

Movie Recommendation Based System Using Time Series Data

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ABSTRACT

Finding the right movie from a wide selection can be difficult, leading to frustration and wasted time. Recommendation systems offer a solution by providing personalized movie recommendations based on users' interests and preferences. These systems use data analytics, machine learning algorithms and temporal analysis techniques to understand user behavior and provide accurate recommendations. Collaborative filtering algorithms identify similarities between users or movies, while content-based filtering separates movie features based on user preferences. Time series analysis methods collect temporal patterns for dynamic recommendations. The results of the literature review support the effectiveness of movie recommendation systems based on time series data, showing their ability to provide accurate recommendations despite changing information and changing preferences. Real-time data collection improves system efficiency. Overall, the proposed solution aims to improve the movie selection process, save users time and effort, and at the same time improve the movie viewing experience.

Keywords : Recommendation Based System, Collaborative filtering, Time Series Data, Content Based filtering, Sentiment analysis, Multifractal Detrended Mobility Cross-Correlation Analysis, Recurrent Neural Network

I. INTRODUCTION

Scope of Problem

Finding a movie that suits one's preferences can be a daunting task, especially with the vast pool of options available. It can be a time-consuming and frustrating task - browsing through numerous movies across different genres, checking the ratings and comments, only to end up with a disappointing choice.

Providing Solutions

By offering individualised ideas that are catered to specific user interests, recommendation systems have become an effective means of addressing this problem. These data science-based solutions give precise and pertinent suggestions that improve user experience and contribute to company success by utilising large-scale data analysis and machine learning approaches. Massive volumes of user data have been produced by the growth of online platforms, e-commerce sites,

streaming services, and social media networks. This plethora of data is used by recommendation systems to comprehend user behaviour, preferences, and requirements. These systems may identify patterns, trends, and other information by examining historical data, explicit feedback, and implicit signals.

Recommendation systems have become a vital part of modern technology. It provides users with personalized suggestions for products and services, utilizing previous searches and visited contents to understand the preferences and behaviors of the user. These systems are designed to help users in making decisions by recommending items that are relevant to their preferences and behavior. With an overwhelming number of options on the market, customers can make use of recommendation systems to assist them in navigating the possibilities and find the best fit for their needs. Recommendation systems are widely used in a variety of businesses, from e-commerce websites to music and movie streaming platforms. Users benefit from these systems because they receive individualized recommendations based on their interests and needs, saving them time and effort in their search for the perfect product or service. Books, CDs, movies, news, gadgets, travel, financial services, and a variety of other items and services have all benefited from recommendation systems.

In recent years, recommendation systems have become an increasingly prominent topic of research, with a sizable community of scholars committed to investigating these systems. These systems have the ability to provide expert advice while also assisting users in navigating and discovering relevant papers, tools, and data sets. They can also be used to automate cloud resource settings that are appropriate for a certain scientific task. This paper will provide an overview of traditional recommendation system models and delve into its advantages, limitations, and common deep learning technologies.

Time Series Analysis

Movie recommendation systems using time series data analyze the user's previous movie viewing behavior and recommend movies based on their interests and preferences. These systems use different algorithms such as collaborative filtering, content-based filtering and kernel optimization to analyze user behavior and provide personalized recommendations. Movie time series data is analyzed using methods such as MF-DCCA and recurrent neural network models. The system also takes into account the user's time consumption and personal interests. The List of Recommended Movies is ordered according to the ratings given to these movies by previous users using the K-means algorithm.

Collaborative filtering is one of the most important methods in recommender systems. This method looks for commonalities between users or things based on how they interact and what they like. Collaborative filtering can reveal hidden connections and provide suggestions based on the behaviors and interests of like-minded people, leveraging the collective knowledge of the user community. A different strategy, called content-based filtering, aims to match user preferences to objects by extracting their features and characteristics. Content-based filtering can provide recommendations based on product similarity and user preferences by understanding product features and linking them to user profiles.

Thus, a system based on movie recommendations using time series data provides users with movie recommendations based on their interests, saving time searching the Internet for suitable movies among many choices.

II. Literature Review

Several studies have explored different approaches on how to make and/or improve movie based recommendation systems using different algorithms. The study of Singh and Soundarabai (2017) used rating and genre as a basis for their movie recommendation

system. They found out that rating and genre provides best results in recommending movies, with an accuracy better than that of item-based collaborative filtering. Frequent data change and changing viewing patterns did not present as an obstacle in providing more accurate recommendations. However, genre and rating requires a lot of computing power, especially when there is a huge number of users.

Another study conducted by Sahu et. al. (2022) developed a hybrid recommendation system of upcoming movies using sentiment analysis, based on trailer reviews on YouTube. It combined collaborative filtering and content-based filtering whereby preferences of the users are used as a basis to look for similarities in the new movies. It integrates the similarity score to the predicted rating of the new movie and the ratings of the preferred movies, then makes a recommendation of which upcoming movie to watch. However, the accuracy is not totally reliable as it jumps from 75% to 45%, based on their testing.

Moreover, the study of Miao and Zhang (2022) used time-series data for their recommendation system. They proposed a new method where it combines the Multifractal Detrended Mobility Cross-Correlation Analysis (MF-DCCA) method and a Recurrent Neural Network (RNN) model to analyze the time-series data and make recommendations based on user preferences. The system is designed to operate under the Internet of Things (IoT) framework, which allows for real-time data collection and analysis.

Based on the study of Miao and Zhang (2022), it is possible to develop a recommendation system that provides accurate movie recommendations, regardless of the amount of data involved. It is also vital to use real-time data for an efficient and effective recommendation.

III.Implications

The proposed time series data-based movie recommendation system solution aims to solve the problem of finding a movie that matches an

individual's preferences. By analyzing historical movie viewing behavior and time series data, this system can provide users with personalized recommendations, saving them time and effort in searching for movies.

The system uses various algorithms such as collaborative filtering, content-based filtering and core optimization to analyze user behavior and preferences. Collaborative filtering helps identify similarities between users or movies based on their engagement and preferences, allowing the system to make recommendations based on the collective knowledge of the user community. Content-based filtering, on the other hand, focuses on extracting movie features and characteristics to match user preferences with related movies.

In addition, the system uses temporal analysis techniques such as MF-DCCA (Multifractal Detrended Mobility Cross-Correlation Analysis) and recurrent neural network models. These methods allow the system to analyze temporal patterns and trends in user behavior and provide more accurate and dynamic recommendations based on changing viewing patterns.

The proposed solution improves the situation by providing personalized movie recommendations tailored to the user's interests and preferences. Taking into account the user's historical data, the system can make recommendations according to his taste, making the movie selection process more efficient and satisfying. With real-time data collection and analysis, the system adapts to changing preferences and provides up-to-date recommendations.

IV.Conclusion

The problem of finding the right movie among the many choices can be time-consuming and frustrating for users. However, recommendation systems offer a promising solution by providing personalized movie recommendations based on users' interests and preferences. These systems use large-scale data analysis, machine learning algorithms and temporal analysis techniques to understand user behavior and provide

accurate recommendations. By analyzing historical movie viewing behavior, collaborative filtering algorithms can identify similarities between users or movies, allowing the system to make recommendations based on the preferences of like-minded people. Content-based filtering, on the other hand, focuses on extracting movie features and characteristics to match user preferences with related movies. Integrating time series analysis techniques such as MF-DCCA and recurrent neural networks allows the system to capture temporal patterns and adapt recommendations to changing viewing patterns.

The results of the literature review show that the proposed movie recommendation system solution based on time series data is promising. It can provide accurate recommendations even with frequent data changes and configuration changes. Real-time data collection and analysis further increases the efficiency and effectiveness of the system.

Overall, the proposed solution aims to improve users' movie selection process by providing personalized recommendations that match their interests and preferences. Utilizing data analysis, machine learning and time series analysis, this recommendation system can save users time and effort in searching for the perfect movie, ultimately improving their movie viewing experience.

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