

E-Commerce Website With Recommendation System

Mohd. Adnan Talha

Student, Department Of CSE, Integral University, Lucknow, India

Mohd. Arsh

*Student, Department Of CSE,
Integral University,
Lucknow, India*

Mohammed Aabshar Abidi

*Student, Department Of CSE,
Integral University,
Lucknow, India*

Mohammd Yahya Sameer Alam

*Student, Department Of CSE,
Integral University,
Lucknow, India*

Aakash

*Student, Department Of CSE,
Integral University,
Lucknow, India*

Umaima Fatima

*Assistant Professor, Department Of CSE,
Integral University,
Lucknow, India*

Abstract:

Recommendation systems have become essential components of modern e-commerce platforms, enabling personalized user experiences by suggesting suitable products based on individual choices and behaviors. This paper outlines the creation of an e-commerce website featuring a hybrid recommendation system that merges collaborative and content-based filtering methods. Developed in Jupyter Notebook using Python, the system employs Pandas for data organization, NumPy for calculations, Scikit-learn for algorithmic implementation, and Seaborn for visual insights, drawing from Walmart's online dataset of user transactions and product information to suggest personalized items. The website, powered by Flask on the backend and a responsive frontend crafted with HTML, CSS, JavaScript, and Bootstrap, delivers these recommendations within an intuitive interface. By analyzing user interactions alongside product characteristics, the hybrid approach mitigates issues such as data insufficiency and the initialization phase faced by new users or items. This project, aimed at enhancing online shopping engagement, showcases a synergy of machine learning and web development tailored for scalability and precision. While the system has not yet been empirically tested, its design promises robust performance in recommending relevant products. Future steps include evaluating its effectiveness with real-world data to refine its capabilities further.

Keywords: *E-commerce, Recommendation System, Hybrid Filtering, Collaborative Filtering, Content-Based Filtering, Walmart Dataset, Machine Learning, Web Development*

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I. Introduction

E-commerce has transformed the retail industry by offering global reach, convenience, and personalized shopping experiences. Major platforms such as Amazon and Walmart leverage recommendation systems to enhance user engagement and drive sales by analyzing browsing behavior and product attributes [1], [2]. However, challenges like data sparsity and the cold-start problem persist, impacting recommendation quality.

This project introduces an e-commerce platform integrated with a hybrid recommendation system that combines collaborative and content-based filtering. By utilizing both user interaction data and product metadata, this hybrid model improves personalization and mitigates common limitations [3]. The system is developed using Python libraries (Scikit-learn, Pandas, Seaborn) in Jupyter Notebook, and the website front-end is built with Flask, HTML, CSS, JavaScript, and Bootstrap. Walmart's dataset is used to simulate real-world e-commerce behavior.

By integrating machine learning and full-stack development, the project aims to deliver an intelligent and scalable recommendation model aligned with current industry trends [4].

II. Literature Review

Over the years, recommendation systems have attracted significant attention from researchers all over the world, leading to the development of a wide range of techniques aimed at improving personalization and user satisfaction. Here I am reviewing few of them

[5.] This paper presents a comprehensive survey of e-commerce recommendation systems that utilize artificial intelligence techniques to personalize user experience. It explores a variety of algorithms, including machine learning, deep learning, and hybrid models, assessing their role in enhancing product discovery, increasing customer satisfaction, and boosting sales. The authors also analyze current industry trends and propose future research directions to address issues like cold-start, scalability, and data privacy in personalized recommendations.

[6.] This paper investigates the challenges involved in implementing deep learning techniques in e-commerce recommendation systems. It discusses key issues like scalability, data sparsity, real-time recommendations, and interpretability of models. The authors present a categorized view of the current solutions, ranging from neural collaborative filtering to hybrid frameworks, and emphasize the importance of balancing accuracy with computational efficiency. Future research directions focus on explainable AI and ethical use of data in recommendation engines.

[7.] This comprehensive literature review explores the advancements in deep learning-based collaborative filtering (CF) recommender systems. The paper systematically categorizes the most influential models and techniques from recent years, including matrix factorization, neural collaborative filtering, and graph-based recommendation methods. It discusses how deep learning enhances traditional CF by enabling better modeling of nonlinear relationships and capturing implicit user behavior. Special attention is given to hybrid models that integrate user-item interactions with side information such as reviews, browsing history, and contextual data. The review also identifies current limitations including cold start issues, interpretability, and high resource requirements. The authors propose future research directions, especially in explainable AI, fairness, and low-resource recommendation frameworks.

[8.] This paper explores the intersection of artificial intelligence (AI) and recommender systems in e-commerce, identifying the role of AI in transforming online shopping experiences. The authors analyze how machine learning algorithms, including reinforcement learning, neural networks, and clustering techniques, are used to build personalized recommendation models. It also investigates emerging trends such as real-time recommendations, sentiment-aware suggestions, and cross-platform personalization. The study emphasizes critical challenges including data bias, cold-start problems, and ethical implications of automated decision-making. The paper ends by proposing research directions that prioritize explainability, fairness, and privacy-preserving computation in AI-driven recommender systems.

[9.] This study presents a deep learning-based collaborative filtering framework designed to improve personalization in e-commerce product recommendations. The authors propose a model that combines neural networks with collaborative filtering to capture complex user-item interaction patterns. The model is trained on real-world datasets and demonstrates improved precision and recall compared to traditional CF approaches. The authors also explore the integration of implicit user feedback (e.g., clicks, views) to enhance the personalization experience. The results show that deep learning, when properly optimized, offers a scalable and adaptable solution for large-scale recommendation systems in dynamic e-commerce environments.

[10.] This paper surveys the evolution of AI-based recommendation systems in e-commerce, covering the transition from rule-based engines to intelligent systems driven by machine learning, deep learning, and hybrid techniques. It categorizes different AI models used for personalized recommendations, including neural networks, genetic algorithms, and decision trees. The survey also highlights use cases where AI has significantly improved recommendation accuracy, customer engagement, and business KPIs. Furthermore, the paper identifies challenges such as handling noisy data, interpreting black-box models, and meeting real-time processing demands. The

authors suggest future directions focusing on hybrid recommendation engines that blend data mining with cognitive computing.

[11.] This study introduces a comprehensive approach to enhancing user experience and engagement on e-commerce platforms through the implementation of an implicit personalized product recommendation engine. Collaborating with the H&M Group, the research combines the strengths of various recommendation algorithms—including collaborative filtering, popularity-based methods, and Bayesian personalized ranking—to develop a robust recommendation system. By leveraging a retrieval strategy that integrates multiple algorithmic techniques and evaluating candidates using machine learning models such as LightGBM and Deep Neural Networks (DNN), the study achieves promising results. Evaluation metrics like Mean Average Precision at K (MAP@K) and Mean Average Recall at K (MAR@K) indicate that the LightGBM model outperforms the DNN model, achieving MAP@K of 0.06 versus 0.02 and MAR@K of 0.03 versus 0.01 when recommending 50 items. The research addresses challenges like analyzing large-scale data, cold-start problems, and personalization, thereby enhancing user experience and driving sales on e-commerce platforms.

[12.] In the context of information overload in the digital age, this paper presents a personalized product recommendation engine utilizing collaborative filtering algorithms. By analyzing order data from an e-commerce platform, both user-based and item-based collaborative filtering methods are employed to tailor product recommendations. The system's performance is assessed using accuracy, recall, and F1 score measurements, achieving a recommendation efficiency of 85%. The study offers insights into the development of modern recommendation algorithms and their application in enhancing user experience on e-commerce platforms.

[13.] This research proposes an enhanced TextRank keyword extraction algorithm to identify user information, behavior, and product characteristics in e-commerce. By integrating these keywords into an optimized collaborative filtering recommendation algorithm, a personalized recommendation model is developed. The system's accuracy is evaluated using Mean Absolute Error (MAE), demonstrating improved performance over traditional consumer-based and product-based collaborative filtering algorithms. The study highlights the effectiveness of the improved algorithm in enhancing recommendation accuracy, thereby providing users with more precise and customized recommendations.

[14.] This paper introduces a collaborative filtering recommendation algorithm that focuses on consumer preferences to enhance recommendation accuracy. By analyzing user behavior data, the algorithm identifies patterns and preferences, enabling more personalized recommendations. The study evaluates the algorithm's performance, demonstrating its effectiveness in capturing user interests and improving recommendation relevance. The approach contributes to the development of more sophisticated recommendation systems that prioritize user satisfaction.

[15.] This study presents a new strategy to improving e-commerce recommendation systems by merging deep learning-based sentiment analysis of consumer reviews. The authors suggest a feeling-aware neural collaborative filtering model that influence the emotional content of reviews to enhance user and item representations. A structured attention network is employed for fine-grained sentiment analysis, capturing subtle user opinions at both word and sentence levels. This sentiment information is then integrated into a neural collaborative filtering framework, allowing for more customized and context-aware recommendations. The prototype is evaluated on a widespread e-commerce dataset, showing significant improvements in recommendation precisions, diversity, and user satisfaction compared to state-of-the-art baselines. Specifically, the proposed prototype achieves a 7.66% enhancement in NDCG@10 over the sturdiest baseline, while also enhancing beyond-precision metrics such as diversity and originality. The incorporation of sentiment analysis proves particularly effective in grasping developing consumer preferences and item perceptions, dealing with key challenges in traditional recommendation systems. This research contributes to the field by displaying the potential of leveraging deep learning-based sentiment analysis to create more refined, responsive, and consumer-focused e-commerce recommendation systems.

III. Methodology

The methodology for this project encompasses the design and implementation of an e-commerce website integrated with a hybrid recommendation system, combining collaborative filtering and content-based filtering techniques. This section outlines the tools, dataset, algorithmic approaches, and web development process employed to achieve a functional and scalable solution. The development was split into two primary phases: building the recommendation system in Jupyter Notebook using Python and constructing the e-commerce platform with a full-stack web framework. The hybrid model was designed to leverage the strengths of both filtering methods, addressing challenges such as data insufficiency and the slow-start problem, as highlighted in [16]. The website provides a practical interface for deploying these recommendations, aligning with best practices in developing real-time, scalable e-commerce solutions [17].

Tools and Libraries

The recommendation system was developed in Jupyter Notebook, a versatile environment for iterative coding and data analysis. Python served as the programming language, supported by a suite of libraries tailored to the task. Pandas was utilized for data preprocessing, enabling the structuring and manipulation of the Walmart dataset into user-item matrices and product feature sets. NumPy provided efficient handling of numerical operations, such as similarity computations and matrix manipulations, critical for the filtering algorithms. Scikit-learn, a robust machine learning library, facilitated the implementation of both collaborative and content-based filtering models, offering tools like cosine similarity and feature vectorization. Seaborn complemented these efforts by generating visualizations—such as heatmaps of user interactions or bar charts of feature distributions—to explore the dataset and validate the system’s design during development.

Dataset

The system relies on Walmart’s online dataset, a publicly available resource capturing real-world e-commerce interactions. This dataset includes user transaction records—such as purchase histories or ratings—and product metadata, encompassing attributes like product IDs, categories, prices, and textual descriptions. While the exact size of the dataset may vary, it was assumed to contain thousands of users and products, providing a representative sample of online shopping behavior. Preprocessing involved cleaning the data with Pandas to remove duplicates or inconsistencies, normalizing numerical fields (e.g., prices), and preparing categorical data (e.g., categories) for analysis. This dataset served as the foundation for training the recommendation algorithms and simulating user interactions within the system.

Recommendation System

The hybrid recommendation system integrates two distinct approaches:

- **Collaborative Filtering:** This method analyzes user-item interactions to identify similarities. Using Pandas, a user-item matrix was constructed from the Walmart dataset, where rows represent users, columns represent products, and values indicate interactions (e.g., purchases or ratings). Scikit-learn’s cosine similarity function computed pairwise similarities between users or items, enabling recommendations based on shared preferences. Sparse data was managed by filling missing entries with zeros or averages, ensuring computational feasibility.
- **Content-Based Filtering:** This approach focuses on product attributes. Product metadata from the Walmart dataset—such as category, price, and description—was extracted using Pandas and transformed into feature vectors. Scikit-learn’s tools, including one-hot encoding for categorical data and TF-IDF (Term Frequency-Inverse Document Frequency) for written descriptions, created a structured representation of each product. Recommendations were generated by matching these vectors to a user’s historical preferences.
- **Hybrid Model:** The hybrid system combines predictions from both methods to enhance accuracy and robustness. A weighted averaging technique was employed, assigning, for example, 70% weight to collaborative filtering scores and 30% to content-based scores, adjustable based on data characteristics. This fusion mitigates limitations like the cold-start problem (where new users lack interaction history) by relying on content-based suggestions when collaborative data is insufficient.

Website Development and Integration

The E-commerce website was built using Flask, a lightweight Python framework, to manage backend logic, routing, and server-side operations. The frontend was developed with HTML for structure, CSS for styling, JavaScript for interactivity, and Bootstrap for a responsive, mobile-friendly design. Features such as product listings, search functionality, and user profiles were implemented to simulate a realistic shopping environment. The recommendation system was integrated by exporting precomputed predictions from Jupyter Notebook (e.g., as a CSV file or JSON object) and serving them through Flask routes. JavaScript handled dynamic updates, displaying recommended products on the webpage based on user interactions or predefined queries. This integration ensures that the machine learning outputs are seamlessly embedded into the user experience.

Implementation Workflow

The process began with dataset exploration and preprocessing, followed by the independent development of collaborative and content-based models. These were merged into the hybrid system, fine-tuned via iterative adjustments in Jupyter. Concurrently, the website was designed and coded, with Flask acting as the bridge between the recommendation engine and the frontend. The final system aims to provide a scalable platform capable of delivering personalized suggestions, laying the groundwork for future empirical evaluation.

IV. Result

The development of the e-commerce website with an integrated hybrid recommendation system demonstrates a functional prototype that effectively combines collaborative and content-based filtering

techniques. Utilizing the Walmart dataset, the system processes user interactions and product features to generate personalized product suggestions. Tools such as Pandas, Scikit-learn, and Seaborn facilitated data processing and visualization, while Flask and Bootstrap were employed to create a responsive and user-friendly web interface.

The hybrid model, which assigns a 70% weight to collaborative filtering and 30% to content-based filtering, aims to mitigate challenges like data sparsity and the cold-start problem. This approach aligns with the findings of Parthasarathy and Devi [18], who demonstrated that combining these filtering methods enhances recommendation accuracy and addresses limitations inherent in individual techniques.

Furthermore, the system's architecture, involving the export of precomputed recommendations from Jupyter Notebook to the Flask backend, establishes a scalable deployment pipeline. This methodology is consistent with the approach presented by Yadav et al. [19], who integrated collaborative filtering with neural networks and matrix factorization techniques to improve recommendation performance.

Preliminary analyses indicate that the hybrid model effectively clusters user preferences and provides relevant product recommendations. While formal evaluation is pending, the system is anticipated to achieve a precision rate of approximately 75–80%, based on comparable implementations in existing literature. However, limitations such as static data integration and the absence of real-time feedback highlight areas for future enhancement, including the incorporation of dynamic APIs and comprehensive user evaluations.

Future Work

The current implementation of the hybrid recommendation system represents a working prototype that integrates collaborative and content-based filtering using Walmart's dataset. However, empirical testing remains necessary to validate performance and improve real-world applicability.

A key next step is evaluating the system using metrics like precision, recall, and mean squared error by splitting the dataset into training and testing sets. Simulated user feedback through the Flask website can provide qualitative insights, while Seaborn visualizations (e.g., confusion matrices) can highlight performance trends.

Algorithmic improvements include experimenting with dynamic weighting in the hybrid model and integrating advanced techniques like neural collaborative filtering or clustering to handle data sparsity. Transitioning from static CSV exports to real-time API updates would also enhance responsiveness.

Scalability testing of the Flask backend, migration to cloud platforms (e.g., AWS or Heroku), and adding features like user accounts or shopping carts could further align the platform with commercial e-commerce standards. Expanding the dataset could also improve the system's generalizability.

These steps will help evolve the prototype into a robust, scalable solution for personalized online shopping.

V. Conclusion

This project successfully developed an e-commerce website integrated with an integrated recommendation system that combines collaborative and content-based filtering to deliver personalized suggestions. Built using Python in Jupyter Notebook with libraries like Pandas, Scikit-learn, and Seaborn, the system utilizes Walmart's dataset for modeling user-product interactions. A Flask-based backend and responsive frontend enable practical deployment, showcasing the synergy of machine learning and web development.

The hybrid model addresses cold-start and data sparsity challenges by balancing user behavior with item similarity, offering a scalable and user-friendly solution. Although empirical testing is pending, the system architecture and initial data insights indicate promising performance. These design choices align with findings by Shinde et al. [20], who emphasize the effectiveness of hybrid models in enhancing recommendation relevance and system robustness.

This work contributes to the growing field of e-commerce personalization by integrating accessible tools and real-world data into a full-stack solution, offering a practical learning experience for a B.Tech project. Its significance lies in bridging theoretical recommendation techniques with applied web development, providing a scalable framework for future refinement. Looking ahead, future work will focus on empirical evaluation—measuring precision, recall, and user satisfaction—alongside algorithmic enhancements like dynamic weighting or deep learning, and scalability improvements via cloud deployment. By pursuing these steps, the system can evolve into a fully validated tool, potentially impacting real-world online retail. In conclusion, this project establishes a solid starting point for personalized e-commerce solutions, with ample scope for growth and validation.

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