



# UNDER INVESTIGATION

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IMDb (an initialism for Internet Movie Database) is an online database of information related to films, television series, podcasts, home videos, video games, and streaming content online – including cast, production crew and personal biographies, plot summaries, trivia, ratings, and fan and critical reviews.



## ABOUT THE ANALYSIS

Imagine it's a quiet evening. You curl up on your couch, remote in hand, ready to escape into a world of stories. Whether it's the spine-tingling suspense of a thriller, the heartwarming moments of a rom-com or the adrenaline rush of an action blockbuster, movies and shows have a unique way of capturing our imagination. They make us laugh, cry, and think, they inspire us, transport us to distant lands, and sometimes, even help us understand ourselves a little better.









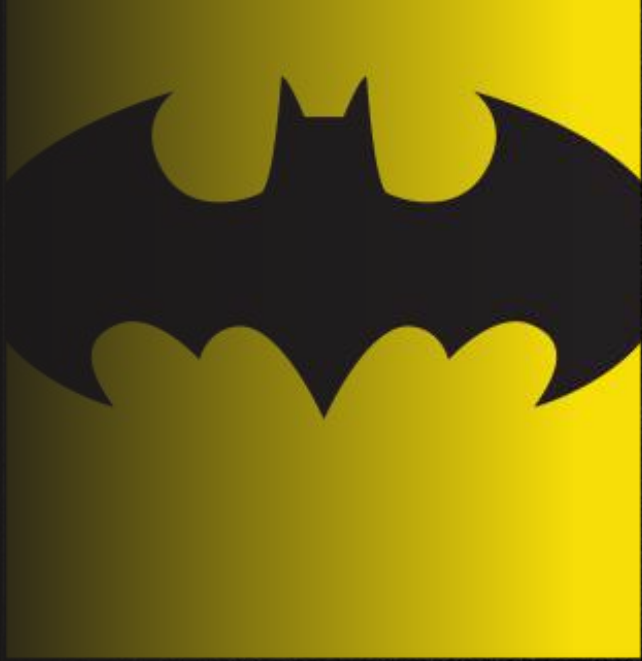
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# OBJECTIVE

- Understand Evolution: Track how the movie industry has evolved in terms of genres, popularity, and production trends over time.
- Genre Exploration: Investigate the dominance of certain genres across different eras and how storytelling has adapted to changing times.
- Provide Insights: Present actionable insights for filmmakers, marketers, and cinephiles based on historical data and trends.



# TOOLS & LIBRARIES



## PYTHON

The director of this analysis—a versatile and powerful programming language that orchestrated every step of the journey.



## PANDAS

The skilled editor, slicing, dicing, and organizing massive datasets into meaningful frames that tell a story.



## NUMPY

The mathematical genius, crunching numbers and handling complex calculations with ease.

## MATPLOTLIB

The artist, bringing raw data to life through clear and beautiful visualizations.



## SEABORN

The stylist, adding flair and polish to our plots, making trends and patterns more captivating.



# DATA OVERVIEW & BASIC EXPLORATION

```
# Display the descriptive statistic
```

```
df.describe()
```

	score	budget_x	revenue
count	10178.000000	1.017800e+04	1.017800e+04
mean	63.497052	6.488238e+07	2.531401e+08
std	13.537012	5.707565e+07	2.777880e+08
min	0.000000	1.000000e+00	0.000000e+00
25%	59.000000	1.500000e+07	2.858898e+07
50%	65.000000	5.000000e+07	1.529349e+08
75%	71.000000	1.050000e+08	4.178021e+08
max	100.000000	4.600000e+08	2.923706e+09

```
df.info() # Display the summary
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>  
RangeIndex: 10178 entries, 0 to 10177  
Data columns (total 12 columns):  
#   Column                Non-Null Count  Dtype  
---  -  
0   names                  10178 non-null  object  
1   date_x                 10178 non-null  object  
2   score                  10178 non-null  float64  
3   genre                  10093 non-null  object  
4   overview               10178 non-null  object  
5   crew                   10122 non-null  object  
6   orig_title             10178 non-null  object  
7   status                 10178 non-null  object  
8   orig_lang              10178 non-null  object  
9   budget_x               10178 non-null  float64  
10  revenue                10178 non-null  float64  
11  country                10178 non-null  object  
dtypes: float64(3), object(9)  
memory usage: 954.3+ KB
```





Not just clean. *\*Monica\** clean.

```
# Fill the null values in 'genre' and 'crew' column with 'N/A'
```

```
df['genre'] = df['genre'].fillna('N/A')  
df['crew'] = df['crew'].fillna('N/A')
```

```
df.isnull().sum()
```

```
names      0  
date_x     0  
score      0  
genre      0  
overview   0  
crew       0  
orig_title 0  
status     0  
orig_lang  0  
budget_x   0  
revenue    0  
country    0  
dtype: int64
```

# DATA CLEANING

```
# Convert date_x column from object to datetime
```

```
df['date_x'] = pd.to_datetime(df['date_x'])
```

```
df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
```

```
RangeIndex: 10178 entries, 0 to 10177
```

```
Data columns (total 12 columns):
```

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	names	10178 non-null	object
1	date_x	10178 non-null	datetime64[ns]
2	score	10178 non-null	float64
3	genre	10093 non-null	object
4	overview	10178 non-null	object
5	crew	10122 non-null	object
6	orig_title	10178 non-null	object
7	status	10178 non-null	object
8	orig_lang	10178 non-null	object
9	budget_x	10178 non-null	float64
10	revenue	10178 non-null	float64
11	country	10178 non-null	object

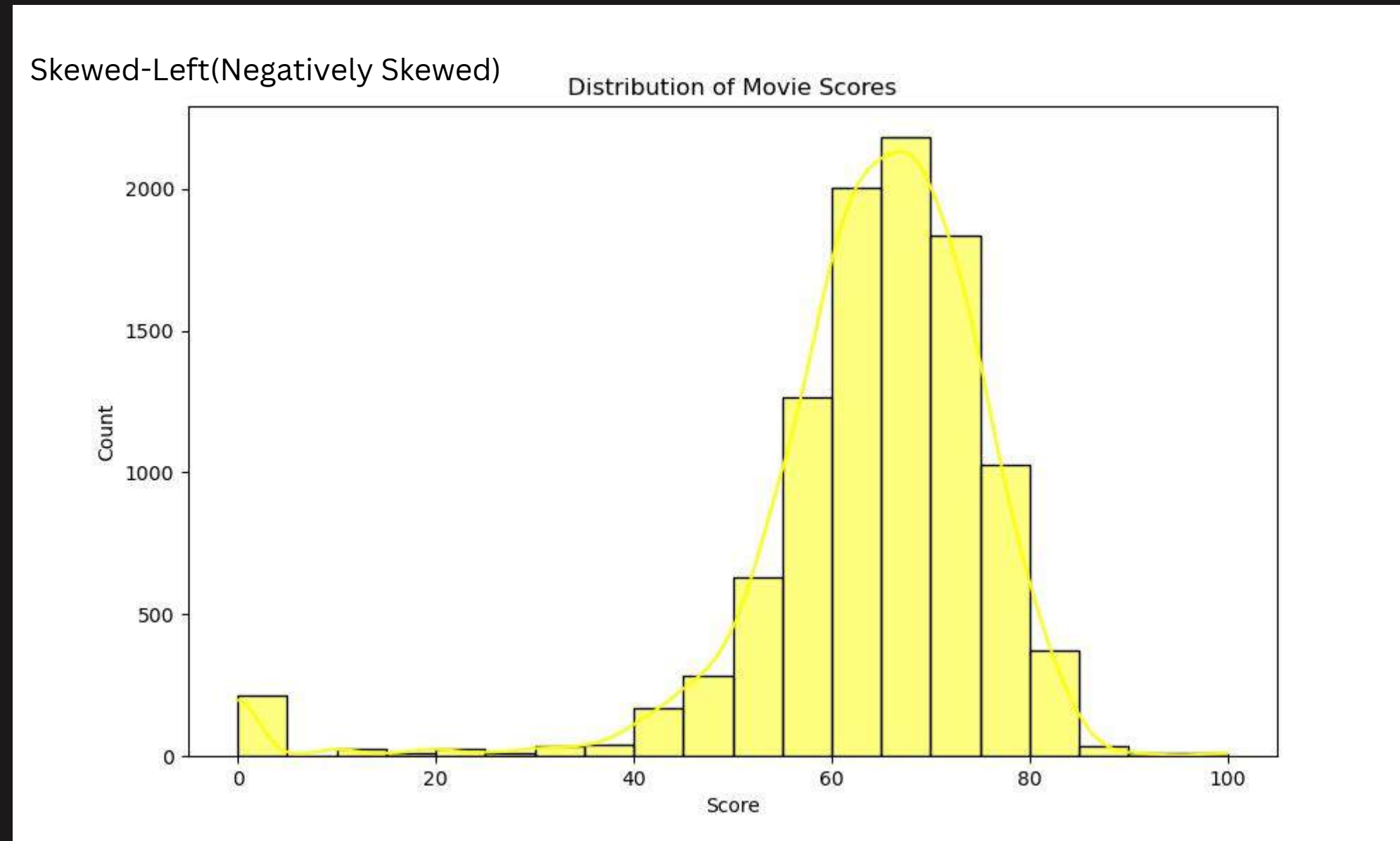
```
dtypes: datetime64[ns](1), float64(3), object(8)
```

```
memory usage: 954.3+ KB
```



# UNIVARIATE AND BIVARIATE ANALYSIS

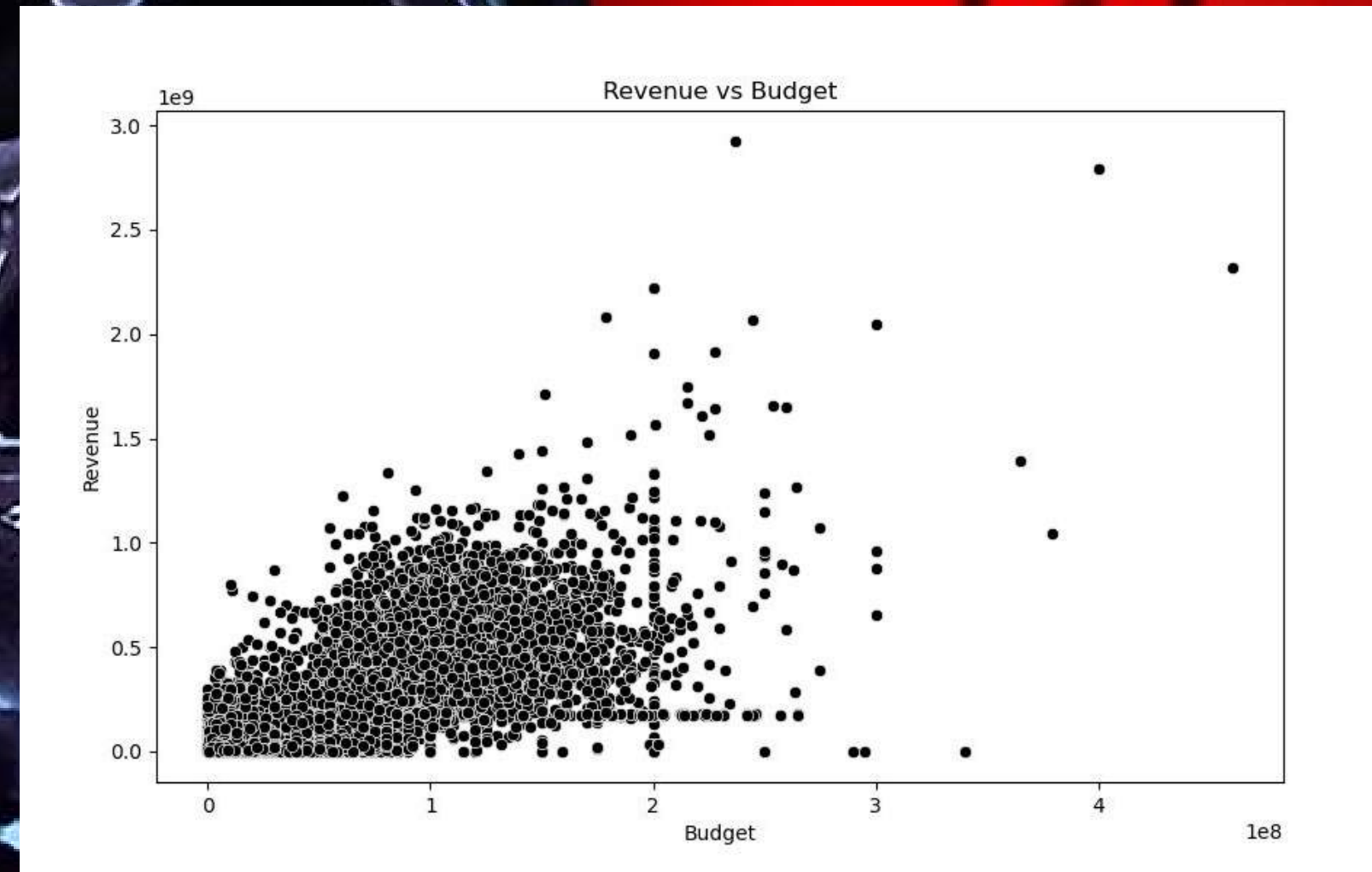
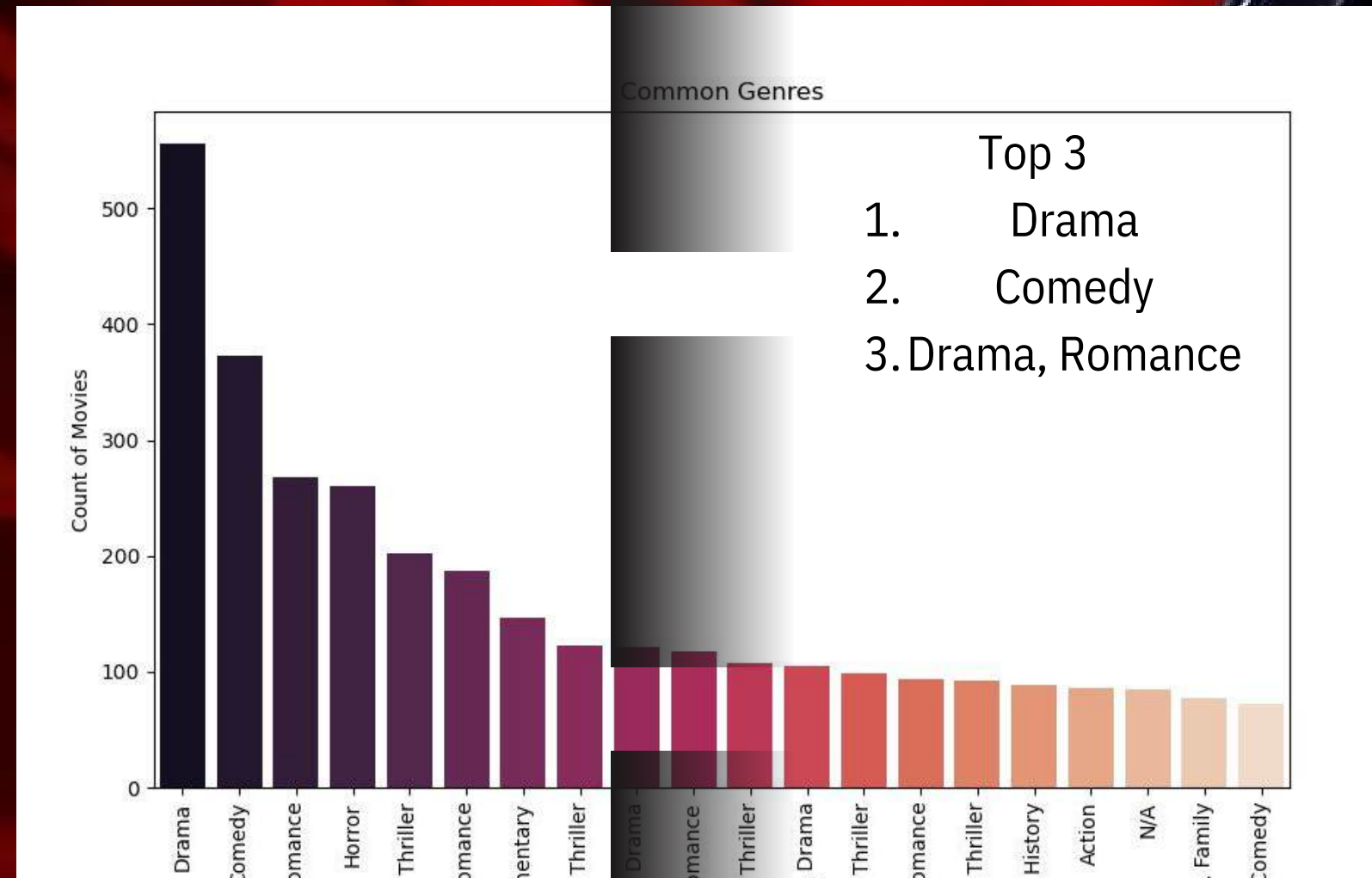
**What is the distribution of movie scores? Plot a histogram and describe its shape.**





What is the most common genres in the IMDB? Use a bar chart to show their distribution.

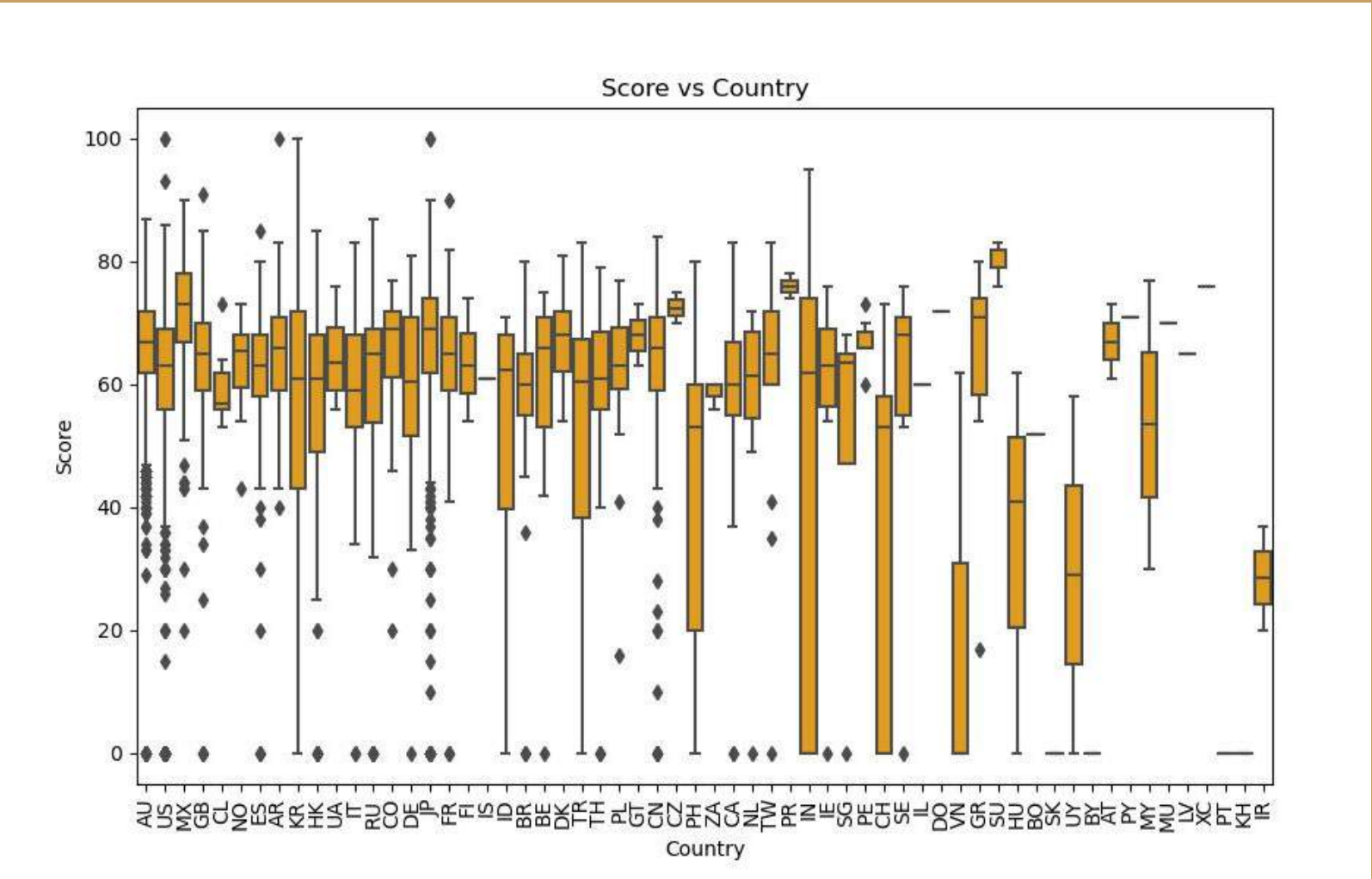
Is there any relationship between a movie's budget and its revenue? Plot a scatter plot and describe any observed trend.



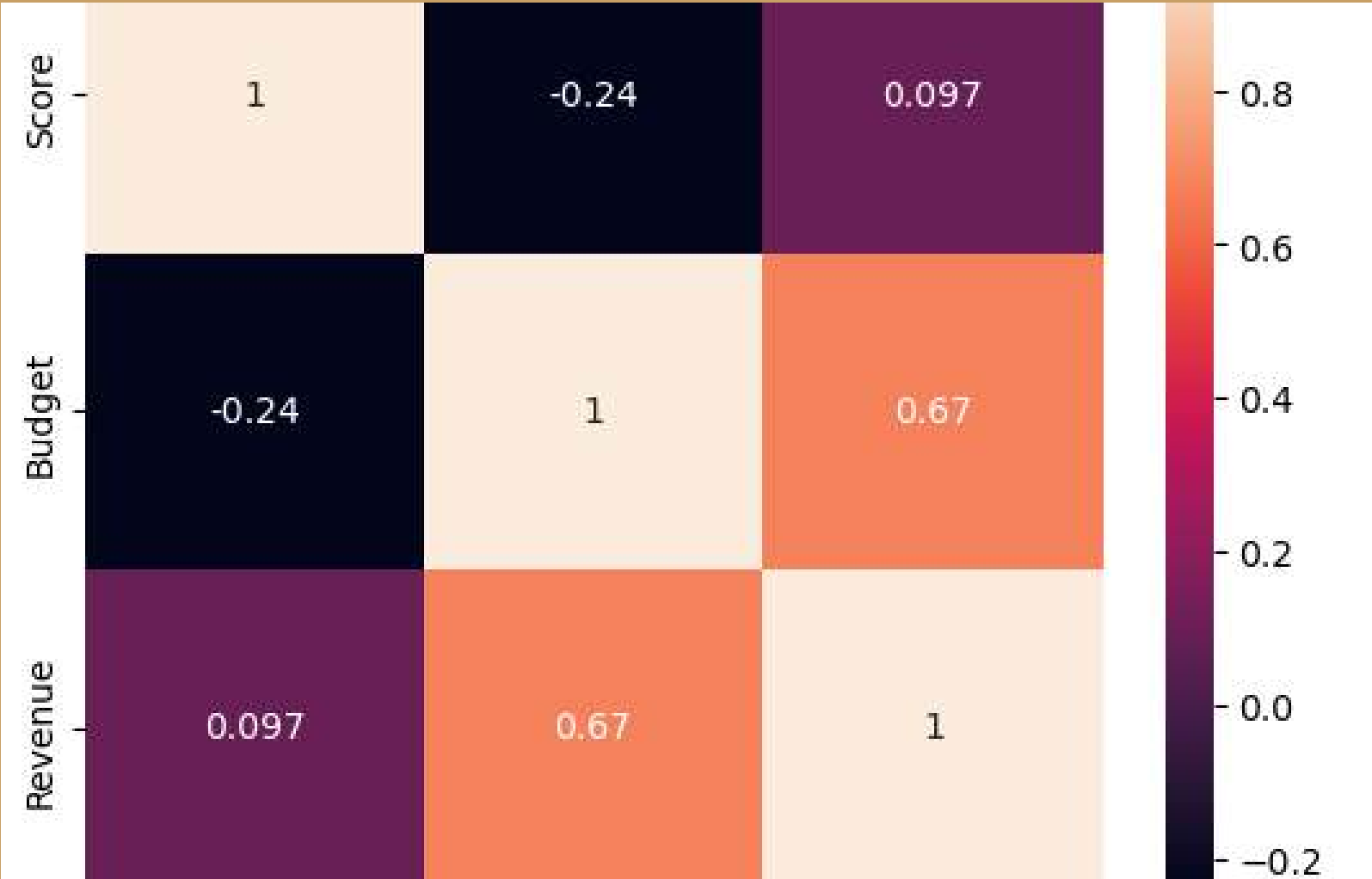
There appears to be a general positive trend, where movies with higher budgets tend to generate higher revenue. However, the correlation is not perfect, as there is significant spread.



How do scores vary by country? Use a boxplot to visualize the difference in scores across country.

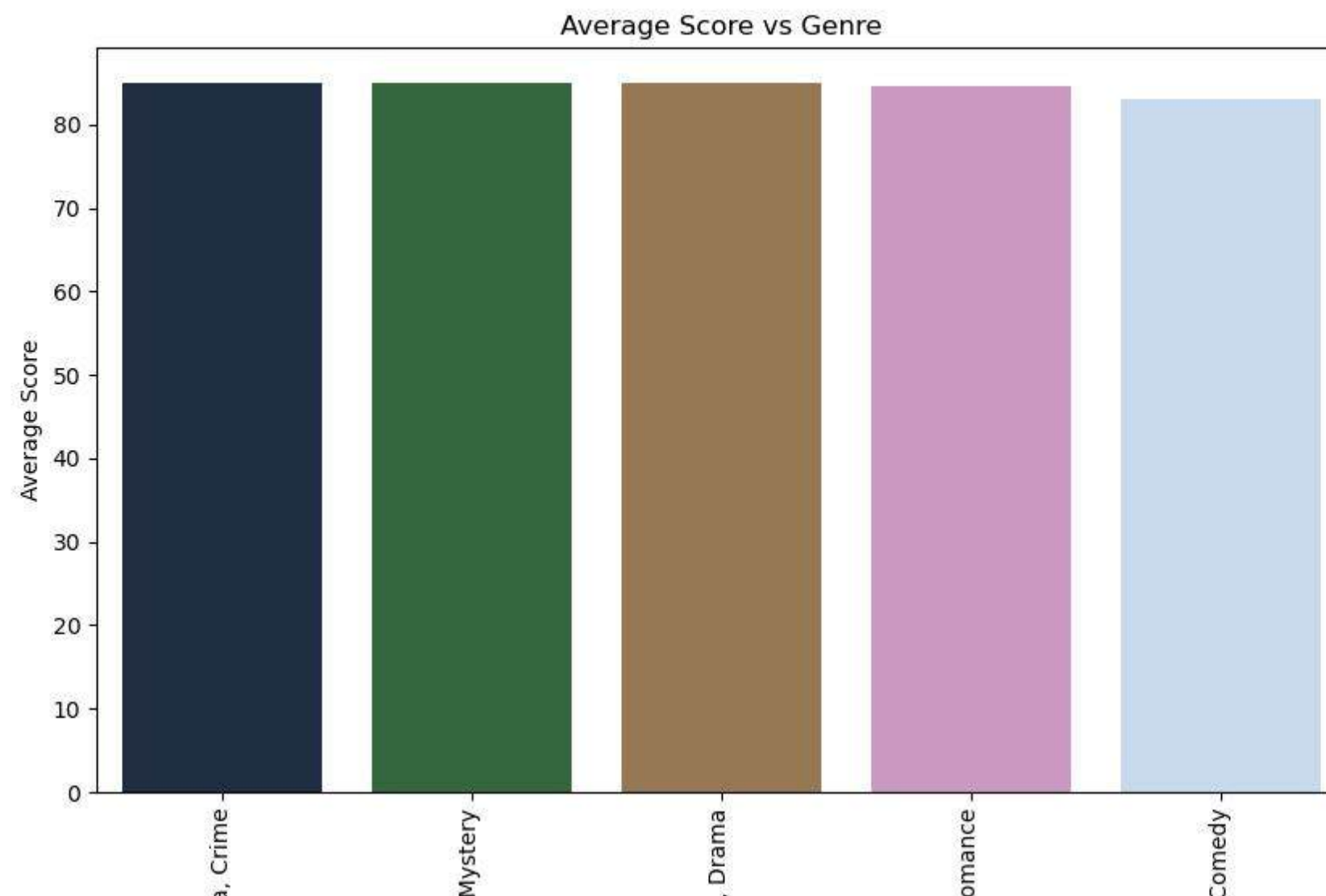


Is there a correlation between the score a movie received against its budget and revenue? Create a heatmap and calculate the correlation coefficient.



# GENRE SPECIFIC ANALYSIS

Which genre has the highest average score? Calculate the average score for each genre and plot the results.

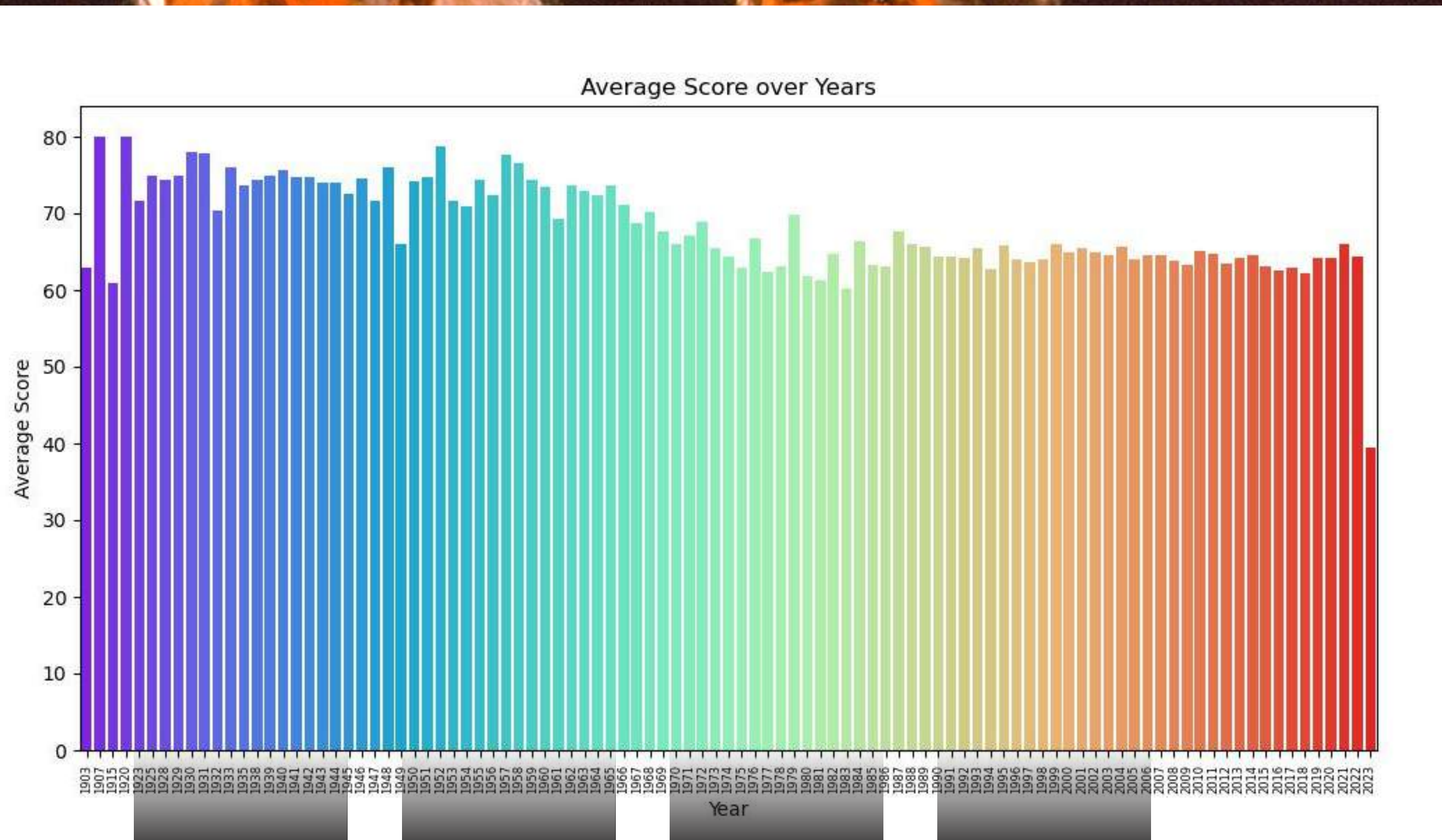


**Fantasy, Drama and Crime**  
is the genre with highest  
average score.



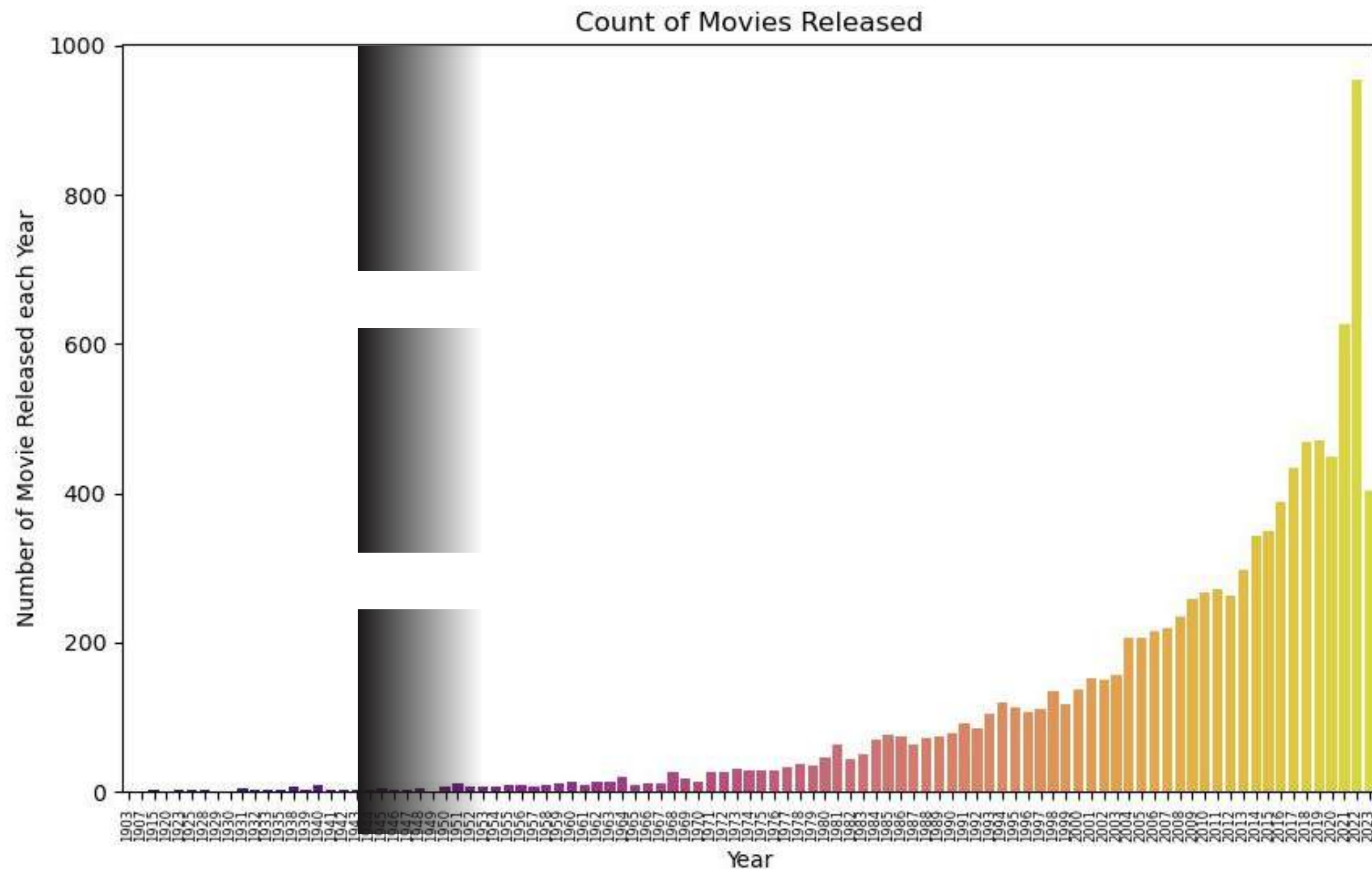
# YEAR & TREND ANALYSIS

How has the average score changed over the years? Plot the average score for each year.





Which years had the highest and lowest number of movie releases? Plot the number of movies released each year

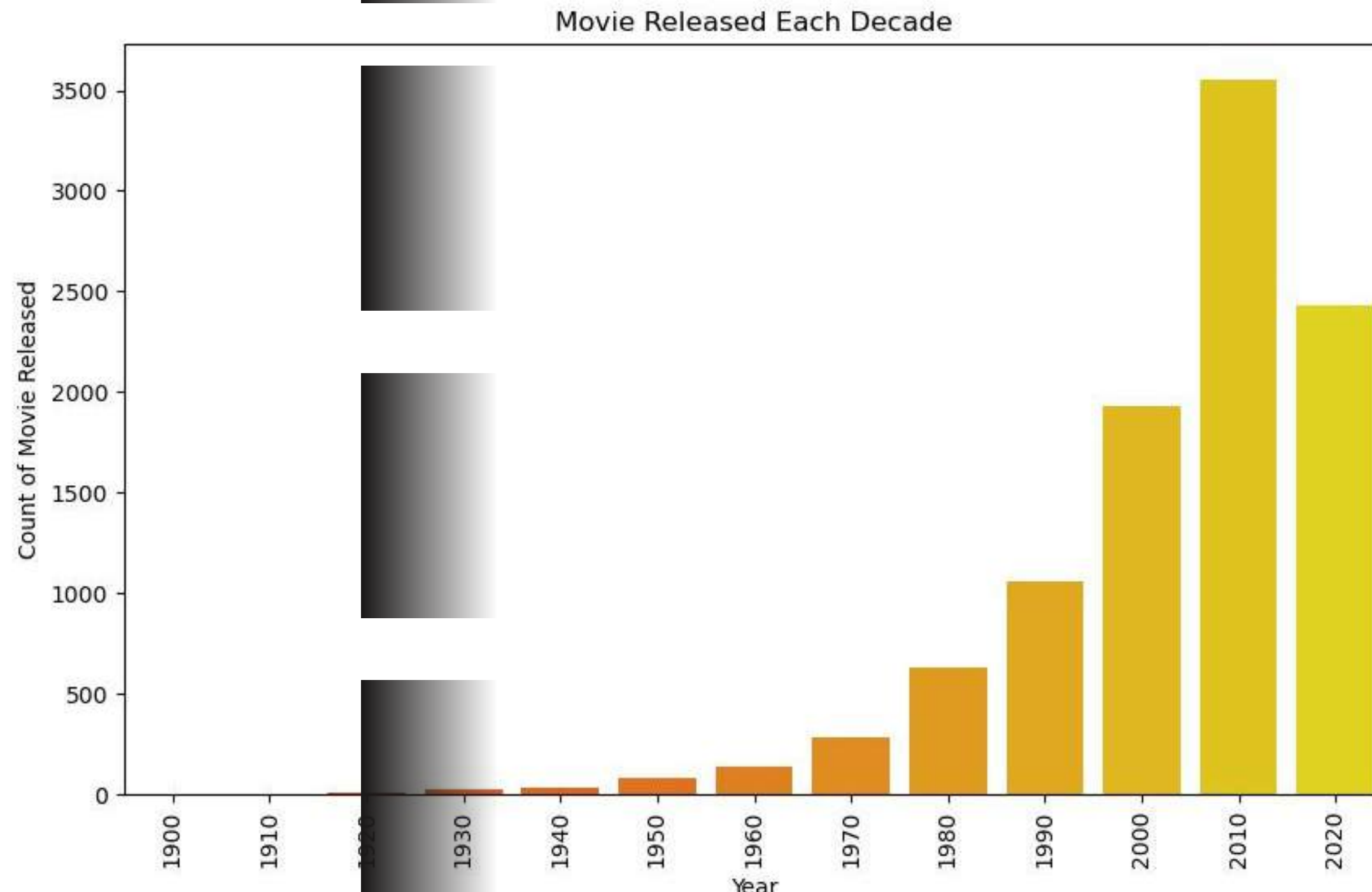


Year with the highest number of Moive Released is **2022**

Year with the lowest number of Moive Released is **1903**



Plot the number of movies released each decade.



2010 decade saw  
the most numbe  
of movie  
release(3553)

# SUMMARY

- **Genre Popularity over Time:** Certain genres, such as action and adventure, have seen a consistent rise in popularity over the years, like driven by advancements in special effects and global box office appeal. In contrast, genre like westerns or musicals has experienced a decline, possibly due to change in audience preferences and cultural trends.
- **Impact of Budget on Movie Scores:** High budget moves often perform better in terms of audience and critic rating, as they can invest in better visual effects, removed directors and top-tier actors. However, there are exceptions with some low-budget films (e.g.: independent dramas or thrillers) achieving critical acclaim due to strong storytelling and innovative filmmaking.
- **Seasonal Release Trends and Scores:** Movies released during summer or holiday season tend to have higher box office earnings and audience rating. These periods are strategically chosen for blockbuster films that cater to family and mass audiences.







THANK YOU