**Movie Gross Prediction from IMDB 5000 Movie Dataset (by Anjana Tiha)**

I have used IMDB 5000 movie dataset to predict movie gross. Both categorical and numerical features of the database have been used to predict gross. It has been treated as regression problem.

**2. Preprocessing:**

Data has been separately preprocessed for different experimentation (using both numerical and textual data and treating textual features as categorical features(eg. country, actor names, director name and so on)).

**2.1. Features:**

Following features have been used for gross prediction:

*Numerical Features*: 5 numerical features have been used. 3 top actors’ and director’s Facebook likes, budget are the numerical features that has been used to predict gross.

*Text Features*: 7 textual features have been used in gross prediction. They are 3 top actors’ names, director’s name, country, content rating, language.

**2.2. Features Preprocessing:**

Data Cleaning has been cleaned before data type specific preprocessing. Rows with missing gross value has been removed. Records with missing major feature values were also removed from data.

*Numerical Features Preprocessing:* Numerical data has been scaled to 0 – 1 by using fitting in minmax scaler. As data had wide range of values, using 0-1 scaling was very helpful.

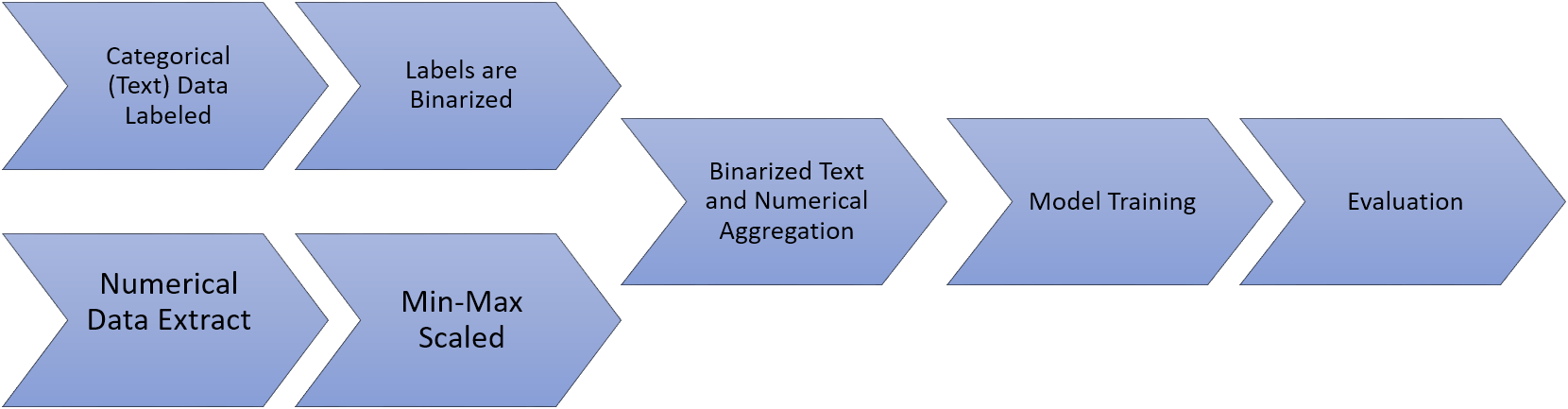


Table 1:Gross prediction process

*Textual Features Preprocessing:*

Textual data has been labeled for each column separately. Each column was assigned label for each distinct feature. Each textual data column has been labeled and then they have been transformed to binary form.

*Motivation for using Textual Data as Categorical Data:*

Motivation behind using the textual features like actor names, director names, country, content rating as categorical data is that they contain information that can be crucial for good gross prediction. Using this data in any other form could make it lose the utility of using cast and textual data. Also, transforming actor, director names and some of the textual data helps maintaining the complex relation among the feature columns. For example, a set of features like actor, director combination could attain certain range of gross for a movie. So, using the features as category could help preserve their interrelations.

**4. Regression Models:**

Random Forest Regression and Decision Tree Regression has been used to predict gross. Other machine learning models like linear regression, Support Vector Machine (SVR) has also been applied but were less successful.

**5. Regression Evaluation:**

Cross Validation has been applied to evaluate the regression model performance. Five - Fold Cross Validation has used. Cross validation with Mean Absolute Error(MAE) and Mean Squared Error(MSE) has been calculated. In addition to MAE and MSE, Median Absolute Error, Explained Var Score, Root Means Square Error has also been calculated for evaluation without cross validation (train test split function used which does random splitting).

Table: Regression Performance Evaluation for gross prediction using both

numerical and categorical data

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Evaluation Metrics | Random forest Regression | Decision Tree Regression |
| Mean Absolute Error | 0.0398 | 0.0456 |
| Mean Squared Error | 0.0048 | 0.0065 |
| R^2 Score | 0.4628 | 0.3225 |

Random forest Regression (Other Scores)

Median Absolute Error : 0.0199578950989

Explained Var Score : 0.468926439852

R^2 Score : 0.449712010893

Decision Tree Regression (Other Scores)

Median Absolute Error : 0.0206232734035

Explained Var Score : 0.265120200536

R^2 Score : 0.241282066425

Performance Plot(Random):

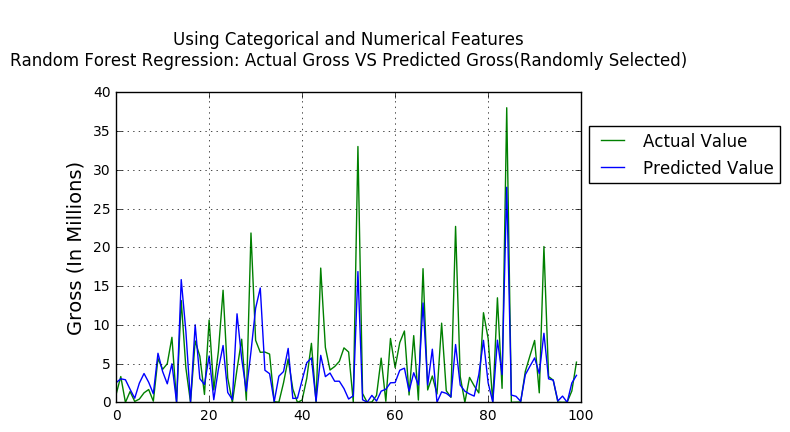


Table 2: Prediction Performance (Random 100 Data)

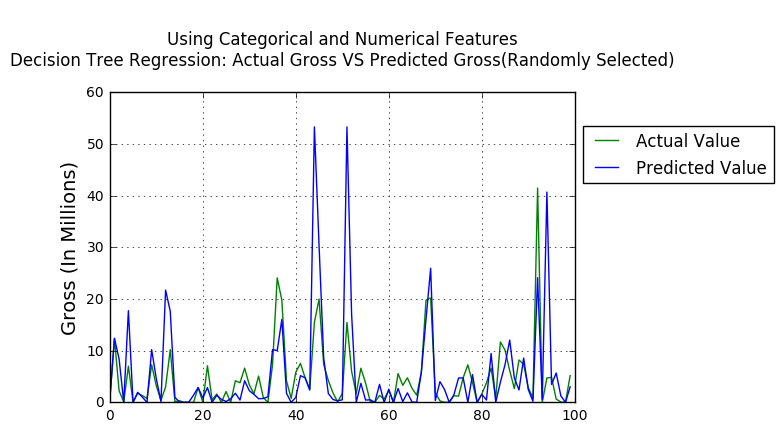


Table 3: Prediction Performance (Random 100 Data)

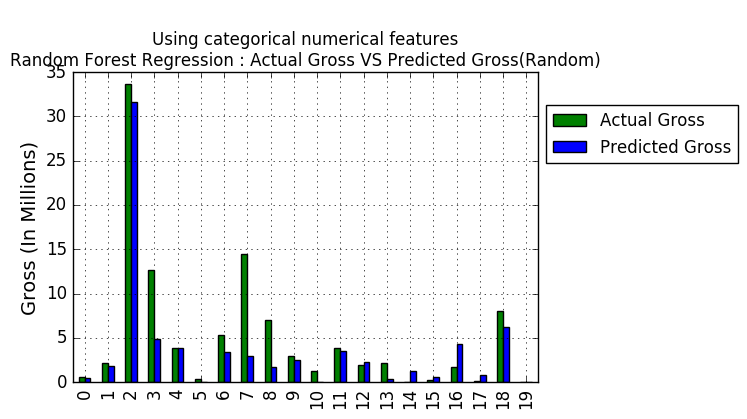


Table 4:Prediction Performance (Random Data)

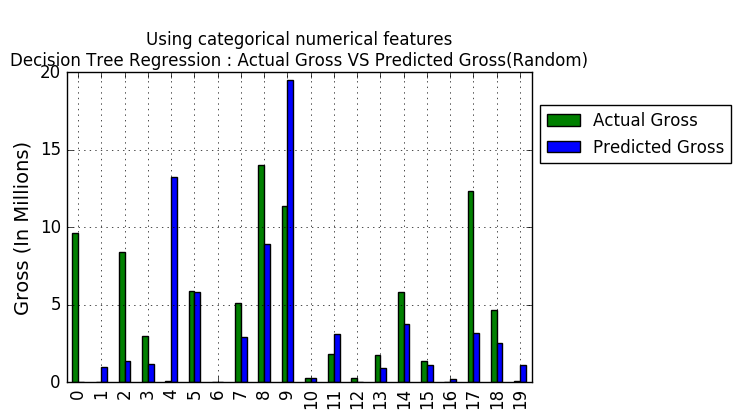
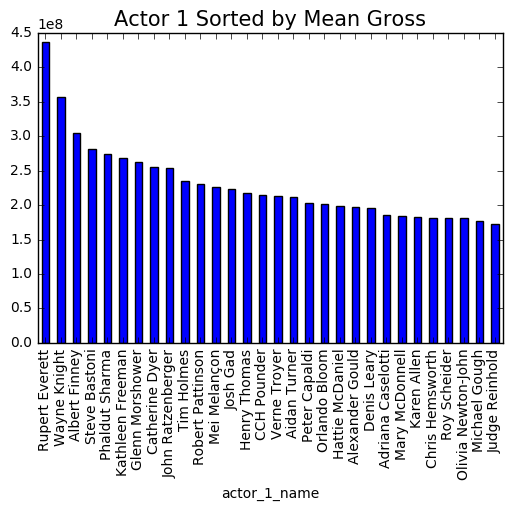
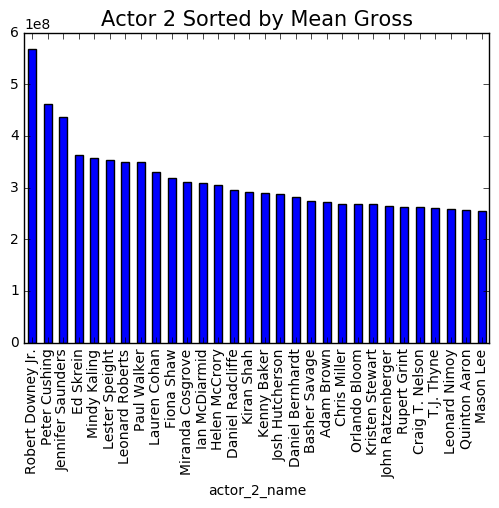


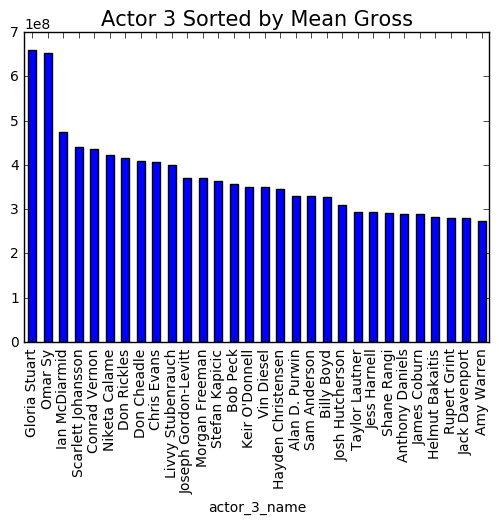
Table 5:Prediction Performance (Random Data)

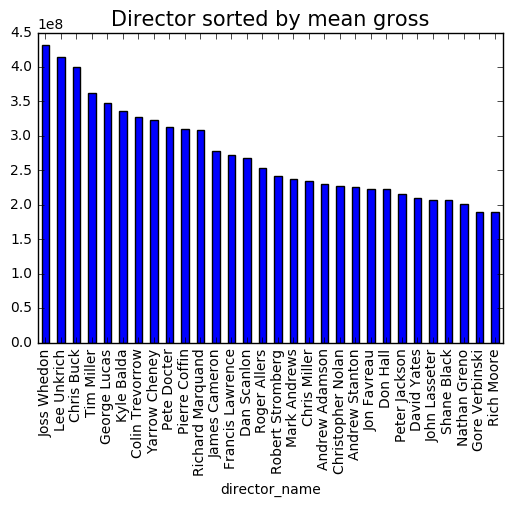
**6. Data Visualizations:**

Visualization have been added for all selected features in gross prediction problem. Mean gross for Top 3 Actors, director, content rating, country, and language have been plotted to show top candidates in each feature. Result data has been plotted and shown in different way. Prediction vs actual gross HAS been plotted for customized view in a range sequentially. User can select number of predicted and actual gross to be shown though line chart and bar chart.









**7. Conclusion:**

Adding textual data like plot keywords, movie name, genre for gross prediction could help further improve the result. Also, using other machine learning techniques like *Deep Neural Network(DBN)* could help make result more accurate.