#### Final project, UofT Data Analytics Bootcamp 2021

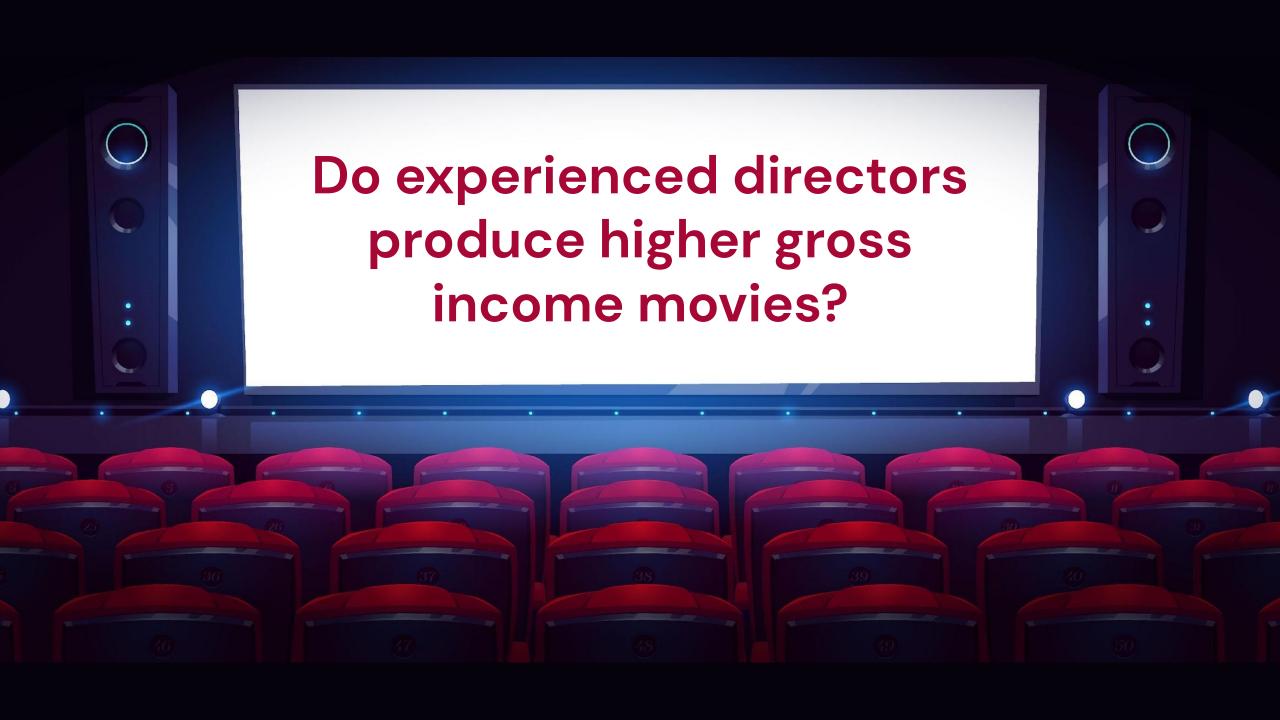
## Film Industry Box Office Analysis



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#### According to our analysis,

# YES!



## Project Overview



#### **Our Goal**

Implement a machine learning model to determine key factors in the film production industry and forecast the gross income of future productions.

#### Why Film Industry Box Office?

\$41.7 B Industry in 2018



#### **Data Source**







#### Insights We Are Looking to Gain

- How much does the director's portfolio play a difference?
- Do projects with higher budgets promise higher revenues?
- Are certain genres more profitable than others?



## **Data Exploration**



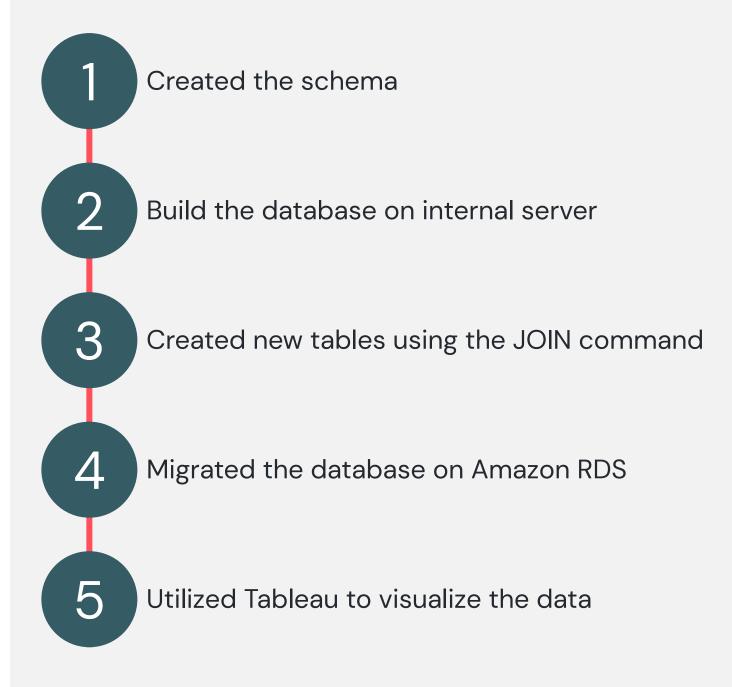
Finalized the topic

Cleaned the data



## Data Analysis





## Tools & **Technologies**













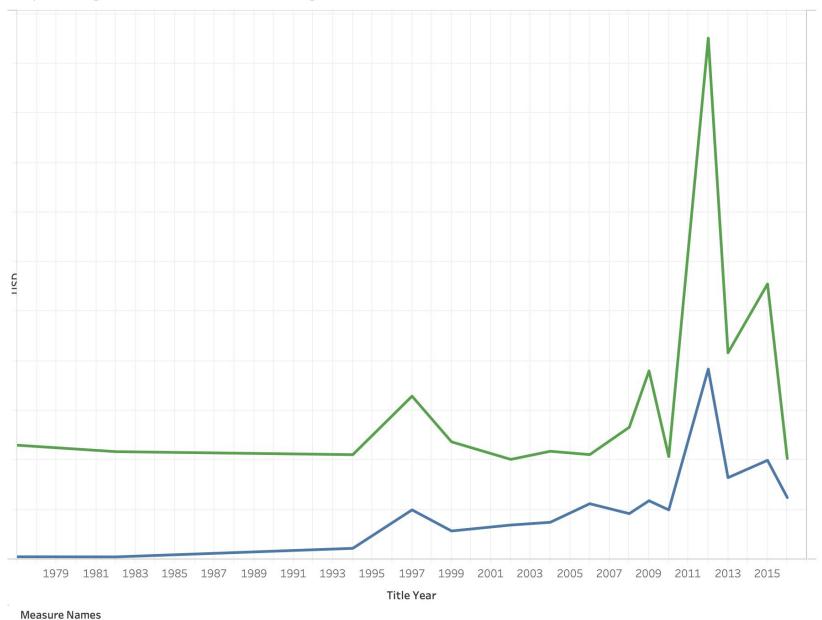


# Result of Analysis



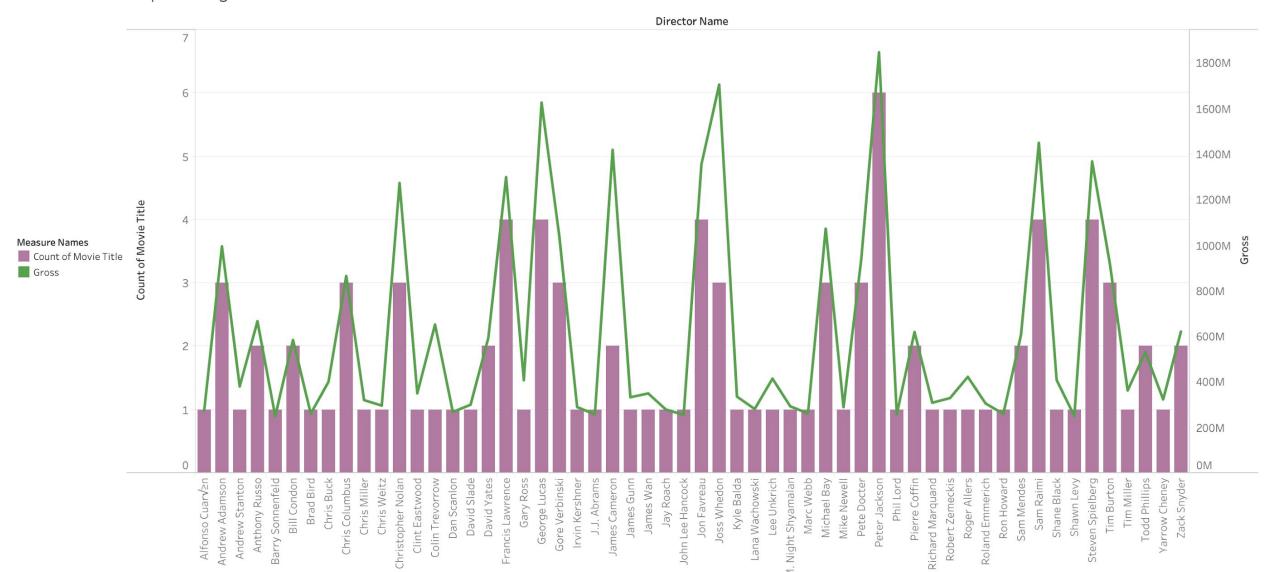
Top 20 Highest Gross Movies - Budget vs Gross

Budget Gross



## Result of Analysis

Top 100 Highest Gross Movies Directors



## Preprocessing & Features



#### Preprocessing

Preprocessed data for machine learning training using:

- Numerical & textual data
- Textual features as categorical feature (e.g., director's name)

#### **Features**

Features used for gross income prediction:

- > Numerical Features:
  - Director's Facebook likes
  - Movie's budget
  - Count of critics review for the movie
  - Cast's total Facebook likes
  - Movie's IMDB score
  - Duration of the movie
- Text Features:
  - Director's name

#### **Data Cleaning**

 Rows with NaN, missing gross value, and missing major feature values were removed from dataset.

#### **Numerical Features Preprocessing**

- To test and train the dataset, the numerical data (movie's budget) was split into two groups.
  - i. High budget movies
  - ii. Low budget movies

#### Motivation for using Textual Data as Categorical Data

 The focus for the textual data was the director's name column. Our goal was to draw conclusions on gross predictions based on the portfolio of the director and the count of their total movies produced.

## Preprocessing & Features



## Machine Learning Model



#### Random Forest & Neural Network

- 1. Prepared the input data and created a model
- 2. Trained and fit training data to the model

#### Why Neural Network model?

- Effective at detecting complex
- Nonlinear relationships
- Greater tolerance to messy data

#### **Model Evaluation**

- ✓ Both the Random Forest and Deep Learning models were able to predict correctly whether a director's influence can significantly predict the gross income of a movie by over 85% of the time.
- ✓ Implementation and training times between the models varied:
  - Random Forest classifier was able to train on the large dataset and predict values faster, while the deep learning model required more time to train the data points.

#### Random Forest and Deep Neural Network Performance Evaluation

Evaluation	Deep Neural	Random
Metrics	Network	Forest
Accuracy	0.8893	0.888



### Further Research Opportunities

Does social media popularity of the cast impact film's box office numbers?



### Join Our Conversation!



Q & A Session

## Thank You!

