

• Full analysis

1. Dataset Specification

Dataset Analyzed: TMDb 5000 Movies Dataset

- Source: The Movie Database (TMDb)
- Original size: 4,803 movies with 20 variables
- Cleaned dataset: 3,229 movies with 31 variables
- Time period: 1916-2016 (100 years of cinema)
- Key variables: Budget, Revenue, Genres, Ratings, Runtime, Release Dates

2. Research Questions Posed

Primary Questions:

- 1. What factors influence movie profitability?
 - How do budget, genre, and runtime affect profit?
 - Is there a sweet spot for budget that maximizes ROI?
- 2. How have movie trends changed over time?
 - Are budgets and revenues increasing over the years?
 - Have certain genres become more or less popular?
- 3. What makes a movie successful?
 - What's the relationship between ratings and financial success?
 - Do longer movies make more money?

Secondary Questions:

- 4. Which genres are most profitable and popular?
- 5. How do different budget levels perform?
- 6. Do higher-rated movies always make more money?

3. Investigation Methodology

Analysis Techniques:

- Descriptive statistics for financial and rating variables
- Data visualization (15+ plot types: histograms, scatter plots, heatmaps, bar charts)
- Correlation analysis between key variables
- Categorical analysis by genres, budget ranges, rating levels
- Time series analysis of decade trends
- Statistical grouping and comparative analysis

Tools Used:

- Python with Pandas for data manipulation
- NumPy for numerical computations
- Matplotlib & Seaborn for visualizations
- Custom helper functions for analysis and formatting

4. Data Wrangling Documentation

Data Cleaning Steps:

- 1. Removed invalid records:
 - Filtered out 1,574 movies with budget = \$0
 - Removed movies with revenue = \$0
 - Final dataset: 3,229 movies (67% of original)
- 2. Missing value handling:
 - Runtime: Filled with median (110 minutes)
 - Converted release date to datetime format
- 3. Feature Engineering:
 - Created derived variables: Profit, ROI, Revenue per minute
 - Added categorical variables: Budget/Revenue/Rating/Runtime categories
 - Extracted release year and decade
 - Parsed JSON genre data into usable format

5. Summary Statistics & Key Results

Financial overview:

- Average Budget: \$40.7 million
- Average Revenue: \$121.2 million
- Average Profit: \$80.6 million
- Average ROI: 295,382% (median: 130%)
- Average Rating: 6.3/10
- Average Runtime: 110.7 minutes

Key Findings:

Budget & Profitability:

- Strong budget-revenue correlation (0.705)
- ROI sweet spot: Low-budget movies (<\$5M) achieve 1,917,837% average ROI
- Most profitable: Avatar (\$2.55B profit), Gone with the Wind (9,904% ROI)

Genre Performance:

- Top revenue genre: Animation (\$279M average)
- Best overall: Animation, Adventure, Fantasy, Family
- Most prolific: Comedy (1,110 movies)

Time Trends:

- Budget inflation: $$6M (1960s) \rightarrow $51M (2010s)$
- Production peaked in 2000s-2010s
- Runtimes gradually increasing

Quality vs Success:

- Excellent movies (8+ rating): \$232M average revenue
- Poor movies (<5 rating): \$44M average revenue
- Rating-revenue correlation: 0.188 (moderate)
- Longer movies perform better financially

Strategic Insights:

- Portfolio approach: Mix high-budget blockbusters + low-budget high-ROI films
- Animation and Adventure genres consistently successful
- Quality matters but marketing/popularity crucial (vote count correlation: 0.756)

6. Include These Visualizations

From your notebook, include these key plots:

- 1. Distribution plots (budget, revenue, profit, ratings)
- 2. Budget vs Revenue scatter plot
- 3. Genre performance bar charts
- 4. Time trends line charts
- 5. Correlation heatmap
- 6. Any other compelling visualizations from your analysis