Film Patron satisfaction EDA

Film on the Rocks, hosted at the iconic Red Rocks Amphitheatre in Colorado, offers a unique cinematic experience with classic films, live entertainment, and breathtaking views. Co-promoted by the Denver Film Society and the City and County of Denver, the series is supported by corporate sponsorships, allowing for affordable ticket prices. While the venue is exceptional, challenges like accessibility and weather dependence exist. The promoters aim to enhance patron satisfaction and increase attendance. To achieve this, they conducted surveys during a recent season to understand the demographics, satisfaction levels, and effective media outlets for their audience, facilitating better targeted marketing efforts and potential growth.

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In [1]: #importing packages
         import pandas as pd
         # Loading the survey data
         data = pd.read csv("C:\\Users\\sujoydutta\\Desktop\\Data analysis\\Datasets for ML\\Misc types\\Films.csv")
         data.head()
                                Movie Gender Marital_Status Sinage Parking Clean Overall Age Income Hear_About
Out[2]:
           _rowstate_
         0
                  0 Ferris Buellers Day Off
                                                  Married
                                                             2.0
                                                                    2.0
                                                                          2.0
                                                                                 2.0
                                                                                     3.0
                                                                                             1.0
                                                                                                         5
                                      Female
         1
                  0 Ferris Buellers Day Off Female
                                                             1.0
                                                                    1.0
                                                                          1.0
                                                                                 1.0
                                                                                     2.0
                                                                                             1.0
                                                                                                         5
                                                    Single
         2
                  0 Ferris Buellers Day Off
                                                  Married
                                                             2.0
                                                                    4.0
                                                                          3.0
                                                                                 2.0
                                                                                     4.0
                                                                                             1.0
                                                                                                         5
                                        Male
         3
                  0 Ferris Buellers Day Off Female
                                                                    3.0
                                                                          2.0
                                                                                 2.0
                                                                                     4.0
                                                                                             1.0
                                                                                                         5
                                                  Married
                                                             1.0
         4
                  0 Ferris Buellers Day Off Female
                                                  Married
                                                             1.0
                                                                    1.0
                                                                          1.0
                                                                                 1.0
                                                                                     3.0
                                                                                             3.0
                                                                                                         1
         #Calculating overall customer satisfaction
In [7]:
         likert_columns = ["Sinage", "Parking", "Clean"]
         data['Overall Satisfaction'] = data[likert columns].mean(axis=1)
 In [8]: | # Printing the results
         print("Overall Customer Satisfaction:")
         print(data['Overall Satisfaction'].mean())
         Overall Customer Satisfaction:
         1.7740628166160084
In [9]: # Analyze factors linked to satisfaction
         correlation matrix = data[likert columns].corr()
In [10]: print("Factors Linked to Satisfaction:")
         print(correlation matrix)
         Factors Linked to Satisfaction:
                  Sinage Parking Clean
         Sinage 1.000000 0.470322 0.349163
         Parking 0.470322 1.000000 0.444368
         Clean 0.349163 0.444368 1.000000
In [14]: # Recoding values
         data['Gender'] = data['Gender'].replace({'1': 'Male', '2': 'Female'})
         data['Marital_Status'] = data['Marital_Status'].replace({'1': 'Married', '2': 'Single','Slngle':'Single'})
        # Analyzing the demographic profile
In [16]:
         # Gender
         gender profile = data['Gender'].value counts()
         # Marital Status
         marital status profile = data['Marital Status'].value counts()
         age profile = data['Age'].value counts()
         # Income
         income profile = data['Income'].value counts()
In [17]: # Printing the results
         print("Demographic Profile:")
         print("Gender Profile:")
         print(gender_profile)
         print("\nMarital Status Profile:")
         print(marital_status_profile)
         print("\nAge Profile:")
         print(age_profile)
         print("\nIncome Profile:")
         print(income_profile)
         Demographic Profile:
         Gender Profile:
         Female 213
         Male
                  117
         Name: Gender, dtype: int64
         Marital Status Profile:
         Single 228
         Married
                  100
         Name: Marital Status, dtype: int64
         Age Profile:
         2.0 175
              117
         3.0
              26
         1.0
         4.0
                10
         Name: Age, dtype: int64
         Income Profile:
         1.0 142
         3.0
                90
         2.0
               82
         Name: Income, dtype: int64
In [23]: # Extracting the primary source from 'Hear About' column
         data['Primary_Source'] = data['Hear_About'].str.split(',').str[0]
         data['Primary_Source']
Out[23]:
         2
         3
         4
               1
         325
               1
         326
              5
         327
               5
         328
                3
         329
         Name: Primary_Source, Length: 330, dtype: object
In [31]: #Calculating the frequency of each source
         source_counts = data['Primary_Source'].value_counts().sort_index()
In [32]: #percentage counts for each source
         percentage_counts = source_counts / source counts.sum() * 100
In [33]: # Determining effective media outlets
         source_mapping = {
            1: 'Television',
             2: 'Newspaper',
             3: 'Radio',
             4: 'Website',
             5: 'Word of Mouth'
In [36]: # Initializing counts and percentages
         source_counts = {source_name: 0 for source_name in source_mapping.values()}
         percentage_counts = {source_name: 0 for source_name in source_mapping.values()}
         # Counting and calculating percentages for each source
In [37]:
         for code, source_name in source_mapping.items():
             count = data['Primary_Source'].apply(lambda x: x.split(',') if isinstance(x, str) else []).apply(lambda x:
             percentage = (count / len(data) * 100) if len(data) > 0 else 0
             source_counts[source_name] = count
             percentage counts[source name] = percentage
In [38]: # Printing the results
         print("How Patrons Heard About Film on the Rocks:")
         for source_name in source_mapping.values():
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count = source_counts[source_name]

How Patrons Heard About Film on the Rocks: Television: Count=23, Percentage=6.97% Newspaper: Count=14, Percentage=4.24% Radio: Count=17, Percentage=5.15% Website: Count=42, Percentage=12.73%

Word of Mouth: Count=227, Percentage=68.79%

percentage = percentage_counts[source_name]

print(f"{source_name}: Count={count}, Percentage={percentage:.2f}%")