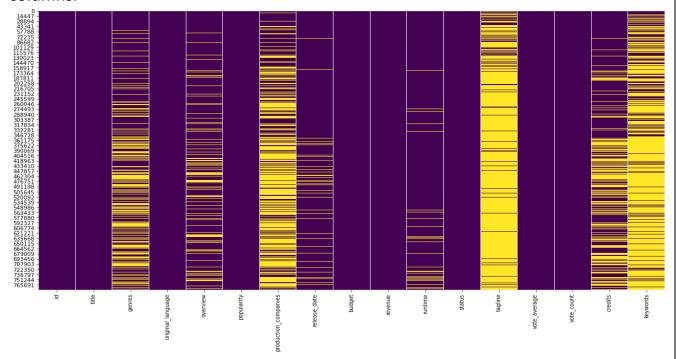


Exploratory data analysis:

In this exploratory data analysis, we find the missing values in the dataset. This is the visual representation of missing data in the dataset by each columns.



After this we get to find out the misclassified records.

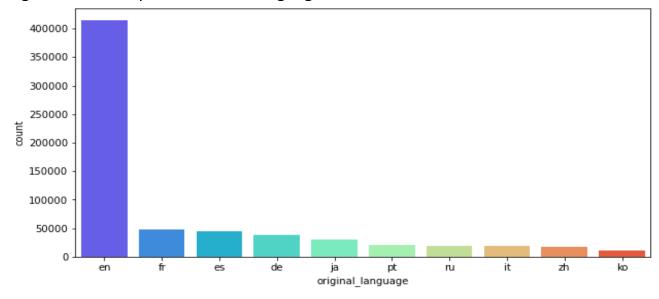
```
df[df["vote\_count"] == 0]["vote\_average"]. value\_counts(normalize=True)* 100 \# shows the percentage of movies with 0 votes but with voting average \% for the percentage of movies with 0 votes but with voting average \% for the percentage of movies with 0 votes but with voting average \% for the percentage of movies with 0 votes but with voting average \% for the percentage of movies with 0 votes but with voting average \% for the percentage of movies with 0 votes but with voting average \% for the percentage of movies with 0 votes but with voting average \% for the percentage of movies with 0 votes but with voting average \% for the percentage of movies with 0 votes but with voting average \% for the percentage of movies with 0 votes but with 0 votes 
    ✓ 0.2s
                                                  99.958557
                                                           0.012545
0.006944
1.0
                                                             0.005824
7.0
                                                               0.003584
5.0
                                                               0.002464
4.0
                                                               0.002016
                                                             0.001792
                                                               0.001344
9.0
                                                             0.001344
                                                               0.000672
                                                               0.000448
Name: vote_average, dtype: float64
```

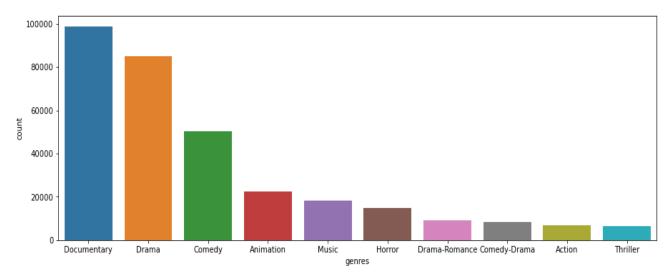
Infernce: For vote count having zero (i.e no number of votes) for the movies how can it have a vote_average. so the 185 records are also considered as outliers.

Here the inference is for vote count having zero (i.e no number of votes) for the movies how can it have a vote average. So the 185 records are also considered as outliers.

Uni-variate analysis:

The below graph shows that count of English (en) movies is very much higher when compared to other language movies.

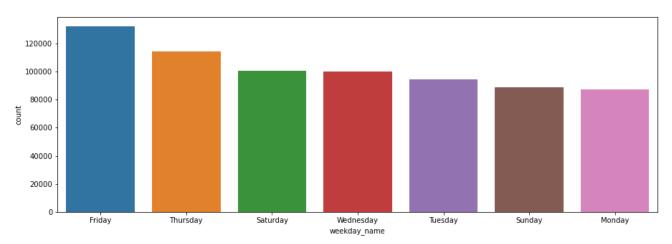




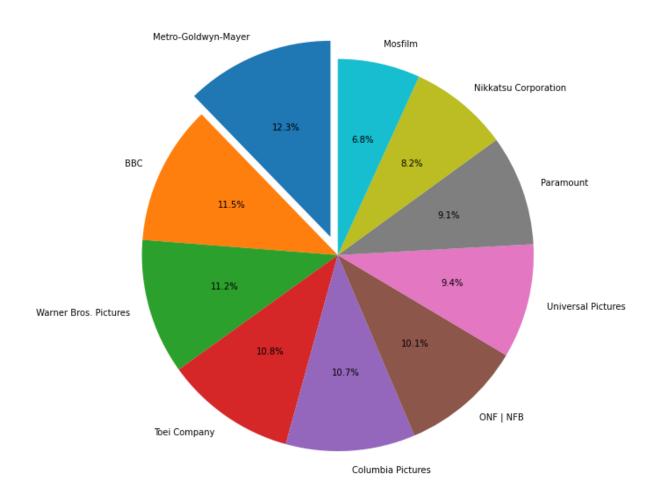
The above graph shows that the top 10 genres of all the movies in which documentary, drama, comedy are the top 3 genres of movies.

df['status']. ✓ 0.1s	value_counts() :	shows the	count of the	e status of th	e movies
Released	770374				
Planned	3357				
In Production	3356				
Post Production	2648				
Canceled	192				
Rumored	186				
Name: status, dty	pe: int64				

The above result shows the total count values of the status column in the dataset.

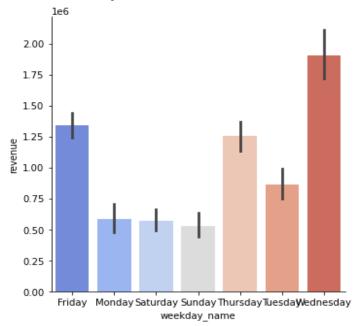


This graph provides the information of on which weekdays the movies counts were higher.

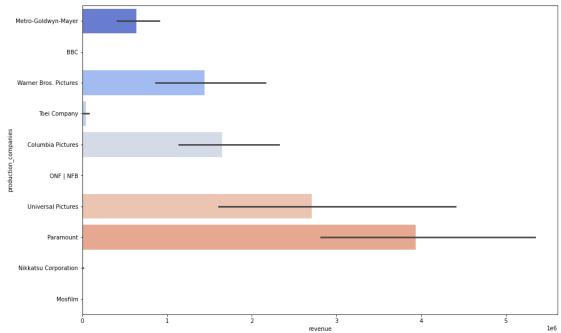


The above pie chart shows that the top 10 production company made how much of movies in percentage.

Bivariate analysis:

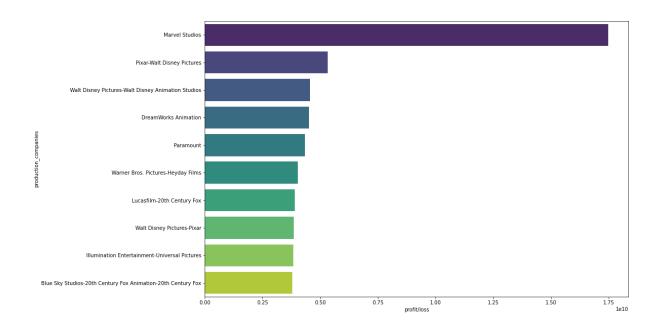


The above graph shows that on which week days the total revenue of the movies were higher.

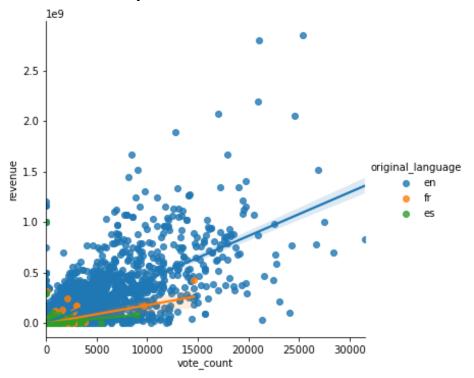


The below graph shows that the revenue made by the top 10 production companies. This shows that the top 7th production company made bigger profit when compared to other top production companies.

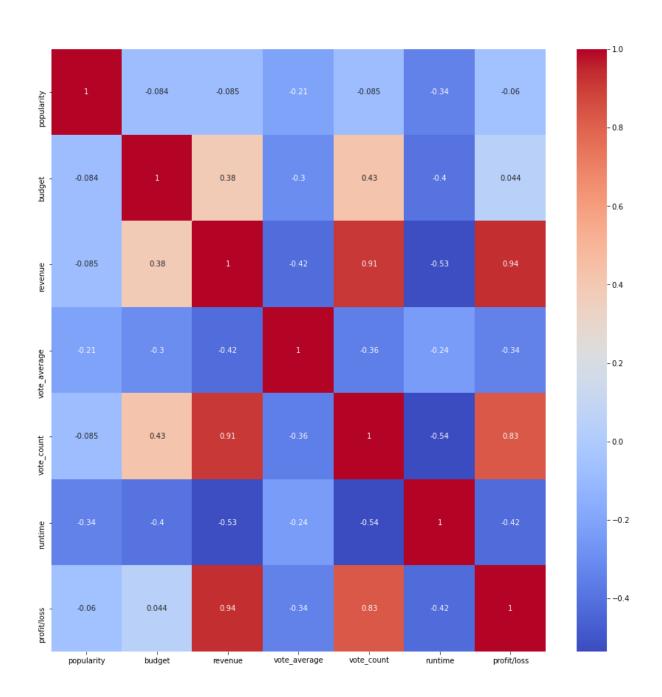
The below graph shows that the marvel studios production company made high profit compared to other production companies



Multivariate analysis:



The above graph shows an increasing trend over the vote count when compared to revenue on the top 3 languages of the movies.



The above map shows the correlation between numeric variables of the dataset. This shows that vote count and revenue has high correlation.