Blockbuster Blueprint for Microsoft's Movie Mastery by Ope Branley

"DATA-DRIVEN INSIGHTS FOR STRATEGIC DECISION-MAKING"

Overview Business Understanding Data Understanding Data Analysis

Recommendations

Conclusions

Limitations of the Analysis

BUSINESS UNDERSTANDING

- Microsoft aims to enter the movie industry by launching a new studio but lacks filmmaking experience.
- This project will provide crucial data-driven insights to guide strategic decisions.
- Key stakeholders include Microsoft executives, the new studio head, and the data analysis team. Marketing teams, investors, and creative teams also affected.
- The insights derived from this project will directly influence the types of films the new studio produces, impacting production and marketing strategies.

DATA UNDERSTANDING

Data Sources:

- IMDB Local Database: Detailed information on movies and TV shows.
- Rotten Tomatoes Reviews: Aggregated critical reception data.
- Rotten Tomatoes Movie Info: Comprehensive movie details.
- The Numbers Movie Budgets: Financial details on movie budgets and performance.
- TMDb Movies: Additional movie-related information.





- 1. The data was cleaned by handling missing values and having the formats standardized.
- 2. Datasets were then merged using common keys.
- 3. Duplicates were removed to ensure data integrity.
- 4. New features were engineered.
- 5. Descriptive statistics were calculated.
- 6. Visualizations created to understand the distribution of the data, and to visualize relatoinships between key varriables.

DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS

Runtime:

- Mean: 104.8 minutes
- Range: 41 to 180 minutes

Production Budget:

- Mean: \$39 million
- Range: \$9,000 to \$410.6
 million

Domestic Gross:

- Mean: \$48.3 million
- Range: \$0 to \$700 million

Worldwide Gross:

- Mean: \$119 million
- Range: \$0 to \$2.048 billion

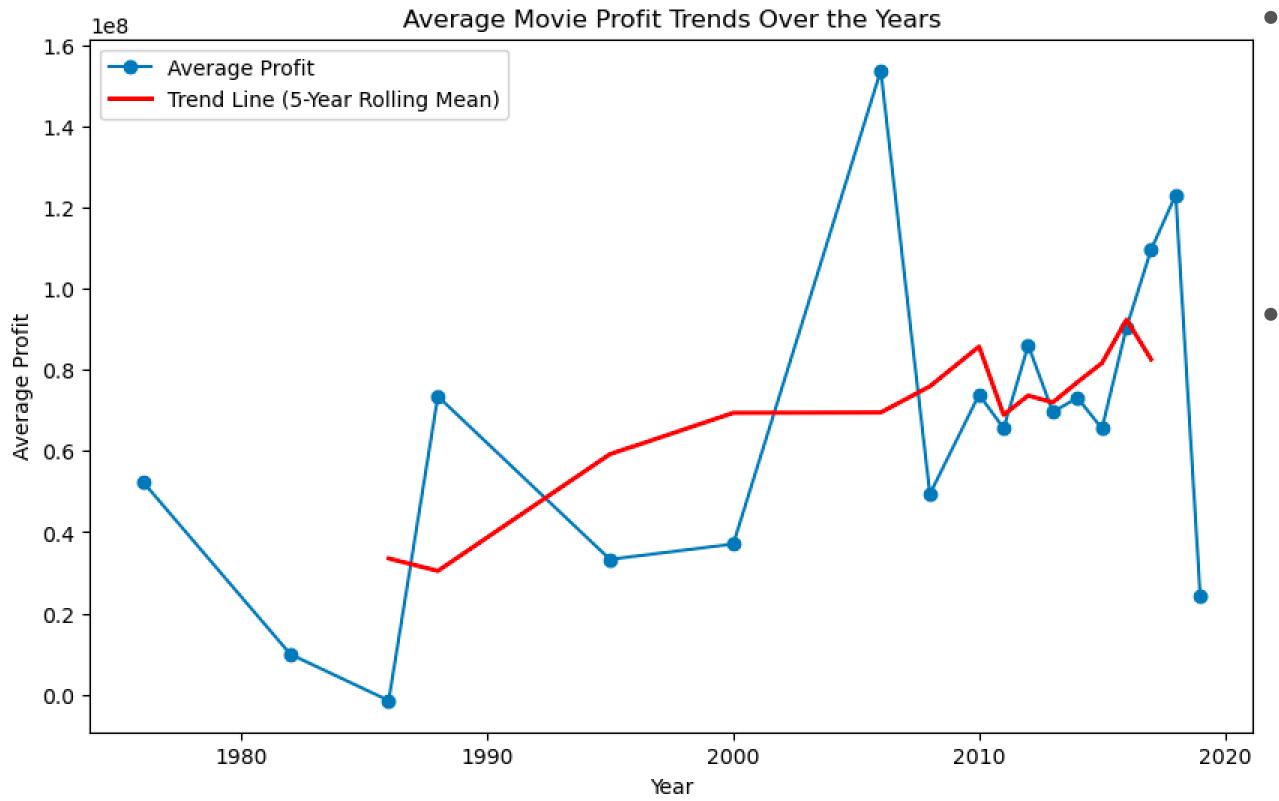
• Profit:

- Mean: \$80 million
- Range: -\$110.5 million to\$1.748 billion

Average Rating:

- Mean: 6.19
- Range: 2 to 8.9

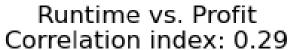
MOVIE PROFIT TRENDS

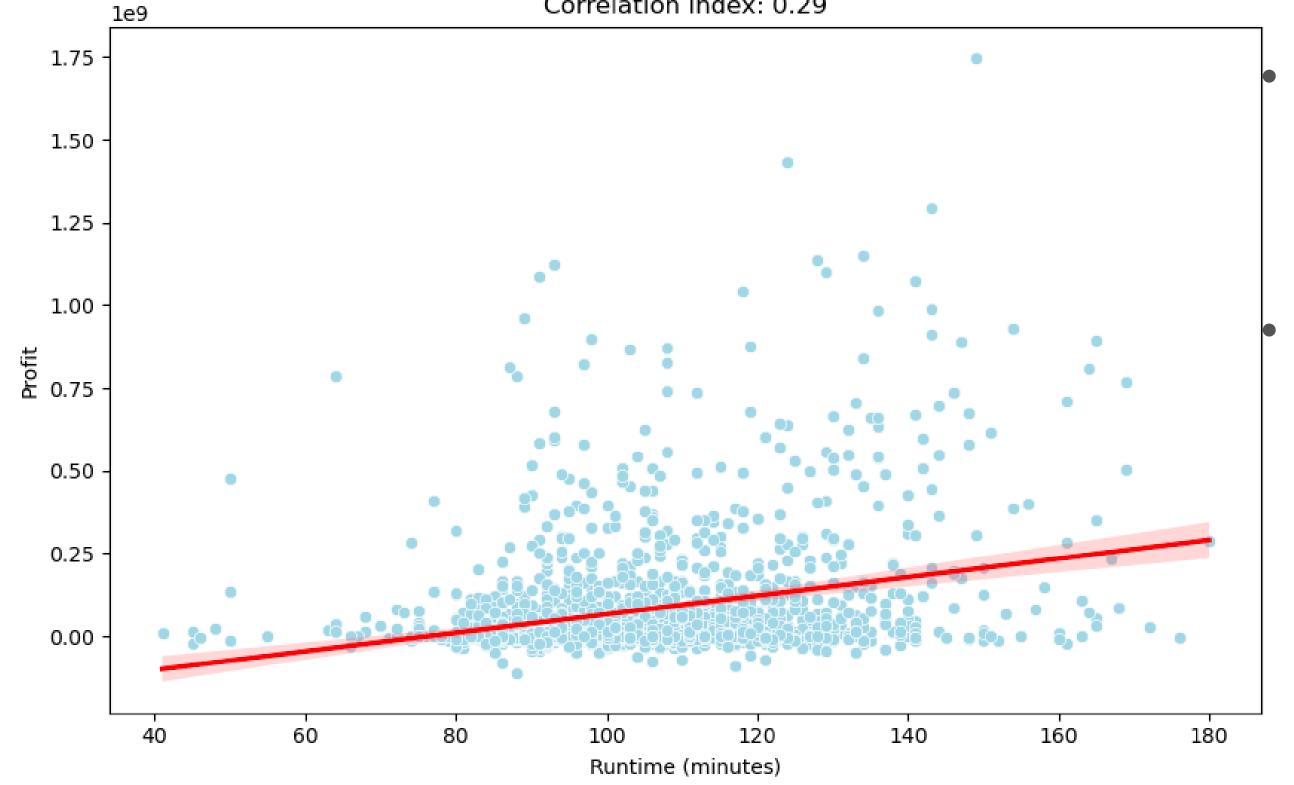


 The overall trend shows significant growth in average movie profits over the years, with peaks and troughs influenced by various factors.

• The 5-year rolling mean trend line smooths out short-term fluctuations and highlights the long-term upward trend in profitability.

MOVIE RUNTIME VS PROFIT

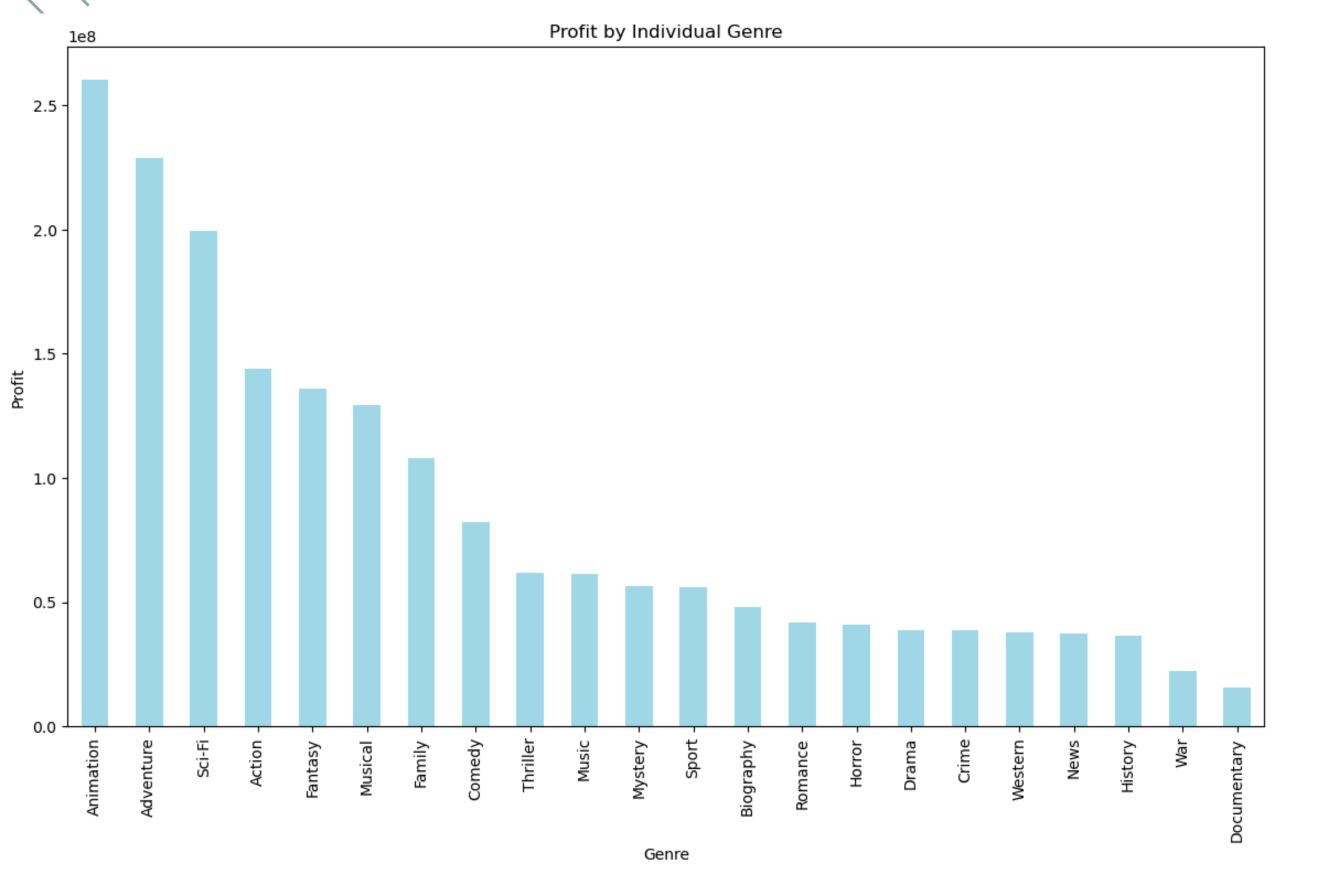




The positive correlation suggests that investing in longer movies might be beneficial.

However, runtime alone is not a strong predictor of profit.

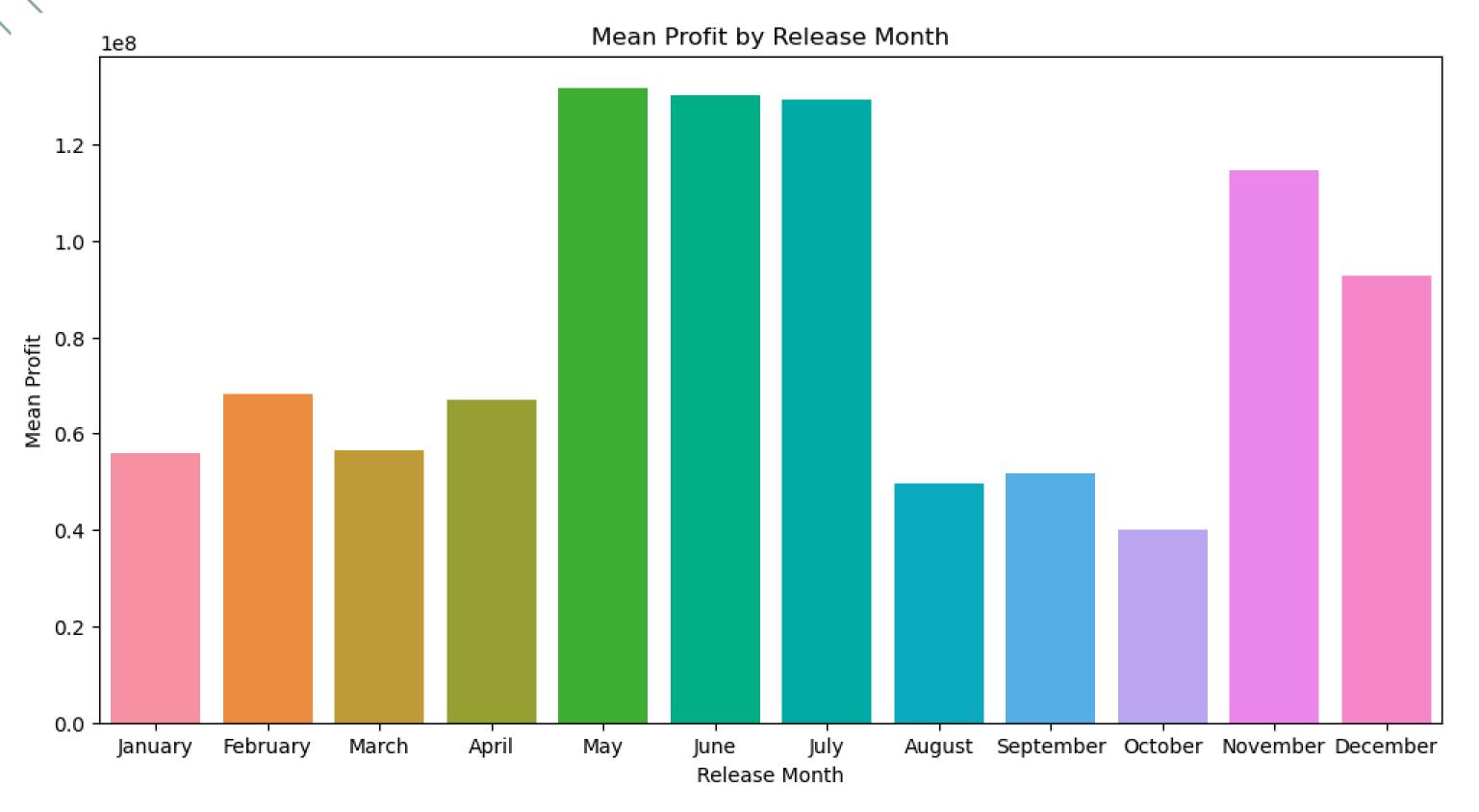
MOVIE GENRES VS PROFIT



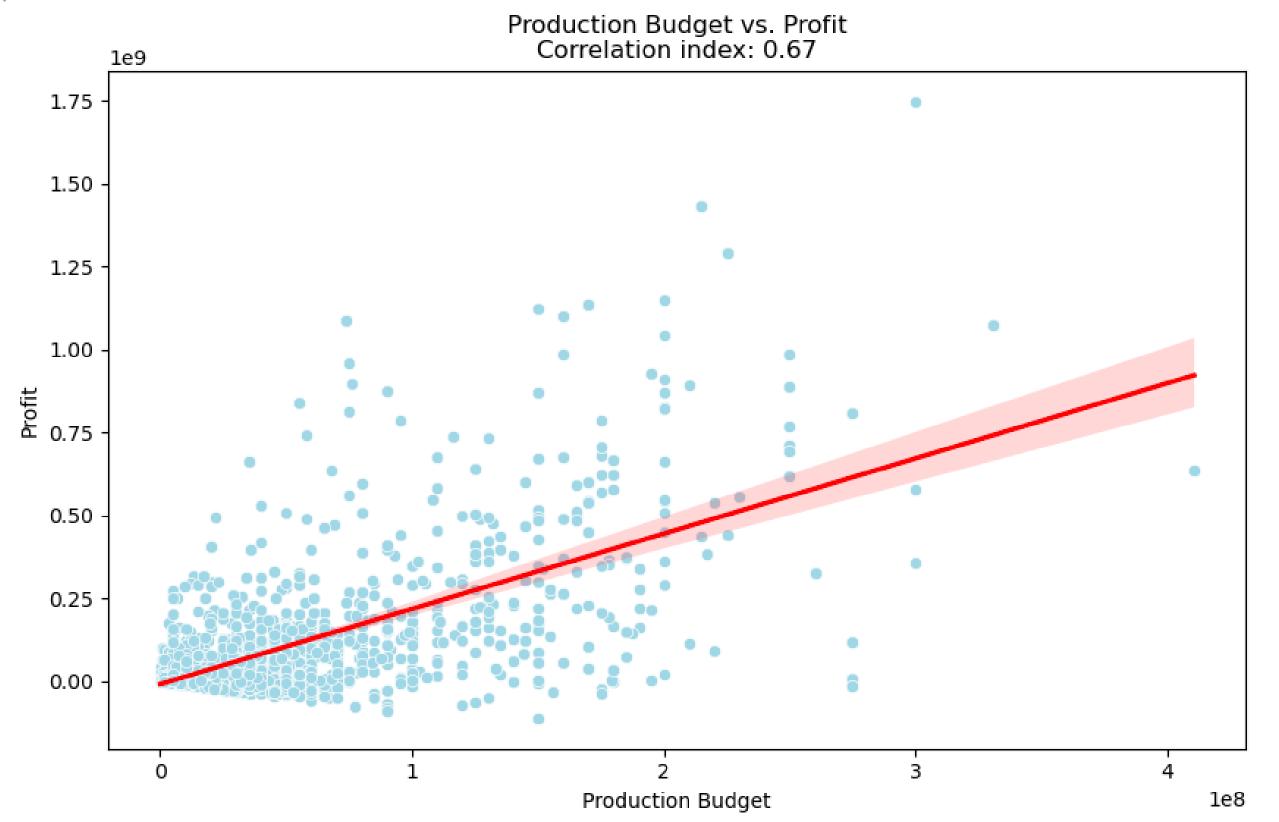
- Genres like Animation, Adventure, and Sci-Fi show high mean profits.
- Investing in movies within these genres can be financially rewarding.



MOVIE RELEASE MONTH VS PROFIT

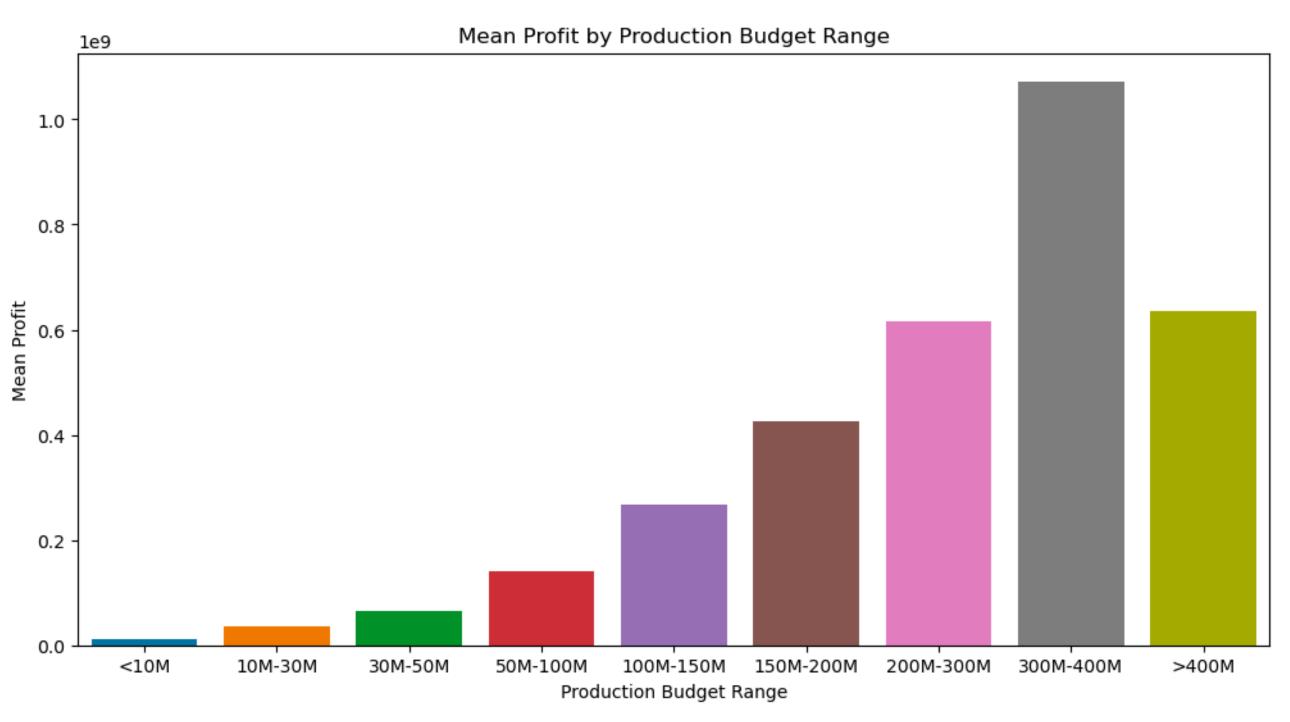


MOVIE PRODUCTION BUDGET VS PROFIT



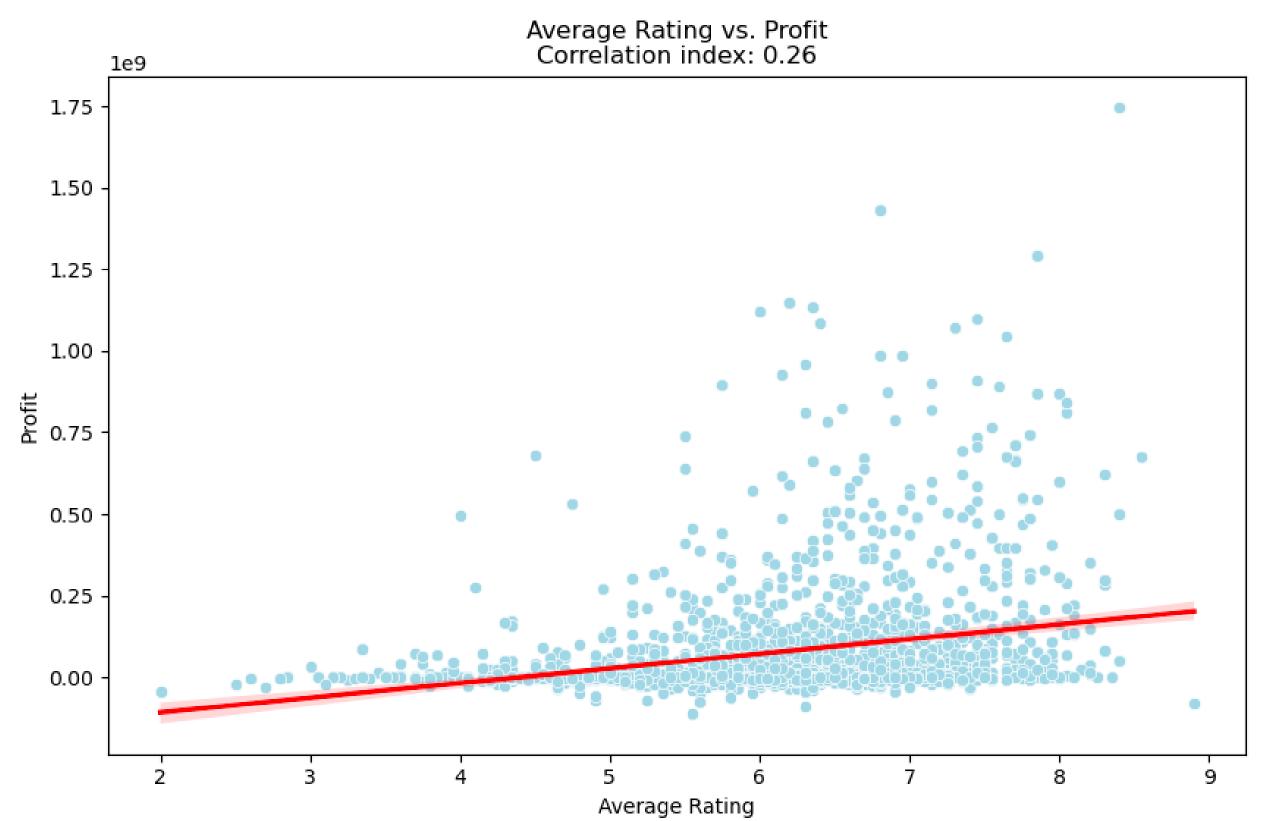
 The strong positive correlation suggests that higher production budgets are generally associated with higher profits.

MOVIE PRODUCTION BUDGET VS PROFIT



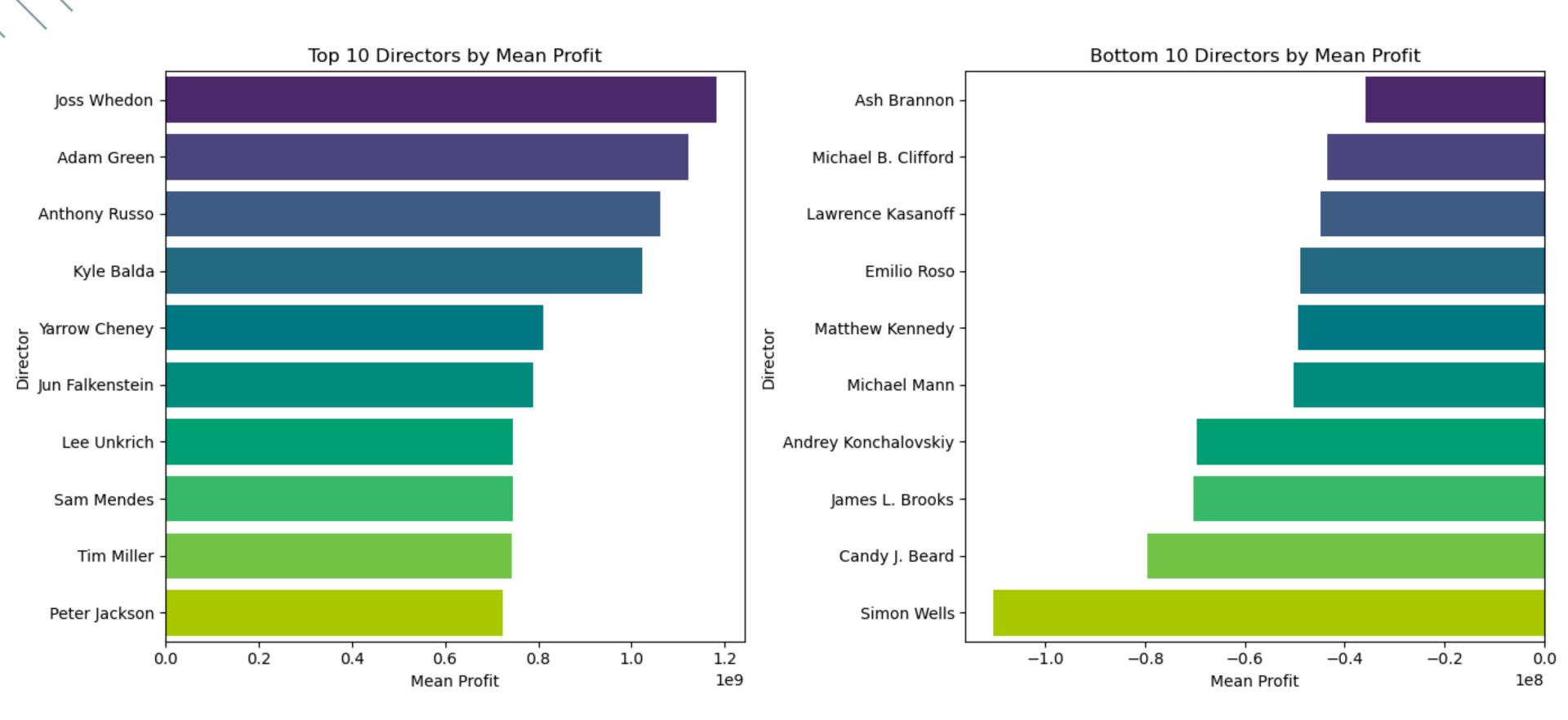
 The optimal budget range to maximize profits appears to be \$300M-\$400M.

MOVIE RATINGS VS PROFIT



- Higher-rated movies appear to be more profitable.
- The relatively weak correlation suggests that other factors also significantly impact profitability.

MOVIE DIRECTORS VS PROFIT



RECOMMENDATIONS

Focus on High-Performing Genres:

 Invest in Animation, Adventure, and Sci-Fi genres to maximize profitability.

• Strategic Release Timing:

 Release major films in peak months: May, June, July, November, and December.

Optimal Production Budgets:

- Allocate higher budgets (\$100M-\$400M) for potential blockbusters.
- Balance investments in mid-range budgets (\$100M-\$200M).

• Leverage High-Rating Factors:

 Ensure high production quality, compelling storytelling, and strong performances.

Director and Talent Strategy:

- Collaborate with top directors.
- Monitor Market Trends and Audience Preferences:
 - Stay agile with market trends and audience feedback.

LIMITATIONS OF THE ANALYSIS

Data Variability:

 High variability in key metrics such as budgets and gross earnings.

• Correlation vs. Causation:

Correlations observed do not imply direct causation.

• External Factors:

 Unaccounted external factors like economic conditions and competition.

CONCLUSIONS

- 1. Data-driven insights are crucial for strategic decision-making.
- 2. Recommendations based on analysis can optimize investments and maximize box office success.
- 3. Continued analysis and adaptation will ensure competitive success in the dynamic film industry.

THANKYOU **QUESTIONS?**