Visualizing a Network of Film Actors With Box Office Mojo

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Outline

- Goals
- Data
- Code
- Results
- Improvements

Goals

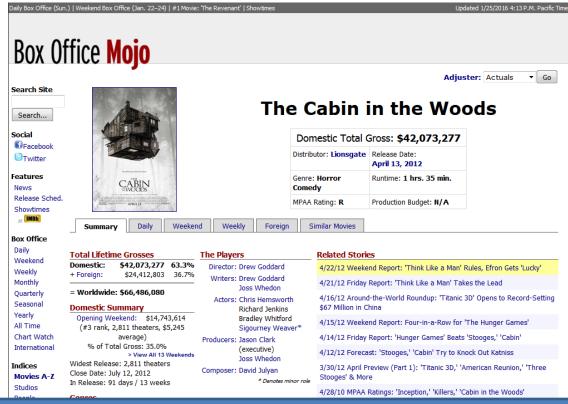
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- See how connected/segregated the community of film actors are (in terms of who co-stars with whom) by considering different ways of grouping actors.
- For now this is just a qualitative first attempt, but quantifiable results can come later.
- May be of utility to actors, see which studios/genres are more "clicky", inform career decisions. See who may be linked to whom more quickly with an interactive map.

Data

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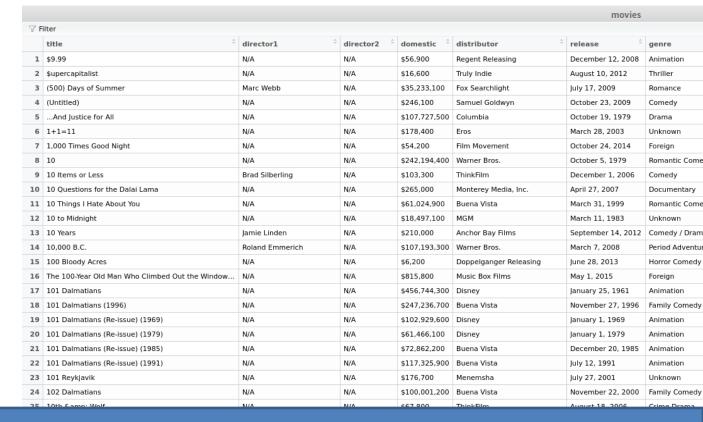
- Data set was scrapped from boxofficemojo.com.
- The scrapper and a sample csv can be found at https://github.com/csredino/Data-Science.



Data

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 As scrapped data has one row for each movie page on Box Office mojo.



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- Want to generate network plots showing how film makers are connected through their collaborations (think Kevin Bacon).
- Several packages can do this but they all expect the data in a certain form.
- Most of the work is transforming/cleaning the data
- To make a network map requires two data frames, one for "nodes" and one for "links"

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- Node frame is at its minimum just a list of all the actors.
- All other columns are their properties that can be used for grouping/slicing later, to categorize subsets of the community and see which subsets actually divide them in terms of collaborations.

→ Filter								
	name	group $^{\scriptsize \scriptsize $	studio [‡]	genre [‡]	budget_avg $^{\scriptsize \scriptsize $	box_office_avg [‡]	id [‡]	
1	Aaron Eckhart	1	Warner Bros.	Drama	47775000	58373804	0	
2	Aaron Johnson	1	Universal	Drama	47928571	47053800	1	
3	Abigail Breslin	1	Buena Vista	Drama	43586364	65781463	2	
4	Adam Brody	1	Warner Bros.	Comedy	35062500	42980963	3	
5	Adam DeVine	1	Universal	Comedy	17000000	124381850	4	
6	Adam Sandler	1	Sony / Columbia	Comedy	60411111	93136417	5	
7	Adam Scott	1	Paramount	Comedy	35863636	30985117	6	
8	Alan Alda	1	Universal	Comedy	55000000	47734832	7	
9	Albert Brooks	1	None	Comedy	31925000	83142240	8	
10	Alfred Molina	1	Miramax	Drama	60880952	57568535	9	
11	Alicia Silverstone	1	Warner Bros.	Comedy	45000000	43891254	10	

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- Link frame has one row for each connection.
- This is a bit harder to produce, especially if you want to do it quickly.
- Scrapper can save up to 18 contributors for a movie, for ~13,000 movies this is over 2 million possible connections.
- Vectorizing the loop over movies is the most important, but the rest can be put in nested loops without much cost.

∀ Filter								
	src [‡]	trgt [‡]	weight [‡]					
1	0	2	1					
2	0	3	1					
3	0	12	1					
4	0	17	1					
5	0	26	1					
6	0	30	1					
7	0	31	1					
8	0	58	1					
9	0	74	1					
10	0	92	1					
11	0	93	1					
12	0	112	1					
13	0	117	1					
14	0	119	1					
15	0	120	2					
16	0	133	1					
17	0	148	1					
18	0	164	1					
19	0	180	1					
20	0	191	1					

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- R script can transform the data as output by the scrapper.
- Can look at actors, directors, writers, producers, and composers.
- Can categorize by genre preference, studio preference, average budget of works, and average domestic box office of works.
- For the sake of time, I'll only show results for actors and only categorized by studio and genre preference.

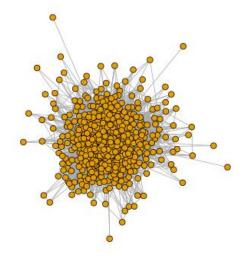
Goals

• Looking at all actors at once with no categories just gives a "hairball".

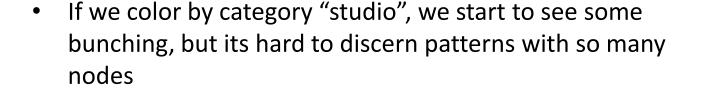
Data

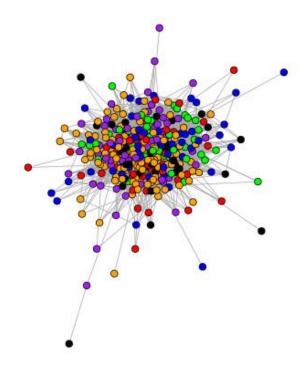
 Even with incomplete records removed, its still hundreds of actors with thousands of connections.

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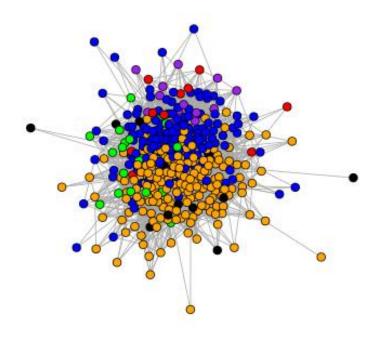




```
"Warner Bros."] = "orange"
"Fox"] = "blue"
"Paramount"] = "black"
"Sony/Colombia"] = "green"
"Beuna Vista"] = "red"
"Universal"] = "purple"
```

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- Coloring by genre has a much more noticeable effect.
- Comedy and drama actors are apparently pretty segregated.
- Other genres seem preferential in their connections.



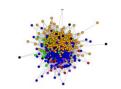
```
"Comedy"] = "orange"
"Drama"] = "blue"
"Horror"] = "black"
"Action"] = "green"
"Romance"] = "red"
"Fantasy"] = "purple"
```

Goals

• Even with the distinct regions of color, it's a bit messy.

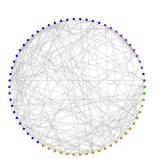
Data

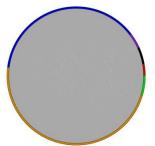
- Can try looking at smaller subsets.
- Can try different ways of organizing the map visually.

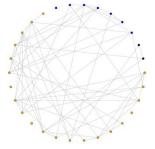




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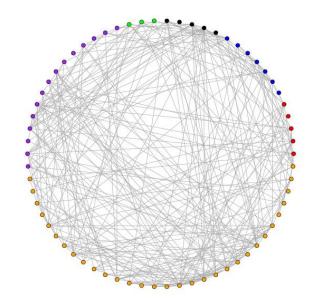






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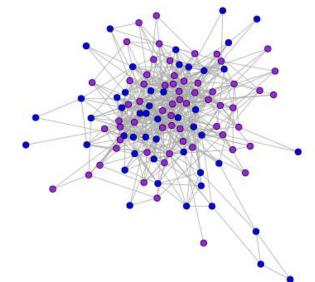
 Maybe network structure for studios would be easier to see with a similar treatment?



• Hard to say . . .

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- Maybe network structure for genre was easy because there were two dominate categories?
- Can try to look at two major studios only, Universal and Fox.



 Most we can say without getting quantitative is that the segregation by genre is more distinct.

Improvements

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- More complete records by merging with other data sets.
- Account for overlapping genres, such as romantic comedies.
- Color the links themselves based on what two nodes they are connecting.
- Try visualization methods meant specifically for larger networks, such as hive plots.
- Get quantitative: easy ways to parameterize "more segregated" would be to count the colored links for different groups, or determine the average path length to node of another color.