**INSIGHTS OF HISTOGRAM**

The histogram titled "show runtime" displays the distribution of movie runtimes. The x-axis represents the runtime in some unit (likely minutes), ranging from 0 to 250. The y-axis indicates the frequency or count of movies within each runtime bin, going up to 2000.

We can observe that the distribution is skewed towards shorter runtimes. The highest frequency of movies falls within the 50 to 100 runtime range, with the second highest in the 0 to 50 range. There's a noticeable drop in the number of movies as the runtime increases, with significantly fewer movies having runtimes between 150 and 200, and even fewer beyond 200. This suggests that most movies in the dataset have a runtime under 100 units.

**INSIGHTS OF SCATTER PLOT**

The scatter plot titled "Scatter plot of imdb\_score vs release\_year of titles" visualizes the relationship between the release year of movies (x-axis, ranging from around 1960 to 2020) and their corresponding IMDb scores (y-axis, ranging from 0 to 10). Each red dot represents a movie.

Observing the plot, there doesn't appear to be a strong linear correlation between the release year and the IMDb score across the entire timeframe. Movies with high IMDb scores (above 7) are scattered throughout the years, although there seems to be a denser cluster of high-scoring movies in the more recent years (post-2000). Similarly, lower-scoring movies are also present across the decades. There might be a slight tendency for the density of movies to increase in later years, suggesting a larger volume of movie releases. However, the quality, as indicated by the IMDb score, doesn't seem to be strictly dependent on the release year.

**INSIGHTS OF BOX PLOT**

The box plot compares the IMDb scores of "SHOW" and "MOVIE" types. The median IMDb score for movies appears slightly lower than that for shows. Shows exhibit a wider interquartile range (IQR), suggesting greater variability in their IMDb scores compared to movies. Both types have outliers, indicated by the circles beyond the whiskers, suggesting some titles with exceptionally high or low IMDb scores within each category. Overall, while the central tendencies are somewhat similar, shows display more score dispersion.

**INSIGHTS OF HEATMAP**

The heatmap titled "Simple Heatmap" visualizes the correlation matrix of different movie features. The columns represent features like 'release\_year', 'runtime', 'imdb\_score', 'imdb\_votes', 'tmdb\_popularity', and 'tmdb\_score'. The color intensity indicates the strength of the correlation, with lighter colors suggesting higher positive correlation.

We observe a strong positive correlation between 'imdb\_votes' and 'tmdb\_popularity', indicated by the bright yellow cell. There's also a noticeable positive correlation between 'imdb\_score' and 'imdb\_votes', and between 'imdb\_score' and 'tmdb\_popularity', although less strong. Other feature pairs show relatively weak correlations, appearing as darker shades in the heatmap.

**SUMMARY OF FINDINGS**

Across the visualizations, we see different aspects of movie data. The runtime distribution is skewed towards shorter durations. The relationship between release year and IMDb score doesn't show a clear trend, though high-scoring movies appear throughout the timeline with a possible increase in density in recent years. Shows tend to have a slightly higher median IMDb score and greater score variability compared to movies. Finally, the heatmap reveals a strong positive relationship between the number of IMDb votes and TMDB popularity, suggesting that movies with more votes on IMDb also tend to be more popular on TMDB. There are also moderate positive correlations between IMDb score and both the number of IMDb votes and TMDB popularity.