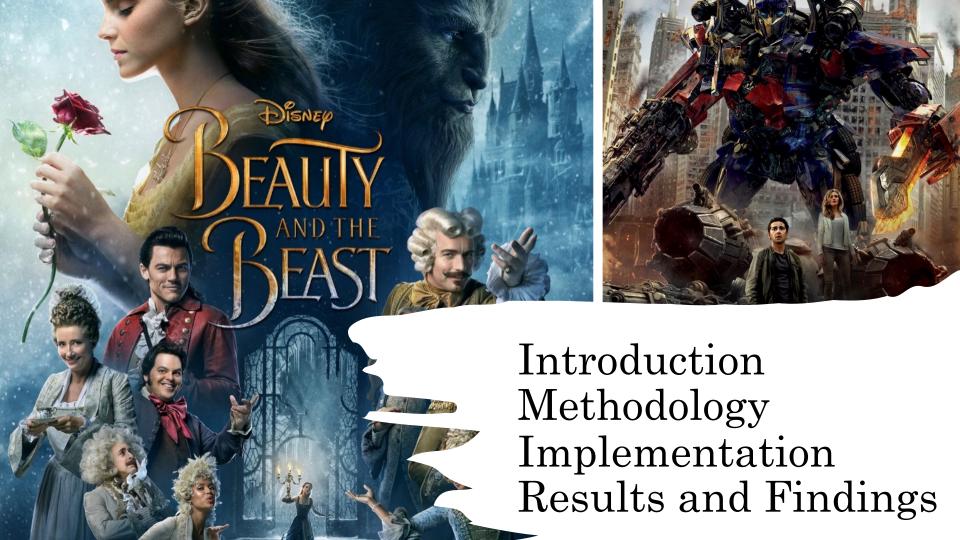


ID: a1840363



Introduction



Movie Revenue Prediction Dataset: from Kaggle website

Goal: find the best model



Regression problem

Methodology

Exploratory data analysis
Data pre-processing
Feature Engineering
Research models
Random Forest Regression
XGBoost Regression
Ridge Regression
Lasso Regression

: train.describe() started 02:44:42 2022-10-17, finished in 22ms id budget popularity runtime revenue count 3000.000000 3.000000e+03 3000.000000 2998.000000 3.000000e+03 mean 1500.500000 2.253133e+07 8.463274 107.856571 6.672585e+07 std 866.169729 3.702609e+07 12.104000 22.086434 1.375323e+08

0.000001

4.018053

7.374861

10.890983

294.337037

0.000000 1.000000e+00

94.000000 2.379808e+06

104.000000 1.680707e+07

118.000000 6.891920e+07

338.000000 1.519558e+09

0.000000e+00

0.000000e+00

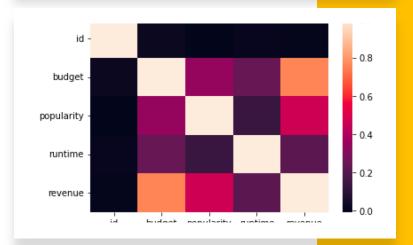
8.000000e+06

2.900000e+07

750.750000

1500.500000

max 3000.000000 3.800000e+08





Pre-process:

Null and Missing Values

• Remove the features which have too much empty value

'homepage' 'tagline' 'keywords'

• Replace null data with mean

'runtime' 'budget'

Missing value in train	set:
belongs_to_collection	2396
homepage	2054
tagline	597
Keywords	276
production_companies	156
production_countries	55
spoken_languages	20
crew	16
cast	13
overview	8
genres	7
runtime	2
poster_path	1
title	0
status	0
id	0
release_date	0
popularity	0
original_title	0
original_language	0
imdb_id	0
budget	0
revenue	0
dtype: int64	

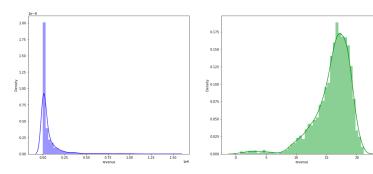
Implementation:

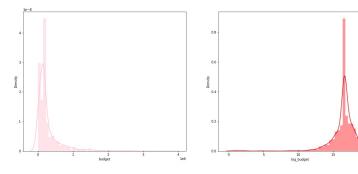
Target Variable

·Logarithm Transformation

'revenue' 'budget'

Json — Numerical Nominal



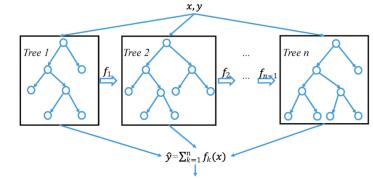


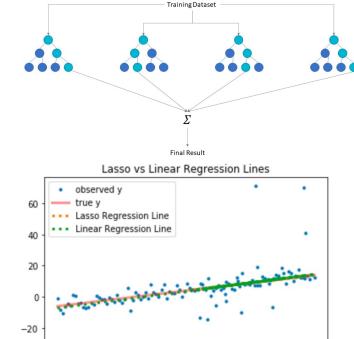
Implementation:

Training data and Testing data:

• Randomly pick 20% data from train as testing data use left 80% data as training data

Random Forest Regression XGBoost Regression Ridge Regression Lasso Regression





Results and Findings

```
# Defining the Random Forest Model
rf_model = RandomForestRegressor(random_state=39)
# Fitting the model
rf_model.fit(X_train_full, y_train)
# Prediction
y_pred_rf = rf_model.predict(X_valid_full)
# Calculate RMSE
rf_rmse= np.sqrt(mean_squared_error(y_valid, y_pred_rf))
rf_rmse
executed in 1.03s, finished 02:44:55 2022-10-17
```

2.0910228704589255

```
# Define the XGBoostmodel
xgb_model = XGBRegressor()

# Fit the model
xgb_model.fit(X_train_full, y_train)
# Prediction
y_pred_xgb = xgb_model.predict(X_valid_full)

xgb_rmse= np.sqrt(mean_squared_error(y_valid, y_pred_xgb))
xgb_rmse
executed in 186ms, finished 02:44:56 2022-10-17
```

2.2268147279365027

```
RMSE = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{(\hat{y}_i - y_i)^2}{n}}
```

```
from sklearn.linear_model import Lasso
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error
ls_model = Lasso()
ls_model.fit(X_train_full, y_train)

#prediction
y_pred_ls = ls_model.predict(X_valid_full)

ls_rmse= np.sqrt(mean_squared_error(y_valid, y_pred_ls))
ls_rmse
executed in 9ms, finished 02:44:56 2022-10-17
```

2.535626548290038

```
from sklearn.linear_model import Ridge
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error
rg_model = Ridge()
rg_model.fit(X_train_full, y_train)
#prediction
y_pred_rg = rg_model.predict(X_valid_full)
rg_rmse= np.sqrt(mean_squared_error(y_valid, y_pred_rg))
rg_rmse
executed in 9ms, finished 02:44:56 2022-10-17
```

2.52395018348213

Random Forest Regression is the best

Reference:

Movie posters in page 1&2:

https://www.imdb.com/title/tt0848228/?ref =fn al tt 0

https://www.imdb.com/title/tt5273488/?ref_=fn_al_tt_1

https://www.imdb.com/title/tt2395427/?ref_=fn_al_tt_9

https://www.imdb.com/title/tt1399103/?ref_=tt_mv_close

https://www.imdb.com/title/tt2771200/?ref =fn al tt 0

Regression pictures in page 7:

https://www.ibm.com/cloud/learn/random-forest

https://www.researchgate.net/figure/A-general-architecture-of-XGBoost fig3 335483097

https://machinelearningjourney.com/index.php/2020/02/13/ridge-regression/

RMSE formula in page 8:

https://towardsdatascience.com/what-does-rmse-really-mean-806b65f2e48e