Task 02: MOVIE RATING PREDICTION WITH PYTHON

Description: I have used the movie rating dataset to build a model that predicts the rating of a movie based on genre, director, and actors.

FLOW ANALYSIS:

- · Importing Libraries
- Data loading
- · Data Understanding
- Data Pre-Processing (Cleaning)
 - o Replacing missing values
 - · Extracting numerical values
- · Spliting training and test data
- · Model training -LinearRegression
- Model Evaluation Prediction

from google.colab import drive
drive.mount('/content/drive')

→ Mounted at /content/drive

Importing all the required libraries
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sn
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
from sklearn.preprocessing import OneHotEncoder, LabelEncoder
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error, r2_score

Dataset Loading

movie_review = pd.read_csv('/content/drive/MyDrive/CodSoft/IMDb Movies India.csv', encoding='latin-1')

Data Understanding

Displaying the first 5 rows of the dataset
movie_review.head()

	Name	Year	Duration	Genre	Rating	Votes	Director	Actor 1	Actor 2
0		NaN	NaN	Drama	NaN	NaN	J.S. Randhawa	Manmauji	Birba
1	#Gadhvi (He thought he was Gandhi)	(2019)	109 min	Drama	7.0	8	Gaurav Bakshi	Rasika Dugal	Vivek Ghamande
2	#Homecoming	(2021)	90 min	Drama, Musical	NaN	NaN	Soumyajit Maiumdar	Sayani	Plabita Rorthakur

Displaying total rows and columns of the dataset
movie_review.shape

(15509, 10)

It will calculate and display count, mean, std, min, max, 25%, 50% and 75% of numeric columns here only "Rating" column. movie_review.describe()

```
Rating
     count 7919.000000
               5.841621
     mean
       std
               1.381777
      min
               1 100000
# Displaying information regarding datatype, null values of every column
movie review.info()
     <class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
     RangeIndex: 15509 entries, 0 to 15508
    Data columns (total 10 columns):
     # Column
                   Non-Null Count Dtype
     0
         Name
                   15509 non-null object
     1
         Year
                   14981 non-null object
         Duration 7240 non-null
                   13632 non-null object
          Genre
         Rating
                   7919 non-null float64
     5
         Votes
                   7920 non-null
                                   object
         Director 14984 non-null object
         Actor 1 13892 non-null object
     8 Actor 2 13125 non-null object
9 Actor 3 12365 non-null object
     dtypes: float64(1), object(9)
    memory usage: 1.2+ MB
# Checking for null values
movie_review.isna().sum()
    Name
                   a
    Year
                  528
    Duration
                 8269
    Genre
                 1877
    Rating
                 7590
    Votes
                 7589
    Director
                 525
    Actor 1
                 1617
    Actor 2
                 2384
    Actor 3
                 3144
    dtype: int64
Data Cleaning
movie_review['Duration'] = movie_review['Duration'].str.extract('(\d+)').astype(float)
# Fill missing values with the median value
median_duration = movie_review['Duration'].median()
movie_review['Duration'].fillna(median_duration, inplace=True)
movie_review['Votes'] = pd.to_numeric(movie_review['Votes'], errors='coerce')
# Fill missing values with the mean value
mean_votes = movie_review['Votes'].mean()
movie_review['Votes'].fillna(mean_votes, inplace=True)
# Handling missing values with mean for numerical columns and mode for categorical columns
movie_review['Genre'].fillna(movie_review['Genre'].mode()[0], inplace=True)
movie_review['Rating'].fillna(movie_review['Rating'].mean(), inplace=True)
movie_review['Actor 1'].fillna('Unknown', inplace=True)
movie_review['Actor 2'].fillna('Unknown', inplace=True)
movie_review['Actor 3'].fillna('Unknown', inplace=True)
movie_review['Director'].fillna('Unknown', inplace=True)
# Extract numeric year from the 'Year' column and convert to float
movie_review['Year'] = movie_review['Year'].str.extract('(\d+)').astype(float)
# Fill missing values with the median year or another appropriate strategy
median_year = movie_review['Year'].median()
```

movie_review['Year'].fillna(median_year, inplace=True)

```
movie_review.isnull().sum()
    Name
    Year
    Duration
                0
    Genre
                0
    Rating
                0
    Votes
                0
    Director
                0
    Actor 1
    Actor 2
                0
    Actor 3
    dtype: int64
One Hot Encoding
movie_review = pd.get_dummies(movie_review, columns=['Genre'], prefix='Genre')
Label Encoding
label_encoders = {}
columns_to_label_encode = ['Director', 'Actor 1', 'Actor 2', 'Actor 3']
for column in columns_to_label_encode:
   label_encoder = LabelEncoder()
   movie_review[column] = label_encoder.fit_transform(movie_review[column])
   label_encoders[column] = label_encoder
# Splitting the training and testing dataset
X = movie_review[['Year', 'Duration'] + list(movie_review.filter(regex='Genre_').columns) + columns_to_label_encode]
y = movie_review['Rating']
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
# Model Training
model = LinearRegression()
model.fit(X_train, y_train)
     ▼ LinearRegression
     LinearRegression()
#Model Evaluation
y_pred = model.predict(X_test)
mse = mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred)
r2 = r2_score(y_test, y_pred)
print("Mean Squared Error:", mse)
print("R-squared:", r2)
```

Mean Squared Error: 0.9287783110540945 R-squared: 0.03501283596284133