

MOVIE RATING PREDICTION SYSTEM

By: Manuel Iglesias



Overview



Problem Statement:

- Most movie producers, directors, licensors, and streaming platforms and theaters struggle to know the public rating of a movie prior to its release since it has not been watched yet

Research Goal:

- Develop a system to predict movie ratings that utilizes data storage/cataloging and ETL techniques to identify connections between movies to cater to different user preferences

Users:

- **Movie Creators + Licensers** who need to know the popularity of the movies to know whether they need to have licensing agreements in place
- **Writers/Actors** who need to know whether the movie will gain them money or recognition
- **Theaters/Streaming Services** who need to know which movies to stream/show and how much platform/theatre space to allocate to them

Benefits:

- Ability to predict movies before spending money on them
- Increases chances of niche movie ideas to be chosen
- Saves money for Movie creators, Theaters, Actors, etc

Data Statistics

Remaining Missing Values: None

Data Shape BEFORE Cleaning: 722,462 rows x 20 columns = 14,449,240

Data Shape AFTER Cleaning: 6,070 rows x 7 columns = 42,490

Data :

Numeric: Budget, Revenue, Runtime, etc

Text: Genre, Title, Overview, Production

Company

Dropped Columns: 'id', 'original_language', 'release_date', 'status', 'vote_count', 'credits', 'poster_path', 'backdrop_path', 'recommendations'

Key Data: 'Features' column consists of movie titles, genres, overviews, production companies, taglines, and keywords

Unclean Data		Clean Data	
id	0	id	0
title	4	title	0
genres	210488	genres	0
original_language	0	original_language	0
overview	118341	overview	0
popularity	0	popularity	0
production_companies	385187	production_companies	0
release_date	51847	release_date	0
budget	0	budget	0
revenue	0	revenue	0
runtime	34363	runtime	0
status	0	status	0
tagline	614121	tagline	0
vote_average	0	vote_average	0
vote_count	0	vote_count	0
credits	224853	credits	0
keywords	511997	keywords	0
poster_path	184729	poster_path	0
backdrop_path	499531	backdrop_path	0
recommendations	687442	recommendations	0



Data Title: Movies Daily Update Dataset

Data Source: Kaggle - <https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/akshaypawar7/millions-of-movies>

Dataset Description: 700,000 movies with information on cast, crew, plot keywords, budget, revenue, posters, release dates, languages, production companies, countries, TMDB vote counts, vote averages, reviews, recommendations

Data Size: 350.31 MB

Data Time Period: 4/30/1990 - 2/14/2024

Data Types:

- Strings - (Movie Titles, Genre, Movie Overview), Numeric (budget, revenue, runtime), etc

Data Size: 575,340 unique values

Data Storage - Google Cloud Computing



Used Google Cloud Computing Services:

- Created a new project
- Created VM instance
- Updated firewall settings
- Installed Anaconda
- Set up VM Server
- Created bucket
- Uploaded movies.csv file to bucket
- Opened and performed analysis in Jupyter Notebook

Big Data Engineering (Jupyter)



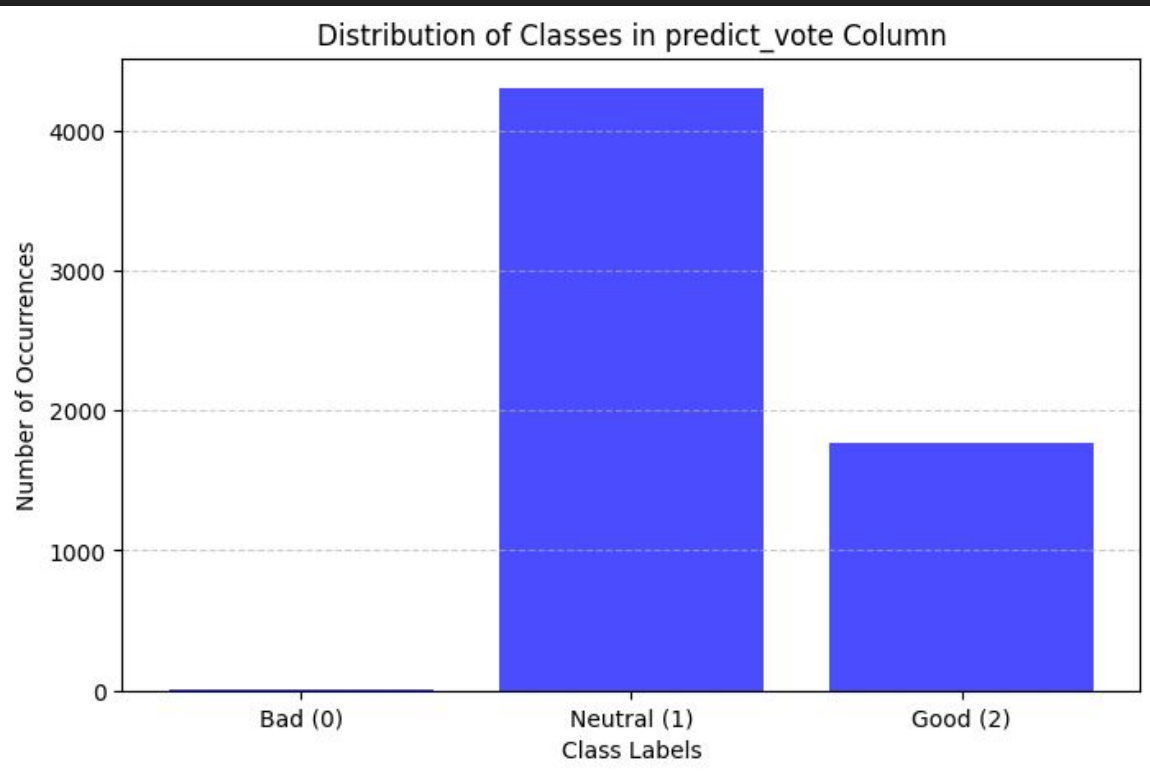
- Jupyter notebook
 - Access Python packages & load movies.csv file
- Perform ETL to clean/transform and reshape our raw data into a format suitable for analysis
- Handled missing values in the dataset
 - Dropped rows containing missing values
- Transformation:
 - Separating text with commas and turning them into strings when necessary
 - Standardized text, tokenize, removed stop words, apply stemming and lemmatization
 - Normalization of numerical values with sklearn MinMaxScaler

Prediction System



- To create the `predict_vote` column:
 - `vote_average` ratings from the original data set are categorized into three classes:
 - Bad (≤ 3)
 - Neutral (> 3 and ≤ 7)
 - Good (> 7).
- The categorization is done using the `categorize_score` function applied to the `vote_average` column of the dataset.
 - Each movie's rating is evaluated against these thresholds to determine its category.
- For example: a movie with a `vote_average` of 2.5 is categorized as 0 (Bad), a `vote_average` of 5.5 is categorized as 1 (Neutral), and a `vote_average` of 8.0 is categorized as 2 (Good).
- Predict vote totals: 6,070

Data Analysis & Insights




- **Prediction Classes Occurrences:**

- **Bad:** 3
- **Neutral:** 4299
- **Good:** 1768

- **Class Imbalance:**

- Too many ratings fall into the “neutral” category and too few are “bad”
- Either the threshold for “bad” is too low or the model is biased towards “neutral”
- The absence of “bad” ratings prevents the model from learning how to accurately predict ratings

Random Forest Analysis & Insights



R-squared: 0.35085646668453674
Feature popularity: Importance 0.952512377580988
Feature budget: Importance 0.03446419918214771
Feature revenue: Importance 0.013023423236864305

- The R-squared value of 0.35 indicates that the model explains approximately 35% of the variance in the predict_vote.
- Popularity is the most important feature for predicting predict_vote, with an importance score of 0.9525.
- Budget and revenue have relatively low importance scores, suggesting that they have less impact on the predicted predict_vote values compared to popularity.

Next Steps



- **Refine Categorization Thresholds**
 - Instead of manually setting thresholds, use statistical methods like k-means to determine natural breaks in our data distribution to set the cutoffs
- **Experiment with other Modeling strategies**
 - Try using neural network algorithms
 - Use K-fold cross-validation to ensure that each fold of our training and validation sets respects class distribution
- **Feature Engineering**
 - Use NLP techniques to extract features from movie reviews or descriptions (Sentiment analysis, topic modeling, or TF-IDF techniques)

