Movie Data Analysis Project

This project involves analyzing movie ratings, genres, and runtime data using R. Below is a summary of the steps involved in the project.

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1. Installing Necessary Libraries

```
```r
install.packages('readr')
install.packages('dplyr')
install.packages('ggplot2')
install.packages('tidyr')
install.packages('plotly')
```

```
2. Loading the Necessary Libraries
```r
library(readr)
library(dplyr)
library(ggplot2)
library(tidyr)
library(plotly)
3. Reading the Data
ratings <- read_tsv('raw_data/title.ratings.tsv')</pre>
basics <- read_tsv('raw_data/title.basics.tsv')</pre>
```

```
4. Joining Datasets
joined_data <- full_join(basics, ratings)</pre>
View(joined_data)
5. Exploring the Data
test <- joined_data
6. Data Cleaning
6.1 Counting Missing Values
```r
sum(is.na(test))
na_counts <- lapply(test, function(test) sum(is.na(test)))</pre>
6.2 Identifying Outliers
```r
boxplot(test, col = 'lightblue', main = 'Distribution by Column', xlab = 'Variables', ylab =
'Values')
...
6.3 Removing NA Values
```r
test <- na.omit(test)</pre>
6.4 Removing Duplicates
total_duplicates <- sum(duplicated(test))
duplicates <- test %>%
 group_by(across(everything())) %>%
 filter(n() > 1) % > %
 ungroup()
test <- test[!duplicated(test),]</pre>
sum(duplicated(test))
6.5 Cleaning Columns
```r
cleaned_v2 <- cleaned_v1 %>%
 select(-tconst, -originalTitle, -isAdult, -endYear)
```

```
View(cleaned_v2)
7. Frequency Distribution Analysis
7.1 Frequency Table of `titleType`
```r
View(fdtQl(cleaned_v2$titleType))
7.2 Selecting Movies Only
only_movies = filter(cleaned_v2, titleType == 'movie' | titleType == 'short' | titleType ==
'tvMovie')
8. Movie Ratings Analysis
8.1 Top 100 Movies
```r
sorted_by_num_votes <- only_movies %>% arrange(desc(numVotes))
top_100_best_rated_movies <- sorted_by_num_votes[1:100, ]
top_100_best_rated_movies_according_to_rating <- top_100_best_rated_movies %>%
arrange(desc(averageRating))
8.2 Average Rating by Genre
ggplot(average_rating_of_movies, aes(x=genres, y=avg_rating, fill=avg_rating)) +
geom_bar(stat = 'identity') +
scale_fill_gradient(low = 'blue', high = 'red')
8.3 Genre Analysis
```r
ggplot(genre_analysis, aes(x = genres, y = avg_rating, fill = genres)) +
geom_bar(stat = 'identity', show.legend = FALSE)
8.4 Average Rating by Genre Over the Years
```r
plot <- average_ratings_by_genre_year %>%
ggplot(aes(startYear, avg_rating, color = genres)) +
geom_line() +
facet_wrap(~genres) +
```

```
theme(legend.position = 'none')
ggplotly(plot) %>% layout(hovermode = 'x unified')
8.5 Correlation of Average Rating and Length Over the Years
ggplot(genre_data_scaled, aes(x = startYear, y = ScaledValue, color = Factor, linetype =
Factor)) +
geom_line(aes(group = Factor, genres), size = 1.2) +
facet_wrap(~genres)
8.6 Number of Movies Released Per Year
```r
ggplot(number_of_movies_per_year, aes(x=startYear, y=count)) +
geom_line() +
facet_wrap(~)
8.7 Number of Movies by Genre
```r
ggplot(number_of_movies_each_year, aes(x=startYear, y=count)) +
geom_line(aes(group = genres, color = genres), size=0.5) +
facet_wrap(~genres, scales='free_y')
9. Bayesian Rating Analysis
C <- mean(horror_movies$rating, na.rm = TRUE)</pre>
m <- 100
horror_movies <- horror_movies %>%
mutate(adjusted_rating = (C * m + horror_movies$averageRating *
horror_movies$numVotes) / (horror_movies$numVotes + m))
10. Genre and Average Rating Correlation
```r
grouped_by_genre$runtimeMinutes <--</pre>
as.numeric(as.character(grouped_by_genre$runtimeMinutes))
```