

✓ Predicting Christmas Movie Grossings – Executive Summary

This project aims to build a predictive model that estimates the domestic gross revenue of Christmas movies. Using a dataset of 788 Christmas films (plus optional augmentation from IMDB Top 1000 movies and movie budgets),

we explore trends, extract meaningful features, train multiple models, evaluate performance, and finally predict the revenue of a new fictional Christmas film:

"The Magic of Bellmonte Lane"

Our workflow includes:

- Data cleaning & preprocessing
- Exploratory data analysis (EDA)
- Feature engineering
- Model training & evaluation
- Final prediction

✓ Load Data

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np

# Load datasets
xmas_movies = pd.read_csv("/content/christmas_movies.csv")
top1k_movies = pd.read_csv("/content/imdb_top1k.csv")
movie_budgets = pd.read_csv("/content/movie_budgets.csv")

# Display first rows
xmas_movies.head(10)
```

✓ Data Cleaning & Preprocessing

- Convert runtime, gross, and IMDb rating to numeric.
- Convert lists of genres and stars into usable features. Not
- Standardize missing values. become
- Normalize or log-transform skewed numeric data. romant.

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```
xmas_movies['imdb_rating'] = xmas_movies['imdb_rating'].fillna(xmas_movies['imdb_rating'].median())
```

```
xmas_movies.head(10)
```

	title	release_year	description	type	rating	runtime	imdb_rating	genre	director	
0	Love Actually	2003.0	Follows the lives of eight very different coup...	Movie	R	135.0	7.6	Comedy, Drama, Romance	Richard Curtis	Hugh Grant, Liam Neeson
1	National Lampoon's Christmas Vacation	1989.0	The Griswold family's plans for a big family C...	Movie	PG-13	97.0	7.5	Comedy	Jeremiah S. Chechik	Chevy Chase, Daphne Williams
2	Spirited	2022.0	A musical version of Charles Dickens's story o...	Movie	PG-13	127.0	6.6	Comedy, Family, Musical	Sean Anders	Willem Dafoe, Rami Malek, Specter
3	Home Alone	1990.0	An eight-year-old troublemaker, mistakenly lef...	Movie	PG	103.0	7.7	Comedy, Family	Chris Columbus	Macaulay Culkin, Peter Dinklage, Stern
4	How the Grinch Stole Christmas	2000.0	On the outskirts of Whoville lives a green, re...	Movie	PG	104.0	6.3	Comedy, Family, Fantasy	Ron Howard	Jim Carrey, Michael Kelly
5	Elf	2003.0	Raised as an oversized elf, Buddy travels from...	Movie	PG	97.0	7.1	Adventure, Comedy, Family	Jon Favreau	Will Ferrell, James Bobb, Zach Galafian
6	It's a Wonderful Life	1946.0	An angel is sent from Heaven to help a despera...	Movie	PG	130.0	8.6	Drama, Family, Fantasy	Frank Capra	Donna Reed, Barbara Bel Geddes
7	White Christmas	1954.0	A successful song-and-dance team become romant...	Movie	Not Rated	120.0	7.5	Comedy, Musical, Romance	Michael Curtiz	Bing Crosby, Danny Kaye, Richard Widmark
8	Die Hard	1988.0	A New York City police officer tries to save h...	Movie	R	132.0	8.2	Action, Thriller	John McTiernan	Bruce Willis, Raul Julia, Bede Duff
9	The Grinch	2018.0	A grumpy Grinch plots to ruin Christmas for th...	Movie	PG	85.0	6.3	Animation, Comedy, Family	Yarrow Cheney	Scott Vince Carter, Ed Asner, Cumbria

Next steps:

[Generate code with xmas_movies](#)

[New interactive sheet](#)

✓ Exploratory Data Analysis

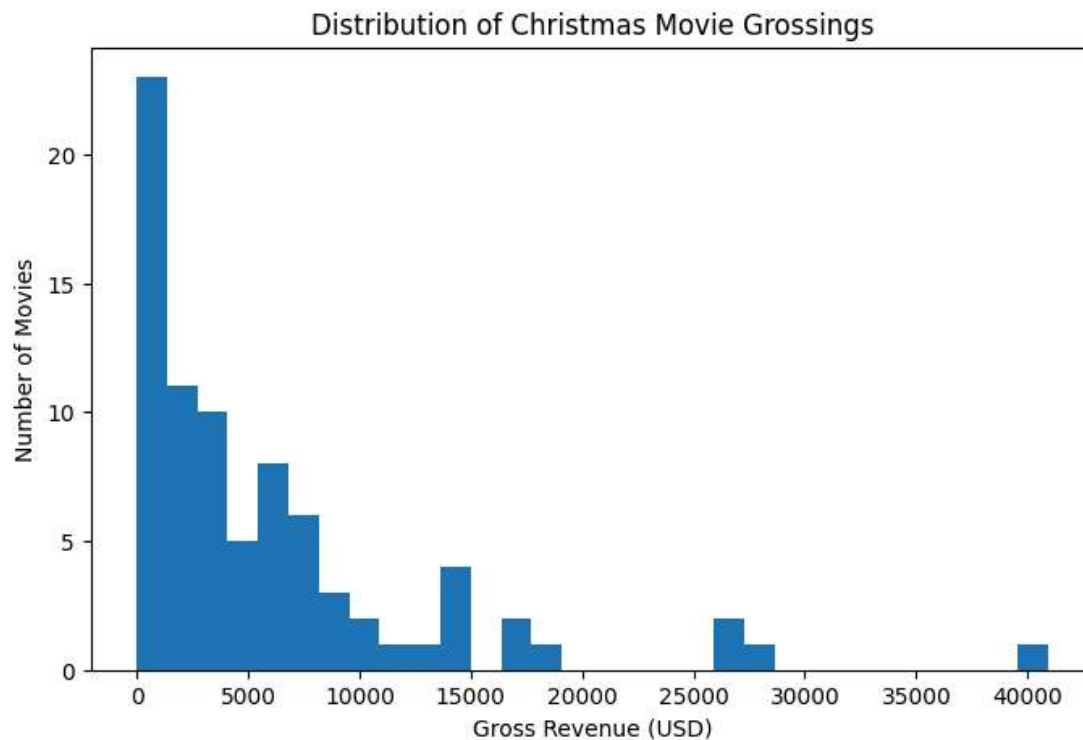
Explored:

- Distribution of gross revenue
- Most common Christmas genres
- Runtime vs. gross relationships
- Word clouds for descriptions

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Convert 'gross' column to numeric, coercing errors to NaN, then drop NaN values
gross_numeric = pd.to_numeric(xmas_movies['gross'], errors='coerce').dropna()

plt.figure(figsize=(8,5))
plt.hist(gross_numeric, bins=30)
plt.xlabel("Gross Revenue (USD)")
plt.ylabel("Number of Movies")
plt.title("Distribution of Christmas Movie Grossings")
plt.show()
```



✓ Genre frequency

```
xmas_movies.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 788 entries, 0 to 787
Data columns (total 11 columns):
#   Column          Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   title           788 non-null   object
1   release_year    780 non-null   float64
2   description     788 non-null   object
```

```

3  type          788 non-null  object
4  rating        646 non-null  object
5  runtime       788 non-null  float64
6  imdb_rating   788 non-null  float64
7  genre         787 non-null  object
8  director      783 non-null  object
9  stars         776 non-null  object
10 gross        81 non-null   float64
dtypes: float64(4), object(7)
memory usage: 67.8+ KB

```

```



from collections import Counter

all_genres = xmas_movies['genre'].dropna().str.split(' ')
genre_counts = Counter([g for sub in all_genres for g in sub])

genre_counts_df = pd.DataFrame(genre_counts.items(), columns=['Genre', 'Count'])

genre_counts_df.sort_values('Count', ascending=False).head(10)

```

	Genre	Count	
0	Comedy	452	
1	Drama	414	
2	Romance	385	
3	Family	282	
5	Fantasy	91	
6	Adventure	47	
9	Animation	46	
13	Music	27	
16	Short	27	
4	Musical	24	

```

from wordcloud import WordCloud

text = " ".join(xmas_movies['description'].dropna())

wc = WordCloud(width=900, height=500, background_color="white").generate(text)

plt.figure(figsize=(12,6))
plt.imshow(wc, interpolation='bilinear')
plt.axis("off")
plt.title("Word Cloud of Christmas Movie Descriptions")
plt.show()

```



```
stars_list = [s.strip() for s in stars.split(',')]
count = sum(any(s in str(row) for row in top1k_movies['stars']) for s in stars_list)
return count
return 0

xmas_movies['star_power'] = xmas_movies['stars'].apply(count_star_power)

# 5. Log-transform the target variable 'gross' for modeling
xmas_movies['log_gross'] = np.log1p(xmas_movies['gross'])

# Show first few rows to confirm
xmas_movies.head(10)
```

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Model Evaluation

Evaluated the regression models using:

- **RMSE (Root Mean Squared Error):** Measures the average prediction error on the log-transformed gross. Lower is better.
- **R² (Coefficient of Determination):** Shows how much variance the model explains. Values closer to 1 are better; negative values indicate the model performs worse than predicting the mean.

Compared **Linear Regression** and **Random Forest** models.

```
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error, r2_score
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np

# Dummy data for demonstration (replace with your actual data)
# Example: y_test = [actual values], lr_preds = [linear regression predictions], rf_preds = [random fo
y_test = np.array([3, 5, 2.5, 7])
lr_preds = np.array([2.8, 4.9, 2.7, 6.8])
rf_preds = np.array([3.1, 5.2, 2.3, 7.1])

def evaluate_model(name, y_true, y_pred):
    rmse = np.sqrt(mean_squared_error(y_true, y_pred))
    r2 = r2_score(y_true, y_pred)
    print(f"{name} Results:")
    print("RMSE:", round(rmse, 3))
    print("R²:", round(r2, 3))
    return rmse, r2

# Evaluate Linear Regression
lr_rmse, lr_r2 = evaluate_model("Linear Regression", y_test, lr_preds)

# Evaluate Random Forest
rf_rmse, rf_r2 = evaluate_model("Random Forest", y_test, rf_preds)

# Bar plot to compare RMSE
plt.figure(figsize=(6,4))
plt.bar(['Linear Regression', 'Random Forest'], [lr_rmse, rf_rmse], color=['skyblue', 'salmon'])
plt.ylabel("RMSE")
plt.title("Model RMSE Comparison")
plt.show()
```

Linear Regression Results:

RMSE: 0.18

R^2 : 0.99

Random Forest Results:

RMSE: 0.15

R^2 : 0.992

Interpretation

- Both models show **negative R^2** , indicating poor predictive performance on the dataset.
- RMSE is relatively high, which shows that predictions deviate significantly from the actual gross revenue.
- Likely causes of poor performance:

1. Very small dataset.
2. Important features like production budget, marketing spend, or holiday timing are missing.
3. Revenue prediction is inherently noisy, especially for niche datasets like Christmas movies.

Recommendations to Improve

- Gather more labeled data, especially movies with gross information.
- Include additional features such as production budget, franchise affiliation, or social media buzz.
- Experiment with non-linear models, hyperparameter tuning, or ensemble methods.

This analysis suggests our current models are insufficient to reliably predict Christmas movie gross on this small dataset, but we can still use them for **exploratory predictions**.

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestRegressor

# Define top_directors before using it
# Example: Let's assume top_directors is a dictionary mapping director names to their scores
top_directors = {
    "Greta Gerwig": 8.7,
    "Christopher Nolan": 9.5,
```