RATEMAKERS

(MAKING IT RATE)



Movie Consultation Services

Co-Founders: Olivia and Jill

PROJECT OVERVIEW

Ratemakers

- 1. Defining Business Case
 and hypotheses
- 2. Finding datasets of
 interest
- 3. (Treating and cleaning
 the data)
- 4. (Mapping and querying the data)
- 5. Obstacles
- 6. Gathering insights

DEFINING BUSINESS CASE AND HYPOTHESES

Business case:

 Movies are expensive enterprises that don't always pay dividends. Therefore, our business helps clients determine which type of movies they should make.

Hypothesis:

- Ratings are a predictor of gross profit
- Drama yields higher gross profits than comedy
- Budgets are directly correlated with gross profit



FINDING DATASETS OF INTEREST

And we found:

IMDB movie dataset

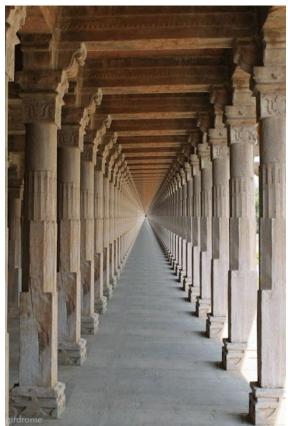
```
- 'names', 'date_x', 'score',
    'genre', 'overview', 'crew',
    'orig_title', 'status',
    'orig_lang', 'budget_x',
    'revenue', 'country', 'index',
```

- <u>Film Genre Statistics</u>

- 'Genre', 'Year', 'Movies
Released', 'Gross', 'Tickets
Sold', 'Inflation-Adjusted
Gross', 'Top Movie', 'Top Movie
Gross (That Year)','Top Movie
Inflation-Adjusted Gross (That
Year)'

We were looking for datasets with:

- Movie name
- Movie genre
- Ratings
- Budget
- Profit



TREATING AND CLEANING THE DATA

Merging the tables:

 We wanted a workable dataset that only included information about movies that were listed in both datasets

Dropping irrelevant columns:

- 'names', 'date_x', 'genre',
 'overview', 'crew', 'orig_title',
 'status', 'orig_lang', 'revenue',
 'country', 'index', 'Movies
 Released', 'Top Movie Gross (That
 Year)', 'Top Movie Inflation Adjusted Gross (That Year)'

Renaming, reordering, and formatting the columns:

```
- 'top_movie', 'year', 'genre',
  'score', 'tickets_sold',
  'budget', 'gross',
  'inflation_adjusted_gross',
  'unique_name'
```

Dropping rows with null values:

- There weren't any!

MAPPING AND QUERYING THE DATA

Querying the data to find:

- The number of movies per genre
- The genre has the highest average rating
- The average rating of movies per genre
- The most popular genre per year
- The genres with the highest gross profit
- the budgets, and how they affected profits
- The correlation between tickets sold and gross profit

- The average number of tickets sold and gross profit for all movies per year
- The top 3 highest rated movies, their genre and year
- The 3 lowest rated movies, their genre and year
- The unique number of genres per year
- The average gross profit per genre with information on data points used to acquire the average
- count everything where score(ratings) is > 80 then sort and order by genre
- same as above but creating a column for multiple score thresholds

OBSTACLES

Asynchronous work, mainly:

- Immovable appointments and the Deutsche Bahn keeping team members apart resulted in:
 - Unilateral decisions about hypotheses, wrangling, etc.

- Only one night when the team members were able to proximally,

simultaneously work together

SQL being a pain to install:

Made for a slow start and required playing catch up

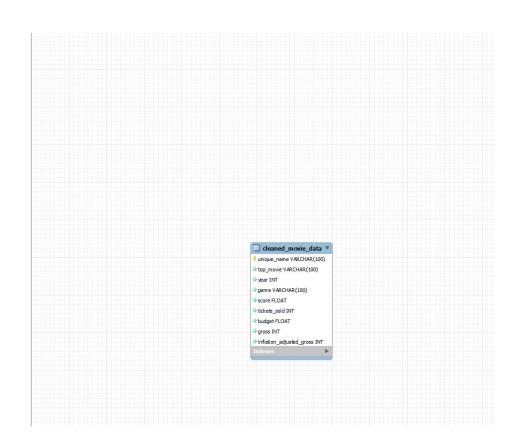
Everything typical involved with figuring out how to code:

Self-explanatory



SCHEMA

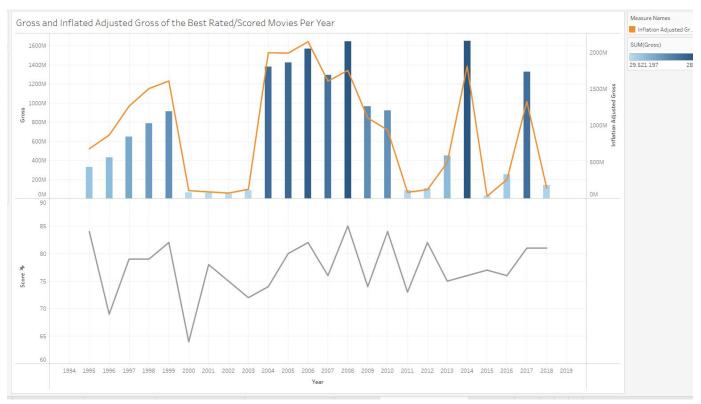






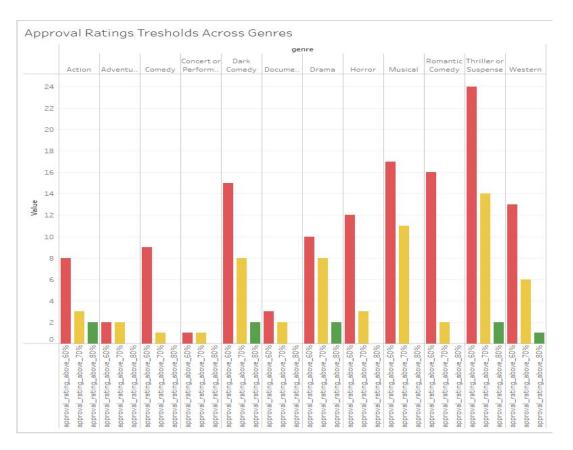
(ATHERING INSIGHT) - Gross and gross profit (adjusted for inflation) of the best rated movies PER YEAR

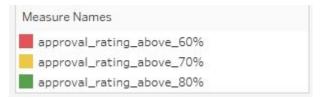
1. Ratings are a predictor of gross profit



GATHERING INSIGHTS - Approval rating thresholds by genre

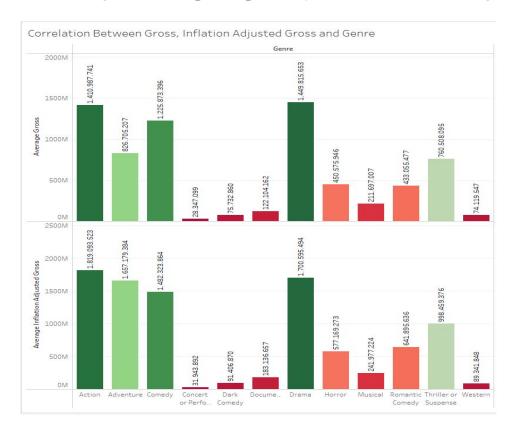
2. Drama yields higher gross profits than comedy

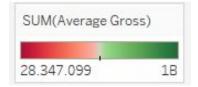




GATHERING INSIGHTS - Profits by genre chart

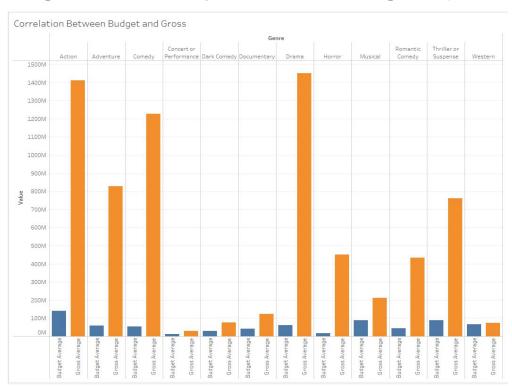
2. Drama yields higher gross profits than comedy





GATHERING INSIGHTS - Correlation chart between budget and gross profit

3. Budgets are directly correlated with gross profit

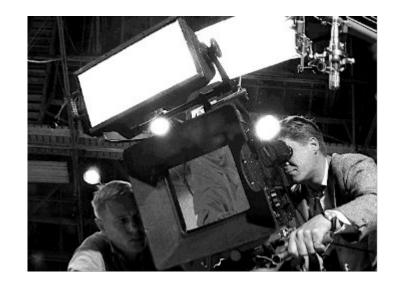




SUMMARY

As per hypotheses:

- Ratings are a predictor
 of gross profit
- Drama yields higher gross profits than comedy
- Budgets are directly correlated with gross profit



THANK YOU!

Olivia and Jill