

# Phase 3-Source code with output

## Data loading

```
import pandas as pd

try:
    df = pd.read_csv('english_movies.csv')
    display(df.head())
    print(df.shape)
except FileNotFoundError:
    print("Error: 'english_movies.csv' not found. Please ensure the file exists in the current directory or provide the correct path.")
    df = None # Set df to None to indicate failure
except pd.errors.ParserError:
    print("Error: Could not parse the CSV file. Please check the file format.")
    df = None
except Exception as e:
    print(f"An unexpected error occurred: {e}")
    df = None
```

	title	overview	release_date	genres	popularity	vote_average	vote_count
0	The Flash	When his attempt to save his family inadverten...	2023-06-13	Action, Adventure, Science Fiction	4631.142	6.9	1773
1	Barbie	Barbie and Ken are having the time of their li...	2023-07-19	Comedy, Adventure, Fantasy	4493.487	7.6	1621
2	Transformers: Rise of the Beasts	When a new threat capable of destroying the en...	2023-06-06	Action, Adventure, Science Fiction	4090.661	7.5	2065
3	The Little Mermaid	The youngest of King Triton's daughters, and t...	2023-05-18	Adventure, Family, Fantasy, Romance	4075.869	6.4	1182
4	Ruby Gillman, Teenage Kraken	Ruby Gillman, a sweet and awkward high school ...	2023-06-28	Animation, Family, Fantasy, Comedy	2164.714	7.8	308
(10000, 7)							

## Data Exploration

```
# Data Shape and Info
print("Shape of the DataFrame:", df.shape)
print("\nInfo:")
df.info()

# Descriptive Statistics
print("\nDescriptive Statistics for Numerical Features:")
print(df.describe())

# Missing Value Analysis
print("\nMissing Value Analysis:")
missing_values = df.isnull().sum()
missing_percentage = (missing_values / len(df)) * 100
print(pd.DataFrame({'Missing Values': missing_values, 'Percentage': missing_percentage}))

# Unique Value Counts
print("\nUnique Value Counts for Categorical Features:")
for col in ['genres', 'release_date']:
    print(f"\nColumn: {col}")
    print(df[col].value_counts())

# Data Type Examination
print("\nData Type Examination:")
print(df.dtypes)

# Check if release_date can be converted to datetime
try:
    df['release_date'] = pd.to_datetime(df['release_date'])
    print("\n'release_date' successfully converted to datetime.")
except ValueError as e:
    print(f"\nError converting 'release_date' to datetime: {e}")

# Correlation Analysis
print("\nCorrelation between Numerical Features:")
numerical_features = ['popularity', 'vote_average', 'vote_count']
print(df[numerical_features].corr())
```

Shape of the DataFrame: (10000, 7)

Info:

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 10000 entries, 0 to 9999
Data columns (total 7 columns):
 #   Column      Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
 0   title      10000 non-null  object
 1   overview   9995 non-null   object
 2   release_date 9982 non-null   object
 3   genres      9978 non-null   object
 4   popularity  10000 non-null  float64
 5   vote_average 10000 non-null  float64
 6   vote_count  10000 non-null  int64
dtypes: float64(2), int64(1), object(4)
memory usage: 547.0+ KB
```

## Descriptive Statistics for Numerical Features:

	popularity	vote_average	vote_count
count	10000.000000	10000.000000	10000.000000
mean	29.335884	6.282290	1548.338600
std	105.733120	1.228712	2884.216216
min	6.479000	0.000000	0.000000
25%	12.478750	5.800000	174.000000
50%	16.578000	6.400000	509.000000
75%	25.806500	7.000000	1521.000000
max	4631.142000	10.000000	34102.000000

## Missing Value Analysis:

	Missing Values	Percentage
title	0	0.00
overview	5	0.05
release_date	18	0.18
genres	22	0.22
popularity	0	0.00
vote_average	0	0.00
vote_count	0	0.00

## Unique Value Counts for Categorical Features:

Column: genres

genres	
Drama	444
Comedy	385
Drama, Romance	230
Comedy, Romance	222
Horror	221
...	
Comedy, Action, Science Fiction, Thriller	1
TV Movie, Science Fiction, Action	1
Drama, Horror, Mystery, Science Fiction	1
Thriller, History, Drama, War	1
Animation, Comedy, Family, Fantasy, Romance	1

Name: count, Length: 2256, dtype: int64

Column: release\_date

release_date	
2023-07-28	34
2023-07-27	21
2023-07-30	12
2023-07-29	10
2021-02-12	10
..	
1989-08-16	1
1964-03-24	1
1966-11-01	1
2011-03-17	1
2014-01-24	1

Name: count, Length: 6122, dtype: int64

Column: release\_date

release_date	
2023-07-28	34
2023-07-27	21
2023-07-30	12
2023-07-29	10
2021-02-12	10
..	
1989-08-16	1
1964-03-24	1
1966-11-01	1
2011-03-17	1
2014-01-24	1

Name: count, Length: 6122, dtype: int64

## Data Type Examination:

title	object
overview	object
release_date	object
genres	object
popularity	float64
vote_average	float64
vote_count	int64
dtype:	object

'release\_date' successfully converted to datetime.

## Correlation between Numerical Features:

	popularity	vote_average	vote_count
popularity	1.000000	0.062927	0.112319
vote_average	0.062927	1.000000	0.288440
vote_count	0.112319	0.288440	1.000000

# Data Cleaning

```
# Fill missing values
df['overview'].fillna('', inplace=True)
df['genres'].fillna('Unknown', inplace=True)

# Drop rows with still missing 'release_date'
df.dropna(subset=['release_date'], inplace=True)

# Remove duplicate rows
df.drop_duplicates(inplace=True, keep='first')

# Verify cleaning
print("Missing values after cleaning:")
print(df.isnull().sum())

print("\nNumber of rows after cleaning:", len(df))
```

```
Missing values after cleaning:
title      0
overview   0
release_date  0
genres     0
popularity  0
vote_average  0
vote_count  0
dtype: int64
```

Number of rows after cleaning: 9982

<ipython-input-3-9a19a09d1f46>:2: FutureWarning: A value is trying to be set on a copy of a DataFrame or Series through chained assignment using an inplace method. The behavior will change in pandas 3.0. This inplace method will never work because the intermediate object on which we are setting values always behaves as a copy.

For example, when doing 'df[col].method(value, inplace=True)', try using 'df.method({col: value}, inplace=True)' or df[col] = df[col].method(value) instead, to perform the operation inplace on the original object.

```
df['overview'].fillna('', inplace=True)
```

<ipython-input-3-9a19a09d1f46>:3: FutureWarning: A value is trying to be set on a copy of a DataFrame or Series through chained assignment using an inplace method. The behavior will change in pandas 3.0. This inplace method will never work because the intermediate object on which we are setting values always behaves as a copy.

For example, when doing 'df[col].method(value, inplace=True)', try using 'df.method({col: value}, inplace=True)' or df[col] = df[col].method(value) instead, to perform the operation inplace on the original object.

```
df['genres'].fillna('Unknown', inplace=True)
```

```
# Fill missing values
df['overview'] = df['overview'].fillna('')
df['genres'] = df['genres'].fillna('Unknown')

# Drop rows with still missing 'release_date'
df.dropna(subset=['release_date'], inplace=True)

# Remove duplicate rows
df.drop_duplicates(inplace=True, keep='first')

# Verify cleaning
print("Missing values after cleaning:")
print(df.isnull().sum())

print("\nNumber of rows after cleaning:", len(df))
```

Missing values after cleaning:

```
title      0
overview   0
release_date  0
genres     0
popularity  0
vote_average  0
vote_count  0
dtype: int64
```

Number of rows after cleaning: 9982

# Data Analysis:

```
# Analyze the distribution of movie genres
genre_counts = df['genres'].str.split(',').explode().value_counts()
print("Genre Distribution:\n", genre_counts)

# Explore the relationship between movie popularity and other numerical features
correlation_matrix = df[['popularity', 'vote_average', 'vote_count']].corr()
print("\nCorrelation Matrix:\n", correlation_matrix)

# Investigate temporal trends
df['release_year'] = df['release_date'].dt.year
yearly_release_counts = df.groupby('release_year')['title'].count()
yearly_avg_popularity = df.groupby('release_year')['popularity'].mean()
print("\nYearly Release Counts:\n", yearly_release_counts)
print("\nYearly Average Popularity:\n", yearly_avg_popularity)

# Examine the relationship between genres and numerical features
# (This is a complex analysis and might require further steps, depending on the desired level of detail)
# For now, calculate average popularity per genre
genre_popularity = df.copy()
genre_popularity['genres_list'] = genre_popularity['genres'].str.split(',')
genre_popularity = genre_popularity.explode('genres_list')
avg_popularity_by_genre = genre_popularity.groupby('genres_list')['popularity'].mean()
print("\nAverage Popularity by Genre:\n", avg_popularity_by_genre)
```

Genre Distribution:

genres	
Thriller	2172
Drama	1997
Drama	1783
Comedy	1610
Comedy	1604
Action	1474
Romance	1204
Adventure	1171
Family	1113
Action	1018
Crime	949
Horror	948
Science Fiction	942
Fantasy	885
Mystery	772
Horror	633
Animation	603
Thriller	578
Adventure	577
Crime	431
Animation	410
History	390
Family	364
Science Fiction	332
Romance	300
TV Movie	254
Music	254
War	230
Fantasy	224
Documentary	205
Mystery	136
Western	103
Music	99
Western	91
War	80
TV Movie	67
History	47
Documentary	26
Unknown	21

Name: count, dtype: int64

Correlation Matrix:

	popularity	vote_average	vote_count
popularity	1.000000	0.063684	0.112271
vote_average	0.063684	1.000000	0.290494
vote_count	0.112271	0.290494	1.000000

Yearly Release Counts:

release_year	
1903	1
1915	1
1916	1
1920	1
1921	1
..	
2025	5
2026	1
2027	1
2029	1
2031	1

Name: title, Length: 110, dtype: int64

Yearly Average Popularity:

release\_year

1903 8.233

1915 12.982

1916 7.149

1920 7.170

1921 12.821

...

2025 21.643

2026 22.679

2027 25.058

2029 15.429

2031 15.554

Name: popularity, Length: 110, dtype: float64

Average Popularity by Genre:

genres\_list

Action 37.304757

Adventure 52.663586

Animation 31.154166

Comedy 30.606018

Crime 28.102073

Documentary 14.917769

Drama 23.353017

Family 37.145167

Fantasy 49.923168

History 23.678100

Horror 26.437547

Music 18.832886

Mystery 27.643690

Romance 23.662511

Science Fiction 40.689857

TV Movie 17.979311

Thriller 30.661971

War 28.909283

Western 18.698451

Action 43.695590

Adventure 36.717296

Animation 44.241541

Comedy 23.126557

Crime 20.704854

Documentary 21.095161

Drama 19.939555

Family 25.847489

Fantasy 33.275683

History 18.364213

Horror 32.295200

Music 17.890798

Mystery 28.312397

Romance 28.141393

Science Fiction 37.282636

TV Movie 13.995687

Thriller 24.383031

Unknown 21.410714

War 31.291900

Western 18.602612

Name: popularity, dtype: float64

# Data Visualization:

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns

# 1. Bar chart visualizing the distribution of movie genres
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
genre_counts = df['genres'].str.split(',').explode().value_counts()
genre_counts.sort_values(ascending=False).plot(kind='bar', color='skyblue')
plt.title('Distribution of Movie Genres')
plt.xlabel('Genre')
plt.ylabel('Frequency')
plt.xticks(rotation=45, ha='right')
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

# 2. Scatter plot matrix
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8))
sns.pairplot(df[['popularity', 'vote_average', 'vote_count']], kind='scatter', diag_kind='kde')
plt.suptitle('Scatter Plot Matrix of Popularity, Vote Average, and Vote Count')
plt.show()

# 3. Line plot illustrating the trends in yearly release counts over time.
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
yearly_release_counts = df.groupby('release_year')['title'].count()
plt.plot(yearly_release_counts.index, yearly_release_counts.values, marker='o', linestyle='--', color='green')
plt.title('Yearly Release Counts Over Time')
plt.xlabel('Release Year')
plt.ylabel('Number of Releases')
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()

# 4. Line plot showing the yearly average popularity of movies over time.
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
yearly_avg_popularity = df.groupby('release_year')['popularity'].mean()
plt.plot(yearly_avg_popularity.index, yearly_avg_popularity.values, marker='o', linestyle='--', color='orange')
plt.title('Yearly Average Popularity Over Time')
plt.xlabel('Release Year')
plt.ylabel('Average Popularity')
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()

# 5. Bar chart visualizing the average popularity for each genre.
plt.figure(figsize=(14, 6))
genre_popularity = df.copy()
genre_popularity['genres_list'] = genre_popularity['genres'].str.split(',')
genre_popularity = genre_popularity.explode('genres_list')
avg_popularity_by_genre = genre_popularity.groupby('genres_list')['popularity'].mean().sort_values(ascending=False).head(20)
avg_popularity_by_genre.plot(kind='bar', color='purple')
plt.title('Average Popularity for Each Genre (Top 20)')
plt.xlabel('Genre')
plt.ylabel('Average Popularity')
plt.xticks(rotation=45, ha='right')
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

