

Final Project

Christina Yu, Damian Kim

Read in the data

Introduction and data

With the rise in the age of information, the processing speeds of data are accelerated to impossible levels. One of the densest forms of media content out there is the transcription of words into pixels. A book that previously took 2 weeks to finish now fits in the span of 2 hours in the insanely digestible form of: movies. The movie industry is worth 95 billion dollars in the US alone, and indeed there is a great demand for quality movies. Though it is not easily apparent to tell what makes a movie great, there are some basic data that might help determine some of the factors of a great movie. We decided to try and tackle this heavy yet essential question. What factors might help make a movie successful? Throughout this project we can consider this question through the lens of a potential movie investor.

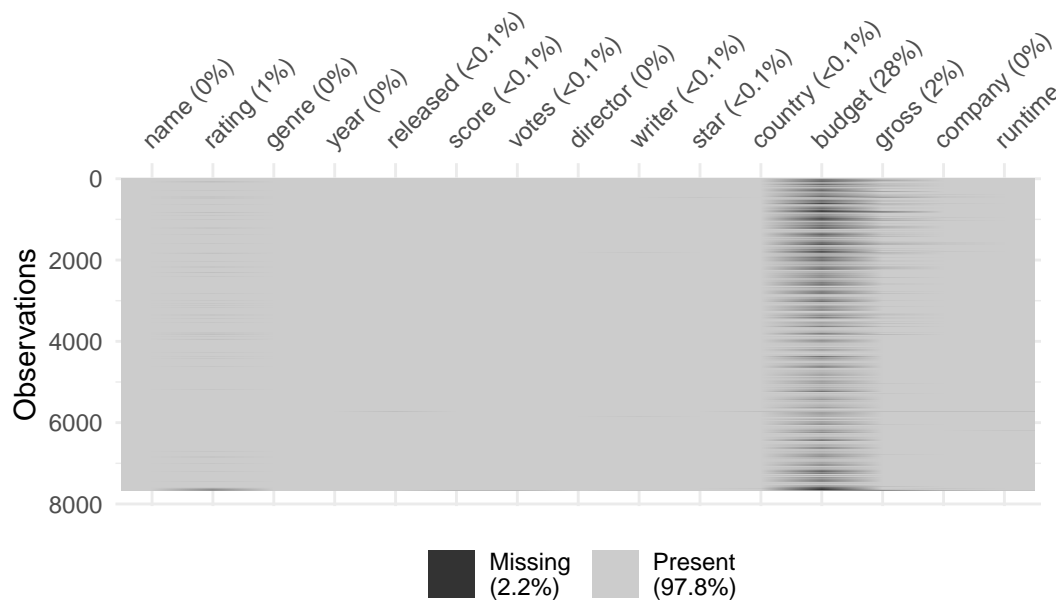
This dataset was scraped from IMDb (Internet Movie Database). There are 6820 movies in the dataset (220 movies per year, 1986-2016). Each movie has the following attributes:

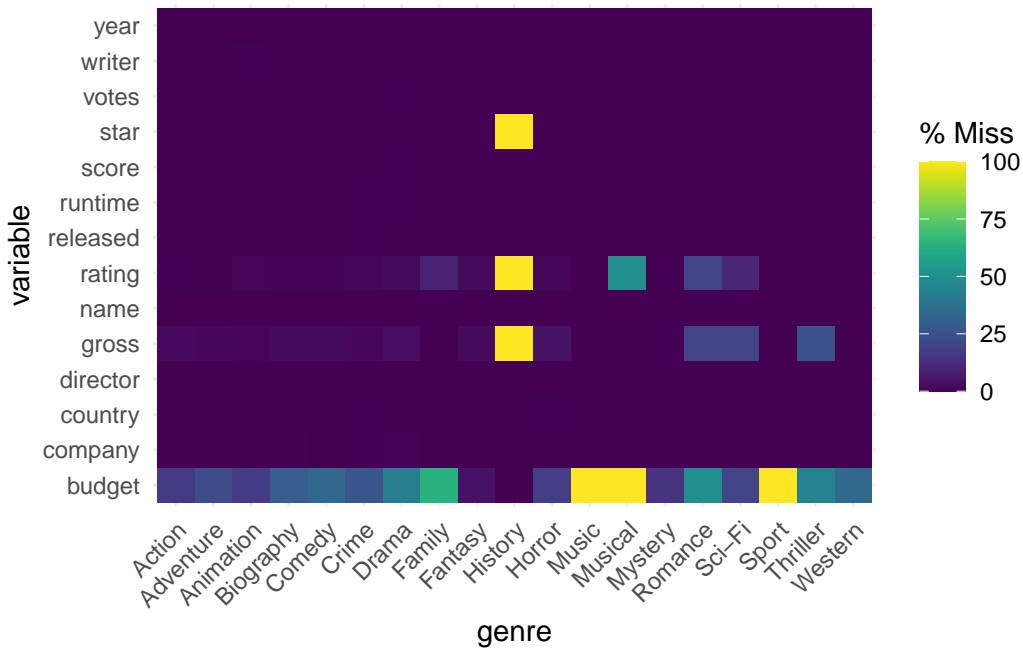
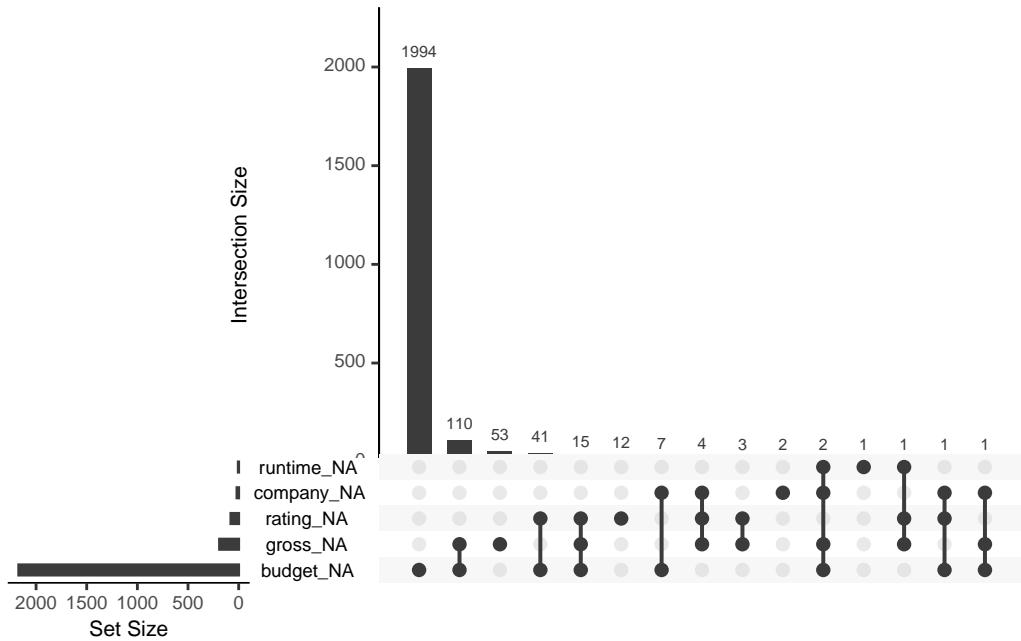
- **budget**: the budget of a movie. Some movies don't have this, so it appears as 0
- **company**: the production company
- **director**: the director
- **genre**: main genre of the movie.
- **gross**: revenue of the movie
- **name**: name of the movie
- **rating**: rating of the movie (R, PG, etc.)
- **released**: release date (YYYY-MM-DD)
- **runtime**: duration of the movie
- **score**: IMDb user rating
- **votes**: number of user votes

- **star**: main actor/actress
- **writer**: writer of the movie
- **year**: year of release

We will explore the factors that make a movie successful through examining the effects of our variables of interest: **gross**, **budget**, **genre**, **rating**, **score**, **votes**, and **runtime** for individual movie.

First we will explore missingness in our dataset.





The dataset includes movies that haven't been published yet (which causes a missing gross value). In our project we are considering gross revenue of a movie as the defining indicator of success. Considering that, we removed all observations that haven't been published yet or are missing gross values, because we are interested only in movies with a quantitative measure of

success.

In fact, we also decided to rid our dataset of missing values for the other predictor variables as well. About 28% of the observations were missing a value for budget, whereas the next most missing variable was gross, with 2%. From elementary missingness analysis there did not seem to be very strong, numerically significant relationships between the missingness of each variable with other variables of interest. Though it is unlikely that the missingness of our budget data in particular was MCAR (generally unlikely in the real world, perhaps lower budgets were less public and thus less likely to have solid budget details), we decided to do a complete case analysis. From our data it was hard to tell if the dataset could be assumed to be MAR. Though there might be some bias introduced, since we were working with such a large number of movies, we decided it was okay to lose some validity of our model. Obviously this is a big limitation of our project, and if such a project were done again we would be more meticulous. Now we have 5423 observations in the dataset.

The Predictor Variables

We will use the `budget`, `genre`, `rating`, `score`, `votes`, `runtime`, and `country` variables as predictors. Among them, `budget`, `score`, `votes`, and `runtime` are numerical variables, while `genre`, `rating`, and `country` are categorical variables.

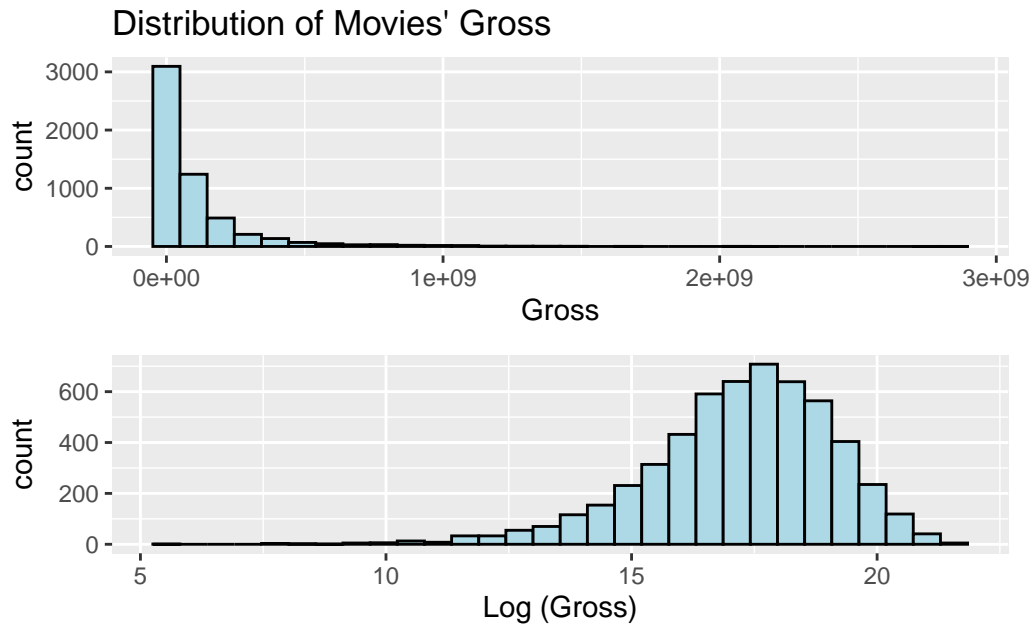
The Response Variable

As described earlier, the `gross` numerical variable is our response variable. 1. Summary of the `gross` variable:

mean_gross	median_gross	sd_gross	min_gross	max_gross
103192280	36850101	187278279	309	2847246203

2. Log-transformation and Distribution of the `gross` variable:

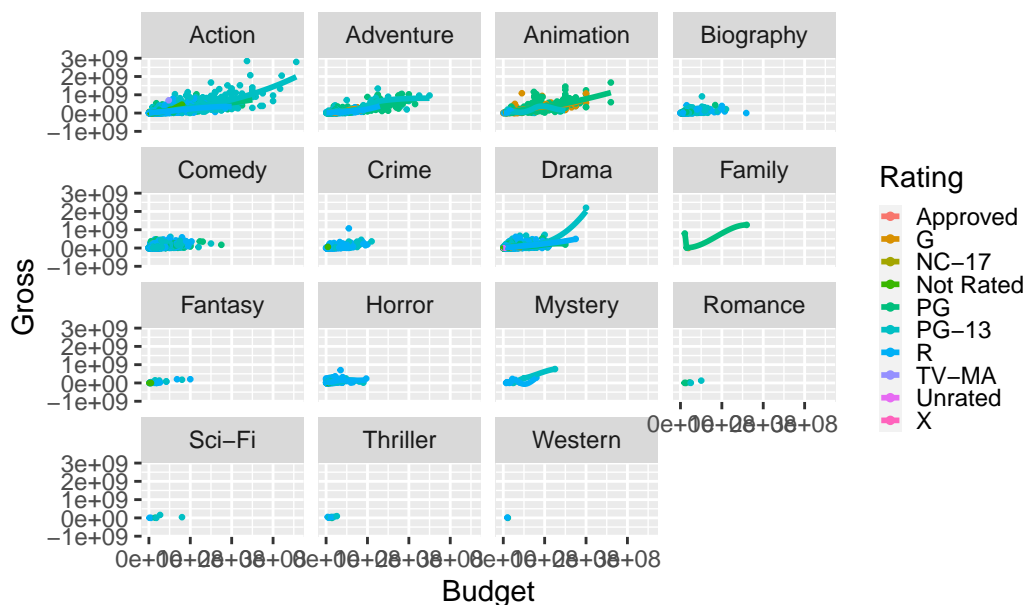
```
`stat_bin()` using `bins = 30`. Pick better value with `binwidth`.  
`stat_bin()` using `bins = 30`. Pick better value with `binwidth`.
```



Since the response variable is significantly right skewed, we apply a log-transformation to it and will use $\log(\text{gross})$ as our new response variable in the future analysis. Now, our response variable is unimodal, following a roughly normal distribution, with a mean at 17.2102, and there exist some outliers on the left end.

3. Relationship between Gross and Budget based on different Genres & Ratings:

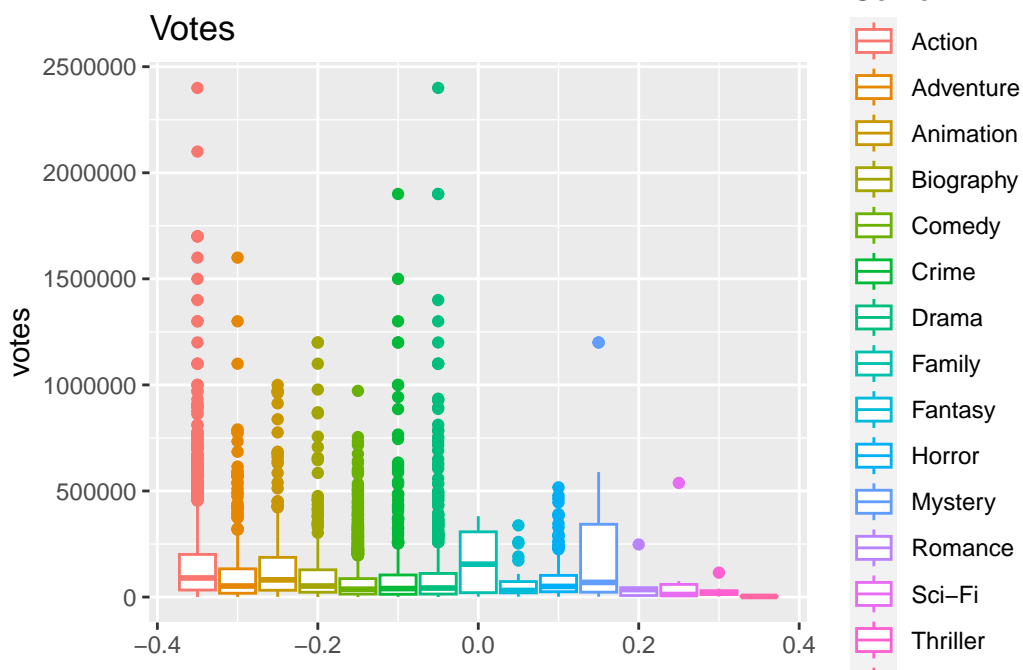
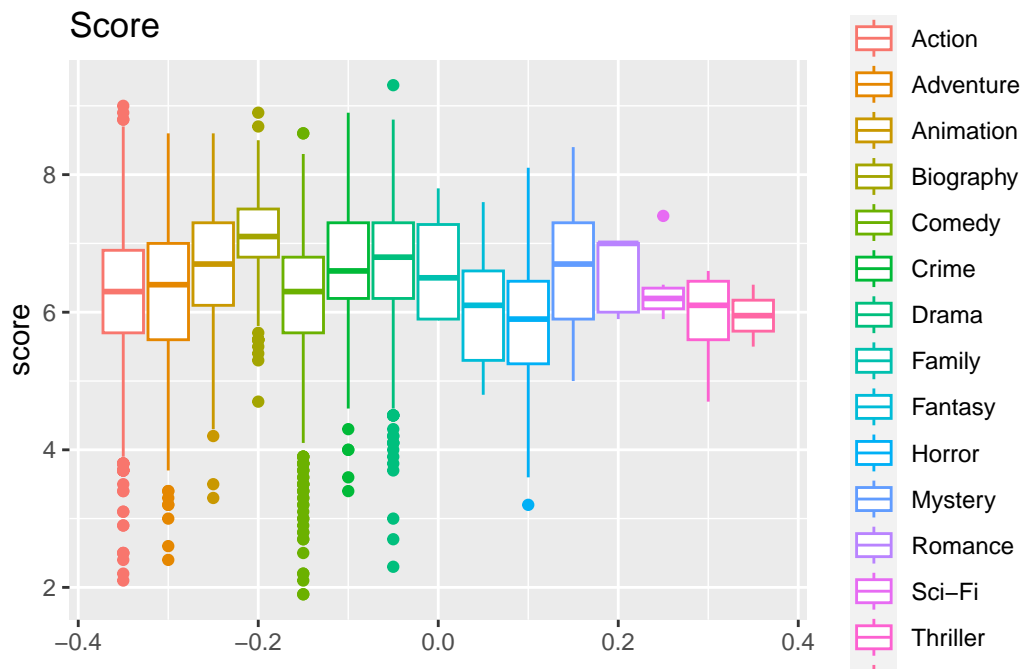
Relationship between Budget and Gross by Rating across C

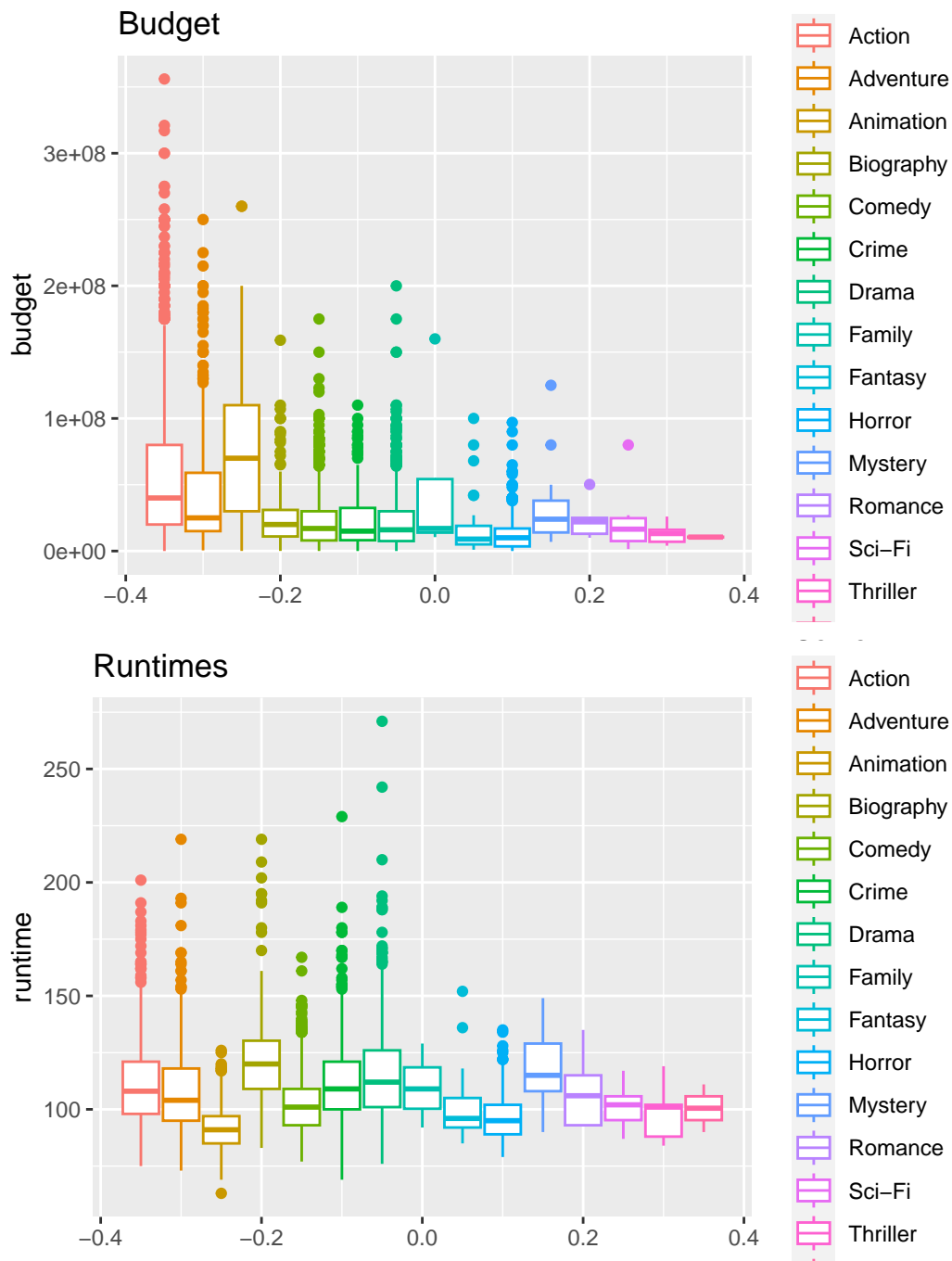


We observe that the relationship between budget and gross is vastly different across genres: action, adventure, animation movies have a steep slope and generally high budget ranges, with outliers which have exceedingly high budget and relatively high gross values. Noticeably, there are also a lot more movies in these three categories, with the most in action. On the other hand, genres such as horror, mystery and romance have a visibly flatter slope, which corresponds to the industry knowledge that certain genres are more conducive to low-budget film making than others, even when provided with additional funding. Thus, we're interested in further exploring the relationship between budget, genre, and success.

EDA: Visualizations and Summary Statistics

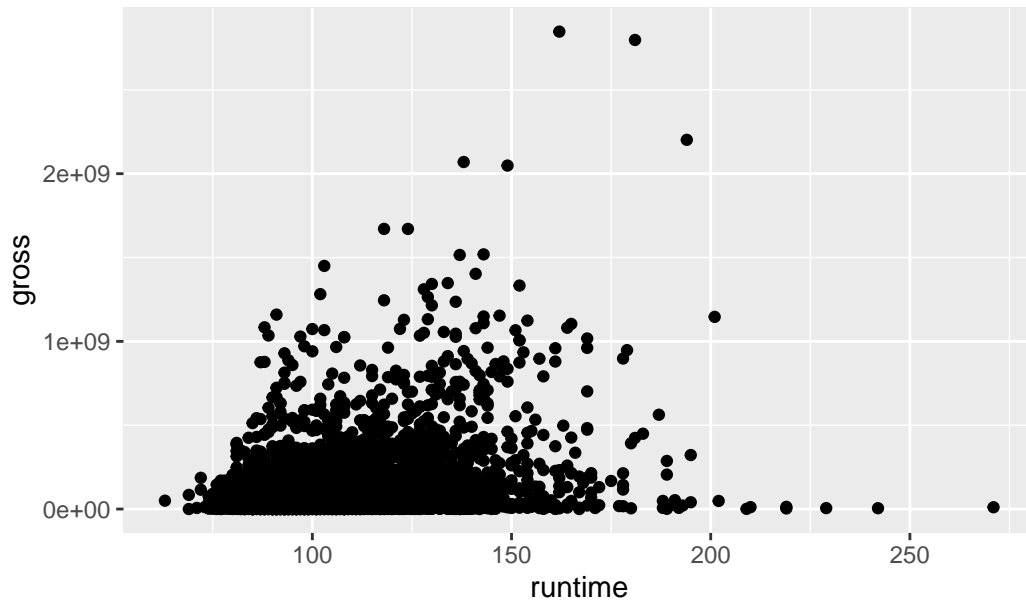
The dataset contains many interesting variables that we want to explore fully. We will first do some elementary exploratory data analysis on our datasets to show potential insights that we can explore further.



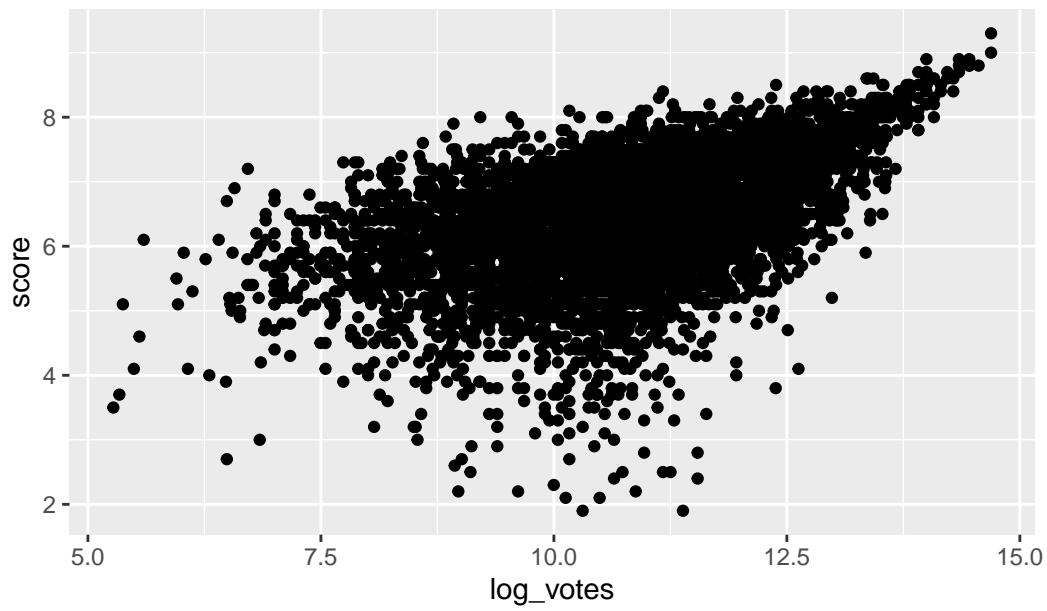


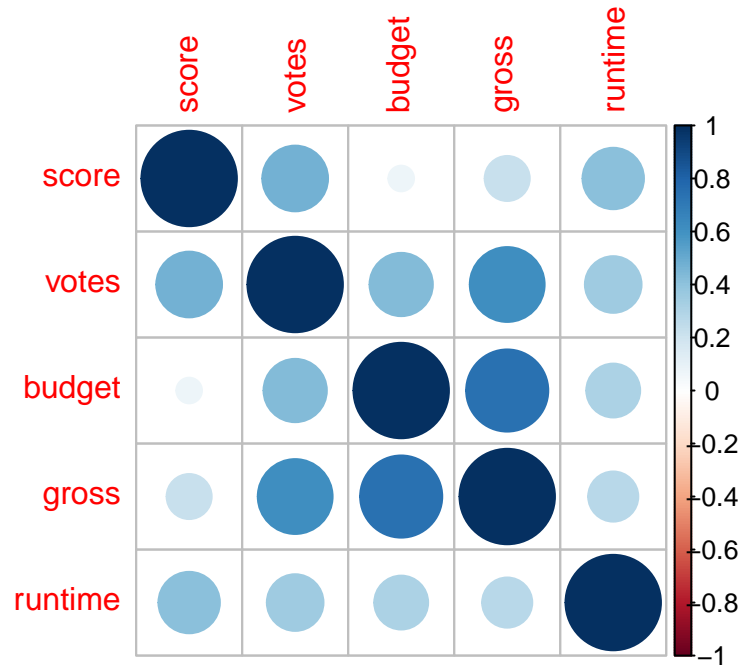
As can be seen, the score variable is relatively unskewed, whereas the votes, budget, and runtime variables are heavily positively-skewed.

Runtime has no relationship with Gross



Log of votes has a converging, positive relationship with Score





As can be seen, we have some correlated variables between our predictor variables, but none are particularly strong (0.8+) so we don't have to remove any of these predictor variables on the basis of correlation for our later models. Though there seem to be no particularly strong correlations between predictor variables, the strongest correlation is between votes and score. We may consider adding this into our model because it also fits with our domain knowledge that a movie that is rated by more people might generally have a higher score because, in our experience, people are more motivated to rate a movie they enjoy than one they dislike.

Methodology

As a potential movie investor, we're obviously curious about the prediction of movies' success, and the factors that lead to success. Therefore, we want to explore the following topics in detail in order for us to be better investors: 1) Prediction of movies' gross value 2) the factors that affect the success of the movie. Some of the methods by which we are going to tackle this is through linear regression, residual plots, linear mixed models, LASSO, and repeated k-fold validation.

LASSO (Variable Selection):

As mentioned above we are interested in the relationships between the variables and success, but we still wish to further filter variables that are more likely to have a significant effect on

our model. Therefore, we will apply a LASSO variable selection process in order to determine significant variables to explore.

Some coefficients of the categories of the variables of genre, rating, and country have coefficients were shrunk to zero. Our data is processed in a way where an observation can take only one “level” of a category, for example, a movie can only have one genre. Since even one of the factors of the genre, rating, or country variables has been excluded, we will remove those factor variables as a whole. This is because LASSO performs feature selection, and for a factor variable such as genre, which is set with a baseline of “action”, a singular comparison of, say, adventure vs action is not a feature, rather, the comparison of the entire variable versus action is a feature. This is somewhat of an all or nothing approach, which has its limitation discussed later. Similar logic applies to rating, with a baseline of “approved”, and country, with a baseline of “Argentina”. Our model therefore contains, after LASSO selection, the variables of budget, score, votes, and runtime.

Importantly, we decided to create our model from all of our original predictor variables of interest, even though LASSO suggested the opposite. Because the number of parameters (7) is much less than the number of observations in our dataset (5000+) we didn’t find it necessary to remove any predictor variables, there was not that much risk for overfitting because of our low ratio of parameters to observations.

Linear Regression of all variables

Gross revenue is a continuous response variable, so we will first examine a linear regression model for our data. We’ve gained the equation of XX.

Call:

```
lm(formula = log_gross ~ log(budget) + score + log(votes) + log(runtime) +  
    genre + rating + country, data = data)
```

Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-9.9916	-0.4562	0.0940	0.6026	4.3977

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)
(Intercept)	1.65159	1.33444	1.238	0.21590
log(budget)	0.48416	0.01680	28.827	< 2e-16 ***
score	-0.14146	0.02143	-6.600	4.51e-11 ***
log(votes)	0.74079	0.01397	53.042	< 2e-16 ***
log(runtime)	0.62197	0.12708	4.894	1.02e-06 ***
genreAdventure	-0.09990	0.06886	-1.451	0.14688

genreAnimation	0.36501	0.08981	4.064	4.89e-05	***
genreBiography	-0.16805	0.07044	-2.386	0.01708	*
genreComedy	0.04168	0.04211	0.990	0.32235	
genreCrime	-0.19741	0.06344	-3.112	0.00187	**
genreDrama	-0.13719	0.04956	-2.768	0.00566	**
genreFamily	0.24283	0.53302	0.456	0.64872	
genreFantasy	-0.02666	0.16931	-0.157	0.87489	
genreHorror	0.36552	0.07703	4.745	2.14e-06	***
genreMystery	-0.20585	0.26110	-0.788	0.43050	
genreRomance	-1.13613	0.47610	-2.386	0.01705	*
genreSci-Fi	0.06207	0.43429	0.143	0.88635	
genreThriller	0.66646	0.40219	1.657	0.09757	.
genreWestern	0.76878	0.75151	1.023	0.30636	
ratingG	-1.31831	1.06988	-1.232	0.21793	
ratingNC-17	-2.69747	1.10877	-2.433	0.01501	*
ratingNot Rated	-3.23065	1.07863	-2.995	0.00276	**
ratingPG	-1.48612	1.06390	-1.397	0.16251	
ratingPG-13	-1.78957	1.06419	-1.682	0.09270	.
ratingR	-2.15700	1.06410	-2.027	0.04271	*
ratingTV-MA	-3.53390	1.30565	-2.707	0.00682	**
ratingUnrated	-2.70343	1.09542	-2.468	0.01362	*
ratingX	-2.86686	1.50557	-1.904	0.05694	.
countryAruba	-0.86525	1.22633	-0.706	0.48049	
countryAustralia	-0.68961	0.63525	-1.086	0.27771	
countryAustria	-0.69233	0.96881	-0.715	0.47488	
countryBelgium	-2.40101	0.81377	-2.950	0.00319	**
countryBrazil	-0.78806	0.86622	-0.910	0.36298	
countryCanada	-0.78904	0.62207	-1.268	0.20471	
countryChile	-0.64255	1.22681	-0.524	0.60047	
countryChina	0.08394	0.64937	0.129	0.89715	
countryColombia	0.27768	1.22499	0.227	0.82068	
countryCzech Republic	-1.10920	0.73391	-1.511	0.13076	
countryDenmark	-1.33480	0.69940	-1.908	0.05638	.
countryFederal Republic of Yugoslavia	-4.51586	1.23884	-3.645	0.00027	***
countryFinland	0.09465	0.97179	0.097	0.92242	
countryFrance	-1.13927	0.62229	-1.831	0.06719	.
countryGermany	-0.88037	0.62518	-1.408	0.15913	
countryHong Kong	-0.31735	0.65134	-0.487	0.62612	
countryHungary	-0.68933	1.22649	-0.562	0.57411	
countryIceland	-2.76923	0.96937	-2.857	0.00430	**
countryIndia	0.07689	0.73120	0.105	0.91625	
countryIndonesia	-1.43155	0.96846	-1.478	0.13942	
countryIran	-0.38380	0.87136	-0.440	0.65962	

countryIreland	-0.82094	0.65601	-1.251	0.21083
countryIsrael	-0.28140	1.22716	-0.229	0.81864
countryItaly	-1.64352	0.65951	-2.492	0.01273 *
countryJamaica	0.77865	1.22534	0.635	0.52516
countryJapan	-0.70437	0.64585	-1.091	0.27549
countryKenya	-2.25745	1.22709	-1.840	0.06587 .
countryLebanon	1.16873	1.22457	0.954	0.33992
countryMalta	0.24535	1.22609	0.200	0.84141
countryMexico	0.02592	0.69164	0.037	0.97011
countryNetherlands	-0.83310	0.86845	-0.959	0.33745
countryNew Zealand	-0.86672	0.66223	-1.309	0.19066
countryNorway	-1.04710	0.86832	-1.206	0.22792
countryPanama	-1.21186	1.22708	-0.988	0.32339
countryPortugal	-1.68623	1.22567	-1.376	0.16895
countryRepublic of Macedonia	-0.61805	1.23786	-0.499	0.61760
countryRussia	-0.20727	0.81040	-0.256	0.79815
countrySouth Africa	-0.43243	0.81099	-0.533	0.59391
countrySouth Korea	-0.92666	0.68005	-1.363	0.17306
countrySpain	-0.64022	0.66271	-0.966	0.33406
countrySweden	-0.92469	0.77510	-1.193	0.23292
countrySwitzerland	-1.19138	0.81095	-1.469	0.14186
countryTaiwan	0.69653	0.87250	0.798	0.42472
countryThailand	-3.41402	1.22560	-2.786	0.00536 **
countryUnited Arab Emirates	-0.91297	0.96994	-0.941	0.34661
countryUnited Kingdom	-0.84947	0.61543	-1.380	0.16756
countryUnited States	-0.55506	0.61390	-0.904	0.36595
countryWest Germany	-0.68831	0.86694	-0.794	0.42726
countryYugoslavia	-0.29866	1.22571	-0.244	0.80750

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 1.06 on 5346 degrees of freedom

Multiple R-squared: 0.689, Adjusted R-squared: 0.6846

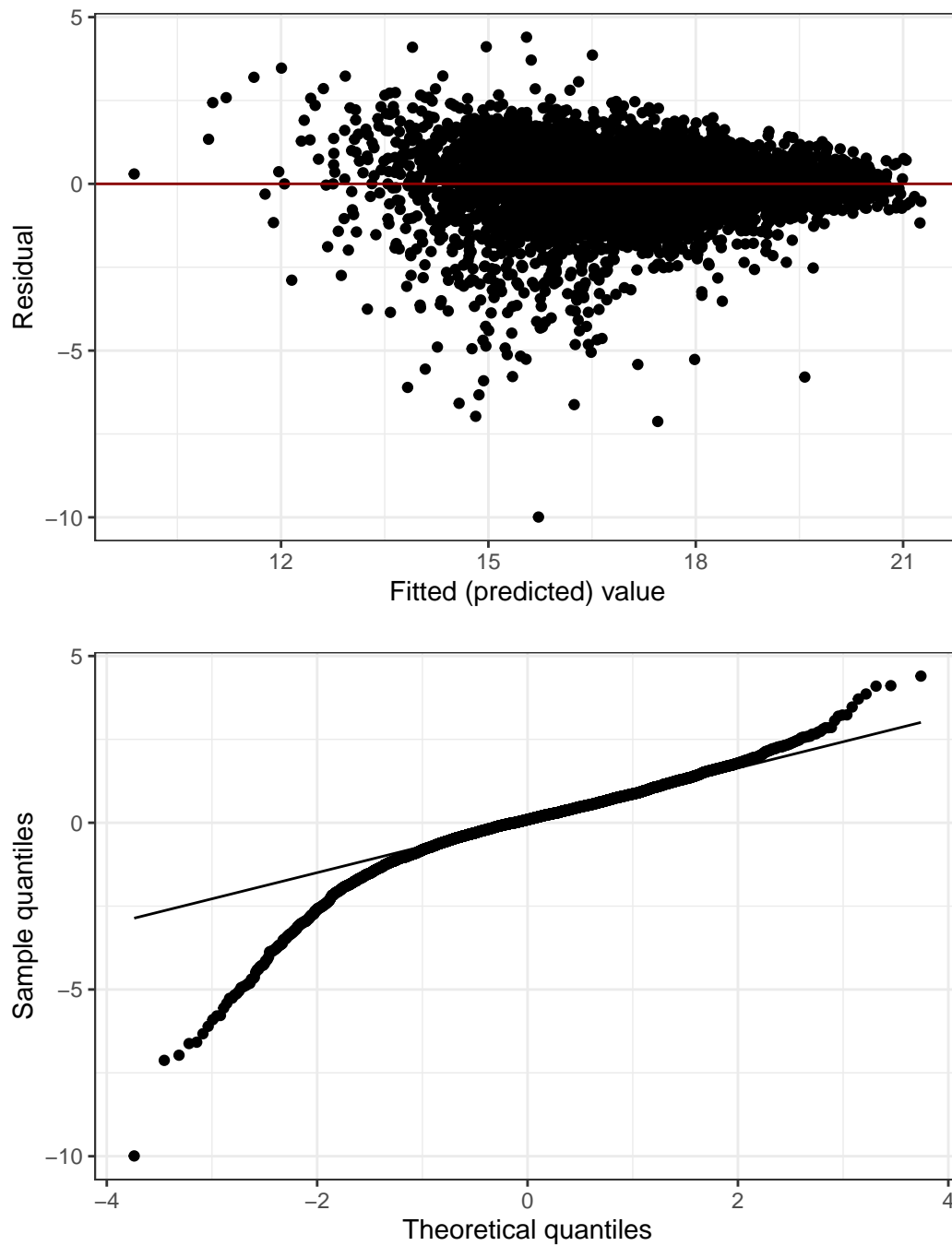
F-statistic: 155.9 on 76 and 5346 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16

A tibble: 1 x 3

	.metric	.estimator	.estimate
	<chr>	<chr>	<dbl>
1	rmse	standard	1.05

$$\widehat{Gross} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 * \log(budget) + \beta_2 * score + \beta_3 * \log(votes) + \beta_4 * \log(runtime)$$

Residual plots/Assumptions



We may assume that each movie is independent of each other. We can see that the linear assumption is violated since the data is not symmetrically distributed observations around the

horizontal axis. The linearity, constant variance, and normality is not satisfied from the above graph. In order to address the normality violation, we did log transformation for our response variable to be `log_gross`. In order to address this problem, we use log transformation to our heavily skewed numeric variables, and in this way, the linearity residual plot is improved, while the constant variance and normality is still violated.

We acknowledge it – limitations XXX

Linear Mixed Model & Random Effect

Since we have the country, genre, and rating these three categorical variables have too many levels, for example, for United States, we have XXX data records, and for XX country, we only have XX variables, so it would make more sense for use to use these three variables as random effects, we want to apply linear mixed model to our datasets to further explore our questions. We want to look at the associations between our interested variables, and random effect due to country, genre, and rating.

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value
(Intercept)	1.657265e+01	1.585551e+00	10.45229584
budget	1.643599e-08	6.202083e-10	26.50075839
genreAdventure	-2.077640e-01	8.852866e-02	-2.34685554
genreAnimation	3.260631e-01	1.153802e-01	2.82598901
genreBiography	-3.047205e-01	9.203402e-02	-3.31095462
genreComedy	-1.100033e-01	5.490986e-02	-2.00334314
genreCrime	-4.261092e-01	8.193284e-02	-5.20071334
genreDrama	-4.716083e-01	6.419365e-02	-7.34665121
genreFamily	-8.219951e-02	6.848484e-01	-0.12002585
genreFantasy	-1.328181e-01	2.176435e-01	-0.61025535
genreHorror	3.895676e-01	9.769604e-02	3.98754722
genreMystery	-4.239937e-01	3.360492e-01	-1.26170110
genreRomance	-1.411868e+00	6.118635e-01	-2.30748814
genreSci-Fi	-7.913829e-01	5.577663e-01	-1.41884329
genreThriller	2.413363e-01	5.168052e-01	0.46697735
genreWestern	-8.924251e-01	9.647968e-01	-0.92498755
ratingG	-1.000661e+00	1.373972e+00	-0.72829819
ratingNC-17	-2.135006e+00	1.424776e+00	-1.49848543
ratingNot Rated	-3.672034e+00	1.386202e+00	-2.64899005
ratingPG	-1.006539e+00	1.366645e+00	-0.73650337
ratingPG-13	-1.060316e+00	1.367084e+00	-0.77560389
ratingR	-1.647935e+00	1.367084e+00	-1.20543819
ratingTV-MA	-2.821609e+00	1.677754e+00	-1.68177792
ratingUnrated	-3.588825e+00	1.407751e+00	-2.54933303

ratingX	-1.923063e+00	1.934240e+00	-0.99422159
score	1.378338e-01	2.546114e-02	5.41349620
votes	2.678037e-06	1.321454e-07	20.26583479
runtime	7.046613e-03	1.358193e-03	5.18822562
countryAruba	-6.223261e-01	1.574842e+00	-0.39516722
countryAustralia	-4.285721e-01	8.154400e-01	-0.52557158
countryAustria	-1.188163e-01	1.244522e+00	-0.09547151
countryBelgium	-1.603143e+00	1.044727e+00	-1.53450854
countryBrazil	-5.173868e-01	1.112711e+00	-0.46497864
countryCanada	-4.918818e-01	7.984541e-01	-0.61604269
countryChile	-4.332922e-01	1.575841e+00	-0.27495934
countryChina	2.019743e-01	8.332550e-01	0.24239196
countryColombia	-2.186150e-02	1.573876e+00	-0.01389023
countryCzech Republic	-7.649493e-01	9.420817e-01	-0.81197767
countryDenmark	-6.615747e-01	8.982454e-01	-0.73651889
countryFederal Republic of Yugoslavia	-3.414024e+00	1.591548e+00	-2.14509639
countryFinland	5.160677e-01	1.247993e+00	0.41351800
countryFrance	-6.814080e-01	7.985923e-01	-0.85326137
countryGermany	-3.226312e-01	8.021260e-01	-0.40222004
countryHong Kong	-1.415802e-01	8.358754e-01	-0.16937952
countryHungary	1.318828e-01	1.575764e+00	0.08369453
countryIceland	-2.876264e+00	1.245524e+00	-2.30928035
countryIndia	9.031688e-01	9.398206e-01	0.96100131
countryIndonesia	-1.484632e+00	1.244476e+00	-1.19297747
countryIran	-1.493119e+00	1.119420e+00	-1.33383221
countryIreland	-7.172999e-01	8.420895e-01	-0.85180951
countryIsrael	-9.326844e-01	1.576771e+00	-0.59151548
countryItaly	-2.032464e+00	8.470625e-01	-2.39942681
countryJamaica	-2.436770e-02	1.574285e+00	-0.01547858
countryJapan	-5.948741e-01	8.295394e-01	-0.71711376
countryKenya	-2.368203e+00	1.575844e+00	-1.50281565
countryLebanon	1.226222e+00	1.573359e+00	0.77936595
countryMalta	1.400113e+00	1.574963e+00	0.88898178
countryMexico	-5.387707e-01	8.885889e-01	-0.60632164
countryNetherlands	1.139056e-01	1.115184e+00	0.10214067
countryNew Zealand	-1.531017e+00	8.509977e-01	-1.79908449
countryNorway	-1.302300e+00	1.115601e+00	-1.16735328
countryPanama	-1.262828e+00	1.575772e+00	-0.80140279
countryPortugal	-1.456501e+00	1.573908e+00	-0.92540437
countryRepublic of Macedonia	-8.505413e-01	1.589854e+00	-0.53498076
countryRussia	-3.252051e-01	1.041200e+00	-0.31233690
countrySouth Africa	2.081995e-01	1.041582e+00	0.19988786
countrySouth Korea	-1.015206e+00	8.735893e-01	-1.16210906

countrySpain	-3.448539e-01	8.508364e-01	-0.40531160
countrySweden	-7.928126e-01	9.960921e-01	-0.79592300
countrySwitzerland	-2.103968e+00	1.041630e+00	-2.01988107
countryTaiwan	4.772702e-01	1.120761e+00	0.42584494
countryThailand	-3.810292e+00	1.574262e+00	-2.42036755
countryUnited Arab Emirates	3.517349e-01	1.245804e+00	0.28233576
countryUnited Kingdom	-6.836693e-01	7.899414e-01	-0.86546836
countryUnited States	-3.502972e-01	7.879711e-01	-0.44455593
countryWest Germany	-2.723906e-01	1.113253e+00	-0.24467982
countryYugoslavia	-1.079239e+00	1.575068e+00	-0.68520190
	Pr(> t)		
(Intercept)	2.505675e-25		
budget	1.668201e-145		
genreAdventure	1.896889e-02		
genreAnimation	4.730979e-03		
genreBiography	9.359492e-04		
genreComedy	4.519085e-02		
genreCrime	2.059222e-07		
genreDrama	2.338454e-13		
genreFamily	9.044672e-01		
genreFantasy	5.417186e-01		
genreHorror	6.765064e-05		
genreMystery	2.071114e-01		
genreRomance	2.106564e-02		
genreSci-Fi	1.560030e-01		
genreThriller	6.405351e-01		
genreWestern	3.550141e-01		
ratingG	4.664630e-01		
ratingNC-17	1.340662e-01		
ratingNot Rated	8.097011e-03		
ratingPG	4.614567e-01		
ratingPG-13	4.380172e-01		
ratingR	2.280875e-01		
ratingTV-MA	9.267032e-02		
ratingUnrated	1.082060e-02		
ratingX	3.201600e-01		
score	6.450303e-08		
votes	4.861018e-88		
runtime	2.201436e-07		
countryAruba	6.927352e-01		
countryAustralia	5.992077e-01		
countryAustria	9.239439e-01		
countryBelgium	1.249638e-01		

countryBrazil	6.419657e-01
countryCanada	5.378926e-01
countryChile	7.833581e-01
countryChina	8.084858e-01
countryColombia	9.889181e-01
countryCzech Republic	4.168406e-01
countryDenmark	4.614473e-01
countryFederal Republic of Yugoslavia	3.199007e-02
countryFinland	6.792437e-01
countryFrance	3.935526e-01
countryGermany	6.875382e-01
countryHong Kong	8.655045e-01
countryHungary	9.333024e-01
countryIceland	2.096596e-02
countryIndia	3.365950e-01
countryIndonesia	2.329311e-01
countryIran	1.823157e-01
countryIreland	3.943580e-01
countryIsrael	5.542001e-01
countryItaly	1.645478e-02
countryJamaica	9.876509e-01
countryJapan	4.733352e-01
countryKenya	1.329457e-01
countryLebanon	4.357987e-01
countryMalta	3.740529e-01
countryMexico	5.443269e-01
countryNetherlands	9.186489e-01
countryNew Zealand	7.206169e-02
countryNorway	2.431198e-01
countryPanama	4.229341e-01
countryPortugal	3.547974e-01
countryRepublic of Macedonia	5.926854e-01
countryRussia	7.547967e-01
countrySouth Africa	8.415759e-01
countrySouth Korea	2.452430e-01
countrySpain	6.852647e-01
countrySweden	4.261121e-01
countrySwitzerland	4.344551e-02
countryTaiwan	6.702380e-01
countryThailand	1.553794e-02
countryUnited Arab Emirates	7.776970e-01
countryUnited Kingdom	3.868206e-01
countryUnited States	6.566587e-01

countryWest Germany	8.067137e-01
countryYugoslavia	4.932462e-01

Linear mixed model fit by REML ['lmerMod']

Formula: log_gross ~ 1 + budget + (1 | genre) + (1 | rating) + score +
 votes + runtime + (1 | country)
 Data: data

REML criterion at convergence: 18920.6

Scaled residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-8.0460	-0.4642	0.1673	0.6605	3.0305

Random effects:

Groups	Name	Variance	Std.Dev.
country	(Intercept)	0.20145	0.4488
genre	(Intercept)	0.08648	0.2941
rating	(Intercept)	1.16189	1.0779
Residual		1.85616	1.3624

Number of obs: 5423, groups: country, 50; genre, 15; rating, 10

Fixed effects:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value
(Intercept)	1.390e+01	4.425e-01	31.413
budget	1.663e-08	6.132e-10	27.114
score	1.365e-01	2.523e-02	5.411
votes	2.674e-06	1.316e-07	20.319
runtime	6.732e-03	1.335e-03	5.041

Correlation of Fixed Effects:

	(Intr)	budget	score	votes
budget	0.031			
score	-0.275	0.184		
votes	0.178	-0.357	-0.462	
runtime	-0.210	-0.347	-0.299	-0.053

fit warnings:

Some predictor variables are on very different scales: consider rescaling

A tibble: 1 x 3

.metric	.estimator	.estimate
<chr>	<chr>	<dbl>

```
1 rmse      standard      1.35
```

While adjusting for the random intercept based on country variable and holding all other variables constant, we noticed that the estimated variance is 0.1623 which means that all the country-specific intercept is distributed around the model's overall intercept within estimated variance of 0.1623, given that our unit is log dollars, and our estimated variance is quite small, we may expect that the country is similar. In terms of our interest in knowing whether a movie is successful or not, production of country may not be a big effect on the movie's success.

Since we noticed that genre has the smallest estimated variance (0.08254), we may say that compared to the difference between ratings and countries, the difference between genres is smaller, while rating has the biggest difference. Given that our unit is log dollars, and all of our estimated variance is quite small, the differences between these variables should be similar to each other.

```
[1] 1.352356
```

```
[1] 1.357526
```

Compare model: since we can see that for linear regression, it has smaller RMSE as $1.3523 < 1.3575$. We would conclude that model 1 is better than better 2 (linear regression better than the linear mixed model). However, the difference between RMSE is subtle.

interaction terms

Since we conclude that the linear regression is better, we continue to apply linear regression and we're curious about whether the relationship between gross and budget depends on score/votes, while adjusting for all other variables.

Call:

```
lm(formula = log_gross ~ budget + genre + rating + score + votes +  
    runtime + country + budget * score, data = data)
```

Coefficients:

(Intercept)	budget
1.533e+01	6.233e-08
genreAdventure	genreAnimation
-1.785e-01	4.381e-01
genreBiography	genreComedy

-2.953e-01	-7.781e-02
genreCrime	genreDrama
-4.155e-01	-4.619e-01
genreFamily	genreFantasy
3.958e-03	-4.005e-02
genreHorror	genreMystery
4.958e-01	-4.617e-01
genreRomance	genreSci-Fi
-1.361e+00	-7.746e-01
genreThriller	genreWestern
3.898e-01	-7.493e-01
ratingG	ratingNC-17
-1.472e+00	-2.663e+00
ratingNot Rated	ratingPG
-4.141e+00	-1.508e+00
ratingPG-13	ratingR
-1.575e+00	-2.143e+00
ratingTV-MA	ratingUnrated
-3.386e+00	-4.099e+00
ratingX	score
-2.569e+00	3.320e-01
votes	runtime
3.184e-06	7.897e-03
countryAruba	countryAustralia
-2.698e-01	-1.177e-01
countryAustria	countryBelgium
1.264e-01	-1.249e+00
countryBrazil	countryCanada
-3.579e-01	-1.499e-01
countryChile	countryChina
-9.122e-02	4.203e-01
countryColombia	countryCzech Republic
1.814e-01	-5.651e-01
countryDenmark	countryFederal Republic of Yugoslavia
-4.766e-01	-3.328e+00
countryFinland	countryFrance
7.026e-01	-3.935e-01
countryGermany	countryHong Kong
-4.767e-02	1.829e-01
countryHungary	countryIceland
4.989e-01	-2.498e+00
countryIndia	countryIndonesia
1.013e+00	-1.422e+00

countryIran	-1.458e+00	countryIreland	-4.456e-01
countryIsrael	-9.517e-01	countryItaly	-1.732e+00
countryJamaica	4.031e-01	countryJapan	-4.099e-01
countryKenya	-2.049e+00	countryLebanon	1.230e+00
countryMalta	1.653e+00	countryMexico	-2.062e-01
countryNetherlands	3.591e-01	countryNew Zealand	-1.041e+00
countryNorway	-9.597e-01	countryPanama	-9.140e-01
countryPortugal	-1.104e+00	countryRepublic of Macedonia	-7.877e-01
countryRussia	-6.005e-02	countrySouth Africa	4.226e-01
countrySouth Korea	-9.305e-01	countrySpain	-1.573e-01
countrySweden	-6.318e-01	countrySwitzerland	-1.691e+00
countryTaiwan	6.586e-01	countryThailand	-3.315e+00
countryUnited Arab Emirates	6.963e-01	countryUnited Kingdom	-3.695e-01
countryUnited States	-4.272e-02	countryWest Germany	5.280e-02
countryYugoslavia	-4.554e-01	budget:score	-7.001e-09

Call:

```
lm(formula = log_gross ~ budget + genre + rating + score + votes +
    runtime + country + budget * votes, data = data)
```

Coefficients:

(Intercept)	1.671e+01	budget	2.628e-08
genreAdventure	-2.225e-01	genreAnimation	1.229e-01
genreBiography		genreComedy	

-2.780e-01	-5.439e-02
genreCrime	genreDrama
-3.971e-01	-4.340e-01
genreFamily	genreFantasy
-1.750e-01	-1.892e-02
genreHorror	genreMystery
4.662e-01	-5.331e-01
genreRomance	genreSci-Fi
-1.319e+00	-7.855e-01
genreThriller	genreWestern
4.279e-01	-6.417e-01
ratingG	ratingNC-17
-1.170e+00	-2.309e+00
ratingNot Rated	ratingPG
-3.765e+00	-1.289e+00
ratingPG-13	ratingR
-1.333e+00	-1.911e+00
ratingTV-MA	ratingUnrated
-2.954e+00	-3.714e+00
ratingX	score
-2.208e+00	1.162e-01
votes	runtime
5.073e-06	6.292e-03
countryAruba	countryAustralia
-6.319e-01	-3.861e-01
countryAustria	countryBelgium
-7.550e-02	-1.596e+00
countryBrazil	countryCanada
-4.065e-01	-4.953e-01
countryChile	countryChina
-3.856e-01	-2.665e-02
countryColombia	countryCzech Republic
2.077e-01	-8.568e-01
countryDenmark	countryFederal Republic of Yugoslavia
-7.371e-01	-3.453e+00
countryFinland	countryFrance
4.079e-01	-7.508e-01
countryGermany	countryHong Kong
-4.645e-01	-1.029e-01
countryHungary	countryIceland
2.363e-01	-2.667e+00
countryIndia	countryIndonesia
9.495e-01	-1.480e+00

countryIran	countryIreland
-1.429e+00	-6.191e-01
countryIsrael	countryItaly
-5.049e-01	-1.955e+00
countryJamaica	countryJapan
2.304e-01	-5.158e-01
countryKenya	countryLebanon
-2.256e+00	1.396e+00
countryMalta	countryMexico
1.100e+00	-3.951e-01
countryNetherlands	countryNew Zealand
1.186e-01	-1.075e+00
countryNorway	countryPanama
-1.177e+00	-1.157e+00
countryPortugal	countryRepublic of Macedonia
-1.525e+00	-7.215e-01
countryRussia	countrySouth Africa
-1.405e-01	-7.729e-02
countrySouth Korea	countrySpain
-1.078e+00	-5.062e-01
countrySweden	countrySwitzerland
-7.400e-01	-1.889e+00
countryTaiwan	countryThailand
5.142e-01	-3.606e+00
countryUnited Arab Emirates	countryUnited Kingdom
1.678e-01	-6.815e-01
countryUnited States	countryWest Germany
-3.840e-01	-1.770e-01
countryYugoslavia	budget:votes
-8.524e-01	-3.566e-14

For interaction terms: The coefficient for score is 3.320e-01 and the coefficient for votes is 5.073e-06. Since the coefficient for votes is too low, we would only consider score here.

[1] 1.352356

[1] 1.357526

Interested Hypothesis Test 1:

Question 1: Is there evidence to suggest that $\log(\text{Budget})$ has an effect on the success of the movies? Null hypothesis: $p_1 = 0$ There isn't sufficient evidence to suggest that budget is

associated with movies' gross, while controlling for all of the variables. Alternative hypothesis: $p_1 \neq 0$ There is sufficient evidence to suggest that budget is associated with movies' gross, while controlling for all of the variables.

We use significance level of 0.05. Since the t-statistics is 23.227 and the p-value is $< 2e-16$ which is much smaller than our significance level, so we reject the null hypothesis since there's sufficient evidence, and thus there's sufficient evidence to suggest to log(budget) does have an effect on the success of the movies (log(gross)).

In terms of qualitatively addressing this issue: in our model, we know that every 1 million increase in our budget, the gross value is expected to increase by e^{cc} dollars. ## Interested Hypothesis Test 2: Aim 2: Is there evidence to suggest that log(Score) has an effect on the success of the movies? Null hypothesis: $p_2 = 0$ There isn't sufficient evidence to suggest that Score is associated with movies' gross, while controlling for all of the variables. Alternative hypothesis: $p_2 \neq 0$ There is sufficient evidence to suggest that Score is associated with movies' gross, while controlling for all of the variables.

We use significance level of 0.05. Since the t-statistics is 23.227 and the p-value is $3.06e-09$ which is much smaller than our significance level, so we reject the null hypothesis since there's sufficient evidence, and thus there's sufficient evidence to suggest to genre does have an effect on the success of the movies.

Summary based on Hypothesis:

Based on our previous two hypothesis, we noticed that XXXXX.

Predicting moves' gross

Based on all the models we've done above, we've analyzed the relationship between different variables that we're interested in. In order to make our findings applicable for future use, we'd like to make a prediction on movies' gross based on our current variables.

```
[1] 5423    17
```

```
[1] 4338    17
```

Linear Regression

```
5423 samples
    7 predictor
```

No pre-processing

Resampling: Cross-Validated (10 fold)
Summary of sample sizes: 4883, 4879, 4882, 4881, 4881, 4880, ...
Resampling results:

RMSE	Rsquared	MAE
1.3736	0.4729455	1.0154

Tuning parameter 'intercept' was held constant at a value of TRUE

Linear Regression

5423 samples
7 predictor

No pre-processing
Resampling: Cross-Validated (10 fold)
Summary of sample sizes: 4881, 4879, 4879, 4883, 4881, 4881, ...
Resampling results:

RMSE	Rsquared	MAE
1.083085	0.6717084	0.7602062

Tuning parameter 'intercept' was held constant at a value of TRUE

The RMSE from first model is XXX; while the RMSE from the second model is XXXX. Since the second one is smaller, the second one is better performing model in predicting the gross values of the movie. XXXX Since better, we might use log/ or fewer variables in predicting our gross values.

Results

Explain the reasoning for the type of model you're fitting, predictor variables considered for the model including any interactions. Additionally, show how you arrived at the final model by describing the model selection process, interactions considered, variable transformations (if needed), assessment of conditions and diagnostics, and any other relevant considerations that were part of the model fitting process.

Discussion & Limitations

Summary + statistical arguments to support my conclusions + future limitations/future ideads

Variable selection, specifically the lasso for categorical variables with 2+ levels, Rescaling predictor variables, linearity assumptions,

Sources

<https://towardsdatascience.com/feature-selection-in-machine-learning-using-lasso-regression-7809c7c2771a> <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/13646654/root-mean-square-error-in-r-mixed-effect-model> <https://psyarxiv.com/wc45u/>