

# Project1\_Base\_VICK

August 23, 2024

## 1 Box Office (1999-2019) Data Visualization

```
[1]: from pathlib import Path
import pandas as pd
import scipy.stats as stats
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from scipy.stats import linregress
```

### 1.1 Data Frame

```
[2]: # Filepath
filepath = "random_v3_df.csv"

# Read the CSV file, converting relevant columns to correct data types
df = pd.read_csv(filepath)
df.shape
```

```
[2]: (2276, 10)
```

```
[3]: df.head()
```

```
[3]:
```

		title_without_year	year	main_genre	MPAA-Rating	\
0		Avengers: Endgame	2019	Action	PG-13	
1		Avatar	2009	Sci-Fi	PG-13	
2	Star Wars: Episode VII - The Force Awakens		2015	Sci-Fi	PG-13	
3		Jurassic World	2015	Adventure	PG-13	
4		The Lion King	2019	Family	PG	

	Runtime		Distributor	Budget_\$	Domestic_\$	\
0	181	Walt Disney Studios Motion Pictures		\$356,000,000	\$858,373,000	
1	162		Twentieth Century Fox	\$237,000,000	\$749,766,139	
2	138	Walt Disney Studios Motion Pictures		\$245,000,000	\$936,662,225	
3	124		Universal Pictures	\$150,000,000	\$652,270,625	
4	118	Walt Disney Studios Motion Pictures		\$260,000,000	\$543,638,043	

	International_\$	total_revenue_\$
0	\$1,939,128,328	\$2,797,501,328
1	\$1,993,811,448	\$2,743,577,587
2	\$1,131,561,399	\$2,068,223,624
3	\$1,018,130,012	\$1,670,400,637
4	\$1,113,305,351	\$1,656,943,394

```
[4]: df["main_genre"].value_counts()
```

```
[4]: main_genre
Comedy          385
Drama           374
Thriller        223
Action          207
Romance         156
Adventure       155
Sci-Fi          111
Crime           103
Fantasy          99
Family           84
Horror           82
Mystery          74
Biography        51
Animation        37
Music            31
History          25
War              22
Sport            21
Western          13
Musical          12
Documentary      11
Name: count, dtype: int64
```

```
[5]: # Create Profit Column
# Convert `Budget_$` and `total_revenue_$` columns to numeric, after removing
↳ '$' and ','
df['Budget_$'] = df['Budget_$'].astype(str).str.replace(r'[$,]', '', regex=True)
df['total_revenue_$'] = df['total_revenue_$'].astype(str).str.replace(r'[$,]', 
↳ '', regex=True)
df['Budget_$'] = pd.to_numeric(df['Budget_$'])
df['total_revenue_$'] = pd.to_numeric(df['total_revenue_$'])

# Calculate Profit
df['profit'] = df['total_revenue_$'] - df['Budget_$']
```

## 1.2 Regression Model: All Genres

```
[6]: # Define linear regression model
def create_linear_regression_plot(df, x_col, y_col, x_label, y_label, title):
    # Perform linear regression
    slope, intercept, r_value, p_value, std_err = linregress(df[x_col],
    ↪df[y_col])

    # Find movie with highest and lowest profit
    highest_profit_movie_index = df[y_col].idxmax()
    highest_profit_movie = df.loc[highest_profit_movie_index,
    ↪'title_without_year']
    highest_profit_year = df.loc[highest_profit_movie_index, 'year']
    highest_profit = df[y_col].max() / 1_000_000_000

    filtered_df = df[df['title_without_year'] != highest_profit_movie]
    lowest_profit_movie_index = filtered_df[y_col].idxmin()
    lowest_profit_movie = filtered_df.loc[lowest_profit_movie_index,
    ↪'title_without_year']
    lowest_profit_year = filtered_df.loc[lowest_profit_movie_index, 'year']
    lowest_profit = filtered_df[y_col].min() / 1_000_000

    # Create scatter plot, keeping x-values in millions and converting y-values
    ↪to billions
    plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
    plt.scatter(df[x_col] / 1_000_000, df[y_col] / 1_000_000_000, s=100,
    ↪color='#277DA1', label='Data Points', edgecolors='black', linewidths=0.5)

    # Add linear regression line
    plt.plot(df[x_col] / 1_000_000, (slope * df[x_col] + intercept) /
    ↪1_000_000_000, color='#F94144', label='Linear Regression', linewidth=3)

    # Equation annotation
    plt.annotate(f'y = {slope:.2f}x + {intercept / 1_000:.2f}',
    ↪xy=(df[x_col].min() / 1_000_000, df[y_col].max() /
    ↪1_000_000_000),
    ↪xytext=(20, -20),
    ↪textcoords='offset points',
    ↪color='#F94144',
    ↪fontsize=18,
    ↪bbox=dict(boxstyle="round,pad=0.3", fc="white", ec="gray",
    ↪lw=0.7))

    # Labels and title
    plt.xlabel(f'{x_label} (Millions)', fontsize=16)
    plt.ylabel(f'{y_label} (Billions)', fontsize=16)
    plt.title(title, fontsize=18)
```

```

# Add gridlines
plt.grid(axis='both', linestyle='--')

# Display r-squared value
print(f"The r-squared is: {r_value**2}")

# Print highest and lowest profit movies
print("\nHighest Profit:")
print(f"- Title: {highest_profit_movie}({highest_profit_year})")
highest_profit_budget = df.loc[highest_profit_movie_index, 'Budget_$'] / 1_000_000
print(f"- Budget: ${highest_profit_budget:.2f} Million")

highest_profit_revenue = df.loc[highest_profit_movie_index, 'total_revenue_$']

# Format revenue dynamically
if highest_profit_revenue >= 1_000_000_000: # Check if over 1 billion
    highest_profit_revenue /= 1_000_000_000
    print(f"- Revenue: ${highest_profit_revenue:.2f} Billion")
else:
    highest_profit_revenue /= 1_000_000
    print(f"- Revenue: ${highest_profit_revenue:.2f} Million")

if highest_profit >= 1:
    print(f"- Profit: ${highest_profit:.2f} Billion")
else:
    highest_profit_millions = highest_profit * 1000
    print(f"- Profit: ${highest_profit_millions:.2f} Million")

print("\nBiggest Flop:")
print(f"- Title: {lowest_profit_movie}({lowest_profit_year})")
lowest_profit_budget = df.loc[lowest_profit_movie_index, 'Budget_$'] / 1_000_000
print(f"- Budget: ${lowest_profit_budget:.2f} Million")

lowest_profit_revenue = df.loc[lowest_profit_movie_index, 'total_revenue_$']

# Format revenue dynamically
if lowest_profit_revenue >= 1_000_000_000:
    lowest_profit_revenue /= 1_000_000_000
    print(f"- Revenue: ${lowest_profit_revenue:.2f} Billion")
else:
    lowest_profit_revenue /= 1_000_000
    print(f"- Revenue: ${lowest_profit_revenue:.2f} Million")

```

```

print(f"- Loss: ${-lowest_profit:.2f} Million")

# Find highest and lowest budget movies
highest_budget_index = df['Budget_$'].idxmax()
highest_budget_movie = df.loc[highest_budget_index, 'title_without_year']
highest_budget_year = df.loc[highest_budget_index, 'year']
highest_budget = df['Budget_$'].max() / 1_000_000

lowest_budget_index = df['Budget_$'].idxmin()
lowest_budget_movie = df.loc[lowest_budget_index, 'title_without_year']
lowest_budget_year = df.loc[lowest_budget_index, 'year']
lowest_budget = df['Budget_$'].min() / 1_000_000

# Print highest and lowest budget movies with revenue and profit
print("\nHighest Budget:")
print(f"- Title: {highest_budget_movie}({highest_budget_year})")
print(f"- Budget: ${highest_budget:.2f} Million")
highest_budget_revenue = df.loc[highest_budget_index, 'total_revenue_$']

# Format revenue dynamically
if highest_budget_revenue >= 1_000_000_000:
    highest_budget_revenue /= 1_000_000_000
    print(f"- Revenue: ${highest_budget_revenue:.2f} Billion")
else:
    highest_budget_revenue /= 1_000_000
    print(f"- Revenue: ${highest_budget_revenue:.2f} Million")

highest_budget_profit = df.loc[highest_budget_index, 'y_col'] / 1_000_000_000
if highest_budget_profit >= 1:
    print(f"- Profit: ${highest_budget_profit:.2f} Billion")
else:
    highest_budget_profit_millions = highest_budget_profit * 1000
    print(f"- Profit: ${highest_budget_profit_millions:.2f} Million")

print("\nLowest Budget:")
print(f"- Title: {lowest_budget_movie}({lowest_budget_year})")

# Retrieve and format lowest budget
lowest_budget = df.loc[lowest_budget_index, 'Budget_$']
if lowest_budget >= 1_000_000:
    lowest_budget /= 1_000_000
    print(f"- Budget: ${lowest_budget:.2f} Million")
else:
    lowest_budget /= 1_000
    print(f"- Budget: ${lowest_budget:.2f} Thousand")

```

```

# Ensure lowest_budget_revenue is always assigned
lowest_budget_revenue = df.loc[lowest_budget_index, 'total_revenue_$']

# Format revenue dynamically
if lowest_budget_revenue >= 1_000_000_000:
    lowest_budget_revenue /= 1_000_000_000
    print(f"- Revenue: ${lowest_budget_revenue:.2f} Billion")
else:
    lowest_budget_revenue /= 1_000_000
    print(f"- Revenue: ${lowest_budget_revenue:.2f} Million")

lowest_budget_profit = df.loc[lowest_budget_index, y_col] / 1_000_000_000
if lowest_budget_profit >= 1:
    print(f"- Profit: ${lowest_budget_profit:.2f} Billion")
else:
    lowest_budget_profit_millions = lowest_budget_profit * 1000
    print(f"- Profit: ${lowest_budget_profit_millions:.2f} Million")

# Show plot
plt.show()

```

```

[7]: # Call the function
create_linear_regression_plot(df, 'Budget_$', 'profit', 'Budget', 'Profit',
    ↪ 'Profit vs. Budget (All Genres)')

```

The r-squared is: 0.3448866008133383

Highest Profit:

- Title: Avatar (2009)
- Budget: \$237.00 Million
- Revenue: \$2.74 Billion
- Profit: \$2.51 Billion

Biggest Flop:

- Title: The Polar Express (2005)
- Budget: \$165.00 Million
- Revenue: \$11.91 Million
- Loss: \$153.09 Million

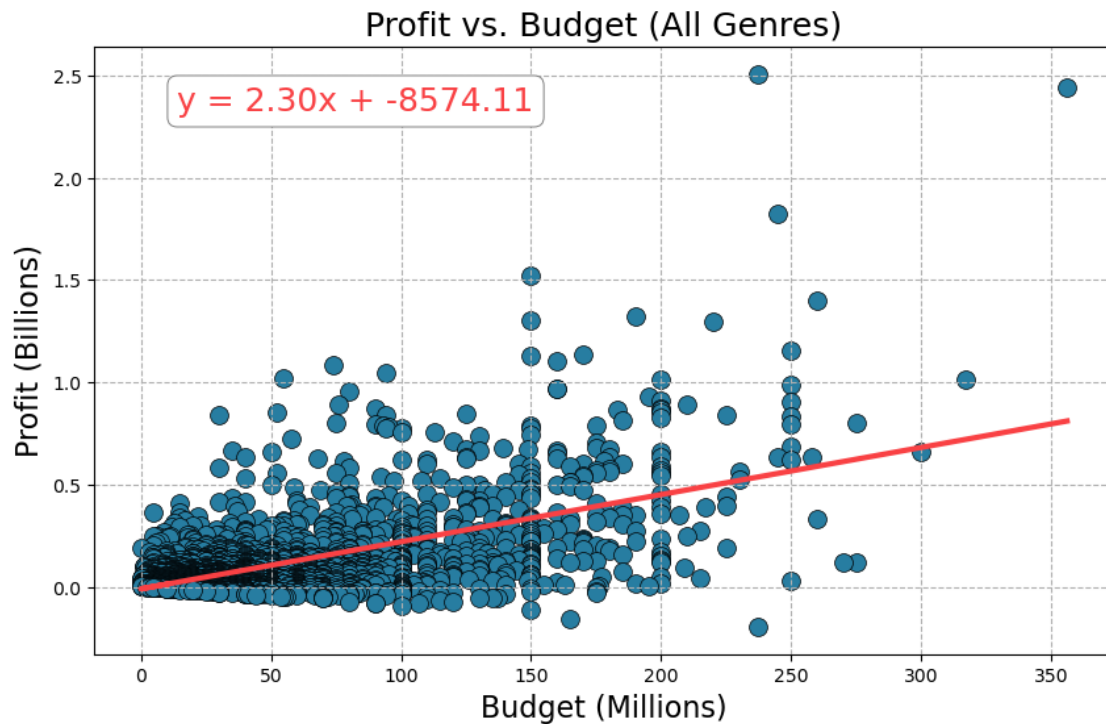
Highest Budget:

- Title: Avengers: Endgame (2019)
- Budget: \$356.00 Million
- Revenue: \$2.80 Billion
- Profit: \$2.44 Billion

Lowest Budget:

- Title: Paranormal Activity (2009)
- Budget: \$15.00 Thousand

- Revenue: \$193.36 Million
- Profit: \$193.34 Million



Analysis: When we analyze every movie across the board, the data shows us that a movie's budget is approximately 35% the reason behind its success.

### 1.3 Regression Models: Individual Genres

```
[8]: def create_linear_regression_plot_genre(df, x_col, y_col, x_label, y_label,
      ↪title, genre_filter):
      # Filter for the specified genre from 'main_genre' column
      genre_df = df[df['main_genre'] == genre_filter]

      # Perform linear regression on the filtered data
      slope, intercept, r_value, p_value, std_err = linregress(genre_df[x_col],
      ↪genre_df[y_col])

      # Find movie with highest and lowest profit
      highest_profit_movie_index = genre_df[y_col].idxmax()
      highest_profit_movie = genre_df.loc[highest_profit_movie_index,
      ↪'title_without_year']
      highest_profit_year = genre_df.loc[highest_profit_movie_index, 'year']
      highest_profit = genre_df[y_col].max() / 1_000_000_000
```

```

    filtered_df = genre_df[genre_df['title_without_year'] !=
↳ highest_profit_movie]
    lowest_profit_movie_index = filtered_df[y_col].idxmin()
    lowest_profit_movie = filtered_df.loc[lowest_profit_movie_index,
↳ 'title_without_year']
    lowest_profit_year = filtered_df.loc[lowest_profit_movie_index, 'year']
    lowest_profit = filtered_df[y_col].min() / 1_000_000

    # Create scatter plot, keeping x-values in millions and converting y-values
↳ to billions
    plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
    plt.scatter(genre_df[x_col] / 1_000_000, genre_df[y_col] / 1_000_000_000,
↳ s=100, color='#277DA1', label='Data Points', edgecolors='black',
↳ linewidths=0.5)

    # Add linear regression line
    plt.plot(genre_df[x_col] / 1_000_000, (slope * genre_df[x_col] + intercept)
↳ / 1_000_000_000, color='#F94144', label='Linear Regression', linewidth=3)

    # Equation annotation
    plt.annotate(f'y = {slope:.2f}x + {intercept / 1_000:.2f}',
↳ xy=(genre_df[x_col].min() / 1_000_000, genre_df[y_col].max() /
↳ 1_000_000_000),
↳ xytext=(20, -20),
↳ textcoords='offset points',
↳ color='#F94144',
↳ fontsize=18,
↳ bbox=dict(boxstyle="round,pad=0.3", fc="white", ec="gray",
↳ lw=0.7))

    # Labels and title
    plt.xlabel(f'{x_label} (Millions)', fontsize=16)
    plt.ylabel(f'{y_label} (Billions)', fontsize=16)
    plt.title(f'{title} ({genre_filter})', fontsize=18) # Dynamically include
↳ genre_filter in title

    # Add gridlines
    plt.grid(axis='both', linestyle='--')

    # Display r-squared value
    print(f"The r-squared is: {r_value**2}")

    # Print highest and lowest profit movies
    print("\nHighest Profit:")
    print(f"- Title: {highest_profit_movie}({highest_profit_year})")

```



```

highest_profit_budget = df.loc[highest_profit_movie_index, 'Budget_$'] / 1_000_000
print(f"- Budget: ${highest_profit_budget:.2f} Million")

highest_profit_revenue = df.loc[highest_profit_movie_index, 'total_revenue_$']

# Format revenue dynamically
if highest_profit_revenue >= 1_000_000_000: # Check if over 1 billion
    highest_profit_revenue /= 1_000_000_000
    print(f"- Revenue: ${highest_profit_revenue:.2f} Billion")
else:
    highest_profit_revenue /= 1_000_000
    print(f"- Revenue: ${highest_profit_revenue:.2f} Million")

if highest_profit >= 1:
    print(f"- Profit: ${highest_profit:.2f} Billion")
else:
    highest_profit_millions = highest_profit * 1000
    print(f"- Profit: ${highest_profit_millions:.2f} Million")

print("\nBiggest Flop:")
print(f"- Title: {lowest_profit_movie}({lowest_profit_year})")
lowest_profit_budget = df.loc[lowest_profit_movie_index, 'Budget_$'] / 1_000_000
print(f"- Budget: ${lowest_profit_budget:.2f} Million")

lowest_profit_revenue = df.loc[lowest_profit_movie_index, 'total_revenue_$']

# Format revenue dynamically
if lowest_profit_revenue >= 1_000_000_000:
    lowest_profit_revenue /= 1_000_000_000
    print(f"- Revenue: ${lowest_profit_revenue:.2f} Billion")
else:
    lowest_profit_revenue /= 1_000_000
    print(f"- Revenue: ${lowest_profit_revenue:.2f} Million")

print(f"- Loss: ${-lowest_profit:.2f} Million")

# Find highest and lowest budget movies within the filtered genre
highest_budget_movie_index = genre_df['Budget_$'].idxmax()
lowest_budget_movie_index = genre_df['Budget_$'].idxmin()

# Print Highest Budget Movie details
print("\nHighest Budget:")

```

```

    print(f"- Title: {genre_df.loc[highest_budget_movie_index,
↪ 'title_without_year']}({genre_df.loc[highest_budget_movie_index, 'year']})")
    print(f"- Budget: ${genre_df.loc[highest_budget_movie_index, 'Budget_$'] /
↪ 1_000_000:.2f} Million")

    # Calculate and print revenue
    highest_budget_revenue = genre_df.loc[highest_budget_movie_index,
↪ 'total_revenue_$']
    if highest_budget_revenue >= 1_000_000_000:
        highest_budget_revenue /= 1_000_000_000
        print(f"- Revenue: ${highest_budget_revenue:.2f} Billion")
    else:
        highest_budget_revenue /= 1_000_000
        print(f"- Revenue: ${highest_budget_revenue:.2f} Million")

    # Calculate and print profit
    highest_budget_profit = (genre_df.loc[highest_budget_movie_index,
↪ 'total_revenue_$'] - genre_df.loc[highest_budget_movie_index, 'Budget_$'])
    if highest_budget_profit >= 1_000_000_000:
        highest_budget_profit /= 1_000_000_000
        print(f"- Profit: ${highest_budget_profit:.2f} Billion")
    else:
        highest_budget_profit /= 1_000_000
        print(f"- Profit: ${highest_budget_profit:.2f} Million")

    # Print Lowest Budget Movie details
    print("\nLowest Budget:")
    print(f"- Title: {genre_df.loc[lowest_budget_movie_index,
↪ 'title_without_year']}({genre_df.loc[lowest_budget_movie_index, 'year']})")
    lowest_budget = genre_df.loc[lowest_budget_movie_index, 'Budget_$']

    if lowest_budget < 1_000_000:
        print(f"- Budget: ${lowest_budget / 1_000:.2f} Thousand")
    else:
        print(f"- Budget: ${lowest_budget / 1_000_000:.2f} Million")

    lowest_budget_revenue = genre_df.loc[lowest_budget_movie_index,
↪ 'total_revenue_$']

    # Format revenue
    if lowest_budget_revenue >= 1_000_000_000:
        lowest_budget_revenue /= 1_000_000_000
        print(f"- Revenue: ${lowest_budget_revenue:.2f} Billion")
    else:
        lowest_budget_revenue /= 1_000_000
        print(f"- Revenue: ${lowest_budget_revenue:.2f} Million")

```

```

# Calculate profit/loss
lowest_budget_profit_loss = (genre_df.loc[lowest_budget_movie_index, 'total_revenue_$'] - genre_df.loc[lowest_budget_movie_index, 'Budget_$'])

# Conditional formatting for profit/loss
if lowest_budget_profit_loss >= 0:
    label = "Profit:"
    if lowest_budget_profit_loss >= 1_000_000:
        lowest_budget_profit_loss /= 1_000_000
        unit = " Million"
    else:
        lowest_budget_profit_loss /= 1_000
        unit = " Thousand"
else:
    label = "Loss:"
    lowest_budget_profit_loss = abs(lowest_budget_profit_loss)
    if lowest_budget_profit_loss >= 1_000_000:
        lowest_budget_profit_loss /= 1_000_000
        unit = " Million"
    else:
        lowest_budget_profit_loss /= 1_000
        unit = " Thousand"
print(f"{label} ${lowest_budget_profit_loss:.2f}{unit}")

# Show plot
plt.show()

```

### 1.3.1 Action

```

[9]: # Call the function with the desired genre
create_linear_regression_plot_genre(df, 'Budget_$', 'profit', 'Budget_$', 'Profit', 'Profit vs. Budget', 'Action')

```

The r-squared is: 0.49024371214819723

Highest Profit:

- Title: Avengers: Endgame (2019)
- Budget: \$356.00 Million
- Revenue: \$2.80 Billion
- Profit: \$2.44 Billion

Biggest Flop:

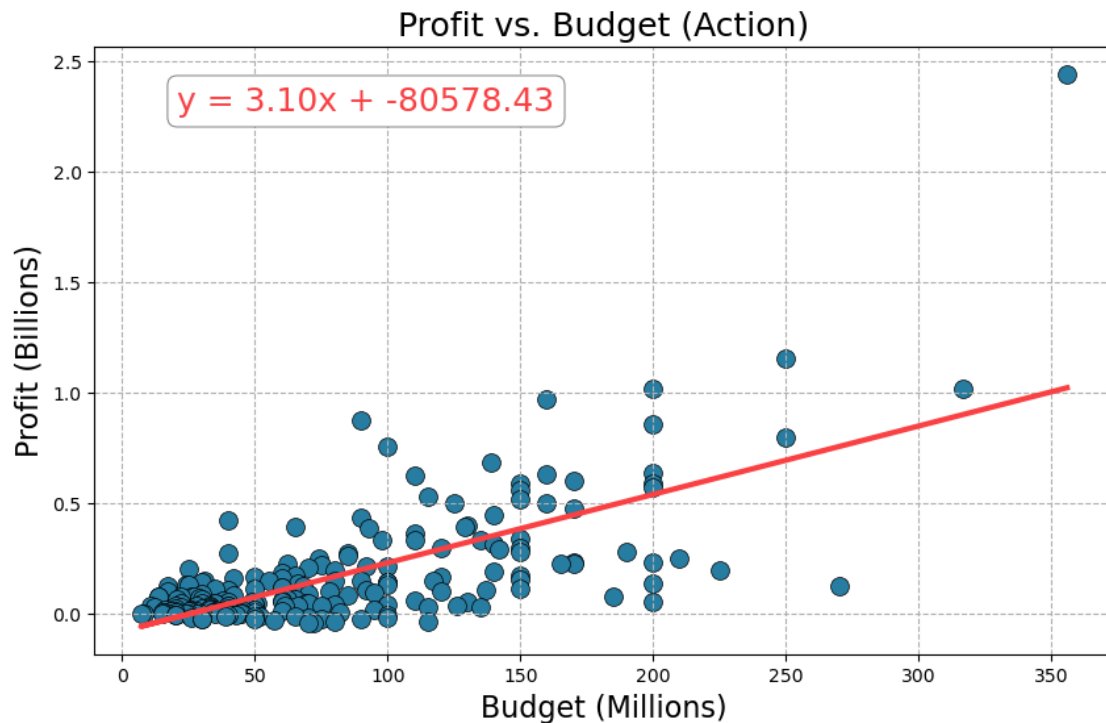
- Title: The Last Castle (2001)
- Budget: \$72.00 Million
- Revenue: \$27.64 Million
- Loss: \$44.36 Million

Highest Budget:

- Title: Avengers: Endgame (2019)
- Budget: \$356.00 Million
- Revenue: \$2.80 Billion
- Profit: \$2.44 Billion

Lowest Budget:

- Title: Pootie Tang (2001)
- Budget: \$7.00 Million
- Revenue: \$6.63 Million
- Loss: \$372.83 Thousand



Analysis: Action movies have whopping 0.49 r-squared value meaning that an action movie's success is highly dependant on its budget.

### 1.3.2 Drama

```
[10]: create_linear_regression_plot_genre(df, 'Budget_$', 'profit', 'Budget', 'Profit', 'Profit vs. Budget', 'Drama')
```

The r-squared is: 0.1536530870897737

Highest Profit:

- Title: The Lord of the Rings: The Return of the King (2003)

- Budget: \$94.00 Million
- Revenue: \$1.14 Billion
- Profit: \$1.05 Billion

Biggest Flop:

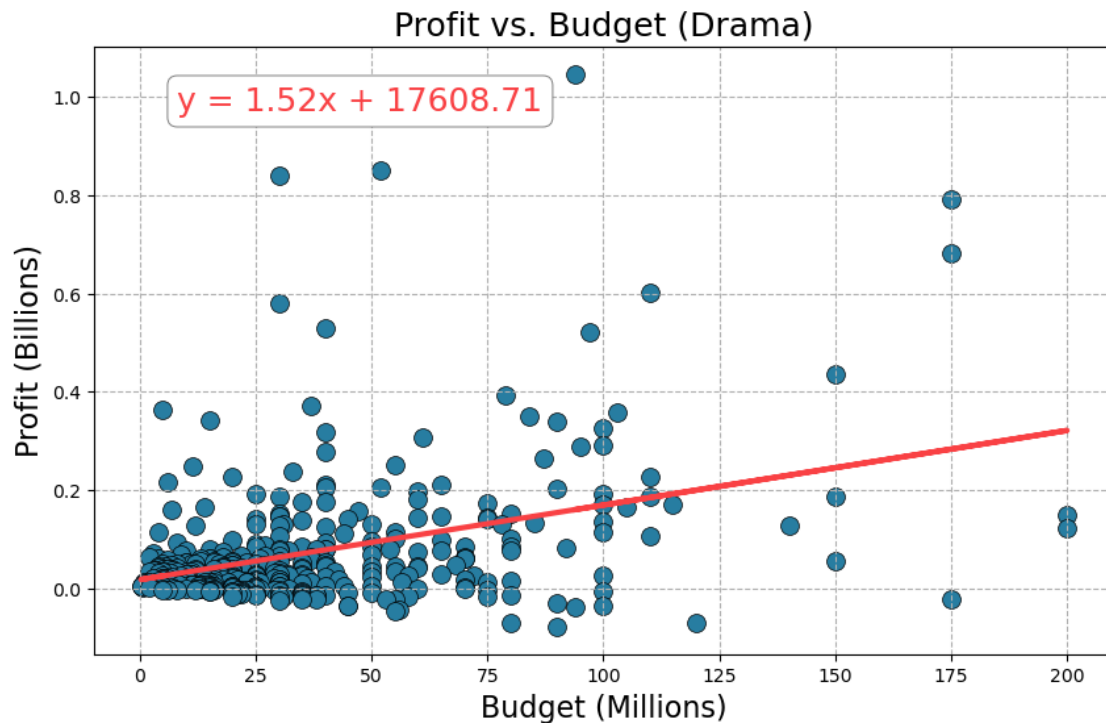
- Title: The Promise (2017)
- Budget: \$90.00 Million
- Revenue: \$12.45 Million
- Loss: \$77.55 Million

Highest Budget:

- Title: Titanic (2012)
- Budget: \$200.00 Million
- Revenue: \$350.45 Million
- Profit: \$150.45 Million

Lowest Budget:

- Title: Sleight (2017)
- Budget: \$250.00 Thousand
- Revenue: \$3.99 Million
- Profit: \$3.74 Million



**Analysis:** A dramatic movie's success seems to be less dependant on its budget as its r-squared value is only 0.15.

### 1.3.3 Comedy

```
[11]: create_linear_regression_plot_genre(df, 'Budget_$', 'profit', 'Budget', 'Profit', 'Profit vs. Budget', 'Comedy')
```

The r-squared is: 0.24981478020975345

Highest Profit:

- Title: Despicable Me 3 (2017)
- Budget: \$80.00 Million
- Revenue: \$1.03 Billion
- Profit: \$954.80 Million

Biggest Flop:

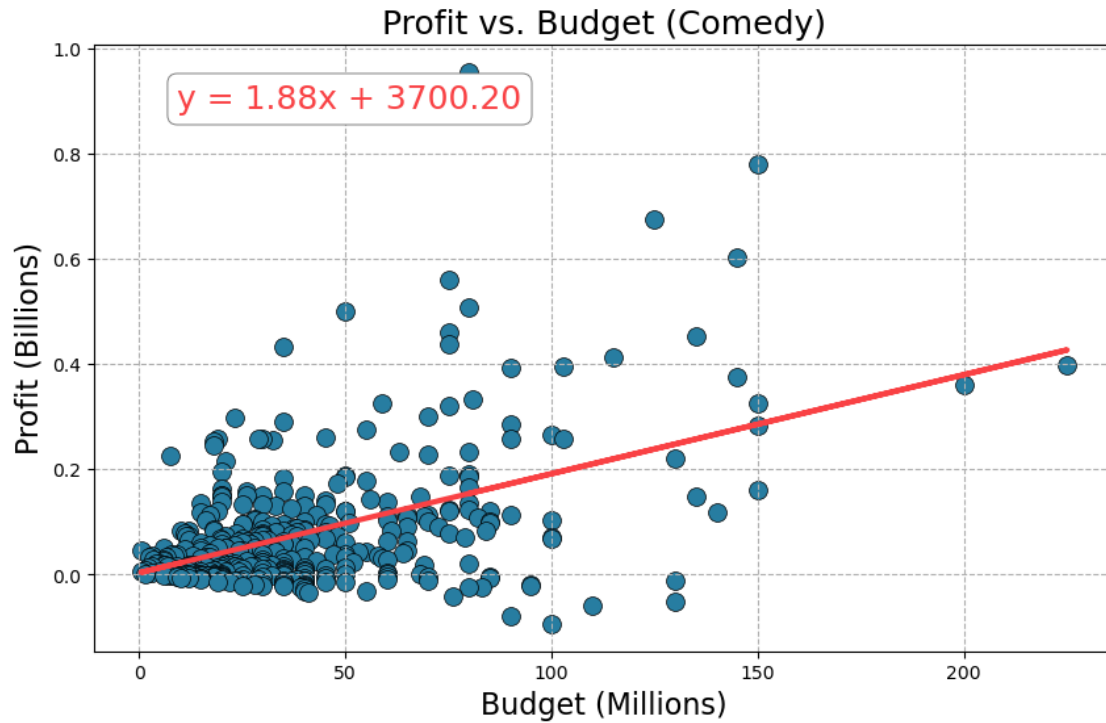
- Title: The Adventures of Pluto Nash (2002)
- Budget: \$100.00 Million
- Revenue: \$7.10 Million
- Loss: \$92.90 Million

Highest Budget:

- Title: Men in Black 3 (2012)
- Budget: \$225.00 Million
- Revenue: \$624.03 Million
- Profit: \$399.03 Million

Lowest Budget:

- Title: Napoleon Dynamite (2004)
- Budget: \$400.00 Thousand
- Revenue: \$46.12 Million
- Profit: \$45.72 Million



Analysis: Comedies are moderately higher than dramas, but other major factors are still at play for their success.

#### 1.3.4 Romance

```
[12]: create_linear_regression_plot_genre(df, 'Budget_$', 'profit', 'Budget', 'Profit', 'Profit vs. Budget', 'Romance')
```

The r-squared is: 0.24690718699610936

Highest Profit:

- Title: The Twilight Saga: Breaking Dawn - Part 2 (2012)
- Budget: \$120.00 Million
- Revenue: \$829.75 Million
- Profit: \$709.75 Million

Biggest Flop:

- Title: Gigli (2003)
- Budget: \$54.00 Million
- Revenue: \$7.27 Million
- Loss: \$46.73 Million

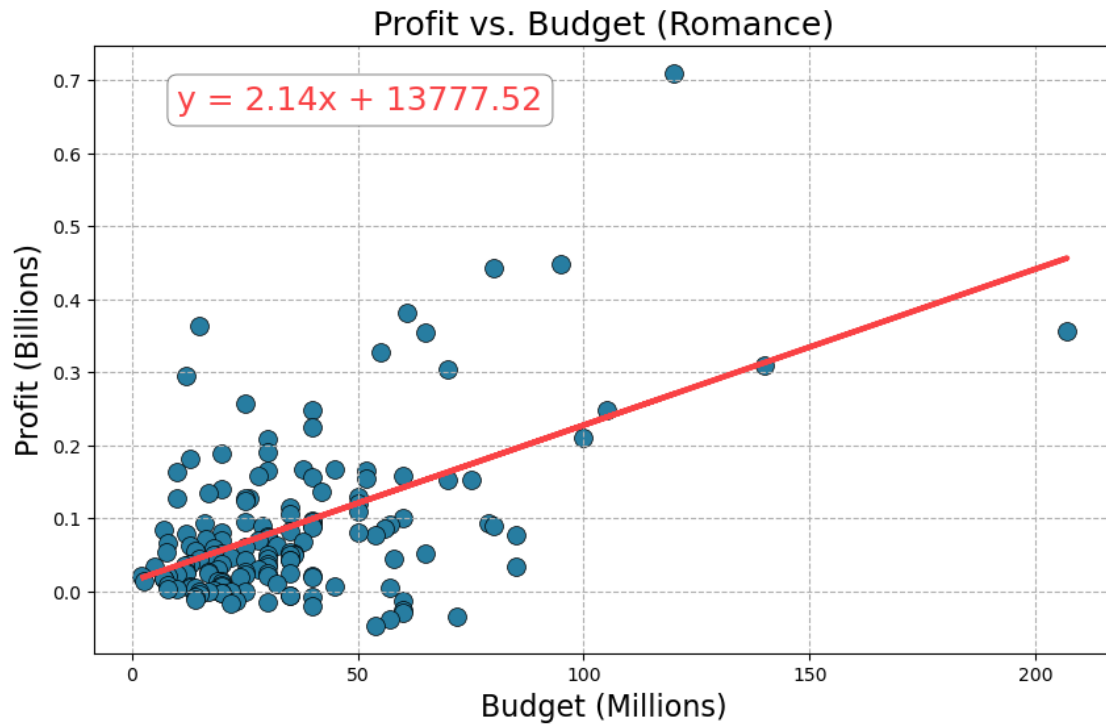
Highest Budget:

- Title: King Kong (2005)

- Budget: \$207.00 Million
- Revenue: \$562.36 Million
- Profit: \$355.36 Million

Lowest Budget:

- Title: Boys Don't Cry (1999)
- Budget: \$2.00 Million
- Revenue: \$23.08 Million
- Profit: \$21.08 Million



Analysis: Romantic movies are about the same as comedies.

### 1.3.5 Sci-Fi

```
[13]: create_linear_regression_plot_genre(df, 'Budget_$', 'profit', 'Budget', 'Profit', 'Profit vs. Budget', 'Sci-Fi')
```

The r-squared is: 0.3277254556220426

Highest Profit:

- Title: Avatar (2009)
- Budget: \$237.00 Million
- Revenue: \$2.74 Billion
- Profit: \$2.51 Billion



Biggest Flop:

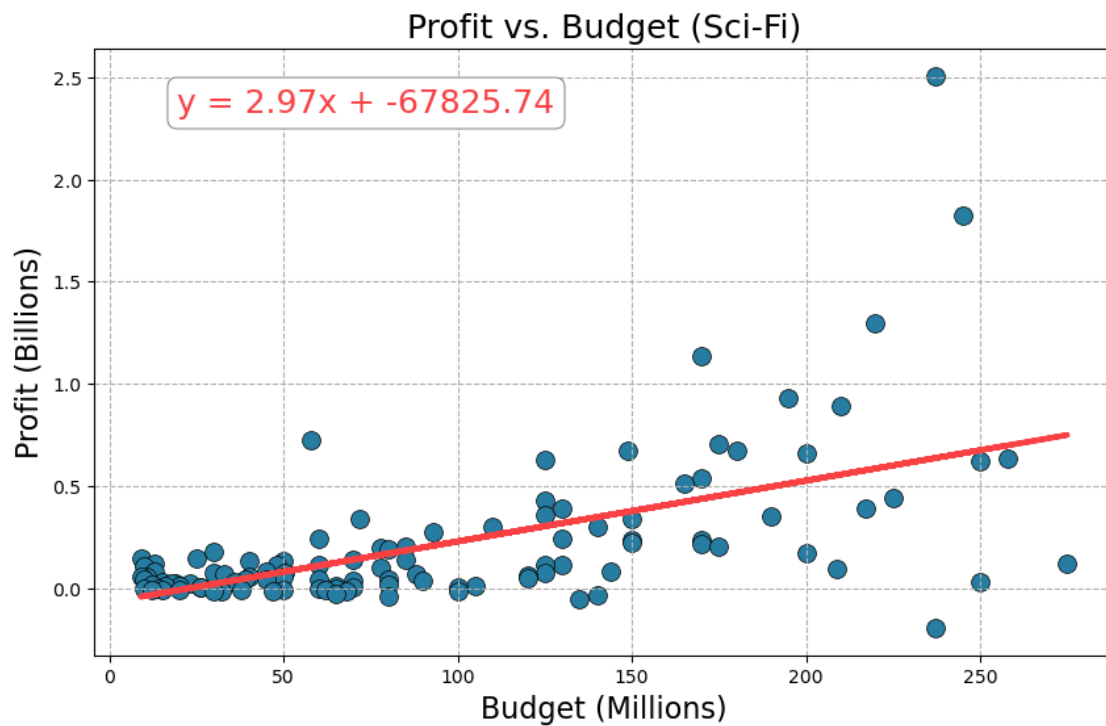
- Title: Stealth (2005)
- Budget: \$135.00 Million
- Revenue: \$79.27 Million
- Loss: \$55.73 Million

Highest Budget:

- Title: Solo: A Star Wars Story (2018)
- Budget: \$275.00 Million
- Revenue: \$392.92 Million
- Profit: \$117.92 Million

Lowest Budget:

- Title: Escape Room (2019)
- Budget: \$9.00 Million
- Revenue: \$155.71 Million
- Profit: \$146.71 Million



Analysis: Sci-Fi movies have a higher r-squared value which is to be expected, but it still seems like it's not the most important factor in its success.

### 1.3.6 Sport

```
[14]: create_linear_regression_plot_genre(df, 'Budget_$', 'profit', 'Budget', 'Profit', 'Profit vs. Budget', 'Sport')
```

The r-squared is: 0.0003058958736150328

Highest Profit:

- Title: The Blind Side (2009)
- Budget: \$29.00 Million
- Revenue: \$309.21 Million
- Profit: \$280.21 Million

Biggest Flop:

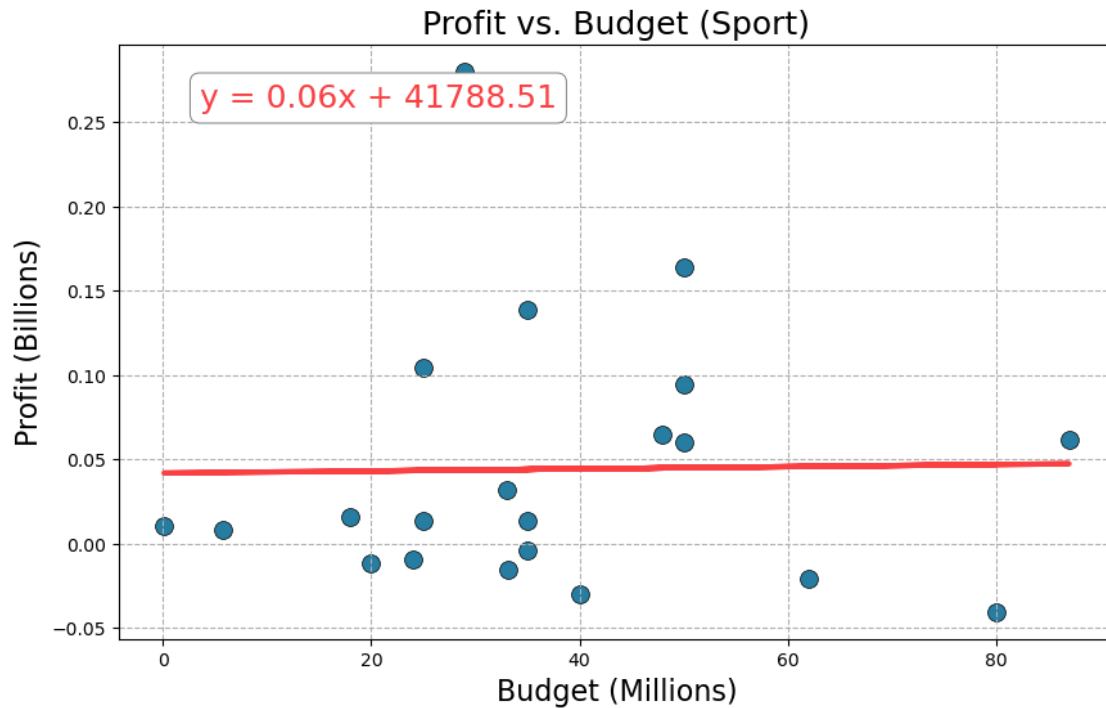
- Title: The Legend of Bagger Vance (2000)
- Budget: \$80.00 Million
- Revenue: \$39.46 Million
- Loss: \$40.54 Million

Highest Budget:

- Title: Seabiscuit (2003)
- Budget: \$87.00 Million
- Revenue: \$148.34 Million
- Profit: \$61.34 Million

Lowest Budget:

- Title: Facing the Giants (2006)
- Budget: \$100.00 Thousand
- Revenue: \$10.24 Million
- Profit: \$10.14 Million



Analysis: Movies about sports are a considerably smaller sample size, but there appears to be no correlation at all between a sports movie's budget and its box office success.

### 1.3.7 Documentary

```
[15]: create_linear_regression_plot_genre(df, 'Budget_$', 'profit', 'Budget', 'Profit', 'Profit vs. Budget', 'Documentary')
```

The r-squared is: 0.0525869512860423

Highest Profit:

- Title: Jackass: The Movie (2002)
- Budget: \$5.00 Million
- Revenue: \$79.49 Million
- Profit: \$74.49 Million

Biggest Flop:

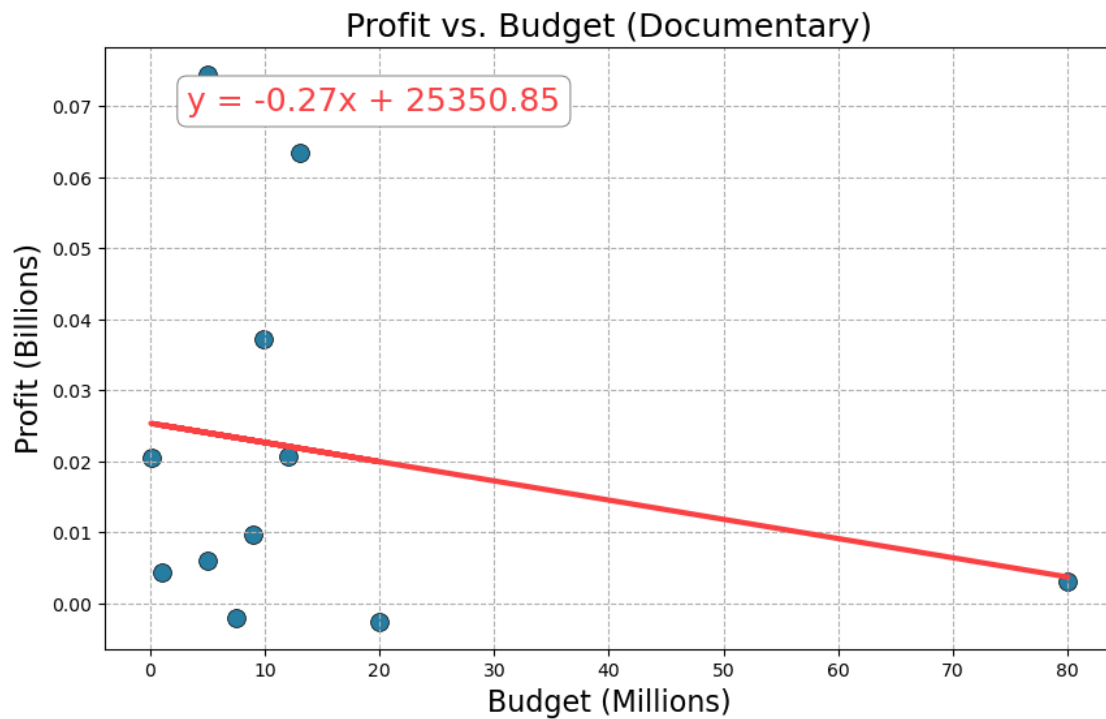
- Title: Capitalism: A Love Story (2009)
- Budget: \$20.00 Million
- Revenue: \$17.44 Million
- Loss: \$2.56 Million

Highest Budget:

- Title: Oceans (2010)
- Budget: \$80.00 Million
- Revenue: \$83.09 Million
- Profit: \$3.09 Million

Lowest Budget:

- Title: Super Size Me (2004)
- Budget: \$65.00 Thousand
- Revenue: \$20.65 Million
- Profit: \$20.58 Million



Analysis: A documentary's budget only accounts for about 5% of its success.

[ ]: