**Summarizations**

*Kernal Density Plot:*

The kernal density plot shows the density of each movie score. We can see that the most common score range is from approximately 6 to 6.5. This means that most films released will receive a score close to a 6. We need to utilize more visualization techniques to discover what causes films to reach exceptional scores to go above and beyond the average.

*Total films released by year line graph:*

This graph shows the total films released by year included in the data set. There are way more movies released than this throughout these years, but the data set only includes a few thousand movie observations. The older years may have biased average scores, because there are so few entries included in the data set for that year.

*Actor Dot Plot (Just add as last sentence):*

Predictions can be made for movie score utilizing these top scoring actors. This is implemented later on in the file.

*Director Dot Plot (Just add as last sentence):*

Predictions can be made for movie score utilizing these top scoring directors. This is implemented later on in the file.

*Updated analysis on plotly boxplots:*

These boxplots show the range film scores for each content rating. These outliers should not be removed because the values are legitimate. It is very possible for movie scores to achieve scores outside the boxplot range; either higher or lower.

*Number of faces in poster column graph*:

The average score by faces in poster column graph shows whether having less faces in poster or more affects average score. It does not appear there is a strong relationship between the variables. While the poster with 43 faces has the highest average score, it is because there is only one movie with that the score so it is biased. The rest of the number of faces in posters seems to be fairly consistent throughout minus a few low-points