
DATA VISUALIZATION

Project

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BI2

1. The dataset link is: <https://www.kaggle.com/tmdb/tmdb-movie-metadata>
2. We chose this dataset to find out the trends in the movie market, what types of movies are more popular and rated higher, and our audience is the movie companies, with the aim of providing data analysis to the companies.
3. First we get the dataset and find two csv files, movies.csv and credits.csv

4. Because there are many non-character types in the data, such as genres, we encode changes to them

```
In [400]: #make a few encoding changes
#change genres to numeric
genres = set()
for item in movies.genres:
    for genre in item:
        genres.add(genre)
genres = list(genres)
print(genres)

#change companies to numeric
production_companies = set()
for item in movies.production_companies:
    for company in item:
        production_companies.add(company)
production_companies = list(production_companies)

#change countries to numeric
production_countries = set()
for item in movies.production_countries:
    for country in item:
        production_countries.add(country)
production_countries = list(production_countries)

['Documentary', 'Mystery', 'History', 'Foreign', 'TV Movie', 'Science Fiction', 'Action', 'Music', 'Fantasy', 'Drama', 'Family', 'Comedy', 'Western', 'Animation', 'Romance', 'War', 'Crime', 'Horror', 'Thriller', 'Adventure']
```

5. drop those that cannot be encoded (too many columns)

```
3]: movies=movies.drop(['genres', 'keywords', 'original_title',
                        'overview', 'production_companies', 'production_countries',
                        'spoken_languages', 'status', 'title', 'tagline', 'homepage', 'original_language', 'release_date', 'cast', 'crew'],
                        axis=1)
```

6. we continue with the data pre-processing. Before we apply dimensionality reduction techniques to the data, we need to perform feature scaling so that the principal component vectors are not influenced by the natural differences in scale for features. Here we have chosen the Standard Scaler method.

```
3]: from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.impute import SimpleImputer
scaler = StandardScaler()
scaler.fit(movies.dropna()) # Drop na for fit
imputer = SimpleImputer()
data_imputed = imputer.fit_transform(movies) # Impute the mean for missing values
data_standard = scaler.fit_transform(data_imputed)
```

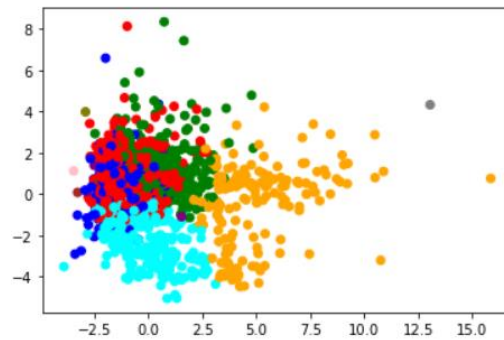
Then using the PCA method for dimensionality reduction, because we have so many features, then we need to reduce the complexity of the data and identify the most important multiple features. So in comparison PCA is more appropriate and more efficient.

7. we should take 95% variance Explained 's components. So component should be 70.

```
#we should take 95% variance Explained 's components.
for i in np.arange(5,75, 5):
    print('For {} components, explained variance:'.format(i),
          pca.explained_variance_ratio_[:i].sum())
scree_plot(pca, limit=70, figsize=(12, 8))
```

```
For 5 components, explained variance: 0.17495381354788403
For 10 components, explained variance: 0.2768637952281848
For 15 components, explained variance: 0.3635605735622592
For 20 components, explained variance: 0.44039741563339085
For 25 components, explained variance: 0.5107908381203672
For 30 components, explained variance: 0.5750393831893863
For 35 components, explained variance: 0.6364994328702571
For 40 components, explained variance: 0.6964945342343911
For 45 components, explained variance: 0.7536913731038501
For 50 components, explained variance: 0.8056936840844167
For 55 components, explained variance: 0.8517928243922281
For 60 components, explained variance: 0.891984684334245
For 65 components, explained variance: 0.9256773583611646
For 70 components, explained variance: 0.9555742325776041
```

8. Finally, the image is drawn using matplotlib.



9. Tableau dashboard

https://public.tableau.com/profile/ni.he#!/vizhome/IMDB5000MovieDataset_16089032498620/DashboardGenres?publish=yes

