

Pull Data from OMDB API

June 20, 2022

1 Final Project - Movie Reviews Analysis

- Team 13: Jimmy Nguyen, Dallin Munger, Tyler Wolff

2 Packages

```
[3]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import requests
from requests import TooManyRedirects
import re
import omdb
import time
from collections import Counter, defaultdict
```

3 Pulling Data from API

```
[4]: # set timeout of 5 seconds for this request
# Pull 500 pages of movies (5000 movies) with the word 'one' in the title
imdb_ids = []
for i in range(1,501):
    year_df = pd.DataFrame(omdb.search_movie('one', page=i, timeout=5))
    # Store the ids in a list
    imdb_ids.append(year_df['imdb_id'].tolist())
imdb_ids = sum(imdb_ids, [])
```

```
[5]: # Use ids to obtain movie information -
movies_info = pd.DataFrame([omdb.imdbid(i) for i in imdb_ids])

# View the dataframe
movies_info.sample(15)
```

```
[5]:
```

	title	year	rated	\
4893	One Nation Under Mike	2015	N/A	
2163	Before One More Day	2019	N/A	
3108	Secret Access: Air Force One	2008	N/A	

4884	ONE Fighting Championship 3: War of Lions	2012	N/A
4931	One Liners	2008	N/A
4803	One Last Love Song	2009	N/A
2263	Reclamation - chapter one - a Star Trek fan pr...	2019	N/A
4157	Batman: Year One	2019	N/A
3262	A Thousand and One Nights	1941	N/A
3769	Five times smile plus one	2010	N/A
2040	One Minute for Conductors	2013	N/A
400	One Last Shot	1998	TV-MA
4777	Table for One	2020	N/A
190	One Piece: Episode of Alabasta - The Desert Pr...	2007	PG-13
2638	Yum Ciao News: The Revenge of the Number One Fan	2011	N/A

	released	runtime	genre \
4893	N/A	11 min	Short, Comedy
2163	06 Aug 2019	16 min	Short, Drama
3108	N/A	N/A	Documentary
4884	31 Mar 2012	N/A	Sport
4931	09 Nov 2008	2 min	Short
4803	N/A	N/A	Short, Drama
2263	22 Dec 2019	N/A	Short, Sci-Fi
4157	01 Nov 2019	N/A	Action, Horror, Mystery
3262	N/A	N/A	Adventure, Comedy, Drama
3769	03 May 2010	N/A	Short
2040	23 Nov 2013	87 min	Documentary, Music
400	30 Oct 2017	30 min	Short, Comedy, Drama
4777	20 Aug 2020	N/A	Documentary, Short
190	03 Mar 2007	90 min	Animation, Action, Adventure
2638	01 Feb 2011	7 min	Short, Comedy

	director \
4893	Vera Abrams, August Hartwell, Jessica Miner
2163	Renata Abreu
3108	Peter Schnall
4884	N/A
4931	Tim Best
4803	Keith Mackin, John Reck
2263	Greg Ogles
4157	Jose Luis Garcia Baylon
3262	Togo Mizrahi
3769	Loris Arduino
2040	Angel Esteban, Elena Goatelli
400	Mike Clattenburg
4777	Jenny Gao
190	Takahiro Imamura
2638	Harrison Berenger

	writer \
4893	Jillian Sanders
2163	Renata Abreu
3108	Don Campbell
4884	N/A
4931	N/A
4803	Keith Mackin, John Reck
2263	Greg Ogles
4157	Darren Aronofsky (based on the screenplay by),...
3262	N/A
3769	Loris Arduino
2040	Angel Esteban (original idea), Elena Goatelli ...
400	Mike Clattenburg, John Paul Tremblay, Robb Wells
4777	N/A
190	Eiichiro Oda, Hirohiko Uesaka
2638	Harrison Berenger

	actors \
4893	Phil Abrams, John Glouchevitch, Jessica Miner,...
2163	Thais Castro, Flávio Dias, Thalita Franco
3108	N/A
4884	Kevin Belington, Jan Kai Chee, Nicole Chua
4931	Tim Best
4803	Allan Richardson, Matt Watkins, Rholda Wilson
2263	Haley Barnes, Crimson Kromer, Hassel Kromer, R...
4157	Alan Acosta, Alejandro Fierro
3262	Ali Al-Kassar, Aqila Ratib
3769	Luigi Caso, Andrea Ciardulli, Nicola Cuomo
2040	N/A
400	Robb Wells, John Paul Tremblay, John Dunsworth
4777	N/A
190	Charles Baker, Troy Baker, Anthony Bowling
2638	Harrison Berenger, Samuel Berenger, Tom Crane

	plot ... metascore \
4893	N/A ... N/A
2163	One family suffers from the death of their mot... ... N/A
3108	N/A ... N/A
4884	N/A ... N/A
4931	Movies have permeated the consciousness of Ame... ... N/A
4803	N/A ... N/A
2263	A diabolical foe resurfaces during the Federat... ... N/A
4157	The story recounts the beginnings of James Gor... ... N/A
3262	N/A ... N/A
3769	N/A ... N/A
2040	More than 130 young conductors participate in N/A
400	Two best friends, Rob and GW, spend a night ou... ... N/A

4777	Against all odds, an aging table tennis icon r...	...	N/A
190	A re-telling of the Alabaster Arc from One Pie...	...	N/A
2638		N/A ...	N/A

	imdb_rating	imdb_votes	imdb_id	type	dvd	box_office	\
4893	N/A	N/A	tt5541410	movie	N/A	N/A	
2163	N/A	8	tt11597840	movie	N/A	N/A	
3108	N/A	N/A	tt1567417	movie	N/A	N/A	
4884	N/A	N/A	tt6217432	movie	N/A	N/A	
4931	N/A	N/A	tt1337526	movie	N/A	N/A	
4803	N/A	N/A	tt1387245	movie	N/A	N/A	
2263	7.7	7	tt11534274	movie	N/A	N/A	
4157	N/A	N/A	tt7829938	movie	N/A	N/A	
3262	N/A	N/A	tt0280411	movie	N/A	N/A	
3769	N/A	N/A	tt9878362	movie	N/A	N/A	
2040	8.5	10	tt3314488	movie	N/A	N/A	
400	6.5	523	tt0380601	movie	N/A	N/A	
4777	N/A	N/A	tt12788300	movie	N/A	N/A	
190	6.9	1,631	tt1037116	movie	03 Dec 2020	\$6,587	
2638	N/A	N/A	tt11651744	movie	N/A	N/A	

	production	website	response
4893	N/A	N/A	True
2163	N/A	N/A	True
3108	N/A	N/A	True
4884	N/A	N/A	True
4931	N/A	N/A	True
4803	N/A	N/A	True
2263	N/A	N/A	True
4157	N/A	N/A	True
3262	N/A	N/A	True
3769	N/A	N/A	True
2040	N/A	N/A	True
400	N/A	N/A	True
4777	N/A	N/A	True
190	N/A	N/A	True
2638	N/A	N/A	True

[15 rows x 25 columns]

```
[6]: # Dimensions of the data frame
movies_info.shape
```

```
[6]: (5000, 25)
```

```
[7]: # Columns of the data frame
movies_info.columns
```

```
[7]: Index(['title', 'year', 'rated', 'released', 'runtime', 'genre', 'director',  
         'writer', 'actors', 'plot', 'language', 'country', 'awards', 'poster',  
         'ratings', 'metascore', 'imdb_rating', 'imdb_votes', 'imdb_id', 'type',  
         'dvd', 'box_office', 'production', 'website', 'response'],  
        dtype='object')
```

```
[8]: # Write to a csv  
      #movies_info.to_csv('Raw Movie Data.csv', index= False)
```

Created in Deepnote

Descriptive Statistics on API Data

June 20, 2022

1 Final Project - Movie Reviews Analysis

- Team 13: Jimmy Nguyen, Dallin Munger, Tyler Wolff
- Date: 06/20/2022

2 Packages

```
[1]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import requests
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from wordcloud import WordCloud
from requests import TooManyRedirects
import re
import omdb
import time
from collections import Counter, defaultdict
import nltk
#nltk.download('stopwords')
from nltk.corpus import stopwords
from string import punctuation
sw = stopwords.words("english")
```

3 Loading the Raw Data from API

```
[2]: # Read in csv data as pandas data frame
movies_info = pd.read_csv("Raw Movie Data.csv")
# see a random subset of 15 samples
movies_info.shape
```

```
[2]: (5000, 25)
```

```
[3]: movies_info.sample(10)
```

[3]:

		title	year	rated	\
351		One Under the Sun	2017	TV-14	
2313		Square One	2013	NaN	
2518	You Are the One: The Claudine-Raymart Love Story		2006	NaN	
4525		One Day Over L.A.	2014	NaN	
38		The Son of No One	2011	R	
3123		One Sight, One Sound	2009	NaN	
4544		One Day in Perfect Health	1950	NaN	
2639		One Black Coffee	2019	NaN	
507	One Damned Day at Dawn... Django Meets Sartana!		1970	NaN	
1224		One Direction: What Makes You Beautiful	2011	NaN	

	released	runtime	genre	\
351	14 Mar 2017	101 min	Drama, Mystery, Sci-Fi	
2313	15 Aug 2013	15 min	Short, Comedy	
2518	26 Mar 2006	NaN	Documentary, Music	
4525	NaN	3 min	Documentary, Short, Adventure	
38	09 Jul 2011	90 min	Action, Crime, Drama	
3123	NaN	75 min	Documentary, Music	
4544	NaN	18 min	Documentary, Short	
2639	30 Mar 2019	NaN	Short	
507	25 Jun 1970	90 min	Western	
1224	19 Aug 2011	3 min	Short, Music	

	director	writer	\
351	Riyaana Hartley, Vincent Tran	Katherine Tomlinson, Vincent Tran	
2313	Emanuel Parvu	Emanuel Parvu	
2518	NaN	NaN	
4525	Cole Kawana	Cole Kawana (story)	
38	Dito Montiel	Dito Montiel	
3123	Josh Pomponio	NaN	
4544	John Krish	NaN	
2639	Manoj Mathew	Manoj Mathew	
507	Demofilo Fidani	Demofilo Fidani, Mila Vitelli Valenza	
1224	John Urbano	NaN	

	actors	\
351	Pooja Batra, Gene Farber, Michael Keeley	
2313	Dorian Boguta, Dorina Lazar, Emanuel Parvu, Co...	
2518	Claudine Barretto, Raymart Santiago, Dennis Pa...	
4525	NaN	
38	Channing Tatum, Al Pacino, Juliette Binoche	
3123	NaN	
4544	NaN	
2639	Manoj Mathew, Babli Das, Kasturi Banerjee, Tar...	
507	Jack Betts, Fabio Testi, Dino Strano	
1224	One Direction, Harry Styles, Louis Tomlinson, ...	

						plot	...	metascore	\
351	Astronaut Kathryn Voss, sole survivor of a dis...							NaN	
2313						NaN	...	NaN	
2518						NaN	...	NaN	
4525	Harvard-Westlake sophomore Cole Kawana flies h...							NaN	
38	A young cop is assigned to a precinct in the w...							36.0	
3123	September-November 2008; three months with the...							NaN	
4544						NaN	...	NaN	
2639						NaN	...	NaN	
507	Framed for a bank robbery, bounty killer Djang...							NaN	
1224	Official music video for "What Makes You Beaut...							NaN	

		imdb_rating	imdb_votes	imdb_id	type		dvd	box_office	\
351		3.5	612	tt5110386	movie	14 Mar	2018	NaN	
2313		6.6	7	tt6479182	movie		NaN	NaN	
2518		5.3	5	tt0787250	movie		NaN	NaN	
4525		NaN	NaN	tt4540802	movie		NaN	NaN	
38		5.1	17,137	tt1535612	movie	21 Feb	2012	\$30,680	
3123		NaN	NaN	tt1567653	movie		NaN	NaN	
4544		NaN	NaN	tt2064890	movie		NaN	NaN	
2639		NaN	NaN	tt11062440	movie		NaN	NaN	
507		4.9	329	tt0067643	movie		NaN	NaN	
1224		7.2	45	tt7318548	movie		NaN	NaN	

		production	website	response
351		NaN	NaN	True
2313		NaN	NaN	True
2518		NaN	NaN	True
4525		NaN	NaN	True
38		NaN	NaN	True
3123		NaN	NaN	True
4544		NaN	NaN	True
2639		NaN	NaN	True
507		NaN	NaN	True
1224		NaN	NaN	True

[10 rows x 25 columns]

4 Exploratory Data Analysis

1. Examine a five-number summary of the numerical and categorical columns
2. Checking for Missing Data
3. Plotting Value Distributions
4. Comparing Value Distributions Across Categories

4.1 1. Calculating Summary Statistics for Columns

```
[4]: # Create a new column to look at the length of each plot
movies_info['plot_length'] = movies_info['plot'].str.len()

# 5 number summary of the numerical columns
movies_info.describe().T
```

```
[4]:
```

	count	mean	std	min	25%	50%	75%	\
year	5000.0	2002.897000	23.082681	1887.0	2002.0	2011.0	2016.0	
metascore	115.0	60.026087	18.559747	16.0	47.0	62.0	74.0	
imdb_rating	2442.0	6.591155	1.386458	1.0	5.8	6.7	7.5	
plot_length	3560.0	159.808989	70.963086	16.0	109.0	170.0	208.0	

	max
year	2023.0
metascore	93.0
imdb_rating	10.0
plot_length	1324.0

Interpretation 1. Year: The range of the movies pulled from the API is from the year 1887 to 2023. This may seem plausible, but requires more drilling down in the data to figure out if the first movie ever was actually made in 1887. For movies in the year 2023, this may be upcoming movies that will be released then.

2. **Metascore:** The metascore is a weighted average of many reviews coming from reputed critics. The Metacritic team reads the reviews and assigns each a 0–100 score, which is then given a weight, mainly based on the review’s quality and source. That means the higher the metascore, the more positive reviews a movie has. In our summary, we can see that the range for our movies in this sample is from 16 as the lowest and 93 as the highest. The average metascore is 60, where as the median is 62. This can be interesting later as we dive into the average metascore over time.
3. **imdb_rating:** IMDB rating allow users to rate films on a scale of 1-10. As expected, the range for this variable is 1 as the lowest and 10 as the highest. However, the average IMDB rating is 6.6 and the median is 6.7.
4. **plot_length:** This column displays the length of each movies’ plot. Movies plots length range from 16 words as the lowest to 208 as the highest. On average, a movie plot has the length of 160 words whereas the median is 170. This could also indicate that a longer plot description will provide more information to understanding the movies’ genres.

```
[5]: movies_info[['awards', 'runtime', 'language', 'country']].describe(include =_
↪ 'O').T
```

```
[5]:
```

	count	unique	top	freq
awards	840	177	1 nomination	139
runtime	3826	173	4 min	163
language	4586	233	English	3414

country 4797 321 USA 1444

Interpretation

1. **awards** This variable shows that 139 movies out of 5000 were able to receive 1 nomination for an award. However, due to the number of unique values, we may need to consider that awards recorded down for each movie is not consistent since this has a high cardinality. Therefore, this may not be a reliable insight for the awards variable

2. **runtime** This variable also sees a high cardinality, but at a quick glance we can see that there are 163 movies that has a runtime of only 4 minutes.

3. **language** There number of unique languages here is 233, while that may seem plausible it is also expected to see that movies in English was most prevalent.

4. **country** Understandably, the country with the most movies are from the United States of America (USA). Exactly 1444 movies out of 5000 in this API sample are American.

4.2 2. Checking for Missing Data

```
[6]: movies_info.isna().sum()
```

```
[6]: title          0
     year          0
     rated        4245
     released     1349
     runtime      1174
     genre        159
     director     415
     writer       1435
     actors       754
     plot         1440
     language     414
     country      203
     awards       4160
     poster       2180
     ratings      0
     metascore    4885
     imdb_rating  2558
     imdb_votes   2446
     imdb_id      0
     type         0
     dvd         4497
     box_office   4884
     production   4965
     website     4996
     response     0
     plot_length  1440
     dtype: int64
```

```
[7]: # Only working with rows where plot AND genre is not null
movies_info = movies_info[(movies_info['plot'].notnull()) &
    ↪(movies_info['genre'].notnull())]
movies_info.shape
```

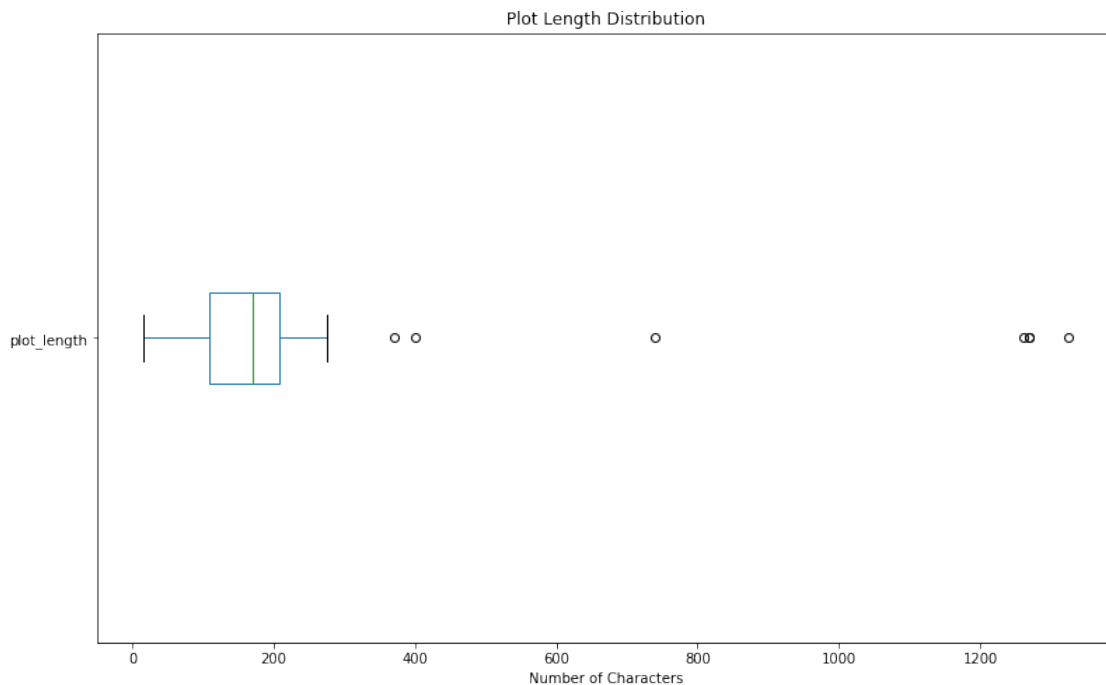
```
[7]: (3510, 26)
```

Interpretation

Since our project is based on classifying the first genre of every movie based on its plot, then we only need to take into consideration the **plot** and **genre** columns to prepare for modeling

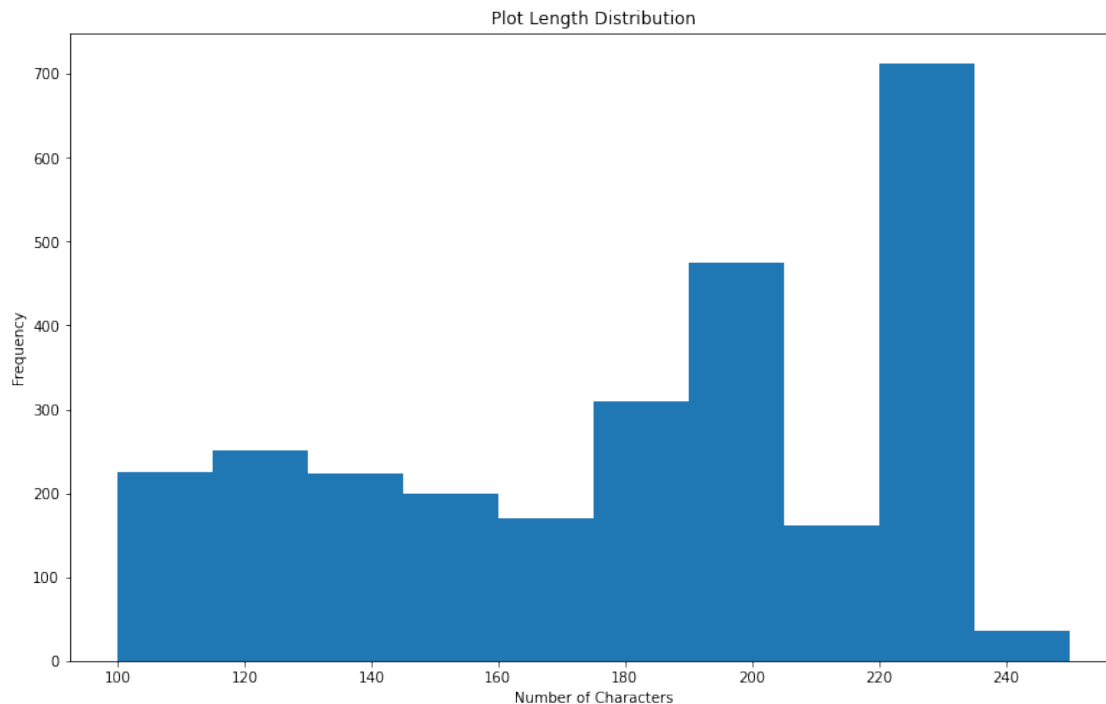
4.3 3. Plotting Value Distributions

```
[8]: ## Plotting Value Distributions
plt.figure(figsize=(13,8))
movies_info['plot_length'].plot(kind='box', vert=False)
plt.xlabel('Number of Characters')
plt.title('Plot Length Distribution')
plt.show()
```



```
[9]: # Histogram distribution of movie plot lengths
plt.figure(figsize=(13,8))
movies_info['plot_length'].plot(kind = 'hist', range = (100,250))
plt.xlabel('Number of Characters')
```

```
plt.title('Plot Length Distribution')
plt.show()
```



Interpretation

After removing the missing values, 50% percent of the plot descriptions have a length between roughly 150 and 230 characters, with the median at about 180 with many outliers to the right. The distribution is obviously left-skewed.

The histogram is showing the bins for the number of characters between the ranges of 100 to 250.

4.4 4. Comparing Value Distributions Across Categories

```
[10]: # top 10 countries with most movie plot descriptions
movies_info['country'].value_counts().nlargest(10)
```

```
[10]: United States      885
      USA                883
      UK                 174
      United Kingdom     155
      Canada             139
      Japan              81
      Australia          78
      France             62
      India              57
```

```
Italy          43
Name: country, dtype: int64
```

```
[11]: # Replace United States Values
movies_info['country'] = movies_info['country'].str.replace(r'USA', 'United_
↳States', regex=True)

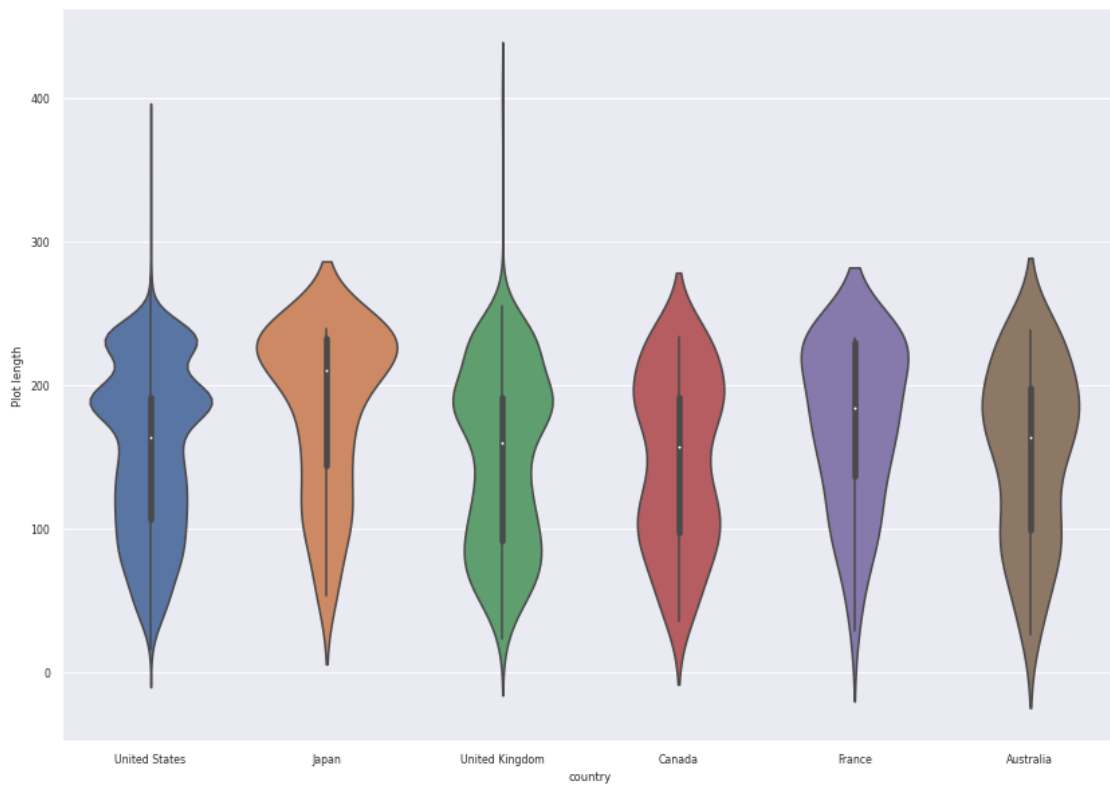
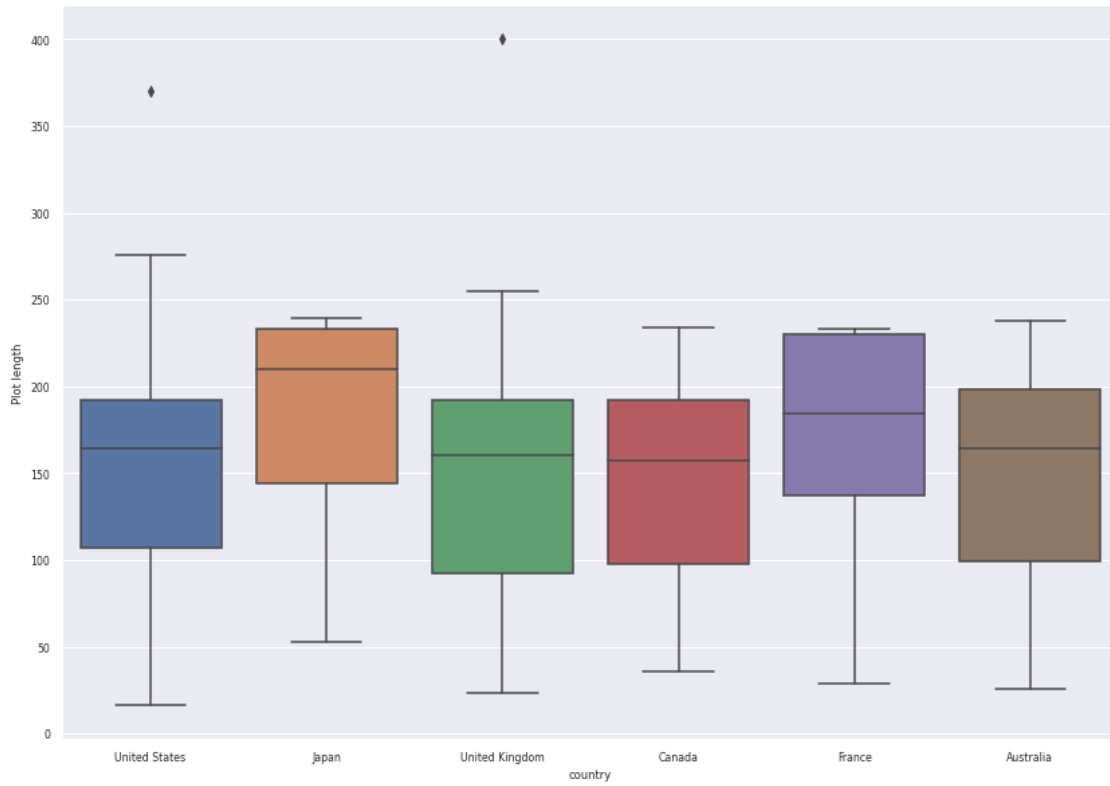
# Replace UK Values
movies_info['country'] = movies_info['country'].str.replace(r'UK', 'United_
↳Kingdom', regex=True)

# top 10 countries with most movie plot descriptions
movies_info['country'].value_counts().nlargest(10)
```

```
[11]: United States      1768
United Kingdom      329
Canada              139
Japan               81
Australia           78
France              62
India               57
Italy               43
Germany             37
China               26
Name: country, dtype: int64
```

```
[12]: # Boxplot and violin plots for movie plot lengths by countries
sns.set(font_scale = 0.7)
where = movies_info['country'].isin(['United States', 'United Kingdom',
↳'Canada', 'Japan', 'Australia', 'France'])
sns.catplot(data=movies_info[where], x="country", y="plot_length", kind='box',
↳height=8.27, aspect=11.7/8.27)
plt.ylabel("Plot length")
sns.catplot(data=movies_info[where], x="country", y="plot_length",
↳kind='violin', height=8.27, aspect=11.7/8.27)
plt.ylabel("Plot length")
```

```
[12]: Text(2.6970000000000027, 0.5, 'Plot length')
```



Interpretation

Both plots reveal that the lengths of the movie plots, for Japan has a higher median number of characters than the rest, otherwise all other countries seem to be closely distributed around the same length for movie plots.

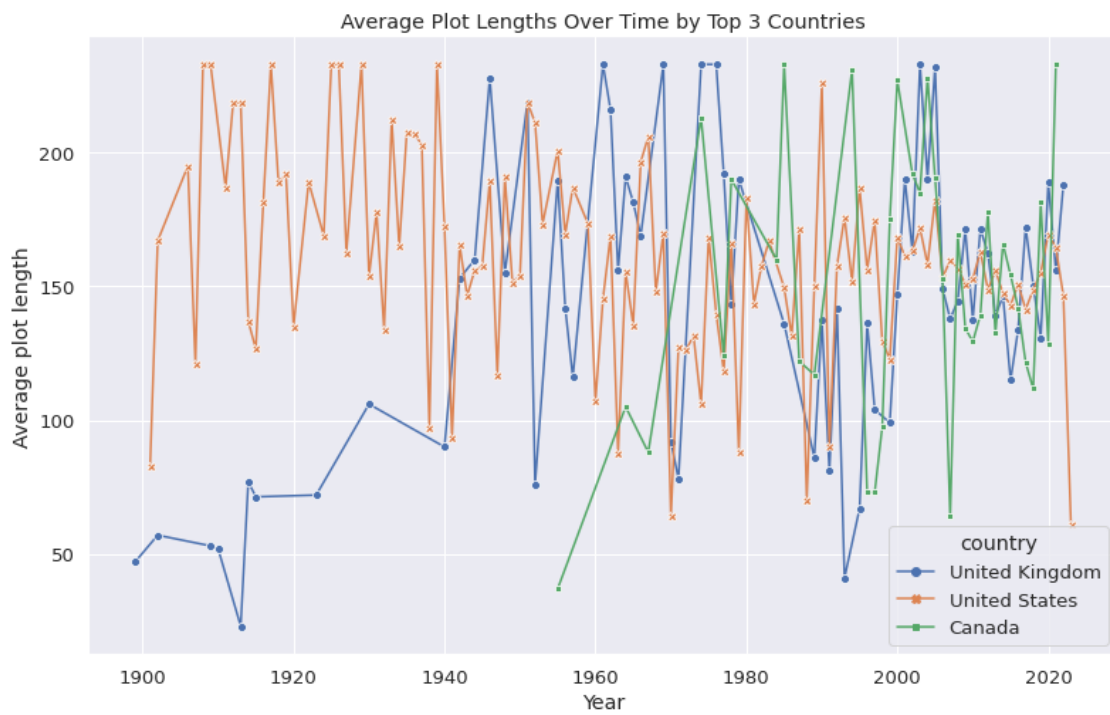
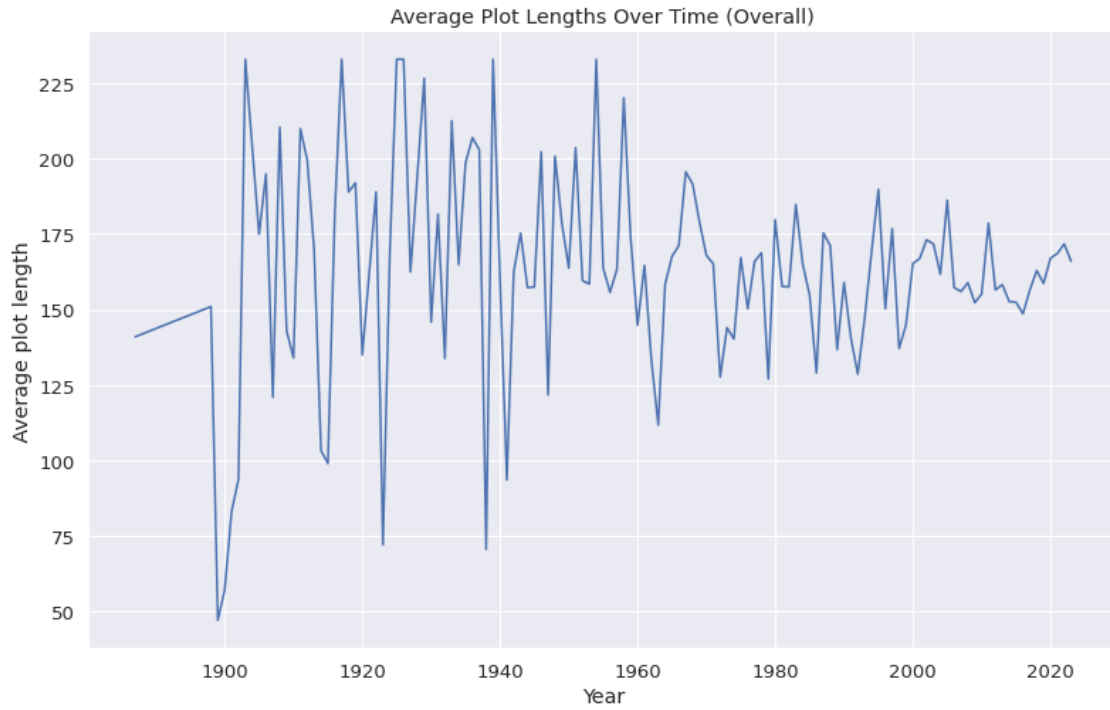
4.5 5. Visualizing Movie Plots Over Time

```
[13]: # Average plot lengths over
plots_avg = movies_info.groupby(['year'])['plot_length'].mean().reset_index()

# time series plot of average plot length overall
plt.figure(figsize=(13,8))
sns.set(font_scale = 1.2)
sns.lineplot(data=plots_avg, x="year", y="plot_length")
plt.title("Average Plot Lengths Over Time (Overall)")
plt.xlabel("Year")
plt.ylabel("Average plot length")
plt.show()

# Average plot lengths over time by countries
plt.figure(figsize=(13,8))
plots_over_time = movies_info.groupby(['year', 'country'])['plot_length'].mean().
    ↪reset_index()
where = plots_over_time['country'].isin(['United States', 'United_
    ↪Kingdom', 'Canada'])
plots_over_time = plots_over_time[where]

# time series plot of average plot length by countries
sns.lineplot(data=plots_over_time, x="year", y="plot_length", hue="country",
    ↪style = "country",
    markers=True, dashes=False)
plt.title("Average Plot Lengths Over Time by Top 3 Countries")
plt.xlabel("Year")
plt.ylabel("Average plot length")
plt.show()
```



Intepretation

The timeline reflects the number of average movie plot lengths over the years with all the countries, then a second plot aggregating by the top 3 countries with the most movies available in this sample, which is the United States, United Kingdom, and Canada. Overall, movies across all countries in this sample have created shorter movie plot descriptions over time, whereas in the top 3 countries, any real pattern is hard to distinguish as there are a lot of variations.

5 Preparing Textual Data for Statistics and Modeling

- Remove Punctuation
- Remove extra white space
- Tokenize on white space pattern
- Fold to lowercase
- Remove stopwords

```
[14]: punctuation = set(punctuation)
# Text cleaning function
def clean_text_data(column):
    new_description = []
    for description in column:
        update_desc = description
        # Remove the punctuation from each description
        for i in punctuation:
            if i in update_desc:
                update_desc = update_desc.replace(i, "")
        # Remove extra white space
        update_desc = re.sub(r'\s+', ' ', update_desc)
        # Split on whitespace
        update_desc = update_desc.split()
        # Fold to lowercase
        for i in range(len(update_desc)):
            update_desc[i] = update_desc[i].lower()
        # Remove stopwords
        update_desc = [i for i in update_desc if i not in sw]
        new_description.append(update_desc)
    return new_description
```

```
[15]: #Remove empty lists from cleaned_genre
movies_info = movies_info[movies_info['genre'] != '']

# Clean the plot description and genre text
movies_info['cleaned_plot'] = clean_text_data(movies_info['plot'])
movies_info['cleaned_genre'] = clean_text_data(movies_info['genre'])

# Keep only the first word in the cleaned genre lists
movies_info['first_genre'] = [i[0] for i in movies_info['cleaned_genre']]

# Create new df with only the first_genre and cleaned_plot columns
```

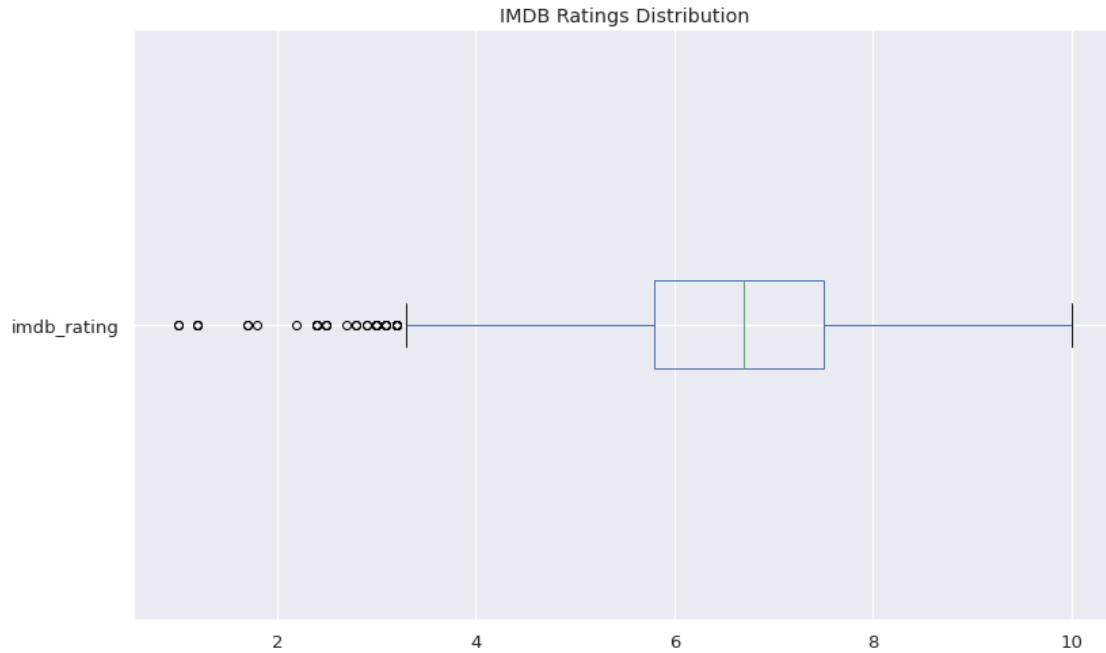
```
cleaned_df = movies_info[['title', 'first_genre', 'cleaned_plot', 'imdb_rating']]
cleaned_df.sample(15)
```

```
[15]:
```

	title	first_genre	\
4856	And Then There Was One	short	
494	One Day You'll Understand	drama	
436	One in a Thousand	drama	
1787	Fifty People One Question	documentary	
4293	One Year Later	short	
4318	One Pillow One Soul	family	
2998	I Am the Other One	documentary	
3758	One Minute to Midnight	short	
488	Sam Smith: I'm Not the Only One	short	
1540	One Small Step	short	
3961	Laal Vaali (The Red One)	short	
1435	I'm Your Number One Fan	documentary	
4114	One Heart: One Spirit	documentary	
2330	One Hot Rotting, Zombie Love Song	short	
4246	One and the Same	short	

	cleaned_plot	imdb_rating
4856	[woman, discovers, shes, pregnant, finds, husb...	NaN
494	[man, endeavors, collect, memories, grandparen...	5.7
436	[iris, expelled, school, spends, days, cousins...	6.3
1787	[one, town, 50, different, people, one, diffic...	5.8
4293	[one, year, later, spooky, halloween, fairytal...	NaN
4318	[story, tomb, removal, story, conflict, family...	NaN
2998	[luca, longs, lost, love, thalles, name, chang...	NaN
3758	[friendship, two, teenage, boys, imminent, nuc...	NaN
488	[music, video, sam, smiths, song, know, im, one]	8.2
1540	[dasani, 9, attempts, juggle, responsibilities...	8.8
3961	[comedy, errors, situation, arises, lata, find...	NaN
1435	[professor, paul, mullen, looks, way, admirati...	7.2
4114	[aboriginal, australian, native, american, doc...	NaN
2330	[jonas, kindhearted, zombie, sick, tired, kill...	5.4
4246	[still, photographer, sound, recordist, indepe...	NaN

```
[16]: # Plotting Value Distributions
plt.figure(figsize=(13,8))
sns.set(font_scale = 1.2)
cleaned_df['imdb_rating'].plot(kind='box', vert=False)
plt.title('IMDB Ratings Distribution')
plt.show()
```



```
[17]: # Count instances of each genre
      cleaned_df['first_genre'].value_counts()
```

```
[17]: short          1342
      documentary   743
      drama         428
      comedy        380
      animation     145
      action        132
      crime         71
      horror        40
      adventure     35
      thriller      32
      music         32
      biography     20
      family        19
      western       17
      romance       15
      scifi         15
      sport         9
      fantasy       9
      mystery       9
      musical       5
      history       5
      realitytv     3
      talkshow      3
```

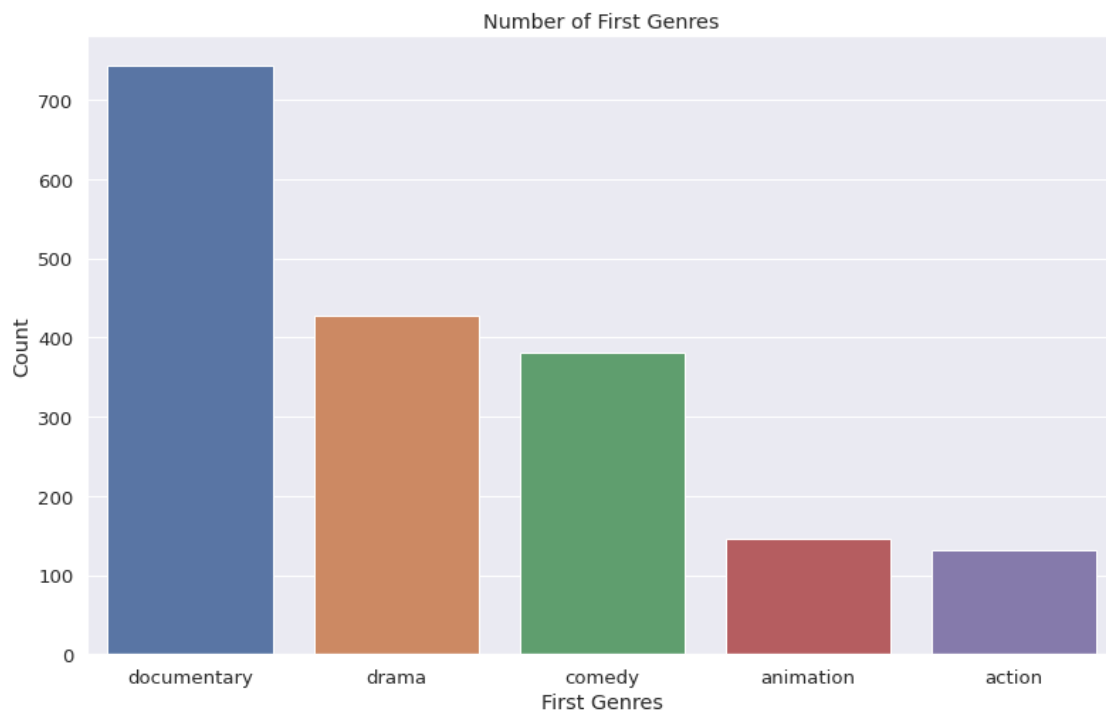
```
news          1
Name: first_genre, dtype: int64
```

5.1 Only use top 5 first genres

- Include descriptive statistics on final clean data set
- Frequency Diagram
- Word cloud

```
[18]: # Include only the top 5 genres, excluding shorts and na
cleaned_df = cleaned_df.loc[cleaned_df['first_genre'].isin(['documentary', 'drama', 'comedy', 'animation', 'action'])]

# plot top 5 genres
plt.figure(figsize=(13,8))
sns.set(font_scale = 1.2)
sns.countplot(x="first_genre", data=cleaned_df,
order = cleaned_df['first_genre'].value_counts().index)
plt.title("Number of First Genres")
plt.xlabel("First Genres")
plt.ylabel("Count")
plt.show()
```



5.2 Descriptive Statistics

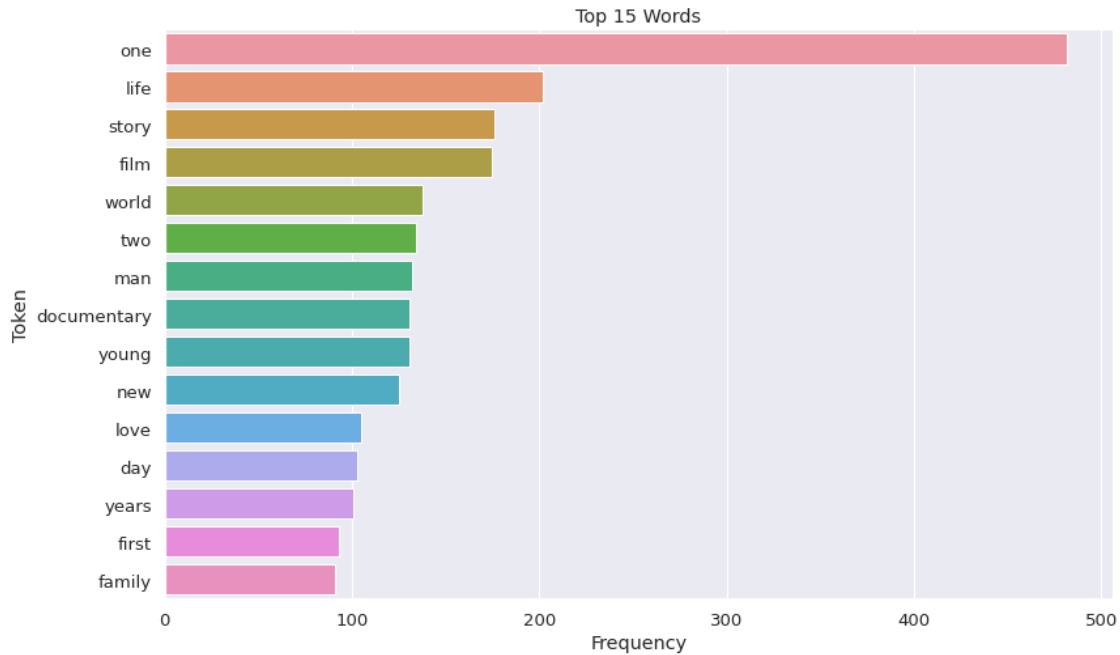
```
[19]: def descriptive_stats(tokens, common_tokens = 5, verbose=True) :  
    """  
        Given a list of tokens, print number of tokens, number of unique_  
    ↪tokens,  
        number of characters, lexical diversity (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/  
    ↪Lexical\_diversity),  
        and num_tokens most common tokens. Return a list with the number of_  
    ↪tokens, number  
        of unique tokens, lexical diversity, and number of characters.  
  
    """  
  
    # Fill in the correct values here.  
    num_tokens = len(tokens)  
    num_unique_tokens = len(set(tokens))  
    lexical_diversity = num_unique_tokens/num_tokens  
    num_characters = sum([len(i) for i in tokens])  
  
    if verbose :  
        print(f"There are {num_tokens} tokens in the data.")  
        print(f"There are {num_unique_tokens} unique tokens in the data.")  
        print(f"There are {num_characters} characters in the data.")  
        print(f"The lexical diversity is {lexical_diversity:.3f} in the data.")  
  
        # print the five most common tokens  
        counter = Counter(tokens)  
        counter_list = counter.most_common(common_tokens)  
        print(f"Most {common_tokens} common words: {counter_list}\n")  
  
[20]: movie_plot_tokens = cleaned_df.apply(lambda x: pd.  
    ↪Series(x['cleaned_plot']),axis=1).stack().reset_index(level=1, drop=True).  
    ↪tolist()  
    print("\t Movies Plot Descriptions:")  
    descriptive_stats(movie_plot_tokens)
```

```
Movies Plot Descriptions:  
There are 31048 tokens in the data.  
There are 9494 unique tokens in the data.  
There are 191378 characters in the data.  
The lexical diversity is 0.306 in the data.  
Most 5 common words: [('one', 482), ('life', 202), ('story', 176), ('film',  
175), ('world', 138)]
```

5.3 Creating a Frequency Diagram

```
[21]: def count_words(cleaned_df, column='cleaned_plot', preprocess=None, min_freq=2):  
    # process tokens and update counter  
    def update(doc):  
        tokens = doc if preprocess is None else preprocess(doc)  
        counter.update(tokens)  
  
    # create counter and run through all data  
    counter = Counter()  
    cleaned_df[column].map(update)  
  
    # transform counter into a DataFrame  
    freq_df = pd.DataFrame.from_dict(counter, orient='index', columns=['freq'])  
    freq_df = freq_df.query('freq >= @min_freq')  
    freq_df.index.name = 'token'  
  
    return freq_df.sort_values('freq', ascending=False)  
  
freq_df = count_words(cleaned_df).reset_index()
```

```
[22]: # Plot Frequency Diagram  
plt.figure(figsize=(13,8))  
sns.set(font_scale = 1.2)  
sns.barplot(x="freq", y="token", data=freq_df.head(15), orient = "h")  
#ax.invert_yaxis()  
plt.title("Top 15 Words")  
plt.xlabel("Frequency")  
plt.ylabel("Token")  
plt.show()
```



5.4 Word Cloud

```
[23]: def wordcloud(word_freq, title=None, max_words=200, stopwords=None):
    # Create word cloud
    wc = WordCloud(width=800, height=400,
                    background_color= "black", colormap="Paired",
                    max_font_size=150, max_words=max_words)

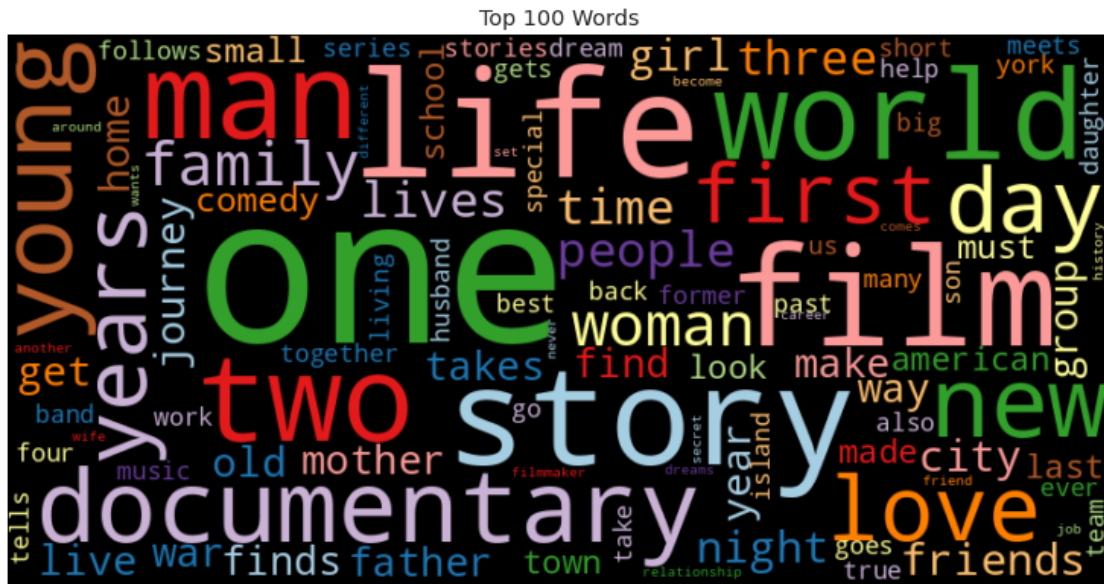
    # convert DataFrame into dict
    if type(word_freq) == pd.Series:
        counter = Counter(word_freq.fillna(0).to_dict())
    else:
        counter = word_freq

    # filter stop words in frequency counter
    if stopwords is not None:
        counter = {token:freq for (token, freq) in counter.items() if token not
        ↪in stopwords}

    wc.generate_from_frequencies(counter)
    plt.title(title)
    plt.imshow(wc, interpolation='bilinear')
    plt.axis("off")
```

```
[24]: # Plot Word Cloud
plt.figure(figsize=(13,8))
```

```
freq_df = count_words(cleaned_df)
wordcloud(freq_df['freq'], max_words=100)
plt.title("Top 100 Words")
plt.show()
```



5.5 Export Final Clean Dataset

```
[25]: # Write to a csv
cleaned_df.to_csv('Cleaned Plot Data.csv', index = False)
```

Created in Deepnote

Classification Models

June 26, 2022

1 Final Project - Movie Reviews Analysis

- Team 13: Jimmy Nguyen, Dallin Munger, Tyler Wolff

2 Packages

```
[1]: from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer
from sklearn.svm import LinearSVC
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.model_selection import cross_val_score
from spacy.lang.en.stop_words import STOP_WORDS as stopwords
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report
from sklearn.pipeline import Pipeline
from sklearn.dummy import DummyClassifier
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
import pickle
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import re
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
```

```
/shared-lib/python3.7/py/lib/python3.7/site-packages/tqdm/auto.py:22:
TqdmWarning: IProgress not found. Please update jupyter and ipywidgets. See
https://ipywidgets.readthedocs.io/en/stable/user_install.html
from .autonotebook import tqdm as notebook_tqdm
```

3 Step 1: Data Preparation

- Loading Data set for Modeling
- Un-tokenize previous columns that was converted into tokens for descriptive statistics

```
[2]: # load cleaned data set from previous notebook
df = pd.read_csv("Cleaned Plot Data.csv")
```

```
df.sample(10)
```

```
[2]:
```

	title	first_genre \
201	One Piece: 3D2Y - Overcome Ace's Death! Luffy'...	animation
655	One Day of Betty	drama
138	Gabriel "Fluffy" Iglesias: One Show ...	comedy
49	The Tall Blond Man with One Black Shoe	comedy
1544	Marilyn Waring on Politics, Local & Global, Sh...	documentary
1216	This Man Is the One	documentary
395	The Quiet One	documentary
643	SWAT: Warhead One	action
972	One Bad Cat: The Reverend Albert Wagner Story	documentary
463	Just One Look	comedy

	cleaned_plot	imdb_rating
201	['special', 'takes', 'place', 'two', 'year', '...	7.8
655	['free', 'entry', 'adventurous', 'journey', 'a...	5.7
138	['gabriel', 'fluffy', 'iglesias', 'discusses', ...	7.2
49	['hapless', 'orchestra', 'player', 'becomes', ...	7.2
1544	['economist', 'marilyn', 'waring', 'uses', 'ex...	NaN
1216	['retrospective', 'adam', 'adamant', 'lives', ...	6.9
395	['quiet', 'one', 'offers', 'unique', 'never', ...	7.1
643	['los', 'angeles', 'special', 'police', 'force...	2.5
972	['one', 'bad', 'cat', 'transformative', 'role'...	8.4
463	['best', 'friends', 'start', 'kung', 'fu', 'le...	6.8

```
[3]: # untokenize plot descriptions
df['cleaned_plot'] = df['cleaned_plot'].str.replace(r'[\w\s]', ' ', regex=
↳True).str.strip()
df['cleaned_plot'].sample(10)
```

```
[3]: 7      mentally unstable photo developer targets uppe...
13     struggling recover emotionally brutal assault ...
443    brilliant corporate lawyer luther simmonds acc...
1542   twenty years reunification germany still divid...
700    story anakin skywalker central character star ...
448    contemporary story set perth western australia...
1570   alan parker lives enviable life one day januar...
1704   origin story worlds greatest heromemoirist sir...
88     making killing fen returns china rich man seek...
973    motley gang characters includes movie star rep...
Name: cleaned_plot, dtype: object
```

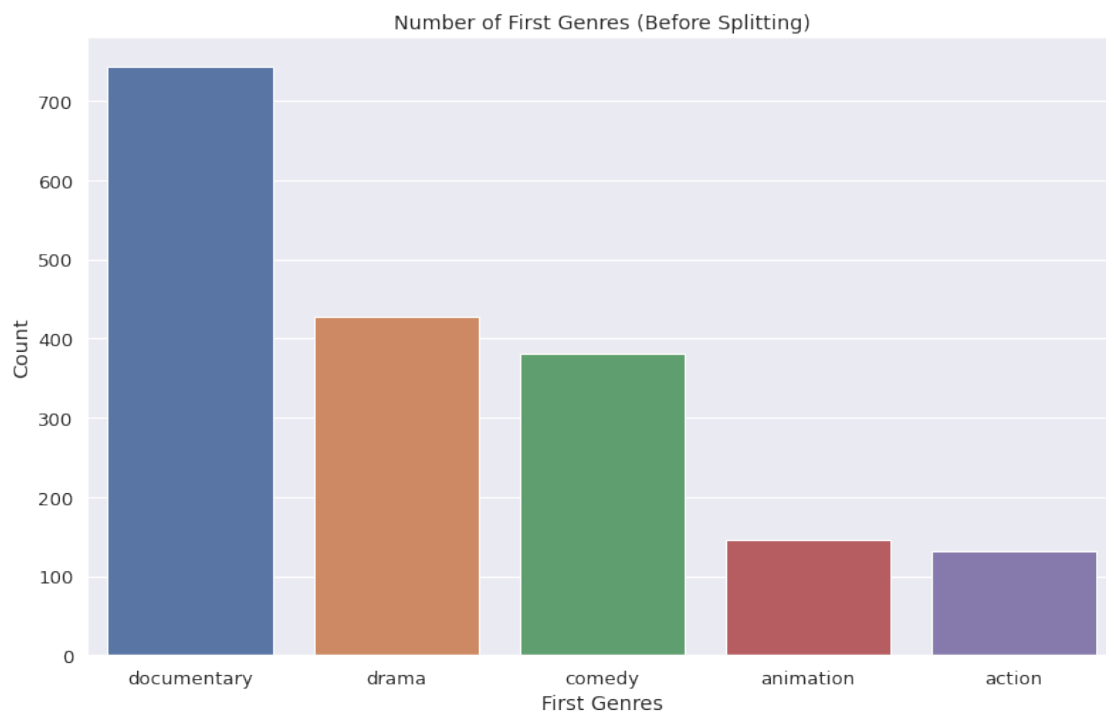
4 Step 2: Train-Test Split

- Checking for Class Imbalance
- Downsampling the Majority class

- Split Data on balanced data set

4.1 Checking for Class Imbalance

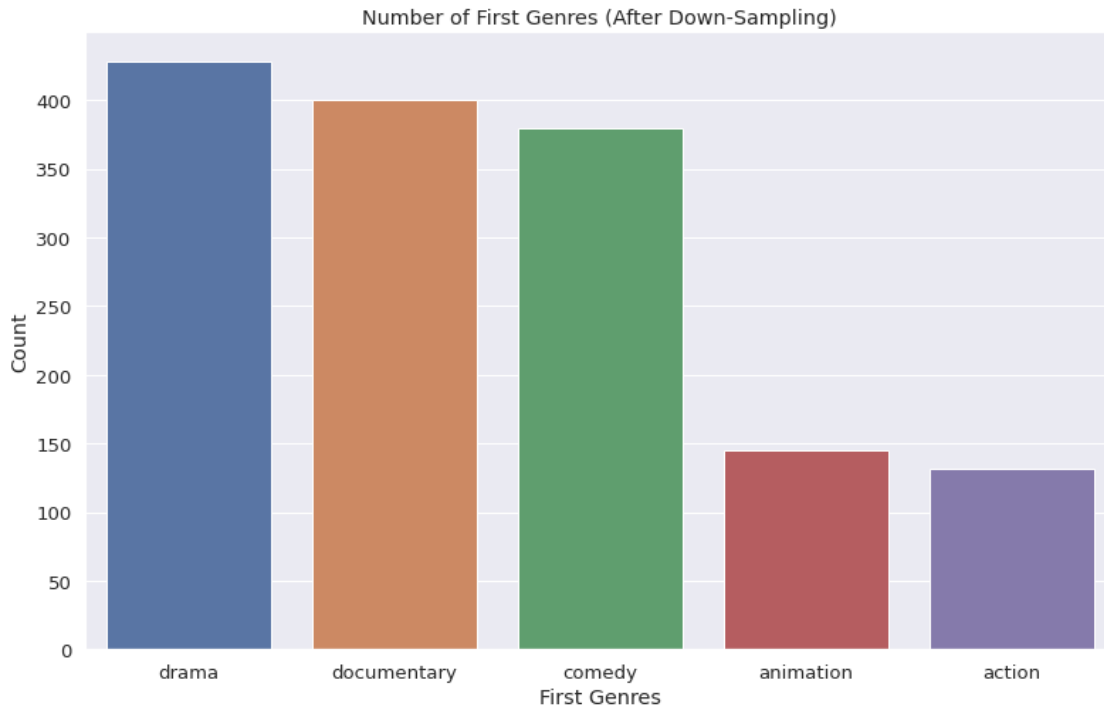
```
[4]: # plot original target variable classes
plt.figure(figsize=(13,8))
sns.set(font_scale = 1.2)
sns.countplot(x="first_genre", data=df,
order = df['first_genre'].value_counts().index)
plt.title("Number of First Genres (Before Splitting)")
plt.xlabel("First Genres")
plt.ylabel("Count")
plt.show()
```



4.2 Downsampling the Majority class

```
[5]: # Filter for documentaries and sample 400 rows from it
df_sample = df[df['first_genre'] == 'documentary'].sample(n=400)
# Create a separate DataFrame containing all other genres
df_sampleRest = df[df['first_genre'] != 'documentary']
# Concatenate the two DataFrame to create the new balanced bug reports dataset
df_balanced = pd.concat([df_sampleRest, df_sample])
```

```
# plot new downsampled target variable classes
plt.figure(figsize=(13,8))
sns.set(font_scale = 1.2)
sns.countplot(x="first_genre", data=df_balanced,
order = df_balanced['first_genre'].value_counts().index)
plt.title("Number of First Genres (After Down-Sampling)")
plt.xlabel("First Genres")
plt.ylabel("Count")
plt.show()
```



4.3 Split data on balanced data set

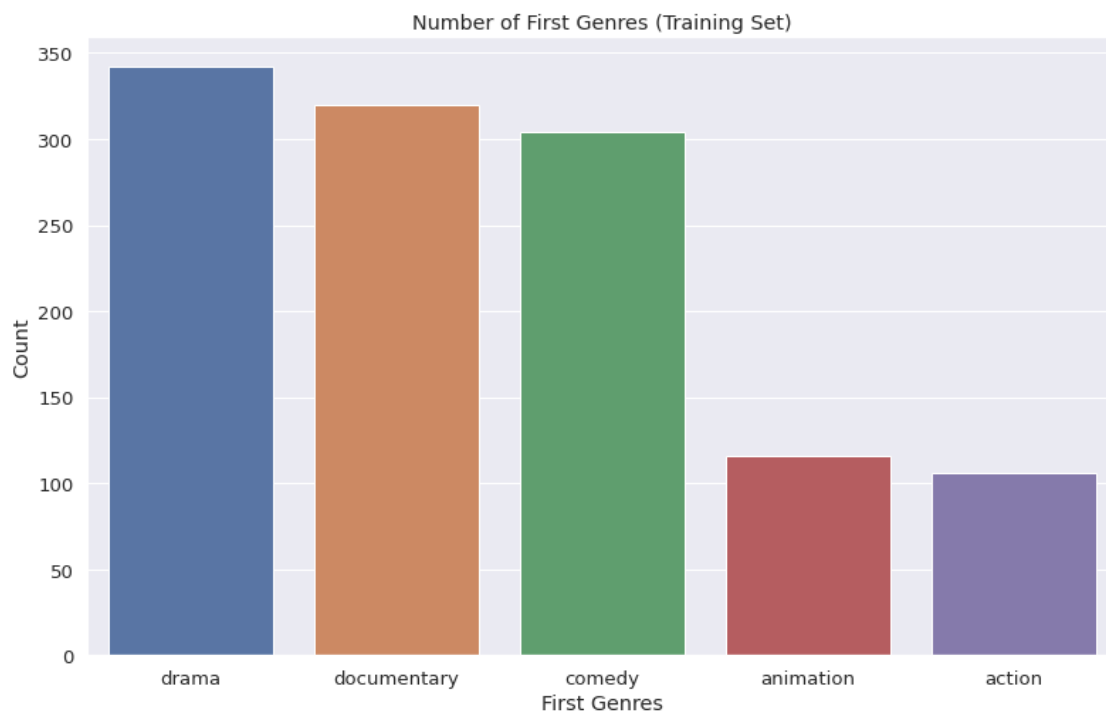
```
[6]: # Split data set on 80% training and 20% test and keep target variable classes
↳ balanced
X_train, X_test, Y_train, Y_test =
↳ train_test_split(df_balanced['cleaned_plot'],\
df_balanced['first_genre'], test_size=0.2, random_state=42,\
stratify=df_balanced['first_genre'])

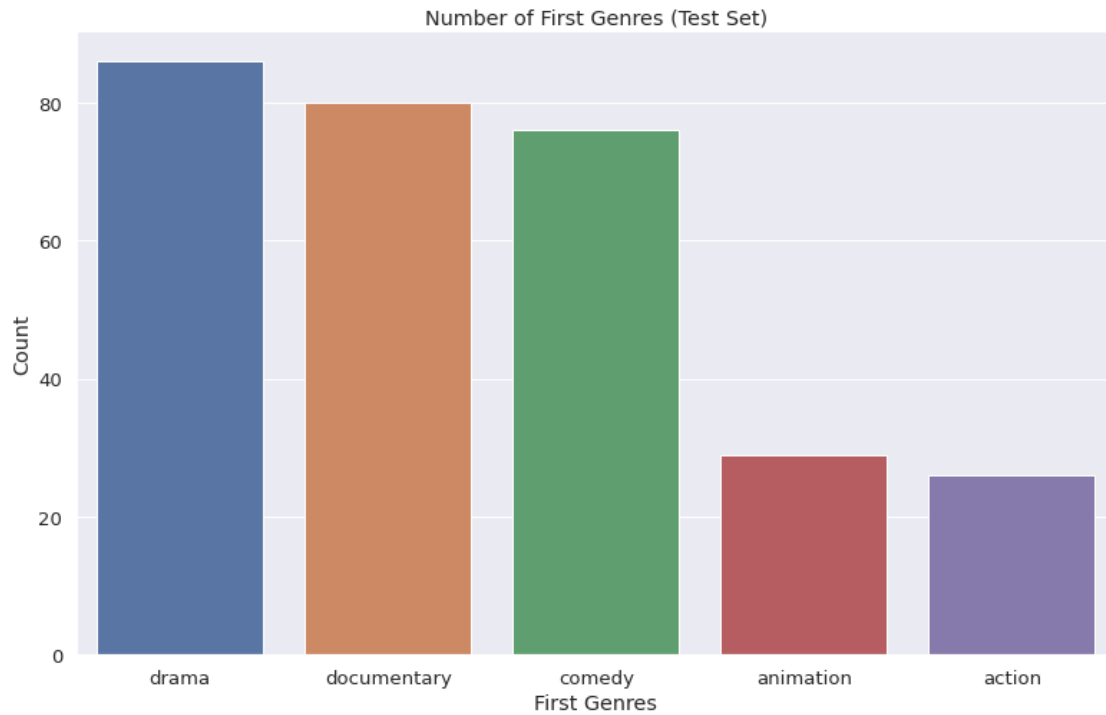
# Print shapes of training and testing data
print('Size of Training Data ', X_train.shape[0])
print('Size of Test Data ', X_test.shape[0])
```

Size of Training Data 1188

```
[7]: # plot original target variable classes
plt.figure(figsize=(13,8))
training_y = pd.DataFrame(Y_train)
sns.set(font_scale = 1.2)
sns.countplot(x = "first_genre", data=training_y,
order = training_y['first_genre'].value_counts().index)
plt.title("Number of First Genres (Training Set)")
plt.xlabel("First Genres")
plt.ylabel("Count")
plt.show()

# plot original target variable classes
plt.figure(figsize=(13,8))
test_y = pd.DataFrame(Y_test)
sns.set(font_scale = 1.2)
sns.countplot(x = "first_genre", data=test_y,
order = test_y['first_genre'].value_counts().index)
plt.title("Number of First Genres (Test Set)")
plt.xlabel("First Genres")
plt.ylabel("Count")
plt.show()
```





5 Step 3: Training the Machine Learning Model

- Use TFIDF transformer for words to features
- Model 1: Linear SVC

5.1 Use TFIDF transformer for words to features

```
[8]: tfidf = TfidfVectorizer(min_df = 10, stop_words=stopwords)
     X_train_tf = tfidf.fit_transform(X_train)
```

5.2 Model 1: Linear SVC

```
[9]: model1 = LinearSVC(random_state=0, tol=1e-5)
     model1.fit(X_train_tf, Y_train)
```

```
[9]: LinearSVC(random_state=0, tol=1e-05)
```

6 Step 4: Model Evaluation

- Model 1 Evaluation
- Baseline model evaluation
- Using Cross-Validation to Estimate Accuracy

6.1 Model 1 Evaluation

```
[10]: # Model 1 evaluation
X_test_tf = tfidf.transform(X_test)
Y_pred = model1.predict(X_test_tf)
print ('Accuracy Score - ', accuracy_score(Y_test, Y_pred))
```

Accuracy Score - 0.5353535353535354

6.2 Baseline Model Evaluation

```
[11]: clf = DummyClassifier(strategy='most_frequent')
clf.fit(X_train, Y_train)
Y_pred_baseline = clf.predict(X_test)
print ('Accuracy Score - ', accuracy_score(Y_test, Y_pred_baseline))
```

Accuracy Score - 0.2895622895622896

6.3 Cross-validation to Estimate Accuracy

```
[12]: tfidf = TfidfVectorizer(min_df = 10, stop_words=stopwords)
df_tf = tfidf.fit_transform(df_balanced['cleaned_plot']).toarray()

# Cross Validation with 5 folds
scores = cross_val_score(estimator=model1, X=df_tf,
    y=df_balanced['first_genre'], cv=5)
print ("Validation scores from each iteration of the cross validation ", scores)
print ("Mean value across of validation scores ", scores.mean())
print ("Standard deviation of validation scores ", scores.std())
```

Validation scores from each iteration of the cross validation [0.45791246
0.48821549 0.44781145 0.40740741 0.48821549]
Mean value across of validation scores 0.45791245791245794
Standard deviation of validation scores 0.029964438331699653

7 Performing Hyperparameter Tuning with Grid Search

- Set up parameters pipeline
- Select best hyperparameters
- Model evaluation after best parameters selected

7.1 Set up hyper-parameters pipeline and train

```
[13]: # Add parameters in pipeline
training_pipeline = Pipeline(
steps=[('tfidf', TfidfVectorizer(stop_words=stopwords)),
('model', LinearSVC(random_state=42, tol=1e-5))]
grid_param = [{
```

```

'tfidf__min_df': [5, 10],
'tfidf__ngram_range': [(1, 3), (1, 6)],
'model__penalty': ['l2'],
'model__loss': ['hinge'],
'model__max_iter': [10000]
}, {
'tfidf__min_df': [5, 10],
'tfidf__ngram_range': [(1, 3), (1, 6)],
'model__C': [1, 10],
'model__tol': [1e-2, 1e-3]
}]

# grid search to find best parameters
gridSearchProcessor = GridSearchCV(estimator=training_pipeline,
param_grid=grid_param,
cv=5)
gridSearchProcessor.fit(df_balanced['cleaned_plot'],
df_balanced['first_genre'])

# best parameters
best_params = gridSearchProcessor.best_params_

# best model
best_model = gridSearchProcessor.best_estimator_

```

7.2 Select best hyper-parameters

```

[14]: # print out best parameters
print("Best alpha parameter identified by grid search ", best_params)
best_result = gridSearchProcessor.best_score_
print("Best result identified by grid search ", best_result)

```

Best alpha parameter identified by grid search {'model__C': 1, 'model__tol': 0.001, 'tfidf__min_df': 5, 'tfidf__ngram_range': (1, 3)}

Best result identified by grid search 0.503030303030303

```

[15]: # see other parameter results
gridsearch_results = pd.DataFrame(gridSearchProcessor.cv_results_)
gridsearch_results[['rank_test_score', 'mean_test_score',
'params']].sort_values(by=['rank_test_score'])[:5]

```

```

[15]:   rank_test_score  mean_test_score \
9                1          0.503030
8                1          0.503030
5                3          0.502357
4                3          0.502357
0                5          0.501010

```



```

                                params
9  {'model__C': 1, 'model__tol': 0.001, 'tfidf__m...
8  {'model__C': 1, 'model__tol': 0.001, 'tfidf__m...
5  {'model__C': 1, 'model__tol': 0.01, 'tfidf__mi...
4  {'model__C': 1, 'model__tol': 0.01, 'tfidf__mi...
0  {'model__loss': 'hinge', 'model__max_iter': 10...

```

7.3 Model Evaluation After Hyper-parameter Tuning

```

[16]: # Step 4 - Model Evaluation
Y_pred = best_model.predict(X_test)
print('Accuracy Score - ', accuracy_score(Y_test, Y_pred))
print(classification_report(Y_test, Y_pred))

```

```

Accuracy Score - 0.9494949494949495

```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
action	1.00	0.96	0.98	26
animation	0.96	0.93	0.95	29
comedy	0.96	0.89	0.93	76
documentary	0.96	0.99	0.98	80
drama	0.91	0.97	0.94	86
accuracy			0.95	297
macro avg	0.96	0.95	0.95	297
weighted avg	0.95	0.95	0.95	297

8 Export Model for Deployment

```

[17]: # save the model to disk
filename = '/work/Movies_Reviews_Analysis/models/final_classification_model.pkl'
pickle.dump(best_model, open(filename, 'wb'))

# some time later...

# load the model from disk
#final_model = pickle.load(open(filename, 'rb'))

```

Created in Deepnote

Topic Models

June 26, 2022

1 Final Project - Movie Reviews Analysis

- Team 13: Jimmy Nguyen, Dallin Munger, Tyler Wolff

2 Packages

```
[1]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
from tqdm.auto import tqdm
import pyLDAvis
import pyLDAvis.sklearn
import pyLDAvis.gensim_models
import spacy
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer, CountVectorizer
from sklearn.decomposition import NMF, TruncatedSVD, LatentDirichletAllocation
from spacy.lang.en.stop_words import STOP_WORDS as stopwords
from collections import Counter, defaultdict
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import CountVectorizer
from sklearn.decomposition import LatentDirichletAllocation
from wordcloud import WordCloud
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings("ignore", category=DeprecationWarning)

# Define function to display topics for the topic models (directly from BTAP_
↳repo)
def display_topics(model, features, no_top_words=5):
    for topic, words in enumerate(model.components_):
        total = words.sum()
        largest = words.argsort()[::-1] # invert sort order
        print("\nTopic %02d" % topic)
        for i in range(0, no_top_words):
            print("  %s (%2.2f)" % (features[largest[i]],
↳abs(words[largest[i]]*100.0/total)))
```

```

/home/jimmynguyen/anaconda3/envs/ads509/lib/python3.9/site-
packages/tqdm/auto.py:22: TqdmWarning: IProgress not found. Please update
jupyter and ipywidgets. See
https://ipywidgets.readthedocs.io/en/stable/user_install.html
    from .autonotebook import tqdm as notebook_tqdm

```

3 Prepare Data

```

[2]: # Read in the cleaned plot data
plot_data = pd.read_csv('Cleaned Plot Data.csv')
# View dataframe
plot_data.sample(5)

```

```

[2]:
      title  first_genre \
394      The Perfect One      drama
115  Father There Is Only One      comedy
1656 One Wish for Iran, Love Israel  documentary
1817      One Hundred Steps  documentary
913      The Lucky One      comedy

      cleaned_plot  imdb_rating
394  ['new', 'mother', 'dealing', 'postpartum', 'de...      5.6
115  ['family', 'father', 'discovers', 'hard', 'car...      6.0
1656 ['one', 'wish', 'iran', 'love', 'israel', 'hig...      NaN
1817 ['forty', 'years', 'frank', 'garfunkel', 'taug...      NaN
913  ['countryman', 'arrives', 'athens', 'make', 'b...      5.0

```

```

[3]: # Untokenize plot descriptions
plot_data['cleaned_plot'] = plot_data['cleaned_plot'].str.replace(r'[\w\s]', ' ',
    ↪ regex=True).str.strip()
plot_data['cleaned_plot'].sample(5)

```

```

[3]: 1806    sensitive portrait psychotic glamorous drugadd...
496    gold lion shiki offered alliance gol roger lat...
1734    modern day parable setting mail package proces...
903    early 1980s beginning would become 12yearlong ...
1620    wal junior meg get selected go france study la...
Name: cleaned_plot, dtype: object

```

```

[4]: # TF-IDF text vectorization
tfidf_text_vectorizer = TfidfVectorizer(stop_words=stopwords, min_df=3)
plot_data_tfidf = tfidf_text_vectorizer.fit_transform(plot_data["cleaned_plot"])
plot_data_tfidf.shape

```

```

[4]: (1828, 2414)

```

4 Topic Modeling

4.0.1 Non-Negative Matrix Factorization

```
[5]: # Non-Negative Matrix Factorization Model
plot_nmf_model = NMF(n_components=5, random_state=42)
W_text_matrix = plot_nmf_model.fit_transform(plot_data_tfidf)
H_text_matrix = plot_nmf_model.components_

# Show results of the topic model
display_topics(plot_nmf_model, tfidf_text_vectorizer.get_feature_names())
```

Topic 00

young (2.01)
man (1.94)
woman (1.49)
love (1.49)
girl (0.91)

Topic 01

documentary (3.88)
film (3.86)
short (1.53)
new (1.04)
making (0.77)

Topic 02

story (7.19)
tells (1.62)
based (1.29)
journey (1.11)
true (0.98)

Topic 03

life (7.42)
years (1.29)
art (0.85)
musician (0.70)
jokes (0.70)

Topic 04

day (8.09)
lives (1.51)
night (1.07)
peace (0.96)
city (0.86)

```
[6]: # Create document-topic dataframe and add genre column
def genre_by_topic(df):
    document_topic = pd.DataFrame(df)
    topic_genre = pd.concat([document_topic.idxmax(axis=1),
    plot_data['first_genre']], axis=1)
    topic_genre.columns = ['topic', 'genre']
    return topic_genre.groupby(['topic', 'genre']).size()
genre_by_topic(W_text_matrix)
```

```
[6]: topic  genre
0      action      68
      animation    52
      comedy      210
      documentary   92
      drama        210
1      action      20
      animation    28
      comedy       59
      documentary  313
      drama        31
2      action      28
      animation    31
      comedy       34
      documentary  124
      drama        68
3      action      11
      animation    16
      comedy       45
      documentary  120
      drama        71
4      action       5
      animation    18
      comedy       32
      documentary   94
      drama        48
dtype: int64
```

The NMF topic model appears to spread each genre around within each topic. Topic 0 has a higher concentration of drama and comedy. Topic 1 does appear to group documentary primarily, but the last 3 topics appear to just spread the top 3 genres around. It is difficult to determine which topic would match with which genre.

```
[7]: # display word cloud function
def wordcloud_topics(model, features, no_top_words=40):
    for topic, words in enumerate(model.components_):
        size = {}
        largest = words.argsort()[::-1] # invert sort order
```

#NMF Word Cloud for Review

[illegible]

new comedy film making classic
shorts season following musical rare takes stories
featuring interviews explores
american crew filmed
documentary
feature history people special
city short footage cast look
scenes world chronicling voice music live
york band director

approach wars little true star
old told come battle friends
war tells world trying
year joseph years team baltic
eyes group athlete discover american different
story teenager jokes gay set
youth journey drama screen 100 short
united

experience unique movies work career
jokes children decides real old
mother times tv today 20
live special follows portrait
musical musician america stage
j musical music dream
art past years change
north famous people world
legendary journey birthday college
direction

de unanimous filmmaker
1999 old years
night lives
place school sweet
adoption launched
stories community wake
project single new
peace british un date
documented inspired
year member international
states people
jeremy created
ordinary
la race modern
silley mother
project

4.0.2 Latent Dirichlet Allocation

```
[8]: # Create Topics For LDA
count_para_vectorizer = CountVectorizer(stop_words=stopwords, min_df=3)
count_para_vectors = count_para_vectorizer.
    ↪fit_transform(plot_data['cleaned_plot'])
lda_para_model = LatentDirichletAllocation(n_components=5, random_state=42)
W_lda_para_matrix = lda_para_model.fit_transform(count_para_vectors)
H_lda_para_matrix = lda_para_model.components_

display_topics(lda_para_model, count_para_vectorizer.get_feature_names())
```

Topic 00

film (1.26)
world (1.23)
documentary (1.02)
love (0.92)
girl (0.66)

Topic 01

life (2.30)
film (1.18)
new (1.14)
world (0.98)
story (0.88)

Topic 02

young (1.25)
man (1.21)
night (0.94)
story (0.68)
lives (0.63)

Topic 03

story (1.48)
man (0.92)
film (0.92)
life (0.85)
years (0.84)

Topic 04

young (1.19)
woman (1.03)
man (0.93)
love (0.78)
life (0.74)

```
[9]: # Compare LDA topic modeling to original genres
genre_by_topic(W_lda_para_matrix)
```

```
[9]: topic  genre
0      action      18
      animation    33
      comedy       53
      documentary  179
      drama        56
1      action      31
      animation    21
      comedy       61
      documentary  221
      drama        83
2      action      28
      animation    49
      comedy      100
      documentary   85
      drama       104
3      action      19
      animation    16
      comedy       78
      documentary  171
      drama        91
4      action      36
      animation    26
      comedy       88
      documentary   87
      drama        94
dtype: int64
```

Once again, it appears the genres are spread across topics. Each genre has one topic where there is a slightly higher concentration, but overall there is a fairly even distribution across groups.

```
[10]: lda_display = pyLDAvis.sklearn.prepare(lda_para_model, count_para_vectors,
      count_para_vectorizer, sort_topics=False)
pyLDAvis.display(lda_display)
```

```
/home/jimmynguyen/anaconda3/envs/ads509/lib/python3.9/site-
packages/past/builtins/misc.py:45: DeprecationWarning: the imp module is
deprecated in favour of importlib; see the module's documentation for
alternative uses
```

```
from imp import reload
```

```
/home/jimmynguyen/anaconda3/envs/ads509/lib/python3.9/site-
packages/past/builtins/misc.py:45: DeprecationWarning: the imp module is
deprecated in favour of importlib; see the module's documentation for
alternative uses
```

```
from imp import reload
```

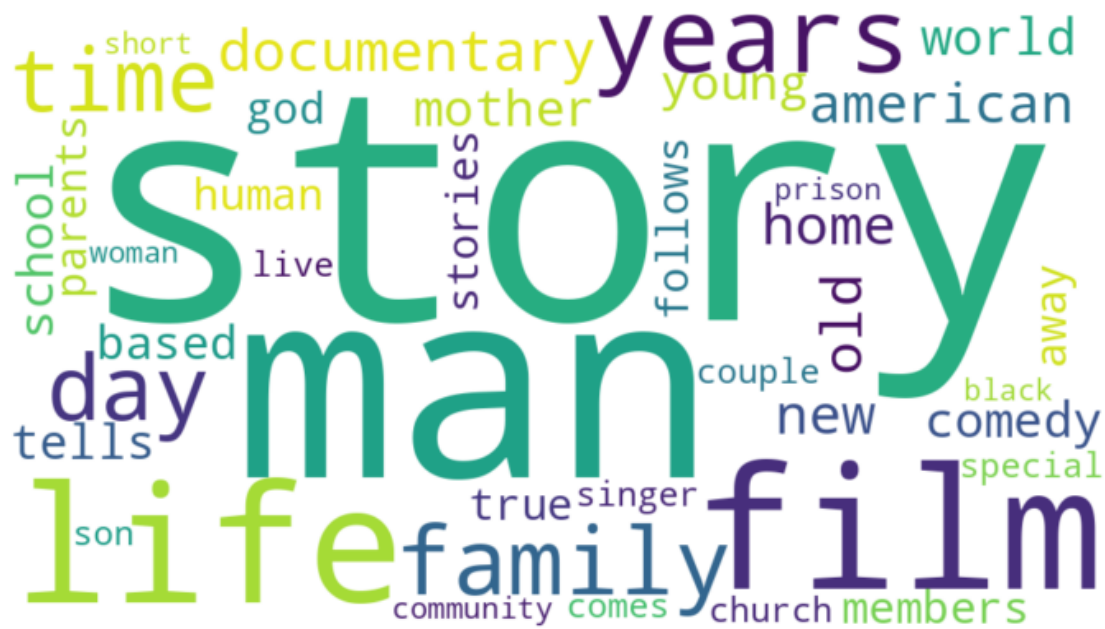
```
from imp import reload
/home/jimmynguyen/anaconda3/envs/ads509/lib/python3.9/site-
packages/past/builtins/misc.py:45: DeprecationWarning: the imp module is
deprecated in favour of importlib; see the module's documentation for
alternative uses
    from imp import reload
```

```
[11]: #LDA Word Cloud for Review
wordcloud_topics(lda_para_model, count_para_vectorizer.get_feature_names())
```



life
documentary
film
story
new
work
year
help
team
old
explores
center
school
lost
war
north
change
group
love
time
people
months
art
social
dream
day
town
city
woman
america
past
lives
years

young
man
night
story
love
friends
life
father
star
time
documentary
live
crew
day
town
small
characters
find
takes
people
special
girls
car
trying
girl
help
stories
way
world
married
lives
woman
pirates
marriage
hes



5 Recommendations

1. Add more genres in the future (Where it can pull multiple genres if the plot fits in more than one)
2. More in depth design with the application to make it more attractive for the user

3. Train the models on shorter descriptions (Currently accuracy with less words is down)
4. Create a model that can work for longer plot descriptions that way if a movie writer was unsure of the genre of their future film they can put the entire plot into the application and then it will give them an accurate genre

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