

Investigate_a_Dataset

September 19, 2022

1 Project: Investigate a Dataset - [TMDb movie data]

Introduction

1.0.1 Dataset Description

* id	-->	Unique Id for the movie.
* imdb_id	-->	IMDB Id for the movie.
* popularity	-->	Indicates the popularity of the movie. Higher the number, higher
* budget	-->	Budget spent for the movie.
* revenue	-->	Revenue generated by the movie.
* original_title	-->	The title of the movie.
* cast	-->	These are the cast for the movie separated by ' ' symbol.
* homepage	-->	Url for the movie web page.
* director	-->	Director of the movie.
* tagline	-->	Short tagline that comes with the title.
* Keywords	-->	These are the keywords for the movie separated by ' ' symbol
* overview	-->	A brief description of the movie plot.
* runtime	-->	Length of the movie in minutes.
* genres	-->	Genre of the movie separated by ' ' symbol.
* production_companies	-->	Production companies separated by ' ' symbol.
* release_date	-->	Date of release of the movie in mm/dd/yy format.
* vote_count	-->	Number of votes for the movie.
* vote_average	-->	Average votes for the movie.
* release_year	-->	Year of release of the movie in yyyy format.
* budget_adj	-->	Adjusted budget for the movie.
* revenue_adj	-->	Adjusted revenue generated by the movie.

1.0.2 Question(s) for Analysis

Research Question 1: Does the budget and revenue have any impact on ratings?

Research Question 2 (Is there any relationship between revenue and the weekend of release? How will this change when we include the popularity?)

```
In [1]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
```

```
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

- Load the data to dataframe

```
In [2]: df = pd.read_csv('Database_TMDb_movie_data/tmdb-movies.csv')
df.head()
```

```
Out[2]:
```

	id	imdb_id	popularity	budget	revenue	\
0	135397	tt0369610	32.985763	150000000	1513528810	
1	76341	tt1392190	28.419936	150000000	378436354	
2	262500	tt2908446	13.112507	110000000	295238201	
3	140607	tt2488496	11.173104	200000000	2068178225	
4	168259	tt2820852	9.335014	190000000	1506249360	

	original_title	\
0	Jurassic World	
1	Mad Max: Fury Road	
2	Insurgent	
3	Star Wars: The Force Awakens	
4	Furious 7	

	cast	\
0	Chris Pratt Bryce Dallas Howard Irrfan Khan Vi...	
1	Tom Hardy Charlize Theron Hugh Keays-Byrne Nic...	
2	Shailene Woodley Theo James Kate Winslet Ansel...	
3	Harrison Ford Mark Hamill Carrie Fisher Adam D...	
4	Vin Diesel Paul Walker Jason Statham Michelle ...	

	homepage	director	\
0	http://www.jurassicworld.com/	Colin Trevorrow	
1	http://www.madmaxmovie.com/	George Miller	
2	http://www.thedivergentseries.movie/#insurgent	Robert Schwentke	
3	http://www.starwars.com/films/star-wars-episod...	J.J. Abrams	
4	http://www.furious7.com/	James Wan	

	tagline	...	\
0	The park is open.	...	
1	What a Lovely Day.	...	
2	One Choice Can Destroy You	...	
3	Every generation has a story.	...	
4	Vengeance Hits Home	...	

	overview	runtime	\
0	Twenty-two years after the events of Jurassic ...	124	
1	An apocalyptic story set in the furthest reach...	120	
2	Beatrice Prior must confront her inner demons ...	119	
3	Thirty years after defeating the Galactic Empi...	136	

4 Deckard Shaw seeks revenge against Dominic Tor... 137

```
genres \
0 Action|Adventure|Science Fiction|Thriller
1 Action|Adventure|Science Fiction|Thriller
2 Adventure|Science Fiction|Thriller
3 Action|Adventure|Science Fiction|Fantasy
4 Action|Crime|Thriller
```

```
production_companies release_date vote_count \
0 Universal Studios|Amblin Entertainment|Legenda... 6/9/15 5562
1 Village Roadshow Pictures|Kennedy Miller Produ... 5/13/15 6185
2 Summit Entertainment|Mandeville Films|Red Wago... 3/18/15 2480
3 Lucasfilm|Truenorth Productions|Bad Robot 12/15/15 5292
4 Universal Pictures|Original Film|Media Rights ... 4/1/15 2947
```

```
vote_average release_year budget_adj revenue_adj
0 6.5 2015 1.379999e+08 1.392446e+09
1 7.1 2015 1.379999e+08 3.481613e+08
2 6.3 2015 1.012000e+08 2.716190e+08
3 7.5 2015 1.839999e+08 1.902723e+09
4 7.3 2015 1.747999e+08 1.385749e+09
```

[5 rows x 21 columns]

```
In [3]: #Check the datatypes
df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 10866 entries, 0 to 10865
Data columns (total 21 columns):
id                10866 non-null int64
imdb_id           10856 non-null object
popularity        10866 non-null float64
budget            10866 non-null int64
revenue           10866 non-null int64
original_title    10866 non-null object
cast              10790 non-null object
homepage          2936 non-null object
director          10822 non-null object
tagline           8042 non-null object
keywords          9373 non-null object
overview          10862 non-null object
runtime           10866 non-null int64
genres            10843 non-null object
production_companies 9836 non-null object
release_date      10866 non-null object
vote_count        10866 non-null int64
```

```

vote_average          10866 non-null float64
release_year          10866 non-null int64
budget_adj            10866 non-null float64
revenue_adj           10866 non-null float64
dtypes: float64(4), int64(6), object(11)
memory usage: 1.7+ MB

```

```
In [4]: df.describe(include='all')
```

```

Out[4]:

```

	id	imdb_id	popularity	budget	revenue \
count	10866.000000	10856	10866.000000	1.086600e+04	1.086600e+04
unique	NaN	10855	NaN	NaN	NaN
top	NaN	tt0411951	NaN	NaN	NaN
freq	NaN	2	NaN	NaN	NaN
mean	66064.177434	NaN	0.646441	1.462570e+07	3.982332e+07
std	92130.136561	NaN	1.000185	3.091321e+07	1.170035e+08
min	5.000000	NaN	0.000065	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00
25%	10596.250000	NaN	0.207583	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00
50%	20669.000000	NaN	0.383856	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00
75%	75610.000000	NaN	0.713817	1.500000e+07	2.400000e+07
max	417859.000000	NaN	32.985763	4.250000e+08	2.781506e+09

	original_title	cast	homepage \
count	10866	10790	2936
unique	10571	10719	2896
top	Hamlet	Louis C.K.	http://www.missionimpossible.com/
freq	4	6	4
mean	NaN	NaN	NaN
std	NaN	NaN	NaN
min	NaN	NaN	NaN
25%	NaN	NaN	NaN
50%	NaN	NaN	NaN
75%	NaN	NaN	NaN
max	NaN	NaN	NaN

	director	tagline	...	overview \
count	10822	8042	...	10862
unique	5067	7997	...	10847
top	Woody Allen	Based on a true story.	...	No overview found.
freq	45	5	...	13
mean	NaN	NaN	...	NaN
std	NaN	NaN	...	NaN
min	NaN	NaN	...	NaN
25%	NaN	NaN	...	NaN
50%	NaN	NaN	...	NaN
75%	NaN	NaN	...	NaN
max	NaN	NaN	...	NaN

	runtime	genres	production_companies	release_date	vote_count	\
count	10866.000000	10843	9836	10866	10866.000000	
unique	NaN	2039	7445	5909	NaN	
top	NaN	Comedy	Paramount Pictures	1/1/09	NaN	
freq	NaN	712	156	28	NaN	
mean	102.070863	NaN	NaN	NaN	217.389748	
std	31.381405	NaN	NaN	NaN	575.619058	
min	0.000000	NaN	NaN	NaN	10.000000	
25%	90.000000	NaN	NaN	NaN	17.000000	
50%	99.000000	NaN	NaN	NaN	38.000000	
75%	111.000000	NaN	NaN	NaN	145.750000	
max	900.000000	NaN	NaN	NaN	9767.000000	

```
[11 rows x 21 columns]
```

```
In [5]: df[df.duplicated()==True]
```

	release_date	vote_count	vote_average	release_year	budget_adj	\
2090	3/20/10	110	5.0	2010	30000000.0	

	revenue_adj
2090	967000.0

[1 rows x 21 columns]

```
In [6]: df[df['imdb_id'] == 'tt0411951']
```

```
Out[6]:
```

	id	imdb_id	popularity	budget	revenue	original_title	\
2089	42194	tt0411951	0.59643	30000000	967000	TEKKEN	
2090	42194	tt0411951	0.59643	30000000	967000	TEKKEN	

	cast	homepage	\
2089	Jon Foo Kelly Overton Cary-Hiroyuki Tagawa Ian...	NaN	
2090	Jon Foo Kelly Overton Cary-Hiroyuki Tagawa Ian...	NaN	

	director	tagline	...	\
2089	Dwight H. Little	Survival is no game	...	
2090	Dwight H. Little	Survival is no game	...	

	overview	runtime	\
2089	In the year of 2039, after World Wars destroy ...	92	
2090	In the year of 2039, after World Wars destroy ...	92	

	genres	production_companies	\
2089	Crime Drama Action Thriller Science Fiction	Namco Light Song Films	
2090	Crime Drama Action Thriller Science Fiction	Namco Light Song Films	

	release_date	vote_count	vote_average	release_year	budget_adj	\
2089	3/20/10	110	5.0	2010	30000000.0	
2090	3/20/10	110	5.0	2010	30000000.0	

	revenue_adj
2089	967000.0
2090	967000.0

[2 rows x 21 columns]

```
In [7]: df = df.drop_duplicates()
df.shape
```

```
Out[7]: (10865, 21)
```

```
In [8]: df.describe(include='all')
```

```
Out[8]:
```

	id	imdb_id	popularity	budget	revenue	\
count	10865.000000	10855	10865.000000	1.086500e+04	1.086500e+04	

unique	NaN	10855	NaN	NaN	NaN
top	NaN	tt3277552	NaN	NaN	NaN
freq	NaN	1	NaN	NaN	NaN
mean	66066.374413	NaN	0.646446	1.462429e+07	3.982690e+07
std	92134.091971	NaN	1.000231	3.091428e+07	1.170083e+08
min	5.000000	NaN	0.000065	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00
25%	10596.000000	NaN	0.207575	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00
50%	20662.000000	NaN	0.383831	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00
75%	75612.000000	NaN	0.713857	1.500000e+07	2.400000e+07
max	417859.000000	NaN	32.985763	4.250000e+08	2.781506e+09

	original_title	cast	homepage \
count	10865	10789	2936
unique	10571	10719	2896
top	Hamlet	Louis C.K.	http://www.missionimpossible.com/
freq	4	6	4
mean	NaN	NaN	NaN
std	NaN	NaN	NaN
min	NaN	NaN	NaN
25%	NaN	NaN	NaN
50%	NaN	NaN	NaN
75%	NaN	NaN	NaN
max	NaN	NaN	NaN

	director	tagline	...	overview \
count	10821	8041	...	10861
unique	5067	7997	...	10847
top	Woody Allen	Based on a true story.	...	No overview found.
freq	45	5	...	13
mean	NaN	NaN	...	NaN
std	NaN	NaN	...	NaN
min	NaN	NaN	...	NaN
25%	NaN	NaN	...	NaN
50%	NaN	NaN	...	NaN
75%	NaN	NaN	...	NaN
max	NaN	NaN	...	NaN

	runtime	genres	production_companies	release_date	vote_count \
count	10865.000000	10842	9835	10865	10865.000000
unique	NaN	2039	7445	5909	NaN
top	NaN	Comedy	Paramount Pictures	1/1/09	NaN
freq	NaN	712	156	28	NaN
mean	102.071790	NaN	NaN	NaN	217.399632
std	31.382701	NaN	NaN	NaN	575.644627
min	0.000000	NaN	NaN	NaN	10.000000
25%	90.000000	NaN	NaN	NaN	17.000000
50%	99.000000	NaN	NaN	NaN	38.000000
75%	111.000000	NaN	NaN	NaN	146.000000

max	900.000000	NaN	NaN	NaN	9767.000000
-----	------------	-----	-----	-----	-------------

	vote_average	release_year	budget_adj	revenue_adj
count	10865.000000	10865.000000	1.086500e+04	1.086500e+04
unique	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
top	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
freq	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
mean	5.975012	2001.321859	1.754989e+07	5.136900e+07
std	0.935138	12.813260	3.430753e+07	1.446383e+08
min	1.500000	1960.000000	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00
25%	5.400000	1995.000000	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00
50%	6.000000	2006.000000	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00
75%	6.600000	2011.000000	2.085325e+07	3.370173e+07
max	9.200000	2015.000000	4.250000e+08	2.827124e+09

[11 rows x 21 columns]

- Let's consider vote_average as the dependent variable. We shall create another variable called Rating which is binned between 1 to 10 to make it a discrete variable

```
In [9]: df.vote_average.nunique()
```

```
Out[9]: 72
```

```
In [10]: df.vote_average.unique()
```

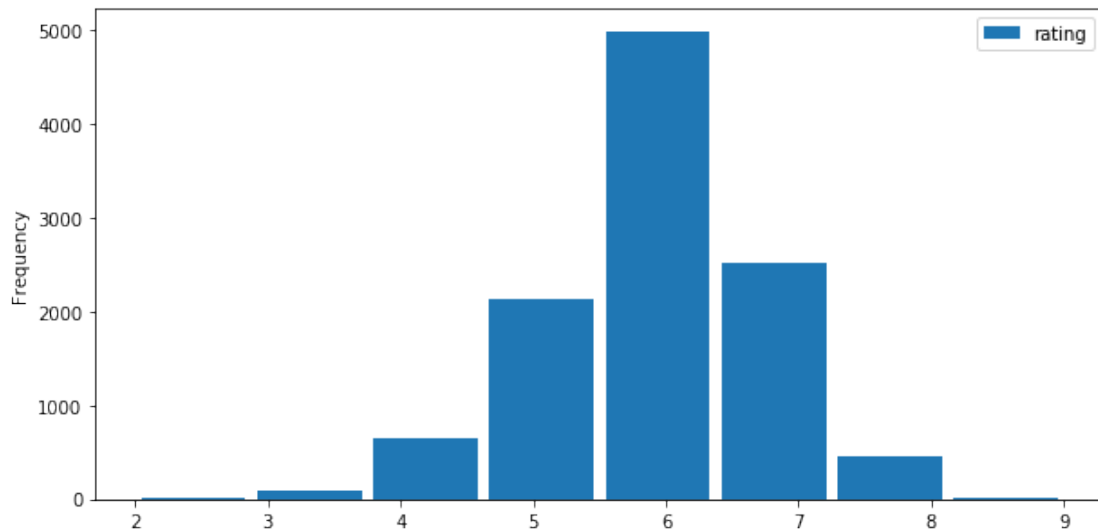
```
Out[10]: array([ 6.5,  7.1,  6.3,  7.5,  7.3,  7.2,  5.8,  7.6,  8. ,  6.2,  5.2,
                  7.4,  6.1,  7. ,  6.8,  5.3,  7.8,  6.4,  6.6,  7.7,  5.6,  6.9,
                  5.9,  6.7,  5.5,  5. ,  4.4,  5.4,  5.1,  4.8,  5.7,  4.1,  3.9,
                  4.5,  6. ,  4.2,  3.6,  4.3,  4.9,  4.7,  4. ,  3.5,  3.8,  3.3,
                  3.7,  4.6,  7.9,  8.2,  2.6,  3.1,  8.9,  3.2,  2.4,  8.4,  3. ,
                  2.8,  3.4,  8.8,  8.1,  8.3,  2.7,  2.5,  2.1,  8.6,  2.9,  8.5,
                  9.2,  2.2,  2. ,  8.7,  2.3,  1.5])
```

- There are 72 values and between 1 and 2 we have only 1.5 and between 9 and 10 we have only 9.2. Rest from 2 to 9 has all values between x.1 to x.9. We will group these values by rounding to nearest rating and creating a new variable called "rating" which will be our dependent variable.

```
In [11]: df['rating'] = df.vote_average.apply(lambda x: round(x))
```

```
In [12]: df.rating.plot(kind='hist',bins=8, legend='rating', rwidth=0.9, figsize=(10, 5))
```

```
Out[12]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f534ef4f9b0>
```

- Based on the above histogram, there are more movies rated between 5 and 7.

```
In [13]: #Dropping voting_average
df = df.drop('vote_average', axis=1)
df.shape
```

```
Out[13]: (10865, 21)
```

1.0.3 Handle null values

```
In [14]: df_null = pd.DataFrame(df.isna().sum())
df_null = df_null.reset_index()
df_null.columns = ['column_name', 'null_count']
df_null = df_null.sort_values(by='null_count', ascending=False)
df_null = df_null[df_null['null_count'] > 0]
df_null
```

```
Out[14]:
```

	column_name	null_count
7	homepage	7929
9	tagline	2824
10	keywords	1493
14	production_companies	1030
6	cast	76
8	director	44
13	genres	23
1	imdb_id	10
11	overview	4

Deciding on Homepage's impact on rating

```
In [15]: #Checking homepage data
df.homepage.nunique()
```

```
Out[15]: 2896
```

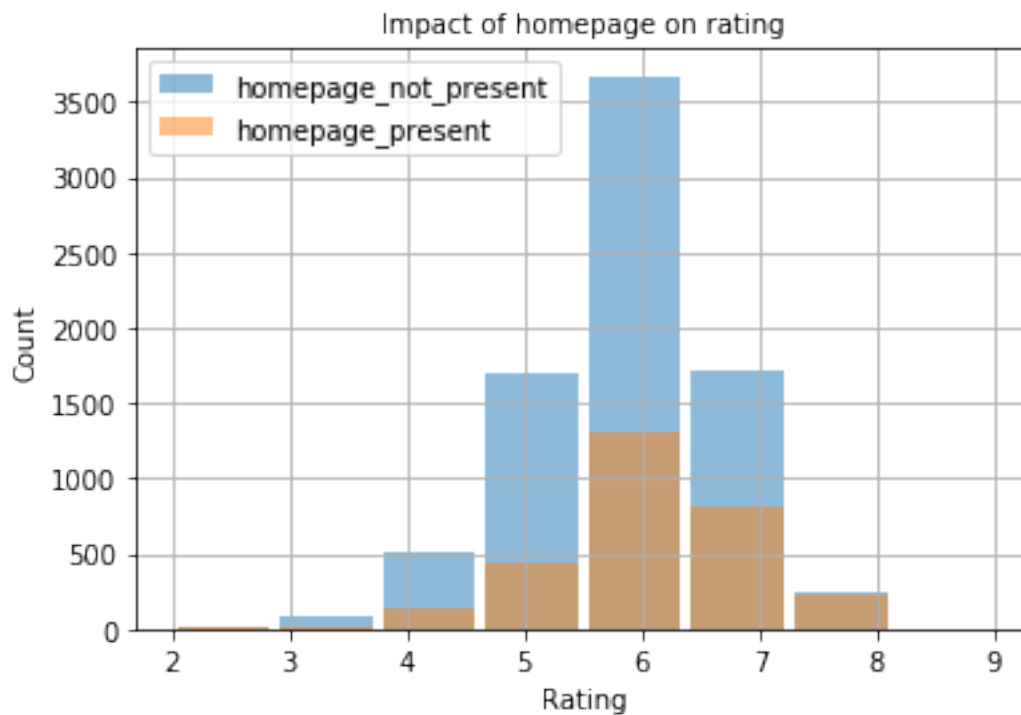
- Out of 2969 homepage urls available, 2896 are unique. Let's check the significance of presence of homepage with the dependent variable rating. Does presence of homepage have any impact on rating?

```
In [16]: df_temp = df.copy()
```

```
In [17]: df_temp['homepage_present'] = df_temp.homepage.isna()==False
```

```
In [18]: homepage_present = df_temp['homepage_present']==True
homepage_not_present = df_temp['homepage_present']==False
```

```
In [19]: fig, ax = plt.subplots()
df_temp.rating[homepage_not_present].hist(alpha=0.5, bins=8, rwidth=0.9, label='homepage_not_present')
df_temp.rating[homepage_present].hist(alpha=0.5, bins=8, rwidth=0.9, label='homepage_present')
ax.set_xlabel('Rating')
ax.set_ylabel('Count')
ax.set_title('Impact of homepage on rating', fontsize=10)
plt.legend();
```



- Since the homepage does not have any impact on the rating, we can drop homepage

```
In [20]: df = df.drop('homepage', axis=1)
         df.shape
```

```
Out[20]: (10865, 20)
```

Deciding on tag line's impact on rating

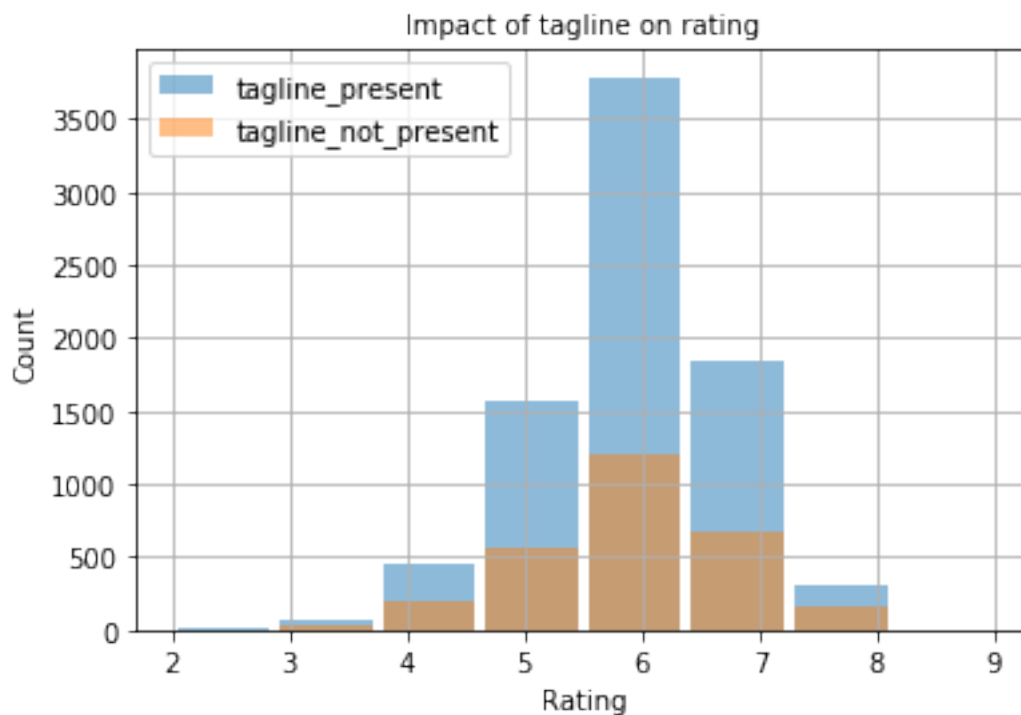
```
In [21]: df_temp.head().tagline
```

```
Out[21]: 0          The park is open.
         1      What a Lovely Day.
         2      One Choice Can Destroy You
         3  Every generation has a story.
         4      Vengeance Hits Home
         Name: tagline, dtype: object
```

```
In [22]: df_temp['tagline_present'] = df_temp.tagline.isna()==False
```

```
In [23]: tagline_present = df_temp['tagline_present']==True
         tagline_not_present = df_temp['tagline_present']==False
```

```
In [24]: fig, ax = plt.subplots()
         df_temp.rating[tagline_present].hist(alpha=0.5, bins=8, rwidth=0.9, label='tagline_pre
         df_temp.rating[tagline_not_present].hist(alpha=0.5, bins=8, rwidth=0.9, label='tagline_
         ax.set_xlabel('Rating')
         ax.set_ylabel('Count')
         ax.set_title('Impact of tagline on rating', fontsize=10)
         plt.legend();
```



- Since the tag line does not have any impact on the rating, we can drop tag line

```
In [25]: df = df.drop('tagline', axis=1)
         df.shape
```

```
Out[25]: (10865, 19)
```

Deciding on keywords, production_companies, cast, director, genres, overview

- All these variables are string based and imdb_id is an id column. Hence we can drop these columns

```
In [26]: df = df.drop(['keywords', 'production_companies', 'cast', 'director', 'overview'], axis=1)
         df.shape
```

```
Out[26]: (10865, 14)
```

```
In [27]: df = df.drop('imdb_id', axis=1)
         df.shape
```

```
Out[27]: (10865, 13)
```

```
In [28]: df.describe(include='all')
```

```
Out[28]:
```

	id	popularity	budget	revenue	\
count	10865.000000	10865.000000	1.086500e+04	1.086500e+04	
unique	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	
top	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	
freq	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	
mean	66066.374413	0.646446	1.462429e+07	3.982690e+07	
std	92134.091971	1.000231	3.091428e+07	1.170083e+08	
min	5.000000	0.000065	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00	
25%	10596.000000	0.207575	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00	
50%	20662.000000	0.383831	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00	
75%	75612.000000	0.713857	1.500000e+07	2.400000e+07	
max	417859.000000	32.985763	4.250000e+08	2.781506e+09	

	original_title	runtime	genres	release_date	vote_count	\
count	10865	10865.000000	10842	10865	10865.000000	
unique	10571	NaN	2039	5909	NaN	
top	Hamlet	NaN	Comedy	1/1/09	NaN	
freq	4	NaN	712	28	NaN	
mean	NaN	102.071790	NaN	NaN	217.399632	
std	NaN	31.382701	NaN	NaN	575.644627	
min	NaN	0.000000	NaN	NaN	10.000000	
25%	NaN	90.000000	NaN	NaN	17.000000	

50%	NaN	99.000000	NaN	NaN	38.000000
75%	NaN	111.000000	NaN	NaN	146.000000
max	NaN	900.000000	NaN	NaN	9767.000000

	release_year	budget_adj	revenue_adj	rating
count	10865.000000	1.086500e+04	1.086500e+04	10865.000000
unique	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
top	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
freq	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
mean	2001.321859	1.754989e+07	5.136900e+07	5.971008
std	12.813260	3.430753e+07	1.446383e+08	0.973691
min	1960.000000	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00	2.000000
25%	1995.000000	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00	5.000000
50%	2006.000000	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00	6.000000
75%	2011.000000	2.085325e+07	3.370173e+07	7.000000
max	2015.000000	4.250000e+08	2.827124e+09	9.000000

- Let's drop the other non-null string variables. Original Title is the other variable to be dropped

```
In [29]: df = df.drop('original_title', axis=1)
df.shape
```

```
Out[29]: (10865, 12)
```

- Let's get the month data from release date

```
In [30]: df['release_date_formatted'] = pd.to_datetime(df['release_date'], format='%m/%d/%y')
df['month'] = df['release_date_formatted'].dt.month
```

```
In [31]: df = df.drop('release_date', axis=1)
#df = df.drop('release_date_formatted', axis=1)
df.shape
```

```
Out[31]: (10865, 13)
```

```
In [32]: df.describe(include='all')
```

```
Out[32]:
```

	id	popularity	budget	revenue	runtime \
count	10865.000000	10865.000000	1.086500e+04	1.086500e+04	10865.000000
unique	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
top	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
freq	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
first	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
last	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
mean	66066.374413	0.646446	1.462429e+07	3.982690e+07	102.071790
std	92134.091971	1.000231	3.091428e+07	1.170083e+08	31.382701
min	5.000000	0.000065	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00	0.000000
25%	10596.000000	0.207575	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00	90.000000

50%	20662.000000	0.383831	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00	99.000000
75%	75612.000000	0.713857	1.500000e+07	2.400000e+07	111.000000
max	417859.000000	32.985763	4.250000e+08	2.781506e+09	900.000000

	genres	vote_count	release_year	budget_adj	revenue_adj	\
count	10842	10865.000000	10865.000000	1.086500e+04	1.086500e+04	
unique	2039	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	
top	Comedy	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	
freq	712	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	
first	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	
last	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	
mean	NaN	217.399632	2001.321859	1.754989e+07	5.136900e+07	
std	NaN	575.644627	12.813260	3.430753e+07	1.446383e+08	
min	NaN	10.000000	1960.000000	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00	
25%	NaN	17.000000	1995.000000	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00	
50%	NaN	38.000000	2006.000000	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00	
75%	NaN	146.000000	2011.000000	2.085325e+07	3.370173e+07	
max	NaN	9767.000000	2015.000000	4.250000e+08	2.827124e+09	

	rating	release_date_formatted	month
count	10865.000000	10865	10865.000000
unique	NaN	5909	NaN
top	NaN	2009-01-01 00:00:00	NaN
freq	NaN	28	NaN
first	NaN	1969-01-01 00:00:00	NaN
last	NaN	2068-12-22 00:00:00	NaN
mean	5.971008	NaN	6.827612
std	0.973691	NaN	3.441764
min	2.000000	NaN	1.000000
25%	5.000000	NaN	4.000000
50%	6.000000	NaN	7.000000
75%	7.000000	NaN	10.000000
max	9.000000	NaN	12.000000

1.0.4 Research Question 1: Does the budget and revenue have any impact on ratings?

- As we have seen before in the analysis, the ratings are between 2 and 9. The maximum number of movies received a 5.5-6.5 rating. And as we moved up or down, the frequency reduced. Let's now check the properties of budget.
- Since budget is in the order of millions, let's divide the budget variable by one million to standardise the values

```
In [36]: df['budget_adj'] = df['budget_adj']/1000000
```

Let's identify whether all the movies have budget information. We will check the count of movies where the budget is zero and greater than zero.

```
In [37]: df[df['budget_adj'] == 0]['budget_adj'].count()
```

```
Out[37]: 5696
```

Out of 10865 movies, 5696 do not have the budget details. We will check the range of budget of movies

```
In [38]: movies_with_budget = df['budget_adj']>0
         df[movies_with_budget]['budget_adj'].describe()
```

```
Out[38]: count      5.169000e+03
         mean       3.688907e+01
         std        4.196096e+01
         min        9.210911e-07
         25%        8.102293e+00
         50%        2.271505e+01
         75%        5.008384e+01
         max        4.250000e+02
         Name: budget_adj, dtype: float64
```

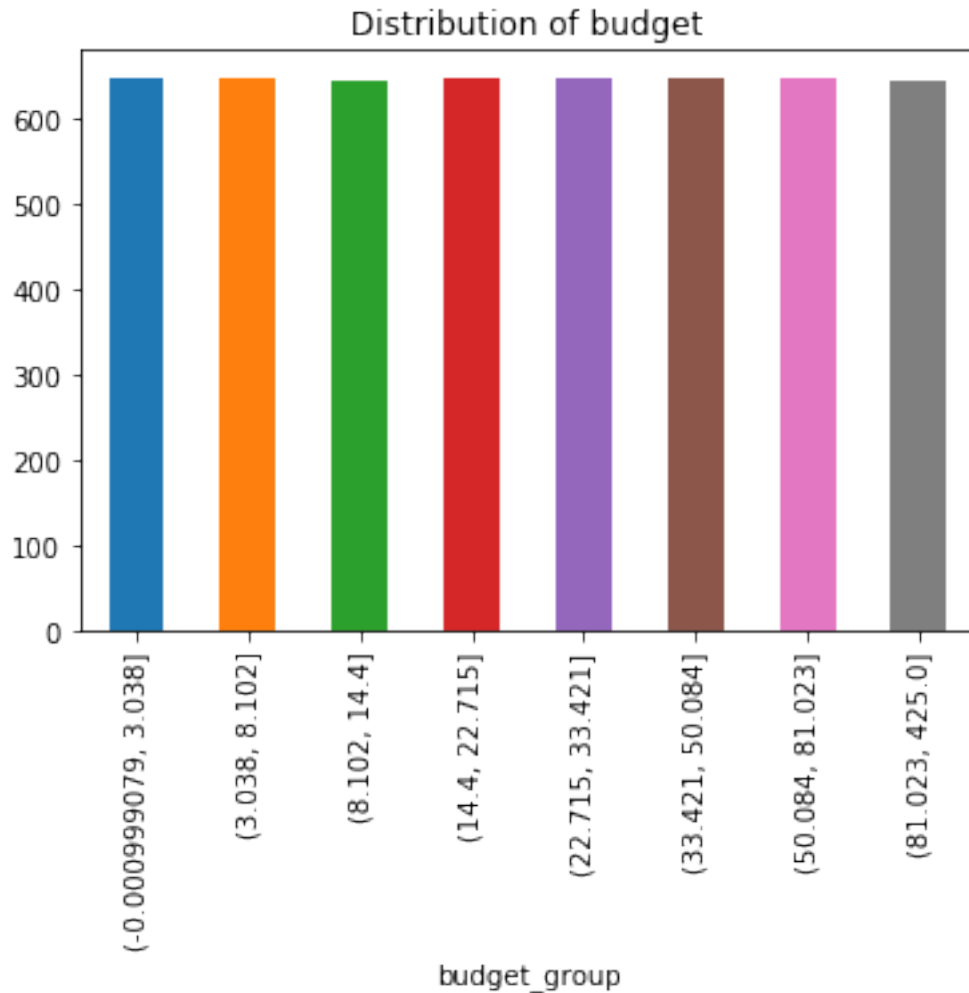
Majority of movies have budget between 6 million to 40 million dollars.

```
In [40]: df['budget_group'] = pd.qcut(df[movies_with_budget]['budget_adj'], 8)
         df[movies_with_budget].groupby(by='budget_group')['budget_group'].count()
```

```
Out[40]: budget_group
         (-0.000999079, 3.038]      648
         (3.038, 8.102]            647
         (8.102, 14.4]             644
         (14.4, 22.715]            646
         (22.715, 33.421]           646
         (33.421, 50.084]           648
         (50.084, 81.023]           647
         (81.023, 425.0]            643
         Name: budget_group, dtype: int64
```

There are: * 648 movies made with budget between 0 and 3 million * 647 movies between 3 and 8.1 million * 644 movies between 8.1 and 14.4 million * 646 movies between 14.4 and 22.7 million * 646 movies between 22.7 and 33.4 million * 648 movies between 33.4 and 50 million * 647 movies between 50 and 81 million * 643 movies between 81 and 425 million

```
In [41]: df[movies_with_budget].groupby(by='budget_group')['budget_group'].count().plot(kind='ba
```



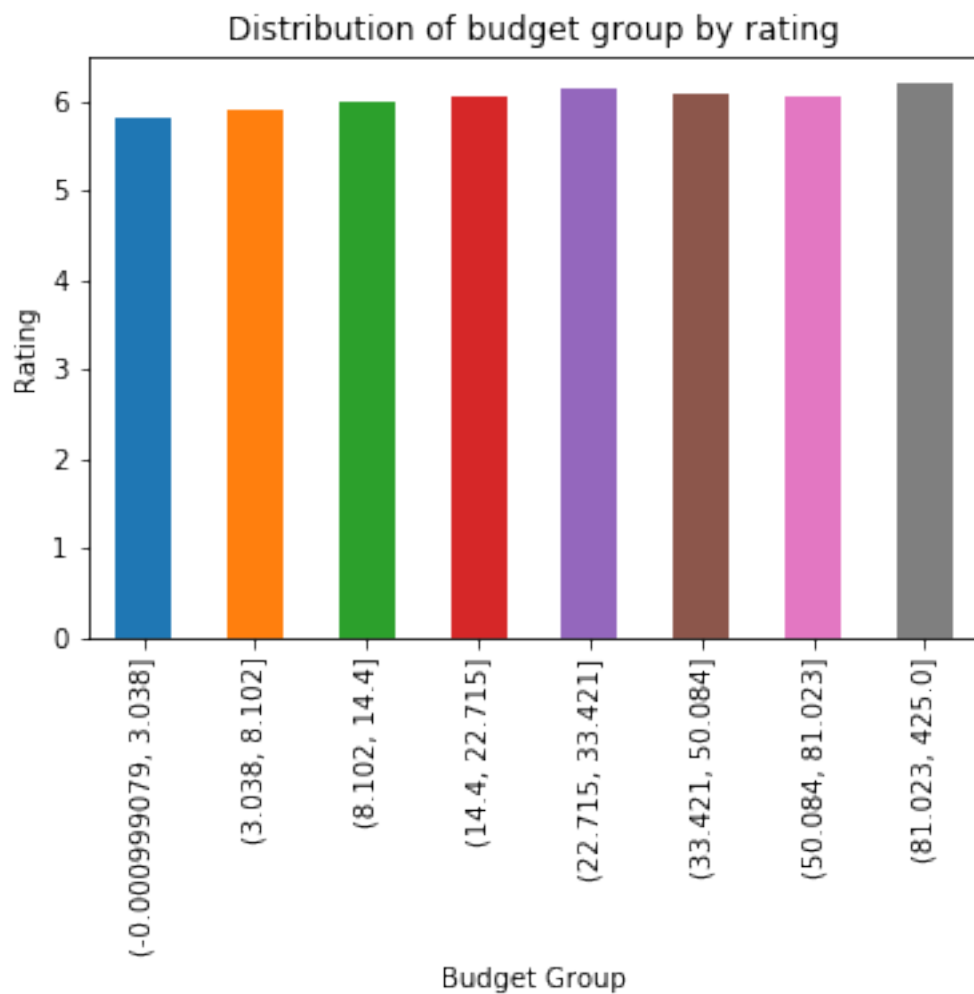
```
In [42]: mean_rating_by_budget_group = df[movies_with_budget].groupby(by='budget_group')['rating']
         mean_rating_by_budget_group
```

```
Out[42]: budget_group
(-0.000999079, 3.038]    5.802469
(3.038, 8.102]          5.914992
(8.102, 14.4]           6.004658
(14.4, 22.715]          6.035604
(22.715, 33.421]        6.126935
(33.421, 50.084]        6.083333
(50.084, 81.023]        6.054096
(81.023, 425.0]         6.185070
Name: rating, dtype: float64
```

```
In [43]: fig, ax = plt.subplots()
         mean_rating_by_budget_group.plot(kind='bar', title='Distribution of budget group by rat
```



```
plt.ylabel('Rating')
plt.xlabel('Budget Group');
```



Based on the data selected above, the budget doesn't seem to have any impact on rating. Now let's check the impact of revenue on rating.

- Since revenue is in the order of millions, let's divide the revenue variable by one million to standardise the values

```
In [44]: df['revenue_adj'] = df['revenue_adj']/1000000
```

```
In [46]: movies_with_revenue = df['revenue_adj']>0
mean_rating_by_revenue = df[movies_with_revenue].groupby(by='rating')['revenue_adj'].mean()
mean_rating_by_revenue
```

```
Out[46]: rating
2        5.293108
```

```

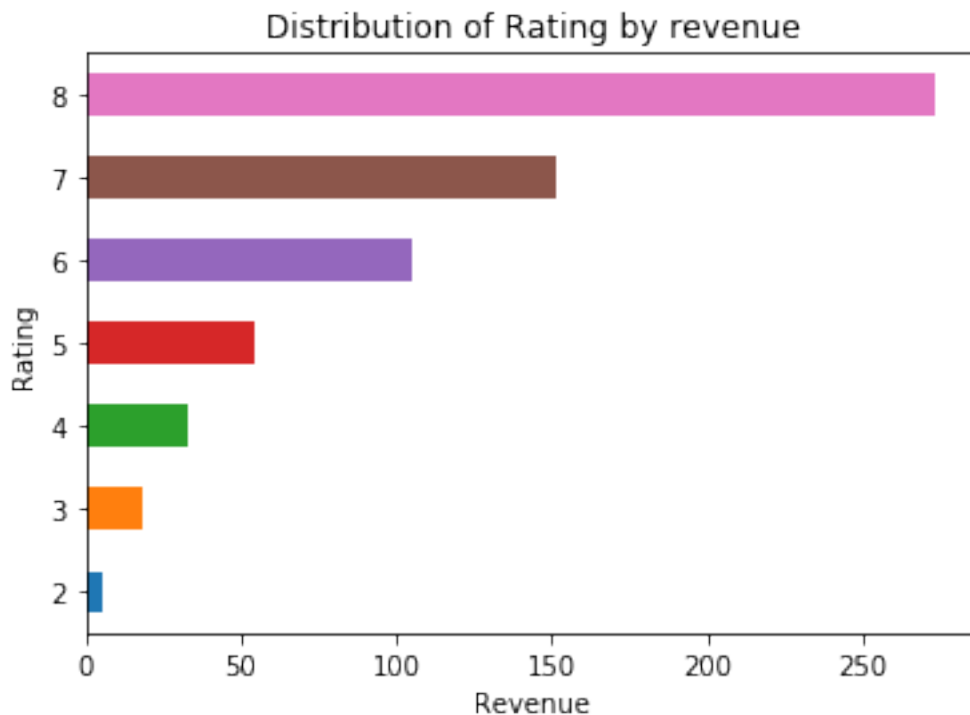
3      18.633458
4      32.976966
5      54.299225
6     105.210240
7     151.586754
8     273.738958
Name: revenue_adj, dtype: float64

```

```

In [48]: mean_rating_by_revenue.plot(kind='barh', title='Distribution of Rating by revenue')
plt.xlabel('Revenue')
plt.ylabel('Rating');

```

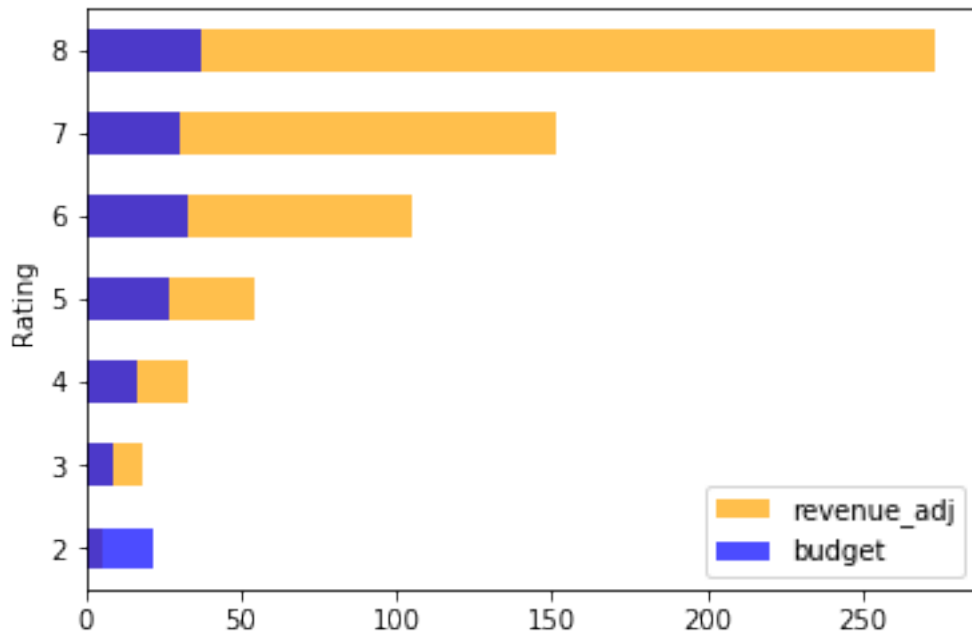


Based on the data selected above, we shall infer that more the rating, more the revenue.

```

In [49]: mean_rating_by_budget = df[movies_with_budget].groupby(by='rating')['budget'].mean()
mean_rating_by_revenue.plot(kind='barh', legend='Revenue', alpha=0.7, color='orange')
mean_rating_by_budget.plot(kind='barh', legend='Budget', alpha=0.7, color='blue')
plt.ylabel('Rating');

```



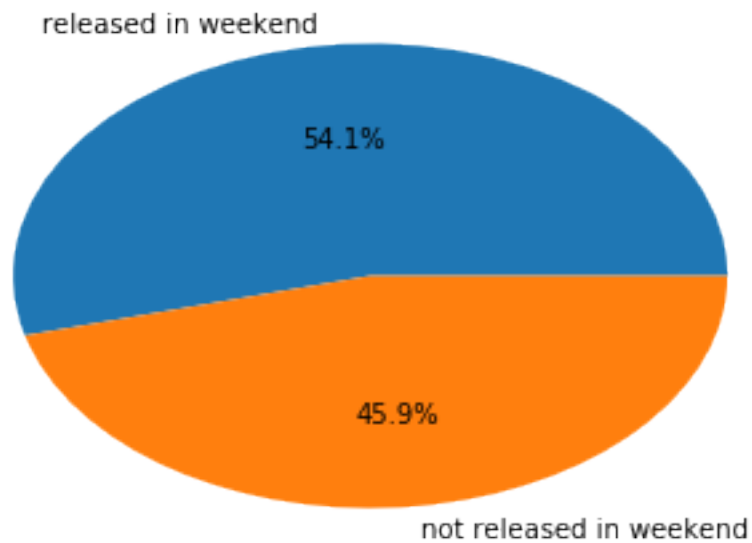
When we compare the budget and revenue against rating, even though the budget for all movies remained almost the same, the revenue increased to a greater extent.

1.0.5 Research Question 2 (Is there any relationship between revenue and the weekend of release? How will this change when we include the popularity?)

Let's get the movies which were released on a Friday which is considered as a weekend release

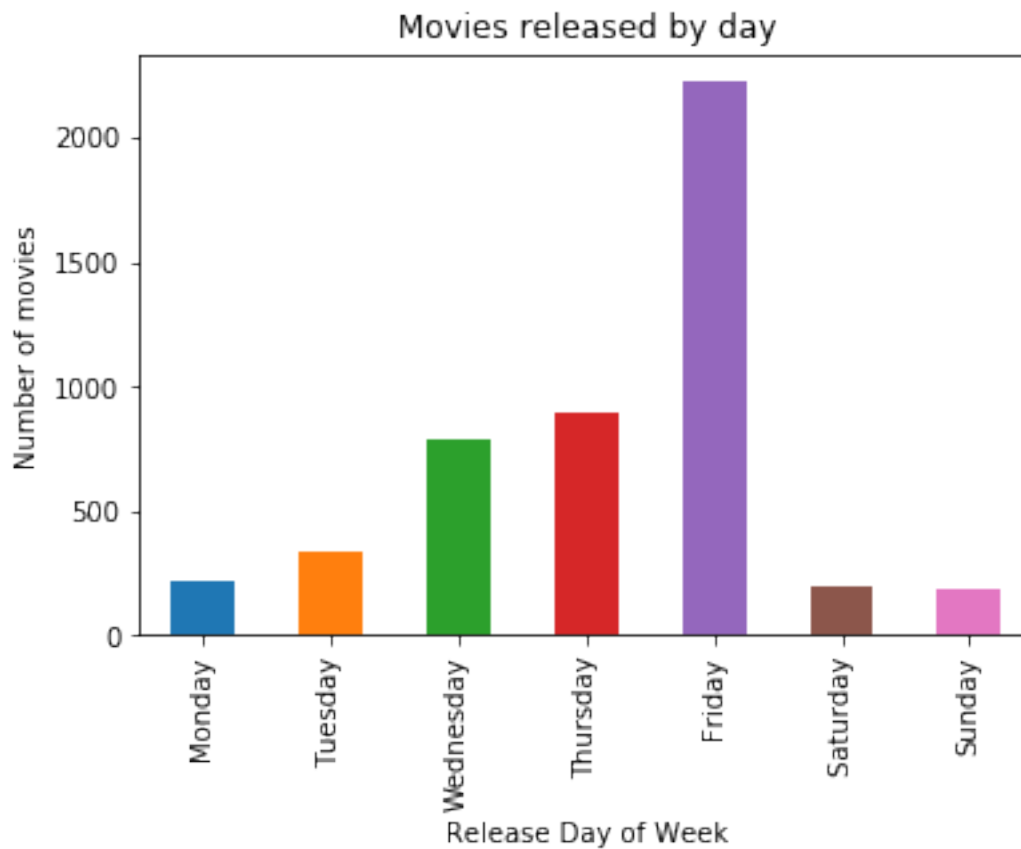
```
In [50]: df['is_weekend_release'] = df['release_date_formatted'].dt.weekday == 4
```

```
In [51]: fig, ax = plt.subplots()
          ax.pie(df[movies_with_revenue]['is_weekend_release'].value_counts(), labels = ['release', 'weekend'], autopct='%1.1f%%')
          plt.show();
```

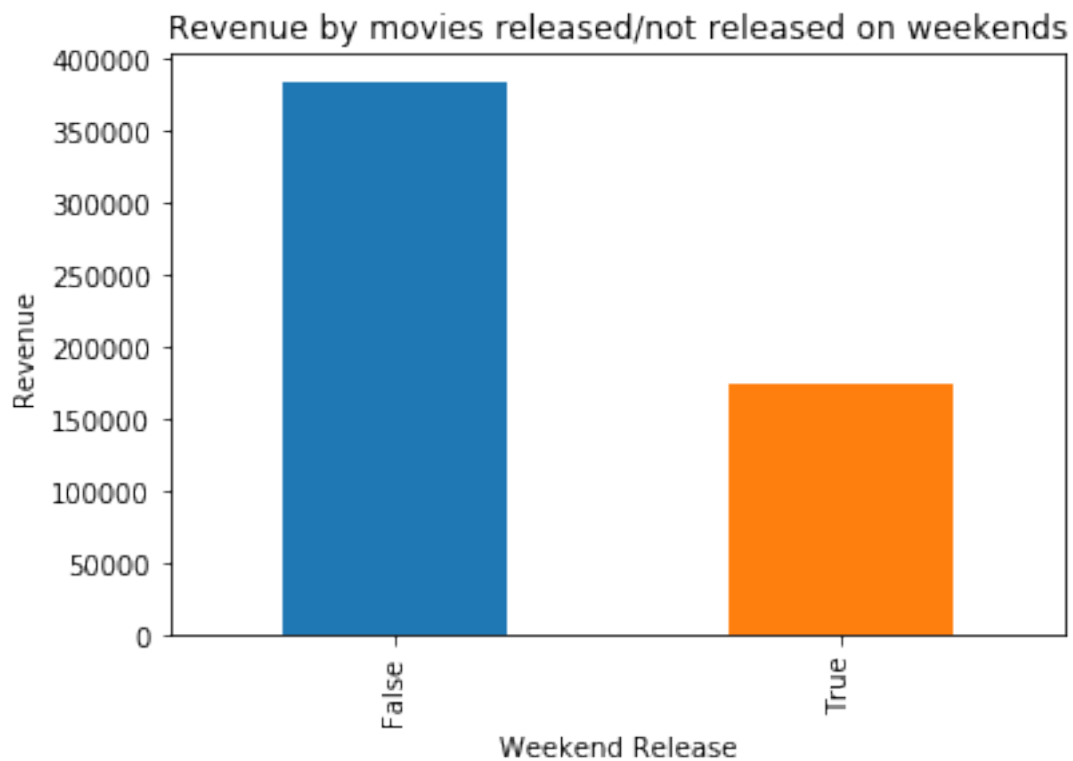


As we can observe 54.1% movies have released on Fridays(weekend release) and 45.9% movies have released on other days.

```
In [52]: weekday = df[movies_with_revenue]['release_date_formatted'].dt.weekday
fig, ax = plt.subplots()
df[movies_with_revenue].groupby(weekday)['release_date_formatted'].count().plot('bar')
ax.set_xlabel('Release Day of Week')
ax.set_ylabel('Number of movies')
ax.set_xticklabels(['Monday', 'Tuesday', 'Wednesday', 'Thursday', 'Friday', 'Saturday'])
plt.title('Movies released by day');
```

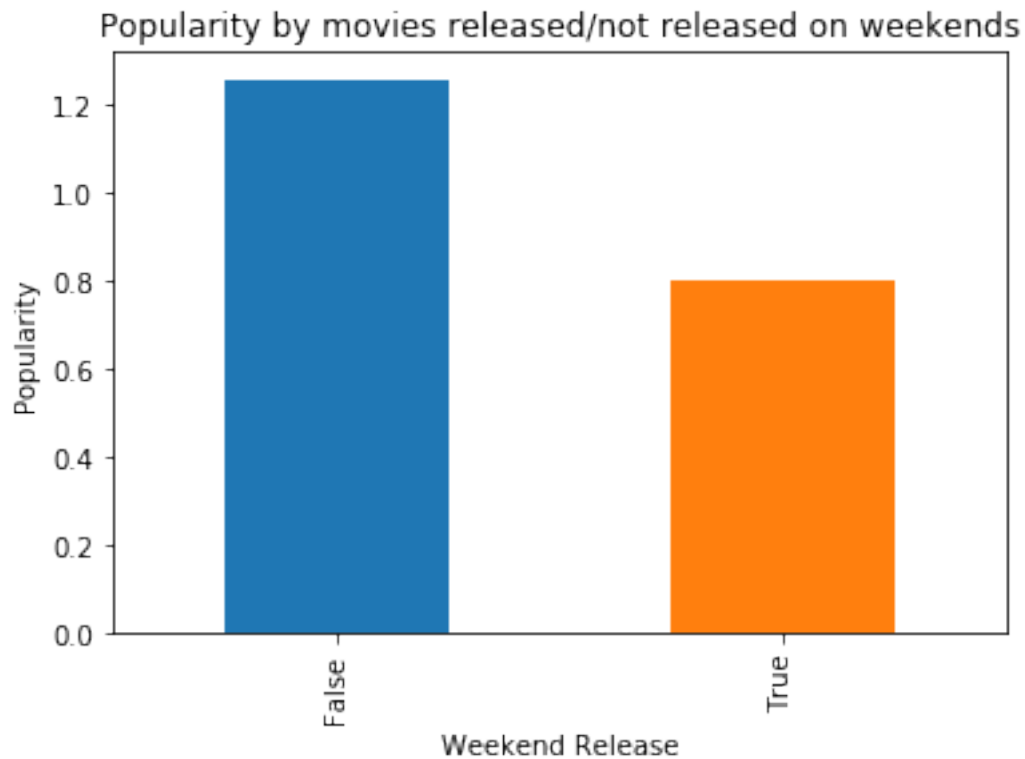


```
In [53]: df[movies_with_revenue].groupby(by='is_weekend_release')['revenue_adj'].sum().plot(kind=
plt.title('Revenue by movies released/not released on weekends')
plt.xlabel('Weekend Release')
plt.ylabel('Revenue');
```



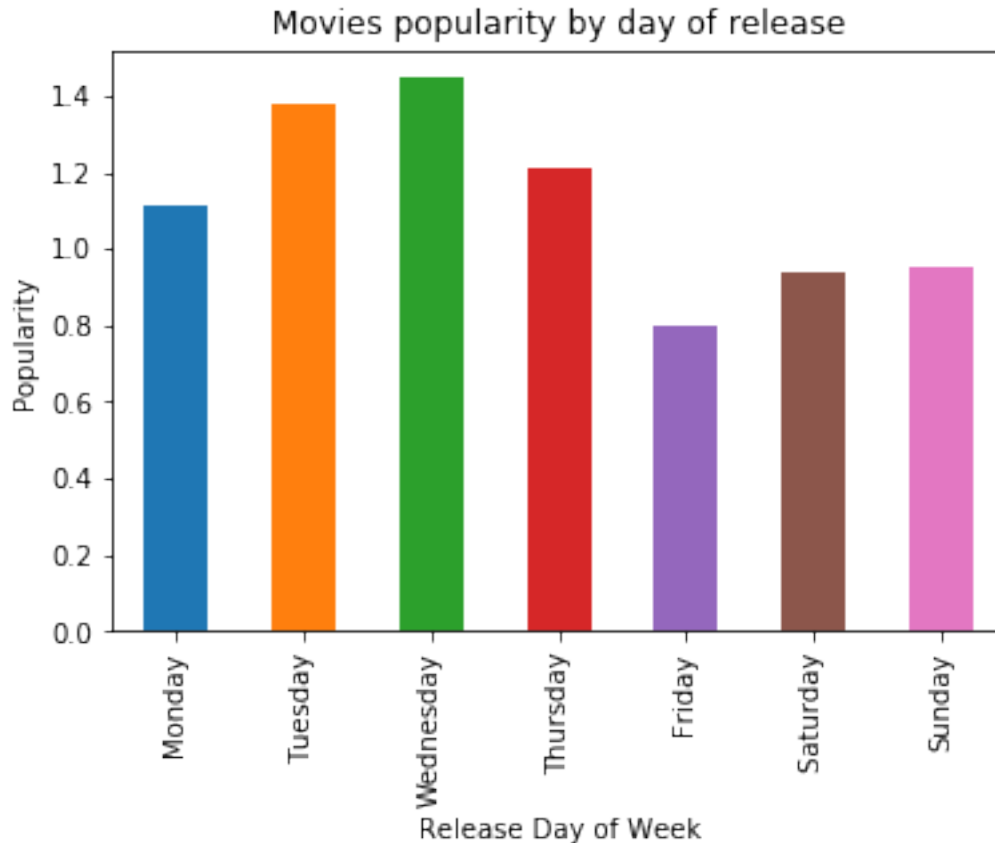
Even though more movies released in weekends, the revenue is more for movies released on weekdays.

```
In [54]: df[movies_with_revenue].groupby(by='is_weekend_release')['popularity'].mean().plot(kind=
plt.title('Popularity by movies released/not released on weekends')
plt.xlabel('Weekend Release')
plt.ylabel('Popularity');
```



Even though more movies released in weekends, the popularity is more for movies released on weekdays.

```
In [55]: weekday = df[movies_with_revenue]['release_date_formatted'].dt.weekday
fig, ax = plt.subplots()
df[movies_with_revenue].groupby(weekday)['popularity'].mean().plot('bar')
ax.set_xlabel('Release Day of Week')
ax.set_ylabel('Popularity')
ax.set_xticklabels(['Monday', 'Tuesday', 'Wednesday', 'Thursday', 'Friday', 'Saturday', 'Sunday'])
plt.title('Movies popularity by day of release');
```



1.1 Conclusions

- The ratings of the movies in the dataset are between 2 and 9. The maximum number of movies received a 5.5-6.5 rating. And as we moved up or down, the frequency reduced.
- Homepage and tag line do not have any impact on the rating of these movies.
- Majority of the movies in the dataset have budget between 6 million to 40 million dollars.
- Based on the data, the budget doesn't seem to have any impact on the rating, but more the rating more the revenue.
- When we compare the budget and revenue data against rating, even though the budget for all movies remained almost the same, the revenue increased to a greater extent.
- 54.1% movies in this dataset were released on Fridays(weekend release) and 45.9% on other days.
- Even though more movies were released on weekends, the revenue and popularity were more for those released on weekdays.

1.1.1 Limitations

- Around 50% of the movies did not have budget and revenue data and this might have impacted our analysis.


```
In [56]: from subprocess import call
         call(['python', '-m', 'nbconvert', 'Investigate_a_Dataset.ipynb'])
```

```
Out[56]: 0
```

Resources

- [Pandas Documentation](#)
- [Matplotlib Documentation](#)