Final Project Name: Lin Li Uniqname: Illinda

Github Repo: https://github.com/lllinda123/FinalprojectW21

Demo Link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OS0tpSmW7TA

README:

Packages needed: bs4, requests, matplotlib, pandas, numpy, sqlite3, flask, time, json, webbrowser, os

Interaction and Presentation Plans:

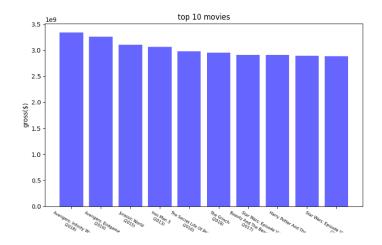
 When running the program for the very first time (before storing the data in the database), information of all the movies fetched will be displayed in the format of "The #1 release of <year> <quarter> is <name> "

```
Q1 Historical Box Office

The #1 release of 2021 q1 is Tom And Jerry
The #1 release of 2020 q1 is Bad Boys For Life
The #1 release of 2019 q1 is Captain Marvel
The #1 release of 2018 q1 is Black Panther
The #1 release of 2017 q1 is Beauty And The Beast
The #1 release of 2016 q1 is Deadpool
The #1 release of 2015 q1 is American Sniper
The #1 release of 2014 q1 is The Lego Movie
The #1 release of 2013 q1 is Oz The Great And Powerful
The #1 release of 2012 q1 is The Hunger Games
The #1 release of 2010 q1 is The King'S Speech
The #1 release of 2010 q1 is Avatar
The #1 release of 2009 q1 is Paul Blart: Mall Cop
The #1 release of 2008 q1 is Horton Hears A Who!
The #1 release of 2007 q1 is 300
```

2. The program will ask: "Would you like to check the bar chart of the top 10 movies with highest cumulative_gross to help you to pick a movie you may be interested in? (answer: yes/no):"

If 'yes', a bar chart will pop up to help users more intuitively understand which movie may be better.



3. After displaying the initial information, the program will ask the user 'Did you find a movie you are interested in? (answer: yes/no/leave) '.

If 'yes', the program will ask 'Enter the name of the movie, I will show you more info:' and display more detailed information in a table. At the same time, it will exit the program automatically.

4. If 'no', then the program will continue to help them find movies they may like. The specific way is: the user can enter any year (between 1978-2021), and then a webpage will pop up, which will display all the movie rankings of that year. This process is repeated until the user chooses to leave. After that, I assume that the user has found his favorite movie, so he will be asked again if he finds a movie that he's interested in, and the details will be displayed for him.

Note: if the user does not find a favorite movie in the end, he can enter "leave" when the question 'Did you find a movie you are interested in? 'appears to leave the program.

```
Would you like to check the bar chart of the top 10 movies with highest cumulative_gross to help you to pick a movie you may be interested in? (answer: yes/no):no

Did you find a movie you are interested in? (answer: yes/no/leave):no

Maybe I can help you to find one :)

Enter a year that you want to know more about the rank of release(range: 1978-2021) or "leave" if you do not need that::auve

Did you find a movie you are interested in? (answer: yes/no/leave):no

Maybe I can help you to find one :)

Enter a year that you want to know more about the rank of release(range: 1978-2021) or "leave" if you do not need that::2000

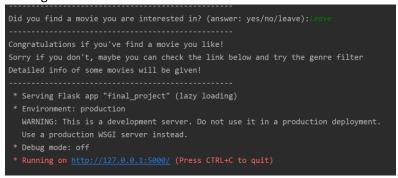
Launching https://www.boxofficemoio.com/guarter/q1/2000/?ref =bo q1 table 22

in web browser...
```

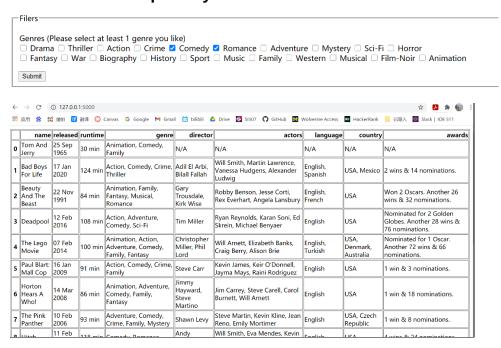
Domestic Box Office For Q1 2000

By Qua	arter 🗸	Q1 V	2000 🗸	Calendar grosses 🗸				
Q1 2000 runs Jan 1-Mar 31								
Rank ^	Release			Gross ≎ TI	neaters 0	Total Gross	Release Date 🗘	Distributor
1	Scream 3			\$86,680,240	3,467	\$89,143,175	Feb 4	Dimension Films ☑
2	Stuart Little			\$71,566,121	3,151	\$140,035,367	Dec 17	Sony Pictures Entertainment (SPE) ☑
3	The Green N	4ile		\$68,261,221	2,875	\$136,801,374	Dec 10	Warner Bros. ☑
4	Erin Brocko	vich		\$66,214,660	3,070	\$125,595,205	Mar 17	Universal Pictures ☑
5	Snow Day			\$58,216,267	2,717	\$60,020,107	Feb 11	Paramount Pictures ☑
6	Next Friday			\$56,163,192	1,420	\$57,328,603	Jan 12	New Line Cinema ☑
7	The Whole	Nine Yards		\$54,978,150	2,910	\$57,262,492	Feb 18	Warner Bros. ☑
8	Mission to N	Mars .		\$52,128,480	3,101	\$60,883,407	Mar 10	Walt Disney Studios Motion Pictures ☑
9	The Talente	d Mr. Ripley		\$51,320,743	2,369	\$81,298,265	Dec 25	Paramount Pictures ☑
10	Galaxy Que	st		\$50,395,869	2,450	\$71,583,916	Dec 25	DreamWorks Distribution ☑

5. If the user leave the program without checking detailed information of any movie, I will assume he didn't find a good movie and offer one last option. He can go to the webpage and select some genres he like to filter the movies. Details of all the filtered movies will be given.



Please select the options you like!



To sum up, other than simple print() statements, my program can produce 4 different presentation.

Data source:

https://www.boxofficemojo.com/quarter/q1/?grossesOption=calendarGrosses

format: HTML (scrape new single page, caching used challenge score:4)

records available & # records retrieved = 185

I will actually scrape 4 pages, each of them contains data of the #1 release box office of a quarter, and each of them has about 50 records (1972-2021, one record for each year).



I will save year, cumulative gross, average gross, name, rank_of_year_link (a link to a webpage in which shows all the movie rankings of that year) and the corresponding quarter in my database.

http://www.omdbapi.com/

format: JSON (Web API haven't used that requires API key, caching used challenge score:4)

records available = inf # records retrieved = 185

I will find the detailed information of the corresponding movie on this website according to the movie name fetched in the first table. I will save title, released(date), runtime, genre, director, actors, language, country, awards, imdbRating in my database.

Database:

```
| Save_to_database(data_in_rows, table_name="Movie_Rank"):
| print("Saving data to database...")
| conn = sqlite3.connect(DATABASE_NAME)
| data_in_rows.to_sql(table_name, conn, index=False, if_exists='replace')
| print("Data has been successfully saved.")
| def save_to_database_append(data_in_rows, table_name="Movie_Info"):
| print("Saving data to database...")
| conn = sqlite3.connect(DATABASE_NAME)
| data_in_rows.to_sql(table_name, conn, index=False, if_exists='append')
| conn.close()
| print("Data has been successfully saved.")
| def save_to_database_append(data_in_rows, table_name="Movie_Info"):
| data_in_rows.to_sql(table_name, conn, index=False, if_exists='append')
| conn.close()
| print("Data has been successfully saved.")
```

Data in tables:

