Sprint Review

ROI of an Oscar Win



SPRINT OBJECTIVES

High-level goal: Demonstrate the effect of an Oscar win on immediate box office performance following the win.

Skill goal: Determine the data needed, establish ideal data models, create a database of relevant tables, and query for results.

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PROCESS

- 1. Determine data and tables needed.
- 2. Construct data models.
- 3. Import data into SQLite.
- 4. Perform join to isolate values where the effects of an Oscar win may be observed.

WHAT DATA DO I NEED?

Movie data: Name, budget, Oscar nominations, indicator if Oscar winner

Box office data prior to Oscars: Theater count, gross revenue, revenue-per-screen

Box office data after Oscars: Theater count, gross revenue, revenue-per-screen

The image part with r

TO WEB SCRAPE, OR NOT TO WEB SCRAPE?

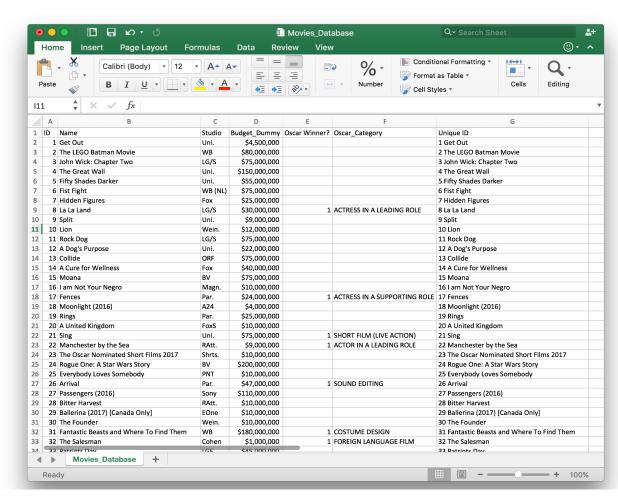




VISUALIZING DATA IN EXCEL







DATA MODELS

Movies

- D Primary Key
- Name
- Budget
- Studio
- Oscar winner?
- Oscar category

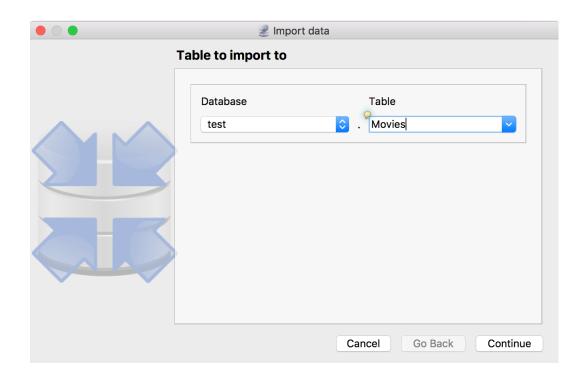
Pre_Oscars

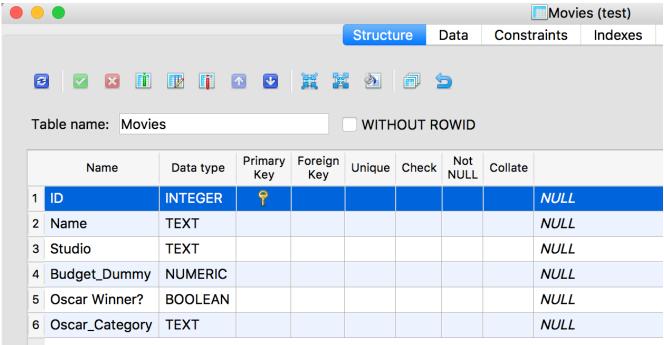
- Movie ID Mar Foreign Key
- Theater count
- Gross revenue
- Revenue per screen

Post_Oscars

- Movie ID 1 Foreign Key
- Theater count
- Gross revenue
- Revenue per screen

SQL STUDIO IMPORT + DATA TYPES





SQL QUERY- FINAL

```
1 SELECT Pre_Oscars.Weekend_Gross, Pre_Oscars.Theater_Count, Pre_Oscars.Average, Post_Oscars.Weekend_Gross,
   Post_Oscars."Theater_Count ", Post_Oscars.Average, Movies.Name, Movies."Oscar Winner?"
2 FROM Pre_Oscars
3 INNER JOIN Post_Oscars on Post_Oscars.Movie_ID = Pre_Oscars.Movie_ID
4 INNER JOIN Movies on Movies.ID = Pre_Oscars.Movie_ID
5 WHERE Movies."Oscar Winner?" = 1
```

SYNTAX

Pre_Oscars.Weekend_Gross

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Select the Weekend_Gross column of data from Pre_Oscars table

SQL QUERY – TRANSLATED

SELECT

Pre_Oscars.Weekend_Gross, Pre_Oscars.Theater_Count, Pre_Oscars.Average, Post_Oscars.Weekend_Gross, Post_Oscars.Theater_Count, Post_Oscars.Average, Movies.Name, Movies."Oscar Winner?"

Select all the column headers needed from the respective tables.

FROM Pre_Oscars
INNER JOIN Post_Oscars on Post_Oscars.Movie_ID =
Pre_Oscars.Movie_ID

Keying off of the Pre_Oscars table, perform a join with Post_Oscars table off of the Movie_ID field. (Movie_ID is a foreign key on both tables to the Movies table, where it serves as a primary key.)

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INNER JOIN Movies on Movies.ID = Pre_Oscars.Movie_ID

Perform another join of the Movies table off of the Movie_ID key, where the value in Pre_Oscars matches the value in the Movies table.

WHERE Movies."Oscar Winner?" = 1

Filter to only return values of Oscar Winners, which are indicated with the Boolean value of 1 in the Movies table.

SQL QUERY – OUTPUT

Grid view

Form view















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	Weekend_Gross	Theater_Count	Average	Weekend_Gross:1	Theater_Count:1	Average:1	Name	Oscar Winner?
1	\$4,689,292	1,733	\$2,706	\$2,986,489	1,411	\$2,117	La La Land	1
2	\$776,093	597	\$1,300	\$303,427	284	\$1,068	Fences	1
3	\$488,275	391	\$1,249	\$391,490	283	\$1,383	Sing	1
4	\$480,978	397	\$1,212	\$262,184	387	\$677	Manchester by the Sea	1
5	\$245,028	443	\$553	\$88,571	79	\$1,121	Arrival	1
6	\$168,513	210	\$802	\$129,047	192	\$672	Fantastic Beasts and Wh	1
7	\$162,161	97	\$1,672	\$251,036	115	\$2,183	The Salesman	1
8	\$55,643	60	\$927	\$157,287	107	\$1,470	Hacksaw Ridge	1

NEXT STEPS, FUTURE PROJECT?

- 1.) Insert a column that calculates the percentage change in the perscreen-average from Pre-Oscars to Post-Oscars.
- 2.) Refine analysis by incorporating weights for movie budget, theater count, length of time in release.

Fin