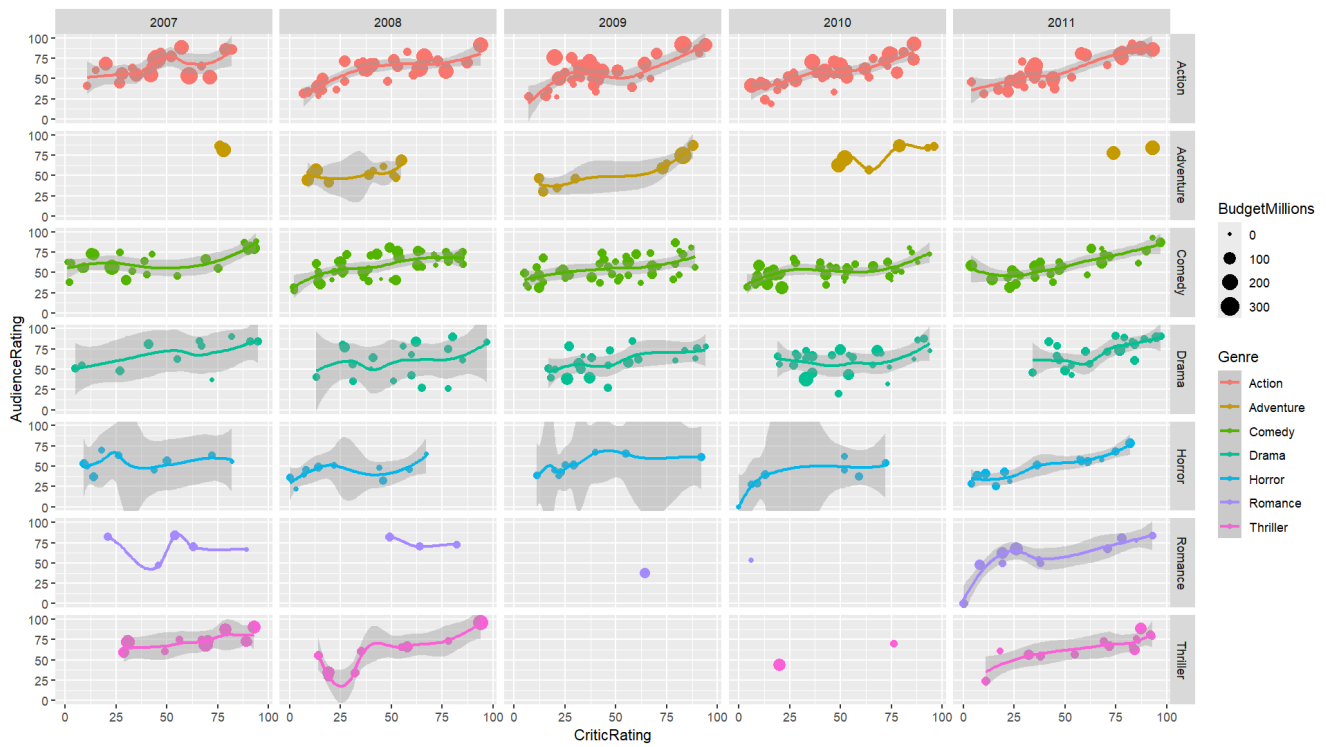
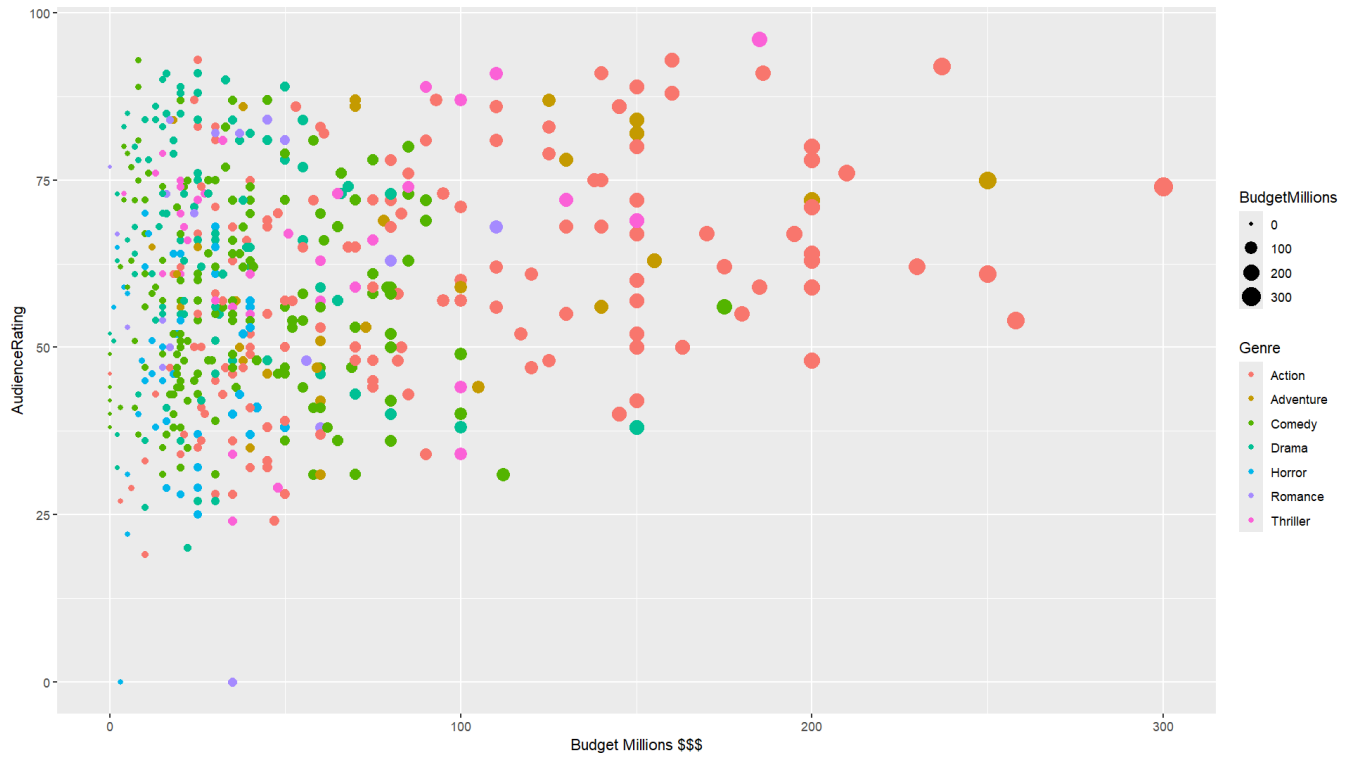


PLOT 1



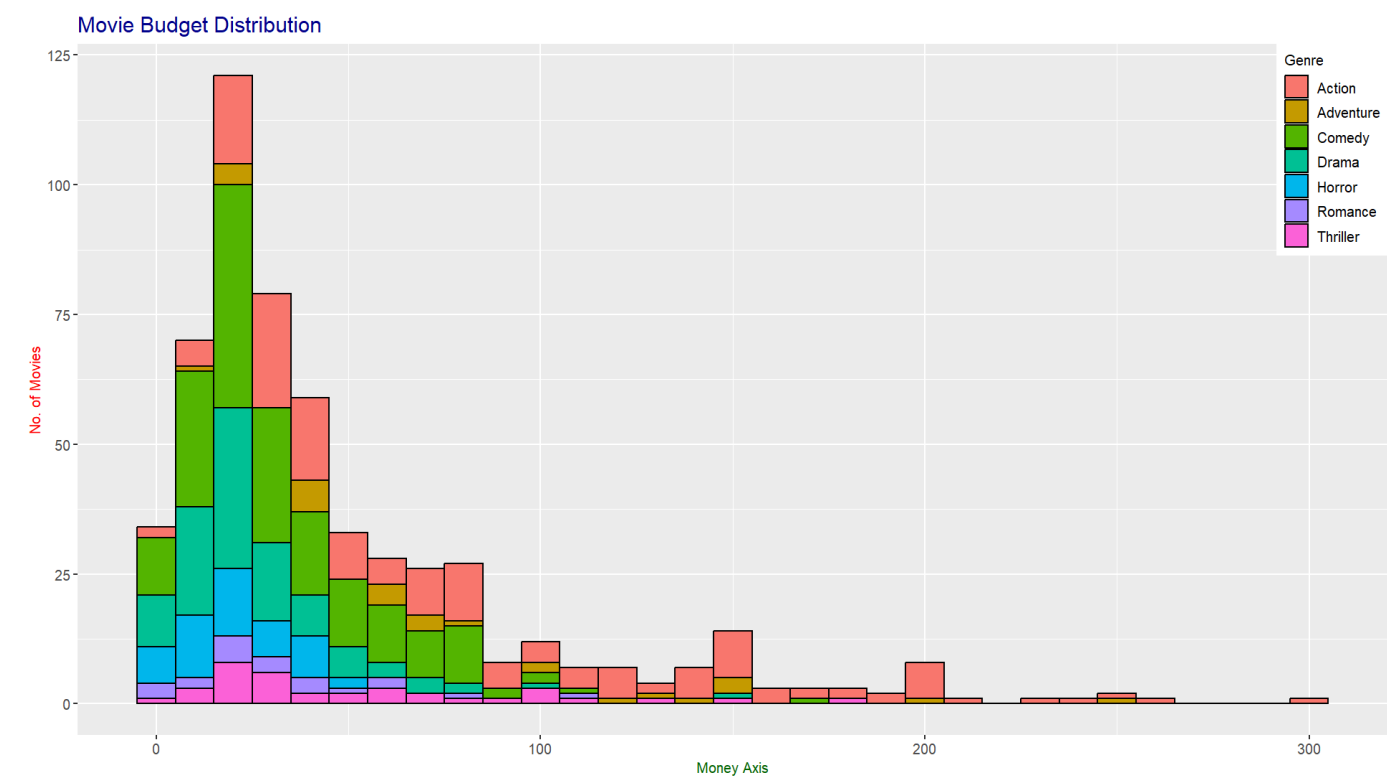
There is a clear correlation between critics' and audience ratings, suggesting that when critics rate a movie low, audiences tend to do the same, and similarly, high critic ratings often align with high audience ratings.

PLOT 2



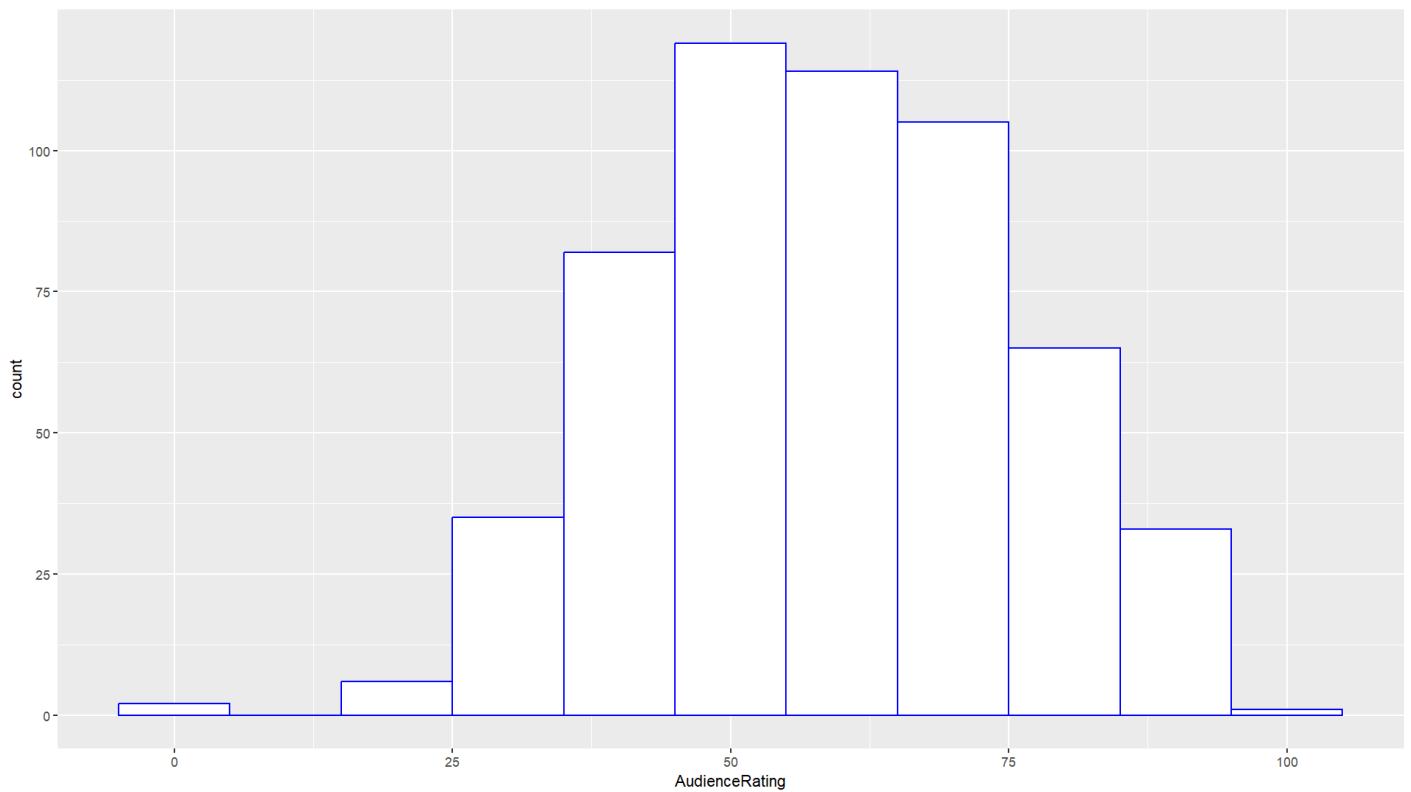
The analysis indicates that a movie's budget does not significantly impact the ratings given by the audience, implying that other factors might be more influential in determining audience reception.

PLOT 3



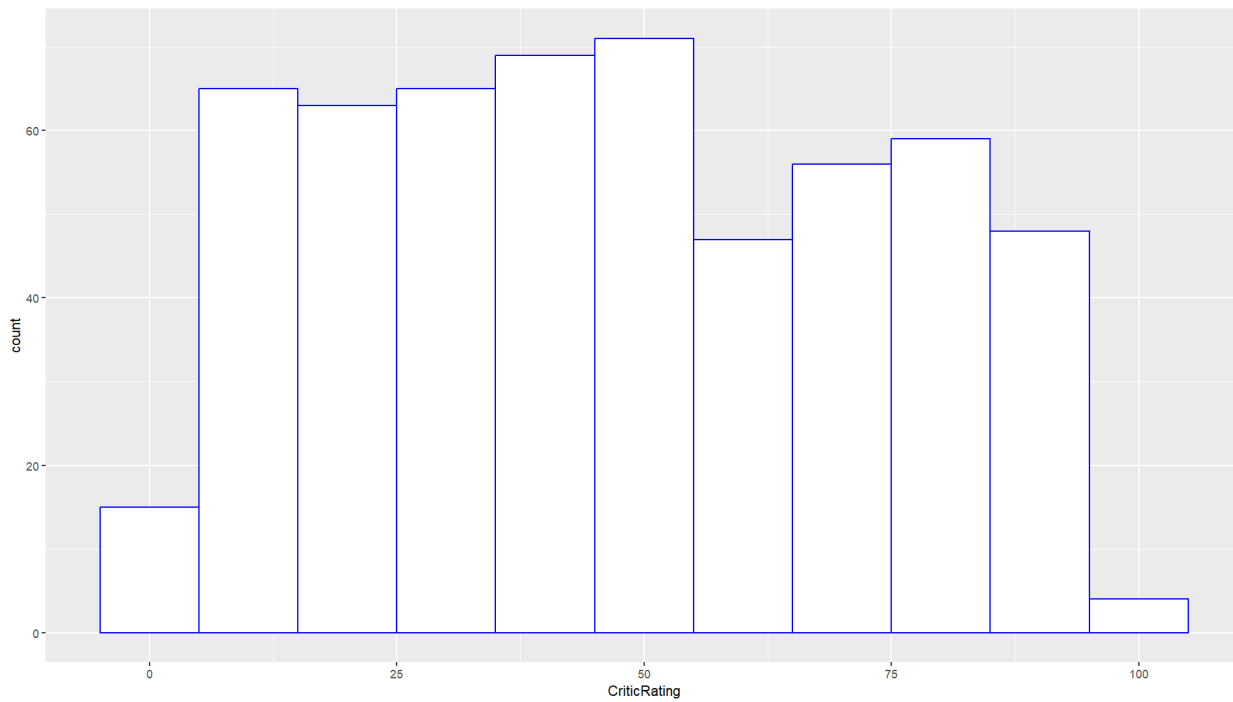
This plot examines the correlation between the budget and the gross revenue of movies. It suggests that while a higher budget generally leads to higher gross earnings, there is significant variability. Some lower-budget films achieve substantial revenue, indicating that factors other than budget, such as marketing or audience reception, also play critical roles.

PLOT 4



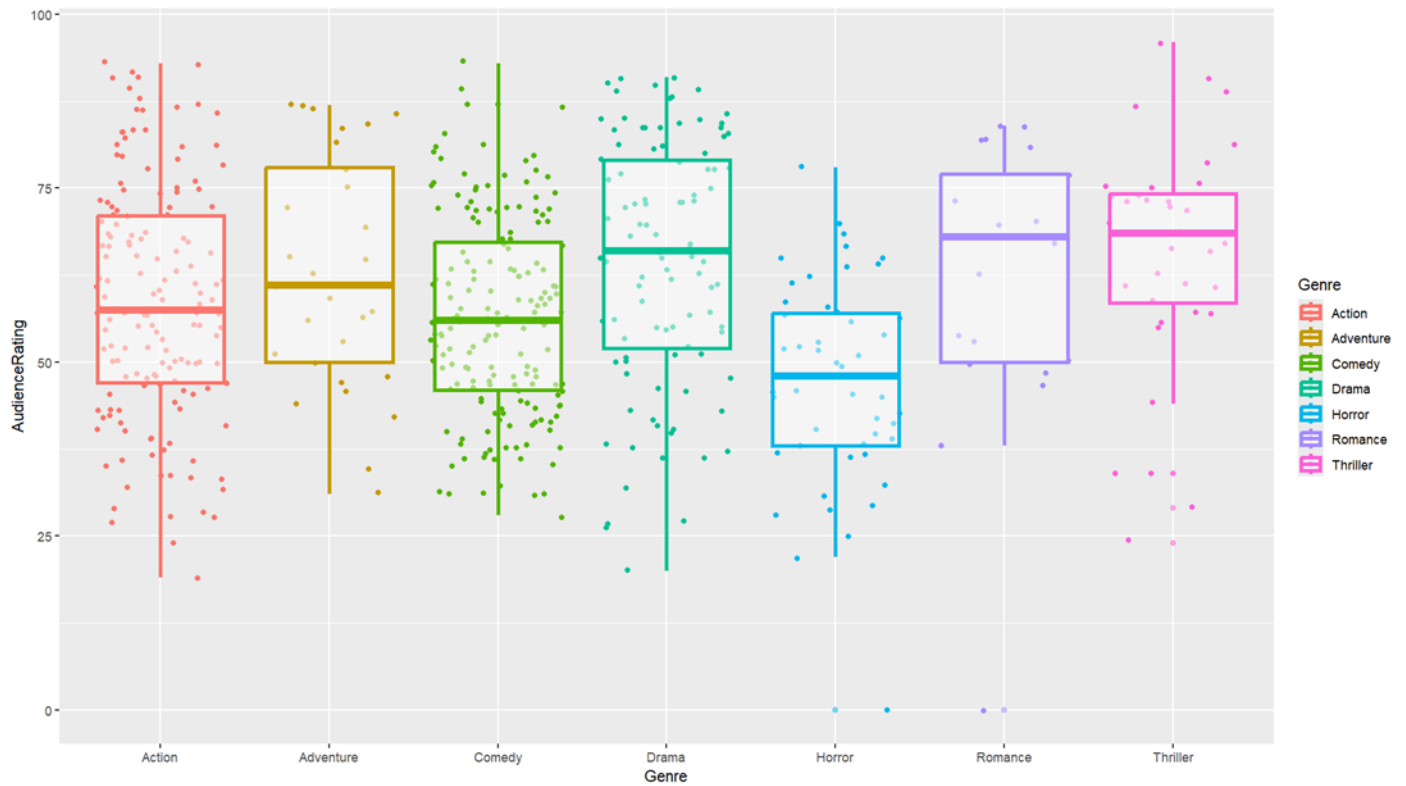
The histogram illustrates the distribution of audience ratings, which appears to be roughly normal with a peak around the 50-75 range. The majority of movies received audience ratings within this range, while very few were rated below 25 or above 100. This suggests that most movies were rated moderately by the audience, with fewer films receiving extremely low or high ratings.

PLOT 5



The histogram shows the distribution of critic ratings, with most ratings concentrated between 25 and 75. There is a relatively even spread within these intervals, indicating a lack of extreme ratings, either very low or very high. The distribution is somewhat uniform with no significant skew.

PLOT 6



Based on the genre, we can see the mean (horizontal line) i.e the most statistically likely rating that particular movie will get. From the boxplot, we can see that movies that have genre “Thriller” are likely to get the highest rating since the variance is low for that genre. It is the opposite for movies that have genre “Horror” i.e they are likely to get the lowest rating.