# Hw11a - Movie Data: scraping and graphing

Nikhil Kotecha 11/18/2017

Source: https://www.analyticsvidhya.com/blog/2017/03/beginners-guide-on-web-scraping-in-r-using-rvest-with-hands-on-known-new-scraping-in-r-using-rvest-with-hands-on-known-new-scraping-in-r-using-rvest-with-hands-on-known-new-scraping-in-r-using-rvest-with-hands-on-known-new-scraping-in-r-using-rvest-with-hands-on-known-new-scraping-in-r-using-rvest-with-hands-on-known-new-scraping-in-r-using-rvest-with-hands-on-known-new-scraping-in-r-using-rvest-with-hands-on-known-new-scraping-in-r-using-rvest-with-hands-on-known-new-scraping-in-r-using-rvest-with-hands-on-known-new-scraping-in-r-using-rvest-with-hands-on-known-new-scraping-in-r-using-rvest-with-hands-on-known-new-scraping-in-r-using-rvest-with-hands-on-known-new-scraping-in-r-using-rvest-with-hands-on-known-new-scraping-in-r-using-rvest-with-hands-on-known-new-scraping-in-r-using-rvest-with-hands-on-known-new-scraping-in-r-using-rvest-with-hands-on-known-new-scraping-in-r-using-rvest-with-hands-on-known-new-scraping-in-r-using-rvest-with-hands-on-known-new-scraping-rvest-with-hands-new-scraping-rvest-with-hands-new-scraping-rvest-with-hand

# Scraping Movie Data from IMDB

Scrapping movie data from imdb. Doing some pre-processing - e.g. looking at title data, ratings, genre, actors / actresses

## Pre-processing

Doing some pre-processing - e.g. cleaning title data, ratings, genre, actors / actresses - to amke it easier for analysis.

```
#Using CSS selectors to scrap the rankings section
rank_data_html <- html_nodes(webpage,'.text-primary')</pre>
#Converting the ranking data to text
rank_data <- html_text(rank_data_html)</pre>
#Let's have a look at the rankings
head(rank_data)
## [1] "1." "2." "3." "4." "5." "6."
#Data-Preprocessing: Converting rankings to numerical
rank_data<-as.numeric(rank_data)</pre>
#Let's have another look at the rankings
head(rank_data)
## [1] 1 2 3 4 5 6
#Using CSS selectors to scrap the title section
title_data_html <- html_nodes(webpage,'.lister-item-header a')</pre>
#Converting the title data to text
title_data <- html_text(title_data_html)</pre>
#Let's have a look at the title
head(title_data)
## [1] "Split"
                        "Sing"
                                         "Bad Moms"
                                                          "Suicide Squad"
## [5] "Moana"
                        "LBJ"
#Using CSS selectors to scrap the description section
description_data_html <- html_nodes(webpage,'.ratings-bar+ .text-muted')</pre>
#Converting the description data to text
description_data <- html_text(description_data_html)</pre>
```

```
#Let's have a look at the description data
head(description_data)
## [1] "\nThree girls are kidnapped by a man with a diagnosed 23 distinct personalities. They must try
## [2] "\nIn a city of humanoid animals, a hustling theater impresario's attempt to save his theater wi
## [3] "\nWhen three overworked and under-appreciated moms are pushed beyond their limits, they ditch to
## [4] "\nA secret government agency recruits some of the most dangerous incarcerated super-villains to
## [5] "\nIn Ancient Polynesia, when a terrible curse incurred by the Demigod Maui reaches Moana's isla
## [6] "\nThe story of U.S. President Lyndon Baines Johnson from his young days in West Texas to the Wh
#Data-Preprocessing: removing '\n'
description_data<-gsub("\n","",description_data)</pre>
#Let's have another look at the description data
head(description_data)
## [1] "Three girls are kidnapped by a man with a diagnosed 23 distinct personalities. They must try to
## [2] "In a city of humanoid animals, a hustling theater impresario's attempt to save his theater with
## [3] "When three overworked and under-appreciated moms are pushed beyond their limits, they ditch the
## [4] "A secret government agency recruits some of the most dangerous incarcerated super-villains to f
## [5] "In Ancient Polynesia, when a terrible curse incurred by the Demigod Maui reaches Moana's island
## [6] "The story of U.S. President Lyndon Baines Johnson from his young days in West Texas to the Whit
#Using CSS selectors to scrap the Movie runtime section
runtime_data_html <- html_nodes(webpage,'.text-muted .runtime')</pre>
#Converting the runtime data to text
runtime_data <- html_text(runtime_data_html)</pre>
#Let's have a look at the runtime
head(runtime_data)
## [1] "117 min" "108 min" "100 min" "123 min" "107 min" "98 min"
#Data-Preprocessing: removing mins and converting it to numerical
runtime_data<-gsub(" min","",runtime_data)</pre>
runtime_data<-as.numeric(runtime_data)</pre>
#Let's have another look at the runtime data
head(rank_data)
## [1] 1 2 3 4 5 6
#Using CSS selectors to scrap the Movie genre section
genre_data_html <- html_nodes(webpage,'.genre')</pre>
#Converting the genre data to text
genre_data <- html_text(genre_data_html)</pre>
#Let's have a look at the runtime
head(genre_data)
## [1] "\nHorror, Thriller
## [2] "\nAnimation, Comedy, Family
## [3] "\nComedy
```

```
## [4] "\nAction, Adventure, Fantasy
## [5] "\nAnimation, Adventure, Comedy
## [6] "\nBiography, Drama
#Data-Preprocessing: removing \n
genre_data<-gsub("\n","",genre_data)</pre>
#Data-Preprocessing: removing excess spaces
genre_data<-gsub(" ","",genre_data)</pre>
#taking only the first genre of each movie
genre_data<-gsub(",.*","",genre_data)</pre>
#Convering each genre from text to factor
genre_data<-as.factor(genre_data)</pre>
#Let's have another look at the genre data
head(genre_data)
## [1] Horror
                 Animation Comedy
                                       Action
                                                 Animation Biography
## 9 Levels: Action Adventure Animation Biography Comedy Crime ... Thriller
#Using CSS selectors to scrap the IMDB rating section
rating_data_html <- html_nodes(webpage,'.ratings-imdb-rating strong')</pre>
#Converting the ratings data to text
rating_data <- html_text(rating_data_html)</pre>
#Let's have a look at the ratings
head(rating data)
## [1] "7.3" "7.1" "6.2" "6.2" "7.6" "6.0"
#Data-Preprocessing: converting ratings to numerical
rating_data<-as.numeric(rating_data)</pre>
\#Let's have another look at the ratings data
head(rating_data)
## [1] 7.3 7.1 6.2 6.2 7.6 6.0
#Using CSS selectors to scrap the votes section
votes_data_html <- html_nodes(webpage,'.sort-num_votes-visible span:nth-child(2)')</pre>
#Converting the votes data to text
votes_data <- html_text(votes_data_html)</pre>
#Let's have a look at the votes data
head(votes_data)
## [1] "226,440" "85,952" "79,514" "445,169" "164,454" "617"
#Data-Preprocessing: removing commas
votes_data<-gsub(",","",votes_data)</pre>
#Data-Preprocessing: converting votes to numerical
votes_data<-as.numeric(votes_data)</pre>
```

```
#Let's have another look at the votes data
head(votes_data)
## [1] 226440 85952 79514 445169 164454
                                               617
#Using CSS selectors to scrap the directors section
directors_data_html <- html_nodes(webpage,'.text-muted+ p a:nth-child(1)')</pre>
#Converting the directors data to text
directors_data <- html_text(directors_data_html)</pre>
#Let's have a look at the directors data
head(directors_data)
## [1] "M. Night Shyamalan" "Garth Jennings"
                                                   "Jon Lucas"
## [4] "David Ayer"
                             "Ron Clements"
                                                   "Rob Reiner"
#Data-Preprocessing: converting directors data into factors
directors_data<-as.factor(directors_data)</pre>
#Using CSS selectors to scrap the actors section
actors_data_html <- html_nodes(webpage,'.lister-item-content .ghost+ a')</pre>
#Converting the gross actors data to text
actors_data <- html_text(actors_data_html)</pre>
#Let's have a look at the actors data
head(actors_data)
## [1] "James McAvoy"
                               "Matthew McConaughey" "Mila Kunis"
## [4] "Will Smith"
                               "Auli'i Cravalho"
                                                       "Jennifer Jason Leigh"
#Data-Preprocessing: converting actors data into factors
actors_data<-as.factor(actors_data)</pre>
```

#### Let's look at Metadata

```
#Using CSS selectors to scrap the metascore section
metascore_data_html <- html_nodes(webpage, '.metascore')</pre>
#Converting the runtime data to text
metascore_data <- html_text(metascore_data_html)</pre>
#Let's have a look at the metascore
head(metascore_data)
## [1] "62
                               " "60
                                                            " "81
                   " "59
                                              " "40
## [6] "54
#Data-Preprocessing: removing extra space in metascore
metascore_data<-gsub(" ","",metascore_data)</pre>
#Lets check the length of metascore data
length(metascore_data)
```

```
# adding some NA's to clean data
######for (i in c(39,73,80,89)){
\#a < -metascore\_data[1:(i-1)]
#b<-metascore_data[i:length(metascore_data)]</pre>
#metascore_data<-append(a, list("NA"))</pre>
#metascore_data<-append(metascore_data,b)</pre>
#}
#Data-Preprocessing: converting metascore to numerical
metascore_data<-as.numeric(metascore_data)</pre>
#Let's have another look at length of the metascore data
length(metascore_data)
## [1] 96
for (i in c(39,73,80,89)){
a<-metascore_data[1:(i-1)]
b<-metascore_data[i:length(metascore_data)]
metascore_data<-append(a,list("NA"))</pre>
metascore_data<-append(metascore_data,b)</pre>
}
#Data-Preprocessing: converting metascore to numerical
metascore_data<-as.numeric(metascore_data)</pre>
## Warning: NAs introduced by coercion
#Let's have another look at length of the metascore data
length(metascore_data)
## [1] 100
#Let's look at summary statistics
summary(metascore_data)
##
      Min. 1st Qu. Median
                            Mean 3rd Qu.
                                                        NA's
                                                Max.
##
     21.00 47.00 60.00 59.41 71.25
                                               99.00
```

# Let's take a look at movie earnings (gross)

```
#Using CSS selectors to scrap the gross revenue section
gross_data_html <- html_nodes(webpage,'.ghost~ .text-muted+ span')</pre>
#Converting the gross revenue data to text
gross_data <- html_text(gross_data_html)</pre>
#Let's have a look at the votes data
head(gross_data)
## [1] "$138.14M" "$270.33M" "$113.26M" "$325.10M" "$248.76M" "$100.55M"
#Data-Preprocessing: removing '$' and 'M' signs
gross_data<-gsub("M","",gross_data)</pre>
gross_data<-substring(gross_data,2,6)</pre>
#Let's check the length of gross data
length(gross_data)
## [1] 87
#Filling missing entries with NA
for (i in c(39,49,52,57,64,66,73,76,77,80,87,88,89)){
#17
a<-gross_data[1:(i-1)]
b<-gross_data[i:length(gross_data)]
gross_data<-append(a,list("NA"))</pre>
gross_data<-append(gross_data,b)</pre>
}
#Data-Preprocessing: converting gross to numerical
gross_data<-as.numeric(gross_data)</pre>
## Warning: NAs introduced by coercion
```

```
## Warning: NAs introduced by coercion
#Let's have another look at the length of gross data
length(gross_data)
## [1] 100
summary(gross_data)
     Min. 1st Qu.
                    Median
                              Mean 3rd Qu.
                                                      NA's
##
##
                     57.64
                             99.41 125.80 532.10
      0.18
             18.25
                                                         13
```

## 11 Features for the 100 most popular feature films released in 2016.

```
#Combining all the lists to form a data frame
movies_df<-data.frame(Rank = rank_data, Title = title_data,

Description = description_data, Runtime = runtime_data,

Genre = genre_data, Rating = rating_data,

Metascore = metascore_data, Votes = votes_data,

Director = directors_data, Actor = actors_data)

#Structure of the data frame

str(movies_df)</pre>
```

```
## 'data.frame':
                   100 obs. of 11 variables:
## $ Rank
                         : num 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 ...
                         : Factor w/ 100 levels "10 Cloverfield Lane",...: 74 72 12 76 59 50 10 28 69 1
## $ Title
## $ Description
                         : Factor w/ 100 levels "A blind woman's relationship with her husband changes
## $ Runtime
                         : num 117 108 100 123 107 98 116 115 133 147 ...
                         : Factor w/ 9 levels "Action", "Adventure", ...: 8 3 5 1 3 4 7 1 1 1 ...
## $ Genre
## $ Rating
                         : num 7.3 7.1 6.2 6.2 7.6 6 8 7.5 7.9 7.9 ...
                         : num 62 59 60 40 81 54 81 72 65 75 ...
## $ Metascore
## $ Votes
                         : num 226440 85952 79514 445169 164454 ...
## $ Gross_Earning_in_Mil: num 138 270 113 325 249 ...
```

: Factor w/ 98 levels "Aisling Walsh",..: 57 33 48 21 80 76 26 82 31 5 ...

: Factor w/ 88 levels "Aamir Khan", "Addison Timlin", ...: 36 55 59 86 8 38 4 10

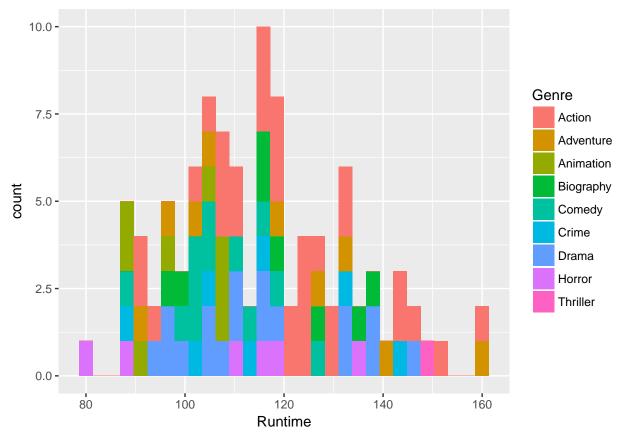
## Let's plot

## \$ Actor

## \$ Director

Ugly first attempt to get a sense of the data: Based on the above data, which movie from which Genre had the longest runtime?

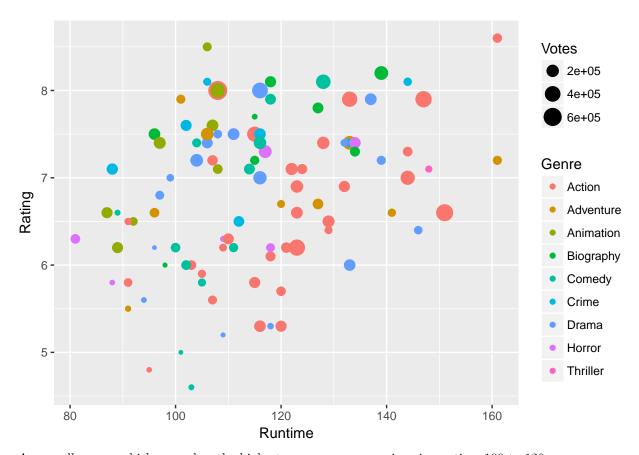




#stack, color, break apart
#scatter, uncolor points

Try a scatter plot: In the Runtime of 130-160 mins, which genre has the highest votes?

ggplot(movies\_df,aes(x=Runtime,y=Rating))+
geom\_point(aes(size=Votes,col=Genre))



Across all genres which genre has the highest average gross earnings in runtime 100 to 120.

```
ggplot(movies_df,aes(x=Runtime,y=Gross_Earning_in_Mil))+
geom_point(aes(size=Rating,col=Genre))
```

## Warning: Removed 13 rows containing missing values (geom\_point).

