```
import pandas as pd
df = pd.read_csv('tmdb.movies.csv')
```

df.head()

	Unnamed: 0	genre_ids	id	original_language	original_title	popularity	release
0	0	[12, 14, 10751]	12444	en	Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows: Part 1	33.533	2010
1	1	[14, 12, 16, 10751]	10191	en	How to Train Your Dragon	28.734	2010

the drop() method is used to remove the specified columns
df.drop(['Unnamed: 0', 'genre_ids', 'title', 'vote_count'], axis=1, inplace=True)

df.head(10)

	id	original_language	original_title	popularity	release_date	vote_ave
0	12444	en	Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows: Part 1	33.533	2010-11-19	
1	10191	en	How to Train Your Dragon	28.734	2010-03-26	
2	10138	en	Iron Man 2	28.515	2010-05-07	
3	862	en	Toy Story	28.005	1995-11-22	
4	27205	en	Inception	27.920	2010-07-16	
5	32657	en	Percy Jackson & the Olympians: The Lightning T	26.691	2010-02-11	
6	19995	en	Avatar	26.526	2009-12-18	

Tov Story 3

24 445

2010-06-17

#removing duplicates from the columns
df.drop_duplicates(inplace=True)

7 10103

#Check for missing values: Use the isnull() method
df.isnull().sum()

id 0
original_language 0
original_title 0
popularity 0
release_date 0
vote_average 0
dtype: int64

#Drop missing values: If there are missing values, they can be dropped using the dropna() method. df.dropna(inplace=True)

 $\label{lem:convert} \begin{tabular}{ll} $\#$Convert data types: Use the astype() method to convert data types of columns. \\ $df['release_date'] = pd.to_datetime(df['release_date']) \\ \end{tabular}$

df.head()

id original_language original_title popularity release_date vote_ave Harry Potter and 33.533 2010-11-19 0 12444 the Deathly en Hallows: Part 1 How to Train Your **1** 10191 28.734 2010-03-26 en Dragon 2 10138 en Iron Man 2 28.515 2010-05-07 Tov Storv 28.005 1995-11-22 862 en

#changing the vote average column so as to be more descriptive
df = df.rename(columns={'vote_average': 'average_rating'})

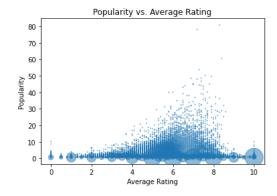
df.head()

	id	original_language	original_title	popularity	release_date	average_
0	12444	en	Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows: Part 1	33.533	2010-11-19	
1	10191	en	How to Train Your Dragon	28.734	2010-03-26	
2	10138	en	Iron Man 2	28.515	2010-05-07	
3	862	en	Toy Story	28.005	1995-11-22	

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

```
# group DataFrame by 'average_rating' and 'popularity', count occurrences for each combination
grouped = df.groupby(['average_rating', 'popularity']).size().reset_index(name='count')
```

```
# create scatterplot of popularity against average rating, where size of points represents count
plt.scatter(grouped['average_rating'], grouped['popularity'], s=grouped['count'], alpha=0.5)
plt.xlabel('Average Rating')
plt.ylabel('Popularity')
plt.title('Popularity vs. Average Rating')
plt.show()
```



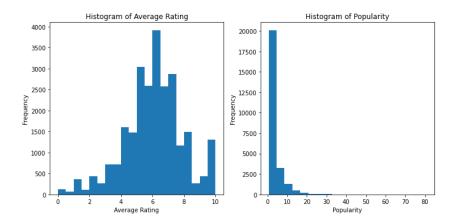
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

```
# create subplots with 1 row and 2 columns
fig, axs = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(10, 5))

# create histogram of 'average_rating' in the first subplot
axs[0].hist(df['average_rating'], bins=20)
axs[0].set_xlabel('Average Rating')
axs[0].set_ylabel('Frequency')
axs[0].set_title('Histogram of Average Rating')
```

create histogram of 'popularity' in the second subplot
axs[1].hist(df['popularity'], bins=20)

```
axs[1].set_xlabel('Popularity')
axs[1].set_ylabel('Frequency')
axs[1].set_title('Histogram of Popularity')
# adjust layout and display plot
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



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