```
# Load the Drive helper and mount
from google.colab import drive
drive.mount('/content/drive')

→ Mounted at /content/drive

import pandas as pd
ratings=pd.read_csv("/content/drive/MyDrive/FSDS @Kodi Senapati/Datasets/MovieLens 20M/rating.csv")
ratings.shape
→ (20000263, 4)
ratings.columns

    Index(['userId', 'movieId', 'rating', 'timestamp'], dtype='object')

ratings.head()
\overline{\pm}
          userId movieId rating
                                                                 \blacksquare
                                                  timestamp
                           2
                                   3.5 2005-04-02 23:53:47
                1
                          29
                                   3.5 2005-04-02 23:31:16
       1
       2
                          32
                                   3.5 2005-04-02 23:33:39
                1
       3
                1
                          47
                                   3.5 2005-04-02 23:32:07
       4
                          50
                                   3.5 2005-04-02 23:29:40
movies = pd.read_csv('/content/drive/MyDrive/FSDS @Kodi Senapati/Datasets/MovieLens 20M/movie.csv', sep=',')
tags = pd.read_csv('/content/drive/MyDrive/FSDS @Kodi Senapati/Datasets/MovieLens 20M/tag.csv', sep=',')
print(movies.shape)
print(tags.shape)
print(ratings.shape)
     (27278, 3)
      (465564, 4)
      (20000263, 4)
print(movies.columns)
print(tags.columns)
print(ratings.columns)
Index(['movieId', 'title', 'genres'], dtype='object')
Index(['userId', 'movieId', 'tag', 'timestamp'], dtype='object')
Index(['userId', 'movieId', 'rating', 'timestamp'], dtype='object')
For current analysis, we will remove timestamp
del tags['timestamp']
del ratings['timestamp']
print(movies.columns)
print(tags.columns)
print(ratings.columns)
Index(['movieId', 'title', 'genres'], dtype='object')
Index(['userId', 'movieId', 'tag'], dtype='object')
Index(['userId', 'movieId', 'rating'], dtype='object')
```

iloc

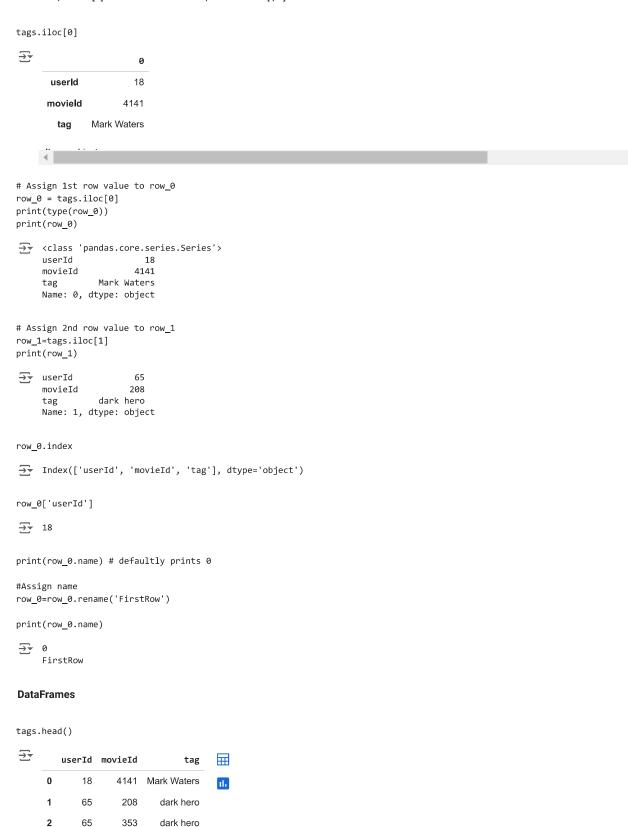
3

65

521

noir thriller

Python's iloc() function is an important tool in Pandas for data manipulation. It allows the selection and retrieval of specific rows and columns in DataFrames or Series using integer-based indexing. iloc() allows to identification data by specifying row and column indices numerically. For instance, df.iloc[0] retrieves the first row, while df.iloc[:, 2] fetches the third column for all rows.



```
tags.index

The RangeIndex(start=0, stop=465564, step=1)

# add multiple square brackets to get data of indexes mentioned

# add multiple square brackets to get data of indexes mentioned
```

add multiple square brackets to get data of indexes mentioned tags.iloc[[0,11,500]]

```
        userId
        movieId
        tag

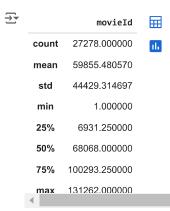
        0
        18
        4141
        Mark Waters

        11
        65
        1783
        noir thriller

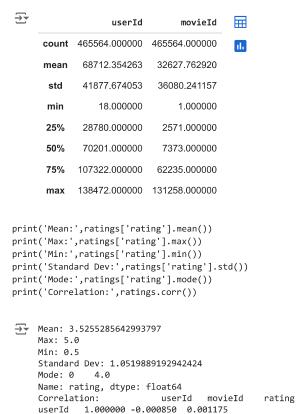
        500
        342
        55908
        entirely dialogue
```

Descriptive Statistics

```
movies.describe()
```



tags.describe()



movieId -0.000850 1.000000 0.002606 rating 0.001175 0.002606 1.000000

```
# ratings above than 3.5
filter=ratings['rating']>3.5
print(filter)
<del>_</del>_
    0
                 False
                 False
     1
     2
                 False
     3
                 False
     4
                 False
     20000258
                  True
     20000259
                  True
     20000260
                 False
     20000261
                  True
     20000262
                 False
     Name: rating, Length: 20000263, dtype: bool
filter2 = ratings['rating'] > 0
filter2.all()
→ True
Data Cleaning: Handling Missing Data
# Find wether there are any Null values
print(tags.isnull().sum())
print(movies.isnull().sum())
print(ratings.isnull().sum())
→ userId
                 0
     movieId
                 0
     tag
                16
     dtype: int64
     movieId
     title
                0
     genres
                a
     dtype: int64
     userId
                0
     movieId
                0
     rating
     dtype: int64
# Find the Null Values with True/False
print(ratings.isnull().any().any())
print(tags.isnull().any().any())
print(movies.isnull().any().any())
→ False
     True
     False
# Tags have NULL Values we need cleaning
print(tags.shape)
```

Data Visualization

→ (465564, 3) (465548, 3) False

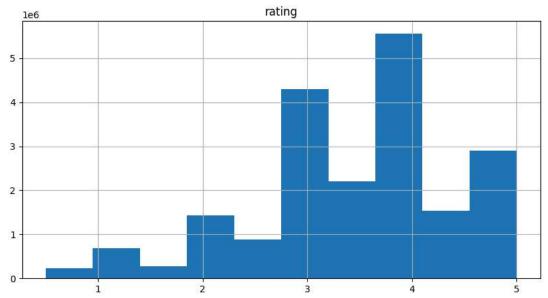
tags=tags.dropna() print(tags.shape)

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
```

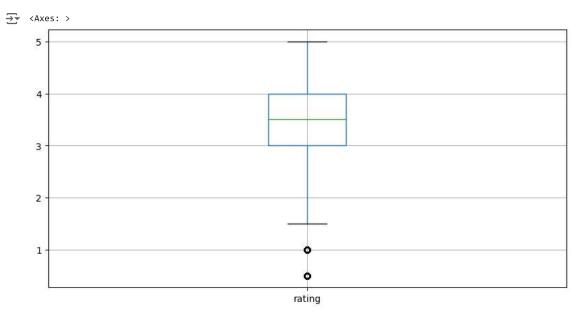
print(tags.isnull().any().any())

 $\verb|ratings.hist(column='rating', figsize=(10,5))|\\$

array([[<Axes: title={'center': 'rating'}>]], dtype=object)



ratings.boxplot(column='rating', figsize=(10,5))



Slicing Out Columns

ratings['rating'].head()

} *		rating
	0	3.5
	1	3.5
	2	3.5
	3	3.5
	4	3.5

dtype: float64

movies.columns

```
Index(['movieId', 'title', 'genres'], dtype='object')
```

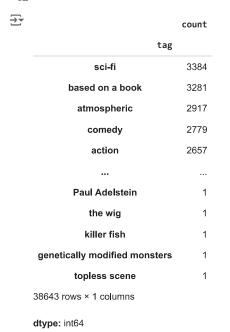
movies[['movieId','title']].head()

	title	movieId	-	₹	
ılı	Toy Story (1995)	1	0		
	Jumanji (1995)	2	1		
	Grumpier Old Men (1995)	2 3	2		
	Waiting to Exhale (1995)	4	3		
	Father of the Bride Part II (1995)	5	4		

movies[:10]

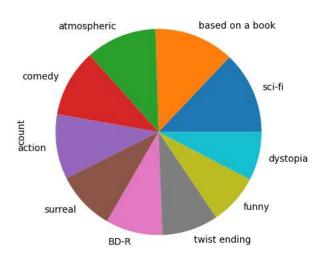
₹		movieId	title	genres	
	0	1	Toy Story (1995)	Adventure Animation Children Comedy Fantasy	ıl.
	1	2	Jumanji (1995)	Adventure Children Fantasy	
	2	3	Grumpier Old Men (1995)	Comedy Romance	
	3	4	Waiting to Exhale (1995)	Comedy Drama Romance	
	4	5	Father of the Bride Part II (1995)	Comedy	
	5	6	Heat (1995)	Action Crime Thriller	
	6	7	Sabrina (1995)	Comedy Romance	
	7	8	Tom and Huck (1995)	Adventure Children	
	8	9	Sudden Death (1995)	Action	
	9	10	GoldenEye (1995)	Action Adventure Thriller	

tag_counts=tags['tag'].value_counts()
tag_counts



tag_counts[:10].plot(kind='pie', figsize=(10,5))

<Axes: ylabel='count'>



Start coding or generate with AI.