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Gilbert-Team-Repo / Notebooks / Final Notebook.ipynb

reboyce Final changes History

3 contributors

2011 lines (2011 sloc) | 690 KB

Gilbert Crew: Final Studio Analysis

Analysis Introduction:

Our group was tasked with diving into multiple data sets to provide analysis for Computing Vision, a company looking to get started with creating original video content. Our team combed through datasets from IMDB, Rotten Tomatoes, MOJO, and The Numbers to come up with three recommendations for Computing Vision based on various metrics.

Some metrics we dive into include but are not limited to:

- Movie Ratings/Popularity
- Net Income
- Movie Genre
- Movie Runtime
- Team Personel

These metrics were selected because we believe they provide a helpful insight into creating the best possible studio and present guidlines on movie creation that will ultimately drive value for Computing Vision.

First, we will start our analysis by importing packages, and loading data needed for our analysis.

In [1]:

```
#Importing neccesary packages
import warnings
warnings.simplefilter(action='ignore', category=FutureWarning, )
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
import scipy.stats as st
from math import sqrt
```

In [2]:

```
#Loaded in relevant files from IMDB for main analysis
directors_file = "files/imbd_files/directors.csv"
known_for_file= "files/imbd_files/known_for.csv"
movie_akas_file = "files/imbd_files/movie_akas.csv"
movie_basics_file = "files/imbd_files/movie_basics.csv"
movie_ratings_file= "files/imbd_files/movie_ratings.csv"
persons_file = "files/imbd_files/persons.csv"
principals_file= "files/imbd_files/principals.csv"
writers_file = "files/imbd_files/writers.csv"
#Read files into dataframes
directors = pd.read_csv(directors_file)
known_for = pd.read_csv(known_for_file)
movie_akas = pd.read_csv(movie_akas_file)
```

```
movie_basics = pd.read_csv(movie_basics_file)
movie_ratings = pd.read_csv(movie_ratings_file)
persons = pd.read_csv(persons_file)
persons = persons[persons.death_year.isnull()]
principals = pd.read_csv(principals_file)
writers = pd.read_csv(writers_file)
# Read in Data For Revenue Section
budgets = pd.read_csv('Files/tn.movie_budgets.csv.gz')
```

Setting up budget variable to be used in future analysis. We start by taking out the dollar signs and commas from the production budget, worldwide gross, and domestic gross and converting the column values from objects to floats to analyze.

In [3]:

```
budgets['production_budget'] = budgets['production_budget'].str.replace('$',
budgets['domestic_gross'] = budgets['domestic_gross'].str.replace('$','')
budgets['worldwide_gross'] = budgets['worldwide_gross'].str.replace('$','')
budgets['production_budget'] = budgets['production_budget'].str.replace(',',
budgets['domestic_gross'] = budgets['domestic_gross'].str.replace(',','')
budgets['worldwide_gross'] = budgets['worldwide_gross'].str.replace(',','')
budgets = budgets.drop(columns=['id', 'release_date'])
#Rename movie row to primary_title for consistency with previous tables
budgets = budgets.rename(columns={'movie': 'primary_title'})
budgets['production_budget'] = budgets['production_budget'].astype(float)
budgets['domestic_gross'] = budgets['domestic_gross'].astype(float)
budgets['worldwide_gross'] = budgets['worldwide_gross'].astype(float)
```

Now that we have our column values into floats, we can create a net revenue column.

In [4]:

```
net = budgets.worldwide_gross - budgets.production_budget
budgets['net_revenue'] = net
```

Recommendation #1: Movie Length

In this section we used statistical analysis to find out if there was correlation between movie length (minutes) and the top 100 best rated movies by rating.

We wanted to see if the difference in means between our sample of top rated movies and the population of movies on IMDB was significant so we decided to use a 1 tail T-test.

To further our analysis, we also conducted a similar test by the top 100 net earning films as well.

Code:

First, we needed to cleanup the data and merge movie_basics with movie_ratings to display the movie rating, and runtime metrics.

In [5]:

```
#Merged movie ratings with movie basics
```

```
movie_info = pd.merge(movie_basics, movie_ratings, how="inner", on='movie_ic
```

We then created the 'movies' and 'top_100_movies_pop' variables to use in our analysis.

In [6]:
```
#Movies sort by most votes and avereage rating
top_movies = movie_info.sort_values(by=['numvotes', 'averagerating'], ascend
#Top 100 movies selected
top_100_movies_pop = top_movies.iloc[:100]
#Top 100 movies sorted specifically by movie rating
top_100_movies_pop = top_100_movies_pop.sort_values(by='averagerating', asce
#Index reseted for top 100 movies
top_100_movies_pop = top_100_movies_pop.reset_index().drop(columns='index')
#Select columns renamed for consistency among columns
top_100_movies_pop = top_100_movies_pop.rename(columns={'numvotes': 'num_vot

#Adding a new variable 'movies' to manipulate
movies = top_movies.sort_values(by='averagerating', ascending=False)
movies = top_movies.reset_index().drop(columns='index')
movies = top_movies.rename(columns={'numvotes': 'num_votes', 'averagerating'
movies.drop(labels=['primary_title', 'original_title', 'start_year', 'movie_
movies.isnull().sum()
```

Out[6]:
```
movie_id              0
primary_title         0
original_title        0
start_year            0
runtime_minutes    7620
genres              804
avg_rating            0
num_votes             0
dtype: int64
```

From here, we know that the information we want to look at contains Null values. Because of this, we must clean the data for proper analysis. There are few factors for how we proceeded:

- We decided to drop the Null values in 'runtime_minutes'
- If we replaced 'NaN' with the average our analysis would be similar but not truthful of actual runtime
- Used .dropna() to remove data

In [7]:
```
#Dropping 'Null' values
movies.dropna(axis=0, subset=['runtime_minutes'], inplace=True)
```

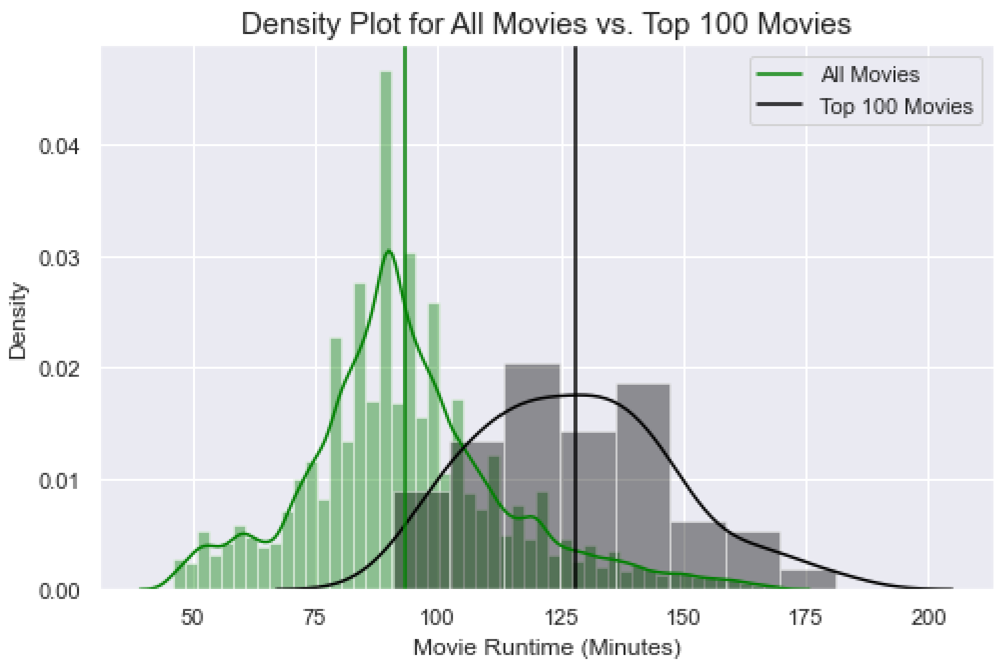
In [8]:
```
#Creates df with just the data we need
cleaned_movies = movies['runtime_minutes']
```

In order to make meaningful use of our data we needed to get rid of outliers. For example, one movie in the set was 5,000 minutes long and severely affected some results. We decided to use 99% of our data and set our percentiles to reflect all data between the bottom 1% and the top 99% to relfect a more accurate depiction of the movie population on IMDB.

In [9]:
```
#Getting rid of outliers
np.percentile(cleaned_movies, [1, 50, 99.4])
good_data = cleaned_movies[(cleaned_movies < 170) & (cleaned_movies > 45)]
```

Below, we supplied a graph that refelcts our analysis and shows the mean differences between the two sets of data.

In [10]:
```
#Plotting all movies vs top 100 based on runtime
sns.color_palette("light:#5A9", as_cmap=True)
runcolor =top_100_movies_pop['runtime_minutes']
sns.set(color_codes=True)
sns.set(rc={'figure.figsize':(8,5)})
sns.distplot(good_data, color='Green')
sns.distplot(top_100_movies_pop['runtime_minutes'], color='Black')#31a354
plt.xlabel("Movie Runtime (Minutes)", size=12)
plt.title("Density Plot for All Movies vs. Top 100 Movies", size=15)
plt.axvline(x=good_data.mean(), color='Green')
plt.axvline(x=runcolor.mean(), color='Black')
plt.legend(labels=(['All Movies','Top 100 Movies']));
```



Statistical test:

- Determined that one tail t-test would be the most beneficial
- Testing to see if the top 100 movies runtime is statistically significant

Null and Alternative Hypothesis:

- Top rated movies have the same runtime as all other movies on IMDB (null)
- Top rated movies do have a longer runtime than all other movies on IMBD (alternative)

Setting up variables for the T-Test:

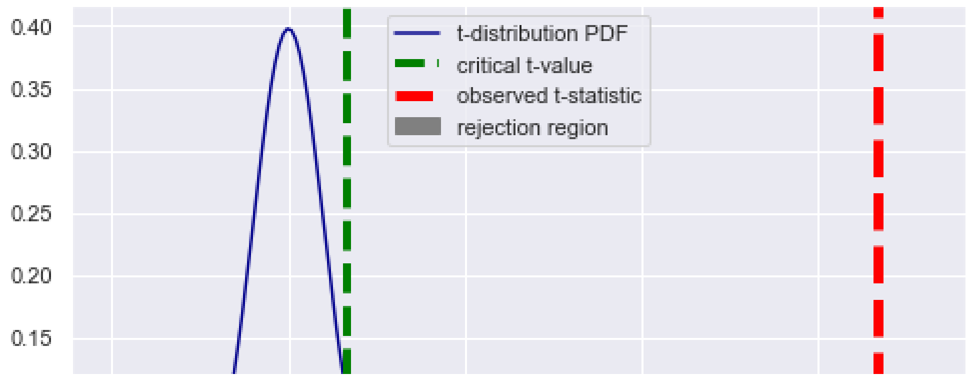
In [11]:
```
sd = np.std(top_100_movies_pop['runtime_minutes'], ddof=1)
mu = cleaned_movies.mean()
x_bar = top_100_movies_pop['runtime_minutes'].mean()
n = 100
df = 99
alpha= 0.05
print('The standard deviation of the sample =', sd)
print('The mean of the population =', mu)
print('The mean of the sample is =', x_bar)
print('The number of observations is =', n)
```

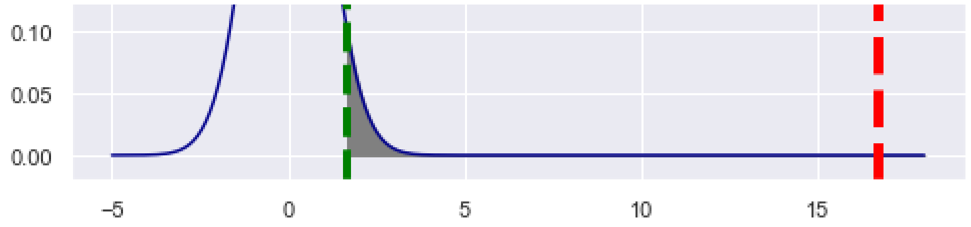
```
The standard deviation of the sample = 20.002270073189397
The mean of the population = 94.6540400990398
The mean of the sample is = 127.99
The number of observations is = 100
```

Plotting the T-statistic, and critical T-value to show our T-test in graphical form. This test is performed to test our hypothesis.

In [12]:
```
t_stat= (x_bar -  mu)/(sd/np.sqrt(n))
t_crit = st.t.ppf(1 - 0.05, df=99)
print('The T-Statistic is =', t_stat)
print('The critical T value is =', t_crit)
if t_stat <= t_crit:
    print('We fail to reject the Null hypothesis because our T statistic is
else:
    print('We reject the Null hypothesis because our T statistic is in the r

fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(8,5))

x = np.linspace(-5, 18, 200)
y = st.t.pdf(x, df, 0, 1)

ax.plot(x, y, color='darkblue', label="t-distribution PDF")
ax.axvline(t_crit,color='green',linestyle='--',lw=4,label='critical t-value'
ax.fill_betweenx(y,x,t_crit,where=x > t_crit,color="gray",label="rejection r
ax.axvline(t_stat, color='Red', linestyle='--', lw=5,label='observed t-stati

ax.legend();
```

```
The T-Statistic is = 16.666088288470306
The critical T value is = 1.6603911559963895
We reject the Null hypothesis because our T statistic is in the reject zone!
```





Next we test to make sure info is plotted correctly by our alpha of .05 and confirming results by finding the P-Value.

In [13]:
```
#Shows that our alpha of .05 is correct
st.t.cdf(t_crit, df=99)
```

Out[13]:
```
0.9499999999979238
```

In [14]:
```
#Re-affirms findings that we reject Null
p_value = st.t.sf(t_stat, df=99)
p_value
```

Out[14]:
```
8.619752364999059e-31
```

Our findings indicate that there is a correlation between movie run time and movie ratings. If Computing Vision can get there runtime to around 127 minutes reviews are likely to be better! Next, the following code will show if the highest net earning films have a similar result with respect to runtime.

In [15]:
```
second_suggestion = pd.merge(movie_info, budgets, how="inner", on='primary_t
second_suggestion.isnull().sum()
```

Out[15]:
```
movie_id              0
primary_title         0
original_title        0
start_year            0
runtime_minutes     118
genres                8
averagerating         0
numvotes              0
production_budget     0
domestic_gross        0
worldwide_gross       0
net_revenue           0
dtype: int64
```

This data also has null values so we will remove them due to the same reasons as previously mentioned.

In [16]:
```
second_suggestion.dropna(axis=0, inplace=True)
top_100_rev = second_suggestion.sort_values(by='net_revenue',axis=0, ascendi
top_100_runtime = top_100_rev['runtime_minutes']
rev_movies = second_suggestion['runtime_minutes']
```

Statistical test:

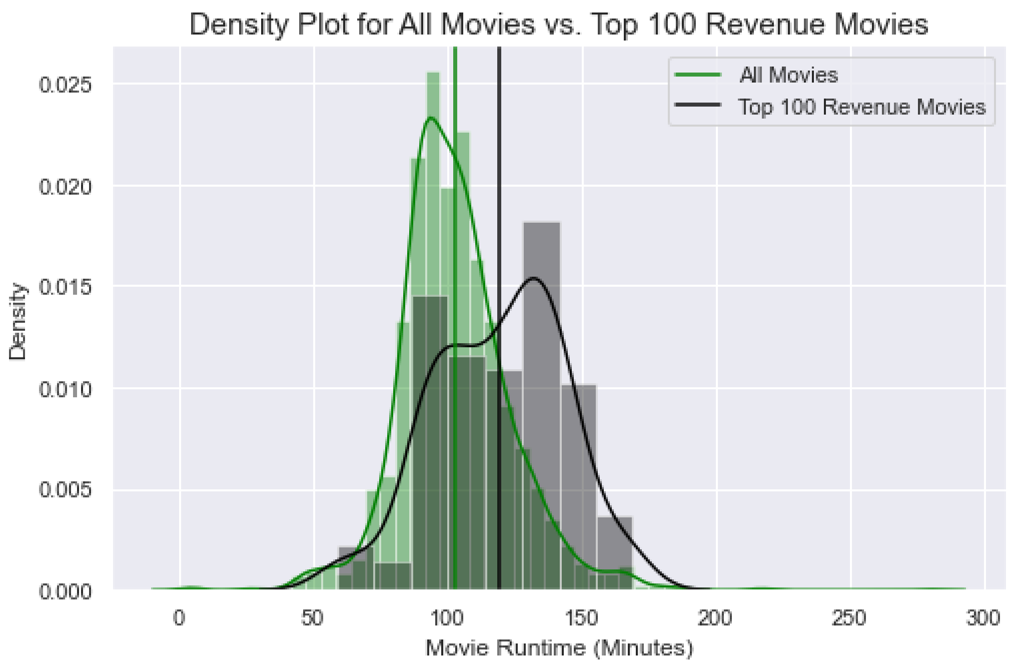
- Determined that one tail t-test would be the most beneficial
- Testing to see if the top 100 movies runtime is statistically significant

Null and Alt Hypothesis:

- The top net earning movies have the same runtime as all other movies on The Numbers Dataset (null)
- The top net earning movies do have a longer runtime than all other movies on The Numbers Dataset (alternative)

Used a graph to plot the differeces between our two new data sets.

In [17]:
```
sns.distplot(rev_movies, color='Green')
sns.distplot(top_100_runtime, color='Black')
plt.xlabel("Movie Runtime (Minutes)", size=12)
plt.title("Density Plot for All Movies vs. Top 100 Revenue Movies", size=15)
plt.axvline(x=top_100_runtime.mean(), color='Black')
plt.axvline(x=rev_movies.mean(), color='Green')
plt.legend(labels=(['All Movies','Top 100 Revenue Movies']));
```



Next we run a T-test similar to our previous one. These variables are used to calculate the T-statistic and critical T-value.

In [18]:
```
sd = np.std(top_100_runtime, ddof=1)
mu = rev_movies.mean()
x_bar = top_100_runtime.mean()
n = 100
df = 99
alpha= 0.05
print('The standard deviation of the sample =', sd)
print('The mean of the population =', mu)
print('The mean of the sample is =', x_bar)
print('The mean of the sample is =', x_bar)
print('The number of observations is =', n)
```

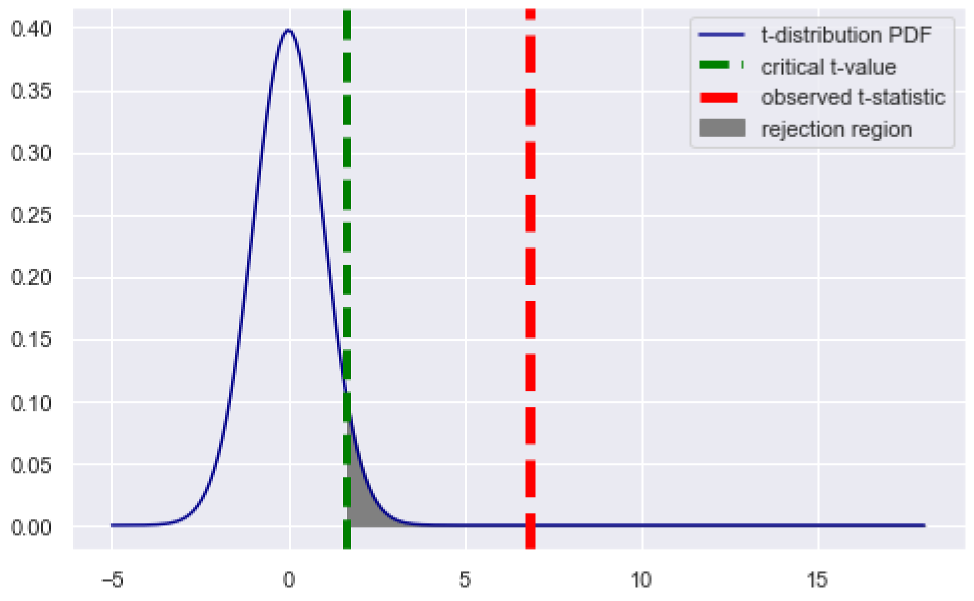
```
The standard deviation of the sample = 24.012225421584102
The mean of the population = 102.9720203488372
The mean of the sample is = 119.33
The number of observations is = 100
```

Here we calculate the T-statistic and critical T-value and plot graphically.

In [19]:

```
t_stat= (x_bar -  mu)/(sd/np.sqrt(n))
t_crit = st.t.ppf(1 - 0.05, df=99)
print('The T-Statistic is =', t_stat)
print('The critical T value is =', t_crit)
if t_stat <= t_crit:
    print('We fail to reject the Null hypothesis because our T statistic is
else:
    print('We reject the Null hypothesis because our T statistic is in the r

fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(8,5))

x = np.linspace(-5, 18, 200)
y = st.t.pdf(x, df, 0, 1)

ax.plot(x, y, color='darkblue', label="t-distribution PDF")
ax.axvline(t_crit,color='green',linestyle='--',lw=4,label='critical t-value'
ax.fill_betweenx(y,x,t_crit,where=x > t_crit,color="gray",label="rejection r
ax.axvline(t_stat, color='Red', linestyle='--', lw=5,label='observed t-stati

ax.legend();
```

```
The T-Statistic is = 6.8123546918141695
The critical T value is = 1.6603911559963895
We reject the Null hypothesis because our T statistic is in the reject zone!
```



This graph represents the T-test of our hypothesis and concludes that we must reject the null. This means that the top net earning movies do have a longer runtime than all other movies on 'The Numbers' Dataset.

Conclusion for Recommendation #1:

Computing Vision should strive to have movie runtime between 118 - 130 minutes to increase net revenue and ratings for its upcoming film catalog. Based on our analysis using statistics, we can conclude that the top films by revenue as well as by rating have a significant correlation with movie run time. We recommend that Computing Vision keep this time frame in mind when creating new films.

Recommendation #2: Genre Type

In this section we used data analysis to find out if there was difference in genre type based on the top 100 most profitable and highly rated movies overall. We will do this by taking all of the genres classified to each movie and counting them.

We want to see if the difference would affect which types of movie genre(s) Computing Vision should pursue for their new movie studio. Picking a highly profitable and popular genre can help build a brand reputation for the movie studio.

In [20]:
```
#Merge movie ratings with movie basics to look at the coorelation with ratin
movie_rating_info = pd.merge(movie_basics, movie_ratings, how="inner", on='m
movie_rating_info.head()
```

Out[20]:

	movie_id	primary_title	original_title	start_year	runtime_minutes	genre
0	tt0063540	Sunghursh	Sunghursh	2013	175.0	Action,Crime,Dram
1	tt0066787	One Day Before the Rainy Season	Ashad Ka Ek Din	2019	114.0	Biography,Dram
2	tt0069049	The Other Side of the Wind	The Other Side of the Wind	2018	122.0	Dram
3	tt0069204	Sabse Bada Sukh	Sabse Bada Sukh	2018	NaN	Comedy,Dram
4	tt0100275	The Wandering Soap Opera	La Telenovela Errante	2017	80.0	Comedy,Drama,Fantas

We pulled the top 100 movies variable from earlier in our analysis.

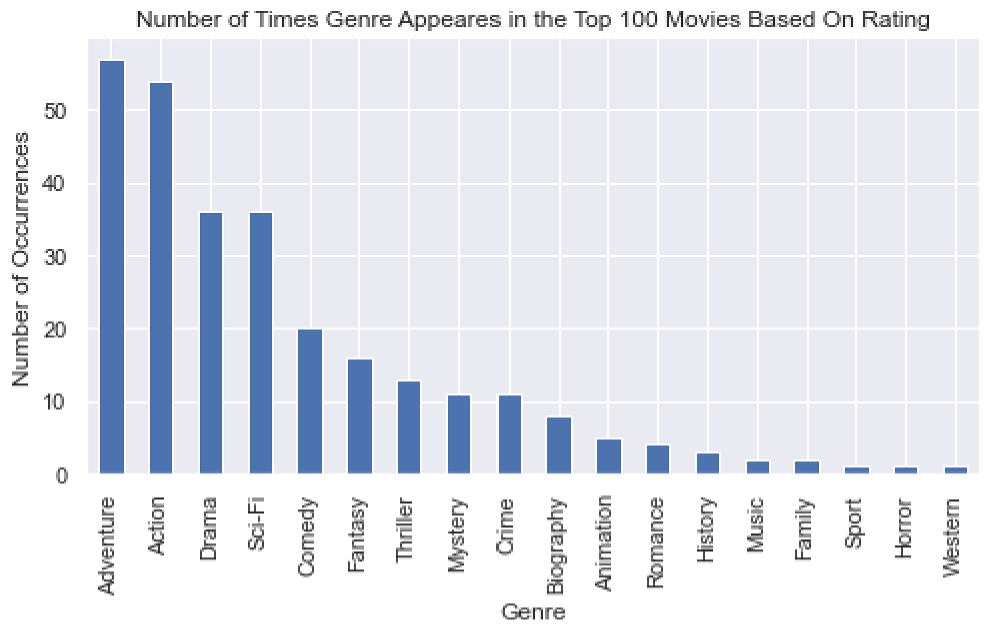
We then split our genre column so that the genres are seperated to be able to count the number of times each genre occurs in the top 100 movies.

In [21]:
```
#Declaring new variable to split genre data into separate columns
pop_string_split = top_100_movies_pop
#Splitting genre values into new columns
pop_genre_split = pop_string_split["genres"].str.split(",", n = 3, expand =
#Concatinated genre columns into 1 series
top_100_pop_genres = pd.concat([pop_genre_split[0], pop_genre_split[1], pop_
#Dropna from genre series
top_100_pop_genres = top_100_pop_genres.dropna()
#Counting genre counts in top 100 movie list
top_100_pop_genre_counts = top_100_pop_genres.value_counts()
```

This information helps lead our recommendation to conclude which genres to purse and which to avoid. From this graph, we know that the highest rated movie genre is Adventure, followed closely by Action. A possible recommendation could be to avoid creating movies in the genres Western, Sport, Horror, and Music.

In [22]:

```
#Bar plot of top 100 genre counts based on popularity
top_100_pop_genre_counts.plot(kind='bar', figsize=(8, 4),
                              title='Number of Times Genre Appeares in the To
plt.xlabel('Genre')
plt.ylabel('Number of Occurrences');
```



We will now also do this analysis of genres based of the top 100 highest revenue movies. Previously, we read in and cleaned the budgets table and can now use it for this analysis.

Since the net revenue column is already created, we will merge the movie basics table in with our budgets table to look at the genres compared to revenue.

In [23]:

```
#Merge movie basics with budget
movie_revenue_info = pd.merge(movie_basics, budgets, how="inner", on='primar
movie_revenue_info.head()
```

Out[23]:

	movie_id	primary_title	original_title	start_year	runtime_minutes	g
0	tt0249516	Foodfight!	Foodfight!	2012	91.0	Action,Animation,Co
1	tt0293429	Mortal	Mortal	2021	NaN	Action,Adventure,Fa

1	tt0293429	Kombat	Kombat	2021	NaN	Action,Adventure,Fa
2	tt0326592	The Overnight	The Overnight	2010	88.0	
3	tt3844362	The Overnight	The Overnight	2015	79.0	Comedy,My
4	tt0337692	On the Road	On the Road	2012	124.0	Adventure,Drama,Ron

In [24]:

```
#Drop Duplicate Titles
movie_revenue_info = movie_revenue_info.drop_duplicates(subset=['primary_tit
```

We start this analysis by taking the top 100 movies based on rating.

In [25]:

```
#Movies sorted by net revenue
revenue_sorted = movie_revenue_info.sort_values(by='net_revenue', ascending=
#Top 100 movies selected
top_100_rev = revenue_sorted.iloc[:100]
#Top 100 movies sorted specifically by movie rating
top_100_rev = top_100_rev.reset_index().drop(columns='index')
```

We then split our genre column so that the genres are seperated to be able to count the number of times each genre occurs in the top 100 movies.

In [26]:

```
#Declaring new variable to split genre data into separate columns
string_split_rev = top_100_rev
#Splitting genre values into new columns
genre_split_rev = string_split_rev["genres"].str.split(",", n = 3, expand =
#Concatinated genre columns into 1 series
top_100_rev_genres = pd.concat([genre_split_rev[0], genre_split_rev[1], genr
#Drop na from genre series
top_100_rev_genres = top_100_rev_genres.dropna()
#Counting genre counts in top 100 movie list
top_100_rev_genre_counts = top_100_rev_genres.value_counts()
```

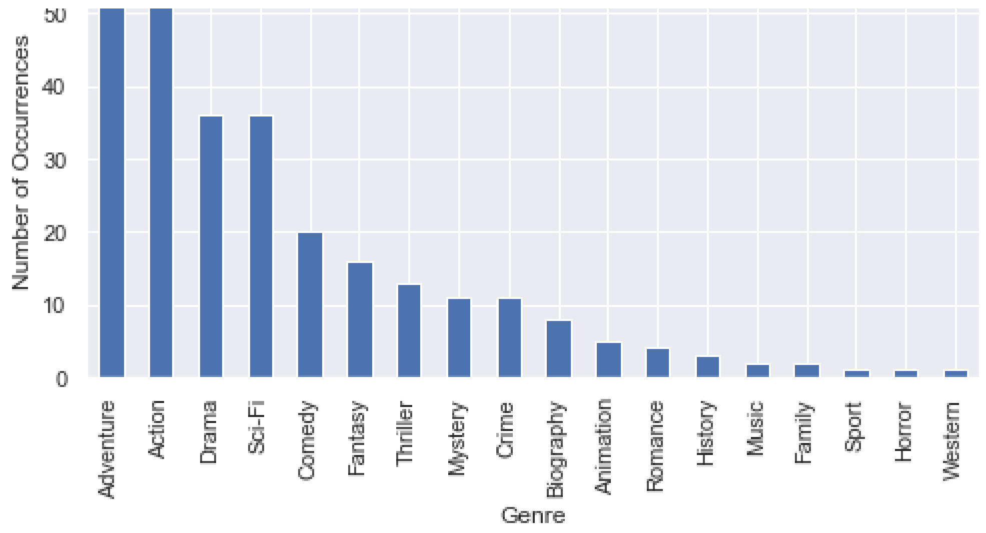
Once again, this graph shows us that the highest grossing movie genre is Adventure, followed closely by Action.

We are able to verify our first possible recommendation of avoiding movies in the genres Western, Sport, Horror, and Music.

In [27]:

```
#Bar plot of top 100 genre counts based on Net Revenue
top_100_pop_genre_counts.plot(kind='bar', figsize=(8, 4),
                              title='Number of Times Genre Appeares in the To
plt.xlabel('Genre')
plt.ylabel('Number of Occurrences');
```

Number of Times Genre Appeares in the Top 100 Movies Based On Net Revenue



Although the top two are the same, the count for each is different, and the genres following are in a different order. To understand this, we will add the two findings together and create a new data visualization.

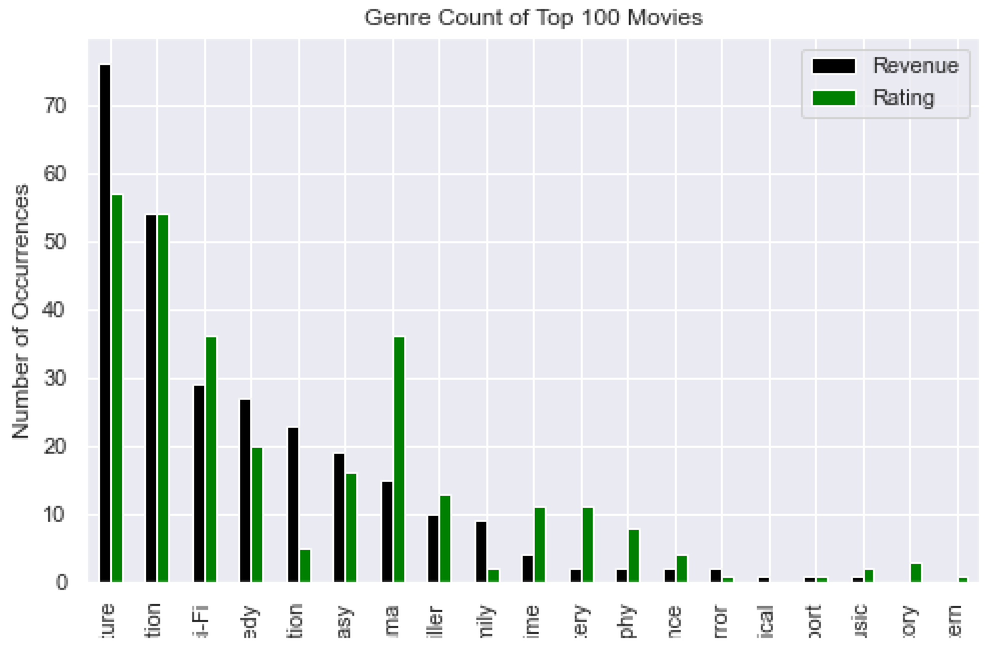
In [28]:

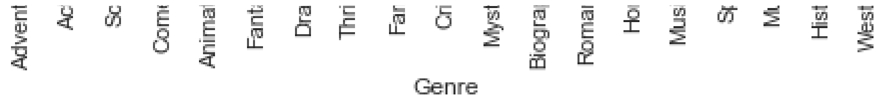
```
#Concatenate the two results together
movie_genres = pd.concat([top_100_rev_genre_counts, top_100_pop_genre_counts
#Change all null values to zero to represent that there are none in the top
movie_genres = movie_genres.fillna(0)
#Renaming the column names to reflect which came from the rating results and
movie_genres.rename(columns= {0 : 'Revenue', 1 : 'Rating'}, inplace=True)
```

This graph gives us a side by side comparison between the number of times a genre occurs based off of revenue and rating.

In [29]:

```
#Plot the count of revenue and rating in each genre side by side to see whic
movie_genres.plot(kind='bar', title='Genre Count of Top 100 Movies', color =
plt.xlabel('Genre')
plt.ylabel('Number of Occurrences');
```





Conclusion for Recommendation #2:

This graph confirms that although the two graphs looked similar standing alone, when combined, they are visually different. We can use this information to recommend that Computing Vision should not create moives in the genres Western, Sport, Music, and History.

Recommendation #3: Principal Directors, Writers and Actors

The primary goal of this section was to determine which Principal Director, Writer, and Actor would be most benificial for Computing Vision to pursue in order to produce films that are succesful in terms of both profitability and ratings.

This was acheived by analyzing the top 100 movies based on rating as well as net revenue to determine which principal directors, writers, and actors were involved to help make these movies a success.

Count Directors in the Top 100 Movies

In this section we obtain all the directors that directed the top 100 moves, both in the top 100 rated movies and top 100 based on net revenue.

We start by first merging the director information with the top 100 rated movies and count how many times each director appears.

In [30]:
```
# merge movie directors with top 100 movies based on Rating
top_pop_dir = pd.merge(top_100_movies_pop, directors, how="inner", on='movie
# merge persons table with top movie directors to get director names
top_pop_dir = pd.merge(top_pop_dir, persons, how="inner", on='person_id')
# drop duplicate movies
top_pop_dir.drop_duplicates(subset=['movie_id'], inplace=True)
# Count number of times director appears in the top 100 movies based on rati
top_pop_director_counts = top_pop_dir.primary_name.value_counts()
top_pop_director_counts.sort_values(ascending=False, inplace=True)
```

We then merge the director information with the top 100 movies based on revenue and count how many times each director appears.

In [31]:
```
# Merge top 100 movies based on revenue and directors into one dataframe,
top_100_dir = pd.merge(top_100_rev, directors, how='inner', on='movie_id')
# merge persons table with top movie directors to get director names
top_100_dir = pd.merge(top_100_dir, persons, how='inner', on='person_id')
# drop duplicate movies
```

```
top_100_dir.drop_duplicates(subset=['movie_id'], inplace=True)
# Count number of times director appears in the top 100 movies based on rati
top_rev_dir_counts = top_100_dir.primary_name.value_counts()
top_rev_dir_counts.sort_values(ascending=False, inplace=True)
```

We are now able to merge both results into a dataframe to create a visualization.

In [32]:

```
#Merge director counts in from top 100 rated movies with director counts in
top_rev_dir_df = top_rev_dir_counts.to_frame()
top_pop_dir_df = top_pop_director_counts.to_frame()
top_director_counts = pd.merge(top_pop_dir_df, top_rev_dir_df, how="outer",

#Change all null values to zero (zero counts)
top_director_counts = top_director_counts.fillna(0)
# Reset Index for easier plotting
top_director_counts.reset_index(inplace=True)
#Rename columns to clearly represent the data
top_director_counts.rename(columns= {'index': 'Directors', 'primary_name_x'
#Sort the values on both columns in descending order
top_director_counts.sort_values(by=['Top 100 Movies Based on Rating'] , asce
```

In [33]:

```
top_director_counts
```

Out[33]:

	Directors	Top 100 Movies Based on Rating	Top 100 Movies Based on Net Revenue
25	Christopher Nolan	4.0	3.0
8	Anthony Russo	4.0	3.0
76	Matthew Vaughn	3.0	0.0
86	Peter Jackson	3.0	3.0
65	Joss Whedon	2.0	2.0
...	...	...	...
69	Kyle Lawrence	0.0	1.0
75	Matt Reeves	0.0	1.0
77	Michael Bay	0.0	2.0
78	Mike Mitchell	0.0	1.0
59	Jennifer Yuh Nelson	0.0	1.0

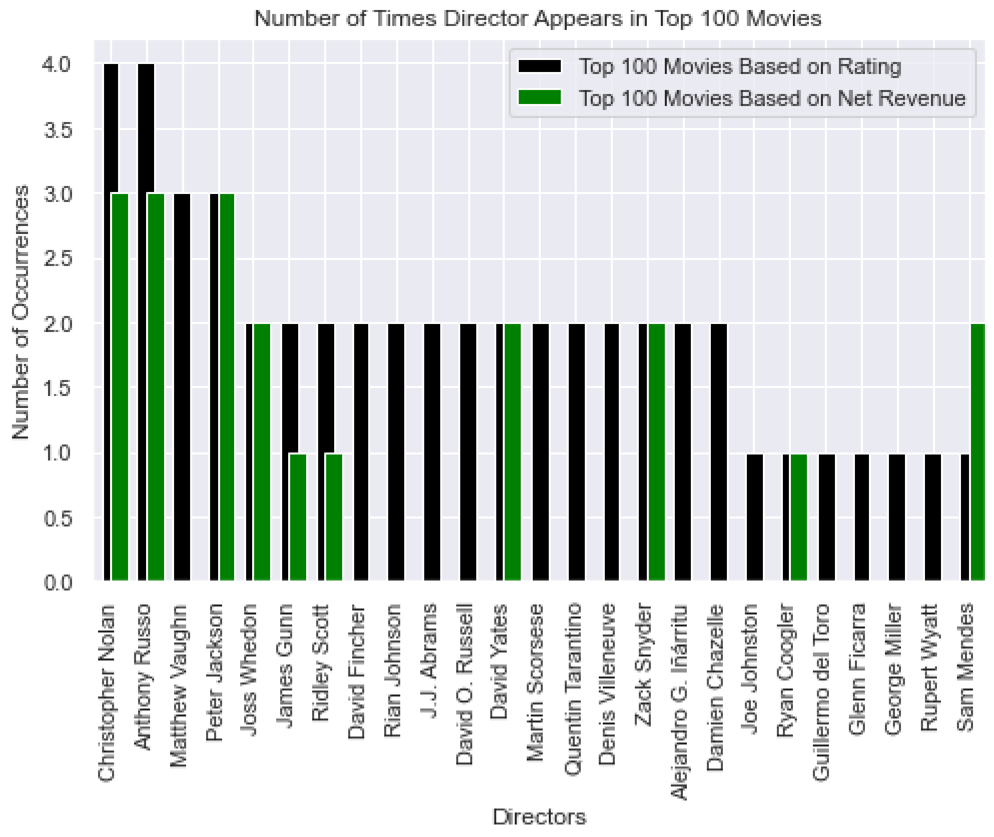
118 rows × 3 columns

Number of Times Directors Appears in the Top 100 Movies

Here we create a visualization to easily see the number of times each director appears in the top 100 movies based off of ratings as well as the top 100 movies based on net revenue. We can also compare how they are differint based on net revenue. We can also compare how they are different.

In [34]:
```
#Plot the count of revenue and rating for each director
top_director_counts.iloc[:25].plot(kind='bar',
                                   x='Directors',
                                   title='Number of Times Director Appears i
                                   color = ['Black','Green'],
                                   alpha=1,
                                   figsize=(8, 5),
                                   Width=.5,
                                   ylabel='Number of Occurrences',
                                   xlabel='Directors');
```

```
C:\Users\reboyce\Anaconda3\envs\learn-env\lib\site-packages\pandas\plotting
\_matplotlib\core.py:1373: MatplotlibDeprecationWarning: Case-insensitive pr
operties were deprecated in 3.3 and support will be removed two minor releas
es later
  return ax.bar(x, y, w, bottom=start, log=log, **kwds)
```



From this visual, we can clearly see which directors directed the most movies in the top 100 movies based on both rating and net revenue. It would therefore be highly recomended to choose directors that appear in this list when at all possible. Especially those that appear in both the top 100 rated movies and the top 100 movies based on net revenue.

Net Revenue Per Movie Associated with Each Director

Now that we know which directors directed the most movies in top 100. It would also be valuable to know which directors ranked highest by the total net revenue Per Movie in the top 100

We can acheive this by grouping the revenue data by director and summing the net revenue for each director, and merging it with the director count in the top 100.

In [35]:
```
# Net Revenue per Movie Associated With Each Director in the top 100 Movies
top_dir_groupby = top_100_dir.groupby('primary_name').sum().sort_values(by='
top_dir_groupby['ratio'] = 0
top_dir_groupby.reset_index(inplace=True)
top_dir = top_dir_groupby.rename(columns={'primary_name': 'Directors'})
director_ratio = pd.merge(top_dir, top_director_counts, how='inner', on='Dir
director_ratio = director_ratio[director_ratio['Top 100 Movies Based on Rati
```

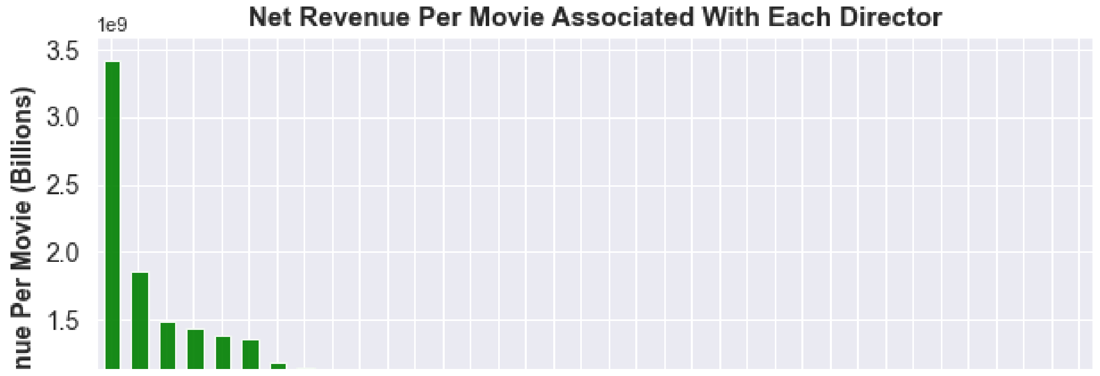
We then create a new ratio column that is the ratio of net revenue per number of movies associated with the director in the top 100 movies.

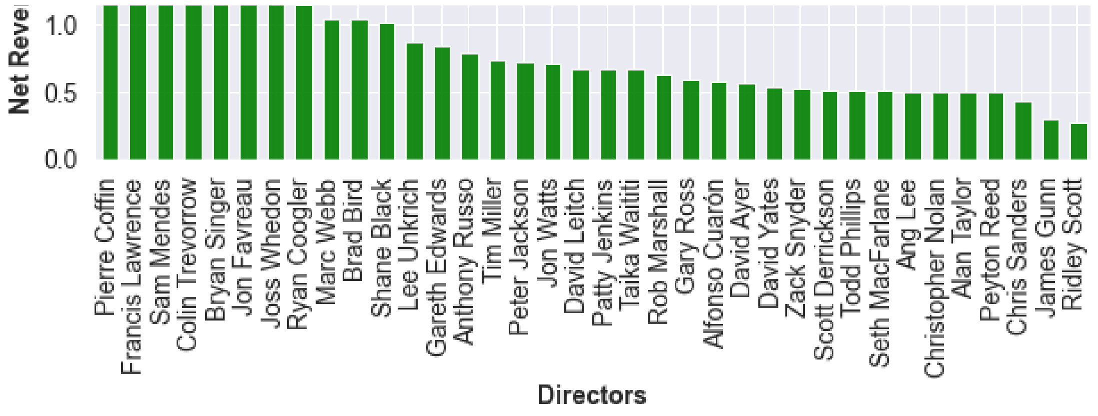
In [36]:
```
#Ratio of net revenue per movie in the top 100 movies
director_ratio.ratio = director_ratio.net_revenue/director_ratio['Top 100 Mo
# # Sorting in descending order
director_ratio.sort_values(by='ratio', inplace=True, ascending = False)
```

We can now visualize the results of the ratio column using a bar graph in descending order.

In [37]:
```
#Bar plot of the Ratio of net revenue per movie in the top 100 movies
director_ratio.plot(kind='bar',
                    figsize=(10, 5),
                    color='Green',
                    alpha=.9,
                    Width=.6,
                    fontsize=14,
                    x='Directors',
                    y='ratio',
                    legend=False)
plt.title('Net Revenue Per Movie Associated With Each Director', fontsize=15
plt.xlabel('Directors', fontsize=14, fontweight='bold')
plt.ylabel('Net Revenue Per Movie (Billions)', fontsize=14, fontweight='bolc
```

```
C:\Users\reboyce\Anaconda3\envs\learn-env\lib\site-packages\pandas\plotting
\_matplotlib\core.py:1373: MatplotlibDeprecationWarning: Case-insensitive pr
operties were deprecated in 3.3 and support will be removed two minor releas
es later
  return ax.bar(x, y, w, bottom=start, log=log, **kwds)
```





We can now easily visualize the amount of net revenue per movie that is associated with each director in the top 100 movies. This is valuable because if we used the sum associated with each director for the total movies in the top 100, they are often movies that are involved in the longest franchise. This levels the playing ground for those directors that were not in a long popular franchise. The top suggested choices for directors are: Pierre Coffin, Francis Lawrence, and Sam Mendes.

Writers In Top 100 Movies

In this section we repeat the process above except we obtain all the writers for the top 100 movies.

The data preparation here is identical to that which was performed above except we join the writer information to perform our analysis.

In [38]:

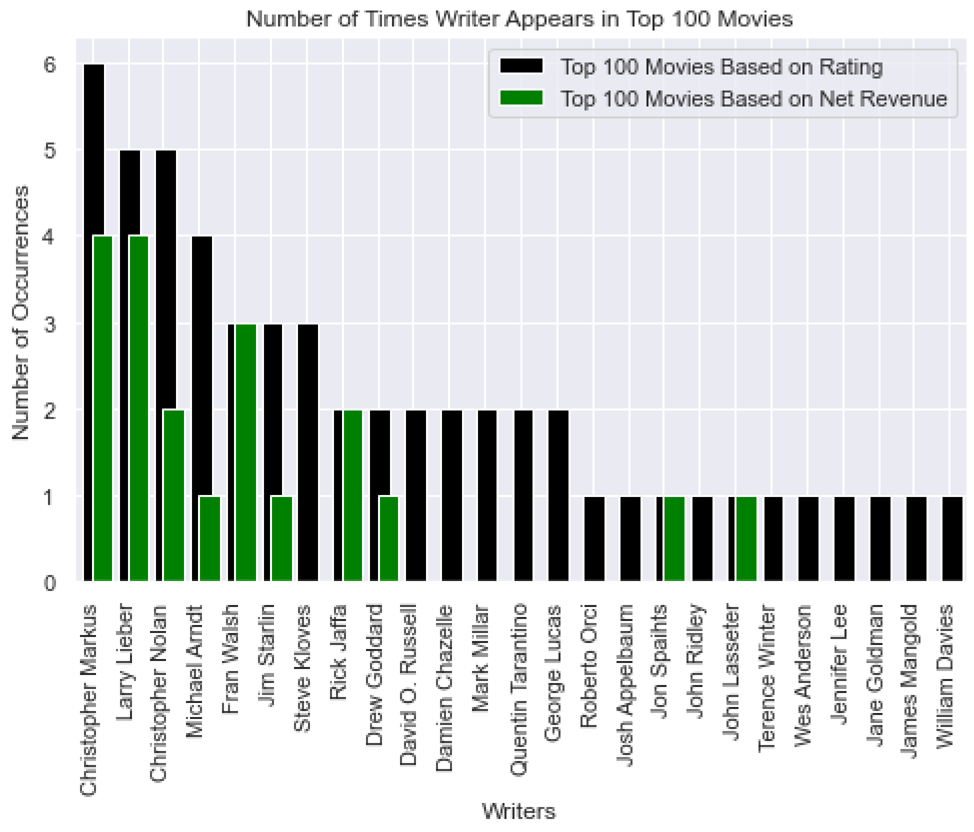
```
# merge movie writers with top 100 Rated Movies
top_writers = pd.merge(top_100_movies_pop, writers, how="inner", on='movie_i
# merge persons with top movie directors to get director names
top_writers = pd.merge(top_writers, persons, how="inner", on='person_id')
# drop duplicate movies
top_writers.drop_duplicates(subset=['movie_id'], inplace=True)
# count of writers in top 100 rated movies and select top 25
top_pop_writer_counts = top_writers.primary_name.value_counts()
top_pop_writer_counts.sort_values(ascending=False, inplace=True)

# Merge Top 100 movies based on Revenue and writers into one dataframe,
top_100_writers = pd.merge(top_100_rev, writers, how='inner', on='movie_id')
# merge persons with top movie directors to get director names
top_100_writers = pd.merge(top_100_writers, persons, how='inner', on='persor
# drop duplicate movies
top_100_writers.drop_duplicates(subset=['movie_id'], inplace=True)
# Count writers in top 100 moveis based on revenue
top_rev_writer_counts = top_100_writers.primary_name.value_counts()
top_rev_writer_counts.sort_values(ascending=False, inplace=True)

# Group 100 top movies based on revenue by writer to get sum net revenue per
top_writer_groupby = top_100_writers.groupby('primary_name').sum().sort_valu
# Select only top 25
top_writer_groupby = top_writer_groupby.net_revenue

#create dataframes of writer counts in top 100 moves and merge them together
```

```
top_rev_writer_df = top_rev_writer_counts.to_frame()
top_pop_writer_df = top_pop_writer_counts.to_frame()
top_writer_counts = pd.merge(top_pop_writer_df, top_rev_writer_df, how="oute
#Change all null values to zero to represent that there are none in the top
top_writer_counts = top_writer_counts.fillna(0)
# Reset Index for easier plotting
top_writer_counts.reset_index(inplace=True)
#Rename the columns to more clearly reflect data
top_writer_counts.rename(columns= {'index': 'Writers', 'primary_name_x' :'To
# Sort values in descending order
top_writer_counts.sort_values(by=['Top 100 Movies Based on Rating'] , ascend
```

Number of Times Writers Appear in the Top 100 Movies

We again create a bar graph to easily visualize the writers that appear in both the top 100 rated movies and the top 100 based on net revenue.

In [39]:
```
#Plot the count of revenue and rating for each writer in top 100 movies
top_writer_counts.head(25).plot(kind='bar',
                          x='Writers',
                          title='Number of Times Writer Appears in Top 100 Movi
                          color = ['Black','Green'],
                          alpha=1,
                          figsize=(8, 5),
                          Width=.6,
                          ylabel='Number of Occurrences',
                          xlabel='Writers');
```



Net Revenue Per Movie Associated with Each Writer

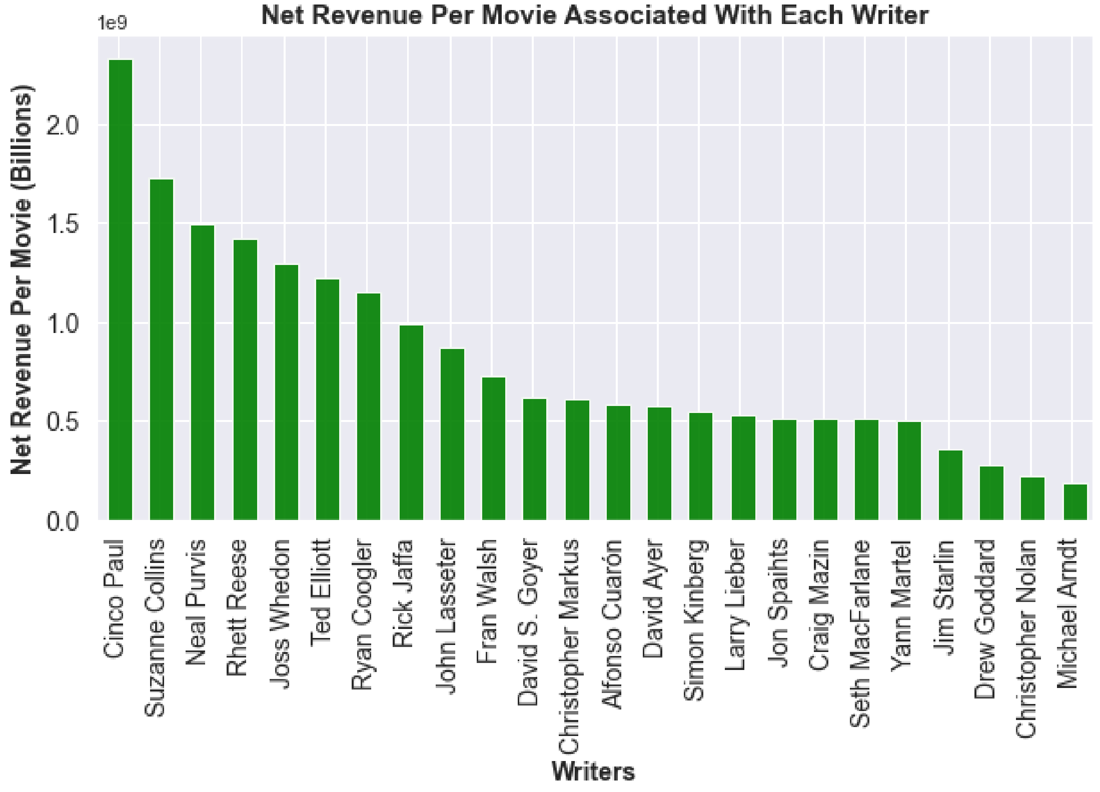
In [40]:

```
top_writer = top_writer_groupby.to_frame()
top_writer['ratio'] = 0
top_writer.reset_index(inplace=True)
top_writers = top_writer.rename(columns={'primary_name': 'Writers'})
writer_ratio = pd.merge(top_writers, top_writer_counts, how='inner', on='Wri

#Ratio of net revenue per movie in the top 100 movies
writer_ratio.ratio = writer_ratio.net_revenue/writer_ratio['Top 100 Movies B
# Sorting in descending order
writer_ratio.sort_values(by='ratio', inplace=True, ascending = False)
# Selecting for top 25
writer_ratio = writer_ratio[writer_ratio['Top 100 Movies Based on Rating'] !
```

In [41]:

```
#Bar plot of the Ratio of net revenue per movie in the top 100 movies
writer_ratio.plot(kind='bar',
                  figsize=(10, 5),
                  color='Green',
                  alpha=.9,
                  Width=.6,
                  fontsize=14,
                  x='Writers',
                  y='ratio',
                  legend=False)
plt.title('Net Revenue Per Movie Associated With Each Writer', fontsize=15,
plt.xlabel('Writers', fontsize=14, fontweight='bold')
plt.ylabel('Net Revenue Per Movie (Billions)', fontsize=14, fontweight='bolc
```

```
C:\Users\reboyce\Anaconda3\envs\learn-env\lib\site-packages\pandas\plotting
\_matplotlib\core.py:1373: MatplotlibDeprecationWarning: Case-insensitive pr
operties were deprecated in 3.3 and support will be removed two minor releas
es later
  return ax.bar(x, y, w, bottom=start, log=log, **kwds)
```



We can obtain the same information from this visual as we did the director section but now easily determine the individuals who wrote the most movies in the top 100. Again, it would be recomended to use the work of those individuals who are associated with the highest net revenue per movie they wrote in the top 100 movies. Suggested writers: Cinco Paul, Suzanne Collins, and Neal Purvis.

Actors in the Top 100 Movies

In this section we repeat the process above except we obtain all the actors in the top 100 movies.

The data preparation here is similar to that which was performed above but the process is slightly differint because we lack a table that is specific to actors. We can obtain the actor information we need by using a table that contains the information on each of the principals involved in the movies. We start by merging the top 100 rated movies with the principals table.

In [42]:
```
# merge movie principals with top 100 rated movies
top_principals= pd.merge(top_100_movies_pop, principals, how="inner", on='mo
# merge persons with top principals table to get principal names
top_principals = pd.merge(top_principals, persons, how="inner", on='person_i
```

We then filter for rows that only contain the principal actor or actress in each movie.

In [43]:
```
# Filter Data Frame to only select for actors
top_principal_actors = top_principals[(top_principals.category == 'actor') |
```

We can now follow the same procedure as we did before but now with the actor information.

In [44]:
```
# Drop Duplicate Values
top_principal_actors.drop_duplicates(subset=['movie_id'], inplace=True)
# count of principal actor appearing in top 100 movies and select for top 25
top_pop_actor_counts = top_principal_actors.primary_name.value_counts()
# Merging principals and persons tables to obtain actor information
top_100_princ = pd.merge(top_100_rev, principals, how="inner", on='movie_id'
top_100_actors = pd.merge(top_100_princ, persons, how="inner", on='person_id
# Count of actors appearing in top 100 movies based on net revenue
top_rev_actor_counts = top_100_actors.primary_name.value_counts()
top_rev_actor_counts.sort_values(ascending=False)
#Create dataframe of count results in top 100 rated movies and top 100 movie
top_rev_actors_df = top_rev_actor_counts.to_frame()
top_pop_actors_df = top_pop_actor_counts.to_frame()
# Merge both dataframes together
top_actor_counts = pd.merge(top_pop_actors_df, top_rev_actors_df, how="outer
#Change all null values to zero
top_actor_counts = top_actor_counts.fillna(0)
# Reset Index for easier plotting
top_actor_counts.reset_index(inplace=True)
```

```
#Rename columns to more clearly represent data
top_actor_counts.rename(columns= {'index': 'Actors', 'primary_name_x' :'Top
#Sort Values in descending order
top_actor_counts.sort_values(by=['Top 100 Movies Based on Rating'] , ascendi
# Net Revenue of top 100 movies grouped by actor
top_actor_groupby = top_100_actors.groupby('primary_name').sum().sort_values
#select top 25 results to plot
top_actor_groupby = top_actor_groupby.net_revenue
```

```
<ipython-input-44-57a84d542346>:2: SettingWithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame

See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/
stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy
  top_principal_actors.drop_duplicates(subset=['movie_id'], inplace=True)
```

In [45]:

```
top_actors = top_actor_groupby.to_frame()
top_actors['ratio'] = 0
top_actors.reset_index(inplace=True)
top_actors = top_actors.rename(columns={'primary_name': 'Actors'})
actor_ratio = pd.merge(top_actors, top_actor_counts, how='inner', on='Actors
```

In [46]:

```
#Ratio of net revenue per movie in the top 100 movies
actor_ratio.ratio = actor_ratio.net_revenue/actor_ratio['Top 100 Movies Base
# Sorting in descending order
actor_ratio.sort_values(by='ratio', inplace=True, ascending = False)
# Selecting for top 25
actor_ratio = actor_ratio
```

In [47]:

```
actor_ratio = actor_ratio[actor_ratio['Top 100 Movies Based on Rating'] != 0
```

Number Of Times Actors Appear in the Top 100 Movies

We can now perform the same visualizations as we did prior but now with actors.

In [48]:

```
#Plot the count of revenue and rating for each actor in top 100 movies
top_actor_counts.iloc[:25].plot(kind='bar',
                       x='Actors',
                       title='Number of Times Actor Appears in Top 100 Movie
                       color = ['Black','Green'],
                       alpha=1,
                       figsize=(8, 5),
                       Width=.6,
                       ylabel='Number of Occurrences',
                       xlabel='Actors');
```

```
C:\Users\reboyce\Anaconda3\envs\learn-env\lib\site-packages\pandas\plotting
```