

Autonomous
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Technological
University, Belagavi

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# DEPARTMENT OF MASTER OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS



### **Machine Learning**

#### 20MCA251

### Report on Movie success prediction rate

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of degree of

#### MASTER OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

By

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Under the Guidance Of
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2020-2021

### **RV COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING®**

(Autonomous Institution Affiliated to Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belagavi)

## DEPARTMENT OF MASTER OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

Bengaluru-560059



### **CERTIFICATE**

Certified that the Assignment title "Movie Success Prediction Rate" carried out by Royson Lobo [1RV20MC087] and Shreyas H S [1RV20MC100] bonafied students of RV College of Engineering, Bengaluru submitted in partial fulfillment for the award of Master of Computer Applications of RV College of Engineering, Bengaluru affiliated to Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belagavi during the year 2020-2021. It is certified that all corrections/suggestions indicated for internal assessment have been incorporated in the report deposited in the departmental library. The report has been approved as it satisfies the partial academic requirement in respect of the course Machine Learning 20MCA251.

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### **Problem definition**

#### \*What?

•Predict the success and failure of upcoming movie based on several attributes.

#### \*How?

- •Classification model to find correlation between several attributes like movie rating, genre, movie duration etc.
- •The system will predict success rating from the correlation between various movie criteria.

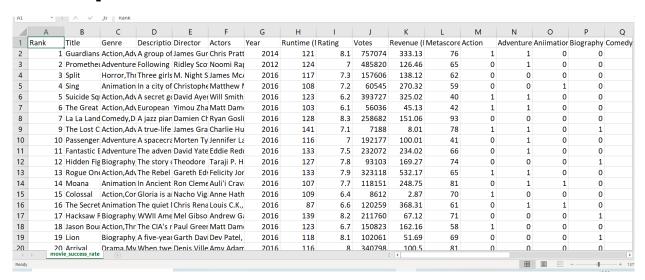
### \*Why?

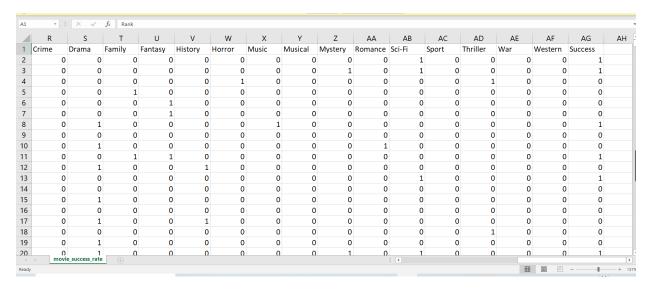
- •This model can be used by movie watchers, producers.
- •To help users to decide whether to book ticket in advance or not.
- •To save money of producer.

### Data set and features considered

- We use movies data set to train and test our system.
- We have taken this data set from kaggle.com.
- The data set contains information about several movies such as movie title, genre, movie ratings, duration,no. of voters etc.

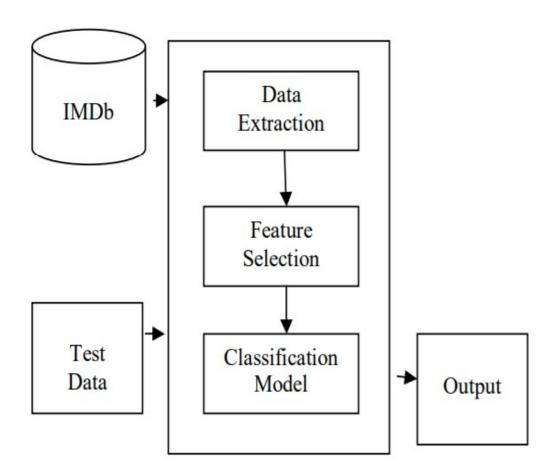
### Sample dataset





### **Process Model Tasks**

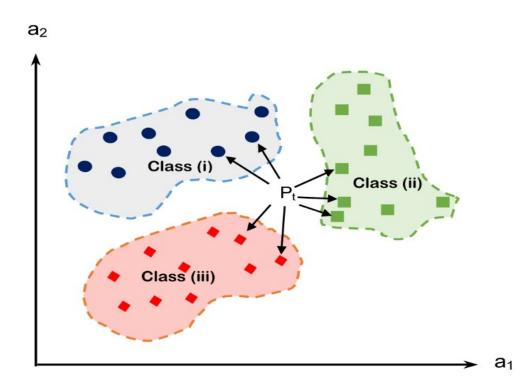
- 1) Data Extraction
- 2) Data Pre-processing
- 3) Feature Extraction
- 4) Feature Selection.



### K nearest neighbours (KNN Algorithm)

### **Steps followed:**

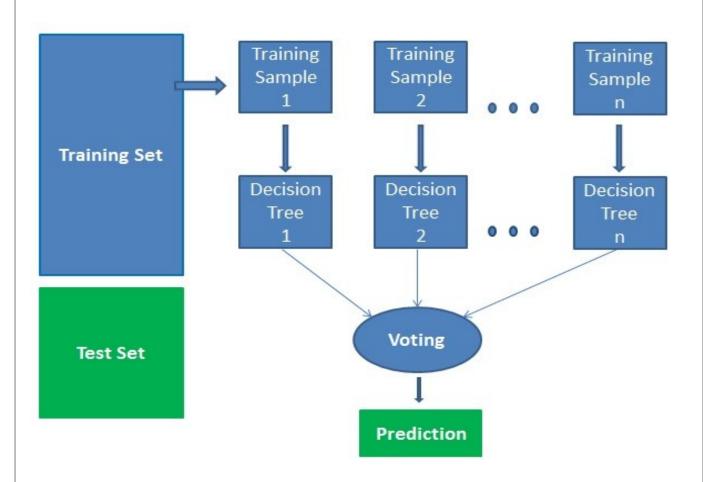
- 1) Load the data
- 2) Initialize K to your chosen number of neighbors.
- 3) For each example in the data.
- a) Calculate the distance between the query example and the current example from the data.
- b) Add the distance and the index of the example to an ordered collection.
- 4) Sort the ordered collection of distances and indices from smallest to largest (in ascending order) by the distances.
- 5) Pick the first K entries from the sorted collection.
- 6) Get the labels of the selected K entries.
- 7) Return the mode of the K labels.



### **Random Forest**

### **Steps followed:**

- 1) Select random samples from a given dataset.
- 2) Construct a decision tree for every sample. Then it will get the prediction result from every decision tree.
- 3) Perform voting for every predicted result.
- 4) Select the most voted prediction result as the final prediction result.

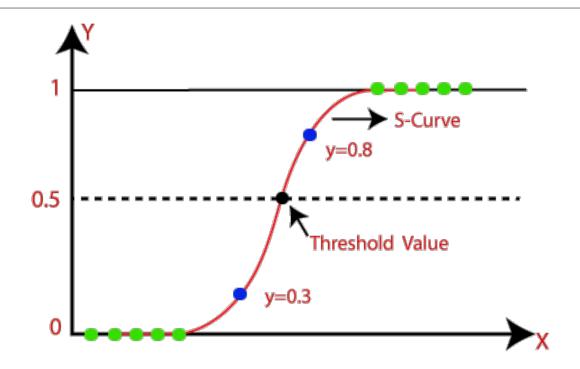


### **Logistic Regression**

- The sigmoid function is a mathematical function used to map the predicted values to probabilities.
- It maps any real value into another value within a range of 0 and 1.
- The value of the logistic regression must be between 0 and 1, which cannot go beyond this limit, so it forms a curve like the "S" form. The S-form curve is called the Sigmoid function or the logistic function.
- In logistic regression, we use the concept of the threshold value, which defines the probability of either 0 or 1. Such as values above the threshold value tends to 1, and a value below the threshold values tends to 0.

### **Assumptions for Logistic Regression:**

- 1. The dependent variable must be categorical in nature.
- 2. The independent variable should not have multi-collinearity.



The Logistic regression equation can be obtained from the Linear Regression equation. The mathematical steps to get Logistic Regression equations are given below:

We know the equation of the straight line can be written as:

$$y = b_0 + b_1 x_1 + b_2 x_2 + b_3 x_3 + \dots + b_n x_n$$

In Logistic Regression y can be between 0 and 1 only, so for this let's divide the above equation by (1-y):

$$\frac{y}{1-y}$$
; 0 for y= 0, and infinity for y=1

But we need range between -[infinity] to +[infinity], then take logarithm of the equation it will become:

$$log\left[\frac{y}{1-y}\right] = b_0 + b_1x_1 + b_2x_2 + b_3x_3 + \dots + b_nx_n$$

Steps in Logistic Regression: To implement the Logistic Regression using Python, we will use the same steps as we have done in previous topics of Regression. Below are the steps:

- 1.Data Pre-processing step
- 2. Fitting Logistic Regression to the Training set
- 3. Predicting the test result
- 4. Test accuracy of the result(Creation of Confusion matrix)
- 5. Visualizing the test set result.

#### Libraries and Functions used

#### **Numpy**

NumPy is the fundamental package for scientific computing in Python. It is a Python library that provides a multidimensional array object, various derived objects (such as masked arrays and matrices), and an assortment of routines for fast operations on arrays, including mathematical, logical, shape manipulation, sorting, selecting, I/O, discrete Fourier transforms, basic linear algebra, basic statistical operations, random simulation and much more.

#### **Pandas**

Pandas is a Python package providing fast, flexible, and expressive data structures designed to make working with "relational" or "labeled" data both easy and intuitive. It aims to be the fundamental high-level building block for doing practical, real-world data analysis in Python. Additionally, it has the broader goal of becoming the most powerful and flexible open source data analysis/manipulation tool available in any language.

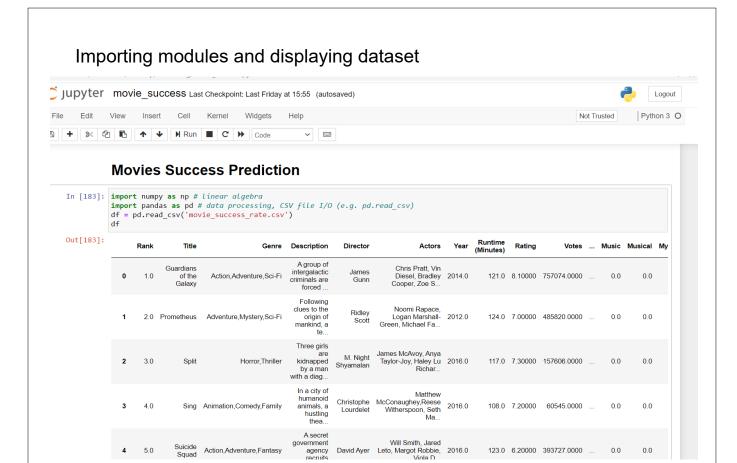
#### Seaborn

Seaborn is a library for making statistical graphics in Python. It builds on top of matplotlib and integrates closely with pandas data structures.

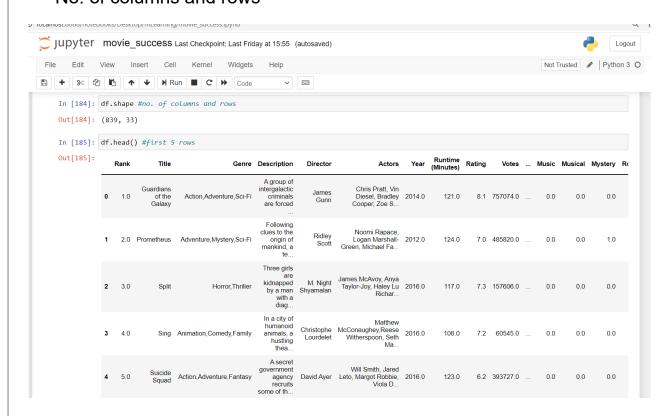
Seaborn helps you explore and understand your data. Its plotting functions operate on dataframes and arrays containing whole datasets and internally perform the necessary semantic mapping and statistical aggregation to produce informative plots. Its dataset-oriented, declarative API lets you focus on what the different elements of your plots mean, rather than on the details of how to draw them.

#### Scikit-learn

Scikit-learn is a library in Python that provides many unsupervised and supervised learning algorithms. It's built upon some of the technology like NumPy, pandas, and Matplotlib.

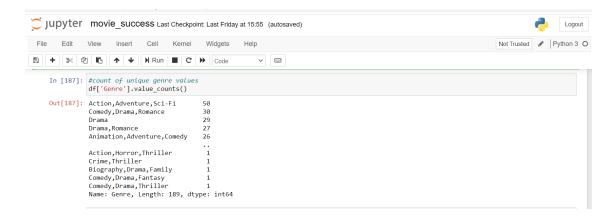


#### No. of columns and rows



#### Listing the column names

#### Counting unique genre values



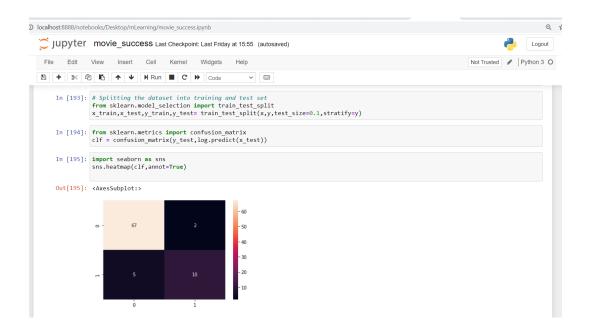
### Counting unique director and Actor values

```
Jupyter movie_success Last Checkpoint: Last Friday at 15:55 (autosaved)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               Logout
  File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Widgets Help
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            Not Trusted 🖋 Python 3 O
In [188]: #count of unique director values
df['Director'].value_counts()
        Out[188]: Ridley Scott
Michael Bay
David Yates
                             Paul W.S. Anderson
                            Peter Berg
                            Pete Travis
Mark Andrews
                             Brvan Bertino
                            Colin Trevorrow
                            Mark Mylod 1
Name: Director, Length: 524, dtype: int64
        In [189]: #count of unique actor values
df['Actors'].value_counts()
       Out[189]: Gerard Butler, Aaron Eckhart, Morgan Freeman,Angela Bassett
Daniel Radcliffe, Emma Watson, Rupert Grint, Michael Gambon
Jennifer Lawrence, Josh Hutcherson, Liam Hemsworth, Woody Harrelson
Shia LaBeouf, Megan Fox, Josh Duhamel, Tyrese Gibson
Chris Pratt, Vin Diesel, Bradley Cooper, Zoe Saldana
                            Andrew Garfield, Adam Driver, Liam Neeson, Tadanobu Asano
Amy Adams, Jeremy Renner, Forest Whitaker, Michael Stuhlbarg
Reese Witherspoon, Laura Dern, Gaby Hoffmann, Michiel Huisman
Melissa McCarthy, Kristen Bell, Peter Dinklage, Ella Anderson
Nicholas Hoult, Kristen Stewart, Vernetta Lopez, Scott Lawrence
Name: Actors, Length: 834, dtype: int64
```

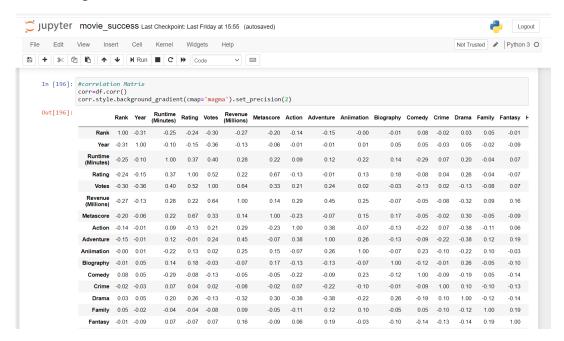
#### Filling missing values in the dataset

```
| Time | File | Edit | View | Insert | Cell | Kernel | Widgets | Help | Not Trusted | Python 3 | Other | Pyt
```

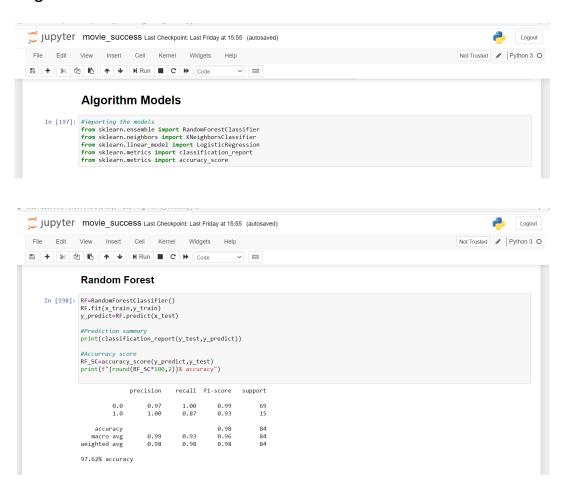
### Splitting dataset into train and test dataset and drawing the confusion matrix for the test data

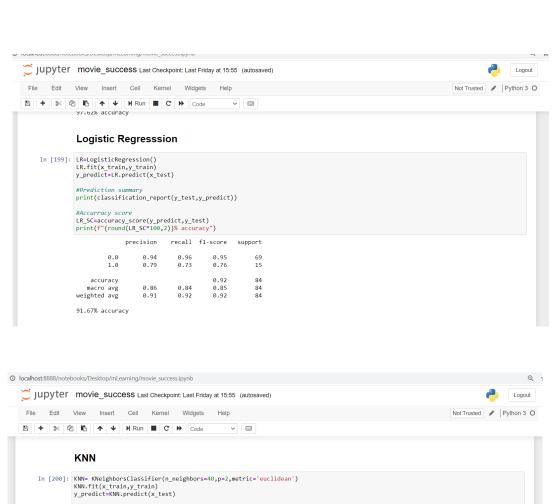


### Drawing the correlation matrix

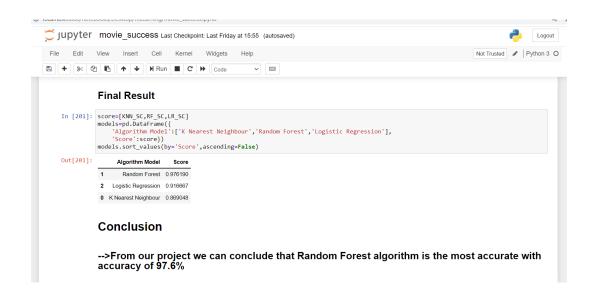


#### Algorithm models









	References:
>	Data set collection:
	https://www.kaggle.com/therealsampat/predict-movie-success-rate
	Websites:
> annro	https://medium.com/analytics-vidhya/how-to-use-machine-learning- bach-to-predict-movie-box-office-revenue-success-e2e688669972
аррго	vacii-to-predict-movie-box-omce-revende-success-ezeooooo9972
>	https://www.javatpoint.com/machine-learning
	Video Tutorial:
	https://youtu.be/7eh4d6sabA0