# 项目名称:TMDb电影数据分析

# 项目目的:

通过对TMDb的电影数据进行分析,得出电影相关问题的答案

# 项目过程:

1、观察原始数据并提出问题 2、载入数据 3、评估数据,包括 每个数据集中的样本数 每个数据集中的列数 每个数据集中重复的行数 列的数据类型 具有缺失值的特征 每个数据集中特征的非空唯一值的数量 这些唯一值都是什么,以及每个的计数 4、整理数据 5、数据清理 6、根据问题进行分析 7、可视化数据 8、整理数据图 9、得出结论

# In [33]:

#导入数据准备进行分析

memory usage: 1.7+ MB

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
df = pd.read_csv('tmdb-movies.csv')
df.info()
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 10866 entries, 0 to 10865
Data columns (total 21 columns):
id
                         10866 non-null int64
                         10856 non-null object
imdb id
                         10866 non-null float64
popularity
                         10866 non-null int64
budget
                        10866 non-null int64
revenue
                        10866 non-null object
original title
                        10790 non-null object
cast
homepage
                        2936 non-null object
                        10822 non-null object
director
tagline
                        8042 non-null object
keywords
                        9373 non-null object
overview
                         10862 non-null object
runtime
                         10866 non-null int64
                         10843 non-null object
genres
                        9836 non-null object
production companies
                         10866 non-null object
release_date
                         10866 non-null int64
vote count
                         10866 non-null float64
vote average
release_year
                         10866 non-null int64
budget adj
                         10866 non-null float64
                         10866 non-null float64
revenue adj
dtypes: float64(4), int64(6), object(11)
```

# In [34]:

df.head()

# Out[34]:

	id	imdb_id	popularity	budget	revenue	original_title	cast	
0	135397	tt0369610	32.985763	150000000	1513528810	Jurassic World	Chris Pratt Bryce Dallas Howard Irrfan Khan Vi	
1	76341	tt1392190	28.419936	150000000	378436354	Mad Max: Fury Road	Tom Hardy Charlize Theron Hugh Keays- Byrne Nic	
2	262500	tt2908446	13.112507	110000000	295238201	Insurgent	Shailene Woodley Theo James Kate Winslet Ansel	http://
3	140607	tt2488496	11.173104	200000000	2068178225	Star Wars: The Force Awakens	Harrison Ford Mark Hamill Carrie Fisher Adam D	
4	168259	tt2820852	9.335014	190000000	1506249360	Furious 7	Vin Diesel Paul Walker Jason Statham Michelle 	

5 rows × 21 columns

提问: 1、如果投资预算不大,有可能拍出票房不错的电影吗? 2、哪一年的电影的质量最高? 电影的质量是上升还是在下降? 3、评分越高的电影是否越受欢迎(播放量大)

# 根据需要研究的问题, 得知不需要的数据

为"cast"、"keywords"、"homepage"、"director"、"tagline"、"overview"、"genres"、"production\_companie:并且id与imdb\_id并不能在分析过程中起到标示的作用,因此首先要将这几个数据删掉。

```
In [35]:
```

#删掉不需要的数据

```
df.drop(['id' ,'imdb id' , 'cast' , 'keywords' , 'homepage' , 'director' , 'tagli
df.info()
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 10866 entries, 0 to 10865
Data columns (total 11 columns):
popularity
                  10866 non-null float64
                   10866 non-null int64
budget
                   10866 non-null int64
revenue
original_title 10866 non-null object
                   10866 non-null int64
runtime
               10866 non-null object
10866 non-null int64
10866 non-null float64
10866 non-null int64
release_date
vote count
vote_average
release_year
               10866 non-null float64
budget adj
revenue_adj
dtypes: float64(4), int64(5), object(2)
memory usage: 933.9+ KB
```

可以看到新的数据表中没有缺失值。考虑到本数据表内容有预算、收入、时间、标签、播放量等可重复出现的数据,因此在删除重复行之后只对电影名称进行查重与过滤。

#### In [36]:

```
#找到数据中的重复数据个数
df['original_title'].duplicated().sum()
```

# Out[36]:

295

重建删除重复行之后的表格

```
df.info()
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
Int64Index: 10571 entries, 0 to 10865
Data columns (total 11 columns):
popularity
                 10571 non-null float64
budget
                 10571 non-null int64
revenue
                 10571 non-null int64
original title
                 10571 non-null object
                 10571 non-null int64
runtime
                 10571 non-null object
release date
vote count
                 10571 non-null int64
vote average
                 10571 non-null float64
                 10571 non-null int64
release year
                 10571 non-null float64
budget adj
               10571 non-null float64
revenue_adj
dtypes: float64(4), int64(5), object(2)
memory usage: 991.0+ KB
问题1:投资预算与收入是否相关?此问题将通过对budget_adj和revenue_adj两组数据的研究进行分析。
In [38]:
#找出两组数据的最大值
df['budget_adj'].max()
Out[38]:
425000000.0
In [39]:
df['revenue_adj'].max()
Out[39]:
```

df.drop duplicates('original title', inplace = True)

In [37]:

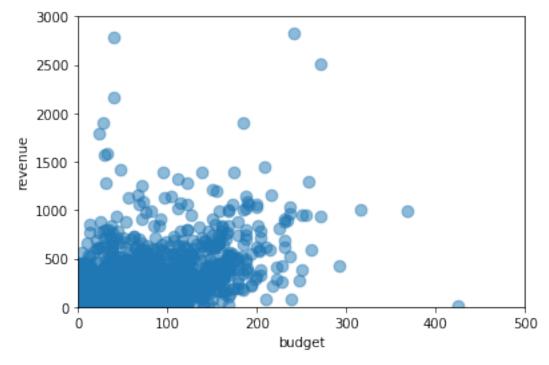
#删除重复数据

2827123750.41189

## In [40]:

```
#根据散点图找到两组数据的相关性。这里由于每个数据的数字太大,因此将小数点向左移动六位之后再计算
```

```
%matplotlib inline
x = (df['budget_adj'] / 1000000).tolist()
y = (df['revenue_adj'] / 1000000).tolist()
plt.scatter(x , y , s = 75 , alpha = 0.5)
plt.xlim((0 , 500))
plt.ylim(0 , 3000)
plt.xlabel('budget')
plt.ylabel('revenue')
plt.show()
```



可以从图中看到两组数据有一定的相关性,但相关性并不强。也就是说明,即使投资预算不大,也有可能排出 收入很高的电影。

问题2:哪一年的电影平质量最高?这里我们根据评分来判断电影质量。根据烂番茄与豆瓣的评分机制大概可以 知道,评分比票房更能反映出电影的质量。

```
In [59]:
#查看网站的电影年代分布
year = df['release_year'].unique()
year = year[np.argsort(year)]
year
Out[59]:
array([1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1
970,
       1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1
981,
       1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1
992,
       1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2
003,
       2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2
014,
       2015])
```

#### In [60]:

```
#根据年代计算平均值
df_avg = df.groupby('release_year').mean()
df_avg
```

#### Out[60]:

	popularity	budget	revenue	runtime	vote_count	vote_average	
release_year							
1960	0.368835	3.320000e+05	2.120200e+06	106.560000	35.360000	6.176000	<u>'</u>
1961	0.442715	1.640607e+06	1.199001e+07	121.357143	83.428571	6.346429	-
1962	0.430630	1.742142e+06	7.433788e+06	123.965517	72.827586	6.279310	
1963	0.510663	2.528672e+06	6.087134e+06	112.862069	86.655172	6.300000	
1964	0.415003	9.630039e+05	8.316629e+06	108.512195	74.926829	6.202439	ť
1965	0.314955	1.653092e+06	1.018706e+07	115.852941	49.823529	6.173529	
1966	0.311006	1.337548e+06	2.017540e+06	106.047619	31.047619	6.135714	{
1967	0.380738	1.877291e+06	1.374989e+07	104.171429	57.028571	6.277143	-
1968	0.450295	1.675400e+06	5.655489e+06	106.485714	91.314286	6.328571	-
1969	0.426495	1.404303e+06	7.656903e+06	105.866667	54.500000	5.926667	{
1970	0.349693	3.255563e+06	1.436467e+07	112.923077	50.769231	6.358974	-
1971	0.448349	1.250940e+06	7.790744e+06	106.480000	96.120000	6.400000	ť
1972	0.471532	7.953429e+05	1.003814e+07	102.028571	147.542857	6.520000	4
1973	0.485700	1.051400e+06	2.536010e+07	104.638298	90.085106	6.734043	ţ
1974	0.472522	1.677857e+06	1.769044e+07	105.190476	119.547619	6.426190	7
1975	0.559355	1.443051e+06	2.378179e+07	107.256410	153.205128	6.387179	Ę

1976	0.439639	2.223810e+06	1.556353e+07	109.738095	91.380952	6.309524	{
1977	0.630454	2.885357e+06	3.893898e+07	106.928571	143.232143	6.167857	-
1978	0.397090	3.475373e+06	2.109796e+07	110.254237	67.305085	6.096610	-
1979	0.602322	4.354981e+06	2.948153e+07	111.113208	162.622642	6.333962	-
1980	0.462031	4.822857e+06	2.296447e+07	107.600000	120.400000	6.141429	-
1981	0.455705	4.514104e+06	2.110136e+07	106.506667	94.840000	6.200000	-
1982	0.510683	4.567040e+06	2.890198e+07	103.105263	127.539474	6.218421	-
1983	0.547092	6.570980e+06	2.907409e+07	103.063291	125.012658	6.007595	-
1984	0.577267	7.323835e+06	2.460611e+07	104.144330	140.639175	5.974227	-
1985	0.574204	6.773530e+06	2.667951e+07	113.847619	127.990476	6.164762	-
1986	0.511902	6.004600e+06	2.578616e+07	100.060345	116.163793	5.992241	-
1987	0.509459	5.749626e+06	2.869794e+07	101.559322	119.644068	6.109322	-
1988	0.473934	6.601057e+06	2.668886e+07	101.250000	103.057143	5.954286	-
1989	0.569994	8.241652e+06	3.927678e+07	105.068702	141.305344	6.077099	-
1990	0.527021	9.814814e+06	3.909186e+07	105.560976	163.170732	5.992683	-
1991	0.472386	1.098630e+07	3.290847e+07	105.193798	114.751938	5.993023	-
1992	0.585725	1.097453e+07	4.604739e+07	107.102362	147.472441	6.081102	-
1993	0.546987	9.881562e+06	3.841838e+07	106.802326	137.656977	6.041860	-
1994	0.670794	1.189125e+07	3.837046e+07	106.763736	205.741758	5.941758	-
1995	0.715818	1.654665e+07	5.327455e+07	107.698225	204.621302	6.063314	2
1996	0.619823	1.859759e+07	4.323558e+07	104.494737	133.094737	5.866842	2
1997	0.693460	2.461482e+07	5.532803e+07	106.702128	212.973404	5.985638	•
1998	0.626033	2.137707e+07	4.492105e+07	105.126263	193.075758	5.978283	2
1999	0.651675	2.559011e+07	5.121183e+07	108.648402	242.255708	6.030594	•
2000	0.532895	2.523739e+07	4.733101e+07	103.445946	191.342342	5.881982	•
2001	0.706399	2.346002e+07	5.610913e+07	108.133891	263.108787	5.893305	2
2002	0.705637	2.217104e+07	5.450290e+07	103.988506	237.091954	5.966667	2
2003	0.721360	2.223963e+07	5.421750e+07	100.713262	245.046595	5.939068	2
2004	0.729237	2.389713e+07	5.563304e+07	105.293333	259.726667	5.991333	2
2005	0.627479	2.018390e+07	4.528920e+07	103.008451	200.442254	5.865634	2
2006	0.610985	1.809019e+07	4.026923e+07	101.676692	189.000000	5.947870	-
2007	0.593825	1.748350e+07	4.511560e+07	100.063830	206.581560	5.959102	-
2008	0.579733	1.552792e+07	3.868240e+07	100.198783	203.200811	5.928195	-
2009	0.601515	1.624874e+07	4.200541e+07	97.263757	226.017078	5.851803	-
2010	0.645780	1.920364e+07	4.518017e+07	98.152263	267.174897	5.993210	-
2011	0.679055	1.685818e+07	4.453345e+07	97.889098	253.526316	5.958835	-

```
0.608736 1.414372e+07 4.216825e+07
                                              98.124786 313.627350
                                                                    5.795556
       2013
             0.620137
                     1.393072e+07
                                3.594434e+07
                                              96.057011
                                                       322.332820
                                                                    5.881202
       2014
             0.889351
                     1.135242e+07
                                3.485838e+07
                                              98.358166
                                                       295.424069
                                                                    5.923782
      2015
             1.030657 1.207718e+07 4.254762e+07
                                              96.375199 290.019078
                                                                    5.885692
In [61]:
#根据柱状图得出最受欢迎电影是哪一年上映的
#获取平均分最大值与最小值
df_avg['vote_average'].max()
Out[61]:
6.7340425531914905
In [62]:
df_avg['vote_average'].min()
Out[62]:
5.79555555555555
In [63]:
df avg['vote_average']
Out[63]:
release_year
1960
         6.176000
1961
         6.346429
1962
         6.279310
1963
         6.300000
1964
         6.202439
1965
         6.173529
1966
         6.135714
1967
         6.277143
1968
         6.328571
1969
         5.926667
1970
         6.358974
1971
         6.400000
1972
         6.520000
1973
         6.734043
1974
         6.426190
1975
         6.387179
1976
         6.309524
1977
         6.167857
1978
         6.096610
1979
         6.333962
1980
         6.141429
1981
         6.200000
1982
         6.218421
1983
         6.007595
1984
         5.974227
1985
         6.164762
```

2012

```
6.109322
1987
1988
        5.954286
1989
        6.077099
1990
        5.992683
1991
        5.993023
1992
        6.081102
1993
        6.041860
1994
        5.941758
        6.063314
1995
        5.866842
1996
        5.985638
1997
1998
        5.978283
1999
        6.030594
2000
        5.881982
2001
        5.893305
2002
        5.966667
2003
        5.939068
2004
        5.991333
2005
        5.865634
2006
        5.947870
2007
        5.959102
2008
        5.928195
2009
        5.851803
2010
        5.993210
2011
        5.958835
2012
        5.795556
2013
        5.881202
2014
        5.923782
2015
        5.885692
```

5.992241

1986

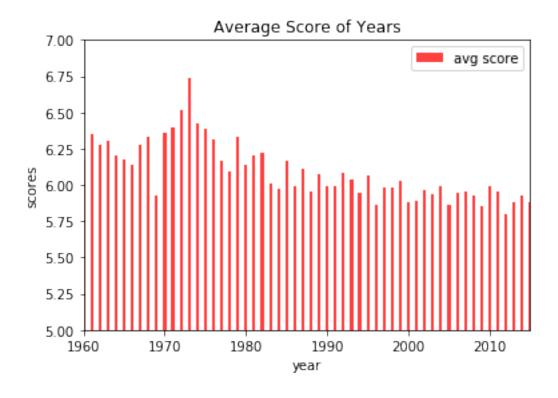
Name: vote\_average, dtype: float64

## In [64]:

```
#得出两组数据的柱状图
width = 0.35
score = df_avg['vote_average']
plt.bar(year , score , width , color = 'r' , alpha = 0.75 , label = 'avg score')
plt.xlabel('year')
plt.ylabel('scores')
plt.xlim(1960 , 2015)
plt.ylim(5 , 7)
plt.title('Average Score of Years')
plt.legend()
```

# Out[64]:

<matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x1227847f0>



#### In [65]:

```
df_avg['vote_average']
```

### Out[65]:

release\_year

```
1960
        6.176000
1961
        6.346429
1962
        6.279310
1963
        6.300000
1964
        6.202439
1965
        6.173529
1966
        6.135714
1967
        6.277143
        6.328571
1968
1969
        5.926667
1970
        6.358974
        6.400000
1971
1972
        6.520000
1973
        6.734043
1974
        6.426190
1975
        6.387179
```

```
1980
        6.141429
1981
        6.200000
        6.218421
1982
1983
        6.007595
1984
        5.974227
1985
        6.164762
1986
        5.992241
1987
        6.109322
1988
        5.954286
1989
        6.077099
1990
        5.992683
        5.993023
1991
1992
        6.081102
1993
        6.041860
1994
        5.941758
1995
        6.063314
1996
        5.866842
1997
        5.985638
1998
        5.978283
1999
        6.030594
2000
        5.881982
2001
        5.893305
2002
        5.966667
2003
        5.939068
2004
        5.991333
2005
        5.865634
2006
        5.947870
2007
        5.959102
2008
        5.928195
2009
        5.851803
2010
        5.993210
2011
        5.958835
2012
        5.795556
2013
        5.881202
2014
        5.923782
2015
        5.885692
Name: vote_average, dtype: float64
```

1976

1977

1978

1979

6.309524

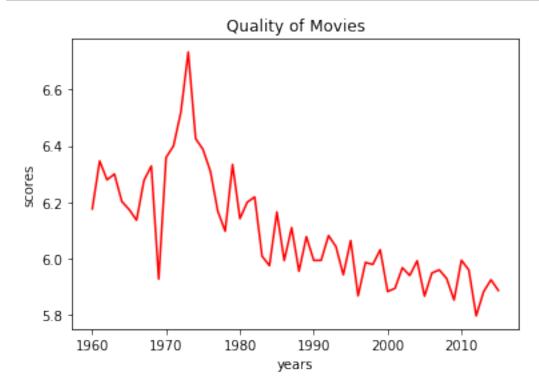
6.167857

6.096610

6.333962

## In [66]:

```
#得出两组数据的折线图
plt.plot(score , 'r' , label = 'scores changes')
plt.xlabel('years')
plt.ylabel('scores')
plt.title('Quality of Movies')
plt.show()
```



回答:从以上两图可以看出,电影质量最高的一年是在1973年,这年的电影平均分最高。而电影的质量在这几年虽然有些摆动的厉害,但总体而言是在下降的。

问题3:评分越高的电影是否越受欢迎?

```
In [46]:
```

In [ ]:

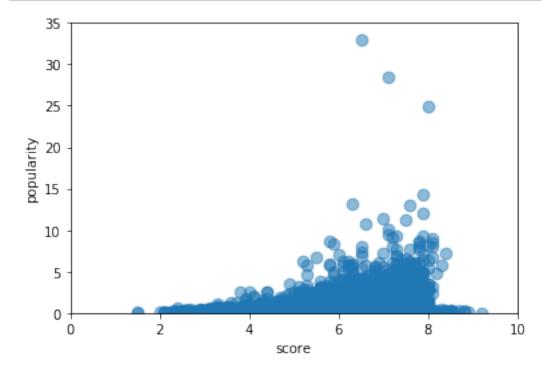
df['popuarity']

```
#找到两组数据的最大值
df['popularity'].max()
Out[46]:
32.985763
In [44]:
df['vote_average'].max()
Out[44]:
9.2
```

## In [48]:

# #为了研究两组数据的相关性,这里还用散点图来表示

```
x = df['vote_average']
y = df['popularity']
plt.scatter(x , y , s = 75 , alpha = 0.5)
plt.xlim(0 , 10)
plt.ylim(0 , 35)
plt.xlabel('score')
plt.ylabel('popularity')
plt.show()
```



回答:从上图可以看出,电影的评分与播放量具有一定的相关性,大部分情况下评分越高的电影播放量越高。但是还有一种情况,可以看到得分超过8分的电影播放量非常低。受到数据的限制,我们无法知道这些电影是由于参与评分的人数少导致评分过高,还是因为这些是小众文艺电影所以虽然质量不错但是受众群不广。

结论:根据对imdb所给出的电影数据分析,我们可以知道:电影的质量可能会受到预算的影响,但是就算是小成本电影,依然可以得到市场的认可,收获很高的票房;电影的质量并不是稳定的,经常在一些时间段内出现剧烈的摆动,并且总体而言质量在下降;一般情况下,评分高的电影会得到更的播放量,但是一些评分特别高的电影,却播放量非常少,究竟是什么原因使得这些高分电影的播放量低,在数据中暂时还不能体现,而评分和播放量两者之间具体的关系,暂时也不能知道。