

Title: - JIO Cinema Data Analysis Project

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❖ Objective: -

The primary objective of the Jio Cinema Data Analysis project is to utilize data-driven insights to improve content strategies, enhance user experience, and optimize platform performance. This involves analysing Jio Cinema's extensive content catalog and user interaction data to achieve the following specific objectives:

- Understand User Preferences and Behaviour
- Analyse Content Trends
- Recommendation Systems

❖ **Problem statement: -**

- With the rapid growth of the streaming industry, Jio Cinema has amassed a vast collection of content and user data.
- However, effectively leveraging this data to enhance user satisfaction, improve content recommendations, and drive strategic decisions remains a challenge.

1. Content Trends Analysis
2. Recommendation System Enhancement
3. User Behaviour Insights

❖ **Solution: -**

To address the challenges and achieve the objectives, a comprehensive solution is proposed, combining advanced data analysis, machine learning, and visualization techniques. Below are the detailed components of the solution:

1. Data Collection and Preprocessing
2. Content Trends Analysis
3. User Behavior Analysis

❖ **Implementation: -**

```
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")

df = pd.read_csv("E:/Jio
Cinmea_Userbase.csv")

sns.set_theme(style="whitegrid")

# 1. Distribution of Monthly Revenue by Subscription Type
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
sns.boxplot(data=df, x='Subscription
Type', y='Monthly Revenue', palette="Set2")
plt.title('Distribution of Monthly Revenue by Subscription Type',
fontsize=16)
plt.xlabel('Subscription Type', fontsize=12)
plt.ylabel('Monthly Revenue', fontsize=12)
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.show()

# 2. Count of Users by Country (Top 10 Countries)
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))

top_countries = df['Country'].value_counts().head(10)

sns.barplot(x=top_countries.index, y=top_countries.values,
palette="viridis")
plt.title('Top 10 Countries by User Count', fontsize=16)
plt.xlabel('Country', fontsize=12)
plt.ylabel('Number
```

```
of Users', fontsize=12) plt.xticks(rotation=45)
```

```
plt.show()
```

```
# 3. Age Distribution by Gender plt.figure(figsize=(12,  
6))
```

```
sns.histplot(data=df, x='Age', hue='Gender', multiple='stack',  
palette="coolwarm", bins=20) plt.title('Age Distribution by  
Gender', fontsize=16) plt.xlabel('Age', fontsize=12)  
plt.ylabel('Count', fontsize=12) plt.show()
```

```
# 4. Monthly Revenue Trends by Join Date
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6)) df['Join Date'] =  
pd.to_datetime(df['Join Date']) df['Join Month'] =  
df['Join Date'].dt.to_period('M')
```

```
monthly_revenue = df.groupby('Join Month')['Monthly  
Revenue'].sum().reset_index()
```

```
monthly_revenue['Join Month'] = monthly_revenue['Join  
Month'].astype(str)
```

```
sns.lineplot(data=monthly_revenue, x='Join Month', y='Monthly  
Revenue', marker='o', color="purple") plt.title('Monthly  
Revenue Trends by Join Date', fontsize=16) plt.xlabel('Join  
Month', fontsize=12)
```

```
plt.ylabel('Monthly Revenue', fontsize=12)
```

```
plt.xticks(rotation=45) plt.show()
```

❖ Output: -



