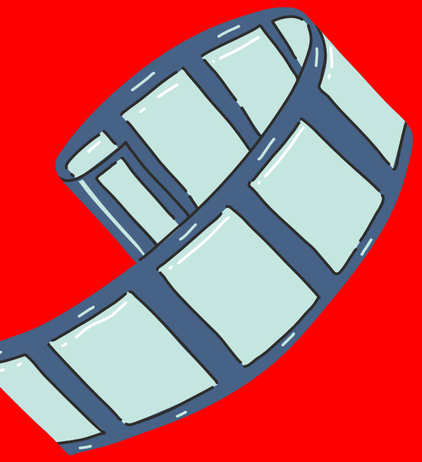
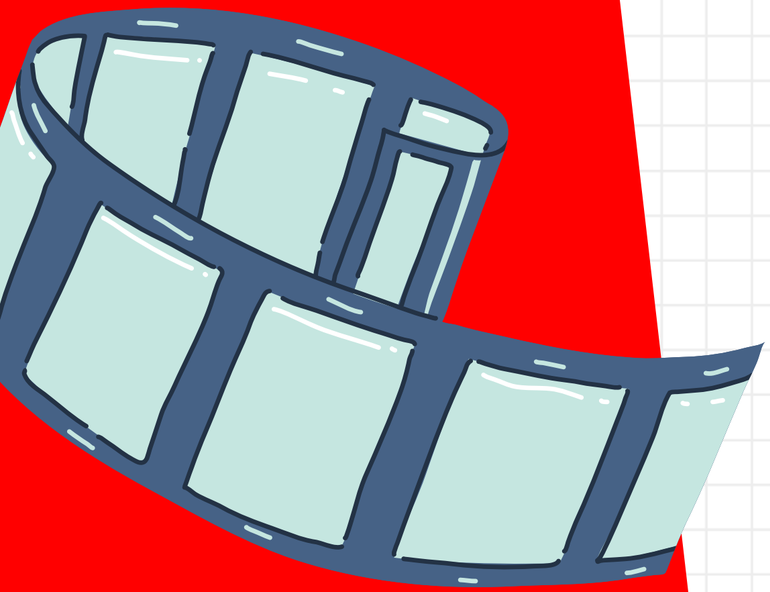
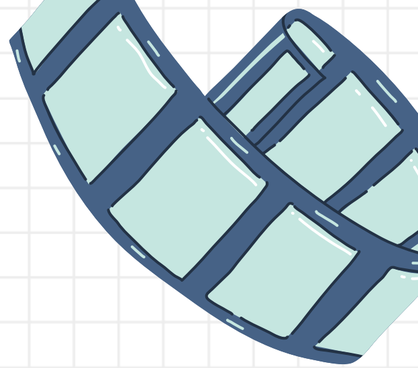






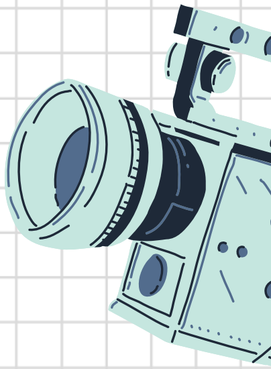
Analysis of Netflix Shows

-By Ankita Sarkar

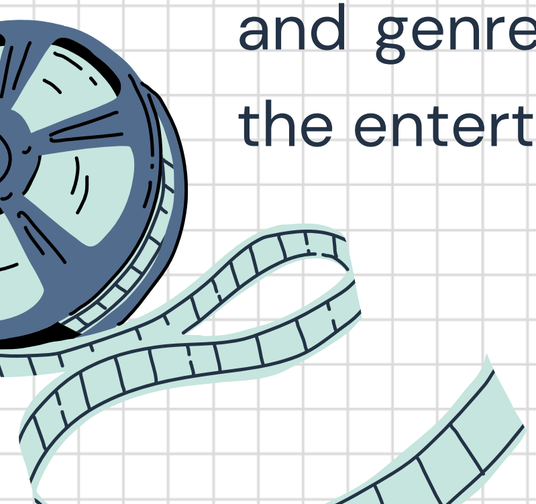
What We Will Talk About

1. Introduction
2. Objective Of The Analysis
3. Conclusion

Introduction



This project aims to analyze the dataset containing information about movies and TV shows, focusing on trends, distributions, and insights. By exploring attributes such as content type, duration, release year, genres, and directors, the analysis provides a comprehensive understanding of the data. Visualizations are used to highlight patterns, such as the distribution of TV show seasons, the growth of content over time, and the most frequent directors and genres. This analysis supports data-driven decision-making in the entertainment domain.



Tools Used For Analysis

Python

Libraries:

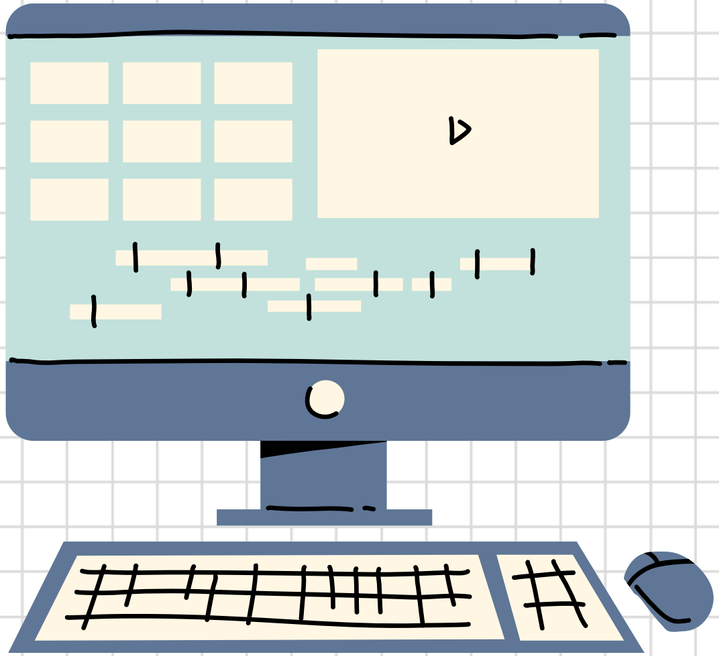
Pandas: For data manipulation and preprocessing.

Matplotlib: For creating visualizations.

Seaborn: For enhancing visualizations and styling.

Jupyter Notebook

An interactive environment for writing and running Python code.



Loading and Previewing the Netflix Dataset

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
```

```
df=pd.read_csv("netflix1 (2).csv")
```

```
print(df.head())
```

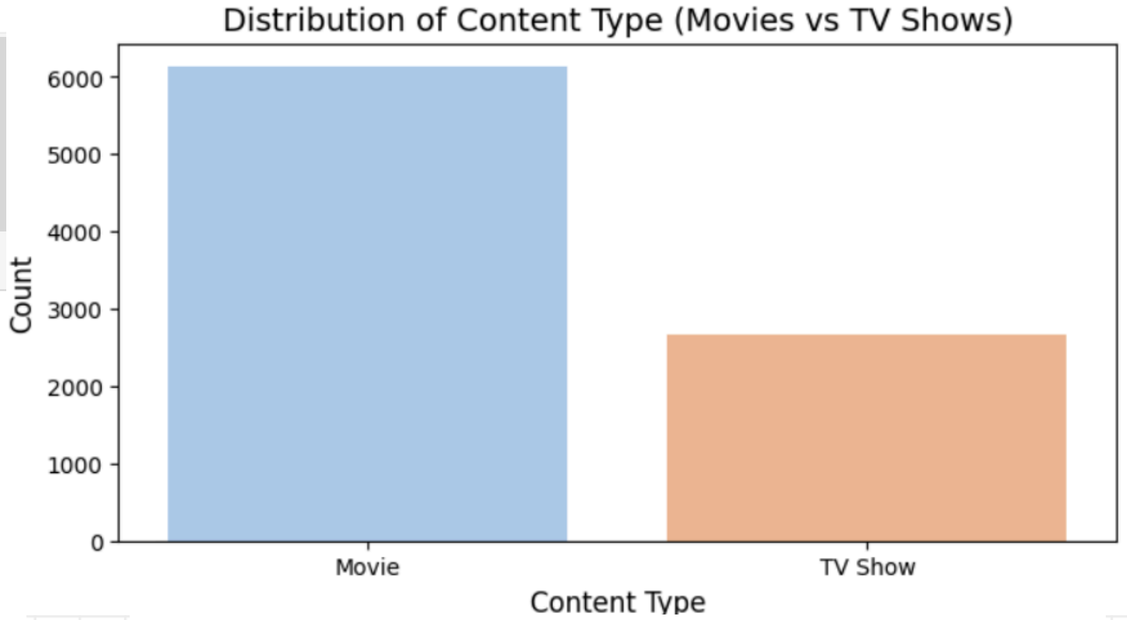
```
  show_id     type                                title         director  \
0      s1    Movie                 Dick Johnson Is Dead  Kirsten Johnson
1      s3  TV Show                            Ganglands  Julien Leclercq
2      s6  TV Show                        Midnight Mass    Mike Flanagan
3     s14    Movie  Confessions of an Invisible Girl    Bruno Garotti
4      s8    Movie                              Sankofa     Haile Gerima

         country date_added  release_year rating  duration  \
0  United States  9/25/2021          2020  PG-13    90 min
1         France  9/24/2021          2021  TV-MA  1 Season
2  United States  9/24/2021          2021  TV-MA  1 Season
3         Brazil  9/22/2021          2021  TV-PG    91 min
4  United States  9/24/2021          1993  TV-MA   125 min

                                        listed_in
0                                   Documentaries
1  Crime TV Shows, International TV Shows, TV Act...
2                 TV Dramas, TV Horror, TV Mysteries
3                 Children & Family Movies, Comedies
4   Dramas, Independent Movies, International Movies
```

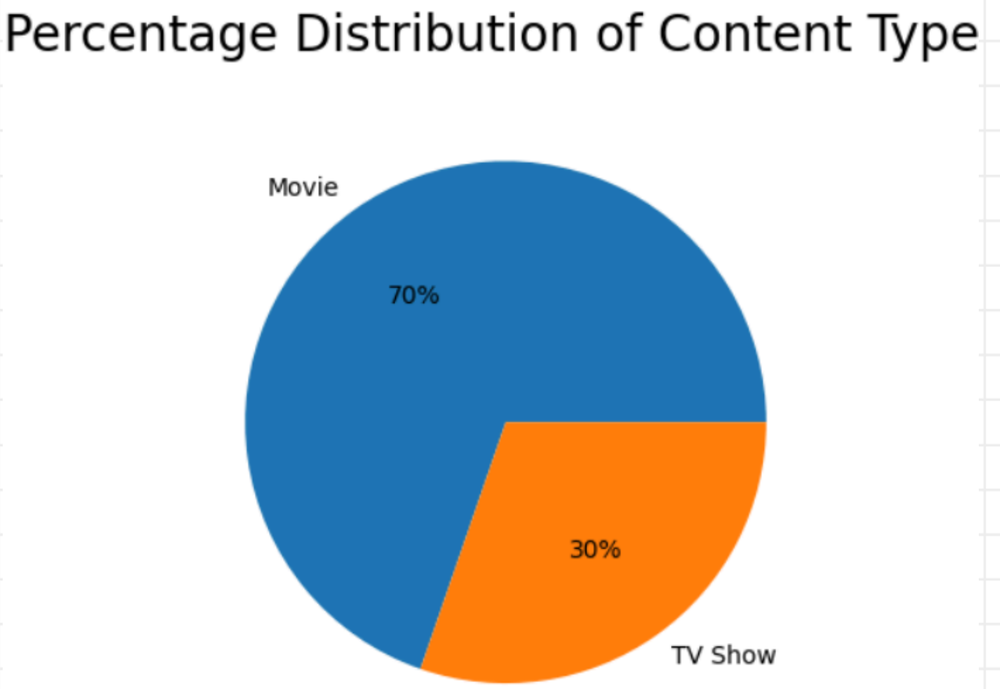
Distribution Of Content Types

```
# Count of content type
type_counts = df['type'].value_counts()
print("\nCount of Content Type:\n")
print(type_counts)
```

```
Count of Content Type:

type
Movie      6126
TV Show    2664
Name: count, dtype: int64
```

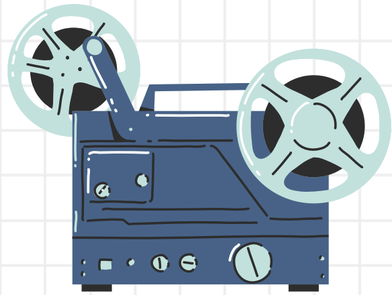
```
# Distribution of content type
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 4))
sns.countplot(x='type', data=df, palette='pastel')
plt.title('Distribution of Content Type (Movies vs TV Shows)', fontsize=14)
plt.xlabel('Content Type', fontsize=12)
plt.ylabel('Count', fontsize=12)
plt.show()
plt.pie(type_counts, labels=['Movie', 'TV Show'], autopct='%.0f%%')
plt.suptitle('Percentage Distribution of Content Type', fontsize=20)
```



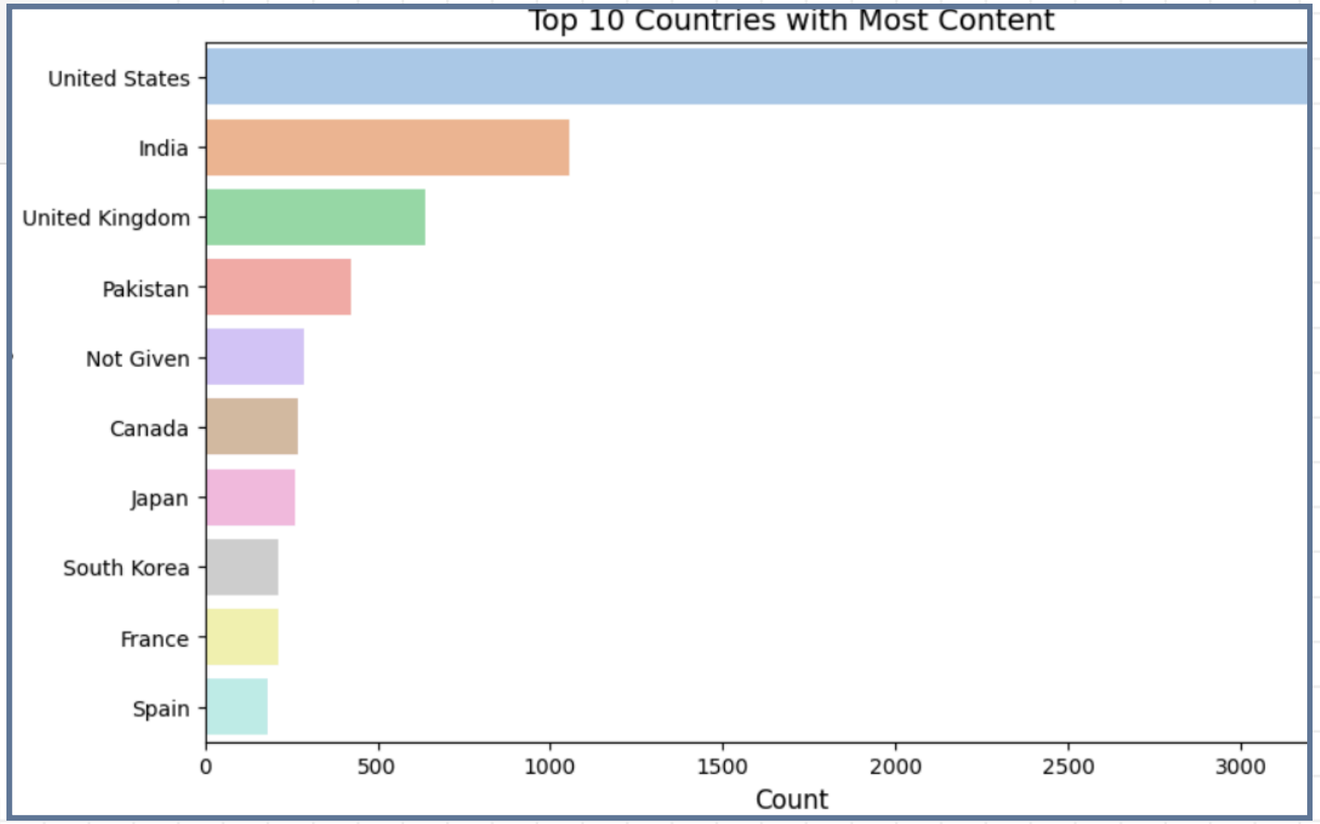


Top 10 Countries With Most Content

```python
# Top 10 countries with most content
country_counts = df['country'].value_counts().head(10)
print("\nTop 10 Countries with Most Content:\n")
country_table = country_counts.reset_index()
country_table.columns = ['Country', 'Count']
print(country_table)

plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
sns.barplot(x='Count', y='Country', data=country_table, palette='pastel')
plt.title('Top 10 Countries with Most Content', fontsize=14)
plt.xlabel('Count', fontsize=12)
plt.ylabel('Country', fontsize=12)
plt.show()
```

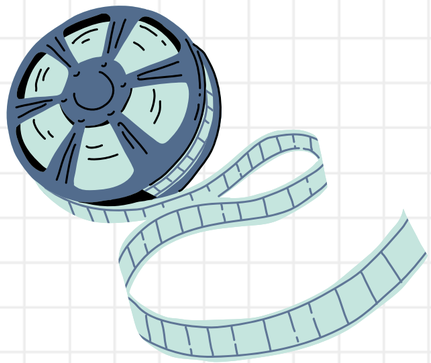


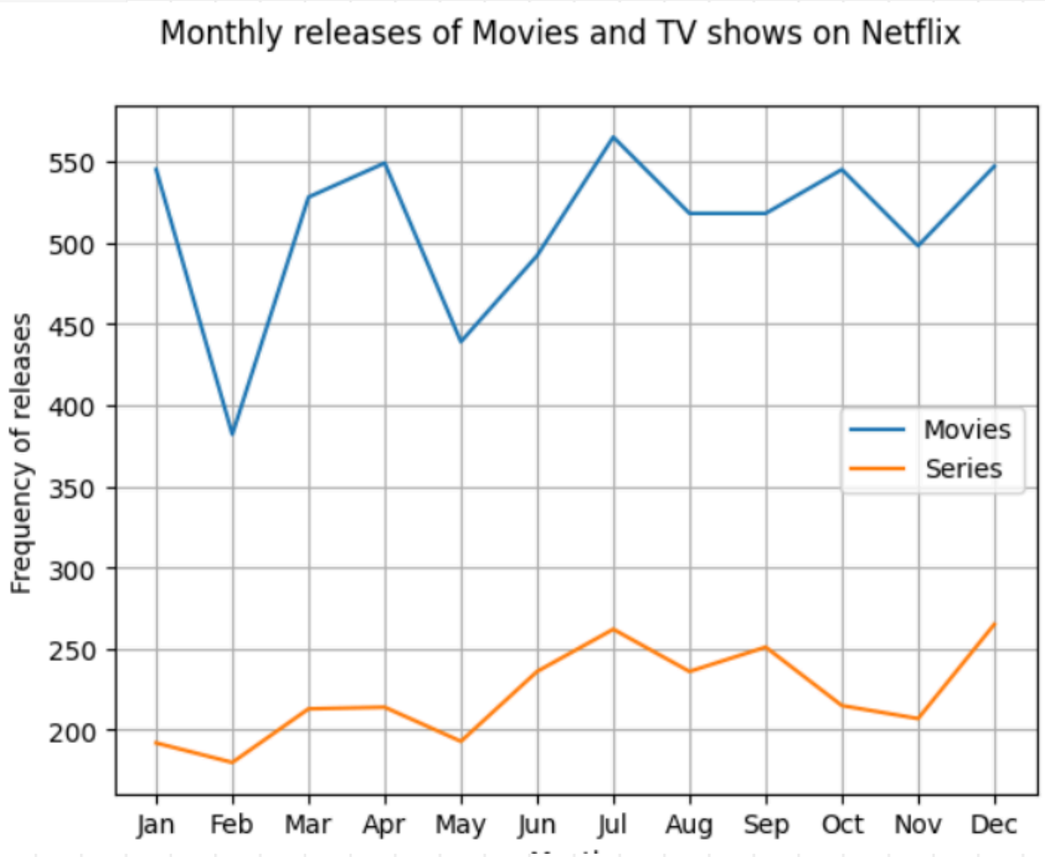
```
Top 10 Countries with Most Content:

          Country  Count
0   United States   3240
1           India   1057
2  United Kingdom    638
3        Pakistan    421
4       Not Given    287
5          Canada    271
6           Japan    259
7     South Korea    214
8          France    213
9           Spain    182
```



Mothly Releases Of Movies & TV Shows

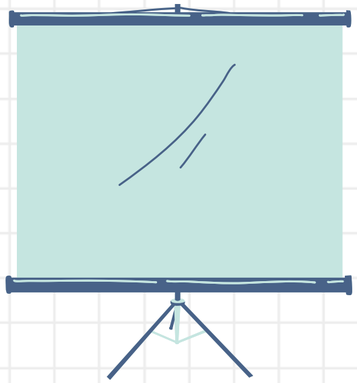
```
#Monthly releases of Movies and TV shows on Netflix
df['year']=df['date_added'].dt.year
df['month']=df['date_added'].dt.month
df['day']=df['date_added'].dt.day

monthly_movie_release=df[df['type']=='Movie']['month'].value_counts().sort_index()
monthly_series_release=df[df['type']=='TV Show']['month'].value_counts().sort_index()
plt.plot(monthly_movie_release.index,monthly_movie_release.values, label='Movies')
plt.plot(monthly_series_release.index,monthly_series_release.values, label='Series')
plt.xlabel("Months")
plt.ylabel("Frequency of releases")
plt.xticks(range(1, 13), ['Jan', 'Feb', 'Mar', 'Apr', 'May',
'Jun', 'Jul', 'Aug', 'Sep', 'Oct', 'Nov', 'Dec'])
plt.legend()
plt.grid(True)
plt.suptitle("Monthly releases of Movies and TV shows on Netflix")
plt.show()
```

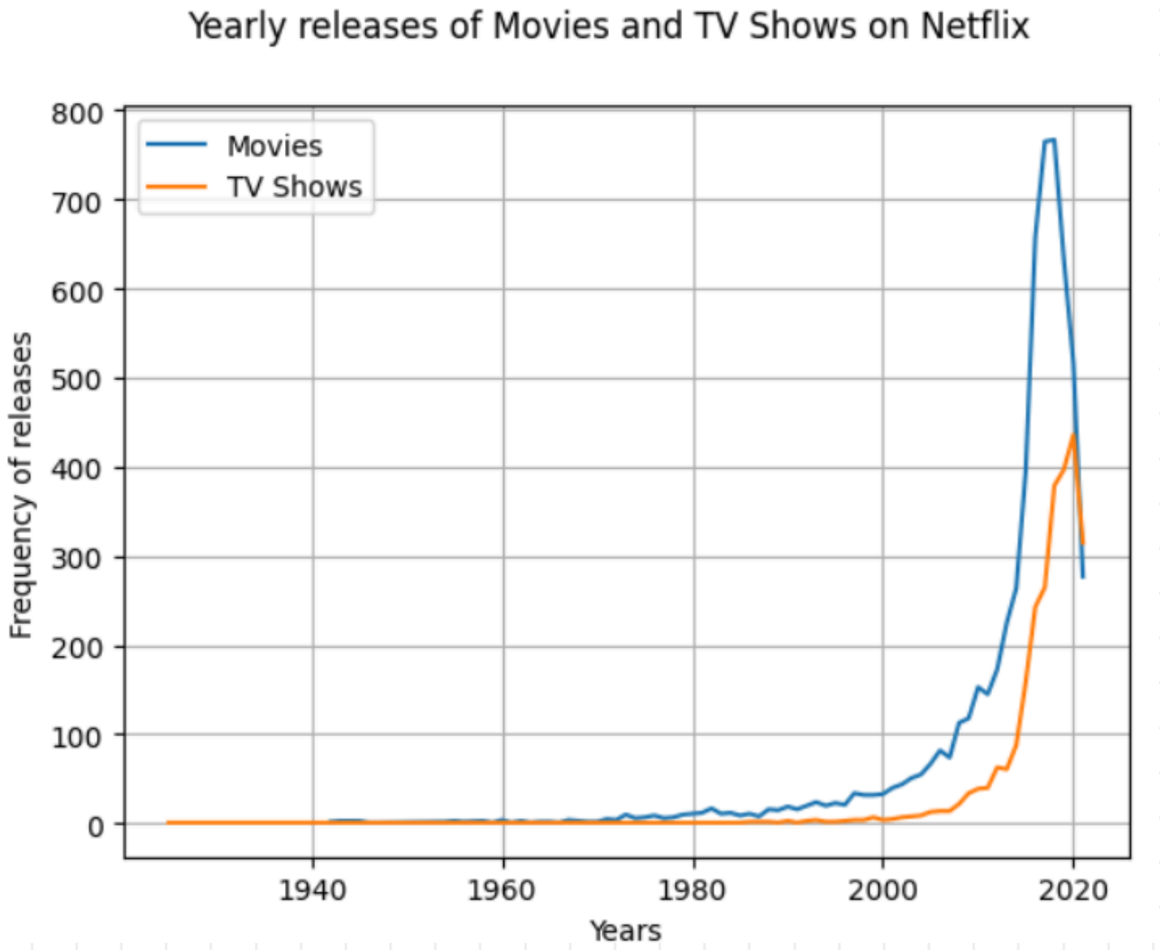




Yearly Releases Of Movies & TV Shows

```
yearly_movie_releases=df[df['type']=='Movie']['release_year'].value_counts().sort_index()
yearly_series_releases=df[df['type']=='TV Show']['release_year'].value_counts().sort_index()
plt.plot(yearly_movie_releases.index,yearly_movie_releases.values, label='Movies')
plt.plot(yearly_series_releases.index,yearly_series_releases.values, label='TV Shows')
plt.xlabel("Years")
plt.ylabel("Frequency of releases")
plt.grid(True)
plt.suptitle("Yearly releases of Movies and TV Shows on Netflix")
plt.legend()
```



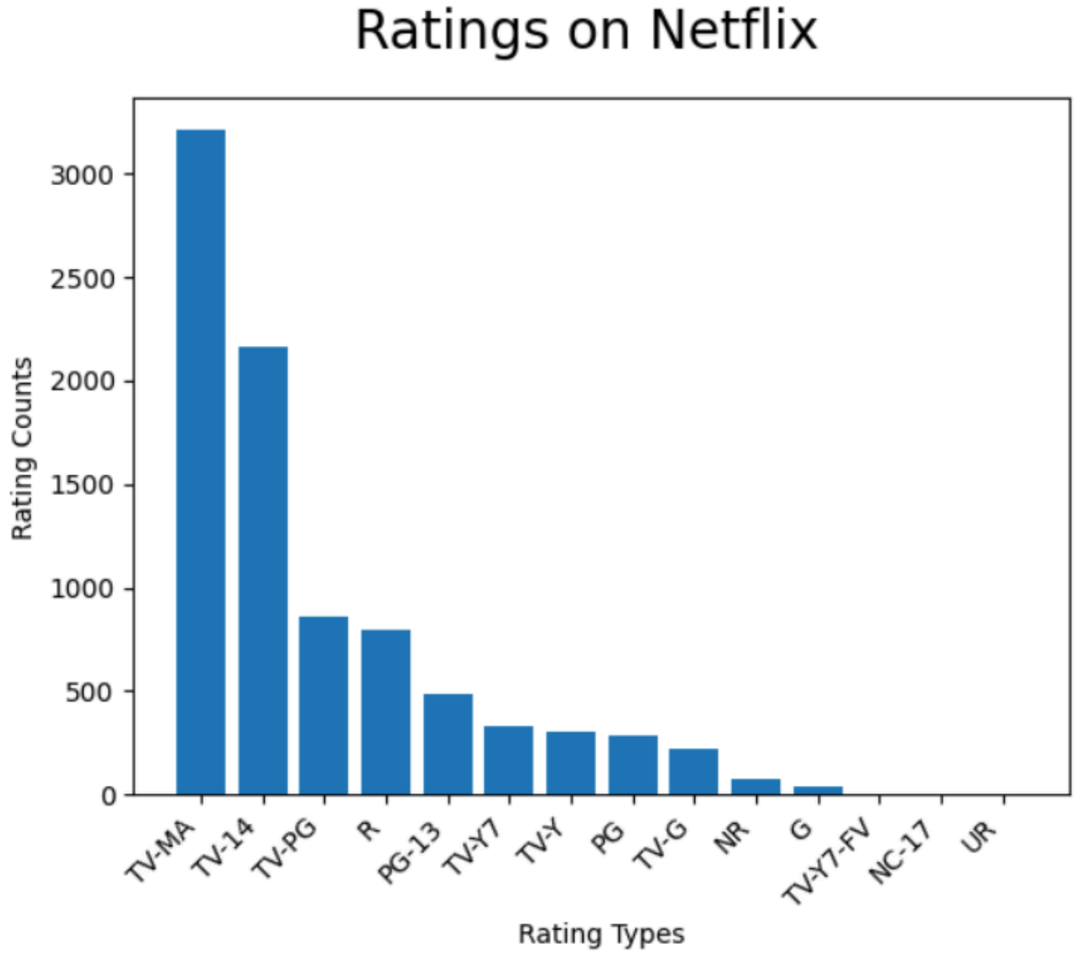


Ratings On Netflix

```
df['rating'].value_counts()
```

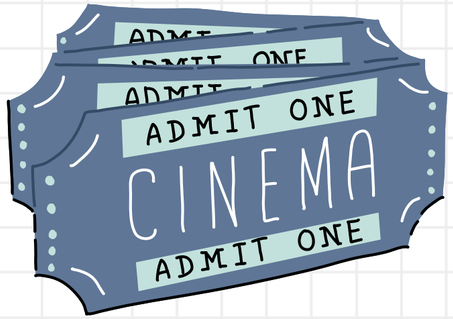
```
rating
TV-MA       3205
TV-14       2157
TV-PG        861
R            799
PG-13        490
TV-Y7        333
TV-Y         306
PG           287
TV-G         220
NR            79
G             41
TV-Y7-FV       6
NC-17          3
UR             3
Name: count, dtype: int64
```

```
ratings=df['rating'].value_counts().reset_index().sort_values(by='count', ascending=False)

plt.bar(ratings['rating'], ratings['count'],)
plt.xticks(rotation=45, ha='right')
plt.xlabel("Rating Types")
plt.ylabel("Rating Counts")
plt.suptitle('Ratings on Netflix', fontsize=20)
```

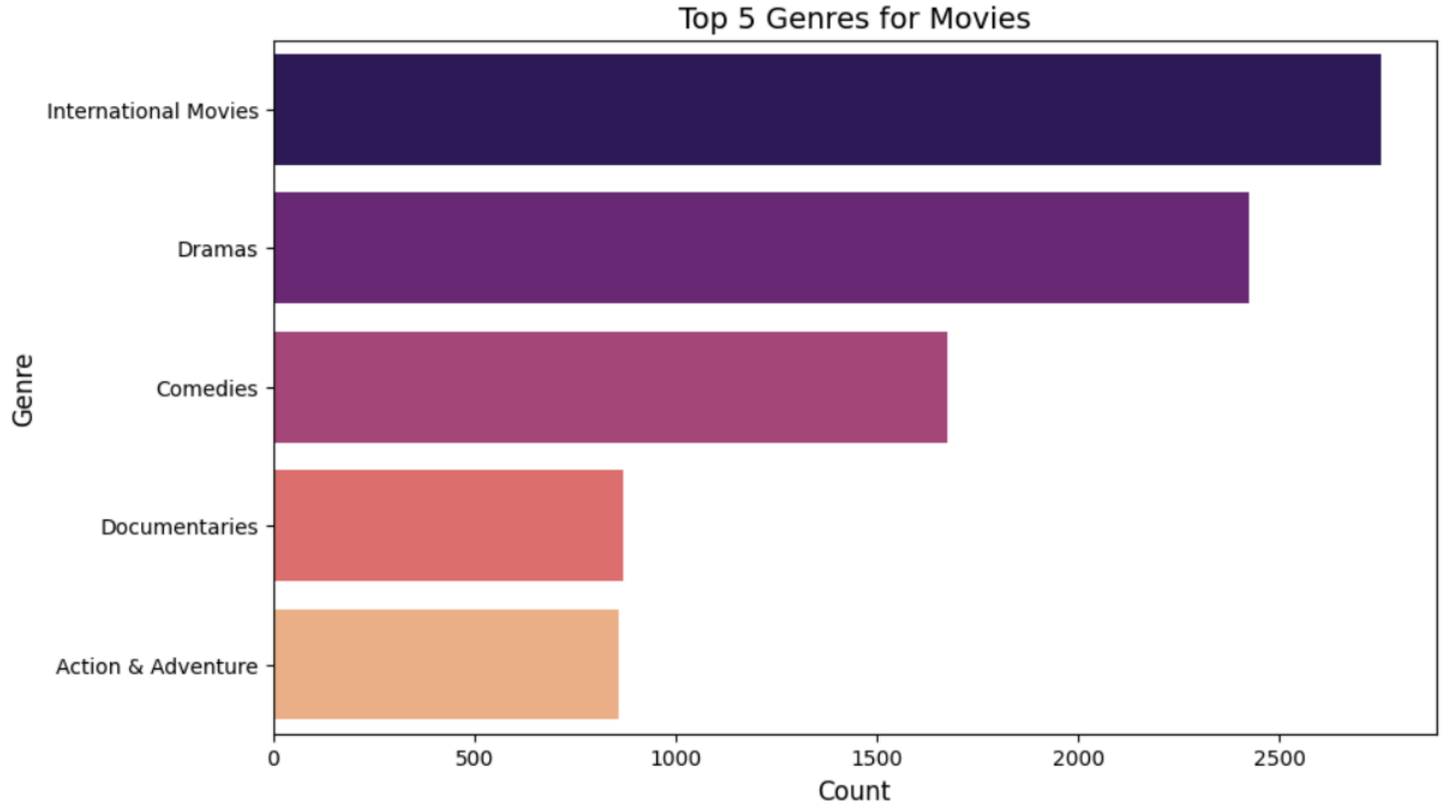


Top 5 Genres For Movies

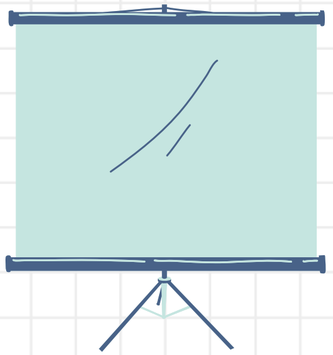
```
 #Top 5 genres for movies
df['listed_in'] = df['listed_in'].fillna('Unknown')
movie_genres = df[df['type'] == 'Movie']['listed_in'].str.split(', ').explode()
top_genres = movie_genres.value_counts().head(5)
print("\nTop 5 Genres for Movies:\n")
genre_table = top_genres.reset_index()
genre_table.columns = ['Genre', 'Count']
print(genre_table)

plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
sns.barplot(x='Count', y='Genre', data=genre_table, palette='magma')
plt.title('Top 5 Genres for Movies', fontsize=14)
plt.xlabel('Count', fontsize=12)
plt.ylabel('Genre', fontsize=12)
plt.show()
```




```
Top 5 Genres for Movies:

                 Genre  Count
0  International Movies   2752
1               Dramas   2426
2              Comedies   1674
3         Documentaries    869
4    Action & Adventure    859
```

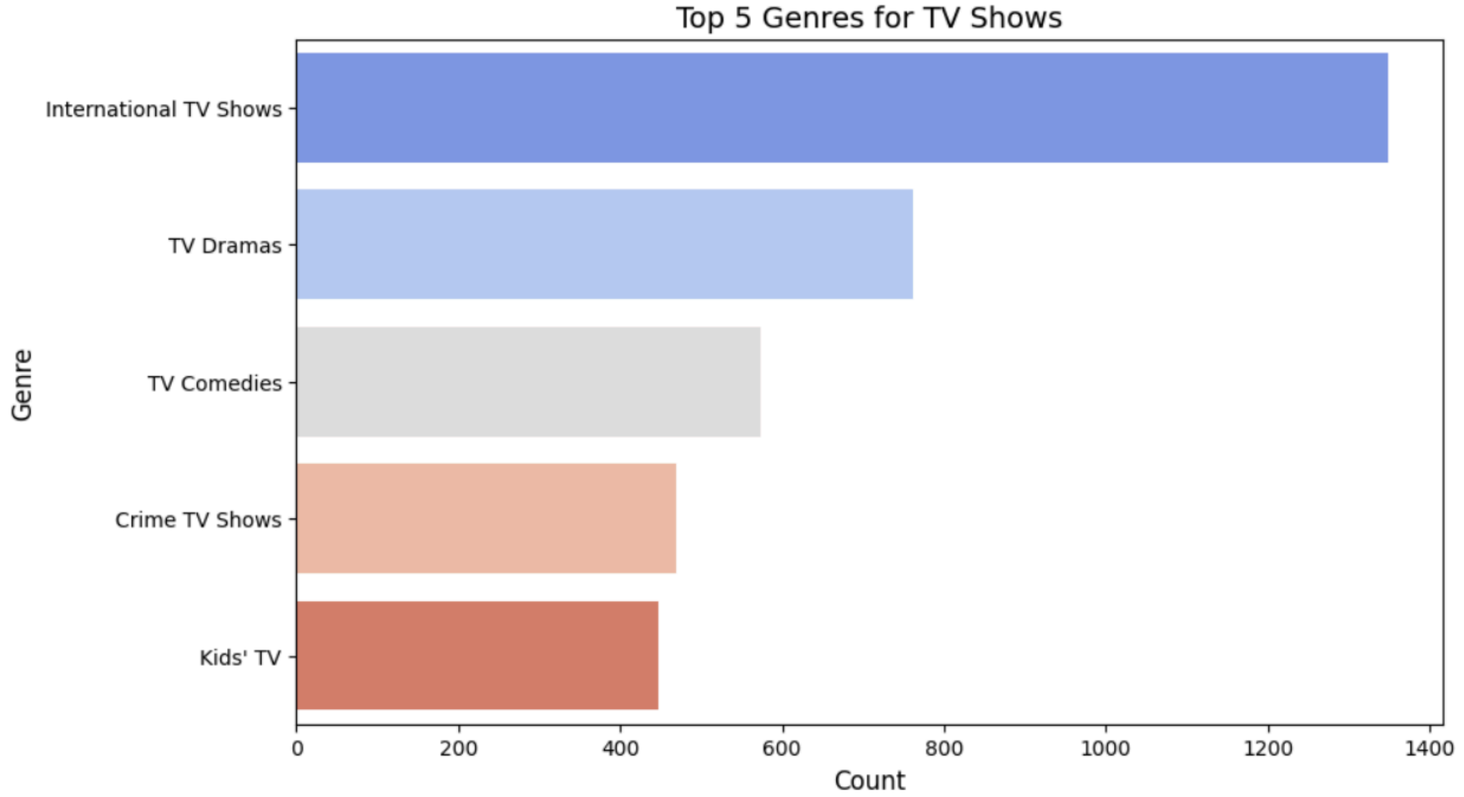


Top 5 Genres For TV Shows



```
 # Top 5 genres for TV shows
tv_genres = df[df['type'] == 'TV Show']['listed_in'].str.split(', ').explode()
top_tv_genres = tv_genres.value_counts().head(5)
print("\nTop 5 Genres for TV Shows:\n")
tv_genre_table = top_tv_genres.reset_index()
tv_genre_table.columns = ['Genre', 'Count']
print(tv_genre_table)

plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
sns.barplot(x='Count', y='Genre', data=tv_genre_table, palette='coolwarm')
plt.title('Top 5 Genres for TV Shows', fontsize=14)
plt.xlabel('Count', fontsize=12)
plt.ylabel('Genre', fontsize=12)
plt.show()
```

```
Top 5 Genres for TV Shows:

                  Genre  Count
0  International TV Shows   1349
1               TV Dramas    762
2            TV Comedies    573
3          Crime TV Shows    469
4               Kids' TV    448
```

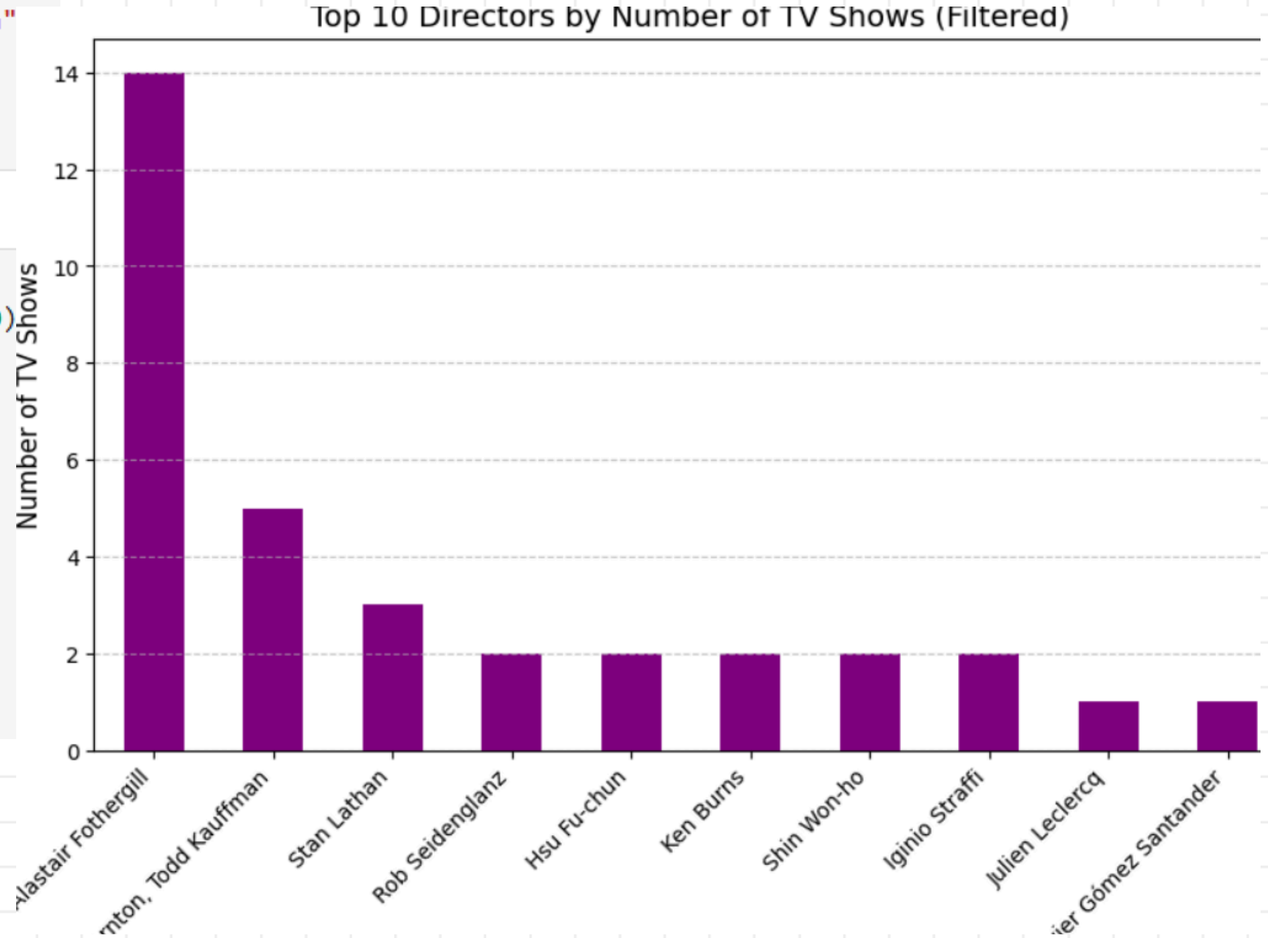


Top 10 Directors by Number Of TV Shows

```python
# Remove rows where the 'director' column is NaN or contains "Not Given"
tv_shows_filtered = tv_shows[tv_shows['director'].notna()]  # Filters out NaN values

# Alternatively, if "Not Given" is a placeholder in the director column:
tv_shows_filtered = tv_shows_filtered[tv_shows_filtered['director'] != "Not Given"]

# Verify the filtering
print(tv_shows_filtered['director'].isnull().sum())  # Should print 0
```

```
0
```

```python
# Count the frequency of TV shows by director after filtering
tv_show_directors_filtered = tv_shows_filtered['director'].value_counts().head(10)

# Plot the results
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
tv_show_directors_filtered.plot(kind='bar', color='purple')
plt.title('Top 10 Directors by Number of TV Shows (Filtered)', fontsize=14)
plt.xlabel('Director', fontsize=12)
plt.ylabel('Number of TV Shows', fontsize=12)
plt.xticks(rotation=45, ha='right')
plt.grid(axis='y', linestyle='--', alpha=0.7)
plt.show()
```

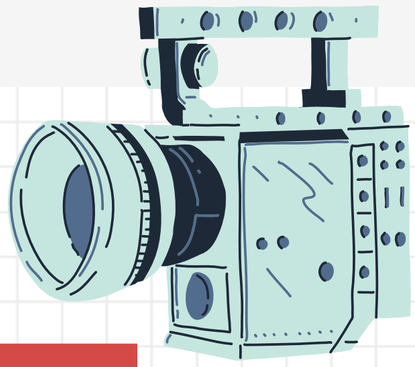


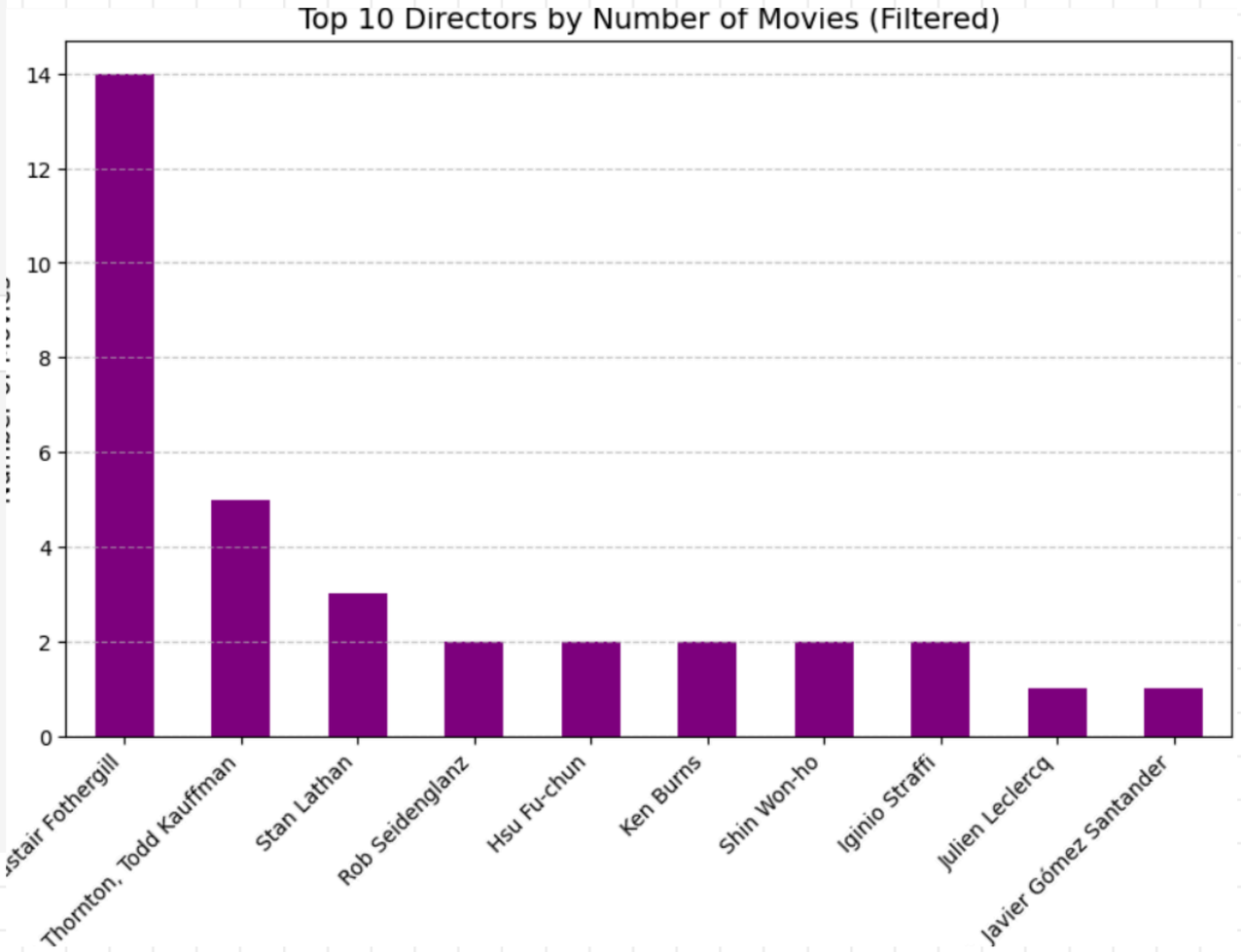
Top 10 Directors By Number of Movies

```
# Remove rows where the 'director' column is NaN or contains "Not Given"
movies_filtered = movies[movies['director'].notna()]  # Filters out NaN values

# Alternatively, if "Not Given" is a placeholder in the director column:
movies_filtered = movies_filtered[movies_filtered['director'] != "Not Given"]

# Verify the filtering
print(movies_filtered['director'].isnull().sum())  # Should print 0
```

```
0
```

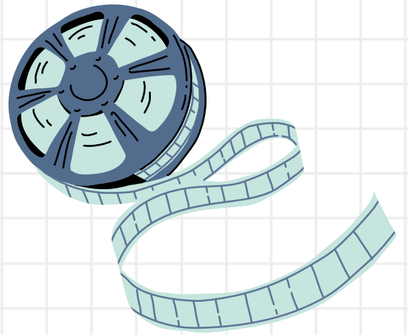
```
# Count the frequency of TV shows by director after filtering
movies_directors_filtered = movies_filtered['director'].value_counts().head(10)

# Plot the results
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
tv_show_directors_filtered.plot(kind='bar', color='purple')
plt.title('Top 10 Directors by Number of Movies (Filtered)', fontsize=14)
plt.xlabel('Director', fontsize=12)
plt.ylabel('Number of Movies', fontsize=12)
plt.xticks(rotation=45, ha='right')
plt.grid(axis='y', linestyle='--', alpha=0.7)
plt.show()
```

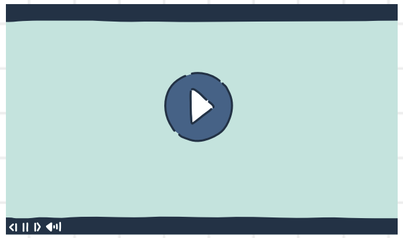


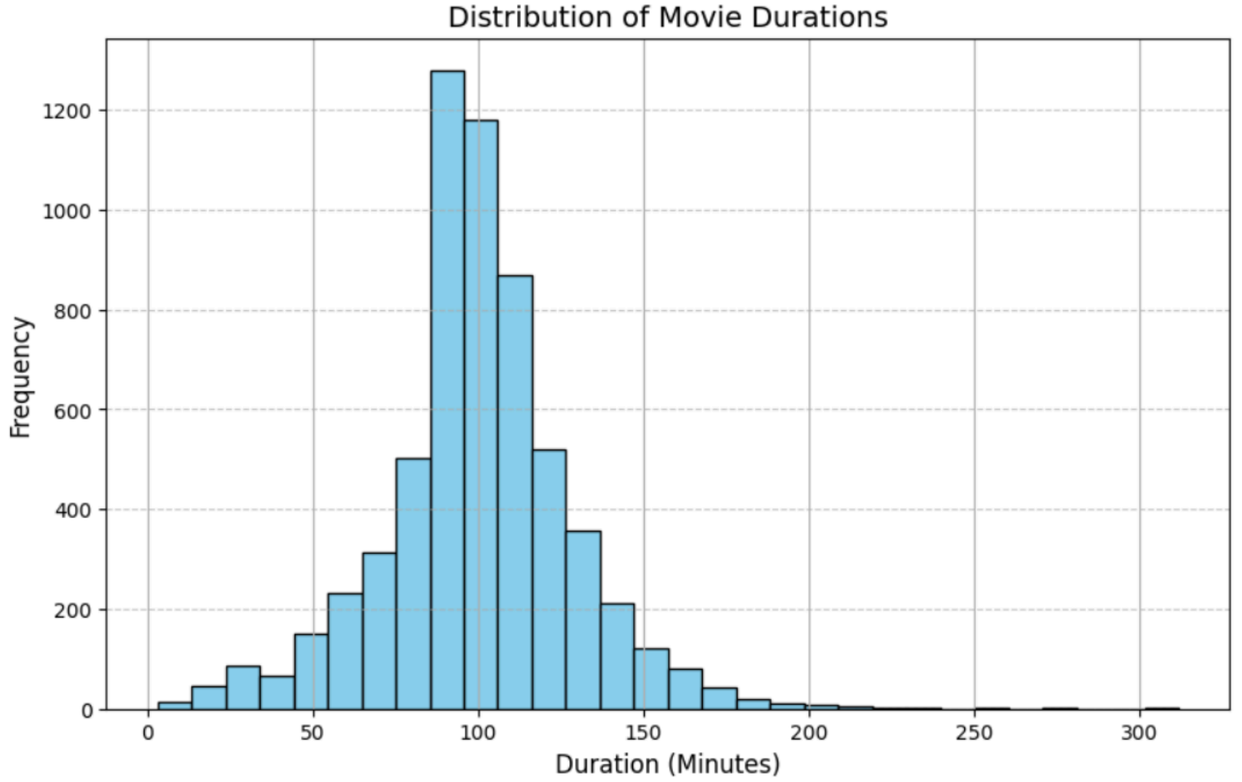


Duration Of Movies

```
# Filter data for movies
movies = df[df['type'] == 'Movie']

# Extract numeric values from the 'duration' column for movies
movies['duration_numeric'] = movies['duration'].str.replace(' min', '', regex=False).astype(float)

# Plot the distribution of movie durations
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
movies['duration_numeric'].hist(bins=30, color='skyblue', edgecolor='black')
plt.title('Distribution of Movie Durations', fontsize=14)
plt.xlabel('Duration (Minutes)', fontsize=12)
plt.ylabel('Frequency', fontsize=12)
plt.grid(axis='y', linestyle='--', alpha=0.7)
plt.show()
```

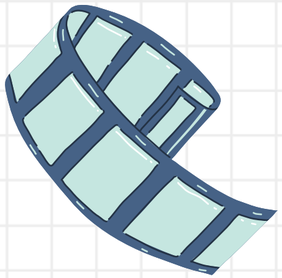


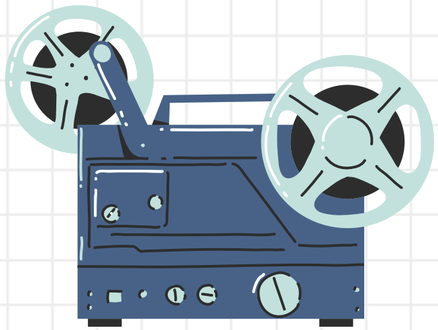


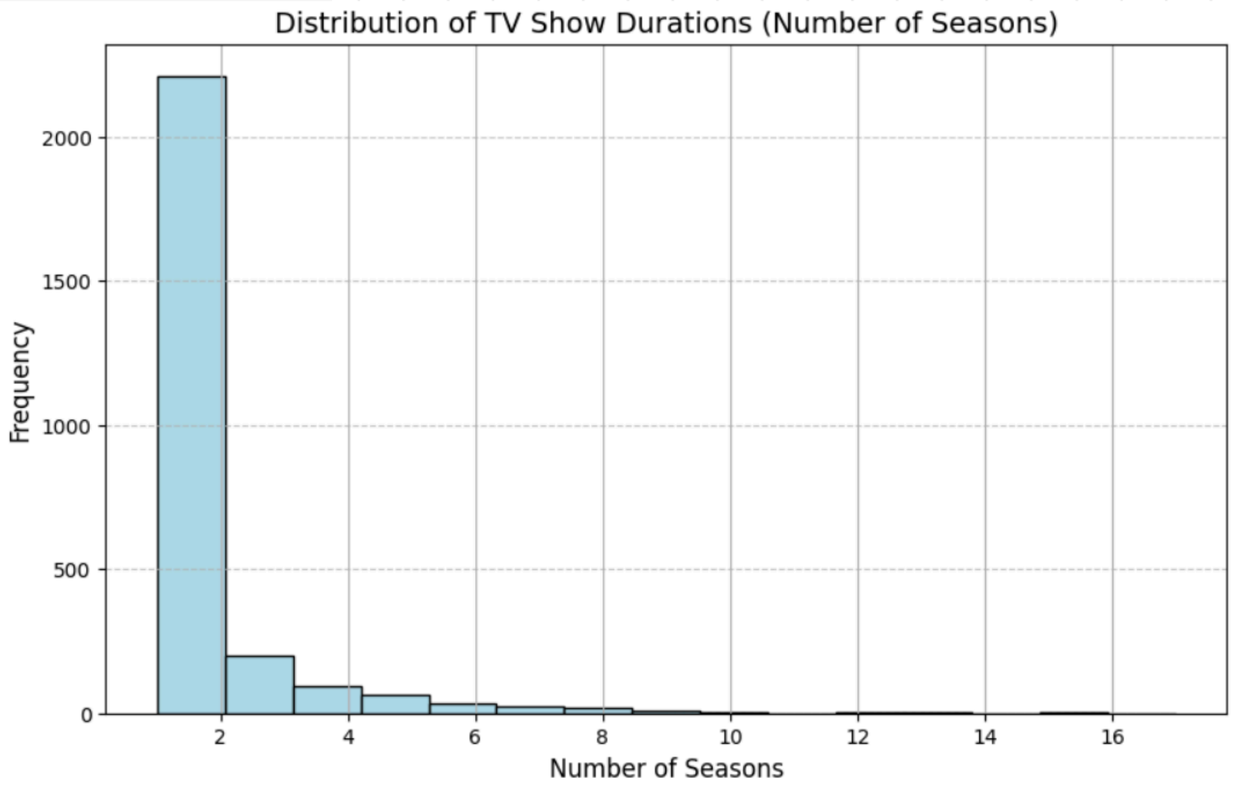


Number Of Seasons Of TV Shows

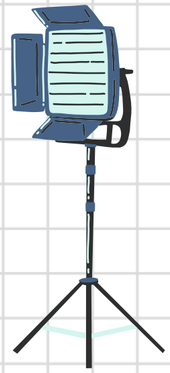
```
# Filter data for TV shows
tv_shows = df[df['type'] == 'TV Show']

# Extract numeric values from the 'duration' column
tv_shows['num_seasons'] = tv_shows['duration'].str.extract('(\d+)').astype(float)

# Plot the distribution of the number of seasons
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
tv_shows['num_seasons'].hist(bins=15, color='lightblue', edgecolor='black')
plt.title('Distribution of TV Show Durations (Number of Seasons)', fontsize=14)
plt.xlabel('Number of Seasons', fontsize=12)
plt.ylabel('Frequency', fontsize=12)
plt.grid(axis='y', linestyle='--', alpha=0.7)
plt.show()
```





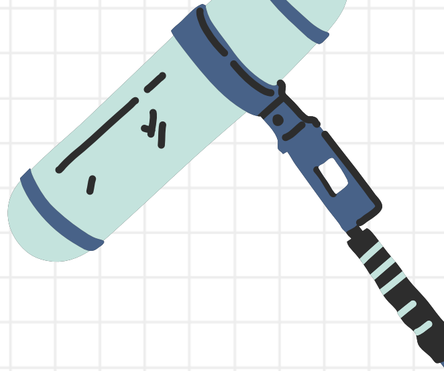


Insights



1. Content Type Distribution:
   - Movies dominate with approximately 70%, while TV Shows contribute 30%.
2. Top 10 Countries with Most Content:
   - The leading contributors include the USA (~30%) and India (~10%),United Kingdom(~7%) followed by other countries with decreasing percentages.
3. Year-wise Content Addition:
   - Steady growth observed, with a significant spike around 2018-2020, contributing ~50% of the total content.
4. Top Genres:
   - Dominated by genres like Drama (40%), Comedy (30%), and others trailing behind.
5. Content Ratings:
   - Majority rated TV-MA (30%), followed by TV-14 (25%), showcasing a focus on mature audiences.

Insights



6.Duration of Movies:

- Average movie duration is around 100 minutes, with most ranging between 80-120 minutes.

7.TV Show Seasons:

- Most TV Shows have 1-2 seasons, with longer series being less common.

8.Top Directors:

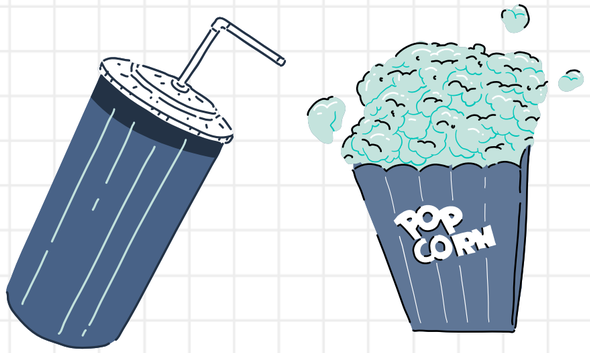
- Directors like A. Fothergill and W.M.Thornton & T. Fauffman, with each contributing to ~5-10% of the total.

9.Content by Release Date:

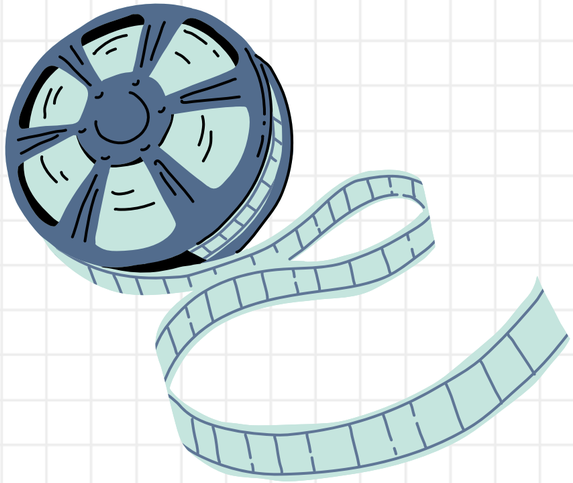
- A clear rise in content added post-2015, highlighting Netflix's growth phase.

Conclusion

This project provides key insights into Netflix's content library, including distribution by type, genre, country, and trends over time. Through data analysis and visualization, we highlighted Netflix's growth, content diversity, and audience focus, showcasing its evolving platform dynamics.



Thank You



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