System Analysis & Design Assignment 2

Rhichard Koh

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```
library(tinytex)
library(plotly)
## Loading required package: ggplot2
## Attaching package: 'plotly'
## The following object is masked from 'package:ggplot2':
##
      last_plot
##
## The following object is masked from 'package:stats':
##
##
      filter
## The following object is masked from 'package:graphics':
##
##
      layout
library(tidyverse)
## — Attaching core tidyverse packages —
                                                           —— tidyverse 2.0.0 —
## √ dplyr
           1.1.0 √ readr
                                     2.1.4
## √ forcats 1.0.0

√ stringr

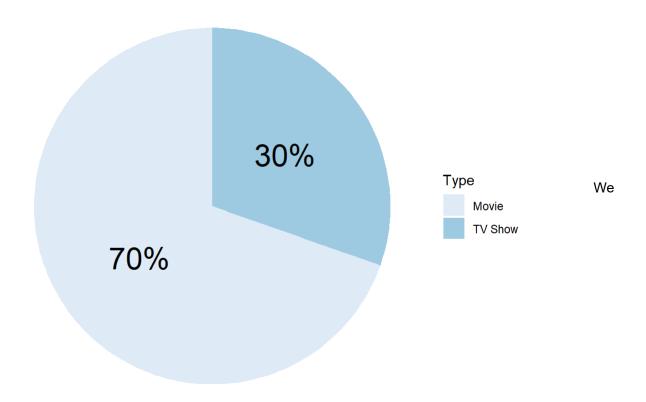
                                    1.5.0
## ✓ lubridate 1.9.2
                        √ tibble
                                     3.2.0
## √ purrr 1.0.1
                        √ tidyr
                                     1.3.0
## -- Conflicts -
                                                        - tidyverse conflicts() —
## X dplyr::filter() masks plotly::filter(), stats::filter()
## X dplyr::lag() masks stats::lag()
## i Use the ]8;;http://conflicted.r-lib.org/ conflicted package ]8;; to force all conflicts t
o become errors
library(ggplot2)
```

```
my.data <- read.csv('./netflix_titles.csv')
my.data</pre>
```

show <chr></chr>	type <chr></chr>	title <chr></chr>									•
s1	Movie	Dick Johnson Is Dead									
s2	TV Show	Blood & Water									
s3	TV Show	Ganglands									
s4	TV Show	Jailbirds New Orleans									
s5	TV Show	Kota Factory									
s6	TV Show	Midnight Mass									
s7	Movie	My Little Pony: A New Generation									
s8	Movie	Sankofa									
s9	TV Show	The Great British Baking Show									
s10	Movie	The Starling									
1-10 of 8,	1-10 of 8,807 rows 1-3 of 12 columns			1	2	3	4	5	6	88	1 Next

First Data Visualization Technique - Pie Chart

of Movies vs TV Shows on Netflix

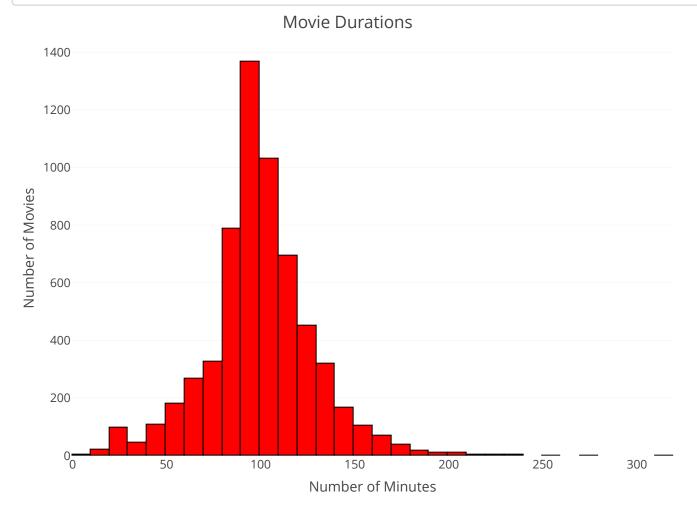


can see that 70% of listings on Netflix are Movies and only 30% are TV Shows.which makes sense because every movie gets its own title however every tv show has many episodes and seasons under the same title.

Second Data Visualization Technique – Histogram

```
movies <- my.data %>% select(type, duration) %>%
  filter(type == "Movie") %>%
  drop_na() %>%
  mutate(mins = parse_number(duration))
movies %>%
  plot_ly(
    x = \sim mins,
    type = "histogram",
    nbinsx = 40,
    marker = list(
      color = "red",
      line = list(color = "black",
                  width = 1)
  ) %>%
  layout(
    title = "Movie Durations",
    yaxis = list(title = "Number of Movies",
                 zeroline = FALSE),
    xaxis = list(title = "Number of Minutes",
                 zeroline = FALSE))
```



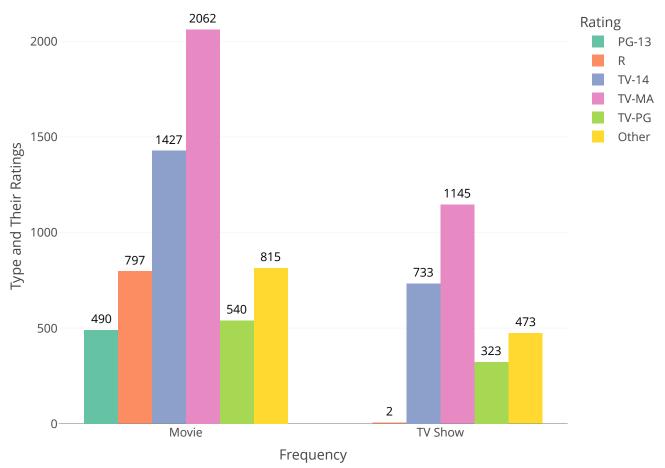


We can see the the highest frequency of movies are about 90-99 mins long. The histogram is also left skewed. Second Data Visualization Technique – Bar Graph

```
my.data %>% select(rating, type) %>%
  filter(!is.na(rating)) %>%
  mutate(rating = fct_lump(rating, 5)) %>%
  group_by(rating, type) %>%
  summarise(freq = n()) %>%
  arrange(freq) %>%
  plot_ly(x = \sim type)
          y = \sim freq,
          type = "bar",
          color = ~ rating,
          text = ~ freq,
          textposition = 'outside',
          textfont = list(color = 'black', size = 12)) %>%
  layout(yaxis = list(categoryorder = "array",
                      categoryarray = ~ freq)) %>%
  layout(
    title = "# of Movies % TV Shows According to their Ratings",
    yaxis = list(title = "Type and Their Ratings"),
    xaxis = list(title = "Frequency"),
    legend = list(title = list(text = 'Rating')))
```

```
## `summarise()` has grouped output by 'rating'. You can override using the
## `.groups` argument.
```





We can see the TV-MA is the most popular between both Movies and TV Shows. The least Popular is PG-13 for Movies and R for TV Shows, Which makes sense because you are normally not allowed to show R things on television.