import numpy as np #for algebra import pandas as pd #for data preparation import plotly.express as px #for data visualisation !pip install textblob from textblob import TextBlob #for sentiment analysis

Collecting textblob

Downloading textblob-0.17.1-py2.py3-none-any.whl (636 kB)

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Requirement already satisfied: nltk>=3.1 in c:\users\windows\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from textblob) (3.7)

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Requirement already satisfied: colorama in c:\users\windows\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from click->nltk>=3.1->textblob) (0.4.6)

Installing collected packages: textblob Successfully installed textblob-0.17.1

In [5]: df=pd.read csv('C:/Users/windows/Downloads/archive/netflix titles.csv')

In [29]:	df	head()										
Out[29]:		show_id	type	title	director	cast	country	date_added	release_year	rating	duration	list
	0	s1	Movie	Dick Johnson Is Dead	Kirsten Johnson	NaN	United States	September 25, 2021	2020	PG-13	90 min	Documen
	1	s2	TV Show	Blood & Water	NaN	Ama Qamata, Khosi Ngema, Gail Mabalane, Thaban	South Africa	September 24, 2021	2021	TV- MA	2 Seasons	Interna TV Shov Dram Mys
	2	s3	TV Show	Ganglands	Julien Leclercq	Sami Bouajila, Tracy Gotoas, Samuel Jouy, Nabi	NaN	September 24, 2021	2021	TV- MA	1 Season	Crir S Interna TV Shov
	3	s4	TV Show	Jailbirds New Orleans	NaN	NaN	NaN	September 24, 2021	2021	TV- MA	1 Season	Docus Real
	4	s5	TV Show	Kota Factory	NaN	Mayur More, Jitendra Kumar, Ranjan	India	September 24, 2021	2021	TV- MA	2 Seasons	Interna TV S Roman Shows,

```
In [30]:
         df.shape
         (8807, 12)
Out[30]:
In [17]:
         df.dtypes #check data types
                         object
         show id
Out[17]:
         type
                         object
         title
                         object
         director
                         object
         cast
                         object
         country
                         object
         date added
                         object
                         int64
         release year
                         object
         rating
         duration
                         object
         listed in
                         object
         description
                         object
         dtype: object
In [22]: pd.unique(df.duplicated(['title'])) #check if there is any duplicates
         array([False])
Out[22]:
In [32]:
         df['title'].isnull().values.any() #check if there is null values in the titles
         False
Out[32]:
         pd.unique(df['rating'])
In [46]:
         array(['PG-13', 'TV-MA', 'PG', 'TV-14', 'TV-PG', 'TV-Y', 'TV-Y7', 'R',
Out[46]:
                'TV-G', 'G', 'NC-17', '74 min', '84 min', '66 min', 'NR', nan,
                'TV-Y7-FV', 'UR'], dtype=object)
         df.drop(df[df['rating'] == '74 min'].index, inplace = True) #to delete the rows where th
In [49]:
         df.drop(df[df['rating'] == '84 min'].index, inplace = True)
         df.drop(df[df['rating'] == '66 min'].index, inplace = True)
         pd.unique(df['rating'])
         array(['PG-13', 'TV-MA', 'PG', 'TV-14', 'TV-PG', 'TV-Y', 'TV-Y7', 'R',
Out[49]:
                'TV-G', 'G', 'NC-17', 'NR', nan, 'TV-Y7-FV', 'UR'], dtype=object)
         pd.unique(df['type'])
In [38]:
         array(['Movie', 'TV Show'], dtype=object)
Out[38]:
In [39]:
         pd.unique(df['release year'])
         array([2020, 2021, 1993, 2018, 1996, 1998, 1997, 2010, 2013, 2017, 1975,
Out[39]:
                1978, 1983, 1987, 2012, 2001, 2014, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2011, 2008,
                2009, 2007, 2005, 2006, 1994, 2015, 2019, 2016, 1982, 1989, 1990,
                1991, 1999, 1986, 1992, 1984, 1980, 1961, 2000, 1995, 1985, 1976,
                1959, 1988, 1981, 1972, 1964, 1945, 1954, 1979, 1958, 1956, 1963,
                1970, 1973, 1925, 1974, 1960, 1966, 1971, 1962, 1969, 1977, 1967,
                1968, 1965, 1946, 1942, 1955, 1944, 1947, 1943], dtype=int64)
In [79]: pd.unique(df['director'])
         array(['Kirsten Johnson', 'No Director Specified', 'Julien Leclercq', ...,
Out[79]:
                'Majid Al Ansari', 'Peter Hewitt', 'Mozez Singh'], dtype=object)
```

To begin the task of analyzing Netflix data, I'll start by looking at the distribution of content ratings on Netflix:

```
In [50]:
        z = df.groupby(['rating']).size().reset index(name='counts')
        print(z)
             rating counts
        0
             G 41
             NC-17
        1
                       3
             NR
        2
                       80
           PG 287
PG-13 490
R 799
        3
        4
        5
           TV-14 2160
        6
             TV-G 220
        7
            TV-MA 3207
        8
        9
            TV-PG 863
                      307
        10
             TV-Y
       11 TV-Y7 334
12 TV-Y7-FV 6
                       3
       13 UR
In [57]: pieChart = px.pie(z, values='counts', names='rating',
                       title='Distribution of Content Ratings on Netflix',
                        color discrete sequence=px.colors.qualitative.Set1)
        pieChart.show()
```

The graph above shows that the majority of Netflix content is categorized as TV-MA, which means that most of the content available on Netflix is intended for viewing by mature and adult audiences.

Let's see the Top 5 successful directors on Netflix:

```
df['director']=df['director'].fillna('No Director Specified')
In [58]:
         df['director'].isnull().values.any()
In [60]:
        False
Out[60]:
         filtered directors=pd.DataFrame()
In [94]:
         filtered directors=df['director'].str.split(',',expand=True).stack()
         filtered directors=filtered directors.to frame()
         filtered directors.columns=['Director']
         directors=filtered directors.groupby(['Director']).size().reset index(name='Total Conten
         directors=directors[directors.Director !='No Director Specified']
         directors=directors.sort values(by=['Total Content'],ascending=False)
         directorsTop5=directors.head()
         directorsTop5=directorsTop5.sort values(by=['Total Content'])
         fig1=px.bar(directorsTop5,x='Total Content',y='Director',title='Top 5 Directors on Netfl
         fig1.show()
```

From the graph above we see that Rajiv Chilaka, Raul Campos, Jan Suter, Marcus Raboy and Suhas Kadav are the Top 5 directors in this plateform.

Now, let's look at the Top 5 actors on Netflix:

```
In [81]: df['cast']=df['cast'].fillna('No Cast Specified')
In [82]: df['cast'].isnull().values.any()
```

```
Out[82]:
In [88]: Split_Actors=pd.DataFrame()
    Split_Actors=df['cast'].str.split(',',expand=True).stack()
    Split_Actors=Split_Actors.to_frame()
    Split_Actors.columns=['Actor']
    Actors=Split_Actors.groupby(['Actor']).size().reset_index(name='Total Shows')
    Actors=Actors[Actors.Actor !='No Cast Specified']
    Actors=Actors.sort_values(by=['Total Shows'],ascending=False)
    ActorsTop5=Actors.head()
    ActorsTop5=ActorsTop5.sort_values(by=['Total Shows'])
    fig2=px.bar(ActorsTop5,x='Total Shows',y='Actor',title='Top 5 Actors on Netflix')
    fig2.show()
```

From the graph above, the Top 5 Actors in Netflix are:

- Anupam Kher
- Rupa Bhimani
- Takahiro Sakurai
- Julie Tejwani
- Om Puri

Let's analyse the content of Netflix over the years:

```
In [95]: df1=df[['type','release_year']] #create a new df with these two column
    df1=df1.rename(columns={"release_year": "Release Year"}) #to rename the column
    df2=df1.groupby(['Release Year','type']).size().reset_index(name='Total Content')
    df2=df2[df2['Release Year']>=2010]
```

```
fig3 = px.line(df2, x="Release Year", y="Total Content", color='type',title='Trend of co
fig3.show()
```

The graph above shows that the production of both movies and other TV shows had declined in the last years.

Finally, Let's do a sentiment analysis on the content of Netflix:

```
dfx=df[['release_year','description']]
In [99]:
         dfx=dfx.rename(columns={'release year':'Release Year'})
         for index,row in dfx.iterrows():
            z=row['description']
            testimonial=TextBlob(z)
            p=testimonial.sentiment.polarity
            if p==0:
                sent='Neutral'
             elif p>0:
                sent='Positive'
             else:
                sent='Negative'
             dfx.loc[[index,2],'Sentiment']=sent
         dfx=dfx.groupby(['Release Year','Sentiment']).size().reset index(name='Total Content')
         dfx=dfx[dfx['Release Year']>=2010]
         fig4 = px.bar(dfx, x="Release Year", y="Total Content", color="Sentiment", title="Sentiment"
         fig4.show()
```

	So the above graph shows that the overall positive content is always greater than the neutral and negative
	content combined.
In []:	
In []:	
In []:	