Disney+ and Netflix TV Shows and Movies Analysis

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Trends and Patterns in Disney+ and Netflix TV Shows and Movies: A Comparative Analysis



Netflix and Disney+

 $Image\ Credits-https://static0.gamerantimages.com/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/Netflix-vs-Disney-Plus.jpg$

Introduction

Disney+ and Netflix are two of the most well-known streaming services in the world, providing millions of users with access to a vast variety of TV series and films. We conduct an exploratory data analysis (EDA) of the films and television series that are available on Netflix and Disney+ in this analysis. Given the dynamic nature of digital entertainment, knowing

how content trends and patterns have changed over time offers important insights regarding platform expansion, production strategy, and consumer preferences.

Key patterns in Disney+ and Netflix content will be examined in this analysis, such as variations in the number of movies and TV shows each year, average running times, regional production distribution, content ratings, etc. Disney+ and Netflix's future content choices and marketing plans will be influenced by the insights this analysis provides into consumer preferences, strategic planning for content, and platform evolution.

Broader research question for our analysis is:

What trends and patterns can be observed in Disney Plus and Netflix TV shows and movies?

Dataset Overview

To address the research question, we will conduct an in-depth analysis of the Disney+ and Netflix data sets, examining various aspects of the content offered on both platforms.

Disney+ Data Preview

show_id	$_{ m type}$	title	director	cast	country	date_added	release_year	rating	duration	listed_in	description
s1	Movie	Duck	Alonso	Chris		November	2016	TV-G	23 min	Animation,	Join
		the	Ramir	Dia-		26,				F	Mickey
		Hal		man							
s2	Movie	Ernest	$_{ m John}$	$_{ m Jim}$		November	1988	$_{\mathrm{PG}}$	91 min	Comedy	Santa
		Saves	Cherry	Varney,		26,					Claus
s3	Movie	Ice Age:	Karen	Raymond	United	November	2011	TV-G	23 min	Animation,	
		A M	Disher	Albe	States	26,				C	Slot
s4	Movie	The	$_{ m Hamish}$	Darren		November	2021	TV-PG	41 min	Musical	This is
		Queen	Hamil-	Criss		26,					real
		Fa	ton								
s5	TV	The		$_{ m John}$		November	2021		1 Season	Docuseries,	
	Show	Beat-		Lennon,		25,					part
		les:									
s6	Movie	Becoming	Liz	Jacques	United	November	2021	PG-13	94 min	Biographica	lA.n
		Cou	Garbus	Yves	States	24,					inside
											lo
s7	TV	Hawkeye		Jeremy		November	2021	TV-14	1 Season	Action-	Clint
	Show			Renne		24,				Adven	Bar-
											ton
s8	TV	Port		Gary	United	November	2015	TV-14	2	Docuseries,	Residents
	Show	Pro-		Muehlbe	States	24,			Seasons		of
		tect									
s9	TV	Secrets		Dr. Ray	United	November	2019	TV-PG	2	Animals	A day in
	Show	of t		Ball	States	24,			Seasons	& Na	the
s10	Movie	A	Kirk R.	Steve	United	November	2008	G	45 min	Comedy,	Celebrate
		Muppets	That	Whitmi	States	19,				Fami	th
		Ch									

Netflix Data Preview

s1	Movie	Dick John- son	Kirsten Johnson		United States	September 25	2020	PG-13	90 min	Documenta	riAs her fathe
s2	TV Show	Blood & Water		Ama Qamata, 	South Africa	September 24	2021	TV-MA	2 Seasons	Internation	a.After crossi
s3	TV Show	Ganglands	Julien Leclercq	Sami Boua- jil		September 24	2021	TV-MA	1 Season	Crime TV Sho	To protect h
s4	TV Show	Jailbirds Ne				September 24	2021	TV-MA	1 Season	Docuseries, 	Feuds, flirt
s5	TV Show	Kota Factory		Mayur More,	India	September 24	2021	TV-MA	2 Seasons	Internation	aIn a city of
s6	TV Show	Midnight Mass	Mike Flana- gan	Kate Siegel,		September 24	2021	TV-MA	1 Season	TV Dramas, T	The arrival
s7	Movie	My Little Po	Robert Culle	Vanessa Hudg		September 24	2021	PG	91 min	Children & F	Equestria's
s8	Movie	Sankofa	Haile Gerima	Kofi Ghan- aba	United State	September 24	1993	TV-MA	125 min	Dramas, Inde	On a photo s
s9	TV Show	The Great Br	Andy Devon- shire	Mel Giedroyc	United King- dom	September 24	2021	TV-14	9 Seasons	British TV S	A talented b
s10	Movie	The Starling	Theodore Melfi	Melissa McCa	United States	September 24	2021	PG-13	104 min	Comedies, Dr	A woman adju

The tables above were built using the head() method and display the first few values from the data sets. It provides a quick preview of the data set's structure, column names, and value types, which is important for understanding the data's overall format and content.

Disney+ Data Summary

show_id	type	title	director	cast	country	date_adde	d release_yea	ar rating	duration	listed_in	description
Length:14	50 Length:14	50 Length:14	50 Length:14	50 Length:14	50 Length:14	50 Length:14	50 Min. :1928	Length:14	50 Length:14	50 Length:14	50 Length:1450
Class :charac-	1st Qu.:1999	Class :charac-	Class :charac-	Class :charac-	Class :character						
ter		ter	ter	ter							
Mode :charac-	Median :2011	Mode :charac-	Mode :charac-	Mode :charac-	Mode :character						
ter		ter	ter	ter							
NA	Mean :2003	NA	NA	NA	NA						
NA	3rd Qu.:2018	NA	NA	NA	NA						
NA	Max. :2021	NA	NA	NA	NA						

Netflix Data Summary

show_id	type	title	director	cast	country	$date_added$	release_year	rating	duration	$listed_in$	description
Length:8807	Min. :1925	Length:8807	Length:8807	Length:8807	Length:8807						
Class	1st	Class	Class	Class	Class:character						
:charac-	Qu.:2013	:charac-	:charac-	:charac-							
ter		ter	ter	ter							
Mode	Median	Mode	Mode	Mode	Mode :character						
:charac-	:2017	:charac-	:charac-	:charac-							
ter		ter	ter	ter							

NA	Mean	NA	NA	NA	NA						
NA	:2014 3rd	NA	NA	NA	NA						
NA	Qu.:2019 Max.	NA	NA	NA	NA						
							:2021				

Additionally, we used the summary() function to create a summary table. Each column in the data data frame is summarized in the table that is shown above.

Data Cleaning and Wrangling

To streamline the analysis, the datasets for Disney+ and Netflix were merged into a single dataset. This joining process ensures a consistent structure for comparative analysis and enables efficient exploration of trends across both the platforms.

```
# Add a platform column to the Disney+ dataset
disney_plus <- disney_data %>%
    mutate(platform = "Disney Plus")
# Add a platform column to the Netflix dataset
netflix <- netflix_data %>%
    mutate(platform = "Netflix")
# Join the two datasets
moviesandtv <- bind_rows(disney_plus, netflix)</pre>
```

Upon looking at the movies and tv dataset, we came across empty cells and decided to replace it with N/A values to account for missing data. This would maintain uniformity throughout the dataset and allow for more accurate analysis by clearly identifying missing information across the Disney+ and Netflix datasets.

To facilitate targeted analysis for each type of content, we separated the *moviesandtv* dataset into two distinct tables: one for movies and one for TV shows. For movies, we changed the format for duration by removing the "min" label, while for TV shows, we converted the number of seasons into integers to ensure clear and specific analysis of content.

TV Shows Data

show_id	type	title	director	cast	country	date_added re	lease_yea	ar rating	duration	listed_in	description	platform
s5	TV Show	The Beat-	NA	John Lennon,	NA	November 25,	2021	NA	1	Docuseries,	A three- part	Disney Plus
s7	TV Show	les: Hawkeye	NA	Jeremy Renne	NA	November 24,	2021	TV-14	1	Action- Adven	Clint Barton	Disney Plus
s8	TV Show	Port Pro- tect	NA	Gary Muehlbe	United States	November 24,	2015	TV-14	2	Docuseries,	Residents of	Disney Plus
s9	TV Show	Secrets of t	NA	Dr. Ray Ball	United States	November 24,	2019	TV-PG	2	Animals & Na	A day in the	Disney Plus

s14	TV Show	Dr. Oakley, 	NA	Dr. Michelle	United States	November 17,	2013	TV-PG	10	Action- Adven	Meet Dr. Mic	Disney Plus
s18	TV Show	Disney Fancy	NA	Mia Jen- ness,	United State	November 12,	2018	TV-PG	3	Animation, Kids	Nancy makes	Disney Plus
s19	TV Show	Disney Inter	NA	Carolina Dom	NA	November 12,	2021	TV-PG	1	Comedy, Comi	Allegra is r	Disney Plus
s29	TV Show	Olaf Presents	NA	Josh Gad	NA	November 12,	2021	TV-PG	1	Animation, F	Olaf goes fr	Disney Plus
s52	TV Show	Disney Am- phibia	NA	Justin Felbi	United State	November 3,	2018	TV-Y7	3	Animation, C	Anne Boonchu	Disney Plus
s53	TV Show	Photo Ark	NA	Joel Sartore	United States	November 3,	2017	TV-PG	1	Animals & Na	National Geo	Disney Plus

The above table showcases the TV Shows dataset which contains data from both the platforms.

Movies Data

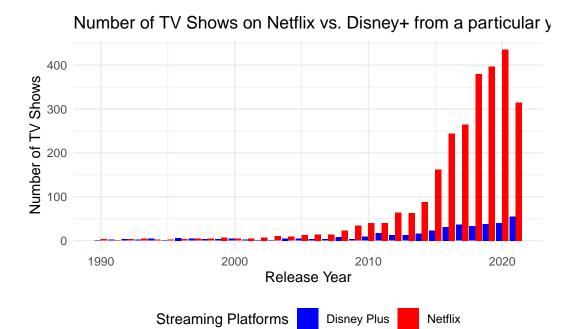
show_id	$_{ m type}$	title	director	cast	country	date_added 1	elease_ye	ar rating	duration	${\bf listed_in}$	description	platform
s1	Movie	Duck the Hal	Alonso Ramir	Chris Dia- man	NA	November 26,	2016	TV-G	23	Animation, F	Join Mickey	Disney Plus
s2	Movie	Ernest Saves	John Cherry	Jim Varney, 	NA	November 26,	1988	PG	91	Comedy	Santa Claus	Disney Plus
s3	Movie	Ice Age: A M	Karen Disher	Raymond Albe	United States	November 26,	2011	TV-G	23	Animation, C	Sid the Slot	Disney Plus
s4	Movie	The Queen Fa	Hamish Hamil- ton	Darren Criss	NA	November 26,	2021	TV-PG	41	Musical	This is real	Disney Plus
s6	Movie	Becoming Cou	Liz Garbus	Jacques Yves	United States	November $24,$	2021	PG-13	94	Biographica	ll.An inside lo	Disney Plus
s10	Movie	A Muppets Ch	Kirk R. That	Steve Whitmi	United States	November 19,	2008	G	45	Comedy, Fami	Celebrate th	Disney Plus
s11	Movie	Adventure Th	John Gleim	Don Hahn, Ka	NA	November 19,	2020	TV-PG	59	Documenta	ryExplore the	Disney Plus
s12	Movie	Puppy for Ha	NA	NA	NA	November 19,	2020	TV-G	4	Comedy, Fami	Check out Da	Disney Plus
s13	Movie	The Pixar Story	Leslie Iwerks	Stacy Keach,	United States	November 19,	2007	G	91	Documenta	ryA ground- brea	Disney Plus
s15	Movie	America the	NA	Michael B. J	NA	November 12,	2021	TV-PG	2	Animals & Na	Epic, grand	Disney Plus

The above table showcases the Movies dataset which contains data from both the platforms.

Exploratory Data Analysis(EDA)

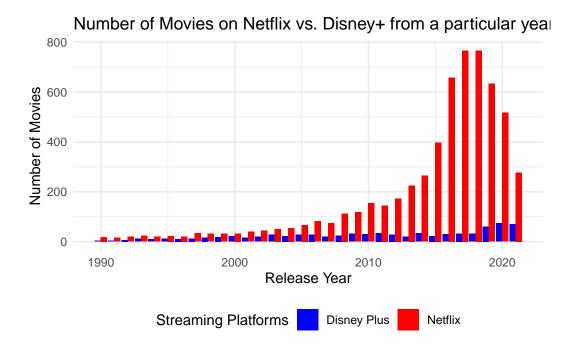
How many TV shows and movies from a specific year are available on Netflix and Disney+?

TV Shows



The bar chart illustrates a number of TV series that are accessible on Netflix and Disney+ from each particular year. When it comes to TV shows selection, Netflix constantly outperforms Disney+, especially after the 2000s, which is an indication of its larger selection of TV shows from the year 2000 to 2021. Netflix's content strength is demonstrated its peak at 436 TV shows from the year 2020 alone. Disney+, on the other hand, peaks at 55 TV shows from the year 2021 but still lags behind Netflix. It is interesting to note that Netflix still surpasses Disney+ in 2021 despite a minor decline in TV series from that year. This confirms Netflix's domination in the market by showing that it offers a wider range of TV shows than Disney+.

Movies

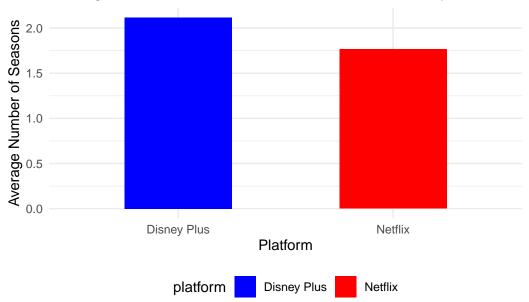


The bar chart shows the quantity of films that have been made available on Netflix and Disney+ throughout time. In terms of movie collection, Netflix significantly surpasses Disney+ since 1990. Netflix demonstrates its extensive content library by reaching its pinnacle in 2018 and 2019 movies, with 767 films annually. But after these years, Netflix sees a drop in movie content, much like their TV show patterns. Disney+, in contrast, has a relatively smaller collection of movies, but it has been steadily growing with its content from the recent years, reaching a peak of 74 films from 2020. Netflix's dominance in the movie streaming market is highlighted by this trend, although Disney+ is progressively growing its collection, especially with more recent movies.

What is the average duration of movies and TV shows?

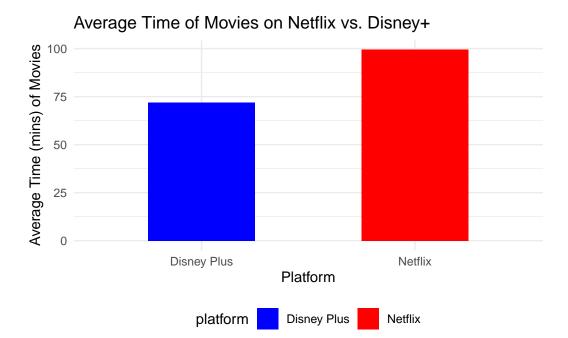
TV Shows





The average number of seasons for Netflix and Disney+ TV series is compared in the plot. It illustrates that, in contrast to Netflix, which normally offers shows with fewer than two seasons, Disney+ usually offers shows with a greater average number of seasons - 2 or more. Disney+'s emphasis on family-friendly franchises like Marvel, Star Wars, Pixar, and Disney Channel series—which frequently have several seasons to appeal to younger viewers who prefer longer-running series—is in line with this trend. Netflix, on the other hand, appeals to a wider audience, including elderly viewers who might like short stories, by offering a varied mix of original content and shorter series.

Movies

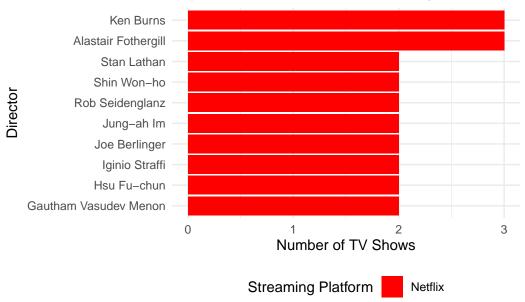


The plot compares with the average running times of Netflix and Disney+ films. It demonstrates that the average runtime of Netflix films is higher i.e. 99 minutes than that of Disney+ films i.e. 71 minutes. This variation can be explained by Netflix's emphasis on a wide variety of movies, including highly regarded, award-winning productions which typically entail lengthier running periods. Furthermore, Netflix offers a greater selection of adult-oriented live-action movies, which are usually lengthier in length. Disney+, on the other hand, concentrates more on animation and franchise films aimed at younger audiences, which are typically shorter in order to keep viewers' attention spans intact. The two platforms' different target audiences and content strategies are reflected in this trend.

Which directors are most frequently featured on Disney+?

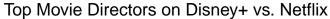
TV Shows

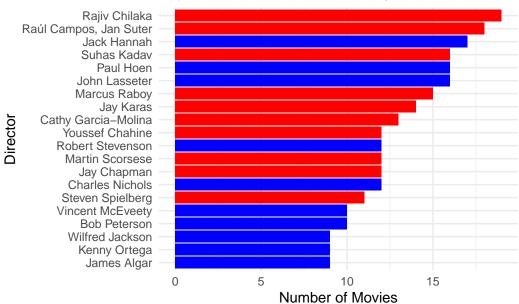




The top ten TV show directors on Netflix and Disney+ can be seen in the graph. Given that Disney+ has no directors included in the data set (only "NA" values are present), it is evident from the plot that all of the top directors in the graph are connected to Netflix. With three TV shows each available on Netflix, directors Ken Burns and Alastair Fothergill are clearly the most significant contributors. This implies that Netflix features a wider variety of content from a wider spectrum of directors. A data set restriction in the Disney+ data set is the reason for the lack of directors for Disney+.

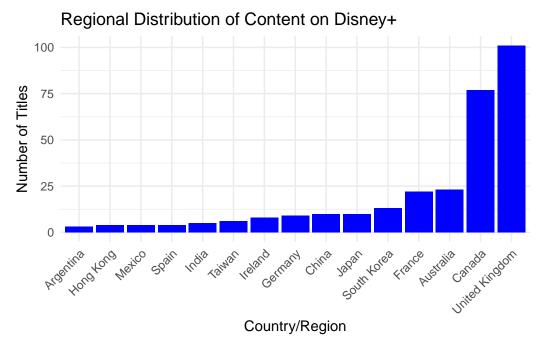
Movies

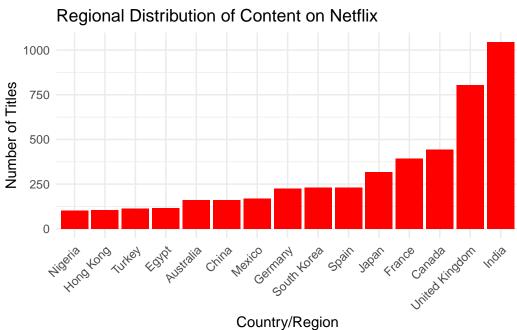




The top ten film directors on Netflix and Disney+ are shown in the graph. It shows that Rajiv Chilaka, whose 19 films are available on Netflix, is Netflix's main dominator. On the other side, Jack Hanna is in charge of Disney+, which offers 17 films that he has directed. This demonstrates a considerable difference between the movie selections on the two platforms, with Netflix displaying a greater number of Chilaka-directed productions. Hanna makes a substantial contribution to Disney+. The plot emphasizes how different the kinds of films that are available on each platform are, with Netflix providing a wider selection of filmmakers and genres.

What is the regional distribution of Disney+ content (based on country/region of production)?

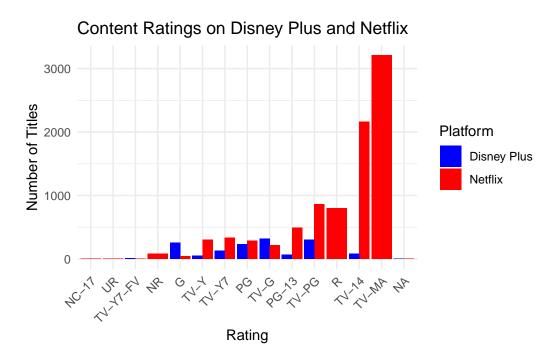




These two plots display the regional distribution for Disney+ and Netflix. We are able to determine which locations are most population for production of TV shows and movies for

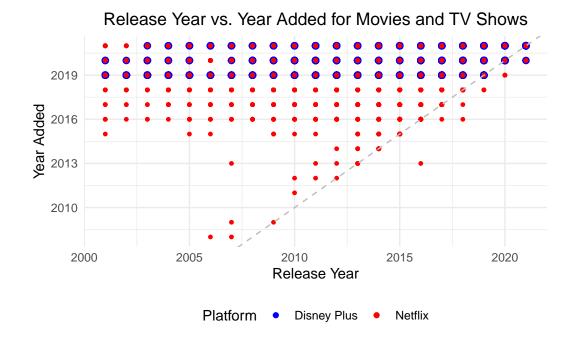
each streaming service. As the United States was determined to be the most popular amongst all platforms we did not include it in our plots in order to have a better visual of the other regions. We are able to determine that Disney+ does most of its work in the UK and Canada with Australia trailing behind by over 50 titles. Netflix primary works with India and the UK. Canada is a close third but way far behind. The largest difference to note is how much wider of a network Netflix has compared to Disney+. With being a much larger streaming platform, India has been a location for over 1000 titles whereas Disney+'s top location only is around 100. The distribution is relatively similar with similar regions being more popular for production than others.

Is there a trend in content ratings? For instance, does Disney Plus predominantly feature family-friendly content, or is there a growing inclusion of mature-rated titles?



Disney Plus tailors to a younger audience whereas Netflix tailors to teens and young adults. As seen in our plot, Netflix has dignificantly more movies and tv shows that are rated for young adults and adults. Both TV-MA and R Netflix contains many titles while Disney+ seems to not even contain any. Looking closely at the child and family freindly ratings, Disney+ has more if its popularity within PG and TV-G. Netflix also has titles with these ratings but as it is a larger streaming service less than 500 is very minimal compared to over 3000 TV-MA titles. Disney+ is drawing a younger less mature audience so it is catering to that by provdiing more age apropirate shows and movies. Netflix has the young adult and adult audience so it tailors its titles more towards this older audience.

How does the time between a movie's release and its addition to Disney+ and Netflix vary?



In comparing movies and tv shows release year to the year they are added to streaming platforms it seems that newer films are being added much faster to streaming platforms. The grey dashed line is a reference line showing where release year = year added. With the exception of some outliers below the line from incorrect data input we can see many films added after their year of release. The graph starts in 2000 as Netflix was not founded until 1997 and Disney+ in 2019. It is interesting to see how with time more titles seem to be added much quicker. Looking at titles from the early 2000s, most were not added to Netflix until 2016 or later. Looking at more recent titles from 2015 to 2021 are being added right after production or within a year or two. Now that both these streaming platforms have been around for a little while we are able to see that there are plenty of movies and shows being added to the platforms within the same year of release as shown on the reference line.

Summary/Conclusion

This report examines the content data sets from Netflix and Disney+ to identify key trends and differences in their TV shows and movie offerings. The data sets include seasons of TV series, average runtimes of movies, the number of TV series and films available from various years, and the contributions of the best directors on each platform. A brief overview of the platforms' growth trends and content strategy is as follows:

- 1. Content Availability: Netflix consistently outperforms Disney+ in both TV shows and movies, with peaks for the year 2020 and 2018-2019. Disney+ shows steady growth, peaking for the year 2021, but remains behind Netflix in volume.
- 2. Content Characteristics: Disney+ emphasizes family-friendly, multi-season TV franchises and shorter animated films, while Netflix offers diverse, shorter TV series and longer, live-action films.
- 3. Directorial Influence: Netflix showcases a broader variety of directors across TV shows and movies, led by Rajiv Chilaka, while Disney+ highlights Jack Hanna's contributions.

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These observations draw attention to the unique strategies used by Netflix and Disney+ to reach their target markets and expand their libraries.

References

Code Appendix

```
# Load the necessary packages
library(dplyr)
library(tidyr)
library(kableExtra)
library(stringr)
library(ggplot2)
library(scales)
# Load the Disney+ & Netflix data from the provided URL
disney_url <- "https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/e/2PACX-1vT2CVS1o_R5Dq-ATuN1VRInKOWHG9
disney_data <- read.csv(disney_url)</pre>
netflix_url <- "https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/e/2PACX-1vRhYpV_1EupTdc9VgHeH2814Qtwa
netflix_data <- read.csv(netflix_url)</pre>
# Preview Disney+ (first 10 entries) with truncated text and adjusted font size for the table
head(disney data, 10) %>%
  # Truncate character columns
  mutate(across(where(is.character), ~str trunc(., width = 15, ellipsis = "..."))) %>%
```

```
kable() %>%
  kable_styling(bootstrap_options = c("striped", "hover"), full_width = FALSE) %>%
  column_spec(1:12, width = "1cm") %>% #Adjust column width
  row_spec(0, bold = TRUE, font_size = 4.5)%>% # Adjust header font size
  kable_styling(font_size = 6) #Modify cell font size
# Preview Netflix the data
# Preview Disney+ (first 10 entries) with truncated text and adjusted font size for the table
head(netflix_data, 10) %>%
  # Truncate character columns
  mutate(across(where(is.character), ~str_trunc(., width = 15, ellipsis = "..."))) %>%
  kable() %>%
  kable_styling(bootstrap_options = c("striped", "hover"), full_width = FALSE) %>%
  column_spec(1:12, width = "1cm") %>% #Adjust column width
  row_spec(0, bold = TRUE, font_size = 4.5)%>% # Adjust header font size
  kable_styling(font_size = 6) #Modify cell font size
# Summarize Disney+ the data
summary(disney_data) %>%
  kable() %>%
  kable_styling(bootstrap_options = c("striped", "hover"), full_width = FALSE) %>%
  column_spec(1:12, width = "1cm") %>%
  row_spec(0, bold = TRUE, font_size = 4.5) %>%
  kable_styling(font_size = 6)%>%
  column_spec(1, extra_css = "text-align: left;")
# Summarize Netflix the data
summary(netflix_data) %>%
  kable() %>%
 kable_styling(bootstrap_options = c("striped", "hover"), full_width = FALSE) %>%
  column_spec(1:12, width = "1cm") %>%
  row_spec(0, bold = TRUE, font_size = 4.5) %>%
  kable_styling(font_size = 5)%>%
  column_spec(1, extra_css = "text-align: left;")
# Add a platform column to the Disney+ dataset
disney_plus <- disney_data %>%
  mutate(platform = "Disney Plus")
# Add a platform column to the Netflix dataset
netflix <- netflix_data %>%
 mutate(platform = "Netflix")
# Join the two datasets
moviesandtv <- bind_rows(disney_plus, netflix)</pre>
# Add N/A values to replace missing data
moviesandtv <- moviesandtv %>%
```

```
mutate(across(where(is.character), ~na_if(., "")))
#Separate the moviesandtv table into two distinct tables
movies <- moviesandtv %>%
  filter(type == 'Movie') %>% # Filter the type column
  mutate(duration = as.integer(str_remove(duration, " min"))) # Remove the string 'min' and
tvshows <- moviesandtv %>%
  filter(type == 'TV Show') %>% # Filter the type column
  mutate(duration = str_replace(duration, "Seasons", "Season")) %>% # Replace the Seasons to
  mutate(duration = as.integer(str_remove(duration, " Season"))) # Remove the string 'Season
head(tvshows, 10) %>%
  # Truncate character columns
  mutate(across(where(is.character), ~str_trunc(., width = 15, ellipsis = "..."))) %>%
  kable() %>%
  kable_styling(bootstrap_options = c("striped", "hover"), full_width = FALSE) %>%
  column_spec(1:12, width = "0.95cm") %>% #Adjust column width
  row_spec(0, bold = TRUE, font_size = 4.5)%>% # Adjust header font size
  kable_styling(font_size = 5) #Modify cell font size
head(movies, 10) %>%
  # Truncate character columns
  mutate(across(where(is.character), ~str_trunc(., width = 15, ellipsis = "..."))) %>%
  kable() %>%
  kable_styling(bootstrap_options = c("striped", "hover"), full_width = FALSE) %>%
  column_spec(1:12, width = "0.95cm") %>% #Adjust column width
  row_spec(0, bold = TRUE, font_size = 4.5)%>% # Adjust header font size
  kable_styling(font_size = 5) #Modify cell font size
### How many TV shows and movies from a specific year are available on Disney+ and Netflix ?
# For TV Shows
# Step 1: Wrangle the TV shows dataset
# Filter the dataset to include only TV shows released between 1950 and 2025
tv_trend <- tvshows %>%
  filter(release_year >= 1990 & release_year <= 2025) %>%
  group_by(platform, release_year) %>% # Group by platform and release year
  summarise(count = n()) # Count the number of TV shows
# Step 2: Create the trend line plot
ggplot(tv_trend, aes(x = release_year, y = count, fill = platform)) +
  geom_bar(stat = "identity", position = "dodge") + # Create bar plot with grouped bars
  labs( title = "Number of TV Shows on Netflix vs. Disney+ from a particular year",
```

```
x = "Release Year",
   y = "Number of TV Shows",
    fill = "Streaming Platforms" ) + # Add titles, labels, and key for the plot
  scale_fill_manual(values = c("Disney Plus" = "blue", "Netflix" = "red")) + # Set custom co
  theme_minimal() + # Add a clean theme
  theme(legend.position = "bottom") # Positions the legend at the bottom of the plot
# For Movies
# Step 1: Wrangle the Movies dataset
# Filter the dataset to include only Movies released between 1950 and 2025
movie_trend <- movies %>%
  filter(release_year >= 1990 & release_year <= 2025) %>%
  group_by(platform, release_year) %>% # Group by platform and release year
  summarise(count = n()) # Count the number of movies
# Step 2: Create the bar graph plot
ggplot(movie_trend, aes(x = release_year, y = count, fill = platform)) +
  geom_bar(stat = "identity", position = "dodge") + # Create bar plot with grouped bars
  labs( title = "Number of Movies on Netflix vs. Disney+ from a particular year",
   x = "Release Year",
    y = "Number of Movies",
    fill = "Streaming Platforms") + # Add titles, labels, and key for the plot
  scale_fill_manual( values = c("Disney Plus" = "blue", "Netflix" = "red")) + # Set custom content
 theme_minimal()+ # Add a clean theme
  theme(legend.position = "bottom") # Positions the legend at the bottom of the plot
### What is the average duration of movies and TV shows on Disney+ and Netflix?
# For TV Shows
# Step 1: Wrangle the TV Shows dataset
average_duration_tv <- tvshows %>%
  group_by(platform) %>% # Group by platform
  summarise(avg_seasons = mean(duration, na.rm = TRUE)) # Calculate mean number of seasons
# Step 2: Plot the bar graph plot
ggplot(average\_duration\_tv, aes(x = platform, y = avg\_seasons, fill = platform)) +
  geom_bar(stat = "identity", width = 0.5) + # Create a bar plot
  labs(title = "Average Seasons of TV Shows on Netflix vs. Disney+",
    x = "Platform",
    y = "Average Number of Seasons" ) + # Add titles, labels, and key for the plot
  scale_fill_manual(values = c("Disney Plus" = "blue", "Netflix" = "red")) + # Set custom co
  theme minimal() + # Add a clean theme
  theme(legend.position = "bottom") # Positions the legend at the bottom of the plot
# For Movies
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# Step 1: Wrangle the Movies dataset
average_duration_movies <- movies %>%
  group_by(platform) %>% # Group by platform
  summarise(avg_time = mean(duration, na.rm = TRUE)) #Calculate mean number of time
# Step 2: Plot the bar plot
ggplot(average_duration_movies, aes(x = platform, y = avg_time, fill = platform)) +
  geom_bar(stat = "identity", width = 0.5) + # Create a bar plot
 labs( title = "Average Time of Movies on Netflix vs. Disney+",
    x = "Platform",
   y = "Average Time (mins) of Movies"
  ) + # Add titles, labels, and key for the plot
 scale_fill_manual(values = c("Disney Plus" = "blue", "Netflix" = "red")) + # Set custom co
 theme_minimal() + # Add a clean theme
 theme(legend.position = "bottom") # Positions the legend at the bottom of the plot
### Which directors are most frequently featured on Disney+ and Netflix?
# For TV shows
# Step 1 : Wrangle the TV shows dataset
director_data_tv <- tvshows %>%
 filter(!is.na(director)) %>% # Remove rows with NA in the director column
  separate_rows(director, sep = ",") %>% # Separate rows with a separator
 group_by(platform, director) %>% # Group by platform and director
  summarise(count = n()) # Count the number of rows
# Step 2: Get the top directors for each platform
top_directors_tv <- director_data_tv %>%
 group_by(platform) %>% # Group by platform
  top_n(10, count) %>% # Select top 10 directors by count
 ungroup() # Ungroup the data
# Step 3: Plot the bar data
ggplot(top_directors_tv, aes(x = reorder(director, count), y = count, fill = platform)) +
  geom_bar(stat = "identity") + # Create a bar plot
  coord_flip() + # Flipping coordinates for better readability
 labs(title = "Top Tv Shows Directors on Disney+ and Netflix",
   x = "Director",
   y = "Number of TV Shows",
   fill = "Streaming Platform" ) + # Add titles, labels, and key for the plot
 scale_fill_manual(values = c("Disney Plus" = "blue", "Netflix" = "red")) + # Set custom co
 theme minimal()+ # Add a clean theme
  theme(legend.position = "bottom") # Positions the legend at the bottom of the plot
# For movies
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# Step 1 : Wrangle the Movies dataset
director_data_movies <- movies %>%
  filter(!is.na(director)) %>% # Remove rows with NA in the director column
  group_by(platform, director) %>% # Group by platform and director
  summarise(count = n()) # Count the number of rows
# Step 2: Get the top directors for each platform
top_directors <- director_data_movies %>%
  group_by(platform) %>% # Group by platform
  top_n(10, count) %>% # Select top 10 directors by count
  ungroup() # Ungroup the data
# Step 3: Plot the data
ggplot(top_directors, aes(x = reorder(director, count), y = count, fill = platform)) +
  geom_bar(stat = "identity", show.legend = FALSE) + # Bar plot without legend
  coord_flip() + # Flip coordinates for better readability
  labs(title = "Top Movie Directors on Disney+ vs. Netflix",
    x = "Director",
   y = "Number of Movies",
    fill = " Streaming Platform" ) + # Add titles, labels, and key for the plot
  scale_fill_manual(values = c("Disney Plus" = "blue", "Netflix" = "red") ) + # Set custom contains
  theme_minimal() + # Add a clean theme
  theme(legend.position = "bottom") # Positions the legend at the bottom of the plot
# What is the regional distribution of Disney+ content (based on country/region of production
#Step 1: Wrangle the data to select Disney+ and sort by country of production
disney_distribution <- moviesandtv %>%
  filter(platform == "Disney Plus") %>% #filter only Disney Plus entries
  separate_rows(country, sep = ", ") %>% #Separate the list of country entries by the comma
  group_by(country) %>%
  summarise(count = n(), .groups = "drop") %>%
  arrange(desc(count)) %>%
  filter(!is.na(country) & country != "United States") %>% #remove NA values and not include
  slice_{head}(n = 15) #Select only the top 15 production countries
#Step 2: Wrangle the data to select Netflix and sort by country of production
netflix_distribution <- moviesandtv %>%
  filter(platform == "Netflix") %>% #filter only Netflix entries
  separate_rows(country, sep = ", ") %>% #Separate the list of country entries by the comma
  group_by(country) %>%
  summarise(count = n(), .groups = "drop") %>%
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arrange(desc(count)) %>%
  filter(!is.na(country) & country != "United States") %>% #remove NA values and not include
  slice_head(n = 15) #Select only the top 15 production countries
#Step 3: Create a bar graph displaying the regional distribution for Disney+
ggplot(disney_distribution, aes(x = reorder(country, count), y = count, fill = "Disney Plus"
  geom_bar(stat = "identity", position = "dodge", show.legend = FALSE) + #creates a bar grap
  labs( #provides title and axis labels
    title = "Regional Distribution of Content on Disney+",
    x = "Country/Region",
   y = "Number of Titles",
   fill = "Platform"
  scale_fill_manual(values = c("blue")) + #display the data in blue for Disney+
  theme_minimal() +
  theme(
    axis.text.x = element_text(angle = 45, hjust = 1, vjust = 1) #adjust the y axis content
#Step 3: Create a bar graph displaying the regional distribution for Netflix
ggplot(netflix_distribution, aes(x = reorder(country, count), y = count, fill = "Netflix"))
  geom_bar(stat = "identity", position = "dodge", show.legend = FALSE) + #creates a bar grap
  labs( #provides title and axis labels
    title = "Regional Distribution of Content on Netflix",
   x = "Country/Region",
   y = "Number of Titles",
   fill = "Platform"
  ) +
  scale_fill_manual(values = c("red")) + #display the data in red for Netflix
  theme_minimal() +
  theme(
    axis.text.x = element_text(angle = 45, hjust = 1, vjust = 1) #adjust the y axis content
# Is there a trend in content ratings? For instance, does Disney Plus predominantly feature
#Step 1: Wrangle the moviesandtv dataset to analyze the ratings with their count
ratings <- moviesandtv %>%
  filter(!grepl("min", rating))%>% #removed random values in ratings containing "min" entries
  group_by(platform, rating) %>% #group the data to display both Netflix and Disney+ and the
  summarise(count = n(), .groups = "drop") %>%
  arrange(desc(count))
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#Step 2: Create a bar plot displaying ratings and their count for both Netflix and Disney+
ggplot(ratings, aes(x = reorder(rating, count), y = count, fill = platform)) +
  geom_bar(stat = "identity", position = "dodge") + #creates a bar graph
  scale_fill_manual(values = c("Disney Plus" = "blue", "Netflix" = "red")) + #fills the bars
  labs( #provides title, axis labels, and legend
    title = "Content Ratings on Disney Plus and Netflix",
   x = "Rating",
    y = "Number of Titles",
    fill = "Platform"
  theme_minimal() +
  theme(
    axis.text.x = element_text(angle = 45, hjust = 1, vjust = 1) #adjust the y axis content
# How does the time between a movie's release and its addition to Disney+ and Netflix vary?
#Step 1: Wrangle the dataset so that the date_added is a integer of the year and not a string
moviesandtv_datechange <- moviesandtv %>%
  filter(!is.na(date_added), !is.na(release_year), release_year > 2000) %>% #filters out any
  mutate(added year = as.integer(str trim(str sub(date added, -4)))) #mutates the table to d
#Step 2: Create a plot displaying the correlation between the year releasted and year added
ggplot(moviesandtv_datechange, aes(x = release_year, y = added_year, color = platform, size =
  geom_point() + #Creates a scatter plot with both Disney+ and Netflix data
  geom_abline(slope = 1, intercept = 0, linetype = "dashed", color = "grey") + #This is refer
  scale_color_manual(values = c("Netflix" = "red", "Disney Plus" = "blue")) + #setting Netfl
  scale size manual(values = c("Netflix" = 1, "Disney Plus" = 2)) + # Custom size for each
  labs( #provides title, axis labels, and legend
    title = "Release Year vs. Year Added for Movies and TV Shows",
   x = "Release Year",
   y = "Year Added",
    color = "Platform"
  theme_minimal() +
  theme(
    plot.title = element_text(hjust = 0.5), # Center the title
   legend.position = "bottom" #position the legend on the bottom of the plot
  guides(size = "none") #removes the second legend displaying size as a key
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