**NETFLIX MOVIES AND TV SHOWS CLUSTERING**

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**Abstract:**

Netflix is an American subscription-based streaming service that allows us to watch TV shows and movies without commercials on an internet-connected device. We can also download TV shows and movies to our iOS, Android, or Windows 10 device and watch without an internet connection.

I completed this Machine Learning Capstone Project on Netflix Movies/Shows Clustering. While making this project I mainly use python programming language and some python modules such as Pandas & Numpy for Data Wrangling and for Data visualisation i use Matplotlib & Seaborn. As well as For this Project we use some machine learning concept such as DBSCAN , K-means Clustering, Hierarchical Clustering.

***Keywords: exploratory data analysis, unsupervised ml clustering, DBSCAN, Hierarchical Clustering, K-means Clustering***

**1.Problem Statement :**

1) This dataset consists of tv shows and movies available on Netflix as of 2019. The dataset is collected from Flixable which is a third-party Netflix search engine.

2) In 2018, they released an interesting report which shows that the number of TV shows on Netflix has nearly tripled since 2010. The streaming service’s number of

movies has decreased by more than 2,000 titles since 2010, while its number of TV shows has nearly tripled. It will be interesting to explore what all other insights can be obtained from the same dataset.

3) While using this Netflix Data we Try to Understand :-

i) Understanding what type content is available in different countries.

ii) Is Netflix has increasingly focusing on TV rather than movies in recent years.

iii) Clustering similar content by matching text-based features.

**2. Introduction :**

1) From 2006 Netflix start the analysing user data to predict how much a viewer would like a movie, based on previous user Preferences.

2) Whenever we access the Netflix service, Netflix recommendations system strives to help us to find a show or movie to enjoy with minimal effort.

3) All of these done by using user data as an inputs that we process in our algorithms. ( An algorithm is a process or set of rules followed in a problem solving operation )

4) As well as we use clustering in this project. Clustering is a method of unsupervised learning and is a common technique for statistical data analysis used in many fields.

For this project I use a Netflix user dataset. From 2006 Netflix start the analysing user data to predict how much a viewer would like a movie, based on previous user Preferences. Whenever we access the Netflix service, Netflix recommendations system strives to help us to find a show or movie to enjoy with minimal effort. All of these done by using user data as an inputs that we process in our algorithms. Lets talking About the Datset :- The shape of dataset is (7787 x 12) I.e. Total Number of Rows are : 7787, Total Number of Columns are : 12.

1. **Work of Flow :**

In workflow we first collect and understand the data. While understanding the data we found there are 7787rows and 12numbers of columns. Then we find if any data miss or not in the dataset. If any Data is miss we try to fix it. Then we start to perform exploratory data analysis(EDA). After analysis we move on our Machine Learning Part where we Perform Text Processing, DBSCAN, K-means Clustering, Hierarchical Clustering and last we move on to our conclusion.

1. **Data Review :**

1) The shape of dataset is (7787 x 12)

2) Total Number of Rows are : 7787

3) Total Number of Columns are : 12

4) Missing Value in Columnswise :-

i) director - 2389

ii) cast - 718

iii) country - 507

iv) date\_added - 10

v) rating - 7

5) The Total number of duplicate values in the data set is = 0



1. **Points We Cover With this Project :**

1) Visualise Total Release Movies/Tv shows in Last 10 years

2) Visualise Types of Video on Netflix

3) Visualise the top 10 Countries that produced Highest Number of Movies/Shows on Netflix

4) Visualize Top 5 Rating Distribution for Movies and Shows on Netflix

5) Visualise the top Genres For Movies/TV-Shows on Netflix

6) Visualise the Top Directores on Netflix

7) Visualise the Top cast on Netflix Till Year of 2020

8) Top Duration of Movies on Netflix

9) Highest Duration of TV Shows on Netflix

10) What type content is available in different countries

11) Is Netflix has increasingly focusing on TV rather than movies in recent years ?

1. **Performing EDA :**

So we move on to our Next part of this project which is Exploratory data analysis (EDA).

Exploratory Data Analysis is a process to analyse the data using some visual techniques. It is used to discover trends, patterns, as well as to check assumptions with the help of statistical knowledge and graphical representations. It means trying to understand the given data much better, so that we can make it more sense out of it. It is also used to produce a value distribution and identify missing values, and outliers.

In statistics, A statistical model can be used or not, but primarily EDA is for seeing what the data can tell us beyond the formal modelling or hypothesis testing tasked in Python uses data visualisation to draw meaningful patterns and insights.

All Visualisation Images Attach in PPT.

1. **Text Processing (Machine Learning ) :**

What is text Processing ?

:- It is the process of obtaining valuable insights from texts.This method also use for detect different patterns in data and break the text into clusters. We convert all text to lower case, remove punctuations as well as remove irrelevant words. Here similar words are unified to save memory and processing time as well. Individual words and group of words are also collected to extract context related details.

The steps involved in text preprocessing are :

● Tokenization :- Tokenization breaks the raw text into words, sentences called tokens. These tokens help in understanding the context or developing the model for the NLP. The tokenization helps in interpreting the meaning of the text by analyzing the sequence of the words.

● Punctuation Removal :- All the punctuations from the text are removed.

● Stopword Removal :- Stop word removal is one of the most commonly used preprocessing steps across different NLP applications. The idea is simply removing the words that occur commonly across all the documents in the corpus.

● Stemming Words :- Stemming is the process of reducing a word to its word stem that affixes to suffixes and prefixes or to the roots of words known as a lemma.

All Visualisation Images Attach in PPT.

1. **Machine Learning Clustering :**

DBSCAN Clustering Algorithm

:- DBSCAN stands for Density-Based Spatial Clustering of Applications with Noise. Density-Based Clustering refers to unsupervised learning methods that identify distinctive groups/clusters in the data, based on the idea that a cluster in data space is a contiguous region of high point density, separated from other such clusters by contiguous regions of low point density. The DBSCAN algorithm uses two parameters:

\* minPts: The minimum number of points (a threshold) clustered together for a region to be considered dense.

\* eps (ε): A distance measure that will be used to locate the points in the neighborhood of any point.

After Performing DBSCAN clustered the data into 10 clusters with a silhouette score is 0.43875

All Visualisation Images Attach in PPT.

1. **Means Clustering :-**

As we know K-means clustering is a type of unsupervised learning, which is used when we have unlabeled data (i.e. data which is either taken from nature or created by human to explore the scientific patterns behind it). The main target of this algorithm is to find groups in the data, with the number of groups represented by the variable K.

The algorithm takes the unlabeled dataset as input, divides the dataset into K number of clusters, and repeats the process until it can’t find better clusters.

After Performing K-means Clustering the elbow and optimal silhouette score were found at 8 clusters with a

silhouette score of 0.474, Davies-Bouldin Index of 0.884 and Calinski-Harbaz Score of 2932.28

All Visualisation Images Attach in PPT.

**Hierarchical Clustering :-**

Hierarchical clustering is a method of cluster analysis that seeks to build a hierarchy of clusters. It is most popular and widely used method to analyze social network data. In this method, nodes are compared with one another based on their similarity. Larger groups are built by joining groups of nodes based on their similarity.

The highly similar or close clusters are merged and the proximity matrix for each cluster is recalculated.

After Performing Hierarchical Clustering the dendrogram distance was optimal at a distance of 20 with eight clusters producing a silhouette score of 0.4705, Davies-Bouldin Index of 0.8839 and Calinski-Harbaz Score of 2930.84

All Visualisation Images Attach in PPT.

1. **Conclusion :**

1) After Visualise Total Release Movies/Tv shows in Last 10 years, we find out :-

i) 2018 is a year where Maximum number of movies have been released which is Total 1121.

ii) 2017 is a Secound Highest year For Maximum number of movies have been released which is Total 1012.

iii) 2019 is a Third Highest year where 996 number of movies have been released.

2) 69% are Movie type of Contents on Netflix which is Total 5377 Number of Movies. 31% are TV Show type of Contents on Netflix which is Total 2410 Number of TV Shows.

3) i) United State is a Country which is produced Highest Number of Movies/Shows on Netflix. Total Number of Movies/Show produced by US is 3296.

ii) India is a Second Highest Country which is produced Highest Number of Movies/Shows on Netflix. Total Number of Movies/Show produced by India is 990.

iii) United Kingdom is a Third Highest Country which is produced Highest Number of Movies/Shows on Netflix. Total Number of Movies/Show produced by UK is 722.

4) i) Tv-MA is a Highest Rating Distribution For Movies and Shows on Netflix, which is Total 2863.

ii) Tv-14 is a Secound Highest Rating Distribution For Movies and Shows on Netflix, which is Total 1931.

iii) Tv-PG is a Third Highest Rating Distribution For Movies and Shows on Netflix, which is Total 806.

5) i) Drama is a Top Genres For Movies/TV Shows on Netflix. That is, the content of the movie in the drama

genre has been produced the most which is 2810 Times.

ii) Comedy is a Secound Highest Genres For Movies/TV Shows on Netflix which is 2377 Times.

iii) Documentary is a Third Highest Genres For Movies/TV Shows on Netflix which is 1139 Times.

iv) Action\_Adventure are in 4th Position & Romance are in 5th Position.

6) i) Jan Suter is the top director in the Netflix industry & he has Directed 21 Movies/Shows.

ii) Raul Compose is the Second top director in the Netflix industry & he has Directed 19 Movies/Shows.

iii) Marcus Raboy is the Third top director in the Netflix industry & he has Directed 16 Movies/Shows.

iv) Jay Karas is the 4th position & he has Directed 15 Movies/Shows and Cathy Garcia-Molina is the 5th Position & he has Directed 13 Movies/Shows.

7) i) Anupam Kher is the Top Cast on Netflix As Our Visualisation.

ii) Shah Rukh Khan is the second highest cast on Netflix.

iii) Naseeruddin Shah is the third highest cast on Netflix.

iv) Om Puri is the 4th Highest cast on Netflix.

v) Akshay Kumar is the 5th Highest cast on Netflix.

8 ) Most of the movies on Netflix have a duration range from 85 to 115 minutes.

9 ) Most TV shows on Netflix have a length of 1 season only.

10) i) Drama is the most produced genre in a lot of Non-English speaking countries.

ii) Comedy is the most produced genre in English speaking countries like United States of America and United Kingdom and Canada.

iii) Drama and Comedy are the most produced genres in the top countries with exceptions of Japan and South Korea.

iv) Japan is the biggest producer of Anime. Anime is also the most produced in genre in Japan.

v) Most South Korean content are from the Romance genre.

vi) Documentaries are mainly produced in United Kingdom and United States of America.

11) i) The above graph depicts seasons of TV shows signed vs the movies signed.

ii) This distinction gives contacts as TV shows require recurring investment for each seasons. So the TV numbers have been increased in accordance to the seasons. As they were considered as one entity earlier.

iii) We can observe that TV shows signed have been higher than movies in 2016. While the the movies signed have been higher, it is blatantly visible that the TV shows signed per year is catching up to the movies signed by the year.

12 ) After Performing DBSCAN clustered the data into 10 clusters with a silhouette score is 0.43875.

13 ) After Performing K-means Clustering the elbow and optimal silhouette score were found at 8 clusters with a silhouette score of 0.474, Davies-Bouldin Index of 0.884 and Calinski-Harbaz Score of 2932.28.

14) After Performing Hierarchical Clustering the dendrogram distance was optimal at a distance of 20 with eight clusters producing a silhouette score of 0.4705, Davies-Bouldin Index of 0.8839 and Calinski- Harbaz Score of 2930.84

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