NETFLIX MOVIE RECOMMENDATION SYSTEM

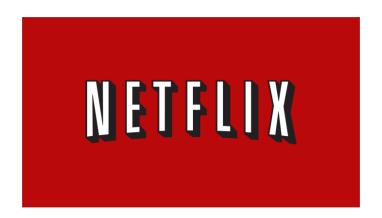


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Abstract

My project will be the Netflix movies and TV Show dataset, Netflix is an application that keeps growing exponentially whole around the world and it is the most famous streaming platform. It given a large number of movies and series available on the platform, it is a perfect opportunity to flex our data manipulation skills and dive into the entertainment industry.

The goal of this project was to Recommends content based on movie description. Here I would recommend Movie based on Movie titles only. Similar movies would have similar names thus having a high cosine similarity. Then the movies that are most likely to be similar are recommended.

I generates TF-IDF matrix and finds cosine similarity of each movie with other movies and displays top 10 similar movies, and to analysis and visualization of content is available in different countries, analysis of Actors / Directors and find interesting insights.

Dataset

This dataset contains data collected from Netflix of different TV shows and movies from the year 2008 to 2021.

- type: Gives information about 2 different unique values one is TV Show and another is Movie
- title: Gives information about the title of Movie or TV Show
- director: Gives information about the director who directed the Movie or TV Show
- cast: Gives information about the cast who plays role in Movie or TV Show
- release_year: Gives information about the year when Movie or TV Show was released
- rating: Gives information about the Movie or TV Show are in which category (eg like the movies are only for students, or adults, etc)
- duration: Gives information about the duration of Movie or TV Show
- listed_in: Gives information about the genre of Movie or TV Show
- description: Gives information about the description of Movie or TV Show

EDA

Importing library

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

See the Netflix data:



Data Exploration

Exploring the data

```
Data Exploration

In [5]: #print a summary of a DataFrame
df.info()

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 8807 entries, 0 to 8806
Data columns (total 12 columns):
# Column Non-Null Count Dtype

Column Non-Null Count Dtype

8 show_id 8807 non-null object
1 type 8807 non-null object
2 title 8807 non-null object
```

Finding if the dataset contains null values

Finding how many unique values are there in the dataset

Data Cleaning

Replacing null values with 'NULLs'

```
Data Cleaning

In [8]: #Replace null values with Null word

aff'country'].fillna('Null',inplace=True)

aff('rating').fillna('Null',inplace=True)

aff.isnull().sum().sum()

Out[8]: 3472
```

Remove missing value

```
dfl'rating'l.fillna('Null',inplace=True)

df.isnull().sum().sum()

Out[8]: 3472

In [56]: df = df.dropna( how='any',subset=['cast', 'director'])

In [57]: df.isnull().sum()|
```

Converting into a proper date-time format

```
The second stype: int64

In [18]: #Converting into date-time format and adding two more features year and month.

df["date_added"] = pd.to_datetime(df['date_added'])
    df['year_added'] = df['date_added'].dt.year
    df['month_added'] = df['date_added'].dt.month

In [65]: #Correlation between the features
```

Data Visualization

Chart 1

Viewing the correlation between the features.

```
In [65]: #Correlation between the features
month_year_df = df.groupby('year_added')['month_added'].value_counts().unstack().fillna(0).T

plt.figure(figsize=(11,8))
sns.heatmap(month_year_df, linewidths=0.025, cmap="Greens")
plt.title("Content Heatmap")
plt.ylabel("Month")
plt.xlabel("Year")
plt.slabel("Year")
Content Heatmap
```

Chart 2

Movie duration over years

```
In [12]: # Create the years and durations lists

Year = [2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020]

Duration = [1033, 101.99, 100, 100, 95, 95, 96, 93, 90]

# Create a dictionary with the two lists

movie_dict = {'years': Year, 'durations': Duration}

line =plt.plot(Year, Duration , linewidth = 1 , color='g')

plt.title('Netflix Movie Durations 2011-2020',fontsize = 20,style='italic',weight='bold',rotation=0,color='purple');

plt.xlabel('YEARS',fontsize = 8, weight = 'bold',color='green');

plt.ylabel('MOVIE DURATIONS',fontsize = 8, weight = 'bold',color='green');

plt.show()
```

Chart3

Pie chart to show the percentage of content type

```
In [70]: #pLot Pie chart to show the percentage of content type

df('type').value_counts().plot(kind='pie', autopct='%1.0f%%', legend=dict(x=0.1, y=1.1))

plt.title("Persentage of Content Type", y=1.02 , fontsize = 10,style='italic',weight='bold',rotation=0)

Out[70]: Text(0.5, 1.02, 'Persentage of Content Type')

Persentage of Content Type

Movie

Movie

TV Show
```

Chart 4

Bar charts of the number of Movies per Country.(descending)

```
In [46]: #creates bar charts of the number of Movies per Country.(descending)
    data = df.set_index('title').country.str.split(', ', expand=True).stack().reset_index(level=1, drop=True);

plt.figure(figsize=(7,9))
    N = sns.countplot(y = data, order=data.value_counts().index[:20] , palette= ["#7fcdbb","#edf8b1"])
    plt.title('Top 20 Countries on Netflix' , family='serif',fontsize = 15,loc='center',color='r');
    plt.xlabel('Titles')
    plt.ylabel('Country')
    plt.show()
```

Chart 5

The content added for Movies compared to TV Shows over years

```
In [14]: #the content added for Movies compared to TV Shows over years
d1 = df[df["type"] == "TV Show"]
d2 = df[df["type"] == "Movie"]

col = "year_added"

X1 = d1[col].value_counts().reset_index()
    X1 = X1.rename(columns = {col : "count", "index" : col})
    X1['percent'] = X1['count'].apply(lambda x : 100*x/sum(X1['count']))

X1 = X1.sort_values(col)

Y2 = d2[col].value_counts().reset_index()
    Y2 = Y2.rename(columns = {col : "count", "index" : col})
    Y2['percent'] = Y2['count'].apply(lambda x : 100*x/sum(Y2['count']))

Y2 = Y2.sort_values(col)

new_x = go.Scatter(x=X1[col], y=X1["count"], name="TV Shows", marker=dict(color="#EC7063"))
    new_y = go.Scatter(x=X1[col], y=Y2["count"], name="Movies", marker=dict(color="#E07063"))
    data = [new_x, new_y]
    layout = go.layout(title="Content added over the years",legend=dict(x=0.1, y=1.1, orientation="h"))
    fig.show()

**Total Content added over the years",legend=dict(x=0.1, y=1.1, orientation="h"))
    fig.show()

**Total Content added over the years",legend=dict(x=0.1, y=1.1, orientation="h"))
```

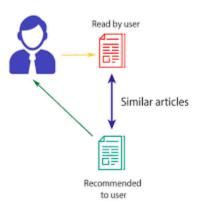
Chart 6

Bar charts of count of movies per rating .(Movie ratings analysis)

```
In [48]: #creates bar charts of count of movies per rating .(Movie ratings analysis)
plt.figure(figsize=(14,10))
sns.set(style="whitegrid")
F = sns.countplot(x="rating", data=df, palette="muted", order=df['rating'].value_counts().index[0:15])
```

Recommendation System (TF-IDF)

CONTENT-BASED FILTERING



```
In [11]:

from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer

#removing stopwords

tf = TfidfVectorizer(stop_words='english')

#Construct the required TF-IDF matrix by fitting and transforming

# the data

tf_matrix = tf.fit_transform(df['description'])

#output the shape of tfidf_matrix

tf_matrix.shape

Out[11]: (8887, 18895)
```

There are about 18895 words described for the 8807 movies in this dataset.

- Initialize Tfidf vectorizer & fit into title column
- Calculate cosine similarity
- Convert all titles into a Series associated with movie index numbers
- Function that gets movie recommendations based on the cosine similarity score of movie titles

Tools

- Numpy and Pandas for data manipulation
- Matplotlib and Seaborn for plotting