

# **Title: - Netflix Analysis Project**

Name: Keerthi C S

Reg No: P18BR23S126012

Department:(MCA)

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## **† Objective: -**

The primary objective of the Netflix Data Analysis project is to utilize data-driven insights to improve content strategies, enhance user experience, and optimize platform performance. This involves analysing Netflix's extensive content catalog and user interaction data to achieve the following specific objectives:

- Understand User Preferences and Behaviour
- Analyse Content Trends
- Recommendation Systems

## ✚ **Problem statement: -**

- With the rapid growth of the streaming industry, Netflix has amassed a vast collection of content and user data.
- However, effectively leveraging this data to enhance user satisfaction, improve content recommendations, and drive strategic decisions remains a challenge.

1. Content Trends Analysis
2. Recommendation System Enhancement
3. User Behaviour Insights

## ✚ **Solution: -**

To address the challenges and achieve the objectives, a comprehensive solution is proposed, combining advanced data analysis, machine learning, and visualization techniques. Below are the detailed components of the solution:

1. Data Collection and Preprocessing
2. Content Trends Analysis
3. User Behavior Analysis

## † **Implementation: -**

```
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")

df = pd.read_csv("E:/Netflix_Userbase.csv")

sns.set_theme(style="whitegrid")

# 1. Distribution of Monthly Revenue by Subscription Type
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
sns.boxplot(data=df, x='Subscription Type', y='Monthly Revenue', palette="Set2")
plt.title('Distribution of Monthly Revenue by Subscription Type',
          fontsize=16)
plt.xlabel('Subscription Type', fontsize=12)
plt.ylabel('Monthly Revenue', fontsize=12)
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.show()

# 2. Count of Users by Country (Top 10 Countries)
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))

top_countries = df['Country'].value_counts().head(10)

sns.barplot(x=top_countries.index, y=top_countries.values,
            palette="viridis")
plt.title('Top 10 Countries by User Count', fontsize=16)
plt.xlabel('Country', fontsize=12)
plt.ylabel('Number of Users', fontsize=12)
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.show()
```

```

# 3. Age Distribution by Gender plt.figure(figsize=(12,
6))

sns.histplot(data=df, x='Age', hue='Gender', multiple='stack',
palette="coolwarm", bins=20) plt.title('Age Distribution by
Gender', fontsize=16) plt.xlabel('Age', fontsize=12)

plt.ylabel('Count', fontsize=12) plt.show()

# 4. Monthly Revenue Trends by Join Date

plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6)) df['Join Date'] =
pd.to_datetime(df['Join Date']) df['Join Month'] =
df['Join Date'].dt.to_period('M')

monthly_revenue = df.groupby('Join Month')['Monthly
Revenue'].sum().reset_index()

monthly_revenue['Join Month'] = monthly_revenue['Join
Month'].astype(str)

sns.lineplot(data=monthly_revenue, x='Join Month', y='Monthly
Revenue', marker='o', color="purple") plt.title('Monthly
Revenue Trends by Join Date', fontsize=16) plt.xlabel('Join
Month', fontsize=12)

plt.ylabel('Monthly Revenue', fontsize=12)

plt.xticks(rotation=45) plt.show()

```

✚ Output: -



