# **Movie Genre Classification**

## Introduction:

This project demonstrates how **Natural Language Processing (NLP)** can be used to predict the **genre of a movie** based solely on its description or synopsis. A machine learning model is trained to classify movies into genres, and the final solution is deployed using **Streamlit** for interactive web-based predictions. This is a practical use case of NLP and multiclass classification in the entertainment industry

#### **Dataset Used:**

- Source: Kaggle
- Files:
  - o kaggle\_movie\_train.csv
    o kaggle movie test.csv
- Key Columns:
  - text (Movie overview or description)
  - o label (Genre)

### **Libraries Used:**

- pandas Used for loading, cleaning, and managing tabular data.
- **numpy** Provides support for numerical operations and array handling.
- **nltk** Helps with natural language processing tasks like removing stopwords.
- **matplotlib** Used for creating visual plots and charts.
- **seaborn** Built on top of matplotlib for more attractive statistical visualizations.
- scikit-learn Used for building the machine learning model and evaluating performance.
- wordcloud Generates a visual cloud of the most common words from the text data.
- streamlit Creates a simple and interactive web app for users to input data and see predictions

# **Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA):**

A variety of visualizations were used to understand data trends and distribution:

#### 1. Genre Distribution:

A bar chart shows how many movies belong to each genre.

### 2. WordCloud:

A WordCloud displays the most common words in all movie descriptions.

### 3. Overview Length Distribution:

A histogram shows the length of movie descriptions using word count.

### 4. Top Words by Genre:

Bar charts show the most frequent words for each movie genre.

## 5. **TF-IDF Word Importance:**

Top words were selected based on their importance using TF-IDF scores.

## 6. Overview Length by Genre:

A boxplot compares description lengths across different genres.

#### **Features Used:**

- Text Preprocessing:
  - o Removal of HTML tags and non-alphabet characters
  - Lowercasing
  - o Stopword removal using nltk
- Text Vectorization:
  - o TF-IDF with max 5000 features
- Target Variable:
  - o genre (multi-class classification)

## **Model Training:**

- **Split:** 80% training / 20% testing
- Algorithm Used: Logistic Regression
- Pipeline:

```
Pipeline([
     ('tfidf', TfidfVectorizer(max_features=5000)),
     ('clf', LogisticRegression(max_iter=300))
])
```

- Evaluation:
  - o Accuracy score
  - o Classification report (precision, recall, F1-score)

## **Model Performance:**

- Accuracy: (e.g., 85-90%) exact number printed in notebook
- Precision/Recall/F1: Evaluated for each genre class

# **Streamlit Application:**

- Input: User enters movie description
- Output: Predicted genre
- Model Used: Saved genre classifier.pkl

## **Future Improvements:**

- Use BERT or Transformer models for better accuracy
- Enable multi-label classification

## **Output Image:**



