NETFLIX

INTRODUCTION

The objective of this analysis is to explore the content available on Netflix, including its distribution by type, genre, and other key metrics such as duration, rating, and country. The analysis also involves predictive modeling using machine learning to classify content types (Movies vs. TV Shows) based on several features such as duration, number of seasons, and release year. The combination of Power BI visualizations and machine learning insights offers a deeper understanding of trends and patterns in Netflix content over time.

Objective:

- 1) To analyze the distribution and trends of Netflix content, focusing on key features like duration, genre, rating, and content type.
- 2) To use machine learning models to predict content type (Movie vs. TV Show) and identify the most significant features that influence these predictions.
- 3) To provide recommendations for future Netflix content strategies based on the insights gained.









Insights

1. Duration Insights by Year

- Finding: The highest total duration_in_minutes was in 2018, followed by 2017 and 2016.
- ML Insight: Duration_in_minutes was the most important feature in predicting whether content is a Movie or TV Show (with 58.96% importance in the Random Forest model).

2. Growth of Movies and TV Shows Over Time (2008 - 2021)

- Movies saw a 99,200.00% increase in availability from 2008 to 2021.
- TV Shows saw a 50,400.00% increase, especially since 2015, with a 1,842.31% rise in six years.

3. Content Type Distribution

- Movies made up 69.69% of the total GenreCount, whereas TV Shows comprised the remaining 30.31%.
- TV Show Not Specified in Type accounted for 90.65% of all TV shows, indicating incomplete classification in the dataset.

4. Correlation Between Movie and TV Show Content

• A **negative correlation** was observed between the **count of movies** and **count of TV shows**, suggesting a shift in focus from one content type to another over time.

5. Popular Content Ratings

- TV-MA was the most common rating, accounting for 3,205 titles, followed by TV-14 and TV-PG.
- In 2018, TV-MA made up 6.25% of the total content type, reflecting a trend towards mature content on Netflix.

6. Genre and Duration Distribution

- Top 10 genres by movie count revealed that action, drama, and comedy were the most popular genres.
- The average count of duration_in_minutes for movies and TV Shows ranged from 1 to 2 minutes.

7. Type Distribution Over Time

• Movies dominated Netflix in earlier years but TV Shows have shown a sharp rise since 2015.

8. Country Insights

- The United States contributed the most content to Netflix, with 39.10% of the total content originating from the US.
- Across **79 countries**, the total count of content ranged from **1 to 2,395**, indicating global representation.

9. Predictive Modeling

- Machine Learning Models (Logistic Regression and Random Forest) achieved 100% accuracy in predicting whether a piece
 of content is a Movie or TV Show.
- Key Features:
 - o **Duration_in_minutes** (58.96% importance)
 - Number of Seasons (38.91% importance)
 - o Release Year and Director Count had minimal impact.

10. Feature Importance and Model Validation

- Cross-validation confirmed model robustness with both models maintaining 100% accuracy.
- Hyperparameter tuning further optimized the Random Forest model performance, finding the best parameters and ensuring no overfitting.

Recommendations

1. Content Strategy Based on Duration:

Since duration_in_minutes is highly predictive of whether content is a movie or TV show, Netflix should explore more variations in content length, especially for genres where content length is critical.

2. Increase in TV Shows:

• Given the rapid rise in **TV Shows** after **2015**, Netflix should continue to invest in this content type, especially in **drama**, **crime**, and **thriller** genres which have been most popular.

3. Targeted Mature Content:

 With TV-MA rated content being the most popular, Netflix should consider producing more mature content, especially for thriller, crime, and mystery genres.

4. Country-Specific Content:

The US leads Netflix content, but there's an opportunity to expand localized content in emerging markets like India,
 Brazil, and South Korea, where demand for regional content is increasing.

5. Global Content Expansion:

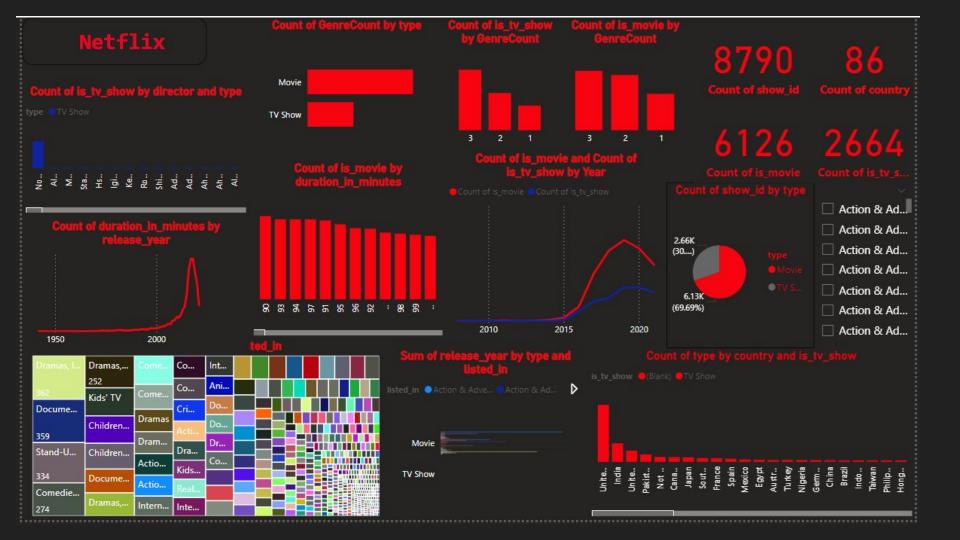
 The diversity in content origin suggests Netflix could further explore underrepresented countries, producing content that resonates with different cultural contexts.

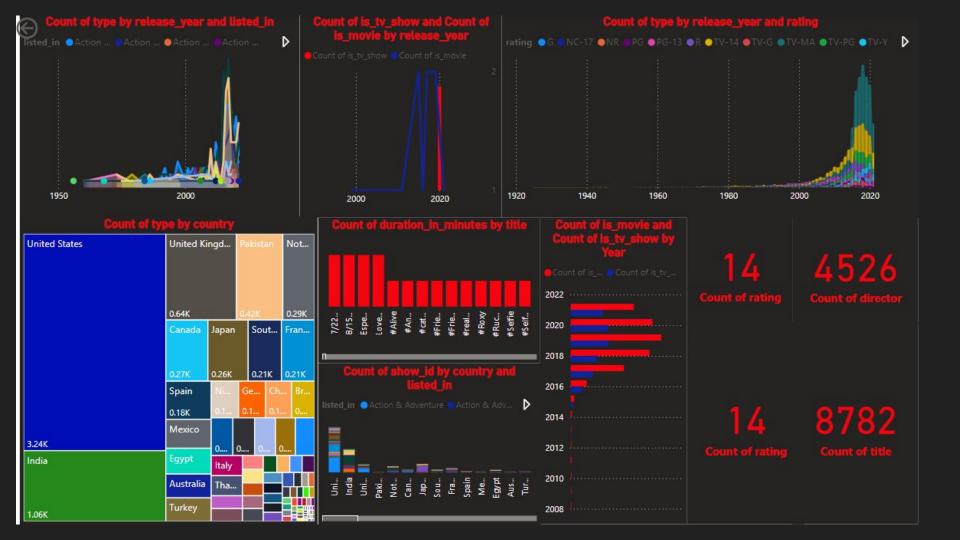
6. Improve Content Classification:

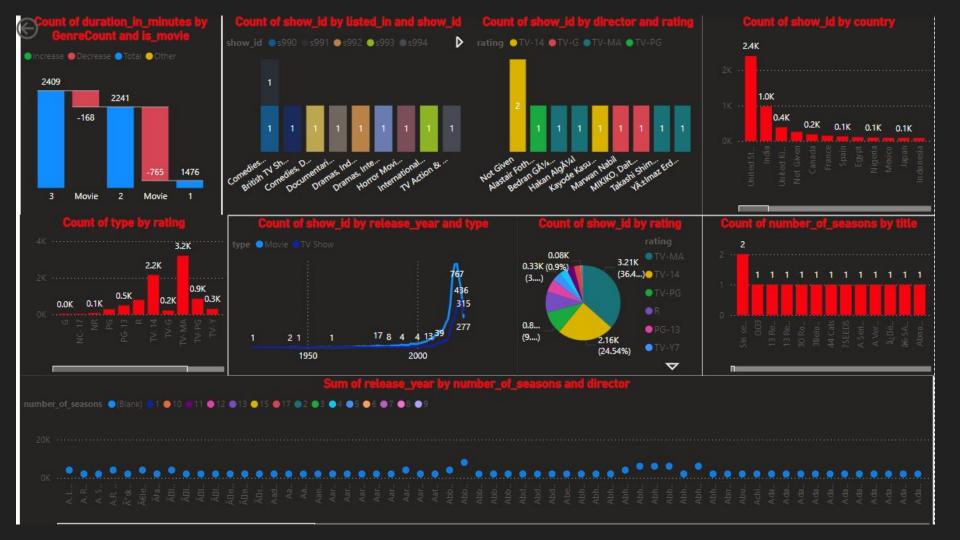
• **Not Given** classification in **TV shows** (90.65% in type) indicates a need for better metadata handling. Netflix should refine its data classification process to improve searchability and content recommendations.

CONCLUSION:

The combined insights from **Power BI visualizations** and **Machine Learning models** provide a comprehensive overview of Netflix's content landscape. Key factors like **duration**, **number of seasons**, and **genre** significantly influence the type of content (Movie or TV Show). The predictive models achieved perfect accuracy, highlighting the robustness of the features used. Recommendations based on content trends and feature importance suggest areas for further content development, especially in mature-rated TV shows and country-specific content production. Netflix can leverage these insights to make data-driven decisions that align with audience preferences and global market trends.







THANKS