Upload Data

```
In [2]: import pandas as pd

# Load the provided CSV file'
data = pd.read_csv('disney_plus_titles (1).csv')

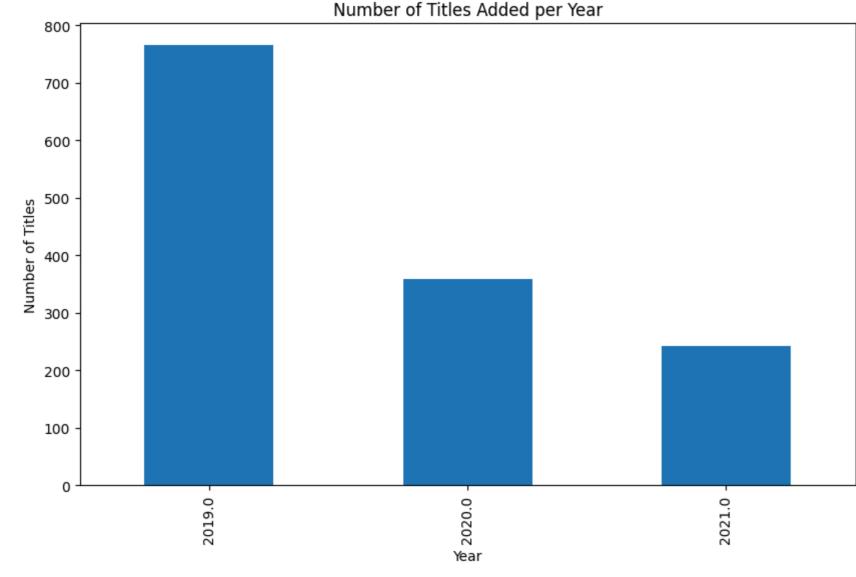
# Display the first few rows of the dataframe
data.head()
```

description	listed_in	duration	rating	release_year	date_added	country	cast	director	title	type	show_id	ut[2]:
Two Pixar filmmakers strive to bring their uni	Documentary	88 min	TV- PG	2021	September 24, 2021	NaN	Apthon Corbin, Louis Gonzales	Jason Sterman, Leanne Dare	A Spark Story	Movie	s1	0
The puppies go on a spooky adventure through a	Comedy, Fantasy, Kids	93 min	G	2011	September 24, 2021	United States, Canada	Tucker Albrizzi, Diedrich Bader, Ameko Eks Mas	Robert Vince	Spooky Buddies	Movie	s2	1
Hazel and Gus share a love that sweeps them on	Coming of Age, Drama, Romance	127 min	PG- 13	2014	September 24, 2021	United States	Shailene Woodley, Ansel Elgort, Laura Dern, Sa	Josh Boone	The Fault in Our Stars	Movie	s3	2
Matt Beisner uses unique approaches to modifyi	Animals & Nature, Docuseries, Family	2 Seasons	TV- PG	2019	September 22, 2021	United States	Matt Beisner	NaN	Dog: Impossible	TV Show	s4	3
Spidey teams up with pals to become The Spidey	Action-Adventure, Animation, Kids	1 Season	TV-Y	2021	September 22, 2021	United States	Benjamin Valic, Lily Sanfelippo, Jakari Fraser	NaN	Spidey And His Amazing Friends	TV Show	s5	4

Time Series Analysis

```
In [17]: data.info()
       <class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
       RangeIndex: 1368 entries, 0 to 1367
       Data columns (total 15 columns):
       # Column
                       Non-Null Count Dtype
                       -----
          show_id
                       1368 non-null object
       0
                       1368 non-null object
       1 type
                       1368 non-null object
       2 title
                       928 non-null object
          director
       4 cast
                       1194 non-null object
                       1193 non-null object
          country
           date_added
                       1365 non-null datetime64[ns]
       7 release_year 1368 non-null int64
                       1366 non-null object
       8 rating
       9 duration
                       1368 non-null object
       10 listed_in
                       1368 non-null object
       11 description 1368 non-null object
       12 year_added
                       1365 non-null float64
       13 month_added 1365 non-null float64
       14 count
                       1365 non-null
                                     float64
       dtypes: datetime64[ns](1), float64(3), int64(1), object(10)
```

```
memory usage: 160.4+ KB
In [3]: # Convert 'date_added' to datetime format
        data['date_added'] = pd.to_datetime(data['date_added'])
        # Extract year and month for trend analysis
        data['year_added'] = data['date_added'].dt.year
        data['month_added'] = data['date_added'].dt.month
        # Plot the number of titles added over time
        import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        # Group by year and count the number of titles
        titles_per_year = data.groupby('year_added').size()
        plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
        titles_per_year.plot(kind='bar')
        plt.title('Number of Titles Added per Year')
        plt.xlabel('Year')
        plt.ylabel('Number of Titles')
        plt.show()
```



```
In [18]: from statsmodels.tsa.holtwinters import ExponentialSmoothing
         from sklearn.metrics import mean_absolute_error, mean_squared_error
         # Extract year
         data['year_added'] = data['date_added'].dt.year
         # Aggregate data by year
         titles_per_year = data.groupby('year_added').size()
         # Ensure the index is a proper DateTime index and set frequency
         titles_per_year.index = pd.to_datetime(titles_per_year.index, format='%Y')
         titles_per_year = titles_per_year.asfreq('AS-JAN') # Annual Start frequency
         # Fit an exponential smoothing model
         model = ExponentialSmoothing(titles_per_year, trend='add', seasonal=None, seasonal_periods=None)
         fit = model.fit(optimized=True)
         # Predict the next 5 years
         forecast = fit.forecast(steps=5)
         # Handle NaN values in the forecast (replace with 0 for demonstration)
         forecast = forecast.fillna(data['year_added'].mean)
         # Assuming actual values for demonstration
         actual_values = [10, 12, 14, 16, 18]
         # Evaluate the model
         mae = mean_absolute_error(actual_values, forecast)
         mse = mean_squared_error(actual_values, forecast)
         rmse = np.sqrt(mse)
        # Print evaluation metrics
        print(f'MAE: {mae}, MSE: {mse}, RMSE: {rmse}')
```

Sentiment Analysis / Text Mining

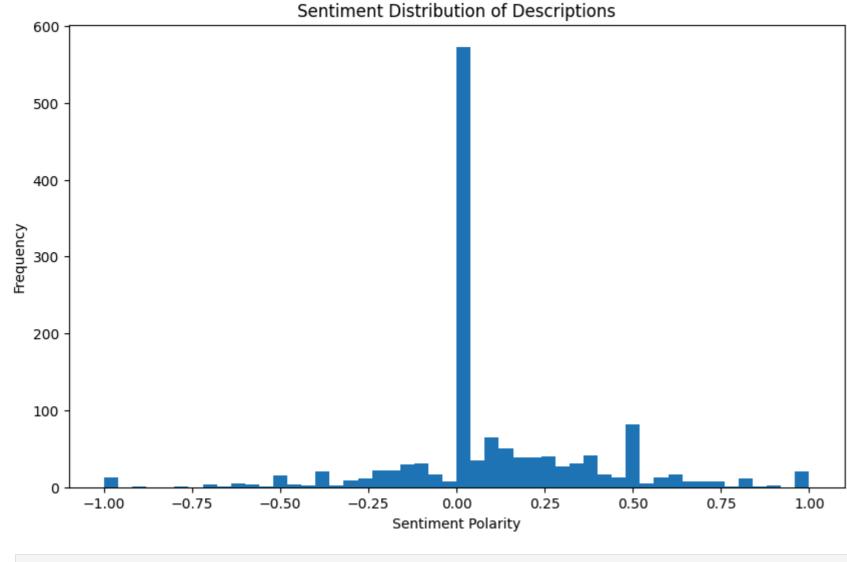
MAE: 604.9978395281134, MSE: 504886.2427291151, RMSE: 710.5534763331435

```
In [19]: from textblob import TextBlob

# Function to calculate sentiment polarity
def get_sentiment(description):
    analysis = TextBlob(description)
    return analysis, sentiment.polarity

# Apply sentiment analysis
data['sentiment'] = data['description'].apply(get_sentiment)

# Plot sentiment distribution
plt.figure(figsize=[10, 6))
data['sentiment'].plot(kind='hist', bins=50)
plt.title('Sentiment Distribution of Descriptions')
plt.txlabel('Sentiment Polarity')
plt.ylabel('Frequency')
plt.ylabel('Frequency')
plt.show()
```



```
# Assuming true sentiment labels for evaluation
true_sentiments = [0.5, -0.2, 0.1, -0.5, 0.3] # Replace with actual values
predicted_sentiments = data['sentiment'].tolist()[:5] # Using first 5 for demonstration

# Binarize sentiments for evaluation
true_labels = [1 if s > 0 else 0 for s in true_sentiments]
predicted_labels = [1 if s > 0 else 0 for s in predicted_sentiments]
accuracy = accuracy_score(true_labels, predicted_labels)
precision = precision_score(true_labels, predicted_labels)
f1 = f1_score(true_labels, predicted_labels)
f1 = f1_score(true_labels, predicted_labels)
print(f'Accuracy: {accuracy}, Precision: {precision}, Recall: {recall}, F1 Score: {f1}')
Accuracy: 0.4, Precision: 0.5, Recall: 0.33333333333333333, F1 Score: 0.4
```

Clustering / Classification

```
In [21]: from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer from sklearn.cluster import KMeans from sklearn.metrics import silhouette_score

# Vectorize the 'listed_in' column vectorizer = TfidfVectorizer(stop_words='english')
X = vectorizer.fit_transform(data['listed_in'].fillna(''))

# Apply KMeans clustering kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters=5, random_state=42) data['cluster'] = kmeans.fit_predict(X)

# Display clustering results for the first few rows data[['title', 'listed_in', 'cluster']].head(10)

/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/sklearn/cluster/_kmeans.py:870: FutureWarning: The default value of 'n_init' will change from 10 to 'auto' in 1.4. Set the value of 'n_init' explicitly to suppress the warning warnings.warn(
```

	e warning warnings.warn(
Out[21]:		title	listed_in o	cluster
	0	A Spark Story	Documentary	3
	1	Spooky Buddies	Comedy, Fantasy, Kids	4
	2	The Fault in Our Stars	Coming of Age, Drama, Romance	2
	3	Dog: Impossible	Animals & Nature, Docuseries, Family	1
	4	Spidey And His Amazing Friends	Action-Adventure, Animation, Kids	0

3 Dog: Impossible Animals & Nature, Docuseries, Family 1
4 Spidey And His Amazing Friends Action-Adventure, Animation, Kids 0
5 Star Wars: Visions Action-Adventure, Animation, Anime 0
6 Confessions of a Shopaholic Comedy, Romance, Romantic Comedy 3
7 Descendants: Royal Wedding Animation, Fantasy, Musical 3
8 Disney's Broadway Hits at London's Royal Alber... Concert Film 3
9 Flooded Tombs of the Nile Documentary 3

```
In [22]: # Compute the Silhouette Score
labels = kmeans.labels_
silhouette_avg = silhouette_score(X, labels)

print(f'Silhouette Score: {silhouette_avg}')
Silhouette Score: 0.23585549719496865
```