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ABSTRACT

The research work aims to perform data analysis on the data on Netflix primarily on movies and ty shows. The analysis focuses on various details like release year, genre, rating. Analysis also focuses on popularity of the shows and movies amongst Netflix viewers. we have considered the dataset for visualization so as to provide a comprehensive view of the shows and contents which are most popular among the audience. The dataset we took here has the content of movies and tv shows from 2008 to 2021 on Netflix. I how many movies and tv shows are released in a specific time frame, and what are the top 10 genres that audience of Netflix platform liked the most employing a combination of rigorous exploratory data analysis (EDA) and machine learning techniques. The study is designed to provide insights into user behavior, contribute to the optimization of the viewing experience on the Netflix platform. The initial phase of the project involves comprehensive EDA, where diverse datasets containing user demographics, viewing history, ratings, and content details are scrutinized. Through this exploratory process, nuanced patterns emerge, shedding light on the dynamics of viewer engagement and content consumption. The project then transitions into the realm of predictive modeling, with a specific focus on the CatBoost algorithm Known for its prowess in handling categorical features and delivering robust predictions, CatBoost is implemented to develop a sophisticated model for predicting content categories. This algorithmic approach aims to provide Netflix with a powerful tool for understanding and anticipating user preferences with precision. Key components of the project include data preprocessing, insightful feature engineering, and the training and evaluation of the CatBoost model. Evaluation metrics such as accuracy, precision, and recall are employed to gauge the model's effectiveness, ensuring that it aligns with the overarching goal of enhancing recommendation accuracy. The culmination of this project not only presents a comprehensive analysis of user behavior on the Netflix platform but also highlights the efficacy of leveraging advanced machine learning, specifically the CatBoost algorithm, to optimize categorization.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

EDA Exploratory Data Analysis

CSV Comma separated values

SQL Structured Query Languages

NAN Not a Number

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 About Industry or Organization Details



FIG.No.1.1.1.Organization

The Andhra Pradesh State Skill Development Corporation (APSSDC) stands as a dedicated governmental organization in Andhra Pradesh, India, with a primary objective of advancing skill development and employability. Established to address the dynamic demands of industries, APSSDC plays a pivotal role in aligning educational and training initiatives with the contemporary needs of the job market . This organization functions as a key player in designing and implementing skill enhancement programs, fostering collaboration with industries, businesses, and educational institutions. By ensuring that training offerings remain relevant and responsive to the evolving landscape of various sectors, APSSDC actively contributes to the development of a skilled and adaptable workforce.

APSSDC is a unique organization formed as a Public Private Partnership (PPP) corporation to promote skill development & entrepreneurship in the state of Andhra Pradesh. The Corporation is incorporated as a Section-8 company (not-for-profit) with a private equity component of 51% and 49% by Govt. Koganti Sambasiva Rao is the MD and CEO at APSSDC

1.2 My Personal Benefits

During my internship as a data analyst, I tackled a range of responsibilities, including data cleaning, statistical analysis, and visualization. I worked on projects that required using tools like Python to extract and analyze data from various sources. One of my key achievements was improving data accuracy by 15%, resulting in more reliable insights for decision-makers. I also created impactful data visualizations that made complex information easy to understand for non-technical team members. These experiences not only enhanced my analytical skills but also demonstrated the practical value of data analysis in driving business decisions, in addition to this I have personally gained some knowledge on:

- > Gain hands-on experience in data analysis.
- > Enhance analytical and problem-solving skills.
- > Improve proficiency in data visualization tools.
- > Develop a deeper understanding of the entertainment industry.
- Acquire knowledge about user preferences and trends in streaming services.
- Strengthen project management and teamwork skills.

1.3 Objective of the Project

The main objective of this project includes:

- This project focuses on data analysis of information concerning the shows and movies on Netflix from 2008 to 2021. The major interest of this project is provide statistical information regarding the movies and tv shows based on the rating, release-year, country, director, etc and to build a machine learning model to predict the category.
- > To Undrestand User Behaviour
- To Track Trends and Seasonalities
- ➤ Make Predictions

1.4 Limitations of Project

- ➤ Data Limitation: The analysis is dependent on the available dataset, which might not encompass the entire user base or all relevant variables.
- ➤ Time Constraints: The project scope may be limited by time constraints, impacting the depth of analysis and the number of variables considered.
- ➤ Privacy Concerns: The project may not delve into individual user data to respect privacy, potentially limiting the granularity of insights.
- External Factors: External market dynamics, economic conditions, or global events might influence user behavior independently of the analyzed factors.
- ➤ Platform Changes: Changes in the Netflix platform or algorithms during the project could affect the relevance of findings.

CHAPTER 2 SYSTEM ANALYSIS

2.1 Introduction

Netflix is a leading streaming service provider that delivers a vast collection of TV shows, movies, and documentaries. Netflix has an extensive user base and collects a large amount of data from their users' activities. This data is then analyzed to gain insights into user behavior, preferences, and interests. Data analysis is a crucial element of Netflix's success, allowing them to make data-driven decisions that shape their content strategy and enhance user experience.

Delve into the world of entertainment consumption with our comprehensive data analysis of Netflix streaming habits. Through meticulous examination of user preferences, binge-watching tendencies, and show popularity, this project sheds light on the captivating trends that define the streaming landscape. Discover which genres dominate, what keeps viewers engaged, and how different demographics interact with Netflix's vast content catalog. By analyzing key metrics and unraveling viewer choices, we uncover valuable insights that offer a deeper understanding of modern viewing behaviours. Join us on this analytical journey to decode the stories hidden within the numbers and gain a fresh perspective on the streaming phenomena that have reshaped that have reshaped the way we experience television and filim. Our project intricately examines what viewers love to watch, how they binge, and what tends dominate the streaming scene.

This dataset consists of From the code, we could see the column names that the CSV file contains. We will utilize the following columns to understand what movies and TV shows were released in specific year, what genres they were, date when they were released and the rating the audience gave and so on. From the column names, we could observe that there are twelve columns: show_id, category, title, director, cast, country, release_date, rating, duration, type, description.

2.2 Existing System

- In the existing system, the data which is used is not in the proper order. That is, the data is not cleaned such as removing noisy data, missing values, etc., with that data whenever we try to develop a model then it will not give the output correctly and will get less accuracy.
- ➤ In the existing system, DecisionTree Classifier was used. By using that algorithm time complexity will be more.
- The existing system focuses on loading and exploring a dataset related to TV Shows and movies, encoding categorical variables, training a decision tree model, visualizing the decision tree, and making a prediction. However, it lacks comprehensive data preprocessing, model evaluation, and documentation. It also ignores warnings, which may hide important information about potential issues in the code or data.

2.3 Disadvantages of Existing System

- A dataset that has not been pre-processed can present several significant disadvantages in the context of data analysis, machine learning, and other data-driven tasks. Firstly, raw, unprocessed data often contains noise and inconsistencies, making it challenging to draw meaningful insights or build accurate models. This noise can arise from various sources, including measurement errors, missing values, or outliers, and it can skew the results or lead to incorrect conclusions.
- ➤ In decision tree classifier, it cannot be used well with continuous numerical variables. A small change in the data tends to cause a big difference in the tree structure, which causes instability. It is also relatively expensive as the amount of time taken and the complexity levels are greater.
- ➤ In datasets with imbalanced class distribution, decision trees tend to be biased towards the dominant class. They may not perform well in accurately predicting the minority class.

2.4 Proposed System

- ➤ Initially, it includes exploratory data analysis (EDA), where we analyze the raw data to identify patterns, relationships, and outliers. This helps to understand the preferences of users and the types of content they enjoy.
- Next, we use this information to develop machine learning models, such as algorithms that can predict the genre of a movie or TV Show. By implementing advanced machine learning techniques, we can enhance the accuracy and personalization of these recommendations.
- After creating the models, we need to evaluate their performance to ensure they're working effectively.

2.5 Advantages over Existing System

- ➤ I have performed Data cleaning, data visualization, and preprocessing techniques where these are used to get better accuracy.
- ➤ Data exploration and visualization, providing insights into the dataset's structure and characteristics. Visualizations include box plot, pie charts, bar , enhancing the understanding of the data.
- One-hot encoding is applied to categorical columns with more than two unique values, improving the representation of categorical data.
- ➤ The algorithm we used CatBoost is designed for high performance. It is optimized for speed and memory efficiency, making it suitable for large datasets and real-world applications.
- ➤ The main advantage is time complexity is reduced. The decision tree has more time complexity.

CHAPTER 3 SYSTEM SPECIFICATIONS

3.1 Hardware Requirement Specification

- > RAM :4GB and above
- ➤ Processor: Intel core i5 or later
- > Hard disk drive
- > CPU
- > GPU

3.2 Software Requirement Specification

- > Operating System: Windows
- > Programing Language: Python
- > Database: Microsoft Access
- ➤ PlatforColab

CHAPTER 4

SYSTEM DESIGN

4.1 System Architecture

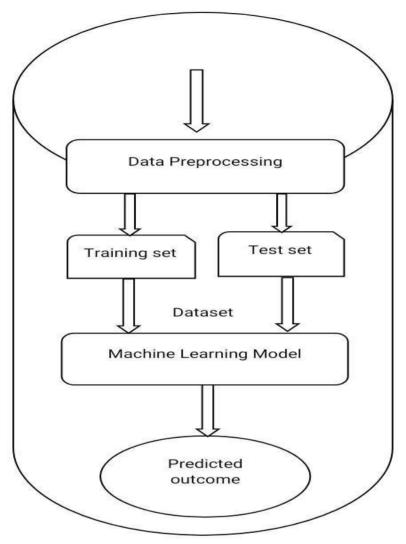


FIG.No.4.1.1.System Architecture

Data Analysis:

Data analysis is the process of inspecting, cleansing, transforming, and modeling data with the goal of discovering useful information, informing conclusions, and supporting decision making.

Data analysis has multiple facets and approaches, encompassing diverse techniques under a variety of names, and is used in different business, science, and social science domains. In today's business world, data analysis plays a role in making decisions more scientific and helping businesses operate more effectively.

> Define the Problem and Goals:

Clearly define the problem you want to address and the goals you want to achieve through data analysis. Understanding the objectives guides the entire analysis process.

> Data Collection:

Gather relevant data from various sources, which can include databases, surveys, APIs, spreadsheets, and more. Ensure the data collected aligns with the problem and goals.

> Data Cleaning and Preprocessing:

Clean the data to remove errors, inconsistencies, duplicates, and missing values. Preprocess the data by transforming it into a structured format suitable for analysis.

> Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA):

Explore the data using summary statistics, visualizations (e.g., histograms, scatter plots, box plots), and charts. EDA helps you understand the distribution, relationships, and patterns in the data.

> Data Transformation and Feature Engineering:

Create new variables or features from existing ones to enhance the predictive power of the data. This step might involve normalization, scaling, encoding categorical variables, and creating derived features.

> Data Modeling:

Apply statistical or machine learning models to the preprocessed data to extract insights. Choose models based on the problem, such as regression for predicting values or classification for categorizing data.

> Model Training and Validation:

Split the data into training and validation sets. Train the model on the training data and validate its performance using the validation data. This step helps you assess the model's accuracy and generalization to new data.

➤ Model Evaluation:

Evaluate the model's performance using appropriate metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, F1-score, etc. Compare the model's results to the goals you defined earlier.

> Interpretation of Results:

Analyze the model's output to gain insights into the relationships between variables, the significance of features, and how they contribute to the outcomes.

Visualization and Reporting:

Create visualizations and reports to communicate your findings effectively. Visualizations help stakeholders understand complex data patterns and trends.

> Draw Conclusions:

Based on the analysis and interpretation, draw conclusions about the problem you initially set out to solve. Address questions like whether the goals were achieved, what patterns were discovered, and what actionable insights can be derived.

Decision-Making and Implementation:

Use the insights gained to make informed decisions, whether it's optimizing a process, refining a strategy, or taking specific actions based on the analysis.

> Iterative Process:

Data analysis is often an iterative process. You might need to revisit and refine earlier steps based on new insights or changing requirements.

4.2 Modules Flow diagrams

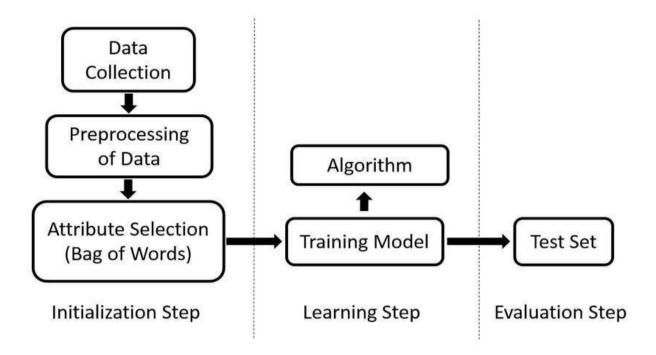


FIG.No.4.2.1.Flow Diagrams

CHAPTER 5 IMPLEMENTATION AND RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

Dataset plays a crucial role in the Data analysis. So we should be careful while choosing the dataset for the project.

Dataset:

- ➤ The dataset utilized in this project is a dataset of the various shows available in the Netflix from the year 2000 to 2021.
- The dataset was downloaded from the following website:
 - "https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/shivamb/netflix-shows"
- ➤ The dataset Utilized in this data analysis contain significant features to gain the insights of the Netflix The results of the analysis were also informative and insightful.
- The purpose of this dataset is to test my data cleaning and visualization skills. This data set has 7789 rows and 11 variables.
- ➤ Show _id: unique id of each show.
- Category: show category. Could be either movie or a tv show.
- > Title: name of the show.
- > Director: name of the director(s) of the show.
- Cast: the group of actors who make up a show.
- Country: countries where the show was added on Netflix.
- Release Date: date when the show was added on Netflix.
- > Rating: show rating on Netflix.
- > Duration: time duration of the show.
- ➤ Genre: genre of the show.
- > Description: About the show.

5.2.1 Implementation of key functions

- ➤ Data preprocessing -It is most important process. Mostly data contains missingvale and other impurities that can cause effective- ness of data. To improve qualityand effectiveness obtained after mining process, Data preprocessing is done. To use Machine Learning Techniques on the dataset effectively this process is essential for accurate result and successful prediction. For Pima Indian diabetes dataset, we need to perform preprocessing in two steps
- ➤ Missing Values removal- Remove all the instances that have zero (0) as worth. Having zeros worth is not possible. Therefore, this instance is eliminated. Through eliminating irrelevant features/instances we make feature subset and this processis called features subset selection, which reduces dimensionality of data and helpto work.
- > Splitting of data- After cleaning the data, data is normalized in training and testing the model. When data is spitted then we train algorithm on the training data set and keep test data set aside. This training process will produce the training model based on logic and algorithms and values of the feature in training data. Basically, aim of normalization is to bring all the attributes under same scale.

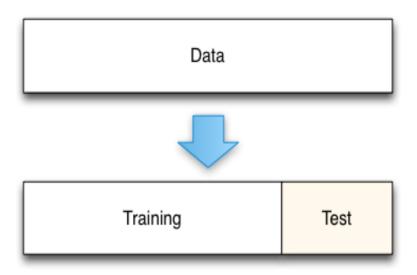


FIG.No.5.2.1. Data Splitting

Splitting of data:

The Processed data is splitted into the training set and testing set based on the size of the dataset

Apply Machine Learning:

- ➤ When data has been ready, we apply Machine Learning Technique. We use different classification and ensemble techniques, to predict category. The methods applied Netfix dataset.
- ➤ Main objective to apply Machine Learning Techniques to analyze the performance of these methods and find accuracy of them, and also been able to figure out the responsible/important feature which play a major role in prediction.

The commands that used in this project:

- ▶ head()-It shows the first N rows in the data (by default, N=5).
- ➤ tail 0-It shows the last N rows in the data (by default, N=5).
- > shape-It shows the total no. of rows and no. of columns of the dataframe.
- > size-To show No. of total values(elements) in the dataset.
- > columns-To show each Column Name.
- > dtypes-To show the data-type of each column.
- info()-To show indexes, columns, data-types of each column, memory at once.
- > value_counts In a column, it shows all the unique values with their count. It can be applied on a single column only.
- > unique()-It shows the all unique values of the series
- > nunique() It shows the total no. of unique values in the series.
- ➤ duplicated()-To check row wise and detect the Duplicate rows.
- isnull()-To show where Null value is present.
- ➤ dropna()-It drops the rows that contains all missing values.
- isin()-To show all records including particular elements.
- > str.contains()-To get all records that contains a given string. str.split()-It splits a column's string into different columns.
- ➤ to datetime()-Converts the data-type of Date-Time Column into datetimelna] datatype.
- dt.year.value_counts()-It counts the occurrence of all individual years in Time column.

- > groupby()-Groupby is used to split the data into groups based on some criteria.
- > sns.countplot(df[Col_name])-To show the count of all unique values of any column in the form of bar graph.
- > max(), min() It shows the maximum/minimum value of the series.
- > mean() It shows the mean value of the series

CATBOOST:

CatBoost is a machine learning algorithm developed by Yandex, specifically designed for categorical feature support and efficient handling of large datasets. It is particularly popular in tasks such as classification, regression, and ranking.

Advantages of CatBoost:

> Categorical Feature Support:

CatBoost efficiently handles categorical features without the need for pre-processing like one-hot encoding. This simplifies the data preparation phase and often results in better model performance.

Robust to Overfitting:

CatBoost includes built-in regularization techniques, such as gradient-based and ordered boosting, which help prevent overfitting. This is especially useful when working with complex datasets.

➤ Handling of Missing Data:

CatBoost has a robust method for handling missing data, reducing the need for imputation techniques. The algorithm can naturally handle missing values during the training process.

> High Performance:

CatBoost is designed for high performance. It is optimized for speed and memory efficiency,

Built-in Cross-Validation:

CatBoost includes a built-in cross-validation feature, simplifying the process of model evaluation and hyperparameter tuning. This is crucial for ensuring the robustness of the model.

Effective for Time-Series Data:

CatBoost performs well on time-series data, making it suitable for applications such as financial forecasting, stock price prediction, and other time-dependent tasks.

▶ User-Friendly Parameters:

CatBoost provides a relatively small set of hyperparameters, which makes it more user-friendly for practitioners, especially those who are less experienced in machine learning.

➤ Wide Range of Applications:

CatBoost has been successfully applied in various domains, including finance, healthcare, marketing, and more. Its versatility makes it a valuable tool for a wide range of problem.

USES OF DATA ANALYSIS LIBRARY:

The Libraries plays a vital role in the process of data analysis

- ➤ Libraries provide a centralized location for storing and organizing data. This makes it easy to access and analyze data, and it also helps to ensure that data is consistent and accurate.
- Libraries offer a variety of tools and resourses that can be used to analyze data. These tools can inclue statistical software ,data visualization tools, and machine learning algorithms.
- Libraries can provide a community of experts who can help with data analysis. This community of experts who can help with data analysis.

- ➤ It can provide the guidance and support ,and it can also help to identify new and innovative ways to analyze data.
- ➤ Overall ,Libraries are an essential resource for data analysis .It provide centralized location for storing and organizing data, they offer a variety of tools and resources , and they provide a community of experts who can help with data analysis.

Need for libraries in data analysis:

Efficiency and Speed

Libraries are often developed by experts to optimize and streamline common data analysis tasks. They are typically implemented in efficient programming languages (such as Python or R) and are well-tested for performance, which can significantly speed up data processing and analysis.

> Reusable code

Libraries encapsulate complex algorithms and methods into reusable functions and classes. Analysts don't need to reinvent the wheel each time they perform a specific analysis task, as they can leverage existing libraries to quickly achieve their goals.

Complex Algorithms and Models

Data analysis often involves complex statistical analyses, machine learning algorithms, and modeling techniques. Libraries provide ready-to-use implementations of these methods, saving analysts the effort of implementing them from scratch.

> Data Manipulation and Cleaning

Data rarely comes in a clean and structured format. Libraries like Pandas in Python provide powerful tools for data cleaning, transformation, and manipulation, making it easier to prepare data for analysis.

> Visualization

Data visualization is essential for gaining insights and communicating results effectively. Libraries like Matplotlib, Seaborn, and ggplot2 provide a wide range of plotting options to help analysts create informative visualizations.

Domain - Specific Tasks

Libraries can cater to specific domains and industries. For example, the Bioconductor library in R focuses on genomics and bioinformatics, while NLTK and SpaCy are libraries for natural language processing tasks.

Community Contributions

Open-source libraries benefit from contributions by a global community of developers, researchers, and practitioners. This collective effort leads to more robust and well maintained tools.

> Interoperability

Libraries are often designed to work well with each other. This means that you can combine different libraries to take advantage of their specific strengths in various aspects of data analysis.

> Learning Resources

Many libraries have extensive documentation, tutorials, and examples that aid analysts in learning how to use them effectively. This lowers the barrier to entry for newcomers in the field of data analysis.

> Consistency and Best practices

Reputable libraries are developed following best practices and coding standards. This promotes consistent and reliable analysis processes across projects.

> Scalability

Some libraries are optimized to handle large datasets and can take advantage of parallel processing and distributed computing resources, which is crucial when working with big data.

> Update and Enhancements

Libraries are actively maintained and updated by their communities, ensuring that they stay relevant with new technologies, methodologies, and data analysis challenges.

NumPy Library:

NumPy is a library that provides support for mathematical operations on arrays. It is the fundamental package for scientific computing with Python. It provides a high-performance multidimensional array object, and tools for working with these arrays. It is also the basis for many other libraries, such as Pandas, which we will discuss later.

In data analysis, NumPy is used to manipulate, analyze, and manipulate large sets of numerical data. It provides a fastand efficient way to perform mathematical operations on arrays, and it is widely used in scientific computing, machine learning, and data science.

Here are some of the main features of NumPy:

- Fast vectorized operations: NumPy provides a fast and efficient way to perform mathematical operations on arrays. It is designed to work with arrays of any dimension, and it provides a wide range of mathematical functions that can be applied to arrays.
- Linear algebra: NumPy provides a linear algebra library that can be used to perform linear algebra operations on arrays. It provides functions for solving systems of linear equations and eigenvalue problems, among others.

- Random number generation: NumPy provides a random number generator that can be used to generate random numbers. It can be used to simulate real-world events, such as the results of dice rolls, and it can be used to generate statistical distributions.
- ➤ Broadcasting: NumPy provides a way to perform operations on arrays of different shapes. It can automatically broadcast arrays of different shapes to make them compatible for mathematical operations. NumPy is a powerful tool for data analysis, and it is essential for anyone working with large sets of numerical data.

MATPLOT LIBRARY:

Matplotlib is a library that provides support for creating 2D plots and graphics. It is the most commonly used library for data visualization in Python. It provides a wide range of plot types, and it can be used to create complex 3D plots and animations.

In data analysis, Matplotlib is used to create visualizations of data. It can be used to create line plots, scatter plots, bar charts, and other types of plots. It can also be used to create histograms, heat maps, and other types of visualizations.

Here are some of the main features of Matplotlib:

- ➤ Easy to use interface: Matplotlib provides a simple and easy-to-use interface for creating plots. It provides functions for creating various types of plots, such as line plots, scatter plots, and bar charts.
- Customizable plots: Matplotlib provides a wide range of options for customizing plots.
 It can be used to set the size, color, and other properties of plots.
- ➤ High-quality output: Matplotlib provides high-quality output, both in terms of appearance and in terms of speed. It can be used to create publication-quality graphics.
- Interactive plots: Matplotlib can be used to create interactive plots, such as zooming and panning. It can also be used to create animations.

Matplotlib is a powerful tool for creating visualizations, and it is essential for anyoneworking with data

PANDAS LIBRARY:

Pandas is a library that provides support for data manipulation and analysis in Python. It is built on top of NumPy, which is a library for scientific computing. Pandas provides a number of features that make it well-suited for data analysis, including:

- ➤ DataFrames: A DataFrame is a tabular data structure that can be used to store and manipulate data. It is similar to a spreadsheet, but it is more powerful and flexible.
- ➤ Time Series: Pandas provides support for time series data. This makes it easy to analyze data that changes over time.
- ➤ Data Visualization: Pandas provides a number of tools for visualizing data. This can be helpful for identifying patterns and trends in data.
- ➤ Pandas is a powerful tool for data analysis. It is easy to use and it provides a number of features that make it well-suited for this task.

Here are some examples of how Pandas can be used for data analysis:

- ➤ Cleaning data: Pandas can be used to clean data. This can involve removing duplicate rows, dealing with missing values, and correcting errors.
- > Transforming data: Pandas can be used to transform data. This can involve changing the format of data, or creating new variables from existing data.
- Analyzing data: Pandas can be used to analyze data. This can involve performing statistical tests, or creating visualizations.

Pandas is a powerful tool for data analysis. It is easy to use and it provides a number of features that make it well-suited for this task.

SEABORN LIBRARY:

Seaborn is a library for statistical data visualization in Python. It builds on top of Matplotlib, and it provides a number of features that make it easy to create beautiful and informative data visualizations.

Here are some of the main features of Seaborn:

- ➤ Built-in themes: Seaborn provides a number of built-in themes that can be used to customize the appearance of plots.
- Easy to use interface: Seaborn provides a simple and easy-to-use interface for creating plots. It provides functions for creating various types of plots, such as scatter plots, line plots, and bar charts.
- ➤ Customizable plots: Seaborn provides a wide range of options for customizing plots. It can be used to set the size, color, and other properties of plots.
- ➤ High-quality output: Seaborn provides high-quality output, both in terms of appearance and in terms of speed. It can be used to create publication-qualityaphics.

➤ Interactive plots: Seaborn can be used to create interactive plots, such as zooming and panning. It can also be used to create animations.

Seaborn is a powerful tool for creating statistical data visualizations, and it is essential for anyone working with data.

5.3 Method of Implementation

> IMPORTING LIBRARIES

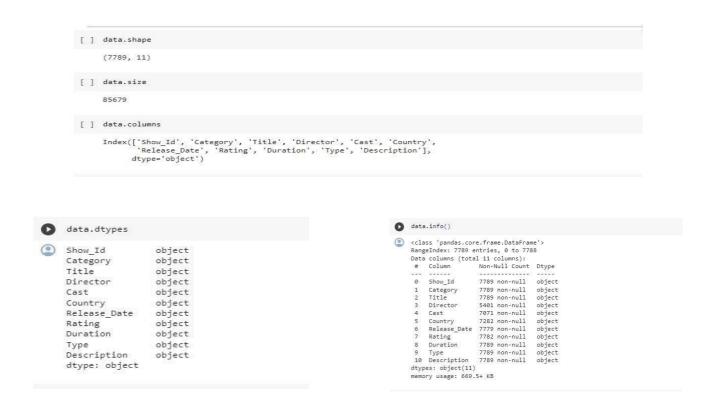
```
import pandas as pd
data=pd.read_csv(r"/content/Netflix Dataset.csv")

import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline
import seaborn as sns
from scipy import stats
import pylab
import warnings # Used to supressed the warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
```

> DATASET

C	ata.head()			# to	show top-	5 records of	the da	taset		
	Show_ld	Category	Title	Director	Cast	Country	Release_Date	Rating	Duration	Туре	Description
	0 s1	TV Show	3%	NaN	João Miguel, Bianca Comparato, Michel Gomes, R	Brazil	August 14, 2020	TV-MA	4 Seasons	International TV Shows, TV Dramas, TV Sci-Fi &	In a future where the elite inhabit an island
	1 s2	Movie	07:19	Jorge Michel Grau	Demián Bichir, Héctor Bonilla, Oscar Serrano, 	Mexico	December 23, 2016	TV-MA	93 min	Dramas, International Movies	After a devastating earthquake hits Mexico Cit
	2 \$3	Movie	23:59	Gilbert Chan	Tedd Chan, Stella Chung, Henley Hii, Lawrence	Singapore	December 20, 2018	R	78 min	Horror Movies, International Movies	When an army recruit is found dead, his fellow
	3 s4	Movie	9	Shane Acker	Elijah Wood, John C. Reilly, Jennifer Connelly	United States	November 16, 2017	PG-13	80 min	Action & Adventure, Independent Movies, Sci-Fi	In a postapocalyptic world, rag-doll robots hi
	4 s5	Movie	21	Robert Luketic	Jim Sturgess, Kevin Spacey, Kate Bosworth, Aar	United States	January 1, 2020	PG-13	123 min	Dramas	A brilliant group of students become card- coun

BASIC INFORMATION OF DATA

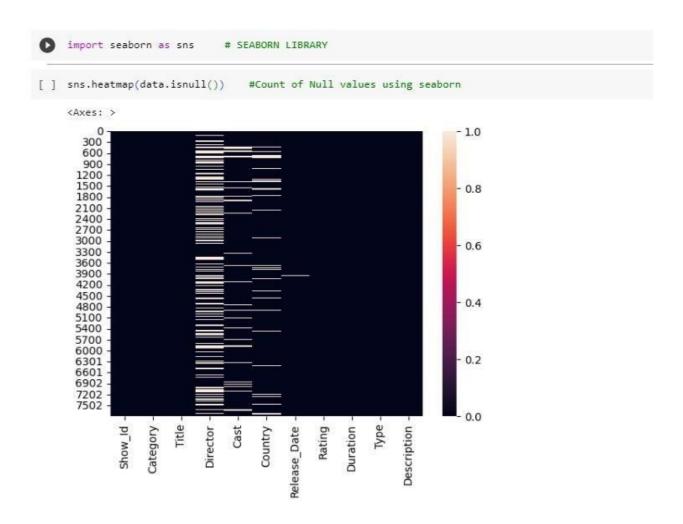


➤ IS THERE ANY DUPLICATE RECORD IN THE DATASET? IF YES, THEN REMOVE THE DUPLICATE RECORDS.

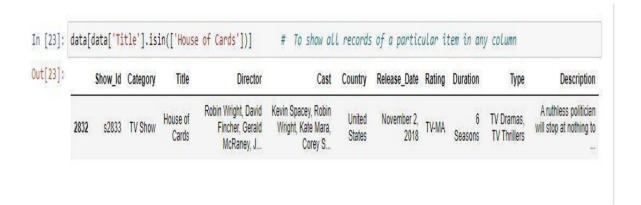


➤ IS THERE ANY NULL VALUE PRESENT IN ANY COLUMN? SHOW WITH HEAT-MAP.

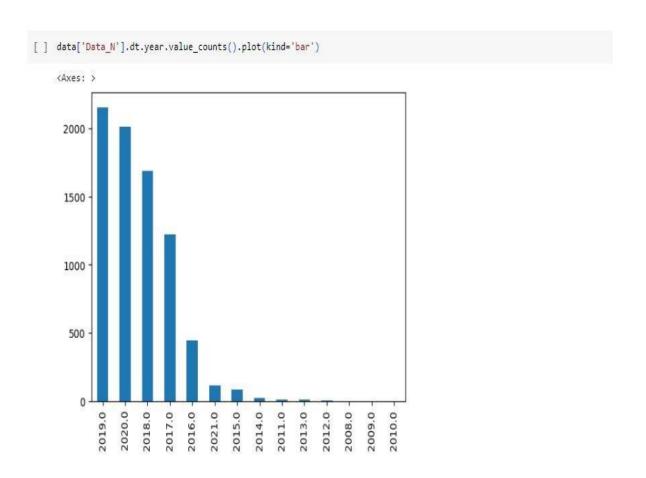
data.isnull().	sum()	#Count of Null values
Show_Id	0	
Category	0 0	
Title	0	
Director	2388	
Cast	718	
Country	507	
Release Date	10	
Rating	7 Ø Ø	
Duration	0	
Туре	0	
Description dtype: int64	0	



> FOR 'HOUSE OF CARDS, WHAT IS THE SHOW ID AND WHO IS THE DIRECTOR OF THIS SHOW.



➤ IN WHICH YEAR HIGHEST NUMBER OF THE TV SHOWS &MOVIES WERE REALEASED.SHOW USING BAR GRAPH.



➤ HOW MANY MOVIES & TV SHOWS ARE IN THE DATASET.

```
[ ] data.groupby('Category'),Category.count() #group all unique items of a column and show their count

Category
Movie 5377
TV Show 2410
Name: Category, dtype: int64
```

> SHOW ALL THE MOVIES THAT WERE REALEASEED IN YEAR 2000.

```
[ ] data[(data['Category']=='Movie') & (data['Year']==2000)]

Show_Id Category Title Director Cast Country Release_Date Rating Duration Type Description Data_N Year
```

> SHOW ONLY THE TITLES OF ALL TV SHOWS THAT WERE RELEASED IN INDIA ONLY.

```
[ ] data[(data['Category']=='TV Show') & (data['Country']=='India')]['Title']
                21 Sarfarosh: Saragarhi 1897
                               7 (Seven)
    340
                             Agent Raghav
    364
                             Akbar Birbal
    533
                      Anjaan: Rural Myths
                     The Creative Indians
    6400 The Golden Years with Javed Akhtar
    6469
                     The House That Made Me
                               Typewriter
    7705
                          Yeh Meri Family
    Name: Title, Length: 71, dtype: object
```

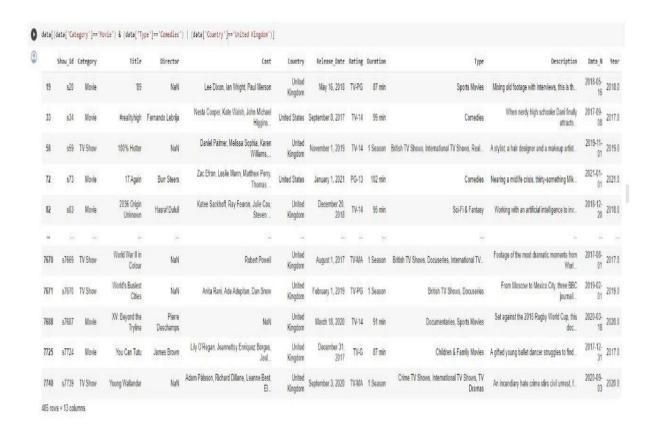
> SHOW TOP 10 DIRECTORS WHO HAVE HIGHEST NUMBER OF TV SHOWS AND MOVIES TO NETFLIX.

```
[ ] data['Director'].value_counts()

Raúl Campos, Jan Suter 18
Marcus Raboy 16
Jay Karas 14
Cathy Garcia-Molina 13
Jay Chapman 12

Vibhu Virender Puri 1
Lucien Jean-Baptiste 1
Jason Krawczyk 1
Quinn Lasher 1
Sam Dunn 1
Name: Director, Length: 4050, dtype: int64
```

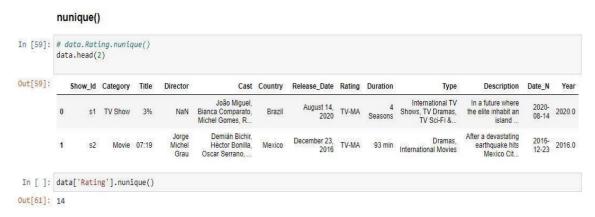
> SHOW ALL THE RECORDS, WHERE "CATEGORY IS MOVIE AND TYPE IS COMEDIES" OR 'COUNTRY IS UNITED KINGDOM.



➤ IN HOW MANY MOVIES/SHOWS, TOM CRULSE WAS CAST.



WHAT ARE THE DIFFERENT RATINGS DEFINED BY NETFLIX.



➤ HOW MANY MOVIES GOT THE 'TV-14 RATING IN CANADA.

► HOW MANY TV SHOWS GOT THE 'R' RATING AFTER YEAR 2018.



WHAT IS THE MAXIMUM DURATION OF A MOVIE/SHOW ON NETFLIX.

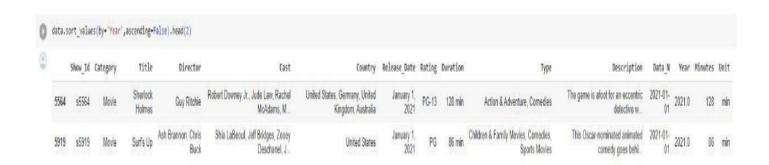
```
data['Duration'].unique()

array(['4 Seasons', '93 min', '78 min', '88 min', '123 min', '18 esson', '95 min', '119 min', '118 min', '143 min', '163 min', '89 min', '95 min', '119 min', '144 min', '124 min', '87 min', '110 min', '128 min', '128 min', '117 min', '100 min', '25 essons', '84 min', '99 min', '102 min', '104 min', '105 min', '56 min', '125 min', '101 min', '3 Seasons', '37 min', '113 min', '144 min', '175 min', '101 min', '3 Seasons', '37 min', '113 min', '144 min', '135 min', '82 min', '70 min', '120 min', '126 min', '129 min', '170 min', '129 min', '170 min', '120 min', '170 min', '129 min', '170 min', '120 min', '190 min', '190
```

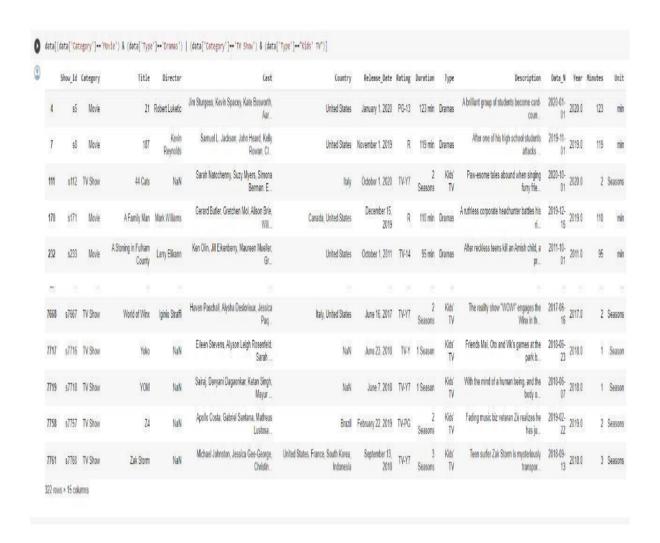
> WHICH INDIVIDUAL COUNTRY HAS THE HIGHEST NO OF TV SHOWS.



➤ HOW CAN WE SORT THE DATASET BY YEAR.



FIND ALL THE INSTANCES WHERE: CATEGORY IS 'MOVIE' AND TYPE IS 'DRAMA OR CATEGORY IS TV SHOW AND TYPE IS 'KID'S TV.



5.4 Output Screens and Result Analysis

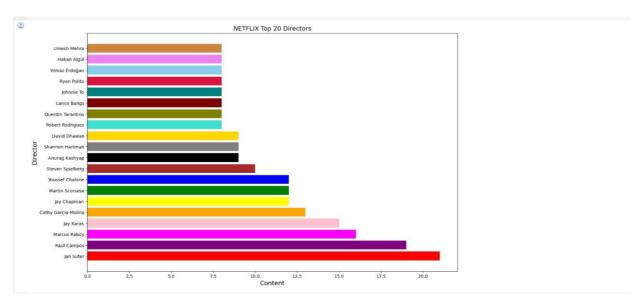


FIG.No.5.4.1.Top 20 Directors

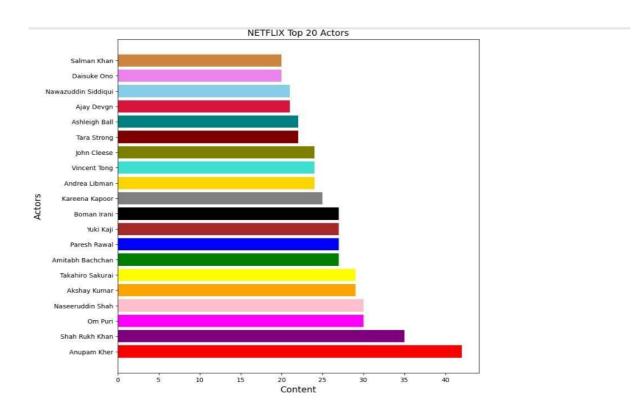


FIG.No.5.4.2.Top 20 Actors

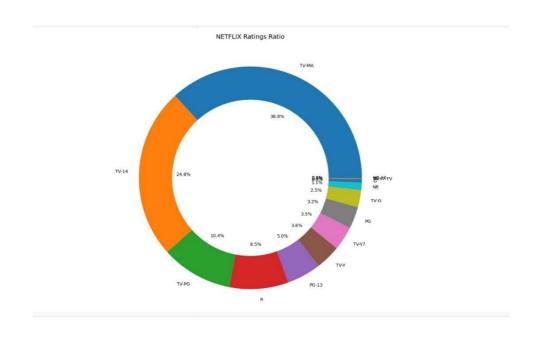


FIG.No.5.4.3.Rating Ratio

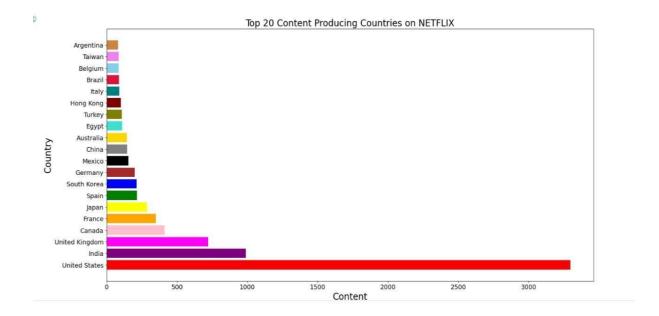


FIG.No.5.4.4.Top 20 content producing countries

5.5 Conclusion

Thus, Exploring datasets of Netflix for Future Release of TV shows and Movies on the Platform. how many movies and TV shows are release in the recent ten years on the platform, and what were the top 10 genres that the audience of the Netflix platform liked the most. From our data analysis we conducted on R markdown, we have discovered that there were a wide variety of genres that movie directors produced worldwide and we have observed many cast members and genres .

CHAPTER 6

TESTING AND VALIDATION

6.1 Introduction

Testing and validation are crucial steps in the development of machine learning models, including those built using the CatBoost algorithm:

- > Data Splitting:
- Training Set:
 - Typically, 70-80% of your data is used for training the model.
- Validation Set:
- 10-15% is allocated for validation to tune hyperparameters and assess model performance during training.
 - Test Set:
 - The remaining 10-20% is reserved for final evaluation after model training.

Cross-Validation:

- Implement k-fold cross-validation if you have a limited dataset.
- CatBoost has built-in cross-validation support, allowing you to specify the number of folds (cv) during training.

Hyperparameter Tuning:

- Use the validation set to tune hyperparameters. CatBoost has several hyperparameters, including the depth of the trees, learning rate, and regularization parameters.
- Leverage techniques like grid search or random search to find optimal hyperparameter combinations.

Evaluation Metrics:

- Choose appropriate evaluation metrics based on the nature of your problem

- Classification: Accuracy, Precision, Recall, F1 Score, ROC-AUC.
- Regression: Mean Squared Error (MSE), R-squared.

6.2 Design of Test cases and Scenarios

CODE:

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline
import seaborn as snstrain=pd.read_csv(r"/content/netflix1.csv")
train=pd.read_csv(r"/content/netflix1.csv")
train.shape
train.columns
pip install pandas scikit-learn matplotlib
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, classification_report
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import catboost
```

```
import pandas as pd
from catboost import CatBoostClassifier
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
pip install catboost
train.dropna(inplace=True)
label_encoders = {}
categorical_columns = ["Category", "Director", "Cast", "Country", "Type", "Rating"]
for col in categorical_columns:
  le = LabelEncoder()
  train[col] = le.fit_transform(train[col])
  label_encoders[col] = le
train["Release_Date"] = pd.to_datetime(train["Release_Date"])
train["Release_Year"] = train["Release_Date"].dt.year
train["Release_Month"] = train["Release_Date"].dt.month
train["Release_Day"] = train["Release_Date"].dt.day
X = train.drop(columns=["Show_Id", "Title", "Duration", "Release_Date"])
y = train["Category"]
def get_categorical_indicies(X):
 cats = []
```

```
for col in X.columns:
  if is\_numeric\_dtype(X[col]):
   pass
  else:
   cats.append(col)
  cat_indicies = []
for col in cats:
 cat\_indicies.append(X.columns.get\_loc(col))
 return cat_indicies
categorical_indicies = get_categorical_indicies(X)
def convert_cats(X):
 cats = []
 for col in X.columns:
  if is_numeric_dtype(X[col]):
   pass
  else:
   cats.append(col)
 cat_indicies = []
 for col in cats:
  X[col] = X[col].astype('category')
```

```
convert_cats(X)

X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=4,stratify=y)

train_dataset = cb.Pool(X_train,y_train, cat_features=categorical_indicies)

test_dataset = cb.Pool(X_test,y_test, cat_features=categorical_indicies)

model = cb.CatBoostClassifier(loss_function='Logloss', eval_metric='Accuracy')

grid = {'learning_rate': [0.03, 0.1],
   'depth': [4, 6, 10],
   'l2_leaf_reg': [1, 3, 5,],
   'iterations': [50, 100, 150]}

model.grid_search(grid,train_dataset)

model.get_params()
```

6.3 Validation

Accuracy for CatBoost alogorithm

```
pred = model.predict(X_test)
     print(classification_report(y_test, pred))
                   precision recall f1-score support
                                1.00
                        1.00
                                              1.00
                                                         936
                        1.00
                                              1.00
         accuracy
                                1.00
                        1.00
        macro avg
                                              1.00
                                                          963
    weighted avg
[ ] accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, pred)
    classification_report_str = classification_report(y_test, pred)
[ ] print(f"Accuracy: {accuracy}")
     print("Classification Report:
    print(classification_report_str)
     Accuracy: 1.0
     Classification Report:
                   precision
                               recall f1-score support
                               1.00 1.00
1.00 1.00
                        1.00
                                                       963
963
963
                                             1.00
         accuracy
    accuracy 1.00 macro avg 1.00 1.00 1.00 weighted avg 1.00 1.00 1.00
```

6.4 Conclusion

Thus, Exploring new machine learning techniques to make more accurate predictions. Experiment with new data sources and improve data quality. Model building for Netflix Data Analysis using CatBoost algorithm for predicting the category like TV Show, Movie is completed successfully.

CHAPTER 7

CONCLUSION

7.1. Conclusion

Thus, Exploring datasets of Netflix for Future Release of TV shows and Movies on the Platform. In this project, we are going to explore the dataset from Kaggle and, how many movies and TV shows are released in specific time frame, how many movies and TV shows are release in the recent ten years on the platform, and what were the top 10 genres that the audience of the Netflix platform liked the most. From here, we would like to apply a machine learning approach to understand the data fully and provide a great solution where the platform should be headed to. From our data analysis we conducted on R markdown, we have discovered that there were a wide variety of genres that movie directors produced worldwide and we have observed many cast members and genres.

References

Dataset: https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/shivamb/netflix-shows

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- [2] Linden G, Smith B, York J (2003). Amazon.com Recommendations: Item-to-Item Collaborative Filtering. Published by the IEEE Computer Society, IEEE InternetComput. 7(1):76-80.
- [3] Adomavicius G, Tuzhilin A (2005). Toward the Next Generation of Recommender Systems: A Survey of the State-of-the-Art and Possible Extensions. IEEETrans. Knowl. Data Eng. 17(6):734-749.
- [4] Pazzani M.J., Billsus D. (2007) Content-Based Recommendation Systems. In: Brusilovsky P., Kobsa A., Nejdl W. (eds) The Adaptive Web. Lecture Notes in Computer Science, vol 4321. Springer, Berlin, Heidelberg
- [5] Balabanovic, M., Shoham Y. (1997). FAB: Content-based, Collaborative Recommendation. Com-munications of the Association for Computing Machinery 40(3), 66-72.