# netflix-data-analysis-and-visual

October 25, 2024

## 1 Netflix Data: Cleaning, Analysis and Visualization

## 2 Introduction:

This project focused on cleaning, analyzing, and visualizing Netflix data using Python and SQL. Insights were derived by querying and structuring content by attributes like type and country. Data analysis revealed trends, patterns, and essential metrics within the Netflix dataset. For visualization, Python libraries such as pandas, matplotlib, and seaborn were employed, offering a detailed overview of Netflix's content distribution and statistics.

## 3 Importing Libraries:

[2]:
```
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
import mysql.connector
import numpy as np

db = mysql.connector.connect(host = "localhost",
                             username = "root",
                             password = "1012",
                             database = "netflix")
cur = db.cursor()
```

## 4 Importing Dataset:

[3]:
```
data = pd.read_csv("D:\Data Analysis\unfied mentor internship/netflix1.csv")
data.head(10)
```

[3]:

| | show_id | show_type | show_title | director | \ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | s1 | Movie | Dick Johnson Is Dead | Kirsten Johnson | |
| 1 | s3 | TV Show | Ganglands | Julien Leclercq | |
| 2 | s6 | TV Show | Midnight Mass | Mike Flanagan | |
| 3 | s14 | Movie | Confessions of an Invisible Girl | Bruno Garotti | |
| 4 | s8 | Movie | Sankofa | Haile Gerima | |
| 5 | s9 | TV Show | The Great British Baking Show | Andy Devonshire | |

```
6     s10     Movie                       The Starling       Theodore Melfi
7    s939     Movie   Motu Patlu in the Game of Zones          Suhas Kadav
8     s13     Movie                       Je Suis Karl  Christian Schwochow
9    s940     Movie          Motu Patlu in Wonderland          Suhas Kadav

          country  date_added  release_year rating   duration  \
0   United States   9/25/2021          2020  PG-13     90 min
1          France   9/24/2021          2021  TV-MA   1 Season
2   United States   9/24/2021          2021  TV-MA   1 Season
3          Brazil   9/22/2021          2021  TV-PG     91 min
4   United States   9/24/2021          1993  TV-MA    125 min
5  United Kingdom   9/24/2021          2021  TV-14  9 Seasons
6   United States   9/24/2021          2021  PG-13    104 min
7           India  05-01-2021          2019  TV-Y7     87 min
8         Germany   9/23/2021          2021  TV-MA    127 min
9           India  05-01-2021          2013  TV-Y7     76 min

                                        listed_in
0                                   Documentaries
1  Crime TV Shows, International TV Shows, TV Act…
2                TV Dramas, TV Horror, TV Mysteries
3                Children & Family Movies, Comedies
4   Dramas, Independent Movies, International Movies
5                      British TV Shows, Reality TV
6                                  Comedies, Dramas
7  Children & Family Movies, Comedies, Music & Mu…
8                      Dramas, International Movies
9         Children & Family Movies, Music & Musicals
```

# 5 About Dataset

[4]:
```
data.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 8790 entries, 0 to 8789
Data columns (total 10 columns):
 #   Column        Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  ------        --------------  -----
 0   show_id       8790 non-null   object
 1   show_type     8790 non-null   object
 2   show_title    8790 non-null   object
 3   director      8790 non-null   object
 4   country       8790 non-null   object
 5   date_added    8790 non-null   object
 6   release_year  8790 non-null   int64
 7   rating        8790 non-null   object
```

```
 8   duration      8790 non-null   object
 9   listed_in     8790 non-null   object
dtypes: int64(1), object(9)
memory usage: 686.8+ KB
```

## 6 Count the Number of Movies and TV Shows.

[5]:
```
query = """SELECT show_type, COUNT(*) AS count
FROM netflix1
GROUP BY Show_type"""
cur.execute(query)
data = cur.fetchall()
df = pd.DataFrame(data, columns = ["Type","Count"])
df
```

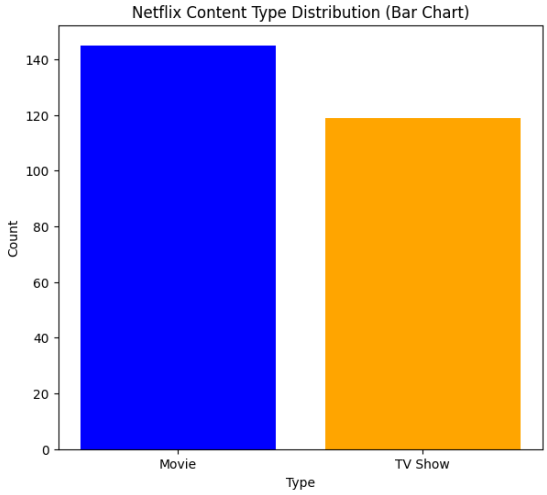
[5]:

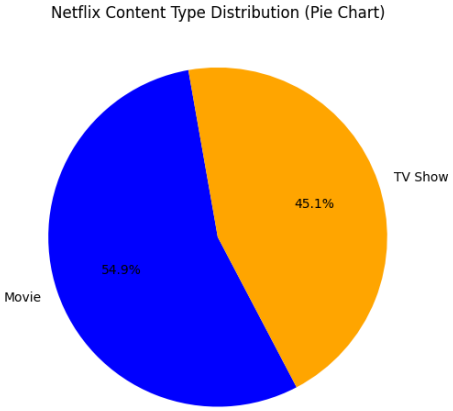
| | Type | Count |
|---|---|---|
| 0 | Movie | 145 |
| 1 | TV Show | 119 |

[6]:
```
fig, axes = plt.subplots(nrows=1, ncols=2, figsize=(15, 6))

# Bar Chart
colors = ['blue', 'orange',]
axes[0].bar(df['Type'], df['Count'], color=colors)
axes[0].set_xlabel('Type')
axes[0].set_ylabel('Count')
axes[0].set_title('Netflix Content Type Distribution (Bar Chart)')

# Pie Chart
colors = ['blue', 'orange']  # Customize colors as needed
explode = (0.1, 0)  # Explode the first slice
axes[1].pie(df['Count'], labels=df['Type'], colors=colors, autopct='%1.1f%%',␣
 ↪startangle=100)
axes[1].set_title('Netflix Content Type Distribution (Pie Chart)')
plt.show()
```




## 7 Finding the Most Common Genre Combinations.

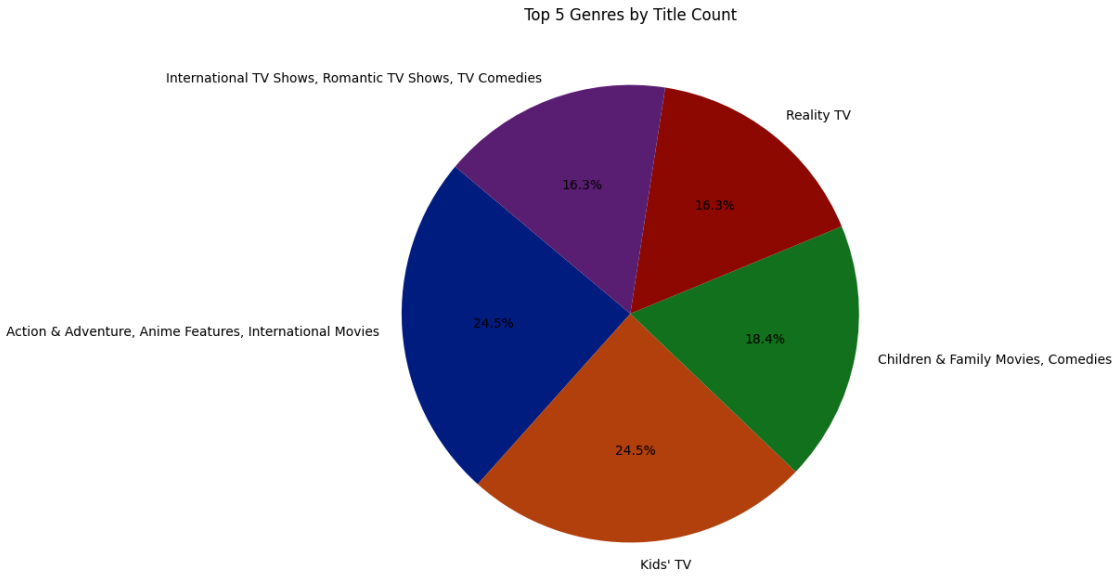
[7]:
```
query = """SELECT listed_in, COUNT(*) AS genre_count
FROM netflix1
GROUP BY listed_in
ORDER BY genre_count DESC
LIMIT 5"""
cur.execute(query)
data = cur.fetchall()
df = pd.DataFrame(data, columns = ["Categories","Genre"])
df
```

[7]:

| | Categories | Genre |
|---|---|---|
| 0 | Action & Adventure, Anime Features, Internatio… | 12 |
| 1 | Kids' TV | 12 |
| 2 | Children & Family Movies, Comedies | 9 |
| 3 | Reality TV | 8 |
| 4 | International TV Shows, Romantic TV Shows, TV … | 8 |

[8]:
```
query = """SELECT listed_in, COUNT(*) AS genre_count
FROM netflix1
GROUP BY listed_in
ORDER BY genre_count DESC
LIMIT 5"""
cur.execute(query)
data = cur.fetchall()
df = pd.DataFrame(data, columns = ["Categories","Genre"])
colors = sns.color_palette("dark", len(df))  # Choose a color palette
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 8))
```

```
plt.pie(df['Genre'], labels=df['Categories'], colors=colors, autopct='%1.1f%%',␣
 ↪startangle=140)
plt.title('Top 5 Genres by Title Count')
plt.show()
```




## 8 Top 10 years having most numbers of content.

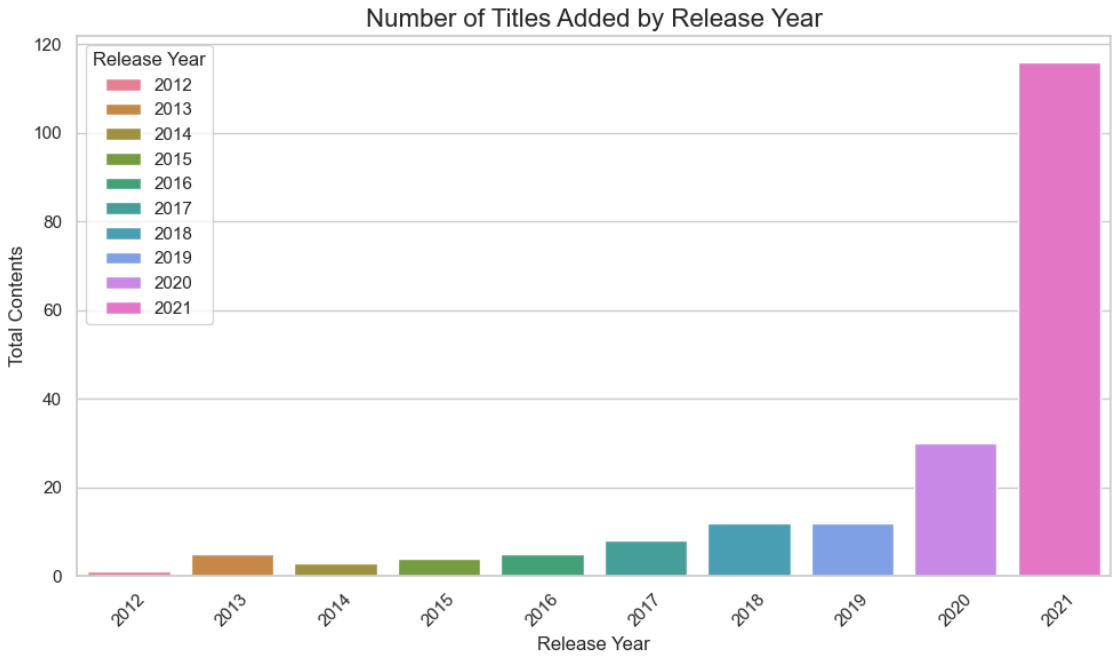
[9]:
```
query = """SELECT release_year, COUNT(*) AS titles_added
FROM netflix.netflix1
GROUP BY release_year
ORDER BY release_year DESC
LIMIT 10"""
cur.execute(query)
data = cur.fetchall()
df = pd.DataFrame(data, columns = ["Release Year","Total Contents"])
df
```

[9]:

| | Release Year | Total Contents |
|---|---|---|
| 0 | 2021 | 116 |
| 1 | 2020 | 30 |
| 2 | 2019 | 12 |
| 3 | 2018 | 12 |
| 4 | 2017 | 8 |
| 5 | 2016 | 5 |
| 6 | 2015 | 4 |
| 7 | 2014 | 3 |

```
8           2013                5
9           2012                1
```

[10]:
```
query = """SELECT release_year, COUNT(*) AS titles_added
FROM netflix.netflix1
GROUP BY release_year
ORDER BY release_year DESC
LIMIT 10"""
cur.execute(query)
data = cur.fetchall()
df = pd.DataFrame(data, columns = ["Release Year","Total Contents"])
df = pd.DataFrame(data, columns=["Release Year", "Total Contents"])
sns.set(style="whitegrid")
palette = sns.color_palette("husl", len(df))
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
bar_plot = sns.barplot(x="Release Year", y="Total Contents", hue='Release␣
 ↪Year', data=df, palette=palette)
plt.title("Number of Titles Added by Release Year", fontsize=16)
plt.xlabel("Release Year", fontsize=12)
plt.ylabel("Total Contents", fontsize=12)
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



## 9 Finding the Top 10 Directors with the Most Titles.

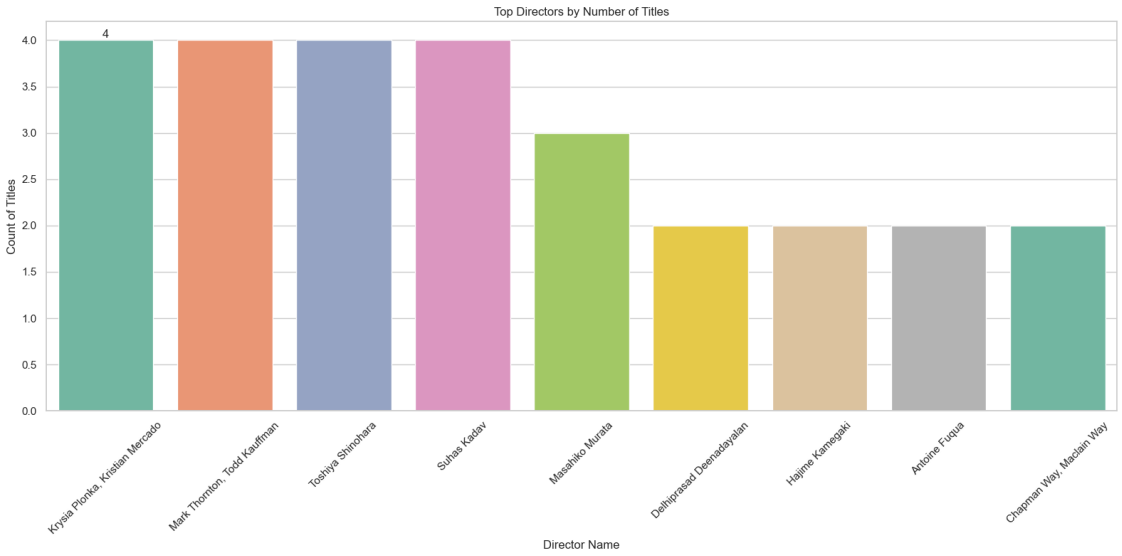
[11]:
```
query = """SELECT director, COUNT(*) AS title_count
FROM netflix1
WHERE director IS NOT NULL
GROUP BY director
ORDER BY title_count DESC
LIMIT 9 OFFSET 1"""           # becouse top rank holds "Not Given"
cur.execute(query)
data = cur.fetchall()
df = pd.DataFrame(data, columns = ["Director Name","Count"])
df
```

[11]:

| | Director Name | Count |
|---|---|---|
| 0 | Krysia Plonka, Kristian Mercado | 4 |
| 1 | Mark Thornton, Todd Kauffman | 4 |
| 2 | Toshiya Shinohara | 4 |
| 3 | Suhas Kadav | 4 |
| 4 | Masahiko Murata | 3 |
| 5 | Delhiprasad Deenadayalan | 2 |
| 6 | Hajime Kamegaki | 2 |
| 7 | Antoine Fuqua | 2 |
| 8 | Chapman Way, Maclain Way | 2 |

[12]:
```
query = """SELECT director, COUNT(*) AS title_count
FROM netflix1
WHERE director IS NOT NULL
GROUP BY director
ORDER BY title_count DESC
LIMIT 9 OFFSET 1"""
cur.execute(query)
data = cur.fetchall()
df = pd.DataFrame(data, columns=["Director Name", "Count"])
df = df.sort_values(by="Count", ascending=False)
color_palette = sns.color_palette("Set2", len(df))
plt.figure(figsize=(16, 8))
ax = sns.barplot(x="Director Name", y="Count", data=df, palette=color_palette,␣
 ↪hue="Director Name", dodge=False, legend=False)
ax.bar_label(ax.containers[0])
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.title("Top Directors by Number of Titles")
plt.xlabel("Director Name")
plt.ylabel("Count of Titles")
plt.tight_layout()

plt.show()
```




## 10 Geting the Longest Movies in Terms of Duration.

[13]:
```
query = """SELECT show_title, duration
FROM netflix1
WHERE show_type = 'Movie'
ORDER BY CAST(SUBSTRING_INDEX(duration, ' ', 1) AS UNSIGNED) DESC
LIMIT 10"""
cur.execute(query)
data = cur.fetchall()
df = pd.DataFrame(data, columns = ["Titles","Duration"])
df
```

[13]:

| | Titles | Duration |
|---|---|---|
| 0 | Headspace: Unwind Your Mind | 273 min |
| 1 | Once Upon a Time in America | 229 min |
| 2 | King of Boys | 182 min |
| 3 | Jeans | 166 min |
| 4 | Avvai Shanmughi | 161 min |
| 5 | The Guns of Navarone | 156 min |
| 6 | Cold Mountain | 154 min |
| 7 | Minsara Kanavu | 147 min |
| 8 | Omo Ghetto: the Saga | 147 min |
| 9 | Tughlaq Durbar (Telugu) | 145 min |

## 11 Getting Yearly releases of Movies and TV Shows on Netflix.

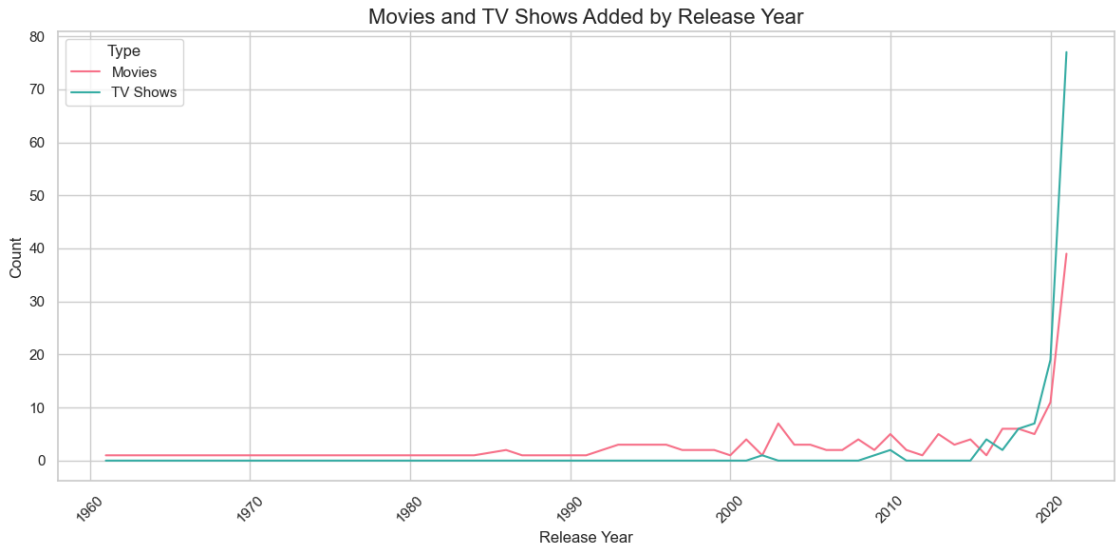
[14]:
```
query = """SELECT
  COUNT(CASE WHEN show_type = 'Movie' THEN 1 END) AS movie_count,
  COUNT(CASE WHEN show_type = 'TV Show' THEN 1 END) AS tv_show_count,
  release_year
FROM netflix.netflix1
GROUP BY release_year
ORDER BY release_year"""
cur.execute(query)
data = cur.fetchall()
df = pd.DataFrame(data, columns = ["Movies","TV Shows","Release Year"])
df
```

[14]:

| | Movies | TV Shows | Release Year |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 1961 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 1975 |
| 2 | 1 | 0 | 1978 |
| 3 | 1 | 0 | 1980 |
| 4 | 1 | 0 | 1982 |
| 5 | 1 | 0 | 1983 |
| 6 | 1 | 0 | 1984 |
| 7 | 2 | 0 | 1986 |
| 8 | 1 | 0 | 1987 |
| 9 | 1 | 0 | 1989 |
| 10 | 1 | 0 | 1990 |
| 11 | 1 | 0 | 1991 |
| 12 | 3 | 0 | 1993 |
| 13 | 3 | 0 | 1994 |
| 14 | 3 | 0 | 1996 |
| 15 | 2 | 0 | 1997 |
| 16 | 2 | 0 | 1998 |
| 17 | 2 | 0 | 1999 |
| 18 | 1 | 0 | 2000 |
| 19 | 4 | 0 | 2001 |
| 20 | 1 | 1 | 2002 |
| 21 | 7 | 0 | 2003 |
| 22 | 3 | 0 | 2004 |
| 23 | 3 | 0 | 2005 |
| 24 | 2 | 0 | 2006 |
| 25 | 2 | 0 | 2007 |
| 26 | 4 | 0 | 2008 |
| 27 | 2 | 1 | 2009 |
| 28 | 5 | 2 | 2010 |
| 29 | 2 | 0 | 2011 |
| 30 | 1 | 0 | 2012 |
| 31 | 5 | 0 | 2013 |

```
32        3          0          2014
33        4          0          2015
34        1          4          2016
35        6          2          2017
36        6          6          2018
37        5          7          2019
38       11         19          2020
39       39         77          2021
```

[15]:
```
query = """SELECT
  COUNT(CASE WHEN show_type = 'Movie' THEN 1 END) AS movie_count,
  COUNT(CASE WHEN show_type = 'TV Show' THEN 1 END) AS tv_show_count,
  release_year
FROM netflix.netflix1
GROUP BY release_year
ORDER BY release_year"""
cur.execute(query)
data = cur.fetchall()
df = pd.DataFrame(data, columns = ["Movies","TV Shows","Release Year"])
sns.set(style="whitegrid")
palette = sns.color_palette("husl", 2)
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
sns.lineplot(data=df, x="Release Year", y="Movies", label="Movies",␣
 ↪color=palette[0])
sns.lineplot(data=df, x="Release Year", y="TV Shows", label="TV Shows",␣
 ↪color=palette[1])
plt.title("Movies and TV Shows Added by Release Year", fontsize=16)
plt.xlabel("Release Year", fontsize=12)
plt.ylabel("Count", fontsize=12)
plt.legend(title='Type')
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```




## 12 Top 10 countries with most content on Netflix.

[16]:
```
query = """SELECT country, COUNT(*) AS count
FROM netflix1
WHERE country IS NOT NULL
GROUP BY country
ORDER BY count DESC
LIMIT 10"""
cur.execute(query)
data = cur.fetchall()
df = pd.DataFrame(data, columns = ["Country","Count"])
df
```

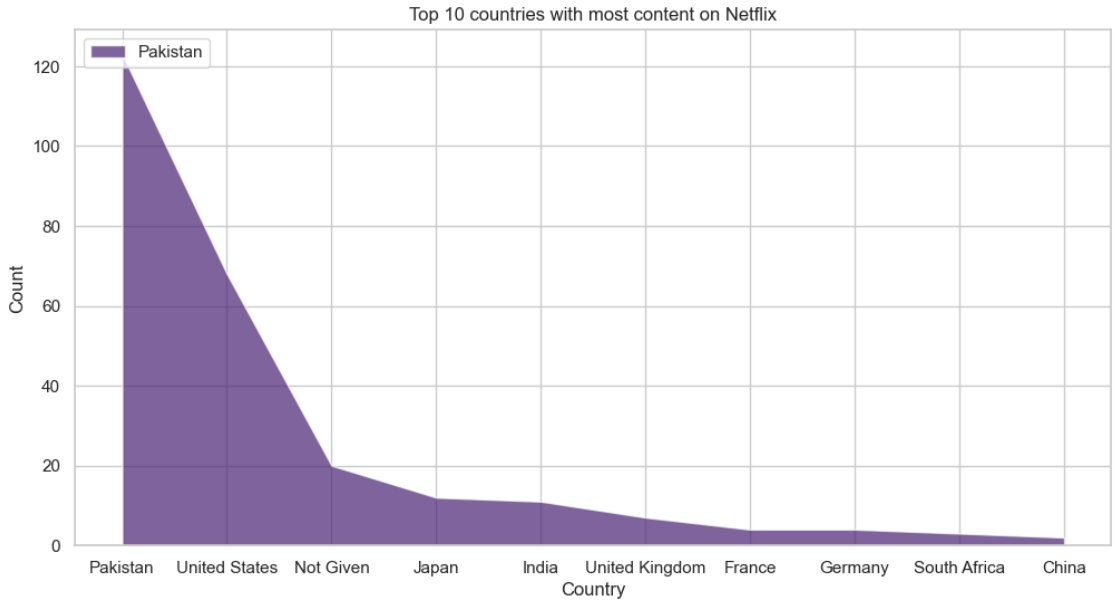
[16]:

| | Country | Count |
|---|---|---|
| 0 | Pakistan | 123 |
| 1 | United States | 68 |
| 2 | Not Given | 20 |
| 3 | Japan | 12 |
| 4 | India | 11 |
| 5 | United Kingdom | 7 |
| 6 | France | 4 |
| 7 | Germany | 4 |
| 8 | South Africa | 3 |
| 9 | China | 2 |

[17]:
```
query = """SELECT country, COUNT(*) AS count
FROM netflix1
WHERE country IS NOT NULL
```

```
GROUP BY country
ORDER BY count DESC
LIMIT 10"""
cur.execute(query)
data = cur.fetchall()
df = pd.DataFrame(data, columns = ["Country","Count"])
colors = sns.color_palette("viridis", len(df))  # Choose a color palette

# Create the area chart
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
plt.stackplot(df['Country'], df['Count'], labels=df['Country'], colors=colors,␣
 ↪alpha=0.7)
plt.xlabel('Country')
plt.ylabel('Count')
plt.title('Top 10 countries with most content on Netflix')
plt.legend(loc='upper left')
plt.show()
```




## 13 Calculating the Average Duration of Movies by Country.

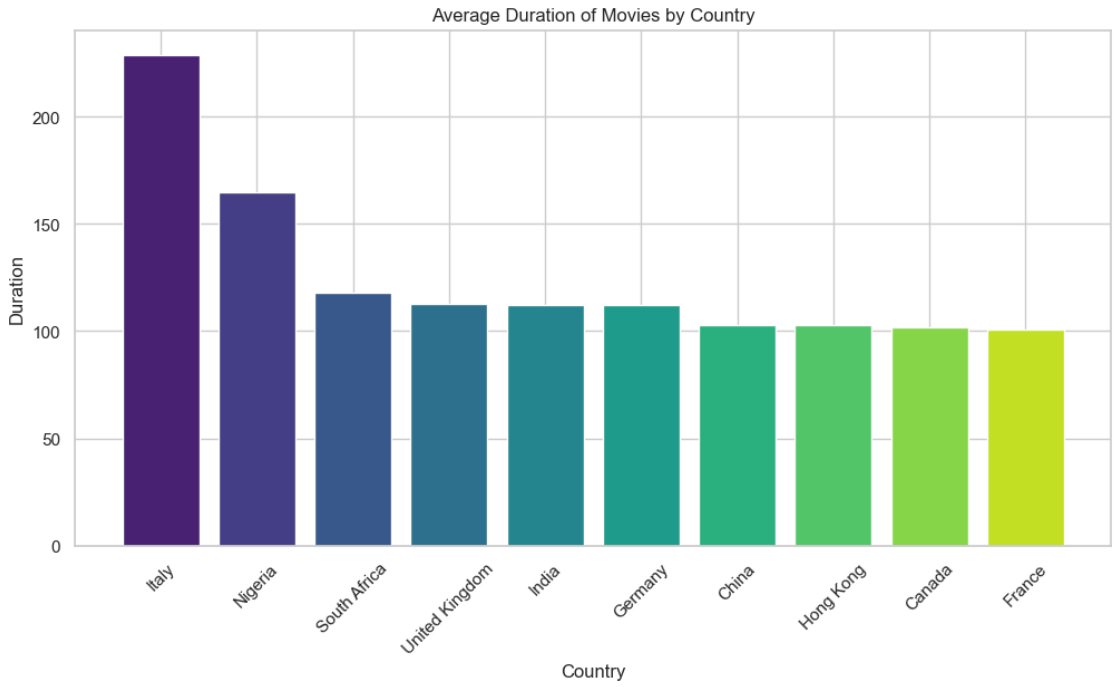
[18]:
```
query = """SELECT country, round(AVG(CAST(SUBSTRING_INDEX(duration, ' ', 1) AS␣
 ↪UNSIGNED)),0) AS avg_duration
FROM netflix1
WHERE show_type = 'Movie' AND country IS NOT NULL
GROUP BY country
ORDER BY avg_duration DESC
```

```
LIMIT 10"""
cur.execute(query)
data = cur.fetchall()
df = pd.DataFrame(data, columns = ["Country","Duration"])
df
```

[18]:

| | Country | Duration |
|---|---|---|
| 0 | Italy | 229 |
| 1 | Nigeria | 165 |
| 2 | South Africa | 118 |
| 3 | United Kingdom | 113 |
| 4 | India | 112 |
| 5 | Germany | 112 |
| 6 | China | 103 |
| 7 | Hong Kong | 103 |
| 8 | Canada | 102 |
| 9 | France | 101 |

[19]:
```
query = """SELECT country, round(AVG(CAST(SUBSTRING_INDEX(duration, ' ', 1) AS␣
 ↪UNSIGNED)),0) AS avg_duration
FROM netflix1
WHERE show_type = 'Movie' AND country IS NOT NULL
GROUP BY country
ORDER BY avg_duration DESC
LIMIT 10"""
cur.execute(query)
data = cur.fetchall()
df = pd.DataFrame(data, columns = ["Country","Duration"])
colors = sns.color_palette("viridis", len(df))
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
plt.bar(df['Country'], df['Duration'], color=colors)
plt.xlabel('Country')
plt.ylabel('Duration')
plt.title('Average Duration of Movies by Country')
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.show()
```




## 14 Listing Titles Released Each Year with Their Count of Directors.

[20]:
```
query = """SELECT release_year, COUNT(DISTINCT director) AS director_count,␣
 ↪COUNT(*) AS title_count
FROM netflix1
WHERE director IS NOT NULL
GROUP BY release_year
ORDER BY release_year DESC"""
cur.execute(query)
data = cur.fetchall()
df = pd.DataFrame(data, columns = ["Release Year","Director Count","Title␣
 ↪Count"])
df
```

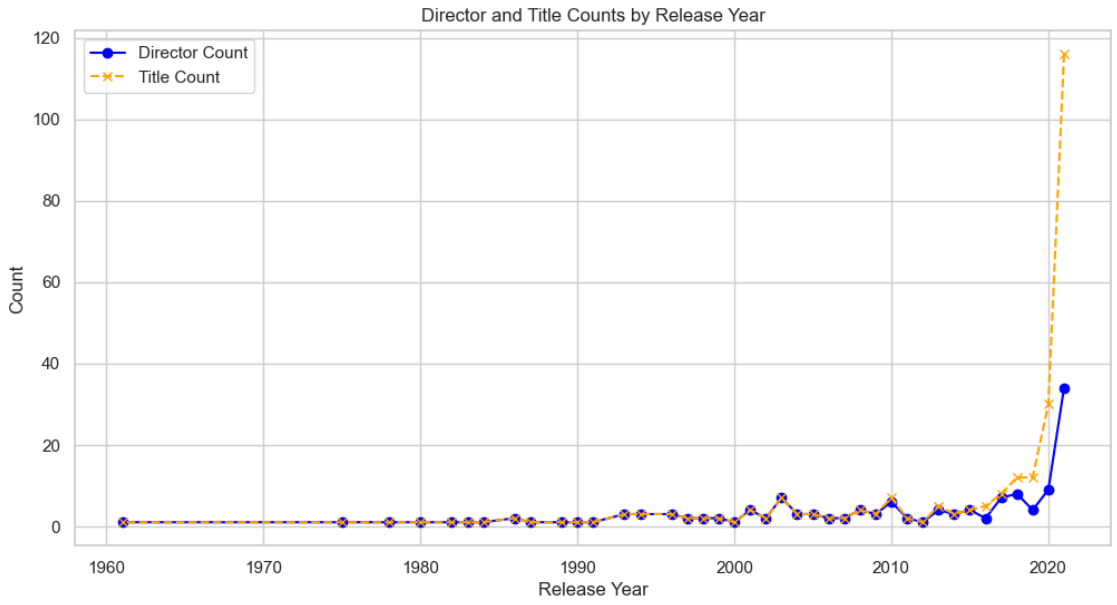
[20]:

| | Release Year | Director Count | Title Count |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 2021 | 34 | 116 |
| 1 | 2020 | 9 | 30 |
| 2 | 2019 | 4 | 12 |
| 3 | 2018 | 8 | 12 |
| 4 | 2017 | 7 | 8 |
| 5 | 2016 | 2 | 5 |
| 6 | 2015 | 4 | 4 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | 2014 | 3 | 3 |
| 8 | 2013 | 4 | 5 |
| 9 | 2012 | 1 | 1 |
| 10 | 2011 | 2 | 2 |
| 11 | 2010 | 6 | 7 |
| 12 | 2009 | 3 | 3 |
| 13 | 2008 | 4 | 4 |
| 14 | 2007 | 2 | 2 |
| 15 | 2006 | 2 | 2 |
| 16 | 2005 | 3 | 3 |
| 17 | 2004 | 3 | 3 |
| 18 | 2003 | 7 | 7 |
| 19 | 2002 | 2 | 2 |
| 20 | 2001 | 4 | 4 |
| 21 | 2000 | 1 | 1 |
| 22 | 1999 | 2 | 2 |
| 23 | 1998 | 2 | 2 |
| 24 | 1997 | 2 | 2 |
| 25 | 1996 | 3 | 3 |
| 26 | 1994 | 3 | 3 |
| 27 | 1993 | 3 | 3 |
| 28 | 1991 | 1 | 1 |
| 29 | 1990 | 1 | 1 |
| 30 | 1989 | 1 | 1 |
| 31 | 1987 | 1 | 1 |
| 32 | 1986 | 2 | 2 |
| 33 | 1984 | 1 | 1 |
| 34 | 1983 | 1 | 1 |
| 35 | 1982 | 1 | 1 |
| 36 | 1980 | 1 | 1 |
| 37 | 1978 | 1 | 1 |
| 38 | 1975 | 1 | 1 |
| 39 | 1961 | 1 | 1 |

[21]:
```
query = """SELECT release_year, COUNT(DISTINCT director) AS director_count,␣
 ↪COUNT(*) AS title_count
FROM netflix1
WHERE director IS NOT NULL
GROUP BY release_year
ORDER BY release_year DESC"""
cur.execute(query)
data = cur.fetchall()
df = pd.DataFrame(data, columns = ["Release Year","Director Count","Title␣
 ↪Count"])
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
plt.plot(df['Release Year'], df['Director Count'], label='Director Count',␣
 ↪marker='o', linestyle='-', color='blue')
```

```
plt.plot(df['Release Year'], df['Title Count'], label='Title Count',␣
 ↪marker='x', linestyle='--', color='orange')
plt.xlabel('Release Year')
plt.ylabel('Count')
plt.title('Director and Title Counts by Release Year')
plt.legend()
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()
```




## 15 Identifying the Rating Distribution Over Time.

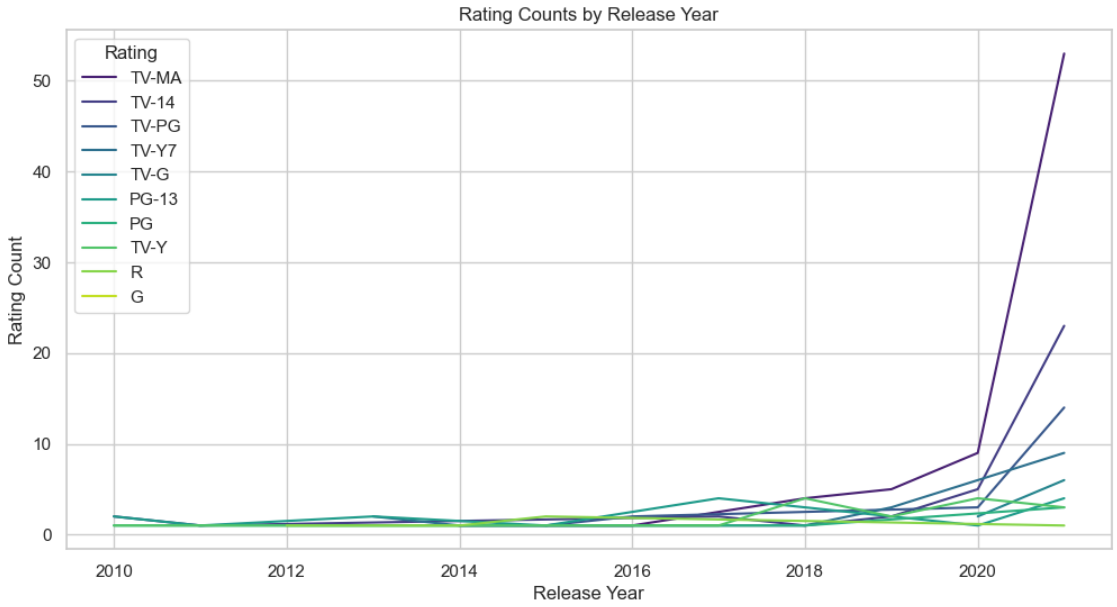
[22]:
```
query = """SELECT release_year, rating, COUNT(*) AS rating_count
FROM netflix1
WHERE rating IS NOT NULL
GROUP BY release_year, rating
ORDER BY release_year DESC, rating_count DESC
LIMIT 50"""
cur.execute(query)
data = cur.fetchall()
df = pd.DataFrame(data, columns = ["Release Year","Rating","Rating Count"])
df
```

[22]:

| | Release Year | Rating | Rating Count |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 2021 | TV-MA | 53 |
| 1 | 2021 | TV-14 | 23 |
| 2 | 2021 | TV-PG | 14 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | 2021 | TV-Y7 | 9 |
| 4 | 2021 | TV-G | 6 |
| 5 | 2021 | PG-13 | 4 |
| 6 | 2021 | PG | 3 |
| 7 | 2021 | TV-Y | 3 |
| 8 | 2021 | R | 1 |
| 9 | 2020 | TV-MA | 9 |
| 10 | 2020 | TV-Y7 | 6 |
| 11 | 2020 | TV-14 | 5 |
| 12 | 2020 | TV-Y | 4 |
| 13 | 2020 | TV-PG | 3 |
| 14 | 2020 | TV-G | 2 |
| 15 | 2020 | PG-13 | 1 |
| 16 | 2019 | TV-MA | 5 |
| 17 | 2019 | TV-Y7 | 3 |
| 18 | 2019 | TV-Y | 2 |
| 19 | 2019 | TV-14 | 2 |
| 20 | 2018 | TV-Y | 4 |
| 21 | 2018 | TV-MA | 4 |
| 22 | 2018 | TV-14 | 1 |
| 23 | 2018 | PG | 1 |
| 24 | 2018 | G | 1 |
| 25 | 2018 | TV-Y7 | 1 |
| 26 | 2017 | PG-13 | 4 |
| 27 | 2017 | TV-14 | 2 |
| 28 | 2017 | TV-Y | 1 |
| 29 | 2017 | TV-Y7 | 1 |
| 30 | 2016 | TV-PG | 2 |
| 31 | 2016 | TV-Y | 1 |
| 32 | 2016 | TV-Y7 | 1 |
| 33 | 2016 | TV-MA | 1 |
| 34 | 2015 | R | 2 |
| 35 | 2015 | TV-PG | 1 |
| 36 | 2015 | PG-13 | 1 |
| 37 | 2014 | TV-MA | 1 |
| 38 | 2014 | TV-Y7 | 1 |
| 39 | 2014 | R | 1 |
| 40 | 2013 | PG-13 | 2 |
| 41 | 2013 | TV-Y7 | 2 |
| 42 | 2013 | TV-Y | 1 |
| 43 | 2012 | R | 1 |
| 44 | 2011 | TV-14 | 1 |
| 45 | 2011 | PG-13 | 1 |
| 46 | 2010 | TV-14 | 2 |
| 47 | 2010 | PG-13 | 2 |
| 48 | 2010 | TV-Y | 1 |
| 49 | 2010 | PG | 1 |

[23]:
```
query = """SELECT release_year, rating, COUNT(*) AS rating_count
FROM netflix1
WHERE rating IS NOT NULL
GROUP BY release_year, rating
ORDER BY release_year DESC, rating_count DESC
LIMIT 50"""
cur.execute(query)
data = cur.fetchall()
df = pd.DataFrame(data, columns = ["Release Year","Rating","Rating Count"])
color_palette = sns.color_palette("viridis", len(df['Rating'].unique()))
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
sns.lineplot(x='Release Year', y='Rating Count', hue='Rating', data=df,␣
 ↪palette=color_palette)
plt.xlabel('Release Year')
plt.ylabel('Rating Count')
plt.title('Rating Counts by Release Year')
plt.legend(title='Rating')
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()
```




## 16 Average Duration of Movies by Rating.

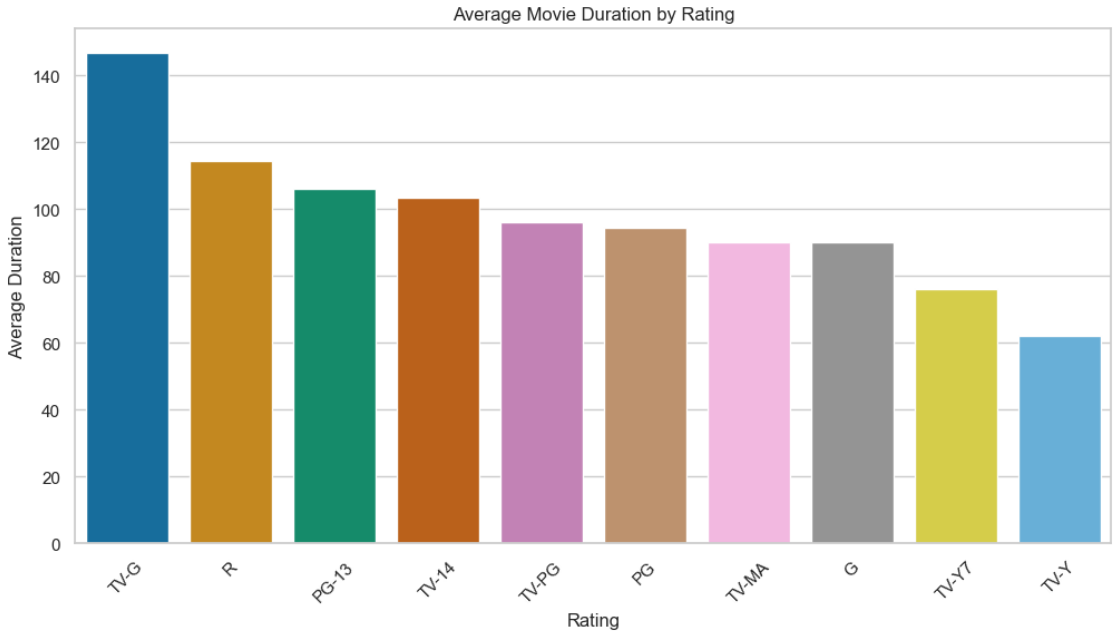
[24]:
```
query = """SELECT rating, AVG(CAST(SUBSTRING_INDEX(duration, ' ', 1) AS␣
 ↪UNSIGNED)) AS average_duration
FROM netflix1
WHERE show_type = 'Movie' AND duration IS NOT NULL
```

```
GROUP BY rating
ORDER BY average_duration DESC"""
cur.execute(query)
data = cur.fetchall()
df = pd.DataFrame(data, columns = ["Rating","Avrage Duration"])
df
```

[24]:

| | Rating | Avrage Duration |
|---|---|---|
| 0 | TV-G | 146.6667 |
| 1 | R | 114.5909 |
| 2 | PG-13 | 106.2143 |
| 3 | TV-14 | 103.4091 |
| 4 | TV-PG | 96.0000 |
| 5 | PG | 94.6429 |
| 6 | TV-MA | 90.1481 |
| 7 | G | 90.0000 |
| 8 | TV-Y7 | 76.2500 |
| 9 | TV-Y | 62.2000 |

[25]:
```
query = """SELECT rating, AVG(CAST(SUBSTRING_INDEX(duration, ' ', 1) AS␣
 ↪UNSIGNED)) AS average_duration
FROM netflix1
WHERE show_type = 'Movie' AND duration IS NOT NULL
GROUP BY rating
ORDER BY average_duration DESC"""
cur.execute(query)
data = cur.fetchall()
df = pd.DataFrame(data, columns = ["Rating","Avrage Duration"])
colors = sns.color_palette("colorblind", len(df))
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
sns.barplot(x="Rating", y="Avrage Duration",  hue='Rating', data=df,␣
 ↪palette=colors)
plt.xlabel("Rating")
plt.ylabel("Average Duration")
plt.title("Average Movie Duration by Rating")
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.show()
```




## 17 Analysis of Content Distribution by Country and Rating.

[26]:
```
query = """SELECT
    country,
    COUNT(*) AS total_titles,
    MAX(rating) AS most_common_rating,
    round(AVG(release_year),0) AS avg_release_year
FROM
    netflix1
WHERE
    country IS NOT NULL AND rating IS NOT NULL AND release_year IS NOT NULL
GROUP BY
    country
ORDER BY
    total_titles DESC"""
cur.execute(query)
data = cur.fetchall()
df = pd.DataFrame(data, columns = ["Countries","Total Titles","Most Comman␣
 ↪Rating","Average Release Year"])
df
```

[26]:

| | Countries | Total Titles | Most Comman Rating | Average Release Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | Pakistan | 123 | TV-Y7 | 2020 |
| 1 | United States | 68 | TV-Y | 2007 |
| 2 | Not Given | 20 | TV-Y7 | 2019 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | Japan | 12 | TV-PG | 2006 |
| 4 | India | 11 | TV-Y7 | 2011 |
| 5 | United Kingdom | 7 | TV-14 | 2003 |
| 6 | France | 4 | TV-MA | 2017 |
| 7 | Germany | 4 | TV-MA | 2014 |
| 8 | South Africa | 3 | TV-MA | 2016 |
| 9 | China | 2 | TV-14 | 2011 |
| 10 | Nigeria | 2 | TV-MA | 2019 |
| 11 | Brazil | 1 | TV-PG | 2021 |
| 12 | Spain | 1 | TV-MA | 2019 |
| 13 | Philippines | 1 | TV-MA | 2020 |
| 14 | Australia | 1 | PG | 2001 |
| 15 | Argentina | 1 | TV-MA | 2014 |
| 16 | Canada | 1 | TV-14 | 2018 |
| 17 | Hong Kong | 1 | TV-MA | 2010 |
| 18 | Italy | 1 | R | 1984 |

# 18 SUMMARY

[27]:
```
query = """SELECT
    show_type AS content_type,
    COUNT(*) AS total_titles,
    AVG(CASE WHEN show_type = 'Movie' AND duration IS NOT NULL THEN␣
 ↪CAST(SUBSTRING_INDEX(duration, ' ', 1) AS UNSIGNED) ELSE NULL END) AS␣
 ↪avg_duration,
    MIN(release_year) AS earliest_release_year,
    MAX(release_year) AS latest_release_year
FROM netflix1
WHERE show_type IS NOT NULL
GROUP BY show_type"""
cur.execute(query)
data = cur.fetchall()
df = pd.DataFrame(data, columns = ["Content", "Total Titles", "Average␣
 ↪Duration", "Earliest Year Release", "Latest Release Year"])
df
```

[27]:

| | Content | Total Titles | Average Duration | Earliest Year Release | Latest Release Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | Movie | 145 | 99.4483 | 1961 | 2021 |
| 1 | TV Show | 119 | None | 2002 | 2021 |

## 19 Conclusion

This project involved a structured approach to data cleaning, analysis, and visualization. Missing values were efficiently handled, and duplicates were removed to ensure accuracy. Key insights were extracted using SQL queries, summarizing patterns in content type, country, and release trends. With Python, libraries like pandas, matplotlib, and seaborn enabled comprehensive data exploration and visual representation. Analysis revealed popular genres, leading countries, and patterns in content distribution, while exploring viewer preferences uncovered relationships between release years and popularity. Engaging visuals, including charts, graphs, and heatmaps, effectively communicated these findings, delivering actionable insights to support strategic decision-making in content production. This workflow showcased proficiency in data cleaning, SQL querying, and Python visualization.

## 20 Presented By Aditya Prakash.

## 21 Thank You.