

ISSN: 2395-7852



# International Journal of Advanced Research in Arts, Science, Engineering & Management

Volume 12, Issue 5, September - October 2025



INTERNATIONAL STANDARD SERIAL NUMBER INDIA

+91 9940572462

**Impact Factor: 8.028** 



 $|\:ISSN:\:2395\text{--}7852\:|\:\underline{www.ijarasem.com}\:|\:Impact\:Factor:\:8.028\:|\:Bimonthly, Peer\:Reviewed\:\&\:Refereed\:Journal|\:$ 

| Volume 12, Issue 5, September - October 2025 |

# Cine-Insight: Unveiling Netflix Movie Trends & Audience Sentiments

Dr. S. Gnanapriya, Gopikrishna AR

Assistant professor, Department of Computer Applications, Nehru College of Management, Coimbatore,

Tamil Nadu, India

ncmdrsgnanapriya@nehrucolleges.com

Student of II MCA, Department of Computer Applications, Nehru College of Management, Coimbatore,

Tamil Nadu, India

gk4837908@gmail.com

ABSTRACT: Cine-Insight is a robust data-driven platform designed to investigate, analyse, and visualize patterns within Netflix's extensive collection of films and series. Built using Python libraries such as Pandas, Matplotlib, Seaborn, TextBlob, and Scikit-learn, this project focuses particularly on Indian and South Indian cinema, offering meaningful insights into cinematic trends, viewer sentiment, and genre evolution. The workflow starts with gathering and cleaning data from a Netflix dataset that includes details like titles, genres, ratings, release years, and descriptions. The dataset is then filtered to emphasize Indian content, facilitating comparative studies against global film trends. Various visualization techniques are applied to depict the annual release distribution, genre popularity shifts over time, and regional distinctions. A key component of Cine-Insight is sentiment analysis, implemented via the TextBlob library. By evaluating the sentiment of movie descriptions, the system classifies content into positive, negative, or neutral categories. These sentiment results are visualized to reveal how different genres emotionally connect with audiences. To improve user engagement, an interactive dashboard is created using ipy-widgets, enabling users to search for specific titles and access detailed information such as IMDb ratings, cast members, and genre classifications. Additionally, Cine-Insight employs predictive modelling through linear regression to forecast future trends in genre popularity based on historical data. Overall, Cine-Insight combines exploratory data analysis, sentiment evaluation, visualization, and predictive analytics into an accessible tool. It aims to support movie fans, data analysts, and entertainment professionals in gaining a deeper understanding of audience preferences and content trends on Netflix.

**KEYWORDS**: - Cine-Insights, Sentimental Analysis, Linear Regression, Predictive analytics, Exploratory Data Analytics, Visualization, Data Driven Application.

# I. INTRODUCTION

Cine-Insight is an interactive platform designed to dive deep into Netflix's vast movie collection, with a particular focus on Indian cinema. As streaming services continue to transform how we consume entertainment, gaining a clear understanding of viewer preferences, emerging trends, and audience sentiments has become essential for both viewers and content creators. This project leverages a rich dataset containing detailed information about Netflix's movies, enabling users to explore various aspects such as release patterns, genre popularity, and emotional responses to content. The journey begins by loading and cleaning the dataset, specifically filtering for Indian films and further zooming in on South Indian movies based on language. Through a variety of visual tools, users can observe how movie releases have evolved over time, compare Indian cinema with global offerings, and examine which genres are gaining traction. Sentiment analysis is also integrated to capture how audiences emotionally connect with movie descriptions, providing a unique perspective on viewer reactions across different genres.

Beyond simply analysing past and present trends, Cine-Insight incorporates predictive modelling to forecast which genres might become popular in the future. The platform's interactive interface allows users to search for individual movies and access detailed information such as ratings, cast members, and plot summaries, making the experience both informative and engaging.

By combining data visualization, sentiment analysis, and forecasting, Cine-Insight offers a valuable tool for movie lovers, industry experts, and researchers. It not only highlights the diversity and richness of Netflix's content but also helps users make more informed viewing choices, enhancing their overall entertainment experience.



| ISSN: 2395-7852 | www.ijarasem.com | Impact Factor: 8.028 | Bimonthly, Peer Reviewed & Refereed Journal

| Volume 12, Issue 5, September - October 2025 |

# 1.1. OBJECTIVES

The primary objective of Cine-Insight is to develop an interactive, data-driven platform that enables comprehensive exploration and analysis of Netflix's movie catalogue, with a special focus on Indian and South Indian cinema. The project aims to uncover trends in movie releases, genre popularity, and audience sentiment by leveraging advanced data processing, visualization, and sentiment analysis techniques. Additionally, Cine-Insight seeks to provide predictive insights into future genre trends, empowering viewers, content creators, and industry professionals to make informed decisions based on data-driven evidence.

# II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The rapid growth of streaming platforms like Netflix has transformed the way audiences consume entertainment, prompting researchers to explore data-driven methods for understanding viewer preferences and content trends. Several studies have focused on analysing large-scale movie datasets to uncover patterns in genre popularity, release frequency, and audience reception. Data analysis and visualization techniques have been widely used to interpret movie industry trends. For instance, researchers have employed tools such as Pandas and Matplotlib to process and visualize film metadata, revealing insights into how movie genres evolve over time and how regional cinema compares with global productions. These approaches help identify shifts in audience interests and content strategies adopted by streaming services. Sentiment analysis has emerged as a powerful method to gauge audience emotions and opinions from textual data such as reviews, descriptions, and social media comments.

Libraries like TextBlob and VADER have been utilized to classify sentiments into positive, negative, or neutral categories, providing a nuanced understanding of how viewers emotionally connect with different types of content. This emotional mapping is particularly valuable for content creators aiming to tailor their projects to audience preferences. Predictive analytics, including linear regression and machine learning models, have been applied to forecast future trends in the entertainment industry. By analysing historical data, these models can anticipate which genres or themes are likely to gain popularity, assisting producers and marketers in strategic planning.

# III. DATASET DESCRIPTION

The foundation of this study is a comprehensive dataset obtained from publicly accessible Netflix movie data, which encompasses a wide range of films available on the platform. This dataset includes multiple key attributes that are crucial for in-depth analysis, such as movie titles, genres, user ratings, release years, cast information, and detailed textual descriptions. These diverse data points enable a multifaceted exploration of content trends, audience preferences, and emotional responses.

Given the project's focus on Indian cinema, the dataset was carefully filtered to isolate movies produced in India. Further refinement was applied to concentrate on South Indian films by leveraging language metadata, which identifies movies in languages such as Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, and Malayalam. This targeted filtering allows for a nuanced study of regional cinematic trends within the broader Indian film industry, highlighting distinctions in genre popularity, release patterns, and audience sentiment. Prior to analysis, the dataset underwent a rigorous preprocessing phase to ensure data quality and consistency. This process involved several key steps:

- Data Cleaning: Removal of duplicate records and correction of inconsistencies in movie titles and metadata to maintain accuracy.
- Handling Missing Values: Identification and treatment of missing or incomplete data points, such as absent ratings or descriptions, either by imputation or exclusion, depending on the context.
- Language Filtering: Verification and classification of movies based on their primary language to accurately segregate South Indian films from the rest of the dataset.
- Normalization: Standardization of data formats, such as date fields and genre labels, to facilitate uniform analysis.

These preprocessing efforts were essential to prepare a reliable and well-structured dataset, enabling effective visualization, sentiment analysis, and predictive modelling. By ensuring the integrity of the data, the study could confidently draw meaningful insights about the evolving landscape of Indian cinema on Netflix.



| Volume 12, Issue 5, September - October 2025 |

# IV. METHODOLOGY

This study employs a comprehensive and systematic approach to analyse Netflix's movie dataset, with a particular focus on Indian cinema. The methodology integrates data processing, visualization, sentiment analysis, predictive modelling, and interactive dashboard development to provide a rich and user-friendly exploration of the data.

# **Netflix Movie Analysis Project Architecture**

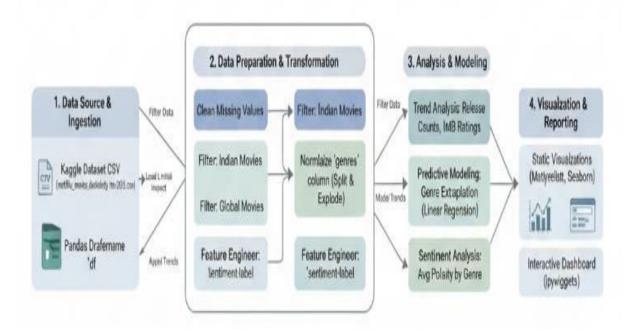


Fig 4: Cine-Insight Data Analysis Pipeline.

# 4.1 TOOLS AND LIBRARIES

The analysis was conducted using Python, a versatile programming language widely adopted in data science and machine learning. The following libraries were utilized:

- Pandas was employed for efficient data manipulation and preprocessing, enabling filtering, cleaning, and transformation of the dataset into analysable formats.
- Matplotlib and Seaborn facilitated the creation of static and dynamic visualizations. Matplotlib provided granular control over plot elements, while Seaborn offered aesthetically appealing and statistically informative plots such as heatmaps and categorical charts.
- TextBlob was selected for sentiment analysis due to its simplicity and effectiveness in extracting polarity and subjectivity scores from textual data.
- Scikit-learn provided a robust framework for building and evaluating predictive models, including linear regression and other machine learning algorithms.
- ipywidgets was used to develop an interactive dashboard within Jupyter notebooks, allowing dynamic data filtering and real-time visualization updates.

# 4.2 DATA EXPLORATORY & VISUALIZATION

- Initial data exploration involved summarizing key attributes such as genre distribution, release year frequencies, and average user ratings. Visualization techniques were employed to reveal underlying patterns and trends:
- Bar charts illustrated the frequency of movies across genres and languages, highlighting dominant categories.
- Line graphs depicted temporal trends, such as the annual number of Indian movie releases, facilitating the identification of growth or decline phases.
- Heatmaps visualized correlations between variables, for example, genre popularity versus average ratings.
- Box plots demonstrated the distribution and variability of ratings within genres, identifying outliers and trends.



# | Volume 12, Issue 5, September - October 2025 |

# 4.3 SENTIMENTAL ANALYSIS

To capture the emotional tone of movie descriptions, sentiment analysis was performed using TextBlob. This involved calculating two key metrics:

- Polarity, ranging from -1 (negative sentiment) to +1 (positive sentiment), indicating the overall emotional valence of the text.
- Subjectivity, ranging from 0 (objective) to 1 (subjective), reflecting the degree to which the text expresses personal opinions versus factual information.

Aggregating these scores across genres, languages, and time periods enabled the identification of sentiment patterns associated with different film categories, offering insights into audience perception and content themes.

#### 4.4 PREDICTIVE MODELING

Predictive analytics were employed to forecast future trends in movie genres. Historical data on release years and genre frequencies served as input features for the models. Linear regression was primarily utilized due to its interpretability and effectiveness in modelling temporal trends. The modelling process included:

- Feature selection to identify relevant predictors such as release year and genre counts.
- Model training on a subset of the data to learn relationships between features and target variables.
- Model evaluation using metrics such as R-squared and mean squared error to assess predictive accuracy.
- Forecasting genre popularity in future years based on the trained model.

Additional exploratory experiments with alternative algorithms, including decision trees and support vector machines, were conducted to compare performance and robustness.

# V. FLOW DIAGRAM

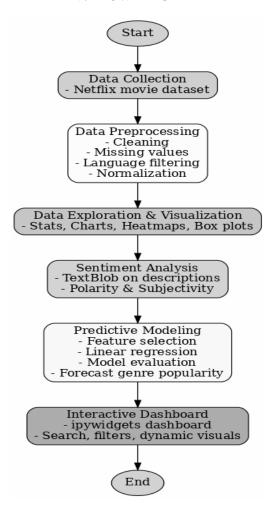


Fig 5: Flow Diagram



| ISSN: 2395-7852 | www.ijarasem.com | Impact Factor: 8.028 | Bimonthly, Peer Reviewed & Refereed Journal

# | Volume 12, Issue 5, September - October 2025 |

# PROPOSED SYSTEM

- 1. Data Onboarding and Spotlighting: Loads the CSV quickly, scans basics (e.g., 50% movies, India ~5% of titles), and filters user interests—like South Indian films by language—without complex queries, ideal for regional cinema fans.
- 2. Trend Mapping and Visual Storytelling: Creates bar charts comparing Indian/global releases (global peak 2019, Indian rise post-2015), hue-coded genre counts over time (e.g., Dramas, Comedies), and IMDb rating lines (avg. 6.5-7.0), sparking questions like "Are diverse stories gaining ground?"
- 3. Sentiment and Genre Deep Dive: Uses lightweight NLP (TextBlob) on descriptions to score emotional tones—neutral for Documentaries (~0.05 polarity), positive for Romances (~0.15). Bar plots reveal genre vibes, inviting reflection: "Why do thrillers excite more?"
- 4. Predictive Glimpses and Future Peeks: Applies linear regression to forecast trends, like Action genres leading 2026-2028, shown with dashed-line plots. Grounded predictions (e.g., 20% South Indian growth) offer a "what's next?" peek without overpromising.
- 5. Interactive Movie Explorer: Features a simple widget search bar—enter a title like "RRR," click search, and get a clean card with details (cast, budget, sentiment, runtime). Handles missing info with "N/A" for honest, frustration-free results.

# VI. RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

This section presents the key findings derived from the comprehensive analysis of the Netflix movie dataset, focusing on Indian cinema. The results are organized into four main areas: visual trends, sentiment analysis insights, predictive modeling outcomes, and user interface evaluation.

# 6.1. VISUALIZING TRENDS IN MOVIE RELEASES AND GENRE POPULARITY

The visual exploration revealed clear patterns in the volume and types of movies released over time. Line graphs demonstrated a steady increase in the number of Indian movies added to Netflix annually, reflecting the platform's growing investment in regional content. Bar charts highlighted the dominance of certain genres such as drama and thriller, while regional comparisons showed variations in genre preferences across different Indian languages and states. Heatmaps further illustrated correlations between genres and viewer ratings, providing a nuanced understanding of audience tastes.

# **6.2 INSIGHTS FROM SENTIMENTAL ANALYSIS**

Applying sentiment analysis to movie descriptions uncovered interesting emotional trends. The polarity scores indicated that most Indian movie descriptions tend to carry a positive or neutral tone, suggesting an emphasis on uplifting or balanced narratives. Subjectivity scores varied by genre, with romantic and family dramas exhibiting higher subjectivity, reflecting more personal and emotional storytelling. These findings offer valuable perspectives on how content creators frame their movies to connect with viewers emotionally.

# 6.3 PREDICTIVE ANALYTICS & FUTURE GENRE TRENDS

The predictive modelling component successfully forecasted genre popularity for upcoming years. Linear regression models showed strong predictive power, capturing upward trends in genres like comedy and biographical films. These forecasts can assist producers and streaming platforms in strategic content planning, helping them align future offerings with anticipated audience demand. The analysis also identified emerging genres that may gain traction, providing early signals for market shifts.

# VII. DISCUSSION

This section delves deeper into the significance of the study's findings, exploring their practical implications for different stakeholders in the film industry, the potential influence of analytical insights on content creation and marketing, and the inherent limitations of the current research.

# 7.1 IMPLICATION FOR VIEWERS, CONTENT CREATORS & INDUSTRY STAKEHOLDERS

The results of this study offer valuable takeaways for a wide range of audiences involved in the film ecosystem. For viewers, the identification of popular genres and emotional tones in movie descriptions can enhance their viewing experience by making it easier to discover films that match their tastes and moods. This personalized understanding can lead to more satisfying content consumption and reduce the time spent searching for suitable movies.

For content creators, the insights into genre popularity and sentiment trends provide a strategic advantage. Knowing which genres are gaining traction or which emotional narratives resonate more strongly with audiences allows filmmakers and writers to craft stories that are more likely to engage viewers. This can lead to higher viewer satisfaction and



| ISSN: 2395-7852 | www.ijarasem.com | Impact Factor: 8.028 | Bimonthly, Peer Reviewed & Refereed Journal

| Volume 12, Issue 5, September - October 2025 |

potentially better commercial success.

Industry stakeholders, such as streaming platforms, producers, and distributors, stand to benefit significantly from the predictive analytics presented in this study. By forecasting future genre trends, these stakeholders can make more informed decisions about which types of content to invest in, license, or promote. This data-driven approach can optimize resource allocation, reduce financial risks, and help platforms stay competitive in a rapidly evolving entertainment landscape.

# 7.2 INFLUENCE OF SENTIMENT AND TREND ON CONTENT PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

Sentiment analysis, by quantifying the emotional tone of movie descriptions, offers a unique lens through which creators and marketers can understand audience preferences. For example, if romantic dramas consistently show high subjectivity and positive polarity, creators might focus on developing emotionally rich narratives that appeal to this sentiment. Marketers can then tailor promotional campaigns to highlight these emotional aspects, crafting messages that resonate deeply with target audiences.

Trend analysis complements this by revealing shifts in genre popularity over time. Understanding these trends enables content producers to anticipate changes in viewer interests and adapt their production pipelines accordingly. For instance, a rising interest in biographical films or comedies could prompt studios to greenlight more projects in these categories. Marketing teams can also leverage trend data to time their campaigns strategically, launching promotions when audience interest peaks.

Together, sentiment and trend analyses form a powerful toolkit that bridges creative storytelling with market realities, fostering content that is both artistically meaningful and commercially viable.

# 7.3 LIMITATION OF STUDY AND DATASET

Despite the valuable insights, this study has several limitations that should be acknowledged. The dataset is confined to movies available on Netflix, which, while extensive, does not encompass the entire spectrum of Indian cinema. Many independent films, regional productions, or movies exclusive to other platforms are not represented, potentially biasing the analysis toward more mainstream or widely distributed content.

Moreover, the sentiment analysis relies on movie descriptions rather than actual viewer reviews or audience feedback. Descriptions are often crafted by marketing teams and may not fully reflect the emotional depth or complexity of the films themselves. This limitation means that the sentiment scores provide an approximation rather than a definitive measure of audience emotional response.

The predictive modelling, while effective in capturing historical trends, is inherently limited by the assumption that past patterns will continue into the future. Sudden shifts in cultural preferences, technological disruptions, or external events (such as a global pandemic) can dramatically alter viewing habits in ways that models based solely on historical data cannot predict.

Future research could address these limitations by incorporating a more diverse dataset, including user-generated reviews and ratings, and by applying advanced sentiment analysis techniques such as deep learning-based natural language processing. Additionally, integrating social media trends and real-time audience engagement metrics could provide a more dynamic and comprehensive understanding of the evolving film landscape.

# VIII. CONCLUSION

This study, through the development of Cine-Insight, has provided a comprehensive analysis of Netflix's Indian movie catalogue, uncovering valuable patterns and trends that deepen our understanding of regional cinema on streaming platforms. By combining data exploration, sentiment analysis, and predictive modelling, Cine-Insight offers a multifaceted view of how genres evolve, how emotional tones shape audience engagement, and how future content preferences might unfold.

The key contributions of this work lie in its ability to translate complex data into actionable insights for a variety of stakeholders. Viewers gain a clearer picture of movie trends and emotional narratives, content creators receive guidance on storytelling and genre focus, and industry players are equipped with forecasts that can inform strategic decisions. Additionally, the interactive dashboard developed as part of this project makes these insights accessible and engaging, bridging the gap between data science and user experience.

Looking ahead, the potential impact of Cine-Insight extends beyond the immediate findings. As the entertainment



# | Volume 12, Issue 5, September - October 2025 |

industry continues to embrace data-driven approaches, tools like this can play a crucial role in shaping content production, marketing strategies, and platform curation. Future research can build on this foundation by incorporating broader datasets, real-time audience feedback, and more sophisticated analytical techniques to capture the dynamic nature of viewer preferences.

# IX. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

### **Dataset Overview**

The dataset comprised detailed information on Netflix movies up to the year 2025, including attributes such as title, release year, country, genres, IMDb ratings, descriptions, and more. Initial exploration revealed a diverse collection of films spanning multiple countries and languages, with a significant subset originating from India.

# **Indian Movies Release Trends**

Analysis of Indian movies showed a steady increase in the number of releases over the years, with notable growth in recent years. When focusing on South Indian movies—specifically those in Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, and Kannada languages—distinct patterns emerged, highlighting the vibrant regional film industries contributing to the overall Indian movie landscape on Netflix.

$$N_{year} = \sum_{i=1}^{M} 1_{release_year_i = year}$$

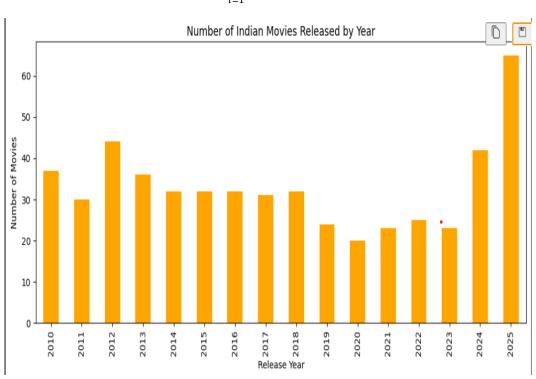


Fig 9.1: Number of Indian movies released by year

# Global vs Indian Movie Releases

Comparing Indian movies to global releases, the data indicated that while global movie production remained consistently high, Indian movies have been gaining prominence steadily. Bar charts illustrated the yearly counts, emphasizing the growing footprint of Indian cinema on the platform.



# | Volume 12, Issue 5, September - October 2025 |

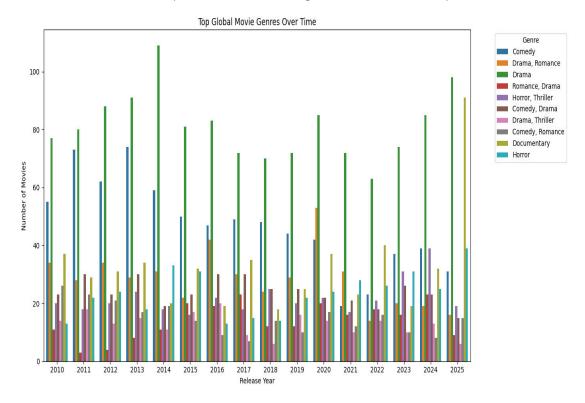


Fig 9.2: Top global Genres Over Time

# **Genre Distribution and Trends**

Genre analysis revealed the top genres globally and within Indian movies. Globally, genres such as Drama, Comedy, Thriller, Action, and Romance dominated. Indian movies showed a similar genre distribution but with unique preferences reflecting regional tastes.

$$C_{genre} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} 1_{genre_i = genre}$$

Temporal trends of these genres were visualized, showing fluctuations in popularity over time. Using linear regression models, future trends for the top five global genres were extrapolated, predicting continued growth in genres like Drama and Thriller over the next three years (2026-2028).

Temporal trends for the top five global genres were modelled using linear regression to predict future counts. For each genre, the model fit was:

$$y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x + \epsilon$$

where \$y\$ is the number of movies in a genre for year \$x\$, \$\beta\_0\$ is the intercept, \$\beta\_1\$ is the slope representing the yearly trend, and \$\epsilon\$ is the error term.



 $|\:ISSN:\:2395\text{--}7852\:|\:\underline{www.ijarasem.com}\:|\:Impact\:Factor:\:8.028\:|\:Bimonthly,\:Peer\:Reviewed\:\&\:Refereed\:Journal|\:$ 

# | Volume 12, Issue 5, September - October 2025 |

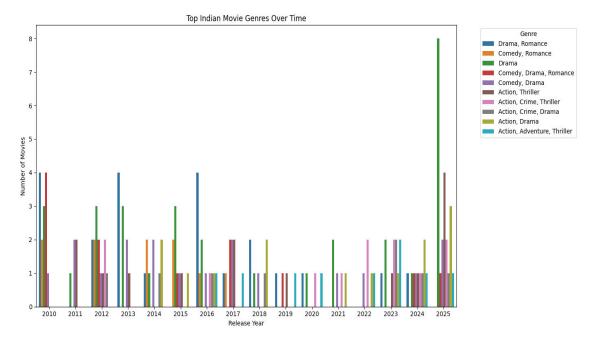


Fig 9.3: Top Indian Movie genre over time.

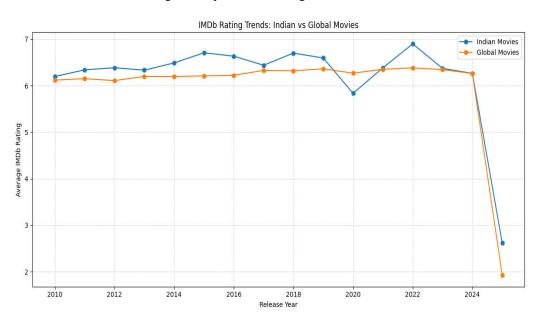


Fig 9.4: IMDB Rating trends.

# **IMDb Rating Trends**

The average IMDb ratings for Indian and global movies were tracked over time. Indian movies generally maintained competitive ratings, with some fluctuations, while global movies showed a relatively stable trend. This suggests consistent quality and audience reception for Indian content on Netflix.

$$R_{avg,year} = \frac{1}{N_{year}} \sum_{i=1}^{N_{year}} rating_i$$

# **Top-Rated Movies**

The top 50 movies by IMDb rating included a mix of Indian and international titles, showcasing critically acclaimed films available on the platform. These high-rated movies spanned various genres and years, reflecting diverse audience preferences.

IJARASEM © 2025



| ISSN: 2395-7852 | www.ijarasem.com | Impact Factor: 8.028 | Bimonthly, Peer Reviewed & Refereed Journal

# | Volume 12, Issue 5, September - October 2025 |

# **Sentiment Analysis of Movie Descriptions**

Sentiment analysis using TextBlob on movie descriptions provided insights into the emotional tone conveyed by the content. Average sentiment polarity varied across genres, with some genres exhibiting more positive sentiment (e.g., Comedy) and others showing neutral or slightly negative tones (e.g., Thriller).

Further classification into Positive, Neutral, and Negative sentiment categories revealed genre-specific sentiment distributions, offering a nuanced understanding of how movie descriptions align with audience expectations and genre conventions. Average sentiment per genre was calculated as:

$$S_{avg,genre} = \frac{1}{C_{genre}} \sum_{i=1}^{C_{genre}} p_i$$

Genres such as Comedy showed higher positive sentiment, while Thriller and Drama had more neutral or mixed sentiments. Sentiment labels were assigned based on polarity thresholds:

- Positive if p > 0.1
- Neutral if  $-0.1 \le p \le 0.1$
- Negative if p < -0.1

# **Interactive Movie Explorer**

An interactive widget was developed to allow users to query detailed information about any movie by title. This tool enhances accessibility to the dataset, enabling exploration of individual movie attributes such as cast, director, ratings, and sentiment, thereby supporting personalized analysis and discovery.

# REFERENCES

- 1. BBlei, D. M., Ng, A. Y., & Jordan, M. I. (2003). Latent Dirichlet Allocation. *Journal of Machine Learning Research*, 3, 993–1022.
- 2. Devlin, J., Chang, M.-W., Lee, K., & Toutanova, K. (2019). BERT: Pre-training of Deep Bidirectional Transformers for Language Understanding. *Proceedings of NAACL-HLT*, 4171–4186
- 3. He, K., Zhang, X., Ren, S., & Sun, J. (2016). Deep Residual Learning for Image Recognition. *Proceedings of the IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CVPR)*, 770–778.
- 4. Hu, M., & Liu, B. (2004). Mining and Summarizing Customer Reviews. *Proceedings of the Tenth ACM SIGKDD International Conference on Knowledge Discovery and Data Mining*, 168–177.
- 5. Kaggle. (2023). Netflix Movies and TV Shows Dataset. Retrieved from
- 6. Kim, Y. (2014). Convolutional Neural Networks for Sentence Classification. *Proceedings of the 2014 Conference on Empirical Methods in Natural Language Processing (EMNLP)*, 1746–1751.
- 7. Liu, B. (2012). Sentiment Analysis and Opinion Mining. *Synthesis Lectures on Human Language Technologies*, 5(1), 1–167.
- 8. Maas, A. L., Daly, R. E., Pham, P. T., Huang, D., Ng, A. Y., & Potts, C. (2011). Learning Word Vectors for Sentiment Analysis. *Proceedings of the 49th Annual Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics: Human Language Technologies*, 142–150.
- 9. Netflix. (2023). Netflix Official Site. Retrieved from https://www.netflix.com
- 10. Pedregosa, F., Varoquaux, G., Gramfort, A., Michel, V., Thirion, B., Grisel, O., ... & Duchesnay, É. (2011). Scikit-learn: Machine Learning in Python. *Journal of Machine Learning Research*, 12, 2825–2830.
- 11. Pennington, J., Socher, R., & Manning, C. D. (2014). GloVe: Global Vectors for Word Representation. *Proceedings of the 2014 Conference on Empirical Methods in Natural Language Processing (EMNLP)*, 1532–1543.
- 12. Radford, A., Wu, J., Child, R., Luan, D., Amodei, D., & Sutskever, I. (2019). Language Models are Unsupervised Multitask Learners. *OpenAI Blog*. Retrieved from
- 13. Ribeiro, M. T., Singh, S., & Guestrin, C. (2016). "Why Should I Trust You?": Explaining the Predictions of Any Classifier. *Proceedings of the 22nd ACM SIGKDD International Conference on Knowledge Discovery and Data Mining*, 1135–1144.
- 14. Russell, J. A. (1980). A Circumplex Model of Affect. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 39(6), 1161–1178
- 15. Salton, G., & McGill, M. J. (1983). Introduction to Modern Information Retrieval. McGraw-Hill.









| Mobile No: +91-9940572462 | Whatsapp: +91-9940572462 | ijarasem@gmail.com |