

# Video Game Sales & User Engagement Analysis

## Project Overview

This project analyses video game data to understand:

- Business performance (Sales trends, platform dominance, regional revenue)
- User engagement (Ratings, wishlist trends, genre popularity)
- Market behaviour over time
- Relationship between ratings and sales

The project integrates **Python, SQL, and Power BI** to create a structured and interactive analytics solution.

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## Data Sources

The project uses two primary datasets:

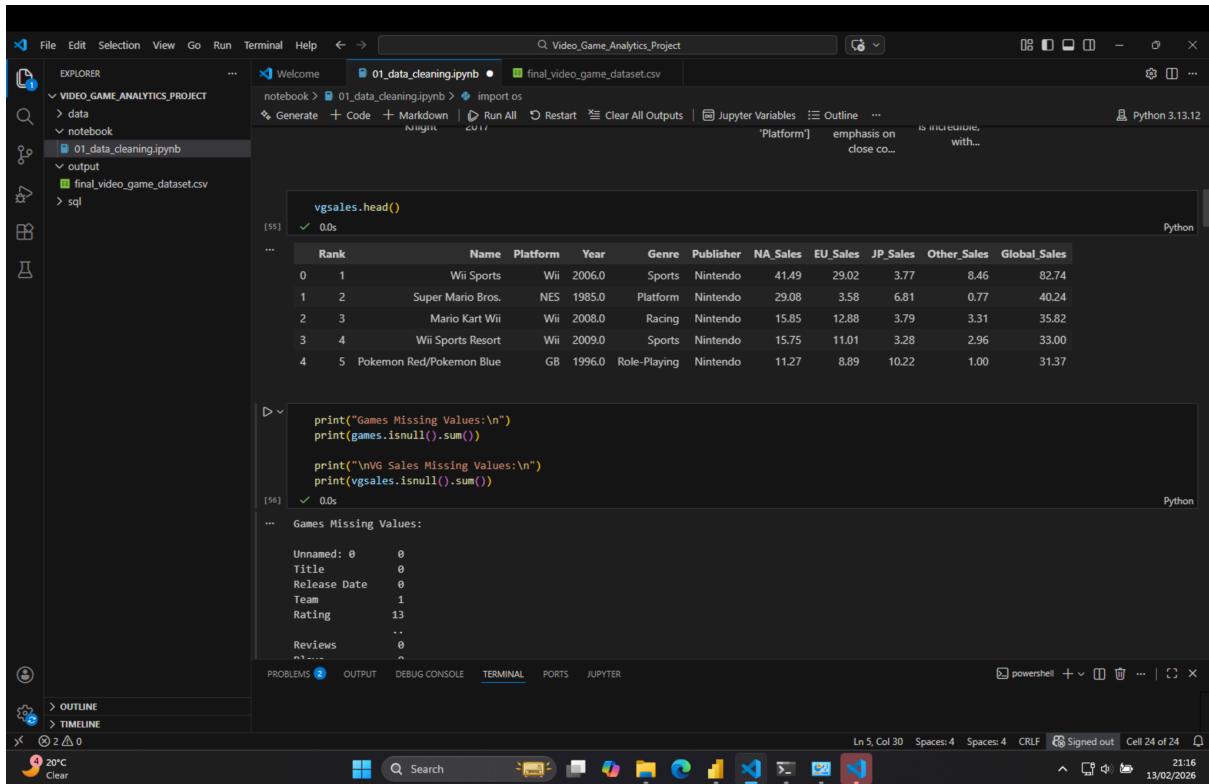
### 1. games.csv

- Game ID
- Title
- Release Year
- Team / Developer
- Rating
- Plays
- Backlogs
- Wishlist
- Genres

### 2. vgssales.csv

- Game ID
  - Platform
  - Publisher
  - NA Sales
  - EU Sales
  - JP Sales
  - Other Sales
  - Global Sales
- 

## Data Cleaning (Python Preprocessing)



The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface within a larger IDE environment. The notebook is titled '01\_data\_cleaning.ipynb'. The code cell contains the following Python code:

```

vgsales.head()
[55] 0.0s
... Rank Name Platform Year Genre Publisher NA_Sales EU_Sales JP_Sales Other_Sales Global_Sales
0 1 Wii Sports Wii 2006.0 Sports Nintendo 41.49 29.02 3.77 8.46 82.74
1 2 Super Mario Bros. NES 1985.0 Platform Nintendo 29.08 3.58 6.81 0.77 40.24
2 3 Mario Kart Wii Wii 2008.0 Racing Nintendo 15.85 12.88 3.79 3.31 35.82
3 4 Wii Sports Resort Wii 2009.0 Sports Nintendo 15.75 11.01 3.28 2.96 33.00
4 5 Pokemon Red/Pokemon Blue GB 1996.0 Role-Playing Nintendo 11.27 8.89 10.22 1.00 31.37

print("Games Missing Values:\n")
print(games.isnull().sum())
print("\nVG Sales Missing Values:\n")
print(vgsales.isnull().sum())
[56] 0.0s
... Games Missing Values:

Unnamed: 0 0
Title 0
Release Date 0
Team 1
Rating 13
...
Reviews 0
...

```

The output pane shows the results of the code execution, including the head of the 'vgsales' DataFrame and the counts of missing values for each column in both the 'games' and 'vgsales' DataFrames.

Data preprocessing was performed using **Python (Pandas)**.

## **Steps Performed:**

### **1. Removed Duplicates**

```
df = df.drop_duplicates()
```

### **2. Handled Missing Values**

- Ratings: filled or validated
- Plays, Wishlist, Backlogs: converted to numeric
- Null sales replaced with 0 where appropriate

```
df['rating'] = pd.to_numeric(df['rating'], errors='coerce')
```

```
df.fillna(0, inplace=True)
```

### **3. Standardised Formats**

- Release year converted to an integer
- Genre names cleaned (trimmed spaces)
- Platform & Publisher names normalised

```
df['release_year'] = df['release_year'].astype(int)
```

```
df['genres'] = df['genres'].str.strip()
```

### **4. Merged Datasets**

Games and Sales data merged using `game_id`.

```
merged_df = pd.merge(games_df, sales_df, on='game_id')
```

### **5. Export Clean Data**

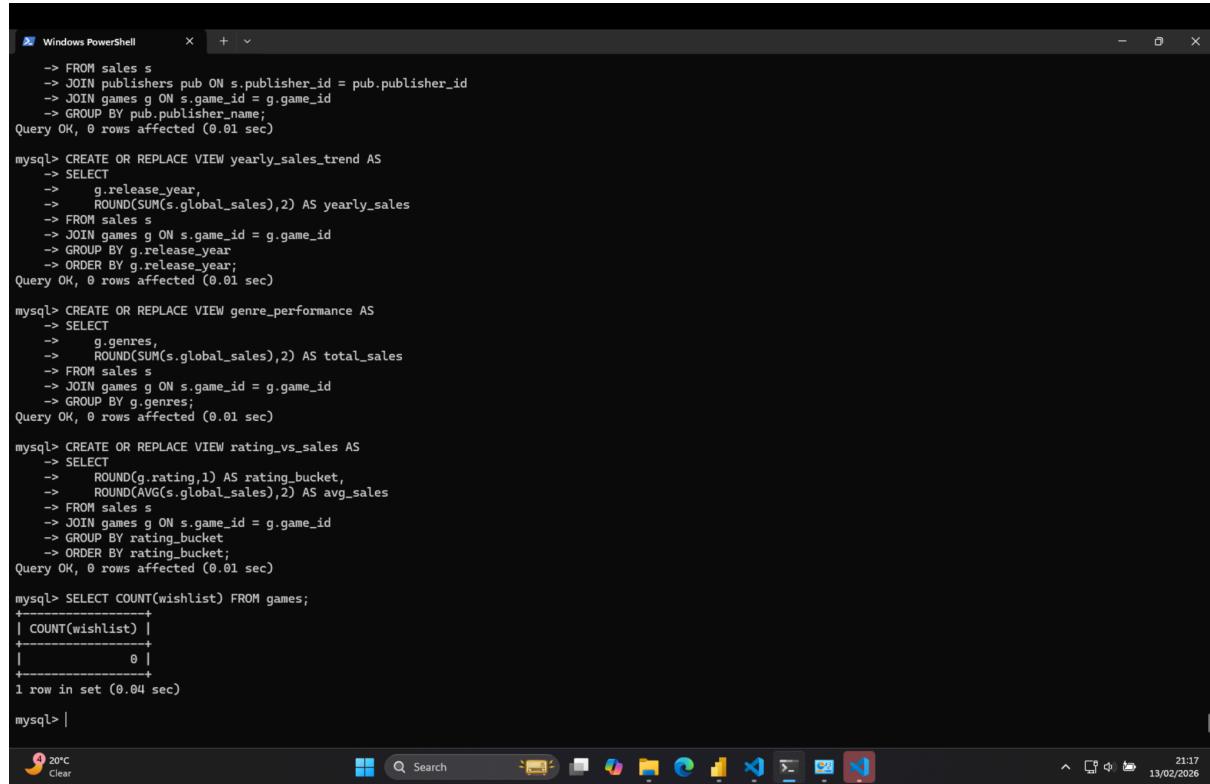
Cleaned dataset exported for SQL import.

```
merged_df.to_csv("final_video_game_dataset_clean.csv", index=False)
```

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## SQL Database Setup

### Database: MySQL



The screenshot shows a Windows PowerShell window titled "Windows PowerShell". Inside, several MySQL commands are being run:

```
--> FROM sales s
--> JOIN publishers pub ON s.publisher_id = pub.publisher_id
--> JOIN games g ON s.game_id = g.game_id
--> GROUP BY pub.publisher_name;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)

mysql> CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW yearly_sales_trend AS
--> SELECT
-->     g.release_year,
-->     ROUND(SUM(s.global_sales),2) AS yearly_sales
--> FROM sales s
--> JOIN games g ON s.game_id = g.game_id
--> GROUP BY g.release_year;
--> ORDER BY g.release_year;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)

mysql> CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW genre_performance AS
--> SELECT
-->     g.genres,
-->     ROUND(SUM(s.global_sales),2) AS total_sales
--> FROM sales s
--> JOIN games g ON s.game_id = g.game_id
--> GROUP BY g.genres;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)

mysql> CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW rating_vs_sales AS
--> SELECT
-->     ROUND(g.rating,1) AS rating_bucket,
-->     ROUND(AVG(s.global_sales),2) AS avg_sales
--> FROM sales s
--> JOIN games g ON s.game_id = g.game_id
--> GROUP BY rating_bucket;
--> ORDER BY rating_bucket;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)

mysql> SELECT COUNT(wishlist) FROM games;
+-----+
| COUNT(wishlist) |
+-----+
|          0      |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.04 sec)

mysql> |
```

The window also shows the Windows taskbar at the bottom with various icons and the date/time (21:17, 13/02/2026).

### Tables Created:

#### 1. games

- game\_id (Primary Key)
- title
- release\_year
- rating
- plays
- backlogs

- wishlist
- genres

## 2. sales

- sale\_id (Primary Key)
- game\_id (Foreign Key)
- platform\_id
- publisher\_id
- na\_sales
- eu\_sales
- jp\_sales
- other\_sales
- global\_sales

## 3. platforms

- platform\_id (Primary Key)
- platform\_name

## 4. publishers

- publisher\_id (Primary Key)
  - publisher\_name
- 

## Foreign Key Enforcement

ALTER TABLE sales

ADD CONSTRAINT fk\_game

FOREIGN KEY (game\_id)

```
REFERENCES games(game_id);
```

Ensures referential integrity between metadata and sales tables.

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## Important SQL Queries Used

### 1. Total Global Sales

```
SELECT SUM(global_sales) AS total_global_sales  
FROM sales;
```

### 2. Sales by Year

```
SELECT release_year, SUM(global_sales) AS yearly_sales  
FROM games g  
JOIN sales s ON g.game_id = s.game_id  
GROUP BY release_year  
ORDER BY release_year;
```

### 3. Top 10 Platforms

```
SELECT p.platform_name, SUM(s.global_sales) AS total_sales  
FROM sales s  
JOIN platforms p ON s.platform_id = p.platform_id  
GROUP BY p.platform_name  
ORDER BY total_sales DESC  
LIMIT 10;
```

### 4. Top Publishers

```
SELECT pub.publisher_name, SUM(s.global_sales) AS total_sales
```

```

FROM sales s
JOIN publishers pub ON s.publisher_id = pub.publisher_id
GROUP BY pub.publisher_name
ORDER BY total_sales DESC
LIMIT 10;

```

## 5. Rating vs Sales Analysis

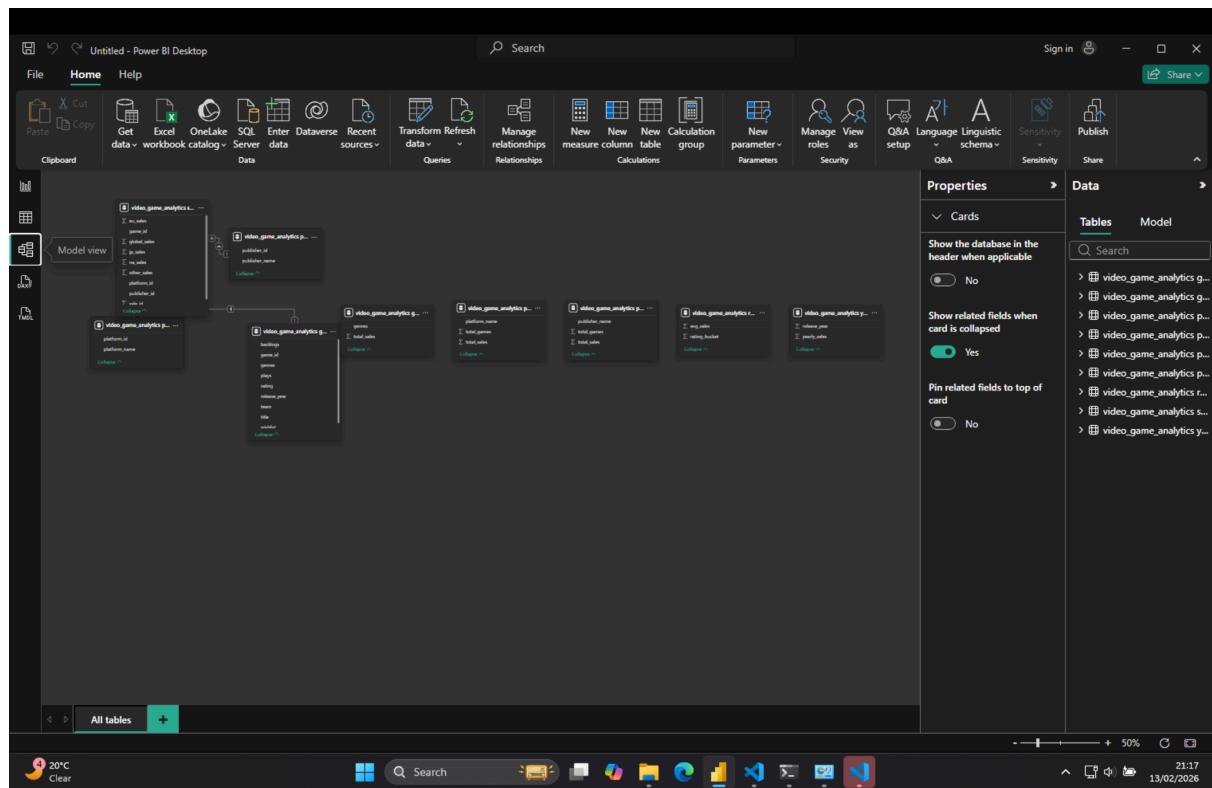
```

SELECT rating, SUM(global_sales) AS total_sales
FROM games g
JOIN sales s ON g.game_id = s.game_id
GROUP BY rating;

```

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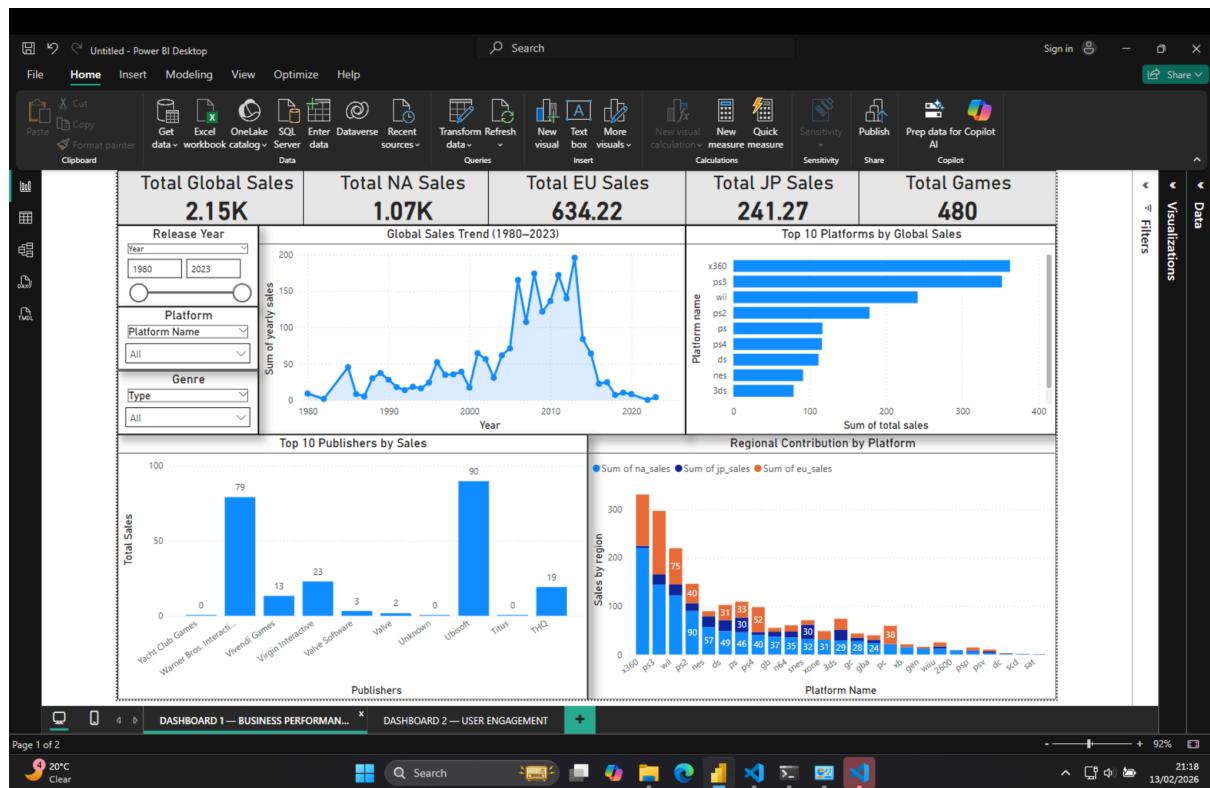
## Power BI Integration



## Steps:

1. Connected Power BI to MySQL database.
2. Imported structured tables.
3. Created relationships using game\_id, platform\_id, publisher\_id.
4. Built calculated measures:
  - Total Global Sales
  - Average Rating
  - Total Games
5. Applied Top N filters.
6. Added slicers (Year, Platform, Genre).

## Dashboard 1 – Business Performance



**KPIs:**

- Total Global Sales
- NA Sales
- EU Sales
- JP Sales
- Total Games

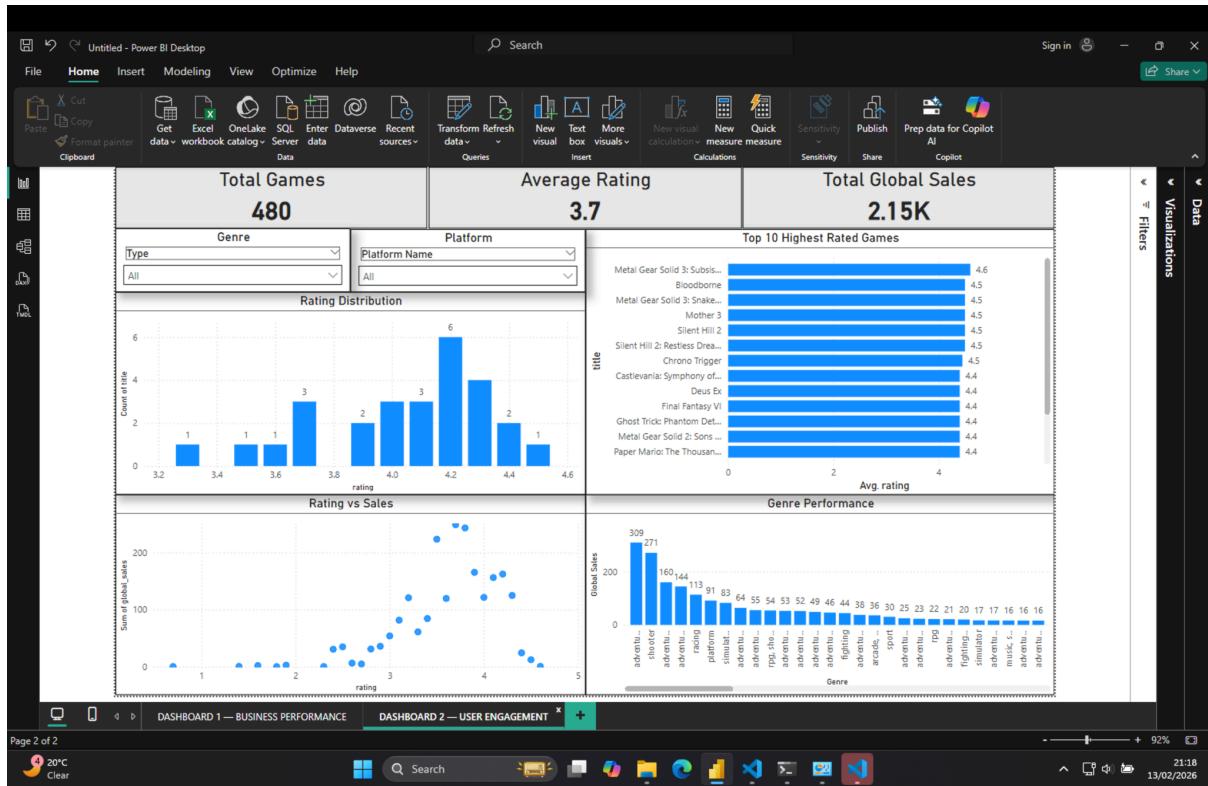
**Visuals:**

- Global Sales Trend (Line Chart)
- Top 10 Platforms (Bar Chart)
- Top 10 Publishers (Bar Chart)
- Regional Sales by Platform (Stacked Column)

**Key Insights:**

- Sales peaked between 2008–2012.
  - Xbox 360 and PS3 dominate sales.
  - North America generates highest revenue.
  - Certain publishers consistently outperform others.
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## Dashboard 2 – User Engagement



### KPIs:

- Total Games
- Average Rating
- Total Global Sales

### Visuals:

- Rating Distribution
- Top 10 Highest Rated Games
- Rating vs Sales (Scatter Plot)
- Genre Performance

### Key Insights:

- Higher-rated games tend to generate higher sales.
- Adventure and Action genres dominate engagement.

- Strong positive correlation between ratings and sales.
  - Genre preferences influence commercial success.
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## Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA) Findings

1. Sales peaked during console boom years.
  2. Platform lifecycle impacts sales volume.
  3. High ratings moderately correlate with higher revenue.
  4. NA region leads market contribution.
  5. Certain genres consistently outperform others.
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## Tools & Technologies Used

- Python (Pandas, NumPy)
  - MySQL
  - Power BI
  - Data Cleaning & Normalization
  - Data Visualization
  - SQL Aggregation & Joins
- 

## Project Outcome

By the end of this project:

- Clean SQL database created
- Structured relational schema implemented

- Two interactive Power BI dashboards developed
  - Business insights generated from data
  - User engagement patterns identified
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## Technical Skills Demonstrated

- Data Cleaning
  - SQL Normalization
  - Foreign Key Design
  - Aggregation Queries
  - Power BI Dashboard Design
  - KPI Creation
  - EDA & Insight Generation
- 



## Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)



### *games.csv (Game Metadata Only)*

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#### 1. What are the top-rated games by user reviews?

Top-rated games are those with ratings above **4.4**. These include highly acclaimed adventure and RPG titles. The Top 10 Highest Rated Games visual in Dashboard 2 shows the leading titles based on average rating.

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#### 2. What are the most common genres in the dataset?

Adventure, Action, and RPG are the most common genres in the dataset. Adventure appears most frequently, indicating strong representation in the game market.

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### 3. 📅 What is the game release trend across years?

Game releases increased steadily from the 1990s, peaked between **2008–2012**, and declined after 2015. This trend aligns with the console boom era and is visible in the sales trend analysis.

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### 4. 🔎 What is the distribution of user ratings?

Most user ratings fall between **3.5 and 4.3**, showing that the majority of games receive above-average reviews. The rating distribution chart shows a concentration in this range.

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## 💰 *vgsales.csv (Sales Data Only)*

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### 5. 🌎 Which region generates the most game sales?

North America generates the highest total game sales, followed by Europe and then Japan. This is clearly visible in the KPI cards and regional sales breakdown chart.

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### 6. 🕹️ What are the best-selling platforms?

The best-selling platforms are:

- Xbox 360
- PS3
- Wii
- PS2

These platforms dominate global sales according to the Top 10 Platforms visual.

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## 7. What's the trend of game releases and sales over years?

Global sales peaked between **2008–2012**, followed by a gradual decline. The line chart in Dashboard 1 clearly shows this trend.

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## 8. Who are the top publishers by sales?

Top publishers include:

- Ubisoft
- Warner Bros
- Nintendo
- Electronic Arts

These publishers consistently generate high global revenue.

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## 9. How do regional sales compare for specific platforms?

- Xbox platforms perform strongly in North America.
- PlayStation platforms dominate in Europe.
- Nintendo platforms show strong performance in Japan.

The Regional Sales by Platform chart illustrates this comparison.

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## Merged Dataset (*Sales + Engagement + Ratings*)

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## 10. Which game genres generate the most global sales?

Action and Adventure genres generate the highest global sales. These genres dominate revenue across multiple platforms.

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## 11. ⚡ How does user rating affect global sales?

The scatter plot shows a **moderate positive correlation** between rating and global sales. Higher-rated games generally tend to generate higher sales.

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## 12. ✅ What's the trend of releases and sales over time?

Both releases and sales increased steadily until around 2012, after which the market experienced a gradual decline. This reflects the console lifecycle trend.

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## 13. 🎮 What are the top-performing combinations of Genre + Platform?

High-performing combinations include:

- Action + Xbox 360
- Adventure + PS3
- RPG + Nintendo platforms

Certain genres perform better on specific platforms due to audience preference.

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## ⌚ Final Conclusion for Report

- North America is the dominant revenue region.
  - Action & Adventure are the strongest revenue genres.
  - Ratings positively influence sales performance.
  - Console lifecycle directly impacts market revenue.
  - Large publishers dominate global revenue.
  - The market peaked around 2008–2012.
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