Video Game Sales 电子游戏销售分析

数据集: Video Game Sales (https://www.kaggle.com/gregorut/videogamesales)

该数据集包含游戏名称、类型、发行时间、发布者以及在全球各地的销售额数据。

数据量: 11列共1.66W数据。

基于这个数据集,可进行以下问题的探索:

• 电子游戏市场分析: 受欢迎的游戏、类型、发布平台、发行人等;

- 预测每年电子游戏销售额;
- 可视化应用:如何完整清晰地展示这个销售故事。

```
In [1]: import os
   import time
   import pandas as pd # data processing, csv file I/O
   import numpy as np
   import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
In [2]: # timekeeping
  timekeeping = time.time()

# load data
  data = pd.read_csv('vgsales.csv')

# description of data set
  data.info()
```

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 16598 entries, 0 to 16597
Data columns (total 11 columns):

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype					
0	Rank	16598 non-null	int64					
1	Name	16598 non-null	object					
2	Platform	16598 non-null	object					
3	Year	16327 non-null	float64					
4	Genre	16598 non-null	object					
5	Publisher	16540 non-null	object					
6	NA_Sales	16598 non-null	float64					
7	EU_Sales	16598 non-null	float64					
8	JP_Sales	16598 non-null	float64					
9	Other_Sales	16598 non-null	float64					
10	Global_Sales	16598 non-null	float64					
<pre>dtypes: float64(6), int64(1), object(4)</pre>								
memo	memory usage: 1.4+ MB							

memory usage: 1.4+ MB

```
In [3]: # NaN info
        data.isna().sum()
                           0
Out[3]: Rank
        Name
                           0
        Platform
                           0
        Year
                         271
        Genre
                           0
        Publisher
                          58
        NA Sales
        EU Sales
        JP Sales
        Other Sales
        Global Sales
                           0
        dtype: int64
```

数据预处理

观察数据描述可得,属性 Year 和 Publisher 有缺失值,针对这两个属性自身的意义,选择用**最高频率** 值来填补缺失值

```
In [4]: # Get frequency of Year & Publisher arrtibute
    mode_Year = data.mode()['Year'][0]
    mode_Publisher = data.mode()['Publisher'][0]

# Fill NA/NaN values using the highest frequency value.
    new_data = data.fillna({'Year': mode_Year, 'Publisher': mode_Publisher})
    new_data.info()
```

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 16598 entries, 0 to 16597
Data columns (total 11 columns):

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype			
0	Rank	16598 non-null	int64			
1	Name	16598 non-null	object			
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3	Year	16598 non-null	float64			
4	Genre	16598 non-null	object			
5	Publisher	16598 non-null	object			
6	NA_Sales	16598 non-null	float64			
7	EU_Sales	16598 non-null	float64			
8	JP_Sales	16598 non-null	float64			
9	Other_Sales	16598 non-null	float64			
10	Global_Sales	16598 non-null	float64			
<pre>dtypes: float64(6), int64(1), object(4)</pre>						
memory usage: 1.4+ MB						

数据集探索

受欢迎的游戏、类型、发布平台、发行人等

- 根据数据集中的 Rank 属性(整体销售排名)可以得出全球最受欢迎的游戏、类型、发布平台以及发行人。
- 根据其他销售属性 (i.e., NA_Sales, EU_Sales, JP_Sales, Other_Sales) 也可以得出相应地区的相关信息。

```
In [5]: data.head()
```

Out[5]:

0 1 Wii Sports Wii 2006.0 Sports Nintendo 41.49 29.02 1 2 Super Mario Bros. NES 1985.0 Platform Platform Nintendo Nintendo 29.08 3.58 2 3 Mario Kart Wii Wii 2008.0 Racing Nintendo Nintendo 15.85 12.88 3 4 Wii Sports Resort Wii 2009.0 Sports Nintendo 15.75 11.01 4 5 Red/Pokemon GB 1996.0 Role-Nintendo 11.27 8.89	Rank		Name	Platform Year Genre		Publisher	NA_Sales	EU_Sales	JP_Sale	
1 2 Bros. NES 1985.0 Platform Nintendo 29.08 3.58 2 3 Mario Kart Wii Wii 2008.0 Racing Nintendo 15.85 12.88 3 4 Wii Sports Resort Wii 2009.0 Sports Nintendo 15.75 11.01 Pokemon Role- Nintendo 11.27 8.89	0	1	Wii Sports	Wii	2006.0	Sports	Nintendo	41.49	29.02	3.7
3 4 Wii Sports Wii 2009.0 Sports Nintendo 15.75 11.01 Pokemon A 5 Red/Pokemon GB 1996.0 Role- Nintendo 11.27 8.89	1	2	•	NES	1985.0	Platform	Nintendo	29.08	3.58	6.8
Pokemon GB 1996 0 Role- Nintendo 15.75 11.01	2	3	Mario Kart Wii	Wii	2008.0	Racing	Nintendo	15.85	12.88	3.7
4 5 Red/Pokemon GR 1996.0 Hole- Nintendo 11.27 8.89	3	4	•	Wii	2009.0	Sports	Nintendo	15.75	11.01	3.2
Blue Playing Playing	4	5	Red/Pokemon	GB	1996.0	Role- Playing	Nintendo	11.27	8.89	10.2

根据表格,可以得出:最受欢迎的游戏是: Wii Sports; 最受欢迎的类型是: Sports; 最后欢迎的发行平台是: Wii; 最受欢迎的发行人是: Nintendo。

可以看到,这款游戏自2006年发布以来一直都很受欢迎。

另外,在全球受欢迎程度前五的发行人都是 Nintendo 。

```
In [6]: def popular_rank(data, sort_by='NA_Sales'):
    print('Sort by :', sort_by)
    new_data = data.sort_values(by=sort_by, axis=0,)
    return new_data[::-1]
```

```
In [7]: # Sort by NA_Sales/EU_Sales/JP_Sales/Other_Sales
    sorted_data = popular_rank(new_data, sort_by='NA_Sales')
    sorted_data.head()
```

Sort by : NA_Sales

Out[7]:

	Rank	Name	Platform	Year	Genre	Publisher	NA_Sales	EU_Sales	JP_Sales	Oth
0	1	Wii Sports	Wii	2006.0	Sports	Nintendo	41.49	29.02	3.77	
1	2	Super Mario Bros.	NES	1985.0	Platform	Nintendo	29.08	3.58	6.81	
9	10	Duck Hunt	NES	1984.0	Shooter	Nintendo	26.93	0.63	0.28	
5	6	Tetris	GB	1989.0	Puzzle	Nintendo	23.20	2.26	4.22	
2	3	Mario Kart Wii	Wii	2008.0	Racing	Nintendo	15.85	12.88	3.79	

这里展示了北美的销售情况,可以看到北美最受欢迎的游戏与全球是一致的。前五的排行略有差别,但是发行人还是 Nintendo 。任天堂不愧是游戏界的巨头。

预测每年电子游戏销售额

- 利用Logistic预测
- 利用RandomForest预测

将标称属性转换成数值型数据

In [8]: from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder nominal_columns = ['Name', 'Platform', 'Genre', 'Publisher'] numerical_colums = ['Year', 'Global_Sales', 'NA_Sales', 'EU_Sales',' JP_Sales', 'Other_Sales'] encoded_data = pd.DataFrame() encoder = LabelEncoder() # encode nominal colums to int for col in nominal_columns: encoded_data[col] = encoder.fit_transform(new_data[col]) for col in numerical_colums: encoded_data[col] = new_data[col].values

In [9]: encoded_data.info()

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 16598 entries, 0 to 16597
Data columns (total 10 columns):
```

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype				
0	Name	16598 non-null	int64				
1	Platform	int64					
2	Genre	16598 non-null	int64				
3	Publisher	16598 non-null	int64				
4	Year	16598 non-null	float64				
5	Global_Sales	16598 non-null	float64				
6	NA_Sales	16598 non-null	float64				
7	EU_Sales	16598 non-null	float64				
8	JP_Sales	16598 non-null	float64				
9	Other_Sales	16598 non-null	float64				
<pre>dtypes: float64(6), int64(4)</pre>							
memory usage: 1.3 MB							

In [10]: encoded data.head()

Out[10]:

Name	Platform	Genre	Publisher	Year	Global_Sales	NA_Sales	EU_Sales	JP_Sales
11007	26	10	359	2006.0	82.74	41.49	29.02	3.77
9327	11	4	359	1985.0	40.24	29.08	3.58	6.81
5573	26	6	359	2008.0	35.82	15.85	12.88	3.79
11009	26	10	359	2009.0	33.00	15.75	11.01	3.28
7346	5	7	359	1996.0	31.37	11.27	8.89	10.22
	9327 5573 11009	11007 26 9327 11 5573 26 11009 26	11007 26 10 9327 11 4 5573 26 6 11009 26 10	11007 26 10 359 9327 11 4 359 5573 26 6 359 11009 26 10 359	11007 26 10 359 2006.0 9327 11 4 359 1985.0 5573 26 6 359 2008.0 11009 26 10 359 2009.0	11007 26 10 359 2006.0 82.74 9327 11 4 359 1985.0 40.24 5573 26 6 359 2008.0 35.82 11009 26 10 359 2009.0 33.00	11007 26 10 359 2006.0 82.74 41.49 9327 11 4 359 1985.0 40.24 29.08 5573 26 6 359 2008.0 35.82 15.85 11009 26 10 359 2009.0 33.00 15.75	11007 26 10 359 2006.0 82.74 41.49 29.02 9327 11 4 359 1985.0 40.24 29.08 3.58 5573 26 6 359 2008.0 35.82 15.85 12.88 11009 26 10 359 2009.0 33.00 15.75 11.01

这里指演示预测全球电子游戏销售额,将其他地区的销售额(i.e., NA_Sales, EU_Sales, JP_Sales, Other Sales) 最为预测目标的话,也可以预测相应地区的销售额

数据集划分,按照 8:2 将整个数据集分成训练集和测试集

```
In [11]: from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

train, test = train_test_split(encoded_data, test_size=0.2, random_
    state=2020)

def data_label_split(data, type_sales='Global_Sales'):
    x = data.drop(type_sales, axis=1)
    y = data[type_sales]
    return x, y

x_train, y_train = data_label_split(train)
x_test, y_test = data_label_split(test)
```

评价指标: MAE, MSE, RMSE以及MAPE

```
In [12]: def mae value(y true, y pred):
             n = len(y true)
             mae = sum(np.abs(y_true - y_pred))/n
             return mae
         def mse value(y true, y pred):
             n = len(y true)
             mse = sum(np.square(y true - y pred))/n
             return mse
         def rmse_value(y_true, y_pred):
             n = len(y true)
             mse = sum(np.square(y true - y pred))/n
             return mse ** 0.5
         def mape_value(y_true, y_pred):
             n = len(y true)
             mape = sum(np.abs((y_true - y_pred)/y_true))/n*100
             return mape
```

Logistic预测与评估

```
In [13]: from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
log = LinearRegression()
log.fit(x_train , y_train)
y_pred = log.predict(x_test)

# evaluation
print('MAE: ', mae_value(y_test, y_pred))
print('MSE: ', mse_value(y_test, y_pred))
print('RMSE: ', rmse_value(y_test, y_pred))
print('MAPE: ', mape_value(y_test, y_pred))
```

MAE: 0.0028500275316741667 MSE: 2.6467856619900694e-05 RMSE: 0.005144692082127043 MAPE: 2.751819338017059

RandomForest预测与评估

MAE: 0.03397944891204797 MSE: 0.05350130785859775 RMSE: 0.2313034972900275 MAPE: 5.321491973678423

可视化应用

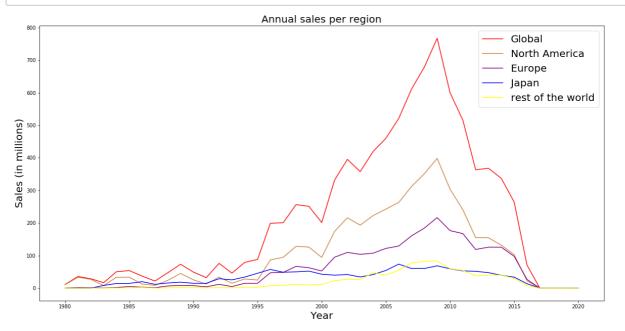
- 每年的销售额
- 各个平台销售的游戏类型探索
- 词云

销售额可视化

分析从1980年到2020年、各个地区和全球的销售额情况

```
In [15]:
         # line chart for sales
         def line chart(data):
             x = data.index.values
             plt.figure(figsize=(20,10))
             plt.plot(x, data['Global Sales'], label='Global', c='red')
             plt.plot(x, data['NA_Sales'], label='North America', c='peru')
             plt.plot(x, data['EU_Sales'], label='Europe', c='purple')
             plt.plot(x, data['JP_Sales'], label='Japan', c='blue')
             plt.plot(x, data['Other_Sales'], label='rest of the world', c='
         yellow')
             plt.title('Annual sales per region', fontsize=20)
             plt.xlabel('Year', fontsize=20)
             plt.ylabel('Sales (in millions)', fontsize=20)
             plt.legend(loc='best', fontsize=20)
             plt.show()
```

In [16]: line_chart(new_data.groupby(['Year']).sum())

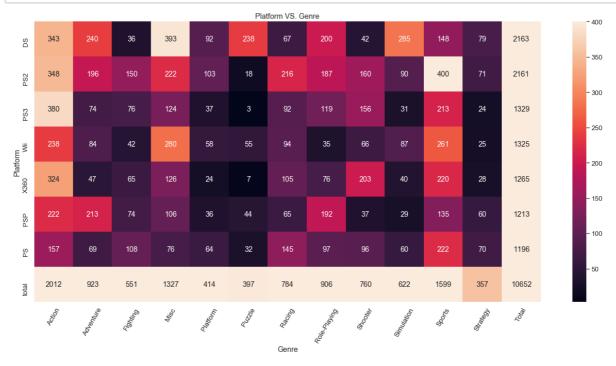


从1980年到2008年,每一年的游戏销量都在不断地增加,08年之后又开始急剧下降。

平台和游戏类型

探索 Platform 和 Genre 之间的关系

```
import seaborn as sns
In [17]:
         # get data of Platform and Genre
         platGenre = pd.crosstab(new data.Platform, new data.Genre)
         # total number of Genre
         platGenre['Total'] = platGenre.sum(axis=1)
         popPlatform = platGenre[platGenre['Total'] > 1000].sort values(by='
         Total', ascending = False)
         neededdata = popPlatform.loc[:,:'Strategy']
         maxi = neededdata.values.max()
         mini = neededdata.values.min()
         popPlatformfinal = popPlatform.append(pd.DataFrame(popPlatform.sum(
         ), columns=['total']).T, ignore index=False)
         sns.set(font scale=1.2)
         plt.figure(figsize=(22,10))
         sns.heatmap(popPlatformfinal, vmin = mini, vmax = maxi, annot=True,
         fmt="d")
         plt.xticks(rotation = 60)
         plt.ylabel('Platform')
         plt.title('Platform VS. Genre')
         plt.show()
```



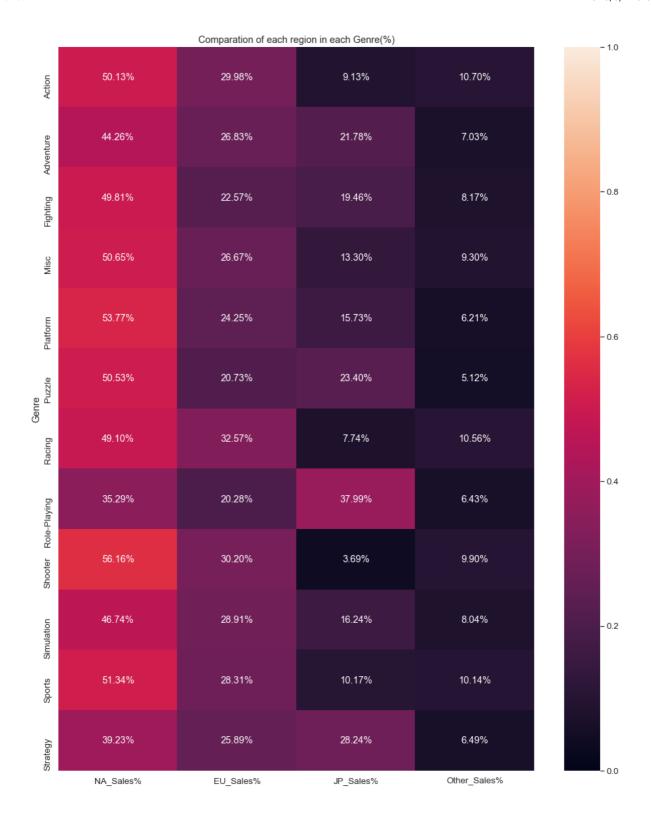
可以看到在DS和PS2平台上拥有最多的游戏。

另外,对拥有1000多个游戏的平台上,可以进一步看到不同游戏类型的详细信息。

Action, Adventure 和 Fighting 在各大平台上的数量是最多的几种类型。

然后,再通过分组获得每个区域中每种游戏的销售情况。

```
In [18]: # group by genre
         GenreGroup = new_data.groupby(['Genre']).sum().loc[:, 'NA_Sales':'G
         lobal Sales'1
         # percentage of each region
         GenreGroup['NA_Sales*'] = GenreGroup['NA_Sales']/GenreGroup['Global
         Sales']
         GenreGroup['EU Sales%'] = GenreGroup['EU Sales']/GenreGroup['Global
         Sales']
         GenreGroup['JP Sales*'] = GenreGroup['JP Sales']/GenreGroup['Global
         Sales']
         GenreGroup['Other Sales*'] = GenreGroup['Other Sales']/GenreGroup['
         Global Sales']
         plt.figure(figsize=(16, 20))
         sns.set(font scale=1.2)
         sns.heatmap(GenreGroup.loc[:,'NA Sales%':'Other Sales%'], vmax =1,
         vmin=0, annot=True, fmt = '.2%')
         plt.title("Comparation of each region in each Genre(%)")
         plt.show()
```



词云

利用wordcloud工具来探索不同类型游戏中的通过以哪些关键字来命名

首先, 查看各大平台出品中最受欢迎的游戏类型 Action 中的命名关键字。

```
In [20]: Genre_wordcloud('Action')

Splinder Manager Lego Batman Tom Clancy I Telegage Mutant American Warriors Words Clancy Splinter Video Game

Splinder Mutant Ninja Dynasty Warriors

Harry Potter Language Mutant American Warriors

Words Wideo Game

Splinder Super The Video Game

Wars The

Name Ranger Lego Star of Persia The Video God of Tomb Raider

The Start Of Persia The Video God of Tomb Raider

Of Zelda The Legend

Wars The

Name Ranger Lego Star of Persia The Video God of Tomb Raider

The Mary Infinity Wars The Collection Star Of Persia The Video God of Tomb Raider

The Mary Infinity Wars The

Name Ranger Lego Star of Persia The Video God of Tomb Raider

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```

从词云中可以看出 Action 类游戏中,最多的是游戏名为: The, Spider Man, Harry Potter 和 Star Wars。

然后,再查看下 Adventure 类中的命名规则

```
In [21]: Genre_wordcloud('Adventure')
```

```
The Walking Collection Dead Season

Hidden Island Adventure Harden of Naku Koro

Mystery Shou Last Airbender no Militor Naku Koro

Mystery Shou Last Airbender no Militor Naku Koro

Mystery Shou Last Airbender no Militor no Militor
```

从词云中可以看出 Adventure 类游戏中,最多的是游戏名为: The, Adventure, Mystery 和 Portable。

run time: 00:00:13