

Gewinnen beim Monopoly® Spiel – Alles nur Zufall? Oder gibt es doch ein paar Muster, die man kennen sollte?

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Die Vortragsfolien sind online → Google: Gerhard SAS Samples

SAS Analytik Plattform

Unterschiedliche Layer aus konzeptioneller Sicht

SAS Analytik Plattform

Business Intelligence

Advanced Analytic

Datenmanagement



SAS Analytik Plattform

Advanced Analytic Layer

SAS Analytik Plattform

Business Intelligence



Data Mining



Statistical Analysis



Forecasting



Text Analytics

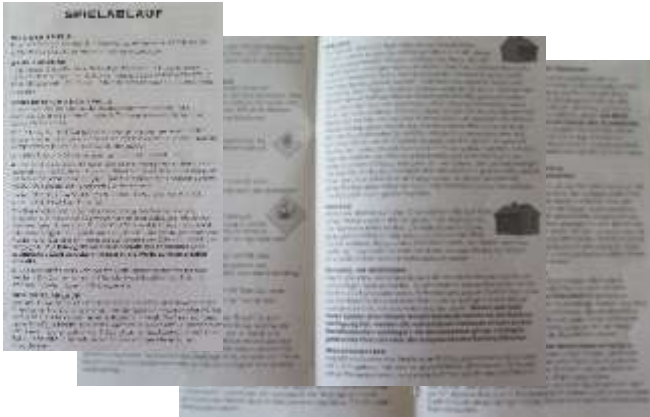


Optimization &
Simulation

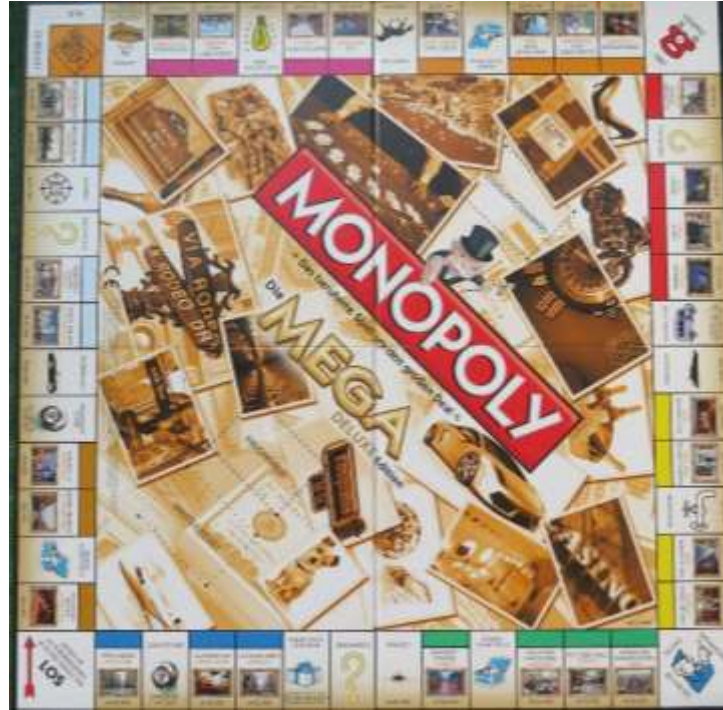
Datenmanagement



The Monopoly® board game is a complex system



Set of Complex Rules



Framework of Opportunities and Events



Monetary Dimension



Random

Dynamic Component



Components



Additional Instructions

Questions of Interest

- What is the distribution of visits on the fields of the board game?
- Which fields are most profitable?
- Which fields to have a high variability in profitability?
- **These questions can be transferred to many other simulations studies of complex systems.**

Locating the Token – Influential Factors



Sum of
2 Dice



Go to Jail!



Event Fields



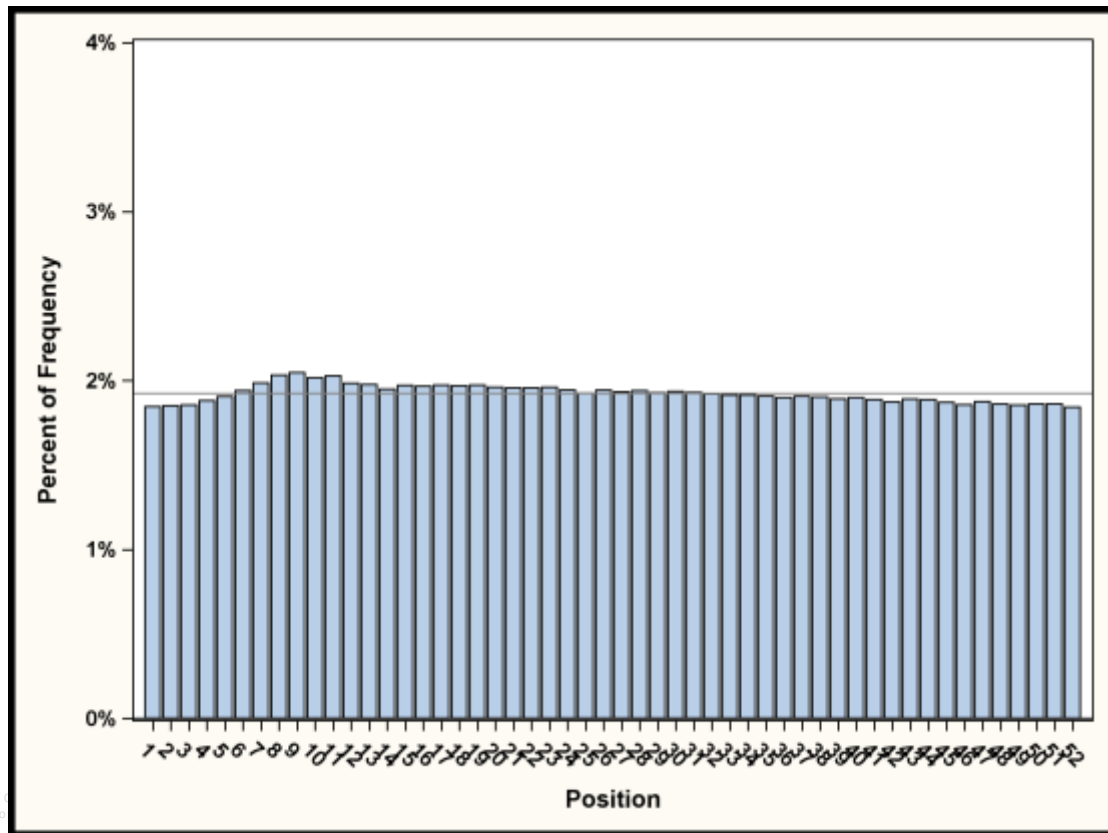
Accelerator
Dice



Almost Even Distribution



Sum of
2 Dice



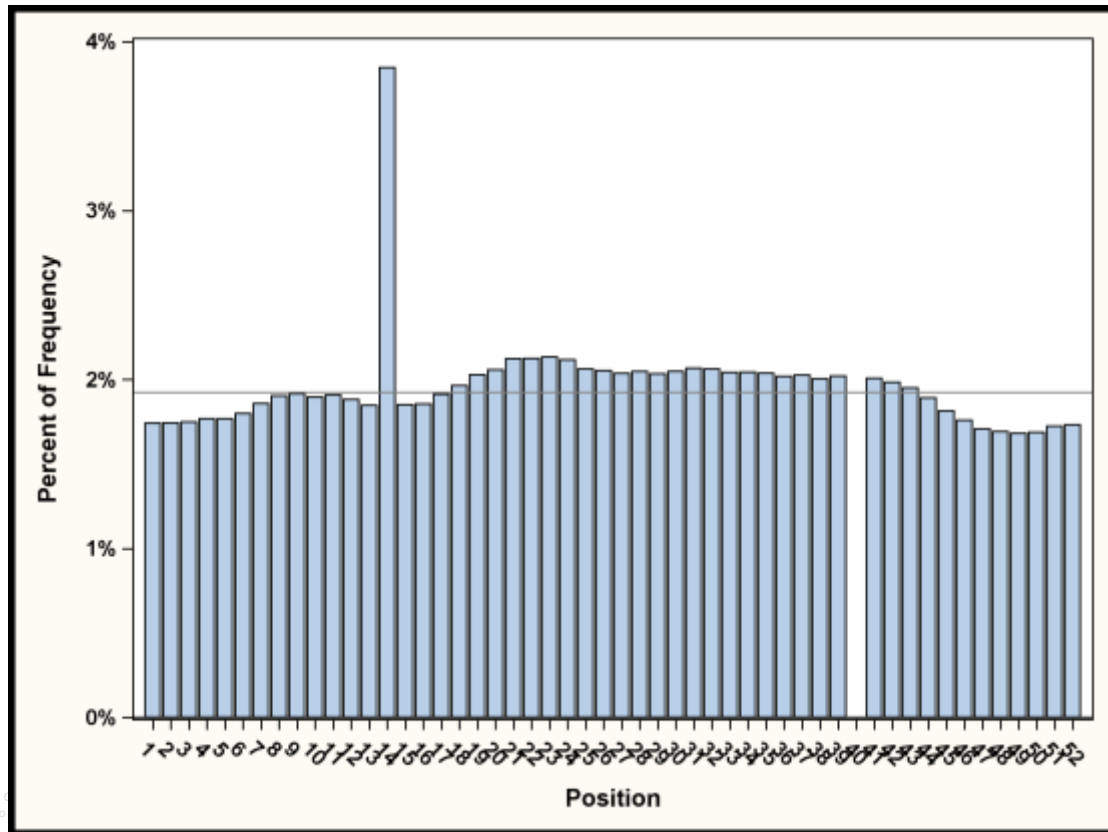
All Field-40 visits are relocated to 14



Sum of
2 Dice



Go to Jail!



Event Fields relocate to other fields



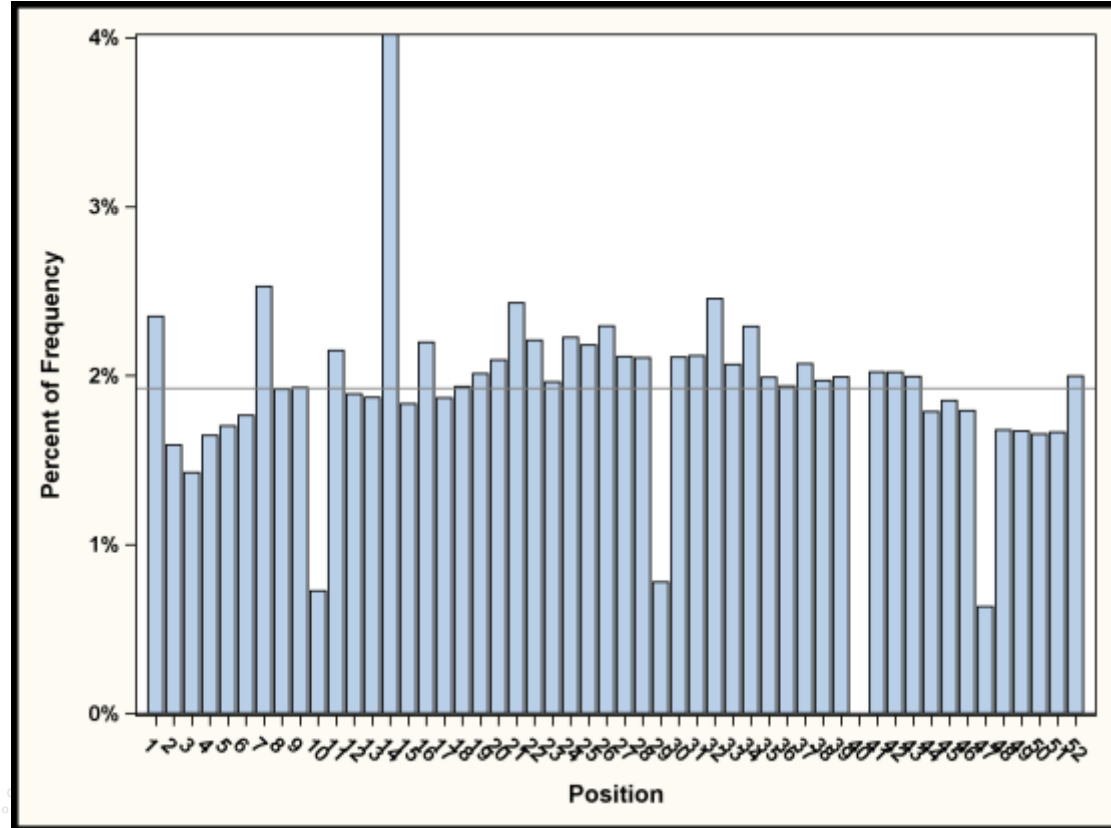
Sum of
2 Dice



Go to Jail!



Event Fields



Red Dice introduces high variability



Sum of
2 Dice



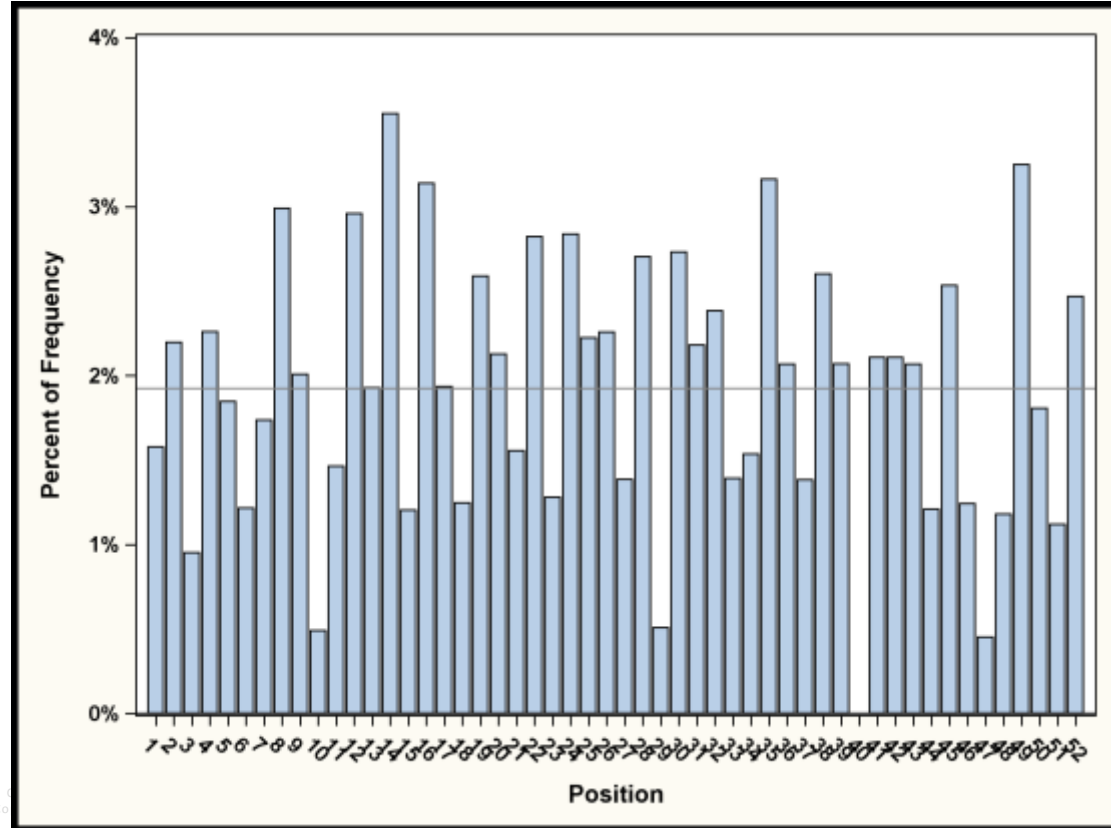
Go to Jail!



Event Fields

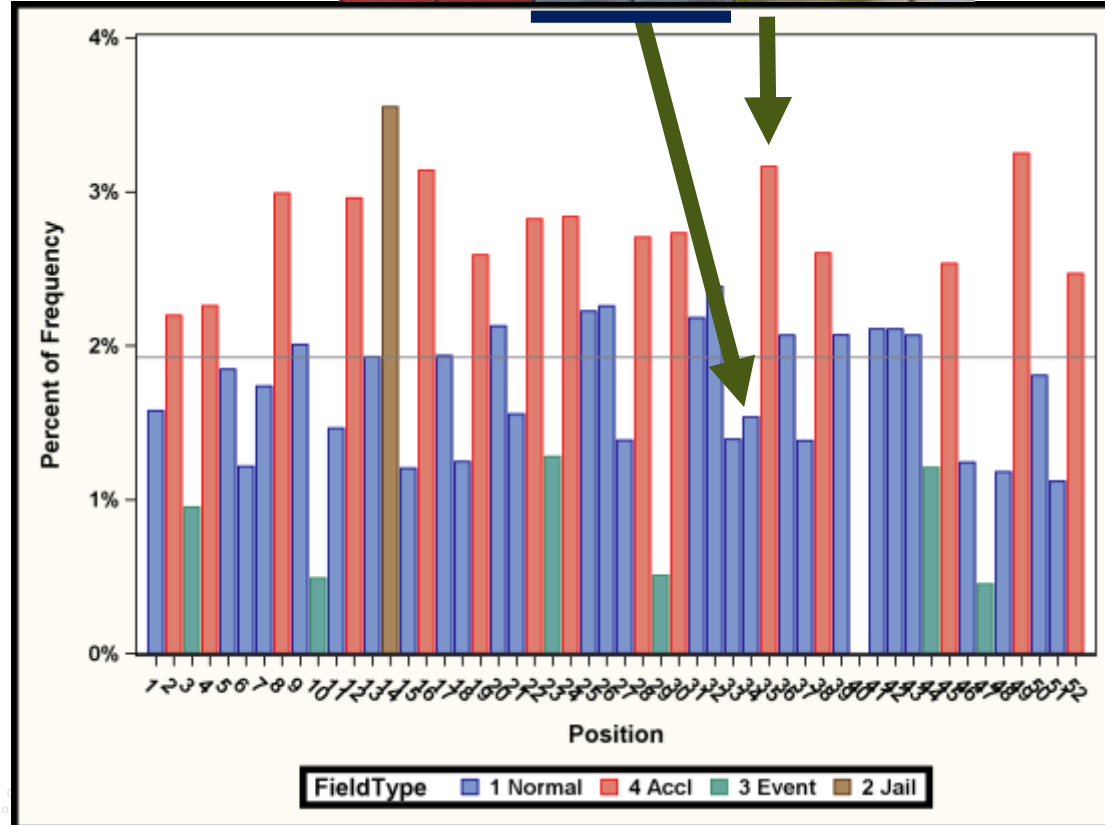


Accelerator
Dice

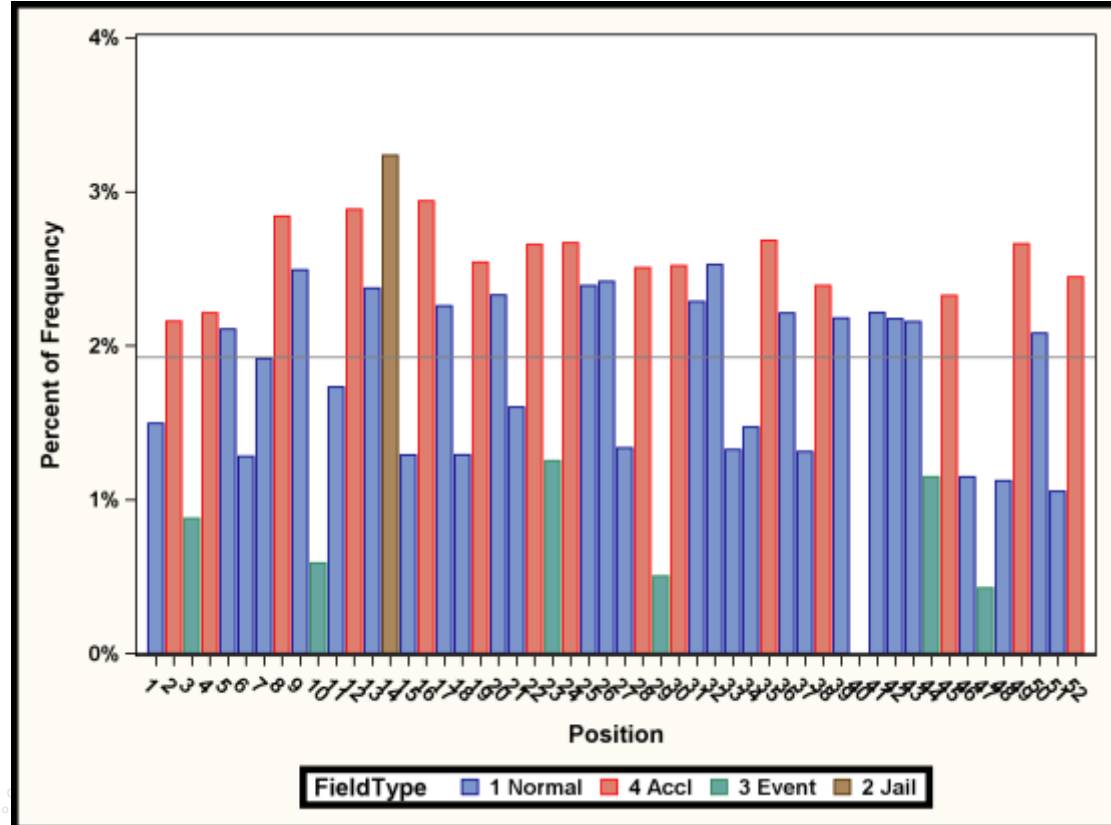


Example for a Relocation

- If the 3rd dice shows the Monopoly® man:
 - Move forward to the next free property-field
 - The next property field if all are sold



Effect of the accelerator dice after 20 rounds

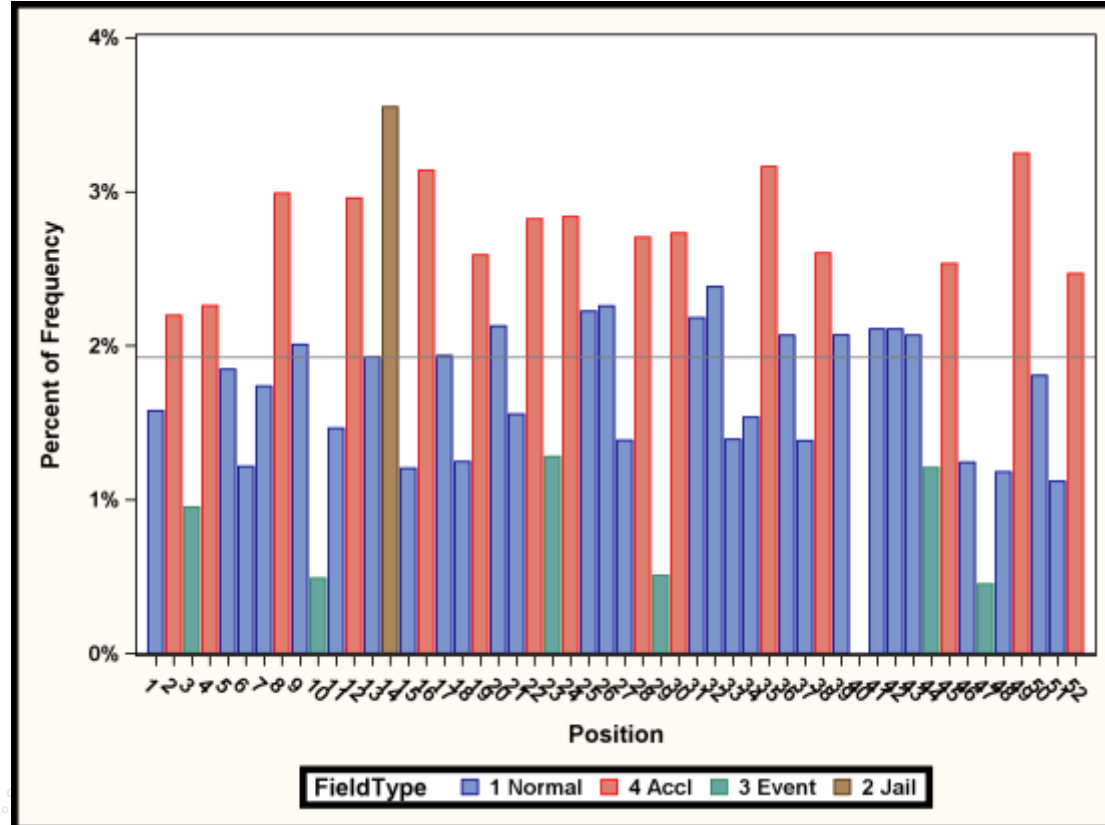


Effect of the accelerator dice after 70 rounds

- „Dynamic Component“

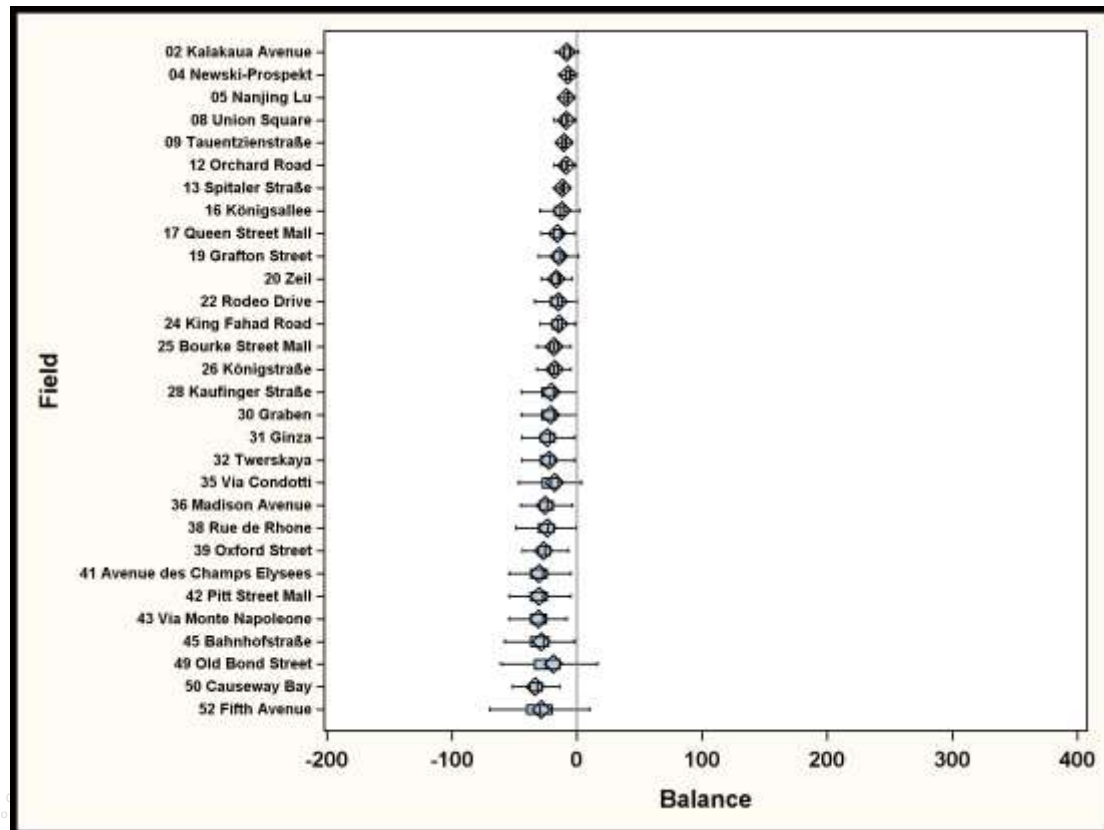
- Effect of the rule changes in the course of the game

**Dynamic
Component**



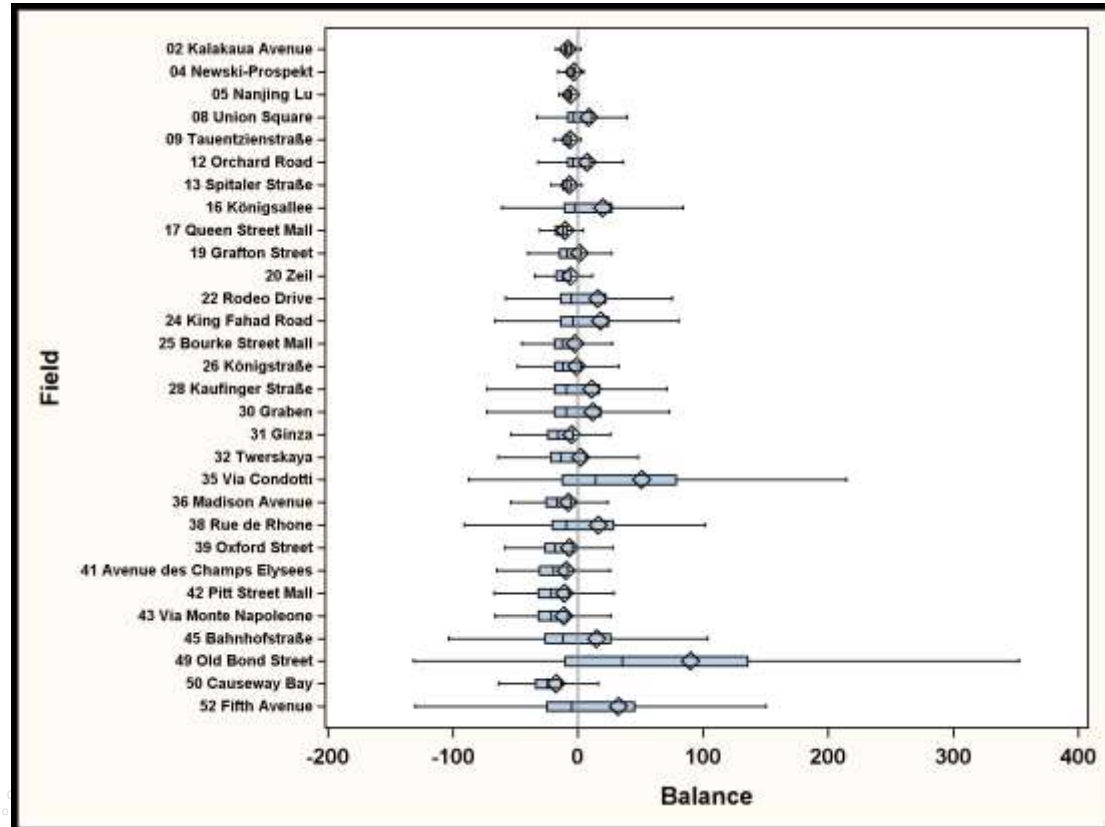
Profitability Distribution after 40 rounds

- Profitability simulation allows you to understand the distribution of the simulation



Profitability Distribution after 70 rounds

- The expected duration of the game impacts the profitability of different fields



Implementation in SAS

Declare and Initialize

Loop over Scenarios (Games)

Initialize Scenario

Loop over Rounds and Players

Generate Random Numbers

Follow Instructions

Generate Deterministic/Random Behaviour

Update Counts, Values, States

Output the Record

End Loop

End Loop

Prepare Analysis Data: Aggreg., Transpose, Enrich

Calculate Output Statistics, Display Output

```
data Monopoly;
  array PlayerPos {4} PlayerPos1 - PlayerPos4;
  do Game = 1 to 10000;
    do Round = 1 to 70;
      do Player = 1 to 4;
        Dice1 = ceil(rand('Uniform')*6);
        if PlayerPos[Player]=40 then
          PlayerPos[Player]=14;

        output;
      end;
    end;
  end;
run;

proc transpose data=Monopoly ...;run;
proc sgplot data=Monopoly_TP;
```

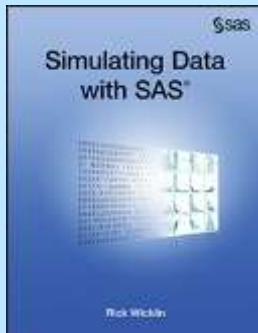

Summary

- Applying advanced analytical methods to big data allows you to better understand relationships in the underlying processes.
- You receive results that would otherwise remain undiscovered.
- SAS offers a full set of methods to handle big data in advanced analytics applications

Links

- Patrick Hall: “Overview of Machine Learning with SAS Enterprise Miner”
<http://support.sas.com/resources/papers/proceedings14/SAS313-2014.pdf>

- Rick Wicklin:
Simulating Data with SAS
<http://support.sas.com/publishing/authors/wicklin.html>



- Gerhard Svolba: **Applying Data Science: Business Case Studies Using SAS**
(SAS Press, expected 2017)



[http://www.sascommunity.org/wiki/Applying_Data_Science -
Business Case Studies Using SAS](http://www.sascommunity.org/wiki/Applying_Data_Science_-_Business_Case_Studies_Using_SAS)