

Heroes Of Pymoli Data Analysis

- Of the 1163 active players, the vast majority are male (84%). There also exists, a smaller, but notable proportion of female players (14%).
 - Our peak age demographic falls between 20-24 (44.8%) with secondary groups falling between 15-19 (18.60%) and 25-29 (13.4%).
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Note

- Instructions have been included for each segment. You do not have to follow them exactly, but they are included to help you think through the steps.

```
In [1]: # Dependencies and Setup
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np

# File to Load (Remember to Change These)
file_to_load = "Resources/purchase_data.csv"

# Read Purchasing File and store into Pandas data frame
purchase_data = pd.read_csv(file_to_load)
```

Player Count

- Display the total number of players

```
In [2]: # Display Length for total number of players
total_players = len(purchase_data["SN"].value_counts())

# Create a data frame showing total players
player_count = pd.DataFrame({"Total Players": [total_players]})
player_count
```

Out[2]:

| | Total Players |
|---|---------------|
| 0 | 576 |

Purchasing Analysis (Total)

- Run basic calculations to obtain number of unique items, average price, etc.
- Create a summary data frame to hold the results
- Optional: give the displayed data cleaner formatting
- Display the summary data frame

```
In [3]: # Calculate to get the number of unique items, average price, purchase count,
        # and revenue
        number_of_unique_items = len((purchase_data["Item ID"]).unique())
        average_price = (purchase_data["Price"]).mean()
        number_of_purchases = (purchase_data["Purchase ID"]).count()
        total_revenue = (purchase_data["Price"]).sum()

        # Data frame for number of unique items, average price, number of purchases, a
        # nd total revenue
        summary_df = pd.DataFrame({"Number of Unique Items": [number_of_unique_items],
                                   "Average Price": [average_price],
                                   "Number of Purchases": [number_of_purchases],
                                   "Total Revenue": [total_revenue]})

        # Generate format for currency style
        summary_df.style.format({'Average Price': "${:,.2f}",
                                 'Total Revenue': '${:,.2f}'})
```

Out[3]:

| | Number of Unique Items | Average Price | Number of Purchases | Total Revenue |
|---|------------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|
| 0 | 183 | \$3.05 | 780 | \$2,379.77 |

Gender Demographics

- Percentage and Count of Male Players
- Percentage and Count of Female Players
- Percentage and Count of Other / Non-Disclosed

```

In [4]: # Groupby purchase_data by Gender
gender_stats = purchase_data.groupby("Gender")

# Total count of screen names "SN" by gender
total_count_gender = gender_stats.nunique()["SN"]

# Total count by gender dividved by total players
percentage_of_players = total_count_gender / total_players * 100

# Data frame for Percentage of Players and Total of Gender
gender_demographics = pd.DataFrame({"Percentage of Players": percentage_of_players, "Total Count": total_count_gender})

# Data frame format no index name at the corner
gender_demographics.index.name = None

# Sort the values by total count in descending order. Percentage in two decimal places
gender_demographics.sort_values(["Total Count"], ascending = False).style.format({"Percentage of Players": "{:.2f}"})

```

Out[4]:

| | Percentage of Players | Total Count |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| Male | 84.03 | 484 |
| Female | 14.06 | 81 |
| Other / Non-Disclosed | 1.91 | 11 |

Purchasing Analysis (Gender)

- Run basic calculations to obtain purchase count, avg. purchase price, avg. purchase total per person etc. by gender
- Create a summary data frame to hold the results
- Optional: give the displayed data cleaner formatting
- Display the summary data frame

```

In [5]: # Total count of purchases by gender
purchase_count = gender_stats["Purchase ID"].count()

# Avg. Purchase Prices by gender
avg_purchase_price = gender_stats["Price"].mean()

# Avg. Purchase Total by gender
avg_purchase_total = gender_stats["Price"].sum()

# Avg. Purchase Total by gender dividved by purchase count by unique shoppers
avg_purchase_per_person = avg_purchase_total/total_count_gender

# Data frame for purchase count, avg. purchase price, avg. purchase value, and
# avg. purchase total per person
gender_demographics = pd.DataFrame({"Purchase Count": purchase_count,
                                     "Average Purchase Price": avg_purchase_price,
                                     "Average Purchase Value": avg_purchase_total,
                                     "Avg Purchase Total per Person": avg_purchase_per_person})

# Index in top left as "Gender"
gender_demographics.index.name = "Gender"

# Generate format for currency style
gender_demographics.style.format({"Average Purchase Value": "${:,.2f}",
                                  "Average Purchase Price": "${:,.2f}",
                                  "Avg Purchase Total per Person": "${:,.2f}"})

```

Out[5]:

| | Purchase Count | Average Purchase Price | Average Purchase Value | Avg Purchase Total per Person |
|-----------------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Gender | | | | |
| Female | 113 | \$3.20 | \$361.94 | \$4.47 |
| Male | 652 | \$3.02 | \$1,967.64 | \$4.07 |
| Other / Non-Disclosed | 15 | \$3.35 | \$50.19 | \$4.56 |

Age Demographics

- Establish bins for ages
- Categorize the existing players using the age bins. Hint: use `pd.cut()`
- Calculate the numbers and percentages by age group
- Create a summary data frame to hold the results
- Optional: round the percentage column to two decimal points
- Display Age Demographics Table

```

In [6]: # Bins for ages
age_bins = [0, 9.90, 14.90, 19.90, 24.90, 29.90, 34.90, 39.90, 99999]
group_names = [<10", "10-14", "15-19", "20-24", "25-29", "30-34", "35-39", "40+"]

# Group and sort age values into bins noted above
purchase_data["Age Group"] = pd.cut(purchase_data["Age"],age_bins, labels=group_names)
purchase_data

# Data frame for added "Age Group" and groupby
age_grouped = purchase_data.groupby("Age Group")

# Total count of players by age category
total_count_age = age_grouped["SN"].nunique()

# Percentages by age category
percentage_by_age = (total_count_age/total_players) * 100

# Data frame for Percentage of Players and Total Count of Age
age_demographics = pd.DataFrame({"Percentage of Players": percentage_by_age,
"Total Count": total_count_age})

# Data frame format no index name at the corner
age_demographics.index.name = None

# Percentage in two decimal places
age_demographics.style.format({"Percentage of Players":"{:.2f}"})

```

Out[6]:

| | Percentage of Players | Total Count |
|-------|-----------------------|-------------|
| <10 | 2.95 | 17 |
| 10-14 | 3.82 | 22 |
| 15-19 | 18.58 | 107 |
| 20-24 | 44.79 | 258 |
| 25-29 | 13.37 | 77 |
| 30-34 | 9.03 | 52 |
| 35-39 | 5.38 | 31 |
| 40+ | 2.08 | 12 |

Purchasing Analysis (Age)

- Bin the purchase_data data frame by age
- Run basic calculations to obtain purchase count, avg. purchase price, avg. purchase total per person etc. in the table below
- Create a summary data frame to hold the results
- Optional: give the displayed data cleaner formatting
- Display the summary data frame

```

In [7]: # Count of purchases by age group
purchase_count_age = age_grouped["Purchase ID"].count()

# Avg. purchase price by age group
avg_purchase_price_age = age_grouped["Price"].mean()

# Total purchase value by age group
total_purchase_value = age_grouped["Price"].sum()

# Avg. purchase per person in the age group
avg_purchase_per_person_age = total_purchase_value/total_count_age

# Data frame for purchase count, avg. purchase price, total purchase value, and avg. purchase total per person.
age_demographics = pd.DataFrame({"Purchase Count": purchase_count_age,
                                "Average Purchase Price": avg_purchase_price_age,
                                "Total Purchase Value": total_purchase_value,
                                "Average Purchase Total per Person": avg_purchase_per_person_age})

# Data frame format no index name at the corner
age_demographics.index.name = None

# Generate format for currency style
age_demographics.style.format({"Average Purchase Price": "${:,.2f}",
                              "Total Purchase Value": "${:,.2f}",
                              "Average Purchase Total per Person": "${:,.2f}"
                              })

```

Out[7]:

| | Purchase Count | Average Purchase Price | Total Purchase Value | Average Purchase Total per Person |
|-------|----------------|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <10 | 23 | \$3.35 | \$77.13 | \$4.54 |
| 10-14 | 28 | \$2.96 | \$82.78 | \$3.76 |
| 15-19 | 136 | \$3.04 | \$412.89 | \$3.86 |
| 20-24 | 365 | \$3.05 | \$1,114.06 | \$4.32 |
| 25-29 | 101 | \$2.90 | \$293.00 | \$3.81 |
| 30-34 | 73 | \$2.93 | \$214.00 | \$4.12 |
| 35-39 | 41 | \$3.60 | \$147.67 | \$4.76 |
| 40+ | 13 | \$2.94 | \$38.24 | \$3.19 |

Top Spenders

- Run basic calculations to obtain the results in the table below
- Create a summary data frame to hold the results
- Sort the total purchase value column in descending order
- Optional: give the displayed data cleaner formatting
- Display a preview of the summary data frame

```
In [8]: # Groupby purchase data by screen names
spender_stats = purchase_data.groupby("SN")

# Total count of purchases by name
purchase_count_spender = spender_stats["Purchase ID"].count()

# Avg. purchase by name
avg_purchase_price_spender = spender_stats["Price"].mean()

# Purchase total
purchase_total_spender = spender_stats["Price"].sum()

# Data frame for purchase count, avg. purchase price, and total purchase value.
top_spenders = pd.DataFrame({"Purchase Count": purchase_count_spender,
                             "Average Purchase Price": avg_purchase_price_spender,
                             "Total Purchase Value": purchase_total_spender})

# Sort by descending order to generate the top 5 spender names
formatted_spenders = top_spenders.sort_values(["Total Purchase Value"], ascending=False).head()

# Generate format for currency style
formatted_spenders.style.format({"Average Purchase Total": "${:,.2f}",
                                "Average Purchase Price": "${:,.2f}",
                                "Total Purchase Value": "${:,.2f}"})
```

Out[8]:

| | Purchase Count | Average Purchase Price | Total Purchase Value |
|-------------|----------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| SN | | | |
| Lisosia93 | 5 | \$3.79 | \$18.96 |
| Idastidru52 | 4 | \$3.86 | \$15.45 |
| Chamjask73 | 3 | \$4.61 | \$13.83 |
| Iral74 | 4 | \$3.40 | \$13.62 |
| Iskadarya95 | 3 | \$4.37 | \$13.10 |

Most Popular Items

- Retrieve the Item ID, Item Name, and Item Price columns
- Group by Item ID and Item Name. Perform calculations to obtain purchase count, item price, and total purchase value
- Create a summary data frame to hold the results
- Sort the purchase count column in descending order
- Optional: give the displayed data cleaner formatting
- Display a preview of the summary data frame

```

In [9]: # Data frame for item id, item name, and price
items = purchase_data[["Item ID", "Item Name", "Price"]]

# Groupby item id and item name
item_stats = items.groupby(["Item ID", "Item Name"])

# Number of times an item has been purchased
purchase_count_item = item_stats["Price"].count()

# Purchase value per item
purchase_value = (item_stats["Price"].sum())

# Identify item price
item_price = purchase_value/purchase_count_item

# Data frame for purchase count, item price, and total purchase value
most_popular_items = pd.DataFrame({"Purchase Count": purchase_count_item,
                                   "Item Price": item_price,
                                   "Total Purchase Value": purchase_value})

# Sort by descending order to generate top spender names and top 5 item names
popular_formatted = most_popular_items.sort_values(["Purchase Count"], ascending=False).head()

# Generate format for currency style
popular_formatted.style.format({"Item Price": "${:,.2f}",
                               "Total Purchase Value": "${:,.2f}"})

```

Out[9]:

| | | Purchase Count | Item Price | Total Purchase Value |
|------------|--|-------------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| Item ID | Item Name | | | |
| 178 | Oathbreaker, Last Hope of the Breaking Storm | 12 | \$4.23 | \$50.76 |
| 145 | Fiery Glass Crusader | 9 | \$4.58 | \$41.22 |
| 108 | Extraction, Quickblade Of Trembling Hands | 9 | \$3.53 | \$31.77 |
| 82 | Nirvana | 9 | \$4.90 | \$44.10 |
| 19 | Pursuit, Cudgel of Necromancy | 8 | \$1.02 | \$8.16 |

Most Profitable Items

- Sort the above table by total purchase value in descending order
- Optional: give the displayed data cleaner formatting
- Display a preview of the data frame

```
In [10]: # Get the most_popular items data frame then change the sorting to identify the highest total purchase value
popular_formatted = most_popular_items.sort_values(["Total Purchase Value"],
                                                    ascending=False).head()

# Generate format for currency style
popular_formatted.style.format({"Item Price": "${:,.2f}",
                               "Total Purchase Value": "${:,.2f}"})
```

Out[10]:

| | | Purchase Count | Item Price | Total Purchase Value |
|------------|--|-------------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| Item ID | Item Name | | | |
| 178 | Oathbreaker, Last Hope of the Breaking Storm | 12 | \$4.23 | \$50.76 |
| 82 | Nirvana | 9 | \$4.90 | \$44.10 |
| 145 | Fiery Glass Crusader | 9 | \$4.58 | \$41.22 |
| 92 | Final Critic | 8 | \$4.88 | \$39.04 |
| 103 | Singed Scalpel | 8 | \$4.35 | \$34.80 |