# Applied NLP & Machine Learning: Video Game Reviews

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Matt Mulholland

# **Background**

- Deception Detection class (Dr. Fitzpatrick)
  - Application: detecting fake reviews (for Amazon.com, hotel websites, etc.)
- Idea: Apply same ideas to video games
  - Steam
    - Online video game platform widely used to play, buy, and review games and that functions also as a social media platform
    - One intriguing piece of data: number of hours played, i.e., experience
    - Also: number of times each review was marked as helpful, funny, number of friends the reviewer has, number of reviews he/she has written, etc.
  - Detecting fake reviews --> relating reviews to experience
    - Related, but not the same
    - If user has little experience with a game, that should show up in their review (forget whether or not the review is fake)

### **Problem**

#### Question

Can the relationship between reviews and reviewer experience be modeled?

#### Aim

Generate experience predictions for reviews --> ranking/filtering

#### **Application**

Generalize models for when information about experience is lacking (either because it can't be or wasn't collected)

## Code



#### Stored in an MIT-licensed GitHub repository

- Web scraping + NLP/machine learning pipeline for conducting iterative machine learning experiments
- Python/Cython (C)
- Almost 600 commits (changes/additions/updates) to the codebase
- 5,400+ lines of Python/Cython
- Two other contributors (Janette Martinez & Emily Olshefski)
- Jupyter (formerly known as IPython) notebooks explaining some of the thought process behind the code
- Easy to use (if you have access to a computer with 40+ GB of RAM and an HDD that can devote 200+ GB to a database)

# **Getting the Data from Steam**

- Jupyter <u>notebook</u>
- Scraping <u>code</u>/<u>notebook</u>
- Scraping algorithm used to collect:
  - ~80,000 reviews/hours played data (+ many other pieces of user info)
  - From 11 games of various genres
    - Arma 3, Dota 2, Football Manager 2015, Team Fortress 2, The Elder Scrolls V, Garry's Mod, Counter Strike, Counter Strike: Global Offensive, Grand Theft Auto V, Sid Meier's Civilization 5, and Warframe
- Data made publicly available in an MIT-licensed GitHub repository <u>here</u> (posted on reddit)

# Feature Extraction + Storage

- Storing all data in MongoDB database
  - Filter out non-English reviews (using langdetect in Python)
- Created an efficient pipeline for extracting NLP features and uploading them to the DB to be used later
  - Using spaCy (industrial-strength NLP in Python) + Cython
- Constantly running database that is always ready for machine learning experiments or other types of research

# Interacting with the DB

```
In [4]: # Connect to reviews collection
           db = connect to db(host='localhost', port=37017)
 In [13]: cursor = db.find({'game': 'Arma 3'}, {'nlp features': False})
 In [14]: next(cursor)
 Out[14]: {' id': ObjectId('560394d3cbb14611d09582f9'),
             'achievement progress': {'num achievements attained': 222,
             'num achievements percentage': 0.42857142857142855,
             'num achievements possible': 518}.
             'appid': '107410',
             'bin factor': 2.0,
             'bin ranges': [[0.0, 338.1], [338.2, 1014.4], [1014.5, 2367.0]],
             'binarized': True.
            'date posted': 'Feb 1, 2015, 3:40PM',
             'date updated': None,
            'found helpful percentage': 0.5,
            'friend player level': 5,
             'game': 'Arma 3',
             'id string': '560394d3cbb14611d09582f9',
             'nbins': 3.
             'num badges': 4,
            'num comments': 0,
                                           # of users who
             'num found funny': 0,
                                           found the
            'num found helpful': 1,
             'num found unhelpful': 1,
                                           review helpful
             'num friends': 13,
             'num games owned': 49,
            'num groups': 2,
             'num guides': 0,
            'num reviews': 4,
             'num screenshots': 1.
            'num voted helpfulness': 2,
            'num workshop items': 0,
            'orig url': 'http://steamcommunity.com/app/107410/homecontent/?userreviewsoffset=5760&p=1&itemspage=577&screenshot
           spage=577&videospage=577&artpage=577&allquidepage=577&webquidepage=577&integratedguidepage=577&discussionspage=57
           7&appid=107410&appHubSubSection=10&appHubSubSection=10&l=english&browsefilter=toprated&filterLanguage=default&searc
           hText=&forceanon=1',
            'partition': 'training',
            'profile url': 'http://steamcommunity.com/id/-A02-',
review
            'rating': 'Recommended',
             'review': 'great game, massive improvement over arma 2, the editor mode is great because vou can set up vour own m
           issions or just blow stuff up if you want. also there is a great modding communtity',
            'review url': 'http://steamcommunity.com/id/-A02-/recommended/107410/',
            'steam id number': '-A02-'.
                                               hours
            'total game hours': 316.5,
                                               played
            'total game hours bin': 1,
            'total game hours last two weeks': 6.7.
            'username': 'AustraliumOxide'}
```

## **Features**

## NLP Feature Types

- word n-grams (for n = 1 to 2)
- character *n*-grams (for n = 2 to 5)
- syntactic dependency relationships
- length  $(log_2(total # of characters in review))$
- Brown corpus cluster IDs

# Features: *n*-grams

### Word *n*-grams

Lower-casing, fixing some common unpunctuated contractions ("im" --> "i am"), tokenization, *n*-gram extraction

#### Example

- **Input:** "This is a great game."
- Lower-casing + tokenization:
  - 1-grams: ["this", "is", "a", "great", "game", "."]
  - 2-grams: ["this is", "is a", "a great", "great game", "game ."]

# Features: *n*-grams

#### Character *n*-grams

- Case left unchanged, no preprocessing (allows for emoticons, etc.)
- Effectively deals with misspellings --> common subsequences of characters

#### Example

- **Input:** "I love it."
  - 2-grams: ["I ", " l", "lo", "ov", "ve", "e ", " i", "it", "t."]
  - 3-grams: ["I l", " lo", "lov", "ove", "ve ", "e i", " it", "it."]
  - 4-grams: ["I lo", " lov", "love", "ove ", "ve i", "e it", " it."]
  - 5-grams: ["I lov", " love", "love ", "ove i", "ve it", "e it."]

# Features: syntactic dependencies

Preprocessing, sentence and word tokenization, POS-tagging, parsing

#### Examples

- Input: "Warframe is a great game."
  - "great" modifies "game" (could also be in "This game is great")
  - "great game" syntactically related to "Warframe"
- Input: "I hate Warframe."
  - "Warframe" is the direct object of "hate"
    - Could also be extracted in constructions like "Warframe is universally hated."

# Features: Brown corpus cluster IDs

- Preprocessing, word tokenization
- Each content word is related to a specific ID associated with a cluster of the Brown corpus
- Broadly speaking, this could contribute to the review modelling by profiling each review in terms of the vocabulary distribution

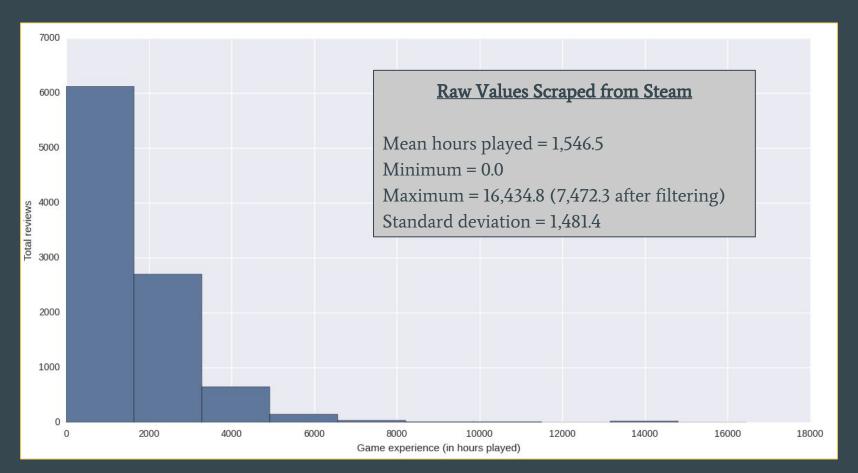
### learn.py

- Main utility for conducting machine learning experiments
- Iterative learning with "grid search"
- Configuring experiments:
  - Use multiple scikit-learn learning algorithms
    - Perceptron, PassiveAgressiveRegressor, MiniBatchKMeans, BernoulliNB, and MultinomialNB
  - Learn relationship between the review and hours played or ANY other attribute (friends, times marked helpful, etc.)
  - o Collapse raw label values into "bins" of varying or equal sizes
  - Manipulate the label distribution with *ln* or exponential functions
  - Use NLP features and/or attribute values to train models
  - Train/test with different sets of games simultaneously

# **Experiments**

- Raw, unscaled label values
- Total game hours played
  - Highly positively skewed distribution (characteristic of most of the labels, in fact)
  - Most of data is contained in a small portion of the histogram
  - So, filtering was applied before the data was used in actual experiments

## **Dota 2: Game Hours Distribution**



# **Experiments**

- Even after filtering out outliers, the distribution of raw label values is still problematic
  - To perform the usual types of analyses (kappa, confusion matrices, etc.), values need clustering
  - Perhaps need even more normalization and/or sophisticated statistical analysis
  - Solution: Implement an algorithm for clustering the values into "bins" and allow a "factor" to be set such that the size of the bins can increase or decrease as the values increase (or the bins can be evenly-sized)

# **Experiments**

- Primary purpose: Study the relationship between how many hours a reviewer played a game and the review text (and attributes of the review/reviewer)
- Let's take a look at an example experiment in detail to see how everything works in simplified form: Running an incremental learning experiment with util.learn.

  RunExperiments

# **Experiments: Game Hours**

- Raw label values collapsed into 3 bins with a factor of 2.0
  - The 2nd bin is twice as large as the first, the 3rd twice as large as the second
  - However, this does not completely rectify the distribution issues: the distribution of binned values is still highly positively skewed
- Think of it as:
  - 1 = low experience
  - 2 = average experience
  - $\circ$  3 = high experience

# **Experiments: Game Hours Summary**

Game	System	Learner	Accuracy	Precision	QWK	QWK-1
Arma 3	majority label		0.71	0.51	n/a	n/a
Arma 3	NLP+non-NLP	MultinomialNB	0.53	0.66	0.13	0.38
Arma 3	NLP	Perceptron	0.60	0.57	-0.01	-0.06
Arma 3	non-NLP	Perceptron	0.52	0.56	-0.02	-0.08
CS	majority label		0.81	0.66	n/a	n/a
CS	NLP+non-NLP	MiniBatchKMeans	0.60	0.71	0.16	0.06
CS	NLP	MultinomialNB	0.82	0.69	0.16	0.28
Dota 2	majority label		0.50	0.25	n/a	n/a
Dota 2	NLP+non-NLP	Perceptron	0.53	0.49	0.08	-0.15
Dota 2	non-NLP	PassiveAgressive	0.42	0.47	0.16	0.31

# **Experiments: # Times Marked "Helpful"**

- Train a system to predict how "helpful" a review is
- Raw label values collapsed into 3 bins with a factor of 6.0
  - o 2nd bin 6 times larger than 1st and so forth...

Game	System	Learner	Accuracy	Precision	QWK	QWK-1
Dota 2	majority label		0.93	0.86	n/a	n/a
Dota 2	NLP+non-NLP	MultinomialNB	0.96	0.96	0.65	0.65
Dota 2	NLP	Perceptron	0.96	0.97	0.77	0.78
Dota 2	non-NLP	Perceptron	0.93	0.86	0.00	0.00

## **Future**

- Do a lot of experimental rounds with different labels
- Integrate a more sophisticated statistical approach:
  - Transforming the range of raw label values into a set or scale of discrete labels
- Pull out the more general pieces of the code:
  - Instead of a machine learning + NLP + Steam reviews extraction system, make a general iterative machine learning system that can be used with any kind of data
- Separate out the NLP component and make it extensible
- Design NLP features that come closer to modeling the aspects of good reviews demonstrating experience

## Contact

- Matt Mulholland (mulhodm@gmail.com)
- Please feel free to contact me with any questions! Thanks.