My code and analysis process are presented in Rstudio.

First of all, I will introduce the first part. I chose the Amazon platform. The objects I chose were cartoon PVC sculptures and figures (Garage kit). Both of these products are models, mostly related to cartoons and animations, but they are different in production process, materials used, prices, etc.

Figures originated in the Japanese ACG circle in the 1980s. Fans were dissatisfied with ready-made plastic models and taught themselves how to make models. Figures include static non-movable models such as GK (Garage Kit) and PF (PVC Figure): the former originated from hand-made hobby activities using garages as a production location. Today, it usually refers to resin model kits that are not mass-produced, so It cannot be mass produced and is expensive; the latter is made of polyvinyl chloride as raw material and is relatively cheap because it is suitable for machine mass production. In a broad sense, figures also include clay, gashapon, scenery and other character models. Figures are the product of a combination of sculpture, painting, scene layout, packaging design and other art forms, so they have diversified characteristics. Different from ordinary toys, the design and painting of the figures are very complicated. The finished products will reflect the highly personalized characteristics of the animation characters such as the shape, personality, dress and emotional color. The whole figure is small, exquisite and produced in limited quantities. Therefore, the collection value is very high.

In the code, the conditions I refer to are currency unit, price, rating, and product name. The units are mainly in US dollars, and the price of hand-made figures is generally more expensive than PVC scenery, which is in line with the previous introduction and market conditions. Ratings are related to the production level. Figures and PVC scenery each have their own reference standards, but in terms of objective quality, the figures are generally excellent, which is why the scores of the figures are generally higher.

In the second part, I compare cartoon movies and cartoon TV (both refer to animation-type film and television works). The data I refer to is the number of cartoon commentators, star rating, rating, and title of the work. First I need to introduce the difference between TV and movies. Most Japanese TV animations are one episode per week and last about 24 minutes. A small number of TV animations may use the method of broadcasting short stories of a few minutes every day, or broadcasting several short stories every day. Japanese animation is mostly broadcast on TV channels in the evening or late at night. Generally, Japanese TV animations are broadcast from the four months of January, April, July, and October (divided into four seasons: spring, summer, autumn, and winter). One episode per week, three months into a season. A season usually lasts about 12-13 episodes. Most Japanese TV animations are one season (12-13 episodes), two seasons (22-26 episodes) or four seasons (26-52 episodes). After years of development, Japanese TV animation has now formed a basic framework for schedule segmentation: 8:30 to 10:30 pm is the "prime time", which broadcasts animations for teenagers or all ages; late night broadcasts are for high school students and above to adult animations; animations for children are played on Saturday and Sunday mornings. The age range of the works is very clear. Animated movies are normal movies, but the subject matter is animation.

The first is the number of people who rate. Since TV has a low viewing threshold and a large number of episodes, the number of people who rate will be larger than that of movies. The star rating (out of 5 stars) and score (out of 10 points) depend on the specific situation. Both TV and movies have excellent works and poor works. Some TV shows have the same name as movies because they merged many episodes of the TV series or created a movie with an additional story.

My data shows that TVs generally have more reviews than movies. Another reason is that the number of TVs is much greater than that of movies, because the production costs and conditions of movies are generally higher. But movies are often more likely to attract people who don't usually watch anime, because at their core they are still movies, but they use anime to interpret the plot.

For the music part, I chose two musicians (groups) that I like, one is the mili group and the other is Rim. Since I can't find a suitable website, I can only express my thoughts. I want to collect the ratings of their music, the number of people who rated it, the duration of the music, and the number of plays.

Finally, there are two service industries. I chose the service of booking hotels for travel and the service of booking tickets to special attractions. The main thing to look at is the rating, the number of ratings, the price, and the overall evaluation.