

Games classifier

Team 9

Members: Julia Cygan, Borys Adamiak, Patryk Flama
Supervisor: Marek Adamczyk

UWr

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<https://github.com/PatrykFlama/GameClassifier>

Use case example:

Imagine that you run a online game store where users can add their games to your library. Instead of manually checking if user tagged correctly the game, you can use our model to do that job for you.

Goal:

We want to be able to automatically assign tags (or genres) to games, based on their (text) description.

Additionally, in aspect of ML project, we want to make a small comparison of different models and methods for solving such multilabel classification problem.

Info about the dataset

Steam has its own official API, from which we downloaded games, their descriptions, tags and genres. That resulted in a bit over *200'000* games.

To clean the data we:

- Converted descriptions to alphanumeric lowercase
- Removed html tags
- Removed empty descriptions or tags
- (optional) Removed tags/genres that occurred at most n times

After that we ended up with a dataset of size around *50'000* games and *400* unique tags or *100* unique genres.

Info about the dataset

```
game_id      name \
0 1418990    Unicorns on Unicycles
1 1419040    Road Maintenance Simulator
2 1419060    Retchid
3 1419070    Mython Island
4 1419100    The Unexpected Quest Prologue

description \
0 turn your horns into swords in this wacky and ...
1 experience the everyday life in a german stree...
2 roadmapabout the gameretchid is an immersive a...
3 mython island is a monster catching rpg featur...
4 get the full game hereabout the gamean adventu...

tags
0 {'Local Multiplayer': 267, 'Physics': 253, 'Ex...
1 {'Simulation': 97, 'Casual': 91, 'Indie': 88, ...
2 {'Exploration': 195, 'FPS': 190, 'Shoot 'Em Up...
3 {'Creature Collector': 144, 'RPG': 139, 'Turn-...
4 {'Free to Play': 139, 'Simulation': 121, 'City...
(31328, 4)
```

Data preprocessing

To represent the output we decided to use multi label binary vector.

Data preprocessing

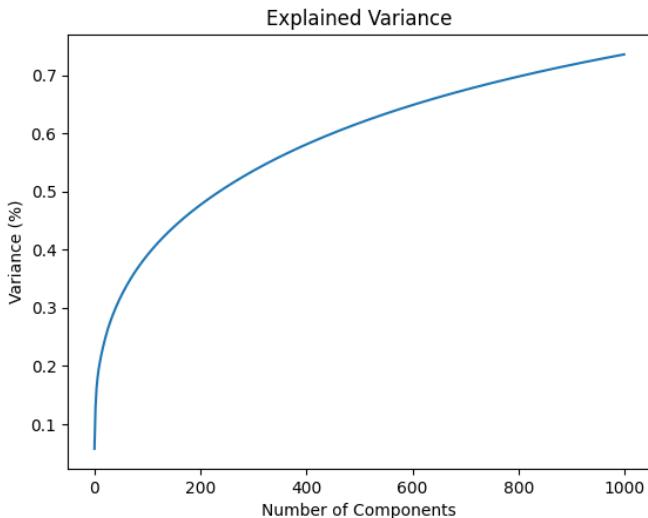
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For input preprocessing we tried:

- Bag of Words
- TF-IDF
- Hashing vectorizer

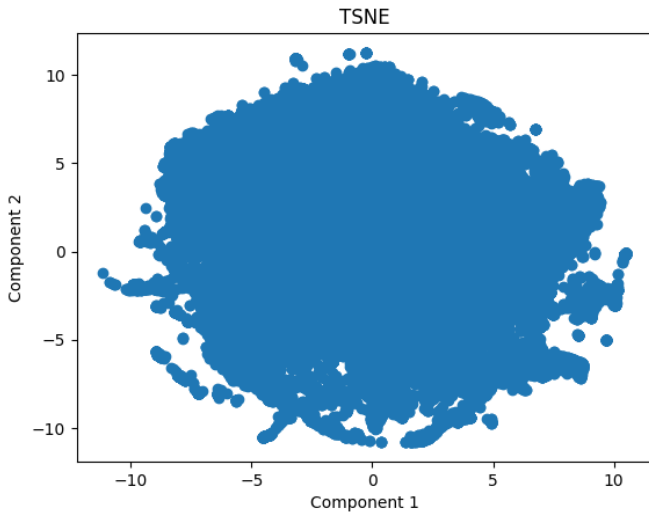
We decided to check if there are some patterns in the data that we can use to improve our model.

Figure: PCA analysis on Bag of Words



Data preprocessing

Figure: t-SNE 300 iterations + PCA to 500 on Bag of Words



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- Support Vector Machine
Interesting concept

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- Hamming loss
How would a loss function compare to score functions

Figure: Different number of neighbors

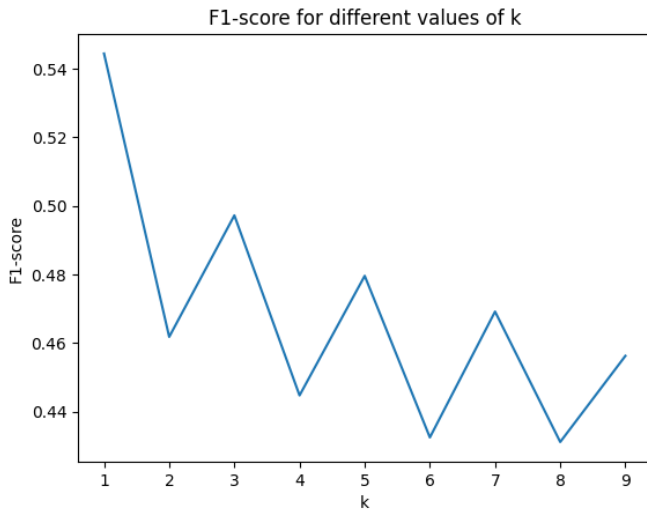
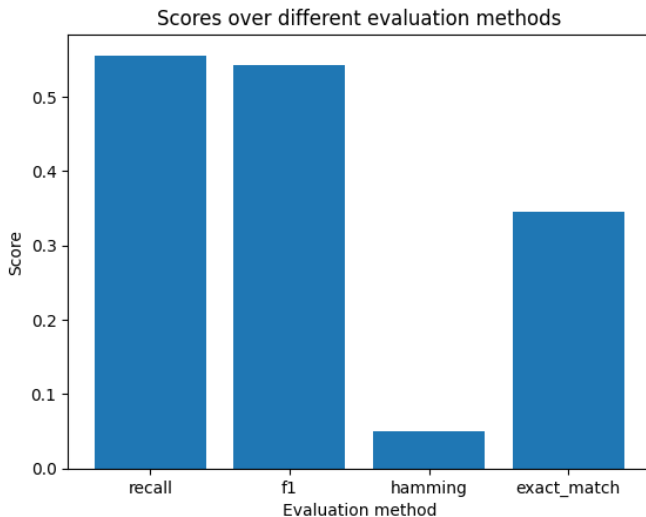
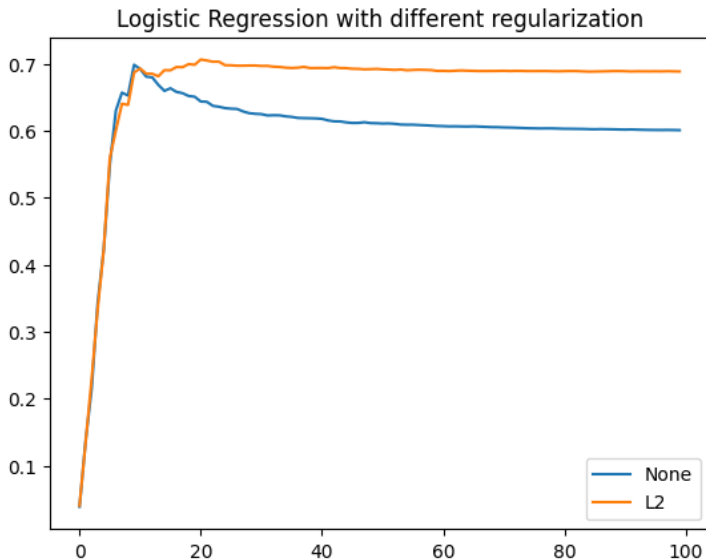


Figure: Comparison of evaluations



Results - Logistic Regression



Results - Decision Tree

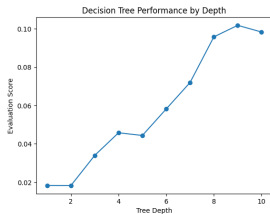


Figure: Exact match

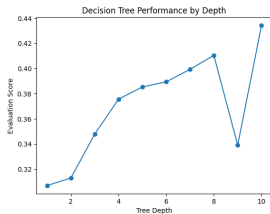


Figure: F1-score

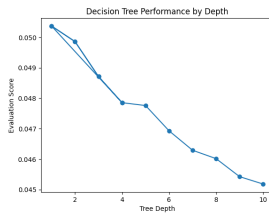


Figure: Hamming loss

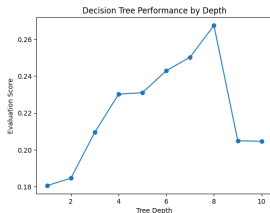


Figure: Intersection

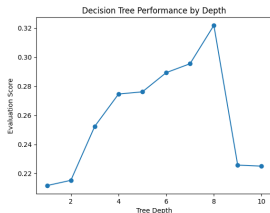


Figure: Recall

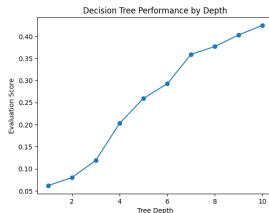
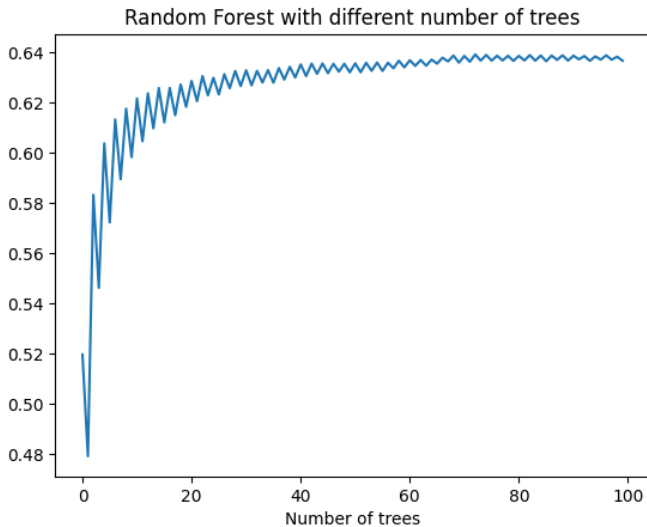


Figure: Precision

Results - Random Forest

Figure: Different number of trees, no depth limit



Results - Random Forest

Figure: Different number of trees, depth limited to 100

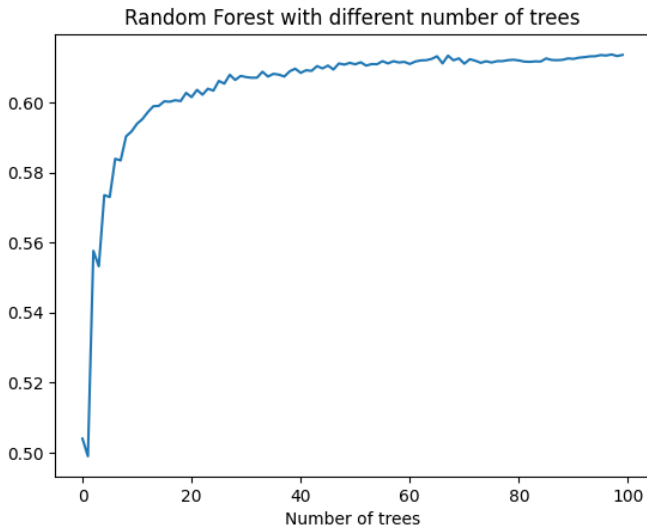
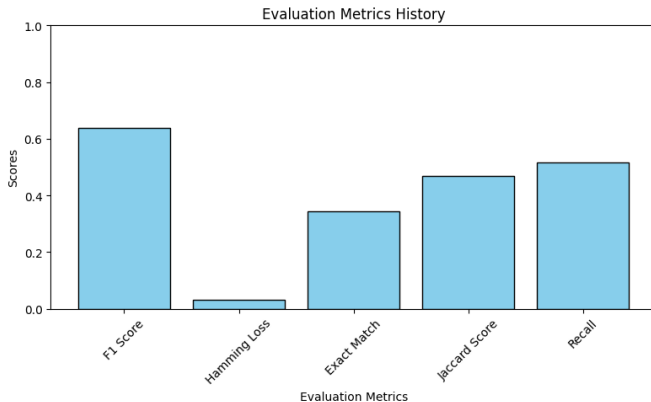
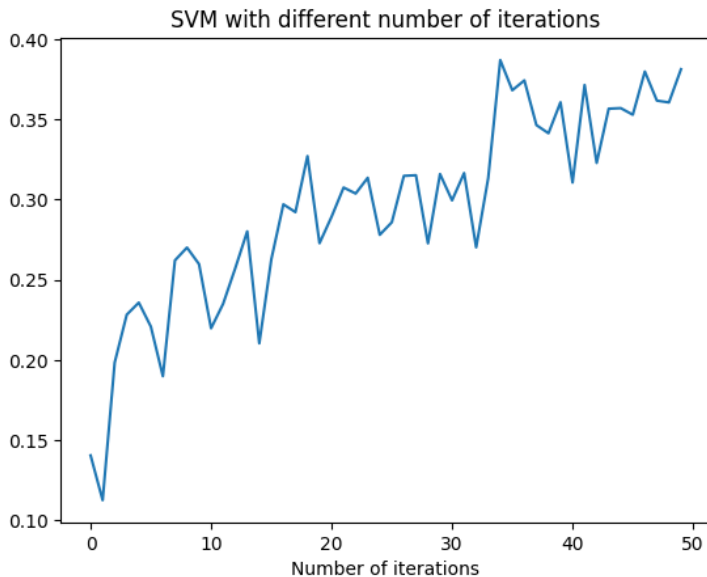


Figure: Evaluation comparison

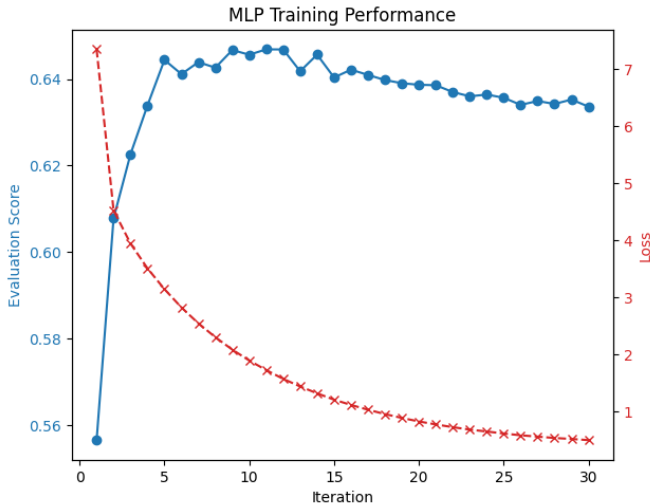


Results - Support Vector Machine



Results - Neural Network

Figure: Multilayer Perceptron



Results - Neural Network

Figure: Different evaluation methods

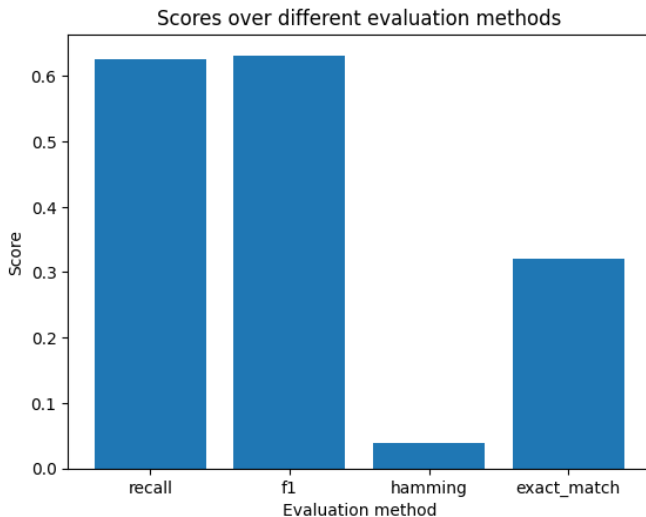
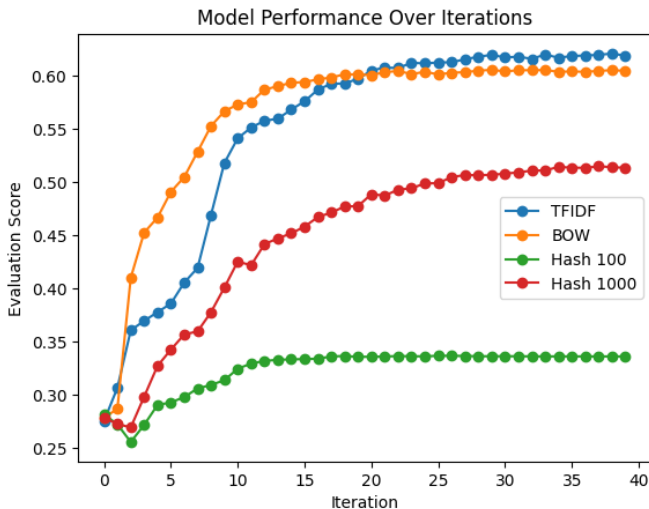
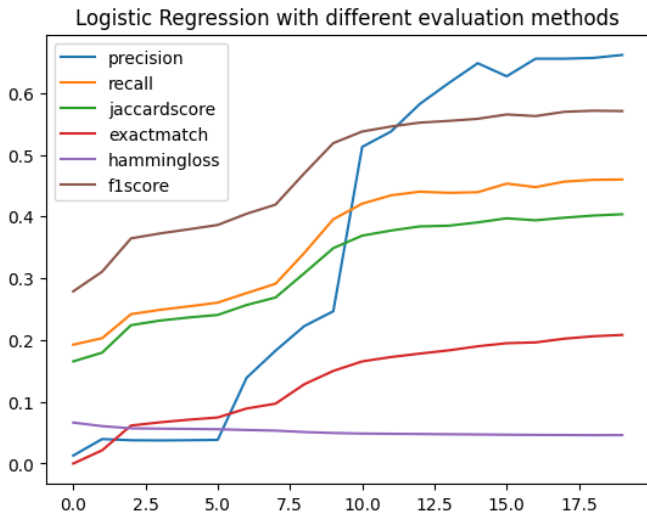


Figure: Logistic Regression, F1-score

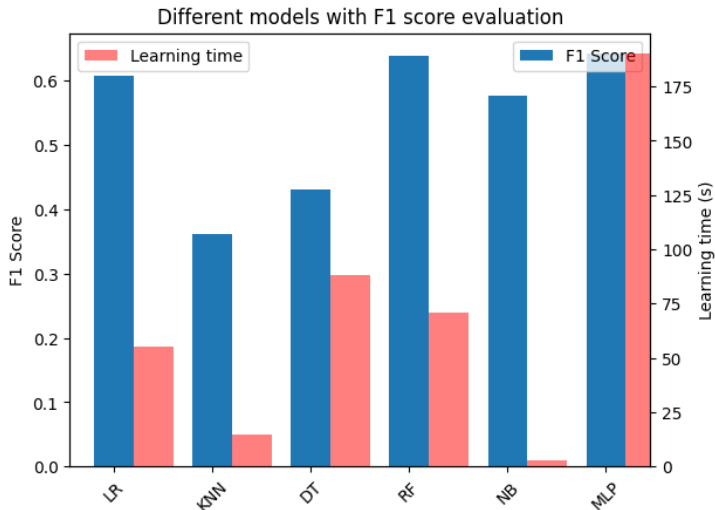


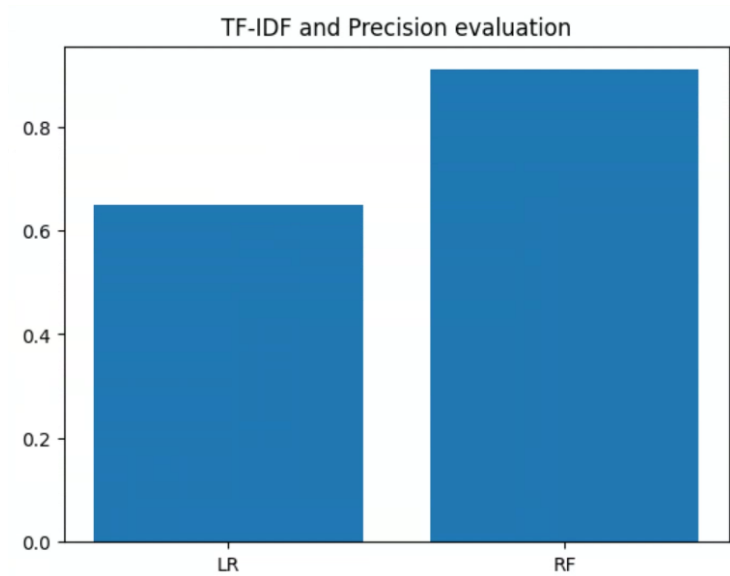
Evaluation metrics

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Models Comparison





Conclusions

- From the input preprocessors the most effective was **TF-IDF** (that makes sense, as it carries the most information)

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- **KNN** indeed was far from being the best model but **naive bayes**, which was the fastest, was quite good
- **Decision trees** were empirically proven (again) that they are not the best choice
- **SVM** did not perform too bad, nor too good we suspect that, based on how it works, it could **eventually** perform way better (but that would require a lot of time)

