



Analysis of Top Android Game Categories

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A. Introduction

Video games have been around for decades beginning with arcade systems, to home consoles, to handheld consoles, and now to smartphones. Today, playing video games on mobile devices may arguably be the biggest common hobby for millions of young adults around the world, especially since a majority of the world's population own a smartphone or have access to one. In fact, approximately two-thirds of American households consist of household members that regularly play video games and contribute to the \$100 billion global video gaming industry (History, 2019). According to an article from Statista, smartphone games have generated approximately 50 percent of revenue globally in the video gaming industry in 2020, which is projected to increase beyond 100 billion dollars by 2023 (Clement, 2021). The accelerated growth of mobile gaming has also impacted the video gaming landscape of the United States. Being one of the largest video game markets in the world, the United States recorded revenue of 10.73 billion dollars in 2020 due to new technology, innovation, and as a result of the lockdowns during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic (Clement, 2021). This is 19.52 percent more as compared to the revenue recorded in 2019, which indicates a significant increase in users transitioning to mobile gaming on their smartphones (Statista, 2021).

Due to the unprecedented circumstances from COVID-19, there was a limitation on activities people can do outdoors as everyone had to abide by the stay-at-home orders, which led to an increase for people to search for indoor activities to do at home such as playing mobile games. This motivated us to select the data set on Android games for our project analysis.

Android games are easily downloaded from the Google Playstore application through one's smartphone. What also motivated us to work on this data set was a genuine interest in mobile gaming, especially to one of us. Currently, one of us owns a Razer Kishi (image in cover page),

which is a controller that attaches to your smartphone. This new technology enhances the experience of playing games on smartphones with the added features of a controller as opposed to the touch screen buttons of the smartphone.

In exploring and visualizing the data set on Android games, we wanted to identify what categories of games attracted consumers to play the most. Their preferences drive many factors that companies use to track and understand consumer interest to produce more games, such as the number of installation downloads for each game, total ratings, star ratings, and price. Most games available in the Google Play Store are free for consumers to download and play instantly, however we wanted to also analyze which game categories consumers were willing to purchase. In this project, we will analyze and visualize the Android Games data to address the following questions:

- What is the total number of installs in millions for each game category?
- What are the total star ratings for each numbered star rating by category?
- What are the total prices for each game category?

B. Data Set URL

Data Source: https://www.kaggle.com/dhruvildave/top-play-store-games

Data Size: 1,731 rows and 15 columns

Data Set Screenshot:

Α	В	С	D	E	F	G	H	1	J	K	L	M	N	0
rank	title	total ratings	installs	average rating	growth (30 days)	growth (60 days)	price	category	5 star ratings	4 star ratings	3 star ratings	2 star ratings	1 star ratings	s pair
	1 Garena Free Fire- World Series	86273129	500.0 M	4	2.1	6.9		0 GAME ACTION	63546766	4949507	3158756	2122183	12495915	5 FAL
	2 PUBG MOBILE - Traverse	37276732	500.0 M	4	1.8	3.6		0 GAME ACTION	28339753	2164478	1253185	809821	4709492	2 FAL
	3 Mobile Legends: Bang Bang	26663595	100.0 M	4	1.5	3.2		0 GAME ACTION	18777988	1812094	1050600	713912	4308998	8 FAL
	4 Brawl Stars	17971552	100.0 M	4	1.4	4.4		0 GAME ACTION	13018610	1552950	774012	406184	2219794	4 FAL
	5 Sniper 3D: Fun Free Online FPS Shooting Game	14464235	500.0 M	4	0.8	1.5		0 GAME ACTION	9827328	2124154	1047741	380670	1084340	0 FAL
	6 Call of Duty®: Mobile - Season 4: Spurned & Burned	13572148	100.0 M	4	. 2	4		0 GAME ACTION	10501443	1274162	517273	268489	1010778	8 FAL
	7 Among Us	11936964	100.0 M	3	1.8	5.6		0 GAME ACTION	5954262	1041297	853099	719378	3368926	6 FAL
	8 Temple Run 2	9633929	500.0 M	4	0.3	0.8		0 GAME ACTION	6579369	991341	614643	349003	1099571	1 FAL
	9 PUBG MOBILE LITE	7578630	100.0 M	4	1	2.5		0 GAME ACTION	5382545	500696	351523	238986	1104879	9 FAL
1	10 Gangstar Vegas: World of Crime	6268377	100.0 M	4	0.4	1		0 GAME ACTION	4509647	605510	319332	167792	666094	4 FAL
1	11 Pixel Gun 3D: FPS Shooter & Battle Royale	5681934	100.0 M	4	0.2	0.5		0 GAME ACTION	3866308	527159	326294	186593	775578	8 FAL
1	12 Bowmasters	5471344	100.0 M	4	2	4.1		0 GAME ACTION	4319351	514574	229990	98901	308525	5 FAL
1	13 Standoff 2	4801658	50.0 M	4	3	7.6		0 GAME ACTION	3884644	365380	135150	65422	351059	9 FAL
1	14 Talking Tom Gold Run	4710639	100.0 M	4	1.3	4012.8		0 GAME ACTION	3581634	397794	200800	116460	413948	8 FAI
1	L5 Garena LiÃan Quân Mobile	4564398	50.0 M	4		2.7		0 GAME ACTION	3142312	386513	204843	111645	719082	2 FAI
1	L6 Banana Kong	4496723	100.0 M	4	0.5	1		0 GAME ACTION	3497817	518453	223009	72115	185328	8 FA
	L7 Crossy Road	4464668	100.0 M	4	0.1	0.2		0 GAME ACTION	3379550	576816	234463	68644	205194	4 FA
	18 War Robots. 6v6 Tactical Multiplayer Battles	4221389	50.0 M	3	692.7	0,6		0 GAME ACTION	2634036	450688	267931	164087	704645	5 FA
	19 MORTAL KOMBAT: The Ultimate Fighting Game!	4215808	50.0 M	4	0.5	1.2		0 GAME ACTION	2874353	457806	254154	136153	493340	0 FA
	20 Last Day on Earth: Survival	4159837	50.0 M	4	0.7	1.6		0 GAME ACTION	3073534	463932	205166	103198	314004	4 FA
	21 Agar.io	4112075	100.0 M	3				0 GAME ACTION	2493810	428315	289428	156522	743997	7 FA
	22 DEER HUNTER CLASSIC	3987062		4				0 GAME ACTION	2776350	614755	242698	81199	272058	8 FA
	23 Modern Combat 5: eSports FPS	3516024		4	0.5	1		0 GAME ACTION	2419540	421218	214049		361206	
	24 Kick the Buddy	3213257		4				0 GAME ACTION	2174466	265019	189630		465528	
	25 Special Forces Group 2	3195503		4				0 GAME ACTION	2486283	232254	118927		287147	
	26 DEAD TRIGGER 2 - Zombie Game FPS shooter	3140510		4				0 GAME ACTION	2332406	409344	156460		178462	
	27 Mini Militia - Doodle Army 2	3133361		4				0 GAME ACTION	2107121	271167	174340		473528	
	28 Call of Duty®: Mobile - Garena	2695923		4				0 GAME ACTION	1922909	223625	133776		335849	
	29 CATS: Crash Arena Turbo Stars	2670589		4				0 GAME ACTION	1944649	272948	134237		248907	
	80 Injustice: Gods Among Us	2540439		4				0 GAME ACTION	1879504	251048	115871		233281	
	31 Swamp Attack	2472561		4	013			0 GAME ACTION	1841035	284687	138333		151718	
	22 GUNSHIP BATTLE: Helicopter 3D	2380639		4				0 GAME ACTION	1582549	267812	149090		307605	
	33 Real Steel World Robot Boxing	2365838		4				0 GAME ACTION	1849560	211891	101452		160281	
	84 Critical Ops: Online Multiplayer FPS Shooting Game	2271977		4				0 GAME ACTION	1561779	253442	130615		261021	
	35 LINE Rangers - a tower defense RPG w/Brown & Cony!			4				0 GAME ACTION	1508264	249413	138706		186930	
	86 Worms Zone .io - Voracious Snake	2100984		4	0.3			0 GAME ACTION	1509125	187398	116123		221763	
	87 Six-Guns: Gang Showdown	2083413		4				0 GAME ACTION	1394048	187327	118080		317967	

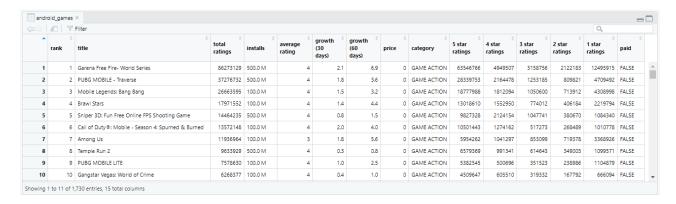
C. Data Description

The data set used is selected from the Kaggle site as a CSV file and the total file size is 179 KB. The topic of the data set is on the recent top 100 games by category from the Google Play Store as of June 2021. The below table includes the column fields and its description as it is displayed in the CSV file. The table contains usable columns such as the game's rank, title, total ratings, installs, price, and category.

	Field Name	Field Description	Field Used
1	Rank	This field indicates the rank for each game from 1 to 100 by a particular category.	N
2	Title	Identifies the name of the game.	N
3	Total Ratings	Records the total number of ratings for each game.	Y
4	Installs	Records the total number of download installs for each game.	Y
5	Average Rating	Records the total average ratings out of 5 for each game.	N
6	Growth (30 days)	Indicates the percent growth in 30 days per game.	N
7	Growth (60 days)	Indicates the percent growth in 60 days per game.	N
8	Price	This field contains the price in USD consumers paid for the game.	Y
9	Category	This field contains the game genre.	Y
10	5 Star Ratings	Stores the total number of 5-star ratings based on the consumer's preference for the game.	Y
11	4 Star Ratings	Stores the total number of 4-star ratings based on the consumer's preference for the game.	Y
12	3 Star Ratings	Stores the total number of 3-star ratings based on the consumer's preference for the game.	Y
13	2 Star Ratings	Stores the total number of 2-star ratings based on the consumer's preference for the game.	Y
14	1 Star Ratings	Stores the total number of 1-star ratings based on the consumer's preference for the game.	Y
15	Paid	This field identifies the purchase status of the game as "TRUE" or "FALSE."	N

Below is the screenshot of importing the data set (CSV file) into RStudio and viewing the data set.

- > setwd("C:/Users/taron/Desktop/Fall '21/CIS 5250/R Directory")
- > library(readr)
- > android games <- read csv("android-games.csv")
- > View(android games)



D. Data Cleaning

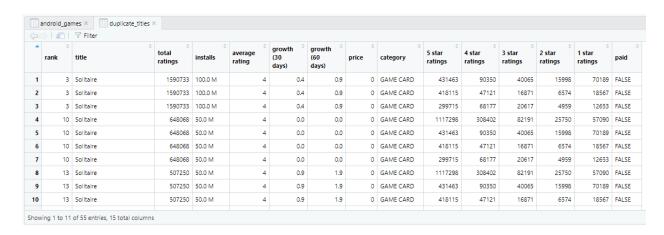
In analyzing the raw data, we noticed there were duplicate game titles among different categories. We cleaned the data using the following steps in RStudio to scope in our data by excluding categories with duplicate titles and including categories with a price.

Scoping in Data:

1) Dropping out of scope data.

We extracted rows with duplicate titles to determine which categories to scope out of our data set.

- > duplicate_titles<-android_games[duplicated(android_games\$title),]
 > view(duplicate_titles)
- > duplicate titles<-android games[duplicated(android games\$title),]
- > View(duplicate titles)

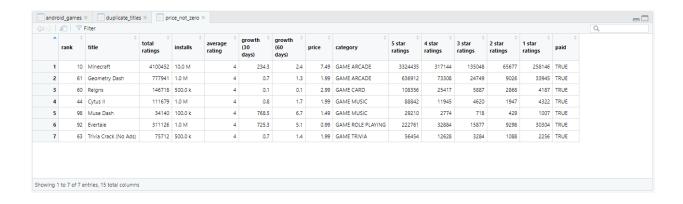


Then, we extracted rows to identify which categories have a price.

```
> library(dplyr)
Attaching package: 'dplyr'
The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':
    filter, lag
The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
    intersect, setdiff, setequal, union
> price_zero<-filter(android_games, price != "0")
> view(price_zero)

> library(dplyr)

> price_not_zero<-filter(android_games, price != "0")
> View(price_not_zero)
```

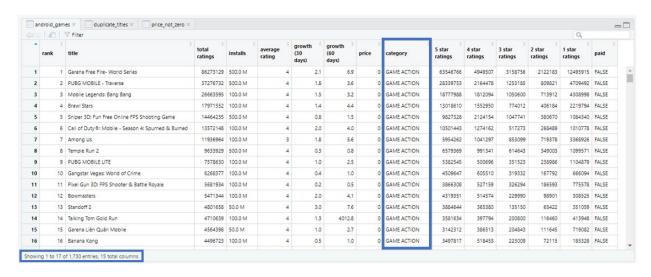


Once we identified which categories had duplicate titles, we deleted all the rows associated with those categories with duplicate titles. We also deleted all the rows for categories that did not contain a price.

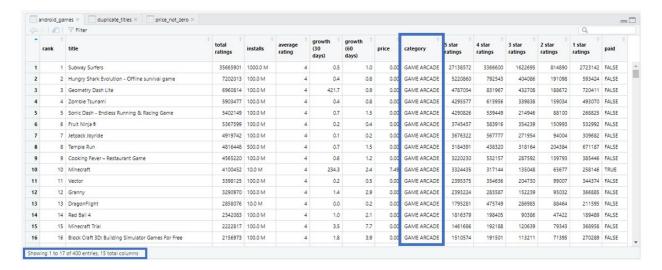
```
> android_games<-filter(android_games, !(category %in% c("GAME ACTION", "GAME ADVENTURE", "GAME BOARD", "GAME CARD", "GAME CASINO", "GAME CASUAL", "GAME EDUCATIONAL", "GAME PUZZLE", "GAME RACING", "GAME SIMULATION", "GAME SPORTS", "GAME STRATEGY", "GAME WORD")))
> View(android_games)
```

> android_games<-filter(android_games, !(category %in% c("GAME ACTION", "GAME ADVENTURE", "GAME BOARD", "GAME CARD", "GAME CASINO", "GAME CASUAL", "GAME EDUCATIONAL", "GAME PUZZLE", "GAME RACING", "GAME SIMULATION", "GAME SPORTS", "GAME STRATEGY", "GAME WORD")))

Before Cleaning:



After Cleaning:

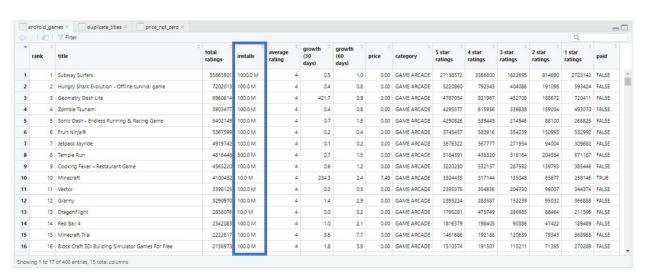


2) Remove the letter "M" from the values in the "installs" column.

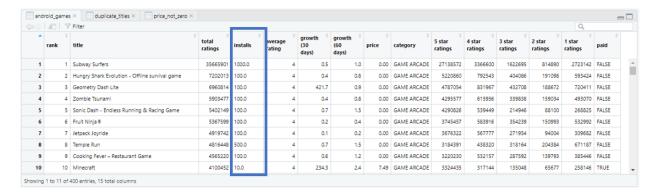
This will allow the values to be summed. We noted there are 14 rows where the values were in thousands "k" and this cleaning technique will make these values NA. The NA values will be claeaned in the cleaning step #4.

- $> and roid_games installs = gsub("\M", "", and roid_games installs)$
- > android games\$installs=gsub("\\M", "",android_games\$installs)

Before Cleaning:



After Cleaning:

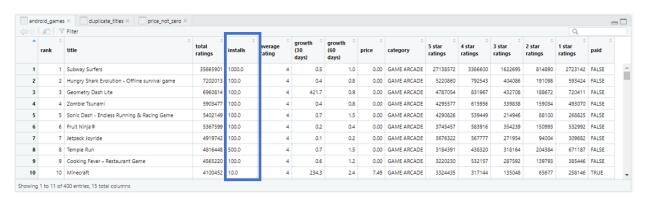


3) Change the field type of the "installs" column to integers.

```
> android_games$installs<-as.integer(android_games$installs)
Warning message:
NAs introduced by coercion</pre>
```

> android games\$installs<-as.integer(android games\$installs)

Before Cleaning:



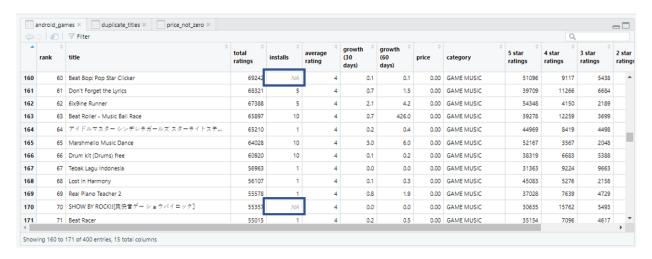


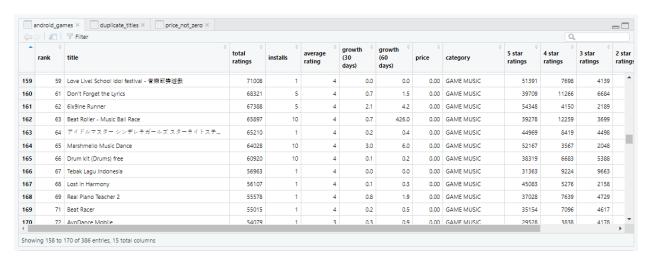
4) Remove rows with "NA" values.

We will only scope in values of the data where the number of installs is in millions.

- > android_games<-na.omit(android_games)
- > android games<-na.omit(android games)

Before Cleaning:



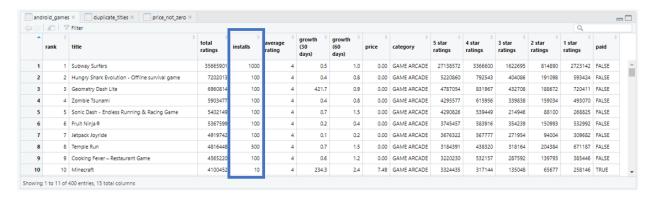


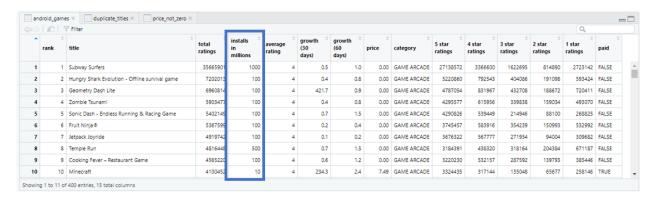
5) Rename the "installs" column to "installs in millions."

```
> names(android_games)[names(android_games) == "installs"]<-"installs in millions"
```

> names(android_games)[names(android_games) == "installs"]<-"installs in millions"

Before Cleaning:





6) Clean column names for all columns.

We added an underscore to remove spaces between the text and added a variable "x" in front of the column names for star ratings to avoid using a number as the first character of a column name.

```
> library(janitor)
Attaching package: 'janitor'
The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':
    chisq.test, fisher.test

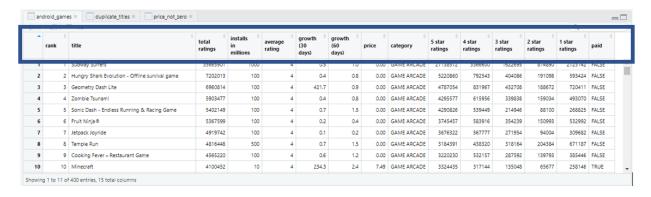
warning message:
package 'janitor' was built under R version 4.1.2
> android_games <- android_games %>%
+ clean_names
> view(android_games)

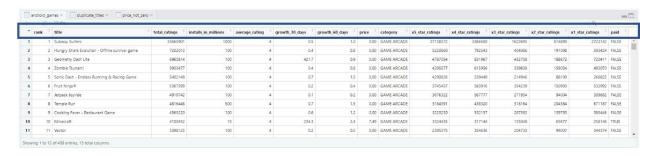
> library(janitor)

> android_games <- android_games %>%
> android_games <- android_games %>%
```

Before Cleaning:

+ clean names

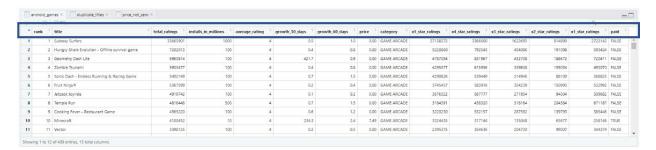


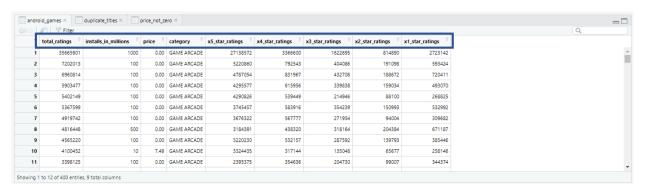


- 7) Remove unused columns: rank, title, average_rating, growth_(30 days), growth_(60 days), and paid.
- > android_games\$rank <- android_games\$title <- android_games\$average_rating <- android_games\$growth_30_days <- android_games\$growth_60_days <- android_games\$paid <- NULL

> android_games\$rank <- android_games\$title <- android_games\$average_rating <- android_games\$growth_30_days <- android_games\$paid <- NULL</pre>

Before Cleaning:





E. Analysis & Visualizations

After cleaning the data set and identifying our scope, we created the below visualizations for each question of analysis to further analyze the data.

1) What is the total number of installs in millions for each game category?

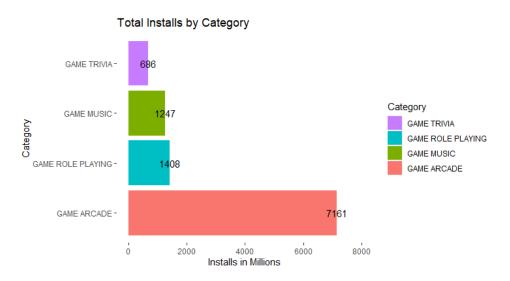


Figure 1 - Horizontal Bar Chart for Total Installs in Millions by Category

R Features:

- Chart Type: Horizontal Bar Chart
- Functions: aesthetics (aes), geom bar, labs, theme, scale x continuous
- Libraries: ggplot2

The below data frame is created to view only the game category and installations in millions.

```
> android_games_installs <- android_games %>%
+ clean_names %>%
+ select(category,installs_in_millions)
> view(android_games_installs)
```

- > android games installs <- android games %>%
- > clean_names %>%
- > select(category,installs in millions)
- > View(android games installs)



The below data frame is created to group the installations in millions as totals for each game category.

```
> android_games_installs_sum <- android_games_installs %>%
+ group_by(category) %>%
+ summarize(total_installs = sum(installs_in_millions))
> view(android_games_installs_sum)
```

- > android games installs sum <- android games installs %>%
- + group by(category) %>%
- + summarize(total installs = sum(installs in millions))
- > View(android games installs sum)



> ggplot(android_games_installs_sum, aes(x= total_installs, y=reorder(category, -total_installs), fill=category)) + geom_bar(stat
= "identity") + geom_text(aes(label = total_installs)) + scale_fill_discrete(name = "Category", guide=guide_legend(reverse=T)) +
labs(title= "Total Installs by Category", x = "Installs in Millions", y = "Category") + theme(panel.background=element_blank())
+ scale_x_continuous(name="Installs in Millions", limits=c(0,8000))

> ggplot(android_games_installs_sum, aes(x= total_installs, y=reorder(category, -total_installs), fill=category)) + geom_bar(stat = "identity") + geom_text(aes(label = total_installs)) + scale_fill_discrete(name = "Category", guide=guide_legend(reverse=T)) + labs(title= "Total Installs by Category", x = "Installs in Millions", y = "Category") + theme(panel.background=element_blank()) + scale_x_continuous(name="Installs in Millions", limits=c(0,8000))

Analysis:

We wanted to see which categories had the highest installations as this is a good indicator of consumer interest and preference for games within each category. As we can see, the category of Game Trivia had 686 million installations, which is the lowest number of installations among the four categories. Whereas Game Music and Game Role Playing had 1,247 and 1,408 million installations, respectively, which is close to twice as many installations as Game Trivia. Finally, Game Arcade had 7,161 million installs, which is the highest number of installations compared to the other categories. Therefore, consumers prefer to play Game Arcade games more than Game Trivia, Game Music, and Game Role Playing.

2) What are the total star ratings for each numbered star rating by category?

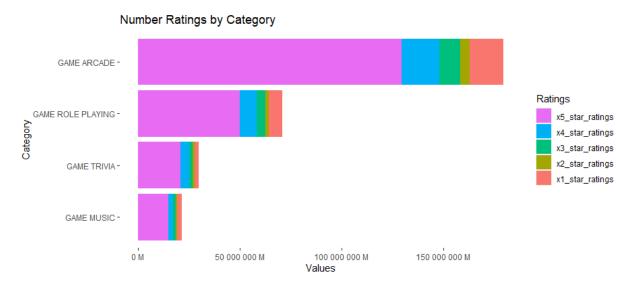


Figure 2 - Horizontal Stacked Bar Chart for Star Ratings by Category

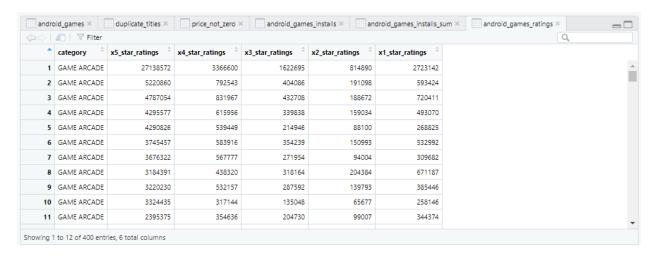
R Features:

- Chart Type: Horizontal Stacked Bar Chart
- Functions: aesthetics (aes), geom_bar, geom_text, scale_fill_discrete, labs, theme, scale x continuous
- Libraries: ggplot2

The below data frame is created to view the different number of star ratings by category.

```
> android_games_ratings <- android_games %>%
+    clean_names %>%
+    select(category:x1_star_ratings)
> view(android_games_ratings)
```

- > android games ratings <- android games %>%
- + clean names %>%
- + select(category:x1_star_ratings)
- > View(android games ratings)



The below data frame is created to gather and consolidate all the star ratings (1 thru 5) from multiple columns into one column called "Ratings" with its corresponding values in another column called "Values".

```
> library(tidyverse)
- Attaching packages
- ygplot2 3.3.5 v purr 0.3.4
v tibble 3.1.5 v stringr 1.4.0
v tidyr 1.1.4 v forcats 0.5.1
- Conflicts
- x dplyn::filter() masks stats::filter()
x dplyn::ilag() masks stats::lag()
warning message:
package 'tidyverse' was built under R version 4.1.2
> android_games_ratings_format <- android_games_ratings %>%
+ gather(key = "Ratings", value = "values", 2:6)
> view(android_games_ratings_format)
```

- > library(tidyverse)
- > android games ratings format <- android games ratings %>%
- + gather(key = "Ratings", value = "Values", 2:6)
- > View(android games ratings format)

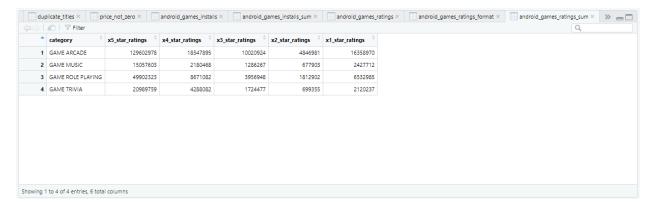


```
> ggplot(android_games_ratings_format, aes(x= reorder(category, Values), y=Values, fill = Ratings)) + geom_bar(stat="identity", position="stack") + geom_text(aes(label = Values), position = position_stack(vjust=0.5), size=3) + scale_fill_discrete(guide=guide_legend(reverse=T)) + labs(x="Category", y="Values", title = "Number Ratings by Category") + theme(panel.background=element_blank()) + scale_y_continuous(labels=unit_format(unit = "M", scale = 1e+00)) + coord_flip()
```

Analysis:

We did not add the labels on the horizontal stacked bar chart as it would clutter the visual. Instead, we created the below data frame to view the sum of individual star ratings (1 to 5) by category to validate the results of the horizontal stacked bar chart.

```
> android_games_ratings_sum <- android_games_ratings %>%
+    group_by(category) %>%
+    summarize(x5_star_ratings = sum(x5_star_ratings), x4_star_ratings = sum(x4_star_ratings), x3_star_ratings = sum(x3_star_ratings), x2_star_ratings
= sum(x2_star_ratings), x1_star_ratings = sum(x1_star_ratings))
> view(android_games_ratings_sum)
```



By creating a horizontal stacked bar chart, we wanted to identify which category had the highest total star ratings to see what consumers enjoyed playing the most. Game Arcade has approximately 129.6 million 5-star ratings, 18.5 million 4-star ratings, 10 million 3-star ratings, 4.8 million 2-star ratings, and 16.3 million 1-star ratings, which is the highest compared to the other categories. Whereas, Game Music has an estimate of 15 million 5-star ratings, 2.1 million 4-star ratings, 1.2 million 3-star ratings, 677 thousand 2-star ratings, and 2.4 million 1-star ratings, which is the least compared to the other categories. On the other hand, Game Role Playing has 49.9 5-star ratings, 8.6 million 4-star ratings, 3.9 million 3-star ratings, 1.8 million 2star ratings, and 6.5 million 1-star ratings. Finally, Game Trivia has 20.98 5-star ratings, 4.2 million 4-star ratings, 1.7 million 3-star ratings, 699 thousand 2-star ratings, and 2.1 million 1star ratings. When considering all the values of star ratings for each category, Game Arcade has the highest star ratings which shows that Game Arcade is still the most noteworthy category in Google Play compared to the other three categories, while Game Music has the least number of star ratings. This is consistent with the horizontal stacked bar chart as the bar for Game Arcade is the longest among the categories.

3) What are the total prices for each game category?



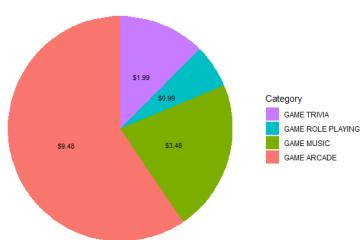


Figure 3 - Pie Chart for Total Prices by Category

R Features:

- Chart Type: Pie Chart
- Functions: aesthetics (aes), geom_bar, coord_polar, geom_text, scale_fill_discrete, labs, theme, theme void()
- Libraries: ggplot2

The below data frame is to view the price by game category.

- > android_games_cleaned_price <- android_games %>%
 + clean_names %>%
 + select(price, category)
 > view(android_games_cleaned_price)

- > android games price <- android games %>%
- + clean names %>%
- + select(price, category)
- > View(android_games_price)



The below data frame is created to sum the values of price for each game category.

```
> android_games_price_sum <- android_games_cleaned_price %>%
+ group_by(category) %>%
+ summarize(total_price = sum(price))
> view(android_games_price_sum)
```

- > android games price sum <- android games cleaned price %>%
- + group_by(category) %>%
- + summarize(total price = sum(price))
- > View(android games price sum)



> ggplot(android_games_price_sum, aes(x="", y=total_price, fill=category)) + geom_bar(stat="identity", width=1) + coord_polar("y", start
=0) + geom_text(aes(label = dollar(total_price)), position = position_stack(vjust=0.5), size=3) + scale_fill_discrete(name = "Category")
+ labs(x = NULL, y=NULL, title = "Price by Category") + theme(axis.line = element_blank(), axis.ticks = element_blank()) + theme_void()

> ggplot(android_games_price_sum, aes(x="", y=total_price, fill=category)) + geom_bar(stat="identity", width=1) + coord_polar("y", start=0) + geom_text(aes(label = dollar(total_price)), position = position_stack(vjust=0.5), size=3) + scale_fill_discrete(name = "Category", guide=guide_legend(reverse=T)) + labs(x = NULL, y=NULL, title = "Price by Category") + theme(axis.line = element_blank(), axis.ticks = element_blank()) + theme_void()

Analysis:

We wanted to determine which game category had the highest total price as this helps to identify how much consumers value the games within each category. Based on the pie chart, the total price for games within the Game Trivia category is \$1.99, whereas the total price for games within the Game Role Playing category is \$0.99. The games under the Game Music category is \$3.48, which is higher than Game Trivia and Game Role Playing. Finally, the total price for games under Game Arcade is \$9.48, which is significantly more than the other categories. Therefore, consumers highly value Game Arcade games as they are willing to pay a higher price for games in this category.

F. Statistical Summary and Functions

Below is the overall view statistical summary of the android_games dataset. When running the code below, this displays the results of the minimum, 1st quartile, median, mean, 3rd quartile, and maximum values of every column in the data set.

Overall View of Statistical Summary

> summary(android_games)										
total_ratings	installs_in_million	s price	category	x5_star_ratings	x4_star_ratings	x3_star_ratings	x2_star_ratings			
Min. : 32993	мin. : 1.00	Min. :0.00000	Length: 386	Min. : 13975	Min. : 2451	Min. : 1265	Min. : 528			
1st Qu.: 112175	1st Qu.: 5.00	1st Qu.:0.00000	class :character	1st Qu.: 73578	1st Qu.: 12729	1st Qu.: 6899	1st Qu.: 3379			
Median : 381810	Median : 10.00	Median :0.00000	Mode :character	Median : 265534	Median : 43155	Median : 21371	Median : 9256			
Mean : 779508	Mean : 27.21	Mean :0.03228		Mean : 556785	Mean : 87028	Mean : 43914	Mean : 20788			
3rd Qu.: 728267	3rd Qu.: 10.00	3rd Qu.:0.00000		3rd Qu.: 526702	3rd Qu.: 87271	3rd Qu.: 44332	3rd Qu.: 21212			
Max. :35665901	Max. :1000.00	Max. :7.49000		Max. :27138572	Max. :3366600	Max. :1622695	Max. :814890			
x1_star_ratings										
Min. : 1116										
1st Qu.: 10282										
Median : 31298										
Mean : 70991										
3rd Qu.: 73807										
Max. :2723142										

> summary(android games)

Statistical Summary of Total Ratings

```
summary(android_games$total_ratings)
   Min. 1st Qu. Median Mean 3rd Qu.
32993 112175 381810 779508 728267
                                              мах.
                                   728267 35665901
  min(android_games$total_ratings)
[1] 32993
 max(android_games$total_ratings)
[1] 35665901
> mean(android_games$total_ratings)
[1] 779508
  median(android_games$total_ratings)
[1] 381810.5
  sd(android_games$total_ratings)
[1] 2066869
> summary(android games$total ratings)
> min(android games$total ratings)
> max(android games$total ratings)
> mean(android games$total ratings)
> median(android games$total ratings)
> sd(android games$total ratings)
Analysis:
```

One specific column that was valuable for the statistical summary was "total_ratings." The screenshot below shows the minimum, 1st quartile, median, mean, 3rd quartile, and maximum, and standard deviation values of Total Ratings. The difference between the code for the overall view of the statistical summary versus the individual statistical codes for the total ratings is the "\$" sign, which specifies which column to focus on. The minimum number of total ratings in the dataset is 32,993 within the game categories and the maximum number of total ratings in the dataset is 35,665,901 within the game categories. The mean is the average or the most common value in a collection of numbers. The mean of the total ratings is 779,508, which shows that there are many games in the Google Play Store that do not have too many reviews. It is possible that the most popular games in the four categories that this project emphasizes have around 700,000 ratings. The median is the middle number in a list. The middle amount for total

ratings is 381,810.50. The first quartile is considered the lowest half of the data, whereas the third quartile is the median of the top half of the data (ThoughtCo, 2019). The first quartile of total ratings is 112175 and the third quartile of total ratings is 728,267. Finally, the standard deviation calculates the distribution of the data in relation to the mean and includes the variance (Investopedia, 2021). The standard deviation for the total ratings is 2,066,869. This large number for the standard deviation signifies that there is very little variance in the observed data and it is clustered tightly around the mean.

Statistical Summary of Installs in Millions

```
> summary(android_games$installs_in_millions)
   Min. 1st Qu. Median Mean 3rd Qu. Max.
1.00 5.00 10.00 27.21 10.00 1000.00
> min(android_games$installs_in_millions)
 max(android_games$installs_in_millions)
[1] 1000
 mean(android_games$installs_in_millions)
[1] 27.20725
 median(android_games$installs_in_millions)
 sd(android_games$installs_in_millions)
[1] 64.34266
> summary(android games$installs in millions)
> min(android games$installs in millions)
> max(android games$installs in millions)
> mean(android games$installs in millions)
> median(android games$installs in millions)
> sd(android games$installs in millions)
```

Analysis:

The second specific column that was valuable for our statistical summary was "install_in_millions." The screenshot below shows the minimum, 1st quartile, median, mean, 3rd quartile, maximum, and standard deviation values of Total Installs in Millions. The minimum number of total installs in this dataset is 1 million for a specific title. The maximum number of total ratings in this dataset is 1 billion for a specific title. In this column, the mean is an estimate of 27.2 million. This shows that the amount of people installing games on their phones is still a low amount despite that there are over five billion smartphone users worldwide. One theory is that more people download apps instead of games in which the result of the mean would be much higher for apps than games. There is a disadvantage for the competition when only a few apps have reached the 1 billion mark of total installs in our dataset. The middle amount for total installs is 10 million. The 1st quartile of total ratings is 5 million and the 3rd quartile is 10 million. The standard deviation for total installs is in an estimate of 63.34 million. This low number for the standard deviation signifies that there is very little variance in the observed data, and it is clustered tightly around the mean.

RStudio - R Script Feature

RStudio contains a feature called "script" which differentiates with the way the code is run in the "console" feature. R script is a plain text file that saves the R code in. Thus, script is more of an advantage than just running the code in the console. The console feature cannot save the codes so the codes need to be copied and pasted to Notepad++ or Microsoft Word. Also, the advantage of using script is to place the code in a list format so it is easier to understand the code line by line. There is the option to highlight all the codes so they run simultaneously or run one

line at a time. The screenshot below is what R script looks like in RStudio. The code below is the ggplot bar chart that was shown in the Analysis & Visualizations section. In order to make sure that the code is functional, ggplot2 must be loaded using the "library" code. To create the bar chart, the main code begins with ggplot following the dataset. Next, the "aes" code is required to assign the x and y axis. To add color to the bars, a fill code is required, and it must be assigned to the correct column. The rest of the codes are the aesthetics of the chart.

R Script:

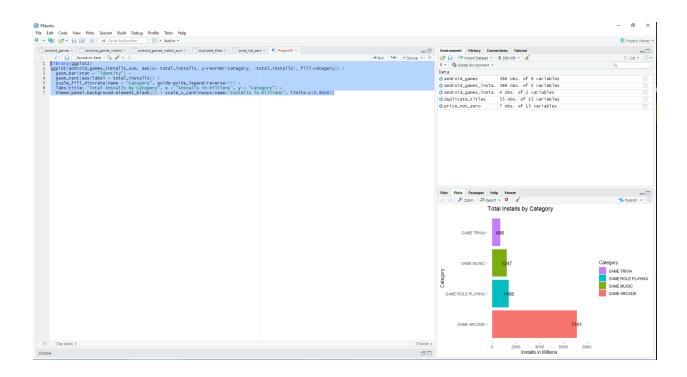
```
android_games | mandroid_games | mandroid_games_installs | mandroid_ga
```

R Script Code:

```
 \begin{array}{l} library(ggplot2) \\ ggplot(android\_games\_installs\_sum, aes(x=total\_installs, y=reorder(category, -total\_installs), \\ fill=category)) + \\ geom\_bar(stat="identity") + \\ geom\_text(aes(label=total\_installs)) + \\ scale\_fill\_discrete(name="Category", guide=guide\_legend(reverse=T)) + \\ labs(title="Total Installs by Category", x="Installs in Millions", y="Category") + \\ theme(panel.background=element\_blank()) + scale\_x\_continuous(name="Installs in Millions", limits=c(0,8000)) \\ \end{array}
```

Below is what RStudio looks like and after highlighting the entire code in the script section, the code is ready to be executed by clicking the "run" button. The result is a bar chart shown on the bottom right.

Running the Code in RStudio Script:



RStudio - User Defined Function

A user defined function is highly resourceful when a specific line of code is used multiple times. One code that helped us make the charts look more appealing was running "labs" for our ggplot charts. Below is an example of what a labs function looks like.

• labs(x="Category", y="Values", title = "Number Ratings by Category")

By running this code, the title labels of the x and y axis need to be renamed. Otherwise, the chart titles are displayed just like the titles in the column headers of the dataset. The title can be added

to the top of the chart which is required when presenting the data. This way, the viewer can understand the meaning of the chart.

G. Conclusion

In summary, the goal of this R project analysis was to understand consumer preferences for different game categories considering various factors such as the number of installations in Google Play, star ratings, and price. After analyzing and visualizing the data set using RStudio, we discovered that Game Arcade is the most preferable game category across all the factors of our analysis. Game Trivia had the lowest number of installs, whereas Game Music had the lowest star ratings. Game Role Playing had the lowest price, which indicated consumers did not enjoy playing the games within this category compared to the other categories. In summary, we were able to better understand the types of games people enjoyed during the pandemic.

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