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IN3062 – INTRODUCTION TO ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Coursework

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# **INTRODUCTION**

Video game culture has exponentially grown to become a popular source of entertainment and consumed by modern pop culture, evolving from humble beginnings to a multibillion-dollar industry today**1**. Current predictions estimate the net global revenue of video games in 2020 to be over $160 billion dollars**2**, an increase of over 7.6% from 2019.  Throughout its history, the market for video games has only strengthened due to continuous advancements in computer technology, through an increase in processing power, graphical performance, and game design. With each successive year, more advanced consoles have spawned a plethora of video game titles and genres, with thousands of titles available to feed increased sale demands. This impact also meant that digital sales has exponentially risen resulting in UK gaming outlets to struggle selling physical units. Severity of the impact can be assessed from one of UK’s leading commercial video game retailers – ‘GAME’ store**3**.

## 1.1 PROBLEM DOMAIN

The distribution of video game sales in the UK reflects that 80% is sold digitally via   
micro-transactions, DLC and subscription services. Thus, digital revenue is up by 12.5% year-on-year whilst physical revenue goes down by 2.8%**4**. As a result, commercial retailers are threatened by losing profit from excess supply of physical video game units. This is reflected by the UK’s prominent video games retailer ‘GAME’ store, case study below:

**Case Study:** UK retailer GAME runs out of money, enters administration**5**

With supply of physical units increasing overtime, has meant that not enough revenue is generated from in-store transactions. To alleviate excess supply, unit pricing of popular games was reduced, resulting in profit-loss.  
Popularity of E-commerce overtime had led to excess overhead costs of maintaining store operations thus forcing 40 ‘GAME’ stores to go into administration.



Fig 1: ‘GAME’ store administration.

Digital formatted video games sold via E-commerce will continually rise, as consumers benefit with improved convenience, accessibility, and privacy. Developers of next-gen consoles will eventually want to move over to operating only on digital formatted video games in their bid to reduce carbon footprint**6** and maintain corporate social responsibility.

Our aim to help commercial video game retailers like ‘GAME’ to adapt to these changes, also make effective predictions on which game titles and platforms will be popular to maintain stock control i.e., best-selling. Goal is to prevent stock-overload and efficiently manage stock inventory with the purpose of maximising revenue and reducing overhead.

## 1.2 DATASET

The original dataset titled ‘Video Game Sales with Rating’ can be found on Kaggle, here is the [link](https://www.kaggle.com/rush4ratio/video-game-sales-with-ratings). The dataset itself contained more than 12,000 games including outdated gaming platforms and game titles thus opted to narrow down our dataset to the top 100 selling video games across 5 platforms that are released within the years 2010 and 2016 – PC, Xbox One, PS4, Nintendo Wii U and 3DS. To ensure accurate predictions are generated about future sales, we are focusing on video games released between 2010 & 2016, because within this date range the regional sales are consistent thus enabling better predictive analysis from which patterns can be identified. Moreover, the dataset highlights 5 individual classes: genre, publisher, platform amongst many other factors. From which correlations can be identified and could contribute to determine a video game’s success rate.

# **REGRESSION**

Our models will mainly be computed using supervised learning methods like Linear Regression, SVM and Random Forest Regression. The main goal is to allow us to predict new continuous data based on the trends and results of the datasets that have already been tested using the different regression algorithms and see which variables are most correlated to Video Games having high sales numbers. We will use Pearson’s correlation coefficient to see which 2 variables have the best correlation. R value of 1 meaning perfect correlation, 0 meaning no correlation and -1 meaning perfect inverse correlation.

# **MISSING DATA**

Having filtered the top 100 sales for each platform within time period 2010-2016, we found discrepancies within columns critic score and critic count missing. This would hinder our results as no correlation can be identified between user reviews and video games sold over time. We thought about using the mean or median of the critic score/count values to fill in the blanks, but this wouldn’t be adequate. We concluded that since critic score and count is an opinion-based system, we decided to manually enter the missing data for each game which has been taken from a credible source such as ‘[Meta Critic’](https://www.metacritic.com/) link.

# **TECHNIQUES USED**

****For our dataset, we decided to use **Pearson's Coefficient** in order to find out which 2 variables depict the strongest correlation that will help us predict video game sales in the future.

To better understand the Pearson Co-efficient correlation, we decided to use a coloured heatmap to represent the correlation. Greater coefficient value will correspond with a darker hue of Red and show a strong correlation and vice versa. We can see that ‘sale figures’ for different regions have a strong relation to Global Sales which is what we expected. For all our regression models we made Global Sales our dependent variable and as it counts for all regions, so we decided to drop the other sales features. So, the relationship between Global Sales and Region we can see that Critic Score and Critic Count have the next highest positive relationship with a value of **‘0.28’** and **‘0.36’**. Despite Critic Count having the higher value we decided to disregard this feature as yes it may have a relation with Global Sales however users buy games depending on the Critic Score and not Critic Count. Therefore, our main focus is Critic Score to Global Sales.

Fig 2: Heatmap for Pearson Co-efficient

* Highlights the correlation strengths between each Regions and consumers: Critic Score & Count.

# **MODELS USED**

## 4.1 LINEAR REGRESSION (LR)

LR is a statistical approach for modelling the relationship between a dependent variable with a given set of independent variables. It tries to fit data with the best hyper-plane which goes through the points. This model works well with our dataset as we look for the variation of critic scores that are dependent on global sales. The LR for our model depicts a positive correlation whereby a high critic score would equal a higher level of global sales. However, despite LR being simple to implement and interpret. This model is prone to underfitting; fails to capture data properly and often the line does not fit well due to the relationship between critic score and global sales being not entirely linear. Some data-points for global sales reflected irregular behaviour, whereby once thresholds of critic score reached i.e. 70-85% global sales reflected 28.5% (14 million sales) greater sales than those critic scores that reached i.e. 90% but global sales dropped (10 million sales) thus should reflect greater marginal sales. Further analysis within the [‘Results’](#_7.1_LINEAR_REGRESSION) section is highlighted with RMSE.

## 4.2 SUPPORT VECTOR REGRESSION (SVR)

SVR uses the same basic idea as Support Vector Machine (SVM), a classification algorithm, but applies it to predict real values rather than a class. SVR acknowledges the presence of non-linearity in the data and provides a proficient prediction model.  
Our goal will be to try to fit the error in a certain threshold (unlike minimizing the error rate we were doing in the previous cases). SVR can work for linear as well as non-linear problems depending on the kernel we choose. As our aim is to help the commercial video games retailers be able to make effective predictions on certain aspects, by using SVR it will find an appropriate line of best fit and margin of error to help with this prediction.

## 4.3 RANDOM FOREST REGRESSION (RF)

For one o

# **INPUT VARIABLES ENCODED**

The fields required for each AI algorithm model had been split up from the original dataset and placed into their individual CSV files i.e. for Random Forest Model will encode Critic Score and Global Sales from ‘RandomForestGlobalSales&CriticScore.csv’ file. This was the case for all other models for our project. Using a simple function, we then extracted each column and placed into corresponding variables “x” and “y” in their respected numerical format.

# **ACCURACY EVALUATION CRITERIA**

Each model will be evaluated using the RMSE value. For a model to be accurate and strong at predicting future data, we say that the RMSE value should be roughly 10% or less than the MSE value. For us to calculate these values we import the sklearn metrics library to use algorithms that calculate the MSE and RMSE. 1 of the reasons why we use RMSE over MSE value is due to it being an absolute measure of fit. This then gives us an idea of errors in actual sales. This is backed up by a report about Assessing the fit of regression model which states that “*RMSE is a good measure of how accurately the model predicts the response, and it is the most important criterion for fit if the main purpose of the model is prediction.” Taken from “theanalysisfactor.com/Assessing-the-fit-of-regression-models”.*

# **RESULTS**

## 7.1 LINEAR REGRESSION

For our dataset, we decided on the 2 variables based on the heat map in the above sections showing which 2 variables have the highest correlation coefficient. As a result, we had Global sales as our dependent variable which was paired with Critic Score as these 2 had the highest relationship after we disregarded other region sales and other variables that we felt weren’t necessary for us to predict future sales.

After splitting the data into 80% training and 20% testing, we used Linear Regression function and fit the X\_Train and y\_train and plotted the data and included a red line to show the line of best fit. As you can see in ‘Fig 3’ the line is sloping upwards meaning that there is a positive correlation between the 2 variables as when Critic Score increases, Global Sales also increases.

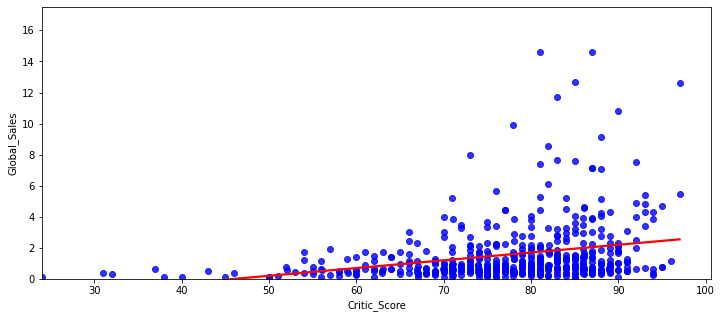


Fig 3: Graph with data plotted and line of best fit.

To see if the prediction made by the model is accurate we did a side-by-side bar chart comparison of the Global Sales value near enough the same to the actual values which is a good sign that the predictive strength of the model is good. (Seen in Fig ‘4’)

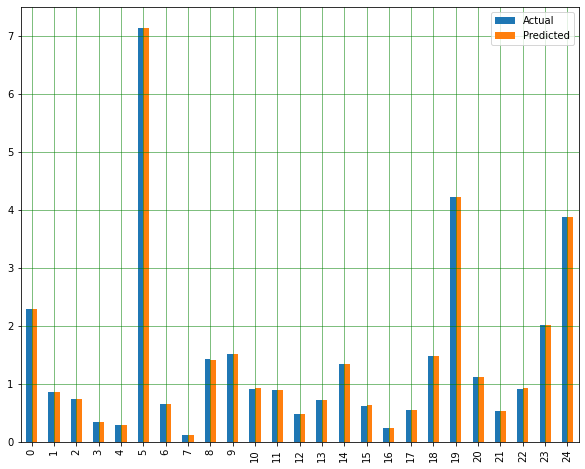
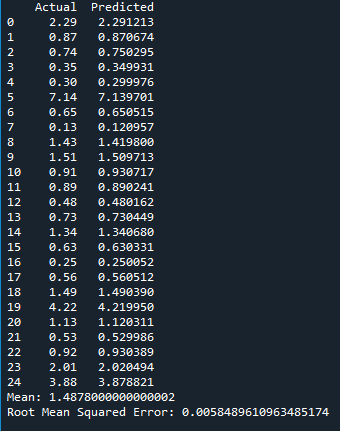
 

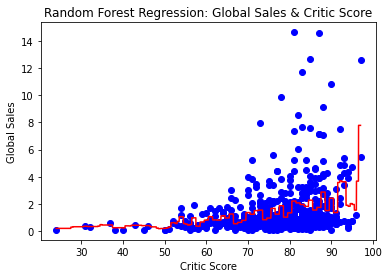
Fig 5: Side by Side comparison of predicted and actual values along with MSE and RMSE value

Fig 4: Bar chart showing predicted and actual values.

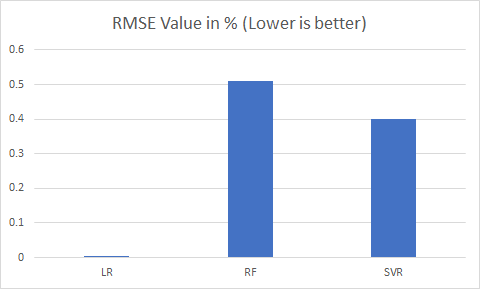
To get a better sense of how good the model is we use the RMSE for scoring as RMSE is an absolute measure of fit. A reasonably good score is less than 10% of the MSE. We can depict that the RMSE is very low compared to the MSE As seen in the Fig’5’. The RMSE value is around 0.4% of the MSE meaning that it is a very good score and the predictions made by the AI is extremely accurate.

## 7.2 SUPPORT VECTOR MACHINES

## 7.3 RANDOM FOREST REGRESSION



For Random Forest Regression,



Compiling all the RMSE scores for each model into 1 bar graph, we can see that LR has the lowest RMSE % value with the RMSE value being 0.04% of the MSE value meaning that the predictive accuracy and strength is the best out of the 3 models used. SVR is placed 2nd and RF placed last. Despite them placing 2nd and 3rd, those models are still not considered “accurate” as the RMSE value is more than 10% of the MSE value which is considered not a good score.

# **ENCOUNTERED DATASET PROBLEMS**

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