# Games All Around the World

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## Abstract

## Introduction

Following the nested model learned in the course (3 question) that was inspired by Tamara Munzner

(Munzner, 2009) and (Meyer, Sedlmair, & Munzner, 2012).

## Background

The Valve Corporation a video game developer founded the Steam digital distribution service a decade and a half ago.

## **Methodology**

In this section, we describe how we collect a full list

of all the users, friendships, and games from the Steam

system. We also explain how we validate and analyze

the data.

### **Data Collection**

### **Data Validation**

### **Data Analysis**

#### **What?**

**Data and Dataset Types**

Identifying the type of data is always the first step in the data analysis process.

The dataset is a combination of 2 datasets – GeoJSON dataset sourced from Natural Earth (that can be produced here <https://geojson-maps.ash.ms/)> and dataset that contains the results from queries (specified in the documentation to the derived data) on the Steam library dataset. The combination of those two results in a dataset in which there is both spatial data and relational data (tables), hence the type of the dataset is both relational and spatial. The dataset availability is static.

In this section only the variables of the derived data are shown (you can read about the variables of the raw data in the Steam website <https://steam.internet.byu.edu/> or in (O'Neill, Vaziripour, Wu, & Zappala, 2016) paper.

For each **country**, we have:

**Numerical**:

**Discrete**:

gdp\_md\_est – an estimation of the country’s GDP

money\_spent – the amount of money spent by the country’s players on games in the Steam library (in US Dollars)

pop\_est – estimation of the population in the country

country\_owners - the number of country’s owners

country\_active - the number of country’s active users

avg\_play\_time - the country’s average playtime (minutes)

num\_casual\_users - the number of country’s casual users

num\_moderate\_users- the number of country’s moderate users

num\_excessive\_users - the number of country’s excessive users

for each X in range of 1 to 10 (for the 10 specific games selected)

gameXowners – the number of country’s owners of game X

gameXactive\_users - the number of country’s active users of game X

gameXavg\_play\_time - the country’s average playtime in game X(minutes)

gameXcasual\_users - the number of country’s casual users of game X

gameXmoderate\_users - the number of country’s moderate users of game X

gameXexcessive\_users - the number of country’s excessive users of game X

**Categorical**:

**Regular Categorical**:

continent – the continent’s country

**Ordinal**:

economy – the country’s economy group

income\_grp - the country’s income group

For each **game**, we have:

**Numerical**:

**Discrete**:

Appid – the game id in the Steam store

Is\_Multiplayer – 1 if the game is multiplayer game, 0 otherwise

price – price payed to purchase a game

Required\_Age – 0 if is suitable for all ages

Rating – the game rating (not for all games the ratings is specified)

**Categorical**:

**Regular Categorical**:

Genres – the game genres such as action, strategy etc.

**Note**: some of the properties are not specified but helped us to present the data to the user (such as country’s name and iso\_a2).

The next step in the data analysis process one would make is looking for relationships between variables.

A relationship between 2 variables could be either described as associated(dependent) or independent. Association can be Further described as either positive or negative.

#### **Why?**

So why would we even need a visualization of this dataset?

In general, any subset of statistical terms comes to mind can be computed in seconds and give as basic understanding of the dataset, however, this is only a general feeling of the data and will never give as the “full picture” (Anscombe's quartet is the most vivid example to this fact).

Specifically, in the Steam dataset …. //TODO

User tasks:

1. Present players distribution in various places
2. Identify \ Locate(?) places with high percentage of addicts for specific game
3. Compare games’ addictiveness
4. Compare game popularity
5. Present players distribution in various places
6. Identify \ Locate(?) places with high percentage of addicts for specific game
7. Identify addictive games (genres)
8. Compare amounts of addicts between different games
9. Compare game popularity
10. Explore similarities / disparities in the same genre
11. Identify correlations or similarities between game’s rating to the active players avg game playing time

#### **How?**

To underline different aspects of the dataset, we divided the visualizations to 4 aspects:

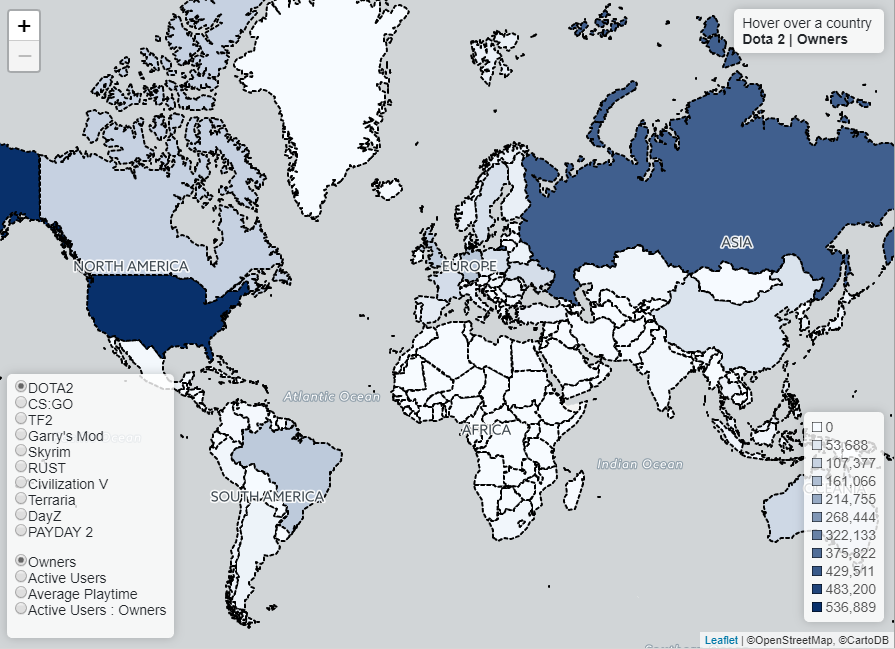
*Games, Economy, Countries and Continents*

##### Games

Per-game approach, where in each visualization the emphasis is on the game, and its’ gamers distribution and behavior

###### Choropleth

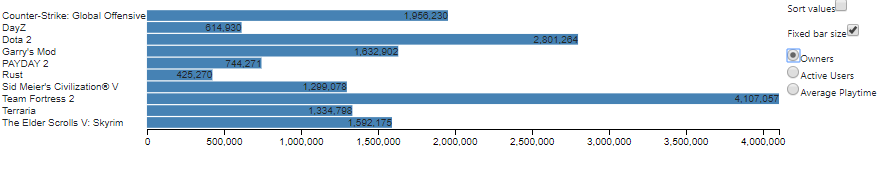
To illustrate worldwide distribution of the players for the 10 games that were chosen, choropleth was used with single hue progression (darkest - greatest). Leaflet map engine, along with CartoDB map provider for the labels, is used, providing the user option to explore the map. Hovering over the country shows the corresponding number / time for the chosen property. Legend in the bottom right corner serves dual purpose – both as a legend but also as a scale for the chosen property, as the darkest color is the property worldwide maximum for a chosen game.

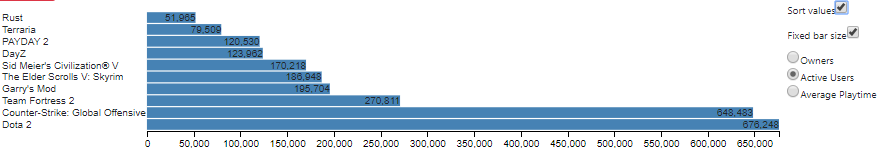


Combination of game name and the property reapplies the choropleth with the chosen combination.  
In the example ‘DOTA2’ & ‘Owners’ indicates the number of owners of the game.  
‘Average playtime’ was calculated for the ‘active players’ (users who were active in the timespan of 2 weeks at the moment of the data retrieval by the crawler that we derived the data from)

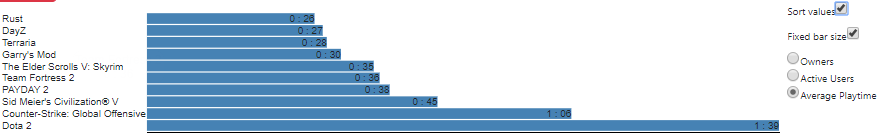
###### Bar Chart

To illustrate worldwide how players are distributed for the 10 games, bar chart was used with single color, utilizing the bar sizes to indicate the difference.

The games aligned in the natural lexicographical order, with the option to sort the games according to the chosen property.



Average playtime was calculated for the total worldwide ‘active players’

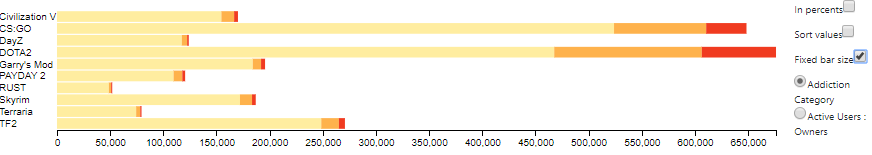


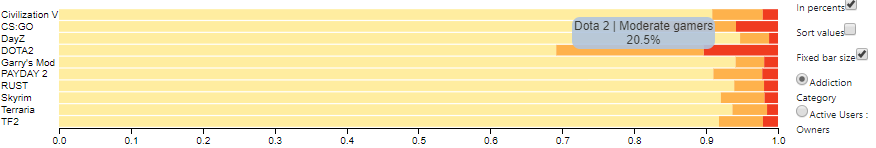
###### Stacked Bar Chart

As a direct follow-up to Bar Chart - Stacked Bar Chart allows to see the ratio of active players to owners and how can players be categorized by playtime hours.

We divided the player’s playtime to 3 categories:  
∎Casual : < 2 hours a day  
∎Moderate : 2-4 hours a day  
∎Excessive: > 4 hours a day

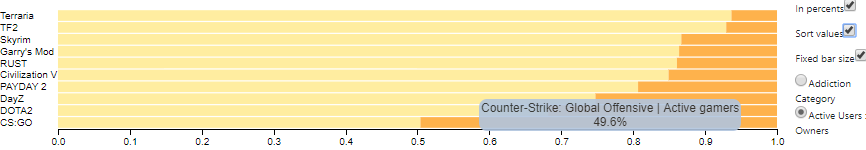
The chart can represented as raw number value or



In percents where its easier to see the ratio between 3 groups

Alternatively, the view can be switched to illustrate the ratio between Active gamers and Non-active gamers

∎Active Gamers : played this game in the last 2 week period  
∎Owners (Non-active) : haven’t played this game in the last 2 week period



###### Radial Axis

##### Economy

###### Line graph

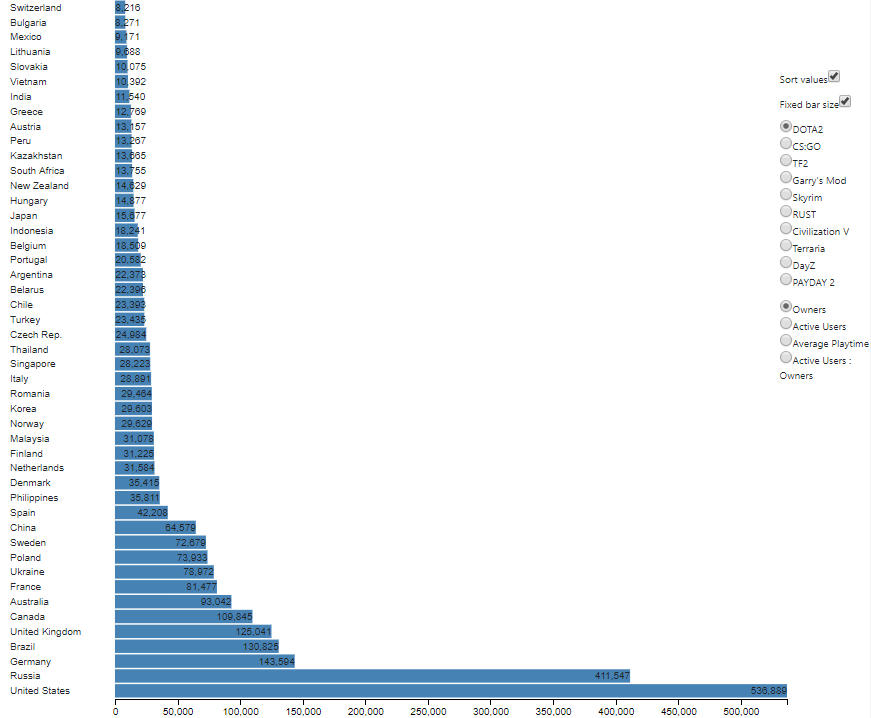
###### Radial Axis

###### Parallel Coordinates

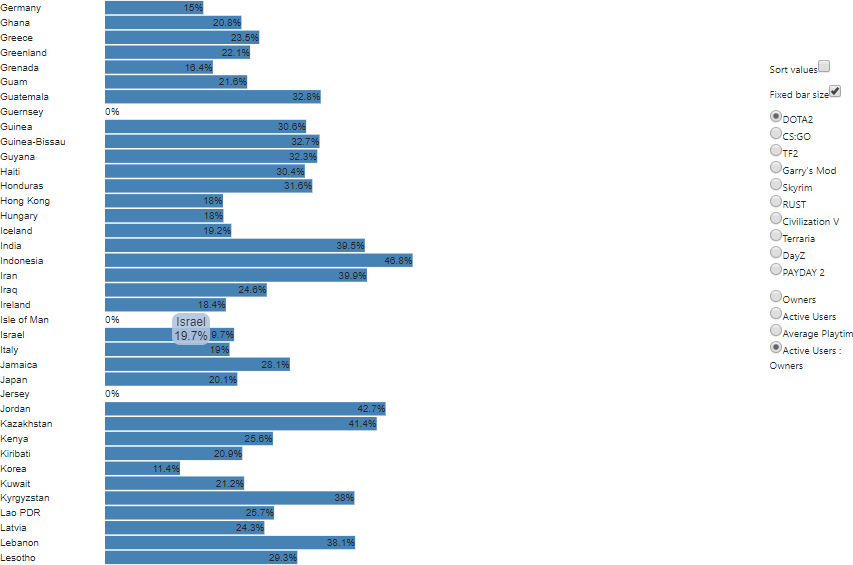
##### Countries

In this section, the approach is to look at the countries perspective: which countries boast the most gamers, and the biggest percentage

###### Bar Chart

Left: Sorted by value

Right: Lexicographical order

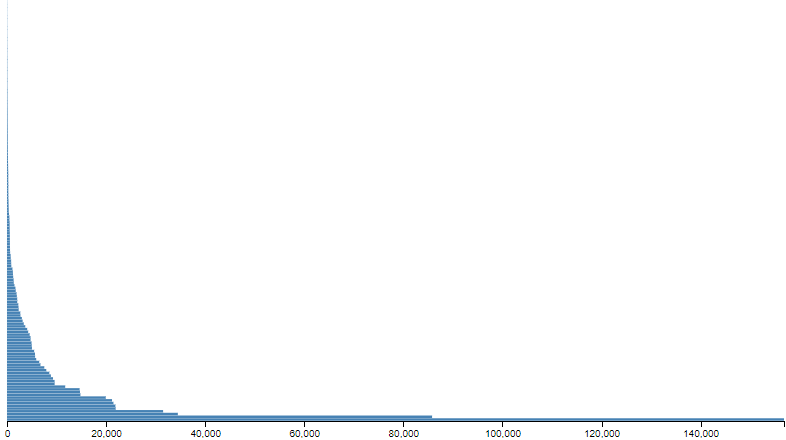
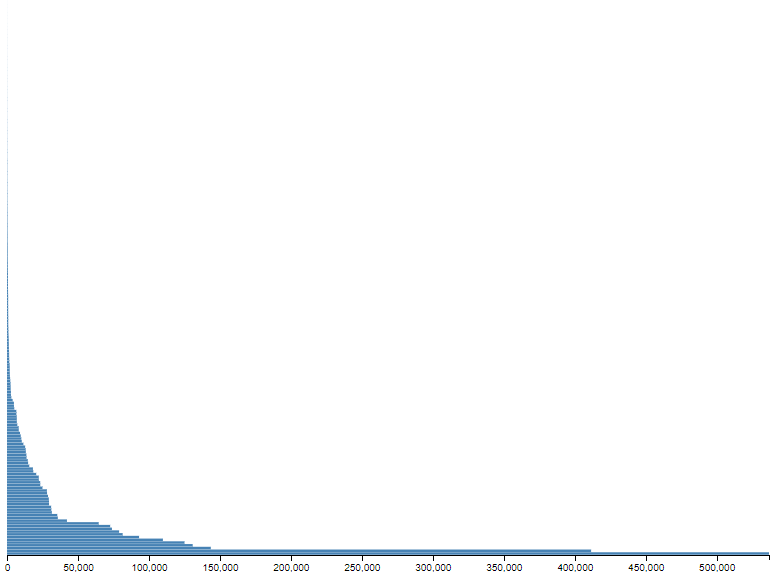


Along with the choropleth this chart provides simple distribution graph, where Countries are compared one along the other by specific-game-property combination

X axis is linear and always scales to the maximum value of property possible. (For example: “DOTA2”’s biggest base of participating gamers is USA and its value is 536,889, while “CS:GO” max value is 436,736)

Y axis size is controlled by a fixed bar height control; unchecking it allows to the exponential nature of the distribution, both at owners and active gamers

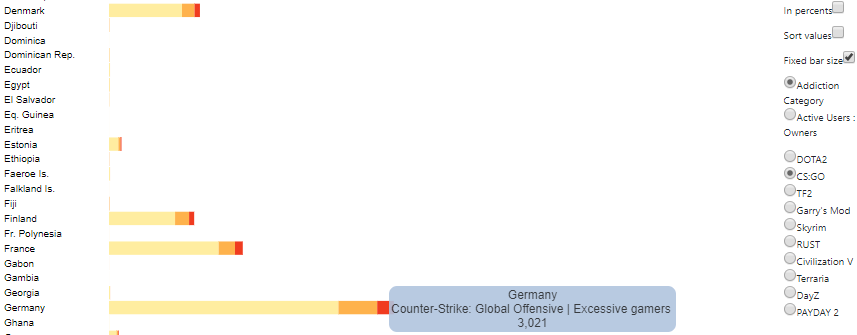
Left: DOTA2 owners Right: DOTA2 active users



###### Stacked Bar Chart

Like in Games Stacked Bar Chart, in Countries Bar Chart there are modes:

Players’ playtime categories:  
 ∎Casual : < 2 hours a day  
∎Moderate : 2-4 hours a day  
∎Excessive: > 4 hours a day

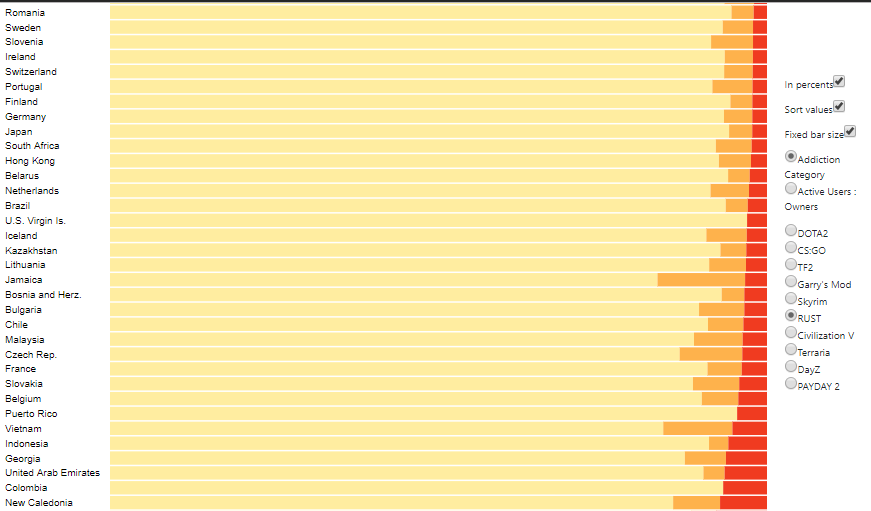


Per-country view active gamers to non-active ratio:

∎Active Gamers : played this game in the last 2 week period  
∎Owners (Non-active) : haven’t played this game in the last 2 week period



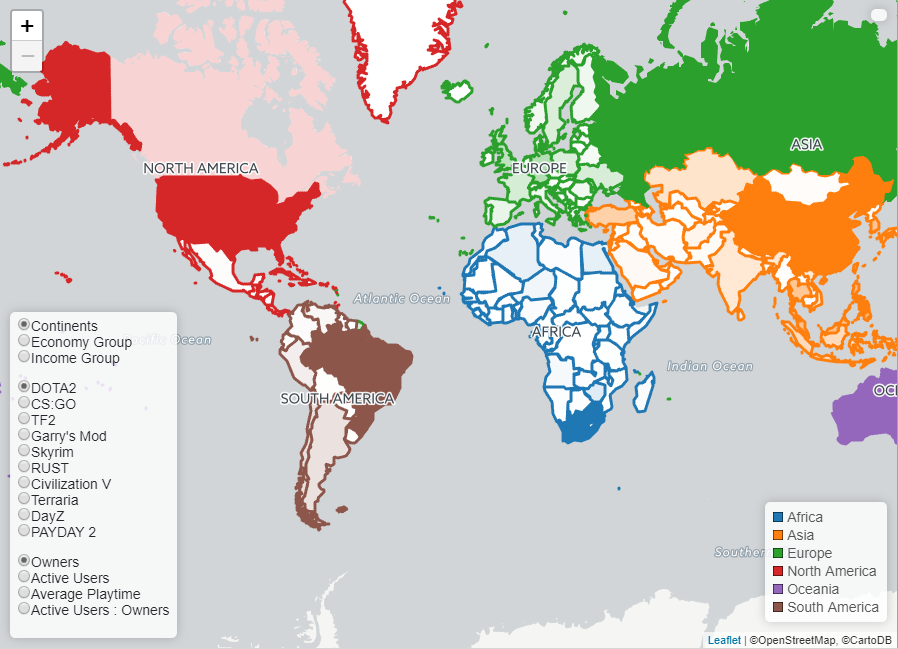
The view can be toggled to percentage view:



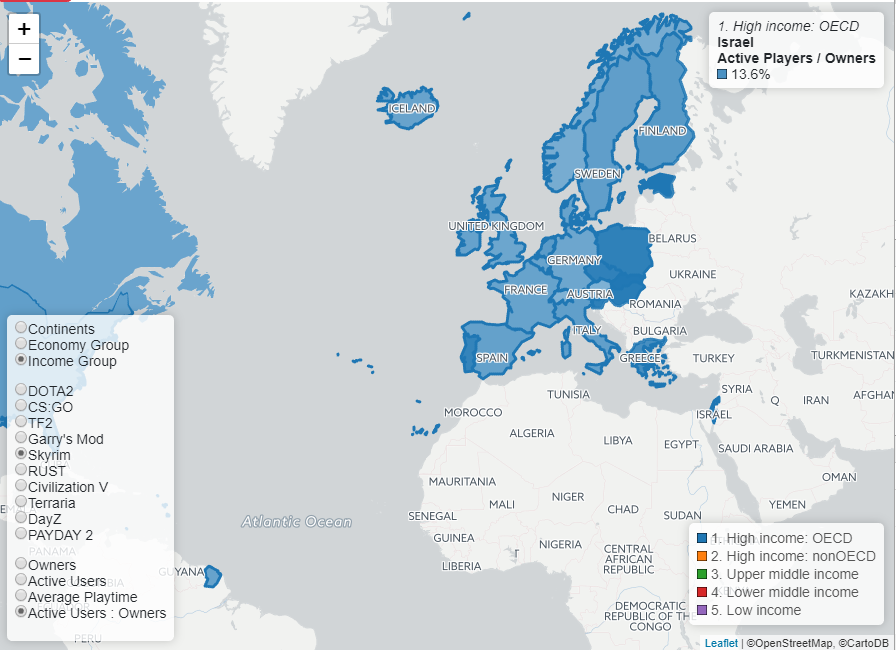
##### Continents

###### Choropleth

As can be seen in the previous chart – country like USA and its users’ participation “dwarfs” all the other countries, per-continent / per-economy group division and choropleth provides geographical specific visualization



Left: Initial Right: on hover, South America

One of features of the GEOJson, is the option to divide the countries (with nesting) to different economy / income groups.  
This allows to observe distribution / percentage in this groups as well in the light of income selection.  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  


###### Radial Axis

## Evaluation

## Conclusions

# References

Meyer, M. D., Sedlmair, M., & Munzner, T. (2012). *The four-level nested model revisited: blocks and guidelines*. Retrieved 8 17, 2017, from http://dl.acm.org/citation.cfm?id=2442587

Munzner, T. (2009). A Nested Model for Visualization Design and Validation. *IEEE Transactions on Visualization and Computer Graphics, 15*(6), 921-928. Retrieved 8 18, 2017, from http://dl.acm.org/citation.cfm?id=1639181

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## Appendix