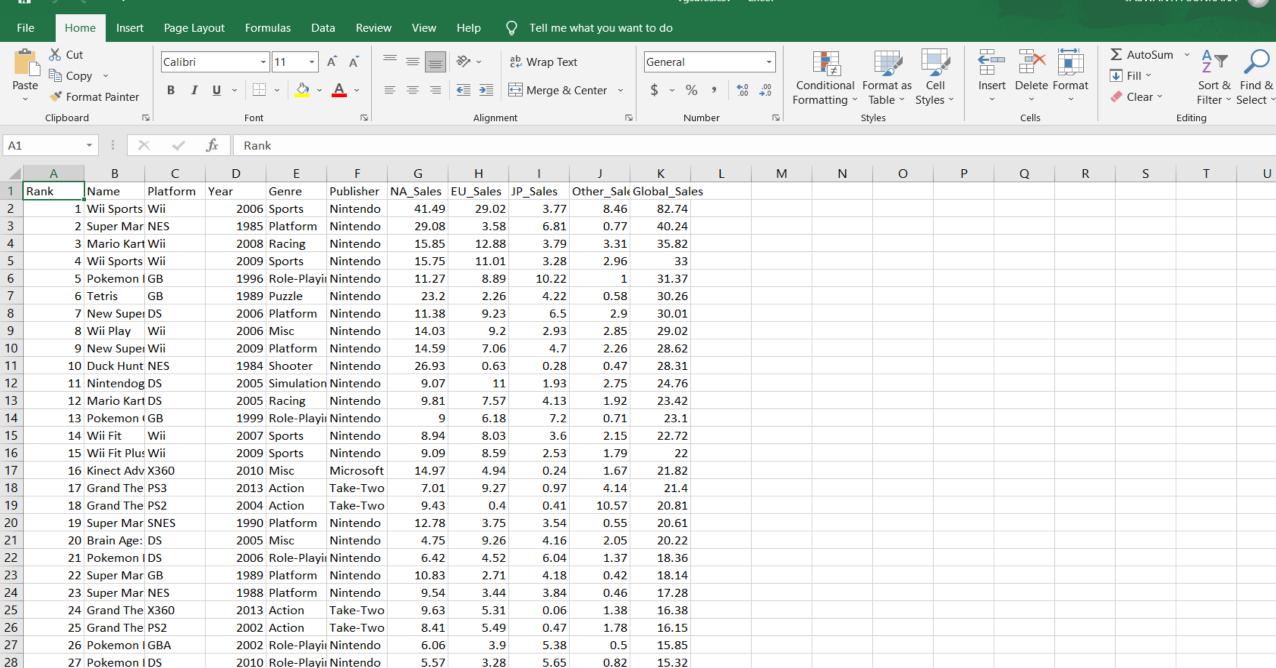
DATA ANALYSIS ON VEDIOGAME SALES

JASWANTH SUNKARA

STEPS INVOLVED

- 1.DATA CLEANING AND PROCESSING
- 2.DATA VISUALIZATION
- 3.TRAINING A MODEL



15.3

I■

3.44

Nintendo

5.36

5.32

1.18

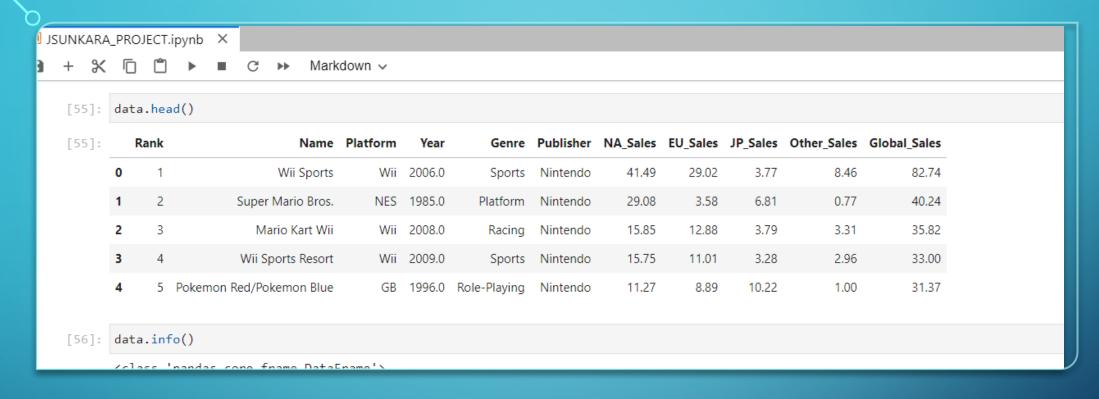
+

2005 Puzzle

28 Brain Age 1DS

vgsales

29



WE USE PANDAS TO READ THE CSV FILE TO DATA AND PERFORM VARIOUS OPERATIONS ON THE DATA

The initial commands are data.head(), data.info(), data.tail(), etc.. To represent the data

Dropping null values

```
[6]: data=data.dropna()
    data.isnull().sum()
```

DROPPING THE NULL VALUES FROM DATA TO AVOID CONFLICTS AND CLEAN USELESS DATA

Dropna() drops all the data values which are not available i.e NULL

Correlation (Pearson's)

data.corr() [10]: [10]: Rank NA Sales EU Sales JP Sales Other Sales Global Sales Rank 1.000000 0.178027 -0.400315 -0.379137 -0.269323 -0.332735 -0.426975 0.178027 1.000000 -0.091285 0.006108 -0.169387 -0.074647 0.041128 0.941269 **NA Sales** -0.400315 -0.091285 1.000000 0.768923 0.451283 0.634518 **EU Sales** -0.379137 0.903264 0.006108 0.768923 0.726256

TENDENCY AND DISPERSION TO FIND MEAN, STD.DEVIATION AND OTHER FACTORS REQUIRED FOR ANALYSING DATA

VISUALIZATIONS

```
[11]: import numpy as np
  import seaborn as sns
  import matplotlib.pyplot as plot
  %matplotlib inline
```

COUNTPLOT

```
[12]: plot.figure(figsize=(15,8))|
sns.countplot(data = data, x='Platform')

[12]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='Platform', ylabel='count'>
```

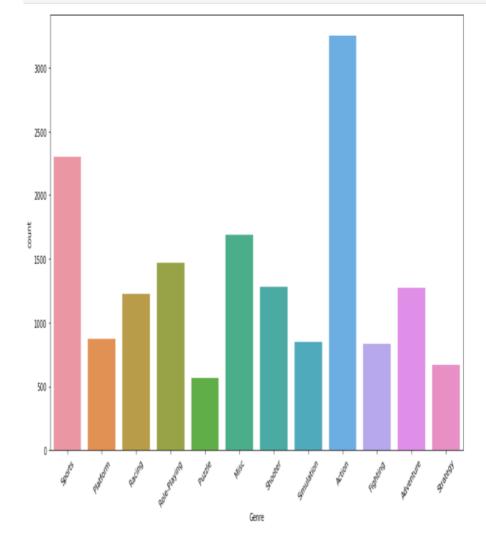
WE ARE USING SEABORN AND MATPLOTLIB LIBRARIES FOR PERFORMING VISUALIZATION METHODS ON DATA

These include histograms, barplots, graphs, heatmaps, piecharts, etc. for visualizing data

```
[13]: plot.figure(figsize=(15,8))
    sns.countplot(data=data, x='Year')
    plot.xticks(rotation =45);
     1200 -
     1000
        The above plot shows the number of games released in different years i.e 1980-2020
```

The years 2006 and 2007 has the most number of releases among all



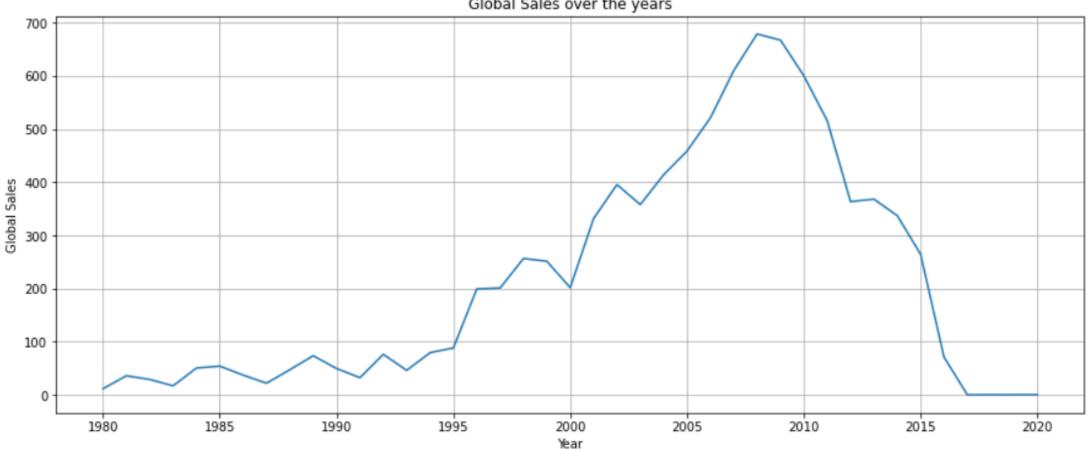


The plot shows different genres and their game count The action genre have highest count compared to other genres

GRAPHPLOTS

```
ax=plot.figure(figsize=(15,6))
data.groupby(['Year'])['Global_Sales'].sum().plot()
plot.grid()
plot.ylabel('Global Sales')
plot.title('Global Sales over the years')
[24]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Global Sales over the years')

Global Sales over the years
```



TRAINING MODEL

```
[35]: from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
from sklearn.metrics import r2_score
from sklearn.model_selection import cross_val_score

from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeRegressor
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression

[26]: from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
data1 = data.copy()
le = LabelEncoder()
```

USING SKLEARN WE WILL TRAIN A MODEL USING LINEAR REGRESSION AND DECISIONTREE

UNION WORKS BETTER THAN DECISIONTREE FOR PREDICTING RESULTS

|]: | | Actual | Predicted |
|----|------|--------|-----------|
| | 0 | 0.57 | 0.570374 |
| | 1 | 0.07 | 0.060217 |
| | 2 | 0.19 | 0.190317 |
| | 3 | 0.67 | 0.670245 |
| | 4 | 0.22 | 0.220396 |
| | | | |
| | 4068 | 0.05 | 0.040179 |
| | 4069 | 0.06 | 0.050394 |
| | 4070 | 2.20 | 2.189877 |
| | 4071 | 0.06 | 0.060322 |
| | | | |

CONCLUSION

- Most Games produced in Specific Gaming Platform is DS then PS2
- The most popular type of game is Action then Sports. Lowest is Puzzle
- Top Publisher is Electronic Arts
- Most games Produced in between 2002 to 2016 specially in 2010
- Most published games are Action Genre
- Most of sales are between 2005 and 2010 and less sales in 1980 to 1990