Advanced Analytics Assignment

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(Turtle Games using Python /R)

Eunmi K Rhee

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Turtle games (Linear regression)



1. Background of analyzing Turtle games

- Turtle games is a game manufacturer and retailer. Their products include Lego, board games, video games and toys. They have a global customer base and wish to improve the overall sales performance.
- The objective of the analysis is to determine:
 - the optimal price based on the number of Lego pieces and customer age
 - customer groups that most likely leave a review of the products they have purchased
 - most popular and most expensive products purchased by a particular group of customers
 - general sentiment of customers across various products
 - sales they can expect to achieve for particular products they offer

[#Q1] Lego sets:

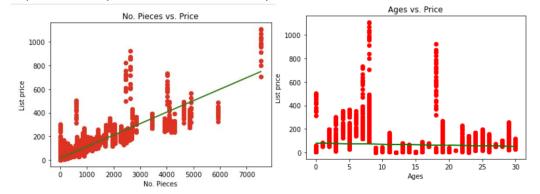
- The first question is to determine the optimal price of certain number of pieces of Lego and customer group including:
 - What price should be set for the 8000 Lego pieces
 - What price should be set for the Lego sets that have 8000 Lego pieces and are most likely to be purchased by customers who are 30 years old

1) Analysis (using Python)

- The data (lego.csv file) has 7 columns and 12,261 records
- No missing values
- Run regression model using number of pieces as x variable and list price as y.
 - Using number of pieces and price, the R-squared is 75.6%. For 8000 pieces, the predicted price is \$792.6.
- Running another regression using ages as x variable and list price as y.
 - The R score is less than 1% (0.6%) which indicates ages is a poor predictor of price
- Running a multivariate regression model with both ages and pieces as independent variables
 - The multivariate model moves the R squared barely as expected, given the low correlation with the age variable and R squared remains largely the same level (75.6%).



• For 8000 pieces, the predicted price is \$792.6. The predicted price of \$793 is primarily the same for customers who are 30 years old as well in purchasing the 8000 pieces.



Turtle games (Sentiment Analysis with NLP)



[#Q2] Analyzing Customer Sentiment

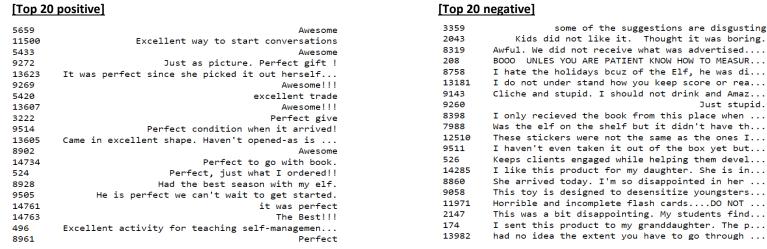
- The second question is to determine the general sentiment of customers across all products.
- Based on polarity of the sentiment, identify the top 20 positive and top 20 negative reviews

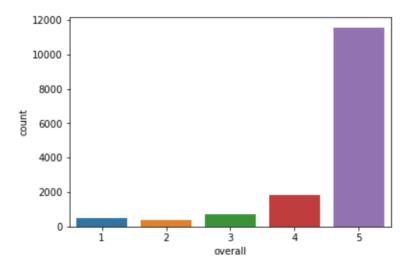
1) Analysis (Using Python)

- The data (game_reviews.csv file) has 9 columns and 15,000 records
- No missing values
- Using the overall scores 89% of the respondents gave 4 or 5s and if we add '3's, 94% gave positive responses.
- To analyze the review text itself, natural language processing was applied where:
 - Data was pre-processed with lower casing and removing punctuations
 - Removal of stop words
 - Applied lemmatization where in natural language processing involves working with words according to their root lexical components.
 - Using Sentiment Intensity Analyzer, data is classified to negative, neutral, and positive reviews.
 - Using a threshold of 0, converted the scores into positive and negative reviews where 14,402 (96%) reviews were positive & 598 (4%) were negative

2) Comments

- Using the overall score data, 89% of the respondents gave 4 or 5s and if we add '3's, 94% gave positive responses.
- Applying NLP(Natural Language Processing), 96% of the respondents gave positive reviews and 4% negative reviews, which is largely in line with the overall comments.
- Top 20 positive/ negative comments include:







[#Q3] Visualize data to analyze customers

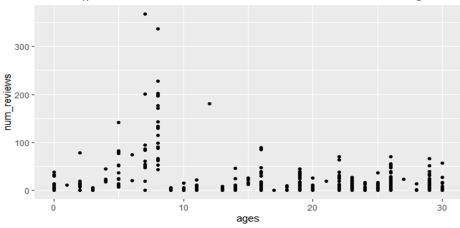
- The third question to address is to determine the customer group most likely to leave a review on products
- Identify the most popular, expensive product purchased by a particular group of customers

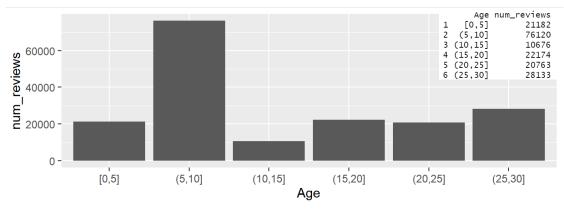
1) Analysis (Using R)

- The data (lego.csv file) has 7 columns and 12,261 records
- Using the summary function in R:
 - Ages range from 0~30
 - List price from \$2.3~\$1104
 - Number of pieces from 1~7541
 - Rating and difficulty from 0~5

ages	list_price	num_reviews	
Min. : 0.00	Min. : 2.272	Min. : 0.0	
1st Qu.:11.00	1st Qu.: 19.990	1st Qu.: 1.0	
Median :19.00	Median : 36.588	Median : 4.0	
Mean :16.69	Mean : 65.142	Mean : 14.6	
3rd Qu.:23.00	3rd Qu.: 70.192	3rd Qu.: 11.0	
Max. :30.00	Max. :1104.870	Max. :367.0	
	play_star_rating		
Min. : 1.0	Min. :0.00	Min. :0.000	
1st Qu.: 97.0	1st Qu.:3.60	1st Qu.:0.000	
Median : 216.0	Median :4.40	Median :2.000	
Mean : 493.4	Mean :3.71	Mean :1.989	
3rd Qu.: 544.0	3rd Qu.:4.70	3rd Qu.:4.000	
Max. :7541.0	Max. :5.00	Max. :5.000	

• With the qplot, we can see that reviews are not even across ages and for better clarity, ages have been grouped into age group with 5 intervals, as below.





- Between the age group of 5~10, number of reviews were 76,120 followed by a distant second of 25~30 (28,133) and 15~20 (22,174).
- With the qplot, we can see that reviews are not even across ages and for better clarity, ages have been grouped (by 5) as below.
- Identifying the most popular Lego sets (i.e. most number of reviews) purchased by customers below 25 years old is:
 - No of customer reviews of 367, age: 7, list price of 117~181.9 (median of 153.7), number of pieces: 1969, play star-rating: 4.6, and review difficulty of 1
 - The most expensive Lego set purchased by customers who are older than 25 years old is as follows:

ages	list_price	num_reviews	piece_count	play_star_rating	review_difficulty	country
:	:	:	:	:	:	:
29	259.87	6	1413	4.3	0	16

Turtle games (Sales Prediction)



[#Q4] EDA & Sales prediction

• The last question is to predict the sales of North American and European stores for the upcoming financial year using regression analysis.

Analysis (Using R)

- The data (game sales.csv file) has 9 columns and 16,598 records
- Use the summary and 'DataExplorer' to do a sense check of the data where a Data Profiling Report is produced.
- No missing values identified
- Reviewing the data, sales prediction would need to be based on <u>categorical</u> independent variables (e.g. name, platform, year, genre, publisher) to build a sales prediction model
- To assess what could be considered as independent variables, count the unique number of cols
- Name and Publisher have unique number of cols of 11,493 and 579 respectively and look rather large to use as independent variables.
- Platform (31), Year (40), and Genre(12), on the other hand, could be considered as categorical variable to be used to build a prediction model
- Given that the 3 independent variables are characters, we would need to convert them to 'factors' for modelling. This is the equivalent of One Hot Encoding in Python.
- Using the linear regression model with the 3 independent variables above, the model summary in predicting the North America sales and the European sales were below.
 - North America sales: Adjusted R squared of 6.3% and p-value of 2.2 e-16
 - European sales: Adjusted R squared of 3.4% and p-value of 2.2 e-16. Reviewing the summary, we expect that Year has little explanatory power in predicting the EU_Sales hence better off to drop the variable.

2) Comments

• While the p-value of the 3 variables (Year, Platform, and Genre) are low of 2.2 e-16, the R square in both North-America and European sales are 6.3% and 3.4%, respectively hence using a different model other than linear regression could be considered.

<u>GitHub</u>

Link to Github: https://github.com/krisrhee/Advanced-Analytics

⊸Rank (int)

oName (chr)

oPlatform (chr)

·Year (chr)

∘Genre (chr)

root (Classes 'data.table' and 'data.frame': 16598 obs. of 9 variables:)

Publisher (chr)

∘NA Sales (num)

∘EU Sales (num)

⊸Global_Sales (num)