

# Big Data Solution for Gaming eCommerce Platform

Team 3:

Han Jeon, Jim Fang,

Tam Nguyen, WooJong Choi



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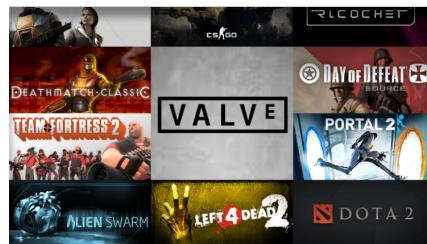


# Background & Objectives

## Steam Background

Video game digital distribution service by Valve

- Valve: Steam parent company
- Valve has enjoyed enormous success as a game developer - Half-Life, Counter-Strike: Global Offensive, and Dota 2.



## Project Objectives



Understand gamer behavior and habits

- Play time, money spent on games
- Game genres, friends & groups
- and more.

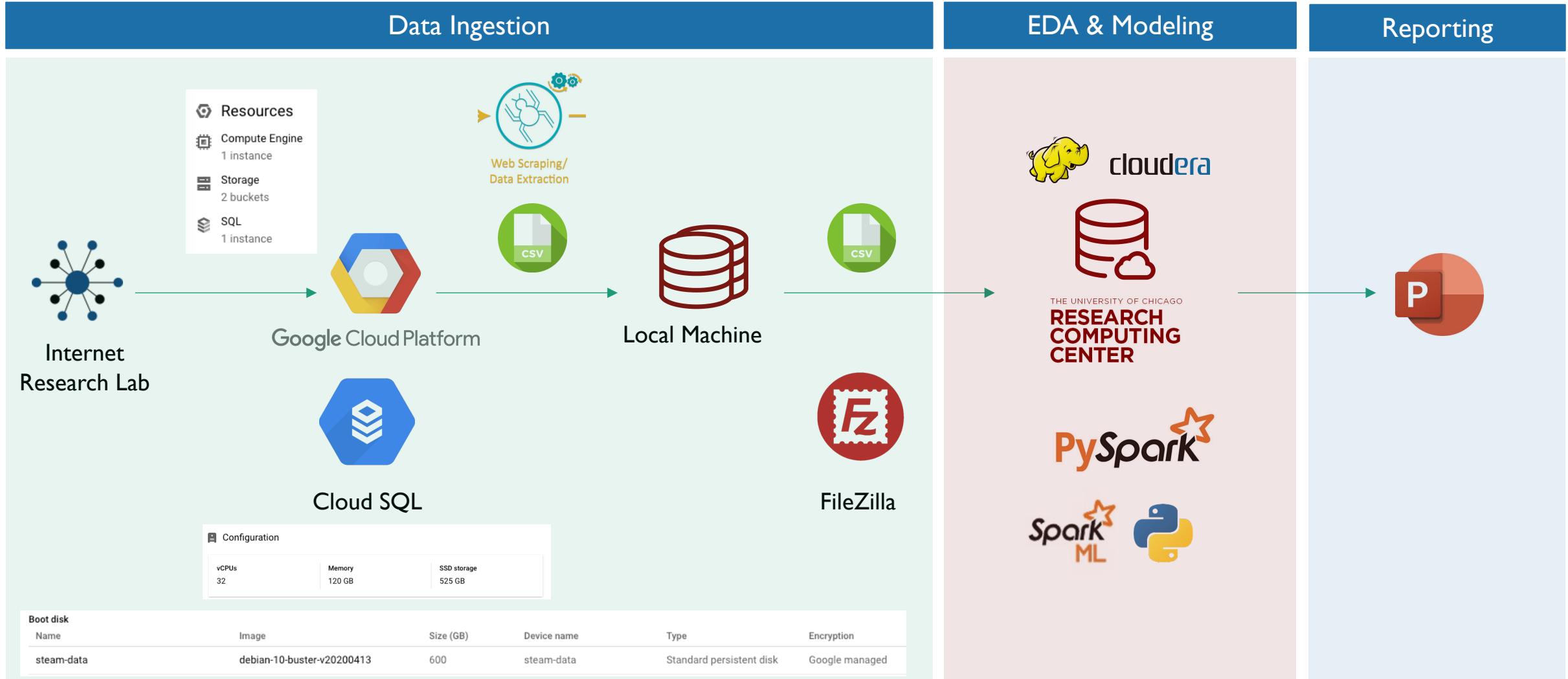


Predict user playtime / build recommender using tree based regressors/classifiers



Group players with similar attributes, and make recommendations using ALS/Graph Algorithms

# Data Pipeline



# Dataset & Schema



Cover **10 years** periods:  
2003 – 2013



.sql format | Size: **160Gb**



Total tables: **10**

**Subset  
Total : 24 GB**

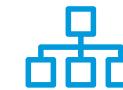
## HOW DID WE SUBSET?

Except for games2\_df and player\_summary, the rest of data: fully downloaded

Games2\_df: subset 100M observations

Player\_summary: 10M unique users

- Games2\_df: **5GB**
- Player\_summary: **5.5 GB**
- App\_id\_info: **1.4 MB**
- Groups : **3.8 GB**
- Friends : **9.2 GB**
- Game developer : **0.4 MB**
- Game genre : **0.6 MB**
- Game publisher : **0.4MB**
- Achievement: **5.3MB**
- Steam Web Scraping: **20.6MB**



## Data Schema

Games_Developers
appid
Developer

Games_Genres
appid
Genre

Games_Publishers
appid
Publisher

Achievement_Percentages
appid
Name
Percentage

Webscraping
appid
title
positiveRating
platform

App_id_Info
appid
Title
Type
Price
Release_Date
Rating
Required_Age
Is_Multiplayer

Games2_df
steamid
appid
playtime_2weeks
playtime_forever
dateretrieved

Groups
steamid
groupid
dateretrieved

Friends
steamid_a
steamid_b
relationship
friend_since
dateretrieved

Player_Summary
steamid
lastlogoff
primaryclanid
timecreated
gameid
gameserverip
loccountrycode
locstatecode
loccityid
dateretrieved

The schema does not represent cardinality

# EDA & Feature Engineering & Challenges

## Join tables

App_id_Info
appid
Title
Type
Price
Release_Date
Rating
Required_Age
Is_Multiplayer

Games2_df
steamid
appid
playtime_2weeks
playtime_forever
dateretrieved

Games_Genres
appid
Genre

## Split columns

Player_Summary
steamid
lastlogoff
primaryclanid
timecreated
gameid
gameserverip
loccountrycode
locstatecode
loccityid
dateretrieved

## Other feature engineering

Games_Developers
appid
Developer

Games_Publishers
appid
Publisher

Games_Genres
appid
Genre

Groups
steamid
groupid
dateretrieved

Friends
steamid_a
steamid_b
relationship
friend_since
dateretrieved

### CHALLENGE:

- Data explodes to **7.6 B rows** if using normal join

### SOLUTION:

- Column wise approach: make sure the # rows is the same (aggregate, one hot encoding)

### CHALLENGE:

- Columns are not parsed correctly when export from Cloud SQL to CSV

### SOLUTION:

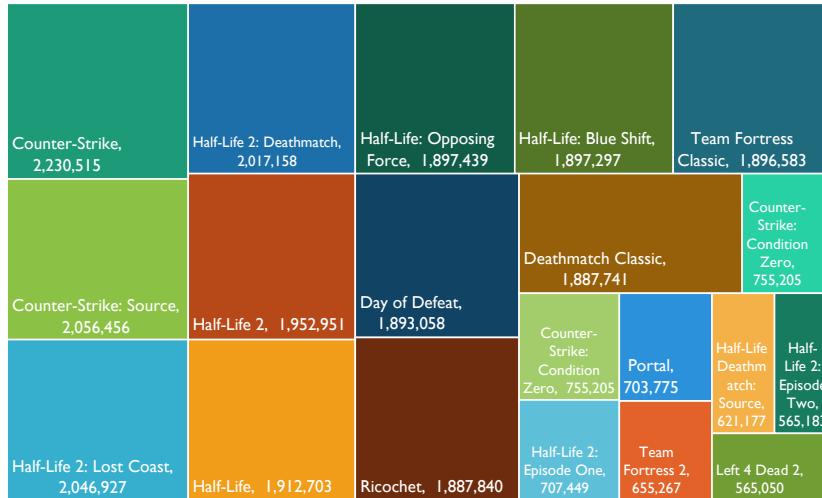
- Based on the distribution of number of commas within each column, identify columns to split dataset into subsets with similar patterns
- Define logic based on the split dataset

- Join tables
- Add new features, i.e. years of friendship, game release year
- Aggregation: total # groups, total # friends, count of hours played, count of games by genre, etc.
- Remove or impute missing values

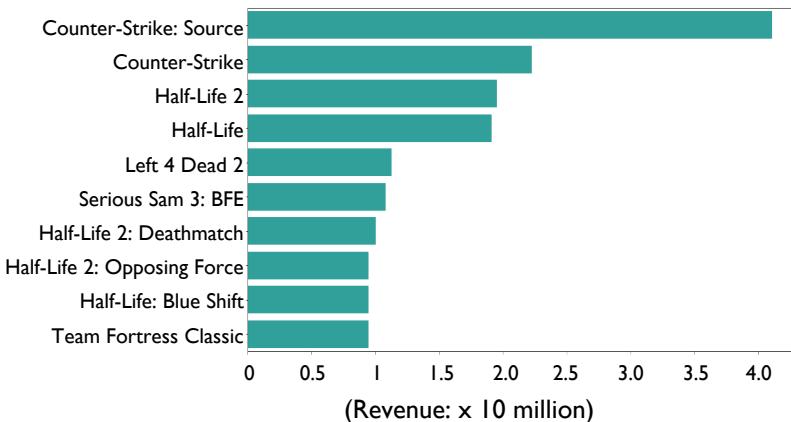
Total features: 39

# Interesting Findings (1/2)

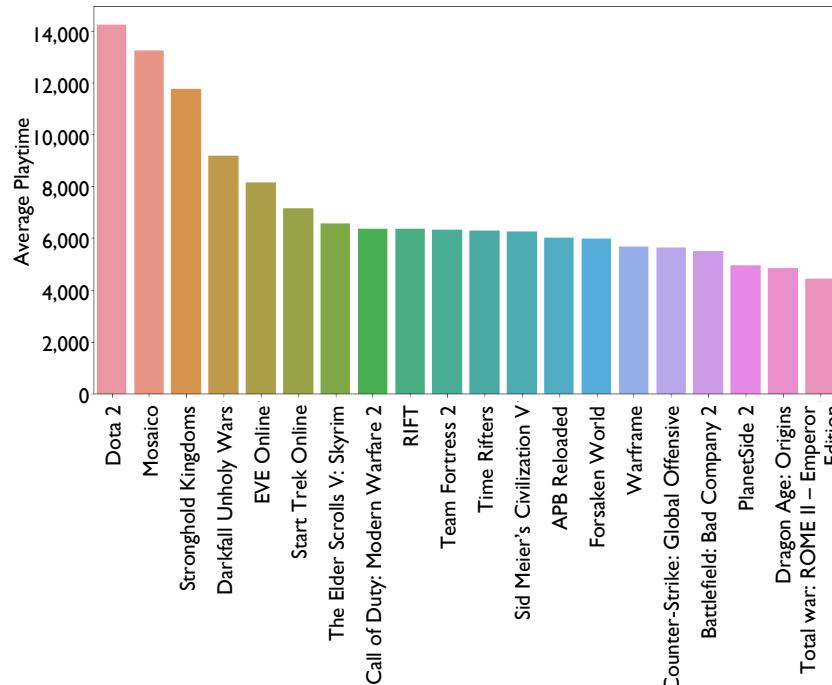
## Top 20 games



## Revenue by game (x10 mil)



## Most addicted game (play time)



## AVG # friends/ player



## AVG # groups/ player

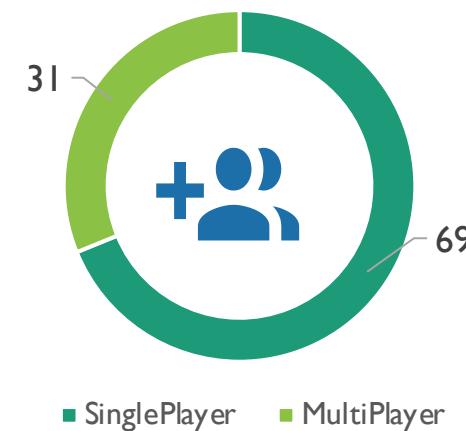


Base (N = ~3.2 million users)

## # games by Developer & Publisher

gamesDeveloper	count	gamesPublisher	count
Ubisoft - San Francisco	850	Ubisoft	376
Dovetail Games	233	SEGA	339
Feral Interactive (Mac)	227	Dovetail Games - Trains	279
SmiteWorks USA, LLC	185	Paradox Interactive	247
Avalanche	158	Disney Interactive	227
Feral Interactive (Linux)	148	Feral Interactive (Mac)	221
Relic Entertainment	130	Activision	218
KOEI TECMO GAMES CO., LTD.	120	Degica	190
Paradox Development Studio	112	Nordic Games	164
Stainless Games	111	Square Enix	148

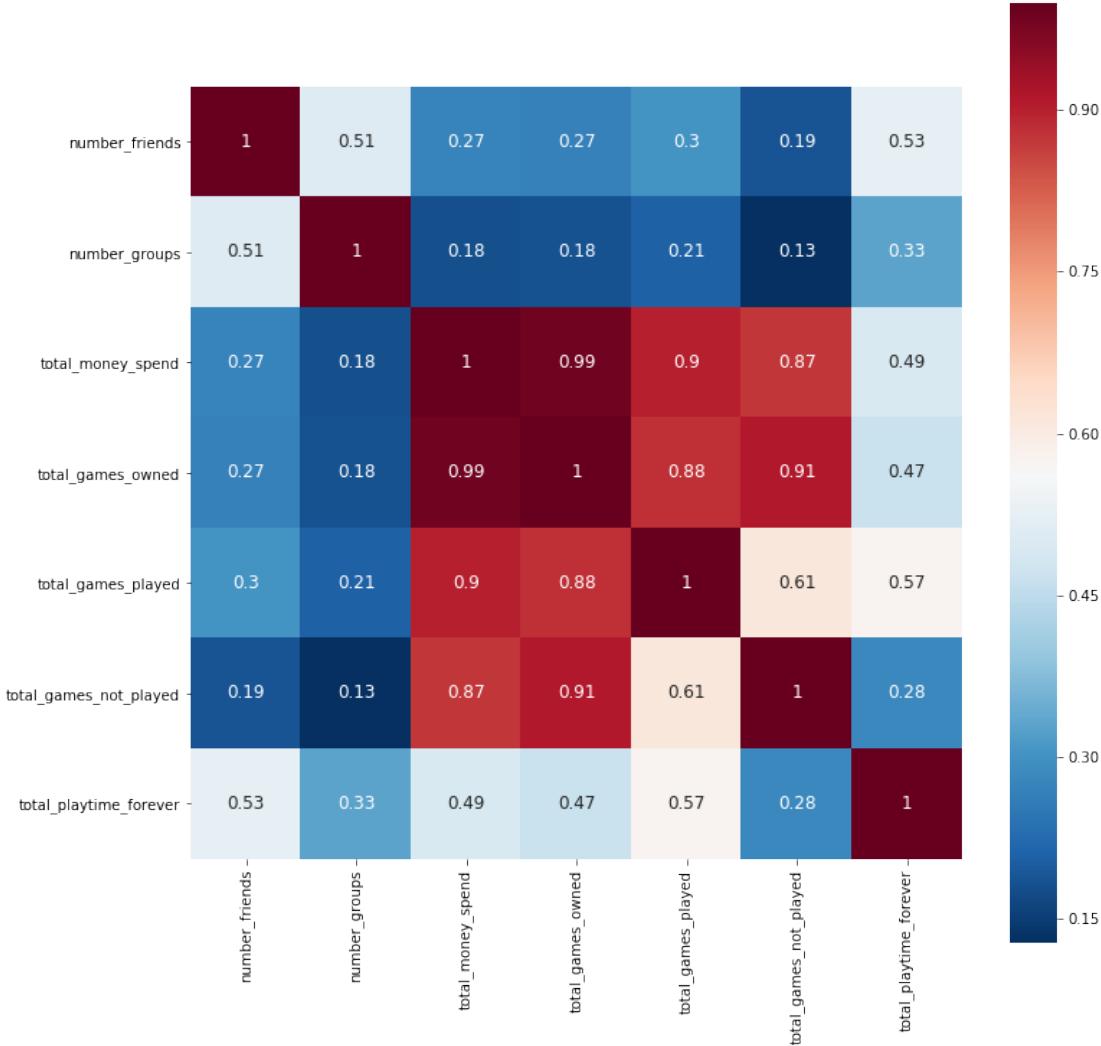
## Game types



## Top genres

total
Action 1537.0
Indie 1523.0
Adventure 958.0
Strategy 834.0
Casual 737.0
RPG 582.0
Simulation 477.0
Racing 152.0
Free to Play 146.0
Sports 102.0
Early Access 93.0

# Interesting Findings (2/2)



- Surprisingly, number of friends is not highly correlated with number of groups
- High number of games a player has does not necessarily translate to more playtime

# Regression & Classification

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# Regression | Playtime\_forever

## Linear Regression

```
grid = (ParamGridBuilder()
    .addGrid(lr.maxIter, [5, 10]) \
    .addGrid(lr.regParam, [0.01, 0.1]) \
    .addGrid(lr.elasticNetParam, [0.0, 0.5, 1.0])
    .build())
```

## Decision tree

```
paramgrid = (ParamGridBuilder()
    .addGrid(dt.maxDepth, [4, 6, 8, 12])
    .addGrid(dt.maxBins, [250, 500])
    .addGrid(dt.maxIter, [10])
    .addGrid(dt.criterion=['gini', 'entropy'])
    .build())
```

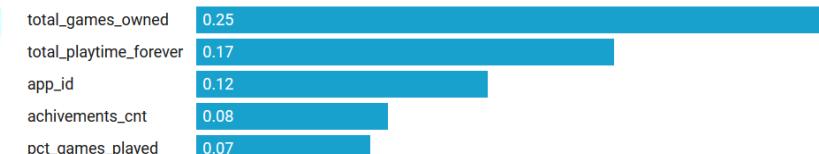
## Gradient Boosting

```
paramGrid = (ParamGridBuilder()
    .addGrid(gbt.maxDepth, [4, 5, 6])
    .addGrid(gbt.maxBins, [250, 500])
    .addGrid(gbt.maxIter, [10, 20])
    .build())
```

Important Variables (Relative Importance - Gini)



Important Variables (Gini)



Model	Train RMSE	Test RMSE	Test R^2 (%)
Linear Regression	6221.4	6209.1	5.2
Decision Trees	5980.7	6035.2	12.33
Gradient Boosting	5689.3	5762.4	20.8

- Difficulty in finding a relationship between the feature engineered variables and the overall playtime forever

# Classification | Game Played or Not

## Logistic

```
paramGrid = ParamGridBuilder() \  
    .addGrid(lr.aggregationDepth, [2]) \  
    .addGrid(lr.elasticNetParam, [0.0, 0.5, 1.0]) \  
    .addGrid(lr.maxIter, [10]) \  
    .addGrid(lr.regParam, [0.01, 2.0]) \  
    .build()
```

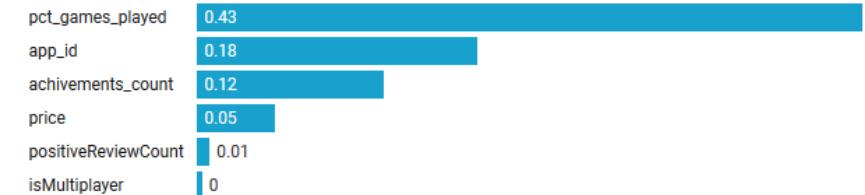
Test Conf Matrix	Actual Yes	Actual No
Predicted Yes	6,434,587	1,909,805
Predicted No	1,904,835	3,316,757

## Random Forest

```
paramGrid = {"max_depth": [3, None],  
            "max_features": [10, 20],  
            "min_samples_split": [1, 10],  
            "min_samples_leaf": [1, 10],  
            "bootstrap": [True, False],  
            "criterion": ["gini"],  
            "n_estimators": [10, 20, 30]}
```

Test Conf Matrix	Actual Yes	Actual No
Predicted Yes	7,588,084	2,693,208
Predicted No	745,087	2,533,714

## Important Variables



Model	Train Recall / Precision	Test Recall / Precision	Train F1	Test F1
Logistic Regression	79% / 76%	77% / 77%	0.775	0.771
Random Forest	91% / 74%	91% / 74%	0.819	0.815

# Classification | Recommendation Workflow



# Clustering

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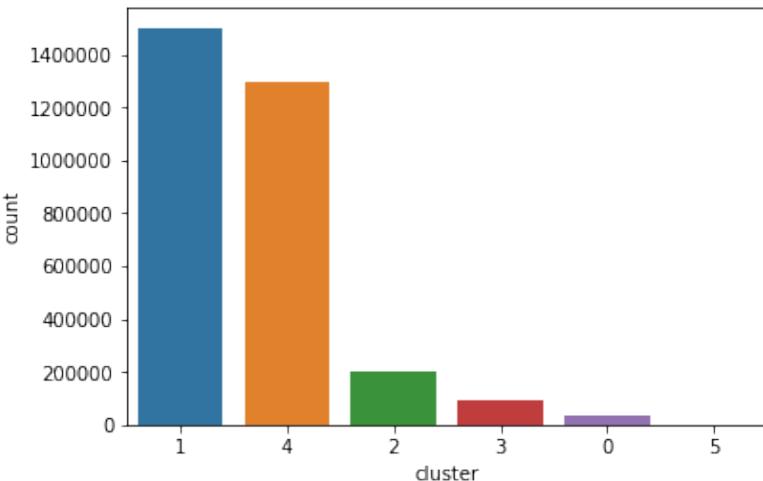
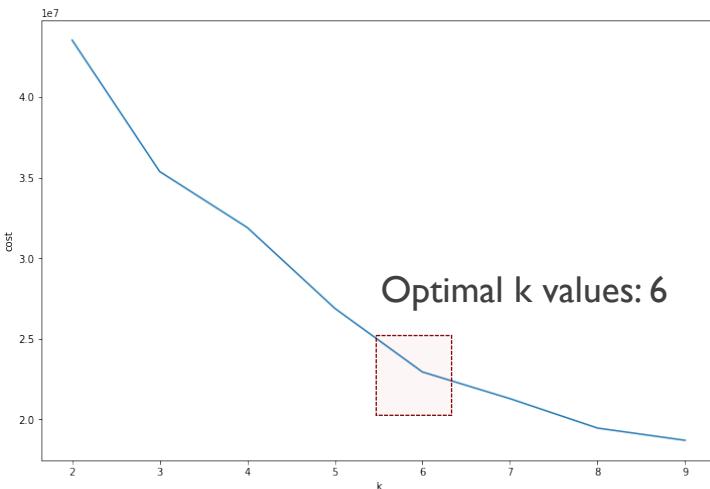


# Clustering



Base ( $N = \sim 3.2$  million users)

## K – Means Clustering



### 2. Convert datatype to float (KMeans - Readable format)

```
In [13]: 1 for col in df1.columns:
2     if col in feature_col:
3         df1 = df1.withColumn(col,df1[col].cast('float'))
```

### 3. Vector Assemble

```
In [14]: 1 vecAssembler = VectorAssembler(inputCols=feature_col, outputCol="features", handleInvalid="keep")
2 df_kmeans = vecAssembler.transform(df1).select("steam_id", "features")
```

### 4. Scale data

```
In [15]: 1 scaler = StandardScaler(inputCol="features", outputCol="scaled_features", withStd=True, withMean=False)
```

```
In [16]: 1 # Compute summary statistics by fitting the StandardScaler
2 scalerModel = scaler.fit(df_kmeans)
3
4 # Normalize each feature to have unit standard deviation.
5 df_kmeans = scalerModel.transform(df_kmeans)
```

### 5. K.Means - select optimal k value

Based on the graph, 6 should be the optimal number of clusters

```
In [18]: 1 %%time
2 cost = np.zeros(10)
3 for k in range(2,10):
4     kmeans = KMeans().setK(k).setSeed(1).setFeaturesCol("scaled_features").setPredictionCol("cluster")
5     model = kmeans.fit(df_kmeans.sample(False,0.1, seed=911))
6     cost[k] = model.computeCost(df_kmeans)
```

CPU times: user 118 ms, sys: 42.1 ms, total: 160 ms  
Wall time: 1min 11s

```
In [19]: 1 fig, ax = plt.subplots(1,1, figsize=(12,8))
2 ax.plot(range(2,10),cost[2:15])
3 ax.set_xlabel('k')
4 ax.set_ylabel('cost')
```

# Cluster profile



Base (N = ~3.2 million users)

## The Ordinary (~ 48%)

*Makes up half the total population and are regular, normal, Average Joe type of gamers*

Money: ~ \$ 200  
Game owned: ~ 20 ( does not play 50%)  
Total Playtime: ~ 350 hrs  
Game type preference: Multiplayer  
# Friends: 8  
# Group: 1.3  
active

## The Bandwagoner (~ 41%)

*More likely to only play games that are popular, plays for a while and leaves Steam. Need based customers who are not hardcore gamers*

Money: ~ \$ 60  
Game owned: ~ 8 (does not play 87%)  
Total Playtime: ~ 13 hrs  
Game type preference: Multi player  
# Friends: ~2  
# Group: ~0  
in-active

## The Old-Fashioned (~ 6.5%)

*More likely to be older gamers who prefer older games*

Money: ~ \$ 1800  
Game owned: ~ 130 ( does not play 40%)  
Total Playtime: ~ 1,600 hrs  
Game type preference: Single Player  
# Friends: 20  
# Group: 4  
active

## The Savvy (~3%)

*a.k.a smart shoppers. Takes full advantage of what's available on Steam. Doesn't own many games but plays a lot and is the most well connected*

Money: ~ \$ 500  
Game owned: ~ 35 (does not play 40%)  
Total Playtime: ~ 2,300 hrs  
Game type preference: Multiplayer  
# Friends: 92  
# Group: 20  
active

## The Early Adopters (~1%)

*Loyal, second most hardcore and may be relatively younger gamers compared to The Old-fashioned gamers, also more likely to play newer games*

Money: ~ \$ 5,000  
Game owned: ~ 350 (does not play 50%)  
Total Playtime: ~ 2,000 hrs  
Game type preference: Single player  
# Friends: ~37  
# Group: ~8  
active

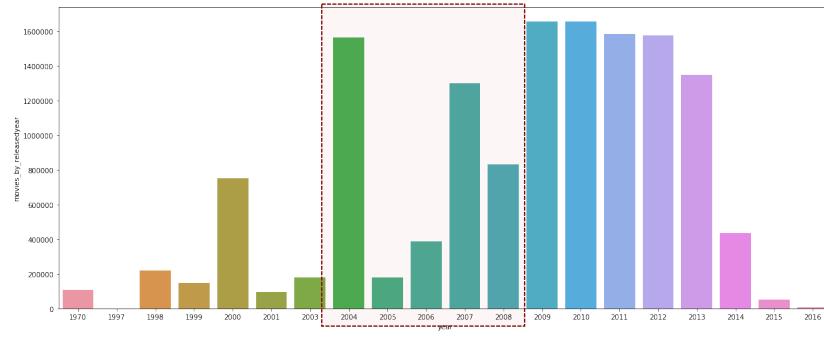
## The VVIP ( 0.05%)

*The most loyal, the most hardcore gamers, a.k.a the collectors. Games are a big part of their lives. Every game platform provider's dream.*

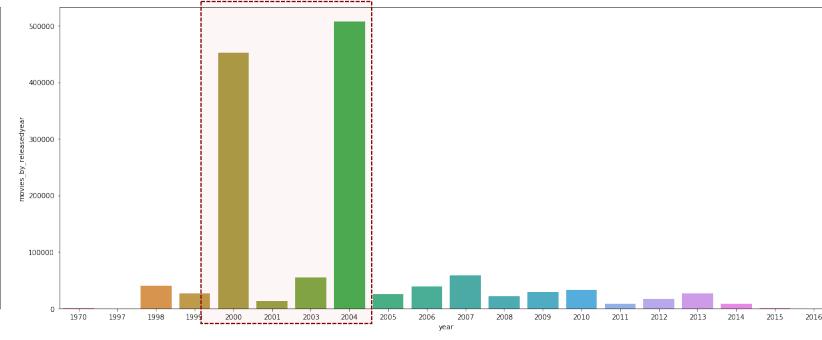
Money: ~ \$ 15,000  
Game owned: ~ 1,300 (does not play 73%)  
Total Playtime: ~ 2,600 hrs  
Game type preference: Single player  
# Friends: ~50  
# Group: ~17  
active

# Cluster – Released year game played

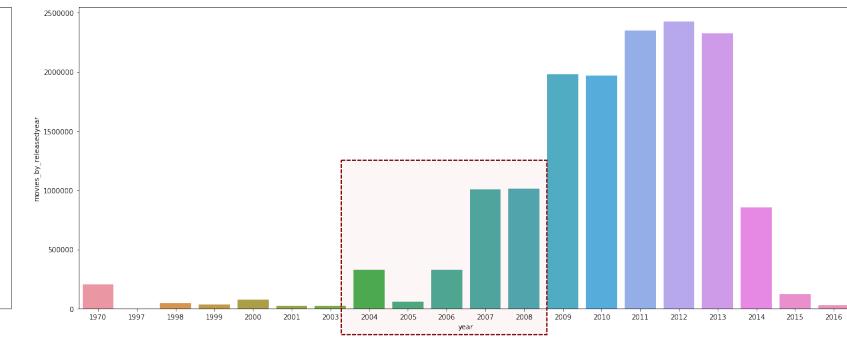
**The Ordinary (~ 48%)**



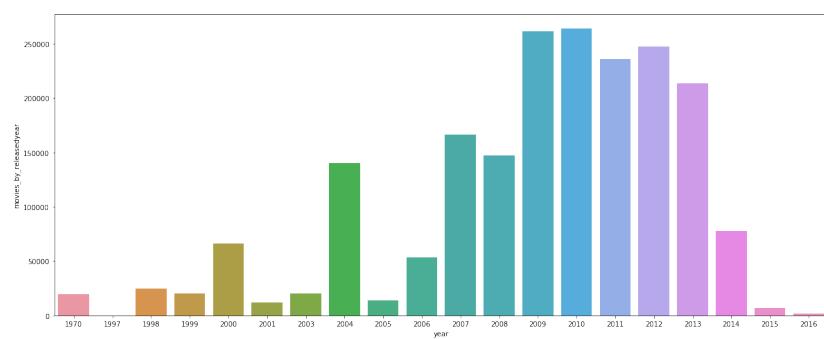
**The Bandwagoner (~ 41%)**



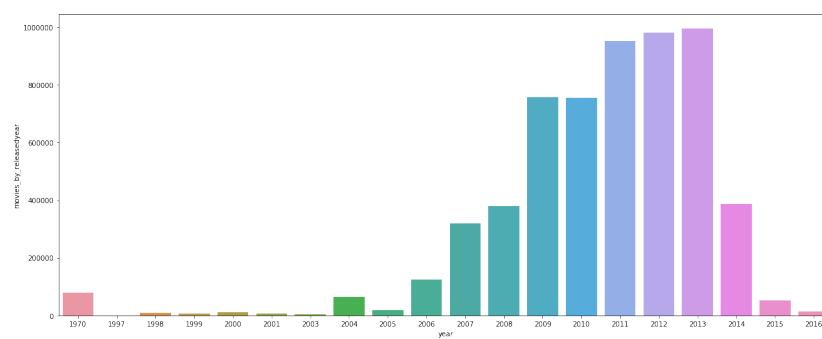
**The Old-Fashioned (~ 6.5%)**



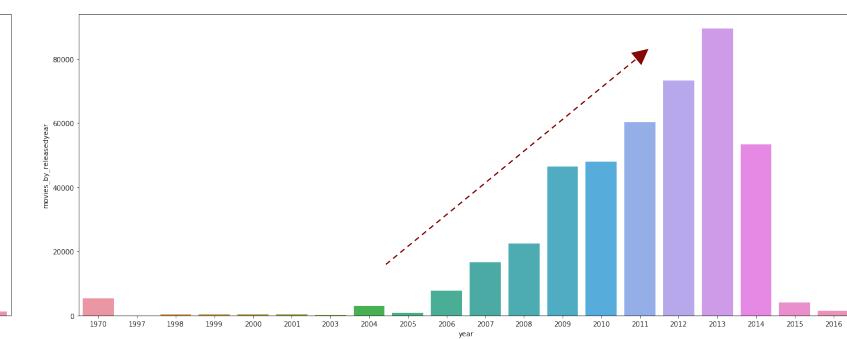
**The Savvy (~3%)**



**The Early Adopters (~1%)**



**The VVIP ( 0.05%)**



# Top games by clusters

## Common games

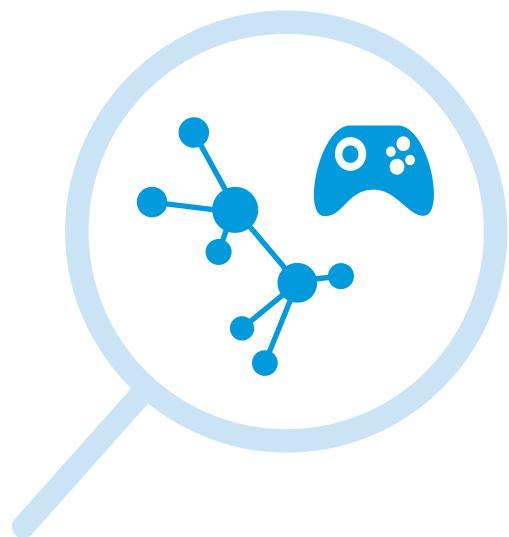
Valve



Different games							
cluster	title	year	genre	price	multi	positive review%	
The Ordinary	Sid Meier's Civilization V	2010	Strategy	29.99	Yes	20	
	FTL: Faster Than Light	2012	Strategy	9.99		96	
	Terraria	2011	Action	9.99	Yes	97	
	Just Cause 2	2010	Action	14.99		90	
The Bandwagoner	-	-	-	-	-	-	
The Old-Fashioned	Day of Defeat: Source	2010	Action	9.99	Yes	88	
The Savvy	-	-	-	-	-	-	
The Early-Adopter	Dota 2	2013	Action	0	Yes	84	
	Left 4 Dead	2008	Action	19.99	Yes	76	
	Trine 2: Complete Story	2013	Action	19.99	Yes	95	
	Trine Enchanted Edition	2009	Action	14.99	Yes	95	
The VVIP	The Binding of Isaac	2011	Action	4.99		95	
	Mark of the Ninja	2012	Action	14.99		96	
	Batman: Arkham Asylum Game of the Year Edition	2010	Action	19.99		95	
	Serious Sam 3: BFE	2011	Action	99.99	Yes	88	
	Batman: Arkham City - Game of the Year Edition	2012	Action	19.99		94	
	Space Pirates and Zombies	2011	Action	9.99		92	

## Recommendation Engine & Graph Analysis

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# Recommendation engine



## Alternating Least Squares - ALS

### Assumption

- If players like the game, they are likely to spend more time to play that game. Therefore, we chose total\_playtime (hours) as the target feature for ALS model
- A random subset of the cluster (50 - 60% of the original size) could still represent the distribution of that cluster.
- Observations with total\_playtime is equal to 0 are removed from the data before modeling, since:
  - we want to reduce the size of data and
  - don't want to bias the model with any games that no gamer played

### Matrix Factorization

$$\begin{matrix} \text{User} & \begin{matrix} \text{Game} \\ \begin{matrix} W & X & Y & Z \end{matrix} \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} A \\ B \\ C \\ D \end{matrix} & \begin{matrix} 4.5 & 2.0 & & \\ 4.0 & & 3.5 & \\ 5.0 & & & 2.0 \\ 3.5 & 4.0 & 1.0 & \end{matrix} \end{matrix} = \begin{matrix} \text{Total_Playtime} \\ \text{Matrix} \end{matrix} \times \begin{matrix} \text{User} \\ \text{Matrix} \end{matrix} \times \begin{matrix} \text{Game} \\ \text{Matrix} \end{matrix}$$

The diagram illustrates the Matrix Factorization process. On the left, a "User" matrix is shown with rows for users A, B, C, and D, and columns for games W, X, Y, and Z. The values represent total playtime in hours. An equals sign follows, followed by three matrices: "Total\_Playtime Matrix" (User matrix), "User Matrix" (User matrix), and "Game Matrix" (Game matrix). The User and Game matrices are multiplied together to approximate the original User matrix.

### RMSE - Cluster

Cluster	RMSE
The Ordinary	137.553989
The Bandwagoner	80.459183
The Old-Fashioned	100.762091
The Savvy	505.611293
The Early Adopter	97.831911
The VVIP	98.369387

- Train | test split 80%, 20%
- Using 10 iterations

# Top 10 recommendation games per cluster

**The Ordinary (~ 48%)**

Game	year
Day of Defeat	2003
Deathmatch Classic	2001
Team Fortress Classic	1999
Counter-Strike	2000
Half-Life: Opposing Force	1999
Ricochet	2000
Darkfall Unholy Wars	2013
Half-Life	1998
SiN Episodes: Emergence	2006
Peggle Extreme	2007

**The Bandwagoner (~ 41%)**

Game	year
Team Fortress Classic	1999
Day of Defeat	2003
Deathmatch Classic	2001
Counter-Strike	2000
Half-Life: Opposing Force	1999
Ricochet	2000
Half-Life	1998
SiN Episodes: Emergence	2006
Peggle Extreme	2007
RIP - Trilogy	2007

**The Old-Fashioned (~ 6.5%)**

Game	year
Team Fortress Classic	1999
Day of Defeat	2003
Counter-Strike	2000
Deathmatch Classic	2001
Half-Life: Opposing Force	1999
Ricochet	2000
Darkfall Unholy Wars	2013
Half-Life	1998
Peggle Extreme	2007
SiN Episodes: Emergence	2006

**The Savvy (~3%)**

Game	year
Forsaken World	2011
Darkfall Unholy Wars	2013
Stronghold Kingdoms	2012
Making History II: The War of the World	2010
EVE Online	2010
Zen of Sudoku	2006
War of the Immortals	2012
Mabinogi	2012
Vindictus	2012
Civilization IV: Beyond the Sword	2007

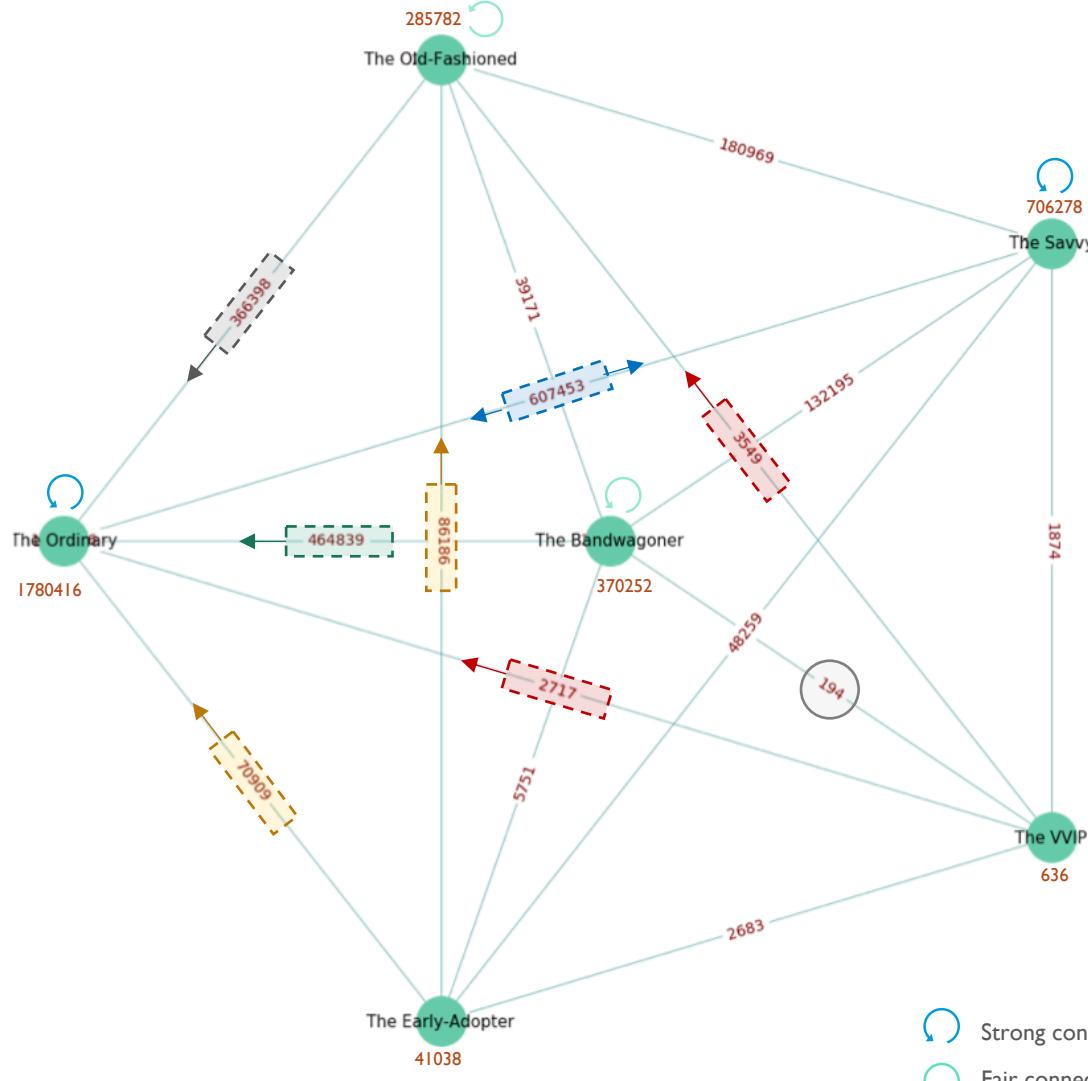
**The Early Adopters (~1%)**

Game	year
Stronghold Kingdoms	2012
Forsaken World	2011
Darkfall Unholy Wars	2013
Making History II: The War of the World	2010
EVE Online	2010
EVE Online	2012
Zen of Sudoku	2006
War of the Immortals	2012
Vindictus	2012
Maya LT (with Stingray)	2014

**The VVIP (~ 0.05%)**

Game	year
Mosaico	2013
Fallout: New Vegas	2010
RIFT	2011
APB Reloaded	2011
You Need a Budget 4	2012
Dota 2	2013
Neverwinter	2013
FINAL FANTASY XIV: A Realm Reborn	2014
Team Fortress 2	2007
Call of Duty: Modern Warfare 2	2009

# Graph | Friend connection between Clusters



## Friend connection between Clusters



- The Ordinary and the Savvy mainly make friends within their clusters.
- Different from other clusters, the majority of VVIP and Early Adopter friends are outside of their clusters. The Old-Fashioned are their top connection
- Then Bandwagoner and the VVIP don't seem to get along well

## Opportunity



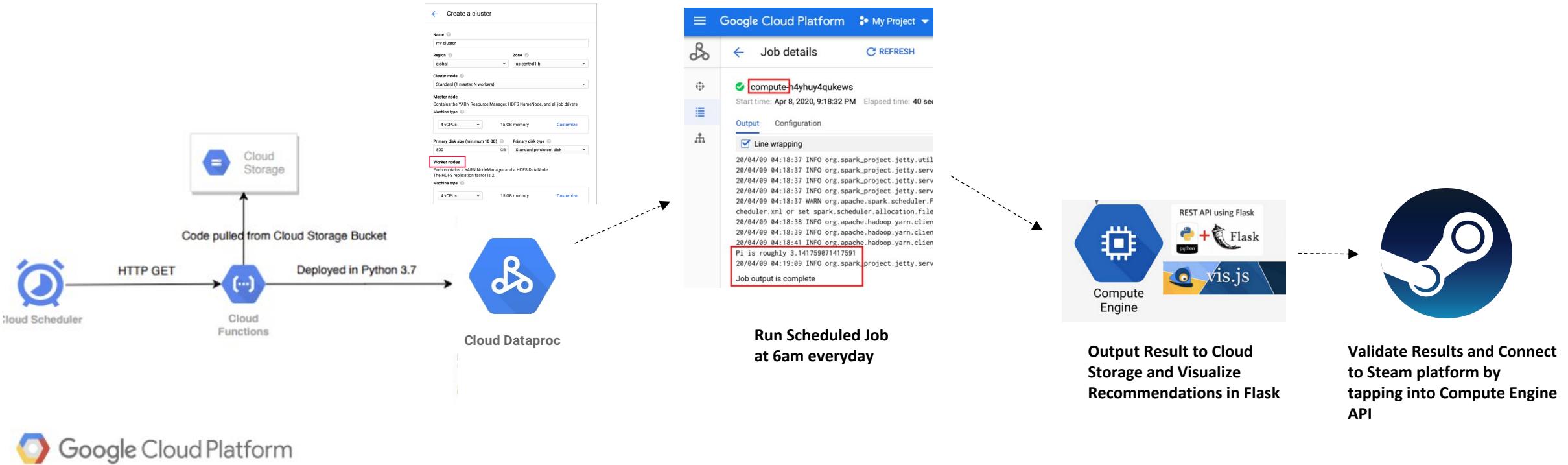
- Convert the Early Adopter to the VVIP
- Improve recommendation engine and up-sell by identifying the common games of the VVIP, Early-Adopter and Old-Fashioned, who are in the same friend circle

## Final Thoughts and Conclusions

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# Future Considerations: Pipeline & Scheduling



**Size:** 17gb storage per day with snapshot build (not incremental, history not needed)

**Runtime:** 15 min to score 10mil users on RandomForest Model + 10 mins to cluster user and run ALS recommender system, run as **batch process** once per day to output recommendation to Steam platform for each user = 25min total runtime per day (on RCC)

## Future Challenges:

- Scale from 10mil to 95mil users
- Scale to over >24GB YARN Memory (hard limit set by GCP) with 1 Master + 4 Worker nodes with highmem machines to decrease runtimes

# Challenges | Lessons Learned | Next Steps



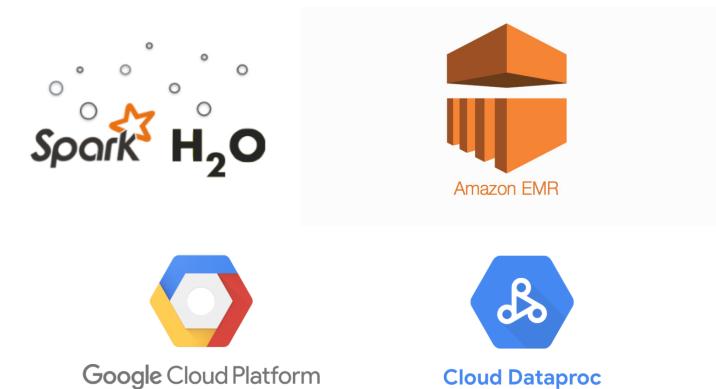
## Challenges

- Processing Big Data on Cloud is cost prohibitive
- Not enough computing capacity on RCC
- Improperly parsed data due to with multiple delimiters



## Lessons learned

- Utilize compression techniques
- Clusters behave very differently. VVIP will eventually buy every game sold on the platform, while bandwagoners need to be marketed towards more strategically. Email campaigns and Daily Deals / Flash Sales should be employed with these groups in mind to maximize revenue
- We can utilize social networks in-platform to recommend games to users that are popular within their friend group or offer discounts/bundles on 2-player/4-player games (Savvy - Ordinary cluster relationship)



## Next steps

- Migrate data to cloud platform such as AWS EMR or GCP Dataproc to scale/productionalize model
- Build pipeline to automate the entire process, add scheduling and build recommender UI
- Refactor code to use H2O Sparkling Water library for hyperparameter tuning of classification models
- Enhance current scraper to bring in specific user reviews for each game to incorporate as feature word embeddings to enhance classification, transactional data to see actual purchase prices to recommend prices during flash sales



Questions?



Thank you!