

# Video Game Reviews Sentiment to Popularity



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## Problem Statement

Game reviews signal quality of the game title and are generated by various communities, influencers, and traditional media journalists [7].

Reviews may have the potential to affect or predict the sales of a game based upon the hypothesis that, if a review indicates a game is good, then it will attract more owners to purchase it, or may otherwise indicate the qualities of a game that sells well which may be independent of its overall quality.

For this project, the question then is if at the minimum, can the text of a review be used to accurately predict the ability of the corresponding game to meet a certain sales threshold?

For the project, this threshold will be if the game has more than 500,000 owners on Steam, which will be the positive case for the bestseller class.

## Data Science Pipeline

The project seeks to verify if review text has predictive power for determining if the corresponding game meets the above threshold. Then, to test various techniques for improving the performance of the model and how to best scale it with the real-world balance of data.

Each of the white textboxes describe a modification to the pipeline executed separately to try and improve the predictive performance of the final model.

Identify if alternative inputs improve the performance

1. TextBlob sentiment appended to vectors.
2. spaCy document and sentence vectors instead of Gensim vectors.
3. Gensim doc vectors averaged by game.

Identify if additional aggregate techniques improve the performance

1. Concatenate a game's review text together into one.
2. Combine class prediction probabilities for a game and vote for the one with the highest score.

Tune the classifiers using GridSearchCV [4] to optimize them to accuracy predict positive cases. This data will be used to modify hyperparameters for scaling and aggregation, as well as the final solution architecture.

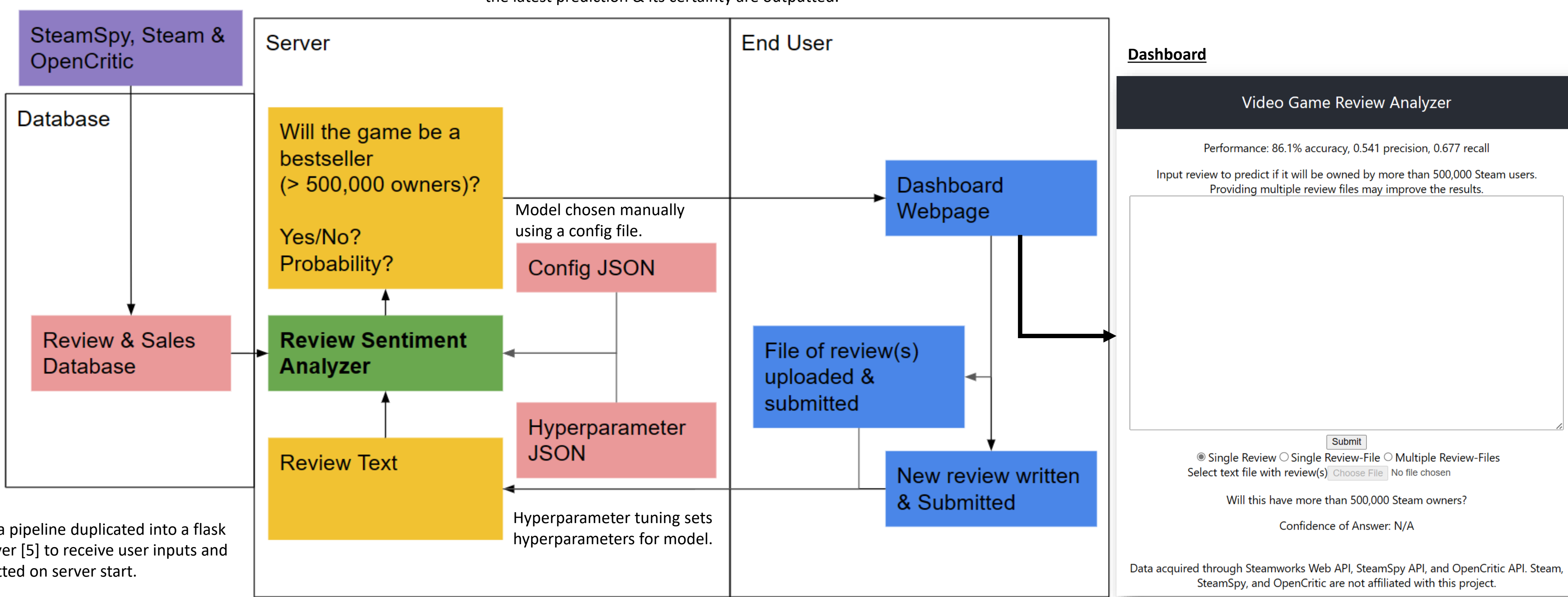
Initial extraction iteration of data indicates bestsellers will be a minority class. Composition has since changed but remains heavily imbalanced.

Scaling & Robustness

1. Test if the initial balancing technique (downsampling negative cases) scales to accommodate more and unbalanced data expected in the real world.
2. Test how well it can handle character substitutions and order swaps [2].

## Final Solution Architecture

The current model's test scores from the database and the latest prediction & its certainty are outputted.

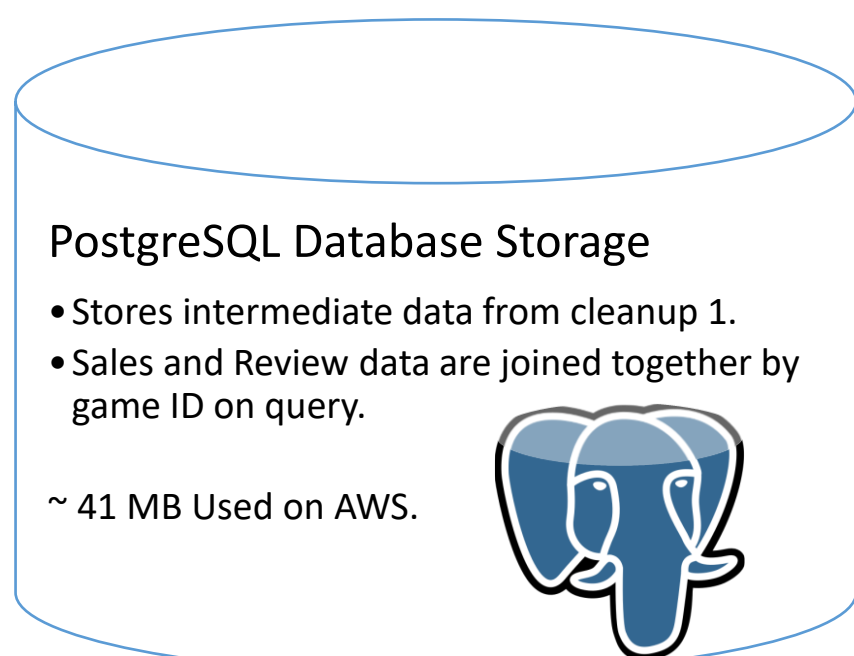
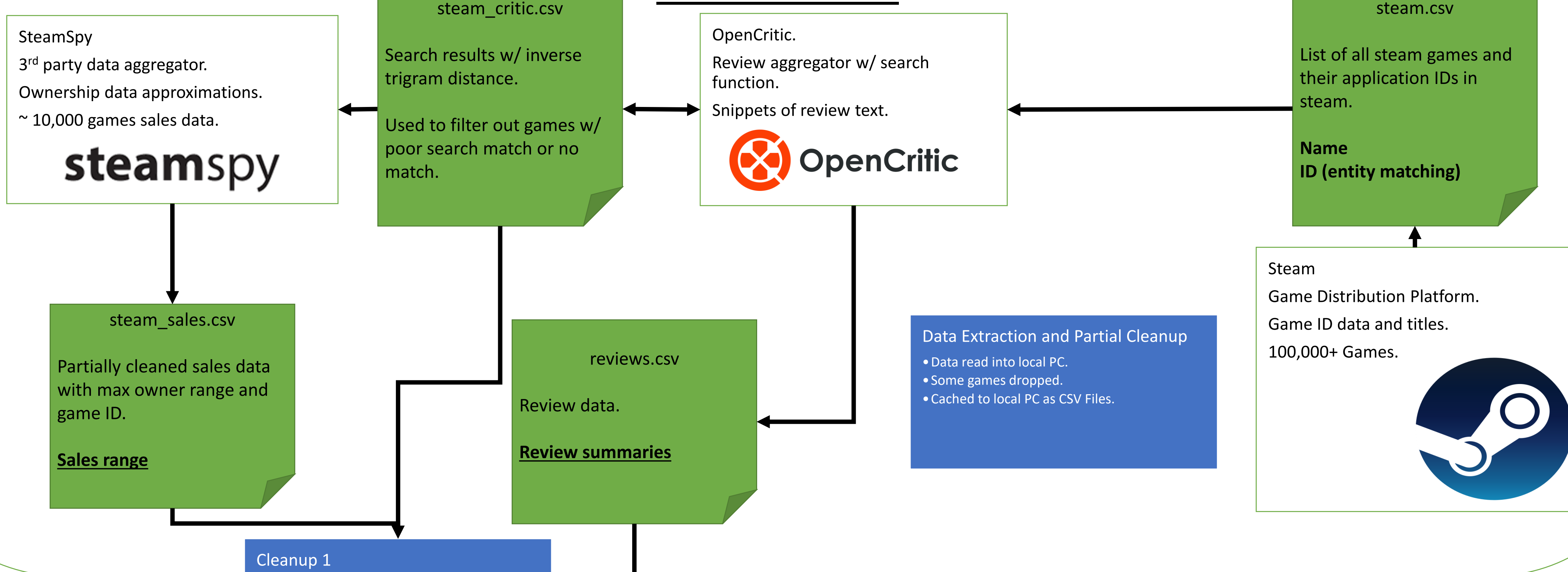


## References & Acknowledgements

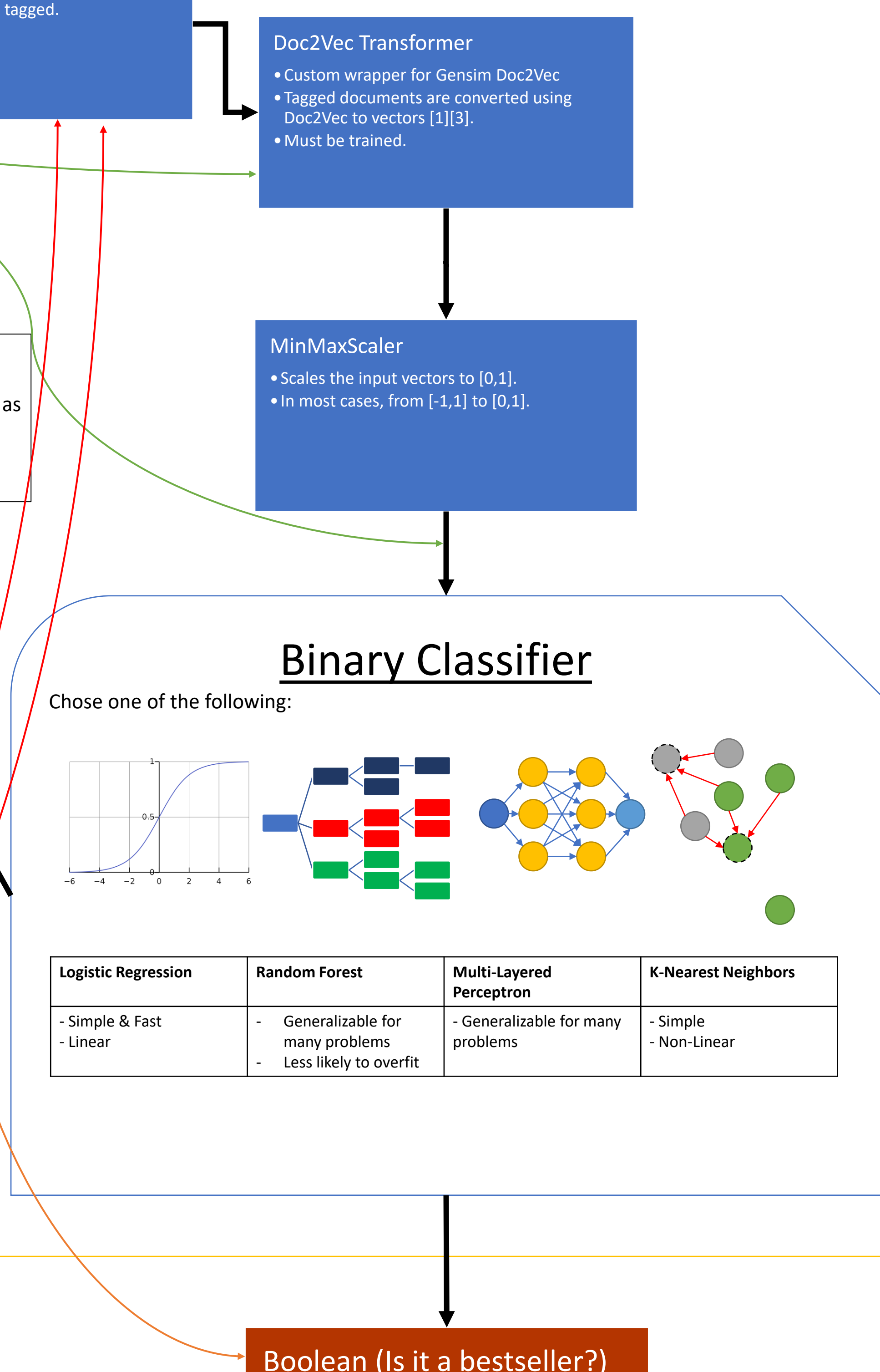
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7. Credit to Polina Haryacha for help in developing the background and problem statement, and for developing the Jupyter notebooks for Steam and SteamSpy data extraction.

All data was collected from Steam, SteamSpy, and OpenCritic through their web APIs. No personal data was collected from Steam, SteamSpy, nor OpenCritic. Steam, SteamSpy, and OpenCritic are not affiliated with this project.

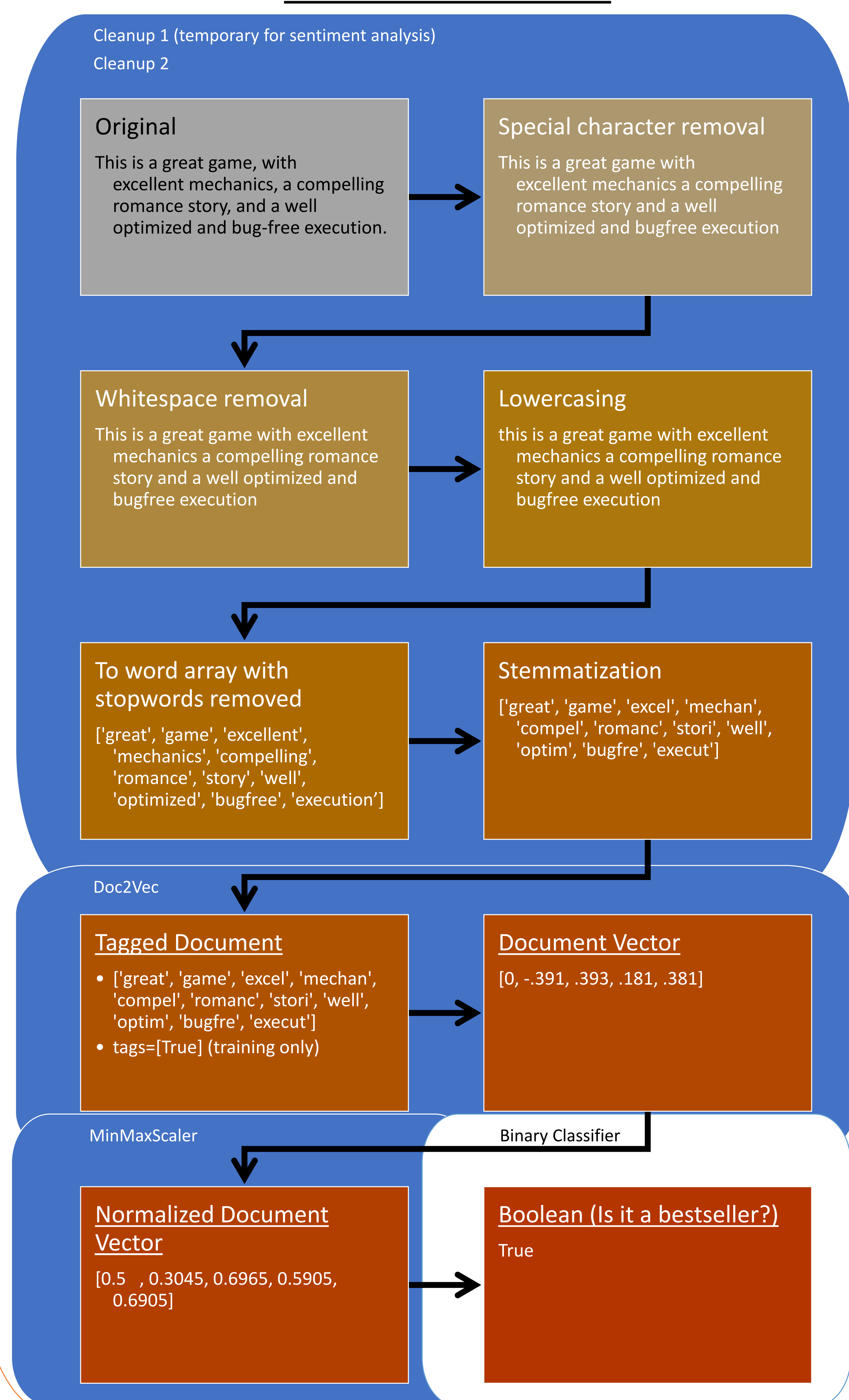
## Data Extraction



## Classification Pipeline



## Data Transformation



## Key Findings

