



INFO 6205

EPL Ranking System Report

Spring 2020

Section: 03

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Introduction

The Premier League is one of the most popular sports leagues in the world. It broadcast in 212 territories to 643 million homes. Also, it has about 4.7 million people potential TV audience all over the world. In this project, we developed a ranking system which is able to predict the result of competition and evaluate the ranking of each season in English Premier League. In order to implement our goals, we use Poisson Distribution and Random in the project. For the implementation part, using two maps to save home teams and away teams data (five competition seasons from 2015 -- 2020). Then calculate the scoring rate for each team, and find the probability score of two teams. Finally, according to the predicted situations ranking 20 teams.

Problem Statement

In this project, we designed a flexible predict model for EPL. Because of COVID-19, the remaining matches of Premier League in the 2019 -- 2020 season have been postponed. Our model focus on solving the following two problems:

- Complete the simulation of the 2019 -- 2020 season. Our ranking system needs the full season data, so it is necessary to simulate the results of remaining matches.
- Predict the game results and ranking teams.

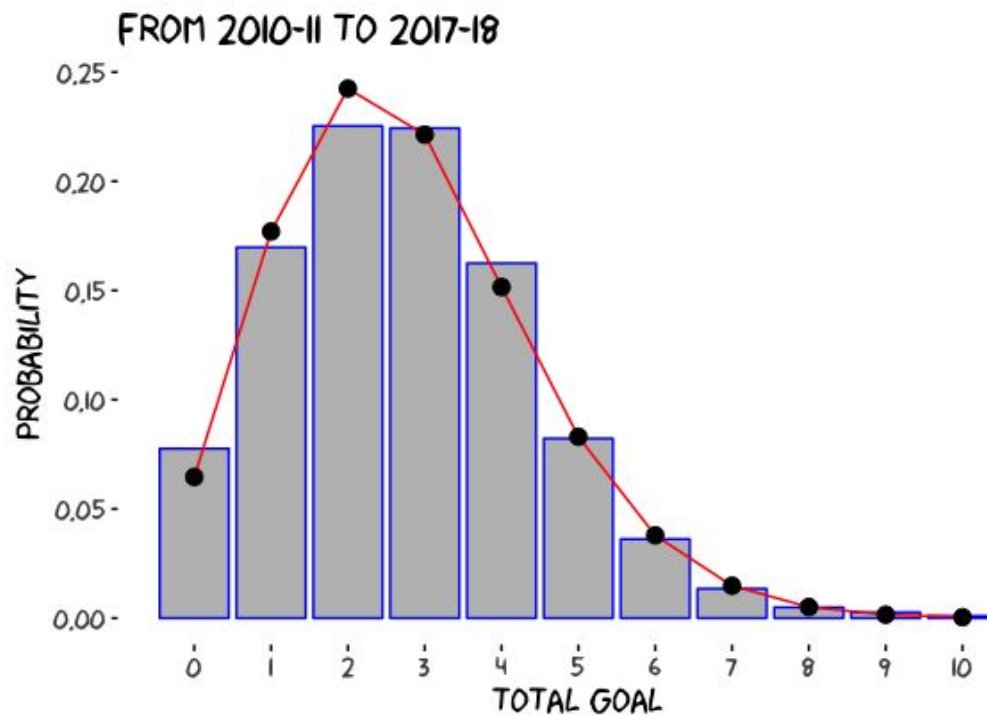
Methodology

Probability Distribution

A probability distribution is a mathematical function that provides the probabilities of occurrence of different possible outcomes in an experiment. In this ranking system, we assume each game is an independent event, which means the result of the current round of team A will not influence its next game.

We use the probabilities of goal/game of the two teams to simulate the result. For example, if the last 100 game result of team A is 0 goal(30 games), 1 goal(50 games), 2 goals(15 games) and 2+ goals(5 games), then the goal probability of team A will be 0 goal(30%), 1 goal(50%), 2 goals(15%) and 2+ goals(5%). Therefore, we can get a discrete probability distribution of goal/game for team A. A similar example bar chart is shown below.

In this project, we use the dataset of the last 5 seasons to calculate the goal probability. The performance of a team at home may differ a lot from away games. So the goal probability of home games and away games are separated in the system and used accordingly in the prediction.



Generate Random Result

The result of a game is not fixed and that is the beauty of soccer. Even the underdog has the chance to win the game. Therefore, the way we use to generate a game result is based on a random generator instead of the most possible result. When predicting, a number N from 1 to 100 will be generated randomly. Assume that team A has 50% as the probability of winning, 30% to lose and 20% to draw. Then if N is between 1 and 50, team A wins. If N is between 51 and 80, team A loses. And if N is larger than 80, the result will be a draw.

Implementation

Collect and Process Data of Previous Seasons

Get the data in the past 5 seasons and save them into two maps as *hmap* and *amap*. For each team and its home games, select the goal of the team as key, the number of the goal appears as value to create a map. Put all of the teams and their maps into *hmap*. Similarly, generate the maps of teams running away games, and put them into *amap*. So that we can know each team, the goals they have achieved in past seasons and the number of times they achieved each goal which is saved by home game and away game.

```

public Map<String,Map<Integer,Integer>> read(int i) {
    Map<String,Map<Integer,Integer>> map= new HashMap<>();
    for(String p: paths) {
        try {
            BufferedReader reade = new BufferedReader(new FileReader(p));
            String line = null;
            int index=0;
            while((line=reade.readLine())!=null){
                if(index>0) {
                    String item[] = line.split(",");
                    if(map.get(item[i])==null) {
                        Map<Integer,Integer> ori=new HashMap<>();
                        ori.put(Integer.parseInt(item[i+2]),1);
                        map.put(item[i], ori);
                    }
                    else
                        map.get(item[i]).put(Integer.parseInt(item[i+2]), map.get(item[i]).getOrDefault(Integer.parseInt(item[i+2]),0)+1);
                }
                index++;
            }
        } catch (Exception e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
    return map;
}

```

Predict the Result of Two Teams

Given a game including the home team and away team, we can predict the result by following steps:

1. Calculate the goals and their probability that the home team may get. Goals can be read in the hmap, probabilities result from the frequency that the goal shows in all its home games. Use the same way to calculate the goals and their probability that the away team may get.
2. Predict the score of the game. List all the permutations of scores that may appear in the game and calculate each probability by multiplying the goals probability of both sides. Based on the dataset, we assume that the score will be less than 10.

```

Map<String, Double> map = new HashMap<>();
for (Entry<Integer, Integer> teamA : hmap.get(A).entrySet()) {
    int numA = teamA.getKey();
    int httotal = 0;
    for (Map.Entry<Integer, Integer> teamAtotal : hmap.get(A).entrySet()) {

        httotal += teamAtotal.getValue();

    }
    double scoringRateA = (double) hmap.get(A).get(numA) / httotal;
    //}
    for (Entry<Integer, Integer> teamB : amap.get(B).entrySet()) {
        int numB = teamB.getKey();
        int atotal = 0;
        for (Entry<Integer, Integer> teamBtotal : amap.get(B).entrySet()) {
            atotal += teamBtotal.getValue();
        }
        double scoringRateB = (double) amap.get(B).get(numB) / atotal;

        String score = Integer.toString(numA) + numB;
        double pscore = scoringRateA * scoringRateB ;

        map.put(score, pscore);
    }
}

```

3. Divide all of the score probabilities into “win” “draw” “lose” and attach them with points 3, 1, 0.

```

for(Map.Entry<String, Double> s : map.entrySet()){
    String score = s.getKey();
    Double probability = s.getValue();
    int hGoal = Character.getNumericValue(score.charAt(0));
    int aGoal = Character.getNumericValue(score.charAt(1));
    if (hGoal > aGoal) {
        resultMap.put(win, resultMap.get(win) + probability);
    } else if (hGoal == aGoal) {
        resultMap.put(draw, resultMap.get(draw) + probability);
    } else {
        resultMap.put(lose, resultMap.get(lose) + probability);
    }
}

```

```

double rand = (double)(new Random().nextInt(99)) / 100;
if (rand <= resultMap.get(win)) {
    return 3;
} else if (rand <= resultMap.get(win) + resultMap.get(draw)) {
    return 1;
} else {
    return 0;
}

```

Predict the 2019-2020 season

We find the game schedule of the current season. Read the already held games and transfer the score result into team points. As for the still-not-held ones, use the predict method mentioned above to predict the results. Then calculate points each team saved and sort them to get the final ranking result of this season.

```

BufferedReader read = new BufferedReader(new FileReader(schedule));
String line = null;
int index = 0;
while((line = read.readLine()) != null){
    if(index > 0) {
        String item[] = line.split(",");
        String homeTeam = item[3];
        String awayTeam = item[4];
        // past games
        if (item.length >= 6) {
            String result = item[5];
            int hGoal = Character.getNumericValue(result.charAt(0));
            int aGoal = Character.getNumericValue(result.charAt(4));
            int homeRes;
            if (hGoal > aGoal) {
                homeRes = 3;
            } else if (hGoal == aGoal) {
                homeRes = 1;
            } else {
                homeRes = 0;
            }
            int awayRes = homeRes == 1 ? 1 : 3 - homeRes;

```



```

        rankingMap.put(homeTeam, rankingMap.get(homeTeam) + homeRes);
        rankingMap.put(awayTeam, rankingMap.get(awayTeam) + awayRes);
    }
    // future games
    else {
        int homeRes = predictionObj.result(homeTeam, awayTeam, hmap, amap);
        int awayRes = homeRes == 1 ? 1: 3 - homeRes;
        rankingMap.put(homeTeam, rankingMap.get(homeTeam) + homeRes);
        rankingMap.put(awayTeam, rankingMap.get(awayTeam) + awayRes);
    }
}

```

Outputs

Game Simulation

Based on the probability distribution of the game result, we simulated 400 games between Chelsea and Arsenal as shown below. As we all know, Chelsea and Arsenal are both good teams. Their games may be hard to predict, but from the simulation results, it infers that whoever is the home team will have a better chance to win the game.

Home Team	Away Team
Chelsea	vs Arsenal
Result Count	
Win	102
Draw	41
Lose	57

Home Team	Away Team
Arsenal	vs Chelsea
Result Count	
Win	101
Draw	43
Lose	56

EPL Ranking Simulation

Based on the prediction result of each game, we simulated all the rest games of the 2019/2020 season. Three example simulation results are shown below.

#	Team	Points	#	Team	Points	#	Team	Points
1	Liverpool	95	1	Liverpool	99	1	Liverpool	104
2	Man City	71	2	Man City	75	2	Man City	79
3	Leicester	65	3	Leicester	71	3	Leicester	66
4	Chelsea	64	4	Chelsea	66	4	Chelsea	66
5	Man United	60	5	Wolves	59	5	Man United	62
6	Wolves	58	6	Tottenham	57	6	Tottenham	59
7	Tottenham	55	7	Arsenal	57	7	Arsenal	58
8	Crystal Palace	55	8	Man United	56	8	Wolves	57
9	Arsenal	55	9	Sheffield United	55	9	Sheffield United	55
10	Sheffield United	53	10	Everton	53	10	Everton	54
11	Newcastle	50	11	Crystal Palace	49	11	Burnley	52
12	Everton	50	12	Burnley	47	12	Crystal Palace	49
13	Burnley	48	13	Newcastle	45	13	Newcastle	45
14	Southampton	45	14	Southampton	42	14	Southampton	42
15	Brighton	40	15	Watford	41	15	Brighton	37
16	Bournemouth	38	16	Bournemouth	38	16	Watford	37
17	Watford	37	17	Brighton	37	17	West Ham	34
18	Norwich	35	18	West Ham	37	18	Bournemouth	34
19	Aston Villa	34	19	Norwich	32	19	Norwich	31
20	West Ham	34	20	Aston Villa	30	20	Aston Villa	28

Process finished with exit code 0 Process finished with exit code 0 Process finished with exit code 0

Unit Test

We have 8 test cases for different classes. The screenshot is shown below.

Run: edu.neu.coe.ranking in EPLRankingSystem ×

✓ Tests passed: 8 of 8 tests – 939 ms

✓ ranking (edu.neu.coe)	939 ms	/Library/Java/JavaVirtualMachines/						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ PredictionSpec <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ testMultiplePrediction 352 ms ✓ testPrediction 130 ms ✓ RankingSystemSpec <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ testGetTeams 18 ms ✓ testCurrentSeasonRanking 94 ms ✓ testNewSeasonRanking 133 ms ✓ testCurrentSeasonChampion 97 ms ✓ ReadCsvSpec <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ testAwayMap 68 ms ✓ testHomeMap 47 ms 		<p>Home Team Away Team</p> <p>Liverpool vs Norwich</p> <p>Result Count</p> <table> <tr><td>Win</td><td>158</td></tr> <tr><td>Draw</td><td>28</td></tr> <tr><td>Lose</td><td>14</td></tr> </table> <p>Process finished with exit code 0</p>	Win	158	Draw	28	Lose	14
Win	158							
Draw	28							
Lose	14							

References

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