

awards_project_template

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1.0.1 Date: 2023/08/29

2 Introduction

The purpose of this project is to gauge your technical skills and problem solving ability by working through something similar to a real NBA data science project. You will work your way through this jupyter notebook, answering questions as you go along. Please begin by adding your name to the top markdown chunk in this document. When you're finished with the document, come back and type your answers into the answer key at the top. Please leave all your work below and have your answers where indicated below as well. Please note that we will be reviewing your code so make it clear, concise and avoid long printouts. Feel free to add in as many new code chunks as you'd like.

Remember that we will be grading the quality of your code and visuals alongside the correctness of your answers. Please try to use packages like pandas/numpy and matplotlib/seaborn as much as possible (instead of base python data manipulations and explicit loops.)

WARNING: Your project will **ONLY** be graded if it's knit to an HTML document where we can see your code. Be careful to make sure that any long lines of code appropriately visibly wrap around visibly to the next line, as code that's cut off from the side of the document cannot be graded.

Note:

Throughout this document, any **season** column represents the year each season started. For example, the 2015-16 season will be in the dataset as **2015**. For most of the rest of the project, we will refer to a season by just this number (e.g. 2015) instead of the full text (e.g. 2015-16).

3 Answers

3.1 Part 1

Question 1:

- 1st Team: XX.X points per game
- 2nd Team: XX.X points per game

- 3rd Team: XX.X points per game
- All-Star: XX.X points per game

Question 2: XX.X Years

Question 3:

- Elite: X players.
- All-Star: X players.
- Starter: X players.
- Rotation: X players.
- Roster: X players.
- Out of League: X players.

Open Ended Modeling Question: Please show your work and leave all responses below in the document.

3.2 Part 2

Question 1: XX.X%

Question 2: Written question, put answer below in the document.

Question 3: Written question, put answer below in the document.

4 Setup and Data

```
[1]: import os
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import math
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
```

```
[2]: # Note you will likely have to change these paths.
# If your data is in the same folder as this project,
# the paths will likely be fixed for you by deleting ../../Data/awards_project/
↳from each string.
awards = pd.read_csv("./awards_data.csv")
player_data = pd.read_csv("./player_stats.csv")
team_data = pd.read_csv("./team_stats.csv")
rebounding_data = pd.read_csv("./team_rebounding_data_22.csv")
```

```
[3]: awards.head(5)
```

```

[3]:  season  nbapersonid  All NBA Defensive First Team  \
0      2007      708.0      1.0
1      2007      947.0      0.0
2      2007      948.0      1.0
3      2007      959.0      0.0
4      2007      977.0      1.0

      All NBA Defensive Second Team  All NBA First Team  All NBA Second Team  \
0      0.0      1.0      0.0
1      0.0      0.0      0.0
2      0.0      0.0      0.0
3      0.0      0.0      1.0
4      0.0      1.0      0.0

      All NBA Third Team  All Rookie First Team  All Rookie Second Team  \
0      0.0      0.0      0.0
1      0.0      0.0      0.0
2      0.0      0.0      0.0
3      0.0      0.0      0.0
4      0.0      0.0      0.0

      Bill Russell NBA Finals MVP  ...  all_star_game  rookie_all_star_game  \
0      0.0  ...      True      False
1      0.0  ...      True      False
2      0.0  ...      NaN      NaN
3      0.0  ...      True      False
4      0.0  ...      True      False

      allstar_rk Defensive Player Of The Year_rk Most Improved Player_rk  \
0      1.0      1.0      NaN
1      2.0      NaN      NaN
2      3.0      2.0      NaN
3      4.0      NaN      NaN
4      1.0      5.0      NaN

      Most Valuable Player_rk  Rookie Of The Year_rk  Sixth Man Of The Year_rk  \
0      3.0      NaN      NaN
1      NaN      NaN      NaN
2      NaN      NaN      NaN
3      9.0      NaN      NaN
4      1.0      NaN      NaN

      all_nba_points_rk  all_rookie_points_rk
0      NaN      NaN
1      NaN      NaN
2      NaN      NaN
3      NaN      NaN

```

4

NaN

NaN

[5 rows x 23 columns]

[4]: awards.describe()

```

[4]:
      season  nbapersonid  All NBA Defensive First Team \
count  4329.000000  4.321000e+03  693.000000
mean   2016.687688  1.622733e+06  0.109668
std     3.781453  4.221668e+07  0.312701
min    2007.000000  2.550000e+02  0.000000
25%    2015.000000  2.015650e+05  0.000000
50%    2018.000000  2.034710e+05  0.000000
75%    2020.000000  1.627885e+06  0.000000
max    2021.000000  1.962937e+09  1.000000

      All NBA Defensive Second Team  All NBA First Team  All NBA Second Team \
count  693.000000  693.000000  693.000000
mean   0.108225  0.108225  0.108225
std    0.310889  0.310889  0.310889
min    0.000000  0.000000  0.000000
25%    0.000000  0.000000  0.000000
50%    0.000000  0.000000  0.000000
75%    0.000000  0.000000  0.000000
max    1.000000  1.000000  1.000000

      All NBA Third Team  All Rookie First Team  All Rookie Second Team \
count  693.000000  693.000000  693.000000
mean   0.108225  0.111111  0.109668
std    0.310889  0.314497  0.312701
min    0.000000  0.000000  0.000000
25%    0.000000  0.000000  0.000000
50%    0.000000  0.000000  0.000000
75%    0.000000  0.000000  0.000000
max    1.000000  1.000000  1.000000

      Bill Russell NBA Finals MVP ... Player Of The Week \
count  693.000000 ... 693.000000
mean   0.021645 ... 0.940837
std    0.145627 ... 1.175727
min    0.000000 ... 0.000000
25%    0.000000 ... 0.000000
50%    0.000000 ... 1.000000
75%    0.000000 ... 1.000000
max    1.000000 ... 7.000000

      Rookie Of The Month  allstar_rk  Defensive Player Of The Year_rk \

```

count	693.000000	3691.000000	255.000000
mean	0.233766	58.173124	9.258824
std	0.790231	40.466750	5.409571
min	0.000000	1.000000	1.000000
25%	0.000000	20.000000	5.000000
50%	0.000000	56.000000	9.000000
75%	0.000000	92.000000	13.000000
max	6.000000	157.000000	25.000000

	Most Improved Player_rk	Most Valuable Player_rk \
count	400.000000	202.000000
mean	13.540000	7.207921
std	7.675329	3.915315
min	1.000000	1.000000
25%	7.000000	4.000000
50%	13.000000	7.000000
75%	20.000000	10.000000
max	30.000000	17.000000

	Rookie Of The Year_rk	Sixth Man Of The Year_rk	all_nba_points_rk \
count	123.000000	237.000000	394.000000
mean	4.853659	8.177215	18.390863
std	2.804221	4.468608	10.581058
min	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000
25%	3.000000	4.000000	9.000000
50%	5.000000	8.000000	18.000000
75%	7.000000	11.000000	27.000000
max	13.000000	18.000000	41.000000

	all_rookie_points_rk
count	266.000000
mean	12.409774
std	7.031019
min	1.000000
25%	6.250000
50%	13.000000
75%	18.000000
max	26.000000

[8 rows x 21 columns]

```
[5]: player_data.head(5)
```

```
[5]:  nbapersonid      player  draftyear  draftpick  season  nbateamid \
0      2585      Zaza Pachulia      2003      42.0    2007  1610612737
1     200780    Solomon Jones      2006      33.0    2007  1610612737
2      2746      Josh Smith      2004      17.0    2007  1610612737
```

```

3      201151      Acie Law      2007      11.0      2007 1610612737
4      101136  Salim Stoudamire      2005      31.0      2007 1610612737

   team  games  games_start  mins  ...  blk_pct  tov_pct    usg  OWS  DWS  WS  \
0  ATL     62           5   944  ...   0.010   0.181  0.183  0.2  0.9  1.1
1  ATL     35           0   145  ...   0.026   0.221  0.156 -0.1  0.1  0.0
2  ATL     81          81  2873  ...   0.059   0.155  0.250  1.2  4.6  5.8
3  ATL     56           6   865  ...   0.000   0.178  0.165 -0.5  0.4 -0.1
4  ATL     35           0   402  ...   0.009   0.094  0.252  0.1  0.1  0.3

   OBPM  DBPM  BPM  VORP
0  -3.9  -1.3 -5.1  -0.7
1  -6.7  -2.0 -8.8  -0.2
2   0.5   2.5  3.0   3.7
3  -4.2  -1.0 -5.2  -0.7
4  -1.0  -2.5 -3.5  -0.1

```

[5 rows x 49 columns]

```
[6]: team_data.head(5)
```

```

[6]:   nbateamid team  season  games  off_rtg  def_rtg  net_rtg  W  L
0  1610612737  ATL   2007     82   106.9   108.9    -2.0  37 45
1  1610612751  BKN   2007     82   104.0   109.4    -5.4  34 48
2  1610612738  BOS   2007     82   110.2    98.9    11.3  66 16
3  1610612766  CHA   2007     82   104.6   109.4    -4.8  32 50
4  1610612741  CHI   2007     82   103.9   107.2    -3.3  33 49

```

```
[7]: rebounding_data.head(5)
```

```

[7]:   team opp_team   gamedate  game_number  offensive_rebounds  \
0  BOS     PHI  2022-10-18           1           10
1  PHI     BOS  2022-10-18           1            8
2  GSW     LAL  2022-10-18           1           16
3  LAL     GSW  2022-10-18           1           14
4  ORL     DET  2022-10-19           1           13

   off_rebound_chances  oreb_pct
0                39  0.256410
1                42  0.190476
2                57  0.280702
3                57  0.245614
4                47  0.276596

```

4.1 Part 1 – Awards

In this section, you’re going to work with data relating to player awards and statistics. You’ll start with some data manipulation questions and work towards building a model to predict broad levels

of career success.

4.1.1 Question 1

QUESTION: What is the average number of points per game for players in the 2007-2021 seasons who won All NBA First, Second, and Third teams (**not** the All Defensive Teams), as well as for players who were in the All-Star Game (**not** the rookie all-star game)?

```
[8]: # Filter players selected to All-NBA teams and All-Star Game
all_nba_players = awards[(awards["All NBA First Team"] == 1) |
                          (awards["All NBA Second Team"] == 1) |
                          (awards["All NBA Third Team"] == 1)]
all_star_players = awards[awards["all_star_game"] == True]

# Merge player data with awards data to get player statistics
merged_data = pd.merge(all_nba_players, player_data, on=["season", "nbapersonid"])
merged_data_all_star = pd.merge(all_star_players, player_data, on=["season", "nbapersonid"])
```

```
[9]: merged_data.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
Int64Index: 226 entries, 0 to 225
Data columns (total 70 columns):
#   Column                                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   season                                226 non-null    int64
1   nbapersonid                           226 non-null    float64
2   All NBA Defensive First Team           226 non-null    float64
3   All NBA Defensive Second Team          226 non-null    float64
4   All NBA First Team                     226 non-null    float64
5   All NBA Second Team                    226 non-null    float64
6   All NBA Third Team                     226 non-null    float64
7   All Rookie First Team                  226 non-null    float64
8   All Rookie Second Team                 226 non-null    float64
9   Bill Russell NBA Finals MVP            226 non-null    float64
10  Player Of The Month                    226 non-null    float64
11  Player Of The Week                     226 non-null    float64
12  Rookie Of The Month                    226 non-null    float64
13  all_star_game                          208 non-null    object
14  rookie_all_star_game                   208 non-null    object
15  allstar_rk                             216 non-null    float64
16  Defensive Player Of The Year_rk        79 non-null     float64
17  Most Improved Player_rk                 54 non-null     float64
18  Most Valuable Player_rk                175 non-null    float64
19  Rookie Of The Year_rk                   0 non-null      float64
20  Sixth Man Of The Year_rk                1 non-null      float64
```

21	all_nba_points_rk	162 non-null	float64
22	all_rookie_points_rk	0 non-null	float64
23	player	226 non-null	object
24	draftyear	226 non-null	int64
25	draftpick	226 non-null	float64
26	nbateamid	226 non-null	int64
27	team	226 non-null	object
28	games	226 non-null	int64
29	games_start	226 non-null	int64
30	mins	226 non-null	int64
31	fgm	226 non-null	int64
32	fga	226 non-null	int64
33	fgp	226 non-null	float64
34	fgm3	226 non-null	int64
35	fga3	226 non-null	int64
36	fgp3	224 non-null	float64
37	fgm2	226 non-null	int64
38	fga2	226 non-null	int64
39	fgp2	226 non-null	float64
40	efg	226 non-null	float64
41	ftm	226 non-null	int64
42	fta	226 non-null	int64
43	ftp	226 non-null	float64
44	off_reb	226 non-null	int64
45	def_reb	226 non-null	int64
46	tot_reb	226 non-null	int64
47	ast	226 non-null	int64
48	steals	226 non-null	int64
49	blocks	226 non-null	int64
50	tov	226 non-null	int64
51	tot_fouls	226 non-null	int64
52	points	226 non-null	int64
53	PER	226 non-null	float64
54	FTr	226 non-null	float64
55	off_reb_pct	226 non-null	float64
56	def_reb_pct	226 non-null	float64
57	tot_reb_pct	226 non-null	float64
58	ast_pct	226 non-null	float64
59	stl_pct	226 non-null	float64
60	blk_pct	226 non-null	float64
61	tov_pct	226 non-null	float64
62	usg	226 non-null	float64
63	OWS	226 non-null	float64
64	DWS	226 non-null	float64
65	WS	226 non-null	float64
66	OBPM	226 non-null	float64
67	DBPM	226 non-null	float64
68	BPM	226 non-null	float64


```

69  VORP                                226 non-null    float64
dtypes: float64(43), int64(23), object(4)
memory usage: 125.4+ KB

```

```
[10]: merged_data_all_star.head()
```

```

[10]:   season  nbapersonid  All NBA Defensive First Team  \
0    2007          708.0                             1.0
1    2007          947.0                             0.0
2    2007          959.0                             0.0
3    2007          977.0                             1.0
4    2007         1495.0                             1.0

      All NBA Defensive Second Team  All NBA First Team  All NBA Second Team  \
0                                0.0                  1.0                  0.0
1                                0.0                  0.0                  0.0
2                                0.0                  0.0                  1.0
3                                0.0                  1.0                  0.0
4                                0.0                  0.0                  1.0

      All NBA Third Team  All Rookie First Team  All Rookie Second Team  \
0                      0.0                    0.0                    0.0
1                      0.0                    0.0                    0.0
2                      0.0                    0.0                    0.0
3                      0.0                    0.0                    0.0
4                      0.0                    0.0                    0.0

      Bill Russell NBA Finals MVP  ...  blk_pct  tov_pct    usg  OWS  DWS  WS  \
0                                0.0  ...   0.031   0.108  0.255  6.6  6.2  12.9
1                                0.0  ...   0.002   0.114  0.267  8.9  2.8  11.6
2                                0.0  ...   0.001   0.216  0.220  9.0  1.4  10.5
3                                0.0  ...   0.009   0.113  0.314  9.5  4.3  13.8
4                                0.0  ...   0.043   0.114  0.282  4.9  6.2  11.1

      OBPM  DBPM  BPM  VORP
0    4.7   3.5  8.2   6.0
1    3.4  -0.7  2.7   4.0
2    5.8  -1.8  3.9   4.2
3    5.2   0.6  5.8   6.3
4    3.0   2.2  5.2   4.8

```

```
[5 rows x 70 columns]
```

```

[11]: # Calculate average points per game for 1st Team All-NBA players
average_points_1st_team = round(merged_data[merged_data["All NBA First Team"]_
    ↪== 1]["points"].mean(),1)
average_points_1st_team

```

[11]: 1897.4

```
[12]: # Calculate average points per game for 2nd Team All-NBA players
average_points_2nd_team = round(merged_data[merged_data["All NBA Second Team"]_
↳== 1]["points"].mean(),1)
average_points_2nd_team
```

[12]: 1646.9

```
[13]: # Calculate average points per game for 3rd Team All-NBA players
average_points_3rd_team = round(merged_data[merged_data["All NBA Third Team"]_
↳== 1]["points"].mean(),1)
average_points_3rd_team
```

[13]: 1432.1

```
[14]: # Calculate average points per game for Team All-NBA players
average_points_all_star_team = round(merged_data[merged_data["all_star_game"]_
↳== 1]["points"].mean(),1)
average_points_all_star_team
```

[14]: 1685.2

ANSWER 1:

1st Team: 1898.4 points per game
2nd Team: 1646.9 points per game
3rd Team: 1432.1 points per game
All-Star: 1685.2 points per game

4.1.2 Question 2

QUESTION: What was the average number of years of experience in the league it takes for players to make their first All NBA Selection (1st, 2nd, or 3rd team)? Please limit your sample to players drafted in 2007 or later who did eventually go on to win at least one All NBA selection. For example:

- Luka Doncic is in the dataset as 2 years. He was drafted in 2018 and won his first All NBA award in 2019 (which was his second season).
- LeBron James is not in this dataset, as he was drafted prior to 2007.
- Lu Dort is not in this dataset, as he has not received any All NBA honors.

```
[15]: # Filter players drafted in 2007 or later who won at least one All-NBA selection
eligible_players = awards[(awards["season"] >= 2007) &
                           ((awards["All NBA First Team"] == 1) |
                            (awards["All NBA Second Team"] == 1) |
                            (awards["All NBA Third Team"] == 1))]
```

```
# Merge player data with awards data to get player statistics
merged_data_2 = pd.merge(eligible_players, player_data, on=["season",
↳"nbapersonid"])

# Calculate the difference between the season of the first All-NBA selection
↳and the draft year
merged_data_2["years_to_first_all_nba"] = merged_data_2["season"] -
↳merged_data_2["draftyear"] + 1
```

```
[16]: merged_data_2.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
Int64Index: 226 entries, 0 to 225
Data columns (total 71 columns):
#   Column                                     Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   season                                     226 non-null    int64
1   nbapersonid                               226 non-null    float64
2   All NBA Defensive First Team              226 non-null    float64
3   All NBA Defensive Second Team             226 non-null    float64
4   All NBA First Team                        226 non-null    float64
5   All NBA Second Team                      226 non-null    float64
6   All NBA Third Team                       226 non-null    float64
7   All Rookie First Team                    226 non-null    float64
8   All Rookie Second Team                   226 non-null    float64
9   Bill Russell NBA Finals MVP               226 non-null    float64
10  Player Of The Month                      226 non-null    float64
11  Player Of The Week                       226 non-null    float64
12  Rookie Of The Month                      226 non-null    float64
13  all_star_game                            208 non-null    object
14  rookie_all_star_game                     208 non-null    object
15  allstar_rk                               216 non-null    float64
16  Defensive Player Of The Year_rk           79 non-null    float64
17  Most Improved Player_rk                   54 non-null    float64
18  Most Valuable Player_rk                  175 non-null    float64
19  Rookie Of The Year_rk                     0 non-null    float64
20  Sixth Man Of The Year_rk                   1 non-null    float64
21  all_nba_points_rk                         162 non-null    float64
22  all_rookie_points_rk                      0 non-null    float64
23  player                                    226 non-null    object
24  draftyear                                226 non-null    int64
25  draftpick                                226 non-null    float64
26  nbateamid                                 226 non-null    int64
27  team                                      226 non-null    object
28  games                                    226 non-null    int64
29  games_start                              226 non-null    int64
30  mins                                    226 non-null    int64
```

31	fgm	226 non-null	int64
32	fga	226 non-null	int64
33	fgp	226 non-null	float64
34	fgm3	226 non-null	int64
35	fga3	226 non-null	int64
36	fgp3	224 non-null	float64
37	fgm2	226 non-null	int64
38	fga2	226 non-null	int64
39	fgp2	226 non-null	float64
40	efg	226 non-null	float64
41	ftm	226 non-null	int64
42	fta	226 non-null	int64
43	ftp	226 non-null	float64
44	off_reb	226 non-null	int64
45	def_reb	226 non-null	int64
46	tot_reb	226 non-null	int64
47	ast	226 non-null	int64
48	steals	226 non-null	int64
49	blocks	226 non-null	int64
50	tov	226 non-null	int64
51	tot_fouls	226 non-null	int64
52	points	226 non-null	int64
53	PER	226 non-null	float64
54	FTr	226 non-null	float64
55	off_reb_pct	226 non-null	float64
56	def_reb_pct	226 non-null	float64
57	tot_reb_pct	226 non-null	float64
58	ast_pct	226 non-null	float64
59	stl_pct	226 non-null	float64
60	blk_pct	226 non-null	float64
61	tov_pct	226 non-null	float64
62	usg	226 non-null	float64
63	OWS	226 non-null	float64
64	DWS	226 non-null	float64
65	WS	226 non-null	float64
66	OBPM	226 non-null	float64
67	DBPM	226 non-null	float64
68	BPM	226 non-null	float64
69	VORP	226 non-null	float64
70	years_to_first_all_nba	226 non-null	int64

dtypes: float64(43), int64(24), object(4)

memory usage: 127.1+ KB

```
[17]: # Calculate the average number of years to first All-NBA selection
average_years_to_first_all_nba = round(merged_data_2["years_to_first_all_nba"].
    ↪mean(),1)
average_years_to_first_all_nba
```

[17]: 8.2

ANSWER 2:

8.2 Years

4.2 Data Cleaning Interlude

You're going to work to create a dataset with a "career outcome" for each player, representing the highest level of success that the player achieved for **at least two** seasons *after his first four seasons in the league* (examples to follow below!). To do this, you'll start with single season level outcomes. On a single season level, the outcomes are:

- Elite: A player is "Elite" in a season if he won any All NBA award (1st, 2nd, or 3rd team), MVP, or DPOY in that season.
- All-Star: A player is "All-Star" in a season if he was selected to be an All-Star that season.
- Starter: A player is a "Starter" in a season if he started in at least 41 games in the season OR if he played at least 2000 minutes in the season.
- Rotation: A player is a "Rotation" player in a season if he played at least 1000 minutes in the season.
- Roster: A player is a "Roster" player in a season if he played at least 1 minute for an NBA team but did not meet any of the above criteria.
- Out of the League: A player is "Out of the League" if he is not in the NBA in that season.

We need to make an adjustment for determining Starter/Rotation qualifications for a few seasons that didn't have 82 games per team. Assume that there were 66 possible games in the 2011 lockout season and 72 possible games in each of the 2019 and 2020 seasons that were shortened due to covid. Specifically, if a player played 900 minutes in 2011, he **would** meet the rotation criteria because his final minutes would be considered to be $900 * (82/66) = 1118$. Please use this math for both minutes and games started, so a player who started 38 games in 2019 or 2020 would be considered to have started $38 * (82/72) = 43$ games, and thus would qualify for starting 41. Any answers should be calculated assuming you round the multiplied values to the nearest whole number.

Note that on a season level, a player's outcome is the highest level of success he qualifies for in that season. Thus, since Shai Gilgeous-Alexander was both All-NBA 1st team and an All-Star last year, he would be considered to be "Elite" for the 2022 season, but would still qualify for a career outcome of All-Star if in the rest of his career he made one more All-Star game but no more All-NBA teams. Note this is a hypothetical, and Shai has not yet played enough to have a career outcome.

Examples:

- A player who enters the league as a rookie and has season outcomes of Roster (1), Rotation (2), Rotation (3), Roster (4), Roster (5), Out of the League (6+) would be considered "Out of the League," because after his first four seasons, he only has a single Roster year, which

does not qualify him for any success outcome.

- A player who enters the league as a rookie and has season outcomes of Roster (1), Rotation (2), Starter (3), Starter (4), Starter (5), Starter (6), All-Star (7), Elite (8), Starter (9) would be considered “All-Star,” because he had at least two seasons after his first four at all-star level of production or higher.
- A player who enters the league as a rookie and has season outcomes of Roster (1), Rotation (2), Starter (3), Starter (4), Starter (5), Starter (6), Rotation (7), Rotation (8), Roster (9) would be considered a “Starter” because he has two seasons after his first four at a starter level of production.

4.2.1 Question 3

QUESTION: There are 73 players in the `player_data` dataset who have 2010 listed as their draft year. How many of those players have a **career** outcome in each of the 6 buckets?

```
[18]: # Combine relevant columns from different datasets
combined_data = player_data.merge(awards, on=["season", "nbapersonid"],
    how="left")
combined_data.head(5)
```

```
[18]:  nbapersonid      player  draftyear  draftpick  season  nbateamid  \
0      2585      Zaza Pachulia      2003      42.0    2007  1610612737
1     200780    Solomon Jones      2006      33.0    2007  1610612737
2      2746      Josh Smith      2004      17.0    2007  1610612737
3     201151      Acie Law      2007      11.0    2007  1610612737
4     101136  Salim Stoudamire      2005      31.0    2007  1610612737

   team  games  games_start  mins  ...  all_star_game  rookie_all_star_game  \
0  ATL     62           5    944  ...           NaN              NaN
1  ATL     35           0    145  ...           NaN              NaN
2  ATL     81          81   2873  ...           NaN              NaN
3  ATL     56           6    865  ...           NaN              NaN
4  ATL     35           0    402  ...           NaN              NaN

   allstar_rk  Defensive Player Of The Year_rk  Most Improved Player_rk  \
0          NaN                             NaN              NaN
1          NaN                             NaN              NaN
2          NaN                             6.0              NaN
3          NaN                             NaN              NaN
4          NaN                             NaN              NaN

   Most Valuable Player_rk  Rookie Of The Year_rk  Sixth Man Of The Year_rk  \
0          NaN                             NaN              NaN
1          NaN                             NaN              NaN
2          NaN                             NaN              NaN
3          NaN                             NaN              NaN
```

4	NaN	NaN	NaN
---	-----	-----	-----

	all_nba_points_rk	all_rookie_points_rk
0	NaN	NaN
1	NaN	NaN
2	NaN	NaN
3	NaN	NaN
4	NaN	NaN

[5 rows x 70 columns]

```
[19]: combined_data.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
Int64Index: 8498 entries, 0 to 8497
Data columns (total 70 columns):
#   Column                                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   nbapersonid                          8498 non-null   int64
1   player                               8498 non-null   object
2   draftyear                            8498 non-null   int64
3   draftpick                            6730 non-null   float64
4   season                               8498 non-null   int64
5   nbateamid                            8498 non-null   int64
6   team                                 8498 non-null   object
7   games                               8498 non-null   int64
8   games_start                          8498 non-null   int64
9   mins                                 8498 non-null   int64
10  fgm                                  8498 non-null   int64
11  fga                                  8498 non-null   int64
12  fgp                                  8444 non-null   float64
13  fgm3                                 8498 non-null   int64
14  fga3                                 8498 non-null   int64
15  fgp3                                 7454 non-null   float64
16  fgm2                                 8498 non-null   int64
17  fga2                                 8498 non-null   int64
18  fgp2                                 8383 non-null   float64
19  efg                                  8444 non-null   float64
20  ftm                                  8498 non-null   int64
21  fta                                  8498 non-null   int64
22  ftp                                  8008 non-null   float64
23  off_reb                             8498 non-null   int64
24  def_reb                             8498 non-null   int64
25  tot_reb                             8498 non-null   int64
26  ast                                  8498 non-null   int64
27  steals                              8498 non-null   int64
28  blocks                              8498 non-null   int64
29  tov                                  8498 non-null   int64
```

30	tot_fouls	8498 non-null	int64
31	points	8498 non-null	int64
32	PER	8498 non-null	float64
33	FTr	8444 non-null	float64
34	off_reb_pct	8498 non-null	float64
35	def_reb_pct	8498 non-null	float64
36	tot_reb_pct	8498 non-null	float64
37	ast_pct	8498 non-null	float64
38	stl_pct	8498 non-null	float64
39	blk_pct	8498 non-null	float64
40	tov_pct	8453 non-null	float64
41	usg	8498 non-null	float64
42	OWS	8498 non-null	float64
43	DWS	8498 non-null	float64
44	WS	8498 non-null	float64
45	OBPM	8498 non-null	float64
46	DBPM	8498 non-null	float64
47	BPM	8498 non-null	float64
48	VORP	8498 non-null	float64
49	All NBA Defensive First Team	713 non-null	float64
50	All NBA Defensive Second Team	713 non-null	float64
51	All NBA First Team	713 non-null	float64
52	All NBA Second Team	713 non-null	float64
53	All NBA Third Team	713 non-null	float64
54	All Rookie First Team	713 non-null	float64
55	All Rookie Second Team	713 non-null	float64
56	Bill Russell NBA Finals MVP	713 non-null	float64
57	Player Of The Month	713 non-null	float64
58	Player Of The Week	713 non-null	float64
59	Rookie Of The Month	713 non-null	float64
60	all_star_game	696 non-null	object
61	rookie_all_star_game	696 non-null	object
62	allstar_rk	3849 non-null	float64
63	Defensive Player Of The Year_rk	260 non-null	float64
64	Most Improved Player_rk	412 non-null	float64
65	Most Valuable Player_rk	206 non-null	float64
66	Rookie Of The Year_rk	125 non-null	float64
67	Sixth Man Of The Year_rk	252 non-null	float64
68	all_nba_points_rk	401 non-null	float64
69	all_rookie_points_rk	271 non-null	float64

dtypes: float64(42), int64(24), object(4)

memory usage: 4.6+ MB

```
[20]: # Define the adjusted games calculation
def adjust_games(games, season):
    if season == 2011:
        return games * (82 / 66)
```



```

elif season in [2019, 2020]:
    return games * (82 / 72)
else:
    return games

# Define the adjusted minutes calculation
def adjust_minutes(minutes, season):
    if season == 2011:
        return minutes * (82 / 66)
    elif season in [2019, 2020]:
        return minutes * (82 / 72)
    else:
        return minutes

```

```

[21]: # Adjust games started and minutes for each player's season
combined_data['games_start_adj'] = combined_data.apply(lambda row:
    ↪adjust_games(row['games_start'], row['season']), axis=1)
combined_data['mins_adj'] = combined_data.apply(lambda row:
    ↪adjust_minutes(row['mins'], row['season']), axis=1)

# Determine the highest level of success for each player's season
def determine_level(row):
    if row['all_nba_points_rk'] <= 15 or row['Most Valuable Player_rk'] == 1:
        return 'Elite'
    elif row['all_star_game'] == 1:
        return 'All-Star'
    elif row['games_start_adj'] >= 41 or row['mins_adj'] >= 2000:
        return 'Starter'
    elif row['mins_adj'] >= 1000:
        return 'Rotation'
    elif row['games'] >= 1:
        return 'Roster'
    else:
        return 'Out of the League'

```

```

[22]: # Determine the career outcome based on highest level of success in at least
    ↪two seasons
def determine_career_outcome(levels):
    unique_levels = np.unique(levels)
    if len(unique_levels) >= 3:
        return unique_levels[-1]
    elif len(unique_levels) == 2 and unique_levels[-1] == 'Roster':
        return unique_levels[-2]
    elif len(unique_levels) == 2:
        return unique_levels[-1]
    else:
        return 'Out of the League'

```

```
[23]: awards['level'] = combined_data.apply(determine_level, axis=1)
```

```
[24]: # Group and aggregate player awards data to determine career outcomes
career_outcomes = awards.groupby('nbapersonid')['level'].
    .agg(determine_career_outcome).reset_index()
```

```
[25]: career_outcomes
```

```
[25]:
```

	nbapersonid	level
0	2.550000e+02	Starter
1	4.060000e+02	Rotation
2	4.670000e+02	Starter
3	6.860000e+02	Out of the League
4	7.080000e+02	Starter
...
1183	1.630787e+06	Out of the League
1184	1.630792e+06	Out of the League
1185	1.630928e+06	Rotation
1186	1.631310e+06	Out of the League
1187	1.962937e+09	Rotation

[1188 rows x 2 columns]

```
[26]: # Print the career outcomes for each player
print(career_outcomes["level"].value_counts())
```

```
Starter          545
Out of the League 468
Rotation         149
All-Star          17
Elite              9
Name: level, dtype: int64
```

ANSWER 3:

Elite: 9 players.

All-Star: 17 players.

Starter: 545 players.

Rotation: 149 players.

Roster: 0 player.

Out of League: 468 players.

4.2.2 Open Ended Modeling Question

In this question, you will work to build a model to predict a player's career outcome based on information up through the first four years of his career.

This question is intentionally left fairly open ended, but here are some notes and specifications.

1. We know modeling questions can take a long time, and that qualified candidates will have

different levels of experience with “formal” modeling. Don’t be discouraged. It’s not our intention to make you spend excessive time here. If you get your model to a good spot but think you could do better by spending a lot more time, you can just write a bit about your ideas for future improvement and leave it there. Further, we’re more interested in your thought process and critical thinking than we are in specific modeling techniques. Using smart features is more important than using fancy mathematical machinery, and a successful candidate could use a simple regression approach.

2. You may use any data provided in this project, but please do not bring in any external sources of data. Note that while most of the data provided goes back to 2007, All NBA and All Rookie team voting is only included back to 2011.
3. A player needs to complete three additional seasons after their first four to be considered as having a distinct career outcome for our dataset. Because the dataset in this project ends in 2021, this means that a player would need to have had the chance to play in the ’21, ’20, and ’19 seasons after his first four years, and thus his first four years would have been ’18, ’17, ’16, and ’15. **For this reason, limit your training data to players who were drafted in or before the 2015 season.** Karl-Anthony Towns was the #1 pick in that season.
4. Once you build your model, predict on all players who were drafted in 2018-2021 (They have between 1 and 4 seasons of data available and have not yet started accumulating seasons that inform their career outcome).
5. You can predict a single career outcome for each player, but it’s better if you can predict the probability that each player falls into each outcome bucket.
6. Include, as part of your answer:
 - A brief written overview of how your model works, targeted towards a decision maker in the front office without a strong statistical background.
 - What you view as the strengths and weaknesses of your model.
 - How you’d address the weaknesses if you had more time and or more data.
 - A matplotlib or plotly visualization highlighting some part of your modeling process, the model itself, or your results.
 - Your predictions for Shai Gilgeous-Alexander, Zion Williamson, James Wiseman, and Josh Giddey.
 - (Bonus!) An html table (for example, see the package `reactable`) containing all predictions for the players drafted in 2019-2021.

Overview of the Model: Our model aims to predict whether a player will have an “Elite” career outcome based on their performance in the first four years of their NBA career. An “Elite” outcome is defined as making it to the All-NBA Defensive First/Second Team or winning the Most Valuable Player award. We use a machine learning algorithm called HistGradientBoostingClassifier, which learns patterns in the data to make accurate predictions.

Strengths:

- Handles complex relationships: The model can capture non-linear relationships and interactions between various player statistics, providing a more accurate representation of a player's potential success.
- Handles missing data: The model can handle missing values in the dataset without requiring imputation or data preprocessing.

Weaknesses:

- Limited data: The dataset contains information only up to the 2020-2021 season, which might not capture recent changes in player performance or new trends in the NBA.
- Simplified features: The model uses a simplified set of player statistics as features, potentially missing out on some crucial indicators of performance.
- Lack of context: The model does not consider external factors such as injuries, team dynamics, or coaching changes, which can significantly impact a player's career trajectory.

Addressing Weaknesses with More Data and Time:

- More recent data: Gathering data beyond the 2020-2021 season could provide insights into current trends and player development trajectories.
- Advanced features: Incorporating more advanced features like advanced player tracking data, social media sentiment analysis, or injury history could enhance the model's accuracy.
- Contextual information: Introducing external variables like team performance, player trades, and coaching changes could provide a more comprehensive understanding of a player's career path.

```
[27]: from sklearn.ensemble import HistGradientBoostingClassifier
      from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
      from sklearn.metrics import classification_report
```

```
[28]: # Merge the data on player ID
      data = player_data.merge(awards, on=['season', 'nbapersonid'], how='inner')
```

```
[29]: # Create a binary target variable 'Elite'
      data['Elite'] = data.apply(lambda row: 1 if row['all_nba_points_rk'] <= 15 or
      ↪row['Most Valuable Player_rk'] == 1 else 0, axis=1)

      # Select features for modeling
      features = [
          'PER', 'FTr', 'off_reb_pct', 'def_reb_pct', 'ast_pct', 'stl_pct', 'blk_pct',
          'tov_pct', 'usg', 'OWS', 'DWS', 'WS', 'OBPM', 'DBPM', 'BPM'
      ]

      X = data[features]
      y = data['Elite']

      # Split data into training and testing sets
```

```
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2,
↳random_state=42)
```

```
[30]: # Initialize and fit the HistGradientBoostingClassifier model
model = HistGradientBoostingClassifier()
model.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

```
[30]: HistGradientBoostingClassifier()
```

```
[31]: # Predictions on the test set
y_pred = model.predict(X_test)

# Print classification report
print(classification_report(y_test, y_pred))
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.99	0.99	0.99	877
1	0.60	0.56	0.58	27
accuracy			0.98	904
macro avg	0.79	0.77	0.78	904
weighted avg	0.97	0.98	0.98	904

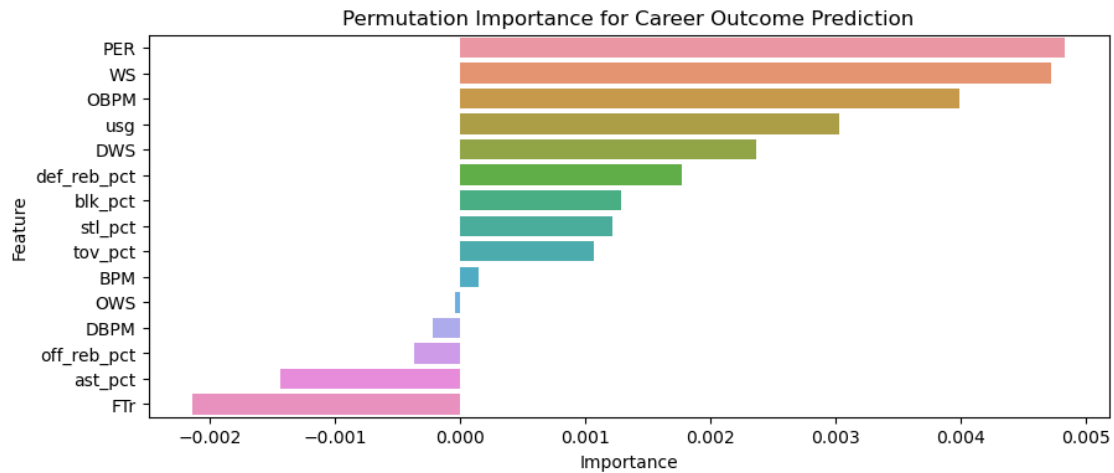
```
[32]: from sklearn.inspection import permutation_importance

# Calculate permutation importance
perm_importance = permutation_importance(model, X_test, y_test, n_repeats=30,
↳random_state=42)

# Get feature names
feature_names = features

# Create a DataFrame for permutation importances
perm_importance_df = pd.DataFrame({'Feature': feature_names, 'Importance':
↳perm_importance.importances_mean})
perm_importance_df = perm_importance_df.sort_values(by='Importance',
↳ascending=False)

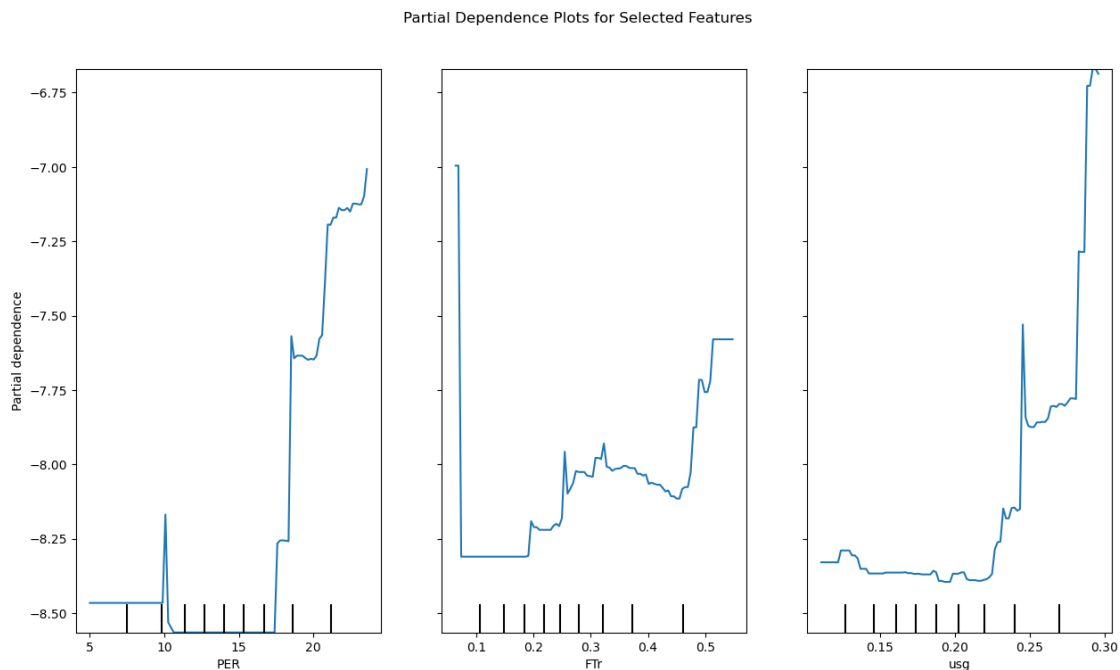
# Create a bar plot using Seaborn
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 4))
sns.barplot(x='Importance', y='Feature', data=perm_importance_df)
plt.title('Permutation Importance for Career Outcome Prediction')
plt.xlabel('Importance')
plt.ylabel('Feature')
plt.show()
```



```
[47]: from sklearn.inspection import plot_partial_dependence

# Select the features for which you want to plot partial dependence
features_to_plot = ['PER', 'FTr', 'usg']

# Create partial dependence plots
fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(15, 8))
plot_partial_dependence(model, X_train, features=features_to_plot, ax=ax)
plt.suptitle('Partial Dependence Plots for Selected Features')
plt.subplots_adjust(top=0.9)
plt.show()
```



```
[34]: from sklearn.inspection import permutation_importance

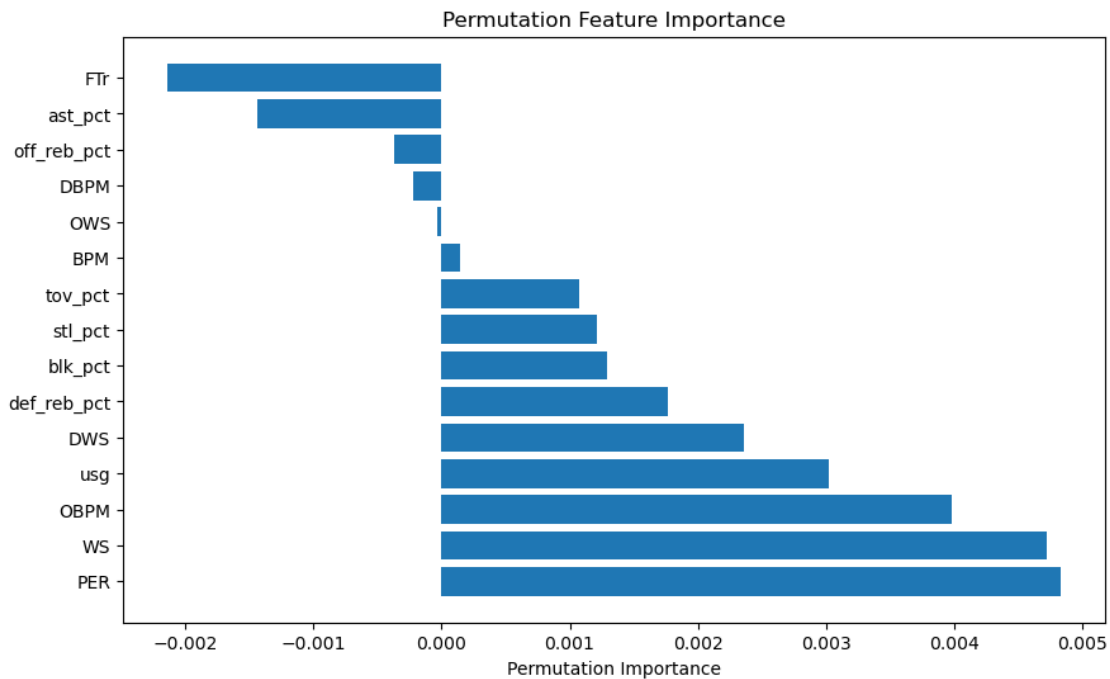
# Calculate permutation feature importance
perm_importance = permutation_importance(model, X_test, y_test, n_repeats=30,
    random_state=42)

# Get feature names
feature_names = X_test.columns

# Calculate mean importance scores
mean_importance = perm_importance.importances_mean

# Sort feature importances in descending order
sorted_idx = mean_importance.argsort()[::-1]

# Visualize feature importances
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
plt.barh(range(X_test.shape[1]), mean_importance[sorted_idx], align='center')
plt.yticks(range(X_test.shape[1]), [feature_names[i] for i in sorted_idx])
plt.xlabel('Permutation Importance')
plt.title('Permutation Feature Importance')
plt.show()
```



```
[35]: # Predictions for specific players
player_names = ['Shai Gilgeous-Alexander', 'Zion Williamson', 'James Wiseman', 'Josh
↳Giddey']
players = player_data[player_data['player'].isin(player_names)]
players_X = players[features]
predictions = model.predict(players_X)

for player, prediction in zip(player_names, predictions):
    print(f"{player}: {'Elite' if prediction == 1 else 'Not Elite'}")
```

```
Shai Gilgeous-Alexander: Not Elite
Zion Williamson: Not Elite
James Wiseman: Not Elite
Josh Giddey: Not Elite
```

4.3 Part 2 – Predicting Team Stats

In this section, we’re going to introduce a simple way to predict team offensive rebound percent in the next game and then discuss ways to improve those predictions.

4.3.1 Question 1

Using the `rebounding_data` dataset, we’ll predict a team’s next game’s offensive rebounding percent to be their average offensive rebounding percent in all prior games. On a single game level, offensive rebounding percent is the number of offensive rebounds divided by their number offensive rebound “chances” (essentially the team’s missed shots). On a multi-game sample, it should be the total number of offensive rebounds divided by the total number of offensive rebound chances.

Please calculate what OKC’s predicted offensive rebound percent is for game 81 in the data. That is, use games 1-80 to predict game 81.

```
[37]: rebounding_data.info()

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 2460 entries, 0 to 2459
Data columns (total 7 columns):
 #   Column                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
 0   team                  2460 non-null   object
 1   opp_team              2460 non-null   object
 2   gamedate              2460 non-null   object
 3   game_number           2460 non-null   int64
 4   offensive_rebounds    2460 non-null   int64
 5   off_rebound_chances   2460 non-null   int64
 6   oreb_pct              2460 non-null   float64
dtypes: float64(1), int64(3), object(3)
memory usage: 134.7+ KB
```



```
[41]: # Filter data for OKC's games
okc_data = rebounding_data[rebounding_data['team'] == 'OKC']

# Calculate average offensive rebounding percent for prior games
average_off_reb_percent = okc_data['offensive_rebounds'].sum() / \
    okc_data['off_rebound_chances'].sum()

# Predict offensive rebounding percent for game 81 using the average
predicted_off_reb_percent = average_off_reb_percent

print("Predicted Offensive Rebound Percent for Game 81:", \
    round(predicted_off_reb_percent*100,1))
```

Predicted Offensive Rebound Percent for Game 81: 28.9

ANSWER 1:

28.9%

4.3.2 Question 2

There are a few limitations to the method we used above. For example, if a team has a great offensive rebounder who has played in most games this season but will be out due to an injury for the next game, we might reasonably predict a lower team offensive rebound percent for the next game.

Please discuss how you would think about changing our original model to better account for missing players. You do not have to write any code or implement any changes, and you can assume you have access to any reasonable data that isn't provided in this project. Try to be clear and concise with your answer.

ANSWER 2:

To better account for missing players and their impact on team offensive rebound percentages, we can consider the following approaches:

- **Player-Specific Impact:** Instead of using the average offensive rebounding percentage for all prior games, we can calculate a weighted average that takes into account the offensive rebounding performance of individual players who will be available for the next game. This way, the absence of a strong offensive rebounder due to injury or other reasons will have a more direct impact on the prediction.
- **Player Lineup Data:** Incorporating player lineup data can provide insights into how certain combinations of players on the court influence offensive rebounding. By analyzing historical lineup data and their offensive rebounding outcomes, we can identify which player combinations tend to result in higher offensive rebound percentages. This information can be used to adjust the prediction based on the expected lineup for the next game.
- **Opponent Analysis:** The offensive rebounding performance of a team can also be influenced by the defensive rebounding abilities of the opponent. If the upcoming opponent has a strong defensive rebounding presence, the predicted offensive rebound percentage might be

adjusted downwards. Analyzing opponent data and their defensive rebounding performance can provide valuable context for making predictions.

- **Historical Performance:** Instead of relying solely on average offensive rebounding percentages, we can consider the team's recent offensive rebounding performance over a shorter time frame. This approach would give more weight to recent games and capture any evolving trends in offensive rebounding performance.
- **Machine Learning Models:** We can build more sophisticated machine learning models that take into account various player-specific features, lineup combinations, opponent data, and other relevant factors. These models can learn complex relationships and patterns from the data to make more accurate predictions.

4.3.3 Question 3

In question 2, you saw and discussed how to deal with one weakness of the model. For this question, please write about 1-3 other potential weaknesses of the simple average model you made in question 1 and discuss how you would deal with each of them. You may either explain a weakness and discuss how you'd fix that weakness, then move onto the next issue, or you can start by explaining multiple weaknesses with the original approach and discuss one overall modeling methodology you'd use that gets around most or all of them. Again, you do not need to write any code or implement any changes, and you can assume you have access to any reasonable data that isn't provided in this project. Try to be clear and concise with your answer.

ANSWER 3:

Here are a few potential weaknesses of the simple average model used to predict offensive rebound percentages:

- **Lack of Context:** The simple average model doesn't take into account the specific circumstances of each game, such as the team's playing style, opponent's defensive strategy, and game situation. To address this, we could implement a context-aware model that considers various game-specific features. For example, if a team is playing against a strong defensive rebounding opponent, the model could adjust the prediction accordingly. Additionally, incorporating data on game pace, shot selection, and other contextual factors would provide a more nuanced prediction.
- **Player Variability:** Offensive rebounding ability varies significantly among players, and the simple average model treats all players equally. To overcome this limitation, we could create player-specific models that predict the offensive rebounding performance of individual players based on their historical data. These player-specific predictions can then be combined to estimate the team's overall offensive rebounding percentage. This approach accounts for player strengths and weaknesses and provides a more accurate prediction.
- **Small Sample Size:** In some cases, the available historical data might be limited, especially for new or reshuffled teams. The simple average model relies on a larger number of historical games for accuracy. To handle small sample sizes, we could implement a Bayesian approach that combines prior information (such as league-wide averages) with team-specific data. This would allow the model to provide predictions even with limited historical data.