



Cairo University

# **CMPN451: Big Data Credit Hours System – Spring 2024**

---

*Team 19*

<b>Ammar Nasser</b>	1190543
<b>Anas Sherif</b>	1190375
<b>Marwan Mostafa</b>	1190281
<b>Omar Faheem</b>	1190477

## **NBA-Shot Logs**

**Dataset link:** <https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/dansbecker/nba-shot-logs>

## Contents

Problem description.....	3
Project Pipeline.....	4
Data loading.....	4
Data preprocessing .....	4
Data visualization .....	4
Outliers detection .....	4
Prediction models .....	4
Map-Reduce .....	4
Analysis and solution of the problem .....	5
Data preprocessing .....	5
Visualization .....	6
Correlation heatmap:.....	6
Interesting insight .....	7
Correlation circle plot .....	8
Outlier detection .....	9
Model/Classifier training.....	15
Logistic regression.....	15
Random forest.....	16
KNN .....	17
Gradient boosting .....	18
Map reduce.....	19
1. the most scoring players in the last 30 seconds of the last quarter.....	19
2. top shot players who scored 3 points with 0 dribbles.....	20

## Problem description

The problem under investigation revolves around understanding the shooting patterns and defensive performance in NBA games during the 2014-2015 season. This analysis aims to delve into the intricacies of shot logs, which contain detailed information about each shot attempted during games, including the shooter's position, shot distance, shot result (made or missed), and details about the closest defender.

Key questions we aim to address include:

1. **Shooting Efficiency:** How efficient were players in making their shots during the 2014-2015 NBA season? Were there particular trends or patterns observed in the shooting percentages based on factors such as shot distance, shot clock, or defender proximity?
2. **Defensive Impact:** What was the defensive impact on shooting percentages? Were there correlations between the proximity of the closest defender and the likelihood of a successful shot? Additionally, what insights can be gleaned from analyzing shot logs regarding defensive strategies employed by teams and individual players?
3. **Outlier Detection:** How prevalent were outliers in the dataset, and what impact did they have on the analysis? Are there specific outliers that significantly skew the data, and how should they be addressed to ensure the integrity of our findings?

By addressing these questions, we aim to gain valuable insights into the dynamics of NBA games during the specified season, shedding light on both offensive and defensive aspects of the sport. These insights will not only contribute to a deeper understanding of player performance but also have potential implications for strategic decision-making by coaches and team management.

## **Project Pipeline**

### **Data loading**

We read the data from the csv file “shot\_logs.csv” into a pandas dataframe.

### **Data preprocessing**

Then we do some preprocessing on the data to ensure the data has no Nulls and makes sense.

### **Data visualization**

We visualize the dataset with our insights and get the correlation between each column.

### **Outliers detection**

We detect the outliers in each column and plot them using the box plot.

### **Prediction models**

We train four different models (logistic regression, random forest, KNN, gradient boosting).

### **Map-Reduce**

We perform two map and reduce operations to get (the most scoring players in the last 30 seconds of the last quarter, top shot players who scored 3 points with 0 dribbles)

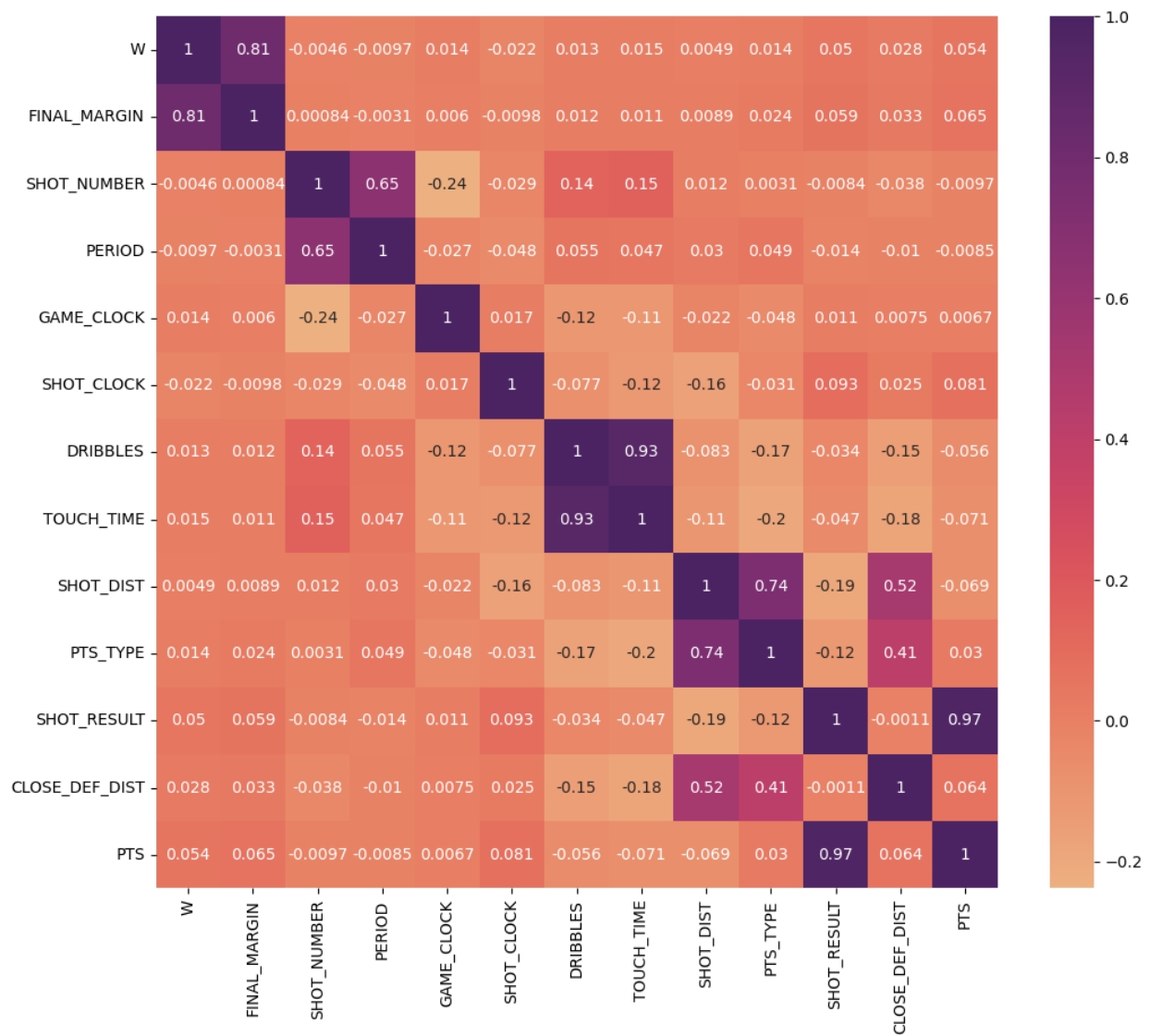
## Analysis and solution of the problem

### Data preprocessing

- **Handling Null values:** we first extract the columns that contain null values, then we fill them with forward filling.
- **Handling negative touch time:** we replace any negative value in the TOUCH\_TIME column with the mean of all the positive values.
- **Removing unnecessary columns:** we remove the FGM column as it corresponds exactly to the column SHOT\_RESULT, as the data set is per shot, so the FGM is either 0 if missed and 1 if made.
- **Label encoding:** we change the values from the W column to be 1 or 0 instead of W or L
- **Time conversion:** in the GAME\_CLOCK, we calculate the time of the game in seconds instead of the format mm:ss.
- **Handling outliers (optional):** we calculate the lower and upper bound for the outliers in each column then remove that column and return the cleaned data.

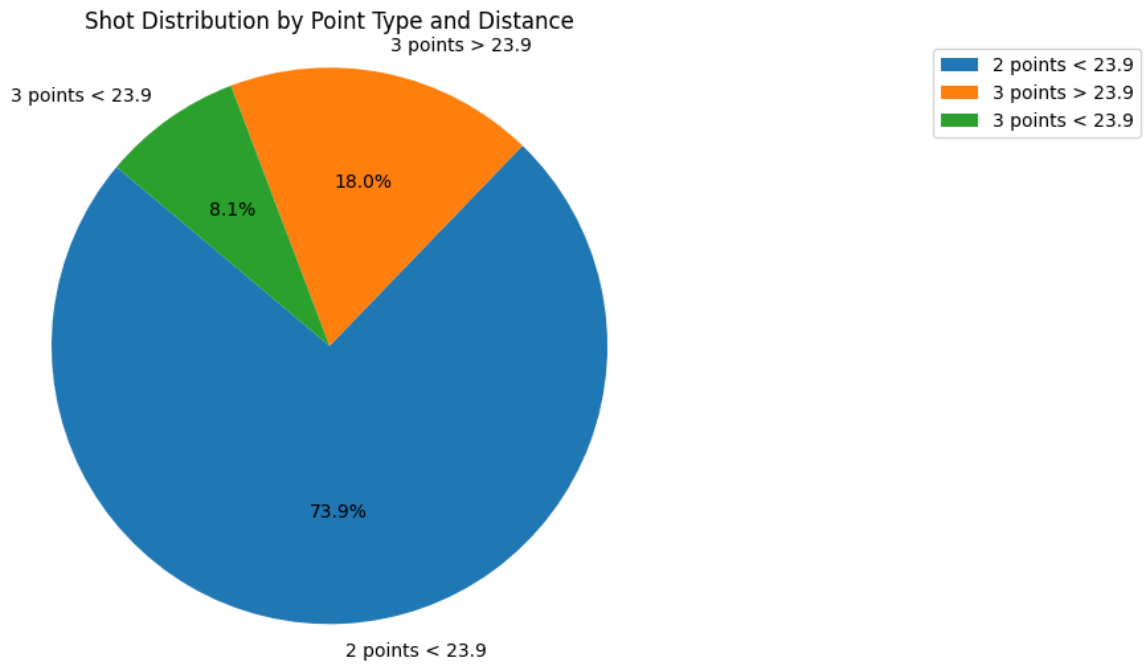
## Visualization

Correlation heatmap:



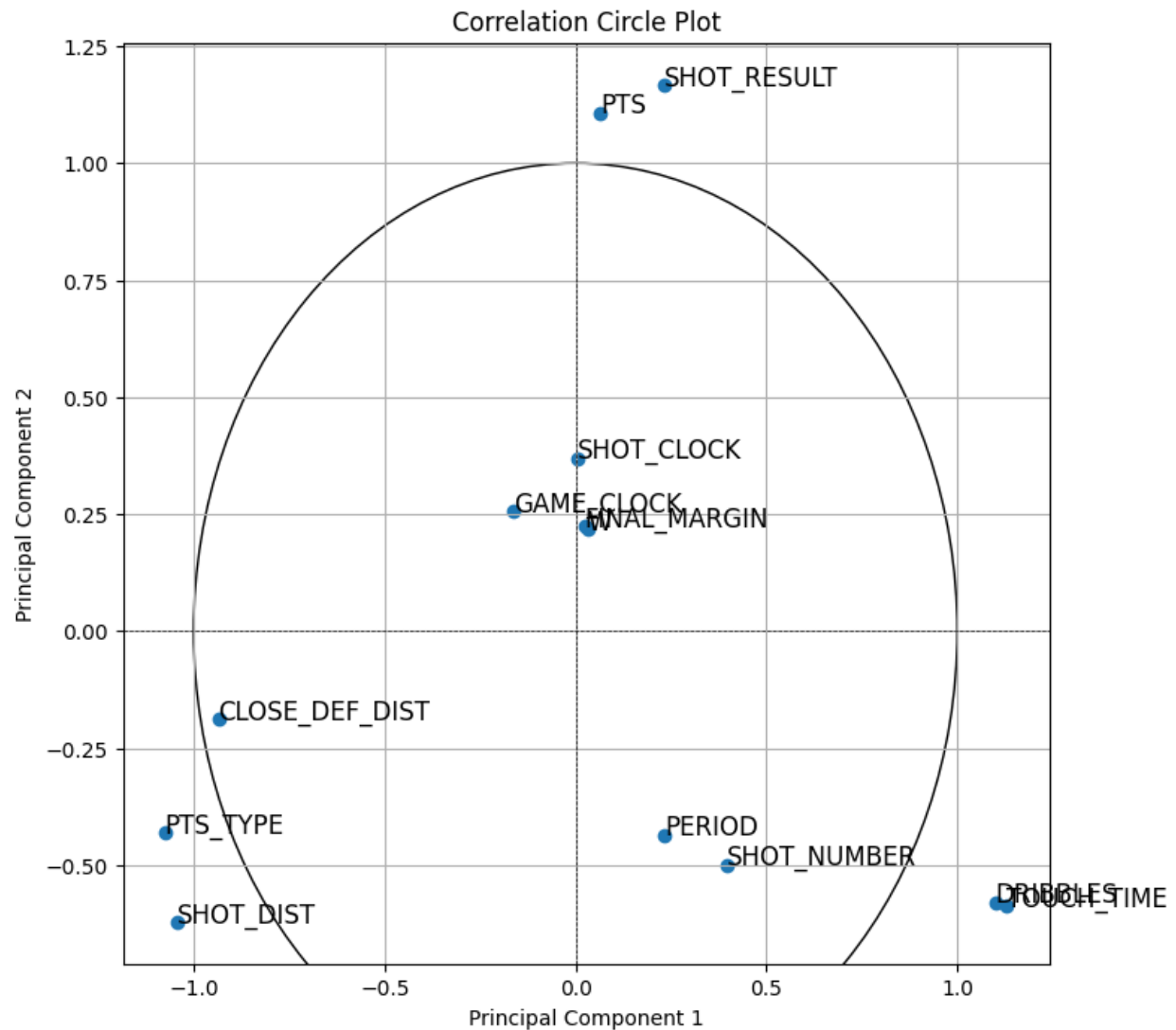
The heatmap uses a color scheme to show the strength of the correlation between two features, where a darker color indicates a weaker correlation.

### Interesting insight



In basketball, shots made from over 23.9 yards count as 3 points. However, if a player is fouled attempting a shot and scores, they get an extra free throw. So, if a player is fouled near the 23.9-yard mark and scores, they earn 3 points (2 points for the basket plus 1 point for the free throw). This can explain why about 8% of shots made from less than 23.9 yards are recorded as 3 points.

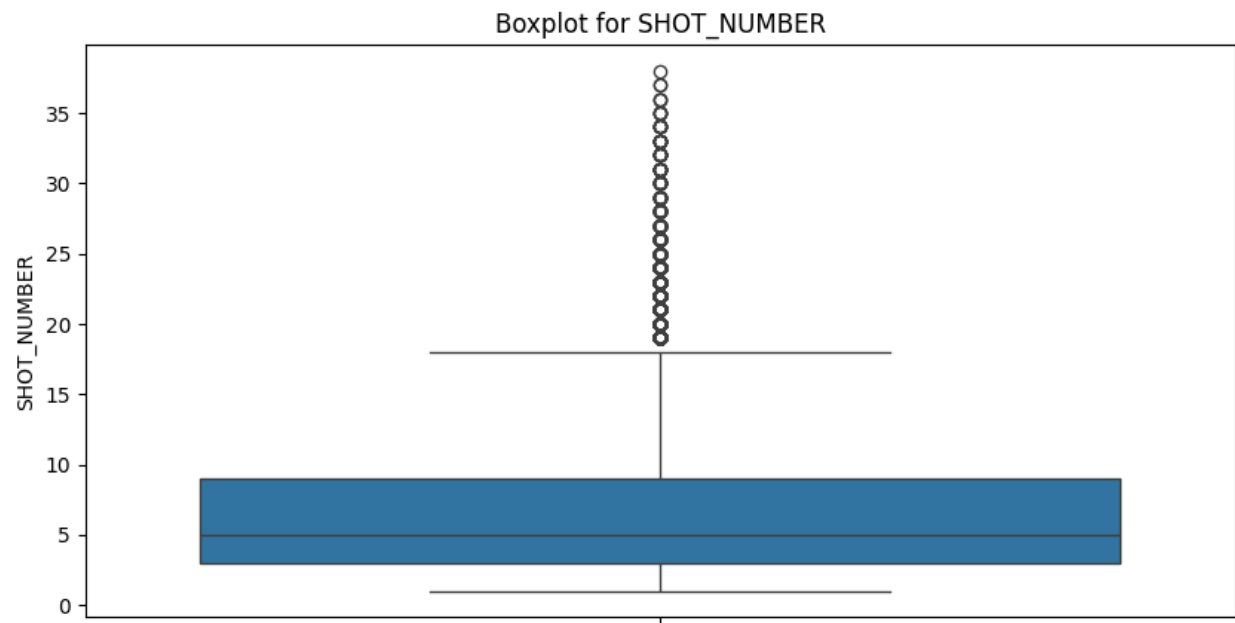
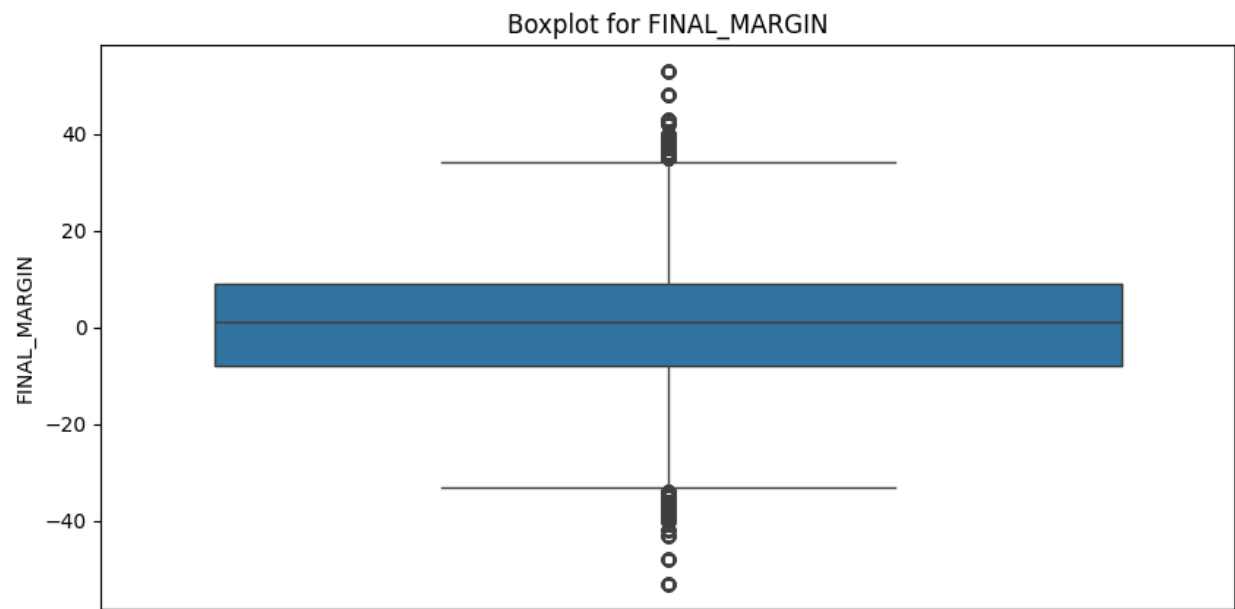
### Correlation circle plot

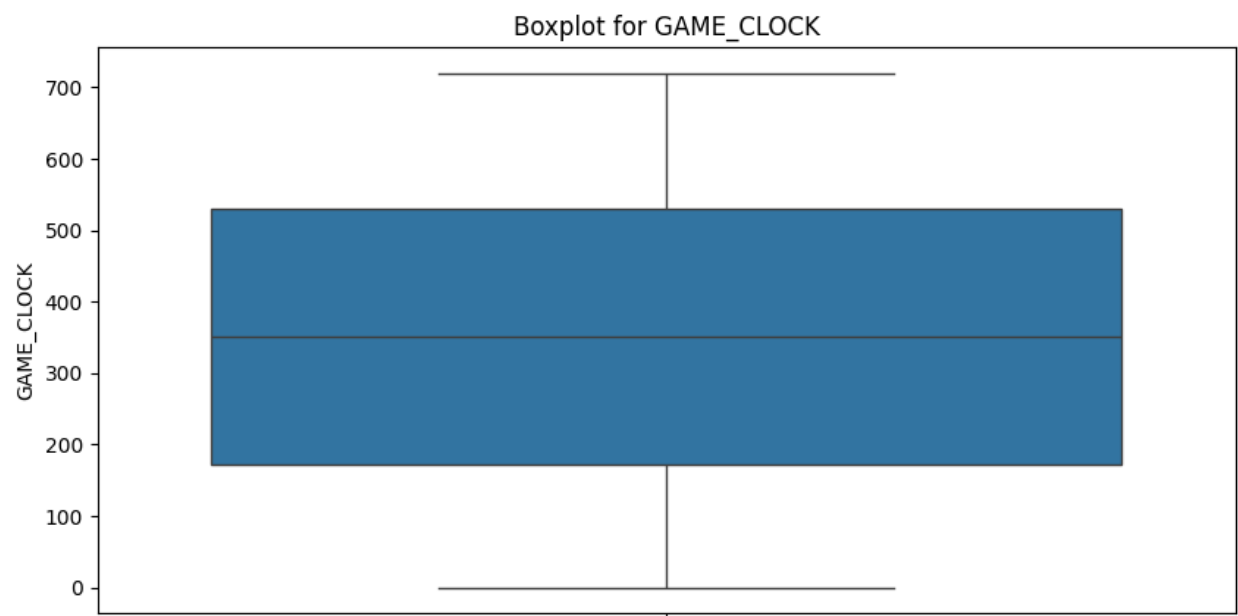
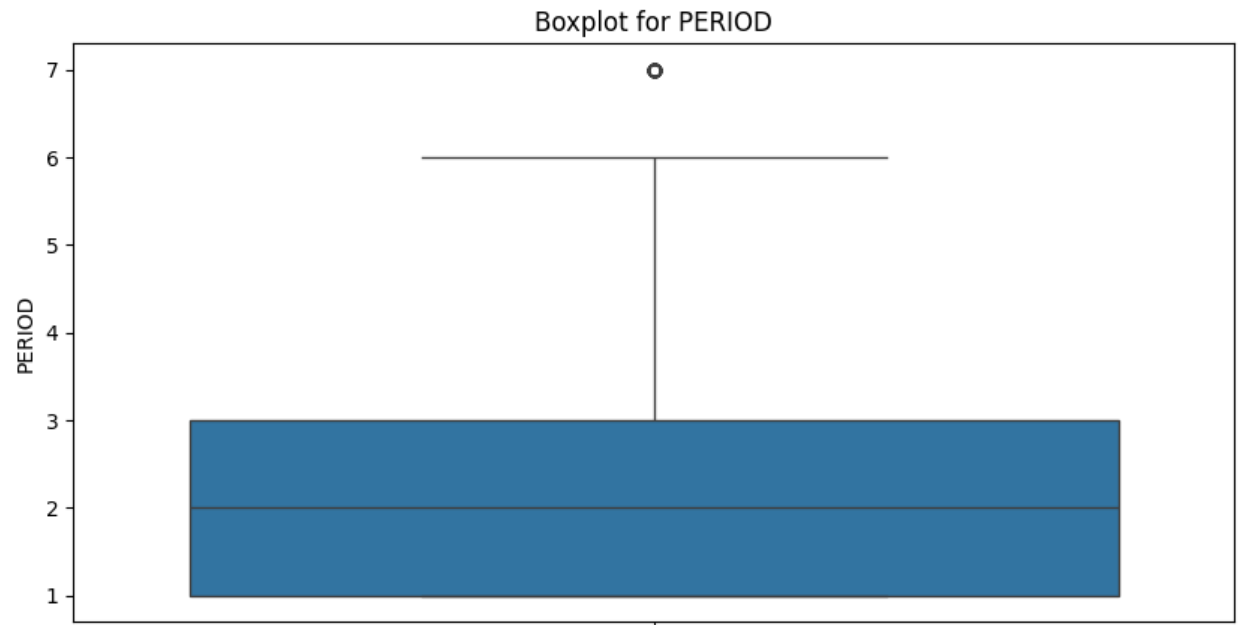


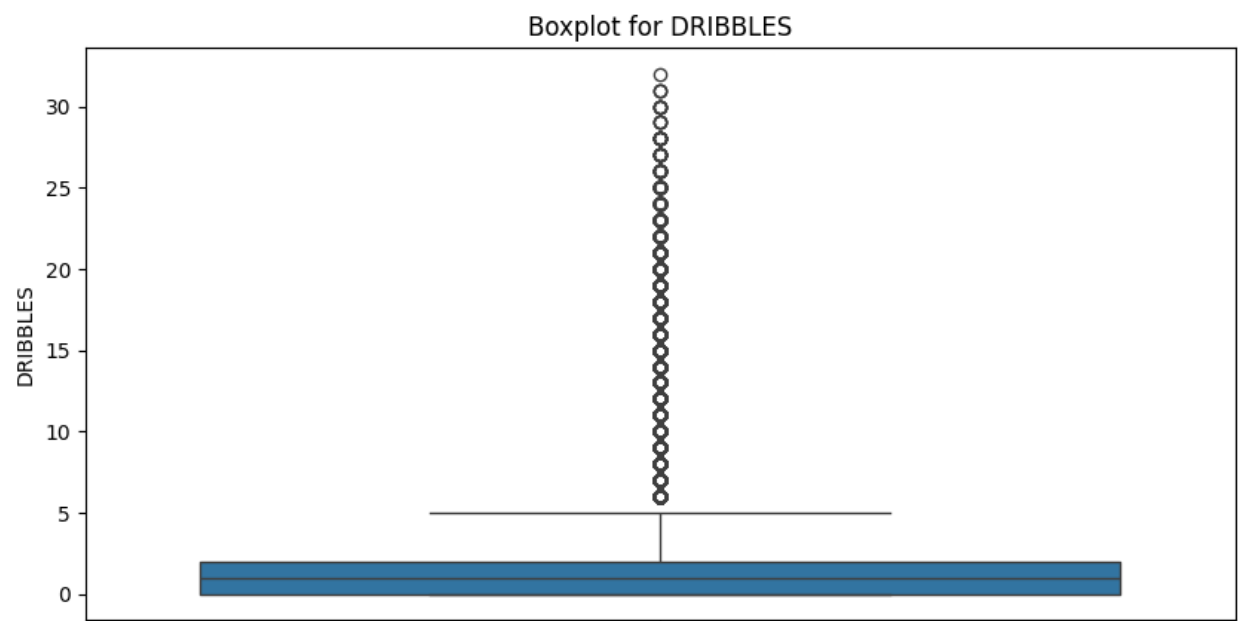
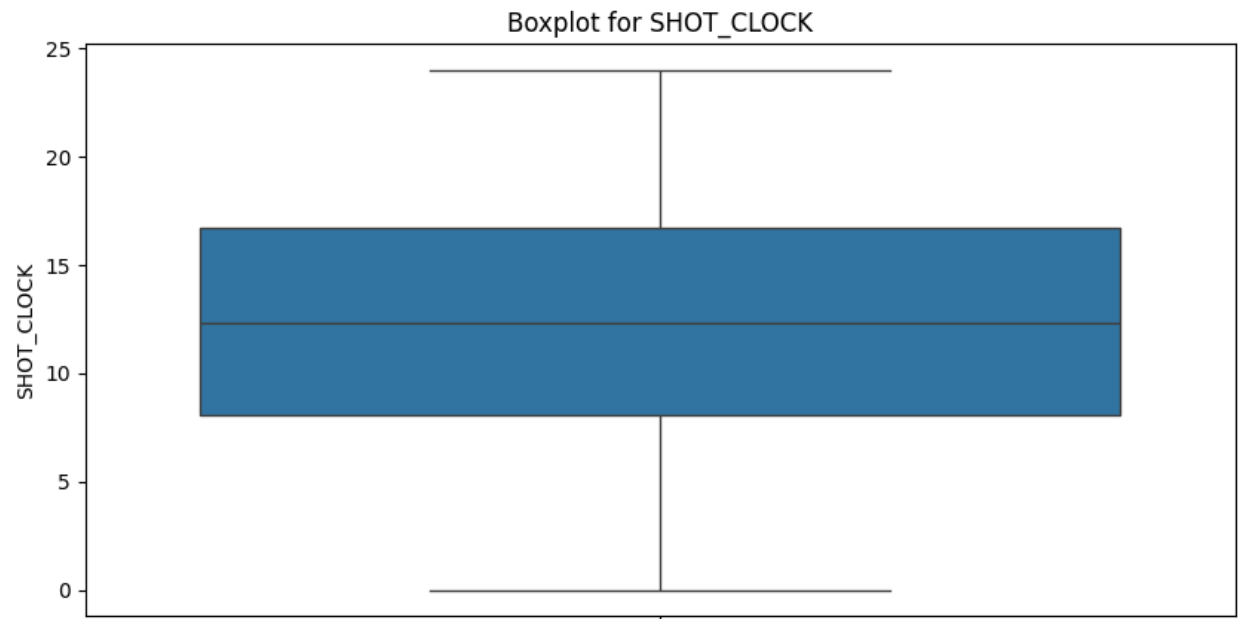
The correlation circle plot visually represents the relationships between multiple features in a dataset. Each feature is represented by a point on the plot, and the proximity of these points to each other indicates the strength and direction of their correlation. The plot uses vectors to illustrate the correlation structure, with the angle between vectors indicating the degree of correlation. A shorter distance between points or vectors implies a stronger correlation, while a longer distance suggests a weaker correlation. Therefore, the plot serves as a visual aid to understand the complex interplay between different features in the dataset.

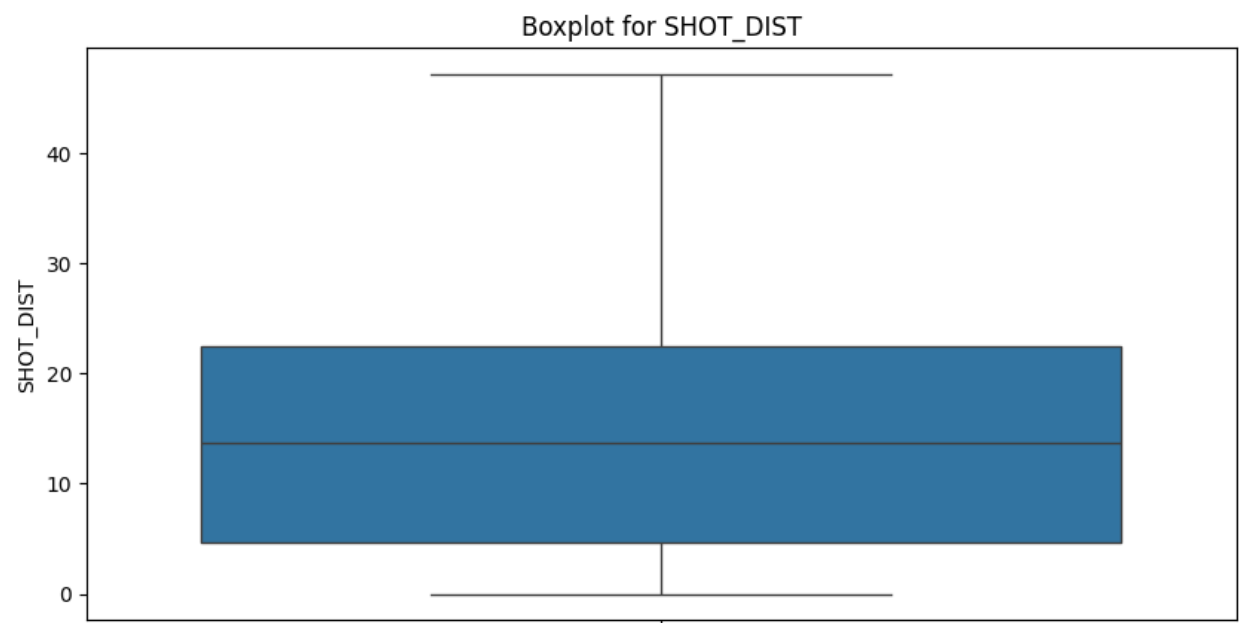
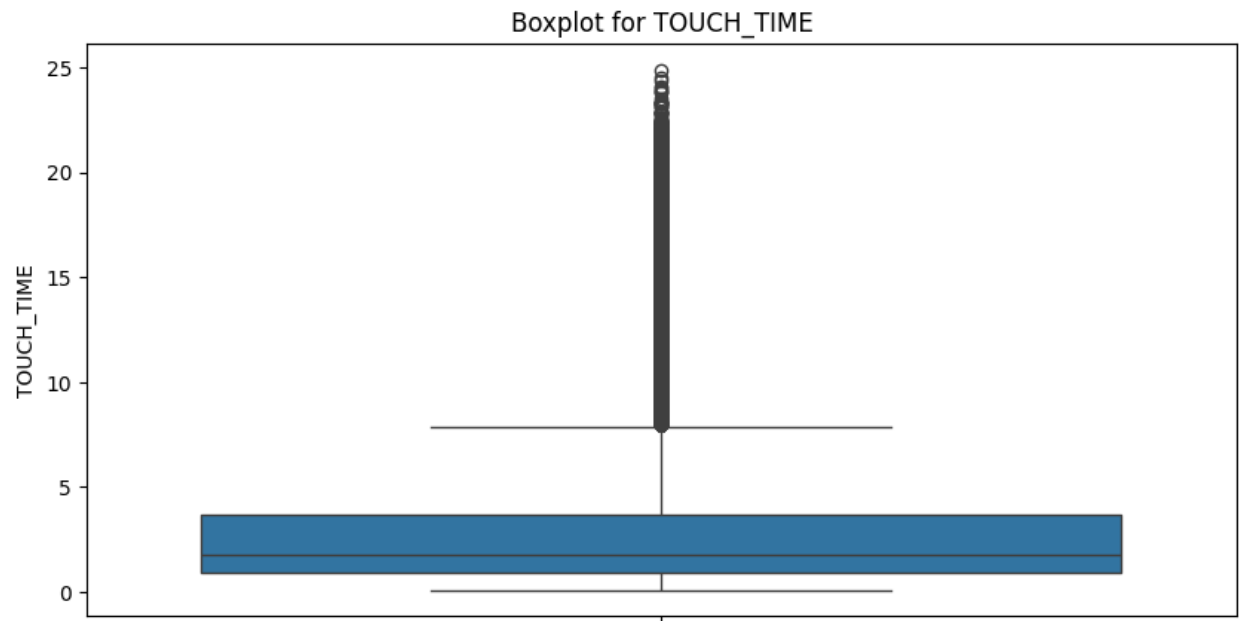


## Outlier detection





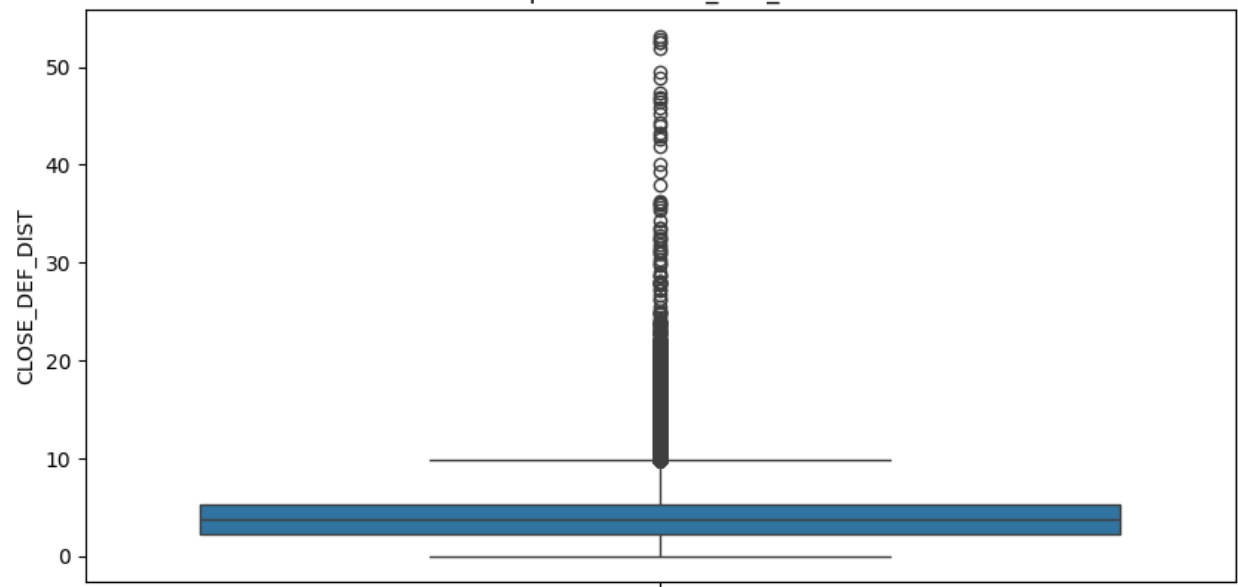


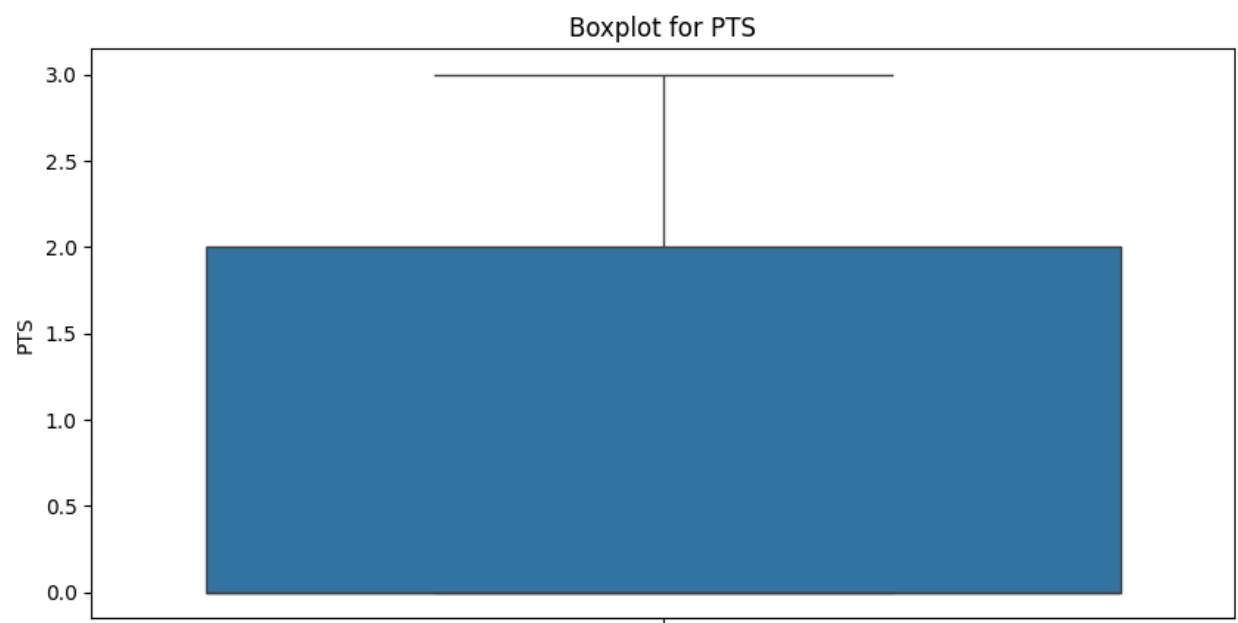


Boxplot for PTS\_TYPE



Boxplot for CLOSE\_DEF\_DIST





## Model/Classifier training

We split the data randomly to 75% for the training and 25% for the evaluation.

We used 4 different prediction models.

### Logistic regression

SHOT_DIST	CLOSE_DEF_DIST	DRIBBLES	W	SHOT_RESULT	prediction
25.9	4.5	1	1	0	0
4.8	1.1	0	1	0	1
18.0	3.6	6	0	1	0
25.7	4.4	0	0	0	0
5.8	2.6	8	0	0	0
3.9	5.2	2	1	0	1
17.2	4.1	0	1	1	0
0.8	0.9	0	0	1	1
0.4	4.0	1	1	1	1
4.9	2.3	0	1	1	1
24.0	4.6	1	0	0	0
5.7	0.7	1	0	0	0
2.6	0.5	0	0	1	1
0.9	0.7	3	0	1	1
14.0	4.5	0	0	1	0
22.4	4.9	8	0	0	0
4.1	1.7	3	1	0	1
22.0	4.3	0	0	0	0
25.0	4.3	0	1	0	0
22.5	13.1	0	0	1	1
13.4	4.1	0	0	1	0
10.5	4.3	4	1	0	1
3.5	3.0	1	0	1	1
23.8	4.5	0	1	0	0
...					
Logistic Regression Accuracy: 0.6034105815478793					
Precision: 0.5756271214504513					
Recall: 0.4786919104991394					
F1 Score: 0.5227033528792663					

### Random forest

SHOT_DIST	CLOSE_DEF_DIST	DRIBBLES	W	SHOT_RESULT	prediction
25.9	4.5	1	1	0	0
4.8	1.1	0	1	0	0
18.0	3.6	6	0	1	1
25.7	4.4	0	0	0	0
5.8	2.6	8	0	0	1
3.9	5.2	2	1	0	1
17.2	4.1	0	1	1	0
0.8	0.9	0	0	1	0
0.4	4.0	1	1	1	1
4.9	2.3	0	1	1	1
24.0	4.6	1	0	0	0
5.7	0.7	1	0	0	1
2.6	0.5	0	0	1	1
0.9	0.7	3	0	1	0
14.0	4.5	0	0	1	0
22.4	4.9	8	0	0	0
4.1	1.7	3	1	0	0
22.0	4.3	0	0	0	0
25.0	4.3	0	1	0	0
22.5	13.1	0	0	1	0
13.4	4.1	0	0	1	1
10.5	4.3	4	1	0	1
3.5	3.0	1	0	1	1
23.8	4.5	0	1	0	0
...					
Random Forest Classifier Accuracy: 0.5555937285277032					
Precision: 0.5109321908701433					
Recall: 0.47621342512908776					
F1 Score: 0.4929622634786017					



## KNN

SHOT_DIST	CLOSE_DEF_DIST	DRIBBLES	W	SHOT_RESULT	prediction
25.9	4.5	1	1	0	0
4.8	1.1	0	1	0	0
18.0	3.6	6	0	1	1
25.7	4.4	0	0	0	0
5.8	2.6	8	0	0	0
3.9	5.2	2	1	0	1
17.2	4.1	0	1	1	0
0.8	0.9	0	0	1	0
0.4	4.0	1	1	1	1
4.9	2.3	0	1	1	1
24.0	4.6	1	0	0	1
5.7	0.7	1	0	0	1
2.6	0.5	0	0	1	1
0.9	0.7	3	0	1	1
14.0	4.5	0	0	1	0
22.4	4.9	8	0	0	0
4.1	1.7	3	1	0	0
22.0	4.3	0	0	0	0
25.0	4.3	0	1	0	0
22.5	13.1	0	0	1	0
13.4	4.1	0	0	1	0
10.5	4.3	4	1	0	1
3.5	3.0	1	0	1	0
23.8	4.5	0	1	0	0
...					
K-Nearest Neighbors Classifier Accuracy: 0.5599662689737023					
Precision: 0.5165377029282354					
Recall: 0.46877796901893287					
F1 Score: 0.491500342873642					

### Gradient boosting

SHOT_DIST	CLOSE_DEF_DIST	DRIBBLES	W	SHOT_RESULT	prediction
25.9	4.5	1	1	0	0
4.8	1.1	0	1	0	1
18.0	3.6	6	0	1	0
25.7	4.4	0	0	0	0
5.8	2.6	8	0	0	0
3.9	5.2	2	1	0	1
17.2	4.1	0	1	1	0
0.8	0.9	0	0	1	1
0.4	4.0	1	1	1	1
4.9	2.3	0	1	1	1
24.0	4.6	1	0	0	0
5.7	0.7	1	0	0	0
2.6	0.5	0	0	1	1
0.9	0.7	3	0	1	0
14.0	4.5	0	0	1	0
22.4	4.9	8	0	0	0
4.1	1.7	3	1	0	0
22.0	4.3	0	0	0	0
25.0	4.3	0	1	0	0
22.5	13.1	0	0	1	0
13.4	4.1	0	0	1	0
10.5	4.3	4	1	0	0
3.5	3.0	1	0	1	1
23.8	4.5	0	1	0	0
...					
Gradient Boosting Classifier Accuracy: 0.6148104191392342					
Precision: 0.639511201629328					
Recall: 0.3458864027538726					
F1 Score: 0.4489522362718377					

## Map reduce

### 1. the most scoring players in the last 30 seconds of the last quarter

We first made the map reduce function using pySpark.

```
Most Scoring Player(s) within the Last 30 Seconds of the Last Quarter :
+-----+-----+
| player_name|total_points_made|
+-----+-----+
| james harden|          23|
| kemba walker|          17|
| mike conley|          17|
| damian lillard|          17|
| brandon knight|          13|
| jarrett jack|          13|
| mnta ellis|          10|
| donald sloan|           9|
| marc gasol|           9|
| derrick rose|           9|
+-----+-----+
only showing top 10 rows
```

Then we implemented the mapper function and reducer function from scratch.

```
Top 5 Scoring Met3eb within the Last 30 Seconds of the Last Quarter:
Player: james harden, Points: 23, Shots: 15
Player: kemba walker, Points: 17, Shots: 10
Player: mike conley, Points: 17, Shots: 11
Player: damian lillard, Points: 17, Shots: 17
Player: brandon knight, Points: 13, Shots: 10
Player: jarrett jack, Points: 13, Shots: 6
Player: mnta ellis, Points: 10, Shots: 12
Player: donald sloan, Points: 9, Shots: 5
Player: marc gasol, Points: 9, Shots: 7
Player: derrick rose, Points: 9, Shots: 10
```

## 2. top shot players who scored 3 points with 0 dribbles

We first made the map reduce function using pySpark.

```
Best shooter with 3 Points Shots and 0 Dribbles:
```

```
+-----+-----+
| player_name|3_points_shots_made|
+-----+-----+
| kyle korver|160|
| wesley matthews|136|
| klay thompson|128|
| trevor ariza|120|
| jj redick|118|
| danny green|115|
| channing frye|112|
| kevin love|107|
| robert covington|103|
| ryan anderson|102|
+-----+-----+
```

```
only showing top 10 rows
```

Then we implemented the mapper function and reducer function from scratch.

```
Top 10 Players with 3 Points Shots and 0 Dribbles:
```

```
Player: kyle korver, Shots: 160
Player: wesley matthews, Shots: 136
Player: klay thompson, Shots: 128
Player: trevor ariza, Shots: 120
Player: jj redick, Shots: 118
Player: danny green, Shots: 115
Player: channing frye, Shots: 112
Player: kevin love, Shots: 107
Player: robert covington, Shots: 103
Player: ryan anderson, Shots: 102
```