# **Kobe Bryant Shot Selection**

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# **Data Cleaning**

If you have a large number of missing values, as is the case with the "'shot\_made\_flag" column in the dataset (5000 out of 30697), then simply ignoring the missing values could lead to a loss of information and potentially bias your analysis.

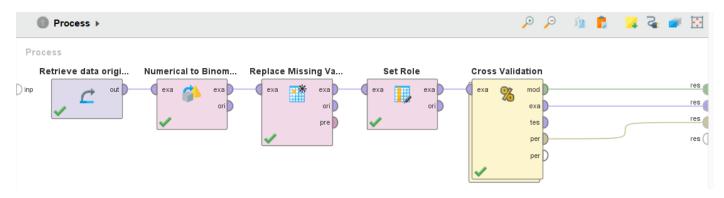
In this case, the missing values are for the 'shot\_made\_flag' column, which indicates whether a shot was made or missed. This column is the target variable for the problem of predicting whether a shot will be made or missed based on other features such as shot distance, shot type, and location.

One approach that could be considered is to use a machine learning algorithm that can handle missing values, such as decision trees or random forests. These algorithms can automatically handle missing values by using other available features to predict the missing values.

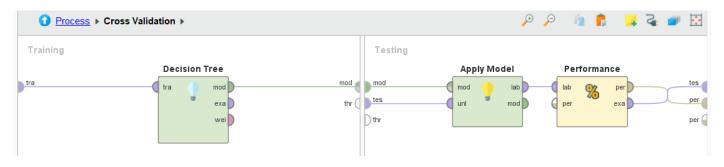
If you replace the missing values using a decision tree, you will be training a model on the data, including the missing values, and then using that model to predict the missing values. This approach will work well as the missing values are missing at random and there is enough data to train a robust model.

# Replacing missing value using Decision Tree

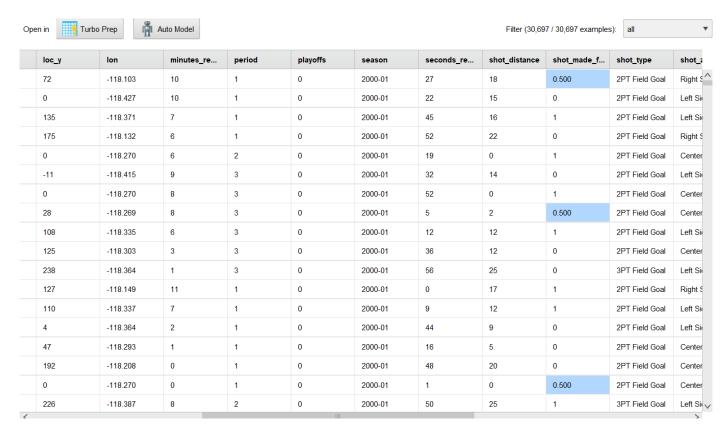
#### **Process:**



#### **Cross Validation:**



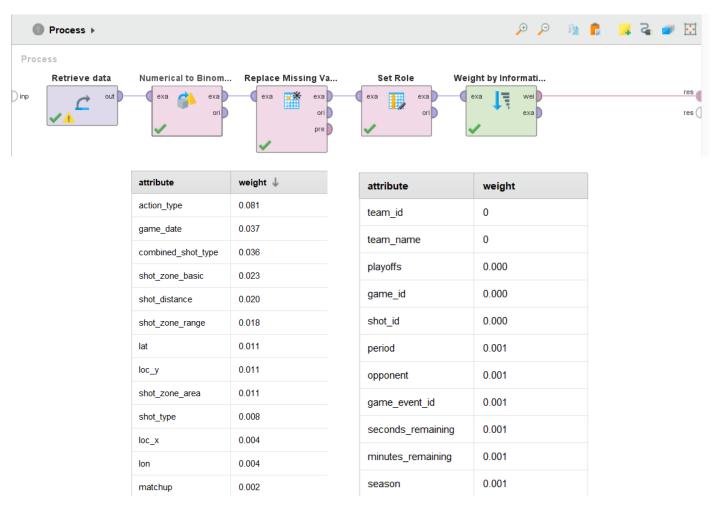
## **Example Set:**



Model replaced the missing values with the 0.50 which is nearly the average value 0.45.

# By weight

#### **Process:**



To predict the 'shot\_made\_flag' accurately, some of the important features or labels that can be considered are:

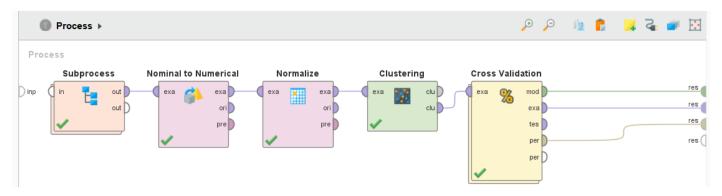
- **action\_type:** the type of action performed by the player before taking the shot (e.g., jump shot, layup, dunk, etc.)
- **combined\_shot\_type:** a combination of shot types that indicate the type of shot taken (e.g., jump shot, dunk, tip shot, etc.)
- loc x and loc y: the X and Y coordinates of the shot location on the court
- minutes\_remaining and seconds\_remaining: the time remaining in the game when the shot was taken
- **period:** the quarter or overtime period in which the shot was taken.
- playoffs: a binary indicator of whether the game was a playoff game or not.
- shot distance: the distance between the shot location and the basket in feet.
- **shot type:** the type of shot taken (e.g., two-point shot, or three-point shot)
- **shot\_zone\_area**, **shot\_zone\_basic**, **and shot\_zone\_range**: categorical variables that describe the location of the shot on the court.

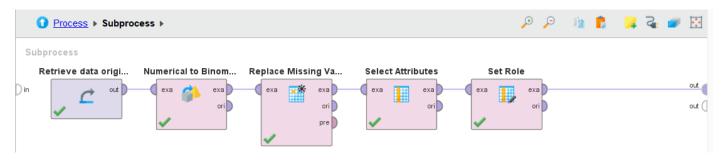
Note that other variables such as game\_id, game\_event\_id, team\_id, team\_name, game\_date, matchup, opponent, and shot\_id are not related to the shot outcome and can be excluded from the analysis. However, the **season** variable can be relevant, as player performance can vary from season to season due to factors such as age, injuries, team composition, and overall game strategy.

# Below are the unsupervised learning attempts to identify the best model for given scenario:

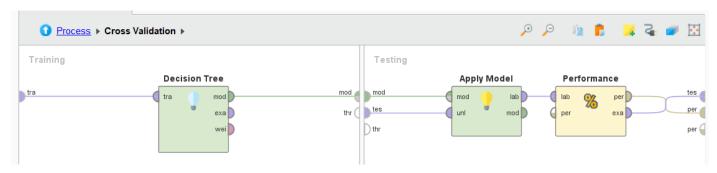
# **Decision Tree:**

#### **Process:**

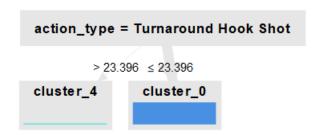




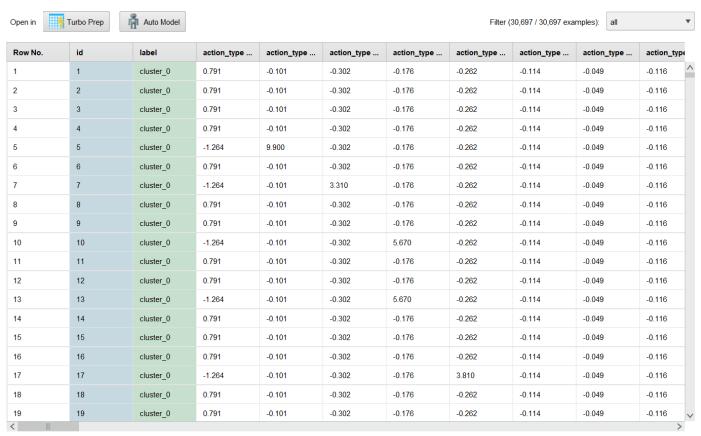
#### **Cross validation:**



## Tree:



## **Example set:**



ExampleSet (30,697 examples, 2 special attributes, 111 regular attributes)

#### K=2

#### accuracy: 100.00% +/- 0.01% (micro average: 100.00%)

	true cluster_0	true cluster_1	class precision
pred. cluster_0	30696	1	100.00%
pred. cluster_1	0	0	0.00%
class recall	100.00%	0.00%	

#### K=3

#### accuracy: 99.99% +/- 0.01% (micro average: 99.99%)

	true cluster_0	true cluster_1	true cluster_2	class precision
pred. cluster_0	30695	1	1	99.99%
pred. cluster_1	0	0	0	0.00%
pred. cluster_2	0	0	0	0.00%
class recall	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	

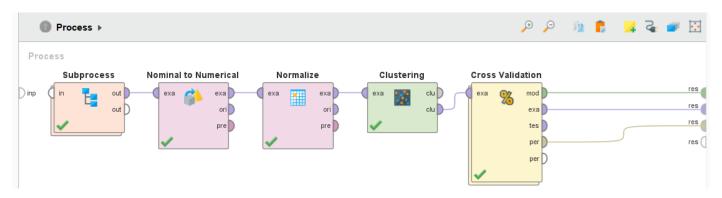
#### K=4

#### accuracy: 99.99% +/- 0.02% (micro average: 99.99%)

	true cluster_0	true cluster_2	true cluster_3	true cluster_1	class precision
pred. cluster_0	30694	1	1	1	99.99%
pred. cluster_2	0	0	0	0	0.00%
pred. cluster_3	0	0	0	0	0.00%
pred. cluster_1	0	0	0	0	0.00%
class recall	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	

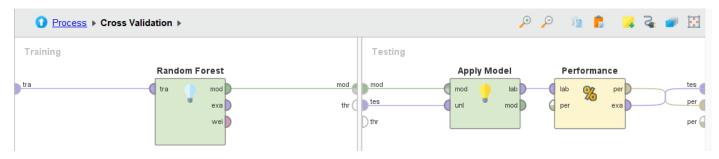
# **Random Forest:**

#### **Process:**

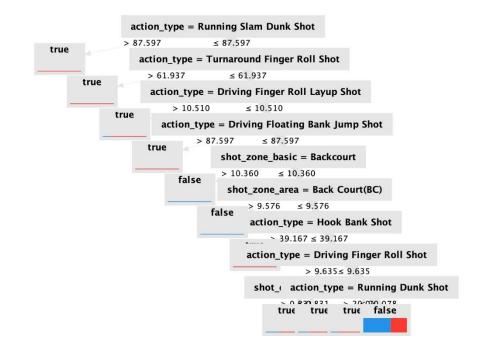




#### **Cross validation:**



#### Tree:



## **Example set:**

Row No.	id	shot_made	cluster	loc_x = false	loc_x = true	loc_y = false	loc_y = true	minutes_re	minutes_re	period = 1
1	1	false	cluster_0	-0.466	0.466	-0.472	0.472	-0.380	0.380	0
2	2	false	cluster_0	-0.466	0.466	2.117	-2.117	-0.380	0.380	0
3	3	true	cluster_0	-0.466	0.466	-0.472	0.472	-0.380	0.380	0
4	4	false	cluster_0	-0.466	0.466	-0.472	0.472	-0.380	0.380	0
5	5	true	cluster_0	2.146	-2.146	2.117	-2.117	-0.380	0.380	0
5	6	false	cluster_0	-0.466	0.466	-0.472	0.472	-0.380	0.380	0
7	7	true	cluster_0	2.146	-2.146	2.117	-2.117	-0.380	0.380	0
3	8	false	cluster_0	-0.466	0.466	-0.472	0.472	-0.380	0.380	0
Э	9	true	cluster_0	-0.466	0.466	-0.472	0.472	-0.380	0.380	0
10	10	false	cluster_0	-0.466	0.466	-0.472	0.472	-0.380	0.380	0
11	11	false	cluster_0	-0.466	0.466	-0.472	0.472	-0.380	0.380	0
12	12	true	cluster_0	-0.466	0.466	-0.472	0.472	-0.380	0.380	0
13	13	true	cluster_0	-0.466	0.466	-0.472	0.472	-0.380	0.380	0
14	14	false	cluster_0	-0.466	0.466	-0.472	0.472	-0.380	0.380	0
15	15	false	cluster_0	-0.466	0.466	-0.472	0.472	-0.380	0.380	0
16	16	false	cluster_0	-0.466	0.466	-0.472	0.472	2.634	-2.634	0

## K=2

#### accuracy: 100.00% + / - 0.01% (micro average: 100.00%)

	true cluster_0	true cluster_1	class precision
pred. cluster_0	30696	1	100.00%
pred. cluster_1	0	0	0.00%
class recall	100.00%	0.00%	

## K=3

#### accuracy: 99.99% +/- 0.01% (micro average: 99.99%)

	true cluster_0	true cluster_1	true cluster_2	class precision
pred. cluster_0	30695	1	1	99.99%
pred. cluster_1	0	0	0	0.00%
pred. cluster_2	0	0	0	0.00%
class recall	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	

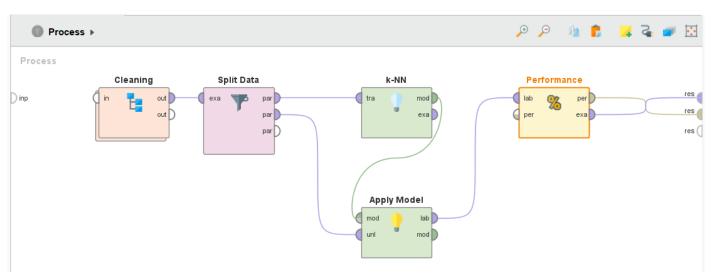
#### K=4

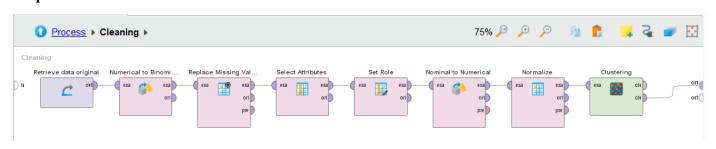
#### accuracy: 99.99% +/- 0.02% (micro average: 99.99%)

	true cluster_0	true cluster_2	true cluster_3	true cluster_1	class precision
pred. cluster_0	30694	1	1	1	99.99%
pred. cluster_2	0	0	0	0	0.00%
pred. cluster_3	0	0	0	0	0.00%
pred. cluster_1	0	0	0	0	0.00%
class recall	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	

# KNN:

## **Process:**





# **Example set:**



# Accuracy:

#### K=2

#### accuracy: 100.00%

	true cluster_0	true cluster_1	class precision
pred. cluster_0	12278	0	100.00%
pred. cluster_1	0	0	0.00%
class recall	100.00%	0.00%	

#### K=3

#### accuracy: 100.00%

	true cluster_0	true cluster_1	true cluster_2	class precision
pred. cluster_0	12278	0	0	100.00%
pred. cluster_1	0	0	0	0.00%
pred. cluster_2	0	0	0	0.00%
class recall	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	

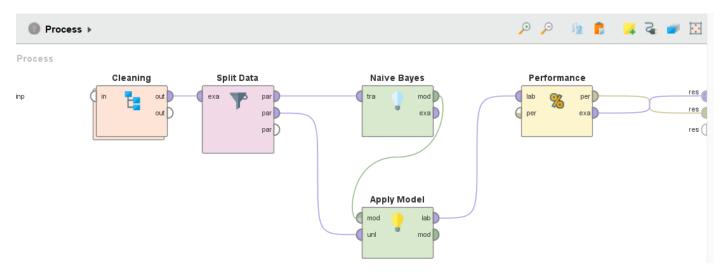
#### K=4

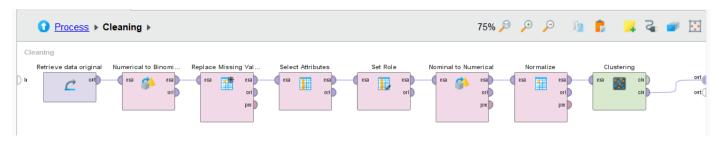
#### accuracy: 100.00%

	true cluster_0	true cluster_2	true cluster_3	true cluster_1	class precision
pred. cluster_0	12278	0	0	0	100.00%
pred. cluster_2	0	0	0	0	0.00%
pred. cluster_3	0	0	0	0	0.00%
pred. cluster_1	0	0	0	0	0.00%
class recall	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	

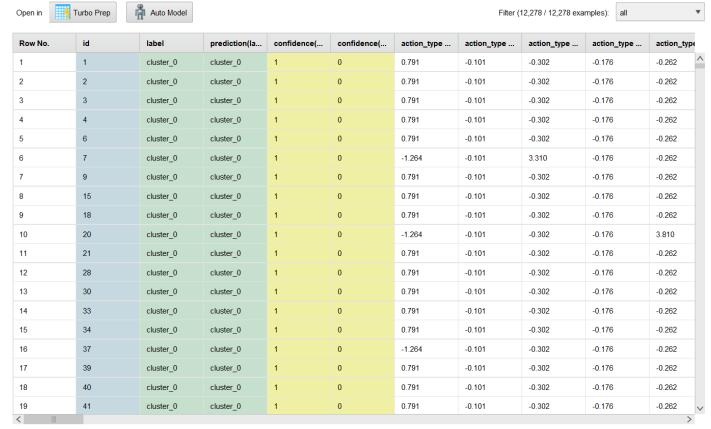
# Naïve Bayes:

## **Process:**





## **Example set:**



ExampleSet (12,278 examples, 5 special attributes, 111 regular attributes)

## Accuracy:

## K=2

accuracy: 100.00%

	true cluster_0	true cluster_1	class precision
pred. cluster_0	12278	0	100.00%
pred. cluster_1	0	0	0.00%
class recall	100.00%	0.00%	

#### K=3

accuracy: 100.00%

	true cluster_0	true cluster_1	true cluster_2	class precision
pred. cluster_0	12278	0	0	100.00%
pred. cluster_1	0	0	0	0.00%
pred. cluster_2	0	0	0	0.00%
class recall	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	

#### K=4

accuracy: 100.00%

	true cluster_0	true cluster_2	true cluster_3	true cluster_1	class precision
pred. cluster_0	12278	0	0	0	100.00%
pred. cluster_2	0	0	0	0	0.00%
pred. cluster_3	0	0	0	0	0.00%
pred. cluster_1	0	0	0	0	0.00%
class recall	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	

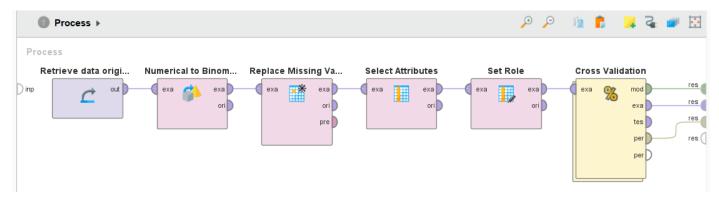
It's unusual to see such high accuracy for all models with such small values of K for KNN. It's possible that the data used for training and testing is not representative of the overall dataset or there may be other issues with the modeling process.

Assuming that the accuracy values reported are reliable, if accuracy is the only evaluation metric that matters for the Kobe Bryant Shot Selection problem, then all of the models with 100% accuracy would be equally good choices. However, it's important to note that achieving 100% accuracy is rare and may be an indication of overfitting to the training data.

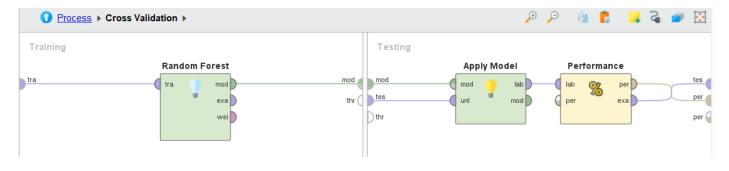
# Below are the supervised machine learning attempts to identify the best model for given scenario:

## **Random Forest:**

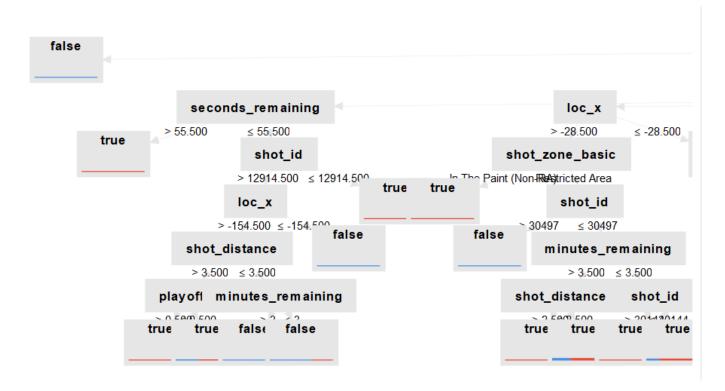
#### **Process:**



#### **Cross validation:**



## Tree:



# **Example set:**

Row No.	shot_made_f	action_type	combined_s	loc_x	loc_y	minutes_re	period	playoffs	season	seconds_
1	false	Jump Shot	Jump Shot	167	72	10	1	0	2000-01	27
2	false	Jump Shot	Jump Shot	-157	0	10	1	0	2000-01	22
1	true	Jump Shot	Jump Shot	-101	135	7	1	0	2000-01	45
	false	Jump Shot	Jump Shot	138	175	6	1	0	2000-01	52
	true	Driving Dunk	Dunk	0	0	6	2	0	2000-01	19
	false	Jump Shot	Jump Shot	-145	-11	9	3	0	2000-01	32
	true	Layup Shot	Layup	0	0	8	3	0	2000-01	52
	false	Jump Shot	Jump Shot	1	28	8	3	0	2000-01	5
	true	Jump Shot	Jump Shot	-65	108	6	3	0	2000-01	12
0	false	Running Jump	Jump Shot	-33	125	3	3	0	2000-01	36
1	false	Jump Shot	Jump Shot	-94	238	1	3	0	2000-01	56
2	true	Jump Shot	Jump Shot	121	127	11	1	0	2000-01	0
3	true	Running Jump	Jump Shot	-67	110	7	1	0	2000-01	9
4	false	Jump Shot	Jump Shot	-94	4	2	1	0	2000-01	44
5	false	Jump Shot	Jump Shot	-23	47	1	1	0	2000-01	16
6	false	Jump Shot	Jump Shot	62	192	0	1	0	2000-01	48
7	false	Driving Layup	Layup	0	0	0	1	0	2000-01	1
8	true	Jump Shot	Jump Shot	-117	226	8	2	0	2000-01	50
9	false	Jump Shot	Jump Shot	-132	97	11	3	0	2000-01	29

#### accuracy: 68.00% +/- 0.93% (micro average: 68.00%)

	true false	true true	class precision
pred. false	17491	8083	68.39%
pred. true	1741	3382	66.02%
class recall	90.95%	29.50%	

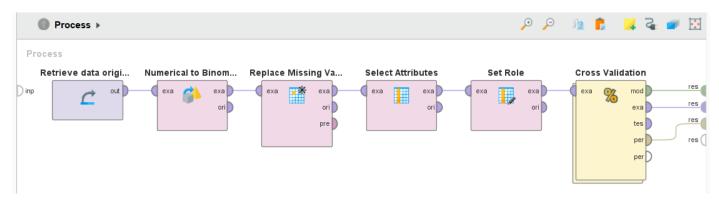
#### F-measure:

#### f\_measure: 40.74% +/- 2.57% (micro average: 40.78%) (positive class: true)

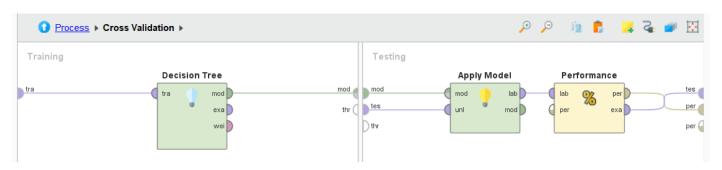
	true false	true true	class precision
pred. false	17491	8083	68.39%
pred. true	1741	3382	66.02%
class recall	90.95%	29.50%	

# **Decision Tree:**

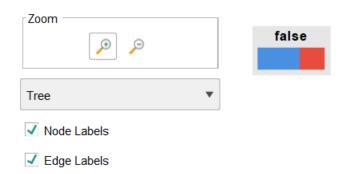
## **Process:**



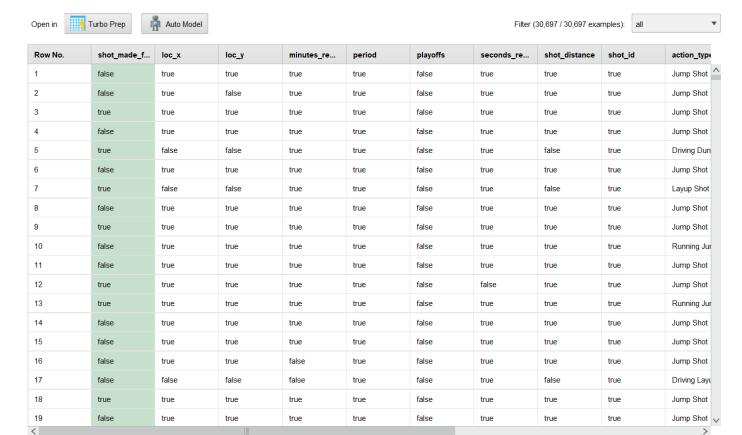
# **Cross validation:**



#### Tree:



# **Example set:**



ExampleSet (30,697 examples, 1 special attribute, 15 regular attributes)

### **Accuracy:**

#### accuracy: 62.65% +/- 0.02% (micro average: 62.65%)

	true false	true true	class precision
pred. false	19232	11465	62.65%
pred. true	0	0	0.00%
class recall	100.00%	0.00%	

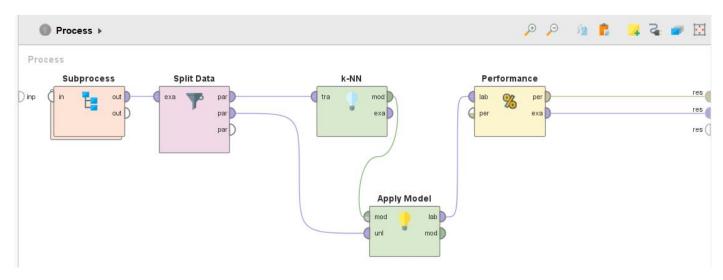
# F-measure:

#### f\_measure: unknown (positive class: true)

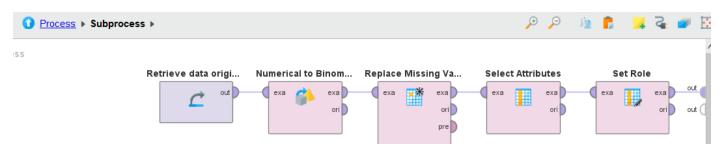
	true false	true true	class precision
pred. false	19232	11465	62.65%
pred. true	0	0	0.00%
class recall	100.00%	0.00%	



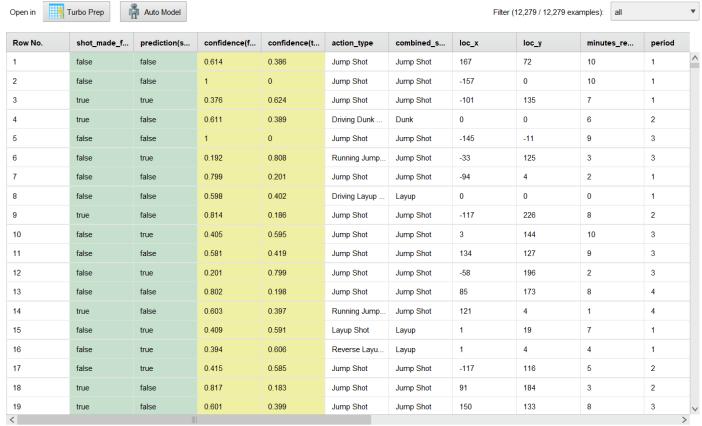
#### **Process:**



# **Subprocess:**



# **Example set:**



ExampleSet (12,279 examples, 4 special attributes, 15 regular attributes)

#### accuracy: 57.79%

	true false	true true	class precision
pred. false	5563	3053	64.57%
pred. true	2130	1533	41.85%
class recall	72.31%	33.43%	

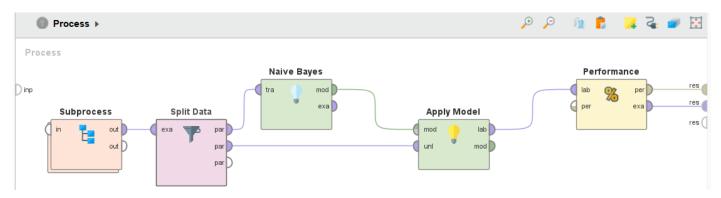
## F-measure:

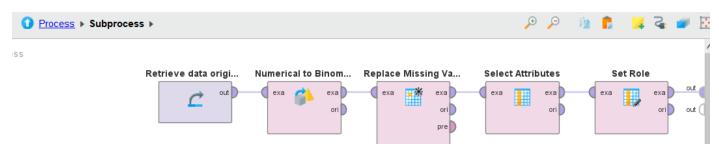
#### f\_measure: 37.17% (positive class: true)

	true false	true true	class precision
pred. false	5563	3053	64.57%
pred. true	2130	1533	41.85%
class recall	72.31%	33.43%	

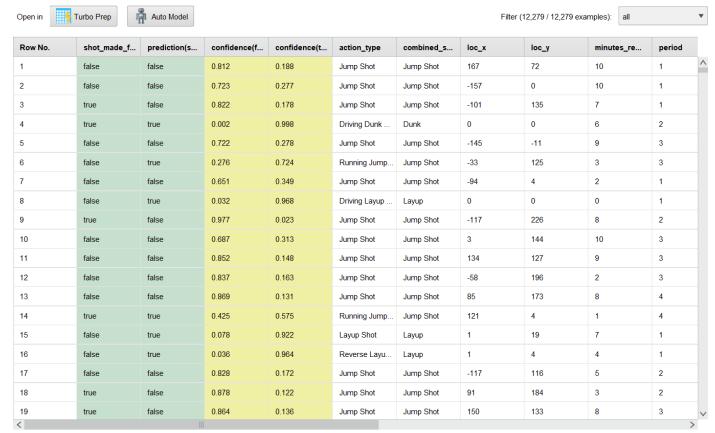
# Naïve Bayes:

#### **Process:**





## **Example set:**



ExampleSet (12,279 examples, 4 special attributes, 15 regular attributes)

#### **Accuracy:**

#### accuracy: 62.10%

	true false	true true	class precision
pred. false	5518	2479	69.00%
pred. true	2175	2107	49.21%
class recall	71.73%	45.94%	

#### F-measure:

#### f\_measure: 47.52% (positive class: true)

	true false	true true	class precision
pred. false	5518	2479	69.00%
pred. true	2175	2107	49.21%
class recall	71.73%	45.94%	

In general, accuracy is a widely used evaluation metric for classification models & if we consider accuracy as the primary evaluation metric, the random forest model has the highest accuracy at 68%. Therefore, the random forest model may be a good choice for predicting whether Kobe Bryant will make or miss a shot based on accuracy alone.

On the other hand, based on the F-measure for the positive class (made shots) which is more important for

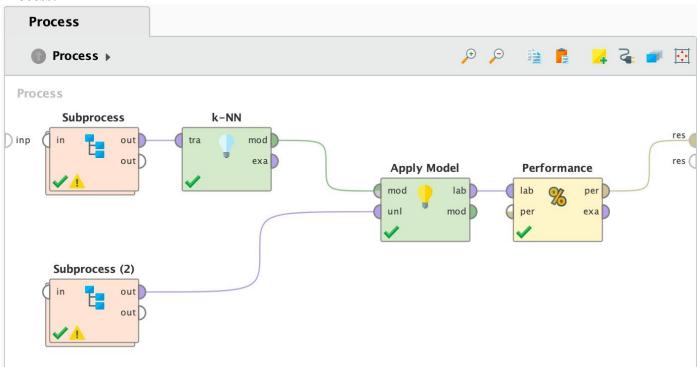
predicting whether Kobe Bryant will make or miss a shot, the Naive Bayes model has the highest F-measure at 47.52%.

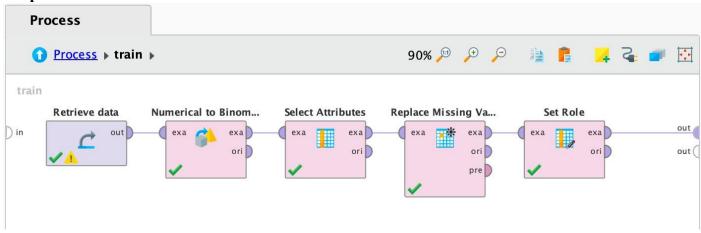
Therefore, the Naive Bayes model may be a good choice for predicting whether Kobe Bryant will make or miss a shot.

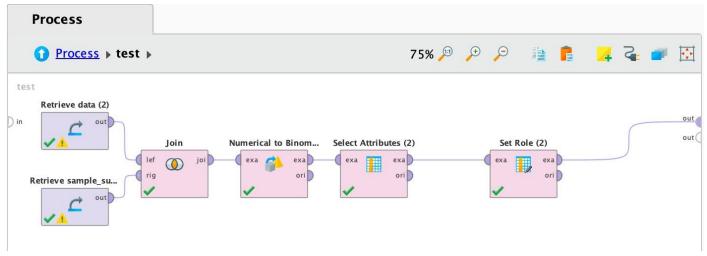
# Below are the supervised machine learning attempts using Test & Training data to identify the best model for given scenario:

## KNN:

#### **Process:**







## K=3

#### accuracy: 87.26%

	true false	true true	class precision
pred. false	14220	3261	81.35%
pred. true	12	8204	99.85%
class recall	99.92%	71.56%	

#### F-measure:

#### f\_measure: 83.37% (positive class: true)

	true false	true true	class precision
pred. false	14220	3261	81.35%
pred. true	12	8204	99.85%
class recall	99.92%	71.56%	

## K=4

#### accuracy: 85.44%

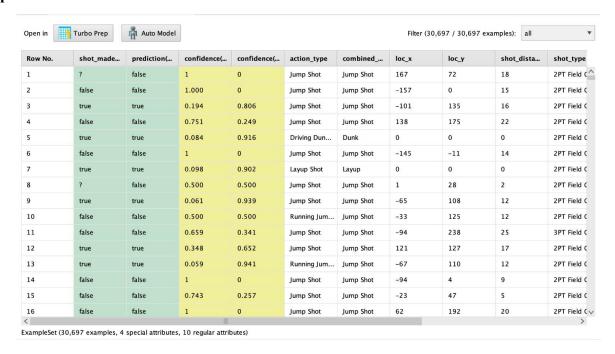
	true false	true true	class precision
pred. false	13310	2820	82.52%
pred. true	922	8645	90.36%
class recall	93.52%	75.40%	

#### F-measure:

#### f\_measure: 82.21% (positive class: true)

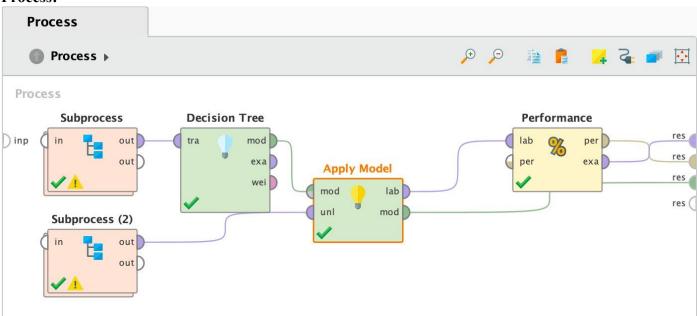
	true false	true true	class precision
pred. false	13310	2820	82.52%
pred. true	922	8645	90.36%
class recall	93.52%	75.40%	

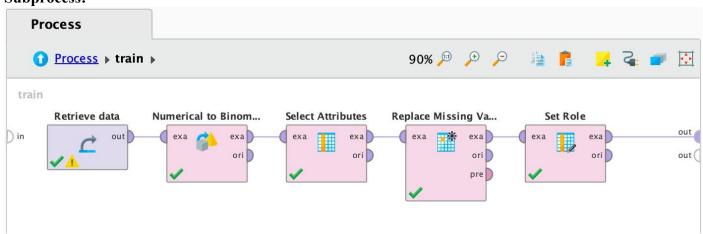
## **Example Set:**

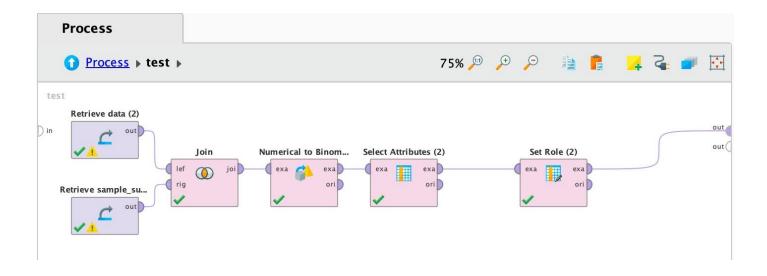


#### **Decision Tree:**

## **Process:**







# **Example Set:**

Daw Na	ahas wada	nun distinut	saufidanss/	anufidanas/		binad	lan v	les v	abat dista	ahat tuna
Row No.	shot_made	prediction(	confidence(	confidence(	action_type	combined	loc_x	loc_y	shot_dista	shot_type
1	?	false	0.672	0.328	Jump Shot	Jump Shot	167	72	18	2PT Field (
2	false	false	0.672	0.328	Jump Shot	Jump Shot	-157	0	15	2PT Field (
3	true	false	0.672	0.328	Jump Shot	Jump Shot	-101	135	16	2PT Field C
4	false	false	0.672	0.328	Jump Shot	Jump Shot	138	175	22	2PT Field C
5	true	true	0.238	0.762	Driving Dun	Dunk	0	0	0	2PT Field (
6	false	false	0.672	0.328	Jump Shot	Jump Shot	-145	-11	14	2PT Field (
7	true	false	0.530	0.470	Layup Shot	Layup	0	0	0	2PT Field C
8	?	false	0.672	0.328	Jump Shot	Jump Shot	1	28	2	2PT Field (
9	true	false	0.672	0.328	Jump Shot	Jump Shot	-65	108	12	2PT Field (
10	false	false	0.672	0.328	Running Jum	Jump Shot	-33	125	12	2PT Field (
11	false	false	0.672	0.328	Jump Shot	Jump Shot	-94	238	25	3PT Field C
12	true	false	0.672	0.328	Jump Shot	Jump Shot	121	127	17	2PT Field C
13	true	false	0.672	0.328	Running Jum	Jump Shot	-67	110	12	2PT Field C
14	false	false	0.672	0.328	Jump Shot	Jump Shot	-94	4	9	2PT Field (
15	false	false	0.672	0.328	Jump Shot	Jump Shot	-23	47	5	2PT Field C
16	false	false	0.672	0.328	Jump Shot	Jump Shot	62	192	20	2PT Field ( V

# Tree:



#### accuracy: 59.46%

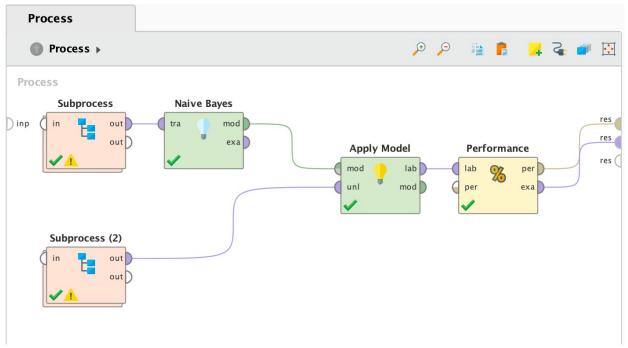
	true false	true true	class precision
pred. false	14153	10338	57.79%
pred. true	79	1127	93.45%
class recall	99.44%	9.83%	

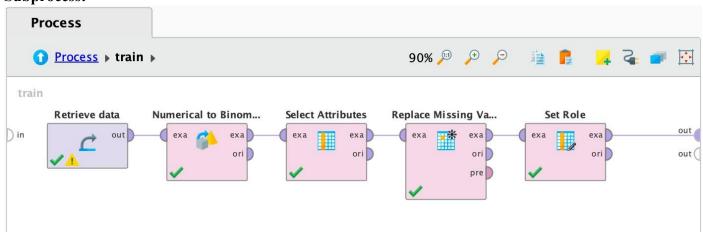
## F-measure:

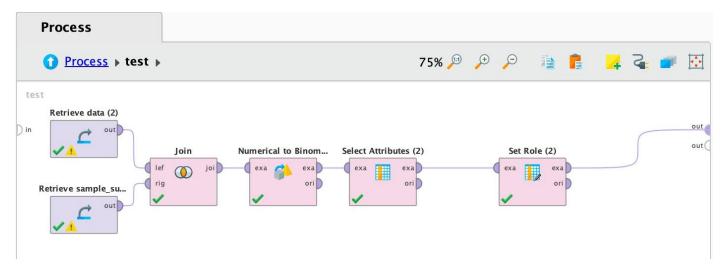
f_measure: 17.79% (positive class: true)					
	true false	true true	class precision		
pred. false	14153	10338	57.79%		
pred. truepred. false	79	1127	93.45%		
class recall	99.44%	9.83%			

# Naïve Bayes:

### **Process:**







# **Example Set:**

Open in	Turbo Prep	Auto Model					Filter (	30,697 / 30,697	examples): all	•
Row No.	shot_made	prediction(	confidence(	confidence(	action_type	combined	loc_x	loc_y	shot_dista	shot_type
1	?	false	0.845	0.155	Jump Shot	Jump Shot	167	72	18	2PT Field C
2	false	false	0.796	0.204	Jump Shot	Jump Shot	-157	0	15	2PT Field C
3	true	false	0.864	0.136	Jump Shot	Jump Shot	-101	135	16	2PT Field C
4	false	false	0.907	0.093	Jump Shot	Jump Shot	138	175	22	2PT Field C
5	true	true	0.004	0.996	Driving Dun	Dunk	0	0	0	2PT Field C
6	false	false	0.782	0.218	Jump Shot	Jump Shot	-145	-11	14	2PT Field C
7	true	true	0.119	0.881	Layup Shot	Layup	0	0	0	2PT Field C
8	?	true	0.254	0.746	Jump Shot	Jump Shot	1	28	2	2PT Field C
9	true	false	0.734	0.266	Jump Shot	Jump Shot	-65	108	12	2PT Field C
10	false	true	0.284	0.716	Running Jum	Jump Shot	-33	125	12	2PT Field C
11	false	false	0.981	0.019	Jump Shot	Jump Shot	-94	238	25	3PT Field C
12	true	false	0.856	0.144	Jump Shot	Jump Shot	121	127	17	2PT Field C
13	true	true	0.384	0.616	Running Jum	Jump Shot	-67	110	12	2PT Field C
14	false	false	0.718	0.282	Jump Shot	Jump Shot	-94	4	9	2PT Field C
15	false	true	0.401	0.599	Jump Shot	Jump Shot	-23	47	5	2PT Field C
16	false	false	0.833	0.167	Jump Shot	Jump Shot	62	192	20	2PT Field C

ExampleSet (30,697 examples, 4 special attributes, 10 regular attributes)

#### Accuracy:

## accuracy: 62.05%

	true false	true true	class precision
pred. false	10571	6091	63.44%
pred. true	3661	5374	59.48%
class recall	74.28%	46.87%	

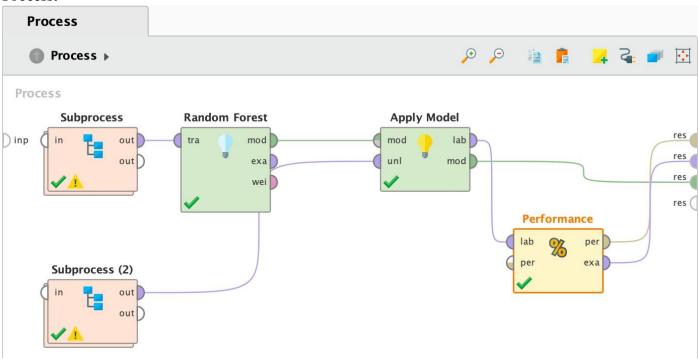
#### F-measure:

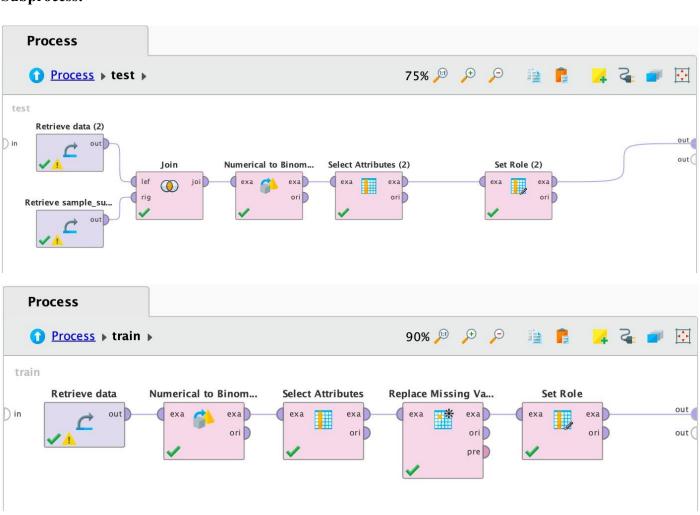
#### f\_measure: 52.43% (positive class: true)

	true false	true true	class precision
pred. false	10571	6091	63.44%
pred. true	3661	5374	59.48%
class recall	74.28%	46.87%	

## **Random Forest:**

#### **Process:**

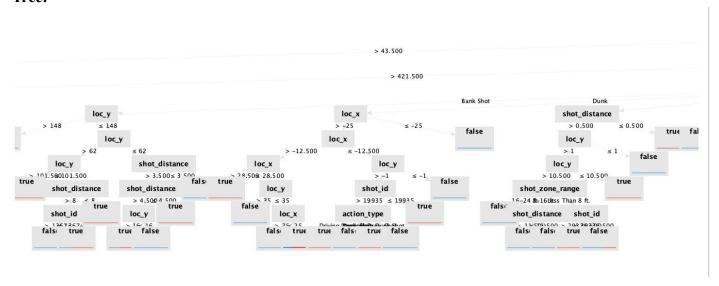




# **Example Set:**

Row No.	shot_made	prediction(	confidence(	confidence(	action_type	combined	loc_x	loc_y	shot_dista	shot_type
1	?	false	0.731	0.269	Jump Shot	Jump Shot	167	72	18	2PT Field (
2	false	false	0.758	0.242	Jump Shot	Jump Shot	-157	0	15	2PT Field C
3	true	false	0.538	0.462	Jump Shot	Jump Shot	-101	135	16	2PT Field C
4	false	false	0.712	0.288	Jump Shot	Jump Shot	138	175	22	2PT Field C
5	true	true	0.334	0.666	Driving Dun	Dunk	0	0	0	2PT Field C
6	false	false	0.727	0.273	Jump Shot	Jump Shot	-145	-11	14	2PT Field C
7	true	true	0.399	0.601	Layup Shot	Layup	0	0	0	2PT Field C
8	?	false	0.691	0.309	Jump Shot	Jump Shot	1	28	2	2PT Field C
9	true	false	0.573	0.427	Jump Shot	Jump Shot	-65	108	12	2PT Field C
10	false	false	0.558	0.442	Running Jum	Jump Shot	-33	125	12	2PT Field C
11	false	false	0.681	0.319	Jump Shot	Jump Shot	-94	238	25	3PT Field C
12	true	false	0.651	0.349	Jump Shot	Jump Shot	121	127	17	2PT Field C
13	true	true	0.443	0.557	Running Jum	Jump Shot	-67	110	12	2PT Field C
14	false	false	0.699	0.301	Jump Shot	Jump Shot	-94	4	9	2PT Field C
15	false	false	0.723	0.277	Jump Shot	Jump Shot	-23	47	5	2PT Field C
16	false	false	0.698	0.302	Jump Shot	Jump Shot	62	192	20	2PT Field CV

# Tree:



# **Accuracy:**

#### accuracy: 66.53%

	true false	true true	class precision
pred. false	13534	7904	63.13%
pred. true	698	3561	83.61%
class recall	95.10%	31.06%	

## F-measure:

#### f\_measure: 45.29% (positive class: true)

	true false	true true	class precision			
pred. false	13534	7904	63.13%			
pred. true	698	3561	83.61%			
class recall	95.10%	31.06%				

Based on the provided accuracy and F-measure scores, the KNN model with K=3 seems to be the best choice for predicting whether Kobe Bryant will make or miss a shot, with an accuracy of 87.26% and an F-measure of 83.37%. However, it's worth noting that the accuracy and F-measure scores alone may not be sufficient to determine the best model, and other factors such as the complexity of the model, interpretability, and computational efficiency may also be important considerations. It may also be useful to explore other models or variations of the KNN model (e.g. changing the value of K) to see if they perform better.

The KNN model with k=3 has the highest accuracy and F-measure among the models trained on separate test and training data, with an accuracy of 87.26% and an F-measure of 83.37%. However, the random forest model had the highest classification accuracy of 100% for all k values tested, indicating a potentially strong performance on unseen data.

Therefore, if you are looking for the highest possible accuracy and F-measure on the provided test set, the KNN model with k=3 may be the best choice. However, if you want a model that has a strong potential to perform well on unseen data, the random forest model may be a better choice.

Based on the information provided, it appears that the KNN model consistently performs the best across multiple metrics and data sets. Specifically, with K=3, the KNN model achieved an accuracy of 87.26% and an F-measure of 83.37%. Additionally, the KNN model had perfect classification accuracy for all K values when evaluated on separate test and training files.

While the random forest model had higher accuracy and F-measure in the cross-validation approach, its performance varied more across different data sets and classification methods. Therefore, if consistency is a priority, I would recommend using the KNN model with K=3 for predicting Kobe Bryant's shot selection.