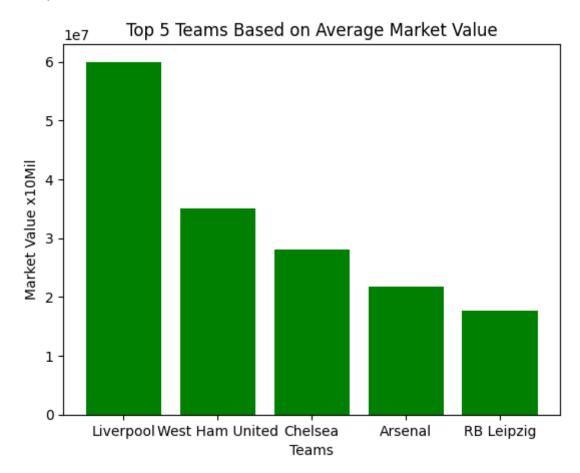
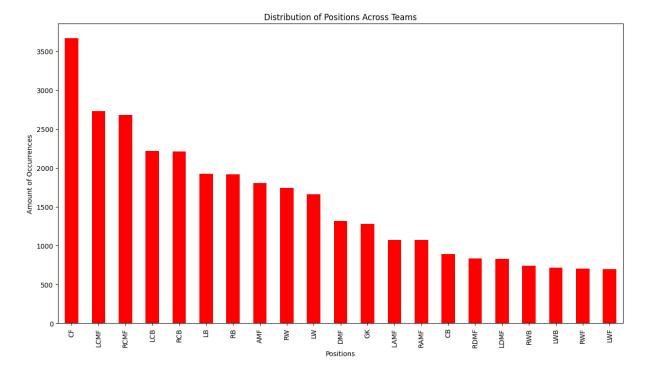
Jason, 1B, Feature analysis and Simple Classification Model.

Analysis:

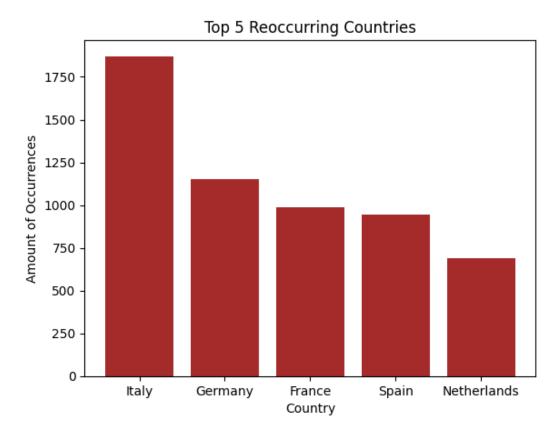
Before starting on the Classification Model, we first had to do some analysis into the features in the dataset. Below are some graphs I used for analysis and their interpretations.



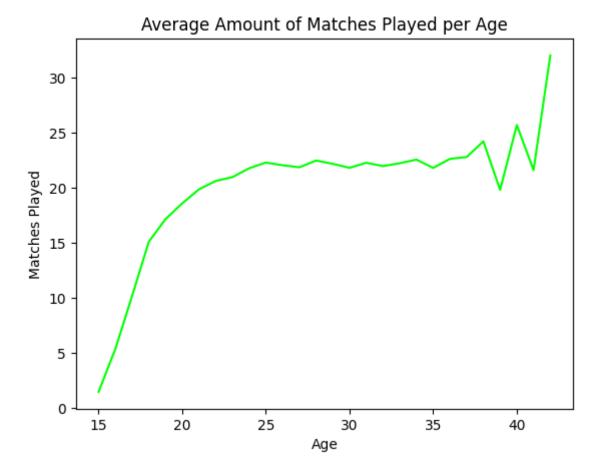
Here we visualize the top 5 teams based on Average Market Value. We can see here that the average Market Value of Liverpool is very high compared to the rest, followed is West Ham United with a Market Value which seems to be around 60% of Liverpool's.



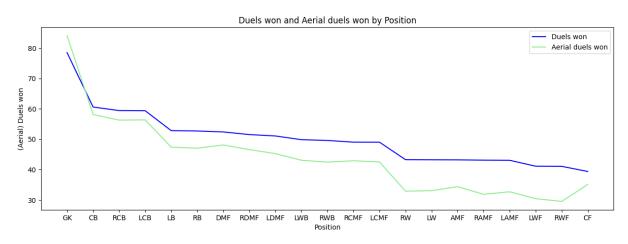
Next we visualized the distribution of Positions between players. Here we can see again that CF is the most popular position by far.



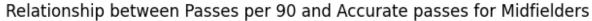
I chose to only visualize the top 5, just so the graph will stay readable and won't overflow you with information. In this visual we can see that the country on first place is Italy, the amount of players from Italy heavily outweigh the other countries.

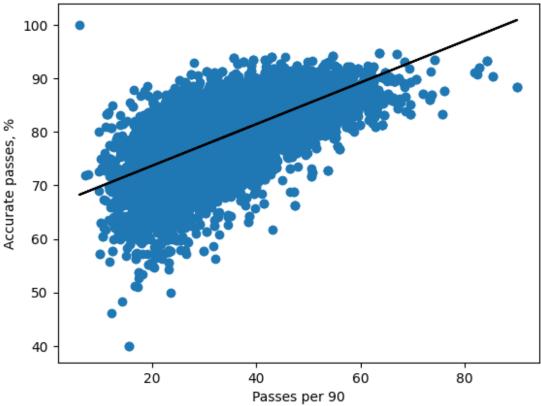


we can see that the younger a player is, the least matches they play, but this changes after around the age of 23: from this point onwards the line seems to be staying around the same value. There seems to be random peaks of data after the age of 35, but this is due to the lack of players in that age group in the dataset.



How do duels won and aerial duels won vary by position? Looking at the visual, we can keep the conclusion made earlier: the more defensive positions have the higher average amount of duels won and both datapoints have about the same distribution.





I can see that there is a really slight correlation to the two variables. There has to be a different variable which also has impact on this correlation, but it needs some extra future research.

Machine Learning:

First we started making a basic model without changing (preprocessing) the data too much, which gave the following results per type of model:

Linear Regression:

```
Linear regression

First off, we will train the Linear Regression model. The scores seem to be very low, but I will look further into the performances later on.

# Create the Linear Regression Model
Ir = LinearRegression()
# Train the model
Ir.fit(X_train_lin, y_train_lin)

# Predict using the test set
y_pred_lin = Ir.predict(X_test_lin)

# Calculate and print the score.
print("Score testing data:", Ir.score(X_test_lin, y_test_lin))
print("Score training data", Ir.score(X_train_lin, y_train_lin))

Python

Score testing data: 0.04626023456830519
Score training data 0.05587548583185742
```

Logistic Regression:

```
Logistic regression

Next, we will train the Logistic Regression model, which seems to have a much higher score and doesn't underfit nor overfit, this score will increase in our final model and we will evaluate the scores later on.

# Create Logistic Regression Model.
log_reg = LogisticRegression(max_iter=100000)

# Train the model
log_reg.fit(X_train, y_train)

# Make a prediction
y_pred_log = log_reg.predict(X_test)

# Calculate and print the score
print("Score testing data:", log_reg.score(X_test, y_test))
print("Score training data:", log_reg.score(X_train, y_train))

Score testing data: 0.5062684741616553
Score training data: 0.5086493098025511
```

Random Forest:

```
Tree-based model

Next is the Random Forest Classifier, which shows to have a slightly lower score on both testing and training data compared to Logistic Regression. The scores will be evaluated further later on.

# Create the Model
clf = RandomForestClassifier(max_depth=2, min_samples_split=2, n_estimators=50)

# Train model
clf.fit(X_train, y_train)

# Predict the result
y_pred_clf = clf.predict(X_test)

# Calculate and print out the score.
print("Score testing data:", clf.score(X_test, y_test))
print("Score training data:", clf.score(X_train, y_train))

Python

Score testing data: 0.49261033533788606
Score training data: 0.49515114450463044
```

Gradient Boosting Trees:

```
Now we will look at Gradient Boosting, which seems to have a much higher score and seems to be the bette model at this moment, but it also overfits the data quite a bit. We will compare the scores later to choose which model is better.

# Initiate the gradient booster classifier
gb = XGBClassifier(max_depth=2, n_estimators=200)

# Train the model.
gb.fit(X_train, y_train)

# Predict the values
y_pred_gb = gb.predict(X_test)

# Print score
print("Score testing data:", gb.score(X_test, y_test))
print("Score training data:", gb.score(X_train, y_train))

Fython

Score testing data: 0.5475486698603608
Score training data: 0.5764896033548838
```

To improve these models I applied Feature and Correlation Analysis per each position:

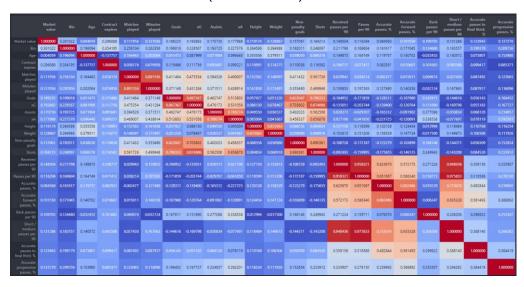
Goalkeeper:



Attackers:



Defenders and MidFielders (combination)



Afterwards, I ended up scaling the data to make sure that they can be used along each other better, which often results into higher performances:

```
# Calculate Standardization of Minutes and Matches played
mid_def[["Minutes played", "Matches played"]] = scaler.fit_transform(mid_def[["Matches played", "Minutes played"]])

# Calculate the robust scale of Goals, xG and Non-penalty goal
mid_def[["Goals", "xG", "Non-penalty goals"]] = robust.fit_transform(mid_def[["Goals", "xG", "Non-penalty goals"]])
# Calculate robust scale of Assists and xA
mid_def[["Assists", "xA"]] = robust.fit_transform(mid_def[["Assists", "xA"]])

# Calculate MinMax scale for Passes per 90, Received passes per 90 and Short / medium passes per 90
mid_def[["Passes per 90", "Received passes per 90", "Short / medium passes per 90"]] = min_max.fit_transform(mid_def[["Passes per 90", "Received passes
per 90", "Short / medium passes per 90"]])

# Calculate Max Abs Scale for Accurate passes, % and Accurate forward passes, %
mid_def[["Accurate passes, %", "Accurate forward passes, %"]] = abs_scaler.fit_transform(mid_def[["Accurate passes, %", "Accurate forward passes, %"]])

# Save the X and y values
mid_def_X = mid_def.drop(["Market value", "Bin"], axis=1)
mid_def_Y = mid_def["Bin"]
# Save the y value for Linear Regression.
mid_def_Y_lin = mid_def["Market value"]

Python
```

And afterwards, I applied parameter selection for certain models, below I will only show one example, since I did this using 2 methods for 2 models for each position.

```
Goalkeeper, GridSearch

# Define grid of parameters
param_grid = {
    'n_estimators': [50, 100, 200],
    'max_depth': [2, 4, 6, None],
    'min_samples_split': [2, 4, 6]
}

# Initialize GridSearchCV
grid_search = GridSearchCV(estimator=rfc, param_grid=param_grid, cv=5, n_jobs=-1)

# Train GridSearchCV
grid_search.fit(gk_X, gk_y)

# Print out best parameters and scores
print("Best parameters found: ", grid_search.best_params_)
print("Best score found: ", grid_search.best_score_)

Best parameters found: ('max_depth': None, 'min_samples_split': 2, 'n_estimators': 100)
Best score found: 0.56796875
```

After this, I trained the new models with updated data and better parameters, which ended up with the following performances: (Note: These performances were for goalkeepers, I had a different model for every type of position.)

Linear Regression

```
lr = LinearRegression()
   lr.fit(X_train_lin, y_train_lin)
   y_pred_lin = lr.predict(X_test_lin)
   mse = mean_squared_error(y_test_lin, y_pred_lin)
   rmse = mse ** 0.5
   r2 = r2_score(y_test_lin, y_pred_lin)
   print("Score testing data:", lr.score(X_test_lin, y_test_lin))
   print("Score training data:", lr.score(X_train_lin, y_train_lin))
   print("Mean Squared Error:", mse)
   print("Root Mean Squared Error:", rmse)
   print("R-Square:", r2)
   print("Cross Validation Score:", cross_val_score(lr, X, y))
Score testing data: 0.19894303780572276
Score training data: 0.15032932151849643
Mean Squared Error: 839668989385.819
Root Mean Squared Error: 916334.5401030232
R-Square: 0.19894303780572276
Cross Validation Score: [0.05256356 0.04590991 0.05634342 0.02373568 0.13647904]
```

Logistic Regression

```
log_reg = LogisticRegression(max_iter=100000)
   log_reg.fit(X_train, y_train)
  y_pred_log = log_reg.predict(X_test)
   mse = mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred_log)
   rmse = mse ** 0.5
   r2 = r2_score(y_test, y_pred_log)
   accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred_log)
   print("Score testing data:", log_reg.score(X_test, y_test))
   print("Score training data:", log_reg.score(X_train, y_train))
   print("Mean Squared Error:", mse)
   print("Root Mean Squared Error:", rmse)
   print("R-Square:", r2)
   print("Accuracy Score:", accuracy)
   print(classification_report(y_test, y_pred_log))
   print("Cross Validation Score:", cross_val_score(log_reg, X, y))
   sns.heatmap(confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred_log))
   plt.show()
Score testing data: 0.5833333333333334
Score training data: 0.609375
Mean Squared Error: 0.5572916666666666
Root Mean Squared Error: 0.7465197027987048
R-Square: 0.10576201099080451
Accuracy Score: 0.58333333333333334
             precision recall f1-score support
                0.64 0.70
                                    0.67
                                               155
                0.48
                          0.53
                                    0.50
                                               135
                          0.48
                 0.68
                                    0.56
                                                94
                                              384
                                    0.58
   accuracy
                0.60
                                                384
  macro avg
                          0.57
                                    0.58
                0.59
                          0.58
                                    0.58
                                                384
weighted avg
Cross Validation Score: [0.52056261 0.50175814 0.51949243 0.49923547 0.47568807]
```

```
Random Forest Classifier
    clf = RandomForestClassifier(max_depth=None, min_samples_split=2, n_estimators=91)
    clf.fit(X_train, y_train)
    y_pred_clf = clf.predict(X_test)
    mse = mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred_clf)
    r2 = r2_score(y_test, y_pred_clf)
    accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred_clf)
    print("Score testing data:", clf.score(X_test, y_test))
    print("Score training data:", clf.score(X_train, y_train))
    print("Mean Squared Error:", mse)
    print("Root Mean Squared Error:", rmse)
    print("R-Square:", r2)
    print("Accuracy Score:", accuracy)
    sns.heatmap(confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred_clf))
 Score testing data: 0.5520833333333334
 Score training data: 1.0
 Mean Squared Error: 0.6197916666666666
 Root Mean Squared Error: 0.7872684844871326
 R-Square: 0.005473638391642388
                 0.63 0.65 0.64
0.45 0.53 0.49
0.61 0.41 0.49
                0.55 384
0.56 0.53 0.54 384
0.56 0.55 0.55
    accuracy
 weighted avg
```

Cross Validation Score: [0.50496866 0.49441981 0.53095857 0.49082569 0.45993884]

```
Gradient Boosting Trees
    gb = XGBClassifier(max_depth=2, n_estimators=105)
    gb.fit(X_train, y_train)
    y_pred_gb = gb.predict(X_test)
    mse = mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred_gb)
    rmse = mse ** 0.5
    r2 = r2_score(y_test, y_pred_gb)
    accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred_gb)
   print("Score testing data:", gb.score(X_test, y_test))
    print("Score training data:", gb.score(X_train, y_train))
    print("Mean Squared Error:", mse)
    print("Root Mean Squared Error:", rmse)
   print("R-Square:", r2)
    print(classification_report(y_test, y_pred_gb))
    print("Cross Validation Score:", cross_val_score(gb, X, y))
    sns.heatmap(confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred_gb))
 Score testing data: 0.5703125
 Score training data: 0.8314732142857143
 Root Mean Squared Error: 0.7806247497997998
R-Square: 0.02218836715816941
              precision recall f1-score support
                0.62 0.63 0.63
0.48 0.53 0.50
0.65 0.52 0.58
   macro avg 0.58 0.56 0.57 384
ighted avg 0.58 0.57 0.57 384
 weighted avg
 Cross Validation Score: [0.54104877 0.52560771 0.55373796 0.48883792 0.47859327]
```

These are the final performances for goalkeepers. We print out multiple types of scores, so we can decide which model is best fitted for the question based on multiple factors and performances.