

Enhancing Predictive Analytics in Sports Using Random Forests

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Objective:

- Enhance predictive analytics in the NBA using the Random Forest algorithm

Goal:

- Improve strategic decision-making for team composition and game strategies.

Components:

- Data Collection
- Data Processing
- Features
- Model Training w/ Random Forest
- Command-Line Interface(WSL)



Random Forest Algorithm (RFA)

Definition - is a learning method that constructs multiple decision trees during training and outputs the mean prediction of the individual trees.

Advantages:

- Reduces overfitting and improves accuracy
- Provides insights into value significance
- Can handle large data sets with big dimensionality

How it works (RFA)

Step 1: Bootstrap Sampling

Create multiple subsets of the training data by sampling with replacement.



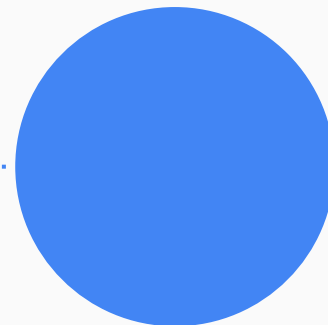
Step 2: Decision Trees

Train a decision tree on each subset.



Step 3: Combine

Combine the prediction of each tree to form the final prediction.



Program Overview:

Data Collection:

- Fetch teams, rosters, and game data from ESPN

Data Processing:

- Convert dates, extract scores, determine home/away status

Features:

- Create features like points scored, points allowed, home/away status

Model Training:

- Train Random Forest using processed data
- Evaluate model performance using accuracy, precision, recall, and F-1 score

Command-Line Interface (WSL):

- Uses command line to fetch and display data and model predictions

README

- Use read me to help you setup the program and learn how to use it