Import the necessary libraries

```
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import numpy as np
import os
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from scipy.stats import spearmanr
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
```

```
#For proper display of all columns
from IPython.display import display
pd.options.display.max_columns = None
```

```
# Load the dataset
performance_data = pd.read_csv('starcraft_player_data.csv')
performance_data.head()
```

	GameID	LeagueIndex	Age	HoursPerWeek	TotalHours	APM	SelectByHotkeys	AssignToHotkeys	UniqueHotkeys	MinimapAttacks	MinimapRightClicks	Numl
0	52	5	27	10	3000	143.7180	0.003515	0.000220	7	0.000110	0.000392	
1	55	5	23	10	5000	129.2322	0.003304	0.000259	4	0.000294	0.000432	
2	56	4	30	10	200	69.9612	0.001101	0.000336	4	0.000294	0.000461	
3	57	3	19	20	400	107.6016	0.001034	0.000213	1	0.000053	0.000543	
4	58	3	32	10	500	122.8908	0.001136	0.000327	2	0.000000	0.001329	

```
def check_missing_values(performance_dataframe):
  """
  This function displays the number of missing values in all the columns of the dataset.

  Args:
  performance_dataframe : pandas dataframe of the given dataset

  Returns:
  prints column_name: number of missing values for all columns

  """
  #Calculate the total number of missing values for all columns
  missing_values = performance_dataframe.isnull().sum()

  # Create a DataFrame to display the missing value information
  missing_df = pd.DataFrame({'Column': missing_values.index, 'Missing Values': missing_values.values})

  # Sort the DataFrame by the number of missing values (descending order)
  missing_df = missing_df.sort_values('Missing Values', ascending=False).reset_index(drop=True)

  # Print the missing values information
  print("Missing Values in Dataset:")
  print(missing_df)
```

Check for missing values

```
check_missing_values(performance_data) #call the previously defined function to check for missing values
```

```
Missing Values in Dataset:
                  Column  Missing Values
0                 GameID               0
1            LeagueIndex               0
2       ComplexUnitsMade               0
3        UniqueUnitsMade               0
4            WorkersMade               0
5       TotalMapExplored               0
6            ActionsInPAC              0
7           ActionLatency              0
8          GapBetweenPACs              0
9            NumberOfPACs              0
10    MinimapRightClicks               0
11        MinimapAttacks               0
12         UniqueHotkeys               0
13        AssignToHotkeys              0
14        SelectByHotkeys              0
15                   APM               0
16            TotalHours               0
17          HoursPerWeek               0
18                   Age               0
19  ComplexAbilitiesUsed               0
```

It appears that there are no NaN values in the data. Check for erroneous data

```
performance_data.dtypes #all the data must be numerical, so verify that datatype of the columns is not object
```

```
GameID                    int64
LeagueIndex               int64
Age                      object
HoursPerWeek             object
TotalHours               object
APM                     float64
SelectByHotkeys         float64
AssignToHotkeys         float64
UniqueHotkeys             int64
MinimapAttacks          float64
MinimapRightClicks      float64
NumberOfPACs            float64
GapBetweenPACs          float64
ActionLatency           float64
ActionsInPAC            float64
TotalMapExplored          int64
WorkersMade             float64
UniqueUnitsMade           int64
ComplexUnitsMade        float64
ComplexAbilitiesUsed    float64
dtype: object
```

It appears that 3 columns have object datatype. Check the data to see if the columns are being considered as categorical.

```
def check_categorical_features(performance_dataframe):
  """
  This function displays the statistics of categorical columns in the dataset, if present.

  Args:
  performance_dataframe : pandas dataframe of the given dataset

  Returns:
  Prints statistics of the categorical columns. If no categorical columns are found, prints a message ""No categorical features"

  """
  # Identify columns with object or categorical data types
  categorical_columns = performance_dataframe.select_dtypes(include=['object', 'category']).columns.tolist()

  # Display statistics for categorical columns
  if len(categorical_columns) > 0:
    categorical_stats = performance_dataframe[categorical_columns].describe(include='all')
    print(categorical_stats)
```

```
  else:
    print("No categorical features")
```

```
check_categorical_features(performance_data) #call the previously defined function to check for categorical_features
```

```
              Age HoursPerWeek TotalHours
     count   3395         3395       3395
     unique    29           33        238
     top       20           10        500
     freq     357          411        328
```

Check the unique values to see what caused the numerical columns to be considered as categorical

```
performance_data['Age'].unique()
```

```
     array(['27', '23', '30', '19', '32', '21', '17', '20', '18', '16', '26',
            '38', '28', '25', '22', '29', '24', '35', '31', '33', '37', '40',
            '34', '43', '41', '36', '44', '39', '?'], dtype=object)
```

```
performance_data['HoursPerWeek'].unique()
```

```
     array(['10', '20', '6', '8', '42', '14', '24', '16', '4', '12', '30',
            '28', '70', '2', '56', '36', '40', '18', '96', '50', '168', '48',
            '84', '0', '72', '112', '90', '32', '98', '140', '?', '80', '60'],
           dtype=object)
```

```
performance_data['TotalHours'].unique()
```

```
     array(['3000', '5000', '200', '400', '500', '70', '240', '10000', '2708',
            '800', '6000', '190', '350', '1000', '1500', '2000', '120', '1100',
            '2520', '700', '160', '150', '250', '730', '230', '300', '100',
            '270', '1200', '30', '600', '540', '280', '1600', '50', '140',
            '900', '550', '625', '1300', '450', '750', '612', '180', '770',
            '720', '415', '1800', '2200', '480', '430', '639', '360', '1250',
            '365', '650', '233', '416', '1825', '780', '1260', '315', '10',
            '312', '110', '1700', '92', '2500', '1400', '220', '999', '303',
            '96', '184', '4000', '420', '60', '2400', '2160', '80', '25',
            '624', '176', '?', '35', '1163', '333', '75', '7', '40', '325',
            '90', '175', '88', '850', '26', '1650', '465', '235', '1350',
            '460', '848', '256', '130', '1466', '670', '711', '1030', '1080',
            '1460', '1050', '20000', '582', '2800', '553', '1008', '330',
            '936', '243', '1320', '425', '1145', '366', '2700', '830', '3',
            '125', '2300', '336', '24', '12', '72', '690', '320', '144', '20',
            '1155', '520', '865', '275', '548', '170', '898', '1170', '1148',
            '105', '575', '1850', '238', '820', '310', '85', '2942', '94',
            '2100', '224', '165', '577', '1440', '731', '727', '138', '45',
            '225', '95', '630', '1274', '1782', '610', '525', '2671', '2016',
            '123', '1095', '1000000', '2920', '640', '1344', '1940', '16',
            '410', '960', '740', '950', '551', '216', '840', '18000', '745',
            '530', '477', '1270', '36', '174', '2600', '1256', '9000', '1880',
            '288', '1150', '10260', '2190', '560', '25000', '128', '666',
            '854', '370', '65', '334', '755', '1024', '3257', '208', '1196',
            '1870', '990', '470', '699', '340', '2250', '255', '980', '620',
            '380', '196', '21', '153', '1098', '546', '433', '1560', '580',
            '77', '148', '2880', '364', '56'], dtype=object)
```

All the three columns contain '?' which caused the error. Replace ? with NaN and convert the columns to numeric. NaN values are imputed later

```
def convert_to_numeric(df, column_names):
  """
  This function converts the specified columns in a pandas dataframe to numeric and replaces the non-numeric values with NaN.

  Args:
  Pandas dataframe of the given dataset, list of column names that need conversion

  Returns:
  The specified columns are converted to numeric, non-numeric values are replaced with NaN and stored back in the given dataframe

  """
  for col in column_names:
    df[col] = pd.to_numeric(df[col], errors='coerce')
```

```
convert_to_numeric(performance_data, ['Age','HoursPerWeek','TotalHours']) # call the previously defined function to convert the 3 columns to numeric
```

```
performance_data.dtypes #check the datatypes again
```

```
     GameID                    int64
     LeagueIndex               int64
     Age                     float64
     HoursPerWeek            float64
     TotalHours              float64
     APM                     float64
     SelectByHotkeys         float64
     AssignToHotkeys         float64
     UniqueHotkeys             int64
     MinimapAttacks          float64
     MinimapRightClicks      float64
     NumberOfPACs            float64
     GapBetweenPACs          float64
     ActionLatency           float64
     ActionsInPAC            float64
     TotalMapExplored          int64
     WorkersMade             float64
     UniqueUnitsMade           int64
     ComplexUnitsMade        float64
     ComplexAbilitiesUsed    float64
     dtype: object
```

Since the erroneous data is corrected, recheck for any missing values and impute accordingly

```
check_missing_values(performance_data) #call the check_missing_values function
```

```
     Missing Values in Dataset:
                       Column  Missing Values
     0             TotalHours              57
     1           HoursPerWeek              56
     2                    Age              55
     3                 GameID               0
     4         GapBetweenPACs               0
     5       ComplexUnitsMade               0
     6        UniqueUnitsMade               0
     7            WorkersMade               0
     8       TotalMapExplored               0
     9           ActionsInPAC               0
     10         ActionLatency               0
     11    MinimapRightClicks               0
     12          NumberOfPACs               0
     13           LeagueIndex               0
     14        MinimapAttacks               0
     15         UniqueHotkeys               0
     16       AssignToHotkeys               0
     17       SelectByHotkeys               0
     18                   APM               0
     19  ComplexAbilitiesUsed               0
```

```
def display_null_values(df, column_names):
  """
  This function displays the number of null values(if any) for each unique LeagueIndex value for the specified columns.

  Args:
  Pandas dataframe of the given dataset, list of column names for which number of null values is required

  Returns:
  Number of null values in each of the specified columns for each unique LeagueIndex
```

```
  """

  for col in column_names:
    null_values = df[df[col].isnull()]    #identify the null values
    league_counts = null_values["LeagueIndex"].value_counts()   #Count null values for each "LeagueIndex" category
    print(f"Null values for {col}:")
    for index, count in league_counts.items():
      print(f"LeagueIndex {index}: {count} null values") #print the number of null values(if any) for each LeagueIndex
    print()  # Add an empty line between columns


display_null_values(performance_data, ['Age','HoursPerWeek','TotalHours']) #call the display_null_values function
```

```
Null values for Age:
LeagueIndex 8: 55 null values

Null values for HoursPerWeek:
LeagueIndex 8: 55 null values
LeagueIndex 5: 1 null values

Null values for TotalHours:
LeagueIndex 8: 55 null values
LeagueIndex 5: 2 null values
```

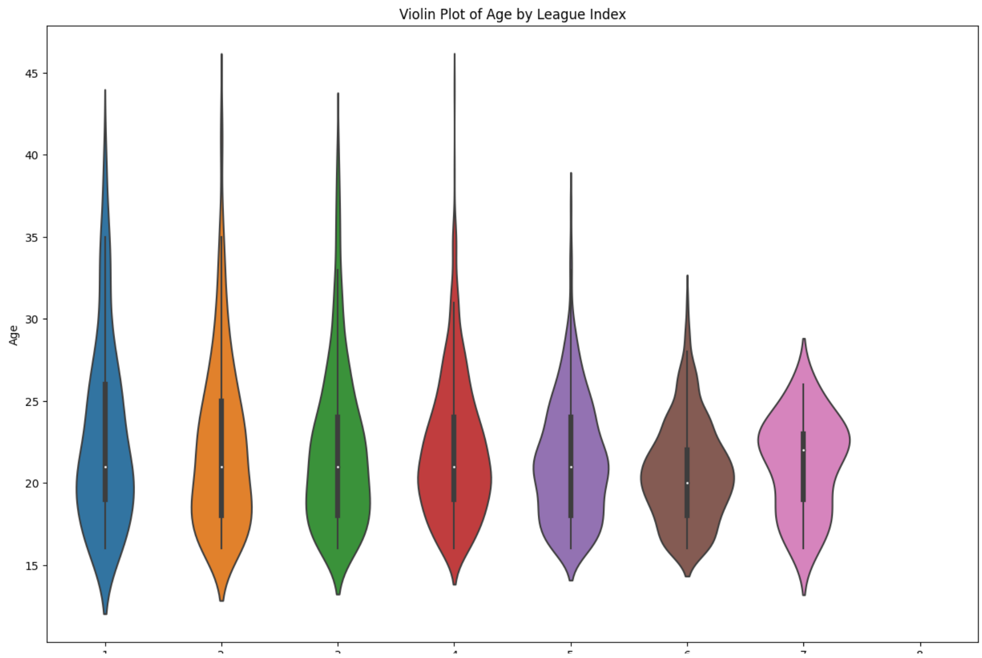
Since for LeagueIndex=5, there is only 1 missing value for HoursPerWeek and 2 missing values for TotalHours, those rows can be dropped without any significant data loss. The missing values for LeagueIndex=8 are high in number, hence must be imputed

```
#Identify the rows with missing values and LeagueIndex=5 and drop them
rows_to_drop = performance_data[(performance_data['LeagueIndex'] == 5) &
                                performance_data[['Age', 'HoursPerWeek', 'TotalHours']].isnull().any(axis=1)].index

performance_data.drop(rows_to_drop, inplace=True)
performance_data.reset_index(drop=True, inplace=True) # reset the index


display_null_values(performance_data, ['Age','HoursPerWeek','TotalHours']) #call the display_null_values function
```

```
Null values for Age:
LeagueIndex 8: 55 null values

Null values for HoursPerWeek:
LeagueIndex 8: 55 null values

Null values for TotalHours:
LeagueIndex 8: 55 null values
```

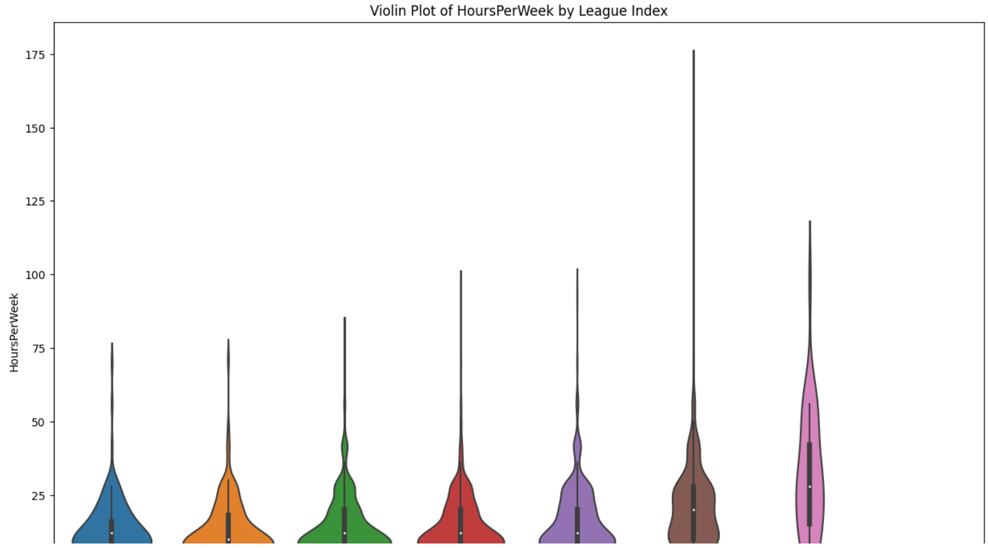
To impute the missing values with LeagueIndex=8, consider the data distribution. Violin plots are useful to explore the relationship between variables across different groups, in this case different league indices

```
plt.figure(figsize=(15, 10))

#plot a violin plot to understand the distribution of Age across different league indices
sns.violinplot(data=performance_data, x="LeagueIndex", y="Age")
plt.title("Violin Plot of Age by League Index")
plt.xlabel("League Index")
plt.ylabel("Age")

plt.show()
```



It is observed that the distribution of age is similar in the lower leagues(1-5) where there are players of both young and older generation. In higher leagues there are more young players with LeagueIndex=7 being the group with all players under 30 . For the highest LeagueIndex=8, it follows that the median age of LeagueIndex=7 has to be imputed.

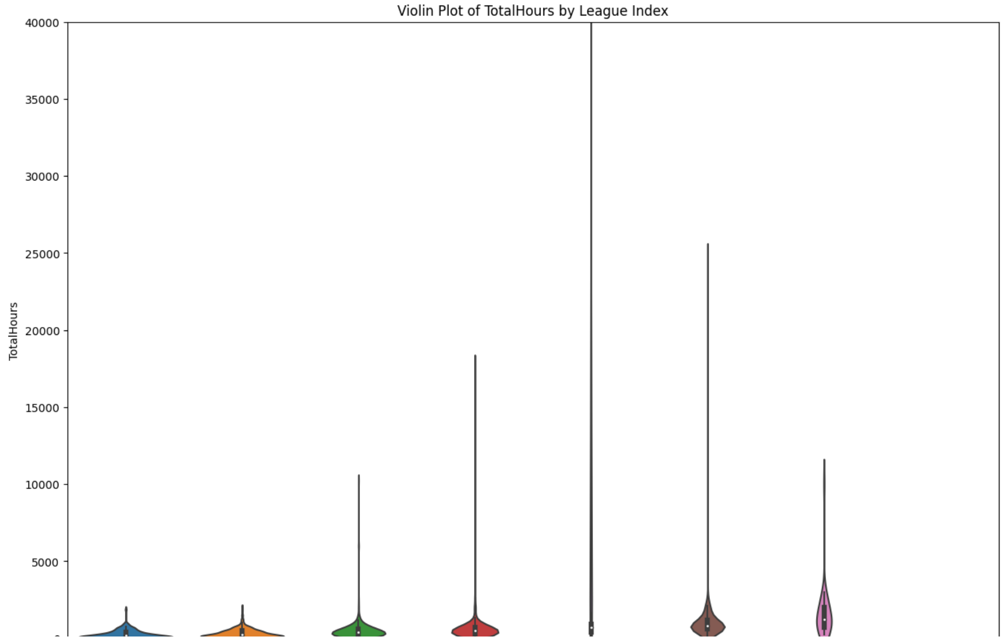
```
agevalue_to_impute = performance_data[performance_data["LeagueIndex"] == 7]["Age"].median() #find the median age of LeagueIndex=7
performance_data["Age"] = performance_data["Age"].fillna(agevalue_to_impute)  #impute the values


plt.figure(figsize=(15, 10))

#plot a violin plot to understand the distribution of HoursPerWeek across different league indices
sns.violinplot(data=performance_data, x="LeagueIndex", y="HoursPerWeek")

plt.title("Violin Plot of HoursPerWeek by League Index")
plt.xlabel("League Index")
plt.ylabel("HoursPerWeek")

plt.show()
```



Once again it is observed that distribution is similar in the lower leagues(1-5). In LeagueIndex=6, there are some players who spent more hours than LeagueIndex=7. Considering the data distribution of LeagueIndex=6 and 7, it is more appropriate to impute the missing values of LeagueIndex=8 with median HoursPerWeek of LeagueIndex=7.

```
hoursvalue_to_impute = performance_data[performance_data["LeagueIndex"] == 7]["HoursPerWeek"].median() #find the median HoursPerWeek of LeagueIndex=7
performance_data["HoursPerWeek"] = performance_data["HoursPerWeek"].fillna(hoursvalue_to_impute) # impute the values
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=(15, 10))

#plot a violin plot to understand the distribution of TotalHours across different league indices
sns.violinplot(data=performance_data, x="LeagueIndex", y="TotalHours")

plt.title("Violin Plot of TotalHours by League Index")
plt.xlabel("League Index")
plt.ylabel("TotalHours")
plt.ylim(0, 40000)
plt.show()
```



There is no specific pattern in the distribution of TotalHours. Considering it takes experience to reach the top leagues and experience is gained over time, TotalHours should be high for LeagueIndex=8. The median of 3 highest leagues after 8,that is median TotalHours of LeagueIndex=5,6,7 is imputed.

```
# Calculate the median of TotalHours for LeagueIndex 5, 6, and 7
totalhours_to_impute = performance_data.loc[performance_data['LeagueIndex'].isin([5, 6, 7]), 'TotalHours'].median()

# Replace missing values in TotalHours for LeagueIndex 8 with the median
performance_data.loc[(performance_data['LeagueIndex'] == 8) & (performance_data['TotalHours'].isnull()), 'TotalHours'] = totalhours_to_impute
```

After imputation, perform one final check for missing values

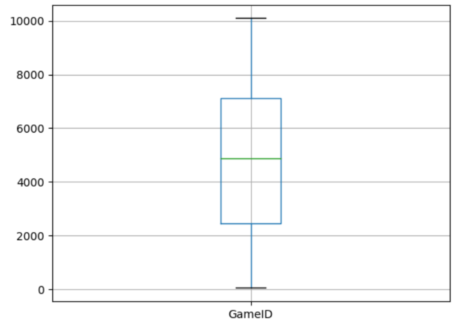
```
check_missing_values(performance_data)
```

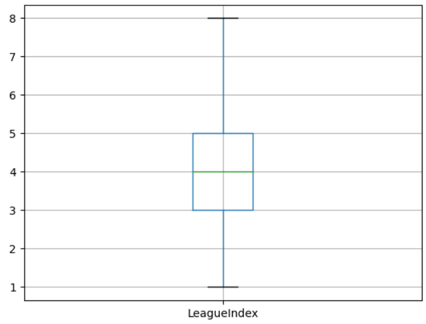
```
Missing Values in Dataset:
                 Column  Missing Values
0                GameID               0
1           LeagueIndex               0
2      ComplexUnitsMade               0
3       UniqueUnitsMade               0
4           WorkersMade               0
5      TotalMapExplored               0
6           ActionsInPAC              0
7          ActionLatency              0
8        GapBetweenPACs               0
9          NumberOfPACs               0
10   MinimapRightClicks               0
11       MinimapAttacks               0
12        UniqueHotkeys               0
13      AssignToHotkeys               0
14      SelectByHotkeys               0
15                  APM               0
16           TotalHours               0
17         HoursPerWeek               0
```

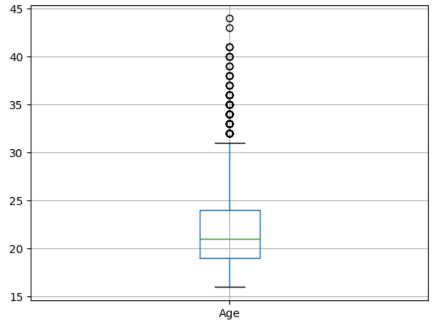
```
18                 Age              0
19  ComplexAbilitiesUsed            0
```

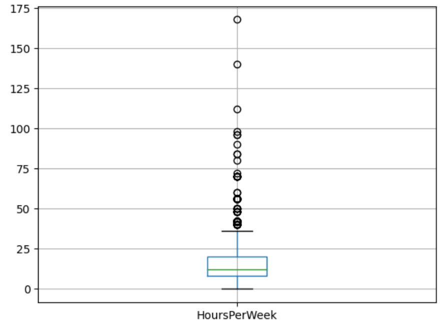
It is observed from violin plots that there are outliers in the data. To identify outliers plot boxplots for all the columns.

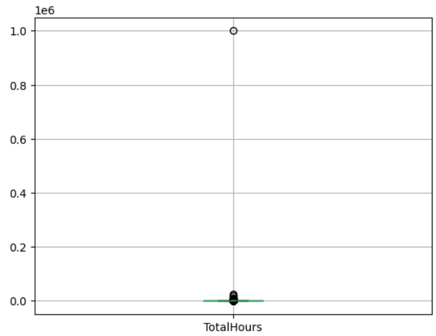
```
#plotting boxplots for all columns in the data
for i in performance_data.columns:
    performance_data.boxplot(column=i)
    plt.show()
```

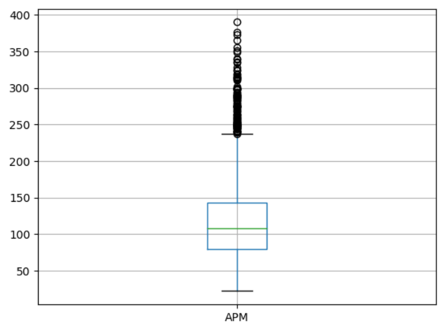

10000
8000
6000
4000
2000
0
GameID

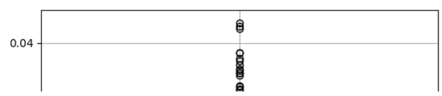

8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
LeagueIndex


45
40
35
30
25
20
15
Age


175
150
125
100
75
50
25
0
HoursPerWeek


1e6
1.0
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0.0
TotalHours


400
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
APM


0.04

The outliers in columns describing player's performance(like APM, Action Latency, SelectByHotkeys,TotalMapExplored,etc.) are valid because there will always be player's with outstanding abilities, especially in the higher leagues. The outliers in HoursPerWeek and TotalHours must be treated before moving on to analysis.

```
#Find the 10 highest values in the HoursPerWeek column to identify outliers
highest_values_hoursperweek = performance_data['HoursPerWeek'].nlargest(10)
print(highest_values_hoursperweek)
```

```
689     168.0
1676    140.0
1279    112.0
1653     98.0
237      96.0
2660     96.0
1298     90.0
894      84.0
1795     84.0
2157     80.0
Name: HoursPerWeek, dtype: float64
```

There are 168 hours in a week. Considering that 6 hours sleep is a must for humans to be healthy, especially for players who need to be at the top of thier game always, and players spend the rest of their time only playing, the maximum number of hours per day is 24-7=18. In a week, the maximum possible number of hours is 126 only. Replace all values >126 with 126.

```
#Find the 10 highest values in the TotalHours column to identify outliers
highest_values_totalhours = performance_data['TotalHours'].nlargest(10)
print(highest_values_totalhours)
```

```
1792    1000000.0
2322      25000.0
769       20000.0
1976      18000.0
2214      10260.0
7         10000.0
2138       9000.0
10         6000.0
3251       6000.0
1          5000.0
Name: TotalHours, dtype: float64
```

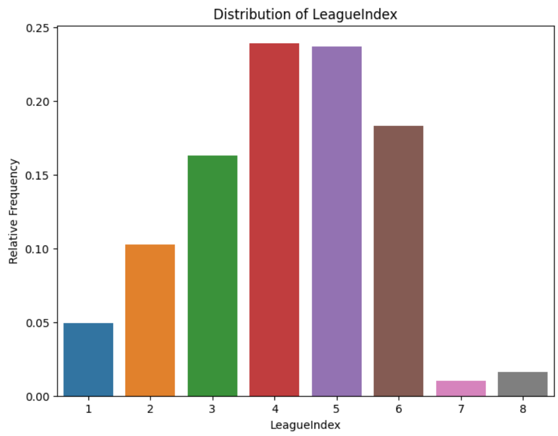
Since the maximum hours per week is 126, in a year the maximum total hours is 6552. Considering a 5 year period, the maximum total hours is 32760. 1000000 is clearly an error because 1000000/6552 = 152. 152 year period is impossible for any player. Replace 1000000 with the next highest value of TotalHours.

```
#Replacing hoursperweek values greater than 126 with 126
performance_data.loc[performance_data["HoursPerWeek"] > 126, "HoursPerWeek"] = 126

#Replacing the erroneous TotalHours
performance_data.loc[performance_data["TotalHours"] > 25000, "TotalHours"] = 25000
```

Visualizing LeagueIndex in a better way to understand the distribution

```
# Count the frequency of each value in the "LeagueIndex" column
league_counts = performance_data['LeagueIndex'].value_counts()

# Calculate the relative frequencies
league_distribution = league_counts / league_counts.sum()

# Display the frequency table
print(league_distribution)

# Plot a bar chart to visualize the distribution
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
sns.barplot(x=league_distribution.index, y=league_distribution.values)
plt.xlabel('LeagueIndex')
plt.ylabel('Relative Frequency')
plt.title('Distribution of LeagueIndex')
plt.show()
```

```
4    0.239022
5    0.236958
6    0.183024
3    0.162983
2    0.102269
1    0.049219
8    0.016210
7    0.010315
Name: LeagueIndex, dtype: float64
```



The class distribution is highly imbalanced. LeagueIndex=7,8 have very few players which is valid as there are only a few top players in a game. While this distribution is valid in the context of gaming, imbalance might affect ML algorithms. At a later stage, check if oversampling works.

The target variable is ordinal. So Spearman's Rank Correlation Coefficient is appropriate to analyze the relationship between target variable and input variables.

```
# Drop the "LeagueIndex" column from performance_data to obtain a list of input variables
input_variables = performance_data.drop("LeagueIndex", axis=1).columns.tolist()

# Store LeagueIndex separately
target_variable = "LeagueIndex"

# Calculate Spearman's rank correlation coefficient for each input variable and target variable
correlation_results = {}
for var in input_variables:
    correlation, p_value = spearmanr(performance_data[var], performance_data[target_variable])
    correlation_results[var] = (correlation, p_value)
```

```
# Print the correlation coefficient and p-value
for var, (correlation, p_value) in correlation_results.items():
    print(f"{var}: correlation = {correlation}, p-value = {p_value}")
```

```
GameID: correlation = 0.07118389066019166, p-value = 3.322416332338032e-05
Age: correlation = -0.06900917496354272, p-value = 5.744617496715003e-05
HoursPerWeek: correlation = 0.25202770545866593, p-value = 2.5748246173548014e-50
TotalHours: correlation = 0.49982449287150094, p-value = 5.972784263703734e-214
APM: correlation = 0.6762313223094165, p-value = 0.0
SelectByHotkeys: correlation = 0.5952501818709952, p-value = 0.0
AssignToHotkeys: correlation = 0.5174618212674931, p-value = 8.623143617627593e-232
UniqueHotkeys: correlation = 0.3527328006628I815, p-value = 5.631528385003887e-100
MinimapAttacks: correlation = 0.3660515231828183, p-value = 4.35819122252121e-108
MinimapRightClicks: correlation = 0.2382835053815195, p-value = 5.183826432430295e-45
NumberOfPACs: correlation = 0.6065617947489607, p-value = 0.0
GapBetweenPACs: correlation = -0.5519701003372527, p-value = 6.733983654636989e-270
ActionLatency: correlation = -0.6869410352103493, p-value = 0.0
ActionsInPAC: correlation = 0.16980327539170548, p-value = 2.287226933531587e-23
TotalMapExplored: correlation = 0.22749762005290705, p-value = 4.427260116044347e-41
WorkersMade: correlation = 0.3378539153997379, p-value = 2.2917224098664764e-91
UniqueUnitsMade: correlation = 0.13091552335399875, p-value = 1.91934792554876e-14
ComplexUnitsMade: correlation = 0.1634449188623505, p-value = 9.558139561680793e-22
ComplexAbilitiesUsed: correlation = 0.16696713367942773, p-value = 1.2311457817721609e-22
```

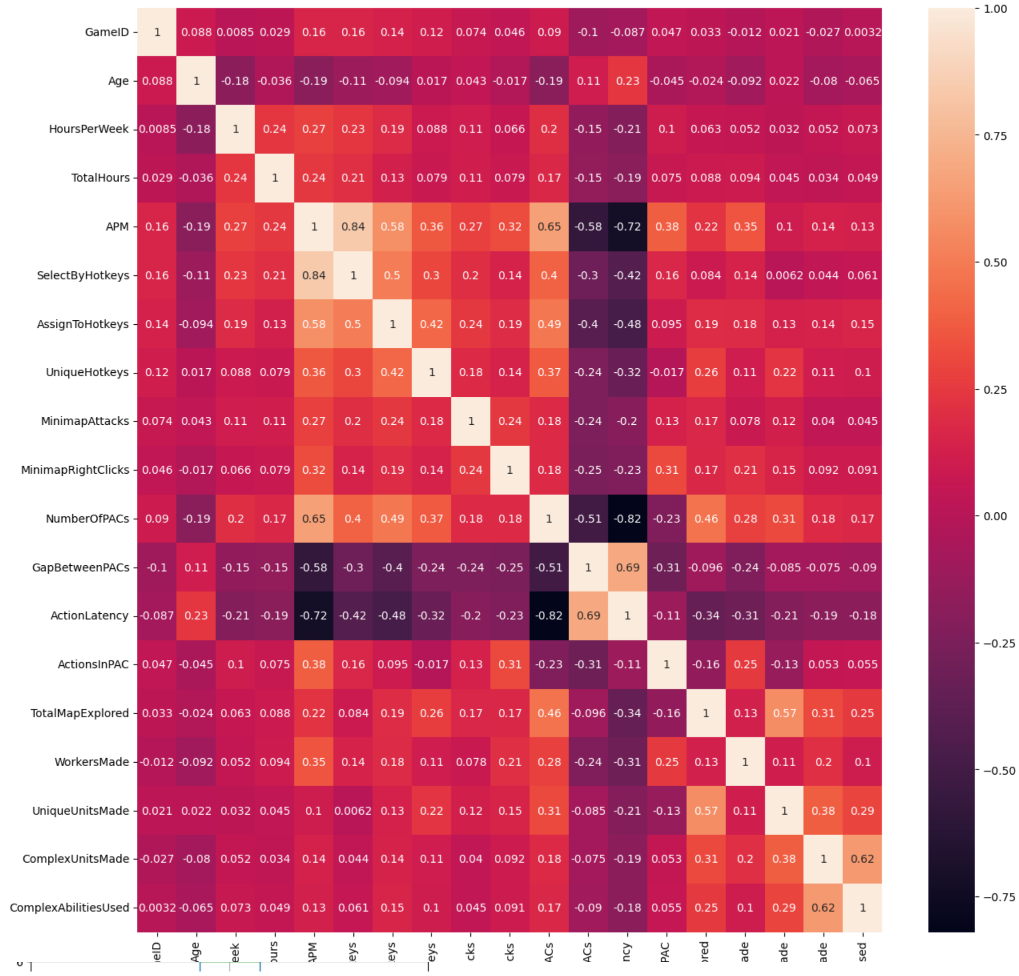
Insights from Spearman's Correlation Analysis:

GameID, Age, ActionsInPAC, UniqueUnitsMade, ComplexUnitsMade, and ComplexAbilitiesUsed have very weak correlation(<0.2) with the target variable LeagueIndex. Since GameId is just a unique number given to each player for identification, it can be dropped. Although, Age has weak correlation, it might be useful in analysis considering there are young, middle-aged, and old players(high variance). The other variables also need to be explored further before making a decision to drop.

As all the input variables are numerical, Pearson's Correlation Coefficient is sufficient to find the relationship of input variables with each other

```
input_variables_dataframe = performance_data.drop("LeagueIndex", axis=1) #create a dataframe of input variables
plt.figure(figsize=(15, 15))
corr = input_variables_dataframe.corr() #compute the correlation matrix of the input variables dataframe
sns.heatmap(corr, annot=True)
```

```
<Axes: >
```



Insights:

Pearson's correlation coefficient value >0.5 indicates a strong correlation. If two input variables are highly correlated, one of them can be dropped.

APM(Actions per minute) is highly correlated with SelectByHotkeys, AssignToHotkeys, NumberOfPACs, GapBetweenPACs, ActionLatency.

NumberOfPACs is highly correlated with APM, GapBetweenPACs, ActionLatency. GapBetweenPACs is highly correlated with APM, NumberOfPACs, ActionLatency.

Therefore, APM, NumberOfPACs,and GapBetweenPACs should be dropped to eliminate redundancy. ActionLatency captures all the required information from these variables.

TotalMapExplored is highly correlated with UniqueUnitsMade. Since UniqueUnitsMade also has a weak correlation with target variable, it can be dropped.

ComplexUnitsMade and ComplexAbilitiesUsed are highly correlated, ComplexUnitsMade can be dropped, as abilities used contribute more to player's rank.

Finally, ActionsInPAC can be dropped as it has weak correlation with the target and no other variables will be affected.

```
#create a dataframe for features(input variables) after dropping redundant variables
performance_features = performance_data.drop(["LeagueIndex","GameID","APM","NumberOfPACs","GapBetweenPACs","UniqueUnitsMade","ComplexUnitsMade","ActionsInPAC"],axis=1)
#store the target variable separately
player_rank = performance_data["LeagueIndex"]
```

Split the data into train and test sets in 70:30 ratio

```
# Splitting the data into train and test sets using sklearn's train_test_split function
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(performance_features, player_rank , test_size=0.3, random_state=42)
```

0.0025

Standardize the data. As different features have different scales, standardization is must

0.0020

```
def standardize_train_data(X):
  """
  This function standardizes the training data to have a mean 0 and standard deviation 1.

  Args:
  Pandas dataframe of features(input variables)-train set

  Returns:
  Standardized dataframe of features-train set,mean of features,and standard deviation of features

  """
  mean = np.mean(X, axis=0)
  std = np.std(X, axis=0)
  x_standardized = (X - mean) / std
  return x_standardized, mean, std


def standardize_test_data(X, TrainMean, TrainStd):
  """
  This function standardizes the test data to have a mean 0 and standard deviation 1 using the mean and standard deviation of train data.

  Args:
  Pandas dataframe of features(input variables)-test set, mean of train set, standard deviation of train set

  Returns:
  Standardized dataframe of features-test set

  """
  x_standardized = ( X - TrainMean ) / TrainStd
  return x_standardized
```

```
standardized_X_train, mean_value, std_value = standardize_train_data(X_train) #standardize the train data
standardized_X_train.head()
```

	Age	HoursPerWeek	TotalHours	SelectByHotkeys	AssignToHotkeys	UniqueHotkeys	MinimapAttacks	MinimapRightClicks	ActionLatency	TotalMapExplored	WorkersMade	ComplexAbilitiesUsed
994	1.032534	-0.515785	0.299624	-0.199682	-1.071313	-1.011811	0.063951	-0.628694	0.807712	-0.675531	-0.745387	-0.549753
464	0.078530	-0.854789	-0.077366	-0.548630	-0.282188	-0.158000	0.594974	0.622236	-1.497101	2.788228	-0.270382	-0.274460
1097	-0.159972	-0.346283	-0.077366	0.543157	-0.675928	-0.158000	0.077209	-0.690407	-0.513875	0.390241	-0.027588	-0.549753
1073	2.225040	-0.346283	-0.218737	-0.497451	-0.653753	0.695811	-0.392790	-0.496859	2.564425	-0.542310	-0.967613	-0.549753
3352	0.078530	1.009732	0.045156	4.337062	6.041268	0.695811	-0.445543	3.989351	-1.442074	-0.409088	-0.751702	-0.254537

```
standardized_X_test = standardize_test_data(X_test, mean_value, std_value) #standardize the test data
standardized_X_test.head()
```

	Age	HoursPerWeek	TotalHours	SelectByHotkeys	AssignToHotkeys	UniqueHotkeys	MinimapAttacks	MinimapRightClicks	ActionLatency	TotalMapExplored	WorkersMade	ComplexAbilitiesUsed
291	-0.875475	-0.346283	-0.247011	1.948438	1.093750	0.268905	-0.180497	-0.049961	0.280216	-1.341639	0.392260	-0.549753
997	0.078530	0.331724	0.111129	-0.500817	-0.109319	0.268905	-0.291346	0.148964	0.873942	-0.941974	-0.654040	-0.318289
2091	2.702042	-0.346283	-0.614576	-0.610858	-0.610131	-0.584905	-0.518918	-0.709553	2.495049	-0.275867	-1.199032	-0.549753
432	-0.159972	2.196245	0.016882	-0.162355	0.187360	1.549622	-0.260991	-0.313614	-0.083412	0.656684	-0.079191	0.475333
479	0.317031	-1.024291	-0.595727	-0.267356	0.293951	0.268905	-0.309237	-0.390535	0.148644	-0.542310	-0.100821	0.794646

Model Building:

This is a multi-class classification problem. Take Logistic Regression (multinomial) as the base model. Tree-based algorithms and ensemble learning algorithms might perform well in this case.

Multinomial Logistic Regression:

```
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report, confusion_matrix
log_reg = LogisticRegression(multi_class='multinomial', solver='lbfgs')

# Fit the logistic regression model to the train data
log_reg.fit(standardized_X_train, y_train)

# Predict on test set
y_pred = log_reg.predict(standardized_X_test)

# Confusion matrix
cm = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)
sns.heatmap(cm, annot=True, fmt='d').set_title('Confusion matrix')

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

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/sklearn/linear_model/_logistic.py:458: ConvergenceWarning: lbfgs failed to converge (status=1):
STOP: TOTAL NO. of ITERATIONS REACHED LIMIT.

Increase the number of iterations (max_iter) or scale the data as shown in:
    https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/preprocessing.html
Please also refer to the documentation for alternative solver options:
    https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear_model.html#logistic-regression
  n_iter_i = _check_optimize_result(
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/sklearn/metrics/_classification.py:1344: UndefinedMetricWarning: Precision and F-score are ill-defined and being set to 0.0 in labels with no predicted samples. Use `zero_division` para
  _warn_prf(average, modifier, msg_start, len(result))
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/sklearn/metrics/_classification.py:1344: UndefinedMetricWarning: Precision and F-score are ill-defined and being set to 0.0 in labels with no predicted samples. Use `zero_division` para
  _warn_prf(average, modifier, msg_start, len(result))
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/sklearn/metrics/_classification.py:1344: UndefinedMetricWarning: Precision and F-score are ill-defined and being set to 0.0 in labels with no predicted samples. Use `zero_division` para
  _warn_prf(average, modifier, msg_start, len(result))
              precision    recall  f1-score   support

           1       0.56      0.28      0.37        54
           2       0.34      0.30      0.32       103
           3       0.34      0.27      0.30       152
           4       0.37      0.60      0.46       228
           5       0.41      0.38      0.40       253
```

Try oversampling to check if accuarcy improves

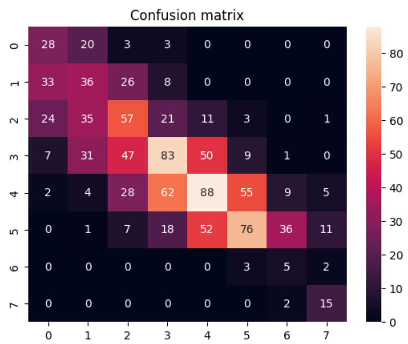
```
           8       0.92      0.65      0.76        17
```

```
from imblearn.over_sampling import RandomOverSampler, SMOTE
# Oversample the minority class using SMOTE
oversampler = SMOTE(random_state=42)
X_train_oversampled, y_train_oversampled = oversampler.fit_resample(standardized_X_train, y_train)
```

Confusion matrix

```
#use the oversampled data and rebuild the logistic regression model
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report, confusion_matrix
log_reg = LogisticRegression(multi_class='multinomial', solver='lbfgs')

# Fit the logistic regression model to the train data
log_reg.fit(X_train_oversampled, y_train_oversampled)

# Predict on test set
y_pred = log_reg.predict(standardized_X_test)

# Confusion matrix
cm = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)
sns.heatmap(cm, annot=True, fmt='d').set_title('Confusion matrix')

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

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/sklearn/linear_model/_logistic.py:458: ConvergenceWarning: lbfgs failed to converge (status=1):
STOP: TOTAL NO. of ITERATIONS REACHED LIMIT.

Increase the number of iterations (max_iter) or scale the data as shown in:
    https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/preprocessing.html
Please also refer to the documentation for alternative solver options:
    https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear_model.html#logistic-regression
  n_iter_i = _check_optimize_result(
              precision    recall  f1-score   support

           1       0.30      0.52      0.38        54
           2       0.28      0.35      0.31       103
           3       0.34      0.38      0.36       152
           4       0.43      0.36      0.39       228
           5       0.44      0.35      0.39       253
           6       0.52      0.38      0.44       201
           7       0.09      0.50      0.16        10
           8       0.44      0.88      0.59        17

    accuracy                           0.38      1018
   macro avg       0.36      0.46      0.38      1018
weighted avg       0.41      0.38      0.39      1018
```



It is observed that accuracy degraded after oversampling. Oversampling lead to overfitting and decrease in prediction accuarcy. Check for one more algorithm if oversampling works.

Decision Tree:

```
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
dtc = DecisionTreeClassifier(max_depth=5)
dtc.fit(standardized_X_train, y_train)

# Predict on test set
y_pred_dtc = dtc.predict(standardized_X_test)
y_pred_dtc

# Confusion matrix
cm_dtc = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred_dtc)
sns.heatmap(cm, annot=True, fmt='d').set_title('Confusion matrix')

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

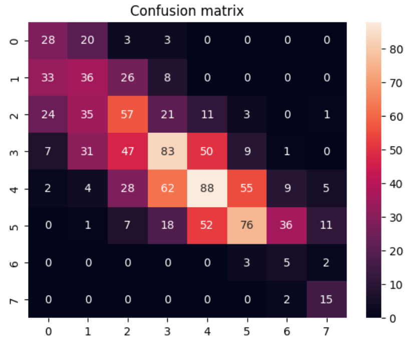
```
              precision    recall  f1-score   support

           1       0.52      0.26      0.35        54
           2       0.31      0.34      0.33       103
           3       0.33      0.37      0.35       152
           4       0.33      0.40      0.36       228
           5       0.40      0.33      0.36       253
           6       0.51      0.52      0.51       201
           7       0.20      0.10      0.13        10
           8       1.00      0.94      0.97        17

    accuracy                           0.39      1018
   macro avg       0.45      0.41      0.42      1018
weighted avg       0.40      0.39      0.39      1018
```

Confusion matrix

Try oversampling to check if accuarcy improves

```
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier

dtc = DecisionTreeClassifier(max_depth=5)
dtc.fit(X_train_oversampled, y_train_oversampled)

# Predict on test set
y_pred_dtc = dtc.predict(standardized_X_test)
y_pred_dtc

# Confusion matrix
cm_dtc = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred_dtc)
sns.heatmap(cm, annot=True, fmt='d').set_title('Confusion matrix')

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

```
              precision    recall  f1-score   support

           1       0.27      0.61      0.37        54
           2       0.20      0.17      0.18       103
           3       0.26      0.39      0.31       152
           4       0.35      0.23      0.28       228
           5       0.38      0.22      0.28       253
           6       0.41      0.34      0.37       201
           7       0.04      0.30      0.08        10
           8       0.37      1.00      0.54        17

    accuracy                           0.30      1018
   macro avg       0.28      0.41      0.30      1018
weighted avg       0.33      0.30      0.30      1018
```



Once again oversampling degraded accuarcy. Considering that rarity of top players is expected, it is concluded that oversampling should not be performed for this dataset.

Random Forest:

```
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
from imblearn.ensemble import BalancedRandomForestClassifier

# Fit the random forest to the training data
rfc= RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=100)
rfc.fit(standardized_X_train, y_train)

# Predict on test set
y_pred_rfc = rfc.predict(standardized_X_test)
y_pred_rfc

# Confusion matrix
cm_dtc = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred_rfc)
sns.heatmap(cm, annot=True, fmt='d').set_title('Confusion matrix')

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