



Topic:

The relationship between NBA player statistics and performance over the course of the modern NBA.

Reason for selecting the topic:

- To explore statistical data to determine if the NBA has a baseline for its athletes
- How that baseline weighs against the top performers throughout the decades
- Predict the number of games a player would play per season.

Source Data

- Our source data is from Kaggle and includes NBA Players Stats since 1950 in the form of .csv files.
- File NameNumber of RowsNumber of ColumnsPlayer.csv3,9228Season_Stats.csv24,69052Player_Data.csv4,5508NBA_Players_AllStars_All.csv9437
- For purpose of our analysis we will only focus on the years 1980 to the present as that is when the "modern" NBA began.

File Name	Number of Rows	Number of Columns
player_df.shape	3,919	7
seasons_df_shape	18,297	52
per_game_df.shape	18,297	11

Questions to Answer



- Does the NBA look the same decade by decade in terms of performance?
- What does a prototypical player look like in each decade?
 - How has that changed over time?
- Can you predict whether an NBA player can be an All-Star?
 - What are the most important stats in terms of determining an NBA All-Star?

Technologies Used

Data Clean & Analysis



Pandas













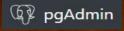
FSD & ERD







Database Storage





Machine Learning

















Imblearn MarkupSafe Psycopg2 Boto3 ison

Dashboard



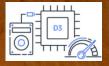














Results & Visualizations





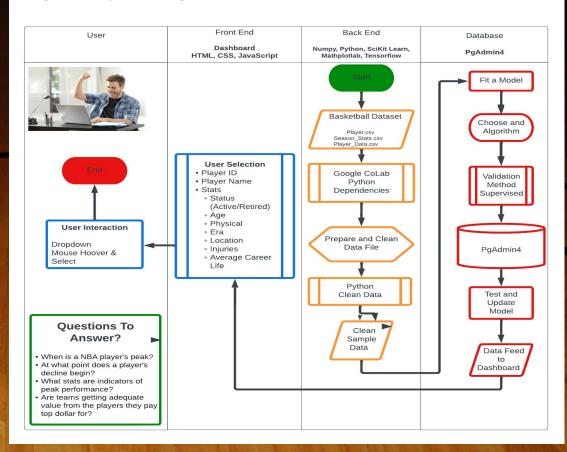
Google Slides

READMEs



High-Level FSD

High-Level System Design





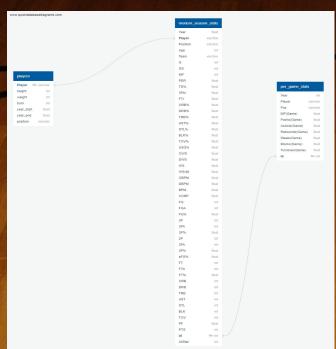
- Perform data cleaning and output ETL documents
- Load created schema into PostgresSQL via pgAdmin
- Upload data into PostgreSQL database
- Create AWS RDS and connect to PostgreSQL
- Connect AWS RDS to Python with SQLAlchemy

Clean data and end of ETL

```
10 merge players.to csv('players clean.csv')
13 merge modern season stats.to csv('modern season stats clean.csv')
14 files.download('modern season stats clean.csv')
16 # per game stats DF to csv file
17 per_game_stats.to_csv('per_game_stats_clean.csv')
18 files.download('per game stats clean.csv')
1 merge_players.sample(2)
 1 merge_modern_season_stats.head(2)
                           PF 25 GSW 67 0 1222 11.0 0.511
rows x 52 columns
 l per_game_stats.head(2)
                                                                                                                                 3.6 0
5728 1980
                 Tom Abernethy PF
```

Database ERD

 Load created schema into Postgres via pgAdmin



schema ERD

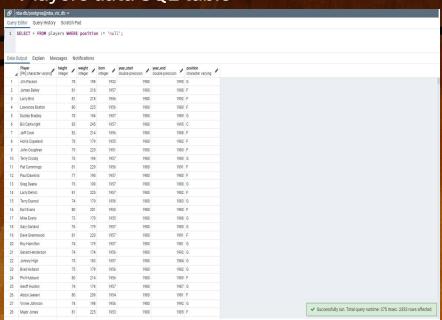


Sample of schema uploaded into Postgres

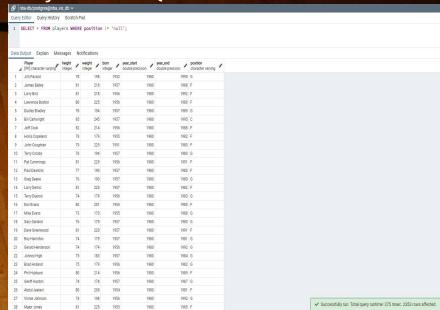
```
"height" int NOT NULL,
   CONSTRAINT "pk_players" PRIMARY KEY (
                                                            CONSTRAINT "pk modern season stats" PRIMARY KEY (
CREATE TABLE "modern season stats" (
    "Age" int NOT NULL,
    "Team" varchar NOT NULL,
    "MP" int NOT NULL,
    "ORB%" float NOT NULL,
    "DRB%" float NOT NULL,
    "TRB%" float NOT NULL,
                                                            CONSTRAINT "pk per game stats" PRIMARY KEY (
    "BLK%" float NOT NULL,
    "TOV%" float NOT NULL,
    "USG%" float NOT NULL,
    "OWS" float NOT NULL,
    "WS" float NOT NULL,
                                                    98 REFERENCES "players" ("Player");
    "WS/48" float NOT NULL,
    "OBPM" float NOT NULL.
                                                   100 ALTER TABLE "modern season stats" ADD CONSTRAINT "fk modern season stats id" FOREIGN KEY("id")
    "DBPM" float NOT NULL,
```

Upload data into PostgreSQL database

Players data SQL table

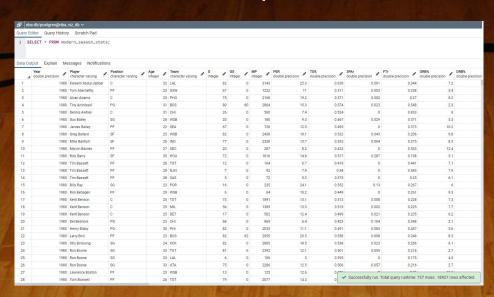


Players data SQL table without null values

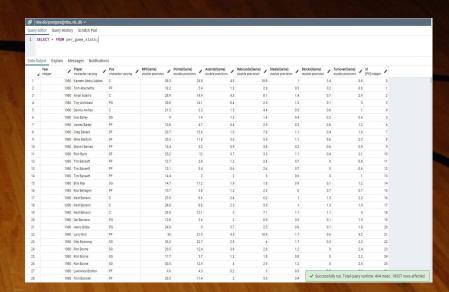


Upload data into PostgreSQL database

modern season stats SQL table

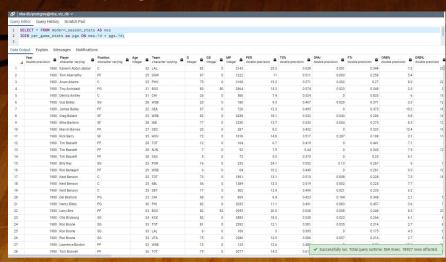


per_game_stats SQL table

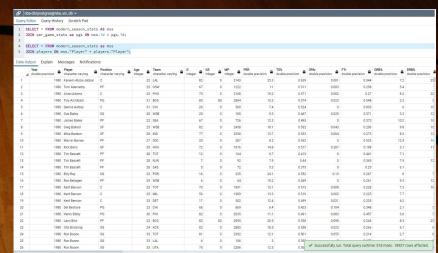


 PostgreSQL database tables with joins

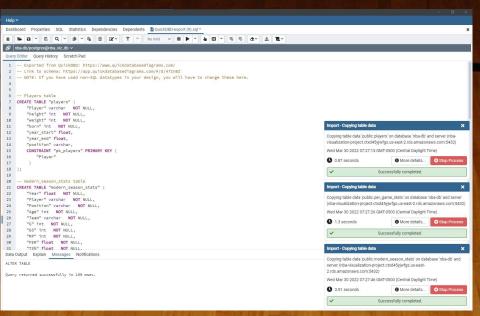
Joining modern season stats and per_game_stats SQL table



Joining modern_season_stats and players SQL table



Create AWS RDS and connect to PostgreSQL







Database created in AWS

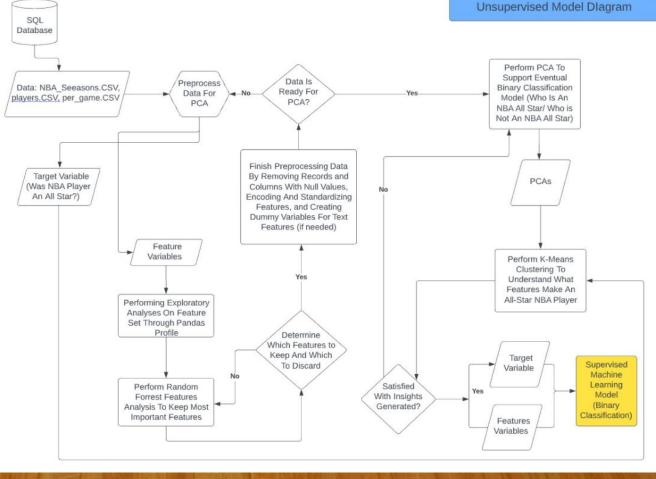


PostgreSQL database connected to AWS

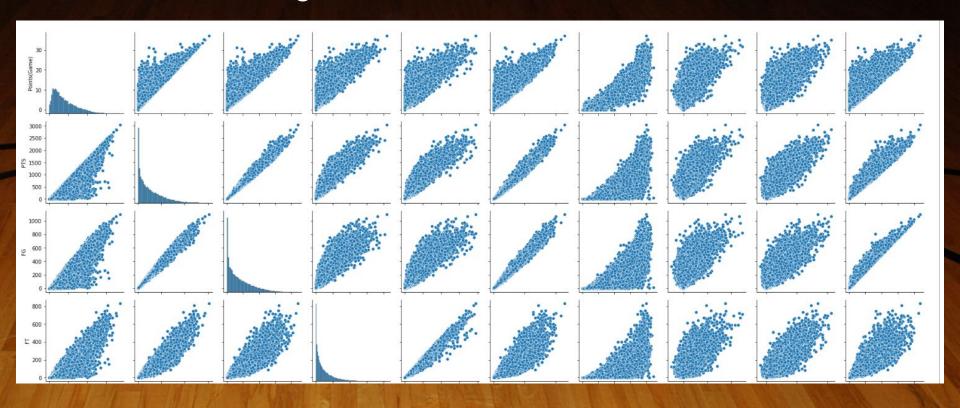
Connect AWS RDS to Python with SQLAlchemy

```
[ ] 1 import sqlalchemy
      2 from sqlalchemy.ext.automap import automap base
      3 from sqlalchemy.orm import Session
      4 from salalchemy import create engine, func
      5 import psycopg2
      6 import pandas as pd
      7 from psycopg2 import sql
      1 # SQLAlchemy create engine('postgresql://username:password@host/db name)
      2 engine = create_engine('postgresql://postgres
                                                                      visualization-project.ctxd45yjwfgs.us-east-2.rds.amazonaws.com/nba-db')
     1 Base = automap base()
      2 Base.prepare(engine, reflect=True)
     1 # query syntax: df = pd.read sql(query.statement, connection)
      3 ## players DF from players table
      4 players df = pd.read sql('SELECT * FROM players', engine)
      5 ## seasons df from modern season stats table
      6 seasons_df = pd.read_sql('SELECT * FROM modern_season_stats', engine)
      7 ## per_game_df from per_game_stats table
      8 per_game_df = pd.read_sql('SELECT * FROM per_game_stats', engine)
     1 per game df.where(per game df.Player == 'Michael Jordan').dropna()
              Year
                          Player Pos MP(Game) Points(Game) Assists(Game) Rebounds(Game) Steals(Game) Blocks(Game) Turnover(Game)
                                                                                                                                             id
            1985.0 Michael Jordan SG
                                           38.3
                                                         28.2
                                                                                                      2.4
                                                                                                                                         1984.0
            1986.0 Michael Jordan SG
                                           25.1
                                                                                                                                         2361.0
            1987.0 Michael Jordan SG
                                           40.0
                                                                                                                                         2735.0
            1988.0 Michael Jordan SG
                                           40.4
                                                         35.0
                                                                                                                                         3134.0
            1989.0 Michael Jordan SG
                                           40.2
                                                                                                                                         3561.0
      4010 1990.0 Michael Jordan SG
                                           39.0
                                                         33.6
                                                                                                                                    3.0 4010.0
```

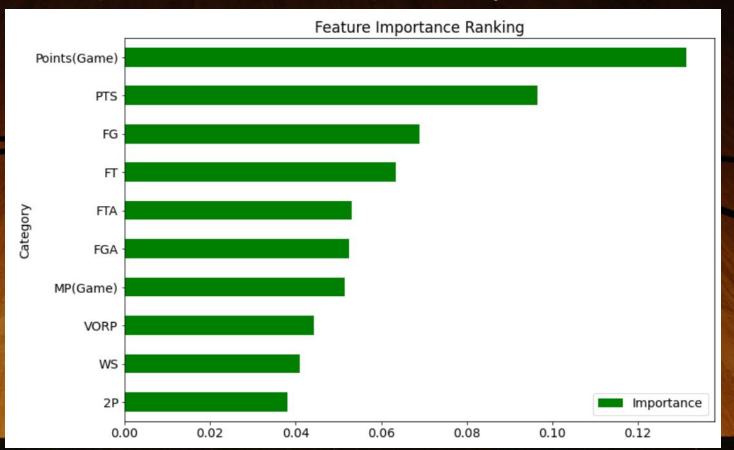




Pre-Processing



PCA: Top Ten Features Explanatory Power



PCAs And Features

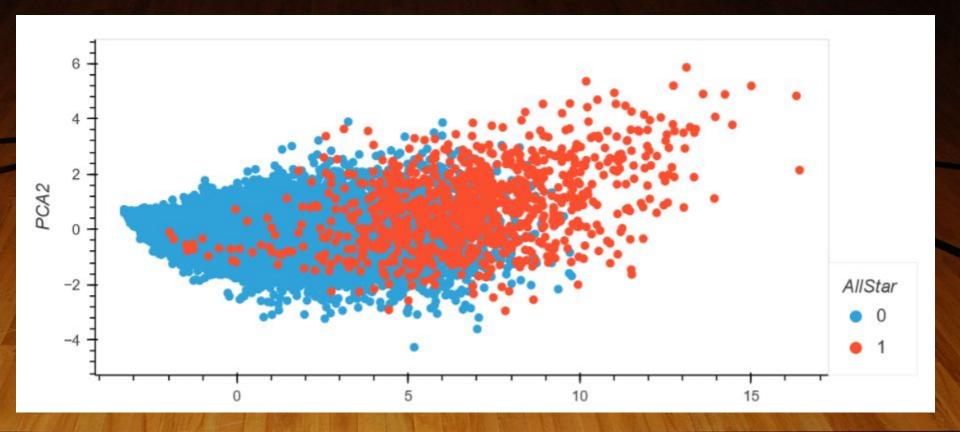
	Points(Game)	PTS	FG	FT	FTA	FGA	MP(Game)	VORP	WS	2P
PCA1	0.320261	0.332911	0.328974	0.319601	0.318029	0.324943	0.294795	0.289979	0.310322	0.319707
PCA2	-0.235294	-0.104315	-0.174816	0.072865	0.076965	-0.244932	-0.290454	0.683014	0.489685	-0.203242



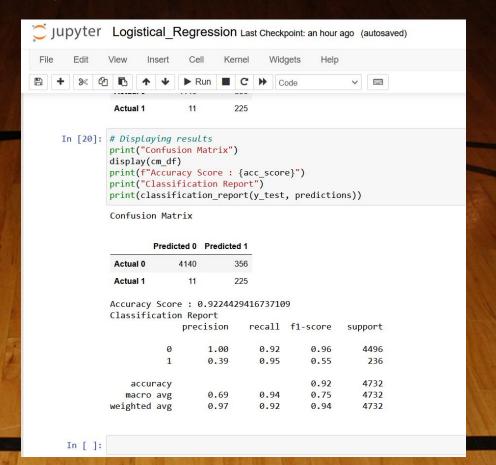
CVR and EVR

20	Cumulative Variance Ratio	Explained Variance Ratio
PCA1	0.883441	0.883441
PCA2	0.928994	0.045553

K-Means



Logistic Regression!



Summary of Supervised Performances!

20		4:	2		
Logistical Regression	SVM	Decision Tree	Random Forest	Boosting (L=.5)	
91.1%	90.7%	89.3%	92.4%	91.9%	
91%	91%	90%	92%	92%	
94%	94%	85%	94%	92%	
51%	50%	44%	55%	53%	
	91.1% 91% 94%	91.1% 90.7% 91% 91% 94% 94%	91.1% 90.7% 89.3% 91% 91% 90% 94% 94% 85%	91.1% 90.7% 89.3% 92.4% 91% 91% 90% 92% 94% 94% 85% 94%	

Phase III

Metric	Logistical Regression	SVM	Decision Tree	Random Forest	Boosting (L=1)				
Testing Accuracy	92.2%	91.9%	90.9%	91.1%	91.4%				
Recall (for predicting non-AllStars)	92%	92%	91%	91%	91%				
Recall (for predicting AllStars)	95%	95%	93%	95%	93%				
F-1 Scores (for predicting AllStars)	55%	54%	50%	52%	52%				
				10					

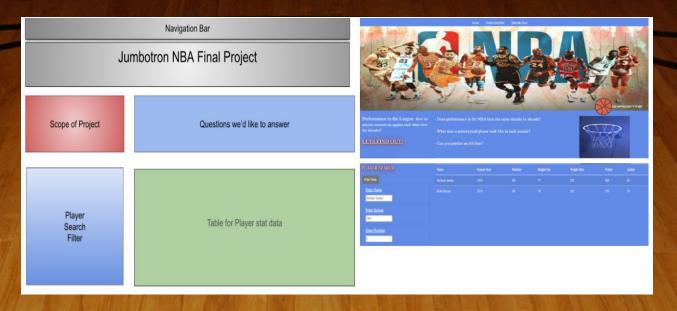


Storyboards & Dashboard

- Storyboard
 - Page 1 See our data and filter it yourself
 - Page 2 Brief overview of our process
 - Page 3 Meet our Team

Dashboard - Page 1

Storyboard Layout/Page



Dashboard - Page 1 Continued

Storyboard Layout/Page



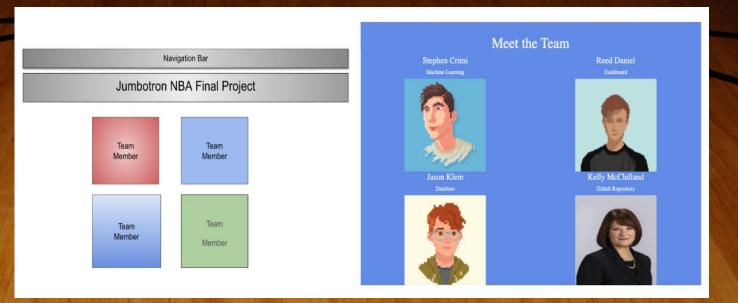
Dashboard - Page 2

Storyboard Layout/Page



Dashboard - Page 3

Storyboard Layout/Page



Summary of Results Found to Questions



Q - Does the NBA look the same decade by decade in terms of perform.......

A -

Q - What does a prototypical player look like in each decade?

A -

Q - How has that changed over time?

A -

Q - Can you predict whether an NBA player can be an All-Star?

A -

Q - What are the most important stats in terms of determining an NBA All-Star?

A -

Lessons Learned

- Have redundancies between team members in case of illness or emergencies.
- Clearly articulate the work in process, challenges, and path forward.
- Identify all dependencies upfront and identify each other strengths and weaknesses.
- Validating and Collaborating information and sources need to complete the project.
- Share lesson learned with others.