



### **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** 













Imbalanced







Dashboard











**Results & Visualizations** 





**Google Slides** 

READMEs

# Tools

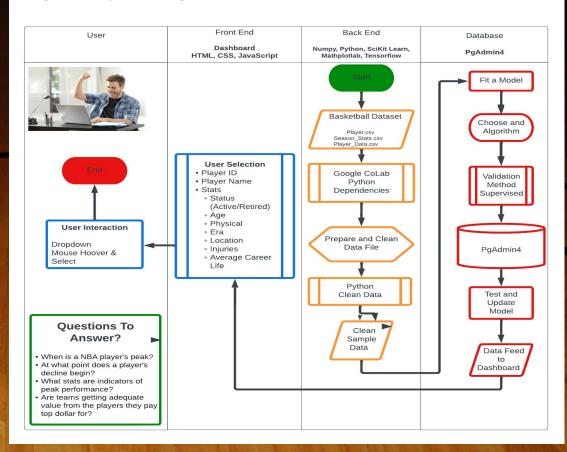
Systems	Tools		
Data Cleaning & Analysis	Pandas, Numpy, MathPlotLib		
ERD & FSD	Power BI, Lucid Charts, QuickDBD		
Database	PgAdmin4, AWS		
Machine Learning	SciKitLearn, Jupyter Notebook, Supervised Learning Model		
Dashboard	HTML, CSS, JavaScript, Tableau, GitHub Pages		





High-Level FSD

#### High-Level System Design





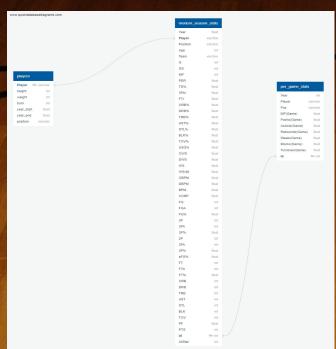
- Perform data cleaning and output ETL documents
- Load created schema into PostgresSQL via pgAdmin
- Upload data into PostgreSQL database
- Create AWS RDS and connect to PostgreSQL
- Connect AWS RDS to Python with SQLAlchemy

#### 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

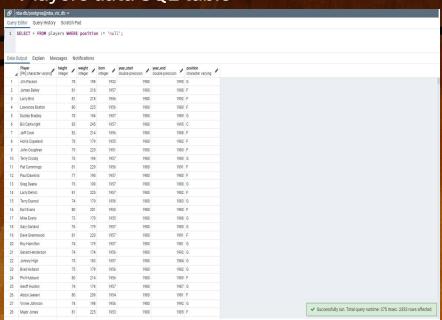


### Sample of schema uploaded into Postgres

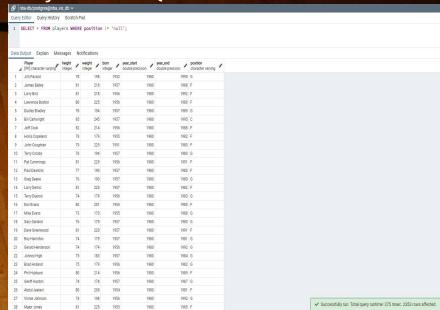
```
"height" int NOT NULL,
   CONSTRAINT "pk_players" PRIMARY KEY (
                                                            CONSTRAINT "pk modern season stats" PRIMARY KEY (
CREATE TABLE "modern season stats" (
    "Age" int NOT NULL,
    "Team" varchar NOT NULL,
    "MP" int NOT NULL,
    "ORB%" 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

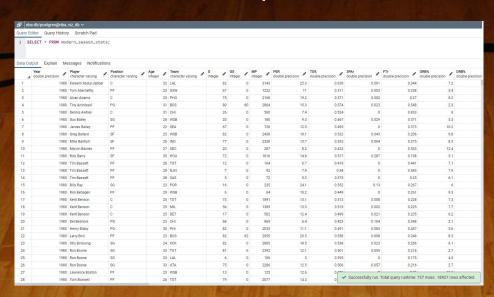


#### Players data SQL table without null values

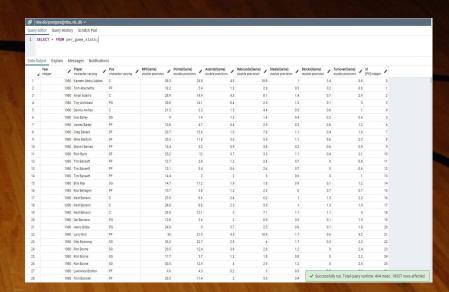


Upload data into PostgreSQL database

modern season stats SQL table

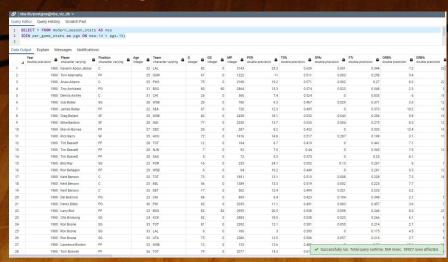


per\_game\_stats SQL table

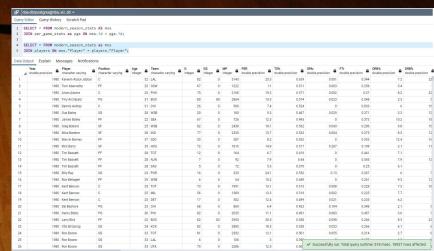


 PostgreSQL database tables with joins

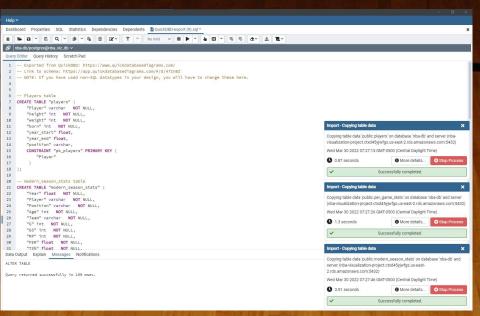
Joining modern season stats and per\_game\_stats SQL table



Joining modern\_season\_stats and players SQL table



Create AWS RDS and connect to PostgreSQL







Database created in AWS

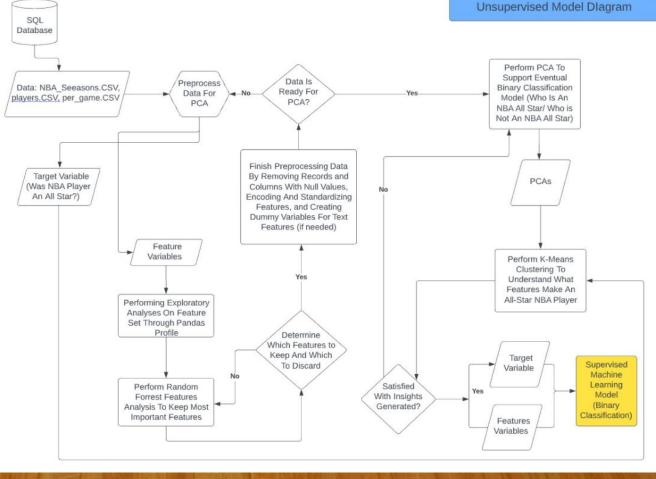


PostgreSQL database connected to AWS

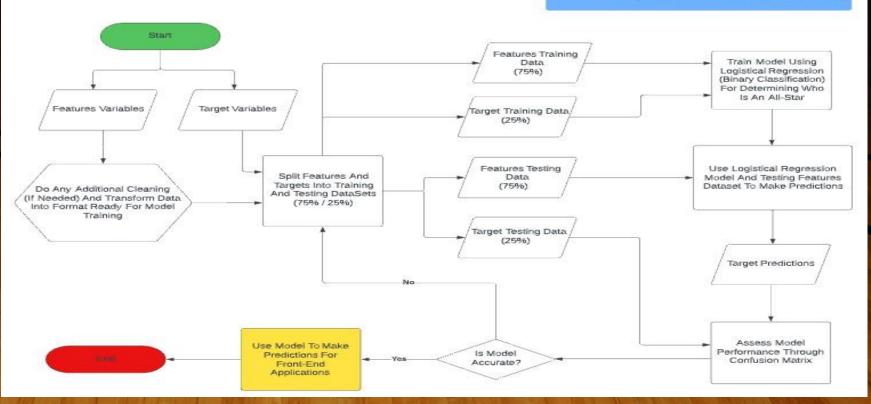
Connect AWS RDS to Python with SQLAlchemy

```
[ ] 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
```





#### **Supervised Machine Learning**



## Pre-Processing

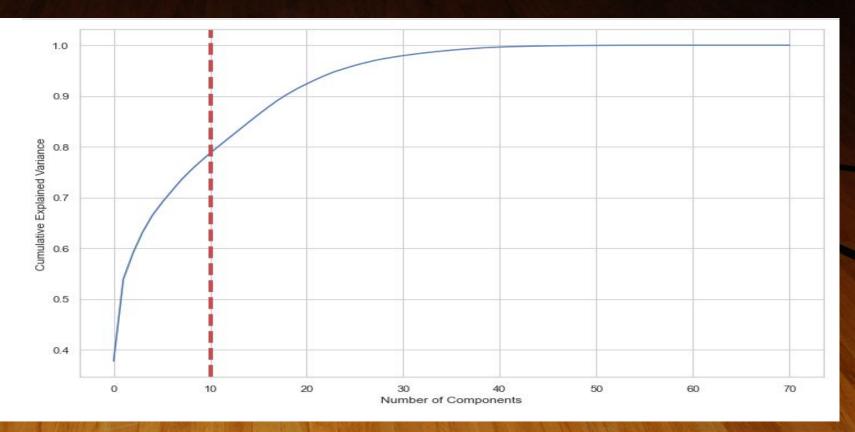
### Games ⇒ NBA All-Star

- Initially ranked by feature importance through random forests without PCA.
- Saw over representation issues with non-NBA All-Star players
  - Performed over/under-sampling

Decided to go with under-sampling and applied it as a pre-processing step for ALL MODELS.

- Performed additional cleaning tasks for the features.
- Target was whether player would be an NBA All-Star (1) or not (0).

# PCA: Going From 68 to 10!

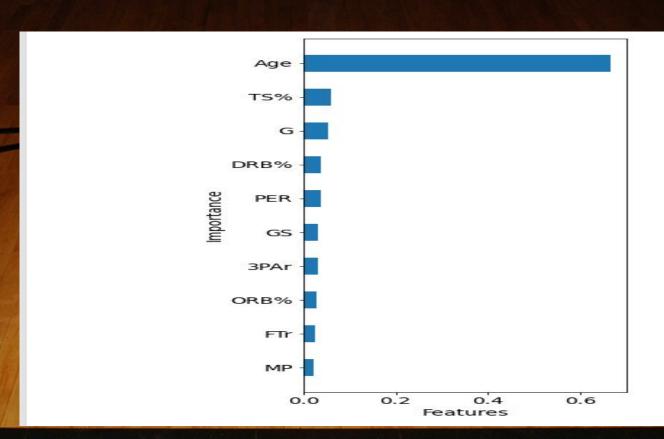


# PCA: Top Ten Features Explanatory Power

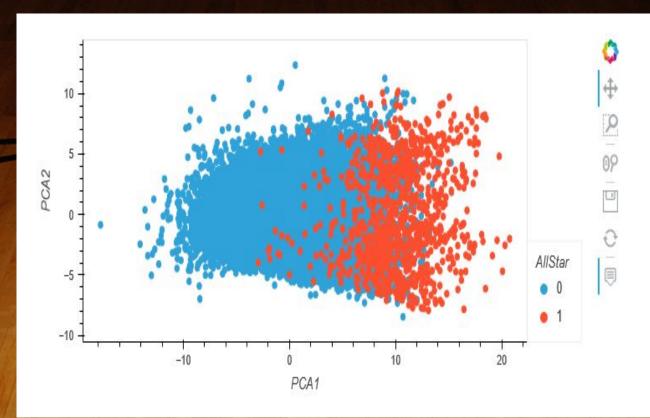
Out[25]:

	Cumulative Variance Ratio	Explained Variance Ratio
0	0.377207	0.377207
1	0.538460	0.161253
2	0.589985	0.051525
3	0.631495	0.041511
4	0.664259	0.032763
5	0.689535	0.025276
6	0.712278	0.022743
7	0.734474	0.022196
8	0.753694	0.019219
9	0.770883	0.017190

# PCA: Top Ten Features



# K-Means



# Supervised Models

- Metrics of Interests:
  - Accuracy
  - Recall
  - F-1 score
- Binary Classification!!!
- Models:
  - Logistic Regression
  - Support Vector Machine
  - Decision Tree
  - Random Forests (with top ten variables this time!)
  - Boosting

# Summary of Supervised Performances!

Logistical Regression	SVM	Decision Tree	Random Forest	Boosting
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%

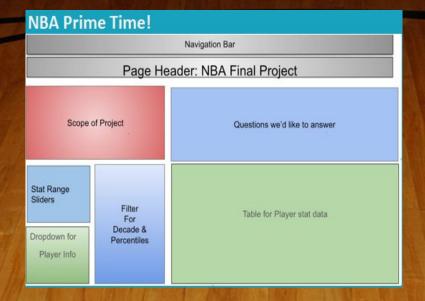


# Storyboards & Dashboard

- A blueprint for the dashboard is created and includes all of the following:
  - Storyboard on Google Slide(s)
  - Description of tool(s) that will be used to create final dashboard
  - Description of interactive element(s)
- Tools used:
  - HTML
  - CSS
  - JavaScript
  - GitHub Pages
  - Lambda
  - Bootstrap

# Dashboard - Page 1

## Storyboard Layout



## Mockup Page

#### **NBA Prime Time!**



Performance in the League: How do players measure up against the greats? - Does performance in the NBA look the same decade by decade

- What does a prototypical player look iii

- Does the decade have an affect on the number of games a player will play in a



LETS FIND OUT!

Filter Search Era Search

Enter Name Mich

Michael Jordan Enter Birth Year 1991

C Entor Hoight (in) 72

Enter Weight (lbr) 200

Player Name:

PlayerInfa

 se
 Parities
 2P
 2PA
 2PV
 3P
 3PA
 3PY
 Allers

 HHS SG
 828
 1573
 0.524
 9
 52
 0.173
 Yer

 HHS SG
 147
 310
 0.474
 3
 18
 0.167
 Yer

 HHS SG
 1064
 221
 0.494
 12
 46
 0.182
 Yer

 HHS SG
 1062
 1485
 0.546
 7
 5
 0.152
 Yer

 HHS SG
 492
 1179
 0.548
 92
 245
 0.376
 Yer

 HHS SG
 492
 1078
 0.555
 2
 4
 0.276
 Yer

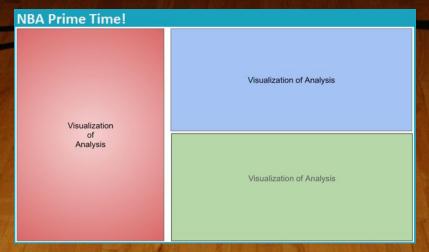
 HHS SG
 492
 0.486
 0.555
 2
 4
 0.276
 Yer

Enter Percentile Top 25%

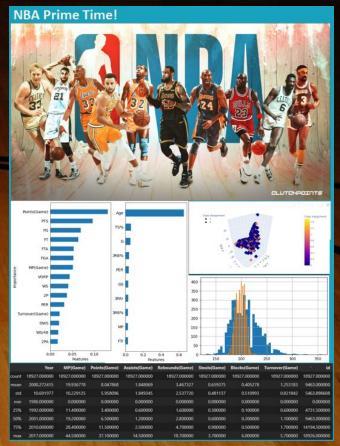
1987 SG 1984 2213 0.491 12 64 0.492 7µ 1988 SG 1942 1945 0.544 7 59 0.132 7µ 1989 SG 299 1497 0.553 27 48 0.226 7µ 1989 SG 429 1497 0.553 27 48 0.226 7µ 1989 SG 422 1497 0.558 22 425 0.374 7µ 1989 SG 421 1714 0.559 27 10 0.27 7µ 1981 SG 481 1714 0.559 27 10 0.27 7µ 1982 SG 481 1719 0.553 27 10 0.27 7µ 1985 SG 591 1773 0.544 21 220 0.352 7µ 1985 SG 591 1773 0.546 21 22 0.5 7µ 1985 SG 591 791 22 0.5 7µ 1981 SG 591 1991 22 0.

# Dashboard - Page 2

## Storyboard Layout



## Mockup Page



# Dashboard - Page 3

Storyboard Layout

#### **NBA Prime Time!**

Navigation Bar

Page Header: NBA Final Project

**Latest News** 

## Mockup Page

#### **NBA Prime Time!**



Curry ruled out for rest of

regular season

#### **Latest News**





Sannis Antetokounmpo rises to No. 2 and Devin Booker enters the top 5, too, in a Kia MVP chase that keeps getting

#### How the improved Wolves found their swagger

#### Paul passes Payton for 4th in career steals







Giannis passes Kareem as Bucks' all-time top scorer

April 1: 2022

#### Plot thickens in Eastern Conference Play-In race

April 1, 2022

## 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?

Α-

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** -