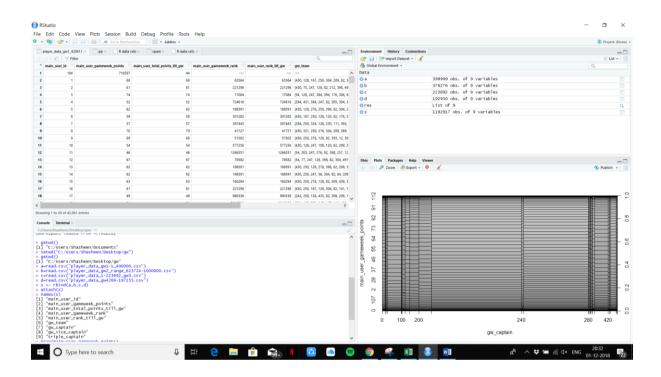
Fantasy Premier League Data Set () Final Project.

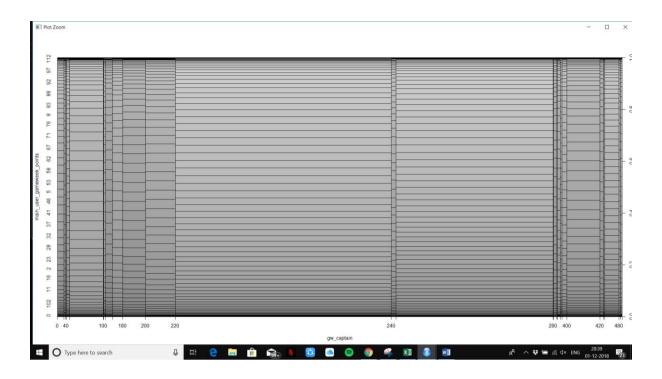
My fantasy premier league dataset contains csv files for 4 game weeks. So, this is a fantasy league so the number of users with their Unique user_id, game week points for that particular week, the number of users that got more points by their captaining a particular player. Etc. For this particular data set. I could only process 4 game weeks as the dataset was a big one. Basically how this works is that 4 csv files for each game week are merged into one to get consistency.



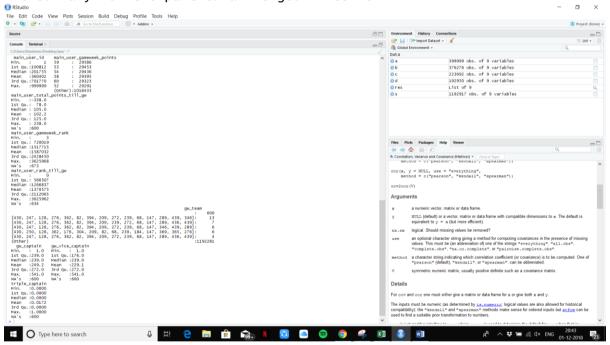
After binding 4 game week csv files we merge them into ne names as "S".

Plotting main_user_gameweek_points~gw_captain

This shows the number of user points and compares them with the users who have significantly got more or less points because they captained a particular player and that player either performed very well for them or did not perform as good as they wanted him to.



The Summary for the particular merged files "s"

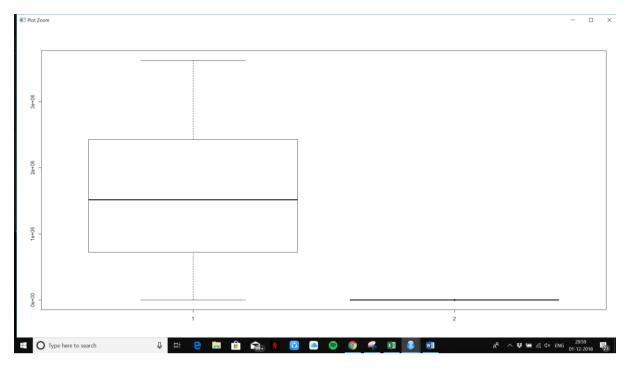


From the summary we can analyse that over 29395 users have got a means gam e week score of "58" over the four game weeks.

The median was a score of 54 for the four game weeks.

We can also see that almost 250 users had a success rate of getting a high er score by captaining a player that was effective for their team. And alm ost 230 users were successful by vice captaining an effective player. Note – The Captain and the Vice captain roles play a big part as if a play er who is captain or Vice captained scores a goal, his tally is doubled. For eg A goals gives you 6 points and an assist gives you 3 points. So if a player has scored two goals and an assist, that takes his tally to 2x(2x6+1x3)=30 when captained or vice captained. So the individual role of a player plays a massive a part.

The following is a box plot for (main_user_gameweek_rank,gw_captain)



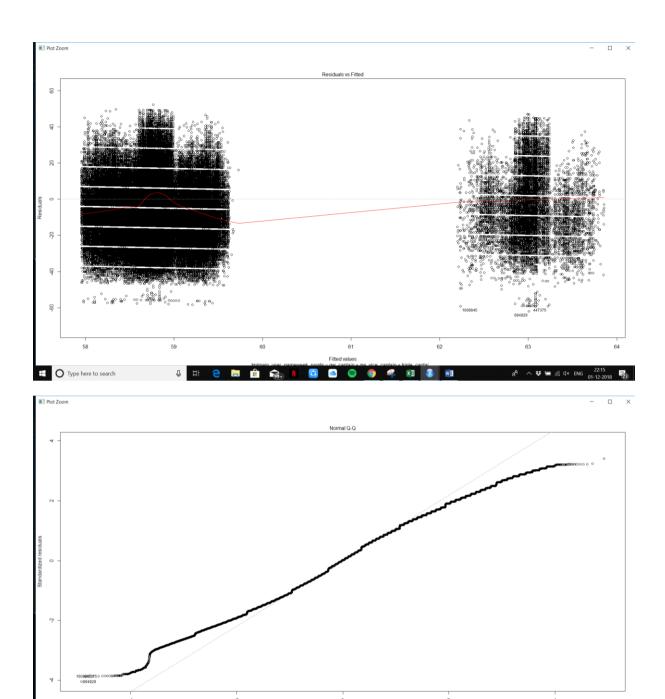
Applying Single linear model.

I was facing Trouble with inconsistent data with individual columns applying single linear model as there were some entries with no data and some with no entries 'NA'. So I had to clean the data.

```
s[which(gw_captain=="-"),]
s[which(main_user_gameweek_points=="-"),]
for the specific columns.
> gw_captain=as.numeric(gw_captain)
> main_user_gameweek_points=as.numeric(main_user_gameweek_points)
> m=lm(main_user_gameweek_points~gw_captain)
> abline(coef(m)[1],coef(m)[2])
> summary(lm(main_user_gameweek_points~gw_captain))
call:
lm(formula = main_user_gameweek_points ~ gw_captain)
Residuals:
             1Q Median
   Min
                             3Q
                                    Max
-58.452 -11.378
                  0.187 11.187
                                 52.187
Coefficients:
             Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
                                           <2e-16
(Intercept) 5.815e+01 4.436e-02
                                  1310.9
                                    16.4
gw_captain 2.769e-03 1.688e-04
                                           <2e-16
(Intercept) ***
gw_captain
Signif. codes:
0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
Residual standard error: 15.34 on 1192315 degrees of freedom
  (600 observations deleted due to missingness)
```

```
Adjusted R-squared: 0.0002248
Multiple R-squared: 0.0002256,
F-statistic: 269.1 on 1 and 1192315 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16
The Adjusted R-squared value is very small. A standard error of just 15.34
The lower the Rsquared value the better for the calculations.
Multiple Linear Model.
> m=lm(main_user_gameweek_points~gw_captain+gw_vice_captain+triple_captain
> summary(m)
lm(formula = main_user_gameweek_points ~ gw_captain + gw_vice_captain +
    triple_captain)
Residuals:
    Min
             10 Median
                             30
                                    Max
-62.007 -11.358
                 0.222 11.290
                                 52.235
Coefficients:
                 Estimate Std. Error t value
                          5.198e-02 1114.68
                5.795e+01
(Intercept)
                           1.687e-04
gw_captain
                2.751e-03
                                       16.30
gw_vice_captain 5.907e-04 1.186e-04
                                        4.98
triple_captain 4.244e+00 1.079e-01
                                       39.34
                Pr(>|t|)
                 < 2e-16 ***
(Intercept)
                 < 2e-16 ***
gw_captain
gw_vice_captain 6.36e-07 ***
                < 2e-16 ***
triple_captain
Signif. codes:
0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
Residual standard error: 15.33 on 1192313 degrees of freedom
  (600 observations deleted due to missingness)
Multiple R-squared: 0.001543, Adjusted R-squared: 0.00154
F-statistic: 614.1 on 3 and 1192313 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16
The Adjusted R-squared value is very small but comparatively a bit larger.
A standard error of just 15.34 and is the same as the single linear model.
```

Plotting:



Applying general linear model(glm) Applying for 4 game weeks

Type here to search

- > s\$main_user_gameweek_points=factor(s\$main_user_gameweek_poin
 ts)
- > b=glm(main_user_gameweek_points~gw_captain+gw_vice_captain+t
 riple_captain,data=s,family = binomial)
 > summary(b)


```
Deviance Residuals:
    Min
              10
                    Median
                                 30
                                          Max
-5.3386
          0.0034
                    0.0039
                             0.0046
                                       0.0370
Coefficients:
                  Estimate Std. Error z value
(Intercept)
                  9.566847
                             0.794202
                                        12.046
                             0.002853
qw_captain
                  0.010635
                                         3.728
gw_vice_captain -0.001667
                             0.002234
                                        -0.746
                             1.037750
triple_captain
                 -1.502942
                                        -1.448
                 Pr(>|z|)
                 < 2e-16 ***
(Intercept)
                 0.000193 ***
qw_captain
gw_vice_captain 0.455611
triple_captain
                0.147542
```

The lower the value of P the better the result .In the case of vice_captain does not give a significant contribution. 45% for vice_captain. 45% of the value is completely random and high. The best values are the ones that are close to zero and as you can see in the result gw_captain has a much greater significan ce.

```
Signif. codes:
0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

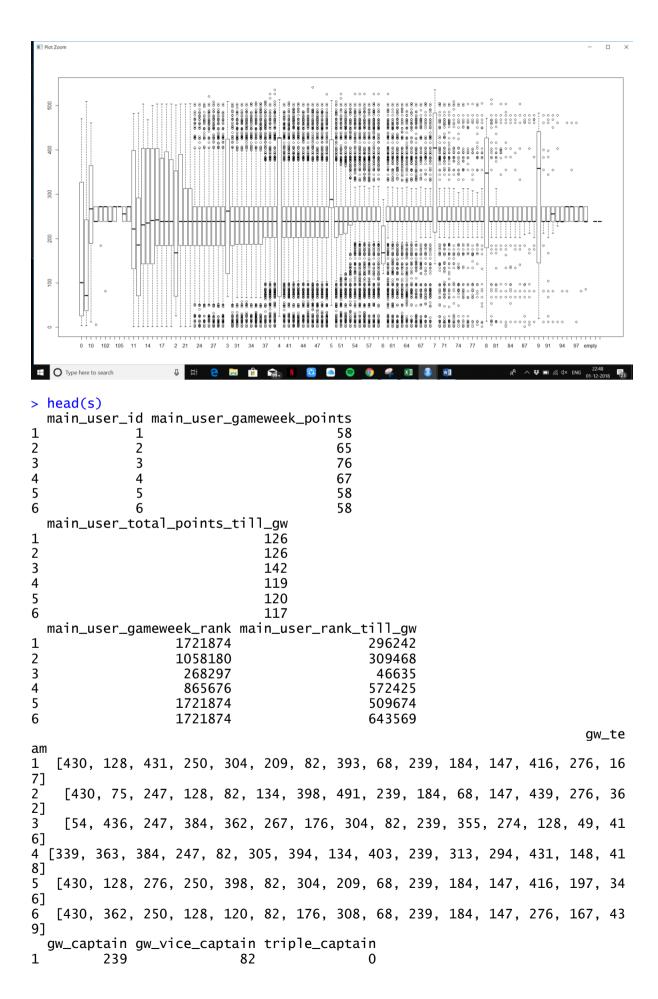
(Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)

```
Null deviance: 345.87 on 1192316 degrees of freedom Residual deviance: 331.40 on 1192313 degrees of freedom (600 observations deleted due to missingness) AIC: 339.4
```

Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 14

Applying Clustering Algorithms – KMEANS

Plotting plot(s\sin_user_gameweek_points, s\sum_captain) I need to plot labels and explain.**



```
2
                                              0
          239
                            82
3
                                              0
         239
                           267
                                              0
4
          239
                            82
5
                                              0
         239
                           184
                                              0
6
         239
                           184
 sum(!sapply(s,is.finite))
[1] 3707
 sum(!sapply(s,is.nan))
[1] 10736253
```

Plot for 4 clusters

- > plot(pp\$main_user_gameweek_points, pp\$gw_vice_captain)
- > kmeans(data.frame(pp\$main_user_gameweek_points, pp\$gw_vice_captain), centers = 4, nstart = 20)

K-means clustering with 4 clusters of sizes 100160, 49870, 95280, 175290

Cluster means:

pp.main_user_gameweek_points pp.gw_vice_captain 505.77177 660.25619

2 450.61640 4106.41789 3 500.36734 1084.45823 4 509.60294 2620.40265

Clustering vector:

[58] 3 1 1 3 3 1 1 4 1 1 1 3 4 4 4 3 4 3 1 2 4 3 3 3 1 4 1 3 3 3 3 4 3 4 4 3 1 3 4 1 1 3 3 1 3 2 3 1 4 3 3 4 3 4 4 3 4

 $[115] \, 1\, 4\, 4\, 4\, 3\, 3\, 1\, 4\, 4\, 1\, 1\, 2\, 4\, 1\, 1\, 1\, 1\, 3\, 4\, 3\, 4\, 4\, 2\, 4\, 3\, 3\, 4\, 4\, 3\, 1\, 1\, 3\, 3\, 1\, 3\, 1\, 4\, 4\, 3\, 1\, 2\, 4\, 3\, 4\, 2\, 1\, 3\, 3\, 3\, 4\, 2\, 1\, 1\, 1\, 4\, 4\, 2$

 $[172] \, 1 \, 3 \, 3 \, 1 \, 1 \, 4 \, 4 \, 1 \, 3 \, 4 \, 1 \, 4 \, 3 \, 1 \, 4 \, 1 \, 4 \, 4 \, 2 \, 4 \, 4 \, 3 \, 1 \, 4 \, 4 \, 1 \, 3 \, 4 \, 4 \, 4 \, 1 \, 4 \, 3 \, 4 \, 1 \, 4 \, 4 \, 4 \, 4 \, 4 \, 3 \, 1 \, 1 \, 4 \, 4 \, 4 \, 4 \, 3 \, 1 \, 1 \, 4 \, 4 \, 4 \, 4 \, 3 \, 1 \, 1 \, 4 \, 4 \, 4 \, 4 \, 3 \, 1 \, 1 \, 4 \, 4 \, 4 \, 4 \, 3 \, 1 \, 1 \, 4 \, 4 \, 4 \, 3 \, 1 \, 1 \, 4 \, 4 \,$

 $[400]\,3\,3\,1\,2\,4\,4\,3\,4\,1\,1\,3\,1\,1\,4\,1\,3\,1\,2\,3\,4\,3\,4\,4\,1\,4\,4\,3\,4\,3\,4\,2\,4\,3\,3\,3\,1\,3\,4\,4\,1\,3\,3\,4\,4\,1\,2\,4\,3\,1\,3\,1\,3\,4\,1\,3\,1\,4$

[457] 3 4 1 3 3 4 1 4 4 2 1 4 4 1 2 4 4 2 3 1 2 1 4 3 1 1 3 1 1 1 4 4 2 1 1 3 1 3 3 1 3 3 4 1 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 3 4 1 3 3 4

[685] 4 3 4 3 1 4 4 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 4 4 3 1 4 4 3 1 1 3 3 1 1 4 1 4 4 1 3 4 1 3 4 2 4 4 2 3 1 3 1 1 1 4 4 4 1 4 3 3 4 1 3

[742] 2 4 3 4 4 4 2 1 3 1 1 4 1 3 3 2 1 1 3 3 4 4 2 4 2 3 1 3 4 4 1 1 3 3 1 3 3 3 4 3 3 3 2 3 4 1 3 1 3 4 4 3 2 3 4 3 3

[856] 4 4 1 4 1 1 1 4 3 1 1 3 4 3 4 2 4 3 4 1 4 4 4 4 3 1 4 1 3 1 3 3 3 3 4 3 2 4 4 3 4 3 4 4 2 4 1 3 3 3 3 1 4 1 1 1 3 3

```
[913] 4 2 2 1 4 4 3 3 3 3 3 1 4 1 1 4 3 4 3 3 4 1 2 1 3 3 3 1 3 3 2 3 1 1 2 1 3 1 1 2 4 4 2 3 1 2
43134242214
[970] 1 3 1 4 3 4 4 3 1 4 1 3 4 4 4 1 4 4 1 1 1 2 4 1 4 4 4 3 3 3 4
I reached getOption("max.print") -- omitted 41060 entries 1
Within cluster sum of squares by cluster:
[1] 118435039 72223086 40902208 110892343
(between_SS / total_SS = 93.1 \%)
93 % accuracy is very good for this dataset while computing for 4 clusters.
Available components:
[1] "cluster"
           "centers"
                    "totss"
                             "withinss"
                                      "tot.withinss" "betweenss"
                                                           "size"
[8] "iter"
          "ifault"
> cluster = kmeans(data.frame(pp$main user gameweek points, pp$gw vice captain).
centers = 2, nstart = 20)
> plot(main user gameweek points, gw vice captain, col=ifelse(cluster==1, "red", "blue"))
Error in ifelse(cluster == 1, "red", "blue"):
(list) object cannot be coerced to type 'double'
> cluster
K-means clustering with 2 clusters of sizes 176388, 244522
Cluster means:
pp.main_user_gameweek_points pp.gw_vice_captain
1
          590.85832
                       1194.3376
2
          490.37757
                       2898.9347
Clustering vector:
 2222112122
[58] 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 1 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2
11211212212
11122111222
[172] 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 2 1 2 1 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 2
11222112211
12122221111
[286] 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 1 2 2 2 1 2 1 1 1 2 2 2 1 2 1 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1
22121221112
[343] 1 2 1 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 2 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 1 2 2 2 2
22212111211
[400] 1 1 1 2 2 2 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 2 2 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 2
21111121112
[457] 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 2 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 2 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1
11222121112
12212221222
[571] 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 2 2 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 2
21122121121
21121122112
```

12221211211

Within cluster sum of squares by cluster: [1] 673630849 1241079804 (between SS / total SS = 62.3 %)

Available components:

[1] "cluster" [8] "iter" > cluster[0] named list() > cluster[1]	"centers" "ifault"	"totss"	"withinss"	"tot.withinss"	"betweenss"	"size"
		1111112	1111222	1221212	12211122	2111222
2222211		400040	1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1			4 4 4 4 4 4 0
1121121		122212	1122111	12111112	21221112	1111112
		221111	1212222	1122111	11111221	1221221
1112211						
[172] 1 1 1 1	11221121	211212	222112	2112221	2121222	2111222
1122211						
		111211	1111222	2121222	22122121	2111212
1212222		0121222	1211122	2121121	22121122	2211111
2212122		. 1 2 1 2 2 2	1211122	2121121	22121122	2211111
		2121211	1221121	1222112	11122112	1212222
2221211	1211					
		112111	2121221	2212122	22111122	1122212
2111112						
		221222	2112121	1111112	22111111	1112111
1122212		0040040	1000111	4004404	0404444	1110110
1221222		2212212	1222111	1221121	21211111	1112112
		121112	1212122	1211121	11211212	2211112
2112212						
		2111111	1111222	1122222	22122122	2112112
2112112						
[685] 2 1 2 1	11221111	211221	1221111	1112122	11211222	2211111
1222121						
		212221	1112222	2111221	11111112	1112121
1112212		4 4 0 4 0 5	0004000	4044000		044404
		112122	2221222	1211222	12221111	2111211
2112211	Z					

```
[856] 2 2 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 2 2 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 2 2 1 2 1 2 2 2 2
12111211111
21112222212
[970] 1 1 1 2 1 2 2 1 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 1 2 2 2 1 2 2 2
[ reached getOption("max.print") -- omitted 41060 entries ]
> cluster$cluster
 [58] 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 1 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 2
11211212212
11122111222
[172] 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 2 1 2 1 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 2
11222112211
[229] 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2
12122221111
22121221112
[343] 1 2 1 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 2 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 1 2 2 2 2
22212111211
[400] 1 1 1 2 2 2 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 2 1 2 1 2 2 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 2
21111121112
[457] 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 2 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 2 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1
11222121112
12212221222
[571] 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 2
21122121121
21121122112
[685] 2 1 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1
12221211211
[742] 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 2 1
11122121211
21122112112
[856] 2 2 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 2 2 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 2 2 1 2 1 2 2 2 2
12111211111
21112222212
[970] 1 1 1 2 1 2 2 1 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 1 2 2 2 1 2 2 2
[ reached getOption("max.print") -- omitted 41060 entries ]
```

> plot(main user gameweek points,gw vice captain, col=ifelse(cluster\$cluster==1, "red",

"blue"))



As you can see with the graph. The data has no particular clustering center but is divided very clearly with the number of levels. This basically shows that the data is consistent through and fairly accurate. This is for 2 clusters.

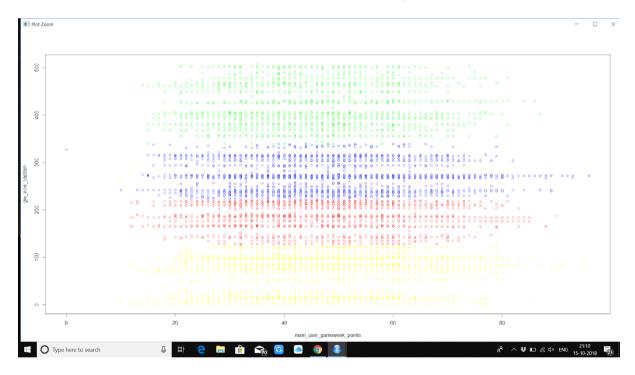
Now for clusters.

```
> cluster = kmeans(data.frame(pp$main_user_gameweek_points, pp$gw_vice_captain),
centers = 4, nstart = 20)
> cluster$cluster
 [1] 4 4 4 4 1 1 2 1 1 3 1 1 4 4 1 1 1 2 4 1 4 1 2 2 2 4 2
 [28] 2 1 2 4 2 4 2 2 4 1 1 3 2 4 1 1 3 2 3 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 2
 [82] 4 2 4 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 2 1 4 1 2 4 4 1 1 4 1 3 1 4 2 1 1
[109] 2 1 2 2 1 2 4 2 2 2 1 1 4 2 2 4 4 3 2 4 4 4 4 1 2 1 2
[136] 2 3 2 1 1 2 2 1 4 4 1 1 4 1 4 2 2 1 4 3 2 1 2 3 4 1 1
[163] 1 2 3 4 4 4 2 2 3 4 1 1 4 4 2 2 4 1 2 4 2 1 4 2 4 2 2
[217] 2 4 1 3 2 2 4 4 2 2 1 4 3 1 3 2 2 2 2 4 1 1 4 1 4 1 2
[244] 4 4 1 4 4 1 2 1 3 2 4 3 1 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 4 2 1 2 1 1
[271] 1 2 4 2 1 3 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 4 1 3 4 2 1 3 2 1 2 2 1
[298] 2 1 2 2 2 1 2 1 1 1 2 3 2 1 2 1 4 2 1 2 2 4 2 1 1 2 2
[325] 2 2 4 4 1 4 4 2 2 4 2 4 2 2 1 4 4 2 1 3 4 1 1 2 3 3 4
[352] 4 2 1 3 1 2 1 4 4 2 2 1 1 2 1 4 3 2 3 4 4 2 4 1 1 2 2
[379] 1 1 2 4 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 2 1 3 1 1 4 2 1 4 1 1 4 3 2 2
[406] 1 2 4 4 1 4 4 2 4 1 4 3 1 2 1 2 2 4 2 2 1 2 1 2 3 2 1
[433] 1 1 4 1 2 2 4 1 1 2 2 4 3 2 1 4 1 4 1 2 4 1 4 2 1 2 4
[460] 1 1 2 4 2 2 3 4 2 2 4 3 2 2 3 1 4 3 4 2 1 4 4 1 4 4 4
[487] 2 2 3 4 4 1 4 1 1 4 1 1 2 4 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 1 2 4 1 1 2
[514] 4 1 4 4 2 4 2 1 2 4 2 3 1 2 2 1 3 1 3 2 1 4 4 4 4 3 2
[568] 2 2 2 2 4 4 3 3 1 1 4 4 1 2 4 2 1 4 4 3 4 3 1 2 4 2 2
[595] 1 2 4 4 4 2 4 1 4 2 1 4 2 4 2 2 2 1 1 4 4 2 2 4 4 3 2
[622] 1 2 1 1 2 1 2 1 4 3 2 4 2 4 2 1 2 4 4 1 4 4 1 1 4 4 1
[649] 2 1 2 1 1 2 3 3 2 3 1 2 4 3 2 4 2 2 2 4 4 2 4 1 2 3 1
```

```
[676] 1 2 4 4 2 2 4 1 3 2 1 2 1 4 2 2 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 4 2 2 1 4 [703] 2 2 1 4 4 1 1 4 4 2 4 2 2 4 1 2 4 1 2 3 2 2 3 1 4 1 4 [730] 4 4 2 2 2 4 2 1 1 2 4 1 3 2 1 2 2 2 3 4 1 4 4 2 4 1 1 [757] 3 4 4 1 1 2 2 3 2 3 1 4 1 2 2 4 4 1 1 4 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 [784] 3 1 2 4 1 4 1 2 2 1 3 1 2 1 1 2 2 4 1 4 1 2 1 2 4 1 1 [811] 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 4 3 2 2 1 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 4 3 2 2 1 4 1 4 [838] 2 4 1 1 2 1 1 3 1 1 2 3 1 4 3 4 4 2 2 2 2 4 2 4 4 4 2 1 [865] 4 4 1 2 1 2 3 2 1 2 4 2 2 2 2 1 4 2 4 1 4 1 1 1 1 2 1 [892] 3 2 2 1 2 1 2 2 3 2 4 1 1 1 4 2 4 4 4 4 1 1 2 3 3 4 2 2 [919] 1 1 1 1 1 1 4 2 4 4 2 1 2 1 1 2 4 3 4 1 1 1 4 1 1 3 1 4 [946] 4 3 4 1 4 4 3 2 2 3 1 4 3 2 1 4 1 2 3 2 3 3 4 2 4 1 4 [973] 2 1 2 2 1 4 2 4 1 2 2 2 4 2 2 4 4 4 3 2 4 2 2 2 1 1 1 [1000] 2
```

[reached getOption("max.print") -- omitted 41060 entries]

- > plot(main_user_gameweek_points,gw_vice_captain, col=ifelse(cluster\$cluster==1, "red", ifelse (cluster\$cluster==2,"blue", "green")))
- > plot(main_user_gameweek_points,gw_vice_captain, col=ifelse(cluster\$cluster==1, "red", ifelse (cluster\$cluster==2,"blue", ifelse(cluster\$cluster==3,"green","yellow"))))



KNN-

The dataset I chose is not suited for knn because there are no clear categories that can be used as labels. The dataset that is used is clearly too big to compute Knn for train and test data can gives inconsistent data.

Naïve Bayes-

The dataset I've chosen is not suited for naïve Bayes as Naïv e bayes requires binary data which consists mainly of 3 or les s coloumn.