Model 3. LR-RS-BT-0.25-1

Trains model 3 based on:

- Regular Linear Regression
- RankStandardised Data
- Both Teams data
- FS_Val 0.25
- FS_Rule 1

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0. Import Libraries

import pandas as pd

In [1]:

```
import os
         from sklearn.model selection import train test split
         from sklearn import linear model
         from sklearn.metrics import mean squared error, r2 score
         import numpy as np
         import pickle
         from BrownlowPredictorTools.predict import predict
         from BrownlowPredictorTools.test import test
         from BrownlowPredictorTools.return_tp import return_tp
         from BrownlowPredictorTools.wholeseason import wholeseason
         from BrownlowPredictorTools.feature selection2 import feature selection2
In [2]:
         choice = 'RankStandardisedData'
In [3]:
         filelist = os.listdir(f'./Data/{choice}')
         filelist.sort()
         filelist = filelist[1:]
         # Remove the first file (an ipynb checkpoint file)
```

1. Feature Selection

```
In [4]: # As we need to perform tests to evaluate this final model, still need to use do this
    # Gets list of emperical test games (full 2021 season)
    final_test_games = [file for file in filelist if '2021' in file]

# Gathers full games list (except 2021) and performs a single Train-Test Split (note differ test_train_games = [file for file in filelist if '2021' not in file]
    train_games, test_games = train_test_split(test_train_games, train_size = 0.8, test_size = 1.5]

In [5]: # Read in pre-prepared sample data of trained data only
    # (the same rows as if we used concatenated all the data from the train_games list)
    train_data = pd.read_csv('./Models/TrainingData/M3_Data.csv')
In [6]: # Select Columns of Both Teams Stats only
```

```
cols = [col for col in train_data.columns if ('BTRS' in col or 'Winloss' in col)]

# Select Columns with correlation higher than 0.25 only
corr = dict()
for col in cols:
    corr[col] = train_data[[col, 'Brownlow Votes']].corr(method = 'pearson').loc[col]['Brownlow Corr = list(corr.items())

selected_features = [col[0] for col in corr if col[1] > 0.25]
selected_features

['Kicks BTRS',
```

```
Out[6]: ['Kicks BTRS',
    'Disposals BTRS',
    'Contested Possessions BTRS',
    'Effective Disposals BTRS',
    'Score Involvements BTRS',
    'Metres Gained BTRS',
    'Behind Assists BTRS']
```

0.1222707423580786, 0.1965065502183406], [0.3231441048034934, 0.11790393013100436, 0.2183406113537118, 0.3406113537117904]]

2.Trains Models

```
No need to run feature_selection2 because this utilises rule 1
 In [7]:
          # Trains LR model
          traindata x 1 = train data[selected features]
          traindata x 1.index = range(0,len(traindata x 1))
          traindata y 1 = train data['Brownlow Votes']
          traindata y 1.index = range(0,len(traindata y 1))
          lm 1 = linear model.LinearRegression()
          traindata x 1 = traindata x 1.replace((np.inf, -np.inf, np.nan), 0).reset index(drop=True)
          model 1 = lm 1.fit(traindata x 1, traindata y 1)
 In [8]:
          # Get predictions and observations
          predictions 1, testdata y 1 = predict(test games, lm 1, selected features, choice)
 In [9]:
          # Get True Positive/True Negative results
          result1 1, result2 1 = test(predictions 1, testdata y 1, 4)
In [10]:
          # TP/TN based on what was predicted
          result1 1
Out[10]: [[0.9617637661092768,
           0.015230588987112579,
           0.013526467142400682,
           0.009479177761209927],
           [0.6899563318777293,
           0.13100436681222707,
           0.10480349344978165,
           0.07423580786026202],
           [0.5545851528384279,
           0.12663755458515283,
```

```
# TP/TN based on what was observed
In [11]:
          result2 1
         [[0.9617637661092768,
Out[11]:
            0.01682820321652998,
            0.013526467142400682,
           0.0078815635317925231,
           [0.6244541484716157,
           0.13100436681222707,
            0.12663755458515283,
            0.11790393013100436],
           [0.5545851528384279,
           0.10480349344978165,
            0.1222707423580786,
           0.2183406113537118],
           [0.388646288209607,
            0.07423580786026202,
            0.1965065502183406,
            0.3406113537117904]]
In [12]:
           # Only the True Positive Values
          return tp(result1 1)
Out[12]: (0.9617637661092768,
          0.13100436681222707,
           0.1222707423580786,
           0.3406113537117904)
         3. Summary Observations
           1. Emperical Experiment
In [13]:
           # Runs the season 2021 data onto predictor and gets top players
          leaderboard1 = wholeseason(final test games, lm 1, selected features, choice)
In [14]:
          leaderboard1[0:15]
         [('Clayton Oliver', 33),
Out[14]:
           ('Jack Steele', 33),
           ('Oliver Wines', 32),
           ('Darcy Parish', 32),
           ('Jackson Macrae', 31),
           ('Jarryd Lyons', 30),
           ('Sam Walsh', 28),
           ('Christian Petracca', 27),
           ('Touk Miller', 27),
           ('Travis Boak', 23),
           ('Rory Laird', 23),
           ('Marcus Bontempelli', 23),
           ('Cameron Guthrie', 21),
           ('Dayne Zorko', 21),
           ('Zachary Merrett', 19)]
           1. Predictor's r scores
In [15]:
          print(lm 1.score(traindata x 1, traindata y 1))
         0.1367427545098272
```

4. Picklising

```
In [16]:
    with open('./Models/M3.pickle', 'wb') as f:
        pickle.dump([lm_1, selected_features, choice], f)
```