

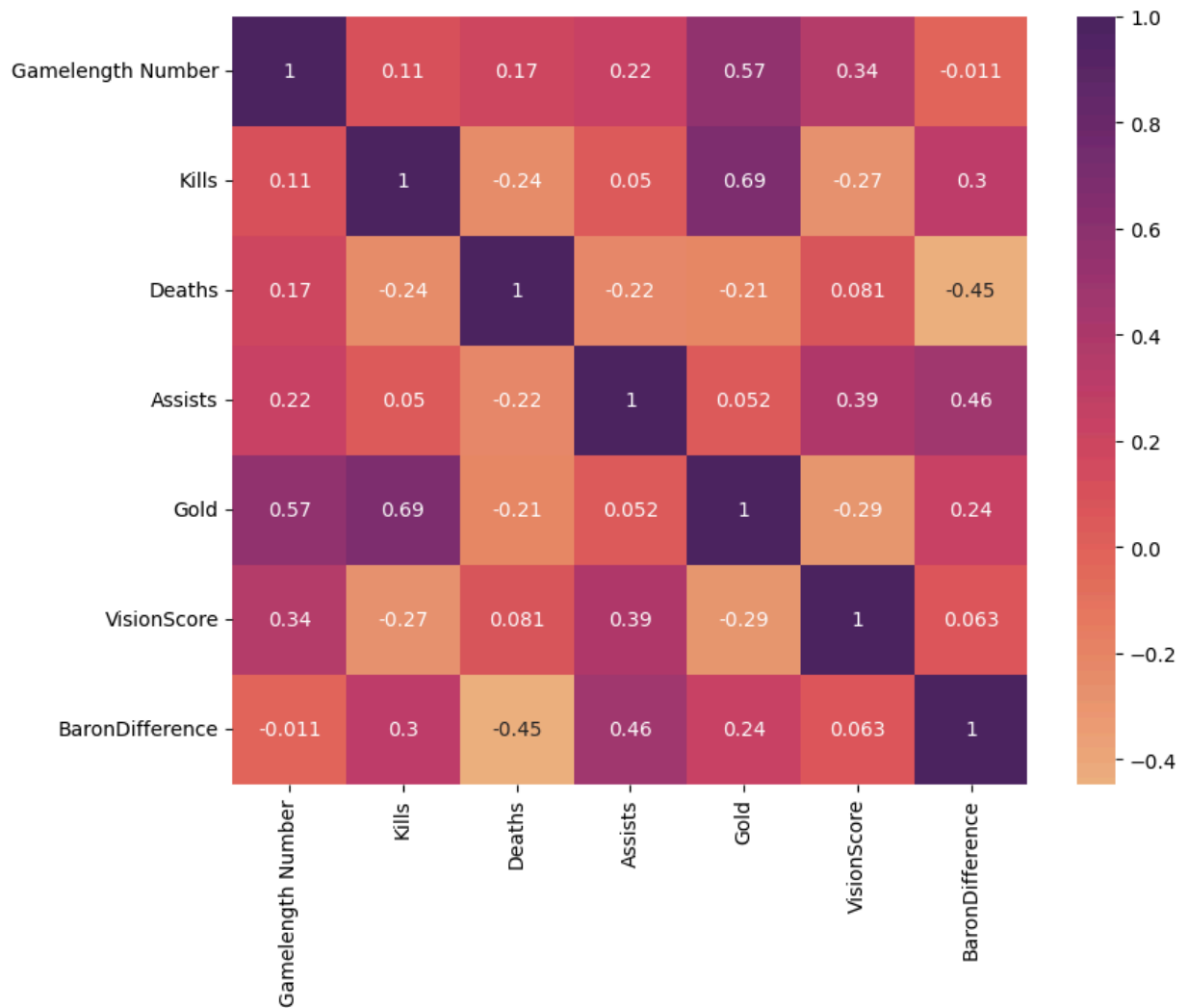
Killstreak Predictor: League of Legends 2024

```
In [ ]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
```

```
In [6]: data = pd.read_csv("LOL_matchdata_2024.csv")
data = data.iloc[:, :-1]
data = data.dropna()
data = data.drop(columns=['DateTime UTC', 'Items', 'CS', 'DamageToChampions', 'C
```

```
In [7]: data['BaronDifference'] = np.where(
    data['Team'] == data['Team1'],
    data['Team1Barons'] - data['Team2Barons'],
    np.where(
        data['Team'] == data['Team2'],
        data['Team2Barons'] - data['Team1Barons'], np.nan))
data['TowerDifference'] = np.where(
    data['Team'] == data['Team1'],
    data['Team1Towers'] - data['Team2Towers'],
    np.where(
        data['Team'] == data['Team2'],
        data['Team2Towers'] - data['Team1Towers'],
        np.nan))
data.drop(columns=['Team1Barons', 'Team2Barons', 'Team1Towers', 'Team2Towers',
```

```
In [8]: import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
numeric_data = data.select_dtypes(include=np.number)
correlation_matrix = numeric_data.corr()
plt.figure(figsize=(9, 7))
sns.heatmap(correlation_matrix, annot=True, cmap='flare')
plt.show()
```

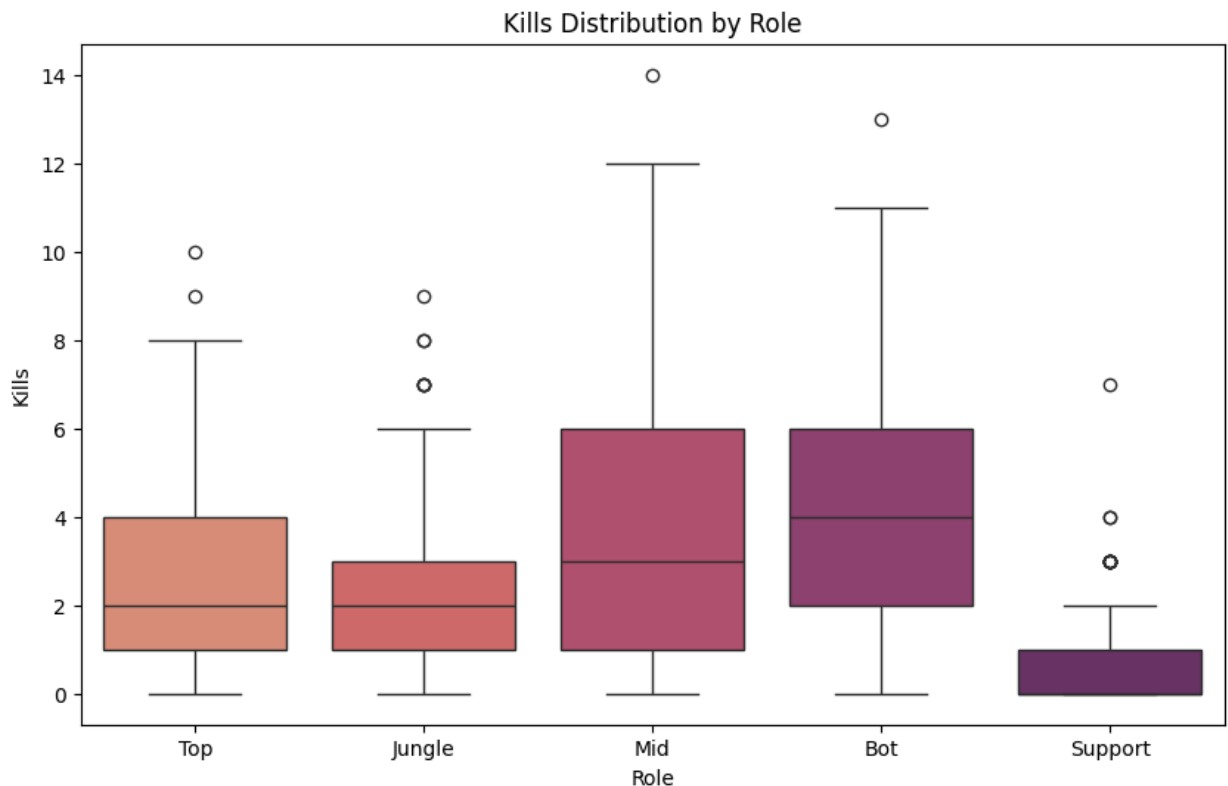


```
In [9]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
sns.boxplot(x=data['Role'], y=data['Kills'], palette='flare')
plt.title('Kills Distribution by Role')
plt.xlabel('Role')
plt.ylabel('Kills')
plt.show()
```

<ipython-input-9-2d0f8a95ca8b>:4: FutureWarning:

Passing `palette` without assigning `hue` is deprecated and will be removed in v0.14.0. Assign the `x` variable to `hue` and set `legend=False` for the same effect.

```
sns.boxplot(x=data['Role'], y=data['Kills'], palette='flare')
```



```
In [10]: import pandas as pd
from sklearn.compose import ColumnTransformer
from sklearn.preprocessing import OneHotEncoder, StandardScaler
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
import statsmodels.api as sm

# Separate features (X) and target (y)
target = 'Kills'
X = data.drop(columns=[target])
y = data[target]

# Identify categorical and numeric columns
categorical_features = X.select_dtypes(include=['object']).columns
numeric_features = X.select_dtypes(include=['int64', 'float64']).columns

# Preprocessing: One-hot encoding for categorical and scaling for numeric
preprocessor = ColumnTransformer(
    transformers=[
        ('num', StandardScaler(), numeric_features),
        ('cat', OneHotEncoder(handle_unknown='ignore', drop='first'), categorical_features)
    ]
)

# Apply preprocessing
X_processed = preprocessor.fit_transform(X)

# Check if the result is sparse, and convert to dense if necessary
if hasattr(X_processed, "toarray"): # If it's sparse
    X_processed = X_processed.toarray()

# Get column names for the transformed data
# Numeric columns remain unchanged
numeric_columns = numeric_features.tolist()
```

```
# For the one-hot encoded columns, get feature names from OneHotEncoder
categorical_columns = preprocessor.transformers_[1][1].get_feature_names_out(categorical_columns)

# Combine the column names
column_names = numeric_columns + categorical_columns

# Convert the result to a DataFrame
X_processed_df = pd.DataFrame(X_processed, columns=column_names)

# Ensure the indices of X_processed_df and y are aligned
X_processed_df = X_processed_df.reset_index(drop=True)
y = y.reset_index(drop=True)

# Add constant to X_processed for OLS
X_processed_with_const = sm.add_constant(X_processed_df)

# Split data into training and test sets
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X_processed_with_const, y,
                                                    test_size=0.2,
                                                    random_state=42)

# Ensure that the indices of X_train and y_train are aligned
X_train = X_train.reset_index(drop=True)
y_train = y_train.reset_index(drop=True)

# Linear regression using statsmodels
model = sm.OLS(y_train, X_train)
results = model.fit()

# Display the summary
print(results.summary())
```

OLS Regression Results

```

=====
Dep. Variable:          Kills      R-squared:          0.704
Model:                  OLS        Adj. R-squared:     0.672
Method:                 Least Squares  F-statistic:       21.89
Date:                   Mon, 30 Dec 2024  Prob (F-statistic): 1.86e-112
Time:                   20:59:48      Log-Likelihood:    -1082.7
No. Observations:      624          AIC:               2289.
Df Residuals:          562          BIC:               2564.
Df Model:              61
Covariance Type:       nonrobust
=====

```

```

=====
                                coef      std err          t
-----
P>|t|      [0.025      0.975]
-----
const                                4.6045      0.887      5.191
0.000      2.862      6.347
Gamelength Number                   -1.8007      0.139     -12.996
0.000      -2.073     -1.529
Deaths                               0.4314      0.081      5.336
0.000      0.273      0.590
Assists                             -0.4018      0.093     -4.310
0.000     -0.585     -0.219
Gold                                3.4273      0.166     20.642
0.000      3.101      3.753
VisionScore                         0.4281      0.149      2.874
0.004      0.136      0.721
BaronDifference                     -0.2322      0.105     -2.215
0.027     -0.438     -0.026
Role_Jungle                         0.5942      0.304      1.952
0.051     -0.004      1.192
Role_Mid                           -0.5079      0.281     -1.810
0.071     -1.059      0.043
Role_Support                        1.1903      0.475      2.504
0.013      0.257      2.124
Role_Top                           -0.1367      0.302     -0.452
0.651     -0.731      0.457
Team_Bilibili Gaming                1.3749      1.288      1.067
0.286     -1.155      3.905
Team_Dplus KIA                     -1.6927      1.227     -1.380
0.168     -4.102      0.717
Team_FlyQuest                       0.1675      0.654      0.256
0.798     -1.117      1.452
Team_Fnatic                        -0.9076      1.300     -0.698
0.485     -3.460      1.645
Team_Fukuoka SoftBank HAWKS gaming  1.0517      0.843      1.248
0.213     -0.604      2.707
Team_G2 Esports                    -1.8798      0.723     -2.600
0.010     -3.300     -0.460
Team_GAM Esports                   -1.3348      0.396     -3.368
0.001     -2.113     -0.556
Team_Gen.G                         -0.6553      0.623     -1.052
0.293     -1.879      0.569
Team_Hanwha Life Esports            0.0910      0.902      0.101
0.920     -1.681      1.863
Team_LNG Esports                   1.4003      1.189      1.178
0.239     -0.935      3.736
Team_MAD Lions KOI                 -0.7997      1.192     -0.671

```

0.502	-3.140	1.541			
Team_Movistar R7			-1.2926	0.731	-1.768
0.078	-2.728	0.143			
Team_PSG Talon			-1.2188	0.435	-2.803
0.005	-2.073	-0.365			
Team_T1			-0.7398	0.617	-1.199
0.231	-1.952	0.472			
Team_Team Liquid			0.3451	0.660	0.523
0.601	-0.951	1.642			
Team_Top Esports			1.2425	1.280	0.971
0.332	-1.272	3.757			
Team_Vikings Esports (2023 Vietnamese Team)			-0.5049	0.418	-1.209
0.227	-1.325	0.316			
Team_Weibo Gaming			1.6832	1.342	1.254
0.210	-0.954	4.320			
Team_paiN Gaming			-0.1288	0.732	-0.176
0.860	-1.567	1.309			
PlayerWin_Yes			1.5343	0.260	5.899
0.000	1.023	2.045			
KeystoneRune_Arcane Comet			-0.6086	0.328	-1.857
0.064	-1.252	0.035			
KeystoneRune_Conqueror			-0.5802	0.275	-2.113
0.035	-1.119	-0.041			
KeystoneRune_Electrocute			0.1792	0.388	0.462
0.644	-0.582	0.940			
KeystoneRune_First Strike			-1.1139	0.485	-2.298
0.022	-2.066	-0.162			
KeystoneRune_Fleet Footwork			-0.8656	0.331	-2.611
0.009	-1.517	-0.215			
KeystoneRune_Glacial Augment			-0.7360	0.624	-1.179
0.239	-1.962	0.490			
KeystoneRune_Grasp of the Undying			-0.6768	0.339	-1.997
0.046	-1.342	-0.011			
KeystoneRune_Guardian			-0.5173	0.301	-1.720
0.086	-1.108	0.074			
KeystoneRune_Hail of Blades			-0.2956	0.411	-0.720
0.472	-1.102	0.511			
KeystoneRune_Lethal Tempo			-1.5247	0.596	-2.560
0.011	-2.695	-0.355			
KeystoneRune_Phase Rush			-0.5758	0.379	-1.521
0.129	-1.320	0.168			
KeystoneRune_Press the Attack			-1.2073	0.350	-3.446
0.001	-1.896	-0.519			
KeystoneRune_Summon Aery			0.2359	0.364	0.648
0.517	-0.479	0.951			
KeystoneRune_Unsealed Spellbook			-1.0941	1.091	-1.003
0.317	-3.238	1.049			
Country_Australia			-2.2709	1.012	-2.245
0.025	-4.258	-0.284			
Country_Belgium			-3.0504	1.029	-2.966
0.003	-5.071	-1.030			
Country_Brazil			-2.6805	0.816	-3.286
0.001	-4.283	-1.078			
Country_Canada			-0.5823	1.094	-0.532
0.595	-2.732	1.567			
Country_China			-4.0360	1.290	-3.128
0.002	-6.571	-1.502			
Country_Czech Republic			-0.9027	1.475	-0.612
0.541	-3.800	1.995			
Country_Denmark			0.0225	0.455	0.049

0.961	-0.871	0.916			
Country_France			-0.8118	0.484	-1.677
0.094	-1.763	0.139			
Country_Germany			0.0950	0.467	0.203
0.839	-0.823	1.013			
Country_Iraq			-1.7671	1.016	-1.740
0.082	-3.762	0.228			
Country_Japan			-2.8921	1.232	-2.347
0.019	-5.313	-0.472			
Country_Peru			-1.1871	0.708	-1.677
0.094	-2.578	0.204			
Country_Poland			-3.1012	1.050	-2.955
0.003	-5.163	-1.040			
Country_Slovenia			-0.6975	0.434	-1.605
0.109	-1.551	0.156			
Country_South Korea			-2.2039	0.624	-3.532
0.000	-3.430	-0.978			
Country_Spain			-1.1633	1.379	-0.844
0.399	-3.871	1.545			
Country_Sweden			-0.4880	0.482	-1.013
0.312	-1.434	0.458			
Country_Taiwan			-1.2188	0.435	-2.803
0.005	-2.073	-0.365			
Country_United States			-2.2031	0.881	-2.502
0.013	-3.933	-0.473			
Country_Vietnam			-1.8397	0.586	-3.140
0.002	-2.990	-0.689			
=====					
Omnibus:	10.308	Durbin-Watson:	1.998		
Prob(Omnibus):	0.006	Jarque-Bera (JB):	13.361		
Skew:	0.177	Prob(JB):	0.00126		
Kurtosis:	3.624	Cond. No.	1.50e+16		
=====					

Notes:

- [1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified.
- [2] The smallest eigenvalue is 6.26e-30. This might indicate that there are strong multicollinearity problems or that the design matrix is singular.

```
In [11]: def LR_OSR2(model, X_test, y_test, y_train):
          y_pred = model.predict(X_test)
          SSE = np.sum((y_test - y_pred)**2) # Sum of Squared Errors
          SST = np.sum((y_test - np.mean(y_train))**2) # Total Sum of Squares
          return (1 - SSE/SST)

          # Calculate OSR2 for Linear Regression
          lr_osr2 = LR_OSR2(results, X_test, y_test, y_train)

          # Print the OSR2 for the Linear Regression model
          print(f"OSR2 for the Linear Regression model: {lr_osr2:.4f}")
```

OSR² for the Linear Regression model: 0.6752

```
In [12]: # calculate Variance Inflation Factor for each explanatory variable
import statsmodels.api as sm
from statsmodels.stats.outliers_influence import variance_inflation_factor

def VIF(df, columns):
    values = sm.add_constant(df[columns]).values
```

```

num_columns = len(columns)+1
vif = [variance_inflation_factor(values, i) for i in range(num_columns)]
return pd.Series(vif[1:], index=columns)

```

VIF(X, numeric_features)

Out[12]:

0

Gamelength Number	3.518042
Deaths	1.498649
Assists	1.579354
Gold	3.544281
VisionScore	2.337927
BaronDifference	1.675623

dtype: float64

In [13]:

```

from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeRegressor
from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV
import numpy as np

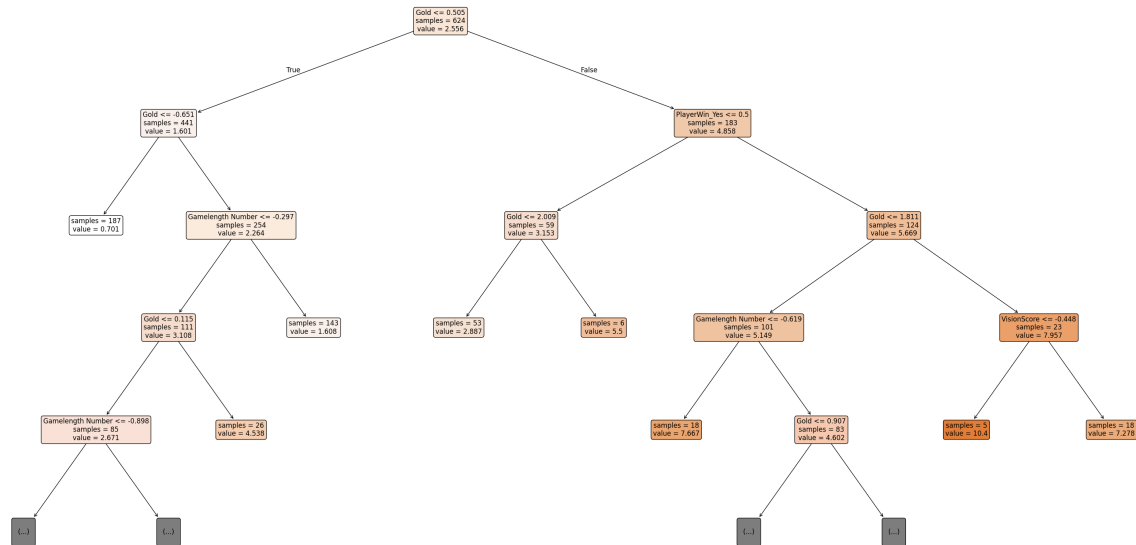
grid_values = {'ccp_alpha': np.linspace(0, 0.10, 201),
               'min_samples_leaf': [5],
               'min_samples_split': [20],
               'max_depth': [30],
               'random_state': [2024]}

dtr = DecisionTreeRegressor()
dtr_cv_nmse = GridSearchCV(dtr, param_grid = grid_values,
                           scoring='neg_mean_squared_error', cv=10, verbose=1)
dtr_cv_nmse.fit(X_train, y_train)
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.tree import plot_tree
print('Node count =', dtr_cv_nmse.best_estimator_.tree_.node_count)
plt.figure(figsize=(40,20))
plot_tree(dtr_cv_nmse.best_estimator_,
          feature_names=X_train.columns,
          class_names=['0', '1'],
          filled=True,
          impurity=False,
          rounded=True,
          fontsize=12,
          max_depth=4)

plt.show()

```

Fitting 10 folds for each of 201 candidates, totalling 2010 fits
Node count = 25



```

In [14]: # CART OSR^2 Calculation
def CART_OS2(model, X_test, y_test, y_train):
    y_pred = model.predict(X_test)
    SSE = np.sum((y_test - y_pred)**2)
    SST = np.sum((y_test - np.mean(y_train))**2)
    return (1 - SSE/SST)
cart_osr2 = CART_OS2(dtr_cv_nmse, X_test, y_test, y_train)
print('The OSR^2 for the tree regression model is: ', cart_osr2)

```

The OSR^2 for the tree regression model is: 0.537184386710543

```

In [15]: from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestRegressor
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error, r2_score

# Split data into training and testing sets
X_train_rf, X_test_rf, y_train_rf, y_test_rf = train_test_split(
    X_processed_df, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42
)

# Initialize Random Forest Regressor with fixed parameters
rf_regressor = RandomForestRegressor(
    n_estimators=100,
    max_depth=10,
    min_samples_split=5,
    min_samples_leaf=2,
    random_state=2024
)

# Fit the model
rf_regressor.fit(X_train_rf, y_train_rf)
# Predictions
y_pred_rf = rf_regressor.predict(X_test_rf)
# Evaluation
mse = mean_squared_error(y_test_rf, y_pred_rf)
r2 = r2_score(y_test_rf, y_pred_rf)
print("\nRandom Forest Regression Results:")
print(f"Mean Squared Error (MSE): {mse:.4f}")
print(f"R-squared (R^2): {r2:.4f}")

# Feature Importance
importances = rf_regressor.feature_importances_
feature_importances = pd.DataFrame({

```

```

    'Feature': X_train_rf.columns,
    'Importance': importances
}).sort_values(by='Importance', ascending=False)

print("\nTop 10 Feature Importances:")
print(feature_importances.head(10))

```

Random Forest Regression Results:
Mean Squared Error (MSE): 2.6335
R-squared (R^2): 0.6487

Top 10 Feature Importances:

	Feature	Importance
3	Gold	0.604208
0	Gamelength Number	0.154622
29	PlayerWin_Yes	0.053638
4	VisionScore	0.044177
2	Assists	0.028694
1	Deaths	0.023243
5	BaronDifference	0.010760
32	KeystoneRune_Electrocute	0.006668
9	Role_Top	0.005393
58	Country_South Korea	0.005054

```

In [16]: # OSR2 Calculation (out-of-sample R2)
def RF_OS2(model, X_test, y_test, y_train):
    y_pred = model.predict(X_test)
    SSE = np.sum((y_test - y_pred)**2)
    SST = np.sum((y_test - np.mean(y_train))**2)
    return (1 - SSE/SST)

rf_osr2 = RF_OS2(rf_regressor, X_test_rf, y_test_rf, y_train_rf)

print(f"OSR2 for the Random Forest model: {rf_osr2:.4f}")

```

OSR² for the Random Forest model: 0.6530

```

In [17]: Comparison = pd.DataFrame({
    "Model": ["Linear", "CART", "Random Forest"],
    "OSR^2": [lr_osr2, r2, rf_osr2]
})
Comparison

```

```

Out[17]:

```

	Model	OSR ²
0	Linear	0.675186
1	CART	0.648695
2	Random Forest	0.652968