

Title: Football League Standings Analysis

Introduction: This project analyzes the standings of the Spanish La Liga by either fetching live data using an API or using a provided Excel file. It determines team qualifications for European competitions and identifies relegated teams based on the final standings.

Option 1: Steps and Approach

1) API Key Authentication

- Authenticated using RapidAPI headers. I was not able to use the AllSportsAPI (<https://allsportsapi.com/>) to fetch football data due to the associated costs.
- Headers used in requests:

```
headers = {
    "X-RapidAPI-Key": "c988[REDACTED]ffce66e0db567p[REDACTED]",
    "X-RapidAPI-Host": "free-api-live-football-data.p.rapidapi.com"
}
```

2) Fetch Country Key for Spain

- Endpoint: **football-get-all-countries**
- Extracted "ccode" for Spain ("ESP").

3) Fetch League ID for Spanish La Liga

- Endpoint: **football-get-all-leagues-with-countries**
- Filtered leagues in Spain (ccode="ESP") using "laliga" keyword.

```
countries_url = "https://free-api-live-football-data.p.rapidapi.com/football-get-all-countries"
countries_response = requests.get(countries_url, headers=headers).json()

# country code or country_key of Spain or, here we can use different country name which we want
spain_ccode = None
for country in countries_response["response"]["countries"]:
    if country["name"].lower() == "spain":
        spain_ccode = country["ccode"]
        break

print("Country key for Spain:", spain_ccode)

#-----

# api end point "football-get-all-leagues-with-countries" from Rapidapi
leagues_url = "https://free-api-live-football-data.p.rapidapi.com/football-get-all-leagues-with-countries"
leagues_response = requests.get(leagues_url, headers=headers).json()

def normalize(text):
    return text.lower().strip()

# Keywords to match LaLiga, LaLiga2...and also we can use Liga F
search_keywords = ["laliga"]

league_ids = []

for country in leagues_response["response"]["leagues"]:
    if country["ccode"] == "ESP": # or we can use globally, if country["ccode"] == anycountry_ccode:
        for league in country["leagues"]:
            name = normalize(league.get("name", ""))
            localized_name = normalize(league.get("localized_name", ""))
            if any(keyword in name or keyword in localized_name for keyword in search_keywords):
                league_ids.append((league["id"], league["name"]))
                print(league["id"], league["name"])
            break

#-----
```

4) Fetch Standings Data

- a. For each league ID, fetched standings with endpoint **football-get-standing-all?leagueid=<id>**
- b. Retrieved data for each team, including:
 - i. Matches played, wins, draws, losses.
 - ii. Goals scored, goal difference, points.
 - iii. League and team identifiers.

```
all_standings = []

# api end point "football-get-standing-all?leagueid=id" form Rapidapi
for league_id, league_name in league_ids:
    standings_url = f"https://free-api-live-football-data.p.rapidapi.com/football-get-standing-all?leagueid={league_id}"
    standings_response = requests.get(standings_url, headers=headers).json()

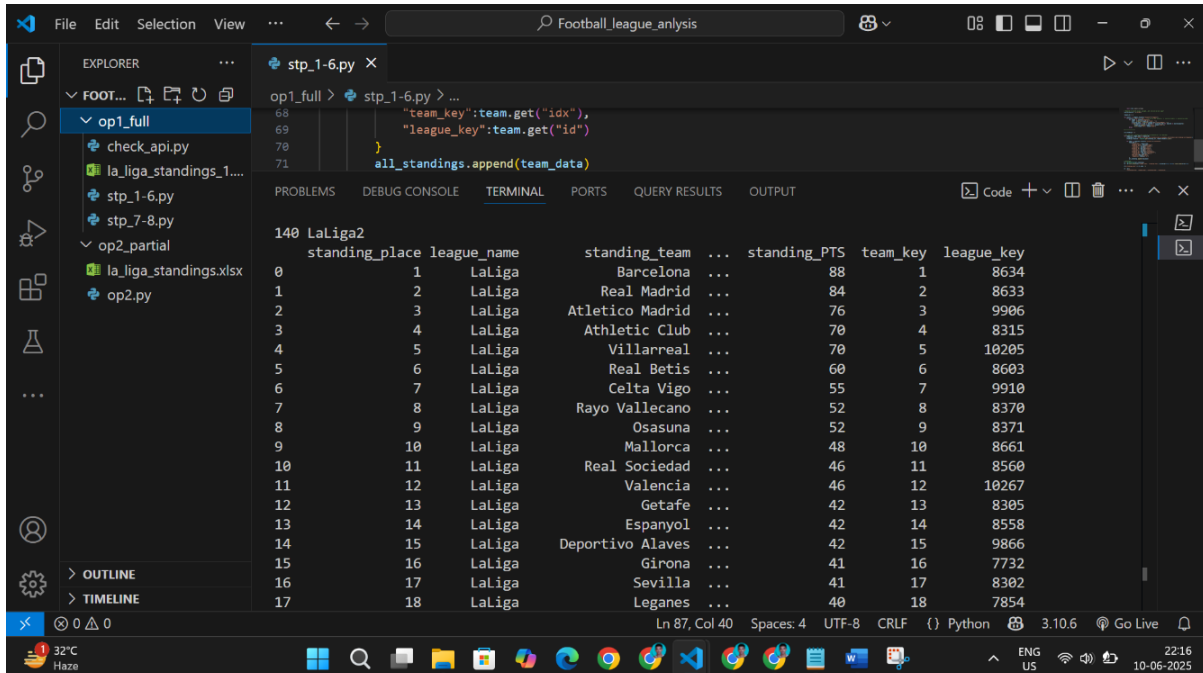
    for team in standings_response["response"]["standing"]:
        team_data = {
            "league_name": league_name,
            "standing_team": team.get("name"),
            "standing_P": team.get("played"),
            "standing_W": team.get("wins"),
            "standing_D": team.get("draws"),
            "standing_L": team.get("losses"),
            "standing_F": team.get("scoresStr"),
            "standing_GD": team.get("goalConDiff"),
            "standing PTS": team.get("pts"),
            "team_key": team.get("idx"),
            "league_key": team.get("id")
        }
        all_standings.append(team_data)
```

API Data Limitations:

For the first option, I was not able to fetch data from the AllSportsAPI due to payment requirements. Instead, I used multiple endpoints from the free live football data API on RapidAPI. As a result, I could not fetch four data fields (standing_A, league_season, league_round, standing_updated) as required by the assessment task because these fields were not present in the JSON response.

5) Create DataFrame

- Created Pandas DataFrame with selected columns



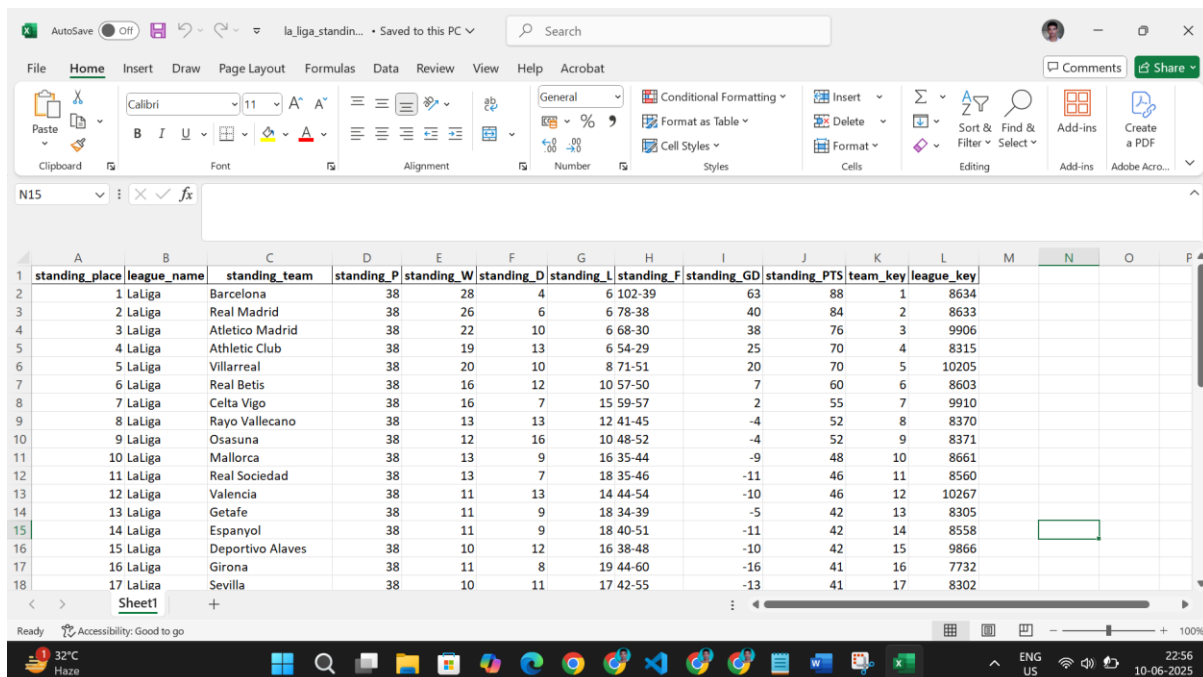
The screenshot shows a VS Code editor with a file named `stp_1-6.py` open. The script contains a loop that iterates over a list of teams and appends their data to a Pandas DataFrame. The output window shows the resulting DataFrame, which has columns: `standing_place`, `league_name`, `standing_team`, `standing_PTS`, `team_key`, and `league_key`. The data is for the LaLiga 2023-24 season.

```
op1_full > stp_1-6.py > ...
68     "team_key":team.get("idx"),
69     "league_key":team.get("id")
70 }
71 all_standings.append(team_data)
```

standing_place	league_name	standing_team	standing_PTS	team_key	league_key
0	1	LaLiga Barcelona	88	1	8634
1	2	LaLiga Real Madrid	84	2	8633
2	3	LaLiga Atletico Madrid	76	3	9906
3	4	LaLiga Athletic Club	70	4	8315
4	5	LaLiga Villarreal	70	5	10205
5	6	LaLiga Real Betis	60	6	8603
6	7	LaLiga Celta Vigo	55	7	9910
7	8	LaLiga Rayo Vallecano	52	8	8370
8	9	LaLiga Osasuna	52	9	8371
9	10	LaLiga Mallorca	48	10	8661
10	11	LaLiga Real Sociedad	46	11	8560
11	12	LaLiga Valencia	46	12	10267
12	13	LaLiga Getafe	42	13	8305
13	14	LaLiga Espanyol	42	14	8558
14	15	LaLiga Deportivo Alaves	42	15	9866
15	16	LaLiga Girona	41	16	7732
16	17	LaLiga Sevilla	41	17	8302
17	18	LaLiga Leganes	40	18	7854

6) Save DataFrame to Excel

- File: `la_liga_standings_1.xlsx`.



The screenshot shows an Excel spreadsheet with the following data:

standing_place	league_name	standing_team	standing_P	standing_W	standing_D	standing_L	standing_F	standing_GD	standing_PTS	team_key	league_key
1	LaLiga	Barcelona	38	28	4	6	102-39	63	88	1	8634
2	LaLiga	Real Madrid	38	26	6	6	78-38	40	84	2	8633
3	LaLiga	Atletico Madrid	38	22	10	6	68-30	38	76	3	9906
4	LaLiga	Athletic Club	38	19	13	6	54-29	25	70	4	8315
5	LaLiga	Villarreal	38	20	10	8	71-51	20	70	5	10205
6	LaLiga	Real Betis	38	16	12	10	57-50	7	60	6	8603
7	LaLiga	Celta Vigo	38	16	7	15	59-57	2	55	7	9910
8	LaLiga	Rayo Vallecano	38	13	13	12	41-45	-4	52	8	8370
9	LaLiga	Osasuna	38	12	16	10	48-52	-4	52	9	8371
10	LaLiga	Mallorca	38	13	9	16	35-44	-9	48	10	8661
11	LaLiga	Real Sociedad	38	13	7	18	35-46	-11	46	11	8560
12	LaLiga	Valencia	38	11	13	14	44-54	-10	46	12	10267
13	LaLiga	Getafe	38	11	9	18	34-39	-5	42	13	8305
14	LaLiga	Espanyol	38	11	9	18	40-51	-11	42	14	8558
15	LaLiga	Deportivo Alaves	38	10	12	16	38-48	-10	42	15	9866
16	LaLiga	Girona	38	11	8	19	44-60	-16	41	16	7732
17	LaLiga	Sevilla	38	10	11	17	42-55	-13	41	17	8302

7) Analyze Standings

- a. Loaded the Excel file.
- b. Created a new DataFrame identifying:
 - i. Top 4 teams → Champions League.
 - ii. 5th team → Europa League Group Stage.
 - iii. 6th team → Europa Conference League Qualifiers.
 - iv. Last 3 teams → Relegation.

8) Return the Analysis

- a. Final DataFrame:

	Team	Points	Qualification
0	Barcelona	88	Champions League
1	Real Madrid	84	Champions League
2	Atletico Madrid	76	Champions League
3	Athletic Club	70	Champions League
4	Villarreal	70	Europa League Group Stage
5	Real Betis	60	Europa Conference League Qualifiers
6	Tenerife	36	Relegation
7	Racing de Ferrol	30	Relegation
8	Cartagena	23	Relegation

Option 2: Steps and Approach

Steps and Approach

1. Use Provided Excel File

- a) Loaded data from: `D:\project\Football_league_anlysis\la_liga_standings.xlsx`

This File contains full standings for Spanish La Liga.

2. Analyze Standings

- a) Sorted teams by "standing_place".

Top 4 teams → Champions League

5th team → Europa League Group Stage

6th team → Europa Conference League Qualifiers

Last 3 teams → Relegation

3. Return Analysis as DataFrame

- a) Created final DataFrame

	Team	Points	Qualification
0	Barcelona	51	Champions League
1	Real Madrid	51	Champions League
2	Atl. Madrid	50	Champions League
3	Ath Bilbao	45	Champions League
4	Villarreal	41	Europa League Group Stage
5	Rayo Vallecano	35	Europa Conference League Qualifiers
6	Valencia	23	Relegation
7	Alaves	22	Relegation
8	Valladolid	15	Relegation