

A black silhouette of Kobe Bryant in mid-air, shooting a basketball. The basketball hoop and backboard are visible in the upper right. The background is a light gray with a subtle grid pattern.

# Kobe Bryant Shot Selection

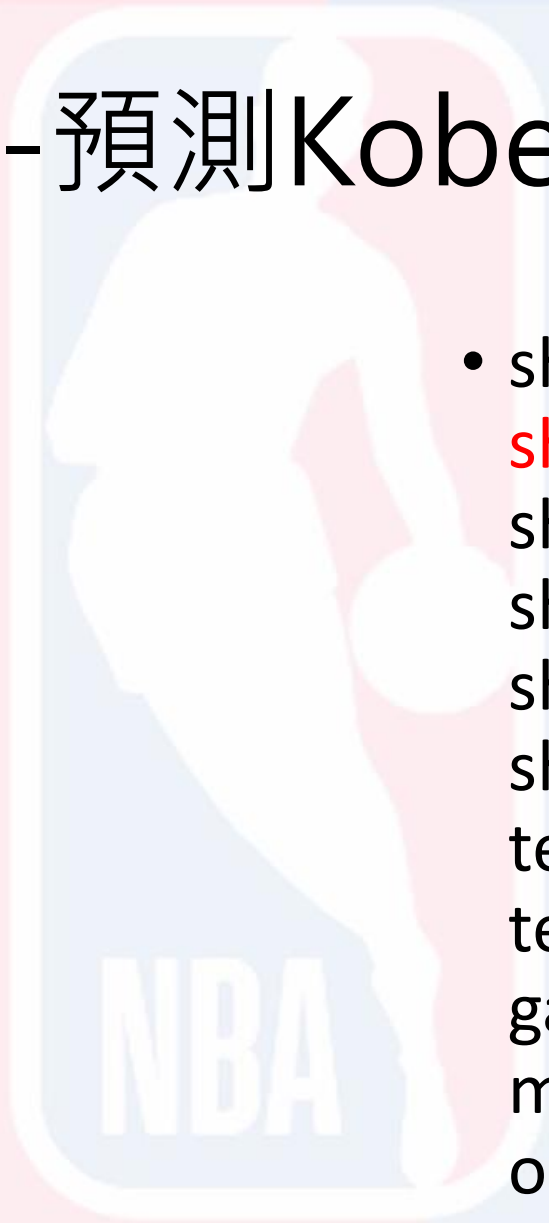
統研碩一 郭又嘉

**JUST DO IT!**

# 數據名稱-預測Kobe是否進球

- action\_type
- combined\_shot\_type
- game\_event\_id
- game\_id
- lat
- loc\_x
- loc\_y
- lon
- minutes\_remaining
- period
- playoffs
- season
- seconds\_remaining

- shot\_distance
- shot\_made\_flag
- shot\_type
- shot\_zone\_area
- shot\_zone\_basic
- shot\_zone\_range
- team\_id
- team\_name
- game\_date
- matchup
- opponent
- shot\_id



The NBA logo is centered in the background, featuring a white silhouette of a basketball player in a jumping pose, set against a red and blue background with the letters "NBA" at the bottom.

# 資料整理

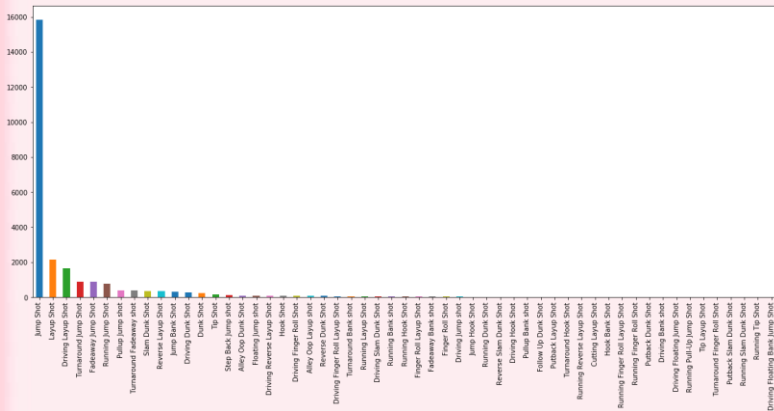
挑選對"進球"有用的資料作使用

# 挑選資料

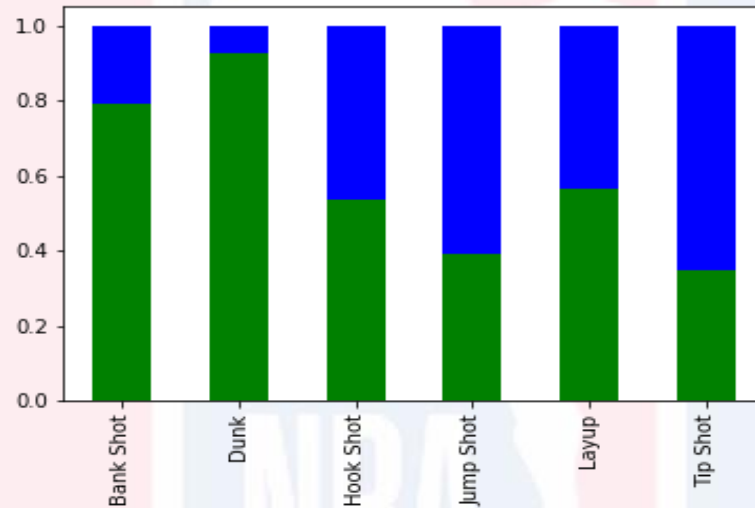
combined\_shot\_t

Shot Type	Green Segment (Approx. Count)	Blue Segment (Approx. Count)
Dunk	15	5
Hook Shot	10	20
Jump Shot	5	25
Layup	12	18
Tin Shot	5	25

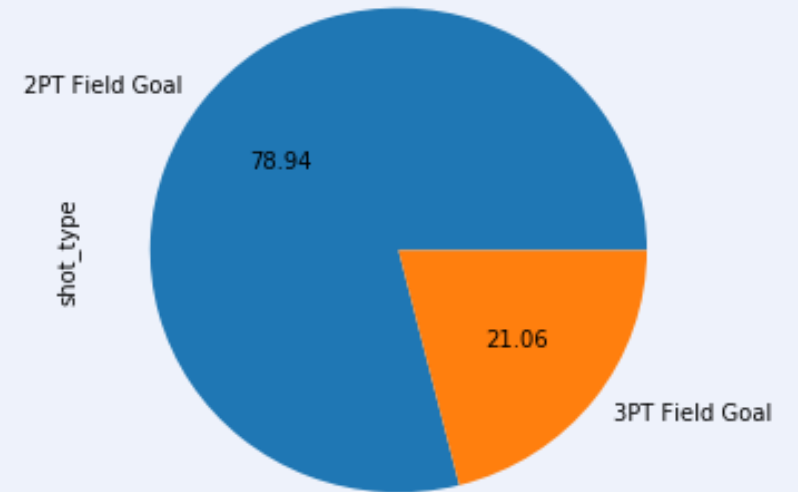
- **查看資料 (action\_type、combined\_shot\_type、shot\_type)**



## action\_type



## combined\_shot\_type

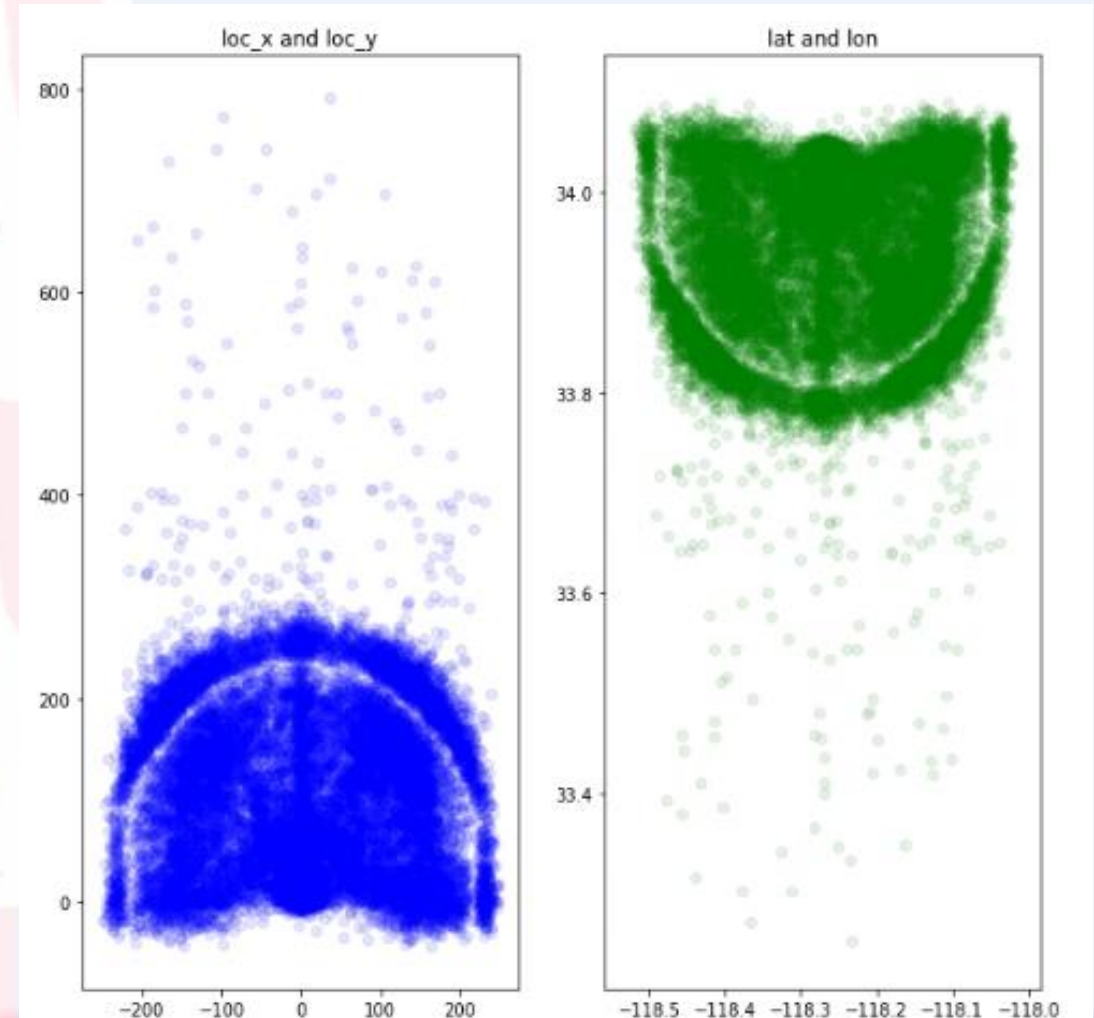


## shot\_type



# 挑選資料

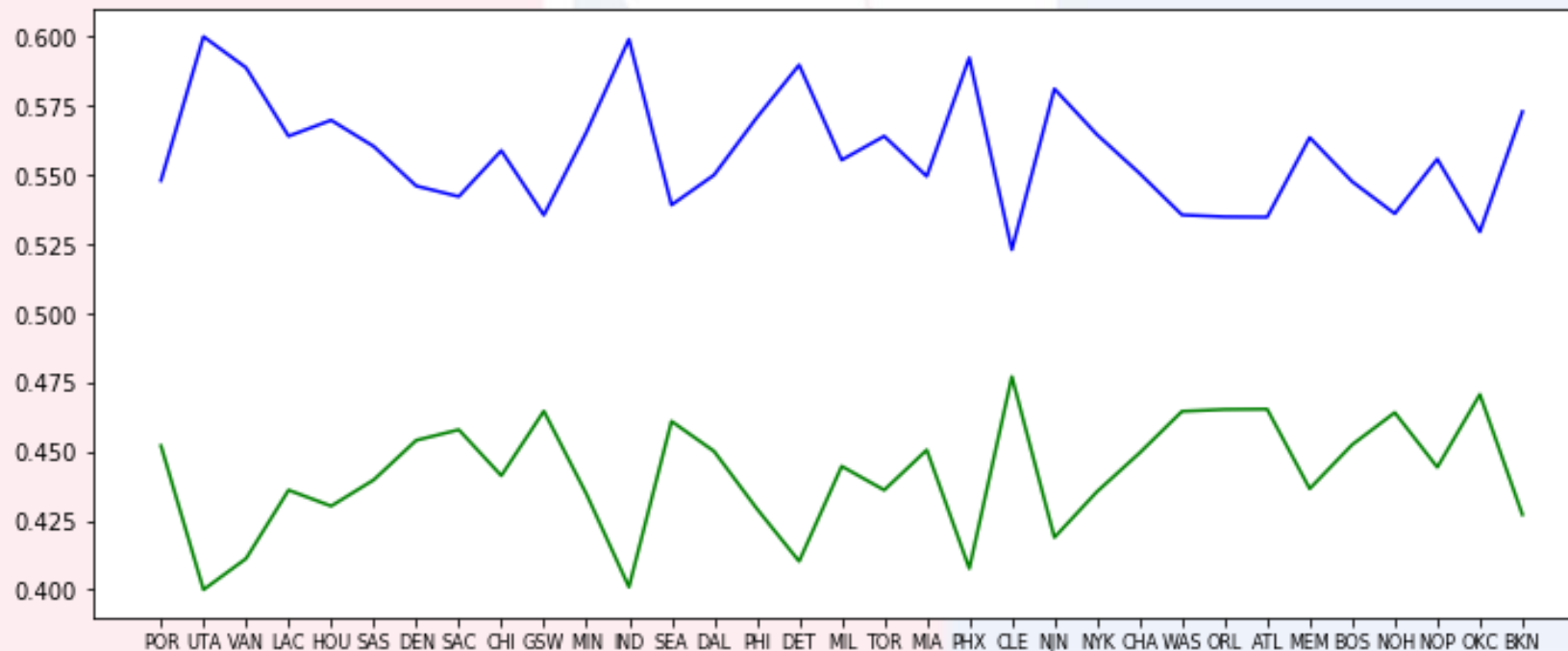
- 查看資料 (loc\_x 、 loc\_y 、 lat 、 lon)
- 球場是半圓形的，把座標位置轉換為極坐標來表示
- 新增dist、angle變數
- 有加角度的 dist 和本來資料裡的 shot\_distance 為正相關，選擇使用 dist



# 挑選資料

- 查看資料 (matchup、opponent)
- 兩者資料類型相似，選擇使用opponent，碰到不一樣的對手也會影響進球的狀態，所以要考慮進去

	matchup	opponent
1	LAL @ POR	POR
2	LAL @ POR	POR
3	LAL @ POR	POR
4	LAL @ POR	POR
5	LAL @ POR	POR
6	LAL @ POR	POR
8	LAL @ POR	POR
9	LAL @ POR	POR
10	LAL @ POR	POR



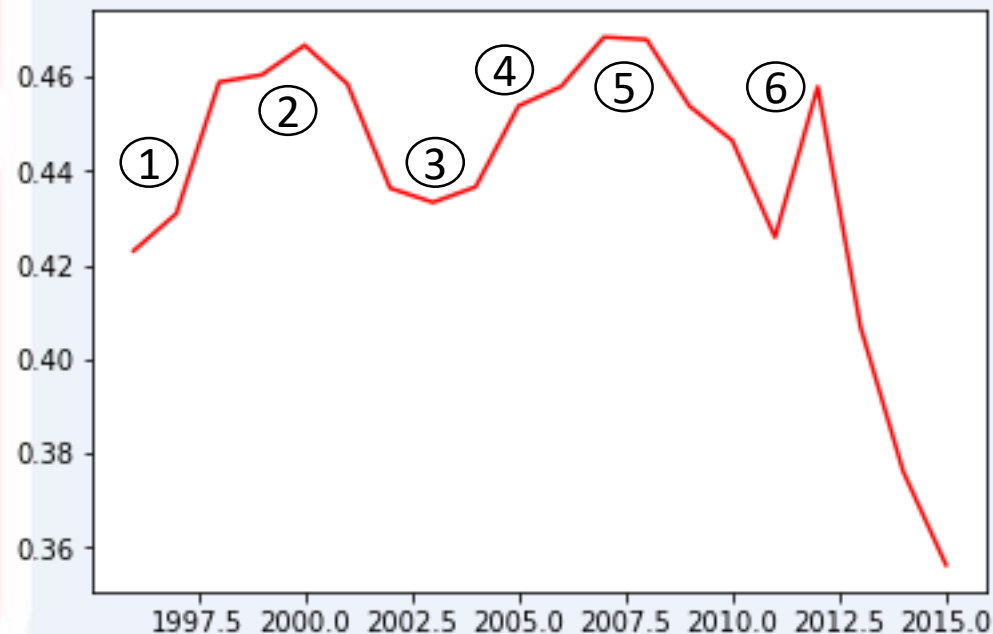
# 挑選資料

- 查看資料 (minutes\_remaining、seconds\_remaining)
- 把剩餘時間做合併 (單位：秒)
- 查看資料 (season)
- 將賽季轉為用賽季的年份來代表，而每個時期的狀態不一樣，所以要考慮進去

```
array([2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010,  
       2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999], dtype=int64)
```

# 挑選資料

- (1) 1996-1999 新人期，從高中球隊到進入NBA，成為史上最年輕的先發球員
- (2) 1999-2003 高峰期，湖人隊連奪三次NBA總冠軍，與其他明星球員被譽為「四大天王」
- (3) 2003-2004 低潮期，遇上性侵事件和球員內鬥，讓此球季為柯比生涯的最低點
- (4) 2004-2007 轉折期，球隊好轉，柯比在此季創下湖人隊的單季最高個人得分的球隊紀錄
- (5) 2007-2013 巔峰期，獲得多項殊榮：NBA最有價值球員獎項、多次總決賽MVP.....等等
- (6) 2013-2016 大傷至退休時期





# 彙整資料

1. 先刪除shot\_made\_flag中有nan的值
2. 刪除名稱與其他無用數據

```
drops = ['shot_id', 'team_id', 'team_name', 'shot_zone_area', 'shot_zone_range', 'shot_zone_basic', \
        'matchup', 'lon', 'lat', 'seconds_remaining', 'minutes_remaining', \
        'shot_distance', 'loc_x', 'loc_y', 'game_event_id', 'game_id', 'game_date', 'playoffs']
for drop in drops:
    nona = nona.drop(drop, axis=1)
nona.head()
```

3. 將類別資料轉為數值資料

action\_type、combined\_shot\_type

shot\_type、opponent、period、season

The NBA logo is centered in the background, featuring a white silhouette of a basketball player in a jumping pose, set against a red and blue background. The letters "NBA" are written in white at the bottom of the logo.

# 資料分析

用兩種方法來預測是否進球

# 分析方法

## 1. LogisticRegression

## 2. LinearDiscriminantAnalysis (線性判別分析)

- LDA將數據點投影到維度更低的空間中，使投影後的點會按照類別區分
- LDA目標是讓不同類別之間的距離越遠越好，同一類別的距離越近越好

# 分析方法結果比較

LogisticRegression

```
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.grid_search import GridSearchCV

clf = LogisticRegression(penalty='l2', max_iter=1000)
gs = GridSearchCV(clf, param_grid = grid, scoring='roc_auc', cv=fold)
gs.fit(X_train, y_train)
print("所有C值下之結果：", gs.grid_scores_)
print("最好的C值：", gs.best_params_)
print("LR模型準確度：", gs.best_score_)
```

LinearDiscriminantAnalysis

```
from sklearn.discriminant_analysis import LinearDiscriminantAnalysis

lda = LinearDiscriminantAnalysis()
lda_grid = GridSearchCV(lda, param_grid = {'solver': ['lsqr'], 'shrinkage': [0, 0.25, 0.5, 0.75, 1],
                                           'n_components': [None, 2, 5, 10]}, cv = fold)

lda_grid.fit(X_train, y_train)

print("最好的參數：", lda_grid.best_params_)
print("LDA模型準確度：", lda_grid.best_score_)
```

```
print("LR準確度：", gs.score(X_test, y_test))
print("LDA準確度：", lda_grid.score(X_test, y_test))
```

準確度

```
LR準確度： 0.684317096528529
LDA準確度： 0.6806980308925834
```

The NBA logo is centered in the background, featuring a white silhouette of a basketball player in a dynamic pose, set against a red and blue background with the letters 'NBA' at the bottom.

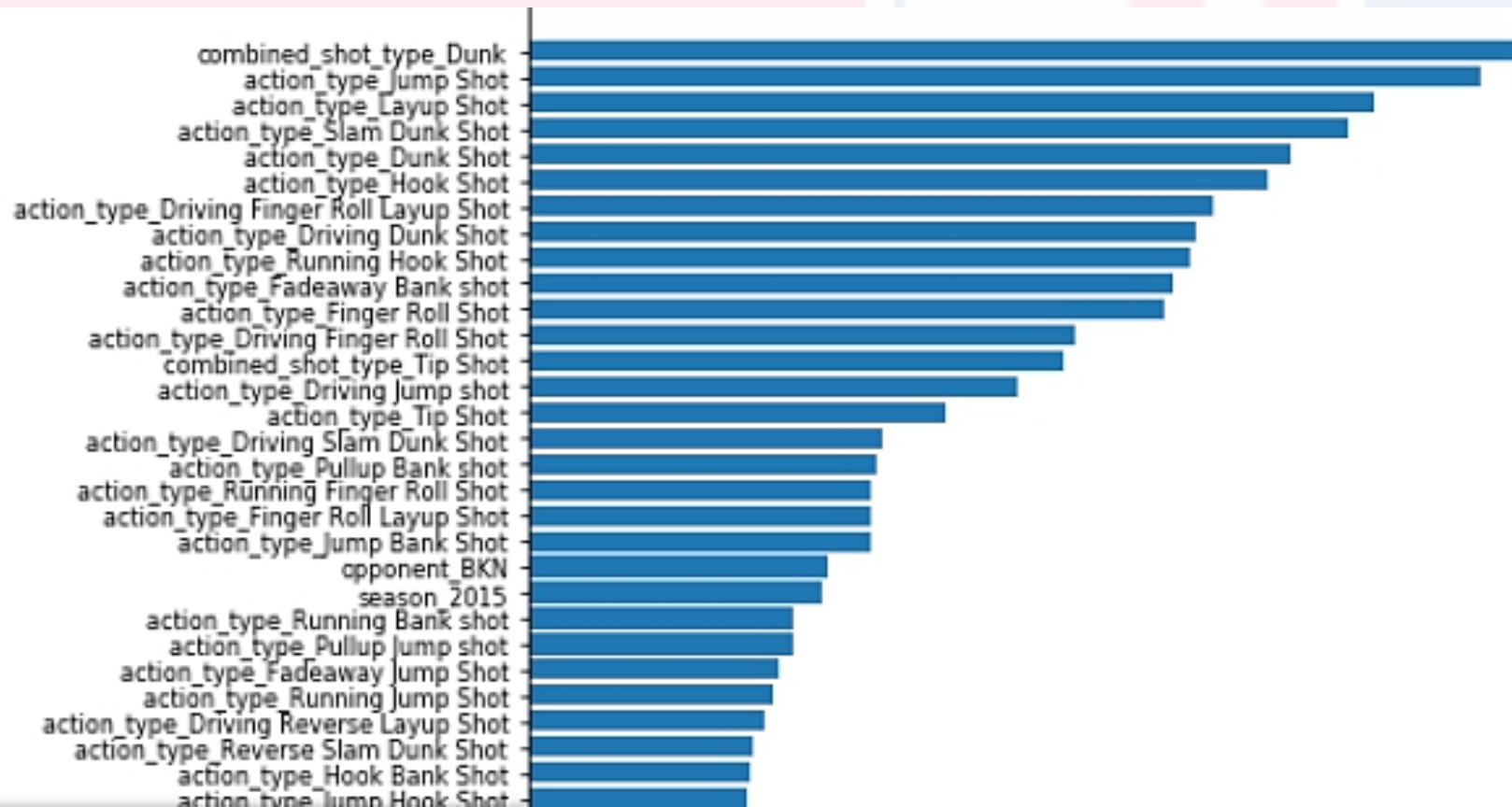
# 資料分析

找關於Kobe進球的重要特徵



# Important features

- 以迴歸係數來做標準，看哪個特徵影響最大



- 最主要影響進球的前三名特徵：
- combined\_shot\_type\_Dunk
- action\_type\_Jump Shot
- action\_type\_Layup Shot
- 前二十名都是以"投球的動作"為主要的影響

# Important features

出手率：

Jump Shot	0.672307
Layup	0.223375
Dunk	0.085478

Bank Shot	0.008286
Hook Shot	0.005931
Tip Shot	0.004623

Name: combined\_shot\_type, dtype: float64

命中率：

Bank Shot	0.791667
Dunk	0.928030
Hook Shot	0.535433
Jump Shot	0.391071
Layup	0.565093

Tip Shot	0.348684
----------	----------

Name: combined\_shot\_type, dtype: float64

- 出手前三名是Jump Shot(跳投)、Layup(上籃)、Dunk(灌籃)
- 命中率前三名是Dunk、Bank Shot(擦板投籃)、Layup
- 距離跟命中率成反比，投籃命中率隨著籃框的距離減少而增加
- Jump Shot是Kobe出手率高但失誤率也高的 (可以從這防守)

HEROES  
COME AND GO,  
BUT **LEGENDS**  
ARE FOREVER.

END

