

Sumo wrestling is a sport that originated in Japan, with a history spanning centuries. It has become an integral part of Japanese culture and tradition, captivating audiences with its unique combination of athleticism and strategy.

#### **Problem Statement**

In this project, I will be analyzing data on sumo wrestlers to predict the outcome of matches. The dataset contains information on wrestlers' physical characteristics such as their height and weight, as well as details on each wrestler's rank and the result of each tournament match.

My goal is to use machine learning algorithms, such as logistic regression, decision trees, and random forests to build a prediction model that will achieve an accuracy score of at least 0.75.

This model will be valuable for both fans and practitioners of sumo wrestling, providing insights into the key factors that contribute to a wrestler's success or failure.

Additionally, a Tableau dashboard will be created to visualize the data and predictions, allowing sumo fans and practitioners to explore and interact with the data in a meaningful way.

#### Key steps in research process





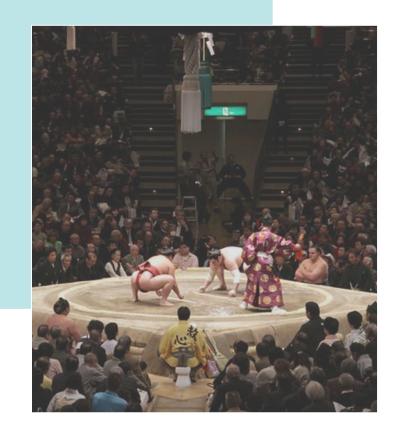
Data Modeling & Evaluation



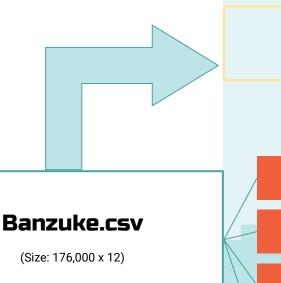
Conclusion & Recommendations



# DATA COLLECTION



### The project's dataset was created by merging two different sets of data



#### A dataset

Size (226,590 x 29)

The below data are found in both datasets

Basho (Tournament)

Wrestler's ID

Wrestler's Name

Wrestler's Rank

#### Results.csv

(Size: 226,590 x 13)

### The dataset covers a comprehensive range of wrestlers and tournaments information

#### Wrestler 1

ID

name

rank

hometown

birth date

height

weight

Previous tournament results



match outcome (win or loss)
 kimarite

results at the time of the tournament final record at the end of the tournament

wrestrer z (opponent)
ID
name
rank
hometown
birth date
height

weight

Previous tournament

results

Wrestler 2 (opponent)





### DATA CLEANING

### 31 missing values were identified in a fairly clean dataset

31 missing values are identified under weight and height

These missing values are from two wrestlers: **Takeuchi** and **Miyabiyama** 

4 df.loc[df['rl_height'].isnull()									
	basho	day	r1_id	r1_rank	r1_shikona				
89652	1998.09	13	842	Ms6w	Takeuchi				
90425	1998.11	8	842	J11w	Miyabiyama				

### Missing values were handled based on the available data for each wrestler

#### Miyabiyama

r1_weight	r1_height	r1_shikona	basho
NaN	NaN	Miyabiyama	1998.11
NaN	NaN	Miyabiyama	1999.01
171.0	187.7	Miyabiyama	1999.03
171.0	187.7	Miyabiyama	1999.05
171.0	187.7	Miyabiyama	1999.07
171.0	187.7	Miyabiyama	1999.09
171.0	187.7	Miyabiyama	1999.11
171.0	187.7	Miyabiyama	2000.01
175.5	188.0	Miyabiyama	2000.03
175.5	188.0	Miyabiyama	2000.05
175.5	188.0	Miyabiyama	2000.07

Takeuchi

basho r1_shikona		r1_height	r1_weight		
1998.09	Takeuchi	NaN	NaN		

Takeuchi only had one record of his tournament match, which had the missing values. This record was dropped from the dataset.

Miyabiyama's height and weight information were missing in Nov 1998 and Jan 1999. However, his info was recorded in Mar 1999, and remained unchanged until Mar 2003. The data from the Mar 1999 tournament was used to fill in the missing values.



## EDA & FEATURE ENGINEERING

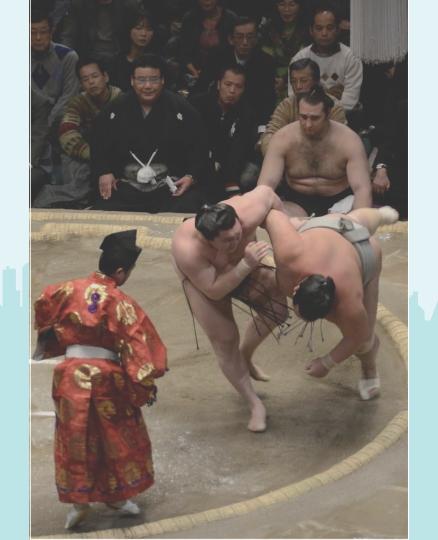


#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	basho	226588 non-null	float64
1	day	226588 non-null	int64
2	r1_id	226588 non-null	int64
3	r1_rank	226588 non-null	object
4	r1_shikona	226588 non-null	object
5	r1_result	226588 non-null	object
6	r1_win	226588 non-null	int64
7	kimarite	226588 non-null	object
8	r2_id	226588 non-null	int64
9	r2_rank	226588 non-null	object
10	r2_shikona	226588 non-null	object
11	r2_result	226588 non-null	object
12	r1_heya	226588 non-null	object
13	r1_shusshin	226588 non-null	object
14	$r1\_birth\_date$	226588 non-null	object
15	r1_height	226588 non-null	float64
16	r1_weight	226588 non-null	float64
17	r1_prev	226588 non-null	object
18	r1_prev_w	226588 non-null	float64
19	r1_prev_l	226588 non-null	float64
20	r2_heya	226588 non-null	object
21	r2_shusshin	226588 non-null	object
22	r2_birth_date	226588 non-null	object
23	r2_height	226588 non-null	float64
24	r2_weight	226588 non-null	float64
25	r2_prev	226588 non-null	object
26	r2_prev_w	226588 non-null	float64
27	r2_prev_l	226588 non-null	float64

### Feature engineering process was performed

- Convert categorical features with numeric values
  - shusshin (hometown)
  - wrestler ranks
  - kimarite (winning techniques)
  - heya (organization/clubs)
- Calculations
  - Age
  - Number of wins in
    - the previous tournament
    - the current tournament





### **TABLEAU**

<u>Link</u>

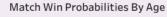
Match Win Probabilities Based On A Wrestler's Height and Weight

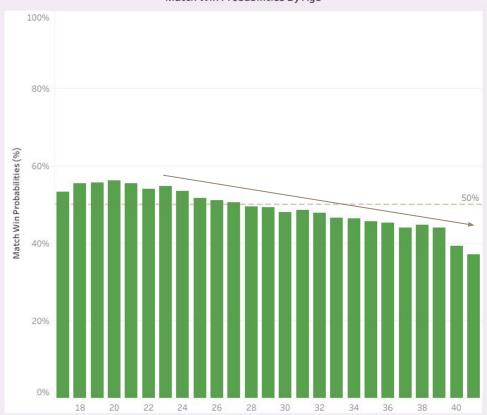
Time Period: Jan 1983 - Mar 2023



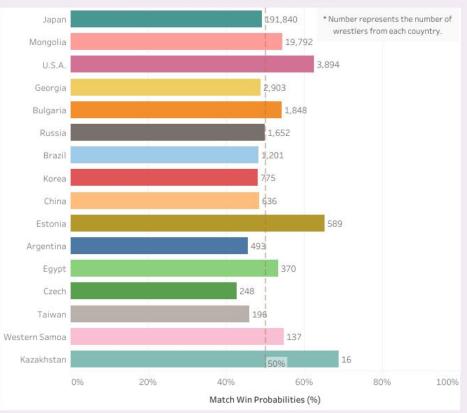
Match Win Probabilities Based On A Wrestler's Demographics (Jan 1983 - Mar 2023)

Time Period: Jan 1983 - Mar 2023





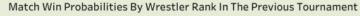
#### Match Win Probabilities By Home Country



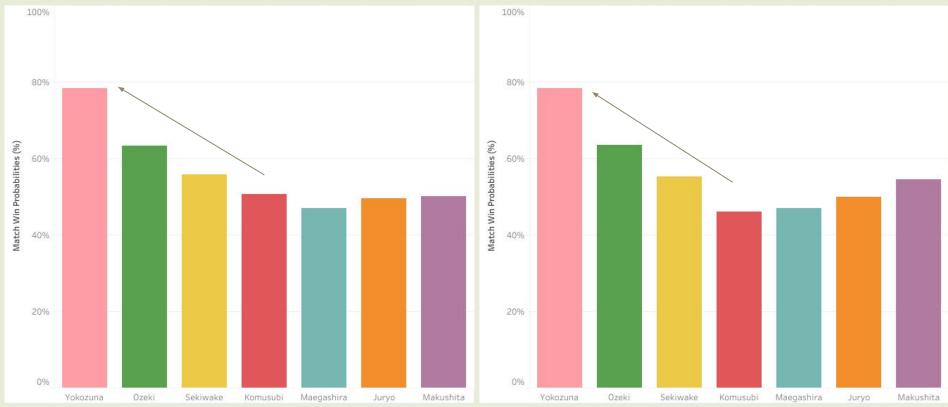
Key Findings: The green chart by age shows that younger wrestlers have a higher chance of winning, especially up to the age of 24, with a slight decline in win probabilities as the wrestler ages. Meanwhile, the chart by home country show.

Match Win Probabilities Based On A Wrestler's Rank In The Previous & Current Tournament (Jan 1983 - Mar 2023)





#### Match Win Probabilities By Wrestler Rank In The Current Tournament



Key Findings: There are correlations between ranks and match outcomes in both previous and current tournaments, with higher-ranked wrestlers having a greater chance of winning matches. That's especially true for Yokozuna, Ozeki and Sekiwake ranks.

Match Win Probabilities Based On A Wrestler's Number Of Wins

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Number of Wins

Time Period: Jan 1983 - Mar 2023

Number of Wins



Key Findings: The current tournament data shows strong correlation between number of matches and match oucomes, as the number of win increases the winning probabilities also increase. Also, both charts show a higher probability of winning matches with 7 wins compared to 8 wins. In sumo wrestling, winning 8 matches is an important achievement for maintaining or getting promoted to a higher rank. Therefore, wrestlers who have already won 7 matches may have a higher sense of motivation or urgency to win their 8th match, leading to a slightly higher win probability than those with 8 wins.



# DATA MODELING & EVALUATION







Data Preparation



Analysis & Interpretability



Model



Training

Selection



Experiment Logging

### What is PyCaret?

- PyCaret is an open-source machine learning library in Python that automates machine learning workflows with minimal coding required.
- With PyCaret, data scientists can spend less time coding and more time analyzing data.

#### Minimal coding required

#### **Install PyCaret**

```
!pip install pycaret
import pycaret
```

#### Setup

```
from pycaret.classification import *
setup(data = df, target = 'rl_win', train_size = 0.8, session_id=123)
```

#### **Compare Models**

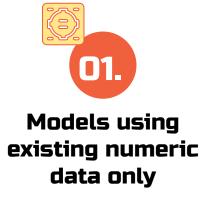
```
best = compare models()
```

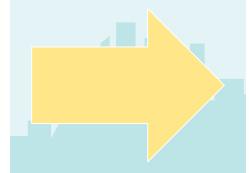
#### **Analyze Model**

```
p = plot_model(best, plot = 'auc')
plot_model(best, plot = 'confusion_matrix')
```



### Classification models using existing numeric data and feature-engineered data are developed







This process allows me to see how these features impacted the performance of the models and whether they enhance the predictive ability of match outcomes

### The best performing model only achieved an accuracy score of 0.57



Models using existing numeric data only

	Model	Accuracy	AUC	Recall	Prec.	F1	Карра	мсс	TT (Sec)
xgboost	Extreme Gradient Boosting	0.5713	0.6090	0.5757	0.5707	0.5732	0.1427	0.1427	17.4200
lightgbm	Light Gradient Boosting Machine	0.5678	0.6045	0.5758	0.5667	0.5712	0.1356	0.1356	2.3570
gbc	Gradient Boosting Classifier	0.5570	0.5877	0.5635	0.5563	0.5598	0.1140	0.1140	22.8280
rf	Random Forest Classifier	0.5519	0.5788	0.5373	0.5534	0.5452	0.1037	0.1038	42.4100
ada	Ada Boost Classifier	0.5478	0.5742	0.5468	0.5479	0.5473	0.0955	0.0955	5.8420
knn	K Neighbors Classifier	0.5441	0.5621	0.5437	0.5441	0.5439	0.0881	0.0881	1.8620
et	Extra Trees Classifier	0.5400	0.5627	0.5264	0.5411	0.5337	0.0800	0.0800	30.2730
qda	Quadratic Discriminant Analysis	0.5334	0.5540	0.5438	0.5327	0.5381	0.0667	0.0667	0.3640
nb	Naive Bayes	0.5315	0.5520	0.5362	0.5312	0.5337	0.0630	0.0630	0.1740
dt	Decision Tree Classifier	0.5237	0.5237	0.5259	0.5235	0.5247	0.0473	0.0473	1.9230
ridge	Ridge Classifier	0.5227	0.0000	0.5230	0.5227	0.5228	0.0454	0.0454	0.1860
lda	Linear Discriminant Analysis	0.5227	0.5348	0.5230	0.5227	0.5228	0.0454	0.0454	0.4890
Ir	Logistic Regression	0.5220	0.5341	0.5217	0.5220	0.5218	0.0439	0.0439	1.5560
svm	SVM - Linear Kernel	0.5018	0.0000	0.4077	0.5550	0.3954	0.0036	0.0056	8.7650
dummy	Dummy Classifier	0.5000	0.5000	0.5000	0.2500	0.3333	0.0000	0.0000	0.1320

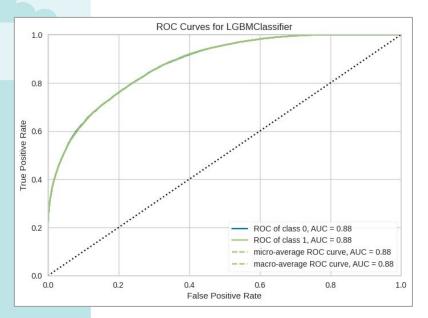
### Incorporating new features led to a significant improvement in model performance

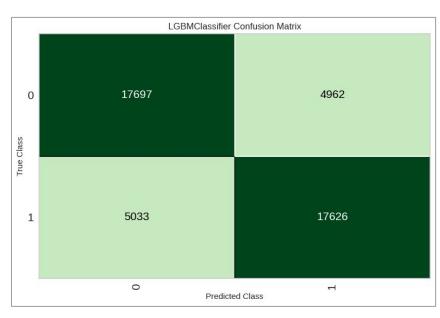


Models incorporating new features

	Model	Accuracy	AUC	Recall	Prec.	F1	Карра	мсс	TT (Sec)
lightgbm	Light Gradient Boosting Machine	0.7799	0.8785	0.7795	0.7802	0.7798	0.5598	0.5599	4.9240
xgboost	Extreme Gradient Boosting	0.7796	0.8781	0.7805	0.7791	0.7798	0.5592	0.5593	48.9350
gbc	Gradient Boosting Classifier	0.7731	0.8730	0.7777	0.7706	0.7741	0.5462	0.5462	65.6110
lda	Linear Discriminant Analysis	0.7720	0.8677	0.7695	0.7734	0.7714	0.5440	0.5440	1.8290
ridge	Ridge Classifier	0.7719	0.0000	0.7695	0.7733	0.7714	0.5439	0.5439	0.6030
rf	Random Forest Classifier	0.7686	0.8678	0.7623	0.7721	0.7671	0.5372	0.5373	53.2930
et	Extra Trees Classifier	0.7672	0.8656	0.7616	0.7702	0.7659	0.5344	0.5344	45.1910
ada	Ada Boost Classifier	0.7631	0.8642	0.7598	0.7658	0.7621	0.5262	0.5272	13.9880
qda	Quadratic Discriminant Analysis	0.7610	0.8454	0.7624	0.7602	0.7613	0.5219	0.5219	1.1990
Ir	Logistic Regression	0.7606	0.8430	0.7537	0.7643	0.7589	0.5212	0.5213	24.1150
nb	Naive Bayes	0.7434	0.8282	0.7405	0.7447	0.7426	0.4867	0.4867	0.5010
dt	Decision Tree Classifier	0.7078	0.7078	0.7087	0.7074	0.7081	0.4156	0.4156	3.8840
svm	SVM - Linear Kernel	0.6626	0.0000	0.5944	0.7376	0.6220	0.3251	0.3668	17.4540
knn	K Neighbors Classifier	0.5625	0.5877	0.5630	0.5625	0.5627	0.1250	0.1250	46.1080
dummy	Dummy Classifier	0.5000	0.5000	0.5000	0.2500	0.3333	0.0000	0.0000	0.3660

### Light Gradient Boosting Machine performed the best





	Model	Accuracy	AUC	Recall	Prec.	F1	Kappa	мсс	TT (Sec)
lightgbm	Light Gradient Boosting Machine	0.7799	0.8785	0.7795	0.7802	0.7798	0.5598	0.5599	4.9240



# CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATIONS



#### **Conclusion**

- Through extensive data cleaning, exploratory data analysis, and feature engineering, I have identified key factors that contribute to a wrestler's success or failure in sumo wrestling matches.
- My analysis has shown that the number of wins in previous and current tournaments, wrestler rank, and age are important predictors of match outcomes.
- I have developed several machine learning models to predict match outcomes, with Light Gradient Boosting Machine and Extreme Gradient Boosting achieving the highest accuracy score of 0.78.
- My Tableau dashboard provides an interactive platform for fans and practitioners to explore and visualize the data and predictions.

#### Recommendations

- To further improve my model's performance, I recommend collecting more information on sumo wrestlers, including:
  - Physical characteristics (such as muscle mass, grip strength, flexibility, endurance),
  - Injury history
  - The number of wins based on the wrestler's rank
- Based on user feedback and needs, I will expand/update the Tableau dashboard to provide more features and insights.
- I also recommend developing an app on Streamlit that allows sumo fans to predict different sumo wrestling games.
- My findings can provide practitioners and coaches with valuable insights into the key factors that contribute to their wrestlers' success or failure, allowing them to make more informed decisions when developing training and coaching strategies.





### THANK YOU!



Any questions?