**Artificial Intelligence Capstone Project1**

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1. **Introduction**

The 2024 Paris Olympics are coming just around the corner, as one of the most renowned sporting events globally, the result of the competition is focused by the entire world. I want to see if we can predict the result of the game. Based on this motivation, I collected the historical records of men’s 100 meters as my dataset and explored how machine learning and artificial intelligence can use the features to make predictions and improve sports.

1. **Dataset**
   1. **Introduction**

This is a dataset on the men’s 100 meters events in the Olympics from 1948 to 2020 (without 1952 since there is no wind information from that year).

The attributes in this dataset correspond to the information about athletes and other relevant details about the events. The label of the dataset represents the performance of each athlete in a competition.

* + 1. **Compositions**

Each row represents a record with following attributes about a competitor in a single game.

**Attributes List**

***Name***: string , name of the competitor, unuseful feature

***Nation***: int , code of the nation where the competitor from according to the dictionary (sorted by nation frequency in the dataset) (Appendix 1.2).

***Weight*** *(kg)*: float , weight of the competitor

***Height*** *(m)*: float , height of the competitor

***BMI***: float , calculated by the formula

***Age***: float , age of the competitor, calculated from the birthday to the first day the event start

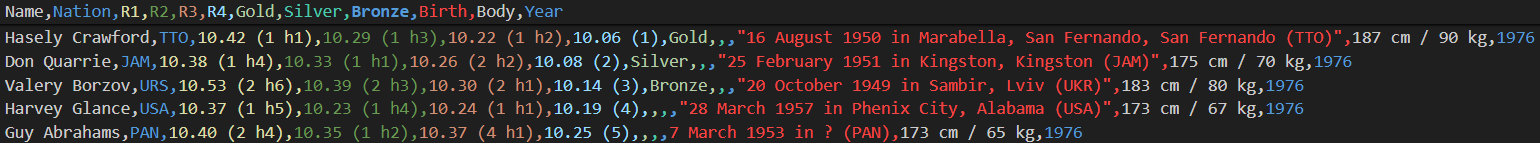
***Year***: int , the year of the event

***Round***: int , round in the competition, range from 1 – 4 (4 means final)

***Wind*** *(m/s)*: float , wind information of the game

***isHometown***: bool , whether the venue of the event is the hometown of the competitor or not

***Label*** *(s)*: float , performance of the competitor in the game

* + 1. **Data Examples**
* ****Raw data
* **一張含有 文字, 螢幕擷取畫面 的圖片

  自動產生的描述**Corresponding data
  + 1. **Amountand Conditions**

There are totally **2090** data in the dataset, and the label (performance) of data is conditioned to be under **11.5** to avoid outlier data. And the dataset consists of **921** athletes and **180** nations.

* 1. **Collection**

The stages of collection consist of data scraping and data processing. And all these processes are performed on my laptop using the Visual Studio Code IDE.

* + 1. **Scrape**

All data is scrapped from the internet, particularly from the ***Olympedia*** website. I wrote a ***sraper.py*** (Appendix 1.1) scripts using the *requests* and *BeautifulSoup* packages to extract the raw data of all competitors in each competition and the wind information of the competition separately.

* + 1. **Process**

Then, I used a ***generate\_train\_data.ipynb*** (Appendix 1.2) to process the raw data and generate the processed data. The packages used in the files are *pandas, re, datetime* and *calendar*.

In this stage, it was necessary for me to preprocess the data to make the following steps easier. First, I transformed any data with null values to match the format of the other values in the same columns. Then, some of the features were extracted from the raw data, such as *Weight* and *Height* from the *Body* column. Lastly, I dropped some useless attributes, such as *Gold*, *Silver*, and *Bronze*, which are used to record who got the medal. I also processed some information in the data. For example, the original *Birth* data contained information about the birthplace, and I processed it to preserve only the pure birthday.

The next step is to process the data into a specific format. Since the format of the raw data contains all results for one athlete in an event in a specific year, I separately extracted and filtered the results of the games the athlete attended that year.

In the final step of this stage, I created three new attributes extended from the original columns. *Age* was calculated based on the athlete’s birthday and the start date of the event. *isHometown* was a Boolean value that determined by whether the *Nation* of the athlete matched the country of the venue. And *BMI* attribute was calculated using the formula mentioned previously. After completing these steps, I retained the desired columns to obtain my own dataset.

* 1. **External source**
     1. **Packages**
* [requests](https://requests.readthedocs.io/en/latest/) (https://requests.readthedocs.io/en/latest/#)
* [BeautifulSoup](https://requests.readthedocs.io/en/latest/) (https://requests.readthedocs.io/en/latest/#)
* [pandas](https://pandas.pydata.org/docs/index.html) (https://pandas.pydata.org/docs/index.html)
* [re](https://docs.python.org/3/library/re.html) (https://docs.python.org/3/library/re.html)
* [datetime](https://docs.python.org/3/library/datetime.html) (https://docs.python.org/3/library/datetime.html)
* [calendar](https://docs.python.org/dev/library/calendar.html) (https://docs.python.org/dev/library/calendar.html)
  + 1. **Websites**
* [Olympedia men’s 100 meters events page](https://www.olympedia.org/event_names/40) (https://www.olympedia.org/event\_names/40)

1. **Methods**

Since the label in this dataset consists of continuous floating numbers, it appears to be a regression problem for prediction. I performed three types of supervised linear regression algorithms and two unsupervised method. The three supervised method are respectively closed-form linear regression, support vector machine (SVM) and deep-learning based model, while the unsupervised methods are both based on the nearest neighbor search problem. All algorithms are implemented in the ***algorithm.ipynb*** (Appendix 1.3) using the ***scikit-learn*** library.

* 1. **Supervised Learning**
     1. **Closed Form Linear Regression**

The algorithm uses Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) method to fit the line to the data, finding all coefficients and the intercept by minimizing errors.

* + 1. **Support Vector Machine**

The core concept of Support Vector Machine (SVM) regressor is to find the best kernel function to transform data to a hyperplane that separates data points. I employed the SVM regressor with a polynomial kernel of degree 20 as one of my methods.

* + 1. **Deep Learning Based**

一張含有 寫生, 對稱, 樣式 的圖片

自動產生的描述I used a Multi-layer Perceptron (MLP) as the regressor in my project. The network architecture includes 4 hidden layers, with each layer comprising 10 nodes, as illustrated below.

* 1. **Unsupervised learning**

The core concept of regression is to predict continuous value from the data. In unsupervised learning, I implemented algorithms based on the Nearest Neighbor Search (NNS) problem to find the nearest neighbor of the data and predict its label with the value from the neighbor. Specifically, I used two algorithms, KD-tree and Ball-tree, for this purpose.

1. **Experiments**
   1. **Experiments Setting**
   2. **Experiments result**
2. **Discussion**
3. **References**