#### ADVANCED MULTIVARIATE STATISTICS PROJECT

FIFA 22 DATASET

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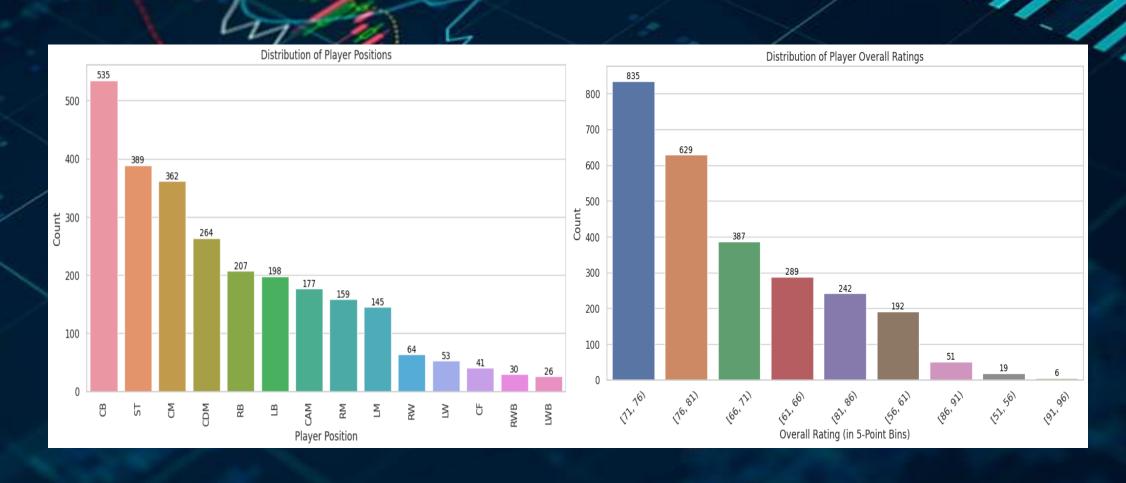
### Dataset Description

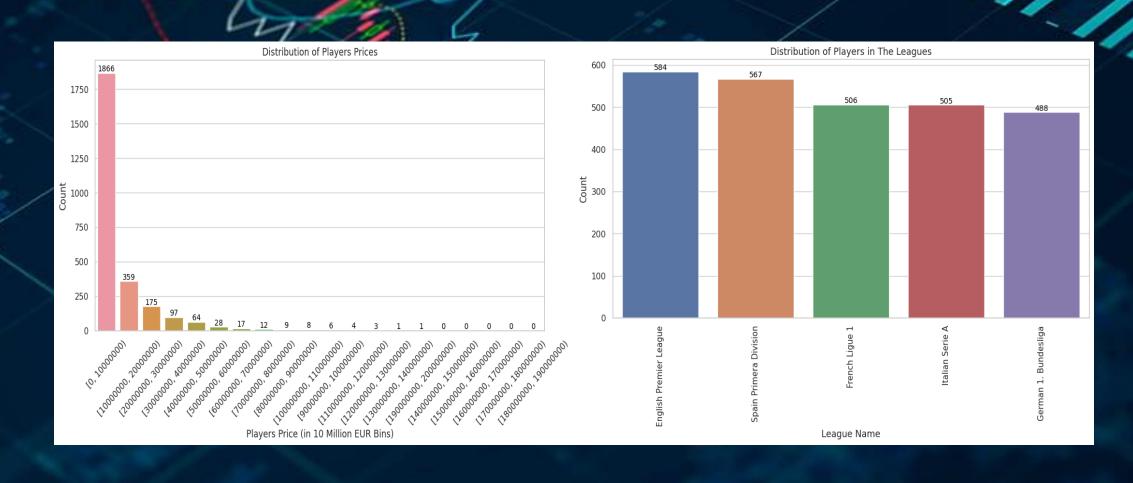
- The dataset is obtained from Kaggle, and it contains the football players data from FIFA 22.
- Originally the dataset contained 110 columns, however only the columns that are relevant to this analysis have been selected.
- Goalkeepers have been filtered out.
- Only players playing in the top 5 European leagues have been selected.
- Players' data can be described into two categories:
  - General information
  - Football attributes

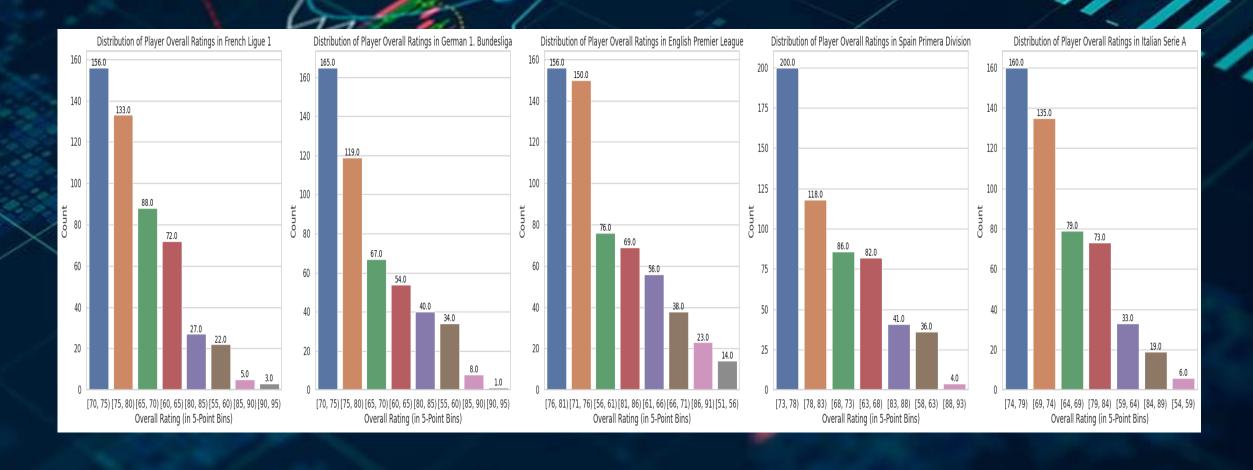
### Introduction

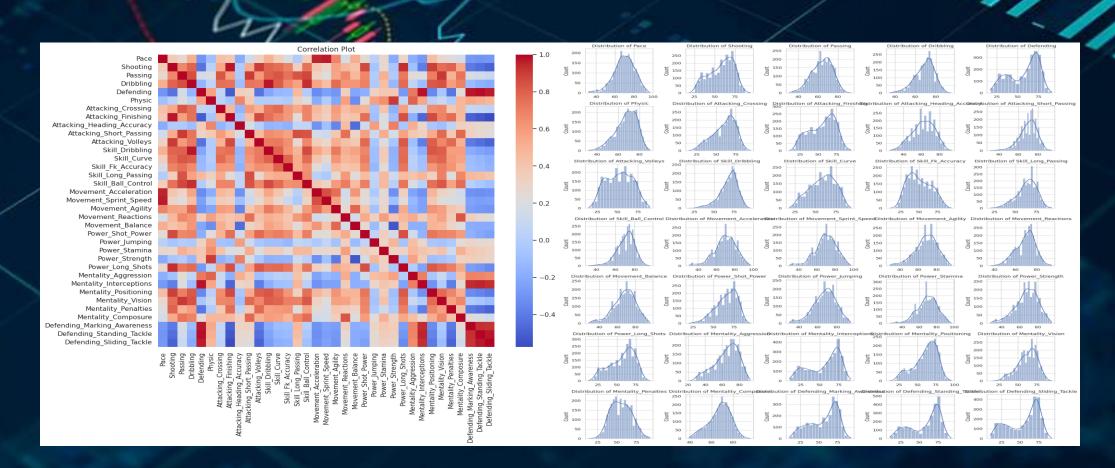
- The purpose of utilizing this dataset is to provide a straightforward and relatable dataset suitable for conducting multivariate statistical analyses.
- The types of analysis that are going to be conducted are the following:
  - Exploratory data analysis
  - Principal Component Analysis
  - Multivariate Analysis of Variance
  - Canonical Correlation Analysis

# EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS

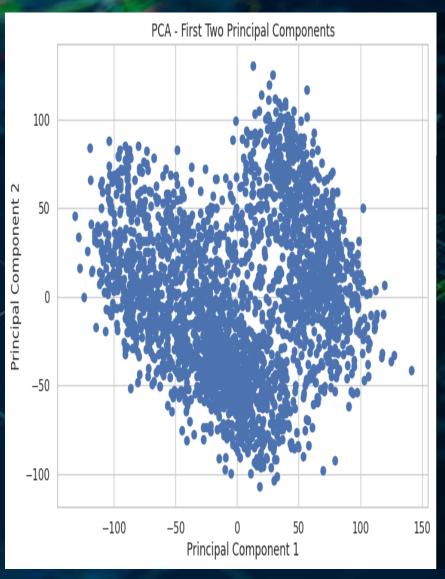








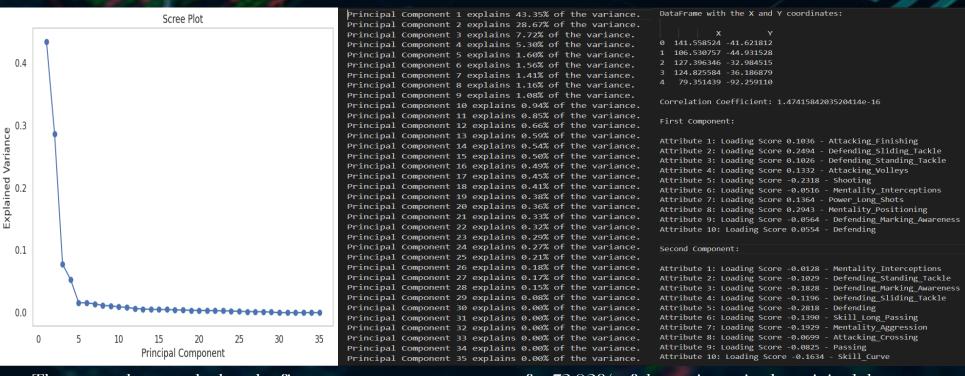
# PRINCIPAL COMPONENT ANALYSIS



### Principal Component Analysis

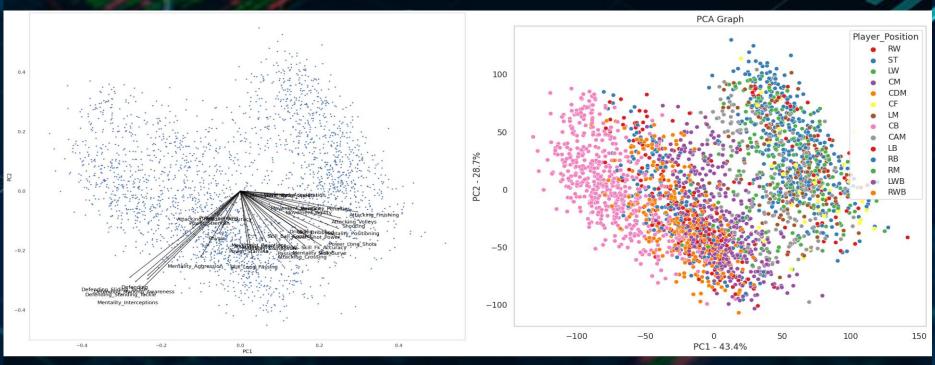
- An initial plot was created with the aim of visualizing the data in a reduced two-dimensional space.
- An assumption that can be reasonably made is that offensive and defensive players may exhibit some degree of separation or clustering in the PCA plot.
- A more graphical representation of the percentages of variation that each PC accounts for is required to determine the optimal number of dimensions that would best explain our dataset

### Principal Component Analysis



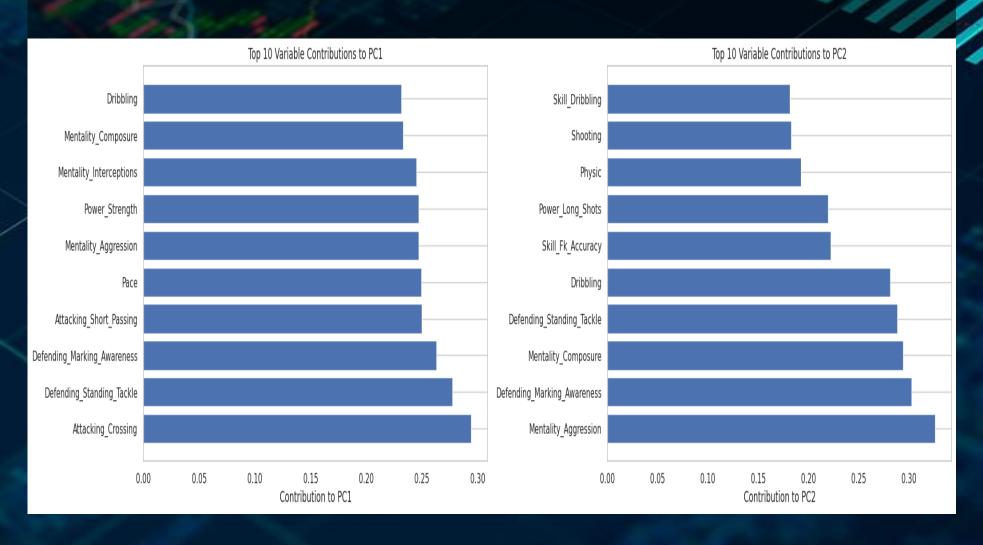
- The scree plot reveals that the first two components account for 72.02% of the variance in the original data.
- Confirming that the first two components are not correlated with each other.
- Displaying the loading scores of the top 10 attributes of each component.

### Principal Component Analysis



- The arrows in the plot serve as a visual representation of the eigenvectors and their relationship to the original variables.
- There are two main directions of these arrows, lower left, and lower right. We can see that the arrows are separated into two categories, defensive attributes (lower left) and offensive attributes (lower right).
- From the scatterplot, We can clearly see that the offensive players are on the right side while the defensive players are on the left side

### Principal Component Analysis



	OLS Regression Results							
	Dep. Variable:	Overall		R-squared:			0.678	
	Model:		OLS		Adj. R-squared:			0.678
	Method: Lea		ast Squares		F-statistic:			2789.
	Date: Sat, 2		21 Oct 2023		<pre>Prob (F-statistic):</pre>			0.00
	Time:		02:39:	33	Log-Like	lihood:		-7475.2
	No. Observations:		26	50	AIC:			1.496e+04
	Df Residuals:		26	47	BIC:			1.497e+04
	Df Model:			2				
	Covariance Type:		nonrobu	st				
	===========	=======	=======	====:	=======			=======
		coef	std err		t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
		3958	0.079		.771		72.241	72.551
		0334	0.001		. 243	0.000	0.031	0.036
	PC2 -0.	1254	0.002	-70	.974	0.000	-0.129	-0.122
	Omnibus: Prob(Omnibus): Skew:		======= 19 <b>.</b> 4	========= 19.436		========= Durbin-Watson:		1.329
			0.000		Jarque-Bera (JB):			19.366
				0.194		Prob(JB):		6.23e-05
	Kurtosis:		2.8	41	Cond. No.			55.0
	==========	======	=======	====		=======		=======

### Principal Component Analysis

- It appears that the two principal components (PCl and PC2) are significant for determining the overall rating.
- The R-squared value of 0.678 indicates that approximately 67.8% of the variance in the overall rating can be explained by the two principal components in the model.
- This suggests that PCl and PC2 collectively have a substantial influence on the overall rating.

# MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE

- Testing whether player attributes vary significantly among players from different positions.
- Generalize the players' positions into three categories: Attacker, Midfielder and Defender.
- Create a set of boxplots that visualize the distribution of players' attributes based on their general positions.

- The MANOVA assumptions are the following:
- Groups that are compared should be independent
- Having multivariate normality
- Homogeneity of the covariance matrices
- No multicollinearity, meaning there should not be a too strong correlation between the dependent variables.
- Existence of linear relationship between the dependent variables for each group.

```
Confidence Intervals for "Pace":
Shapiro-Wilk Test for "Pace": Statistic=0.9853806495666504, p-value=0.00000
                                                                                      Shapiro-Wilk Statistic: [0.98016834 0.98917739]
Shapiro-Wilk Test for "Shooting": Statistic=0.9670935273170471, p-value=0.00000
                                                                                      Shapiro-Wilk p-value: [8.89220120e-19 2.71053919e-13]
Shapiro-Wilk Test for "Passing": Statistic=0.9895201325416565, p-value=0.00000
Shapiro-Wilk Test for "Dribbling": Statistic=0.9781668782234192, p-value=0.00000
Shapiro-Wilk Test for "Defending": Statistic=0.9231054782867432, p-value=0.00000
                                                                                      Confidence Intervals for "Shooting":
                                                                                      Shapiro-Wilk Statistic: [0.96090549 0.97153243]
Shapiro-Wilk Test for "Physic": Statistic=0.9718323945999146, p-value=0.00000
                                                                                      Shapiro-Wilk p-value: [3.70597449e-26 1.51703879e-22]
Shapiro-Wilk Test for "Attacking Crossing": Statistic=0.9686995148658752, p-value=0.00000
Shapiro-Wilk Test for "Attacking Finishing": Statistic=0.9643842577934265, p-value=0.00000
                                                                                      Confidence Intervals for "Passing":
Shapiro-Wilk Test for "Attacking_Heading_Accuracy": Statistic=0.9895935654640198, p-value=0.00000
                                                                                      Shapiro-Wilk Statistic: [0.98528828 0.99208504]
Shapiro-Wilk Test for "Attacking Short Passing": Statistic=0.9734395742416382, p-value=0.00000
                                                                                      Shapiro-Wilk p-value: [6.06302766e-16 7.25784086e-11]
Shapiro-Wilk Test for "Attacking Volleys": Statistic=0.9802194833755493, p-value=0.00000
Shapiro-Wilk Test for "Skill Dribbling": Statistic=0.9550522565841675, p-value=0.00000
                                                                                      Confidence Intervals for "Dribbling":
Shapiro-Wilk Test for "Skill Curve": Statistic=0.9803358912467957, p-value=0.00000
Shapiro-Wilk Test for "Skill Fk Accuracy": Statistic=0.9756494164466858, p-value=0.00000
                                                                                      Shapiro-Wilk Statistic: [0.97146724 0.98292797]
                                                                                      Shapiro-Wilk p-value: [1.43213772e-22 2.52538330e-17]
Shapiro-Wilk Test for "Skill Long Passing": Statistic=0.976019024848938, p-value=0.00000
Shapiro-Wilk Test for "Skill Ball Control": Statistic=0.9758882522583008, p-value=0.00000
                                                                                      Confidence Intervals for "Defending":
Shapiro-Wilk Test for "Movement Acceleration": Statistic=0.9836359024047852, p-value=0.00000
                                                                                      Shapiro-Wilk Statistic: [0.91545664 0.92939284]
Shapiro-Wilk Test for "Movement Sprint Speed": Statistic=0.982881486415863, p-value=0.00000
                                                                                      Shapiro-Wilk p-value: [3.91286796e-36 1.18596873e-33]
Shapiro-Wilk Test for "Movement Agility": Statistic=0.9807958602905273, p-value=0.00000
Shapiro-Wilk Test for "Movement Reactions": Statistic=0.986078679561615, p-value=0.00000
                                                                                      Confidence Intervals for "Physic":
Shapiro-Wilk Test for "Movement Balance": Statistic=0.9817516803741455, p-value=0.00000
Shapiro-Wilk Test for "Power Shot Power": Statistic=0.9679257273674011, p-value=0.00000
                                                                                      Shapiro-Wilk Statistic: [0.96581077 0.97687762]
                                                                                      Shapiro-Wilk p-value: [1.35028098e-24 2.47753196e-20]
Shapiro-Wilk Test for "Power_Jumping": Statistic=0.9840214252471924, p-value=0.00000
Shapiro-Wilk Test for "Power Stamina": Statistic=0.9868588447570801, p-value=0.00000
                                                                                      Confidence Intervals for "Attacking Crossing":
Shapiro-Wilk Test for "Power Strength": Statistic=0.9786337614059448, p-value=0.00000
                                                                                      Shapiro-Wilk Statistic: [0.96240541 0.97353844]
Shapiro-Wilk Test for "Power Long Shots": Statistic=0.9604361057281494, p-value=0.00000
                                                                                      Shapiro-Wilk p-value: [1.07109130e-25 9.38814447e-22]
Shapiro-Wilk Test for "Mentality Aggression": Statistic=0.9631208181381226, p-value=0.00000
Shapiro-Wilk Test for "Mentality Interceptions": Statistic=0.9114976525306702, p-value=0.00000
                                                                                      Confidence Intervals for "Attacking Finishing":
Shapiro-Wilk Test for "Mentality Positioning": Statistic=0.9533140659332275, p-value=0.00000
                                                                                      Shapiro-Wilk Statistic: [0.95851108 0.96927528]
Shapiro-Wilk Test for "Mentality_Vision": Statistic=0.9763776659965515, p-value=0.00000
                                                                                      Shapiro-Wilk p-value: [7.24757465e-27 2.17906323e-23]
Shapiro-Wilk Test for "Mentality_Penalties": Statistic=0.9927334785461426, p-value=0.00000
Shapiro-Wilk Test for "Mentality Composure": Statistic=0.9818636775016785, p-value=0.00000
                                                                                      Confidence Intervals for "Attacking Heading Accuracy":
Shapiro-Wilk Test for "Defending_Marking Awareness": Statistic=0.9320263862609863, p-value=0.00000
                                                                                      Shapiro-Wilk Statistic: [0.98567376 0.99191158]
Shapiro-Wilk Test for "Defending_Standing_Tackle": Statistic=0.8950558304786682, p-value=0.00000
                                                                                      Shapiro-Wilk p-value: [1.05291602e-15 5.02897049e-11]
Shapiro-Wilk Test for "Defending_Sliding_Tackle": Statistic=0.8984090685844421, p-value=0.00000
```

- The Shapiro-Wilk test indicates that the data in these players' football attributes is significantly deviating from a normal distribution.
- A more robust assessment of the normality of the data by taking into account the variability is introduced by bootstrapping.

#### Multivariate linear model

Intercept Value Num DF Den DF F Value Pr > F

Wilks' lambda 0.0218 35.0000 2613.0000 3343.7755 0.0000
Pillai's trace 0.9782 35.0000 2613.0000 3343.7755 0.0000
Hotelling-Lawley trace 44.7884 35.0000 2613.0000 3343.7755 0.0000
Roy's greatest root 44.7884 35.0000 2613.0000 3343.7755 0.0000

General\_Position Value Num DF Den DF F Value Pr > F

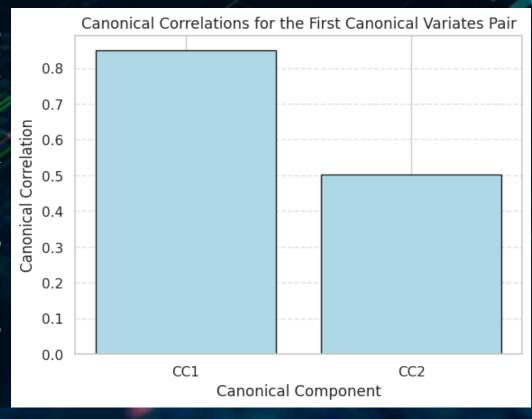
Wilks' lambda 0.1008 70.0000 5226.0000 160.5418 0.0000
Pillai's trace 1.2909 70.0000 5228.0000 135.9770 0.0000
Hotelling-Lawley trace 5.0373 70.0000 4945.6757 187.9685 0.0000
Roy's greatest root 4.0858 35.0000 2614.0000 305.1545 0.0000

- One of the tests that can be implemented that is the most robust against violations of the assumptions behind MANOVA is Pillai's Trace test.
- Null hypothesis: There are no group differences in the multivariate outcome variable(s).
- Pillai's trace value is 0.978, i.e., close to 1 & p-value is near 0 → There is a highly significant relationship between the "General Position" variable and the set of dependent variables.
- We REJECT the null hypothesis.

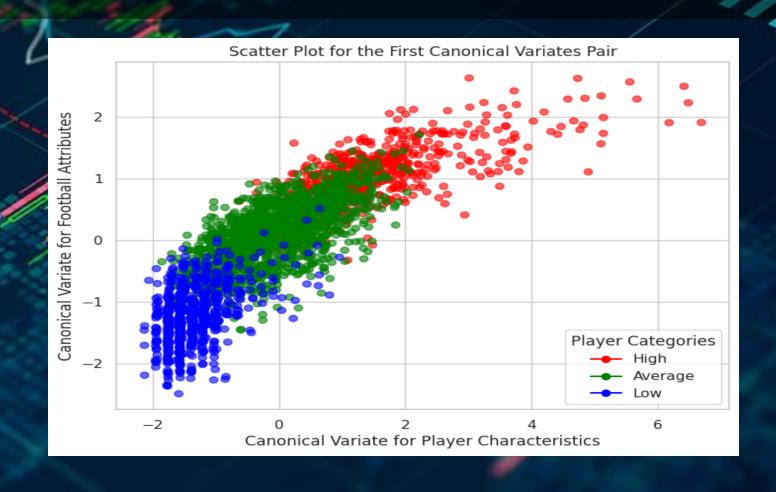
# CANONICAL CORRELATION ANALYSIS

### CANONICAL CORRELATION ANALYSIS

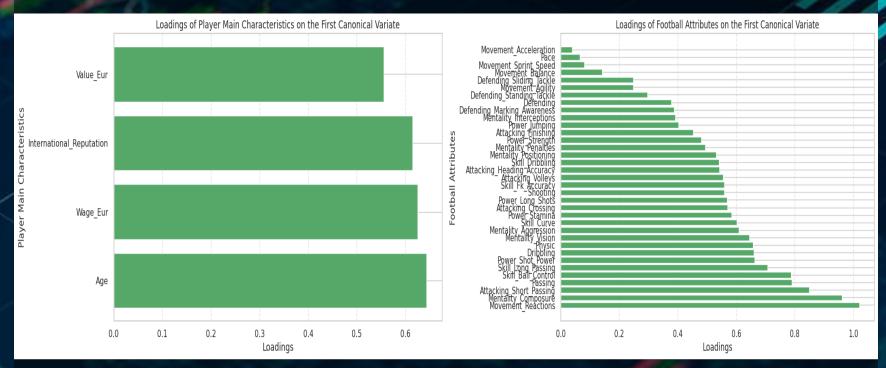
- Observe the correlation between two separate categories of data: player general information and player football attributes.
- Investigate how they collectively impact a player's overall rating.
- Generalize the players' overall rating into three categories: High, Average, Low.
- Visualizing the correlation for the first two canonical variates (CCl and CC2).



### CANONICAL CORRELATION ANALYSIS



## CANONICAL CORRELATION ANALYSIS



- We do not have negative loadings.
- Magnitude of the loadings for the player's general information (left plot)
- Magnitude of the loadings for the player's football attributes (right plot)
- These loadings indicate the strength of the positive relationship of each variable with the player's overall level.

### Conclusion

- This project provided valuable insights into FIFA 22 player statistics.
- It identified the key attributes influencing overall player ratings
- It examined variations in attributes across different positions
- It revealed the correlation between general player information and football attributes in determining a player's overall rating.

### THANK YOU