

Basketball Curiosity



Problem



Prediction of NBA shots results

Data



>400,000 shot data from 2 seasons collected into one dataset:

	action_type	minutes_remaining	period	seconds_remaining	shot_distance	shot_made_flag	shot_zone_area	loc_x	loc_y	shot_zone_basic	shot_zone_range	shot_type	position	season	is_home
51643	Driving Finger Roll Layup Shot	2	2	20	3	1	Center(C)	37	9	Restricted Area	Less Than 8 ft.	2PT Field Goal	Guard	2014	0
149572	Layup Shot	6	2	41	2	1	Center(C)	20	11	Restricted Area	Less Than 8 ft.	2PT Field Goal	Guard	2014	1
149573	Jump Shot	6	2	1	3	0	Center(C)	32	12	Restricted Area	Less Than 8 ft.	2PT Field Goal	Guard	2014	1
149574	Jump Shot	4	2	44	24	0	Left Side Center(LC)	-218	116	Above the Break 3	24+ ft.	3PT Field Goal	Guard	2014	1
149575	Jump Shot	2	2	31	20	0	Center(C)	39	197	Mid-Range	16-24 ft.	2PT Field Goal	Guard	2014	1

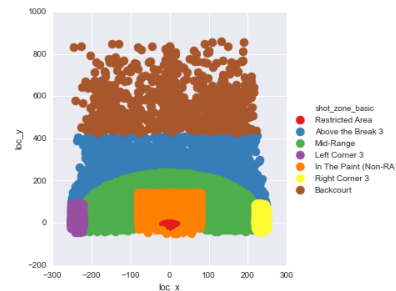
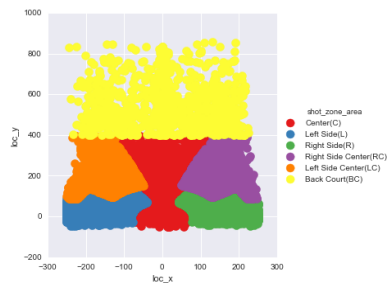
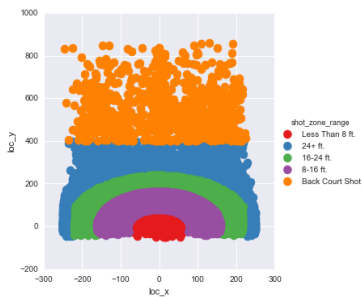
Preprocess Bayes

Binning

Cropping

Binarizing

	label	distance	field_area	action_type	numpos	time_interval	period	season	is_home
0	1	4.0	0.0	Alley Oop Dunk Shot	50	8.0	1	2014	0
1	1	4.0	0.0	Layup Shot	50	11.5	3	2014	0
2	1	20.0	-2.0	Jump Shot	42	2.0	1	2014	0
3	1	12.0	2.0	Jump Shot	42	1.0	1	2014	0
4	0	12.0	0.0	Jump Shot	42	11.0	2	2014	0



period	
1	26.119432
2	24.909347
3	24.574799
4	23.621421
5	0.642255
6	0.105660
7	0.022206
8	0.004880

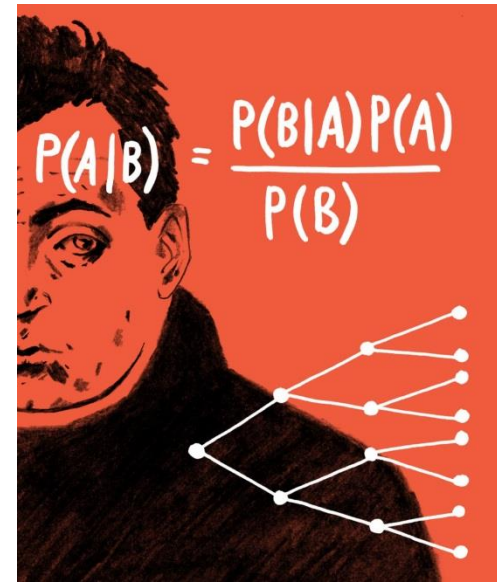
Naïve Bayes

$$P(H) = \frac{\#(made_shots)}{\#(total_shots)} \approx 0.45$$

$$P(E|H) = \frac{\#(made_shots \cap Evidence)}{\#(made_shots)}$$

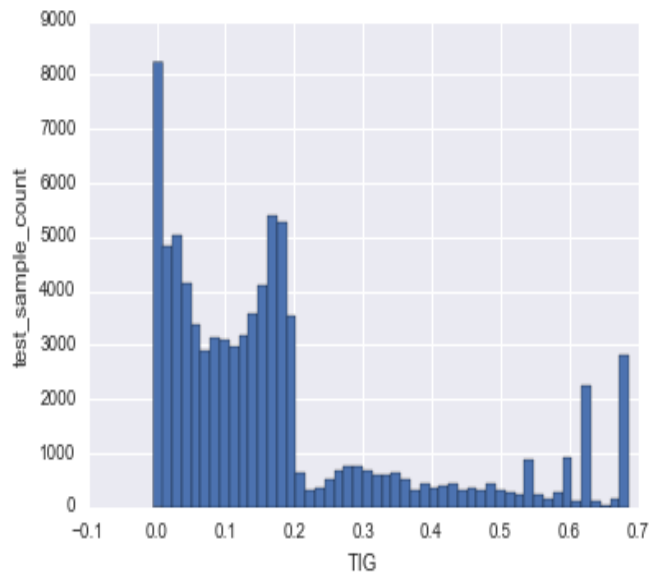
$$P(H|E) = \frac{P(Evidence|Made_shot) * P(Made_shot)}{P(Evidence)}$$

$$P(H|\bar{E}) = P(Made_shot) * \prod_i \frac{P(E_i|Made_shot)}{P(E_i)}$$

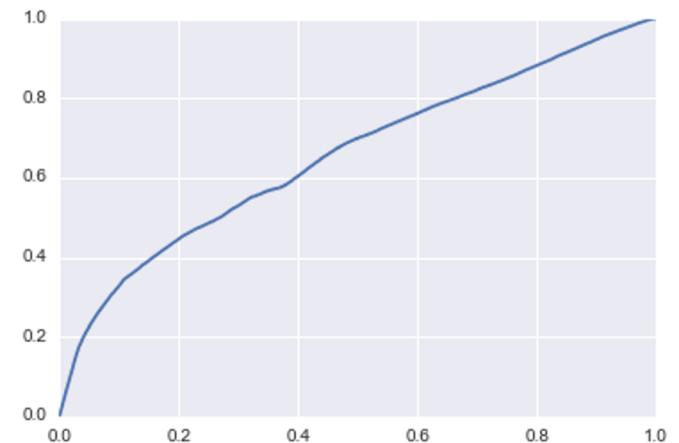


Bayes Results

	distance	angle	numpos	time_interval	period	season	is_home	Prediction	TIG	True Classification	Classification Distance
label											
0	17.023524	0.029804	28.911082	5.768318	2.491930	2015	0.494541	0.420556	0.137418	0.655516	0.420556
1	13.013198	-0.001095	30.510206	5.871841	2.464734	2015	0.508843	0.584432	0.229281	0.564494	0.415568



ROC (AUC = 0.656783963551)



NN preprocess

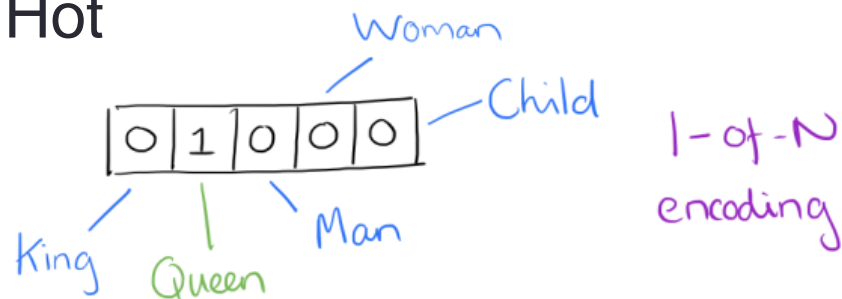
- ReScaling



- Categories -> Binary / Ordinal



- Words -> One/Two/Three Hot



Neural Network

- Activation Function – Sigmoid
- Error Function – Quadratic
- Gradient – **SGD** (>400,000 samples)
- Learning rate – Search Optimized

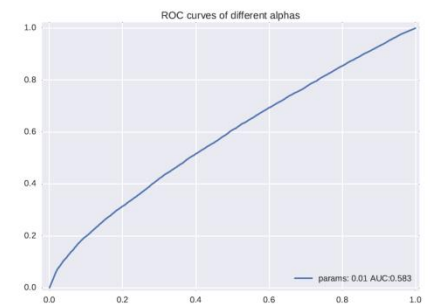
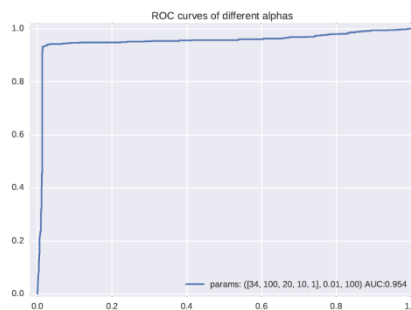
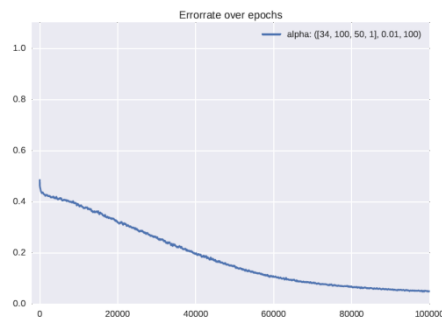


NN Results and Sensitivity

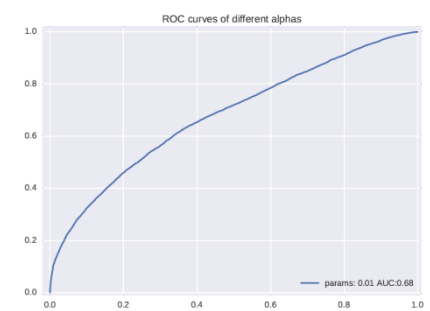
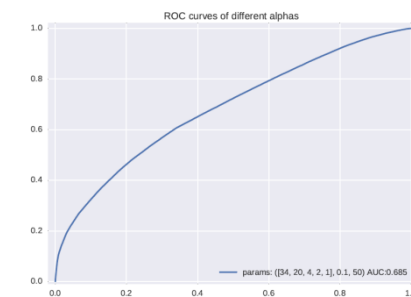
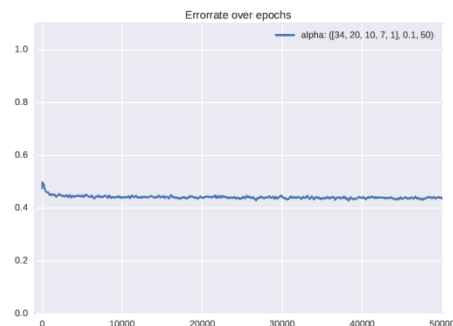
- Better Performance (AUC ~ 0.7)
- Low alpha values are better

	TrainAUC	ValAUC
alpha		
0.001	0.691078	0.686941
0.010	0.681293	0.676275
0.100	0.622076	0.620140
1.000	0.557134	0.557724

- |Train|=2000

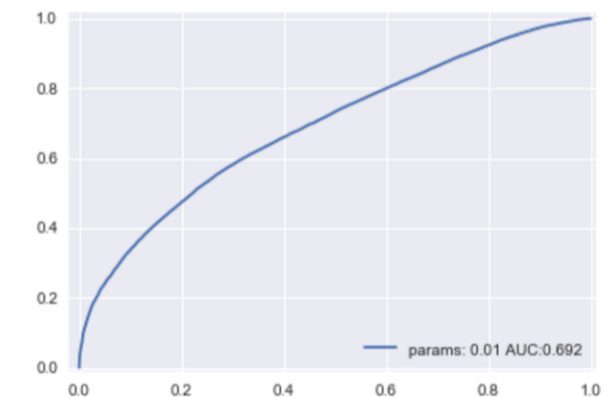


- |Train|=284641



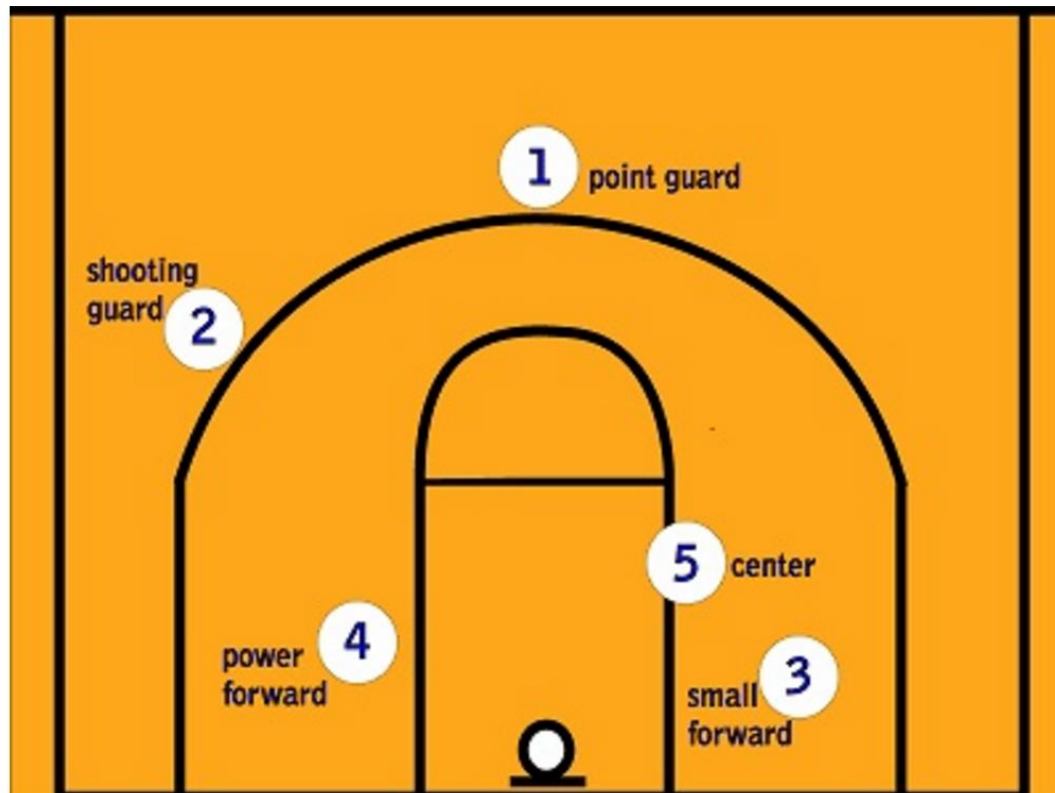
NN optimization

- Genetic Algorithm to find best parameters set
- Target value – AIC $\operatorname{argmin}_{\theta} \{-Z * \ln(\text{ValidationAUC}) + 2 * K\}$
- Best : {34}, 50, 35 , [17, 8] , {1} - AUC = 0.692
Input Optional Output



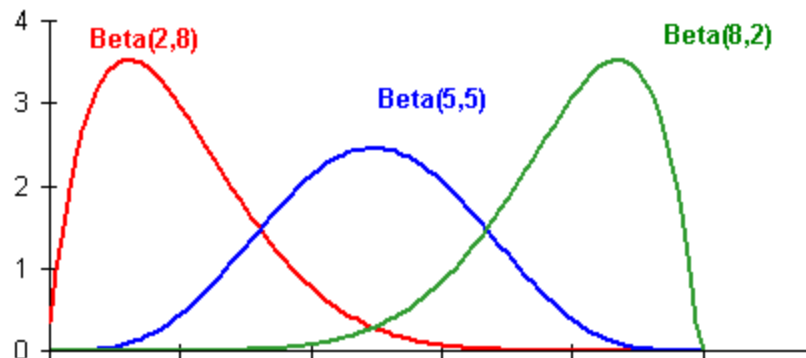
Curiosity – Problem Definition

- Given a period of game we have 5 players with different roles in different position to shoot.

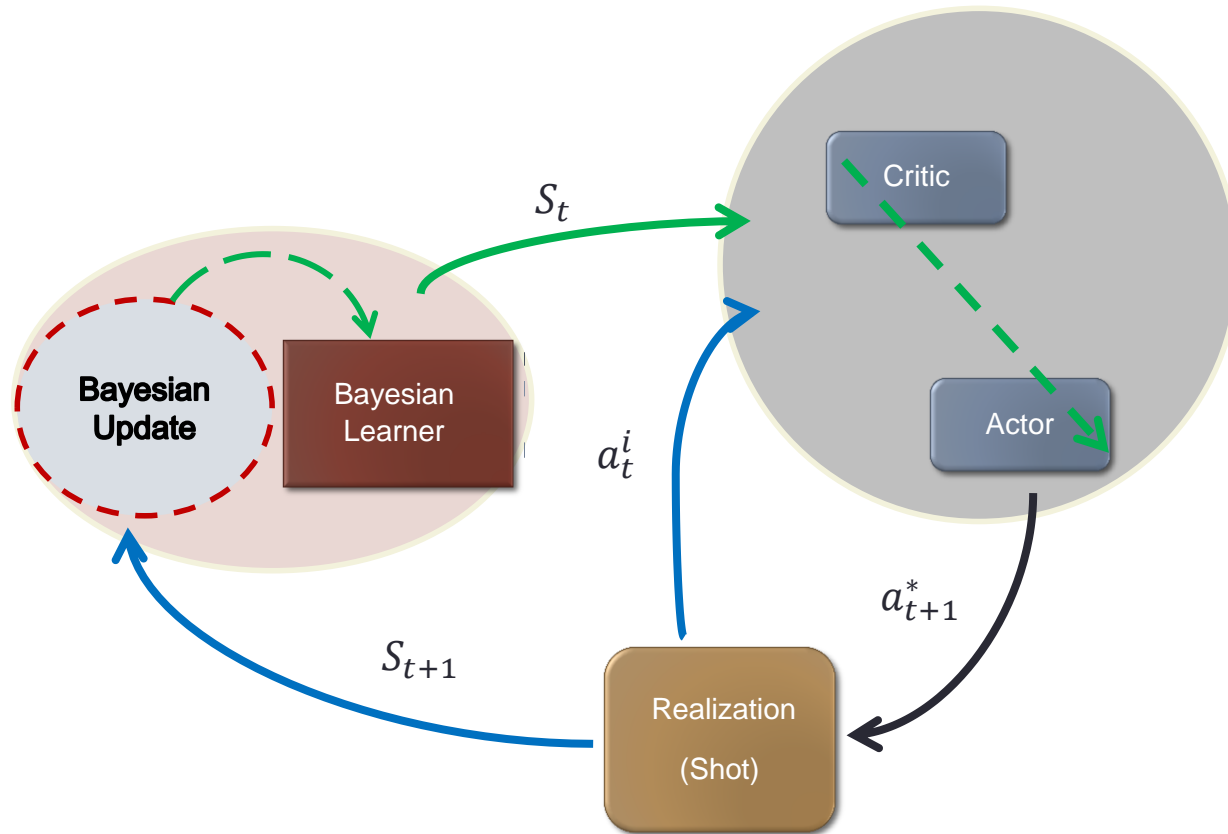


Implementation

- Bayes Learner will use only 3 key features
(Location, Position, Action type)
- Features were reduced to small option space
- Beta Distribution was used, to improve Expected Information Gain (and Entropy) calculations:



Loop

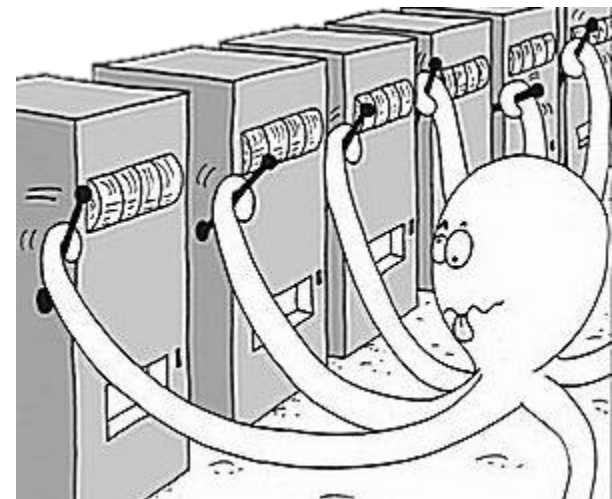


Actor - Critic

- Critic calculated expected value of each action:

$$Q(S_t, a_i) = \lambda * EIG(a_i, S_t) + (1 - \lambda) * \text{Pr}(Shot|a_i, S_t)$$

- Actor makes weighted (Thompson sampling) decision, proportionally to the expected value

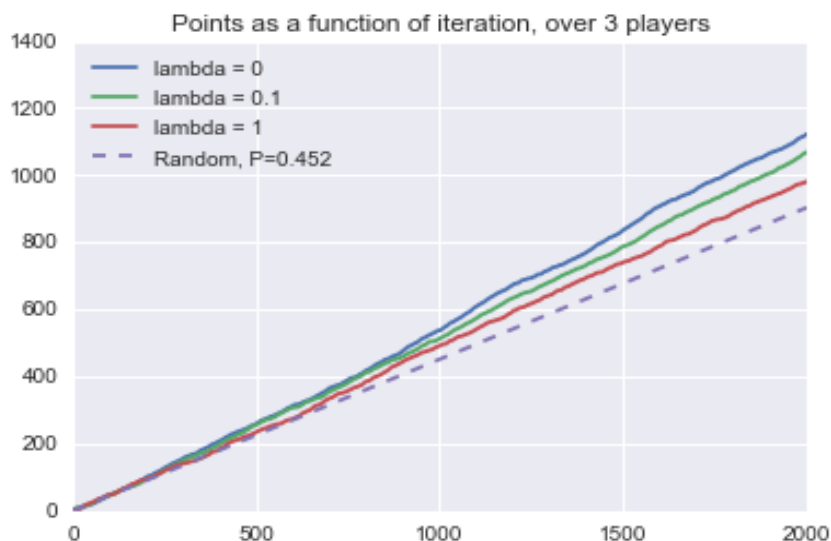


Comparison

- Different λ :
 - Greedy player ($\lambda = 0$)
 - Balanced player ($\lambda = 0.1$)
 - Curious player ($\lambda = 1$)

Results

Starting with **zero** knowledge and playing **2000** rounds we got:

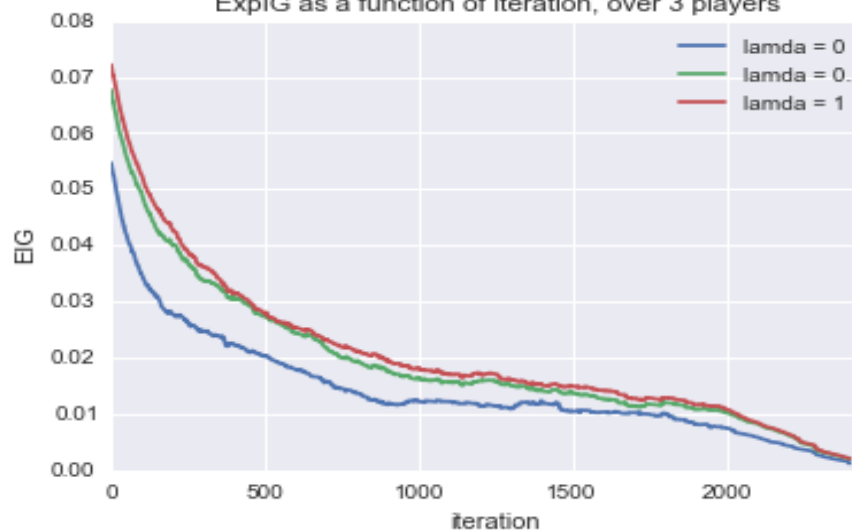


Greedy is going for the point

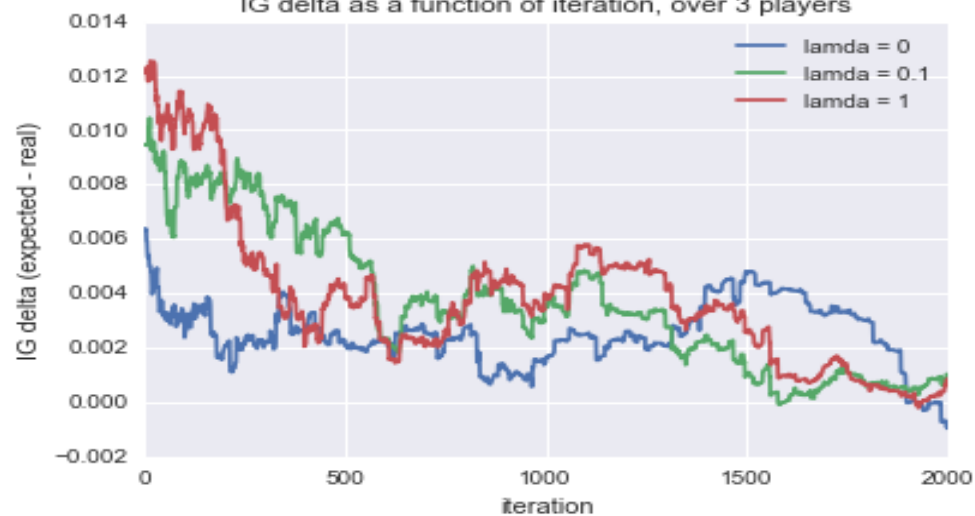
Curious is going for the knowledge

Results

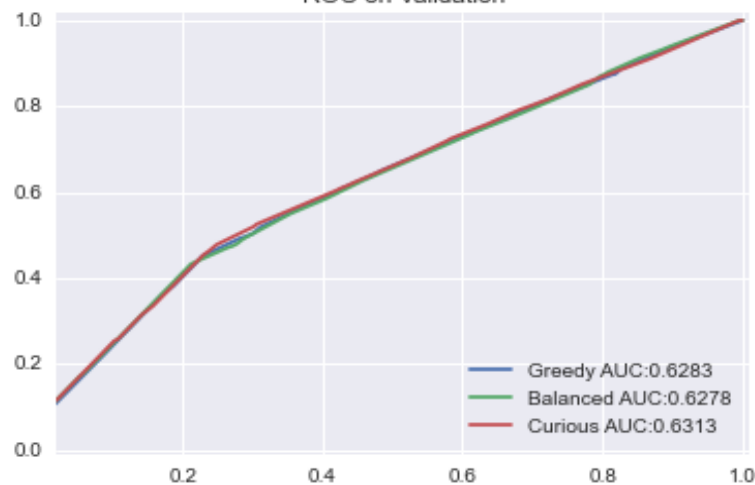
ExplG as a function of iteration, over 3 players



IG delta as a function of iteration, over 3 players

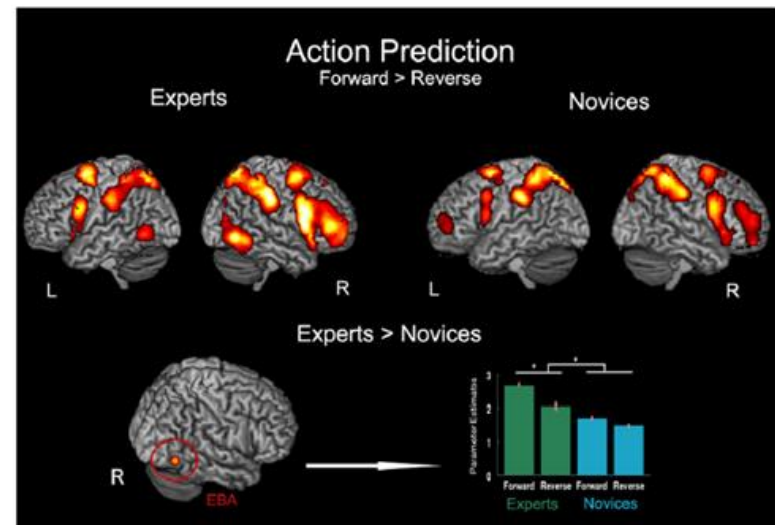
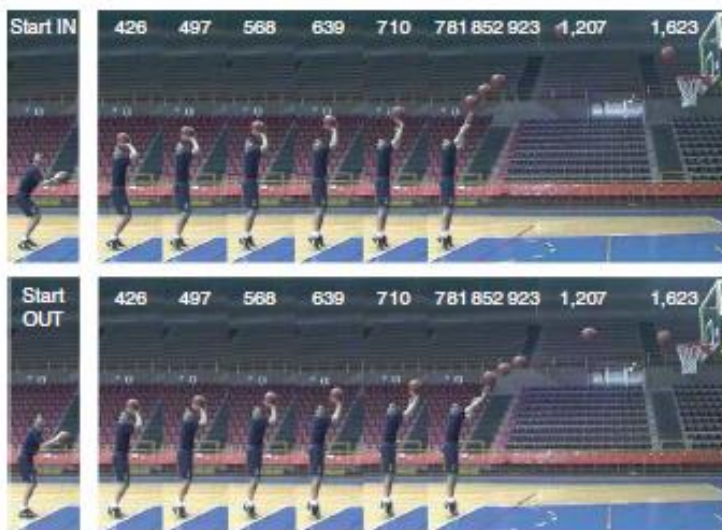


ROC on Validation



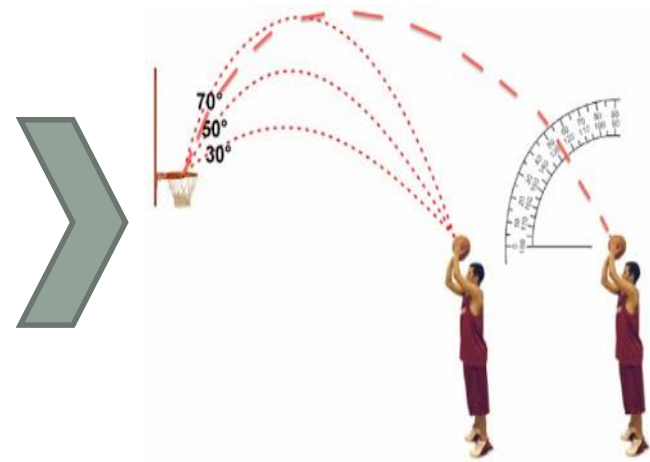
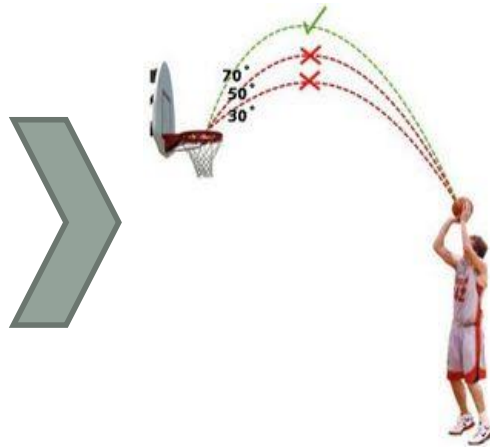
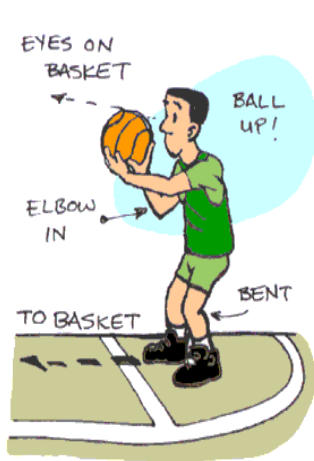
Brain

Action anticipation in elite basketball players



- **Visual** (Abstract and Detailed) and **Motor** (Mirroring) brain areas were more active among experts
- The '**Surprise**' effect was noticed when experts were wrong

From noob to pro



How to Make a Left-handed Layup

A layup is one of the fundamental shots of basketball and is also one of the easiest ways to score points. It is a close-up shot made on the move. Below demonstrates, step-by-step how to make a left-handed layup. Reverse the directions to do a right-handed layup.



Step 1

Dribble the ball towards the left hand side of the basket. Stop dribbling five to eight feet away from the basket and pick up the ball.



Step 2

Plant your right foot and jump off it. Bring your left knee to your chest as you jump.



Step 3

Bring the ball up with your left hand and aim for the upper left corner of the hoop on the backboard.



Step 4

Shoot the ball with your left hand, using the backboard to post the ball through the hoop.

