



16 NOVIEMBRE, 2019

Análisis de datos en el fútbol

library(soccergraphR)
library(FootballBadges)

Jesús Lagos Milla



@Vdot_Spain

#XJRes #BigDataFutbol

<https://github.com/Jelagmil/>



¿De qué no vamos a hablar? De apuestas.

 **MisterChip (Alexis)** ✓ @2010MisterChip · 2 oct.

!! ENCUESTA !!

Cuál de estos 4 resultados te parece la más probable para el Barça-Sevilla que se va a jugar el domingo?

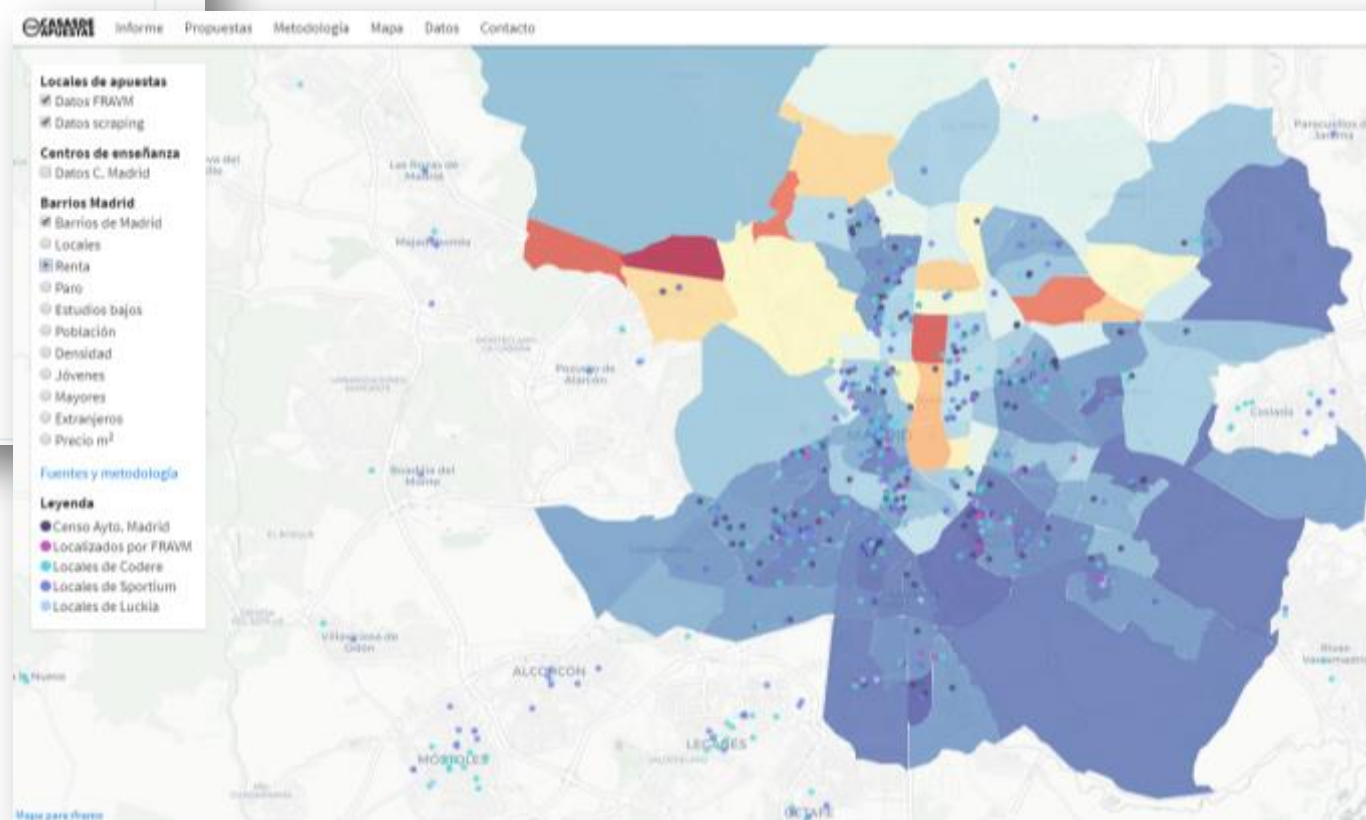
Os dejo algunas pistas en el blog apuestas.betfair.es/futbol/4-propu...

La opción más votada tendrá **#SuperCuota** en **@Betfair_ES**.

- FCB 3-1 SEV**
- FCB 3-0 SEV
- FCB 0-0 SEV
- FCB 1-2 SEV

22.288 votos · Resultados finales

33 11 105



Índice

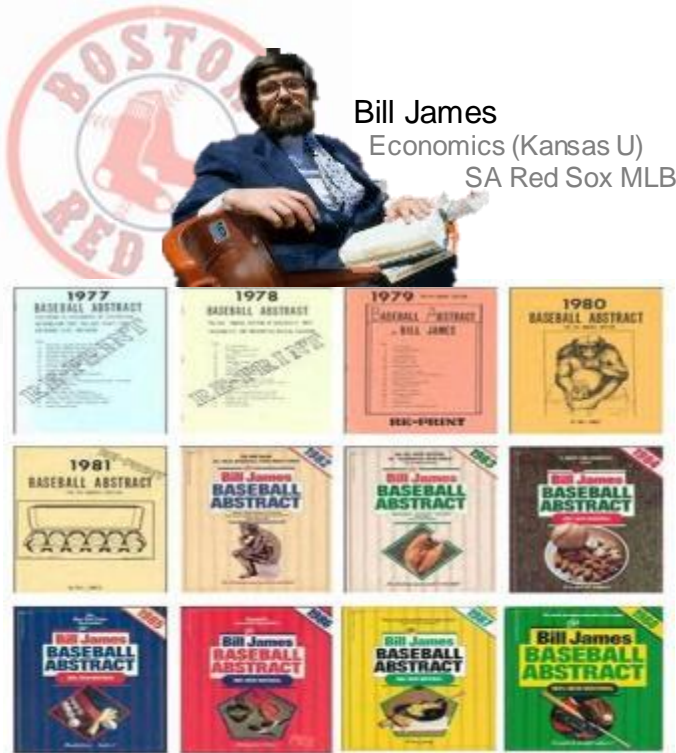
- 1 Introducción
- 2 Los datos
- 3 Aplicaciones
- 4 Proveedores de información
- 5 xG
- 6 Dashboard Rmarkdown SNA
- 7 #soccergraphR y #FootballBadges



1. Introducción

Introducción

----- 70's-80's ----- 00's ----- 10's ----->



Bill James
Economics (Kansas U)
SA Red Sox MLB

Runs Created -> Expected Runs



Billy Beane
Economics* (UC San Diego)
VP Op OA's MLB

Paul DePodesta
Economics (Harvard U)
CSO Cleveland Browns NFL



Record* 20 victorias seguidas (actualmente 22)
Coste plantilla 28 de 30 (40M) -> A. Rodriguez (Rangers) (22M)



Susana Ferreras
Telecommunication (U. Valladolid)
Data Scientist Arsenal EPL

Esta zamorana experta en 'big data' es el gran secreto de la selección española de 'basket'



Vosse de Bood
Physiotherapy (Amsterdam)
Head of Sport Science AFC Ajax

```

1 #' Esta funcion crea el grafo de pases para un equipo durante un partido a partir de una
2 #' segmentacion kmeans de posiciones. Es decir, si un pase lo hace en la misma zona 2 jugadores
3 #' computan como 1, porque lo que se dibuja es el cluster en esa zona de pase independiente quien
4 #' lo haya hecho
5 #'
6 #' @param df un df
7 #' @param home un número de 1 y 0 que indica si es home o away
8 #' @param cl El número de clusters que queremos calcular en la red
9 #' @return El grafo de \code{df} del equipo local si \code{home} con un total de \code{cl} clusters
10 #' @examples
11 #' OptaMAPmatrixpasscluster(df,1,20)
12 #' OptaMAPmatrixpasscluster(df,1,10)
13 #' @export
14 #'
15 #'
16 #'
17 OptaMAPmatrixpasscluster <- function(df,home,cl){
18
19   polar<-dplyr::select(df,type_id,team_id,outcome,x,y,player_id,"2","107","123","213","home_team_id","away_team_id","140","141")
20   #Cambiamos los nombres que los numeros no gustan
21   names(polar)<-c("type_id","team_id","outcome","x","y","player_id","a","b","c","d","e","f","g","h")
22
23
24
25   if(home==1){
26     polar <- dplyr::filter(polar,team_id==e)}
27   else{
28     polar <- dplyr::filter(polar,team_id!=e)
29   }
30
31   #Nos quedamos los eventos de pase
32   polar <- dplyr::filter(polar,type_id==1 & is.na(a) & is.na(b) & is.na(c))
33
34   polar$yd<-polar$y*0.7
35   polar$hd<-polar$h*0.7
36
37   df1<-dplyr::select(polar,x,yd)
38   df2<-dplyr::select(polar,g,hd)
39   names(df2)<-c('x','yd')
40   matriz <- rbind(df1,df2)
41
42   set.seed(76964057) #Set the seed for reproducibility
43   k <-kmeans(matriz,centers=cl) #Create 5 clusters. Remove columns 1 and 2
44   k$centers
45   table(k$cluster)
46   matriz_cl <- matriz
47
48   polar_clu <- polar
49   names(polar_clu) <- names(polar)
50
51   matriz_ce <- matriz
52   matriz_ce <- matriz

```

2. Los datos

El problema a resolver

captura manual



```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!-- Copyright 2001-2017 Opta Sportsdata Ltd. All rights reserved. -->
<!-- PRODUCTION HEADER
     produced on:      valde-jobq-a03.nexus.opta.net
     production time:   20170829T142750.440Z
     production module: Opta::Feed::XML::Soccer::F24
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  <Game id="942802" away_score="2" away_team_id="175" away_team_name="Atlético de Madrid" competition_id="23" c
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      <Q id="1347204679" qualifier_id="194" value="17871" />
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      <Q id="1763026283" qualifier_id="197" value="704" />
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      <Q id="1539294426" qualifier_id="130" value="17" />
      <Q id="1141413586" qualifier_id="227" value="0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0" />
      <Q id="1781136519" qualifier_id="30" value="14725, 170154, 87713, 61595, 55317, 67759, 131411, 139472, 45
      <Q id="1257025587" qualifier_id="131" value="1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0" />
      <Q id="1239938889" qualifier_id="44" value="1, 3, 3, 2, 2, 2, 3, 3, 4, 4, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5" />
    </Event>
    <Event id="1603877925" event_id="2" type_id="32" period_id="1" min="0" sec="0" team_id="175" outcome="1" x=
      <Q id="1540932256" qualifier_id="127" value="Left to Right" />
    </Event>
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    </Event>
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      <Q id="1658041010" qualifier_id="140" value="44.1" />
      <Q id="2095436383" qualifier_id="279" value="5" />
      <Q id="1179282307" qualifier_id="213" value="2.9" />
      <Q id="1129907827" qualifier_id="141" value="53.7" />
      <Q id="1841260011" qualifier_id="278" />
      <Q id="1257966679" qualifier_id="56" value="Back" />
    </Event>
  </Game>
</Games>
```

```
{
  "id" : "d23c1959-8805-42aa-933b-b6710b6a50e5",
  "index" : 1,
  "period" : 1,
  "timestamp" : "00:00:00.000",
  "minute" : 0,
  "second" : 0,
  "type" : {
    "id" : 35,
    "name" : "Starting XI"
  },
  "possession" : 1,
  "possession_team" : {
    "id" : 865,
    "name" : "England Women's"
  },
  "play_pattern" : {
    "id" : 1,
    "name" : "Regular Play"
  },
  "off_camera" : false,
  "team" : {
    "id" : 865,
    "name" : "England Women's"
  },
  "duration" : 0.0,
  "tactics" : {
    "formation" : 4141,
    "lineup" : [ {
      "player" : {
        "id" : 10170,
        "name" : "Karen Bardsley"
      },
      "position" : {
```

- Se puede explotar con la librería para R #soccergraphR

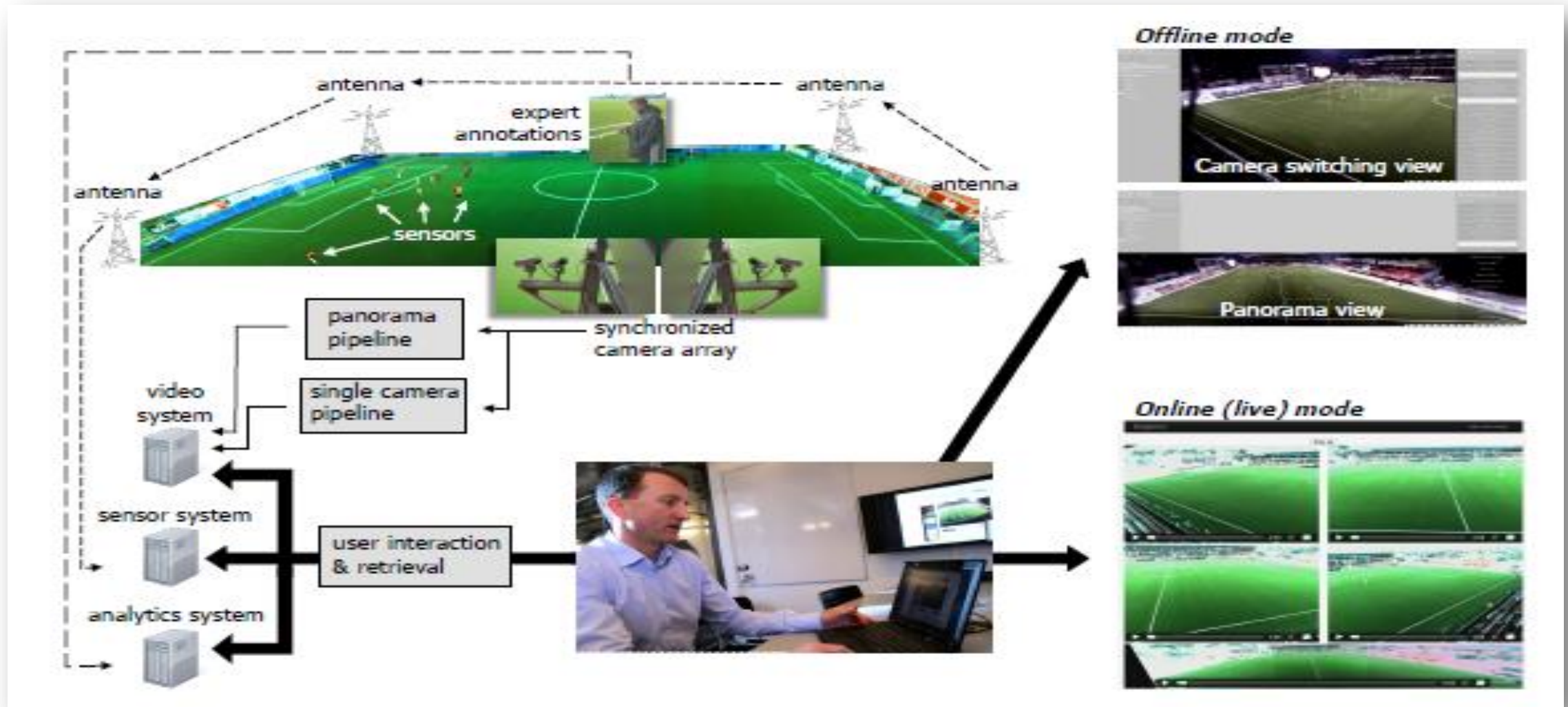
- Se puede explotar con la librería para R #StatbombR

```
devtools::install_github('jelagmil/soccergraphR', build_opts = c("--no-resave-data", "--no-manual"), = TRUE)
```

El problema a resolver

captura manual

video



El problema a resolver

captura manual

video

weareables





3. Aplicaciones

Casos de uso en el fútbol

- Rendimiento físico y predicción de lesiones
- Scouting
- Métricas de juego
- Táctica y estrategia
- Acciones a Balón Parado
- Tracking



BARÇA SPORTS ANALYTICS
SUMMIT

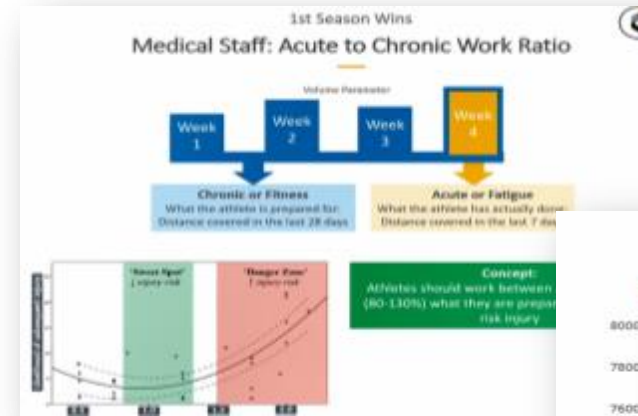


Explainable Injury Forecasting in Soccer via Multivariate Time Series and Convolutional Neural Networks

Luca Pappalardo¹, Luca Guerrini², Alessio Rossi², Paolo Cintia²

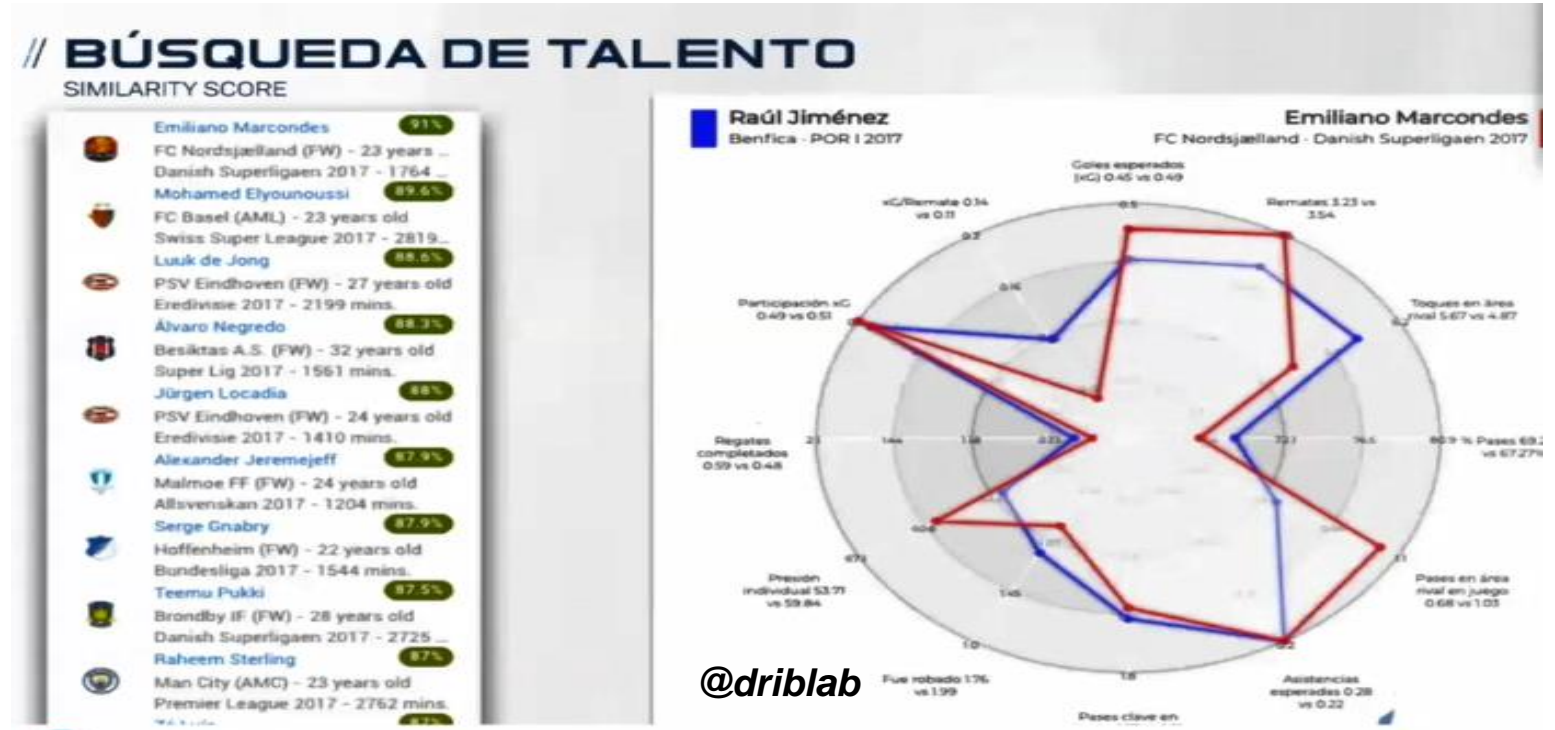
¹ Institute of Information Science and Technologies (ISTI), National Research Council of Italy (CNR), Pisa, Italy

² Department of Computer Science, University of Pisa, Pisa, Italy



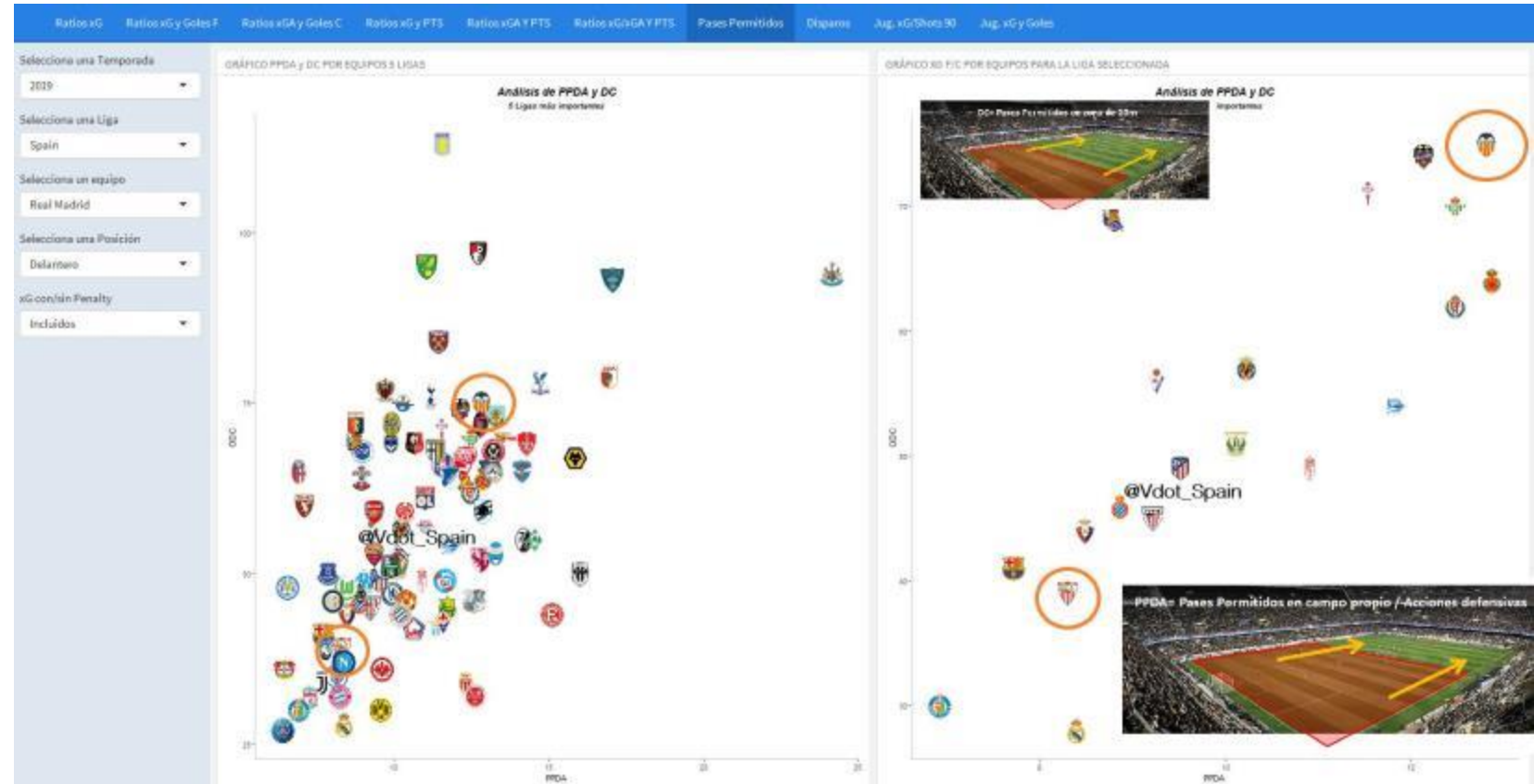
Casos de uso en el fútbol

- Rendimiento físico y predicción de lesiones
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Casos de uso en el fútbol

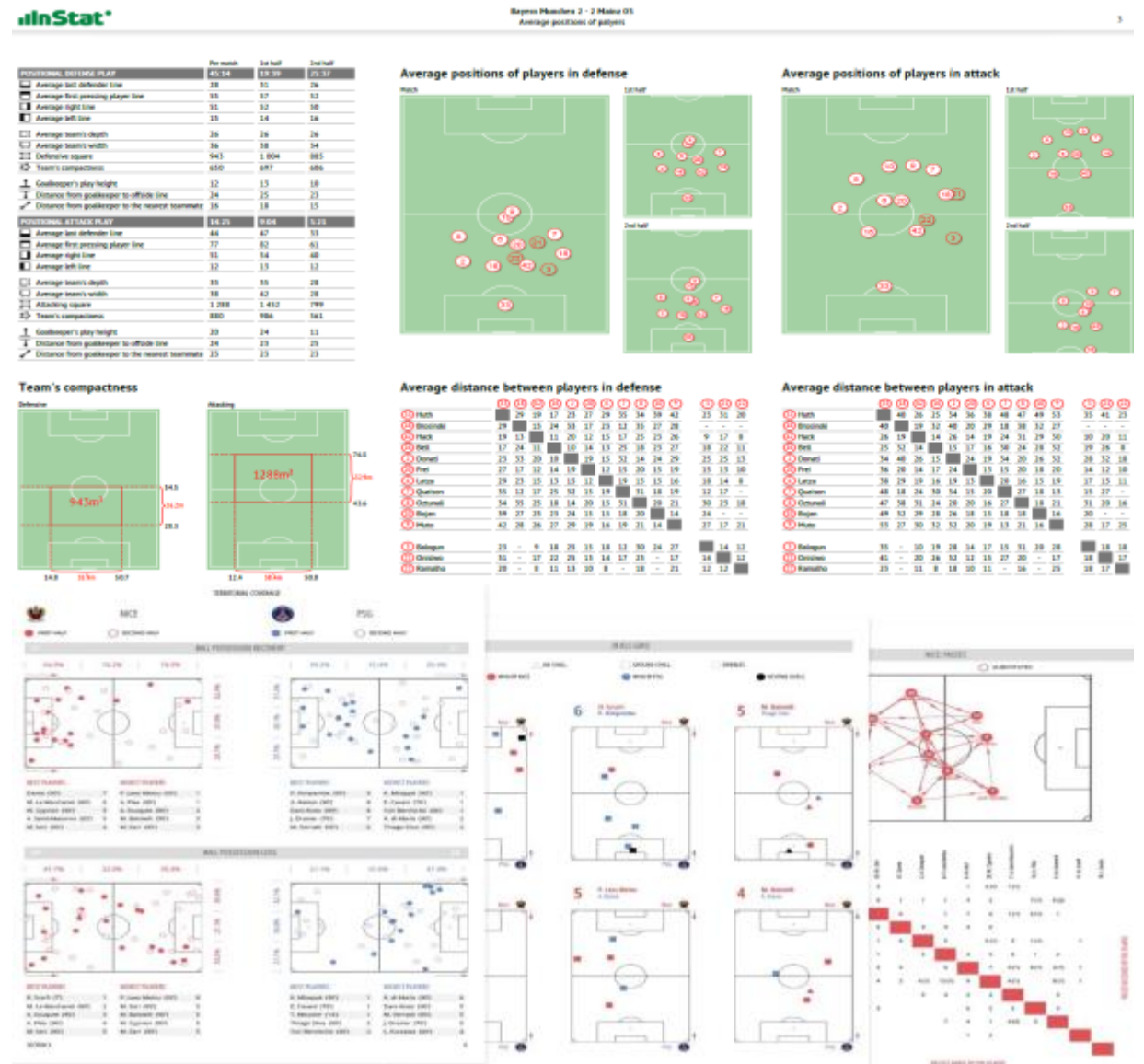
- Rendimiento físico y predicción de lesiones
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xG, npxG, xA, xT, xBuildup, xGChain, PPDA, DC, xPTS, etc.

Casos de uso en el fútbol

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Casos de uso en el fútbol

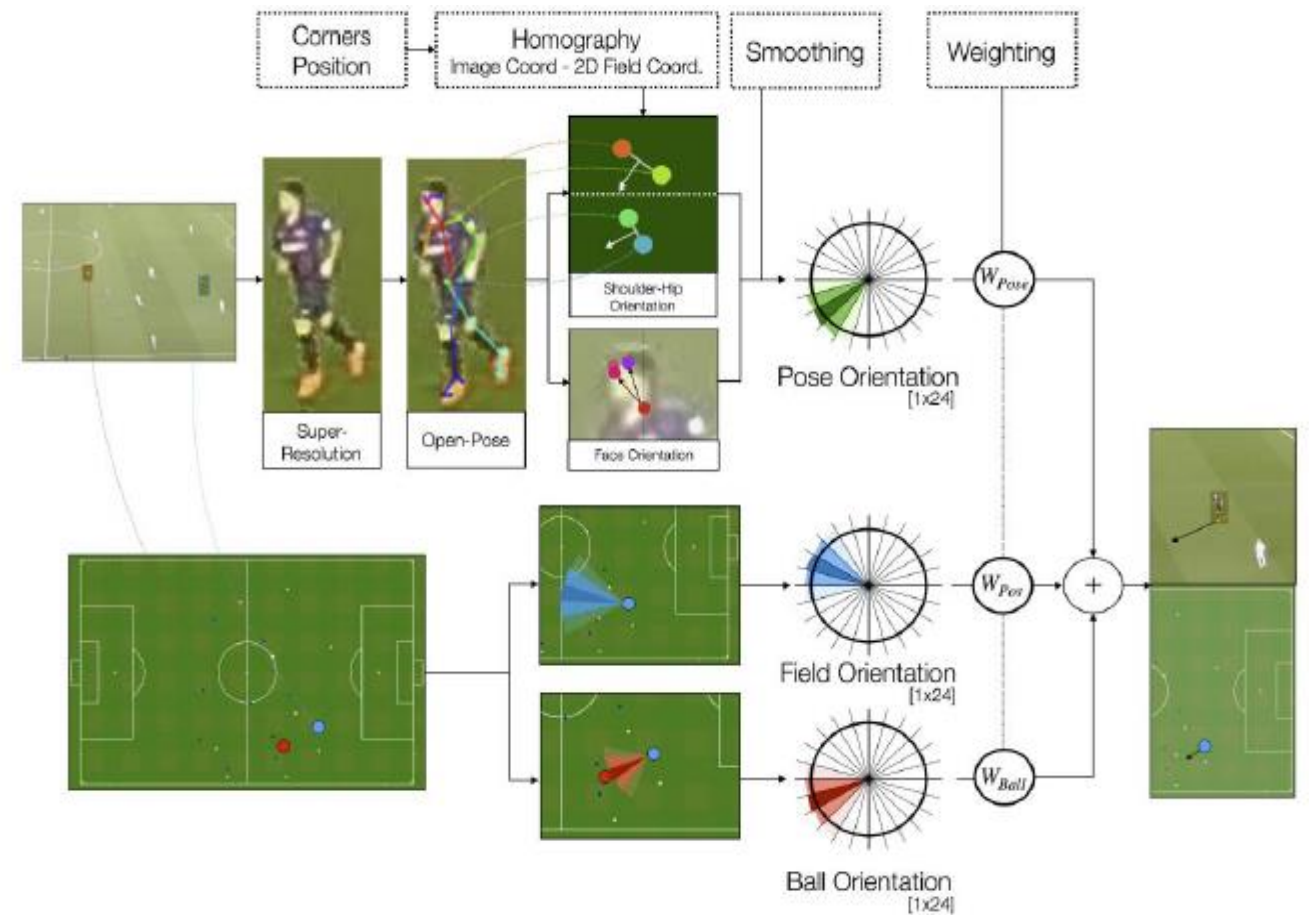
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- Métricas de juego
- Táctica y estrategia
- Acciones a Balón Parado
- Tracking



Head, Shoulders, Hip and Ball... Hip and Ball! Using Pose Data to Leverage Football Player Orientation

Adrià Arbués-Sangüesa, Gloria Haro, Coloma Ballester, Adrián Martín

Universitat Pompeu Fabra | adria.arbues@upf.edu



Casos de uso en el fútbol

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Casos de uso en el fútbol

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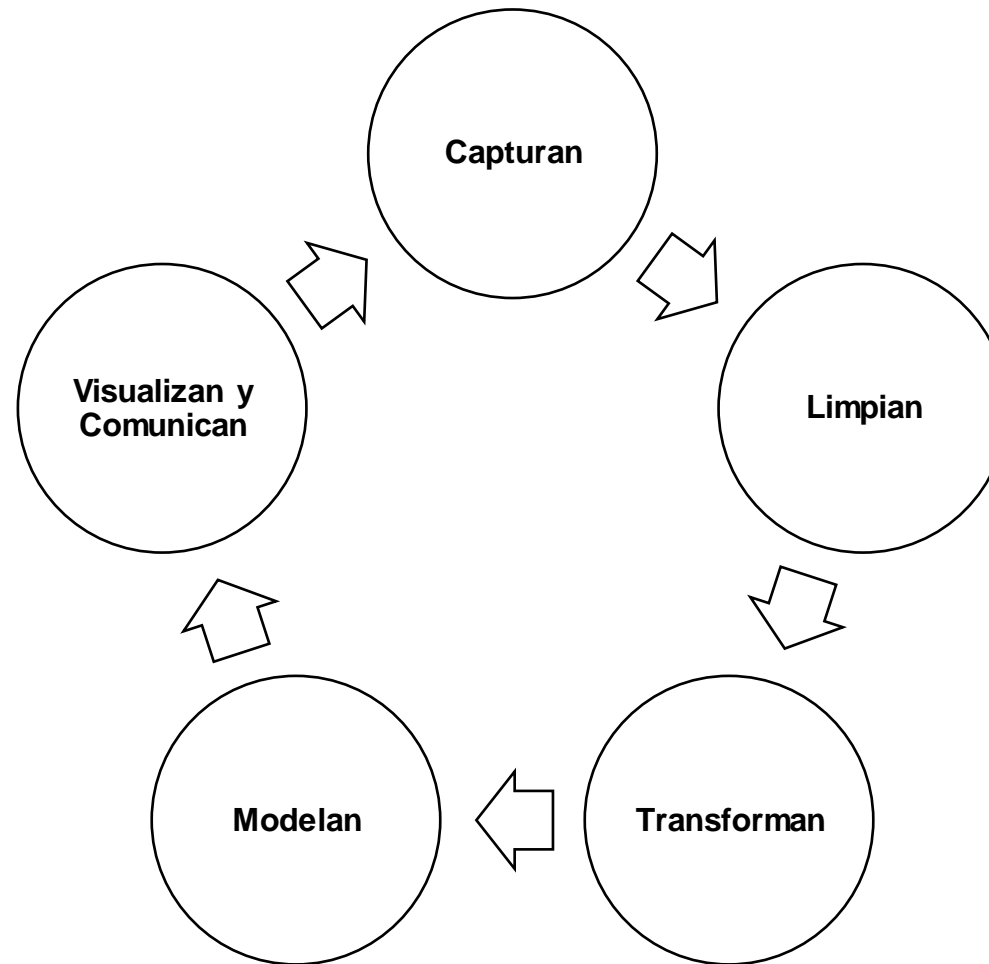




4. Proveedores

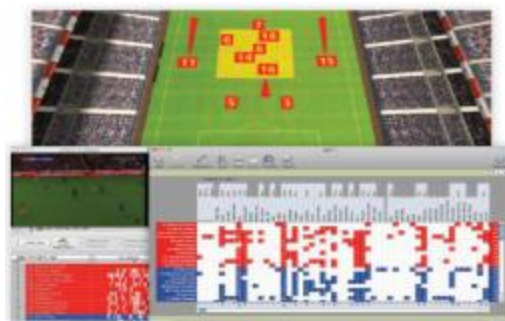
Principales proveedores

- opta
- instat
- wyscout
- mediacoach
- stats
- statsbomb
- understat



Principales proveedores

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- understat



XML Data Feeds

Opta have made market leading XML feeds compatible with other market leading products such as Scout7-Xeatre and SportsCode to ensure clubs get the maximum value out of these systems. Clubs can now have a consistent data set across all of their analysis products.



Video Scout

Opta have developed a unique online interface that allows clubs to download match footage online and search the actions within it using Opta's time coded events. Users can create unlimited playlists from clips across multiple matches and download them as a single movie.



Data Scout

Developed in conjunction with StratBridge LLC, Data Scout is the next generation of football player analysis software. This entirely online solution allows users to explore Opta's massive player database, run comparisons and view trends over time.



Live Monitor

Live Monitor provides an online tool through which to monitor your teams performance live as a game progresses. View the impact of tactical changes via a pass matrix, player stats and graphics over average shape or player possessions. Compatible with any tablet platform Live Monitor offers the flexibility to access stats anywhere during your own matches or whilst scouting players and teams.



Reports & Analysis

Our skilled team of data analysts can provide clubs with reports and analysis packs based on pre-agreed criteria. This can be weekly opponent scouting reports or own-team performance over weeks, months or seasons. This can be provided in a wide variety of formats for ease of circulation within the club itself.



Data Query Tool

Accessed entirely online, the Opta Data Query Tool allows users to select any competition, followed by specific teams, players and positions to create a multivariate table. This can be customised across over 120 different variables across multiple or single seasons.

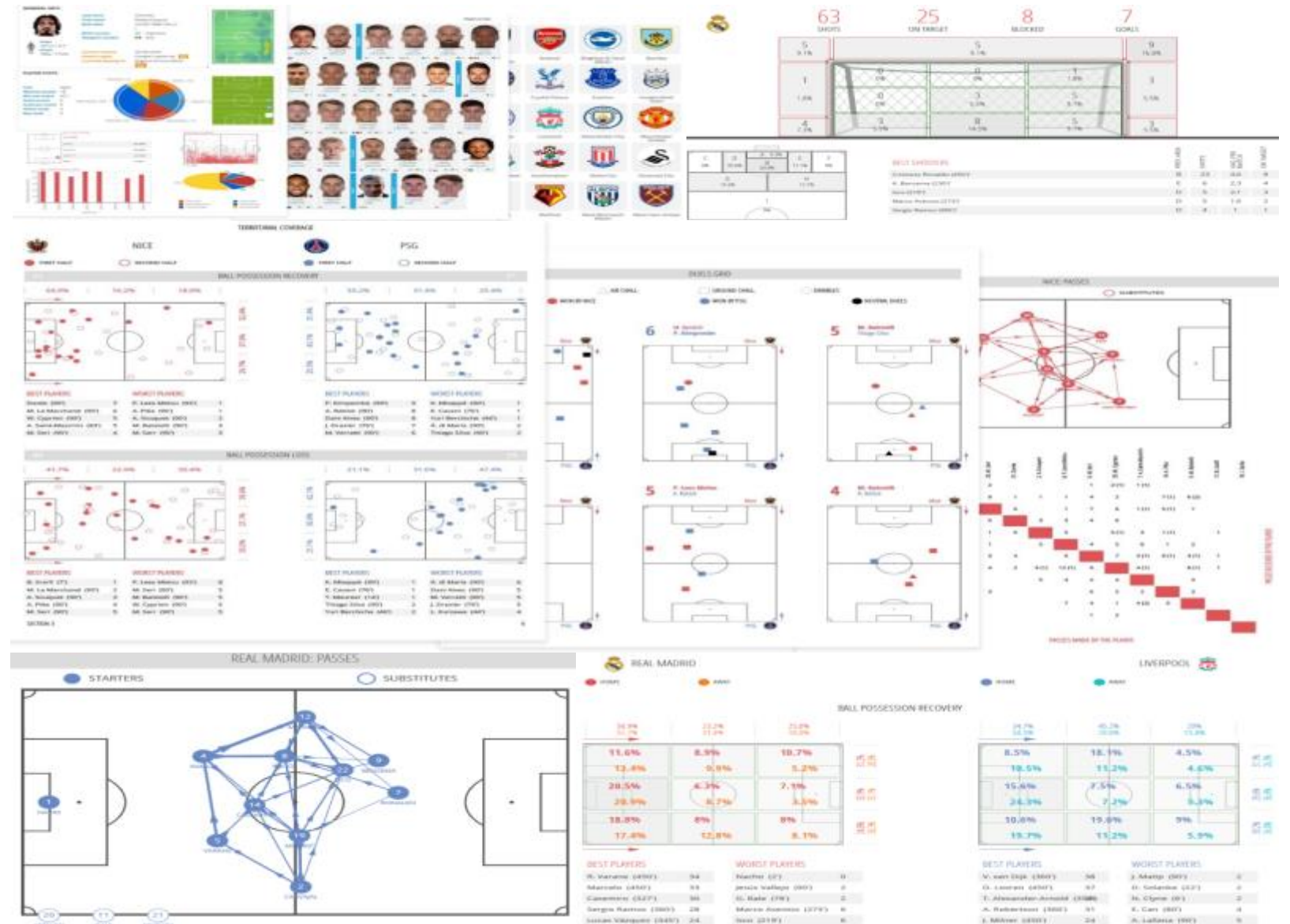
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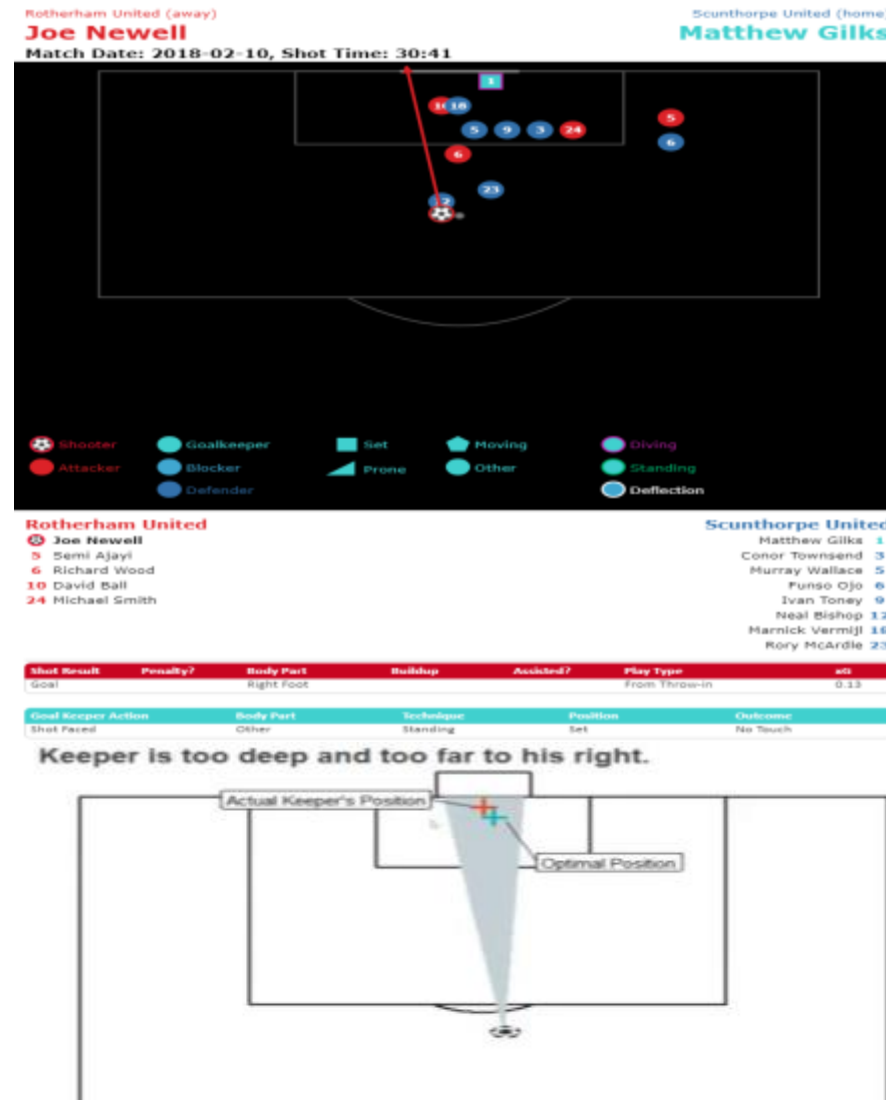
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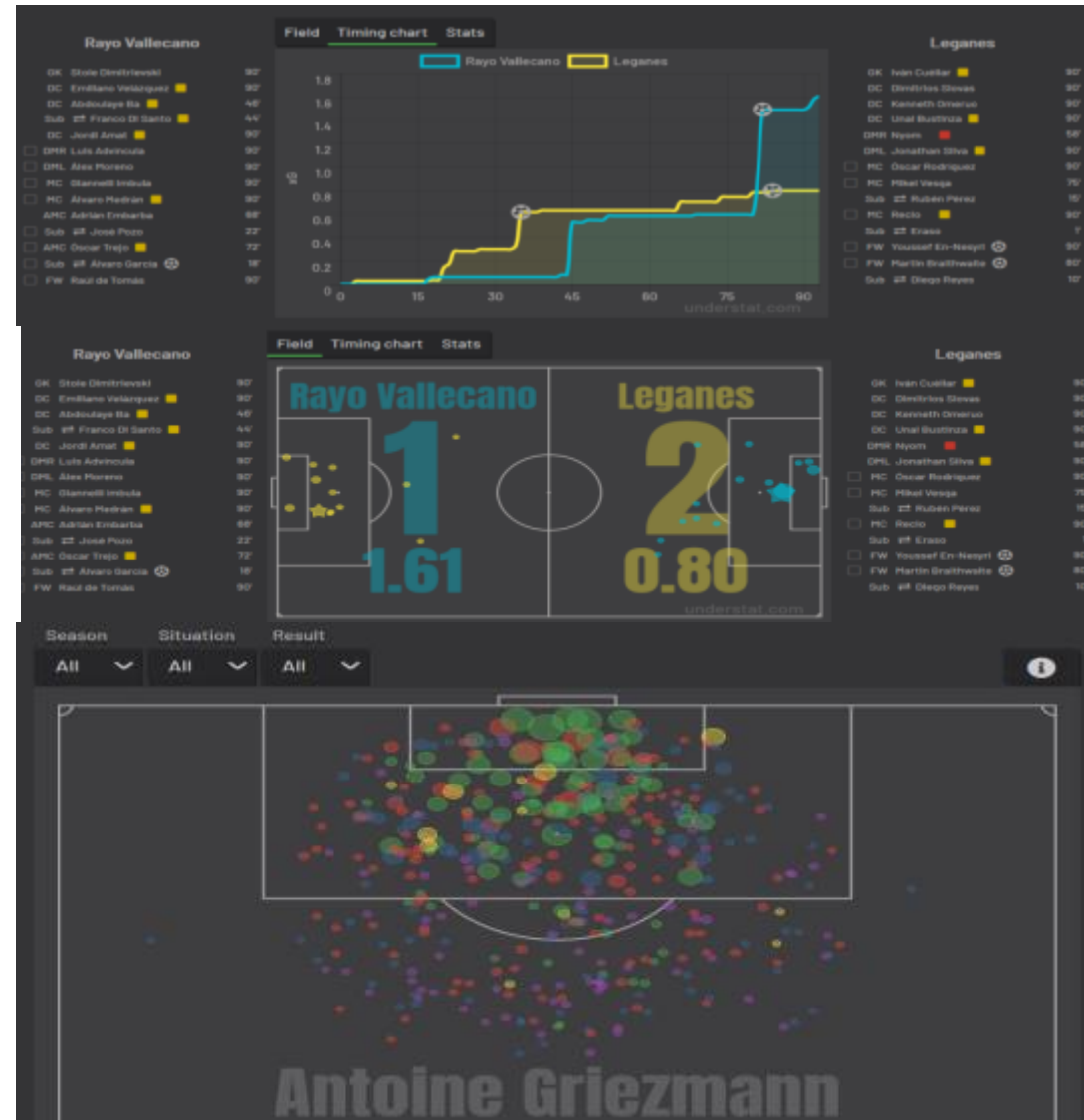
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```

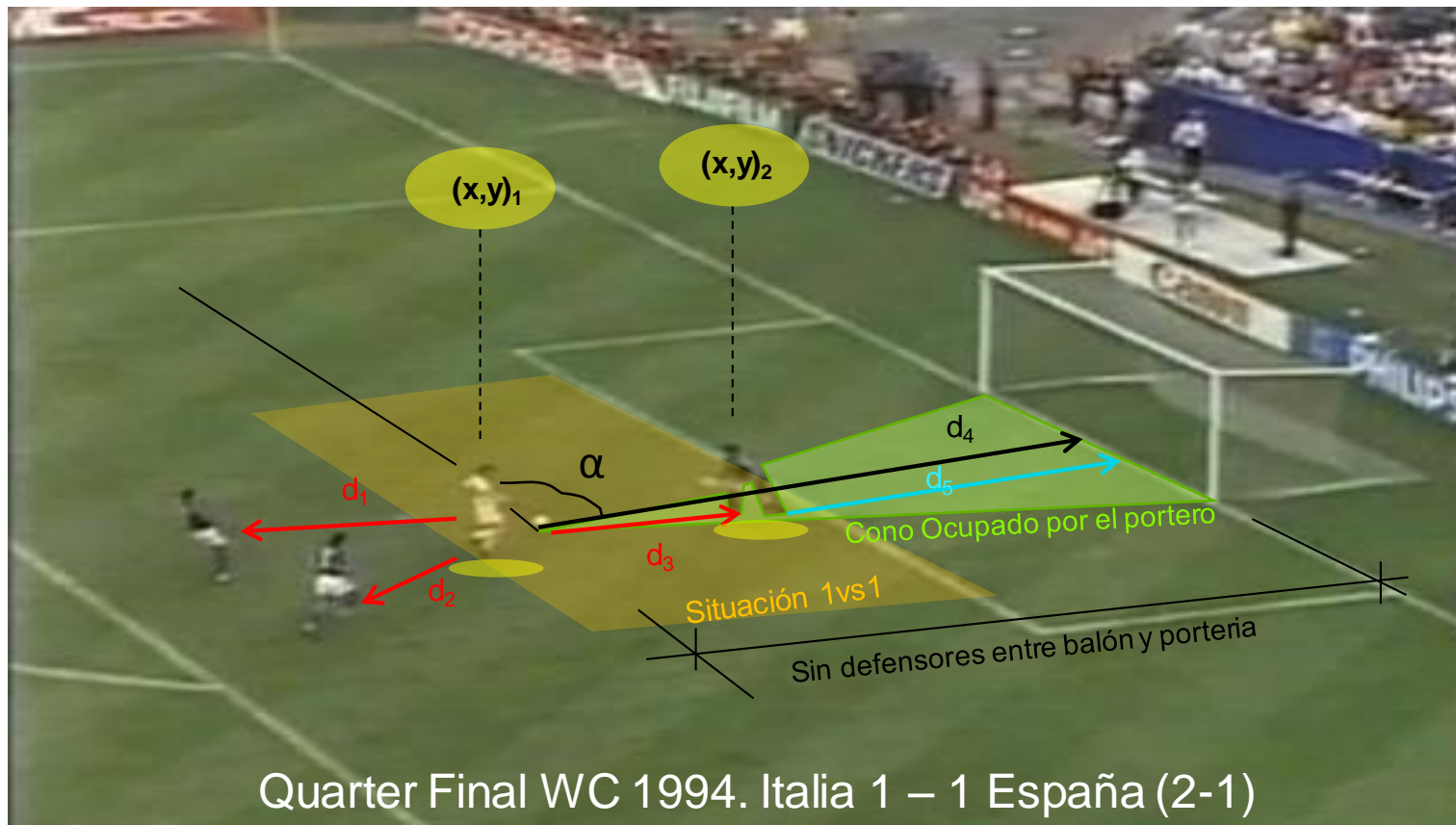
1 #' Esta funcion crea el grafo de pases para un equipo durante un partido a partir de una
2 #' segmentacion kmeans de posiciones. Es decir, si un pase lo hace en la misma zona 2 jugadores
3 #' computan como 1, porque lo que se dibuja es el cluster en esa zona de pase independiente quien
4 #' lo haya hecho
5 #'
6 #' @param df un df
7 #' @param home un número de 1 y 0 que indica si es home o away
8 #' @param cl El número de clusters que queremos calcular en la red
9 #' @return El grafo de \code{df} del equipo local si \code{home} con un total de \code{cl} clusters
10 #' @examples
11 #' OptaMAPmatrixpasscluster(df,1,20)
12 #' OptaMAPmatrixpasscluster(df,1,10)
13 #' @export
14 #'
15 #'
16 #'
17 OptaMAPmatrixpasscluster <- function(df,home,cl){
18
19   polar<-dplyr::select(df,type_id,team_id,outcome,x,y,player_id,"2","107","123","213","home_team_id","away_team_id","140","141")
20   #Cambiamos los nombres que los numeros no gustan
21   names(polar)<-c("type_id","team_id","outcome","x","y","player_id","a","b","c","d","e","f","g","h")
22
23
24
25   if(home==1){
26     polar <- dplyr::filter(polar,team_id==e)}
27   else{
28     polar <- dplyr::filter(polar,team_id!=e)
29   }
30
31   #Nos quedamos los eventos de pase
32   polar <- dplyr::filter(polar,type_id==1 & is.na(a) & is.na(b) & is.na(c))
33
34   polar$yd<-polar$y*0.7
35   polar$hd<-polar$h*0.7
36
37   df1<-dplyr::select(polar,x,yd)
38   df2<-dplyr::select(polar,g,hd)
39   names(df2)<-c('x','yd')
40   matriz <- rbind(df1,df2)
41
42   set.seed(76964057) #Set the seed for reproducibility
43   k <-kmeans(matriz,centers=cl) #Create 5 clusters. Remove columns 1 and 2
44   k$centers
45   table(k$cluster)
46   matriz_cl <- matriz[k$cluster,]
47
48   polar_clu <- polar[matriz_cl$player_id,all.x=TRUE)
49   names(polar_clu) <- names(polar)
50
51   matriz_ce <- matriz_clu[,c("x","yd","g","hd"),with=F)
52   matriz_ce <- matriz_ce[,c("x","yd","g","hd"),with=F]
53

```

5. Ejemplo xG

Expected Goals

Expected goals (xG) es una métrica que asigna a cada disparo la probabilidad de que sea gol a partir de variables como distancia, ángulo o situación. El $\sum xG$ de un jugador o equipo nos ayudan a conocer la eficacia cara a puerta al comparar los goles reales y los esperados.



Los feeds



```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!-- Copyright 2001-2017 Opta Sportsdata Ltd. All rights reserved. -->
<!-- PRODUCTION HEADER
     produced on:      valde-jobq-a03.nexus.opta.net
     production time:  20170829T142750.440Z
     production module: Opta::Feed::XML::Soccer::F24
-->
<Games timestamp="2017-08-29T15:27:49">
  <Game id="942802" away_score="2" away_team_id="175" away_team_name="Atlético de Madrid" competition_id="23" c
    <Event id="1172050263" event_id="1" type_id="34" period_id="16" min="0" sec="0" team_id="175" outcome="1" x
      <Q id="1668338652" qualifier_id="30" value="81352, 17804, 174888, 17871, 151883, 65807, 119718, 89335, 76
      <Q id="1223863195" qualifier_id="59" value="13, 20, 19, 14, 24, 15, 10, 8, 7, 9, 6, 1, 11, 12, 16, 17, 22
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      <Q id="2003123833" qualifier_id="44" value="1, 2, 2, 3, 2, 2, 3, 3, 4, 4, 3, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5" />
    </Event>
    <Event id="1658372008" event_id="1" type_id="34" period_id="16" min="0" sec="0" team_id="2893" outcome="1"
      <Q id="1531987612" qualifier_id="194" value="139472" />
      <Q id="1763026283" qualifier_id="197" value="704" />
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      <Q id="1539294426" qualifier_id="130" value="17" />
      <Q id="1141413586" qualifier_id="227" value="0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0" />
      <Q id="1781136519" qualifier_id="30" value="14725, 170154, 87713, 61595, 55317, 67759, 131411, 139472, 45
      <Q id="1257025587" qualifier_id="131" value="1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0" />
      <Q id="1239938889" qualifier_id="44" value="1, 3, 3, 2, 2, 2, 3, 3, 4, 4, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5" />
    </Event>
    <Event id="1603877925" event_id="2" type_id="32" period_id="1" min="0" sec="0" team_id="175" outcome="1" x=
      <Q id="1540932256" qualifier_id="127" value="Left to Right" />
    </Event>
    <Event id="1345146864" event_id="2" type_id="32" period_id="1" min="0" sec="0" team_id="2893" outcome="1" x
      <Q id="1155187686" qualifier_id="127" value="Right to Left" />
    </Event>
    <Event id="1326165929" event_id="3" type_id="1" period_id="1" min="0" sec="1" player_id="49464" team_id="28
      <Q id="1414422520" qualifier_id="212" value="6.2" />
      <Q id="1658041010" qualifier_id="140" value="44.1" />
      <Q id="2095436383" qualifier_id="279" value="5" />
      <Q id="1179282307" qualifier_id="213" value="2.9" />
      <Q id="1129907827" qualifier_id="141" value="53.7" />
      <Q id="1841260011" qualifier_id="278" />
      <Q id="1257966679" qualifier_id="56" value="Back" />
    </Event>
  </Game>
</Games>
```

```
{
  "id" : "d23c1959-8805-42aa-933b-b6710b6a50e5",
  "index" : 1,
  "period" : 1,
  "timestamp" : "00:00:00.000",
  "minute" : 0,
  "second" : 0,
  "type" : {
    "id" : 35,
    "name" : "Starting XI"
  },
  "possession" : 1,
  "possession_team" : {
    "id" : 865,
    "name" : "England Women's"
  },
  "play_pattern" : {
    "id" : 1,
    "name" : "Regular Play"
  },
  "off_camera" : false,
  "team" : {
    "id" : 865,
    "name" : "England Women's"
  },
  "duration" : 0.0,
  "tactics" : {
    "formation" : 4141,
    "lineup" : [ {
      "player" : {
        "id" : 10170,
        "name" : "Karen Bardsley"
      },
      "position" : {
```

- Se puede explotar con la librería para R #soccergraphR

- Se puede explotar con la librería para R #StatbombR

```
devtools::install_github('jelagmil/soccergraphR', build_opts = c("--no-resave-data", "--no-manual"), = TRUE)
```

Ejemplo cálculo xG

Datos de partida:

- F24_17/18
- F24_18/19
- **1.339.254 eventos**



Disparos:

- Type_id=13,14,15,16
- **18.976 disparos**

- **Goles 2056**
- **No goles 16901**
 - Distancia (num)
 - Ángulo (num)
 - 1vs1(factor 2)
 - Situación de juego (factor 8)
 - Parte cuerpo (factor 4)

library(gbm)

- Train/test (50%)
- cv.folds=5
- In.depth 1
- Minobsinnode 10
- Shrinkage 0.01

AUC Train=0.807

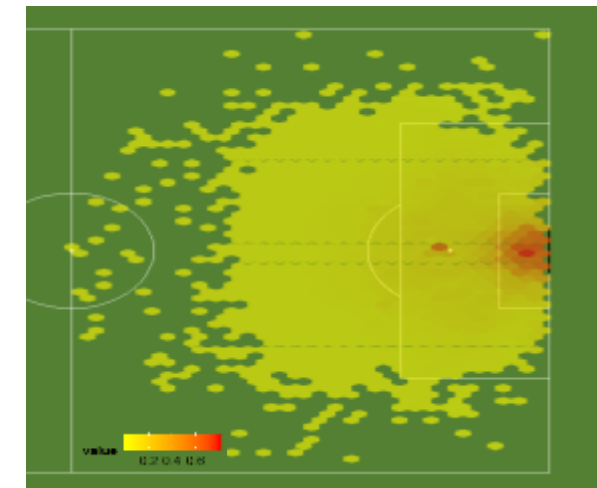
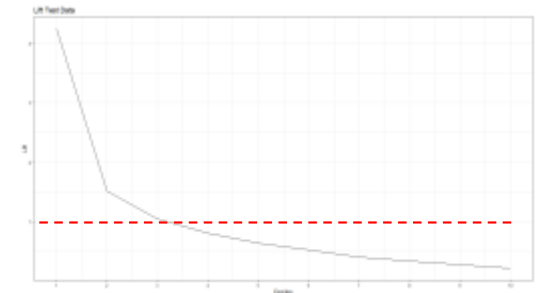
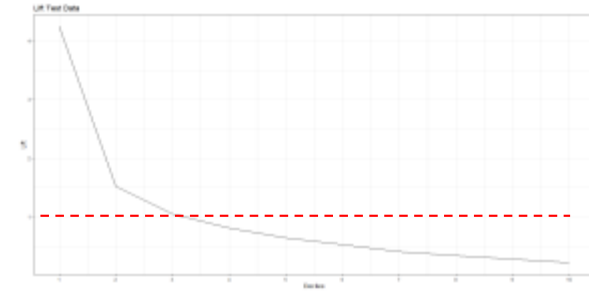
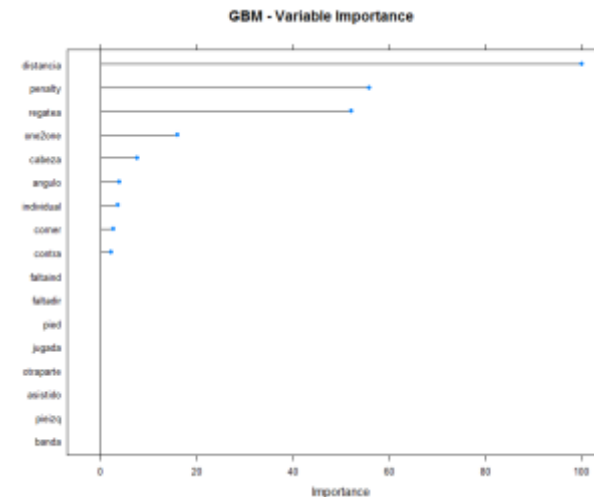
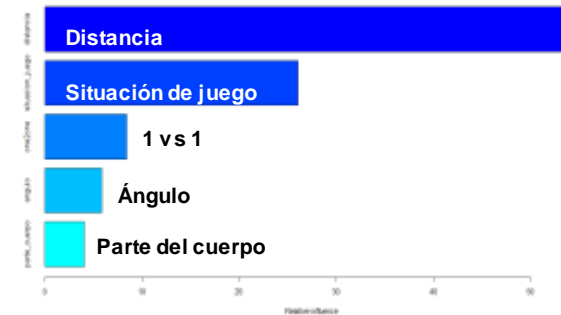
AUC Test=0.804

Library(caret)

- Train/test (50%)
- cv.folds=5
- In.depth 1
- Minobsinnode 5
- Shrinkage 0.1

AUC Train=0.807

AUC Test=0.819

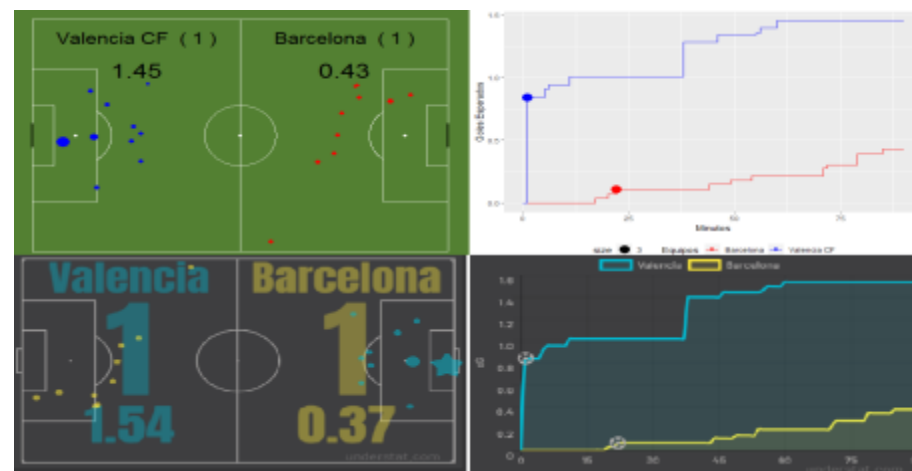


Expected Goals con #soccergraphR

En el paquete `#soccergraph` se incluye la función ***OptaMAPshootxG()*** que incluye un model xG propio basado en datos de opta como el modelo anterior y que permite pintar los mapas de xG que podemos ver en redes sociales a partir de un data entry en consola:



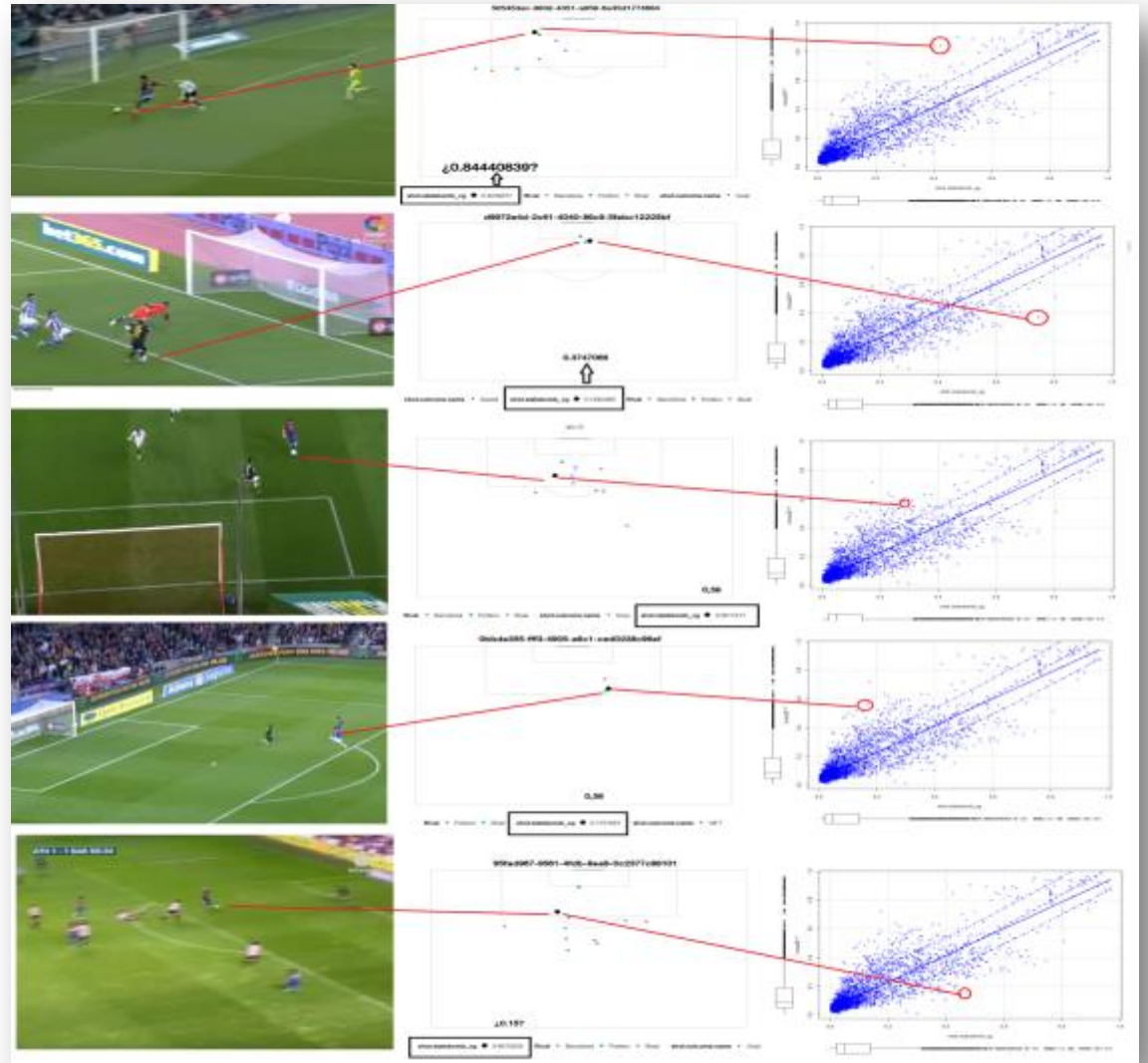
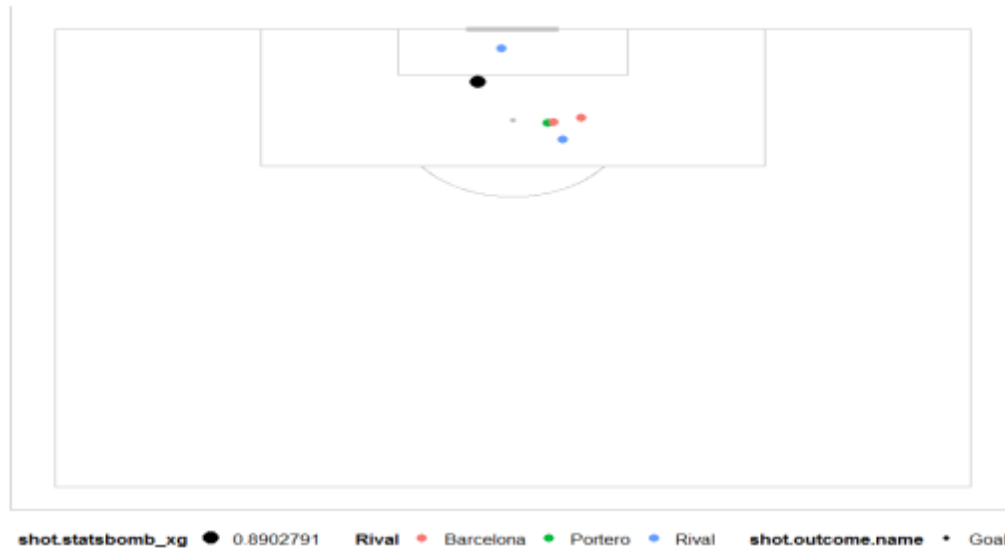
Con la función ***OptaMAPsummarisexG(df)*** pasamos un f24 de Opta y nos construye el resumen del partido



Expected Goals con #soccergraphR

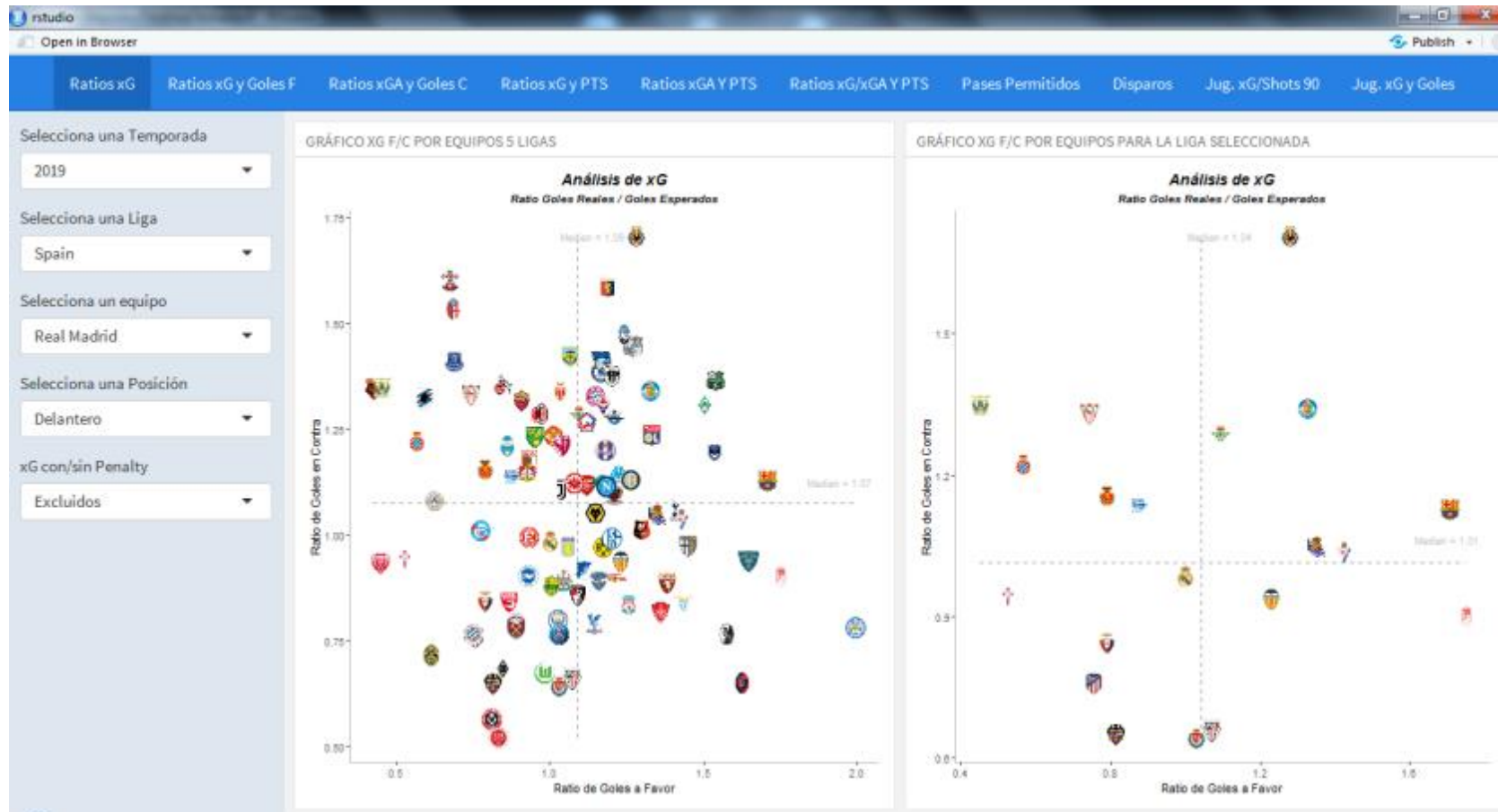
Statsbomb en su feed incluye el “freeze frame” que nos permite calcular las métricas anteriores.

STATSBOMB



Aplicaciones del xG

- Rendimiento de un equipo en ataque y defensa
- Rendimiento de un jugador
- ¿quién se mereció ganar? ¿fue un resultado justo?



Aplicaciones del xG

- Rendimiento de un equipo en ataque y defensa
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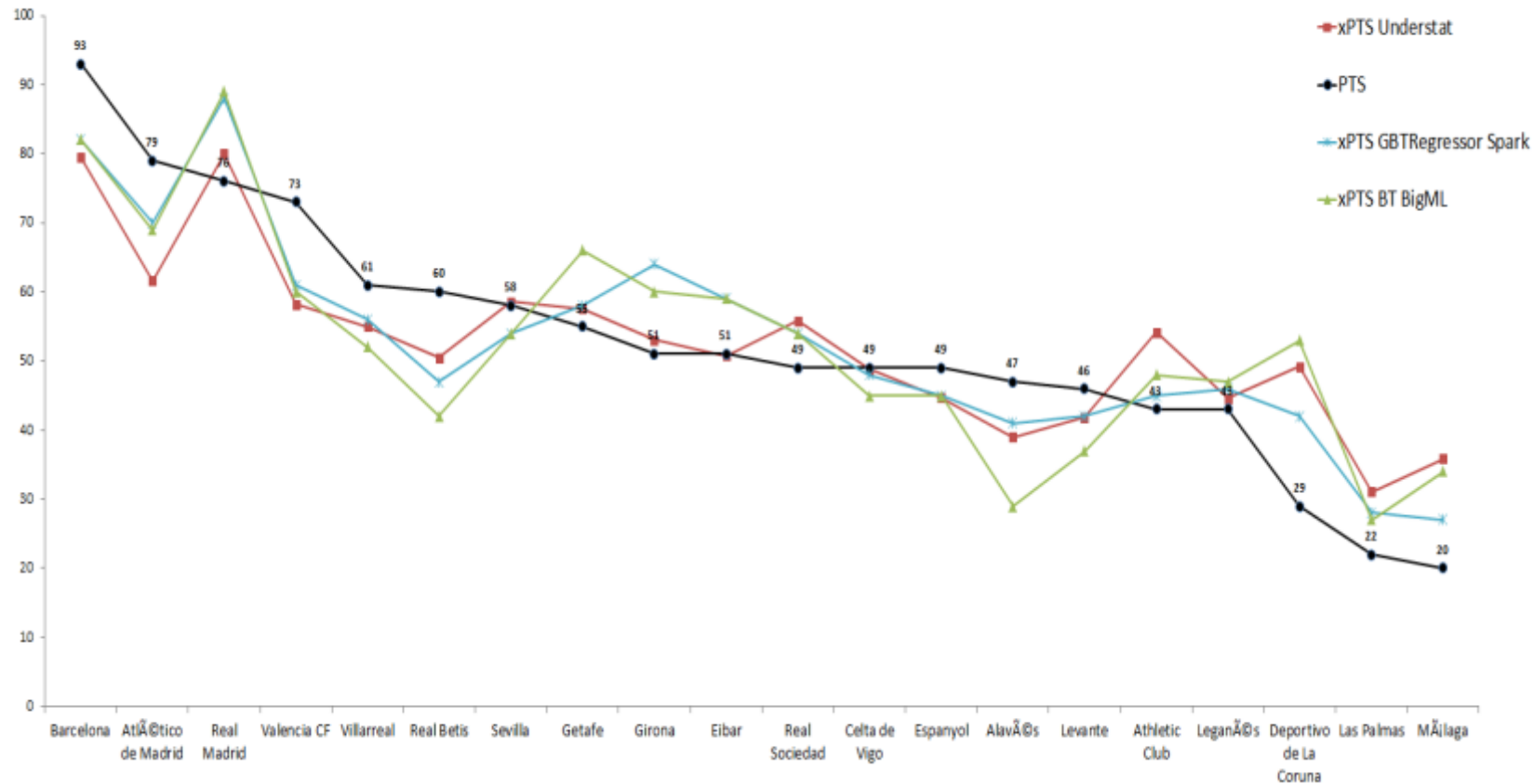
Aplicaciones del xG

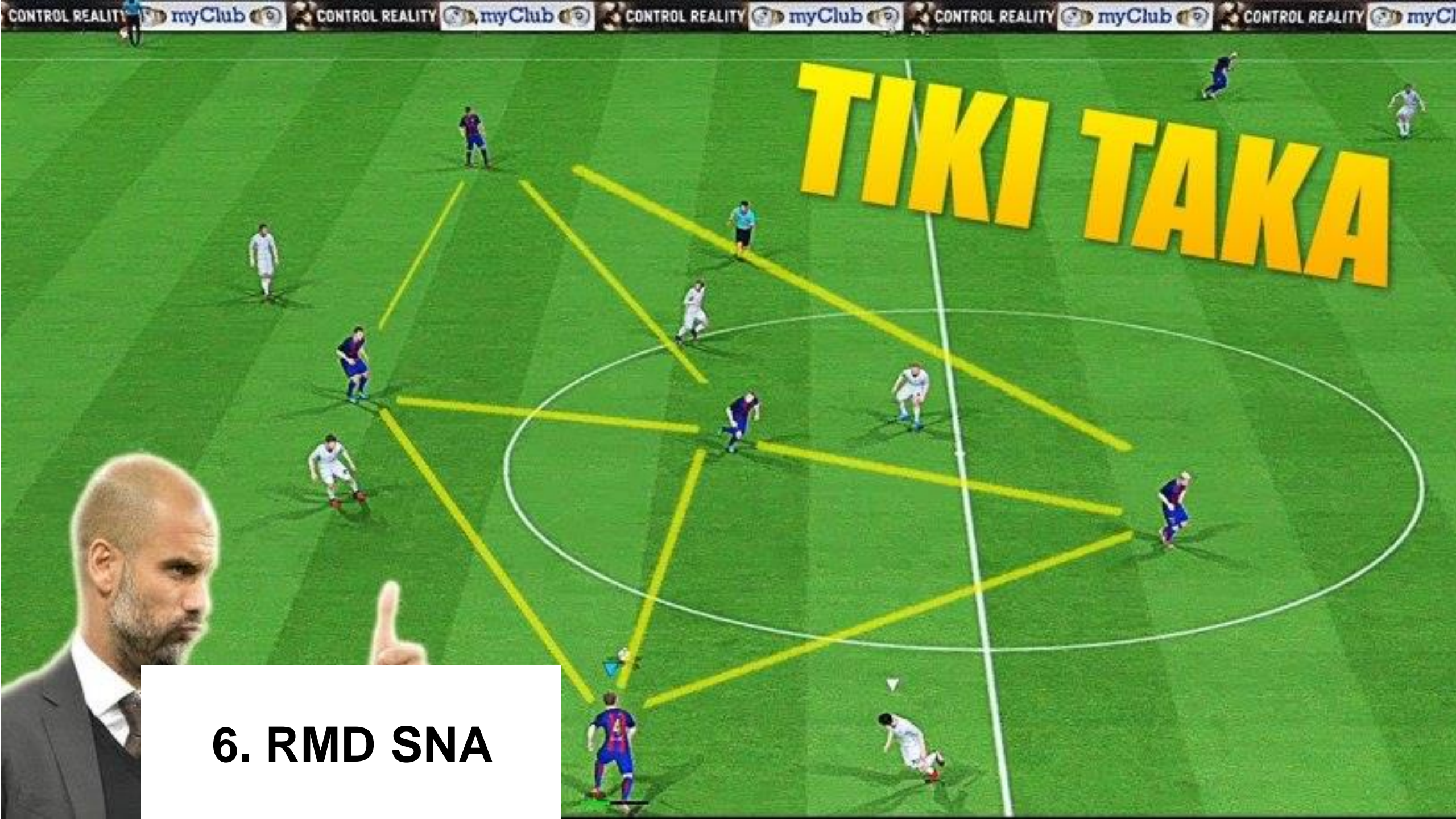
- Rendimiento de un equipo en ataque y defensa
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Aplicaciones del xG

- Rendimiento de un equipo en ataque y defensa
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6. RMD SNA

Análisis de redes en el fútbol

- Métricas y grafos, pase avanzado y *kmeans*
- Densidades
- Centralidad
- Fútbol Masculino vs Femenino

Betweenness

The betweenness centrality of a node v is given by the expression:

$$g(v) = \sum_{s \neq v \neq t} \frac{\sigma_{st}(v)}{\sigma_{st}}$$

where σ_{st} is the total number of shortest paths from node s to node t and $\sigma_{st}(v)$ is the number of those paths that pass through v .

Density [edit]

The density D of a network is defined as a ratio of the number of edges E to the number of possible edges in a network with N nodes, given (in the case of simple graphs) by the binomial coefficient $\binom{N}{2}$, giving $D = \frac{E - (N - 1)}{Emax - (N - 1)} = \frac{2(E - N + 1)}{N(N - 3) + 2}$. Another possible equation is $D = \frac{T - 2N + 2}{N(N - 3) + 2}$, whereas the ties T are unidirectional

(Wasserman & Faust 1994) [2] This gives a better overview over the network density because unidirectional relationships can be measured

Average shortest path length (or characteristic path length) [edit]

The average shortest path length is calculated by finding the shortest path between all pairs of nodes, and taking the average over all paths of the length thereof (the length being the number of intermediate edges contained in the path, i.e., the distance $d_{u,v}$ between the two vertices u, v within the graph). This shows us, on average, the number of steps it takes to get from one member of the network to another. The behavior of the expected average shortest path length (that is, the ensemble average of the average shortest path length) as a function of the number of vertices N of a random network model defines whether that model exhibits the small-world effect; if it scales as $O(\ln N)$, the model generates small-world nets. For faster-than-logarithmic growth, the model does not produce small worlds. The special case of $O(\ln \ln N)$ is known as ultra-small world effect.

Using network science to analyze football passing networks: dynamics, space, time and the multilayer nature of the game

J.M. Buldú, J. Busquets, J.H. Martínez, J.L. Herrera-Diestra, I. Echegoyen, J. Galeano, J. Luque

(Submitted on 2 Jul 2018 (v1), last revised 4 Jul 2018 (this version, v3))

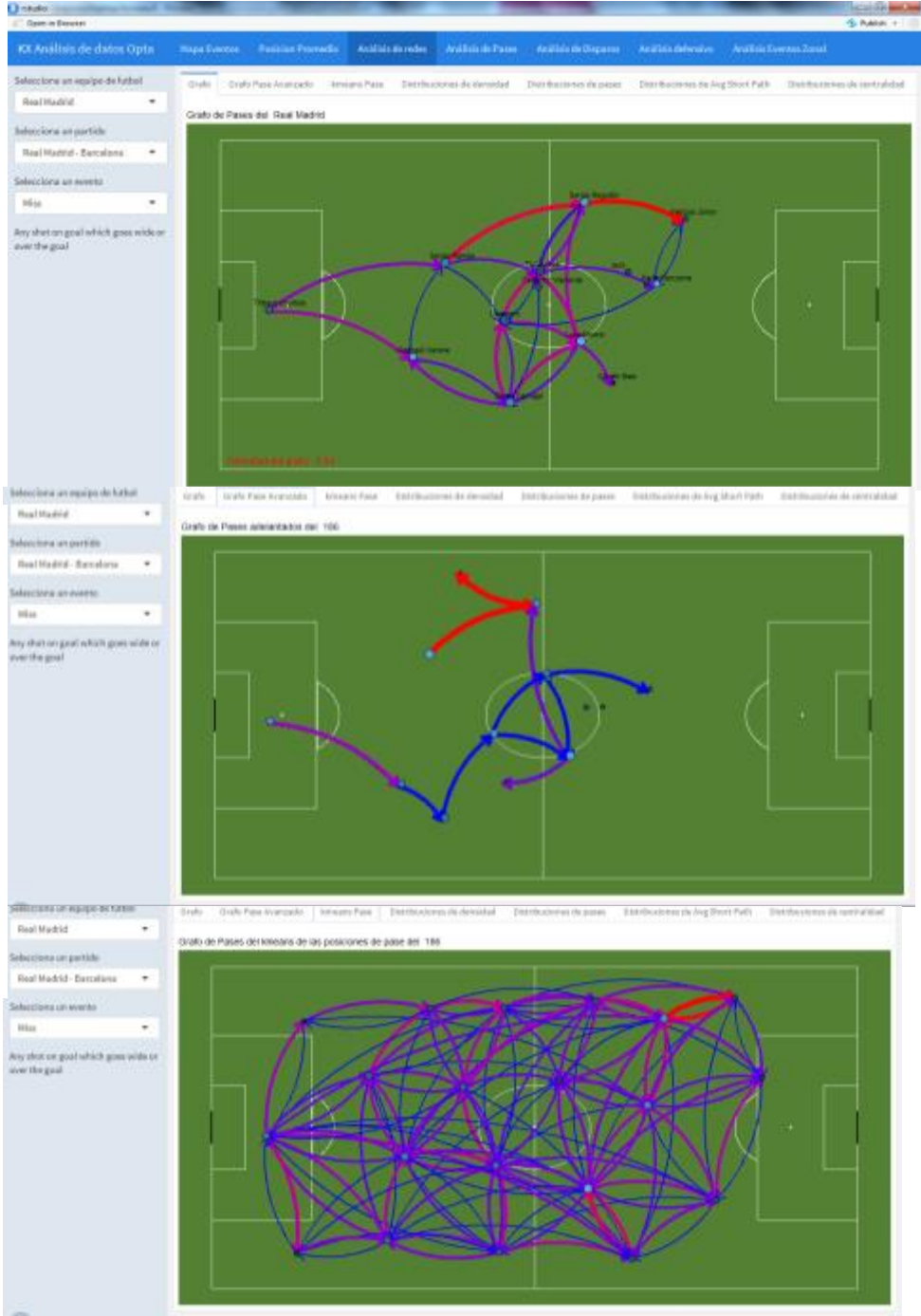
From the diversity of applications of Network Science, in this Opinion Paper we are concerned about its potential to analyze one of the most extended group sports: Football (soccer in U.S. terminology). As we will see, Network Science allows addressing different aspects of the team organization and performance not captured by classical analyses based on the performance of individual players. The reason behind relies on the complex nature of the game, which, paraphrasing the foundational paradigm of complexity sciences "can not be analyzed by looking at its components (i.e., players) individually but, on the contrary, considering the system as a whole" or, in the classical words of after-match interviews "It's not just me, it's the team".

Comments: 7 pages, 1 figure

Subjects: Physics and Society (physics.soc-ph)

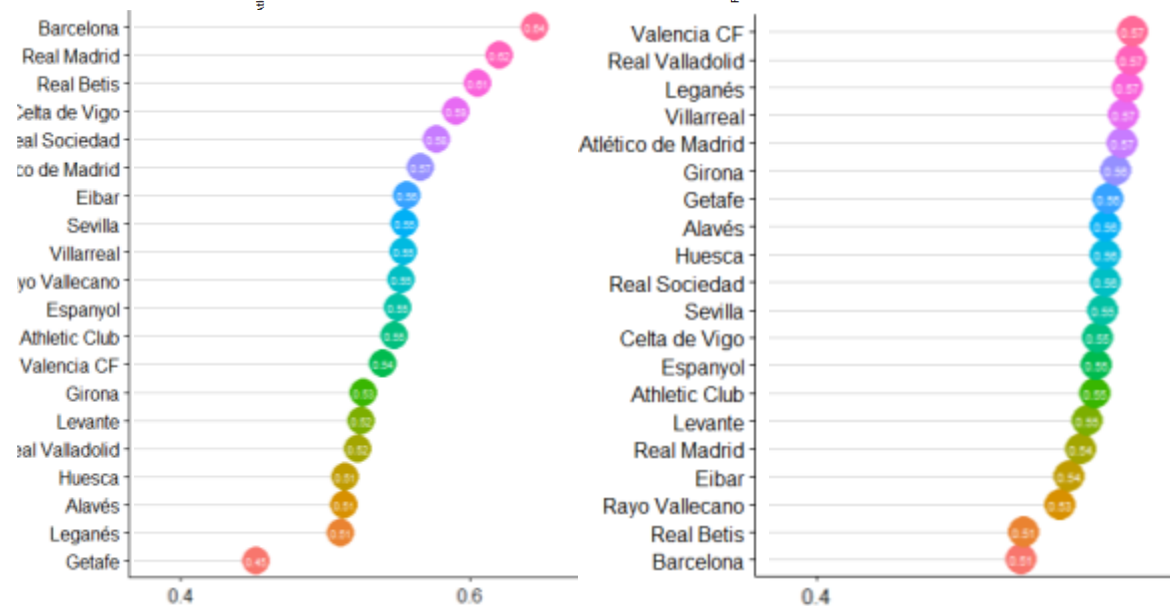
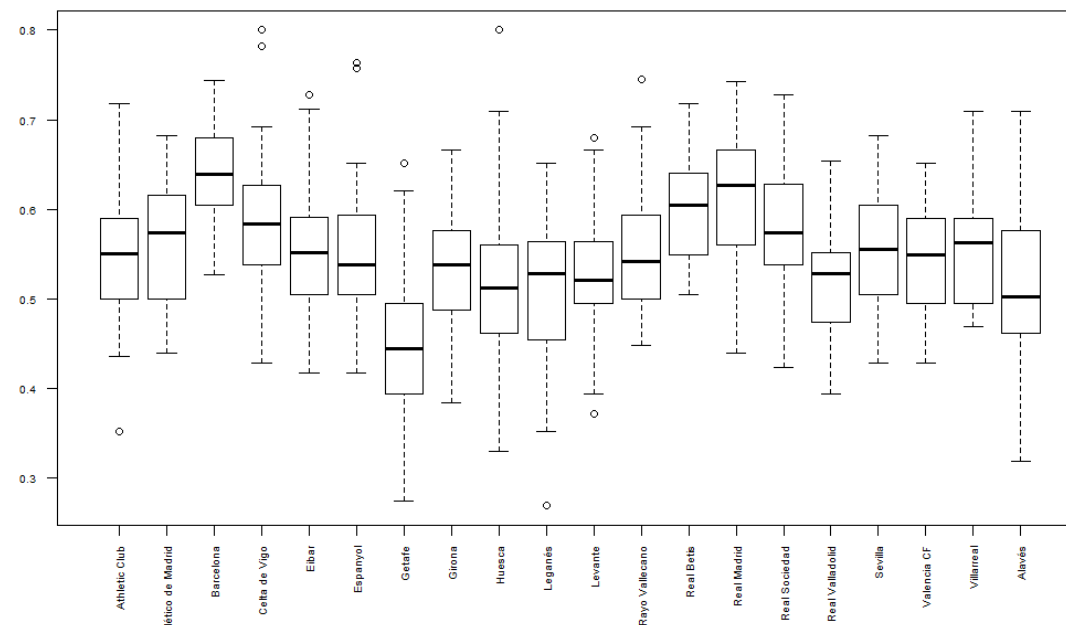
Content ID: arXiv:1807.00534 [physics.soc-ph]

(or arXiv:1807.00534v3 [physics.soc-ph] for this version)



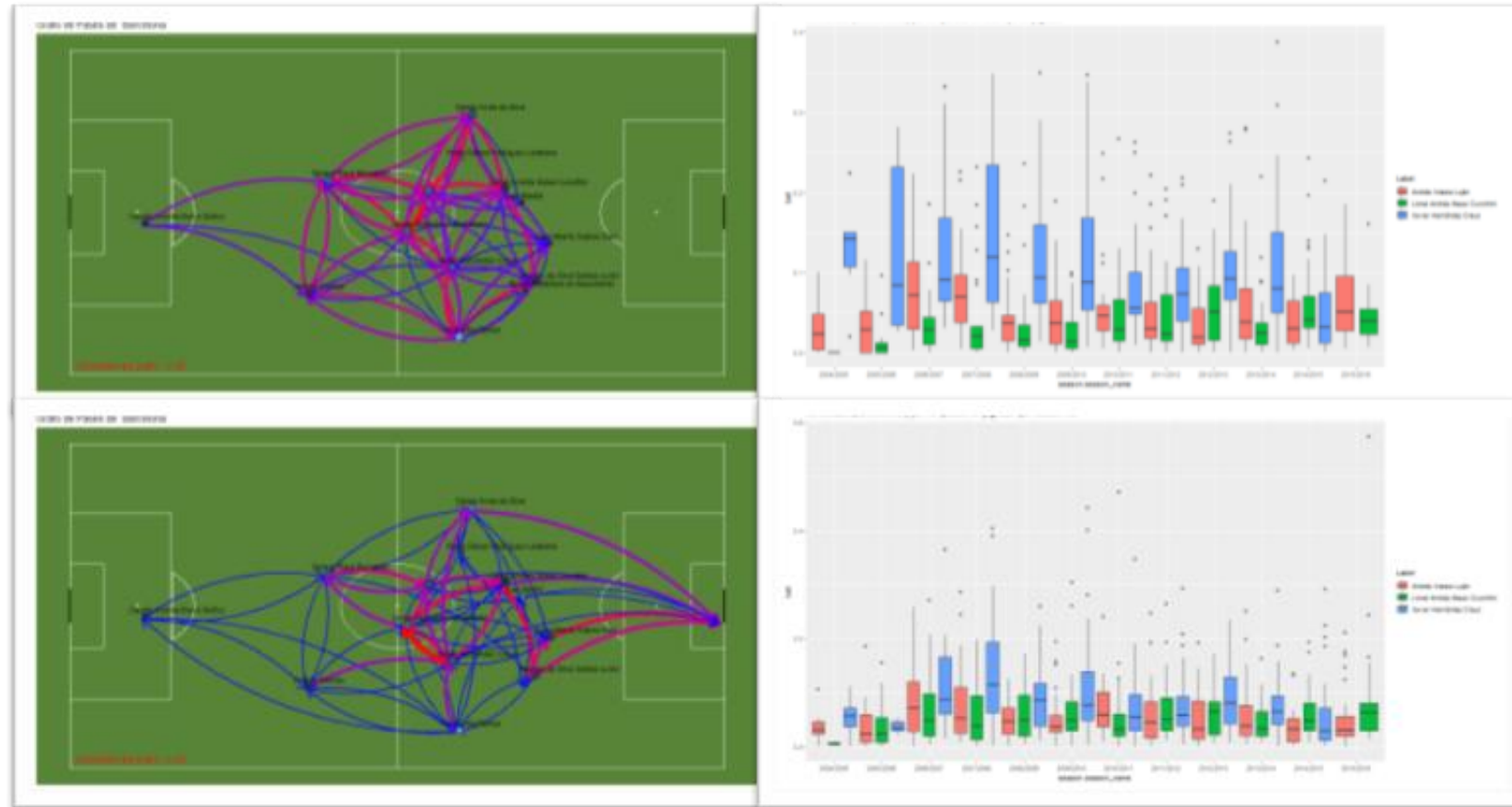
Análisis de redes en el fútbol

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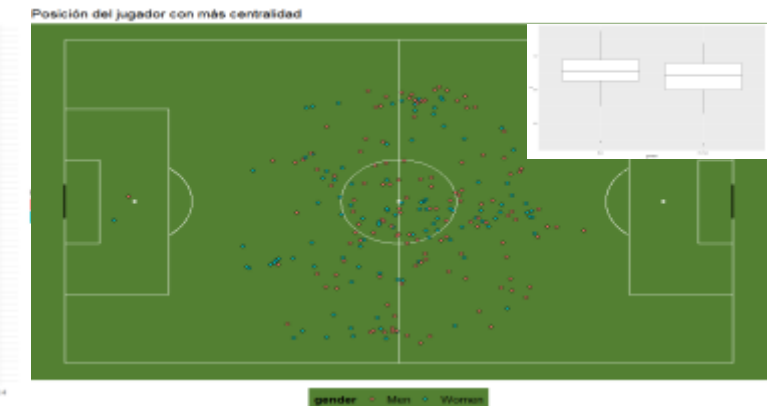
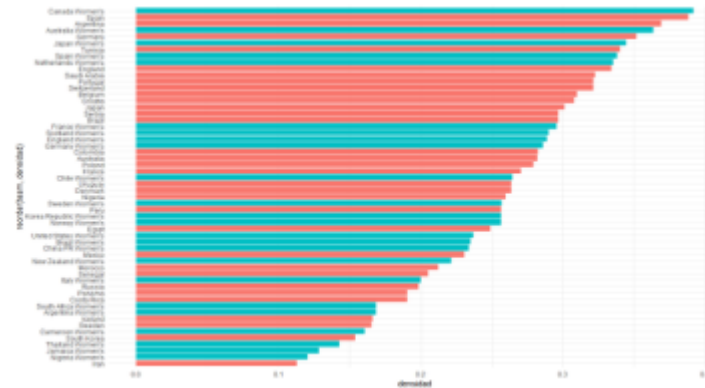
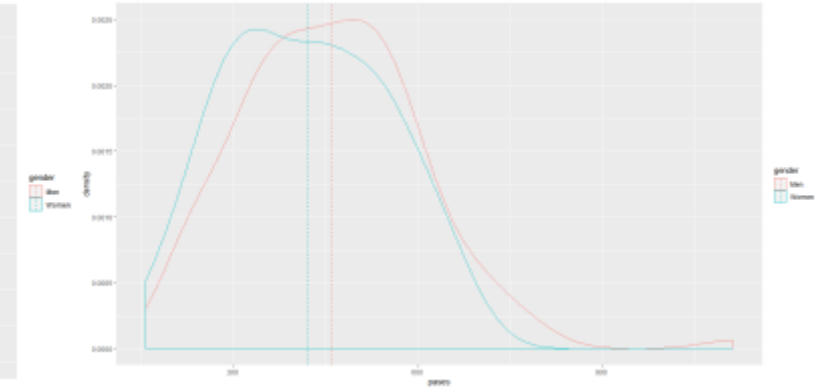
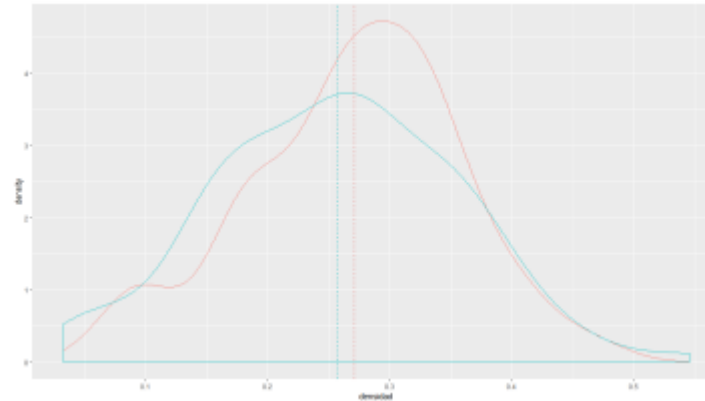
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Análisis de redes en el fútbol

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Paquetes para iniciarse

- soccergraphR
- FootballBadges
- UnderstatPlots (próximamente)
- statsbombR
- FCrSTATS
- soccermatics
- ggsoccer





¡Muchas gracias!

16 NOVIEMBRE, 2019

Análisis de datos en el fútbol

library(soccergraphR)
library(FootballBadges)

Jesús Lagos Milla



@Vdot_Spain
#XJRes #Futbol

<https://github.com/Jelagmil/>

