

BSD2333 DATA WRANGLING

'BE A DATA WRANGLER'

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1.0 SYNOPSIS

1.1 Description of the assignment

The title of our assignment is The Wrang-Maker that discuss about the football player's performance in the previous season. In this assignment, the dataset used is "English Premier League (EPL) Player in 2021 statistics" in the form of CSV file referred from Kaggel. In short brief, the Premier League is an English professional league for association football clubs. The dataset has common attributes i.e. Name, Position, Appearances, and the statistics of the player's performance throughout the season. Various data preprocessing steps were performed like omitting columns with too many null values, exchanging the null values into zeros and renaming rows.

1.2 Problem to be solved

Using individual performance in the previous season to predict the rating of players, some examples of variables used to determine the extent of the teams' weaknesses such as yellow and red cards served, fouls against the team, shots on target and offsides. For a list of example variables that were used to determine the severity of the teams' strengths are goals, shooting accuracy, accurate long balls and tackle success. With the given variables, it can be used to track and predict sport performance of the athletes which can provide many advantages. Examples of the advantages are it can help coaches find a rising star in sports, it can help coaches and athletes to develop effective training plans or it can help coaches and athletes master the opponent's habits and specialties in the game to make value judgement in the game. For example by analyzing each athlete's recent game performance, the coach can make the right decisions in selecting players for the game.

1.3 Question to be answered

The questions that will be answered using the English Premier League(EPL) Player statistics data set:

- Who has the most fouls?
- Who is the top scorer?
- Who is the greatest goalkeeper?
- Who is the best midfielder?
- Who is the solid defender?
- Who is the top forward?

1.4 Objectives

With the given individual performance in the previous season and their rating in the previous version of FIFA20 game, we were attempting to forecast the rating of players in the FIFA21 game. The project is aimed at studying the kaggle football dataset, to analyse, extract information from it and make predictions based on the data.

1.5 Data Description

The dataset of "English Premier League (EPL) Player 2021 statistics" contains 46548 data. The data contains 54 columns. The dataset has common attributes. Name, Position, Appearances, and the statistics of the player's performance throughout the season.

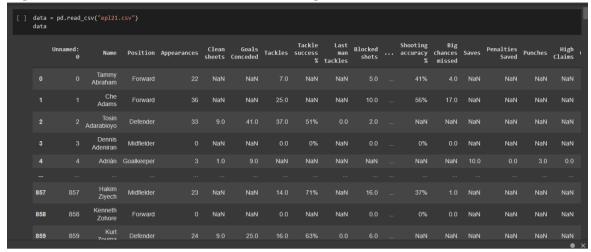
2.0 PACKAGES REQUIRED

The packages used are :Numpy- used for working with arrays
pandas- used for working with data sets to analyse data
matplotlib.pyplot- used for data visualisation using plotting
Seaborn- used with matplotlib to visualise random distributions

3.0 DATA PREPARATION

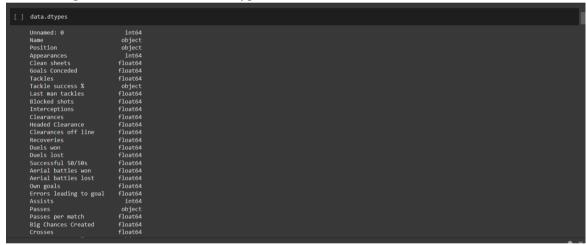
3.1 Data Import

Import the dataset from the csv file and view the output

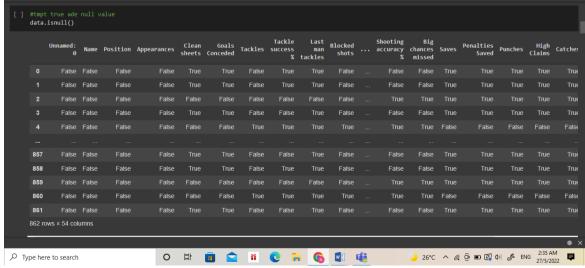


3.2 Data Cleaning

For cleaning we need to know the data type for each column.



Then check for null values using isnull()

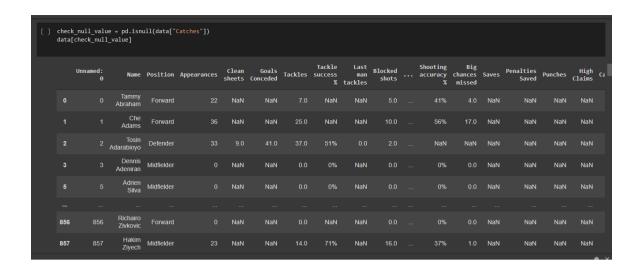


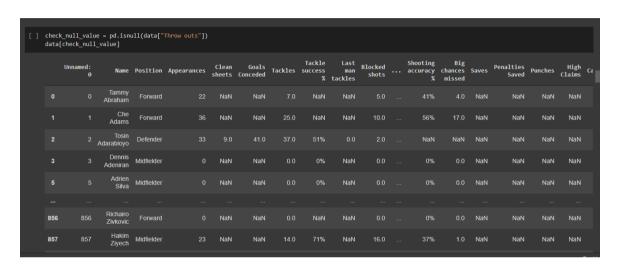
Since there is null value, check which column has the highest number of null

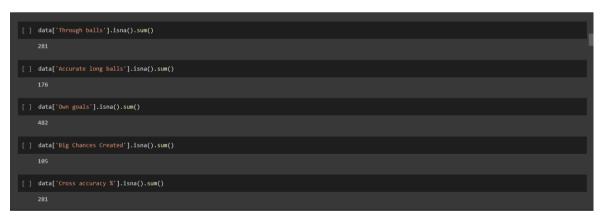
	k_null_valu [check_null		ull(data["		ed"])											
	Unnamed: 0	Name	Position	Appearances	Clean sheets	Goals Conceded	Tackles	Tackle success %	Last man tackles	Blocked shots	Shooting accuracy %	Big chances missed	Saves	Penalties Saved	Punches	High Claims
		Tammy Abraham	Forward		NaN	NaN	7.0	NaN	NaN			4.0	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
		Che Adams	Forward		NaN	NaN	25.0	NaN	NaN	10.0	56%	17.0	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
		Tosin Adarabioyo	Defender			41.0	37.0				NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
		Dennis Adeniran	Midfielder		NaN	NaN	0.0	0%	NaN	0.0	0%	0.0	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
		Adrien Silva	Midfielder		NaN	NaN	0.0		NaN	0.0			NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
856	856	Richairo Zivkovic	Forward		NaN	NaN		NaN	NaN				NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
857	857	Hakim Ziyech	Midfielder		NaN	NaN	14.0	71%	NaN	16.0	37%	1.0	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN

		ll_valuck_null	e = pd.isnu _value]	ull(data["I	Punches"])												
	Uni	named: Ø	Name	Position	Appearances	Clean sheets	Goals Conceded	Tackles		Last man tackles	Blocked shots	Shooting accuracy %	Big chances missed	Saves	Penalties Saved	Punches	High Claims
	0		Tammy Abraham	Forward		NaN	NaN	7.0	NaN	NaN			4.0	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
	1		Che Adams	Forward		NaN	NaN	25.0	NaN	NaN	10.0	56%	17.0	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
	2		Tosin Adarabioyo	Defender		9.0	41.0	37.0	51%			NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
	3		Dennis Adeniran	Midfielder		NaN	NaN	0.0	0%	NaN	0.0	0%	0.0	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
	5		Adrien Silva	Midfielder		NaN	NaN			NaN				NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
8	56	856	Richairo Zivkovic	Forward		NaN	NaN		NaN	NaN				NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
8	57	857	Hakim Ziyech	Midfielder		NaN	NaN	14.0	71%	NaN	16.0	37%	1.0	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN

	_null_valu :heck_null		ull(data["	High Claims"])											
	Unnamed: 0	Name	Position	Appearances	Clean sheets	Goals Conceded	Tackles		Last man tackles	Blocked shots	Shooting accuracy %	Big chances missed	Saves	Penalties Saved	Punches	High Claims
		Tammy Abraham	Forward		NaN	NaN	7.0	NaN	NaN			4.0	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
		Che Adams	Forward		NaN	NaN	25.0	NaN	NaN	10.0	56%	17.0	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
		Tosin Adarabioyo	Defender		9.0	41.0	37.0		0.0		NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
		Dennis Adeniran	Midfielder		NaN	NaN	0.0	0%	NaN	0.0	0%	0.0	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
		Adrien Silva	Midfielder		NaN	NaN	0.0		NaN			0.0	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
856	856	Richairo Zivkovic	Forward		NaN	NaN		NaN	NaN	0.0			NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
857		Hakim Ziyech	Midfielder		NaN	NaN	14.0	71%	NaN	16.0	37%	1.0	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN







The total data that has null value was

```
[ ] ##TOTAL NUMBER OF NULL VALUES
data.isna().sum().sum()

15477
```

Then we drop some columns that has null values to tidy up the data

```
[ ] data.drop(('Last man tackles'), axis = 1, inplace = True)
[ ] data.drop(('Punches'), axis = 1, inplace = True)
[ ] data.drop(('High Claims'), axis = 1, inplace = True)
[ ] data.drop(('Clearances off line'), axis = 1, inplace = True)
[ ] data.drop(('Throw outs'), axis = 1, inplace = True)

VIEW ALL DATA AFTER DROP
[ ] data
```

The data will decreases after we drop the columns

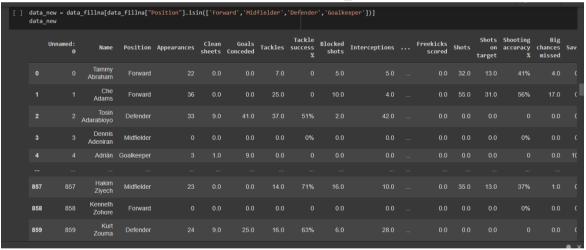
```
[ ] data.isna().sum()
12032
```

Then we will replace the NaN value with 0

```
[ ] data_fillna = data.fillna(0)
```

3.3 Data Preview

View the data that has been clean. Then, declare it as data_new



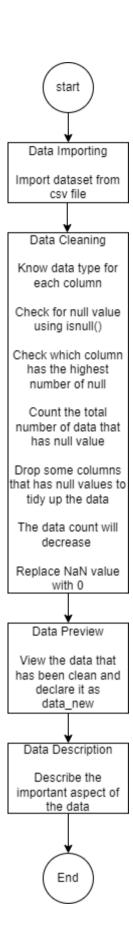
3.4 Data Description,

Describe the important aspect of the data.

Data Variable	Data description
Name	The player's name
Appearances	The number of time the player played for the team

Position	The player role in the game
Yellow Cards	The warning given by the referee
Red Cards	The dismissal given given by the referee
Fouls	The unfair act committed by a player
Clearances	This is a defensive action where a player kicks the ball away from his own goal with no intended recipient.
Tackles	When a player stop the possession and ball movement from the opponent without committing a foul
Goals	The score when a team kick the ball into the goal post
Sweeper clearances	Given anytime a goalkeeper anticipates danger and rushes off their line to try to either cut out an attacking pass (in a race with the opposition player) or to close-down an opposition player.
Penalties Saved	A goalkeeper preventing the ball from entering the goal with any part of his body when facing an intentional attempt from an opposition player during penalties.
Clean sheets	A player or team who does not concede a goal for the full match.
Saves	Awarded to goalkeeper when the shot is block from goal
Blocked shots	Attempt to score that is blocked by other player
Interceptions	The act of getting possession of the ball following an attempted pass or shot from a player on the opposing team
Goals per match	Number of goal score in a match
Shooting accuracy%	A calculation of Shots on target divided by all shots
Big chances missed	A big chance opportunity when the player does not get a shot away, typically given for big chance attempts where the player shooting completely misses the ball (air shot) but can also be given when the player has a big chance opportunity to shoot and decides not to, resulting in no attempt occurring in that attack.

3.5 Flow chart

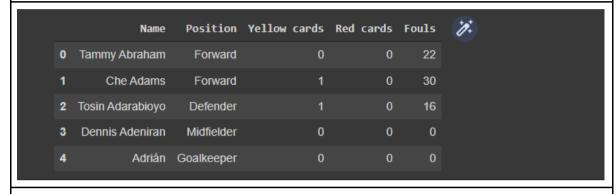


4.0 EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS

VISUALISE USING MATPLOTLIB

Analyse the position who has the most fouls.

df_fouls = data_new[['Name', 'Position', 'Yellow cards', 'Red cards', 'Fouls']]
df fouls.head()

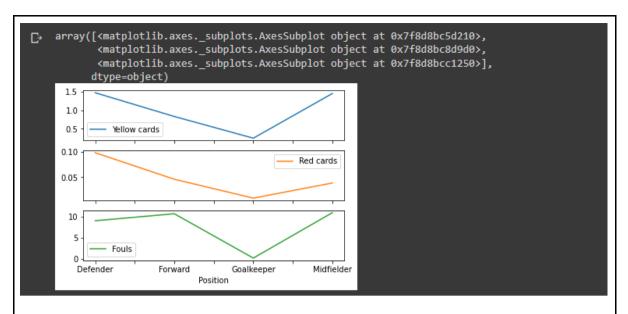


df_fouls.dtypes

Name object
Position object
Yellow cards int64
Red cards int64
Fouls int64
dtype: object

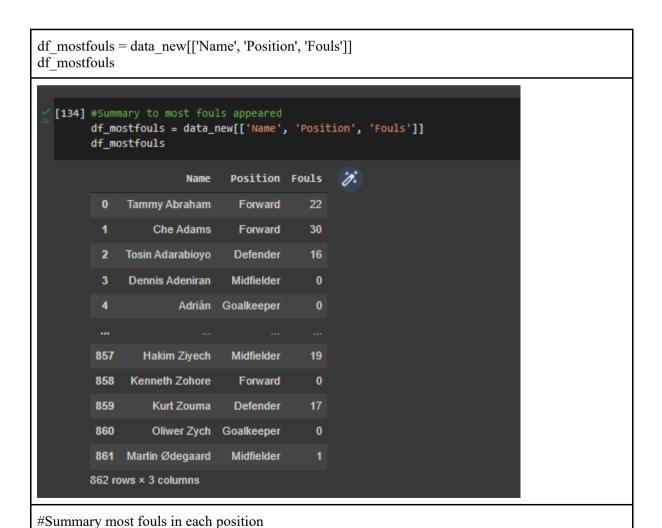
viz_fouls = pd.DataFrame(df_fouls)

viz fouls.groupby('Position').mean().plot(subplots = True)



Based on the graph, the midfielder has the highest fouls recorded. But, defender got the highest in yellow card and red card.

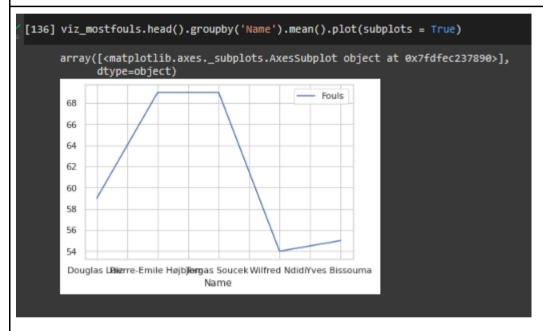
Analyse of the player who recorded the most fouls.



viz_mostfouls=df_mostfouls.sort_values(by=['Fouls'], ascending=False) viz_mostfouls.head(5)



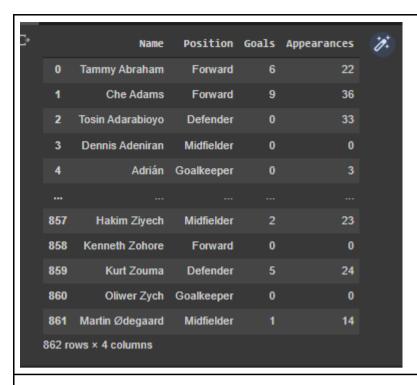
viz_mostfouls.head().groupby('Name').mean().plot(subplots = True)



To be specific, Pierre-Emile Højbjerg and Tomas Soucek shared the most fouls in EPL 2021. They had 69 recorded fouls during that season.

Analysis of the player who recorded the top scorer.

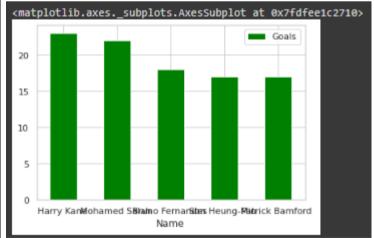
```
df_topscorer = data_new[['Name', 'Position', 'Goals', 'Appearances']]
df_topscorer
```



viz_topscorer = df_topscorer.sort_values(by=['Goals'], ascending=False)
head_scorer=viz_topscorer.head()
head_scorer



head_scorer.plot.bar(x='Name', y='Goals', rot=0, color='green')

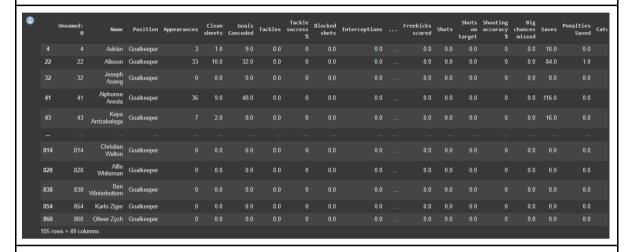


The graph shown, the top scorer is Harry Kane which is 23 goals followed by Mohamed Salah which is 22 goals.

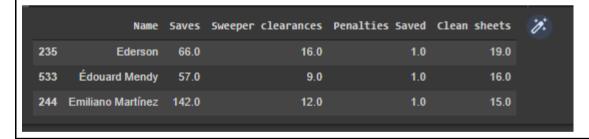
VISUALISE USING SEABORN

Analyse the best goalkeeper

df_gk = data_new.query("Position=='Goalkeeper"")
df gk



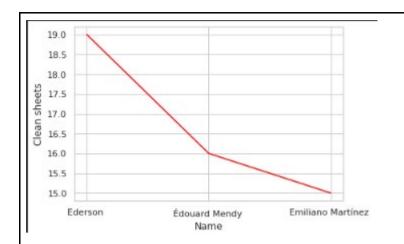
gk_data = df_gk[['Name','Saves','Sweeper clearances','Penalties Saved','Clean sheets']].nlargest(3, ['Clean sheets']) gk_data



gk_data.dtypes

Name object
Saves float64
Sweeper clearances float64
Penalties Saved float64
Clean sheets float64
dtype: object

sns.lineplot(gk data["Name"], gk data["Clean sheets"], color='red')



The data shown, Ederson is the best goalkeeper due to the most clean sheets he has which is 19 clean sheets in 38 games.

Analyse the solid defender.

df_def = data_new.query("Position=='Defender"")
df_def

	Unnamed: 0	Name	Position	Appearances	Clean sheets	Goals Conceded	Tackles	Tackle success %	Blocked shots	Interceptions	Freekicks scored	Shots	Shots on target	Shooting accuracy %	Big chances missed	Saves	Penalties Saved	Catches	Sweeper clearances	Go Kic
		Tosin Adarabioyo	Defender																	
		Ahmed El Mohamady	Defender			9.0		76%											0.0	
		Ahmed Hegazi	Defender																	
		Ola Aina	Defender			36.0		54%		45.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0		
		Rayan Aīt- Nouri	Defender				29.0													
846	846	DeAndre Yedlin	Defender					44%												
848	848	Maya Yoshida	Defender								0.0									
852		Davide Zappacosta	Defender																	
855	855	Oleksandr Zinchenko	Defender					60%		23.0		16.0		25%						
859	859	Kurt Zouma	Defender																	

 $\label{eq:def_data} $$ def_def[['Name','Tackles','Blocked shots','Clearances','Appearances']]. nlargest(3, ['Clearances']) $$ def_data $$$

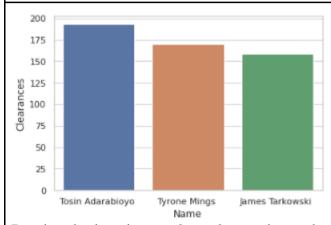
2 Tosin Adarabioyo 37.0 2.0	193.0 3	3
543 Tyrone Mings 32.0 4.0	170.0 3	6
763 James Tarkowski 66.0 1.0	159.0 3	6

def_data.dtypes

Name object
Tackles float64
Blocked shots float64
Clearances float64
Appearances int64
dtype: object

sns.set(style='whitegrid')

sns.barplot(data=def_data, x='Name', y= 'Clearances')
plt.show()



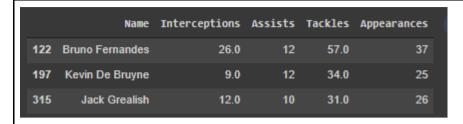
Based on the data, there are 3 top players who got the most clearances. Tosin Adarabioyo recorded the most clearances, 193 clearances.

Analyse the top midfielder.

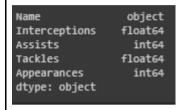
df_mid = data_new.query("Position=='Midfielder"")
df mid

	Unnamed: Ø	Name	Position	Appearances	Clean sheets	Goals Conceded	Tackles	Tackle success %	Blocked shots	Interceptions	 Freekicks scored	Shots	Shots on target	Shooting accuracy %	B: ↑ chances missed	↓ ⊜ saves	Saved	i : caccnes
3		Dennis Adeniran	Midfielder		0.0	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5		Adrien Silva	Midfielder		0.0	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15		Marc Albrighton	Midfielder		0.0	0.0	33.0	58%	7.0	17.0	0.0	21.0	10.0	48%	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21		Ezgjan Alioski	Midfielder	36	0.0	0.0	74.0	42%	7.0	23.0	0.0	25.0	8.0	32%	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23		Allan	Midfielder				80.08	56%	1.0	19.0		7.0		29%				
847	847	Okay Yokuslu	Midfielder		0.0	0.0	38.0	66%	3.0	35.0	0.0	12.0	0.0	0%	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
849	849	Brad Young	Midfielder		0.0	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
851		André- Frank Zambo Anguissa	Midfielder		0.0	0.0	78.0	47%	10.0	56.0	0.0	34.0	9.0	26%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
857	857	Hakim Ziyech	Midfielder		0.0	0.0	14.0	71%	16.0	10.0	0.0	35.0	13.0	37%	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
861	861	Martin Ødegaard	Midfielder	14	0.0	0.0	9.0	33%	9.0	2.0	 0.0	15.0	3.0	20%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

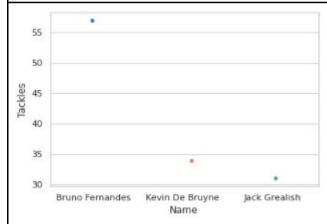
 $\label{eq:mid_data} mid_data = df_mid[['Name', 'Interceptions', 'Assists', 'Tackles', 'Appearances']]. nlargest(5, ['Assists']) \\ mid_data$



mid data.dtypes



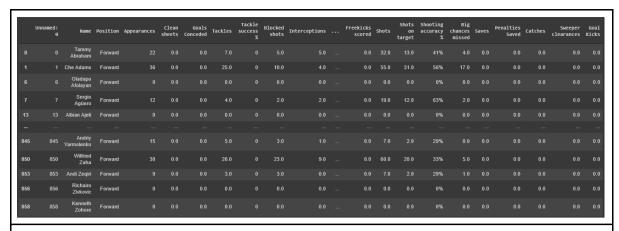
sns.stripplot(x='Name',y='Tackles',data=mid_data)
plt.show()



Based on the graph shown, Bruno Fernandes has recorded the most assists which is 12 assists for midfielder. It shown that he is the best midfielder during that season.

Analyse the best forward.

```
df_fwd = data_new.query("Position=='Forward'")
df_fwd
```



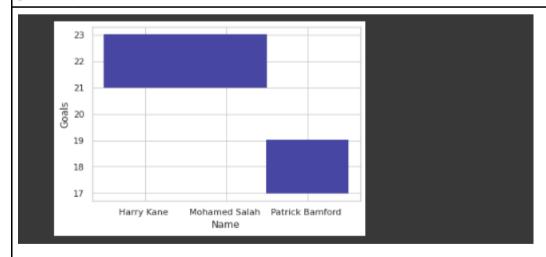
 $fwd_data = df_fwd[['Name','Goals','Goals per match','Shooting accuracy \%','Big chances missed']].nlargest(3, ['Goals']) \\fwd data$



fwd data.dtypes

Name object
Goals int64
Goals per match float64
Shooting accuracy % object
Big chances missed float64
dtype: object

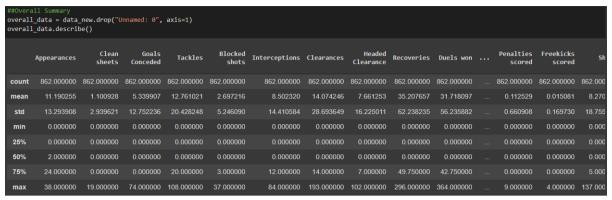
sns.histplot(x="Name", y="Goals", data=fwd_data, color="Blue")
plt.show()



The graph shows the top 3 best forwards during EPL 2020-2021. It shows that Harry Kane is the best forward because he got 23 goals and brought the golden boot for his team.

5.0 SUMMARY

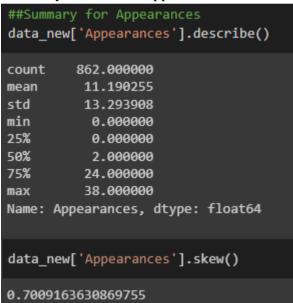
5.1 Overall Summary



Based on the summary above, only the attributes for Appearances has the value for mean and median. Both the mean of 11.1903 and median of 2.0000 indicate where the centre of the data is located, and the player's participation in a match. Thus, the player's participation in a match is about 11 times.

5.2 Summary by Attributes

Summary of attribute Appearances



For column Appearances, the skewness is negatively skewed and the average is 11.1903

Summary of attribute Clean Sheets

```
##Summary for Clean sheets
data_new['Clean sheets'].describe()
         862.000000
count
mean
          1.100928
std
           2.939621
min
          0.000000
25%
           0.000000
50%
           0.000000
75%
           0.000000
          19.000000
max
Name: Clean sheets, dtype: float64
data_new['Clean sheets'].skew()
2.934708865207929
```

For column Clean sheets, the skewness is negatively skewed and the average is 1.1009

Summary of attribute Tackles

```
##Summary for Tackles
data_new['Tackles'].describe()
count
         862.000000
         12.761021
mean
std
         20.428248
          0.000000
min
25%
          0.000000
50%
          0.000000
75%
         20.000000
         108.000000
max
Name: Tackles, dtype: float64
data_new['Tackles'].skew()
1.8922032557199115
```

For column Tackles, the skewness is negatively skewed and the average is 12.7610

Summary of attribute Blocked shots

```
##Summary for Blocked shots
data_new['Blocked shots'].describe()
count
         862.000000
mean
           2.697216
std
           5.246090
           0.000000
min
25%
           0.000000
50%
           0.000000
75%
          3.000000
max
          37.000000
Name: Blocked shots, dtype: float64
data_new['Blocked shots'].skew()
2.762438058267655
```

For column Blocked shots, the skewness is negatively skewed and the average is 2.6972

Summary for attribute Interceptions

```
##Summary for Interceptions
data_new['Interceptions'].describe()
         862.000000
count
mean
          8.502320
std
         14.410584
min
         0.000000
25%
          0.000000
50%
          0.000000
75%
         12.000000
          84.000000
max
Name: Interceptions, dtype: float64
data_new['Interceptions'].skew()
1.9902623814443803
```

For column Interceptions, the skewness is negatively skewed and the average is 8.5023

```
##Summary for Clearances
data_new['Clearances'].describe()
         862.000000
count
mean
         14.074246
std
         28.693649
          0.000000
min
25%
          0.000000
50%
          0.000000
75%
          14.000000
max
         193.000000
Name: Clearances, dtype: float64
data_new['Clearances'].skew()
2.9194077037559683
```

For column Clearances, the skewness is negatively skewed and the average is 14.0742

Summary for attribute Yellow cards

```
##Summary for Yellow cards
data_new['Yellow cards'].describe()
         862.000000
count
mean
         1.186775
std
          1.985116
min
          0.000000
25%
          0.000000
50%
          0.000000
          2.000000
75%
          12.000000
Name: Yellow cards, dtype: float64
data_new['Yellow cards'].skew()
2.022438609564947
```

For column Yellow cards, the skewness is negatively skewed and the average is 1.1868

Summary for attribute Red cards

```
##Summary for Red cards
data_new['Red cards'].describe()
count
        862.000000
          0.055684
mean
          0.234452
std
          0.000000
min
25%
          0.000000
50%
          0.000000
75%
           0.000000
           2.000000
max
Name: Red cards, dtype: float64
data_new['Red cards'].skew()
4.150335582394723
```

For column Red cards, the skewness is negatively skewed and the average is 0.0557

Summary for attribute Fouls

```
##Summary for Fouls
data_new['Fouls'].describe()
count
        862.000000
mean
          8.953596
std
         13.121435
min
          0.000000
          0.000000
50%
          0.000000
75%
         15.000000
         69.000000
Name: Fouls, dtype: float64
data_new['Fouls'].skew()
1.513366509115005
```

For column Fouls, the skewness is negatively skewed and the average is 8.9536

```
##Summary for Goals
data_new['Goals'].describe()
count
         862.000000
mean
          1.073086
std
          2.720934
          0.000000
min
25%
          0.000000
50%
          0.000000
75%
          1.000000
          23.000000
max
Name: Goals, dtype: float64
data_new['Goals'].skew()
3.88851005433
```

For column Goals, the skewness is negatively skewed and the average is 1.0731

Summary for attribute Goals per match

```
##Summary for Goals per match
data_new['Goals per match'].describe()
count
        862.000000
mean
          0.034803
           0.092739
std
min
          0.000000
25%
           0.000000
50%
           0.000000
75%
           0.000000
max
           0.660000
Name: Goals per match, dtype: float64
data_new['Goals per match'].skew()
3.4143550184310434
```

For column Goals per match, the skewness is negatively skewed and the average is 0.0348

Summary for attribute Big chances missed

```
##Summary for Big chances missed
data new['Big chances missed'].describe()
         862.000000
count
mean
           0.807425
std
           2.531574
min
           0.000000
25%
           0.000000
50%
           0.000000
75%
           0.000000
          21.000000
max
Name: Big chances missed, dtype: float64
data_new['Big chances missed'].skew()
4.678235296162453
```

For column Big chances missed, the skewness is negatively skewed and the average is 0.8074

Summary for attribute Saves

```
##Summary for Saves
data_new['Saves'].describe()
count
        862.000000
mean
          2.462877
         15.717464
std
min
          0.000000
25%
          0.000000
50%
          0.000000
75%
          0.000000
        166.000000
Name: Saves, dtype: float64
data new['Saves'].skew()
7.197968396137915
```

For column Saves, the skewness is negatively skewed and the average is 2.4629

```
##Summary for Penalties Saved
data_new['Penalties Saved'].describe()
count
         862.000000
          0.015081
mean
std
          0.121947
          0.000000
min
          0.000000
50%
          0.000000
75%
          0.000000
max
          1.000000
Name: Penalties Saved, dtype: float64
data_new['Penalties Saved'].skew()
7.971453435664094
```

For column Penalties Saves, the skewness is negatively skewed and the average is 0.0151

Summary for attribute Sweeper clearances

```
##Summary for Sweeper clearances
data_new['Sweeper clearances'].describe()
count
        862.000000
mean
          0.256381
std
          1.851747
min
          0.000000
25%
          0.000000
50%
          0.000000
75%
          0.000000
          28.000000
max
Name: Sweeper clearances, dtype: float64
data_new['Sweeper clearances'].skew()
9.798084264764446
```

For column Sweeper clearances, the skewness is negatively skewed and the average is 0.2564

6.0 REFERENCES

Ojeabulu, G. (2021, August 16). *Exploratory data analysis expounded with FIFA 2021(part 1)*. Medium. Retrieved May 26, 2022, from https://pub.towardsai.net/exploratory-data-analysis-expounded-with-fifa-2021-part-1-f20c465d483e 2020/21 Premier League Player Stats & Season Archives. (n.d.). Retrieved May 26, 2021, from https://www.premierleague.com/stats/top/players/