Role Impact on Team Success

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Design

- Client: Valorant has an emerging e-sports scene with large and small organizations constantly scouting for the next superstar player.
 Potential clients could be e-sport organizations looking to replace current members of their team
- Objective:Explorewhetheraplayer'sroleinateamandthestatsthattheyput upingamecanbemodeled to predict a team's success
- Goal: Produce a regression model that helps identify key stat points to look for when looking to fill a role in a team.

- Player stats is scrapped from <u>vlr.gg</u>, a website that tracks pro-player stats.
- Each row represents the stats of a player on one agent they played in their last 60 days of games.
- A total of 2019 player stats were scrapped. Most having multiple agents played. Players that were on teams that have not been ranked were dropped (22 teams without rankings.
- Tools Used: BeautifulSoup, Numpy, Pandas, Scikit-learn, Statsmodels, Matplotlib, Seaborn



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UNITED STATES

Overview

Match History

AGENTS

USE	RND	ACS	K:D	ADR	KAST	KPR	APR	FKPR	FI
(13) 52%	255	255.3	1.23	160.4	72%	0.89	0.24	0.18	0
(3) 12%	53	305.0	1.61	194.7	79%	1.09	0.25	0.38	0
(2) 8%	35	273.5	1.50	176.7	80%	0.94	0.34	0.23	0

What is ELO?

- Rating system originally developed for chess to calculate relative skill levels of players.
- Higher ELO means the player/team should be better than a lower ELO player/team.
- "A player whose rating is 100 points greater than their opponent's is expected to score 64%; if the difference is 200 points, then the expected score for the stronger player is 76%." – <u>Elo rating system</u>
- "If the higher-rated player wins, then only a few rating points will be taken from the lower-rated player. However, if the lower-rated player scores an upset win, many rating points will be transferred." – <u>Elo rating system</u>

Feature Engineering

- Dummy variables to represent the role_on_team
 - Adds 'is_duelist','is_controller','is_initiator','is_sentinel' columns
- Adding negative weight/connotation for deaths and first deaths by making values negative.
 - This leads to inability to scale data in order to keep this negative weighing.
- Adding Interaction Terms
 - Interaction of kills and death and interaction of first kill and first death

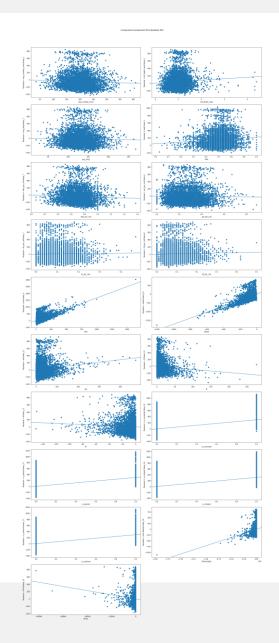
Spoilers Results

Model Name	R2 Score	MAE	Test R2	Test MAE
unfiltered initial model	0.033	154.35	-0.0002	146.40
filtered by rank	0.033	121.14	0.016	118.21
dueliest only	0.043	121.07	-0.006	122.78
controller only	0.027	121.17	0.043	119.21
initiator only	0.027	121.40	0.024	115.76
sentinel only	0.038	120.66	-0.057	120.52
log y	0.034	0.076	0.017	0.075
log duelist	0.043	0.076	-0.005	0.078
log controller	0.028	0.076	0.045	0.075
log initiator	0.028	0.076	0.025	0.073
log sentinel	0.038	0.076	-0.054	0.076
poly y	0.048	119.57	0.092	111.89
poly duelist	0.047	119.52	0.140	111.72
poly controller	0.040	119.18	0.120	110.44
poly initiator	0.041	120.20	0.104	108.90
poly sentinel	0.074	117.59	0.109	108.57

First Models

A few too many variables to read easily. The most robust effects seem to come from kills, deaths, assists, first kill and first death.

We also see greater residuals at the highest levels of play. Perhaps at higher levels there are more intangible factors that lead to team success.

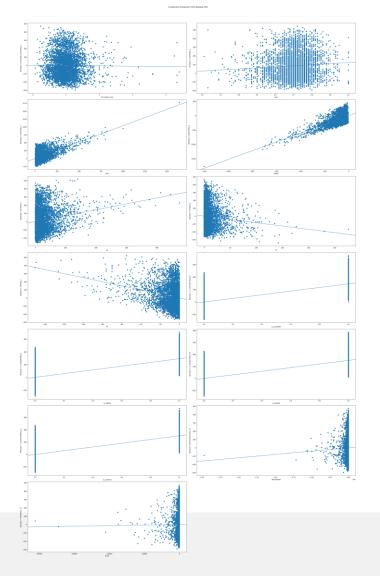


		ULS Kegress	ion Results				
Dep. Variable: Model: Mothod: Date: Time: No. Observations: Df Residuals: Df Model: Covariance Type:	Leas Fri, 05	team_rank OLS t Squares Aug 2022 23:04:29 5065 5046 18 nonrobust	R-squared: Adj. R-squar F-statistic: Prob (F-stat Log-Likeliho AIC: BIC:	: tistic):	0.033 0.029 9.547 1.27e-26 -34247. 6.853e+04 6.866e+04		
	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]	
const avg_combat_score kill_death_ratio avg_dmg kast kills_per_rnd fk_per_rnd fd_per_rnd kills death ast fk fd is_controller is_duelist is_initiator is_sentinel kills*deaths fk*fd	1199.6496 -0.2333 39.9248 -0.1794 220.2823 -59.2719 -26.7032 66.5966 109.5679 1.6635 1.7271 0.7076 -0.9173 -0.7845 297.7196 309.5937 294.9310 0.0007 -0.0114	26.202 0.374 19.473 0.404 51.285 82.265 38.788 86.882 77.484 0.275 0.288 0.264 1.096 1.013 8.359 11.088 8.211 8.441 0.000	45.785 -0.624 2.050 -0.444 4.295 -0.721 -0.688 0.767 1.414 6.047 5.990 2.681 -0.837 -0.774 35.615 26.823 37.703 34.941 3.109 -1.229	0.000 0.532 0.040 0.657 0.000 0.471 0.443 0.157 0.000 0.007 0.403 0.439 0.0000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.00000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.	1148.283 -0.966 1.749 -0.972 119.742 -220.546 -102.744 -103.731 -42.334 1.124 1.162 0.190 -3.066 -2.771 281.332 275.668 293.496 278.383 0.000 -0.030	1251.016 0.499 78.101 0.613 320.822 102.003 49.337 236.924 261.476 2.203 1.225 1.232 1.232 1.243 1.25.691 311.479 0.007	
Omnibus: Prob(Omnibus): Skew: Kurtosis:		1553.942 0.000 1.616 6.258	Durbin-Watso Jarque-Bera Prob(JB): Cond. No.	on:	1 4444	.981 .533 0.00 e+19	

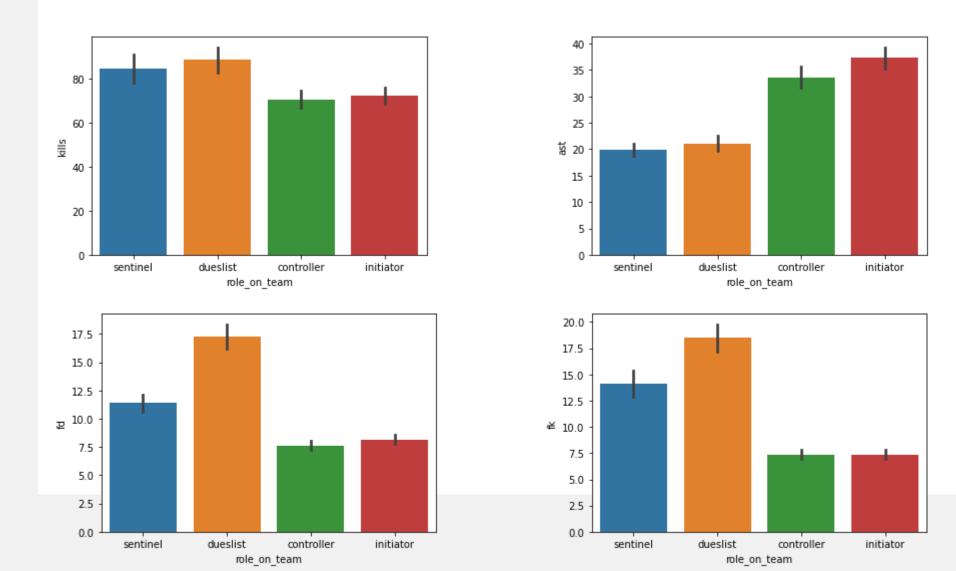
- Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified
- [2] The smallest eigenvalue is 2.0le-26. This might indicate that there are strong multicollinearity problems or that the design matrix is singular.

Filter down to teams with ELO<2000

- Roughly the same performance
- Reduced variance after filtering.



How to Improve?



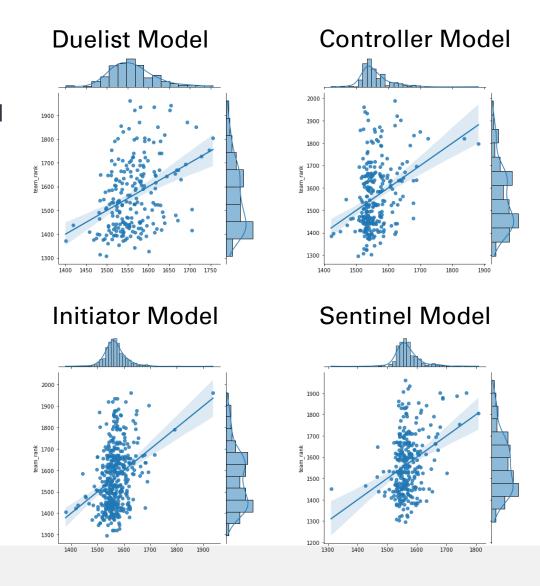
Separate Models for Roles

Model Name	R2 Score	MAE	Test R2	Test MAE
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- The separation helped to increase accuracy for duelist and sentinels
- We see MAE with differences of around 121 points.

Conclusion

- Best performing model was the polynomial model
- Stats may be an indication of how good a single player is but there may be several intangibles at play that determine overall success



Future Work

- Looking at an overall team's composition (multiples of a role in a team)
- Refining dependent variable
- Looking at per match stats instead of overall history of stats
- Looking at more complex modeling methods