```
In [1]: # data crawling 과정
        # 최초 실행 이후, 이후에는 실행하지 않으며, pickle에 저장된 data를 load에서 사용하는 형식이다.
        from selenium import webdriver
        from pandas.io.html import read html
        import time
        import pandas as pd
         import numpy as np
        import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        import pickle
        import re
        # premier league 선수/팀들의 summary을 기반으로 crawling을 수행한다.
        # 선수 데이터 페이지
        # https://lxbet.whoscored.com/Regions/252/Tournaments/2/Seasons/8618/Stages/19793/PlayerStatistics/England-Premie
        # 팀 데이터 페이지
        # https://lxbet.whoscored.com/Regions/252/Tournaments/2/Seasons/8618/Stages/19793/TeamStatistics/England-Premier-
        # crawling 참고 페이지: https://m.blog.naver.com/chunsa0127/222048197119
        # 실행 시간을 구하기 위한 decorator을 정의한다.
        def checkTime(func):
            def wrapper fn(*args, **kwargs):
                print(time.strftime('[%Y-%m-%d %H:%M]', time.localtime()))
                before_time = time.time()
                result = func(*args, **kwargs)
                after_time = time.time()
                print("실행시간은:", round(after_time - before_time, 2), "s")
                return result
            return wrapper fn
        # 각 선수의 정보를 얻는 함수
        @checkTime
        def get_player_data(url, sleep_time) :
            #open webdriver
            chrome driver = '/usr/local/bin/chromedriver'
            driver = webdriver.Chrome(chrome_driver)
            driver.get(url)
            #click 'all players' button
            time.sleep(sleep_time)
            all player = driver.find element by link text('All players')
            all player.click()
            #get the total page number
            time.sleep(sleep time)
            page = driver.find element by link text('last')
            total_page = int(page.get_attribute('data-page'))
            #create the dataframe
            #crawling the table
            for i in np.arange(total_page):
                time.sleep(sleep time)
                table = driver.find element by xpath('//*[@id="statistics-table-summary"]')
                table_html= table.get_attribute('innerHTML')
                df2 = read html(table html)[0]
                df_player = pd.concat([df_player, df2], axis=0)
driver.find_element_by_link_text('next').click()
            return df_player
        # 각 팀의 정보를 얻는 함수
        @checkTime
        def get team data(url, sleep time) :
            #open webdriver
            chrome driver = '/usr/local/bin/chromedriver'
            driver = webdriver.Chrome(chrome_driver)
            driver.get(url)
            #create the dataframe
            df team = pd.DataFrame(columns = ['Team', 'Goals', 'Shots pg', 'Discipline', 'Possession%',
                                               'Pass%', 'AerialsWon', 'Rating'])
            #crawling the table
            # 팀의 정보를 얻는 경우, 여러 페이지가 아닌, 한 페이지에 모든 데이터를 얻기 때문에 loop, next 등이 필요하지 않다.
            time.sleep(sleep time)
            table = driver.find_element_by_xpath('//*[@id="statistics-team-table-summary"]')
            table html= table.get attribute('innerHTML')
            df2 = read html(table html)[0]
            df_team = pd.concat([df_team, df2], axis=0)
```

```
return df_team
url1 = "https://lxbet.whoscored.com/Regions/252/Tournaments/2/Seasons/8618/Stages/19793/PlayerStatistics/England-
url2 = "https://lxbet.whoscored.com/Regions/252/Tournaments/2/Seasons/8618/Stages/19793/TeamStatistics/England-Pr
# crawling과 함께 crawling 수행에 걸리는 시간을 측정한다.
df_player = get_player_data(url1, 1)
df_team = get_team_data(url2, 1)
# crawling은 1번만 수행하며, 이후에는 pickle을 통해 data를 불러온다
# time.sleep 을 사용하기 때문에 crawling 수행 시간이 비교적 오래 걸리기 때문이다.
# player 저장
with open('player data.txt', "wb") as f1:
    pickle.dump(df_player, f1)
# team 저장
with open('team_data.txt', "wb") as f2:
    pickle.dump(df_team, f2)
[2022-06-22 23:30]
실행시간은: 76.53 s
[2022-06-22 23:31]
실행시간은: 10.36 s
# 선수 data 전처리 과정
# data crawling을 통해 얻어낸 data를 바탕으로, pandas Dataframe을 정리한다.
# 선수 data는 crawing을 통해 얻어낸 DF를 바탕으로 전처리하여 pandas DataFrame으로 저장한다.
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
In [4]:
           import pickle
          import re
          # pickle에서 data 불러오기
          with open('player data.txt', "rb") as f1:
               df_player = pickle.load(f1)
          # 개선 사항 : Player, Player.1에 중복되는 정보가 존재하며, 이름, 팀, 나이 등이 분리되지 않은 형태이다. 따라서 이를 해결한다.
          # index 정렬
          df_player = df_player.reset_index()
          df_player.drop(['index','Player'] , axis=1, inplace=True)
          # Player.1의 data 분리 (crawling 참고 사이트 참고)
split = df_player['Player.1'].str.split(',')
          name list = []
          age \overline{list} = []
          position1_list = []
          position2_list = []
           for i in range(len(split)):
               name = split[i][0]
               age = split[i][1]
               position1 = split[i][2]
               # 2nd position이 존재하는 경우
               if len(split[i]) > 3:
                    position2 = split[i][3]
               # 존재하지 않는 경우
               else:
                   position2 = np.nan
               name_list.append(name)
               age_list.append(age)
               position1 list.append(position1)
               position2_list.append(position2)
          # name_list 에 존재하는 형태는 이름 + " " + 팀이름 형태이다. 따라서 이를 분리해주어야 한다.
          # 또한 팀이름은 df team에서의 Team column과는 다른 형식으로 저장되어 있다.
          # 또한 팀이름은 di_team에저의 Team Column과는 되는 항기으로 제가 제가 # 따라서 별도의 list를 만들어 추출해내야 한다.
team_name = ['Man City', 'Liverpool', 'Chelsea', 'Tottenham', 'West Ham', 'Arsenal', 'Man Utd', 'Crystal Palace', 'Leicester', 'Brighton', 'Wolves', 'Aston Villa', 'Burnley', 'Brentford', 'Southampton', 'Newcastle', 'Everton', 'Leeds', 'Watford', 'Norwich']
          new name list = []
          new_team list = []
           for i in range(len(name_list)):
               for j in range(len(team name)):
                    if team_name[j] in name_list[i]:
                         new_name_list.append(name_list[i].replace(" "+team_name[j], ""))
                         new team list.append(team name[j])
```

```
df_player['name'] = new_name_list
df_player['team'] = new_team_list
df_player['age'] = age_list
df_player['position1']=position1_list
df_player['position2'] = position2_list
df_player.drop('Player.1', axis =1, inplace=True)

# column의 순서 정렬
df_player = df_player.iloc[:,[11,12,13,14,0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10]]

# df 확인
df_player
```

Out[4]:		name	team	age	position1	Apps	Mins	Goals	Assists	Yel	Red	SpG	PS%	AerialsWon	MotM	Rating
	0	Kevin De Bruyne	Man City	30	M(CLR)	25(5)	2205	15	8	2	-	2.6	82.5	0.4	4	7.64
	1	Mohamed Salah	Liverpool	30	AM(CLR)	30(5)	2763	23	13	1	-	4.0	79.9	0.2	7	7.54
	2	Son Heung-Min	Tottenham	29	M(CLR)	35	3021	23	7	2	-	2.5	86.6	0.5	6	7.52
	3	Trent Alexander-Arnold	Liverpool	23	D(R)	32	2854	2	12	2	-	1.6	78.1	0.5	5	7.51
	4	Kenedy	Chelsea	26	D(L)	1	59	-	1	-	-	1.0	73.9	-	-	7.46
	542	Freddie Woodman	Newcastle	25	GK	4	360	-	-	-	-	-	58.9	-	-	5.81
	543	Sead Kolasinac	Arsenal	29	D(CL)	1(1)	91	-	-	1	-	-	92.9	-	-	5.72
	544	Isaac Price	Everton	18	Midfielder	0(1)	12	-	-	-	-	1	50.0	-	-	5.70
	545	Jonas Lössl	Brentford	33	GK	2	180	-	-	-	-	-	65.5	-	-	5.55
	546	Jed Steer	Aston Villa	29	GK	1	90	-	-	-	-	-	74.2	-	-	5.46

547 rows × 15 columns

```
# B data 전처리 과정
# pickle에서 data 불러오기
with open('team_data.txt', "rb") as f2:
    df_team = pickle.load(f2)

# 개선 사항 : Team name에서 숫자와 팀 이름을 분리해야 한다.
split = df_team['Team'].str.split('.')
team_data = []
for i in range(len(split)):
    team_data.append(split[i][1][1:])
df_team['Team'] = team_data

#df 확인
df_team
```

Out[5]:		Team	Goals	Shots pg	Discipline	Possession%	Pass%	AerialsWon	Rating	
_	0	Manchester City	99	18.8	421	68.2	89.7	12.7	7.12	
	1	Liverpool	94	19.2	501	63.1	84.9	15.1	7.05	
	2	Chelsea	76	15.6	631	62.2	87.1	14.3	6.92	
	3	Tottenham	69	12.9	671	51.9	85.0	14.9	6.88	
	4	West Ham	60	11.8	473	47.4	80.6	16.9	6.75	
	5	Arsenal	61	15.5	604	52.6	83.4	12.4	6.71	
	6	Manchester United	57	13.4	752	52.1	82.8	14.7	6.71	
	7	Crystal Palace	50	10.8	671	50.8	80.3	16.1	6.71	
	8	Leicester	62	11.4	551	51.8	81.8	14.0	6.70	
	9	Brighton	42	12.9	732	54.3	81.7	15.1	6.70	
	10	Wolverhampton	38	10.6	592	49.3	81.3	12.2	6.69	
	11	Aston Villa	52	12.2	792	46.3	79.7	14.3	6.68	
	12	Burnley	34	10.7	682	39.1	69.2	21.9	6.65	
	13	Brentford	48	11.6	613	44.3	73.7	19.0	6.65	
	14	Southampton	43	12.7	632	47.4	76.6	17.8	6.63	
	15	Newcastle	44	11.8	792	39.3	74.6	17.8	6.61	
	16	Everton	43	11.5	786	39.1	73.3	16.8	6.59	
	17	Leeds	42	12.8	1013	51.9	78.0	12.6	6.53	
	18	Watford	34	10.5	573	39.7	72.9	18.9	6.53	
	19	Norwich	23	9.8	551	42.3	77.5	13.0	6.42	

```
In [6]:
        # team oon 형성
        # team 객체이다. df_team의 정보를 각 객체에 저장할 수 있으며, 관련된 method 또한 존재한다.
        # instance variable은 private 형태로, @property로 접근할 수 있도록 설정한다.
        class team:
            def __init__(self, name, goals, shotspg, possession_percent, pass_percent, rating):
                self.__player_index = []
                self.__name = name
                 self.__goal_percent = round((goals/(shotspg*38))*100,2)
                self.__possession_percent = possession_percent
                self.__pass_percent = pass_percent
                self.__rating = rating
            #property로 접근할 수 있도록 정의해준다.
            @property
            def player_index(self):
                 return self. player index
            @property
            def name(self):
                return self. name
            @property
            def goal_percent(self):
                 return self.__goal_percent
            @property
            def possession percent(self):
                 return self.__possession_percent
            @property
            def pass_percent(self):
                return self.__pass_percent
            @property
            def rating(self):
                 return self. rating
            def append(self, data):
                 self.__player index.append(i)
            # 해당 팀 선수들의 평균 rating을 구하는 method
            def calculate_avg_rating(self):
                 ratesum = 0
                 for i in self.player_index:
                     ratesum += df_player.loc[i]['Rating']
                 rateavg = ratesum/len(self.player_index)
                 return round(rateavg, 2)
            # 상위 11명의 평균 rating을 구하는 method
            def calculate_11_rating(self):
                 ratesum = 0
                 for i in range(11):
                     ratesum += df player.loc[self.player index[i]]['Rating']
                 rateavg = ratesum/11
                 return round(rateavg, 2)
             # 평균 rating과 team rating을 비교해서 감독을 평가하는 method
            def evaluate_head_coach(self):
                avg_rating = self.calculate_avg_rating()
                # 0.15는 0.05, 0.1 등의 대입을 통한 경험에 의한 값이다.
                 if self.__rating - avg_rating >= 0.15:
                    print(self.name, "head coach done well!")
                    print(self.name, "better change head coach...")
                print("team rating =", self. rating, "avg rating =", avg rating, "\n")
            #해당 팀의 선수들을 모두 출력해주는 method
             def print_player_list(self):
                 for i in self.player_index:
                    print(df player.loc[i]['name'])
         #실제 객체 구현, 순위대로 list에 저장한다.
        team_instance_list = []
        for \overline{i} in range(20):
             team_instance_list.append(team(df_team.loc[i]['Team'], df_team.loc[i]['Goals'],
                                     df_team.loc[i]['Shots pg'], df_team.loc[i]['Possession%'],
df_team.loc[i]['Pass%'], df_team.loc[i]['Rating']))
```

```
for i in range(len(df_player)):
             for j in range(len(team_name)):
                 if df player.loc[i]['team'] == team name[j]:
                     team instance_list[j].append(i)
In [7]:
        # data 분석 과정 1
        # 팀 rating과 선수단 rating을 비교하며, 해당 팀의 감독이 잘 수행했는지, 교체가 필요한지를 평가한다.
        # 또한 각 팀의 rating과 평균 rating 출력한다.
        for i in range(20):
            team instance list[i].evaluate head coach()
        Manchester City head coach done well!
        team rating = 7.12 avg rating = 6.94
        Liverpool better change head coach...
        team rating = 7.05 avg rating = 6.9
        Chelsea better change head coach...
        team rating = 6.92 avg rating = 6.89
        Tottenham better change head coach...
        team rating = 6.88 avg rating = 6.74
        West Ham head coach done well!
        team rating = 6.75 avg rating = 6.56
        Arsenal head coach done well!
        team rating = 6.71 avg rating = 6.56
        Manchester United better change head coach...
        team rating = 6.71 avg rating = 6.58
        Crystal Palace better change head coach...
        team rating = 6.71 avg rating = 6.6
        Leicester better change head coach...
        team rating = 6.7 avg rating = 6.63
        Brighton better change head coach...
        team rating = 6.7 avg rating = 6.59
        Wolverhampton better change head coach...
        team rating = 6.69 avg rating = 6.6
        Aston Villa head coach done well!
        team rating = 6.68 avg rating = 6.46
        Burnley better change head coach..
        team rating = 6.65 avg rating = 6.58
        Brentford head coach done well!
        team rating = 6.65 avg rating = 6.49
        Southampton better change head coach...
        team rating = 6.63 avg rating = 6.53
        Newcastle better change head coach...
        team rating = 6.61 avg rating = 6.55
        Everton head coach done well!
        team rating = 6.59 avg rating = 6.42
        Leeds better change head coach..
        team rating = 6.53 avg rating = 6.41
        Watford better change head coach...
        team rating = 6.53 avg rating = 6.46
        Norwich better change head coach...
        team rating = 6.42 avg rating = 6.36
```

```
same_count = 0
for i in range(20):
    if rating_array[i][0] == team_instance_list[i].name:
        same_count += 1
same_count = round(same_count/20, 2)
print(f"예측한 등수가 정확할 확률은 : {same_count * 100}%")
```

예측한 등수가 정확할 확률은 : 25.0%

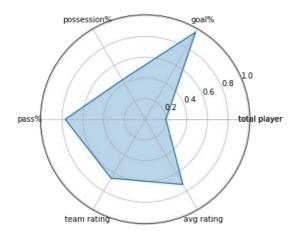
예측한 등수가 정확할 확률은 : 40.0%

예측한 등수가 정확할 확률은 : 100.0%

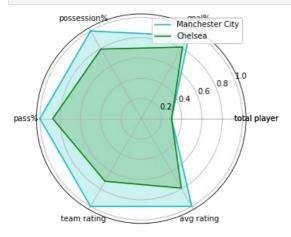
```
In [11]: # data 시각화 1
         # 여러 게임에서, 능력치를 육각형 형태로 표현하곤 하며, 이는 '레이더 차트' 라는 이름으로 실생활에 다양한 영역에서 적용된다.
         # 각 팀의 객체에서 저장되어 있는 능력치를 바탕으로 정규화를 수행한다. (rescaling)
         # 정규화는 각 데이터에 대해 (X - min) / (max - min) 형태로 0~1의 값을 가질 수 있도록 설정했다.
         # 정규화를 위한 max data, min data 이다.
         # max_data 저장
         max_data = []
         # 선수 총 인원
         max_data.append(max(len(i.player_index) for i in team_instance_list))
         max data.append(max(i.goal percent for i in team instance list))
         # possession percet
         max data.append(max(i.possession percent for i in team instance list))
         # pass percent
         max data.append(max(i.pass percent for i in team instance list))
         # team rating
         max_data.append(max(i.rating for i in team_instance_list))
         # avg rating -> 11명을 기준으로
         max data.append(max(i.calculate 11 rating() for i in team instance list))
         # min data 저장
```

```
min data = []
# 선수 총 인원
min_data.append(min(len(i.player_index) for i in team_instance_list))
# goal percent
min_data.append(min(i.goal_percent for i in team_instance_list))
# possession percet
min_data.append(min(i.possession_percent for i in team_instance_list))
# pass percent
min_data.append(min(i.pass_percent for i in team_instance_list))
# team_rating
min data.append(min(i.rating for i in team instance list))
# avg rating -> 11명을 기준으로
min data.append(min(i.calculate 11 rating() for i in team instance list))
# 팀 순위를 입력받았을 때, 해당 팀의 능력치를 plt을 바탕으로 radar chart로 만들어낼 수 있는 함수이다.
def print_radar_chart(rank):
   norm_data = [len(team_instance_list[rank-1].player_index),
               team instance list[rank-1].goal percent,
               team instance list[rank-1].possession_percent,
               team_instance_list[rank-1].pass_percent,
               team_instance_list[rank-1].rating,
               team instance list[rank-1].calculate 11 rating()]
   for i in range(len(norm data)):
       norm data[i] = (norm data[i]-min data[i])/(max data[i]- min data[i])
   norm data.append(norm data[0])
   plt.figure(figsize = (5, 5))
   ax = plt.subplot(polar = True)
   plt.xticks(label_loc, labels = categories, fontsize = 10)
   ax.plot(label_loc, norm_data)
   ax.fill(label loc, norm data, alpha = 0.3)
   ax.set_title(team_instance_list[rank-1].name + "\n", size = 15, va='bottom')
   plt.show()
# 21-22 시즌 4위 팀인 토트넘의 radar chart를 출력해본다.
print_radar_chart(4)
```

## Tottenham



```
norm data1.append(norm data1[0])
    norm_data2 = [len(team_instance_list[rank2-1].player_index),
                  team instance list[rank2-1].goal_percent,
                  team_instance_list[rank2-1].possession_percent,
                  team_instance_list[rank2-1].pass_percent,
                  team_instance_list[rank2-1].rating,
                  team_instance_list[rank2-1].calculate_11_rating()]
    for i in range(len(norm_data2)):
        norm data2[i] = (norm data2[i]-min data[i])/(max data[i]- min data[i])
    norm data2.append(norm data2[0])
    plt.figure(figsize = (5, 5))
    ax = plt.subplot(polar = True)
    plt.xticks(label_loc, labels = categories, fontsize = 10)
ax.plot(label_loc, norm_data1, c = c1, label = team_instance_list[rank1-1].name)
    ax.fill(label_loc, norm_data1, alpha = 0.2, c = c1)
    ax.plot(label_loc, norm_data2, c = c2, label = team_instance_list[rank2-1].name)
ax.fill(label_loc, norm_data2, alpha = 0.2, c = c2)
    plt.legend(loc='upper right')
    plt.show()
radar compare(1, 3, 'c', 'g')
```



```
In [13]:
          # 정규식을 이용한 데이터 검색
          # 정규식을 바탕으로 regex에 적합한 선수들의 이름과 팀을 출력한다.
          def search by regex(regex):
              for i in df_player.values.tolist():
                  if re.search(regex, i[0]):
    print("name :", i[0], " team :", i[1])
          # 이름에 De 가 포함된 축구 선수와 팀을 출력한다.
          search_by_regex('De')
         name : Kevin De Bruyne team : Man City
         name : Dejan Kulusevski team : Tottenham
         name : Declan Rice team : West Ham
         name : Emmanuel Dennis team : Watford
         name : Demarai Gray team : Everton
         name : Kiernan Dewsbury-Hall team : Leicester
         name : Fabian Delph team : Everton
         name : Dele Alli team : Tottenham
name : Liam Delap team : Man City
         name : Leander Dendoncker team : Wolves
         name : Dele Alli team : Everton
         name : Troy Deeney team : Watford
```

```
Harry Kane
Rodrigo Bentancur
Dejan Kulusevski
Pierre-Emile Højbjerg
Matt Doherty
Sergio Reguilón
Cristian Romero
Emerson Royal
Davinson Sánchez
Lucas Moura
```

Son Heung-Min

Hugo Lloris

# 팀의 선수 명단 출력 method

team\_instance\_list[3].print\_player\_list()

In [14]:

Ben Davies
Eric Dier
Ryan Sessegnon
Oliver Skipp
Dele Alli
Japhet Tanganga
Tanguy Ndombele
Harry Winks
Giovani Lo Celso
Steven Bergwijn
Dane Scarlett
Bryan Gil
Joe Rodon

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