```
# Carque de Librerías básicas
1
2
    import pandas as pd
3
    import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
4
    import seaborn as sns
5
6
    # Importar tensorflow
7
    import tensorflow as tf
    print("TF version : ", tf.__version__)
8
9
10
    # Necesitaremos GPU
    print("GPU available: ", tf.config.list_physical_devices('GPU'))
11
12
13
    # keras version is 2.11.0
14
    import keras
15
    print("Keras version : ", keras.__version__)
```

→ TF version : 2.15.0 GPU available: []

Keras version : 2.15.0

```
#-----#
debido a que estoy usando COLAB #
#-----#

from google.colab import drive
drive.mount('/content/drive') #/content/drive/MyDrive/pec2/data/xl.pickle
print("GPU available: ", tf.config.list_physical_devices('GPU'))
```

Drive already mounted at /content/drive; to attempt to forcibly remount, call GPU available: []

```
1
   import pandas as pd
2
3
   home = '/content/drive/MyDrive/TFM/'
4
5
   file_path = home + "2017_2023DSTrabajo.xlsx"
6
7
   dsXls = pd.read excel(file path)
   dsXls.head(5)
8
9
   dsXls.info()
10
11
```

```
12
  # LIMPIEZA DE DATOS
13
   #1. validar duplicados
14
   dsXls.nunique()
15
16
   #2. validar nulos, rellenar valores faltantes con la mediana
17
   #dsXls.isnull().sum()
18
   dsXls['Dist'].fillna(dsXls['Dist'].median(), inplace=True)
19
   dsXls['Attendance'].fillna(dsXls['Attendance'].median(), inplace=True)
20
21
   dsXls.isnull().sum()
22
23
24
   25
   # ESTADISTICAS
26
   27
   #dsXls.describe().T
28
   dsXls.iloc[:,1:].describe()
29
```



<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'> RangeIndex: 4092 entries, 0 to 4091 Data columns (total 21 columns):

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	Date	4092 non-null	datetime64[ns]
1	Round	4092 non-null	object
2	Day	4092 non-null	object
3	Venue	4092 non-null	object
4	Result	4092 non-null	object
5	GF	4092 non-null	float64
6	GA	4092 non-null	float64
7	Opponent	4092 non-null	object
8	xG	4092 non-null	float64
9	xGA	4092 non-null	float64
10	Poss	4092 non-null	float64
11	Attendance	3212 non-null	float64
12	Season	4092 non-null	int64
13	Team	4092 non-null	object
14	Sh	4092 non-null	float64
15	SoT	4092 non-null	float64
16	Dist	4089 non-null	float64
17	SCA	4092 non-null	float64
18	KP	4092 non-null	float64
19	PPA	4092 non-null	float64
20	CrsPA	4092 non-null	float64
• •			

dtypes: datetime64[ns](1), float64(13), int64(1), object(6)

memory usage: 671.5+ KB

	GF	GA	хG	xGA	Poss	Attendance	
count	4092.000000	4092.000000	4092.000000	4092.000000	4092.000000	4092.000000	4(
mean	1.377810	1.377810	1.346163	1.346163	50.001222	36912.650049	20
std	1.277631	1.277631	0.796551	0.796551	12.726702	15301.262664	
min	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	18.000000	2000.000000	20
25%	0.000000	0.000000	0.700000	0.700000	41.000000	29296.000000	20
50%	1.000000	1.000000	1.200000	1.200000	50.000000	32092.500000	2(
75%	2.000000	2.000000	1.800000	1.800000	59.000000	51237.000000	20
max	9.000000	9.000000	5.900000	5.900000	82.000000	83222.000000	20

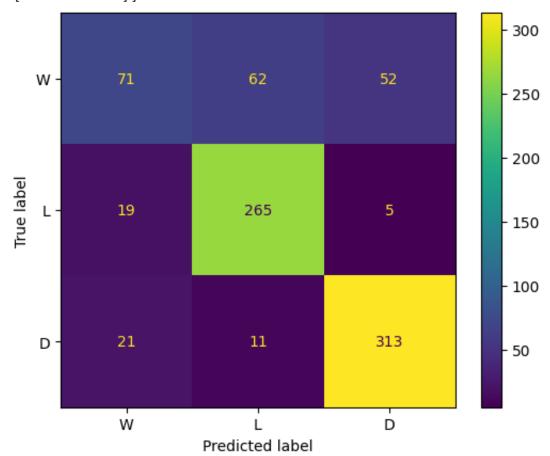
- 1 #RANDOM FOREST
- 2 from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier

```
from sklearn.metrics import classification report
    from sklearn.decomposition import PCA
 4
 5
    from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
 6
    import numpy as np
    from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
 7
    from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
 8
 9
    from sklearn.model_selection import cross_val_score
10
11
    y = dsXls['Result']
12
    datosX = dsXls.select_dtypes(include=[np.number])
13
14
    # Estandarización de los datos
15
    scaler = StandardScaler()
16
    X_scaled = pca.fit_transform(datosX) #scaler.fit_transform(X)
17
18
    # Aplicando PCA
19
    pca = PCA()
20
    X_pca = pca.fit_transform(X_scaled)
21
22
    # Dividir los datos en conjuntos de entrenamiento y prueba
23
    X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X_pca, y, test_size=0.2, r
24
25
    # Crear y entrenar el modelo Random Forest principal components
    forest = RandomForestClassifier(random state=42)
26
27
    forest.fit(X_train, y_train)
28
29
    # Evaluar el modelo
    accuracy = forest.score(X test, y test)
30
31
    print(f"Accuracy: {accuracy}")
32
33
    # Generar y mostrar la matriz de confusión
34
    y_pred = forest.predict(X_test)
35
    cm = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)
36
    print(cm)
37
38
    import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
39
    from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix, ConfusionMatrixDisplay
40
    ###disp.plot(cmap=plt.cm.Blues) # Puedes cambiar el mapa de colores si lo des
41
42
    ###plt.title("Matriz de Confusión para Random Forest")
43
    ###plt.show()
44
45
    disprf = ConfusionMatrixDisplay(confusion_matrix=cm, display_labels=['W','L','
    disprf.plot()
46
    plt. show()
47
```

```
48
 49
     # Reporte de clasificación
     print("Classification Report:\n", classification_report(y_test, y_pred))
 50
 51
52
     # Validación cruzada
53
     cross_val_accuracy = cross_val_score(forest, X_scaled, y, cv=13, scoring='accuracy
     print("Cross-validated Accuracy:", cross_val_accuracy.mean())
 54
 55
     # reporte de clasificación
 56
 57
58
     report = classification_report(y_test, y_pred)
59
     print(report)
60
```

••• Accuracy: 0.7924297924297924

[[71 62 52] [19 265 5] [21 11 313]]



Classification Report:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
D	0.64	0.38	0.48	185
L	0.78	0.92	0.85	289
W	0.85	0.91	0.88	345

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accur macro weighted	avg	0.76 0.78	0.74 0.79	0.79 0.73 0.78	819 819 819
Cross-val		Accuracy: recision	0.787163 recall	9330238056 f1-score	support
	D L W	0.64 0.78 0.85	0.38 0.92 0.91	0.48 0.85 0.88	185 289 345
accur macro weighted	avg	0.76 0.78	0.74 0.79	0.79 0.73 0.78	819 819 819