


```

1  # Cargue de Librerías básicas
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
8  print("TF version  : ", tf.__version__)
9
10 # Necesitaremos GPU
11 print("GPU available: ", tf.config.list_physical_devices('GPU'))
12
13 # keras version is 2.11.0
14 import keras
15 print("Keras version  : ", keras.__version__)
16
17


```

 TF version : 2.15.0
GPU available: []
Keras version : 2.15.0

```

1  #-----#
2  #      debido a que estoy usando COLAB      #
3  #-----#
4
5  from google.colab import drive
6  drive.mount('/content/drive') #/content/drive/MyDrive/pec2/data/xl.pickle
7  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)
8  dsXls.head(5)
9  dsXls.info()

```

```
10
11 #####
12 # LIMPIEZA DE DATOS
13 #####
14 #1. validar duplicados
15 dsXls.nunique()
16
17 #2. validar nulos, rellenar valores faltantes con la mediana
18 #dsXls.isnull().sum()
19 dsXls['Dist'].fillna(dsXls['Dist'].median(), inplace=True)
20 dsXls['Attendance'].fillna(dsXls['Attendance'].median(), inplace=True)
21 dsXls.isnull().sum()
22
23
24 #####
25 # ESTADISTICAS
26 #####
27 #dsXls.describe().T
28 dsXls.iloc[:,1:].describe()
```

```

↳ <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	xG	xGA	Poss	Attendance	
count	4092.000000	4092.000000	4092.000000	4092.000000	4092.000000	4092.000000	4092.000000
mean	1.377810	1.377810	1.346163	1.346163	50.001222	36912.650049	2000.000000
std	1.277631	1.277631	0.796551	0.796551	12.726702	15301.262664	2000.000000
min	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	18.000000	2000.000000	2000.000000
25%	0.000000	0.000000	0.700000	0.700000	41.000000	29296.000000	2000.000000
50%	1.000000	1.000000	1.200000	1.200000	50.000000	32092.500000	2000.000000
75%	2.000000	2.000000	1.800000	1.800000	59.000000	51237.000000	2000.000000
max	9.000000	9.000000	5.900000	5.900000	82.000000	83222.000000	2000.000000

```

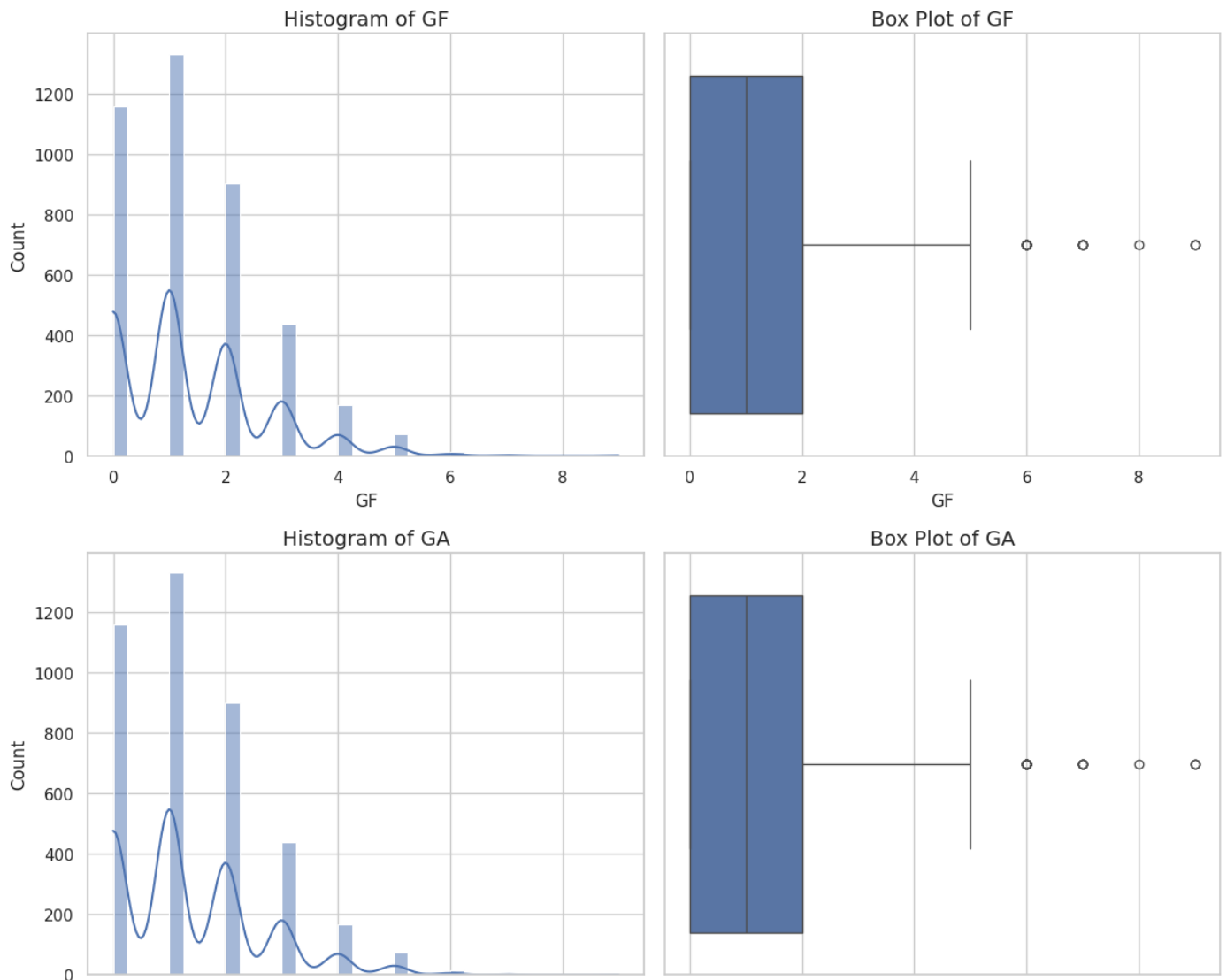
1 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
2 import seaborn as sns

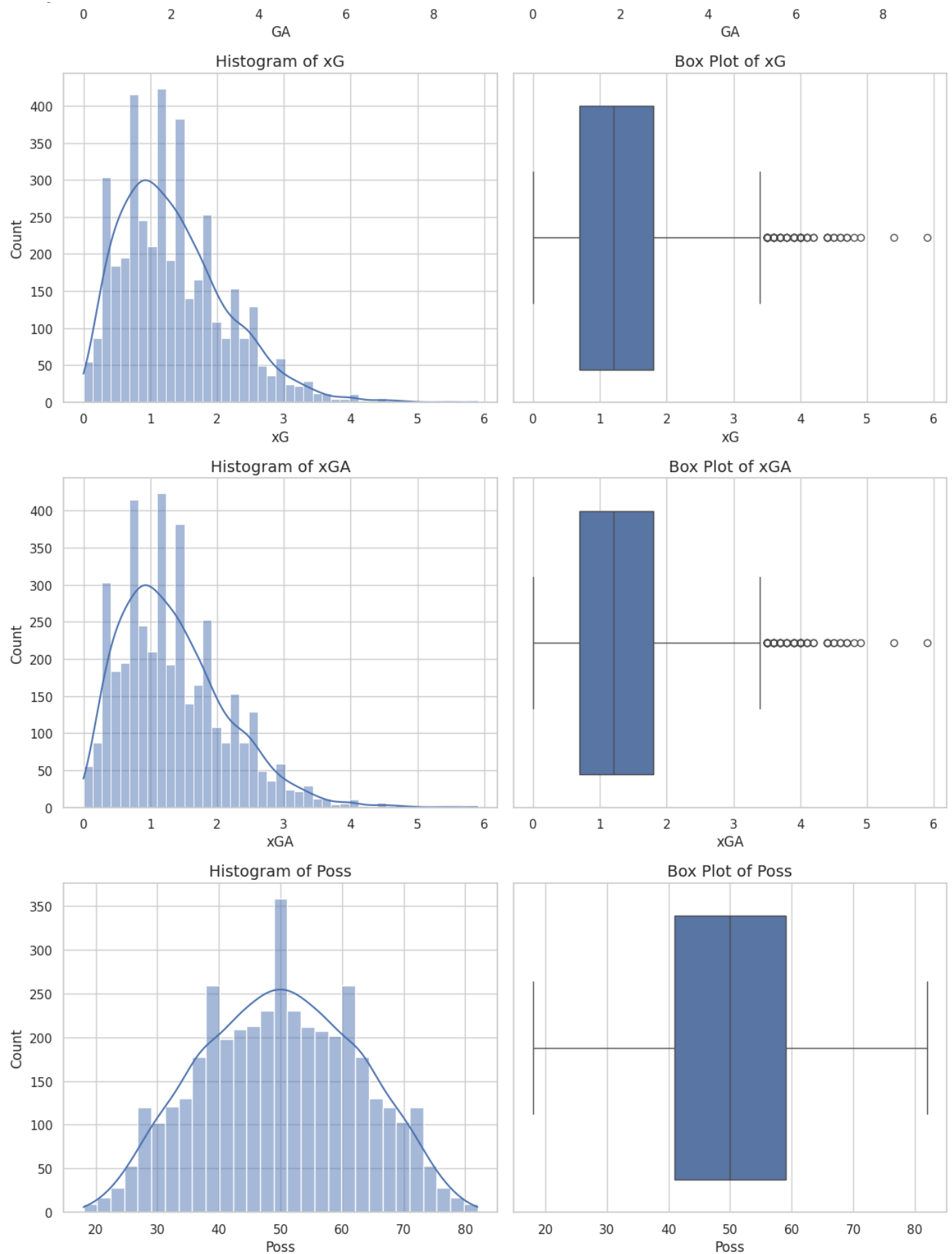
```

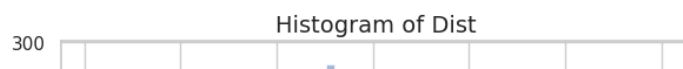
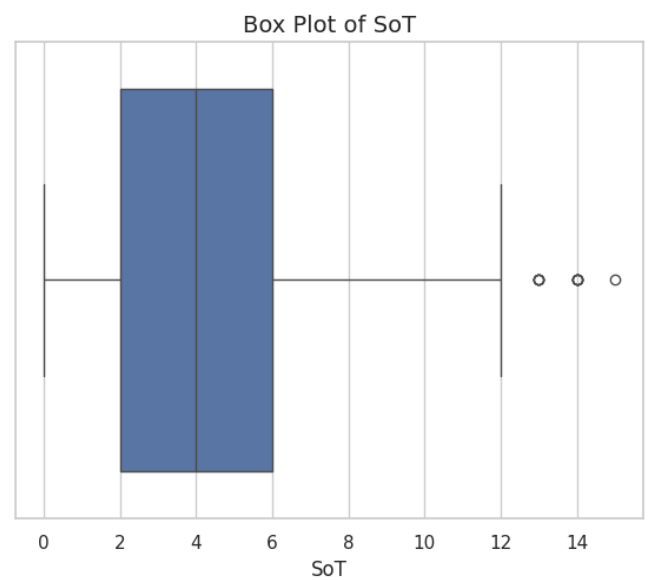
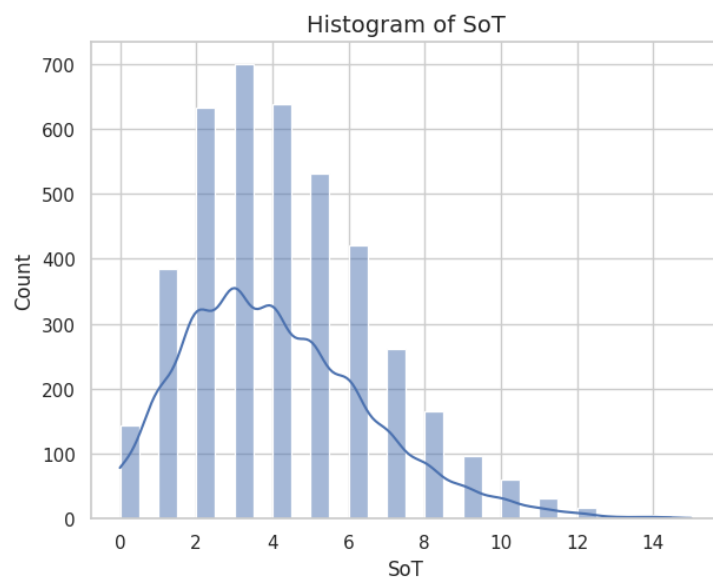
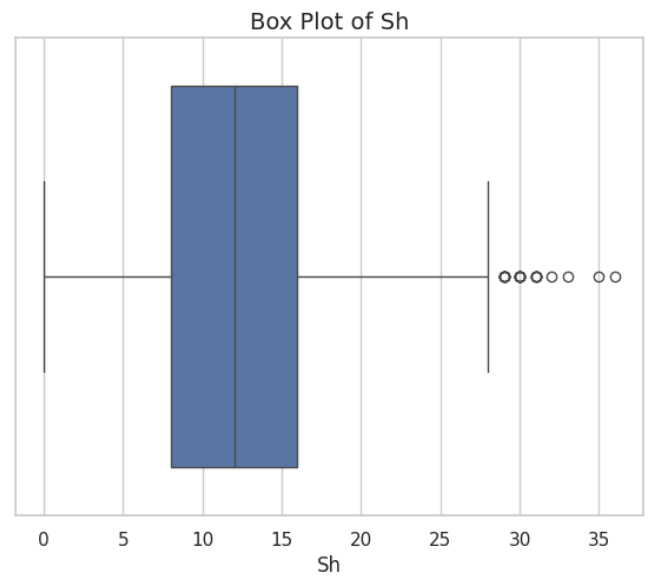
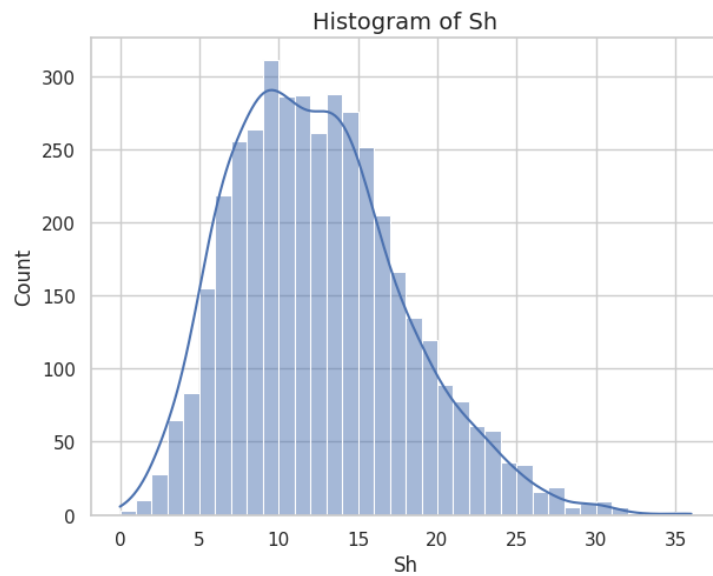
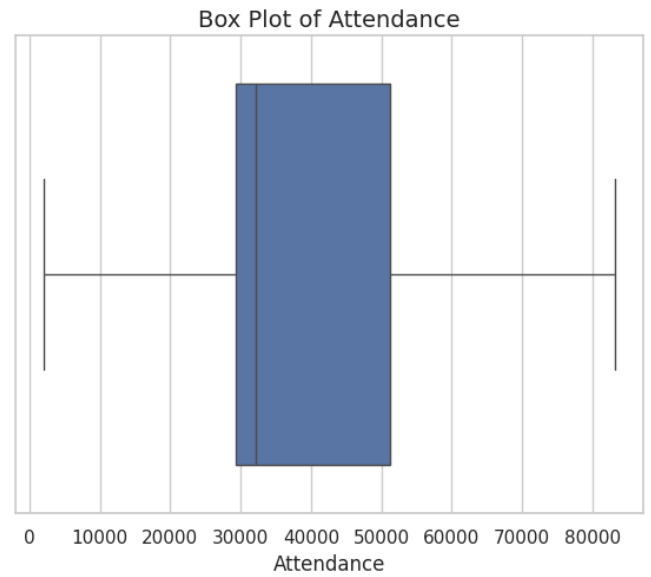
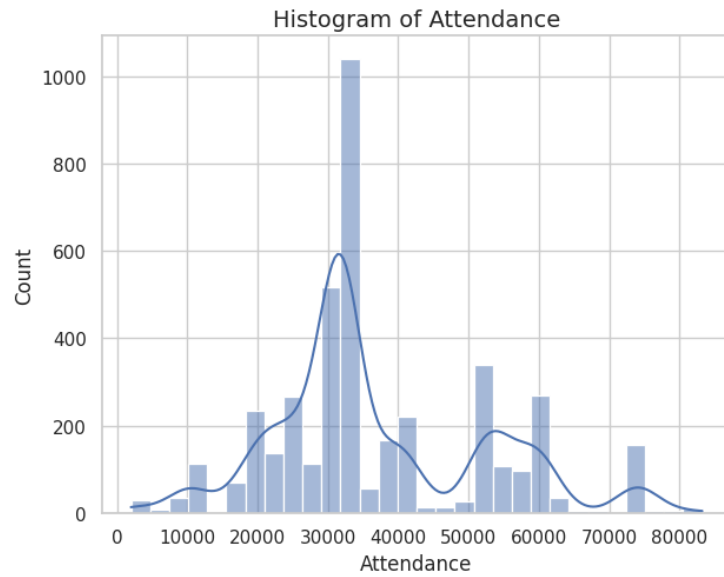
```

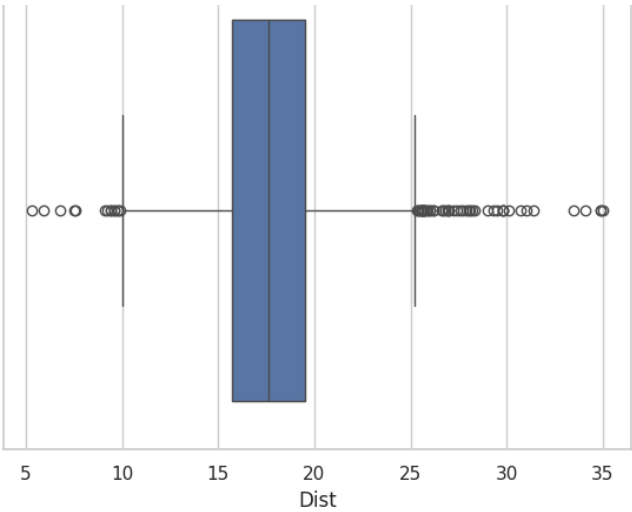
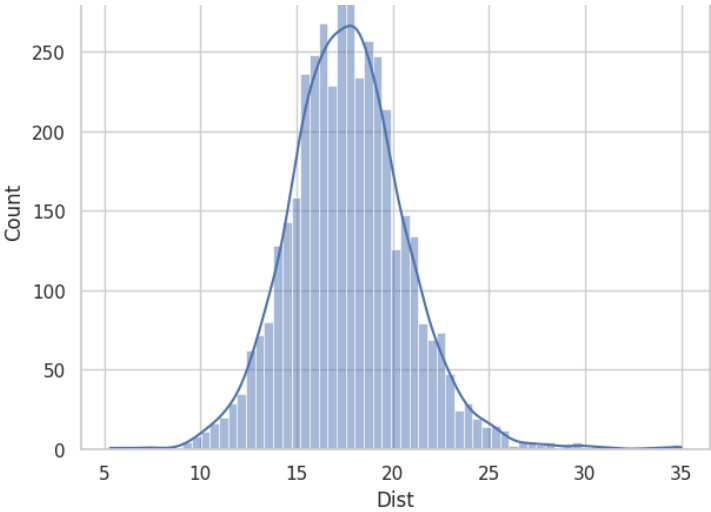
3
4 # Configuración de los estilos de los gráficos
5 sns.set(style="whitegrid")
6
7 # Lista de columnas numéricas para visualizar
8 numeric_columns = ['GF', 'GA', 'xG', 'xGA', 'Poss', 'Attendance', 'Sh', 'SoT',
9
10 # Creación de histogramas y diagramas de caja para cada variable numérica
11 fig, axes = plt.subplots(len(numeric_columns), 2, figsize=(12, 5 * len(numeric_
12 for i, col in enumerate(numeric_columns):
13     sns.histplot(dsXls[col], kde=True, ax=axes[i, 0])
14     axes[i, 0].set_title(f'Histogram of {col}', fontsize=14)
15     sns.boxplot(x=dsXls[col], ax=axes[i, 1])
16     axes[i, 1].set_title(f'Box Plot of {col}', fontsize=14)
17
18 plt.tight_layout()
19 plt.show()

```

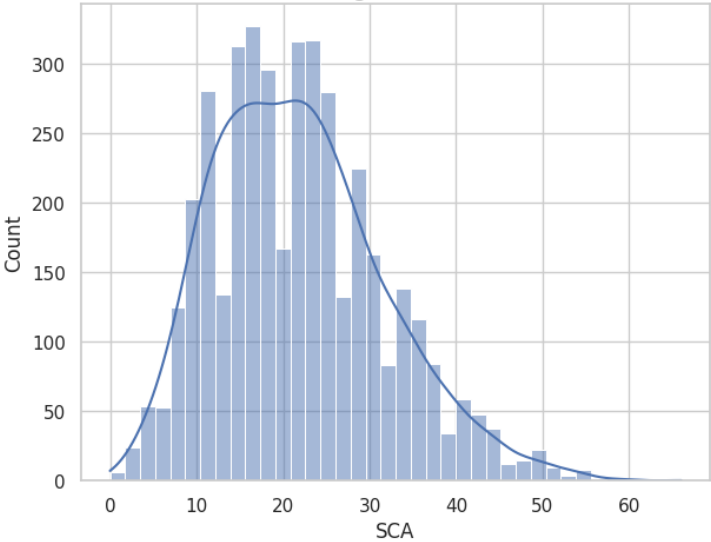




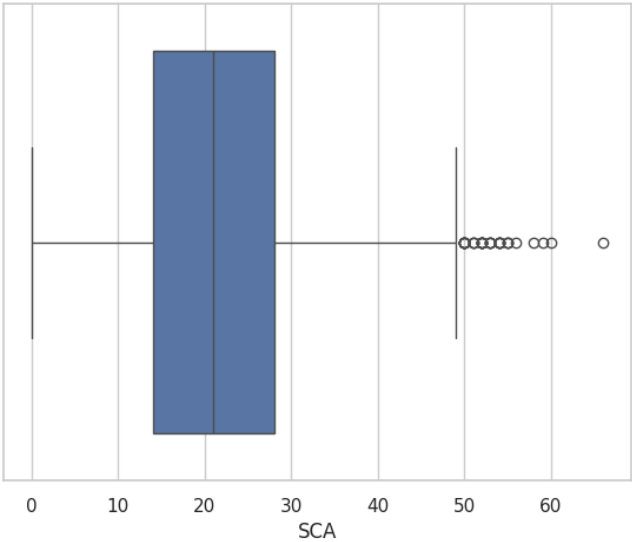




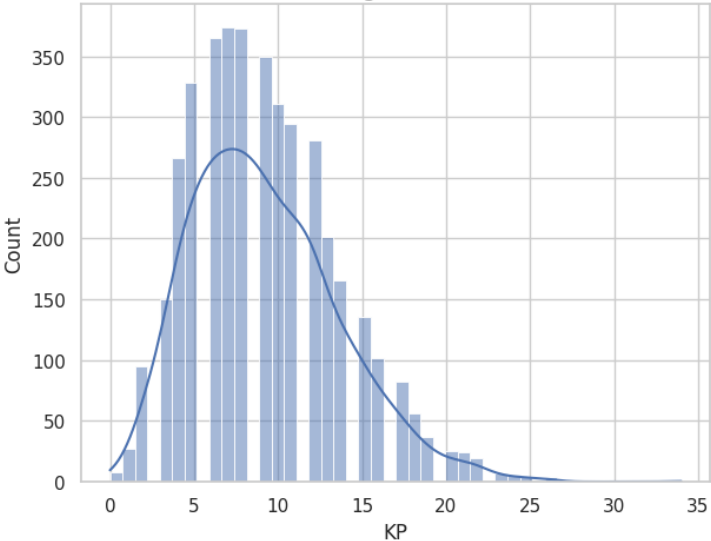
Histogram of SCA



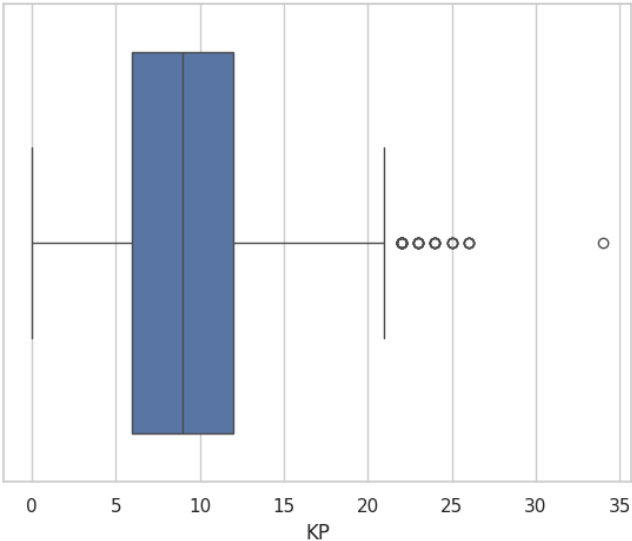
Box Plot of SCA



Histogram of KP



Box Plot of KP

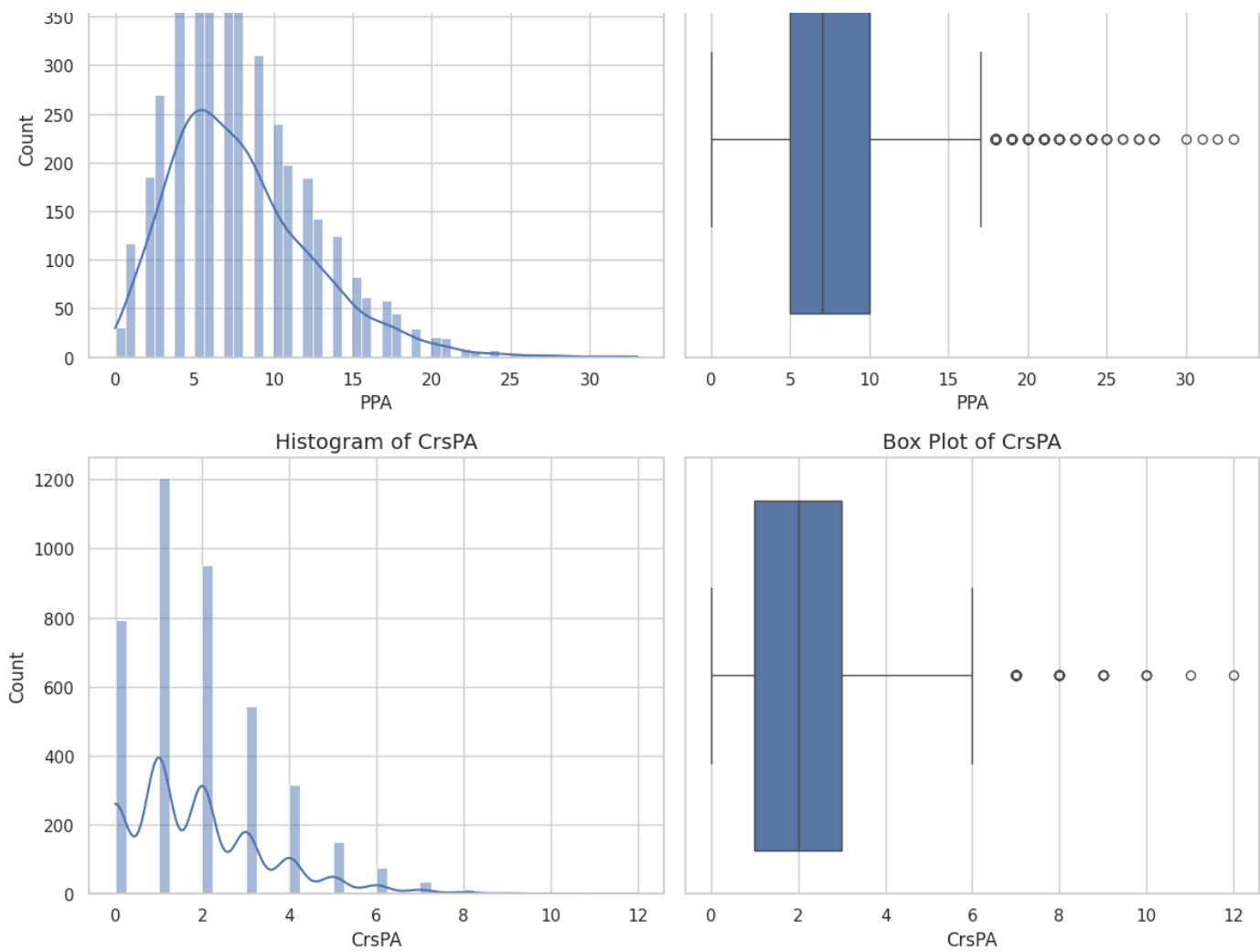


Histogram of PPA



Box Plot of PPA







```

1  #análisis de goles a favor
2  import pandas as pd
3  import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
4  import seaborn as sns
5
6  # Suponiendo que 'data' es tu DataFrame
7  # Estadísticas descriptivas
8  #####dsXlsNumeric = dsXls.loc[:, ['GF', 'GA', 'xG', 'xGA', 'Poss', 'Attendance']]
9  print(dsXlsNumeric.describe())
10 print(dsXlsNumeric.skew()) # Asimetría
11 print(dsXlsNumeric.kurt()) # Curtosis
12
13 # Histograma para la variable 'GF' (Goles a favor)
14 plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
15 sns.histplot(dsXlsNumeric['GF'], kde=True)
16 plt.title('Distribución de Goles a Favor')
17 plt.xlabel('Goles a Favor')
18 plt.ylabel('Frecuencia')
19 plt.show()
20
21 # Diagrama de caja para 'GF'
22 plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
23 sns.boxplot(x=dsXlsNumeric['GF'])
24 plt.title('Box Plot de Goles a Favor')
25 plt.xlabel('Goles a Favor')
26 plt.show()
27

```



	GF	GA	xG	xGA	Poss	\
count	4092.000000	4092.000000	4092.000000	4092.000000	4092.000000	
mean	1.377810	1.377810	1.346163	1.346163	50.001222	
std	1.277631	1.277631	0.796551	0.796551	12.726702	
min	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	18.000000	
25%	0.000000	0.000000	0.700000	0.700000	41.000000	
50%	1.000000	1.000000	1.200000	1.200000	50.000000	
75%	2.000000	2.000000	1.800000	1.800000	59.000000	
max	9.000000	9.000000	5.900000	5.900000	82.000000	

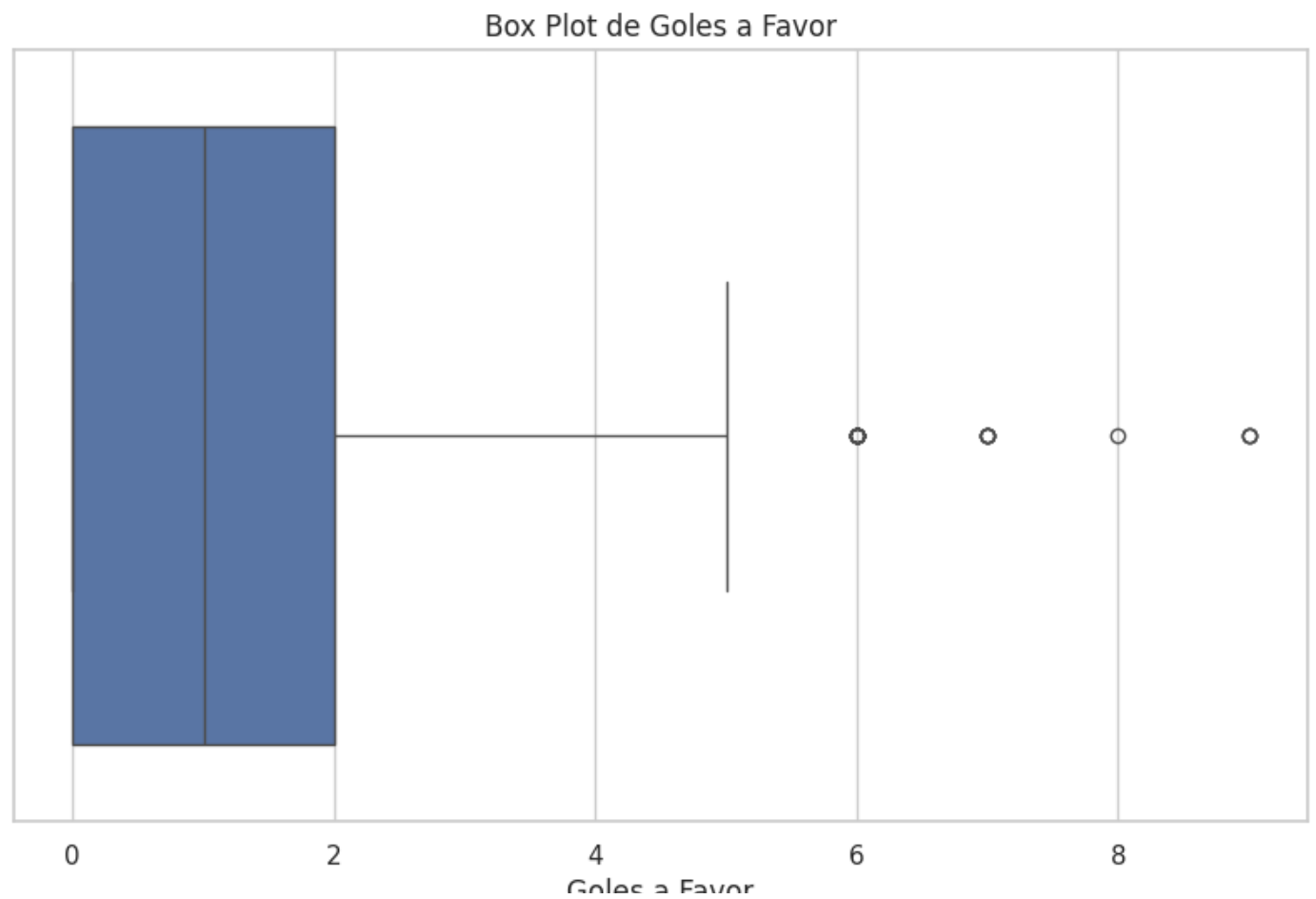
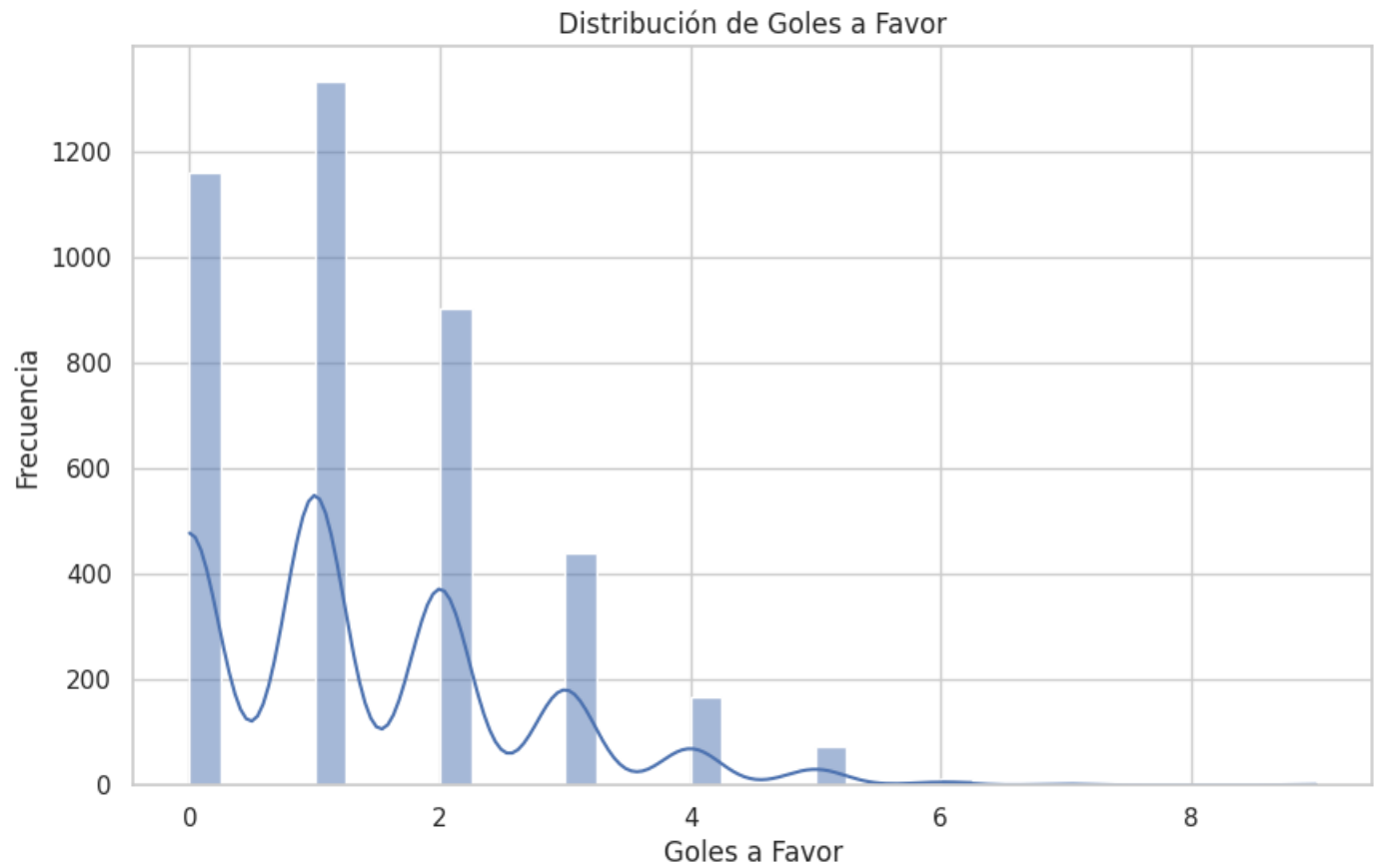
```

count    Attendance    Season    Sh    SoT    Dist \
mean    36912.650049    2019.214076    12.317693    4.102884    17.675318
std     15301.262664     1.566615     5.427259    2.437269    3.038064
min      2000.000000    2017.000000     0.000000    0.000000    5.300000
25%     29296.000000    2018.000000     8.000000    2.000000    15.700000
50%     32092.500000    2019.000000    12.000000    4.000000    17.600000
75%     51237.000000    2021.000000    16.000000    6.000000    19.500000
max      83222.000000    2022.000000    36.000000    15.000000    35.000000

      SCA      KP      PPA      CrsPA
count    4092.000000    4092.000000    4092.000000    4092.000000
mean      21.840176      9.215054      7.901760      1.869501
std       9.897661      4.401972      4.553291      1.613642
min       0.000000      0.000000      0.000000      0.000000
25%      14.000000      6.000000      5.000000      1.000000
50%      21.000000      9.000000      7.000000      2.000000
75%      28.000000     12.000000     10.000000      3.000000
max      66.000000     34.000000     33.000000     12.000000

GF          1.099282
GA          1.099282
xG          0.919804
xGA         0.919804
Poss        -0.000095
Attendance   0.635124
Season       0.088767
Sh           0.577021
SoT          0.716879
Dist         0.457835
SCA          0.586169
KP           0.666184
PPA          0.998439
CrsPA        1.215871
dtype: float64
GF          1.712004
GA          1.712004
xG          1.066495
xGA         1.066495
Poss        -0.670897
Attendance   0.035171
Season      -1.151943
Sh           0.228083
SoT          0.497607
Dist         1.744887
SCA          0.206447
KP           0.448685
PPA          1.463371
CrsPA        2.104929
dtype: float64

```

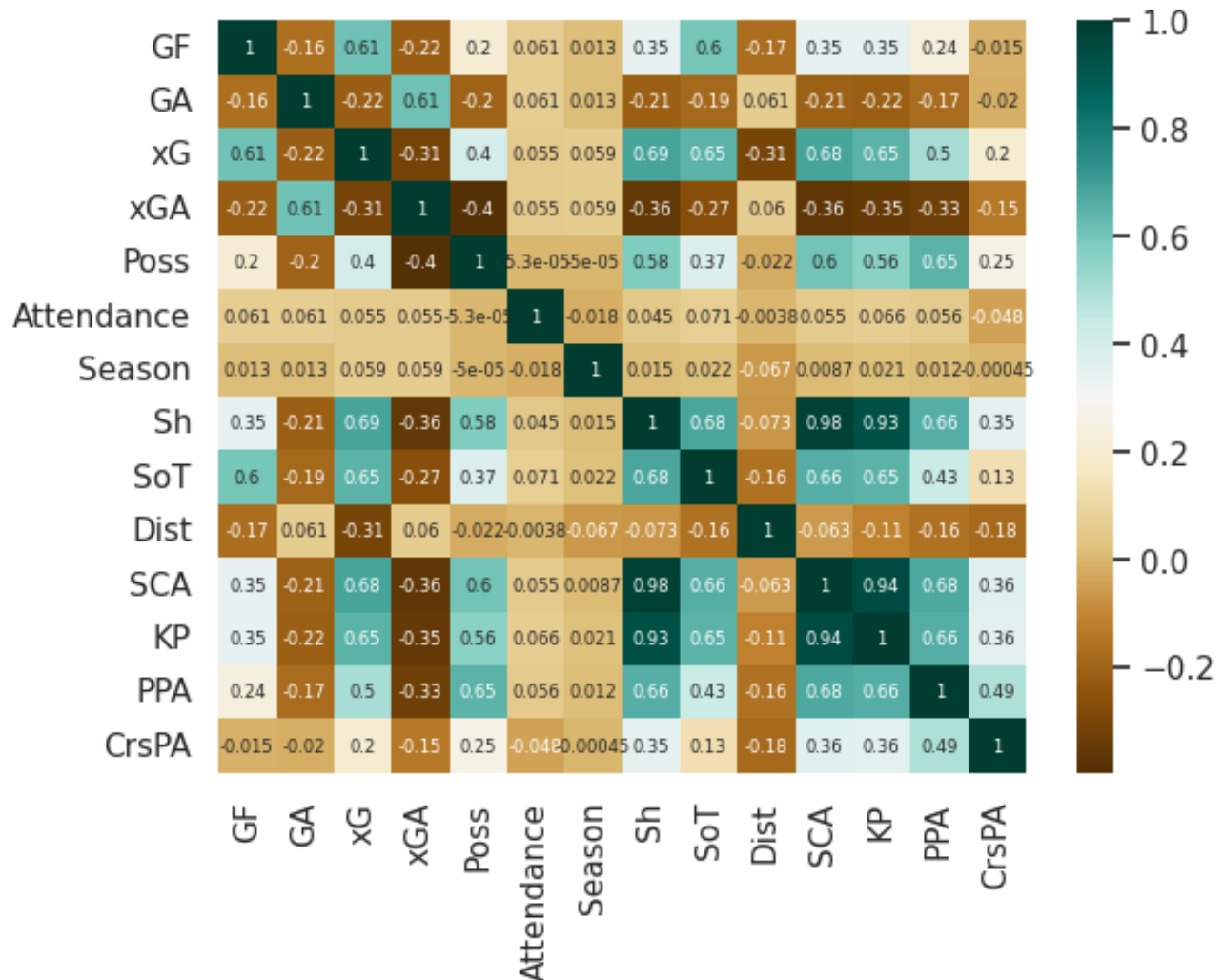


COIES a favor

```

1 #CORRELACIÓN ENTRE VARIABLES
2 dsXlsNumeric = dsXls[['GF','GA','xG','xGA','Poss','Attendance','Season','Sh',
3 c= dsXlsNumeric.corr()
4
5 sns.heatmap(c,cmap="BrBG", annot=True, annot_kws={"size": 6})
6
7 plt.figure(figsize=(19, 9))
8
9 plt.rcParams["font_size"] = "2"

```



<Figure size 1900x900 with 0 Axes>

