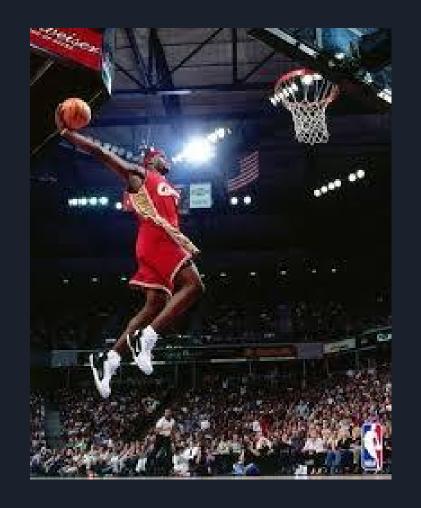
# Predicting Successful Shot Attempts in the NBA

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## Motivation

- Predicting March Madness,
   Super Bowl, NBA finals, etc.
   are not trivial Machine
   Learning problems
- Sports Analytics in general can provide insights to both long-time fans and teams
- It would be interesting to analyze sports stats quantitatively



## Problem

- We are predicting whether or not a basketball player will make a shot using NBA player shot log data from the 2014-2015 regular season.
- In addition to predicting whether or not a player will make a shot, we hope to determine which factors are most indicative of making a shot for the most well-known basketball players, and how these differ from player-to-player

## Our Data

- Kaggle dataset collected from NBA api (from 2014-15 season)
- Original dataset: 128,069 instances and 21 features
- Features we used to predict:
  - SHOT\_NUMBER
  - PERIOD
  - GAME\_CLOCK
  - SHOT\_CLOCK
  - o DRIBBLES
  - o TOUCH\_TIME
  - o SHOT\_DIST
  - o PTS\_TYPE
  - CLOSE\_DEF\_DIST



#### FEATURES NOT USED FEATURES WE USED

**GAME ID** 

**MATCHUP** 

**LOCATION** 

W (WIN OR LOSE)

FINAL MARGIN

CLOSEST DEFENDER

CLOSEST DEFENDER PLAYER ID

**FGM** 

PTS

PLAYER NAME

PLAYER ID

SHOT NUMBER

**PERIOD** 

**GAME CLOCK** 

SHOT CLOCK

DRIBBLES

TOUCH TIME

SHOT DIST

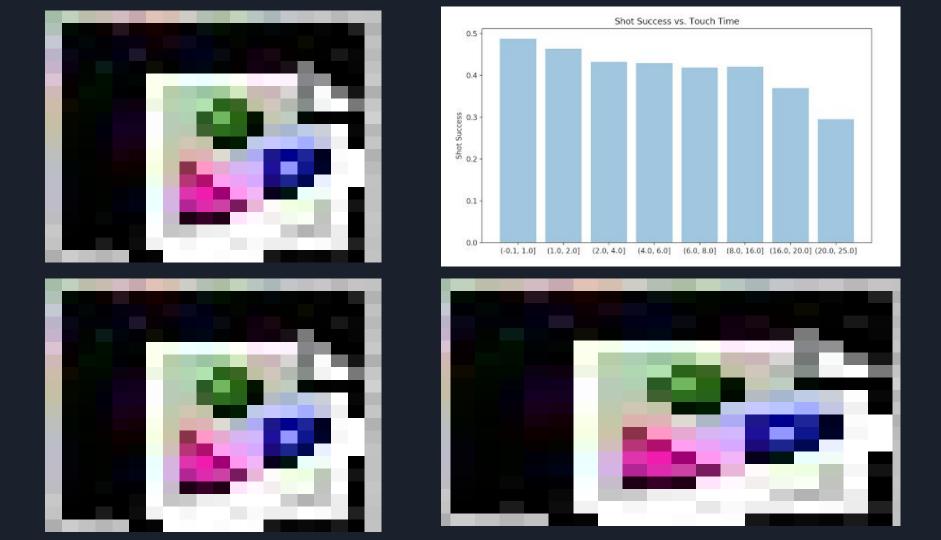
PTS TYPE

CLOSE DEF DIST

RESPONSE

SHOT RESULT

- 1) Removed features that were redundant:
  - CLOSEST\_DEFENDER, CLOSEST\_DEFENDER\_PLAYER\_ID
- 2) Removed features that were not generalizable to all players:
  - GAME\_ID, PLAYER, MATCHUP, and LOCATION



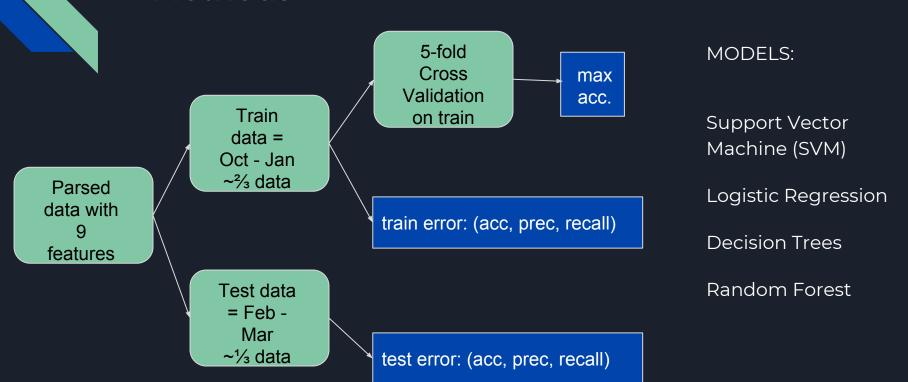
#### Dataset Information

- 116961 observations
- Close to having balanced classes
  - 45.6% of shots in the dataset are makes, and the remaining 54.5% are misses
  - o 54.5% will be our baseline performance
- We looked at accuracy, precision, and recall when evaluating model performance

# Filtering Data

- 1. Entire Data set
- 2. Average or above on both:
  - a. number of shot attempts made
  - b. percentage of successful shot attempts
- 3. 75% or above on both:
  - a. number of shot attempts made
  - b. percentage of successful shot attempts
- 4. Split Data by Point Type (2 pointer or 3 pointer)
  - a. used all iterations of filtering (1-3 above)

## Methods



# Results: Entire Data set

Training performance

Testing performance

	Logistic Regression	SVM	Decision Trees
accuracy	0.6038	0.6155	0.6175
precision	0.5833	0.6389	0.6771
recall	0.4711	0.3680	0.3143
accuracy	0.6072	0.6170	0.6202
precision	0.5753	0.6248	0.6611
recall	0.4781	0.3680	0.3161

#### Problems:

- Low training/testing performance for all 3 classifiers
- Indicates a high bias and underfitting for our models

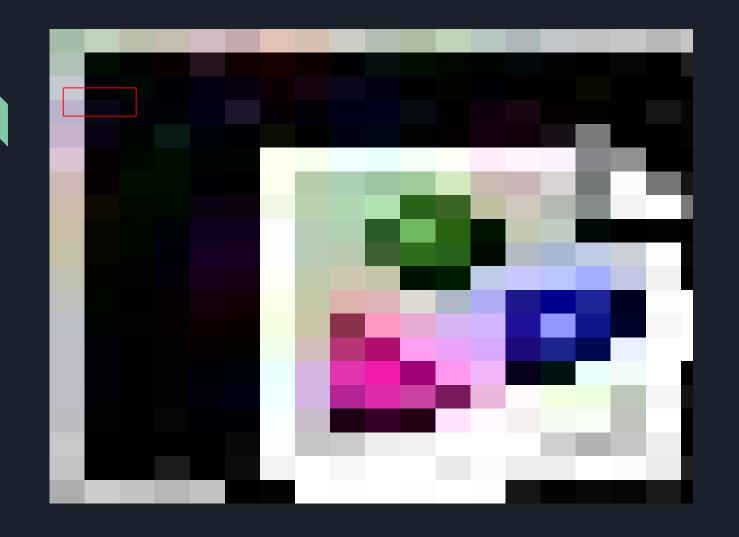
# Results: Entire Data Set Feature Importance

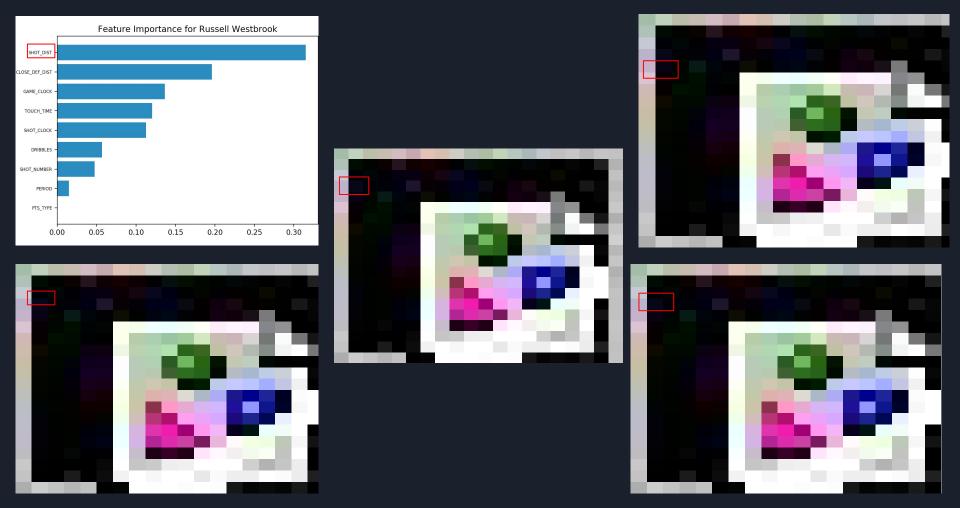
#### Testing performance

NBA player	accuracy	precision	recall
LeBron James	0.6611	0.7436	0.4874
Klay Thompson	0.5799	0.4651	0.2247
Kawhi Leonard	0.5643	0.5102	0.4032
James Harden	0.5751	0.5	0.3780
Steph Curry	0.5381	0.5325	0.4020
Russell Westbrook	0.5672	0.6410	0.1969

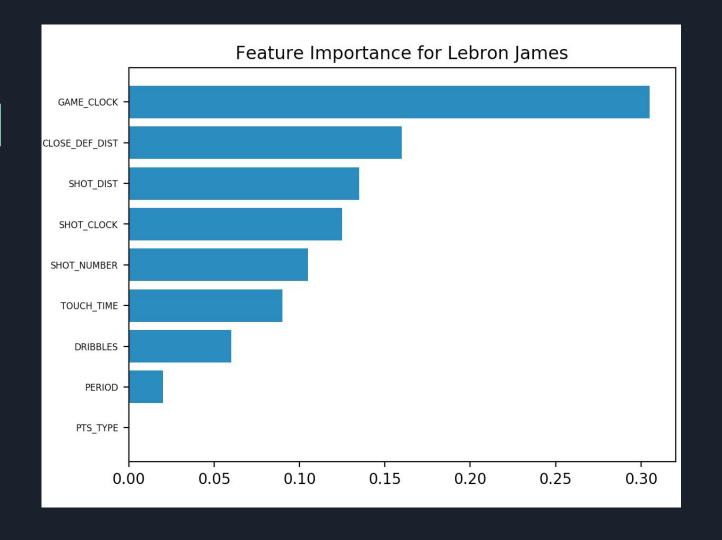
#### Problems:

Similarly, we see low training/testing performance even on a player level





Results for Feature Importances using data set filtered by 2 pointers





Results for Feature Importances using data set filtered by 3 pointers

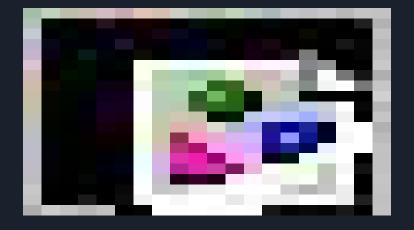
#### Conclusion

#### Insights gained from this project:

- All our models indicate underfitting, which highlights that we need more features in our dataset
- Predicting a successful shot attempt is not as clear-cut as we thought it would be
  - There is too much variation regarding the conditions in which players make and miss shots
- Sports analytics and sports betting are really challenging areas

#### **Future Avenues**

- Gather additional features
  - Height/weight of player and defender, angle and/or region of the court
- Explore unsupervised learning approaches
  - Clustering to group players and capture underlying structure in our data, and run our models on clustered data



# Acknowledgements

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Thank You!

Questions?