



# Flip00 Project Final Presentation

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Thanks for attending and welcome for questions

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# Problem Statement



# Problem Definition

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**Defn** The data contains the location and circumstances of every field goal attempted by Kobe Bryant took during his 20-year career. The task is to predict whether the basket went in (shot\_made\_flag).

## Train Data and Test Data

There are 30697 lines of data in the training set.I will split the dataset as training sets and testing sets. They have removed 5000 of the shot\_made\_flags (represented as missing values in the csv file). These are the test set shots for which we need submit a prediction. We are provided a sample submission file with the correct shot\_ids needed for a valid prediction.



# Data Set

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Defn The action\_type,shot\_made\_flag, shot\_type and shot\_zone\_area are part of the attributes of each sample, the followings are the meaning of some attributes.

## ■ Data List

Attribute	Note
action_type	Jumpshot,Layup,Dunk,Tipshot,Hookshot,Bankshot
loc_x ,loc_y	shots point
shot_made_flag	1=Yes,0=No
shot_type	2PT Field Goal,3PT Field Goal
shot_zone_area	shots area by area
shot_zone_basic	shots area by NBA rules
shot_zone_range	shots area by radius



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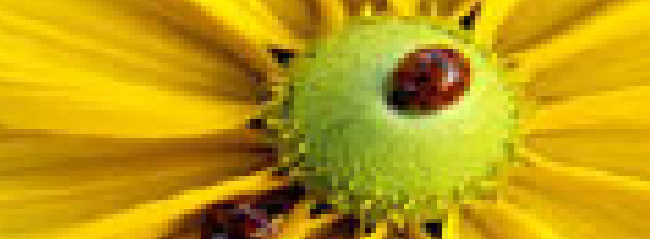
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# Exploratory Data Analysis



# Data Visualization

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Exp Use EDA to plot the distribution of the data, can observe the data intuitively and find the relation between the attribute values.

- Figures
  - ◆ Histogram
  - ◆ Scatter Plot
  - ◆ Line Chart





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Exp It can be seen that dunk is the highest hit rate, followed by bank shot is about 80%, while jump shot and Tip shot are relatively difficult.

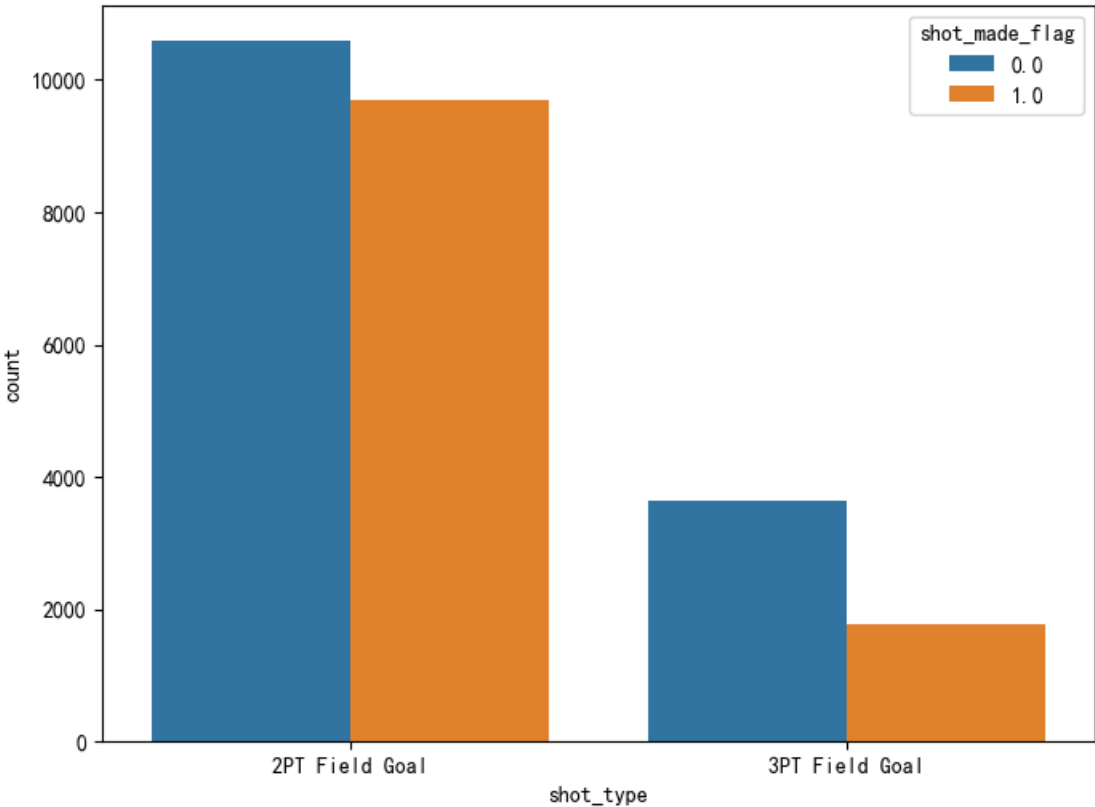


Figure 1: The hit distribution histogram of two shot types



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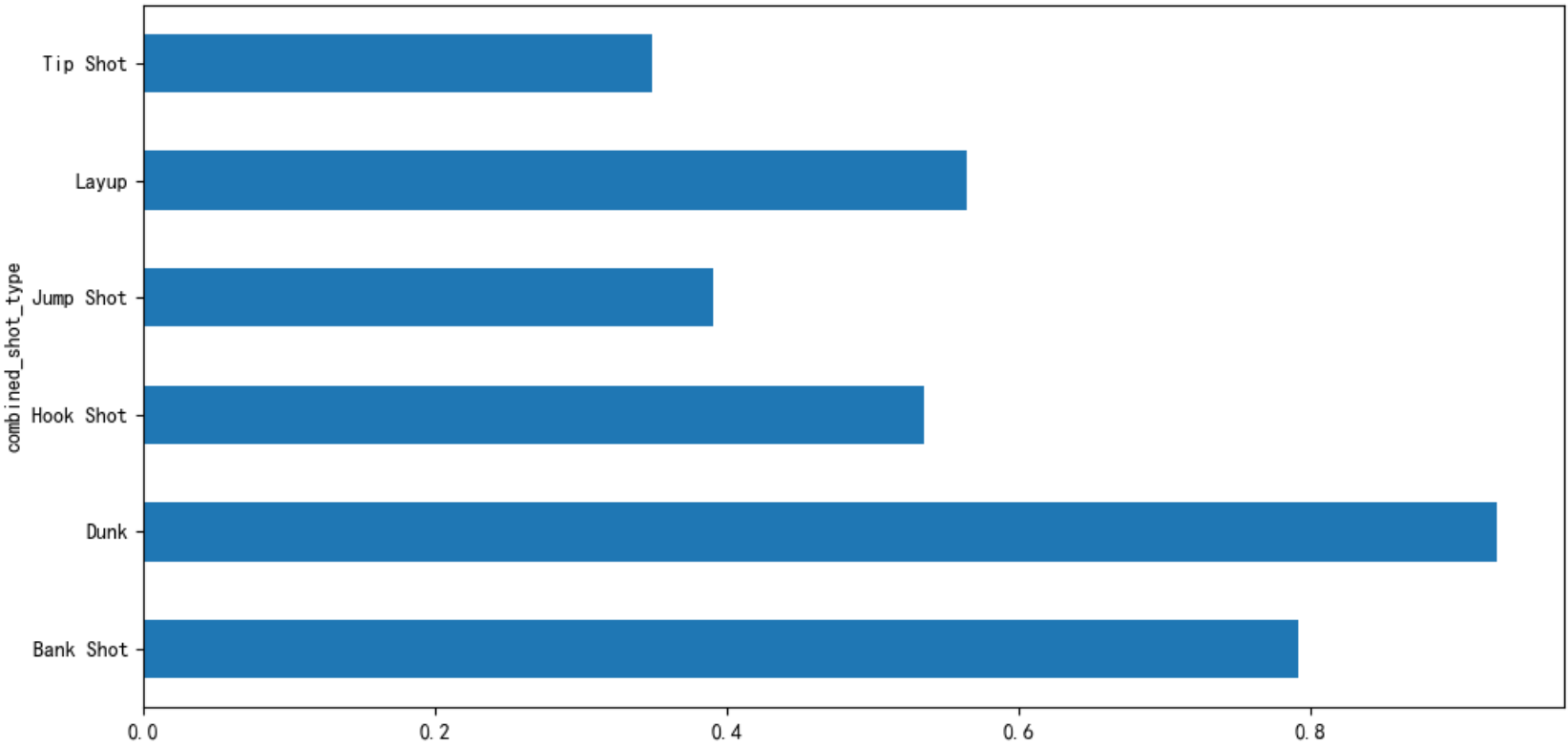


Figure 2: the shot accuracy of various action type

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Exp Lets get some understanding about the different zones and the shots made from zones.

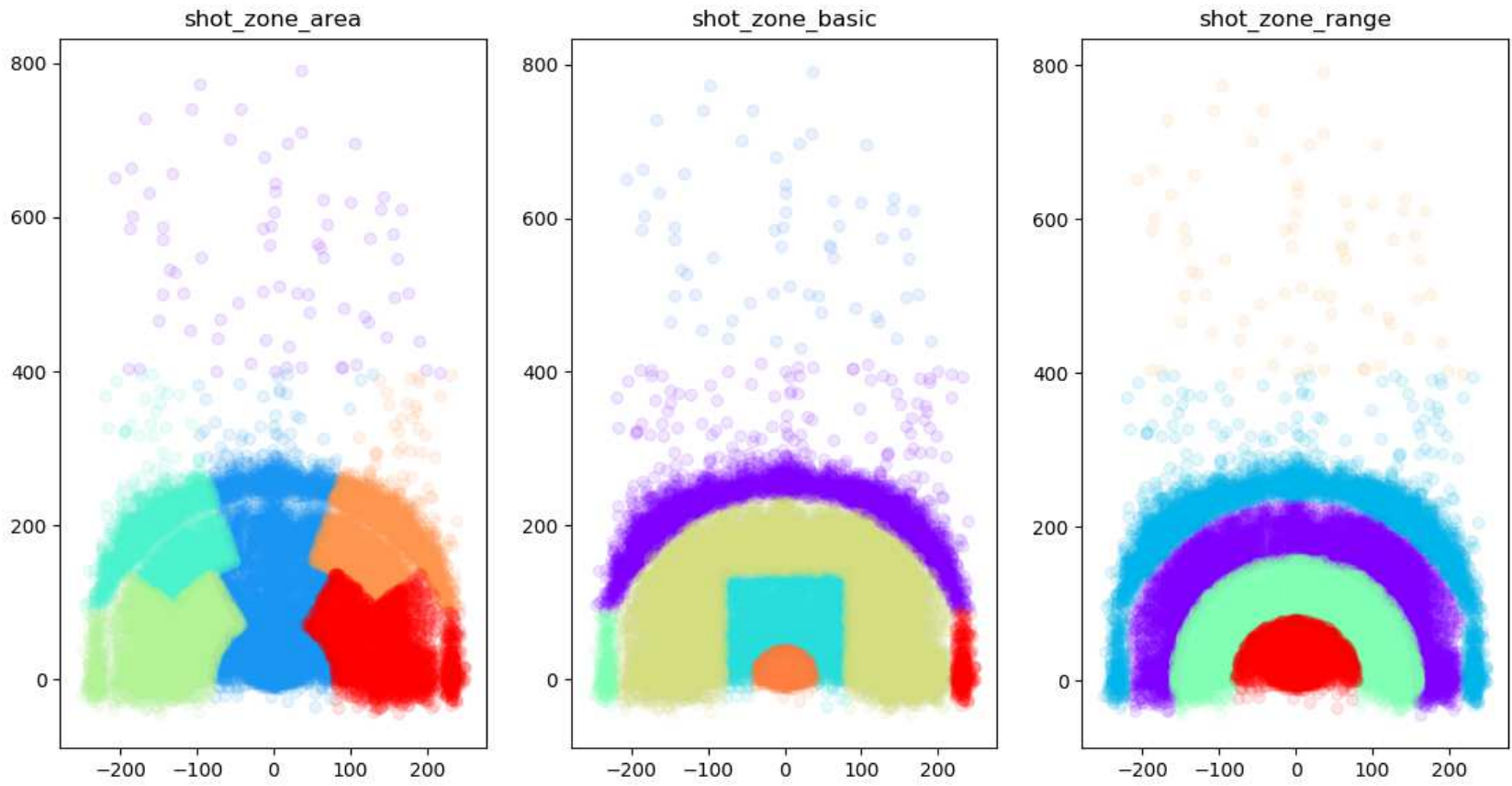


Figure 3: Division of shooting area



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Exp

The line chart can not only show the quantity, but also clearly see the increase and decrease of data. Lets now see the Kobe’s shots positioning with the time and distance.

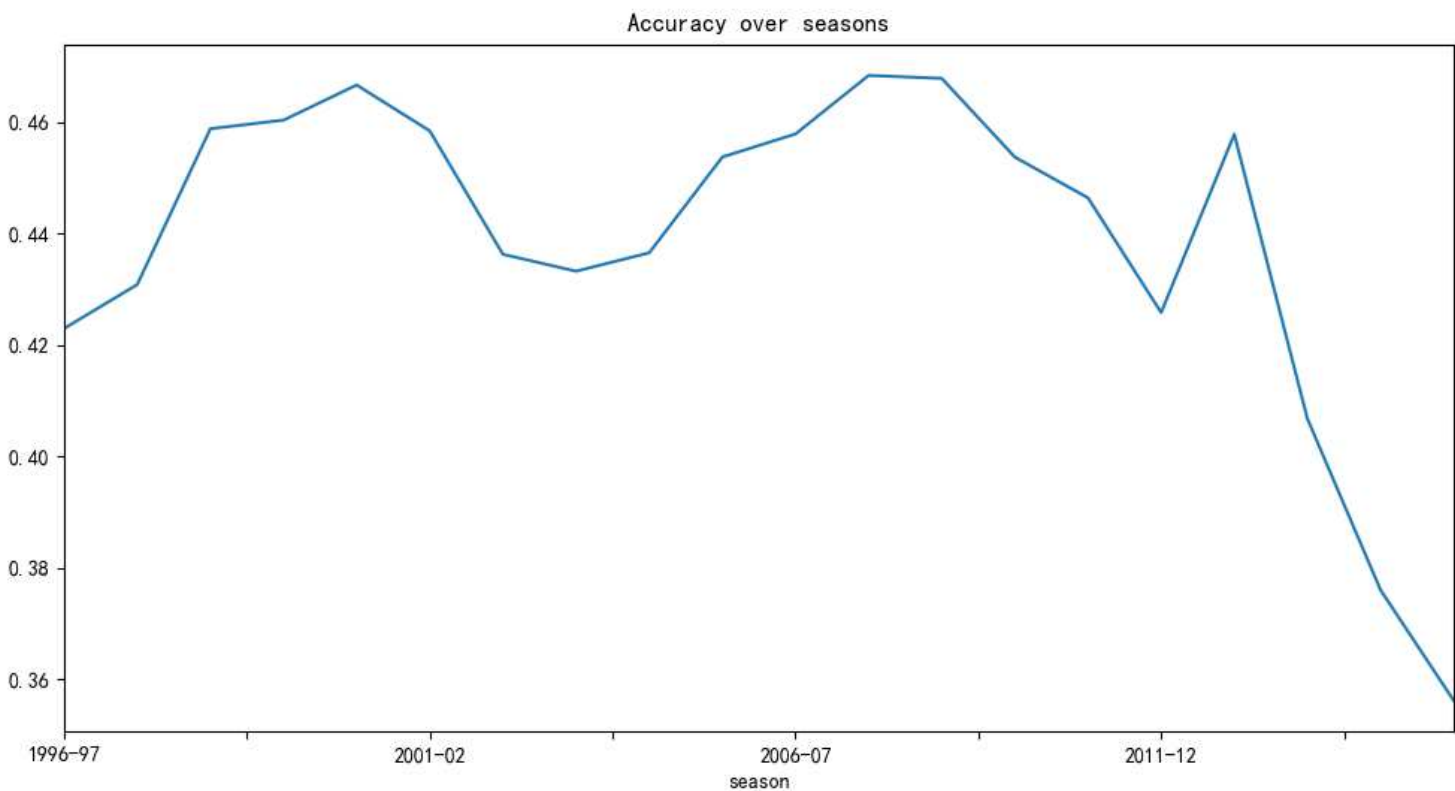


Figure 4: shot accuracy of each seasons



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Exp

The line chart can not only show the quantity, but also clearly see the increase and decrease of data. Lets now see the Kobe’s shots positioning with the time and distance.

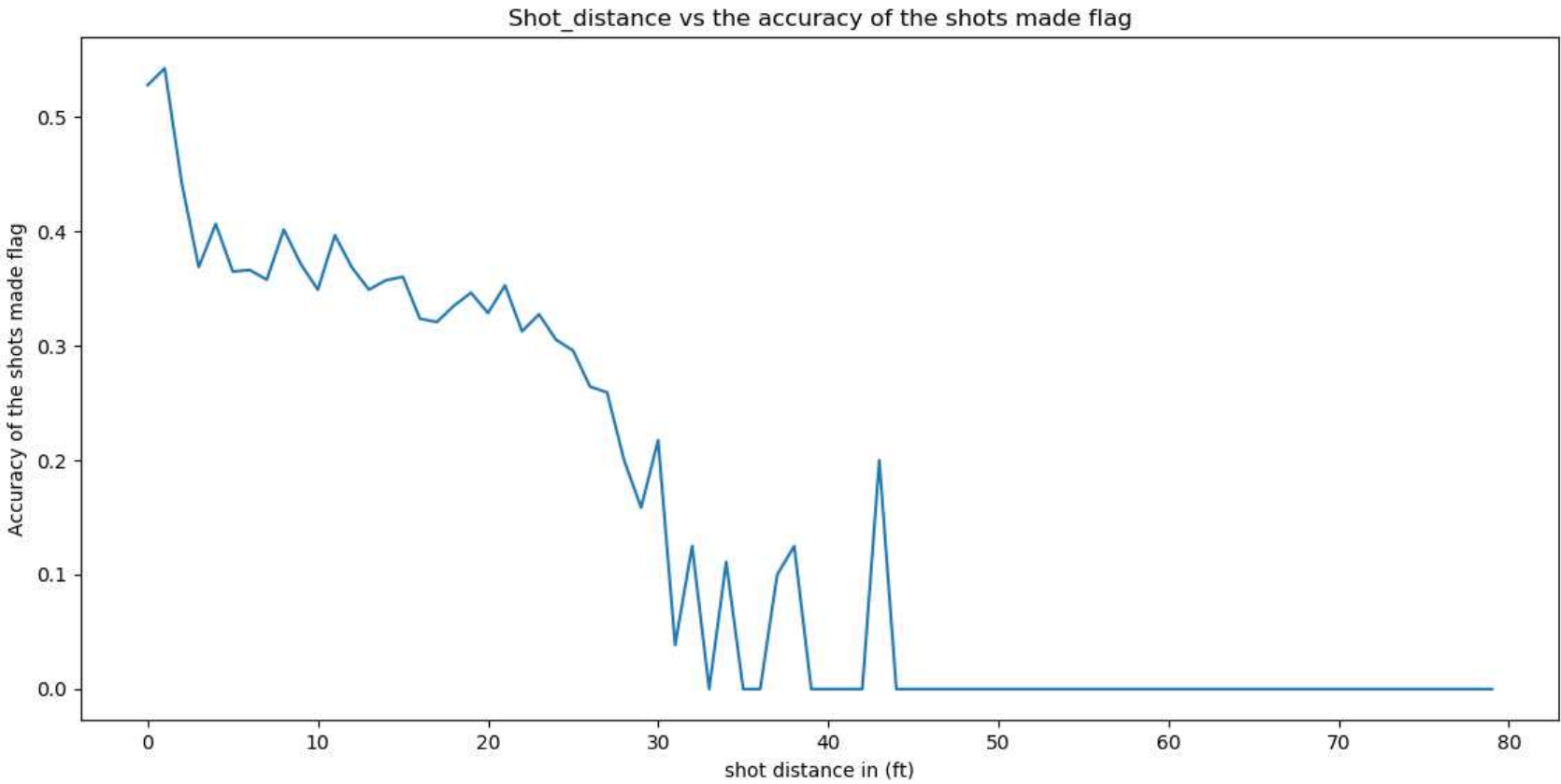


Figure 5: Shot\_distance vs the accuracy of the shots made flag



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# Data Preparation





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As it can be seen from the picture that, (loc\_x ,loc\_y) and (lat , lon) represent the same. So, drop one of those.

Meanwhile,some attributes have no attribution for our model, Therefore some columns might be dropped.

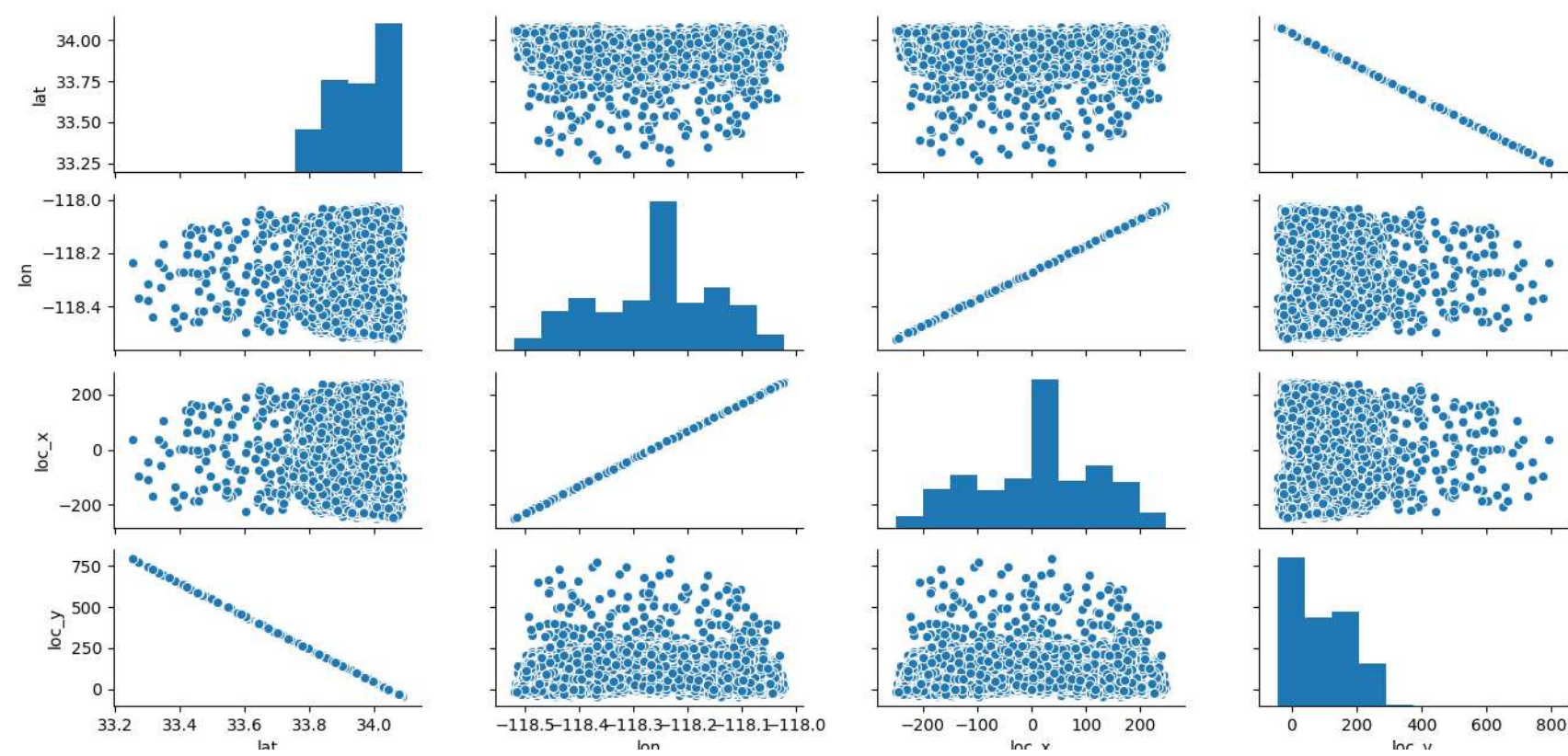


Figure 6: Pairplot of (loc\_x ,loc\_y) and (lat , lon)



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After deleted all the useless columns,we need to **merge some features**,and **create dummy variables**. First,Let’s convert the minutes and seconds to single column.

```
total_seconds = row[seconds_remaining]+60*row[minutes_remaining]
```

After that,we can remove the minutes and the seconds columns.

Categorical variables such as **action\_type** , **combined\_shot\_type**, **season**, **shot\_type**, **shot\_zone\_range** and **opponent**,we can create the dummy variables for further analysis.

action_type_Cutting Layup Shot	action_type_Driving Bank shot	action_type_Driving Dunk Shot	action_type_Driving Finger Roll Layup Shot	action_type_Driving Finger Roll Shot	action_type_Driving Floating Bank Jump Shot
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0	0

Figure 7: part of the converted dataset





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# Methods



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There are many machine learning algorithms, use the machine learning algorithms below as Ensemble Model’s base models. Through Grid Search and ten-fold cross-validation to find the optimal parameters. Then use the ensemble model on test data.

- Base Models
  - ◆ RandomForest
  - ◆ LogisticRegression
  - ◆ KNeighbors
- Voting ensemble



# Parameter Adjustment

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The following are optimal parameters of three models.

## ■ Best Parameters of Models

**RandomForest** 'criterion': 'entropy', 'max\_depth': 5, 'max\_features': None, 'n\_estimators': 100

**LogisticRegression** 'C': 1, 'penalty': 'l1'

**KNeighbors** 'algorithm': 'auto', 'leaf\_size': 10, 'n\_neighbors': 20, 'p': 5, 'weights': 'uniform'



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# Make final predictions



# Forecast Results

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The tables below are the accuracy of each model with the adjusted optimal parameter.

- Metrics Classification Report of Ensemble Model in original and new train data

Accuracy of three Models			
	RF	LR	KNN
Best Score	0.637509727626	0.68186770428	0.568404669261

It has shown that logistic regression runs better than others.In the final model, the weights of LR is larger.

Then,use the ensemble model make the final prediction. The final ensemble model’s prediction accuracy is **0.738894059077**.  
Finally, generate the forecast result and save them in the csv file.



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# Conclusion

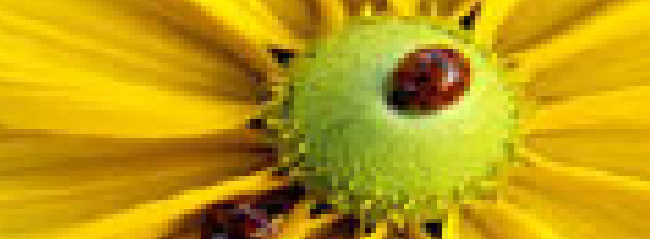
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**Exploratory Data Analysis** It is an exploratory analysis of the data to provide the necessary conclusions for data processing and modeling.

**Data Preprocessing** This step contains dealing with missing data and outliers, changing categorical variable into one-hot code and so on.

**Feature Engineering** It’s the most important thing. Create as more as poossible features, then select the most useful features.

**Model Training** The models have many parameters, and can use Grid Search to find the optimal paratemers.



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