

# Report Title\*

## (COMP3125 Individual Project)

\*Note: Do not used sub-title

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dept. name of organization

**Abstract**—This project explores the intersection of data science, sports analytics, and betting strategy by examining historical NBA data to evaluate predictive models and financial outcomes. Using team metrics, injury reports, betting odds, this study investigates whether statistical features can reliably predict game results against “the spread”. By using a quantitative model to assess predictive accuracy, comparing analyses measure the impact of injuries on line reliability. Simulated betting strategies are tested to determine potential ROI across various wagers a person can take.

**Keywords**—example1, example2, example3, example 4, example 5 (provide 3-5 keywords)

### I. INTRODUCTION (HEADING 1)

Sports betting has emerged as one of the fastest-growing industries in the United States, with the legalization of wagering in almost every state fueling both economic expansion and academic interest in predictive analytics. The NBA provides a compelling case study because of the sheer amount of statistical data that gets generated game by game across the entire season and the popularity of basketball among bettors. The abundance of data creates a perfect opportunity to examine how quantitative models can be used to forecast outcomes and evaluate if there are viable betting strategies that can be applied. This project focuses on the relationship between team performance metrics, player availability, and betting market behavior. By analyzing both offensive and defensive ratings, turnovers, and other statistics, the study investigates whether it is possible to reliably predict game results with relation to the spread. At the same time, by considering how player injuries affect both sides of the coin, the betting lines, and the team performance, the project considers important factors that get overlooked in simple number analysis. Finally, by simulating betting strategies—Moneyline, spread, over/under, etc. we can evaluate the ROI values and connect predictive modeling to financial decision making.

### II. DATASETS

#### A. Source of dataset (Heading 2)

The datasets that were used in the project were obtained from publicly available and credible providers that focus on sports statistics and betting information. Historical NBA game data and statistics were collected from [Basketball Reference](#); they are a widely recognized source for a variety of basketball statistics. The dataset includes box scores, team ratings, player contributions that are generated and still maintained by the site’s authors game by game.

The betting line information was gathered from [Sportsbook Reviews](#) and Kaggle sports [betting datasets](#) which combine betting markets across multiple seasons. The datasets

were generated by scraping sportsbook odds and placing them into tables that make it easier to analyze.

Injury reports and player availability were retrieved from the official [NBA website](#) as well as [third party](#) roster trackers that post real time updates regarding player injuries, likeliness to play, etc. These sources are updated daily as teams must post them before their games.

#### B. Character of the datasets

Dataset	Format	Size	Key Features	Cleaning/Merging
Basketball Reference Injury Report	HTML Tables	1k+	Player name, team, start/end of injury, games missed	Convert to a CSV
Basketball betting Dataset	CSV	Roughly 50k rows	Game ID, date, teams, spread, moneyline, over/under	Clean missing odds, normalize odds format
NBA Stats and Betting Data	CSV	Roughly 100k rows	Team stats, offensive/defensive rating, game outcome	Remove duplicate games, align with the other datasets using dates
Sportsbook Review NBA Odds	HTML/CSV	Thousands of games	Bookmaker odd tracker, spread, totals	N/A

### III. METHODOLOGY

In this part, you should give an introduction of the methods/model. First, what’s the method/model. What’s the assumption of this method/model. What’s the advantage/disadvantage of this method/model. Why did you choose it. What Python module or function do you apply to apply this method/model. Any optional input/extra work did you adjust to make the results better. If you have multiple methods, feel free to use subsection A., B. to separate them.

#### A. Method A

Method/Model: Logistic Regression, Random Forest, and XGBoost classifiers were applied to predict win/loss outcomes against the spread. Linear Regression and Gradient Boosting regressors were used to estimate the point differentials and totals

Assumptions: Team performance metrics are predictive of game outcomes, historical relationships between features and outcomes remain consistent across seasons

Advantages/Disadvantages: Logistic Regressions provides the ability to interpret the data by using coefficients to show importance. Random Forest and XGBoost show nonlinear relationships and interactions. However, logistic regression can underperform, and models risk overfitting if they are not tuned correctly

Why: These models balance the ability to interpret while still having predictive power, which is exactly what we need/want when studying sports analytics

Python Modules: pandas, scikit learn, XGBoost

Adjustment: Parameter tuning, feature scaling

#### B. Method B

Method/Model: Statistical tests such as t-tests and chi-squared tests are applied to measure the effect of player absence on line accuracy. An Impact score was created to weight absences by player and minutes played

Assumptions: Player availability SIGNIFICANTLY alters team performance and the reliability of betting lines. Historical injury data represents the impact on outcomes.

Advantages/Disadvantages: Statistical tests give clear evidence of the factors beyond just performance. However, injury data can be incomplete, or teams “lie” which can reduce accuracy.

Why: Injuries are a critical factor that often gets overlooked in other predictive models. By incorporating them we can improve the realism of the model

Python Modules: pandas, numpy, scipy

Adjustments: Starter vs bench to give better accuracy/weight to affect

#### C. Method C

Method/Model: Simulated betting strategies (moneyline, spread, over/under) were applied to outcomes using model predictions. ROI was calculated as cumulative profit/loss over time

Assumptions: Historical odds and outcomes reflect betting conditions and simulated strategies reflect real bettor behavior/bets

Advantages/Disadvantages: ROI analysis connects predictive modeling to financial outcomes, which in turn shows practical limitations. However, simulations cannot account for external factors such as books limiting a user, live market shifts, bettor psychology.

Python Modules: pandas, numpy, matplotlib, seaborn

Adjustments: Normalized odds formats, applied some bankroll management (betting certain units, mega bets), and compared strategies across seasons

## IV. RESULTS

In this section, present your findings using an appropriate method, such as equations, numerical summaries, or visualizations like charts and graphs. Clearly explain all results and provide guidance on how to interpret them. If any unexpected results arise, discuss possible reasons or contributing factors. To improve clarity and organization, consider using subsections (e.g., A, B) to separate different aspects of your results.

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#### A. Result A

Example: XXX

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#### B. Results B

Example: Headings, or heads, are organizational devices that guide the reader through your paper. There are two types: component heads and text heads.

#### C. Results C

a) Positioning Figures and Tables: Place figures and tables at the top and bottom of columns. Avoid placing them in the middle of columns. Large figures and tables may span across both columns. Figure captions should be below the figures; table heads should appear above the tables. Insert figures and tables after they are cited in the text. Use the abbreviation “Fig. 1”, even at the beginning of a sentence.

TABLE I. TABLE TYPE STYLES

Table Head	Table Column Head		
	Table column subhead	Subhead	Subhead
copy	More table copy <sup>a</sup>		

<sup>a</sup> Sample of a Table footnote. (Table footnote)

Fig. 1. Example of a figure caption. (figure caption)

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## V. DISCUSSION

Every method/project has its shortage or weakness. Please discuss the unsatisfied results in your project. And discuss the feasible suggestions of future work to revise/improve your result.

Example: xxx

## VI. CONCLUSION

In this part, you should summarize your project. What important results did you find for your topic and what’s the effect of this result on the real-world?

Example: xxx

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT (*Heading 5*)

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## REFERENCES

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