

# Homework 6

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## Network Statistics

Let's summarise all of the transfers based on the incoming and outgoing leagues' of the teams. I will take the mean for all the numeric parameters of the transfers among all the teams from the leagues, and will take the most occurring position of the player as a summarising value for position attribute. Note that the fee of the transfers is expressed in terms of millions.

League_from	League_to	Count	Mean_Fee	Mean_Age	Position
Championship	Premier League	151	8	24	Centre-Forward
Ligue 1	Premier League	125	13	24	Centre-Back
LaLiga	Premier League	98	17	26	Centre-Back
Serie B	Serie A	74	7	24	Centre-Forward
Serie A	Premier League	73	17	25	Centre-Forward

## Network Density

```
## [1] 0.04360084
```

As we can see the density of the network is very low, as we included all of the leagues from our data. Some of the transfers are very rare, and there are many leagues that had only a few or even one transfers with one of the leagues, and had no other transfers from our into. To see if this is the reason for low density let's filter out the network and include the leagues that had at least 5 transfers among themselves.

```
## [1] 0.1208709
```

We can see significant improvement after this filtering. But in general it is again a low density. Nevertheless, we have about 150 leagues and usually only 20-25 of them make most of the transfers among themselves, so leagues other than that 20-25 make rare deals with famous leagues.

## Reciprocity

Following the same pattern let's first calculate this metric for the summarised version of all leagues and then filter out the ones with more than 5 transfers

```
## [1] 0.3338684
```

In my opinion it is not a bad value taking into account that there are 665 unique League From League To compositions, and this is not the filtered one so there are many "one time" transfers among Leagues. So in general terms, We can assume that in around 33 percent of the transfers, from one League to another one it is expected that there will also be a transfer in opposite direction. Now let's remove "rare" leagues.

```
## [1] 0.4822695
```

Now the reciprocity is almost half of the highest possible number.

## Relationships in Networks

Let's take the most obvious league for analyzing it's incoming and outcoming transfers.(England' Premier League)

```
## + 13/161 edges from 9d47c32 (vertex names):
## [1] Premier League->1.Bundesliga Premier League->Eredivisie
## [3] Premier League->LaLiga Premier League->Ligue 1
## [5] Premier League->Premier League Premier League->Premier Liga
## [7] Premier League-> Scotland Premier League->Serie A
## [9] Premier League->Super League Premier League->Süper Lig
## [11] Premier League->Championship Premier League->First Division
## [13] Premier League-> England
```

There are 13 leagues that had more than 5 transfers of players from English Premier League.

```
## + 26/161 edges from 9d47c32 (vertex names):
## [1] 1.Bundesliga ->Premier League Eredivisie ->Premier League
## [3] Jupiler Pro League->Premier League LaLiga ->Premier League
## [5] Liga NOS ->Premier League Ligue 1 ->Premier League
## [7] Premier League ->Premier League Premier Liga ->Premier League
## [9] Scotland ->Premier League Serie A ->Premier League
## [11] Série A ->Premier League Super League ->Premier League
## [13] Süper Lig ->Premier League 1.HNL ->Premier League
## [15] LaLiga2 ->Premier League Premiership ->Premier League
## [17] Liga MX Clausura ->Premier League Argentina ->Premier League
## [19] Brazil ->Premier League Ligue 2 ->Premier League
## + ... omitted several edges
```

And there are 26 leagues that had 5 or more transfers, in which the player left the leagues for EPL. I believe that this kind of measures can be used to identify the most desirable leagues to play for players. To see the opposite picture let's pick a not famous league. Let's pick the Turkish League

```
## + 6/161 edges from 9d47c32 (vertex names):
## [1] Süper Lig->LaLiga Süper Lig->Ligue 1
## [3] Süper Lig->Premier League Süper Lig->Premier Liga
## [5] Süper Lig->Serie A Süper Lig->Süper Lig
```

```
## + 9/161 edges from 9d47c32 (vertex names):
## [1] 1.Bundesliga ->Süper Lig LaLiga ->Süper Lig
## [3] Liga NOS ->Süper Lig Ligue 1 ->Süper Lig
## [5] Premier League->Süper Lig Premier Liga ->Süper Lig
## [7] Serie A ->Süper Lig Série A ->Süper Lig
## [9] Süper Lig ->Süper Lig
```

Turkey was not a good choice for showing “unpopularity”, as some famous but old players often move to Turkish teams for gaining CL practice. Nevertheless, we can see that the difference is only 3 leagues whereas for England the difference was almost double. Let's pick Brazilian league. The league is famous for rising stars from academies and selling them to european teams.

```
## + 10/161 edges from 9d47c32 (vertex names):
## [1] Série A->1.Bundesliga Série A->LaLiga
```

```

## [3] Série A->Liga NOS      Série A->Ligue 1
## [5] Série A->Premier League  Série A->Premier Liga
## [7] Série A->Serie A          Série A->Série A
## [9] Série A->Super League     Série A->Süper Lig

## + 5/161 edges from 9d47c32 (vertex names):
## [1] 1.Bundesliga->Série A Liga NOS      ->Série A Premier Liga->Série A
## [4] Serie A      ->Série A Série A      ->Série A

```

A hit ! There are 10 leagues that bought more than 5 players from Brazilian leagues, whereas there are only 5 leagues from which the Brazilian league teams bought more than 5 players

## Degree Centrality

##	Premier League	Serie A	LaLiga
##	39	31	26
##	Premier Liga	1.Bundesliga	Ligue 1
##	26	24	24
##	Liga NOS	Série A	Süper Lig
##	17	15	15
##	Super League	Eredivisie	Brazil
##	14	11	9
##	Jupiler Pro League	Championship	Argentina
##	8	7	6
##	Torneo Final	Serie B	LaLiga2
##	6	5	4
##	Liga MX Clausura	First Division	England
##	4	4	4
##	Mexico	Scotland	1.HNL
##	3	2	2
##	Ligue 2	League One	Primera División
##	2	2	2
##	2.Bundesliga	Premiership	Allsvenskan
##	1	1	1
##	Bundesliga	Qatar	Eliteserien
##	1	1	1
##	HET Liga	Superligaen	Uruguay
##	1	1	1
##	Serbia		
##	1		

Using this method we can find the most “active” players of the market. England England England everywhere.

## Closeness

##	Premier League	Serie A	LaLiga
##	0.7659574	0.6923077	0.6545455
##	1.Bundesliga	Premier Liga	Ligue 1
##	0.6428571	0.6428571	0.6315789

##	Liga NOS	Eredivisie	Série A
##	0.6000000	0.5538462	0.5538462
##	Super League	Süper Lig	Brazil
##	0.5538462	0.5454545	0.5373134
##	Jupiler Pro League	Argentina	LaLiga2
##	0.5294118	0.5294118	0.4864865
##	Championship	1.HNL	Liga MX Clausura
##	0.4864865	0.4675325	0.4556962
##	Ligue 2	Torneo Final	League One
##	0.4500000	0.4444444	0.4444444
##	Scotland	Premiership	First Division
##	0.4390244	0.4390244	0.4390244
##	Eliteserien	England	Superligaen
##	0.4390244	0.4390244	0.4390244
##	Primera División	Serie B	Uruguay
##	0.4285714	0.4235294	0.4137931
##	2.Bundesliga	Bundesliga	HET Liga
##	0.3956044	0.3956044	0.3956044
##	Serbia	Qatar	Allsvenskan
##	0.3956044	0.3913043	0.3600000
##	Mexico		
##	0.3495146		

Nothing new about first place. We can see that in top 10 leagues England and Italy have high centrality whereas the other ones have more or less the same value.

Now let's consider the amount of transfers among the leagues as a "weight" for their edge. In our case the "weight" is not considered a cost, so we don't need to take it's inverse, when calculating the according metrics.

##	Premier League	Premier Liga	Serie A
##	0.07659574	0.07610994	0.07500000
##	Süper Lig	Eredivisie	Super League
##	0.07392197	0.07228916	0.07142857
##	Brazil	LaLiga2	Argentina
##	0.07031250	0.06909789	0.06728972
##	Ligue 1	Liga NOS	1.Bundesliga
##	0.06716418	0.06703911	0.06545455
##	Série A	League One	LaLiga
##	0.06360424	0.06185567	0.06122449
##	Jupiler Pro League	Championship	1.HNL
##	0.06060606	0.05940594	0.05660377
##	Liga MX Clausura	Scotland	First Division
##	0.05598756	0.05555556	0.05294118
##	Qatar	Torneo Final	Eliteserien
##	0.05063291	0.05034965	0.05034965
##	HET Liga	Serbia	Uruguay
##	0.05013928	0.05013928	0.04965517
##	Allsvenskan	Ligue 2	Superligaen
##	0.04845222	0.04800000	0.04800000
##	Bundesliga	Serie B	Primera División
##	0.04736842	0.04675325	0.04675325
##	Mexico	England	Premiership
##	0.04615385	0.04390244	0.03076923

```
##      2.Bundesliga
##      0.02300319
```

Taking the amount of the transfers as a “weight” changes the picture a little bit, and some not famous leagues have relatively higher values than in the previous calculation without “weight”. #Betweenness

```
##      Premier League      Süper Lig      Eredivisie
##      0.185185185      0.086507937      0.067460317
##      Premier Liga      Serie A      Liga NOS
##      0.060978836      0.059523810      0.046693122
##      Super League      Ligue 1      1.Bundesliga
##      0.042989418      0.041137566      0.037301587
##      LaLiga      Championship      Serie B
##      0.019179894      0.004761905      0.003174603
##      Série A      2.Bundesliga      Jupiler Pro League
##      0.002380952      0.000000000      0.000000000
##      Scotland      1.HNL      LaLiga2
##      0.000000000      0.000000000      0.000000000
##      Premiership      Liga MX Clausura      Allsvenskan
##      0.000000000      0.000000000      0.000000000
##      Argentina      Mexico      Brazil
##      0.000000000      0.000000000      0.000000000
##      Bundesliga      Qatar      Ligue 2
##      0.000000000      0.000000000      0.000000000
##      First Division      Torneo Final      Eliteserien
##      0.000000000      0.000000000      0.000000000
##      England      HET Liga      League One
##      0.000000000      0.000000000      0.000000000
##      Primera División      Superligaen      Uruguay
##      0.000000000      0.000000000      0.000000000
##      Serbia
##      0.000000000
```

In terms of betweenness the picture is almost the same as in closeness metrics. However we can see that there are some leagues having a value of 0. Nevertheless betweenness is not a descriptive statistics for this network as for example if there are two edges(transfers in our case)  $A \rightarrow B$ ,  $B \rightarrow C$ , it is not always true that A and C have a special transfer connections, as our network’s weight cannot be interpreted as the “cost” of making a transfer from one node to another.

## Assortativity Degree

```
## [1] -0.2170271
```

The low value here is logical, as the players from non popular leagues’ teams are not likely to join a team from the popular leagues, and most of the time the same applies to the popular leagues’ teams players.

## Page rank

```
##      Premier League      Serie A      Premier Liga
##      0.137200024      0.101335277      0.086165269
```

```

##          LaLiga          Ligue 1          1.Bundesliga
##      0.080689720      0.080068328      0.077440295
##      Süper Lig      Super League      Série A
##      0.068313434      0.048305717      0.034482222
##      Mexico      Championship      Liga NOS
##      0.032934679      0.032239049      0.026408096
##      First Division      England      Eredivisie
##      0.023126878      0.023126878      0.018994195
##      Serie B      Scotland      Qatar
##      0.018056767      0.013297955      0.011889193
##      Liga MX Clausura      Torneo Final      Jupiler Pro League
##      0.006037931      0.005213475      0.004925250
##      Brazil      2.Bundesliga      1.HNL
##      0.004841605      0.004327184      0.004327184
##      LaLiga2      Premiership      Allsvenskan
##      0.004327184      0.004327184      0.004327184
##      Argentina      Bundesliga      Ligue 2
##      0.004327184      0.004327184      0.004327184
##      Eliteserien      HET Liga      League One
##      0.004327184      0.004327184      0.004327184
##      Primera División      Superligaen      Uruguay
##      0.004327184      0.004327184      0.004327184
##      Serbia
##      0.004327184

```

Again a straight connection, the more popular the league the stronger links of transfers to it

```

## + 6/37 vertices, named, from 9d47c32:
## [1] Süper Lig      LaLiga      Ligue 1      Premier League
## [5] Premier Liga      Serie A

## + 10/37 vertices, named, from 9d47c32:
## [1] Série A      1.Bundesliga      LaLiga      Liga NOS
## [5] Ligue 1      Premier League      Premier Liga      Serie A
## [9] Super League      Süper Lig

```

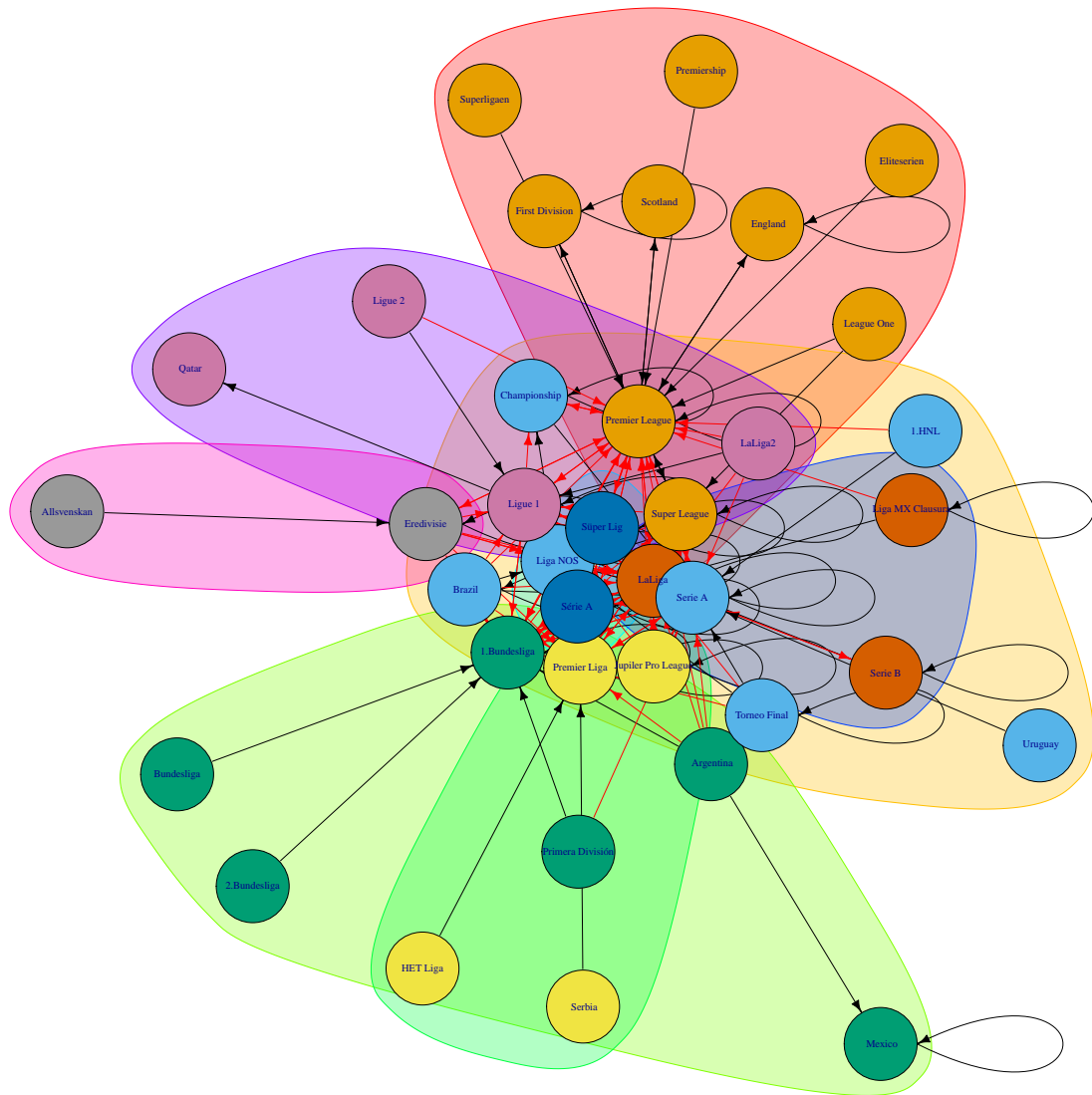
As we can see Turkish and Brazilian leagues sell players mainly to top leagues.

## Community Detection

```

## Community sizes
## 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
## 9 7 6 4 2 3 4 2

```



As we can see most of the communities are built based on the continents and geographic locations of the league's countries. Also the second divisions of the leagues are most of the time in the same community. Clear example is Premier League's community. The community includes the leagues from Britain countries, leagues from second divisions and geographically close countries.