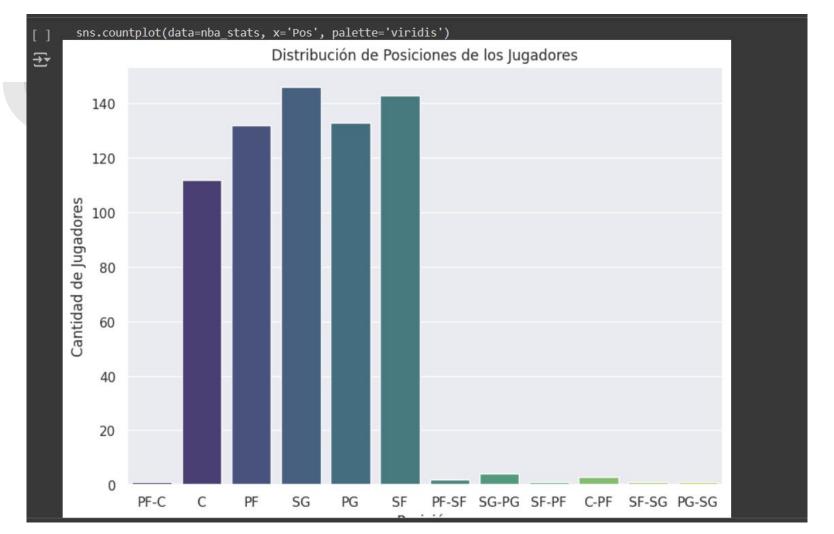


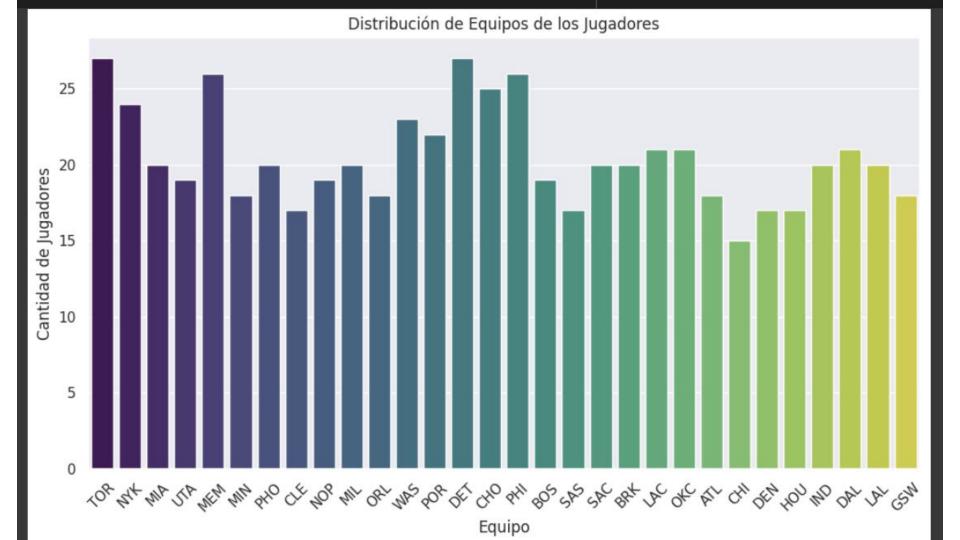


kaggle

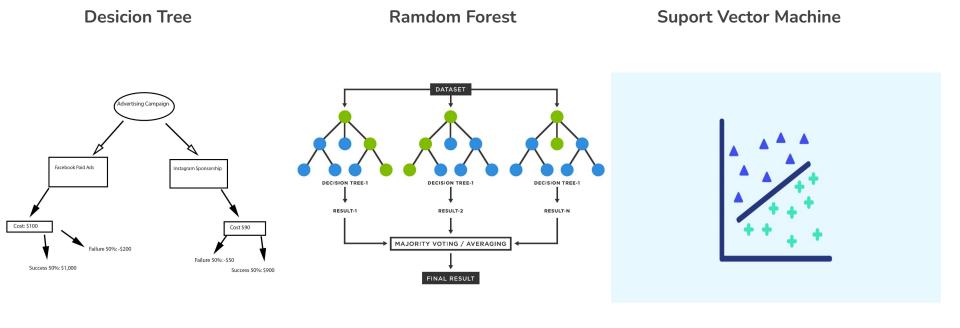
2022-2023 NBA Player Stats 2022-2023 Regular Season NBA Player Stats

- +500 rows and 30 columns. Columns' description are listed below.
 - · Rk: Rank
 - · Player: Player's name
 - · Pos: Position
 - · Age: Player's age
 - Tm : Team
 - · G: Games played
 - · GS: Games started
 - · MP: Minutes played per game
 - FG: Field goals per game
 - . FGA: Field goal attempts per game
 - · FG%: Field goal percentage
 - · 3P: 3-point field goals per game
 - · 3PA: 3-point field goal attempts per game
 - · 3P%: 3-point field goal percentage
 - · 2P: 2-point field goals per game
 - · 2PA: 2-point field goal attempts per game
 - · 2P%: 2-point field goal percentage
 - · eFG%: Effective field goal percentage
 - . FT: Free throws per game
 - FTA: Free throw attempts per game
 - . FT%: Free throw percentage
 - · ORB: Offensive rebounds per game
 - · DRB: Defensive rebounds per game
 - · TRB: Total rebounds per game
 - · AST: Assists per game
 - · STL: Steals per game
 - · BLK: Blocks per game
 - TOV: Turnovers per game
 - · PF : Personal fouls per game
 - · PTS: Points per game









```
Preprocesamiento
 1 #@title **Preprocesamiento**
```

```
3 # Cargar el dataset
4 nba stats = pd.read csv('data/NBA.csv', sep=';', encoding='latin-1')
7 nba stats = pd.get dummies(nba stats, columns=['Tm', 'Player'])
9 # Contar el número de ejemplos por clase
```

```
10 class_counts = nba_stats['Pos'].value_counts()
12 # Definir un umbral para eliminar clases con pocos ejemplos
13 threshold = 10 # Puedes ajustar este valor según sea necesario
```

16 to remove = class counts[class counts < threshold].index 17 print(to remove) 18 nba_stats = nba_stats[~nba_stats['Pos'].isin(to_remove)]

15 # Eliminar las clases con pocos ejemplos

```
→ Index(['SG-PG', 'C-PF', 'PF-SF', 'PF-C', 'SF-PF', 'SF-SG', 'PG-SG'], dtype='object', name='Pos')
```

Particionado

```
1 #@title **Particionado**
 2 # Definir las características (X) y la variable objetivo (y)
 3 X = nba stats.drop(columns=['Pos'])
 4 y = nba_stats['Pos']
 6 # Dividir el dataset en conjuntos de entrenamiento y prueba (90/10)
 7 X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2)
```

Decision Tree

```
    Decision tree: parametros por defecto

     1 # @title **Decision tree: parametros por defecto**
      2 est = DecisionTreeClassifier()
      3 est.fit(X train,y train)
      4 accuracy = accuracy score(est.predict(X test), y test)
      5 print(f"Accuracy con parámetros por defecto: {accuracy}")
→ Accuracy con parámetros por defecto: 0.5149253731343284

    Decision tree: tunning de parametros

     1 # @title **Decision tree: tunning de parametros**
      3 param grid = {
             'max depth': [None, 2, 5, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50],
            'criterion': ['gini', 'entropy']
      6 }
      8 grid search = GridSearchCV(DecisionTreeClassifier(), param grid, cv=5)
      9 grid search.fit(X train, y train)
     12 best params = grid search.best params
     14 best est = DecisionTreeClassifier(**best params)
     15 best est.fit(X train, y train)
     18 tuned_accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, best_est.predict(X_test))
     19 print(f"Accuracy con tuning de parámetros: {tuned accuracy}")
Accuracy con tuning de parámetros: 0.5447761194029851
```

```
    Decision tree con Crossvalidation

      2 est default = DecisionTreeClassifier()
      3 est_default.fit(X_train,y_train)
      5 kf = KFold(n splits=10, shuffle=True, random state=42)
      7 cv scores = cross_val_score(est_default, X_train, y_train, cv=kf, scoring='accuracy')
      9 mean accuracy = np.mean(cv scores)
     10 std accuracy = np.std(cv scores)
     12 print(f"Accuracy media con CrossValidation: {mean accuracy}")
     13 print(f"Desviación estándar del accuracy: {std accuracy}")
Accuracy media con CrossValidation: 0.40213137665967863
     Desviación estándar del accuracy: 0.07893675682476003

    Ramdom State de mayor accuracy

      2 best accuracy = 0
      3 best random state = None
      5 # Probar diferentes random states
      6 for random_state in range(100): # Puedes ajustar el rango según tus necesidades
           est = DecisionTreeClassifier(random state=random state)
           est.fit(X train, y train)
            accuracy = accuracy score(est.predict(X test), y test)
         if accuracy > best accuracy:
               best accuracy = accuracy
               best random state = random state
     16 # Imprimir el mejor random state y su accuracy
     17 print(f"Mejor Random State: {best_random_state}")
     18 print(f"Mejor Accuracy: {best_accuracy}")
→ Mejor Random State: 55
     Mejor Accuracy: 0.5970149253731343
```

Random Forest

```
Random Forest: parametros por defecto
 1 # @title **Random Forest: parametros por defecto**
      2 est = RandomForestClassifier()
      3 est.fit(X train,y train)
      5 print(accuracy_score(est.predict(X_test), y_test))
 → 0.5597014925373134

    Random Forest: tunning de parametros

[ ] 1 #@title **Random Forest: tunning de parametros**
      3 param grid = {
      4 'n_estimators': [100, 200, 300],
            'max_depth': [None, 10, 20, 30],
           'criterion': ['gini', 'entropy']
      9 grid search = GridSearchCV(RandomForestClassifier(), param grid, cv=5)
     10 grid search.fit(X train, y train)
     12 best_params = grid_search.best_params_
     13 best_est = RandomForestClassifier(**best_params)
     14 best est.fit(X train, y train)
     16 tuned accuracy = accuracy score(y test, best est.predict(X test))
     17 print(f"Accuracy con tuning de parámetros: {tuned accuracy}")
 Accuracy con tuning de parámetros: 0.6119402985074627
```

Ramdom state de mayor accuracy

Mejor Accuracy: 0.664179104477612

```
1 # @title **Ramdom state de mayor accuracy**
      2 best accuracy = 0
      3 best random state = None
      5 # Probar diferentes random states
      6 for random state in range(100): # Puedes ajustar el rango según tus necesidades
            est = RandomForestClassifier(random_state=random_state)
           est.fit(X train, y train)
            accuracy = accuracy score(est.predict(X test), y test)
     10
            # Actualizar el mejor accuracy y random state si el actual es mejor
           if accuracy > best accuracy:
                best accuracy = accuracy
                best random state = random state
    16 # Imprimir el mejor random state y su accuracy
    17 print(f"Mejor Random State: {best random state}")
     18 print(f"Mejor Accuracy: {best accuracy}")
→ Mejor Random State: 59
```

Support Vector Machine

```
    SVM: parametros por defecto

    1 #@title **SVM: parametros por defecto**
      2 svc = SVC()
      3 svc.fit(X_train, y_train)
      6 y pred = svc.predict(X test)
      7 accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
      8 print(f"Accuracy con SVC (parámetros por defecto): {accuracy}")
     10
Accuracy con SVC (parámetros por defecto): 0.20149253731343283

    SVM: tunning de parametros

[ ] 1 #@title **SVM: tunning de parametros**
      3 # Definir los parámetros a probar en el GridSearchCV
      4 param_grid = {'kernel': ['linear', 'poly', 'rbf', 'sigmoid']}
      6 # Configurar el GridSearchCV con validación cruzada de 5 pliegues
      7 grid_search = GridSearchCV(svc, param_grid, cv=5, scoring='accuracy')
      8 grid_search.fit(X_train, y_train)
     10 # Mostrar los resultados de todos los parámetros probados
     11 results = grid search.cv results
     12 for mean, std, params in zip(results['mean_test_score'], results['std_test_score'], results['params']):
           print(f"Mean accuracy: {mean:.4f} (std:.4f}) with parameters: {params}")
     15 # Mejor modelo y su precisión
     16 best svc = grid search.best estimator
     17 best_accuracy = grid_search.best_score_
     18 print(f"Mejor kernel: {grid_search.best_params_['kernel']}")
     19 print(f"Mejor accuracy con tuning de parámetros: {best_accuracy}")
     21 # Evaluar el mejor modelo en el conjunto de prueba
     22 y_pred = best_svc.predict(X_test)
     23 accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
     24 print(f"Accuracy en el conjunto de prueba con el mejor kernel: {accuracy}")
Fr Mean accuracy: 0.5056 (std: 0.0069) with parameters: {'kernel': 'linear'}
     Mean accuracy: 0.2538 (std: 0.0133) with parameters: {'kernel': 'poly'}
     Mean accuracy: 0.2557 (std: 0.0130) with parameters: {'kernel': 'rbf'}
     Mean accuracy: 0.1673 (std: 0.0262) with parameters: {'kernel': 'sigmoid'}
     Mejor kernel: linear
     Mejor accuracy con tuning de parámetros: 0.5056427437841651
     Accuracy en el conjunto de prueba con el mejor kernel: 0.5447761194029851
```

Redes neuronales

1 capa oculta

Epoch 6/30 Epoch 7/30 Enoch 9/30 Epoch 10/30 9/9 [=============================] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 1.5626 - accuracy: 0.3289 Fnoch 11/30 Epoch 13/30 9/9 [=========] - 0s 4ms/step - loss: 1.5587 - accuracy: 0.3440 Epoch 16/30 Epoch 18/30 9/9 [========] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 1.5512 - accuracy: 0.3665 Epoch 20/30 Epoch 21/30 =========] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 1.5486 - accuracy: 0.3891 Epoch 22/30 9/9 [============] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 1.5474 - accuracy: 0.3816 Epoch 23/30 9/9 [=========] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 1.5449 - accuracy: 0.3835 Epoch 25/30 Epoch 26/30 Epoch 28/30 Epoch 29/30 9/9 [=======] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 1.5387 - accuracy: 0.3853 Epoch 30/30 5/5 [=========] - 0s 4ms/step Accuracy con 30 épocas: 0.2612

3 capas ocultas

```
Epoch 9/30
9/9 [============ ] - 0s 6ms/step - loss: 1.5314 - accuracy: 0.3778
9/9 [========= ] - 0s 8ms/step - loss: 1.5289 - accuracy: 0.3759
9/9 [========== ] - 0s 6ms/step - loss: 1.5261 - accuracy: 0.3872
Epoch 12/30
9/9 [========] - 0s 6ms/step - loss: 1.5237 - accuracy: 0.3891
Epoch 13/30
Epoch 14/30
9/9 [==========] - 0s 9ms/step - loss: 1.5187 - accuracy: 0.3797
9/9 [=======================] - 0s 6ms/step - loss: 1.5134 - accuracy: 0.3929
Epoch 17/30
9/9 [========================== ] - 0s 7ms/step - loss: 1.5111 - accuracy: 0.3985
Epoch 18/30
9/9 [============= ] - 0s 9ms/step - loss: 1.5049 - accuracy: 0.4098
9/9 [========== ] - 0s 7ms/step - loss: 1.5020 - accuracy: 0.4041
Fnoch 21/30
9/9 [========== ] - 0s 9ms/step - loss: 1.4990 - accuracy: 0.4079
9/9 [========] - 0s 5ms/step - loss: 1.4960 - accuracy: 0.4342
9/9 [========] - 0s 6ms/step - loss: 1.4932 - accuracy: 0.4060
Epoch 24/30
9/9 [=======] - 0s 5ms/step - loss: 1.4901 - accuracy: 0.4286
.9/9 [============================] - 0s 5ms/step - loss: 1.4871 - accuracy: 0.4305
9/9 [========] - 0s 5ms/step - loss: 1.4836 - accuracy: 0.4229
Epoch 29/30
9/9 [========== ] - 0s 9ms/step - loss: 1.4740 - accuracy: 0.4398
9/9 [============================ ] - 0s 8ms/step - loss: 1.4708 - accuracy: 0.4605
5/5 [=======] - 0s 4ms/step
Accuracy con 30 épocas: 0.3731
```

6 capas ocultas

```
9/9 [============ ] - 0s 8ms/step - loss: 1.5964 - accuracy: 0.2444
9/9 [=============== ] - 0s 9ms/step - loss: 1.5959 - accuracy: 0.2519
9/9 [=========] - 0s 9ms/step - loss: 1.5956 - accuracy: 0.2462
9/9 [=========] - 0s 7ms/step - loss; 1.5952 - accuracy; 0.2519
9/9 [===========] - 0s 9ms/step - loss: 1.5945 - accuracy: 0.2538
9/9 [=========== ] - 0s 8ms/step - loss: 1.5938 - accuracy: 0.2538
9/9 [=======] - 0s 7ms/step - loss: 1.5933 - accuracy: 0.2462
9/9 [=======] - 0s 6ms/step - loss: 1.5926 - accuracy: 0.2556
9/9 [=========================== ] - 0s Sms/step - loss: 1.5916 - accuracy: 0.2538
Fnoch 24/30
9/9 [=========================== ] - 0s 6ms/step - loss: 1.5912 - accuracy: 0.2594
Epoch 25/30
9/9 [============================= ] - 0s 6ms/step - loss: 1.5908 - accuracy: 0.2556
Enoch 26/30
9/9 [============== ] - 0s Sms/step - loss: 1.5905 - accuracy: 0.2519
Epoch 27/30
Epoch 28/30
9/9 [=======] - 0s 7ms/step - loss: 1.5891 - accuracy: 0.2575
5/5 [======= 1 - 0s 8ms/step
Accuracy con 30 épocas: 0.1866
```