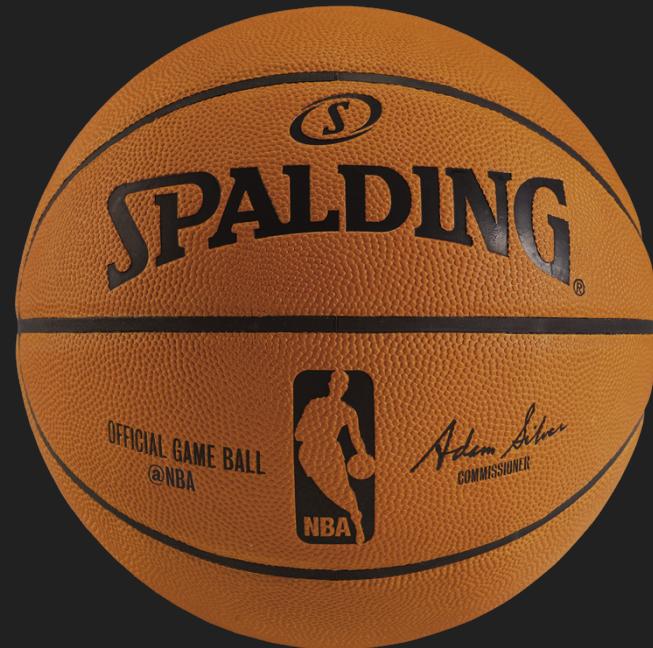


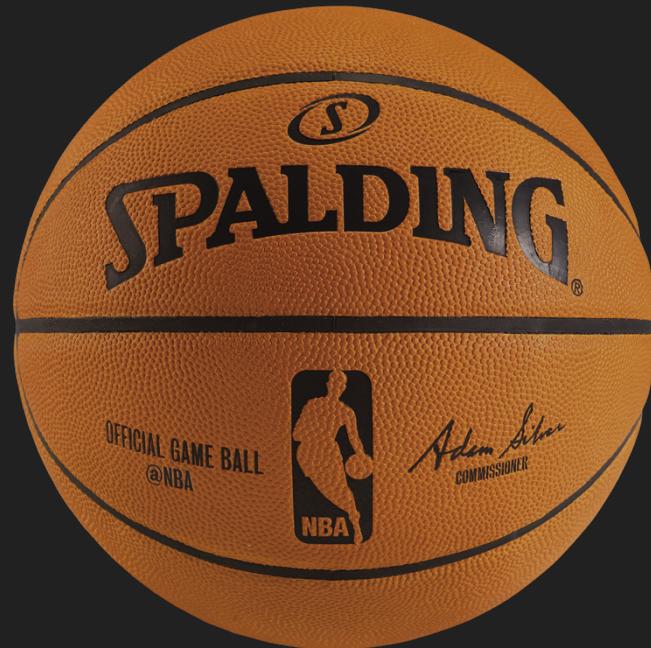
Three Point Shooting: What works?

Bradley A. Sliz

Basketball Basics

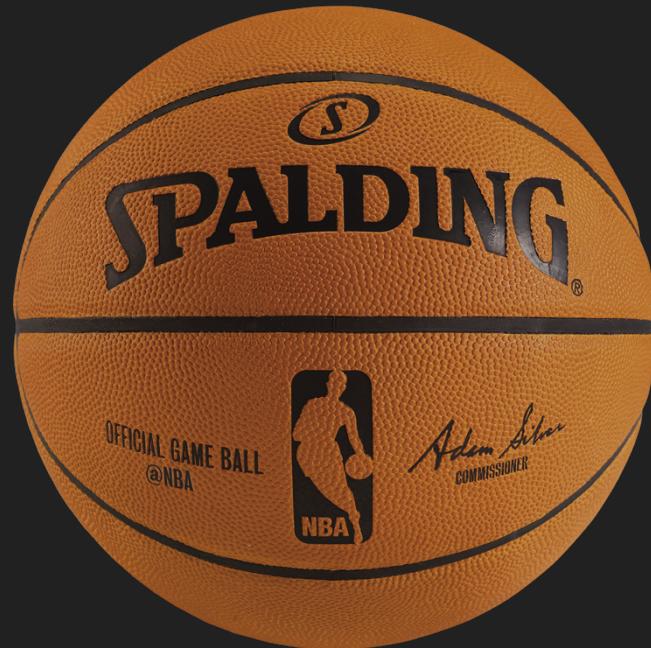


Basketball Basics



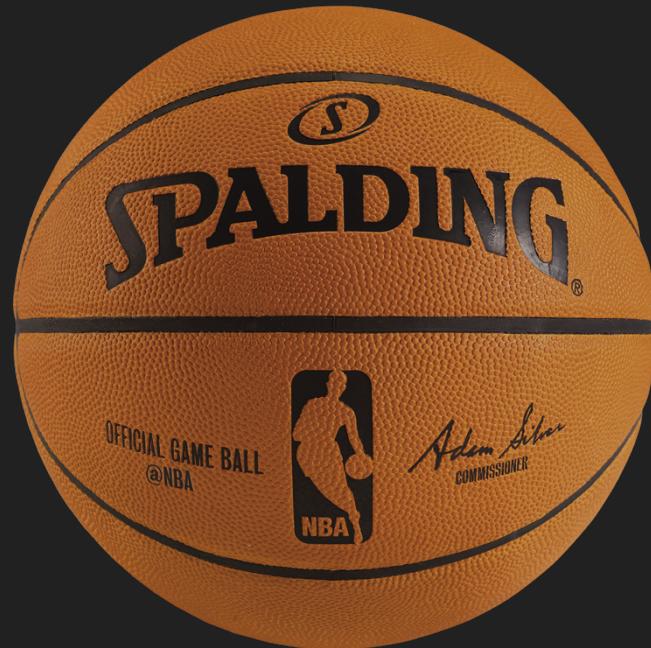
Basketball Basics

- 2 teams



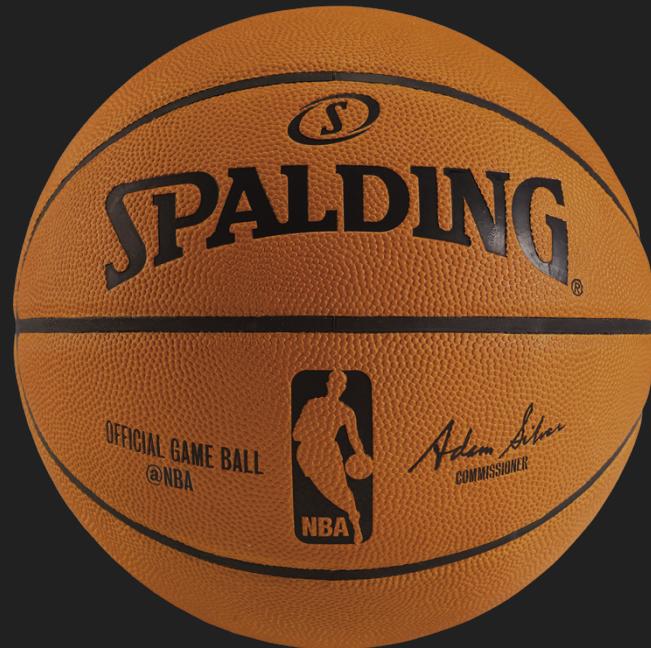
Basketball Basics

- 2 teams
- 5 players per team

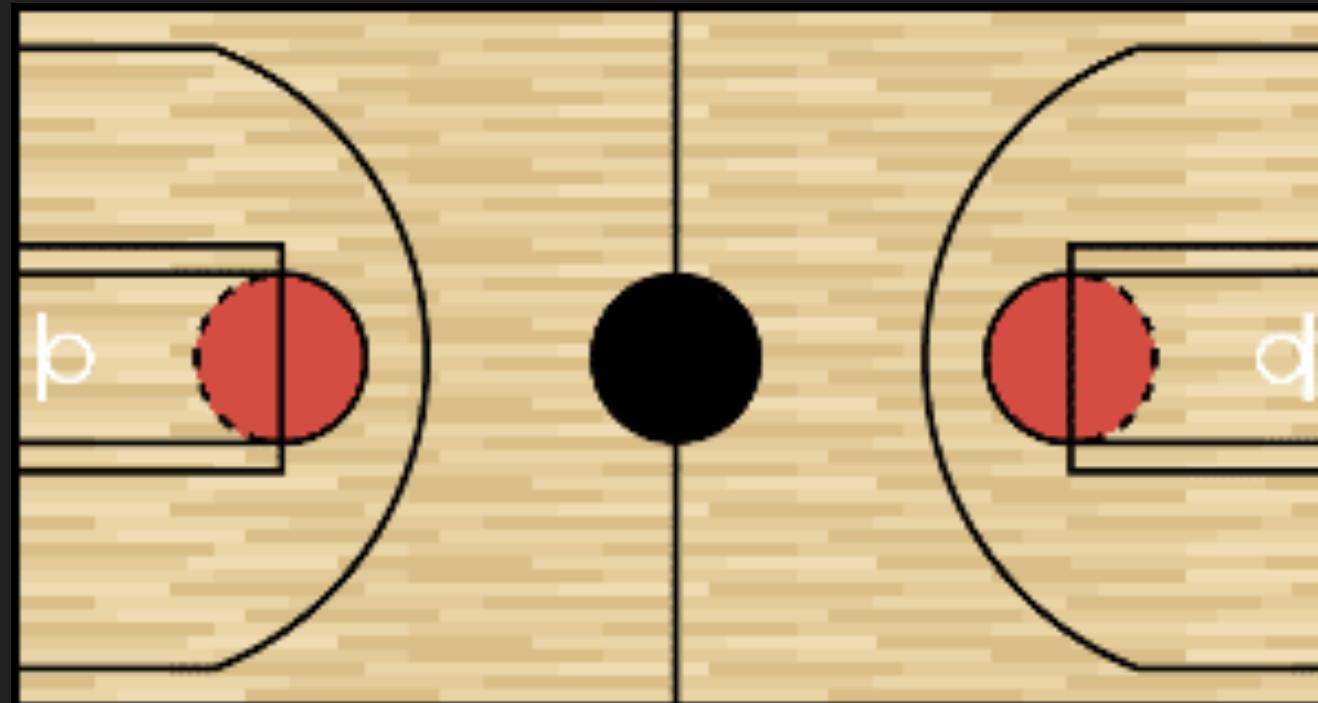


Basketball Basics

- 2 teams
- 5 players per team
- Shoot the ball through the hoop to score points

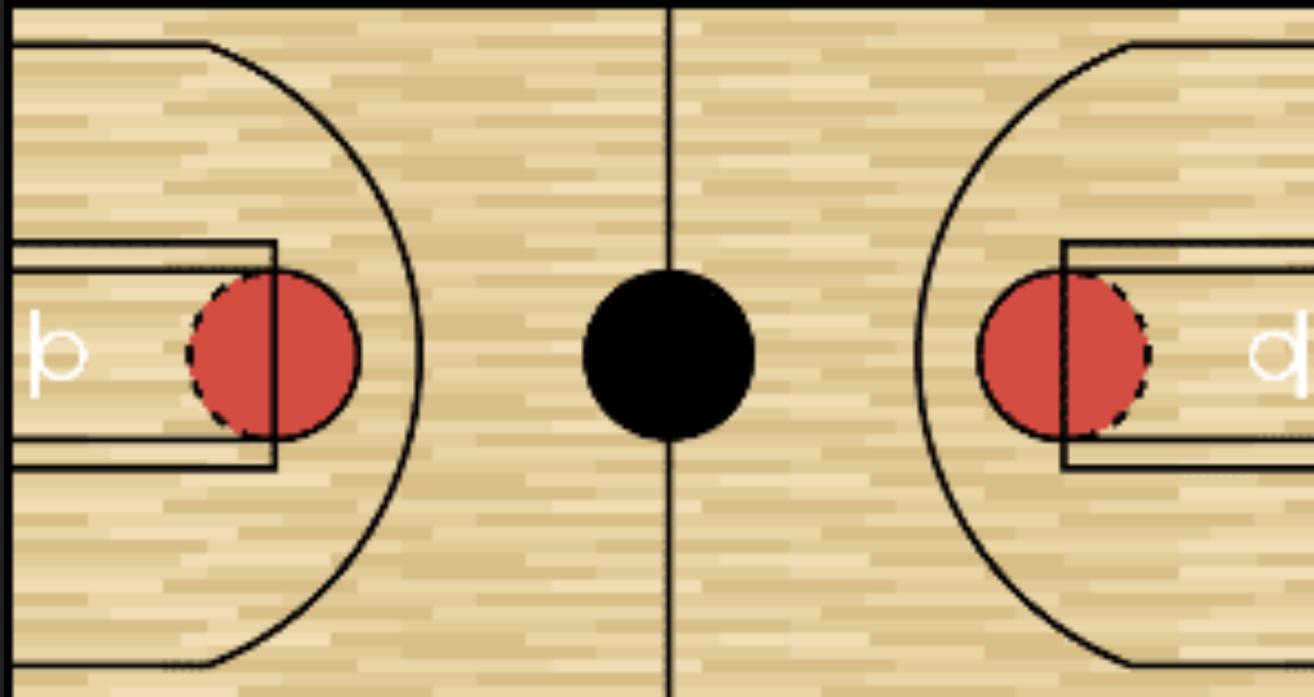


Basketball Basics



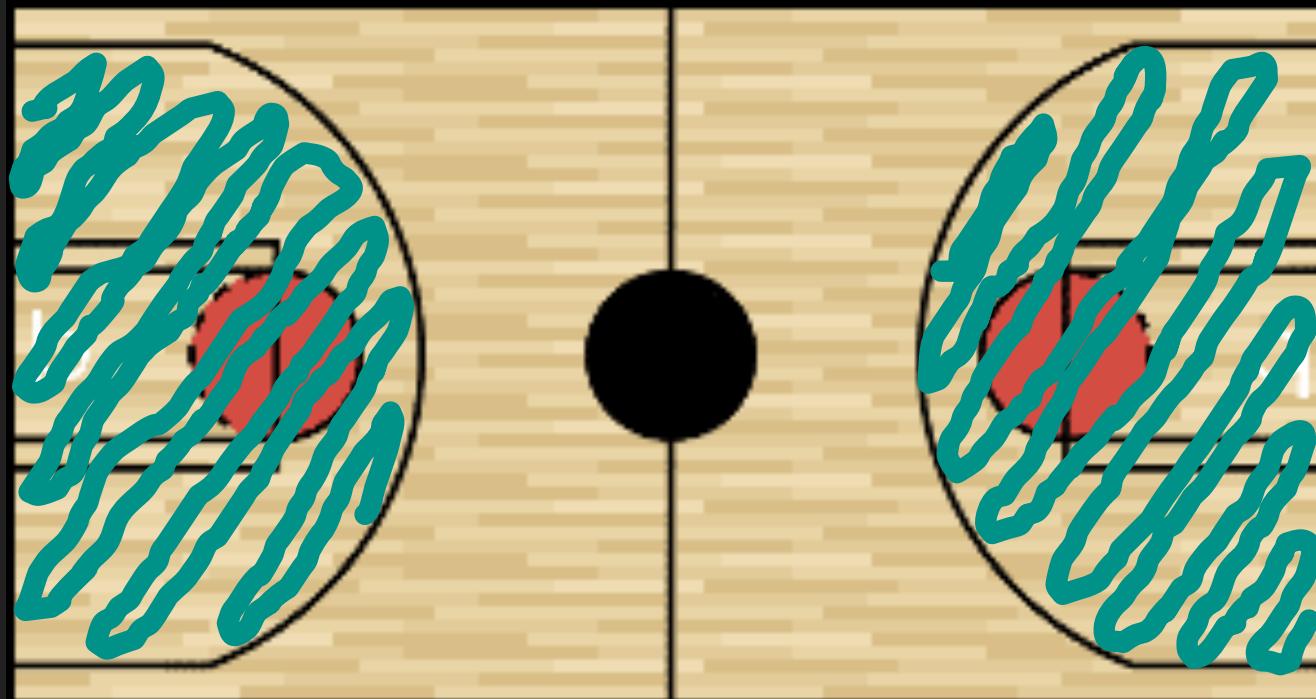
Basketball Basics

- 2 hoops (1 for each team)



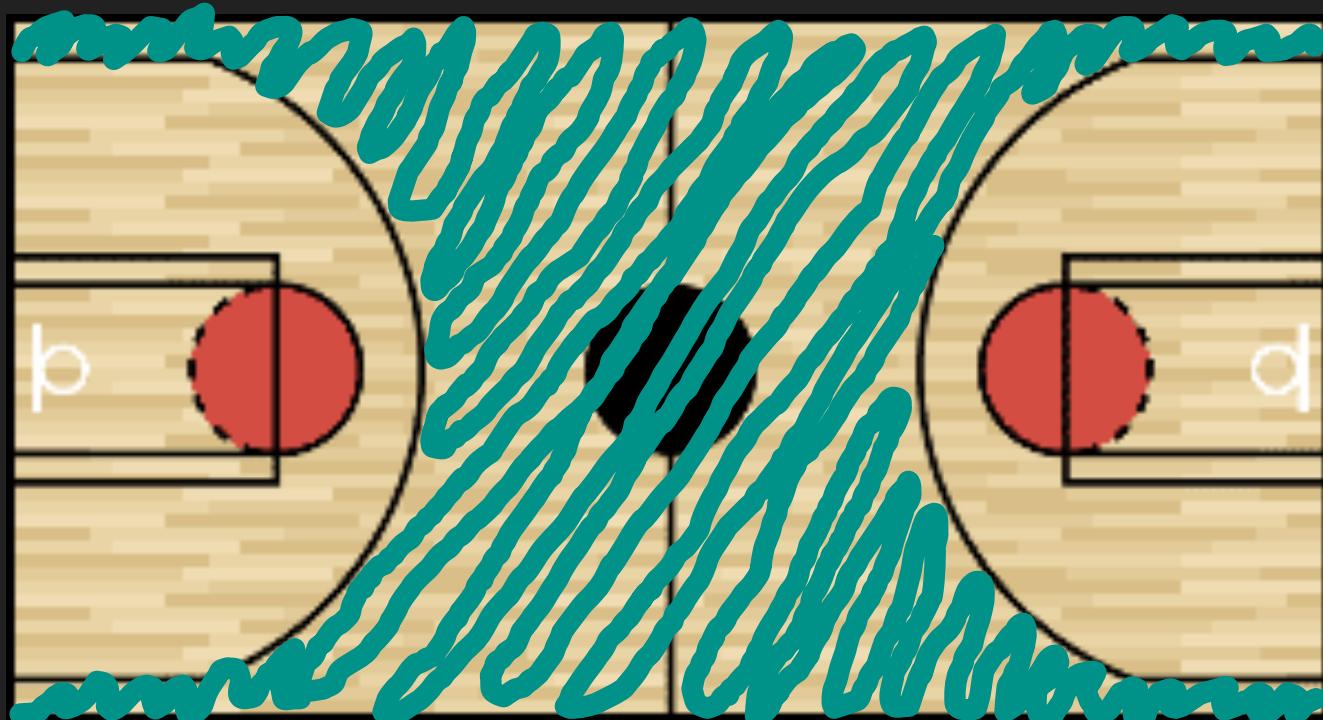
Basketball Basics

- 2 hoops (1 for each team)
- Made shots within the arc = 2 points



Basketball Basics

- 2 hoops (1 for each team)
- Made shots within the arc = 2 points
- Made shots beyond the arc = 3 points



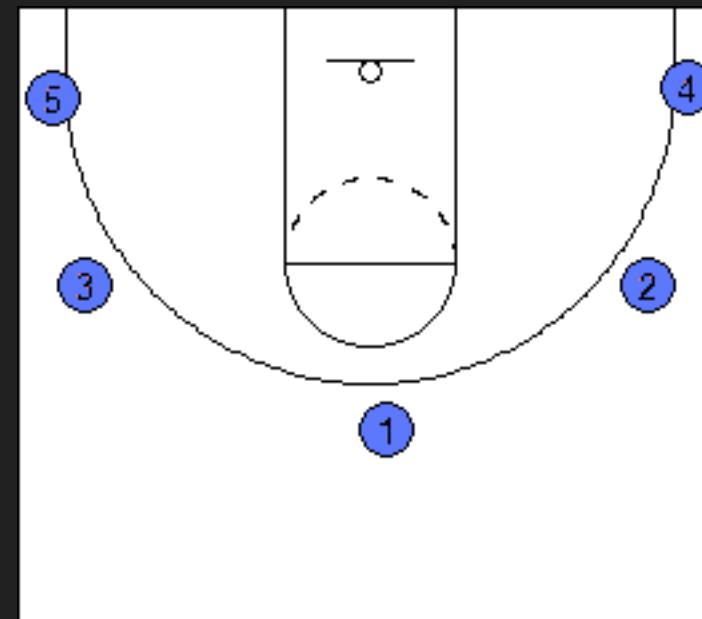
The Coaching Conundrum

- Many competing strategies

The Coaching Conundrum

- Many competing strategies

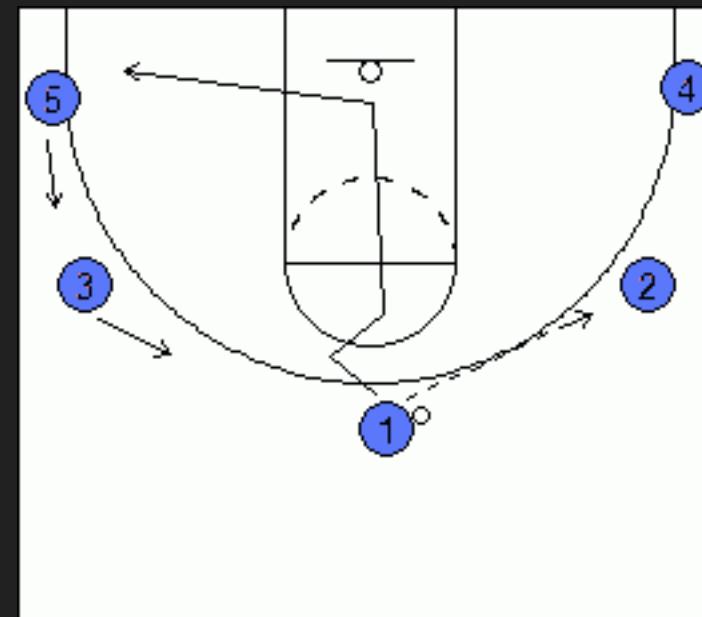
Space the offense



The Coaching Conundrum

- Many competing strategies

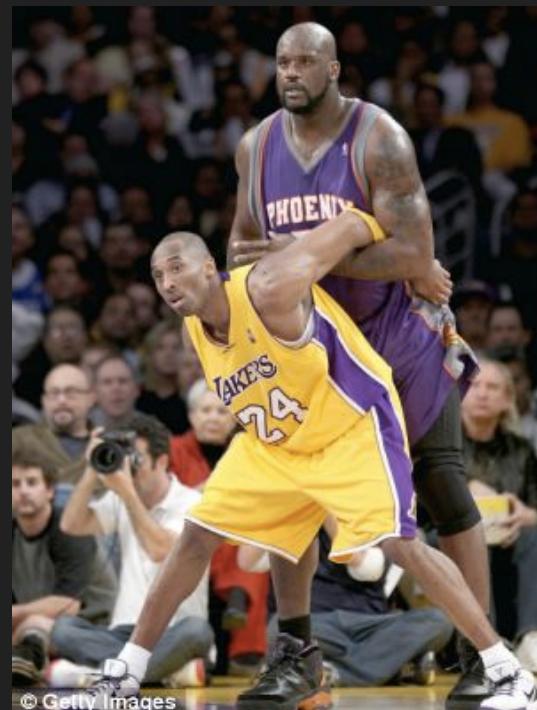
Drive and Kick



The Coaching Conundrum

- Many competing strategies

Defender Matchup



The Coaching Conundrum

- Many competing strategies

Move the ball



The Coaching Conundrum

- Many competing strategies
- Hard to know what works best



What does this have to do with data science?

- The NBA has great data

What does this have to do with data science?

- The NBA has great data
- Motion Capture Cameras



What does this have to do with data science?

- The NBA has great data
- Motion Capture Cameras
- In-game player & ball tracking
-25 Hz



What does this have to do with data science?

- The NBA has great data
 - Motion Capture Cameras
 - In-game player & ball tracking
-25 Hz
 - Data Science Playground



What does this have to do with data science?

- The NBA has great data
- Motion Capture Cameras
- In-game player & ball tracking
-25 Hz
- Data Science Playground
- Animation

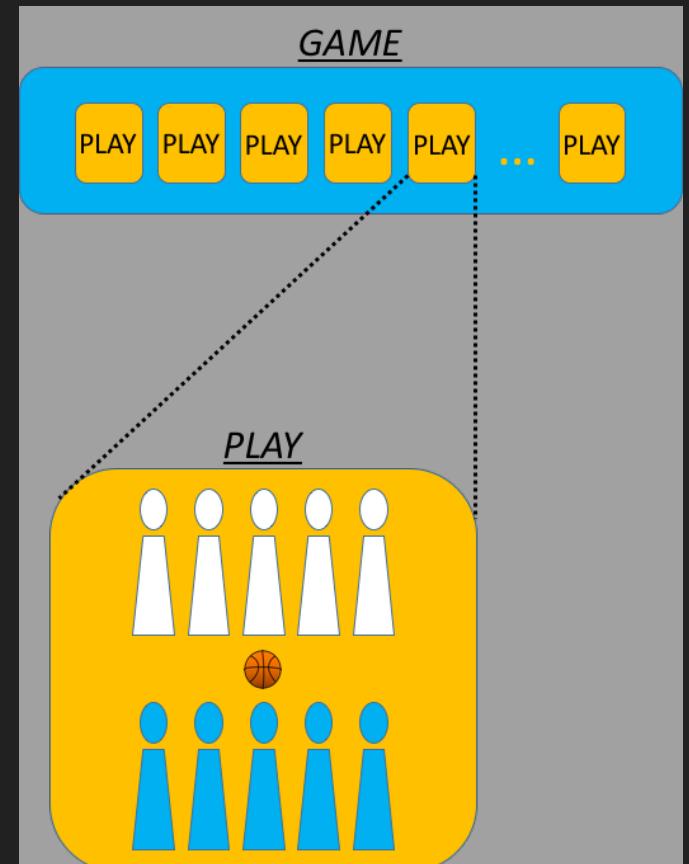


Problem Statement

- Use player tracking data to analyze three point shooting
- Rank the relative effectiveness of various three point shooting strategies

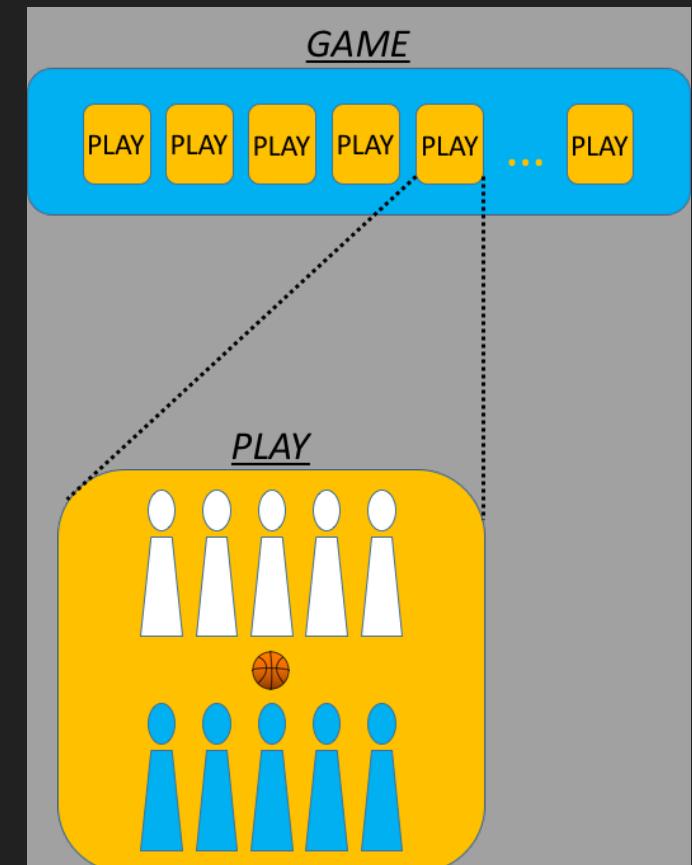
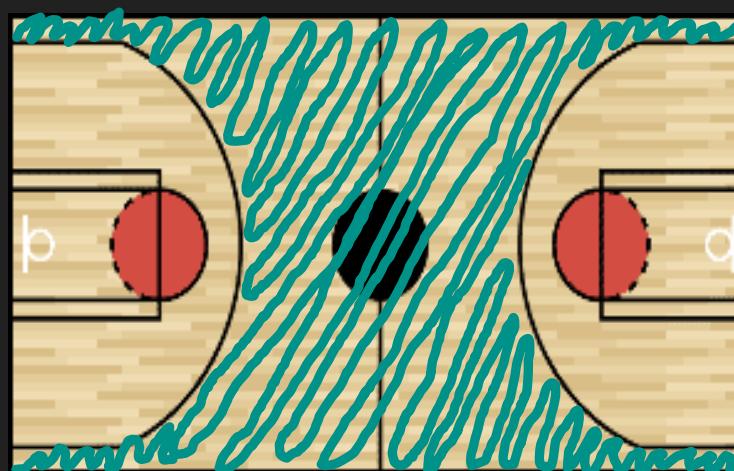
Methods

- Find plays that result in three-point shots



Methods

- Find plays that result in three-point shots



Methods

- Find plays that result in three-point shots
- Engineer custom strategy feature set for each play

Methods

- Find plays that result in three-point shots
- Engineer custom strategy feature set for each play
 - ✓ Ball Movement
 - ✓ Defender matchups
 - ✓ Court Spacing
 - ...

Methods

- Find plays that result in three-point shots
- Engineer custom strategy feature set for each play

Strategies

	# Passes	Defender Distance	Height Difference	...	Outcome
Play_1	3	2.5	0.5	...	Miss
Play_2	2	1.4	2.1	...	Miss
Play_3	6	7.8	0.9	...	Make

Methods

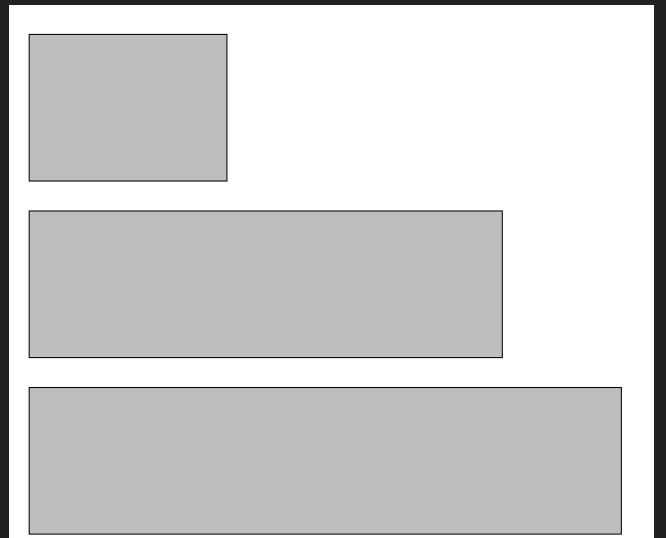
- Find plays that result in three-point shots
- Derive custom strategy feature set for each play
- Use strategy features to predict outcome (make / miss)

Strategies

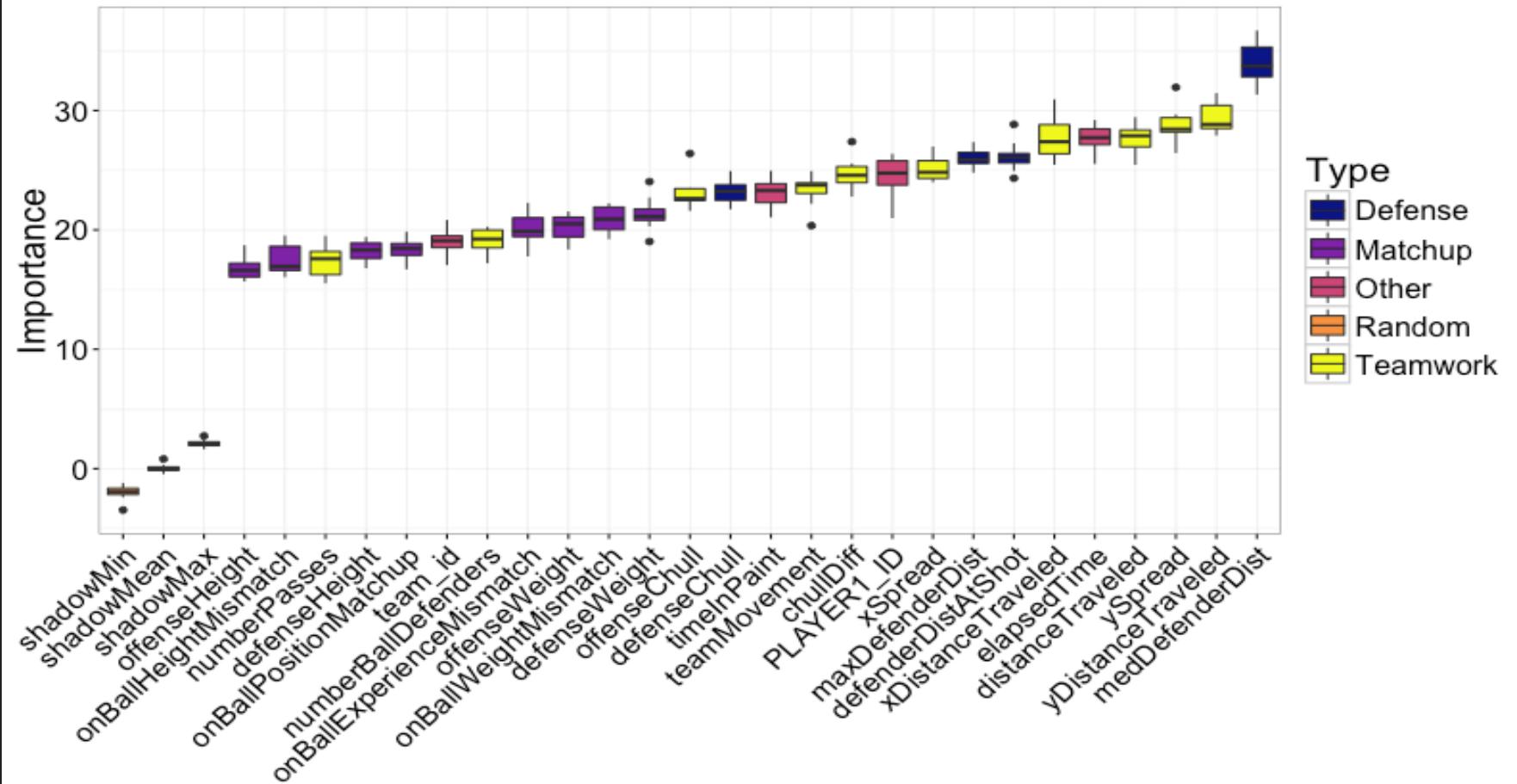
	# Passes	Defender Distance	Height Difference	...	Outcome
Play_1	3	2.5	0.5	...	Miss
Play_2	2	1.4	2.1	...	Miss
Play_3	6	7.8	0.9	...	Make

Methods

- Find plays that result in three-point shots
- Derive custom strategy feature set for each play
- Use strategy features to predict shot outcome (make / miss)
- Measure feature importance to rank strategy effectiveness

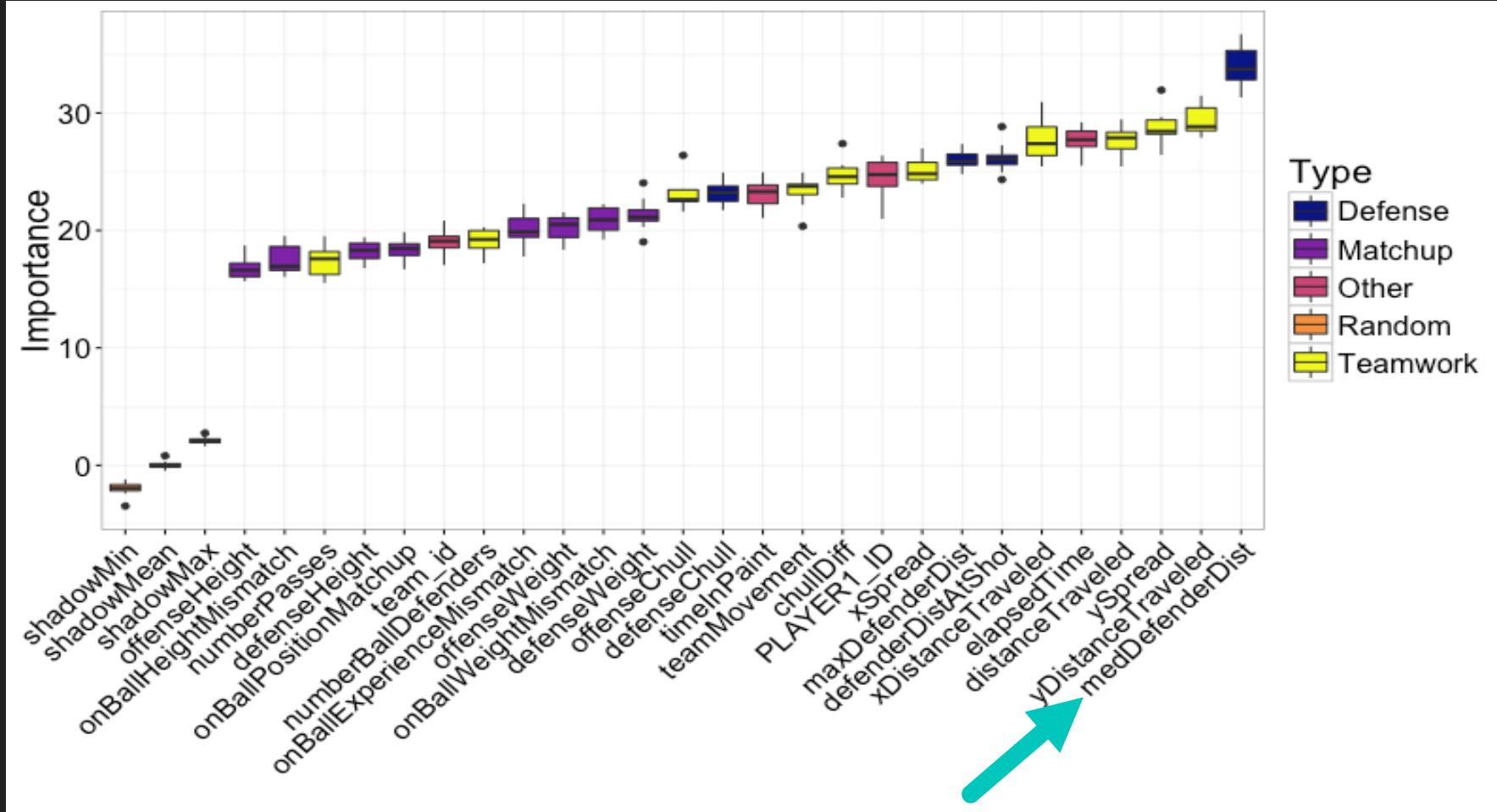


Results



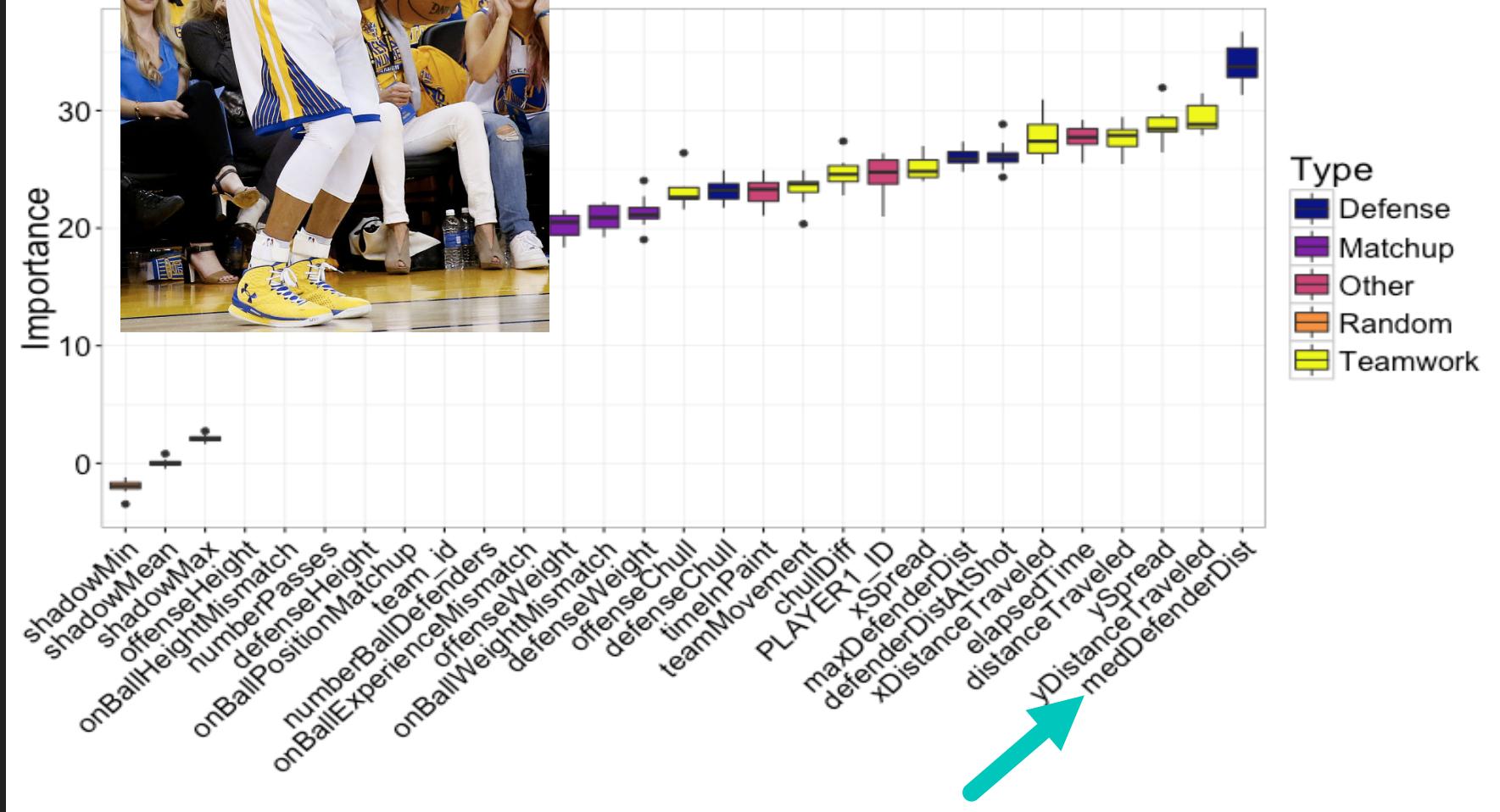
Results

- Defender proximity is most predictive of shot outcome



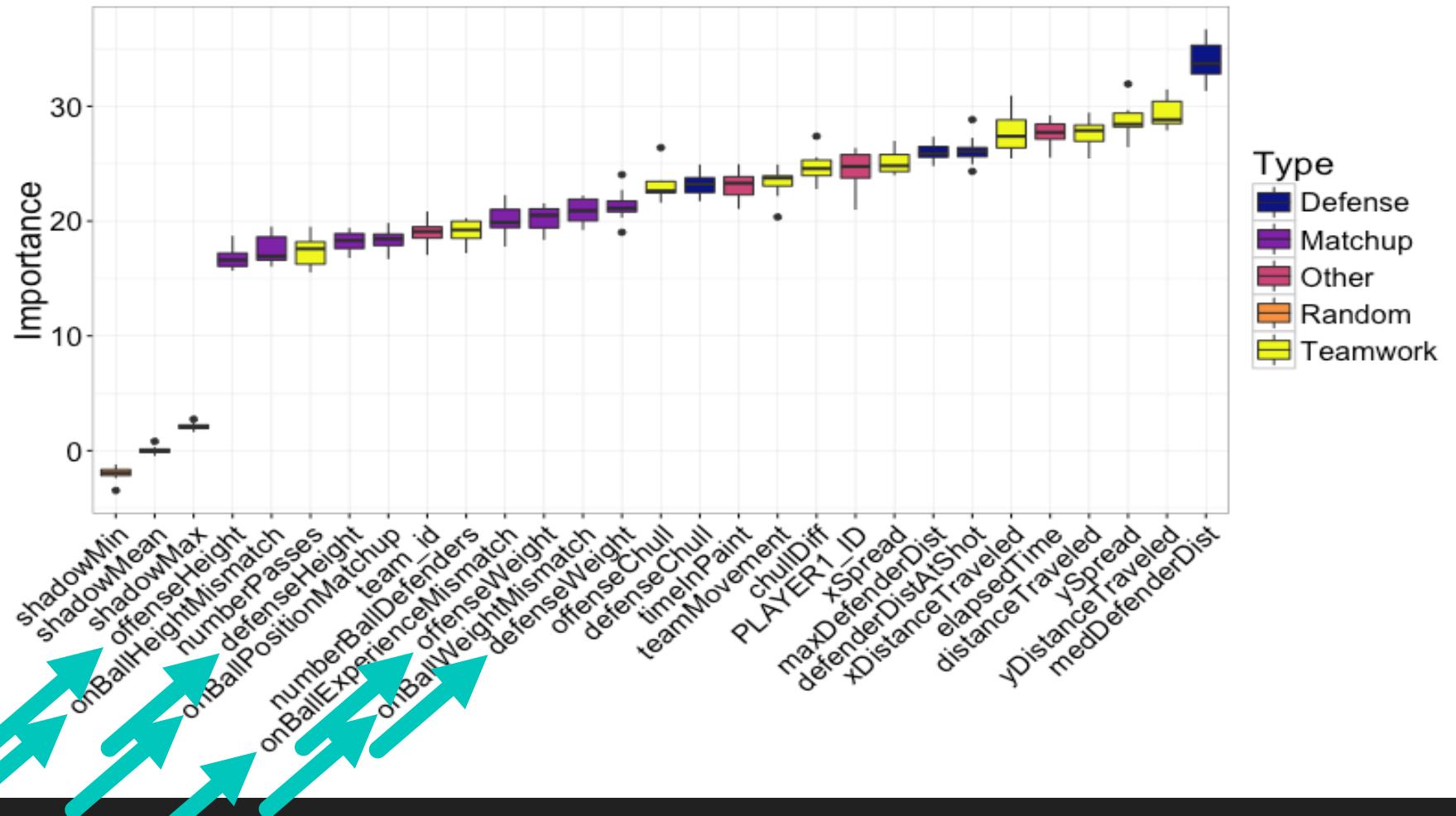
Results

- Defender proximity is most predictive of shot outcome
- Easiest to shoot when you are un-guarded



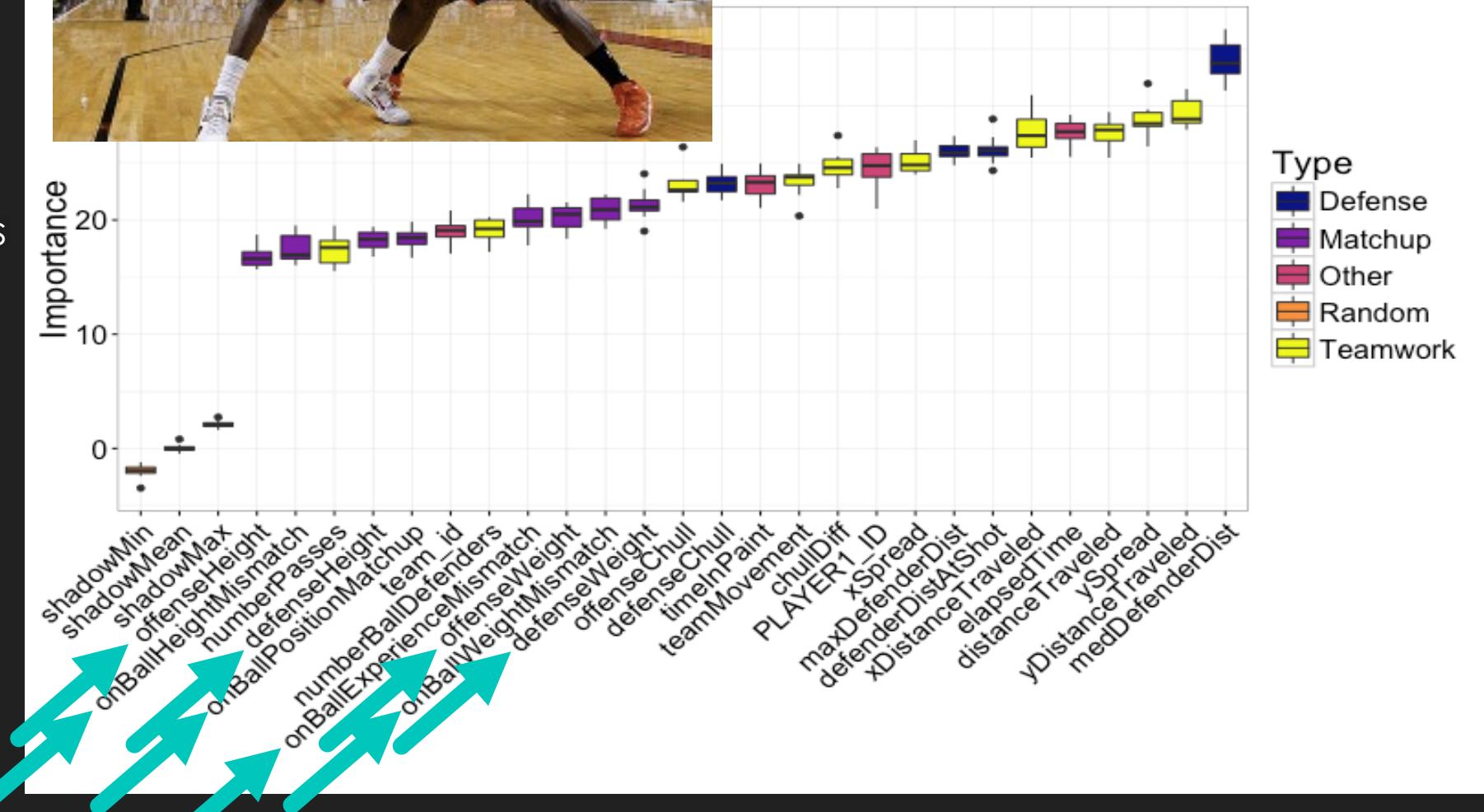
Results

- Focus on matchups is not the best strategy



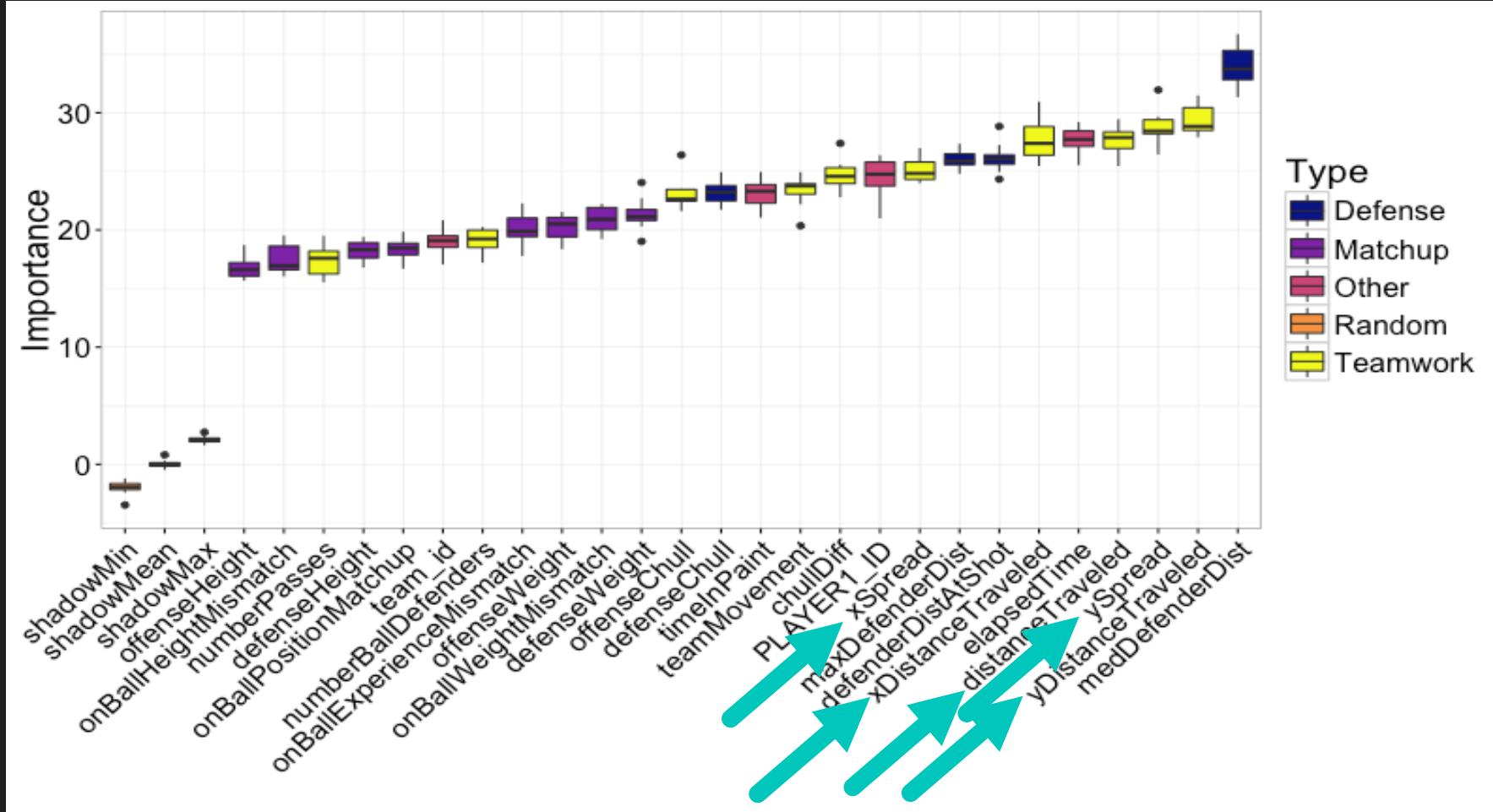
Results

- Focus on matchups is not the best strategy
- De-emphasizes one-on-one play



Results

- Teamwork works, especially ball movement



What else can be done?

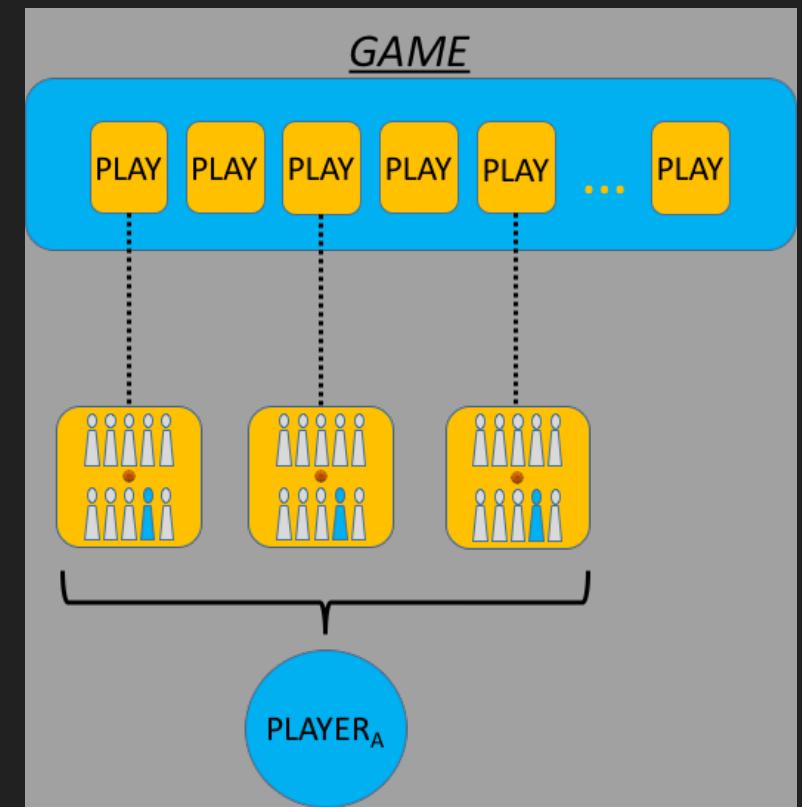
Player Assessment

Player Assessment

- Identify the most effective three-point shooters using play context

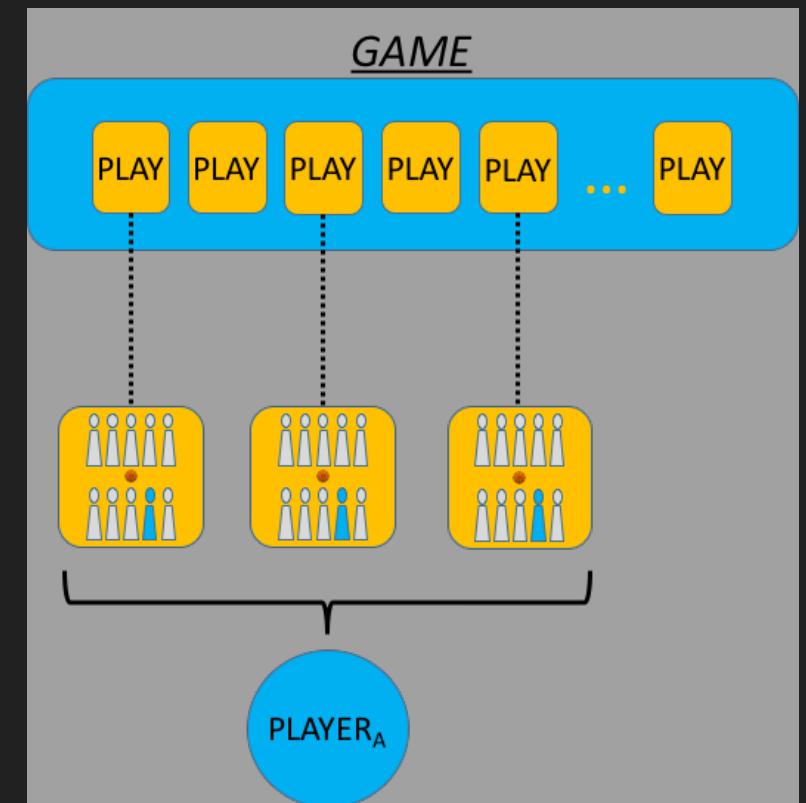
Methods

- Group plays by shooter



Methods

- Group plays by shooter
- Compute aggregate statistics for each player across all strategy features



Methods

- Group plays by shooter
- Compute aggregate statistics for each player across all strategy features

	Mean # Passes	Mean Defender Distance	Mean Height Difference	...	3 Point Attempts
Player_1	3	2.5	0.5	...	2.1
Player_2	2	1.4	2.1	...	5.4
Player_3	6	7.8	0.9	...	3.2

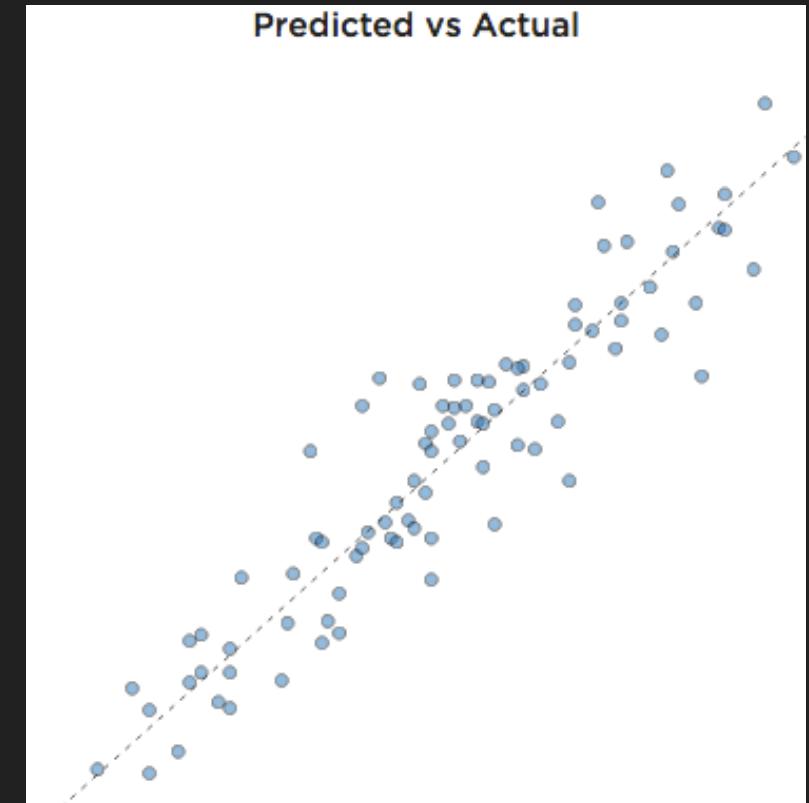
Methods

- Group plays by shooter
- Compute aggregate statistics for each player across all strategy features
- Use aggregate stats to predict 3 point attempts

	Mean # Passes	Mean Defender Distance	Mean Height Difference	...	3 Point Attempts
Player_1	3	2.5	0.5	...	2.1
Player_2	2	1.4	2.1	...	5.4
Player_3	6	7.8	0.9	...	3.2

Methods

- Group plays by shooter
- Compute aggregate statistics for each player across all strategy features
- Use aggregate stats to predict 3 point attempts
- Inspect residuals



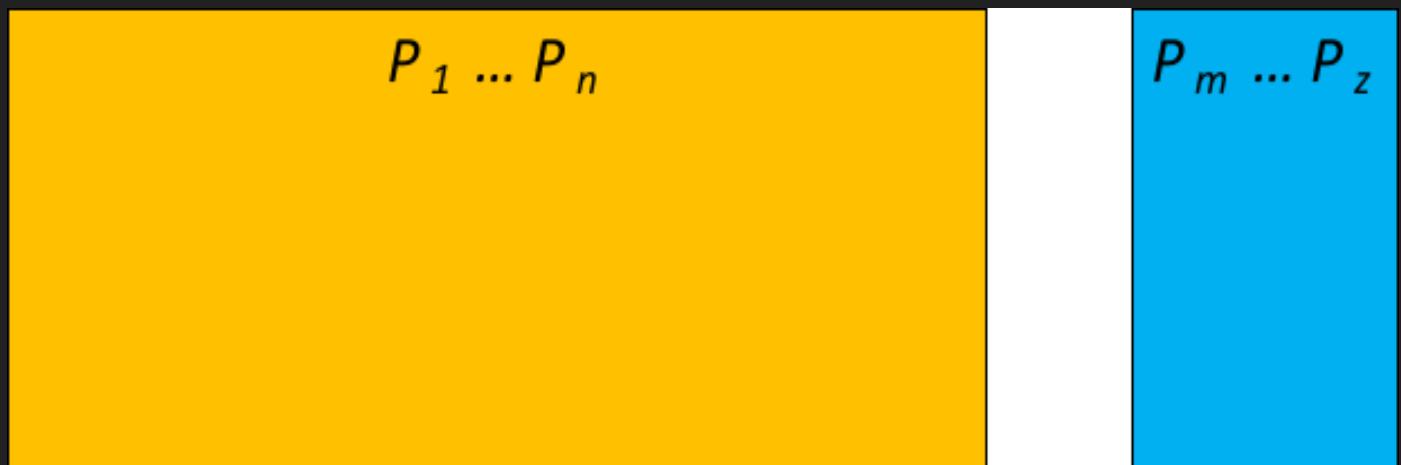
Leave-one-out Modeling

Leave-one-out Modeling

- Used for anomaly detection

Leave-one-out Modeling

- Typical Train-Test split



Model Training
Model Testing

Leave-one-out Modeling

- LOO Train-Test split

Player 1 Model	P_1	P_2	P_3	...	P_z
Player 2 Model	P_1	P_2	P_3	...	P_z
Player 3 Model	P_1	P_2	P_3	...	P_z
...			...		
Player n Model	P_1	P_2	P_3	...	P_z

Model Training
Model Testing

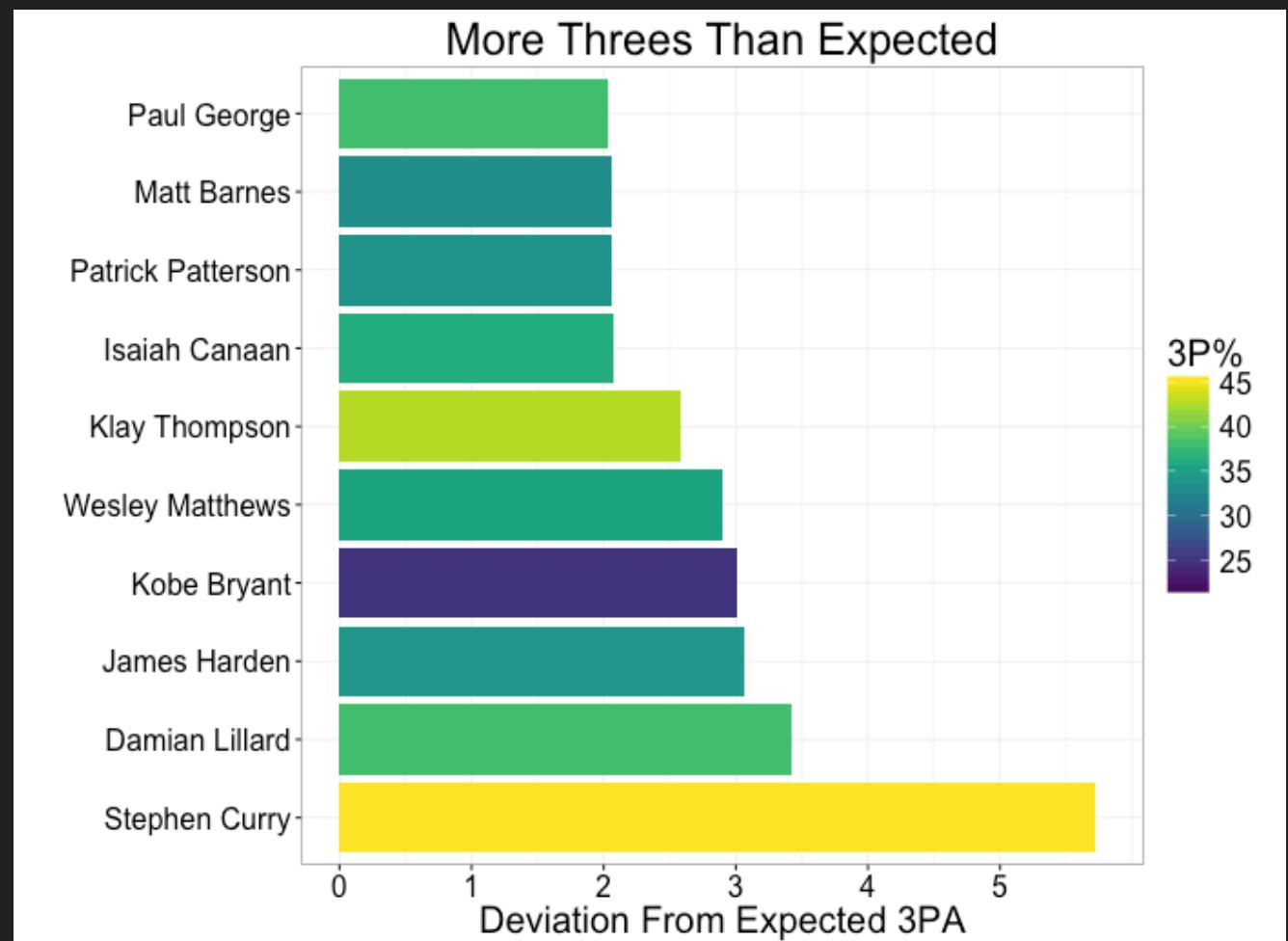
Leave-one-out Modeling

- LOO Train-Test split
- Produces unbiased residuals for every player

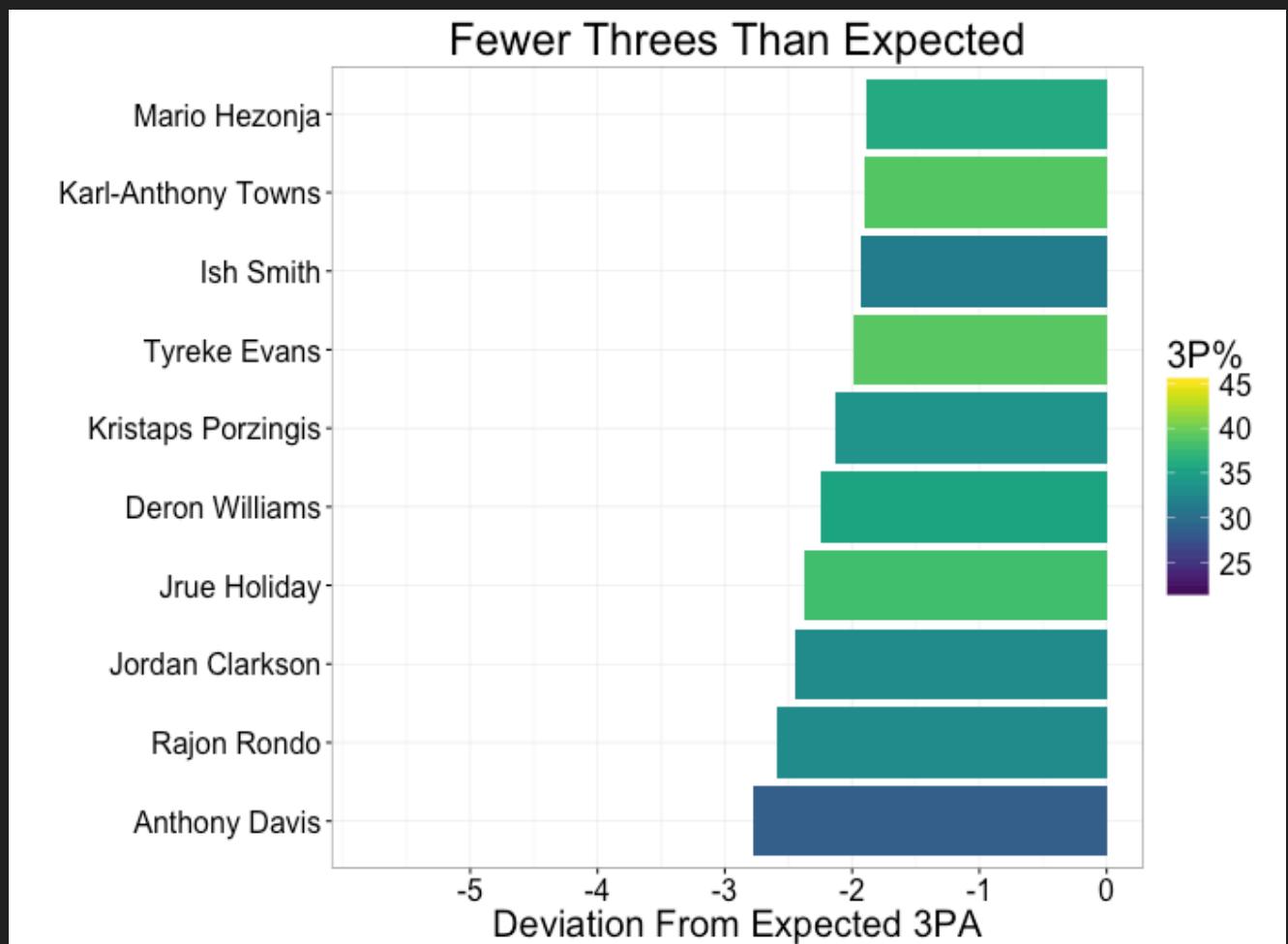
Player 1 Model	P_1	P_2	P_3	...	P_z
Player 2 Model	P_1	P_2	P_3	...	P_z
Player 3 Model	P_1	P_2	P_3	...	P_z
...			...		
Player n Model	P_1	P_2	P_3	...	P_z

Model Training
Model Testing

Results



Results



Results

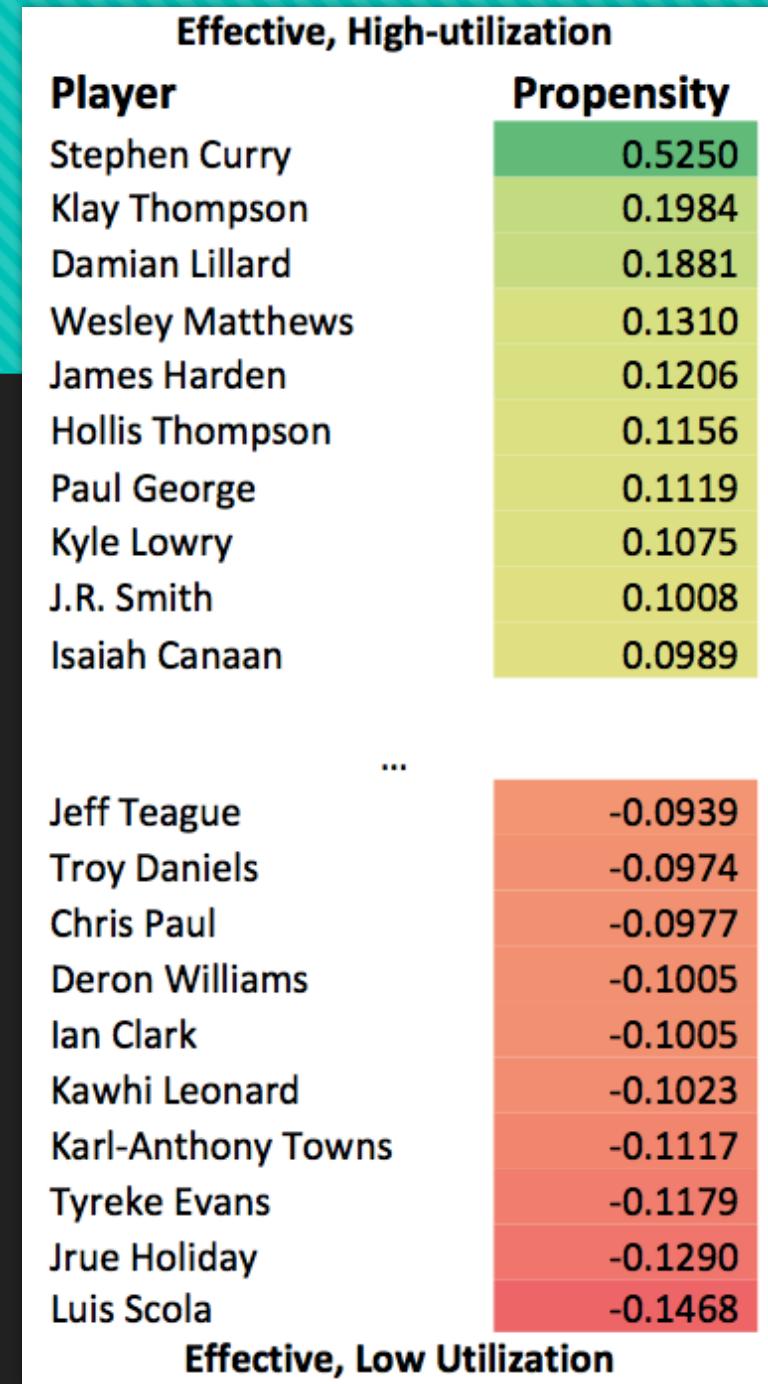
- Adjust 3PA residuals to 3P%

Results

- Adjust 3PA residuals to 3P%
- $Propensity = ((actual\ 3PA) - (predicted\ 3PA)) * 3P\%^3$

Results

- Adjust 3PA residuals to 3P%
- $Propensity = ((actual\ 3PA) - (predicted\ 3PA)) * 3P\%^3$



Results

Best of the Best

- Adjust 3PA residuals to 3P%
- $Propensity = ((actual\ 3PA) - (predicted\ 3PA)) * 3P\%^3$

Effective, High-utilization

Player

Stephen Curry
Klay Thompson
Damian Lillard
Wesley Matthews
James Harden
Hollis Thompson
Paul George
Kyle Lowry
J.R. Smith
Isaiah Canaan

Propensity

0.5250
0.1984
0.1881
0.1310
0.1206
0.1156
0.1119
0.1075
0.1008
0.0989

...

Jeff Teague
Troy Daniels
Chris Paul
Deron Williams
Ian Clark
Kawhi Leonard
Karl-Anthony Towns
Tyreke Evans
Jrue Holiday
Luis Scola

-0.0939
-0.0974
-0.0977
-0.1005
-0.1005
-0.1023
-0.1117
-0.1179
-0.1290
-0.1468

Effective, Low Utilization

Results

- Adjust 3PA residuals to 3P%
- $Propensity = ((actual\ 3PA) - (predicted\ 3PA)) * 3P\%^3$

Under-the-Radar

Effective, High-utilization	
Player	Propensity
Stephen Curry	0.5250
Klay Thompson	0.1984
Damian Lillard	0.1881
Wesley Matthews	0.1310
James Harden	0.1206
Hollis Thompson	0.1156
Paul George	0.1119
Kyle Lowry	0.1075
J.R. Smith	0.1008
Isaiah Canaan	0.0989
...	
Jeff Teague	-0.0939
Troy Daniels	-0.0974
Chris Paul	-0.0977
Deron Williams	-0.1005
Ian Clark	-0.1005
Kawhi Leonard	-0.1023
Karl-Anthony Towns	-0.1117
Tyreke Evans	-0.1179
Jrue Holiday	-0.1290
Luis Scola	-0.1468

Effective, Low Utilization

Summary

- Analyzed dense spatio-temporal NBA player tracking data

Summary

- Analyzed dense spatio-temporal NBA player tracking data
- Engineered custom strategy-oriented feature-set

Summary

- Analyzed dense spatio-temporal NBA player tracking data
- Engineered custom strategy-oriented feature-set
- Ranked three-point shooting strategies

Summary

- Analyzed dense spatio-temporal NBA player tracking data
- Engineered custom strategy-oriented feature-set
- Ranked three-point shooting strategies
- Identified most effective shooters

Summary

- Analyzed dense spatio-temporal NBA player tracking data
- Engineered custom strategy-oriented feature-set
- Ranked three-point shooting strategies
- Identified most effective shooters
- Identified under-the-radar effective shooters

Questions?

