

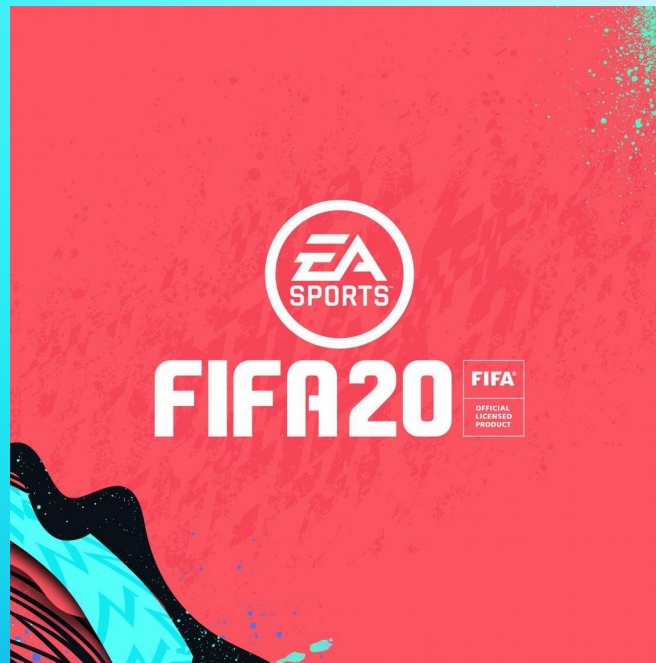
# Soccer player predict



Aplicación para predecir la media de  
un jugador el año siguiente

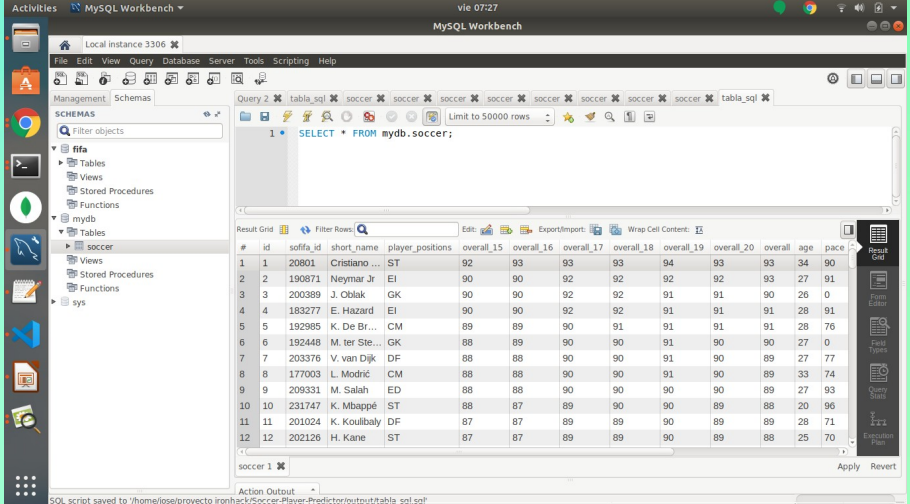
# Pasos seguidos

- Dataset de kaggle con datos de los futbolistas del juego FIFA
- Limpieza y filtrado
- Entrenar con varios modelos
- Predecir la progresion de cada jugador



# Datasets

- Utilizo 6 datasets, correspondientes a las temporadas entre 2015 y 2019
- Contienen mas de 18000 jugadores y 103 parametros para cada uno



The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The left sidebar displays the 'Schemas' tree with 'mydb' expanded, showing 'soccer' as a table. The main window shows a query: `SELECT * FROM mydb.soccer;` and a result grid with 12 rows of player data. The status bar at the bottom indicates the SQL script was saved to a file.

#	id	soffa_id	short_name	player_positions	overall_15	overall_16	overall_17	overall_18	overall_19	overall_20	overall	age	pace
1	20801		Cristiano ...	ST	92	93	93	93	94	93	93	34	90
2	190871		Neymar Jr	EI	90	90	92	92	92	92	93	27	91
3	200389		J. Oblak	GK	90	90	92	92	91	91	90	26	0
4	183277		E. Hazard	EI	90	90	92	92	91	91	91	28	91
5	192985		K. De Br...	CM	89	89	90	91	91	91	91	28	76
6	192448		M. ter Ste...	GK	88	89	90	90	91	90	90	27	0
7	203376		V. van Dijk	DF	88	88	90	90	91	90	89	27	77
8	177003		L. Modrić	CM	88	88	90	90	91	90	89	33	74
9	209331		M. Salah	ED	88	88	90	90	90	90	89	27	93
10	231747		K. Mbappé	ST	88	87	89	90	90	89	88	20	96
11	201024		K. Koulibaly	DF	87	87	89	89	90	89	89	28	71
12	202126		H. Kane	ST	87	87	89	89	90	89	88	25	70

# Entrenamiento:

Pruebo estos test:

- "Linear": LinearSVR(),
- "neighbor": KNeighborsRegressor(),
- "boosting": GradientBoostingRegressor(),
- "boosting2": GradientBoostingRegressor(n\_estimators=500),
- "boosting3": GradientBoostingRegressor(n\_estimators=1000),
- "histboosting": HistGradientBoostingRegressor(),
- "histboosting2":  
HistGradientBoostingRegressor(learning\_rate=0.2),
- "histboosting3":  
HistGradientBoostingRegressor(learning\_rate=0.4),
- "forest": RandomForestRegressor(),
- "forest250": RandomForestRegressor(n\_estimators=250),
- "forest350": RandomForestRegressor(n\_estimators=350),
- "tree": DecisionTreeClassifier(random\_state=0, max\_depth=2)

```
Training model: Linear
-17.683178842752802
Training model: neighbor
0.8704476517274042
Training model: boosting
0.975599605185762
Training model: boosting2
0.9875837222117084
Training model: boosting3
0.9902741499223167
Training model: histboosting
0.9903175510646335
Training model: histboosting2
0.9908268665093303
Training model: histboosting3
0.9899395717065198
Training model: forest
0.9927616522997671
Training model: forest250
0.9940337770529025
Training model: forest350
0.9940597949981074
Training model: tree
0.5307218242038364
```

El ganador es: Training model: forest350  
(0.9940597949981074)

# Entrenamiento con H2O

model_id	rmse	mean_residual_deviance	mse	mae	rmsle
XGBoost_1_AutoML_20200309_161526	0.552025	0.304731	0.304731	0.373386	0.00896859
StackedEnsemble_AllModels_AutoML_20200309_161526	0.55303	0.305842	0.305842	0.37311	0.00898936
XGBoost_2_AutoML_20200309_161526	20.7582	430.902	430.902	19.813	0.375525

H2oAutoML buscará automáticamente modelos de machine learning que se ajustan a los datos y entrenaremos con el mejor

XGBoost\_1\_AutoML\_20200308\_215025 Nos da el mejor resultado



# Gracias !!

Jose A. Vidal

sowe01@gmail.com

<https://www.linkedin/in/jose-a-vidal/>

<https://github.com/sowe01>



kaggle

