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PSTAT131_FinalProject

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Introduction

What is League of Legends?

League of Legends (LoL) is a fast paced, multiplier online battle arena styled game in which two teams of five fight against each other and destroy the enemies base. At the heart of each team is the Nexus. Destroying the enemies Nexus results in you winning the game. The map, known as Summoner's Rift, consists of a roughly square map with each team in a corner. The map is perfectly symmetrical and consists of three lanes: top, middle, and bottom. There is also a jungle space between each lane. Players also level up their champions by gaining experience. Experience is gained by killing minions, killing enemies, or other neutral enemies on the map. In order to win the game, you're team must progress against the enemy's turrets, which defend the enemy nexus. The team that successful defeats the other teams Nexus, wins.

Code

What is League of Legends?



Data Source

The data I am using is from the first 10 minutes of a LoL Ranked game in the Diamond Rank. I found the data set posted on Kaggle by the user Michel's Fanboi (who now goes by Yi Lan Ma).

<https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/bobbyscience/league-of-legends-diamond-ranked-games-10-min>

(<https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/bobbyscience/league-of-legends-diamond-ranked-games-10-min>)

Data Overview

Processing the Data

- In this step, I will go ahead and read the CSV file in and check the first 6 rows of the data set.

Code

##	gameId	blueWins	blueWardsPlaced	blueWardsDestroyed	blueFirstBlood	
## 1	4519157822	0	28	2	1	
## 2	4523371949	0	12	1	0	
## 3	4521474530	0	15	0	0	
## 4	4524384067	0	43	1	0	
## 5	4436033771	0	75	4	0	
## 6	4475365709	1	18	0	0	
##	blueKills	blueDeaths	blueAssists	blueEliteMonsters	blueDragons	blueHeralds
## 1	9	6	11	0	0	0
## 2	5	5	5	0	0	0
## 3	7	11	4	1	1	0
## 4	4	5	5	1	0	1
## 5	6	6	6	0	0	0
## 6	5	3	6	1	1	0
##	blueTowersDestroyed	blueTotalGold	blueAvgLevel	blueTotalExperience		
## 1	0	17210	6.6	17039		
## 2	0	14712	6.6	16265		
## 3	0	16113	6.4	16221		
## 4	0	15157	7.0	17954		
## 5	0	16400	7.0	18543		
## 6	0	15899	7.0	18161		
##	blueTotalMinionsKilled	blueTotalJungleMinionsKilled	blueGoldDiff			
## 1	195	36	643			
## 2	174	43	-2908			
## 3	186	46	-1172			
## 4	201	55	-1321			
## 5	210	57	-1004			
## 6	225	42	698			
##	blueExperienceDiff	blueCSPerMin	blueGoldPerMin	redWardsPlaced		
## 1	-8	19.5	1721.0	15		
## 2	-1173	17.4	1471.2	12		
## 3	-1033	18.6	1611.3	15		
## 4	-7	20.1	1515.7	15		
## 5	230	21.0	1640.0	17		
## 6	101	22.5	1589.9	36		
##	redWardsDestroyed	redFirstBlood	redKills	redDeaths	redAssists	
## 1	6	0	6	9	8	
## 2	1	1	5	5	2	
## 3	3	1	11	7	14	
## 4	2	1	5	4	10	
## 5	2	1	6	6	7	
## 6	5	1	3	5	2	
##	redEliteMonsters	redDragons	redHeralds	redTowersDestroyed	redTotalGold	
## 1	0	0	0	0	16567	
## 2	2	1	1	1	17620	
## 3	0	0	0	0	17285	
## 4	0	0	0	0	16478	
## 5	1	1	0	0	17404	
## 6	0	0	0	0	15201	
##	redAvgLevel	redTotalExperience	redTotalMinionsKilled			
## 1	6.8	17047	197			
## 2	6.8	17438	240			

```
## 3      6.8      17254      203
## 4      7.0      17961      235
## 5      7.0      18313      225
## 6      7.0      18060      221
##  redTotalJungleMinionsKilled redGoldDiff redExperienceDiff redCSPerMin
## 1              55      -643              8      19.7
## 2              52      2908             1173      24.0
## 3              28      1172             1033      20.3
## 4              47      1321              7      23.5
## 5              67      1004            -230      22.5
## 6              59      -698            -101      22.1
##  redGoldPerMin
## 1      1656.7
## 2      1762.0
## 3      1728.5
## 4      1647.8
## 5      1740.4
## 6      1520.1
```

- As we can see, the data has 9,879 observations and has 40 columns. One of those columns is the gameId, which is not helpful to our model. We will go ahead and remove that column from the data set. We will also go ahead and check for any missing values.

Code

```

##          blueWins          blueWardsPlaced
##                0                0
##    blueWardsDestroyed    blueFirstBlood
##                0                0
##          blueKills          blueDeaths
##                0                0
##          blueAssists    blueEliteMonsters
##                0                0
##          blueDragons          blueHeralds
##                0                0
##    blueTowersDestroyed    blueTotalGold
##                0                0
##          blueAvgLevel    blueTotalExperience
##                0                0
##    blueTotalMinionsKilled blueTotalJungleMinionsKilled
##                0                0
##          blueGoldDiff    blueExperienceDiff
##                0                0
##          blueCSPerMin    blueGoldPerMin
##                0                0
##    redWardsPlaced          redWardsDestroyed
##                0                0
##          redFirstBlood          redKills
##                0                0
##          redDeaths          redAssists
##                0                0
##    redEliteMonsters          redDragons
##                0                0
##          redHeralds    redTowersDestroyed
##                0                0
##          redTotalGold    redAvgLevel
##                0                0
##    redTotalExperience    redTotalMinionsKilled
##                0                0
##    redTotalJungleMinionsKilled    redGoldDiff
##                0                0
##          redExperienceDiff    redCSPerMin
##                0                0
##          redGoldPerMin
##                0

```

- There is no missing data in our dataset. I had also addressed the issue of missing data in my data memo. Since the original data set had the gameId, I could go back and manually fill in the missing data, as long as it wasn't too many.
- I was curious about some statistics for the predictors. I went ahead and used the summary function to look at the overall statistics of each predictor.

Code

```

##      blueWins      blueWardsPlaced  blueWardsDestroyed  blueFirstBlood
##  Min.      :0.000    Min.      : 5.00    Min.      : 0.000    Min.      :0.0000
##  1st Qu.:0.000    1st Qu.: 14.00    1st Qu.: 1.000    1st Qu.:0.0000
##  Median :0.000    Median : 16.00    Median : 3.000    Median :1.0000
##  Mean   :0.499    Mean   : 22.29    Mean   : 2.825    Mean   :0.5048
##  3rd Qu.:1.000    3rd Qu.: 20.00    3rd Qu.: 4.000    3rd Qu.:1.0000
##  Max.    :1.000    Max.    :250.00    Max.    :27.000    Max.    :1.0000
##      blueKills      blueDeaths      blueAssists      blueEliteMonsters
##  Min.      : 0.000    Min.      : 0.000    Min.      : 0.000    Min.      :0.00
##  1st Qu.: 4.000    1st Qu.: 4.000    1st Qu.: 4.000    1st Qu.:0.00
##  Median : 6.000    Median : 6.000    Median : 6.000    Median :0.00
##  Mean   : 6.184    Mean   : 6.138    Mean   : 6.645    Mean   :0.55
##  3rd Qu.: 8.000    3rd Qu.: 8.000    3rd Qu.: 9.000    3rd Qu.:1.00
##  Max.    :22.000    Max.    :22.000    Max.    :29.000    Max.    :2.00
##      blueDragons      blueHeralds      blueTowersDestroyed  blueTotalGold
##  Min.      :0.000    Min.      :0.000    Min.      :0.00000    Min.      :10730
##  1st Qu.:0.000    1st Qu.:0.000    1st Qu.:0.00000    1st Qu.:15416
##  Median :0.000    Median :0.000    Median :0.00000    Median :16398
##  Mean   :0.362    Mean   :0.188    Mean   :0.05142    Mean   :16503
##  3rd Qu.:1.000    3rd Qu.:0.000    3rd Qu.:0.00000    3rd Qu.:17459
##  Max.    :1.000    Max.    :1.000    Max.    :4.00000    Max.    :23701
##      blueAvgLevel      blueTotalExperience  blueTotalMinionsKilled
##  Min.      :4.600    Min.      :10098    Min.      : 90.0
##  1st Qu.:6.800    1st Qu.:17168    1st Qu.:202.0
##  Median :7.000    Median :17951    Median :218.0
##  Mean   :6.916    Mean   :17928    Mean   :216.7
##  3rd Qu.:7.200    3rd Qu.:18724    3rd Qu.:232.0
##  Max.    :8.000    Max.    :22224    Max.    :283.0
##      blueTotalJungleMinionsKilled  blueGoldDiff      blueExperienceDiff
##  Min.      : 0.00    Min.      : -10830.00    Min.      : -9333.00
##  1st Qu.:44.00    1st Qu.: -1585.50    1st Qu.: -1290.50
##  Median :50.00    Median : 14.00    Median : -28.00
##  Mean   :50.51    Mean   : 14.41    Mean   : -33.62
##  3rd Qu.:56.00    3rd Qu.: 1596.00    3rd Qu.: 1212.00
##  Max.    :92.00    Max.    : 11467.00    Max.    : 8348.00
##      blueCSPerMin      blueGoldPerMin  redWardsPlaced      redWardsDestroyed
##  Min.      : 9.00    Min.      :1073    Min.      : 6.00    Min.      : 0.000
##  1st Qu.:20.20    1st Qu.:1542    1st Qu.: 14.00    1st Qu.: 1.000
##  Median :21.80    Median :1640    Median : 16.00    Median : 2.000
##  Mean   :21.67    Mean   :1650    Mean   : 22.37    Mean   : 2.723
##  3rd Qu.:23.20    3rd Qu.:1746    3rd Qu.: 20.00    3rd Qu.: 4.000
##  Max.    :28.30    Max.    :2370    Max.    :276.00    Max.    :24.000
##      redFirstBlood      redKills      redDeaths      redAssists
##  Min.      :0.0000    Min.      : 0.000    Min.      : 0.000    Min.      : 0.000
##  1st Qu.:0.0000    1st Qu.: 4.000    1st Qu.: 4.000    1st Qu.: 4.000
##  Median :0.0000    Median : 6.000    Median : 6.000    Median : 6.000
##  Mean   :0.4952    Mean   : 6.138    Mean   : 6.184    Mean   : 6.662
##  3rd Qu.:1.0000    3rd Qu.: 8.000    3rd Qu.: 8.000    3rd Qu.: 9.000
##  Max.    :1.0000    Max.    :22.000    Max.    :22.000    Max.    :28.000
##      redEliteMonsters      redDragons      redHeralds      redTowersDestroyed
##  Min.      :0.0000    Min.      :0.0000    Min.      :0.00    Min.      :0.00000
##  1st Qu.:0.0000    1st Qu.:0.0000    1st Qu.:0.00    1st Qu.:0.00000

```

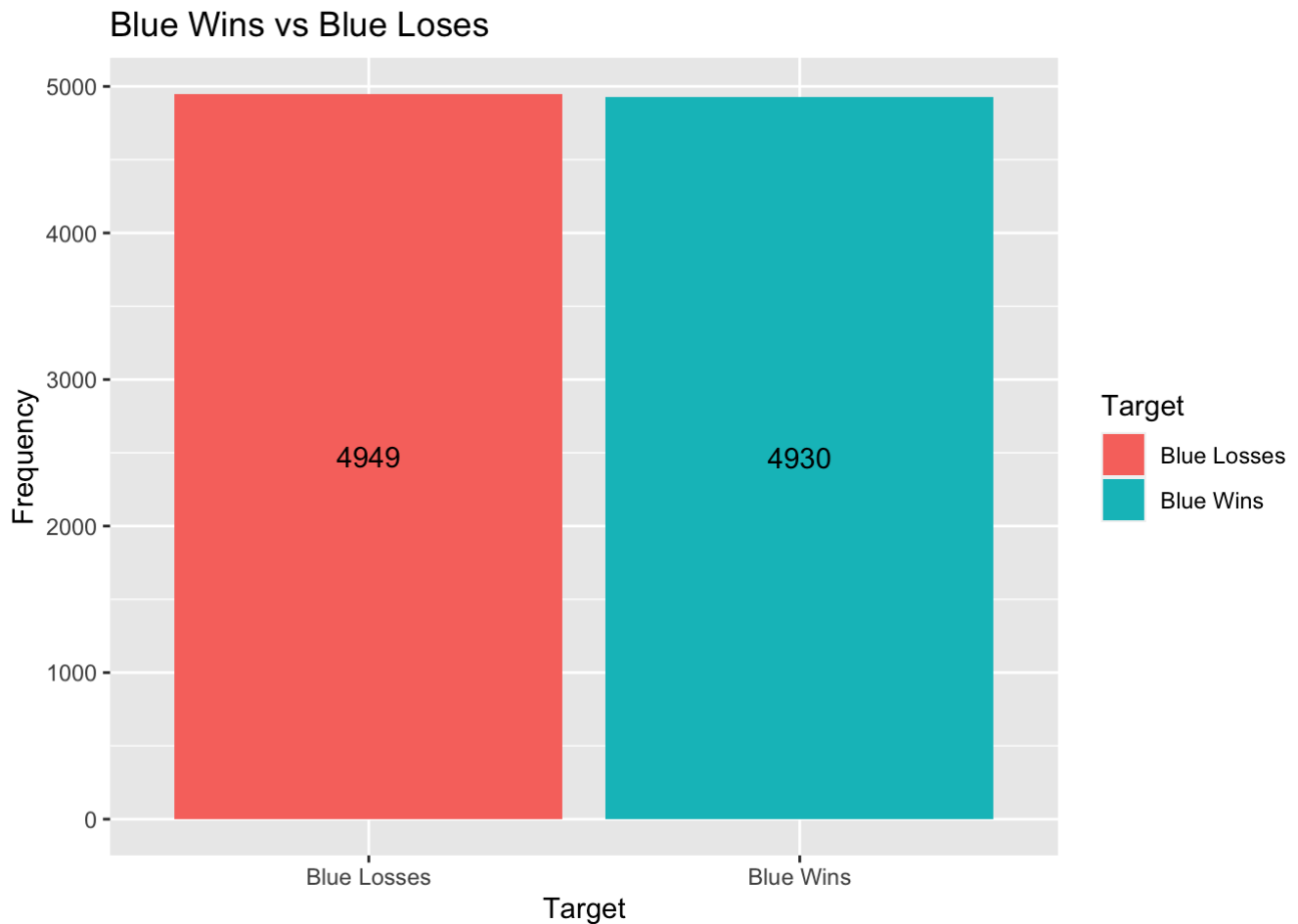
```
## Median :0.0000 Median :0.0000 Median :0.00 Median :0.00000
## Mean :0.5731 Mean :0.4131 Mean :0.16 Mean :0.04302
## 3rd Qu.:1.0000 3rd Qu.:1.0000 3rd Qu.:0.00 3rd Qu.:0.00000
## Max. :2.0000 Max. :1.0000 Max. :1.00 Max. :2.00000
## redTotalGold redAvgLevel redTotalExperience redTotalMinionsKilled
## Min. :11212 Min. :4.800 Min. :10465 Min. :107.0
## 1st Qu.:15428 1st Qu.:6.800 1st Qu.:17210 1st Qu.:203.0
## Median :16378 Median :7.000 Median :17974 Median :218.0
## Mean :16489 Mean :6.925 Mean :17962 Mean :217.3
## 3rd Qu.:17418 3rd Qu.:7.200 3rd Qu.:18764 3rd Qu.:233.0
## Max. :22732 Max. :8.200 Max. :22269 Max. :289.0
## redTotalJungleMinionsKilled redGoldDiff redExperienceDiff
## Min. : 4.00 Min. : -11467.00 Min. : -8348.00
## 1st Qu.:44.00 1st Qu.: -1596.00 1st Qu.: -1212.00
## Median :51.00 Median : -14.00 Median : 28.00
## Mean :51.31 Mean : -14.41 Mean : 33.62
## 3rd Qu.:57.00 3rd Qu.: 1585.50 3rd Qu.: 1290.50
## Max. :92.00 Max. : 10830.00 Max. : 9333.00
## redCSPerMin redGoldPerMin
## Min. :10.70 Min. :1121
## 1st Qu.:20.30 1st Qu.:1543
## Median :21.80 Median :1638
## Mean :21.73 Mean :1649
## 3rd Qu.:23.30 3rd Qu.:1742
## Max. :28.90 Max. :2273
```

Exploratory Data Analysis

Win Loss Bar graph

- I decided to do a simple bar graph just to explore how the blue team was split in terms of wins versus losses.

Code



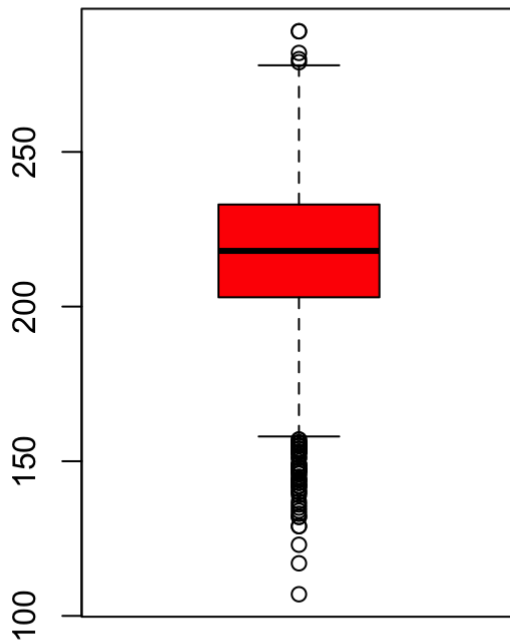
- As we can see from the bar graph above, the data seems to be split 50/50 in terms of how many games the blue team won and how many they lost. We will need to dig more in depth if we want to find out what predictors have the biggest impact on blue team winning the game.

Boxplot Red Minions Killed versus Blue Minions Killed

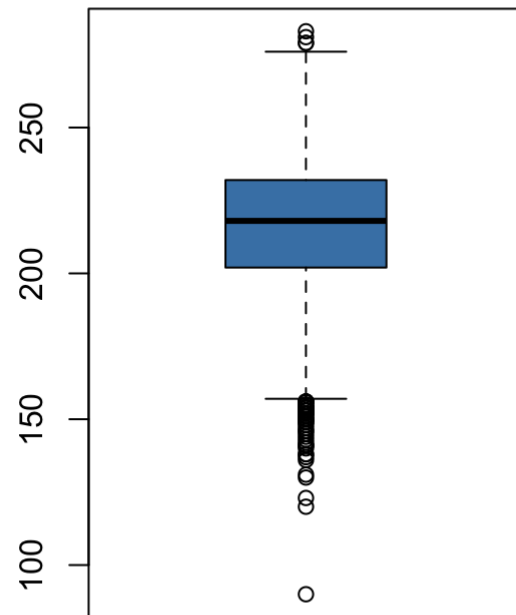
- To get a deeper look into the initial data set, I used a box plot to show the overall distribution of the red team and blue team minions killed.
- I wanted to get a deeper look into this because the main source of gold in this game comes from the minions killed. Therefore, we would be able to see correlations in terms how many minions were killed to the teams respective over all gold.

[Code](#)

Box plot for Red Minions Killed



Box plot for Blue Minions Killed

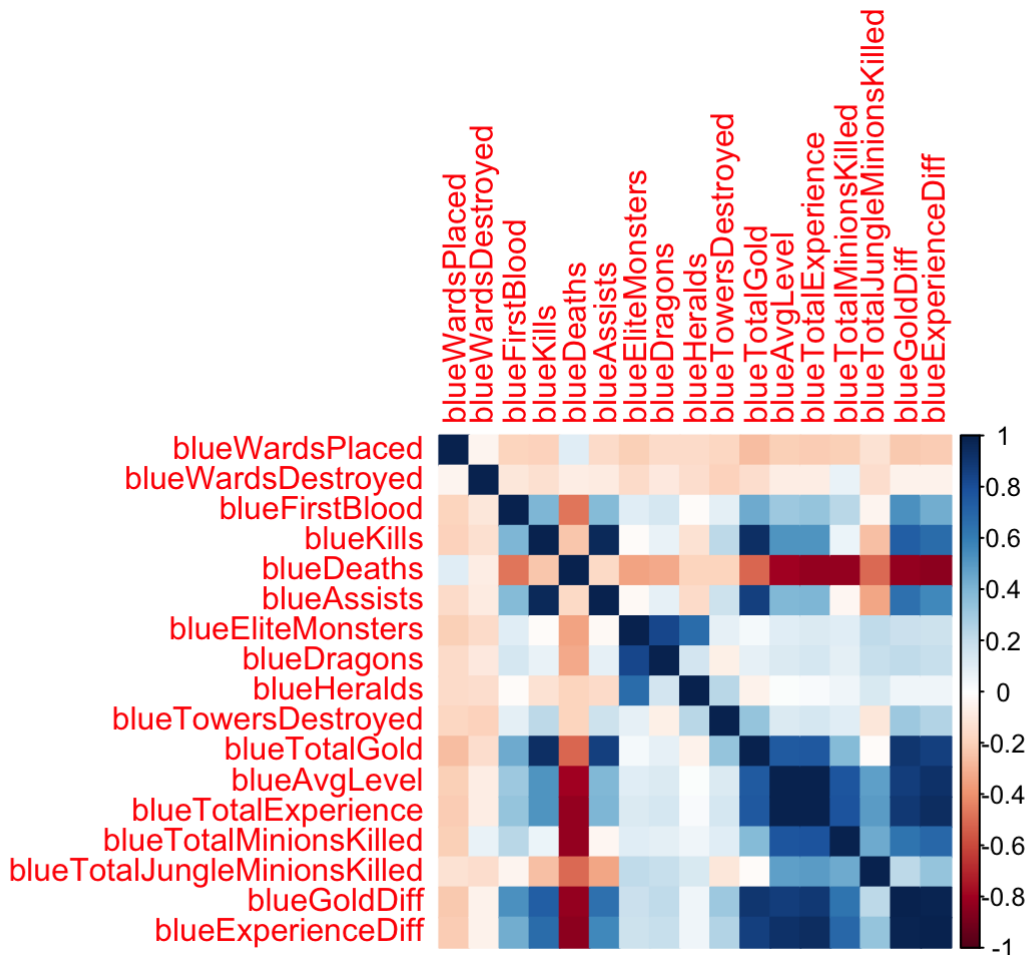


- From the two boxplots, we can see that the blue team had significantly more minions killed in each quartile. Therefore, we can say that the blue team had overall more minions killed.

Correlation Map of Blue Team Predictors

- I decided to make a blue team predictors correlation map to better visualize what certain predictors helped the blue team win.

Code

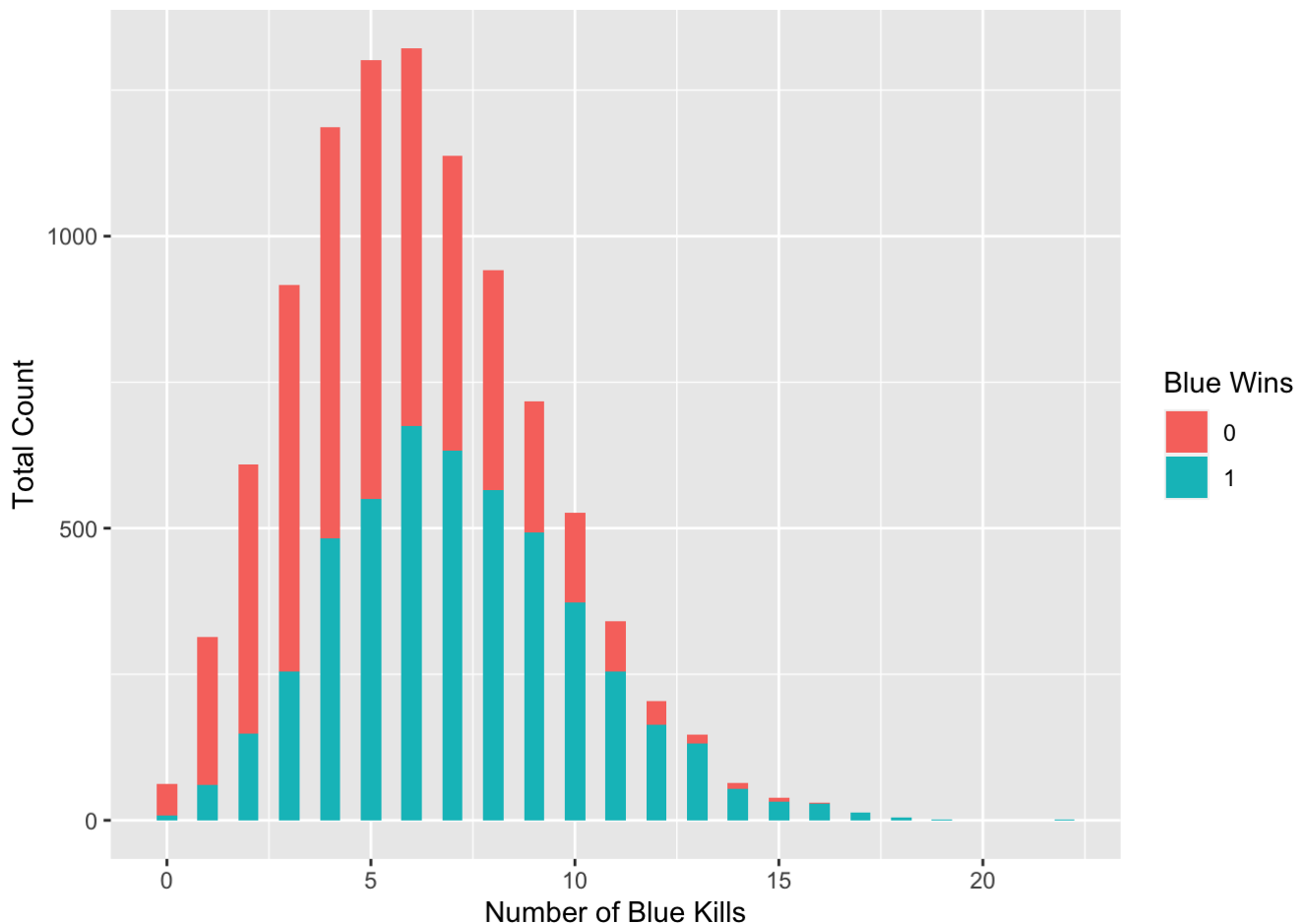


- As shown from the correlation map, there was a large correlation between total minions killed and total gold for the blue team, which confirms our findings from the boxplots. In addition to that, I found that total gold for blue team was heavily correlated to the number of blue team kills. We will explore that in our next EDA. I also wanted to point out certain predictors that were NOT correlated. I found that the total blue team experience had a negative correlation to the number of blue team deaths. This was actually surprising to me as I thought the two would be very correlated.

Histogram of Blue Wins vs Losses including Number of Kills

- As I mentioned above, I wanted to look a bit more indepth in the total gold for blue team and the total kills for blue team.

Code



- Looking at our histogram, we can see that as the number of kills blue team acquired, the more likely they were to win the game.

Splitting Data and Cross Fold Validation

- In this step, I go ahead and split the original data set into a training and test set. I went ahead and chose a 70-30 split of the data. I also checked the dimensions of the test and training set to insure the they added up to the total observations.

Code

```
## [1] 6916 39
```

Code

```
## [1] 2963 39
```

- In the training set, there are 6916 observations and in the testing set, there are 2963 observations.

Fitting the Models

Logisitc Model

- Here I go ahead and fit the logistics regression model to our data. I also cross-validate the data.

[Code](#)

```
## Warning in predict.lm(object, newdata, se.fit, scale = 1, type = if (type == :  
## prediction from a rank-deficient fit may be misleading  
  
## Warning in predict.lm(object, newdata, se.fit, scale = 1, type = if (type == :  
## prediction from a rank-deficient fit may be misleading  
  
## Warning in predict.lm(object, newdata, se.fit, scale = 1, type = if (type == :  
## prediction from a rank-deficient fit may be misleading  
  
## Warning in predict.lm(object, newdata, se.fit, scale = 1, type = if (type == :  
## prediction from a rank-deficient fit may be misleading  
  
## Warning in predict.lm(object, newdata, se.fit, scale = 1, type = if (type == :  
## prediction from a rank-deficient fit may be misleading
```

[Code](#)

```
## Generalized Linear Model  
##  
## 6916 samples  
## 38 predictor  
## 2 classes: '0', '1'  
##  
## No pre-processing  
## Resampling: Cross-Validated (5 fold)  
## Summary of sample sizes: 5533, 5533, 5533, 5533, 5532  
## Resampling results:  
##  
## Accuracy Kappa  
## 0.7323618 0.4647228
```

- As we can see from the results, I got an accuracy rate of 73.2%. I was also getting a weird error as shown above. Unfortunately, I was unable to resolve this error after checking online and with data scientist friends.

Random Forest Model

[Code](#)

```
## Random Forest
##
## 6916 samples
##   38 predictor
##   2 classes: '0', '1'
##
## No pre-processing
## Resampling: Cross-Validated (5 fold)
## Summary of sample sizes: 5533, 5533, 5533, 5532, 5533
## Resampling results:
##
##   Accuracy   Kappa
##   0.7129852  0.4259797
##
## Tuning parameter 'mtry' was held constant at a value of 38
```

- As you can see, we got an accuracy rating of 71.64% for the Random Forest Model.

Boosting Model

Code

```
## Stochastic Gradient Boosting
##
## 6916 samples
##   38 predictor
##   2 classes: '0', '1'
##
## No pre-processing
## Resampling: Cross-Validated (5 fold)
## Summary of sample sizes: 5533, 5533, 5532, 5533, 5533
## Resampling results across tuning parameters:
##
##   interaction.depth  n.trees  Accuracy   Kappa
##   1                  50      0.7283079  0.4566357
##   1                  100     0.7252725  0.4505502
##   1                  150     0.7254169  0.4508354
##   2                   50     0.7270074  0.4540047
##   2                  100     0.7229588  0.4459260
##   2                  150     0.7226700  0.4453456
##   3                   50     0.7239713  0.4479352
##   3                  100     0.7183324  0.4366718
##   3                  150     0.7174656  0.4349311
##
## Tuning parameter 'shrinkage' was held constant at a value of 0.1
##
## Tuning parameter 'n.minobsinnode' was held constant at a value of 10
## Accuracy was used to select the optimal model using the largest value.
## The final values used for the model were n.trees = 50, interaction.depth =
## 1, shrinkage = 0.1 and n.minobsinnode = 10.
```

- From the results above, it seems that the accuracy rate was between 72.2% and 72.9%

K Nearest Neighbour Model

[Code](#)

```
## k-Nearest Neighbors
##
## 6916 samples
##    38 predictor
##    2 classes: '0', '1'
##
## No pre-processing
## Resampling: Cross-Validated (5 fold)
## Summary of sample sizes: 5533, 5532, 5533, 5533, 5533
## Resampling results across tuning parameters:
##
##    k  Accuracy   Kappa
##    5  0.6912956  0.3826009
##    7  0.6989591  0.3979208
##    9  0.7057547  0.4115132
##
## Accuracy was used to select the optimal model using the largest value.
## The final value used for the model was k = 9.
```

- From the results above, I got the highest accuracy rate at k = 9, at 71% I got the lowest accuracy rate at k = 5, at 69.12%

Overall Performance of Models

- I will now go ahead and check the overall performance of my models and determine which of the models best fits my data.

Linear Regression Model Evaluation

[Code](#)

```
## Warning in predict.lm(object, newdata, se.fit, scale = 1, type = if (type == :
## prediction from a rank-deficient fit may be misleading
```

[Code](#)

```
## Confusion Matrix and Statistics
##
##
## pred      0      1
##      0 1076   379
##      1  423 1085
##
##
##              Accuracy : 0.7293
##              95% CI : (0.7129, 0.7453)
##      No Information Rate : 0.5059
##      P-Value [Acc > NIR] : <0.00000000000000002
##
##
##              Kappa : 0.4588
##
##
##      McNemar's Test P-Value : 0.1289
##
##
##              Sensitivity : 0.7178
##              Specificity : 0.7411
##              Pos Pred Value : 0.7395
##              Neg Pred Value : 0.7195
##              Prevalence : 0.5059
##              Detection Rate : 0.3631
##      Detection Prevalence : 0.4911
##              Balanced Accuracy : 0.7295
##
##
##      'Positive' Class : 0
##
```

- After fitting the logistic model to our testing data set, I computed the confusion matrix. From the prediction model, we can see that the Linear Regression model had an accuracy of 72.93%.

Random Forest Model Evaluation

Code

```

## Confusion Matrix and Statistics
##
##
## pred      0      1
##      0 1087   406
##      1   412 1058
##
##              Accuracy : 0.7239
##              95% CI : (0.7074, 0.74)
##      No Information Rate : 0.5059
##      P-Value [Acc > NIR] : <0.00000000000000002
##
##              Kappa : 0.4478
##
##      Mcnemar's Test P-Value : 0.8612
##
##              Sensitivity : 0.7252
##              Specificity : 0.7227
##      Pos Pred Value : 0.7281
##      Neg Pred Value : 0.7197
##              Prevalence : 0.5059
##      Detection Rate : 0.3669
##      Detection Prevalence : 0.5039
##      Balanced Accuracy : 0.7239
##
##      'Positive' Class : 0
##

```

- After fitting the Random Forest Model to the testing set, I computed the confusion matrix. As we can see, we got an accuracy rate of 72.2%. This model performed slightly worse than our logistic regression model.

Boosting Model Evaluation

Code


```

## Confusion Matrix and Statistics
##
##
## pred      0      1
##      0 1078   372
##      1  421 1092
##
##
##              Accuracy : 0.7324
##              95% CI : (0.716, 0.7482)
##      No Information Rate : 0.5059
##      P-Value [Acc > NIR] : < 0.00000000000000002
##
##
##              Kappa : 0.4649
##
##
## Mcnemar's Test P-Value : 0.08828
##
##
##      Sensitivity : 0.7191
##      Specificity : 0.7459
##      Pos Pred Value : 0.7434
##      Neg Pred Value : 0.7217
##      Prevalence : 0.5059
##      Detection Rate : 0.3638
##      Detection Prevalence : 0.4894
##      Balanced Accuracy : 0.7325
##
##
##      'Positive' Class : 0
##

```

- After fitting the Boosting Model to the testing set, I computed the confusion matrix. The boosting model gave us an accuracy rate of 73.17%, which was the highest amongsts the models.

K-Nearest Neighbour Model Evalution

Code

```

## Confusion Matrix and Statistics
##
##
## pred      0      1
##      0 1070   451
##      1   429 1013
##
##
##              Accuracy : 0.703
##              95% CI : (0.6862, 0.7194)
##      No Information Rate : 0.5059
##      P-Value [Acc > NIR] : <0.00000000000000002
##
##
##              Kappa : 0.4058
##
##
## Mcnemar's Test P-Value : 0.479
##
##
##      Sensitivity : 0.7138
##      Specificity : 0.6919
##      Pos Pred Value : 0.7035
##      Neg Pred Value : 0.7025
##      Prevalence : 0.5059
##      Detection Rate : 0.3611
##      Detection Prevalence : 0.5133
##      Balanced Accuracy : 0.7029
##
##
##      'Positive' Class : 0
##

```

- Finally, for our last model, we fit the KNN model to our testing set and got an accuracy rate of 70.27%. This model performed the worst relative to our other models.

Conclusion

To recap what I learned from this data analysis project. I first went ahead and did exploratory data analysis on the overall data set. In my EDA, I found there are several key predictors that are highly correlated. I was also able to learn through my correlation map, that two predictors I thought would be correlated, were actually not. I also looked at the overall games won by blue team factoring in the total kills the team collected.

I then went ahead and chose four machine learning models, Logistic Regression, Random Forest, Boosting, and K-Nearest Neighbour, and used some tuning to look at their models. I then used cross-validation to test those four models and determine the overall accuracy of the model. Based on the accuracy rate of the logistic model, I can say that the that it had the best prediction effects on the testing set. I would also give the boosted model a honorary award for having the second highest accuracy rate among the other models.

I then went ahead and fit the models to our test set to determine the best performing model. I found that the boosting model ended up having the highest accuracy relative to the other models. In the end, I would say we could definitely predict the game results of the blue team winning or losing based on the data set using our machine learning model.

I would like to add a final note on how I could possibly improve this project. For one, I could get a larger data set to test and train our models. I think the biggest way I could help improve this project is to add more tuning to each model. In addition, adding some more EDA looking at other key predictors would be beneficial as well!