

```
In [347... import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix, classification_report, roc_auc_score, roc_curve
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
from sklearn.svm import SVC
import eli5
from eli5.sklearn import PermutationImportance
from collections import Counter
```

```
In [348... Fifa_22_database = pd.read_csv("C:\\Users\\welcome\\Desktop\\Msc Data Science Cov Uni\\Fifa_22_database.csv")
```

```
In [349... pd.set_option('display.max_rows', 500)
```

```
In [350... Fifa_22_database.head()
```

```
Out[350]:
```

	sofifa_id	player_url	short_name	long_name	player_positions	overall_rating
0	158023	https://sofifa.com/player/158023/lionel-messi/...	L. Messi	Lionel Andrés Messi Cuccittini	RW, ST, CF	9.3
1	188545	https://sofifa.com/player/188545/robert-lewandowski/...	R. Lewandowski	Robert Lewandowski	ST	9.1
2	20801	https://sofifa.com/player/20801/cristiano-ronaldo-dos-santos-aveiro/...	Cristiano Ronaldo	Cristiano Ronaldo dos Santos Aveiro	ST, LW	9.0
3	190871	https://sofifa.com/player/190871/neymar-da-silva-junior/...	Neymar Jr	Neymar da Silva Santos Júnior	LW, CAM	9.0
4	192985	https://sofifa.com/player/192985/kevin-de-bruyne/...	K. De Bruyne	Kevin De Bruyne	CM, CAM	9.0

5 rows × 110 columns

```
In [351... print(Fifa_22_database.iloc[0:13, 0:50])
```

	sofifa_id	player_url \
0	158023	https://sofifa.com/player/158023/lionel-messi/...
1	188545	https://sofifa.com/player/188545/robert-lewand...
2	20801	https://sofifa.com/player/20801/c-ronaldo-dos-...
3	190871	https://sofifa.com/player/190871/neymar-da-sil...
4	192985	https://sofifa.com/player/192985/kevin-de-bruy...
5	200389	https://sofifa.com/player/200389/jan-oblak/220002
6	231747	https://sofifa.com/player/231747/kylian-mbappe...
7	167495	https://sofifa.com/player/167495/manuel-neuer/...
8	192448	https://sofifa.com/player/192448/marc-andre-te...
9	202126	https://sofifa.com/player/202126/harry-kane/22...
10	215914	https://sofifa.com/player/215914/ngolo-kante/2...
11	165153	https://sofifa.com/player/165153/karim-benzema...
12	192119	https://sofifa.com/player/192119/thibaut-court...

	short_name	long_name	player_positions \
0	L. Messi	Lionel Andrés Messi Cuccittini	RW, ST, CF
1	R. Lewandowski	Robert Lewandowski	ST
2	Cristiano Ronaldo	Cristiano Ronaldo dos Santos Aveiro	ST, LW
3	Neymar Jr	Neymar da Silva Santos Júnior	LW, CAM
4	K. De Bruyne	Kevin De Bruyne	CM, CAM
5	J. Oblak	Jan Oblak	GK
6	K. Mbappé	Kylian Mbappé Lottin	ST, LW
7	M. Neuer	Manuel Peter Neuer	GK
8	M. ter Stegen	Marc-André ter Stegen	GK
9	H. Kane	Harry Kane	ST
10	N. Kanté	N'Golo Kanté	CDM, CM
11	K. Benzema	Karim Benzema	CF, ST
12	T. Courtois	Thibaut Courtois	GK

	overall	potential	value_eur	wage_eur	age	...	dribbling	defending \
0	93	93	78000000.0	320000.0	34	...	95.0	34.0
1	92	92	119500000.0	270000.0	32	...	86.0	44.0
2	91	91	45000000.0	270000.0	36	...	88.0	34.0
3	91	91	129000000.0	270000.0	29	...	94.0	37.0
4	91	91	125500000.0	350000.0	30	...	88.0	64.0
5	91	93	112000000.0	130000.0	28	...	NaN	NaN
6	91	95	194000000.0	230000.0	22	...	92.0	36.0
7	90	90	13500000.0	86000.0	35	...	NaN	NaN
8	90	92	99000000.0	250000.0	29	...	NaN	NaN
9	90	90	129500000.0	240000.0	27	...	83.0	47.0
10	90	90	100000000.0	230000.0	30	...	82.0	87.0
11	89	89	66000000.0	350000.0	33	...	87.0	39.0
12	89	91	85500000.0	250000.0	29	...	NaN	NaN

	physic	attacking_crossing	attacking_finishing	attacking_heading_accuracy \
0	65.0	85	95	70
1	82.0	71	95	90
2	75.0	87	95	90
3	63.0	85	83	63
4	78.0	94	82	55
5	NaN	13	11	15
6	77.0	78	93	72
7	NaN	15	13	25
8	NaN	18	14	11
9	83.0	80	94	86
10	83.0	68	65	54
11	77.0	75	90	89
12	NaN	14	14	13

	attacking_short_passing	attacking_volleys	skill_dribbling	skill_curve
0	91	88	96	93
1	85	89	85	79
2	80	86	88	81
3	86	86	95	88
4	94	82	88	85
5	43	13	12	13
6	85	83	93	80
7	60	11	30	14
8	61	14	21	18
9	85	88	83	83
10	82	56	79	49
11	86	86	87	81
12	33	12	13	19

[13 rows x 50 columns]

In [352... `Fifa_22_database.columns`

Out[352]: Index(['sofifa_id', 'player_url', 'short_name', 'long_name',
 'player_positions', 'overall', 'potential', 'value_eur', 'wage_eur',
 'age',
 ...,
 'lcb', 'cb', 'rcb', 'rb', 'gk', 'player_face_url', 'club_logo_url',
 'club_flag_url', 'nation_logo_url', 'nation_flag_url'],
 dtype='object', length=110)

In [353... `Fifa_22_database.info()`

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 19239 entries, 0 to 19238
Columns: 110 entries, sofifa_id to nation_flag_url
dtypes: float64(16), int64(44), object(50)
memory usage: 16.1+ MB
```

In [354... `Fifa_22_database.isnull().sum()`

```

Out[354]:
  sofifa_id      0
  player_url     0
  short_name     0
  long_name      0
  player_positions 0
  overall        0
  potential      0
  value_eur      74
  wage_eur       61
  age            0
  dob            0
  height_cm      0
  weight_kg      0
  club_team_id   61
  club_name      61
  league_name    61
  league_level   61
  club_position  61
  club_jersey_number 61
  club_loaned_from 18137
  club_joined    1163
  club_contract_valid_until 61
  nationality_id  0
  nationality_name 0
  nation_team_id 18480
  nation_position 18480
  nation_jersey_number 18480
  preferred_foot  0
  weak_foot      0
  skill_moves    0
  international_reputation 0
  work_rate      0
  body_type      0
  real_face      0
  release_clause_eur 1176
  player_tags    17798
  player_traits  9841
  pace          2132
  shooting       2132
  passing        2132
  dribbling      2132
  defending       2132
  physic         2132
  attacking_crossing 0
  attacking_finishing 0
  attacking_heading_accuracy 0
  attacking_short_passing 0
  attacking_volleys 0
  skill_dribbling 0
  skill_curve    0
  skill_fk_accuracy 0
  skill_long_passing 0
  skill_ball_control 0
  movement_acceleration 0
  movement_sprint_speed 0
  movement_agility 0
  movement_reactions 0
  movement_balance 0
  power_shot_power 0
  power_jumping  0

```

power_stamina	0
power_strength	0
power_long_shots	0
mentality_aggression	0
mentality_interceptions	0
mentality_positioning	0
mentality_vision	0
mentality_penalties	0
mentality_composure	0
defending_marking_awareness	0
defending_standing_tackle	0
defending_sliding_tackle	0
goalkeeping_diving	0
goalkeeping_handling	0
goalkeeping_kicking	0
goalkeeping_positioning	0
goalkeeping_reflexes	0
goalkeeping_speed	17107
ls	0
st	0
rs	0
lw	0
lf	0
cf	0
rf	0
rw	0
lam	0
cam	0
ram	0
lm	0
lcm	0
cm	0
rcm	0
rm	0
lwb	0
ldm	0
cdm	0
rdm	0
rwb	0
lb	0
lcb	0
cb	0
rcb	0
rb	0
gk	0
player_face_url	0
club_logo_url	61
club_flag_url	61
nation_logo_url	18480
nation_flag_url	0
dtype:	int64

In [355...

```

player_features = (
    'movement_acceleration', 'movement_agility', 'mentality_aggression',
    'movement_balance', 'skill_ball_control', 'mentality_composure',
    'attacking_crossing', 'skill_dribbling', 'skill_fk_accuracy',
    'attacking_finishing', 'goalkeeping_diving', 'goalkeeping_handling',
    'goalkeeping_kicking', 'goalkeeping_positioning', 'goalkeeping_reflexes',
    'attacking_heading_accuracy', 'mentality_interceptions', 'power_jumping',
    'skill_long_passing', 'power_long_shots', 'defending_marking_awareness', 'mentality

```

```

)

from math import pi
idx = 1
plt.figure(figsize=(15,45))
for position_name, features in Fifa_22_database.groupby(Fifa_22_database['club_position']):
    top_features = dict(features.nlargest(5))

    # number of variable
    categories=top_features.keys()
    N = len(categories)

    # We are going to plot the first line of the data frame.
    # But we need to repeat the first value to close the circular graph:
    values = list(top_features.values())
    values += values[:1]

    # What will be the angle of each axis in the plot? (we divide the plot / number of
    angles = [n / float(N) * 2 * pi for n in range(N)]
    angles += angles[:1]

    # Initialise the spider plot
    ax = plt.subplot(10, 3, idx, polar=True)

    # Draw one axe per variable + add labels labels yet
    plt.xticks(angles[:-1], categories, color='grey', size=8)

    # Draw ylabels
    ax.set_rlabel_position(0)
    plt.yticks([25,50,75], ["25", "50", "75"], color="grey", size=7)
    plt.ylim(0,100)

    plt.subplots_adjust(hspace = 0.5)

    # Plot data
    ax.plot(angles, values, linewidth=1, linestyle='solid')
    # Fill area
    ax.fill(angles, values, 'b', alpha=0.1)

    plt.title(position_name, size=11, y=1.1)

    idx += 1

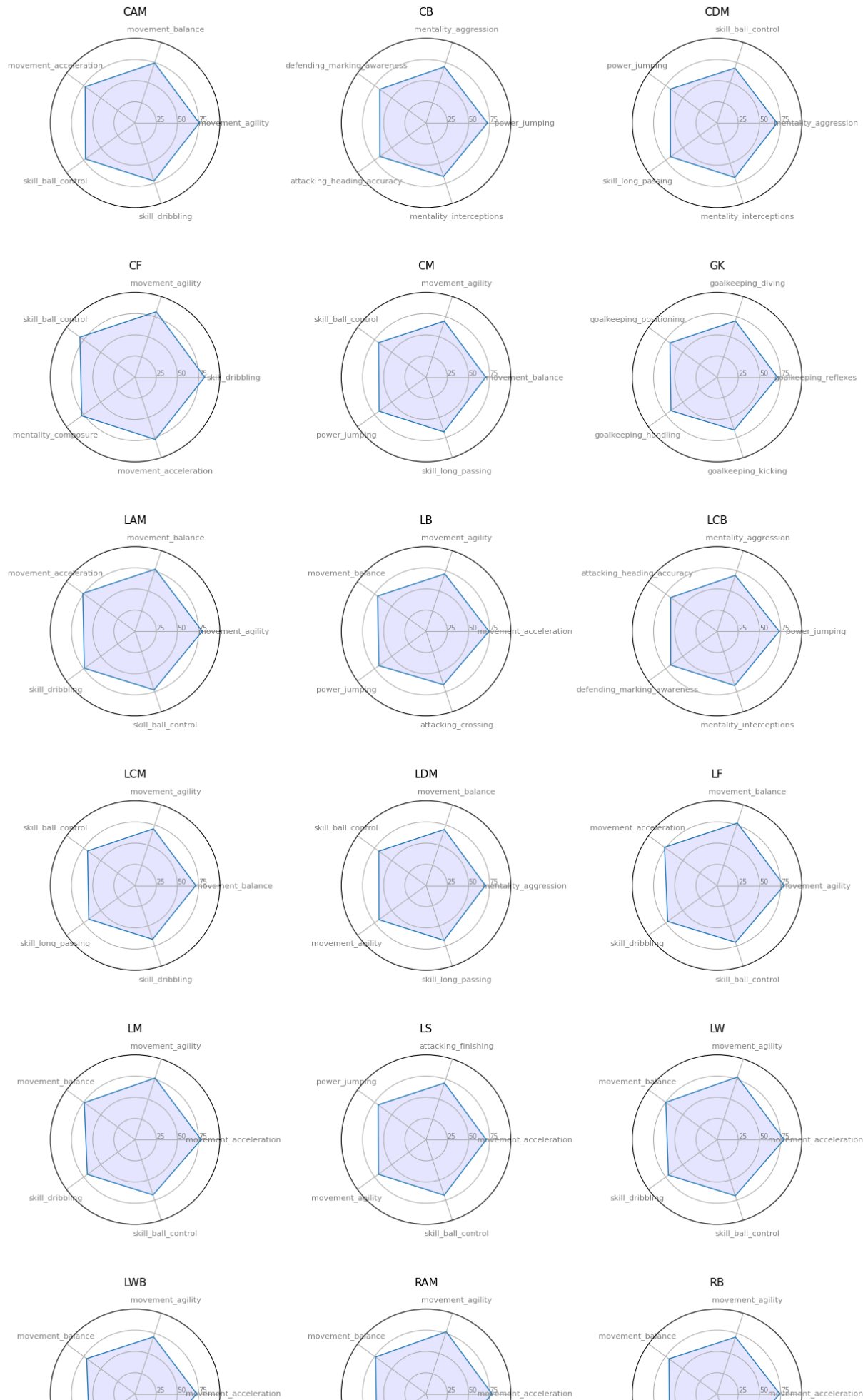
```

C:\Users\welcome\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_22484\151606241.py:14: FutureWarning: Indexing with multiple keys (implicitly converted to a tuple of keys) will be deprecated, use a list instead.

```

for position_name, features in Fifa_22_database.groupby(Fifa_22_database['club_position']):
    [player_features].mean().iterrows():

```





In [356...]

```
# Most valued player
most_valued_player = Fifa_22_database.loc[Fifa_22_database['value_eur'].idxmax()]
print('Most valued player:')
print(most_valued_player['short_name']) # Assuming the player's name is stored in the 'short_name' column

# Highest earner
highest_earner = Fifa_22_database.loc[Fifa_22_database['wage_eur'].idxmax()]
print('\nHighest earner:')
print(highest_earner['short_name']) # Assuming the player's name is stored in the 'short_name' column
```



```
print("--" * 40)
print("\nTop Earners:")
# Sorting the DataFrame by 'wage_eur' in descending order to get the top earners
top_earners = Fifa_22_database.sort_values(by='wage_eur', ascending=False).head(10)
print(top_earners[['short_name', 'wage_eur']])
```

Most valued player:

K. Mbappé

Highest earner:

K. De Bruyne

Top Earners:

	short_name	wage_eur
4	K. De Bruyne	350000.0
11	K. Benzema	350000.0
0	L. Messi	320000.0
14	Casemiro	310000.0
24	T. Kroos	310000.0
27	R. Sterling	290000.0
2	Cristiano Ronaldo	270000.0
3	Neymar Jr	270000.0
1	R. Lewandowski	270000.0
17	M. Salah	270000.0

In [357...

```
#Data Cleaning and removing NaN values to null values(0's)
```

```
columns_required_only = ['short_name', 'overall', 'potential', 'age', 'weak_foot', 'sk
Fifa_22_database = Fifa_22_database[columns_required_only].fillna(0) #fillna() is the
```

In [358...

```
Fifa_22_database.head(50)
```

Out[358]:

	short_name	overall	potential	age	weak_foot	skill_moves	pace	shooting	passing	dribbling
0	L. Messi	93	93	34	4	4	85.0	92.0	91.0	95.0
1	R. Lewandowski	92	92	32	4	4	78.0	92.0	79.0	86.0
2	Cristiano Ronaldo	91	91	36	4	5	87.0	94.0	80.0	88.0
3	Neymar Jr	91	91	29	5	5	91.0	83.0	86.0	94.0
4	K. De Bruyne	91	91	30	5	4	76.0	86.0	93.0	88.0
5	J. Oblak	91	93	28	3	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6	K. Mbappé	91	95	22	4	5	97.0	88.0	80.0	92.0
7	M. Neuer	90	90	35	4	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8	M. ter Stegen	90	92	29	4	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	H. Kane	90	90	27	5	3	70.0	91.0	83.0	83.0
10	N. Kanté	90	90	30	3	2	78.0	66.0	75.0	82.0
11	K. Benzema	89	89	33	4	4	76.0	86.0	81.0	87.0
12	T. Courtois	89	91	29	3	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13	H. Son	89	89	28	5	4	88.0	87.0	82.0	86.0
14	Casemiro	89	89	29	3	2	65.0	73.0	76.0	73.0
15	V. van Dijk	89	89	29	3	2	78.0	60.0	71.0	72.0
16	S. Mané	89	89	29	4	4	91.0	83.0	80.0	89.0
17	M. Salah	89	89	29	3	4	90.0	87.0	81.0	90.0
18	Ederson	89	91	27	3	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19	J. Kimmich	89	90	26	4	3	70.0	73.0	86.0	84.0
20	Alisson	89	90	28	3	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21	G. Donnarumma	89	93	22	3	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
22	Sergio Ramos	88	88	35	3	3	70.0	70.0	76.0	74.0
23	L. Suárez	88	88	34	4	3	72.0	90.0	82.0	84.0
24	T. Kroos	88	88	31	5	3	53.0	81.0	91.0	81.0
25	R. Lukaku	88	88	28	4	3	84.0	87.0	74.0	78.0
26	K. Navas	88	88	34	3	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
27	R. Sterling	88	89	26	3	4	91.0	82.0	79.0	87.0
28	Bruno Fernandes	88	89	26	3	4	75.0	86.0	89.0	84.0
29	E. Haaland	88	93	20	3	3	89.0	91.0	65.0	80.0
30	S. Agüero	87	87	33	4	4	71.0	89.0	75.0	87.0

	short_name	overall	potential	age	weak_foot	skill_moves	pace	shooting	passing	dribbling
31	H. Lloris	87	87	34	1	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
32	L. Modrić	87	87	35	4	4	73.0	76.0	89.0	88.0
33	Á. Di María	87	87	33	2	5	83.0	81.0	86.0	87.0
34	W. Szczęśny	87	87	31	3	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35	T. Müller	87	87	31	4	3	67.0	84.0	83.0	80.0
36	C. Immobile	87	87	31	4	3	86.0	87.0	67.0	81.0
37	P. Pogba	87	87	28	4	5	71.0	81.0	86.0	86.0
38	M. Verratti	87	87	28	4	4	64.0	61.0	87.0	91.0
39	Marquinhos	87	90	27	3	3	81.0	53.0	75.0	74.0
40	L. Goretzka	87	88	26	4	3	81.0	82.0	82.0	84.0
41	P. Dybala	87	88	27	3	4	84.0	86.0	86.0	90.0
42	A. Robertson	87	88	27	2	3	84.0	61.0	81.0	81.0
43	F. de Jong	87	92	24	3	4	81.0	69.0	85.0	88.0
44	T. Alexander-Arnold	87	92	22	4	3	79.0	68.0	88.0	80.0
45	J. Sancho	87	91	21	3	5	81.0	76.0	82.0	91.0
46	Rúben Dias	87	91	24	4	2	61.0	38.0	65.0	68.0
47	G. Chiellini	86	86	36	3	2	68.0	46.0	60.0	59.0
48	S. Handanović	86	86	36	3	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
49	M. Hummels	86	86	33	2	2	55.0	50.0	77.0	73.0

In [359... `Fifa_22_database.isnull().sum()`

Out[359]:

```

short_name      0
overall         0
potential       0
age            0
weak_foot       0
skill_moves     0
pace            0
shooting        0
passing         0
dribbling       0
defending       0
physic          0
dtype: int64

```

In [360... *#Graphical Representation of each entity/column*

```

def plt_df(data, col):
    fig, ax = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(12, 4))

    sns.histplot(data=data, x=col, kde=True, ax=ax[0])

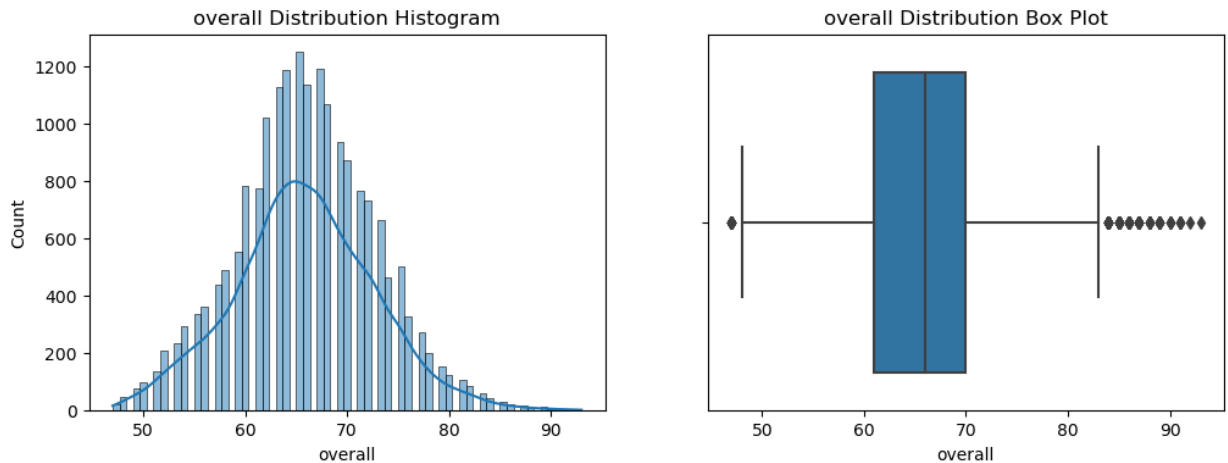
```

```
sns.boxplot(data=data, x=col, ax=ax[1])

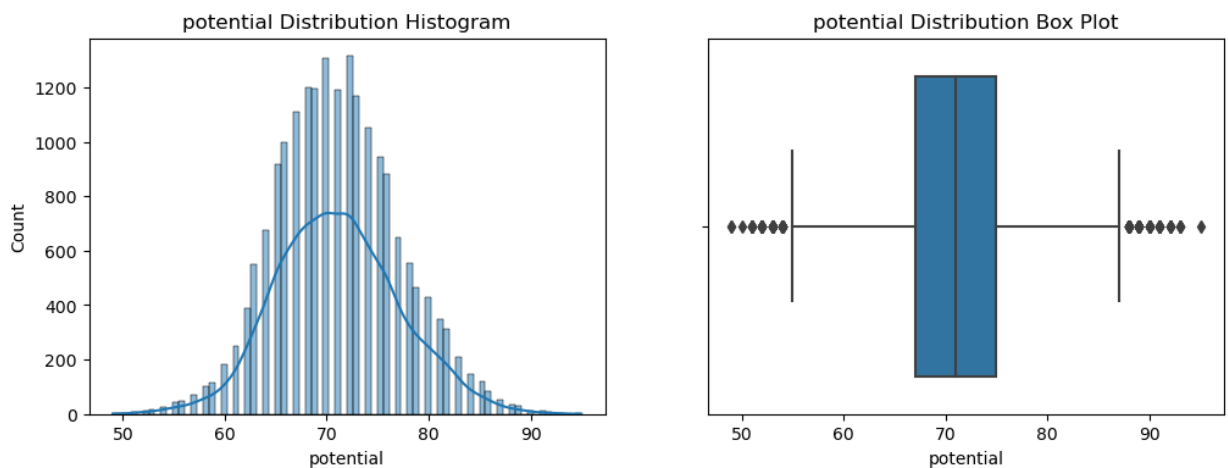
ax[0].set_title(f"{col} Distribution Histogram")
ax[1].set_title(f"{col} Distribution Box Plot")

plt.show()
```

In [361... `plt_df(Fifa_22_database, 'overall')`



In [362... `plt_df(Fifa_22_database, 'potential')`



In [363... *#Create a new column and add all skill attributes to one column*
`import os`
`Fifa_22_database['Players Skill Set (In Total)'] = 0`

Save the updated dataset
`Fifa_22_database.to_csv("Fifa22updates.csv", index=False)`
`current_directory = os.getcwd()`

Print the location of the saved CSV file
`print("The CSV file is saved in the following location:")`
`print(current_directory + "\\Fifa22updates.csv")` *# On Windows*

`Fifa_22_database`

The CSV file is saved in the following location:
 C:\Users\welcome\Fifa22updates.csv

Out[363]:

	short_name	overall	potential	age	weak_foot	skill_moves	pace	shooting	passing	dri
0	L. Messi	93	93	34	4	4	85.0	92.0	91.0	
1	R. Lewandowski	92	92	32	4	4	78.0	92.0	79.0	
2	Cristiano Ronaldo	91	91	36	4	5	87.0	94.0	80.0	
3	Neymar Jr	91	91	29	5	5	91.0	83.0	86.0	
4	K. De Bruyne	91	91	30	5	4	76.0	86.0	93.0	
...
19234	Song Defu	47	52	22	3	2	58.0	35.0	46.0	
19235	C. Porter	47	59	19	3	2	59.0	39.0	50.0	
19236	N. Logue	47	55	21	3	2	60.0	37.0	45.0	
19237	L. Rudden	47	60	19	3	2	68.0	46.0	36.0	
19238	E. Lalchhanchhuaha	47	60	19	3	2	68.0	38.0	45.0	

19239 rows × 13 columns

In [364...

```
# Calculate the average skill set score and round it
Fifa_22_database['Players Skill Set (In Total)'] = (Fifa_22_database["pace"] + Fifa_22_database["passing"] + Fifa_22_database["defending"]) / 5

Fifa_22_database['Players Skill Set (In Total)'] = Fifa_22_database['Players Skill Set (In Total)'].round()

# Save the updated dataset to a CSV file named "Fifa22updates.csv"
Fifa_22_database.to_csv("Fifa22updates.csv", index=False)

# Apply a mapping to convert skill set scores into 0's and 1's based on the condition
Fifa_22_database['Players Skill Set (In Total)'] = Fifa_22_database['Players Skill Set (In Total)'].map(lambda x: 1 if x > 50 else 0)

Fifa_22_database
```

Out[364]:

	short_name	overall	potential	age	weak_foot	skill_moves	pace	shooting	passing	dri
0	L. Messi	93	93	34	4	4	85.0	92.0	91.0	
1	R. Lewandowski	92	92	32	4	4	78.0	92.0	79.0	
2	Cristiano Ronaldo	91	91	36	4	5	87.0	94.0	80.0	
3	Neymar Jr	91	91	29	5	5	91.0	83.0	86.0	
4	K. De Bruyne	91	91	30	5	4	76.0	86.0	93.0	
...
19234	Song Defu	47	52	22	3	2	58.0	35.0	46.0	
19235	C. Porter	47	59	19	3	2	59.0	39.0	50.0	
19236	N. Logue	47	55	21	3	2	60.0	37.0	45.0	
19237	L. Rudden	47	60	19	3	2	68.0	46.0	36.0	
19238	E. Lalchhanchhuaha	47	60	19	3	2	68.0	38.0	45.0	

19239 rows × 13 columns

In [365...

```

#Split Data into features and targets

X = Fifa_22_database[['overall','potential','weak_foot','skill_moves']]
Y = Fifa_22_database.iloc[:, -1]

# Check the class distribution before oversampling
print("Class distribution before oversampling:")
print(Y.value_counts())

from imblearn.over_sampling import RandomOverSampler
# Define the oversampler
oversampler = RandomOverSampler(sampling_strategy='minority')

# Resample the data
X_resampled, y_resampled = oversampler.fit_resample(X, Y)

# Check the class distribution after oversampling
print("\nClass distribution after oversampling:")
print(pd.Series(y_resampled).value_counts())

# Convert the resampled data back to a Pandas DataFrame
data_resampled = pd.DataFrame(np.concatenate([X_resampled, y_resampled.values.reshape(
# Save the resampled data to a new file
data_resampled.to_csv(".csv", index=False)

```

Class distribution before oversampling:

0 11487

1 7752

Name: Players Skill Set (In Total), dtype: int64

Class distribution after oversampling:

1 11487

0 11487

Name: Players Skill Set (In Total), dtype: int64

In [367...

```
#Train Test split model version
X_train, X_test, Y_train, Y_test = train_test_split(X, Y, test_size=0.35, random_state=42)
accuracy_scores = []

#K neighbors classification
kNN = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=5)

# Fit the classifier to the training data
kNN.fit(X_train, Y_train)

Y_pred_knn = kNN.predict(X_test)

# Get the accuracy score
accuracy = 100*accuracy_score(Y_test, Y_pred_knn)
print("Accuracy: {:.2f}%".format(accuracy))

# Get the classification report
cls_rpt = classification_report(Y_test, Y_pred_knn)
print("\nClassification Report:\n", cls_rpt)

accuracy_scores.append(accuracy_score(Y_test, Y_pred_knn))
```

Accuracy: 81.45%

Classification Report:

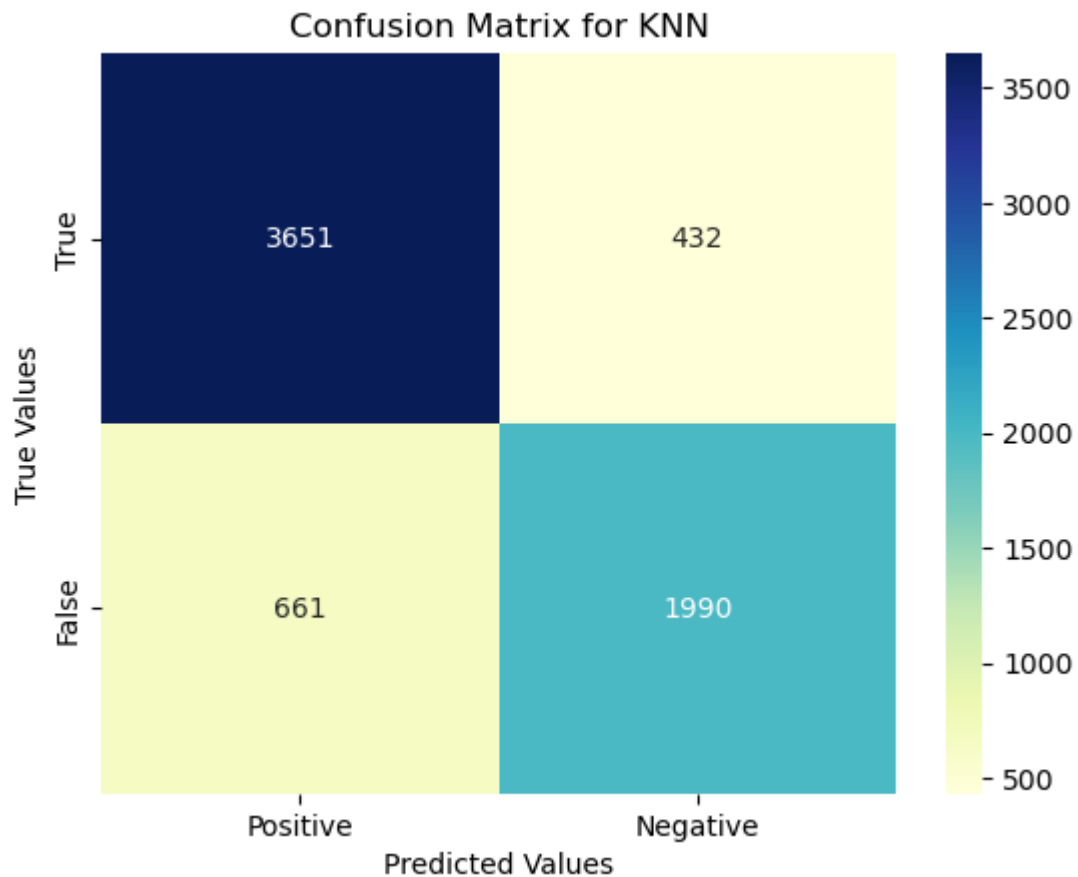
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.85	0.89	0.87	4083
1	0.82	0.75	0.78	2651
accuracy			0.84	6734
macro avg	0.83	0.82	0.83	6734
weighted avg	0.84	0.84	0.84	6734

In [368...

```
confusion = confusion_matrix(Y_test, Y_pred)

# Convert the confusion matrix into a data frame
confusion_df = pd.DataFrame(confusion, index=["True", "False"], columns=["Positive", "Negative"])

# Plot the confusion matrix
sns.heatmap(confusion_df, annot=True, fmt="d", cmap="YlGnBu")
plt.xlabel("Predicted Values")
plt.ylabel("True Values")
plt.title("Confusion Matrix for KNN")
plt.show()
```



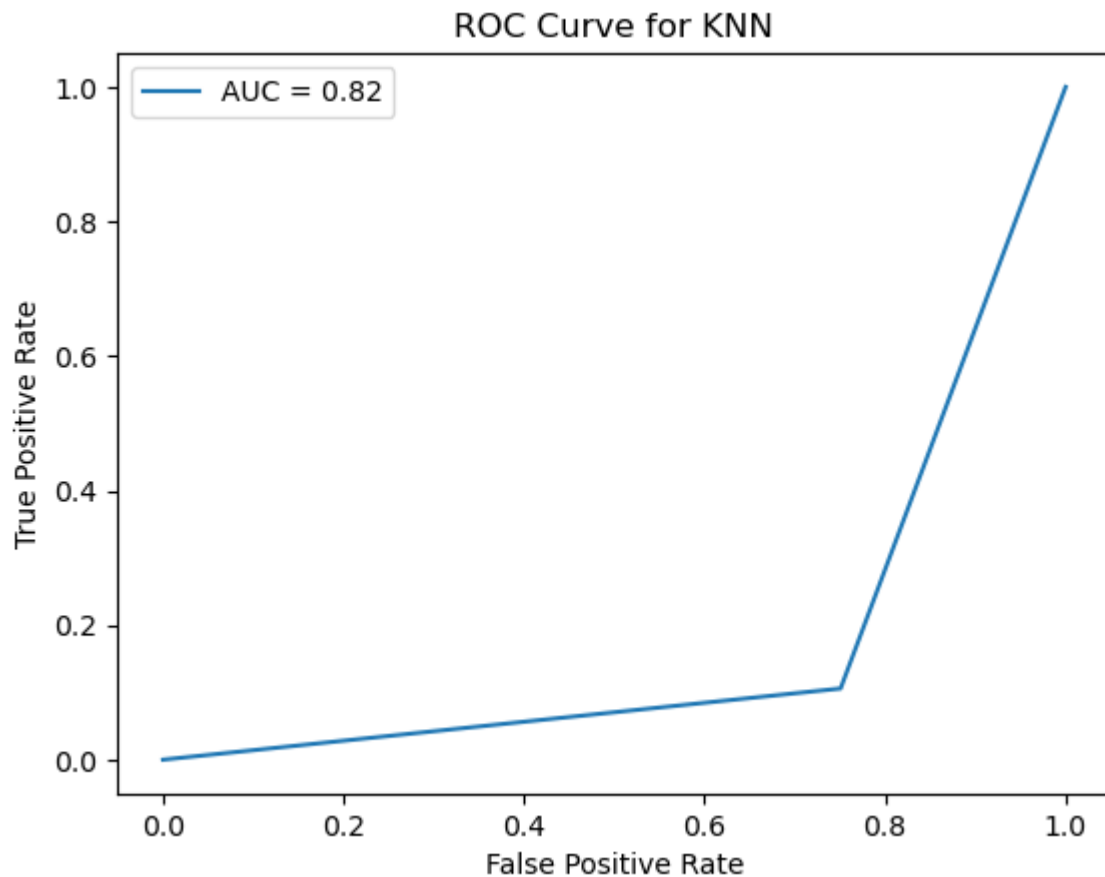
In [369...

```
y_true = [0 if y == 1.0 else 1 for y in Y_test]

# Get the ROC AUC score
auc = roc_auc_score(Y_test, Y_pred)

# Get the false positive rate and true positive rate for different thresholds
fpr, tpr, thresholds = roc_curve(y_true, Y_pred)

# Plot the ROC curve
plt.plot(fpr, tpr, label="AUC = {:.2f}".format(auc))
plt.xlabel("False Positive Rate")
plt.ylabel("True Positive Rate")
plt.title("ROC Curve for KNN")
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

```
In [370...] perm = PermutationImportance(knn, random_state=1).fit(X_test, Y_test)
eli5.show_weights(perm, feature_names = X_test.columns.tolist())
```

```
Out[370]:
```

Weight	Feature
0.1707 ± 0.0042	overall
0.1037 ± 0.0066	skill_moves
0.0097 ± 0.0078	potential
0.0020 ± 0.0038	weak_foot

```
In [371...] # Train a random forest classifier
clf = RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=10, random_state=45)
clf.fit(X_train, Y_train)

# Make predictions on the test set
Y_pred_dt = clf.predict(X_test)

# Calculate the accuracy score
accuracy = accuracy_score(Y_test, Y_pred_dt)
print("Accuracy: {:.2f}%".format(accuracy * 100))

# Get the classification report
cls_rpt = classification_report(Y_test, Y_pred)
print("\nClassification Report:\n", cls_rpt)

accuracy_scores.append(accuracy_score(Y_test, Y_pred_dt))
```

Accuracy: 82.30%

Classification Report:

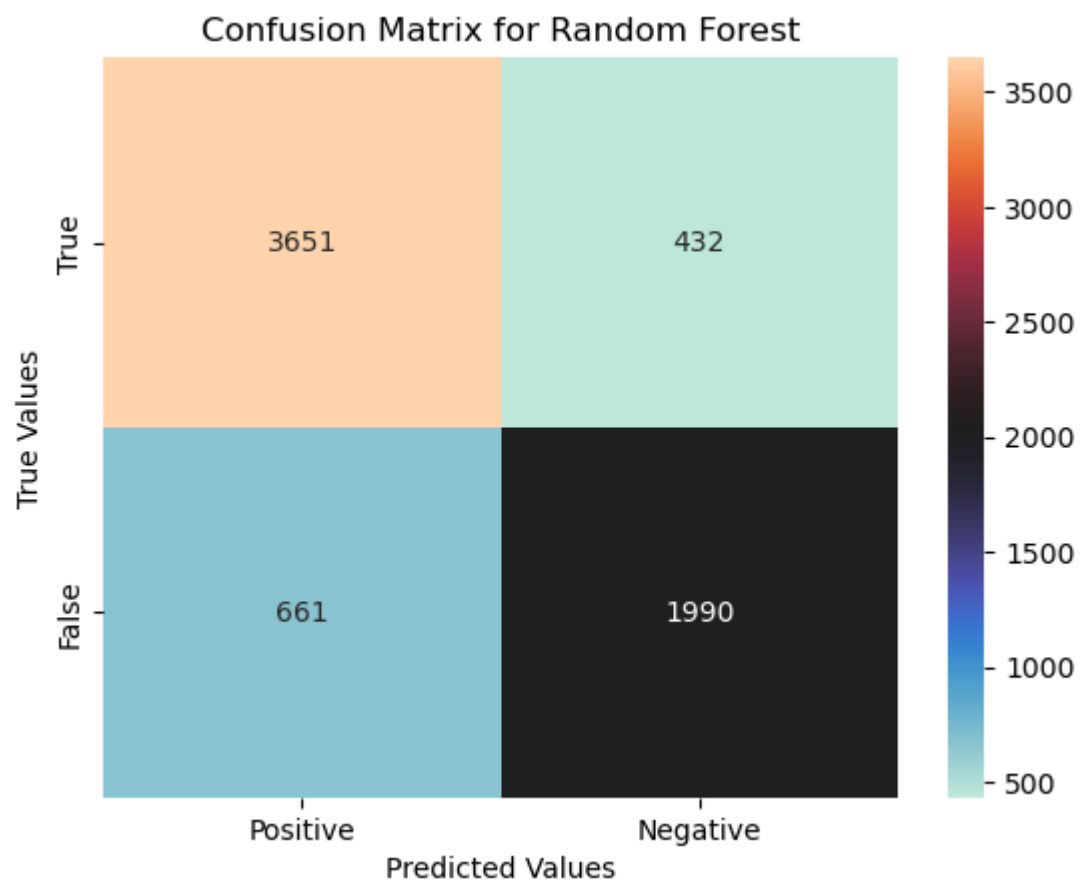
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.85	0.89	0.87	4083
1	0.82	0.75	0.78	2651
accuracy			0.84	6734
macro avg	0.83	0.82	0.83	6734
weighted avg	0.84	0.84	0.84	6734

In [372...

```
confusion = confusion_matrix(Y_test, Y_pred)

# Convert the confusion matrix into a data frame
confusion_df = pd.DataFrame(confusion, index=["True", "False"], columns=["Positive", "Negative"])

# Plot the confusion matrix as a bar plot
sns.heatmap(confusion_df, annot=True, fmt="d", cmap="icefire")
plt.xlabel("Predicted Values")
plt.ylabel("True Values")
plt.title("Confusion Matrix for Random Forest")
plt.show()
```



In [373...

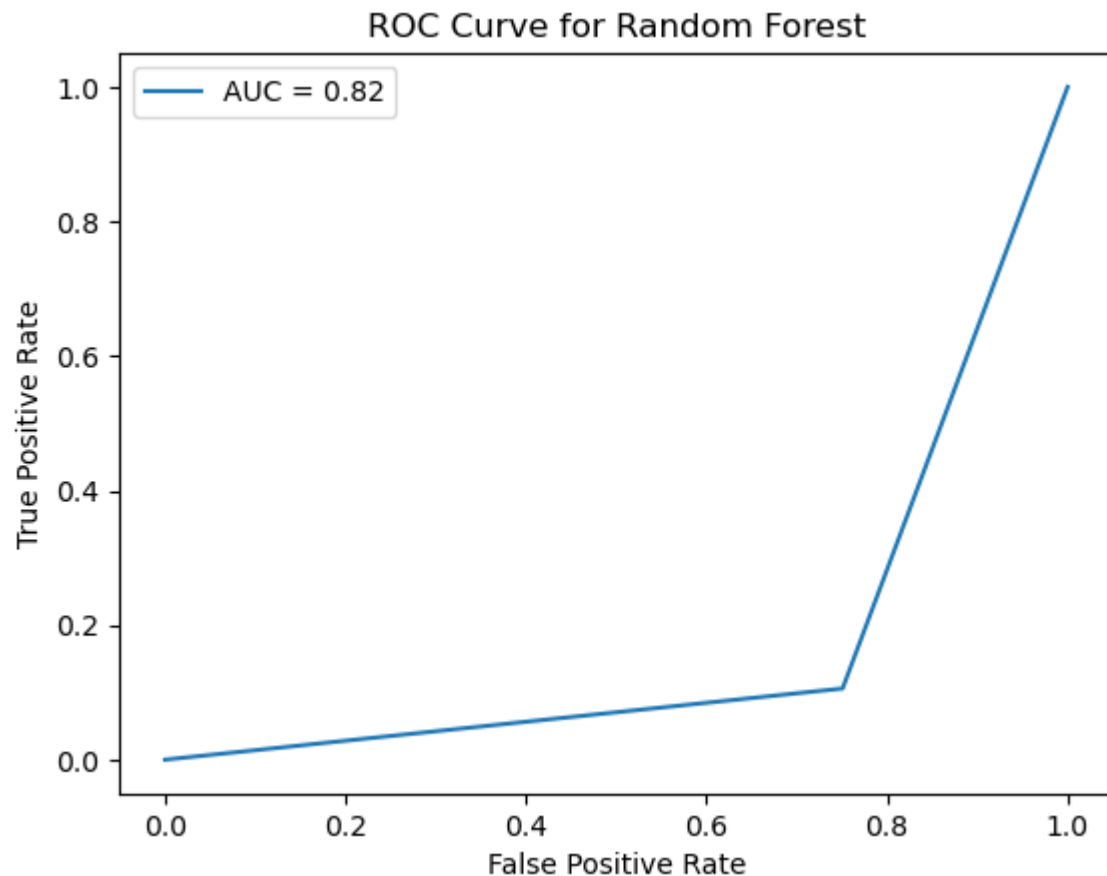
```
y_true = [0 if y == 1.0 else 1 for y in Y_test]

# Get the ROC AUC score
auc = roc_auc_score(Y_test, Y_pred)

# Get the false positive rate and true positive rate for different thresholds
```

```
fpr, tpr, thresholds = roc_curve(y_true, Y_pred)

# Plot the ROC curve
plt.plot(fpr, tpr, label="AUC = {:.2f}".format(auc))
plt.xlabel("False Positive Rate")
plt.ylabel("True Positive Rate")
plt.title("ROC Curve for Random Forest")
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



```
In [374...] perm = PermutationImportance(clf, random_state=1).fit(X_test, Y_test)
eli5.show_weights(perm, feature_names = X_test.columns.tolist())
```

```
Out[374]:
```

Weight	Feature
0.1530 ± 0.0088	overall
0.1185 ± 0.0044	skill_moves
0.0085 ± 0.0050	potential
0.0031 ± 0.0062	weak_foot

```
In [375...] # Train a support vector machine classifier
SVM_train = SVC(kernel='rbf', C=1, gamma=0.1, random_state=45)
SVM_train.fit(X_train, Y_train)

# Make predictions on the test set
Y_pred_svm = SVM_train.predict(X_test)

# Calculate the accuracy score
accuracy = accuracy_score(Y_test, Y_pred_svm)
print("Accuracy: {:.2f}%".format(accuracy * 100))

# Get the classification report
```

```
cls_rpt = classification_report(Y_test, Y_pred)
print("\nClassification Report:\n", cls_rpt)

accuracy_scores.append(accuracy_score(Y_test, Y_pred_svm))
```

Accuracy: 83.77%

Classification Report:

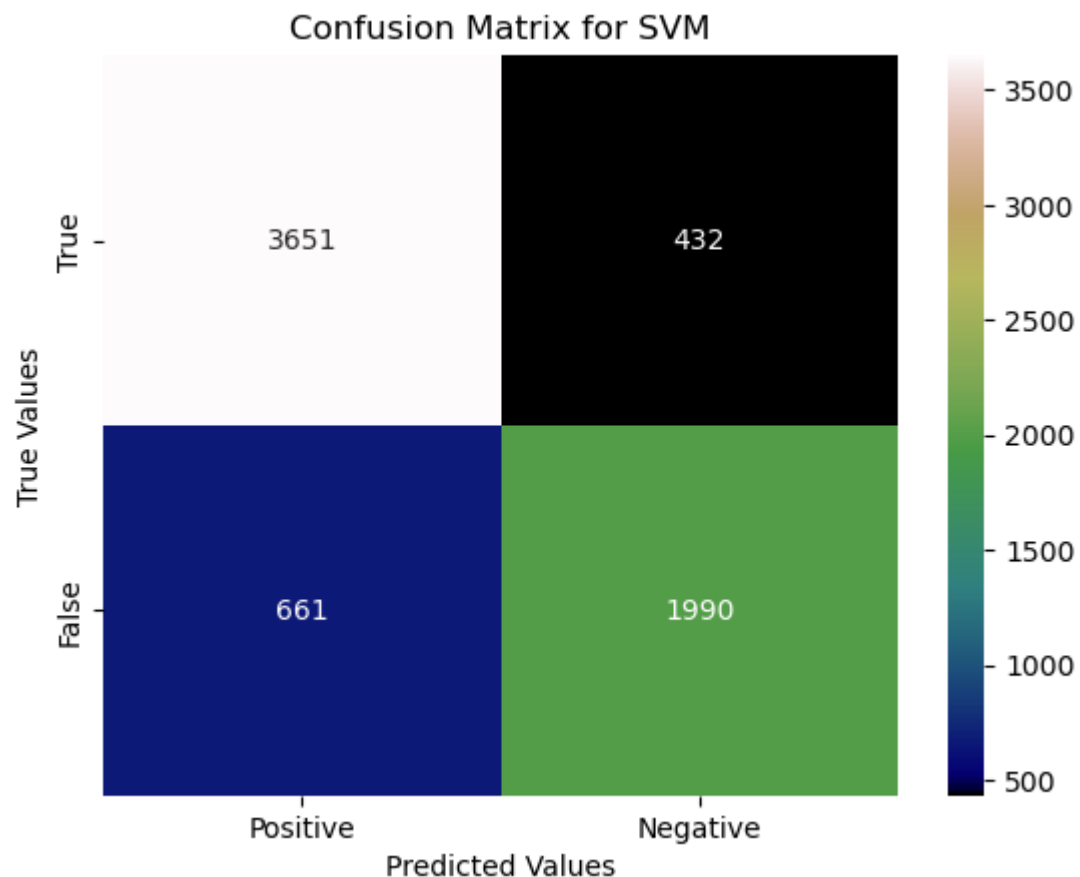
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.85	0.89	0.87	4083
1	0.82	0.75	0.78	2651
accuracy			0.84	6734
macro avg	0.83	0.82	0.83	6734
weighted avg	0.84	0.84	0.84	6734

In [376...

```
confusion = confusion_matrix(Y_test, Y_pred)

# Convert the confusion matrix into a data frame
confusion_df = pd.DataFrame(confusion, index=["True", "False"], columns=["Positive", "Negative"])

# Plot the confusion matrix as a bar plot
sns.heatmap(confusion_df, annot=True, fmt="d", cmap="gist_earth")
plt.xlabel("Predicted Values")
plt.ylabel("True Values")
plt.title("Confusion Matrix for SVM")
plt.show()
```



```

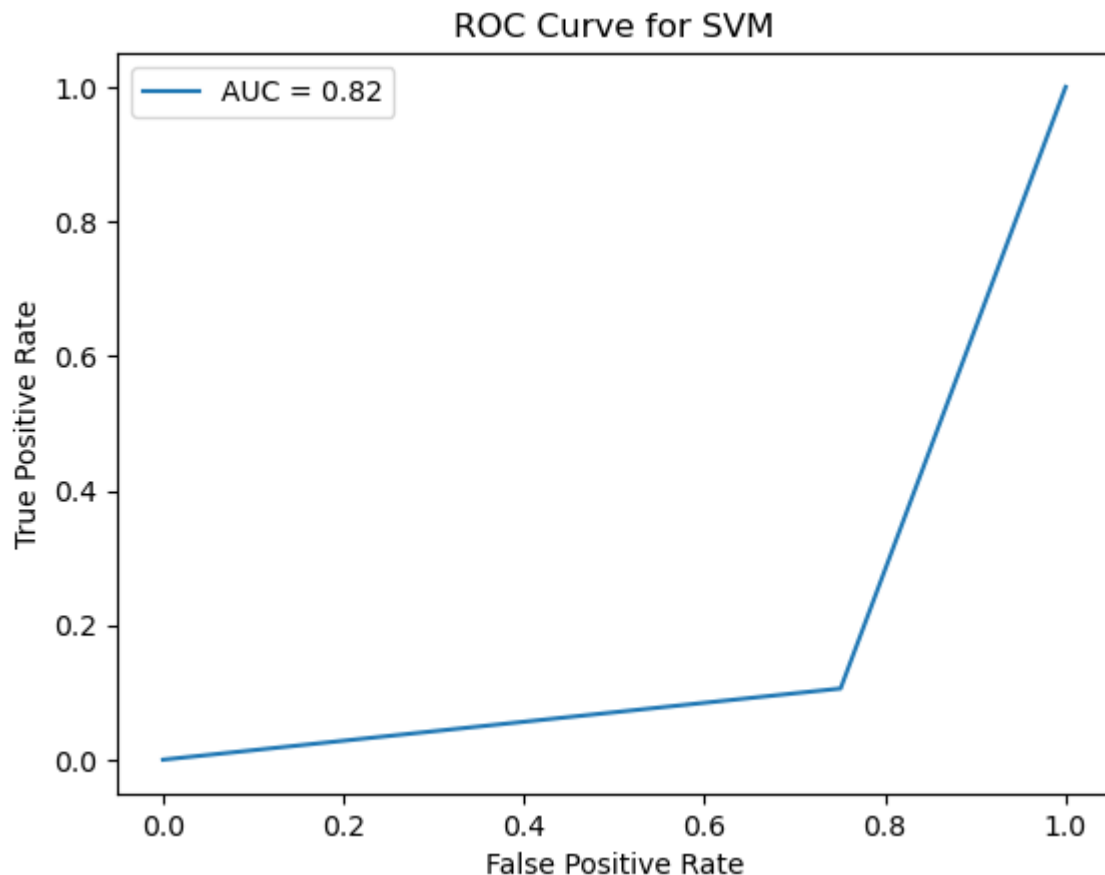
In [377... y_true = [0 if y == 1.0 else 1 for y in Y_test]

# Get the ROC AUC score
auc = roc_auc_score(Y_test, Y_pred)

# Get the false positive rate and true positive rate for different thresholds
fpr, tpr, thresholds = roc_curve(y_true, Y_pred)

# Plot the ROC curve
plt.plot(fpr, tpr, label="AUC = {:.2f}".format(auc))
plt.xlabel("False Positive Rate")
plt.ylabel("True Positive Rate")
plt.title("ROC Curve for SVM")
plt.legend()
plt.show()

```



```

In [378... perm = PermutationImportance(SVM_train, random_state=1).fit(X_test, Y_test)
eli5.show_weights(perm, feature_names = X_test.columns.tolist())

```

```

Out[378]:

```

Weight	Feature
0.1488 ± 0.0078	overall
0.1312 ± 0.0075	skill_moves
0.0775 ± 0.0071	potential
0.0004 ± 0.0007	weak_foot

```

In [384... #Players "Weak_Foot" is making the players to low the skill rates.
#Now by using the machine Learning algorithms, we are going to improve the Weak_foot c

low_weak_foot_threshold = 2

```

```
# Update weak_foot for players with a low weak foot value
Fifa_22_database.loc[Fifa_22_database['weak_foot'] < low_weak_foot_threshold, 'weak_foot']
```

In [385...

```
# Step 2: Re-run the models with updated data

# Split data into features (X) and targets (Y)
X = Fifa_22_database[['overall', 'potential', 'weak_foot', 'skill_moves']]
Y = Fifa_22_database['Players Skill Set (In Total)']

# Train-test split
X_train, X_test, Y_train, Y_test = train_test_split(X, Y, test_size=0.35, random_state=42)
```

In [386...

```
accuracy_scores_updated=[]

#K neighbors classification
kNN = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=5)

# Fit the classifier to the training data
kNN.fit(X_train, Y_train)

Y_pred_knn1 = kNN.predict(X_test)

# Calculate permutation importance
perm = PermutationImportance(kNN, random_state=1).fit(X_test, Y_test)

# Show feature weights
eli5.show_weights(perm, feature_names=X_test.columns.tolist())

# Step 4: Provide targeted training (This step is not implemented in code as it requires manual intervention)

# Step 5: Evaluate the improvement
# Calculate the accuracy score after the improvement
accuracy_after_improvement = accuracy_score(Y_test, Y_pred_knn1)
print("Accuracy after weak foot improvement: {:.2f}%".format(accuracy_after_improvement))

accuracy_scores_updated.append(accuracy_score(Y_test, Y_pred_knn1))
```

Accuracy after weak foot improvement: 82.00%

In [387...

```
#Random Forest classification
clf = RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=10, random_state=45)
clf.fit(X_train, Y_train)

# Make predictions on the test set
Y_pred_dt1 = clf.predict(X_test)

# Calculate permutation importance
perm = PermutationImportance(kNN, random_state=1).fit(X_test, Y_test)

# Show feature weights
eli5.show_weights(perm, feature_names=X_test.columns.tolist())

# Step 4: Provide targeted training (This step is not implemented in code as it requires manual intervention)

# Step 5: Evaluate the improvement
# Calculate the accuracy score after the improvement
accuracy_after_improvement = accuracy_score(Y_test, Y_pred_dt1)
print("Accuracy after weak foot improvement: {:.2f}%".format(accuracy_after_improvement))
```

```
accuracy_scores_updated.append(accuracy_score(Y_test, Y_pred_dt1))
```

Accuracy after weak foot improvement: 82.31%

In [388...

```
#SVM classification
SVM_train = SVC(kernel='rbf', C=1, gamma=0.1, random_state=45)
SVM_train.fit(X_train, Y_train)

# Make predictions on the test set
Y_pred_svm1 = SVM_train.predict(X_test)

# Calculate permutation importance
perm = PermutationImportance(kNN, random_state=1).fit(X_test, Y_test)

# Show feature weights
eli5.show_weights(perm, feature_names=X_test.columns.tolist())

# Step 4: Provide targeted training (This step is not implemented in code as it requires a model that can be updated)

# Step 5: Evaluate the improvement
# Calculate the accuracy score after the improvement
accuracy_after_improvement = accuracy_score(Y_test, Y_pred_svm1)
print("Accuracy after weak foot improvement: {:.2f}%".format(accuracy_after_improvement))

accuracy_scores_updated.append(accuracy_score(Y_test, Y_pred_svm1))
```

Accuracy after weak foot improvement: 83.77%

In [390...

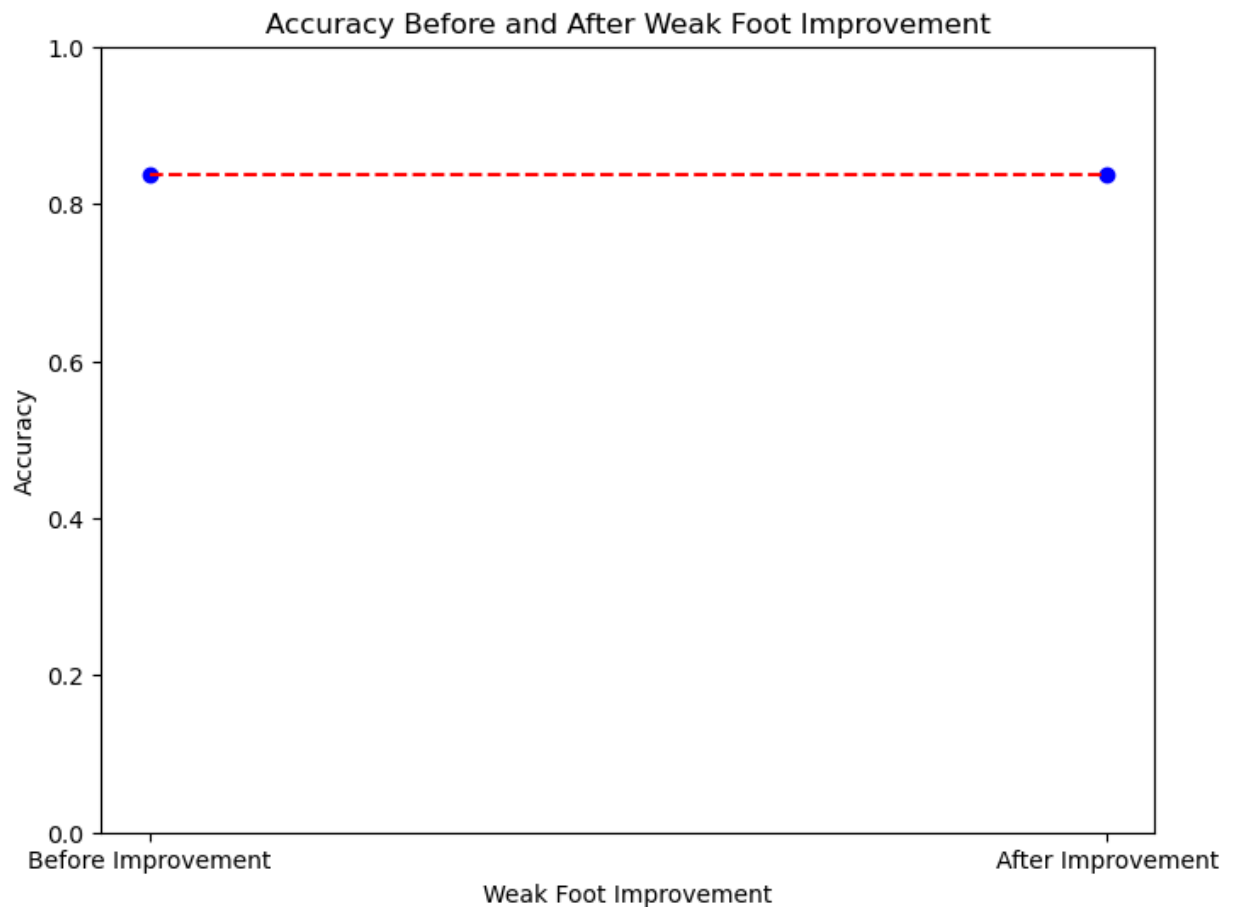
```
#From Above SVM is the Best Machine Learning Model for Finding the Player's Performance

#SVM classification
SVM_train = SVC(kernel='rbf', C=1, gamma=0.1, random_state=45)
SVM_train.fit(X_train, Y_train)

# Make predictions on the test set
Y_pred = SVM_train.predict(X_test)

# Plot the scatter plot
x_values = np.array([0, 1])
y_values = np.array([accuracy, accuracy_after_improvement])

plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
plt.scatter(x_values, y_values, color='blue')
plt.plot(x_values, y_values, color='red', linestyle='dashed')
plt.xticks(x_values, ['Before Improvement', 'After Improvement'])
plt.xlabel('Weak Foot Improvement')
plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
plt.title('Accuracy Before and After Weak Foot Improvement')
plt.ylim(0, 1)
plt.show()
```



In [398...

```
#Data Visualisation of Weak foot improvement of players for next update release
```

```
accuracy_of_all_models = pd.DataFrame({
    'Model': ['KNN', 'SVM', 'Decision Tree'],
    'Before Improvement': accuracy_scores,
    'After Improvement': accuracy_scores_updated
})
```

```
# Melt the DataFrame to make it suitable for visualization
```

```
accuracy_data_melted = pd.melt(accuracy_of_all_models, id_vars=['Model'], var_name='Improvement', value_name='Accuracy')
```

```
# Plot the bar chart using Seaborn
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
sns.barplot(data=accuracy_data_melted, x='Model', y='Accuracy', hue='Improvement', palette='magma')
plt.ylim(0, 1)
plt.xlabel('Machine learning algorithm')
plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
plt.title('Accuracy Before and After Weak Foot Improvement for Different Models')
plt.legend(title='Improvement', loc='upper left', bbox_to_anchor=(1, 1))
plt.show()
```