# bracketology

Release 0.0.9

Mar 09, 2020

## Contents:

1	Before You Start		
2	Installation		
3	Getting Started		
4	Tutorial         4.1       Inspecting the Bracket Object         4.1.1       Get Teams in each Region         4.1.2       Actual Results by Round         4.1.3       Simulation Results by Round         4.2       Creating a Simulator Algorithm         4.3       Evaluting Simulator Results	9 9 10 10 10 11	
5 Inc	Reference         5.1       Bracket Objects         5.2       Simulators	<b>13</b> 13 16 <b>17</b>	
Inc	dex	17	



The goal of bracketology is to speed up the analysis of NCAA march madness data and help develop algorithms for filling out brackets.

Documentation https://bracketology.readthedocs.io/en/latest/

GitHub Repo https://github.com/stahl085/bracketology

Issue Tracker https://github.com/stahl085/bracketology/issues

Backlog https://github.com/stahl085/bracketology/projects/1?fullscreen=true

PyPI https://pypi.org/project/bracketology/

### Before You Start

#### Here are the main things you need to know:

- The main parts of this package are the Bracket objects and simulator functions in the simulators module
- A Bracket is composed of Team and Game objects
- Game objects have two Team objects as attributes, and the round number
- Teams have a name, seed, and dictionary for statistics
- Simulator functions have 1 argument of type Game, and return the winning Team of that Game

Installation

Install from pip

pip install bracketology

Or download directly from PyPi

# CHAPTER $\mathbf{3}$

**Getting Started** 

Import bracketology and create a bracket from last year.

from bracketology import Bracket, Game, Team
# Create a bracket object from 2019
year = 2019
b19 = Bracket(year)

### Tutorial

### 4.1 Inspecting the Bracket Object

Here are three different ways you can inspect the Bracket.

- Inspect teams in each region (dictionary of actual results)
- Inspect actual results by round (dictionary)
- Inspect simulated results by round (list of Team attributes)

### 4.1.1 Get Teams in each Region

Print out all the teams in each region. The *regions* attribute is a dictionary with the information of all the teams in each region.

```
>>> print (b19.regions)
{
    'East': [{'Team': 'Duke', 'Seed': 1},
              {'Team': 'Michigan St', 'Seed': 2},
              {'Team': 'LSU', 'Seed': 3},
              ...],
    'West': [{'Team': 'Gonzaga', 'Seed': 1},
              {'Team': 'Michigan', 'Seed': 2},
              {'Team': 'Texas Tech', 'Seed': 3},
              · · · ],
    'Midwest': [{'Team': 'North Carolina', 'Seed': 1},
                 {'Team': 'Kentucky', 'Seed': 2},
{'Team': 'Houston', 'Seed': 3},
                 ...],
    'South': [{'Team': 'Virginia', 'Seed': 1},
               {'Team': 'Tennessee', 'Seed': 2},
               {'Team': 'Purdue', 'Seed': 3},
```

(continues on next page)

}

(continued from previous page)

. . . ]

### 4.1.2 Actual Results by Round

The *result* attribute will return a dictionary (similar to *regions* above) but will be broken out by which teams actually made it to each round. You can use it to inspect the real tournament results.

#### 4.1.3 Simulation Results by Round

Print out all the teams that are simulated to make it to each round. The first round is filled out by default. This is a list of *Team* objects that are simulated to make it to each round. Right now *round2* is an empty list because we have not simulated the bracket yet.

```
>>> print(b19.round1)
[<1 Duke>, <2 Michigan St>, <3 LSU>, ... , <1 Gonzaga>, <2 Michigan>, <3 Texas Tech>,
    ... , <1 North Carolina>, <2 Kentucky>, <3 Houston>, ... , <1 Virginia>, <2_
    ... →Tennessee>, <3 Purdue>]
>>> print(b19.round2)
[]
```

### 4.2 Creating a Simulator Algorithm

A simulator function needs to take in a Game and Return a Team.

First we create some faux teams and games to test our simulator function on.

```
# Create teams
team1 = Team(name='Blue Mountain State',seed=1)
team2 = Team(name='School of Hard Knocks',seed=2)
# Create a game between the teams
game1 = Game(team1, team2, round_number=1)
```

Then we define the simulator function.

```
import random
def pick_a_random_team(the_game):
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
# Extract Teams from Game
team1 = the_game.top_team
team2 = the_game.bottom_team
# Randomly select a winner
if random.random() < 0.5:
    winner = team1
else:
    winner = team2
# Return the lucky team
return winner
```

Test the function out on a game.

```
>>> pick_a_random_team(game1)
<2 School of Hard Knocks>
```

Let's run some simulations with our function!

```
# Initialize Simulation Parameters
BMS_wins = 0
HardKnocks_wins = 0
n_games = 1000
# Loop through a bunch of games
for i in range(n_games):
    # Simulate the winner
   winner = pick_a_random_team(game1)
    # Increment win totals
   if winner.seed == 1:
       BMS_wins += 1
   elif winner.seed == 2:
       HardKnocks_wins += 1
   else:
       raise Exception ("We have a tie??")
# Calculate total win percentage
BMS_win_pct = round(BMS_wins/n_games, 4) * 100
HardKnocks_win_pct = round(HardKnocks_wins/n_games, 4) * 100
# Print out results
print(f"Blue Mountain State Win Percentage:
                                             %{BMS_win_pct}")
print(f"School of Hard Knocks Win Percentage: %{HardKnocks_win_pct}")
```

#### Output:

```
Blue Mountain State Win Percentage: %50.9
School of Hard Knocks Win Percentage: %49.1
```

### 4.3 Evaluting Simulator Results

Let's evaluate our simulator function on some actual brackets.

```
# Initialize simulation parameters
n_sims = 1000 # number of times to simulate through all years
total_sims = (n_sims * len(brackets))
scores = []
correct_games = []
# Loop through a plethora of brackets
for i in range(n_sims):
   for bracket in brackets:
        # Run the algorithm on the bracket
        bracket.score(sim_func=pick_a_random_team, verbose=False)
        # Save the scoring results in a list
        scores.append(bracket.total_score)
        correct_games.append(bracket.n_games_correct)
# Calculate the average across all simulations
avg_score = round(sum(scores) / total_sims)
avg_correct = round(sum(correct_games) / total_sims)
# Print result
print(f"Average number total score {avg_score}/192")
print (f"Average number of games guessed correctly {avg_correct}/64")
```

Output:

```
Average number total score 31/192
Average number of games guessed correctly 21/64
```

Easy, right!

### Reference

### 5.1 Bracket Objects

### class bracketology.Bracket(year)

### A NCAA tournament for a specific year

#### year

Calendar year of the tournament (1985-2019)

Type int

#### result

The actual tournament results for that year

Type (dict)

#### regions

The teams that year broken down by region

Type (dict)

#### East

SubBracket for East

Type (SubBracket16)

#### West

SubBracket for West

**Type** (SubBracket16)

#### Midwest

SubBracket for Midwest

**Type** (*SubBracket16*)

#### South

SubBracket for South

#### Type (SubBracket16)

#### Finals

Final Four and Championship games

**Type** (*FinalFour*)

#### round1, round2, ..., round6

Which teams are simulated to make it to each round

Type (list of Teams)

#### winner

Simulated tournament winner

Type Team

#### n\_games\_correct int

Number of games the simulation got correct

#### total\_score int

Total points earned by the simulator function (32 points per round)

\_\_init\_\_(year)

Parameters year (int) - Year of the NCAA tournament

#### score (sim\_func=None, verbose=True)

Calculates the number of games correct from the simulation and that total score (32 points per round). Will run a new simulation as well if passed *sim\_func* argument.

#### **Parameters**

- **sim\_func** (*function*, *optional*) A function that take in *Game* and returns a *Team* of that Game. Can be null if the bracket has already been simulated
- **verbose** (*bool*, *optional*) Whether or not to print the score. If False, will not print score, only sets the *n\_games\_correct* and *total\_score* parameters. The default is True.

#### sim(sim\_func)

Simulate the entire bracket with sim\_func, from first round to deciding the winner

**Parameters sim\_func** (function) – A function that take in *Game* and returns a *Team* of that Game

#### class bracketology.SubBracket16(region)

A region, or sub-bracket of 16 teams for a NCAA tournament

#### region

Name of the region for the bracket

#### Type str

team01, ..., team16 Each team in the subracket named for its seed

Type Team

#### Game1, ..., Game15

The games that make up the bracket. Round 1 is 1-8, Round 2 is 9-12, Sweet 16 is 13 and 14, Final Four is 15

#### Type Game

round1, ..., round6 List of games in each round Type list

#### winner

The team from this region that is simulated to make the final four

Type Team

\_\_init\_\_(region)

**Parameters region** (*str*) – Name of the region for this sub bracket.

#### initialize\_first\_round(teams)

run\_bracket (sim\_func)

#### class bracketology.FinalFour(year)

A bracket of four teams to simulate the final four of a NCAA tournamnet

#### Game1

Final four game for regions 1 and 3

Type Game

#### Game2

Final four game for regions 2 and 4

Type Game

#### Championship

Final game of tournament to determine the simulated winner

Type Game

#### winner

The team from this region that is simulated to make the final four

Type Team

\_\_init\_\_(year)

Parameters year (int) - Year of the NCAA tournament

#### set\_matches(teams)

**class** bracketology.**Game** (*top\_team*, *bottom\_team*, *round\_number*) A game between two teams in the bracket

#### top\_team

The "top team" in the game refers to bracket position, not seed

Type Team

#### bottom\_team

The "bottom team" in the game refers to bracket position, not seed

#### Type Team

#### round\_number

Which round of the tournament is it (1-6)

Type int

\_\_init\_\_ (top\_team, bottom\_team, round\_number)

#### **Parameters**

• top\_team (Team) – The top team of the game, not by seed but by position on the bracket. Closest to the top left

- bottom\_team (Team) Team closest to the bottom right of the bracket
- round\_number (int) Round number, first round is 1, championship game is 6

**class** bracketology.**Team**(*name*, *seed*)

A team that is in a Game or a Bracket

#### name

Name of the school (or abbreviation)

Type str

#### seed

Seed of the team in the tournament (1-16)

Type int

#### stats

A dictionary with other information about the team, like season stats

Type (dict)

\_\_init\_\_(name, seed)

Parameters

- **name** (*str*) The name of the school for the team.
- **seed** (*int*) The seed of the team in the bracket.

### 5.2 Simulators

bracketology.simulators

alias of bracketology.simulators

#### class bracketology.simulators.upset\_prob

Given a probability between 0-1 will return a function that can be as an algorithm to fill out an NCAA bracket with p as the probability of an upset

**Parameters p** (*float*) – The probability of an upset

**Returns** scoring\_func – function to pick an upset of a Game with probability *p* 

Return type function

### Index

## Symbols

init()	(bracketology.Bracket method), 14
init()	(bracketology.FinalFour method), 15
init()	(bracketology.Game method), 15
init()	(bracketology.SubBracket16 method), 15
init()	(bracketology.Team method), 16

## В

bottom\_team (*bracketology.Game attribute*), 15 Bracket (*class in bracketology*), 13

# С

Championship (bracketology.FinalFour attribute), 15

## E

East (bracketology.Bracket attribute), 13

### F

FinalFour (class in bracketology), 15 Finals (bracketology.Bracket attribute), 14

## G

Game (*class in bracketology*), 15 Game1 (*bracketology.FinalFour attribute*), 15 Game2 (*bracketology.FinalFour attribute*), 15

### I

### Μ

Midwest (bracketology.Bracket attribute), 13

### Ν

name (bracketology.Team attribute), 16

### R

region (bracketology.SubBracket16 attribute), 14

### S

score() (bracketology.Bracket method), 14
seed (bracketology.Team attribute), 16
set\_matches() (bracketology.FinalFour method), 15
sim() (bracketology.Bracket method), 14
simulators (in module bracketology), 16
South (bracketology.Bracket attribute), 13
stats (bracketology.Team attribute), 16
SubBracket16 (class in bracketology), 14

### Т

Team (class in bracketology), 16
top\_team (bracketology.Game attribute), 15

### U

upset\_prob (class in bracketology.simulators), 16

### W

West (bracketology.Bracket attribute), 13 winner (bracketology.Bracket attribute), 14 winner (bracketology.FinalFour attribute), 15 winner (bracketology.SubBracket16 attribute), 15

### Y

(bracketol-

year (bracketology.Bracket attribute), 13