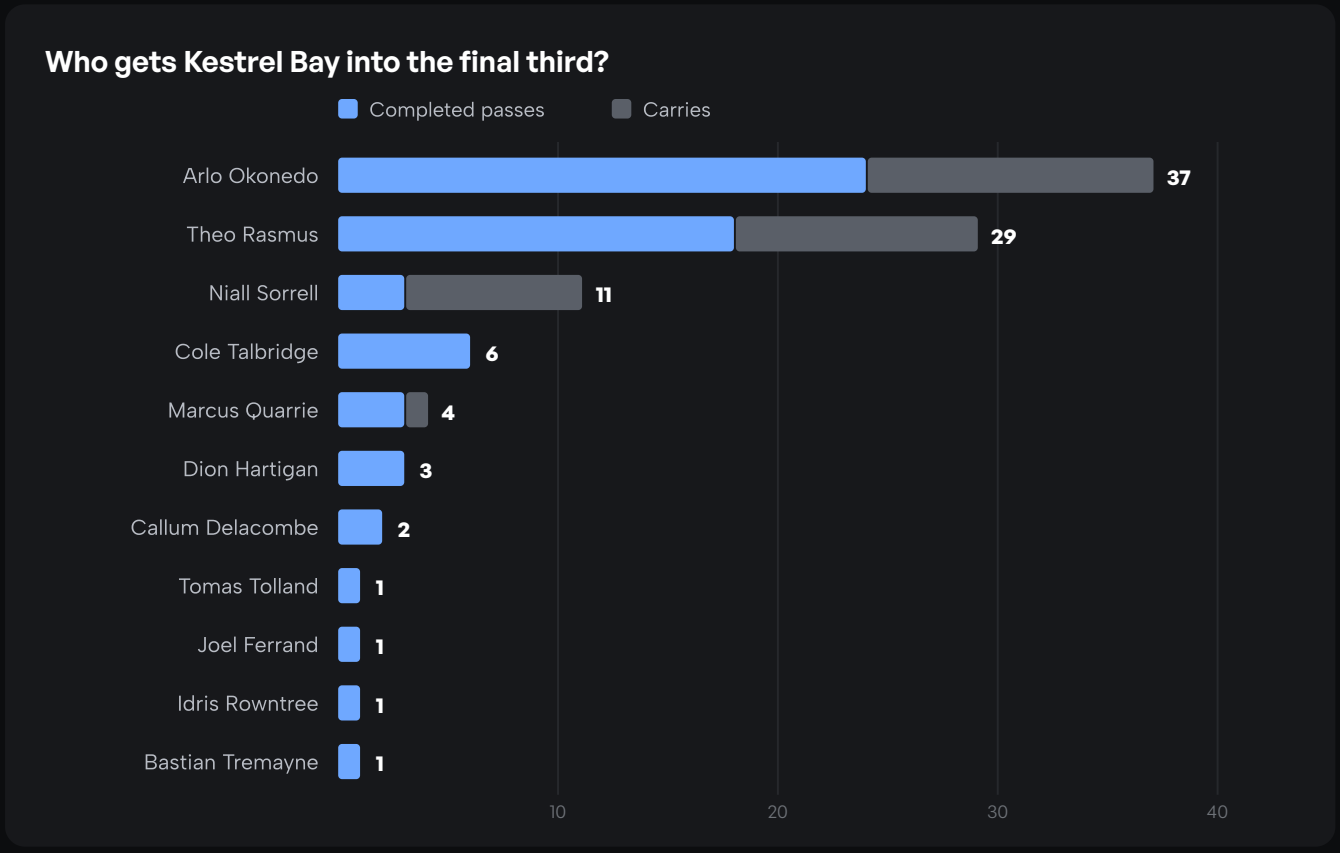
The Football
Analysis Guy

THE PORTAL · TASK GUIDE

Your First Data Chart

Ask one question of a match, filter the events, count them and answer it in one chart.

By Harry Lowe



YOU NEED

Google Sheets, Excel or Numbers, and the practice match data from The Portal

TIME

About 45 minutes

YOU MAKE

One chart and three sentences

HOW THIS GUIDE WORKS

Watch it done once. Then do it yourself.

PART 1 · WORKED EXAMPLE

Who gets Kestrel Bay into the final third?

Follow every step with us. The screenshots are from Google Sheets, and each step tells you where to click in Excel and Numbers too.

PART 2 · YOUR TASK

Who leads Redfern Athletic's press?

A new question on the same match, answered with the same method. No screenshots this time: the answer is yours to find.

PART 1 · THE QUESTION

Define every word before you open the data

The question is **Who gets Kestrel Bay into the final third?** Before you open a spreadsheet, decide what counts and what does not.

Who

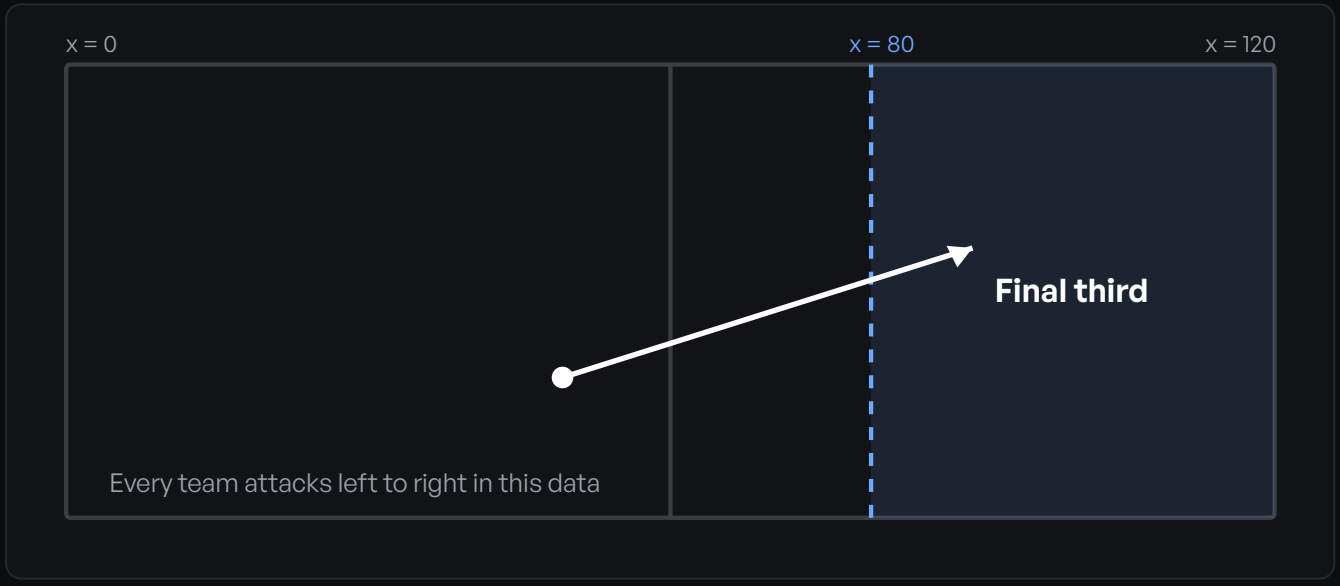
A Kestrel Bay FC player.

Gets the ball into

A completed pass or a carry.

The final third

The action starts before x = 80 and ends at x = 80 or beyond.



The data shows every team attacking from x = 0 towards x = 120, so the final third always starts at x = 80. The red dot in the screenshots shows where to click.

01 · GET THE DATA

Open the practice match in your app

GOOGLE SHEETS

Open the Practice-match-data Google Sheet in your browser: no download. To filter, count and chart, choose **File**, then **Make a copy**, which needs a free Google account.

EXCEL

Download **Practice-match-data.xlsx** from the task page in The Portal and open it.

NUMBERS

Download **Practice-match-data.numbers** from the task page in The Portal and open it.

Click the **Events** sheet. Each row is one event in the match: a pass, a carry, a pressure, a shot.

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02 · FILTER

Keep only the rows that answer the question

Filters hide every row that does not fit your definition. Nothing is deleted, so you can change them at any time.

1 Turn on filters for the Events sheet.

GOOGLE SHEETS

Click cell A1, then **Data**, then **Create a filter**.

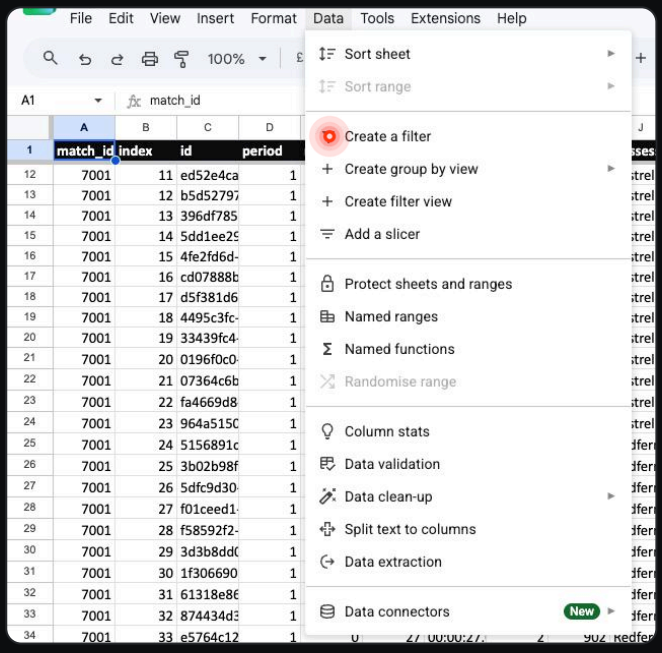
EXCEL

Click cell A1, then **Data**, then **Filter**.

NUMBERS

Click **Organise** in the toolbar, then the **Filter** tab, then **Add a Filter**.

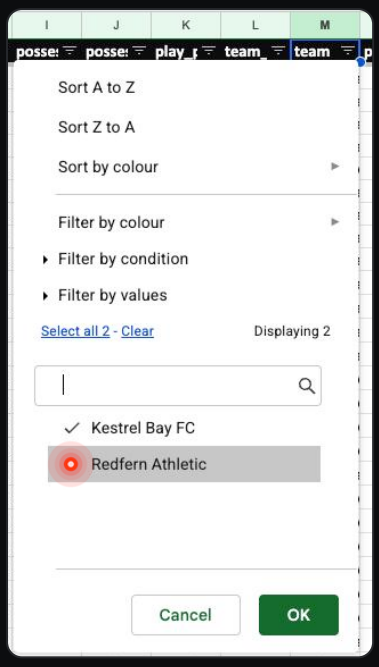
In Sheets and Excel, a filter button appears in every column heading. In Numbers, each filter is a rule you add in the Organise panel.



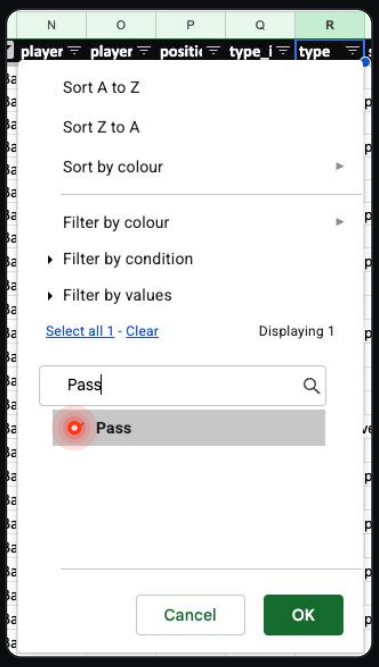
Google Sheets: Data, Create a filter.

02 · FILTER

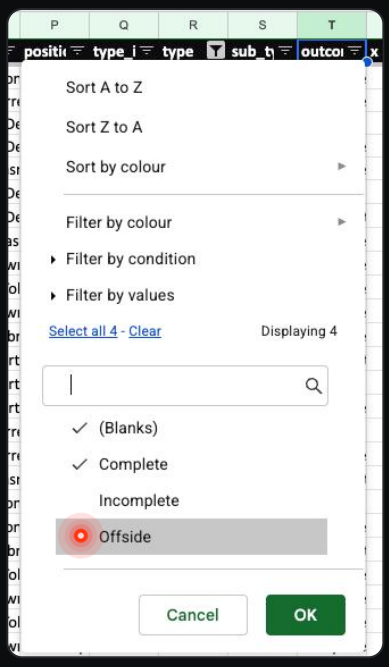
Team, type and outcome



team: untick Redfern Athletic.



type: Clear, then tick Pass and Carry.



outcome: untick Incomplete and Offside.

2 **team** (column M): keep only **Kestrel Bay FC**.

3 **type** (column R): keep only **Pass** and **Carry**.

4 **outcome** (column T): keep **Complete** and the blanks. Carries have no outcome, so their cell is empty; take out the blanks and every carry disappears.

GOOGLE SHEETS

Click the filter button on the column. Untick what you do not want, or click **Clear** and tick what you do. Click **OK**.

EXCEL

Click the filter button on the column. Untick what you do not want, or untick **(Select All)** and tick what you do. Click **OK**.

NUMBERS

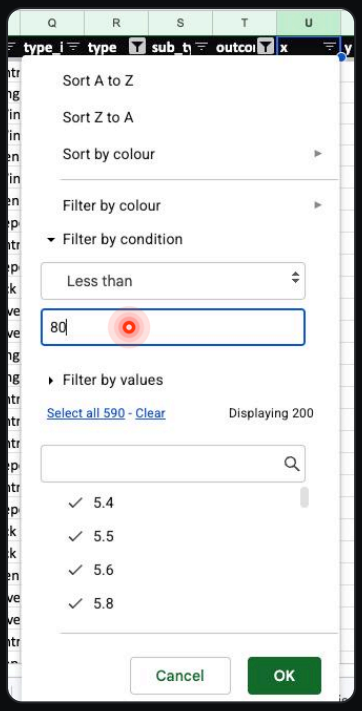
Add a rule for each: **team** "is" Kestrel Bay FC; **type_id** "is between" 10 and 12 (Pass is 10, Carry is 12); **outcome** "is not" Incomplete, and another for "is not" Offside. Set the panel to match **all** rules.

CHECK The status bar counts the rows still showing: 2,033 after the team filter, 1,079 after type, 974 after outcome. In Numbers, the type_id rule also lets Ball Receipts through for now; step 6 removes them.

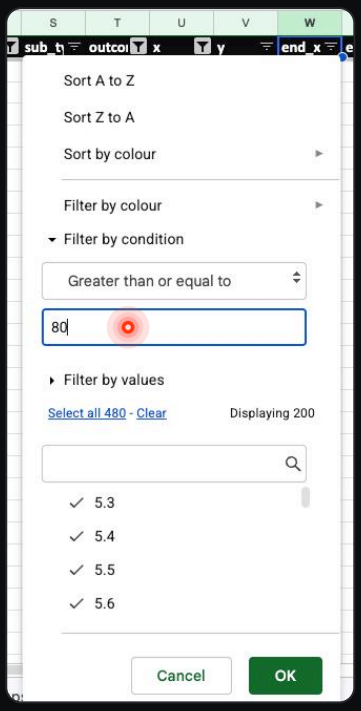
02 · FILTER

Where the action starts and ends

These two columns hold numbers, so you filter them with a condition instead of ticking values.



x: Less than 80.



end_x: Greater than or equal to 80.

5 **x** (column U): **less than 80**. The action starts before the final third.

6 **end_x** (column W): **greater than or equal to 80**. It ends inside the final third.

GOOGLE SHEETS

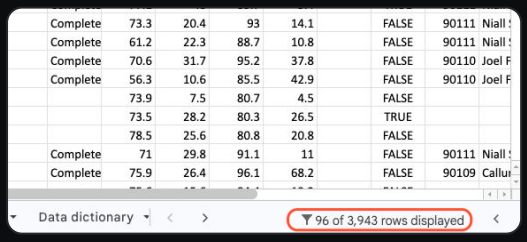
Filter button, then **Filter by condition**. Choose **Less than** or **Greater than or equal to** and type 80. Click **OK**.

EXCEL

Filter button, then **Number Filters**. Choose **Less Than…** or **Greater Than Or Equal To…**, type 80 and click **OK**.

NUMBERS

Add a rule on **x**, "less than" 80, and a rule on **end_x**, "greater than or equal to" 80.



Google Sheets counts the rows still showing, bottom right.

CHECK **96** rows are left. Someone else using the same filters would get the same **96**.

03 · COUNT

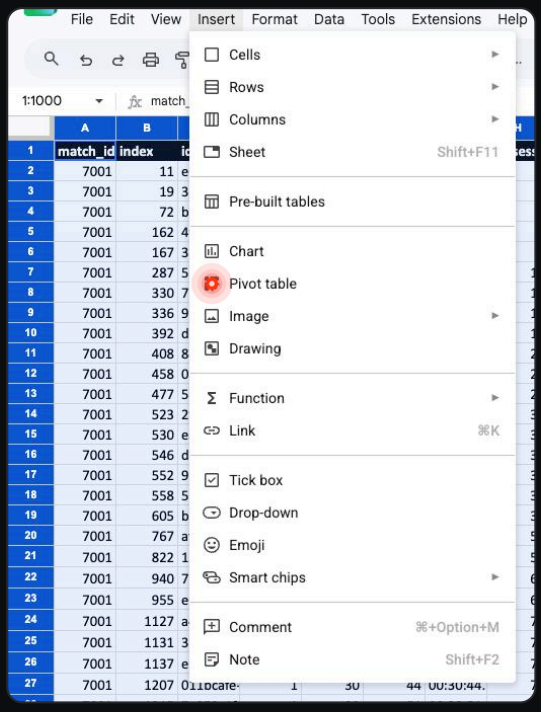
Count the rows by player

A pivot table counts rows for you. It reads every row, including the hidden ones, so first copy the 96 filtered rows onto a sheet of their own.

7 Select the whole sheet: click the box above row 1, left of column A. Copy with Cmd + C (Ctrl + C on Windows).

8 Add a new sheet with **+** at the bottom, click cell A1 and paste with Cmd + V (Ctrl + V). Only the 96 filtered rows come across. Name the sheet **Final third entries**.

9 Select everything on the new sheet and insert a pivot table on a new sheet.



Google Sheets: Insert, Pivot table.

GOOGLE SHEETS

Insert, then **Pivot table**. Keep **New sheet** and click **Create**.

EXCEL

Insert, then **PivotTable**. Choose **New Worksheet** and click **OK**.

NUMBERS

In Numbers, copy and paste into a new table, then choose **Organise**, then **Create Pivot Table**, then **On New Sheet**.

CHECK Your new sheet has 97 rows: the heading row and the 96 events.

03 · COUNT

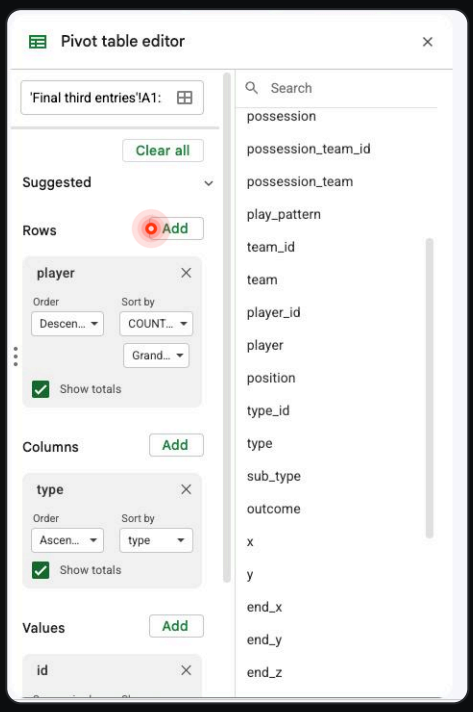
Set up the pivot table

10 **Rows:** add **player**.

11 **Columns:** add **type**. This splits each player into passes and carries.

12 **Values:** add **id**, counted. One id is one event.

13 Sort the players by their total, biggest first.



Google Sheets: the pivot table editor.

GOOGLE SHEETS

Click **Add** next to Rows, Columns and Values. id shows as COUNTA. Under player, set **Order** to **Descending** and **Sort by** to COUNTA of id, then Grand Total.

EXCEL

Drag **player** to Rows, **type** to Columns and **id** to Values; it shows as Count of id. Click the Row Labels arrow, then **More Sort Options**, then **Descending** by Count of id.

NUMBERS

In the Organise panel, add **player** to Rows, **type** to Columns and **id** to Values, set to **Count**. Sort player by the total, descending.

	A	B	C	D
1	*COUNTA of id*	*type*		
2	*player*	Carry	Pass	Grand Total
3	Arlo Okonedo	13	24	37
4	Theo Rasmus	11	18	29
5	Niall Sorrell	8	3	11
6	Cole Talbridge		6	6
7	Marcus Quarrie	1	3	4
8	Dion Hartigan		3	3
9	Callum Delacombe		2	2
10	Tomas Tolland		1	1
11	Joel Ferrand		1	1
12	Idris Rowntree		1	1
13	Bastian Tremayne		1	1
14	**Grand Total**	**33**	**63**	**96**
15				

The finished count.

CHECK Your totals add up to the rows you filtered: **63** passes + **33** carries = **96**.

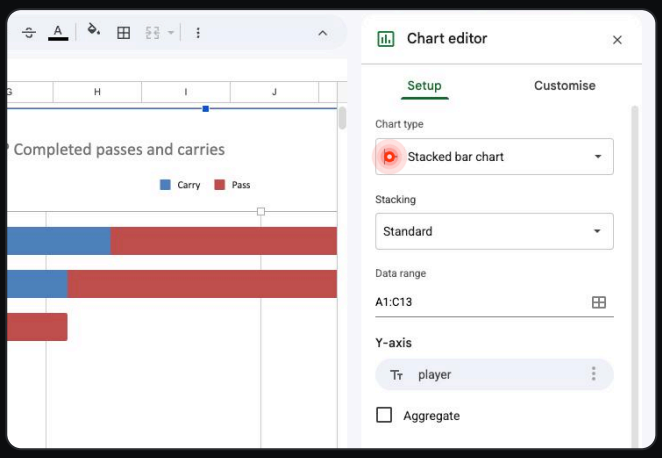
04 · MAKE ONE CHART

Turn the count into a bar chart

14 Select the player names and their pass and carry counts. Leave out the Grand Total row and column, or they become bars too.

15 Insert a **stacked bar chart**. Bars run across, so the names are easy to read.

16 Give it a title that says what it shows, for example **Who gets Kestrel Bay into the final third?**



Google Sheets: Chart type, Stacked bar chart.

GOOGLE SHEETS

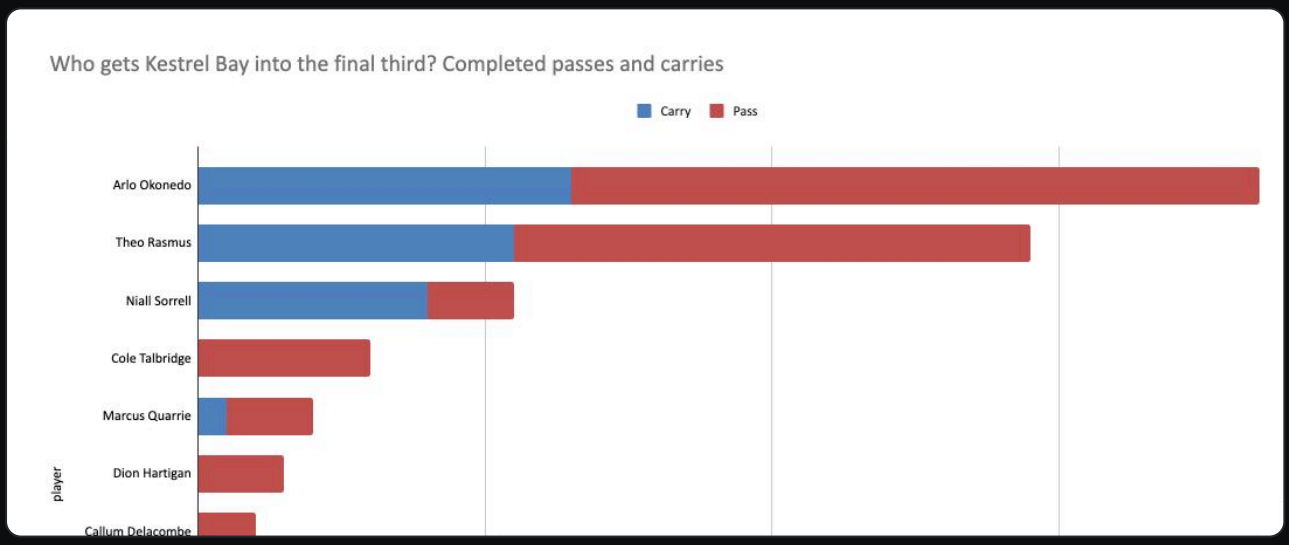
Insert, then **Chart**. In the chart editor, set **Chart type** to **Stacked bar chart**. Double-click the title to change it.

EXCEL

Click inside the pivot table, then **Insert**, then **PivotChart**, then **Bar**, then **Stacked Bar**. Click the title to change it.

NUMBERS

Select the cells, click **Chart** in the toolbar and choose **2D Stacked Bar**. Set the title in the Format panel.



The chart in Google Sheets.

05 · WRITE THREE SENTENCES

Say what the chart means

WHAT IT SHOWS

Kestrel Bay got the ball into the final third 96 times, by a completed pass or a carry. Two central midfielders did it 66 times between them: Arlo Okonedo (37) and Theo Rasmus (29).

WHAT IT DOES NOT SHOW

Where in the final third the ball went, what happened next, or whether it led to shots.

WHAT A COACH SHOULD LOOK AT NEXT

The clips of Arlo Okonedo's passes. If he is Kestrel Bay's main route forward, pressing him could cut off their supply.

CHECK Each sentence is backed by the chart, and the chart makes sense without you there to explain it.

PART 2 · YOUR TASK

Who leads Redfern Athletic's press?

Use the same method on the same match. Count Redfern Athletic's pressures in their attacking third, by player, and show the answer in one chart.

Who

A Redfern Athletic player.

Presses

An event where type is Pressure.

Attacking third

The pressure happens at x = 80 or beyond.

1. Clear the filters from Part 1, then filter **team** to Redfern Athletic, **type** to Pressure and **x** to greater than or equal to 80.
2. Copy the rows to a new sheet and count them by player in a pivot table.
3. Make one bar chart, biggest first, with a title that says what it shows.
4. Write your three sentences: what it shows, what it does not show, and what a coach should look at next.

CHECK Your filters should leave **64** rows.

The Football Analysis Guy

Submit your chart and three sentences in The Portal for feedback · thefootballanalysisguy.com