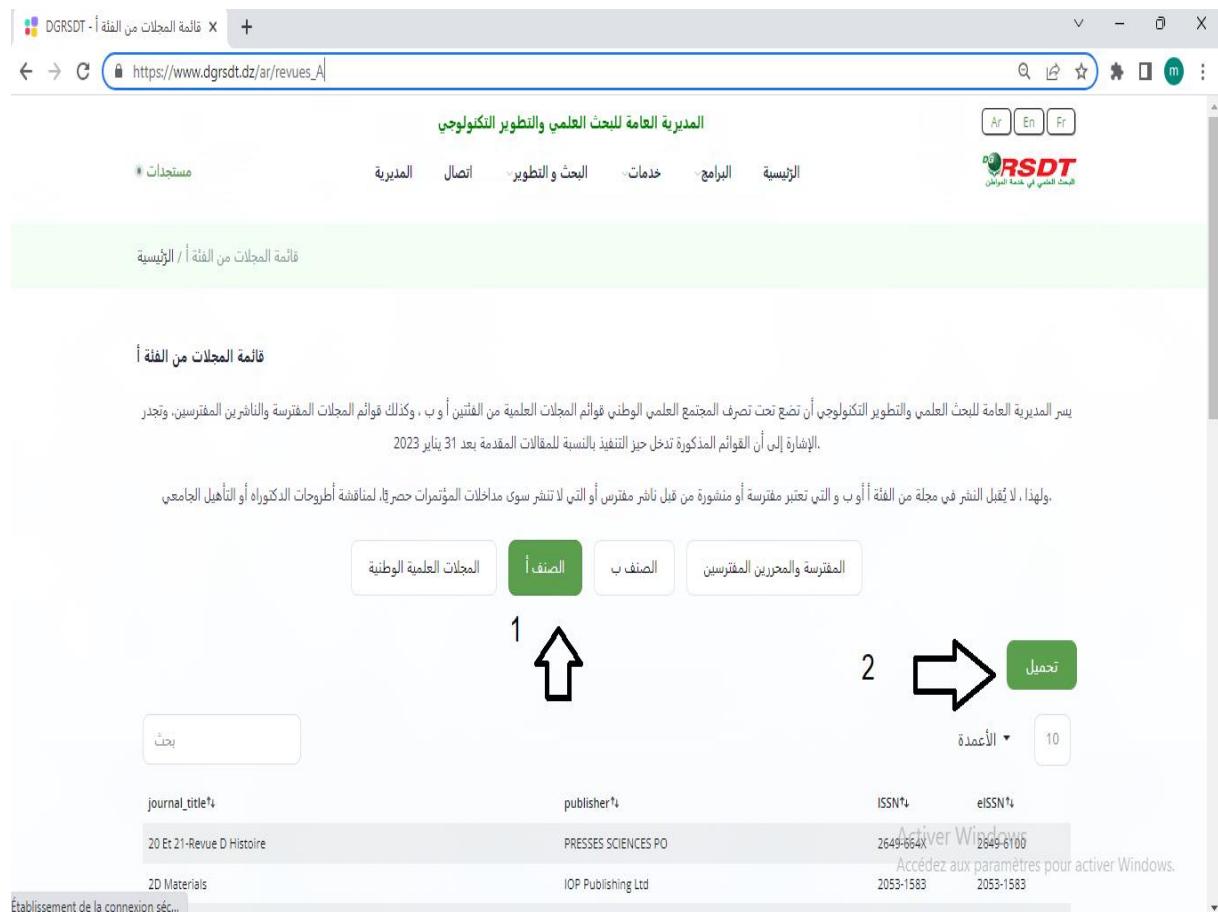


[https://www.dgrsdt.dz/ar/revues\\_A](https://www.dgrsdt.dz/ar/revues_A)



المديرية العامة للبحث العلمي والتطوير التكنولوجي

Ar En Fr

مستجدات المديرية اتصال البحث والتطوير خدمات البرامج الرئيسية

RS DT

الباحث المخبير في خدمة المواطن

قائمة المجلات من الفئة A / الرئيسية

قائمة المجلات من الفئة A

يسرى المديرية العامة للبحث العلمي والتطوير التكنولوجي أن تضع تحت تصرف المجتمع العلمي الوطني قوائم المجلات العلمية من الفئتين أ و ب ، وكذلك قوائم المجلات المفترسة والناشرين المفترسون، وتغدر الإشارة إلى أن تقوم المذكورة تدخل حيز التنفيذ بالنسبة للمقالات المقدمة بعد 31 يناير 2023.

ولهذا ، لا تقبل النشر في مجلة من الفئة أ أو ب التي تعتبر مفترسة أو منشورة من قبل ناشر مفترس أو التي لا تنشر سوى مدخلات المؤتمرات حصرًا لمناقشة أطروحات الدكتوراه أو التأهيل الجامعي.

الصنف A

المجلات العلمية الوطنية الصنف ب المفترسة والناشرين المفترسون

1

2

تحميل

الأعمدة 10

journal\_title\* 20 Et 21-Revue D Histoire 20 Materials

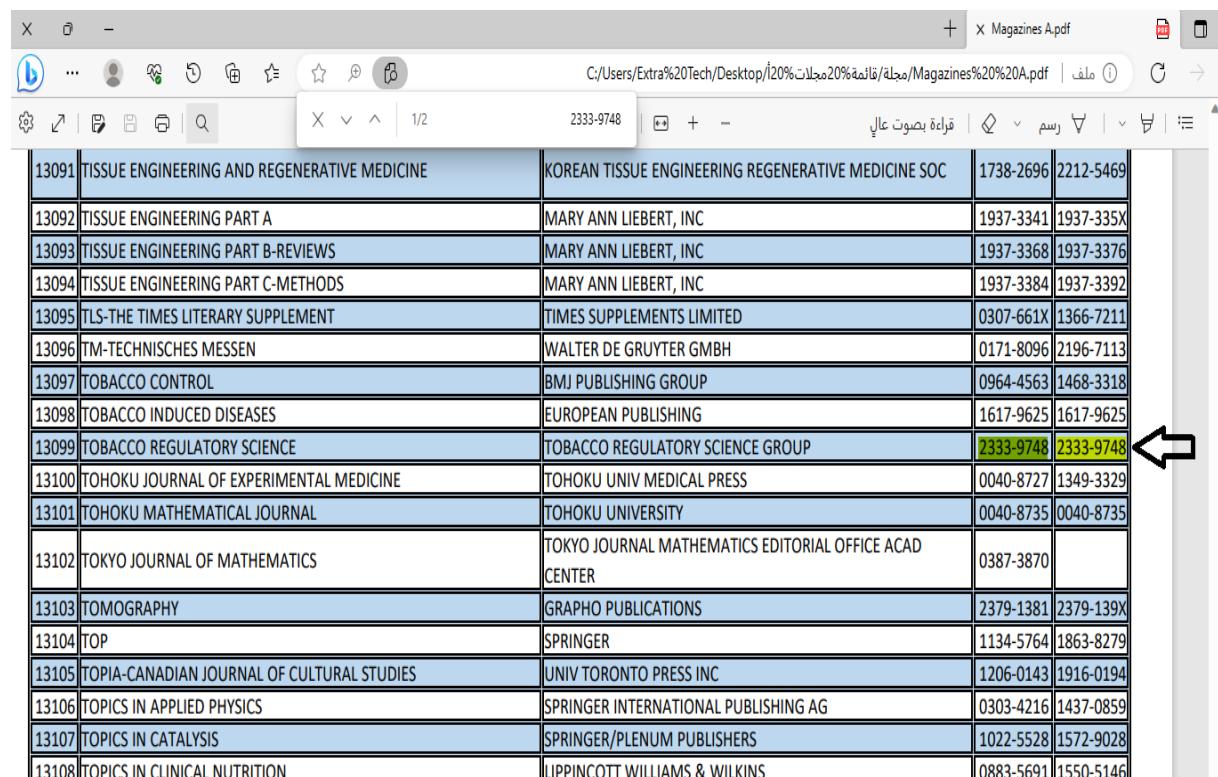
publisher\* PRESSES SCIENCES PO IOP Publishing Ltd

ISSN\* 2649-654X 2053-1583 eISSN\* 2649-6700 2053-1583

Activier Windows

Accédez aux paramètres pour activer Windows.

Etablissement de la connexion séc...



13091	TISSUE ENGINEERING AND REGENERATIVE MEDICINE	KOREAN TISSUE ENGINEERING REGENERATIVE MEDICINE SOC	1738-2696	2212-5469
13092	TISSUE ENGINEERING PART A	MARY ANN LIEBERT, INC	1937-3341	1937-335X
13093	TISSUE ENGINEERING PART B-REVIEWS	MARY ANN LIEBERT, INC	1937-3368	1937-3376
13094	TISSUE ENGINEERING PART C-METHODS	MARY ANN LIEBERT, INC	1937-3384	1937-3392
13095	TLS-THE TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT	TIMES SUPPLEMENTS LIMITED	0307-661X	1366-7211
13096	TM-TECHNISCHES MESSEN	WALTER DE GRUYTER GMBH	0171-8096	2196-7113
13097	TOBACCO CONTROL	BMJ PUBLISHING GROUP	0964-4563	1468-3318
13098	TOBACCO INDUCED DISEASES	EUROPEAN PUBLISHING	1617-9625	1617-9625
13099	TOBACCO REGULATORY SCIENCE	TOBACCO REGULATORY SCIENCE GROUP	2333-9748	2333-9748
13100	TOHOKU JOURNAL OF EXPERIMENTAL MEDICINE	TOHOKU UNIV MEDICAL PRESS	0040-8727	1349-3329
13101	TOHOKU MATHEMATICAL JOURNAL	TOHOKU UNIVERSITY	0040-8735	0040-8735
13102	TOKYO JOURNAL OF MATHEMATICS	TOKYO JOURNAL MATHEMATICS EDITORIAL OFFICE ACAD CENTER	0387-3870	
13103	TOMOGRAPHY	GRAPHO PUBLICATIONS	2379-1381	2379-139X
13104	TOP	SPRINGER	1134-5764	1863-8279
13105	TOPIA-CANADIAN JOURNAL OF CULTURAL STUDIES	UNIV TORONTO PRESS INC	1206-0143	1916-0194
13106	TOPICS IN APPLIED PHYSICS	SPRINGER INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHING AG	0303-4216	1437-0859
13107	TOPICS IN CATALYSIS	SPRINGER/PLENUM PUBLISHERS	1022-5528	1572-9028
13108	TOPICS IN CLINICAL NUTRITION	LIPPINCOTT WILLIAMS & WILKINS	0883-5691	1550-5146

Tobacco Regulatory Science (TRS) X +

← → C 🔒 tobreg.org/index.php/journal

# TOBACCO REGULATORY SCIENCE™

## Research to Inform Tobacco Control Policy

Home About Us Editors Review Board FAQ Contact

Journal • Manuscript Submission • Copyright Issues • Reviewers • Subscription & Renewals • Resources

Search

### Philosophy, Objectives, and Scope of the Journal

Tobacco Regulatory Science (TRS) (Tob Regul Sci, Electronic ISSN 2333-9748) is a rigorously peer-reviewed online scientific journal for the dissemination of research relevant to the regulation of tobacco products.

The journal content includes a broad array of research domains, including chemistry, biology, behavior, community, and population-level surveillance and epidemiology, as well as knowledge syntheses (eg, meta-analyses or state-of-the-art reviews) and analytic modeling. Computer Science & Engineering, Computer Technology, Medicine: Health Policy Medicine: Public Health, Environmental and Occupational Health, Social Sciences: Health

[More Information](#)

TRS Journal Articles Letters to the Editor Getting Started Open Access Catalog Develop a Press Release

Following are a list of articles on the latest edition of the [Journal](#)

Volume 7, Number 6, November 2021

- The Influence of Positive Affect on Mental Health of Undergraduates from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan in the Context of Smoke-free Campus in Chinese Mainland
- Study on the Relationship between Supervisors' Remuneration in Listed Companies and Tobacco Control Measures
- A Cross-cultural Analysis of Two China-US Game Cases and Tobacco Control Compliance
- Application of Dejian Psychosomatic Therapy to Smokers with Stable Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
- Fair Competition Review Applying in Tobacco Monopoly of China: on the Practice of Administrative Self-Regulation
- Research on the Development of Liberalism and Nonsmoking Policy

Following are a list of editions of the [Journal](#)

Volume 7

- Number 6-1, November 2021 (Issue Uploading to Ingenta is Under Processing)
- Number 6, November 2021
- Number 5-2, September 2021
- Number 5-1, September 2021
- Number 5, September 2021
- Number 4-1, July 2021
- Number 4, July 2021
- Number 3, May 2021 (Partial Open Access)
- Number 2, March 2021 (Partial Open Access)
- Number 1, January 2021 (Partial Open Access)

Volume 6

## CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION

Certificate of publication for the article titled:

**An Analytical Study of the Performance of the Algerian National Football Team According to Indicators  
(Number of Goals Scored, Percentage of Possession of the Ball, Number of Shots Inside the Goal  
Frame, Number of Corner Kicks) in the 2024 African Nations**

Authored by:

**Ghanem mohammed El amine<sup>1</sup>, Prof. Iamara salim<sup>2</sup>, Arab Benmesli<sup>3</sup>, Derradji Aroussi<sup>4</sup>, Trifa  
mohamed<sup>5</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>University oum el bouagi (Algeria).

<sup>2</sup>Larbi Tebessi University, Tebessa (Algeria).

<sup>3</sup>Institute of Science and technology of physical and sports activities, University of M'sila, Po Box 166  
Ichebilia, 28000 M'sila. Algeria

<sup>4</sup>Institute of Science and technology of physical and sports activities  
University of M'sila, Po Box 166 Ichebilia, 28000 M'sila (Algeria).

<sup>5</sup>Mohammed Seddik Benyahia University of Jijel (Algeria).

Electronic link:

<https://tobreg.org/index.php/journal/article/view/1899>

**Received: 01/2024**

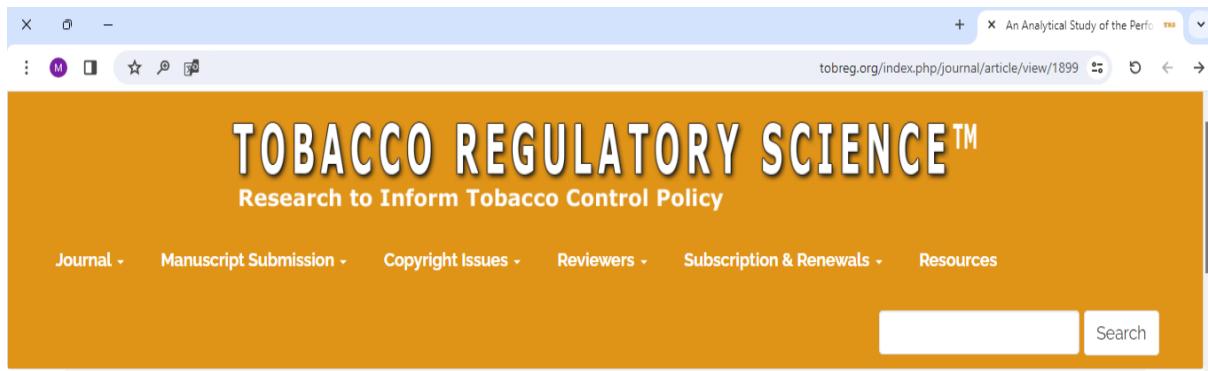
**Published: 02/2024**

**DOI: doi.org/10.18001/TRS.10.1.43**

Best Regards,  
Sincerely,



Editor-in-Chief  
Richard E. Olmstead, PhD  
Tobacco Regulatory Science (TRS)



Home / Archives / Volume 10, Number 1, January 2024 / Articles

# An Analytical Study of the Performance of the Algerian National Football Team According to Indicators (Number of Goals Scored, Percentage of Possession of the Ball, Number of Shots Inside the Goal Frame, Number of Corner Kicks) in the 2024 African Nations

Activer Windows  
Accédez aux paramètres pour activer Windows.

PDF

Ghanem Mohammed El Amine et. al

## Abstract

The study aimed to analyze the performance of the Algerian national team, participating in the 2024 African Nations Championship in Ivory Coast, according to the following technical indicators (number of goals scored, percentage of ball possession, number of shots inside the goal frame, number of corner kicks). The researcher chose the Algerian national team as a sample for the study, and he relied on the descriptive approach, following the survey method to suit the nature of the study, through video tapes recording the first round matches, numbering 03 matches, in addition to the observation form as a tool for collecting data.

Issue

Volume 10, Number 1, January 2024

Section

Articles

Activer Windows

Author Biography

Ghanem Mohammed El Amine et. al

Ghanem Mohammed El Amine<sup>1</sup>, Prof. lamara Salim<sup>2</sup>, Arab Benmesli<sup>3</sup>, Derradji Aroussi<sup>4</sup>, Trifa Mohamed<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University oum el bouagui (Algeria).

<sup>2</sup>Larbi Tebessi University, Tebessa (Algeria).

<sup>3</sup>Institute of Science and technology of physical and sports activities, University of M'sila, Po Box 166 Ichebilia, 28000 M'sila. Algeria

<sup>4</sup>Institute of Science and technology of physical and sports activities

University of M'sila, Po Box 166 Ichebilia, 28000 M'sila (Algeria).

<sup>5</sup>Mohammed Seddik Benyahia University of Jijel (Algeria).

The Email Author's: [Ghanemhmd09011992@gmail.com](mailto:Ghanemhmd09011992@gmail.com)<sup>1</sup>, [lamara.salim@univ-tebessa.dz](mailto:lamara.salim@univ-tebessa.dz)<sup>2</sup>, [arab.benmesli@univ-msila.dz](mailto:arab.benmesli@univ-msila.dz)<sup>3</sup>, [derradji.aroussi@univ-msila.dz](mailto:derradji.aroussi@univ-msila.dz)<sup>4</sup>, [mohamed.trifa@univ-jijel.dz](mailto:mohamed.trifa@univ-jijel.dz)<sup>5</sup>

Activer Windows

Ghanem Mohammed El Amine et. al

An Analytical Study of the Performance of the Algerian National Football Team According to Indicators (Number of Goals Scored, Percentage of Possession of the Ball, Number of Shots Inside the Goal Frame, Number of Corner Kicks) in the 2024 African Nations Championship in Ivory Coast.

# **An Analytical Study of the Performance of the Algerian National Football Team According to Indicators (Number of Goals Scored, Percentage of Possession of the Ball, Number of Shots Inside the Goal Frame, Number of Corner Kicks) in the 2024 African Nations Championship in Ivory Coast.**

Ghanem Mohammed El Amine<sup>1</sup>, Prof. lamara Salim<sup>2</sup>, Arab Benmesli<sup>3</sup>, Derradji Aroussi<sup>4</sup>, Trifa Mohamed<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University oum el bouagi (Algeria).

<sup>2</sup>Larbi Tebessi University, Tebessa (Algeria).

<sup>3</sup>Institute of Science and technology of physical and sports activities, University of M'sila, Po Box 166 Ichebilia, 28000 M'sila. Algeria

<sup>4</sup>Institute of Science and technology of physical and sports activities University of M'sila, Po Box 166 Ichebilia, 28000 M'sila (Algeria).

<sup>5</sup>Mohammed Seddik Benyahia University of Jijel (Algeria).

The Email Author's: Ghanemhmd09011992@gmail.com<sup>1</sup>, lamara.salim@univ-tebessa.dz<sup>2</sup>, arab.benmesli@univ-msila.dz<sup>3</sup>, derradji.aroussi@univ-msila.dz<sup>4</sup>, mohamed.trifa@univ-jijel.dz<sup>5</sup>

Received: 01/2024

Published: 02/2024

## **Abstract:**

The study aimed to analyze the performance of the Algerian national team, participating in the 2024 African Nations Championship in Ivory Coast, according to the following technical indicators (number of goals scored, percentage of ball possession, number of shots inside the goal frame, number of corner kicks). The researcher chose the Algerian national team as a sample for the study, and he relied on the descriptive approach, following the survey method to suit the nature of the study, through video tapes recording the first round matches, numbering 03 matches, in addition to the observation form as a tool for collecting data.

**Keywords:** Analysis The performance, Football, African Nations Championship

**Tob Regul Sci.™ 2024 ;10(1):659-670**

**DOI : doi.org/10.18001/TRS.10.1.43**

### **Introduction:**

Football occupies a prominent place among various sporting activities, as it is the most popular in Algeria, and everyone is keen to watch and follow its matches for the joy and excitement it adds due to its competitive nature, in addition to its requirements for the players' abilities and capabilities to face different playing situations, which are characterized by continuous and rapid change, to win matches.

After the end of each match in the various tournaments, there is talk among various factions of football fans and followers about the result and the goals scored. As a result, we find a large difference in opinions - between supporters and opponents - among (the spectator - the critic - the coach - the administrator - the player).

The ability to act correctly tactically, both offensively and defensively, is considered the decisive factor in winning matches, in addition to the elements of high physical fitness, the technical and skill level of the players, and the volitional and psychological characteristics of the two teams. Despite the difficulty of fully applying all of these elements, all necessary conditions must be provided to achieve this conformity, and here comes the role of the person responsible for the analysis to find out the deficiencies in each of the aforementioned characteristics, through which the coach can correct the level of deficiency to achieve sporting achievement and victory.

### **1. The problematic:**

After the great development witnessed in various areas of life in general and the field of sports in particular, it has become necessary to include modern technologies in the field of sports, as technology has contributed to the manufacture and innovation of devices and tools that assist in the training process and develop them every time. (Kamal Jamil Arrabdhi, 2004, p. 313)

The most prominent of these fields is football, as technology in the field of sports training has allowed the development of the level in the physical, tactical, and technical aspects. The latter has developed very noticeably, as in addition to the necessity of the coach's familiarity with the various theoretical and applied aspects of coaching science, it has become necessary for the coach to have an assistant team who works with him to analyze the performance of players and sports teams in general, and as a basic step towards achieving the desired sporting achievement. (Mohamed ElAmin Ghanem, 2023, p. 52)

Algeria is distinguished by a rich history in the sports field, especially in football, which is considered the first popular game in Algeria. Interest in analyzing sports performance is accelerating in Algeria to understand the strengths and weaknesses of sports performance, and to maintain the level of physical and technical capabilities of players, as well as improving training strategies and assisting the coach in making effective decisions. (Bastawisi Ahmed, 1999, p. 360)

Developing performance analysis methodologies in sports plays a vital role in enhancing the level of performance and improving results, and contributes to improving the capabilities of athletes and sports teams, which enhances the interaction between technology and sports to achieve ambitious

An Analytical Study of the Performance of the Algerian National Football Team According to Indicators (Number of Goals Scored, Percentage of Possession of the Ball, Number of Shots Inside the Goal Frame, Number of Corner Kicks) in the 2024 African Nations Championship in Ivory Coast.

goals for Algeria in sports competitions at the continental and global levels. In view of the results achieved, and the successive failures of the national team in official competitions, especially the 2024 African Nations Championship held in Ivory Coast, we decided to study and find out the strengths and weaknesses of the national team's performance according to a set of indicators, where we formulated our problem as follows:

“What are the strengths and weaknesses of the Algerian national team's performance according to indicators (number of goals scored, percentage of possession of the ball, number of shots inside the goal frame, number of corner kicks) in the 2024 African Nations Championship in Ivory Coast?”

**Sub-questions:**

- How many goals were scored in the first round by the Algerian national team?
- What is the percentage of possession of the ball by the Algerian national team in the first round?
- How many shots inside the goal did the Algerian national football team make in the first round?
- How many corners did the Algerian national team take in the first round?

**2. Objectives of the study:**

- Identifying the strengths and weaknesses of the Algerian national team's performance according to indicators (number of goals scored, percentage of possession of the ball, number of shots inside the goal frame, number of corner kicks) in the 2024 African Nations Championship in Ivory Coast.
- Determining the number of goals scored in the first round by the Algerian national team.
- Determining the percentage of possession of the ball by the Algerian national team in the first round.
- Determining the number of shots inside the goal frame made by the Algerian national team in the first round.
- Determining the number of corner kicks taken by the Algerian national team in the first round.

**3. Keywords in the study:**

**Analysis:**

It is a logical method by which the phenomenon under study is dealt with, and is divided into parts, where these parts are researched as a whole, to understand the depths of the phenomenon in its entirety. (Kassem Hassan Hosni, 2009, p. 177)

**The performance:**

It is a reflection of the capabilities and motivation of each individual for the best possible behavior, as a result of the mutual influences of internal forces, and is often performed individually. It is an activity or behavior that leads to a result, it is the standard by which learning results are measured, and it is a means of expressing the learning process behaviorally. (Aissam Abd Elkhalek, 1992, p. 168)

**Procedural definition:**

Performance analysis is a process carried out by a technical specialist proficient in a set of analysis programs, relying on a set of technological means that contribute to improving the level of the team.

**Football:**

**Terminological definition:**

It is a group game between two teams, where each team consists of 11 players, who use a round inflatable ball of a specific global size, in a rectangle of specific dimensions, at each end of which there is a goalpost; Each team tries to put the ball into the goal without the goalkeeper catching it or blocking it. (Mamur bin Salman, 1998, p. 9)

**Procedural definition:**

It is a team game that has global popularity and is characterized by a competitive nature and a unique rivalry of its kind, each team consists of 11 players who are stationed in specific positions according to tactical plans, and each team seeks to put the ball into the opponent's goal.

**African Nations Championship:**

It is a sports tournament supervised by the Confederation of African Football (CAF) in one of the African countries running to host this tournament. It is designated for African countries only, which go through qualifiers in order to participate. The African Nations Championship is held every two years, and the last African Nations Championship was held in Ivory Coast.

**4. Previous studies related to the topic:**

**4.1 A study by Saudi Ayoub and Marniz Osama**, entitled: An analytical study of the skill of shooting on goal in the first round of the 2019 African Nations Championship in Egypt.

An article published in Volume 10, Issue No. 02, dated 12/19/2019, in the Journal of Mathematical Creativity. The study aimed to know the number of shots taken by all teams participating in the tournament, according to the playing situations, according to the parts of the body most used, and finally according to the offensiveness during the match, according to the shooting areas, as well as their accuracy, in addition to identifying their percentage of the total goals scored.

The researcher chose all the teams participating in the 2019 Africa Cup of Nations in Egypt as a sample for the study. The descriptive approach was also used, following the survey method due to its suitability to the nature of the study, using video tapes recording all 36 matches of the first round of the tournament, in addition to the scientific observation form as a tool for collecting numbers and statistics. The most important results indicated that most shots were made from open play situations and from the boundaries of the penalty area, and that most of them were outside the goal.

An Analytical Study of the Performance of the Algerian National Football Team According to Indicators (Number of Goals Scored, Percentage of Possession of the Ball, Number of Shots Inside the Goal Frame, Number of Corner Kicks) in the 2024 African Nations Championship in Ivory Coast.

4.2 A study by Nadji Kadhem Ali, and Fares Sami Youssef (2013) entitled: An analytical study of the offensive aspect of the national team players participating in the 2012 West Asian and 2013 Arabian Gulf Football Championships; The researchers used the descriptive approach on a sample of 7 matches for the Iraqi national team, and concluded that this analysis contributed to evaluating and raising the level of the players' offensive aspects, by revealing the level of the Iraqi national team and the competing teams, and identifying their strengths and weaknesses.

4.3 Study of Amr-Allah Ahmed Al-Besati, Abd al-Basit Mohamed Abd Al-Halim, 2001, entitled: "Some indicators for evaluating the level of mastery of a football player's skill performance during matches" (a comparative study), with the aim of comparing the Egyptian national team to international levels. The researchers used the descriptive approach on a sample of the 1998 World Cup teams, as well as the 2000 African Cup of Nations qualifiers, where the sample size reached 90 international players, and the most important results concluded that the skill wealth index for the Egyptian team was lower than the average wealth index for international teams.

## 5. The applied aspect:

### 5.1 Exploratory study:

The researcher conducted the study on a sample of two matches of the teams participating in the 2022 African Cup of Nations, which was the Tunisian national team's match against its counterpart, the Nigerian national team, on January 23, 2022, as well as the Egyptian national team's match against its counterpart, the Ivory Coast national team, on January 26, 2022. . By showing and replaying videotapes, and relying on a team of 3 people to calculate the number of goals scored, the percentage of possession, the number of shots inside the goal frame, and the number of corner kicks:

- Training was given on using the tools used to record and display matches, and to avoid errors and interfering variables.

- Scientific coefficients were calculated for the form used under research.

### 5.2 Research methodology:

The method is defined as "the method used by the researcher in studying the problem to discover the truth," where, due to the nature of the research problem, the researcher used the descriptive method using the survey method - the method of analytical study - (Ahmed Badr, 1987, p. 13).

**Research population and sample:** The research population is all the terms that have the characteristics required to be studied, as the research individuals may consist of individuals, universities, or organizations, and in all cases the research community should not be ambiguous. (Mabrouka Omar Mahirik, 2008, p. 153)

The research community was represented in the teams participating in the 2024 African Nations Championship in Ivory Coast.

**The study sample:**

The researcher determined the study sample using the intentional method, represented by the Algerian national team, with an average of 03 matches out of 6 groups, each group containing 4 teams, each team playing 03 matches in the first round.

**5.3 Tools for collecting information and data:**

- 1- Arab and foreign sources.
- 2- An HP laptop.
- 3- The Web (Internet).
- 4- Bein Sport channels to analyze matches.
- 5- Recordings of Algerian national team matches.

**5.4 Scientific characteristics of the instrument:**

**Table 01.** Results of the scientific characteristics of the instrument

Analysis indicators	Reliability coefficient (Pearson)	Honesty (validity)
Number of goals scored	0.89	0.94
Percentage of ball possession	0.88	0.93
Number of shots inside the goal frame	0.87	0.93
Number of corners	0.90	0.94

By analyzing the results of the table, we notice that the consistency rate is high, approximately 0.89 in the number of goals scored, and the percentage of possession of the ball reached 0.88, while the number of shots inside the goal frame reached 0.87, and the number of corner kicks reached 0.90 in the characteristics under study; Considering the percentage of honesty that reached 0.94 and 0.93 for the number of goals scored and the percentage of possession; And 0.93 for the number of shots inside the goal frame and 0.94 for the number of corner kicks, it can be said that the tool used in the study has a high degree of validity.

**5.5 Statistical methods and tools:**

The study design is determined by the study problem, which in turn determines the type and method of statistical analysis to be followed. (Abou Allam Raja Mahmoud, 2011, p. 96)

In our study we relied on:

- Pearson correlation coefficient.
- Percentages.

An Analytical Study of the Performance of the Algerian National Football Team According to Indicators (Number of Goals Scored, Percentage of Possession of the Ball, Number of Shots Inside the Goal Frame, Number of Corner Kicks) in the 2024 African Nations Championship in Ivory Coast.

## 6. Presentation, interpretation and discussion of the results:

Practical aspect:

Table 02. Shows an analysis of the performance of the Algerian national team against the Angolan national team

Algeria 01		Angola 01	
Performance indicators	result	Performance indicators	result
Penalties	00	Penalties	01
Percentage of possession	66	Percentage of possession	34
Number of shots	16	Number of shots	07
Shots inside the goal frame	10	Shots inside the goal frame	06
Number of corners	14	Number of corners	02
Infiltration cases	04	Infiltration cases	00
Number of cards	04	Number of cards	01
Number of passes	514	Number of passes	06
Number of key passes	14	Number of key passes	01
Nber of accurate passes	442	Nber of accurate passes	190
Number of long passes	88	Number of long passes	23
Number of interventions	16	Number of interventions	09
Incorrect interventions	03	Incorrect interventions	08
Correct interventions	09	Correct interventions	01

From the results obtained in the table, we note that the possession percentage was 66% for the Algerian team and 34% for the Angolan team, as the number of passes for the Algerian team was about 514, and 262 for the Angolan team. To analyze the reason for the high number of passes by the Algerian national team, we must look at the space in which the Algerian national team played, where the coach relied on advanced defense and a single-block defense system, in which the defensive lines, midfield and attack lines are close together, as the national team played in an area estimated at about 57 meters between the last defender and the first attacker, which is a very close distance between the players, which explains the high possession rate of the Algerian national team. Looking at the total number of shots for both teams, we find that the Algerian national team made 16 shots, 10 of which were inside the goal frame, compared to the Angolan national team, which made 7 shots, 06 of which were inside the goal frame. When observing the effectiveness factor in shots, we find that it is high for the Angolan team compared to the Algerian team, even though the

An Analytical Study of the Performance of the Algerian National Football Team According to Indicators (Number of Goals Scored, Percentage of Possession of the Ball, Number of Shots Inside the Goal Frame, Number of Corner Kicks) in the 2024 African Nations Championship in Ivory Coast.

Algerian team had total control in the shots, and the number of corners for the Algerian team reached about 14 corners, and the Angolan team 02 corners. Looking at the offensive data, we find that the Algerian national team had almost total control over the Angolan team in terms of attack, and the reason is the method of play adopted by the national team coach (4.3.3) throughout the match.

As for the defensive aspect, we note that the number of interventions for the Algerian national team was 16, including 09 correct interventions and 03 incorrect interventions, while for the Angolan national team, the number of interventions reached 09, 08 of which were 08 incorrect interventions and 01 correct interventions.

Although there are many other factors that could be discussed at length, the logical explanation for the national team's failure is the poor management of the match by the coach first and the players second, and Algeria's lack of the final touch to score the goal.

**Table 03.** Shows an analysis of the performance of the Algerian national team against the Burkina Faso national team.

Algeria 02		Burkina Faso 02			
Performance indicators	result	Performance indicators	result		
Penalties	01	Penalties	00		
Percentage of possession	64	Percentage of possession	36		
Number of shots	15	Number of shots	06		
Shots inside the goal frame	11	Shots inside the goal frame	05		
Number of corners	4	Number of corners	01		
Infiltration cases	01	Infiltration cases	01		
Number of cards	02	Number of cards	05		
Number of passes	425	Number of passes	237		
Number of key passes	07	Number of key passes	06		
Nber of accurate passes	367	86%	Nber of accurate passes	177	74%
Number of long passes	28	40%	Number of long passes	08	32%
Number of interventions	17		Number of interventions	14	
Incorrect interventions	09		Incorrect interventions	5	
Correct interventions	08		Correct interventions	09	

From the results of the table above, we note that the possession rate is 64% for the Algerian team and 36% for the Burkina Faso team, as the number of passes for the Algerian team reached 425 passes compared to 237 passes for the Burkina Faso team. The main reason for the large number of passes for the Algerian national team is the playing space in which the team played, which amounted to about 46 meters between the last defender and the first attacker. The coach relied on the advanced single-block defense system, and given the small playing area, we can interpret it as the national team coach trying as much as possible to manage the match in terms of the physical effort of the players who play under difficult weather conditions, characterized by heat and high humidity. The national team scored about 15 shots, including 10 shots inside the goal. And 06 shots were made by the Burkinabe national team, 05 of which were inside the goal frame. Considering the effectiveness of shots, the effectiveness rate was high for the Burkinabe team, despite the large number of shots made by the Algerian national team.

As for the number of corner kicks, the national team had 04 corner kicks, of which the player Bounedjah scored the equalizing goal. As for the Burkina Faso team, the number of corner corners was only 01, which explains the national team's complete control over its counterpart, the Burkina Faso team, as the Algerian national team coach relied on the (4.1.4.1) plan in the first half. He changed the plan to the formation (4.4.2) at the end of the match because the Algerian national team was behind in the score and tied in the last minutes.

As for the defensive aspect, the number of interventions by the Algerian national team reached 17, of which 09 were incorrect interventions, which resulted in a penalty kick for the Burkina Faso team, and 08 were correct interventions. While the Burkina Faso team had 14 interventions, 05 of which were incorrect and 09 were correct, and this explains the good defensive performance of the Burkina Faso team compared to the Algerian team.

Through the analysis we conducted, we find that all indicators suggest that the Algerian team was better than the Burkina Faso team. However, the lead in the score was always in favor of the Burkina Faso team, which took advantage of scoring opportunities effectively.

Considering the result achieved in the second match of the Algerian national team, it can be said that the coach's poor choices in involving some players who did not fulfill the role required of them to the fullest extent, in addition to the failure to employ some choices of players and playing systems, as well as the absence of offensive effectiveness, especially The final touch, which is the main reason for the tie in the score.

Table 04. shows an analysis of the performance of the Algerian national team against the Mauritanian national team

Algeria 00		Mauritania 01			
Performance indicators	result	Performance indicators	result		
Penalties	00	Penalties	00		
Percentage of possession	75	Percentage of possession	25		
Number of shots	16	Number of shots	17		
Shots inside the goal frame	14	Shots inside the goal frame	12		
Number of corners	06	Number of corners	05		
Infiltration cases	02	Infiltration cases	02		
Number of cards	03	Number of cards	03		
Number of passes	546	Number of passes	182		
Number of key passes	14	Number of key passes	11		
Nber of accurate passes	463	84%	Nber of accurate passes	108	59%
Number of long passes	27	36%	Number of long passes	21	30%
Number of interventions	13		Number of interventions	25	
Incorrect interventions	06		Incorrect interventions	06	
Correct interventions	07		Correct interventions	19	

By analyzing the results of the table above, we note that the Algerian national team's possession rate was 75%, while the Mauritanian team's possession rate was 25%, as the number of passes for the Algerian national team reached about 546 passes, and the number of passes for the Mauritanian national team reached about 182 passes. To explain the large number of passes by the Algerian national team, one must look at the playing area in which the Algerian national team played, which is estimated at approximately 55 meters between the last defender and the first attacker. The coach relied on the advanced single-block defense system, and given the small playing area, we can interpret it as the national team coach trying as much as possible to conduct the match with the least physical effort and the most effectiveness - a system adopted by the national voter in the first round matches of the tournament. The number of shots made by the national team was about 16, of which 14 shots were inside the goal frame, while the number of shots made by the Mauritanian team was about 17 shots, of which 12 shots were inside the goal frame. Considering the level of shooting effectiveness, we find it high for the Algerian national team compared to the Mauritanian national team. The number of corner kicks for the Algerian team was about 06 for the Algerian team and 05 corner kicks for the Mauritanian team. Given the data related to the

offensive aspect, the Algerian national team was in complete control throughout the match, as the tactical system adopted by the national team (4.3.3) contributed to imposing offensive control over the Mauritanian national team, in addition to giving wide scope to the individual skills that distinguish the Algerian national team, especially on the wings.

On the defensive side, the number of interventions for the Algerian national team reached about 13 interventions, of which 6 were correct interventions and 07 were incorrect interventions, while the number of interventions for the Mauritanian team reached approximately 25 interventions, of which 09 were incorrect interventions and 19 were correct interventions, which explains the dominance of the Algerian national team from The offensive aspect, and the good defensive performance of the Mauritanian national team. The most prominent player who contributed to limiting the attacks of the Algerian national team is the player "Keita", who has a great offensive tendency, but he focused on defense more than moving towards attack, as he played a prominent role in stopping the movements of the player "Amoura", who is characterized by high speed, and therefore The national team's play was focused on only one side, and thus the offensive effectiveness of the Algerian national team was absent.

## 7. Conclusions and suggestions:

1. By analyzing the results of the first match of the Algerian national team, it can be said that despite almost total control in the various stages of the match especially the first half, the Algerian team failed to manage the stages of the match and maintain its high level as it was at the beginning of the match, and as a result The national team conceded a goal via a penalty kick.
2. By analyzing the indicators of the Algerian national team's second match, we notice that the Algerian national team was better than the Burkina Faso team. Despite this, the lead in the score was always in favor of the Burkina Faso team, which took advantage of scoring opportunities effectively. Considering the Algerian national team, it had many scoring opportunities that it did not exploit properly, due to the absence of the final scoring touch.
3. Through the brief analysis that we made of the match between Algeria and Mauritania, it can be said that although the national team dominated to a large extent in the first round of the tournament, it did not succeed in scoring a single goal, through which it would have been possible to qualify for the next round, and as a result the team received The Algerian suffered a loss that eliminated him from the first round of the tournament, which was not expected.

Finally, it can be said that the poor defensive system of the Algerian national team is responsible for the loss, as we scored 3 goals and conceded 4 goals, which indicates a defect in the Algerian defensive system according to the statistics that were analyzed, which is borne primarily by the coach and the players in the second degree. As a result of the lack of an alternative, the coach bears full responsibility for the Algerian national team's exit from the first round of the African Championship.

**1.7 Suggestions and recommendations:**

1. Paying attention to the formation of youth groups that are almost completely absent at the national level, especially in local Algerian clubs, whether in the west, center, north or south, as they are considered the main reservoir of football, and without them the Algerian national team will not develop.
2. Intensifying analytical studies, given their importance in studying various aspects of play, especially in local, continental and international championships.
3. Relying on a plan that contributes to adopting a special analyst for each team, especially at the local level and in our national championship.
4. Paying attention to creating frameworks for artistic and technical analysis, relying on the latest technological means to reach the highest possible sporting achievement.

**Sources and references:**

1. Abou Allam Raja Mahmoud 2011, Research Methods in Psychological and Educational Sciences, Cairo, Universities Publishing House.
2. Ahmed Badr, The Principles of Scientific Research and Its Methods, 4th edition, Publications Agency, Kuwait.
3. Bastawisi Ahmed 1999, Foundations and Theories of Sports Training, Nile River Publishing and Distribution House, Egypt.
4. Essam Abd El Khalek 1992 Sports Training Theories - Applications, Al-Maaref house, Cairo.
5. Kasem Hassan Hosni, 2009, The Comprehensive Sports and Physical Encyclopedia of Games, Events, and Sports Sciences.
6. Kamal Jamil Al-Rabdhi 2004, Sports Training for the Twenty-First Century, Jordanian University for Publishing and Distribution, Jordan.
7. Mabrouka Omar Mahirik 2008. The Comprehensive Guide to Scientific Research, 1st edition, Nile Arabic Collection, Egypt.
8. Mohamed El-Amin Ghanem 2023, Physical Preparation for Team Sports, Al-Mutanabbi Publishing and Distribution House, Algeria.