ABSTRACT

Introduction: Tactical football training is significant in teaching great football teams. Analyzing and discussing existing problems and proposals for corresponding countermeasures should be carried out periodically. Objective: Investigate and understand the main factors that affect the development of tactical training activities of big football teams. Methods: Large-scale soccer match tactics at the 2018 World Cup are evaluated and treated statistically by dividing the defensive behaviors in the game between individual defensive tactics and collective defensive tactics. Results: The primary means of launching a fast defensive attack is a medium to long pass across the court. Launching a fast attack requires combining a pass with a sudden attack. Conclusion: Attackers often take the initiative in their confrontation tactics. The aggressive style of the players excels in the initiative and midfield advantage. Evidence level II; Therapeutic Studies - Investigating the results.

Keywords: Soccer; Exercise; Sports; Athletes.

INTRODUCTION

A football game is a game of forwarding passing and forward movement. The attack is the eternal theme of football. Winning a goal is the core of a football game. Today’s world’s strong teams generally use the overall offensive and defensive style of attack and defense. Individual and overall offensive and defensive capabilities continue to improve and become more and more perfect. In the fierce competition, the offensive players face layers of defense, fierce, stable, and "chain-like" defensive systems. The difficulty of its offense can be imagined. The "quick play" is valued by world football because of its "fast, concise, sudden, and practical."

METHOD

Research object

We conducted a statistical analysis of video classification of all 64 matches and 145 balls of the 2018 World Cup.
Research methods
We adopt the method of literature data, expert interview method, video analysis method, and logical analysis method.

Concept and scale
Fast play
The fast-play method demonstrated in this article is relative to the positional offensive that promotes the organization of offensives layer by layer. The content includes a quick counterattack and a quick attack.

Quick counterattack
A quick counterattack means that the defender starts by stealing, shoveling, and positioning the ball. Or use other methods to get the ball and take advantage of the opponent’s return to defend in time and immediately mid-to-long pass. The midfielder’s quick short pass or individual breakthrough will lead the ball to the frontcourt and threaten the opponent’s goal.

The arc trajectory of the footsteps of football with the ball
\[ \tau_{kp} = \frac{\mathbf{m}_{kp} \pm \mathbf{r}_{kp}}{\mathbf{v}_{kp}} \pm \mathbf{m}_{kp} \]  
(1)

\[ R_{kp} = \frac{\mathbf{m}_{kp} \pm \mathbf{r}_{kp}}{\mathbf{v}_{kp}} \pm \mathbf{m}_{kp} \]  
(2)

\[ \mathbf{m}_{kp} \] represents the track length. \( d_{kp} \) represents the distance moved by the feature point FP of the footsteps movement trajectory with the ball between the kp frame and the kp+1th frame. The KLT method is used to filter out the background feature points of the arc trajectory of footsteps.

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Analysis of overall offensive tactical rhythm
Table 1 shows a total of 145 goals scored in this tournament. Among them, 58 goals were scored using fast play, with a probability of 40%. The positional offense scored 43 goals. The probability accounted for 29.7%. Set ball scored 44 goals. The probability accounted for 30.3%. In addition, there are 21 set shots caused by fast play. The probability accounts for 14.5% of the total number of goals.

Analysis of quick attack styles
Table 2 shows that passing in the middle is the most important scoring method of fast attack tactics. This technique scores 13 goals, with a probability of 36.1% of the total number of fast breaks, due to its fast speed, strong suddenness, direct face to the goal (single-handed), and other characteristics. In this World Cup fast break, the pass cut is characterized by using cross-runs, lateral passing, and other means to tear the opponent’s line of defense. The active offensive players interspersed and ran, and the defender assisted in constantly putting pressure on the defense. The key is to accurately threaten the defensive team behind and insert in time to pay attention to the timing of the start to prevent offside.

Analysis of quick attack launching field
Table 3 shows that fast breaks are mostly launched in the middle (front) field. This technique scores 24 goals, with a probability of 66.7%. In the middle (rear) field, the probability of scoring 12 goals is 33.3%. According to the overall strategic thinking, the strong team arranges tactics as the first choice for the quick counterattack. If it is blocked, it will switch to a fast offense. If a fast offense is not possible, it will naturally

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Counterattack</th>
<th>Fast break</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Positioning ball</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Score</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>24.8</td>
<td>29.7</td>
<td>30.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2. Statistics on tactics for fast attack (starting field) in the 2018 FIFA World Cup.

Table 3. Statistics on tactics for fast attack (starting field) in the 2018 FIFA World Cup.
switch to a positional attack. Therefore, the midfield is the main area for quick offenses. At the same time, it shows that this World Cup focuses on defense and strengthens the characteristics of frontcourt pressing and destroying an attack.

### Analysis of Quick Counter Attack

Table 4 shows that the quick counterattack in the middle attack is significantly higher than the side attack. This shows that the rapid counterattack tactics grasp all offense and defense, and the formations such as 352, 532 on both wings are relatively weak in-depth. Quickly counterattack the opponent and fail to defend in time. You can directly face the defender and choose the mid-lane to have a double attack point. The center back does not easily push forward or support the side, and the full-back dare not give up the side lightly. The ambiguity of responsibilities and authority caused its joint (two ribs) to become a defensive vacuum zone. At this time, choosing a good breakthrough is expected to benefit.

### Analysis of the launching area of a quick counterattack

Table 5 shows that the midfielder launched a quick counterattack and scored 15 goals. The probability accounts for 68.2%. Backcourt starts accounted for 31.8%. Pay attention to the high success rate of launching immediately after the midfield interception, blocking, and stealing. Modern football’s three offensive and defensive lines are compressed, and the offensive and defensive transitions are fast. Each team’s strengthening of the frontcourt press makes the defender’s backcourt launch fast counters severely restricted.

**Table 4.** Statistics on tactics for quick counterattack (style of play) in the 2018 FIFA World Cup.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Launch field</th>
<th>Goal</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Side roads</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pass</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rush</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slanting</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pass and cut</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rush</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long shot</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goalkeeper launched</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>18.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 5.** Statistics on the use of quick counterattack tactics in the 2018 FIFA World Cup.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Launch field</th>
<th>Goal</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Midfield starts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long pass</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long pass</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>18.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spread out</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breakthrough</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>13.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Backcourt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long pass</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breakthrough</td>
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<tr>
<td>Goalkeeper</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### DISCUSSION

Football is a perfect combination of personal technology and overall tactics, and a one-on-one breakthrough in personal technology is the most effective actual combat technique in the game. Therefore, attention should be paid to strengthening the training of team members’ one-on-one breakthrough ability. Long pass in the backfield is a common offensive method in traditional play. The content is divided into two types of offenses, direct pass, and diagonal pass. Most of the games use diagonal passes to shift the defensive center of gravity and then pass directly to the open crotch. Although the super long pass in the fast break does not score many goals, it can put a lot of pressure on the opponent’s defense. The improvement of the sphere and the field and personal skills have made super long passes possible.

Immediately after an interception, he quickly attacked and scored 9 goals, with a probability of 25%. Each team pays great attention to the fight and interception in the midfield. After intercepting the ball, use long passes and personal breakthroughs to launch a fast attack. The opponent has no time to organize an effective defense, and the goal rate is relatively high. The previous World Cup has always been the first choice for quick counterattack tactics. The fast sideways reversal of this World Cup has been significantly reduced. This tactic only scored 5 goals, accounting for 22.7% of the total number of quick reverses. The main reason is that each team uses 5 midfielders to guard against the wing. Athletes used restricted crosses in the backcourt and blocked the midfield. However, a strong offensive full-back can still use the midfield to slanted hanging, midfield breakthrough, and frontcourt pass to score.

Super long pass (above 35m) and long pass in the backcourt to counterattack and score 10 goals. The probability accounts for 45.5%. It is usually launched by the midfielder or central defender and directly penetrates the bare crotch behind the opponent’s defender. This method is simple and practical and requires the launching team members to have a wide field of vision and accurate long passes. At this time, the responding players are fast, have a strong sense of speed, and are good at grasping the timing of starting to prevent falling into an offside trap.

### CONCLUSION

The fast-play is the first in the mobile offense, and the fast play creates a high rate of set shots. The fast offense uses the pass and cut as the main offensive method. Cross-transposition, lateral pass, live-point attack, and defender assists put great pressure on the defense, and the effect is obvious. The characteristics of the fast offensive field are different. The main means of launching a quick attack in the backcourt is the mid-to-long pass. The main means of launching a quick attack in the frontcourt is the combination of pass and sudden attack. Therefore, strengthening the awareness of frontcourt steals can effectively curb the opponent’s offense.

### ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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