

Wrangling Project

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I came to Mendoza because the MSBA program seemed like a perfect fit for me. I was a business major at Holy Cross College, but I also completed a computer science minor so I had some level of coding experience. I have been fascinated by machine learning and building models since the 2016 election when I first learned about Nate Silver.

One of the things that helped grow that interest was modeling sports. I created an NFL model as a freshman at Holy Cross, and then developed a college football model as a junior. One of my goals for the Mendoza program was to learn how to refine my CFB model and make maintaining it more efficient (I update it manually every week in an excel spread sheet).

This is my first step toward completing that goal. But first, a crash course about how my model works.

My Model uses the following equation to make its team rating:

$$\text{Team A Offense Rating} = (\text{PassingCompletions} \times 3.7) + (\text{PassingAttempts} \times -2.2) + \left(\frac{\text{PassingYards}}{4} \right) + (\text{PassingTouchdowns} \times 1.5) + (\text{RushingYards} \times 0.05) + (\text{RushingTouchdowns} \times 1.5) + (\text{ReceivingYards} \times 0.05) + (\text{ReceivingTouchdowns} \times 1.5) \quad (1)$$

This equation is used twice, once for the offense rating and once for the defensive rating:

$$\text{Team A Net Rating} = \text{Team A Offense Rating} - \text{Team A Defense Rating} \quad (2)$$

Ideally, you would want your team to be rated as highly as possible on offense while having as low a defensive rating as possible (negative even!).

A positive net rating represents a better than average team, while a negative rating is below average. The higher the positive number, the better the team, the lower the negative number, the worse the team.

To determine how likely a team is to win a game, the two ratings are compared in the following equation.

$$\text{Team A \% Of Winning} = \frac{1}{1 + 10^{(\text{Team B Rating} - \text{Team A Rating})/400}} \quad (3)$$

My end goal was not to aggregate all my data and then calculate each teams chance of winning a given game. Instead I just wanted to calculate each teams rating from the last ten seasons and then produce a top-25 list based on net rating, then graph those 25 teams.

My first step was to load in the data that I found from Kragle.

```
cfb_2014 <- read.csv("/Users/TomTheIntern/Desktop/Mendoza/Mod 1/Wrangling/Wrangling Project/CFB Data/cfb_2014.csv")
cfb_2015 <- read.csv("/Users/TomTheIntern/Desktop/Mendoza/Mod 1/Wrangling/Wrangling Project/CFB Data/cfb_2015.csv")
cfb_2016 <- read.csv("/Users/TomTheIntern/Desktop/Mendoza/Mod 1/Wrangling/Wrangling Project/CFB Data/cfb_2016.csv")
cfb_2017 <- read.csv("/Users/TomTheIntern/Desktop/Mendoza/Mod 1/Wrangling/Wrangling Project/CFB Data/cfb_2017.csv")
cfb_2018 <- read.csv("/Users/TomTheIntern/Desktop/Mendoza/Mod 1/Wrangling/Wrangling Project/CFB Data/cfb_2018.csv")
```

```

cfb_2019 <- read.csv("/Users/TomTheIntern/Desktop/Mendoza/Mod 1/Wrangling/Wrangling Project/CFB Data/cfb_2019.csv")
cfb_2020 <- read.csv("/Users/TomTheIntern/Desktop/Mendoza/Mod 1/Wrangling/Wrangling Project/CFB Data/cfb_2020.csv")
cfb_2021 <- read.csv("/Users/TomTheIntern/Desktop/Mendoza/Mod 1/Wrangling/Wrangling Project/CFB Data/cfb_2021.csv")
cfb_2022 <- read.csv("/Users/TomTheIntern/Desktop/Mendoza/Mod 1/Wrangling/Wrangling Project/CFB Data/cfb_2022.csv")
cfb_2023 <- read.csv("/Users/TomTheIntern/Desktop/Mendoza/Mod 1/Wrangling/Wrangling Project/CFB Data/cfb_2023.csv")

```

My second step was to start building a function:

```

team_rating_func <- function(Pass_Comp, Pass_Att, Pass_Yards, Pass_TD, Rush_Att, Rush_Yards, Rush_TD, Fumbles, Ints, Games) {
  rating = (as.numeric(Pass_Comp) * 3.7) +
    (as.numeric(Pass_Att) * -2.2) +
    (as.numeric(Pass_Yards) / 4) +
    (as.numeric(Pass_TD) * 11.3) +
    (as.numeric(Rush_Att) * -1.5) +
    (as.numeric(Rush_Yards) * 0.5) +
    (as.numeric(Rush_TD) * 15.9) +
    (as.numeric(Fumbles) * -14.1) +
    (as.numeric(Ints) * -14.1)

  rating = rating / as.numeric(Games)

  return(rating)
}

```

This function could be applied to offensive and defensive ratings, though the variables would need to be carefully flipped for it to work.

Now, I could actually crack open my data and see what form of wrangling I actually needed to do.

```

str(cfb_2014)

## 'data.frame':   113 obs. of  146 variables:
## $ Team                  : chr  "Akron (MAC)" "Alabama (SEC)" "Arizona (Pac-12)" "Arizona ...
## $ Games                 : int  12 14 14 13 13 13 12 13 12 13 ...
## $ Win                   : int  5 12 10 10 7 7 4 8 5 11 ...
## $ Loss                  : int  7 2 4 3 6 6 8 5 7 2 ...
## $ Off.Rank              : int  88 17 25 34 60 20 102 16 92 1 ...
## $ Off.Plays              : int  891 1018 1139 975 916 1024 770 939 857 1138 ...
## $ Off.Yards              : int  4479 6783 6491 5750 5278 6194 4305 6305 4431 7559 ...
## $ Off.Yards.Play         : num  5.03 6.66 5.7 5.9 5.76 6.05 5.59 6.71 5.17 6.64 ...
## $ Off.TDs                : int  32 67 55 54 52 60 36 55 35 81 ...
## $ Total.TDs              : int  33 68 61 59 56 65 40 58 37 82 ...
## $ Off.Yards.per.Game     : num  373 484 464 442 406 ...
## $ Def.Rank               : int  44 12 103 81 10 83 90 64 86 50 ...
## $ Def.Plays              : int  859 945 1115 964 821 975 798 914 877 941 ...
## $ Yards.Allowed          : int  4453 4598 6314 5422 4204 5476 5170 5185 5146 4964 ...
## $ Yards.Play.Allowed     : num  5.18 4.87 5.66 5.62 5.12 5.62 6.48 5.67 5.87 5.28 ...
## $ Off.TDs.Allowed        : int  34 24 47 39 30 52 50 44 40 41 ...
## $ Total.TDs.Allowed      : int  35 27 49 46 33 54 50 45 42 43 ...
## $ Yards.Per.Game.Allowed : num  371 328 451 417 323 ...
## $ First.Down.Rank         : int  51 26 122 58 18 85 58 98 68 52 ...
## $ First.Down.Runs         : int  100 81 120 100 97 146 117 119 121 85 ...
## $ First.Down.Passes       : int  124 141 188 146 115 108 131 131 128 128 ...

```

```

## $ First.Down.Penalties : int 31 12 29 15 13 25 13 37 16 43 ...
## $ First.Downs : int 255 234 337 261 225 279 261 287 265 256 ...
## $ First.Down.Def.Rank : int 51 26 122 58 18 85 58 98 68 52 ...
## $ Opp.First.Down.Runs : int 100 81 120 100 97 146 117 119 121 85 ...
## $ Opp.First.Down.Passes : int 124 141 188 146 115 108 131 131 128 128 ...
## $ Opp.First.Down.Penalties : int 31 12 29 15 13 25 13 37 16 43 ...
## $ Opp.First.Downs : int 255 234 337 261 225 279 261 287 265 256 ...
## $ X4th.Down.Rank : int 113 5 23 92 20 58 57 95 1 6 ...
## $ X4th.Attempts : int 7 10 16 10 12 18 16 3 11 25 ...
## $ X4th.Conversions : int 21 13 26 23 19 36 31 7 13 34 ...
## $ X4th.Percent : num 0.333 0.769 0.615 0.435 0.632 0.5 0.516 0.429 0.846 0.73 ...
## $ X4rd.Down.Def.Rank : int 29 23 23 51 1 36 117 90 51 4 ...
## $ Opp.4th.Conversion : int 7 7 7 14 4 10 16 15 11 6 ...
## $ Opp.4th.Attempt : int 17 18 18 28 18 23 23 25 22 24 ...
## $ Opponent.4th.Percent : num 0.412 0.389 0.389 0.5 0.222 0.435 0.696 0.6 0.5 0.25 ...
## $ Kickoff.Return.Rank : int 30 76 27 109 112 4 87 84 107 20 ...
## $ Kickoffs.Returned : int 43 60 40 55 50 42 41 33 41 81 ...
## $ Kickoff.Return.Yards : int 828 1291 758 1280 1192 685 892 717 946 1504 ...
## $ Kickoff.Return.Touchdowns : int 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 ...
## $ Avg.Yard.per.Kickoff.Return : num 19.3 21.5 18.9 23.3 23.8 ...
## $ Passing.Off.Rank : int 49 28 21 32 100 39 125 66 78 4 ...
## $ Pass.Attempts : int 528 451 564 467 359 448 105 332 409 519 ...
## $ Pass.Completions : int 284 290 320 281 199 276 50 208 232 323 ...
## $ Interceptions.Thrown.x : int 14 10 10 9 6 8 2 7 7 8 ...
## $ Pass.Yards : int 2995 3890 3945 3556 2444 3381 747 2984 2590 4757 ...
## $ Pass.Yards.Attempt : num 5.67 8.63 6.99 7.61 6.81 7.55 7.11 8.99 6.33 9.17 ...
## $ Yards.Completion : num 10.6 13.4 12.3 12.7 12.3 ...
## $ Pass.Touchdowns : int 14 32 29 34 21 25 3 23 19 38 ...
## $ Pass.Yards.Per.Game : num 250 278 282 274 188 ...
## $ Pass.Def.Rank : int 53 58 118 103 37 44 83 68 82 107 ...
## $ Opp.Completions.Allowed : int 225 268 349 269 217 238 244 243 250 249 ...
## $ Opp.Pass.Attempts : int 402 493 534 453 392 410 362 421 402 456 ...
## $ Opp.Pass.Yds.Allowed : int 2670 3164 3937 3376 2714 2808 2854 2991 2853 3434 ...
## $ Opp.Pass.TDs.Allowed : int 20 19 28 22 19 18 31 22 16 24 ...
## $ Yards.Attempt.Allowed : num 6.64 6.42 7.37 7.45 6.92 6.85 7.88 7.1 7.1 7.53 ...
## $ Yards.Completion.Allowed : num 11.9 11.8 11.3 12.6 12.5 ...
## $ Pass.Yards.Per.Game.Allowed : num 222 226 281 260 209 ...
## $ Penalty.Rank : int 116 21 103 4 37 113 10 112 24 124 ...
## $ Penalties : int 101 69 92 58 68 104 49 92 50 127 ...
## $ Penalty.Yards : int 870 562 881 421 581 905 435 896 489 1149 ...
## $ Penalty.Yards.Per.Game : num 72.5 40.1 62.9 32.4 44.7 ...
## $ Punt.Return.Rank : int 62 55 82 114 7 9 6 72 78 32 ...
## $ Punt.Returns : int 17 12 32 15 16 10 5 19 14 11 ...
## $ Net.Punt.Return.Yards : int 123 83 268 196 49 31 15 148 114 56 ...
## $ Punt.Return.Touchdowns : int 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ Avg.Yards.Per.Punt.Return : num 7.24 6.92 8.38 13.07 3.06 ...
## $ Punt.Return.Def.Rank : int 62 55 82 114 7 9 6 72 78 32 ...
## $ Opp.Punt.Returns : int 17 12 32 15 16 10 5 19 14 11 ...
## $ Opp.Net.Punt.Return.Yards : int 123 83 268 196 49 31 15 148 114 56 ...
## $ Opp.Punt.Return.Touchdowns.Allowed : int 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ Avg.Yards.Allowed.per.Punt.Return : num 7.24 6.92 8.38 13.07 3.06 ...
## $ Redzone.Off.Rank : int 122 46 83 12 89 77 102 31 21 50 ...
## $ Redzone.Attempts : int 47 64 60 64 56 58 37 58 46 73 ...
## $ Redzone.Rush.TD : int 15 27 20 17 24 24 24 25 14 40 ...

```

```

## $ Redzone.Pass.TD : int 8 18 13 23 12 13 2 13 8 8 ...
## $ Redzone.Field.Goals.Made : int 9 10 15 18 8 10 2 13 19 14 ...
## $ Redzone.Scores : int 32 55 48 58 44 47 28 51 41 62 ...
## $ Redzone.Points : num 0.681 0.859 0.8 0.906 0.786 0.81 0.757 0.879 0.891 0.84 ...
## $ Redzone.Def.Rank : int 22 72 107 23 5 42 111 13 18 98 ...
## $ Opp.Redzone.Attempts : int 41 44 53 46 33 44 56 54 55 38 ...
## $ Opp.Redzone.Rush.TD.Allowed : int 9 4 13 11 10 21 17 19 22 15 ...
## $ Opp.Redzone.Pass.Touchdowns.Allowed: int 13 13 19 15 10 8 22 11 10 11 ...
## $ Opp.Redzone.Field.Goals.Made : int 9 20 15 9 3 6 11 10 9 7 ...
## $ Opp.Redzone.Scores : int 31 37 47 35 23 35 50 40 41 33 ...
## $ Redzone.Points.Allowed : num 0.756 0.841 0.887 0.761 0.697 0.795 0.893 0.741 0.745 0 ...
## $ Rushing.Off.Rank : int 106 35 45 56 24 25 5 13 76 27 ...
## $ Rush.Attempts : int 363 567 575 508 557 576 665 607 448 619 ...
## $ Rush.Yds : int 1484 2893 2546 2194 2834 2813 3558 3321 1841 2802 ...
## $ Yards.Rush : num 4.09 5.1 4.43 4.32 5.09 4.88 5.35 5.47 4.11 4.53 ...
## $ Rushing.TD : int 18 35 26 20 31 35 33 32 16 43 ...
## $ Rushing.Yards.per.Game : num 124 207 182 169 218 ...
## $ Rushing.Def.Rank : int 43 4 68 49 12 103 93 67 88 16 ...
## $ Opp.Rush.Attempts : int 457 452 581 511 429 565 436 493 475 485 ...
## $ Opp.Rush.Yards.Alloweed : int 1783 1434 2377 2046 1490 2668 2316 2194 2293 1530 ...
## $ Yds.Rush.Allowed : num 3.9 3.17 4.09 4 3.47 4.72 5.31 4.45 4.83 3.15 ...
## $ Opp.Rush.Touchdowns.Allowed : int 14 5 19 17 11 34 19 22 24 17 ...
## $ Rush.Yards.Per.Game.Alloweed : num 149 102 170 157 115 ...
## $ Sack.Rank : int 56 14 105 109 11 85 19 15 12 47 ...
## [list output truncated]

```

The first thing I realized was that

A. I had a lot of data that I likely didn't really need to use and that B. I was going to need to clean my team names because the format was 'Team (Conference)' C. The data frames that I downloaded all had differing rows (meaning a different number of teams) and differing columns (meaning a different number of variables)

Let's address B first

My first step was to split the strings based on the first parenthesis ('('), and then output the split result into two separate columns. I did so using stringr. I then used gsub to get rid of the last parenthesis and trimws to get rid of any remaining blank spaces.

```

#Import stringr
library(stringr)
cfb_2014[ , c('Team', 'Conference')] <- str_split_fixed(cfb_2014$Team, '\\\\(', 2)
#https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/how-to-split-column-into-multiple-columns-in-r-dataframe/
cfb_2014$Conference <- gsub("\\)", "", cfb_2014$Conference)
cfb_2014$Team <- trimws(cfb_2014$Team)
#https://study.com/academy/lesson/removing-space-from-string-in-r-programming.html#:~:text=R%20has%20so

cfb_2015[ , c('Team', 'Conference')] <- str_split_fixed(cfb_2015$Team, '\\\\(', 2)
cfb_2015$Conference <- gsub("\\)", "", cfb_2015$Conference)
cfb_2015$Team <- trimws(cfb_2015$Team)

cfb_2016[ , c('Team', 'Conference')] <- str_split_fixed(cfb_2016$Team, '\\\\(', 2)
cfb_2016$Conference <- gsub("\\)", "", cfb_2016$Conference)
cfb_2016$Team <- trimws(cfb_2016$Team)

cfb_2017[ , c('Team', 'Conference')] <- str_split_fixed(cfb_2017$Team, '\\\\(', 2)

```

```

cfb_2017$Conference <- gsub("\\\\", "", cfb_2017$Conference)
cfb_2017$Team <- trimws(cfb_2017$Team)

cfb_2018[ , c('Team', 'Conference')] <- str_split_fixed(cfb_2018$Team, '\\\\(, 2)
cfb_2018$Conference <- gsub("\\\\", "", cfb_2018$Conference)
cfb_2018$Team <- trimws(cfb_2018$Team)

cfb_2019[ , c('Team', 'Conference')] <- str_split_fixed(cfb_2019$Team, '\\\\(, 2)
cfb_2019$Conference <- gsub("\\\\", "", cfb_2019$Conference)
cfb_2019$Team <- trimws(cfb_2019$Team)

cfb_2020[ , c('Team', 'Conference')] <- str_split_fixed(cfb_2020$Team, '\\\\(, 2)
cfb_2020$Conference <- gsub("\\\\", "", cfb_2020$Conference)
cfb_2020$Team <- trimws(cfb_2020$Team)

cfb_2021[ , c('Team', 'Conference')] <- str_split_fixed(cfb_2021$Team, '\\\\(, 2)
cfb_2021$Conference <- gsub("\\\\", "", cfb_2021$Conference)
cfb_2021$Team <- trimws(cfb_2021$Team)

cfb_2022[ , c('Team', 'Conference')] <- str_split_fixed(cfb_2022$Team, '\\\\(, 2)
cfb_2022$Conference <- gsub("\\\\", "", cfb_2022$Conference)
cfb_2022$Team <- trimws(cfb_2022$Team)

cfb_2023[ , c('Team', 'Conference')] <- str_split_fixed(cfb_2023$Team, '\\\\(, 2)
cfb_2023$Conference <- gsub("\\\\", "", cfb_2023$Conference)
cfb_2023$Team <- trimws(cfb_2023$Team)

```

Now that I had cleaner names, I decided to design the actual structure of my temporary data frames.

The first way I tried aggregating the data was by using the numerical value of each column and then feeding it into my custom function. However, that process was slow and rather tedious because I would have to check each column for each data frame because the frames all varied in column number and row number.

So for the 2015 data frame, I decided to try and access the columns based on their name, not their number.

That was much smoother operation as the column names were consistent across the various frames. Knowing this method would work, I decided to construct a function to quickly compile the metrics I needed.

```

data_constructor <- function(year){

  #I used paste here to create the variable names so that I could only input the year I needed for the .
  #https://www.digitalocean.com/community/tutorials/paste-in-r

  new_frame <- paste("CFB", year, "Results", sep = "_")

  #https://www.rdocumentation.org/packages/base/versions/3.6.2/topics/get
  #I also had to use get so that the function could pull in each existing frame
  old_frame <- get(paste("cfb", year, sep = "_"))

  #and then I constructed the frame template
  new_frame <- data.frame('Primary Key' = character(nrow(old_frame)),
                          'Name' = character(nrow(old_frame)),
                          'Conference' = character(nrow(old_frame)),
                          'Year' = character(nrow(old_frame)),

```

```

        'O Rating' = double(nrow(old_frame)),
        'D Rating' = double(nrow(old_frame)),
        'Net Rating' = double(nrow(old_frame)),
        'Wins' = numeric(nrow(old_frame))
    )
#made a primary key so I could merge all the tables
new_frame$Primary.Key <- paste(old_frame$Team, year, sep = "_")
#loaded in the conferences
new_frame$Conference <- old_frame$Conference
#loaded in the team names
new_frame>Name <- old_frame$Team
#and put in the years
new_frame$Year <- rep(year, nrow(old_frame))
new_frame$Wins <- as.numeric(old_frame$Win)

#and then did the actual calculations for offense by doing a nested function call
new_frame$O.Rating <- apply(old_frame, MARGIN = 1, FUN = function(row) {
  team_rating_func(
    Pass_Comp = as.numeric(row["Pass.Completions"]),
    Pass_Att = as.numeric(row["Pass.Attempts"]),
    Pass_Yards = as.numeric(row["Pass.Yards"]),
    Pass_TD = as.numeric(row["Pass.Touchdowns"]),
    Rush_Att = as.numeric(row["Rush.Attempts"]),
    Rush_Yards = as.numeric(row["Rush.Yds"]),
    Rush_TD = as.numeric(row["Rushing.TD"]),
    Fumbles = as.numeric(row["Fumbles.Lost"]),
    Ints = as.numeric(row["Interceptions.Thrown.x"]),
    Games = as.numeric(row["Games"])
  )
})

#and then the calculations for defense by doing a nested function call
new_frame$D.Rating <- apply(old_frame, MARGIN = 1, FUN = function(row) {
  team_rating_func(
    Pass_Comp = row["Opp.Completions.Allowed"],
    Pass_Att = row["Opp.Pass.Attempts"],
    Pass_Yards = row["Opp.Pass.Yds.Allowed"],
    Pass_TD = row["Opp.Pass.TDs.Allowed"],
    Rush_Att = row["Opp.Rush.Attempts"],
    Rush_Yards = row["Opp.Rush.Yards.Allowed"], #this is an intentional typo
    Rush_TD = row["Opp.Rush.Touchdowns.Allowed"],
    Fumbles = row["Fumbles.Recovered"],
    Ints = row["Opponents.Intercepted"],
    Games = row["Games"]
  )
})

#finally created the net ratings
new_frame$Net.Rating <- new_frame$O.Rating - new_frame$D.Rating

#and returned the frame
return(new_frame)

```

```
}
```

I used 2014 to make sure my function worked, and then ran 2014-2020 through my function.

```
CFB_2014_Results <- data_constructor(2014)
CFB_2015_Results <- data_constructor(2015)
CFB_2016_Results <- data_constructor(2016)
CFB_2017_Results <- data_constructor(2017)
CFB_2018_Results <- data_constructor(2018)
CFB_2019_Results <- data_constructor(2019)
CFB_2020_Results <- data_constructor(2020)
```

This model worked really well until I got to the last three frames, which had a handful of renamed columns. YAY! So, I had to rename them.

In addition, because I wanted to pull wins (something I decided to change at the last minute) I then had to reuse the string split function from earlier.

2021 was a bit of a head scratcher. A lot of columns that you would expect to be numeric (such as pass yards, rush yards, and their defensive counterparts) were character values.

```
#For some reason the 2021 data frame was fairly poor. A lot of columns that were numeric in nature were
cfb_2021$Interceptions.Thrown.x <- cfb_2021[ ,148]
cfb_2021$Pass.Yards <- as.numeric(gsub(",","", cfb_2021$Pass.Yards))
cfb_2021$Rush.Yds <- as.numeric(gsub(",","", cfb_2021$Rush.Yds))
cfb_2021$Opp.Pass.Yds.Allowed <- as.numeric(gsub(",","", cfb_2021$Opp.Pass.Yds.Allowed))
cfb_2021$Opp.Rush.Yards.Alloweed <- as.numeric(gsub(",","", cfb_2021$Opp.Rush.Yards.Alloweed))
cfb_2021[ , c('Win', 'Loss')] <- str_split_fixed(cfb_2021$Win.Loss, '- ', 2)
CFB_2021_Results <- data_constructor(2021)
```

2022 still required some cleaning, but was the easiest of the set.

```
cfb_2022$Interceptions.Thrown.x <- cfb_2022$Interceptions.Thrown_y
cfb_2022[ , c('Win', 'Loss')] <- str_split_fixed(cfb_2022$Win.Loss, '- ', 2)
CFB_2022_Results <- data_constructor(2022)
```

I also found that I had an NA by coercion issue for the 2023 data frame. Row 131 seemed to have some sort of weird issue where one of the values was ‘reclassifying’, likely some sort of error on the part of whoever put the data frame together. So I dropped it, and then cleaned up the pass completion and pass completion allowed values.

```
cfb_2023 <- cfb_2023[ -131, ]
cfb_2023$Interceptions.Thrown.x <- cfb_2023$Interceptions.Thrown_x
cfb_2023$Pass.Completions <- as.numeric(gsub(",","", cfb_2023$Pass.Completions))
cfb_2023$Opp.Completions.Allowed <- as.numeric(gsub(",","", cfb_2023$Opp.Completions.Allowed))
cfb_2023[ , c('Win', 'Loss')] <- str_split_fixed(cfb_2023$Win.Loss, '- ', 2)
CFB_2023_Results <- data_constructor(2023)
```

Now with the data cleaned, I merged all the existing databases into one main table

```
library(dplyr)
```

```

## 
## Attaching package: 'dplyr'

## The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':
## 
##     filter, lag

## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
## 
##     intersect, setdiff, setequal, union

#Isn't dplyr a wonderful thing? https://stackoverflow.com/questions/68287677/merging-multiple-dataframes

final_set <- bind_rows(CFB_2014_Results, CFB_2015_Results, CFB_2016_Results, CFB_2017_Results, CFB_2018_Results,
                       CFB_2021_Results, CFB_2022_Results, CFB_2023_Results)

```

One thing that did come up when I was trying to graph were team names in my data base not being the same as the ones in the CFBFastR Package. The first one I noticed was USC, which is listed as Southern California in my set. So I ran the graph a few times, saw which teams the computer read in as errors and modified them manually. The names did change a few times, so I had to adjust the same teams multiple times.

```

final_set$Name[final_set$Name == 'Southern California'] <- 'USC'
final_set$Name[final_set$Name == 'Army West Point'] <- 'Army'
final_set$Name[final_set$Name == 'Eastern Mich.'] <- 'Eastern Michigan'
final_set$Name[final_set$Name == 'Fla. Atlantic'] <- 'Florida Atlantic'
final_set$Name[final_set$Name == 'Middle Tenn.'] <- 'Middle Tennessee'
final_set$Name[final_set$Name == 'Southern Miss.'] <- 'Southern Mississippi'
final_set$Name[final_set$Name == 'Western Ky.'] <- 'Western Kentucky'
final_set$Name[final_set$Name == 'Western Mich.'] <- 'Western Michigan'
final_set$Name[final_set$Name == 'La.-Monroe'] <- 'Louisiana Monroe'
final_set$Name[final_set$Name == 'Northern Ill.'] <- 'Northern Illinois'
final_set$Name[final_set$Name == 'South Fla.'] <- 'South Florida'
final_set$Name[final_set$Name == 'Ga. Southern'] <- 'Georgia Southern'
final_set$Name[final_set$Name == 'Central Mich.'] <- 'Central Michigan'
final_set$Name[final_set$Name == 'ULM'] <- 'Louisiana Monroe'
final_set$Name[final_set$Name == 'App State'] <- 'Appalachian State'
final_set$Name[final_set$Name == 'NIU'] <- 'Northern Illinois'
final_set$Name[final_set$Name == 'Coastal Caro.'] <- 'Coastal Carolina'

```

I also realized that Miami Florida and Miami Ohio were named Miami (OH), Miami (FL) so my parenthetical split operation didn't work on them. So I had to make some further alterations to clean up both the name and their column.

```

final_set$Name[final_set$Conference == 'OH (MAC') <- 'Miami (OH)'
final_set$Name[final_set$Conference == 'FL (ACC') <- 'Miami'
final_set$Conference[final_set$Name == 'Miami (OH)'] <- 'MAC'
final_set$Conference[final_set$Name == 'Miami'] <- 'ACC'

```

I then needed to do some conference renaming for a few values that were named differently across multiple frames.

```

final_set$Conference[final_set$name == 'Ole Miss'] <- 'SEC'
final_set$Conference[final_set$name == 'Pittsburgh'] <- 'ACC'
final_set$Conference[final_set$name == 'Notre Dame'] <- 'FBS Independent'
final_set$Conference[final_set$Conference == 'MWC'] <- 'Mountain West'

```

Finally, I altered the rating for any team that is traditionally considered to be Group of 5. This lowered their values and kept the values of the 'Power 5' teams normal.

```

final_set$O.Rating <- final_set$O.Rating * ifelse(
  (final_set$Conference == 'MAC' | 
  final_set$Conference == 'AAC' | 
  final_set$Conference == 'C-USA' | 
  final_set$Conference == 'Mountain West' | 
  final_set$Conference == 'Sun Belt') |
  (final_set$Conference =='FBS Independent' & final_set$name != 'Notre Dame') , .75, 1)

final_set$D.Rating <- final_set$D.Rating * ifelse(
  (final_set$Conference == 'MAC' | 
  final_set$Conference == 'AAC' | 
  final_set$Conference == 'C-USA' | 
  final_set$Conference == 'Mountain West' | 
  final_set$Conference == 'Sun Belt') |
  (final_set$Conference =='FBS Independent' & final_set$name != 'Notre Dame')
  , 1.25, 1)

final_set$Net.Rating <- final_set$O.Rating - final_set$D.Rating

```

Now, with all 1253 teams defined and in one database, it's time to start answering the question that lead me to do all this: who are the top-25 teams in the CFP era. I started by using dplyr in the frame, filtering to only include Power 5 teams, as well as Notre Dame.

```

library(dplyr)

top_25 <- final_set %>%
  filter(Conference == 'SEC' | Conference == 'ACC' | 
         Conference == 'Pac-12' | Conference == 'Big Ten' | 
         Conference == 'Big 12' | Name == "Notre Dame") %>%
  arrange(desc(Net.Rating)) %>%
  slice(1:25)

top_25

```

	Primary.Key	Name	Conference	Year	O.Rating	D.Rating	Net.Rating
## 1	Clemson_2018	Clemson	ACC	2018	207.2833	26.79333	180.4900
## 2	Ohio St._2019	Ohio St.	Big Ten	2019	202.8857	27.65714	175.2286
## 3	Clemson_2019	Clemson	ACC	2019	205.1767	33.82000	171.3567
## 4	Oregon_2023	Oregon	Pac-12	2023	226.2893	69.34286	156.9464
## 5	TCU_2014	TCU	Big 12	2014	176.6462	22.58846	154.0577
## 6	LSU_2019	LSU	SEC	2019	223.0133	70.61667	152.3967
## 7	Alabama_2020	Alabama	SEC	2020	215.8318	64.82273	151.0091
## 8	Clemson_2020	Clemson	ACC	2020	182.9091	34.01364	148.8955

```

## 9      Alabama_2019      Alabama      SEC 2019 197.2654 51.25385 146.0115
## 10     Alabama_2017      Alabama      SEC 2017 163.2643 22.69286 140.5714
## 11     Alabama_2016      Alabama      SEC 2016 152.0800 16.15333 135.9267
## 12     Ohio St._2017      Ohio St.    Big Ten 2017 181.8607 46.10000 135.7607
## 13     Ohio St._2016      Ohio St.    Big Ten 2016 162.1346 27.81154 134.3231
## 14     Alabama_2018      Alabama      SEC 2018 193.0600 59.08000 133.9800
## 15     Georgia_2022      Georgia      SEC 2022 184.7100 51.80000 132.9100
## 16     Georgia_2021      Georgia      SEC 2021 158.2000 27.56333 130.6367
## 17     Georgia_2023      Georgia      SEC 2023 187.8571 58.50000 129.3571
## 18     Ohio St._2020      Ohio St.    Big Ten 2020 198.3083 70.23333 128.0750
## 19     Baylor_2014       Baylor      Big 12 2014 203.4500 76.07692 127.3731
## 20     Michigan_2016      Michigan     Big Ten 2016 150.0231 24.90385 125.1192
## 21 Michigan St._2014 Michigan St.  Big Ten 2014 175.0654 50.55000 124.5154
## 22     Ohio St._2021      Ohio St.    Big Ten 2021 215.2923 93.40000 121.8923
## 23     Michigan_2023      Michigan     Big Ten 2023 145.7967 25.05667 120.7400
## 24     Michigan_2022      Michigan     Big Ten 2022 170.7643 50.20357 120.5607
## 25     Baylor_2015       Baylor      Big 12 2015 212.8846 92.65769 120.2269

##      Wins
## 1     15
## 2     13
## 3     14
## 4     12
## 5     12
## 6     15
## 7     11
## 8     10
## 9     11
## 10    13
## 11    14
## 12    12
## 13    11
## 14    14
## 15    15
## 16    14
## 17    13
## 18    6
## 19    11
## 20    10
## 21    11
## 22    11
## 23    15
## 24    13
## 25    10

```

Time to try graphing!

```

if (!require("remotes")) install.packages("remotes")

## Loading required package: remotes

## Warning: package 'remotes' was built under R version 4.4.1

```

```

remotes::install_github("Kazink36/cfbplotR")

## Using GitHub PAT from the git credential store.

## Skipping install of 'cfbplotR' from a github remote, the SHA1 (b45dddf6) has not changed since last :
##   Use 'force = TRUE' to force installation

library(cfbfastR)
library(cfbplotR)
library(tidyverse)

## Warning: package 'purrr' was built under R version 4.4.1

## Warning: package 'lubridate' was built under R version 4.4.1

## -- Attaching core tidyverse packages ----- tidyverse 2.0.0 --
## vforcats 1.0.0    vreadr 2.1.5
## vggplot2 3.5.1    vtibble 3.2.1
## vlubridate 1.9.4   vtidyr 1.3.1
## vpurrr 1.0.4

## -- Conflicts ----- tidyverse_conflicts() --
## xdplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
## xdplyr::lag()    masks stats::lag()
## i Use the conflicted package (<http://conflicted.r-lib.org/>) to force all conflicts to become errors

library(ggthemes)

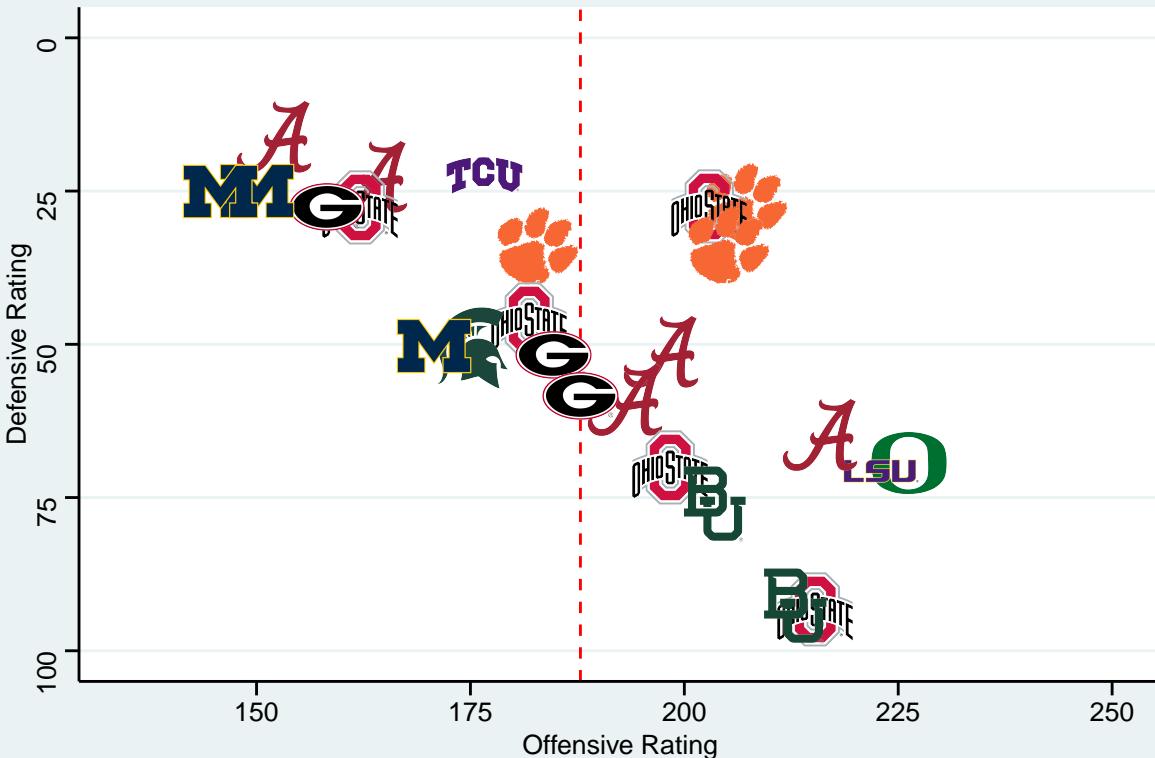
ggplot(top_25, aes(x = O.Rating, y = D.Rating)) +
  geom_median_lines(aes(v_var = O.Rating, h_var = D.Rating)) +
  geom_cfb_logos(aes(team = Name), width = 0.075) +
  scale_y_reverse() +
  labs(title = "The 25 Best Teams of the CFP Era", x = "Offensive Rating", y = "Defensive Rating") +
  theme_stata()+
  ylim(100, 0) +
  xlim(135, 250)

## Scale for y is already present.
## Adding another scale for y, which will replace the existing scale.

## Warning: Using the 'size' aesthetic with geom_segment was deprecated in ggplot2 3.4.0.
## i Please use the 'linewidth' aesthetic instead.
## This warning is displayed once every 8 hours.
## Call 'lifecycle::last_lifecycle_warnings()' to see where this warning was
## generated.

```

The 25 Best Teams of the CFP Era



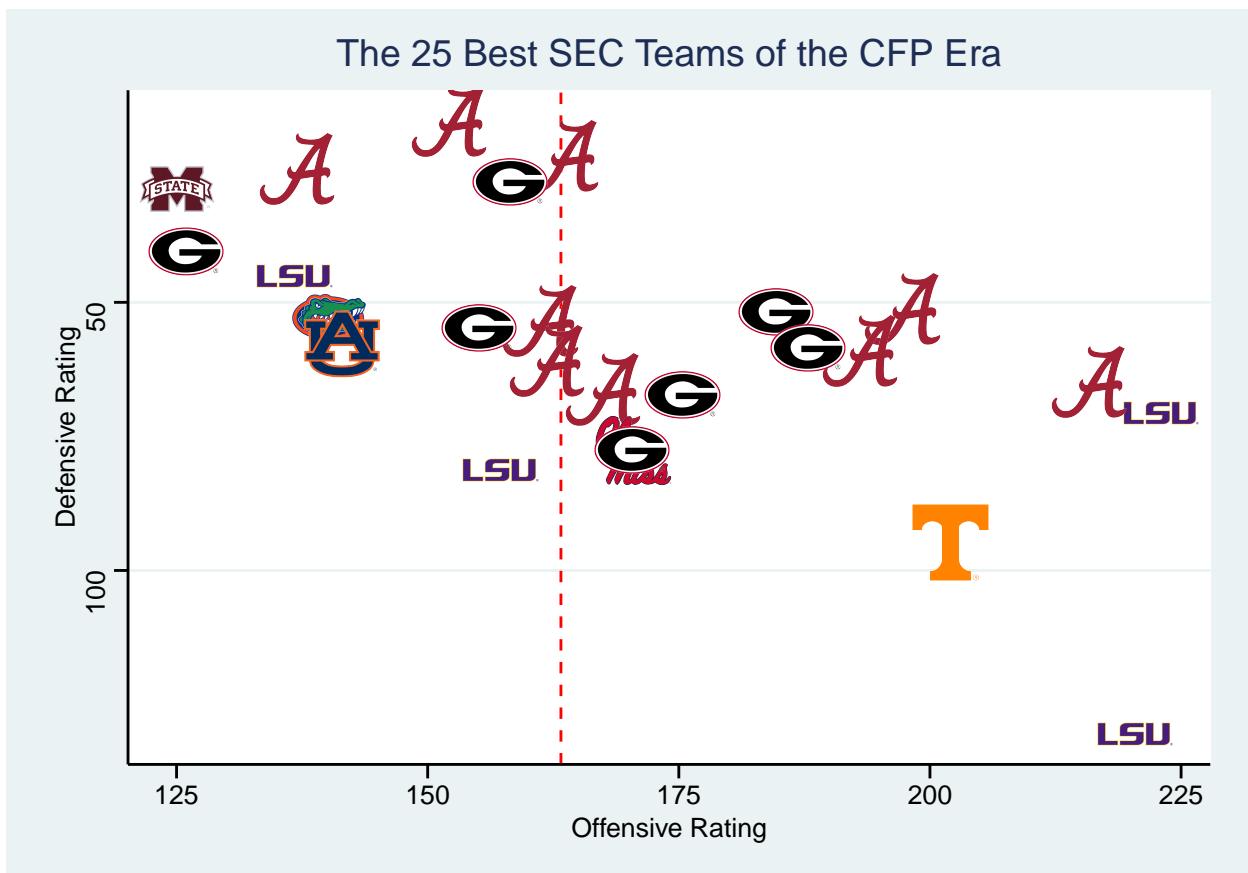
```
#https://kazink36.github.io/cfbplotR/
```

And just like that, I have my answer. The best teams in CFP area include: Alabama, Clemson, Ohio State, LSU, Oregon, Michigan, TCU and Georgia. The singular best team was Clemson 2018, closely followed by Ohio State 2019 and Clemson 2019.

But I couldn't quite stop there. I decided to throw in a top-25 SEC graph.

```
top_25_SEC <- final_set %>%
  filter(Conference == 'SEC') %>%
  arrange(desc(Net.Rating)) %>%
  slice(1:25)

ggplot(top_25_SEC, aes(x = O.Rating, y = D.Rating)) +
  geom_median_lines(aes(v_var = O.Rating, h_var = D.Rating)) +
  geom_cfb_logos(aes(team = Name), width = 0.075) +
  scale_y_reverse() +
  labs(title = "The 25 Best SEC Teams of the CFP Era", x = "Offensive Rating", y = "Defensive Rating") +
  theme_stata()
```

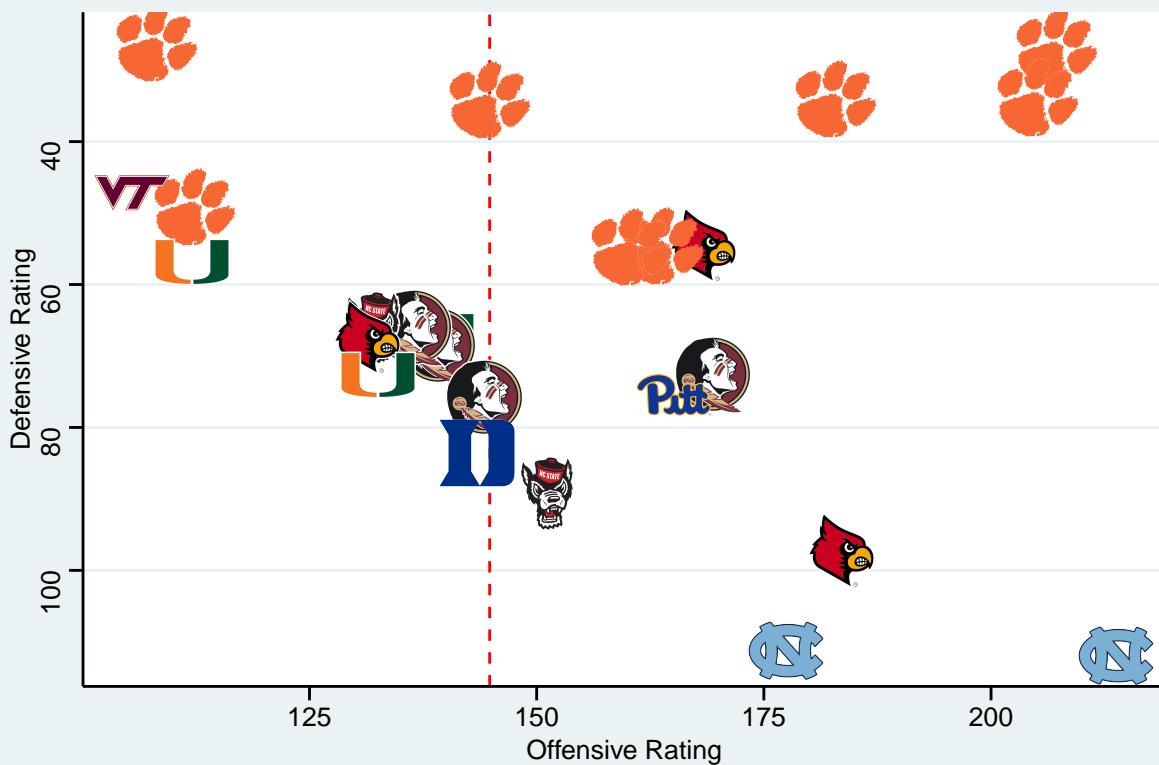


Which led to an ACC graph.

```
top_25_ACC <- final_set %>%
  filter(Conference == 'ACC') %>%
  arrange(desc(Net.Rating)) %>%
  slice(1:25)

ggplot(top_25_ACC, aes(x = O.Rating, y = D.Rating)) +
  geom_median_lines(aes(v_var = O.Rating, h_var = D.Rating)) +
  geom_cfb_logos(aes(team = Name), width = 0.075) +
  scale_y_reverse() +
  labs(title = "The 25 Best ACC Teams of the CFP Era", x = "Offensive Rating", y = "Defensive Rating") +
  theme_stata()
```

The 25 Best ACC Teams of the CFP Era

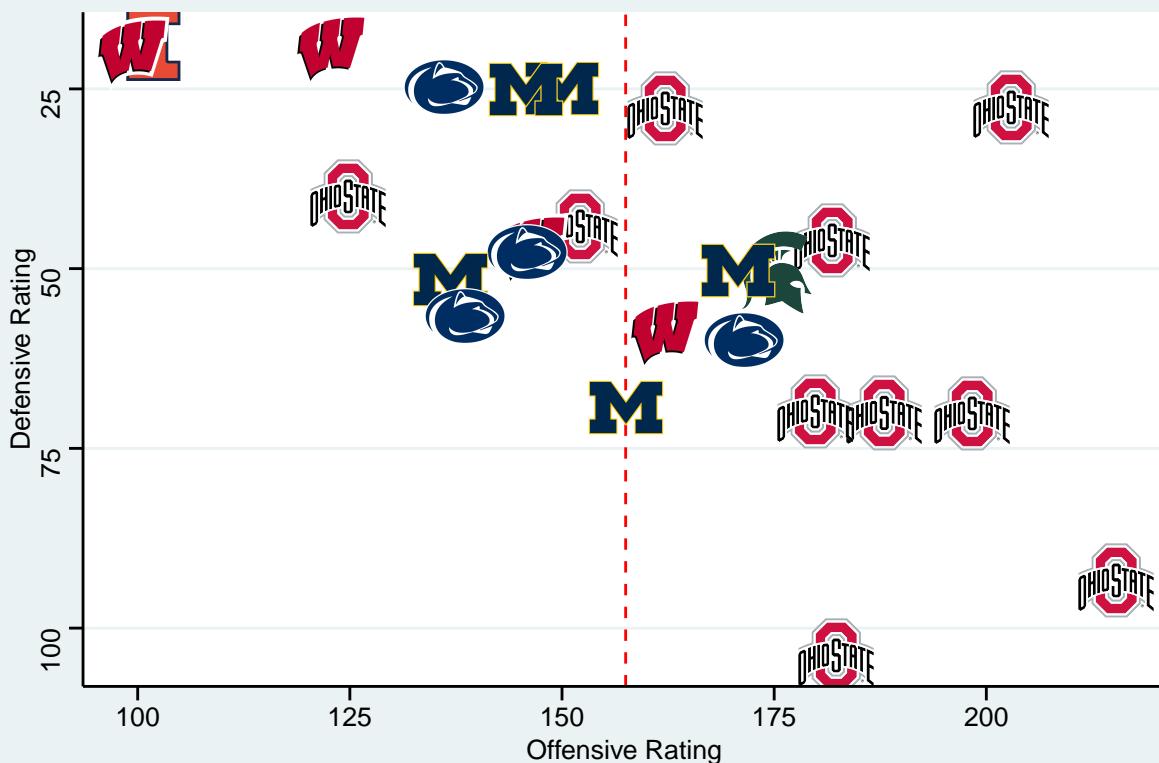


And then I had to do a Big Ten graph.

```
top_25_Big10 <- final_set %>%
  filter(Conference == 'Big Ten') %>%
  arrange(desc(Net.Rating)) %>%
  slice(1:25)

ggplot(top_25_Big10, aes(x = O.Rating, y = D.Rating)) +
  geom_median_lines(aes(v_var = O.Rating, h_var = D.Rating)) +
  geom_cfb_logos(aes(team = Name), width = 0.075) +
  scale_y_reverse() +
  labs(title = "The 25 Best Big Ten Teams of the CFP Era", x = "Offensive Rating", y = "Defensive Rating") +
  theme_stata()
```

The 25 Best Big Ten Teams of the CFP Era

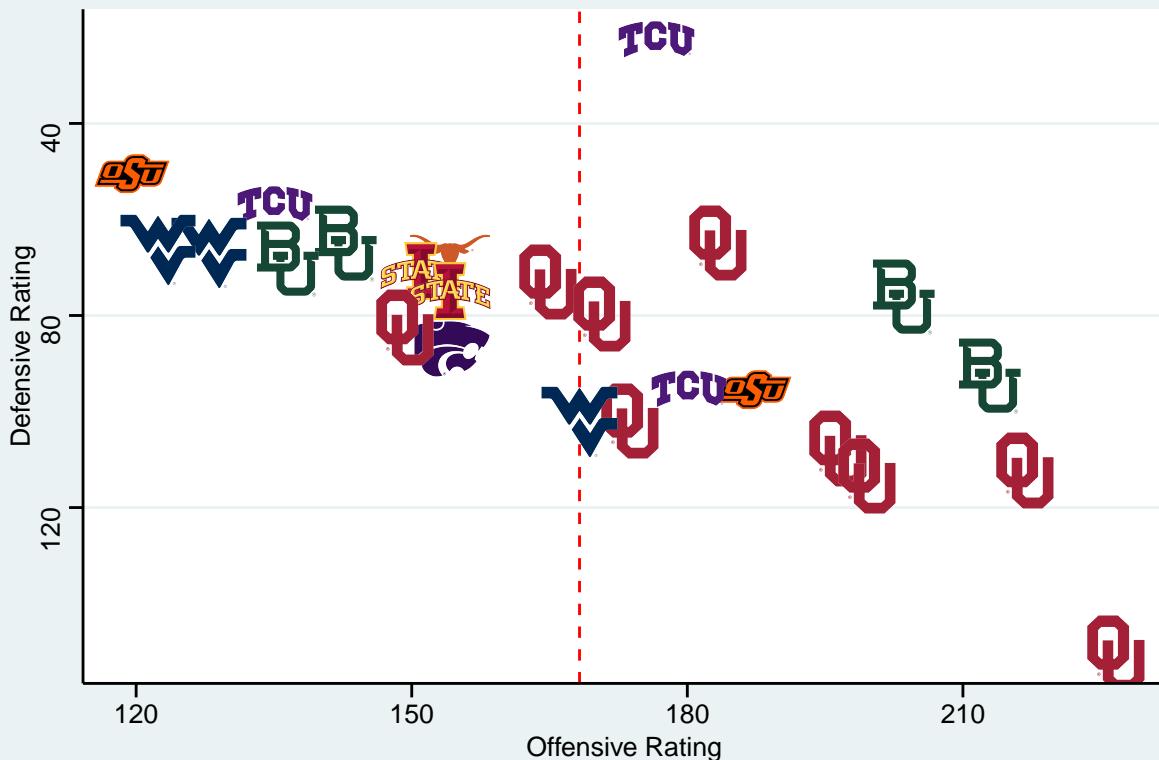


Which led to a Big 12 graphic.

```
top_25_Big12 <- final_set %>%
  filter(Conference == 'Big 12') %>%
  arrange(desc(Net.Rating)) %>%
  slice(1:25)

ggplot(top_25_Big12, aes(x = O.Rating, y = D.Rating)) +
  geom_median_lines(aes(v_var = O.Rating, h_var = D.Rating)) +
  geom_cfb_logos(aes(team = Name), width = 0.075) +
  scale_y_reverse() +
  labs(title = "The 25 Best Big 12 Teams of the CFP Era", x = "Offensive Rating", y = "Defensive Rating") +
  theme_stata()
```

The 25 Best Big 12 Teams of the CFP Era

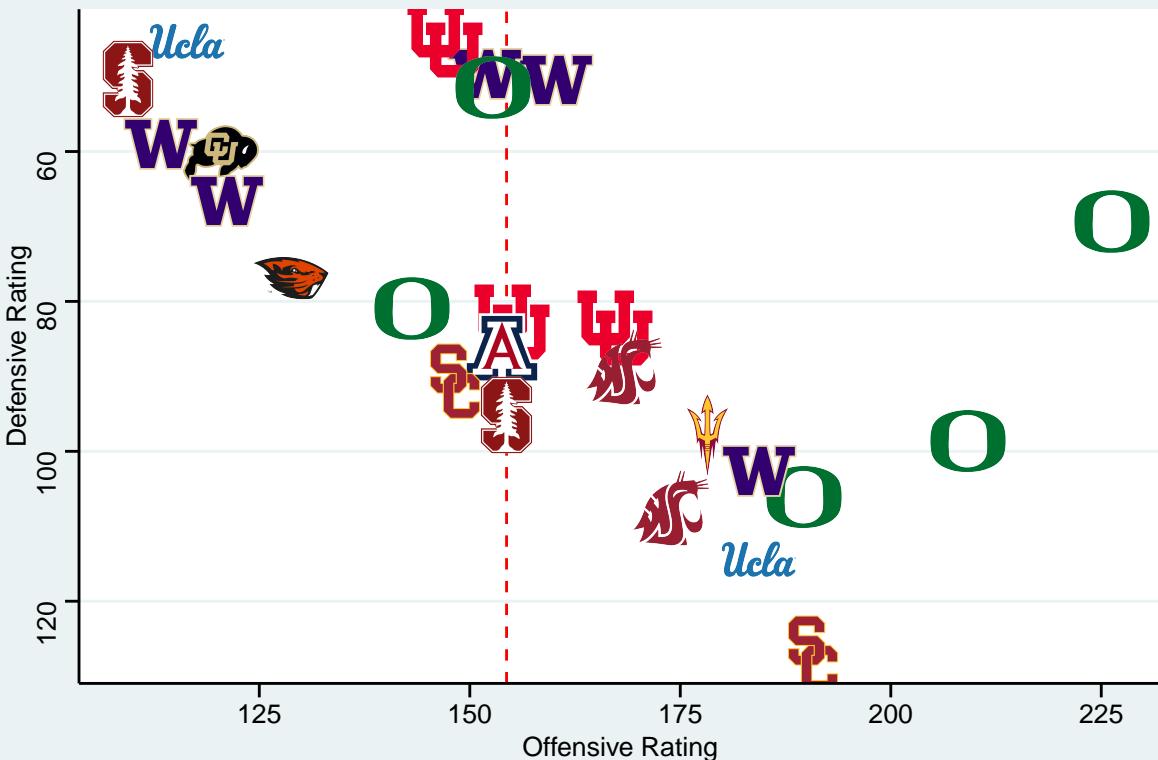


And then I honored the PAC-12 by offering them one last graphic.

```
top_25_PAC12 <- final_set %>%
  filter(Conference == 'Pac-12') %>%
  arrange(desc(Net.Rating)) %>%
  slice(1:25)

ggplot(top_25_PAC12, aes(x = O.Rating, y = D.Rating)) +
  geom_median_lines(aes(v_var = O.Rating, h_var = D.Rating)) +
  geom_cfb_logos(aes(team = Name), width = 0.075) +
  scale_y_reverse() +
  labs(title = "The 25 Best PAC 12 Teams of the CFP Era", x = "Offensive Rating", y = "Defensive Rating") +
  theme_stata()
```

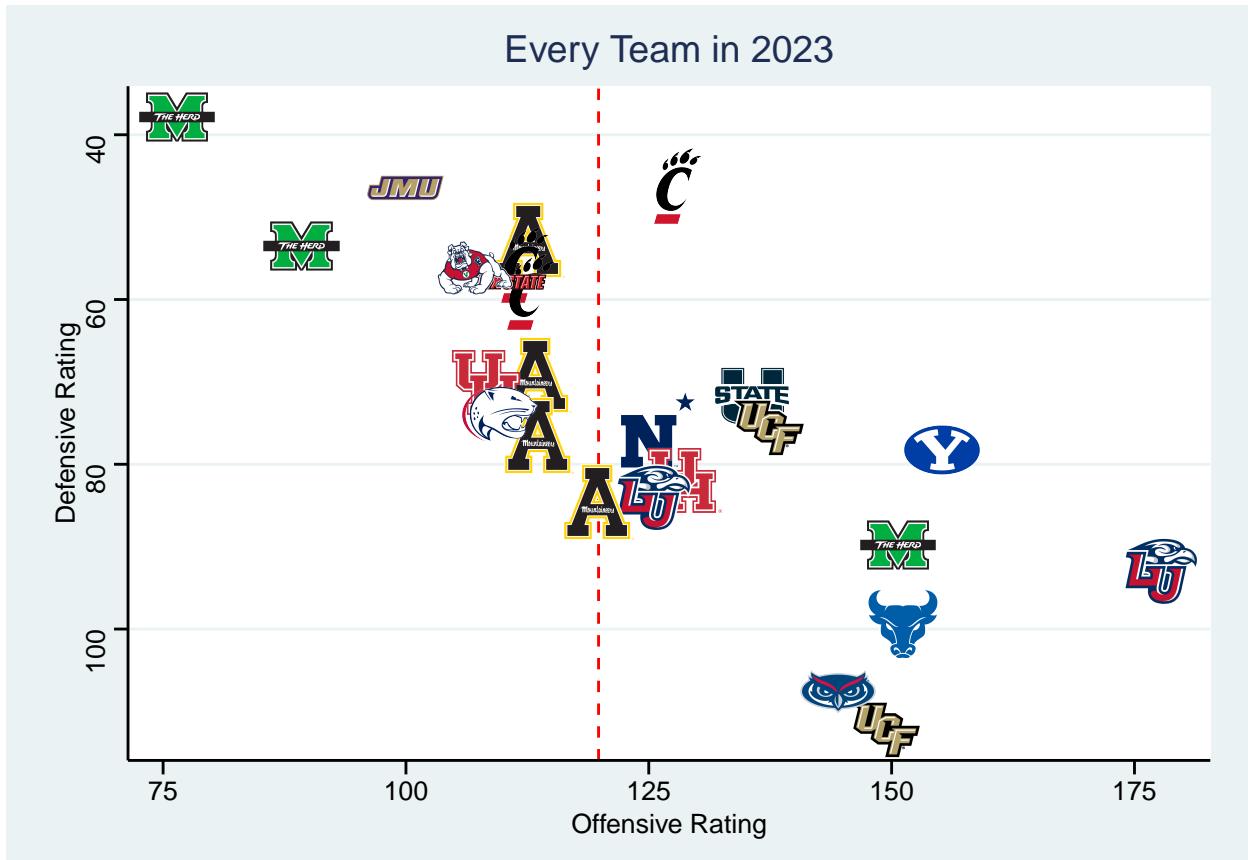
The 25 Best PAC 12 Teams of the CFP Era



And because I hate ignoring the Group of 5 Conferences, I decided to give them a shoutout too.

```
top_25_G5 <- final_set %>%
  filter(Conference != 'SEC' & Conference != 'ACC' &
    Conference != 'Pac-12' & Conference != 'Big Ten' &
    Conference != 'Big 12' & Name != "Notre Dame") %>%
  arrange(desc(Net.Rating)) %>%
  slice(1:25)

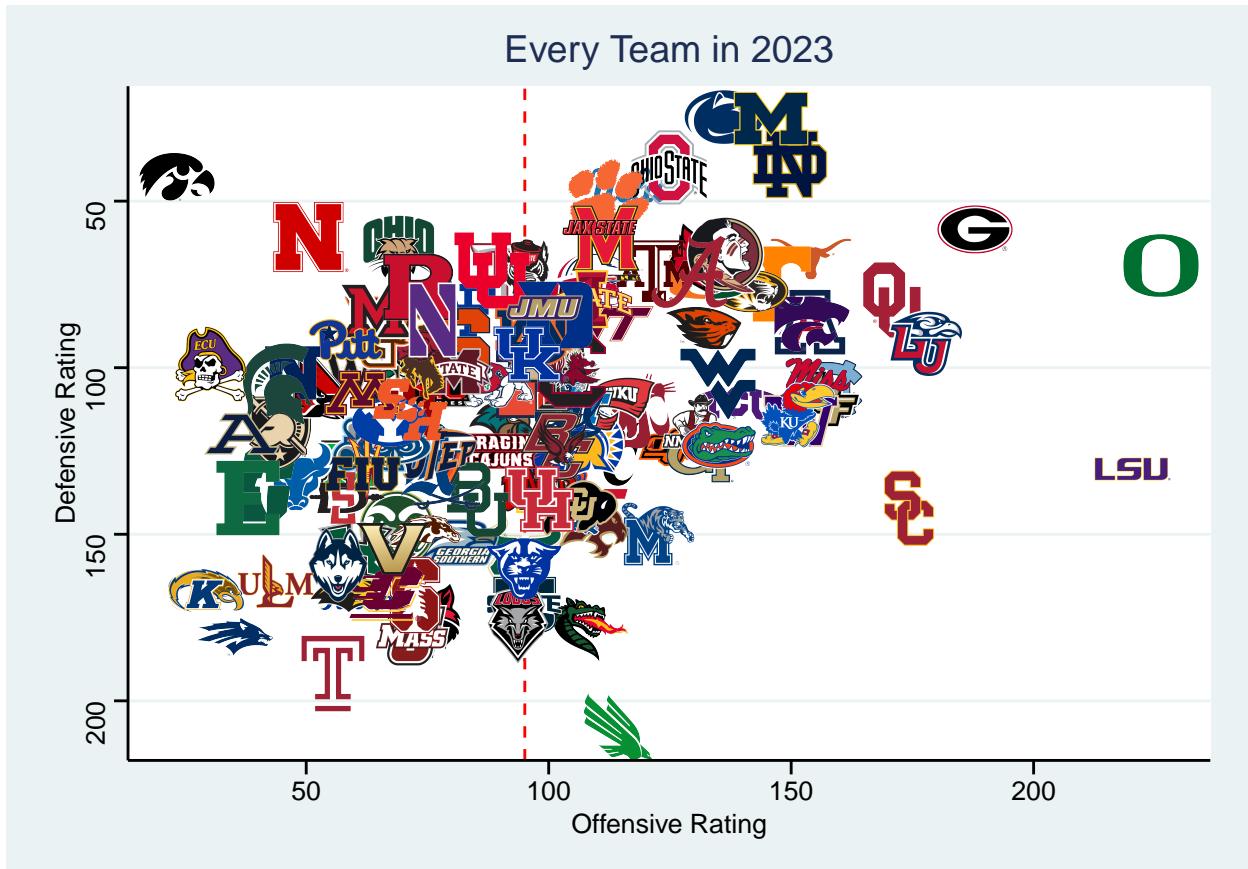
ggplot(top_25_G5, aes(x = O.Rating, y = D.Rating)) +
  geom_median_lines(aes(v_var = O.Rating, h_var = D.Rating)) +
  geom_cfb_logos(aes(team = Name), width = 0.075) +
  scale_y_reverse() +
  labs(title = "Every Team in 2023", x = "Offensive Rating", y = "Defensive Rating") +
  theme_stata()
```



And more just out of intellectually curiosity, I wanted to see how long it would take to graph every team from 2023. The answer was 30 seconds.

```
season_2023 <- final_set %>%
  filter(Year == 2023)

ggplot(season_2023, aes(x = O.Rating, y = D.Rating)) +
  geom_median_lines(aes(v_var = O.Rating, h_var = D.Rating)) +
  geom_cfb_logos(aes(team = Name), width = 0.075) +
  scale_y_reverse() +
  labs(title = "Every Team in 2023", x = "Offensive Rating", y = "Defensive Rating") +
  theme_stata()
```



Can you derive a ton of meaning out of it? No, I'll admit as much. But it's also something I have wanted to have the ability to do for a long time and am thrilled to have a chance to do so.

```
(final_25 <- aggregate(
  cbind(Net.Rating, O.Rating, D.Rating)
  ~ Name + Conference,
  data = final_set,
  FUN = mean))
```

##	Name	Conference	Net.Rating	O.Rating	D.Rating
## 1	Charlotte	AAC	-93.271875	41.69687	134.96875
## 2	Cincinnati	AAC	-6.491144	92.92696	99.41811
## 3	East Carolina	AAC	-76.946651	81.86252	158.80917
## 4	Florida Atlantic	AAC	-55.734375	68.00000	123.73438
## 5	Houston	AAC	-23.912257	100.99813	124.91038
## 6	Memphis	AAC	-19.340658	112.91308	132.25374
## 7	Navy	AAC	-46.931866	80.58029	127.51216
## 8	North Texas	AAC	-94.369792	114.31250	208.68229
## 9	Rice	AAC	-52.875962	74.79231	127.66827
## 10	SMU	AAC	-68.811376	93.22261	162.03399
## 11	South Florida	AAC	-71.601434	85.63182	157.23325
## 12	Temple	AAC	-59.391399	61.74539	121.13679
## 13	Tulane	AAC	-48.717911	77.98462	126.70253
## 14	Tulsa	AAC	-74.648013	82.34786	156.99587
## 15	UAB	AAC	-70.156250	108.45312	178.60938
## 16	UCF	AAC	-16.034429	100.42364	116.45806

## 17	UConn	AAC	-141.572610	49.82736	191.39997
## 18	UTSA	AAC	-11.039423	95.07115	106.11058
## 19	Boston College	ACC	-4.147491	87.38207	91.52956
## 20	Clemson	ACC	107.331567	150.45048	43.11892
## 21	Duke	ACC	-4.659674	100.19528	104.85495
## 22	Florida St.	ACC	29.512863	119.85113	90.33826
## 23	Georgia Tech	ACC	-8.258402	107.86779	116.12619
## 24	Louisville	ACC	33.264465	126.62343	93.35896
## 25	Miami	ACC	35.169910	114.44490	79.27499
## 26	NC State	ACC	26.771559	115.38225	88.61069
## 27	North Carolina	ACC	26.222215	147.59254	121.37033
## 28	Pittsburgh	ACC	21.494534	111.72179	90.22726
## 29	Syracuse	ACC	-20.214776	92.08159	112.29637
## 30	Virginia	ACC	-9.209760	95.52665	104.73641
## 31	Virginia Tech	ACC	9.884548	101.61511	91.73057
## 32	Wake Forest	ACC	-11.507873	98.17638	109.68425
## 33	Baylor	Big 12	28.732089	133.98991	105.25782
## 34	BYU	Big 12	-49.054167	67.31250	116.36667
## 35	Cincinnati	Big 12	-12.133333	115.73333	127.86667
## 36	Houston	Big 12	-40.808333	98.73333	139.54167
## 37	Iowa St.	Big 12	12.241702	114.17921	101.93751
## 38	Kansas	Big 12	-72.564786	81.85057	154.41535
## 39	Kansas St.	Big 12	9.020996	114.16264	105.14164
## 40	Oklahoma	Big 12	81.284923	183.16562	101.88070
## 41	Oklahoma St.	Big 12	23.904725	132.00885	108.10413
## 42	TCU	Big 12	45.871205	136.07530	90.20410
## 43	Texas	Big 12	29.762740	129.76992	100.00718
## 44	Texas Tech	Big 12	2.383853	143.82090	141.43704
## 45	UCF	Big 12	47.096154	156.59231	109.49615
## 46	West Virginia	Big 12	24.427682	123.78500	99.35732
## 47	Illinois	Big Ten	-27.409952	81.07925	108.48920
## 48	Indiana	Big Ten	-11.810343	96.98087	108.79121
## 49	Iowa	Big Ten	27.992926	82.66448	54.67156
## 50	Maryland	Big Ten	-10.123679	101.61822	111.74190
## 51	Michigan	Big Ten	67.082938	125.82622	58.74329
## 52	Michigan St.	Big Ten	4.333677	90.07501	85.74133
## 53	Minnesota	Big Ten	8.394254	97.26231	88.86806
## 54	Nebraska	Big Ten	-1.164054	105.92556	107.08962
## 55	Northwestern	Big Ten	-12.237624	73.96623	86.20386
## 56	Ohio St.	Big Ten	119.415449	178.75314	59.33769
## 57	Penn St.	Big Ten	57.298984	118.68532	61.38633
## 58	Purdue	Big Ten	-14.386603	101.24138	115.62799
## 59	Rutgers	Big Ten	-62.086688	61.47118	123.55786
## 60	Wisconsin	Big Ten	68.859377	116.80444	47.94506
## 61	Charlotte	C-USA	-104.333780	70.17109	174.50486
## 62	FIU	C-USA	-94.496325	64.63236	159.12869
## 63	Florida Atlantic	C-USA	-54.673385	87.59362	142.26700
## 64	Louisiana Tech	C-USA	-46.725320	87.40614	134.13146
## 65	Marshall	C-USA	-8.370020	89.75012	98.12014
## 66	Middle Tennessee	C-USA	-49.901366	88.54734	138.44871
## 67	North Texas	C-USA	-81.882495	83.80851	165.69100
## 68	Old Dominion	C-USA	-82.981985	69.62812	152.61011
## 69	Rice	C-USA	-105.220634	59.46704	164.68767
## 70	Southern Mississippi	C-USA	-45.377145	72.16559	117.54273

## 71		UAB	C-USA	-12.522186	82.91664	95.43882	
## 72		UTEP	C-USA	-101.144600	54.64842	155.79302	
## 73		UTSA	C-USA	-51.766741	70.81821	122.58495	
## 74	Western Kentucky		C-USA	-20.548351	105.02633	125.57469	
## 75		FIU	CUSA	-70.175000	61.72500	131.90000	
## 76	Jacksonville St.		CUSA	52.650000	110.55769	57.90769	
## 77		Liberty	CUSA	84.732143	177.74286	93.01071	
## 78	Louisiana Tech		CUSA	-38.212500	105.28750	143.50000	
## 79	Middle Tennessee		CUSA	-4.583333	105.90833	110.49167	
## 80	New Mexico St.		CUSA	14.886667	130.90667	116.02000	
## 81	Sam Houston		CUSA	-41.291667	71.45000	112.74167	
## 82		UTEP	CUSA	-48.625000	77.38333	126.00833	
## 83	Western Kentucky		CUSA	3.865385	114.76538	110.90000	
## 84		Army FBS Independent	-32.667483	83.39813	116.06561		
## 85		BYU FBS Independent	-14.048210	97.64757	111.69578		
## 86		Liberty FBS Independent	-1.371923	102.21894	103.59087		
## 87	Massachusetts	FBS Independent	-150.644792	51.24063	201.88542		
## 88		Navy FBS Independent	-42.592308	105.10962	147.70192		
## 89	New Mexico St.	FBS Independent	-120.423237	62.71088	183.13411		
## 90		Notre Dame FBS Independent	61.214324	138.29095	77.07663		
## 91		UConn FBS Independent	-109.720994	47.10833	156.82933		
## 92	New Mexico St.	Independent	17.496154	117.51538	100.01923		
## 93		Akron	MAC	-108.398194	45.43709	153.83529	
## 94		Ball St.	MAC	-82.885048	76.08576	158.97081	
## 95		Bowling Green	MAC	-108.992940	66.12452	175.11746	
## 96		Buffalo	MAC	-43.110983	85.36221	128.47319	
## 97	Central Michigan		MAC	-47.449543	73.20846	120.65800	
## 98	Eastern Michigan		MAC	-89.918029	71.45204	161.37007	
## 99		Kent St.	MAC	-89.503654	71.14014	160.64379	
## 100		Massachusetts	MAC	-90.743229	72.54844	163.29167	
## 101		Miami (OH)	MAC	-60.758024	62.96909	123.72712	
## 102	Northern Illinois		MAC	-53.011268	78.00140	131.01267	
## 103		Ohio	MAC	-29.687470	90.58776	120.27523	
## 104		Toledo	MAC	-17.419574	107.80668	125.22625	
## 105	Western Michigan		MAC	-31.175928	100.45686	131.63279	
## 106		Air Force	Mountain West	-7.697848	92.44907	100.14692	
## 107		Boise St.	Mountain West	-10.157889	91.46871	101.62659	
## 108		Colorado St.	Mountain West	-70.480540	70.33740	140.81794	
## 109		Fresno St.	Mountain West	-5.604299	96.82208	102.42638	
## 110		Hawaii	Mountain West	-89.219646	77.64449	166.86414	
## 111		Nevada	Mountain West	-68.923905	75.09405	144.01795	
## 112		New Mexico	Mountain West	-103.072364	53.63374	156.70610	
## 113		San Diego St.	Mountain West	-20.284189	64.72107	85.00526	
## 114		San Jose St.	Mountain West	-67.345640	71.37793	138.72357	
## 115		UNLV	Mountain West	-93.540200	74.72341	168.26361	
## 116		Utah St.	Mountain West	-58.860907	80.67723	139.53813	
## 117		Wyoming	Mountain West	-30.877312	64.94663	95.82395	
## 118		Arizona	Pac-12	-16.312940	126.71117	143.02411	
## 119		Arizona St.	Pac-12	3.407276	119.26728	115.86000	
## 120		California	Pac-12	-5.493622	110.39856	115.89218	
## 121		Colorado	Pac-12	-29.348232	96.68401	126.03224	
## 122		Oregon	Pac-12	63.162443	168.88080	105.71835	
## 123		Oregon St.	Pac-12	-23.197839	113.11620	136.31404	
## 124		Stanford	Pac-12	-11.364876	107.31106	118.67594	

```

## 125          UCLA      Pac-12  17.865929 128.37172 110.50579
## 126          USC       Pac-12  34.185852 143.64652 109.46066
## 127          Utah      Pac-12  46.209989 116.62786 70.41787
## 128          Washington Pac-12  52.462524 132.36542 79.90290
## 129          Washington St. Pac-12 23.316699 136.71253 113.39583
## 130          Alabama    SEC    118.694530 167.80980 49.11527
## 131          Arkansas   SEC    -8.813385 110.20813 119.02152
## 132          Auburn     SEC    30.418959 118.95592 88.53696
## 133          Florida    SEC    39.379742 118.11748 78.73774
## 134          Georgia    SEC    90.764878 148.01970 57.25482
## 135          Kentucky   SEC    4.076231 102.21315 98.13692
## 136          LSU        SEC    58.594549 143.45795 84.86340
## 137          Mississippi St. SEC    34.315436 123.18510 88.86967
## 138          Missouri   SEC    17.808775 114.92150 97.11272
## 139          Ole Miss   SEC    30.634904 149.74358 119.10868
## 140          South Carolina SEC   -13.274179 96.96258 110.23676
## 141          Tennessee  SEC    17.444090 116.36983 98.92574
## 142          Texas A&M  SEC    32.929829 123.72395 90.79412
## 143          Vanderbilt SEC   -62.159647 72.43831 134.59796
## 144          Appalachian St. Sun Belt 37.177802 112.37918 75.20137
## 145          Appalachian State Sun Belt 3.412612 106.67098 103.25837
## 146          Arkansas St. Sun Belt -60.448895 87.81756 148.26645
## 147          Coastal Carolina Sun Belt -37.286978 102.23998 139.52696
## 148          Georgia Southern Sun Belt -50.744569 81.30195 132.04652
## 149          Georgia St. Sun Belt -83.917139 77.36211 161.27925
## 150          Idaho       Sun Belt -100.612378 72.50165 173.11403
## 151          James Madison Sun Belt 35.241914 99.53955 64.29764
## 152          Louisiana   Sun Belt -37.096193 94.42111 131.51730
## 153          Louisiana Monroe Sun Belt -118.140510 64.35459 182.49510
## 154          Marshall    Sun Belt -15.511058 67.99615 83.50721
## 155          New Mexico St. Sun Belt -135.495486 75.70417 211.19965
## 156          Old Dominion Sun Belt -74.153966 58.11346 132.26743
## 157          South Alabama Sun Belt -66.968910 66.26028 133.22918
## 158 Southern Mississippi Sun Belt -80.630288 56.02596 136.65625
## 159          Texas St.   Sun Belt -100.720321 68.59719 169.31751
## 160          Troy        Sun Belt -25.681644 82.96344 108.64509

```

```

(final_25 <- final_25 %>%
  filter(Conference == 'SEC' | Conference == 'ACC' |
         Conference == 'Pac-12' | Conference == 'Big Ten' |
         Conference == 'Big 12' | Name == 'Notre Dame') %>%
  arrange(desc(Net.Rating)) %>%
  slice(1:25))

```

	Name	Conference	Net.Rating	O.Rating	D.Rating
## 1	Ohio St.	Big Ten	119.41545	178.7531	59.33769
## 2	Alabama	SEC	118.69453	167.8098	49.11527
## 3	Clemson	ACC	107.33157	150.4505	43.11892
## 4	Georgia	SEC	90.76488	148.0197	57.25482
## 5	Oklahoma	Big 12	81.28492	183.1656	101.88070
## 6	Wisconsin	Big Ten	68.85938	116.8044	47.94506
## 7	Michigan	Big Ten	67.08294	125.8262	58.74329
## 8	Oregon	Pac-12	63.16244	168.8808	105.71835
## 9	Notre Dame	FBS Independent	61.21432	138.2910	77.07663

```

## 10          LSU           SEC  58.59455 143.4579  84.86340
## 11      Penn St.        Big Ten  57.29898 118.6853  61.38633
## 12    Washington       Pac-12  52.46252 132.3654  79.90290
## 13          UCF         Big 12  47.09615 156.5923 109.49615
## 14          Utah        Pac-12  46.20999 116.6279  70.41787
## 15          TCU         Big 12  45.87121 136.0753  90.20410
## 16      Florida         SEC  39.37974 118.1175  78.73774
## 17      Miami           ACC  35.16991 114.4449  79.27499
## 18 Mississippi St.     SEC  34.31544 123.1851  88.86967
## 19          USC        Pac-12  34.18585 143.6465 109.46066
## 20 Louisville         ACC  33.26446 126.6234  93.35896
## 21    Texas A&M        SEC  32.92983 123.7240  90.79412
## 22    Ole Miss         SEC  30.63490 149.7436 119.10868
## 23      Auburn         SEC  30.41896 118.9559  88.53696
## 24      Texas         Big 12  29.76274 129.7699 100.00718
## 25 Florida St.         ACC  29.51286 119.8511  90.33826

```

```

top_25_Years <- merge(final_25,
                      final_set,
                      by.x = 'Name',
                      by.y = 'Name')

```