# Package 'mRchmadness'

March 20, 2017

Title Numerical Tools for Filling Out an NCAA Basketball Tournament

Bracket
Version 1.0
<pre>URL https://github.com/eshayer/mRchmadness</pre>
Imports dplyr, glmnet, Matrix, rvest, xml2
<b>Description</b> Scrape season results, estimate win probabilities, and find a competitive bracket for your office pool. Additional utilities include: scraping population picks; simulating tournament results; and testing your bracket in simulation.
<b>Depends</b> R (>= 3.3.2)
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Author Eli Shayer [aut, cre], Scott Powers [aut]
Maintainer Eli Shayer <eshayer@stanford.edu></eshayer@stanford.edu>
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bradley.terry

Fit a Bradley-Terry model on game score data

### Description

Fit a Bradley-Terry model on game score data

#### Usage

```
bradley.terry(games)
```

#### Arguments

games

data.frame with the following columns: game.id, home.id, away.id, home.score, away.score, neutral, ot (matched by output of scrape.game.results)

#### Author(s)

sspowers

draw.bracket

Plot bracket to device

#### **Description**

Plot bracket to device

#### Usage

```
draw.bracket(bracket.empty, bracket.filled = NULL)
```

# Arguments

bracket.empty a length-64 character vector giving the field of 64 teams in the tournament, in

order of initial overall seeding

bracket.filled an optional length-63 character vector encoding tournament results (matching

output from simulate.bracket)

#### Author(s)

find.bracket 3

find.bracket Fill out a bracket based on some criteria
--

# Description

Fill out a bracket based on some criteria

# Usage

```
find.bracket(bracket.empty, probability.matrix, pool.size = 30,
  num.candidates = 100, num.sims = 1000, criterion = c("percentile",
  "score", "win"), bonus.round = c(1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32), bonus.seed = rep(0,
  16), bonus.combine = c("add", "multiply"))
```

#### **Arguments**

bracket.empty	a length-64 character vector giving the field of 64 teams in the tournament, in order of initial overall seeding			
probability.matrix				
	a matrix of probabilities, with rows and columns corresponding to teams, matching the output of bradley. $terry()$			
pool.size	number of brackets in your pool, matters only if criterion $==$ "win" (default is 30)			
num.candidates	number of random brackets to try, taking the best one (default is 100)			
num.sims	number of simulations over which to evaluate the candidate brackets (default is $1000$ )			
criterion	how to choose among candidate brackets: "percentile" (default, maximize expected percentile within pool), "score" (maximize expected number of points) or "win" (maximize probabilty of winning pool).			
bonus.round	a length-6 vector giving the number of points awarded in your pool's scoring rules for correct picks in each round (default is 2^round)			
bonus.seed	a length-16 vector giving the bonus awarded for correctly picking winner based on winner's seed (default is zero)			
bonus.combine	how to combine the round bonus with the seed bonus to get the number of points awarded for each correct pick: "add" (default) or multiply			

# Author(s)

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fold

Fold a vector onto itself

#### **Description**

Fold a vector onto itself

#### Usage

```
fold(x, block.size = 1)
```

#### **Arguments**

x a vector

block.size the size of groups in which to block the data

#### Value

a new vector in the following order: first block, last block, second block, second-to-last block, ...

#### Author(s)

sspowers

score.bracket

Compute score for bracket given actual result

#### **Description**

Compute score for bracket given actual result

#### Usage

```
score.bracket(bracket.empty, bracket.picks, bracket.outcome, bonus.round = c(1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32), bonus.seed = rep(0, 16), bonus.combine = c("add", "multiply"))
```

#### Arguments

bracket.empty a length-64 character vector giving the field of 64 teams in the tournament, in

order of initial overall seeding

bracket.picks an length-63 character vector encoding the picks (this is the bracket to be evalu-

ated

bracket.outcome

a 63-row matrix encoding the outcome of multiple simulations of the tourna-

ment. bracket.picks will be scored against each outcome

bonus.round a length-6 vector giving the number of points awarded in your pool's scoring

rules for correct picks in each round (default is 2^round)

scrape.game.results 5

bonus. seed a length-16 vector giving the bonus awarded for correctly picking winner based

on winner's seed (default is zero)

bonus.combine how to combine the round bonus with the seed bonus to get the number of points

awarded for each correct pick: "add" (default) or multiply

#### Author(s)

sspowers

scrape.game.results

Scrape the game-by-game results of the NCAA MBB seaon

#### **Description**

Scrape the game-by-game results of the NCAA MBB seaon

#### Usage

```
scrape.game.results(year)
```

#### Author(s)

eshayer

scrape.population.distribution

Scrape the average rate of teams being picked to win across all ESPN brackets

#### **Description**

Scrape the average rate of teams being picked to win across all ESPN brackets

# Usage

```
scrape.population.distribution(year)
```

#### Author(s)

eshayer

#### **Examples**

```
populationDistribution = scrape.population.distribution(2017)
```

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```
scrape.team.game.results
```

Scrape game results for a single team-year combination

#### **Description**

Scrape game results for a single team-year combination

#### Usage

```
scrape.team.game.results(year, id)
```

scrape.teams

Scrape the team names and ids from the ESPN NCAA MBB index

#### **Description**

Scrape the team names and ids from the ESPN NCAA MBB index

#### Usage

```
scrape.teams()
```

sim.bracket

Simulate the full bracket starting with an empty bracket

#### **Description**

Simulate the full bracket starting with an empty bracket

#### Usage

```
sim.bracket(bracket.empty, probability.matrix, num.reps = 1)
```

#### **Arguments**

bracket.empty a length-64 character vector giving the field of 64 teams in the tournament, in order of initial overall seeding

probability.matrix

a matrix of probabilities, with rows and columns corresponding to teams, matching the output of bradley.terry()

num.reps number of simulations to perform (default is 1)

#### Author(s)

test.bracket 7

#### **Description**

Test a bracket

#### Usage

```
test.bracket(bracket.empty, probability.matrix, bracket.picks, pool.size = 30,
num.sims = 1000, bonus.round = c(1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32),
bonus.seed = rep(0, 16), bonus.combine = c("add", "multiply"))
```

#### **Arguments**

bracket.empty a length-64 character vector giving the field of 64 teams in the tournament, in order of initial overall seeding probability.matrix a matrix of probabilities, with rows and columns corresponding to teams, matching the output of bradley.terry() an length-63 character vector encoding your picks (this is the bracket to be evalbracket.picks number of brackets in your pool, matters only if criterion == "win" (default is pool.size number of simulations over which to evaluate the candidate brackets (default is num.sims 1000) a length-6 vector giving the number of points awarded in your pool's scoring bonus.round rules for correct picks in each round (default is 2^round) a length-16 vector giving the bonus awarded for correctly picking winner based bonus.seed on winner's seed (default is zero) how to combine the round bonus with the seed bonus to get the number of points bonus.combine awarded for each correct pick: "add" (default) or multiply

#### Author(s)

sspowers

unfold	Unfold a vector (the inverse of the fold function)

#### Description

Unfold a vector (the inverse of the fold function)

#### Usage

```
unfold(x, block.size = 1)
```

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# Arguments

x a vector

block.size the size of groups in which to block the data

# Value

a vector in the following order: block 1, block 3, ..., block n-1, block n, block n-2, ..., block 2.

# Author(s)

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