# P8106 Final - Models except for NN

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# **Data Preprocessing**

```
df_salary = read_csv("NBA_season2122_player_salary.csv") %>%
  janitor::clean_names() %>%
  select(Player=x2, Team=x3, Salary=salary_4) %>%
  na.omit()
df_salary = df_salary[-1,]
df_stats = read_csv("NBA_season2122_player_stats.csv") %>%
  rename(Team=Tm) %>%
  select(-Rk)
df_players = inner_join(x=df_salary,y=df_stats,by=c("Player","Team")) %%
  janitor::clean_names() %>%
  distinct()
df_players = df_players %>%
  arrange(player,desc(g)) %>%
  distinct(player,.keep_all = TRUE)
# Removed variables with missing data and resulted from division of other variables
df_players = df_players %>%
  select(-x3p_percent, -ft_percent, -fg_percent,-x2p_percent,-e_fg_percent)
# The final generated dataset for use: df_player.
```

```
df_players = df_players %>%
  distinct(player,.keep_all = TRUE) %>%
 mutate(player = gsub("\\\.*","",player)) %>%
  `row.names<-`(., NULL) %>%
  column_to_rownames('player')
# Convert count data to rate by dividing variable `minute`
df_players = df_players %>%
  mutate(field_goal = field_goal/minute,
         fg_attempt = fg_attempt/minute,
         x3p = x3p/minute,
         x3p_attempt = x3p_attempt/minute,
         x2p = x2p/minute,
         x2p_attempt = x2p_attempt/minute,
         free throw = free throw/minute,
         ft_attempt = ft_attempt/minute,
         offensive_rb = offensive_rb/minute,
         defenssive_rb = defenssive_rb/minute,
         total_rb = total_rb/minute,
         assistance = assistance/minute,
         steal = steal/minute,
```

## Models

```
# Data partition
set.seed(8106)

indexTrain <- createDataPartition(y = df_players$salary, p = 0.8, list = FALSE, times = 1)
df_train <- df_players[indexTrain, ]
df_test <- df_players[-indexTrain, ]
df_train_2 = model.matrix(salary ~ ., df_train)[ ,-1]
df_test_2 = model.matrix(salary ~ ., df_test)[ ,-1]
x = df_train_2
y = df_train_2
y = df_train %>% pull(salary)
ctrl1 <- trainControl(method = "repeatedcv", number = 10, repeats = 5)
```

# Part 1 Linear regression

- (a) Standard Least-Squared
- (b) Elastic Net (including lasso/ridge)

block = block/minute,

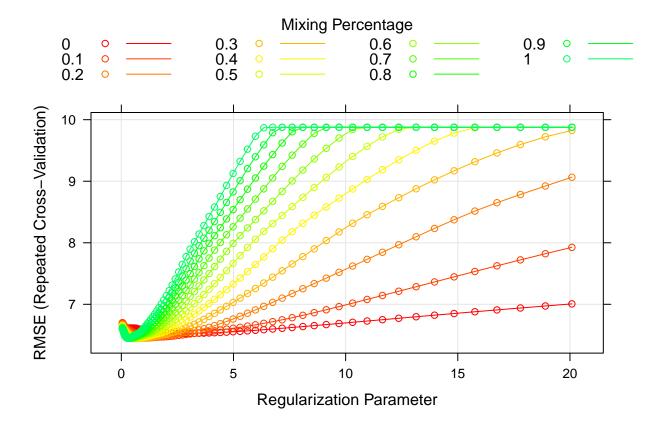
point = point/minute)

turnover = turnover/minute,

personal\_foul = personal\_foul/minute,

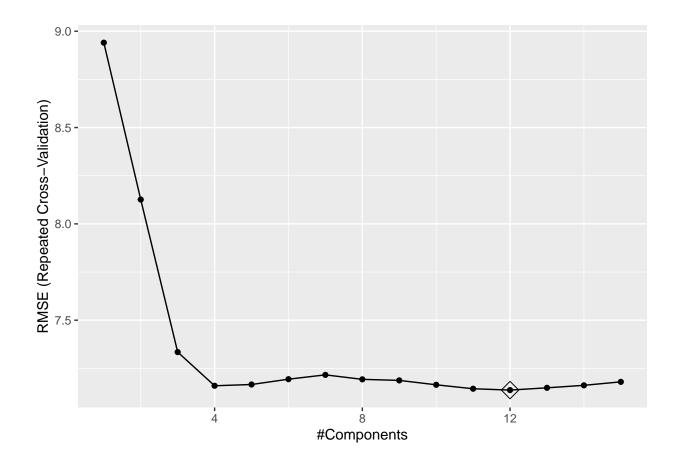
## alpha lambda

## 637 0.6 0.4412332



# (c) Principle Component Regression

## ncomp ## 12 12



Part 2 Generalized Linear Regression

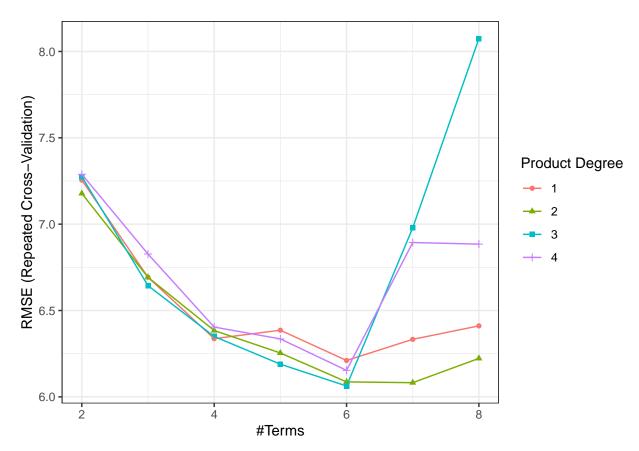
# (a) GAM

```
## Family: gaussian
## Link function: identity
##
## Formula:
## salary ~ s(age) + s(game) + s(game_starting) + s(free_throw) +
##
       s(ft_attempt) + s(defenssive_rb) + s(assistance) + s(block) +
##
       s(personal_foul) + s(point)
##
## Parametric coefficients:
##
               Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)
                8.5293
                            0.2958
                                     28.84
                                            <2e-16 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '*** 0.001 '** 0.01 '* 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' 1
## Approximate significance of smooth terms:
##
                     edf Ref.df
                                     F p-value
## s(age)
                   4.414 5.455 16.961 < 2e-16 ***
## s(game)
                   1.695 2.101 4.623 0.00973 **
## s(game_starting) 1.482 1.805 25.494 < 2e-16 ***
## s(free_throw)
                   8.147 8.791 3.083 0.00538 **
```

```
## s(ft_attempt)
                    1.000 1.000 0.155 0.69382
## s(defenssive_rb) 1.000
                           1.000 1.680 0.19591
## s(assistance)
                    1.000
                           1.000 18.244 2.58e-05 ***
## s(block)
                    1.000
                           1.000
                                 2.758 0.09777
## s(personal_foul) 6.851
                          7.891
                                 5.172 6.56e-06 ***
## s(point)
                    6.152
                           7.361
                                 5.415 5.90e-06 ***
                  0 '*** 0.001 '** 0.01 '* 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
## Signif. codes:
##
                         Deviance explained = 71.8%
## R-sq.(adj) =
                  0.69
## GCV = 34.237
                 Scale est. = 30.974
```

### (b) MARS

```
## nprune degree
## 19 6 3
```



## [1] 26.58079

# Part 3 Tree-based models

### Feature engineering for tree-based models

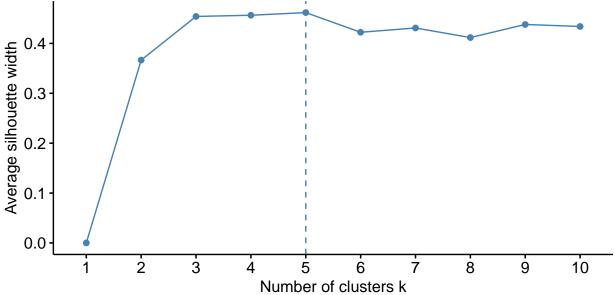
Categorical variable team have 30 classes, which will resulted in too much dummy variables in our models. Therefore, we consider clustering team into fewer class according to similar trends in the median and standard

deviation of player's salary in each team.

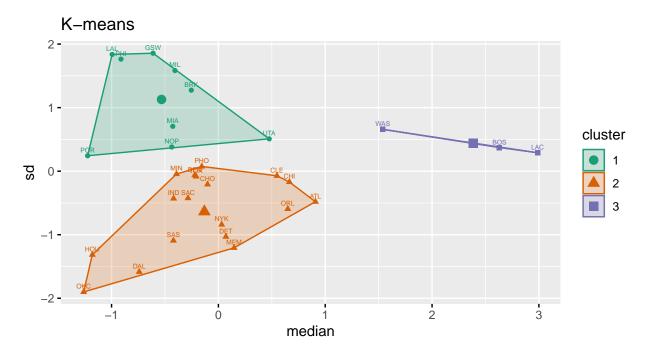
We use k-mean clustering to cluster variable team in the training data with class number k = 3. Variable team are clustered into the following 3 clusters:

- Cluster 1: BRK, GSW, LAL, MIA, MIL, NOP, PHI, POR, UTA
- Cluster 2: ATL, CHI, CHO, CLE, DAL, DEN, DET, HOU, IND, MEM, MIN, NYK, OKC, ORL, PHO, SAC, SAS, TOR
- Cluster 3: BOS, LAC, WAS

# Optimal number of clusters



```
labelsize = 5,
palette = "Dark2") + labs(title = "K-means")
km_vis
```



```
team_dict = data.frame(
  team = df_team$team,
  team_cluster = factor(unname(km$cluster))
)
```

We add class labels for the newly generated clusters of team as team\_cluster, with values 1, 2, and 3 representing each clusters.

```
df_players2 = inner_join(x = df_players,y = team_dict,by = "team") %>%
  relocate(team_cluster, .before = team) %>%
  select(-team)
```

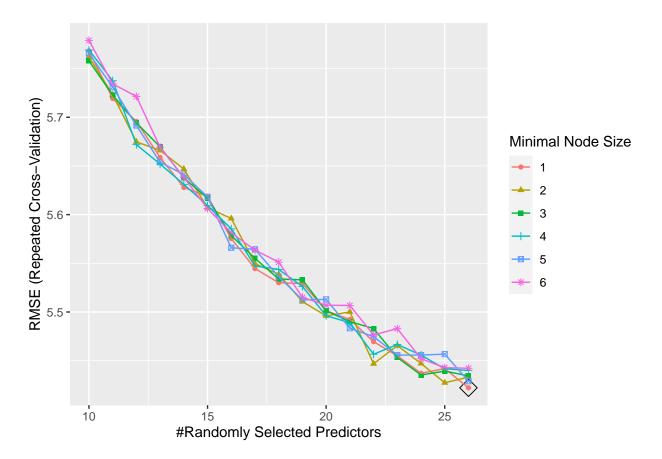
# (a) Random forest

```
trControl = ctrl1)

rf.fit3$bestTune

## mtry splitrule min.node.size
## 97 26 variance 1

ggplot(rf.fit3, highlight = TRUE)
```



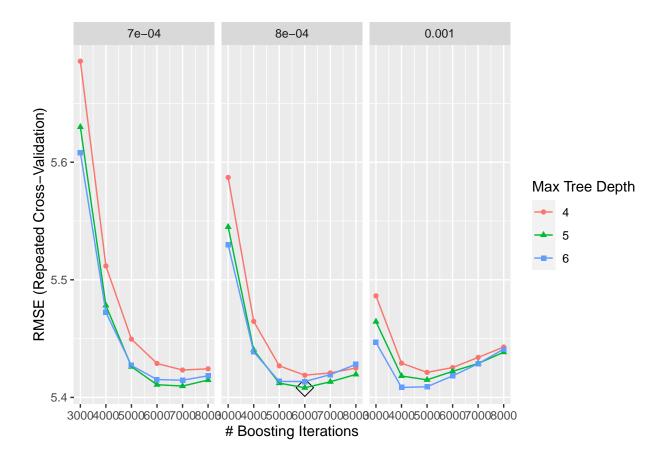
```
y_test = df_players[-indexTrain,]$salary
y_pred <- predict(rf.fit3, newdata = df_players2[-indexTrain,])
rf.mse = mean((y_pred - y_test)^2)</pre>
```

### (b) Generalized Boosted Regression Modeling (GBM)

```
df_players2[indexTrain,][1:24],
    method = "gbm",
    tuneGrid = gbm.grid3,
    trControl = ctrl1,
    verbose = FALSE)
gbm.fit3$bestTune
```

## n.trees interaction.depth shrinkage n.minobsinnode ## 28 6000 5 8e-04 1

ggplot(gbm.fit3, highlight = TRUE)



### gbm.fit3\$finalModel

```
## A gradient boosted model with gaussian loss function.
## 6000 iterations were performed.
## There were 27 predictors of which 27 had non-zero influence.
```

```
y_test = df_players[-indexTrain,]$salary
y_pred <- predict(gbm.fit3, newdata = df_players2[-indexTrain,])
gbm.mse = mean((y_pred - y_test)^2)</pre>
```

Table 1: RMSE of Different Models

	Min.	1st Qu.	Median	Mean	3rd Qu.	Max.	NA's
LeastSquare	4.41	6.12	6.85	6.79	7.46	8.75	0
ElasticNet	4.57	5.95	6.37	6.45	7.06	8.55	0
PCR	5.17	6.24	7.17	7.14	7.87	9.34	0
MARS	4.05	5.26	6.04	6.06	6.74	8.74	0
RF	3.24	4.66	5.48	5.42	5.99	7.52	0
GBM	3.52	4.79	5.48	5.41	6.11	7.38	0

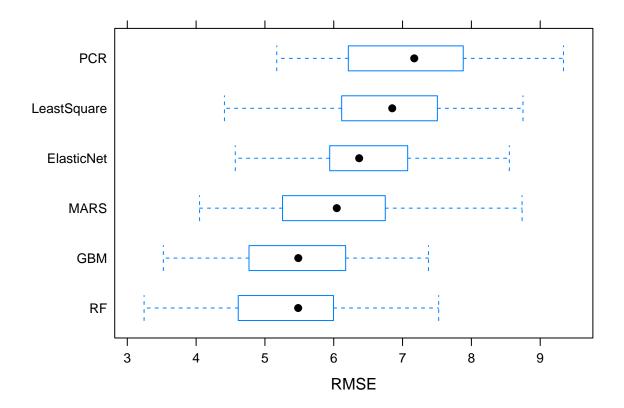


Table 2: RMSE of Different Models on Test Set

	Linear	ElasticNet	PCR	GAM	MARS	RandomForest	GBM
RMSE	6.66	6.04	5.46	6.84	5.16	4.83	4.75