

# Data 621 - Homework 1

Group 4 Layla Quinones, Ian Costello, Dmitriy Burtsev & Esteban Aramayo

September 26, 2021

## About the Data

The data set consists of 2,276 records and 17 different variables, with each observation corresponding to a baseball teams performance in a single year. The time horizon of these data are from 1871, the same year as the first recorded professional baseball game through 2006.

## General objective

Through linear regression, train the data to predict the number of wins.

## Challenges Right Off the Bat (so to speak)

The data set covers a very large time period. The rules and play style of baseball have changed a great deal from the late 19th-century. The season year of the team would be an important factor in improving these models. Additionally, certain clubs have bucked trends in winning or losing despite these metrics. The Boston Red Sox and Chicago Cubs had very long dry spells, even with good team statistics.

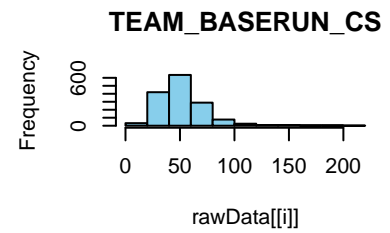
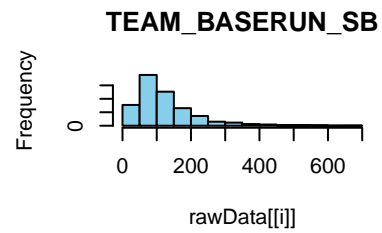
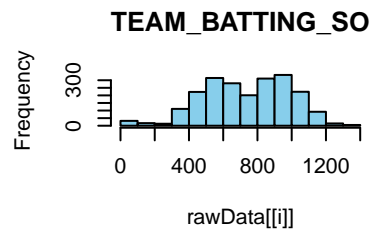
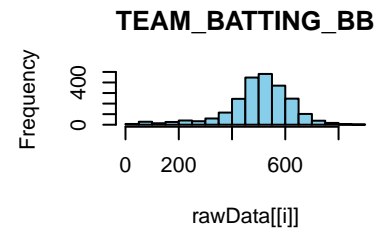
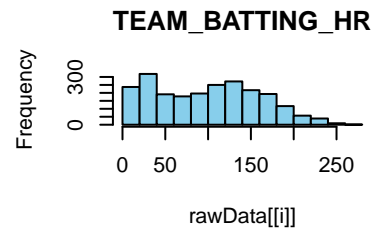
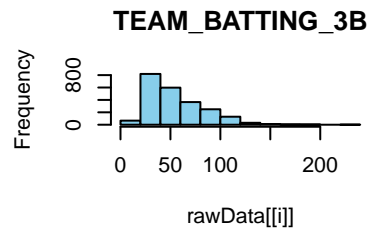
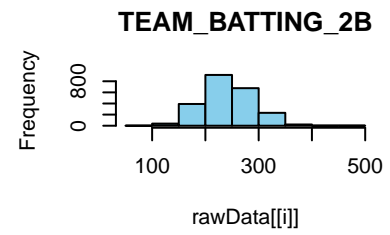
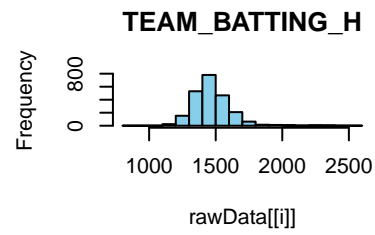
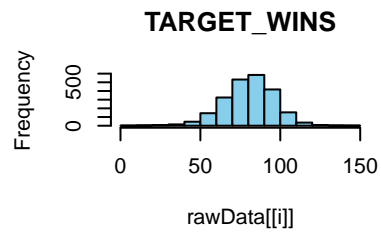
## Data Exploration

Our data is stored for easy reference among the team on GitHub. We use a number of packages (**Code Appendix 1.1**) to complete this work, including the ever-useful `tidyverse` and `caret`. With 2,276 team observations and 17 variables. Of those, 15 are features, 1 is an index, and the remaining is our target variable for number of wins. Right away, by just reading out the raw data (**Code Appendix 2.1**) we already know that missing values will need to be accounted for in all of these features.

In order to properly train and test our data, we create a data partition for each at 80% training data (**Code Appendix 3.1**).

## Summary Statistics

For each of the variables, these summary statistics (**Code Appendix 4.1**) provide a nice overview of each feature, its variation, and paths for potential transformations later on for model construction. The histograms in figure 1 are a quick way to see the shape of the distributions for each feature. Of note are the normally distributed variables, like our target variable for wins, base hits by batters, doubles by batters, walks by batters, and batters hit by pitches. The more skewed features include hits allowed, strike outs by pitchers (a very difficult thing to do consistently), and team fielding errors. Once again, we can observe the extent of the N/As and outliers that we'll have to account for.



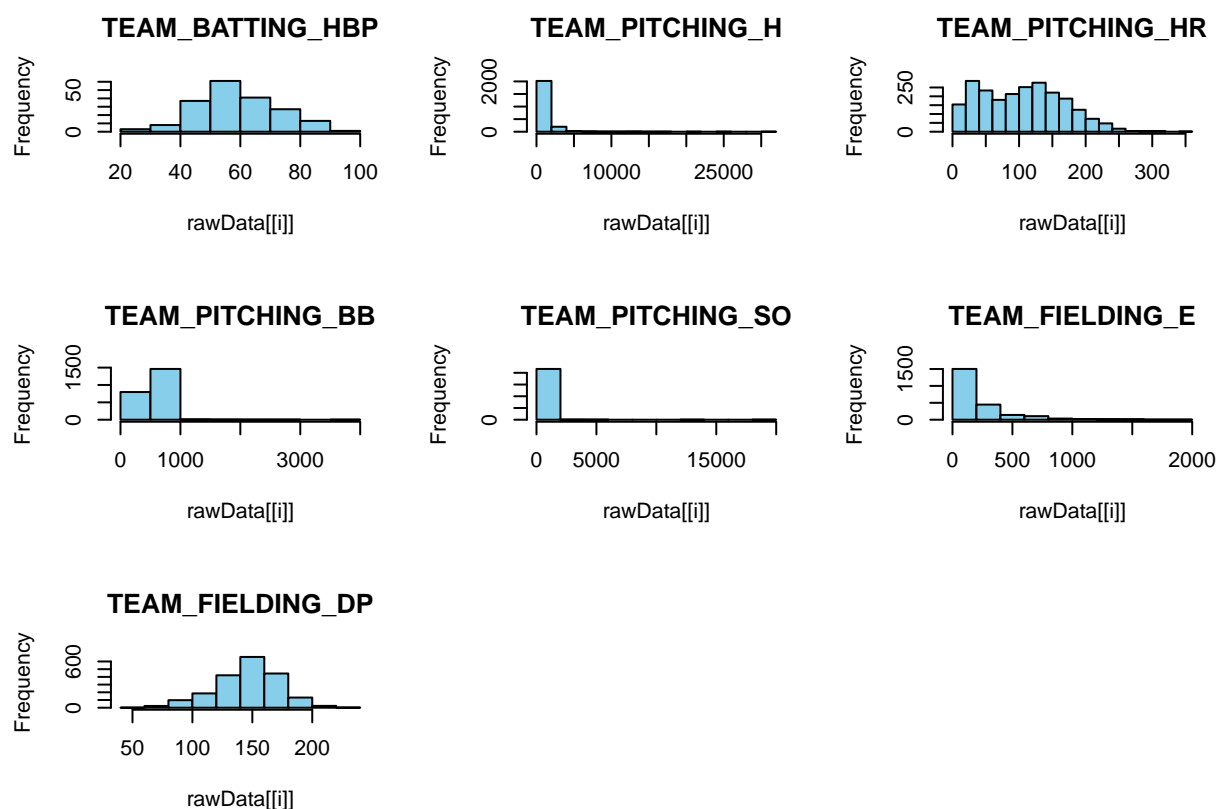


Figure 1, Feature Histograms (Code Appendix 4.2)

### Box Plots

This box plot visualization (Figure 2) gives us an idea of the outliers we have in each variable, but does not give us a good sense of the distribution. We can use the histograms (Figure 1) above to interpret shape. From the box plots, we see that the variable **TEAM\_PITCHING\_H** has the greatest number of outliers. This may mean we throw that variable out altogether and not consider it in our models.

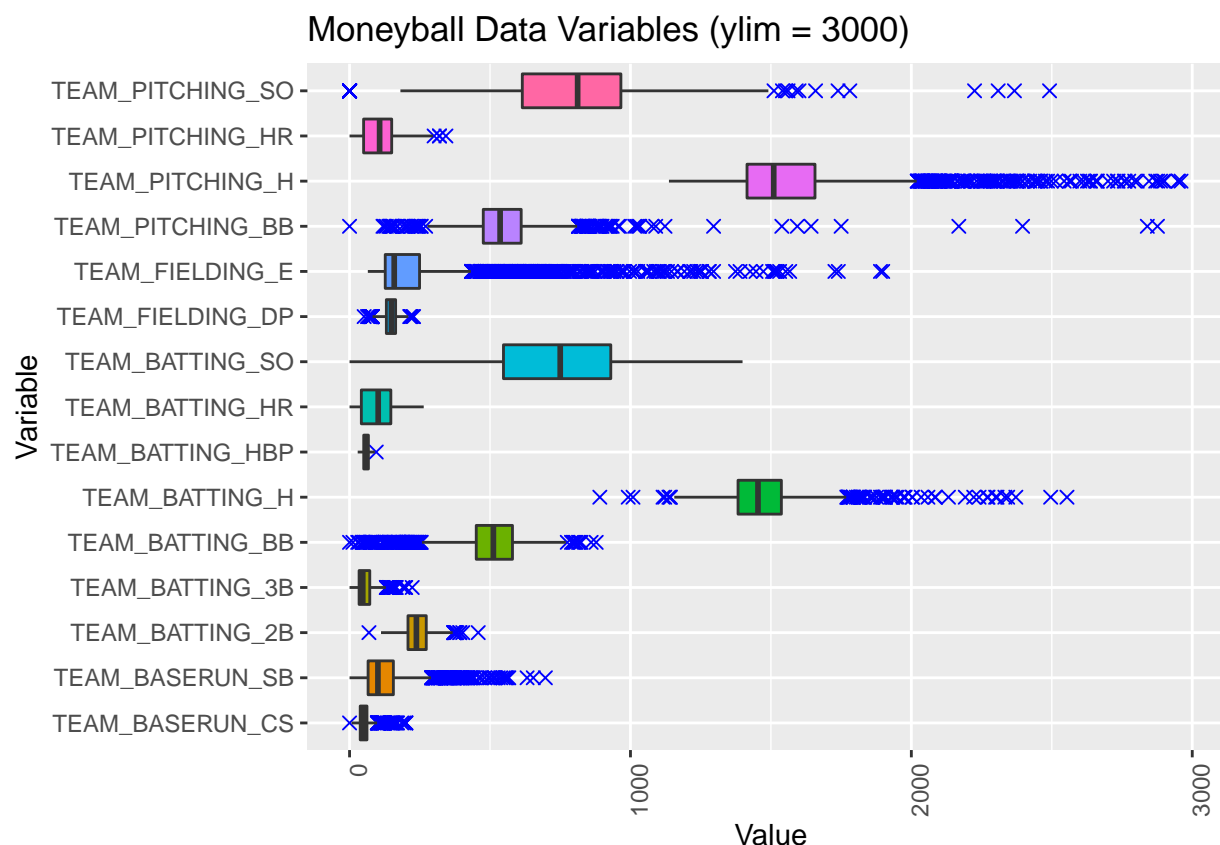


Figure 2, Feature Box Plot with Outliers (Code Appendix 4.3)

## Data Pre-Processing

### Missing Data

In figure 3, we can see immediately that there are a few variables with lots of missing data. Even with imputation without at least 40% to 50% actual data, it would not be that informative to use in any model. Indeed, **TEAM\_BATTING\_HBP** has about 92% missing data (**Appendix 5.2**) and so is removed for the data set and will not be considered for the models. We will be using the histograms (figure 1) for each other variable to decide how and whether to impute during the pre-processing stage.

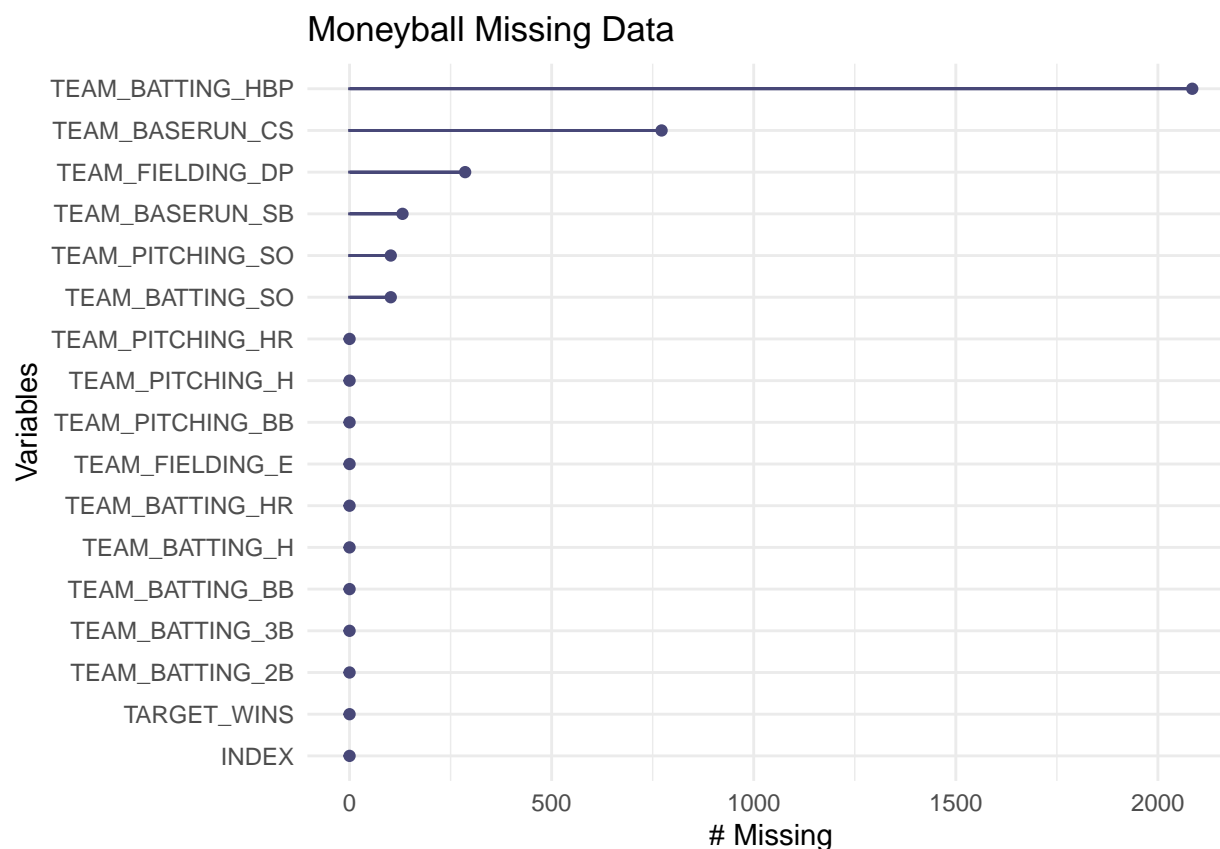


Figure 3, Missing Data

## Correlation Matrix and Multicollinearity

It is important to check for features which may also be correlated. Simply, having multiple features relate to themselves can cause overfitting, reduced  $p$  values, and strange variances in the data. To avoid this, we exclude one or more of the variables. In the correlation matrix (Figure 4), we see that **TEAM\_BATTING\_HR** and **TEAM\_PITCHING\_SO** are very intertwined, showing up as bright red. We'll take care when constructing our models not to use both. We determined later (**Code Appendix 5.4**) that **TEAM\_BATTING\_HR** had very weak effects on the model and so selected that feature to be removed entirely.

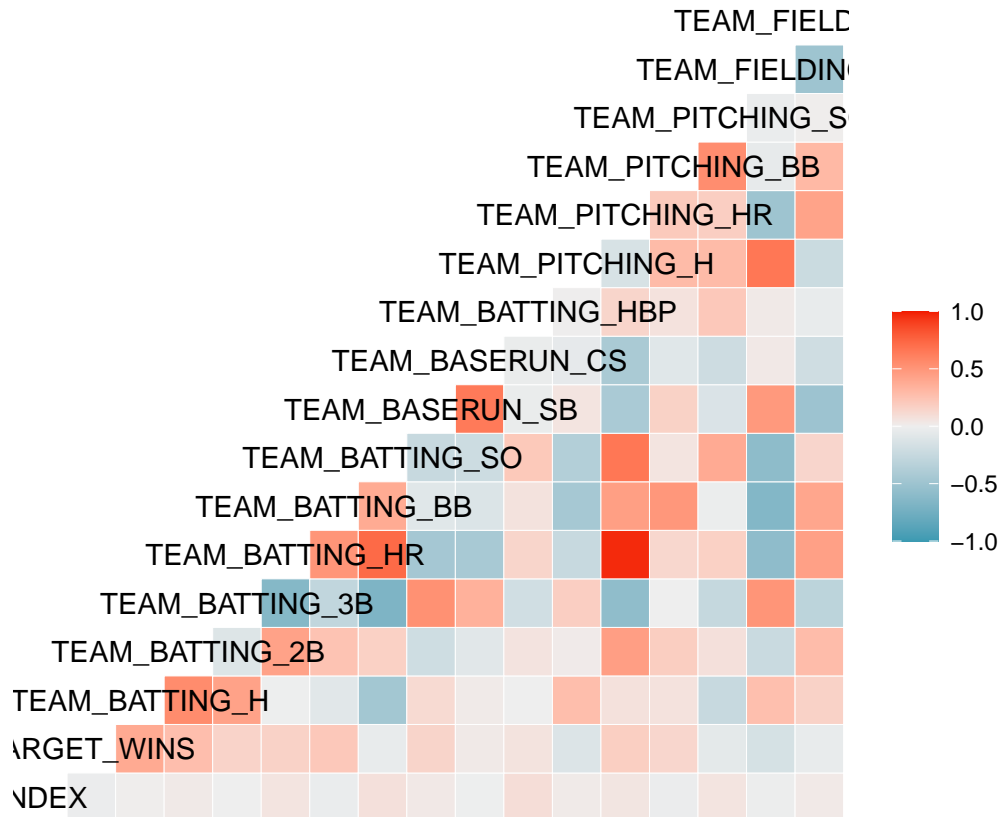


Figure 4, Correlation Matrix (Code Appendix 5.3)

## Imputing Missing Data

For the other features with significant amounts missing data, we can impute using either the mean or median of the feature. In observing the histograms (Figure 1), if the shape is more skewed, we would seek to use the median. If the distribution appears more normal, we can use the mean (average) (**Code Appendix 5.5 & 5.5.1**).

## Feature Plots

With the data cleaned and imputed, we can again review the features and begin selecting them for our models. The feature plots (Figure 5) below summarize the potential effect of each feature on the target variable. Obviously, target wins is basically a straight line since it is itself the target variable and a perfect line.

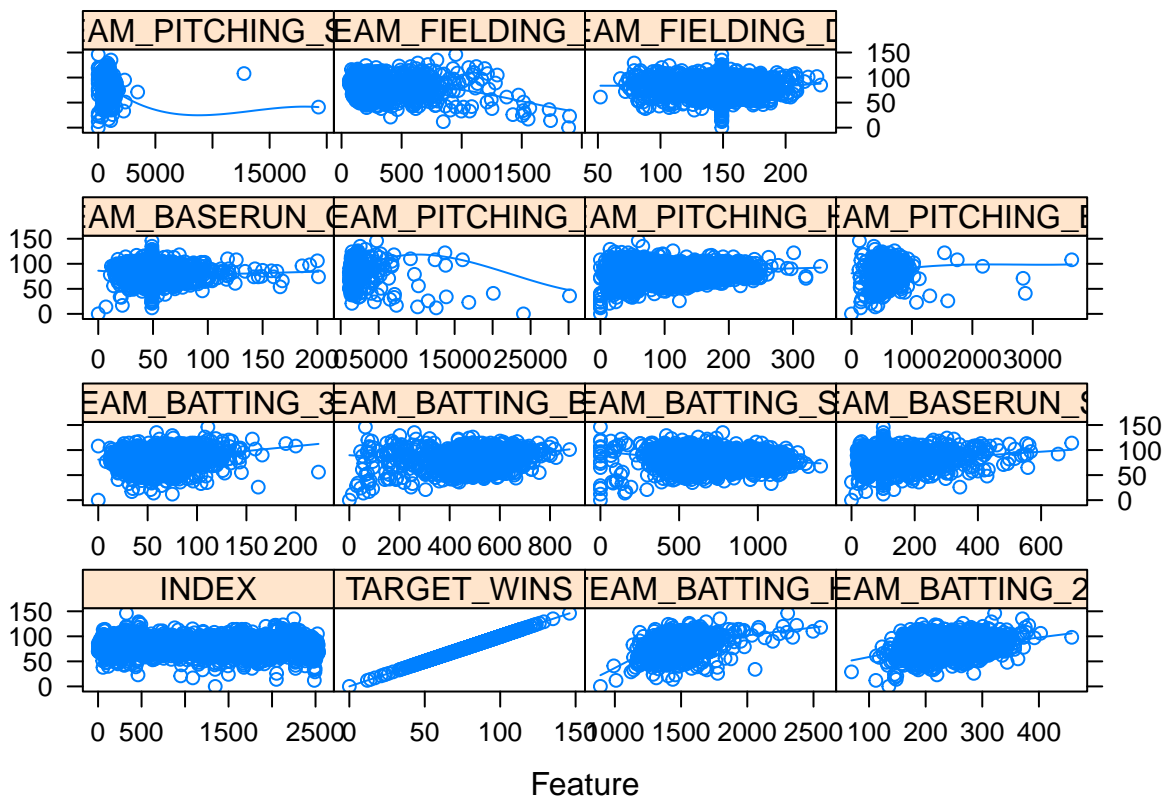


Figure 5, Feature Plots (Code Appendix 5.6)

## Build Models

### Model 1: “The Kitchen Sink”

$$R^2 = 0.303$$

Our first model is the so-called kitchen sink approach, where all features are included. We get a pretty lousy  $R^2$  value, even though the residuals appears to be quite random, if a bit clumped and the F-statistic indicated our model does say *something*. In general the coefficients make sense: Batting statistics tend to have positive relationships to wins, pitching and fielding statistics have more negative effects. They all seemed in line with the theoretical effects. Because these features are behaving according to expectations, this model is a strong contender for ultimate selection.

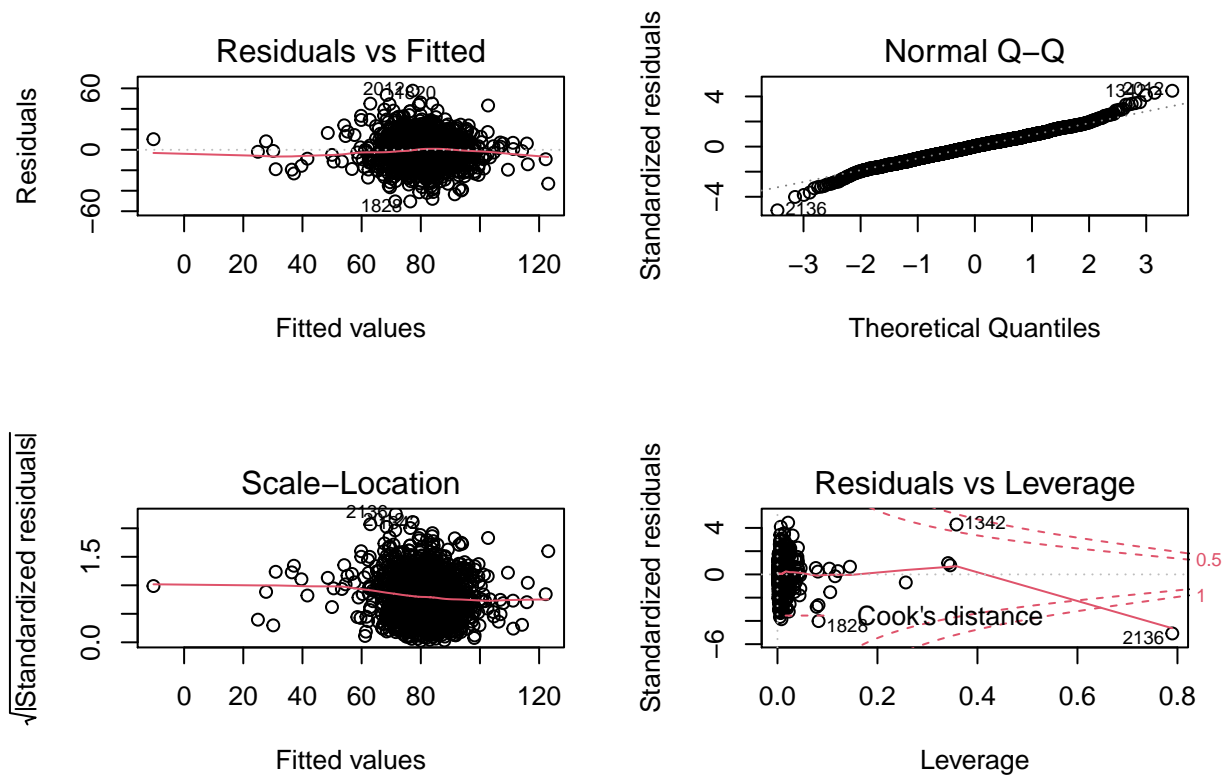


Figure 6, Model 1 Residuals vs Fitted, QQ, Scale-Location, Residuals vs Leverage (Code Appendix 6.2)

## Model 2: Targeting Most Impactful Features

Reviewing the standard errors, and the correlation matrix, we what we think may be the most impactful metrics. Unfortunately, is has the opposite effect on our  $R^2$ , which is reduced roughly 8%.

$$R^2 = 0.230$$



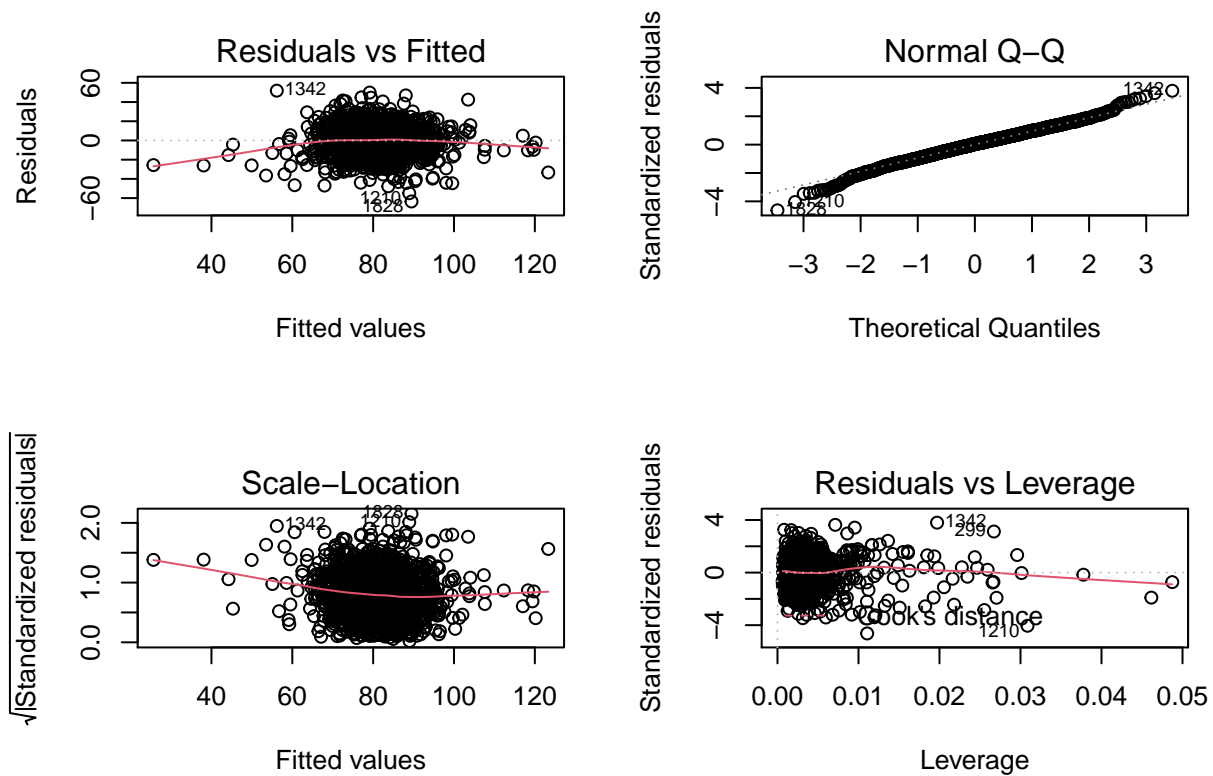


Figure 7, Model 2 Residuals vs Fitted, QQ, Scale-Location, Residuals vs Leverage (Code Appendix 6.3)

### Model 3: Adding in a Few More

At this point, we're looking for something better than our first model. Steadily, we're adding additional features to see if we can break and  $R^2$  of 30%. Adding in these additional features increased the value from our previous model, but not better than the kitchen sink.

$$R^2 = 0.230$$

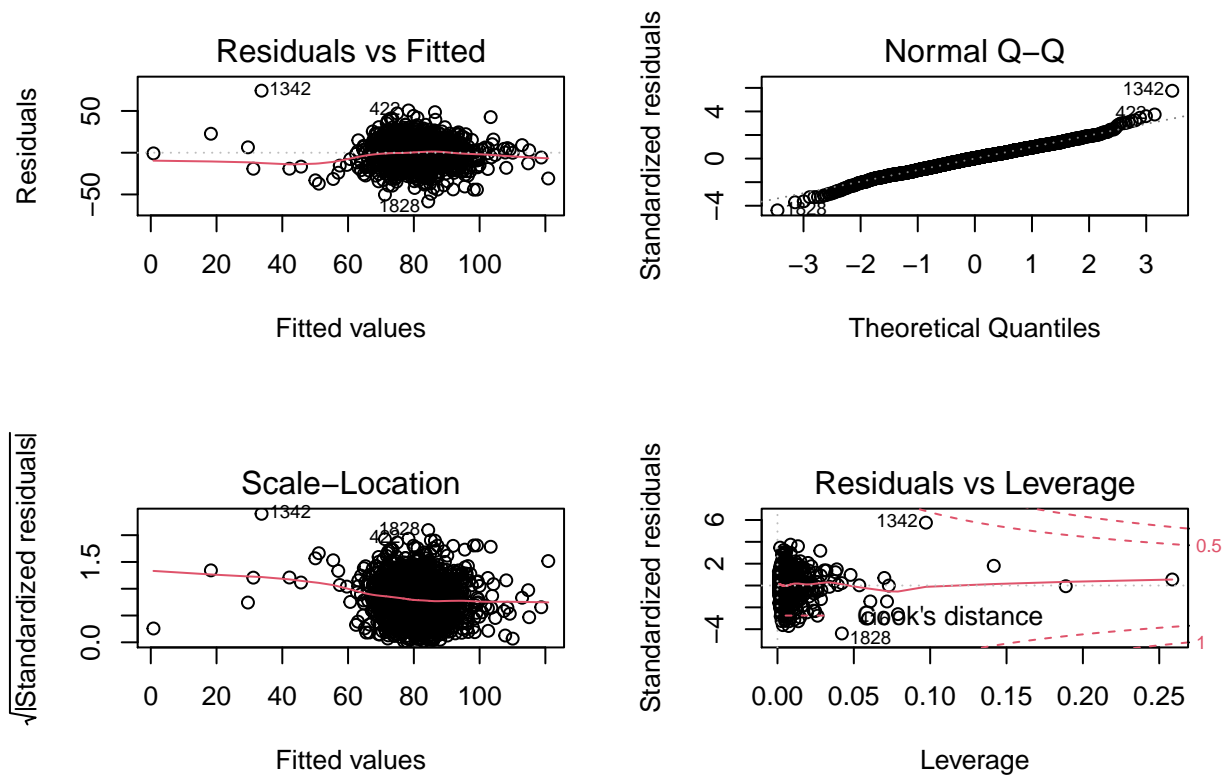


Figure 8, Model 3 Residuals vs Fitted, QQ, Scale-Location, Residuals vs Leverage (Code Appendix 6.4)

#### Mode 4: Lets start transforming some of these variables

For this model, we attempted to do a few transformations. For three of the features which we found to be left-skewed (`TEAM_FIELDING_E`, `TEAM_BASERUN_SB`, and `TEAM_BASERUN_CS`) we add in the median value (Code Appendix 6.5). The  $R^2$  value is a bit better than our earlier attempts, but still not as high as the kitchen sink.

$$R^2 = 0.282$$

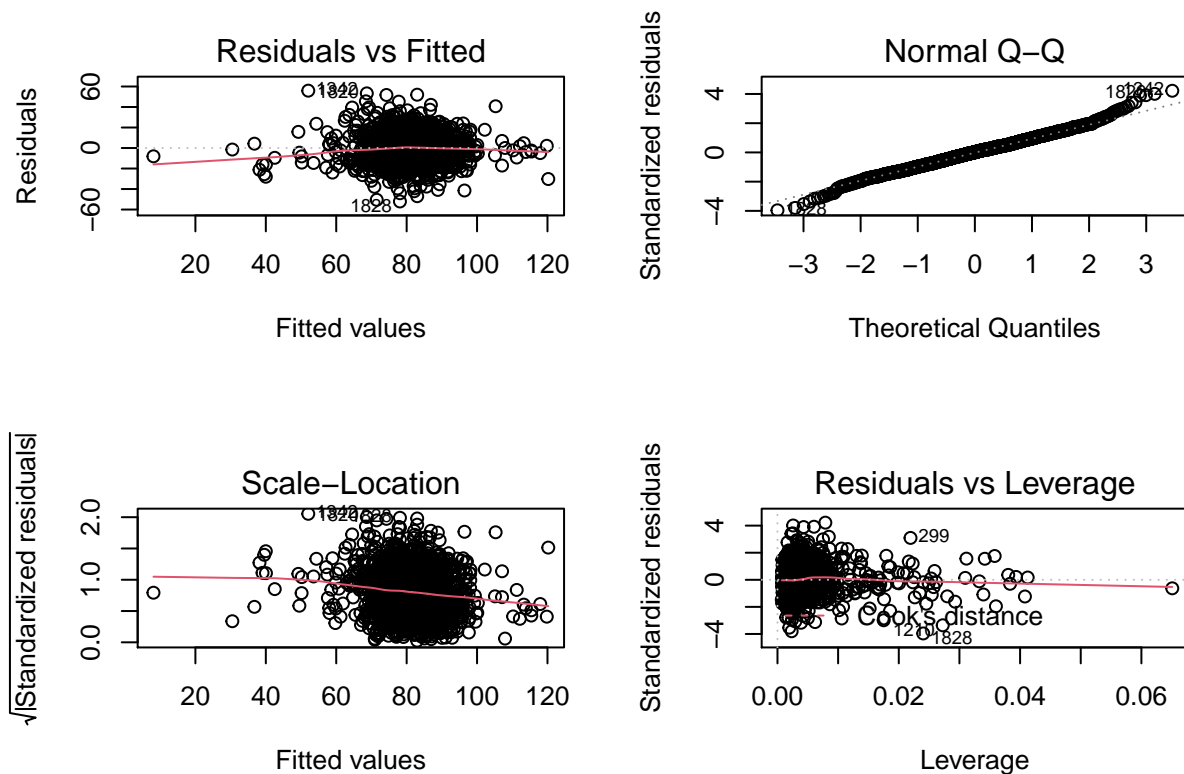


Figure 9, Model 4 Residuals vs Fitted, QQ, Scale-Location, Residuals vs Leverage (Code Appendix 6.5)

## Model Selection

Based on the  $R^2$  value of the models, our kitchen sink model (model 1) seemed to perform best, but by no means perfect for this exercise. With some additional features, perhaps team and season year we could improve our predictions.

According to our F-statistics, all our models had some effect and the residuals appeared more random throughout. Still, even with some tuning, we couldn't get the  $R^2$  to be higher than our first model. We'll use that for our predictions and conclude the assignment by writing those to a csv (**Code Appendix 7.1**).

## Code Appendix

### 1.1 Libraries

```
r, warning = FALSE, message = FALSE, echo=FALSE, message=FALSE, warning=FALSE
```

```
library(kableExtra) library(tidyverse) library(tidymodels) library(VIM) library(naniar) library(GGally) library(caret) library(psych)
```

## 2.1 Data Import

```
urlTraining = "https://raw.githubusercontent.com/MsQCompSci/Data621Group4/main/HW1/moneyball-training-d
rawData <- read.csv(urlTraining)

str(rawData)
```

```
## 'data.frame': 2276 obs. of 17 variables:
## $ INDEX : int 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 11 12 ...
## $ TARGET_WINS : int 39 70 86 70 82 75 80 85 86 76 ...
## $ TEAM_BATTING_H : int 1445 1339 1377 1387 1297 1279 1244 1273 1391 1271 ...
## $ TEAM_BATTING_2B : int 194 219 232 209 186 200 179 171 197 213 ...
## $ TEAM_BATTING_3B : int 39 22 35 38 27 36 54 37 40 18 ...
## $ TEAM_BATTING_HR : int 13 190 137 96 102 92 122 115 114 96 ...
## $ TEAM_BATTING_BB : int 143 685 602 451 472 443 525 456 447 441 ...
## $ TEAM_BATTING_SO : int 842 1075 917 922 920 973 1062 1027 922 827 ...
## $ TEAM_BASERUN_SB : int NA 37 46 43 49 107 80 40 69 72 ...
## $ TEAM_BASERUN_CS : int NA 28 27 30 39 59 54 36 27 34 ...
## $ TEAM_BATTING_HBP : int NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
## $ TEAM_PITCHING_H : int 9364 1347 1377 1396 1297 1279 1244 1281 1391 1271 ...
## $ TEAM_PITCHING_HR : int 84 191 137 97 102 92 122 116 114 96 ...
## $ TEAM_PITCHING_BB : int 927 689 602 454 472 443 525 459 447 441 ...
## $ TEAM_PITCHING_SO : int 5456 1082 917 928 920 973 1062 1033 922 827 ...
## $ TEAM_FIELDING_E : int 1011 193 175 164 138 123 136 112 127 131 ...
## $ TEAM_FIELDING_DP : int NA 155 153 156 168 149 186 136 169 159 ...
```

## 3.1 Train and Test Data Split

```
set.seed(123) trainRowNumbers <- createDataPartition(rawData$INDEX, p=0.8, list=FALSE) trainData
<- rawData[trainRowNumbers,] testData <- rawData[-trainRowNumbers,]
```

## 4.1 Summary Statistics

```
summary(rawData)
```

```
##      INDEX      TARGET_WINS      TEAM_BATTING_H TEAM_BATTING_2B
## Min.   : 1.0    Min.   : 0.00    Min.   : 891    Min.   : 69.0
## 1st Qu.: 630.8  1st Qu.: 71.00    1st Qu.:1383    1st Qu.:208.0
## Median :1270.5  Median : 82.00    Median :1454    Median :238.0
## Mean   :1268.5  Mean   : 80.79    Mean   :1469    Mean   :241.2
## 3rd Qu.:1915.5  3rd Qu.: 92.00    3rd Qu.:1537    3rd Qu.:273.0
## Max.   :2535.0  Max.   :146.00    Max.   :2554    Max.   :458.0
##
## TEAM_BATTING_3B TEAM_BATTING_HR TEAM_BATTING_BB TEAM_BATTING_SO
## Min.   : 0.00    Min.   : 0.00    Min.   : 0.0    Min.   : 0.0
## 1st Qu.: 34.00    1st Qu.: 42.00    1st Qu.:451.0    1st Qu.: 548.0
## Median : 47.00    Median :102.00    Median :512.0    Median : 750.0
## Mean   : 55.25    Mean   : 99.61    Mean   :501.6    Mean   : 735.6
```

```
## 3rd Qu.: 72.00 3rd Qu.:147.00 3rd Qu.:580.0 3rd Qu.: 930.0
## Max. :223.00 Max. :264.00 Max. :878.0 Max. :1399.0
## NA's :102
## TEAM_BASERUN_SB TEAM_BASERUN_CS TEAM_BATTING_HBP TEAM_PITCHING_H
## Min. : 0.0 Min. : 0.0 Min. :29.00 Min. : 1137
## 1st Qu.: 66.0 1st Qu.: 38.0 1st Qu.:50.50 1st Qu.: 1419
## Median :101.0 Median : 49.0 Median :58.00 Median : 1518
## Mean :124.8 Mean : 52.8 Mean :59.36 Mean : 1779
## 3rd Qu.:156.0 3rd Qu.: 62.0 3rd Qu.:67.00 3rd Qu.: 1682
## Max. :697.0 Max. :201.0 Max. :95.00 Max. :30132
## NA's :131 NA's :772 NA's :2085
## TEAM_PITCHING_HR TEAM_PITCHING_BB TEAM_PITCHING_SO TEAM_FIELDING_E
## Min. : 0.0 Min. : 0.0 Min. : 0.0 Min. : 65.0
## 1st Qu.: 50.0 1st Qu.: 476.0 1st Qu.: 615.0 1st Qu.: 127.0
## Median :107.0 Median : 536.5 Median : 813.5 Median : 159.0
## Mean :105.7 Mean : 553.0 Mean : 817.7 Mean : 246.5
## 3rd Qu.:150.0 3rd Qu.: 611.0 3rd Qu.: 968.0 3rd Qu.: 249.2
## Max. :343.0 Max. :3645.0 Max. :19278.0 Max. :1898.0
## NA's :102
## TEAM_FIELDING_DP
## Min. : 52.0
## 1st Qu.:131.0
## Median :149.0
## Mean :146.4
## 3rd Qu.:164.0
## Max. :228.0
## NA's :286
```

```
describe(rawData)
```

```
## vars n mean sd median trimmed mad min max
## INDEX 1 2276 1268.46 736.35 1270.5 1268.57 952.57 1 2535
## TARGET_WINS 2 2276 80.79 15.75 82.0 81.31 14.83 0 146
## TEAM_BATTING_H 3 2276 1469.27 144.59 1454.0 1459.04 114.16 891 2554
## TEAM_BATTING_2B 4 2276 241.25 46.80 238.0 240.40 47.44 69 458
## TEAM_BATTING_3B 5 2276 55.25 27.94 47.0 52.18 23.72 0 223
## TEAM_BATTING_HR 6 2276 99.61 60.55 102.0 97.39 78.58 0 264
## TEAM_BATTING_BB 7 2276 501.56 122.67 512.0 512.18 94.89 0 878
## TEAM_BATTING_SO 8 2174 735.61 248.53 750.0 742.31 284.66 0 1399
## TEAM_BASERUN_SB 9 2145 124.76 87.79 101.0 110.81 60.79 0 697
## TEAM_BASERUN_CS 10 1504 52.80 22.96 49.0 50.36 17.79 0 201
## TEAM_BATTING_HBP 11 191 59.36 12.97 58.0 58.86 11.86 29 95
## TEAM_PITCHING_H 12 2276 1779.21 1406.84 1518.0 1555.90 174.95 1137 30132
## TEAM_PITCHING_HR 13 2276 105.70 61.30 107.0 103.16 74.13 0 343
## TEAM_PITCHING_BB 14 2276 553.01 166.36 536.5 542.62 98.59 0 3645
## TEAM_PITCHING_SO 15 2174 817.73 553.09 813.5 796.93 257.23 0 19278
## TEAM_FIELDING_E 16 2276 246.48 227.77 159.0 193.44 62.27 65 1898
## TEAM_FIELDING_DP 17 1990 146.39 26.23 149.0 147.58 23.72 52 228
## range skew kurtosis se
## INDEX 2534 0.00 -1.22 15.43
## TARGET_WINS 146 -0.40 1.03 0.33
## TEAM_BATTING_H 1663 1.57 7.28 3.03
## TEAM_BATTING_2B 389 0.22 0.01 0.98
## TEAM_BATTING_3B 223 1.11 1.50 0.59
```

```
## TEAM_BATTING_HR      264  0.19   -0.96  1.27
## TEAM_BATTING_BB      878 -1.03    2.18  2.57
## TEAM_BATTING_SO     1399 -0.30   -0.32  5.33
## TEAM_BASERUN_SB      697  1.97    5.49  1.90
## TEAM_BASERUN_CS      201  1.98    7.62  0.59
## TEAM_BATTING_HBP       66  0.32   -0.11  0.94
## TEAM_PITCHING_H     28995 10.33  141.84 29.49
## TEAM_PITCHING_HR      343  0.29   -0.60  1.28
## TEAM_PITCHING_BB     3645  6.74   96.97  3.49
## TEAM_PITCHING_SO    19278 22.17  671.19 11.86
## TEAM_FIELDING_E      1833  2.99   10.97  4.77
## TEAM_FIELDING_DP      176 -0.39    0.18  0.59
```

## 4.2 Histograms

```
par(mfrow = c(3,3)) for(i in 2:ncol(rawData)) {#distribution of each variable hist(rawData[[i]], main =
colnames(rawData[i]), col = "skyblue")}
```

## 4.3 Box Plots

```
trainDataLONG <- rawData %>% select(-INDEX, -TARGET_WINS) %>% gather(key = Variable, value
= Value)
```

```
ggplot(trainDataLONG, aes(Variable, Value, fill = Variable)) + geom_boxplot(outlier.colour="blue",
outlier.shape=4, outlier.size=2, show.legend=FALSE) + ylim(0,3000) + theme(axis.text.x = ele-
ment_text(angle = 90, hjust = 1)) + coord_flip()+ labs(title="Moneyball Data Variables (ylim =
3000)")
```

## 5.1 Data Pre-Processing

### 5.2 Missing Data

```
#Lets see how we can throw away (as a general rule )
#What percent is missing? (must be below 60))
data.frame(TEAM_BATTING_HBP = sum(is.na(trainData$TEAM_BATTING_HBP))/nrow(trainData), TEAM_BASERUN_CS =
```

```
##   TEAM_BATTING_HBP TEAM_BASERUN_CS TEAM_FIELDING_DP TEAM_BASERUN_SB
## 1                0                0                0                0
##   TEAM_BATTING_SO TEAM_PITCHING_SO
## 1                0                0
```

### 5.3 Correlation Matrix and Multicollinearity

```
corMat <- cor(trainData, use = "complete.obs") ggcorr(trainData)
```

### 5.4 Drop Variables

```
#Identify variable to drop
findCorrelation(cor(trainData),
               cutoff = 0.75,
               verbose = TRUE,
               names = TRUE)
```

```
## All correlations <= 0.75
```

```
## character(0)
```

```
#TEAM_PITCHING_HR will be omitted due to correlation (when we tested adding and subtracting this variab
#There are a number of correlated variables which may affect the model - we want to make sure that colli
```

## 5.5 Imputing Missing Data

```
trainData <- trainData %>% select(-TEAM_BATTING_HR, -TEAM_BATTING_HBP)
```

```
5.5.1 Impute Missing Data based on distribution trainData <- trainData %>% mutate(TEAM_BATTING_SO
= ifelse(is.na(trainDataTEAM_BATTING_SO), mean(trainDataTEAM_BATTING_SO, na.rm=TRUE),
trainDataTEAM_BATTING_SO), TEAM_PITCHING_SO = ifelse(is.na(trainDataTEAM_PITCHING_SO),
mean(trainDataTEAM_PITCHING_SO, na.rm = TRUE), trainDataTEAM_PITCHING_SO), TEAM_FIELDING_DP
= ifelse(is.na(trainDataTEAM_FIELDING_DP), median(trainDataTEAM_FIELDING_DP, na.rm=TRUE),
trainDataTEAM_FIELDING_DP), TEAM_BASERUN_SB = ifelse(is.na(trainDataTEAM_BASERUN_SB),
median(trainDataTEAM_BASERUN_SB, na.rm = TRUE), trainDataTEAM_BASERUN_SB), TEAM_BASERUN_CS
= ifelse(is.na(trainData$TEAM_BASERUN_CS),
```

## 5.6 Feature Plots

```
featurePlot(y = unlist(trainData$TARGET_WINS), x = trainData, plot = "scatter", type = c("p",
"smooth"), span = .5, layout = c(4, 3))
```

## 6.1 Build Models

### 6.2 Model 1: “The Kitchen Sink”

```
model_1 <- lm(TARGET_WINS ~ ., data = trainData) par(mfrow = c(2,2)) plot(model_1)
```

```
summary(model_1)
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = TARGET_WINS ~ ., data = trainData)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -50.444  -8.364   0.404   8.140  57.744
##
## Coefficients:
```

```
##               Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)    23.4416666   6.0755834   3.858 0.000118 ***
## INDEX         -0.0006326   0.0004206  -1.504 0.132699
## TEAM_BATTING_H  0.0490246   0.0041222  11.893 < 2e-16 ***
## TEAM_BATTING_2B -0.0227145   0.0102269  -2.221 0.026471 *
## TEAM_BATTING_3B  0.0605813   0.0187539   3.230 0.001259 **
## TEAM_BATTING_BB  0.0150025   0.0059409   2.525 0.011645 *
## TEAM_BATTING_SO -0.0083507   0.0028737  -2.906 0.003706 **
## TEAM_BASERUN_SB  0.0252307   0.0048857   5.164 2.68e-07 ***
## TEAM_BASERUN_CS -0.0122584   0.0176581  -0.694 0.487640
## TEAM_PITCHING_H -0.0009030   0.0003871  -2.333 0.019775 *
## TEAM_PITCHING_HR 0.0588300   0.0097636   6.025 2.04e-09 ***
## TEAM_PITCHING_BB -0.0027049   0.0042154  -0.642 0.521174
## TEAM_PITCHING_SO  0.0036413   0.0010092   3.608 0.000317 ***
## TEAM_FIELDING_E -0.0183293   0.0027725  -6.611 5.00e-11 ***
## TEAM_FIELDING_DP -0.1154644   0.0144517  -7.990 2.39e-15 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 13.11 on 1809 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.3085, Adjusted R-squared:  0.3032
## F-statistic: 57.66 on 14 and 1809 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16
```

### 6.3 Model 2: Targeting Most Impactful Features

```
model_2 <- lm(TARGET_WINS ~ TEAM_BATTING_H + TEAM_BATTING_2B + TEAM_BATTING_3B
+ TEAM_BATTING_BB + TEAM_BATTING_SO, data = trainData) par(mfrow = c(2,2))
plot(model_2)
```

```
summary(model_2)
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = TARGET_WINS ~ TEAM_BATTING_H + TEAM_BATTING_2B +
##     TEAM_BATTING_3B + TEAM_BATTING_BB + TEAM_BATTING_SO, data = trainData)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -63.489  -8.737   0.549   8.865  51.831
##
## Coefficients:
##               Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)   -16.507104   4.906108  -3.365 0.000782 ***
## TEAM_BATTING_H    0.050124   0.003724  13.460 < 2e-16 ***
## TEAM_BATTING_2B  -0.018508   0.010346  -1.789 0.073804 .
## TEAM_BATTING_3B   0.075932   0.016238   4.676 3.14e-06 ***
## TEAM_BATTING_BB   0.031327   0.002939  10.660 < 2e-16 ***
## TEAM_BATTING_SO   0.011561   0.002065   5.597 2.51e-08 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 13.79 on 1818 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.2317, Adjusted R-squared:  0.2296
```



```
## F-statistic: 109.7 on 5 and 1818 DF,  p-value: < 2.2e-16
```

#### 6.4 Model 3: Adding in a Few More

```
model_3 <- lm(TARGET_WINS ~ TEAM_BATTING_H + TEAM_BATTING_2B + TEAM_BATTING_3B +
TEAM_BATTING_BB + TEAM_BATTING_SO + TEAM_BASERUN_SB + TEAM_BASERUN_CS +
TEAM_PITCHING_H + TEAM_PITCHING_HR, data = trainData) par(mfrow = c(2,2))
plot(model_3)
```

```
summary(model_3)
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = TARGET_WINS ~ TEAM_BATTING_H + TEAM_BATTING_2B +
##     TEAM_BATTING_3B + TEAM_BATTING_BB + TEAM_BATTING_SO + TEAM_BASERUN_SB +
##     TEAM_BASERUN_CS + TEAM_PITCHING_H + TEAM_PITCHING_HR, data = trainData)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -58.385  -8.926   0.477   8.994  74.310
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)    1.1535194   5.8554891    0.197  0.84385
## TEAM_BATTING_H    0.0433115   0.0041997   10.313 < 2e-16 ***
## TEAM_BATTING_2B  -0.0084978   0.0104092   -0.816  0.41439
## TEAM_BATTING_3B    0.0573080   0.0190131    3.014  0.00261 **
## TEAM_BATTING_BB    0.0183362   0.0033997    5.393 7.82e-08 ***
## TEAM_BATTING_SO    0.0017697   0.0025771    0.687  0.49237
## TEAM_BASERUN_SB    0.0204570   0.0046655    4.385 1.23e-05 ***
## TEAM_BASERUN_CS    0.0094712   0.0178925    0.529  0.59664
## TEAM_PITCHING_H  -0.0015705   0.0002668  -5.886 4.70e-09 ***
## TEAM_PITCHING_HR  0.0421675   0.0097678    4.317 1.67e-05 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 13.59 on 1814 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.255, Adjusted R-squared:  0.2514
## F-statistic: 69.01 on 9 and 1814 DF,  p-value: < 2.2e-16
```

#### 6.5 Model 4: Lets start transforming some of these variables

```
fieldingE <- trainData$TEAM_FIELDING_E + median(trainData$TEAM_FIELDING_E)
baserunSB <- trainData$TEAM_BASERUN_SB + median(trainData$TEAM_BASERUN_SB)
baserunCS <- trainData$TEAM_BASERUN_CS + median(trainData$TEAM_BASERUN_CS)
```

```
trainData_model4 <- mutate(trainData, fieldingE = unlist(fieldingE), TEAM_BASERUN_SB =
baserunSB, TEAM_BASERUN_CS = baserunCS)
```

```
model_4 <- lm(TARGET_WINS ~ TEAM_BATTING_H + TEAM_PITCHING_HR + TEAM_FIELDING_DP +
fieldingE + baserunSB + baserunCS, data = trainData_model4) par(mfrow = c(2,2)) plot(model_4)
```

```
summary(model_4)
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = TARGET_WINS ~ TEAM_BATTING_H + TEAM_PITCHING_HR +
##     TEAM_FIELDING_DP + fieldingE + baserunSB + baserunCS, data = trainData_model4)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -52.101  -8.869   0.216   8.282  55.937
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)    21.796978    4.002272   5.446 5.85e-08 ***
## TEAM_BATTING_H     0.050854    0.002353  21.609 < 2e-16 ***
## TEAM_PITCHING_HR   0.029207    0.006657   4.387 1.21e-05 ***
## TEAM_FIELDING_DP  -0.101189    0.014093  -7.180 1.01e-12 ***
## fieldingE        -0.022605    0.001754 -12.886 < 2e-16 ***
## baserunSB         0.035437    0.004109   8.625 < 2e-16 ***
## baserunCS        -0.025096    0.017767  -1.412  0.158
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 13.31 on 1817 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.2842, Adjusted R-squared:  0.2818
## F-statistic: 120.2 on 6 and 1817 DF,  p-value: < 2.2e-16
```

## 7.1 Model Selection and Write Predictions

```
testData$TARGET_WINS_PRED <- predict(model_1, newdata = testData) testData %>% se-
lect(INDEX, TARGET_WINS, TARGET_WINS_PRED) %>% write.csv(., "moneyball-predictions.csv",
row.names = F)
```