

DATA 621: Homework 1 (Baseball Regression)

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Setup:

```
## Warning: package 'car' was built under R version 4.3.1
```

```
## Warning: package 'carData' was built under R version 4.3.1
```

First, let's read in the provided dataset.

Data Exploration:

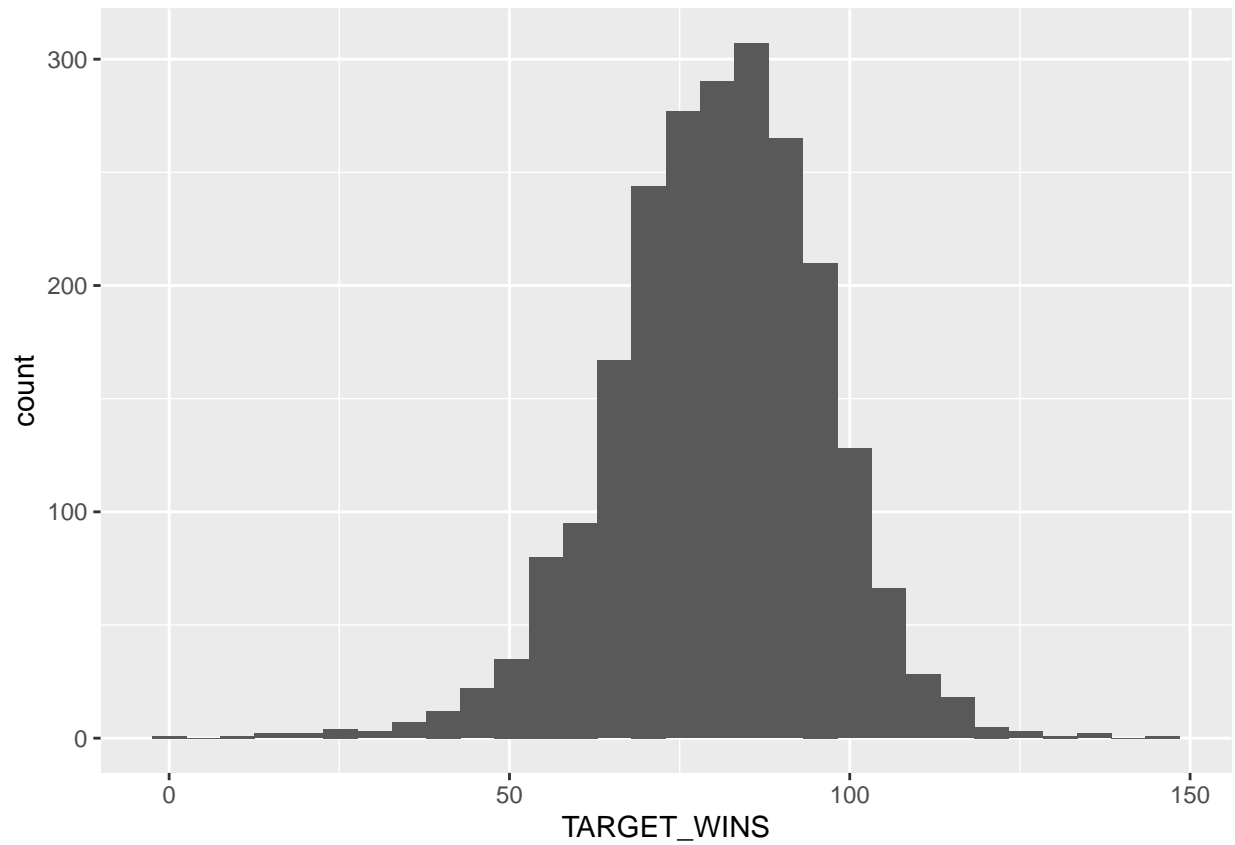
Next, let's print out some summary statistics. We're primarily interested in the `TARGET_WINS` variable, so we'll look at that first.

```
## The mean number of wins in a season is 80.7908611599297
```

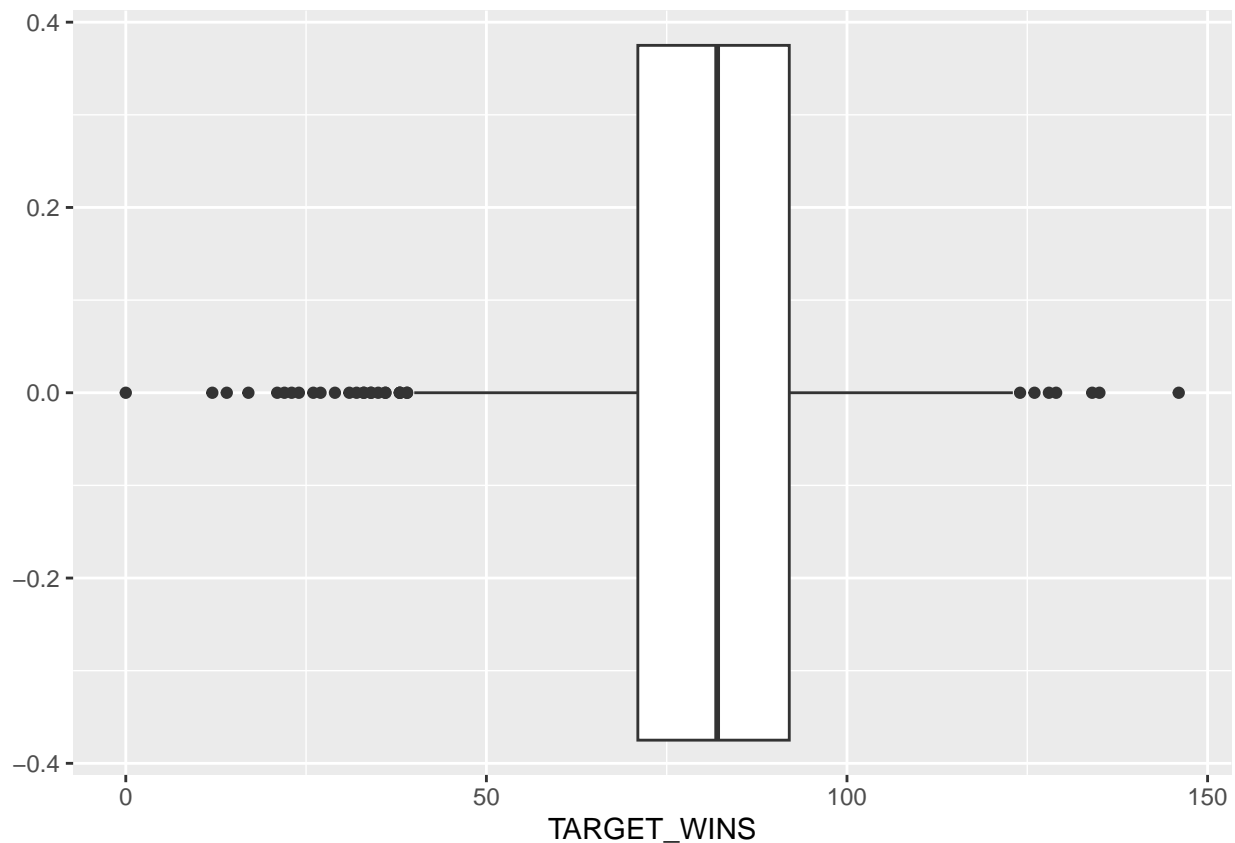
```
## The median number of wins in a season is 82
```

```
## The standard deviation for number of wins in a season is 15.7521524768421
```

Let's also make a boxplot and histogram of the `TARGET_WINS` variable. This should give us a sense of the distribution of wins for teams/seasons in our population.



Overall, the number of wins in a season for a given baseball team looks fairly normally distributed. We can also plot this distribution via a boxplot, which helps to highlight outliers.



Let's look at raw correlations between our other included variables and a team's win total for a season:

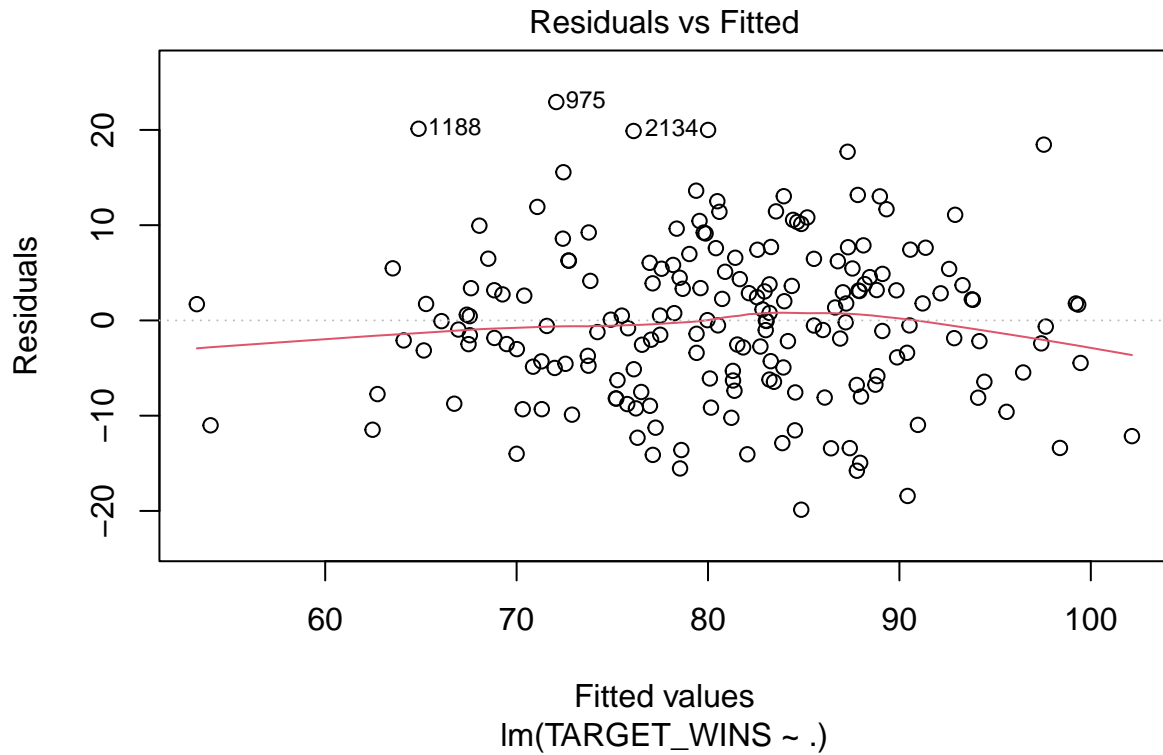
```
##           [,1]
## TARGET_WINS  1.0000000
## TEAM_BATTING_H  0.3887675
## TEAM_BATTING_2B  0.2891036
## TEAM_BATTING_3B  0.1426084
## TEAM_BATTING_HR  0.1761532
## TEAM_BATTING_BB  0.2325599
## TEAM_BATTING_SO      NA
## TEAM_BASERUN_SB      NA
## TEAM_BASERUN_CS      NA
## TEAM_BATTING_HBP      NA
## TEAM_PITCHING_H -0.1099371
## TEAM_PITCHING_HR  0.1890137
## TEAM_PITCHING_BB  0.1241745
## TEAM_PITCHING_SO      NA
## TEAM_FIELDING_E -0.1764848
## TEAM_FIELDING_DP      NA
```

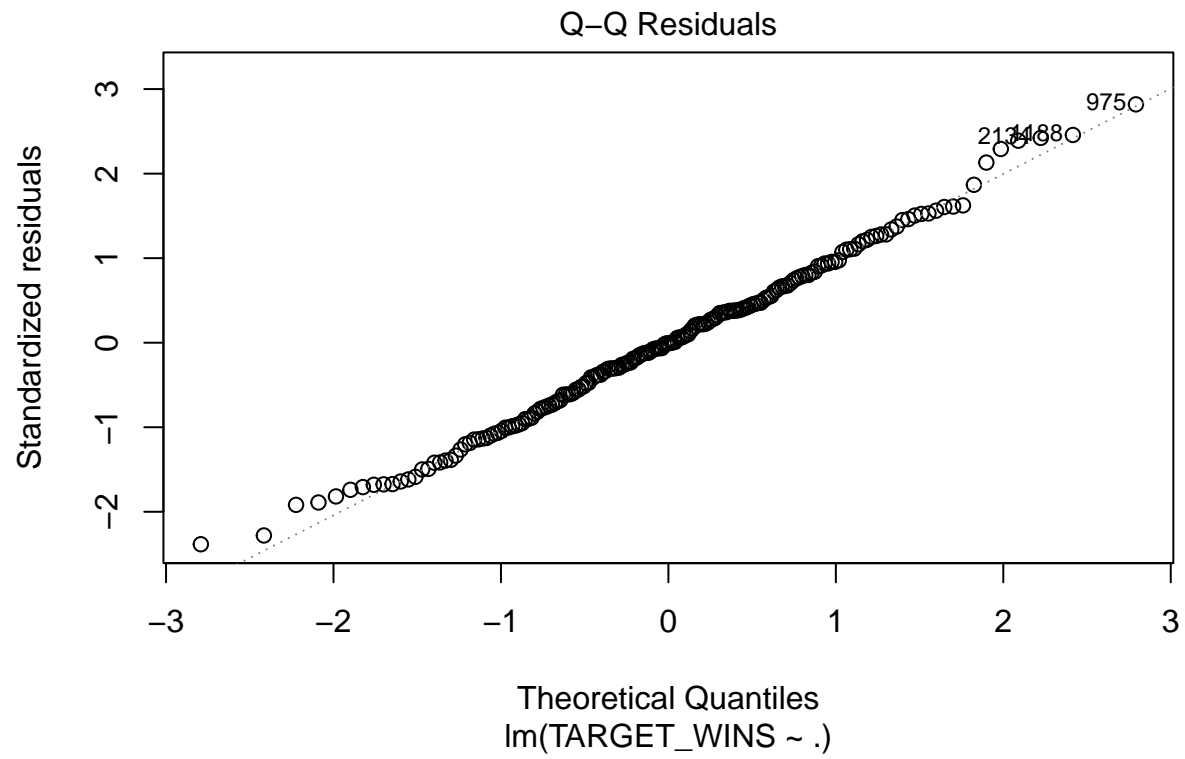
Let's make a basic model with all inputs:

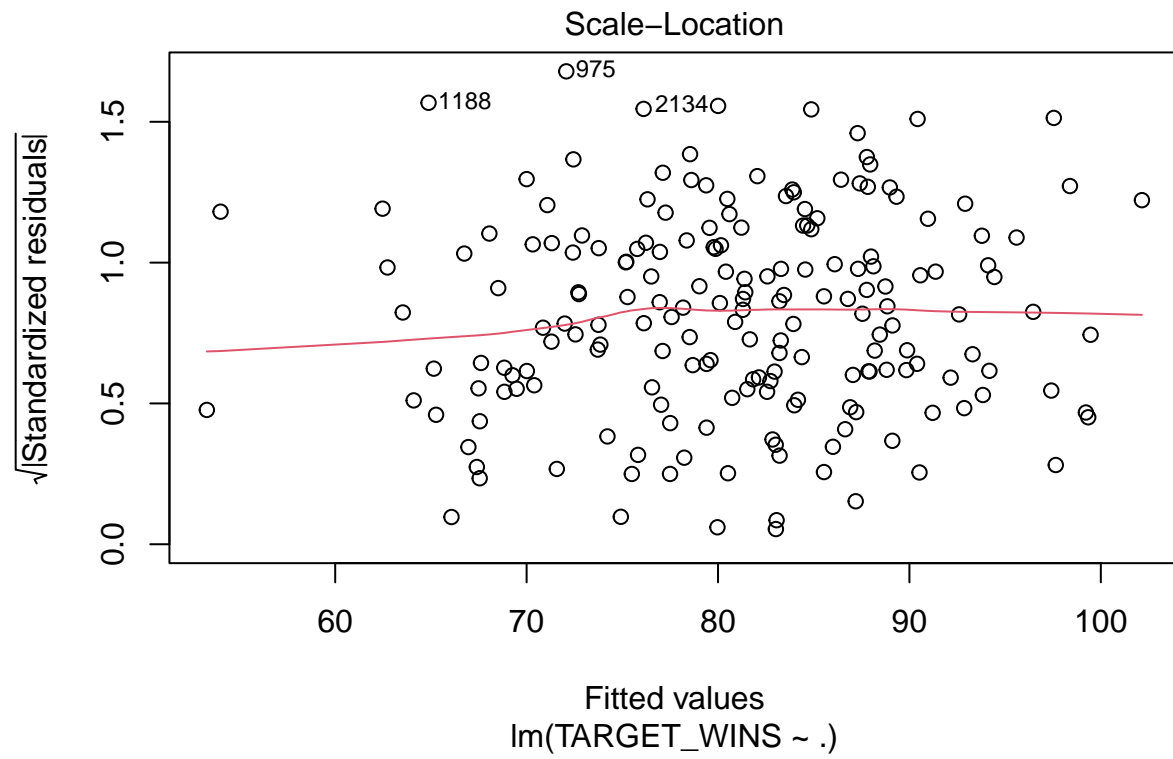
```
##      (Intercept)  TEAM_BATTING_H  TEAM_BATTING_2B  TEAM_BATTING_3B
##      60.28826257    1.91347621    0.02638808    -0.10117554
## TEAM_BATTING_HR  TEAM_BATTING_BB  TEAM_BATTING_SO  TEAM_BASERUN_SB
##      -4.84370721    -4.45969136    0.34196258    0.03304398
```

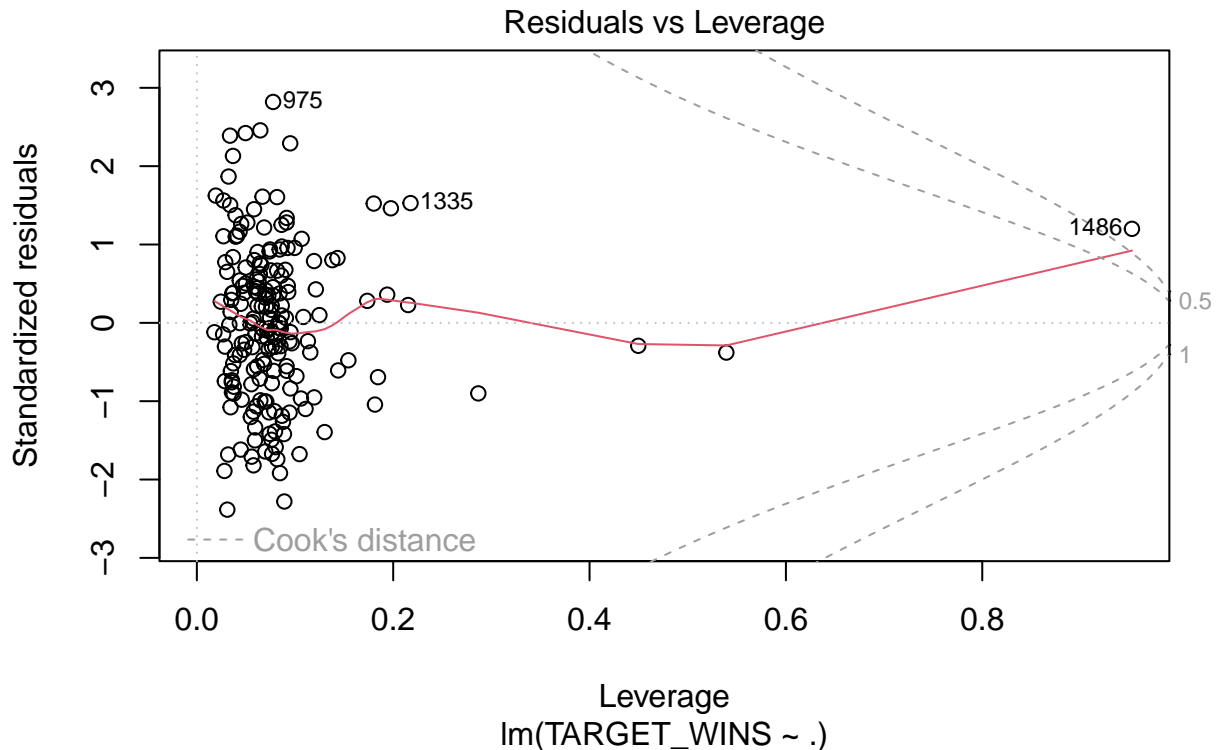
```
## TEAM_BASERUN_CS TEAM_BATTING_HBP TEAM_PITCHING_H TEAM_PITCHING_HR
## -0.01104427 0.08247269 -1.89095685 4.93043182
## TEAM_PITCHING_BB TEAM_PITCHING_SO TEAM_FIELDING_E TEAM_FIELDING_DP
## 4.51089069 -0.37364495 -0.17204198 -0.10819208
```

We can make some plots to help test our assumptions of our basic model using the `plot` function on our model variable:









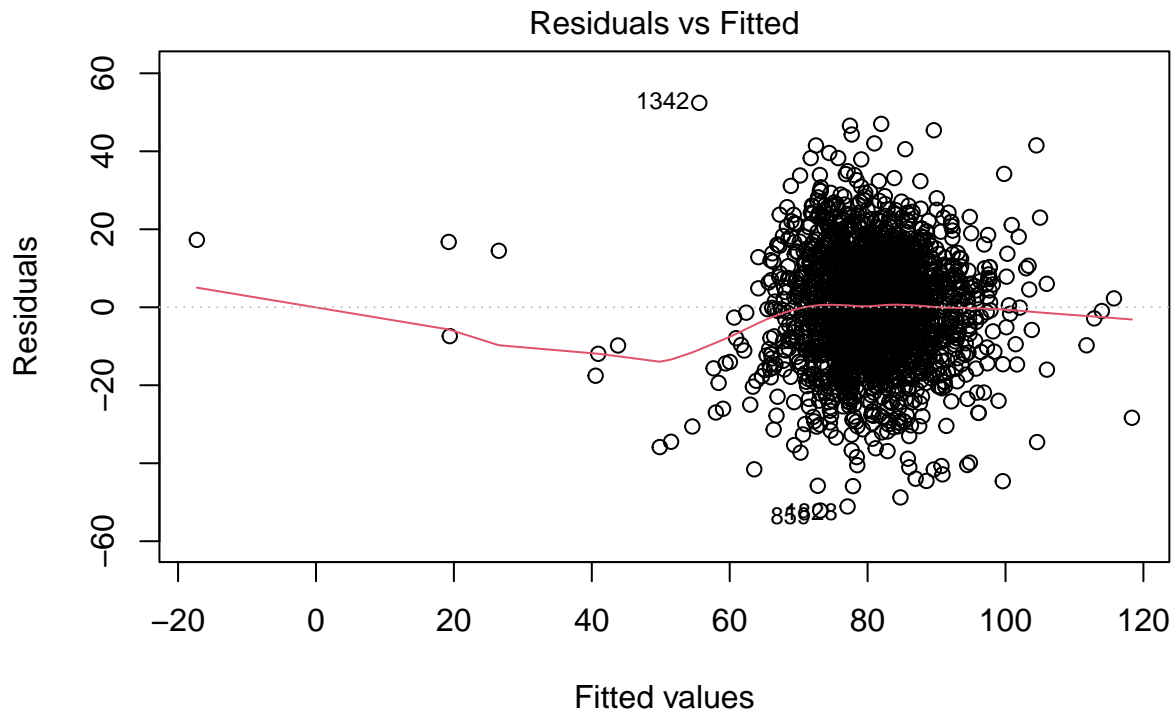
Now we can make a model with inputs that we know from baseball.

- Total hits (TEAM_BATTING_H)
- Total walks gained (TEAM_BATTING_BB)
- Total hits allowed (TEAM_PITCHING_H)
- Total walks allowed (TEAM_PITCHING_BB)

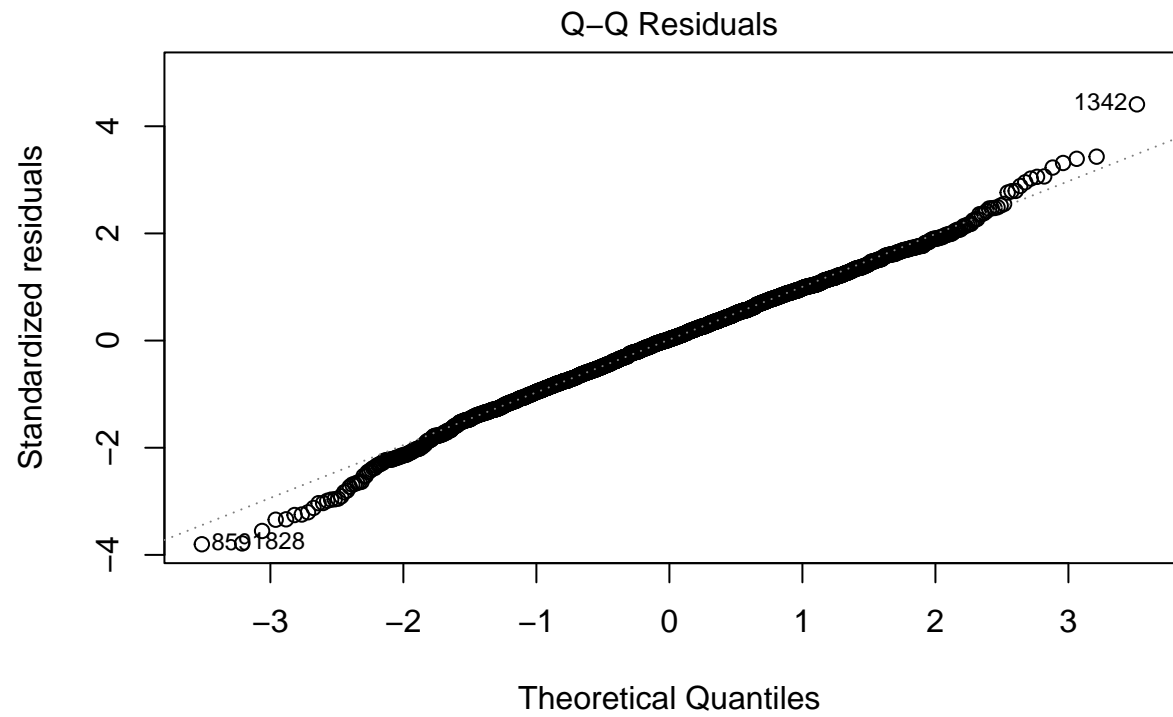
We chose these variables based on our understanding that good teams generally tend to get on base more frequently (positive predictor variables TEAM_BATTING_HITS and TEAM_BATTING_BB) while allowing *fewer* runners on base (negative predictor variables TEAM_PITCHING_H and TEAM_PITCHING_BB).

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = TARGET_WINS ~ TEAM_BATTING_H + TEAM_BATTING_BB +
##     TEAM_PITCHING_H + TEAM_PITCHING_BB, data = train)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -52.133  -8.860   0.379   9.373  52.416
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)  -0.3518000   3.2552864  -0.108  0.913949
## TEAM_BATTING_H    0.0497667   0.0021032  23.663 < 2e-16 ***
## TEAM_BATTING_BB    0.0148499   0.0039923   3.720 0.000204 ***
## TEAM_PITCHING_H  -0.0025469   0.0003317  -7.679 2.36e-14 ***
```

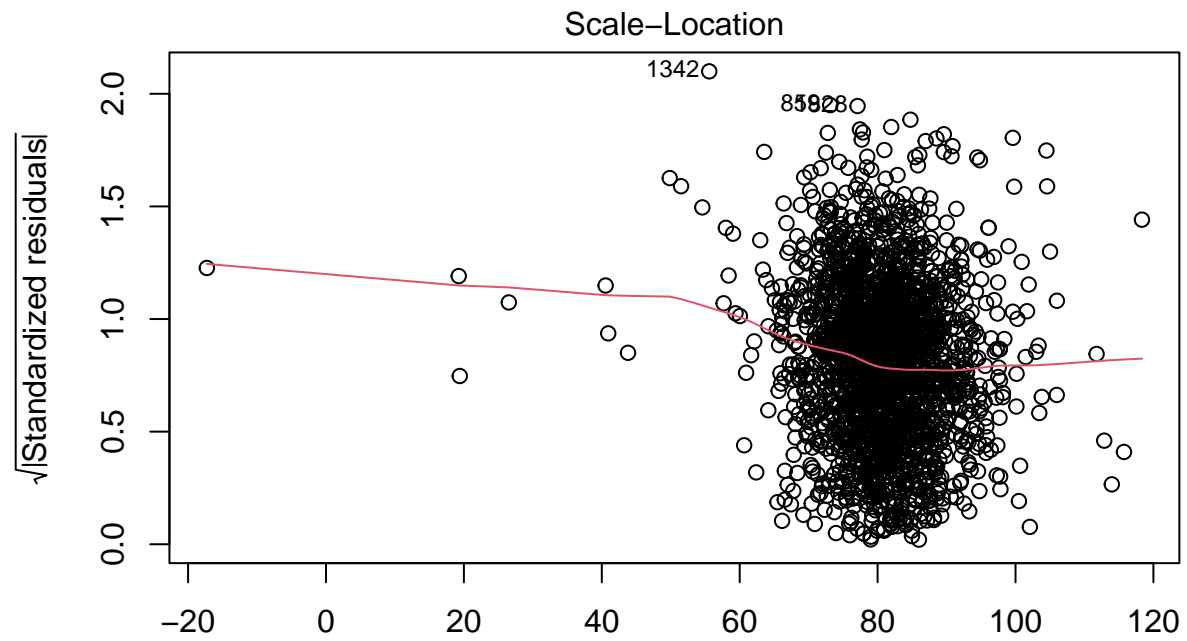
```
## TEAM_PITCHING_BB 0.0092317 0.0027681 3.335 0.000867 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 13.73 on 2271 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared: 0.2416, Adjusted R-squared: 0.2403
## F-statistic: 180.9 on 4 and 2271 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16
```



ARGET_WINS ~ TEAM_BATTING_H + TEAM_BATTING_BB + TEAM_PITCHING_H +

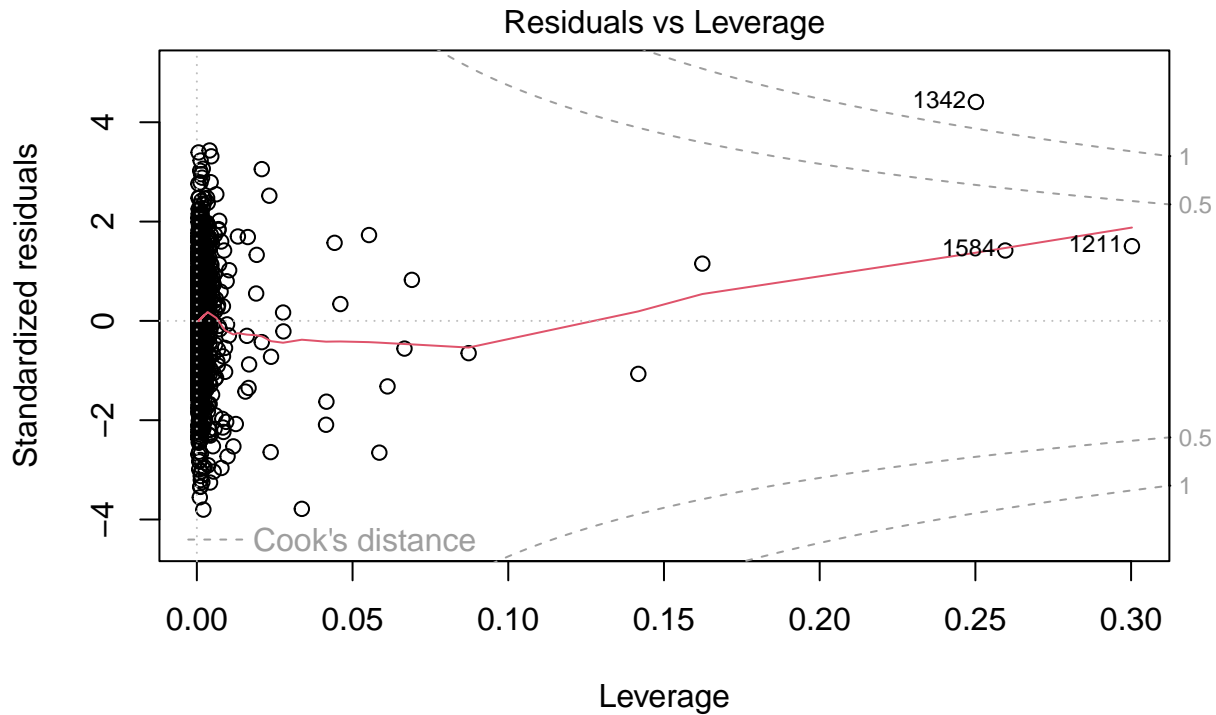


ARGET_WINS ~ TEAM_BATTING_H + TEAM_BATTING_BB + TEAM_PITCHING_H + "



Fitted values

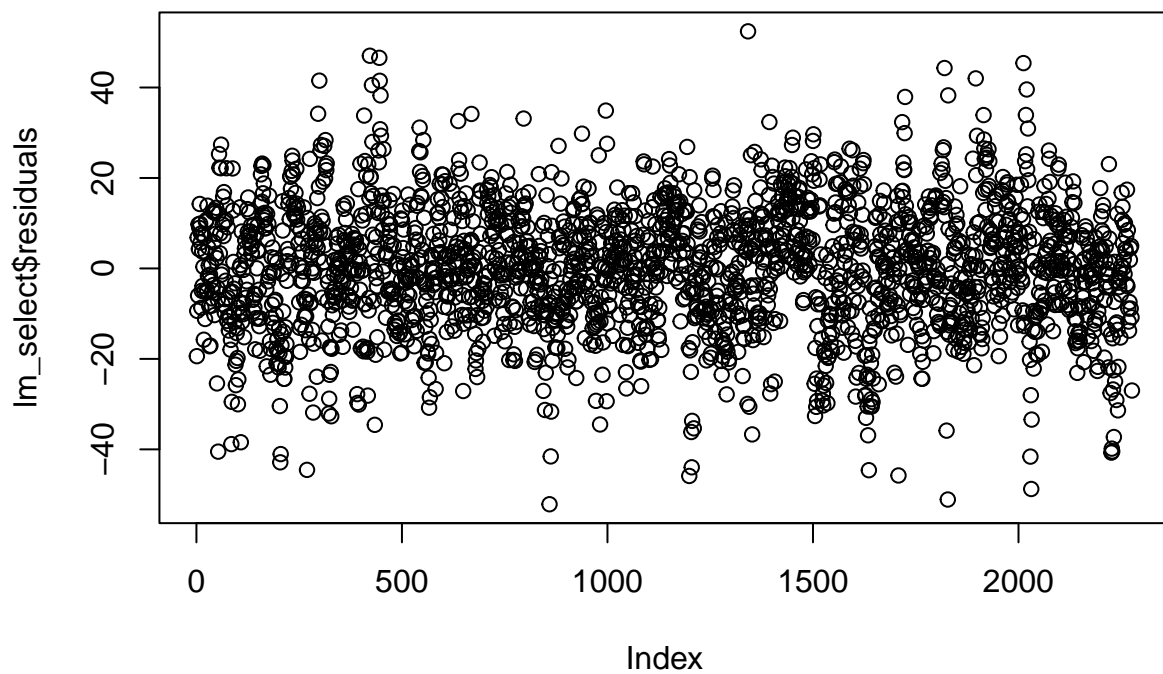
ARGET_WINS ~ TEAM_BATTING_H + TEAM_BATTING_BB + TEAM_PITCHING_H +



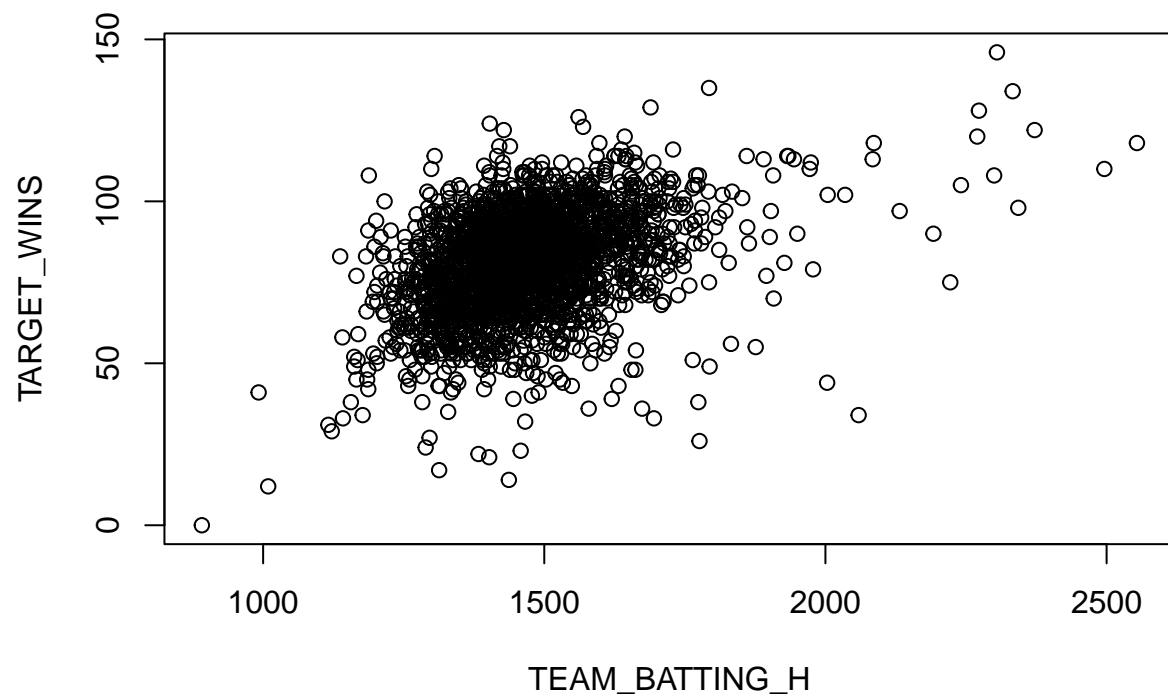
`TARGET_WINS ~ TEAM_BATTING_H + TEAM_BATTING_BB + TEAM_PITCHING_H +`

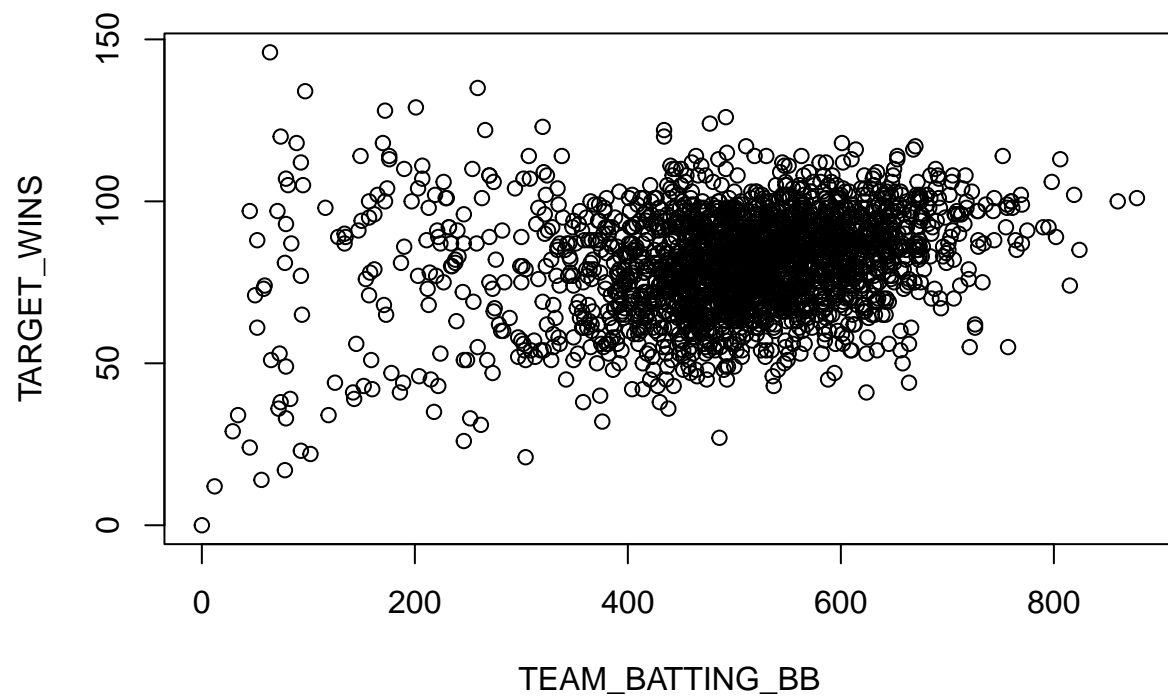
It's interesting to note that with selected variables (walks and hits gained/allowed per team) that our adjusted R^2 actually went *down*, indicating the amount of variability in `TARGET_WINS` explained by our more selective walks/hits model is *less* than the model including all variables.

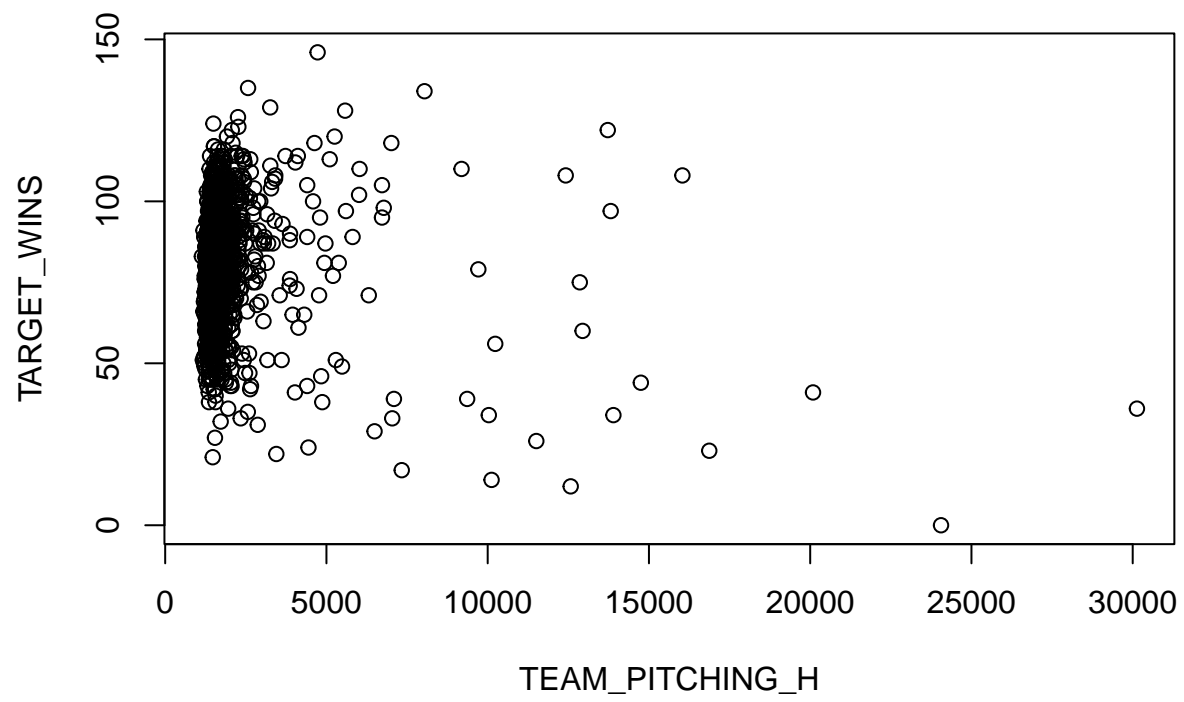
Looking at our residual plot above, there seems to be a clustering of residuals along the x-axis at $X \approx 80$. This shows a pattern in our residuals.

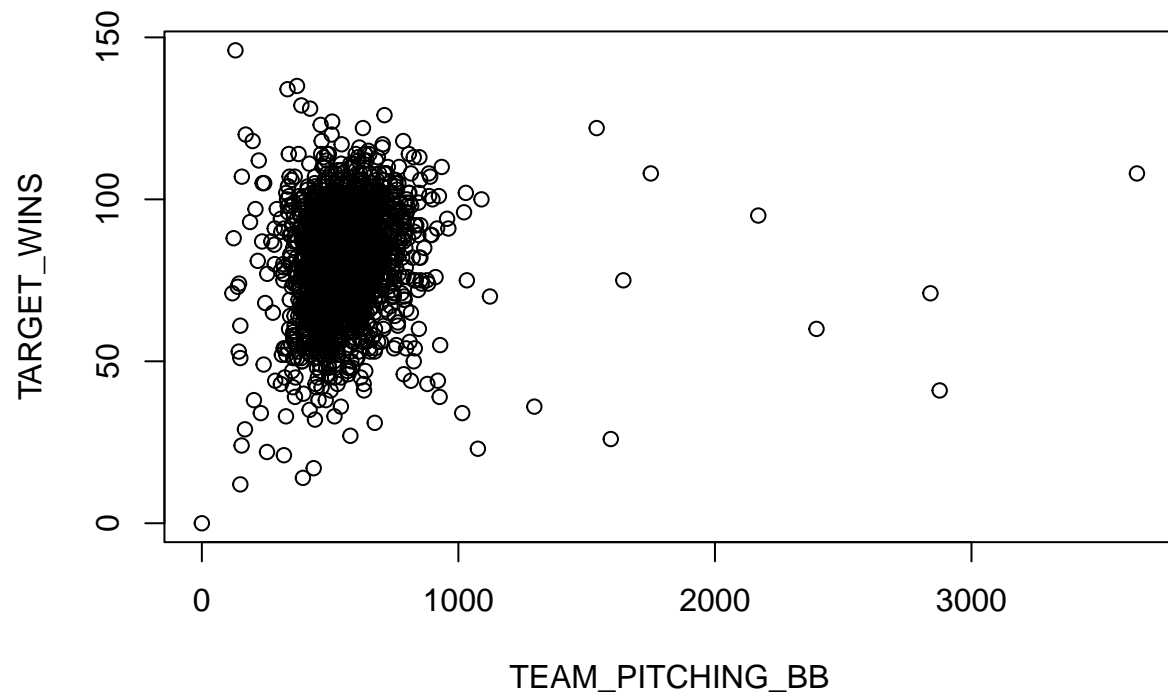


Let's plot our response variable (*Total Wins*) versus each of our predictor variables to get a sense of linear relationships.









Model Evaluation

We'll need to read in our evaluation data, which is hosted on GitHub for reproducibility.

```
predict(lm_all, test)
```

```
##      1      2      3      4      5      6      7      8
##      NA      NA      NA 79.60984      NA      NA      NA      NA
##      9     10     11     12     13     14     15     16
##      NA      NA      NA      NA      NA      NA      NA      NA
##     17     18     19     20     21     22     23     24
##      NA 78.95693      NA      NA      NA      NA      NA      NA
##     25     26     27     28     29     30     31     32
## 77.16939 86.81801      NA      NA      NA      NA      NA      NA
##     33     34     35     36     37     38     39     40
##      NA      NA      NA      NA      NA      NA      NA      NA
##     41     42     43     44     45     46     47     48
##      NA      NA      NA      NA      NA      NA      NA      NA
##     49     50     51     52     53     54     55     56
##      NA      NA      NA      NA      NA      NA      NA      NA
##     57     58     59     60     61     62     63     64
##      NA      NA      NA      NA      NA      NA      NA 85.05198
##     65     66     67     68     69     70     71     72
## 81.33195      NA      NA      NA      NA      NA      NA      NA
```


##	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
##	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
##	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88
##	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
##	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96
##	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
##	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104
##	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
##	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112
##	NA	NA	NA	72.39264	87.56175	NA	NA	NA
##	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
##	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	74.49284	65.15701	NA
##	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128
##	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
##	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136
##	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	86.10463	NA
##	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144
##	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
##	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152
##	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
##	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160
##	NA	NA	NA	NA	86.64915	NA	NA	NA
##	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168
##	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
##	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176
##	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
##	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184
##	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	88.27315
##	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192
##	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
##	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200
##	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
##	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208
##	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
##	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216
##	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
##	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224
##	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	77.10932	65.54638
##	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232
##	NA	NA	NA	69.38398	79.72822	NA	NA	NA
##	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240
##	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
##	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248
##	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
##	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256
##	NA	78.12011	74.97230	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
##	257	258	259					
##	NA	NA	NA					

Appendix: Report Code

Below is the code for this report to generate the models and charts above.

```

knitr::opts_chunk$set(echo = TRUE)
library(glue)
library(tidyverse)
library(car)
df <- read.csv("https://raw.githubusercontent.com/andrewbowen19/businessAnalyticsDataMiningDATA621/main")
df <- data.frame(df)
mean_wins <- mean(df$TARGET_WINS)
median_wins <- median(df$TARGET_WINS)
sd_wins <- sd(df$TARGET_WINS)

# Print summary stats
print(glue("The mean number of wins in a season is {mean_wins}"))
print(glue("The median number of wins in a season is {median_wins}"))
print(glue("The standard deviation for number of wins in a season is {sd_wins}"))
ggplot(df, aes(x=TARGET_WINS)) + geom_histogram()
ggplot(df, aes(x=TARGET_WINS)) + geom_boxplot()
train <- subset(df, select=-c(INDEX))
cor(train, df$TARGET_WINS)
lm_all <- lm(TARGET_WINS~., train)
coef(lm_all)
plot(lm_all)

# Create model with select inputs (walks and hits allowed/gained)
lm_select <- lm(TARGET_WINS ~ TEAM_BATTING_H + TEAM_BATTING_BB + TEAM_PITCHING_H + TEAM_PITCHING_BB, train)

summary(lm_select)
plot(lm_select)

# Plot selective model residuals
plot(lm_select$residuals)

# Plot our response variable for each predictor variable to get a sense of
plot(TARGET_WINS ~ TEAM_BATTING_H + TEAM_BATTING_BB + TEAM_PITCHING_H + TEAM_PITCHING_BB, data=train)

eval_data_url <- "https://raw.githubusercontent.com/andrewbowen19/businessAnalyticsDataMiningDATA621/main"

test <- read.csv(eval_data_url)
predict(lm_all, test)

```