

DATA 608: Homework 1 (Baseball Regression)

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First, let's read in the provided dataset

Data Exploration

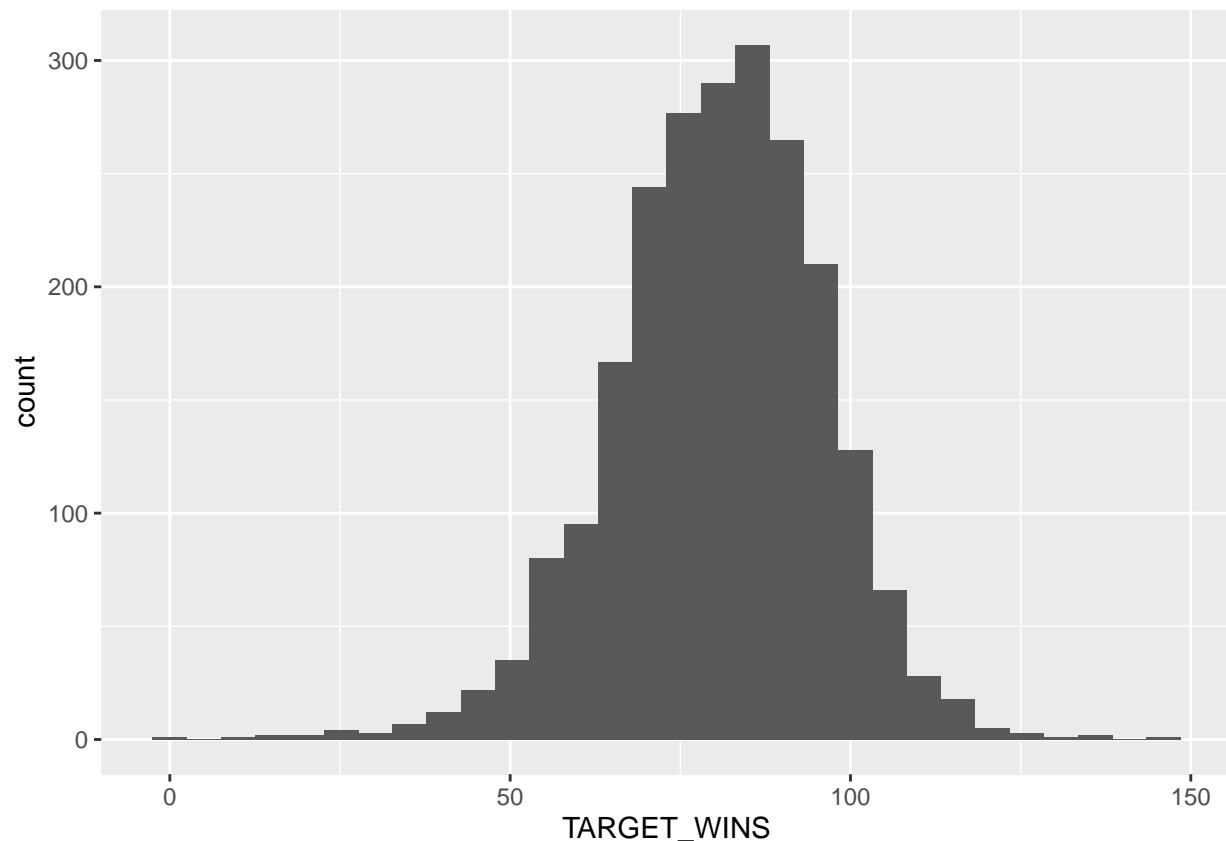
First, let's print out some summary statistics. We're primarily interested in the `TARGET_WINS` feature, so we'll look at that first

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

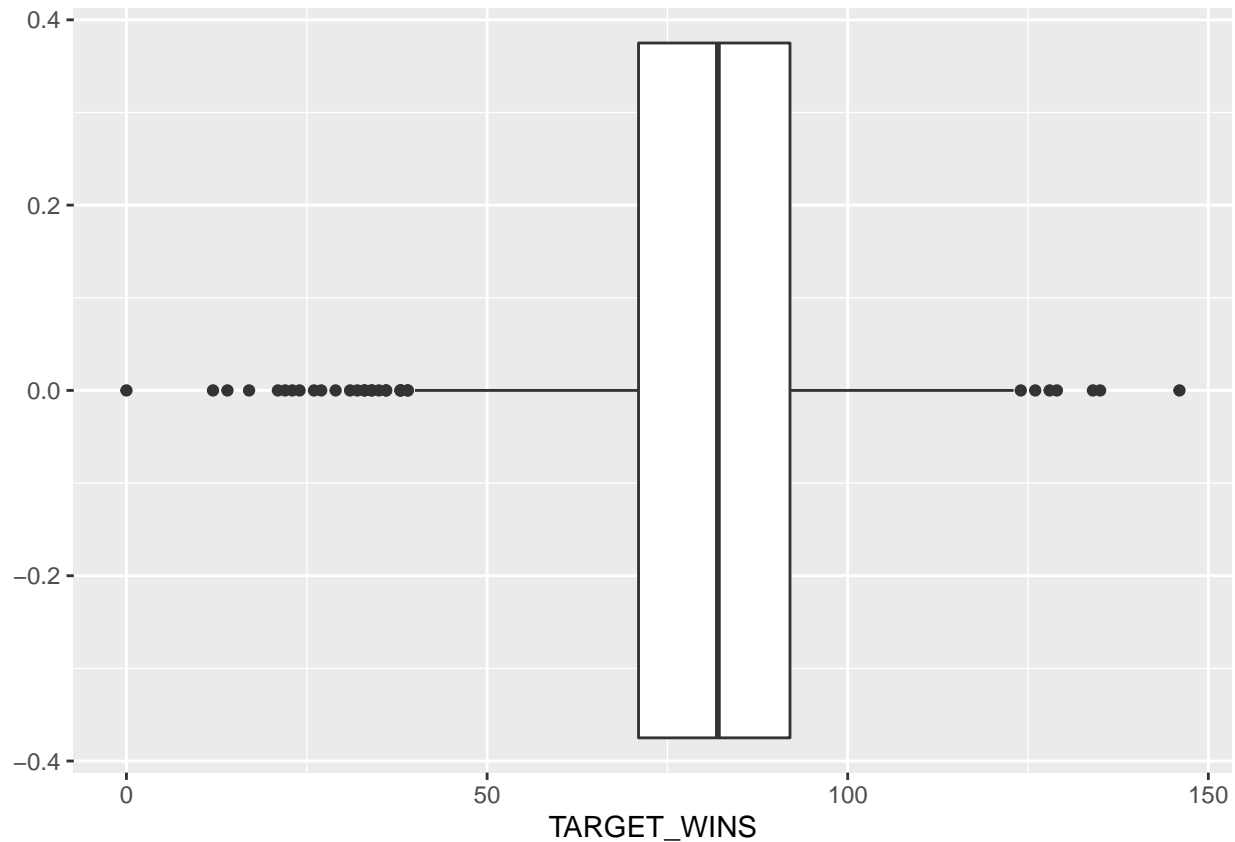
```
## The median number of wins in a season is 82
```

```
## 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:

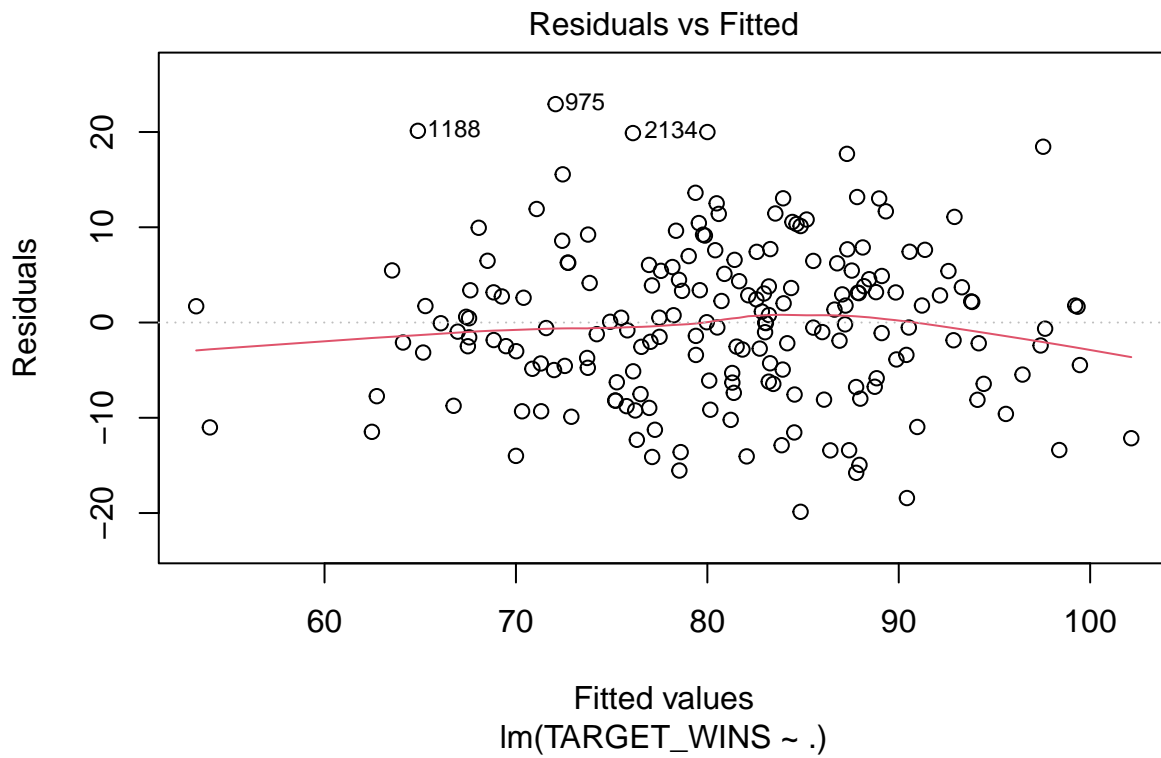
```
##          [,1]
## TARGET_WINS 1.0000000
## TEAM_BATTING_H 0.3887675
## TEAM_BATTING_2B 0.2891036
## TEAM_BATTING_3B 0.1426084
## TEAM_BATTING_HR 0.1761532
## TEAM_BATTING_BB 0.2325599
## TEAM_BATTING_SO NA
## TEAM_BASERUN_SB NA
## TEAM_BASERUN_CS NA
## TEAM_BATTING_HBP NA
## TEAM_PITCHING_H -0.1099371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

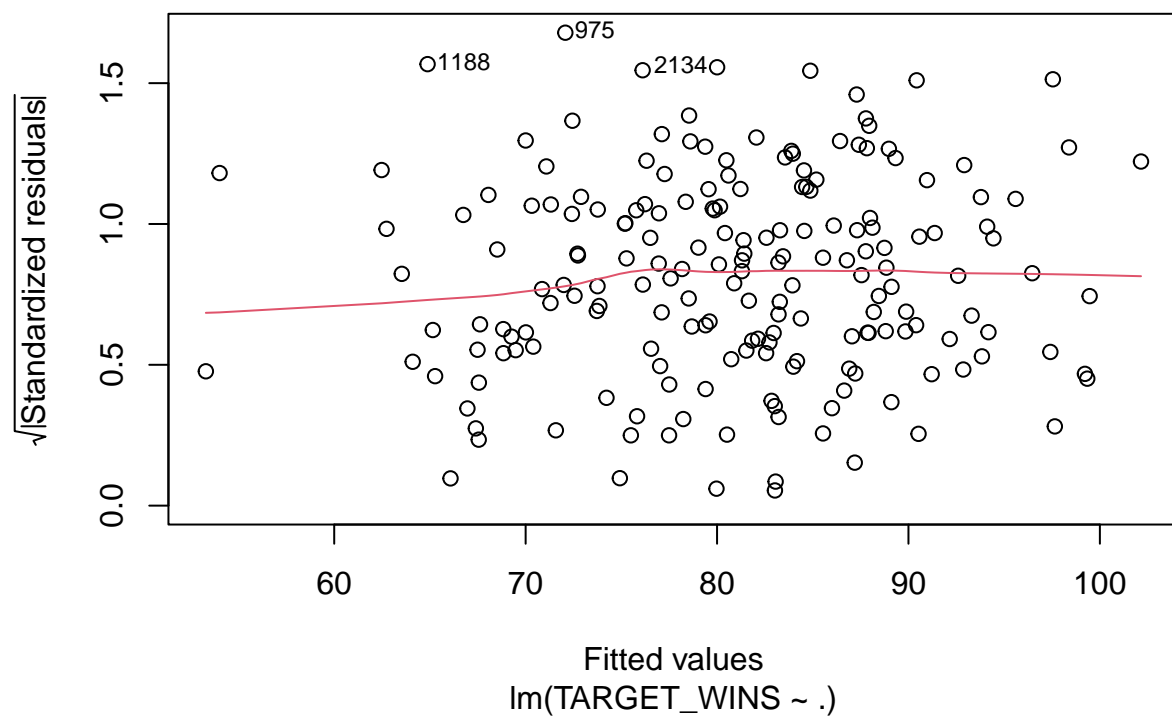
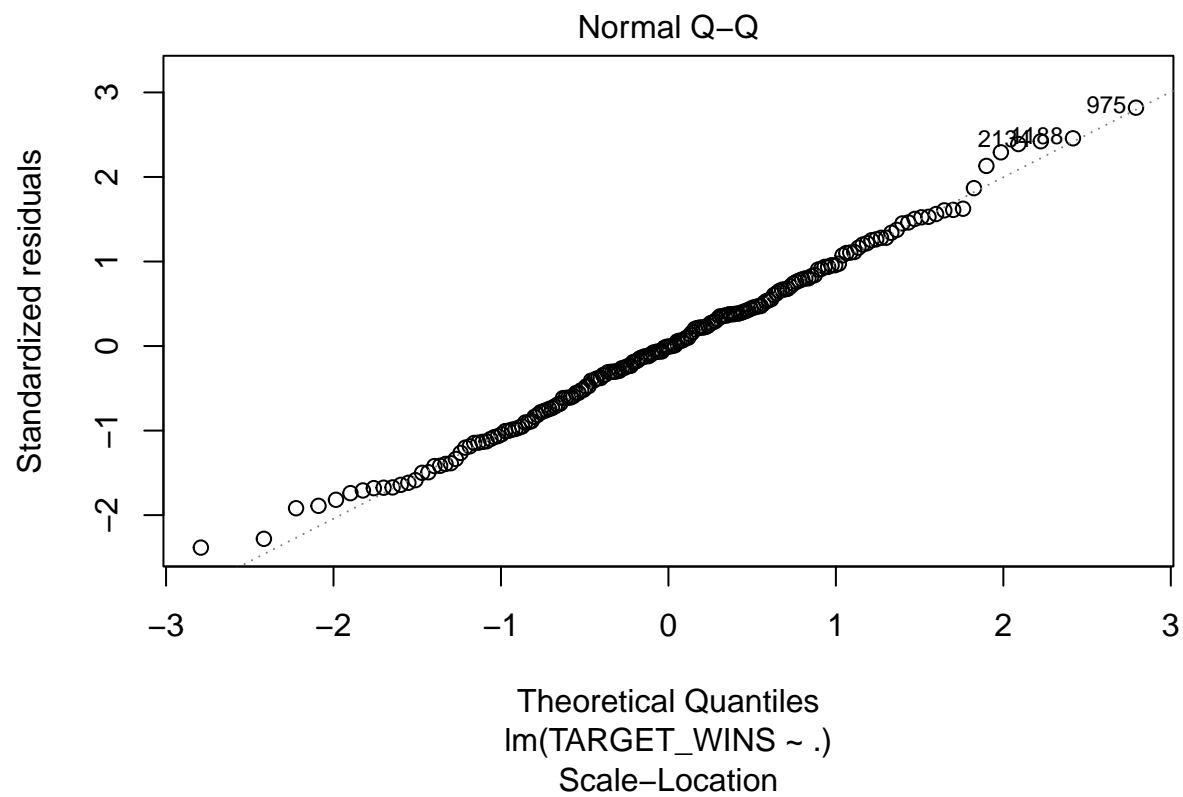
Let's make a basic model with some offensive inputs (hits, 2B, 3B, Home Runs)

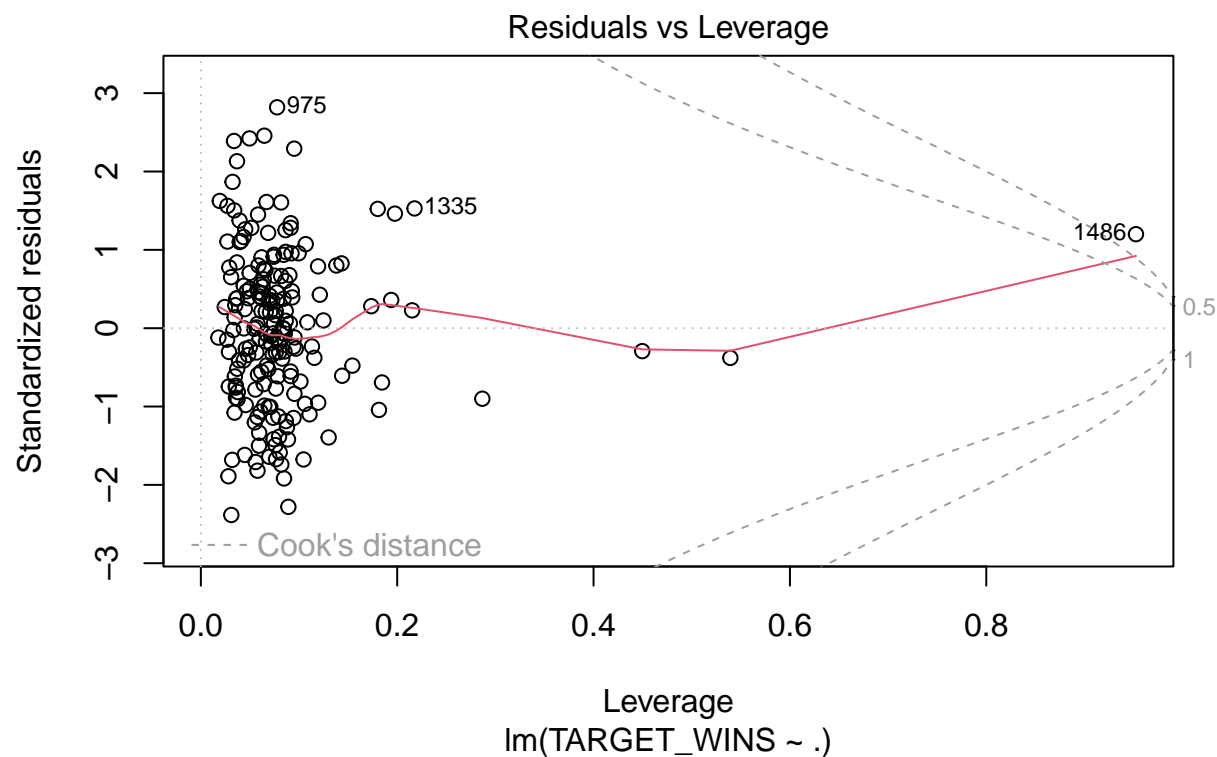
```
##      (Intercept)  TEAM_BATTING_H  TEAM_BATTING_2B  TEAM_BATTING_3B
##      60.28826257      1.91347621      0.02638808     -0.10117554
```

```
## 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







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

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

```