

# First Visualizations + Analyses

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Welcome to my personal dataset project for my Foundations of Data Science class at Vassar college. The goal of this project is to explore different relationships within the sport of volleyball, through the lens of our very own Vassar Men's Volleyball team (the 2023-2024 season). A few hypotheses: Certain positions will have much shorter average heights than others. Height may have a correlation with sets played or points. Older players will score more points. Let's see!

```
library(tidyverse)

-- Attaching core tidyverse packages ----- tidyverse 2.0.0 --
v dplyr     1.1.4     v readr     2.1.5
v forcats   1.0.0     v stringr   1.5.1
v ggplot2   4.0.0     v tibble    3.3.0
v lubridate 1.9.4     v tidyr    1.3.1
v purrr    1.1.0

-- Conflicts -----
x dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
x dplyr::lag()    masks stats::lag()
i Use the conflicted package (<http://conflicted.r-lib.org/>) to force all conflicts to becom
```

```
library(dplyr)
data <- read.csv("/Users/acanahuati/Downloads/updated_dataset.csv")
```

Fixing original dataset

```
data <- na.omit(data)

gooddata <- t(data)

gooddata <- as.data.frame(gooddata)
```

```

colnames(gooddata) <- gooddata[1, ]

gooddata <- gooddata[-1, ]

str(gooddata)

```

```

'data.frame': 21 obs. of 7 variables:
 $ Height      : chr  "78.0" "70" "74.000" "73.000" ...
 $ Sets.Played: chr  "14.0" "109" "35.000" "20.000" ...
 $ Year        : chr  "3.0"   "1"   "1.000"  "1.000" ...
 $ Position    : chr  "1.0"   "5"   "1.000"  "4.000" ...
 $ Errors      : chr  "2.0"   "1"   "1.000" "13.000" ...
 $ Points      : chr  "4.0"   "1"   "9.000" "14.000" ...
 $ HittingPct : chr  "-0.2"  "0"  "-0.167" "-0.024" ...

```

```
head(gooddata)
```

	Height	Sets.Played	Year	Position	Errors	Points	HittingPct
X1	78.0	14.0	3.0	1.0	2.0	4.0	-0.2
X3	70	109	1	5	1	1	0
X4	74.000	35.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	9.000	-0.167
X5	73.000	20.000	1.000	4.000	13.000	14.000	-0.024
X6	77.000	115.000	4.000	4.000	84.000	343.000	0.356
X7	76.000	36.000	2.000	4.000	14.000	70.500	0.361

```

gooddata[] <- lapply(gooddata, function(col) {
  if (is.character(col)) {
    # Replace things like "5.0", "5.00", "12.000" → "5", "12"
    gsub("\\.0+$", "", col)
  } else {
    col
  }
})

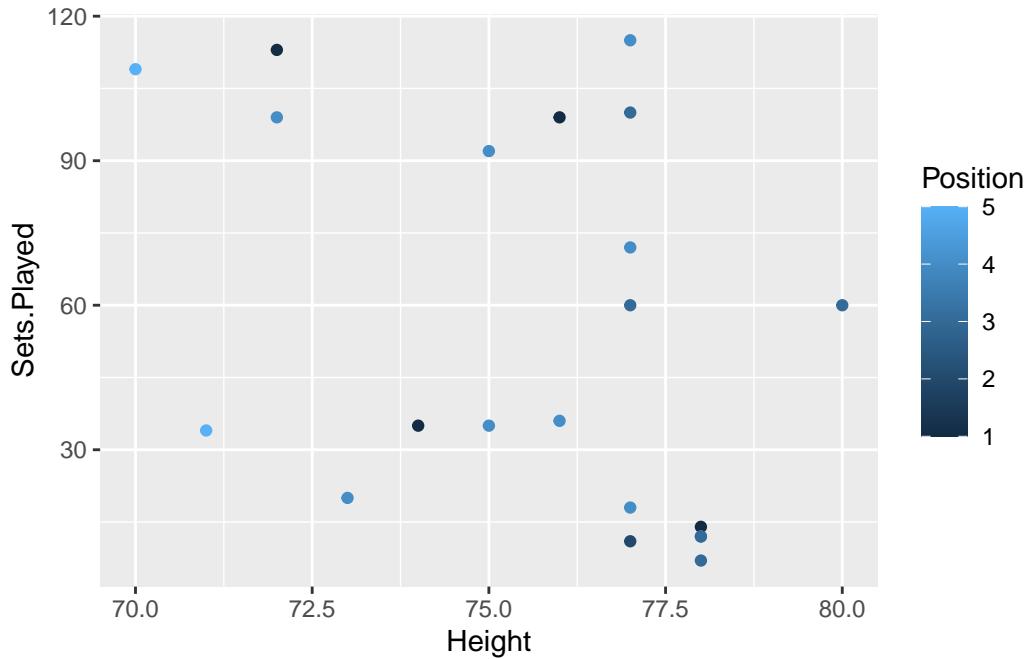
gooddata[] <- lapply(gooddata, function(col) as.numeric(col))

# Had to adjust dataset so that variables were numeric and coherent as a whole.

```

## PLOTS

```
# Scatterplot Height vs. Sets Played
ggplot(gooddata, aes(x= Height, y= Sets.Played, color = Position)) + geom_point()
```



```
model <- lm(Sets.Played ~ Height, data = gooddata)
summary(model)
```

Call:

```
lm(formula = Sets.Played ~ Height, data = gooddata)
```

Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-49.26	-29.85	-16.82	29.11	67.67

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t )
(Intercept)	469.500	238.573	1.968	0.0638 .
Height	-5.483	3.153	-1.739	0.0982 .
---				

```

Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 37.7 on 19 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared:  0.1373,    Adjusted R-squared:  0.09188
F-statistic: 3.024 on 1 and 19 DF,  p-value: 0.09824

```

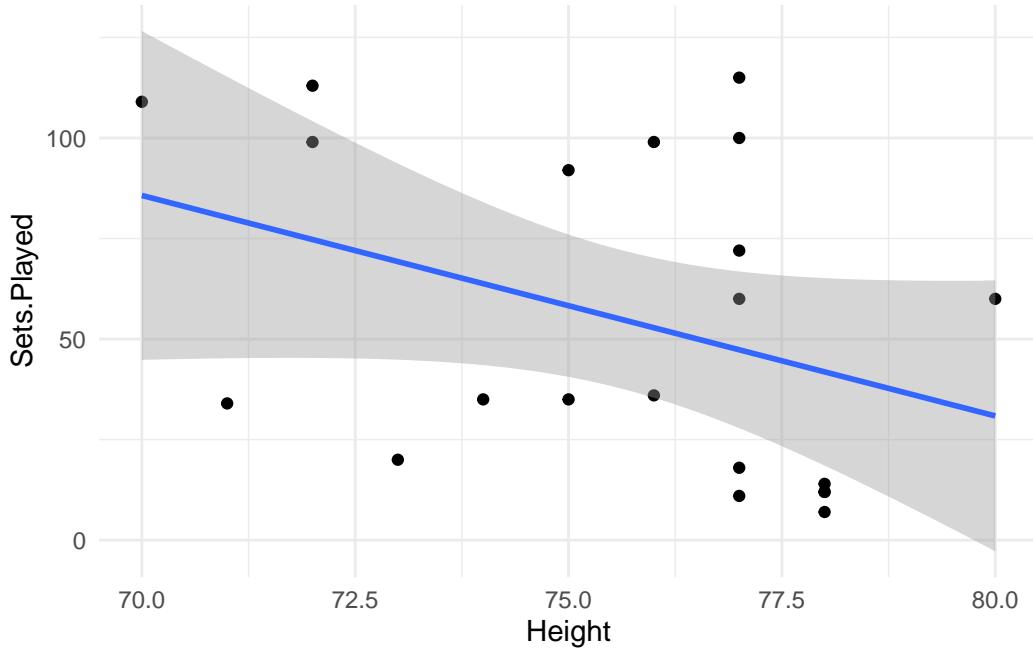
```

# Linear Model

ggplot(gooddata, aes(x = Height, y = Sets.Played)) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_smooth(method = "lm") +
  theme_minimal()

`geom_smooth()` using formula = 'y ~ x'

```



No apparent linear relationship between height and sets played, even by position. Overall correlation in lm is actually negative, suggesting the opposite of what we hypothesized. However, R-squared of 0.14 suggests model not really applicable.

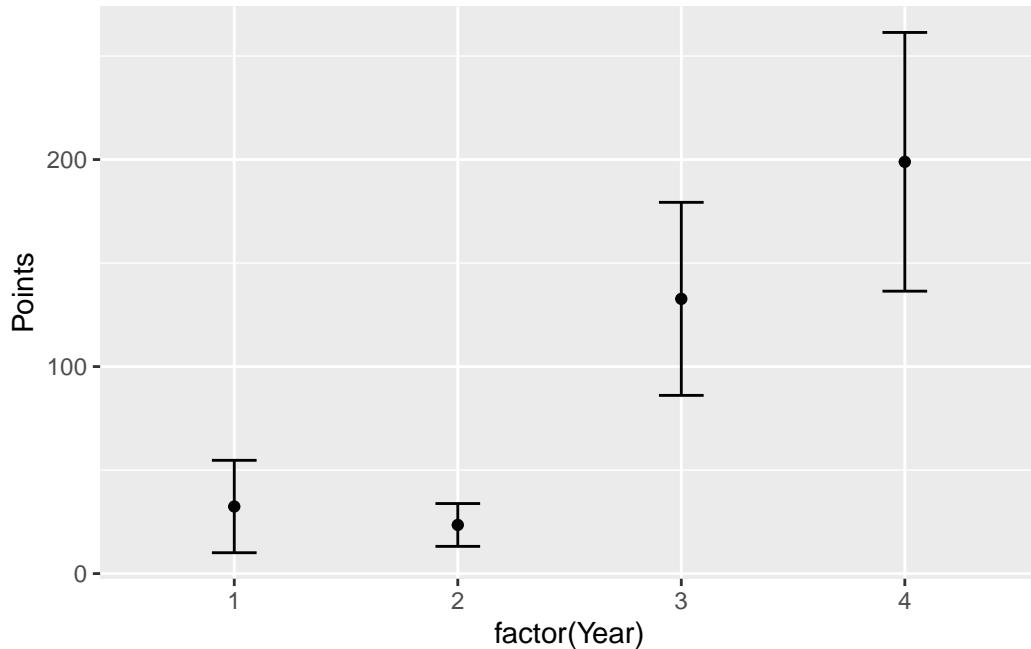
```

# Mean Plot with Error Bars Year vs. Points

ggplot(gooddata, aes(x = factor(Year), y = Points)) +

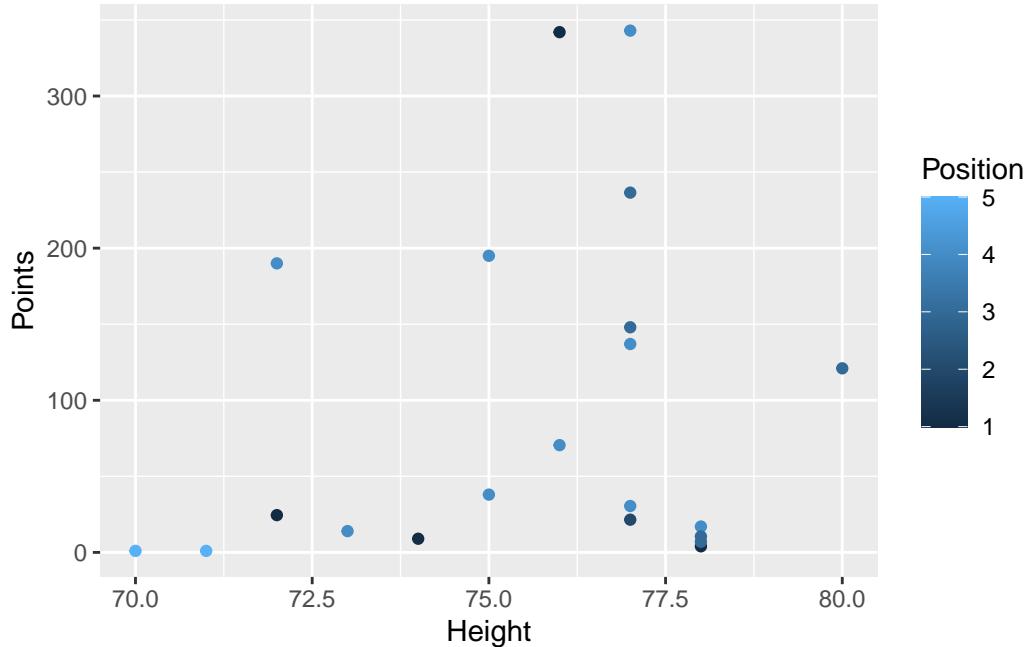
```

```
stat_summary(fun = "mean", geom = "point") +  
stat_summary(fun.data = "mean_se", geom = "errorbar", width = 0.2)
```



Mean value of points scored categorized by year seems to be increasing with the years (Sophomores being an outlier but not by much). Seniors have by far the most average points scored and Juniors are second by a decent margin of around 70. It may be plausible to say that, on average, older players scored more points on this team.

```
# Scatterplot Height vs. Points  
ggplot(gooddata, aes(x= Height, y= Points, color = Position)) + geom_point()
```



```
model <- lm(Points ~ Height, data = gooddata)
summary(model)
```

Call:  
`lm(formula = Points ~ Height, data = gooddata)`

Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-107.08	-73.14	-50.62	44.35	245.79

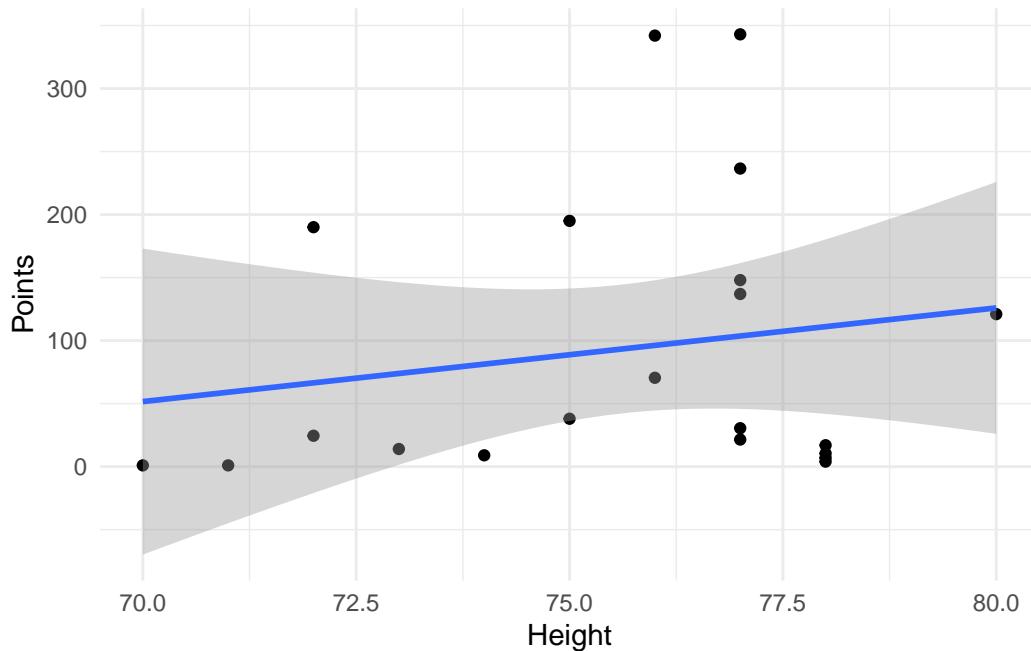
Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t )
(Intercept)	-468.686	708.454	-0.662	0.516
Height	7.433	9.363	0.794	0.437

Residual standard error: 111.9 on 19 degrees of freedom  
Multiple R-squared: 0.0321, Adjusted R-squared: -0.01884  
F-statistic: 0.6302 on 1 and 19 DF, p-value: 0.4371

```
# Linear Model
ggplot(gooddata, aes(x = Height, y = Points)) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_smooth(method = "lm") +
  theme_minimal()
```

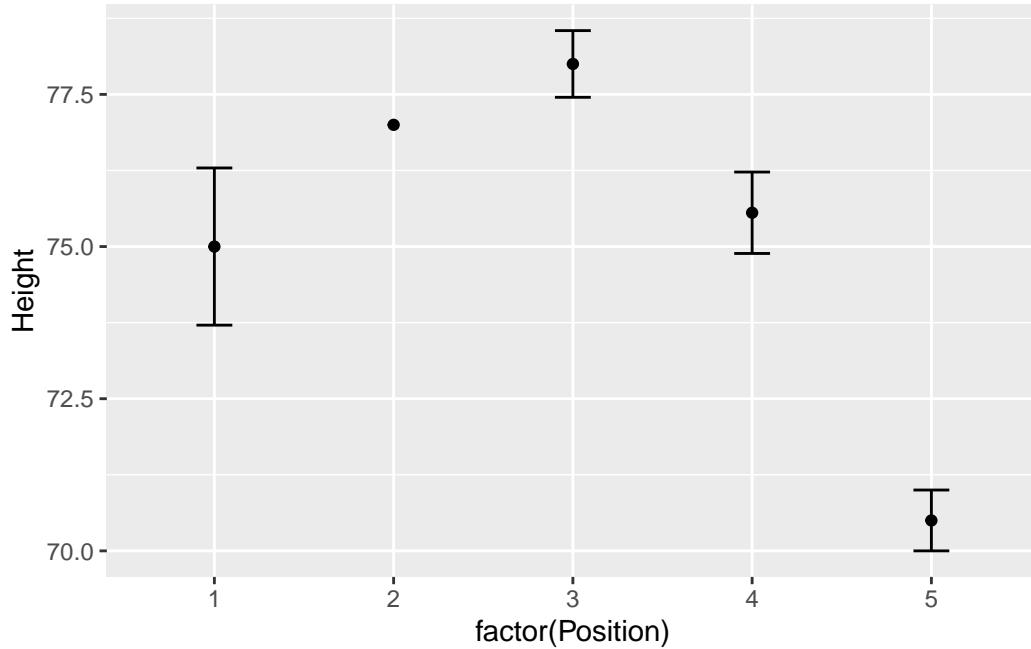
`geom\_smooth()` using formula = 'y ~ x'



No apparent linear relationship between height and points, even by position. Overall correlation in lm is positive, which would be in line with what we hypothesized. However, R-squared of 0.03 suggests model not really applicable.

```
# Mean Plot wwith Error Bars for Height vs Position.

ggplot(gooddata, aes(x = factor(Position), y = Height)) +
  stat_summary(fun = "mean", geom = "point") +
  stat_summary(fun.data = "mean_se", geom = "errorbar", width = 0.2)
```



This plot is very much in line with how positions are stereotyped in volleyball: middles (3) are typically the tallest on the court, as they have to block every ball; right-sides (2) are typically second tallest as they are meant to be heavy hitters that bring power and athleticism to the table; outside hitters (4) are typically shorter than the rightsides and middles, but still aren't super short as they still contribute to the offense; setters (1) don't need to be very tall to succeed (although it does help) so it makes sense that their average height isn't very tall or very short; liberos (5) are purely focused on defense and are usually the shortest players on the court, which is very much in line with the graph.