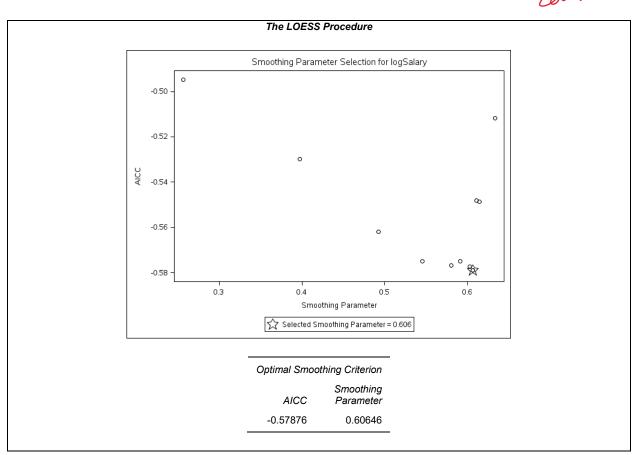
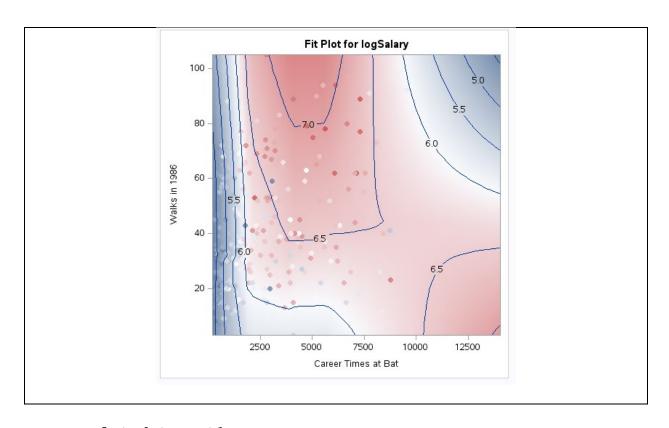
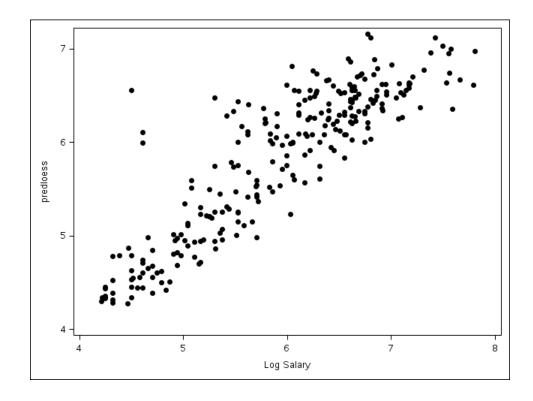
4.4.1- SAS: Nonparametric Regression Methods

Example: (Baseball, same as Handout *** Ex. 2) from pendal registration (Baseball) data baseball; set sashelp.baseball; AmerLg = (League="American"); EastDv = (Division="East"); > Au of walles, ~ 1986 run; /* loess */ proc loess data=baseball plots=(fitpanel fitplot contourfitpanel a Correct Atc contourfit); model logSalary = crAtBat nBB / degree=2 select=AICC scale=sd; Ly scales X's to have common varione. output out=out1 p=predloess; run;





```
proc sgplot data=out1;
   scatter x=logSalary y=predloess /
markerattrs=(symbol=circlefilled size=6pt);
run;
```



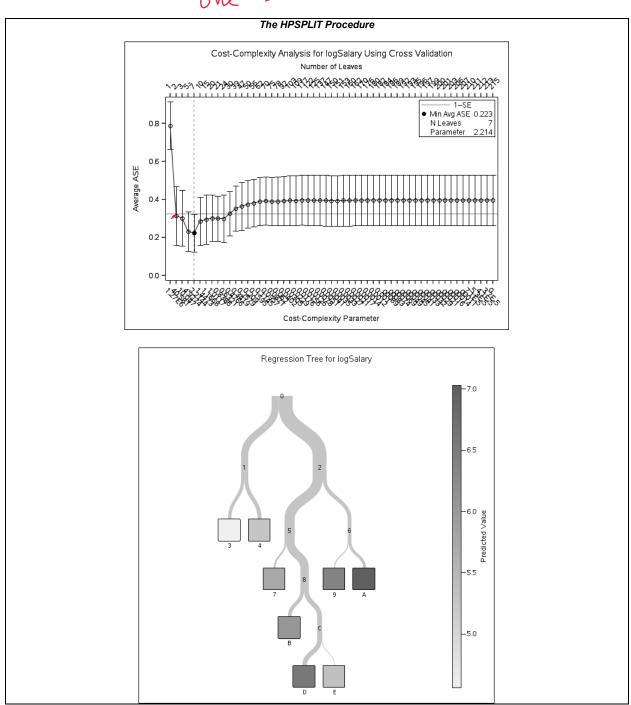
c1692 val Vafa

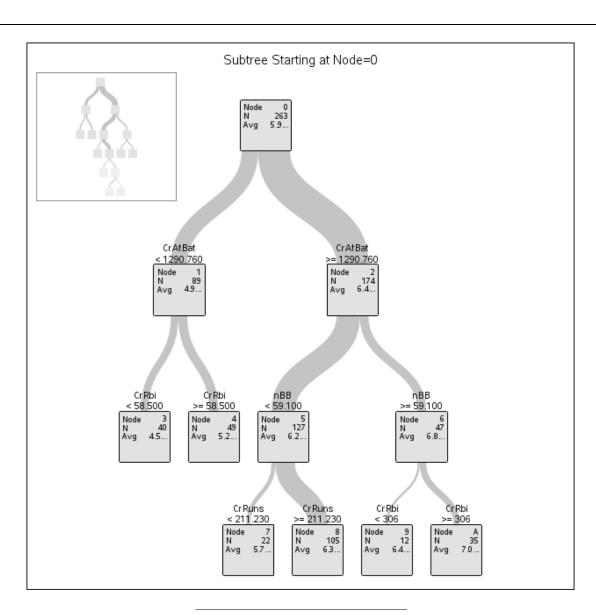
/* regression tree */
proc hpsplit data=baseball seed=123 maxdepth=15 maxbranch=2;
class league division;

output out=out2;

run;

one-SE rule





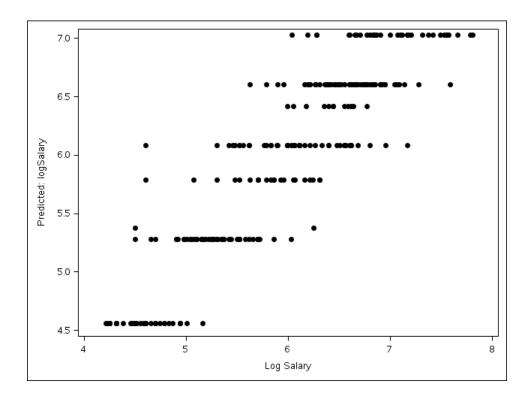
Model-Based Fit Statistics for Selected Tree

N Leaves ASE RSS 8 0.1443 37.9587

Variable Importance

	Variable	Tra		
Variable	Label	Relative	Importance	Count
CrAtBat	Career Times at Bat	1.0000	11.2539	1
nBB	Walks in 1986	0.3546	3.9905	2
CrRbi	Career RBIs	0.3414	3.8415	2
nAtBat	Times at Bat in 1986	0.2168	2.4397	1
CrRuns	Career Runs	0.2161	2.4316	1

```
proc sgplot data=out2;
   scatter x=logSalary y=p_logSalary /
markerattrs=(symbol=circlefilled size=6pt);
run;
```



Question: What is going on in this plot? Do these patterns in the prediction make sense? If yes, why do they make sense?

42.1

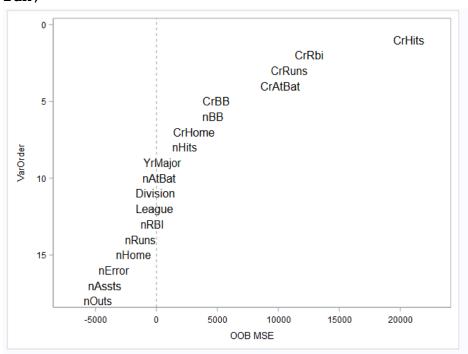
Question: Recalling Output in Handout #28, what do the "important" variables have in common?

		Tł	ne HPFORE	ST Procedure			
Mod	Model Information				Number of Observations		
Parameter		Value			Type	N	
Variables to Try		4 (Default)		Number of	Observations Read	322	
Maximum Trees		100 (De	efault)	ault) Number of Observations Use		263	
Missing Value Handling		. Va val					
		Loss Red	uction Va	ariable Importai	ıce		
Variable	Number of Rules	N/I S H	OOB MSE	Absolute Error	OOB Absolute Erro	r	
CrHits	907	27941.87	20687.57	48.803825	34.608172		
CrRbi	1160	22995.54	12521.15	35.533126	19.290786		
CrRuns	1072	23108.48	10892.41	39.211686	18.379497		
CrAtBat	751	18859.52	10140.97	32.764124	20.230476		
CrBB	1364	16893.90	4896.42	31.277359	11.410166		
nBB	606	12942.85	4625.19	14.772798	3.751437		
CrHome	804	13002.18	3062.38	18.501506	4.823677		
nHits	439	10636.46	2314.45	14.907649	3.961956		
YrMajor	455	5866.65	471.24	11.912504	2.927752		
nAtBat	414	10120.05	199.98	14.692048	0.552953		
Division	9	355.44	-102.12	0.373370	-0.103367		
League	15	117.50	-174.16	0.244754	-0.153395		
nRBI	572	11899.64	-352.58	15.151606	-0.354135		
nRuns	497	8491.47	-1336.94	11.766502	-0.471976		
nHome	423	5302.24	-1882.58	8.979994	-0.764283		
nError	1755	4534.88	-3505.17	13.465747	-3.311704		
nAssts	1582	3494.33	-4257.11	12.493737	-3.871985		
nOuts	1802	9530.72	-4815.96	21.164897	-4.546558		

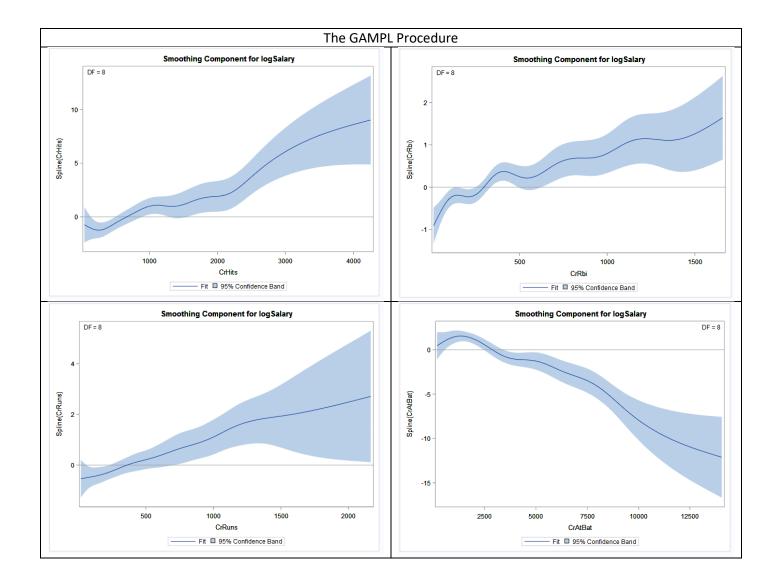
Jorse Hon guessin

Question: What does it mean to have a negative out of bag mean square error? What does this provide evidence for?

```
data varimp; set varimp;
  VarOrder=_n_;
proc sgplot data=varimp;
  scatter x=MSEOOB y=VarOrder / markerchar=Variable
markercharattrs=(size=12);
  yaxis reverse;
  refline 0 / axis = x LINEATTRS=(pattern=2);
run;
```



```
/* Visualize effects of top predictors using a generalized
additive model */
proc gampl data=baseball plots(unpack)=all;
  model logSalary = s(crHits) s(CrRbi) s(CrRuns) s(CrAtBat)
    / dist=norm;
run;
```



```
/* Compare with simple scatter plot */
proc sgscatter data=baseball;
matrix logSalary crHits crRBI
    crRuns crAtBat /
    markerattrs=(
        symbol=CIRCLEFILLED
        size=6pt);
run;
```

