

Quiz 1

Modern Data Mining

Februray 9, 2021

Name: _____

Section (571, 701): _____

This is an open book, 10-minute quiz. Choose the correct answer(s). There might be more than one right answer in some questions. No calculations are needed.

We use Major League Baseball data for most of the questions. The dataset `baseball.csv` contains payroll and winning for 30 Major League team for a span of 1998 to 2014.

team: team name

year:

payroll: team payroll in millions

win_num: number of wins

win_pct: winning percentage

Let us first read the data:

```
baseball <- read.csv("baseball.csv", header = TRUE, stringsAsFactors = F)
dim(baseball)
```

```
## [1] 510 5
```

1. Based on the above r-chunk only, choose the correct answer(s):

- (A) The dataset `baseball.csv` has 510 rows.
- (B) The dataset `baseball.csv` has no missing values

We then aggregate the data which only contains the total payroll and average winning percentage for each team. They are `team`, `payroll_total`, and `win_pct_ave`. `payroll_total` is in billions. The data is stored as `data_agg`.

```
# create total and average winning percentage for each team
data_agg <- baseball %>%
  group_by(team) %>%
  summarise(
    payroll_total = sum(payroll)/1000,
    win_pct_ave = mean(win_pct))
```

Here are some summaries:

```
mean(data_agg$win_pct_ave)
```

```
## [1] 0.5
```

```
sd(data_agg$win_pct_ave)
```

```
## [1] 0.038
```

Based on the information provided above,

2. The sample mean of win_pct_ave is 0.5.

- (A) True
- (B) False

3. The sample mean of win_pct_ave should always be 0.5 because of the nature of variable: one team loses the opponent wins (assume no ties and each pair of team plays one game against each other).

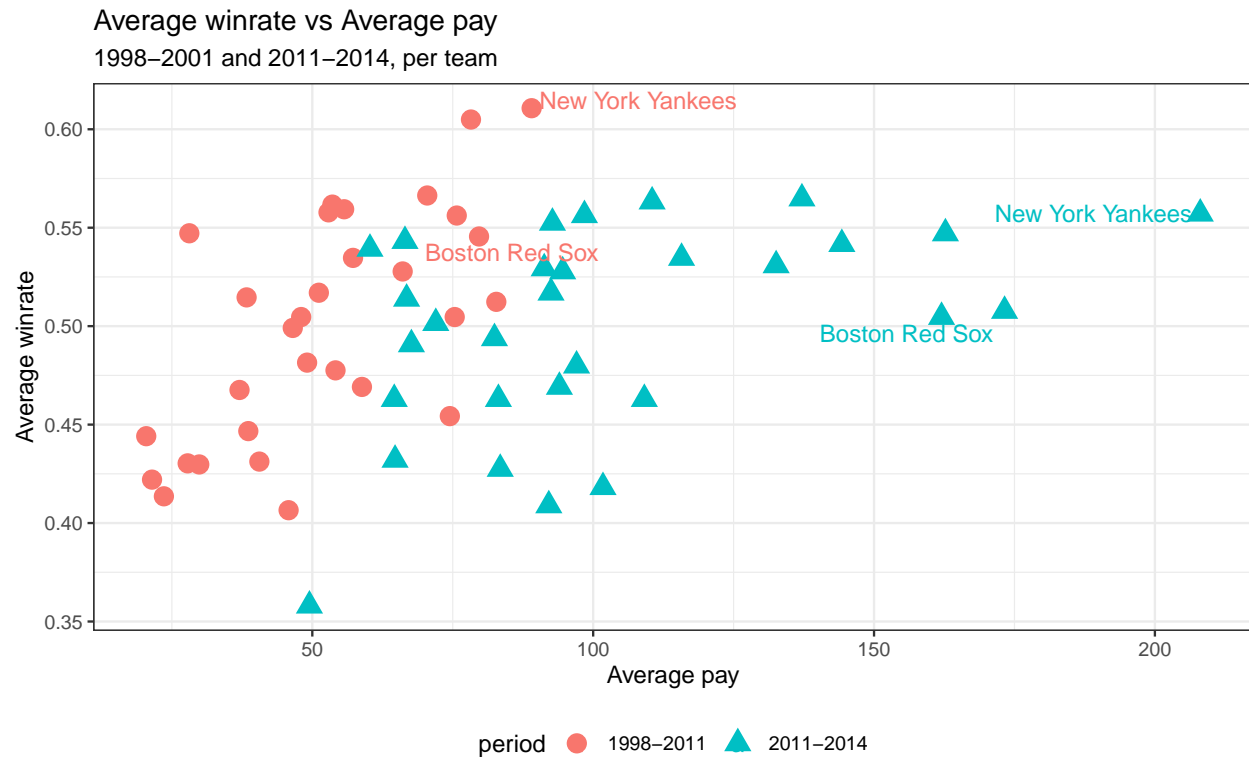
- (A) True
- (B) False

4. Assume that win_pct_ave follows a normal distribution. From the data, Oakland Athletics's win_pct_ave = 0.54.

- (A) Approximately, 5% of the teams have a higher win_pct_ave than that of Oakland Athletics.
- (B) Approximately, 2.5% of the teams have a higher win_pct_ave than that of Oakland Athletics.
- (C) Approximately, 16% of the teams have a higher win_pct_ave than that of Oakland Athletics.
- (D) Approximately, 16% of the teams have a lower win_pct_ave than that of Oakland Athletics.

Question 5 and 6 are based on the following plot: We use a subset of the Major League Payroll dataset, which only includes average win percentage and average pay for two periods: 1998-2001 (early) and 2011-2014 (late). In the below scatter plot, we plot average win percentage vs average pay for these two periods.

```
## `summarise()` has grouped output by 'team'. You can override using the `.groups` argument.
```



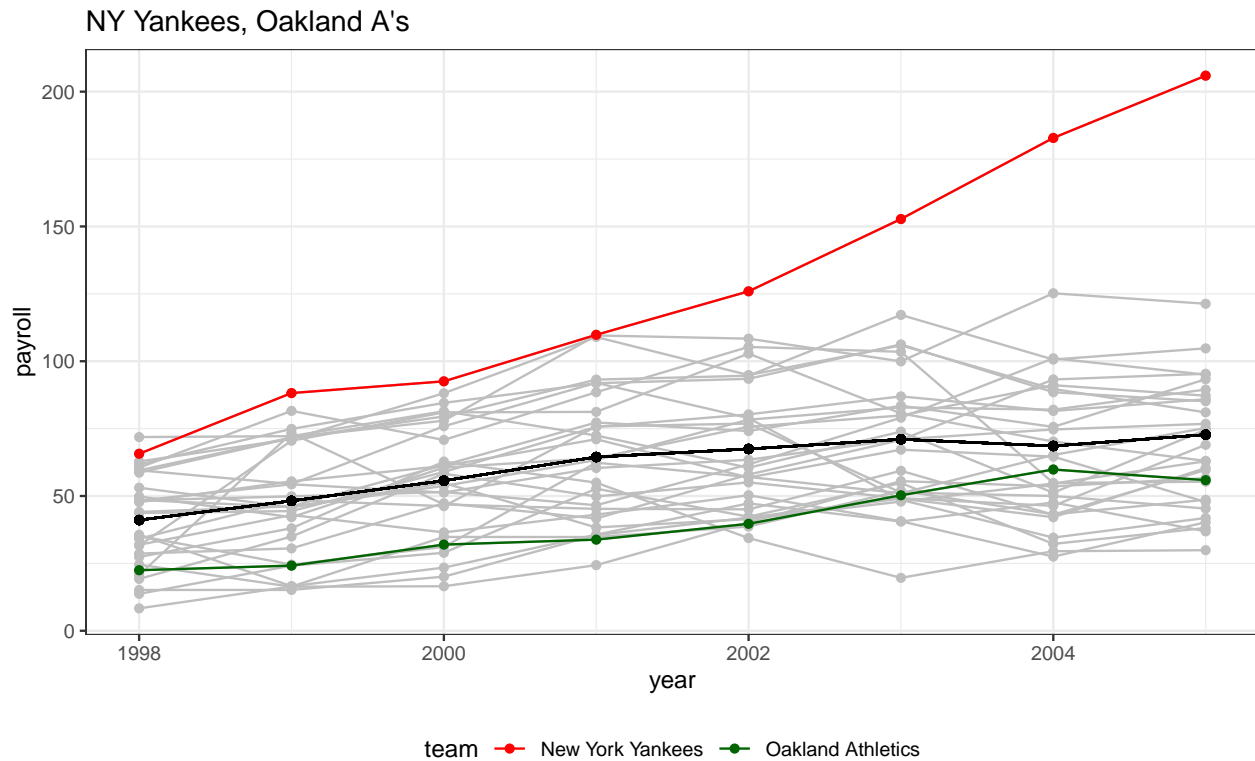
5 Average per-team spending on payroll increased from the early (red round points) to late periods (blue triangle points).

- (A) True
- (B) False

6 The team that spent the most on players also won the most games, in both periods.

- (A) True
- (B) False

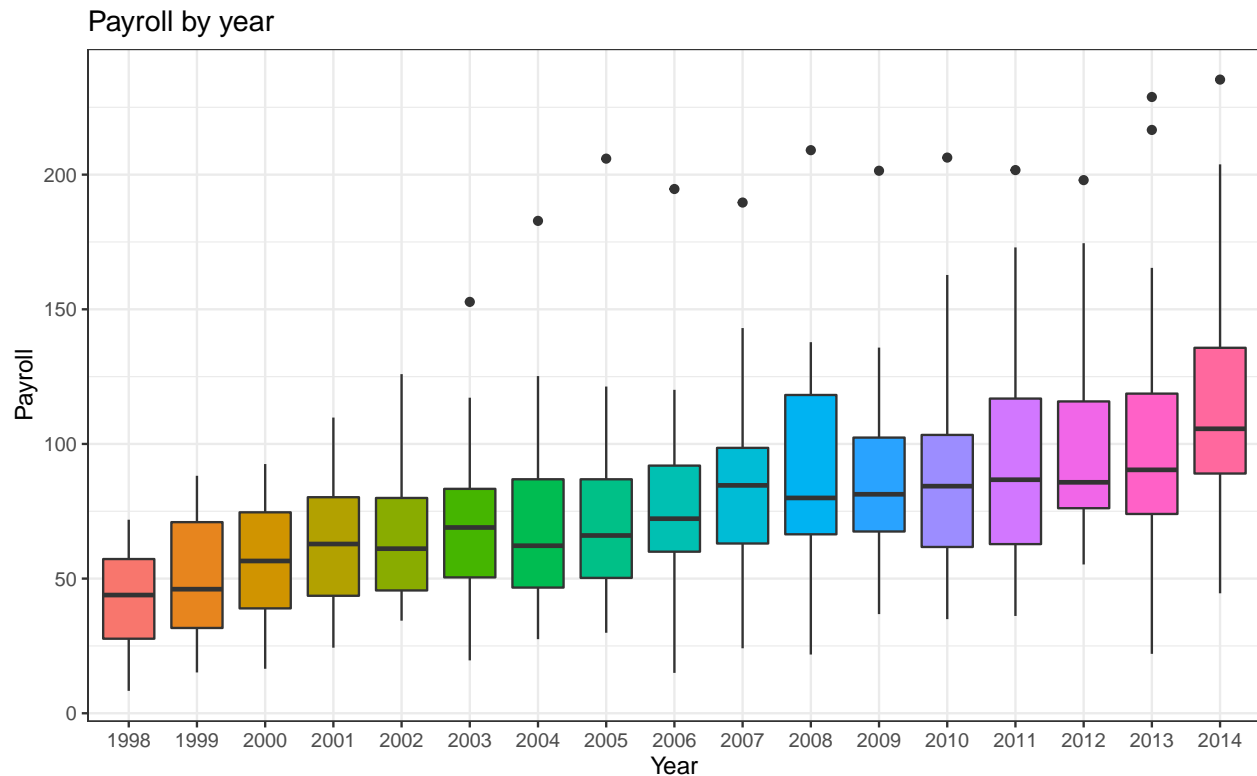
7. The following spaghetti plot shows the payroll of each team from 1999 to 2005. The red line is New York Yankees, the green line is Oakland Athletics and the gray lines are the rest of the teams. The black line is the mean payroll of each year.



Choose the correct answer(s):

- (A) New York Yankees is always the highest paid team.
- (B) The pay of Oakland Athletics is always below average.
- (C) The increase in the payroll of Oakland Athletics over the period of a year is always below the average raise per year
- (D) None of the above.

8. The following shows the boxplot of payroll by year from 1998 to 2014.



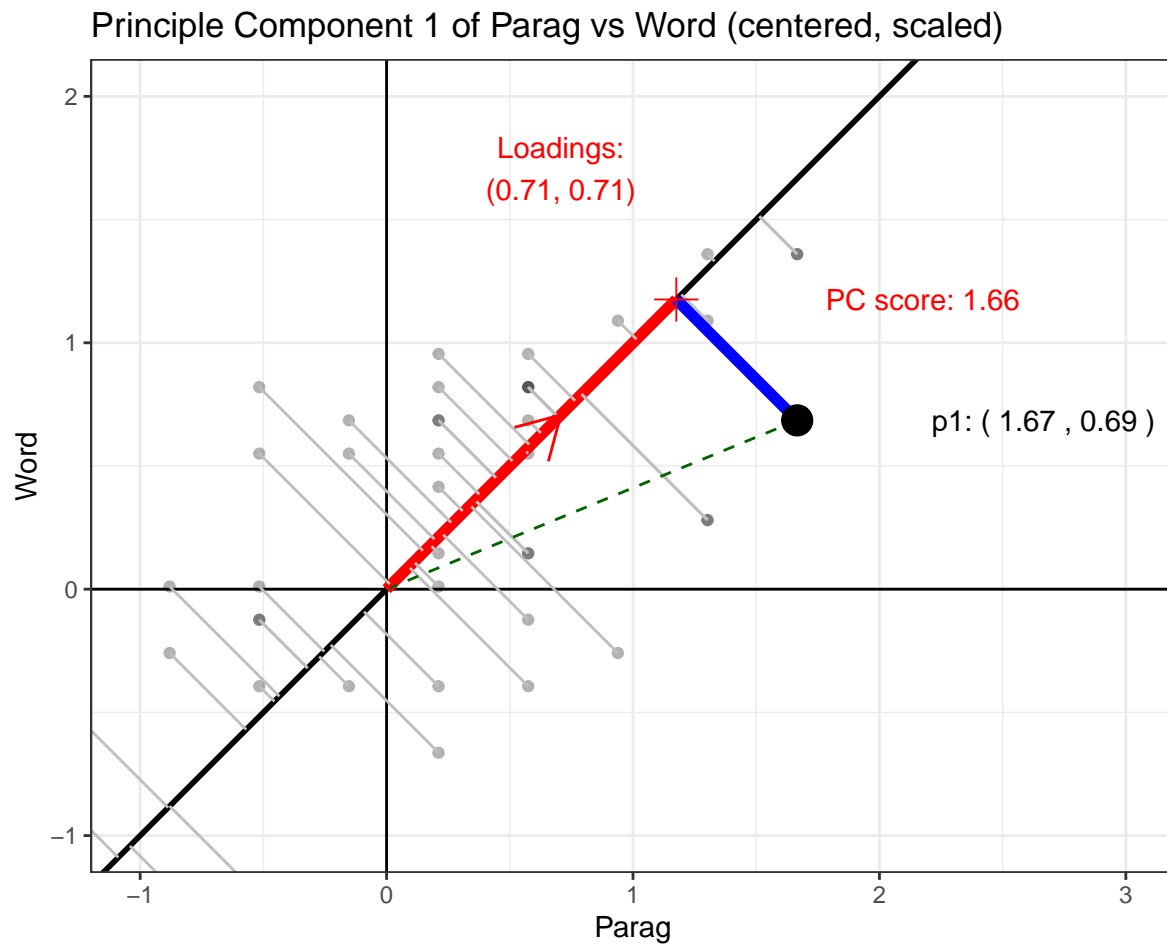
The median payroll has been increasing every year.

- (A) True
- (B) False

9. When we perform PCA on SVABS's 10 tests, the leading PC component (or PC1 score)

- (A) is a linear combination of 5 tests chosen from SVABS.
- (B) is a linear combination of all 10 tests from SVABS.
- (C) is the highest score among the 10 tests

10 Recall the PCA plot of scaled and centered Word and Parag from the AFQT tests from the lecture. The line with $(.71, .71)$ is the PC1 direction. Note p1 is the point with $(1.67, 0.69)$ on the graph.



Choose the correct answer(s):

- (A) p1 has the largest PC score on PC1.
- (B) Loadings of PC1 is $(0.71, 0.71)$
- (C) $(-0.71, -0.71)$ is also loadings for PC1