



Putting the R in Sports By: Daniel Willis





Installing R Easy



```
R version 3.2.1 RC (2015-06-10 r68509) -- "World-Famous Astronaut"
Copyright (C) 2015 The R Foundation for Statistical Computing
Platform: x86_64-pc-linux-gnu (64-bit)

R is free software and comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY.
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Type 'license()' or 'licence()' for distribution details.

Natural language support but running in an English locale

R is a collaborative project with many contributors.
Type 'contributors()' for more information and
'citation()' on how to cite R or R packages in publications.

Type 'demo()' for some demos, 'help()' for on-line help, or
'help.start()' for an HTML browser interface to help.
Type 'q()' to quit R.
```

Type in R to start R

```
~/Statistics> r
R version 3.2.1 (2015-06-18) -- "World-Famous Astronaut"
Copyright (C) 2015 The R Foundation for Statistical Computing
Platform: x86_64-apple-darwin13.4.0 (64-bit)
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Type 'demo()' for some demos, 'help()' for on-line help, or
'help.start()' for an HTML browser interface to help.
Type 'a()' to quit R.
> 10 * 10
[1] 100
> 158/7
[1] 22.57143
> 2 > 3
[1] FALSE
> 2 + 2 == 4
[1] TRUE
```

I Learned R Variables

```
100
b = c(4,7,9)
 = matrix(1,5,5)
        [,2] [,3] [,4]
```

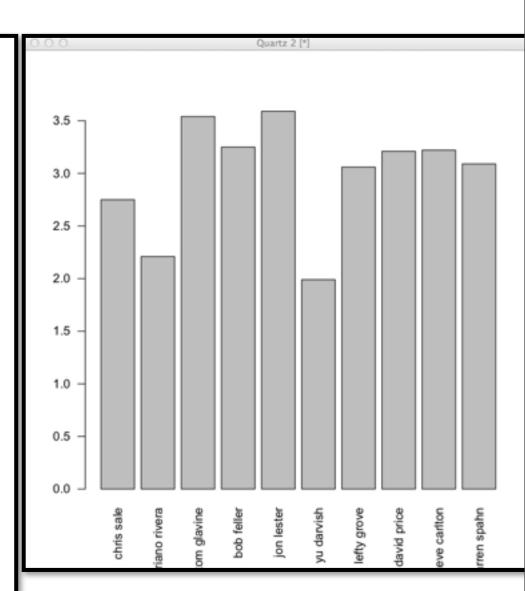
Let's Look at an Example

```
~/Statistics/data> cat era
Rivera,2.21
Eckersley,3.50
Wilhelm,2.52
Hoffman,2.87
Fingers,2.90
```

```
> era <- c(2.21,3.50,2.52,2.87,2.90)
 era = c(2.21,3.50,2.52,2.87,2.90)
[1] 2.21 3.50 2.52 2.87 2.90
 median(era)
[1] 2.87
 max(era)
[1] 3.5
 min(era)
[1] 2.21
> summary(era)
  Min. 1st Qu.
                 Median
                           Mean 3rd Qu.
                                            Max.
   2.21
           2.52
                   2.87
                           2.80
                                            3.50
                                    2.90
```

You can read files with R

```
bb = read.csv("bb.csv")
> bb
             name strikeout
       chris sale
                        753 2.75
   mariano rivera
                        1173 2.21
      tom glavine
                        2607 3.54
       bob feller
                        2581 3.25
       jon lester
                        1497 3.59
      yu darvish
                        1259 1.99
      lefty grove
                       2266 3.06
      david price
                        1180 3.21
    steve carlton
                       4136 3.22
10
     warren spahn
                       2583 3.09
> mean(bb$era)
[1] 2.991
> mean(bb$strikeout)
[1] 2003.5
> p1 = bb\$era
> names(p1) = bb$name
> par(las=2)
> barplot(p1)
```



Explaining Standard Deviation is Hard

ABC Pizzeria	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	7.1	7.3	7.4	7.7	7.7	7.7
XYZ Pizza To Go	4.2	5.4	5.8	6.2	6.7	7.7	7.7	8.5	9.3	10.0

If we use common statistical tools, such as mean, median, mode and midrange, we get the following results:

	ABCPizzeria	XYZ Pizza To Go				
Mean	7.15	7.15				
Mode	7.7	7.7				
Midrange	7.10	7.10				

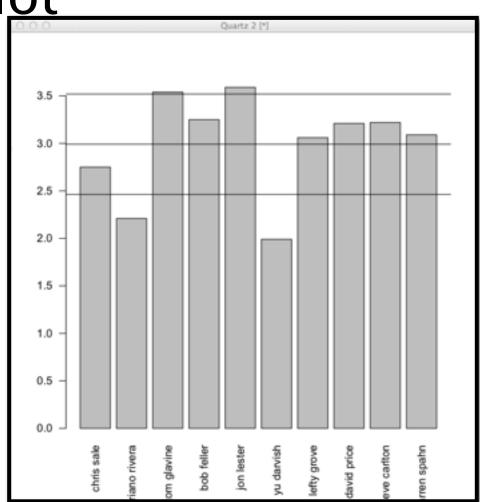
http://www.isixsigma.com/tools-templates/variation/variation-root-all-process-evil/

We put the ERA's into Vectors

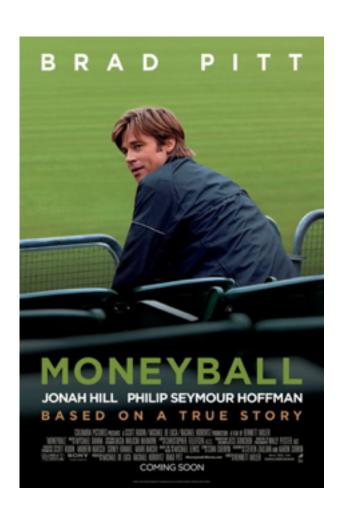
```
abc = c(6.5,6.6,6.7,6.8,7.1,7.3,7.4,7.7,7.7,7.7)
> abc
 [1] 6.5 6.6 6.7 6.8 7.1 7.3 7.4 7.7 7.7 7.7
 xyz = c(4.2,5.4,5.8,6.2,6.7,7.7,7.7,8.5,9.3,10.0)
> xyz
     4.2 5.4 5.8 6.2 6.7 7.7 7.7 8.5 9.3 10.0
 summary(abc)
  Min. 1st Qu. Median Mean 3rd Qu.
                                         Max.
 6.500
         6.725
                7.200
                         7.150
                                7.625
                                        7.700
> summary(xyz)
  Min. 1st Qu. Median Mean 3rd Qu.
                                         Max.
  4.20
          5.90
                  7.20
                         7.15
                                 8.30
                                        10.00
 sd(abc)
[1] 0.4766783
 sd(xyz)
[1] 1.821629
```

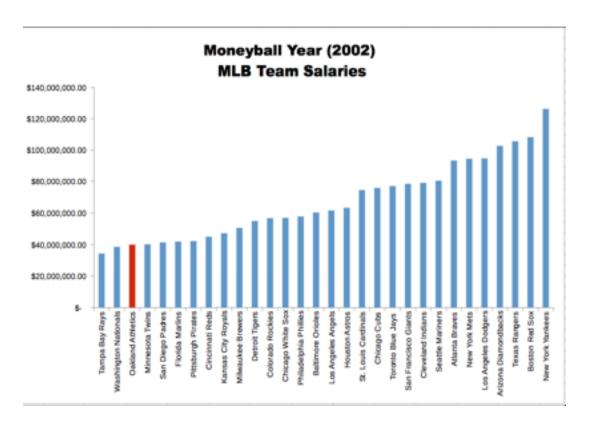
Let's go back to the earlier ERA Plot

```
> era.mean = mean(p1)
> era.mean
[1] 2.991
> era.sd = sd(p1)
> era.sd
[1] 0.5283402
> abline(h = era.mean)
> abline(h = era.mean + era.sd)
> abline(h = era.mean - era.sd)
> abline(h = era.mean - era.sd)
```



How Many People Have Seen Moneyball?

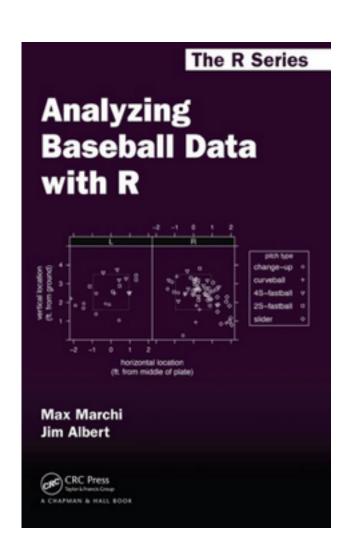


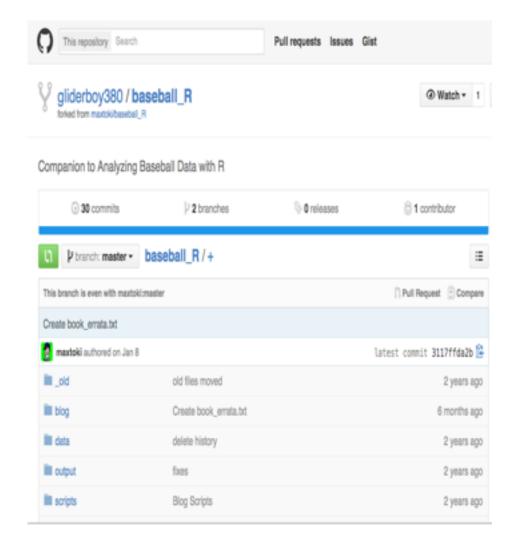


Sabermetrics

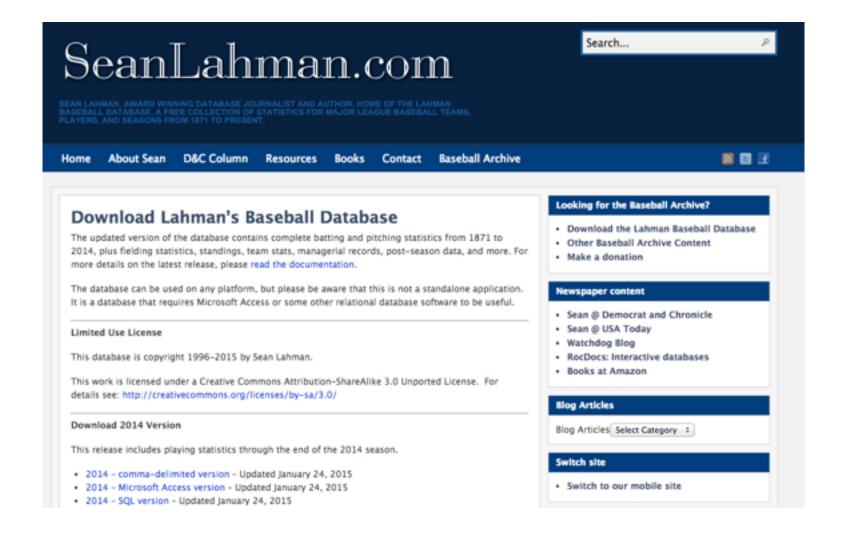
- Society for American Baseball Research
- Bill James is the father of Sabermetrics
- He joined the Redsox in 2003
- In 2004 Redsox broke the curse

My Dad and I Found This





Lahman Baseball Database



The Lahman Database Has Great Examples

The database is comprised of the following main tables:

MASTER - Player names, DOB, and biographical info Batting - batting statistics Pitching - pitching statistics Fielding - fielding statistics

It is supplemented by these tables:

AllStarFull - All-Star appearances HallofFame - Hall of Fame voting data Managers - managerial statistics Teams - yearly stats and standings BattingPost - post-season batting statistics PitchingPost - post-season pitching statistics TeamFranchises - franchise information FieldingOF - outfield position data FieldingPost- post-season fieldinf data ManagersHalf - split season data for managers TeamsHalf - split season data for teams Salaries - player salary data SeriesPost - post-season series information AwardsManagers - awards won by managers AwardsPlayers - awards won by players AwardsShareManagers - award voting for manager awards AwardsSharePlayers - award voting for player awards Appearances - details on the positions a player appeared at Schools - list of colleges that players attended CollegePlaying - list of players and the colleges they attended

In this example we load 5 players all time career hits

```
> Batting = read.csv("Batting.csv")
> Ruth = subset(Batting, playerID == "ruthba01")
> Mays = subset(Batting, playerID == "mayswi01")
> Aaron = subset(Batting, playerID == "aaronha01")
> Jeter = subset(Batting, playerID == "jeterde01")
> Arod = subset(Batting, playerID == "rodrial01")
> summary(Ruth$H)
  Min. 1st Ou. Median
                         Mean 3rd Ou.
                                         Max.
  2.00
         97.25
                147.50
                        130.60 185.50
                                       205.00
> summary(Mays$H)
  Min. 1st Qu. Median
                       Mean 3rd Qu.
                                         Max.
   9.0 120.5 171.0
                        142.7 186.0
                                        208.0
> summary(Aaron$H)
  Min. 1st Ou. Median
                       Mean 3rd Qu.
                                         Max.
  62.0
         142.5
                 174.0
                        164.0 193.5
                                        223.0
> summary(Jeter$H)
  Min. 1st Qu.
                Median Mean 3rd Ou.
                                         Max.
         174.8
                 190.5
                         173.2
                                203.8
                                        219.0
  12.0
> summary(Arod$H)
  Min. 1st Qu. Median
                       Mean 3rd Ou.
                                         Max.
  11.0
         126.8
                 169.0
                         147.0 184.0
                                        215.0
```

In this example we only take years where they had at least

```
> Ruth.300 = subset(Ruth, AB >= 300)
> Mays.300 = subset(Mays, AB >= 300)
> Aaron.300 = subset(Aaron, AB >= 300)
> Jeter.300 = subset(Jeter, AB >= 300)
> Arod.300 = subset(Arod, AB >= 300)
> summary(Ruth.300$H)
  Min. 1st Qu. Median
                        Mean 3rd Ou.
                                        Max.
  95.0 138.0 172.0
                        161.9 192.0
                                       205.0
> summary(Mays.300$H)
  Min. 1st Qu. Median Mean 3rd Qu.
                                        Max.
 113.0 141.5
              176.0
                        165.7
                                188.0
                                       208.0
> summary(Aaron.300$H)
  Min. 1st Qu. Median
                      Mean 3rd Qu.
                                        Max.
  91.0 156.0 177.5
                        168.6 194.8
                                       223.0
> summary(Jeter.300$H)
  Min. 1st Qu. Median Mean 3rd Qu.
                                        Max.
 149.0
         180.0 191.0
                        191.2
                                205.2
                                       219.0
> summary(Arod.300$H)
  Min. 1st Qu. Median Mean 3rd Qu.
                                        Max.
 103.0 143.0 175.0
                        168.1
                                187.0
                                       215.0
```

On Base Percentage

$$OBP = \frac{H + BB + HBP}{AB + BB + SF + HBP}$$

where:

- H = Hits
- BB = Base on balls
- HBP = Times hit by pitch
- AB = At bats
- SF = Sacrifice flies
- TB = Total bases

We took 5 great players and looked at their career OBP's

```
> Ruth.300$0BP = with(Ruth.300,(H + BB + HBP) / (AB + BB + HBP))
> Mays.300$0BP = with(Mays.300,(H + BB + HBP) / (AB + BB + HBP + SF))
> Aaron.300$0BP = with(Aaron.300,(H + BB + HBP) / (AB + BB + HBP + SF))
> Jeter.300$0BP = with(Jeter.300,(H + BB + HBP) / (AB + BB + HBP + SF))
> Arod.300$0BP = with(Arod.300,(H + BB + HBP) / (AB + BB + HBP + SF))
>
> summary(Ruth.300$0BP)
  Min. 1st Qu. Median Mean 3rd Qu. Max.
0.3929 0.4417 0.4860
                       0.4740 0.5123
                                       0.5445
> summary(Mays.300$0BP)
                                                NA's
  Min. 1st Qu. Median Mean 3rd Qu.
                                        Max.
0.3339 0.3738 0.3832
                        0.3865 0.3994
                                       0.4254
> summary(Aaron.300$0BP)
  Min. 1st Qu. Median Mean 3rd Qu.
                                        Max.
0.3221 0.3583 0.3797
                        0.3744 0.3905
                                       0.4101
> summary(Jeter.300$0BP)
  Min. 1st Qu. Median Mean 3rd Qu.
                                         Max.
0.3035 0.3626 0.3751
                        0.3776 0.3923
                                       0.4375
> summary(Arod.300$0BP)
  Min. 1st Qu. Median Mean 3rd Qu.
                                        Max.
0.3412 0.3597 0.3917
                       0.3852 0.4019
                                       0.4223
```

Moneyball in R

```
> Damon.02.sal$salary
[1] 7250000
> Damon.02$0BP
[1] 0.3562232
> Hatte.02.sal$salary
[1] 900000
> Hatte.02$0BP
[1] 0.3738977
```

New Stuff

- More work with Baseball and R
- Fantasy Football Analytics
- Stocks and R