proj2

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## 1990-2014(inclusive), Salaries, Teams

library(DBI)  
library(tidyverse)

## -- Attaching packages -- tidyverse 1.2.1 --

## v ggplot2 3.1.0 v purrr 0.3.0   
## v tibble 2.0.1 v dplyr 0.8.0.1  
## v tidyr 0.8.2 v stringr 1.4.0   
## v readr 1.3.1 v forcats 0.4.0

## -- Conflicts ----- tidyverse\_conflicts() --  
## x dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()  
## x dplyr::lag() masks stats::lag()

library(tibble)  
library(ggplot2)  
  
db <- dbConnect(RSQLite::SQLite(), "lahman2014.sqlite")

## Using SQL, write a query to compute the total payroll and winning percentage (number of wins / number of games \* 100) for each team (that is, for each teamID and yearID combination). You should include other columns that will help when performing EDA later on (e.g., franchise ids, number of wins, number of games).

P1

select teams.teamID, teams.yearID, new\_salaries.lgID, new\_salaries.payroll, teams.franchID, teams.Rank, W, G, ((w \* 1.0 / G) \*100) AS winning\_percentage  
from Teams, (  
 select salaries.yearID, salaries.teamID, salaries.lgID, sum(salary) as payroll  
 from salaries  
 where salaries.yearID BETWEEN 1990 AND 2014  
 group by salaries.teamID, salaries.yearID  
) as new\_salaries  
where teams.w > 0 and teams.G > 0 and new\_salaries.teamID = teams.teamID and new\_salaries.yearID = teams.yearID

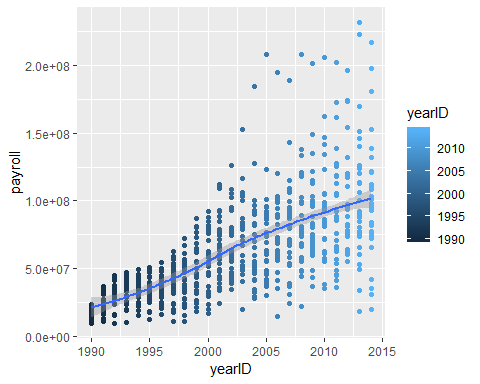
total\_payroll %>% sample\_n(10)

## teamID yearID lgID payroll franchID Rank W G winning\_percentage  
## 1 KCA 1999 AL 26225000 KCR 4 64 161 39.75155  
## 2 SDN 2009 NL 43333700 SDP 4 75 162 46.29630  
## 3 TOR 1998 AL 51376000 TOR 3 88 163 53.98773  
## 4 CHA 1991 AL 16919667 CHW 2 87 162 53.70370  
## 5 TEX 2012 AL 120510974 TEX 2 93 162 57.40741  
## 6 SDN 1994 NL 14916333 SDP 4 47 117 40.17094  
## 7 ATL 1995 NL 47235445 ATL 1 90 144 62.50000  
## 8 MIN 2013 AL 75337500 MIN 4 66 162 40.74074  
## 9 OAK 2003 AL 50260834 OAK 1 96 162 59.25926  
## 10 NYN 1991 NL 32590001 NYM 5 77 161 47.82609

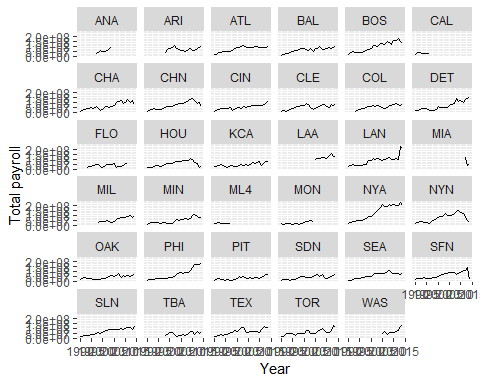
## Write code to produce a plot (or plots) that shows the distribution of payrolls across teams conditioned on time (from 1990-2014). Note: you may create a single plot as long as the distributions for each year are clearly distinguishable (e.g., a single plot overlaying histograms is not OK).

P2

total\_payroll %>%  
 filter(yearID >= 1990 && yearID <= 2014) %>%  
 ggplot(aes(x = yearID, y = payroll, color = yearID)) +  
 geom\_point() +  
 geom\_smooth(method = "loess")



total\_payroll %>%  
 filter(yearID >= 1990 && yearID <= 2014) %>%  
 ggplot(aes(x = yearID, y = payroll)) +  
 geom\_line() +  
 facet\_wrap(~teamID) +  
 xlab("Year") +  
 ylab("Total payroll")



## What statements can you make about the distribution of payrolls conditioned on time based on these plots? Remember you can make statements in terms of central tendency, spread, etc.

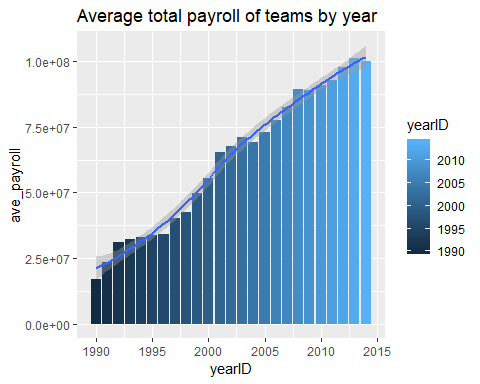
## central trends (mean) spread (variance) skew outliers

It seems that the average payrolls are increasing over time. The spread of the payroll of the teams also increases among the other teams as time passes. Some teams’ payroll become much higher than the other and the gap between two are also increasing.

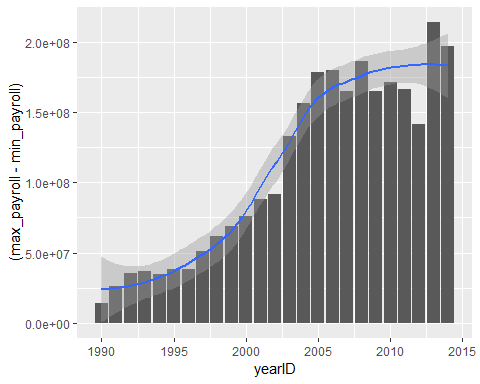
## Write code to produce a plot (or plots) that specifically shows at least one of the statements you made in Question 1. For example, if you make a statement that there is a trend for payrolls to decrease over time, make a plot of a statistic for central tendency (e.g., mean payroll) vs. time to show that specifically.

P3

total\_payroll %>%  
 group\_by(yearID) %>%  
 summarize(ave\_payroll = mean(payroll)) %>%  
 ggplot(mapping=aes(y = ave\_payroll, x = yearID, fill = yearID)) +  
 geom\_bar(stat = "identity") +  
 ggtitle("Average total payroll of teams by year") +  
 geom\_smooth(method = "loess")



total\_payroll %>%  
 group\_by(yearID) %>%  
 summarise(max\_payroll = max(payroll), min\_payroll = min(payroll)) %>%  
 ggplot(aes(y = (max\_payroll-min\_payroll), x = yearID)) +  
 geom\_bar(stat = "identity") +  
 geom\_smooth(method = "loess")

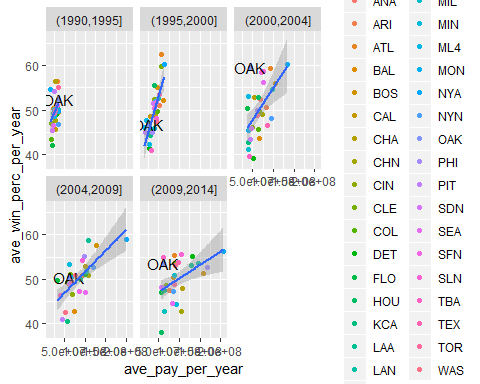
 ## Write code to discretize year into five time periods (using the cut function with parameter breaks=5) and then make a scatterplot showing mean winning percentage (y-axis) vs. mean payroll (x-axis) for each of the five time periods. You could add a regression line (using geom\_smooth(method=lm)) in each scatter plot to ease interpretation. Note: look at the discussion on faceting in the visualization EDA lecture notes. P4

total\_payroll$year\_range <- cut(total\_payroll$yearID, breaks = 5)  
  
ave\_per\_year <- total\_payroll %>%  
 group\_by(year\_range, teamID) %>%  
 summarise(ave\_pay\_per\_year = mean(payroll), ave\_win\_perc\_per\_year = mean(winning\_percentage, na.rm = TRUE))

ave\_per\_year %>% sample\_n(5)

## # A tibble: 25 x 4  
## # Groups: year\_range [5]  
## year\_range teamID ave\_pay\_per\_year ave\_win\_perc\_per\_year  
## <fct> <chr> <dbl> <dbl>  
## 1 (1990,1995] SEA 22670033. 46.5  
## 2 (1990,1995] MON 16227678. 54.6  
## 3 (1990,1995] ATL 31721853. 56.5  
## 4 (1990,1995] CHA 27090400. 56.4  
## 5 (1990,1995] DET 29670214. 49.1  
## 6 (1995,2000] COL 46062938. 49.6  
## 7 (1995,2000] MIN 26357000 42.3  
## 8 (1995,2000] BOS 47732454. 55.0  
## 9 (1995,2000] SLN 45455610 48.0  
## 10 (1995,2000] SDN 37744771. 51.6  
## # ... with 15 more rows

ave\_per\_year %>%  
 ggplot(aes(y = ave\_win\_perc\_per\_year, x = ave\_pay\_per\_year)) +   
 geom\_point(aes(color = teamID)) +  
 geom\_text(data = subset(ave\_per\_year, teamID == "OAK"), aes(label = teamID)) +  
 facet\_wrap(~year\_range) +  
 geom\_smooth(method = 'lm')

 ## Q2 What can you say about team payrolls across these periods? Are there any teams that standout as being particularly good at paying for wins across these time periods? What can you say about the Oakland A’s spending efficiency across these time periods (labeling points in the scatterplot can help interpretation).

The spread of the average payroll increases as more teams are paying their players more and more over time. The regression lines changes from vetical to diagonal that the more money the team pay to players, the more winnings they have. NYA

## Write dplyr code to create a new variable in your dataset that standardizes payroll conditioned on year. So, this column for team i in year j should equal

P5

std\_payroll <- total\_payroll %>%  
 group\_by(yearID) %>%  
 summarize(ave\_payroll\_per\_year = mean(payroll), sd\_payroll\_per\_year = sd(payroll))

#join std\_payroll to the original data: total\_payroll by yearID  
total\_payroll <- total\_payroll %>%  
 inner\_join(std\_payroll, by = c("yearID"))  
  
# new variable: std payroll for each team on each year  
total\_payroll <- total\_payroll %>%  
 mutate(std\_payroll\_conditioned\_on\_year = (payroll - ave\_payroll\_per\_year) / sd\_payroll\_per\_year)

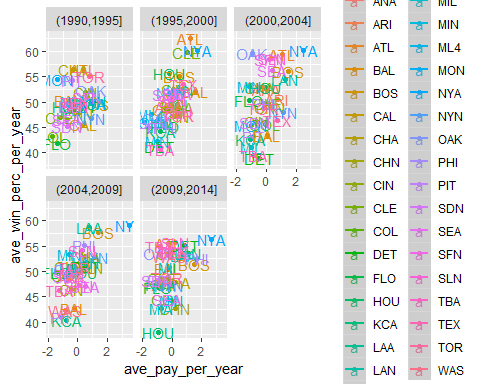
total\_payroll %>% select(teamID, yearID, ave\_payroll\_per\_year, sd\_payroll\_per\_year, std\_payroll\_conditioned\_on\_year) %>%  
 sample\_n(10)

## teamID yearID ave\_payroll\_per\_year sd\_payroll\_per\_year  
## 1 TEX 1997 40260210 13060728  
## 2 MIN 2005 72957113 34174781  
## 3 SFN 1991 23578785 6894669  
## 4 CLE 2005 72957113 34174781  
## 5 LAA 2014 99800016 45705053  
## 6 OAK 2013 101150855 48830287  
## 7 CHN 1995 33981049 9447998  
## 8 NYA 2011 92816843 40811974  
## 9 DET 2002 67469251 24692193  
## 10 OAK 2003 70942071 28011963  
## std\_payroll\_conditioned\_on\_year  
## 1 1.0097927  
## 2 -0.4907453  
## 3 1.0716803  
## 4 -0.9204042  
## 5 0.4854657  
## 6 -0.8400187  
## 7 -0.4736680  
## 8 2.6820115  
## 9 -0.5030437  
## 10 -0.7383002

## Repeat the same plots as Problem 4, but use this new standardized payroll variable.

P6

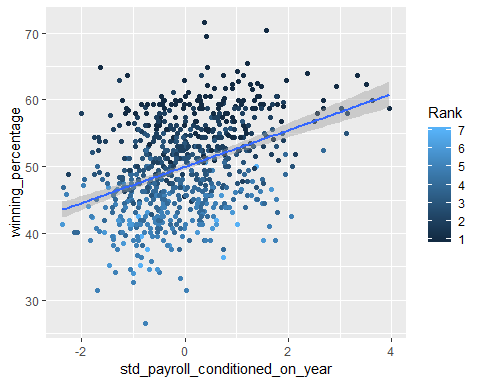
total\_payroll %>%  
 group\_by(teamID, year\_range) %>%  
 summarize(ave\_pay\_per\_year = mean(std\_payroll\_conditioned\_on\_year), ave\_win\_perc\_per\_year = mean(winning\_percentage, na.rm = TRUE)) %>%  
 ggplot(aes(y = ave\_win\_perc\_per\_year, x = ave\_pay\_per\_year, label = teamID, color = teamID)) +  
 geom\_point() +  
 geom\_text() +  
 facet\_wrap(~year\_range) +  
 geom\_smooth(method = 'lm')

 ## Q3 Discuss how the plots from Problem 4 and Problem 6 reflect the transformation you did on the payroll variable. Consider data range, center and spread along with observed correlation in your discussion. Some of these change after transformation, others don’t. The new plot is the representation of the transformation since it is clear that each data point is relative to each other on a standard scale.

## Make a single scatter plot of winning percentage (y-axis) vs. standardized payroll (x-axis). Add a regression line to highlight the relationship (again using geom\_smooth(method=lm)).

p7

total\_payroll %>%  
 ggplot(aes(y = winning\_percentage, x = std\_payroll\_conditioned\_on\_year, label = teamID)) +  
geom\_point(aes(color = Rank)) +  
 geom\_smooth(method = 'lm')

 ## The regression line gives you expected winning percentage as a function of standardized payroll. Looking at the regression line, it looks like teams that spend roughly the average payroll in a given year will win 50% of their games (i.e. win\_pct is 50 when standardized\_payroll is 0), and teams increase 5% wins for every 2 standard units of payroll (i.e., win\_pct is 55 when standardized\_payroll is 2). We will see how this is done in general using linear regression later in the course.

## From these observations we can calculate an expected win percentage for team i in year j as

## expected\_win\_pct(ij) = 50 + 2.5 × standardized\_payroll(ij)

## Write dplyr code to calculate spending efficiency for each team

## efficiency(ij) = win\_pct(ij) ??? expected\_win\_pct(ij)

## for team i in year j, where expected\_win\_pct is given above.

## Make a line plot with year on the x-axis and efficiency on the y-axis. A good set of teams to plot are Oakland, the New York Yankees, Boston, Atlanta and Tampa Bay (teamIDs OAK, BOS, NYA, ATL, TBA). That plot can be hard to read since there is so much year to year variation for each team. One way to improve it is to use geom\_smooth instead of geom\_line.

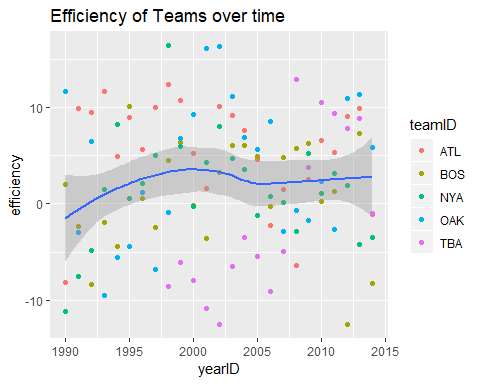
P8

#expected\_win\_pct(ij) = 50 + 2.5 × standardized\_payroll(ij)  
total\_payroll <- total\_payroll %>%  
 mutate(expected\_win\_pct = (50 + 2.5 \* std\_payroll\_conditioned\_on\_year))  
  
#efficiency(ij) = win\_pct(ij) ??? expected\_win\_pct(ij)  
total\_payroll <- total\_payroll %>%  
 mutate(efficiency = winning\_percentage - expected\_win\_pct)

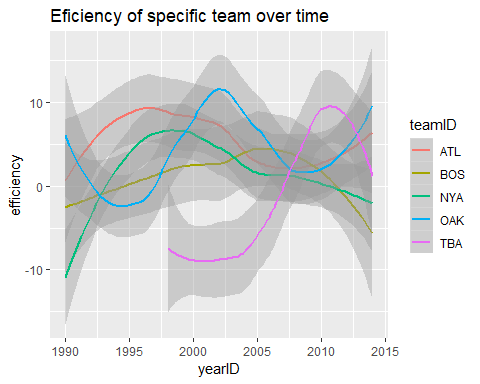
total\_payroll %>% select(teamID, yearID, winning\_percentage, expected\_win\_pct, efficiency) %>% sample\_n(10)

## teamID yearID winning\_percentage expected\_win\_pct efficiency  
## 1 NYN 1997 54.32099 49.91199 4.4090015  
## 2 DET 2013 57.40741 52.29564 5.1117704  
## 3 BOS 1998 56.79012 52.29955 4.4905745  
## 4 BAL 2001 38.88889 50.22706 -11.3381755  
## 5 DET 1990 48.76543 50.34525 -1.5798140  
## 6 LAN 1997 54.32099 50.98006 3.3409325  
## 7 TOR 2012 45.06173 48.45530 -3.3935703  
## 8 CHN 2005 48.76543 51.02969 -2.2642614  
## 9 DET 1993 52.46914 51.60985 0.8592874  
## 10 TBA 2008 59.87654 46.97935 12.8971963

#(teamIDs OAK, BOS, NYA, ATL, TBA)  
total\_payroll %>%  
 filter(teamID %in% c("OAK", "BOS", "NYA", "ATL", "TBA")) %>%  
 ggplot(aes(y = efficiency, x = yearID)) +  
 geom\_point(aes(color = teamID)) +  
 geom\_smooth(method = 'loess') +  
 ggtitle("Efficiency of Teams over time")



#(teamIDs OAK, BOS, NYA, ATL, TBA)  
total\_payroll %>%  
 filter(teamID %in% c("OAK", "BOS", "NYA", "ATL", "TBA")) %>%  
 ggplot(aes(y = efficiency, x = yearID, color = teamID)) +  
 geom\_smooth(method = 'loess') +  
 ggtitle("Eficiency of specific team over time")

 ## Q4 What can you learn from this plot compared to the set of plots you looked at in Question 2 and 3? How good was Oakland’s efficiency during the Moneyball period? From the graph, efficiency of team over time, we can see that winning efficienct of teams over time is increased to an all time high in 2000 and In question 2 and 3, we observed that money has a high degree of influence on how well a team would do. Over time, the regression line of payroll and winning percentage emmerged; a team win more than 50% of their games if the team spend more than average amount of payroll on the team. Oakland is an outlier of the trend. During the Moneyball peroid, Oakland was more efficent than any other team from 2000 to 2005. In other words, Oakland was winning a lot more games than we could expected (by looking at how much they were spending on the team)