## Final-Project-3-.R

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2024-05-15

# Load the RMySQL library for database operations library(RMySQL)

## Loading required package: DBI

```
# Establish a connection to the MySQL database named 'Final'
mysqlconnection <- dbConnect(RMySQL::MySQL(),</pre>
                             dbname='Final',
                             host='localhost',
                             port=3306,
                             user='root',
                             password='cmsc2024')
# Prepare an SQL query to clean data, categorize players, and rank them based on average
points
analysis_query <- "</pre>
WITH CleanedData AS (
    SELECT player_name,
           COALESCE(pts, 0) as pts, # Replace NULL points with 0
           COALESCE(usg_pct, 0) as usg_pct # Replace NULL usage percentage with 0
    FROM all seasons
),
PlayerAveragePoints AS (
    SELECT player_name, AVG(pts) as avg_pts # Calculate average points for each player
    FROM CleanedData
    GROUP BY player name
),
PlayerCategories AS (
    SELECT player_name,
           avg pts,
           CASE # Categorize players based on their average points
               WHEN avg pts > 24 THEN 'Superstar'
               WHEN avg_pts > 18 AND avg_pts <= 24 THEN 'Good Player'
               WHEN avg_pts > 8 AND avg_pts <= 18 THEN 'Role Player'
               ELSE 'Bench Player'
           END AS player_category
    FROM PlayerAveragePoints
),
PlayerRanks AS (
    SELECT pc.player_name,
           pc.avg_pts,
           cd.usg_pct,
           RANK() OVER(PARTITION BY pc.player category ORDER BY pc.avg pts DESC) as play
er_rank, # Rank players within each category
           pc.player_category
    FROM PlayerCategories pc
    JOIN CleanedData cd ON pc.player_name = cd.player_name
)
SELECT player name,
       avg_pts,
       usg_pct,
       player_rank,
       player_category,
       NTILE(4) OVER(ORDER BY avg pts DESC) as performance quartile # Divide players in
to quartiles based on average points
FROM PlayerRanks
```

# Execute the SQL query and store the results in a dataframe
analysis\_result <- dbSendQuery(mysqlconnection, analysis\_query)
analysis\_df <- fetch(analysis\_result, n = -1) # Fetch all rows from the result set
dbClearResult(analysis\_result) # Clear the result set

## ## [1] TRUE

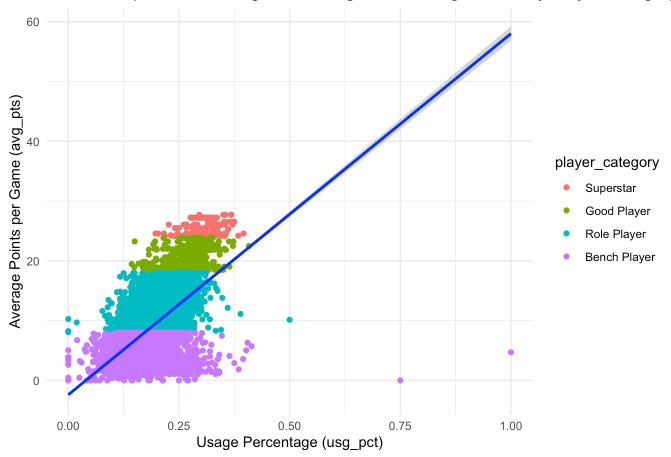
```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = avg_pts ~ usg_pct + player_rank, data = analysis_df)
##
## Residuals:
      Min
               10 Median
                               30
##
                                      Max
## -34.887 -2.499 0.200
                            2.379 11.571
##
## Coefficients:
##
                Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept) 5.823e+00 1.574e-01
                                      37.01 <2e-16 ***
## usg pct
               3.933e+01 6.584e-01
                                      59.74
                                              <2e-16 ***
## player rank -1.822e-03 2.305e-05 -79.03
                                              <2e-16 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 3.232 on 10427 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared: 0.6101, Adjusted R-squared:
## F-statistic: 8157 on 2 and 10427 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16
```

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rs tend to average more points."

```
## geom_smooth() using formula = y \sim x'
```

## Relationship between Usage Percentage and Average Points by Player Category



# Disconnect from the MySQL database
dbDisconnect(mysqlconnection)

## [1] TRUE

print("In general, I saw that as usage rate increases, the number of points typically in crease as well. I also noticed that superstars had higher usage rates than the other typ es of players. This makes sense as superstars, who tend to be much better players, have more control of the ball being the better players on the court.")

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