

Assignment 3.2 - Using Data to Improve a Marketing Promotion

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1. Import, Plot, Summarize, and Save Data and summary for every variable, structure and type of data elements

The below is the Structure of datasets which explains the detail of metadata.

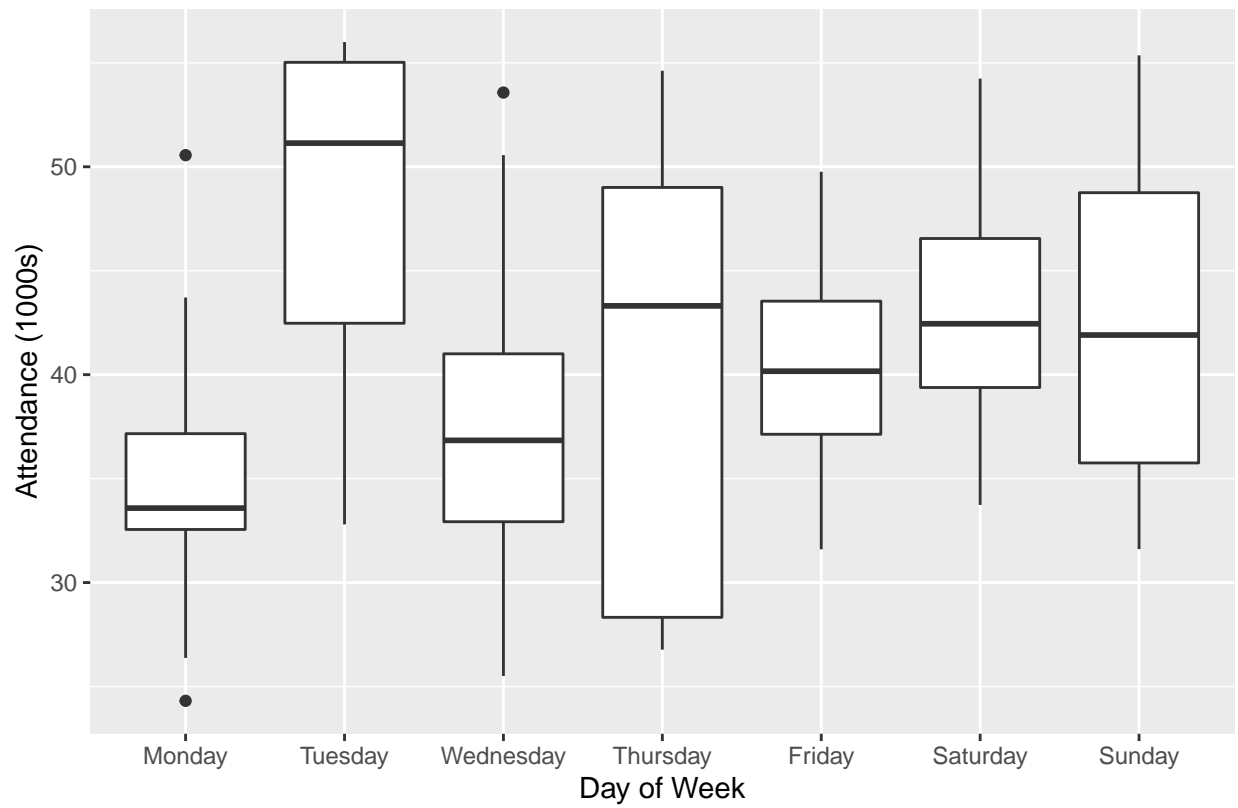
```
## 'data.frame':   81 obs. of  12 variables:
## $ month       : chr  "APR" "APR" "APR" "APR" ...
## $ day         : int  10 11 12 13 14 15 23 24 25 27 ...
## $ attend      : int  56000 29729 28328 31601 46549 38359 26376 44014 26345 44807 ...
## $ day_of_week: chr   "Tuesday" "Wednesday" "Thursday" "Friday" ...
## $ opponent    : chr   "Pirates" "Pirates" "Pirates" "Padres" ...
## $ temp        : int   67 58 57 54 57 65 60 63 64 66 ...
## $ skies       : chr   "Clear " "Cloudy" "Cloudy" "Cloudy" ...
## $ day_night   : chr   "Day" "Night" "Night" "Night" ...
## $ cap         : chr   "NO" "NO" "NO" "NO" ...
## $ shirt       : chr   "NO" "NO" "NO" "NO" ...
## $ fireworks   : chr   "NO" "NO" "NO" "YES" ...
## $ bobblehead  : chr   "NO" "NO" "NO" "NO" ...

## [1] 81 12
```

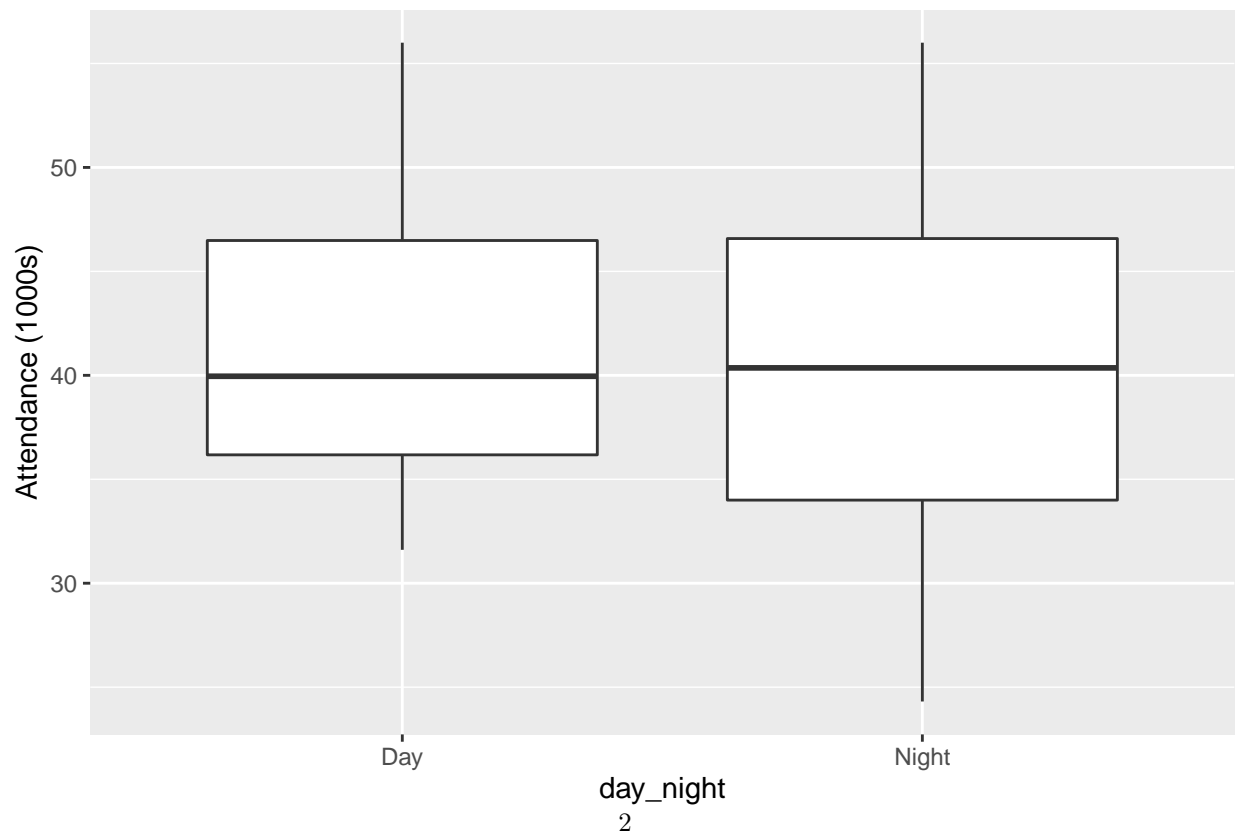
The Dataset contains 81 rows and 12 Variables

1. Box plots and Scatter plots

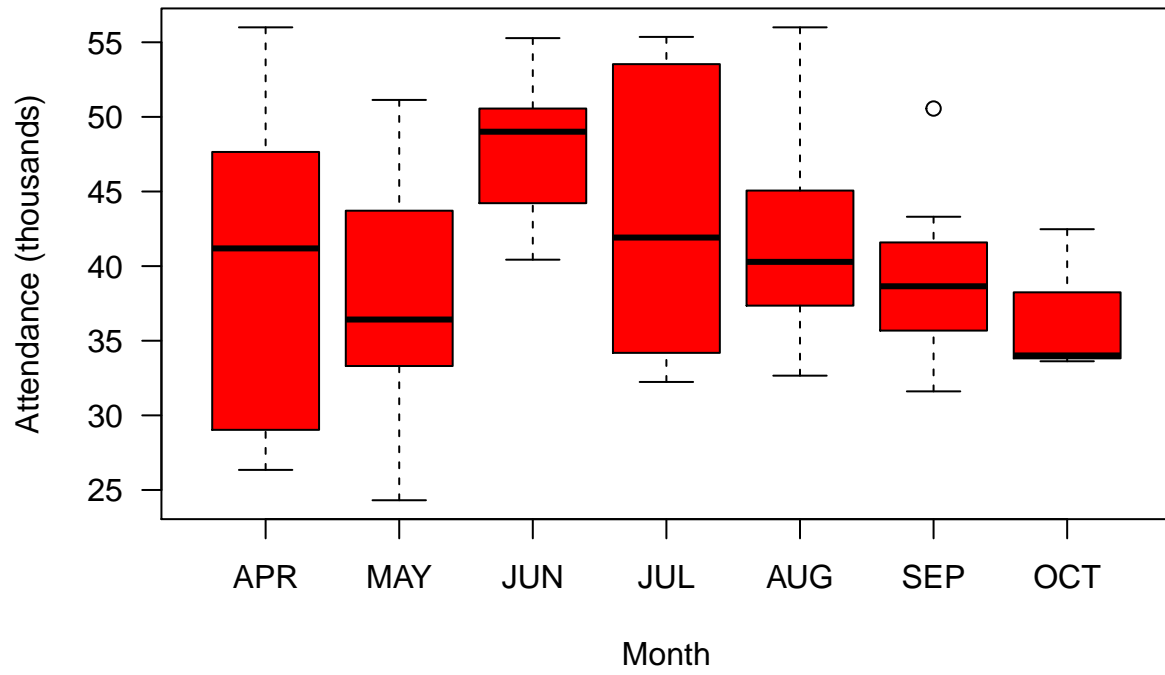
Attendance By Weekdays



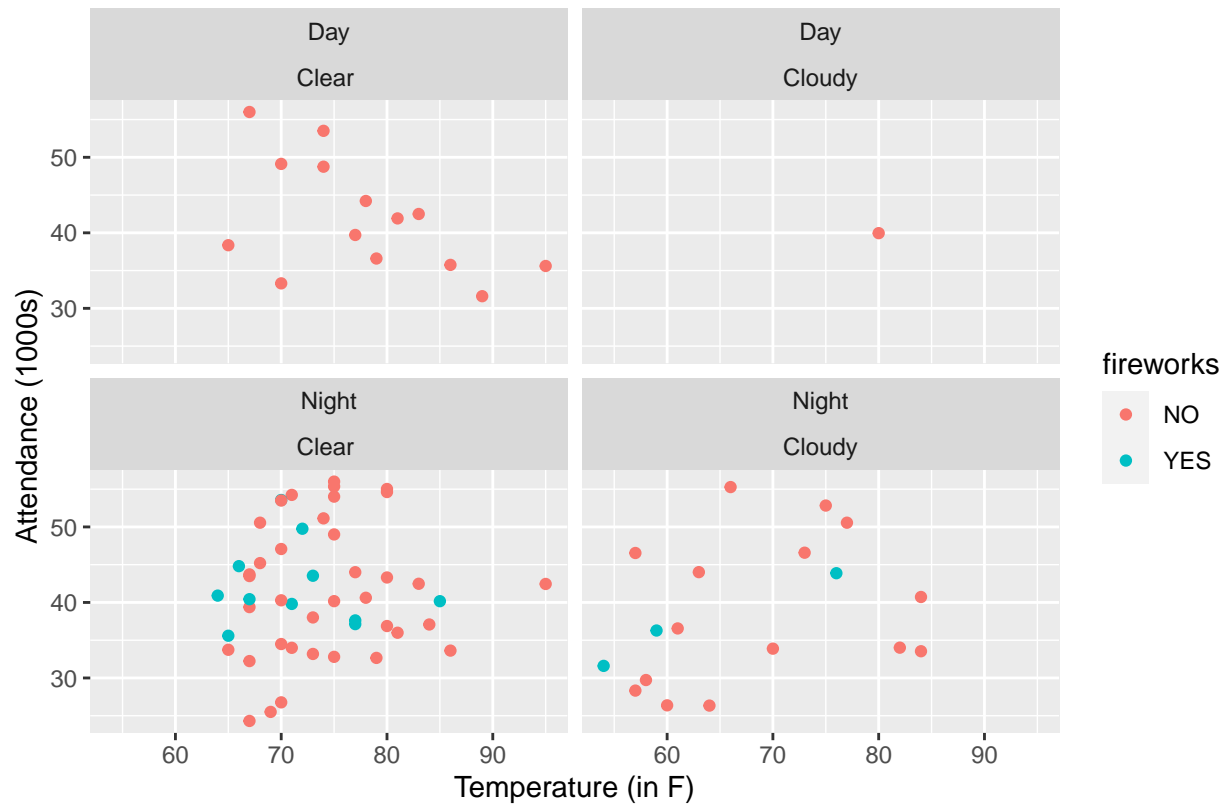
Attendance By Weekdays

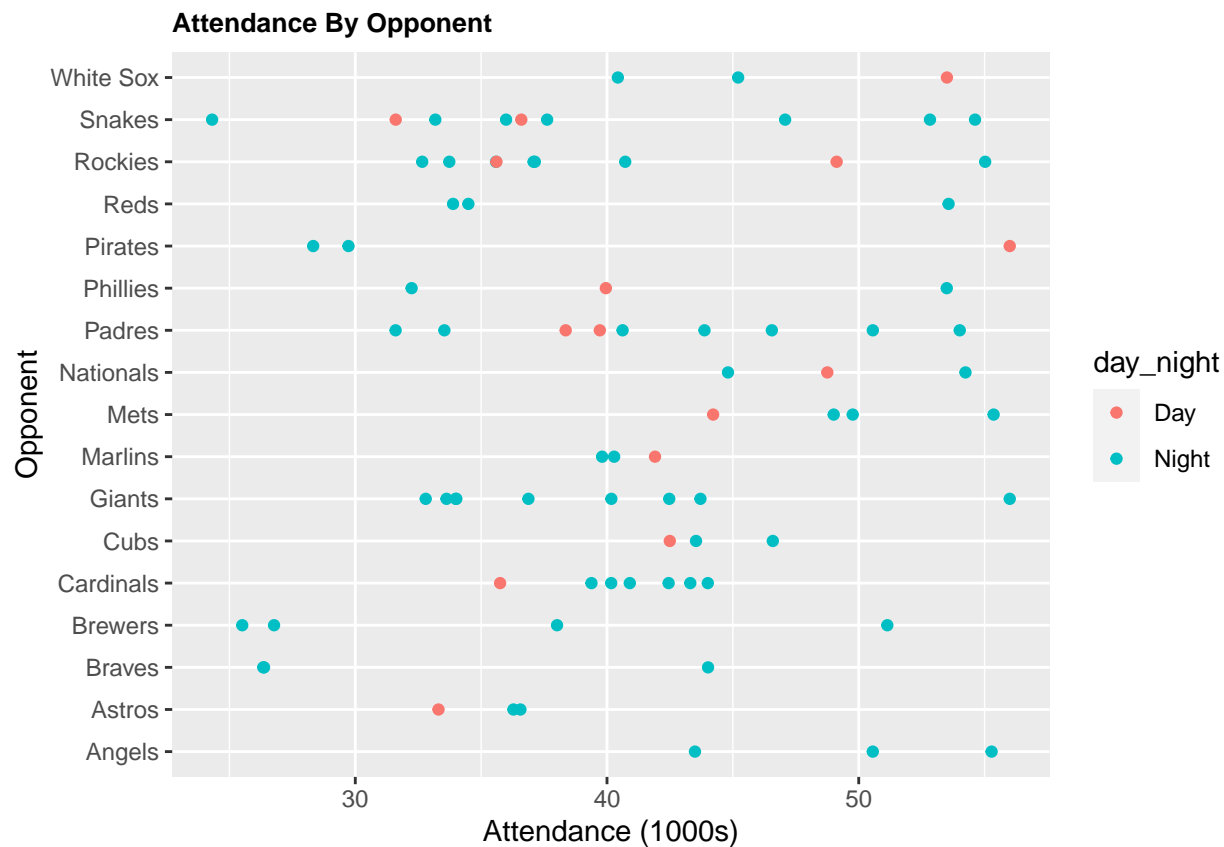


Attendance (Thousands) By Month



Attendance By Temperature By Time of Game and Skies





2. Regression Model

```
##
## Proportion of Test Set Variance Accounted for: 0.115

##
## Call:
## lm(formula = my.model, data = Dodgers_df)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -17016.9  -4596.3  -196.4   3019.2  15195.8
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)    30428.2     4044.9   7.523 1.74e-10 ***
## monthMAY       -2330.9     2618.9  -0.890  0.37662
## monthJUN        8839.4     3062.6   2.886  0.00524 **
## monthJUL        4512.2     2886.0   1.563  0.12266
## monthAUG        3901.0     2685.8   1.452  0.15104
## monthSEP       -848.8     2848.2  -0.298  0.76660
## monthOCT      -1918.3     4590.3  -0.418  0.67735
## day_of_weekTuesday 13124.6     2781.7   4.718 1.25e-05 ***
## day_of_weekWednesday 2948.8     2878.8   1.024  0.30936
## day_of_weekThursday 5231.1     3765.1   1.389  0.16932
```

```
## day_of_weekFriday      4914.0      2831.3      1.736      0.08723 .
## day_of_weekSaturday    8453.5      2845.9      2.970      0.00413 **
## day_of_weekSunday      10163.8      3822.5      2.659      0.00980 **
## day_nightNight         2836.0      3107.9      0.913      0.36478
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 6916 on 67 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.4182, Adjusted R-squared:  0.3054
## F-statistic: 3.705 on 13 and 67 DF,  p-value: 0.0001937
```

Conclusion - Summary of Analysis

Based on the Dodgers Marketing Team on which month and day would be best to run a promotion to increase attendance, several factors were considered and reviewed. Therefore R was utilized for the data preparation and model creation and prediction. The Dodgers data in csv format loaded into dataset.

In reviewing days of the week, Tuesdays were found to have the highest average attendance, followed by the weekend games on Saturdays and Sundays. Mondays averaged the lowest attendance. With this information and analysis, the data was loaded into R for further review.

Here the multiple linear regression model was created to look at the relationship between month, day of the week, DayNight and attendance for the Dodgers data.

From the data, relationships were found between the month, day of the week head promotions, and attendance for the Dodgers with a p-value of 0.0001937.

Once we split the data into testing and training segments, the model was fit with the training set and the test set was used in the prediction.

As part of the analysis in Chart and Regression Model output, we see that there is a positive impact on Tuesday night would be the best to run a marketing promotion to increase attendance - The score of 13124.

References:

<https://www.statmethods.net/graphs/scatterplot.html>

<https://www.statmethods.net/graphs/boxplot.html>

<https://www.statmethods.net/stats/regression.html>