Analysis of Tennis Matches

Matthew Weglicki, William Cheung

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DATA ANALYSIS BY MATCHES

Using our clean data, we will now go on to investigate the dominance of certain countries within men's singles tennis by analyzing all available match statistics since 2010. We will be using the number of titles each country has won since 2010 as a proxy for "dominance". Tennis is also played on three different court surfaces, Clay, Grass and Hard, as well as three different tour "levels", ATP, Masters, and Grandslams, where each level offers a different number of points. Thus after we have collected data on how many titles each country has won, we will proceed to analyze how many of those titles were won on corresponding surfaces and levels, in order to answer the questions of whether some countries are particularly dominant on certain surfaces, or whether they shine on big occasions (ie at tournaments with more points).

Part I - Function Creation

First we must create the functions which when given the match statistics from certain years, are able to extract those matches which were "title matches", where the winner won the entire tournament, and output the winning nationalities, surface, and level of each tournament in that year. We will import the "reader" library to read in the data from our "clean_data."

```
setwd("../code")
library("readr")
# read in the files from clean_data
matches_10 <- read_csv("../clean_data/matches_10_clean.csv")</pre>
matches_11 <- read_csv("../clean_data/matches_11_clean.csv")</pre>
matches_12 <- read_csv("../clean_data/matches_12_clean.csv")</pre>
# exclude a repetitive entry from data which bugged the analysis later on
matches_12 <- matches_12[-2656, ]
matches_13 <- read_csv("../clean_data/matches_13_clean.csv")</pre>
matches_14 <- read_csv("../clean_data/matches_14_clean.csv")</pre>
matches 15 <- read csv("../clean data/matches 15 clean.csv")</pre>
# function which produces unique number of tournaments for a given year
uniq_tour <- function(tour_year) {</pre>
    return(unique(tour_year$tourney_name))
# function when given a name or list of names of tournaments and a given
# year will output the total number of matches in the tournament(s), hence
# allows you to find the index of the final match of the tournament
tour_num_matches <- function(tour_names, tour_year) {</pre>
    num matches <- numeric(0)</pre>
    for (i in tour_names) {
        num_matches <- c(num_matches, as.numeric(sum(tour_year$tourney_name ==</pre>
            i)))
```

```
return(num_matches)
# function that when given tour_year, uniq_tour and total matches in each
# tournament, returns the ioc of the title winner
title_winner_ioc <- function(tour_year, tour_names, total_matches) {</pre>
    ioc list <- character(0)</pre>
    for (i in 1:length(tour names)) {
        ioc_list <- c(ioc_list, tour_year[tour_year$tourney_name == tour_names[i] &</pre>
            tour_year$match_num == total_matches[i], 6])
    return(ioc list)
}
# function that combines all of the above ie given a match year, it just
# displays a list of the countries that won the tournaments in a given year
title_winning_iocs <- function(tour_year) {</pre>
    tour_names <- uniq_tour(tour_year)</pre>
    total_matches <- tour_num_matches(tour_names, tour_year)</pre>
    iocs <- title_winner_ioc(tour_year, tour_names, total_matches)</pre>
    return(iocs)
}
# last two functions for surface and tourney level surface
title_winner_surface <- function(tour_year, tour_names, total_matches) {</pre>
    surface_list <- character(0)</pre>
    for (i in 1:length(tour_names)) {
        surface_list <- c(surface_list, tour_year[tour_year$tourney_name ==</pre>
            tour_names[i] & tour_year$match_num == total_matches[i], 2])
    }
    return(surface_list)
}
title_winning_surfaces <- function(tour_year) {</pre>
    tour_names <- uniq_tour(tour_year)</pre>
    total_matches <- tour_num_matches(tour_names, tour_year)</pre>
    surfaces <- title_winner_surface(tour_year, tour_names, total_matches)</pre>
    return(surfaces)
}
# tourney level
title_winner_level <- function(tour_year, tour_names, total_matches) {</pre>
    level_list <- character(0)</pre>
    for (i in 1:length(tour_names)) {
        level_list <- c(level_list, tour_year[tour_year$tourney_name == tour_names[i] &</pre>
            tour_year$match_num == total_matches[i], 3])
    return(level_list)
}
title_winning_levels <- function(tour_year) {</pre>
```

```
tour_names <- uniq_tour(tour_year)
total_matches <- tour_num_matches(tour_names, tour_year)
levels <- title_winner_level(tour_year, tour_names, total_matches)
return(levels)
}</pre>
```

Part II - Dataframe Creation

Now we move onto applying the functions from part I in order to create dataframes for each year containing information about the winning nationality, surface and level of each tournament in that year. We then consolidate all these dataframes into one comprehensive dataframe, from which we will be able to conduct our appropriate analysis.

```
# create a dataframe for each year with the information in above description
df_2010 <- data.frame(</pre>
  tournament_name = uniq_tour(matches_10),
  winner ioc = title winning iocs(matches 10),
  winning_surface = title_winning_surfaces(matches_10),
  winning_level = title_winning_levels(matches_10),
  year = 2010
)
df_2011 <- data.frame(</pre>
  tournament_name = uniq_tour(matches_11),
  winner_ioc = title_winning_iocs(matches_11),
  winning_surface = title_winning_surfaces(matches_11),
  winning_level = title_winning_levels(matches_11),
  year = 2011
df_2012 <- data.frame(</pre>
  tournament_name = uniq_tour(matches_12),
  winner ioc = title winning iocs(matches 12),
  winning_surface = title_winning_surfaces(matches_12),
  winning_level = title_winning_levels(matches_12),
  year = 2012
df_2013 <- data.frame(</pre>
  tournament_name = uniq_tour(matches_13),
  winner_ioc = title_winning_iocs(matches_13),
  winning_surface = title_winning_surfaces(matches_13),
  winning_level = title_winning_levels(matches_13),
  year = 2013
df_2014 <- data.frame(</pre>
  tournament_name = uniq_tour(matches_14),
  winner_ioc = title_winning_iocs(matches_14),
  winning_surface = title_winning_surfaces(matches_14),
  winning_level = title_winning_levels(matches_14),
  year = 2014
```

```
df_2015 <- data.frame(
    tournament_name = uniq_tour(matches_15),
    winner_ioc = title_winning_iocs(matches_15),
    winning_surface = title_winning_surfaces(matches_15),
    winning_level = title_winning_levels(matches_15),
    year = 2015
)

# create a master dataframe of all of the above data
master_df <- merge(df_2010, df_2011, all = TRUE)
master_df <- merge(master_df, df_2012, all = TRUE)
master_df <- merge(master_df, df_2013, all = TRUE)
master_df <- merge(master_df, df_2014, all = TRUE)
master_df <- merge(master_df, df_2015, all = TRUE)
master_df <- merge(master_df, df_2015, all = TRUE)</pre>
```

Part III - Analysis of Master Dataframe

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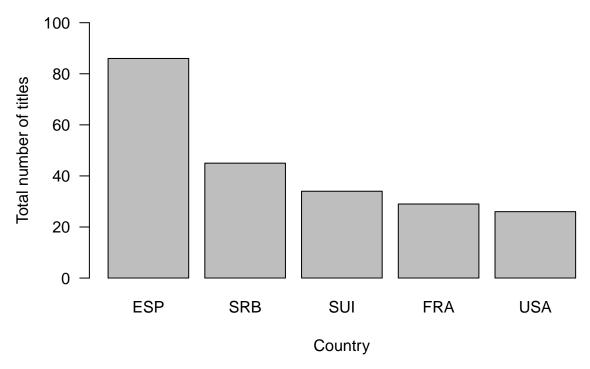
Now we are able to draw on our data to answer the questions of which are the most dominant countries in men's singles tennis since 2010, and do they have a particular affinity to a court type or to the larger events in the sport?

Total Number of Titles:

```
# list of countries that have won titles since 2010
winner_ioc_list <- unique(master_df$winner_ioc)</pre>
# Check how many countries have won titles
length(winner_ioc_list)
## [1] 32
# vector of total titles by country with names
titles_by_ioc <- numeric(0)</pre>
for (i in winner_ioc_list) {
   titles_by_ioc <- c(titles_by_ioc, sum(master_df$winner_ioc == i))</pre>
}
names(titles_by_ioc) <- winner_ioc_list[1:32]</pre>
titles_by_ioc
## ESP BUL USA CZE SRB SUI FRA GBR CAN JPN ARG SWE URU ITA AUS GER SVK CRO
         4 26 11 45 34 29
                                22
                                     7
                                          9 24
                                                      3
                                                          6
## LAT RSA RUS AUT BRA KAZ POR BEL UKR CYP FIN NED UZB DOM
   6
       3 9
                 6
# order the vector
ordered_titles_by_ioc <- sort(titles_by_ioc, decreasing = TRUE)
ordered_titles_by_ioc
## ESP SRB SUI FRA USA ARG GBR CRO CZE JPN RUS GER CAN SWE ITA AUS LAT AUT
## 86 45 34 29 26 24 22 15 11
                                          9
                                             9
                                                  8
                                                     7
                                                          7
## BUL UKR URU SVK RSA BRA KAZ POR BEL NED CYP FIN UZB DOM
```

1

Total number of titles by top 5 countries

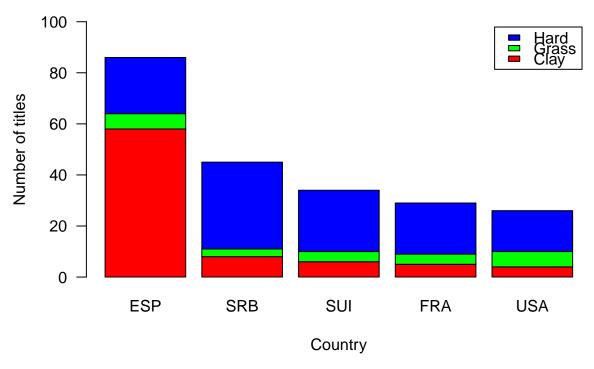


```
invisible(dev.copy(which = a))
invisible(dev.off())
invisible(dev.off())
```

Titles by Surface:

```
grass_wins_list <- c(grass_wins_list, sum(master_df$winner_ioc == i & master_df$winning_surface ==</pre>
        "Grass"))
}
hard_wins_list <- numeric(0)</pre>
for (i in winner_ioc_list) {
    hard_wins_list <- c(hard_wins_list, sum(master_df$winner_ioc == i & master_df$winning_surface ==
        "Hard"))
}
surface_df <- data.frame(country = winner_ioc_list, Clay = clay_wins_list, Grass = grass_wins_list,</pre>
    Hard = hard_wins_list)
# extracting indices required to obtain top 5 countries from for comparison
row_indices_top5 <- c(which(surface_df$country == "ESP"), which(surface_df$country ==</pre>
    "SRB"), which(surface_df$country == "SUI"), which(surface_df$country ==
    "FRA"), which(surface_df$country == "USA"))
top5_surfaces <- surface_df[row_indices_top5, ]</pre>
top5_surfaces
##
     country Clay Grass Hard
                          22
## 1
         ESP
               58
                      6
## 5
         SRB
                          34
## 6
         SUI
                      4
                          24
                6
## 7
         FRA
                5
                      4
                          20
## 3
         USA
                      6
                          16
# plot surfaces information for comparison
pdf("../images/top_5_surfaces.pdf")
a <- dev.cur()
png(filename = "../images/top_5_surfaces.png")
dev.control("enable")
barplot(height = t(as.matrix(top5_surfaces[, 2:4])), names.arg = (top5_names),
    xpd = F, main = "Top 5 country titles by surfaces", xlab = "Country", ylab = "Number of titles",
    ylim = c(0, 100), axes = F, col = c(rgb(1, 0, 0), rgb(0, 1, 0), rgb(0, 0, 0)
        1)), legend = colnames(top5_surfaces)[-1])
axis(side = 2, at = seq(from = 0, to = 100, by = 20), tick = TRUE, las = 2)
```

Top 5 country titles by surfaces



```
invisible(dev.copy(which = a))
invisible(dev.off())
invisible(dev.off())
```

Titles by Level:

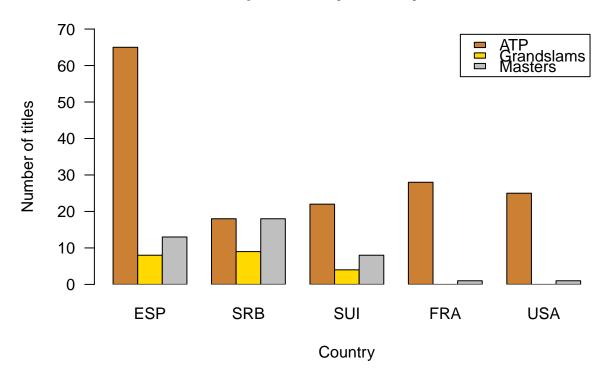
```
# number titles each country wins per level what levels are there?
unique(master_df$winning_level)
```

```
## [1] A G M
## Levels: A G M
```

```
for (i in winner_ioc_list) {
    M_wins_list <- c(M_wins_list, sum(master_df$winner_ioc == i & master_df$winning_level ==
        "M"))
}
level_df <- data.frame(country = winner_ioc_list, ATP = A_wins_list, Grandslams = G_wins_list,</pre>
    Masters = M_wins_list)
# extract our top 5 countries from earlier for further comparison
top5_levels <- level_df[row_indices_top5, ]</pre>
top5_levels
     country ATP Grandslams Masters
## 1
         ESP
              65
                                  13
## 5
         SRB
                           9
                                  18
              18
## 6
         SUI 22
                           4
                                   8
## 7
         FRA
              28
                           0
                                   1
## 3
         USA 25
# plot for visual comparison
pdf("../images/top_5_level.pdf")
a <- dev.cur()
png(filename = "../images/top_5_level.png")
dev.control("enable")
barplot(height = t(as.matrix(top5_levels[, 2:4])), names.arg = (top5_names),
    xpd = F, main = "Top 5 country titles by level", xlab = "Country", ylab = "Number of titles",
```

Top 5 country titles by level

rgb(0.75, 0.75, 0.75)), legend = colnames(top5_levels)[-1], beside = TRUE)



ylim = c(0, 70), axes = F, col = c(rgb(0.8, 0.5, 0.2), rgb(1, 0.85, 0),

axis(side = 2, at = seq(from = 0, to = 70, by = 10), tick = TRUE, las = 2)

```
invisible(dev.copy(which = a))
invisible(dev.off())
invisible(dev.off())
```