

Package ‘Lahman’

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Type Package

Title Sean Lahman's Baseball Database

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Description This package provides the tables from Sean Lahman's Baseball Database as a set of R data.frames. It uses the data on pitching, hitting and fielding performance and other tables from 1871 through 2012, as recorded in the 2012 version of the database.

Depends R (>= 2.10)

Suggests lattice, ggplot2, googleVis, data.table, vcd, plyr, reshape2, zipcode

License GPL

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Lahman-package

Sean Lahman's Baseball Database

Description

This database contains pitching, hitting, and fielding statistics for Major League Baseball from 1871 through 2012. It includes data from the two current leagues (American and National), the four other "major" leagues (American Association, Union Association, Players League, and Federal League), and the National Association of 1871-1875.

This database was created by Sean Lahman, who pioneered the effort to make baseball statistics freely available to the general public. What started as a one man effort in 1994 has grown tremendously, and now a team of researchers have collected their efforts to make this the largest and most accurate source for baseball statistics available anywhere.

This database, in the form of an R package offers a variety of interesting challenges and opportunities for data processing and visualization in R.

Details

Package:	Lahman
Type:	Package
Version:	2.0-3
Date:	2013-05-29
License:	GPL version 2 or newer
LazyLoad:	yes
LazyData:	yes

The main form of this database is a relational database in Microsoft Access format. The design follows these general principles. Each player is assigned a unique code (playerID). All of the information in different tables relating to that player is tagged with his playerID. The playerIDs are linked to names and birthdates in the [Master](#) table. Similar links exist among other tables via analogous *ID variables.

The database is comprised of the following main tables:

[Master](#) Player names, dates of birth, death and other biographical info

[Batting](#) batting statistics

[Pitching](#) pitching statistics

[Fielding](#) fielding statistics

A collection of other tables is also provided:

Teams:

Teams	yearly stats and standings
TeamsHalf	split season data for teams
TeamsFranchises	franchise information

Post-season play:

BattingPost	post-season batting statistics
PitchingPost	post-season pitching statistics
FieldingPost	post-season fielding data
SeriesPost	post-season series information

Awards:

AwardsManagers	awards won by managers
AwardsPlayers	awards won by players

[AwardsShareManagers](#) award voting for manager awards
[AwardsSharePlayers](#) award voting for player awards

Hall of Fame: links to Master via hofID

[HallofFame](#) Hall of Fame voting data

Others tables:

[AllstarFull](#) - All-Star games appearances; [Managers](#) - managerial statistics; [FieldingOF](#) - out-field position data; [ManagersHalf](#) - split season data for managers; [Salaries](#) - player salary data; [Appearances](#) - data on player appearances; [Schools](#) - Information on schools players attended; [SchoolsPlayers](#) - Information on schools players attended, by player;

Variable label tables are provided for some of the tables:

[battingLabels](#), [pitchingLabels](#), [fieldingLabels](#)

Author(s)

Michael Friendly and Dennis Murphy

Maintainer: Michael Friendly <friendly@yorku.ca>

Source

Lahman, S. (2012) Lahman's Baseball Database, 1871-2012, Main page, <http://baseball1.com/statistics/>

Lahman, S. (2012) Lahman's Baseball Database, 1871-2012, v. 2012, Comma-delimited version, <http://seanlahman.com/files/database/lahman2012-csv.zip>

Lahman, S. (2012) Lahman's Baseball Database, 1871-2012, MS Access version, <http://seanlahman.com/files/database/lahman2012-ms.zip>

AllstarFull

AllstarFull table

Description

All Star appearances by players

Usage

data(AllstarFull)

Format

A data frame with 4834 observations on the following 8 variables.

playerID Player ID code

yearID Year

gameNum Game number (for years in which more than one game was played)

gameID Game ID code

teamID Team; a factor

lgID League; a factor with levels AL NL

GP Game played (zero if player did not appear in game)

startingPos If the player started, what position he played

Source

Lahman, S. (2010) Lahman's Baseball Database, 1871-2012, 2012 version, <http://baseball1.com/statistics/>

Examples

```
data(AllstarFull)

# find number of appearances by players in the All Star games
player_appearances <- with(AllstarFull, rev(sort(table(playerID))))

# How many All-Star players, in total?
length(player_appearances)

# density plot of the whole distribution
plot(density(player_appearances), main="Player appearances in All Star Games")
rug(jitter(player_appearances))

# who has played in more than 10 ASGs?
player_appearances[player_appearances > 10]
hist(player_appearances[player_appearances > 10])

# Hank Aaron's All-Star record:
subset(AllstarFull, playerID == "aaronha01")

# Years that Stan Musial played in the ASG:
with(AllstarFull, yearID[playerID == "musiast01"])

# Starting positions he played (NA means did not start)
with(AllstarFull, startingPos[playerID == "musiast01"])

# All-Star rosters from the 1966 ASG
subset(AllstarFull, gameID == "NLS196607120")

# All-Stars from the Washington Nationals
```

```
subset(AllstarFull, teamID == "WAS")

# Teams with the fewest All-Stars
rare <- names(which(table(AllstarFull$teamID) < 10))

# Records associated with the 'rare' teams:
# (There are two teamID typos: can you spot them?)
subset(AllstarFull, teamID %in% rare)
```

Appearances

Appearances table

Description

Data on player appearances

Usage

```
data(Appearances)
```

Format

A data frame with 96737 observations on the following 20 variables.

```
yearID Year
teamID Team; a factor
lgID League; a factor with levels AA AL FL NL PL UA
playerID Player ID code
G_all Total games played
GS Games started
G_batting Games in which player batted
G_defense Games in which player appeared on defense
G_p Games as pitcher
G_c Games as catcher
G_1b Games as firstbaseman
G_2b Games as secondbaseman
G_3b Games as thirdbaseman
G_ss Games as shortstop
G_1f Games as leftfielder
G_cf Games as centerfielder
G_rf Games as right fielder
G_of Games as outfielder
G_dh Games as designated hitter
G_ph Games as pinch hitter
G_pr Games as pinch runner
```

Details

The Appearances table in the original version has some incorrect variable names. In particular, the 5th column is career_year.

Source

Lahman, S. (2010) Lahman's Baseball Database, 1871-2012, 2012 version, <http://baseball11.com/statistics/>

Examples

```
data(Appearances)

# some test cases
# Henry Aaron spent the last two years of his career as DH in Milwaukee
subset(Appearances, playerID == 'aaronha01')
# Herb Washington, strictly a pinch runner for Oakland in 1974-5
subset(Appearances, playerID == 'washihe01')
subset(Appearances, playerID == 'thomeji01')
subset(Appearances, playerID == 'hairsje02')

# Appearances for the 1984 Cleveland Indians
subset(Appearances, teamID == "CLE" & yearID == 1984)

if (require(reshape2) & require(plyr)) {
# Appearances for Pete Rose during his career:
prose <- subset(Appearances, playerID == "rosepe01")

# What was Pete Rose's primary position each year
# of his career?

prose_melt <- melt(prose, id = c("yearID", "teamID"),
  measure = 9:17)
# Split out the position from variable
prose_melt <- cbind(prose_melt, colsplit(prose_melt$variable,
  "_", names = c("G", "pos")))

# Two grouping variables because of an in-season trade in 1984
primary_pos <- ddply(prose_melt, .(yearID, teamID), summarise,
  top_pos = pos[which.max(value)],
  games = max(value))
primary_pos

# Most pitcher appearances each year since 1950
ddply(subset(Appearances, yearID >= 1950), .(yearID), summarise,
  maxPitcher = playerID[which.max(G_p)],
  maxAppear = max(G_p))

# Individuals who have played all 162 games since 1961
all162 <- ddply(subset(Appearances, yearID > 1960), .(yearID), summarise,
```

```

                                allGamers = playerID[G_all == 162])
# Number of all-gamers by year
table(all162$yearID)
}

```

AwardsManagers

AwardsManagers table

Description

Award information for managers awards

Usage

```
data(AwardsManagers)
```

Format

A data frame with 156 observations on the following 6 variables.

```

managerID Manager ID code
awardID Name of award won
yearID Year
lgID League; a factor with levels AL NL
tie Award was a tie (Y or N)
notes Notes about the award

```

Source

Lahman, S. (2010) Lahman's Baseball Database, 1871-2012, 2012 version, <http://baseball11.com/statistics/>

Examples

```

# Post-season managerial awards

# Number of recipients of each award by year
with(AwardsManagers, table(yearID, awardID))

# 1996 award winners
subset(AwardsManagers, yearID == 1996)

# AL winners of the BBWAA managerial award
subset(AwardsManagers, awardID == "BBWAA Manager of the year" &
       lgID == "AL")

# Tony LaRussa's manager of the year awards
subset(AwardsManagers, managerID == "larusto01m")

```

AwardsPlayers	<i>AwardsPlayers table</i>
---------------	----------------------------

Description

Award information for players awards

Usage

```
data(AwardsPlayers)
```

Format

A data frame with 5920 observations on the following 6 variables.

playerID Player ID code

awardID Name of award won

yearID Year

lgID League; a factor with levels AA AL ML NL

tie Award was a tie (Y or N)

notes Notes about the award

Source

Lahman, S. (2010) Lahman's Baseball Database, 1871-2012, 2012 version, <http://baseball1.com/statistics/>

Examples

```
data(AwardsPlayers)
# Which awards have been given and how many?
with(AwardsPlayers, table(awardID))
awardtab <- with(AwardsPlayers, table(awardID))
library('lattice')
dotplot(awardtab)

# Restrict to MVP awards
mvp <- subset(AwardsPlayers, awardID == 'MVP')
# Who won in 1994?
mvp[mvp$yearID == 1994L, ]

goldglove <- subset(AwardsPlayers, awardID == 'Gold Glove')
# which players won most often?
GGcount <- table(goldglove$playerID)
GGcount[GGcount>10]

# Triple Crown winners
subset(AwardsPlayers, awardID == "Triple Crown")
```

```
# Simultaneous Triple Crown and MVP winners
# (compare merged file to TC)
TC <- subset(AwardsPlayers, awardID == "Triple Crown")
MVP <- subset(AwardsPlayers, awardID == "Most Valuable Player")
keepvars <- c("playerID", "yearID", "lgID.x")
merge(TC, MVP, by = c("playerID", "yearID"))[,keepvars]
```

AwardsShareManagers *AwardsShareManagers table*

Description

Award voting for managers awards

Usage

```
data(AwardsShareManagers)
```

Format

A data frame with 372 observations on the following 7 variables.

awardID name of award votes were received for

yearID Year

lgID League; a factor with levels AL NL

managerID Manager ID code

pointsWon Number of points received

pointsMax Maximum number of points possible

votesFirst Number of first place votes

Source

Lahman, S. (2010) Lahman's Baseball Database, 1871-2012, 2012 version, <http://baseball1.com/statistics/>

Examples

```
# Voting for the BBWAA Manager of the Year award by year and league
```

```
require(plyr)
```

```
# Sort in decreasing order of points by year and league
```

```
MOYsort <- dply(AwardsShareManagers, ~(yearID, lgID), arrange, desc(pointsWon))
```

```
# Any unanimous winners?
subset(AwardsShareManagers, pointsWon == pointsMax)

# OK, how about highest proportion of possible points?
AwardsShareManagers[with(AwardsShareManagers, which.max(pointsWon/pointsMax)), ]

# Bobby Cox's MOY vote tallies
subset(AwardsShareManagers, managerID == "coxbo01m")
```

AwardsSharePlayers *AwardsSharePlayers table*

Description

Award voting for managers awards

Usage

```
data(AwardsSharePlayers)
```

Format

A data frame with 6531 observations on the following 7 variables.

awardID name of award votes were received for
yearID Year
lgID League; a factor with levels AL ML NL
playerID Player ID code
pointsWon Number of points received
pointsMax Maximum number of points possible
votesFirst Number of first place votes

Source

Lahman, S. (2010) Lahman's Baseball Database, 1871-2012, 2012 version, <http://baseball1.com/statistics/>

Examples

```
# Vote tallies for post-season player awards

require(plyr)

# Which awards are represented in this data frame?
unique(AwardsSharePlayers$awardID)
```

```

# Sort the votes for the Cy Young award in decreasing order.
# For the first few years, the award went to the best pitcher
# in both leagues.

cyvotes <- ddply(subset(AwardsSharePlayers, awardID == "Cy Young"),
                .(yearID, lgID), arrange, desc(pointsWon))

# 2012 votes
subset(cyvotes, yearID == 2012)

# top three votegetters each year by league

cya_top3 <- ddply(cyvotes, .(yearID, lgID), function(d) head(d, 3))

# unanimous Cy Young winners
subset(cyvotes, pointsWon == pointsMax)

# Top five pitchers with most top 3 vote tallies in CYA
head(with(cya_top3, rev(sort(table(playerID))))), 5)

# Ditto for MVP awards

MVP <- subset(AwardsSharePlayers, awardID == "MVP")
MVP_top3 <- ddply(MVP, .(yearID, lgID),
                  function(d) head(arrange(d, desc(pointsWon)), 3))
head(with(MVP_top3, rev(sort(table(playerID))))), 5)

```

Batting

Batting table

Description

Batting table - batting statistics

Usage

```
data(Batting)
```

Format

A data frame with 96600 observations on the following 24 variables.

playerID Player ID code

yearID Year

stint player's stint (order of appearances within a season)

teamID Team; a factor

lgID League; a factor with levels AA AL FL NL PL UA

G Games: number of games in which a player played
G_batting Game as batter
AB At Bats
R Runs
H Hits: times reached base because of a batted, fair ball without error by the defense
X2B Doubles: hits on which the batter reached second base safely
X3B Triples: hits on which the batter reached third base safely
HR Homeruns
RBI Runs Batted In
SB Stolen Bases
CS Caught Stealing
BB Base on Balls
SO Strikeouts
IBB Intentional walks
HBP Hit by pitch
SH Sacrifice hits
SF Sacrifice flies
GIDP Grounded into double plays
G_old Old version of games (deprecated)

Details

Variables X2B and X3B are named 2B and 3B in the original database

Source

Lahman, S. (2010) Lahman's Baseball Database, 1871-2012, 2012 version, <http://baseball11.com/statistics/>

See Also

[battingStats](#) for calculating batting average (BA) and other derived statistics
[baseball](#) for a similar dataset, but a subset of players who played 15 or more seasons.
[Baseball](#) for data on batting in the 1987 season.

Examples

```
data(Batting)
head(Batting)
require('plyr')

# calculate batting average and other stats
batting <- battingStats()
```



```

    scale_colour_manual(values = c('FALSE' = 'black', 'TRUE' = 'red')) +
    ylim(0.330, 0.430) +
    xlab('Year') +
    scale_y_continuous('Batting average',
                       breaks = seq(0.34, 0.42, by = 0.02),
                       labels = c('.340', '.360', '.380', '.400', '.420')) +
    geom_smooth() +
    theme(legend.position = 'none')

#####
# after Chris Green,
# http://sabr.org/research/baseball-s-first-power-surge-home-runs-late-19th-century-major-leagues

# Total home runs by year
totalHR <- ddply(Batting, .(yearID), summarise,
                 HomeRuns = sum(as.numeric(HR), na.rm=TRUE),
                 Games = sum(as.numeric(G_batting), na.rm=TRUE)
                 )

plot(HomeRuns ~ yearID, data=subset(totalHR, yearID<=1918))
# take games into account?
plot(HomeRuns/Games ~ yearID, data=subset(totalHR, yearID<=1918))

# long term trend?
plot(HomeRuns ~ yearID, data=totalHR)
plot(HomeRuns/Games ~ yearID, data=totalHR)

```

battingLabels

Variable Labels

Description

These data frames provide descriptive labels for the variables in the [Batting](#), [Pitching](#) and [Fielding](#) files (and related *Post files). They are useful for plots and other output using [Label](#).

Usage

```
data(battingLabels)
```

```
data(fieldingLabels)
```

```
data(pitchingLabels)
```

Format

Each is data frame with observations on the following 2 variables.

```
variable variable name
```

```
label variable label
```

See Also[Label](#)**Examples**

```
data(battingLabels)
str(battingLabels)

require(plyr)
# find and plot maximum number of homers per year
batHR <- ddply(subset(Batting, !is.na(HR)), .(yearID),
  summarise, max=max(HR))

with(batHR, {
  plot(yearID, max,
    xlab=Label("yearID"), ylab=paste("Maximum", Label("HR")),
    cex=0.8)
  lines(lowess(yearID, max), col="blue", lwd=2)
  abline(lm(max ~ yearID), col="red", lwd=2)
})
```

BattingPost

BattingPost table

Description

Post season batting statistics

Usage

```
data(BattingPost)
```

Format

A data frame with 10510 observations on the following 22 variables.

yearID Year
round Level of playoffs
playerID Player ID code
teamID Team
lgID League; a factor with levels AA AL NL
G Games
AB At Bats
R Runs
H Hits

X2B Doubles
 X3B Triples
 HR Homeruns
 RBI Runs Batted In
 SB Stolen Bases
 CS Caught stealing
 BB Base on Balls
 SO Strikeouts
 IBB Intentional walks
 HBP Hit by pitch
 SH Sacrifices
 SF Sacrifice flies
 GIDP Grounded into double plays

Details

Variables X2B and X3B are named 2B and 3B in the original database

Source

Lahman, S. (2010) Lahman's Baseball Database, 1871-2012, 2012 version, <http://baseball11.com/statistics/>

Examples

```

# Post-season batting data
# Requires care since intra-league playoffs have evolved since 1969
# Simplest case: World Series

require(plyr)

# Create a sub-data frame for modern World Series play
ws <- subset(BattingPost, round == "WS" & yearID >= 1903)

# Add some derived measures
ws <- mutate(ws, BA = ifelse(AB == 0, 0, round(H/AB, 3)),
             TB = H + X2B + 2 * X3B + 3 * HR,
             SA = ifelse(AB == 0, 0, round(TB/AB, 3)),
             PA = AB + BB + IBB + HBP + SH + SF,
             OB = H + BB + IBB + HBP,
             OBP = ifelse(AB == 0, 0, round(OB/PA, 3)) )

# Players with most appearances in the WS:
with(subset(BattingPost, round == "WS"), rev(sort(table(playerID))))[1:10]

# OK, how about someone who is *not* a Yankee?
with(subset(BattingPost, round == "WS" & teamID != "NYA"),

```

```

rev(sort(table(playerID)))[1:10]

# Top ten single WS batting averages ( >= 10 AB )
head(arrange(subset(ws, AB > 10), desc(BA)), 10)

# Top ten slugging averages in a single WS
head(arrange(subset(ws, AB > 10), desc(SA)), 10)

# Hitting stats for the 1946 St. Louis Cardinals, ordered by BA
arrange(subset(ws, teamID == "SLN" & yearID == 1946), desc(BA))

# Babe Ruth's WS profile
subset(ws, playerID == "ruthba01")

```

battingStats

Calculate additional batting statistics

Description

The `Batting` does not contain batting statistics derived from those present in the data.frame. This function calculates batting average (BA), plate appearances (PA), total bases (TB), slugging percentage (SlugPct), on-base percentage (OBP), on-base percentage + slugging (OPS), and batting average on balls in play (BABIP) for each record in a Batting-like data.frame.

Usage

```
battingStats(data = Batting, idvars = c("playerID", "yearID", "stint", "teamID", "lgID"),
             cbind = TRUE)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	input data, typically <code>Batting</code>
<code>idvars</code>	ID variables to include in the output data.frame
<code>cbind</code>	If TRUE, the calculated statistics are appended to the input data as additional columns

Details

Standard calculations, e.g., $BA \leftarrow H/AB$ are problematic because of the presence of NAs and zeros. This function tries to deal with those problems.

Value

A data.frame with all the observations in data. If `cbind==FALSE`, only the idvars and the calculated variables are returned.

Author(s)

Michael Friendly, Dennis Murphy

See Also

[Batting](#), [BattingPost](#)

Examples

```
bstats <- battingStats()
str(bstats)
bstats <- battingStats(cbind=FALSE)
str(bstats)
```

Fielding

Fielding table

Description

Fielding table

Usage

```
data(Fielding)
```

Format

A data frame with 164898 observations on the following 18 variables.

playerID Player ID code

yearID Year

stint player's stint (order of appearances within a season)

teamID Team; a factor

lgID League; a factor with levels AA AL FL NL PL UA

POS Position

G Games

GS Games Started

InnOuts Time played in the field expressed as outs

PO Putouts

A Assists

E Errors

DP Double Plays

PB Passed Balls (by catchers)

WP Wild Pitches (by catchers)
 SB Opponent Stolen Bases (by catchers)
 CS Opponents Caught Stealing (by catchers)
 ZR Zone Rating

Source

Lahman, S. (2010) Lahman's Baseball Database, 1871-2012, 2012 version, <http://baseball11.com/statistics/>

Examples

```
data(Fielding)
# Basic fielding data

require(plyr)

# Roberto Clemente's fielding profile
# pitching and catching related data removed
subset(Fielding, playerID == "clemero01")[, 1:13]

# Yadier Molina's fielding profile
# PB, WP, SP and CS apply to catchers
subset(Fielding, playerID == "molinya01")

# Pedro Martinez's fielding profile
# Notice what pitchers get away with in this data frame :)
subset(Fielding, playerID == "martipe02")

# Table of games played by Pete Rose at different positions
with(subset(Fielding, playerID == "rosepe01"), xtabs(G ~ POS))

# Career total G/PO/A/E/DP for Luis Aparicio
luis <- subset(Fielding, playerID == "aparilu01",
              select = c("G", "PO", "A", "E", "DP"))
colwise(sum)(luis)

# Top ten 2B/SS in turning DPs
dpkey <- ddply(subset(Fielding, POS %in% c("2B", "SS")), "playerID", summarise,
              TDP = sum(DP, na.rm = TRUE))
head(aggregate(dpkey, desc(TDP)), 10)

# League average fielding statistics, 1961-present

fldg <- subset(Fielding, yearID >= 1961 & POS != "DH",
              select = c("yearID", "lgID", "POS", "InnOuts",
                        "PO", "A", "E"))
lgTotalsF <- ddply(fldg, .(yearID, lgID), numcolwise(sum, na.rm = TRUE))
(lgTotalsF <- mutate(lgTotalsF,
```

```
fpct = round( (PO + A)/(PO + A + E), 3),
OPE = round(InnOuts/E, 3) ))
```

 FieldingOF

FieldingOF table

Description

Outfield position data: information about positions played in the outfield

Usage

```
data(FieldingOF)
```

Format

A data frame with 12028 observations on the following 6 variables.

playerID Player ID code

yearID Year

stint player's stint (order of appearances within a season)

GlF Games played in left field

GcF Games played in center field

GrF Games played in right field

Source

Lahman, S. (2010) Lahman's Baseball Database, 1871-2012, 2012 version, <http://baseball11.com/statistics/>

 FieldingPost

FieldingPost data

Description

Post season fielding data

Usage

```
data(FieldingPost)
```

Format

A data frame with 11183 observations on the following 17 variables.

playerID Player ID code

yearID Year

teamID Team; a factor

lgID League; a factor with levels AL NL

round Level of playoffs

POS Position

G Games

GS Games Started

InnOuts Time played in the field expressed as outs

PO Putouts

A Assists

E Errors

DP Double Plays

TP Triple Plays

PB Passed Balls

SB Stolen Bases allowed (by catcher)

CS Caught Stealing (by catcher)

Source

Lahman, S. (2010) Lahman's Baseball Database, 1871-2012, 2012 version, <http://baseball11.com/statistics/>

HallOfFame

Hall of Fame Voting Data

Description

Hall of Fame table. This is comprised of the voting results for all candidates nominated for the Baseball Hall of Fame.

Usage

data(HallOfFame)

Format

A data frame with 4015 observations on the following 8 variables.

hofID Player ID code

yearID Year of ballot

votedBy Method by which player was voted upon. See Details

ballots Total ballots cast in that year

needed Number of votes needed for selection in that year

votes Total votes received

inducted Whether player was inducted by that vote or not (Y or N)

category Category of candidate; a factor with levels Manager Pioneer/Executive Player Umpire

needed_note Explanation of qualifiers for special elections

Details

This table links to the [Master](#) table via the hofID.

votedBy: Most Hall of Fame inductees have been elected by the Baseball Writers Association of America (BBWAA). Rules for election are described in http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Baseball_Hall_of_Fame_and_Museum#Selection_process.

Source

Lahman, S. (2010) Lahman's Baseball Database, 1871-2010, v.5.8, <http://baseball1.com/statistics/>

Examples

```
## Some examples for Hall of Fame induction data

data('HallOfFame')
require('plyr')          ## extensive use of plyr for data manipulation
require('ggplot2')

#####
## Some simple queries

# What are the different types of votedBy?
table(HallOfFame$votedBy)

# What was the first year of Hall of Fame elections?
sort(unique(HallOfFame$yearID))[1]
# Who comprised the original class?
subset(HallOfFame, yearID == 1936 & inducted == 'Y')

# Result of a player's last year on the BBWAA ballot
# Restrict to players voted by BBWAA:
HOFplayers <- subset(HallOfFame, votedBy == 'BBWAA' & category == 'Player')
```

```

# Function to calculate number of years as HOF candidate, last pct vote, etc.
# for a given player
HOFun <- function(d) {
  nyears <- nrow(d)
  fy <- d[nyears, ]
  lastPct <- with(fy, 100 * round(votes/ballots, 3))
  data.frame(hofID = fy$hofID, nyears, induct = fy$inducted,
             lastPct, lastYear = fy$yearID)
}

playerOutcomesHOF <- ddply(HOFplayers, .(hofID), HOFun)

#####
# How many voting years until election?
inducted <- subset(playerOutcomesHOF, induct == 'Y')
table(inducted$nyears)
barplot(table(inducted$nyears), main="Number of voting years until election",
        ylab="Number of players", xlab="Years")

# What is the form of this distribution?
require('vcd')
goodfit(inducted$nyears)
plot(goodfit(inducted$nyears), xlab='Number of years',
     main="Poissonness plot of number of years voting until election")
Ord_plot(table(inducted$nyears), xlab='Number of years')

# First ballot inductees:
subset(playerOutcomesHOF, nyears == 1L & induct == 'Y')

# Who took at least ten years on the ballot before induction?
# (Doesn't include Bert Blyleven, who was inducted in 2011.)
subset(playerOutcomesHOF, nyears >= 10L & induct == 'Y')

#####
## Plots of voting percentages over time for the borderline
## HOF candidates, according to the BBWAA:

# (1) Set up the data:
longTimers <- as.character(unlist(subset(playerOutcomesHOF,
                                       nyears >= 10, select = 'hofID')))
HOF1t <- subset(HallofFame, hofID %in% longTimers & votedBy == 'BBWAA')
HOF1t <- ddply(HOF1t, .(hofID), mutate,
              elected = ifelse(any(inducted == 'Y'), "Elected", "Not elected"),
              pct = 100 * round(votes/ballots, 3))

# Plot the voting profiles:
ggplot(HOF1t, aes(x = yearID, y = pct,
                 group = hofID)) +
  ggtitle("Profiles of voting percentage for long-time HOF candidates") +
  geom_line() +

```



```
geom_hline(yintercept = 75, col = 'red') +
labs(list(x = "Year", y = "Percentage of votes")) +
facet_wrap(~ elected, ncol = 1)

# Note: All but one of the players whose maximum voting percentage
# was over 60% and was not elected by the BBWAA has eventually been inducted
# into the HOF. Red Ruffing was elected in a 1967 runoff election while
# the others have been voted in by the Veterans Committee. The lone
# exception is Gil Hodges; his profile is the one that flatlines around 60%
# for several years in the late 70s and early 80s.
```

Label *Extract the Label for a Variable*

Description

Extracts the label for a variable from one or more of the *Labels files.

Usage

```
Label(var, labels = rbind(battingLabels, pitchingLabels, fieldingLabels))
```

Arguments

var	name of a variable
labels	label table(s) to search, a 2-column dataframe containing variable names and labels.

Value

Returns the variable label, or var if no label is found

Author(s)

Michael Friendly

See Also

[battingLabels](#), [pitchingLabels](#), [fieldingLabels](#)

Examples

```
require(plyr)
# find and plot maximum number of homers per year
batHR <- ddply(subset(Batting, !is.na(HR)), .(yearID),
summarise, max=max(HR))

with(batHR, {
  plot(yearID, max,
```

```

      xlab=Label("yearID"), ylab=paste("Maximum", Label("HR")),
      cex=0.8)
  lines(lowess(yearID, max), col="blue", lwd=2)
  abline(lm(max ~ yearID), col="red", lwd=2)
})

```

LahmanData

Lahman Datasets

Description

This dataset gives a concise description of the data files in the Lahman package. It may be useful for computing on the various files.

Usage

```
data(LahmanData)
```

Format

A data frame with 24 observations on the following 5 variables.

file name of dataset

class class of dataset

nobs number of observations

nvar number of variables

title dataset title

Details

This dataset is generated using `vcdExtra::datasets(package="Lahman")` with some post-processing.

Examples

```

data(LahmanData)

# find ID variables in the datasets
IDvars <- lapply(LahmanData[, "file"], function(x) grep('.*ID$', colnames(get(x)), value=TRUE))
names(IDvars) <- LahmanData[, "file"]
str(IDvars)
# vector of unique ID variables
unique(unlist(IDvars))

# which datasets have playerID?
names(which(sapply(IDvars, function(x) "playerID" %in% x)))

#####
# Visualize relations among datasets via an MDS

```

```
#####
# jaccard distance between two sets; assure positivity
jaccard <- function(A, B) {
  max(1 - length(intersect(A,B)) / length(union(A,B)), .00001)
}

distmat <- function(vars, FUN=jaccard) {
  nv <- length(vars)
  d <- matrix(0, nv, nv, dimnames=list(names(vars), names(vars)))
  for(i in 1:nv) {
    for (j in 1:nv) {
      if (i != j) d[i,j] <- FUN(vars[[i]], vars[[j]])
    }
  }
  d
}

# do an MDS on distances
distID <- distmat(IDvars)
config <- cmdscale(distID)

pos=rep(1:4, length=nrow(config))
plot(config[,1], config[,2], xlab = "", ylab = "", asp = 1, axes=FALSE,
      main="MDS of ID variable distances of Lahman tables")
abline(h=0, v=0, col="gray80")
text(config[,1], config[,2], rownames(config), cex = 0.75, pos=pos, xpd=NA)
```

Managers

Managers table

Description

Managers table: information about individual team managers, teams they managed and some basic statistics for those teams in each year.

Usage

```
data(Managers)
```

Format

A data frame with 3306 observations on the following 10 variables.

managerID Player ID Number

yearID Year

teamID Team; a factor

lgID League; a factor with levels AA AL FL NL PL UA

inseason Managerial order. Zero if the individual managed the team the entire year. Otherwise denotes where the manager appeared in the managerial order (1 for first manager, 2 for second, etc.)

G Games managed

W Wins

L Losses

rank Team's final position in standings that year

plyrMgr Player Manager (denoted by 'Y'); a factor with levels N Y

Source

Lahman, S. (2010) Lahman's Baseball Database, 1871-2012, 2012 version, <http://baseball11.com/statistics/>

Examples

```
#####
# Basic career summaries by manager
#####

library('plyr')
mgrsumm <- function(d) {
  df <- data.frame(with(d,
    nyear = length(unique(yearID)),
    yearBegin = min(yearID),
    yearEnd = max(yearID),
    nTeams = length(unique(teamID)),
    nfirst = sum(rank == 1L),
    W = sum(W),
    L = sum(L),
    WinPct = round(W/(W + L), 3)))
  df
}

mgrTotals <- ddply(Managers, .(managerID), summarise,
  nyear = length(unique(yearID)),
  yearBegin = min(yearID),
  yearEnd = max(yearID),
  nTeams = length(unique(teamID)),
  nfirst = sum(rank == 1L),
  games = sum(W + L),
  W = sum(W),
  L = sum(L),
  WinPct = round(sum(W)/sum(W + L), 3))
mgrTotals <- merge(mgrTotals,
  subset(Master, !is.na(managerID),
    select = c('managerID', 'nameLast', 'nameFirst')),
  by = 'managerID')

#####
```

```

# Some basic queries
#####

# Top 20 managers in terms of years of service:
head( arrange(mgrTotals, -nyear), 20)

# Top 20 winningest managers (500 games minimum)
head( arrange(subset(mgrTotals, games >= 500), -WinPct), 20)

# Hmm. Most of these are 19th century managers.
# How about the modern era?
head( arrange(subset(mgrTotals, yearBegin >= 1900 & games >= 500), -WinPct), 20)

# Top 10 managers in terms of percentage of titles (league or divisional) -
# should bias toward managers post-1970 since more first place finishes
# are available
head( arrange(subset(mgrTotals, yearBegin >= 1900 & games >= 500),
              -round(nfirst/nyear, 3)), 10)

# How about pre-1969?
head( arrange(subset(mgrTotals,
                    yearBegin >= 1900 & yearEnd <= 1969 & games >= 500),
          -round(nfirst/nyear, 3)), 10)

#####
# Density plot of the number of games managed:
#####

library('ggplot2')
ggplot(mgrTotals, aes(x = games)) + geom_density(fill = 'red', alpha = 0.3) +
  labs(x = 'Number of games managed')

# Who managed more than 4000 games?
subset(mgrTotals, games >= 4000)
# Connie Mack had an advantage: he owned the Philadelphia A's :)

# Table of Tony LaRussa's team finishes:
with(subset(Managers, managerID == 'larusto01m'), table(rank))

# To include zero frequencies, one alternative is the tabulate() function:
with(subset(Managers, managerID == 'larusto01m'), tabulate(rank, 7))

#####
# Scatterplot of winning percentage vs. number of games managed (min 100)
#####

ggplot(subset(mgrTotals, yearBegin >= 1900 & games >= 100),
       aes(x = games, y = WinPct)) + geom_point() + geom_smooth() +
  labs(x = 'Number of games managed')

#####
# Division titles

```

```
#####

# Plot of number of first place finishes by managers with at least 8 years
# of experience in the divisional era (>= 1969):

divMgr <- subset(mgrTotals, yearBegin >= 1969 & nyear >= 8)

# Response is the number of titles
ggplot(divMgr, aes(x = nyear, y = nfirst)) +
  geom_point(position = position_jitter(w = 0.2)) +
  labs(x = 'Number of years', y = 'Number of divisional titles') +
  geom_smooth()

# Response is the proportion of titles
ggplot(divMgr, aes(x = nyear, y = round(nfirst/nyear, 3))) +
  geom_point(position = position_jitter(w = 0.2)) +
  labs(x = 'Number of years', y = 'Proportion of divisional titles') +
  geom_smooth()
```

ManagersHalf

ManagersHalf table

Description

Split season data for managers

Usage

```
data(ManagersHalf)
```

Format

A data frame with 93 observations on the following 10 variables.

managerID Manager ID code

yearID Year

teamID Team; a factor

lgID League; a factor with levels AL NL

inseason Managerial order. One if the individual managed the team the entire year. Otherwise denotes where the manager appeared in the managerial order (1 for first manager, 2 for second, etc.). A factor with levels 1 2 3 4 5

half First or second half of season

G Games managed

W Wins

L Losses

rank Team's position in standings for the half

Source

Lahman, S. (2010) Lahman's Baseball Database, 1871-2012, 2012 version, <http://baseball11.com/statistics/>

 Master

Master table

Description

Master table - Player names, DOB, and biographical info. This file is to be used to get details about players listed in the [Batting](#), [Pitching](#), and other files where players are identified only by playerID.

Usage

```
data(Master)
```

Format

A data frame with 18125 observations on the following 35 variables.

lahmanID Unique number assigned to each player

playerID A unique code assigned to each player. The playerID links the data in this file with records on players in the other files.

managerID An ID for individuals who served as managers. Links to information in the [Managers](#), [ManagersHalf](#) and other files dealing with managers.

hofID An ID for individuals who are in the baseball Hall of Fame. Links to information in the [HallOfFame](#) file.

birthYear Year player was born

birthMonth Month player was born

birthDay Day player was born

birthCountry Country where player was born

birthState State where player was born

birthCity City where player was born

deathYear Year player died

deathMonth Month player died

deathDay Day player died

deathCountry Country where player died

deathState State where player died

deathCity City where player died

nameFirst Player's first name

nameLast Player's last name

nameNote Note about player's name (usually signifying that they changed their name or played under two different names)
 nameGiven Player's given name (typically first and middle)
 nameNick Player's nickname
 weight Player's weight in pounds
 height Player's height in inches
 bats a factor: Player's batting hand (left (L), right (R), or both (B))
 throws a factor: Player's throwing hand (left(L) or right(R))
 debut Date that player made first major league appearance
 finalGame Date that player made first major league appearance (blank if still active)
 college College attended. Further information in [Schools](#) and [SchoolsPlayers](#), but not linked in the Master file by schoolID
 lahman40ID ID used in Lahman Database version 4.0
 lahman45ID ID used in Lahman database version 4.5
 retroID ID used by retrosheet, <http://www.retrosheet.org/>
 holtzID ID used by Sean Holtz's Baseball Almanac
 bbrefID ID used by Baseball Reference website, <http://www.baseball-reference.com/>
 birthDate Player's birthdate, in as.Date format
 deathDate Player's deathdate, in as.Date format

Details

debut, finalGame were converted from character strings with as.Date.

Source

Lahman, S. (2010) Lahman's Baseball Database, 1871-2012, 2012 version, <http://baseball11.com/statistics/>

Examples

```

data(Master); data(Batting)

## add player's name to Batting data
Master$name <- paste(Master$nameFirst, Master$nameLast, sep=' ')
batting <- merge(Batting,
                 Master[,c("playerID", "name")],
                 by="playerID", all.x=TRUE)

## batting and throwing
# right-handed batters are much less ambidexterous in throwing than left-handed batters
# (should only include batters)

BT <- with(Master, table(bats, throws))
require(vcd)

```



```

structable(BT)
mosaic(BT, shade=TRUE)

## Who is Shoeless Joe Jackson?
subset(Master, nameLast=="Jackson" & nameFirst=="Joe")
joeID <-c(subset(Master, nameLast=="Jackson" & nameFirst=="Joe")["playerID"])

subset(Batting, playerID==joeID)
subset(Fielding, playerID==joeID)

```

Pitching

Pitching table

Description

Pitching table

Usage

```
data(Pitching)
```

Format

A data frame with 41857 observations on the following 30 variables.

playerID Player ID code

yearID Year

stint player's stint (order of appearances within a season)

teamID Team; a factor

lgID League; a factor with levels AA AL FL NL PL UA

W Wins

L Losses

G Games

GS Games Started

CG Complete Games

SHO Shutouts

SV Saves

IPouts Outs Pitched (innings pitched x 3)

H Hits

ER Earned Runs

HR Homeruns

BB Walks
 SO Strikeouts
 BAOpp Opponent's Batting Average
 ERA Earned Run Average
 IBB Intentional Walks
 WP Wild Pitches
 HBP Batters Hit By Pitch
 BK Balks
 BFP Batters faced by Pitcher
 GF Games Finished
 R Runs Allowed
 SH Sacrifices by opposing batters
 SF Sacrifice flies by opposing batters
 GDP Grounded into double plays by opposing batter

Source

Lahman, S. (2010) Lahman's Baseball Database, 1871-2012, 2012 version, <http://baseball1.com/statistics/>

Examples

```

# Pitching data

require(plyr)

#####
# cleanup, and add some other stats
#####

# Restrict to AL and NL data, 1901+
# All data re SH, SF and GDP are missing, so remove
# Intentional walks (IBB) not recorded until 1955
pitching <- subset(Pitching, yearID >= 1901 & lgID %in% c("AL", "NL"))[, -(28:30)]

# Approximate missing BAOpp values (most common remaining missing value)
pitching$BAOpp <- with(pitching, round(H/(BFP - BB - HBP), 3))
# Compute WHIP (hits + walks per inning pitched -- lower is better)
pitching <- mutate(pitching,
                   WHIP = round((H + BB) * 3/IPouts, 2),
                   KperBB = round(ifelse(yearID >= 1955,
                                         SO/(BB - IBB), SO/BB), 2))

#####
# some simple queries
#####

```

```

# Team pitching statistics, Toronto Blue Jays, 1993
tor93 <- subset(pitching, yearID == 1993 & teamID == "TOR")
arrange(tor93, ERA)

# Career pitching statistics, Greg Maddux
subset(pitching, playerID == "maddugr01")

# Best ERAs for starting pitchers post WWII
postwar <- subset(pitching, yearID >= 1946 & IPouts >= 600)
head(arrange(postwar, ERA), 10)

# Best K/BB ratios post-1955 among starters (excludes intentional walks)
post55 <- subset(pitching, yearID >= 1955 & IPouts >= 600)
post55 <- mutate(post55, KperBB = SO/(BB - IBB))
head(arrange(post55, desc(KperBB)), 10)

# Best K/BB ratios among relievers post-1950 (min. 20 saves)
head(arrange(subset(pitching, yearID >= 1950 & SV >= 20), desc(KperBB)), 10)

#####
# Winningest pitchers in each league each year:
#####

# Add name & throws information:
masterInfo <- Master[, c('playerID',
                        'nameLast', 'nameFirst', 'throws')]
pitching <- merge(pitching, masterInfo, all.x=TRUE)

wp <- ddply(pitching, .(yearID, lgID), subset, W == max(W),
            select = c("playerID", "teamID", "W", "throws"))

anova(lm(formula = W ~ yearID + I(yearID^2) + lgID + throws, data = wp))

# an eye-catching, but naive, specious graph

require('ggplot2')
# compare loess smooth with quadratic fit
ggplot(wp, aes(x = yearID, y = W)) +
  geom_point(aes(colour = throws, shape=lgID), size = 2) +
  geom_smooth(method="loess", size=1.5, color="blue") +
  geom_smooth(method = "lm", se=FALSE, color="black", formula = y ~ poly(x,2)) +
  ylab("Maximum Wins") + xlab("Year") +
  ggtitle("Why can't pitchers win 30+ games any more?")

```

Description

Post season pitching statistics

Usage

```
data(PitchingPost)
```

Format

A data frame with 4612 observations on the following 30 variables.

playerID Player ID code
yearID Year
round Level of playoffs
teamID Team; a factor
lgID League; a factor with levels AA AL NL
W Wins
L Losses
G Games
GS Games Started
CG Complete Games
SHO Shutouts
SV Saves
IPouts Outs Pitched (innings pitched x 3)
H Hits
ER Earned Runs
HR Homeruns
BB Walks
SO Strikeouts
BAOpp Opponents' batting average
ERA Earned Run Average
IBB Intentional Walks
WP Wild Pitches
HBP Batters Hit By Pitch
BK Balks
BFP Batters faced by Pitcher
GF Games Finished
R Runs Allowed
SH Sacrifice Hits allowed
SF Sacrifice Flies allowed
GIDP Grounded into Double Plays

Source

Lahman, S. (2010) Lahman's Baseball Database, 1871-2012, 2012 version, <http://baseball11.com/statistics/>

playerInfo

Lookup Information for Players and Teams

Description

These functions use `grep` to lookup information about players (from the [Master](#) file) and teams (from the [Teams](#) file).

Usage

```
playerInfo(playerID, nameFirst, nameLast, data = Master, extra = NULL, ...)
```

```
teamInfo(teamID, name, data = Teams, extra = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

playerID	pattern for playerID
nameFirst	pattern for first name
nameLast	pattern for last name
data	The name of the dataset to search
extra	A character vector of other fields to include in the result
...	other arguments passed to grep
teamID	pattern for teamID
name	pattern for team name

Value

Returns a data frame for unique matching rows from data

Author(s)

Michael Friendly

See Also

[grep](#), [~~~](#)

Examples

```
playerInfo("aaron")
```

```
teamInfo("CH", extra="park")
```

Salaries

Salaries table

Description

Player salary data.

Usage

```
data(Salaries)
```

Format

A data frame with 23141 observations on the following 5 variables.

```
yearID Year
teamID Team; a factor
lgID League; a factor
playerID Player ID code
salary Salary
```

Details

There is no real coverage of player's salaries until 1985.

Source

Lahman, S. (2010) Lahman's Baseball Database, 1871-2012, 2012 version, <http://baseball11.com/statistics/>

Examples

```
# what years are included?
summary(Salaries$yearID)
# how many players included each year?
table(Salaries$yearID)

# Team salary data

require(plyr)

# Total team salaries by league, team and year
teamSalaries <- ddply(Salaries, .(lgID, teamID, yearID), summarise,
  Salary = sum(as.numeric(salary)))

# Arrange in decreasing order within year and league:
teamSalaries <- ddply(teamSalaries, .(yearID, lgID), arrange, desc(Salary))
```

```
#####
# Highest paid players each year:
maxSal <- ddply(Salaries, .(yearID), subset, salary == max(salary))
names <- apply(t(sapply(maxSal$playerID, playerInfo))[2:3], 2, paste)
maxSal <- cbind(maxSal, names)
maxSal
plot(salary/100000 ~ yearID, data=maxSal, type='b', ylab='Salary (100,000$)')
# see the whole distribution
boxplot(salary/100000 ~ yearID, data=Salaries, col="lightblue")

# add salary to Batting data
batting <- merge(Batting,
                 Salaries[,c("playerID", "yearID", "teamID", "salary")],
                 by=c("playerID", "yearID", "teamID"), all.x=TRUE)
str(batting)

#####
# Average salaries by teams, over years
#####

require(plyr)
avesal <- ddply(Salaries, .(yearID, teamID, lgID), summarise,
               salary= mean(salary)/100000)

# remove infrequent teams
tcount <- table(avesal$teamID)
avesal <- subset(avesal, avesal$teamID %in% names(tcount)[tcount>=15], drop=TRUE)
avesal$teamID <- factor(avesal$teamID, levels=names(tcount)[tcount>=15])

require(lattice)
xyplot(salary ~ yearID | teamID, data=avesal, ylab="Salary (100,000$)")
```

Schools

Schools table

Description

Information on schools players attended, by school

Usage

```
data(Schools)
```

Format

A data frame with 749 observations on the following 5 variables.

schoolID school ID code

schoolName school name

schoolCity city where school is located
 schoolState state where school's city is located
 schoolNick nickname for school's baseball team

Source

Lahman, S. (2010) Lahman's Baseball Database, 1871-2012, 2012 version, <http://baseball1.com/statistics/>

Examples

```
require(plyr)

# how many different schools are listed in each state?
table(Schools$schoolState)

# top 20 schools
schoolInfo <- Schools[, c("schoolID", "schoolName", "schoolCity", "schoolState")]

schoolCount <- ddply(SchoolsPlayers, .(schoolID), summarise,
  players = length(schoolID))
schoolCount <- merge(schoolCount, schoolInfo, by="schoolID", all.x=TRUE)

# Arrange in decreasing order:
schoolCount <- arrange(schoolCount, desc(players))
head(schoolCount, 20)

# sum counts by state
schoolStates <- ddply(schoolCount, .(schoolState), summarise,
  players = sum(players),
  schools = length(schoolState))

str(schoolStates)
summary(schoolStates)

## Not run:
if(require(zipcode)) {
  # in lieu of more precise geocoding via schoolName,
  # find lat/long of Schools from zipcode file
  zips <- ddply(zipcode, .(city, state), summarize,
    latitude=mean(latitude), longitude=mean(longitude))
  colnames(zips)[1:2] <- c("schoolCity", "schoolState")
  str(zips)

  # merge lat/long from zips
  schoolsXY <- merge(Schools, zips, by=c("schoolCity", "schoolState"), all.x=TRUE)
  str(schoolsXY)

  # plot school locations
  with(subset(schoolsXY, schoolState != 'HI'),
    plot(jitter(longitude), jitter(latitude))
  )
}
```



```
}  
## End(Not run)
```

SchoolsPlayers	<i>SchoolsPlayers table</i>
----------------	-----------------------------

Description

Information on schools players attended, by player

Usage

```
data(SchoolsPlayers)
```

Format

A data frame with 6147 observations on the following 4 variables.

```
playerID Player ID code  
schoolID school ID code  
yearMin year player's college career started  
yearMax year player's college career ended
```

Source

Lahman, S. (2010) Lahman's Baseball Database, 1871-2012, 2012 version, <http://baseball11.com/statistics/>

Examples

```
data(SchoolsPlayers)  
head(SchoolsPlayers)  
  
## Q: What are the top universities for producing MLB players?  
SPcount <- table(SchoolsPlayers$schoolID)  
SPcount[SPcount>50]  
  
library('lattice')  
dotplot(SPcount[SPcount>50])  
dotplot(sort(SPcount[SPcount>50]))  
  
## Q: How many schools are represented in this dataset?  
length(table(SchoolsPlayers$schoolID))  
  
# Histogram of the number of players from each school who played in MLB:  
with(SchoolsPlayers, hist(table(schoolID), xlab = 'Number of players',  
main = ""))
```

SeriesPost	<i>SeriesPost table</i>
------------	-------------------------

Description

Post season series information

Usage

```
data(SeriesPost)
```

Format

A data frame with 272 observations on the following 9 variables.

yearID Year

round Level of playoffs

teamIDwinner Team ID of the team that won the series; a factor

lgIDwinner League ID of the team that won the series; a factor with levels AL NL

teamIDloser Team ID of the team that lost the series; a factor

lgIDloser League ID of the team that lost the series; a factor with levels AL NL

wins Wins by team that won the series

losses Losses by team that won the series

ties Tie games

Source

Lahman, S. (2010) Lahman's Baseball Database, 1871-2012, 2012 version, <http://baseball1.com/statistics/>

Teams	<i>Teams table - Yearly Stats and Standings</i>
-------	---

Description

Yearly statistics and standings for teams

Usage

```
data(Teams)
```

Format

A data frame with 2715 observations on the following 48 variables.

yearID Year

lgID League; a factor with levels AA AL FL NL PL UA

teamID Team; a factor

franchID Franchise (links to [TeamsFranchises](#) table)

divID Team's division; a factor with levels C E W

Rank Position in final standings

G Games played

Ghome Games played at home

W Wins

L Losses

DivWin Division Winner (Y or N)

WCWin Wild Card Winner (Y or N)

LgWin League Champion(Y or N)

WSWin World Series Winner (Y or N)

R Runs scored

AB At bats

H Hits by batters

X2B Doubles

X3B Triples

HR Homeruns by batters

BB Walks by batters

SO Strikeouts by batters

SB Stolen bases

CS Caught stealing

HBP Batters hit by pitch

SF Sacrifice flies

RA Opponents runs scored

ER Earned runs allowed

ERA Earned run average

CG Complete games

SHO Shutouts

SV Saves

IPouts Outs Pitched (innings pitched x 3)

HA Hits allowed

HRA Homeruns allowed

BBA Walks allowed
 SOA Strikeouts by pitchers
 E Errors
 DP Double Plays
 FP Fielding percentage
 name Team's full name
 park Name of team's home ballpark
 attendance Home attendance total
 BPF Three-year park factor for batters
 PPF Three-year park factor for pitchers
 teamIDBR Team ID used by Baseball Reference website
 teamIDlahman45 Team ID used in Lahman database version 4.5
 teamIDretro Team ID used by Retrosheet

Details

Variables X2B and X3B are named 2B and 3B in the original database

Source

Lahman, S. (2010) Lahman's Baseball Database, 1871-2010, v.5.8, <http://baseball1.com/statistics/>

Examples

```

data(Teams)

# subset on a few variables
teams <- subset(Teams, lgID %in% c("AL", "NL"))
teams <- subset(teams, yearID>1900)
# drop some variables
teams <- subset(teams, select=-c(Ghome,divID,DivWin:WSwin,name,park,teamIDBR:teamIDretro))
teams <- subset(teams, select=-c(HBP,CS,BPF,PPF))

# subset to remove infrequent teams
tcount <- table(teams$teamID)
teams <- subset(teams, teams$teamID %in% names(tcount)[tcount>15], drop=TRUE)
teams$teamID <- factor(teams$teamID, levels=names(tcount)[tcount>15])

# relevel lgID
teams$lgID <- factor(teams$lgID, levels= c("AL", "NL"))
# create new variables

teams <- within(teams, {
  WinPct = W / G    ## Winning percentage
})

library(lattice)

```

```

xyplot(attendance/1000 ~ WinPct|yearID, groups=lgID, data=subset(teams, yearID>1980),
type=c("p", "r"), col=c("red","blue"))

## Not run:
if(require(googleVis)) {
motion1 <- gvisMotionChart(teams, idvar='teamID', timevar='yearID',
chartid="gvisTeams", options=list(width=700, height=600))
plot(motion1)
#print(motion1, file="gvisTeams.html")

#### merge with ave salary, for those years where salary is available

avesal <- aggregate(salary ~ yearID + teamID, data=Salaries, FUN=mean)

# salary data just starts after 1980
teamsSal <- subset(teams, yearID>=1980)

# add salary to team data
teamsSal <- merge(teamsSal,
                avesal[,c("yearID", "teamID", "salary")],
                by=c("yearID", "teamID"), all.x=TRUE)

motion2 <- gvisMotionChart(teamsSal, idvar='teamID', timevar='yearID',
                xvar="attendance", yvar="salary", sizevar="WinPct",
                chartid="gvisTeamsSal", options=list(width=700, height=600))
plot(motion2)
#print(motion2, file="gvisTeamsSal.html")

}

## End(Not run)

```

TeamsFranchises

TeamFranchises table

Description

Information about team franchises

Usage

```
data(TeamsFranchises)
```

Format

A data frame with 120 observations on the following 4 variables.

franchID Franchise ID; a factor

franchName Franchise name

active Whether team is currently active (Y or N)

NAassoc ID of National Association team franchise played as

Source

Lahman, S. (2010) Lahman's Baseball Database, 1871-2012, 2012 version, <http://baseball11.com/statistics/>

TeamsHalf	<i>TeamsHalf table</i>
-----------	------------------------

Description

Split season data for teams

Usage

```
data(TeamsHalf)
```

Format

A data frame with 52 observations on the following 10 variables.

yearID Year

lgID League; a factor with levels AL NL

teamID Team; a factor

Half First or second half of season

divID Division

DivWin Won Division (Y or N)

Rank Team's position in standings for the half

G Games played

W Wins

L Losses

Source

Lahman, S. (2010) Lahman's Baseball Database, 1871-2012, 2012 version, <http://baseball11.com/statistics/>

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