Package ‘engsoccerdata’

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Title  English and European Soccer Results 1871-2016
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Description Analyzing English & European soccer results data from 1871-2016.
Depends R (>= 2.10)
License GPL (>= 2)
Encoding UTF-8
LazyData true

Suggests
RoxygenNote 5.0.1
Imports dplyr, magrittr, tidyr, utils

R topics documented:

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**alltimerecord**

Get a team's all-time record

**Description**
Get a team's all-time record

**Usage**

`alltimerecord(df = NULL, teamname = NULL)`

**Arguments**

- `df` the results dataset
- `teamname` team name

**Value**

a dataframe of all-time records

**Examples**

```
alltimerecord(england, "Aston Villa")
alltimerecord(england, "York City")
alltimerecord(england, "Rochdale")
```
### bestwins

**Description**

Return each team’s best wins

**Usage**

```r
bestwins(df = NULL, teamname = NULL, type = NULL, N = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

- `df`: the results dataset
- `teamname`: team name
- `type`: If `=NULL` then all results are returned. If Otherwise valid types are `H`, `A` relating to home-losses, away-losses
- `N`: The total number of games to return

**Value**

a dataframe of games ending in best wins

**Examples**

```r
bestwins(england, "Everton")
bewstwins(england, "Aston Villa", type="H")
bewstwins(england, "York City", type="A")
bewstwins(england, "Port Vale", N=20)
```

### champs

**European Cup and Champions League Results 1955-2016**

**Description**

All results for European Cup and Champions League matches including qualifiers

**Usage**

```r
champs
```
**Format**

A data frame with 6554 rows and 23 variables:

- **Date**  Date of match
- **Season**  Season of match - refers to starting year
- **round**  round
- **leg**  leg - 1, 2, replay
- **home**  Home team
- **visitor**  Visiting team
- **FT**  Full-time result at 90 mins
- **HT**  Half-time result
- **aet**  After Extra Time result
- **pens**  Penalties result, or method of determining tie winner
- **hgoal**  home goals at FT 90mins
- **vgoal**  visitor goals at FT 90mins
- **FTagg_home**  Total goals at 90mins scored by home team in match-up
- **FTagg_visitor**  Total goals at 90mins scored by visitor team in match-up
- **aethgoal**  Home team goals after extra time
- **aetvgoal**  Visitor team goals after extra time
- **tothgoal**  Total home goals scored in FT and Extra Time
- **totvgoal**  Total visitor goals scored in FT and Extra Time
- **totagg_home**  Total goals scored by home team in match-up
- **totagg_visitor**  Total goals scored by visitor team in match-up
- **tieward**  Eventual Tie Winner - group matched excepted
- **hcountry**  Home team country
- **vcountry**  Visitor team country

---

**Description**

All results for English soccer games in the top 4 tiers from 1888/89 season to 2015/16 season. For playoff games see separate dataset `englandplayoffs`.

**Usage**

`england`
**Format**

A data frame with 192004 rows and 12 variables:

- **Date** Date of match
- **Season** Season of match - refers to starting year
- **home** Home team
- **visitor** Visiting team
- **FT** Full-time result
- **hgoal** Goals scored by home team
- **vgoal** Goals scored by visiting team
- **division** Division: 1,2,3,4 or 3a (Old 3-North) or 3b (Old 3-South)
- **tier** Tier of football pyramid: 1,2,3,4
- **totgoal** Total goals in game
- **goaldif** Goal difference in game home goals - visitor goals
- **result** Result: H-Home Win, A-Away Win, D-Draw

**Description**

All results for English soccer games the abandoned 1939/40 season.

**Usage**

england1939

**Format**

A data frame with 190096 rows and 12 variables:

- **Date** Date of match
- **Season** Season of match - refers to starting year
- **home** Home team
- **visitor** Visiting team
- **FT** Full-time result
- **hgoal** Goals scored by home team
- **vgoal** Goals scored by visiting team
- **division** Division: 1,2,3,4 or 3a (Old 3-North) or 3b (Old 3-South)
- **tier** Tier of football pyramid: 1,2,3,4
- **totgoal** Total goals in game
- **goaldif** Goal difference in game home goals - visitor goals
- **result** Result: H-Home Win, A-Away Win, D-Draw
**Description**

All results for English league playoff games in the top tier from 1892/93 season to 2015/16 season.

**Usage**

`englandplayoffs`

**Format**

A data frame with 496 rows and 18 variables:

- **Date**: Date of match
- **Season**: Season of match - refers to starting year
- **home**: Home team
- **visitor**: Visiting team
- **FT**: Full-time result
- **hgoal**: Goals scored by home team
- **vgoal**: Goals scored by visiting team
- **division**: Division for playoff
- **round**: Round of playoffs
- **tie**: Initial tie or replay
- **htier**: Tier of football pyramid of home team
- **vtier**: Tier of football pyramid of visiting team
- **aet**: Did game go to extra time?
- **pen**: Did game go to penalties?
- **pens**: Result of penalties
- **Venue**: Venue
- **attendance**: Attendance
- **neutral**: Was game played at neutral venue?
facup

English league playoff results 1892-2016

Description

All results for English league playoff games in the top tier from 1892/93 season to 2015/16 season.

Usage

facup

Format

A data frame with 16625 rows and 19 variables:

- **Date**  Date of match
- **Season**  Season of match - refers to starting year
- **home**  Home team
- **visitor**  Visiting team
- **FT**  Full-time result
- **hgoal**  Goals scored by home team
- **vgoal**  Goals scored by visiting team
- **round**  Proper Round
- **tie**  Initial tie or replay
- **aet**  Did game go to extra time?
- **pen**  Did game go to penalties?
- **pens**  Result of penalties
- **hp**  Total home penalties scored
- **vp**  Total visitor penalties scored
- **Venue**  Venue
- **attendance**  Attendance
- **nonmatch**  Was game nonmatch?
- **notes**  Notes
- **neutral**  Was game played at neutral venue?
games_between  

*Function to List all games ever between two teams*

**Description**

Function to List all games ever between two teams

**Usage**

games_between(df = NULL, teamname1 = NULL, teamname2 = NULL)

**Arguments**

- **df**: The results dataframe
- **teamname1**: teamname1
- **teamname2**: teamname2

**Value**

A dataframe of games between the two teams. If they have never played will return an empty dataframe.

**Examples**

```r
 games_between(england, "Aston Villa", "York City")
 games_between(england, "Carlisle United", "Chelsea")
```

---

games_between_sum  

*Function to List the summary stats of all games ever between two teams*

**Description**

Function to List the summary stats of all games ever between two teams

**Usage**

games_between_sum(df = NULL, teamname1 = NULL, teamname2 = NULL)

**Arguments**

- **df**: The results dataframe
- **teamname1**: teamname1
- **teamname2**: teamname2
Value

a dataframe with summary of results. Will be empty dataframe if never played.

Examples

games_between_sum(england, "Exeter City", "York City")
games_between_sum(england, "Aston Villa", "York City")
games_between_sum(england, "Manchester United", "Liverpool")

---

germany  

German Bundesliga 1 league results 1963-2016

Description

All results for German soccer games in the top tier from 1963/64 season to 2015/16 season.

Usage

germany

Format

A data frame with 16120 rows and 8 variables:

- **Date**  Date of match
- **Season**  Season of match - refers to starting year
- **home**  Home team
- **visitor**  Visiting team
- **FT**  Full-time result
- **hgoal**  Goals scored by home team
- **vgoal**  Goals scored by visiting team
- **tier**  Tier of football pyramid: 1
Description

All results for German soccer games in the second tier from 1974/75 season to 2015/16 season.

Usage

germany2

Format

A data frame with 17290 rows and 9 variables:

- Date  Date of match
- Season Season of match - refers to starting year
- home  Home team
- visitor Visiting team
- FT    Full-time result
- hgoal Goals scored by home team
- vgoal Goals scored by visiting team
- tier  Tier of football pyramid: 2
- division division - 2, 2South or 2North

Description

All results for Dutch soccer games in the top tier from 1956/57 season to 2015/16 season.

Usage

holland
**italy**

**Format**

A data frame with 18096 rows and 8 variables:

- **Date**  Date of match
- **Season**  Season of match - refers to starting year
- **home**  Home team
- **visitor**  Visiting team
- **FT**  Full-time result
- **hgoal**  Goals scored by home team
- **vgoal**  Goals scored by visiting team
- **tier**  Tier of football pyramid: 1

**Description**

All results for Italian soccer games in the top tier from 1934/35 season to 2015/16 season.

**Usage**

`italy`

**Format**

A data frame with 25404 rows and 8 variables:

- **Date**  Date of match
- **Season**  Season of match - refers to starting year
- **home**  Home team
- **visitor**  Visiting team
- **FT**  Full-time result
- **hgoal**  Goals scored by home team
- **vgoal**  Goals scored by visiting team
- **tier**  Tier of football pyramid: 1
maketable

*Description*
Make a league table

*Usage*
maketable(df = NULL, Season = NULL, tier = NULL, pts = 3)

*Arguments*
- **df**: The results dataframe
- **Season**: The Season
- **tier**: The tier
- **pts**: Points for a win. Default is 3.

*Value*
a dataframe with a league table

*Notes*
The table that is produced is based upon 3 points for a win (unless otherwise defined), 1 for a draw and 0 for a loss. The table is sorted based upon descending GD and then descending GF as tie-breakers. Different leagues have had different methods for tie-breaks over the years. This league table is a simple generic one. It also does not evaluate points deducted from teams or if games were artificially awarded to one side based on games not being played.

*Examples*
maketable(df=england,Season=2013,tier=1,pts=3)

maketable_eng

*Description*
Make an English league table

*Usage*
maketable_eng(df = NULL, Season = NULL, tier = NULL, division = NULL)
ngoals

Arguments

df The results dataframe
Season The Season
tier The tier - must be included
division The division

Value

a dataframe with a league table

Notes

This table makes league tables according to the points and tie-breaking procedures that were in place for each league in each year. It also does not evaluate points deducted from teams or if games were artificially awarded to one side based on games not being played.

Examples

maketable_eng(df=england,Season=1920,tier=1)
maketable_eng(df=england,Season=1947,division="3a",tier=3)
maketable_eng(df=england,Season=1975,tier=1)
maketable_eng(df=england,Season=1975,tier=2)
maketable_eng(df=england,Season=1981,tier=1)

ngoals Return all instances of a team scoring n goals

Description

Return all instances of a team scoring n goals

Usage

ngoals(df = NULL, n = NULL, teamname = NULL)

Arguments

df The results dataframe
n Number of goals
teamname teamname

Value

a dataframe with summary of results.
Examples

ngoals(england, 7, "York City")
goals(england, 8, "Manchester United")
goals(england, 9, "Aston Villa")

Return Scorelines that only occurred $n$ times in history

Description

note don’t try this with 0 - won’t return infinite possible scorelines If you pick crazy numbers for the number of times e.g. 34223, you’ll get an error message this function is meant for small numbers of occurrences

Usage

n_offs(df = NULL, N = NULL, Tier = NULL)

Arguments

df The results dataframe
N The Number of instances
Tier Tier

Value

a dataframe with summary of results.

Examples

n_offs(england, 1) #return results that have occurred only once across all four tiers
n_offs(england, 2) #return results that have occurred only twice across all four tiers
n_offs(england, 3) #return results that have occurred 3 times across all four tiers

n_offs(england, 1, 1) #return which results have occurred only once in the top tier
n_offs(england, 1, 4) #return which results have occurred only once in the 4th tier
n_offs(england, 2, 2) #return which results have occurred twice in the 2nd tier
n_offs(england, 5, 3) #return which results have occurred five times in the 3rd tier
opponentfreq

The number of times a team has played against each opponent

**Description**

The number of times a team has played against each opponent

**Usage**

`opponentfreq(df = NULL, teamname = NULL)`

**Arguments**

- `df`: The results dataframe
- `teamname`: teamname

**Value**

a dataframe with frequency of matches and team.

**Examples**

`opponentfreq(england, "Aston Villa")`
`opponentfreq(england, "York City")`
`opponentfreq(england, "Milton Keynes Dons")`

---

opponents

Total number of unique opponents

**Description**

Total number of unique opponents

**Usage**

`opponents(df = NULL, Tier = NULL)`

**Arguments**

- `df`: A results dataframe
- `Tier`: Tier

**Value**

a dataframe with teams and frequency of unique opponents
Examples

opponents(england)
opponents(england,4)

score_most

Team who has been involved in the most games of each scoreline

Description

Team who has been involved in the most games of each scoreline

Usage

score_most(df, score)

Arguments

df Results dataframe
score score

Value

a dataframe with frequency of matches and team.

Examples

score_most(england, "6-6")
score_most(england, "8-0")
score_most(england, "9-1")

score_team

Lists all matches that a team has played in that ended in a scoreline

Description

Lists all matches that a team has played in that ended in a scoreline

Usage

score_team(df = NULL, score = NULL, teamname = NULL)

Arguments

df the results dataset
score the scoreline
teamname the team
score_teamX

Value

a dataframe of games ending in that result

Examples

score_teamX(england, "1-0", "Arsenal")  # All games ending 1-0 or 0-1 involving Arsenal
score_teamX(england, "4-3", "Coventry City")  # All games ending 4-3 or 3-4 involving Coventry City

score_teamX(df = NULL, score = NULL, teamname = NULL)

Arguments

df  the results dataset
score  the scoreline
teamname  the team

Value

a dataframe of games ending in that result

Examples

score_teamX(england,"4-4", "Tottenham Hotspur")  #all 4-4 draws Tottenham Hotspur have played in (home and away)

score_teamX(england,"3-5", "York City")  #list all 5-3 defeats suffered by York City (regardless of if occurred home/away)

score_teamX(england,"5-3", "York City")  #list all 5-3 victories by York City (regardless of if occurred home/away)

score_teamX(england,"8-0", "Arsenal")  #list all 8-0 victories by Arsenal (regardless of if occurred home/away)

score_teamX(england,"0-8", "Arsenal")  #list all 8-0 defeats suffered by Arsenal (regardless of if occurred home/away)
Description

All results for Spanish soccer games in the top tier from 1928/29 season to 2015/16 season. Also includes playoff games

Usage

spain

Format

A data frame with 23915 rows and 12 variables:

- **Date**  Date of match
- **Season**  Season of match - refers to starting year
- **home**  Home team
- **visitor**  Visiting team
- **HT**  Half-time result
- **FT**  Full-time result
- **hgoal**  Goals scored by home team
- **vgoal**  Goals scored by visiting team
- **tier**  Tier of football pyramid: 1
- **round**  Whether league or playoff play
- **group**  League group - certain seasons had league sub-groups
- **notes**  Notes about fixture

**totgoals**

*Return all instances of a team being involved in a game with n goals*

Description

Return all instances of a team being involved in a game with n goals

Usage

totgoals(df = NULL, N = NULL, teamname = NULL)
worstlosses

**Arguments**

- **df**
  - The results dataframe
- **N**
  - Number of goals
- **teamname**
  - teamname

**Value**

- a dataframe with matches

**Examples**

- `totgoals(england, 10, "York City")`
- `totgoals(england, 12, "Aston Villa")`

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>worstlosses</th>
<th>Return each team’s worst losses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Description**

Return each team’s worst losses

**Usage**

```
worstlosses(df = NULL, teamname = NULL, type = NULL, N = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

- **df**
  - the results dataset
- **teamname**
  - team name
- **type**
  - If =NULL then all results are returned. If Otherwise valid types are H, A relating to home-losses, away-losses
- **N**
  - The total number of games to return

**Value**

- a dataframe of games ending in worst losses

**Examples**

- `worstlosses(england,"Everton")`
- `worstlosses(england,"Aston Villa", type="H")`
- `worstlosses(england,"York City", type="A")`
- `worstlosses(england,"Port Vale", N=20)`
- `worstlosses(england,"Hull City", type="A", N=7)"`
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