Package ‘pitchRx’

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Title  Tools for Harnessing 'MLBAM' 'Gameday' Data and Visualizing 'pitchfx'

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Description  With 'pitchRx', one can easily obtain Major League Baseball Advanced Media's 'Gameday' data (as well as store it in a remote database). The 'Gameday' website hosts a wealth of data in XML format, but perhaps most interesting is 'pitchfx'. Among other things, 'pitchfx' data can be used to recreate a baseball's flight path from a pitcher's hand to home plate. With pitchRx, one can easily create animations and interactive 3D 'scatterplots' of the baseball's flight path. 'pitchfx' data is also commonly used to generate a static plot of baseball locations at the moment they cross home plate. These plots, sometimes called strike-zone plots, can also refer to a plot of event probabilities over the same region. 'pitchRx' provides an easy and robust way to generate strike-zone plots using the 'ggplot2' package.

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Depends  R (>= 2.15.1), ggplot2 (>= 0.9.3)

Imports  XML2R (>= 0.0.6), plyr, MASS, hexbin, mgcv

Suggests  DBI, dplyr, RSQLite (>= 1.0.0), parallel, knitr, animation, shiny, testthat, ggsubplot, rgl

LazyData  true

URL  http://cpsievert.github.com/pitchRx

BugReports  http://github.com/cpsievert/pitchRx/issues

NeedsCompilation  no

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animateFX

Description
Pitch trajectories animated on a two-dimensional plot.

Usage
animateFX(data, color = "pitch_types", avg.by, point.alpha = 1/3,
limitz = c(-3.5, 3.5, 0, 7), flag = FALSE, interval = 0.01,
layer = list(), parent = FALSE, ...)

Arguments
- data: data frame with appropriately named PITCHf/x variables
- color: variable used to control coloring scheme.
- avg.by: variable used as an index for averaging over PITCHf/x parameters
- point.alpha: ggplot2 alpha parameter
- limitz: limits for horizontal and vertical axes.
- flag: indicate whether or not batter has decided to swing.
- interval: time (in seconds) between plotting the pitch locations.
- layer: list of ggplot2 layer modifications.
- parent: is the function being called from a higher-level function? (experimental)
- ...: extra options passed onto geom commands
Details

animateFX plots a series of "snapshots" that represent pitch trajectories from the point of release until all of them reach home plate. The graphic takes on the viewpoint of the umpire; that is, the pitches are getting closer to the viewer with time. This is reflected with the increase in size of the "balls" as the animation progresses.

Value

Returns a series of objects of the class used by package ggplot2 to represent plots.

Examples

data(pitches)
# generate animation and prompt default web browser to view the sequence of plots
## Not run:
animation::saveHTML({ animateFX(pitches, layer = facet_grid(pitcher_name~stand)) })
animation::saveHTML({ animateFX(pitches, avg.by="pitch_types", layer = facet_grid(pitcher_name~stand)) })
## End(Not run)

Description

This function is convenient if you plan on repeatedly appending to a table in a database. All that is required is a database connection and a data.frame you want to export to that database. If you want to initiate a table with more columns use the template argument. Note that if the table already exists, the template argument will be ignored.

Usage

deprecated

Arguments

class connect
database connection.

class value
local data frame.

class name
name of the remote table.

class template
a named character vector. The names of the vector should contain the names of value. The values of this vector should contain the relevant field types.

... arguments passed onto DBI::dbWriteTable
Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(dplyr)
my_db <- src_sqlite("DB.sqlite3")
data(pitches, package="pitchRx")
# Creates the 'pitches' table in the database
export(connect=my_db$con, value=pitches, name="pitches")
# Appends to the 'pitches' tables, but with the first column missing
export(connect=my_db$con, value=pitches[, -1], name="pitches")
tail(data.frame(collect(tbl(my_db, "pitches")))) #verify it appends correctly
# This data frame has a column that doesn't exist in the pitches table --
# so a new table is created.
export(connect=my_db$con, value=cbind(pitches, test="works"), name="pitches")
## End(Not run)
```

fields

Master list of tables and fields returned by scrape

Description

This data object is as a template for fields and fields types for each table. Since it’s much easier to write to a table with more fields (than vice versa), this object contains every possible field for each table.

Usage

fields

Format

A list of character vectors.

getSnapshots

Produce time sequenced pitch locations from PITCHf/x parameters

Description

This function generates the x, y and z locations used in animateFX and interactiveFX.

Usage

getSnapshots(data, interval = 0.01)
**Arguments**

- **data**: The nine PITCHf/x parameters used to determine the location of a pitch at a given time.
- **interval**: the amount of time between 'snapshots'

**Value**

Return a three dimensional array. The third dimension corresponds to different 'snapshots' of locations.

**References**

http://baseball.physics.illinois.edu/KaganPitchfx.pdf

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**gids**

*All MLB Gameday IDs from 2008-2013*

**Description**

A character vector with every "gameday" attribute in the "game" element taken from scoreboard files like this one: http://gd2.mlb.com/components/game/mlb/year_2011/month_04/day_04/gid_2011_04_04_minmlb_nyamlb_1/miniscoreboard.xml Note they are ordered from oldest game to newest game.

**Usage**

```r
gids
```

**Format**

A character vector

---

**interactiveFX**

*Use rgl to visualize PITCHf/x*

**Description**

Three-dimensional plot of pitch trajectories.

**Usage**

```r
interactiveFX(data, spheres = TRUE, color = "pitch_types", avg.by, interval = 0.01, alpha = 1, show.legend = TRUE, ...)
```
makeUrls

Construct Gameday urls based on some parameters.

Description

This is a convenience function (used by scrape) which constructs urls with the common Gameday root http://gd2.mlb.com/components/game/mlb/.

Usage

makeUrls(start, end, gids = "infer")

Arguments

start         date "yyyy-mm-dd" to commence scraping.
end           date "yyyy-mm-dd" to terminate scraping.
gids          The default value "infer" suggests gameday_links should be derived and appended appropriately (based on values of start and end). Otherwise, a character vector with gameday_links can be supplied.
Value

Returns a character vector.

Examples

```r
# XML file names with pitch-by-pitch level data
data(gids)
# Use gids option instead

# XML file names with hit location data
paste0(prefix, "/inning/inning_hit.xml")
# XML file names with game-by-game level data
paste0(makeUrls(start="2011-04-04", end="2011-04-04", gids=""), "/miniscoreboard.xml")
# Use gids option instead
data(gids)
identical(prefix, makeUrls(gids=gids[grep("2011_04_04", gids)]))
```
Format

A data frame with variables from the 'atbat' and 'pitch' tables.

See Also


Examples

#This can reproduce data(pitches), but it takes a while...
## Not run:
data <- scrape(start="2011-01-01", end="2011-12-31")
names <- c("Mariano Rivera", "Phil Hughes")
atbats <- subset(data$atbat, pitcher_name %in% names)
pitchFX <- plyr::join(atbats, data$pitch, by=c("num", "url"), type="inner")
pitches <- subset(pitchFX, pitch_type %in% c("FF", "FC"))

## End(Not run)

pitchRx

PITCHf/x package

Description

PITCHf/x package

Author(s)

Carson Sievert

See Also

http://cpsievert.github.com/pitchRx

players

All MLB and MiLB players from 2008 to date

Description

A data frame with the full name and corresponding ID for every player. This data is used during scrape to append a name to the atbat table so we can reference data by batter_name and pitcher_name without any extra hassle. This was constructed by taking the unique name and ID combinations from every players.xml file.

Usage

players
scrape

**Format**

A data frame with 2 variables: ID and full name

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**scrape**

*Scrape Major League Baseball’s Gameday Data*

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**Description**

Function for obtaining PITCHf/x and other related Gameday Data. `scrape` currently has support for files ending with: `inning/inning_all.xml`, `inning/inning_hit.xml`, `players.xml`, or `miniscoreboard.xml`. It’s worth noting that PITCHf/x is contained in files ending with “inning/inning_all.xml”, but the other files can complement this data depending on the goal for analysis. Any collection of file names may be passed to the `suffix` argument, and `scrape` will retrieve data from a (possibly large number) of files based on either a window of dates or a set of `game.ids`. If collecting data in bulk, it is strongly recommended that one establishes a database connection and supplies the connection to the `connect` argument. See the examples section for a simple example of how to do so.

**Usage**

```r
scrape(start, end, game.ids, suffix = "inning/inning_all.xml", connect, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `start` character string specifying a date "yyyy-mm-dd" to commence scraping.
- `end` character string specifying a date "yyyy-mm-dd" to terminate scraping.
- `game.ids` character vector of `gameday_links`. If this option is used, `start` and `end` are ignored. See `data(gids, package="pitchRx")` for examples.
- `suffix` character vector with suffix of the XML files to be parsed. Currently supported options are: 'players.xml', 'miniscoreboard.xml', 'inning/inning_all.xml', 'inning/inning_hit.xml'.
- `connect` A database connection object. The class of the object should be "MySQLConnection" or "SQLiteConnection". If a valid connection is supplied, tables will be copied to the database, which will result in better memory management. If a connection is supplied, but the connection fails for some reason, csv files will be written to the working directory.
- `...` arguments passed onto `XML2R::XML2Obs`. Among other things, this can be used to switch on asynchronous downloads.

**Value**

Returns a list of data frames (or nothing if writing to a database).

**Note**

This function was adapted from `scrapeFX` which is deprecated as of version 1.0
See Also

If you want to add support for more file types, the XML2R package is a good place to start.

Examples

## Not run:
# Collect PITCHf/x (and other data from inning_all.xml files) from
# all games played on August 1st, 2013 (using asynchronous downloads)
dat <- scrape(start = "2013-08-01", end = "2013-08-01")
#As of XML2R 0.0.5, asynchronous downloads can be performed
#dat <- scrape(start = "2013-08-01", end = "2013-08-01", async = TRUE)

# Scrape PITCHF/x from Minnesota Twins 2011 season
data(gids, package = "pitchRx")
twins11 <- gids[grep("min", gids) & grep("2011", gids)]
dat <- scrape(game.ids = twins11[1]) #scrapes 1st game only

data(nonMLBgids, package = "pitchRx")
# Grab IDs for triple A games on June 1st, 2011
# This post explains more about obtaining game IDs with regular expressions --
# http://baseballwithr.wordpress.com/2014/06/30/pitchrx-meet-openwar-4/
aaa <- nonMLBgids[grep("2011_06_01_[a-z]{3}aaa_[a-z]{3}aaa", nonMLBgids)]
dat <- scrape(game.ids = aaa)

# Create SQLite database, then collect and store data in that database
library(dplyr)
my_db <- src_sqlite("Gameday.sqlite3")
scrape(start = "2013-08-01", end = "2013-08-01", connect = my_db$con)

# Collect other data complementary to PITCHf/x and store in database
files <- c("inning/inning_hit.xml", "miniscoreboard.xml", "players.xml")
scrape(start = "2013-08-01", end = "2013-08-01", connect = my_db$con, suffix = files)

# Simple example to demonstrate database query using dplyr
# Note that 'num' and 'gameday_link' together make a key that allows us to join these tables
locations <- select(tbl(my_db, "pitch"), px, pz, des, num, gameday_link)
names <- select(tbl(my_db, "atbat"), pitcher_name, batter_name, num, gameday_link)
que <- inner_join(locations, filter(names, batter_name == "Paul Goldschmidt"),
by = c("num", "gameday_link"))
que$query #refine sql query if you'd like
pitchfx <- collect(que) #submit query and bring data into R

## End(Not run)

scrapeFX

Scrape Major League Baseball’s PITCHfx Data

Description

This function is deprecated as of version 1.0
Usage

strikeFX(data, geom = "point", contour = FALSE, point.size = 3,
point.alpha = 1/3, color = "pitch_types", fill = "des",
layer = list(), model, model.save = TRUE, density1 = list(),
density2 = list(), limitz = c(-2, 2, 0.5, 4.5), adjust = FALSE,
draw_zones = TRUE, parent = FALSE, ...)

Arguments

data PITCHf/x data to be visualized.
geom plotting geometry. Current choices are: "point", "hex", "bin", "tile" and "raster"
contour logical. Should contour lines be included?
point.size Size of points (when geom="point")
point.alpha plotting transparency parameter (when geom="point").
color variable used to define coloring scheme.
fill variable used to define subplot scheme (when geom="subplot2d").
layer list of other ggplot2 (layered) modifications.
model Either a gamObject or a call to fit a model via gam or bam. Note that the horizontal and vertical location of the pitch MUST be included as covariates named "px" and "pz", respectively. Relevant factor variables must also be included as covariates in order to produce faceted or differenced plot(s). If this option is used, the geometry must be either "hex", "tile" or "bin". If a non-valid geometry is used, the geometry will be forced to "tile".
model.save logical. Save the fitted model? If TRUE, the relevant model object is assigned to the global environment.
density1 List of length one. The name should correspond to a variable in data. The value should correspond to an (observed) value of that variable.
density2 Similar to density1. If density1 != density2, the relevant estimates are automatically differenced.
limitz limits for horizontal and vertical axes.
adjust logical. Should vertical locations be adjusted according to batter height?
draw_zones logical. Should strikezones be included?
parent is the function being called from a higher-level function? (experimental)
... extra options passed onto geom commands

Value
Returns an object of the class used by package ggplot2 to represent plots.

Examples

data(pitches)

strikeFX(pitches)
## Not run:
strikeFX(pitches, layer=facet_grid(.~stand))
  #silly example on how to modify default settings and add layers
  strikeFX(pitches, color="", layer=facet_grid(s~stand))+
  geom_point(aes(x=px, y=pz, shape=pitch_types))+ #you could add color here
  geom_text(aes(x=px+0.5, y=pz, label=b))

  p <- strikeFX(pitches, geom="tile", layer=facet_grid(.~stand))
p+theme(aspect.ratio=1)

strikeFX(pitches, geom="hex", density1=list(des="Called Strike"), density2=list(des="Ball"),
  draw_zones=FALSE, contour=TRUE, layer=facet_grid(.~stand))

noswing <- subset(pitches, des %in% c("Ball", "Called Strike"))
noswing$strike <- as.numeric(noswing$des %in% "Called Strike")
library(mgcv)
m1 <- bam(strike ~ s(px, pz, by=factor(stand)) +
  factor(stand), data=noswing, family = binomial(link='logit'))
# geom will automatically be set to 'raster'
strikeFX(noswing, model=m1, layer=facet_grid(.~stand))

m2 <- bam(strike ~ s(px, pz, by=factor(stand)) + s(px, pz, by=factor(inning_side)) +
  factor(stand) + factor(inning_side), data=noswing, family = binomial(link='logit'))
strikeFX(noswing, model=m2, density1=list(inning_side="top"),
  density2=list(inning_side="bottom"), layer=facet_grid(.~stand))

## End(Not run)
**update_db**

*Update an existing PITCHf/x database*

**Description**

Data from games played starting the day after the most recent date in the database are appended to the appropriate tables.

**Usage**

```
update_db(connect, end = Sys.Date() - 1, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `connect`: Either an SQLite or MySQL database connection
- `end`: date to stop data collection. The default value of ‘yesterday’ is recommended to ensure the update performs properly.
- `...`: arguments passed onto `scrape`

**Details**

Using this function requires the DBI package

**See Also**


**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
library(dplyr)
db <- src_sqlite("pitchRx.sqlite3")
update_db(db$con)
## End(Not run)
```

---

**urlsToDataFrame**

*Parse XML files into data frame(s)*

**Description**

This function is deprecated as of version 1.0

**Usage**

```
urlsToDataFrame(urls, tables = list(), add.children = FALSE, use.values = FALSE)
```
urlsToDataFrame

Arguments

urls set of urls for parsing

tables list of character vectors with appropriate names. The list names should correspond to XML nodes of interest within the XML files.

add.children logical parameter specifying whether to scrape the XML children of the node(s) specified in tables.

use.values logical parameter specifying whether to extract XML attributes or values of the node(s).
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