Exploring Trends and Insights: IPL Data Analysis and Visualization



Data Analysis and Visualisation Course End Project (2023-2024)

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Link to github repo: https://github.com/J-riah/DAV Project

ABSTRACT

The Indian Premier League (IPL) has risen as a premier cricket league globally since its inception in 2008. This study delves into an extensive dataset spanning 2008 to 2023, covering various facets such as seasons, venues, teams, players, match outcomes, and more. Through advanced data analysis and visualization techniques, this research aims to unearth valuable insights, trends, and patterns within IPL matches over the years. The dataset includes crucial information like match dates, venues, batting and bowling teams, runs scored, wides, toss outcomes, match results, and notable player performances. Leveraging statistical analysis, machine learning algorithms, and interactive visualizations, we aim to explore queries such as team dominance across seasons, the toss's impact on match results, player performance consistency, and the evolution of gameplay strategies. By thoroughly exploring and visualizing the IPL dataset, this study endeavors to offer cricket enthusiasts, analysts, and stakeholders a deeper comprehension of IPL dynamics and trends. This contributes to informed decision-making, strategic insights, and enriched fan experiences, thereby enhancing the overall IPL ecosystem.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

To design and implement a comprehensive Data Analysis and Visualization project focusing on the Indian Premier League (IPL) dataset spanning from 2008 to 2023.

Explore various facets of IPL matches, including team performance, the impact of toss outcomes on match results and player performance consistency.

Leveraging Python libraries such as NumPy, Pandas, Matplotlib, and Seaborn, the project seeks to provide cricket enthusiasts, analysts, and stakeholders with valuable insights into IPL dynamics and trends.

Objectives of the Project:

• Introduce the use of NumPy for array manipulation and numerical operations on IPL dataset. • Utilize Pandas for data manipulation, including handling data frames, data aggregation, grouping, and time series analysis. • Implement data analysis techniques using Pandas. • Visualize the IPL dataset using Matplotlib for static, animated, and interactive visualizations, along with Seaborn for enhanced plotting capabilities.

Expected Outcomes:

• Proficiency in using NumPy for numerical operations on IPL dataset. • Mastery in data manipulation and analysis using Pandas, including preprocessing and statistical analysis. • Ability to visualize IPL dataset effectively using Matplotlib and Seaborn, enabling better understanding and interpretation of the data.

Technology Stack

- Google colab
- Numpy
- Pandas
- Sklearn
- Seaborn
- Matplotlib
- Plotly
- Yellowbrick









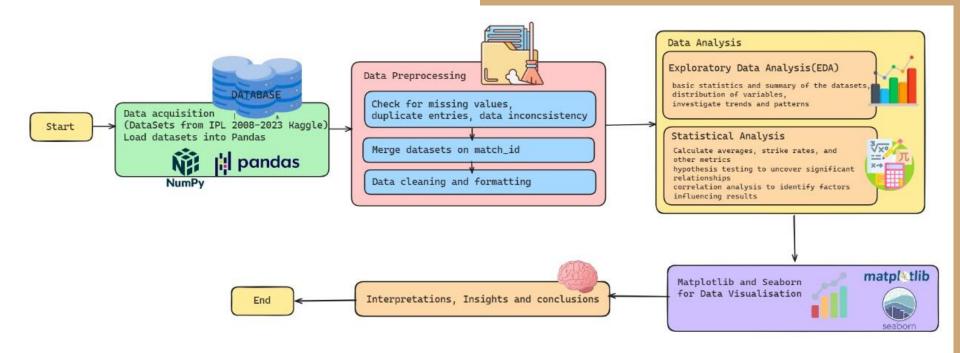




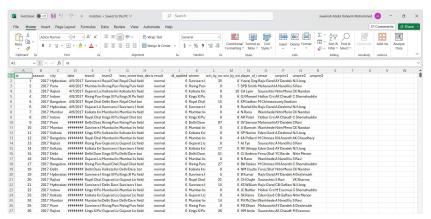




Architecture Diagram



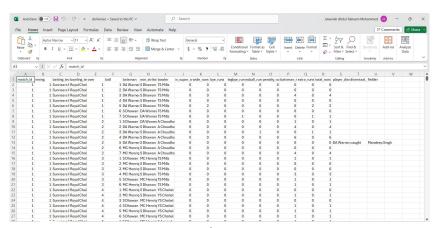
Datasets



deliveries.csv

Link to the Datasets: matches.xlsx

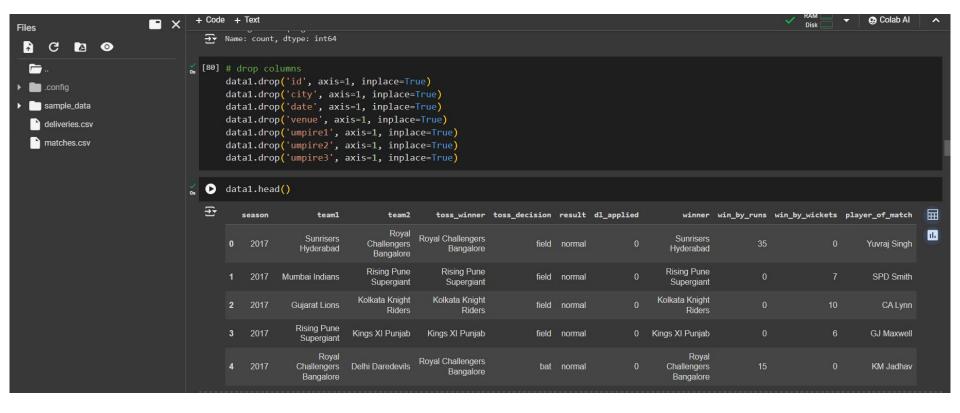
deliveries.xlsx



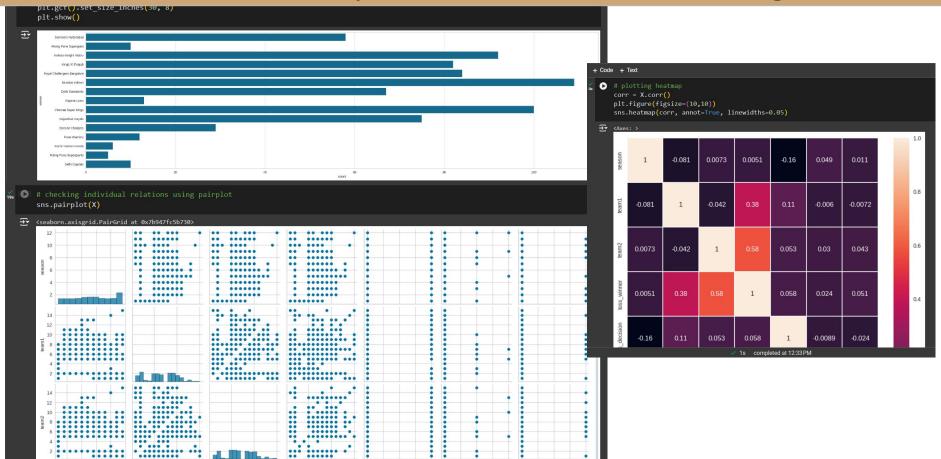
matches.csv

Implementation

```
+ Code + Text
                                     + Code + Text
                                                                                                                      data1.season[i] = idx(a season, data1.season[i])
         C DO
                                    [61] import numpy as np
                                                                                                                      for i in range(0, len(data1.toss decision)):
                                           import pandas as pd
                                                                                                                       data1.toss decision[i] = idx(a toss decision, data1.toss decision[i])
                                           import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
       .confia
                                           %matplotlib inline
                                                                                                                      for i in range(0, len(data1.result)):
      sample_data
                                                                                                                       data1.result[i] = idx(a result, data1.result[i])
                                           from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder, OneHotEncoder
       deliveries.csv
                                           from sklearn.feature selection import SelectKBest, chi2
      matches.csv
                                                                                                                 # correct pred for draw match
                                           from sklearn.model selection import StratifiedKFold
                                                                                                                      for i in range(0, len(data1.winner)):
                                           from sklearn.linear model import LogisticRegression
                                                                                                                       if data1.winner[i] == None:
                                                                                                                         data1.winner[i] = 0
                                           import seaborn as sns
                                           import yellowbrick as yb
                                                                                                               [91] # Replace 'None' with a placeholder value (-1)
                                           import plotly.offline as py
                                                                                                                      data1['winner'] = data1['winner'].fillna(-1)
                                           import plotly graph objs as go
                                                                                                                      # Convert dtype from object to int
                                           from yellowbrick.contrib.scatter import ScatterVisualizer
                                           from yellowbrick.features.radviz import RadViz
                                                                                                                     data1['winner'] = data1['winner'].astype(int)
                                           from yellowbrick.features.pcoords import ParallelCoordinates
                                           from yellowbrick.model selection import CVScores
                                                                                                               [92] # change the dtype from object to int
                                           from vellowbrick.features.rankd import Rank2D
                                                                                                                     data1['team1'] = data1['team1'].astype(str).astype(int)
                                           from vellowbrick.features.manifold import Manifold
                                                                                                                     data1['team2'] = data1['team2'].astype(str).astype(int)
                                                                                                                     data1['toss winner'] = data1['toss winner'].astype(str).astype(int)
                                          py.init notebook mode(connected=True)
                                                                                                                     data1['season'] = data1['season'].astype(str).astype(int)
                                                                                                                     data1['toss decision'] = data1['toss decision'].astype(str).astype(int)
<>
                                           import warnings
                                                                                                                     data1['result'] = data1['result'].astype(str).astype(int)
                                           warnings.simplefilter('ignore')
                                                                                                                     data1['winner'] = data1['winner'].astype(str).astype(int)
```

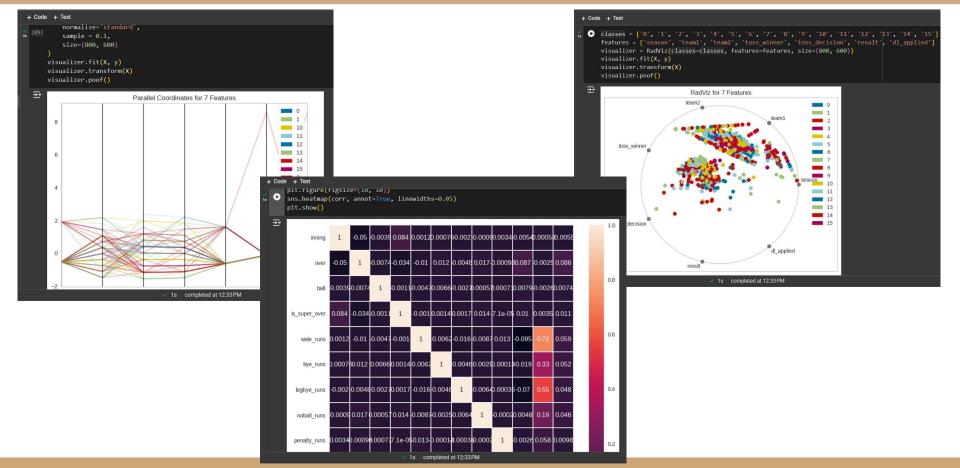


Results Analysis & Visualisation Plotting



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Results Analysis & Visualisation Plotting



Conclusion:

Through the extensive analysis and visualization of the Indian Premier League (IPL) dataset several key insights have been uncovered.

Firstly, the analysis revealed patterns of team dominance across different seasons, shedding light on the evolution of team strategies and performance over time. Furthermore, the analysis delved into player performance consistency, identifying standout performers and trends in player contributions across seasons. This information could be crucial for team management and player selection strategies.

Overall, the project demonstrates the power of data analysis and visualization techniques in uncovering insights and trends within complex datasets like the IPL. The findings contribute to a deeper understanding of IPL dynamics and can inform decision-making processes for stakeholders within the cricket ecosystem.

Further Study:

While this project provides valuable insights into the IPL matches, there are several avenues for further study and exploration:

- 1. **Predictive Modeling:** Future research could focus on developing predictive models to forecast match outcomes based on historical data. Machine learning algorithms could be trained on past match data to predict the likelihood of a team winning based on various factors such as venue, toss outcome, team composition, and player performance.
- 2. **Social Media Analysis:** Analyzing social media data during IPL matches could provide insights into fan sentiments, engagement levels, and the impact of social media on viewer preferences and behaviors. Integrating social media analytics with match data could offer a comprehensive understanding of the IPL's impact on digital platforms.
- 3. **Sponsorship Analysis:** Investigating the relationship between team performance and sponsorship deals could provide insights into the ROI for sponsors and the influence of team success on brand value. Analyzing sponsorship data alongside match performance metrics could uncover trends in sponsorship investment and brand visibility within the IPL ecosystem.
- 4. **Player Development Strategies:** Examining player development pathways and talent identification strategies could help teams optimize their player recruitment and development processes. Analyzing player performance data from lower-tier leagues and age-group tournaments could identify emerging talent and inform player scouting efforts.
- 5. **Fan Engagement Strategies:** Exploring fan engagement initiatives and their impact on viewer retention and loyalty could provide insights into effective marketing strategies for IPL franchises. Analyzing fan interaction data from digital platforms and stadium attendance records could inform targeted marketing campaigns and fan engagement activities.

Bibliography:

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