

# IPL First Innings Score Prediction

**Problem Statement:** This project aims to predict the first innings total score in an IPL match using machine learning. The model will analyze factors such as batting and bowling teams, venue, overs, runs, wickets, and recent performance trends. By leveraging historical data, it will provide real-time score projections to assist teams, analysts, and broadcasters. The predictions can help in strategic decision-making and enhance viewer engagement.

Column Name - Description

mid-----Unique match ID date-----Date of the match venue-----Stadium where the match was played bat\_team-----Name of the batting team bowl\_team-----Name of the bowling team batsman-----Name of the batsman on strike bowler-----Name of the current bowler runs-----Runs scored so far in the innings wickets-----Wickets fallen so far in the innings overs-----Overs completed in the innings runs\_last\_5----Runs scored in the last 5 overs wickets\_last\_5-Wickets lost in the last 5 overs striker-----Runs scored by the current batsman non-striker----Runs scored by the non-striker batsman total-----The actual first innings total score (Target variable)

```
In [24]:  ▶ # IPL First Innings Score Prediction - Jupyter Notebook
          ## Step 1: Importing Libraries
          import numpy as np
          import pandas as pd
          import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
          import seaborn as sns
          from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
          from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
          from sklearn.metrics import mean_absolute_error, mean_squared_error, r2_score
          from sklearn.preprocessing import OneHotEncoder
          from sklearn.feature_selection import RFE
```

```
In [25]: df = pd.read_csv('ipl.csv')
display(df.head())
print(df.shape)
print(df.dtypes)
```

	mid	date	venue	bat_team	bowl_team	batsman	bowler	runs	wickets	overs
0	1	18-04-2013	M Chinnaswamy Stadium	Kolkata Knight Riders	Royal Challengers Bangalore	SC Ganguly	P Kumar	1	0	0.1
1	1	18-04-2013	M Chinnaswamy Stadium	Kolkata Knight Riders	Royal Challengers Bangalore	BB McCullum	P Kumar	1	0	0.2
2	1	18-04-2013	M Chinnaswamy Stadium	Kolkata Knight Riders	Royal Challengers Bangalore	BB McCullum	P Kumar	2	0	0.2
3	1	18-04-2013	M Chinnaswamy Stadium	Kolkata Knight Riders	Royal Challengers Bangalore	BB McCullum	P Kumar	2	0	0.3
4	1	18-04-2013	M Chinnaswamy Stadium	Kolkata Knight Riders	Royal Challengers Bangalore	BB McCullum	P Kumar	2	0	0.4



(76014, 15)

```
mid          int64
date         object
venue        object
bat_team     object
bowl_team    object
batsman      object
bowler       object
runs         int64
wickets      int64
overs        float64
runs_last_5  int64
wickets_last_5 int64
striker      int64
non-striker  int64
total        int64
dtype: object
```

```
In [26]: ▶ print("Dataset Info:")
df.info()
print("\nSummary Statistics:")
print(df.describe())
print("\nChecking for Missing Values:")
print(df.isnull().sum())
```

Dataset Info:

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
```

RangeIndex: 76014 entries, 0 to 76013

Data columns (total 15 columns):

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	mid	76014 non-null	int64
1	date	76014 non-null	object
2	venue	76014 non-null	object
3	bat_team	76014 non-null	object
4	bowl_team	76014 non-null	object
5	batsman	76014 non-null	object
6	bowler	76014 non-null	object
7	runs	76014 non-null	int64
8	wickets	76014 non-null	int64
9	overs	76014 non-null	float64
10	runs_last_5	76014 non-null	int64
11	wickets_last_5	76014 non-null	int64
12	striker	76014 non-null	int64
13	non-striker	76014 non-null	int64
14	total	76014 non-null	int64

dtypes: float64(1), int64(8), object(6)

memory usage: 8.7+ MB

Summary Statistics:

	mid	runs	wickets	overs	runs_last_5
count	76014.000000	76014.000000	76014.000000	76014.000000	76014.000000
mean	308.627740	74.889349	2.415844	9.783068	33.216434
std	178.156878	48.823327	2.015207	5.772587	14.914174
min	1.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
25%	154.000000	34.000000	1.000000	4.600000	24.000000
50%	308.000000	70.000000	2.000000	9.600000	34.000000
75%	463.000000	111.000000	4.000000	14.600000	43.000000
max	617.000000	263.000000	10.000000	19.600000	113.000000

	wickets_last_5	striker	non-striker	total
count	76014.000000	76014.000000	76014.000000	76014.000000
mean	1.120307	24.962283	8.869287	160.901452
std	1.053343	20.079752	10.795742	29.246231
min	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	67.000000
25%	0.000000	10.000000	1.000000	142.000000
50%	1.000000	20.000000	5.000000	162.000000
75%	2.000000	35.000000	13.000000	181.000000
max	7.000000	175.000000	109.000000	263.000000

Checking for Missing Values:

mid	0
date	0
venue	0
bat_team	0
bowl_team	0
batsman	0

```

bowler          0
runs            0
wickets         0
overs           0
runs_last_5     0
wickets_last_5  0
striker         0
non-striker     0
total           0
dtype: int64

```

```

In [27]: ► columns_to_remove = ['mid', 'venue', 'batsman', 'bowler', 'striker', 'non-
existing_columns = [col for col in columns_to_remove if col in df.columns]
print('Before removing unwanted columns:', df.shape)
df.drop(columns=existing_columns, inplace=True)
print('After removing unwanted columns:', df.shape)

```

```

Before removing unwanted columns: (76014, 15)
After removing unwanted columns: (76014, 9)

```

```

In [28]: ► # Keeping only consistent teams if 'bat_team' and 'bowl_team' exist
if 'bat_team' in df.columns and 'bowl_team' in df.columns:
    consistent_teams = ['Kolkata Knight Riders', 'Chennai Super Kings', 'R
                        'Kings XI Punjab', 'Royal Challengers Bangalore',
    df = df[(df['bat_team'].isin(consistent_teams)) & (df['bowl_team'].isi

```

```

In [29]: ► if 'overs' in df.columns:
df = df[df['overs'] >= 5.0]

```

```

In [30]: ► if 'date' in df.columns:
df['date'] = pd.to_datetime(df['date'], errors='coerce')
df = df.dropna(subset=['date']) # Remove rows where date conversion f

```

```

C:\Users\Jagadeshwar reddy\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_12032\823937039.p
y:2: UserWarning: Parsing dates in %d-%m-%Y format when dayfirst=False (t
he default) was specified. Pass `dayfirst=True` or specify a format to si
lence this warning.
df['date'] = pd.to_datetime(df['date'], errors='coerce')

```

```
In [31]: ► # Step 3: Data Preprocessing - Handling Categorical Variables
if 'bat_team' in df.columns and 'bowl_team' in df.columns:
    encoder = OneHotEncoder(drop='first', sparse=False, handle_unknown='ignore')
    categorical_features = ['bat_team', 'bowl_team']
    categorical_encoded = encoder.fit_transform(df[categorical_features])
    categorical_df = pd.DataFrame(categorical_encoded, columns=encoder.get_feature_names_out())
    df = pd.concat([df.drop(columns=categorical_features), categorical_df])

# Splitting data into training and test set based on date
if 'date' in df.columns:
    X = df.drop(columns=['total', 'date'])
    y = df['total']
    X_train = X[df['date'].dt.year <= 2016]
    X_test = X[df['date'].dt.year >= 2017]
    y_train = y[df['date'].dt.year <= 2016]
    y_test = y[df['date'].dt.year >= 2017]

# Handling missing values in X_train and X_test
X_train = X_train.dropna()
X_test = X_test.dropna()
y_train = y_train.loc[X_train.index] # Aligning target variable
y_test = y_test.loc[X_test.index]
```

J:\New folder\Lib\site-packages\sklearn\preprocessing\\_encoders.py:972: FutureWarning: `sparse` was renamed to `sparse\_output` in version 1.2 and will be removed in 1.4. `sparse\_output` is ignored unless you leave `sparse` to its default value.

```
warnings.warn(
```

```
In [32]: ► # Step 4: Building Simple Linear Regression Model (Using Overs as the Predicted Variable)
lr_simple = LinearRegression()
lr_simple.fit(X_train[['overs']], y_train)
y_pred_slr = lr_simple.predict(X_test[['overs']])

# Evaluation for SLR
print("Simple Linear Regression Performance:")
print("MAE:", mean_absolute_error(y_test, y_pred_slr))
print("MSE:", mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred_slr))
print("R2 Score:", r2_score(y_test, y_pred_slr))
```

Simple Linear Regression Performance:  
MAE: 23.618145881488104  
MSE: 866.2753922330978  
R2 Score: -0.0070030599901813595

```
In [33]: ▶ # Step 5: Multiple Linear Regression (MLR)
lr_multiple = LinearRegression()
lr_multiple.fit(X_train, y_train)
y_pred_mlr = lr_multiple.predict(X_test)

# Evaluation for MLR
print("\nMultiple Linear Regression Performance:")
print("MAE:", mean_absolute_error(y_test, y_pred_mlr))
print("MSE:", mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred_mlr))
print("R2 Score:", r2_score(y_test, y_pred_mlr))
```

Multiple Linear Regression Performance:  
MAE: 14.349265728088769  
MSE: 358.7804871686855  
R2 Score: 0.5829351131488479

```
In [34]: ▶ # Step 6: Feature Selection using Recursive Feature Elimination (RFE)
rfe = RFE(estimator=LinearRegression(), n_features_to_select=5)
rfe.fit(X_train, y_train)
selected_features = X_train.columns[rfe.support_]
print("\nSelected Features after RFE:", selected_features)
```

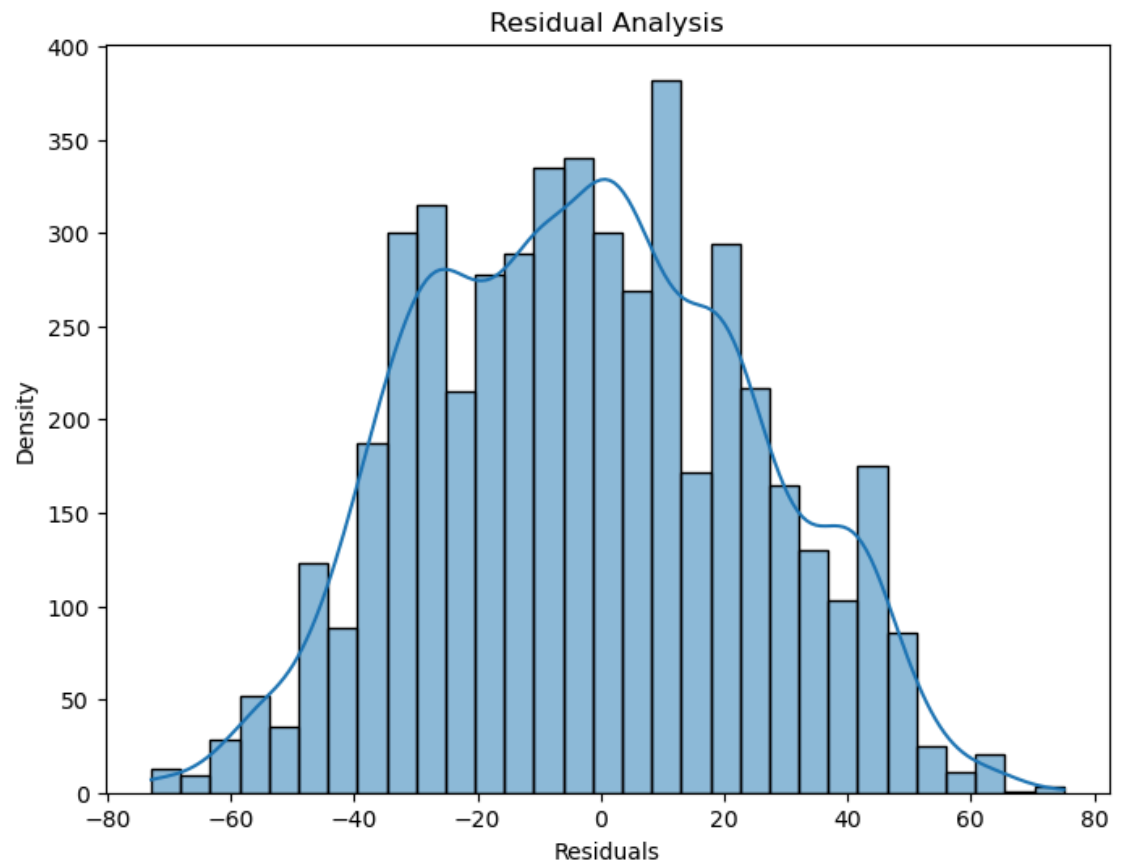
Selected Features after RFE: Index(['wickets', 'bat\_team\_Sunrisers Hydera  
bad', 'bowl\_team\_Delhi Daredevils',  
'bat\_team\_Rajasthan Royals', 'bowl\_team\_Sunrisers Hyderabad'],  
dtype='object')

```
In [35]: ▶ # Step 7: Building Model with Selected Features
X_train_rfe = X_train[selected_features]
X_test_rfe = X_test[selected_features]
lr_rfe = LinearRegression()
lr_rfe.fit(X_train_rfe, y_train)
y_pred_rfe = lr_rfe.predict(X_test_rfe)

# Evaluation for RFE-selected model
print("\nModel Performance after Feature Selection:")
print("MAE:", mean_absolute_error(y_test, y_pred_rfe))
print("MSE:", mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred_rfe))
print("R2 Score:", r2_score(y_test, y_pred_rfe))
```

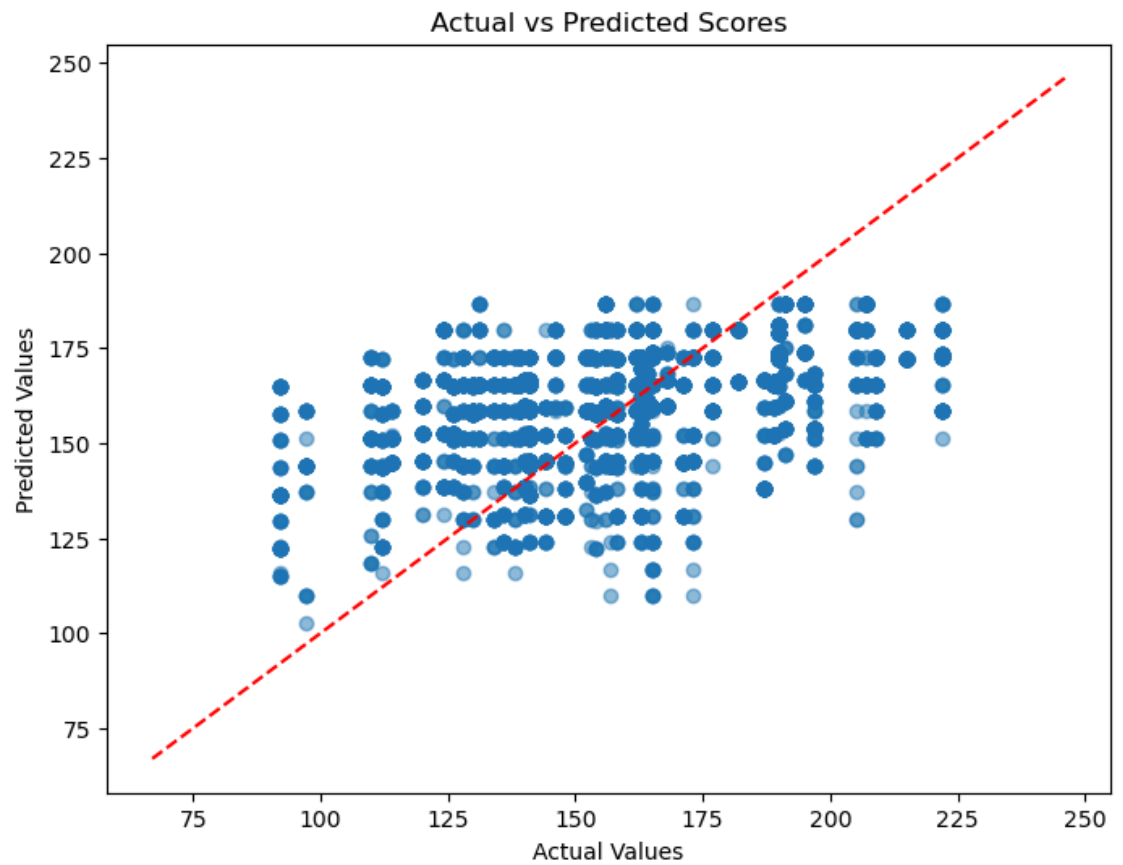
Model Performance after Feature Selection:  
MAE: 21.98015199087654  
MSE: 712.9418122110704  
R2 Score: 0.17123977787157207

```
In [36]: ▶ # Step 8: Residual Analysis
plt.figure(figsize=(8,6))
sns.histplot(y_test - y_pred_rfe, kde=True)
plt.title("Residual Analysis")
plt.xlabel("Residuals")
plt.ylabel("Density")
plt.show()
```





```
In [37]: ▶ plt.figure(figsize=(8,6))
plt.scatter(y_test, y_pred_rfe, alpha=0.5)
plt.plot([y.min(), y.max()], [y.min(), y.max()], '--', color='red')
plt.xlabel("Actual Values")
plt.ylabel("Predicted Values")
plt.title("Actual vs Predicted Scores")
plt.show()
```



```
In [38]: ▶ def predict_score(batting_team, bowling_team, overs, runs, wickets, runs_1
temp_array = np.zeros(len(selected_features)) # Create an array of ze

for i, feature in enumerate(selected_features):
    if feature == f'bat_team_{batting_team}':
        temp_array[i] = 1
    elif feature == f'bowl_team_{bowling_team}':
        temp_array[i] = 1
    elif feature == 'overs':
        temp_array[i] = overs
    elif feature == 'runs':
        temp_array[i] = runs
    elif feature == 'wickets':
        temp_array[i] = wickets
    elif feature == 'runs_last_5':
        temp_array[i] = runs_last_5
    elif feature == 'wickets_last_5':
        temp_array[i] = wickets_last_5

# Convert to DataFrame to match the training data format
input_df = pd.DataFrame([temp_array], columns=selected_features)

# Predict the score
predicted_score = model.predict(input_df)[0]

return round(predicted_score)
```

#TEAMS FOR PREDICTION 1.Kolkata Knight Riders 2.Chennai Super Kings 3.Rajasthan Royals 4.Mumbai Indians 5.Kings XI Punjab 6.Royal Challengers Bangalore 7.Delhi Daredevils 8.Sunrisers Hyderabad

```
In [39]: ▶ print("Selected Features for Prediction:", selected_features)
```

```
Selected Features for Prediction: Index(['wickets', 'bat_team_Sunrisers H
yderabad', 'bowl_team_Delhi Daredevils',
    'bowl_team_Rajasthan Royals', 'bowl_team_Sunrisers Hyderabad'],
    dtype='object')
```

```
In [40]: ▶ print(df['bat_team'].unique()) # List of valid batting teams
print(df['bowl_team'].unique()) # List of valid bowling teams
```

```
-----
-----
KeyError                                Traceback (most recent call
last)
File J:\New folder\Lib\site-packages\pandas\core\indexes\base.py:3653,
in Index.get_loc(self, key)
    3652 try:
-> 3653     return self._engine.get_loc(casted_key)
    3654 except KeyError as err:

File J:\New folder\Lib\site-packages\pandas\_libs\index.pyx:147, in pa
ndas._libs.index.IndexEngine.get_loc()

File J:\New folder\Lib\site-packages\pandas\_libs\index.pyx:176, in pa
ndas._libs.index.IndexEngine.get_loc()

File pandas\_libs\hashtable_class_helper.pxi:7080, in pandas._libs.has
htable.PyObjectHashTable.get_item()
```

```
In [41]: ▶ predicted_score = predict_score(
    batting_team='Kolkata Knight Riders',
    bowling_team='Rajasthan Royals',
    overs=8,
    runs=25,
    wickets=1,
    runs_last_5=15,
    wickets_last_5=0,
    model=lr_rfe,
    selected_features=selected_features
)

print(f"Predicted First Innings Score: {predicted_score}")
```

Predicted First Innings Score: 168

```
In [42]: ▶ predicted_score = predict_score(
    batting_team='Kings XI Punjab',
    bowling_team='Delhi Daredevils',
    overs=10,
    runs=78,
    wickets=2,
    runs_last_5=38,
    wickets_last_5=1,
    model=lr_rfe,
    selected_features=selected_features
)

print(f"Predicted First Innings Score: {predicted_score}")
```

Predicted First Innings Score: 165

```
In [43]: ► predicted_score = predict_score(
    batting_team='Royal Challengers Bangalore',
    bowling_team='Mumbai Indians',
    overs=17,
    runs=145,
    wickets=5,
    runs_last_5=50,
    wickets_last_5=2,
    model=lr_rfe,
    selected_features=selected_features
)

print(f"Predicted First Innings Score: {predicted_score}")
```

Predicted First Innings Score: 151

```
In [44]: ► predicted_score = predict_score(
    batting_team='Sunrisers Hyderabad',
    bowling_team='Rajasthan Royals',
    overs=6,
    runs=50,
    wickets=0,
    runs_last_5=50,
    wickets_last_5=0,
    model=lr_rfe,
    selected_features=selected_features
)

print(f"Predicted First Innings Score: {predicted_score}")
```

Predicted First Innings Score: 169