

Final Project

Question 1

```
setwd("/Users/jessicasaini/Desktop/UoW/Stat 847/Final Project")

library(GGally)

## Loading required package: ggplot2

## Warning in register(): Can't find generic `scale_type` in package ggplot2 to
## register S3 method.

## Registered S3 method overwritten by 'GGally':
##   method from
##   +.gg      ggplot2

library(mice)

##
## Attaching package: 'mice'

## The following object is masked from 'package:stats':
##
##   filter

## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
##
##   cbind, rbind

library(sentimentr)
library(plyr)
library(tidyverse)

## -- Attaching packages ----- tidyverse 1.3.1 --

## v tibble  3.1.6      v dplyr   1.0.8
## v tidyr   1.1.4      v stringr 1.4.0
## v readr   2.1.1      v forcats 0.5.1
## v purrr   0.3.4

## -- Conflicts ----- tidyverse_conflicts() --
## x dplyr::arrange() masks plyr::arrange()
## x purrr::compact() masks plyr::compact()
## x dplyr::count()   masks plyr::count()
## x dplyr::failwith() masks plyr::failwith()
## x dplyr::filter()  masks mice::filter(), stats::filter()
## x dplyr::id()       masks plyr::id()
## x dplyr::lag()      masks stats::lag()
## x dplyr::mutate()   masks plyr::mutate()
## x dplyr::rename()   masks plyr::rename()
## x dplyr::summarise() masks plyr::summarise()
```

```
## x dplyr::summarize() masks plyr::summarize()
```

Reading The data

```
df = read.csv("Gamelog T20I Stat 847.csv")
head(df)
```

```
##      Format MatchNo TeamBowling TeamBatting Inning Over Ball Bowler BowlerID
## 1    T20I      33      AUS      BD        1    0    1    B Lee      17
## 2    T20I      33      AUS      BD        1    0    2    B Lee      17
## 3    T20I      33      AUS      BD        1    0    3    B Lee      17
## 4    T20I      33      AUS      BD        1    0    4    B Lee      17
## 5    T20I      33      AUS      BD        1    0    4    B Lee      17
## 6    T20I      33      AUS      BD        1    0    5    B Lee      17
##      Batsman BatsmanID Fielder FielderID Outcome NumOutcome BallType
## 1 Tamim Iqbal      1041      NA      NA      no          0      run
## 2 Tamim Iqbal      1041      NA      NA      no          0      run
## 3 Tamim Iqbal      1041      NA      NA      no          0      run
## 4 Tamim Iqbal      1041      NA      NA      1          1    wide
## 5 Tamim Iqbal      1041      NA      NA      no          0      run
## 6 Tamim Iqbal      1041      NA      NA      no          0      run
##      NumBallType Notes
## 1              0  good
## 2              0  short
## 3              0  short
## 4              2 Tamim
## 5              0 fuller
## 6              0  good
##
## 1                      good start by Lee  dug in short of a length outside of
## 2                      short of a length outside off again  this time Tamim gets
## 3                      short again and aimed at the body  Tamim gets on the b
## 4 Tamim backs away to whack that over the off side  Lee senses it and thuds it in short, the ball s
## 5                      fuller in length and inviting the drive  Tamim flash
## 6                      good length aimed at
##      IDflag Wickets
## 1          0        0
## 2          0        0
## 3          0        0
## 4          0        0
## 5          0        0
## 6          0        0
```

##Question 1 Make summary statistics (25 of 100 points)

Answer: Variables used: Over, Wickets and NumOutcome. The data is grouped by MatchNo, NumOutcome, Wickets and Over and frequency of the variable is calculated for T20 dataset.

```
t20_df = subset(df, df$Format=="T20I")
head(t20_df)
```

```
##      Format MatchNo TeamBowling TeamBatting Inning Over Ball Bowler BowlerID
## 1    T20I      33      AUS      BD        1    0    1    B Lee      17
## 2    T20I      33      AUS      BD        1    0    2    B Lee      17
## 3    T20I      33      AUS      BD        1    0    3    B Lee      17
## 4    T20I      33      AUS      BD        1    0    4    B Lee      17
```

```
## 5 T20I 33 AUS BD 1 0 4 B Lee 17
## 6 T20I 33 AUS BD 1 0 5 B Lee 17
##      Batsman BatsmanID Fielder FielderID Outcome NumOutcome BallType
## 1 Tamim Iqbal 1041 NA no 0 run
## 2 Tamim Iqbal 1041 NA no 0 run
## 3 Tamim Iqbal 1041 NA no 0 run
## 4 Tamim Iqbal 1041 NA 1 1 wide
## 5 Tamim Iqbal 1041 NA no 0 run
## 6 Tamim Iqbal 1041 NA no 0 run
##      NumBallType Notes
## 1 0 good
## 2 0 short
## 3 0 short
## 4 2 Tamim
## 5 0 fuller
## 6 0 good
##
## 1 good start by Lee dug in short of a length outside of
## 2 short of a length outside off again this time Tamim gets
## 3 short again and aimed at the body Tamim gets on the b
## 4 Tamim backs away to whack that over the off side Lee senses it and thuds it in short, the ball s
## 5 fuller in length and inviting the drive Tamim flash
## 6 good length aimed at
```

```
#Change -1 in NumOutcome to 0
t20_df$NumOutcome[t20_df$NumOutcome == -1]<-0
```

HeatMap of Outcome of a Ball over Wickets and Over

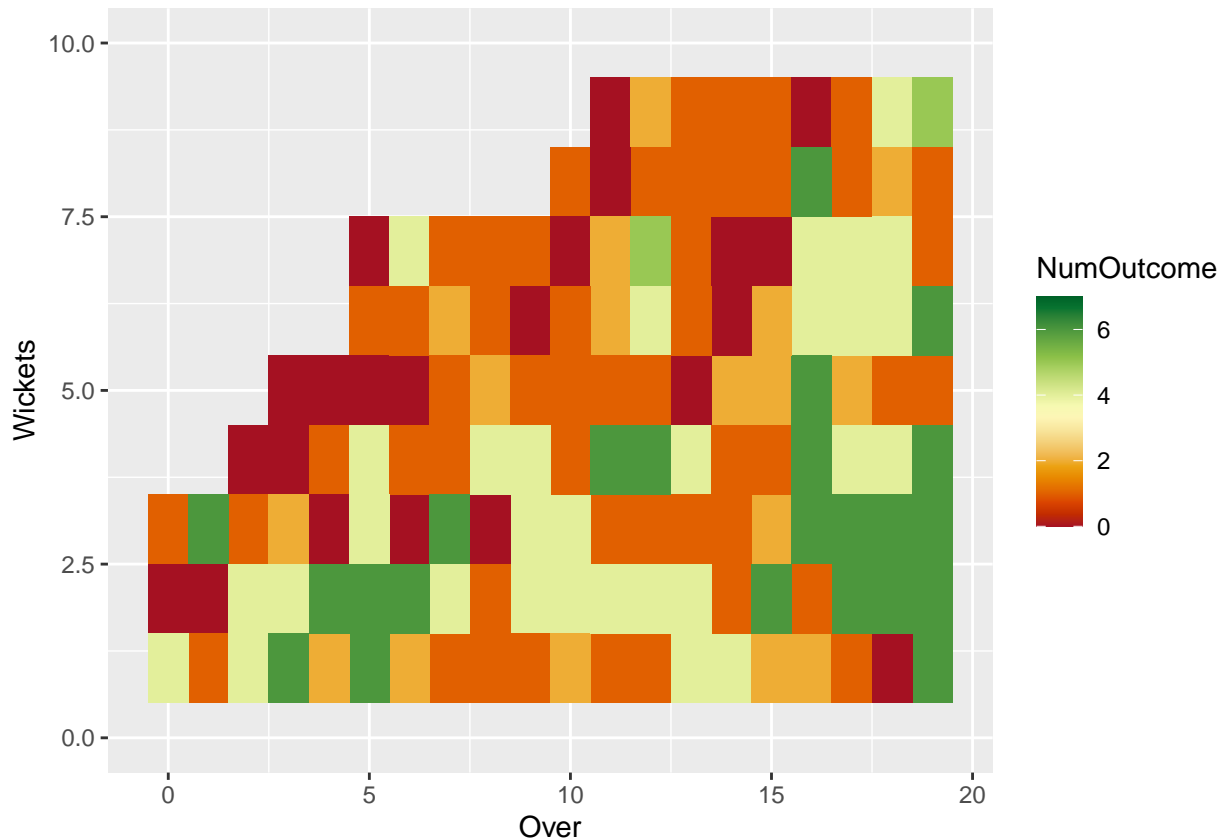
Variables used: Over, Wickets and NumOutcome

Approach: The data is grouped by MatchNo, NumOutcome, Wickets and Over and frequency of the variable is calculated for T20 dataset. The dataset is grouped by MatchNo, NumOutcome, Wickets and Over and frequency of the variables is calculated. The heatmap showcases the different trends observed when visualising and grouping the data by above mentioned variables.

```
a<- t20_df
a = a[, c("MatchNo", "NumOutcome", "Wickets", "Over")]
a<-a %>%
  group_by(MatchNo, NumOutcome, Wickets, Over) %>%
  dplyr::summarise(n = n())%>%
  mutate(freq = n / sum(n))
```

`summarise()` has grouped output by 'MatchNo', 'NumOutcome', 'Wickets'. You can
override using the `.groups` argument.

```
#View(a)
ggplot(a, mapping = aes(x = Over, y = Wickets, fill = NumOutcome)) + geom_tile()+ylim(0,10)+ scale_fil
```



Inference: Inference: The above graph depicts the outcome of the ball i.e. (0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7) as a function of Overs and Wickets. All games start in the upper-left corner, with 20 overs and 10 wickets remaining. The following observations can be made from the heatmap:

- Most of the runs scored are between 0 and 2.
- Wickets 1 to 4 have higher chances of hitting a six and a boundary. This could be because the initial players are primarily batsmen and have a more chance of scoring higher runs than the later wickets.
- In the above chart, most of the sixes happen after the 15th over. As the game approaches the end, it is common for the batsman to hit a six in order to score more runs for his team.
- The light green square box after the 15th over and Wicket 5 onwards, indicates that the players try to score more boundaries (just like the sixes), as the game comes to a conclusion.

Bubble Chart

Variables Used: Wickets, Over, Innings and Runs scored on the ball(NumOutcome)

Approach: The runs 3, 5 and 7 are rare in cricket. The dataset is grouped by MatchNo, Inning, NumOutcome, Wickets and Over. The frequency of the variables is calculated. The bubble chart showcases the different trends observed when visualising and grouping the data by above mentioned variables. The following graph visualizes the chances of a ball fetching 3, 5 and 7.

```
#Bubble Chart Final for Balls with 3, 5 and 7 runs
a<- df
a$NumOutcome[a$NumOutcome == -1]<-0
a <- subset(a,NumOutcome %in% c(3,5,7))
a <- subset(a,Wickets<11)

print(unique(a$NumOutcome))
```

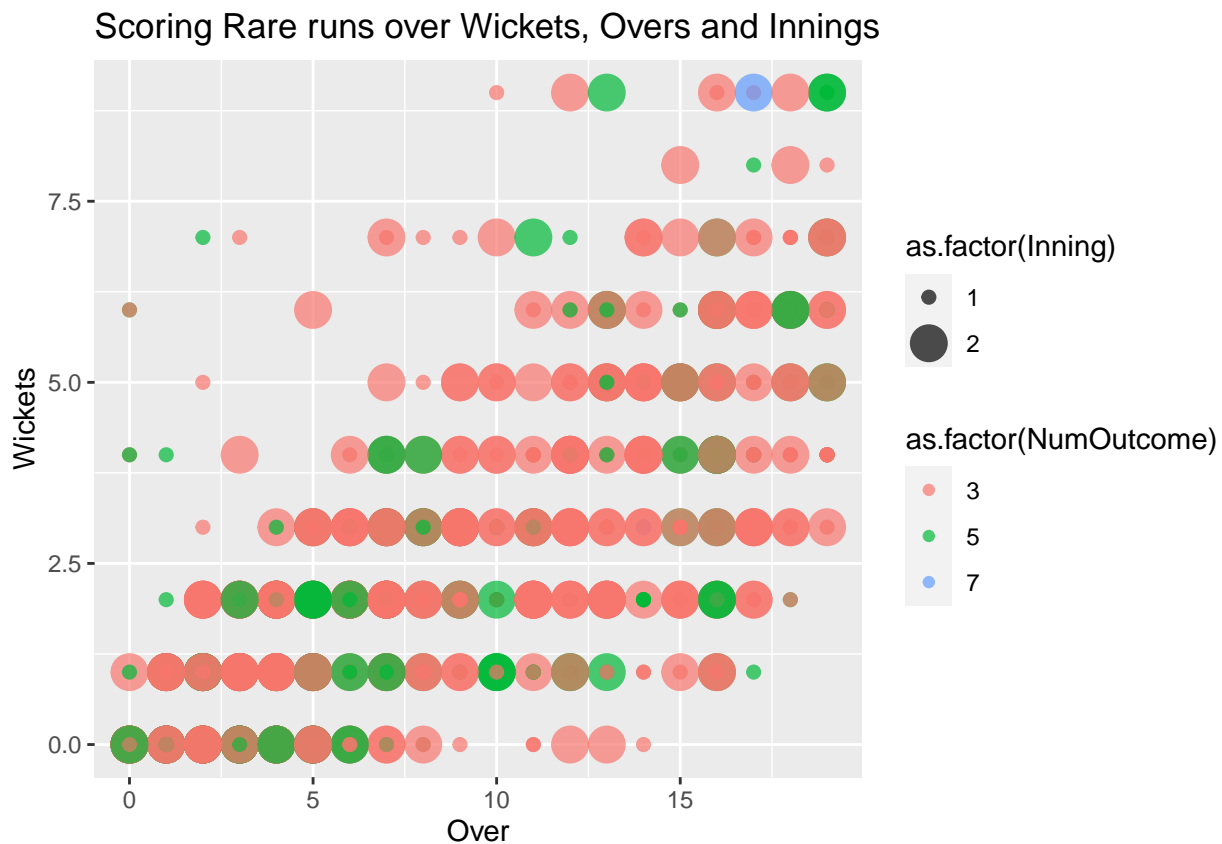
```
## [1] 5 3 7
```

```
a<-a %>%
  group_by(MatchNo,NumOutcome,Wickets,Over,Inning) %>%
  dplyr::summarise(n = n())%>%
  mutate(freq = n / sum(n))
```

```
## `summarise()` has grouped output by 'MatchNo', 'NumOutcome', 'Wickets', 'Over'.
## You can override using the `.groups` argument.
```

```
ggplot(a, aes(x=Over, y=Wickets, size = as.factor(Inning),color=as.factor(NumOutcome))) +
  geom_point(alpha=0.7)+ ggtitle("Scoring Rare runs over Wickets, Overs and Innings")
```

```
## Warning: Using size for a discrete variable is not advised.
```



Inference:

- The larger bubble represent the rare runs scored during second inning whereas the smaller bubbles represent the rare runs scored during first inning.
- Rare Runs(3,5 and 7) are common both during the first and the second inning
- 7 are the rarest whereas 3 runs are common.
- 5 runs are more prominent in the first 10 overs.

Additional trends found during analysis:

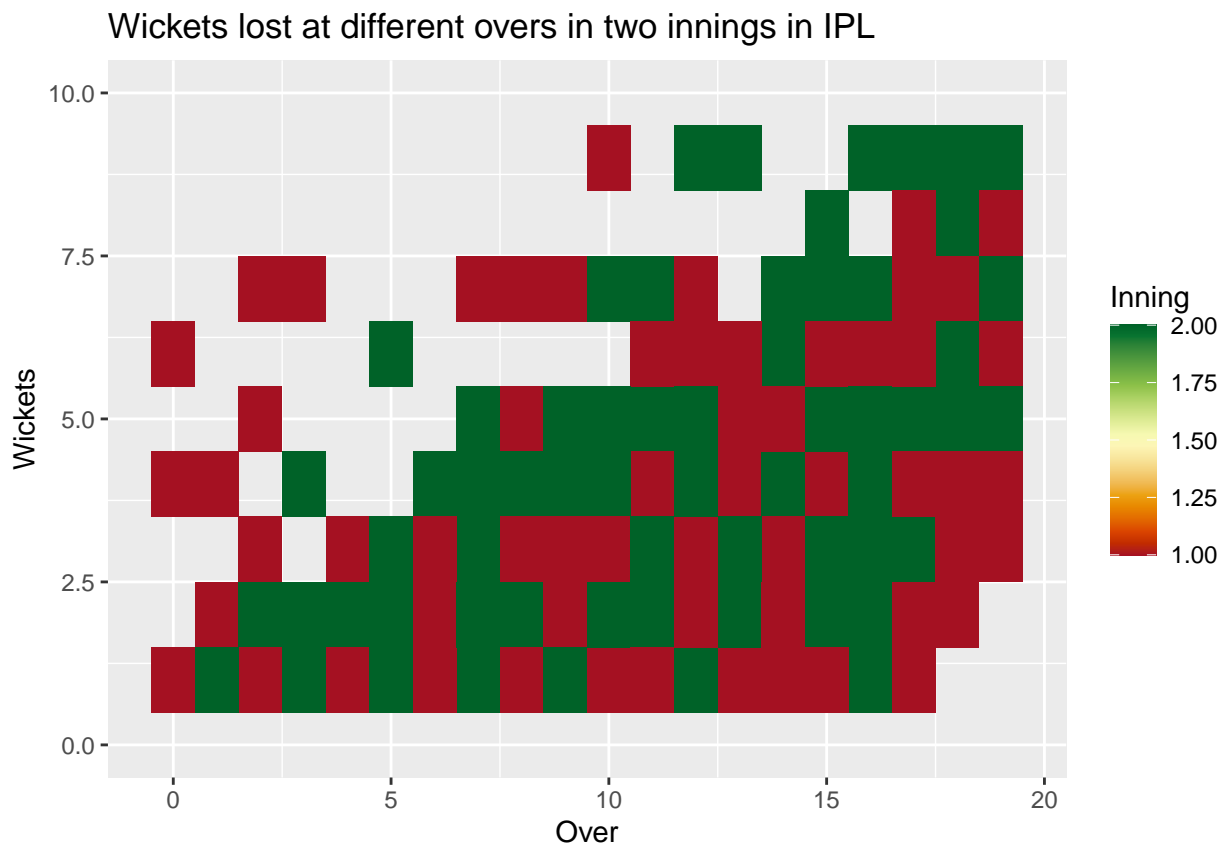
```
#HeatMap 2
a<- df
a$NumOutcome[a$NumOutcome == -1]<-0
a <- subset(a,NumOutcome %in% c(3,5,7))
a<-a %>%
```

```
group_by(MatchNo, NumOutcome, Wickets, Over, Inning) %>%
  dplyr::summarise(n = n())%>%
  mutate(freq = n / sum(n))
```

`summarise()` has grouped output by 'MatchNo', 'NumOutcome', 'Wickets', 'Over'.
You can override using the `.groups` argument.

```
ggplot(a, mapping = aes(x = Over, y = Wickets, fill = Inning )) + geom_tile()+ylim(0,10)+ scale_fill_gr
```

Warning: Removed 3 rows containing missing values (geom_tile).



Approach: The dataset is grouped by MatchNo, Inning, NumOutcome, Wickets and Over. The data is visualized for Over, Wickets and Inning.

Inference: - During the second innings, the teams lose around 3 wickets in the first 5 overs. - In the first innings, the first 3 wickets are majorily lost after 5 overs

Question 2 Identify second inning ‘turning points’

Filter the data for second innings only and use the sentiment package to calculate the sentiment score.

#Question 2 : Identify second inning ‘turning points’

```
#Filter inning 2 data
setwd("/Users/jessicasaini/Desktop/UoW/Stat 847/Final Project")
df = read.csv("Gamelog T20I Stat 847.csv")
library(dplyr)
dat2 = filter(df , Inning == 2) #filter for second inning only
#View(dat2)
```

```

dat2 <- subset(dat2, !is.na(dat2$FullNotes))

dat2$FullNotes <- as.character(dat2$FullNotes)
dat2 <- dat2[-c(21815) , ]

sentiment = sentiment_by(dat2$FullNotes) # sentiment Df

## Warning: Each time `sentiment_by` is run it has to do sentence boundary disambiguation when a
## raw `character` vector is passed to `text.var`. This may be costly of time and
## memory. It is highly recommended that the user first runs the raw `character`
## vector through the `get_sentences` function.

dat2$sentiment_score = sentiment$ave_sentiment # ave_sentiment is sentiment score

#View first few sentiment scores and check range of sentiment scores
head(dat2$sentiment_score)

## [1] 0.00000000 0.26726124 0.08354082 0.00000000 0.15000000 -0.31622777
min(dat2$sentiment_score)

## [1] -1.576641
max(dat2$sentiment_score)

## [1] 1.63087

```

After calculating the sentiment score, the next step is to filter the data based on extreme sentiments. The range of sentiment scores is from approx. -1.5 to 1.6. Higher the absolute value of the score, extreme is the sentiment.

Filtering the balls in terms of extreme positive and negative sentiment based on a threshold.

Positive Sentiment Ball by Ball Analysis

```

positive_sentiment_df = filter(dat2, dat2$Over > 13 & dat2$sentiment_score > 0.7)
print("The number of rows")

## [1] "The number of rows"
print(nrow(positive_sentiment_df))

## [1] 50
head(positive_sentiment_df)

##   Format MatchNo TeamBowling TeamBatting Inning Over Ball      Bowler
## 1   T20I      13      AUS      ENG      2   15    5    A Symonds
## 2   T20I     198      AUS      ENG      2   16    5      SW Tait
## 3   T20I     184      PAK      AUS      2   14    1 Mohammad Amir
## 4   T20I     184      PAK      AUS      2   15    5    Saeed Ajmal
## 5   T20I      4      AUS      SA      2   16    2      JR Hopes
## 6   T20I     97      AUS      SL      2   16    2        B Lee
##   BowlerID  Batsman BatsmanID Fielder FielderID Outcome NumOutcome BallType
## 1      25   PA Nixon    2061      NA      NA      1      1      run
## 2      39  TT Bresnan    2050      NA      NA      1      1      run
## 3     5066 MEK Hussey      54      NA      NA      1      1  leg bye
## 4     5046 SPD Smith      46      NA      NA      no      0      run
## 5      13   AJ Hall    6011      NA      NA      OUT     -1      out

```

```
## 6      17 J Mubarak      7021      NA      no      0      run
## NumBallType Notes
## 1      0 quick
## 2      0 very
## 3      4 Aamer
## 4      0 full
## 5      0 Hopes
## 6      0 a
##
## 1
## 2      very sharp and a good line from Tait  Bresnan stays leg side of the
## 3 Aamer strikes Hussey on the pad first ball  but that's sliding well down the leg side and the app
## 4      full toss  but hammered s
## 5      Hopes to Hall  OUT (Caught), struck well in the air to deep midwicket, Hussey takes it ver
## 6      a very fast and full del
## IDflag Wickets sentiment_score
## 1      0      5      0.7071068
## 2      0      5      0.7226596
## 3      0      4      0.7248824
## 4      0      5      0.7954951
## 5      0      6      0.7110696
## 6      0      4      0.9600000
```

Negative Sentiment Ball by Ball Analysis

```
negative_sentiment_df = filter(dat2, dat2$Over > 13 & sentiment_score < - 0.9)
print("The number of rows")
```

```
## [1] "The number of rows"
```

```
nrow(negative_sentiment_df)
```

```
## [1] 39
```

```
head(negative_sentiment_df)
```

```
## Format MatchNo TeamBowling TeamBatting Inning Over Ball Bowler
## 1 T20I 331 AUS IND 2 16 2 JP Faulkner
## 2 T20I 210 SA AUS 2 17 2 M Morkel
## 3 T20I 333 NZ BD 2 14 5 KD Mills
## 4 T20I 117 BD WI 2 14 2 Mehrab Hossain jnr
## 5 T20I 316 BD ZIM 2 17 1 Shafiul Islam
## 6 T20I 317 NZ ENG 2 16 1 CJ Anderson
## BowlerID Batsman BatsmanID Fielder FielderID Outcome NumOutcome BallType
## 1 75 Yuvraj Singh 3033 NA 1 1 leg bye
## 2 6044 DJ Hussey 14 NA no 0 run
## 3 4021 Mahmudullah NA NA no 0 run
## 4 1053 TM Dowlin 8065 NA no 0 run
## 5 1050 P Utseya 9037 NA no 0 run
## 6 4074 RS Bopara 2060 NA no 0 run
## NumBallType Notes
## 1 4 pitched
## 2 0 Hussey
## 3 0 well-executed
## 4 0 tossed
```



```
## 5          0          lands
## 6          0          length
##
## 1                                pitched up and heading for the pads    Yuvraj looking to wh
## 2                                Hussey charges out aggressively at Morkel    but swings across the line too much an
## 3                                                                well-executed slower ba
## 4 tossed up    landed on the off stump and spun away just a touch, Dowlin went for a massive heave ov
## 5
## 6
##   IDflag Wickets sentiment_score
## 1     0       4     -1.3205134
## 2     0       4     -0.9167659
## 3     1       6     -0.9143593
## 4     0       2     -0.9275568
## 5     0       6     -0.9013878
## 6     0       4     -1.1759495
```

The total number of combined observations includes positive and negative. We need to construct a diverse
 ### Constructing the Highlight Reel

For Positive Sentiment:

```
positive_boundaries = filter(positive_sentiment_df, positive_sentiment_df$NumOutcome == 4)
positive_sixes = filter(positive_sentiment_df, positive_sentiment_df$NumOutcome == 6)
positive_exceptions = filter(positive_sentiment_df, positive_sentiment_df$NumOutcome %in% c(5,7))
positive_wickets = filter(positive_sentiment_df, positive_sentiment_df$BallType == "out")
positive_wides = filter(positive_sentiment_df, positive_sentiment_df$BallType == "wide")
positive_sentiment = bind_rows(positive_boundaries, positive_sixes, positive_exceptions, positive_wickets,
head(positive_sentiment))
```

```
##   Format MatchNo TeamBowling TeamBatting Inning Over Ball      Bowler
## 1   T20I      151          SL          NZ       2   19   3      SL Malinga
## 2   T20I       72          SL          PAK       2   19   4 KMDN Kulasekara
## 3   T20I      189          SA          ZIM       2   14   2      RJ Peterson
## 4   IPL  201172          KKR          MI       2   18   1          B Lee
## 5   IPL  201360          RCB          KKR       2   16   1          A Mithun
## 6   IPL  201340          RCB          RR       2   16   4    R Vinay Kumar
##   BowlerID      Batsman BatsmanID Fielder FielderID Outcome NumOutcome
## 1     7020    NL McCullum     4045          NA      FOUR           4
## 2          NA    Shoaib Malik     5026          NA      FOUR           4
## 3     6023     BRM Taylor     9036          NA      FOUR           4
## 4          17 Harbhajan Singh    16007          NA      FOUR           4
## 5     18021      JH Kallis     6013          NA      FOUR           4
## 6     3056     SR Watson      27          NA      SIX            6
##   BallType NumBallType      Notes
## 1     run           0    found
## 2     run           0 beautiful
## 3     run           0 brilliant
## 4     run           0    Lucky
## 5     run           0      he
## 6     run           0     low
##
## 1          found the gap    full delivery and he moved across and swing that between fine leg and d
## 2
## 3 brilliant stuff from Taylor    really classy stuff, skipping down the ground, getting inside the li
## 4          Lucky top edge! It was a lovely bouncer at the body    a cramped-up Harbhajan is late o
```

```
## 5                                     he bowls a quick short delivery outside off
## 6                                     low full toss and Watson clears it comfortably
##   IDflag Wickets sentiment_score
## 1      0      6      0.8325383
## 2      1      7      0.7794229
## 3      0      2      0.7394255
## 4      0      6      0.7227786
## 5      0      3      0.7550471
## 6      0      3      0.9231591
```

```
#View(positive_sentiment)
```

For Negative examples

```
negative_boundaries = filter(negative_sentiment_df, negative_sentiment_df$NumOutcome == 4)
negative_sixes = filter(negative_sentiment_df, negative_sentiment_df$NumOutcome == 6)
negative_exceptions = filter(negative_sentiment_df, negative_sentiment_df$NumOutcome %in% c(5,7))
negative_wickets = filter(negative_sentiment_df, negative_sentiment_df$BallType == "out")
negative_wides = filter(negative_sentiment_df, negative_sentiment_df$BallType == "wide")
negative_sentiment = bind_rows(negative_boundaries,negative_sixes,negative_exceptions,negative_wickets,
print(negative_sentiment)
```

```
##   Format MatchNo TeamBowling TeamBatting Inning Over Ball   Bowler BowlerID
## 1   IPL   201458      KXP      CSK      2   18   6   AR Patel   15055
## 2   IPL   201542      KKR      DD      2   17   5      Mishra      NA
## 3   T20I      78      NZ      WI      2   19   4   TG Southee   4050
## 4   T20I     247      WI      NZ      2   15   2   FH Edwards      NA
## 5   IPL   201419      RR      KKR      2   18   5   JP Faulkner    75
## 6   IPL   200915      KXP      RR      2   16   2   IK Pathan   15003
## 7   IPL   200915      KXP      RR      2   16   2   IK Pathan   15003
## 8   IPL   200940      DC      RR      2   14   6   RP Singh   11009
## 9   IPL   200950      DD      RR      2   17   1   DP Nannes    66
```

```
##   Batsman BatsmanID Fielder FielderID Outcome NumOutcome BallType
## 1   MS Dhoni    3008      NA      NA      4      4      byes
## 2   IK Pathan   15003      NA      NA      FOUR      4      run
## 3   JE Taylor   8040 MCCULLUM   4045      OUT      -1      out
## 4   JDP Oram    4024   SAMMY    8048      OUT      -1      out
## 5 R Vinay Kumar  3056      NA      NA      OUT      -1      out
## 6   SK Warne    19008      NA      NA      1      1      wide
## 7   SK Warne    19008      NA      NA      1      1      wide
## 8   M Morkel    6044      NA      NA      1      1      wide
## 9   SK Trivedi  19015      NA      NA      1      1      wide
```

```
##   NumBallType Notes
## 1      3 swings
## 2      0 offers
## 3      0 swing
## 4      0 Oram
## 5      0 Faulkner
## 6      2 Warne
## 7      2 Warne
## 8      2 goes
## 9      2 bouncer,
##
## 1
## 2
```

```
## 3
## 4 Oram drops a short ball outside off into the covers    thinks of a single before pausing, but Lathan
## 5
## 6
## 7
## 8
## 9
##      IDflag Wickets sentiment_score
## 1         0         6      -1.0000000
## 2         1         5      -0.9053616
## 3         0         7      -0.9356092
## 4         1         3      -0.9610181
## 5         0         6      -0.9074537
## 6         0         6      -1.0914103
## 7         0         6      -1.0914103
## 8         0         5      -1.0914103
## 9         0         9      -0.9799872
```

```
#head(negative_sentiment)
```

```
##Highlight Reel
```

```
reel = bind_rows(positive_sentiment,negative_sentiment)
reel2 = data.frame(reel)

print(reel2[1:20,])
```

##	Format	MatchNo	TeamBowling	TeamBatting	Inning	Over	Ball	Bowler
## 1	T20I	151	SL	NZ	2	19	3	SL Malinga
## 2	T20I	72	SL	PAK	2	19	4	KMDN Kulasekara
## 3	T20I	189	SA	ZIM	2	14	2	RJ Peterson
## 4	IPL	201172	KKR	MI	2	18	1	B Lee
## 5	IPL	201360	RCB	KKR	2	16	1	A Mithun
## 6	IPL	201340	RCB	RR	2	16	4	R Vinay Kumar
## 7	T20I	4	AUS	SA	2	16	2	JR Hopes
## 8	T20I	301	ENG	NZ	2	15	5	LJ Wright
## 9	T20I	125	SA	ENG	2	15	1	JA Morkel
## 10	IPL	201345	CSK	KXP	2	19	2	DJ Bravo
## 11	IPL	201424	SH	RCB	2	19	1	IK Pathan
## 12	T20I	40	IND	ENG	2	19	3	IK Pathan
## 13	IPL	201458	KXP	CSK	2	18	6	AR Patel
## 14	IPL	201542	KKR	DD	2	17	5	Mishra
## 15	T20I	78	NZ	WI	2	19	4	TG Southee
## 16	T20I	247	WI	NZ	2	15	2	FH Edwards
## 17	IPL	201419	RR	KKR	2	18	5	JP Faulkner
## 18	IPL	200915	KXP	RR	2	16	2	IK Pathan
## 19	IPL	200915	KXP	RR	2	16	2	IK Pathan
## 20	IPL	200940	DC	RR	2	14	6	RP Singh
##	BowlerID	Batsman	BatsmanID	Fielder	FielderID	Outcome	NumOutcome	
## 1	7020	NL McCullum	4045		NA	FOUR	4	
## 2	NA	Shoaib Malik	5026		NA	FOUR	4	
## 3	6023	BRM Taylor	9036		NA	FOUR	4	
## 4	17	Harbhajan Singh	16007		NA	FOUR	4	
## 5	18021	JH Kallis	6013		NA	FOUR	4	
## 6	3056	SR Watson	27		NA	SIX	6	

## 7	13	AJ Hall	6011		NA	OUT	-1
## 8	2066	NL McCullum	4045	BUTTLER	2092	OUT	-1
## 9	6041	IJL Trott	2070	KUHN	6070	OUT	-1
## 10	8059	Gurkeerat Singh	15046	HUSSEY	54	OUT	-1
## 11	15003	MA Starc	50		NA	OUT	-1
## 12	3023	LJ Wright	2066	DHONI	3008	1	1
## 13	15055	MS Dhoni	3008		NA	4	4
## 14	NA	IK Pathan	15003		NA	FOUR	4
## 15	4050	JE Taylor	8040	MCCULLUM	4045	OUT	-1
## 16	NA	JDP Oram	4024	SAMMY	8048	OUT	-1
## 17	75	R Vinay Kumar	3056		NA	OUT	-1
## 18	15003	SK Warne	19008		NA	1	1
## 19	15003	SK Warne	19008		NA	1	1
## 20	11009	M Morkel	6044		NA	1	1

##	BallType	NumBallType	Notes
## 1	run	0	found
## 2	run	0	beautiful
## 3	run	0	brilliant
## 4	run	0	Lucky
## 5	run	0	he
## 6	run	0	low
## 7	out	0	Hopes
## 8	out	0	massive
## 9	out	0	impressive
## 10	out	0	slower
## 11	out	0	Starc
## 12	wide	2	way
## 13	byes	3	swings
## 14	run	0	offers
## 15	out	0	swing
## 16	out	0	Oram
## 17	out	0	Faulkner
## 18	wide	2	Warne
## 19	wide	2	Warne
## 20	wide	2	goes

##

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16 Oram drops a short ball outside off into the covers thinks of a single before pausing, but Latha
17
18

```
## 19
## 20
##      IDflag Wickets sentiment_score
## 1         0         6      0.8325383
## 2         1         7      0.7794229
## 3         0         2      0.7394255
## 4         0         6      0.7227786
## 5         0         3      0.7550471
## 6         0         3      0.9231591
## 7         0         6      0.7110696
## 8         0         6      0.7176968
## 9         0         2      0.8308505
## 10        0         4      0.8646402
## 11        0         5      0.7033533
## 12        0         5      0.8112490
## 13        0         6     -1.0000000
## 14        1         5     -0.9053616
## 15        0         7     -0.9356092
## 16        1         3     -0.9610181
## 17        0         6     -0.9074537
## 18        0         6     -1.0914103
## 19        0         6     -1.0914103
## 20        0         5     -1.0914103
```

Highlight Reel: After calculating the sentiment score, the next step is to filter the data based on extreme sentiments. The range of sentiment scores is from approx. -1.5 to 1.6. Higher the absolute value of the score, extreme is the sentiment. Filter the data in terms of extreme positive and negative sentiment based on a threshold. After the data is filtered, we constructed a highlight reel for 20 balls. Since most of the turning points in the second innings during the last over, the data is filtered 6 overs. The highlight reel as mentioned above contains sixes, wickets, boundaries, rare runs and wides for both positive and negative sentiment.

Question 3 Find a meaningful clustering of matches (25 of 100 points)

```
df = read.csv("Gamelog T20I Stat 847.csv")
df6 = df
df_matches = ddply( df6, "MatchNo" , summarize ,
  total_runs = sum( pmax(NumOutcome, 0)) ,
  fielder_mentions = length(which(Fielder != "")),
  balls_until_1st_wicket = length(which(Wickets == 0)) ,
  average_wickets_in_during_match = mean(Wickets, na.rm=TRUE),
  format=Format[1],
  teamBowling = TeamBowling[1],
  teamBatting = TeamBowling[1]
)

#Games with Early Wickets, High scoring, Average Wickets and Fielder Mentions
df_kmeans = subset(df_matches, select = c(total_runs, average_wickets_in_during_match, balls_until_1st_wicket))

df_kmeans = na.omit(df_kmeans)
wssd <- rep(NA,9)

for(k in 2:9)
{
```

```

emo_clust <- kmeans(df_kmeans, centers = k)
wssd[k-1] <- emo_clust$tot.withinss
}

```

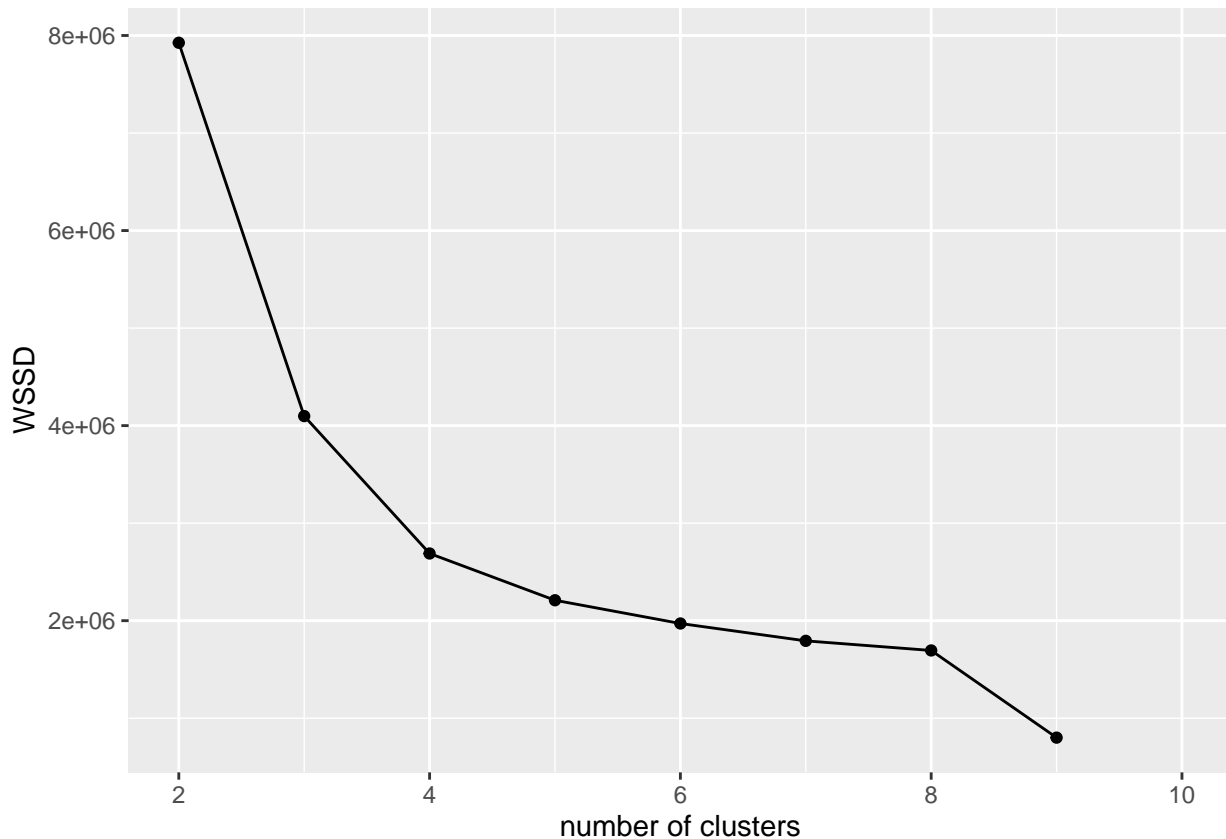
```

centers <- 2:10
dat <- data.frame(centers, wssd)
gr3 <- ggplot(dat, aes(x=centers, y=wssd)) +
  geom_line() +
  geom_point() +
  xlab("number of clusters") +
  ylab("WSSD")
plot(gr3)

```

Warning: Removed 1 row(s) containing missing values (geom_path).

Warning: Removed 1 rows containing missing values (geom_point).



#Choosing number of clusters as 4

```

k_mean_cluster <- kmeans(df_kmeans, centers = 4)
k_mean_cluster$centers

```

```

##   total_runs average_wickets_in_during_match balls_until_1st_wicket
## 1    697.6667                2.862072                98.29167
## 2    243.0105                2.726626                41.16084
## 3   4319.0000                2.471311                50.00000
## 4    335.7919                2.353010                53.57297
##   fielder_mentions

```

```
## 1      48.41667
## 2      20.45105
## 3      27.00000
## 4      22.81892
```

```
msd <- sqrt(k_mean_cluster$withinss / k_mean_cluster$size)
```

Approach: In this question, k-means clustering is used for the Games with Early Wickets, High scoring, Average Wickets and Fielder Mentions. First of all, “MatchNo” is used for identifying unique values. Then we summarize the data for those rows into new variables. NA values are handled and a graph for choosing the right number of clusters is used.

Justification on Choice of Cluster: Within Cluster Sum of Squares (WCSS) measures the squared average distance of all the points within a cluster to the cluster centroid. K-means consists of two major steps that attempt to minimize the sum of WSSDs over all the clusters. If we plot the total WSSD versus the number of clusters, we see that the decrease in total WSSD levels off (or forms an “elbow shape”) when we reach roughly the right number of clusters. In our graph, cluster size=4 is optimal based on the elbow method.

Features of Each Cluster - Games with Early Wickets, High scoring, Average Wickets and Fielder Mentions

Interpretation: - In Cluster 1: Highest scoring games with around 50 balls until the first wicket and around 27 fielder mentions and 2.4 average wickets per match balls are present in cluster 1.

- In Cluster 2: Games with scores of around 335 with 53 balls until the first wicket and around 22 fielder mentions and 2.3 average wickets per match balls are present in cluster 2.
- In Cluster 3: Games with scores around 700 but with highest balls until first wicket and highest fielder mentions with highest average wickets during match are present in Cluster 3.
- In Cluster 4: Least scoring games with least balls until the first wicket and least field mentions with 2.7 average wickets during match are present in Cluster 4.

Question 4 Optimize Duckworth-Lewis

```
df10 = read.csv("Gamelog T20I Stat 847.csv")
df10 = subset(df10, !is.na(MatchNo))
df10 = subset(df10, Inning %in% c(1))
df10$over2 <- df10$Over + df10$Ball/6
matches <- unique(df10$MatchNo)

df <- data.frame(Match=numeric(),
                 Innings1=numeric())

count <- 0
Runs1 <- 0

#Calculate the table for total runs scored in first innings of each match
for(i in matches)
{
  dataset <- subset(df10, MatchNo %in% i)
  dataset <- subset(dataset, !is.na(NumOutcome))
  Runs1 <- 0
  for(j in 1:nrow(dataset))
  {
    row <- dataset[j,]
    Runs1 <- Runs1 + row$NumOutcome
  }
  new <- c(i, Runs1)
```

```

df[nrow(df) + 1, ] <- new
}

count <- 0
Runs1 <- 0
prop <- c()
counter <- 1

#Calculate the proportion

for(i in matches)
{
  dataset <- subset(df10, MatchNo %in% i)
  dataset <- subset(dataset, !is.na(NumOutcome))

  Runs1 <- 0
  for(j in 1:nrow(dataset))
  {
    row <- dataset[j,]
    Runs1 <- Runs1 + row$NumOutcome
    if(df10$MatchNo[counter]==i)
    {

      prop <- c(prop, Runs1/df$Innings1[counter])
    }
  }
  counter <- counter + 1
}

```

#Define Loss Function

```

loss_function = function(x, prop)
{

A = x[1]
B = x[2]
C = x[3]
D = x[4] #Interaction variable

prop_smooth = A*(df10$over2) + B*((df10$Wickets)) + C*(df10$over2)^2 + D*(df10$Wickets*df10$over2)

error = sum( (prop - prop_smooth)^2)
return(error)

}

```

#Reference Additional Guidance File

```

options(warn = -1)
best_params = optim(par=c(0,0,0,0), loss_function, prop=prop)$par

A = best_params[1]

```



```

B = best_params[2]
C = best_params[3]
D = best_params[4]

newDLT = matrix(NA, nrow=20, ncol=10)

for(overcount in 1:20)
{

newDLT[overcount,] = 1 - A*overcount + B*(9:0) + C*overcount^2 + D*(9:0)
}

range = max(newDLT) - min(newDLT)
newDLT2 = round((newDLT - min(newDLT)) / range, 3)
newDLT2

```

```

##      [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4] [,5] [,6] [,7] [,8] [,9] [,10]
## [1,] 1.000 0.999 0.997 0.996 0.995 0.993 0.992 0.991 0.989 0.988
## [2,] 0.969 0.968 0.966 0.965 0.964 0.962 0.961 0.960 0.958 0.957
## [3,] 0.936 0.934 0.933 0.932 0.930 0.929 0.928 0.926 0.925 0.924
## [4,] 0.900 0.898 0.897 0.896 0.895 0.893 0.892 0.891 0.889 0.888
## [5,] 0.862 0.860 0.859 0.858 0.856 0.855 0.854 0.852 0.851 0.850
## [6,] 0.821 0.820 0.819 0.817 0.816 0.815 0.813 0.812 0.811 0.809
## [7,] 0.779 0.777 0.776 0.775 0.773 0.772 0.771 0.769 0.768 0.767
## [8,] 0.734 0.732 0.731 0.730 0.728 0.727 0.726 0.724 0.723 0.722
## [9,] 0.686 0.685 0.684 0.682 0.681 0.680 0.678 0.677 0.676 0.674
## [10,] 0.637 0.635 0.634 0.633 0.631 0.630 0.629 0.627 0.626 0.625
## [11,] 0.585 0.583 0.582 0.581 0.579 0.578 0.577 0.575 0.574 0.573
## [12,] 0.530 0.529 0.528 0.526 0.525 0.524 0.522 0.521 0.520 0.518
## [13,] 0.474 0.472 0.471 0.470 0.468 0.467 0.466 0.464 0.463 0.462
## [14,] 0.415 0.413 0.412 0.411 0.409 0.408 0.407 0.405 0.404 0.403
## [15,] 0.353 0.352 0.351 0.349 0.348 0.347 0.345 0.344 0.343 0.341
## [16,] 0.290 0.288 0.287 0.286 0.284 0.283 0.282 0.280 0.279 0.278
## [17,] 0.224 0.222 0.221 0.220 0.218 0.217 0.216 0.214 0.213 0.212
## [18,] 0.156 0.154 0.153 0.152 0.150 0.149 0.148 0.146 0.145 0.144
## [19,] 0.085 0.084 0.082 0.081 0.080 0.078 0.077 0.076 0.074 0.073
## [20,] 0.012 0.011 0.009 0.008 0.007 0.005 0.004 0.003 0.001 0.000

```

Inference:

Resource numbers represent the proportion of runs that a team is expected to still score in a match, given the current overs and wickets lost. For example, teams at the beginning of their 7th over with 3 wickets lost have 0.776 resource.

The ‘optim’ function was used to optimize the Duckworth Lewis Table (DLT). First of all, the total runs were calculated along with the proportion of runs scored at a particular ball for a team. The smoothing function involves 4 variables: $\text{prop_smooth} = A(df10\text{over}2) + B * ((df10\text{Wickets})) + C(df10\text{over}2)^2 + D * (df10\text{Wickets} * df10\text{over}2)$.

Comparison:

Comparing the obtained DLT to the given DLT, it can be observed somewhat similar results have been obtained considering the 12th over, 50% of the resources have been utilized while scoring 50% of the runs. At 12th over 4th wicket, 54.6% resources are utilised as compared 11th over and 4th wicket. This proves that the Duckworth Lewis Table has been optimized.