

```
In [1]: import pandas as pd
import plotly.express as px
import plotly.graph_objects as go

data = pd.read_csv("IPL 2022.csv")
print(data.head())
```

	match_id	date	venue
0	1	March 26, 2022	Wankhede Stadium, Mumbai
1	2	March 27, 2022	Brabourne Stadium, Mumbai
2	3	March 27, 2022	Dr DY Patil Sports Academy, Mumbai
3	4	March 28, 2022	Wankhede Stadium, Mumbai
4	5	March 29, 2022	Maharashtra Cricket Association Stadium, Pune

	team1	team2	stage	toss_winner	toss_decision	first_ings_score
0	Chennai	Kolkata	Group	Kolkata	Field	131
1	Delhi	Mumbai	Group	Delhi	Field	177
2	Bangalore	Punjab	Group	Punjab	Field	205
3	Gujarat	Lucknow	Group	Gujarat	Field	158
4	Hyderabad	Rajasthan	Group	Hyderabad	Field	210

	first_ings_wkts	second_ings_score	second_ings_wkts	match_winner	won_by
0	5	133	4	Kolkata	Wickets
1	5	179	6	Delhi	Wickets
2	2	208	5	Punjab	Wickets
3	6	161	5	Gujarat	Wickets
4	6	149	7	Rajasthan	Runs

	margin	player_of_the_match	top_scorer	highscore	best_bowling
0	6	Umesh Yadav	MS Dhoni	50	Dwayne Bravo
1	4	Kuldeep Yadav	Ishan Kishan	81	Kuldeep Yadav
2	5	Odean Smith	Faf du Plessis	88	Mohammed Siraj
3	5	Mohammed Shami	Deepak Hooda	55	Mohammed Shami
4	61	Sanju Samson	Aiden Markram	57	Yuzvendra Chahal

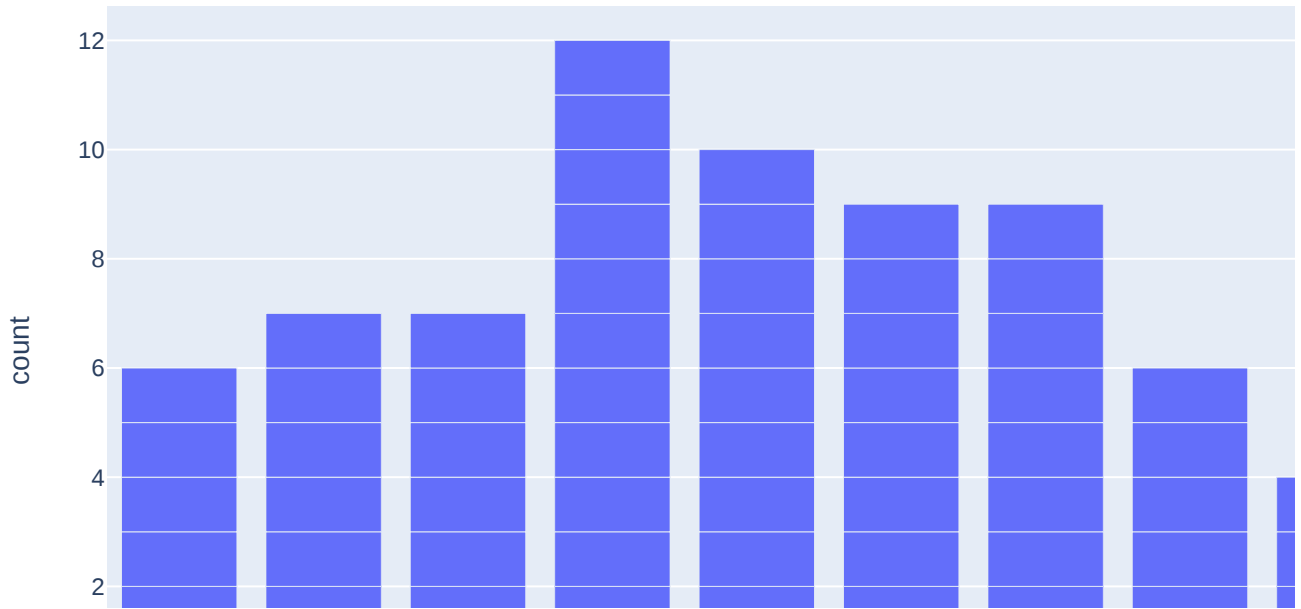
  

	best_bowling_figure
0	3--20
1	3--18
2	2--59
3	3--25
4	3--22

The dataset contains all the information needed to summarize the story of IPL 2022 so far. So let's start by looking at the number of matches won by each team in IPL 2022:

```
In [2]: figure = px.bar(data, x=data["match_winner"],
                        title="Number of Matches Won in IPL 2022")
figure.show()
```

## Number of Matches Won in IPL 2022

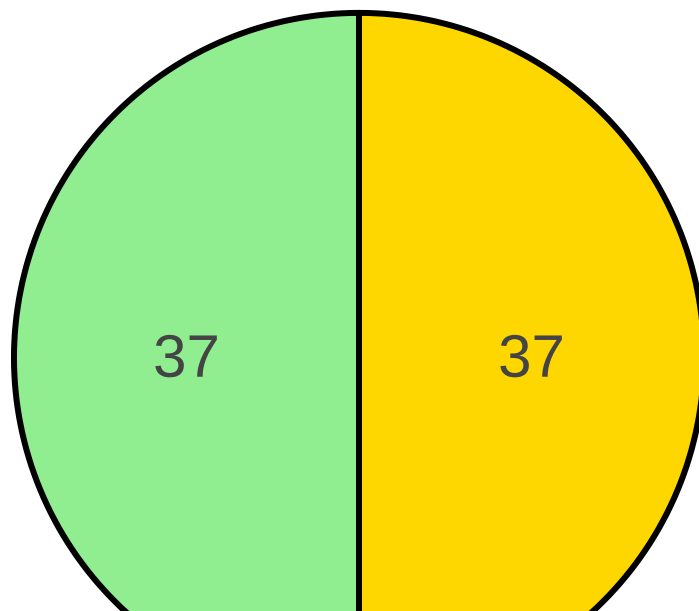


So, currently, Gujarat is leading the tournament by winning eight matches. It is an achievement as a new team for Gujarat in IPL. Now let's see how most of the teams win. Here we will analyze whether most of the teams win by defending (batting first) or chasing (batting second):

```
In [3]: data["won_by"] = data["won_by"].map({"Wickets": "Chasing",
                                             "Runs": "Defending"})
won_by = data["won_by"].value_counts()
label = won_by.index
counts = won_by.values
colors = ['gold', 'lightgreen']

fig = go.Figure(data=[go.Pie(labels=label, values=counts)])
fig.update_layout(title_text='Number of Matches Won By Defending Or Chasing')
fig.update_traces(hoverinfo='label+percent', textinfo='value',
                  textfont_size=30,
                  marker=dict(colors=colors,
                              line=dict(color='black', width=3)))
fig.show()
```

## Number of Matches Won By Defending Or Chasing

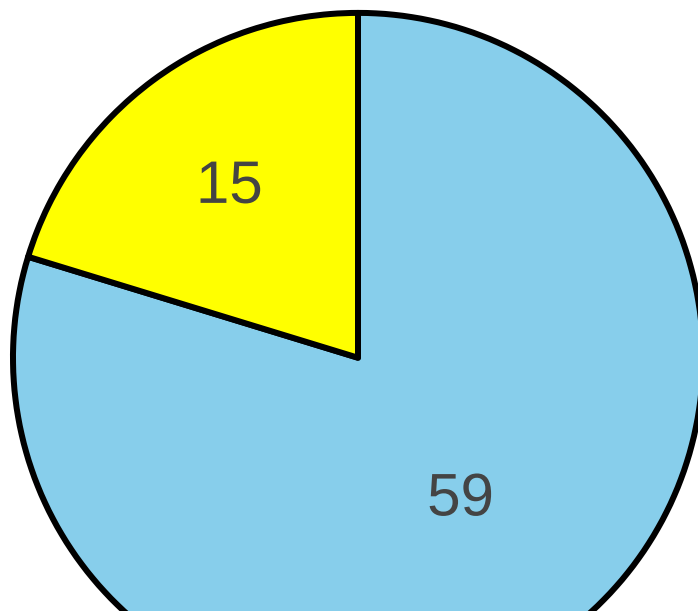


So, currently, 24 matches are won while chasing the target, and 22 matches are won while defending the target. Now let's see what most teams prefer (batting or fielding) after winning the toss:

```
In [4]: toss = data["toss_decision"].value_counts()
label = toss.index
counts = toss.values
colors = ['skyblue', 'yellow']

fig = go.Figure(data=[go.Pie(labels=label, values=counts)])
fig.update_layout(title_text='Toss Decision')
fig.update_traces(hoverinfo='label+percent',
                  textinfo='value', textfont_size=30,
                  marker=dict(colors=colors,
                              line=dict(color='black', width=3)))
fig.show()
```

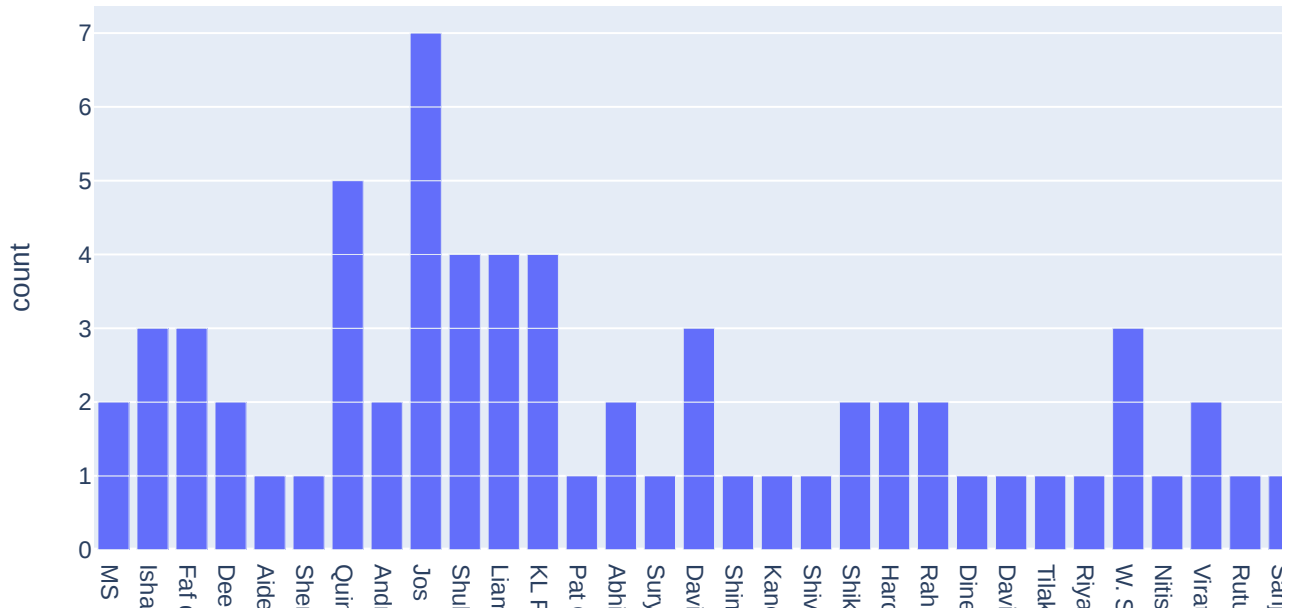
## Toss Decision



Thus, most captains choose to field after winning the toss. So far, in 43 games, captains have chosen to field first, and in just three games, the captains have chosen to bat first. Now let's see the top scorers of most IPL 2022 matches:

```
In [5]: figure = px.bar(data, x=data["top_scorer"],  
                        title="Top Scorers in IPL 2022")  
figure.show()
```

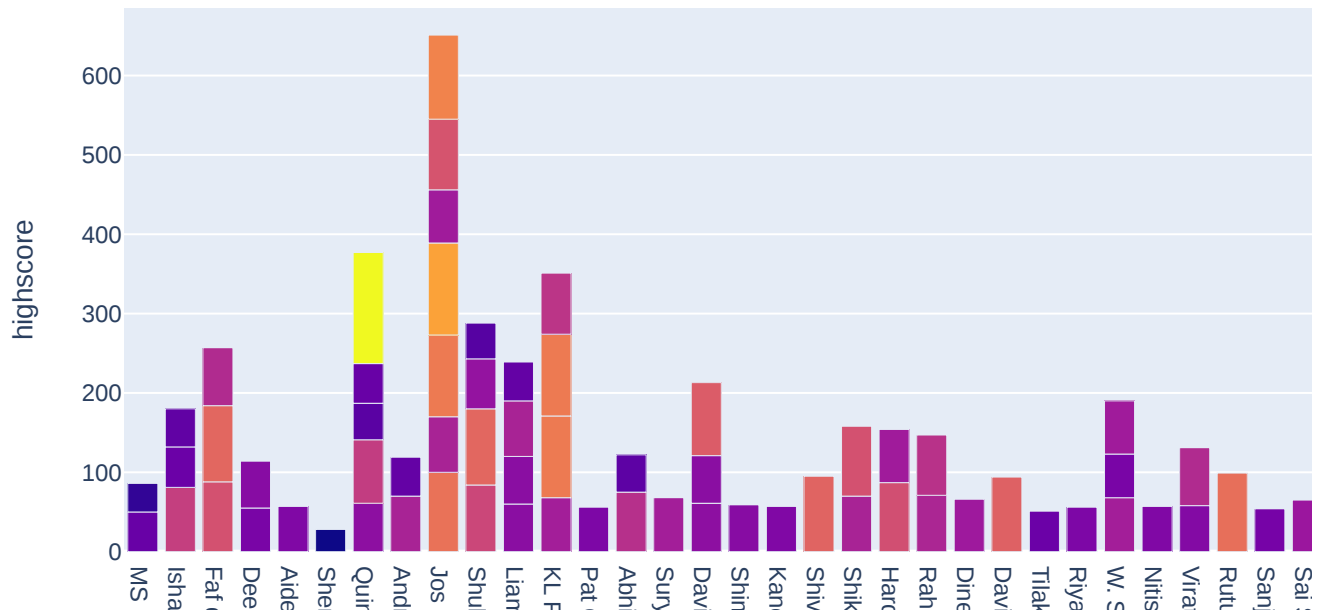
## Top Scorers in IPL 2022



Currently, Jos Buttler has been a top scorer in 5 matches. He is looking in great touch. Let's analyze it deeply by including the runs scored by the top scorers:

```
In [6]: figure = px.bar(data, x=data["top_scorer"],
                        y = data["highscore"],
                        color = data["highscore"],
                        title="Top Scorers in IPL 2022")
figure.show()
```

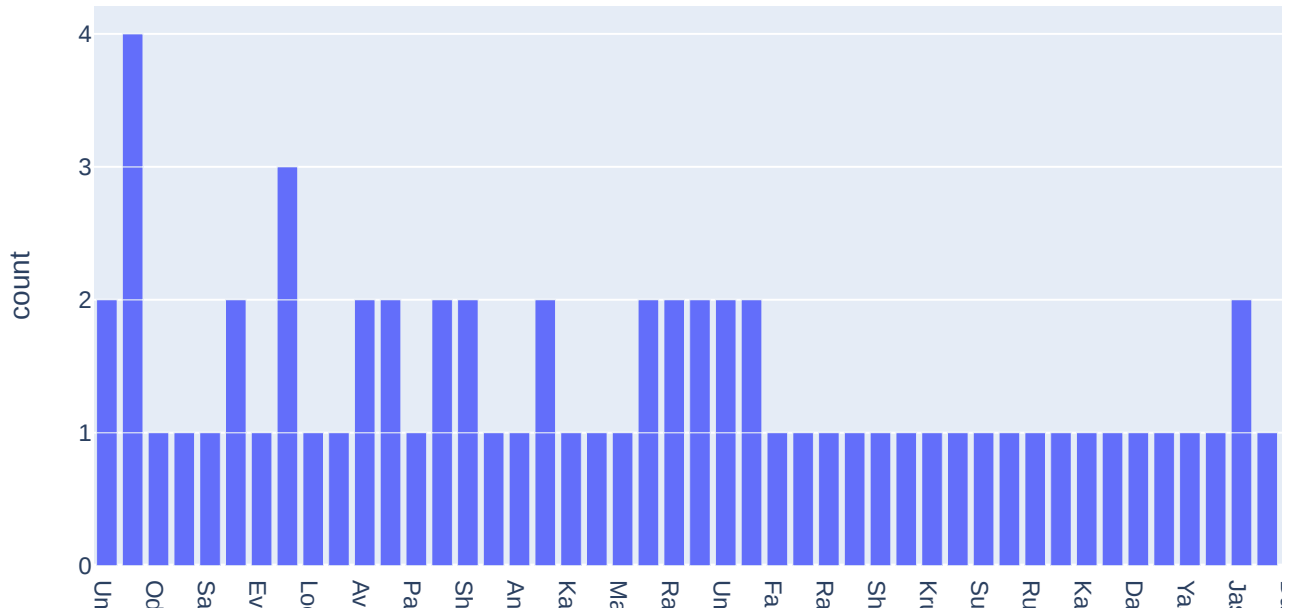
## Top Scorers in IPL 2022



So till now, Jos Buttler has scored three centuries, and KL Rahul has scored two centuries. Now let's have a look at the most player of the match awards till now in IPL 2022:

```
In [7]: figure = px.bar(data, x = data["player_of_the_match"],
                        title="Most Player of the Match Awards")
figure.show()
```

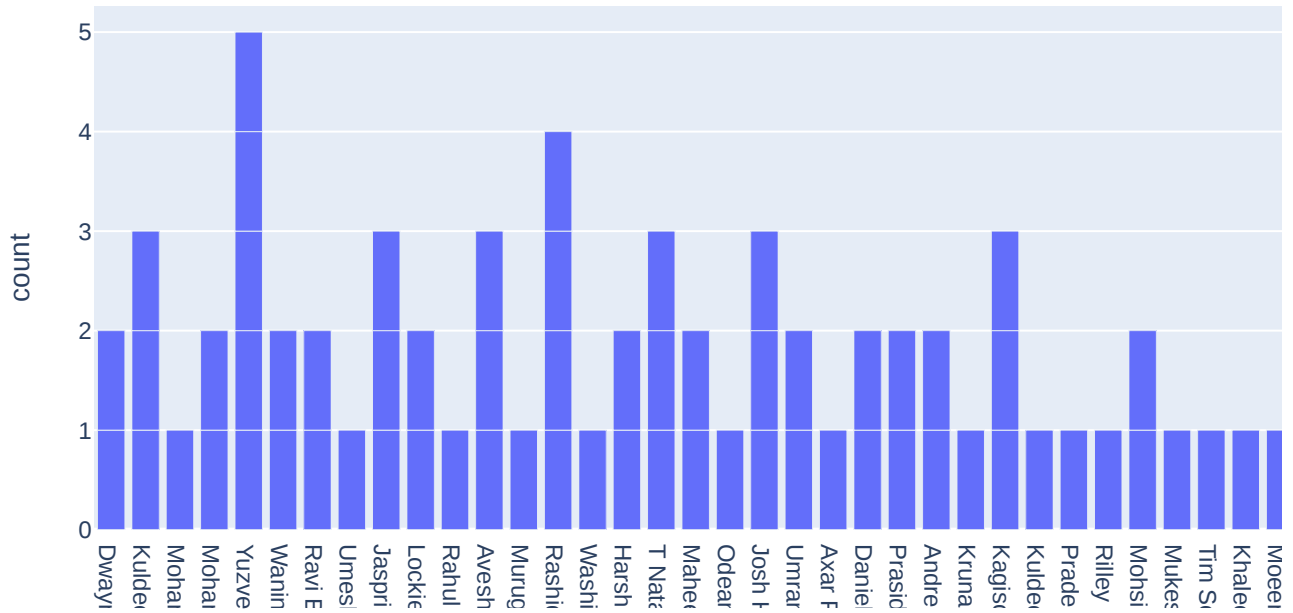
## Most Player of the Match Awards



So Kuldeep Yadav is leading in the list of players of the match awards with four matches. It is a great tournament for Kuldeep Yadav this year. Now let's have a look at the bowlers with the best bowling figures in most of the matches:

```
In [8]: figure = px.bar(data, x=data["best_bowling"],
                        title="Best Bowlers in IPL 2022")
figure.show()
```

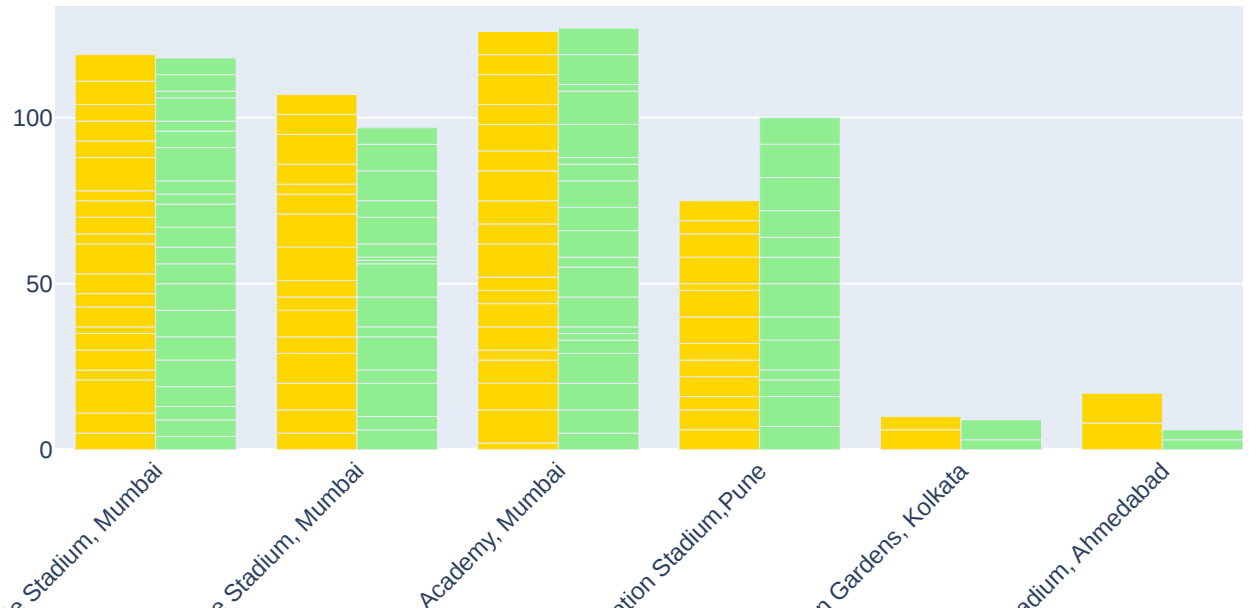
## Best Bowlers in IPL 2022



You can see Yuzvendra Chahal having the best bowling figures in four matches. So this is a great tournament for Yuzvendra Chahal this year too. Now let's have a look at whether most of the wickets fall while setting the target or while chasing the target:

```
In [9]: figure = go.Figure()
figure.add_trace(go.Bar(
    x=data["venue"],
    y=data["first_ings_wkts"],
    name='First Innings Wickets',
    marker_color='gold'
))
figure.add_trace(go.Bar(
    x=data["venue"],
    y=data["second_ings_wkts"],
    name='Second Innings Wickets',
    marker_color='lightgreen'
))
figure.update_layout(barmode='group', xaxis_tickangle=-45)
figure.show()
```



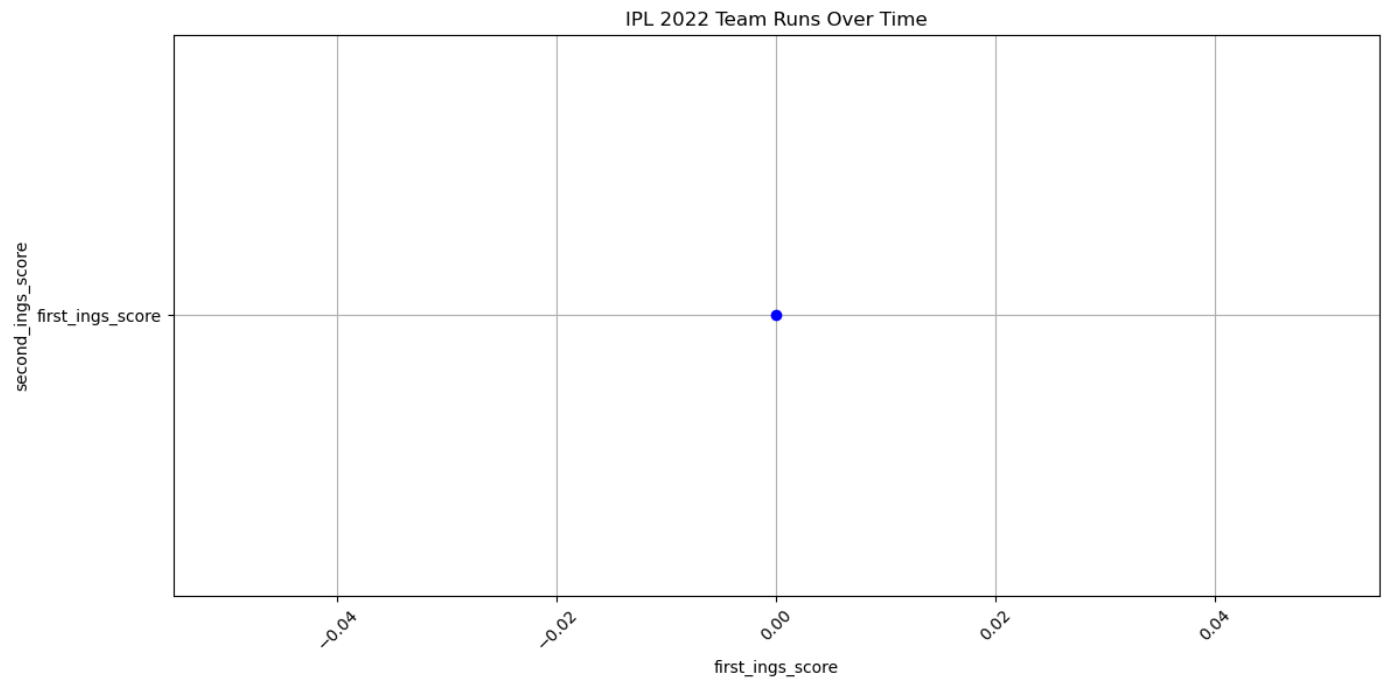


So in the Wankhede Stadium in Mumbai and MCA Stadium in Pune, most wickets fall while chasing the target. And in the other two stadiums, most wickets fall while setting the target. So this is how you can analyze and summarize the story of IPL 2022 using Python.

```
In [10]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
import pandas as pd
```

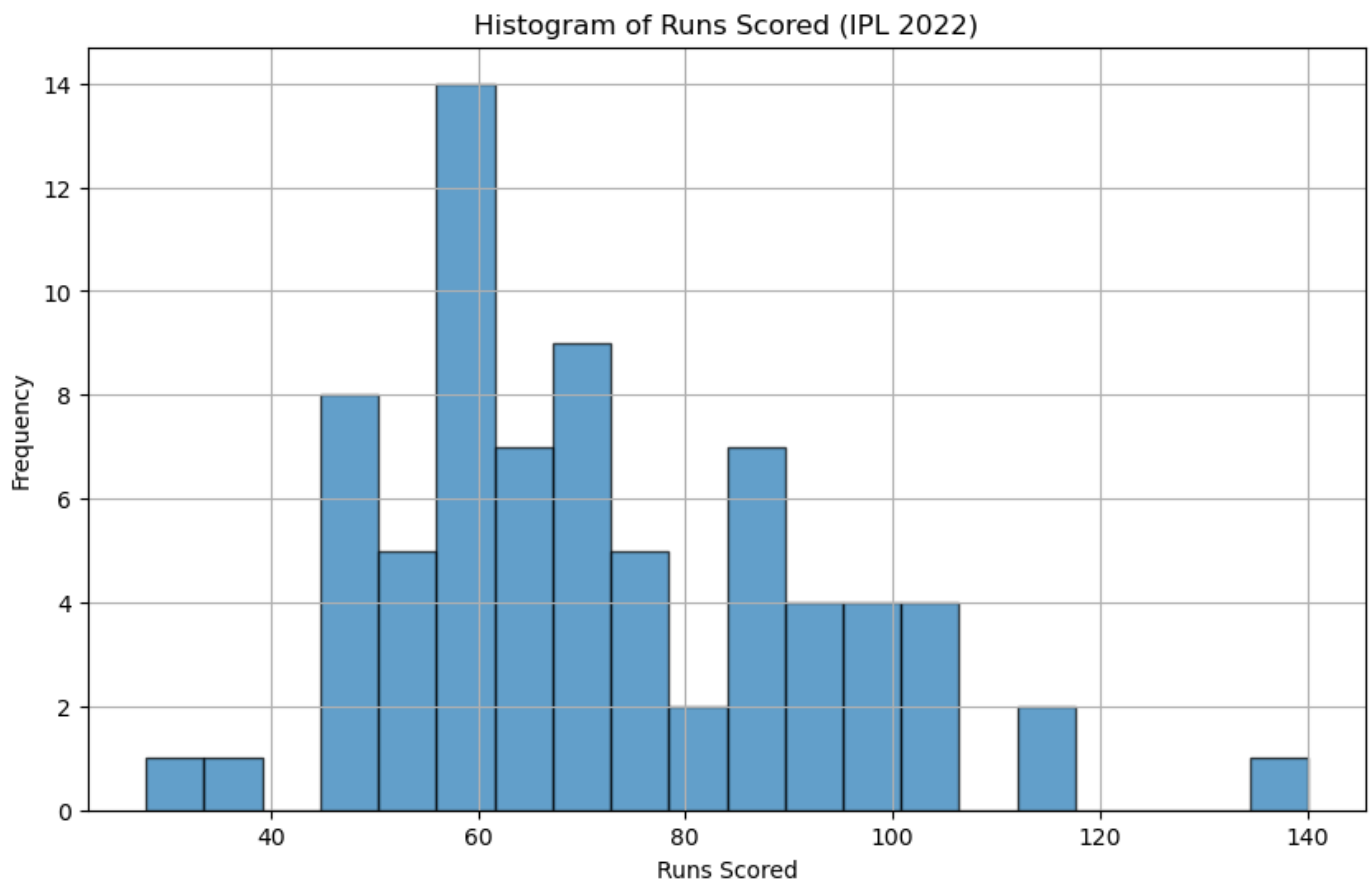
```
In [11]: plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
plt.plot('first_ings_score', marker='o', linestyle='--', color='b')
plt.title('IPL 2022 Team Runs Over Time')
plt.xlabel('first_ings_score')
plt.ylabel('second_ings_score')
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.grid(True)

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



```
In [12]: runs_scored = data['highscore']
```

```
In [13]: plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
plt.hist(runs_scored, bins=20, edgecolor='k', alpha=0.7) # bins determine the number of
plt.title('Histogram of Runs Scored (IPL 2022)')
plt.xlabel('Runs Scored')
plt.ylabel('Frequency')
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()
```



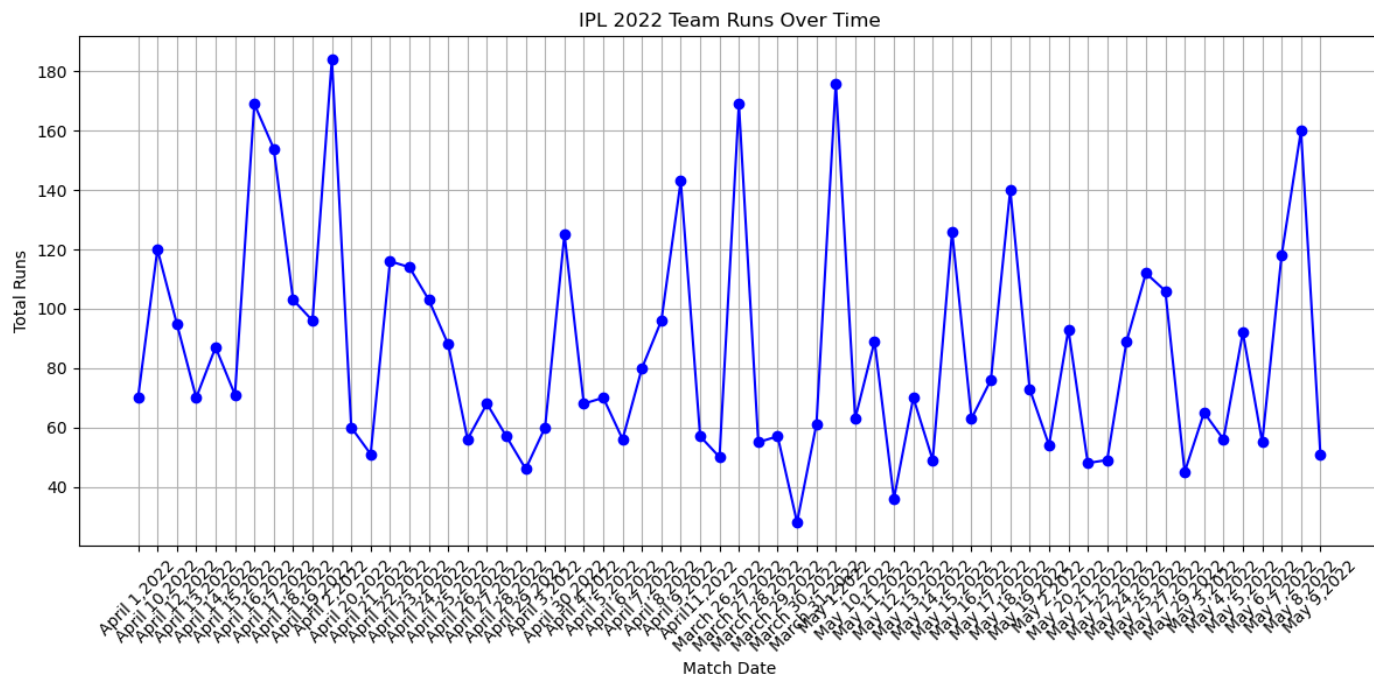
```
In [14]: team_runs = data.groupby('date')['highscore'].sum()
```

```

In [15]: plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
plt.plot(team_runs.index, team_runs.values, marker='o', linestyle='-', color='b')
plt.title('IPL 2022 Team Runs Over Time')
plt.xlabel('Match Date')
plt.ylabel('Total Runs')
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.grid(True)

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

```



In [ ]:

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