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INTRODUCTION

The Indian Premier League (IPL) is a professional Twenty20 cricket league in India, widely regarded as one of the most popular and lucrative T20 leagues globally. Launched in 2008 by the Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI), the IPL features franchise teams representing different cities. Known for its high-octane cricket, star-studded line-ups, and innovative formats, the IPL has become a cricketing extravaganza, attracting top international players.

With its blend of entertainment and competitive cricket, the IPL has not only revolutionized the sport but has also gained a massive fan base, making it a premier event in the cricketing calendar.



IPL OVERVIEW

The Indian Premier League (IPL) premier Twenty20 cricket league in India. Renowned for its high-energy matches and star-studded teams representing cities, the IPL has become a global cricketing phenomenon. With innovative formats and top international players, it blends entertainment and competition, captivating a massive fan base. The IPL has redefined modern cricket, elevating it beyond a sport to a cultural spectacle.

FIRST EDITION

2008

FORMAT

Twenty20

NUMBER OF TEAMS

TEN (10)

ADMINISTRATOR

BCCI

(Board of Control for Cricket in India)

HEADQUARTERS

Cricket Centre, Churchgate, Mumbai, Maharashtra

TEAM PLAYING



CHENNAI SUPER KINGS



DELHI CAPITALS



GUJRAT TITANS



KOLKATA KNIGHT RIDERS



LUCKNOW SUPER GIANTS



MUMBAI INDIANS



PUNJAB KINGS



RAJASTHAN ROYALS



ROYAL CHALLENGERS BANGALORE



SUNRISERS HYDERABAD

IPL 2022 VENUE

Arun Jaitley Stadium

(Delhi

Capacity: 35,200

Narendra Modi Stadium

(Ahmedabad)

Capacity: 132,000

Wankhede Stadium

(Mumbai)

Capacity: 33,108

Dy Patil Stadium

(Navi Mumbai

Capacity: 55,000



Edan Gardens

(Kolkata

Capacity: 68,000

M A Chidambaram Stadium (Chennai)

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Capacity: 38,200

M Chinnaswamy Stadium

(Bengaluru)

Capacity: 33,800

AWARDS



MOST VALUABLE PLAYER

PLAYER NAME

PTS: XXX MATCHES: XXX



FAIRPLAY

TEAM NAME

MATCHES: XXX POINTS: XXX



MAN OF THE MATCH

PLAYER NAME

RUNS: XXX WICKETS: XXX



MAN OF THE TOURNAMENT

PLAYER NAME

MATCHES: XXX RUNS / WC: XXX

IPL RECORDS

ALL TIME BATTING LEADERS

Orange Cap

2,278

Runs

VIRAT KOHLI

Most Fours

750

Fours

SHIKHAR DHAWAN

Most Sixes

375

Sixes

CHRIS GAYLE

Highest Score

175

Score

CHRIS GAYLE

ALL TIME BOWLING LEADERS

Purple Cap

187

Wickets

YUZVENDRA CHAHAL

Best Bowling Figures

6/12

Wickets/Runs

ALZARRI JOSEPH

Best Bowling Average

17.92

LUNGI NGIDI

Most Dots

1534

BHUVNESHWAR

LIST OF BROADCASTERS

TERRITORY	LICENSEE
India	Star Sports
	Jio Cinema (Internet)
Bangladesh	T Sports , GTV , T Sports (App)
Australia	Foxtel, Fox Cricket, Kayo Sports, Kayo Freebies
Afghanistan	Ariana Television Network
Indonesia	Vidio (Internet)
Ireland	Sky Sports, DAZN
United Kingdom	Sky Sports, DAZN
Middle East and North Africa	Times Internet
New Zealand	Sky Sports
South Africa	Super Sport
United States	Willow Tv

Objectives of the Project

The main objectives of conducting this IPL Data Analysis are:

1.Analyze Team Performance:

Identify which team has been the most consistent performer in different seasons. Find which team performs better while batting first or chasing targets.

2. Analyze Player Performance:

Find the top run-scorers and top wicket-takers in IPL history.

Identify the players who have won the maximum Player of the Match awards.

3.Impact of Toss on Match Outcome:

Check if winning the toss has any correlation with winning the match.

Understand whether batting first or second has a higher chance of winning.

4. Venue Analysis:

Analyze how match outcomes vary based on different stadiums or venues. Identify home ground advantages for specific teams.

5.Predictive Insights:

Generate actionable insights for future IPL matches based on historical data. Build a base understanding of factors influencing match outcomes.

Data Collection

- •The data was collected from publicly available sources like:
 - Kaggle Datasets.
 - Official IPL Website (iplt20.com).
 - Cricket API or Web Scraping Methods.
- •The dataset primarily contained:
 - Match Details: Team names, match date, venue, winner, result, toss winner, etc.
 - Player Performance Data: Runs scored, wickets taken, strike rates, batting average, etc.
 - Venue Details: Stadium, city, toss decisions, home ground advantage.
- •The data was stored in CSV (Comma Separated Values) format, which was later loaded into Python Jupyter Notebook/Colab for analysis.

Data Cleaning and Preprocessing

The collected raw data had several inconsistencies that needed to be cleaned before analysis.

Steps Taken for Data Cleaning:

1.Handling Missing Values:

Several fields like player names, match results, or scores had missing values. Used Pandas to fill or drop null values.

2.Removing Duplicates:

Some matches or player data were repeated in the dataset. Used the drop duplicates() function to remove them.

3.Standardizing Data:

Some player names were spelled differently (e.g., *M.S. Dhoni*). Standardized them using string operations.

4.Date-Time Conversion:

Converted match date from string to DateTime format for time-based analysis.

5.Data Type Conversion:

Converted numerical columns like scores, wickets, and match results to integers/floats for easy analysis.

Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)

Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA) is the process of analyzing and visualizing data to uncover key insights and patterns.

A. Team Performance:

- •Analyzed the win percentage of teams.
- •Found that Mumbai Indians (MI) and Chennai Super Kings (CSK) have the highest winning percentages.

B. Toss Impact:

- •Analyzed if winning the toss increases the chance of winning.
- •Found that teams winning the toss and opting to chase had a slightly higher winning rate.

C. Player Performance:

- •Identified top run-scorers like Virat Kohli, Rohit Sharma and top wicket-takers like Jasprit Bumrah, Rashid Khan.
- •Recognized players with the most Player of the Match awards.

D. Venue Analysis:

- •Found that home ground advantage plays a crucial role in match outcomes.
- •Teams like CSK (at Chennai) and MI (at Wankhede) had higher winning percentages.

