## Project 2 - Milestone3

# Title - IPL(Indian Premier League) Match Predictive Analysis

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#### **Data Exploration**

```
In [47]:
        ## Import required libraries
         import numpy as np
         import pandas as pd
         import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
         import seaborn as sns
         from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
         from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
         from sklearn.linear model import LogisticRegression
         from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
         from sklearn.feature selection import RFE
         from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
         from sklearn.svm import SVC
         from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
         from sklearn.metrics import confusion matrix, classification report
In [48]: ## Load source dataset and create dataframe
         ipl matches=pd.read csv("/Users/anjanibonda/Data-Science/DSC680/Week5-8/all sea
In [49]: ## Check sample records from the dataframe
         ipl matches.head()
```

Out[49]:

season

id

name short\_name description home\_team away\_team toss\_won

					<del>_</del>	-	_		_
	0	2022	1304047	Chennai Super Kings v Kolkata Knight Riders	CSK v KKR	1st Match (N), Indian Premier League at Mumbai	CSK	KKR	KKR
	1	2022	1304048	Delhi Capitals v Mumbai Indians	DC v MI	2nd Match (D/N), Indian Premier League at Mumb	DC	MI	DC
	2	2022	1304049	Punjab Kings v Royal Challengers Bangalore	PBKS v RCB	3rd Match (N), Indian Premier League at Navi M	PBKS	RCB	KXIP
	3	2022	1304050	Gujarat Titans v Lucknow Super Giants	GT v LSG	4th Match (N), Indian Premier League at Mumbai	GT	LSG	GТ
	4	2022	1304051	Sunrisers Hyderabad v Rajasthan Royals	SRH v RR	5th Match (N), Indian Premier League at Pune,	SRH	RR	SRH
	5 rows × 45 columns								
[50]:			shape of	the dataf	rame				

```
In [50]: ## check shape of the dataframe
ipl_matches.shape

Out[50]: (958, 45)
```

```
In [51]: ## check info of the dataframe
   ipl_matches.info()
```

RangeIndex: 958 entries, 0 to 957 Data columns (total 45 columns): # Column Non-Null Count Dtype \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ 0 season 958 non-null int64 1 id 958 non-null int64 2 name 958 non-null object 3 short name 958 non-null object 4 description 958 non-null object 5 home\_team 958 non-null object 6 away\_team 958 non-null object 7 toss\_won 958 non-null object 8 decision 958 non-null object 9 object 1st inning score 950 non-null 10 2nd\_inning\_score 948 non-null object home score 950 non-null object 12 away\_score 948 non-null object 13 winner 958 non-null object result 14 958 non-null object 15 start\_date 958 non-null object 16 end date 958 non-null object 17 venue\_id 958 non-null int64 18 venue\_name 958 non-null object 19 home captain 958 non-null object 20 958 non-null away\_captain object 21 pom 958 non-null object 22 958 non-null object points 23 958 non-null bool super over home overs 950 non-null float64 25 home runs 950 non-null float64 26 home wickets 950 non-null float64 float64 27 home boundaries 950 non-null float64 28 away overs 948 non-null 29 away runs 948 non-null float64 30 948 non-null float64 away wickets 31 away\_boundaries 948 non-null float64 32 highlights 936 non-null object 33 home key batsman 950 non-null object home key bowler 937 non-null object 35 home playx1 object 958 non-null 36 away playx1 958 non-null object away key batsman 948 non-null object away key bowler 38 939 non-null object 39 match days 958 non-null object 40 umpire1 object 958 non-null 41 umpire2 958 non-null object tv umpire 42 958 non-null object 43 referee 958 non-null object reserve umpire 958 non-null object dtypes: bool(1), float64(8), int64(3), object(33) memory usage: 330.4+ KB

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

#### **EDA**

Out [54

```
"home_key_batsman", "highlights", "away_boundaries", "av

"away_overs", "home_boundaries", "home_wickets", "home_ru

"points", "pom", "away_captain", "home_captain", "start_da

"away_score", "venue_id"], inplace=True)

ipl_matches.shape
```

Out[52]: (958, 13)

In [53]: ## Check columns with null values
 null\_columns=ipl\_matches.isnull().sum()
 print(null\_columns[null\_columns > 0])

1st\_inning\_score 8
2nd\_inning\_score 10
dtype: int64

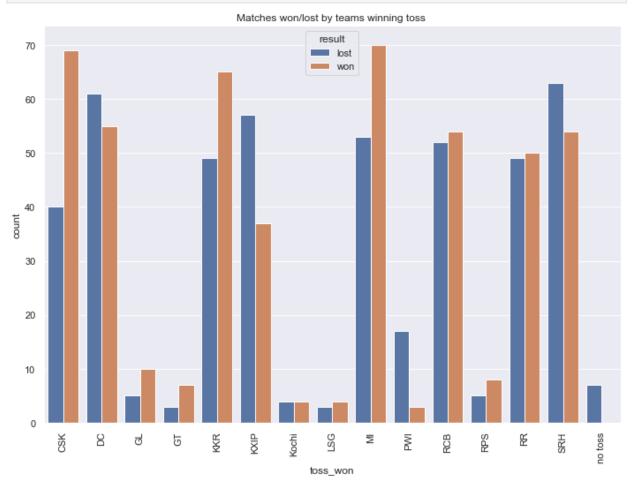
In [54]: ipl\_matches.head()

	season	name	short_name	description	home_team	away_team	toss_won	decision
0	2022	Chennai Super Kings v Kolkata Knight Riders	CSK v KKR	1st Match (N), Indian Premier League at Mumbai	CSK	KKR	KKR	BOWL FIRST
1	2022	Delhi Capitals v Mumbai Indians	DC v MI	2nd Match (D/N), Indian Premier League at Mumb	DC	MI	DC	BOWL FIRST
2	2022	Punjab Kings v Royal Challengers Bangalore	PBKS v RCB	3rd Match (N), Indian Premier League at Navi M	PBKS	RCB	KXIP	BOWL FIRST
3	2022	Gujarat Titans v Lucknow Super Giants	GT v LSG	4th Match (N), Indian Premier League at Mumbai	GT	LSG	GT	BOWL FIRST
4	2022	Sunrisers Hyderabad v Rajasthan Royals	SRH v RR	5th Match (N), Indian Premier League at Pune,	SRH	RR	SRH	BOWL FIRST

#### **Visualizations**

```
In [55]: ## Checking stats for Toss affecting the win.
  toss_won_df = ipl_matches.groupby(['toss_won']).winner.value_counts().reset_inc
  toss_won_df['result']=np.where(toss_won_df.winner==toss_won_df.toss_won,'won','
  toss_won_result_df = toss_won_df.groupby(['toss_won','result'])['count'].sum().
```

```
In [56]: ## Visualization
plot = sns.barplot(x="toss_won", y="count", hue="result", data=toss_won_result_
plot.set_title('Matches won/lost by teams winning toss ')
plot.set_xticklabels(toss_won_result_df['toss_won'].unique(),rotation=90)
plt.show()
```

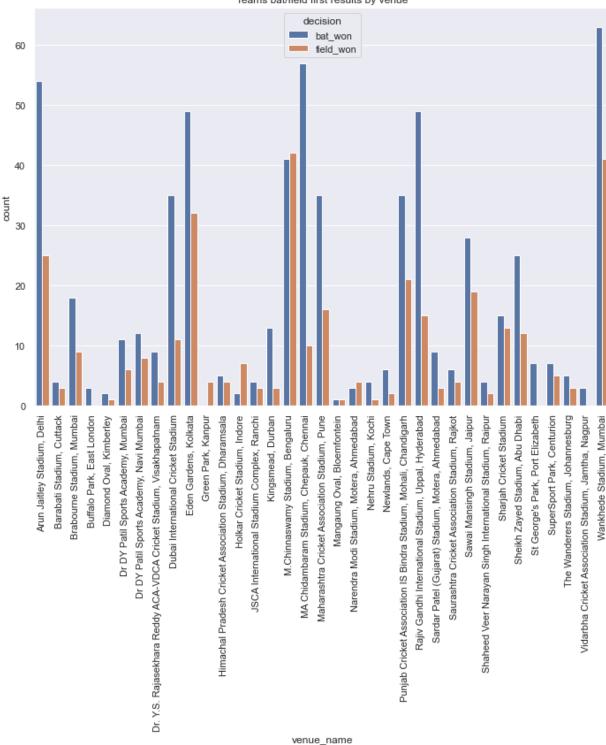


In [57]: ## Checking Winning stats of teams by venue
 venue\_toss\_decision\_result=ipl\_matches[["toss\_won","decision","winner","venue\_r
 venue\_toss\_decision\_result["decision"]=np.where((venue\_toss\_decision\_result.tos
 venue\_result=venue\_toss\_decision\_result.groupby(["venue\_name"]).decision.value\_
 #Visualization
 sns.set(rc={'figure.figsize':(11.7,8.27)})
 plot = sns.barplot(x="venue\_name", y="count", hue="decision", data=venue\_result
 plot.set\_title('Teams\_bat/field\_first\_results\_by\_venue')
 plot.set\_xticklabels(venue\_result['venue\_name'].unique(),rotation=90)
 plt.show()

```
/var/folders/0c/spq36xkd5vz7k9940sd5prhw0000gn/T/ipykernel_769/1309432646.py:
3: SettingWithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead

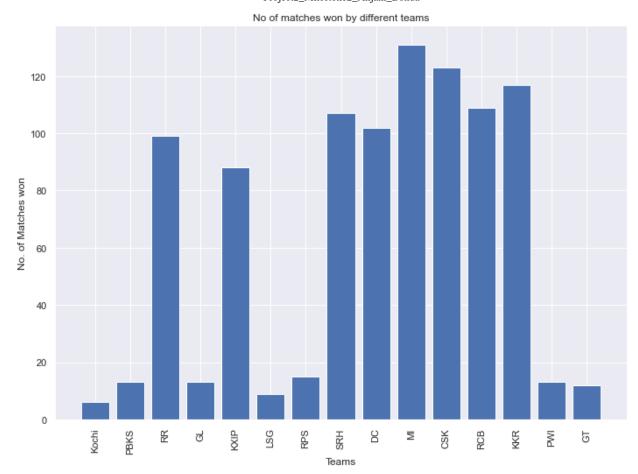
See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/st
able/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy
   venue_toss_decision_result["decision"]=np.where((venue_toss_decision_result.toss_won == venue_toss_decision_result.winner) & (venue_toss_decision_result.decision=="BOWL FIRST"),"field_won","bat_won")
```

#### Teams bat/field first results by venue



```
In [58]: ## Checking # of matches won by different teams
    teams = list(set(ipl_matches.loc[:,'home_team']))
    matches_won = [len(ipl_matches.loc[ipl_matches['winner'] == i]) for i in teams
    plt.bar(np.arange(len(teams)), matches_won)
    plt.xticks(np.arange(len(teams)), teams, rotation='vertical')
    plt.ylabel('No. of Matches won')
    plt.xlabel('Teams')
    plt.title('No of matches won by different teams')
```

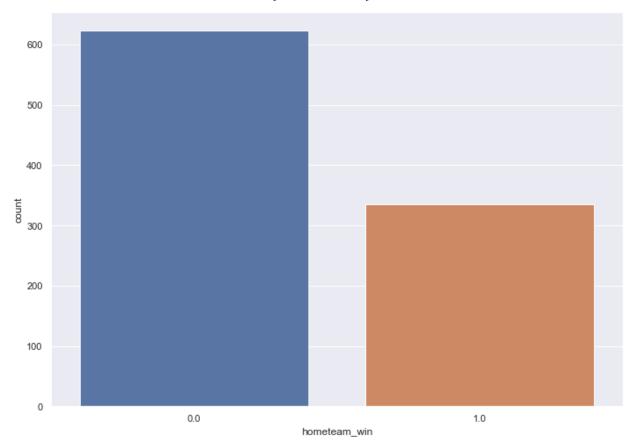
Out[58]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'No of matches won by different teams')



#### **Feature Engineering**

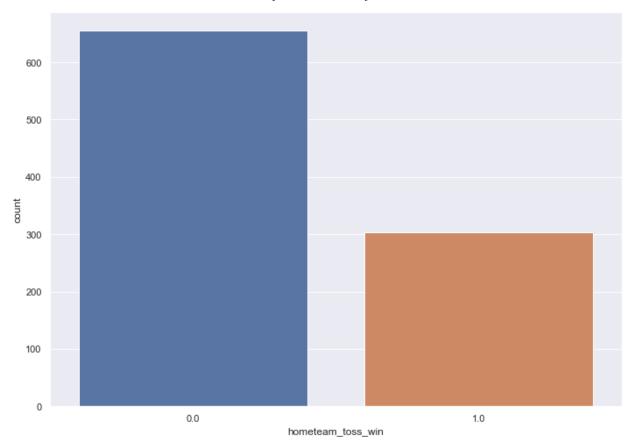
```
In [59]: ## Encoding the numerical values
    encoder= LabelEncoder()
    ipl_matches["home_team"]=encoder.fit_transform(ipl_matches["home_team"])
    ipl_matches["away_team"]=encoder.fit_transform(ipl_matches["away_team"])
    ipl_matches["winner"]=encoder.fit_transform(ipl_matches["winner"].astype(str))
    ipl_matches["toss_won"]=encoder.fit_transform(ipl_matches["toss_won"])
    ipl_matches["venue_name"]=encoder.fit_transform(ipl_matches["venue_name"])

In [60]: ## outcome variable 'hometeam_win' as a probability of home_team winning the maipl_matches.loc[ipl_matches["winner"]==ipl_matches["home_team"], "hometeam_win"]
    ipl_matches.loc[ipl_matches["winner"]!=ipl_matches["home_team"], "hometeam_win"]
    ## Checking the distribution of the dataset
    sns.countplot(x="hometeam_win",data=ipl_matches)
    plt.show()
```



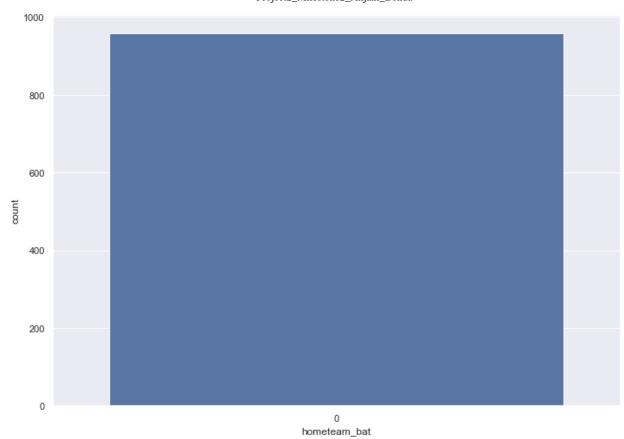
```
In [61]: ## outcome variable 'hometeam_toss_win' as a probability of home_team winning t
ipl_matches.loc[ipl_matches["toss_won"]==ipl_matches["home_team"], "hometeam_tos
ipl_matches.loc[ipl_matches["toss_won"]!=ipl_matches["home_team"], "hometeam_tos

## Checking the distribution of the dataset
sns.countplot(x="hometeam_toss_win", data=ipl_matches)
plt.show()
```



```
In [62]: ## outcome variable 'hometeam_bat' as a probability of home_team batting first
ipl_matches["hometeam_bat"]=0
ipl_matches.loc[(ipl_matches["hometeam_toss_win"]==1) & (ipl_matches["decision'

## Checking the distribution of the dataset
sns.countplot(x="hometeam_bat",data=ipl_matches)
plt.show()
```



In [63]: ## Create a prediction dataframe with all required and related features prediction\_df=ipl\_matches[["home\_team","away\_team","hometeam\_toss\_win","hometea

```
In [64]: ## Dropping higly correlated features
    correlated_features = set()
    correlation_matrix = prediction_df.drop('hometeam_win', axis=1).corr()
    correlation_matrix
```

Out[64]: hometeam\_toss\_win hometeam\_bat venue\_name home\_team away\_team 1.000000 0.271405 home\_team -0.142251 -0.423365 NaN away\_team -0.142251 1.000000 0.106037 NaN -0.043951 hometeam\_toss\_win -0.423365 0.106037 1.000000 NaN -0.055695 hometeam\_bat NaN NaN NaN NaN NaN venue\_name 0.271405 -0.043951 -0.055695 NaN 1.000000

Out[65]:		home_team	away_team	hometeam_toss_win	hometeam_bat	hometeam_win	venue_name
	0	0	4	0.0	0	0.0	34
	1	1	8	1.0	0	1.0	:
	2	9	11	0.0	0	0.0	(
	3	3	7	1.0	0	1.0	34
	4	14	13	0.0	0	1.0	1.
	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	
	953	11	8	0.0	0	0.0	1!
	954	5	13	0.0	0	1.0	2:
	955	1	13	1.0	0	0.0	34
	956	0	5	0.0	0	1.0	34
	957	0	13	0.0	0	0.0	Į.

958 rows × 6 columns

```
In [66]: ## feature selection
X = prediction_df.drop('hometeam_win', axis=1)
target = prediction_df['hometeam_win']
target=target.astype(int)
```

### Modeling

```
In [68]: ## Splitting the data into training and testing data and scaling it
         X train, X test, y train, y test = train test split(X, target, test size=0.2, n
         sc = StandardScaler()
         X train = sc.fit transform(X train)
         X test = sc.transform(X test)
In [69]: ## Apply Logistic Regression
         logreg = LogisticRegression()
         logreg.fit(X train, y train)
         y_pred = logreg.predict(X_test)
         print(confusion matrix(y test,y pred))
         print(classification_report(y_test,y_pred))
         print('Accuracy of logistic regression classifier on test set: {:.4f}'.format(]
         [[95 29]
          [31 37]]
                       precision
                                    recall f1-score
                                                        support
                            0.75
                    0
                                       0.77
                                                 0.76
                                                            124
                    1
                            0.56
                                       0.54
                                                 0.55
                                                             68
                                                 0.69
                                                            192
             accuracy
            macro avg
                            0.66
                                       0.66
                                                 0.66
                                                            192
         weighted avg
                            0.69
                                       0.69
                                                 0.69
                                                            192
```

Accuracy of logistic regression classifier on test set: 0.6875

```
In [70]:
         ## Apply SVM
         svm=SVC()
         svm.fit(X train,y train)
         svm.score(X_test,y_test)
         y_pred = svm.predict(X_test)
         print(confusion_matrix(y_test,y_pred))
         print(classification_report(y_test,y_pred))
         print('Accuracy of SVM classifier on test set: {:.4f}'.format(svm.score(X test,
         [[79 45]
          [15 53]]
                        precision
                                     recall f1-score
                                                         support
                     0
                             0.84
                                       0.64
                                                  0.72
                                                             124
                     1
                             0.54
                                       0.78
                                                  0.64
                                                              68
                                                  0.69
                                                             192
             accuracy
            macro avg
                             0.69
                                       0.71
                                                  0.68
                                                             192
         weighted avg
                             0.73
                                       0.69
                                                 0.69
                                                             192
         Accuracy of SVM classifier on test set: 0.6875
In [71]: ## Apply Decision Tree Classifier
         dtree=DecisionTreeClassifier()
         dtree.fit(X train,y train)
         dtree.score(X_test,y_test)
         y pred = dtree.predict(X test)
         print(confusion_matrix(y_test,y_pred))
         print(classification report(y test,y pred))
         print('Accuracy of decision tree classifier on test set: {:.4f}'.format(dtree.s
         [[92 32]
          [32 36]]
                        precision
                                     recall f1-score
                                                         support
                     0
                             0.74
                                       0.74
                                                  0.74
                                                             124
                                       0.53
                     1
                             0.53
                                                  0.53
                                                              68
             accuracy
                                                  0.67
                                                             192
                                                 0.64
                             0.64
                                       0.64
                                                             192
            macro avg
         weighted avg
                                       0.67
                                                  0.67
                                                             192
                             0.67
         Accuracy of decision tree classifier on test set: 0.6667
In [72]: ## Apply Random Forest Classifier
         randomForest= RandomForestClassifier(n estimators=100)
         randomForest.fit(X train,y train)
         randomForest.score(X test,y test)
         y pred = randomForest.predict(X test)
         print("Confusion matrix\n",confusion_matrix(y_test,y_pred))
         print(classification_report(y_test,y_pred))
         print('Accuracy of random forest classifier on test set: {:.4f}'.format(randomF
```

Confusion matrix [[89 35] [29 39]] precision recall f1-score support 0 0.75 0.72 0.74 124 0.53 0.57 0.55 1 68 accuracy 0.67 192 0.64 192 macro avg 0.64 0.65 weighted avg 0.67 0.67 0.67 192

Accuracy of random forest classifier on test set: 0.6667

Observation: It is clear from the results that both Logistic Regression and SVM give us a higher accuracy of 68.75% than other algorithms for this data distribution.