Objective

The objective of this project is to explore detailed IPL match and ball-by-ball datasets to identify performance patterns, player statistics, team success rates, and venue-based insights. The analysis provides actionable trends to understand key success factors in IPL matches.

Tools & Technologies Used

- Python
- Pandas
- Numpy
- Matplotlib & Seaborn
- Jupyter Notebook

Dataset Overview

The project utilizes two comprehensive Kaggle datasets:

Match Data (2008 - 2023) — Match-wise records including teams, results, toss decisions, venue, margin of victory, etc.

Ball by Ball Data (2008 - 2023) — Delivery-wise details such as batsman, bowler, runs scored, wickets taken, dismissal types, etc.

These datasets enable player-level, team-level, and venue-level performance analysis across multiple IPL seasons.

Data Exploration & Visual Analysis

import pandas as pd

import numpy as np

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

import seaborn as sns

```
sns.set_style('whitegrid')
plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = (10,6)
# Load Data
match_info = pd.read_csv(r'E:/ipl-data-analysis/data/ipl_match_data_2008-2023.csv')
ball_data = pd.read_csv(r'E:/ipl-data-analysis/data/ipl_ball_by_ball_data_2008-2023.csv',
low_memory=False)
# Basic Checks
print(match_info.head())
print(match_info.info())
                                                                                <class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 1024 entries, 0 to 1023
Data columns (total 26 columns):
                                                                                               Non-Null Count
                                                                                # Column
                                                                                               1024 non-null
                                                                                   date
season
                                                                                   event_name
                                                                                               1024 non-null
                                                                                                          object
                                                                                   match_type
                                                                                               1024 non-null
```

match_n city 1024 non-null 973 non-null 1024 non-null object object object team1 1024 non-null object object object object object 1024 non-null referee reserve_umpir tv_umpire 1024 non-null 1000 non-null 1021 non-null umpire1 umpire2 team1players 13 1024 non-null object 1024 non-null 1024 non-null 1024 non-null 1024 non-null 1024 non-null toss_winn object 17 toss_winner
18 toss_decision
19 winner
20 result
21 eliminator
22 wonBy 1024 non-null 1005 non-null 19 non-null 14 non-null 1005 non-null object float64 24 method 21 non-null object (24) player_of_match 1019 non-null object (24) memory usage: 208.1+ KB 23 margin method 1005 non-null

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame

243817 non-null 243817 non-null

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8663 non-null

243817 non-null 243817 non-null

print(ball_data.head()) print(ball_data.info())

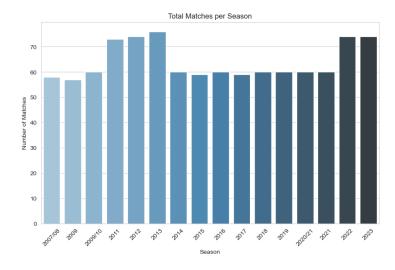
> id 335982 season 2007/08 2007/08 batting_team Kolkata Knight Riders M Chinnaswamy Stadium M Chinnaswamy Stadium M Chinnaswamy Stadium M Chinnaswamy Stadium Kolkata Knight Riders 335982 335982 2007/08 Kolkata Knight Riders Kolkata Knight Rider bowling team innings over ball is super over Royal Challengers Bangalore SC Ganguly BB McCullum BB McCullum BB McCullum BB McCullum NaN NaN fielders involved byes legbyes wides noballs penalty

> > NaN NaN

[5 rows x 24 columns]

RangeIndex: 243817 entries, 0 to 243816
Data columns (total 24 columns):
Column Non-Null Count season batting team bowling_team innings over
ball
is_super_over
batter
non_striker
bowler
arms off bat runs_off_bat runs from extras runs_from_extras total_runs is_wkt_delivery player_out wkt_type fielders_involved byes legbyes 21 wides 243817 non-null
22 noballs 243817 non-null
23 penalty 243817 non-null
dtypes: int64(14), object(10) memory usage: 44.6+ ME

```
# Column Cleanup
match_info.columns = match_info.columns.str.strip().str.lower()
ball_data.columns = ball_data.columns.str.strip().str.lower()
# Merge Datasets
merged_data = pd.merge(ball_data, match_info, left_on='id', right_on='id', how='left')
# visualization
# Total Matches per Season
plt.figure(figsize=(10,6))
matches_per_season = match_info['season'].value_counts().sort_index()
sns.barplot(x=matches_per_season.index, y=matches_per_season.values, palette='Blues_d')
plt.title("Total Matches per Season")
plt.xlabel("Season")
plt.ylabel("Number of Matches")
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.savefig(r'E:/ipl-data-analysis/output/graphs/total_matches_per_season.png',
bbox_inches='tight')
plt.show()
```



```
# Win % of Each Team

plt.figure(figsize=(12,6))

total_matches = match_info['team1'].value_counts() + match_info['team2'].value_counts()

wins = match_info['winner'].value_counts()

win_percentage = (wins / total_matches) * 100

win_percentage = win_percentage.dropna().sort_values(ascending=False)

sns.barplot(x=win_percentage.index, y=win_percentage.values, palette='Oranges')

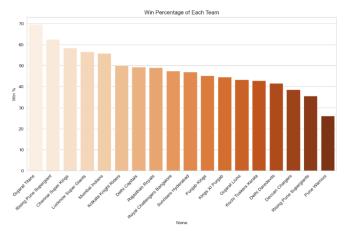
plt.title("Win Percentage of Each Team")

plt.ylabel("Win %")

plt.savefig(r'E:/ipl-data-analysis/output/graphs/win_percentage_each_team.png',

bbox_inches='tight')

plt.show()
```



```
# Top Run Scorers

plt.figure(figsize=(10,6))

top_scorers =
merged_data.groupby('batter')['runs_off_bat'].sum().sort_values(ascending=False).head(10)

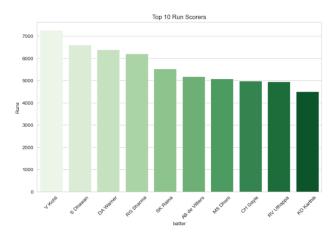
sns.barplot(x=top_scorers.index, y=top_scorers.values, palette='Greens')

plt.title("Top 10 Run Scorers")

plt.ylabel("Runs")

plt.xticks(rotation=45)
```

plt.savefig(r'E:/ipl-data-analysis/output/graphs/top_10_run_scorers.png', bbox_inches='tight') plt.show()



Most Wickets Taken

plt.figure(figsize=(10,6))

wickets = merged_data[merged_data['wkt_type'].notnull()]

top_wicket_takers = wickets['bowler'].value_counts().head(10)

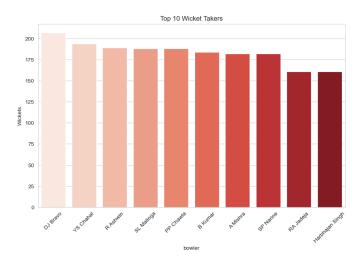
sns.barplot(x=top_wicket_takers.index, y=top_wicket_takers.values, palette='Reds')

plt.title("Top 10 Wicket Takers")

plt.ylabel("Wickets")

plt.xticks(rotation=45)

plt.savefig(r'E:/ipl-data-analysis/output/graphs/top_10_wicket_takers.png', bbox_inches='tight') plt.show()



```
# Venue Analysis - Batting Friendly Venues

plt.figure(figsize=(12,6))

venue_runs = merged_data.groupby('venue_x')['runs_off_bat'].sum()

venue_matches = match_info['venue'].value_counts()

avg_runs_per_venue = (venue_runs / venue_matches).sort_values(ascending=False).head(10)

sns.barplot(x=avg_runs_per_venue.index, y=avg_runs_per_venue.values, palette='Purples')

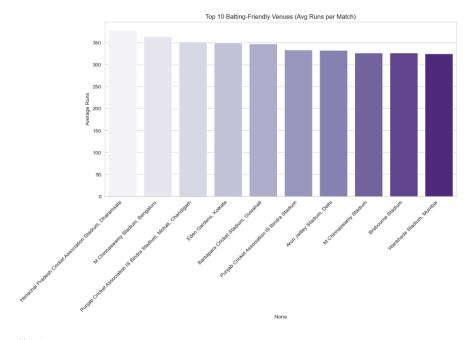
plt.title("Top 10 Batting-Friendly Venues (Avg Runs per Match)")

plt.ylabel("Average Runs")

plt.xticks(rotation=45, ha='right')

plt.savefig(r'E:/ipl-data-analysis/output/graphs/top_10_batting_friendly_venues.png', bbox_inches='tight')

plt.show()
```



Toss Impact

toss_wins = match_info[match_info['toss_winner'] == match_info['winner']]
toss_effect = (len(toss_wins) / len(match_info)) * 100
print(f"Toss winning team also won the match in {toss_effect:.2f}% cases.")

Toss winning team also won the match in 50.49% cases.

```
# Match Result Trends
```

plt.figure(figsize=(6,6))

result_data = match_info[['wonby', 'margin']].copy()

result_data = result_data.dropna()

result_data['win_type'] = result_data['wonby'].apply(lambda x: 'By Runs' if str(x).lower() == 'runs' else 'By Wickets')

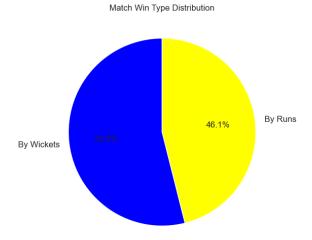
result_data['win_type'].value_counts().plot(kind='pie', autopct='%1.1f'%%', colors=['blue', 'yellow'], startangle=90, textprops={'fontsize': 12})

plt.title("Match Win Type Distribution")

plt.ylabel("")

plt.savefig(r'E:/ipl-data-analysis/output/graphs/match_win_type_distribution.png', bbox_inches='tight')

plt.show()



Most Sixes Hit by Players

plt.figure(figsize=(10,6))

sixes = merged_data[merged_data['runs_off_bat'] == 6]

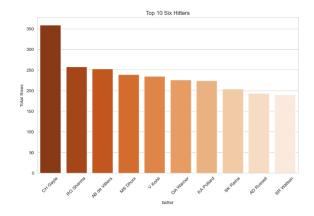
top_six_hitters = sixes['batter'].value_counts().head(10)

sns.barplot(x=top_six_hitters.index, y=top_six_hitters.values, palette='Oranges_r')

plt.title("Top 10 Six Hitters")

plt.ylabel("Total Sixes")

plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.savefig(r'E:/ipl-data-analysis/output/graphs/top_10_six_hitters.png', bbox_inches='tight')
plt.show()



Top Boundary Scorers (4s + 6s)

plt.figure(figsize=(10,6))

boundaries = merged_data[merged_data['runs_off_bat'].isin([4,6])]

boundary_counts = boundaries['batter'].value_counts().head(10)

sns.barplot(x=boundary_counts.index, y=boundary_counts.values, palette='crest')

plt.title("Top 10 Boundary Scorers (4s & 6s)")

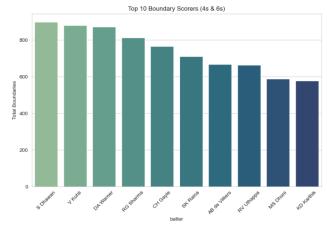
plt.ylabel("Total Boundaries")

plt.xticks(rotation=45)

plt.savefig(r'E:/ipl-data-analysis/output/graphs/top_10_boundary_scorers.png',

bbox_inches='tight')

plt.show()



```
# Dismissal Type Distribution

plt.figure(figsize=(8,8))

dismissals = merged_data[merged_data['wkt_type'].notnull()]

dismissals_count = dismissals['wkt_type'].value_counts()

def autopct_format(pct):

return ('%1.1f'%%' % pct) if pct >= 1 else "

wedges, texts, autotexts =

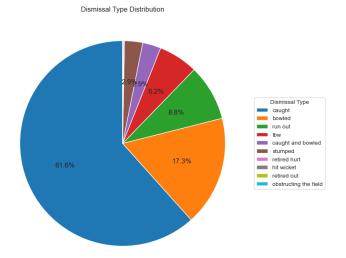
plt.pie(dismissals_count,autopct=autopct_format,startangle=90,textprops={'fontsize': 12})
```

plt.legend(wedges, dismissals_count.index, title="Dismissal Type", loc="center left", bbox_to_anchor=(1, 0, 0.5, 1))

plt.title("Dismissal Type Distribution")

plt.savefig(r'E:/ipl-data-analysis/output/graphs/dismissal_type_distribution.png', bbox_inches='tight')

plt.show()



```
# City-wise Total Matches Hosted

plt.figure(figsize=(12,6))

city_match_counts = match_info['city'].value_counts().sort_values(ascending=False)

sns.barplot(x=city_match_counts.index, y=city_match_counts.values, palette='viridis')

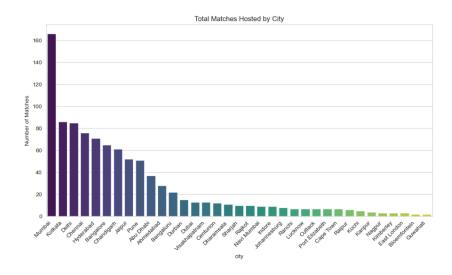
plt.title("Total Matches Hosted by City")

plt.ylabel("Number of Matches")

plt.xticks(rotation=45, ha='right')

plt.savefig(r'E:/ipl-data-analysis/output/graphs/total_matches_by_city.png', bbox_inches='tight')

plt.show()
```



Summary

The dataset provides granular insights into player and team performances 'Caught' is the most common mode of dismissal
Certain venues consistently support higher run-scoring matches
Winning the toss slightly increases the chances of winning the match
Some players consistently dominate in runs, sixes, and wickets across seasons

Conclusion

The IPL Performance Analysis project showcases how detailed cricket data can be used to extract meaningful trends, player performances, and strategic insights. Such analyses assist teams, broadcasters, and fans in understanding patterns that influence match outcomes and player success.

Future extensions could include predictive models to forecast match winners or player performance using machine learning.