

odi

June 4, 2021

```
[1]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline
df = pd.read_csv('data/odi.csv')
```

```
[2]: df.head()
```

```
[2]:   mid      date      venue bat_team bowl_team \
0    1  2006-06-13  Civil Service Cricket Club, Stormont  England  Ireland
1    1  2006-06-13  Civil Service Cricket Club, Stormont  England  Ireland
2    1  2006-06-13  Civil Service Cricket Club, Stormont  England  Ireland
3    1  2006-06-13  Civil Service Cricket Club, Stormont  England  Ireland
4    1  2006-06-13  Civil Service Cricket Club, Stormont  England  Ireland
```

```
      batsman      bowler  runs  wickets  overs  runs_last_5 \
0  ME Trescothick  DT Johnston    0        0    0.1          0
1  ME Trescothick  DT Johnston    0        0    0.2          0
2  ME Trescothick  DT Johnston    4        0    0.3          4
3  ME Trescothick  DT Johnston    6        0    0.4          6
4  ME Trescothick  DT Johnston    6        0    0.5          6
```

```
      wickets_last_5  striker  non-striker  total
0                   0        0            0    301
1                   0        0            0    301
2                   0        0            0    301
3                   0        0            0    301
4                   0        0            0    301
```

```
[3]: df=df.drop(['date'],axis=1)
```

```
[4]: df.head()
```

```
[4]:   mid      venue bat_team bowl_team \
0    1  Civil Service Cricket Club, Stormont  England  Ireland
1    1  Civil Service Cricket Club, Stormont  England  Ireland
```

2	1	Civil Service Cricket Club, Stormont	England	Ireland
3	1	Civil Service Cricket Club, Stormont	England	Ireland
4	1	Civil Service Cricket Club, Stormont	England	Ireland

	batsman	bowler	runs	wickets	overs	runs_last_5	\
0	ME Trescothick	DT Johnston	0	0	0.1	0	
1	ME Trescothick	DT Johnston	0	0	0.2	0	
2	ME Trescothick	DT Johnston	4	0	0.3	4	
3	ME Trescothick	DT Johnston	6	0	0.4	6	
4	ME Trescothick	DT Johnston	6	0	0.5	6	

	wickets_last_5	striker	non-striker	total
0	0	0	0	301
1	0	0	0	301
2	0	0	0	301
3	0	0	0	301
4	0	0	0	301

1 Data Visualisation

```
[5]: df.describe()
```

```
[5]:
```

	mid	runs	wickets	overs	\
count	350899.000000	350899.000000	350899.000000	350899.000000	
mean	594.360426	114.801661	2.974970	24.052899	
std	343.605128	77.665959	2.298959	14.235439	
min	1.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
25%	296.000000	51.000000	1.000000	11.600000	
50%	596.000000	105.000000	3.000000	23.600000	
75%	893.000000	168.000000	4.000000	36.200000	
max	1188.000000	444.000000	10.000000	49.600000	

	runs_last_5	wickets_last_5	striker	non-striker	\
count	350899.000000	350899.000000	350899.000000	350899.000000	
mean	23.548303	0.669814	35.180129	12.427944	
std	11.042974	0.833895	28.115264	15.019181	
min	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
25%	17.000000	0.000000	13.000000	2.000000	
50%	23.000000	0.000000	29.000000	7.000000	
75%	29.000000	1.000000	50.000000	18.000000	
max	101.000000	7.000000	264.000000	149.000000	

	total
count	350899.000000
mean	255.355387
std	62.354412

```
min          44.000000
25%         217.000000
50%         257.000000
75%         298.000000
max          444.000000
```

```
[6]: df.dtypes
```

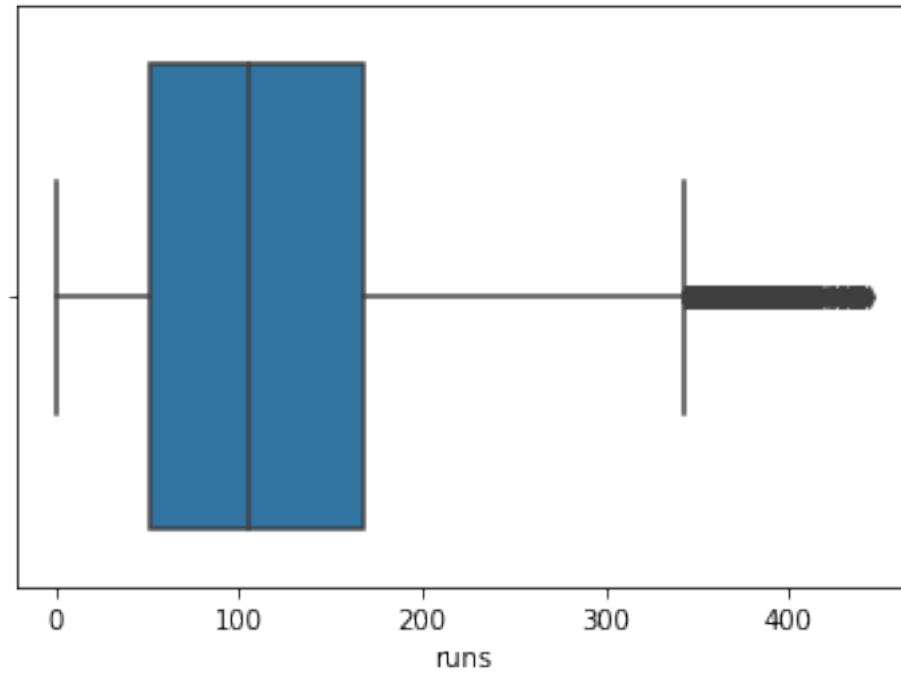
```
[6]: mid          int64
venue          object
bat_team       object
bowl_team      object
batsman        object
bowler         object
runs           int64
wickets        int64
overs          float64
runs_last_5    int64
wickets_last_5 int64
striker        int64
non-striker    int64
total          int64
dtype: object
```

```
[7]: df.shape
```

```
[7]: (350899, 14)
```

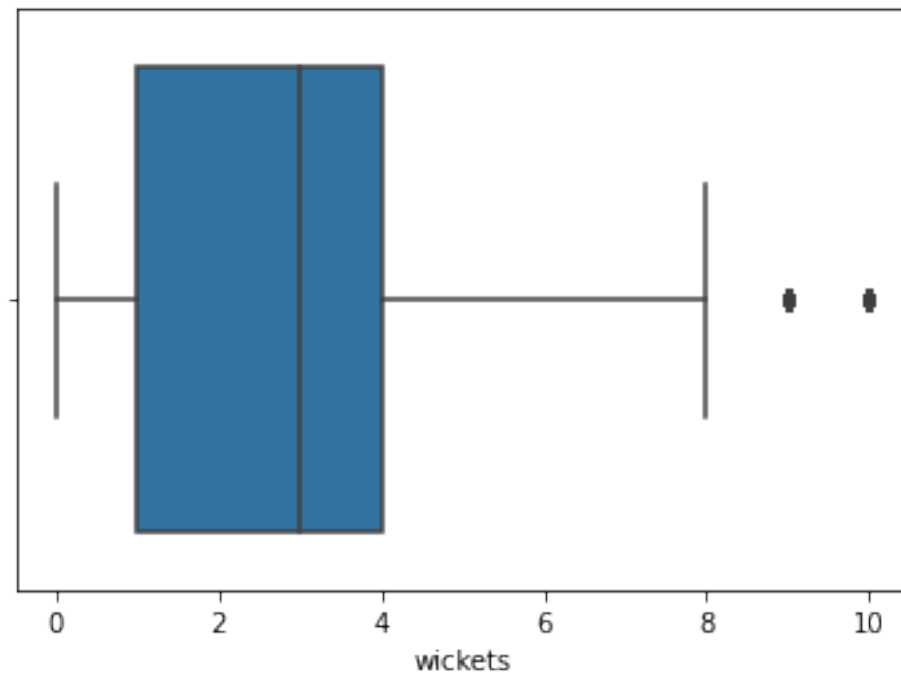
```
[8]: sns.boxplot(x=df['runs'])
```

```
[8]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='runs'>
```



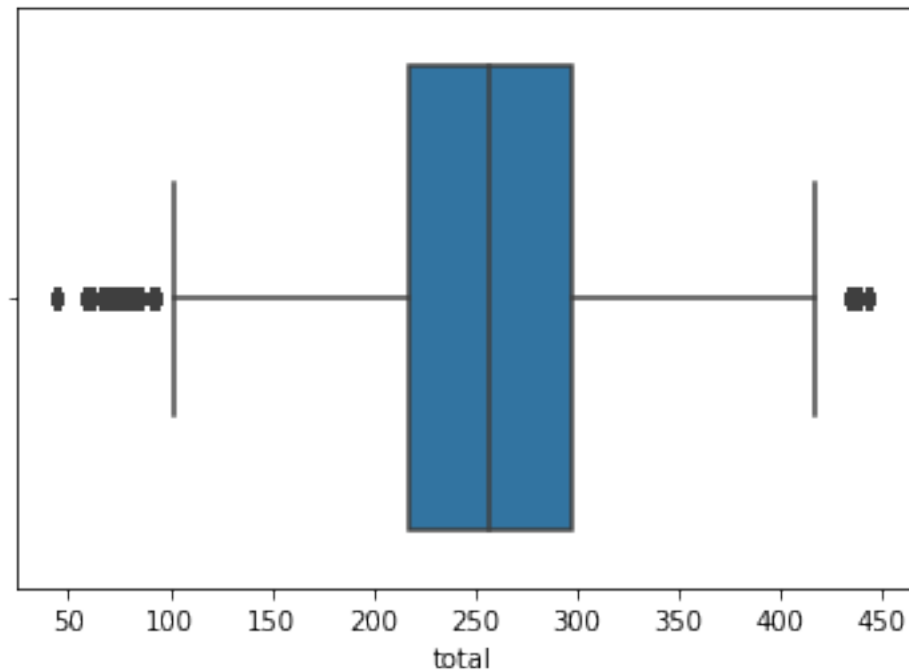
```
[9]: sns.boxplot(x=df['wickets'])
```

```
[9]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='wickets'>
```



```
[10]: sns.boxplot(x=df['total'])
```

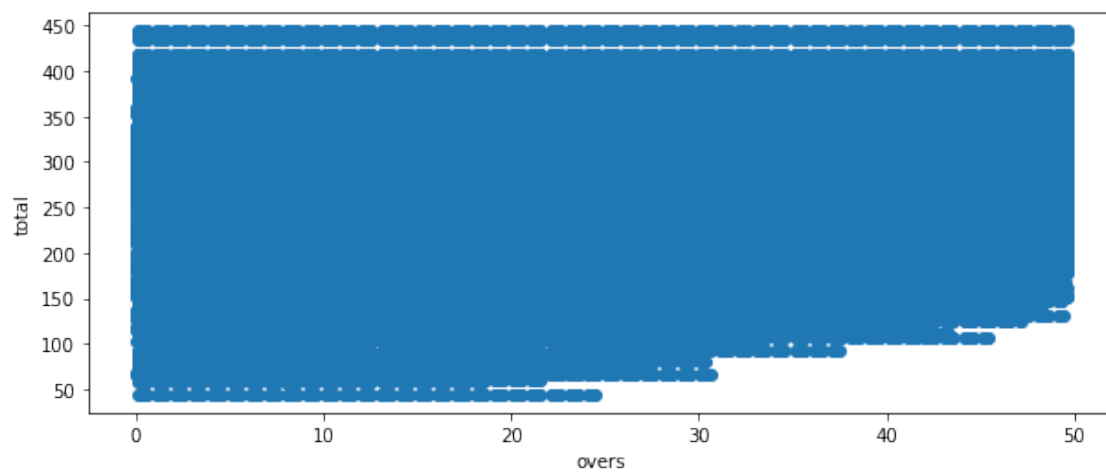
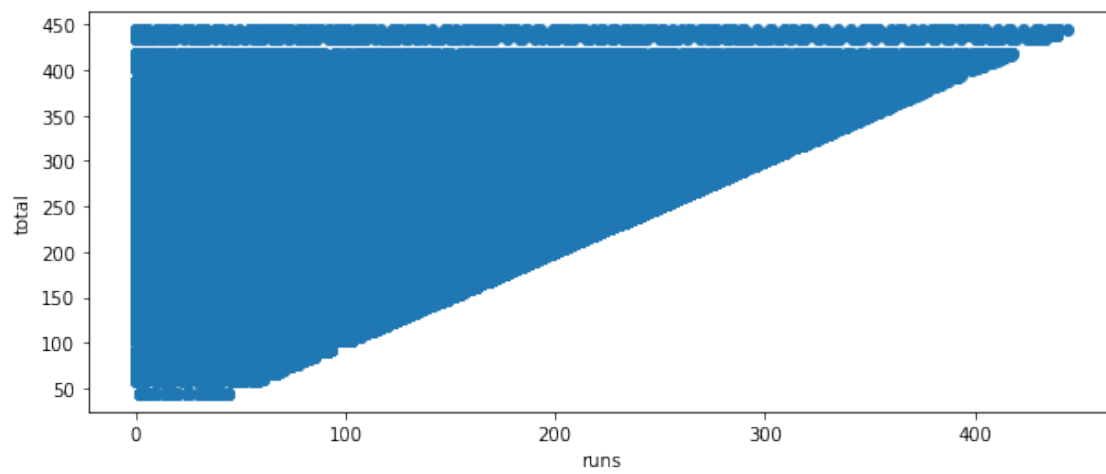
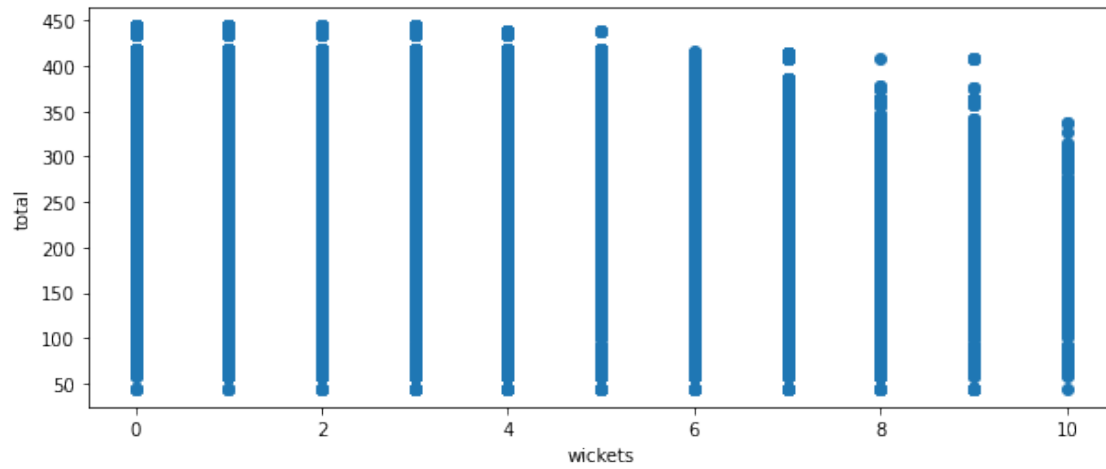
```
[10]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='total'>
```



```
[11]: fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(10,4))
ax.scatter(df['wickets'] , df['total'])
ax.set_xlabel('wickets')
ax.set_ylabel('total')
plt.show()
```

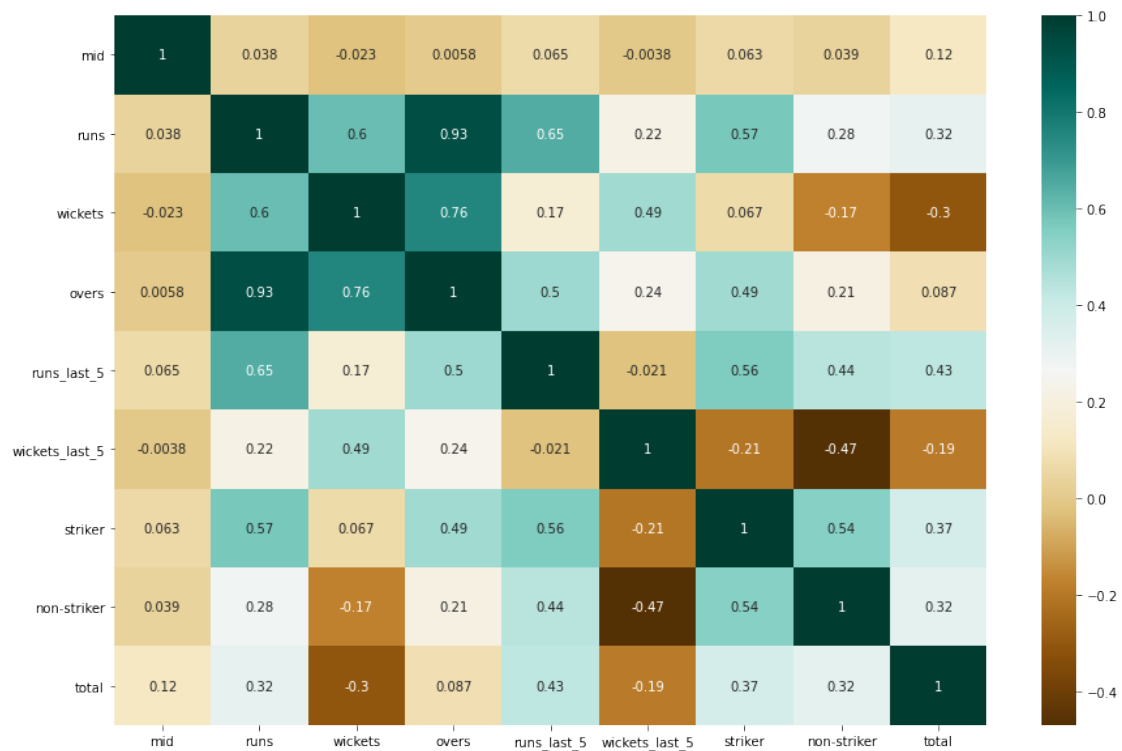
```
fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(10,4))
ax.scatter(df['runs'] , df['total'])
ax.set_xlabel('runs')
ax.set_ylabel('total')
plt.show()
```

```
fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(10,4))
ax.scatter(df['overs'] , df['total'])
ax.set_xlabel('overs')
ax.set_ylabel('total')
plt.show()
```



```
[12]: plt.figure(figsize=(15,10))
c= df.corr()
sns.heatmap(c,cmap='BrBG',annot=True)
```

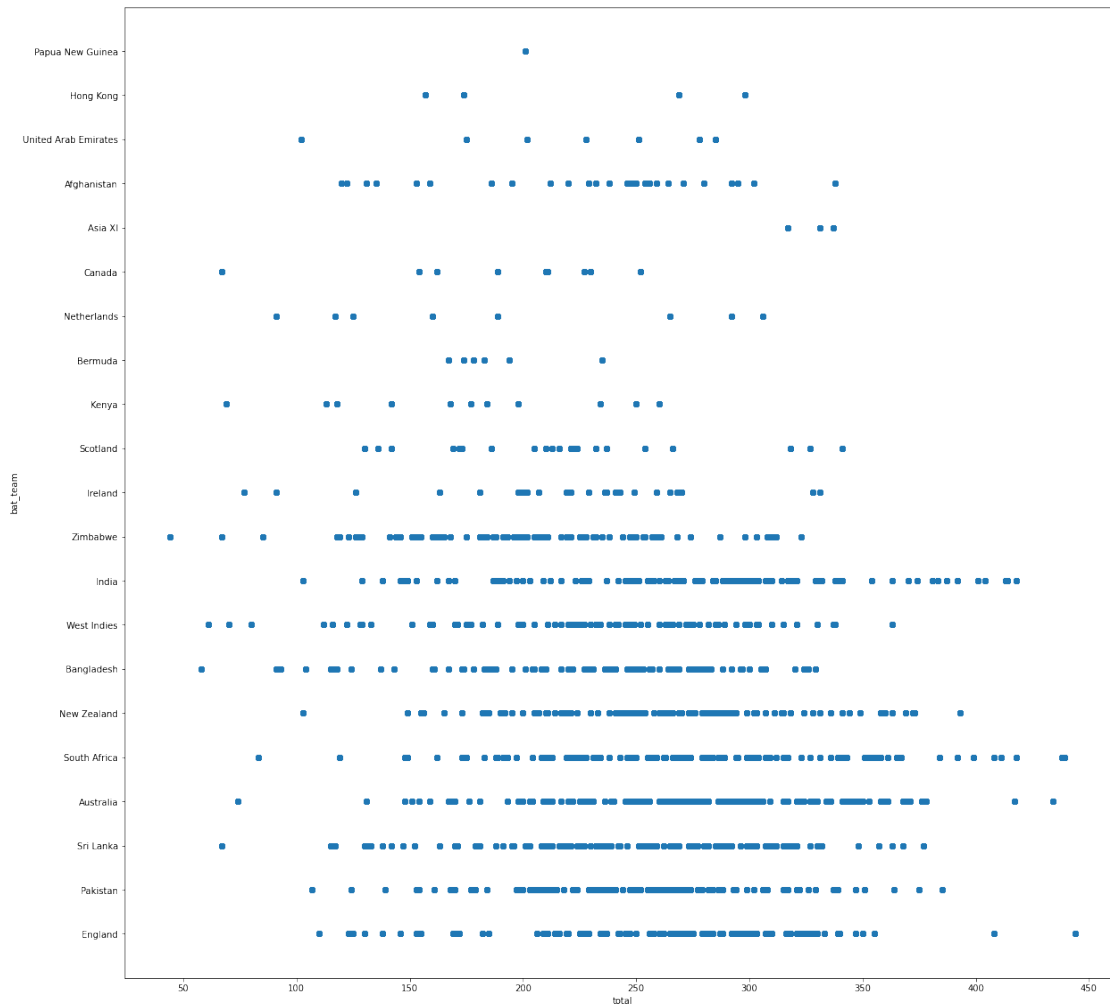
[12]: <AxesSubplot:>



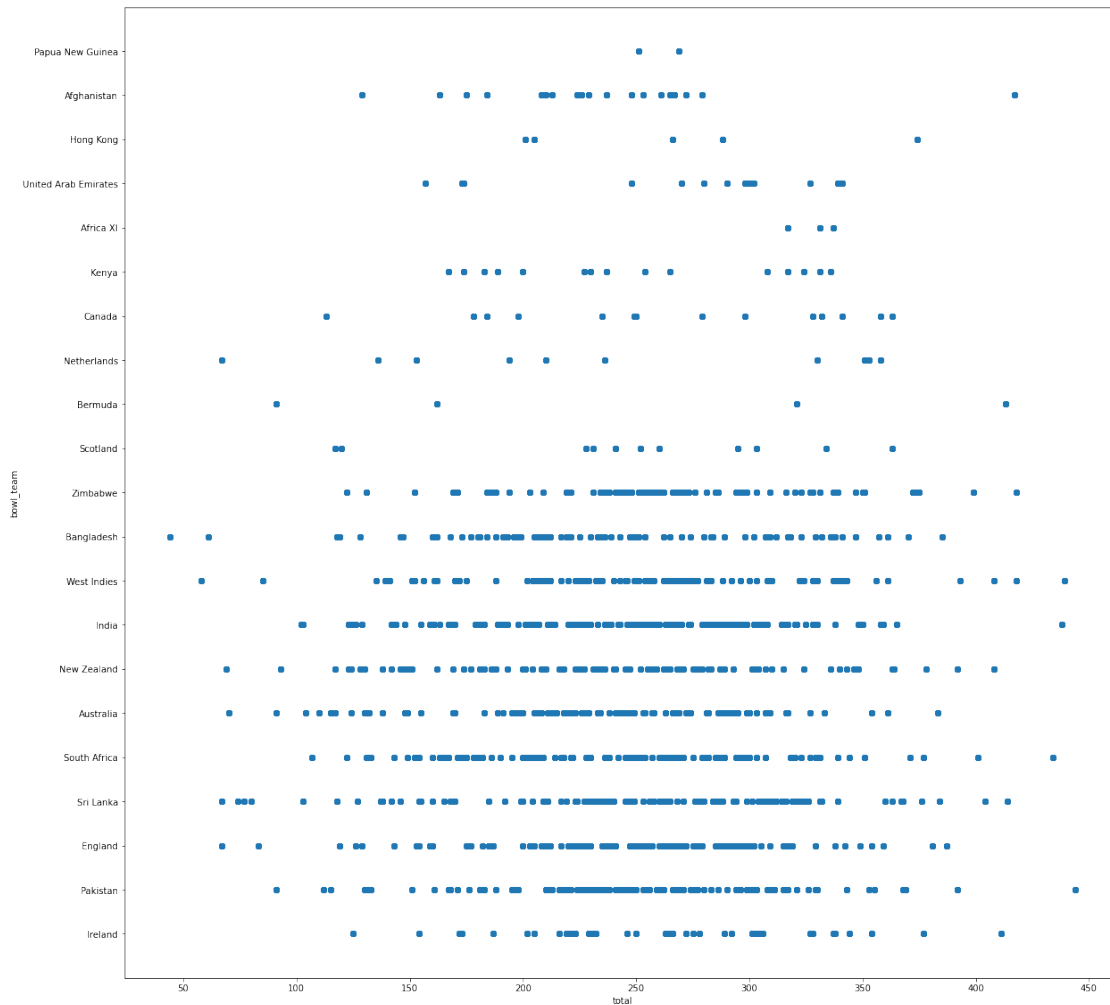
```
[13]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(10,30))
ax.scatter(df['total'] , df['venue'])
ax.set_xlabel('total')
ax.set_ylabel('venue')
plt.show()
```




```
[14]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(20,20))
ax.scatter(df['total'] , df['bat_team'])
ax.set_xlabel('total')
ax.set_ylabel('bat_team')
plt.show()
```

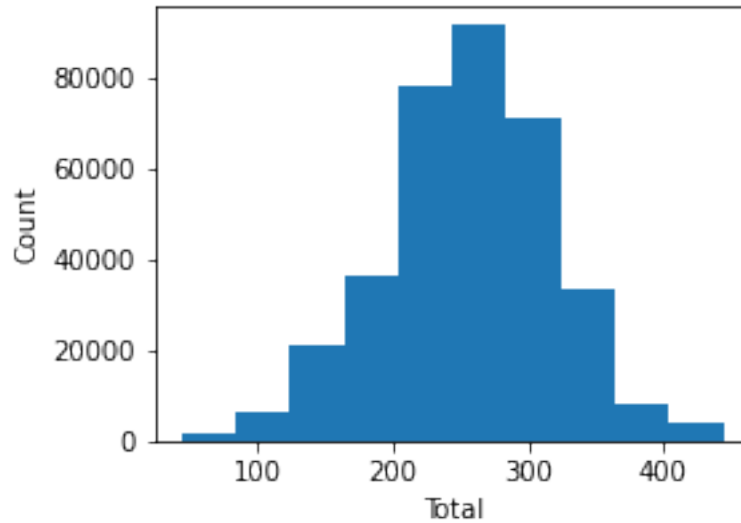


```
[15]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(20,20))
ax.scatter(df['total'] , df['bowl_team'])
ax.set_xlabel('total')
ax.set_ylabel('bowl_team')
plt.show()
```



```
[16]: plt.figure(figsize=(4,3))
plt.hist(df.total)
plt.xlabel('Total')
plt.ylabel('Count')
plt.tight_layout
```

```
[16]: <function matplotlib.pyplot.tight_layout(*, pad=1.08, h_pad=None, w_pad=None,
rect=None)>
```



2 We will now convert the textual data to numeric data so that those columns can be used for prediciton

```
[17]: from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
le=LabelEncoder()
df['bat_team']=le.fit_transform(df['bat_team'])
df['venue']=le.fit_transform(df['venue'])
df['bowl_team']=le.fit_transform(df['bowl_team'])
df['batsman']=le.fit_transform(df['batsman'])
df['bowler']=le.fit_transform(df['bowler'])
```

```
[18]: df.head(15)
```

```
[18]:
```

	mid	venue	bat_team	bowl_team	batsman	bowler	runs	wickets	overs	\
0	1	19	6	9	520	168	0	0	0.1	
1	1	19	6	9	520	168	0	0	0.2	
2	1	19	6	9	520	168	4	0	0.3	
3	1	19	6	9	520	168	6	0	0.4	
4	1	19	6	9	520	168	6	0	0.5	
5	1	19	6	9	520	168	6	0	0.6	
6	1	19	6	9	242	137	6	0	1.1	
7	1	19	6	9	242	137	6	0	1.2	
8	1	19	6	9	242	137	6	0	1.3	
9	1	19	6	9	242	137	7	0	1.3	
10	1	19	6	9	242	137	8	0	1.4	
11	1	19	6	9	520	137	8	0	1.5	
12	1	19	6	9	520	137	9	0	1.6	

13	1	19	6	9	520	168	10	0	2.0
14	1	19	6	9	520	168	10	0	2.1

	runs_last_5	wickets_last_5	striker	non-striker	total
0	0	0	0	0	301
1	0	0	0	0	301
2	4	0	0	0	301
3	6	0	0	0	301
4	6	0	0	0	301
5	6	0	0	0	301
6	6	0	0	0	301
7	6	0	0	0	301
8	6	0	0	0	301
9	7	0	0	0	301
10	8	0	1	0	301
11	8	0	1	0	301
12	9	0	1	1	301
13	10	0	1	1	301
14	10	0	1	1	301

3 Dividing Dependent and Independent Variables

```
[19]: x = df.iloc[:, [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,11,12]].values
      y = df.iloc[:, 13].values
```

4 Train Test Split

```
[20]: from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
      x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(x, y, test_size = 0.3,
      ↪random_state = 42)
      print(x_test[0], y_test[0])
```

```
[130.    6.    2.   51.  210.   87.    0.   12.1  44.   36. ] 316
```

5 Scaling the Dependent and Independent Variables

```
[21]: from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
      sc = StandardScaler()
      x_train = sc.fit_transform(x_train)
      x_test = sc.transform(x_test)
```

6 Linar Regression

```
[22]: from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
lin = LinearRegression()
lin.fit(x_train,y_train)
```

```
[22]: LinearRegression()
```

7 Testing the Accuracy

```
[23]: # Testing the dataset on trained model
from sklearn.metrics import r2_score,accuracy_score
y_pred = lin.predict(x_test)
score = lin.score(x_test,y_test)
print("R square value:" , score)
```

R square value: 0.5282371229584477

```
[24]: def custom_accuracy(y_test,y_pred,thresold):
    right = 0

    l = len(y_pred)
    for i in range(0,l):
        if(abs(y_pred[i]-y_test[i]) <= thresold):
            right += 1
    return ((right/l)*100)
print("Custom accuracy:" , custom_accuracy(y_test,y_pred,20))
```

Custom accuracy: 43.45017573857699

8 Test Case Using Present Data

```
[25]: for i in range(4):
    pred = lin.predict(sc.transform(np.array([x_test[i]])))
    print("Actual Score: ", y_test[i])
    print("Predicted Score: ", pred)
    print("Margin of Error: ", abs(y_test[i] - pred[0]))
    print("Margin of Error percent", ((abs(y_test[i] - pred[0]))*100)/y_test[i])
    print("")
```

Actual Score: 316

Predicted Score: [274.3488753]

Margin of Error: 41.65112470263381

Margin of Error percent 13.180735665390445

Actual Score: 332

Predicted Score: [263.5871279]
Margin of Error: 68.41287210288186
Margin of Error percent 20.606286777976464

Actual Score: 253
Predicted Score: [259.68268178]
Margin of Error: 6.682681782120824
Margin of Error percent 2.6413761984667286

Actual Score: 307
Predicted Score: [246.1332842]
Margin of Error: 60.86671580112974
Margin of Error percent 19.82629179189894

9 Test Case using Random Data

```
[26]: lin1 = lin.predict(sc.transform(np.array([[100,12,2,391,283,50,4,5.2,11,12]])))  
print("Prediction score:" , lin1)
```

Prediction score: [234.46596015]

```
[27]: lin2 = lin.predict(sc.transform(np.array([[5,10,7,112,127,100,1,8.5,80,10]])))  
print("Prediction score:" , lin2)
```

Prediction score: [319.0187636]

```
[28]: lin3 = lin.predict(sc.transform(np.array([[56,13,4,14,24,75,5,4.3,34,12]])))  
print("Prediction score:" , lin3)
```

Prediction score: [250.67227471]

10 Decision Tree Regressor

```
[29]: from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier  
clf = DecisionTreeClassifier()  
clf = clf.fit(x_train,y_train)  
y_pred1 = clf.predict(x_test)
```

11 Testing the accuracy

```
[30]: y_pred1 = clf.predict(x_test)  
score1 = clf.score(x_test,y_test)  
print("R square value:" , score1)
```

R square value: 0.9911370760900542

```
[31]: def custom_accuracy1(y_test,y_pred1,threshold):
    right = 0
    l = len(y_pred1)
    for i in range(0,l):
        if(abs(y_pred1[i]-y_test[i]) <= threshold):
            right += 1
    return ((right/l)*100)

print("Custom accuracy:" , custom_accuracy1(y_test,y_pred1,20),'%')
```

Custom accuracy: 99.39298945568538 %

12 Test Case using Present Data

```
[32]: for i in range(4):
    predclf = clf.predict(sc.transform(np.array([x_test[i]])))
    print("Actual Score: ", y_test[i])
    print("Predicted Score: ", predclf)
    print("Margin of Error: ", abs(y_test[i] - predclf[0]))
    print("Margin of Error percent", ((abs(y_test[i] - predclf[0]))*100)/
    →y_test[i])
    print("")
```

Actual Score: 316
 Predicted Score: [272]
 Margin of Error: 44
 Margin of Error percent 13.924050632911392

Actual Score: 332
 Predicted Score: [272]
 Margin of Error: 60
 Margin of Error percent 18.072289156626507

Actual Score: 253
 Predicted Score: [217]
 Margin of Error: 36
 Margin of Error percent 14.229249011857707

Actual Score: 307
 Predicted Score: [217]
 Margin of Error: 90
 Margin of Error percent 29.315960912052116

13 Test Case using Random Data

```
[33]: clf1 = clf.predict(sc.transform(np.array([[100,12,2,391,283,50,4,5.2,11,12]])))  
print("Prediction score:" , clf1)
```

Prediction score: [246]

```
[34]: clf2 = clf.predict(sc.transform(np.array([[5,10,7,112,127,100,1,8.5,80,10]])))  
print("Prediction score:" , clf2)
```

Prediction score: [381]

```
[35]: clf3 = clf.predict(sc.transform(np.array([[56,13,4,14,24,75,5,4.3,34,12]])))  
print("Prediction score:" , clf3)
```

Prediction score: [246]

14 Random Forest Regressor

```
[36]: from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestRegressor  
reg = RandomForestRegressor(n_estimators=100,max_features=None)  
reg.fit(x_train,y_train)
```

15 Testing the accuracy

```
[37]: # Testing the dataset on trained model  
y_pred2 = reg.predict(x_test)  
score2 = reg.score(x_test,y_test)  
print("R square value:" , score2)
```

```
[37]: RandomForestRegressor(max_features=None)
```

R square value: 0.9782971377097056

```
[38]: def custom_accuracy1(y_test,y_pred2,thresold):  
    right = 0  
    l = len(y_pred2)  
    for i in range(0,l):  
        if(abs(y_pred2[i]-y_test[i]) <= thresold):  
            right += 1  
    return ((right/l)*100)  
  
print("Custom accuracy:" , custom_accuracy1(y_test,y_pred2,20),'%')
```

Custom accuracy: 96.09575377600456 %

16 Test Case using Present Data

```
[39]: for i in range(4):
      predreg = reg.predict(sc.transform(np.array([x_test[i]])))
      print("Actual Score: ", y_test[i])
      print("Predicted Score: ", predreg)
      print("Margin of Error: ", abs(y_test[i] - predreg[0]))
      print("Margin of Error percent", ((abs(y_test[i] - predreg[0]))*100)/
      →y_test[i])
      print("")
```

Actual Score: 316
Predicted Score: [220.73]
Margin of Error: 95.270000000000001
Margin of Error percent 30.148734177215196

Actual Score: 332
Predicted Score: [187.38]
Margin of Error: 144.62
Margin of Error percent 43.56024096385542

Actual Score: 253
Predicted Score: [224.4]
Margin of Error: 28.599999999999994
Margin of Error percent 11.304347826086955

Actual Score: 307
Predicted Score: [194.08]
Margin of Error: 112.91999999999999
Margin of Error percent 36.781758957654716

17 Test Case

```
[40]: reg1 = reg.predict(sc.transform(np.array([[100,12,2,391,283,50,4,5.2,11,12]])))
      print("Prediction score:" , reg1)
```

Prediction score: [165.26]

```
[41]: reg2 = reg.predict(sc.transform(np.array([[5,10,7,112,127,100,1,8.5,80,10]])))
      print("Prediction score:" , reg2)
```

Prediction score: [346.02]

```
[42]: reg3 = reg.predict(sc.transform(np.array([[56,13,4,14,24,75,5,4.3,34,12]])))
      print("Prediction score:" , reg3)
```

Prediction score: [186.59]