Predicting the winner of T20 world cup 2021 using Machine learning

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ABSTRACT

We love cricket and the most loving cricket format is T20. T20 world cup is knocking the door in India and we are eagerly waiting for the event. Every cricket lover wants to know the winning team of the tournament but this cannot be possible before plying the game. In this case we can use machine learning for advance predating. We have used different types of machine learning algorithm for getting better result. We achieved 64% accuracy in

Introduction:

Cricket is the most played game in the Indian subcontinent. Most the of country's cricket fan are crazy for cricket. Icc decided that Icc T20 world cup will be held in India in 2021 and that brings Indian subcontinent's people a joy of happiness. India is one of the best crickets played team in the world and they also won icc t20 world cup as well. India is the best known for their cricket achievement they played very well in the home town. Others team like Pakistan, Bangladesh, Srilanka, Afghanistan, England also played very good cricket in the Indian field.

Machine leaning is the field of data science and the uses of it increasing day by day in every spare of life including cricket. We have observed a lot implantation of machine learning in cricket like predicting the runs, winning percentage etc.. For past motivation we want to Predict the match result as well winner of Icc T20 world cup of 2021. In this

logistic Regression that is very effective for t20 matches. Other's machine Learning algorithm used: Random Forest, KNN, Support vector machine. Our prediction is tested properly and we found a good outcome for prediction in different case.

Keyword: Winner, T20 cricket, Machine learnina

winning possibility using different types of

paper we have showed different types of machine learning.

Related works:

I reviewed a lot of articles and papers regarding cricket winning prediction. Shashank Singh [1] showed in his papers some important features and achieved a good accuracy. Shashank Singh used a special feature called Features Score where he added some with respect to each column's values. He got highest accuracy on random forest classifiers which is about 73% that is amazing accuracy for t20 cricket. Abdul Basit [2] showed in his paper some custom method which was very helpful for getting a good accuracy. He got highest accuracy in random forest classifier; the accuracy was about 64.68%. Surprisingly he archived 80.6 % accuracy on same random forest classifier but in this time, he used some custom mythology where ustom Accuracy = Actual Value -Predicted Value. Others papers also showed some important features and technique those were very helpful this paper.

Methodology

For this paper I collected data from different types of website such as ESPN cricinfo, Icc official website, crick sheet etc. Data was not such a good condition that I could fit the model at that time. I have spent huge amount time just to modify our data. I have changed data features for many times. Finally, I found some useful correlation based on ranking then I finalize my data set.

Date	Team_1	Team_2	Winner	Margin	Ground
Feb 17, 2005	New Zealand	Australia	Australia	44 runs	Auckland
Jun 13, 2005	England	Australia England 100 ru		100 runs	Southampt on
Oct 21, 2005	South Africa	New Zealand	New Zealand	5 wickets	Johannesb urg
Jan 9, 2006	Australia	South Africa	Australia	95 runs	Brisbane
Feb 16, 2006	New Zealand	West Indies	tied	NaN	Auckland
Feb 26, 2020	South Africa	Australia	Australia	97 runs	Cape Town
Feb 27, 2020	Kuwait	U.A.E.	U.A.E.	102 runs	Al Amerat
Feb 29, 2020	Thailand	Singapore	Singapore	43 runs	Bangkok

Fig: Data Sample

		Country	Team_ranking	Batting_ranking	Bowling_ranking	Winning_rate
England	Australia	England	1.5	3.0	1.0	50.0
England	Sri Lanka	England	1.5	3.0	1.0	50.0
England	Pakistan	England	1.5	3.0	1.0	50.0
Australia	England	England	1.5	3.0	1.0	50.0
England	West Indies	England	1.5	3.0	1.0	50.0
hanistan	West Indies	Afghanistan	0.0	0.0	3.0	58.0
hanistan	West Indies	Afghanistan	0.0	0.0	3.0	58.0
hanistan	Ireland	Afghanistan	0.0	0.0	3.0	58.0
hanistan	Ireland	Afghanistan	0.0	0.0	3.0	58.0
hanistan	Ireland	Afghanistan	0.0	0.0	3.0	58.0
	England England Australia England hanistan hanistan hanistan	England Sri Lanka England Pakistan Australia England England West Indies hanistan West Indies hanistan Ureland hanistan Ireland	England Sri Lanka England England Pakistan England Australia England England England West Indies England Hanistan West Indies Afghanistan Hanistan West Indies Afghanistan Hanistan Ireland Afghanistan Hanistan Ireland Afghanistan	England Sri Lanka England 1.5 England Pakistan England 1.5 Australia England England 1.5 England West Indies England 1.5 hanistan West Indies Afghanistan 0.0 hanistan Ireland Afghanistan 0.0 hanistan Ireland Afghanistan 0.0	England Sri Lanka England 1.5 3.0 England Pakistan England 1.5 3.0 Australia England England 1.5 3.0 England West Indies England 1.5 3.0 Hanistan West Indies England 1.5 3.0 West Indies Afghanistan 0.0 0.0 Hanistan Iveland Afghanistan 0.0 0.0 Hanistan Ireland Afghanistan 0.0 0.0	England Sri Lanka England 1.5 3.0 1.0 England Pakistan England 1.5 3.0 1.0 Australia England 1.5 3.0 1.0 England Usest Indies England 1.5 3.0 1.0 Hanistan West Indies England 1.5 3.0 1.0 Hanistan West Indies Afghanistan 0.0 0.0 3.0 Hanistan Ireland Afghanistan 0.0 0.0 3.0 Hanistan Ireland Afghanistan 0.0 0.0 3.0

Fig: Selected features

Model: Machine learning process start with data collection and after data collection data prepossessing phase start. Only a well prepossessed data can be fit into the model . Sometimes we need to modify our model according to different prediction. Here is the Machine learning workflow .

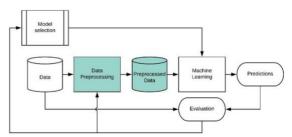


Fig: ML Workflow

In this paper I have used four different classifiers 1. SVC ,2Ranom Foresr,3Logistic Regression, 4 KNN. For SVC , I firstly tried the base model of SVC , after getting output I modified this base model using others paremeter like

'C':[0.001,0.01,0.1,0.5,1], 'gamma':['scale', 'aut o']

cv='warn', error_score='raise-deprecating'
estimator=SVC(C=1.0, cache_size=200, class_
weight='balanced',coef0=0.0, decision_funct
ion_shape='ovr', degree=3,'auto_deprecated', kernel='rbf', max_iter=-1,probability=Fal
se, random_state=None, shrinking=True, tol=
0.001, verbose=False), iid='warn', n_jobs=None

param_grid={'C': [0.001, 0.01, 0.1, 0.5, 1
],'gamma': ['scale', 'auto']},pre_dispatch=
'2*n_jobs', refit=True, return_train_score=
False ,scoring=None, verbose=0

Modified verson of SVC perform better than base verson . Random forest I start with base model and found some satisfactory output but when I tried to modify the model then I found that modified version did not work properly that is why it gave some less accuracy. The parameter for random forest are :

```
'n_estimators': 610,
'min_samples_split': 4,
'min_samples_leaf': 15,
'max_depth': 3
```

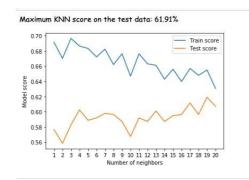
Logistic Regression is the best model for my data set. Logistic model with best gave the best accuracy. Modified version with parameter are:

'solver': 'liblinear', 'C': 78.47 Based model of KNN perform does not well, it gives some unexpected accuracy then I fine-tu ned the model and found better accuracy, the best parameter for knn is K=20.

Result: Among mentioned model the best acc uracy was found in logistic regression which is 64%. 2nd highest accuracy is 62% from SVC.



Fig: Result Comparison



Base Model:

127]: ('Logistic Regression': 0.6282245827010622, 'KNN': 0.5811836115326252,

'Random Forest': 0.5993930197268589}

Conclusion and Future work: I want to increase the accuracy level and also add some features if needed. This model should be tested in real data as I cannot test properly due

to short time . Others model without SVC, KNN , logistic regression and random forest classifier should be implanted so that some better accuracy could be found .

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