

Visualizing Key Performers in Cricket

Project Report

Group No 2

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Abstract

In the vast field of sports analytics and marketing, we aim to utilize the influence of cricket players for brand promotion. This study involves identifying optimal cricket players for brand endorsements by evaluating their current influence and predicting future popularity through Twitter analysis. We employ advanced neural network models on textual data extracted from Twitter to gain insights into players' social media presence.

By treating Twitter as a vast source of information, we utilize neural networks—a set of computer algorithms inspired by the human brain—to comprehend sentiments expressed in tweets about players. This complex yet fascinating process helps us discern whether people are expressing positive or negative opinions about the players.

Our objective is to assist businesses in selecting cricket players with sustained popularity and broad public appeal. This research serves as a guide for companies, enabling them to make informed choices in partnering with players who resonate well with the public, ensuring the success of brand collaborations in the ever-evolving landscape of cricket and advertising.

In addition to evaluating cricket players' popularity on Twitter, we will also consider their past performance scores to determine the best players. By analyzing their previous scores, we aim to identify players who not only have a strong social media presence but also demonstrate exceptional on-field capabilities. This dual approach allows us to comprehensively assess and select the best-suited cricket players for brand endorsements, considering both their online popularity and past sporting achievements.

Introduction

Background

Cricket is a popular bat-and-ball sport played between two teams. Each team takes turns batting and bowling, with the aim of scoring more runs than the opposition. The batting team tries to hit the ball and run between wickets, while the bowling team attempts to dismiss the batsmen and restrict runs. Cricket is known for its diverse formats, including Test matches, One Day Internationals (ODIs), and Twenty20 (T20) matches. It has a global following, with passionate fans, iconic players, and a rich history, especially in countries like India, England, Australia, and beyond.

In India, cricket is like a language everyone speaks, connecting people from different places and backgrounds. It's not just a game; it's something that brings us all together. Our research comes from the understanding that cricket is a big part of everyone's heart in India.

Motivation

Our motivation is rooted in the fact that cricket is more than just a sport here; it's a feeling we all share. Whether you're in a city or a small village, everyone loves cricket. The excitement in the stadiums, the talks during matches, and the joy after a win create a special experience that everyone can relate to. Driven by this shared love for cricket, we want to explore how it connects with promoting brands.

Objectives

1. Identifying Influential Players

The primary objective is to identify and rank cricket players based on their current influence, considering factors such as social media engagement, fan interactions, and online popularity.

2. Predicting Future Popularity

We aim to predict the future popularity of players by analyzing Twitter data using advanced neural network models. This involves understanding sentiment, engagement, and trending topics related to each player.

3. Incorporating Performance Scores

In addition to social media analysis, we will integrate players' past performance scores to provide a comprehensive evaluation. This dual approach ensures a balanced assessment, considering both off-field influence and on-field prowess.

4. Guiding Brand Endorsements

The ultimate goal is to provide businesses with a guide for selecting cricket players for brand endorsements. This guide will consider a holistic view, encompassing social media popularity and past performance, to maximize the impact of brand collaborations.

Methodology

Data Sources

Our primary data sources for this research include reputable cricket databases and platforms such as ESPNCricinfo and Cricket Australia. Additionally, we utilized the <https://cricsheet.org/> website, where we obtained detailed ball-by-ball data for each IPL match in JSON format.

Data Retrieval

Utilized API endpoints from ESPNCricinfo, Cricket Australia, and <https://cricsheet.org/> to gather structured cricket data, covering player statistics, match histories, and detailed ball-by-ball information for IPL matches.

Data Preprocessing

Employed Pandas and NumPy for cleaning, preprocessing, and transforming raw data into a structured format. This involved handling missing values, normalizing data, and encoding categorical variables. Utilized .NET to convert the JSON files obtained from <https://cricsheet.org/> into CSV format.

Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)

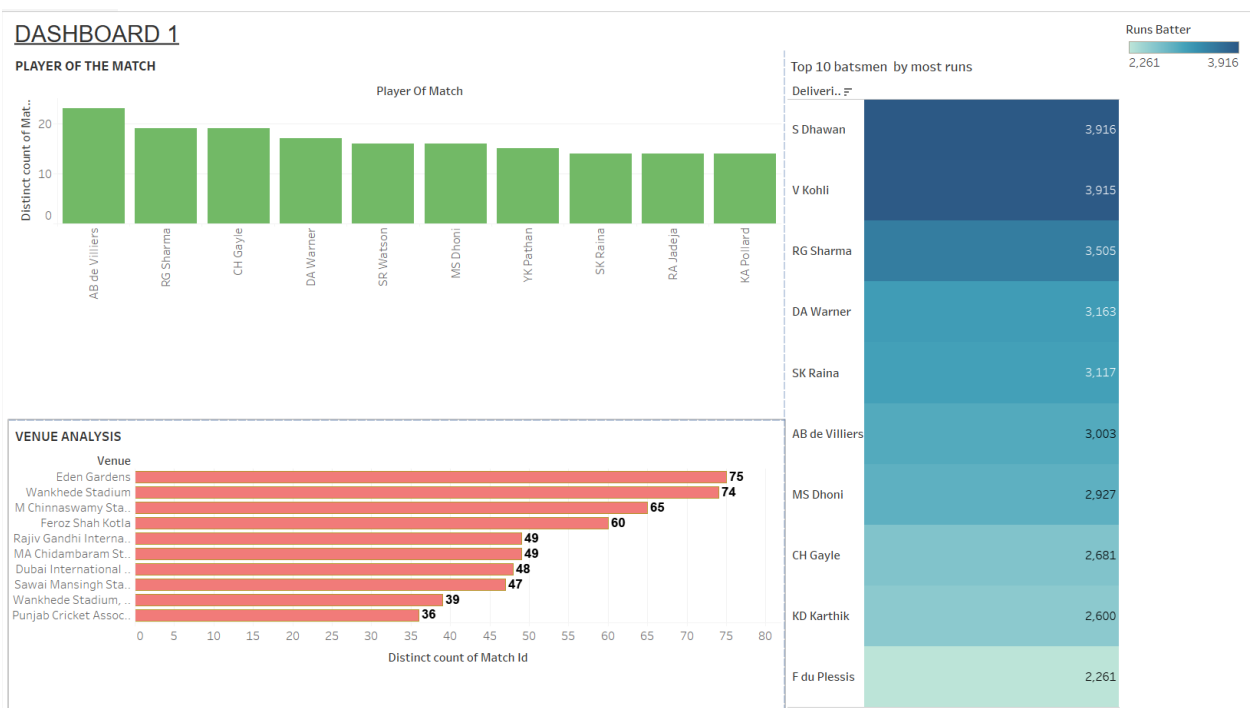
Conducted an in-depth exploration of the data, using visualizations and statistical analysis to glean insights into player and team performance, identify outliers, and understand factors influencing team rankings.

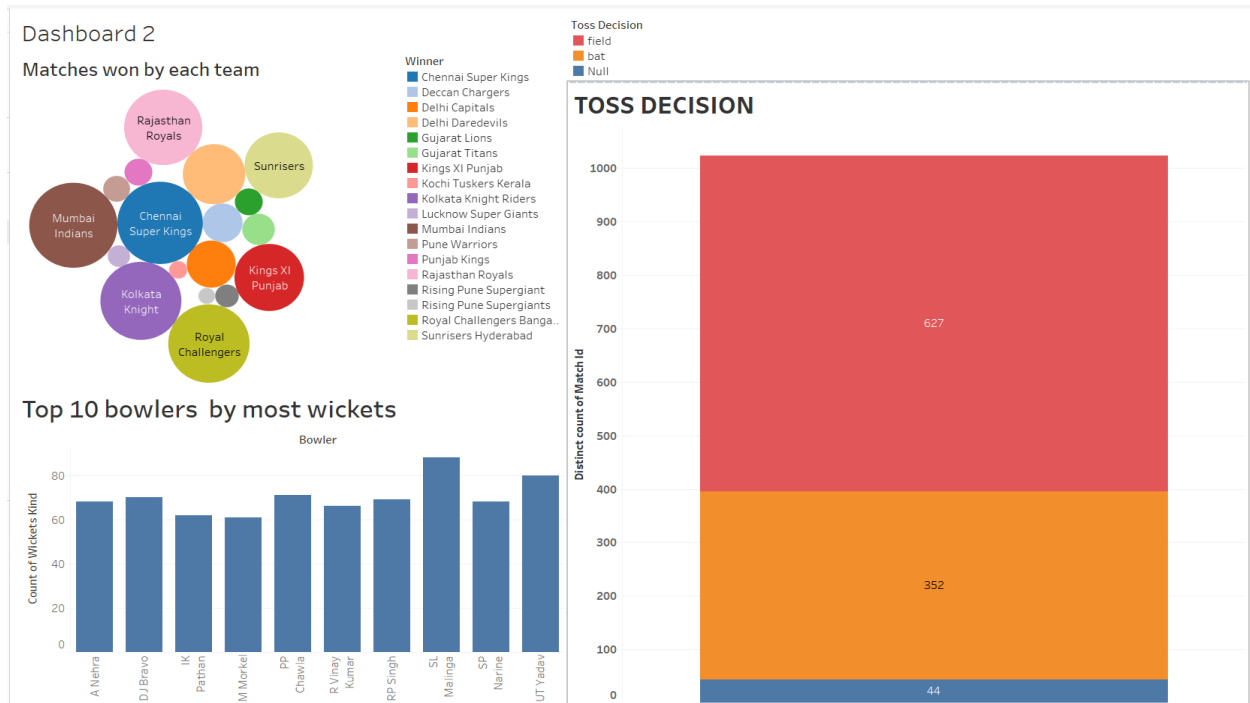
Visualization

Utilized Matplotlib, Seaborn, and Tableau for insightful visualizations, including interactive dashboards.

Our research began with understanding and integrating cricket datasets. Preliminary analysis explored data quality and preprocessing techniques. Twitter data analysis for player popularity is underway, providing initial insights. .NET facilitated seamless conversion of detailed ball-by-ball data into CSV. Visualizations were created in Tableau, enhancing the presentation of key findings and insights. The integration of multiple tools enriches the depth and breadth of our analysis.

Data Analysis and Visualizations





Insights

1. Team Performance:

Consistent Excellence: Mumbai Indians, Chennai Super Kings, and Royal Challengers Bangalore have maintained a remarkable and consistent performance, emerging as top-performing teams with the most victories.

2. Player Recognition:

AB de Villiers and Rohit Sharma: These players have consistently shone with more "Player of the Match" awards, highlighting their significant individual contributions and match-defining performances.

3. Batting Prowess:

Dhawan and Kohli's Run Dominance: Shikhar Dhawan and Virat Kohli's exceptional run-scoring abilities make them key players. Their consistent performances contribute significantly to their team's success.

Toss Strategy:

4. Strategic Decision-Making:

The prevalent trend of choosing to field first in toss decisions suggests a strategic approach by teams. Factors such as pitch conditions, weather, and team strengths likely influence this decision-making.

These insights offer a glimpse into the dynamics of IPL matches, showcasing the dominance of certain teams, the individual brilliance of players, and strategic decisions influencing match outcomes. Understanding these patterns provides valuable knowledge for future match predictions and team strategies.

Interpretations

Team Dominance: The dominance of Mumbai Indians, Chennai Super Kings, and Royal Challengers Bangalore indicates a consistent level of excellence, suggesting well-established team strategies, leadership, and player performances.

Player Excellence: AB de Villiers and Rohit Sharma's frequent "Player of the Match" awards underline their impact on match outcomes. Shikhar Dhawan and Virat Kohli's consistent run-scoring highlights their crucial role as batting mainstays.

Toss Strategies: The common trend of choosing to field first suggests teams might prefer chasing targets, emphasizing adaptability to pitch and weather conditions.

Limitations

Data Quality: The quality of insights heavily relies on the accuracy and completeness of the data. Any inaccuracies or missing information may impact the robustness of conclusions.

Recommendations and Future Work

1. Enhanced Data Collection

Continuously refine data collection methods to ensure comprehensive coverage, considering multiple seasons and diverse datasets.

2. Feature Engineering

Develop novel features capturing nuances of batting, bowling performance, team dynamics, and historical trends. Apply domain knowledge for meaningful metric creation.

3. Machine Learning Models

Implement advanced algorithms (ensemble methods, neural networks, gradient boosting) using Scikit-Learn and TensorFlow. Predicted team performance considering batting averages, bowling strike rates, and match locations.

4. Model Evaluation

Employ cross-validation, grid search, and metrics (MAE, RMSE) to optimize model hyperparameters and assess performance.

5. Twitter Analysis

Finding insights from Twitter sentiment analysis indicate a positive reception for certain players, forming a foundation for predicting future player popularity.

Appendix

EDA

```
ipl_data.info()
```

#	Column	Non-Null	Count	Dtype
0	city	120350	non-null	object
1	dates	126855	non-null	object
2	event_match_number	119104	non-null	float64
3	outcome_by_runs	35120	non-null	float64
4	winner	126706	non-null	object
5	overs	126855	non-null	int64
6	player_of_match	124804	non-null	object
7	season	71940	non-null	object
8	toss_decision	121499	non-null	object
9	toss_winner	76405	non-null	object
10	venue	126855	non-null	object
11	innings_team	126855	non-null	object
12	overs_over	20280	non-null	float64
13	deliveries_batter	126001	non-null	object
14	bowler	126001	non-null	object
15	non_striker	126001	non-null	object
16	runs_batter	126001	non-null	float64
17	extras	126001	non-null	float64
18	total	126001	non-null	float64
19	extras_wides	3753	non-null	float64
20	legbyes	1637	non-null	float64
21	noballs	695	non-null	float64
22	wickets_kind	3866	non-null	object
23	player_out	3866	non-null	object
24	fielders_name	4840	non-null	object
25	powerplays_from	126855	non-null	float64
26	to	126855	non-null	float64
27	type	121766	non-null	object
28	innings_2_team	123687	non-null	object

29	overs_over.1	19128 non-null	float64
30	deliveries_batter.1	117445 non-null	object
31	bowler.1	117445 non-null	object
32	non_striker.1	117445 non-null	object
33	runs_batter.1	117445 non-null	float64
34	extras.1	117445 non-null	float64
35	total.1	117445 non-null	float64
36	extras_wides.1	1585 non-null	float64
37	noballs.1	137 non-null	float64
38	legbyes.1	558 non-null	float64
39	wickets_kind.1	3521 non-null	object
40	player_out.1	3521 non-null	object
41	fielders_name.1	4314 non-null	object
42	substitute	173 non-null	object
43	powerplays_from.1	126543 non-null	float64
44	to.1	126543 non-null	float64
45	type.1	123685 non-null	object
46	target_overs	126543 non-null	float64
47	runs	126543 non-null	float64
48	matchId	126855 non-null	int64
49	outcome_by_wickets	336 non-null	float64
50	byes	477 non-null	float64
51	match_number	46094 non-null	float64
52	outcome_winner	48093 non-null	object
53	by_wickets	25672 non-null	float64
54	wickets_player_out	2397 non-null	object
55	kind	2397 non-null	object
56	non_boundary	23 non-null	object
57	by_runs	178 non-null	float64
58	extras_legbyes	1350 non-null	float64
59	wides	1980 non-null	float64
60	extras_legbyes.1	203 non-null	float64
61	wides.1	327 non-null	float64
62	byes.1	72 non-null	float64
63	extras_noballs	182 non-null	float64
64	replacements_role_in	45 non-null	object
65	role	48 non-null	object
66	outcome_eliminator	8 non-null	object
67	result	8 non-null	object
68	extras_byes	77 non-null	float64
69	wickets_player_out.1	2257 non-null	object
70	kind.1	2257 non-null	object
71	stage	62 non-null	object
72	method	21 non-null	object
73	review_by	426 non-null	object
74	umpire	432 non-null	object
75	batter	426 non-null	object
76	decision	426 non-null	object
77	umpires_call	85 non-null	object
78	review_by.1	154 non-null	object
79	umpire.1	154 non-null	object
80	batter.1	154 non-null	object
81	decision.1	154 non-null	object

```
match_data = ipl_data.iloc[:,11:49]
match_data.info()
```

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	innings_team	126855 non-null	object
1	overs_over	20280 non-null	float64
2	deliveries_batter	126001 non-null	object
3	bowler	126001 non-null	object
4	non_striker	126001 non-null	object
5	runs_batter	126001 non-null	float64
6	extras	126001 non-null	float64
7	total	126001 non-null	float64
8	extras_wides	3753 non-null	float64
9	legbyes	1637 non-null	float64
10	noballs	695 non-null	float64
11	wickets_kind	3866 non-null	object
12	player_out	3866 non-null	object
13	fielders_name	4840 non-null	object
14	powerplays_from	126855 non-null	float64
15	to	126855 non-null	float64
16	type	121766 non-null	object
17	innings_2_team	123687 non-null	object
18	overs_over.1	19128 non-null	float64
19	deliveries_batter.1	117445 non-null	object
20	bowler.1	117445 non-null	object
21	non_striker.1	117445 non-null	object
22	runs_batter.1	117445 non-null	float64
23	extras.1	117445 non-null	float64
24	total.1	117445 non-null	float64
25	extras_wides.1	1585 non-null	float64
26	noballs.1	137 non-null	float64
27	legbyes.1	558 non-null	float64
28	wickets_kind.1	3521 non-null	object
29	player_out.1	3521 non-null	object
30	fielders_name.1	4314 non-null	object
31	substitute	173 non-null	object
32	powerplays_from.1	126543 non-null	float64
33	to.1	126543 non-null	float64
34	type.1	123685 non-null	object
35	target_overs	126543 non-null	float64
36	runs	126543 non-null	float64
37	matchId	126855 non-null	int64

```
# Summary statistics for numeric columns
numeric_summary = match_data.describe()
print(numeric_summary)
```

	overs_over	runs_batter	extras	total \
count	20280.000000	126001.000000	126001.000000	126001.000000
mean	9.441568	1.262323	0.067317	1.329640
std	5.750996	1.629701	0.341158	1.616893
min	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
25%	4.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
50%	9.000000	1.000000	0.000000	1.000000
75%	14.000000	1.000000	0.000000	1.000000
max	19.000000	6.000000	5.000000	7.000000

	extras_wides	legbytes	noballs	powerplays_from	to
\					
count	3753.000000	1637.000000	695.000000	1.268550e+05	126855.000000
mean	1.211031	1.270006	1.025899	1.000000e-01	5.604255
std	0.806897	0.804426	0.250457	2.255982e-13	0.200053
min	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000e-01	1.600000
25%	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000e-01	5.600000
50%	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000e-01	5.600000
75%	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000e-01	5.600000
max	5.000000	5.000000	5.000000	1.000000e-01	5.900000

	overs_over.1	...	target_overs	runs	matchId \
count	19128.000000	...	126543.000000	126543.000000	1.268550e+05
mean	9.037171	...	19.803194	164.602831	8.697117e+05
std	5.603415	...	1.418912	31.724601	3.533232e+05
min	0.000000	...	5.000000	43.000000	3.359820e+05
25%	4.000000	...	20.000000	146.000000	5.483140e+05
50%	9.000000	...	20.000000	165.000000	8.298170e+05
75%	14.000000	...	20.000000	186.000000	1.216507e+06
max	19.000000	...	20.000000	264.000000	1.370353e+06

	bytes	bytes.1	extras_legbytes	extras_legbytes.1	wides
\					
count	477.000000	72.000000	1350.000000	203.000000	1980.000000
mean	1.781971	1.861111	1.352593	1.315271	1.198485
std	1.269656	1.314122	0.912871	0.843797	0.772505
min	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000
25%	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000
50%	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000
75%	2.000000	4.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000
max	4.000000	4.000000	5.000000	4.000000	5.000000

	wides.1	extras_noballs
count	327.000000	182.000000
mean	1.165138	1.005495
std	0.643711	0.074125
min	1.000000	1.000000
25%	1.000000	1.000000
50%	1.000000	1.000000
75%	1.000000	1.000000
max	5.000000	2.000000

```
[8 rows x 28 columns]
```

Univariate Analysis

```
# Histograms for numerical columns
numeric_columns = match_data.select_dtypes(include='number').columns
for col in numeric_columns:
    plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
    plt.hist(ipl_data[col].dropna(), bins=20)
    plt.title(f'Histogram of {col}')
    plt.xlabel(col)
    plt.ylabel('Frequency')
    plt.show()

# Count plots for categorical columns
# categorical_columns = ['city', 'winner', 'venue', 'innings_team', ] # List
# all categorical columns
for col in categorical_columns:
    plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))

    # Compute value counts for the column
    value_counts =
match_data[col].value_counts().sort_values(ascending=False)

    # Select the top 10 categories
    top_10 = value_counts.head(10)

    # Plot the top 10 categories
    sns.barplot(x=top_10.index, y=top_10.values)
    plt.title(f'Top 10 Categories in {col}')
    plt.xlabel(col)
    plt.ylabel('Count')
    plt.xticks(rotation=45)
    plt.show()
```

Bivariate Analysis

```
# Grouping data by 'deliveries_batter' and summing 'runs_batter'
runs_by_batter =
match_data.groupby('deliveries_batter')['runs_batter'].sum().sort_values(ascending=False)

# Plotting the aggregated runs for each batter
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 8))
runs_by_batter.head(10).plot(kind='bar', color='skyblue')
```

```
plt.xlabel('Batters')
plt.ylabel('Total Runs Scored')
plt.title('Total Runs Scored by Each Batter in 1st innings')
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.show()
```

References

Websites

1. CRICSHEET. <https://cricsheet.org/>
2. ESPN. <https://www.espncricinfo.com/>