



IPL WEBSITE WITH LIVESCORE AND ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT:

CRICKET. It's less of a sport and more of an emotion in India. Cricket undoubtedly implies commerce and a lot of money in a nation where popular cricket players are revered as gods. And a lion's portion of it belongs to the Indian Premier League. Numerous internet firms that provide live scores, statistics, and live streaming are already quite profitable.

In contrast to other websites that only offer statistics or live scores, we are creating an IPL website that includes all statistics from every game of every season as well as live scores as premium material. It has an engaging user interface that appeals to many users who want everything in one location.

It can be created using a web app development framework like Django, Angular, etc., and HTML to generate the web pages. A

All sports fans can visit it to obtain real-time updates on the game as well as access statistics and information about prior games.

KEYWORDS: Attractive Results. Get More Results. Online Information. Popular Searches. Find Answers. Related Searches. Search Now.

1.INTRODUCTION

What exactly is cricket?

Cricket is a bat-and-ball sport in which two teams of eleven players each take the field in the middle of a field with a wicket at either end made up of two bails balanced on three stumps. The bowling and fielding side seeks to stop this by dismissing each player (making them "out"), while the batting side attempts to score runs by hitting the ball bowled at the wicket with the bat. Being bowled, having the ball strike the stumps and knock the bails off, and having the fielding side catch the ball after it has been struck by the bat but before it reaches the ground are all ways to be dismissed. The innings concludes and the sides switch places when ten players have been removed. In international matches, a match referee and a third umpire assist the two umpires who officiate the game. They interact with two off-field scorers who keep track of the game's statistical data.

IPL: What is it?

Indian Premier League is known as IPL. The Board of Control of Cricket in India (BCCI) first held the Twenty20 cricket competition in 2008. A tournament with the goal of promoting cricket in India, giving local players a stage to compete at a much higher level, giving them the best environment for developing into professionals, and giving cricket fans in India and around the world a tonne of entertainment. The most watched cricket league in the world, it boosts India's GDP by 5 to 15 billion rupees per season.

Match rules:

IPL matches use television timeouts, so there is no set amount of time in which teams must finish their innings. However, if the umpires determine that teams are abusing this privilege, a fine may be assessed. During each inning, each side is allowed a two-and-a-half-minute "strategic timeout"; the bowling team must use one between the ends of the sixth and ninth overs, and the batting team must use one between the ends of the thirteenth and sixteenth overs.

Since the 2018 season, all IPL games have been conducted using the Umpire Decision Review System (DRS), which gives each club one opportunity to challenge an on-field umpire's decision every innings.

What is a website, exactly?

A website is a collection of web pages and related content that is published on at least one web server and given a common domain name.

What Is Data Analysis, Exactly?

➤ The process of evaluating, purifying, manipulating, and modelling data in order to find relevant information, support conclusions, and promote decision-making. Data analysis is utilised in several fields of business, science, and social science and has many dimensions and methodologies. It includes various techniques and goes by many different names. Data analysis contributes to more scientific decision-making and more efficient business operations in the modern business world.

The procedure for analysing data

Analysis is the process of dissecting a whole into its component parts for independent analysis.

Data analysis is a technique for taking raw data and turning it into knowledge that consumers may use to make decisions. To find answers to questions, test hypotheses, or refute ideas, data is gathered and analysed.

Needs for data

The data are required as inputs to the analysis, which is specified depending on the needs of individuals who are doing the analysis or of the clients (who will utilise the analysis's final outcome). An experimental unit (such as a person or population of individuals) is the basic category of entity for whom data will be gathered. A population's specific characteristics, such as age and income, can be specified and gathered. Data may be categorical (i.e., a text label for categories of numbers) or numerical.

Data gathering

To prepare data for analysis, they must first be organised or processed. These, for instance, can entail organising data into rows and columns in a table format (i.e., structured data) for analysis in a statistical programme or spreadsheet, for example.

Processing data

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Data cleansing

The data may be inaccurate, duplicated, or incomplete after processing and organisation. Problems with the entry and storage of data will lead to the necessity for data cleaning. Preventing and fixing these problems is done through data cleansing. Common duties include record matching, spotting data inaccuracies, assessing the general quality of the data already present, reduplication, and column segmentation. A range of analytical techniques can be used to detect such data issues. For instance, when analysing financial data, it may be useful to compare the sums for specific variables to other, independently published figures that are thought to be trustworthy.

Analysis of Data

The data can be analysed after being cleansed. To start deciphering the messages in the data, analysts might use a range of methods referred to as exploratory data analysis.

These actions may be iterative in nature as the research process may lead to additional data cleansing or additional requests for data. To better understand the data, descriptive statistics like the average or median may be produced. To gain further understanding of the messages included in the data, data visualisation may also be utilised to evaluate the data in a graphical style.

Applications of Data Analysis**1: Law enforcement and security**

Several cities around the world have used predictive analysis to identify potential crime hotspots by combining geographic and historical information. Major cities including Chicago, London, Los Angeles, and others have reported success with this. Although it is not possible to make an arrest for every crime committed, the availability of data has allowed police officers to be present in such areas at a specific time of day, which has resulted in a decrease in crime.

This demonstrates how this type of data analytics application will help us create safer cities without putting the lives of police officers in danger.

2. Transportation

In the past, there was a need for processing more than 18 million fan journeys at the London Olympics, but happily, it was resolved.

How was that accomplished? To guarantee the seamless operation of the numerous trips, the TFL and train operators used data analytics. Athletes and spectators could be transported to and from the corresponding stadiums thanks to the efficient and effective management of transportation. They were able to input data from events that had already occurred and forecast the number of people that would travel.

3. Detection of Fraud and Risk

One of the earliest uses of data science, which was taken from the field of finance, has been recognised as this. Numerous businesses had terrible debt experiences and were really fed up with it. They used data science because they already had data from when their consumers requested for loans, saving them ultimately from the losses they had incurred.

As a result, banks developed the ability to divide and conquer data from the profiles of their customers, recent purchases, and other important information that was made available to them. They could easily analyse and determine whether there was a chance that clients might default as a result of this.

4. Control Risk

The main emphasis in the insurance sector is risk management. The risk associated with insuring a person is not determined based on knowledge alone, as the majority of people do not realise, but rather on data that has been statistically analysed before a decision is made. Insurance businesses can use data analytics to obtain information on claims data, actuarial data, and risk data to support any significant decisions the company needs to make. Before an individual is insured, an underwriter conducts an evaluation, after which the appropriate insurance is set.

Analytical software is now utilised to identify the many types of false claims. Red flag signs that can be studied can identify risky claims. Because automation is increasing the efficiency of claims processing, it is crucial to bring such claims to the administrators' notice.

5. Web/Internet Search

Google is the first thing that springs to mind when the word "search" is mentioned.

In fact, saying "Google it" can sometimes be used in place of "search the internet."

There are a number of search engines besides Google, including Bing, Yahoo, Duckduckgo, AOL, Ask, etc. As a result of data science applications, each of these search engines uses algorithms to instantly return the most relevant results for any search query submitted to them.

Regarding this, it is known that Google processes more than 20 petabytes of data per day. Of course, this feat would not have been achieved without analytics and data science.

Benefits of Data Analysis

Data cleansing is used to identify and fix flaws in data collections. As a result, both clients and organisations like banks, insurance firms, and financing organisations gain from the improved data quality.

It clears out redundant information from data sets, which frees up a lot of RAM. As a result, the company will spend less money.

It aids in the display of pertinent alerts on online storefronts based on noteworthy information and customer purchase behaviour. For the equivalent, AI computations are used. This helps the organisations' revenue and profitability grow.

By identifying likely bogus clients based on careful information analysis, it reduces banking risks. This aids businesses in deciding whether or not to provide candidates advance payment or credit cards.

Security organisations use it for surveillance and checking purposes based on the data collected by the enormous number of sensors. These assist in preventing both disasters and negative behaviours.

**2.SYSTEM ANALYSIS **

2.1 Introduction

To create or develop a new system first we have to study the prior system analysis difficult problems faced by the operator of that system. System Analysis therefore understands such problems and proposes a new system in which the above problems are rectified

2.2 EXISTING SYSTEM

In existing system, the websites are present which only show either the live score of the ipl match or the statistics of the completed and ongoing ipl matches but not both at a single place. Existing systems use ads as an income of revenue which would make the experience of the user as interrupted. In existing systems the projected score is calculated as $(\text{Runrate} \times \text{Overs Remaining})$

DISADVANTAGES OF EXISTING SYSTEM

1. Live score and Statics are not present at a single place
2. Advertisements Inaccuracy in projected score is very high

2.3 PROPOSED SYSTEM

This paper proposes a website which consists of match statistics of each and every match played in ipl and live scores of the matches which are currently being played. We are proposing a system contains no ads which would provide an uninterrupted experience to the user. In this system the projected score is calculated based on a lot of parameters such as the batsman who are present at the crease and their scores, wickets fallen, previous runs scored on that pitch etc.

ADVANTAGES OF PROPOSED SYSTEM

1. Match statistics and live score at a single place
2. No ads more accurately calculated projected score

2.4 FEASIBILITY STUDY

The feasibility of the project is analyzed in this phase and business proposal is put forth with a very general plan for the project and some cost estimates. During system analysis the feasibility study of the proposed system is to be carried out. This is to ensure that the proposed system is not a burden to the company.

Three key considerations involved in feasibility analysis are

1. Economical Feasibility
2. Technical Feasibility
3. Social Feasibility

2.4.1 ECONOMICAL FEASIBILITY

This study is carried out to check the economic impact that the system will have on the organization. The amount of fund that the company can pour into the research and development of the system is limited.

The expenditures must be justified. Thus the developed system as well within the budget and this was achieved because most of the technologies used are freely available.

Only the customized products had to be purchased.

2.4.2 TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY

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2.4.3 SOCIAL FEASIBILITY

The aspect of study is to check the level of acceptance of the system by the user.

This includes the process of training the user to use the system efficiently. The user must not feel threatened by the system, instead must accept it as a necessity. The level of acceptance by the users solely depends on the methods that are employed to educate the user about the

system and to make him familiar with it. His level of confidence must be raised so that he is also able to make some constructive criticism, which is welcomed, as he is the final user of the system

3.SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS SPECIFICATIONS

3.1 HARDWARE SPECIFICATION

Browser based application enables almost any devices with browsing capabilities to use the application.

3.2 SOFTWARE SPECIFICATION

Application:

Web Browser

Some of the browsers and their versions which can be used to use this application are:

BROWSER

VERSION



3.3 THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

3.3.1 Python Language Introduction Python is a widely used general-purpose, high level programming language. It was created by Guido van Rossum in 1991 and further developed by the Python Software Foundation. It was designed with an emphasis on code readability, and its syntax allows programmers to express their concepts in fewer lines of code. Python is a programming language that lets you work quickly and integrate systems more efficiently.

There are two major

Python versions: Python 2 and Python

3. Both are quite different. Characteristics of Python

It supports functional and structured programming methods as well as OOP.

It can be used as a scripting language or can be compiled to byte-code for building large applications.

It provides very high-level dynamic data types and supports dynamic type checking.

It supports automatic garbage collection

It can be easily integrated with C, C++, COM, ActiveX, CORBA, and Java. Applications of Python As mentioned before, Python is one of the most widely used language over the web. I'm going to list few of them here: Easy-to-learn – Python has few keywords, simple structure, and a clearly defined syntax. This allows the student to pick up the language quickly. Easy-to-read – Python code is more clearly defined and visible to the eyes. Easy-to-maintain – Python's source code is fairly easy-to-maintain. A broad standard library – Python's bulk of the library is very portable and cross-platform compatible on UNIX, Windows, and Macintosh. Interactive Mode – Python has support for an

interactive mode which allows interactive testing and debugging of snippets of code. Portable – Python can run on a wide variety of hardware platforms and has the same interface on all platforms.

Extendable – You can add low-level modules to the Python interpreter. These modules enable programmers to add to or customize their tools to be more efficient. Databases – Python provides interfaces to all major commercial databases. GUI Programming – Python supports GUI applications that can be created and ported to many system calls, libraries and windows systems, such as Windows MFC, Macintosh, and the X Window system of Unix. Scalable – Python provides a better structure and support for large programs than shell scripting.

Advantages of Python

Easy to read ,learn and write

Improved productivity

Vast libraries support

Portability Disadvantages of Python

Slow speed

Not memory efficient

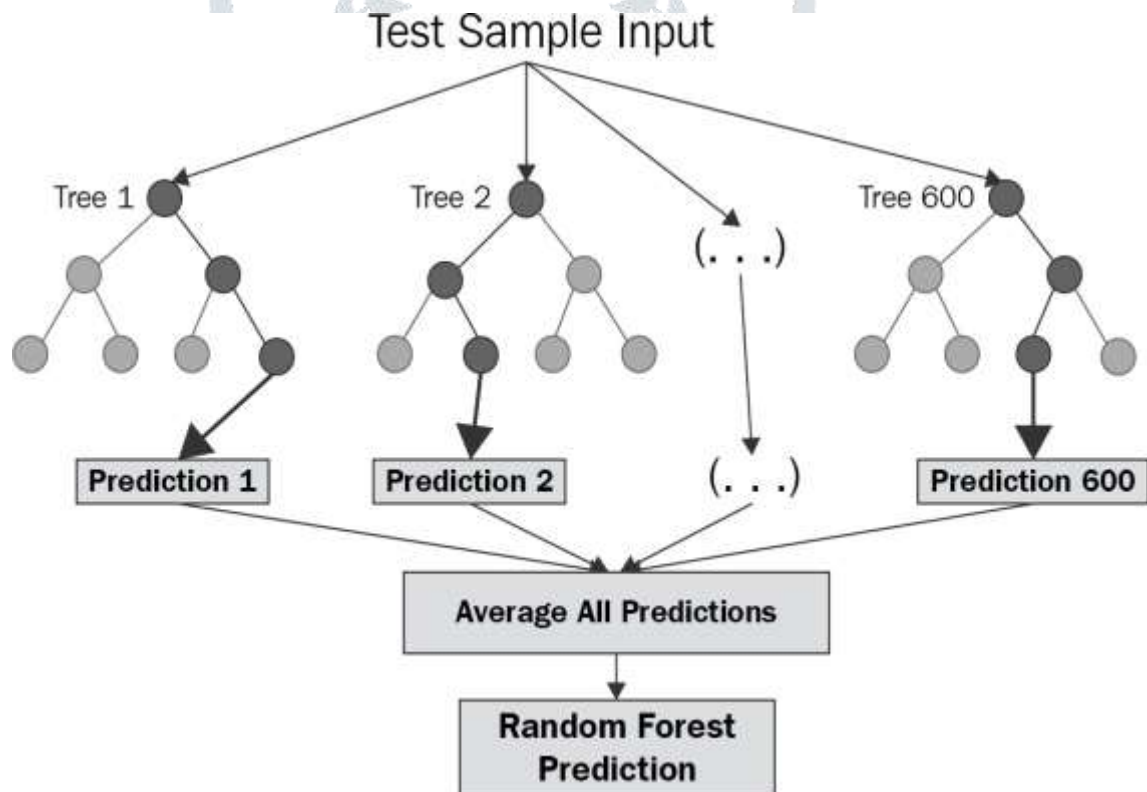
Weak in mobile computing

3.4RANDOM FOREST REGRESSION

Random forest is a Supervised Learning algorithm which uses ensemble learning method for classification and regression.

Random forest is a bagging technique and not a boosting technique. The trees in random forests are run in parallel. There is no interaction between these trees while building the trees.

It operates by constructing a multitude of decision trees at training time and outputting the class that is the mode of the classes (classification) or mean prediction (regression) of the individual trees.



3.5LINEAR REGRESSION

In statistics, linear regression is a linear approach to modeling the relationship between a scalar response (or dependent variable) and one or more explanatory variables (or independent variables). The case of one explanatory variable is called simple linear regression. For more than one explanatory variable, the process is called multiple linear regression. This term is distinct from multivariate linear regression, where multiple correlated dependent variables are predicted, rather than a single scalar variable.

In linear regression, the relationships are modeled using linear predictor functions whose unknown model parameters are estimated from the data. Such models are called linear models. Most commonly, the conditional mean of the response given the values of the explanatory variables (or predictors) is assumed to be an affine function of those values; less commonly, the conditional median or some other quantile is used. Like all forms of regression analysis, linear regression focuses on the conditional probability distribution of the response given the values of the predictors, rather than on the joint probability distribution of all of these variables, which is the domain

of multivariate analysis.

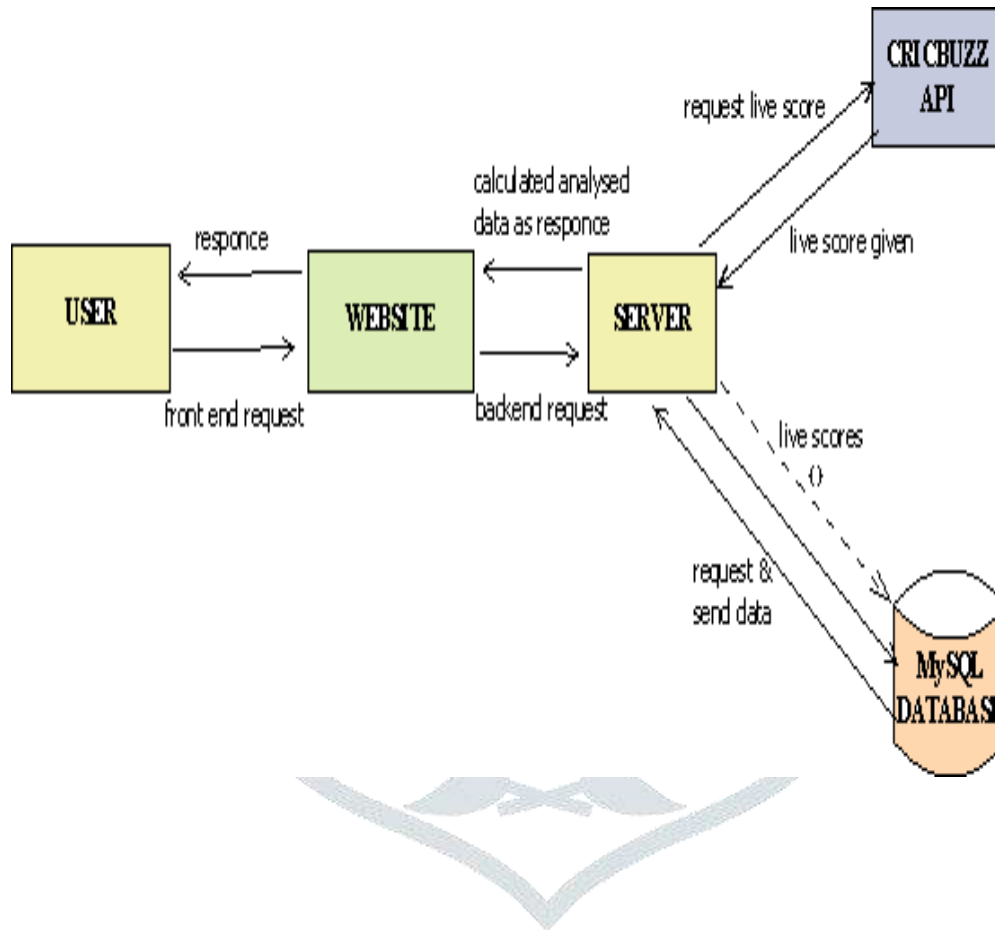
3.6HTML

HTML stands for Hypertext Markup Language. It allows the user to create and structure sections, paragraphs, headings, links, and blockquotes for web pages and applications. For example, we can create a paragraph by placing the enclosed text within a starting <p> and closing </p> tag.

HTML, the Hypertext Markup Language, is a standard for describing the structure and presentation of information via the Internet. Web developers use HTML keywords or tags to instruct the Web browser application how to format and display the content of Web pages

4.1 System Architecture

A system architecture diagram would be used to show the relationship between different components. Usually they are created for systems which include hardware and software and these are represented in the diagram to show the interaction between them. However, it can also be created for web applications.



5:MODULES:

Matches

Match Details

Innings

Points Table

Team

Live Score

Login

Sign up

MODULES DESCRIPTION:

Matches:

In this module we would display all the matches with a details of the match selected season from the starting season to the ongoing season .The details of the match that we show in this module are:

Teams playing that match

Venue at which the match has been played

Which team won the toss and what did they chose

Which team won the match

Man of the match

These matches are shown based on season you have selected from drop down of seasons .This would give an overview of the match

You can select the match you want to go to the match details page which would provide you with the particular details of that match

Match Details:

This page appears when click on a specific match. In this module we would analyse the data of that particular match and would provide a summary of that particular match.

The summary which we show in this page consists of:

Scores of both the teams

Top 3 run scorers of both the teams with their name and respective scores

Top 3 bowling performances of both the teams with their name and their bowling figures

When we click on the score of either of the teams it would take us to the page which shows the innings in which they batted

Innings:

In this page we would proviball to ball commentary of the innings that has been selected in the match details page.

The commentary consists of:

Ball number with its over

Name of the batsman who is on strike

Name of the bowler

Result on that delivery

Points Table:

In this module we would analyse the matches played in the particular season selected from the drop down of points tables and we would calculate the points based on the number of wins and number of loses in that particular season for every team

The points table consists of:

Team name

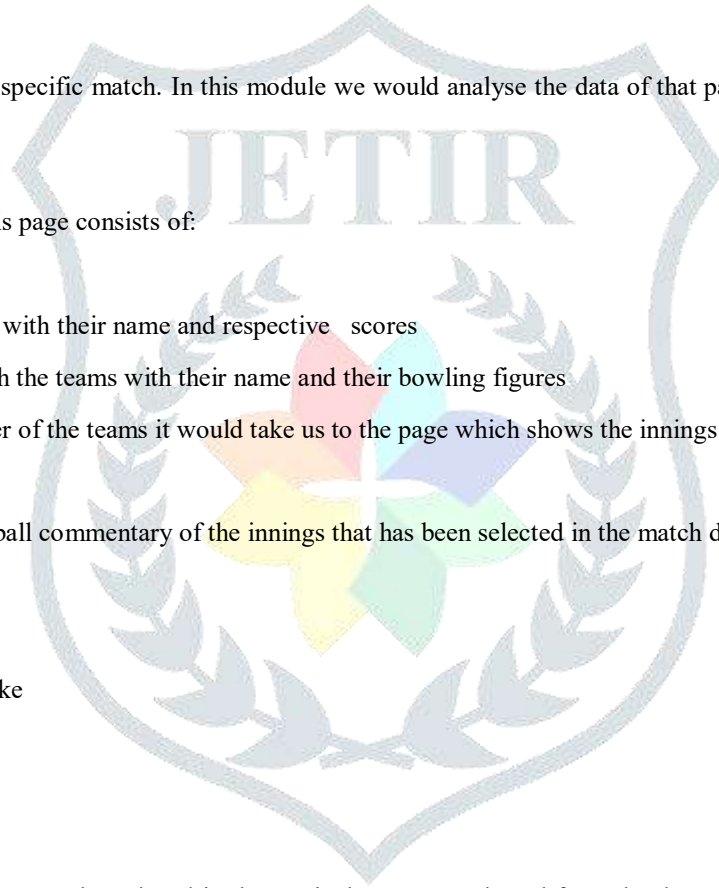
rank the points table

Number of wins

Number of loses

Number of No Results

Total points secured in that season



Team:

In this module we would analyse all the matches of all the seasons of the ipl played by the team which has been selected in the teams drop down and we would show the analysis

The team page consists of:

Name of the team you have selected

Number of matches won by that team in the ipl

Number of matches lost by that team in the ipl

Number of no result match in which that team was present

All the matches played by that team in the ipl season wise with a summary consisting of vs team, toss result, match result, man of the match etc

Live Score:

In this module we would show the live score of the current match along with the details such as:

Names of the Teams playing that match

Runs scored and wickets fallen

Overs

Runrate

Required Runrate

Projected Score

Win prediction with percentage

Batsman at the crease and their batting performance in that match

Bowler and his bowling performance in that match

For predicting the projected score we created a data set which consists of:

Scores of the batsmen at the crease

Number of wickets fallen

Overs

Score at that ball

Total Score of that innings

Then that dataset is feature scaled using sci-kit library of python to standardize the independent features present in the data .

Now the dataset is made ready to get trained . This dataset is trained using Random Forest Regression

We ran a cron job which would fetch the live score of the match which we would show in the live page and store in the database delivery wise and calculate the projected score using the scores of current batsmen, wickets, overs and score at the moment

Sign up:

In this module the user would provide his details such as username and password using which we would store in the database for future login reference



IPL

Matches 2017

Sunrisers Hyderabad vs Royal Challengers Bangalore
Sunrisers Hyderabad won by 35 runs
Royal Challengers Bangalore choose to field **Venue** : Rajiv Gandhi International Stadium, Uppal **Man of the Match** : Yuvraj Singh

Mumbai Indians vs Rising Pune Supergiants
Rising Pune Supergiant won by 7 wickets
Rising Pune Supergiant choose to field **Venue** : Maharashtra Cricket Association Stadium **Man of the Match** : SPD Smith

Gujarat Lions vs Kolkata Knight Riders
Kolkata Knight Riders won by 10 wickets
Kolkata Knight Riders choose to field **Venue** : Saurashtra Cricket Association Stadium **Man of the Match** : CA Lynn

Summary

1'st Innings - Top Batting Performance

Batsman	Runs
Yuvraj Singh	62
MC Henriques	52
S Dhawan	40

1'st Innings - Top Bowling Performance

Bowler	Figures
STR Binny	1-10
YS Chahal	1-22
TS Mills	1-32

2'nd Innings - Top Batting Performance

Batsman	Runs
CH Gayle	32
KM Jadhav	31
TM Head	30

2'nd Innings - Top Bowling Performance

Bowler	Figures
B Kumar	2-28
Rashid Khan	2-36
A Nehra	2-42

Their work describes the player selection is one the most important tasks for any sport and cricket is no exception. The performance of the players depends on various factors such as the opposition team, the venue, his current form etc. The team management, the coach and the captain select 11 players for each match from a squad of 15 to 20 players. They analyze different characteristics and the statistics of the players to select the best playing 11 for each match. Each batsman contributes by scoring maximum runs possible and each bowler contributes by taking maximum wickets and conceding minimum runs. This paper attempts to predict the performance of players as how many runs will each batsman score and how many wickets will each bowler take for both the teams. Both the problems are targeted as classification problems where number of runs and number of wickets are classified in different ranges. We used naïve bayes, random forest, multiclassSVM and

decision tree classifiers to generate the prediction models for both the problems. Random

Match

Sunrisers Hyderabad vs Royal Challengers Bangalore

180/10

Sunrisers Hyderabad

150/10

Royal Challengers Bangalore

Royal Challengers Bangalore choose to field

Venue : Rajiv Gandhi International Stadium, Uppal

Man of the Match : Yuvraj Singh



Commentry

Scorecard

Ball	Bowler	Batsman	Result
0.1	TS Mills	DA Warner	0
0.2	TS Mills	DA Warner	0
0.3	TS Mills	DA Warner	4
0.4	TS Mills	DA Warner	0
0.5	TS Mills	DA Warner	2 Extras
0.6	TS Mills	S Dhawan	0
1.0	TS Mills	S Dhawan	1
1.1	A Choudhary	S Dhawan	1
1.2	A Choudhary	DA Warner	4
1.3	A Choudhary	DA Warner	1 Extras
1.4	A Choudhary	DA Warner	6

Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

Innings Page

Points Table

IPL 2019 Points Table

Team	Matches	Won	Lost	No Result	Points
Delhi Capitals	14	10	4	0	20
Chennai Super Kings	14	10	4	0	20
Mumbai Indians	14	9	5	0	18
Sunrisers Hyderabad	14	6	8	0	12
Kings XI Punjab	14	6	8	0	12
Royal Challengers Bangalore	14	5	10	1	11
Rajasthan Royals	14	5	10	1	11
Kolkata Knight Riders	14	5	9	0	10

Sign Up

First Name

Last Name

Email

UserName

Password

Signup and Login pages



UserName

Password

Royal Challengers Bangalore

Statistics

180 Matches	84 Won	93 Lost	3 N/R
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2008						
Match	Teams	Toss	Decision	Result	Winner	MoM
60	Kolkata Knight Riders vs Royal Challengers Bangalore	Royal Challengers Bangalore	field	normal	Kolkata Knight Riders	BB McCullum
63	Mumbai Indians vs Royal Challengers Bangalore	Mumbai Indians	bat	normal	Royal Challengers Bangalore	MV Boucher
70	Royal Challengers Bangalore vs Rajasthan Royals	Rajasthan Royals	field	normal	Rajasthan Royals	SR Watson

Team Page

Royal challengers Bangalore Vs Kolkata Knight Riders

Toss won by RCB and decided to bat
Royal Challengers Bangalore : 156/10
Overs : 19.2
Kolkata Knight Riders : 159/8
Overs : 20.0
KKR won by 2 wickets

Venue : Eden Gardens,Kolkata

10.5 / over
Current Run Rate

12.5 / over
Required Run Rate

169 / 20 overs
Predicted Score

RCB : 49%

KKR : 51%

Win Percentage

Scorecard

Batting	Runs	Balls	4's	6's	Strike Rate
Yuvraj	50	25	8	1	200%
Negi	5	5	0	0	100%
Bowling	Over's	Maiden Over	Runs	Wickets	Economy
Narine	3.1	0	18	4	5.4

Live Score Page

7.1 Introduction

Literature survey is the most important step in software development process. Before developing the tool, it is necessary to determine the time factor, economy and company strength. Once these things are satisfied, then next steps are to determine which operating system and language used for developing the tool. Once the programmers start building the tool, the programmers need lot of external support. This support obtained from senior programmers, from book or from websites. Before building the system the above consideration are taken into account for developing the proposed system.

Literature survey will help in ensuring that the used experiments, methodologies and experiments offer reliability and validity in the research being conducted. The surveys need to show essential content avoiding much interpretation. One's opinions and conclusions require to be separated from the content in the cited sources.

7.2 Related Work

1) Naïve Bayes

Naïve Bayes works on the Bayes probability theorem with the assumption that all the features are independent of class label (predicted variable) which may be a wrong assumption. Naive Bayes model used in conjunction with recursive feature elimination

2) Increased Prediction Accuracy in the Game of Cricket using Machine Learning

Authors: Kalpdrum Passi and Niravkumar Pandey

Their work describes the player selection is one the most important tasks for any sport and cricket is no exception. The performance of the players depends on various factors such as the opposition team, the venue, his current form etc. The team management, the coach and the captain select 11 players for each match from a squad of 15 to 20 players. They analyze different characteristics and the statistics of the players to select the best playing 11 for each match. Each batsman contributes by scoring maximum runs possible and each bowler contributes by taking maximum wickets and conceding minimum runs. This paper attempts to predict the performance of players as how many runs will each batsman score and how many wickets will each bowler take for both the teams. Both the problems are targeted as classification problems where number of runs and number of wickets are classified in different ranges. We used naïve bayes, random forest, multiclass SVM and decision tree classifiers to generate the prediction models for both the problems. Random

8: conclusion

This is a website which consists of ipl scores and details of the ongoing matches (Live matches) and detailed overview of all the matches that have been played in the ipl from its starting season which was inaugurated in the year 2008 with very high expectations from its directors as well as the fans of cricket only to get beyond their expectations by presenting the thrillers that only this game of cricket possess.

This can be viewed on any device which has a network connectivity and almost any devices with browsing capabilities to use the application.

It is a website where you can access the live score and the details of the match at single place without any hassle. It uses data analysis to get you the overall summary of the match which is the most accurate data that you can expect.

Here generally the projected score of the innings is calculated as Remaining overs $\times$ Current Run rate which is not accurate. So in this website we data analysis using machine learning algorithms such Random Forest Regression and Linear Regression which gives you more accurate projected score by taking previous scores, batsmen, bowler etc.

This website gives the user a great experience of enjoying the ipl with most accurate data

Future work includes the inclusion of international matches of all the formats such as Tests, ODIs, T20Is and all the popular leagues around world such as Big Bash League (BBL), Caribbean Premier League (CPL), Pakistan Premier League (PPL) etc. and also domestic leagues such as Ranji Trophy, Duleep Trophy, Vijay Hazare Trophy etc.

Also we would premium subscription option which would provide an uninterrupted ads to the user along with revenue to the website which would let it expand to a live commentary where detailed commentary would be specified by an expert and also to live video streaming of the matches

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