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IPL MATCH DATA ANALYSIS AND VISUALIZATION USING TABLEAU

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Abstract: This project focuses on the visualization and analysis of Indian Premier League (IPL) match data from 2008 to 2024 using Tableau. The dataset contains comprehensive information about IPL matches, including participating teams, match results, venues, winning margins (runs or wickets), toss decisions, and seasonal performance.

The primary objective of this project is to convert raw cricket data into meaningful and interactive visual insights that help in identifying patterns, trends, and team performance over different IPL seasons. Various dashboards and visualizations are developed to analyze key aspects such as team-wise wins, venue-based performance, toss impact on match outcomes, and yearly trends.

Using Tableau's interactive features like filters, charts, and dashboards, the project highlights important insights such as the most successful teams in IPL history, comparison between wins by runs and wickets, and performance consistency across seasons. These visual tools make complex data easier to understand and support better analytical interpretation.

Overall, this project demonstrates how data visualization techniques can effectively transform large sports datasets into actionable insights, improving decision-making and enhancing the overall understanding of cricket analytics.

I. INTRODUCTION

The dataset used in this data visualization project belongs to the sports analytics domain, specifically focusing on Indian Premier League (IPL) match-level data from 2008 to 2024. It includes detailed information such as participating teams, match scores, venues, outcomes, toss decisions, and performance metrics. Sports analytics is a rapidly growing field that applies data analysis and visualization techniques to extract meaningful insights from historical sports data.

This domain plays a crucial role in today's data-driven environment, as sports organizations increasingly depend on analytics to enhance performance, strategy, and decision-making. By visualizing IPL match data, important patterns such as team performance trends, winning probabilities, toss impact, and venue influence can be easily identified and communicated. These insights help in simplifying complex datasets into understandable and actionable information.

The dataset provides value to multiple stakeholders. Players and coaches benefit by analyzing performance trends and identifying strengths and weaknesses. Team management and analysts utilize this data for strategic planning, team selection, and match preparation. Fans and media gain deeper insights into match statistics, improving engagement and understanding of the game. Additionally, students and data analysts can apply visualization techniques to real-world datasets, enhancing their analytical and technical skills.

The key stakeholders involved in this project include:

- Sports teams and IPL franchises
- Coaches and support staff
- Sports analysts and statisticians
- Broadcasting and media companies
- Fans and cricket communities

Cricket has evolved significantly over the past few decades, transitioning from a traditional, slow-paced format to a fast, dynamic, and entertainment-driven sport. Earlier, the game was primarily played in the form of Test matches, emphasizing patience and technique. With the introduction of limited-overs formats such as One Day Internationals (ODIs) and later T20 cricket, the game became shorter, more aggressive, and more appealing to a global audience. Technological advancements, including the Decision Review System (DRS) and data analytics, have further modernized the sport, making it more precise and performance-oriented.



In India, cricket has grown into a major cultural phenomenon. A significant milestone was India's victory in the 1983 Cricket World Cup under Kapil Dev, which greatly increased the sport's popularity. Legendary players like Sachin Tendulkar and Virat Kohli further strengthened India's global presence in cricket. The introduction of the Indian Premier League revolutionized the sport by blending cricket with entertainment and business. Today, India stands as one of the most dominant forces in world cricket, supported by strong infrastructure, talented players, and a massive fan base.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

Sanjay Kumar, et al., focused on applying data analytics techniques in cricket to understand player and team performance. The study utilized historical match data, including batting averages, strike rates, and bowling statistics, to evaluate performance patterns [1]. The authors concluded that data analytics plays a crucial role in enhancing performance evaluation and supports data-driven decision-making in modern cricket.

Swamynathan, et al., applied machine learning techniques to predict cricket scores and analyze player performance using predictive models [2]. The study explored different algorithms and highlighted how machine learning can improve accuracy in predicting match outcomes and player contributions. The research emphasizes the importance of predictive analytics in sports.

Hassan, Saqlain, Anjum, and Kousar examined media narratives and their influence on public perception in cricket using Corpus-Assisted Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) [3]. The study found that media plays a significant role in shaping opinions about teams and players, often portraying certain teams as dominant. This highlights the importance of qualitative analysis in sports analytics.

Bonya, Broti Mondal, et al., proposed the use of multi-criteria decision-making techniques such as the TOPSIS (Technique for Order Preference by Similarity to Ideal Solution) method [4] to evaluate team performance. The study used indicators like team rankings, batting and bowling statistics, and match history to rank teams. The results showed that TOPSIS is effective in predicting outcomes and comparing team strengths.

Jamali, Paras Khan, Hussain, and Ullah compared sports representation and power dynamics in media coverage of global sporting events [5]. Using Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), the study revealed that sports coverage often reflects political and cultural influences, demonstrating that sports analytics extends beyond numerical data into social and cultural interpretation.

Tiwari, Anupam focused on predicting cricket match outcomes using machine learning techniques [6]. The research analyzed historical data, team performance, and player statistics to build predictive models. The study concluded that machine learning significantly improves

prediction accuracy and provides valuable insights for analysts and teams.

Dahal, Kuldeep, and Sanjib Choudhury used factor analysis [7] to identify key performance indicators in cricket. The study evaluated variables such as batting average, strike rate, wickets, and economy rate. The findings showed that certain factors strongly influence player performance, helping in better evaluation and comparison.

Ray, Subhasis, and Soma Roychowdhury introduced advanced analytical models combining heuristic optimization and probabilistic approaches [8] to improve cricket strategies. The study demonstrated that mathematical modeling can optimize team composition and match strategies, contributing to better performance and decision-making.

Player Performance Prediction in Cricket focused on predictive analysis of cricket players using machine learning techniques [9]. The study utilized historical player statistics, batting averages, strike rates, bowling economy, and consistency metrics to predict future player performance. Various machine learning models were applied to evaluate player contributions and identify performance trends. The research concluded that predictive analytics helps teams in player selection, strategy building, and long-term performance assessment.

Big Data Analytics in Cricket explored the application of big data technologies and analytics platforms in cricket match analysis [10]. The study emphasized the use of visualization tools, statistical analysis, and large-scale cricket datasets to derive strategic insights. By analyzing match history, player performance, and situational data, the research demonstrated how big data analytics can improve team strategies, match preparation, and decision-making processes in modern cricket.

III. METHODS AND MATERIALS

ABOUT DATASET :

The dataset used in this project is sourced from Kaggle and contains comprehensive information about Indian Premier League (IPL) matches from 2008 to 2024. It includes detailed match-level data such as participating teams, venue, match results, toss decisions, winning margins, and various performance-related attributes, making it highly suitable for data visualization and analytical purposes.

The dataset consists of multiple attributes (columns) and a large number of records (rows), representing matches played across different IPL seasons. Among these attributes, several are numerical in nature (such as match number, total runs, win margins, and wickets), while others are categorical or discrete variables (such as team names, match outcomes, venue, toss winner, and player of the match). Additionally, the dataset includes date/time attributes that represent when each match was played, enabling time-based analysis across seasons.



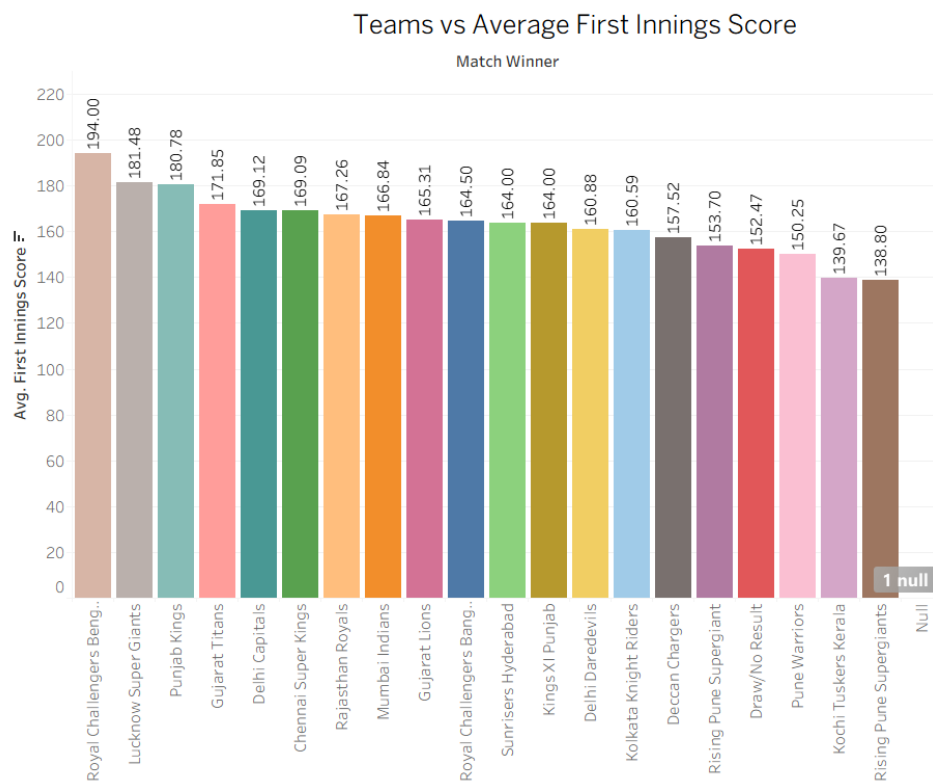
The dataset primarily contains measurable features such as total runs scored, margin of victory, match outcomes, and team performance indicators. These measures are essential for generating insights related to team performance, win patterns, and seasonal trends. In terms of geographical indicators, the dataset includes location-based information such as cities and stadium venues where IPL matches were conducted. Although it does not provide exact geographical coordinates like latitude

and longitude, it allows for city-level and venue-based analysis. These geographical attributes are useful in identifying regional trends, home-ground advantages, and venue-specific performance patterns. Overall, the dataset provides a rich and structured source of information that supports effective data visualization, enabling deeper insights into IPL match dynamics and trends over time.

IV. DATA ANALYTICS AND VISUALIZATION

(1) Bar Graphs:

1. TEAMS VS AVERAGE FIRST INNINGS SCORE

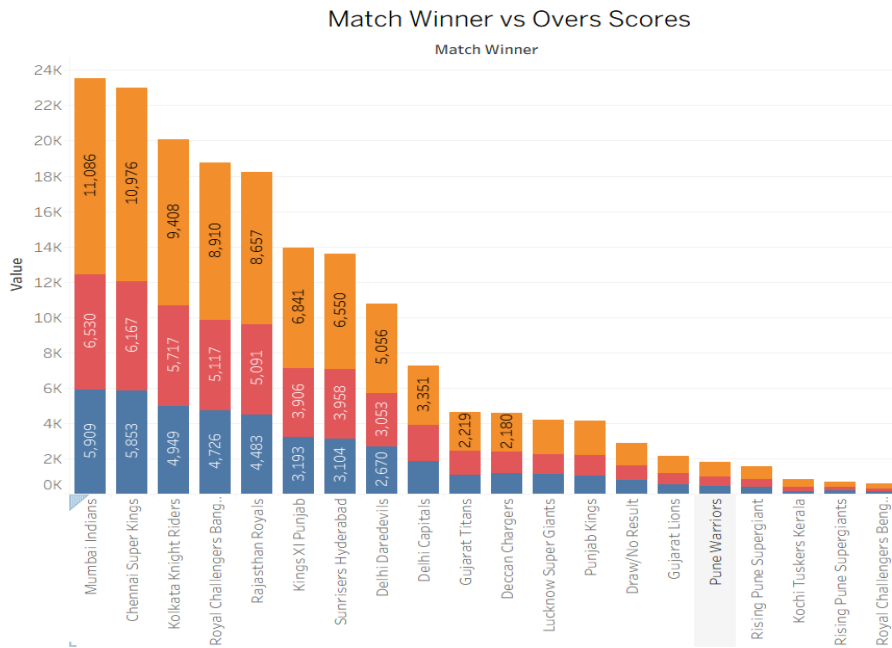


The bar graph represents the average first innings score achieved by different IPL match-winning teams. From the visualization, Royal Challengers Bangalore recorded the highest average first innings score, showing strong batting performances in their winning matches. Teams like Lucknow Super Giants and Punjab Kings also maintained high average scores, indicating consistent run-scoring ability.

On the other hand, teams such as Kochi Tuskers Kerala and Pune Supergiants had comparatively lower average first innings scores. Overall, the graph helps in understanding how different IPL teams performed in terms of batting strength and match-winning consistency based on first innings scores.



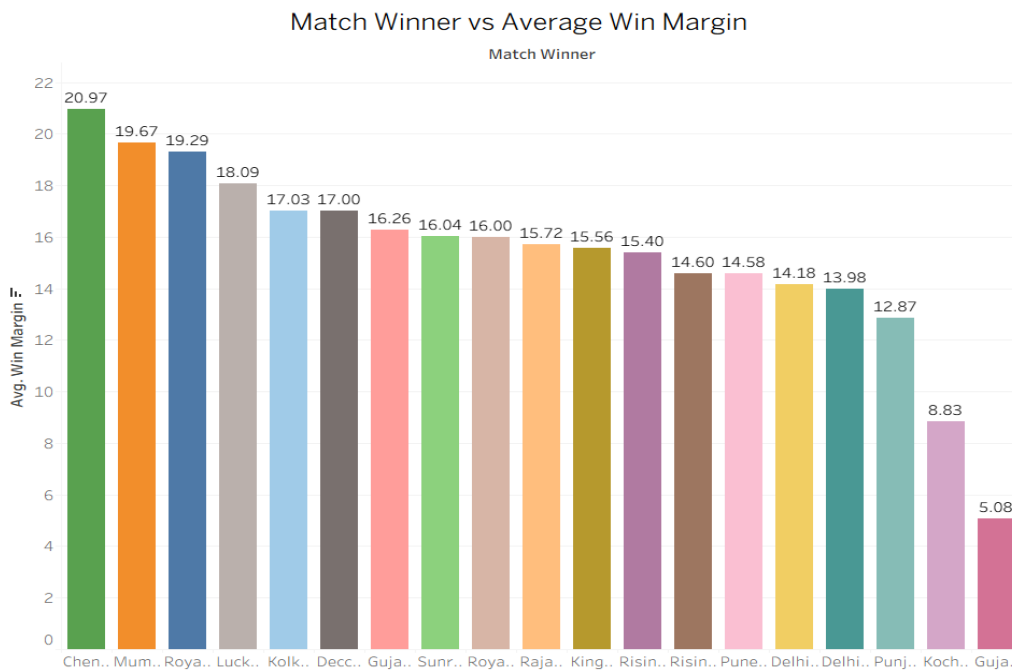
2. Match Winner vs Overs Scores



The stacked bar chart represents the contribution of Powerplay, Middle Overs, and Death Overs scores for different IPL match-winning teams. Mumbai Indians and Chennai Super Kings recorded the highest overall scores, showing strong batting performance across all phases of the

innings. The graph clearly highlights how teams distribute their runs during different stages of a match. It also helps in analyzing team consistency, scoring patterns, and batting strength throughout IPL matches.

3. Match Winner vs Average Win Margin





The bar graph represents the maximum win margin achieved by different IPL match-winning teams. Mumbai Indians and Chennai Super Kings recorded higher win margins, indicating dominant performances in several matches. Teams with lower win margins showed comparatively close victories. The graph helps analyze the

overall competitiveness and performance strength of IPL teams based on their winning margins.

(2)TEXT TABLES

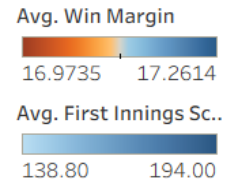
- 1.Toss Decision vs Average Win Margin
- 2.Match Winner vs Average First Innings Score
- 3.Venue vs Average First Innings Score

Match Winner vs Average First Innings Scor

Match Winner	
Null	
Chennai Super Kings	169.09
Deccan Chargers	157.52
Delhi Capitals	169.12
Delhi Daredevils	160.88
Draw/No Result	152.47
Gujarat Lions	165.31
Gujarat Titans	171.85
Kings XI Punjab	164.00
Kochi Tuskers Kerala	139.67
Kolkata Knight Riders	160.59
Lucknow Super Gian..	181.48
Mumbai Indians	166.84
Pune Warriors	150.25
Punjab Kings	180.78
Rajasthan Royals	167.26
Rising Pune Supergi..	153.70
Rising Pune Supergi..	138.80
Royal Challengers B..	164.50
Royal Challengers B..	194.00
Sunrisers Hyderabad	164.00

Toss Decision vs Average Win Margin

Toss Dec..	
Null	
bat	16.9735
field	17.2614



Venue vs Average First Innings Score

Venue	
Sawai Mansingh Sta..	179.50
Brabourne Stadium	180.40
Rajiv Gandhi Interna..	186.90
Arun Jaitley Stadiu..	196.86
Punjab Cricket Asso..	197.80
Barsapara Cricket St..	198.00
Eden Gardens, Kolka..	198.20
M Chinnaswamy Sta..	199.55
Himachal Pradesh Cr..	200.00

The text tables compare IPL statistics using color-coded values. Higher values are highlighted with stronger color intensity, while lower values are shown with lighter shades. The tables help identify the performance of teams, venues,

and toss decisions based on average first innings scores and winning margins. This provides a concise and effective summary of key IPL match statistics.



(3) HIGHLIGHT TABLE

Match Winner vs Toss Decision

Match Winner vs Toss Decision

Match Winner	Toss Decision	
	Null	bat field
Null		
Chennai Super Kings	165.97	171.70
Deccan Chargers	157.14	157.87
Delhi Capitals	159.58	172.81
Delhi Daredevils	155.31	165.13
Draw/No Result	141.14	159.08
Gujarat Lions	171.50	164.18
Gujarat Titans	143.33	186.11
Kings XI Punjab	158.17	166.16
Kochi Tuskers Kerala		139.67
Kolkata Knight Riders	156.98	162.84
Lucknow Super Gian..	178.33	182.59
Mumbai Indians	162.48	169.39
Pune Warriors	145.78	163.67
Punjab Kings	166.67	182.90
Rajasthan Royals	165.67	168.25
Rising Pune Supergi..		153.70
Rising Pune Supergi..	146.50	133.67
Royal Challengers B..	157.49	167.87
Royal Challengers B..	206.00	188.00
Sunrisers Hyderabad	159.54	166.04

The highlight table displays the relationship between IPL match-winning teams and toss decisions using average first innings scores. Darker colors indicate higher average scores, while lighter colors represent lower values. The

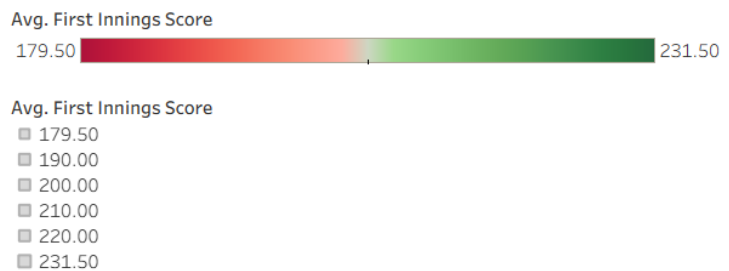
visualization helps identify how different teams perform under various toss decisions and provides a quick comparative analysis of IPL match statistics.

(4) HEAT TABLE

Venue vs Average First Innings Score

Venue vs Average First Innings Score

Venue	Score
Arun Jaitley Stadiu..	179.50
Barsapara Cricket St..	190.00
Brabourne Stadium	200.00
Dr. Y.S. Rajasekhara..	210.00
Eden Gardens, Kolka..	220.00
Himachal Pradesh Cr..	231.50
M Chinnaswamy Sta..	179.50
Punjab Cricket Asso..	190.00
Rajiv Gandhi Interna..	200.00
Sawai Mansingh Sta..	210.00

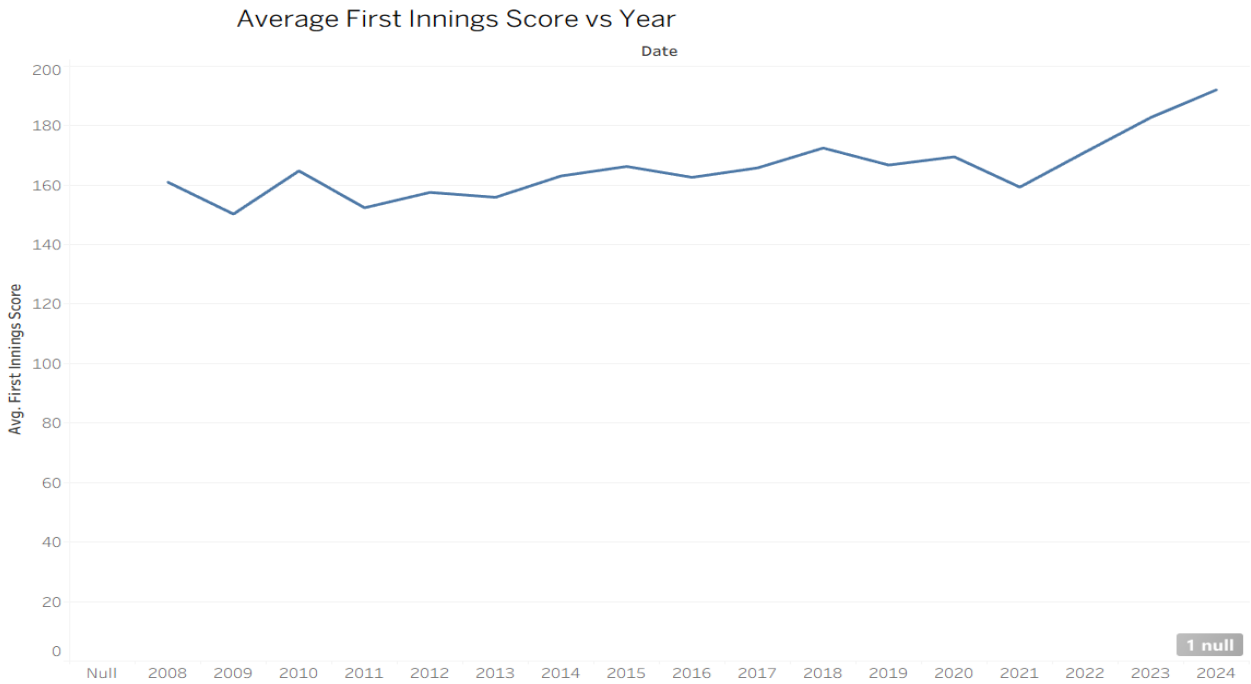


The heat map visualizes the average first innings scores across different IPL venues using both color and size. Larger and darker green squares represent venues with higher average scores, while smaller red squares indicate

lower-scoring venues. This visualization helps identify batting-friendly and bowling-friendly grounds and provides a quick comparison of venue performance in IPL matches.



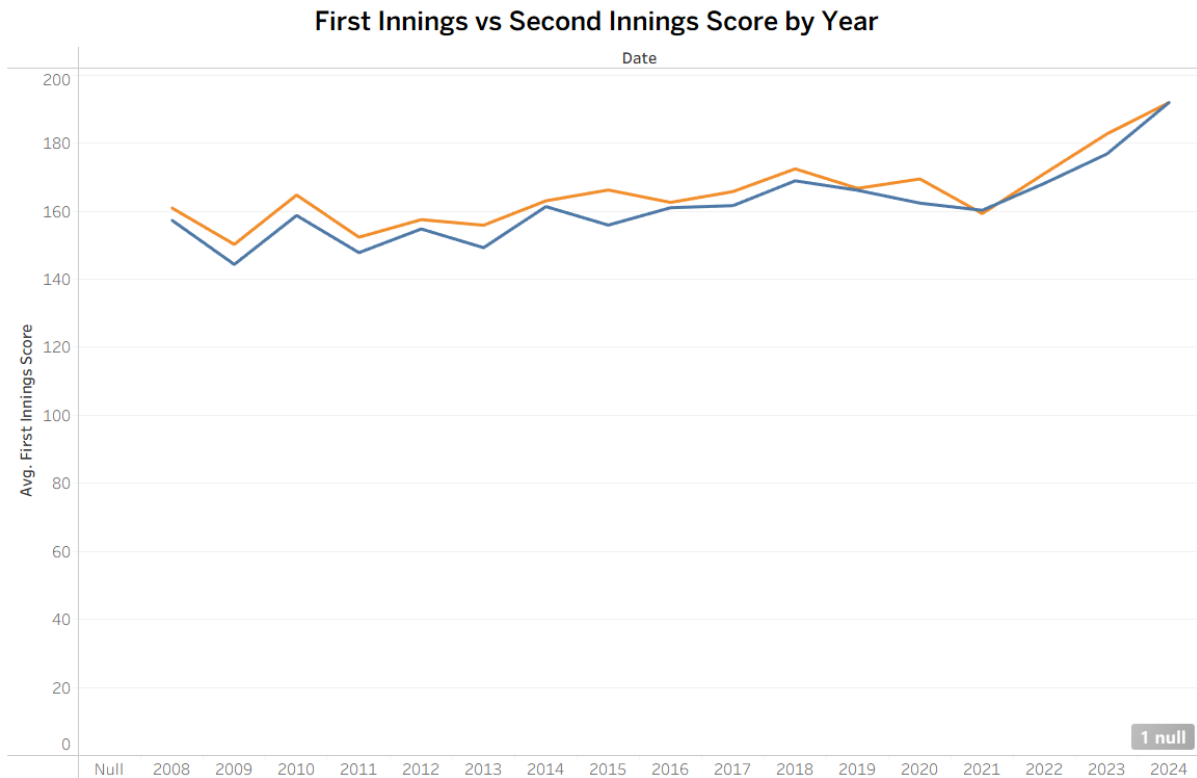
(5)LINE CHARTS



The line chart shows the trend of average first innings scores across IPL seasons. The visualization helps identify scoring patterns over different years and highlights periods

where batting performances increased or decreased. This provides insights into how the nature of IPL matches has evolved over time.

—>DUAL LINES



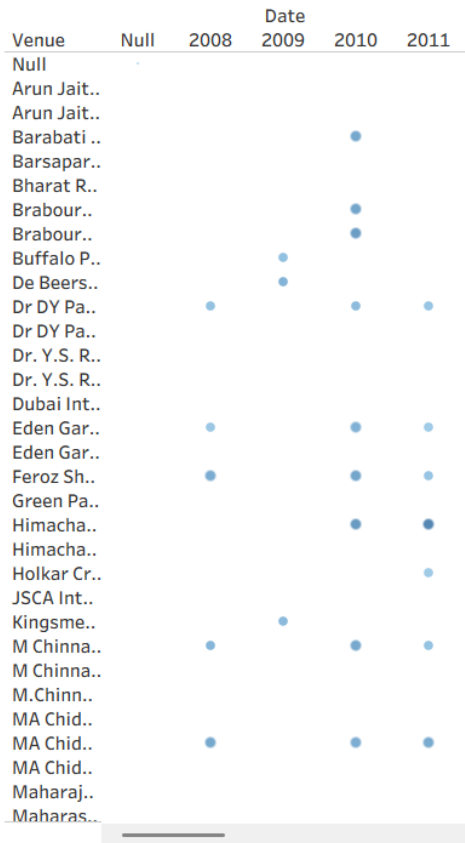


The dual-axis line chart compares average first innings scores and average second innings scores across IPL seasons. The two lines help visualize scoring trends and differences between batting first and batting second. This comparison provides a clearer understanding of match dynamics and how scoring patterns have changed over time.

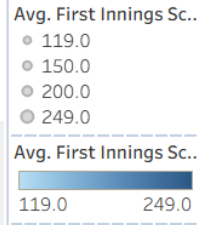
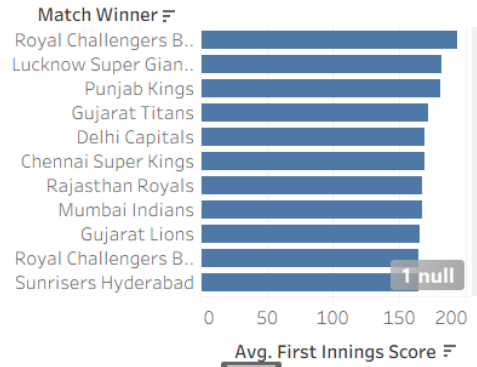
(6) DASH BOARD

Match Winner vs Average First Innings Score
 Venue & Year vs Average First Innings Score
 Match Winner vs Average Win Margin

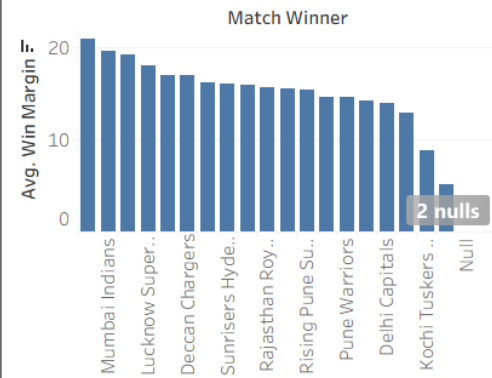
Venue & Year vs Average First Innings Score



Match Winner vs Average First Innings Score



Match Winner vs Average Win Margin



The dashboard combines multiple IPL visualizations to provide a comprehensive analysis of team performance. The first chart compares average first innings scores of match-winning teams, the bubble chart analyzes venue-wise scoring trends across IPL seasons, and the final chart compares average winning margins. Together, these

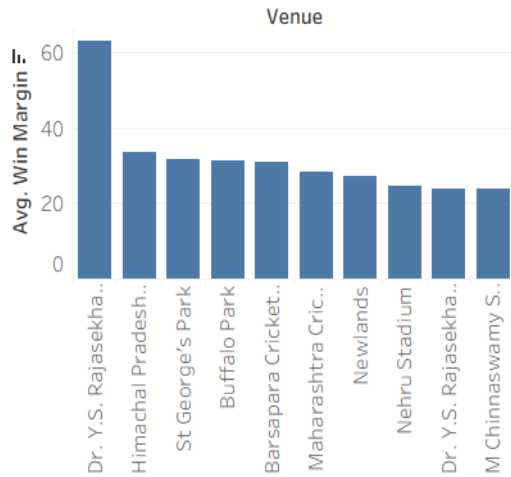
visualizations help identify team strengths, venue impacts, and overall match performance patterns.

Venue vs Match Winner

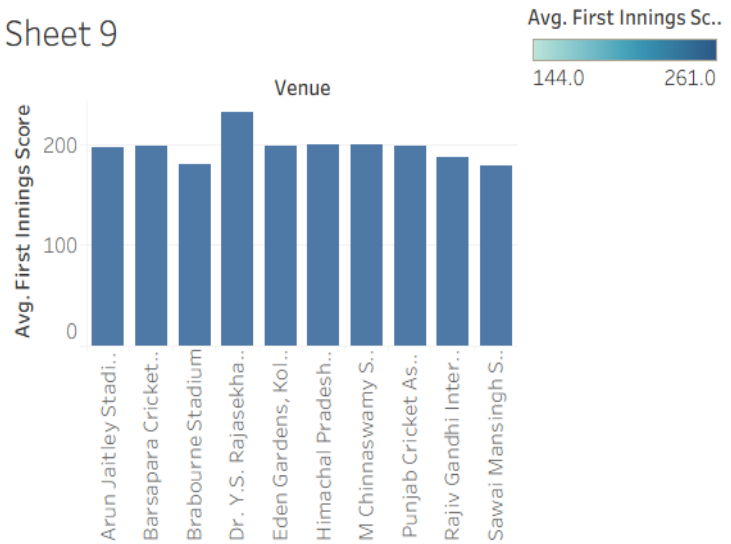
Venue, Match ID vs First Innings Score
 Venue vs Average Win Margin
 Venue vs Average First Innings Score



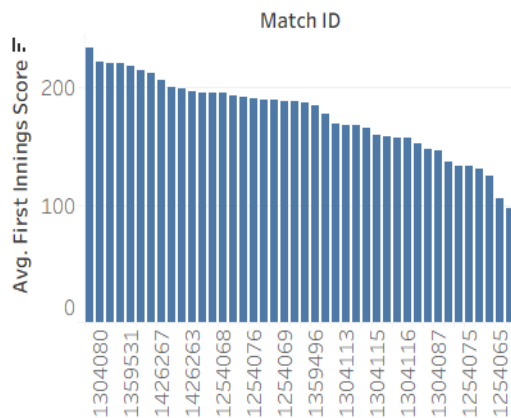
Venue vs Average Win Margin



Sheet 9



Venue, Match ID vs First Innings Score



Venue vs Match Winner

Venue	Chenn..	Delhi C..	Gujara..	Luckno..	Mumb..	Pur
Arun Jait..	197.0	197.3	162.0		187.0	1
Barsapar..						1
Brabour..	173.0				178.2	
Dr. Y.S. R..		191.0				
Eden Gar..	235.0		183.5	176.0		2
Himacha..		213.0				
M Chinna..	226.0		197.0	196.5		
Punjab C..			153.0	257.0	214.0	1
Rajiv Ga..		144.0		182.0	192.0	
Sawai M..			157.0	154.0		

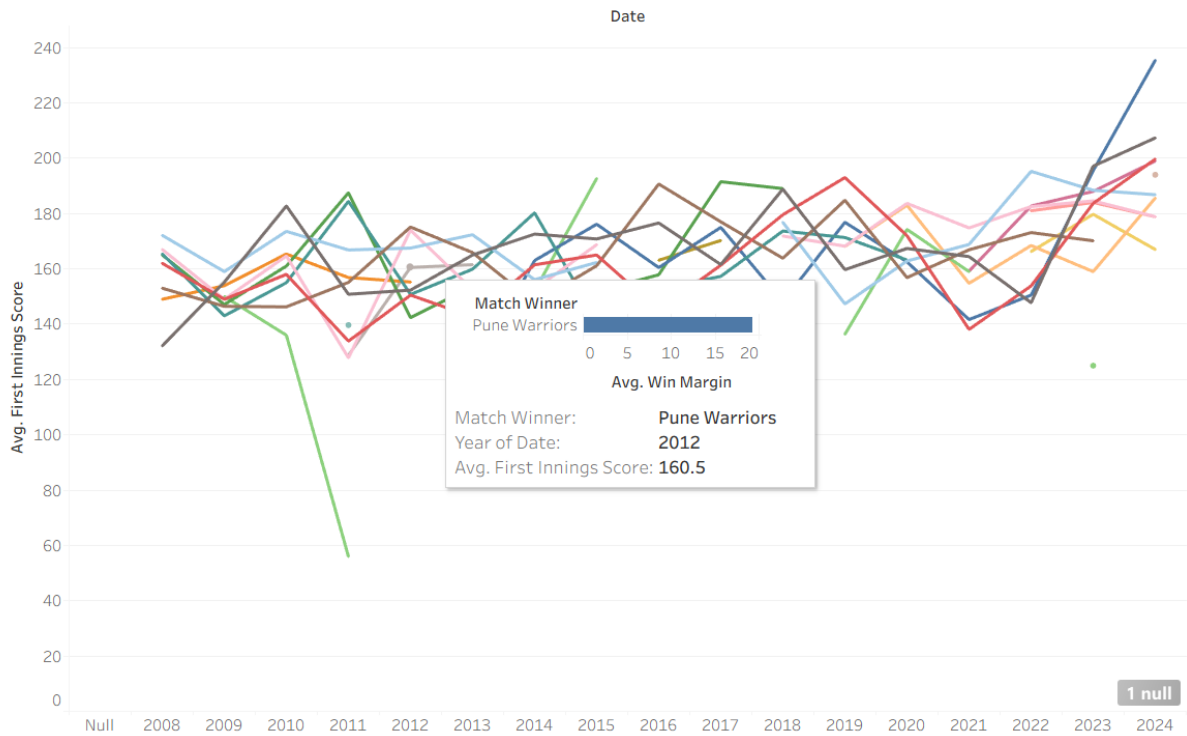
This dashboard presents IPL statistics using four interconnected visualizations. The highlight table compares venues and match-winning teams based on average first innings scores. The bar chart displays match-wise scoring performance for selected venues. The remaining charts compare average win margins and first innings scores across venues. Together, these visualizations provide insights into

venue performance, team success, and match scoring patterns in the IPL.

(7) TOOLKIT
Average First Innings Score by Year
Team Win Margin



Average First Innings Score by Year

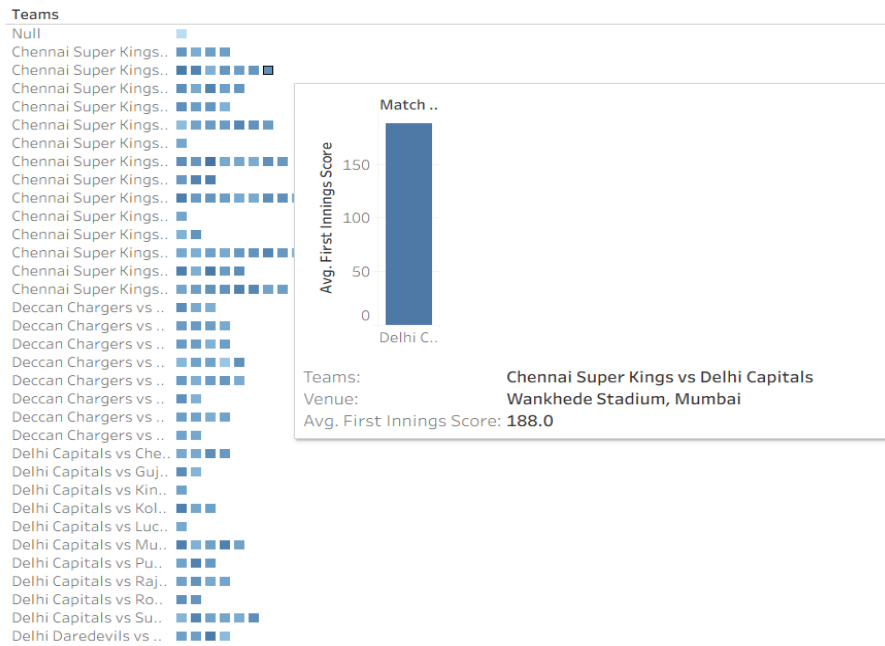


The tooltip visualization provides additional information when users hover over data points in the line chart. The main chart displays average first innings scores across IPL seasons, while the embedded tooltip chart presents team-wise performance metrics. This interactive feature enhances

data exploration by allowing users to view detailed insights without leaving the primary visualization.

Country vs Venue Performance
 Match Winner vs Average First Innings Score

Country vs Venue Performance

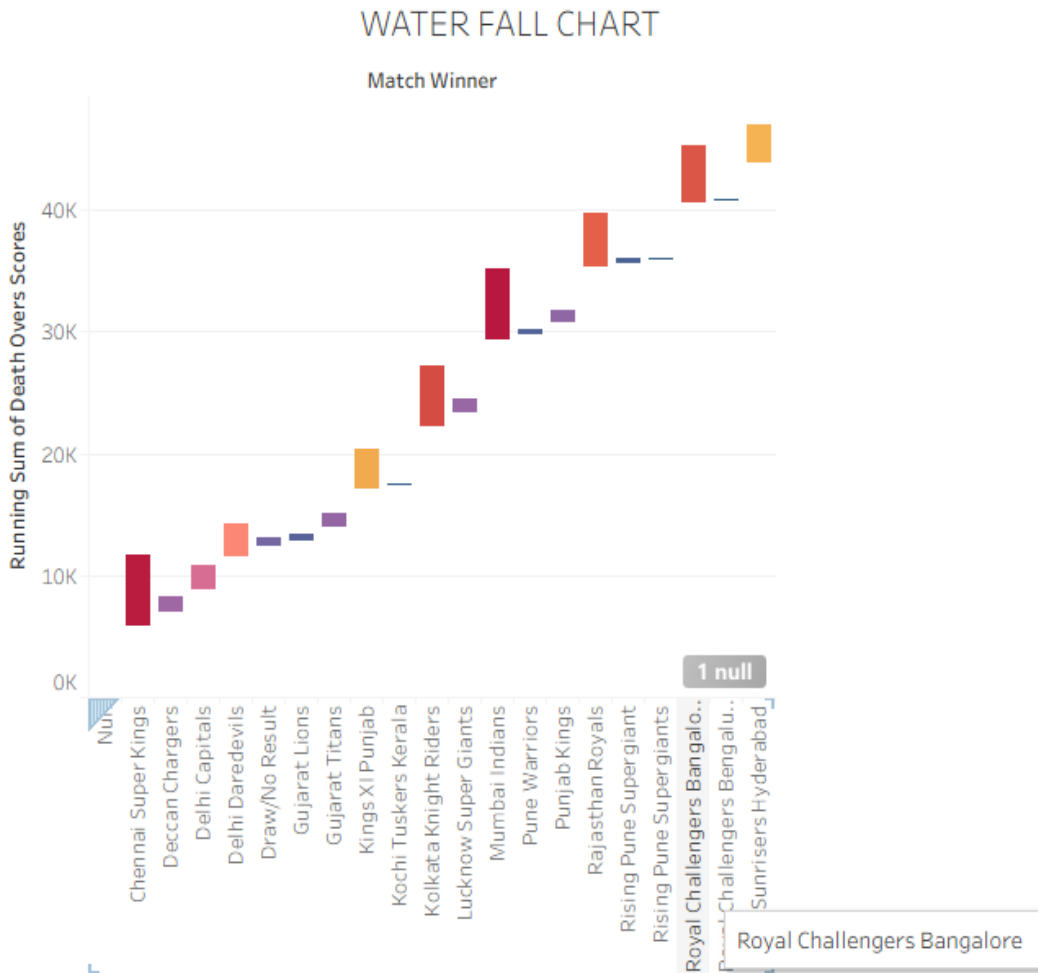




This visualization combines a geographical map with an interactive tooltip chart. The map displays venue performance across countries using average first innings scores, while the tooltip provides a detailed comparison of

match-winning teams when a location is selected. This approach enhances data exploration by combining geographic and statistical insights within a single interactive visualization.

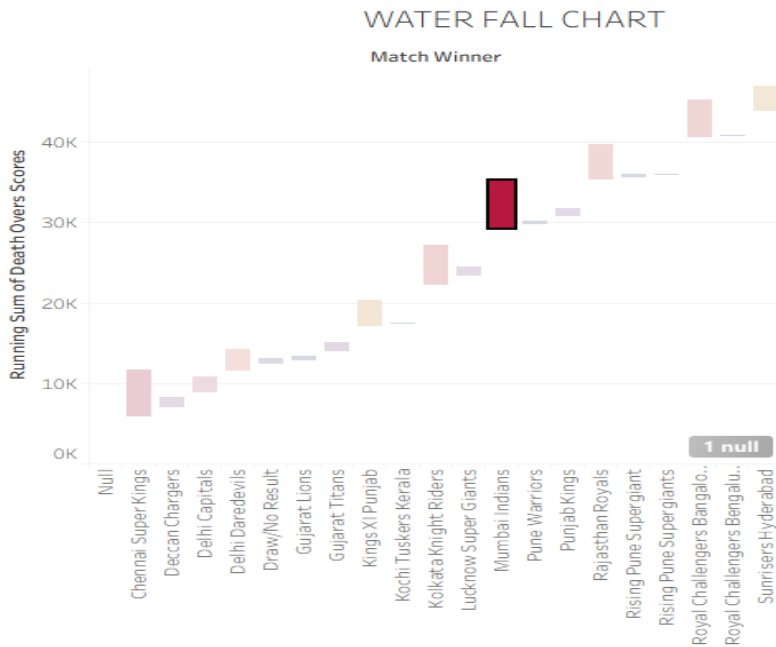
(8)WATERFALL CHART
A)



- Mumbai Indians contribute the largest single increase, indicating strong death-over scoring impact.
- Kolkata Knight Riders and Royal Challengers Bangalore also show significant positive contributions.
- Teams like Chennai Super Kings and Delhi Capitals provide moderate incremental gains.
- Smaller franchises (e.g., Rising Pune Supergiant, Kochi Tuskers Kerala) contribute minimally.
- The cumulative trend steadily rises, showing overall positive contributions across teams.
- A few teams drive most of the growth, while many have marginal impact.
- The highlighted jump emphasizes a key team's dominance in death-over scoring.
- Overall, death-over performance is uneven, with clear top contributors and long tail of low impact teams.



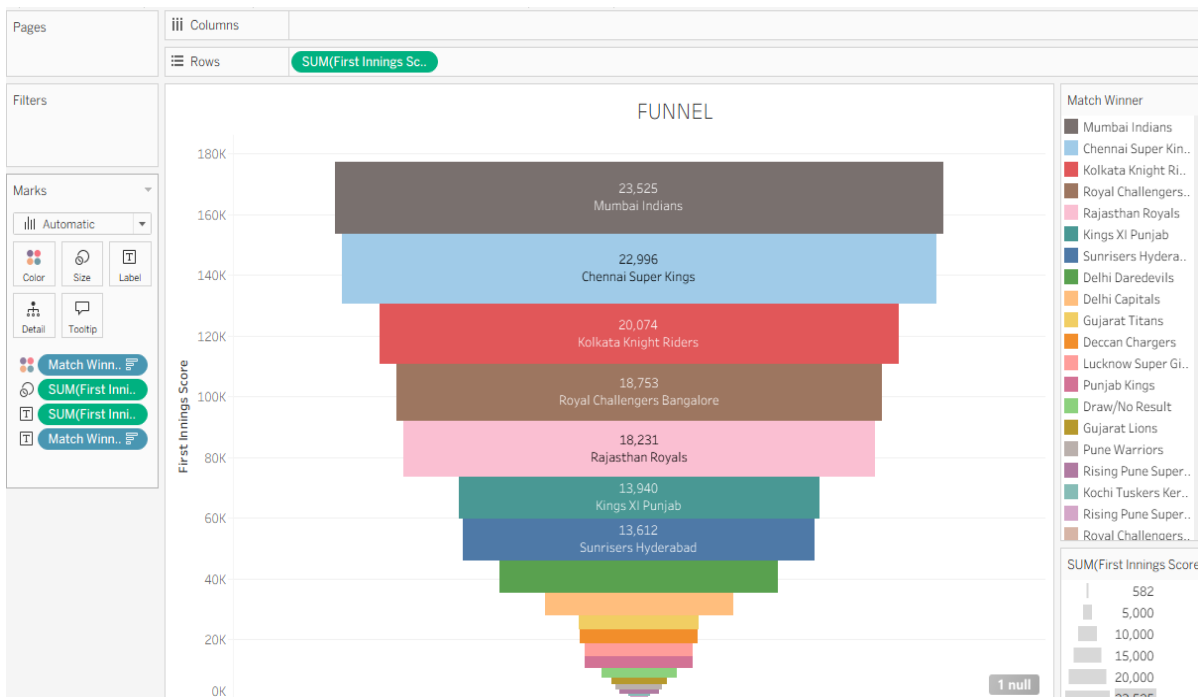
B)



Cumulative scores steadily increase, showing consistent performance growth across teams.
 A few teams contribute **major jumps**, indicating standout match-winning performances.
 Several teams have **minimal impact**, suggesting lower scoring or defensive games.

The final teams push the total to the **highest cumulative score**, deciding the match outcome.
 Overall trend shows **incremental gains with occasional big spikes** — typical of competitive matches.

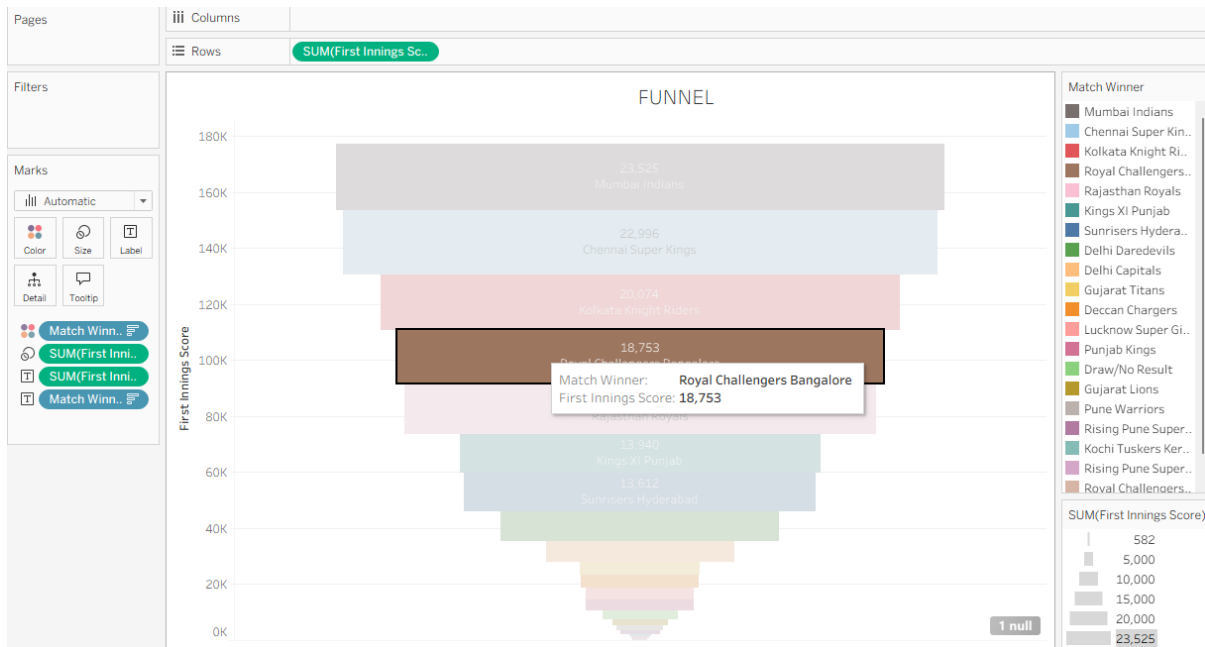
(9) FUNNEL





- Mumbai Indians lead with the highest first-innings total (~23.5K), showing dominant batting strength.
- Chennai Super Kings are a close second, reflecting consistent high performance.
- Kolkata Knight Riders rank third, forming a strong top-tier group.
- Royal Challengers Bangalore and Rajasthan Royals sit in the upper-mid tier with competitive but slightly lower totals.

- Kings XI Punjab and Sunrisers Hyderabad fall into mid-tier performance (~13–14K).
- Lower teams show a sharp decline, indicating weaker or inconsistent batting contributions.
- The funnel shape highlights a clear gap between the top 3 teams and the rest.
- Overall, scoring dominance is concentrated among a few top franchises.



- Mumbai Indians have the highest total first-innings score (~23.5K), indicating strong batting performance.
- Chennai Super Kings follow closely, showing consistent high scoring.
- Kolkata Knight Riders rank third, still maintaining strong totals.
- Royal Challengers Bangalore are mid-tier (~18.7K), suggesting inconsistent batting despite potential.
- Mid-table teams like Rajasthan Royals and Kings XI Punjab show moderate performance.
- Lower-tier teams (e.g., Sunrisers Hyderabad, Delhi Daredevils) have weaker first-innings totals.
- The funnel shape highlights a steep drop after the top 3 teams, indicating a performance gap.
- Overall, a few teams dominate scoring, while most lag significantly behind.

V. DISCUSSION

The IPL dataset (2008–2024) provides valuable insights into team performance, scoring patterns, venue influence, and match outcomes across different IPL seasons. Using Tableau visualizations, the dataset was analyzed based on match winners, venues, toss decisions, first innings scores,

second innings scores, and win margins to identify significant trends and performance indicators.

The analysis revealed that teams such as Mumbai Indians, Chennai Super Kings, and Kolkata Knight Riders consistently achieved high scoring performances and recorded a large number of victories throughout the IPL seasons. These teams demonstrated strong batting capabilities and maintained competitive performance across different match conditions. In contrast, some teams recorded comparatively lower average scores and win margins, indicating variations in overall performance.

Venue-wise analysis showed that certain stadiums consistently produced higher average first innings scores, suggesting that they were more favorable for batting. Other venues recorded lower scoring matches, highlighting the impact of pitch conditions and playing environments on match outcomes. This demonstrates the importance of venue selection and local playing conditions in influencing team performance.

The analysis of toss decisions indicated differences in match outcomes between teams choosing to bat first and teams opting to field first. The visualization showed how toss strategies can affect scoring patterns and winning



probabilities under varying match situations. Such insights can help teams make more informed tactical decisions before the start of a match.

The stacked bar charts highlighted the contribution of Powerplay, Middle Overs, and Death Overs scores to overall team performance. The results showed that successful teams generally maintained consistent scoring throughout all phases of the innings, while strong performances during middle overs and death overs often contributed significantly to higher match totals.

Time-based analysis using line charts and dual-axis charts revealed changes in average first innings and second innings scores across IPL seasons. These trends indicate how batting strategies, player performances, and game dynamics have evolved over the years. The interactive dashboards, highlight tables, heat maps, and tooltip visualizations enhanced data exploration and enabled efficient comparison of team, venue, and scoring performances across multiple dimensions.

Overall, the analysis demonstrates how Tableau can transform raw IPL match data into meaningful insights that support performance evaluation, strategic planning, and decision-making in cricket analytics. The visualizations provide a comprehensive understanding of team strengths, venue characteristics, scoring trends, and match-winning factors throughout IPL history.

VI. CONCLUSION

This project successfully demonstrates the application of Tableau in analyzing IPL match data and transforming raw cricket statistics into meaningful analytical insights. Through various visualization techniques such as bar charts, stacked bar charts, line charts, dual-axis charts, heat maps, highlight tables, dashboards, and tooltips, the analysis identified important patterns related to team performance, scoring trends, venue influence, and match outcomes.

The study revealed that teams such as Mumbai Indians, Chennai Super Kings, and Kolkata Knight Riders consistently performed well in terms of scoring and match victories. The analysis also highlighted significant differences in team performances across various venues, indicating the influence of pitch conditions and playing environments on match results. Venue-based analysis showed that certain stadiums produced higher average first innings scores, making them more favorable for batting teams.

The evaluation of toss decisions and win margins provided additional insights into match strategies and their impact on overall performance. Teams that maintained strong scoring contributions during the Powerplay, Middle Overs, and Death Overs phases generally achieved better match results. The visualizations also demonstrated how scoring patterns and match dynamics evolved throughout different IPL seasons.

Time-based analysis using line charts and dual-axis charts revealed variations in average first innings and second innings scores across IPL seasons, reflecting changes in batting approaches, player performances, and overall game strategies. The interactive dashboards, heat maps, highlight tables, and tooltip visualizations enhanced data exploration and enabled efficient comparison of team, venue, and scoring performances across multiple dimensions.

This project is highly useful for cricket analysts, team management, coaches, and sports enthusiasts because it provides a clear understanding of team strengths, venue characteristics, scoring behavior, and match-winning factors through visual analytics. These insights can support strategic planning, player evaluation, performance improvement, and informed decision-making in professional cricket.

Overall, the project proves that data analytics and business intelligence tools such as Tableau play a significant role in supporting data-driven decision-making in sports analytics. The visual dashboards and interactive reports make complex cricket data easier to understand and allow stakeholders to quickly identify performance trends and competitive advantages. The analytical framework developed in this study can be further expanded using larger datasets, advanced statistical techniques, and predictive analytics models to improve future performance forecasting and strategic planning in cricket.

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