

Exploring the Career Performances of ODI Cricketers

Big Data: 44517-04

Hadoop Hackers

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GitHub Link: <https://github.com/Bhanuteja009/CricketersODIStatsAnalysis>

Project Idea:

The focus of this study is on a large dataset that includes all of the career numbers of One Day International (ODI) cricketers from the start of ODI cricket in India to the present day. Important performance metrics are included in the dataset, such as the number of games played, innings finished, runs scored, batting averages, highest scores (not outs), bowling data, and the length of each player's career. We want to find important trends, accomplishments, and success milestones in Indian ODI cricket by carefully analyzing and visualizing this dataset. Many cricket fans and students will find this study very helpful because it shows how Indian ODI players have contributed to the country's cricketing history and how they still do so today.

Technology Summary:

Visual Studio Code (VS Code):

IDE (Integrated Development Environment): VS Code will serve as the primary environment for coding, debugging, and managing the project. It provides various extensions and tools that support Java development.

Java:

Programming Language: Java will be used to process and analyze the large dataset. Java offers robust libraries and functionalities for handling data processing and manipulation.

Hadoop MapReduce:

Distributed Computing Framework: Hadoop MapReduce will be employed to handle the large dataset. This framework is particularly efficient for processing vast amounts of data by distributing the workload across multiple nodes in a cluster.

Tableau:

Data Visualization Tool: Tableau will be utilized for creating visual representations of the analyzed data. It offers a user-friendly interface to generate various visualizations like charts, graphs, and dashboards, enabling the effective communication of insights derived from the dataset.

Architecture Diagram:



Architecture Summary:

Data Extraction:

Export the data from Excel to a format that Hadoop MapReduce can process. (excel)
Ensure that the data is structured properly, with appropriate headers and consistent formatting.

Data Preprocessing (if necessary):

Data preprocessing may involve cleaning, transforming, and filtering the data to prepare it for MapReduce processing.

Common preprocessing tasks include handling missing values, removing duplicates, and aggregating data.

MapReduce Jobs:

Develop MapReduce programs using Java.

Create two main functions: a Mapper and a Reducer. The Mapper extracts and emits key-value pairs, while the Reducer processes and aggregates the data.

The output is typically key-value pairs, where keys represent categories or identifiers, and values represent calculated results.

Post-processing and Analysis: If necessary, perform additional post-processing or analysis on the MapReduce results to generate insights or visualizations.

Reporting and Visualization:

Utilize data visualization tools like Tableau, or other reporting tools, to present the calculated results in a meaningful and understandable way.

Goals:

Goal 1: The goal is to visualize the players who are good at both batting and bowling, that is regular all-rounders (whose bowling and batting average greater than 40).

Goal 2: The goal is to visualize all the bowlers who bowled more than 150 maiden overs.

Goal 3: To visualize all the players who scored more than 20 centuries.

Goal 4: To visualize all the players who took more than 250 wickets in ODI cricket.

Goal 5: To visualize all the players whose took more than 145 catches.

Goal 6: The goal is to visualize all the players who remained not out in more than 50 matches.

Project Description:

1. Project Setup:

Installation of the environment:

Install VS Code and Java Extensions: VS Code and any necessary Java modules should be installed first. When you're writing code, fixing bugs, and managing projects, use VS Code as your main Integrated Development Environment (IDE). To allow Java development without any problems, make sure that Java features are added.

Double-check the Java environment: Make sure that Java is installed and set up correctly on your computer. Make sure the system environment variables are set correctly and that the Java development kit (JDK) is added.

Access to the dataset and its format:

Check if Dataset Exists: Make sure that the ODI players' dataset is available. Make sure the information includes all of India's ODI records and includes success measures like games played, runs made, hitting rates, bowling stats, and so on.

Check the Structure of the Dataset: Make sure that the dataset is organized properly, with the right titles and uniform style. If you need to, clean and organize the information so that the next steps go smoothly.

2. Data Extraction:

Use VS Code to write a Java program:

Make a new Java file in Visual Studio Code (VS Code).

To get data from the Excel file, you can use Java. For Excel tasks, you can use tools like Apache POI.

Export data in a format that works with Hadoop MapReduce:

Once the data has been read in Java, it needs to be exported in a manner that Hadoop MapReduce can use. Usually, this means changing the data into an organized file that can be processed by MapReduce or into key-value pairs.

Save the files that have been handled in a standard format that MapReduce tools can easily read, such as CSV (Comma-Separated Values).

3. Data Preprocessing:

Handling Missing Values: Check for any missing or null values in the dataset. If found, decide on an appropriate strategy to handle them, such as imputation or removal.

Removing Duplicates: Identify and remove any duplicate records from the dataset to ensure data integrity.

Data Filtering: Apply filters to extract relevant subsets of data based on the project goals, such as players with more than 150 matches, bowlers with more than 40 maiden overs, etc.

4. Hadoop MapReduce:

Developed MapReduce Programs in Java: Develop MapReduce programs in Java to process the preprocessed data.

Created Mapper Function: Create a Mapper function to extract and emit key-value pairs based on the analysis goals.

Implemented Reducer Function: Implement a Reducer function to process and aggregate the data.

Output Format for Further Analysis: Ensure the output is in a format suitable for further analysis and visualization.

5. Post-processing and Analysis:

Analyzed MapReduce Results: Thoroughly analyze the results generated by the MapReduce jobs, uncovering intricate patterns, trends, and actionable insights in the processed data.

Identified Patterns and Trends: Identify patterns, trends, and insights in the processed data.

Performed Additional Calculations and Filtering: Perform any additional calculations or filtering based on project requirements.

6. Reporting and Visualization:

Using Tableau:

Save the processed data in a file format compatible with Tableau, such as CSV.

Connect to the saved data in Tableau: Import the data into Tableau for visualization.

Create visuals:

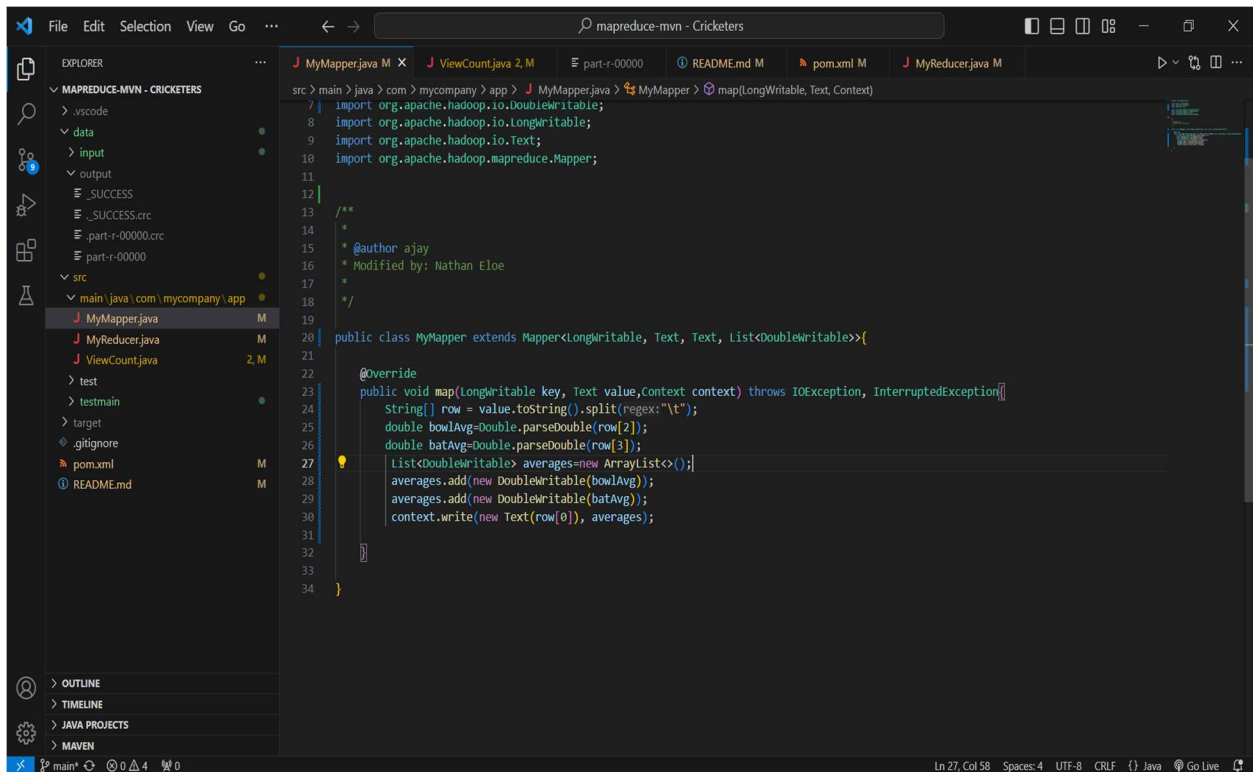
Design visualizations based on project goals.

Generate charts for players with more than 150 matches, bowlers with more than 40 maiden overs, all-rounders, etc.

Use Tableau's features to create interactive dashboards and insightful visual representations.

Results Summary:

1. **Goal 1: The goal is to visualize the players who are good at both batting and bowling, that is regular all-rounders (whose bowling and batting average greater than 40).**

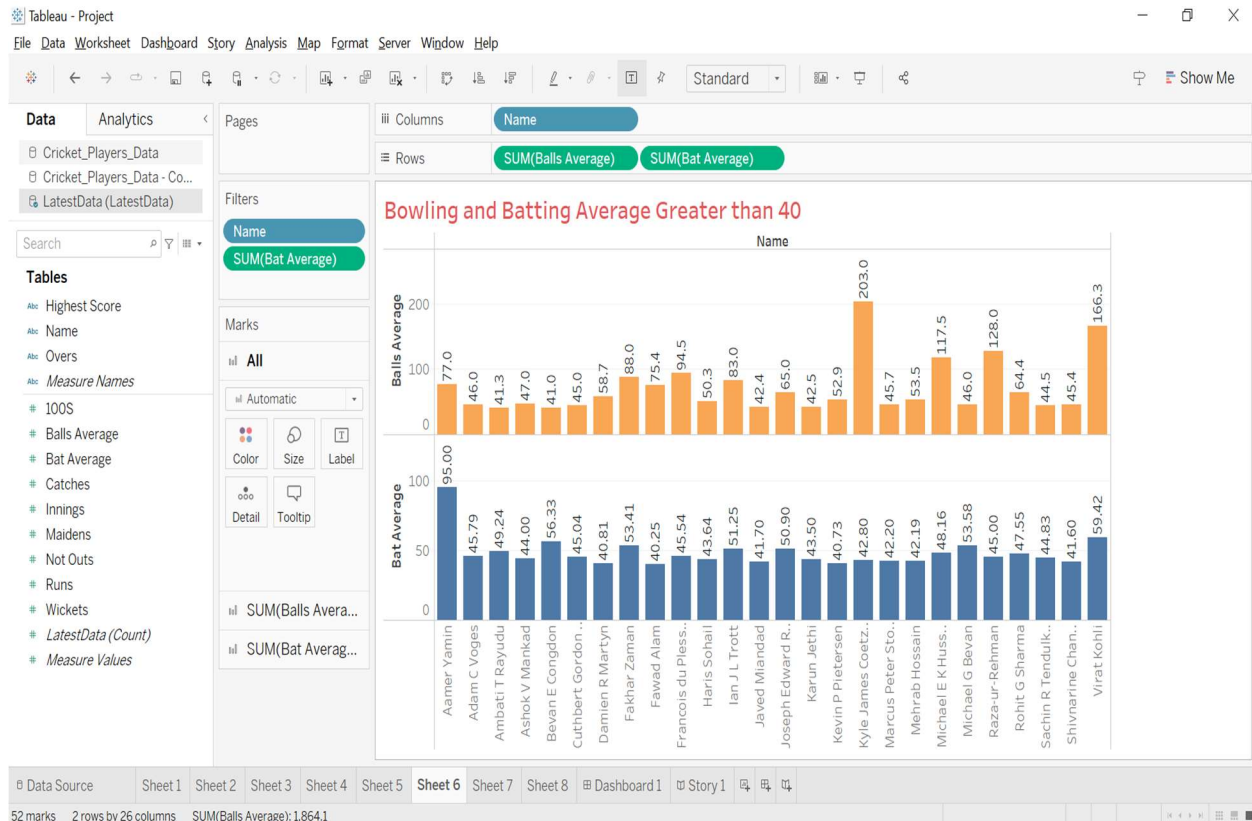


The screenshot shows a code editor with a project named 'mapreduce-mvn - Cricketers'. The Explorer panel on the left shows the project structure, including 'src' and 'target' directories. The main editor displays the 'MyMapper.java' file, which contains the following code:

```
src > main > java > com > mycompany > app > J MyMapper.java > MyMapper > map(LongWritable, Text, Context)
7 | import org.apache.hadoop.io.DoubleWritable;
8 | import org.apache.hadoop.io.LongWritable;
9 | import org.apache.hadoop.io.Text;
10 | import org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.Mapper;
11 |
12 |
13 | /**
14 |  *
15 |  * @author ajoy
16 |  * Modified by: Nathan Eloe
17 |  *
18 |  */
19 |
20 | public class MyMapper extends Mapper<LongWritable, Text, Text, List<DoubleWritable>>{
21 |
22 |
23 | @Override
24 | public void map(LongWritable key, Text value, Context context) throws IOException, InterruptedException{
25 |     String[] row = value.toString().split(regex:"\\t");
26 |     double bowlAvg=Double.parseDouble(row[2]);
27 |     double batAvg=Double.parseDouble(row[3]);
28 |     List<DoubleWritable> averages=new ArrayList<>();
29 |     averages.add(new DoubleWritable(bowlAvg));
30 |     averages.add(new DoubleWritable(batAvg));
31 |     context.write(new Text(row[0]), averages);
32 | }
33 |
34 | }
```

```
src > main > java > com > mycompany > app > J MyReducer.java > MyReducer > reduce(Text, Iterable<List<DoubleWritable>>, Context)
1 package com.mycompany.app;
2
3 import java.io.IOException;
4 import java.util.ArrayList;
5 import java.util.List;
6
7 import org.apache.hadoop.io.DoubleWritable;
8 import org.apache.hadoop.io.Text;
9 import org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.Reducer;
10
11 /**
12  *
13  * @author ajay
14  */
15 public class MyReducer extends Reducer<Text, List<DoubleWritable>, Text, List<DoubleWritable>>{
16
17     @Override
18     public void reduce(Text key, Iterable<List<DoubleWritable>> values,Context context) throws IOException, InterruptedException{
19         double bowlAvg = 0.0;
20         double batAvg = 0.0;
21         for(List<DoubleWritable> value: values){
22             bowlAvg=value.get(index:0).get();
23             batAvg=value.get(index:1).get();
24         }
25         List<DoubleWritable> averages=new ArrayList<>();
26         averages.add(new DoubleWritable(bowlAvg));
27         averages.add(new DoubleWritable(batAvg));
28         if(bowlAvg>40 && batAvg>40){
29             context.write(key, averages);
30         }
31     }
32 }
33 }
```

```
data > output > F part-r-00000
1 Aamer Yamin 77 95
2 Michael G Bevan 45.97 53.58
3 Shivnarine Chanderpaul 45.43 41.6
4 Kyle James Coetzer 203 42.8
5 Bevan E Congdon 41 56.33
6 Francois du Plessis 94.5 45.54
7 Fakhar Zaman 88 53.41
8 Fawad Alam 75.4 40.25
9 Cuthbert Gordon Greenidge 45 45.04
10 Harris Sohail 50.3 43.64
11 Michael E K Hussey 117.5 48.16
12 Javed Miandad 42.43 41.7
13 Karun Jethi 42.5 43.5
14 Virat Kohli 166.25 59.42
15 Ashok V Mankad 47 44
16 Damien R Martyn 58.67 40.81
17 Mehrab Hossain 53.5 42.19
18 Kevin P Pietersen 52.86 40.73
19 Ambati T Rayudu 41.33 49.24
20 Raza-ur-Rehman 128 45
21 Joseph Edward Root 64.95 50.9
22 Rohit G Sharma 64.38 47.55
23 Marcus Peter Stoinis 45.68 42.2
24 Sachin R Tendulkar 44.48 44.83
25 Ian J L Trott 83 51.25
26 Adam C Voges 46 45.79
27 |
```

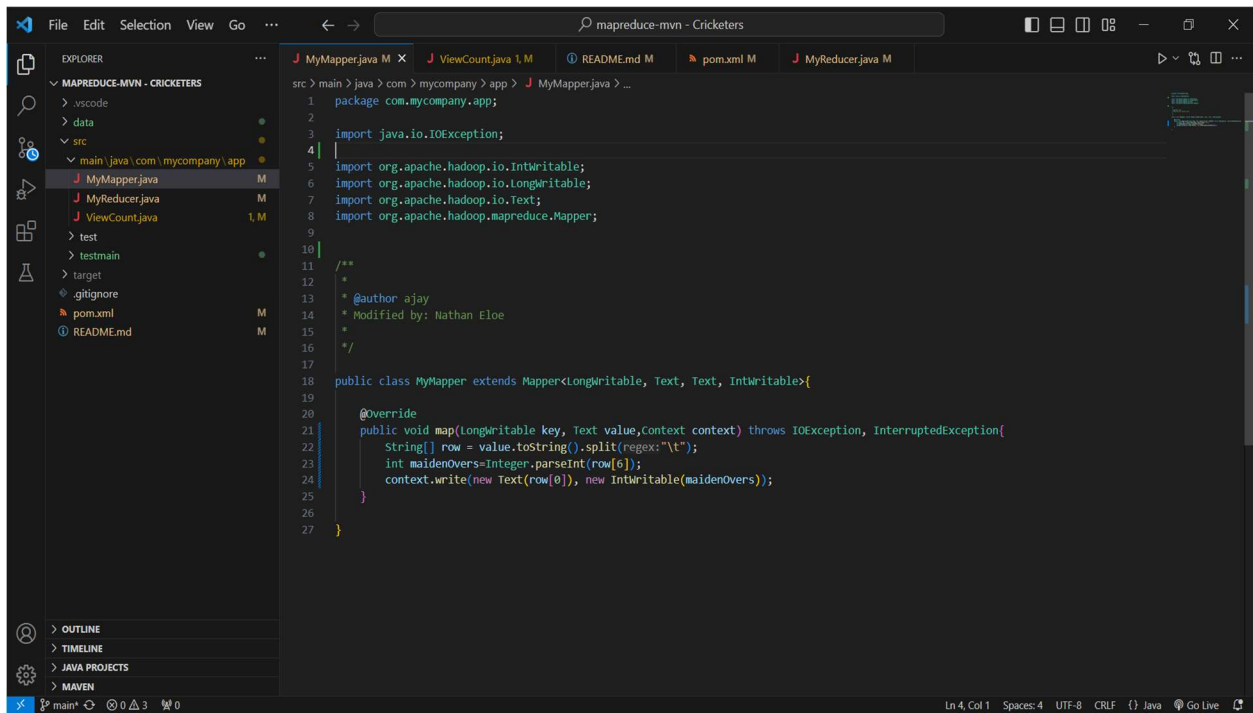


Story:

This data features cricket players with both batting and bowling averages exceeding 40, showcasing their versatile skills in both aspects of the game. Notable performers include Virat Kohli, Joseph Edward Root, and Rohit G Sharma, who maintain high averages in both batting and bowling.

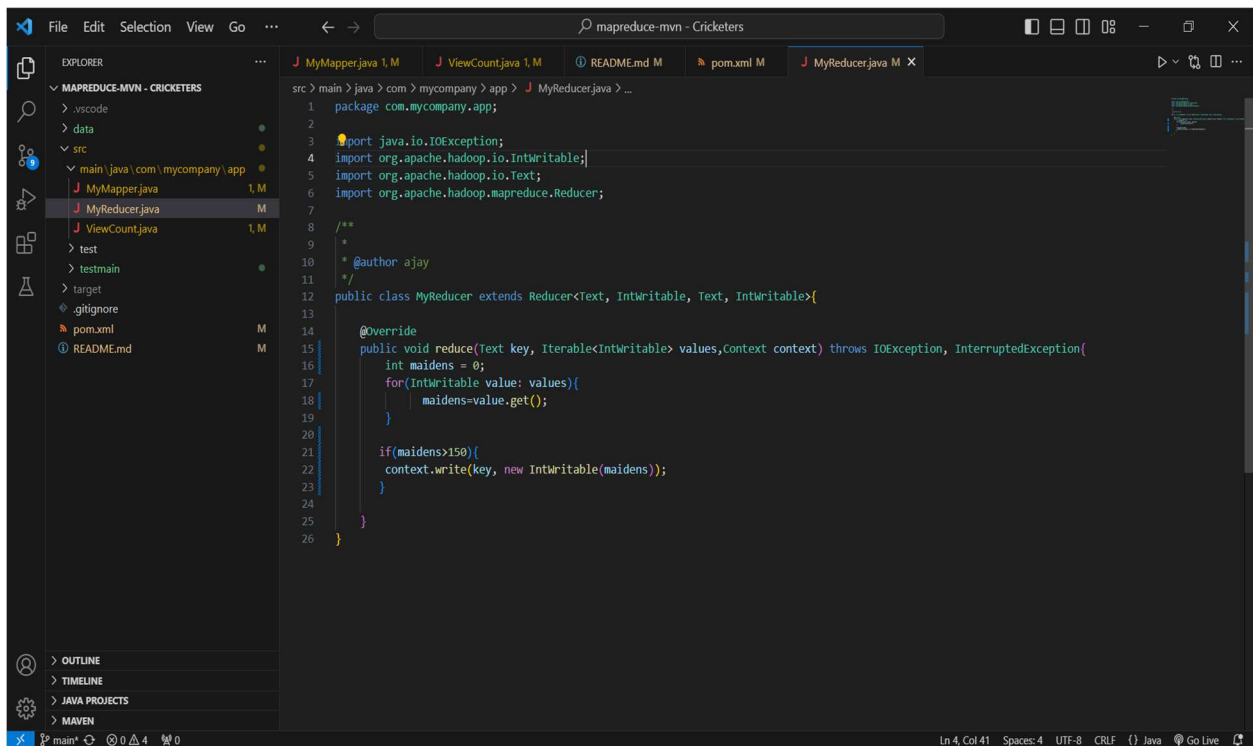
Aamer Yamin, though primarily recognized for his bowling, demonstrates commendable skills with a batting average of 95. The list encompasses a diverse range of players like Shivnarine Chanderpaul, Michael Hussey, and Sachin Tendulkar, highlighting their balanced contributions to both batting and bowling departments in the world of cricket.

2. Goal 2: The goal is to visualize all the bowlers who bowled more than 150 maiden overs.



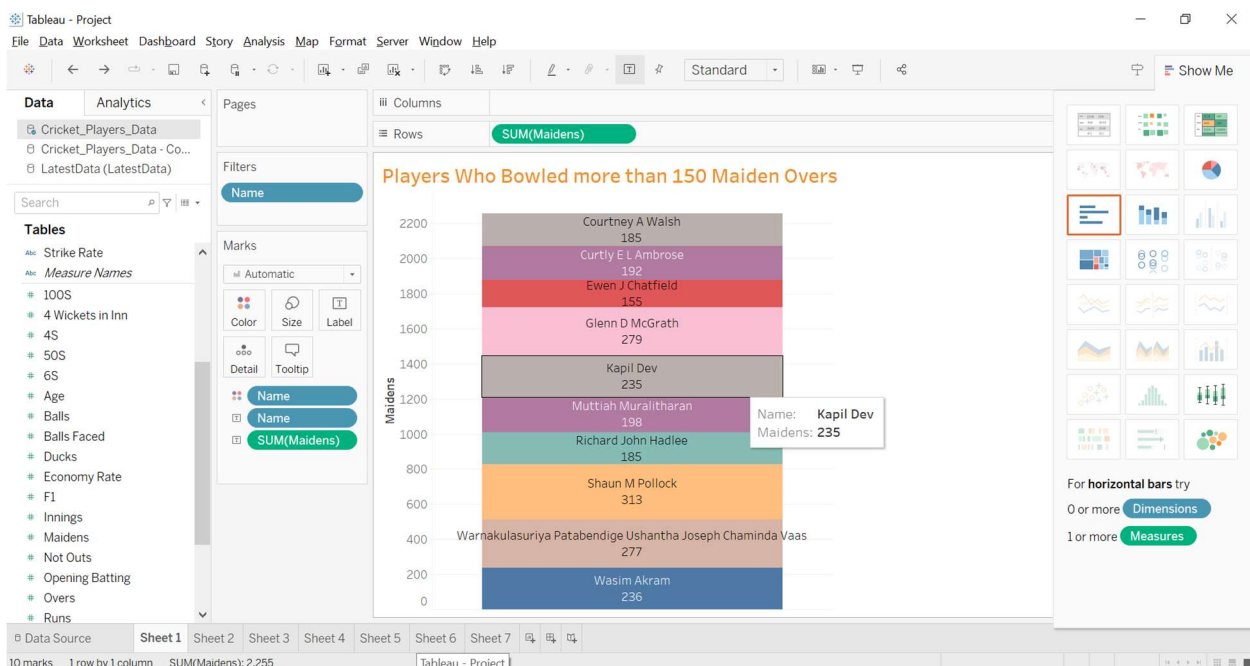
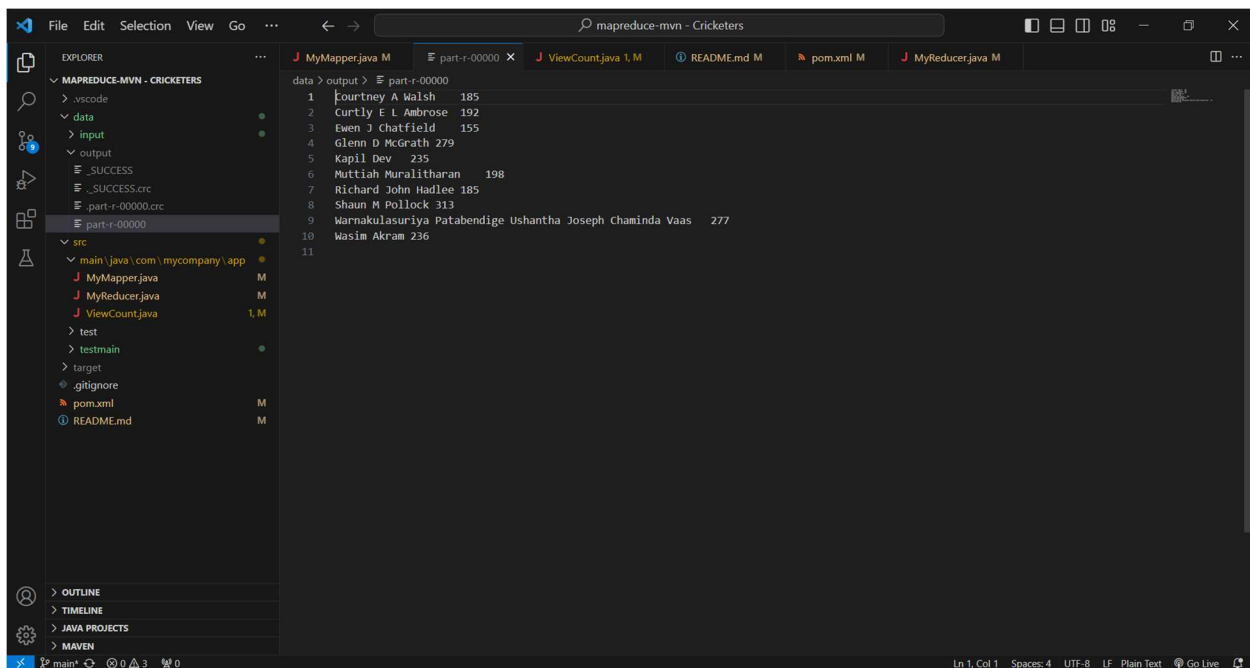
The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code editor with a project named 'mapreduce-mvn - Cricketers'. The Explorer sidebar on the left shows the project structure, including 'src/main/java/com/mycompany/app'. The file 'MyMapper.java' is selected and open in the editor. The code in the editor is as follows:

```
src > main > java > com > mycompany > app > MyMapper.java > ...
1 package com.mycompany.app;
2
3 import java.io.IOException;
4
5 import org.apache.hadoop.io.IntWritable;
6 import org.apache.hadoop.io.LongWritable;
7 import org.apache.hadoop.io.Text;
8 import org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.Mapper;
9
10
11 /**
12  *
13  * @author ajay
14  * Modified by: Nathan Elloe
15  *
16  */
17
18 public class MyMapper extends Mapper<LongWritable, Text, Text, IntWritable>{
19
20     @Override
21     public void map(LongWritable key, Text value,Context context) throws IOException, InterruptedException{
22         String[] row = value.toString().split(regex:"\\t");
23         int maidenOvers=Integer.parseInt(row[6]);
24         context.write(new Text(row[0]), new IntWritable(maidenOvers));
25     }
26
27 }
```



The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code editor with the same project. The file 'MyReducer.java' is now selected and open in the editor. The code in the editor is as follows:

```
src > main > java > com > mycompany > app > MyReducer.java > ...
1 package com.mycompany.app;
2
3 import java.io.IOException;
4 import org.apache.hadoop.io.IntWritable;
5 import org.apache.hadoop.io.Text;
6 import org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.Reducer;
7
8 /**
9  *
10  * @author ajay
11  *
12  */
13
14 public class MyReducer extends Reducer<Text, IntWritable, Text, IntWritable>{
15
16     @Override
17     public void reduce(Text key, Iterable<IntWritable> values,Context context) throws IOException, InterruptedException{
18         int maidens = 0;
19         for(IntWritable value: values){
20             maidens=value.get();
21         }
22
23         if(maidens>150){
24             context.write(key, new IntWritable(maidens));
25         }
26     }
27 }
```

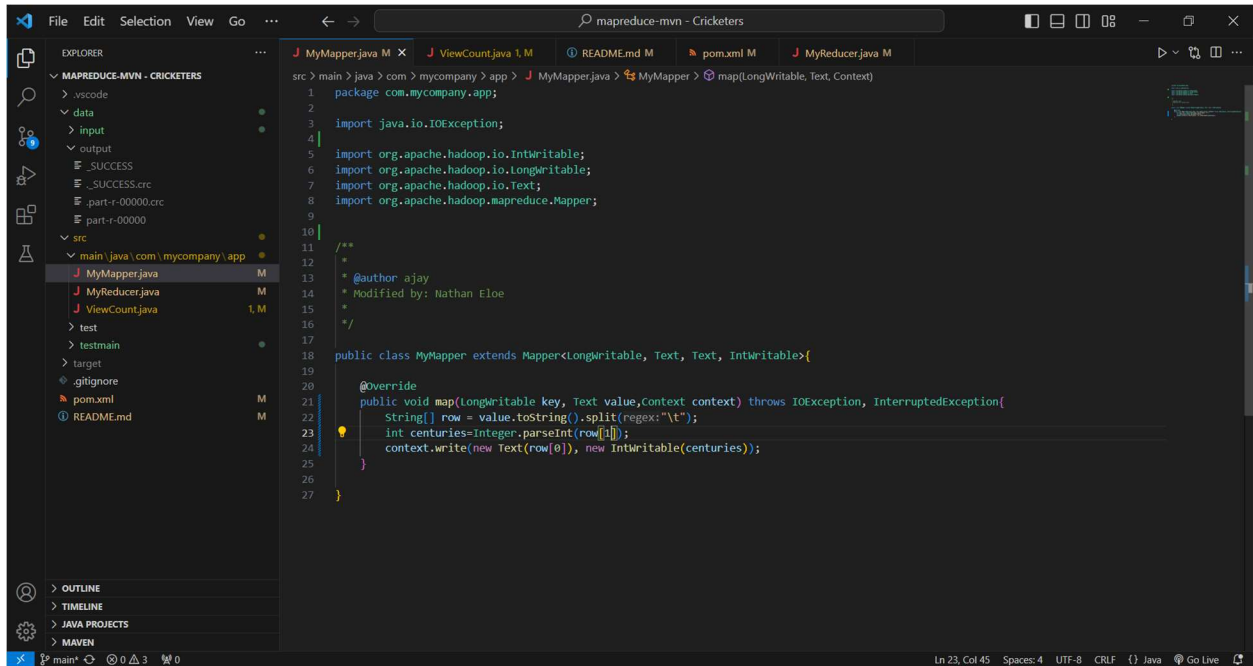
Story:

In the illustrious realm of cricket, a distinguished group of bowlers emerges as masters of control and strategy, having played more than 150 maiden overs. Led by Shaun M Pollock with an extraordinary 313 maiden overs, the list includes iconic names such as Glenn D McGrath, Kapil Dev, and Muttiah Muralitharan, each contributing their unique blend of skill and consistency.

The renowned duo of Courtney A Walsh and Richard John Hadlee shares a mark of 185 maiden overs, showcasing enduring excellence. Warnakulasuriya Patabendige Ushantha Joseph

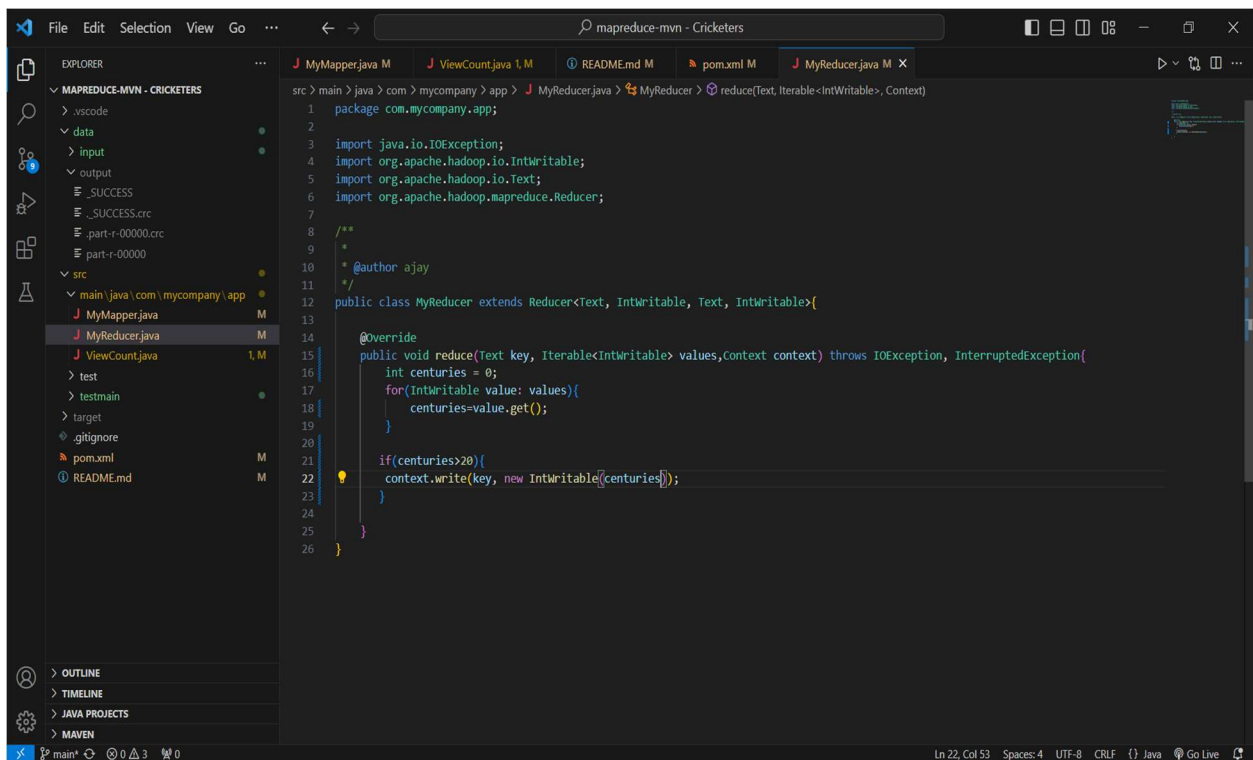
Chaminda Vaas and Wasim Akram add to this elite circle, with figures of 277 and 236 maiden overs, leaving an indelible imprint on the cricketing landscape.

3. Goal 3: To visualize all the players who scored more than 20 centuries.



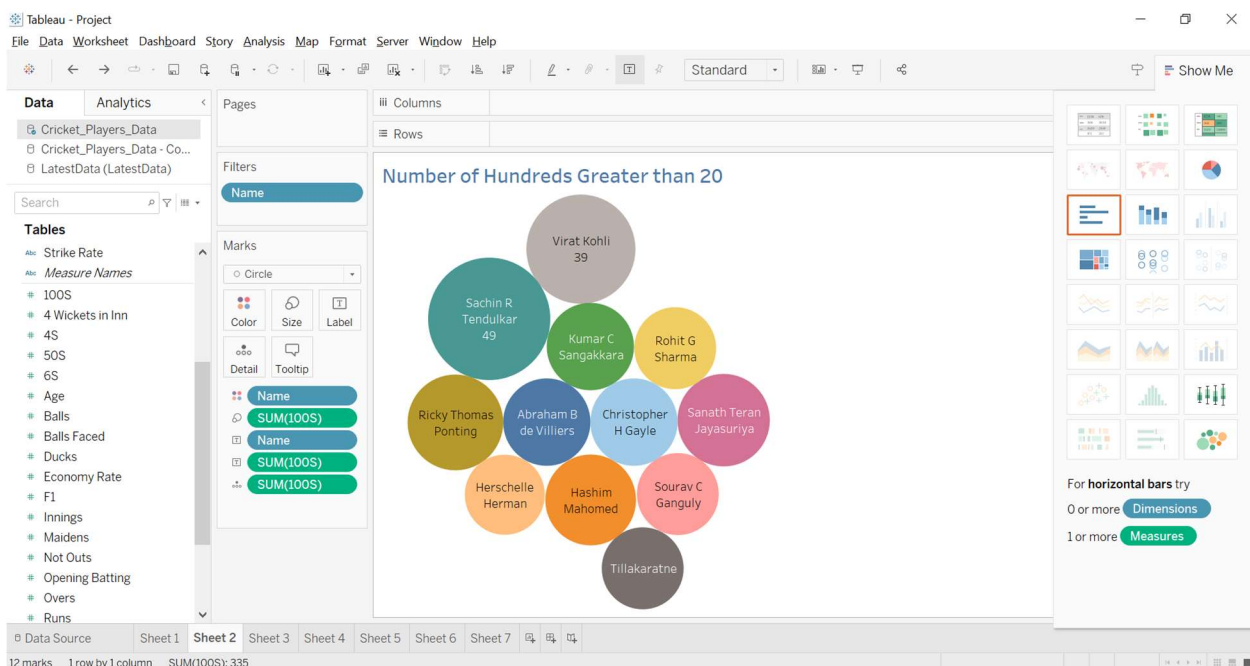
The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code editor with a project named 'mapreduce-mvn - Cricketers'. The Explorer panel on the left shows the project structure, including 'src/main/java/com/mycompany/app'. The main editor displays the 'MyMapper.java' file. The code defines a 'MyMapper' class that extends 'Mapper<LongWritable, Text, Text, IntWritable>'. It includes a 'map' method that reads a line of text, splits it by tabs, and writes the first part as a 'Text' object and the second part as an 'IntWritable' object representing centuries.

```
src > main > java > com > mycompany > app > J MyMapper.java > MyMapper > map(LongWritable, Text, Context)
1 package com.mycompany.app;
2
3 import java.io.IOException;
4
5 import org.apache.hadoop.io.IntWritable;
6 import org.apache.hadoop.io.LongWritable;
7 import org.apache.hadoop.io.Text;
8 import org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.Mapper;
9
10
11 /**
12  *
13  * @author ajay
14  * Modified by: Nathan Elie
15  */
16
17 public class MyMapper extends Mapper<LongWritable, Text, Text, IntWritable>{
18
19     @Override
20     public void map(LongWritable key, Text value, Context context) throws IOException, InterruptedException{
21         String[] row = value.toString().split(regex: "\t");
22         int centuries= Integer.parseInt(row[1]);
23         context.write(new Text(row[0]), new IntWritable(centuries));
24     }
25 }
26
27
```



The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code editor with the same project. The main editor displays the 'MyReducer.java' file. The code defines a 'MyReducer' class that extends 'Reducer<Text, IntWritable, Text, IntWritable>'. It includes a 'reduce' method that iterates over the values (centuries) for a given key (player name). If the total centuries for a player are greater than 20, it writes the player's name as a 'Text' object and the total centuries as an 'IntWritable' object.

```
src > main > java > com > mycompany > app > J MyReducer.java > MyReducer > reduce(Text, Iterable<IntWritable>, Context)
1 package com.mycompany.app;
2
3 import java.io.IOException;
4 import org.apache.hadoop.io.IntWritable;
5 import org.apache.hadoop.io.Text;
6 import org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.Reducer;
7
8 /**
9  *
10  * @author ajay
11  */
12 public class MyReducer extends Reducer<Text, IntWritable, Text, IntWritable>{
13
14     @Override
15     public void reduce(Text key, Iterable<IntWritable> values, Context context) throws IOException, InterruptedException{
16         int centuries = 0;
17         for(IntWritable value: values){
18             centuries=value.get();
19         }
20
21         if(centuries>20){
22             context.write(key, new IntWritable(centuries));
23         }
24     }
25 }
26
```



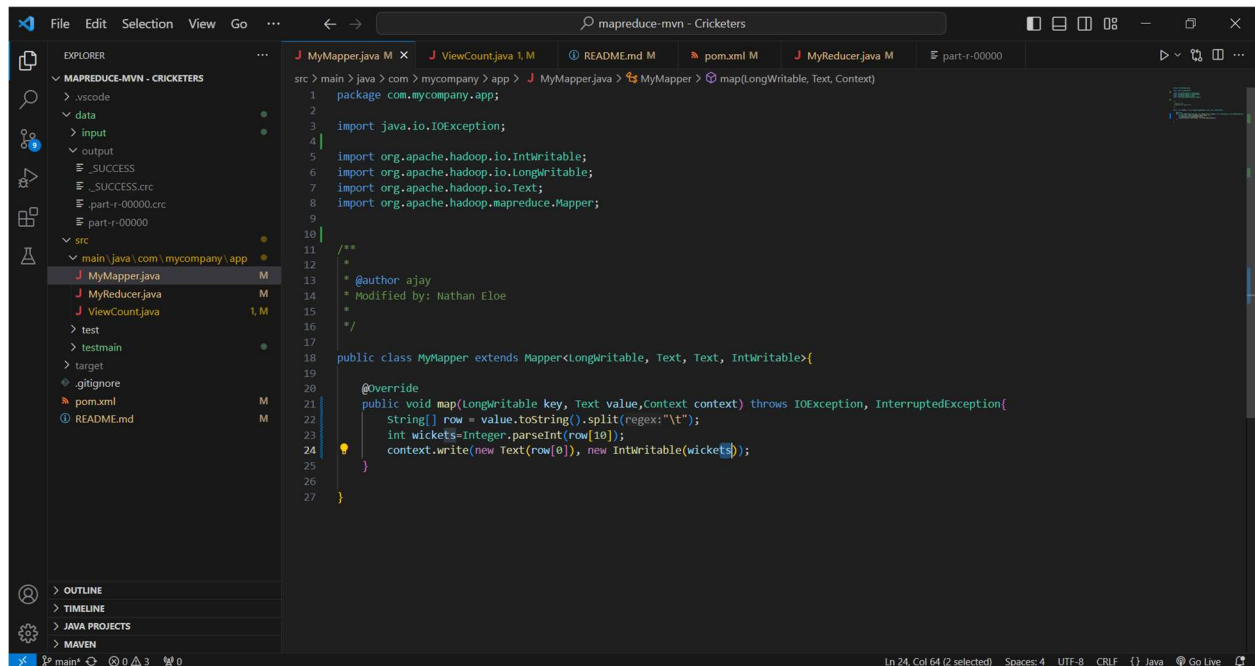
Story:

In the illustrious realm of cricket centurions, a stellar cast of players has showcased remarkable mastery, each having scored more than 20 centuries. Virat Kohli leads the pack with an astonishing 39 centuries, standing tall alongside legends such as Sachin Tendulkar with 49 centuries.

The dynamic duo of Abraham B de Villiers and Christopher H Gayle share the glory with 25 centuries each, while stalwarts like Ricky Ponting, Sanath Jayasuriya, and Kumar Sangakkara

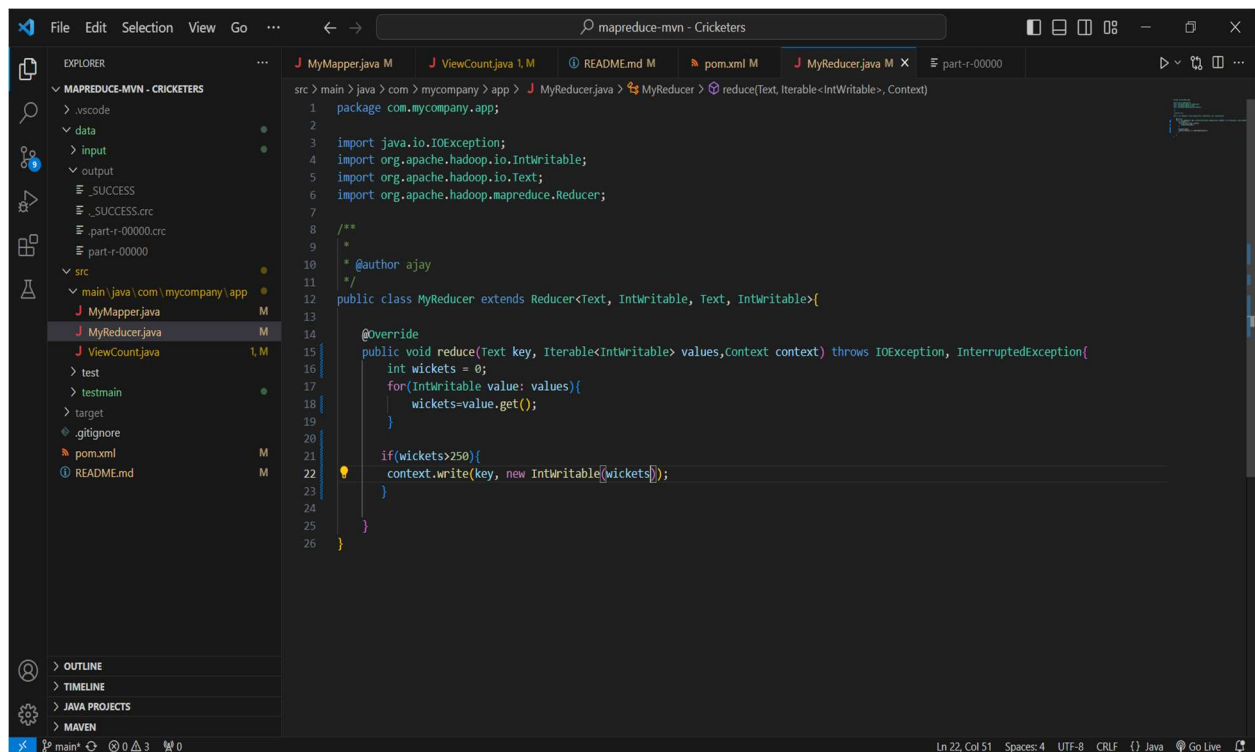
contribute to this elite circle. Herschelle Gibbs, Rohit Sharma, Sourav Ganguly, and Tillakaratne Dilshan complete the ensemble, each boasting a legacy of century-making excellence in the cricketing arena.

4. Goal 4: To visualize all the players who took more than 250 wickets in ODI cricket.



The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code editor with a project named 'mapreduce-mvn - Cricketers'. The Explorer panel on the left shows the project structure, including 'src/main/java/com/mycompany/app'. The MyMapper.java file is open in the editor. The code defines a Mapper class that takes a LongWritable key and a Text value, splits the value by tabs, and writes the first part of the value and the number of wickets to the context.

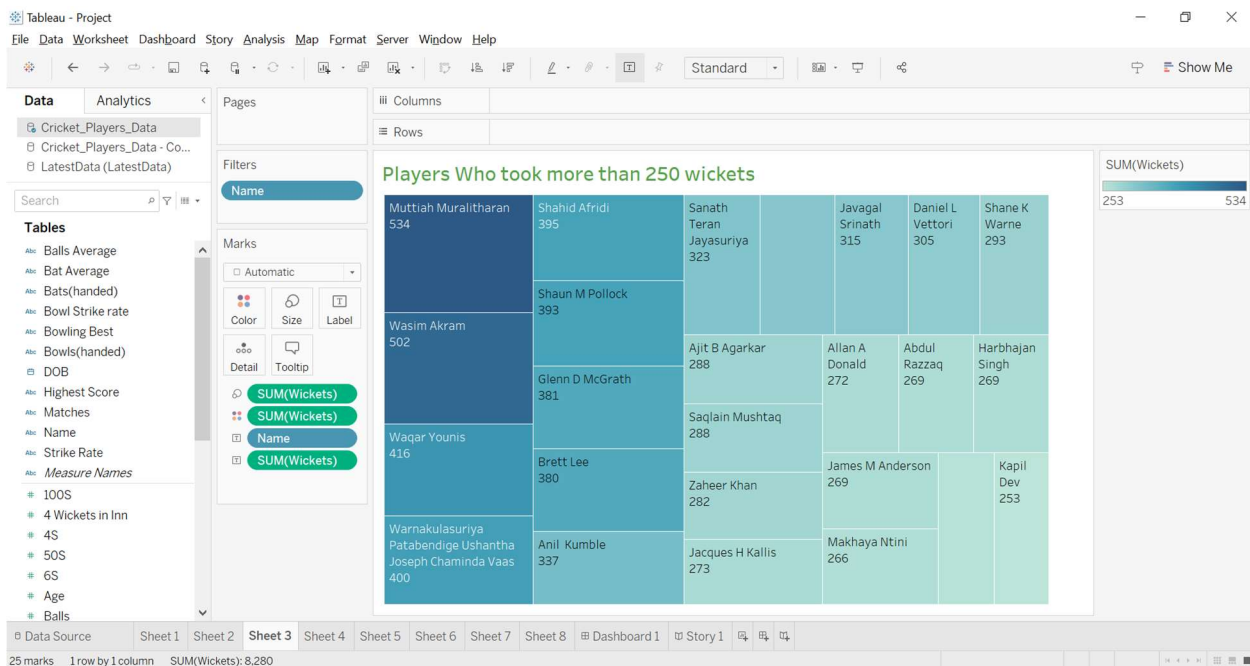
```
1 package com.mycompany.app;
2
3 import java.io.IOException;
4
5 import org.apache.hadoop.io.IntWritable;
6 import org.apache.hadoop.io.LongWritable;
7 import org.apache.hadoop.io.Text;
8 import org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.Mapper;
9
10
11 /**
12  *
13  * @author ajay
14  * Modified by: Nathan Elloe
15  */
16
17 public class MyMapper extends Mapper<LongWritable, Text, Text, IntWritable>{
18
19     @Override
20     public void map(LongWritable key, Text value, Context context) throws IOException, InterruptedException{
21         String[] row = value.toString().split(regex:"\\t");
22         int wickets=Integer.parseInt(row[10]);
23         context.write(new Text(row[0]), new IntWritable(wickets));
24     }
25 }
26
27 }
```



The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code editor with the same project. The MyReducer.java file is open in the editor. The code defines a Reducer class that takes a Text key and an Iterable of IntWritable values, iterates over the values, and writes the key and the sum of wickets to the context if the sum is greater than 250.

```
1 package com.mycompany.app;
2
3 import java.io.IOException;
4 import org.apache.hadoop.io.IntWritable;
5 import org.apache.hadoop.io.Text;
6 import org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.Reducer;
7
8 /**
9  *
10  * @author ajay
11  */
12
13 public class MyReducer extends Reducer<Text, IntWritable, Text, IntWritable>{
14
15     @Override
16     public void reduce(Text key, Iterable<IntWritable> values, Context context) throws IOException, InterruptedException{
17         int wickets = 0;
18         for(IntWritable value: values){
19             wickets=value.get();
20         }
21         if(wickets>250){
22             context.write(key, new IntWritable(wickets));
23         }
24     }
25 }
26 }
```

```
data > output > part-r-00000
1 Abdul Razzaq 269
2 Ajit B Agarkar 288
3 Allan A Donald 272
4 Anil Kumble 337
5 Brett Lee 380
6 Daniel L Vettori 305
7 Glenn D McGrath 381
8 Harbhajan Singh 269
9 Jacques H Kallis 273
10 James M Anderson 269
11 Javagal Srinath 315
12 Kapil Dev 253
13 Makhaya Ntini 266
14 Mashrafe Bin Mortaza 259
15 Muttiah Muralitharan 534
16 Sanath Teran Jayasuriya 323
17 Saqlain Mushtaq 288
18 Separamadu Lasith Malinga 318
19 Shahid Afridi 395
20 Shane K Warne 293
21 Shaun M Pollock 393
22 Waqar Younis 416
23 Warnakulasuriya Patabendige Ushantha Joseph Chaminda Vaas 400
24 Wasim Akram 502
25 Zaheer Khan 282
26
```



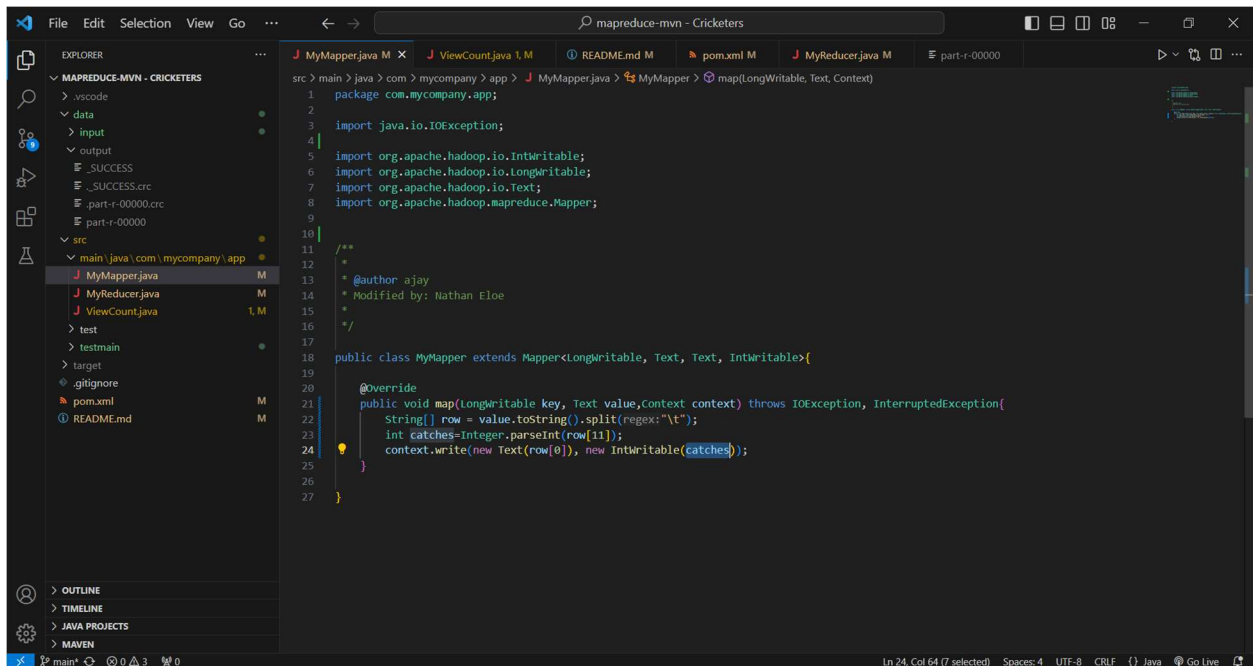
Story:

In the world of cricket, a remarkable group of bowlers has achieved the impressive feat of taking more than 250 wickets each. Legends like Muttiah Muralitharan and Wasim Akram top the list with 534 and 502 wickets, showcasing their unparalleled skill.

Pace bowler Brett Lee and spinner Anil Kumble stand out with 380 and 337 wickets, respectively. Other notable contributors include Glenn McGrath, Shahid Afridi, Shane Warne, and

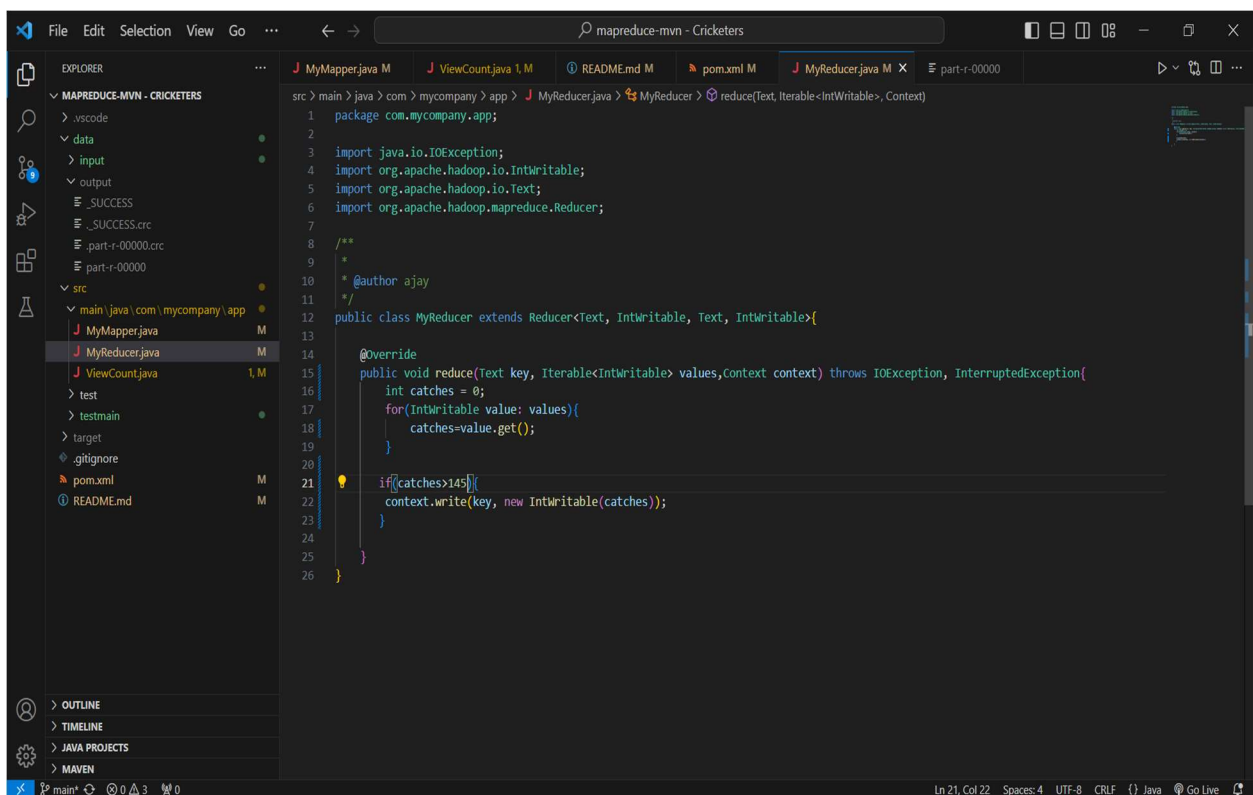
Jacques Kallis, each leaving an enduring mark on the game. Together, these bowlers represent a collective legacy of wicket-taking excellence in the rich history of cricket.

5. Goal 5: To visualize all the players whose took more than 145 catches.



The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code editor with a project named 'mapreduce-mvn - Cricketers'. The Explorer panel on the left shows the project structure, including 'src/main/java/com/mycompany/app'. The main editor displays the 'MyMapper.java' file. The code defines a 'MyMapper' class that extends 'Mapper<LongWritable, Text, Text, IntWritable>'. It includes a 'map' method that reads a line of text, splits it by a tab character, and writes the first part to the output. A comment indicates the author is 'ajay' and it was modified by 'Nathan Elloe'.

```
src > main > java > com > mycompany > app > MyMapper.java > MyMapper > map(LongWritable, Text, Context)
1 package com.mycompany.app;
2
3 import java.io.IOException;
4
5 import org.apache.hadoop.io.IntWritable;
6 import org.apache.hadoop.io.LongWritable;
7 import org.apache.hadoop.io.Text;
8 import org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.Mapper;
9
10
11 /**
12  *
13  * @author ajay
14  * Modified by: Nathan Elloe
15  */
16
17 public class MyMapper extends Mapper<LongWritable, Text, Text, IntWritable>{
18
19
20     @Override
21     public void map(LongWritable key, Text value, Context context) throws IOException, InterruptedException{
22         String[] row = value.toString().split(regex:"\\t");
23         int catches=Integer.parseInt(row[1]);
24         context.write(new Text(row[0]), new IntWritable(catches));
25     }
26
27 }
```

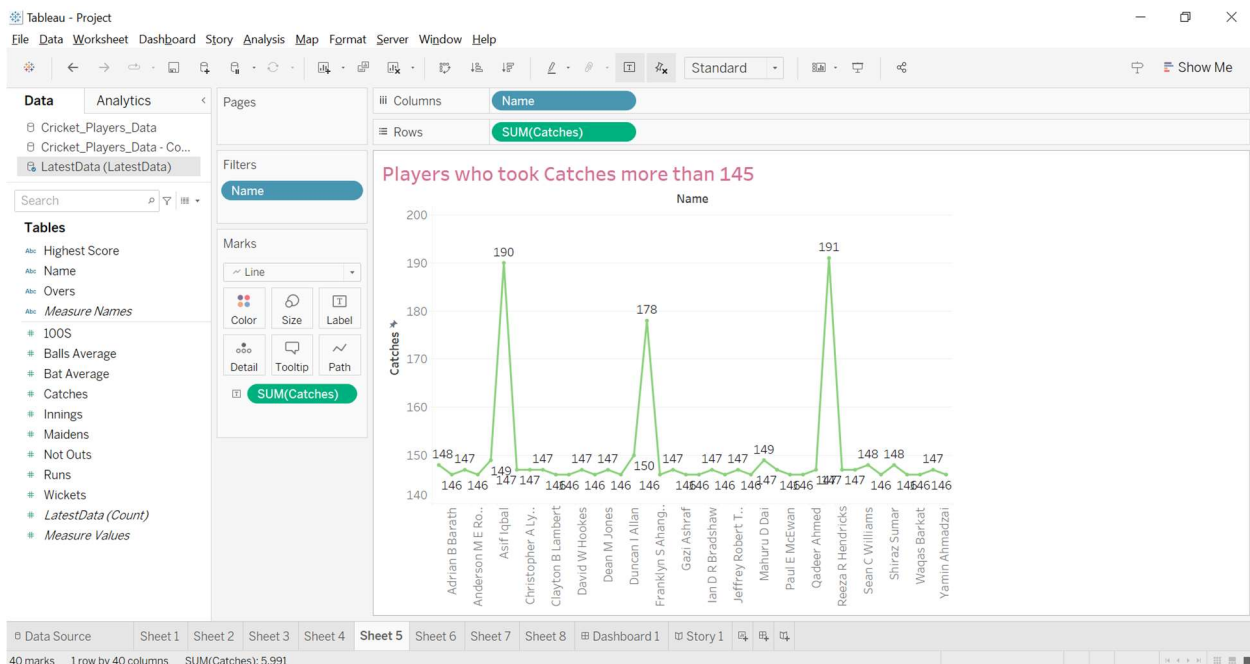


The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code editor with the same project. The main editor displays the 'MyReducer.java' file. The code defines a 'MyReducer' class that extends 'Reducer<Text, IntWritable, Text, IntWritable>'. It includes a 'reduce' method that iterates over the values for a given key, counts the number of catches, and writes the key and count to the output if the count is greater than 145. A comment indicates the author is 'ajay'.

```
src > main > java > com > mycompany > app > MyReducer.java > MyReducer > reduce(Text, Iterable<IntWritable>, Context)
1 package com.mycompany.app;
2
3 import java.io.IOException;
4 import org.apache.hadoop.io.IntWritable;
5 import org.apache.hadoop.io.Text;
6 import org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.Reducer;
7
8 /**
9  *
10  * @author ajay
11  */
12
13 public class MyReducer extends Reducer<Text, IntWritable, Text, IntWritable>{
14
15     @Override
16     public void reduce(Text key, Iterable<IntWritable> values, Context context) throws IOException, InterruptedException{
17         int catches = 0;
18         for(IntWritable value: values){
19             catches=value.get();
20         }
21
22         if(catches>145){
23             context.write(key, new IntWritable(catches));
24         }
25     }
26 }
```

```

data > output > part-r-00000
1 Adeel Raja 148
2 Adrian B Barath 146
3 Ajit L Wadekar 147
4 Anderson M E Roberts 146
5 Asghar Ali 149
6 Brian C Rose 147
7 Christopher A Lynn 147
8 Christopher Bobby Mpofu 147
9 Clayton B Lambert 146
10 Colin A Ingram 146
11 David W Hookes 147
12 Dawlat Ahmadzai 146
13 Dean M Jones 147
14 Dinesh Mongia 146
15 Duncan I Allan 150
16 Franklyn S Ahangama 146
17 Garry J Cosier 147
18 Gazi Ashraf 146
19 H G Dharshana Nayanakanatha 146
20 Ian D R Bradshaw 147
21 James L Pattinson 146
22 Jeffrey Robert Thomson 147
23 Leslie B Taylor 146
24 Mahuru D Dai 149
25 Monde Zondeki 147
26 Paul E McEwan 146
27 Philip V Simmons 146
28 Qadeer Ahmed 147
29 Reeza R Hendricks 147
30 Salil A Ankola 147
31 Sean C Williams 148
32 Sew Shinnarine 146
33 Shiraz Sumar 148
34 Sunil R D Wettimuny 146
35 Waqas Barkat 146
36 Wilfred P Diepeveen 147
37 Yamin Ahmadzai 146
  
```

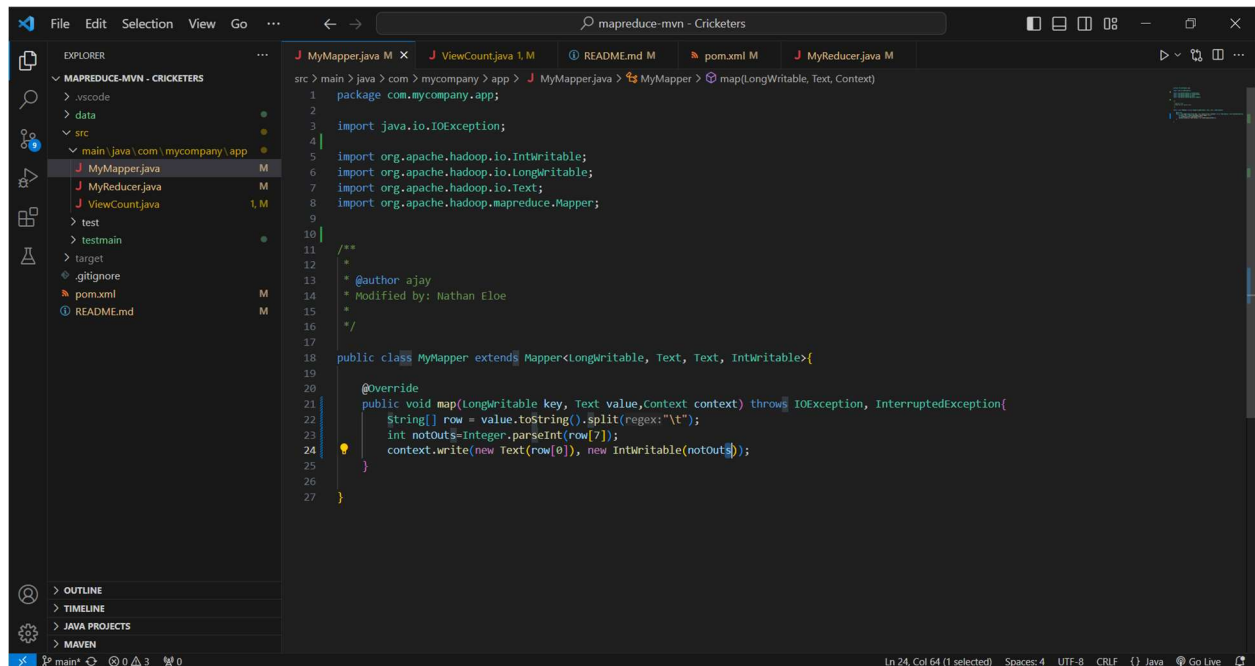


Story:

In cricket, there's a select group of players renowned for their exceptional fielding skills, having taken more than 145 catches each. Among them, Adeel Raja and Adrian B Barath lead with 148 and 146 catches, respectively, showcasing their prowess in securing crucial catches on the field. Notable contributors include Ajit L Wadekar, Christopher Lynn, and Duncan I Allan, each with more than 145 catches, highlighting their consistent excellence in fielding.

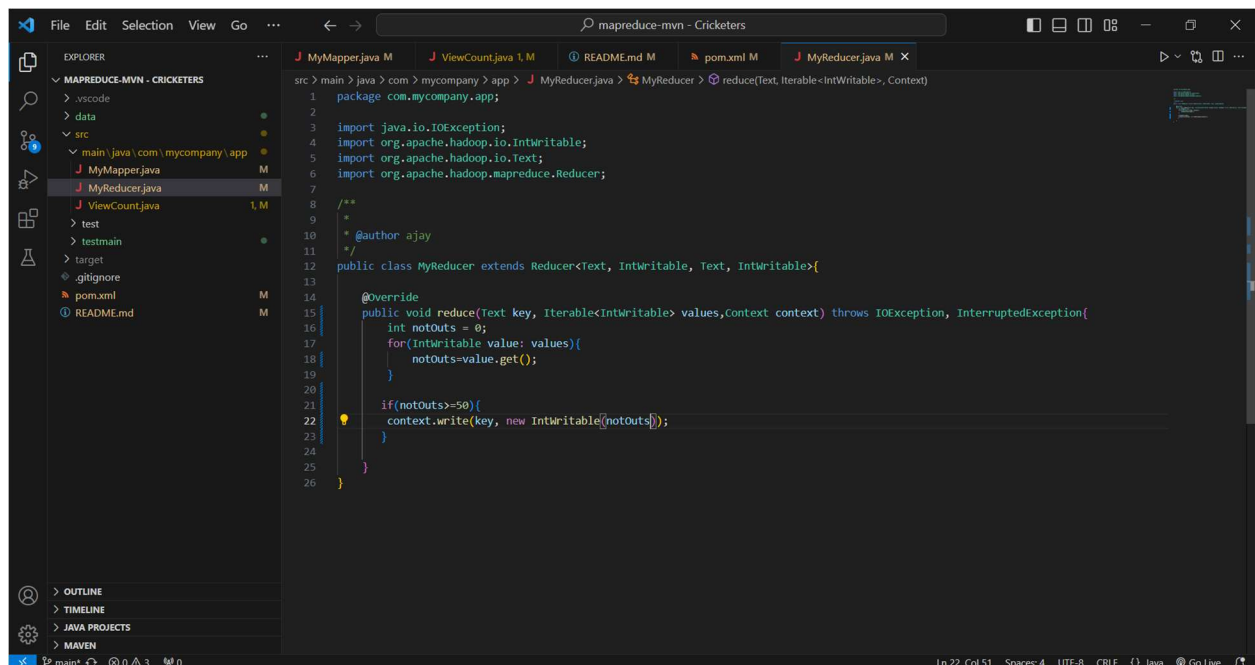
This group of players, known for their safe hands and agility, has made a significant impact on the defensive aspect of the game, adding to the rich tapestry of cricketing history.

6. Goal 6: The goal is to visualize all the players who remained not out in more than 50 matches.



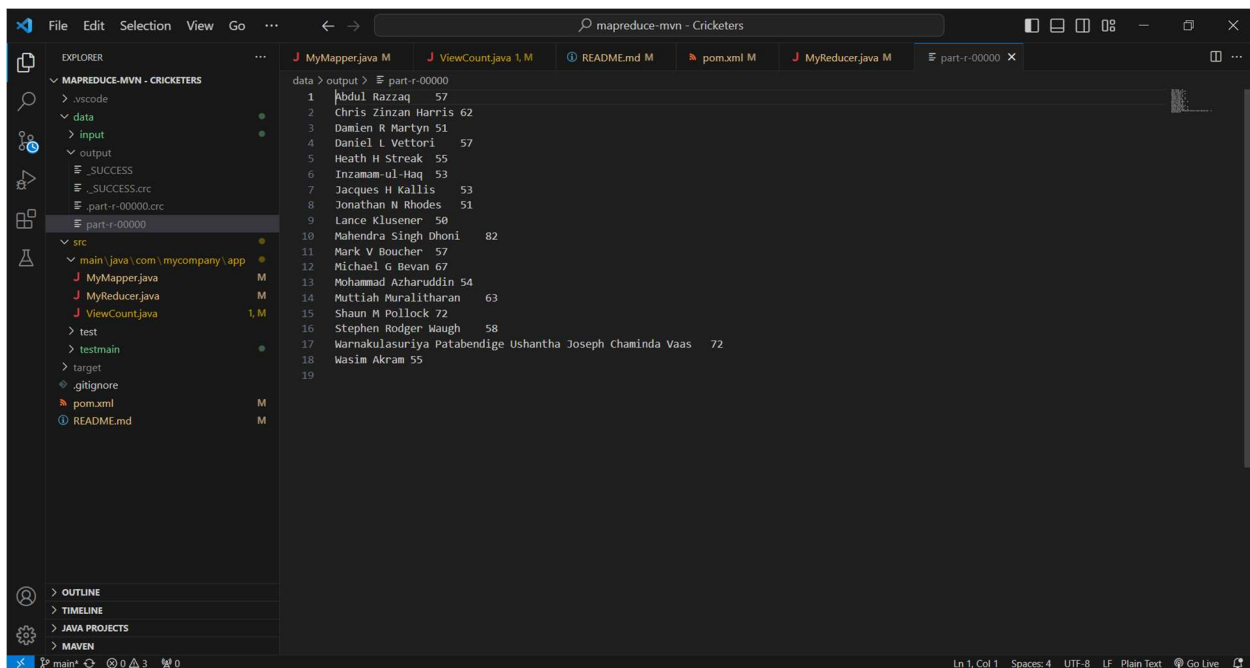
This screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code editor with the file `MyMapper.java` open. The Explorer sidebar on the left shows the project structure for `MAPREDUCE-MVN - CRICKETERS`, including `src/main/java/com/mycompany/app` with `MyMapper.java`, `MyReducer.java`, and `ViewCount.java`. The main editor area displays the code for `MyMapper`, which extends `Mapper<LongWritable, Text, Text, IntWritable>`. It includes a `map` method that splits a text value by tabs and writes the first column to the output. The status bar at the bottom indicates the cursor is at line 24, column 64.

```
1 package com.mycompany.app;
2
3 import java.io.IOException;
4
5 import org.apache.hadoop.io.IntWritable;
6 import org.apache.hadoop.io.LongWritable;
7 import org.apache.hadoop.io.Text;
8 import org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.Mapper;
9
10
11 /**
12  *
13  * @author ajay
14  * Modified by: Nathan Elloe
15  */
16
17 public class MyMapper extends Mapper<LongWritable, Text, Text, IntWritable>{
18
19     @Override
20     public void map(LongWritable key, Text value, Context context) throws IOException, InterruptedException{
21         String[] row = value.toString().split(regex:"\t");
22         int notOuts=Integer.parseInt(row[7]);
23         context.write(new Text(row[0]), new IntWritable(notOuts));
24     }
25 }
26
27
```

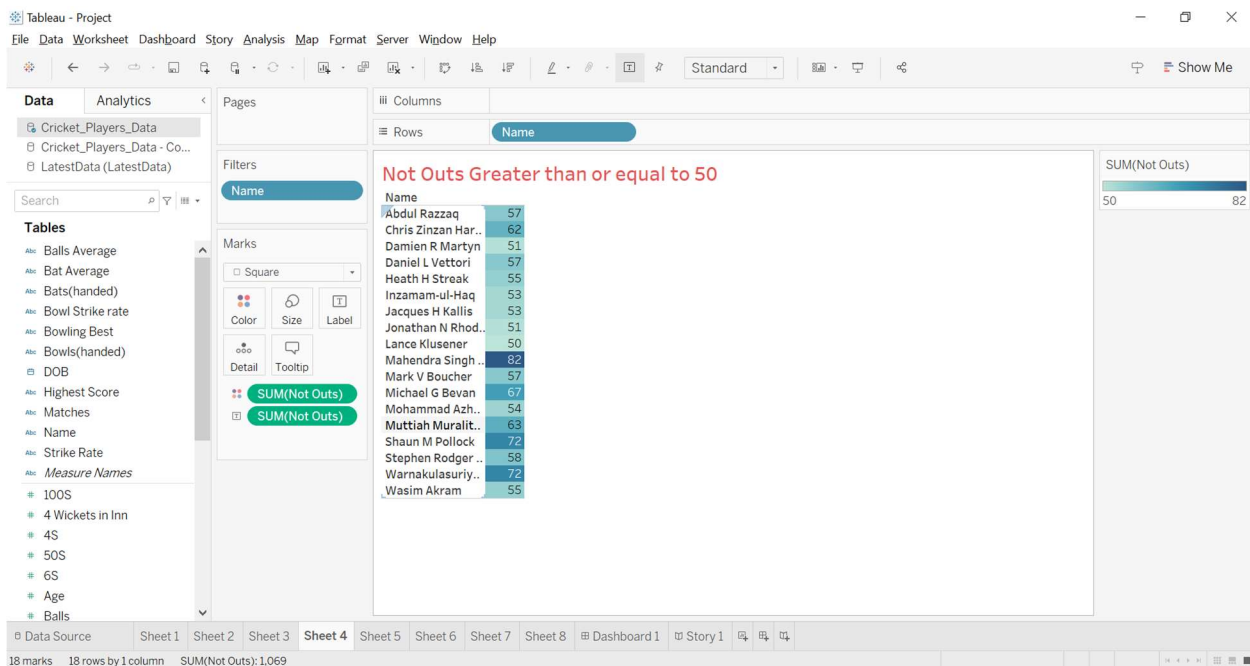


This screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code editor with the file `MyReducer.java` open. The Explorer sidebar on the left shows the project structure for `MAPREDUCE-MVN - CRICKETERS`, including `src/main/java/com/mycompany/app` with `MyMapper.java`, `MyReducer.java`, and `ViewCount.java`. The main editor area displays the code for `MyReducer`, which extends `Reducer<Text, IntWritable, Text, IntWritable>`. It includes a `reduce` method that iterates over the values for a given key, sums them up, and writes the key and the sum to the output if the sum is greater than 50. The status bar at the bottom indicates the cursor is at line 22, column 51.

```
1 package com.mycompany.app;
2
3 import java.io.IOException;
4 import org.apache.hadoop.io.IntWritable;
5 import org.apache.hadoop.io.Text;
6 import org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.Reducer;
7
8 /**
9  *
10  * @author ajay
11  */
12 public class MyReducer extends Reducer<Text, IntWritable, Text, IntWritable>{
13
14     @Override
15     public void reduce(Text key, Iterable<IntWritable> values, Context context) throws IOException, InterruptedException{
16         int notOuts = 0;
17         for(IntWritable value: values){
18             notOuts=value.get();
19         }
20
21         if(notOuts>50){
22             context.write(key, new IntWritable(notOuts));
23         }
24     }
25 }
26
```

```
data > output > part-r-00000
1 Abdul Razzaq 57
2 Chris Zinzan Harris 62
3 Damien R Martyn 51
4 Daniel L Vettori 57
5 Heath H Streak 55
6 Inzamam-ul-Haq 53
7 Jacques H Kallis 53
8 Jonathan N Rhodes 51
9 Lance Klusener 50
10 Mahendra Singh Dhoni 82
11 Mark V Boucher 57
12 Michael G Bevan 67
13 Mohammad Azharuddin 54
14 Muttiah Muralitharan 63
15 Shaun M Pollock 72
16 Stephen Rodger Naugh 58
17 Warnakulasuriya Patabendige Ushantha Joseph Chaminda Vaas 72
18 Wasim Akram 55
19
```



Story:

In cricket, there's a special group of players known for their skill in staying not out in more than 50 matches. The top player in this category is Mahendra Singh Dhoni, who achieved this feat an impressive 82 times, showcasing his ability to finish matches without getting out.

Other notable players in this group include Shaun Pollock and Chaminda Vaas, both with 72 not-out instances. Michael Bevan and Wasim Akram also join this exclusive list, each having

more than 50 not-out innings. These players have shown remarkable resilience and contributed significantly to their teams over the years.

Conclusion:

Cricket, with its rich tapestry of players and their multifaceted skills, unfolds a narrative of extraordinary achievements across the realms of batting, bowling, and fielding. The convergence of exceptional talents is evident in the likes of Virat Kohli, Joseph Edward Root, and Rohit G Sharma, whose prowess extends beyond traditional roles, boasting both batting and bowling averages exceeding 40. These versatile players showcase the evolving nature of the sport, where all-round abilities are increasingly valued, redefining the standards of excellence in the cricketing arena.

The bowling domain features a select group of masters, led by Shaun M Pollock, Glenn D McGrath, Kapil Dev, and Muttiah Muralitharan, whose control and strategic brilliance are exemplified by their mastery over 150 maiden overs. Legends such as Courtney A Walsh and Richard John Hadlee, with 185 maiden overs, and Warnakulasuriya Patabendige Ushantha Joseph Chaminda Vaas and Wasim Akram, boasting figures of 277 and 236 maiden overs, contribute to this elite circle. Their enduring excellence and consistent performances have left an indelible imprint on the cricketing landscape, establishing a legacy of skill and precision.

In the realm of century-making excellence, cricket witnesses a stellar cast of players who have etched their names in history by scoring more than 20 centuries. Virat Kohli's remarkable 39 centuries lead the way, standing shoulder to shoulder with legends such as Sachin Tendulkar with 49 centuries. The dynamic duo of Abraham B de Villiers and Christopher H Gayle, with 25 centuries each, adds to the glory, while Ricky Ponting, Sanath Jayasuriya, Kumar Sangakkara, Herschelle Gibbs, Rohit Sharma, Sourav Ganguly, and Tillakaratne Dilshan contribute to this elite circle. Together, these players embody a legacy of century-making excellence, weaving an intricate narrative in the cricketing tapestry.

In the realm of wicket-taking excellence, a formidable group of bowlers has left an indelible mark on the game by surpassing 250 wickets each. Legends like Muttiah Muralitharan and Wasim Akram top the list with 534 and 502 wickets, showcasing unparalleled skill. Brett Lee's pace and Anil Kumble's spin stand out with 380 and 337 wickets, respectively. Contributions from Glenn McGrath, Shahid Afridi, Shane Warne, and Jacques Kallis complete this collective legacy of wicket-taking prowess. Together, these bowlers represent a formidable force that has shaped the dynamic and competitive nature of cricket over the years.

Fielding, an integral aspect of cricket, witnesses a special group of players renowned for their exceptional skills in taking more than 145 catches each. Adeel Raja and Adrian B Barath lead with 148 and 146 catches, showcasing their prowess in securing crucial moments on the field. Ajit L Wadekar, Christopher Lynn, and Duncan I Allan, with more than 145 catches each, underscore their consistent excellence in fielding. This group of players, known for their safe hands and agility,

has made a significant impact on the defensive aspect of the game, adding to the rich tapestry of cricketing history.

In a category highlighting resilience and consistency, a group of players has earned recognition for staying not out in more than 50 matches. Mahendra Singh Dhoni, with an impressive 82 instances, leads this exclusive list, demonstrating his ability to finish matches without getting out. Shaun Pollock and Chaminda Vaas, with 72 not-out instances, along with Michael Bevan and Wasim Akram, each boasting more than 50 not-out innings, showcase remarkable resilience. These players, through their tenacity and ability to navigate pressure situations, have made enduring contributions to their teams, defining the essence of cricket as a game of skill, strategy, and unwavering determination.

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