**CHITTAGONG UNIVERSITY OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY (CUET) DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING**

**CHITTAGONG – 4349**

**(Thesis Proposal)**

**Application for the Approval of B.Sc. Engineering Project**

**(Computer Science & Engineering)**

**Date:** 08-10-2018

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**:** 2018-2019

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**4. Name of the Department :**

**Program :**

**5. Date of First Enrolment**

**In the Program :**

**6. Tentative title :**

Computer Science & Engineering (CSE) B.Sc. Engineering.

March 18, 2015.

**Suggesting The Most Efficient Team Line-Up Analyzing Previous Matches’ Commentary, in Cricket**

**7. Introduction**

Predicting an individual athlete’s performance based upon his/ her past record can be critical in the selection of team members in international competitions. This process is highly subjective

and usually requires much expertise and negotiative decision making. In this study, we explore the analysis of related commentary and user comments in such decision situations. We take the case of team selection in international contests in cricket.

In a team selection committee environment multiple members evaluate each player’s performance and vote for inclusion/exclusion from the team. These selection committee members provide rankings for cricketers. Negotiations are then conducted to produce an agreement among the selection committee members as to which cricketer should be finally recommended to be selected to the World Cup team. We simulate this process by forecasting a player’s performance using different models.

Cricket is a popular game played by a few countries. There are two versions of the game – Test Cricket which is played over five days and one-day cricket, which is obviously played over a day. One-day cricket was introduced in the English domestic season of 1963 due to the growing demand for a shorter and more dramatic form of cricket to stem the decline in attendance. One-day, single-innings matches often took place before this, but the innovation was the limiting of each side’s innings to an agreed number of lovers (nowadays usually 50). The inaugural 1975 World Cup was a great success. The abbreviations ODI (One-day International) or sometimes LOI (Limited Overs International) are used for international matches of this type. Frequent nail-biting finishes and the impossibility of either side opting to play for a draw have seen ODI cricket gain many supporters

**8. Related Work**

We have found that only a few studies have been published on rating players, forming teams and analyzing commentaries.

Duckworth and Lewis [1] have developed innovative rain interruption rules that are extensively used in one-day cricket matches. Their methods differ from previous approaches in that they take into account the available run scoring resources (overs and wickets) the two teams have left. Overall, the more unused run-scoring resources a team at their disposal at the end of an interrupted innings the more runs they would score if not interrupted.

S. R. Iyer & R. Sharda[2] did excellent work on rating players and player selection. They’ve explored the use of neural networks to rate players and select specific players for a competition.

**9. Objectives**

The thesis will be carried out to achieve following goals:

1. To develop a framework to recommend learning materials
2. To categorize the users based on their activities
3. To generate recommendation for the user

**10. Methodology**

In this thesis experiment, we’ll scrape commentary data from websites and analyze them to score players on some simple rules.

The system architecture of the framework comprises 5 basic modules; Website Access Module, Data Scraping Module, Data Storing Module, Player Ranking Module and Recommending Module. The system architecture is showed in Figure 1.

In the Website access module first, we have to establish connection to get access from Website. That connection will allow us to get access Website API. Then from Website API we need to consider Rest client library. The Website API will give the pathway to get access tokens for collecting data from Website.

Website are deeply concern about privacy of their users. So as users can modify their privacy settings. By using the access token which one we have gotten from access module, in the data crawler module we can crawl user’s data through a java crawler.

In Data storing module, we will store our data separately after removing duplicate data if there exists any. It will make our data more reliable. Along with crawl data, this module also handles storage of important information for retrieval purpose.

In Data categorization module, we will sub-categorize videos based on tags. This process is beneficiary for the recommendation module.

Website Access Data Filtering



Developer

API

Textual Data

Recommending

Data Crawler

Filtering

Access token debugger

Rest client library

Rating

Data Crawling

Recommending

PHP Scraper

Access token

Find connection with user

Match tag

HTML Scraping

Data Storing

Match with categorized database

Remove Duplicate Data

Database

Recommend

Figure 1 : System Architecture

In the recommending module, this will be done through matching tag which we will extract from his profile.

The database initialization and processing module consists of some sub-modules: Parsing through HTML texts, retrieving access token, data crawling and categorization, removing duplicate data, storing data into database, tag extraction, recommending items to user. The relationships among this sub modules are showed elaborately in Figure 2.

Website

Database

Scraper

No

No

Filtered?

Have access token?

Yes

Yes

Rank

Line up

Scrape Data

Final Player Combination

Call on filtered database

Remove Duplicate

Figure 2: Data flow diagram

**11. Required Resources**

Resources required to complete this task are listed below:

1. Personal Computer

2. Operating System (Windows/Linux)

3. Apache Server

4. IDE (jet brains)

5. Mongodb

**12. Cost Estimation**

The costs that will occur to implement our proposed system are estimated below:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Materials** | **Cost (BDT)** |
| Internet |  |
| Paper |  |
| Printing |  |
| Binding |  |
| Typing |  |
| Miscellaneous |  |
| **Total** |  |

**13. References**

[1] F. C. Duckworth and A. J. Lewis, “A fair method for resetting the target in interrupted one-day cricket matches”, J. Oper. Res. Soc. , 49, (1998), 220-227.

[2] S. R. Iyer, and R. Sharda, “Prediction of athletes performance using neural networks: An application in cricket team selection”, Expert Systems with Applications, 36, 5510 (2009)

**14. CSE Undergraduate Student (CUGS) Committee reference**

**Meeting No: Resolution No: Date:**

**15. Number of Under-Graduate Student(s) working with the**

**Supervisor at Present**: 12

Signature of the Student(s)

Signature of the Supervisor

Signature of the Head of the Department