# ISM6218 Advanced Database Management FINAL PROJECT

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# Comprehensive Analysis and Application of IPL Data: A Portfolio Project in Database Design and Implementation

# **Database Design:**

The project entails creating a database system of Indian Premier League (IPL). It includes detailed records for each ball in every match, player performances, team details, and seasonal information. The "BALL\_BY\_BALL" entity captures specifics of each delivery, like which batsman faced it and the runs scored. "MATCH" details the match specifics, "PLAYER" contains details of each player, "PLAYER\_MATCH" links players with specific matches, and "TEAM" and "SEASON" entities hold information about the IPL teams and the tournament years, respectively. This setup would be ideal for in-depth analysis of matches and player statistics over various IPL seasons that enables cricket fans as well as those in the sports industry such as journalists, bloggers, writers, etc, to be able to accurately and effectively lookup some of their favourite players and teams, the matches they were involved in, and other aspects on those leagues that they were involved in, such as the category under which it falls, winners, scores, etc.

To effectively balance overhead costs as well as retrieval times for reads from the database, appropriate indexing must be allocated to either a single or a combination of columns, while maintaining integrity and accuracy of the data retrieved.

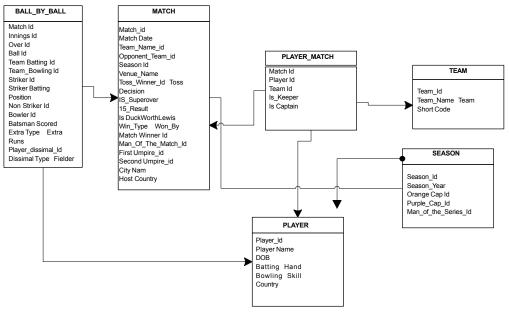
A brief summary of the involved tables is as follows;

TABLE NAME	DESCRIPTION	PRIMARY KEY
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МАТСН	Contains records of various aspects about the	Composite primary key of Match_id,Match_Winner_i
	the	d

	match such as the Match Date, Venue, Winner, Team Ids, etc. This table has the most columns due to the several attributes a movie can have.	and Toss_Winner_Id
BALL_BY_BALL	This table accurately depicts the roles different personnel have on match, contributing in their respective positions	Composite primary key of Match_Id, innings_Id and Over Id
TEAM	This table expounds on teams those involved in the season, from their bio data.	Team_id
SEASON	This table records the details of which season, such as season_year, season_id, etc.	Season_Id
PLAYER	An associative entity table that enables mapping of the many-to-many relationships between Player_Match,season.	Player_Id
PLAYER_MATCH	This table records the details of the player in the particular match, such as match_id, player_id,team, etc.	Composite primary key of Match_Id and Player_Id

# ER Diagram

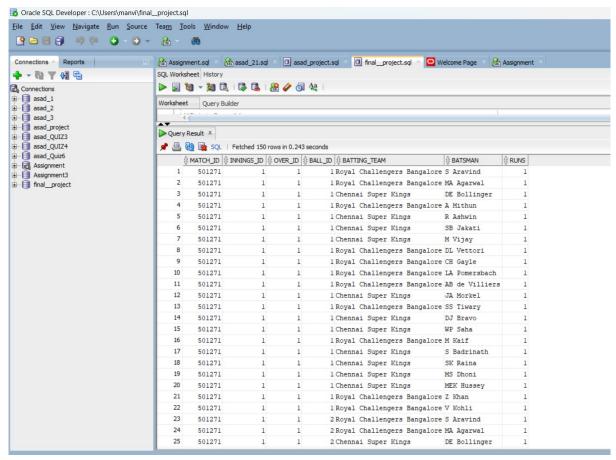


# **Query Writing**

/\*Point Query\*/

1) Finding a specific match details like overs, team, batsmen and runs scored using match id.

```
SELECT MATCH_ID, INNINGS_ID, OVER_ID, BALL_ID,
    TEAM_NAME AS BATTING_TEAM,
    PLAYER_NAME AS BATSMAN,
    BATSMAN_SCORED AS RUNS
FROM BALL_BY_BALL
INNER JOIN MATCH USING (MATCH_ID)
INNER JOIN PLAYER_MATCH USING (MATCH_ID)
INNER JOIN PLAYER USING (PLAYER_ID)
INNER JOIN TEAM USING (TEAM_ID)
WHERE MATCH_ID = 501271;
```

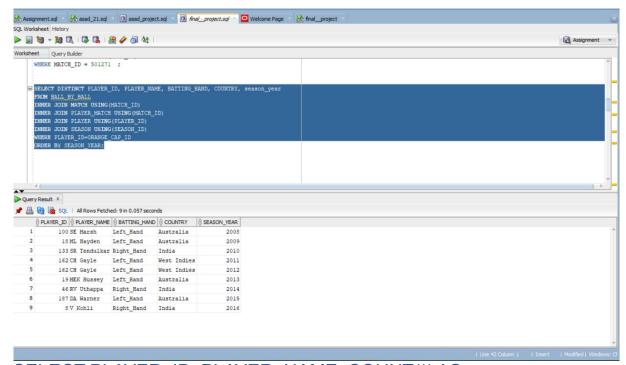


2) Finding the top-scoring batsman for each season

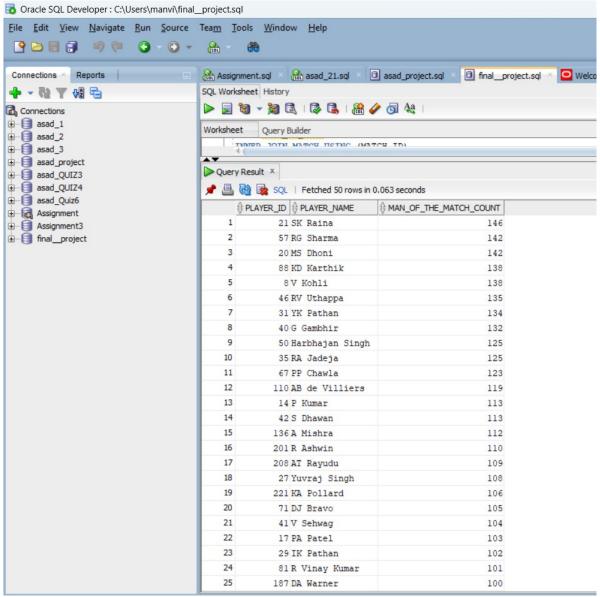
```
SELECT DISTINCT PLAYER_ID, PLAYER_NAME, BATTING_HAND, COUNTRY, season_year FROM BALL_BY_BALL INNER JOIN MATCH USING(MATCH_ID) INNER JOIN PLAYER_MATCH USING(MATCH_ID) INNER JOIN PLAYER USING(PLAYER_ID) INNER JOIN SEASON USING(SEASON_ID) WHERE PLAYER_ID=ORANGE_CAP_ID ORDER BY SEASON YEAR;
```

/\*Scan Query\*/

1) Finding the Players with most man of the match awards



SELECT PLAYER\_ID, PLAYER\_NAME, COUNT(\*) AS MAN\_OF\_THE\_MATCH\_COUNT FROM MATCH INNER JOIN PLAYER\_MATCH USING (MATCH\_ID) INNER JOIN PLAYER USING (PLAYER\_ID) GROUP BY PLAYER\_ID, PLAYER\_NAME HAVING COUNT(\*) > 10 ORDER BY MAN OF THE MATCH COUNT DESC;

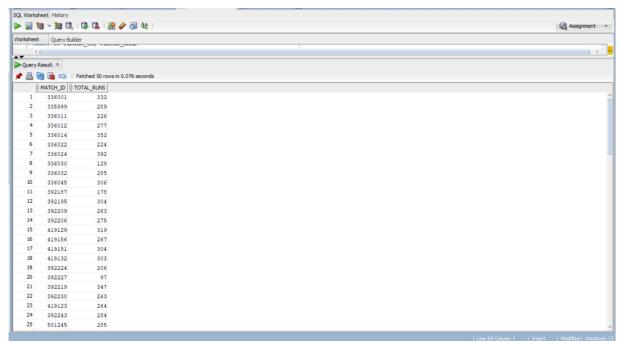


2) List all matches with total runs scored:

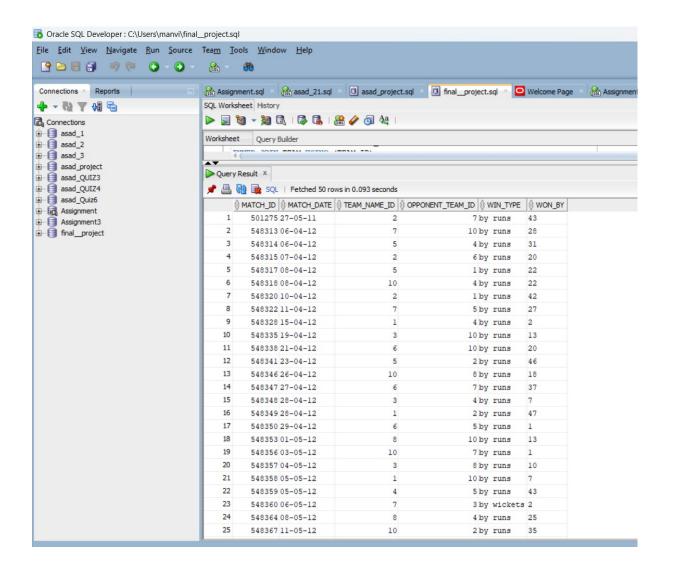
SELECT Match\_Id, SUM(BATSMAN\_Scored) AS Total\_Runs FROM Match INNER JOIN Ball\_by\_Ball USING(MATCH\_ID) GROUP BY Match Id;

#### /\*RANGE QUERIES\*/

1) Finding matches which was won by 50 runs or 3 wickets

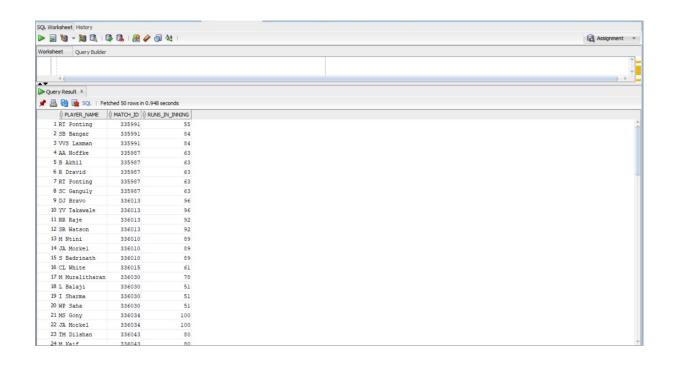


SELECT MATCH\_ID, MATCH\_DATE, TEAM\_NAME\_ID, OPPONENT\_TEAM\_ID, WIN\_TYPE, WON\_BY FROM MATCH
WHERE (WIN\_TYPE = 'by runs' AND WON\_BY < 50)
OR (WIN\_TYPE = 'by wickets' AND WON\_BY < 3);



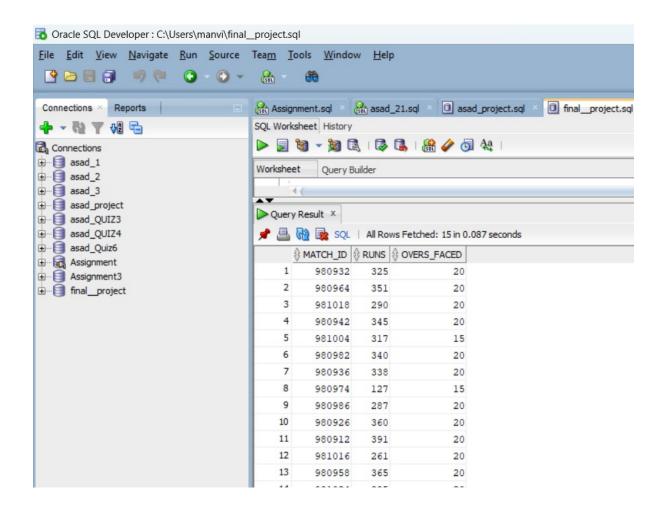
2) Find all players who have scored between 50 and 100 runs in a single-inning

SELECT Player\_Name, Match\_Id, SUM(BATSMAN\_Scored) AS Runs\_In\_Inning FROM BALL\_BY\_BALL INNER JOIN MATCH USING(MATCH\_ID) INNER JOIN PLAYER\_MATCH USING(MATCH\_ID) INNER JOIN PLAYER USING(PLAYER\_ID) GROUP BY Player\_Name, Match\_Id, Innings\_Id HAVING SUM(Batsman Scored) BETWEEN 50 AND 100;



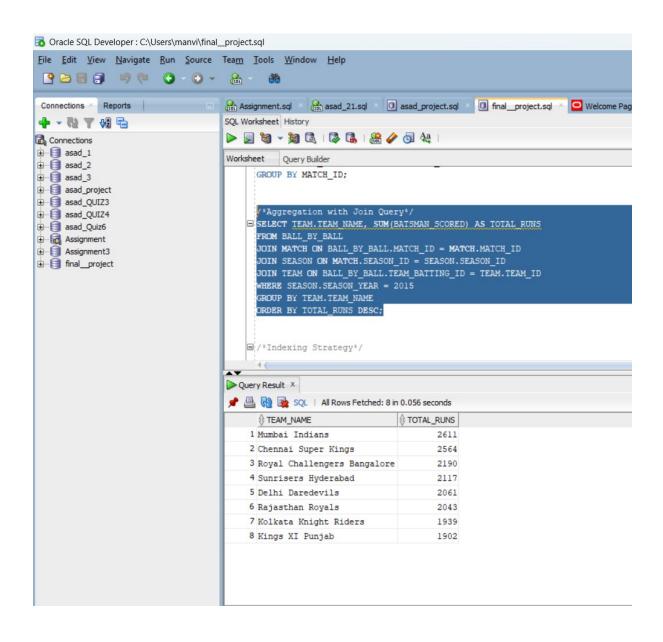
#### /\*Combined Range and Scan Query\*/

SELECT MATCH\_ID, SUM(BATSMAN\_SCORED) AS RUNS, COUNT(DISTINCT OVER\_ID) AS OVERS\_FACED FROM BALL\_BY\_BALL INNER JOIN MATCH USING (MATCH\_ID) INNER JOIN SEASON USING (SEASON\_ID) INNER JOIN PLAYER\_MATCH USING (MATCH\_ID) INNER JOIN PLAYER USING (PLAYER\_ID) WHERE SEASON\_YEAR = 2016 AND PLAYER\_NAME = 'V Kohli' GROUP BY MATCH\_ID;



#### /\*Aggregation with Join Query\*/

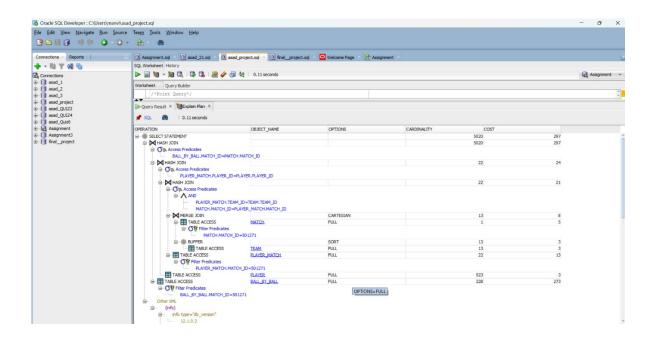
SELECT TEAM.TEAM\_NAME, SUM(BATSMAN\_SCORED) AS
TOTAL\_RUNS
FROM BALL\_BY\_BALL
JOIN MATCH ON BALL\_BY\_BALL.MATCH\_ID = MATCH.MATCH\_ID
JOIN SEASON ON MATCH.SEASON\_ID = SEASON.SEASON\_ID
JOIN TEAM ON BALL\_BY\_BALL.TEAM\_BATTING\_ID =
TEAM.TEAM\_ID
WHERE SEASON.SEASON\_YEAR = 2015
GROUP BY TEAM.TEAM\_NAME
ORDER BY TOTAL RUNS DESC;



# **Performance Tuning**

## 1)Indexing on Point Query

SELECT MATCH\_ID, INNINGS\_ID, OVER\_ID, BALL\_ID,
 TEAM\_NAME AS BATTING\_TEAM,
 PLAYER\_NAME AS BATSMAN,
 BATSMAN\_SCORED AS RUNS
FROM BALL\_BY\_BALL
INNER JOIN MATCH USING (MATCH\_ID)
INNER JOIN PLAYER\_MATCH USING (MATCH\_ID)
INNER JOIN PLAYER USING (PLAYER\_ID)
INNER JOIN TEAM USING (TEAM\_ID)
WHERE MATCH\_ID = 501271;



# Indexing plan

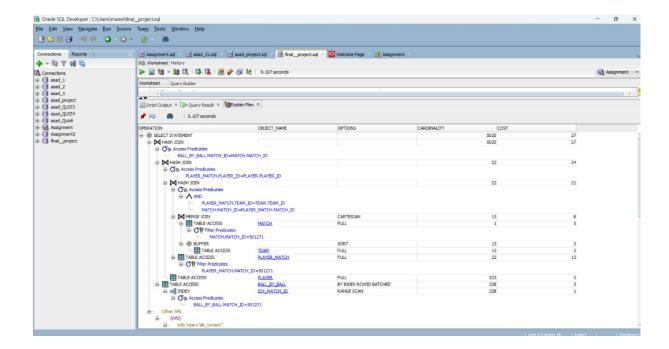
ALTER TABLE BALL\_BY\_BALL ADD CONSTRAINT MATCH\_ID PRIMARY KEY (MATCH\_ID, INNINGS ID,OVER ID,BALL ID);

ALTER TABLE MATCH
ADD CONSTRAINT MATCHID PRIMARY KEY (MATCH ID);

ALTER TABLE PLAYER
ADD CONSTRAINT PLAYERID PRIMARY KEY (PLAYER ID);

#### Impact:

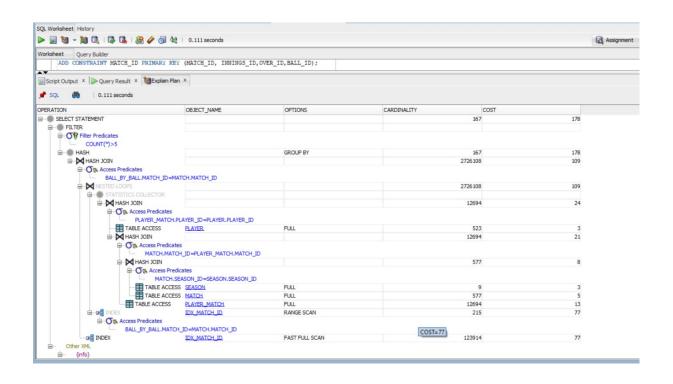
- ➤ Indexing on Match\_Id column: It helps the where clause to filter matches based on match id.
- ➤ Indexing on Ball\_By\_Ball column: It helps the join operator to link match id with other columns.
- ➤ Indexing on Player column: It helps the join operator to link player id with other columns.



➤ We can see that in the Join Operator the cost reduced from 297 to 27 because of the indexing.

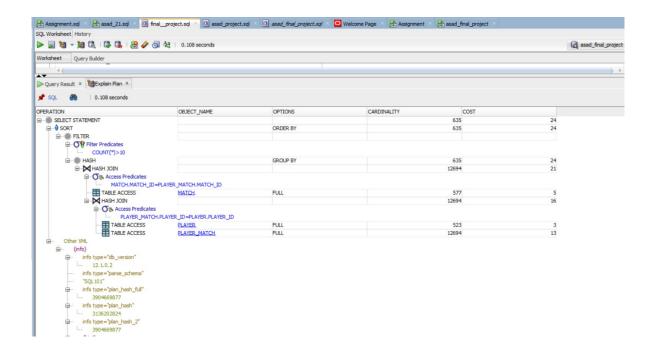
## **Indexing on Scan Query**

/\*Scan Query\*/
SELECT PLAYER\_ID, PLAYER\_NAME, COUNT(\*) AS
MAN\_OF\_THE\_MATCH\_COUNT
FROM MATCH
INNER JOIN PLAYER\_MATCH USING (MATCH\_ID) INNER
JOIN PLAYER USING (PLAYER\_ID)
GROUP BY PLAYER\_ID, PLAYER\_NAME
HAVING COUNT(\*) > 10
ORDER BY MAN\_OF\_THE\_MATCH\_COUNT DESC;



#### **Indexing Plan**

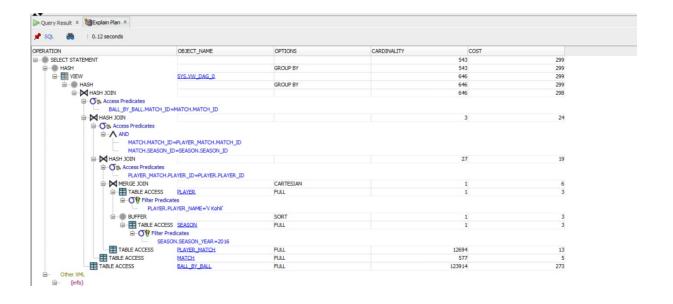
ALTER TABLE PLAYER\_MATCH ADD CONSTRAINT PLAYER\_ID PRIMARY KEY (MATCH\_ID,PLAYER\_ID);



➤ We can see that in the Join Operator the cost reduced from 178 to 24 because of the indexing.

#### **Indexing on Combined Range and Scan Query**

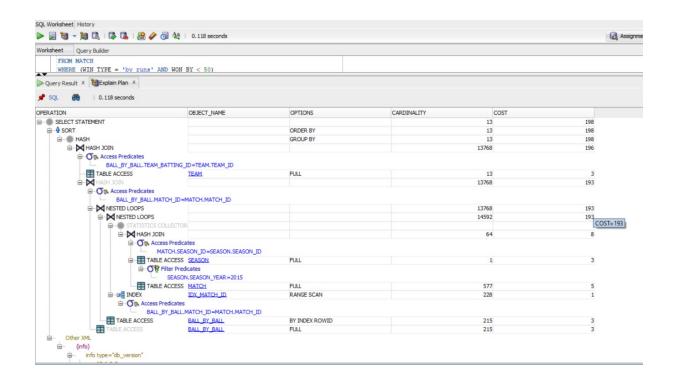
/\*Combined Range and Scan Query\*/
SELECT MATCH\_ID, SUM(BATSMAN\_SCORED) AS RUNS, COUNT(DISTINCT
OVER\_ID) AS OVERS\_FACED
FROM BALL\_BY\_BALL
INNER JOIN MATCH USING (MATCH\_ID)
INNER JOIN SEASON USING (SEASON\_ID)
INNER JOIN PLAYER\_MATCH USING (MATCH\_ID) INNER
JOIN PLAYER USING (PLAYER\_ID)
WHERE SEASON\_YEAR = 2016 AND PLAYER\_NAME = 'V Kohli'
GROUP BY MATCH\_ID;



#### **Indexing Plan**

ALTER TABLE SEASON ADD CONSTRAINT SEASON\_ID PRIMARY KEY (SEASON\_ID);

ALTER TABLE TEAM ADD CONSTRAINT TEAM\_ID PRIMARY KEY (TEAM\_ID);



➤ We can see that in the Join Operator the cost reduced from 299 to 198 because of the indexing.

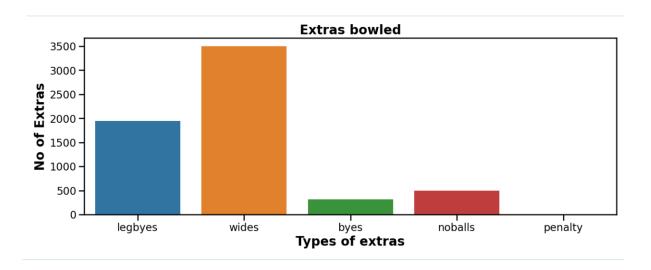
#### **Data Visualisation**

import pandas as pd import numpy as np import matplotlib.pyplot as plt import seaborn as sns

ball\_by\_ball\_data=pd.read\_csv("C:/Users/manvi/OneDrive/Desktop/Ball\_by\_Ball.csv") match\_data=pd.read\_csv("C:/Users/manvi/OneDrive/Desktop/Match.csv") player\_data=pd.read\_csv("C:/Users/manvi/OneDrive/Desktop/Player.csv") playermatch\_data=pd.read\_csv("C:/Users/manvi/OneDrive/Desktop/Player\_Match.csv") season\_data=pd.read\_csv("C:/Users/manvi/OneDrive/Desktop/Season.csv") Team\_data=pd.read\_csv("C:/Users/manvi/OneDrive/Desktop/Team.csv")

#### 1) Extras bowled in the entire IPL

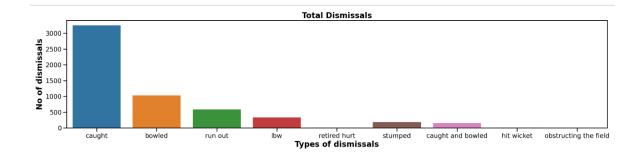
```
ball_by_ball_data['Extra_Type'].replace('', np.nan, inplace=True)
ball_by_ball_data['Extra_Type'].dropna() plt.figure(figsize=(15,5))
sns.countplot(x='Extra_Type', data=ball_by_ball_data)
sns.set_context("talk")
plt.ylabel("No of Extras",fontsize = 20, weight = 'bold')
plt.xlabel("Types of extras",fontsize = 20, weight = 'bold')
plt.title("Extras bowled",fontsize = 20, weight = 'bold');
plt.show()
```



- ➤ As you can see most of the Extras are Wides which are nearly 3500.
- ➤ There are very less penalty runs.

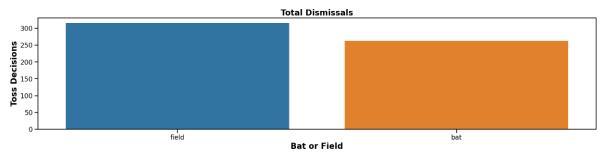
#### 2) Different types of Dismissals

```
ball_by_ball_data['Dissimal_Type'].replace('', np.nan, inplace=True) ball_by_ball_data['Dissimal_Type'].dropna() plt.figure(figsize=(25,5)) sns.countplot(x='Dissimal_Type', data=ball_by_ball_data) sns.set_context("talk") plt.ylabel("No of dismissals",fontsize = 20, weight = 'bold') plt.xlabel("Types of dismissals",fontsize = 20, weight = 'bold') plt.title("Total Dismissals",fontsize = 20, weight = 'bold'); plt.show()
```



#### 3) Toss Decisions

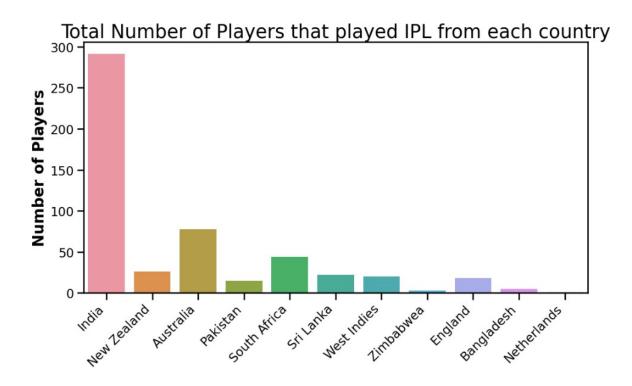
```
plt.figure(figsize=(25,5))
sns.countplot(x='Toss_Decision', data=match_data)
sns.set_context("talk")
plt.ylabel("Toss Decisions",fontsize = 20, weight = 'bold')
plt.xlabel("Bat or Field",fontsize = 20, weight = 'bold')
plt.title("Total Dismissals",fontsize = 20, weight = 'bold');
plt.show()
```



#### 4) Number of Players from different countries

```
plt.figure(figsize=(12,6))
sns.countplot(x='Country', data=player_data)
sns.set_context('talk')
plt.xlabel("Country Names",fontsize=20,weight='bold')
plt.xticks( rotation=45, horizontalalignment='right')
plt.ylabel("Number of Players",fontsize=20,weight='bold')
plt.title("Total Number of Players that played IPL from each country",fontsize=25)
```

#### plt.show()

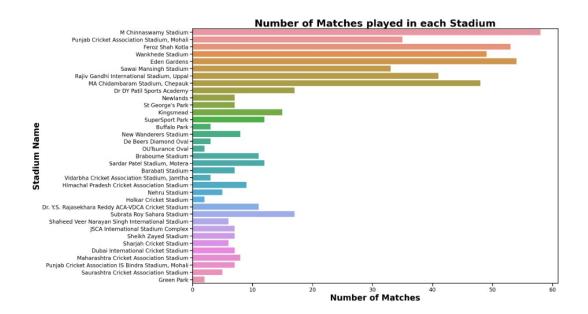


#### 5) Host Countries of IPL

```
match_data['Host_Country'].unique()
array(['India', 'South Africa', 'U.A.E'], dtype=object)
```

#### 6) Number of matches played in each stadium

```
plt.figure(figsize=(20,14))
sns.countplot(y='Venue_Name', data=match_data)
plt.yticks(rotation='horizontal')
plt.xlabel("Number of Matches",fontsize = 25, weight = 'bold')
plt.ylabel("Stadium Name",fontsize = 25, weight = 'bold')
plt.title("Number of Matches played in each Stadium",fontsize = 30, weight = 'bold');
plt.show()
```



## **Data Mining**

Predicting the Result of the match based on team winning the Toss. We have considered the following columns "Toss\_Decision","Match\_Winner\_Id","City\_Name","Team\_N ame Id","Opponent Team Id", for predicting of the result

```
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier, GradientBoostingClassifier
from sklearn.svm import SVC
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, classification_report

data=match_data[["Toss_Decision","Match_Winner_Id","City_Name","Team_Name_Id"
,"Opponent_Team_Id"]]

# Drop rows with missing values
data = data.dropna()

# Convert categorical columns to numerical using Label Encoding
label_encoder = LabelEncoder()
data["Toss_Decision"] = label_encoder.fit_transform(data["Toss_Decision"])
data["City_Name"] = label_encoder.fit_transform(data["City_Name"])
```

```
# Separate features (X) and target variable (y)
X = data.drop("Match Winner Id", axis=1)
y = data["Match Winner Id"]
# Split the data into training and testing sets
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
# Initialize different classifiers
rf classifier = RandomForestClassifier(random state=42)
gb classifier = GradientBoostingClassifier(random state=42)
svm classifier = SVC(random state=42)
# Train and evaluate Random Forest classifier
rf classifier.fit(X train, y train)
rf predictions = rf classifier.predict(X test)
rf accuracy = accuracy score(y test, rf predictions)
print("Random Forest Classifier Accuracy:", rf accuracy)
print("Classification Report:")
print(classification_report(y_test, rf predictions))
# Train and evaluate Gradient Boosting classifier
gb classifier.fit(X train, y train)
gb predictions = gb classifier.predict(X test)
gb_accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, gb_predictions)
print("\nGradient Boosting Classifier Accuracy:", gb accuracy)
print("Classification Report:")
print(classification report(y test, gb predictions))
# Train and evaluate Support Vector Machine classifier
svm classifier.fit(X train, y train)
svm predictions = svm classifier.predict(X test)
svm accuracy = accuracy score(y test, svm predictions)
print("\nSupport Vector Machine Classifier Accuracy:", svm accuracy)
print("Classification Report:")
print(classification report(y test, svm predictions))
# Logistic Regression
logreg classifier = LogisticRegression(random state=42)
logreg classifier.fit(X train, y train)
logreg predictions = logreg classifier.predict(X test)
logreg_accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, logreg_predictions)
print("\nLogistic Regression Accuracy:", logreg accuracy)
print("Classification Report:")
print(classification report(y test, logreg predictions))
# K-Nearest Neighbors
knn classifier = KNeighborsClassifier()
knn classifier.fit(X train, y train)
knn predictions = knn classifier.predict(X test)
knn accuracy = accuracy score(y test, knn predictions)
print("\nK-Nearest Neighbors Accuracy:", knn accuracy)
print("Classification Report:")
print(classification report(y test, knn predictions))
```

```
# Naive Bayes
nb classifier = GaussianNB()
nb classifier.fit(X train, y train)
nb predictions = nb classifier.predict(X test)
nb_accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, nb_predictions)
print("\nNaive Bayes Accuracy:", nb_accuracy)
print("Classification Report:")
print(classification_report(y_test, nb_predictions))
# Decision Tree
dt classifier = DecisionTreeClassifier(random state=42)
dt classifier.fit(X train, y train)
dt predictions = dt classifier.predict(X test)
dt_accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, dt_predictions)
print("\nDecision Tree Classifier Accuracy:", dt_accuracy)
print("Classification Report:")
print(classification report(y test, dt predictions))
# AdaBoost
adaboost classifier = AdaBoostClassifier(random state=42)
adaboost classifier.fit(X train, y train)
adaboost predictions = adaboost classifier.predict(X test)
adaboost accuracy = accuracy score(y test, adaboost predictions)
print("\nAdaBoost Classifier Accuracy:", adaboost accuracy)
print("Classification Report:")
print(classification_report(y_test, adaboost_predictions))
```

Random Forest Classifier Accuracy: 0.3652173913043478 Classification Report:

	precisio n	recall	f1- score	support
1.0	0.39	0.78	0.52	9
2.0	0.56	0.50	0.53	18
3.0	0.75	0.60	0.67	15
4.0	0.10	0.08	0.09	13
5.0	0.31	0.56	0.40	9
6.0	0.29	0.11	0.16	18
7.0	0.33	0.46	0.39	13
8.0	0.17	0.25	0.20	4
9.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	4
10.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	2
11.0	0.25	0.50	0.33	4
12.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	2
13.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	4
accuracy			0.37	115

macro avg	0.24	0.29	0.25	115
weighted avg	0.35	0.37	0.34	115

Gradient Boosting Classifier Accuracy: 0.4782608695652174 Classification Report:

	precisio n	recall	f1- score	support
1.0	0.47	0.78	0.58	9
2.0	0.55	0.33	0.41	18
3.0	0.53	0.53	0.53	15
4.0	0.18	0.15	0.17	13
5.0	0.54	0.78	0.64	9
6.0	0.53	0.50	0.51	18
7.0	0.50	0.62	0.55	13
8.0	0.50	0.50	0.50	4
9.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	4
10.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	2
11.0	0.50	0.75	0.60	4
12.0	1.00	0.50	0.67	2
13.0	0.67	0.50	0.57	4
accuracy			0.48	115
macro avg	0.46	0.46	0.44	115
weighted avg	0.47	0.48	0.46	115

Support Vector Machine Classifier Accuracy: 0.30434782608695654 Classification Report:

	precisio n	recall	f1- score	support
1.0	0.38	0.89	0.53	9
2.0	0.46	0.33	0.39	18
3.0	0.33	0.60	0.43	15
4.0	0.12	0.08	0.10	13
5.0	0.30	0.33	0.32	9
6.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	18
7.0	0.19	0.38	0.25	13
8.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	4
9.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	4
10.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	2
11.0	0.33	0.75	0.46 <b>25</b>	4

12.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	2
13.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	4
accuracy			0.30	115
macro avg	0.16	0.26	0.19	115
weighted avg	0.22	0.30	0.24	115

Logistic Regression Accuracy: 0.2782608695652174 Classification Report:

143311194019		recall	f1- score	support
1.	0.37	0.78	0.50	9
2.	0.56	0.28	0.37	18
3. 0	0.35	0.53	0.42	15
4. 0	0.13	0.15	0.14	13
5. 0	0.33	0.11	0.17	9
6. 0	0.00	0.00	0.00	18
7. 0	0.15	0.38	0.22	13
8.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	4
9.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	4
10.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	2
11.0	0.31	1.00	0.47	4
12.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	2
13.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	4
accuracy			0.28	115
macro avg	0.17	0.25	0.18	115
weighted avg	0.23	0.28	0.22	115

K-Nearest Neighbors Accuracy: 0.28695652173913044 Classification Report:

	precisio n	recall	f1- score	support
1.0	0.29	0.78	0.42	9
2.0	0.25	0.28	0.26	18
3.0	0.50	0.33	0.40	15
4.0	0.16	0.23	0.19	13
5.0	0.33	0.33	0.33	9
6.0	0.43	0.17	0.24	18
7.0	0.27	0.31	0.29	13
8.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	4
9.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	4
10.0	1.00	0.50	0.67	2
11.0	0.33	0.50	0.40	4
12.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	2
13.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	4
accuracy			0.29	115
macro avg	0.27	0.26	0.25	115
weighted avg	0.30	0.29	0.27	115

Naive Bayes Accuracy: 0.28695652173913044 Classification Report:

	precisio n	recall	f1- score	support
1.0	0.42	0.89	0.57	9
2.0	0.75	0.17	0.27	18
3.0	0.38	0.53	0.44	15
4.0	0.17	0.31	0.22	13
5.0	0.33	0.11	0.17	9
6.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	18
7.0	0.23	0.54	0.32	13
8.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	4
9.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	4
10.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	2
11.0	0.17	0.50	0.25	4
12.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	2
			27	

13.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	4
accuracy			0.29	115
macro avg	0.19	0.23	0.17	115
weighted avg	0.28	0.29	0.23	115

Decision Tree Classifier Accuracy: 0.40869565217391307 Classification Report:

	precisio n	recall	f1- score	support
1.0	0.37	0.78	0.50	9
2.0	0.58	0.39	0.47	18
3.0	0.73	0.73	0.73	15
4.0	0.08	0.08	0.08	13
5.0	0.33	0.56	0.42	9
6.0	0.44	0.22	0.30	18
7.0	0.41	0.54	0.47	13
8.0	0.33	0.25	0.29	4
9.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	4
10.0	0.20	0.50	0.29	2
11.0	0.60	0.75	0.67	4
12.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	2
13.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	4
accuracy			0.41	115
macro avg	0.31	0.37	0.32	115
weighted avg	0.40	0.41	0.39	115

AdaBoost Classifier Accuracy: 0.2608695652173913 Classification Report:

	precisio n	recall	f1- score	support
1.0	0.57	0.89	0.70	9
2.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	18
3.0	0.48	0.73	0.58	15
4.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	13
5.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	9
6.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	18
7.0	0.14	0.77	0.23	13
8.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	4
9.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	4
10.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	2
11.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	4

12.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	2
13.0	0.25	0.25	0.25	4
accuracy			0.26	115
macro avg	0.11	0.20	0.13	115
weighted avg	0.13	0.26	0.16	115

We have considered 7 different models for prediction, but only Gradient Boosting Classifier is giving an Accuracy of 0.5 which is best among the other models. It predicts that the team winning the toss has nearly 50% chance of winning the match.