**IPL Dataset Questions(2008-2024)**

1. List all matches played in the city of Mumbai.

Answer: select\* from matches where city=”Mumbai”;

1. Get the names of all unique teams that have participated.

Answer: select team 1 as team\_name from matches union select team2 as team\_name from matches.

1. Find all matches played in the year 2019 and total number of matched played on that years.

Answer: select \* from matches where season=2019;

Select count(\*) from matched where season= 2019;

1. Show the first 10 matches chronologically.

Answer: select team1, team2 from matched limit 10;

1. Count how many matches were played in each season.

Answer: select season, count(team1 and team2) as total\_matches from matches group by season;

1. Find matches where the result was decided by more than 50 runs.

Answer: select team1, team2, winner, result\_margin from matches where result=” runs” having result\_margin>50;

1. List matches where the toss winner also won the match.

Answer: select team1, team2, toss\_winner, winner from matches where toss\_winner=winner;

1. Retrieve matches played at 'Eden Gardens' where the winner won by wickets.

Answer: select venue, winner from matches where result=”wickets and venue=”Eden gardens”;

1. Show the top 5 matches with the highest result margin.

Answer: select team1, team2, winner, result\_margin from matches where result=”runs” order by result\_margin desc limit 5;

1. Find all matches where a super over was played.

Answer: select team1, team2, result from matches where super\_over=”Y”;

1. Count the number of matches won by each team.

Answer: select winner, count(winner) as total\_win from matches group by winner order by total\_win desc;

1. Find the most common result type (runs, wickets, tie, etc.).

Answer: select result, count(result) from matches group by result;

1. Determine the average result margin for matches won by 'Chennai Super Kings'.

Answer: select avg(result\_margin) as average\_margin from matches where winner="Chennai Super Kings";

1. Find the team with the highest number of toss wins.

Answer: select toss\_winner, count(toss\_winner) as total\_toss\_win from matches group by toss\_winner order by total\_toss\_win desc;

1. Count how many matches each umpire has officiated.

Answer: select umpire\_name, count (\*) as match\_count from (select umpire1 as umpire\_name union umpire2 as umpire\_name from matches) as all\_umpires where umpire\_name is not null group by umpire\_name order by umpire\_name desc;

1. Group matches by venue and count how many times each venue hosted a match.

Answer: select venue, count(venue) as total\_matches from matches group by venue order by total\_matches desc;

1. Which team has won the most matches in each city?

Answer: select city, winner, win\_count from (select city, winner, count(\*) as win\_count, rank() over (partition by city order by count(\*) desc) as city\_rank from matches where winner is not null and city is not null group by city, winner) ranked where city\_rank = 1;

1. For each season, find the team with the most wins.

Answer: select season, winner, wins from (select season, winner, count(\*) as wins, dense\_rank() over(partition by season order by count(\*) desc) as win\_rank from matches where winner is not null group by season, winner) as ranked\_winners where win\_rank=1;

1. Show the number of super overs per season.

Answer: select season, count(\*) as total\_super\_over from matches where super\_over is not null group by season;

1. Find cities with the highest win counts for 'Mumbai Indians'.

Answer: select city, count(winner) as total\_win from matches where winner=”Mumbai Indians” group by city order by total\_win;

1. Identify matches where the toss decision was 'field' but the team lost.

Answer: select team1, team2, toss\_winner, toss\_decision, winner from matches where toss\_decision="field" and toss\_winner!= winner;

1. List the players who have won 'Player of the Match' more than 10 times.

Answer: select player\_of\_match as player, count(player\_of\_match) from matches group by player having count(player\_of\_match)>10 order by count(player\_of\_match) desc;

1. Find matches where the target runs were 200 or more.

Answer: select team1, team2, target \_runs from matches where target\_runs>200;

1. Determine which venue has seen the highest average target runs.

Answer: select venue, avg(target\_runs) as highest\_avg\_target from matches group by venue order by highest\_avg\_target desc;

1. List the matches where the toss decision did not align with the final result (e.g., team won the toss and lost the match)

Answer: select team1, team2, toss\_winner, winner from matches where toss\_winner! =winner;

1. Find how many total league matches were played in each season.

Answer: select season, count(match\_type) from matches where match\_type="league" group by season;

1. Find matches played on weekends.

Answer: select date, city, team1, team2, winner from matches where dayofweek(date) in (1, 7);

1. Determine the earliest and latest matches in the dataset.

Answer: select min(date) as earliest\_match, max(date) as latest\_match from matches;

1. Calculate the time gap (in days) between two consecutive matches.

Answer: select id, date, lag(date) over (order by date) as previous\_date, datediff (date, lag(date) over (order by date)) as gap\_in\_days from matches;

1. Count the number of matches played in each year.

Answer: select season, count(season) as total\_matches\_played from matches group by season order by season desc;