MICRO-PROJECT REPORT

ON
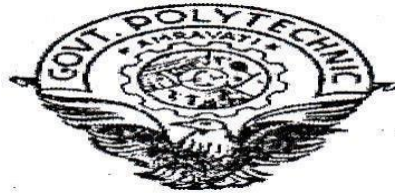### WEBSITE FOR RELATED TO ANY SPORT

In Partial fulfillment of Diploma in Computer Engineering

(Second Semester) In the subject of ELECTRICAL TECHNOLOGY()

By

Mr./Ms.   21CM046 To 21CM050

Submitted To

Government Polytechnic, Amravati

(An Autonomous Institute of Govt. of Maharashtra)

Under the guidance of

C.P.AHIR MAM

Lecturer in WEB PAGE DEVELOPMENT

Department of Computer Engeenering
Government Polytechnic Amravati,
(2021-2022)

Declaration

I undersigned hereby declare that the micro project report entitled "*WEBSITE FOR RELATED TO ANY SPORT*" contents is the outcome of my own literature survey. I further declare that contents of this report are properly cited and well acknowledged. This present report is not submitted to any other examination of this or any other institute. (Signature)

Place: Amravati

Date: _____

Government Polytechnic, Amravati.

Government Polytechnic, Amravati.

(An Autonomous Institute of Govt. of Maharashtra)

Department of Science & Humanities

Certificate

This is to certify that Mr./Ms.**21CM046 To 21CM053**Identity code for Second Semester Diploma in computer Engineering has satisfactorily completed the micro project entitled "*WEBSITE FOR RELATED TO ANY SPORT*" in   **WEB PAGE DEVELOPMENT (FC3411)** for the academic year 2021-22- as prescribed in curriculum.

Place: Amravati   Lecturer in WPD   Date:
/   /2022

<div align="center">

Title of Micro-Project

</div>

To study the concept of integration and solve the problems upon it.

1.0   Rationale

 Website design is a broad term that encompasses a wide variety of task, all involved in the formation of web pages. There are essentially two types of web design approaches which are dynamic and static design. Static web design is typically based on basic HTML code. It is essential for diploma student to learn HTML since the task of static website design is performed by using HTML coding. This course introduces web page design using HTML5 and also gives emphasis on learning Cascading Style Sheet (CSS) which is style sheet language used for describing the presentation of document written in markup language for formatting and styling of content. It will also helpful for learning in Applet of java. This learning enables students to design static websites and host it on Internet/Intranet.

2.0   Aims/Benefits of the Micro-Project
   WEBSITE FOR RELATED TO ANY SPORT

3.0   Course Outcomes Addressed
 1.Use block level formatting tags to present content on web page
 2.Use text level formatting tags to present content on web page.
 3.Apply hyper linking on web page
 4.Apply presentation schemes on content using CSS

4.0   Literature Review

5.0   Actual Methodology Followed.

 Write step wise the work was done, including which team member did what work and how the data was analyzed (if any)**.**

Name of group members	Identify code	Work
1.Sayali Pawar	21CM046	1.ORIGIN OF CRICKET
2.Pravin Pinjarkar	21CM047	2.LAWS AND GAMEPALY
3.Tanvi Podutwar	21CM048	3.DECISION AND SIGNALS
4.Rudresh Pusam	21CM049	4.INDIAN CRICKETER INFOFROMATION
5.Prachi Rahate	21CM050	5. SIGNALS TO SCORER

8.0   Skill Developed / Learning outcome of this Micro-Project

   TO CREATE AND DESIGN A WEB-PAGE.

9.0   Applications of this Micro-Project

    INFORMATION ABOUT CRICKET.

Annexure –I **Part – A Micro-Project Proposal**
(Format for Micro-Project Proposal A about 2-3 pages)

Title of Micro-Project
To study the concept of integration and solve the problems based upon it

1.0   Course Outcomes Addressed

  1.Use block level formatting tags to present content on web page

2.Use text level formatting tags to present content on web page.

3.Apply hyper linking on web page

4.Apply presentation schemes on content using CSS
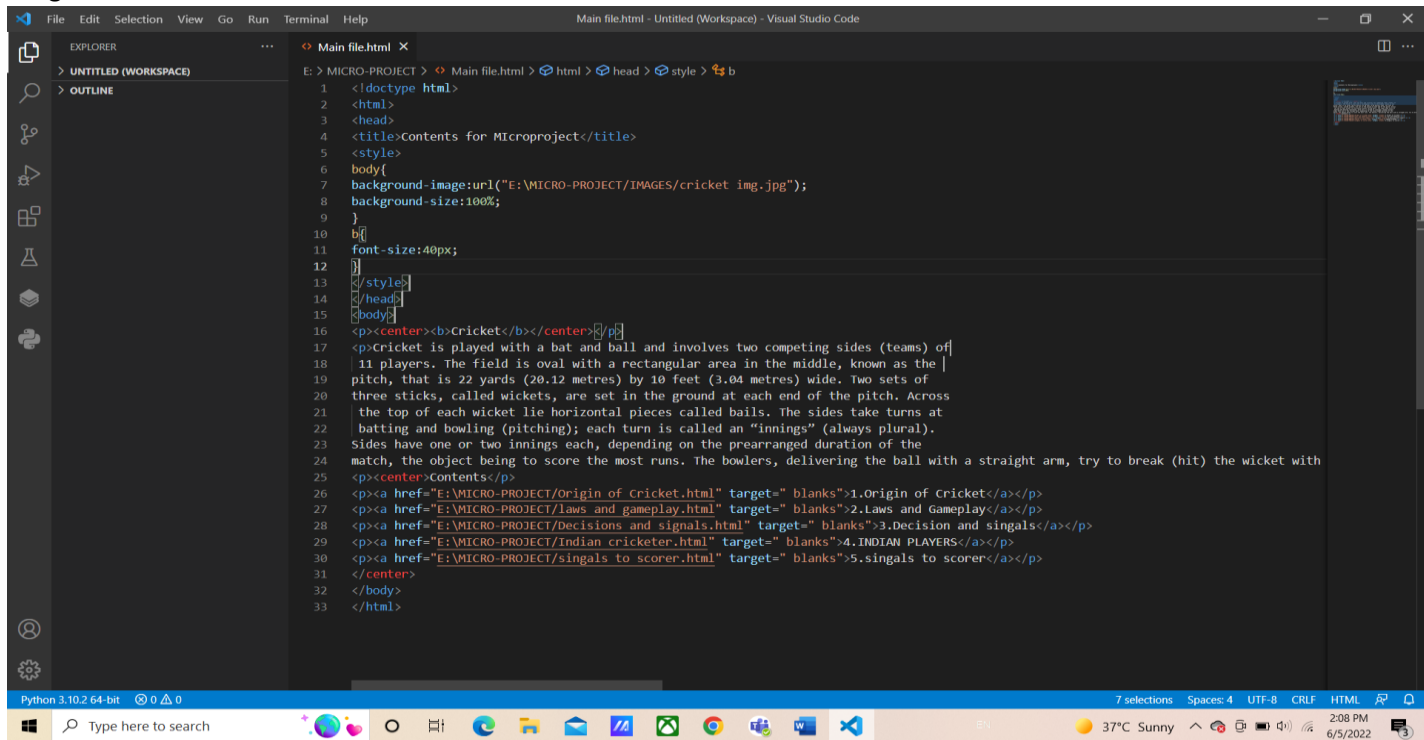
2.0   Learning out Outcomes:

      TO CREATE AND DESIGN A WEB-PAGE

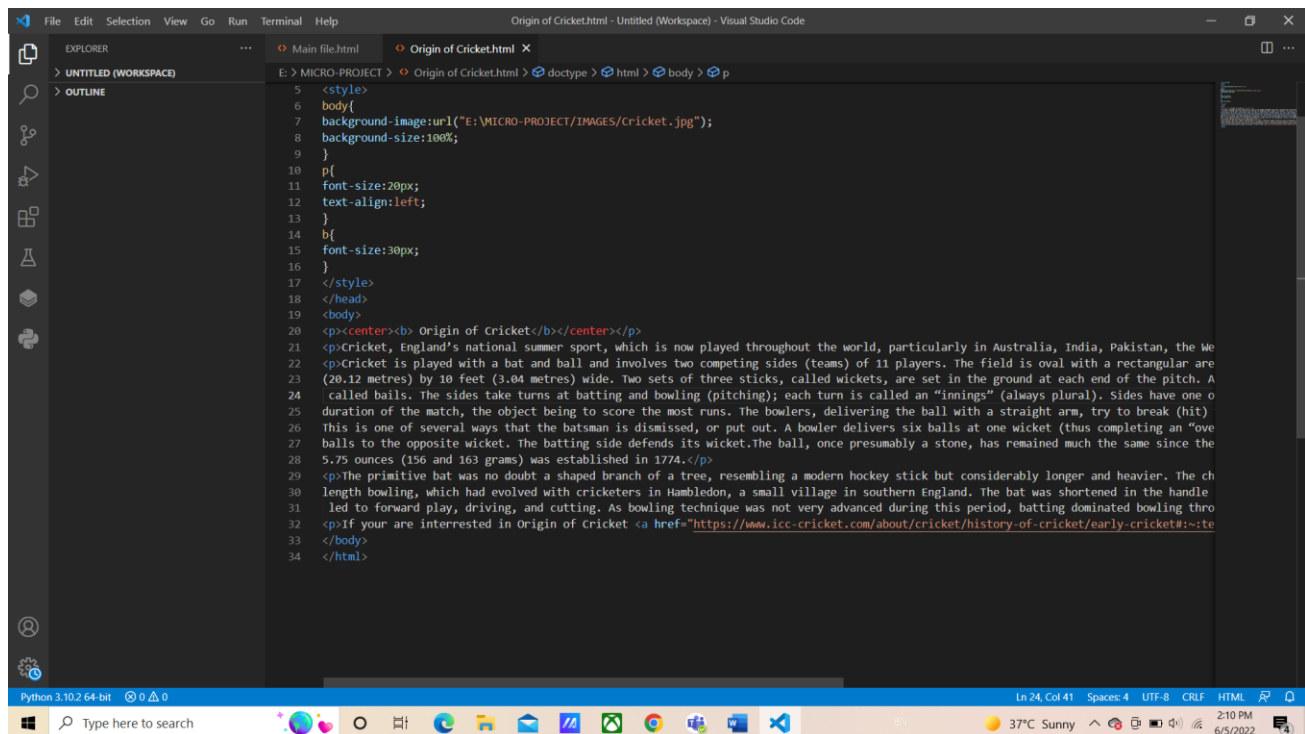**(Signature)**

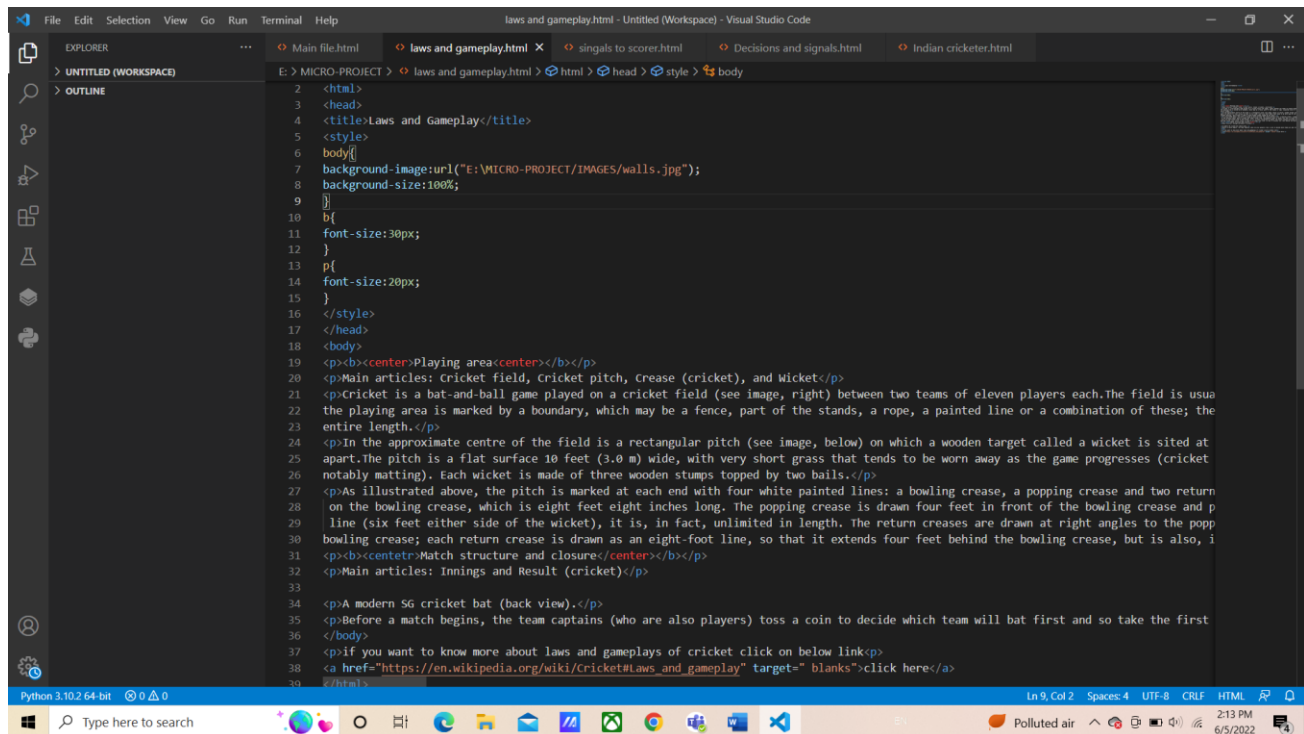| Names of Team Members	IDENTITY NO.	Signature
1.Sayali Pawar	21CM046	
2.Pravin Pinjarkar	21CM047	
3.Tanvi Podutwar	21CM048	
4. Rudresh Pusam	21CM049	
5. Prachi Rahate	21CM050	

Program code:-
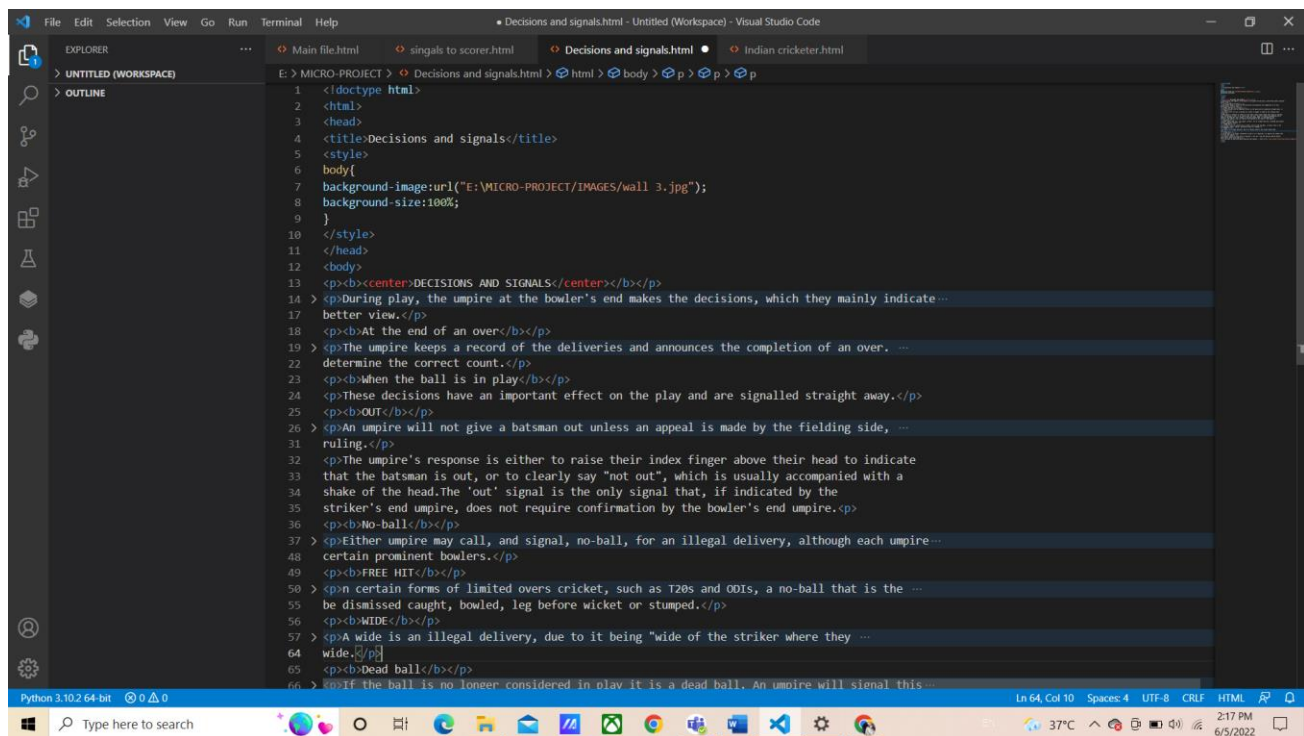


```html
<!doctype html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Contents for MIcroproject</title>
<style>
body{
background-image:url("E:/MICRO-PROJECT/IMAGES/cricket img.jpg");
background-size:100%;
}
b{
font-size:40px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<p><center><b>Cricket</b></center></p>
<p>Cricket is played with a bat and ball and involves two competing sides (teams) of
 11 players. The field is oval with a rectangular area in the middle, known as the
pitch, that is 22 yards (20.12 metres) by 10 feet (3.04 metres) wide. Two sets of
three sticks, called wickets, are set in the ground at each end of the pitch. Across
 the top of each wicket lie horizontal pieces called bails. The sides take turns at
 batting and bowling (pitching); each turn is called an "innings" (always plural).
Sides have one or two innings each, depending on the prearranged duration of the
match, the object being to score the most runs. The bowlers, delivering the ball with a straight arm, try to break (hit) the wicket with
<p><center>Contents</p>
<p><a href="E:\MICRO-PROJECT/Origin of Cricket.html" target=" blanks">1.Origin of Cricket</a></p>
<p><a href="E:\MICRO-PROJECT/laws and gameplay.html" target=" blanks">2.Laws and Gameplay</a></p>
<p><a href="E:\MICRO-PROJECT/Decisions and signals.html" target=" blanks">3.Decision and singals</a></p>
<p><a href="E:\MICRO-PROJECT/Indian cricketer.html" target=" blanks">4.INDIAN PLAYERS</a></p>
<p><a href="E:\MICRO-PROJECT/singals to scorer.html" target=" blanks">5.singals to scorer</a></p>
</center>
</body>
</html>
```



```html
<style>
body{
background-image:url("E:\MICRO-PROJECT/IMAGES/Cricket.jpg");
background-size:100%;
}
p{
font-size:20px;
text-align:left;
}
b{
font-size:30px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<p><center><b> Origin of Cricket</b></center></p>
<p>Cricket, England's national summer sport, which is now played throughout the world, particularly in Australia, India, Pakistan, the We
<p>Cricket is played with a bat and ball and involves two competing sides (teams) of 11 players. The field is oval with a rectangular are
(20.12 metres) by 10 feet (3.04 metres) wide. Two sets of three sticks, called wickets, are set in the ground at each end of the pitch. A
 called bails. The sides take turns at batting and bowling (pitching); each turn is called an "innings" (always plural). Sides have one o
duration of the match, the object being to score the most runs. The bowlers, delivering the ball with a straight arm, try to break (hit)
This is one of several ways that the batsman is dismissed, or put out. A bowler delivers six balls at one wicket (thus completing an "ove
balls to the opposite wicket. The batting side defends its wicket.The ball, once presumably a stone, has remained much the same since the
5.75 ounces (156 and 163 grams) was established in 1774.</p>
<p>The primitive bat was no doubt a shaped branch of a tree, resembling a modern hockey stick but considerably longer and heavier. The ch
length bowling, which had evolved with cricketers in Hambledon, a small village in southern England. The bat was shortened in the handle
 led to forward play, driving, and cutting. As bowling technique was not very advanced during this period, batting dominated bowling thro
<p>If your are interested in Origin of Cricket <a href="https://www.icc-cricket.com/about/cricket/history-of-cricket/early-cricket#:~:te
</body>
</html>
```

File   Edit   Selection   View   Go   Run   Terminal   Help

EXPLORER

Main file.html   laws and gameplay.html ✕   singals to scorer.html   Decisions and signals.html   Indian cricketer.html

E > MICRO-PROJECT > laws and gameplay.html > html > head > style > body

```html
<html>
<head>
<title>Laws and Gameplay</title>
<style>
body{
background-image:url("E:\MICRO-PROJECT/IMAGES/walls.jpg");
background-size:100%;
}
b{
font-size:30px;
}
p{
font-size:20px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<p><b><center>Playing area<center></b></p>
<p>Main articles: Cricket field, Cricket pitch, Crease (cricket), and Wicket</p>
<p>Cricket is a bat-and-ball game played on a cricket field (see image, right) between two teams of eleven players each.The field is usua
the playing area is marked by a boundary, which may be a fence, part of the stands, a rope, a painted line or a combination of these; the
entire length.</p>
<p>In the approximate centre of the field is a rectangular pitch (see image, below) on which a wooden target called a wicket is sited at
apart.The pitch is a flat surface 10 feet (3.0 m) wide, with very short grass that tends to be worn away as the game progresses (cricket
notably matting). Each wicket is made of three wooden stumps topped by two bails.</p>
<p>As illustrated above, the pitch is marked at each end with four white painted lines: a bowling crease, a popping crease and two return
 on the bowling crease, which is eight feet eight inches long. The popping crease is drawn four feet in front of the bowling crease and p
 line (six feet either side of the wicket), it is, in fact, unlimited in length. The return creases are drawn at right angles to the popp
bowling crease; each return crease is drawn as an eight-foot line, so that it extends four feet behind the bowling crease, but is also, i
<p><b><centetr>Match structure and closure</center></b></p>
<p>Main articles: Innings and Result (cricket)</p>

<p>A modern SG cricket bat (back view).</p>
<p>Before a match begins, the team captains (who are also players) toss a coin to decide which team will bat first and so take the first
</body>
<p>if you want to know more about laws and gameplays of cricket click on below link<p>
<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cricket#Laws_and_gameplay" target="_blanks">click here</a>
</html>
```

Python 3.10.2 64-bit   Ln 9, Col 2   Spaces: 4   UTF-8   CRLF   HTML

File   Edit   Selection   View   Go   Run   Terminal   Help

EXPLORER

Main file.html   singals to scorer.html   Decisions and signals.html ●   Indian cricketer.html

E > MICRO-PROJECT > Decisions and signals.html > html > body > p > p > p

```html
<!doctype html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Decisions and signals</title>
<style>
body{
background-image:url("E:\MICRO-PROJECT/IMAGES/wall 3.jpg");
background-size:100%;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<p><b><center>DECISIONS AND SIGNALS</center></b></p>
<p>During play, the umpire at the bowler's end makes the decisions, which they mainly indicate···
better view.</p>
<p><b>At the end of an over</b></p>
<p>The umpire keeps a record of the deliveries and announces the completion of an over. ···
determine the correct count.</p>
<p><b>When the ball is in play</b></p>
<p>These decisions have an important effect on the play and are signalled straight away.</p>
<p><b>OUT</b></p>
<p>An umpire will not give a batsman out unless an appeal is made by the fielding side, ···
ruling.</p>
<p>The umpire's response is either to raise their index finger above their head to indicate
that the batsman is out, or to clearly say "not out", which is usually accompanied with a
shake of the head.The 'out' signal is the only signal that, if indicated by the
striker's end umpire, does not require confirmation by the bowler's end umpire.<p>
<p><b>No-ball</b></p>
<p>Either umpire may call, and signal, no-ball, for an illegal delivery, although each umpire···
certain prominent bowlers.</p>
<p><b>FREE HIT</b></p>
<p>n certain forms of limited overs cricket, such as T20s and ODIs, a no-ball that is the ···
be dismissed caught, bowled, leg before wicket or stumped.</p>
<p><b>WIDE</b></p>
<p>A wide is an illegal delivery, due to it being "wide of the striker where they ···
wide.</p>
<p><b>Dead ball</b></p>
<p>If the ball is no longer considered in play it is a dead ball. An umpire will signal this···
```

Python 3.10.2 64-bit   Ln 64, Col 10   Spaces: 4   UTF-8   CRLF   HTML

File   Edit   Selection   View   Go   Run   Terminal   Help

EXPLORER   ...   ◇ Main file.html   ◇ singals to scorer.html   ◇ Indian cricketer.html ×

> UNTITLED (WORKSPACE)
> OUTLINE

E: > MICRO-PROJECT > ◇ Indian cricketer.html > 🔗 ? > 🔗 html > 🔗 body > 🔗 h3 > 🔗 p > 🔗 a

```html
    3    <head>
    4    <title></title>
    5    <style>
    6    p{
    7    background-size:50%;
    8    }
    9    </style>
   10    </head>
   11    <body>
   12    <p><h1><INDIAN CRICKETER></h1></p>
   13    <p><h2>INDIAN BOYS CRICKETER</h2></p>
   14    <p><a href="https://www.cricbuzz.com/profiles/1413/virat-kohli"><img src="E:\MICRO-PROJECT\IMAGES/virat kholi.jpg" height="600" width="60
   15    <p><a href="https://www.cricbuzz.com/profiles/25/sachin-tendulkar"><img src="E:\MICRO-PROJECT\IMAGES/sachin tendulkar.jpg" height="600" w
   16    <p><a href="https://www.cricbuzz.com/profiles/265/ms-dhoni"><img src="E:\MICRO-PROJECT\IMAGES/m s dhoni.jpg" height="600" width="600"></a
   17    <p><a href="https://www.cricbuzz.com/profiles/576/rohit-sharma"><img src="E:\MICRO-PROJECT\IMAGES/Rohit sharma.jpg" height="600" width="6
   18    <p><a href="https://www.cricbuzz.com/profiles/587/ravindra-jadeja"><img src="E:\MICRO-PROJECT\IMAGES/ravindra jadeja.jpg" height="600" wi
   19    <p><a href="https://www.cricbuzz.com/profiles/10744/rishabh-pant"><img src="E:\MICRO-PROJECT\IMAGES/Rishabh pant.jpg" height="600" width=
   20    <p><a href="https://www.cricbuzz.com/profiles/8733/kl-rahul"><img src="E:\MICRO-PROJECT\IMAGES/K _L Rahul.jpg" height="600" width="600"><
   21    <p><a href="https://www.cricbuzz.com/profiles/9647/hardik-pandya"><img src="E:\MICRO-PROJECT\IMAGES/Hardik Pandya.jpg" height="600" width
   22    <p><a href="https://www.cricbuzz.com/profiles/9311/jasprit-bumrah"><img src="E:\MICRO-PROJECT\IMAGES/Jasprit Bumrah.jpg" height="600" wid
   23    <p><a href="https://www.cricbuzz.com/profiles/145/dinesh-karthik"><img src="E:\MICRO-PROJECT\IMAGES/Dinesh Karthik.jpg" height="600" widt
   24    <p><a href="https://www.cricbuzz.com/profiles/14659/ravi-bishnoi"><img src="E:\MICRO-PROJECT\IMAGES/Ravi Bishnoi.jpg" height="600" width=
   25    <p><a href="https://www.cricbuzz.com/profiles/7910/yuzvendra-chahal"><img src="E:\MICRO-PROJECT\IMAGES/Yuzvendra Chahal.jpg" height="600"
   26    <p><a href="https://www.cricbuzz.com/profiles/1726/bhuvneshwar-kumar"><img src="E:\MICRO-PROJECT\IMAGES/Bhuvneshwar Kumar.jpg" height="60
   27    <p><a href="https://www.cricbuzz.com/profiles/7909/mohammed-shami"><img src="E:\MICRO-PROJECT\IMAGES/Mohammed Shami.jpg" height="600" wid
   28    <h><p><a href="https://www.cricbuzz.com/cricket-series/2798/icc-mens-t20-world-cup-2020/teams/2/india/squads">Click here for more about I
   29    <p><h2>INDIAN GIRLS CRICKETER</h2></p>
   30    <p><a href="https://www.cricbuzz.com/profiles/13519/taniya-bhatia"><img src="E:\MICRO-PROJECT\IMAGES/Taniya Bhatia.jpg"  height="600" wid
   31    <p><a href="https://www.cricbuzz.com/profiles/10012/smriti-mandhana"><img src="E:\MICRO-PROJECT\IMAGES/Smriti Mandhana<.jpg"  height="600
   32    <p><a href="https://www.cricbuzz.com/profiles/9073/jhulan-goswami"><img src="E:\MICRO-PROJECT\IMAGES/Jhulan Goswami.jpg" height="600" wid
   33    <p><a href="https://www.cricbuzz.com/profiles/9072/mithali-raj"><img src="E:\MICRO-PROJECT\IMAGES/Mithali Raj.jpg" height="600" width="60
   34    <p><a href="https://www.cricbuzz.com/profiles/14825/shafali-verma"><img src="E:\MICRO-PROJECT\IMAGES/Shafali Verma.jpg" height="600" widt
   35    <p><a href="https://www.cricbuzz.com/profiles/13518/pooja-vastrakar"><img src="E:\MICRO-PROJECT\IMAGES/Pooja Vastrakar.jpg" height="600"
   36    <p><a href="https://www.cricbuzz.com/profiles/13658/harleen-deol"><img src="E:\MICRO-PROJECT\IMAGES/arleen Deol.jpg" height="600" width="
   37    <p><a href="https://www.cricbuzz.com/profiles/16208/richa-ghosh"><img src="E:\MICRO-PROJECT\IMAGES/Richa Ghosh.jpg" height="600" width="6
   38    <h3><p><a href="https://m.cricbuzz.com/cricket-stats/iccrankings/women"> click here for more about women palyer</a></p></h3>
   39    </body>
   40    </html>
```

Python 3.10.2 64-bit   ⊗ 0 ⚠ 0   11 selections (20 characters selected)   Spaces: 4   UTF-8   CRLF   HTML

File   Edit   Selection   View   Go   Run   Terminal   Help

EXPLORER   ...   ◇ Main file.html ×   ◇ singals to scorer.html

> UNTITLED (WORKSPACE)
> OUTLINE

E: > MICRO-PROJECT > ◇ Main file.html > 🔗 html

```html
    1    <!doctype html>
    2    <html>
    3    <head>
    4    <title>Contents for MIcroproject</title>
    5    <style>
    6    body{
    7    background-image:url("E:\MICRO-PROJECT/IMAGES/cricket img.jpg");
    8    background-size:100%;
    9    }
   10    b{
   11    font-size:40px;
   12    }
   13    </style>
   14    </head>
   15    <body>
   16    <p><center><b>Cricket</b></center></p>
   17    <p>Cricket is played with a bat and ball and involves two competing sides (teams) of
   18     11 players. The field is oval with a rectangular area in the middle, known as the
   19    pitch, that is 22 yards (20.12 metres) by 10 feet (3.04 metres) wide. Two sets of
   20    three sticks, called wickets, are set in the ground at each end of the pitch. Across
   21     the top of each wicket lie horizontal pieces called bails. The sides take turns at
   22     batting and bowling (pitching); each turn is called an "innings" (always plural).
   23    Sides have one or two innings each, depending on the prearranged duration of the
   24    match, the object being to score the most runs. The bowlers, delivering the ball with a straight arm, try to break (hit) the wicket with
   25    <p><center>Contents</p>
   26    <p><a href="E:\MICRO-PROJECT/Origin of Cricket.html" target=" blanks">1.Origin of Cricket</a></p>
   27    <p><a href="E:\MICRO-PROJECT/laws and gameplay.html" target=" blanks">2.Laws and Gameplay</a></p>
   28    <p><a href="E:\MICRO-PROJECT/Decisions and signals.html" target=" blanks">3.Decision and singals</a></p>
   29    <p><a href="E:\MICRO-PROJECT/Indian cricketer.html" target=" blanks">4.INDIAN PLAYERS</a></p>
   30    <p><a href="E:\MICRO-PROJECT/singals to scorer.html" target=" blanks">5.singals to scorer</a></p>
   31    </center>
   32    </body>
   33    </html>
```

Python 3.10.2 64-bit   ⊗ 0 ⚠ 0   Ln 33, Col 8   Spaces: 4   UTF-8   CRLF   HTML

OUTPUT:-

Playing area

Main articles: Cricket field, Cricket pitch, Crease (cricket), and Wicket

Cricket is a bat-and-ball game played on a cricket field (see image, right) between two teams of eleven players each.The field is usually circular or oval in shape and the edge of the playing area is marked by a boundary, which may be a fence, part of the stands, a rope, a painted line or a combination of these; the boundary must if possible be marked along its entire length.

In the approximate centre of the field is a rectangular pitch (see image, below) on which a wooden target called a wicket is sited at each end; the wickets are placed 22 yards (20 m) apart.The pitch is a flat surface 10 feet (3.0 m) wide, with very short grass that tends to be worn away as the game progresses (cricket can also be played on artificial surfaces, notably matting). Each wicket is made of three wooden stumps topped by two bails.

As illustrated above, the pitch is marked at each end with four white painted lines: a bowling crease, a popping crease and two return creases. The three stumps are aligned centrally on the bowling crease, which is eight feet eight inches long. The popping crease is drawn four feet in front of the bowling crease and parallel to it; although it is drawn as a twelve-foot line (six feet either side of the wicket), it is, in fact, unlimited in length. The return creases are drawn at right angles to the popping crease so that they intersect the ends of the bowling crease; each return crease is drawn as an eight-foot line, so that it extends four feet behind the bowling crease, but is also, in fact, unlimited in length.

Match structure and closure

Main articles: Innings and Result (cricket)

A modern SG cricket bat (back view).

Before a match begins, the team captains (who are also players) toss a coin to decide which team will bat first and so take the first innings. Innings is the term used for each phase of play in the match.[69] In each innings, one team bats, attempting to score runs, while the other team bowls and fields the ball, attempting to restrict the scoring and dismiss the batters.[70][71] When the first innings ends, the teams change roles; there can be two to four innings depending upon the type of match. A match with four scheduled innings is played over three to five days; a match with two scheduled innings is usually completed in a single day.[69] During an innings, all eleven members of the fielding team take the field, but usually only two members of the batting team are on the field at any given time. The exception to this is if a batter has any type of illness or injury restricting his or her ability to run, in this case the batter is allowed a runner who can run between the wickets when the batter hits a scoring run or runs,though this does not apply in international cricket.The order of batters is usually announced just before the match, but it can be varied.

if you want to know more about laws and gameplays of cricket click on below link

click here

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(5) WhatsApp × | ▶ YouTube × | ⊘ Contents for MIcroproject × | ⊘ Decisions and signals × | ⊘ Microproject-front file × | +

← → C | ① File | E:/MICRO-PROJECT/Decisions%20and%20signals.html

DECISIONS AND SIGNALS

During play, the umpire at the bowler's end makes the decisions, which they mainly indicate using arm signals. Some decisions must be instantaneous, whereas for others they may pause to think or discuss it with the square leg umpire, especially if the latter may have had a better view.

At the end of an over

The umpire keeps a record of the deliveries and announces the completion of an over. Occasionally an umpire may miscount, leading to one too many or too few balls being bowled in the over, however in most grades the scorers may communicate with the umpires to determine the correct count.

When the ball is in play

These decisions have an important effect on the play and are signalled straight away.

OUT

An umpire will not give a batsman out unless an appeal is made by the fielding side, though a batsman may walk if they know themself to be out. This is nowadays rare, especially in Tests and first-class matches for contentious decisions; however, it is the norm for a batsman to walk when they are bowled or obviously caught. If the fielding side believes a batsman is out, the fielding side must appeal, by asking the umpire to provide a ruling.

The umpire's response is either to raise their index finger above their head to indicate that the batsman is out, or to clearly say "not out", which is usually accompanied with a shake of the head.The 'out' signal is the only signal that, if indicated by the striker's end umpire, does not require confirmation by the bowler's end umpire.

No-ball

Either umpire may call, and signal, no-ball, for an illegal delivery, although each umpire has unique jurisdictions. The most usual causes for no-balls are foot faults or a ball passing above a batsman's waist without bouncing, each of these being under the jurisdiction of the umpire at the bowler's end. The square-leg umpire will rarely have to call a no-ball, as their jurisdiction is limited to infringements that occur less frequently such as short pitched deliveries which pass the batting crease above the batsman's shoulders. The signal is to hold one arm out horizontally and shout "no-ball"; the idea being that the batsman is aware of the no-ball being bowled.[6] In matches under the auspices of the ICC, it may also be a no-ball if the umpire feels that the bowler's arm is bent more than 15 degrees (throwing rather than bowling). The ICC have chosen to amend Law 21.2 (Fair Delivery – the arm) as a result of continuing concerning the legality or otherwise of bowling actions of certain prominent bowlers.

FREE HIT

n certain forms of limited overs cricket which as [illegible] ODI's the result of the bowler overstepping the crease or bowling above a batsman's waist will be penalised by the next delivery being a free hit. The umpire will signal this by circling a finger horizontally over their head, usually following a no-ball signal (and any other signal is quoted with the ball reaching the boundary). During a free-hit delivery, batsmen cannot be dismissed caught, bowled, leg before wicket or stumped.

WIDE

A wide is an illegal delivery, due to it being "wide of the striker where they are standing and would also have passed wide of them standing in a normal guard position" (Law 22). A wide is signalled by extending both arms out horizontally and is accompanied by a call of Wide Ball. If a delivery satisfies the criteria for both a No Ball and a Wide, the call of "No Ball" takes precedence. Umpires may not signal a wide until the ball has passed the batsman. If a batsman chooses to pursue a wide delivery, once contact with the bat takes place it cannot be called wide.

Dead ball

If the ball is no longer considered in play it is a dead ball. An umpire will signal this by crossing and uncrossing their wrists below their waist with the call Dead Ball, if they are required to do so under certain Laws, and also may do it if they think it is necessary to inform the players.

A similar signal is also used to indicate a "not out" from the Decision Review System. This is signalled by an umpire crossing their hands in a horizontal position in front and above their waist three times.

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Signals to scorers

It is important that the scorers note down the play accurately and therefore the appropriate signals will be made by the umpire when the ball is dead (see Law 2.13). In addition to the following, the umpire repeats signals of dead ball, wide, and no-ball to the scorers. Scorers are required to acknowledge the signals from umpires; and umpires are required to get an acknowledgement before allowing the match to proceed.

FOUR

If a batsman scores four when they hit the ball across the boundary (not by actually running them), the umpire signals this by waving their arm back and forth in front of the chest. This signal varies a lot between umpires, from two short, restrained, waves finishing with the arm across the chest, to elaborate signals that resemble those of a conductor of an orchestra. Whichever way the umpire signals a four they must, by law, finish with their arm across the chest (so as to avoid confusion about whether a No Ball was delivered as well).

SIX

A six scored by hitting the ball over the boundary is signalled by the umpire raising both hands above their head.For a six to be scored, the ball must come off the bat, so it is impossible to have six byes for a ball crossing the boundary (without there being overthrows) .

BYE

If runs are to be scored as byes, the umpire will hold up one open palm above the head.

Leg bye

Leg byes are signalled by the umpire touching a raised knee.

Short run

If one of the batsmen turns to complete runs after the first without grounding their person or equipment behind the popping crease, then a short run is signalled by the umpire tapping their near shoulder with their fingers and the short runs are not scored. If more than one run is short, the umpire will inform the scorers as to the number of runs scored.There is also a case of deliberate short running, where the umpire will disallow all runs, although this is a rather rare occurrence.

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