NRR CONCEPT

	Net Run Rate	NRRR
Runs	✓	✓
Overs	✓	✓
Wickets	x	✓

Net run rate formula

$$\frac{\text{Total runs scored}}{\text{total overs played}} - \frac{\text{Total runs conceded}}{\text{Total overs bowled}}$$

- **Wicket is a major parameter in a limited overs cricket**
- **VJD SYSTE/DLS METHOD: Both of them use overs and wickets to determine the revised target**

NRRR* FORMULA

RRR for team-1 = $\frac{\text{Score of Team 1}}{100}\left[1 \frac{\text{Score of Team 2}}{\text{Parscore\_Team2}}\right]$

RRR for team-2 will be equal to -1*(RRR of team-1)

- The PAR score becomes the base here
- The par score would have taken the wickets and overs into consideration

NET RUN RATE VS NRRR

Triangular tournament (T20)

Match 1: Team-1 vs Team 2

Team-1 is all out for 80 runs. Team-2 wins in 10 overs but only by losing 0 wickets that is by scoring 81/9.

Match-2: Team-1 vs Team-3

Team-1 scores 155 runs and Team-3 just makes 110 runs in reply.

Match-3: Team-3 vs Team-2

Team-3 scored 145 runs and Team-2 gets all out for 110 runs.

Triangular tournament

	Net Run Rate	NRRR
Team 1	-0.4917	+0.3623
Team 2	0.7417	-0.2623
Team 3	-0.25	-0.100

Scenario: 20 over match, Team-1 - 80/10.
In reply, Team-2 - 81/9 in 10 overs

	Team 1	Team 2	Difference
Net run rate	-4.10	+4.10	8.02
NRRR	-0.088	+0.088	0.176

As per NRR: If Team 1 has to make an attempt to come back in the tournament, it has to make up for a huge deficit of 8.02. Win margin required: NRR of 10.2 (nearly 200 runs)

As per NRRR: If Team 1 has to make an attempt to come back in the tournament, it has to make up for a deficit of 0.176. Win margin required is 17 runs.

*Net Relative Run Rate