

Q.3.

```
library(dplyr)
```

```
mydata <- read.csv('cricket.csv')
```

```
mydata
```

```
names(mydata)
```

```
dim(mydata)
```

```
str(mydata)
```

```
summary(mydata)
```

```
mysubdata <- select(mydata, Player, Mat, Runs, Ave, SR, X4s, X6s)
```

```
mysubdata
```

```
myaxdata <- arrange(mysubdata, desc(Ave))
```

```
myaxdata
```

```
myMatdata <- subset(myaxdata, Mat > 60)
```

```
myMatdata
```

```
top10 <- head(myMatdata, 10)
```

```
top10
```

```
barplot(top10$Ave, xlab = 'Player', ylab = 'Ave', main = 'Batting  
Average', names.arg = top10$Player, col = 'blue')
```

```
barplot(top10$SR, horiz = TRUE, xlab = 'SR', ylab = 'Player',  
main = 'Strike Rate', names.arg = top10$Player, col = 'green')
```

```
myseldata <- select(top10, Player, Ave, SR)
```

```
mymatrix <- data.matrix(myseldata)
```

```
mymatrixtrans <- t(mymatrix)
```

```
barplot(mymatrixtrans, xlab = 'Player', ylab = 'SR and AVG',  
col = c('red', 'blue'), names.arg = myseldata$Player, pch = 30)  
legend('topright', c('Ave', 'SR'), fill = c('blue', 'red'))
```

```
plot(top10$Mat, top10$Runs, xlab = 'matches', ylab = 'runs',  
col = 'green')
```


pie (top 10 \$ Runs, top 10 \$ Player, radius = 1, col = c('red', 'green',
'black', 'yellow', 'Pink', 'blue', 'brown', 'white', 'orange',
'Violet'))

Q.4. Descriptive Statistics of above data

Mean, Median of Average and Strike rate of players

Average

Mean - 30.02

Median - 29.27

Strike Rate

Mean - 131.5

Median - 132.6

~~Strike Rate~~

Inferential Statistics of above data

From the Analysis of the data we can conclude that with the increase in matches Average of the player decrease, so we can't pick best player with just looking at his Average. So we put a condition that the player must play 60 matches at least.

Also from the data it is clear that as no. of matches increases ~~some~~ some player with better average is not necessarily have good Strike Rate. So we have to look Strike Rate and Average separately.











