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3- library(dplyr)

mydata <-read.csv("cool.csv")

mydata
names(mydata)
dim(mydata)
str(mydata)
summary(mydata)
mysubdata<-Select(mydata, Player, Mat, Runs, Ave, SR, X4, X6s)
mysubdata
myavedata <-arrange(mysubdata, desc(Ave))
myavedata
myMatdata
toplo<-head(myData, 10)
toplo

barplot(toplo$Ave, xlab='Player', ylab='Ave', main=
'BattingAverage', names.arg=toplo$Player, col='blue')

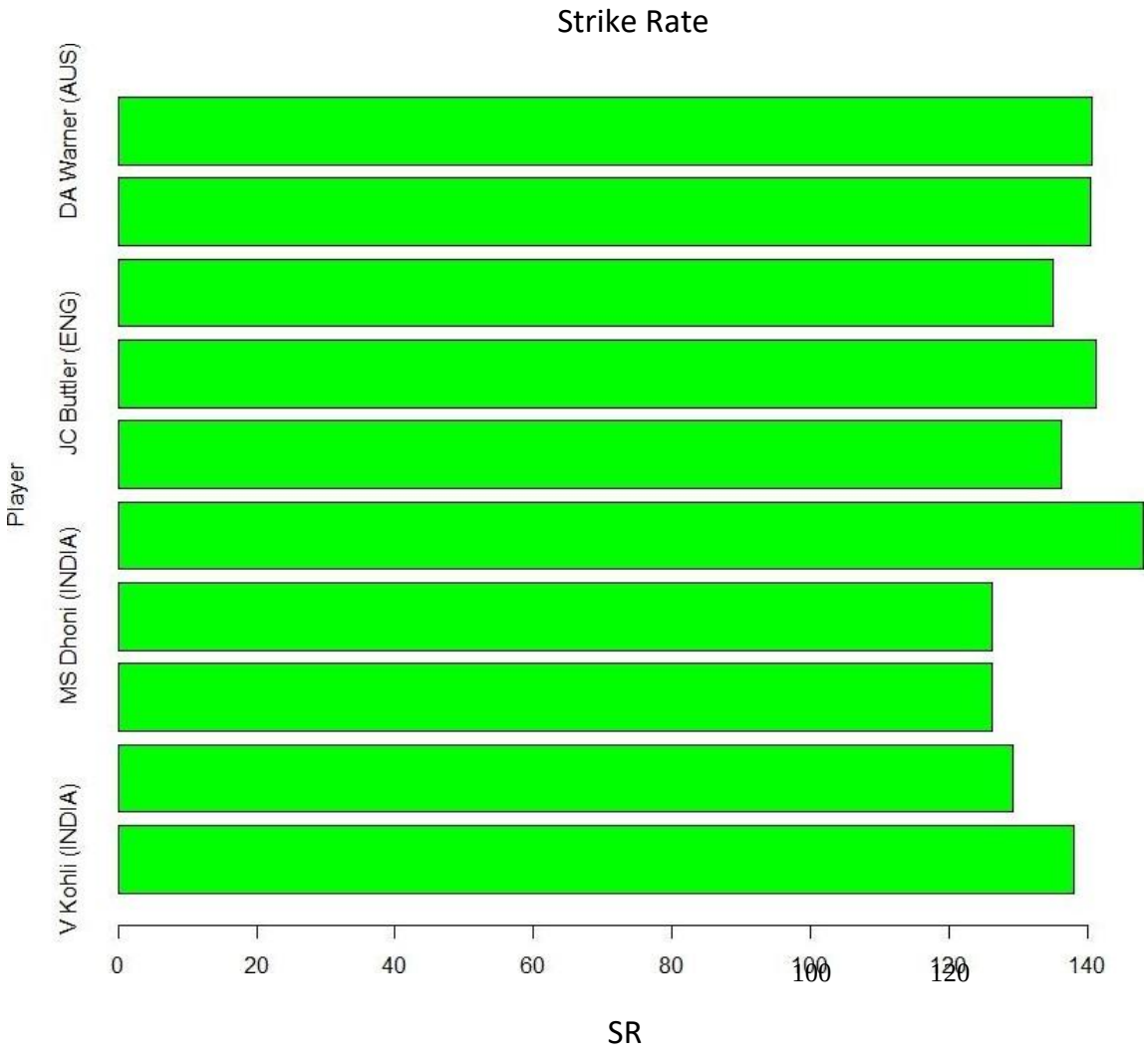
pie(toplo$Runs, toplo$Player, radius=1, col=c('red', 'green', 'black', 'yellow', 'pink', 'blue', 'brown', 'white', 'orange', 'violet'))

4- Discriptive Statistics

Here we can take the data of cricketers and ~~gab~~ in runs in our data mean of the cricketers or 5.9 to 07 and the mean of the data 8.614+10 standard deviation of our data population 2176 and variance 4.123.

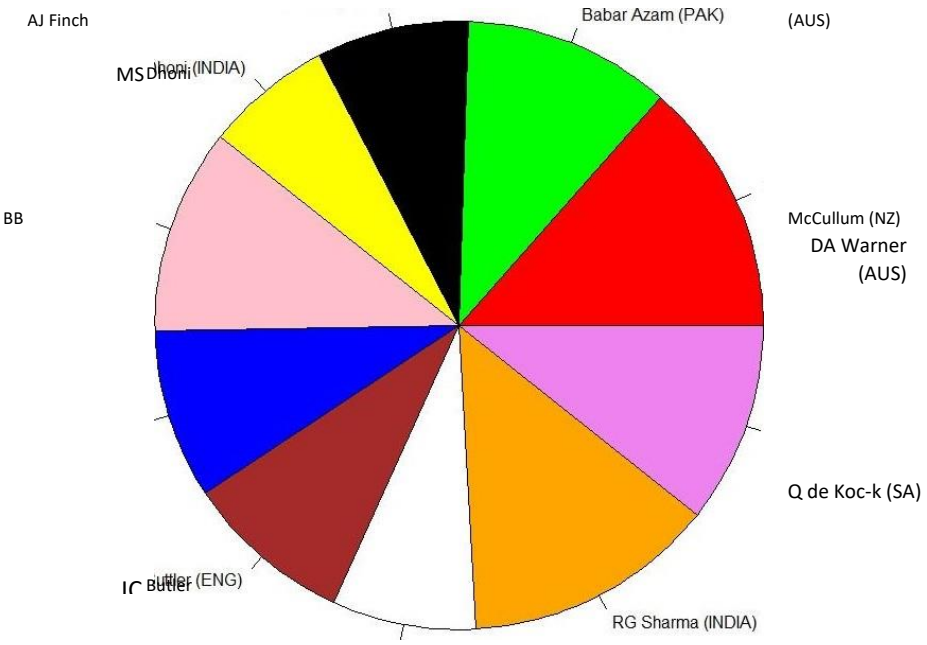
Inferential statistics

In our data minimum runs of a player is 0 and max is 300 our 1st first quantity ~~but~~ runs 105 to 6 and 3rd quartile 314.8 in case of 6's our min gap 85.



JP Duminy (SA)

V Kohli (INDIA)


AJ Finch
Babar Azam (PAK)
(AUS)
MS Dhoni
Jhoni (INDIA)
BB
McCullum (NZ)
DA Warner
(AUS)
Q de Koc-k (SA)
JC Butler
Utler (ENG)
RG Sharma (INDIA)