**Bowler Statistics Dashboard:**

It lists bowlers with their images, names, countries, and bowling styles.It also provides quantitative data such as wickets taken, average runs allowed over, bowling strike rate, average runs allowed per wicket, innings bowled, and total runs allowed.

No. of runs allowed per wicket by Day (Line Graph):

This graph plots the daily bowling average, which is the number of runs conceded per wicket taken. The vertical axis shows the bowling average, and the horizontal axis represents days.

A higher point on the graph means more runs were allowed per wicket, indicating a less effective bowling performance on that particular day.

Bowler's Strike Rate by Day (Line Graph):

This graph shows the bowler's strike rate day by day. The strike rate is the number of balls bowled per wicket taken, with the vertical axis indicating the strike rate and the horizontal axis showing the days.

A lower point on the graph signifies a better performance, where the bowler takes wickets more frequently (fewer balls per wicket).

Top Wicket Takers (Bar Chart):

This bar chart ranks bowlers by the number of wickets taken. The horizontal axis lists the bowler's names, and the vertical axis shows the number of wickets.

The height of the bars correlates with the number of wickets, allowing for an easy comparison of who has taken the most wickets.

**Bowler’s comparison:**

Here's a narrative based on the stats provided:

Sam Curran With a bowling economy of 6.53, he's been relatively thrifty, not giving away too many runs per over. His strike rate of 10.46 is a testament to his ability to strike regularly, taking a wicket every 10 or so overs. Over 6 innings bowled, he's maintained a bowling average of 11.38, which is impressive, keeping the runs conceded per wicket low. He's taken a total of 13 wickets, making him a significant threat to batsmen.

On the other side of the pitch is Anrich Nortje, his stats forming a mirror image to Curran's. Nortje's economy rate stands at 4.15, which is exceptional in T20 cricket. His strike rate is slightly higher at 12.36, suggesting he takes a bit longer to get a wicket than Curran, but not by much. Having bowled in 5 innings, Nortje has a bowling average of 13.45.

**Fast Bowlers:**

Comparison of strike rates of Fast Bowlers (Scatter Plot):

The scatter plot compares the bowlers' strike rates and the number of wickets taken in the whole tournament.

Each bowler is represented by a colored dot. The horizontal axis represents the bowler's strike rate, and the vertical axis shows a comparison of the strike rate.

The size of the dots corresponds to the number of wickets taken by each bowler, providing a visual representation of their impact on the tournament.

Wickets taken in the whole tournament (Gauge Chart):

This semi-circular gauge chart shows the total number of wickets taken in the tournament, with a segment filled in blue to represent the contribution of these fast bowlers to that total.

The chart indicates that these bowlers have taken a significant portion of the total wickets, highlighting their importance in the tournament.

Insights:

Anrich Nortje stands out with an excellent economy rate and a very good strike rate, making him one of the most effective bowlers in this group.

Sam Curran has taken the most wickets, indicating his effectiveness in getting batsmen out, despite having a higher average of runs allowed per over compared to Nortje.

Josh Little and Shaheen Shah Afridi have higher average runs allowed per over and strike rates, suggesting they are less economical but still impactful given their wicket-taking abilities.

Tim Southee has bowled fewer innings and taken fewer wickets, which may indicate less opportunity or form.

**Bowlers’ details by match:**

Bowler's Strike Rate, Wickets taken, Avg. runs allowed in over and Bowling Avg. by match (Line Graph):

The graph tracks four key metrics over a series of matches:

Bowler's Strike Rate (Blue Line): This measures the average number of balls bowled per wicket taken. A downward trend indicates improved efficiency in taking wickets.

Wickets Taken (Purple Line): Shows the number of wickets taken by the bowler in each match. Fluctuations indicate the bowler's success in different games.

Average Runs Allowed in Over (Orange Line): Represents the average number of runs the bowler concedes per over. A lower value is better, as it indicates a more economical bowling performance.

Bowling Average (Brown Line): Calculated by dividing the total number of runs conceded by the number of wickets taken. It shows the effectiveness of a bowler; a lower bowling average is preferable.

Specific Match Performances (Table on the Right):

Adjacent to the line graph is a detailed breakdown of the bowler's performance in specific matches between different teams. It lists the average runs allowed in an over and is likely to provide more metrics upon scrolling.

The numbers here correspond to specific matches and provide insight into the bowler's performance in each game. For instance, the bowler had a particularly economical rate against Afghanistan with an average of 5.84 runs allowed per over.

This graph offers a multifaceted view of a bowler's performance throughout a tournament, allowing coaches, analysts, and fans to track progress, identify trends, and make predictions about future matches. From this graph, one might infer that the bowler is improving in terms of strike rate and becoming more economical as the tournament progresses, which are positive signs of a player peaking at the right time.