

# Module 4. Conducting a Tactical Analysis



☰ Introduction

☰ The Importance of Micro Aspects in Analysis

☰ Player Analysis

☰ References

# Introduction

---

After three modules in which we have addressed what tactics are, how to use data to generate narratives and stories, and delved into the value of personal branding, in this fourth and final module, we will focus on analysis, which we will divide into three distinct parts: team analysis, match analysis, and player analysis. Like the rest of the course, this module will be experiential, where we will see how to conduct a tactical analysis from a communicative perspective, seeking important points to consider and certain aspects that can help in configuring the analysis.

Analyzing is explaining, and to explain, one must understand, process, and, perhaps most importantly, know how to narrate what we see, which is ultimately the most crucial aspect of communication. Without this last point, everything previously mentioned is irrelevant. To conduct a good analysis, the language chosen to express what is happening is vital. Every word matters. The most complex task is to make the seemingly difficult easy. Why does what we see happen? What intentions lie behind this movement? And behind this change? Since analysis will always be incomplete, as it stems from a biased

understanding—given that we do not have access to physical data, we do not observe what happens in training, and we certainly do not have personal information about the player or what the coach truly wants—we must understand it as a subjective approach to the match. There can be various valid interpretations of a match; what is truly important is to be honest with what is being analyzed.

Therefore, analysis is above all about intuition. It is an educational exercise, first for the analyst, as reviewing matches in depth is when one learns the most about the game, and then for those who read it. The eye can be trained. No one is born knowledgeable, and the only way to improve and focus the analysis is by repeating the same process countless times until finding a way to construct the narrative thread. The form may be trainable, but the content will always vary based on learning. The first aspect will depend on the platform used, as we saw in the third module, each of which has its own codes.

**CONTINUE**

# The Importance of Micro Aspects in Analysis

---

Delving into a team is like entering a universe. We must start from a premise that will condition the analysis: the objective must be clear and concise, and at a communicative level, it cannot be the same as if one were working for a football club. Therefore, this module will focus on how to construct a narrative around the analysis that is distanced from a purely professional focus, concentrating instead on a communicative one.

From this point, we must start by discussing the particularities of each team. When one is going to analyze a team, any team, one must ask: what makes it special? And by special, we do not only mean something novel or countercultural per se; the reason does not need to be something different but rather what the identity hallmark of that team is. From there, we can draw the narrative thread to stitch together and develop the other points that encompass the general sense of the team.

Figure 1: Starting from a specific point in the game

 **Albert Blaya Sensat** ✓  
@Blayasensat

¿ES EL BRIGHTON DE DE ZERBI EL EQUIPO QUE MEJOR PROGRESA?

Vamos con #LaLupa de un equipo hiper estimulante para ver si Guardiola tiene razón. Con vídeos en cámara táctica para analizar qué hace especial este equipo.

@relevo  
 @MetricaSports  
Tradueix el tuit



12:14 p. m. · 18 d'abr. de 2023 · **3,2M** Visualitzacions

Source: Screenshot from Twitter (<https://bit.ly/3Ze27Ua>)

One way to approach a team, as was done in the previously mentioned thread, is to start from a specific point in the game. It could be, as in this case, the way a team builds up play, how they counterattack, or how they defend certain situations. Starting from a detail or a specific point allows for expanding the overall image of the team. Josep Guardiola mentioned in a press conference that Roberto De Zerbi's Brighton was "the best team in the world at building play from the back." Was the coach of the best team in the world in terms of organizing attacks acknowledging that there was another team... better? This opened the door to starting the analysis.

Brighton is a very analyzable team and serves to tell many stories starting from a single point that can launch discussions about many others. The interesting thing is that different aspects can be drawn from the same topic, so the initial question should serve as an excuse to reach other points. By looking at how Brighton constructs its plays, which was the main focus of the analysis, one can explore how they attack when in the opponent's half, how they prepare for loss once they initiate a play, and what their intentions are in each phase of the game. From a specific point to a global one.

**Figure 2: Conciseness in the message**

**Albert Blaya Sensat** @Blayasensat · 18 d'abr.

¿Qué les hace especiales?

- 👤 Cercanos + alejados siempre en constante participación (in) directa
- 👤 Uso del pase vertical de fuera/dentro para progresar con 3r hombre
- 👤 Lateral rompe dentro=extremos abiertos

Maravilloso.

De: **VideoBS**

Source: Screenshot from Twitter (<https://bit.ly/3Ze27Ua>)

If there's one thing Twitter allows, it's conciseness in the message while still providing depth, thanks to the ability to attach videos or photographs. From the experience of the author of this text, it is highly recommended to use a lot of graphic content that can support readers, even though it might require extra time for editing the material. Enhancing videos with images, drawings, and explanations is not complex and is intuitive. In this case, Metrica Sports is used, a professional video analysis tool that has a free version for use and

allows for comfortable video editing. On Twitter, with just three general points, you can condense the message.

### Figure 3: Group Analysis



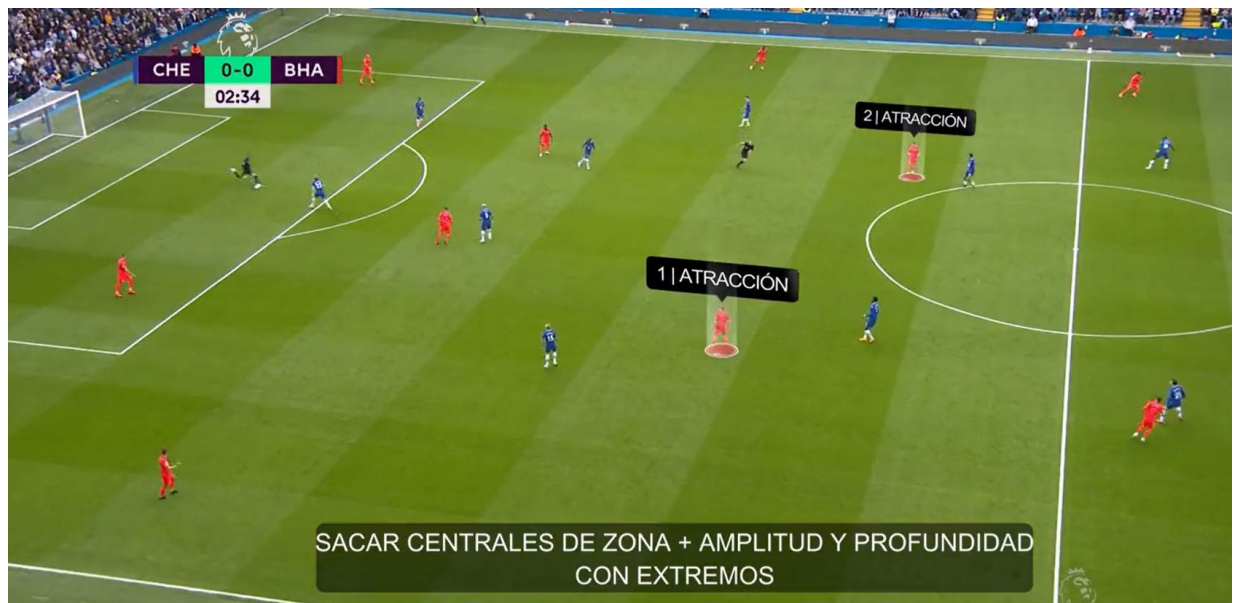
Source: Screenshot from Twitter (<https://bit.ly/3Ze27Ua>)

In group analysis, it's always important to focus on and highlight the micro aspects, that is, the individual details that affect the collective.

How does a player move in benefit of the whole team? What does that player do or not do to modify the collective? Starting from the “team” without considering who makes it up and their specific relationships only constructs the identity in two dimensions; it lacks depth. De Zerbi shapes a team that seems like one body, with hardly any fissures visible, but each player acts and moves depending on the context, scenario, opponent, and, most importantly, the spaces. One cannot analyze without understanding what the opponent is proposing. Yes, clues can be sought, as football always leaves them.

Some examples from Brighton help lay the foundations of what has been said. The Japanese player Kaoru Mitoma is one of the team’s tactical keys for everything he does constantly without the ball. To analyze, one must often focus on what happens away from the ball, something that is usually overlooked when watching football for fun. How do players without the ball play? In a game played with the ball, looking away can sometimes be the most relevant aspect. By training the eye to look further away, more clues are added to understand what happens nearby. Mitoma, Brighton’s left winger, completely influences the first passes of his team. By staying very wide and drawing his fullback, he poses a threat to his defender, preventing them from jumping over other players and influencing their movements. The player furthest from the ball in the early passes is sometimes the most important.

## Figure 4: How De Zerbi's Brighton Attracts the Opponent Towards Their Goal



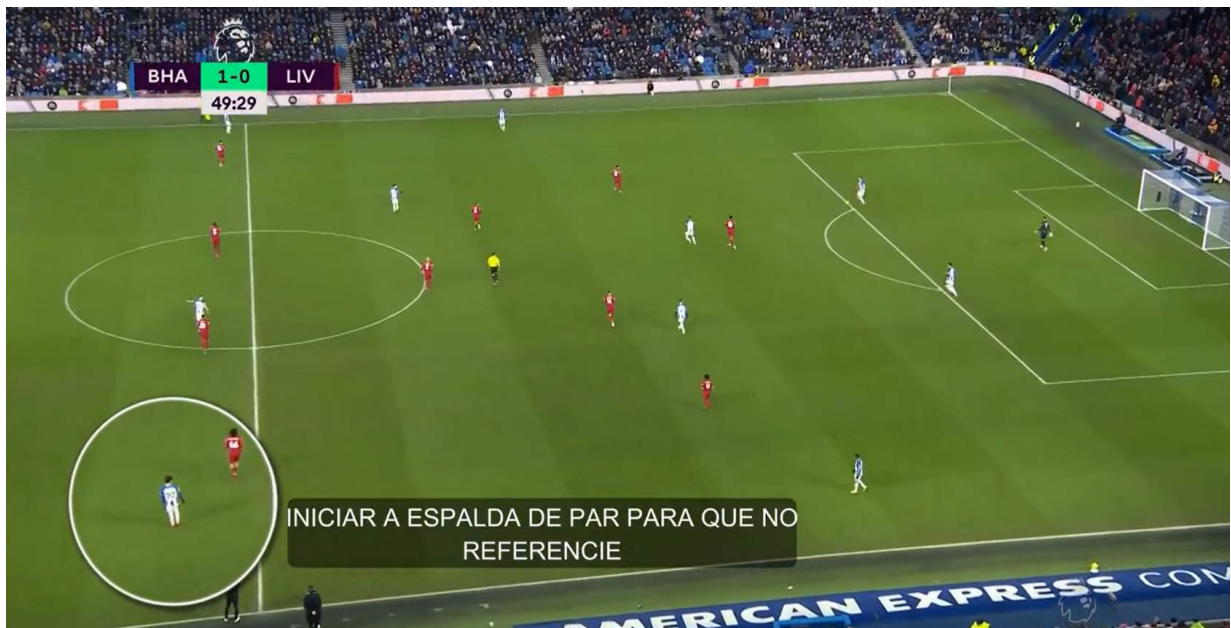
Source: Screenshot from Twitter (<https://bit.ly/3Ze27Ua>)

In this image, we can see how De Zerbi's Brighton attracts the opponent towards their goal, but what matters is what happens at the other end of the field with the use of their wingers, who are wide and pinning down Chelsea's back line. Mitoma takes advantage of the spaces created by his teammates and the attraction towards the ball to make a deep run and lose his marker. It is impossible to dissociate a part of the game without contextualizing it within the whole. What happens away affects what happens near the ball and vice versa, and both intentions intertwine, which is why analysis

must always start from a global perspective, even if it begins with a detail; because a detail by itself doesn't tell us much.

Continuing with micro aspects, it is often necessary to pause and consider how things happen. Not just what, but especially how. And we return to the same point and to Mitoma. It should not only be explained that a run is made, but how it happens, analyzing the different layers hidden within this movement that allow for extracting a lot of information applicable to other moments, matches, and players.

### **Figure 5: How Mitoma Initiates the Movement Prior to Losing His Marker**



Source: Screenshot from Twitter (<https://bit.ly/3Ze27Ua>)

In this sequence, we can see how Mitoma initiates the movement prior to losing his marker. With this gesture, the Japanese player positions himself out of the frame, away from Arnold's field of vision, which gives him time to start his run. At this point, he has not yet begun, as he is in an offside position, but he is generating a necessary distraction by being an invisible element. In this micro detail, which is not noticeable during the live match, lies much of the advantages that Roberto De Zerbi's team accumulates and that Guardiola praised during the press conference: the ability to create various runs away from the ball, in the last line, which have a direct impact on what happens nearby.

**Figure 6: Once the center-back detects Mitoma's movement, the outcome of the play is unstoppable if the pass is good.**



Once the center-back detects Mitoma's movement, the outcome of the play is unstoppable if the pass is good. The Brighton winger initiated his run just as Arnold began taking steps backward, and once he sees that the center-back is about to pass the ball, he starts his movement. This is why it is essential to look away from the ball to understand what happens nearby; we cannot focus solely on the relationships, distances, and movements of the players closest to the ball without first examining what is happening farther away. Precisely because, in a football game characterized by pressure, where space is often distant, this is the main objective of De Zerbi's team: to attack what the opponent concedes. We must consider what the opponent proposes or seeks, where the spaces are, and how we want to use them. What intentions lie behind these actions?

Starting from the simple and clear premise that all teams want to win, not all want to achieve that result in the same way. The analysis work must explain what form their strategies take and why, prioritizing what is visible over what is desired. Why does this team relinquish possession? What are their intentions? Why does that other team always want to play the ball out from the back, and what do they seek in doing so? The analysis should aim to answer these questions honestly, as we all start from a blind spot, unaware of much of the information required to evaluate these situations.

Furthermore, the analysis should aim to dismantle, as much as possible, myths and fallacies that are entrenched in the collective imagination.

In this first part, we have seen how a footballer, through an individual gesture such as a run, conditions everything that happens and how his team acts. What if we add another player to the equation? How can we extrapolate the micro detail to a direct relationship between two or more players? After all, this game consists of a continuous and infinite series of interactions and relationships. It is interesting to focus the point of analysis on the interactions with the ball between different players at close distances, as all the attention is concentrated in that space, and often we miss the reasons behind certain events.

**Figure 7: Manchester City - Arsenal from the 22/23 season.**



Source: Screenshot from Twitter (<https://bit.ly/3Ey77td>)

We continue discussing how to progress, but now we focus on what happens near the ball, which is the space where the opponent concentrates the most players and attention. In this image from the Manchester City - Arsenal match of the 22/23 season, we can see how Guardiola's team starts by gathering many players in the dominant sector, which is the one with the ball, while leaving the winger and full-back alone on the opposite flank. In this particular action, there is a micro detail that helps us understand City's ball progression.

Gündogan, who is within the blue square, is passing the ball back and forth with Rubén Dias, the center-back, to see what the nearest opposing player does. This helps to understand that the intention behind these passes is what matters, and that is nothing other than

to provoke a reaction from the opponent—a stimulus that allows for accelerating the play. That little touch to have the ball returned, with seemingly no movement around, is actually a trap.

**Figure 8: The precise moment when Martin Ødegaard, the player closest to the action, decides to press the center-back.**

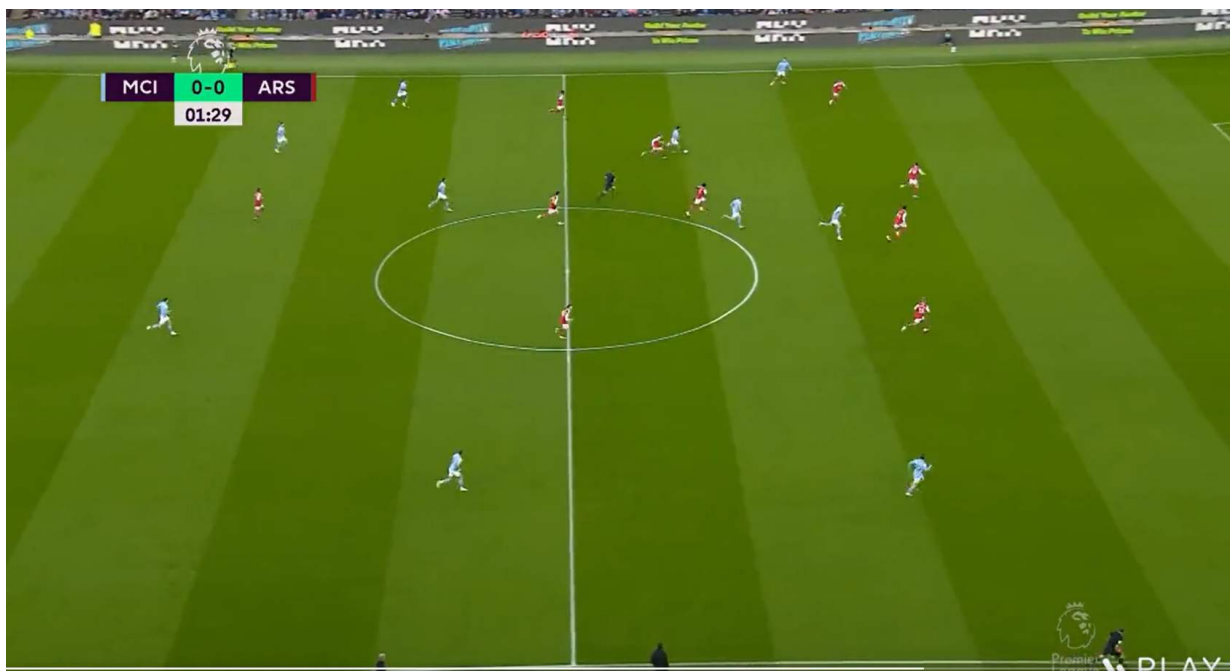


Source: Screenshot from Twitter (<https://bit.ly/3Ey77td>)

This is the precise moment when Martin Ødegaard, the player closest to the action, decides to press the center-back, leaving his area of influence unprotected and allowing Gündogan space to turn. The difference between making just one pass and turning to make three is that by the third pass, the opponent reacts, and the structure shifts.

City only accelerates when they detect that the body orientation of the opponent (Ødegaard) has changed. It's a detail that makes all the difference in the play.

**Figure 9: When Gündogan turns, he finds the entire lane clear to drive forward.**



Source: Screenshot from Twitter (<https://bit.ly/3Ey77td>)

What ends up happening is that Gündogan, upon turning, finds the entire lane clear to drive forward and engage the Arsenal backline, which is retreating as Manchester City's three attackers stretch it out—using the wingers outside and the center forward inside. The micro detail at the start of the sequence is the trigger for Manchester City to

transition from a slow possession in their own half to a situation with spaces where they have the advantage.

To facilitate and hierarchize the analysis, it's important to keep different phases of the game in mind: offensive, defensive, transitions, and set pieces broadly outline the most relevant phases. This helps to create paths that allow for thorough analysis, although the author of this text is not in favor of separating concepts of the game; rather, they should be united to ensure the analysis is as rich as possible. It's inseparable to discuss how a team is attacking without referring to how they prepare to defend; the game should be understood as a continuous flow, where one decision influences another, whether within the same phase or not. When communicating, it's crucial to distinguish the hierarchy of the game in relation to what people truly want to know: the reasons behind the game.

An interesting exercise is to stop and observe how the team in possession prepares to defend. How do teams anticipate the moment of losing the ball? What measures do they take? What happens without the ball is always the most complex, as it requires an extra level of attention to detail. The same goes for defending teams, which naturally prepare for when they regain possession. Intertwined phases for a football game that is always in motion.

**Figure 10: Sequence from the match between Manchester City and Real Madrid during the 2022/2023 season.**

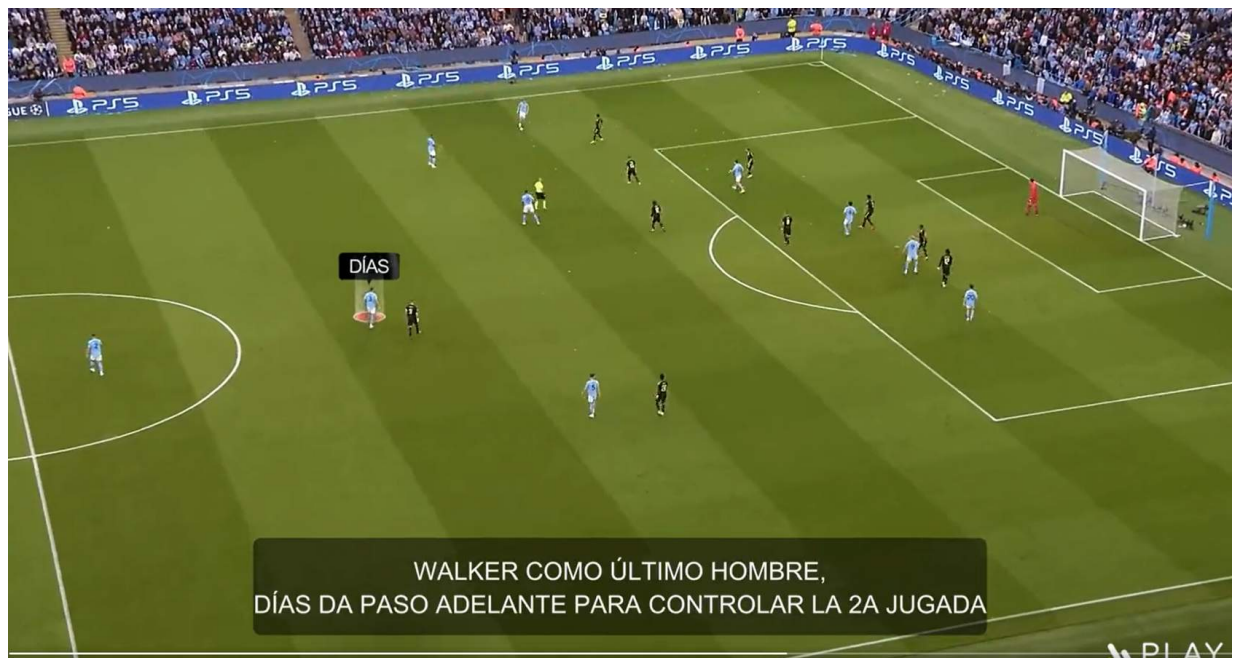


Source: Screenshot from Twitter (<https://bit.ly/45KnTKV>)

Sequence from the match between Manchester City and Real Madrid during the 2022/2023 season, showing how Pep Guardiola's team behaves at a moment with the ball while already preparing for the loss. Full-back Kyle Walker and right center-back Rubén Días come together closely over the only reference that Real Madrid leaves unmarked, Karim Benzema. The rest of the players advance to minimize the distance that may exist between the ball and the opponents, allowing their team many options to cut off the rival's attempt to advance.

It is crucial for teams that accumulate a lot of possession to study how the players in the last line behave in their defensive duties, as this is where the great value of what the team can do with the ball lies. If you are not prepared for when you don't have it, what is the use of what you do when you do have it?

**Figure 11: Center-back Rubén Días moves forward, leaving Kyle Walker as the most withdrawn player.**



Source: Screenshot from Twitter (<https://bit.ly/45KnTkV>)

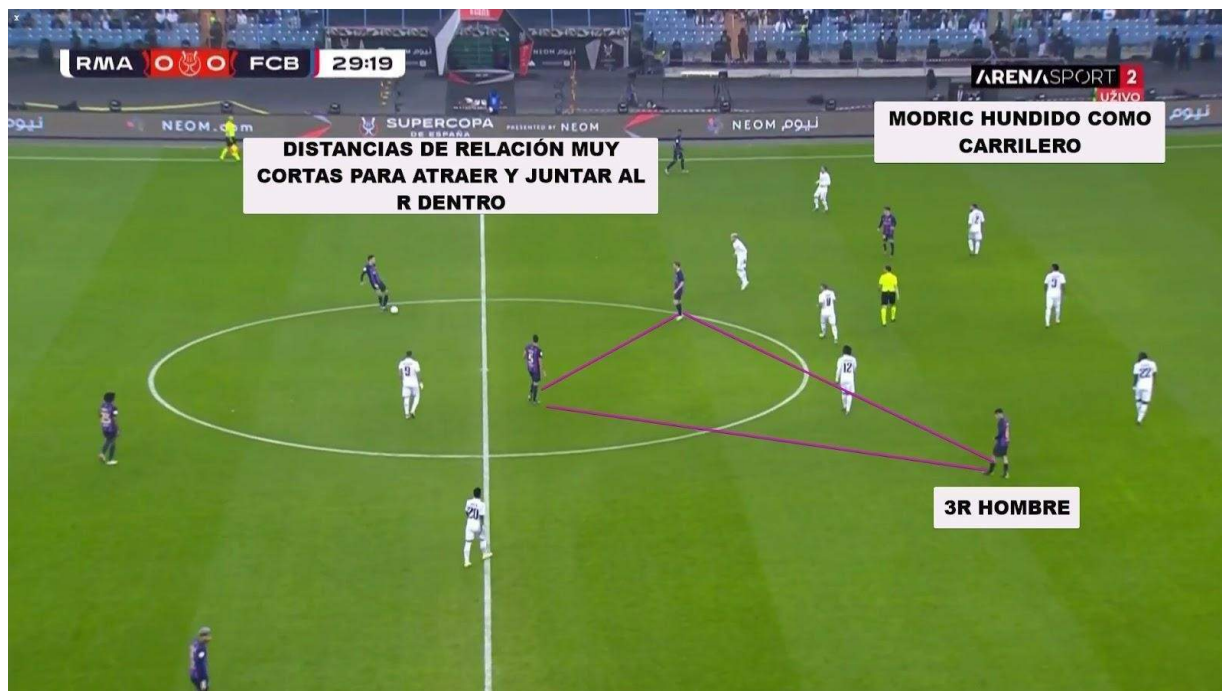
Center-back Rubén Días moves forward, leaving Kyle Walker as the most withdrawn player. What is the use of saying that City plays in a 3-2-2-3 formation in attack if, in many situations, they end up

progressing like this? The game is constantly moving, and that's why we must always take formations as references for communication but never as definitive structures. The English full-back acts as a closure because he is the fastest player, while Walker and Stones, the center-backs, focus on Real Madrid's attacking players. The defensive responsibilities allowed City to have 75% possession and multiple goal-scoring opportunities in the first 30 minutes. Upon losing the ball, the team was always prepared to regain it.

There's something that coach Òscar Hernández mentioned to me that is very important when analyzing movements and patterns in the game: the game must arise naturally and cannot be thought of mechanically, but rather the mechanisms should lead you to the game. In other words, when analyzing, it's not about mechanically searching for the mechanisms that a team has: third man, free player, the anchor... but rather about incorporating all these concepts into a unified logic of the game itself.

To illustrate this, let's look at a sequence from FC Barcelona during the 2022/23 season against Real Madrid in the final of the Supercopa de España, where certain mechanisms can be seen to generate an advantage with the ball; however, the interesting part, and what should be analyzed, is not the isolated action as if it were something detached from the game, but the overall context of it.

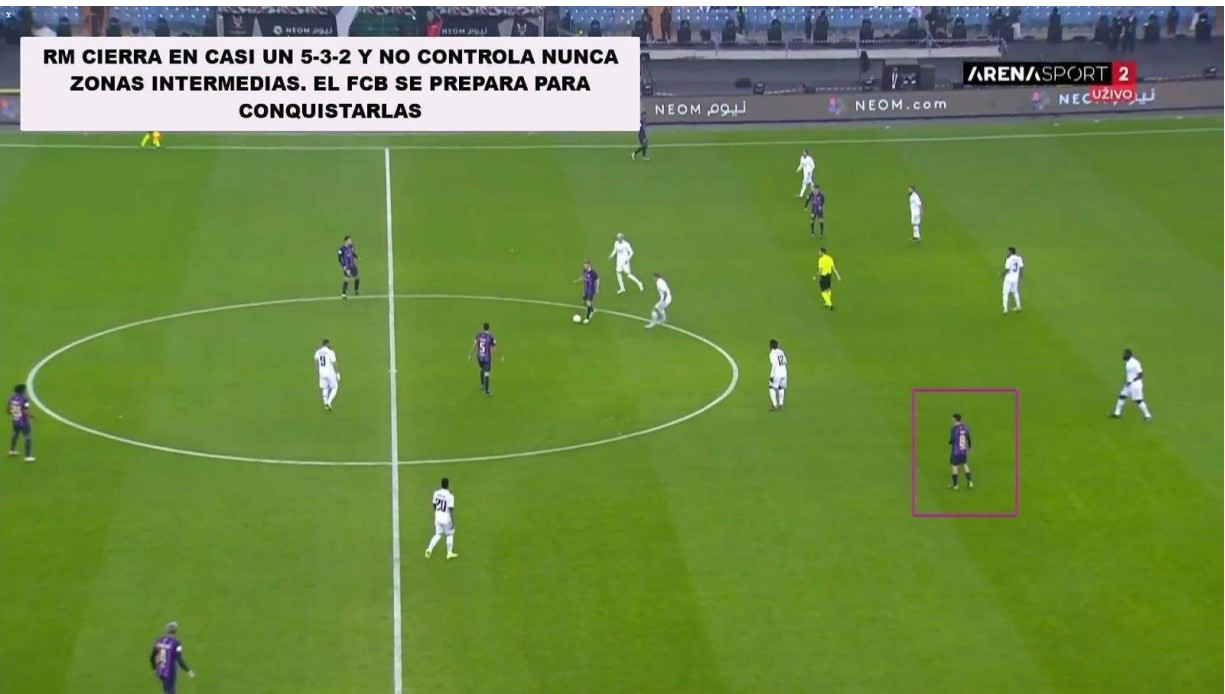
**Figure 12: Structure with the ball of Barça.**



Source: Screenshot from Twitter (<https://bit.ly/45KnTkV>)

In the previous image, the structure with the ball of Barça is clearly visible, as well as how, collectively, they work to find the free player in central areas. Working towards this does not imply that they play for a specific concept; the game is the very essence of football, but what's interesting is to see how these concepts are achieved within this game. In this case, the third man. Pedri waits behind the Real Madrid midfield, and Barça aims to connect with him.

**Figure 13: Barça gathers many players close by.**

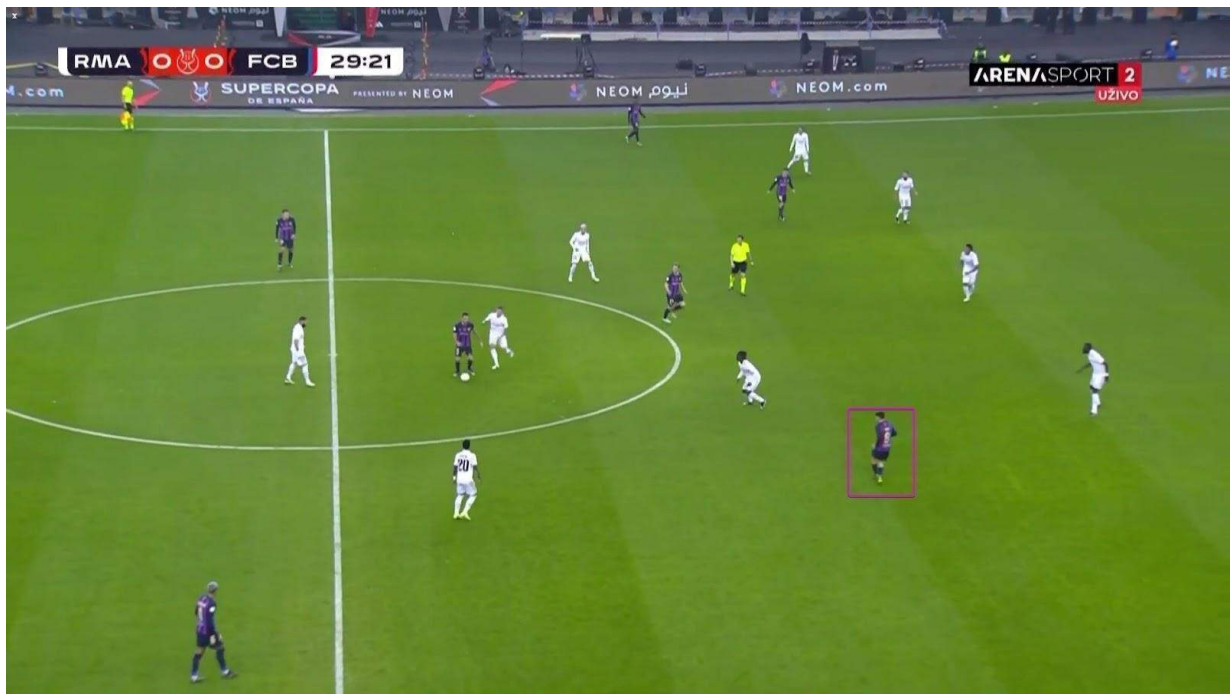


Source: Screenshot from Twitter (<https://bit.ly/45KnTkV>)

---

The objective is only achieved when the player understands the game in its entirety, which is why there are a thousand different responses to every question. Barça gathers many players close together, but for that threat to elicit an appropriate response from the opponent, it needs to be credible. This is accomplished with Alejandro Balde positioned very high and Gavi in central areas. Both players occupy lanes and heights that make them a theoretical threat. This allows Pedri to be in no man's land, ready to receive the ball.

**Figure 14: Barça has managed to attract the Real Madrid midfield.**



Source: Screenshot from Twitter (<https://bit.ly/45KnTkV>)

---

In the end, Pedri gets the necessary space and time to receive the ball comfortably, and Barça has successfully drawn in Real Madrid's midfield (and disorganized it) before filtering that pass. For this, you have to disguise your initial intentions so that they are not too obvious. In the analysis, you need to explain both what happened and what could have happened, which is logical considering football is an infinite sport, with every action hiding many others that never occur but still matter because they influence the flow of the game.

Each match offers new possibilities, just as every team poses different questions. The eye is trained, and more is learned from the perspective of the writer by always focusing on things you'd never notice while watching a game with friends. Asking about the intentions and the

reasons behind them, trying to find answers in a sport that constantly moves towards infinity, irreducible.

[CONTINUE](#)

# Player Analysis

---

One of the most interesting aspects is player analysis, which always has an element of play and must be assumed in advance. Even with all the information in the world, it would be impossible to know 100% how a player will fit or what potential they will develop in the future. You always start from a premise based on the human eye, which is largely driven by intuition. It is not about being objective but being honest, which is different. In player analysis, what makes it good or bad is not so much the player's future performance (which obviously has the most weight) but rather whether you accurately identify or intuit the player's strengths and weaknesses. Whether they succeed or not can depend on many other factors beyond the analysis.

In this part of the module, we will focus on how to construct an analysis of a player, especially one who is still developing, which makes it a more interesting topic for debate. Although it's true that there's always something new to say about a player, no matter how well-known, this section will use Vitor Roque, Barça's signing in the summer of 2023, to illustrate how to use details and specific aspects to build a complete picture of a player.

When analyzing a developing player, someone who hasn't yet reached the highest level, the most important thing is not to explain what kind of player they are now but what kind of player they could become. Imagining and realizing a player's potential is incredibly complex because it's impossible to predict with certainty, but it's also the most fun part of it all. A player analysis, like a match or team analysis, needs to be hierarchical. You need to provide the reader with information about the player's strengths, areas for improvement, and weaknesses, while also painting a picture of the type of player they are. Where do they play? How? How do they interact with their teammates? What is their attitude without the ball? Where are they already a complete player, and where are they still developing? And the most important: What is the player's potential?

Let's take an example from the work of the module 3 interviewee, Álex Martínez, who is an expert in spotting young talent and developing an introductory analysis before they break into the highest level. In the analysis included in the following screenshot, Álex talks about Vitor Roque (born in 2005), a player who began to stand out in Brazilian football in 2022.

**Figure 15: Álex talks about Vitor Roque**



¿Cuál es su posición?

Vitor Roque es un futbolista de ataque que viene jugando sobre todo de delantero único, aunque también lo hace ocasionalmente en la banda derecha (por ejemplo, en la sub-20 cuando coincide con Marcos Leonardo y Matheus Nascimento). No tiene problema.



1



1



16



**Álex Martínez** @Alex14Martinez\_ · 16 de set. de 2022

...

Tengo la duda de dónde terminará de explotar. No es muy grande, y es posible que le venga bien jugar con una referencia que le haga el trabajo sucio. Muchas veces se ve obligado a pegarse con los centrales y, aunque lo compensa siendo muy intenso, no le beneficia especialmente.



1



1



16



Source: Screenshot from Twitter (<https://bit.ly/3PzqaKb>)

In this introductory part of the thread, Álex poses the previously mentioned question: what position does he play? Where will he thrive? It's important to emphasize the second point because often

the player is still in a transitional phase, maturing and recognizing their own game. Therefore, it doesn't matter as much where they are currently playing but rather what their football tells us—where it indicates they will go. From the start, it's crucial to define the player so that the reader can place them, then move on to talk about positions and roles, but always with an eye to the future, because what interests the reader is being able to imagine what the player will become.

Data will always be important, as much as possible, to contextualize and broaden the player's profile. If it's available—since it can be hard to obtain for players in developmental stages—it's recommended to use it to confirm certain impressions formed by watching the player. One can analyze a player without considering the context of the competition in which they begin to stand out, and the perception may or may not be supported by the data. If you watch Lamine Yamal (born in 2007), you'll quickly realize he's an excellent dribbler. To what extent are those impressions confirmed by the numbers? According to Wyscout, Lamine Yamal's data during the 2023 U17 European Championship is as follows: top dribbler with 69 attempts, averaging 13.3 per 90 minutes, the highest figure in the tournament. The data confirms an obvious truth.

However, it can also serve to refute or correct what has been observed, providing context and offering a more accurate picture of the player. It's worth noting that the data, especially for young

players still developing, should never be definitive but rather indicative. It can help highlight a player's strengths at that age and, based on what you've seen, explain their areas for improvement (using the data) and where you believe they could become a better player.

**Figure 15: Analysis by Alex Martinez**



Source: Screenshot from Twitter (<https://bit.ly/3PzqaKb>)

It is always important to emphasize a point of doubt, which does not imply anything negative but simply serves to expose all facets of the player. Highlighting areas for improvement or aspects that may limit them at the highest level is always relevant. In many cases, these aspects have to do with micro details, and at this point, we return to the previous section of the module: the eye is trained by focusing on the details, and in player analysis, this is where providing insight into these aspects becomes more substantial.

For a forward, such as Vitor Roque, it can be crucial to focus on how they move off the ball. Paying attention to details in body usage, timing in choosing the moment, the types of movements they make, the distance they maintain from their marker when initiating the run... There are numerous aspects of the player that can be decisive. Anticipating and explaining why they are significant and how the player manages to gain an advantage with them is one of the key points in the analysis.

**Figure 16: Sequence of Vitor Roque**



Source: Wyscout, <https://platform.wyscout.com/app/>

---

In this sequence, we can see how Vitor Roque, who is the forward positioned at the penalty spot, initiates a diagonal movement, cutting in front of the defender who is monitoring Roque's trajectory with his arm and positioning himself to prevent Roque from finishing in front of him. It's a movement where the forward appears to be heading to the near post, taking advantage of his speed. However, Roque doesn't make this move, but rather the opposite.

**Figure 17: Roque ends up attacking behind his marker**



Source: Wyscout, <https://platform.wyscout.com/app/?>

In this play, Roque ends up attacking behind his marker, changing direction with ease, executing a movement that is impossible for his defender to counter. This is one of the trademarks of the Brazilian forward, and from this aspect, one can develop an analysis of his entire game, his strengths, and areas for improvement. Just like with the analysis of matches or teams, starting from a micro aspect on an individual level to analyze a footballer allows one to move from the detail to the whole, beginning the narrative from a specific point. This makes the analysis more engaging, for example: *Why does Roque's off-the-ball movement make him special?*

When analyzing a player's performance, many details need to be considered, but what happens when the player doesn't have the

ball? If we stop to count how long a player has the ball during a match, the figure will never reach 10 minutes, much less for a forward or a winger. What about a midfielder? It depends on the context. It's crucial that, before analyzing, we take into account everything the player does without the ball, both in offensive and defensive phases. How do they position themselves to receive the ball? How do they orient themselves to perceive the advantage before the ball reaches them? And in defense, how do they control space and try to read the opponent's intentions? These are questions that tend to make the difference and require extra effort as the ball is not the focal point of the action.

Football is a sport played with the ball, but mostly without it. The analysis must address this anomaly and, most importantly, attempt to integrate everything the spectator does not focus on, which is everything that doesn't involve the ball, everything happening near the ball, which is the center of the universe in football. In this module, we have reviewed various situations that highlight the importance not only of observing and analyzing what happens without the ball, but also the weight of the more micro aspects of the game in developing its overall picture.

**CONTINUE**


## References

---

**Martínez, Á.** [Alex14Martinez\_]. (16 de septiembre de 2022). *PRESENTANDO A VITOR ROQUE 🇧🇷👤 Brasil tiene en la incubadora a varios de los mejores proyectos del mundo para los próximas temporadas. Entre ellos, Vitor Roque ya anda haciendo ruido con 17 años. Potencial para marcar diferencias a menudo. Momento para conocerle un poco más...* [pic.twitter.com/g6ez79xxr6](https://twitter.com/g6ez79xxr6) [publicación de Twitter]. [https://twitter.com/Alex14Martinez\\_/status/1570816606326095872](https://twitter.com/Alex14Martinez_/status/1570816606326095872)

**Sensat, A. B.** [Blayasensat]. (16 de enero de 2023). *REAL MADRID 1-3 BARÇA, EL CENTRO DEL CAMPO LO DOMINÓ TODO* Vamos con #LaLupa del partido más ilusionante y estimulante de toda la era Xavi. Por la propuesta, el impacto y el resultado. ¿Me acompañas?@StatsBombES @MetricaSports @relevo [pic.twitter.com/cdq6akwt8k](https://twitter.com/cdq6akwt8k) [publicación de Twitter]. <https://twitter.com/Blayasensat/status/1614960620457132033>

**Sensat, A. B.** [Blayasensat]. (18 de abril de 2023). *¿ES EL BRIGHTON DE ZERBI EL EQUIPO QUE MEJOR PROGRESA?* Vamos con #LaLupa de un equipo hiper estimulante para ver si Guardiola tiene razón. Con vídeos en cámara táctica para analizar qué hace especial este equipo.@relevo

 @MetricaSports [pic.twitter.com/so8h7kcuw1](https://twitter.com/so8h7kcuw1) [publicación de Twitter].  
<https://twitter.com/Blayasensat/status/1648268740167974912>

**Sensat, A. B.** [Blayasensat]. (27 de abril de 2023). *¿POR QUÉ ESTE CITY ES EL MÁS COMPLETO DE GUARDIOLA?Vamos con #LaLupa de la superioridad de los de Pep sobre el Arsenal en un partidazo. Su presión, las relaciones y situaciones con pelota. Vídeos con cámara táctica.*@relevo @MetricaSports @StatsBombES  
[pic.twitter.com/a3uzkny1jy](https://twitter.com/a3uzkny1jy) [publicación de Twitter].  
<https://twitter.com/Blayasensat/status/1651542823781429249>

CONTINUE