Pokémon Statistics Visualization

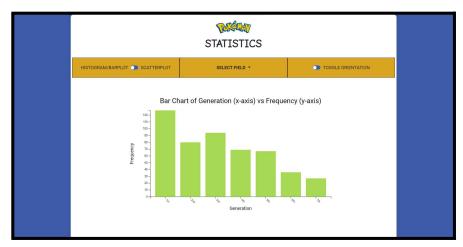
CSE 564 Visualization Lab 1

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ABSTRACT

In this mini project, I created a web application to visualize the various statistics related to Pokemon using D3.js according to the specifications provided for CSE 564 Lab 1.



The web application

DATASET

DATASETS USED

The datasets used in this project can be obtained from:

- https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/rounakbanik/pokemon
 https:
- https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1c16Wh4AawHGbTi3Eq1DGZQdM4FMUIJ O1YwXJZ ylRvg/edit#qid=557303698

A casual crowdsourced survey where people voted for their favorite Pokemon, details available at

https://www.reddit.com/r/pokemon/comments/c0w4s0/favourite_pok%C3%A9mon_survey_results/

PREPROCESSING DATA

I used the Pandas library in Python to preprocess the data. The steps involved were as follows:

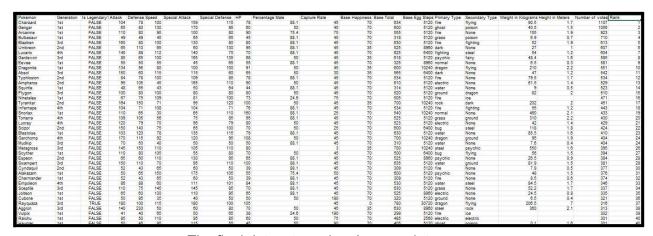
- Feature Selection: Choosing and keeping only the important features from all features.
- Renaming fields: Renaming the fields in the dataset to have more intuitive names.
- Fusing datasets: Fusing the Pokemon statistics and the Pokemon ranks dataset.
- Cleaning the dataset: Replacing null values, giving categories more intuitive names.
- Sampling the dataset: Picked the top 500 most popular Pokemon.

The python preprocessing script: vislab1.py

FINAL DATASET

The final dataset obtained after preprocessing contains 500 rows corresponding to the 500 most popular Pokemon according to the survey linked above. It has a total of 20 fields, of which, 5 are categorical, and the rest 15 are numerical. The descriptions of these attributes are as follows (note that the categorial fields are italicized):

- 1. **Pokemon**: The English name of the Pokemon.
- 2. Generation: The numbered generation which the Pokemon was first introduced.
- 3. *Is Legendary?*: Denotes if the Pokemon is legendary (true/false)
- 4. Attack: The Base Attack of the Pokemon.
- 5. **Defense**: The Base Defense of the Pokemon.
- **6. Speed**: The Base Speed of the Pokemon.
- 7. **Special Attack**: The Base Special Attack of the Pokemon.
- 8. **Special Defense**: The Base Special Defense of the Pokemon.
- 9. **HP**: The Base HP of the Pokemon.
- 10. **Percentage male**: The percentage of the species that are male. Blank if the Pokemon is genderless.
- 11. Capture Rate: Capture Rate of the Pokemon
- 12. Base Happiness: Base Happiness of the Pokemon
- 13. Base Total: Base total statistics of the Pokemon.
- 14. Base Egg Steps: The number of steps required to hatch an egg of the Pokemon.
- 15. **Primary Type**: The Primary Type of the Pokemon
- 16. **Secondary Type**: The Secondary Type of the Pokemon
- 17. Weight in Kilograms: The Weight of the Pokemon in kilograms
- 18. **Height in Meters**: Height of the Pokemon in metres
- 19. Number of Votes: The number of votes the Pokemon received in the popularity survey.
- 20. Rank: The rank of the Pokemon based on the number of votes it received in the survey.

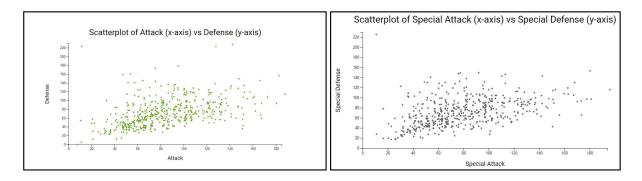


The final dataset used: pokemon data.csv

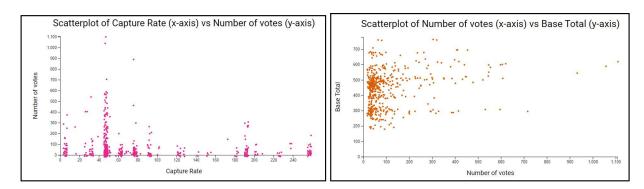
INTEREST IN THE DATASET

As an enthusiastic fan of the Pokémon games, I stumbled upon a Pokémon statistics dataset and decided to use it for my assignment. It encompassed all the attributes that would captivate any Pokémon aficionado. My particular interest lay in observing how these attributes varied across generations and exploring the correlations between numerical attributes, such as attack and defense.

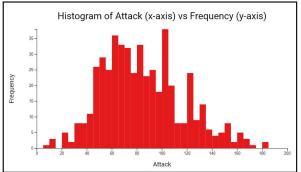
Through the visualizations I created, I discovered numerous relationships between the numerical attributes of Pokémon, such as, that those with higher attack also tended to have higher defense.

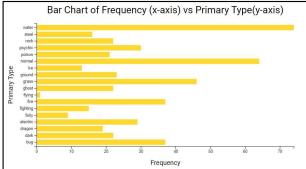


By merging the Pokémon statistics dataset with the Pokémon ranks dataset, I gained insight into what people typically favor in their Pokémon. I observed intriguing patterns, such as the correlation between ease of capture and popularity, as well as the tendency for the most popular Pokémon to possess above-average base statistics.



Finally, insights on how numerical attributes are distributed across the wide pokemon variety and how the categorical attributes vary across their categories were also all very captivating to me.





IMPLEMENTATION

SPECIFICATION

For this assignment, I used the Node Package Manager (npm) to install D3.js and other dependencies, and HTML and CSS along with Bootstrap.js for designing the frontend.

RUNNING THE APPLICATION

The visualization is a Node.js application, to run it, navigate into the folder containing the HTML, CSS and JS, and run the following commands:

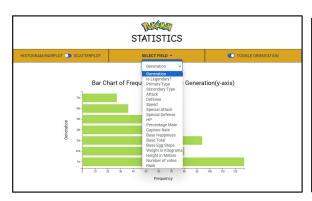
npm install
npm start

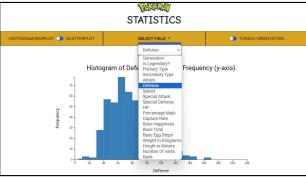
This will create a new http server on your localhost at http://127.0.0.1:8080/ Open this link in the browser to see the application.

DESIGN

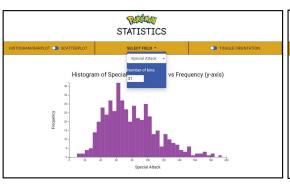
The project addresses each of the specific design requirements asked for in the following manner:

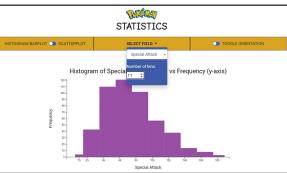
1. A unified dropdown menu to allow the user to select a variable and update the chart based on their selection.



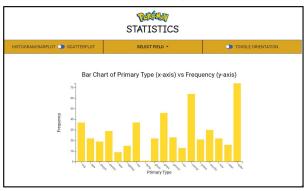


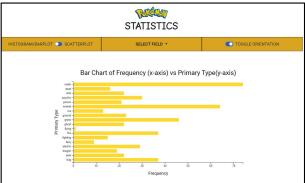
- 2. Giving the user an option to toggle between drawing a Histogram/Bar plot or a scatterplot and automatically choosing to draw a histogram or a bar plot based on if the user has selected a numeric or a categorical variable respectively.
- 3. Giving the user the option to change the number of bins.



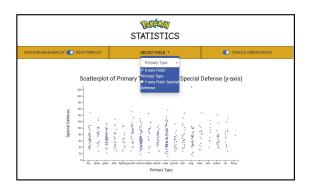


4. A toggle to button to toggle orientation of the chart. It toggles between drawing upright/sideways if the bar plot/histogram is being drawn, otherwise toggling flips the x and the y axes if a scatter plot is being drawn.





5. If the user wishes to draw a scatter plot, giving them the option to pick specific fields for both the axes from the menu based on radio buttons for each axis.



- 6. Every plot has a clear title specifying the type of graph being rendered and what the axes variables represent. In addition, all graphs have clear axis labels, and histograms have ticks for bin range mids.
- 7. Jitter has been added to the dots in the scatter plots, as was specified in the requirements.