Jogos Olímpicos ao detalhe

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# Introdução

Os Jogos Olímpicos são o maior evento multidesportivo do mundo. Não é então de admirar que qualquer atleta ambiciona chegar ao tão mítico ouro olímpico.

A origem das Olimpíadas remonta à Grécia antiga onde representantes das várias cidades-estado competiam pela glória nas diversas modalidades. Mais recentemente, com a criação dos Jogos Olímpicos da era moderna, essa competição foi alargada às nações de todo o mundo e realiza-se de 4 em 4 anos.

Do ponto de vista desportivo, os Jogos Olímpicos são o ponto mais alto da carreira de um atleta. No entanto, têm também uma grande importância na componente política, visto ser uma excelente oportunidade para os diversos estados demonstrarem o seu poder. A histórica animosidade entre Estados Unidos e Rússia (ex. URSS) sempre foi extrapolada nos Jogos Olímpicos. Ambas as nações fazem de tudo para se superiorizar de modo a passar uma imagem de força e prosperidade ao mundo.

Embora seja a mais mediática, esta não é a única rivalidade política a passar para a competição das Olimpíadas. No entanto, mesmo sem estas animosidades, qualquer país almeja atingir o ouro uma vez que simboliza poder.

Fica assim evidente que é fundamental analisar onde cada nação pode evoluir nesta competição. É com isso em vista que pretendemos dotar os países de meios de análise dos seus resultados ao longo dos anos, através da visualização de informação. Deste modo, qualquer estado pode identificar em que modalidades não apresenta resultados tão positivos e, assim, direcionar a sua atenção para melhorar o seu desempenho nessas provas.

Por outro lado, ao identificar as modalidades em que uma nação não é tão boa, conseguimos também saber aquelas em que são melhores. Com isto, o nosso trabalho torna-se também útil aos apostadores: ao saberem que países se saem melhor em cada prova, conseguem ter uma maior confiança nas suas apostas.

# trabalho relacionado

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* Use a zero before decimal points: “0.25”, not “.25”. Use “cm3”, not “cc”. (*bullet list*)

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Number equations consecutively. Equation numbers, within parentheses, are to position flush right, as in (1), using a right tab stop. To make your equations more compact, you may use the solidus ( / ), the exp function, or appropriate exponents. Italicize Roman symbols for quantities and variables, but not Greek symbols. Use a long dash rather than a hyphen for a minus sign. Punctuate equations with commas or periods when they are part of a sentence, as in:

*a**b* 

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## Some Common Mistakes

* The word “data” is plural, not singular.
* The subscript for the permeability of vacuum **0, and other common scientific constants, is zero with subscript formatting, not a lowercase letter “o”.
* In American English, commas, semicolons, periods, question and exclamation marks are located within quotation marks only when a complete thought or name is cited, such as a title or full quotation. When quotation marks are used, instead of a bold or italic typeface, to highlight a word or phrase, punctuation should appear outside of the quotation marks. A parenthetical phrase or statement at the end of a sentence is punctuated outside of the closing parenthesis (like this). (A parenthetical sentence is punctuated within the parentheses.)
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* There is no period after the “et” in the Latin abbreviation “et al.”.
* The abbreviation “i.e.” means “that is”, and the abbreviation “e.g.” means “for example”.

An excellent style manual for science writers is [7].

# dados

Para desenvolvermos este trabalho, optamos por utilizar o conjunto de dados disponível no Kaggle intitulado de *Olympic Historical Dataset From Olympedia.org* [1]. Este é composto por 6 datasets, cada um com um propósito, interligando-se entre si de modo a complementar-se. Consideramos que o dataset *Olympics\_Country.csv* é redundante pelo que apenas vamos utilizar os outros 5.

A nossa intenção passa por juntar a informação de todos os datasets para que o seu tratamento seja mais fácil. No entanto, para já, apresentamos cada dataset.

## Olympic\_Athlete\_Bio

Cada entrada na tabela representa um atleta olímpico e a sua informação biológica. Tem os seguintes atributos:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Nome | Descrição | Dtype | NaNs |
| athlete\_id | identificador único do atleta | int64 | 0 |
| name | nome completo do atleta | object | 0 |
| sex | género do atleta | object | 0 |
| born | data de nascimento do atleta | object | 4284 |
| height | altura do atleta em cm | object | 50547 |
| weight | peso do atleta em kg | object | 50547 |
| country | país que o atleta representa | object | 0 |
| country\_noc | abreviatura do país que o atleta representa | object | 0 |
| description | breve descrição do atleta | object | 103749 |
| special\_notes | algumas notas sobre o atleta | object | 94638 |

## Olympic\_Athlete\_Event\_Results

Cada entrada na tabela representa um atleta olímpico e a sua informação biológica. Tem os seguintes atributos:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Nome | Descrição | Dtype | NaNs |
| edition | identificador único do atleta | int64 | 0 |
| edition\_id | nome completo do atleta | object | 0 |
| country\_noc | género do atleta | object | 0 |
| sport | data de nascimento do atleta | object | 4284 |
| event | altura do atleta em cm | object | 50547 |
| result\_id | peso do atleta em kg | object | 50547 |
| athlete | nome do atleta | object | 0 |
| athlete\_id | identificador único do atleta | object | 0 |
| pos | posição em que o atleta ficou na prova | object | 103749 |
| medal | se o atleta ganhou ou não uma medalha, e se sim ouro, prata ou bronze | object | 94638 |
| isTeamSport | indica se é |  |  |

For papers with more than six authors: Add author names horizontally, moving to a third row if needed for more than 8 authors.

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1. Table Type Styles

| Table Head | Table Column Head | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table column subhead | Subhead | Subhead |
| copy | More table copya |  |  |

1. Sample of a Table footnote. (*Table footnote*)
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Figure Labels: Use 8 point Times New Roman for Figure labels. Use words rather than symbols or abbreviations when writing Figure axis labels to avoid confusing the reader. As an example, write the quantity “Magnetization”, or “Magnetization, M”, not just “M”. If including units in the label, present them within parentheses. Do not label axes only with units. In the example, write “Magnetization (A/m)” or “Magnetization {A[m(1)]}”, not just “A/m”. Do not label axes with a ratio of quantities and units. For example, write “Temperature (K)”, not “Temperature/K”.

##### Acknowledgment *(Heading 5)*

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##### References

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For papers published in translation journals, please give the English citation first, followed by the original foreign-language citation [6].

1. https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/josephcheng123456/olympic-historical-dataset-from-olympediaorg?select=Olympic\_Athlete\_Bio.csvJ. Clerk Maxwell, A Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism, 3rd ed., vol. 2. Oxford: Clarendon, 1892, pp.68–73.
2. I. S. Jacobs and C. P. Bean, “Fine particles, thin films and exchange anisotropy,” in Magnetism, vol. III, G. T. Rado and H. Suhl, Eds. New York: Academic, 1963, pp. 271–350.
3. K. Elissa, “Title of paper if known,” unpublished.
4. R. Nicole, “Title of paper with only first word capitalized,” J. Name Stand. Abbrev., in press.
5. Y. Yorozu, M. Hirano, K. Oka, and Y. Tagawa, “Electron spectroscopy studies on magneto-optical media and plastic substrate interface,” IEEE Transl. J. Magn. Japan, vol. 2, pp. 740–741, August 1987 [Digests 9th Annual Conf. Magnetics Japan, p. 301, 1982].
6. M. Young, The Technical Writer’s Handbook. Mill Valley, CA: University Science, 1989.

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