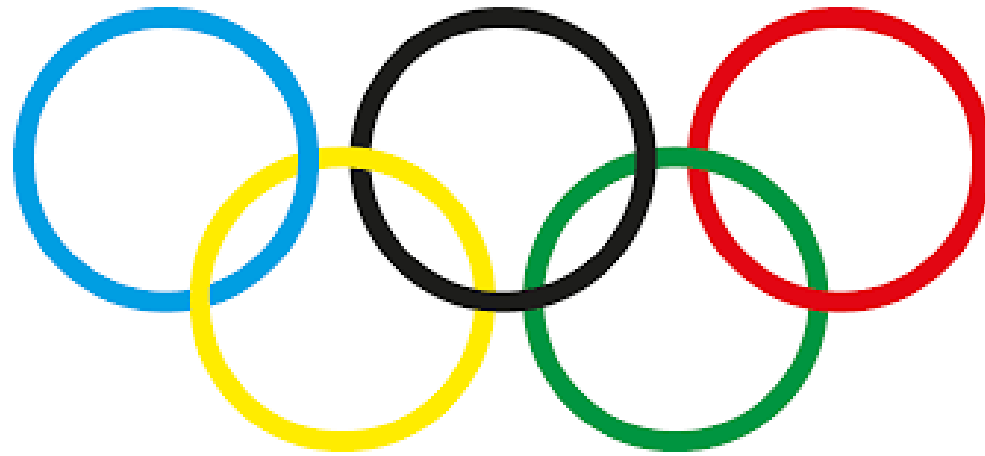


120 Years Of Olympic History: Athletes and Results ANALYSIS



A Research Project By Debatreya

Top Ranked Data Science & Analytics Education Provider since 2007

Analysis of 120 years of Winter and Summer Olympics



Contents

- This case study consists of 2 data sets.
- The first dataset consists of Athletes details and events.
- The second dataset contains the region with countries those who participated in various events.

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M | N | O |
|----|----|--------------|-----|-----|--------|--------|-----------|-----|-----------|------|--------|-------------|------------|------------|-------|
| 1 | ID | Name | Sex | Age | Height | Weight | Team | NOC | Games | Year | Season | City | Sport | Event | Medal |
| 2 | 1 | A Dijiang | M | 24 | 180 | 80 | China | CHN | 1992 Sumr | 1992 | Summer | Barcelona | Basketball | Basketball | NA |
| 3 | 2 | A Lamusi | M | 23 | 170 | 60 | China | CHN | 2012 Sumr | 2012 | Summer | London | Judo | Judo Men' | NA |
| 4 | 3 | Gunnar Nik | M | 24 | NA | NA | Denmark | DEN | 1920 Sumr | 1920 | Summer | Antwerper | Football | Football M | NA |
| 5 | 4 | Edgar Lind | M | 34 | NA | NA | Denmark/ | DEN | 1900 Sumr | 1900 | Summer | Paris | Tug-Of-W | Tug-Of-W | Gold |
| 6 | 5 | Christine J. | F | 21 | 185 | 82 | Netherlan | NED | 1988 Wint | 1988 | Winter | Calgary | Speed Skat | Speed Skat | NA |
| 7 | 5 | Christine J. | F | 21 | 185 | 82 | Netherlan | NED | 1988 Wint | 1988 | Winter | Calgary | Speed Skat | Speed Skat | NA |
| 8 | 5 | Christine J. | F | 25 | 185 | 82 | Netherlan | NED | 1992 Wint | 1992 | Winter | Albertville | Speed Skat | Speed Skat | NA |
| 9 | 5 | Christine J. | F | 25 | 185 | 82 | Netherlan | NED | 1992 Wint | 1992 | Winter | Albertville | Speed Skat | Speed Skat | NA |
| 10 | 5 | Christine J. | F | 27 | 185 | 82 | Netherlan | NED | 1994 Wint | 1994 | Winter | Lillehamm | Speed Skat | Speed Skat | NA |

| | A | B | C |
|----|-----|------------|-------------|
| 1 | NOC | region | notes |
| 2 | AFG | Afghanista | null |
| 3 | AHO | Curacao | Netherland |
| 4 | ALB | Albania | null |
| 5 | ALG | Algeria | null |
| 6 | AND | Andorra | null |
| 7 | ANG | Angola | null |
| 8 | ANT | Antigua | Antigua and |
| 9 | ANZ | Australia | Australasia |
| 10 | ARG | Argentina | null |
| 11 | ARM | Armenia | null |
| 12 | ARU | Aruba | null |
| 13 | ASA | American S | null |
| 14 | AUS | Australia | null |

- The Olympic Games are **an international sports festival, held every four years**. The ultimate goals are to cultivate human beings, through sport, and contribute to world peace.
- The IOC (The International Olympic Committee) is responsible for maintaining the regular celebration of the Olympic Games, seeing that the Games are carried out in the spirit that inspired their revival, and promoting the development of sports throughout the world.

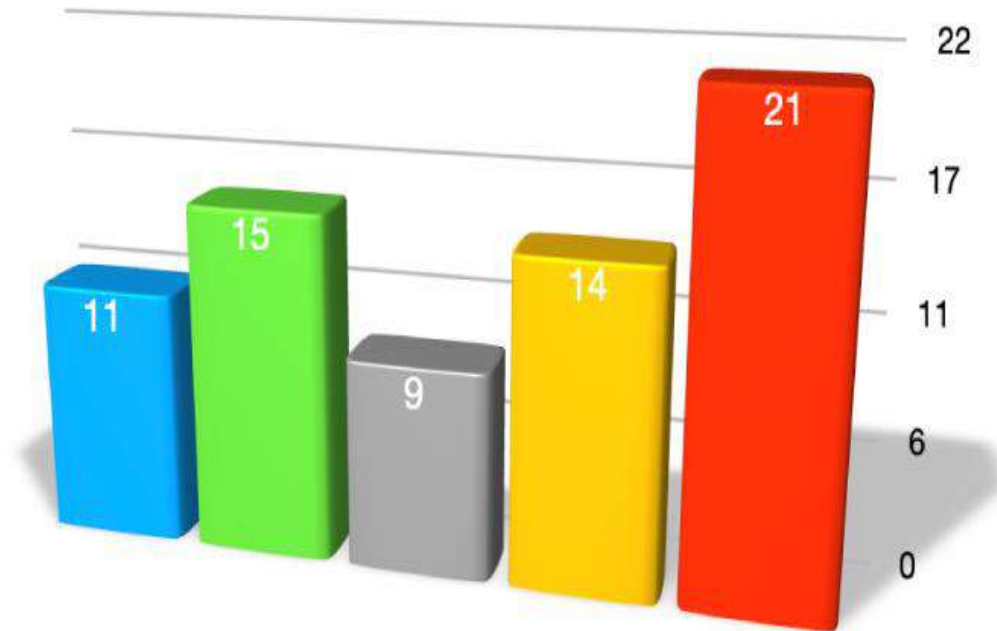
Findings

1. Total no of Olympic games.
2. Find the average weight and height of the athletes gender wise.
3. Top 5 athletes with most medals in their career.
4. Top regions with the highest medals count year wise.
5. Country wise average age of the athletes.
6. Players participated in maximum number of events in their whole career and rank them accordingly.
7. Depending upon the average weight of the athletes set a benchmark for getting permitted for qualifying in Olympics.
8. Create a stored procedure to get all the details about a athlete by giving the ID.
9. Countries with the most gold, most silver and most bronze medals in each Olympic games.
10. Find the no of Olympic games for summer and winter.
11. Games with maximum no of countries that have participated.
12. Countries that got highest medals in winter.
13. Countries that got highest medals in summer.

Data Analysis

For analyzing the data, various factors that are present in the datasheet (i.e. the important attributes) should be listed out.

In this case study, there are 2 tables
Athlete_events (consisting of athlete details)
and noc_region (consisting of country,
and region in which the events took place).



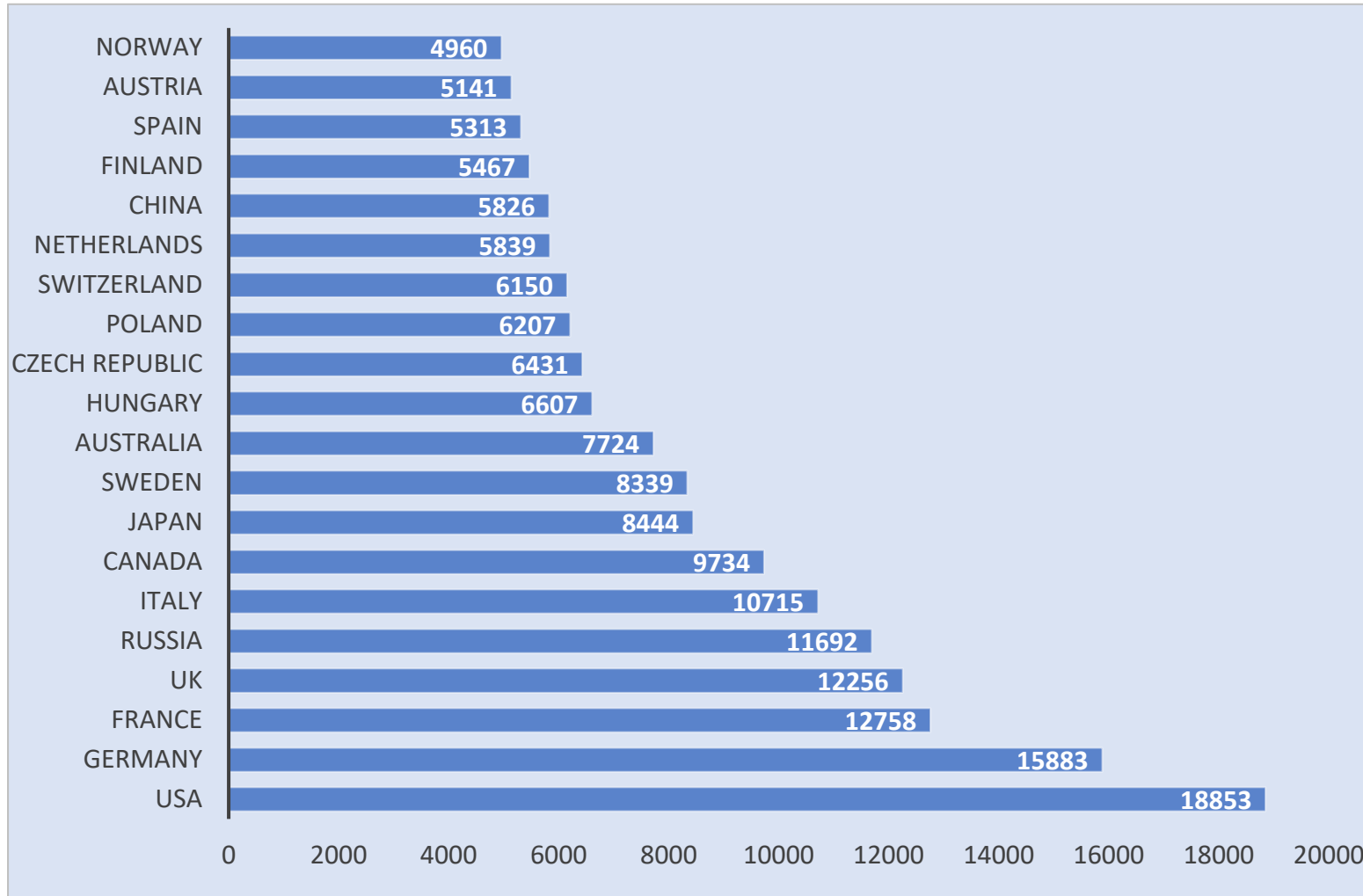
What is the objective of Olympic data analysis?

The main aim of this analysis was **to find out the growth in the performance of a country in the Olympics over the years**. With the Help of such an Analysis, any player can check their progress record and can also have a look at their opponent's progress.

Story behind the countries with the Most Olympics Medals:

- As several countries have formed or broken apart since the modern Olympics began in 1896, total medal counts can be tricky. The most notable example is the Soviet Union which fractured into several smaller countries , including Russia, Estonia, Lithuania, and Moldova.
- The International Olympic Committee (IOC) had to decide which of the newer countries, if any, got credit for the Soviet Union's medals. Also, many athletes have participated in the games as individuals due to their political beliefs or sanctions against their host country. Finally, on a few occasions, the IOC has revoked a medal from an athlete found to have broken the rules and awarded it to another athlete.

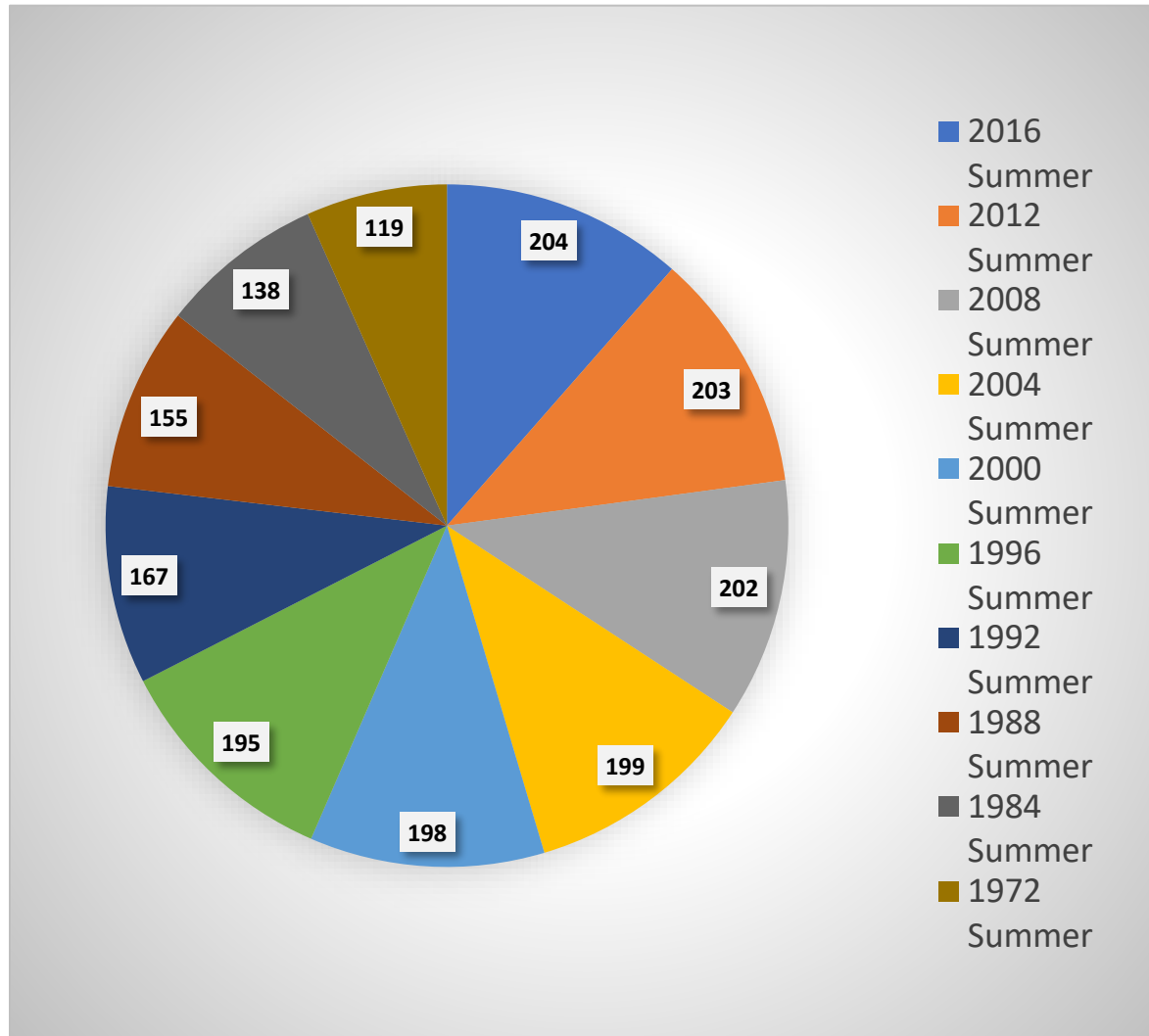
Top 20 countries with highest medals achieved. 1896-2016



#4.Top regions with the highest medals count year wise

```
Select n.region, year, count(medal) as totalmedal
from athlete_events a inner join noc_regions n
using(noc)
group by region, year
order by year;
```

Olympic games having most number of participations

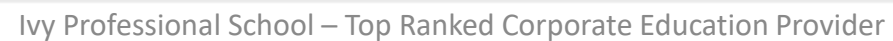


#11. Games with maximum no of countries that have participated.

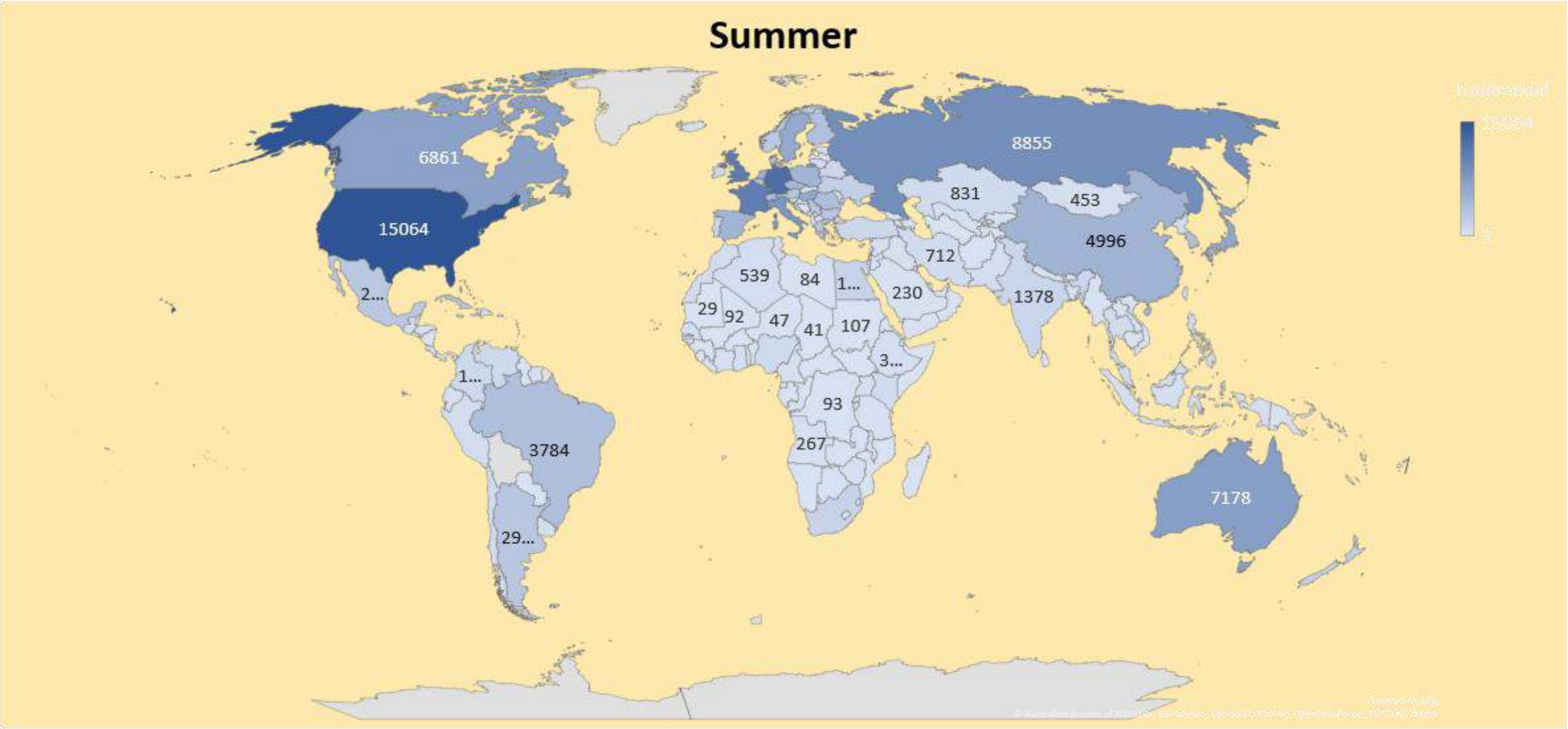
```
with total_countries as
    (select games, nr.region
     from athlete_events ae
     join noc_regions nr using (noc)
     group by games, nr.region)
select games, count(*) as total_countries
from total_countries
group by games
order by total_countries desc limit 10;
```

Is Winter Olympics same as Summer?

- The Olympics is divided into two seasonally themed halves. The Summer Olympics includes a myriad of fair weather sports, from track and field to swimming, gymnastics, and basketball.
- Conversely, the Winter Olympics focuses upon cold-weather sports such as bobsledding, ice skating, and skiing. Both events are held every four years, but their schedules are currently offset by two years.



Countries with highest medals Season-Wise

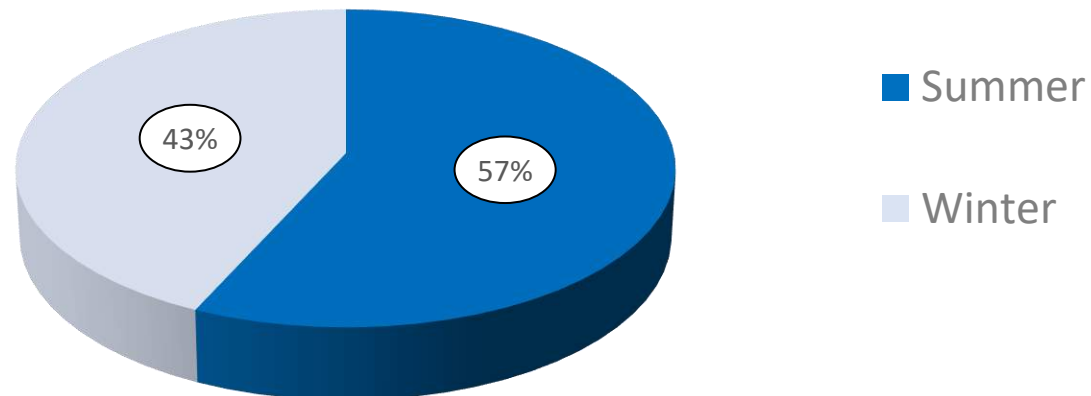


Differences between Summer and Winter Olympics

| Parameters | Summer Olympics | Winter Olympics |
|---------------------|--|---|
| Introduction | The Summer Olympic Games or the Games of the Olympiad is an international multi-sport event, occurring every four years. | The Winter Olympic Games is a major international sporting event that occurs once every four years. |
| Organized by | International Olympic Committee | International Olympic Committee |
| First held | 1896 Athens, Greece | 1924 Chamonix, France |
| Schedule | Every four years, on the leap year | Every four years, two years from the leap year. |
| Most Recent | 2020 Olympics rescheduled and held in 2021 in Tokyo, Japan | 2022, Beijing, China |

Chart showing the seasonality factor for each game

Ratio Of Season



#10. Find the no of olympic games for summer and winter.

```
Select distinct(year), season  
from athlete_events  
where season = "Summer" OR Season = "Winter"  
order by year;
```

Could you be an athlete? Olympics by age, weight and height

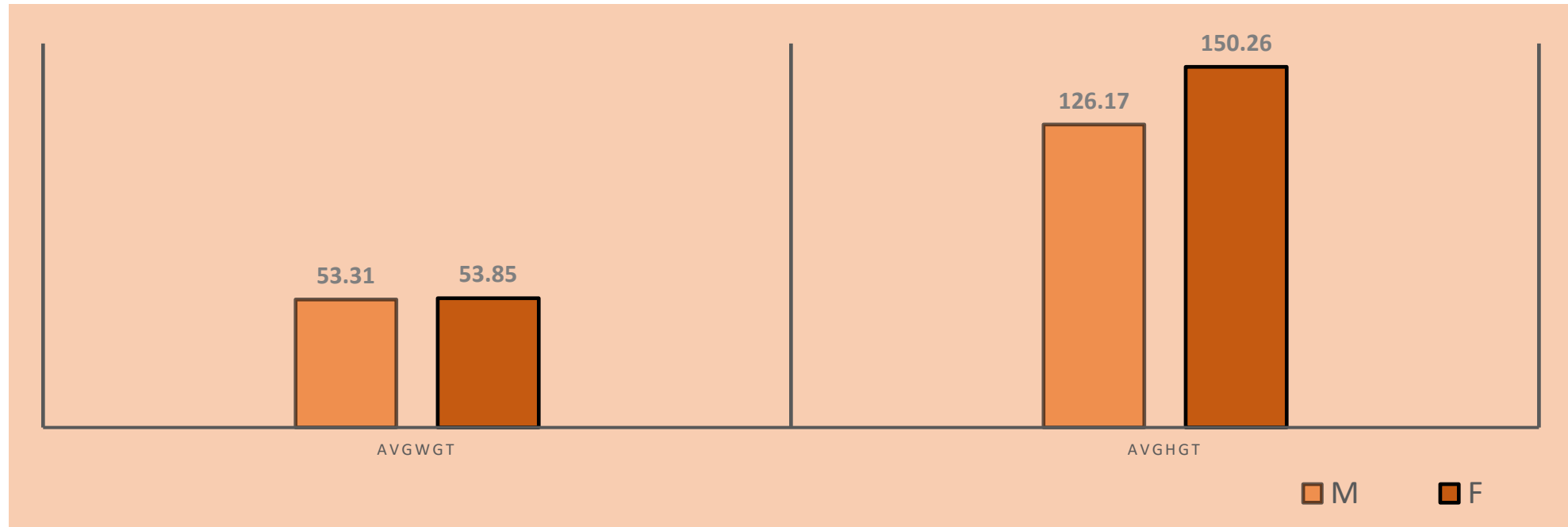
- Height and weight are dependent on sex. Taking a look at men's heights, the tallest male athlete stands at 2.21m is Chinese basketball player Zhaoxu Zhang but a close second is 23-year-old Russian volleyball player, Dmitriy Muserskiy at 2.18m.
- Weights were a bit trickier in that certain sports (Boxing, Gymnastics, Synchronised swimming, Taekwondo and Trampoline) did not give weights for their athletes. Taking this into account, the heaviest male athlete is Ricardo Blas Jr, a Judo competitor from Guam. The lightest is China's Yuan Cao who won a gold in the Men's Synchronised 10m Diving.

Data showing average weight and height of the athletes gender wise.

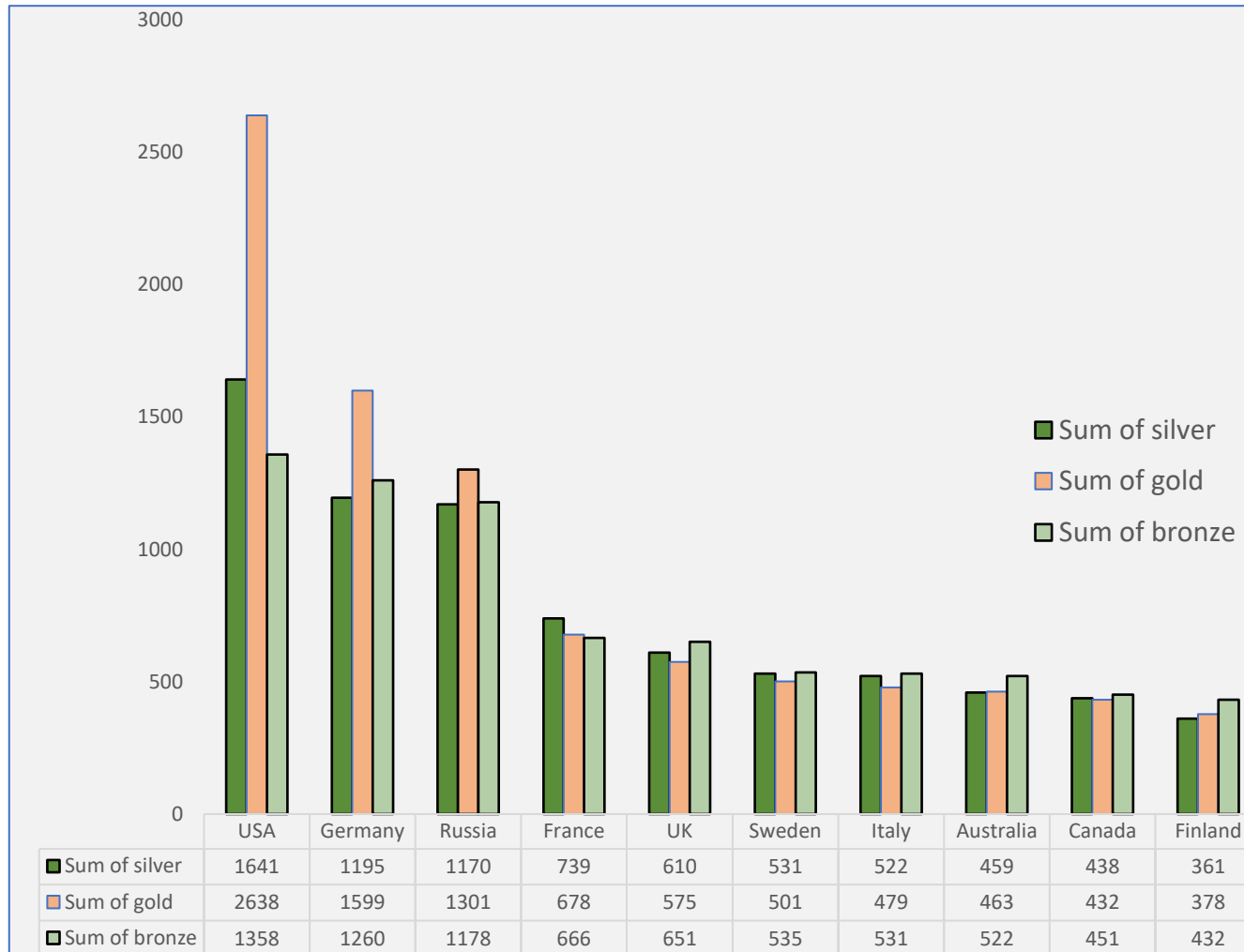
```

33  #2.Find the average weight and height of the athletes gender wise
34
35  • with t as
36  (select ID, round(avg(weight),2) as avgwgt, round(avg(height),2) as avghgt,  # Used CTE func. to create a temporary table(t) in order
37      sex  # to get average of height and weight for unique people.
38      from athlete_events
39      group by ID, sex)
40  select sex, round(avg(avgwgt),2) as AvgWgt, round(avg(avghgt),2) AvgHgt  # Extracted the desired data from the temp table(t) and
41  from t  # grouped it gender wise.
42  group by sex;

```



Countries with the most gold, silver, most bronze medals



with t1 as

```
(Select region as country, count(medal) as gold
from athlete_events a inner join noc_regions n
Where a.noc = n.noc and medal = "gold"
group by region, medal
order by gold desc),
```

t2 as

```
(Select region as country, count(medal) as silver
from athlete_events a inner join noc_regions n
Where a.noc = n.noc and medal = "silver"
group by region, medal
order by silver desc),
```

t3 as

```
(Select region as country, count(medal) as bronze
from athlete_events a inner join noc_regions n
Where a.noc = n.noc and medal = "bronze"
group by region, medal
order by bronze desc)
```

select * from

t1, t2, t3;



THANK YOU