"120 Years of Olympics History"

Group 9

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Project goal

We believe Olympics medal count is not just a metric of the country's performance in the games but the overall standing of the country in the world; since Olympics is the only event on the planet where almost all the countries participate.

The goal of the project is to represent the effects of world events on Olympics using visualizations.

Data Set

The dataset includes information of all games played in Olympics from Athens 1896 to Rio 2016. Each sample point consists of information about an athlete playing a sport in Olympics.

The features/covariates are as below:

Attribute	Description	Туре
ID	Unique number for each athlete	Categorical
Name	Athlete's name	Categorical
Sex	M or F	Categorical
Age	Integer	Quantitative
Height	In centimeters	Quantitative
Weight	In kilograms	Quantitative
Team	Team name	Categorical (spatial)
NOC	National Olympic Committee 3-letter code	Categorical
Year	Integer	Categorical
Season	Summer or Winter	Ordinal (temporal)
City	Host city	Categorical (spatial)
Sport	Sport	Categorical
Event	Event	Categorical
Medal	Gold, Silver, Bronze	Quantitative

(https://www.kaggle.com/heesoo37/120-years-of-olympic-history-athletes-and-results#athlete_events.csv)

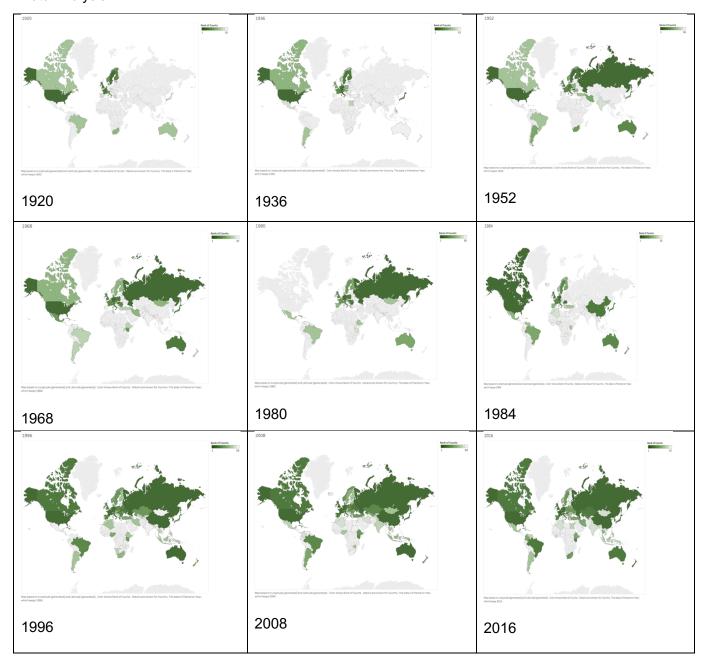
Analytical Questions and Proxy Tasks

- Do countries that bag the most medals cluster in a specific geographical location and does this change over time?
- Is there any connection between a country's performance and some world event occurring around that year of Olympics?

We plan to focus on the top performers in Olympics.

Story Design

Data Analysis



Only summer Olympics

What each map means?

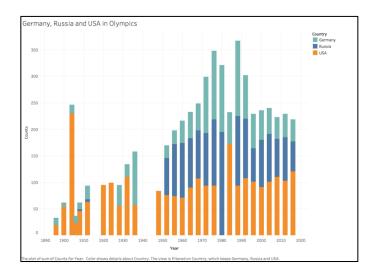
Each map represents the medals won by countries in a particular year of summer Olympics. The color represents the rank of the country in that year.

Observations and answers to questions

- During the initial years (i.e. 1900's) only a few countries won the medals, but we have observed that this has
 changed over time. Now there are many more countries participating and winning the medals, but top
 performers are still the same.
- We can clearly see that the countries that win the most medals are also the ones that are developed (USA, Russia, UK) or are aggressively developing (China).

Information discovered

- 1. Russia being of the developed countries did not get any medals during 1920 -1948.
- 2. China being one of the top performers now, did not win any medals until 1984.
- 3. USA has always been a top performer but did not receive any medals in 1980 and same happened with Russia in 1984.



- 4. There is no data for years between 1910-1920 and 1936-1944.
- 5. Germany did not receive any medals in 1948 being the winner in last Olympics.

Storyboard

Keeping in sight the history of Olympics, we are trying to tell the history of our world in the last century. We have picked up select moments of the last century which had their impact on entire world and can also be seen through the Olympics.

When Olympics started, victories were dominated by a handful of countries namely United States, Britain, France, Germany. While most of the countries were still struggling with colonial rule or monarchies, these countries had already started their progress in full swing.

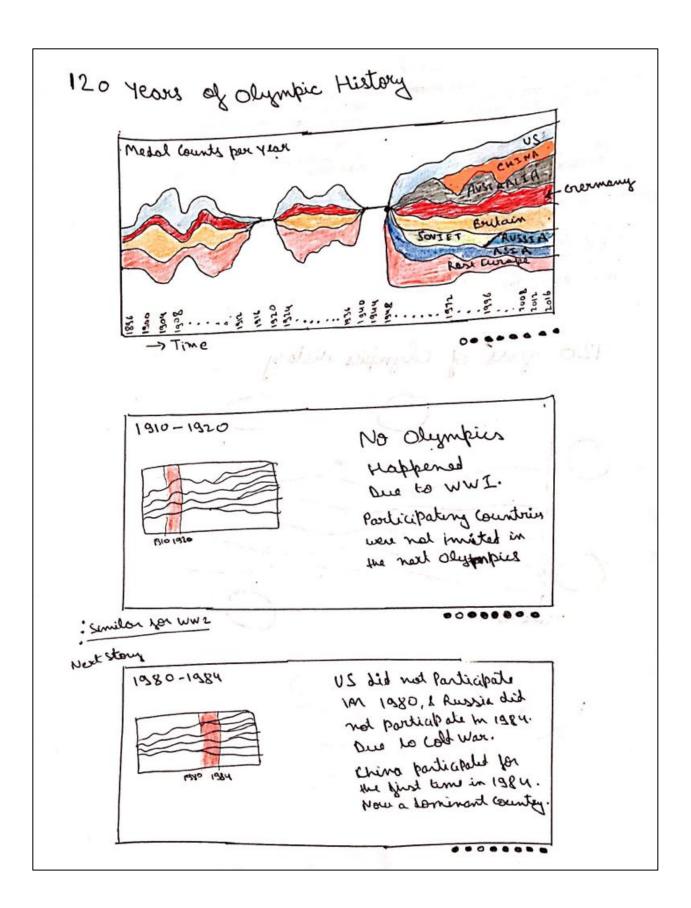
As the time progressed, more countries started to win, signaling the growth of other parts of world as well. When this story began, the medal winners were clustered around West, but now it has spread across entire globe.

But this path has not been a smooth one. There were several hiccups on the way.

Like- World War 1, World War 2, Cold war between Soviets and the US, Emergence of China in 1984 and being a constant performer since then etc.

Our final story would look something like the below sketches.

Each of these sketches will be followed by 2-3 lines of text explaining the story we are trying to convey.



Changelog
No changes.