

Why did they win? Visualizing NBA teams across multiple seasons

Yannick Boesmans

KU Leuven

yannick.boesmans

@student.kuleuven.be

Yannick Laevaert

KU Leuven

yannick.laevaert

@student.kuleuven.be

Yves Langerlaert

KU Leuven

yves.langerlaert

@student.kuleuven.be

ABSTRACT

Visualization of sports data is very common in recent years as access to data has increased. The abundance of data and audience allows for new and innovative presentations. In this paper we describe an interactive visualization of the NBA competition over the last 30 years. With three different views, we allow the user to explore data about NBA seasons including standings, team statistics, transfers and player statistics. The d3.js framework was used to develop this visualization. The result can be consulted on tankske.github.io/InfoVisNBA/.

ACM Classification Keywords

H.5.m. Information Interfaces and Presentation (e.g. HCI):
Miscellaneous;

Author Keywords

Information Visualization; CHI; NBA; D3.js

INTRODUCTION

The National Basketball Association (NBA) is the most famous professional basketball league in the world[9]. As in every other sports branch, a lot of data and statistics about players, teams, games and seasons are available, mainly in large tables. Despite the large amount of data available, gathering useful insights from this data can be surprisingly challenging. In our work we try to present this data in an innovative but still intuitive way, allowing the user to draw meaningful conclusions.

In the Goal and Target Audience section we describe the goal of the visualization and the target audience. In the Data section, we describe the data used, including its origins, advantages and limitations. The Related Work section gives an overview of related literature and web resources, including related visualizations. This includes both visualizations of NBA or other sports data, as well as visualizations tackling an issue encountered during the development of our visualization. In the Visualization section, the visualization itself is described. We give an overview of the different stages of development of the visualization, as well as the major design decisions. The Lessons learned section describes some interesting lessons we have learned from the project and in the Future work section we discuss potential improvements of the final visualization. We reflect on our work in the Conclusion section. Appendix A contains definitions for common basketball terms used in this paper.

GOAL AND TARGET AUDIENCE

The visualization's goal is to answer the following question: "Why did a certain team win the NBA Championship?" The visualization focuses on exposing relations between team performance and their player roster over several years. It allows users to find explanations for major improvements and declines in team performance. The visualization allows exploration of NBA data by lay persons. More specifically, the visualization does not focus on premade explanations for phenomena visible in the NBA data. By providing easy and intuitive access to the data, the visualization allows users to draw their own conclusions. Specifically, basketball fans are the core of our target audience. It can be of particular interest with the recent surge in fantasy leagues, a type of online game where participants assemble imaginary or virtual teams of real players of a professional sport, for which data analysis is paramount to a player's success [14, 20].

DATA

The data visualized is a subset of the data available on basketball statistics site basketball-reference[24]. It is a wide range of data including common basketball performance statistics, such as field goals, percentage of shots scored, shooting distance, minutes played per season, number of personal fouls made, salaries and much more . All of this data is available as time-series. These statistics are available for each player individually for each season. Aggregated data for entire teams and for entire seasons is also available. Additionally, individual game statistics are available, including playoff games. In our visualization we only use data from 1984 onwards. This is done because of rule changes in the NBA which changed the number of teams competing and the competition's structure. To simplify implementation of our visualization, only data after the last major rule change was used. The data we use includes league standings and playoff rankings for each team, team overall statistics, the team's roster and individual player statistics for each year, including the PER (Player Efficiency Rating)[11].

The data was gathered by scraping the basketball-reference site using the provided download capabilities. Most of the data was downloaded in csv format, while some tables had to be manually scraped. This process was automated using Python scripts. The data was then combined in a preprocessing step. In this step, each team's playoff rankings were calculated based on the matches played during the playoffs, and the rest of the data was combined into json format. The final

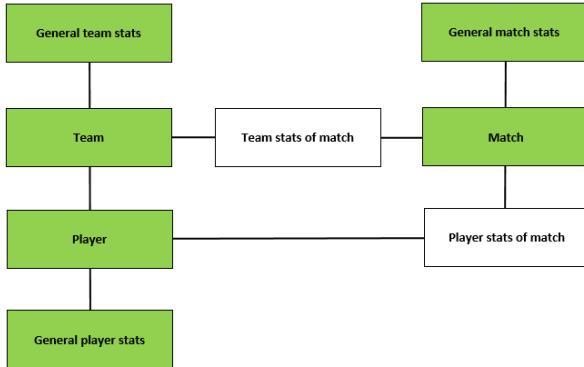


Figure 1. An overview of the data.

preprocessing step combined all data into one json file. A model of the available data can be seen on figure 1.

RELATED WORK

Recently, there has been an increase in the interest in visualizations of sports data. This is best exemplified by the workshop on sports data visualization at the IEEE Visualization Conference in 2013[17].

There are a number of traditional basketball visualizations. One of the most popular ones is the shot chart. This visualizes the shots made by a player or team. Different methods can be used, going from a scatterplot to hexagonal charts where the shots are grouped into hexagonal regions, to a heatmap. This is often done for the area in and around the three-point line, but it can also be done for the whole attack side of the field, as seen in the Vorped visualisation[29]. Because shots of the own side only happen rarely, it's not shown in shot charts. Shot chart provides insight into the shooting ability of a player[16, 6].

This view features heavily in Peter Beshai's Buckets[2]. This is an extensive visualization of NBA player data. It provides not only the player's shot chart for various years, but his shooting signature and several line graphs as well. It is strongly focused on individual player's shooting abilities.

Visualizations focusing on basketball teams and their performance are significantly more difficult to find. For the playoffs, there is the traditional playoffs bracket [23]. This bracket structure has the advantage of being well known and as such, does not require much explanation. However, it duplicates much information by displaying teams repeatedly.

An interesting alternative is the sunburst tournament visualization[22]. As the name suggests, this visualizes the tournament as a sunburst, with the winning team taking the part of the circle closer to the center. This does however not eliminate the problem of the recurring teams.

For the wimbledon tennis tournament, an enclosed circles visualization was created [12]. This visualization eliminates the repeating occurrences of the same team. However, it uses a lot of space.

England's Premier League results were visualized by Ami Sedghi for the Guardian[25]. This visualization shows the team's rankings as line graphs and allows highlighting of individual teams.

Tan et al. created an adaption of the traditional tournament bracket to better support modern interaction[27]. The tool, AdaptivTree, changes the brackets shape and adds colored lines to show available information as the user picks his own bracket.

The play-off view in our visualization is an alternative to the traditional bracket structure inspired by the visualization of the race to the white house made in 2012 for the New York Times by Mike Bostock and Shan Carter[4]. They use a tree-like structure where each split represents a state being one by one candidate or the other. The interactivity is very important here as it allows users to highlight one possible path out of many.

The entire history of the NBA and the best teams were analyzed by fivethirtyeight [15]. They calculated an ELO-score[7] for all teams and visualized them on line graphs.

In the article written by Johannes Becker[1], the Simple Rating System score (SRS score) is used to compare teams over the last 40 seasons in the NBA. The SRS score is represented by a color hue. For comparing quantitative values, this is not the most ideal characteristic to use as explained by John Mackinglay[19]. Nevertheless, some interesting findings are found and presented. By giving a green stroke to the rectangle of the champion of a season, it's easy to see which teams have won the NBA championship frequently. This way they have divided the last 40 seasons in three eras being the Los Angeles Lakers versus the Boston Celtics era, the Michael Jordan era and the Tim Duncan era.

Pagno et al. provide a number of different visualizations[21]. The most interesting one being the starplot. This plot several statistics for a team on an axis pointing radially outward from a common center. These points are then connected. It allows the user to get basic information about a team or player at a glance. Because of this speed of conveying information, it is also a prevalent visualization in sports games.

VISUALIZATION

The visualization consists of three parts:

- The play-off view: a compact view on the play-offs per season
- The statistics (zoom) view: a more detailed view on a statistic of a selected team
- The team view: a detailed view on how good or bad a team scores on a specific field position

The technique used, follows the standards of information visualization. It provides an overview, allows zooming and filtering and provides details on demand[26, 30, 19]. The play-off view provides the full overview which allows filtering by team. The statistics view provides the ability to zoom into one specific team. There some details are provided instantly, while others can be procured by hovering over certain elements.

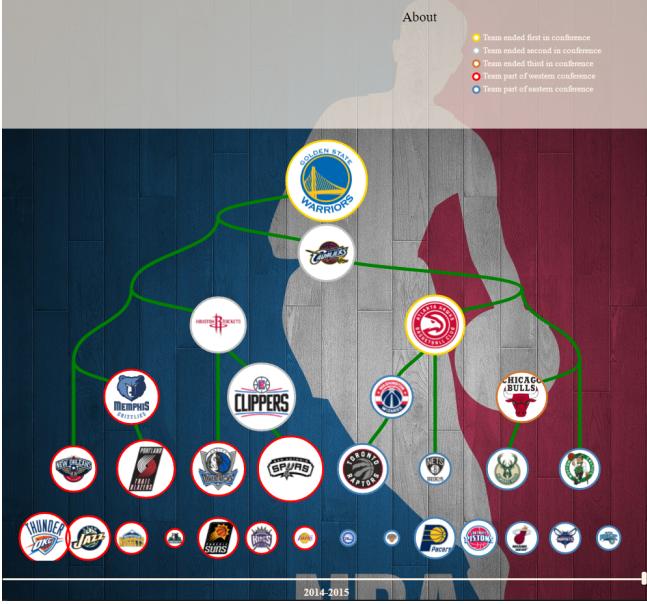


Figure 2. The play-off view without a team selected.

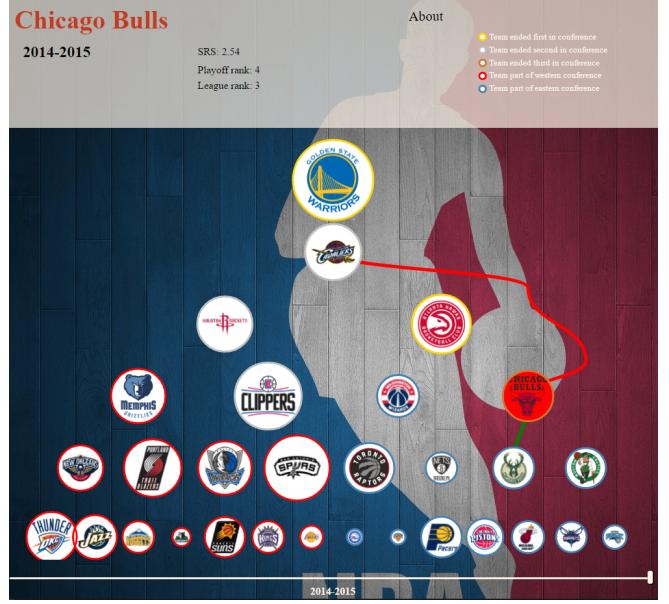


Figure 3. The play-off view with a team selected.

All three views are discussed in more detail below. The three views are available to the user on a single webpage, where they are organized in a vertical layout with fixed scrolling. Navigation with the keyboard is supported as well. The user starts on the play-off view and is able to navigate to the statistics and team views by scrolling down or clicking on teams. A different season can be selected with the left and right arrows or by clicking on the timeline. The timeline is a fixed part of the visualization. It is visible in the three different views. Navigation with the keyboard for switching between the three different views is supported as well with standard browser navigation by pressing the space bar or the up-and-down arrows.

We did not opt for the traditional minimalist approach used in information visualizations. The data-ink design principles were kept in mind, but we also focused on aesthetics instead of maximizing the data-ink ratio. So the choice was made to use a thematic background. This was done to improve the attractiveness of the visualisation on the one hand and the users' memory of it on the other hand[28].

The play-off view

This view informs the user of the roster and end positions in the NBA play-offs for a selected season, in general or for a selected team. The play-off view is shown in figure ???. The view consists of two parts:

- Context section: the top part informs the user about the selected team and shows a legend of the play-off view.
- Bubble section: this section represents the play-offs of the selected season.

Context section

The context section contains a legend for the bubble section. The bubble's borders are gold, silver or bronze if the team

ended respectively first, second or third in the regular competition. Teams that didn't end on a podium place during the regular competition have a red or blue stroke color indicating the team's region, respectively the western or eastern conference. The context section also contains a link to the "About" page where the user can get an explanation of the visualization with its different views, can get some background information about the NBA and the terminology used, and can check the source of the data used in the visualization. If the user hovers over or selects a team in the bubble section, the context section shows more information about that team, as shown in Figure ???. The information shown includes the SRS score, the end position in the play-offs and the end position in the regular competition.

Bubble section

This section presents the roster and end positions of the play-offs for a selected season. Every team is represented by a circle with the logo of the team inside it. The size of the circle represents the SRS score using an own interpretation of perceptual scaling because the (Flannery) Appearance Compensation is not usable with a domain of both negative and positive values. An exponential function with exponent 1.5 was used. This way the proportion between the area of a bigger and the area of a smaller circle will be greater than the proportion of values the areas represent to improve human perception.

The curved lines between teams represent the fact that those teams have encountered each other in the playoffs. Each row represents an end position in the play-offs. The higher a team is, the further it has come. From the top to the bottom the rows represent the winner of the final (rank 1), loser of the final (rank 2), losers of the semi-finals (rank 3), losers of the quarter-finals (rank 4), losers of the eighth finals (rank 5). The last

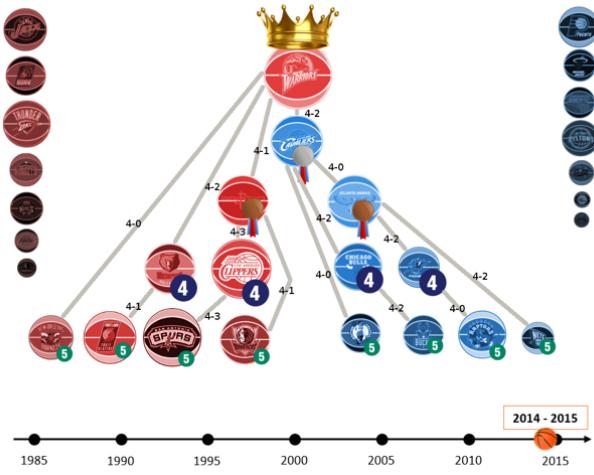


Figure 4. First design of the play-off view.

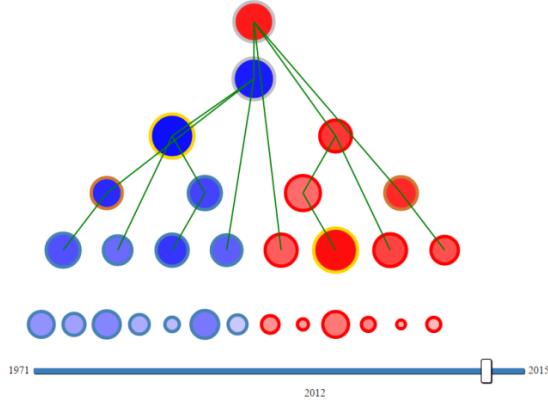


Figure 5. First implementation of the play-off view.

row represents the teams that did not make it to the play-offs (rank 6).

This simple presentation intuitively puts the winning teams higher than the losing teams. The winner and loser of a certain game can be easily derived from their relative vertical position. It is also clear that for a team to be on a higher level, the team needs to have played and won a series of matches against one other team at every level below them ???. This view is further reinforced by highlighting a team and its matches and opponents when hovering over it. To emphasize the matches won and lost, the colors green and red were used. Additional team information is also shown in the context part when hovering over a team.

Previous designs

Our initial design used the team circles' lightness to indicate their final ranking in their region. The hue was used to show the league they were part of. According to the Ranking of Perceptual Tasks [19] this is a good property for ordered values like the regular competition ranking. But the combination of

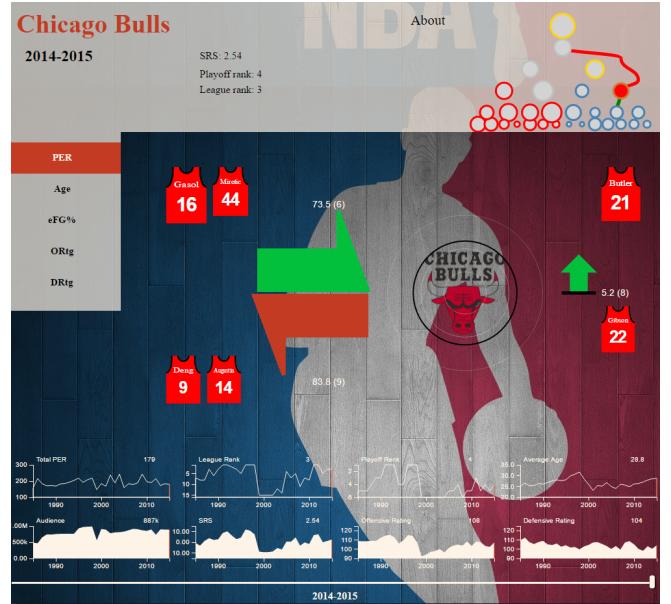


Figure 6. The statistics view.

the logo's of the teams with the colors resulted in an overload of information and made it more difficult to compare the end ranking of different teams.

As an alternative we tried the same view without the logo's. This turned out to be inconvenient for the user as one could not instantly see which team is represented by which circle. Therefore we've chosen to only use the teams' logos.

Our initial play-off view was too dense because teams that played against each other were connected directly. When searching for alternatives to reflect on our choice we discovered a similar visualization in a totally different context[4] as explained in the section 4. With the idea of this visualization in mind, our visualization gives a cleaner view of the competitors for a specific team compared to our original sketch. Hence we decided to adapt our visualization.

We initially also considered a map view to show the teams and their regular competition ranking on a map of the USA. However, the geographical position gave no additional information that would contribute to meaningful insights. Furthermore we've found a visualisation of the NBA with a map view [5] similar to our idea, so we decided to not implement this map view.

The statistics view

The statistics view gives a user a clear overview of how a statistic has been influenced in the selected season compared to the season before. The statistics view is shown in Figure 6. The view consists of 3 coordinated parts:

- Context section: the top part informs the user of the context of the selected team
- Arrow section: this section illustrates how transfers change statistics compared to the previous season

- Selected statistics section: team statistics and how they evolve over time

Context section

The context section is partly identical to that of the play-offs view. The team's information is also displayed in the top left. In the top right, the bubble section of the play-offs view is displayed in a reduced, minimalistic form. This view is repeated to create a sense of continuity between the different views and provide context of the current position in the visualization. The team shown in the statistics view is highlighted on this smaller bubble section as well. Replicating this section alleviates short-term memory limitations. It prevents the need to scroll back and forth between the different views constantly.

Arrow section

This section illustrates a change for a chosen statistic for the selected team in the selected season compared to the previous season. This gives a user more insight into why a statistic changed over time and how this change has affected team performance. The selected team is represented by a circle in the same way as explained in the play-off view. To give the user a better interpretation of the SRS value of the circle, three other reference circles are drawn. These are transparent with a lightgrey border. They show the maximum, average and minimum SRS value of the NBA teams in the selected season. The change for the chosen statistic is represented by three arrows:

- Arrow on the left pointing towards the circle: indicating the influence of players who joined the team.
- Arrow on the right of the circle: indicating how the team internally changed, e.g. by training its players
- Arrow on the left pointing away from the circle: indicating the influence of players who left the team

The value of the change in statistic is shown next to the arrow. As well as the number of players responsible for the change between brackets. Their are max. two jerseys next to the arrows as well. These are the jerseys of the players that had the biggest contribution to the influence represented by that arrow. On the left, there is a possibility to chose a statistic. The possibilities are the PER value, the age, the effective field goal percentage, the offensive rating and the defensive rating. Below this menu, player information is shown when a user hovers over a player's jersey.

Selected statistics section

Below the arrow section, multiple line and area charts show how the selected team has performed over the years. The different statistics shown are the total PER of the whole team, the league rank, the playoff rank, the average age of the team, the audience, the SRS-value of the team, the offensive rating and the defensive rating of the team. A user interacts with the visualization by shifting the bar indicating the current year displayed or the timeline. By doing this the view gets updated and the user can see the impact on the team in the context section and why the statistic changes in the arrow section. These charts enable the user to identify peaks or drops in a certain statistic. By interacting with the visualization, previous

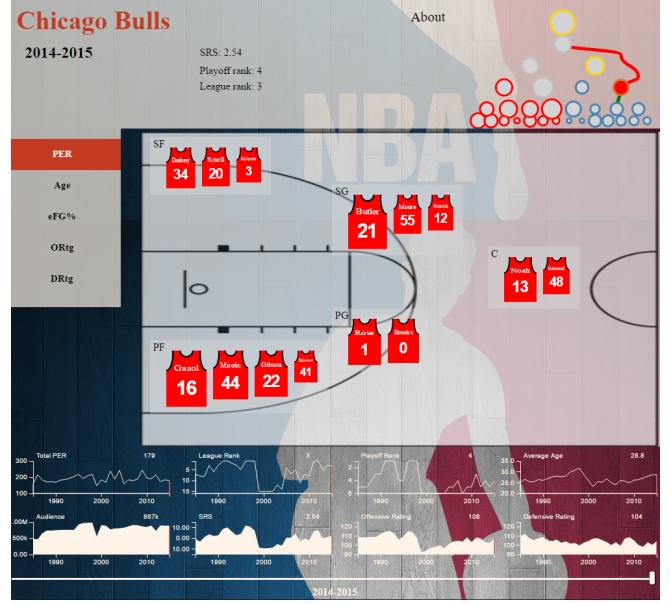


Figure 7. The team view.

seasons can be inspected to try and find explanations. The user could als look at the following seasons to see how a team performed related to the evolution of a statistic. This view provides a lot of additional information to users by allowing them to see correlations between statistics and phenomena quickly and easily.

Previous designs

This view has not changed much compared to the initial design. The only difference was the position of the arrow and jerseys for the players who stayed, which were originally in the team circle, and so the logo was not showed. The design of the arrows did not change. The incoming and outgoing arrows are maybe more intuitevly than the arrow for the stayed players, but we did not find any alternatives we could use.

The team view

The team view gives a user a detailed view on the strength of the team at the different field positions. The team view is shown in Figure 7. The view consists of 3 coordinated parts:

- Context sect ion: the top part informs the user of the context of the selected team
- Field section: this section illustrates why a statistic has changed compared to the previous season
- Selected statistics section: team statistics and how they evolve over time

The context section and the selected statistics section are fixed parts in the statistics and team view, and are therefore not explained again for this view.

Field section

This view shows each player of the team at its field positions. Players are represented by their jerseys. Jerseys aligned next to each other share the same position, which is indicated as

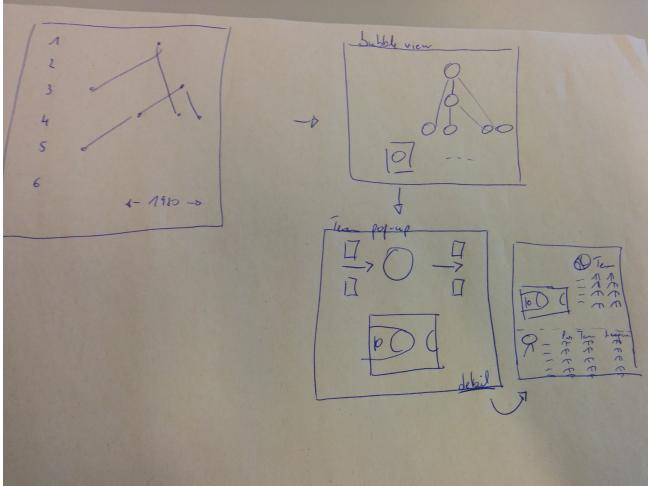


Figure 8. A sketch of a previous design including the small multiples on the bottom right.

well with a rectangle. The size of a jersey illustrates a players performance according to the chosen statistic. The possible statistics are shown on the left and are the same as those in the arrow section of the statistics view. As well as the statistics view, this view should give the user the ability to search for explanations why a team is performing better or worse over seasons. On the other hand, a user can see what impact a change in team characteristics has on its overall performance. This view should give a user insight on how strong or weak a particular team is for a specific field position. A user can then scroll through time to see how field positions evolve and what the influence is over time.

Previous designs

Initially we designed this view more elaborate. When the user would click on a jersey, specific player information would be shown together with a number of player statistics in the form of small multiples. A bell curve should have informed how a player scores compared to his team, other players in the league on his position or all other players in the league. We considered other charts for the small multiples as well. A box plot or bullet was less clear for us to indicate where a player stands compared to the group he was compared with. This part of the visualization was not our main focus. Because of the lesser importance and because of time and resource constraints, it has not been developed. A sketch including the small multiples view on the bottom right is shown on Figure ??.

Technology

To create the visualization, the d3 javascript framework [3] was used in combination with html5 [8] and jquery [18]. Note that D3 is based on HTML, CSS, Javascript and SVG. This allows easy access to the visualization as most modern browsers are capable of handling these webstandards. The choice not to use the d3 framework for the entire visualization was made to ease the layout configuration of the visualization. Instead, html was used to do the global layout of the visualization. We

opted to structure the site with multiple divs as containers. To each container we allocate a svg with a specific visualization.

When working with d3.js we encountered one main obstacle:

- Asynchronous calls had to be combined with synchronous calls. More specific, when a visitor uses the timeline to scroll through time, the whipping of previous visualizations was not synced with the creation of the visualisation. This resulted in whipping sections when a visualization was not created yet. Hence the view resulted in multiple figures overlapping.

LESSONS LEARNED

We've learned a couple of things during the creation of this visualization:

- Find a story to tell with your visualization
- Each separate component should be a sufficient informative visualization on itself
- Creating a custom visualization costs time and opportunities

In what follows we will discuss our experience in more detail.

Story telling

At the beginning of this project we were able to design the 3 separate views quite quickly. Our main concern was to integrate these views as a whole and to be able to let a user see relations between the teams' performance and their statistics to draw conclusions of his/her own. The relation we thought would be visible was that the total PER value of a team would influence the end positions in the NBA championship, both the league rank as the play-off rank. We expected that teams that had a big increase in total PER value, due to a good transfer policy during season, would benefit from it in one of the following seasons. We were not able to conclude this from the data as some players may play a lot more than others and are therefore having a big influence on the team. However this led us to a story about the Chicago Bulls. The team of Michael Jordan who is seen as the greatest basketball player of all time. In 1984, Jordan arrives at the Chicago Bulls and in his first season he is already the top player of his team, as seen by the size of his jersey for the PER statistic. In the season 1990-1991 and the two following seasons, the Chicago Bulls win the NBA championship. The "three-peat" as it is called was done with almost the same core team. Next to Michael Jordan, there were around five players that were part of the team and were roughly the best on their position in the team, for example Scottie Pippen. We can see that in the seasons before this "three-peat" this team was formed and already played with each other. After that last season form those three consecutive wins, Michael Jordan retires and the team is not able anymore to achieve the same. In the middle of the season 1994-1995, Michael Jordan came out of retirement. What follows is a similar story to the previous one. In the season 1995-1996 and the two following seasons, the Chicago Bulls again achieve to win the NBA championship three times in a row, again with a team consisting of around five core players. Once again is Michael Jordan the star player of the team, but also Scottie Pippen is still one of the best players of the team.

So to become the champion, it seems like a team needs to have a default team with around five core players and one or two star players. By having this story it was easier for us to evaluate our design. We could focus more on relevant parts of the visualization and cut less relevant parts from the project eg the details player information.

Each component should be informative

In order to have a good visualization as a whole, each component should be a clear and informative visualization on itself. During the project, we started noticing that most components in a visualization lack references and hence are not informative enough. Eg. each small multiple of a statistic in the statistics view on itself gives sufficient information to stand on itselv. The bar in the small multiple indicates the score in the selected season and enables the user to evaluate that score over time. Have there been better scores, or worse scores? Is this score part of an upward movement during years? This should be weighed against the duplication of data and use of screen space. Coordinated views alleviate this need significantly, as each component is strongly supported by other components.

Custom visualizations

Before exploring what is out there in the d3.js world, we made our own sketches. This is how we came up with the 3 custom views that make up our visualization. When comparing our design with alternatives we could not find something that satisfied our needs. Nonetheless, they gave us inspiration to finetune our designs. Although we are satisfied with our result and we are convinced it was the right choice to reach our goal, it had some draw backs. If we did not start with our custom view, we would have had more freedom in exploring multiple different visualizations and we would be able to evaluate different options with trial and error. Instead much of the time developing was spent on the technical details for these custom visualizations. This was especially true for the bubble component of the play-off view. No out of the box solution for this could be found so everything from the determination of the positions of the bubbles to how to connect them had to be developed by us.

FUTURE WORK

As with most projects, the result is never 'finished', meaning that there are always extensions and improvements possible but due to timing or resource constraints they haven't all been implemented. We suggest a number of features that might improve the visualization:

- Smooth/animated transitions between states could improve the user experience. For example when changing year, a transformation of the arrow in the statistics view would help the user see a difference between years. At the moment the arrows change at the blink of an eye, making it difficult for us humans with a short term memory to make the comparison. This would also have been very useful in the transitions between different years on the bubble view.
- To further support our short term memory we could also 'save' the previous state. Eg. in the field view we could visualize ghost jerseys to indicate which players left the

team or position and highlight players that joined the team. This would help the user see how the team changes over time.

- At the moment no attention has been payed to the process, provenance and history of the user's exploration session. A user thus needs to memorize his action to be able to share or reproduce his actions. This could be improved by adding URL parameters. This way a user at least can share or save a state of an analysis. One step further is to provide a play-feature. The visitor could then share his exploration and replay it. A simple implementation would ask the visitor for a start date and an end date and would then 'play' the changes of a particular team and characteristic over time.
- We could support users further in looking for patterns by focussing more on comparisons. We could integrate a view where a visitor is able to compare two teams in the same year, or in two different years by duplicating current views next to each other.
- We could focus more on the core team, i.e. five or six players who seem to be the most important for the results of a team.
- As mentioned before, we could elaborate individual player information and visualize their statistics relevant to their field position.

CONCLUSION

We believe the visualization can be of tremendous value for fans and fantasy basketball players. Personally we have gained several insights into the performance of basketball teams by using the visualization and we believe others could learn even more. The most interesting conclusion we were able to make concerns the importance of individual players in a basketball team. We were able to find strong correlations between having two to four very strong players and the team's performance. It seems having one star player is not enough. On the other hand, having more than 5 good players no longer has much influence either.

While the visualization has a lot of potential for improvement, we think the innovative play-offs representation combined with detailed team information in an integrated fashion enables users to gain insights into why certain teams won the NBA Championship.

References

- [1] J. Becker. *As NBA Empires Rise and Fall*. Aug. 7, 2015.
URL: <http://nyloncalculus.com/2015/08/07/as-nba-empires-rise-and-fall/>.
- [2] P. Beshai. *Buckets: NBA Shot Visualization*. Apr. 2016.
URL: <http://peterbeshai.com/buckets/app/>.
- [3] M. Bostock. *D3 - Data Driven Documents*. Apr. 2016.
URL: <https://d3js.org/>.
- [4] M. Bostock and S. Carter. *512 Paths to the White House*. Nov. 2, 2012. URL: <http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2012/11/02/us/politics/paths-to-the-white-house.html>.

- [5] L. Chiu. *NBA-Visualization*. May 2016. URL: <http://lemonchiu.github.io/NBA-Visualization/>.
- [6] S. Chu. “Information Visualization in the NBA: The Shot Chart”. In: (2010).
- [7] W. Community. *Wikipedia - Elo rating system*. May 2016. URL: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elo_rating_system.
- [8] W. Community. *Wikipedia - HTML5*. Apr. 2016. URL: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTML5>.
- [9] W. Community. *Wikipedia - National Basketball Association*. Apr. 2016. URL: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Basketball_Association.
- [10] W. Community. *Wikipedia - NBA playoffs*. May 2016. URL: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/NBA_playoffs.
- [11] W. Community. *Wikipedia - Player Efficiency Rating*. Apr. 2016. URL: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Player_efficiency_rating.
- [12] P. Cook. *Wimbledon 2013 Player bubbles*. May 2016. URL: <http://wimbledon.prcweb.co.uk/playerbubbles.html>.
- [13] D. Drinen. *A very simple ranking system*. May 8, 2006. URL: <http://www.pro-football-reference.com/blog/?p=37>.
- [14] G. S. Dzodom and F. M. Shipman. “Data-driven Web Entertainment: The Data Collection and Analysis Practices of Fantasy Sports Players”. In: *Proceedings of the 2014 ACM Conference on Web Science*. WebSci ’14. Bloomington, Indiana, USA: ACM, 2014, pp. 293–294. ISBN: 978-1-4503-2622-3. DOI: [10.1145/2615569.2615649](https://doi.org/10.1145/2615569.2615649).
- [15] R. Fisher-Baum and N. Silver. *The Complete History Of The NBA*. May 21, 2015. URL: <http://projects.fivethirtyeight.com/complete-history-of-the-nba/>.
- [16] K. Goldsberry. “CourtVision: New Visual and Spatial Analytics for the NBA”. In: (2012).
- [17] IEEE. *What’s the score? The 1st Workshop on Sports Data Visualization*. May 2016. URL: <http://workshop.sportvis.com/>.
- [18] JQuery. *JQuery*. Apr. 2016. URL: <https://jquery.com>.
- [19] J. Mackinlay. “Automating the Design of Graphical Presentations of Relational Information”. In: *ACM Trans. Graph.* 5.2 (Apr. 1986), pp. 110–141. ISSN: 0730-0301. DOI: [10.1145/22949.22950](https://doi.org/10.1145/22949.22950).
- [20] E. Miller and D. Singer. *For daily fantasy-sports operators, the curse of too much skill*. Sept. 2015. URL: <http://www.mckinsey.com/industries/media-and-entertainment/our-insights/for-daily-fantasy-sports-operators-the-curse-of-too-much-skill>.
- [21] B. Pagano et al. “NBAVis: Visualizing National Basketball Association Information”. In: (2014).
- [22] D. Peraza. *The history of sports championships, visualized*. May 2016. URL: <http://hyperakt.com/labs/champs-ring/>.
- [23] @playoffsbracket. *NBA Playoffs Bracket*. May 2016. URL: <http://www.nbpplayoffsbracket.com/2016/index.php>.
- [24] B. Refernce. *Basketball Reference*. Apr. 2016. URL: <http://www.basketball-reference.com/>.
- [25] A. Sedghi. *Premier League 2012-13 Visualized*. June 3, 2013. URL: <http://www.theguardian.com/news/datablog/interactive/2013/jun/03/premier-league-season-visualised>.
- [26] B. Shneiderman. “The Eyes Have It: A Task by Data Type Taxonomy for Information Visualizations”. In: *Proceedings of the 1996 IEEE Symposium on Visual Languages*. VL ’96. Washington, DC, USA: IEEE Computer Society, 1996, pp. 336–. ISBN: 0-8186-7508-X.
- [27] D. Tan et al. “AdaptiviTree: Adaptive Tree Visualization for Tournament-Style Brackets”. In: *IEEE InfoVis 2007*. 2007.
- [28] A. Vande Moere and H. Purchase. “On the Role of Design in Information Visualization”. In: *Information Visualization* 10.4 (Oct. 2011), pp. 356–371. ISSN: 1473-8716. DOI: [10.1177/1473871611415996](https://doi.org/10.1177/1473871611415996).
- [29] Vorped. *NBA-Visualization*. May 2016. URL: <http://vorped.com/1-nba/2015-2016/>.
- [30] M. Q. Wang Baldonado, A. Woodruff, and A. Kuchinsky. “Guidelines for Using Multiple Views in Information Visualization”. In: *Proceedings of the Working Conference on Advanced Visual Interfaces*. AVI ’00. Palermo, Italy: ACM, 2000, pp. 110–119. ISBN: 1-58113-252-2. DOI: [10.1145/345513.345271](https://doi.org/10.1145/345513.345271).

APPENDIX

TERMINOLOGY

NBA

National Basketball Association - The largest, most well-known basketball of the USA.

PER

Player Efficiency Rating - An all-in-one basketball rating, boiling down all of a player’s contributions into one number[11].

SRS

Simple Rating System - a rating that takes into account average point differential and strength of schedule. The rating is denominated in points above/below average, where zero is average[13].

Playoffs

The National Basketball Association (NBA) playoffs are a best-of-seven elimination tournament among 16 teams in the Eastern Conference and Western Conference (called divisions, pre-1970), ultimately deciding the winner of the NBA Finals[10].

Jersey

The shirt worn by basketball players.