Interactive Visualization of Olympic games

Basic Information

Team Information

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Github repo:

https://github.com/saivamshidobbali/120YearsOfOlympics

Background and Motivation

The Olympic games are the world's foremost sports competition that first took place in 1896 in Athens, Greece. They are held every four years, with Summer and Winter Games alternating by occurring every 2 years apart. Thousands of athletes from all over the world participate in the events. It is one of the greatest events where the whole world come together and cheer for their idols. The games are considered not just between the athletes, but between the nations. Athletes are representatives of their nation, showing the world that their country can compete in the world.

It is important for people to know the significance of the Olympic games and their countries position in the performance. Even though mainstream media, social media promotes and telecasts news regarding Olympic games, it only happens during the time of the events. Also, there are no tools that represent the history of the games over the years which people can access whenever needed. Therefore, we propose an interactive visualization tool for the Summer and Winter Olympics that presents, the number of medals won, the country which won, details of the athletes, categories of sports throughout the years.

Data

This is a historical dataset on the modern Olympic Games, including all the Games from Athens 1896 to Rio 2016. Note that the Winter and Summer Games were held in the same year up until 1992. After that, they staggered them such that Winter Games occur on a four-year cycle starting with 1994, then Summer in 1996, then Winter in 1998, and so on. A common mistake people make when analyzing this data is to assume that the Summer and Winter Games have always been staggered.

Dataset:

https://www.kaggle.com/heesoo37/120-years-of-olympic-history-athletes-and-results

Data Preprocessing:

Need to drop unused columns and limit the number of countries represented to 20 using python. Need to filter out noisy data and remove the duplicates. Data regarding countries' GDP need to be gathered and combined with Olympics dataset.

Project Objectives:

The aim of the project is to:

- 1. Effectively design a visualization system where users can interact and gain information on the Olympic games.
- 2. User should be able to select the year to see the results of the games pertaining to that year.
- 3. Is the country's GDP and the number of medals won correlated?
- 4. How is the participation of women athletes changing from history?
- 5. Comparison between Gold, Silver and Bronze medals won by each country.

Design 1:

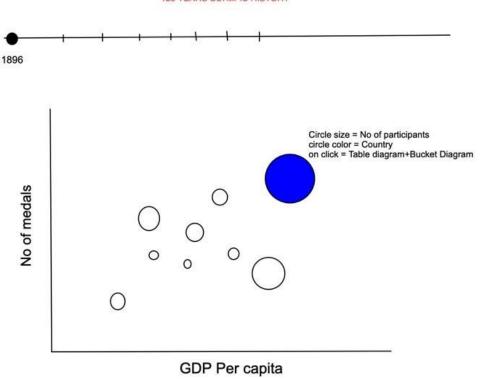
Year slider:

It synchronizes all the views in this design with a particular year. (i.e 1896 - 2016). It also shows information related to the location of the Olympics in that particular year.

Scatterplot

Scatterplot shows a comparison between the number of medals won by a country and its GDP per capita. How is an increase in GDP resulted in an increase in participation from that country and also an increase in the number of medals won by that country over a period of 120 years.





Marks and Channels

- Color represents the country name.
- Size of the circle represents the total number of participants in the Olympics from that particular country
- The position of the circle encodes the number of medals won by the country and its GDP per capita.
- Year slider fetches information for that particular year.
- By clicking a particular circle that circle gets highlighted, the rest of the circles are diluted and also a drop-down listing information related to each and every sport played by that country is seen in Medals Table.

Table Chart:

This table showcases information on the number of medals (gold, silver, bronze) won by each country in each sport. All the columns can be sorted.

This table is linked to year slider, it fetches information of a particular year.

Initially only aggregated values of medals won by a country are shown as bars, on clicking a specific country, we can see a drop-down listing information related to each and every sport played by that country and also respective country is highlighted in scatterplot.

COUNTRY	GOLD	SILVER	BRONZE	TOTAL
USA	30			
Swimming				
Gymnastics				
Shooting Weight lifting			0	
CHINA Swimming				
Gymnastics				
Shooting Weight lifting				

Marks and channels:

Marks = Horizontal Bars

Channels = Colors, Length of the bar.

Gender Inequality

Each of the circles represent a particular athlete, hover on the circle to get athlete information. These athletes are colored based on their gender and segregated into different sports categories they represent.

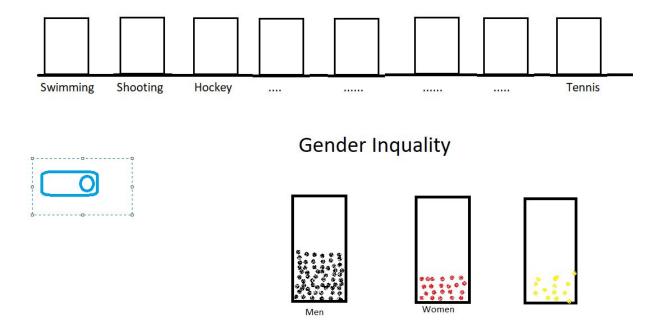
There is a toggle switch provided at the top, which when pressed all these athletes are sorted into three different bins based on their gender. This shows which shows the inequality between different genders.

These bins are synchronized with the year slider, showing data related to a particular year.

Categorical Data: Hockey **Tennis Swimming** Shooting **Gender Inquality** Mixed Women

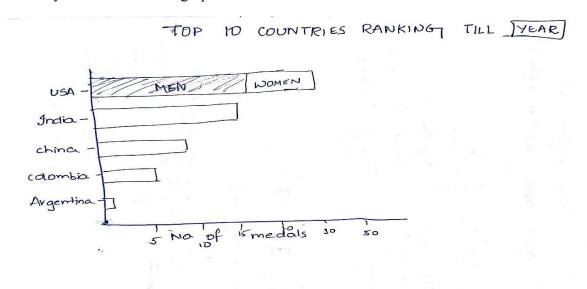
Men

Aggregated Data



Bar Graph

This bar graph shows, ranking of different countries based on the number of medals won by them until that particular year. It is also synchronized by year slider with other views showing data until a particular year. Y-axis represents the country name and X-axis represents the number of medals won. It also encodes male and female medal winner in the bar graph using color, basically it is a stacked bar graph.

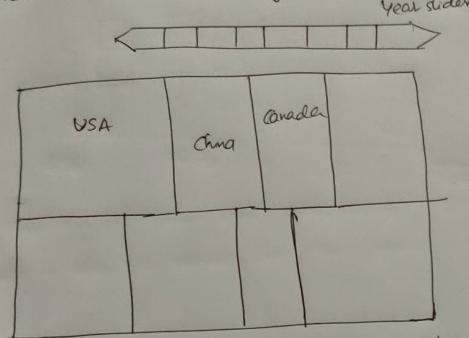


Design 2:

Tremap Design

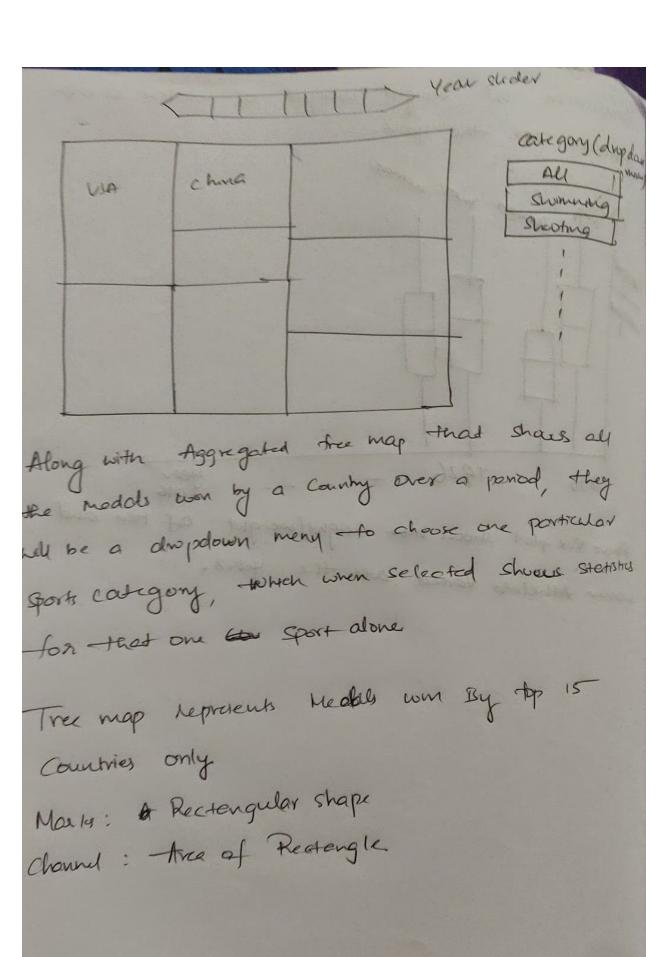
Alee of each rectangle encodes number of medals won by a country over a paried of time

The aggregated Map are 120 years shows how these medals are distributed among countries. year stider



As After Treemap shows cummulative value of total Medals won by that country until that year shown by your stider.

This dynamic change in the size of the Country shows how the medals are getting als tribute and know some countries have held stort, without Stort lode.



treemap further gives us information about Subcategory of each sport, like hiraed doubl Men's singles, women's singles In termis. We can get in formation about Noval Medals win by each country in there sub-categories. 1 Race spin lo, ocomb lank dup down Leants USA select the encodes country Medals won by each country.

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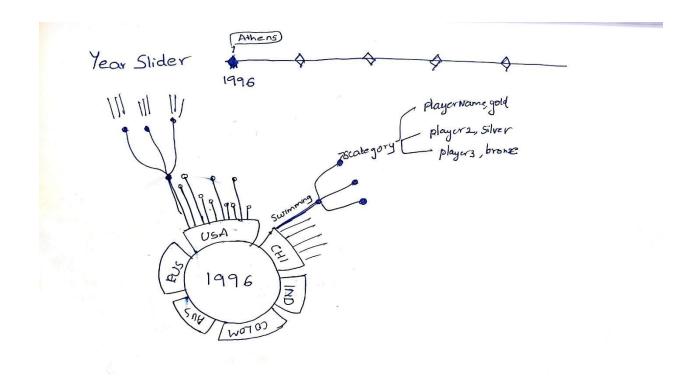
Comparison of Height I weight of women is men Atheleles over the years. 1926 1896 Abore Rux plat shows how height weight of then and women Atheletes verred over the years. male dynipians Line charts :female Olympians year

Above Line Cloud Shows difference between no of male and temple Atheleter over the years.

This actually Shows gender gap between male us famale over the years.

Design 3:

Histogram



The above histogram is synchronized to year by year slider, wherein each segment represents a country and bars on top of the country represents medals won in each category, for example, swimming, shooting, tennis, etc.

When clicked on these bars it expands to represents sub-categories like 100mts Race, 400 mts race in running which further expands to list players who won the medals.

Word Map:

It shows aggregated values of medals won by the top 20 players in the world over the last 120 years.

Player with the highest number of medals is represented by the largest font, player with the lowest number of medals with the smallest font.

Final Design:

1) Scatter plot and Table chart

Choosing scatter plot from 1st design, as it can easily incorporate GDP data and number of participants. Also choosing table chart from 1st design as it acts as a support for the scatter plot as it gives more information like medals won by a country in specific sports category.

2) Treemap vs Bar graph

Tree map is better to understand which country leads in which sports category and specifically which sub category of the sport like Mixed doubles in tennis. It gives us an idea of what proportion of medals are coming from a particular subcategory of sport. Usually bar graph is also a good idea but when it comes to representing multiple categories in a sport, tree map is better than a stacked bar graph as it can be confusing because number of categories varies per sport.

3) Box plot and Line chart

To understand gender inequality and difference between the genders, box plot and line chart are ideal as opposed to bin diagram shown in the 1st design as it is visually more appealing but gives very little information.

4) Even though the third design is visually more appealing, the design can cause confusion and it shows the details of the subcategories only when pressed on the bars of sports categories, whereas in other designs, different charts are used for which are more helpful. Also third design will not display names of sports categories and is redundant on each country.

Mandatory Features:

- 1. To show a comparison of countries participating and the number of medals they won.
- 2. To compare the number of medals in each sport category.
- 3. To show the gender inequality in different categories of sports.
- 4. To show changes in ranking of top-performing countries over the years.

Optional Features:

- 1. To show sports subcategory players information.
- 2. Word map for representing top players.

Project schedule:

Week 1:

- 1. Research the ideas for visualization project.
- 2. Gather the data set from online data sources.
- 3. Ideate on different visualizations for the data set.
- 4. Sketch the mandatory and optional designs.
- 5. Create Project Proposal document

Week 2:

- 1. Data preprocessing using python.
- 2. Develop code to read the preprocessed data.
- 3. Optimize on the designs and decide the final 3 or 4 designs after peer review.

Week 3:

- 1. Design visualization with selected design 1(Scatter plot).
- 2. Design Table Chart and include sorting feature

Week 4:

- 1. Design Bin chart for categorical data.
- 2. Design Ranking bar chart for the top 10 countries.

Week 5:

- 1. Work on the project website and other modifications required.
- 2. Add story to the visualizations.
- 3. Final Project Due