

# **Analysing Tennis's Big 3**

Comparing the achievements of Federer, Nadal, and Djokovic using various metrics and visualisations in order to obtain insights into their rivalry

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## Introduction

The subject surrounding the top of men’s tennis over the last ten years has been the so-called “Big 3”. Roger Federer, Rafael Nadal, and Novak Djokovic have held an unprecedented grip over the men’s game since 2004 when Roger Federer won three out of four Grand Slams. Since Roger Federer won Wimbledon in 2003 to the time of writing this before the French Open in 2023, 64/78 of all Grand Slams have been won by one of these three undisputed all-time greats. The prolonged rivalry these men have enjoyed has seen all of them rise to the top of all-time debates in the eyes of most tennis fans.

Despite succeeding iconic rivalries such as the all-American pair Andre Agassi and Pete Sampras, the popular 80s clash between Stefan Edberg and Boris Becker, and the classic Jimmy Connors and Bjorn Borg, their rivalry stands a level above in the pantheon of the sport. They have redefined the definition of greatness in tennis by achieving levels of sustained success never before witnessed. For simple context, when Federer took a stranglehold of the sport in 2004, he was overthrowing the reign of Pete Sampras who at that time boasted an all-time leading fourteen Grand Slams. Now each of the “Big 3” boast tallies that have relegated Sampras’s previous record to a level below them: Nadal (22), Djokovic (22), and Federer (20). This is essentially the key to their unmatched reputations, and they achieved this while competing against each other. Imagine breaking all-time records in an individual sport all while playing against the other two best of all time. This is what each of these three men have done.

Naturally, as fans have watched these greats fight each other for titles over the last decade-and-a-half, each have garnered dedicated supported and stoked a debate around *who* is the greatest of all-time. I will first start by revealing my own bias and perspective on the matter, as is only fair to the reader. Since 2008, I have been a die-hard Rafael Nadal fan. In fact, I would go as far as to say that he is my favourite sportsman/woman of all-time which is something I do not anticipate changing in the foreseeable future. Secondly, and perhaps surprisingly, I have always vehemently argued that it is impossible to recognise a “GOAT”. “GOAT” debates are challenging or impossible to make for any sensible sports fan at the best of times, however, that does not mean it is not fun to compare and contemplate hypothetical scenarios and match-ups. This is one of the joys of sport and one that I am happy to admit I partake in.

In the spirit of making comparisons and contemplating hypothetical scenarios, for some time I have wanted to do so in the case of the “Big 3”. What I intend to do in the following piece of work, is attempt to visualise this rivalry in a way that I as a fan of the sport and these players haven’t seen. Not with the agenda of finding evidence in favour of one over the other, but to learn more about the dynamics of this era and challenge my own preconceptions about their reign over tennis.

## Visualising Dominance using Tournament Success

The most referenced metric when comparing the “Big 3” is the number of Grand Slams they have won, to the point where we now have a so-called “Grand Slam Race”. This is a very legitimate factor when evaluating the legacy and respective dominance of these players. In fact, one of the first ways in which I outlined the dominance of the “Big 3” was their stranglehold on Grand Slam titles since 2003. Further, it is widely recognised and acknowledged by the players themselves that Grand Slams are their top priority, particularly as they age and their bodies are unable to maintain their once rigorous schedules that are required to compete for rankings. Despite the relative importance of Grand Slams, I also elected to include visualisations describing their successes in ATP Masters 1000 tournaments (known as ATP Masters Series tournaments prior to 2009). I also include title wins in general which includes all ATP tournaments 250, 500, and 1000, as well as Olympic singles titles, ATP End of Tour Finals, and Grand Slams. This was with the aim of providing a more complete picture. Grand Slams may be the highlight of the calendar, however, the tennis calendar is full throughout the year and visualising success in relatively smaller events can provide insight on the dominance and robustness of each player. As they age, we would expect them to compete in less tournaments over time, but it also may show that despite dominance in Grand Slams they were relatively not as dominant throughout the rest of the tennis calendar.

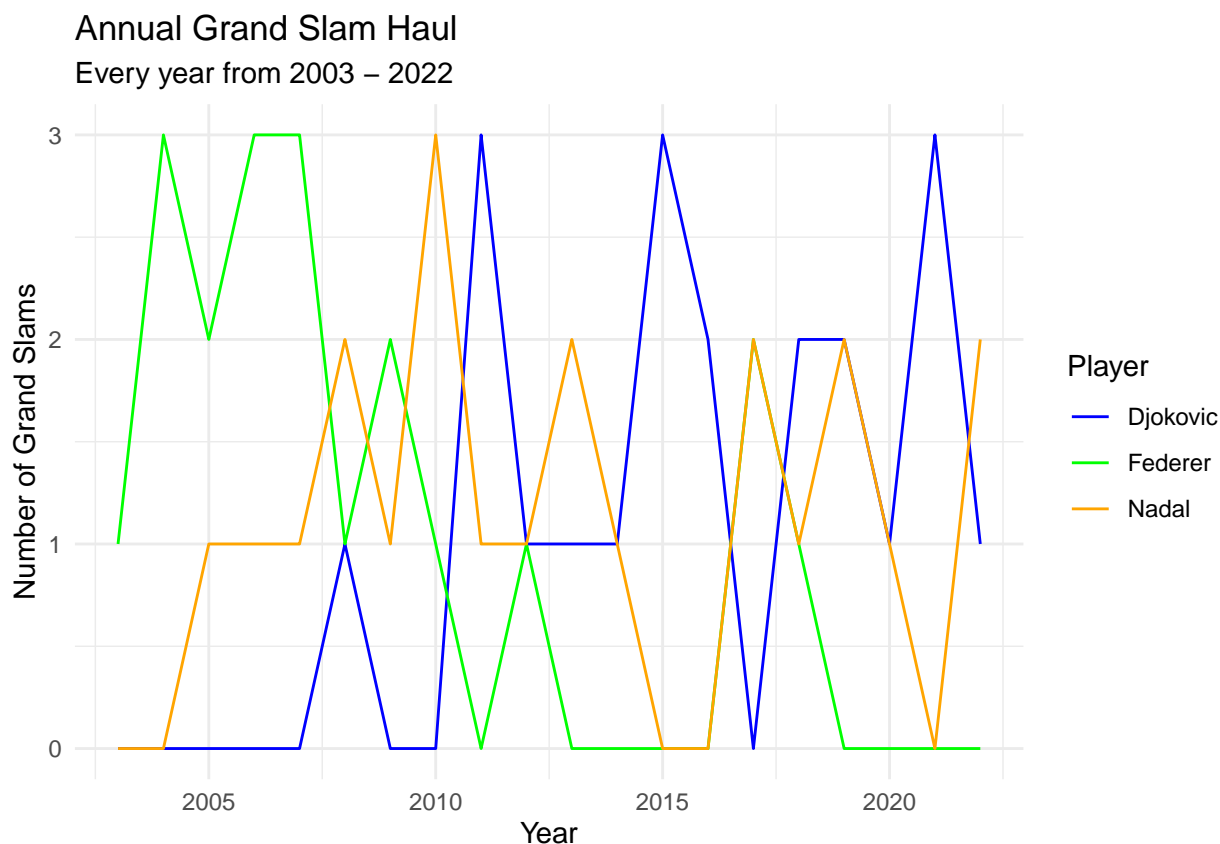
## Comparing Annual Trophy Hauls over Time

When I first approached the topic of visualising the dominance of Federer, Nadal, and Djokovic, the immediate solution was plotting how many Grand Slams each player won in each year. In order to obtain a clearer picture, I also included the same visualisation for Masters 1000 tournaments and titles.

Observing the annual Grand Slam success over time, it does start to give us a picture of dominance and success. As clearly seen, Federer enjoys a period of dominant success until 2007, and after this point, never hits the heights he enjoyed in this period. In fact, by the end of 2007, Federer had won 60% of his career total Grand Slams.

In 2008, Nadal sees a brief window of dominance that he does not maintain. However, from 2005, when he wins his first major, he is incredibly consistent to date with only two years featuring no wins. This is in large part due to his well documented and unparalleled dominance on clay, which has seen him win the French Open on a staggering fourteen occasions.

Since 2011, Djokovic has been the most consistent in terms of Grand Slam wins and the data shows him winning three Grand Slams on three separate occasions. However, this success is by no means dominant and absolute. In fact, in this time he only wins more majors than anyone else on five occasions. His consistency is undeniable, however, there is enough success from Federer and in particular Nadal over this time for this to necessarily defined as “Djokovic’s Era”.



It is interesting to observe dominance on the Masters 1000 circuit, especially in comparison the Grand Slams. They are the next highest level of competition on the ATP Tour and there are nine annual events. Players put varying importance on these events, for example, Djokovic has stated it as a goal to have won all nine which he has duly managed to do. However, I do not believe that it is fair to use this against him when comparing this success against Federer and Nadal, as this is definitely something that both would want to have on their resume, although neither have managed.

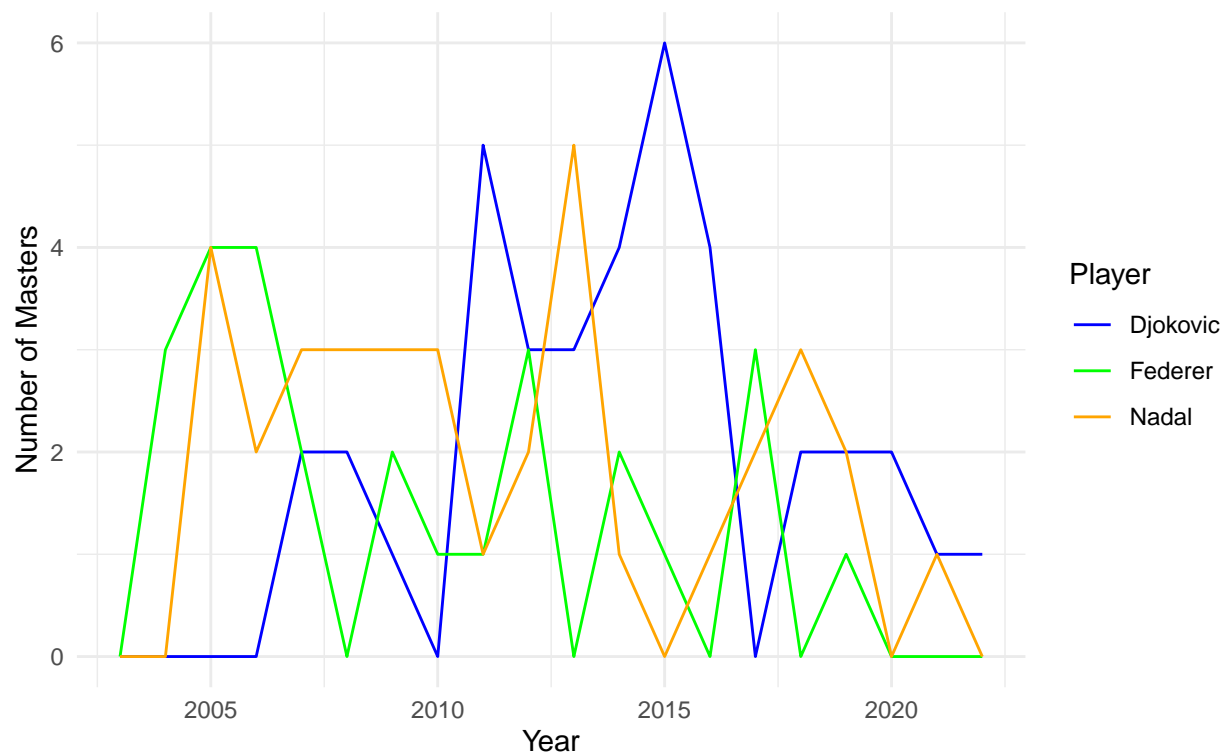
Federer in fact wins his first Masters 1000 in 2022, which is not included in this graph. The graph shows that despite his unmatched dominance in Grand Slams, he does not achieve the same dominance during this time at Master 1000 tournaments. There are potentially a number of reasons for this, one being how many he actually competed in over time. This will be addressed in a later section. Another potential reason is that his dominance was perhaps not as absolute as his Grand Slam wins would suggest, and that Nadal was very close to his level. Another, and perhaps likely reason may be the weighting of surfaces difference from Grand Slams. There is not a single Master 1000 played on grass, Federer's favoured surface winning eight Wimbledon titles. Until 2009, four of the nine were played on Clay, which has historically been Federer's worst surface and incidentally, Nadal's best. This likely leads to a bias in Nadal's success over this time. What is illustrated by the data is that Federer is less successful than Nadal and Djokovic at Masters 1000 tournaments after 2006.

From 2005 to 2013, Nadal wins 26/36 of his career total and is the dominant force in these competitions. However, due to some persistent injuries including a serious knee problem in 2012 and a back issue that saw him retire in the Australian Open final in 2014, Nadal clearly starts to reduce his schedule in order to prioritise playing in the biggest events. It is also worth pointing out that out of the 36 Masters 1000 titles he has, only 9 have not been won on clay. This is despite the majority of Master 1000s being played on hard courts. Again illustrating his dominance on the surface.

What is clear to see from the graph is that of everyone in the Big 3, Djokovic has been the most dominant in Masters 1000 tournaments. As previously mentioned, he is the only man ever to have won all nine, he has also managed a high of six in one calendar which is an unmatched feat. This is undoubtedly a feather in his cap, and shows that his dominance goes beyond Grand Slams and here he is shown to be successful in a more consistent nature throughout a period of time. The one point to keep in mind, however, just as used to bring context to the performance of Federer and Nadal, for most of Djokovic's career, two thirds of all Masters 1000 events have been held on hard court. This is his favoured surface and the surface on which he is widely considered the best ever.

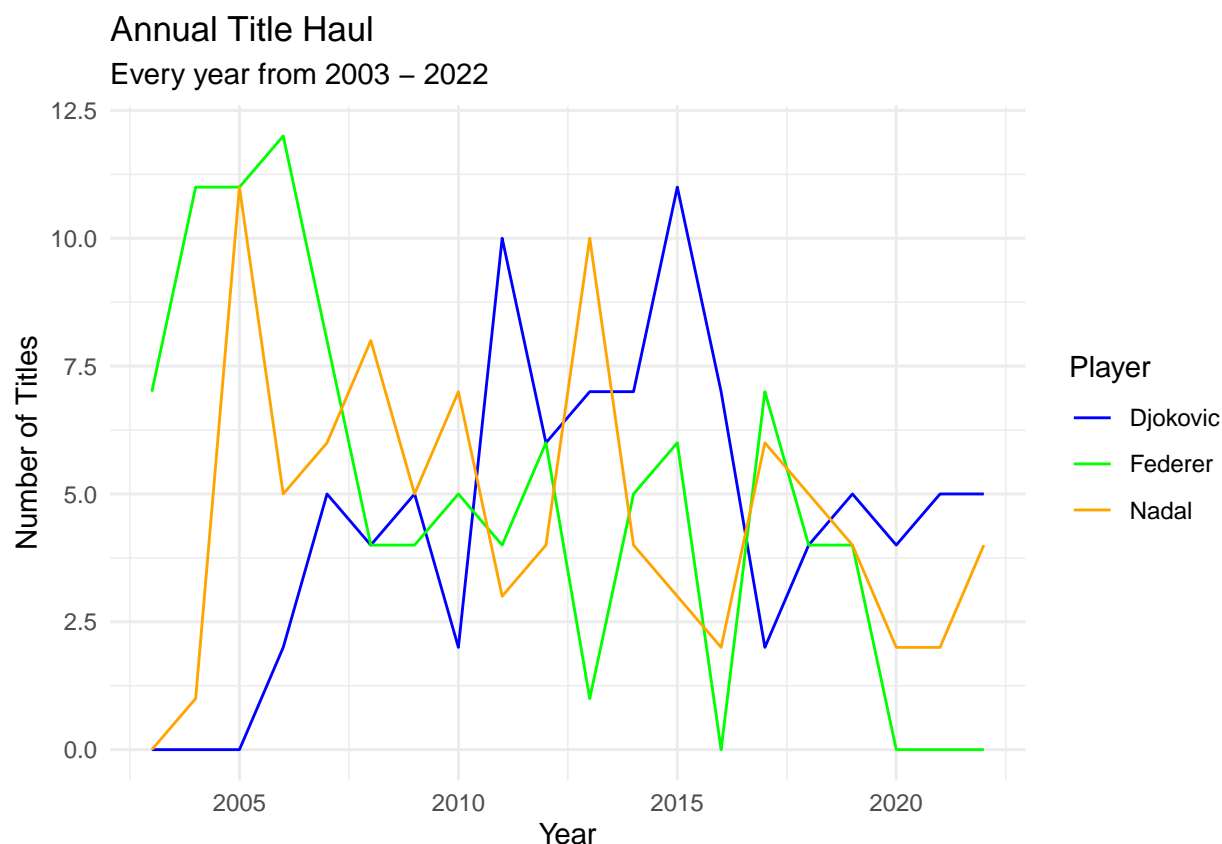
## Annual Masters 1000 Haul

Every year from 2003 – 2022



As a measure of dominance, total title haul can give us a broader view to the “Big 3’s” respective dominance. However, because this count does not weight more prestigious tournaments over lesser wins it is a crude analytical tool. We can observe that all players have similar peaks for titles won in a single year. Federer and Nadal begin the period in a prolific nature but quickly see this gradually decline over time, excluding an outlier from Nadal in 2013 where he shows relative dominance.

Djokovic does not burst onto the scene as strongly as Federer and Nadal do but is clearly the most dominant player in the first half of the 2010s. After this period, we see all three win titles at a similar and reduced level. This reflects their shift in focus to longevity and therefore not competing in as many tournaments.



## Visualising Dominance using Rolling Averages

Despite the fact that there are insights to be obtained by observing annual success, I was unsatisfied by the visualisations. There was a lack of momentum and a way of visualising periods of success. Therefore, I decided to use a 3-year rolling average of their annual Grand Slam hauls. The results surprised me and I believe provide a better picture of the “Big 3’s” periods of dominance.

Below may be my favourite visualisation of the entire report. It is simple yet describes so much and provided me with my first new insight of this project: no-one has ever been as Grand Slam dominant as Roger Federer was between 2004 and 2008. A question I have always had as an avid Nadal fan was: ‘Why does everyone, including Rafa, call Roger the greatest ever?’ I didn’t understand it, ever since I started watching tennis in 2008, Nadal was clearly as good as Federer and yet everyone had appeared to so quickly accept that Federer’s legacy was unmatched.

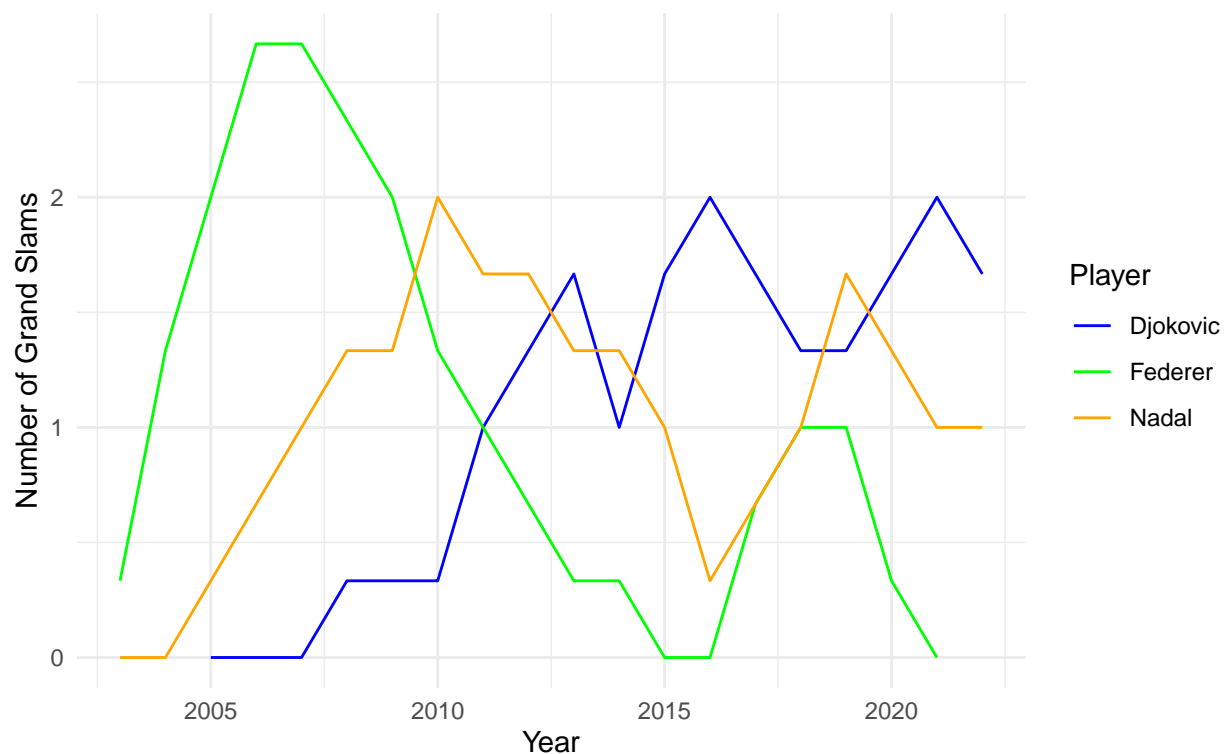
This visualisation was my first step in understanding why. It is stark how absolutely dominant he was on the biggest stage. Recall when we described the context of how greatness was defined with Pete Sampras holding fourteen Grand Slams. Suddenly, here came this young Swiss phenom that won EVERYTHING.

The relative dominance he had at Grand Slams over this period is not even closely matched by Rafa or Novak at any stage according to this measure. This made me consider the question of if you could pick one of these three at their best, would you take Federer over this period? This is often the argument made in other debates such as MJ vs Lebron, that despite the undeniable longevity of Lebron that he never reached the heights of pirme Jordan. Is it the same case here, and we have just forgotten due to our tendency to exhibit ‘recency bias’?

There is an obvious argument against this which is that he didn’t have to compete against a world class Djokovic or a seasoned Rafael Nadal. The Nadal he was beating during this time was ‘up-and-coming’, and took time to establish himself as potentially the best in the world. Djokovic wasn’t even competing at the top level at the beginning of this period.

Nadal has a few years ‘at the top’ at the turn of the decade before Djokovic gradually surpasses him in this measure for his own period of dominance in the mid-2010s. After this, Djokovic’s Grand Slam dominance stays relatively consistent and Nadal generally maintains a slightly lower level of success. Federer has a small resurgence around 2018, but has considerably fallen off his previous level and that of Nadal and Djokovic. Between 2011 and 2018 he averages less than one Grand Slam a year over the previous three years. This is likely the source of another, more recent change in the narrative: that he has fallen behind Nadal and Djokovic in the ‘all-time debate’.

### 3–Year Average Annual Grand Slam Haul Every year from 2003 – 2022



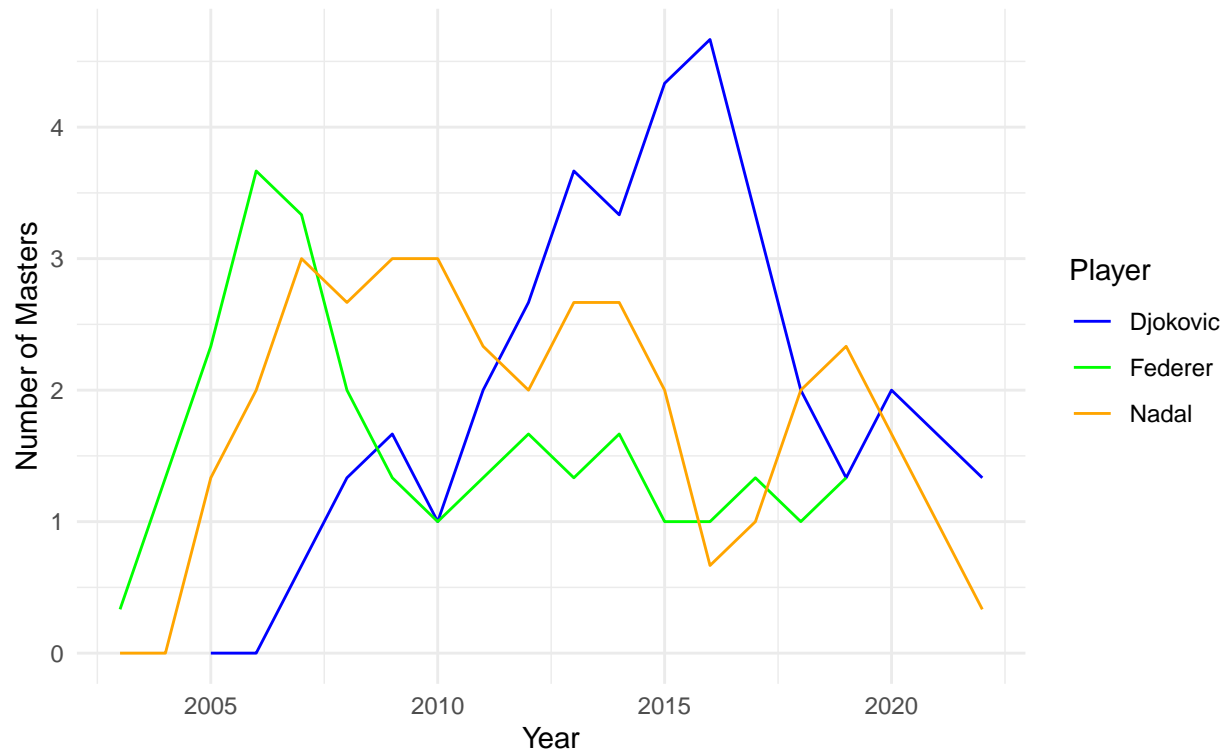
Using the same metric but for Masters 1000s events, we see again that Federer has early dominance but this drops off quickly and is first replaced by a very consistently dominant Nadal. However, the starkest fact displayed on this graph is that Djokovic has undeniably had the most dominance over these events. The levels at which he maintains success in the mid-2010s is unmatched. He deserves to be recognised for this. The Masters circuit is highly competitive, featuring Grand Slam level competition, and has a long calendar - indicating his robustness and consistency as an athlete over this time.

Over the entire period, Nadal maintains a consistently higher ouput than Federer. Federer’s dominance

on the Masters circuit appears to end in 2008 and he never reclaims this. Is this perhaps an indication that despite his Grand Slam success, he wasn't dominant for a sustained period of time and struggled for consistent success after the establishment of Rafa and Novak as threats?

### 3-Year Average Annual Masters 1000 Haul

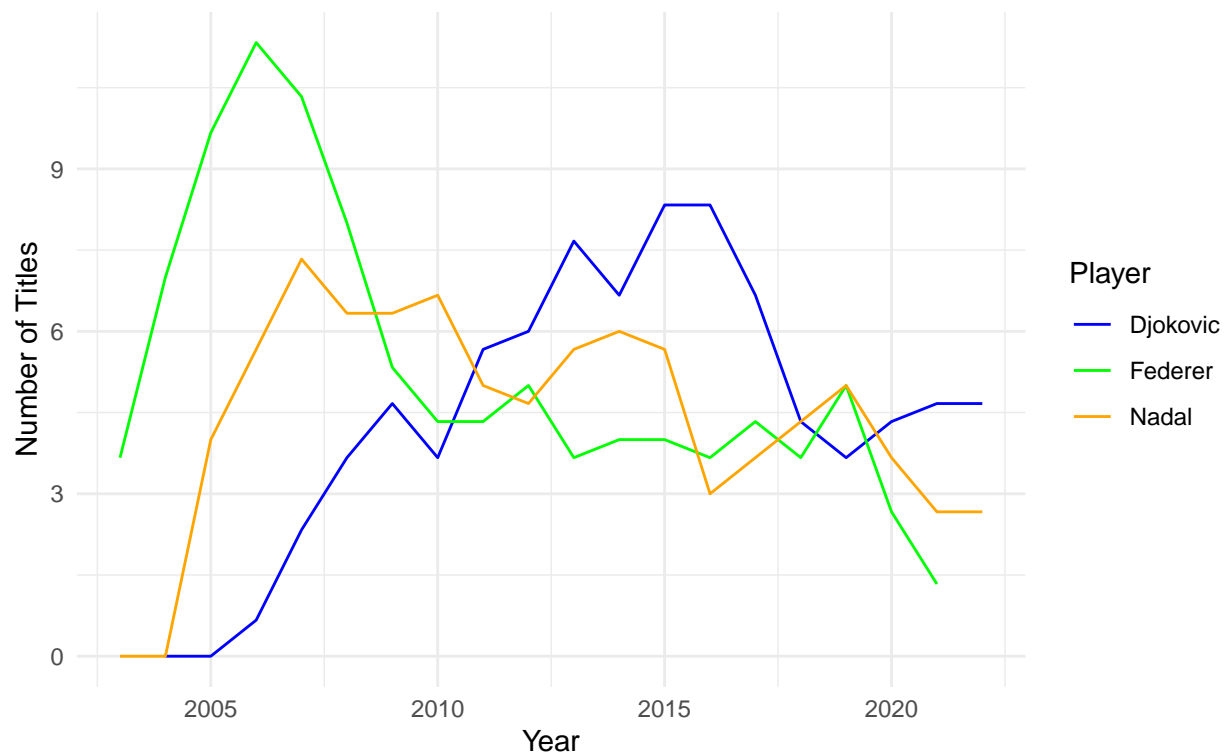
Every year from 2003 – 2022



The picture the rolling average of titles paints shows that previously shown absolute dominance from Federer, however, here there is no definite period of Nadal dominance. There appears to be more of a transition period at the turn of the decade before Djokovic dominates most of the 2010s. This dominance does subside in 2018, and all three operate at a noticeably lower level than they did prior. In this measure more than other previously, Federer operates at a similar level to Nadal as opposed to Nadal having clear dominance over this period which we see in other metrics.



### 3–Year Average Annual Title Haul Every year from 2003 – 2022



### How do Injuries and Absences Affect the Picture?

Any debate around Federer, Nadal and Djokovic inevitably references their respective injuries (or lack thereof) and the what-ifs if events had unfolded more favourably in terms of fitness. As a Nadal fan, this has been a painfully recurrent issue for him as an athlete but all three have suffered at various stages of their careers.

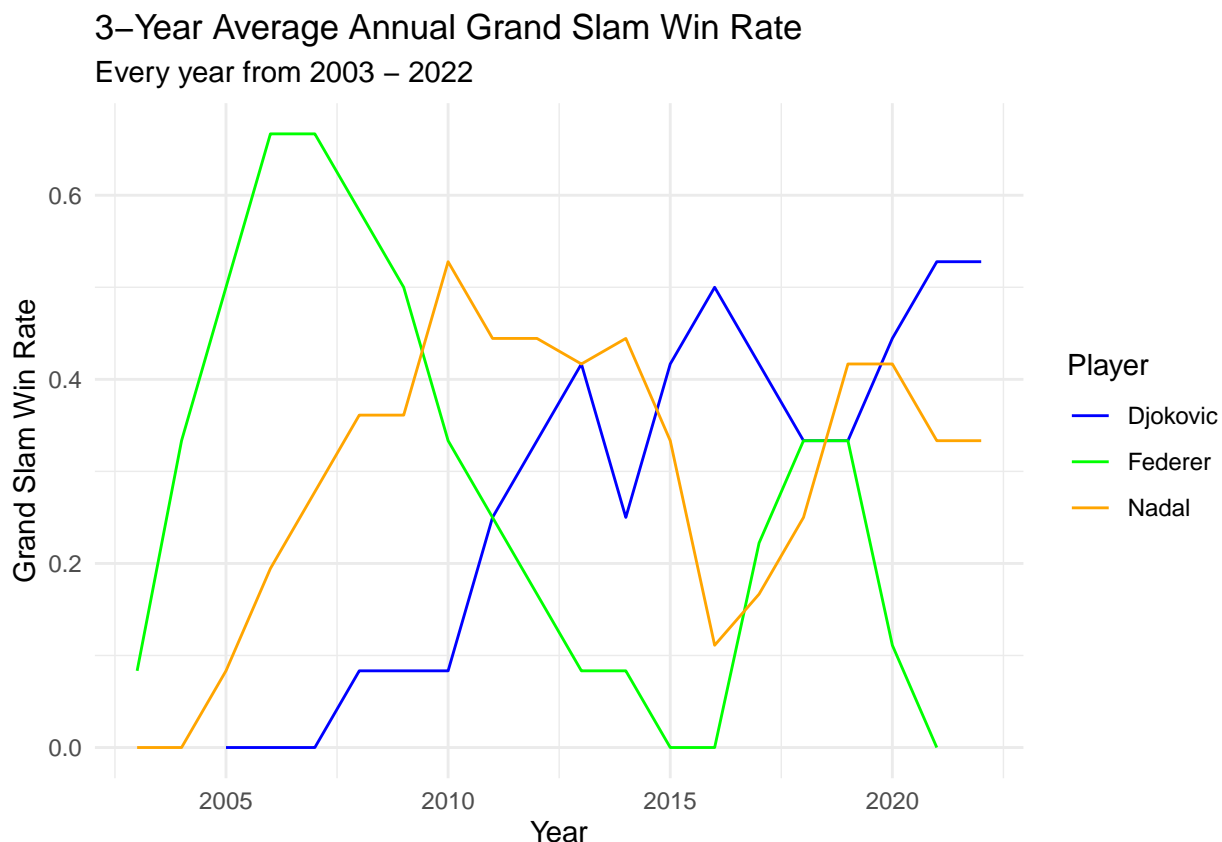
To account for absences I have taken the rolling 3-year average of annual wins but adjusted it to be a win rate, rather than taking the count of success in each year. With this I hope to capture how dominant each player was by showing how many tournaments they won of those they entered on a 3-year rolling average basis. We can compare these to the figures above to observe if there are any noticeable changes when accounting for participation.

First, observing Grand Slam win rate, the general variations are similar. Once again, Federer's success in the mid-2000s is unmatched and for a period of two years, he was winning nearly 2/3 Grand Slams he competed in. The key difference when accounting for absence is that Rafa enjoyed a longer period of dominance in the beginning of the 2010s and it takes longer for Djokovic to reach the top. On this visualisation, Djokovic also has a short period of dominance and Federer's resurgence is stronger. This indicates that Federer was competing in less Grand Slams but was very effective at the tournaments he competed in.

It is clear to see that when accounting for absence that this penalises Djokovic relative to the others. It is important to point out that some of his success was in periods where Nadal and Federer were less consistently active. However, I do not believe that this should diminish his success. I believe that the legacy of an athlete should partially be how effective they were at competing at the highest level for a long period of time. Robustness shouldn't be a caveat in Djokovic's legacy but instead a defining factor of what makes him arguably the greatest of all time.

Similarly, a player such as Nadal should not be penalised for his injuries. These have been a simple reality of his career from the beginning. He didn't play in the 2004 Roland Garros due to a foot injury that was still giving him grief in 2022. What this graph highlights is that when he was fit enough to compete, he had an extended period of being the best in Grand Slams. Although to say he would have won more had he been more available is a null argument in my opinion. Perhaps the foregoing of the physical cost he incurred achieving his success would have resulted in less of it. And the consequences with respect to his longevity may be justified in the height of success he managed to achieve.

What this starts to illustrate is a complex timeline of dynamics and changes that make it impossible for me to elevate one's legacy above the other.

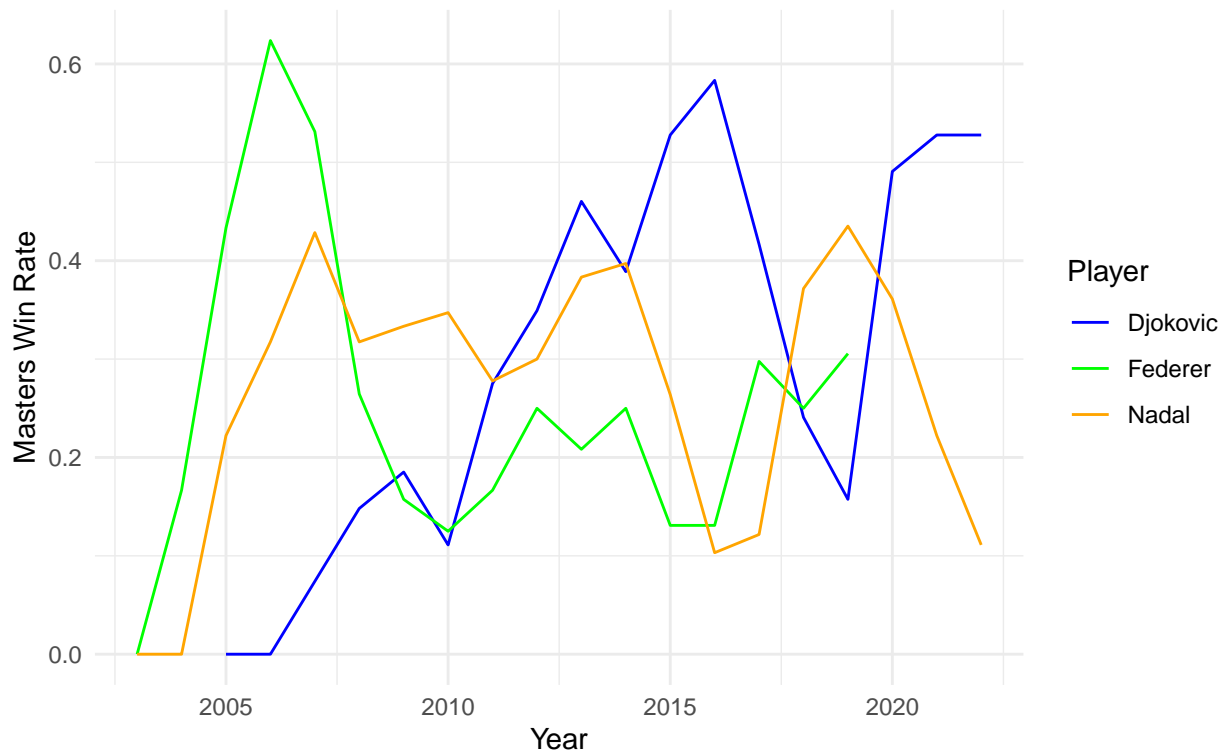


Next, considering the win rate on the Masters circuit, we picture changes considerably. Now, Federer once again achieves the greatest single height of success, as we have seen in other measures. Indicating that his lack of competing affected his success on the circuit rather than his dominance as a player over this time. This gives further support to the view that his dominance in this period is the most dominant tennis player ever. Although, as seen below, Djokovic enjoyed more sustained success at this level over the 2010s. But it must be noted that when we account for absence, this period is less absolutely dominant in comparison to the previous 3-year rolling average of annual wins.

Unlike the other two, Nadal never reaches dizzying heights in his Masters successes but his consistency is commendable. He overtakes Federer before 2010 and maintains a consistently higher level of success than him for the most part after this point. Nadal's consistency on the Master circuit, much like on the Grand Slam circuit, it primarily attributed to his perennial dominance on the clay court season. As an eleven time winner at Monte Carlo and a ten time winner in Rome, he maintained consistent success on the Master circuit.

### 3-Year Average Annual Masters Win Rate

Every year from 2003 – 2022

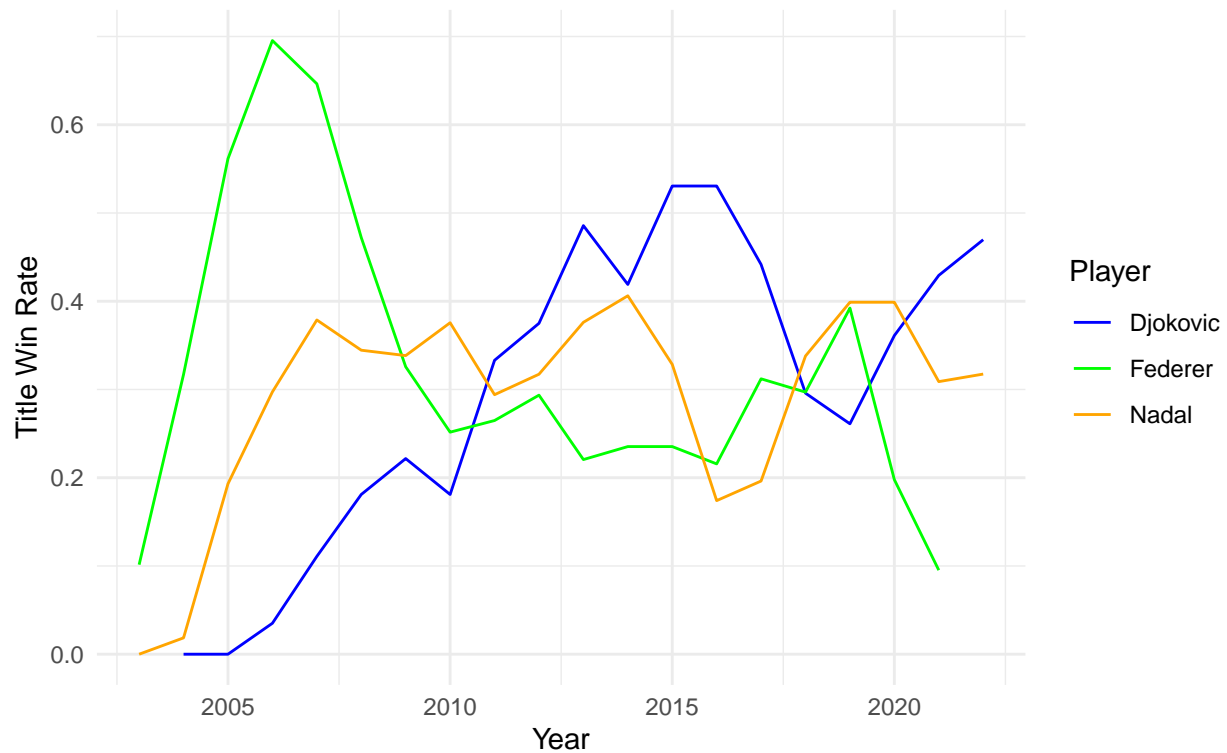


Looking at tournament win rate below on a 3-year rolling average basis, we once again see unmatched dominance by Federer, before a transition period leading into Djokovic dominance. Similar to the previous figure, Nadal never hits the heights of Federer and Djokovic on titles won but he operates at a very consistent level. This win rate graph doesn't seem to differ significantly from the 3-year rolling average of annual hauls. There is the same initial height of Federer dominance, after which he and Rafa have similar levels of success. While for a period in the 2010s, Djokovic elevates himself above both of them before falling to the level Federer and Nadal had maintained throughout the decade.

This figure raises the question

### 3-Year Average Annual Title Win Rate

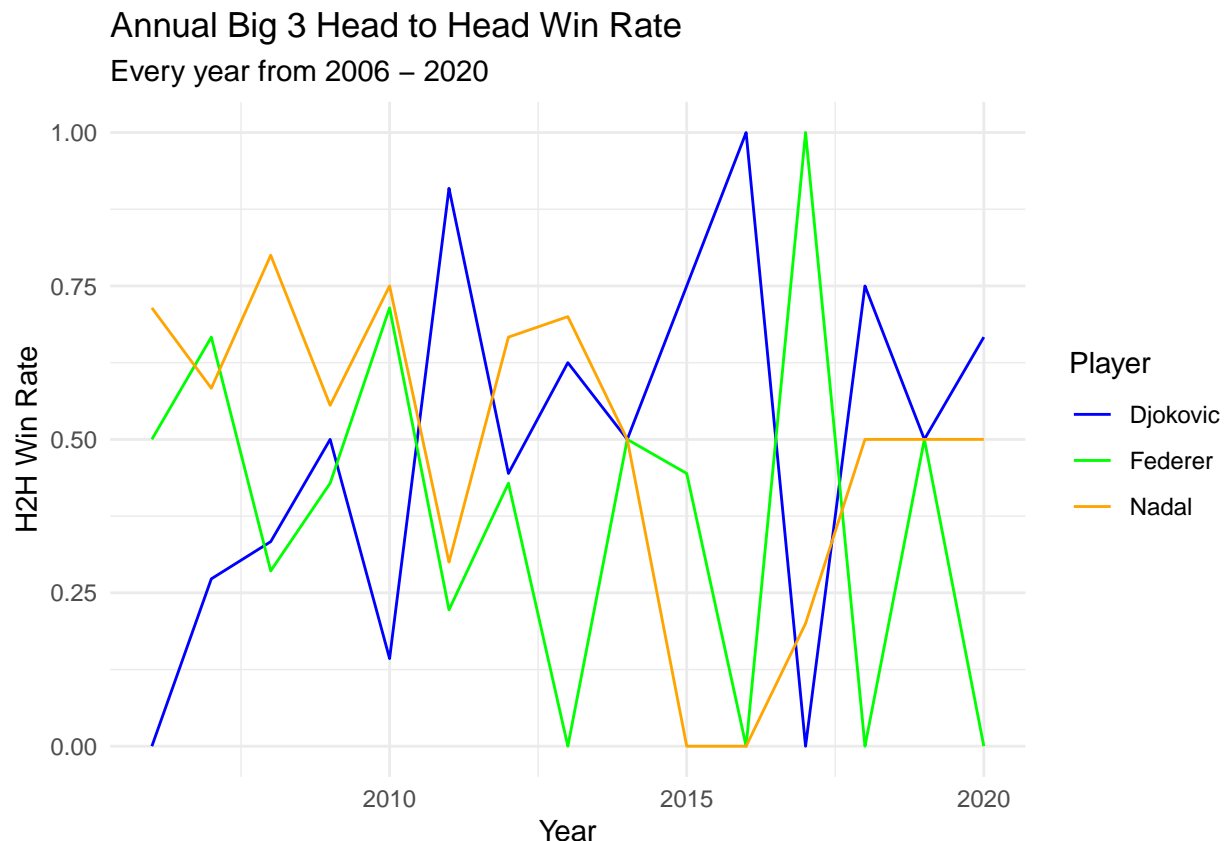
Every year from 2003 – 2022



## What can Head-to-Head Records Show about Dominance?

Rafael Nadal and Novak Djokovic have faced each other 59 times with the record standing at 29-30. Federer and Nadal have played 40 times with the record at 16-24. Novak and Roger have stood across from one another 50 times with a head-to-head of 27-23.

These three rivalries are the sport's largest by matches played. With Lendl-McEnroe sitting in fourth with 36 matches played. Therefore, we have as much data as one could ask for in an individual sport in order to compare them. It must be acknowledged that this analysis is relatively superficial. The wealth of variables at play match to match between these three greats are significant. This section warrants it's own deep dive analysis, however, as one part of this research I hope to capture some high level themes and perhaps intrigue the reader to do their own investigation to form their opinions. This is just a starting point, but without further prefacing - let's delve in!



When debating who is the best out of these three, their periods dominance over one another are sometimes mentioned. These conversations generally make reference to the surfaces and sometimes head-to-head records in specific scenarios such as Grand Slams. Above, is a visualisation of each individual's dominance over the other two which can show who dominated the 'Big 3' in any given year.

Initially, Djokovic is not operating at the level of Rafa and Roger and this is clearly shown in the graph. However, it does not take him long to start competing with them and in 2009, he has a combined 50% win rate against the other two. In this year he plays twelve 'Big 3' matches - seven against Nadal and five against Federer. This marks the beginning of his ascension to the top of the game. By the end of 2007, he was ranked third and maintained this until he broke the Rafa-Roger dominance to reach second in early 2010.

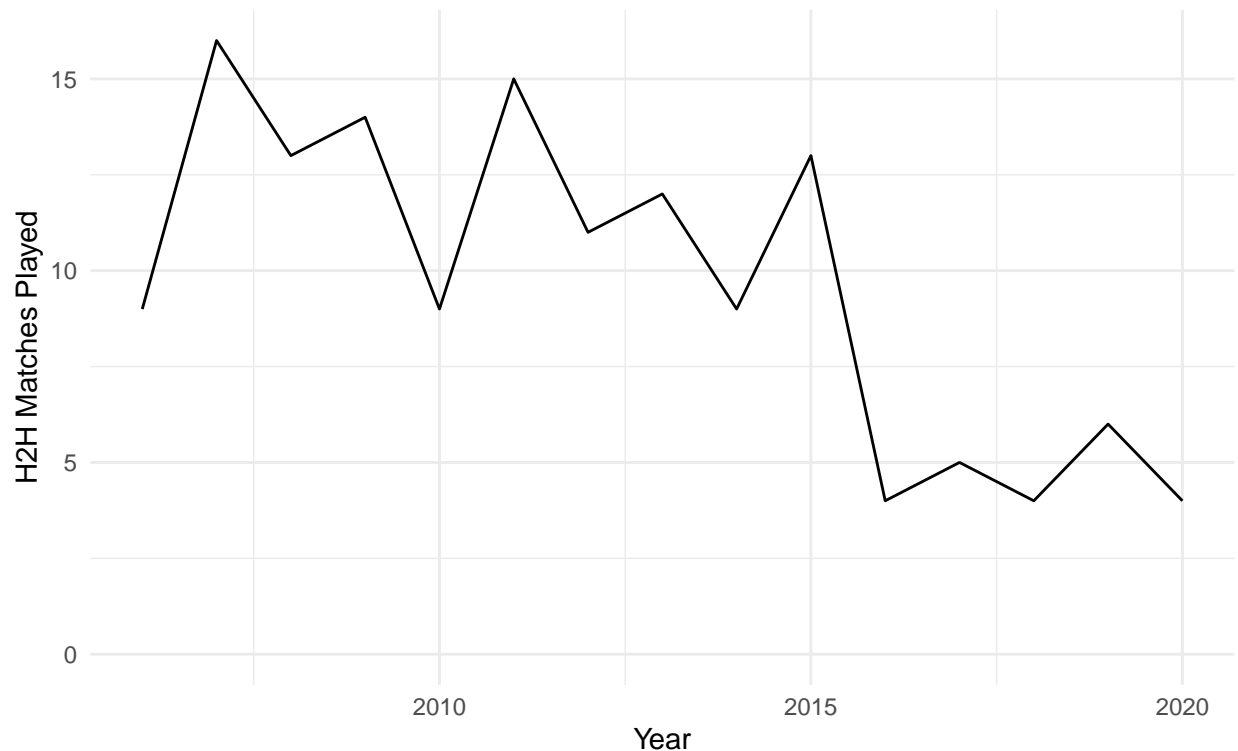
His first year 'dominating' the 'Big 3' was 2011. No surprises there! He also does this in 2015, 2016, 2018 and 2020. This may be a surprisingly low number of years of dominance. The 2010s are widely considered his era. But then why during them does he only dominate his rivals in four years? Do Federer and Nadal fans have an argument about availability playing a factor? Does this add some context to the numbers he put up over this period?

Well, four out of ten is still a majority. Additionally, he is jointly dominant in 2014 with the other two. It is also worth mentioning that using the graph below, we can see that in 2011 and 2015, there are the second and fourth most 'Big 3' head-to-heads. So he has dominated half of the top four years in terms of 'Big 3' match ups.

Who then, won the other two: 2007 and 2009? Well unlike 2011 and 2015, it was actually quite close! In 2011, eeks Nadal and in 2009, Nadal tops the metric with Novak and Roger not far behind. What is noticeable about the graph above is that there is a significant drop off in terms of the activity of the 'Big 3' rivalry after 2015. From 2006 - 2015, close there are a minimum of nine of these matches every year with a maximum of sixteen in 2007. Numbers that we just don't see after that.

## Number of H2H Matches Between Big 3

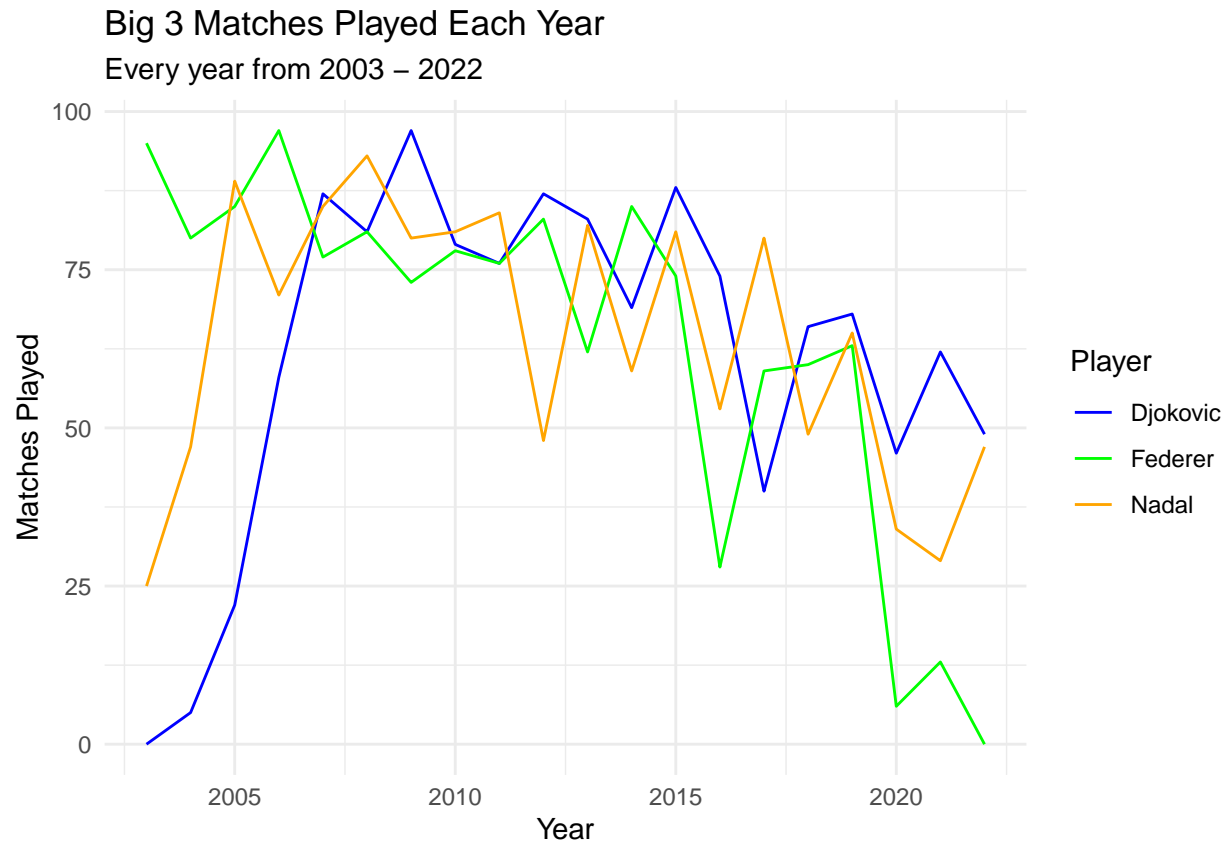
Every year from 2006 – 2020



Nadal dominates six years: 2006, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2012 and 2013. This is more than the other manage over this period with Federer having only two years of absolute dominance. This presents a perspective that illustrates a point that many Rafa fans would like you to know: that on a head-to-head basis, he has the edge and at the very least cannot be argued over. I would also be remiss to omit his record against Novak and Roger in Grand Slams which are 11-7 and 10-4, respectively. Removing Roland Garros these are 3-5 and 4-4, respectively. Not dominant, but considering these are records against the greatest of all time on hard and grass courts, that's not a bad record at all.

What stands out from this win rate graph for Rafa are two predominant trends. Namely 2006-2013 and 2013-2020. The first half of this 'Big 3' era, he dominates this metric, leading it 6/8 years. However, if you were to listen to him talk during this period or others discussing this era, Federer was the man. Does this indicate that this sentiment was not entirely accurate? Is this Rafa's era more than others (including Rafa himself) would have you believe?

What I believe prevents this from being Nadal's era is a number of factors. Firstly, the tennis world at this time is in awe of Federer, and for good reason. We illustrated earlier his unprecedented dominance on the biggest stage

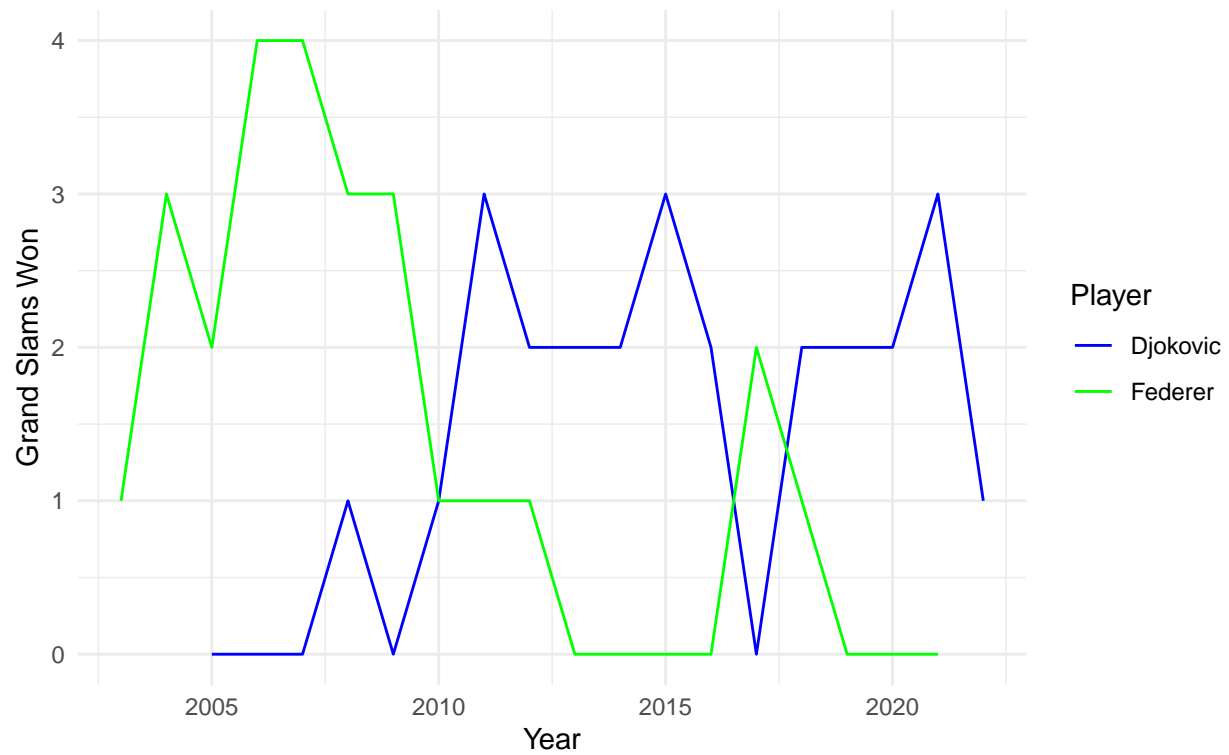


## Comparing Fictional Realities

### Comparing Hypothetical Grand Slam Hauls in the Absence of Each Player

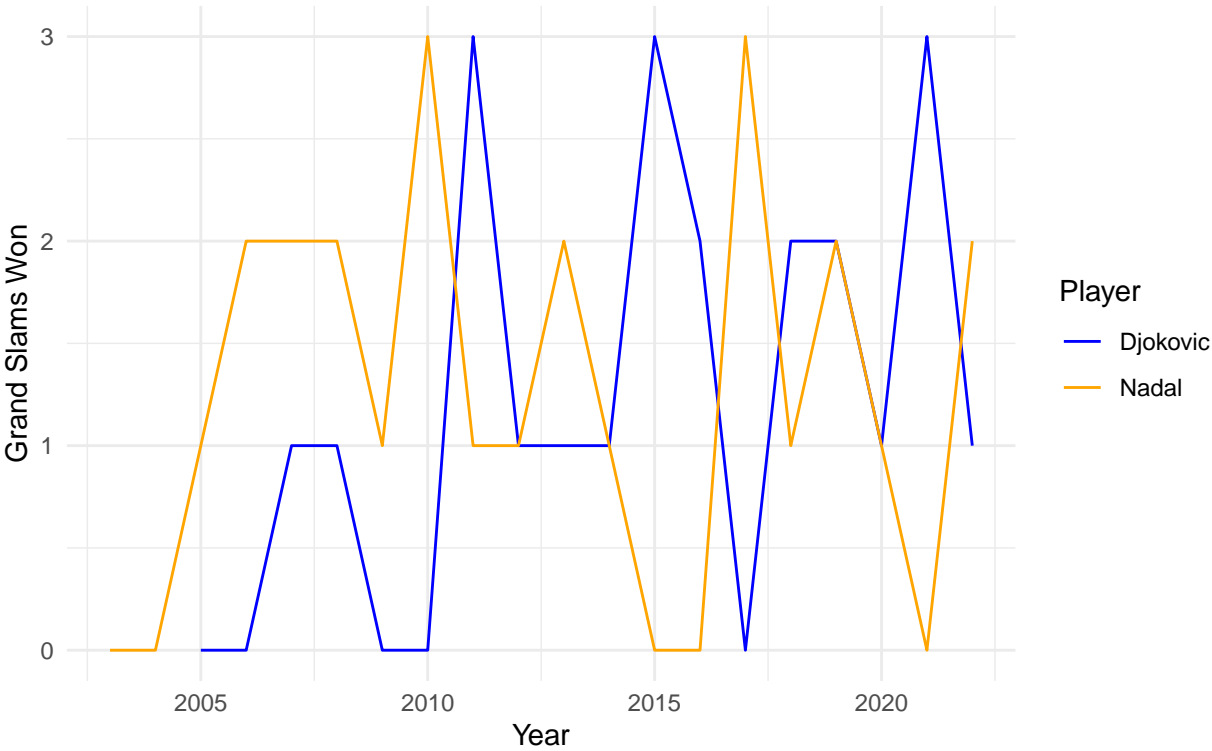
This next section embarks on a somewhat more fantastical exploration of this rivalry. However, despite the fallibility of this particular analysis, it is still an interesting consideration. We are lucky to have fifteen year when these three men competed on the ATP Tour during which they fought for tennis's biggest honours.

Federer and Djokovic Annual Grand Slam Haul With No Nadal  
Every year from 2003 – 2022

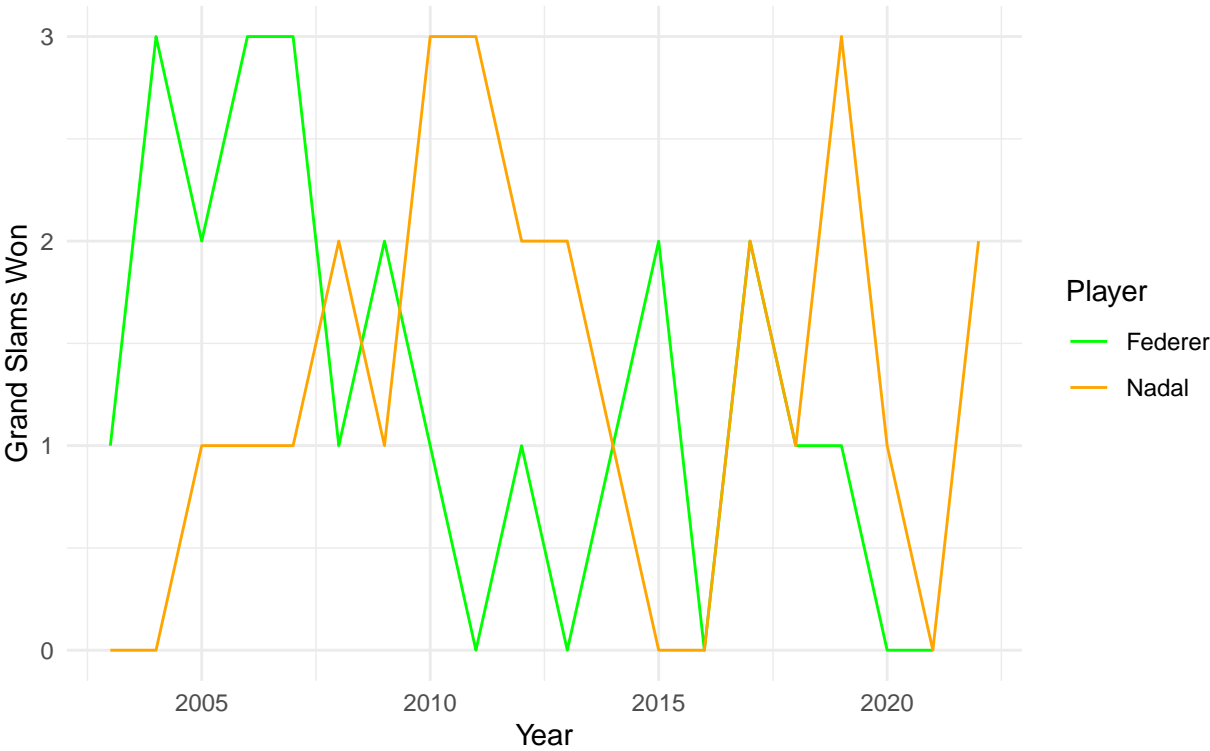




Nadal and Djokovic Annual Grand Slam Haul With No Federer  
Every year from 2003 – 2022

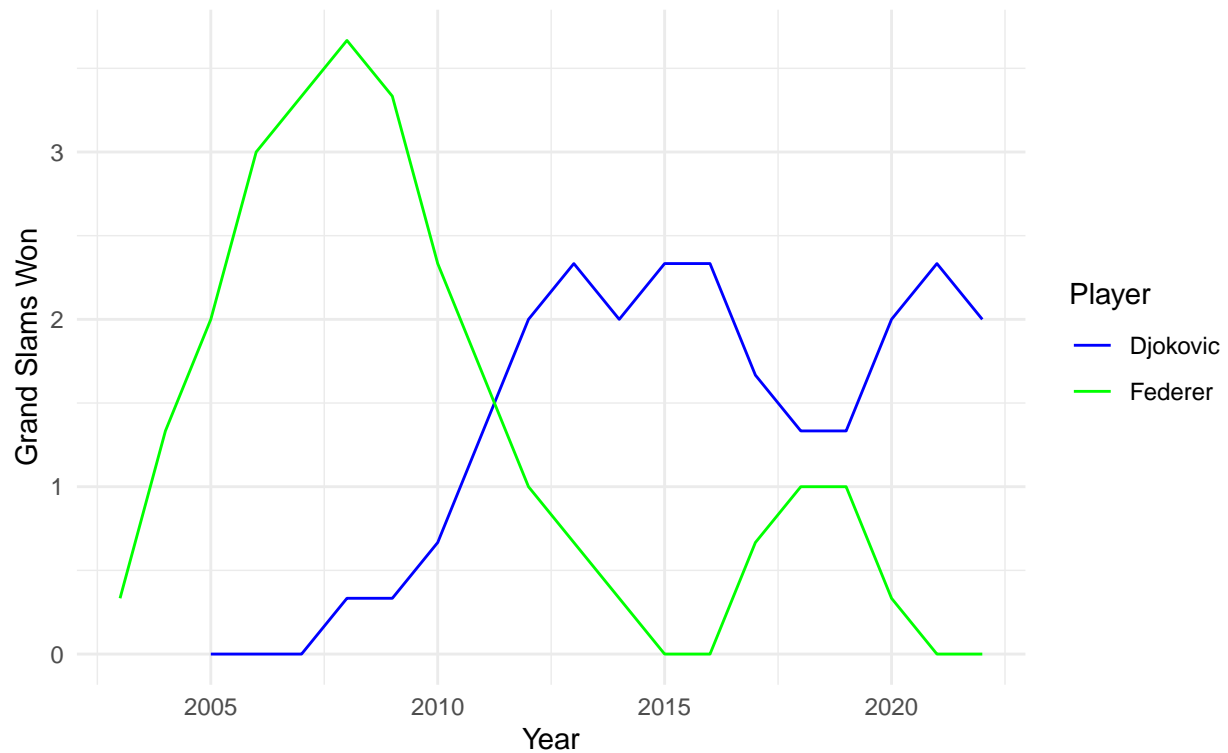


Federer and Nadal Annual Grand Slam Haul With No Djokovic  
Every year from 2003 – 2022

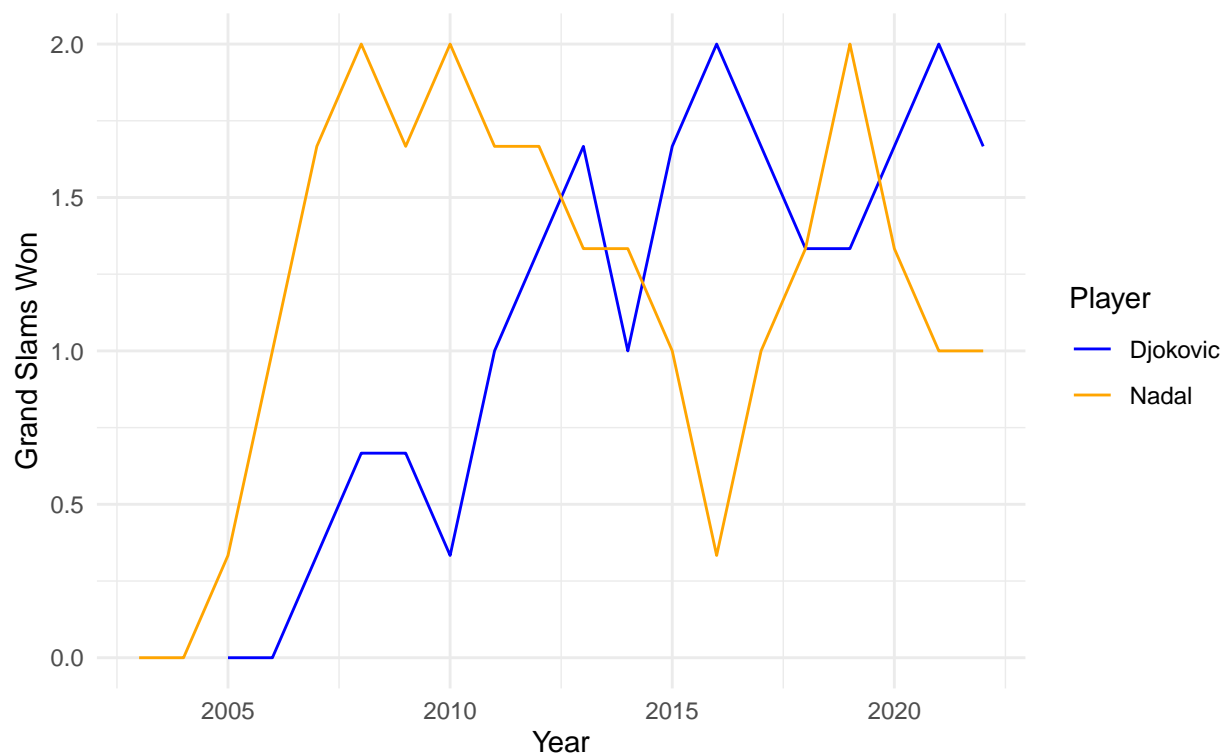


## Visualising Hypothetical Periods of Dominance in the Absence of Each Player

Federer and Djokovic 3-Year Average Grand Slam Haul With No Nadal  
Every year from 2003 – 2022



Nadal and Djokovic 3-Year Average Grand Slam Haul With No Federer  
Every year from 2003 – 2022



Federer and Nadal 3–Year Average Grand Slam Haul With No Djokovic  
Every year from 2003 – 2022

