FIFA world-cup teams performance exploration and travelling affection:

Tableau published visualization link:

https://public.tableau.com/profile/utkarsh5800#!/vizhome/FIT3179_visulisation1/Datavisulizationasgn1?publish=yes

Table of Contents

Introduction:

The visualization is about finding and analyzing performance of FIFA world cup teams participated in the tournament mostly focused on 2018 edition; It also leads up to the travelling having effect on team performance such as pass accuracy, possession percentage, number of goals scoring for each team. My visualization aims to address the data of the world cup to the trend of each team performance and also travelling distance the team have had to do on field and in-between matches, also I aim to see the trend of affection in team performance and travelling distance between various teams. It also ends up winning or losing the tournament or advancing onto next stage.

Travelling isn't the only reason which is the affection of team performance but it's one of the major concerns teams might have to face. According to graph, Egypt is the best example for the latest edition of world cup as they travelled far much than other team and they ended up having one of the worst performance with losing all the matches.

Travelling in the first round of FIFA world cup 2018:

The first visulisation is treemap as the idiom and its marks are the boxes which distinguish between other countries and white line to separate other countries. The channels are the area difference between countries according to the distance. It shows the distance difference between countries. It has high data link ratio and have no chart junk, although the borders of the chart may be removed to maximise

It causes it to hide the exact background which is blue colour. It's not much destructive.

As there is interactivity in this chart, it does provide much information

Including telling us the number of distance and times.

World Cup 2018 Distance Covered:

The another visulisation is barchart as the idiom and its marks are the circle which distinguish between other countries and black line to separate other countries. The channels are the area difference between countries according to the distance It has high data link ratio and have no chart junk.

The background colour is white. It's not destructive too.

As there is no interactivity in this chart, it provides only information about distance and number of matches.

Ball possession:

The another visulisation is barchart as the idiom and its marks are the bars which distinguish between other countries and color to separate other countries. The channels are the size and color which makes difference between countries according to the distance It has high data link ratio and have no chart junk.

It causes it to hide the background with white colour (no destruction).

There is no interactivity in this chart.

Performance of team by passing accuracy:

It has the same features as above except the color difference.

Goals through years:

It has same features as above but can show more information on goals for each countries.

All the words in these graphs are serif and use white spaces with similar font size. Kerning is proper and type weight is managed properly. Labels are placed all correctly.

References:

Analyzing of how much team might have had to travel:

https://qz.com/156110/during-the-world-cup-teams-will-travel-halfway-around-the-world-andneverleave-brazil/

https://www.google.com/url?sa=i&source=images&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0ahUKEwjApaeV28jkAhWNiHAKHaUuBrkQMwiUASg5MDk&url=https%3A%2F%2Ftwitter.com%2Ffan_maps%2Fstatus%2F932444204520927232&psig=AOvVaw0eLjNA4FXm2pg4gnluy8PP&ust=1568289332764990&ictx=3&uact=3

https://www.kitmanlabs.com/sleep-travel-world-cup/

https://qz.com/1301988/who-will-win-the-world-cup-one-factor-might-be-travel-distance/

https://qz.com/1301988/who-will-win-the-world-cup-one-factor-might-be-travel-distance/

American Academy of Sleep Medicine The International Classification of Sleep Disorders: Diagnostic and Coding Manual. 2nd ed. Westchester, IL: American Academy of Sleep Medicine

Bullock N, Martin D, Ross A. Effect of long haul travel on maximal sprint performance and diurnal variations in elite skeleton athletes. Br J Sports Med. 2007;41:569-573 [PMC free article] [PubMed] [Google Scholar]

Fullagar, Duffield, Skorski, Coutts, Julian, Meyer, 2015. Sleep and Recovery in Team Sport: Current Sleep-Related Issues Facing Professional Team-Sport Athletes. International Journal of Sports Physiology and Performance; 10(8): 950-957. https://journals.humankinetics.com/doi/abs/10.1123/ijspp.2014-0565

Jamieson A, Zammit G, Rosenberg R, Davis J, Walsh J. Zolpidem reduces the sleep disturbance of jet lag. Sleep Med. 2001;2:423-430 [PubMed] [Google Scholar]

Fowler, McCall, Jones, Duffield, 2014. Effects of long-haul transmeridian travel on player preparedness: Case study of a national team at the 2014 FIFA World Cup. Journal of Science and Medicine in Sport; 20(4):322–327 https://www.jsams.org/article/S1440-2440(16)301645/abstract

Fowler, Duffield, Vaile, 2014. Effects of domestic air travel on technical and tactical performance and recovery in soccer. Int J Sports Physiol Perform; 9(3):37886. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24755963