2019 San Francisco Shock Overwatch League Playoff Highlights

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Abstract—This project was to tell a story of any subject or issue through data visualization. Here I apprise the story of the San Francisco Shock Overwatch League Playoff Highlights during the 2019 season. Utilizing data visualization, I used data directly from the Overwatch statistic database and comprehend data visualizations to tell their story for success. What can be expected to learn from reading this paper is a simple overview of how Overwatch and the Overwatch League works along with the overall statistical performance the San Francisco Shock have exuded during the 2019 regular and playoff season. The project is composed of a full website hosted on GitHub Pages with various sections of pages to visit on how the San Francisco Shock became successful. If you are not familiar with the video game of Overwatch, it is important to visit the website and read the General Game Info about the game.

I. Introduction

Always interested in some sort of sports, not necessarily mainstream sports like basketball or football, Esports was an enjoyment to watch in seeing skill and teamwork at work. Specifically, the game Overwatch, a team based multiplayer first-person shooter game. It assigns players in two teams of six and each player selects from a large pool of characters with unique kit of abilities. Teams work and battle to complete map-specific objectives within a limited period of time. As for the Overwatch League, the San Francisco Shock is one of the teams in the league and a favorite team of mine. I want to be able to represent and highlight the SF Shock with all their successes from this season. This project displays and exemplifies that success through data visualization. Based on certain performance statistics and measurements, graphs can be composed to cohesively explain a certain statistic.

A. Project Objectives

Moreover, project objectives expected would be:

- Basic Overwatch and Overwatch League information.
- Information about the team such as player roster information of the season, which includes their overall statistics.
- Data visuals of the players' heroes usages and a season record timeline.
- An analysis of the team's performance of the season along with another team's performance using comparisons.
- A section of honoring top overall players and notable players.

II. RELATED WORK

This project is an example that builds upon the work of *State of the Art of Sports Data Visualization*, where it illustrates the ever growing data visualization in sports data. Various sports produce new data types allowing new advancements in graphical visualizations. Another related work is Magtanggol's *Stage One Overwatch League Data Visualization and Analysis* where the inspiration of this project came from but focusing more on a specific team, the San Francisco Shock. Learning about the D3 Javascript library in creating graphs, the *Interactive Data Visualization for the Web, 2nd Edition*, helped me fully utilize the library and implementing it into my project.

III. APPROACH

As stated earlier, this projected was hosted on a simple website through GitHub Pages and using an HTML template to beautify the site. Initially, the approach was to have a scrolly-telling style website to scroll through the page, but instead opted for a simple site with multiple clickable pages. Using the D3 Javascript Library, enabled me to create various graphical visualizations. Many visualizations worked out and became a success in what I wanted to implement into the site, but some did not work out and I scrapped them completely.

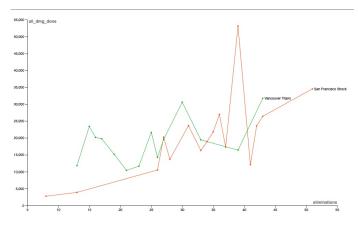


Fig. 1. Line chart showing a comparison of the 2019 Grand Finals between the San Francisco Shock and the Vancouver Titans. The measurements used was comparing the Damage Done per Elimination between the teams. The orange line represents San Francisco Shock and the green line represents the Vancouver Titans. Each dot on the line represents each player on their respective teams. The "all-dmg-done" measurement is the amount of damage a player inflicts on the enemy player, while the "eliminations" measurement is the amount kills the player has against the enemy player.

The problem with this chart is that line charts are a time series graph, but this chart does not use a time measurement. Here, I am comparing the amount of damage done to the elimination which does not make sense. Instead, what could have been done was to use a time measurement instead of eliminations during the given match to create this line chart, but the data I used did not have this measurement. In the end, this chart was scrapped due to limited time from the coming

deadline of this project and finding another data set with a time

measurement could be difficult, less I would have to gather the

data myself.

Other than this chart being a failure, all the visualizations I had perceived in beginning this project were possible and implemented utilizing the D3 Javascript library, and I could not have been more satisfied with the end results. More information about each visualization are on the next section.

2019 San Francisco Shock Regular & Playoff Season Record In a Timeline



Fig. 3. This visualization presents the San Francisco Shock Record Timeline during the 2019 Regular and Playoff Season. The San Francisco Shock represented in their signature orange themed color and the enemy teams represented in gray as their competing teams. The timeline is interactive to hover each bar that reveals more information about the date of the match, their opponent, and the outcome of the match via the San Francisco Shock point of view. Each score has a max score of 4, so for instance, a match can have a 4 - 0 or a 4 - 3 record.

IV. RESULTS

With the D3 Javascript library and implementing them into my HTML and CSS site, I have created the following visualizations:

The two visualizations above aligns with the project objective: "Data visuals of the players' heroes usages and a season record timeline."

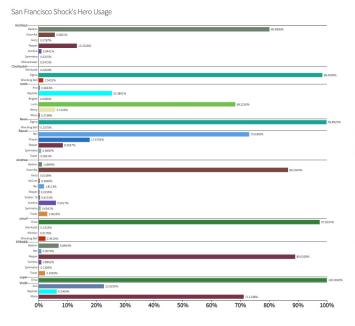


Fig. 2. This visualization presents the San Francisco Shock Player's Hero Usage. Each section is categorized of each player's preference of heroes used during the playoffs. Players are highlighted in bold, and each hero is in normal text next to each bar. The percentages are calculated based on the time played measurement where each hero's time played is divided by the total heroes time played.

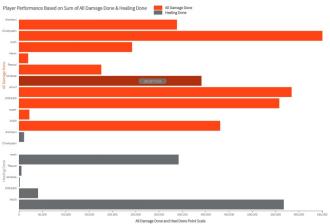


Fig. 4. This visualization presents the San Francisco Shock's player performance during the overall season. The bars are interactive as you can hover over each bar to reveal more exact values. The visualization utilizes two measurements, "All Damage Done" and "Healing Done". All heroes can inflict damage but not all heroes can heal themselves or heal others. Most of the "Healing Done" are done by Support Hero players. Orange represents the "All Damage Done" measurement and the gray represents the "Healing Done" measurement

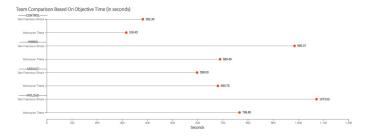


Fig. 5. This visualization presents the San Francisco Shock's team performance compared to another team based on their Objective Times (in seconds). The Objective Time is counted based on a player's standing on the main point/objective. This measurement better presents a team's performance for comparison as it allows teams more possession of the point after each battle. In other words, the more battles a team wins on the objective, the more possession of the objective and time allotted proves the stronger team. Each team's Objective Time is the sum of all players' time of that team depending on the map types.

The two visualizations above aligns with the project objective: "An analysis of the team's performance of the season along with another team's performance using comparisons." In the final product, success was measured through being able to tell a story through data visualizations. By sharing detailed graphs of information based on certain measurements, I was able to tell a story, or more specifically, highlight the San Francisco Shock's success in the Overwatch League 2019 Playoffs.

V. DISCUSSION

The approach I took was promising as the end product of this project was satisfactory and the overall objective in telling a story became a success. If I were to implement a different approach, I think a different approach that would be better would be using scrolly-telling as the scrolly-telling style is easier to present fluid information in an organized matter. Although I think scrolly-telling would also be harder to implemented. By doing this project, I learned of how data visualization is a powerful tool in exploring more contexts than staring at data itself. Each visualization is a story itself, telling the user more information than what hasn't been found or known.

VI. FUTURE WORK

As stated earlier, if I had more time on this project, I would have like to used scrolly-telling to scroll through the visualizations along with adding more visualizations to further more on the concepts and statistics of Overwatch as there are many different types of visuals with different data types.

VII. REFERENCES

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