



**HAL**  
open science

## Le Tour de France 2014 at a Glance

Charles Perin, Jeremy Boy, Frédéric Vernier

► **To cite this version:**

Charles Perin, Jeremy Boy, Frédéric Vernier. Le Tour de France 2014 at a Glance. IEEE VGTC VPG international data-visualization contest - IEEE VIS 2014, Nov 2014, Paris, France. hal-01138895

**HAL Id: hal-01138895**

**<https://inria.hal.science/hal-01138895v1>**

Submitted on 2 Apr 2015

**HAL** is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

# Le Tour de France 2014 at a Glance

Charles Perin	Jeremy Boy	Frederic Vernier
Charles.perin@inria.fr	myjyby@gmail.com	Frederic.vernier@limsi.fr
INRIA-Aviz & LIMSI-CNRS	INRIA-Aviz, Telecom ParisTech & EnsadLab	LIMSI-CNRS
Bat. 660 - Univ. Paris-Sud	Bat. 660 – Univ. Paris-Sud	Bat. 508 - Univ. Paris-Sud
91405 Orsay Cedex, France	91405 Orsay Cedex, France	91405 Orsay Cedex, France

Our visualization shows the temporal evolution of “Le Tour de France 2014” cyclists ranking after each stage. In contrast to standard snapshot ranking tables used to represent this ranking, our visualization clearly shows the temporal evolution of each cyclist’s ranking and global trends for each stage.

Moreover, our layout algorithm 1) ensures no overlap, tied cyclists at a given stage being adjacent instead of superimposed; and 2) conveys the gap magnitudes between cyclists: the larger the white space between cyclists, the further they are. Additionally, thin gray lines represent gaps of 1 minute. Color encodes cyclist’s nationality and stage miniatures provide context on the top of the visualization.

For example, we see that the second stage was a key stage, involving many changes. Then the ranking remained stable for two stages, before changing again. We also observe that gap magnitudes increase with time; that flat stages do not impact the rankings neither the gap magnitudes much, whereas stages in mountain strongly impact both; and the expert eye will see that *Valverde* lost his second position three stages before the end of the race, and that *Porte* constantly decreased in ranking during high mountain stages, while he was ranked second.