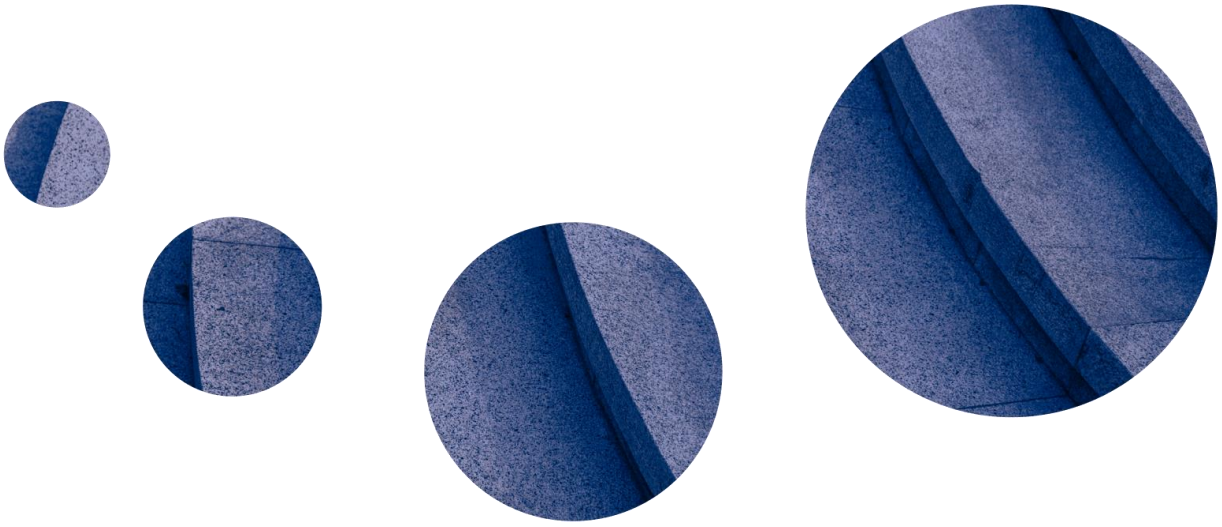


TITLE

THE TRAGEDY OF FLIGHT: A COMPREHENSIVE CRASH ANALYSIS

INTRODUCTION

nd were qualified for this flight **An airplane crash analysis is a detailed investigation into the causes of an aviation accident. The goal of an airplane crash analysis is to identify any factors that contributed to the accident, with the ultimate goal of improving safety and preventing future accidents. The process of conducting an airplane crash analysis typically involves the collection and analysis of a wide range of data, including information about the aircraft and its systems, the operators, and any other relevant factors. This data is typically collected from Kaggle. Once the data has been collected, it is analysed through tableau, to identify any potential causes of the accident. The results of an airplane crash**

analysis are typically published in a report, which may include recommendations for improving safety and preventing similar accidents in the future. These recommendations may be implemented by the relevant authorities or industry organizations.

PURPOSE

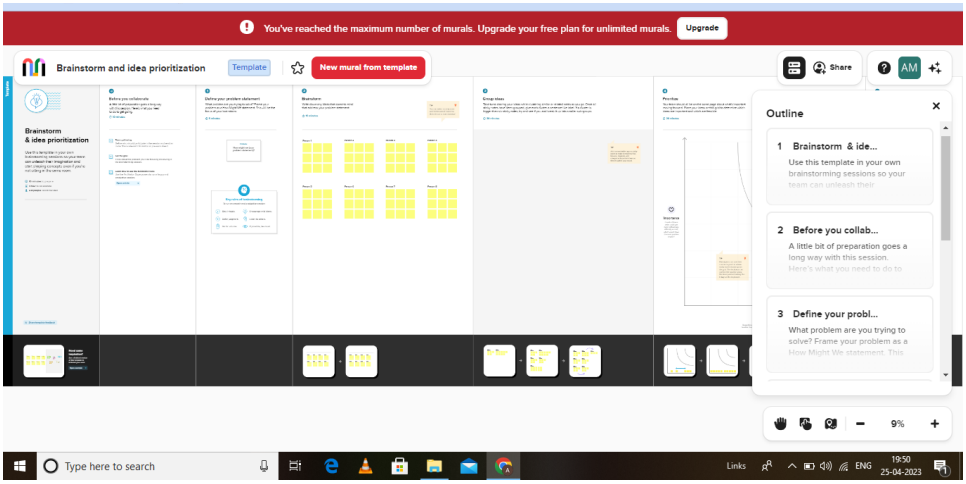
An airplane crash analysis is a detailed investigation into the causes of an aviation accident.

The primary purpose of air crash investigators is to determine the cause of the crash and any contributing factors involved in the crash.

Investigative authorities also provide recommendations for safe operations.

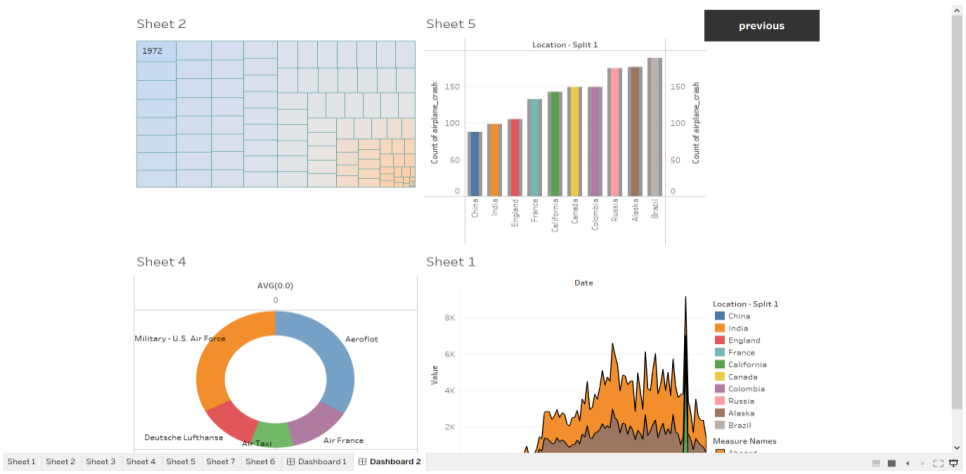
EMPATHY MAP

BRAINSTORM

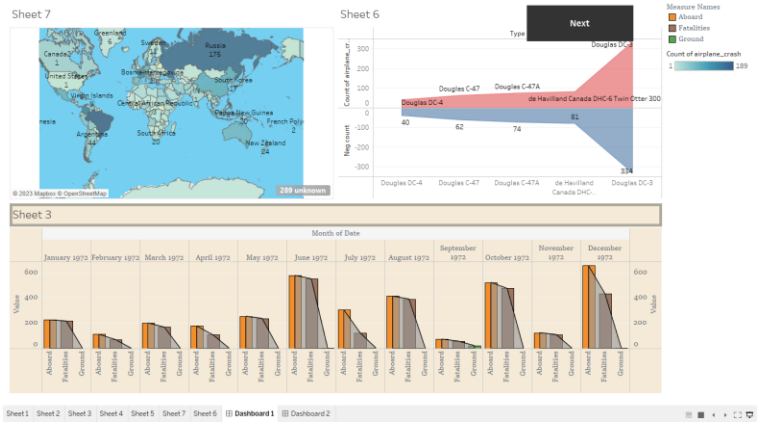


RESULT:

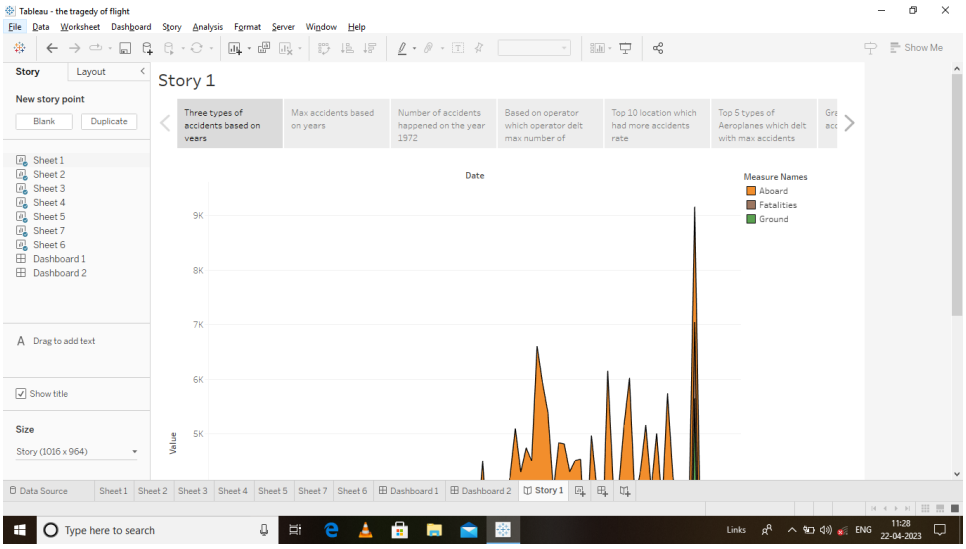
DASHBOARD1


Sheet 2
1972
Sheet 5
previous
Location - Split 1
Count of airplane_crash
China
India
England
France
California
Canada
Colombia
Russia
Alaska
Brazil
Sheet 4
AVG(0.0)
Military - U.S. Air Force
Aeroflot
Deutsche Lufthansa
Air Taxi
Air France
Sheet 1
Date
Value
Location - Split 1
Measure Names
Sheet 1
Sheet 2
Sheet 3
Sheet 4
Sheet 5
Sheet 7
Sheet 6
Dashboard 1
Dashboard 2

DASHBOARD2


Sheet 7
Sheet 6
Next
Type
Douglas DC-4
Douglas C-47
Douglas C-47A
de Havilland Canada DHC-6 Twin Otter 300
Douglas DC-3
Measure Names
Aboard
Fatalities
Ground
Count of airplane_crash
Sheet 3
Month of Date
January 1972
February 1972
March 1972
April 1972
May 1972
June 1972
July 1972
August 1972
September 1972
October 1972
November 1972
December 1972
Value
Sheet 1
Sheet 2
Sheet 3
Sheet 4
Sheet 5
Sheet 7
Sheet 6
Dashboard 1
Dashboard 2

STORY



ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES:

ADVANTAGES

Fast delivery times. Undoubtedly, one of the most advantageous features offered by air transport is its speedy delivery times. ..

. **Improve navigation skills** Simulation can also help pilots improve and enhance both VFR and IFR navigation skills. If you're planning a cross-country trip or flying to an unfamiliar airport, you can use a simulator to practice flying the route ahead of time.

DISADVANTAGES

Flying is indeed bad for the planet because it contributes to global warming, pollution, and leaves a huge carbon footprint. Airplanes run on kerosene fuel,

It is **more expensive than other types of transport because fuel is expensive**. The greater the number of goods to be introduced, for example, in the hold of an

airplane, the more profitable air transit will be. It has capacity limits. The cargo capacity of an airplane is limited. ...

APPLICATION:

The primary focus of safety management in aviation is on safety of flights encompassing also all associated and support services. which can have an impact on safety,, for example air navigation services, aerodrome operations.

Emerging technologies are reshaping with robotics, artificial intelligence, the internet of things, unmanned aircraft systems and the push for hybrid and electric airplanes.

CONCLUSION.

The account was serviceable at take off and was operated within the approved limitations. The crew members held appropriate licenses and were qualified for this flight.

In this project we Analyse what causes of accidents in flights and what makes highest accidents.