

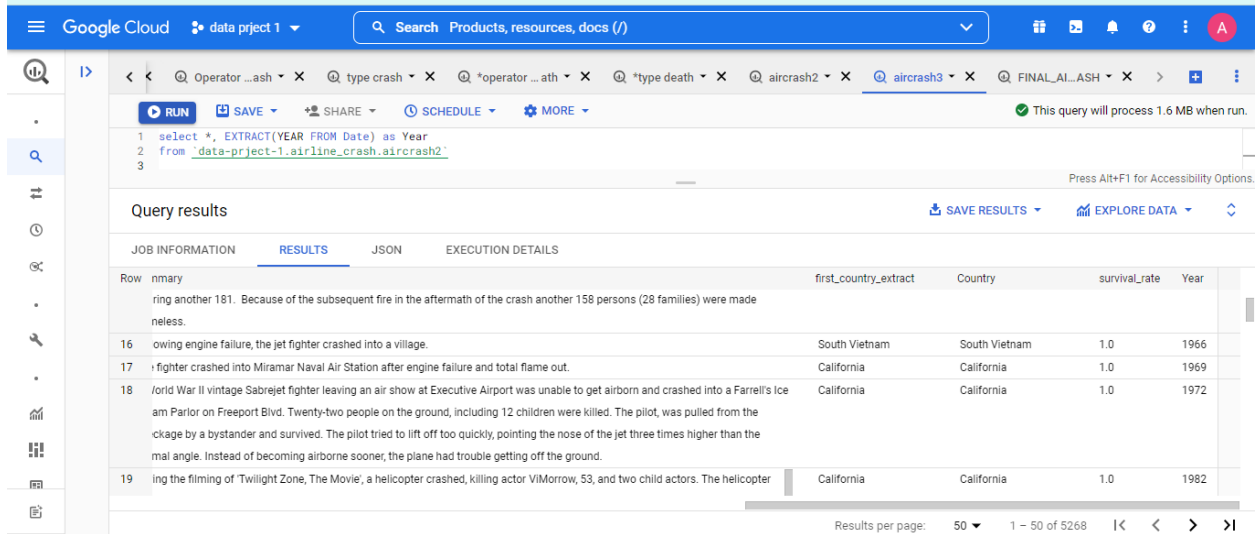
## PRE-ANALYSIS

To derive more insights from the data, I created some extra columns from the existing ones using SQL. This also helped in my exploratory analysis to get initial findings from the data.

The added columns and reasons for creating them are discussed below.

### Year Column

Here, I extracted each crash year from the date column to be able to visualize yearly trends.



The screenshot shows the Google Cloud BigQuery interface. At the top, there's a search bar and navigation tabs. The main area displays a SQL query: `1 select *, EXTRACT(YEAR FROM Date) as Year`, `2 from 'data-project-1.airline_crash.aircrash2'`, `3`. Below the query, the 'Query results' section is active, showing a table with columns: Row, primary, first\_country\_extract, Country, survival\_rate, and Year. The table contains several rows of crash data, including details about a crash in 1966 in South Vietnam and a crash in 1969 in California. The interface also shows options to 'RUN', 'SAVE', 'SHARE', 'SCHEDULE', and 'MORE' for the query.

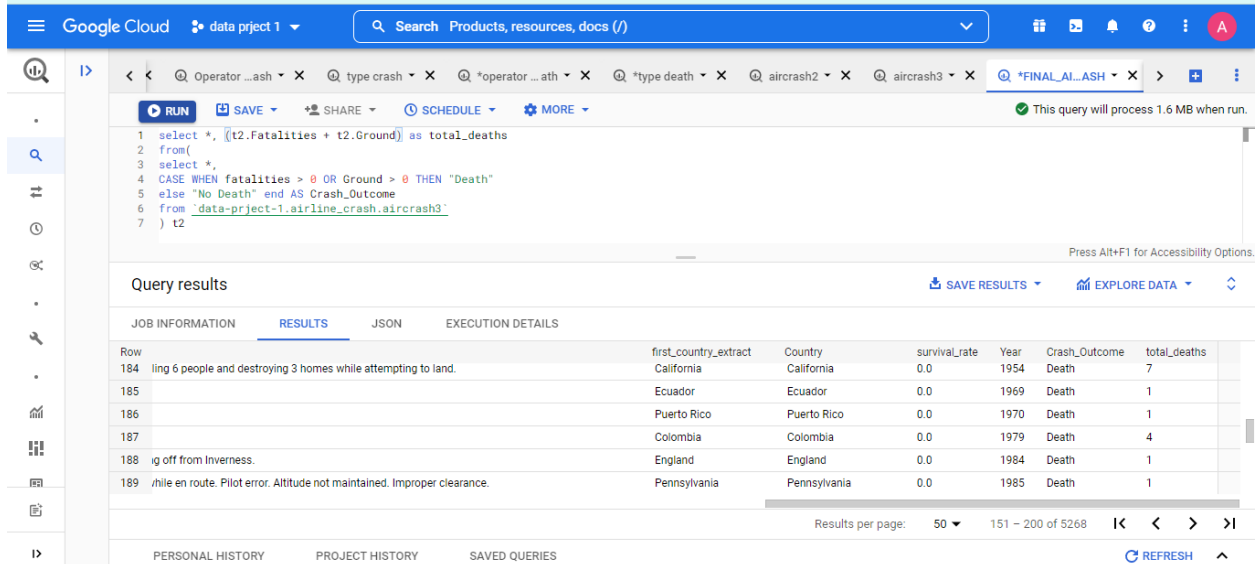
Row	primary	first_country_extract	Country	survival_rate	Year
16	owing engine failure, the jet fighter crashed into a village.	South Vietnam	South Vietnam	1.0	1966
17	fighter crashed into Miramar Naval Air Station after engine failure and total flame out.	California	California	1.0	1969
18	orld War II vintage Sabrejet fighter leaving an air show at Executive Airport was unable to get airborne and crashed into a Farrell's ice am Parlor on Freeport Blvd. Twenty-two people on the ground, including 12 children were killed. The pilot, was pulled from the ckage by a bystander and survived. The pilot tried to lift off too quickly, pointing the nose of the jet three times higher than the mal angle. Instead of becoming airborne sooner, the plane had trouble getting off the ground.	California	California	1.0	1972
19	ing the filming of 'Twilight Zone, The Movie', a helicopter crashed, killing actor ViMorrow, 53, and two child actors. The helicopter	California	California	1.0	1982

### Month Column

Extracted each rows month name from the date column. This was done during data transformation in power query.

## Total Deaths

This column shows the total number of deaths for each crash. This column was derived by adding the fatalities and ground columns. This was needed to get the death trend over the years.



The screenshot shows the Google Cloud BigQuery console. At the top, there's a search bar and navigation tabs. The main area displays a SQL query in the editor, which calculates the total number of deaths by summing fatalities and ground deaths. Below the query, the 'Query results' section is active, showing a table with columns: Row, first\_country\_extract, Country, survival\_rate, Year, Crash\_Outcome, and total\_deaths. The table contains 6 rows of data. At the bottom, there are tabs for 'PERSONAL HISTORY', 'PROJECT HISTORY', and 'SAVED QUERIES', along with a 'REFRESH' button.

```
1 select *, ((t2.Fatalities + t2.Ground)) as total_deaths
2 from(
3 select *,
4 CASE WHEN fatalities > 0 OR Ground > 0 THEN "Death"
5 else "No Death" end AS Crash_Outcome
6 from `data-project-1.airline_crash.aircrash3`
7 ) t2
```

Row	first_country_extract	Country	survival_rate	Year	Crash_Outcome	total_deaths
184	ling 6 people and destroying 3 homes while attempting to land.	California	0.0	1954	Death	7
185		Ecuador	0.0	1969	Death	1
186		Puerto Rico	0.0	1970	Death	1
187		Colombia	0.0	1979	Death	4
188	g off from Inverness.	England	0.0	1984	Death	1
189	hile en route. Pilot error. Altitude not maintained. Improper clearance.	Pennsylvania	0.0	1985	Death	1

## Survived count

This column was created in power query. The survivors count was created by subtracting number of fatalities from number of aboard passengers and crew.

## Survived or not

This column tells us whether or not the crash had survivors. The resulting column returns 0 for crash with no survivors and 1 for crash with survivors. Taking the count of these categories will help in analysis on rate of survivors.

## Exact Location

This column contains the drilled down exact location of the crash. The values in this column are taken from the location column using the string position function to get the last string in the locations and the trim function to remove whitespaces.

The screenshot shows a data query interface with a SQL editor and a results table. The SQL query is as follows:

```
1 SELECT *, TRIM(RIGHT(t1.first_location_extract, LENGTH(t1.first_location_extract) - STRPOS(t1.first_location_extract, ',')) ) AS exact_location
2 FROM
3 (
4 SELECT *, RIGHT(Location, LENGTH(Location) - STRPOS(Location, ',')) as first_location_extract
5 FROM `data-project-1.airline_crash.final_aircrash_dataset` ) t1
6 LIMIT 1000
```

The results table displays the following data:

Row	y	first_country_extract	Country	survival_rate	Year	Crash_Outcome	total_deaths	first_location_extract	exact_location
1		English Channel	English Channel	null	1919	No Death	null	English Channel	English Channel
2		China	China	null	1934	No Death	null	China	China
3	d in a storm.	China	China	null	1935	No Death	null	China	China
4		China	China	null	1936	No Death	null	China	China
5	in by a Japanese military fighter.	Gulf of Tonkin	Gulf of Tonkin	null	1940	No Death	null	Gulf of Tonkin	Gulf of Tonkin

## NOTE

Initially, the dataset contained 5,268 rows. During data transformation in power query, 89 rows were dropped or filtered. These rows were dropped because they had null values in either of the following columns: fatalities, aboard, ground, country, operator and type. Columns not needed for the analysis were also removed. The dataset used for the analysis therefore contained 5,179 rows after cleaning.