DSC 640 Final Supplemental Documentation

Erez S. Sarousi

Bellevue University

Reflection / Final PowerPoint Justification

I have chosen to present this PowerPoint the way that I did because I started out by identifying the concerns that people had, and this approach helps the listener feel ensured that their concerns are heard and understood. The presentation then follows a progression over all different pieces of the concern with the last slide before the conclusion going over the entire overall picture. The conclusion revisits the introduction and explains how the graphics of each slide aide in the argument that flying by air is a safe way to travel.

I prepared the presentation by creating an outline to describe how I wanted the presentation to flow. I started by creating an introduction where I intended to point out all concerns. I then decided to focus my attention on small little aspects of the concerns of flight travel. I first started off by graphically presenting the Earth to the sun and juxtapose the concerns to the actual threat facing travelers and stated in large text that they have very little to worry about.

The point of the presentation from that point forward was to calm all concerns from most pressing to least pressing. With that logic, it was important to focus on the fatalities, where the pie graph was shown between the amount of fatalities by car and by air. This shows a nearly non-existent line of airplane travel to show how safe air is as opposed to car.

The second presentation can be seen in incidents, which is even less visible compared to cars, and the lack of visible line is intended to put the viewer more at ease. This is followed by an inspection on the airlines that caused the most amounts of incidents between 1985 to 1999. This presents a baseline that would make the 2000 to 2014 incident rate to be that much more staggering.

The next graphic shows a drop from a maximum of 30 incidents per airline between 1985-1999 to 8 between 2000-2014. This was presented in a bar graph to show the different groups and a colored scale between red and green to indicate that high numbers is bad and low numbers is good.

The next graph was an overall measurements of incident levels and fatal accidents for both time frames. This was posted in an area chart to show the viewer how the levels just dropped and is color coded so they can keep track of everything.

The final graph was a linear regression to forecast how few incidents there would be in the future and the shortened bar in the graph and the low number would be to let the audience know how our safety doesn’t end now but is continuous toward the future.

Making a graph for an internal audience is very similar to that of the general audience, but the distinctions are important. Some of the main differences is that the internal team understand the material used to create this; they can understand the finer points of the graphics, can understand graphics regardless of the graphic type and if it’s best used for the job, and they would also know the programming and statistical know-how that is the backbone of these presentations and visualizations.

If I were to redo this project from start to finish all over again, I would ensure another once over from beginning to end and investigate all steps to ensure that I understood that this work was being done correctly. I felt that there were some terms and steps that I didn’t understand well and as a result, I submitted work that wasn’t what the professor was expecting.