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THE TRAGEDY OF FLIGHT: A COMPREHENSIVE CRASH ANALYSIS

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1. INDRODUCTION

1.1 OVERVIEW

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.

Description about Project

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 may be implemented by the relevant authorities of industry organizations.

1.2 PURPOSE

The analysis can provide closure to the families and loved ones of the victims of the crash, as well as to the broader public. It can also help to improve public confidence in the aviation industry by identifying and addressing any safety issues that may have contributed to the incident.

The analysis can have significant business implication for the airline and aircraft manufacturer involved in the incident. If the analysis finds that the crash was caused by mechanical or design issues, the manufacturer may be liable for damages and may face significant financial losses. The airline may also face legal claims and reputational damage.

We can be achieved using this project more information about the The Tragedy Of Flight: A Comprehensive Crash Analysis.   The detailed information about the crash, including the time, date, location, and weather conditions at the time of the incident.
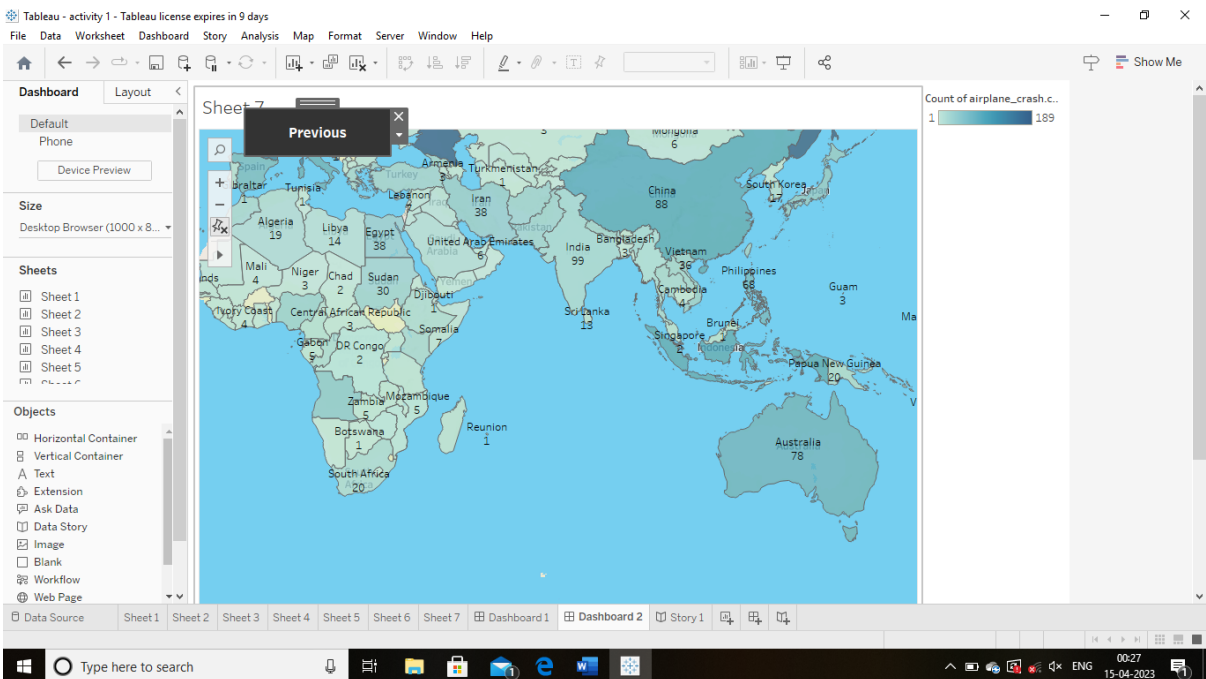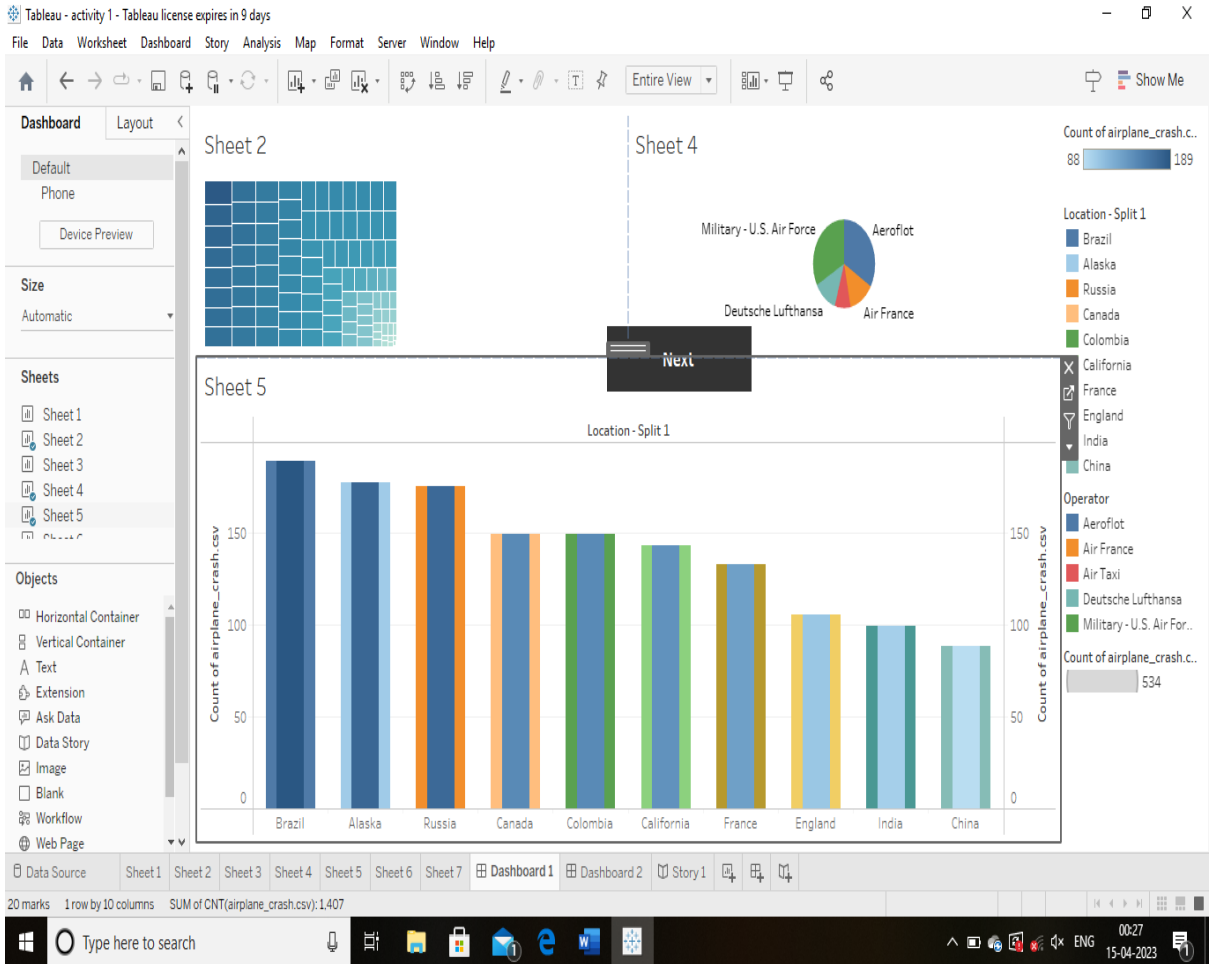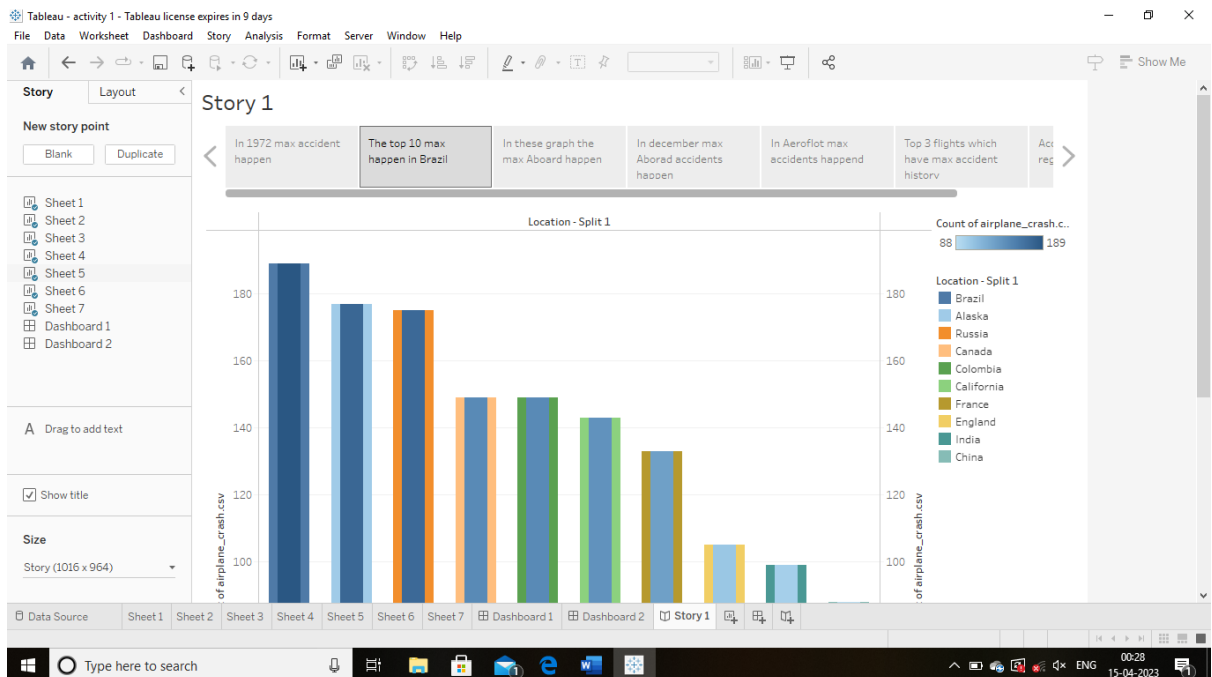
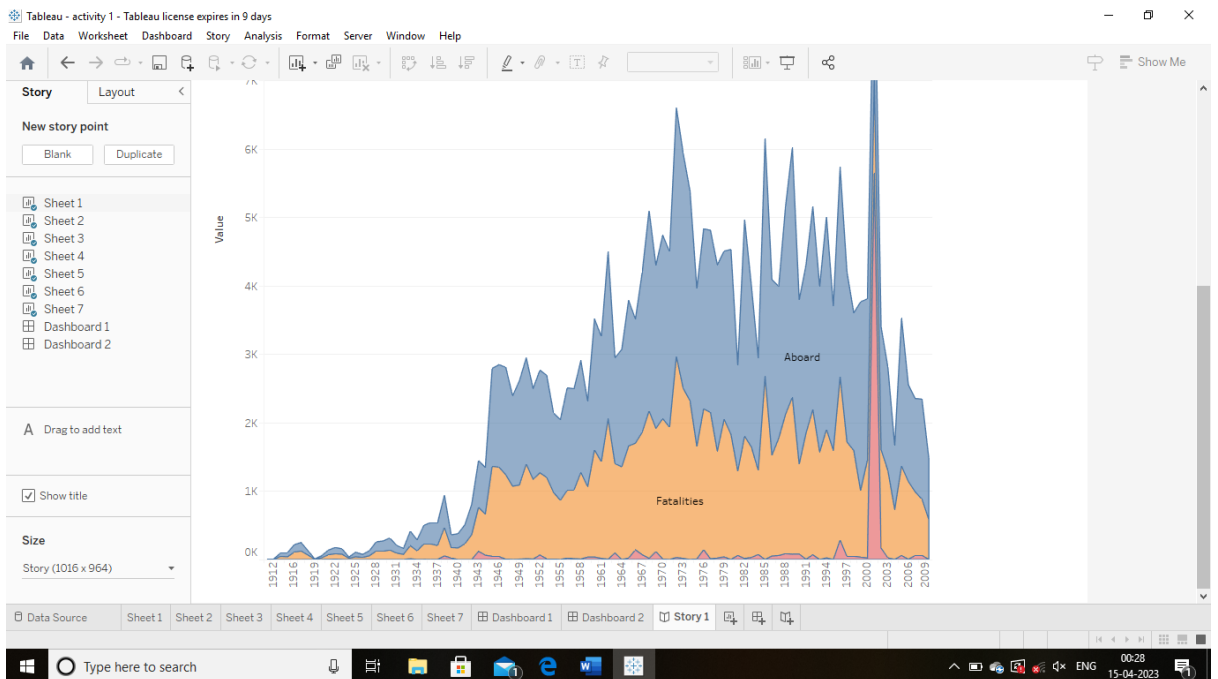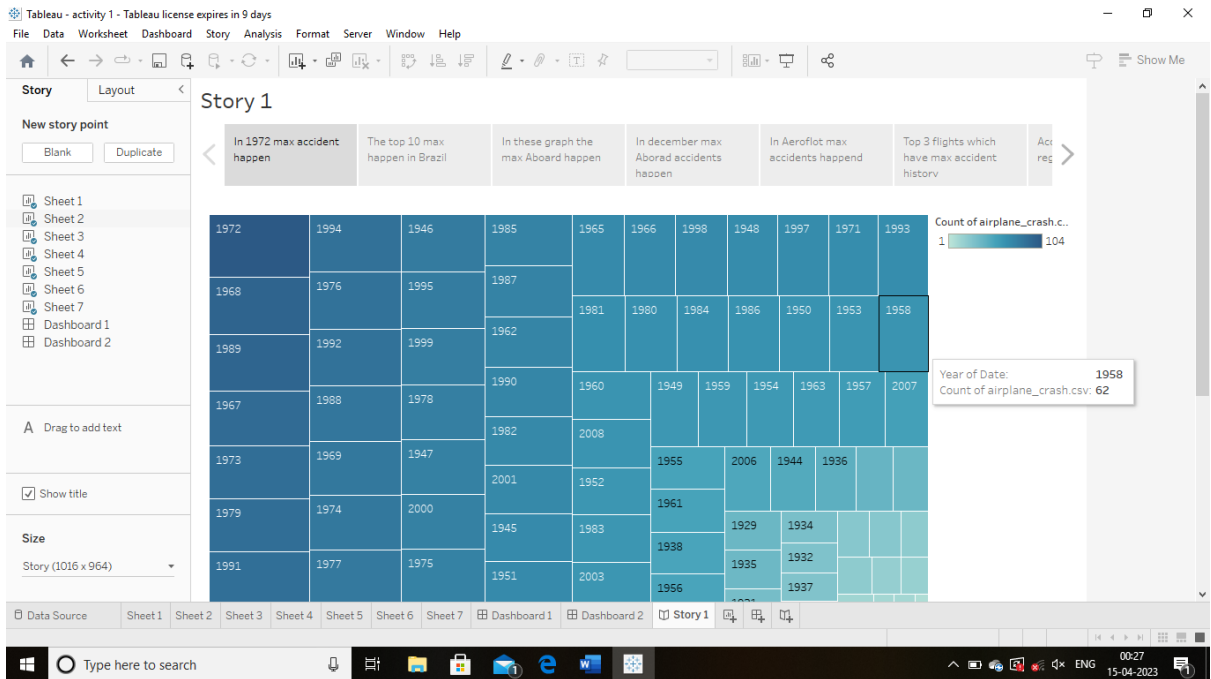## 2 Problem Definition & Design Thinking
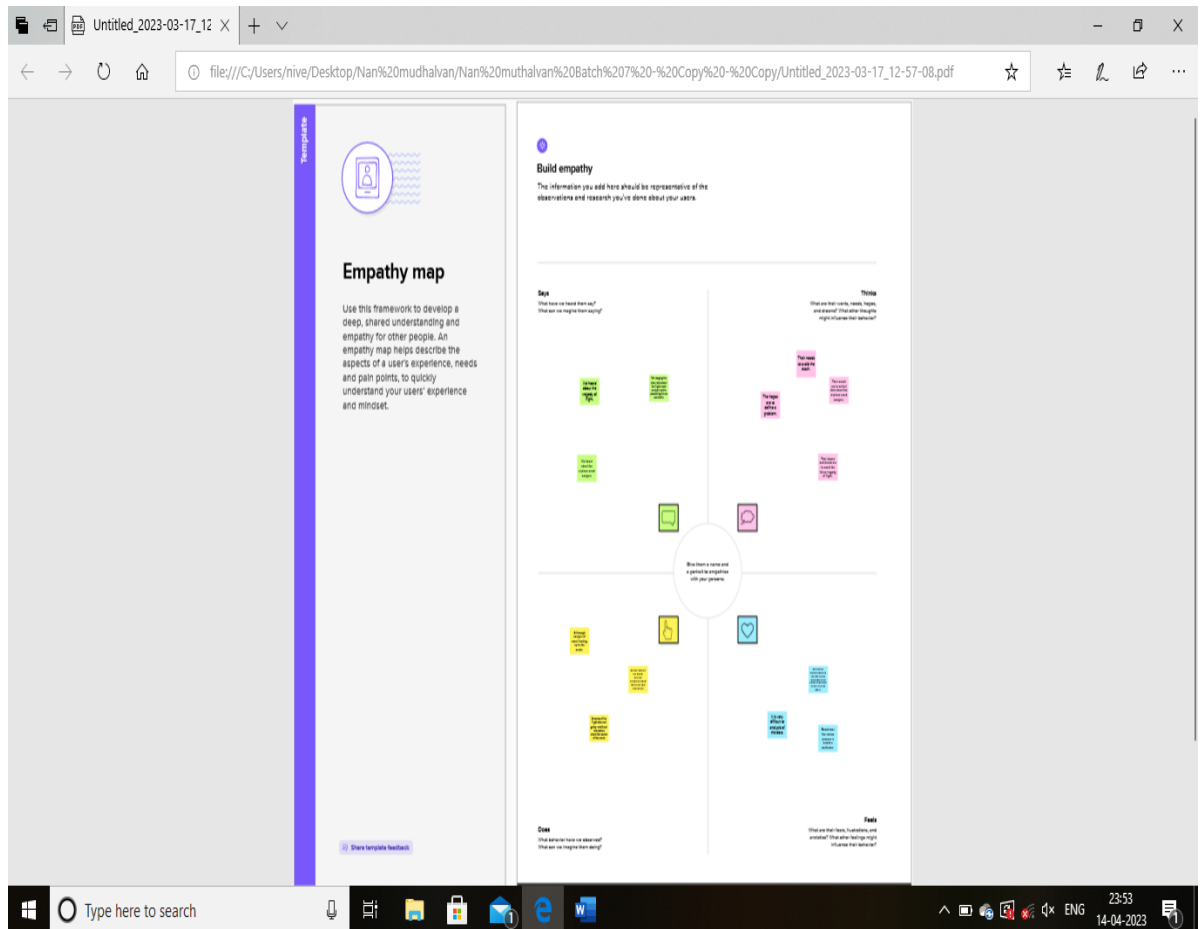
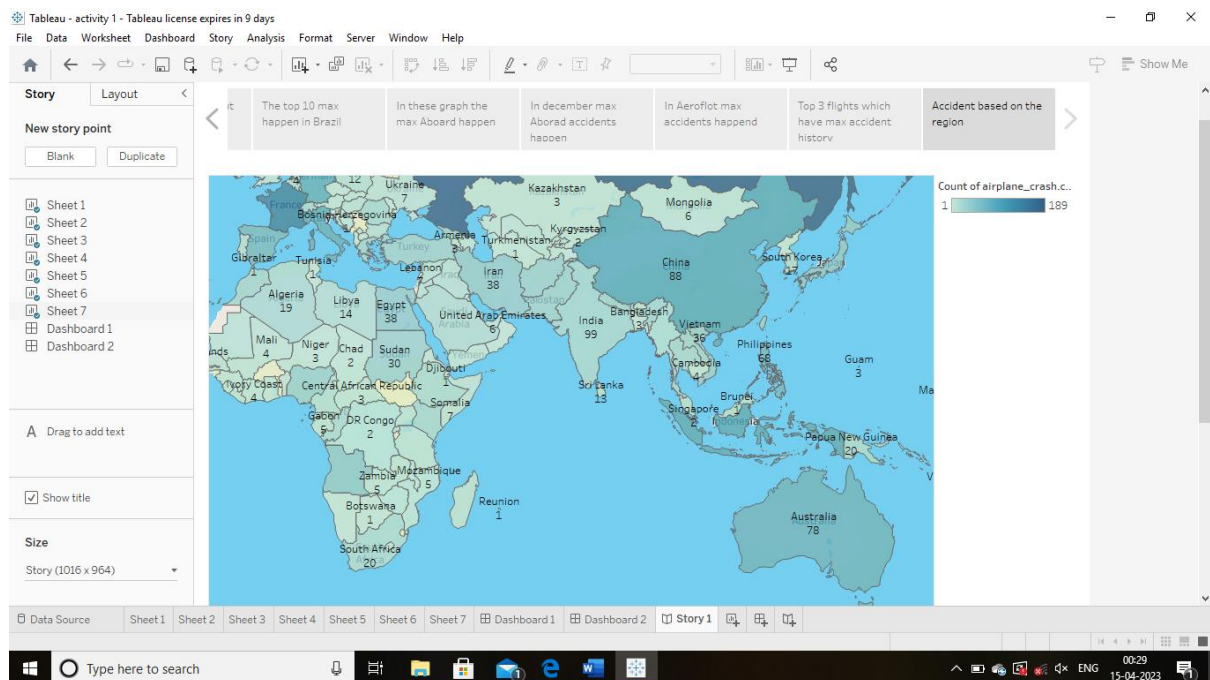### 2.1 Empathy Map
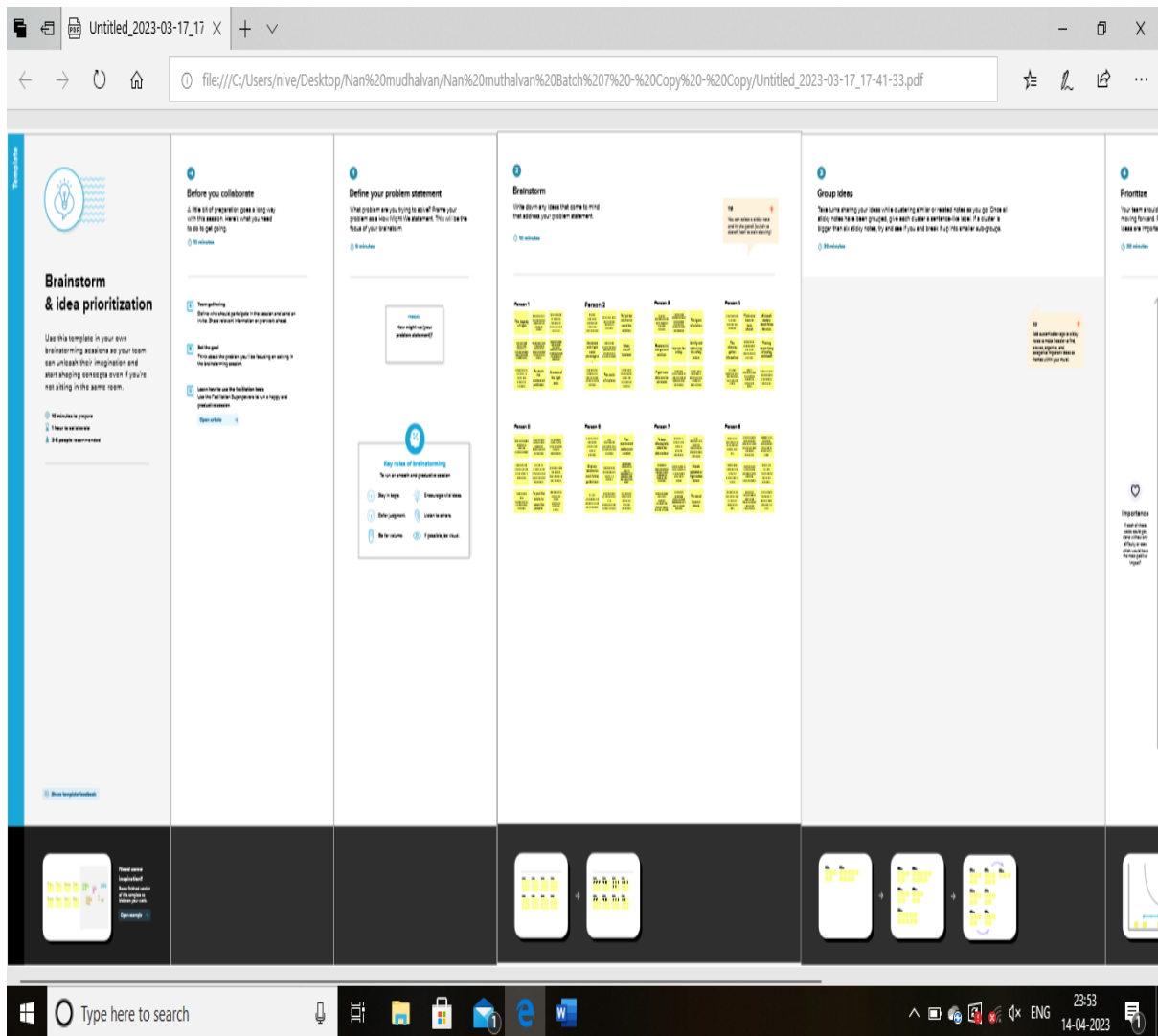
2.2 Ideation & Brainstorming Map

3 RESULT
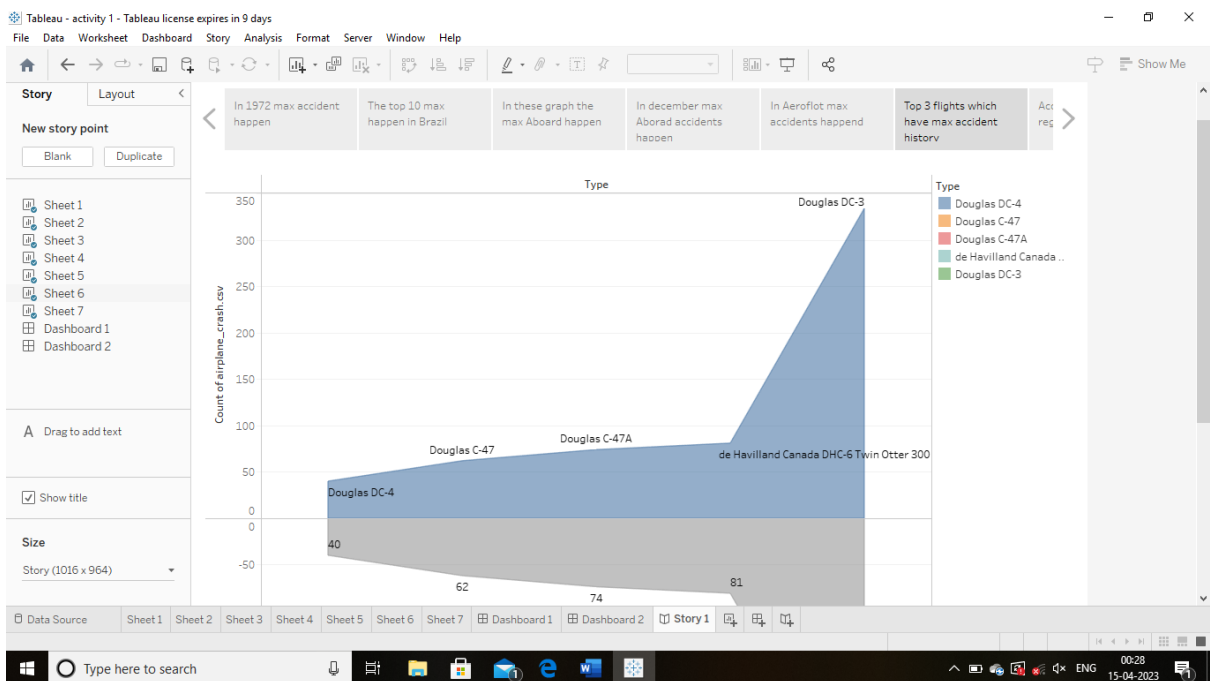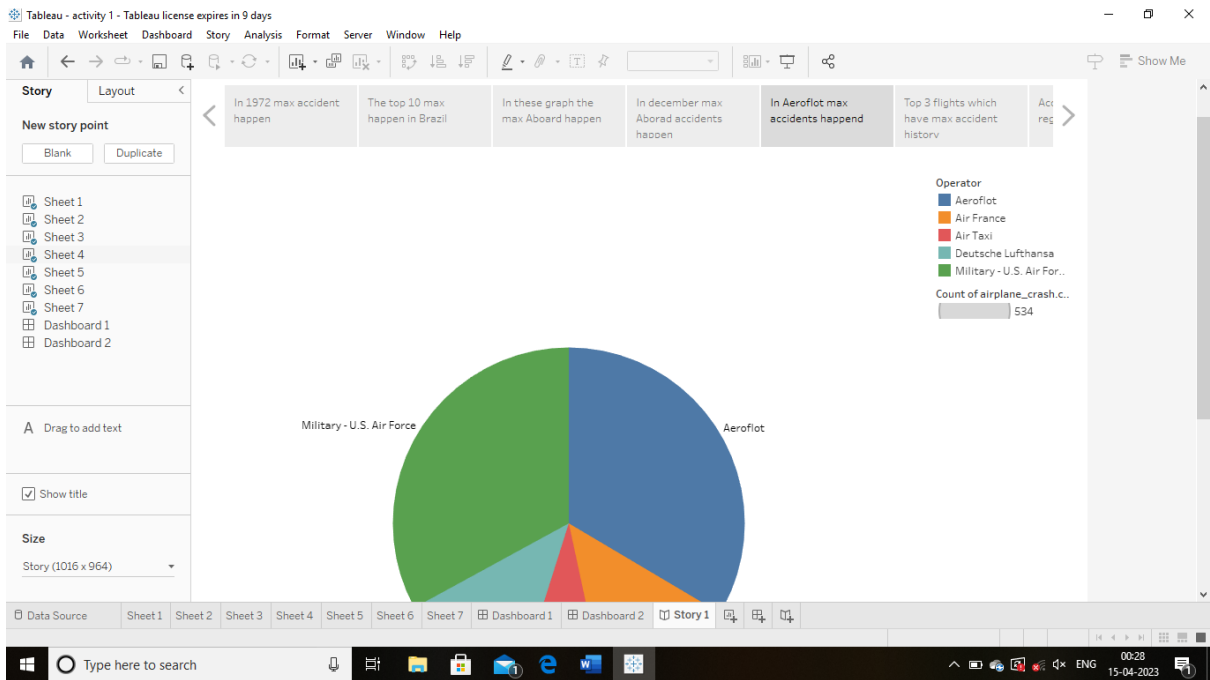
4 ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES

ADVANTAGES

1. Aviation accident analysis is performed to determine the cause of errors once an accident has happened.

2. In the modern aviation industry, it is also used to analyse a database of past accident   in order to prevent an accident from happening.

3. This graph are used to analysis the accidents

4. In this document is very useful to analysis

5. The research presented in this article is informed by two aims.

Firstly to understand what tasks accident investigators do.

Secondly, to understand what competencies make investigators good at these tasks.

6. To collect the data about the accident aviation.

7. Aviation safety has improved

8. Developing a knowledge about the skills and aviation management.

9. Collect the dataset

DISADVANTAGES

1. Aviation disasters due to mechanical failures

2. Sometimes the climate changes make the flights crashes.

3. Human error and Commercial aviation accidents happened.

4. The Air Controller give instruction sometimes went wrong hence the accidents happened.

5. The Tenerife airport disaster, the worst accident in aviation history, is a prime example of an accident in which a chain of events and errors can be identified leading up to the crash.

6. In aviation accidents and incidents, these contributing actions typically stem from human factor-related mistakes and pilot error, rather than mechanical failure.

7. The accidents are make the passenger were causes the severe injuries, and some passenger are lost their leg or hands etc.

8. Due to the low quality products of parts of flights is made the aviation accident.

APPLICATIONS

Applications of Tableau;

Tableau Desktop is a data visualization application that lets you analyze virtually and type of structured data and produce highly interactive, beautiful graphs, dashboards, and reports in Just Minutes.

Without programs like Tableau, business would struggle to extract the useful data from the rest. The surface extracts meaningful data and makes it easy to understand through data analysis and data visualization.

Tableau is the fastest growing data visualization and reporting tool for business intelligence.

Tableau, with the help of its feature of visual analytics, allows its users and professional in organizations to interact with the visulaize data. In turn, this allows them to make informed and improved business decisions and get better insights.

Tableau helps people and organisations be more data – drive.

With the use of Tableau we can draw the graph of the global community: A Population forecasting Analysis.

Applications of MS Word;

We can create all types of official documents in Microsoft work. We can use the template function in Microsoft to download letter head samples, bills, cash memos, Joining letters, receipts, land all various types of account management related work.

We can create notes and assignments in MS Word.

Its easy to write and format exist in Microsoft word by using various text formatting options such as paragraphs, font, style etc.

We can insert a cover page, data makes and tables in our assignment according to our choice.

This is used by millions of people around the world for document writing a book in Microsoft word is really

Using this MS word we can create a document for our project.

CONCLUSION

In these project is very useful to analyse the data of the tragedy of flight accidents. In the context of analysing the airplane crash, a literature survey would involve, reviewing studies and articles that have been published on the topic of airplane crash, as well as studies specific to crash analysis. In this data are useful to prevent future accidents.

FUTURE SCOPE:

There is an ample growth and scope if you learn tableau. However, this depends on various demographics-geography, experience, and skills. Tableau developers have a range of job titles to choose from – computer architect, business intelligence, developer. Business objects developer data analyst etc.

Appendix of the tragedy of flight a comprehensive crash analysis

Aviation safety experts have realized for some time that aircraft incidents and accidents almost always result from a series of events, each of which is associated with one or more cause factors. Thus, the cause of an accident or incident has many aspects. Some internationally accepted definitions in the context of the investigation of an aircraft accident or incident are listed below (ICAO, 1994):

Causes are actions, omissions, events, conditions, or a combination thereof, that lead to an accident or incident.

Accidents are occurrences associated with the operation of aircraft, from the time any person boards

an aircraft with the intention of flight until the time all persons have disembarked, that results in one or more of the following:

A person is fatally or seriously injured.

The aircraft sustains damage or structural failure that adversely affects the structural strength, performance, or flight characteristics of the aircraft and would normally require major repair or replacement of the affected component.

The aircraft is missing or completely inaccessible.

Incidents are occurrences, other than accidents, associated with the operation of aircraft that affect or could affect the safety of operation.

The definition of cause given above takes into account the many events involved in an accident or incident. These events can be viewed as links in a chain. Investigations of some hull loss accidents in the United States have revealed as many as 20 links in the chain; the average is just under 4 links.1 For example, after an exhaustive technical and legal investigation into one controlled flight into terrain (CFIT) accident, an official commission concluded that at least 10 essential cause factors were involved.2 If any one of these 10 cause factors had not been present, or if some of the factors had occurred in a different order, the accident would not have happened. The most effective accident prevention strategy must take into account all the links in the chain of events that lead to incidents and accidents.

Subdividing an incident or accident into a chain of events reveals important information. If one more element is added to the chain in an incident, for example, the consequences of the incident might be

much more serious, even resulting in an accident. Conversely, removing one link in the accident chain could substantially mitigate the consequences or, possibly, prevent all adverse consequences. In other words, from a safety management viewpoint the only meaningful difference between many incidents and accidents is the consequences.

For example, an aircraft may experience several abnormalities involving equipment malfunction, unexpected adverse weather conditions, and loss of situational awareness by the flight crew. As a result, the aircraft may take longer than expected to slow down after landing. If the aircraft happens to be landing at an airport with runways of the minimum required length with water hazards at the end, there could be a catastrophe. The resulting investigation might lead to a comprehensive review of procedures and systems related to approach and landing. If the same sequence of events happened at an airport with runways of the minimum required length but with a grassy field at the

end, the aircraft might run off the end of the runway and experience minor damage and no crew or passenger injuries. In that case, there

1

Accident data in this chapter are primarily related to hull loss accidents. For the purposes of this study, data from all accidents and from fatal accidents are not significantly different from data from hull loss accidents in terms of causes and trends in the accident rate.

2

A CFIT accident occurs when a mechanically sound aircraft collides with the ground, typically because the flight crew loses situational awareness and does not understand the flight path of the aircraft relative to the ground. "Loss of control" accidents include collisions

caused by engine failure, icing, stalls, or other circumstances that interfere with the ability of the flight crew to direct the motion of the aircraft.