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Course: DSC640-T301 Data Presentation & Visualization

Assignment: Project Task 2 – Design Methodology

1. Overall design choices:
 - a. Using Power BI for creating visuals. First, because I did not realize I could adjust the dashboard visual size, so I wanted to see how it worked this time around. Second, this is the tool we use consistently at work so I can take my learning here and apply it there.
 - b. Main dataset airline-safety.csv downloaded from Github (Mehta, 2018)
 - c. Color palettes:
 - i. Blue = departures
 - ii. Red = fatalities
 - iii. Orange = incidents
 - iv. Green = revenue
2. Line chart – US Airline Departures by Year:
 - a. Data came from U.S. Airline Traffic and Capacity dataset (U.S. Airline Traffic and Capacity, n.d.)
 - b. Chose to do line chart to show the trend rate better across years.
 - c. Updated title size and name from PowerBI default.
 - d. Decided to go with a light/medium shade of blue for US departures.
3. Line chart – World Airline Departures by Year:
 - a. Data came from World Airlines Traffic and Capacity dataset (World Airlines Traffic and Capacity, n.d.).
 - b. Used line chart to show trend across years.
 - c. Updated title size and name from PowerBI default.
 - d. Went with a medium/dark shade of blue for world departures to differentiate from US.
4. Stacked bar chart – Total Fatal Accidents by Airline (1985-2014):
 - a. Used main dataset.
 - b. Based off critique from task 1, went with stacked bar chart for fatal accidents.
 - c. Changed legend to be larger.
 - d. Updated title, axis, and legend names.
 - e. Added totals for each.
 - f. Went with red palette for fatalities with lighter shade for 2000-2014 and a darker by eye-catching shade for 1985-1999. Reasoning for this was 85-99 had a higher rate of fatal accidents and I wanted to call attention to it from first glance. Red made sense since this is a really bad thing.
5. Stacked bar chart – Total Incidents by Airline (1985-2014):
 - a. Used main dataset.
 - b. Since this was like fatal accidents, I went with the stacked bar chart.
 - c. Mirrored legend size to the other stacked bar chart.
 - d. Updated title, axis, and legend names.
 - e. Used totals at the end of each bar.

- f. Used an orange palette for this one to mimic a caution alert. Used lighter orange for 00-14 since the totals were smaller and used darker orange to highlight 85-99 since those numbers were higher.
- 6. Line chart – US Airlines Net Profit by Year:
 - a. Used data from Financial Results – US Passenger Airlines (Annual Financial Results: U.S. Passenger Airlines, n.d.).
 - b. Used line chart again for the trend across years.
 - c. Updated title from Power BI default.
 - d. Used a green palette for revenue but used a light/medium shade for US net revenue.
- 7. Line chart – World Airlines Net Profit by Year:
 - a. Used data from Annual Financial Results: World Airlines (Annual Financial Results: World Airlines, n.d.).
 - b. Used line chart for the trend across years.
 - c. Went with a medium/dark shade of green to differentiate from the US.
 - d. Updated title size and name from PowerBI default.

References

Annual Financial Results: U.S. Passenger Airlines. (n.d.). Retrieved from Airlines for America:
<https://www.airlines.org/dataset/annual-results-u-s-passenger-airlines/#>

Annual Financial Results: World Airlines. (n.d.). Retrieved from Airlines for America:
<https://www.airlines.org/dataset/annual-results-world-airlines/#>

Mehta, D. (2018, February 9). *Airline Safety*. Retrieved from Github - fivethirtyeight:
<https://github.com/fivethirtyeight/data/tree/master/airline-safety>

U.S. Airline Traffic and Capacity. (n.d.). Retrieved from Airlines for America:
<https://www.airlines.org/dataset/annual-results-u-s-airlines-2/#>

World Airlines Traffic and Capacity. (n.d.). Retrieved from Airlines for America:
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