



Project Overview

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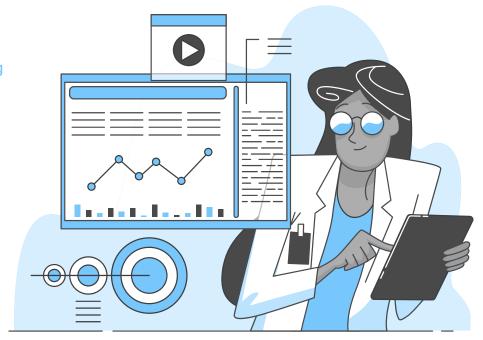


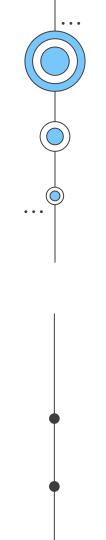
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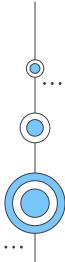


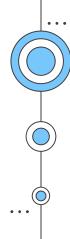
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O1 Project Overview



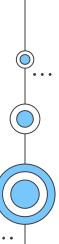




What is this Project?

This project is centered around a thorough examination of **aircraft accidents and associated fatalities** from **1908 to 2023**. The dataset encompasses vital details like the dates and locations of crashes, flight operators, flight specifics, types of aircraft, and statistics on fatalities. The objective is to utilize **Power BI** to create interactive visualizations and gain profound insights into the patterns, underlying factors, and trends in aviation accidents. The analysis is intended to equip stakeholders with significant information that can aid in **improving aviation safety and reducing risks**.

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Understanding the Steps





Loading Dataset

The dataset has to be uploaded into the **Power BI desktop** application.

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Transforming Dataset

Transform the data in the **Power Query**. Involves **Data Cleaning**, **Feature Engineering** etc.



Dashboard

Creating a fully interactive dashboard for effective insight generation and **Data Visualization**.

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Dataset Description



Time: The specific time when the airplane crash happened.

Location: The geographical location where the airplane crash took place.

Operator: The operator or airline that was involved in the incident.

Flight #: The flight number that is associated with the incident.

Route: The planned route that the flight was supposed to take.

AC Type: The type of aircraft that was involved in the crash.

Registration: The registration details of the aircraft.

cn/ln: The construction or serial number of the aircraft.

Aboard: The total number of individuals that were aboard the aircraft.

Aboard Passengers: The number of passengers that were aboard the aircraft. Aboard Crew: The number of crew members that were aboard the aircraft.

Fatalities: The total number of fatalities in the incident.

Fatalities
Passengers: The
number of passenger
fatalities.

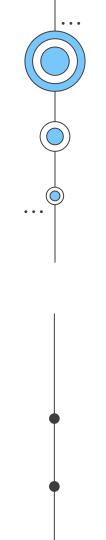
Fatalities Crew: The number of crew member fatalities.

Ground: The number of casualties on the ground, if any.

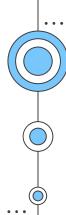
Summary: A brief summary or description of the incident.

 4998×17

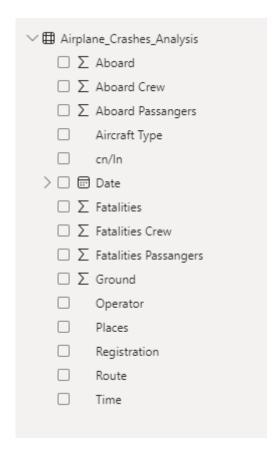


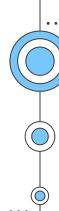


O2 Data Transformation

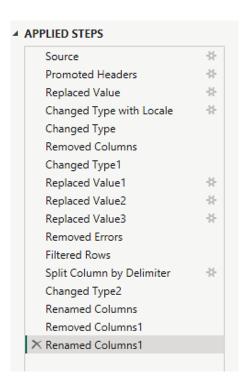


Final Dataset after Transformation

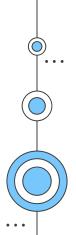


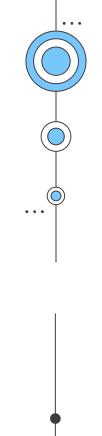


Steps applied in the Power Query to transform the dataset

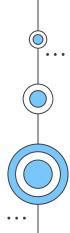


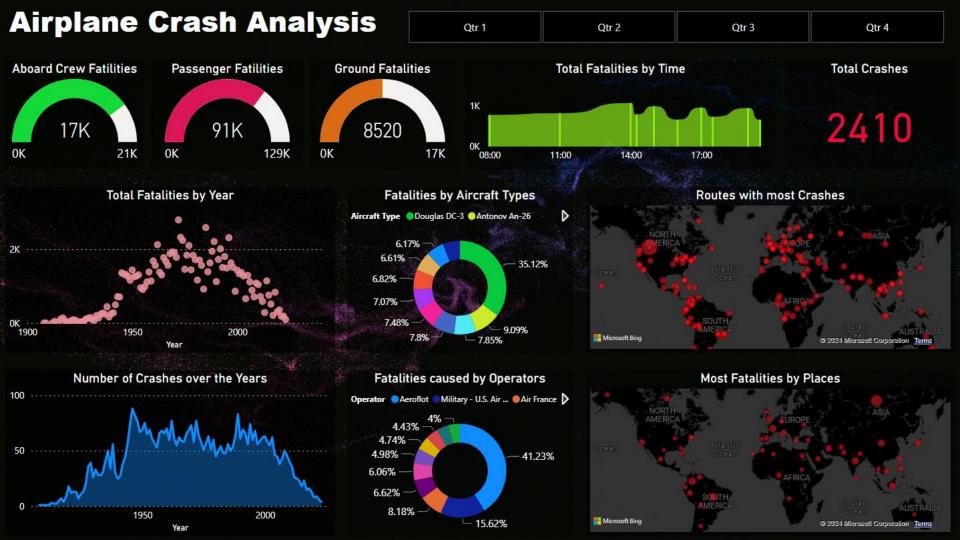
Each step has its own separate command through which Power Query transforms the data.





O3 Dashboard & Insights











17000 fatalities out of total aboard crew members, i.e. 21000.





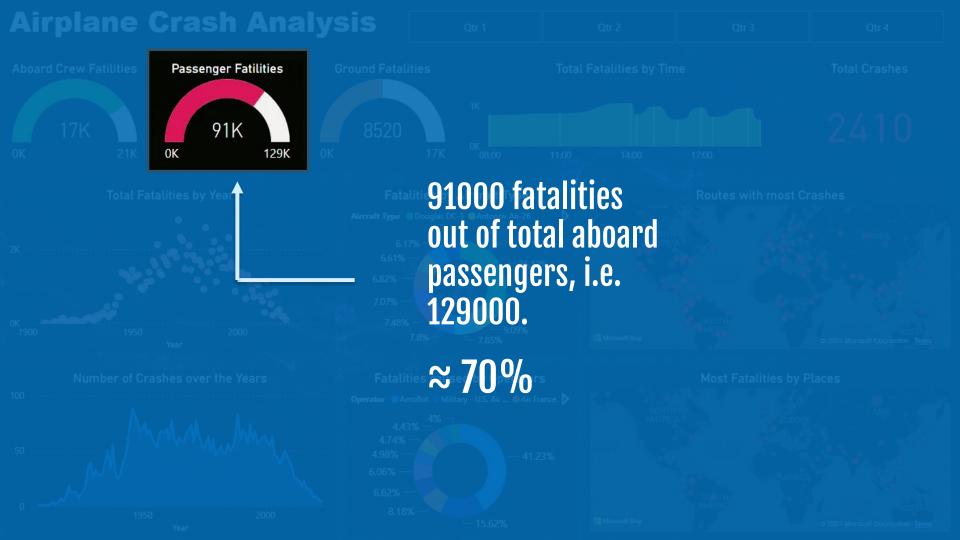










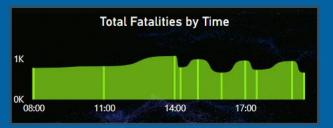




Airplane Crash Analysis Qtr1 Qtr2 Qtr3 Qtr4







Total Crashes

2410



Fatalities by Aircraft Types

Aircraft Type Douglas DC-3 Antonov An-26

Number of fatalities across various times. Shown by this Ribbon Chart.

Routes with most Crashes

Fatalities caused by Operators

4.43% — 41.23% 6.06% — 8.18% — 4.18% —

Most Fatalities by Places

Total Crashes Total number of 2410 airplane crashes occurred.

Total Fatalities by Year **Variation** in Fatalities over the years. Shown by this Scatter Plot. 1950 2000 Year





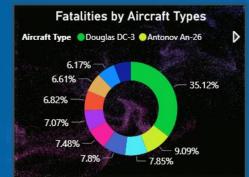
Percentage of Fatalities caused by different operators.



Airplane Crash Analysis Qtr1 Qtr2 Qtr3 Qtr4







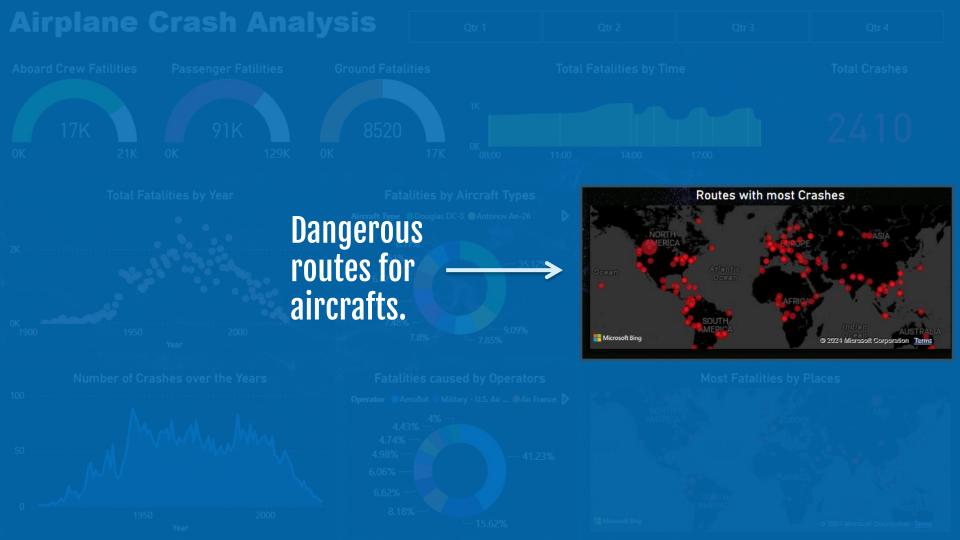
Percentage of Fatalities caused by different Aircrafts.



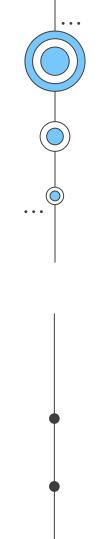


Most Fatalities by Places

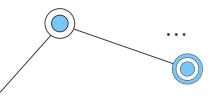








O4 Project Conclusion



Conclusion

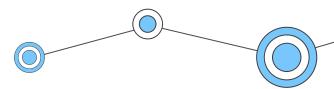


Based on the comprehensive analysis conducted through Microsoft Power BI, the following conclusions have been drawn:

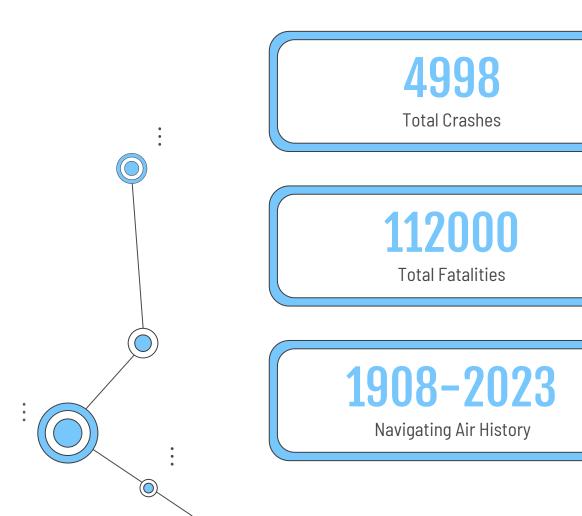


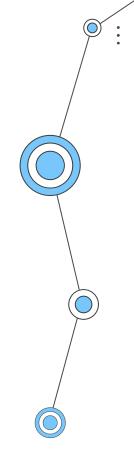
- **2. Geospatial Analysis**: Certain geographical regions emerged as hotspots for airplane crashes. The distribution of incidents varied across different regions, possibly due to factors like air traffic density, terrain, and weather conditions.
- **3. Operator Performance**: The safety records of operators and airlines varied significantly. Some operators had higher incident rates, indicating a need for improved safety measures and protocols.
- **4. Aircraft Analysis**: Specific types of aircraft were more frequently involved in incidents, suggesting potential areas for further investigation.
- **5. Fatality Trends**: Trends in passenger and crew fatalities were explored. Certain factors were identified that contributed to fatalities, providing valuable insights for enhancing safety measures.
- **6. Route Analysis**: Certain flight routes exhibited a higher likelihood of incidents. This could be due to factors such as route complexity, weather conditions, and air traffic.

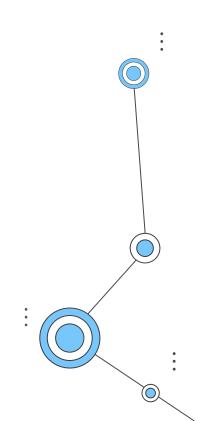
In conclusion, this analysis provides valuable insights into various aspects of aviation safety. It highlights areas for improvement and can guide efforts towards enhancing safety measures and mitigating risks in the aviation industry.



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Thanks!

