

Causes of Death Tracker Database Application

GROUP 24

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The data visualization analyzes self-harm behavior through time, comparing the number of fatalities in different nations. Based on the quantity of deaths (s_death) and the corresponding year (s_year), the aggregate is created. The area map displays an intriguing trend in which self-harming behavior initially tends to be low in some years but steadily rises over time. Additionally, the graphic reveals that industrialized nations have greater rates of self-harming behavior than other nations. This draws attention to a possible link between socioeconomic progress and the prevalence of self-harm, highlighting the need for more research and focused interventions in these areas.

The provided code connects to a MySQL database, retrieves data from a specific view, and plots a scatter plot using Python modules like pandas, matplotlib, and mysql.connector. The code imports the data into a pandas DataFrame, replaces placeholders with genuine MySQL connection information, and modifies the axis ranges for a more aesthetically pleasing plot. It shows how to connect to a database quickly, retrieve data, and use Python scatter plots to visualize our data about the forces of nature.

The visual represents the top 20 countries with the highest terrorism-related fatalities. It is derived from data aggregated on a country-wise basis from our high_terrorism_activity database view. The horizontal bar chart reveals a striking difference in fatalities across countries, with a few facing a severe impact. The chart suggests that these high-impact countries may be grappling with unique challenges such as political instability or socioeconomic issues. This underscores the need for targeted international efforts to address terrorism in these regions.

We are examining the trend of deaths caused by meningitis per year, derived from the low_disease_death view in the MySQL database. The data is aggregated by the year, summing up the number of deaths due to meningitis in each year. The resultant data is visualized through a bar chart, with the x-axis representing the years and the y-axis representing the number of deaths due to meningitis. The bar chart provides an overview of the death toll from meningitis per year, allowing us to visually identify trends and patterns over time. For instance, if there's a particular year with a noticeably higher bar, it indicates a spike in meningitis deaths for that year. By investigating such patterns, we can gain insights into the severity and occurrence of meningitis-related deaths over time. Furthermore, we can potentially link these patterns to external events or interventions, such as the introduction of new vaccines or health crises.