

HIGH LEVEL DESING

**DATA VISUALIZATION OF  
BIRD STRIKES BETWEEN  
2000 – 2011**

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# 1. Introduction

## *1.1 Why this High-Level Design Document?*

This High-Level Design (HLD) document's goal is to provide the current project description with the extra depth it needs to reflect an appropriate coding model. This paper can be used as a reference guide to understand how the modules work at a high level and to help find conflicts before coding.

## THE HLD WILL

- Present all of the design aspects and define them in detail
- Describe the user interface being implemented
- Describe the hardware and software interfaces
- Describe the performance requirements
- Include design features and the architecture of the project
- List and describe the non-functional attributes like:

- Security
- Reliability
- Maintainability
- Portability
- Reusability
- Application compatibility
- Resource utilization
- Serviceability

## 1.2 The Scope

The HLD documentation outlines the system's architecture, including the technology architecture, application architecture (layers), application flow, and database architecture. The HLD employs simple to somewhat complex concepts that system administrators should be able to understand.

## 2 General Description

### 2.1 Product Perspective & Problem Statement

This Project aims to Analyze bird strikes from 2000 to 2011 to know more in-depth information about several aspects of data like cost to company in repairing damages, loss of life , injury , changes occurred due to strike etc.

## 3. TOOLS USED



## 3 Design Details

### 3.1 Functional Architecture

#### 3 Design Details

#### 3.1 Functional Architecture



## HOW BI WORKS



## 3.2 Optimization

### 1. *Your data strategy drives performance*

Minimize the number of fields

Minimize the number of records

Optimize extracts to speed up future queries by materializing calculations, removing columns and the use of accelerated views

### 2. *Reduce the marks (data points) in your view*

Practice guided analytics.

There's no need to fit everything you plan to show in a single view. Compile related views and connect them with action filters to travel from overview to highly-granular views at the speed of thought.

Remove unneeded dimensions from the detail shelf. Explore. Try displaying your data in different types of views.

### 3. Limit your filters by number and type

Reduce the number of filters in use. Excessive filters on a view will create a more complex query, which takes longer to return results. Double-check your filters and remove any that aren't necessary.

Use an include filter. Exclude filters load the entire domain of a dimension while including filters do not. An include filter runs much faster than an exclude filter, especially for dimensions with many members.

Use a continuous date filter. Continuous date filters (relative and range-of-date filters) can take advantage of the indexing properties in your database and are faster than discrete data filters.

Use Boolean or numeric filters. Computers process integers and Booleans (t/f) much faster than strings.

#### 4. Optimize and materialize your calculations

Perform calculations in the database

Reduce the number of nested calculations.

Reduce the granularity of LOD or table calculations in the view. The more granular the calculation, the longer it takes.

LODs - Look at the number of unique dimension members in the calculation.

Table Calculations - the more marks in the view, the longer it will take to calculate.

Where possible, use MIN or MAX instead of AVG. AVG requires more processing than MIN or MAX. Often rows will be duplicated and display the same result with MIN, MAX, or AVG

#### 4. KPI

Dashboards will be implemented to display and indicate certain KPIs and relevant indicators for the disease.

As and when the system starts to capture the historical/periodic data for a user, the dashboards will be included to display charts over time with progress on various indicators or factors



## Data Visualization of Bird Strikes between 2000 – 2011

Flight Date

All

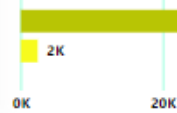
Number of Bird Strikes:

24.75K

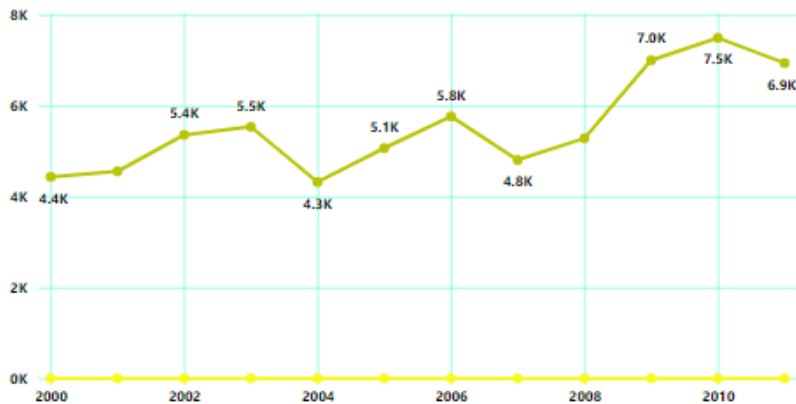
TOTAL COST IN REPAIRMENTS

136M

AIRCRAFT DAMAGE

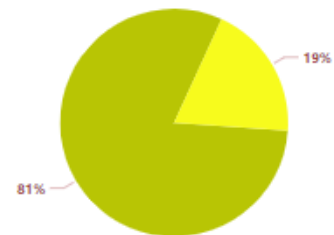


### NUMBER OF ACTUAL BIRD STRIKES YEARLY

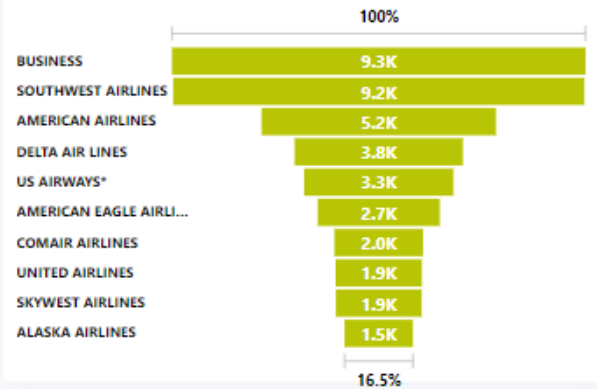


### ALTITUDE

< 1000 ft > 1000 ft



### Top 10 US Airlines in terms of having encountered bird strikes



FlightDate

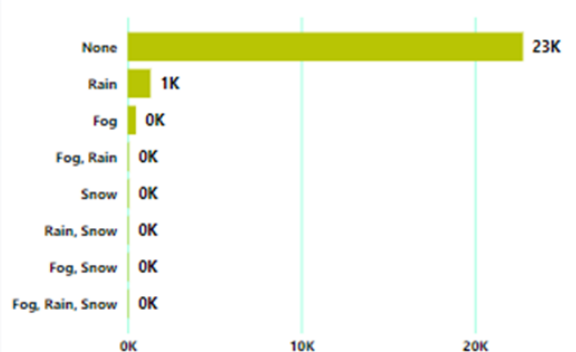
All

Airport: Name

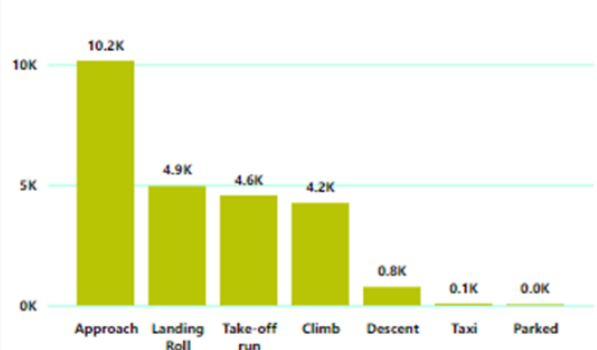
Count of Wildlife: Number struck

Airport: Name	Count of Wildlife: Number struck
DALLAS/FORT WORTH INTL ARPT	802
SACRAMENTO INTL	676
SALT LAKE CITY INTL	479
DENVER INTL AIRPORT	476
KANSAS CITY INTL	452
PHILADELPHIA INTL	442
ORLANDO INTL	408
BALTIMORE WASH INTL	401
LOUISVILLE INTL ARPT	394
JOHN F KENNEDY INTL	389
CHARLOTTE/DOUGLAS INTL ARPT	367
NASHVILLE INTL	364
LAMBERT-ST LOUIS INTL	363
CHICAGO O'HARE INTL ARPT	331
PORTLAND INTL (OR)	313
NEWARK LIBERTY INTL ARPT	305
CINCINNATI/NORTHERN KENTUCKY INTL ARPT	302
ATLANTA INTL	296
CHICAGO MIDWAY INTL ARPT	295
HOUSTON-HOBBY	293

### When do most bird strikes occur?



### When do most bird strikes occur?



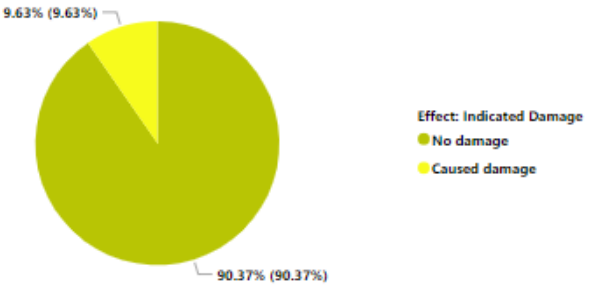


Phase of Flight

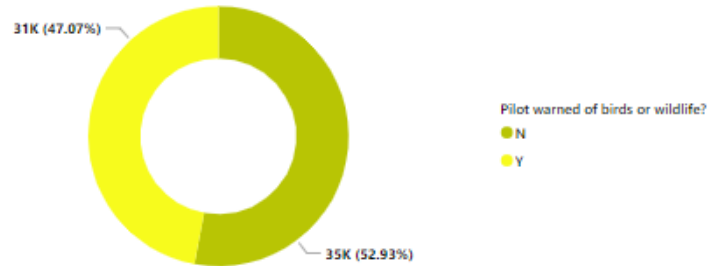
All



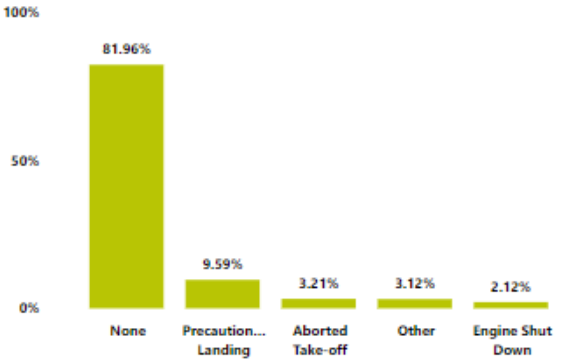
%GT Count of Wildlife: Number Struck Actual by Effect: Indicated Damage



Were Pilots Informed?



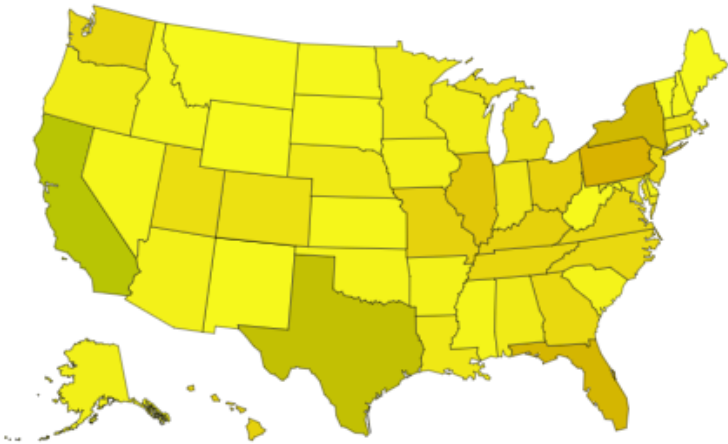
Impact on Flight



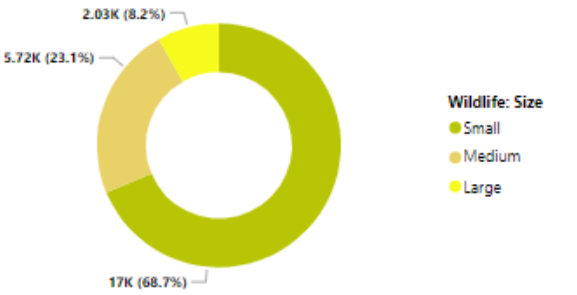
FlightDate

All

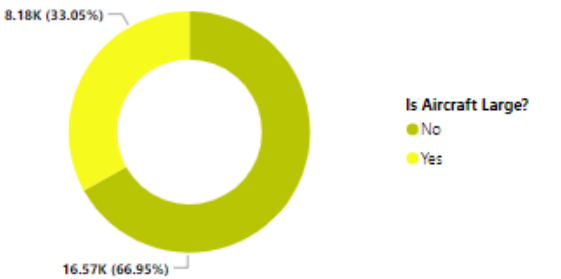
Number of birds strike in each state



Size of Birds



Aircraft Large?



**HIGH LEVEL DESING**

**THANK YOU**

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