

# FIT3179 Data Visualisation: Homework Assessment Week 9

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Tutorial 7 (Thursday, 3pm - 5pm)

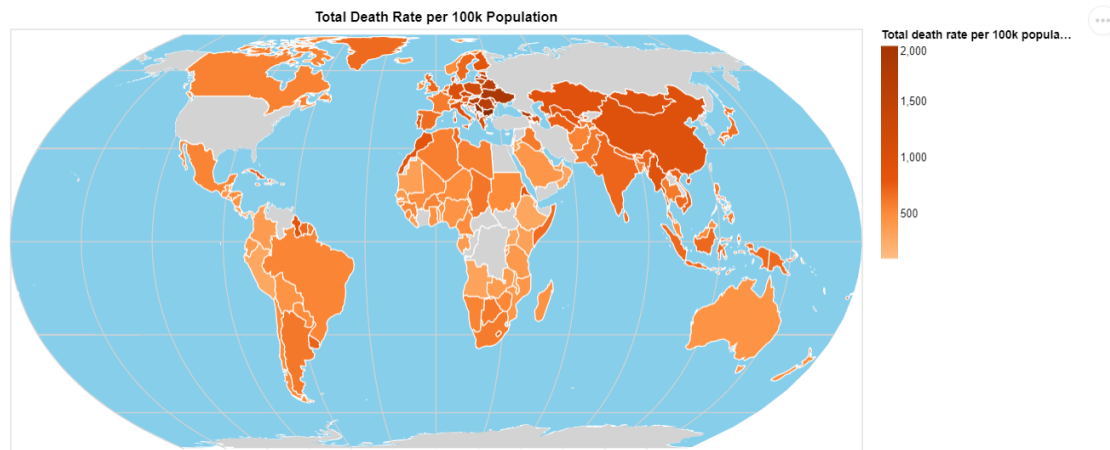
GitHub Link:

[https://github.com/kaiyun94/FIT3179-Week9\\_Homework](https://github.com/kaiyun94/FIT3179-Week9_Homework)

Webpage Link:

[https://kaiyun94.github.io/FIT3179-Week9\\_Homework/](https://kaiyun94.github.io/FIT3179-Week9_Homework/)

## **Screenshot of Vega-Lite map**



**Domain:** Global Mortality Analysis

### **Attribute types:**

Country : Qualitative

Total Death Rate per 100k Population: Quantitative

### **Dataset:**

<https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/bilalwaseer/death-rate-of-countries-and-its-causes>

### **Data Transformation:**

- Country field name is renamed from “Entity” to “Country”.
- The Population is retrieved from 2019 from the [World Development Indicators | DataBank \(worldbank.org\)](https://data.worldbank.org/)
- The Total Death Rate per 100k Population is derived by summing up the death rates for each specific cause in each country and then multiplying the result by 100,000 to normalise it per 100,000 population.

### **Justification:**

I chose to use a choropleth map for my visualisation because it offers an efficient way to convey the total death rate for each country by using colour variations, which allows for better differentiation between data points compared to altering their size or shape. Adjusting the size of data points could potentially lead to difficulties in comparisons, especially if some data points overlap. Additionally, I chose to include graticules in the visualisation. Graticules can be beneficial because they provide gridlines that aid in referencing and interpreting the map's geographical coordinates. They can enhance the viewer's understanding of the geographic context and make it easier to pinpoint specific locations on the map.