

Qlik Analysis Of Road Safety And Accident Patterns In India:

The project aims to utilize Qlik's data analytics platform to analyze road safety and accident patterns in India. By leveraging various data sources such as traffic data, accident reports, weather conditions, road infrastructure details, and demographic information, the project seeks to identify trends, hotspots, and factors contributing to road accidents. This analysis can help stakeholders, including government authorities, transportation agencies, and road safety organizations, make data-driven decisions to improve road safety measures, reduce accidents, and save lives.

scenario 1 : Hotspot Identification

Qlik's analytics can pinpoint regions or specific roads in India with a high frequency of accidents. By correlating accident data with factors like traffic volume, road conditions, and time of day, the platform can identify hotspots prone to accidents. This information is crucial for implementing targeted interventions such as enhanced traffic monitoring, improved signage, and speed limit adjustments.

scenario 2 : Trend Analysis

Qlik can perform trend analysis on historical accident data to identify patterns and recurring factors leading to accidents. This includes analyzing accident types (e.g., collisions, pedestrian accidents), seasonal variations, and driver behavior (e.g., speeding, distracted driving). Insights gained can guide awareness campaigns, driver training programs, and policy reforms aimed at addressing root causes.

scenario 3 : Predictive Modeling

Using predictive analytics, Qlik can forecast potential accident scenarios based on real-time data inputs. By considering variables like weather forecasts, traffic flow patterns, and historical accident trends, the platform can provide early warnings and proactive measures to prevent accidents. This predictive capability empowers authorities to deploy resources strategically and implement preemptive safety measures.

Project Flow

The activities listed below must be completed:

1. Define Problem / Problem Understanding

- Specify the business problem
- Business requirements
- Literature Survey
- Social or Business Impact

2. Data Collection

- Collect the dataset
- Connect Data with Qlik Sense

3. Data Preparation

- Prepare the Data for Visualization

4. Data Visualizations

- Number of Unique Visualizations

5. Dashboard

- Responsive and Design of Dashboard

6. Story

- Story Creation

7. Performance Testing

- Amount of Data Rendered to DB
- Number of Calculation Fields/Master Items
- Number of Visualizations/Graphs

8. Project Demonstration & Documentation

- Record explanation Video for project end-to-end solution
- Project Documentation - Step by step project development procedure

Define Problem / Problem Understanding

Specify The Business Problem

Technological advancement in transportation has minimised the distances but has increased the risk to life. Every year, accidents result in loss of lakhs of lives and serious injuries to crores of people. A study to analyse road safety and accident trends in India is to be conducted using Qlik Sense, a data analytics platform. This study involves examining data related to road incidents, such as types of accidents, locations, causes, and potentially factors contributing to road safety or risks. The use of Qlik Sense is a data-driven approach, utilizing visualizations and insights generated from the analysis to understand patterns and potentially inform strategies for improving road safety in India.

Business Requirements

The analysis aims to provide valuable insights into user demographics, accident patterns, and problem areas. The primary focus is on creating interactive and visually compelling dashboards to support strategic planning and operational improvements. The insights derived from this analysis will be instrumental in making informed decisions, implementing better safety protocols, and ensuring compliance with regulations.

Literature Survey

A comprehensive literature survey for the Road Safety and Accident Patterns analysis involves a thorough examination of existing research, studies, reports, and figures related to the topic. This includes exploring various sources such as academic databases, government reports, and institutional repositories.

By conducting a comprehensive literature survey, researchers can gain a deeper understanding of the current state of knowledge in road safety and accident analysis, identify gaps in the existing literature, and inform the development of new research projects and initiatives.

Academic Databases:

- PubMed: A comprehensive database of biomedical and life sciences literature, which includes studies on road traffic accidents and their analysis.
- IEEE Xplore: A digital library that provides access to technical literature in electrical engineering, computer science, and related disciplines, including research on road traffic accidents and safety.
- Google Scholar: A search engine for scholarly literature that includes articles, theses, books, and conference papers from a wide range of sources, including those related to road safety and accident analysis.

Government Reports and Publications:

- Transport for NSW Reports: The NSW Government's transport agency provides detailed reports on road traffic crashes in New South Wales, including statistics, trends, and analysis.
- World Health Organization (WHO) Reports: WHO publishes reports on global road safety, including data on road traffic accidents, injuries, and fatalities, as well as strategies for improving road safety.

Institutional Repositories:

- Umm Al-Qura University Publications: The university's publications include research papers on road traffic accidents and safety, including studies on data analytics and predictive modeling.
- Other University and Research Institution Publications: Similar to Umm AlQura University, other institutions publish research papers and studies on road safety and accident analysis, which can be accessed through their institutional repositories. Key Findings and

Recommendations:

- Data Analysis Techniques: The literature survey should focus on the various data analysis techniques used in road safety research, including descriptive statistics, regression analysis, and machine learning algorithms.
- Predictive Modeling: The survey should also examine the use of predictive modeling in road safety research, including the application of techniques such as decision trees, random forests, and neural networks.

- Data Sources: The survey should investigate the different data sources used in road safety research, including government reports, police records, and insurance claims data.
- Methodological Approaches: The survey should analyze the methodological approaches used in road safety research, including the use of case-control studies, cohort studies, and cross-sectional studies.
- Results and Conclusions: The survey should summarize the key findings and conclusions from the reviewed studies, highlighting the most effective methods and techniques for analyzing road safety data and improving road safety outcomes.

Social or Business Impact:

Here is a social impact analysis using the road accidents data set from Dataset: Demographic Distribution of Accidents

- The demographic distribution of accidents across the country can be visualized using the following graph: Age Group Distribution of Victims (2021)
- 18-45 years: 66.5% of victims
- 18-60 years: 83.4% of victims
- Gender Distribution of Victims (2021)
- Male: 74.5% of victims
- Female: 25.5% of victims

Severity of Accidents

- The severity of accidents in different areas of traffic control can be compared using the following graph: Accident Severity by Road Type (2021)
- National Highways: 36.2% of fatalities
- State Highways: 24.3% of fatalities
- Other Roads: 39.4% of fatalities

Correlation between Speeding, Weather, and Total Accidents

- The correlation between speeding, weather, and total accidents can be explored using the following graph: Speeding and Weather Impact on Total Accidents (2021)
- Speeding: 44.5% of accidents

- Weather: 19.5% of accidents

Leading Causes of Accidents

- The leading causes of accidents can be identified using the following graph: Leading Causes of Accidents (2021)
- Human Error: 32.9% of accidents
- Poor Road Infrastructure: 23.1% of accidents
- Vehicle Condition: 14.8% of accidents

Distribution of Age Groups and Gender of Victims

- The distribution of age groups and gender of the victims can be examined using the following graph: Age Group and Gender Distribution of Victims (2021)
- Young Adults (18-45 years): 66.5% of victims
- Working Age Group (18-60 years): 83.4% of victims
- Male: 74.5% of victims
- Female: 25.5% of victims

Contribution of Diverse Types of Vehicles to Total Accidents

- The contribution of diverse types of vehicles to the total number of accidents can be investigated using the following graph: Vehicle Distribution (2021)
- Two-Wheelers: 44.5% of accidents
- Light Vehicles (Cars, Jeeps, Taxis): 23.1% of accidents
- Heavy Vehicles (Trucks, Buses): 14.8% of accidents

Data Collection & Extraction From Database

Data collection is the process of gathering and measuring information on variables of interest,

in an established systematic fashion that enables one to answer stated research questions, test hypotheses, evaluate outcomes and generate insights from the data.

Downloading The Dataset

Please use the link to download the dataset

Kaggle is the world's largest data science community with powerful tools and resources to help you achieve your data science goals...

<https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/aryakittukrishnasai/road-accidents-in-india>

Understand The Data

Data contains all the meta information regarding the columns described in the Excel files.

Description of the Dataset:

There are nine data files that have been converted to Excel worksheets(.xlsx) for ease of use with respect to Qlik Sense. The list of files is as follows:

1. Pedestrians: State/UT-wise pedestrians involved in accidents according to classification of age and gender during 2019.

Columns of the dataset:

1. State/UT
 2. Less than 18 years – Male
 3. Less than 18 years – Female
 4. 18-25 Years – Male
 5. 18-25 Years – Female
 6. 25-35 Years – Male
 7. 25-35 Years – Female
 8. 35-45 Years – Male
 9. 35-45 Years – Female
 10. 45-60 Years – Male
 11. 45-60 Years – Female
 12. 60 and Above – Male
 13. 60 and Above – Female
 14. Age not known – Male
 15. Age not known – Female
2. Pedestrians killed: State/UT-wise pedestrians killed according to classification of age and gender during 2019.

Columns of the dataset:

1. State/UT
 2. Less than 18 years - Killed - Male
 3. Less than 18 years - Killed - Female
 4. 18-25 Years - Killed - Male
 5. 18-25 Years - Killed - Female
 6. 25-35 Years - Killed - Male
 7. 25-35 Years - Killed - Female
 8. 35-45 Years - Killed - Male
 9. 35-45 Years - Killed - Female
 10. 45-60 Years - Killed - Male
 11. 45-60 Years - Killed - Female
 12. 60 and Above - Killed - Male
 13. 60 and Above - Killed - Female
 14. Age not known - Killed - Male
 15. Age not known - Killed - Female
3. Pedestrians killed – Impacting vehicles: State/UT-wise Pedestrians killed in accidents classified by the type of impacting vehicles during 2019

Columns of the dataset:

1. States/UTs
 2. Bicycles
 3. Two Wheelers
 4. Auto Rickshaws
 5. Cars, Taxis, Vans and LMV
 6. Trucks/Lorries
 7. Buses
 8. Other Non-Motorized Vehicles (E-rickshaw etc.)
 9. Others
 10. Total
4. Traffic Control Type: State/UT-wise accidents classified according to the type of traffic control during 2019

Columns of the dataset:

1. States/UTs
2. Traffic Light Signal - Total number of Accidents
3. Traffic Light Signal - Persons Killed
4. Traffic Light Signal - Persons Injured - Grievously Injured

5. Traffic Light Signal - Persons Injured - Minor Injury
 6. Traffic Light Signal - Persons Injured - Total Injured
 7. Police Controlled - Total number of Accidents
 8. Police Controlled - Persons Killed
 9. Police Controlled - Persons Injured - Grievously Injured
 10. Police Controlled - Persons Injured - Minor Injury
 11. Police Controlled - Persons Injured - Total Injury
 12. Stop Sign - Total number of Accidents
 13. Stop Sign - Persons Killed
 14. Stop Sign - Persons Injured - Grievously Injured
 15. Stop Sign - Persons Injured - Minor Injury
 16. Stop Sign - Persons Injured - Total Injured
 17. Flashing Signal/Blinker - Total number of Accidents
 18. Flashing Signal/Blinker - Persons Killed
 19. Flashing Signal/Blinker - Persons Injured - Grievously Injured
 20. Flashing Signal/Blinker - Persons Injured - Minor Injury
 21. Flashing Signal/Blinker - Persons Injured - Total Injured
 22. Uncontrolled - Total number of Accidents – Number
 23. Uncontrolled - Total number of Accidents – Rank
 24. Uncontrolled - Persons Killed – Number
 25. Uncontrolled - Persons Killed – Rank
 26. Uncontrolled - Persons Injured - Grievously Injured
 27. Uncontrolled - Persons Injured - Minor Injury
 28. Uncontrolled - Persons Injured - Total Injured
 29. Others - Total number of Accidents
 30. Others - Persons Killed
 31. Others - Persons Injured - Grievously Injured
 32. Others - Persons Injured - Minor Injury
 33. Others - Persons Injured - Total Injured
5. Weather: State/UT-wise accidents classified according to the type of weather and severity of the accidents during 2019
- Columns of the dataset:
1. States/UTs
 2. Sunny/Clear - Total Accidents – Number
 3. Sunny/Clear - Total Accidents – Rank
 4. Sunny/Clear - Persons Killed – Number

5. Sunny/Clear - Persons Killed – Rank
6. Sunny/Clear - Persons Injured - Grievously Injured
7. Sunny/Clear - Persons Injured - Minor Injury
8. Sunny/Clear - Persons Injured - Total Injured
9. Rainy - Total Accidents
10. Rainy - Persons Killed
11. Rainy - Persons Injured - Grievously Injured
12. Rainy - Persons Injured - Minor Injury
13. Rainy - Persons Injured - Total Injured
14. Foggy and Misty - Total Accidents
15. Foggy and Misty - Persons Killed
16. Foggy and Misty - Persons Injured - Grievously Injured
17. Foggy and Misty - Persons Injured - Minor Injury
18. Foggy and Misty - Persons Injured - Total Injured
19. Hail/Sleet - Total Accidents
20. Hail/Sleet - Persons Killed
21. Hail/Sleet - Persons Injured - Grievously Injured
22. Hail/Sleet - Persons Injured - Minor Injury
23. Hail/Sleet - Persons Injured - Total Injured
24. Others - Total Accidents
25. Others - Persons Killed
26. Others - Persons Injured - Grievously Injured
27. Others - Persons Injured - Minor Injury
28. Others - Persons Injured - Total Injured
6. Killed on Two Wheelers - Impacting vehicles: State/UT-wise Two Wheelers killed in accidents classified by the type of impacting vehicles during 2019
Columns of the dataset:
 1. States/UTs
 2. Bicycles
 3. Two Wheelers
 4. Auto Rickshaws
 5. Cars, Taxis, Vans and LMV
 6. Trucks/Lorries
 7. Buses
 8. Other Non-Motorized Vehicles (E-rickshaw etc.)
 9. Others

10.Total

7. Road Users Killed – Gender: State/UT-wise male and female persons killed in road accidents in terms of road user categories during 2019

Columns of the dataset:

1. States/UTs
 2. Pedestrian – Male
 3. Pedestrian – Female
 4. Pedestrian – Total
 5. Bicycles – Male
 6. Bicycles – Female
 7. Bicycles – Total
 8. Two Wheelers – Male
 9. Two Wheelers – Female
 - 10.Two Wheelers – Total
 - 11.Two Wheelers – Rank
 - 12.Auto Rickshaws – Male
 - 13.Auto Rickshaws – Female
 - 14.Auto Rickshaws – Total
 - 15.Cars, taxies Vans and LMV – Male
 - 16.Cars, taxies Vans and LMV – Female
 - 17.Cars, taxies Vans and LMV – Total
 - 18.Trucks/Lorries – Male
 - 19.Trucks/Lorries – Female
 - 20.Trucks/Lorries – Total
 - 21.Buses – Male
 - 22.Buses – Female
 - 23.Buses – Total
 - 24.Other non-Motor vehicles(E-Rickshaw) – Male
 - 25.Other non-Motor vehicles(E-Rickshaw) – Female
 - 26.Other non-Motor vehicles(E-Rickshaw) – Total
 - 27.Others – Male
 - 28.Others – Female
 - 29.Others - Total
8. Causes: State/UT-wise Accident victims classified according to the causes of accidents during 2019

Columns of the dataset:

1. States/UTs
2. Over-Speeding - Number of Accidents – Number
3. Over-Speeding - Number of Accidents – Rank
4. Over-Speeding - Persons Killed – Number
5. Over-Speeding - Persons Killed – Rank
6. Over-Speeding - Persons Injured - Grievously Injured
7. Over-Speeding - Persons Injured - Minor Injury
8. Over-Speeding - Persons Injured - Total Injured
9. Drunken Driving/ Consumption of alcohol and drug - Number of Accidents
10. Drunken Driving/ Consumption of alcohol and drug - Persons Killed
11. Drunken Driving/ Consumption of alcohol and drug - Persons Injured - Grievously Injured
12. Drunken Driving/ Consumption of alcohol and drug - Persons Injured - Minor Injury
13. Drunken Driving/ Consumption of alcohol and drug - Persons Injured - Total Injured
14. Driving on Wrong side - Number of Accidents
15. Driving on Wrong side - Persons Killed
16. Driving on Wrong side - Persons Injured - Grievously Injured
17. Driving on Wrong side - Persons Injured - Minor Injury
18. Driving on Wrong side - Persons Injured - Total Injured
19. Jumping Red Light - Number of Accidents
20. Jumping Red Light - Persons Killed
21. Jumping Red Light - Persons Injured - Grievously Injured
22. Jumping Red Light - Persons Injured - Minor Injury
23. Jumping Red Light - Persons Injured - Total Injured
24. Use of Mobile Phone - Number of Accidents
25. Use of Mobile Phone - Persons Killed
26. Use of Mobile Phone - Persons Injured - Grievously Injured
27. Use of Mobile Phone - Persons Injured - Minor Injury
28. Use of Mobile Phone - Persons Injured - Total Injured
29. Others - Number of Accidents
30. Others - Persons Killed
31. Others - Persons Injured - Grievously Injured
32. Others - Persons Injured - Minor Injury
33. Others - Persons Injured - Total Injured

9. Accidents – Severity and Vehicles: State/UT-wise vehicle type of victims and severity of accidents during 2019

Columns of the dataset:

1. States/UTs
2. Pedestrian - Number of Road Accidents
3. Pedestrian - Number of Persons – Killed
4. Pedestrian - Number of Persons - Grievously Injured
5. Pedestrian - Number of Persons - Minor Injured
6. Bicycles - Number of Road Accidents
7. Bicycles - Number of Persons – Killed
8. Bicycles - Number of Persons - Grievously Injured
9. Bicycles - Number of Persons - Minor Injured
10. Two Wheelers - Number of Road Accidents
11. Two Wheelers - Number of Persons – Killed
12. Two Wheelers - Number of Persons - Grievously Injured
13. Two Wheelers - Number of Persons - Minor Injured
14. Auto Rickshaws - Number of Road Accidents
15. Auto Rickshaws - Number of Persons – Killed
16. Auto Rickshaws - Number of Persons - Grievously Injured
17. Auto Rickshaws - Number of Persons - Minor Injured
18. Cars, Taxis, Vans and LMV - Number of Road Accidents
19. Cars, Taxis, Vans and LMV - Number of Persons – Killed
20. Cars, Taxis, Vans and LMV - Number of Persons - Grievously Injured
21. Cars, Taxis, Vans and LMV - Number of Persons - Minor Injured
22. Trucks/Lorries - Number of Road Accidents
23. Trucks/Lorries - Number of Persons – Killed
24. Trucks/Lorries - Number of Persons - Grievously Injured
25. Trucks/Lorries - Number of Persons - Minor Injured
26. Buses - Number of Road Accidents
27. Buses - Number of Persons – Killed
28. Buses - Number of Persons - Grievously Injured
29. Buses - Number of Persons - Minor Injured
30. Other non-motorized vehicle (E-rickshaw etc.) - Number of Road Accidents
31. Other non-motorized vehicle (E-rickshaw etc.) - Number of Persons – Killed
32. Other non-motorized vehicle (E-rickshaw etc.) - Number of Persons - Grievously Injured

33. Other non-motorized vehicle (E-rickshaw etc.) - Number of Persons - Minor Injured
34. Others - Number of Road Accidents
35. Others - Number of Persons – Killed
36. Others - Number of Persons - Grievously Injured
37. Others - Number of Persons - Minor Injured
38. Total - Number of Road Accidents
39. Total - Number of Persons – Killed
40. Total - Number of Persons - Grievously Injured
41. Total - Number of Persons - Minor Injured

Connect Data with Qlik Sense:

To connect data with Qlik Sense, you have multiple options:

Create a new data connection: You can create a new data connection by using the data manager or the data load editor. This allows you to select data from various sources such as databases, social media data, local files, remote files, and web files.

Data connection types: Qlik Sense supports various data connection types, including attached files, database connectors (available in Qlik Sense Enterprise only), and other connectors that can be added. Each data connection type has specific settings that need to be configured.

The way I connect to Data with Qlik sense:

- Certainly! One method to connect data with Qlik Sense is by creating a new data connection using the data manager. Here's how you can do it:
 - Open your Qlik Sense app and navigate to the data manager.
 - In the data manager, click on the "Add data" button.
 - A dialog box will appear with various options to select your data source. Choose the appropriate option based on where your data is stored (e.g., database, local file, web file, etc.).
 - Follow the prompts to provide the necessary details for your data source, such as connection settings, authentication credentials, and file paths.
 - Once you have configured the data connection, you can preview the data and make any necessary transformations or associations.
 - Finally, click on the "Load data" button to load the data into your Qlik Sense app.
- By creating a new data connection in the data manager, you can easily select and load data from the sources you commonly use. Remember, this is just one method, and there are other ways to connect data with Qlik Sense depending on your specific requirements.

Data Preparation

Here the way to prepare the dataset in step by step:

- ◎ Firstly login into Qlik sense cloud.
- ◎ The Home page of Qlik data analytics will displayed.
- ◎ Next follow this process:
 - Click on "+ add new".
 - drop down list appear select "New Analytics App".
 - A form will appear give the name of app as "Accident Data Analysis App" and keep remaining as it is.
 - click on create.
 - Then you will redirect into newly created App.
 - There you see "Files and Other Resources" > click it.
 - Now Drag and drop all 9 datasets into qlik sense one by one.
 - After adding one dataset you will redirect to Data Manager.
 - Later all datasets are loaded then click on "Apply All". To combine to one.
 - If you want to change the dataset name or other you can go to associate table for updation.
 - Here I changed the dataset names as:
 - RA2019_A24.csv - Traffic Control Type.csv
 - RA2019_A25.csv - Weather.csv
 - RA2019_A26.csv - Accidents - Severity and Vehicles.csv
 - RA2019_A29.csv - Road Users Killed - Gender.csv
 - RA2019_A29a.csv - Pedestrians killed – Impacting vehicles.csv
 - RA2019_A29c.csv - Killed on Two Wheelers - Impacting vehicles.csv
 - RA2019_A32.csv - Pedestrians.csv
 - RA2019_A33.csv - Pedestrians killed.csv
 - RA2019_A35.csv - Causes.csv

Data Visualization

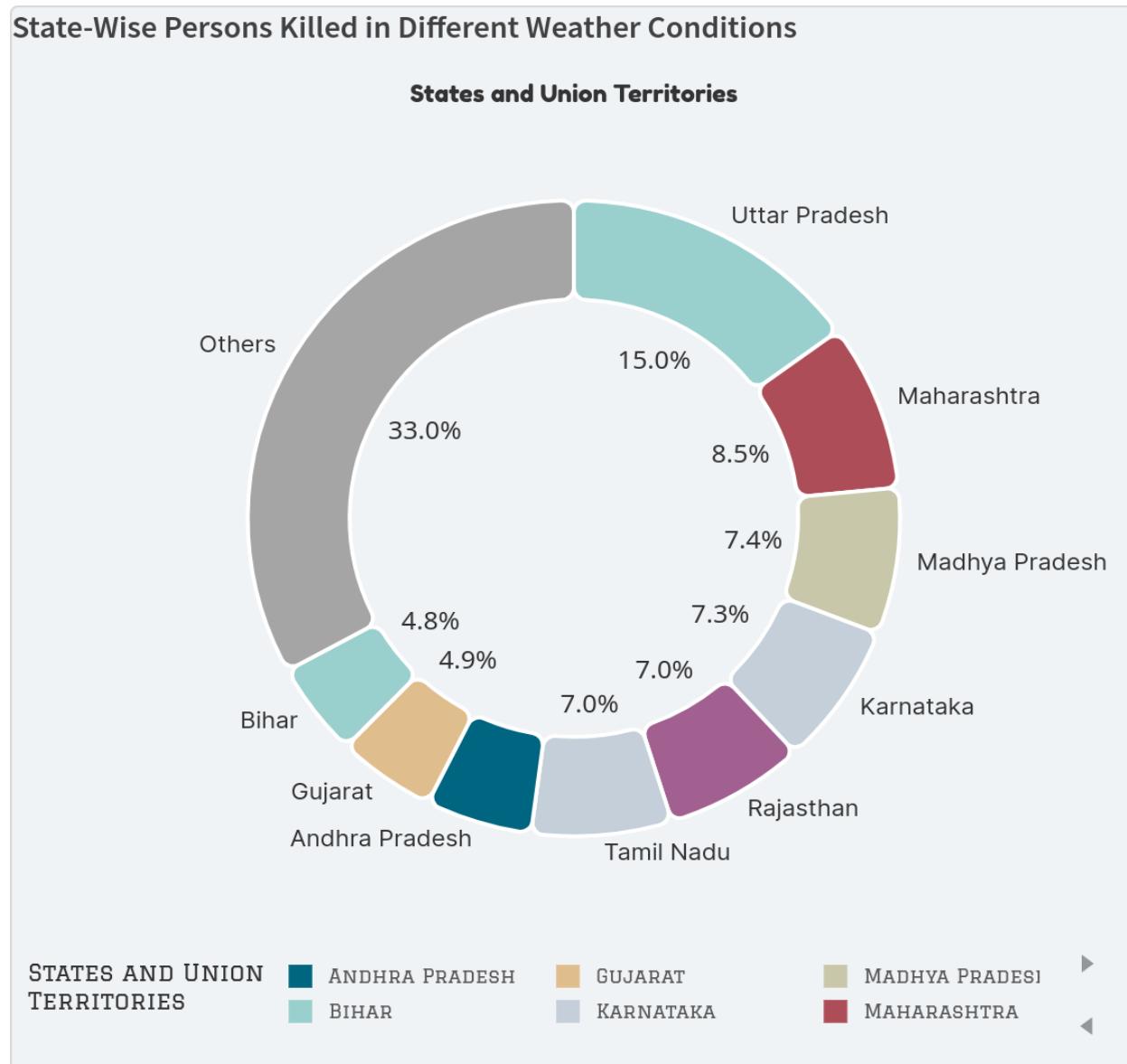
Data visualization is the process of creating graphical representations of data to help people understand information. The goal of data visualization is to make complex data sets more accessible, intuitive, and easier to interpret. By using visual elements such as charts, graphs, and maps, data visualization can help people identify patterns, trends, and outliers quickly in the data.

Number Of Unique Visualizations:

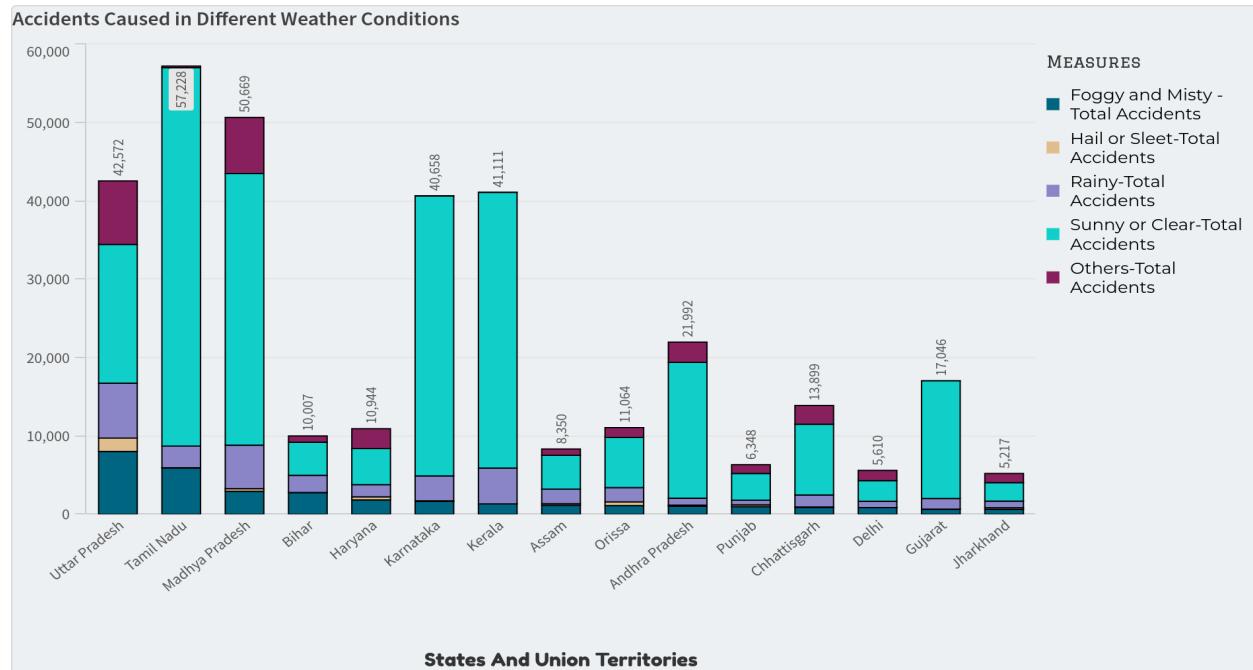
The number of unique visualizations that can be created with a given dataset. Some common types of visualizations that can be used to analyse include bar charts, line charts, heat maps, scatter plots, pie charts, maps etc. These visualizations can be used to compare, track changes over time, show distribution, relationships between variables, breakdown of one category and much more.

Here is the Some Unique Visualizations of Qlik Analysis Of Road Safety And Accident Patterns In India:

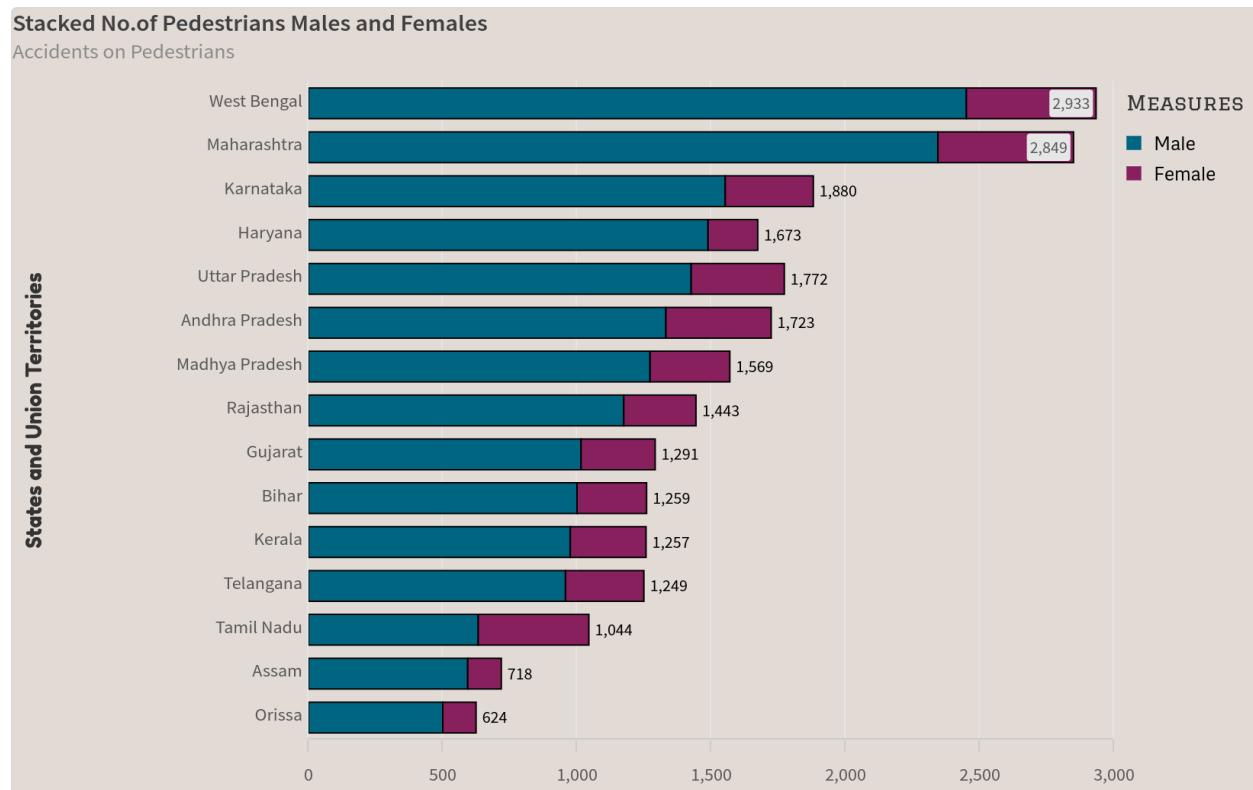
Visualization 1 : State-Wise Persons Killed in Different Weather Conditions



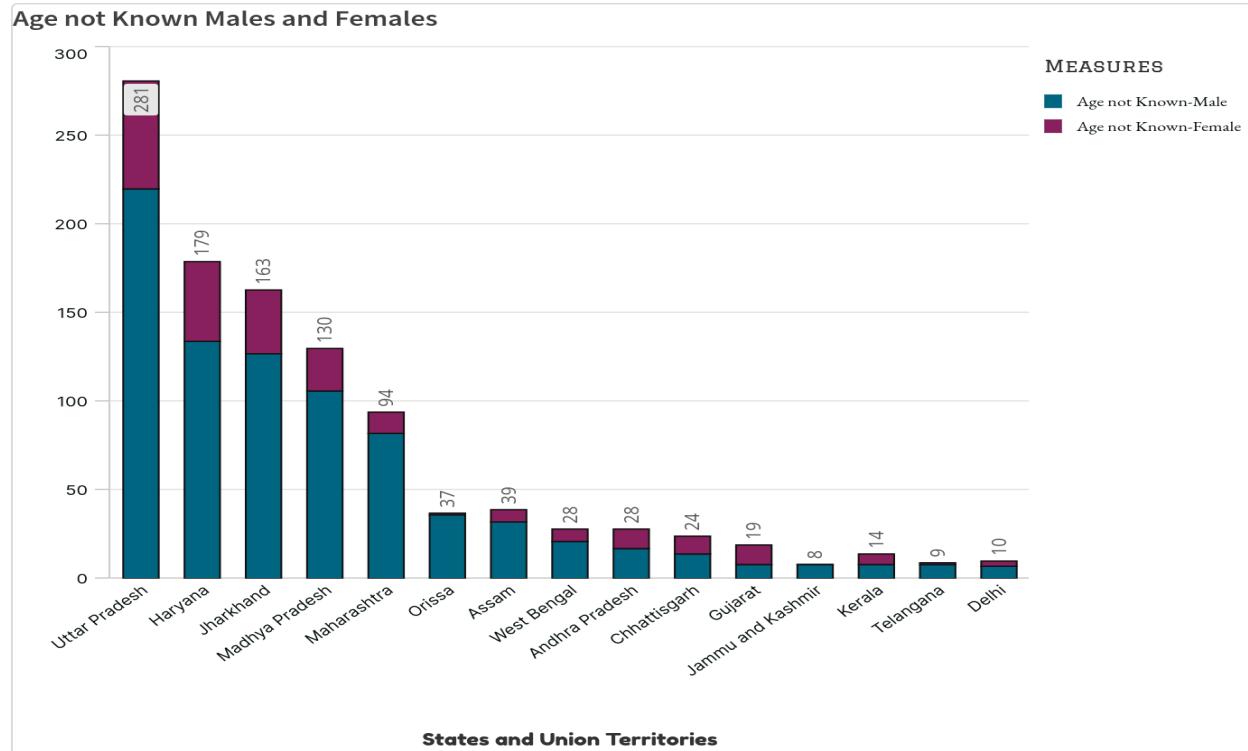
Visualization 2 : Accidents Caused in Different Weather Conditions



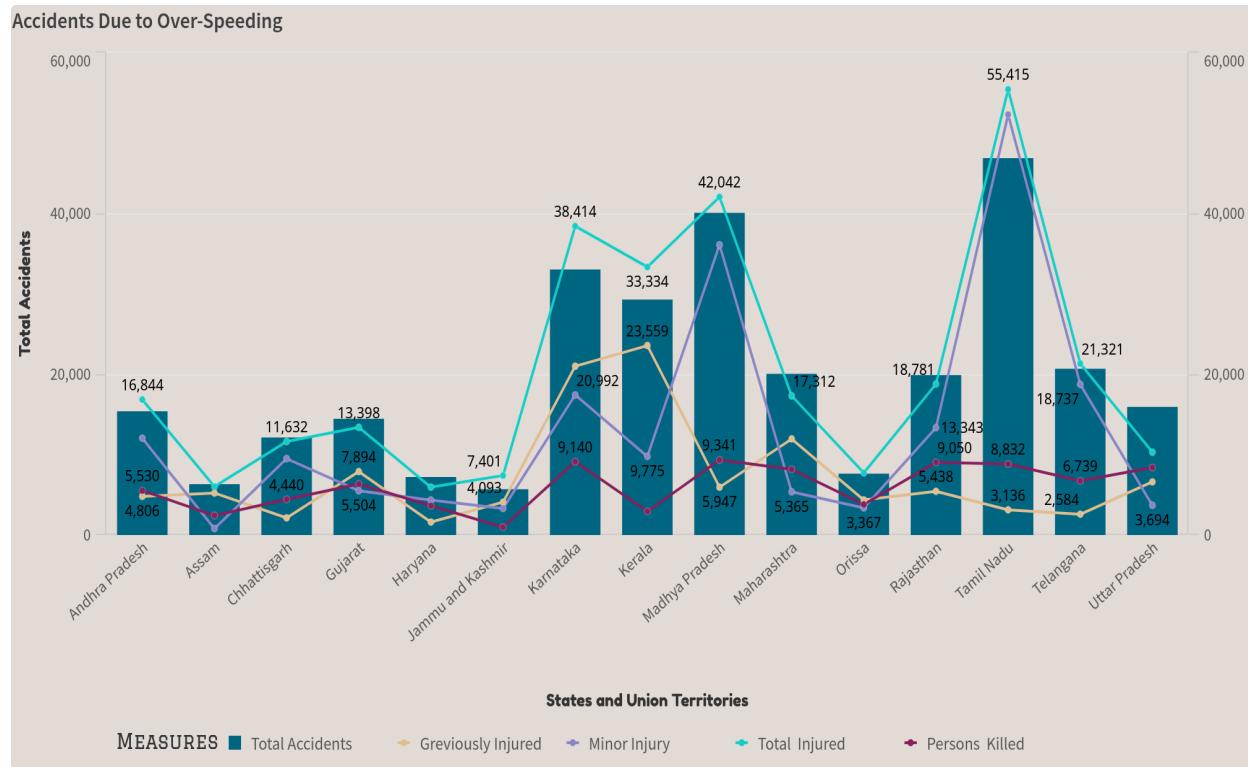
Visualization 3 : Stacked No.of Pedestrians Males and Females



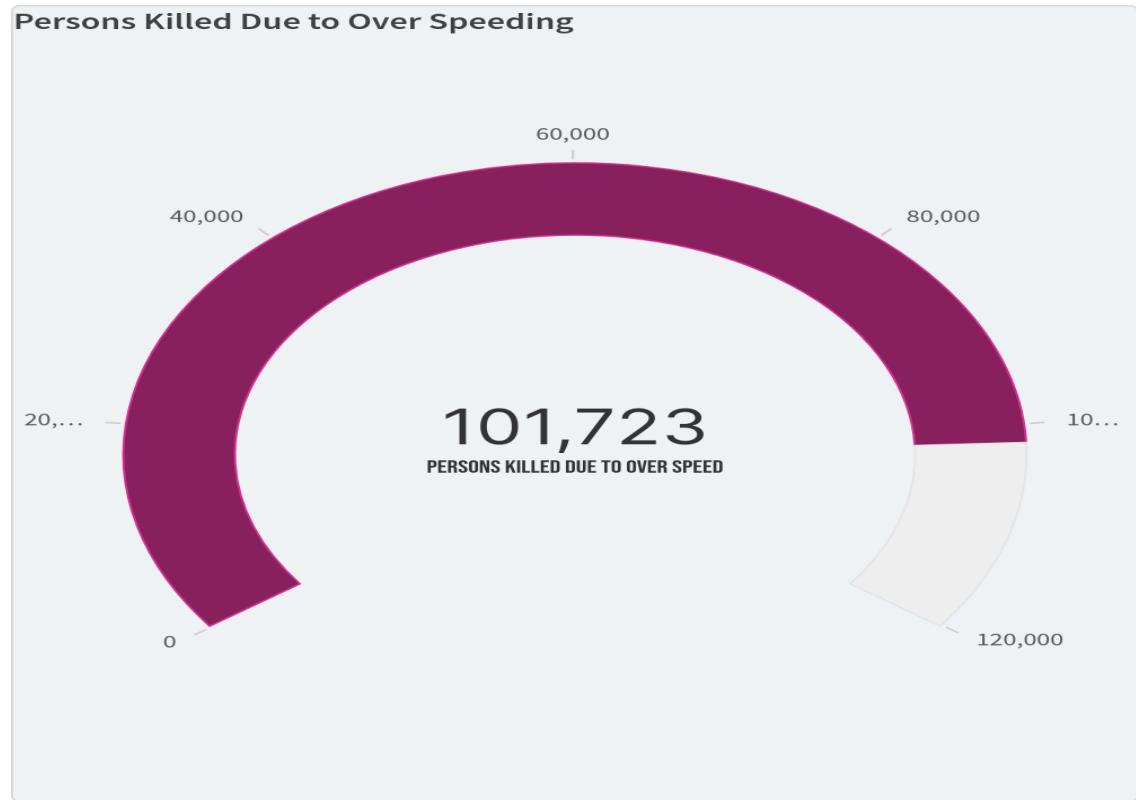
Visualization 4 :Age Not Known Males and Females



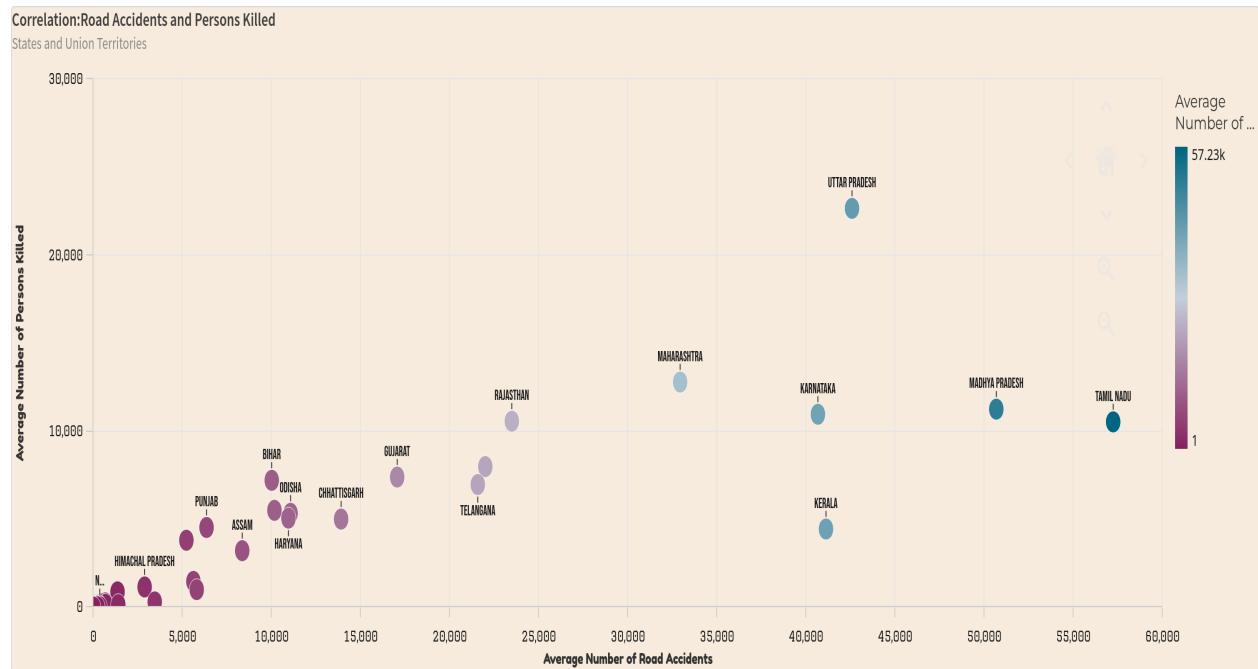
Visualization 5 :Accidents Due to Over-Speeding



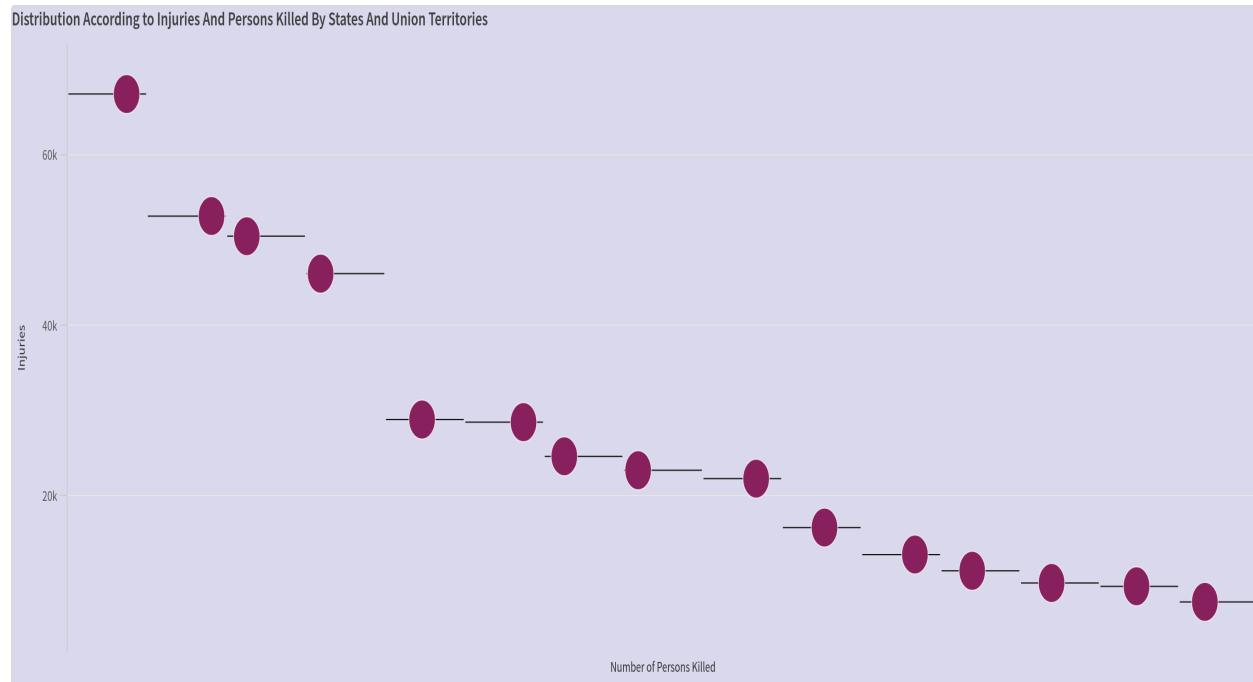
Visualization 6 : Persons Killed Due to Over Speeding



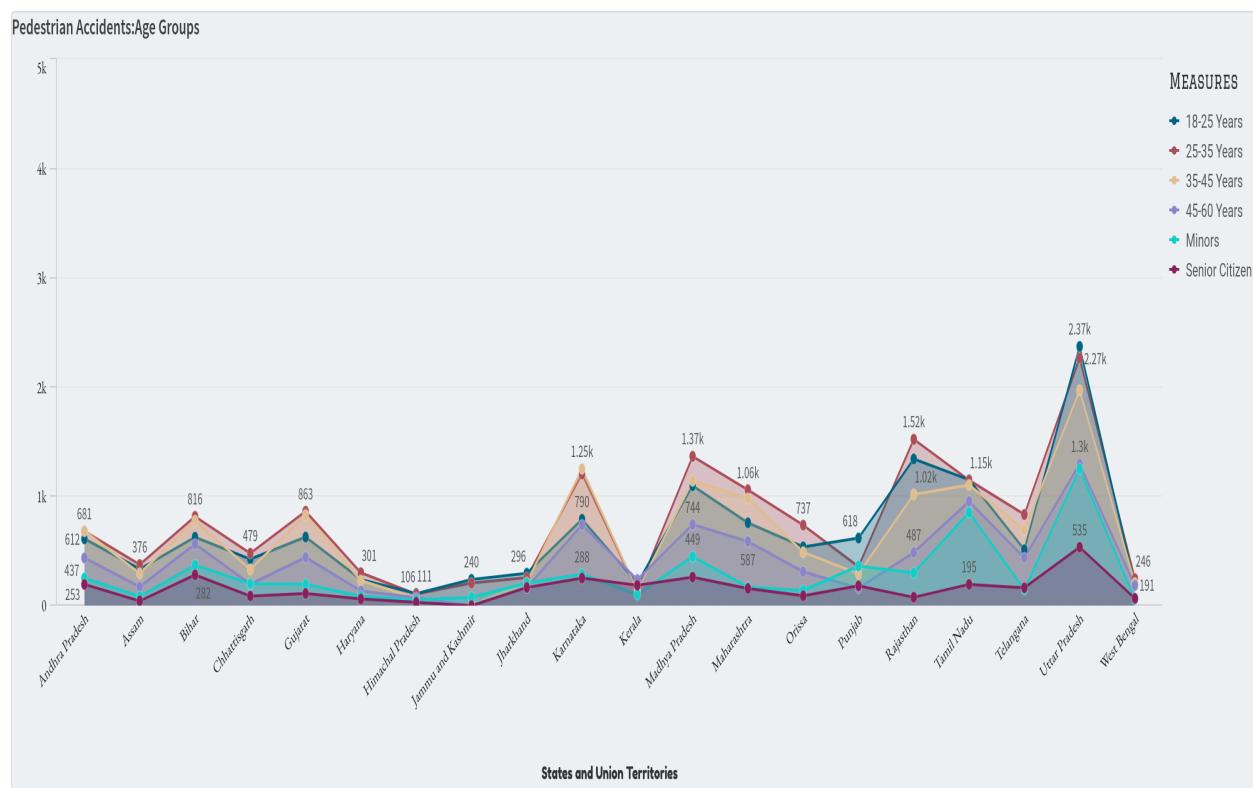
Visualization 7 : Correlation Between Road Accidents And Persons Killed



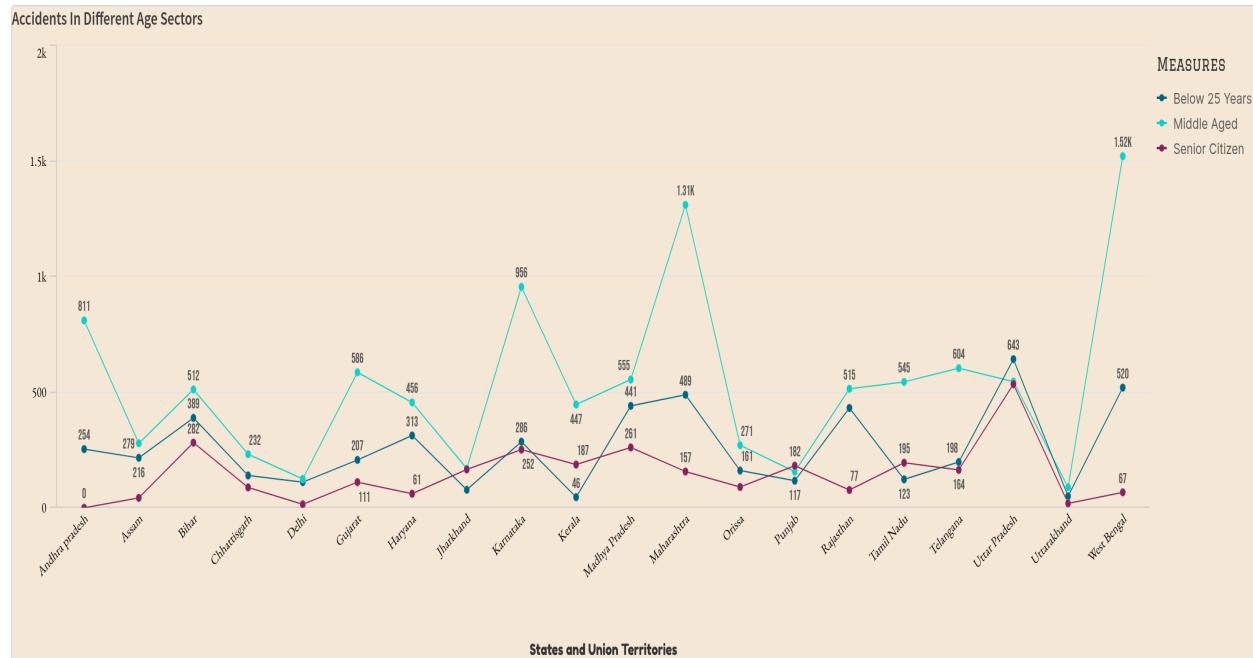
Visualization 8 :Distribution According to Injuries and Persons Killed



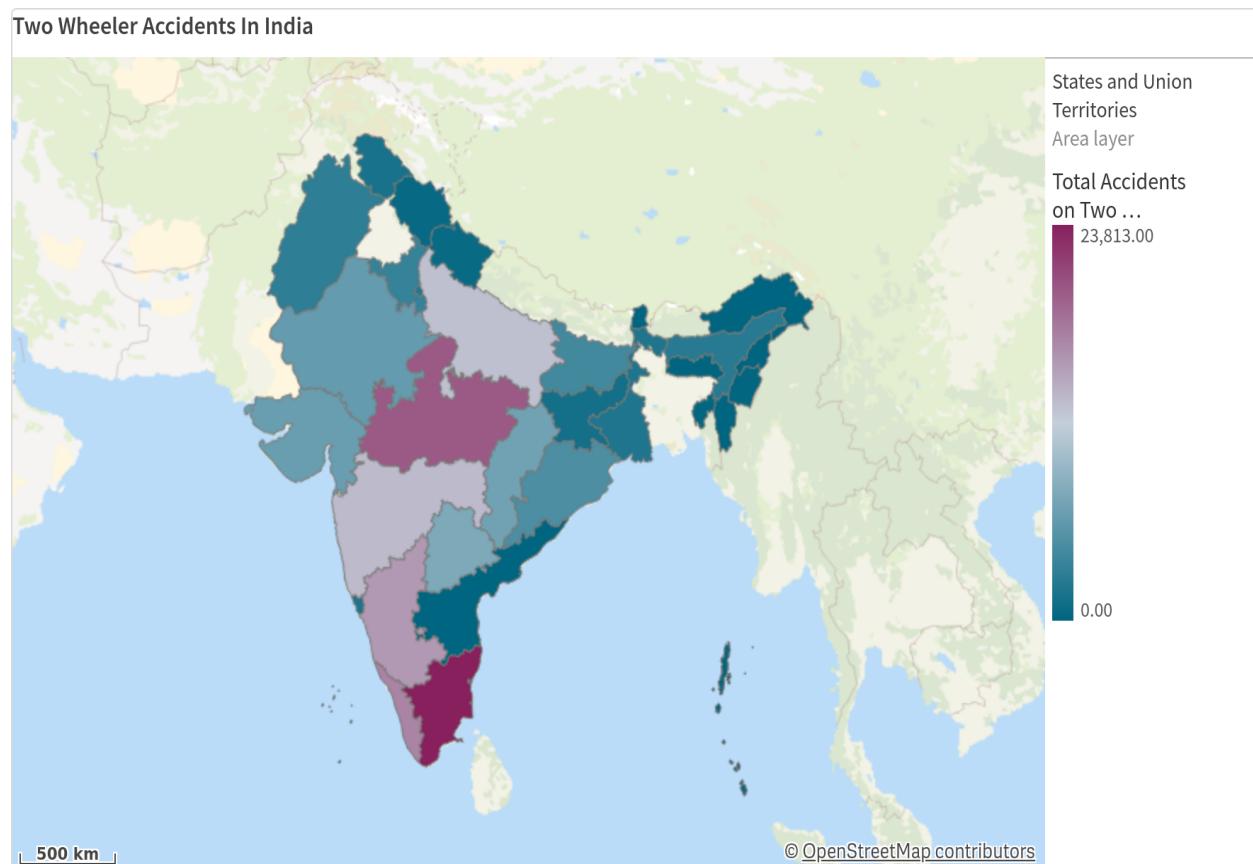
Visualization 9 :Pedestrian Accidents : Age Groups



Visualization 10 :Accidents in Different Age Sectors

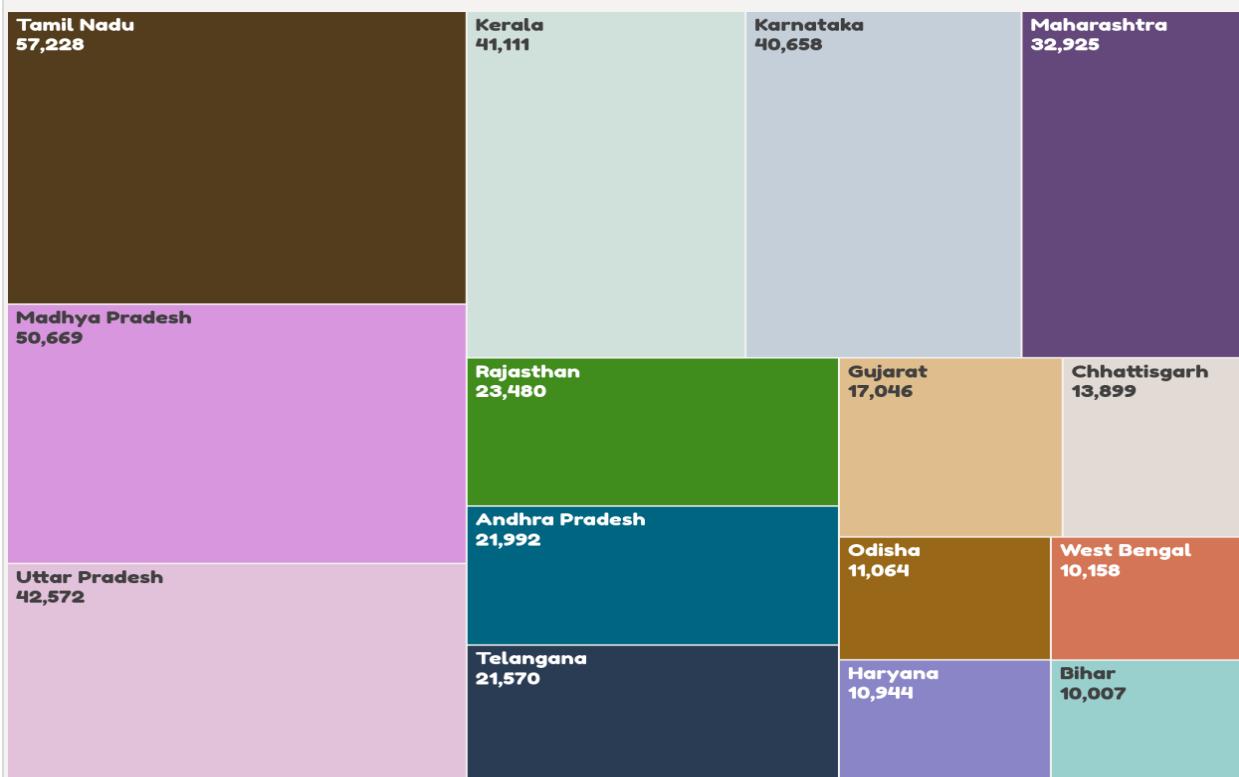


Visualization 11 :Two Wheeler Accidents in India

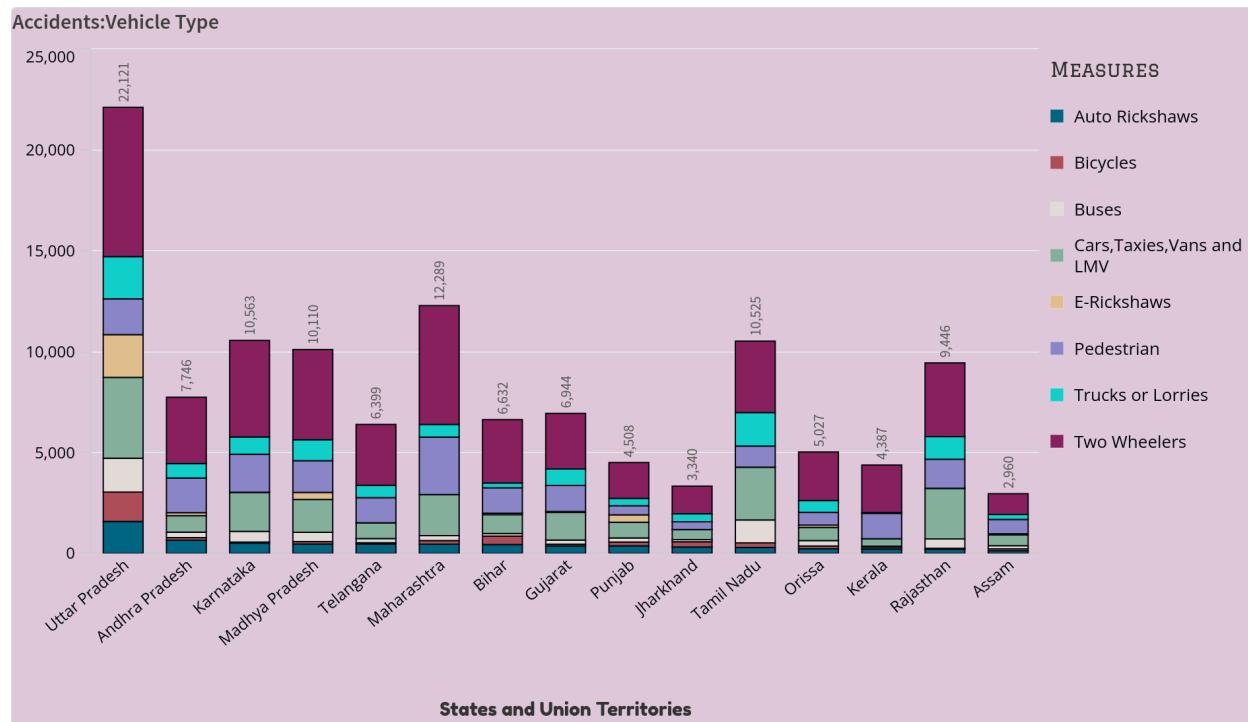


Visualization 12 :Total Accidents in India

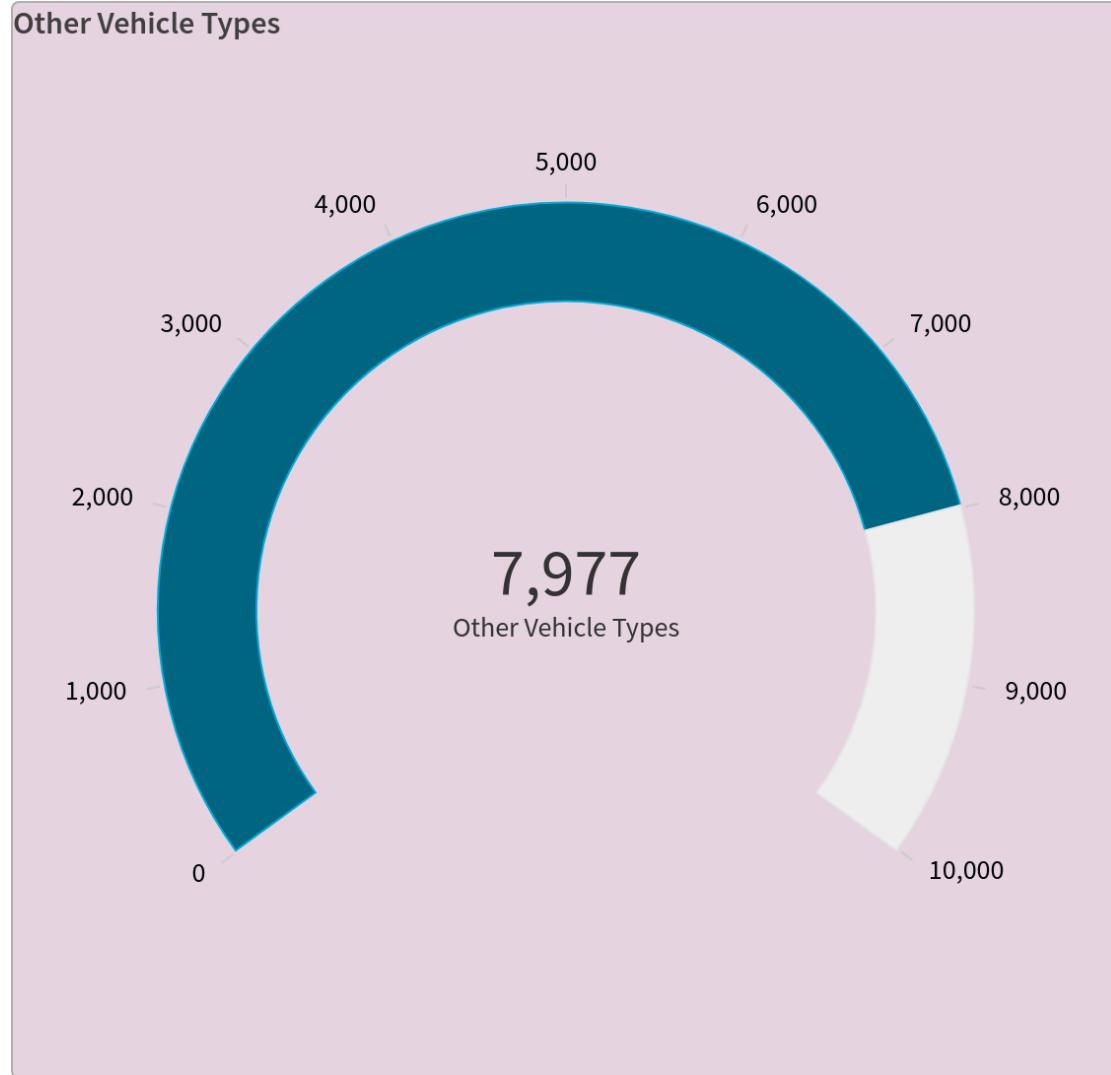
Total Accidents in India



Visualization 13 :Accidents: Vehicle Types



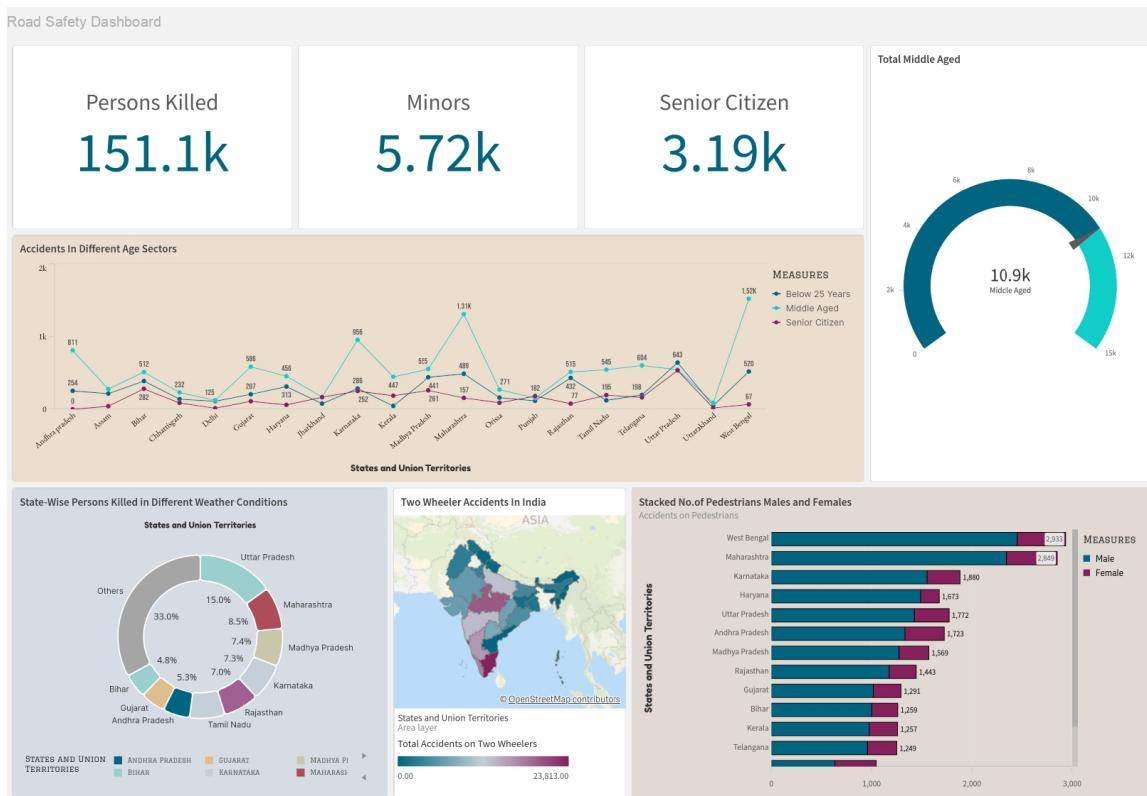
Visualization 14 :Other Vehicle Types



Dashboard

A dashboard is a graphical user interface (GUI) that displays information and data in an organized and easy-to-read format. Dashboards are often used to provide real time monitoring and analysis of data. They are typically designed for a specific purpose or use case. Dashboards can be used in a variety of settings, such as business, finance, manufacturing, healthcare, and many other industries. They can be used to track key performance indicators (KPIs), monitor performance metrics, and display data in the form of charts, graphs, and tables.

Here it is full dashboard:



Story:

Story Creation

A data story is a way of presenting data and analysis in a narrative format, with the goal of making information more engaging and easier to understand. A data story typically includes a clear introduction that sets the stage and explains the context for the data, a body that presents the data and analysis in a logical and systematic way and a conclusion that summarizes the key findings and highlights their implications. Data stories can be told using a variety of media, such as reports, presentations, interactive visualizations and videos.

- Navigate to "Narrate Storytelling" to create.
- By default one blank sheet is appear.
- Start doing Storytelling from existing visualizations.
- To get existing visualization we use snapshot library for import.
- we can add text, paragraph, symbols etc., for better understanding.
- Here is the Storytelling for Road safety Accidents in India.



Analysing the Impact of Road Accidents Across the India

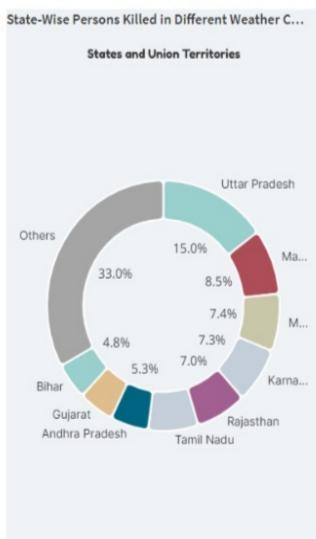
Analyzing And Creating Visualisations on different Aspects of Road Related Accidents Across India.

This helps to Bring an Impact Analysis on Road Accidents and Also helps to build Business insights .

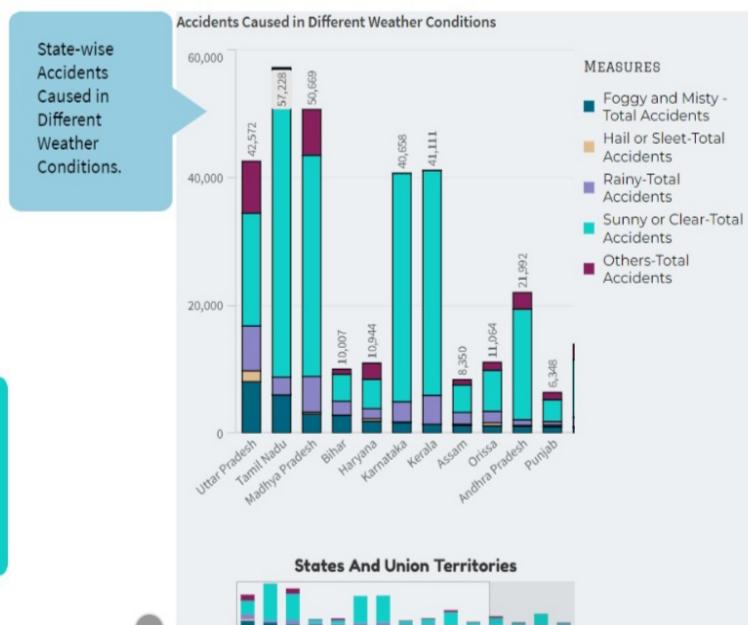


Visualizations of Weather Conditions based Accidents

[Click Here](#)

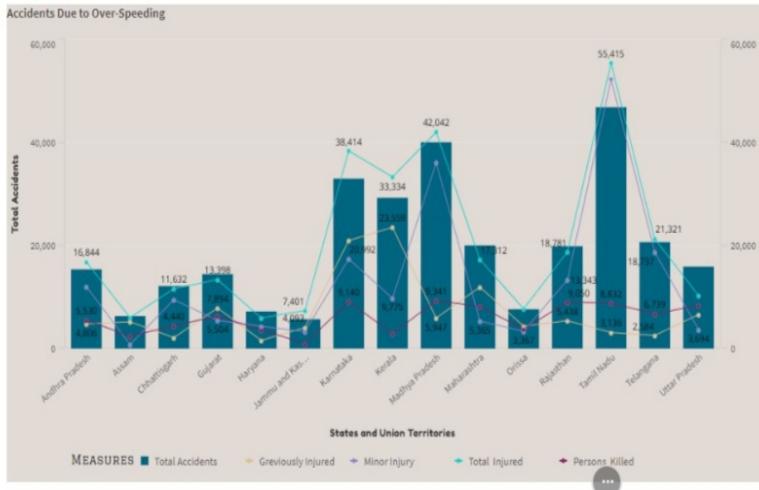


Persons Killed In Different Weather conditions.

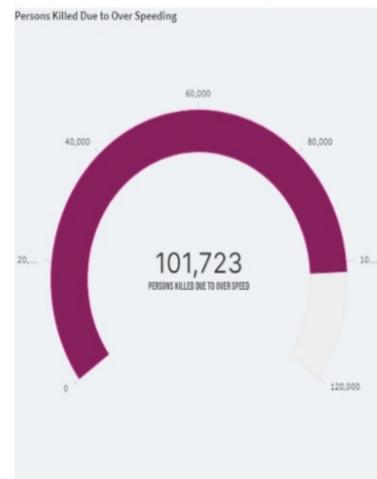


Accidents Due To Over-Speeding -[Click Here](#)

Combo Chart of Overall Accidents Due to Over-Speeding

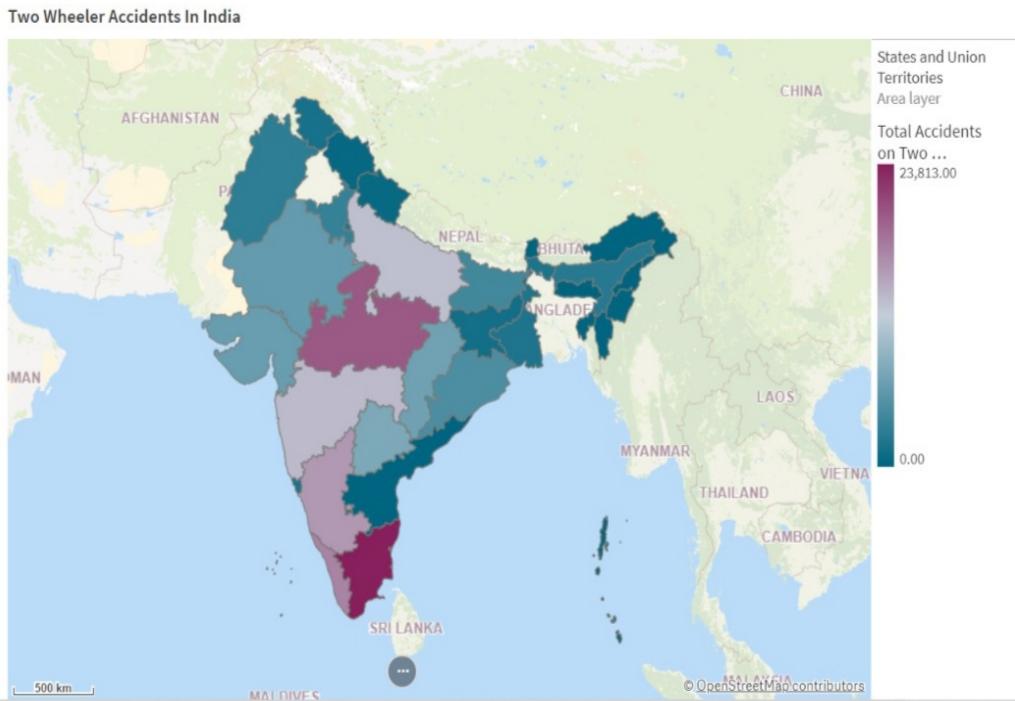


Persons Killed Due to Over-Speeding



Map Visuals of Two Wheeler Accidents

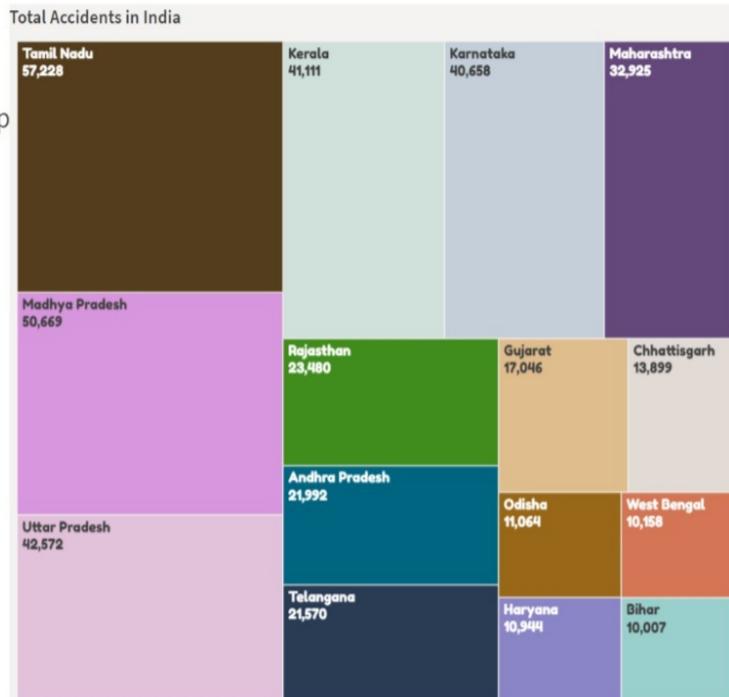
Two Wheeler Accidents In India
State-wise Accidents on Two wheeler.
For Map-[Click Here](#)



Tree Map

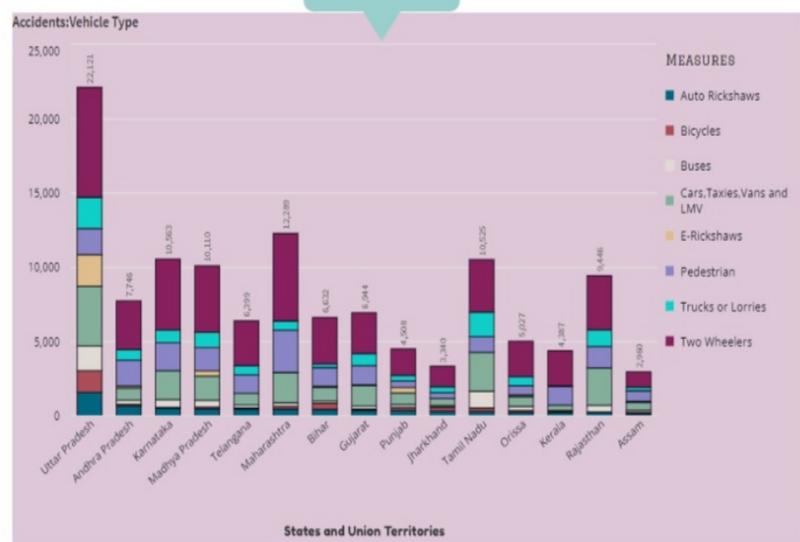
This is the Visualization Using Tree map for Total Accidents in India.

[Click Here](#)



Accidents By Different Vehicle Types - [Click Here](#)

Stacked Bar Chart for Different vehicle types



Gauge for other Vehicle Types.



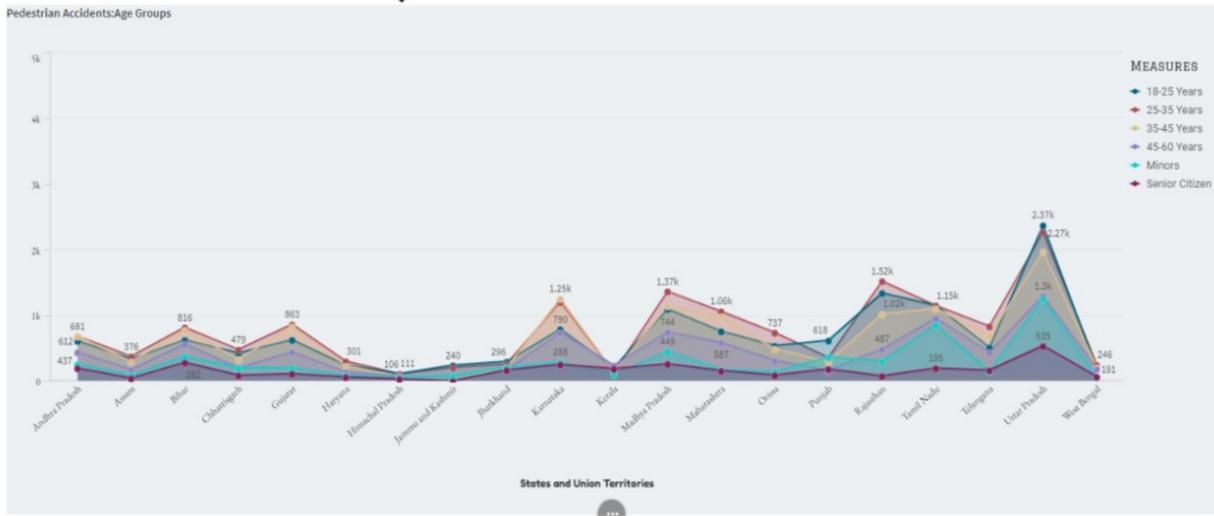
Pedestrian Accidents With Different Age Groups

Both Male
And
Female



[Click Here](#)

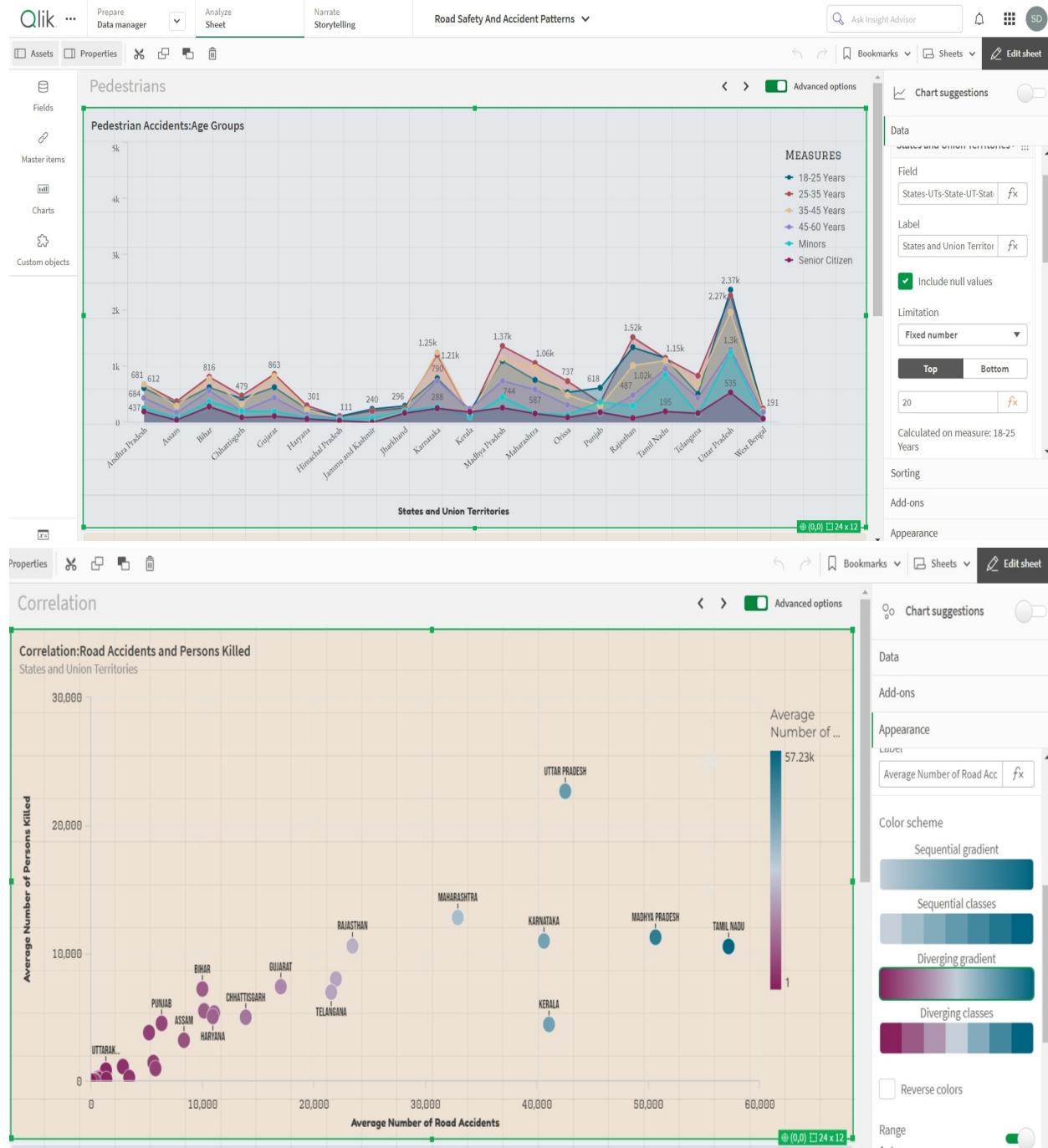
Line Chart For Pedestrian Accidents With
Different Age Groups



Performance Testing Application Of Data Filters

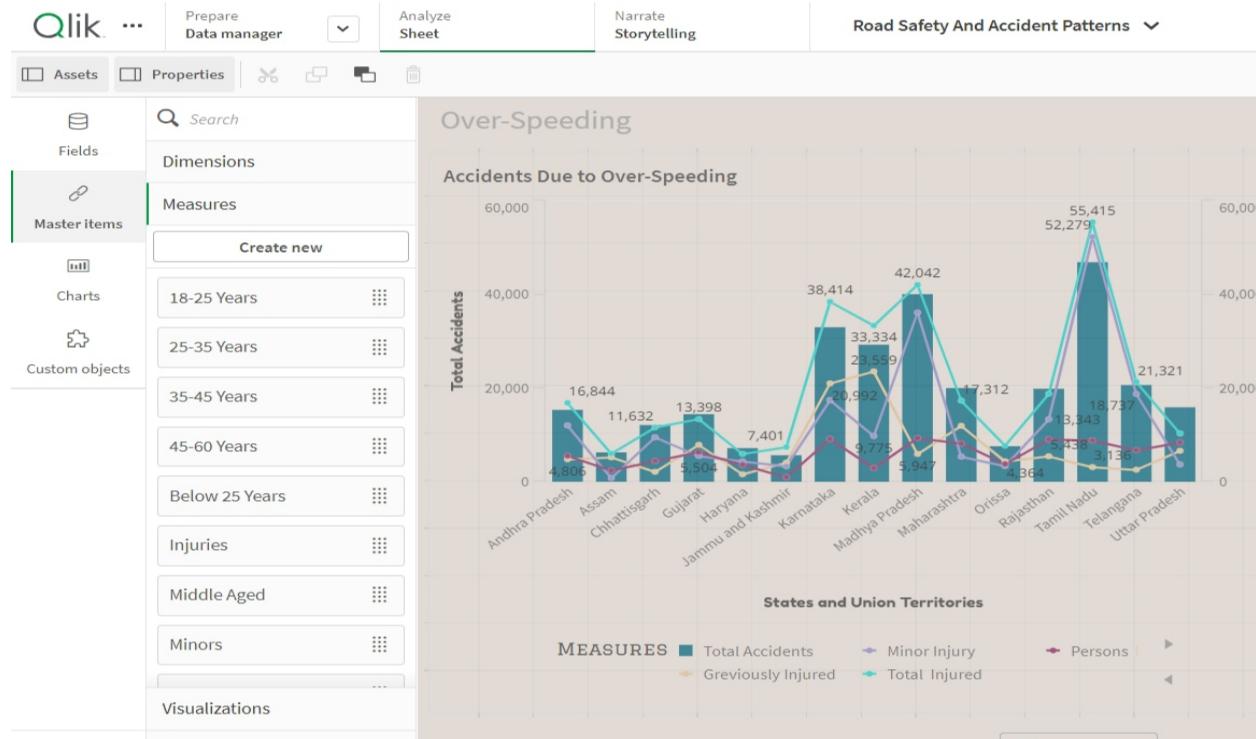
1. Here the one data filter which

- first one fixed Number = 10
- Using custom Colours



Use Of Master Items/Calculated Fields

1. Here we create measures and used for Visualization



2. Used expression

