

PREDICTING AIRLINE TICKET PRICES USING MACHINE LEARNING

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Problem:

Airfare prices fluctuate based on route, season, and travel behavior. Travelers and airlines struggle to anticipate pricing trends, making planning and decision-making inefficient.

Proposed Solution:

I built a machine learning model to predict airfare prices for U.S. flight routes using historical fare, passenger, and seasonal data.

Estimated Impact:

This model helps forecast ticket prices early, assisting travelers in deciding when to book and airlines in setting competitive fares. It improves transparency and reduces guesswork.



Data & Preprocessing

Data Source:

U.S. DOT Consumer Airfare Reports – Tables 3 & 4

Features Used:

Year, Quarter

ly_fare, cur_passengers, ly_passengers

Percent change in fares and passengers

One-hot encoded city-pair route variables

Preprocessing Steps:

Cleaned nulls and removed outliers

Encoded 50+ unique routes

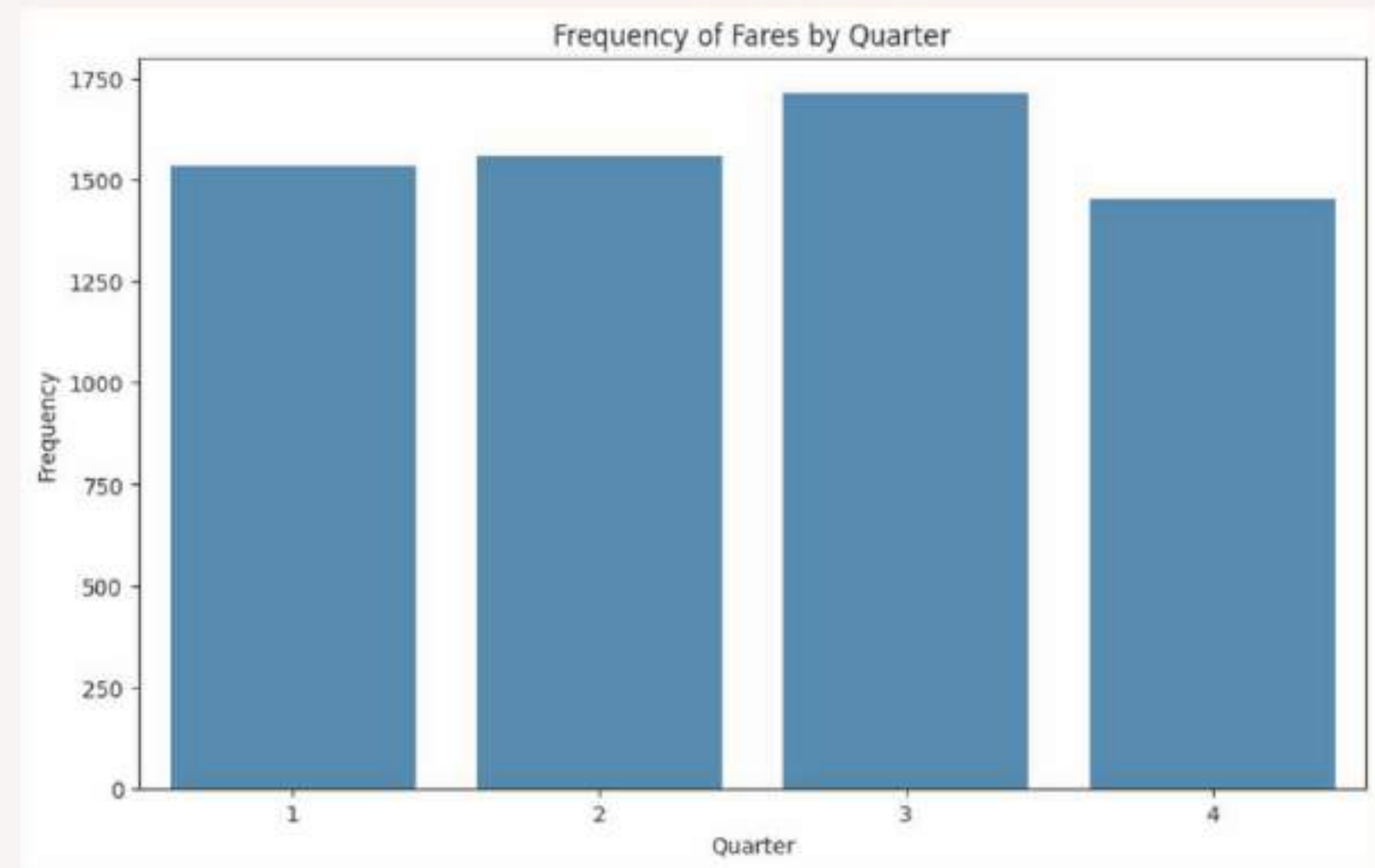
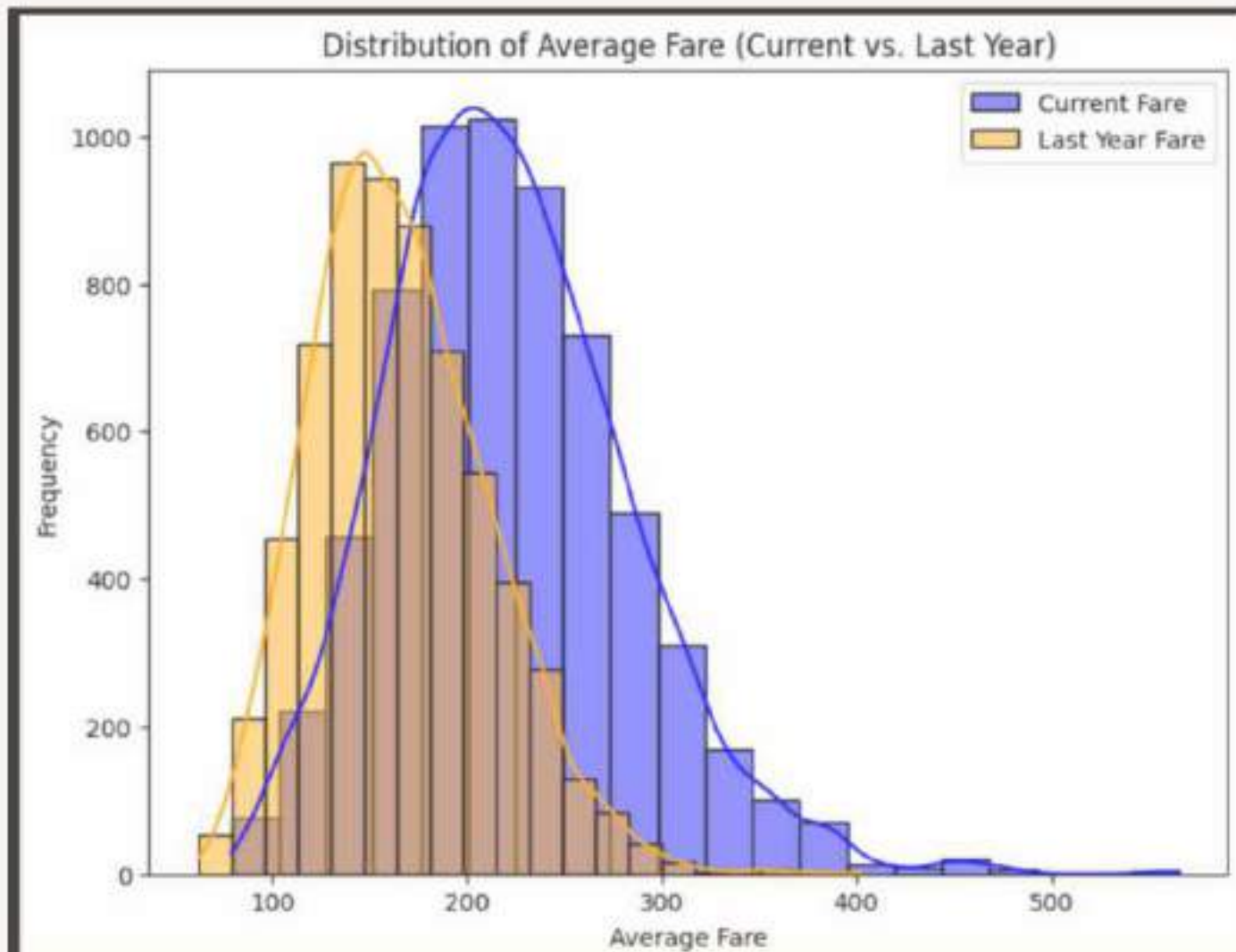
Feature-engineered percentage changes and route indicators

Final dataset used for regression modeling



Key Insights

EDA



MODEL ACCURACY

PRICE LINEAR REGRESSION

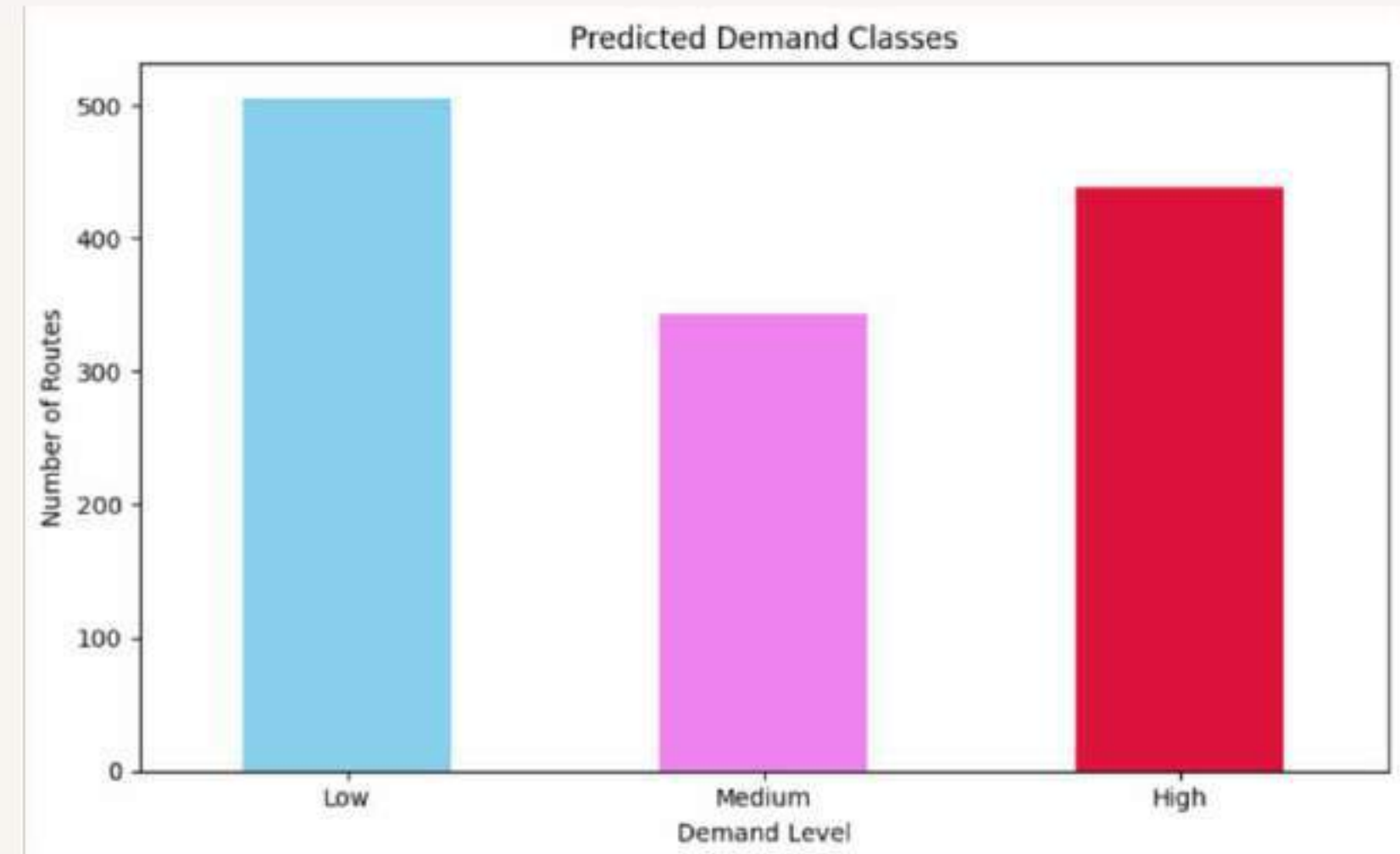
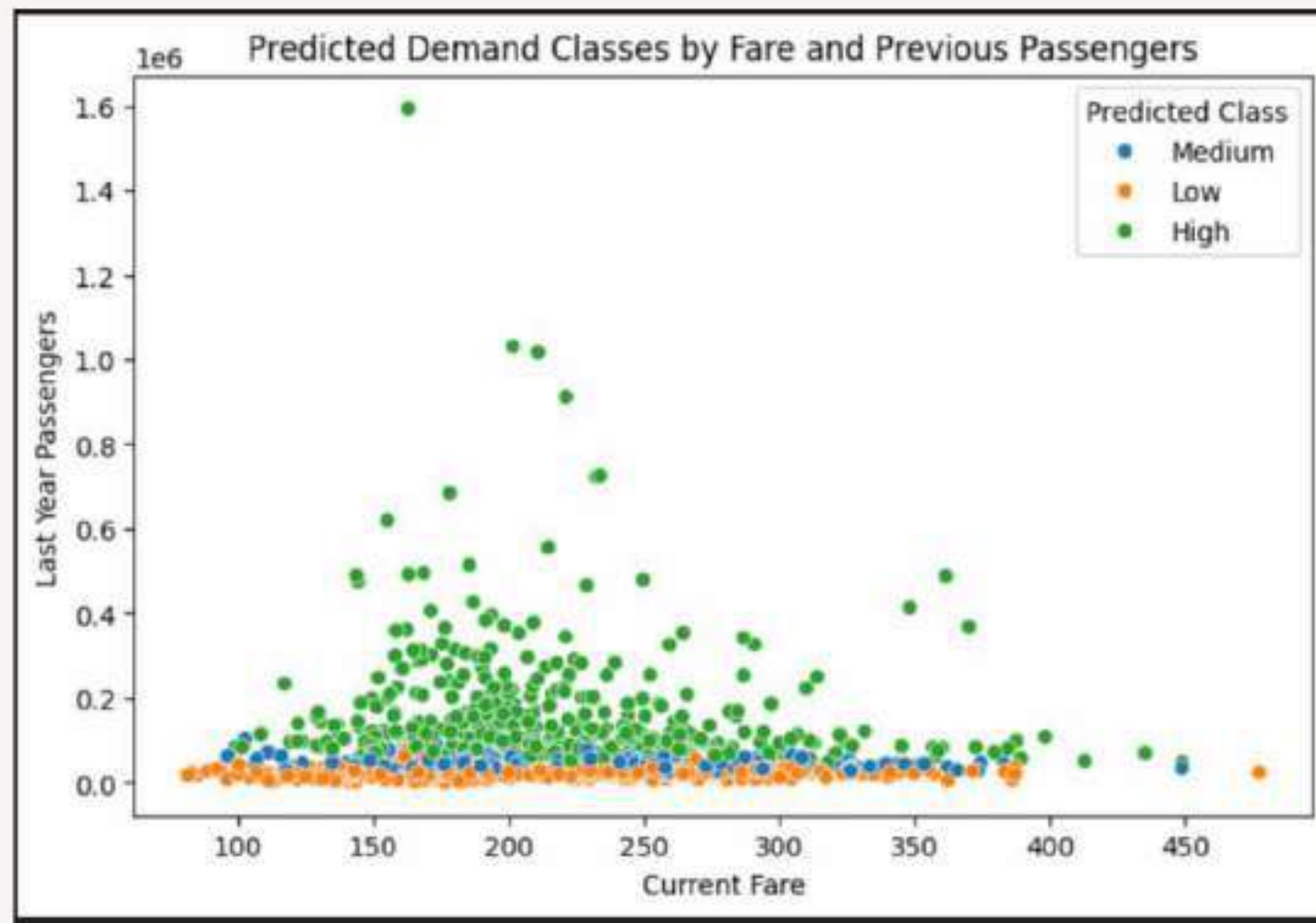
```
.. MAE: 0.09903470023151191  
   MSE: 0.016778544821163702  
   RMSE: 0.12953202237733996  
   R2: 0.752275944520258
```

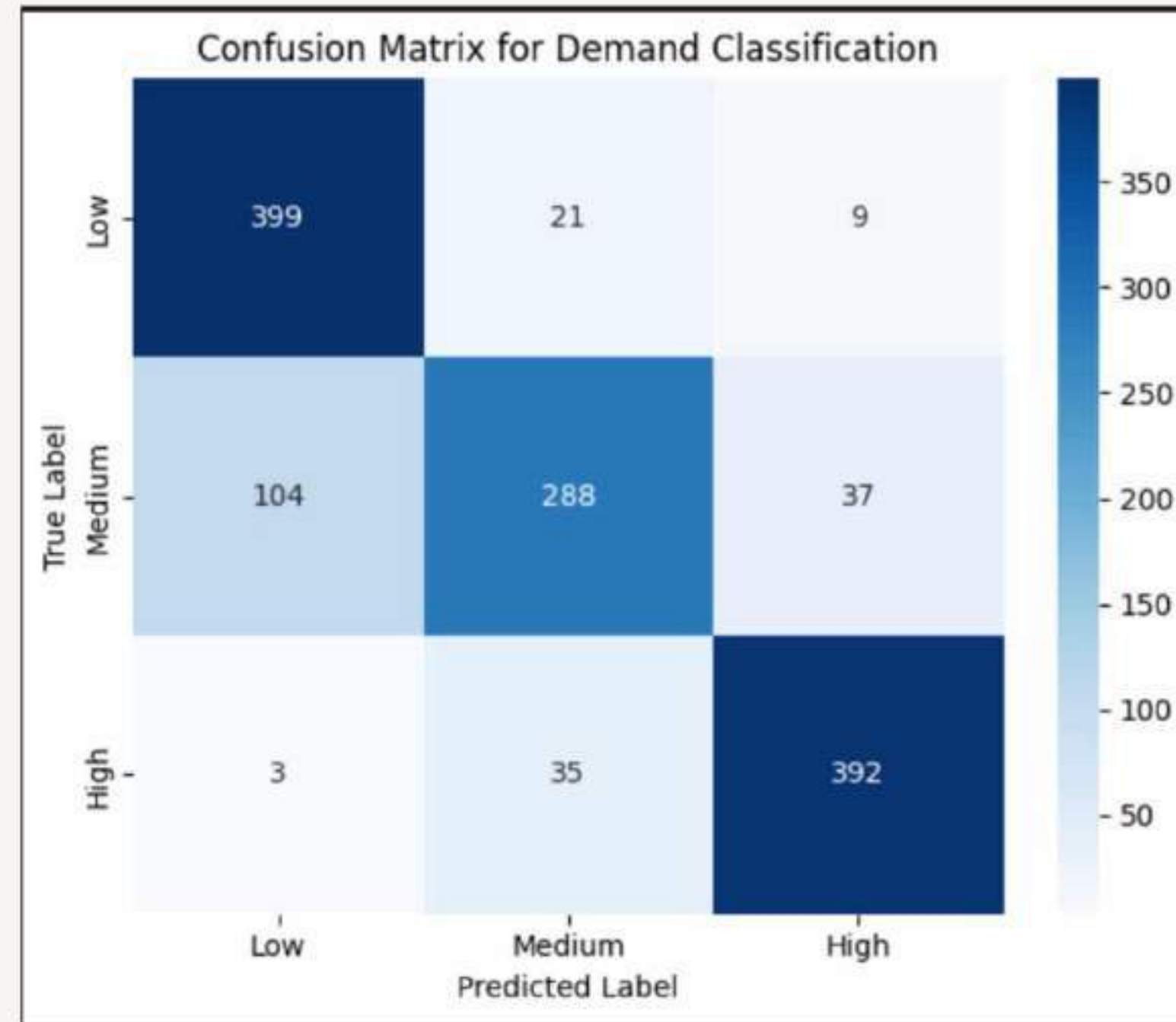
PRICE PREDICTION ADVANCED MODEL

```
Decision Tree Results:  
R2 Score: 0.817785830771564  
MSE: 725.3059544428818  
RMSE: 26.931504867773018  
  
Random Forest Results:  
R2 Score: 0.9369213679360838  
MSE: 251.0853443933504  
RMSE: 15.845672734010078
```

DEMAND LOGISTIC MODEL

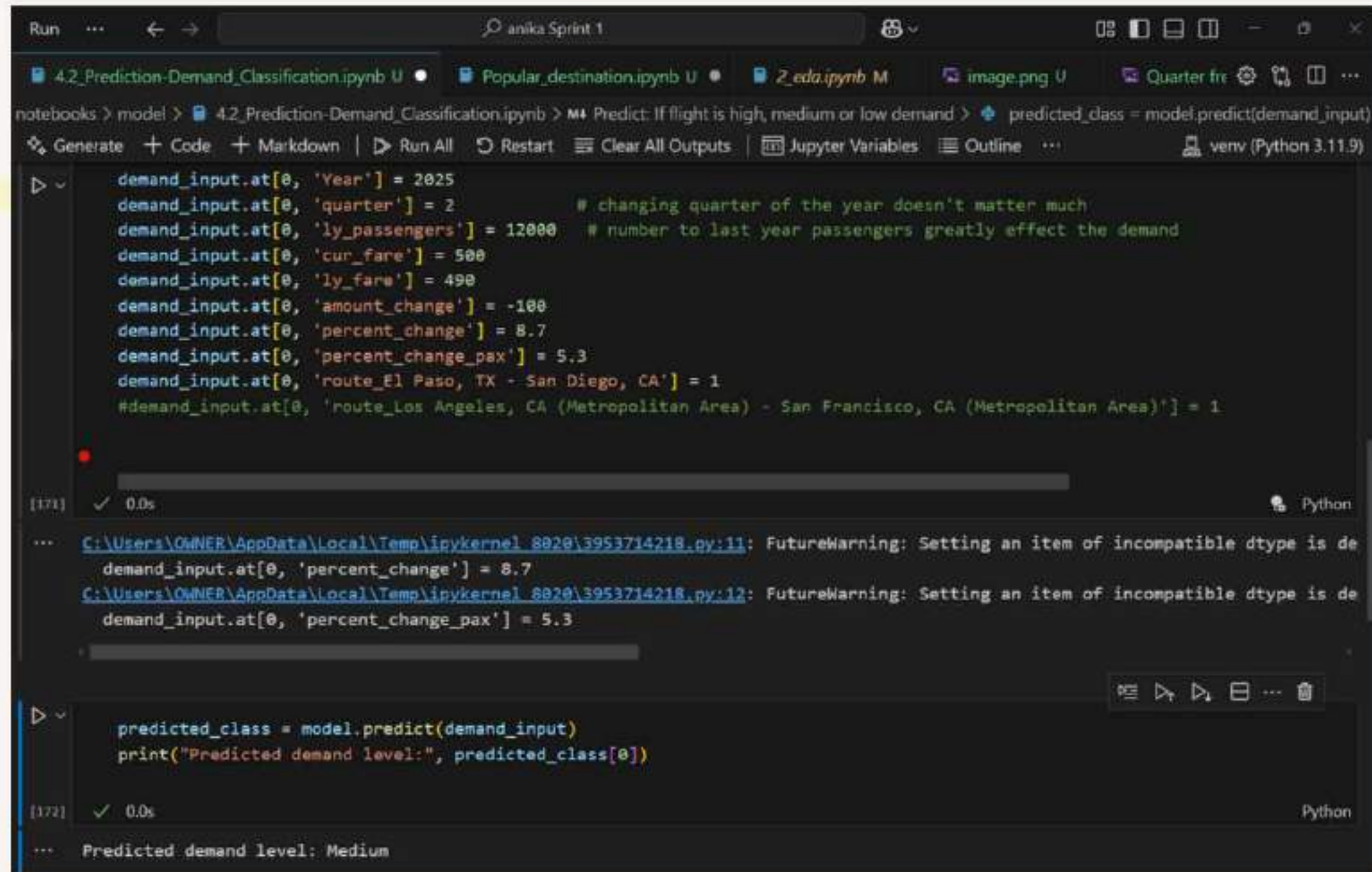
```
accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)  
# Score is high enough to be useful  
✓ 0.0s  
0.8377329192546584
```





PREDICT DEMAND LEVEL MODE

PASSENGER INCREASE



The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook window titled "anika Sprint 1". The notebook is open to a file named "4.2_Prediction-Demand_Classification.ipynb". The interface includes a top bar with "Run", "Code", "Markdown", "Run All", "Restart", "Clear All Outputs", "Jupyter Variables", and "Outline" buttons. The notebook content is divided into two cells. The first cell contains a list of assignments to the "demand_input" dictionary, with comments explaining the values. The second cell contains a prediction call and a print statement. The output of the first cell shows two FutureWarning messages. The output of the second cell shows the predicted demand level as "Medium".

```
Run ... ← → anika Sprint 1
4.2_Prediction-Demand_Classification.ipynb U • Popular_destination.ipynb U • Z_eda.ipynb M image.png U Quarter fr
notebooks > model > 4.2_Prediction-Demand_Classification.ipynb > M Predict: If flight is high, medium or low demand > predicted_class = model.predict(demand_input)
Generate + Code + Markdown | ▶ Run All ⌂ Restart ≡ Clear All Outputs | Jupyter Variables ≡ Outline ... venv (Python 3.11.9)

▶ ~
demand_input.at[0, 'Year'] = 2025
demand_input.at[0, 'quarter'] = 2 # changing quarter of the year doesn't matter much
demand_input.at[0, 'ly_passengers'] = 12000 # number to last year passengers greatly effect the demand
demand_input.at[0, 'cur_fare'] = 500
demand_input.at[0, 'ly_fare'] = 490
demand_input.at[0, 'amount_change'] = -100
demand_input.at[0, 'percent_change'] = 8.7
demand_input.at[0, 'percent_change_pax'] = 5.3
demand_input.at[0, 'route_El Paso, TX - San Diego, CA'] = 1
#demand_input.at[0, 'route_Los Angeles, CA (Metropolitan Area) - San Francisco, CA (Metropolitan Area)'] = 1

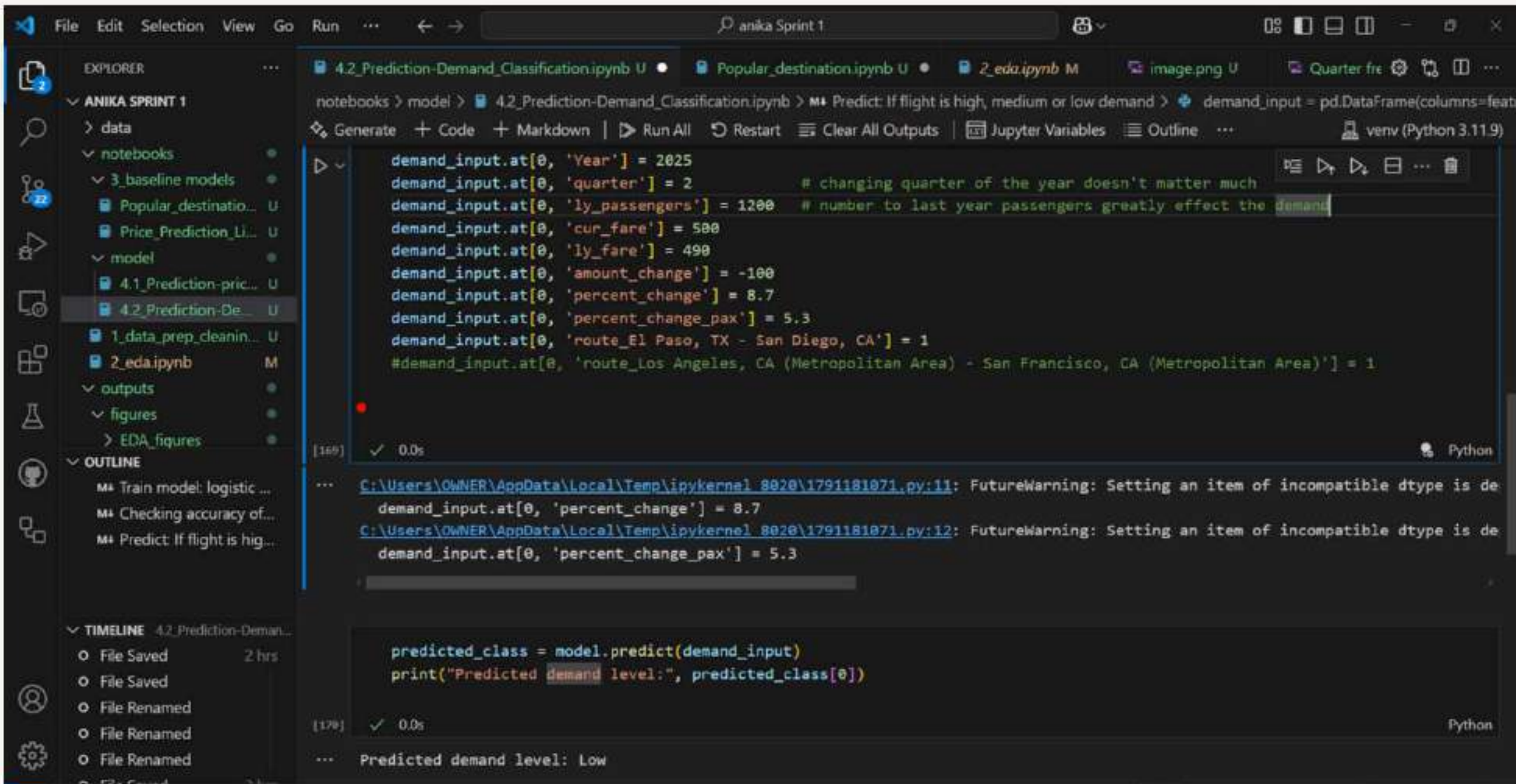
[171] ✓ 0.0s Python
... C:\Users\OWNER\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_8020\3953714218.py:11: FutureWarning: Setting an item of incompatible dtype is de
demand_input.at[0, 'percent_change'] = 8.7
C:\Users\OWNER\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_8020\3953714218.py:12: FutureWarning: Setting an item of incompatible dtype is de
demand_input.at[0, 'percent_change_pax'] = 5.3

▶ ~
predicted_class = model.predict(demand_input)
print("Predicted demand level:", predicted_class[0])

[172] ✓ 0.0s Python
... Predicted demand level: Medium
```


PREDICT DEMAND LEVEL MODE

PASSENGER DECREASE



The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook titled "4.2_Prediction-Demand_Classification.ipynb" in the "model" directory. The notebook is running in a Python 3.11.9 environment. The code in the notebook is as follows:

```
demand_input.at[0, 'Year'] = 2025
demand_input.at[0, 'quarter'] = 2 # changing quarter of the year doesn't matter much
demand_input.at[0, 'ly_passengers'] = 1200 # number to last year passengers greatly effect the demand
demand_input.at[0, 'cur_fare'] = 500
demand_input.at[0, 'ly_fare'] = 490
demand_input.at[0, 'amount_change'] = -100
demand_input.at[0, 'percent_change'] = 8.7
demand_input.at[0, 'percent_change_pax'] = 5.3
demand_input.at[0, 'route_El Paso, TX - San Diego, CA'] = 1
#demand_input.at[0, 'route_Los Angeles, CA (Metropolitan Area) - San Francisco, CA (Metropolitan Area)'] = 1
```

The output of the code is:

```
[169] ✓ 0.0s
```

FutureWarning: Setting an item of incompatible dtype is deprecated. The pandas dtype is object.

```
C:\Users\OWNER\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_8020\1791181071.py:11: FutureWarning: Setting an item of incompatible dtype is de
demand_input.at[0, 'percent_change'] = 8.7
C:\Users\OWNER\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_8020\1791181071.py:12: FutureWarning: Setting an item of incompatible dtype is de
demand_input.at[0, 'percent_change_pax'] = 5.3
```

The code continues with:

```
predicted_class = model.predict(demand_input)
print("Predicted Demand level:", predicted_class[0])
```

The output of the code is:

```
[170] ✓ 0.0s
```

Predicted demand level: Low

PRICE INCREASE

```
demand_input.at[0, 'Year'] = 2025
demand_input.at[0, 'quarter'] = 2          # changing quarter of the year doesn't matter much
demand_input.at[0, 'ly_passengers'] = 1200  # number to last year passengers greatly effect the demand
demand_input.at[0, 'cur_fare'] = 700
demand_input.at[0, 'ly_fare'] = 490
demand_input.at[0, 'amount_change'] = -100
demand_input.at[0, 'percent_change'] = 8.7
demand_input.at[0, 'percent_change_pax'] = 5.3
#demand_input.at[0, 'route_El Paso, TX - San Diego, CA'] = 1
demand_input.at[0, 'route_Los Angeles, CA (Metropolitan Area) - San Francisco, CA (Metropolitan Area)'] = 1
```

✓ 0.0s

```
C:\Users\OWNER\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_8020\3374585933.py:11: FutureWarning: Setting an item of incompatible dtype
demand_input.at[0, 'percent_change'] = 8.7
C:\Users\OWNER\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_8020\3374585933.py:12: FutureWarning: Setting an item of incompatible dtype
demand_input.at[0, 'percent_change_pax'] = 5.3
```

```
predicted_class = model.predict(demand_input)
print("Predicted demand level:", predicted_class[0])
```

✓ 0.0s

Predicted demand level: Medium

PRICE DECREASE

```
demand_input.at[0, 'Year'] = 2025
demand_input.at[0, 'quarter'] = 2          # changing quarter of the year doesn't matter much
demand_input.at[0, 'ly_passengers'] = 1200  # number to last year passengers greatly effect the demand
demand_input.at[0, 'cur_fare'] = 300
demand_input.at[0, 'ly_fare'] = 490
demand_input.at[0, 'amount_change'] = -100
demand_input.at[0, 'percent_change'] = 8.7
demand_input.at[0, 'percent_change_pax'] = 5.3
#demand_input.at[0, 'route_El Paso, TX - San Diego, CA'] = 1
demand_input.at[0, 'route_Los Angeles, CA (Metropolitan Area) - San Francisco, CA (Metropolitan Area)'] = 1
```

✓ 0.0s

[C:\Users\OWNER\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_8020\1578794871.py:11](#): FutureWarning: Setting an item of incompatible

```
demand_input.at[0, 'percent_change'] = 8.7
```

[C:\Users\OWNER\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_8020\1578794871.py:12](#): FutureWarning: Setting an item of incompatible

```
demand_input.at[0, 'percent_change_pax'] = 5.3
```

```
predicted_class = model.predict(demand_input)
print("Predicted demand level:", predicted_class[0])
```

✓ 0.0s

Predicted demand level: Low

Spaces: 4 CRLF

PREDICT PRICE MODEL

Test Model

```
# Create template with all columns
new_input = pd.DataFrame(columns=X.columns)
new_input.loc[0] = 0 # Set everything to zero first

# Set values for features
# If I want to travel from Tampa to Washington between 1st month of 3rd quarter (oct-dec)
new_input.at[0, 'Year'] = 2025
new_input.at[0, 'quarter'] = 2
new_input.at[0, 'ly_fare'] = 210
new_input.at[0, 'ly_passengers'] = 15000
new_input.at[0, 'cur_passengers'] = 14500

# must match the exact name
new_input.at[0, 'route_Tampa, FL (Metropolitan Area) - Washington, DC (Metropolitan Area)'] = 1

# Assuming your model is already trained
predicted_fare = forest_model.predict(new_input)

# Show the result
print("If the flight from Tampa to DC happens in Q2 of 2025, with 14,500 current passengers, last year had a fare of $210 and 15,000 passengers")
print("- Predicted Fare for this scenario: $", round(predicted_fare[0], 2))

If the flight from Tampa to DC happens in Q2 of 2025, with 14,500 current passengers, last year had a fare of $210 and 15,000 passengers
Predicted Fare for this scenario: $ 249.83

predicted_fare = tree_model.predict(new_input)
print("Predicted Fare using Decision Tree: $", round(predicted_fare[0], 2))
```


Thank You