A low-angle shot of the tail of an Emirates A380-800 aircraft. The tail fin is white with a large green and red swoosh. The registration A6-EOP is visible on the fuselage. The aircraft is parked on a tarmac under a clear blue sky.

# AIRLINES CASE STUDY

**ANJALI CHOPRA**

# PART - A

- ▶ Part-A of the case study focuses on the analysis of multiple operations of Airline A by making optimum use of its characteristics.
- ▶ Airlines A is a well-established airline that is currently flying a large international network and we are provided with immense information regarding the operations and characteristics of this airline infrastructure.
- ▶ Based upon the data given for the year 2014, the following insights are drawn:
  - ▶ The total cost incurred by distinct aircraft types for the given year is derived by the following formula :
    - ▶  $\text{Total cost (in USD)} = \text{Hours flown} * \text{Costs / hour}$
  - ▶ Based on the total cost(in USD), the cost per seat per km flown is evaluated using the following formula:
    - ▶  $\text{Cost per seat per km} = \text{Total cost(USD)} / (\text{No. of seats} * \text{Total hours} * \text{Avg. speed})$
    - ▶ Where the  $(\text{Total hours} * \text{Avg. speed})$  is the total distance covered in km.

# ANNEXURE-A

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Data Exploration on Airline “A” resulted in useful insights that are graphically represented in this Annexure.



**Conclusion:** Aircraft **A330** is the best-suited aircraft type as it is the most cost-effective aircraft which costs **0.033333 USD** only.

# PART-B

4

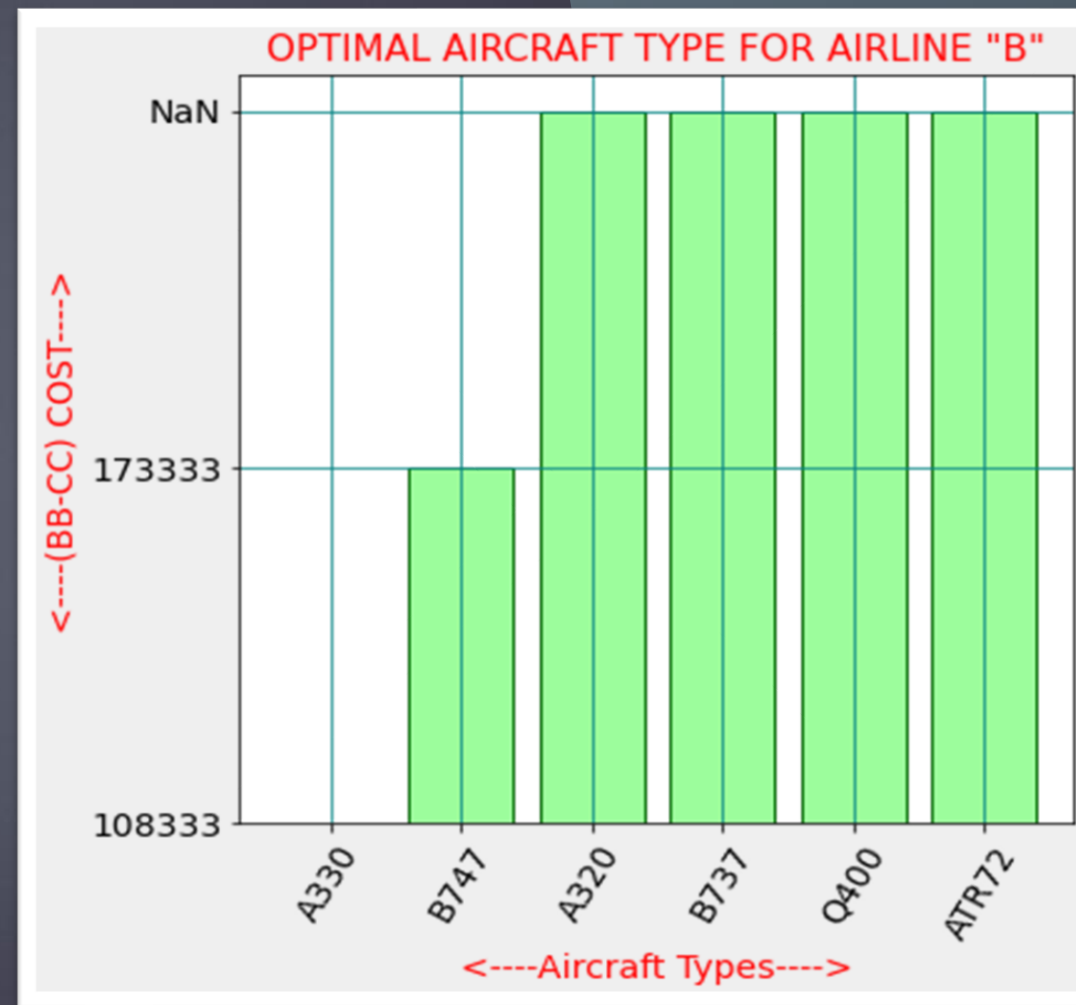
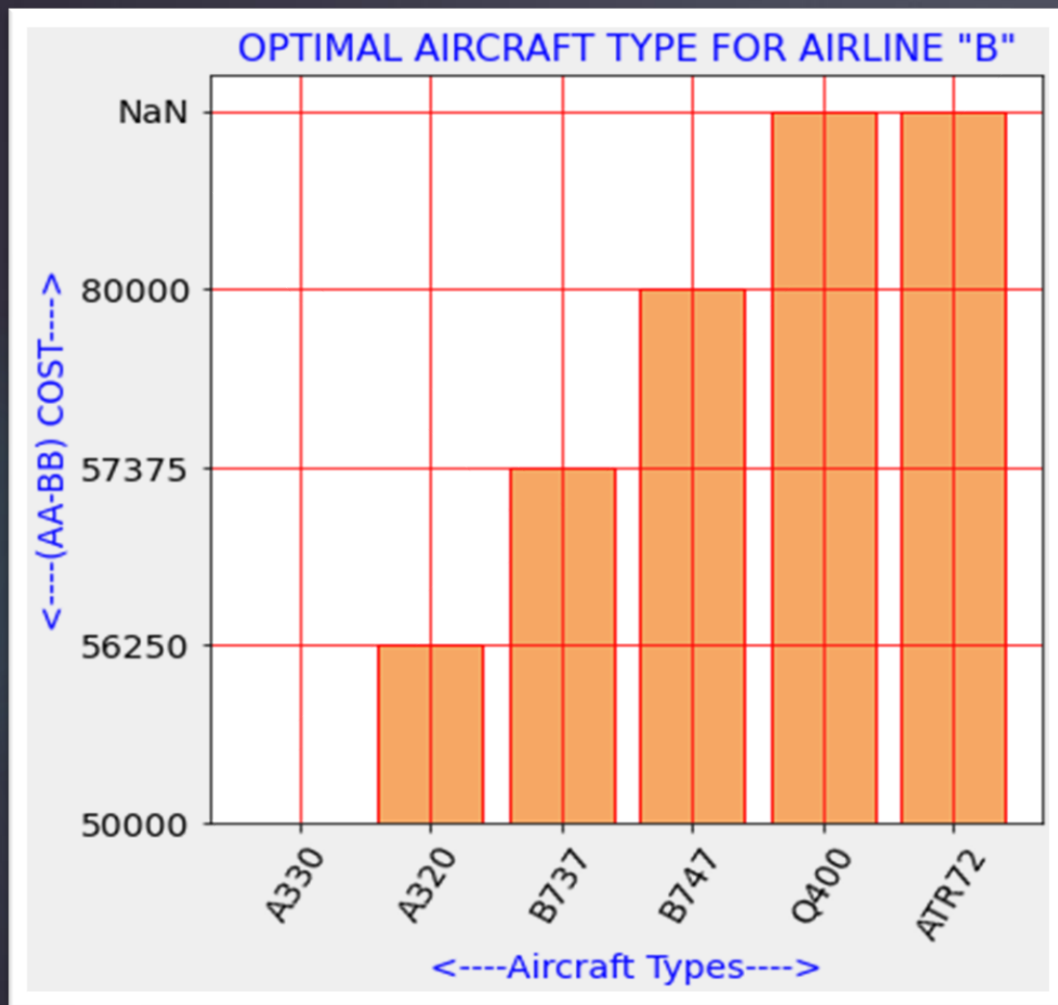
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- ▶ Airline “B” has emerged as a new startup airline that seeks to fly over numerous city-pairs
- ▶ This case study examines relevant airlines for traveling between the source and target destination.
- ▶ This study configures the best-suited aircraft based on multiple parameters that are:
  - ▶ Range in km
  - ▶ Passenger demand per day
  - ▶ Total Cost incurred in USD
  - ▶ Number of seats
- ▶ Our job is to explore if the range of the aircraft is greater than the distance between the source and target destination
  - ▶ If the condition is met, then we will be calculating the cost of the trip using the following formula:
    - ▶ Total cost of the trip = Cost per seat per km x Number of Seat x Distance(km) x Number of trips
    - ▶ Here, Number of trips = Pass. Demand per day / Number of Seats

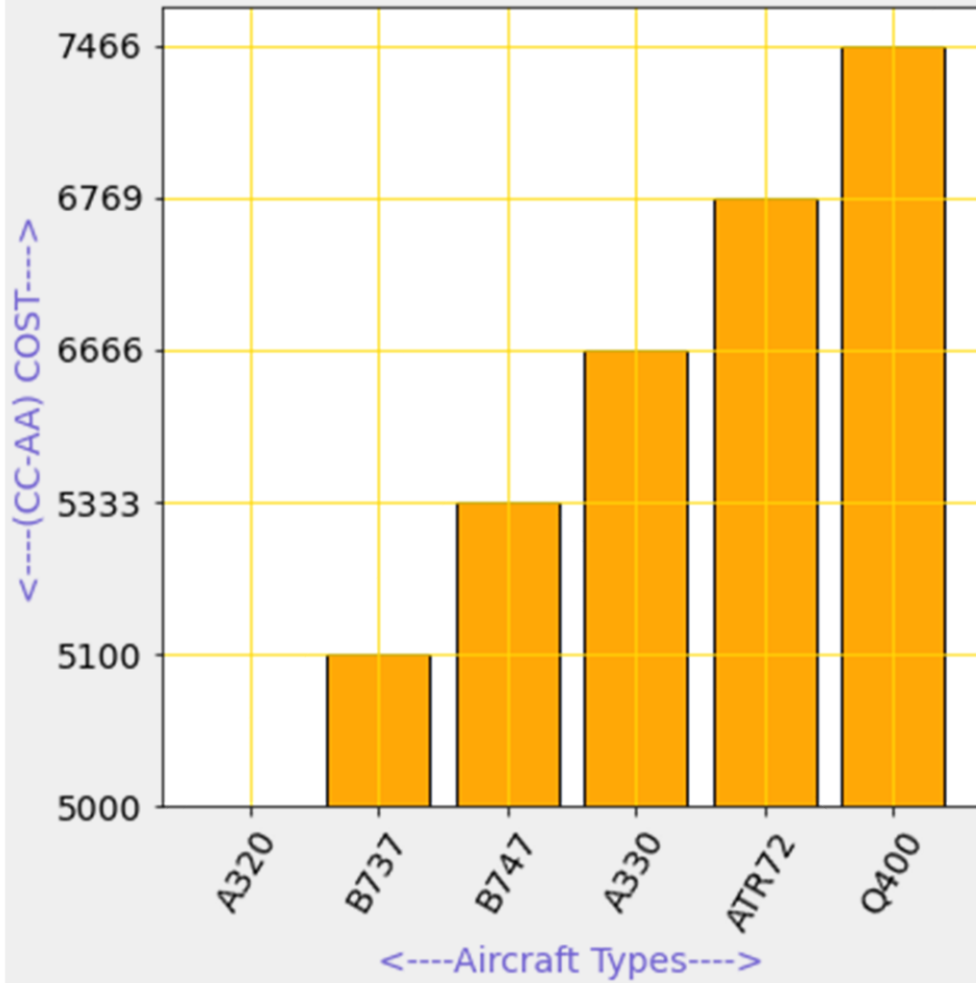
# ANNEXURE B

5

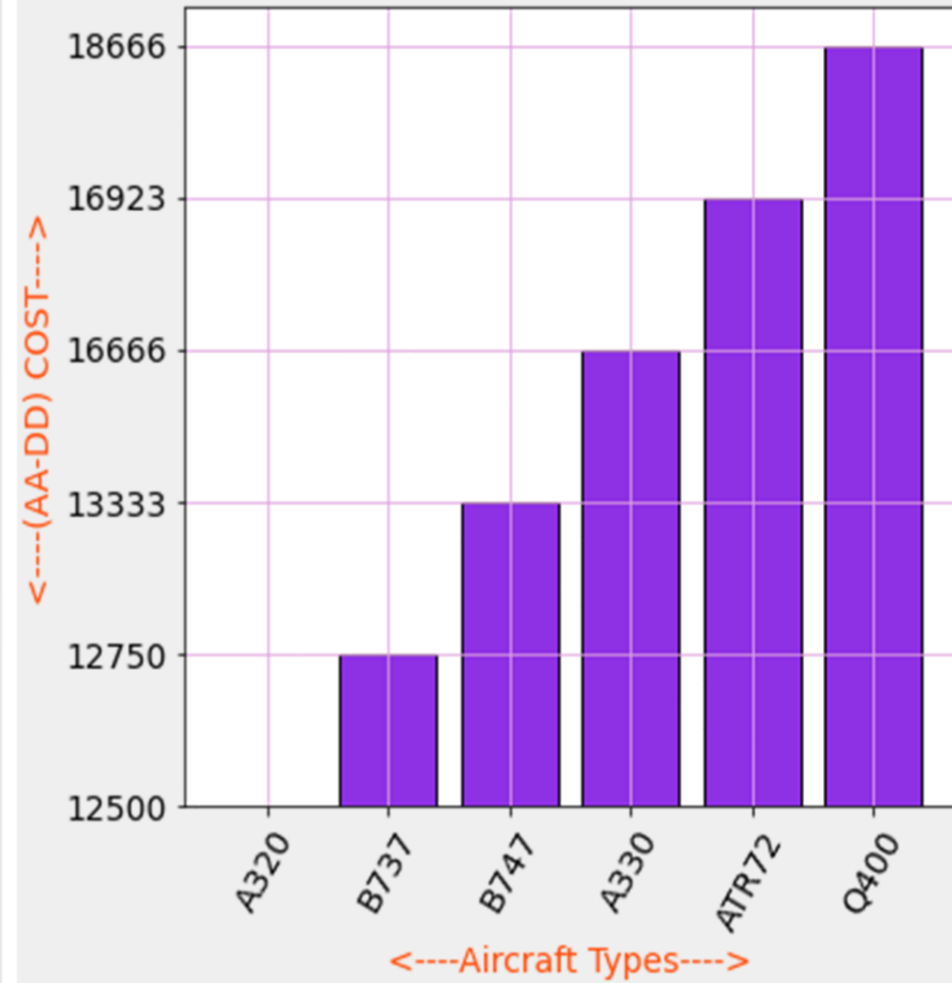
Data Exploration on Airline "B" resulted in useful insights that are graphically represented in this Annexure.



OPTIMAL AIRCRAFT TYPE FOR AIRLINE "B"



OPTIMAL AIRCRAFT TYPE FOR AIRLINE "B"





# CONCLUSION

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- ▶ Conclusion for AA-BB: 2 aircraft of type A330 are preferable
- ▶ Conclusion for BB-CC: As most of the aircraft are not compatible for this journey, 2 aircraft of type A330 are preferable
- ▶ Conclusion for CC-AA: If 1 A330 and 1 ATR72 are used, the cost is still 25 USD more than using 2 aircraft of type A320. Hence, A320 is preferred over A330 & ATR72
- ▶ Conclusion for AA-DD: In extension to the previous scenario, 2 aircraft of type "A320" will be apt than a mixture of distinct types
- ▶ Based on the concrete findings for optimal Aircraft, the following Inferences are made after considering all the required parameters:
  - ▶ **4** Aircraft of **A330** and **4** Aircraft of **A320** are the most optimal options to travel for **Airline B**