Continue with Visualizations

VISUAL ANALYSIS

In [45]: df.head()

Out[45]

|]: | Airlin | Source | Destination | Total_Stops | Additional_Info | Price | Date | Month | Year | Arrival_Hour | Arrival_Minute | Dep_Hour | Dep_Min | Duration_hr | Duration_min |
|----|---------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|-------|------|-------|------|--------------|----------------|----------|---------|-------------|--------------|
| | 0 IndiG | Banglore | New Delhi | 0 | No info | 3897 | 24 | 3 | 2019 | 1 | 10 | 22 | 20 | 2 | 50 |
| | 1 Air Indi | Kolkata | Banglore | 2 | No info | 7662 | 1 | 5 | 2019 | 13 | 15 | 5 | 50 | 7 | 25 |
| | 2 Jet Airway | New Delhi | Cochin | 2 | No info | 13882 | 9 | 6 | 2019 | 4 | 25 | 9 | 25 | 19 | 0 |
| | 3 IndiG | Kolkata | Banglore | 1 | No info | 6218 | 12 | 5 | 2019 | 23 | 30 | 18 | 5 | 5 | 25 |
| | 4 IndiGo | Banglore | New Delhi | 1 | No info | 13302 | 1 | 3 | 2019 | 21 | 35 | 16 | 50 | 4 | 45 |

1) Does the number of stops (Total_Stops) impact the flight price?

```
In [46]: plt.figure(figsize=(5,3))

sns.barplot(x = 'Total_Stops', y = 'Price', data = df, color='purple', linewidth = 1.3, edgecolor='black', errorbar=None)
plt.xlabel("Total Stops", fontsize=12, fontweight='bold')
plt.ylabel("Price", fontsize=12, fontweight='bold')
plt.title("Stops vs Price", fontsize=12, fontweight='bold')
plt.show()
```



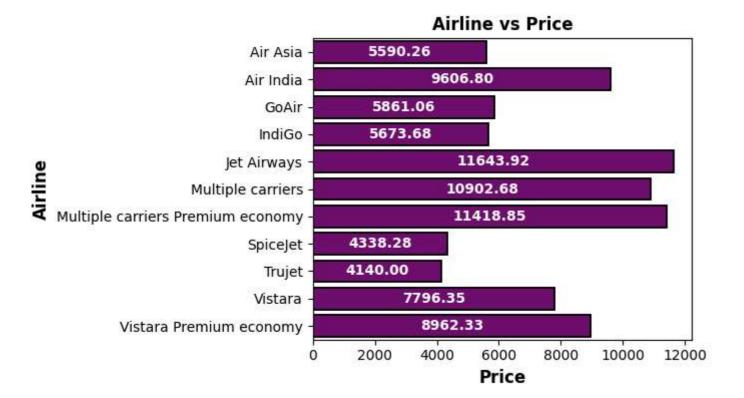
Observation - As the number of stops increases, the price of flight increases.

2) Which airlines have the highest and lowest prices on average?

```
In [47]: avg_price = df.groupby('Airline')['Price'].mean().reset_index()
    filtered_avg_price = avg_price[avg_price['Airline'] != 'Jet Airways Business']
    display(filtered_avg_price)
```

| | Airline | Price |
|----|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| 0 | Air Asia | 5590.260188 |
| 1 | Air India | 9606.804112 |
| 2 | GoAir | 5861.056701 |
| 3 | IndiGo | 5673.682903 |
| 4 | Jet Airways | 11643.923357 |
| 6 | Multiple carriers | 10902.678094 |
| 7 | Multiple carriers Premium economy | 11418.846154 |
| 8 | SpiceJet | 4338.284841 |
| 9 | Trujet | 4140.000000 |
| 10 | Vistara | 7796.348643 |
| 11 | Vistara Premium economy | 8962.333333 |

```
In [48]: plt.figure(figsize=(7,4))
         ax= sns.barplot(x = 'Price', y = 'Airline', data = filtered_avg_price, color='purple', linewidth = 1.3, edgecolor='black', errorbar=None)
         # For values inside the bars
         for x in ax.patches:
             width = x.get_width()
                                        # Gives actual width of the bars (Price)
             ax.text(width / 2,
                                      # x - coordinate (center of bar)
                     x.get_y() + x.get_height() / 2,  # y - coordinate (center of the bar)
                     f'{width:.2f}', # Number in 2 decimal places
ha = 'center', # Horizontal allignment
                     va = 'center',
                                                      # Vertical allignment
                     color = 'white',
                     fontweight = 'bold')
         plt.xlabel("Price", fontsize=12, fontweight='bold')
         plt.ylabel("Airline", fontsize=12, fontweight='bold')
         plt.title("Airline vs Price", fontsize=12, fontweight='bold')
         plt.tight_layout()
         plt.show()
```



Observation - Jet Airways has the highest price whereas Trujet has the lowest price.

3) Are certain routes (Source to Destination) more expensive than others?

```
In [49]:
    route_price = df.groupby(['Source', 'Destination'])['Price'].mean().reset_index()
    route_price['Price'] = route_price['Price'].round(2)
    display(route_price)
```

| | Source | Destination | Price | | | |
|---|-----------|-------------|----------|--|--|--|
| 0 | Banglore | New Delhi | 8017.46 | | | |
| 1 | Chennai | Kolkata | 4789.89 | | | |
| 2 | Kolkata | Banglore | 9158.39 | | | |
| 3 | Mumbai | Hyderabad | 5042.08 | | | |
| 4 | New Delhi | Cochin | 10539.44 | | | |

plt.show()

```
4 New Delhi Cochin 10539.44

In [50]: route_pivot = route_price.pivot_table(index='Destination', columns='Source', values='Price', aggfunc='mean')

In [57]: plt.figure(figsize=(10,3))

ax = sns.heatmap(route_pivot, annot=True, cmap='coolwarm', fmt='.2f', linewidths=1, linecolor='black')

ax.set_title('Average Price by Source to Destination', fontweight='bold')

ax.set_vlabel('Source', fontsize=12, fontweight='bold')

ax.set_ylabel('Destination', fontsize=12, fontweight='bold')
```



Observation - New Delhi to Cochin is the most expensive route whereas Chennai to Kolkata is the cheapest.

4) Is there a relationship between flight duration and price?

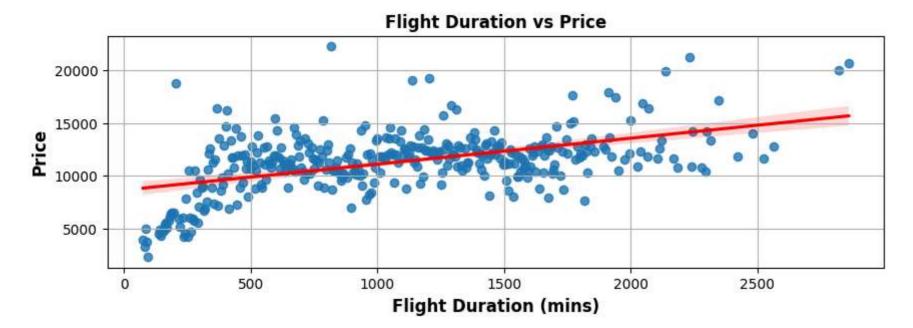
```
In [52]: total_duration = df['Duration_hr'] * 60 + df['Duration_min']
    duration_price_avg = df.groupby(total_duration)['Price'].mean().reset_index()
    display(duration_price_avg.head(2))
```

| | index | Price |
|---|-------|-------------|
| 0 | 75 | 3944.333333 |
| 1 | 80 | 3286.377049 |

```
In [60]: plt.figure(figsize=(10,3))
sns.regplot(x = 'index', y = 'Price', data = duration_price_avg, line_kws={'color': 'red'})

plt.xlabel("Flight Duration (mins)", fontsize=12, fontweight='bold')
plt.ylabel("Price", fontsize=12, fontweight='bold')
plt.title("Flight Duration vs Price", fontsize=12, fontweight='bold')
plt.grid(True)

plt.show()
```



Observation - The red Trendline shows an upward trend meaning that as the flight duration increases, the price of flight increases.

5) Does the time of day (e.g., early morning, afternoon, evening) affect the price of the flight?

```
In [86]: avg_price_by_dep = df.groupby('Dep_Hour')['Price'].mean().reset_index()

In [110... plt.figure(figsize=(5,3))

sns.regplot(x='Dep_Hour', y='Price', data=avg_price_by_dep, line_kws={'color': 'red'})
plt.title('Avg Price by Departure Hour', fontsize = 12, fontweight = 'bold')
plt.xlabel('Departure Hour', fontsize = 12, fontweight = 'bold')
plt.ylabel('Price', fontsize = 12, fontweight = 'bold')
plt.show()
```



Observation - The red Trendline suggests that, on average, flight prices tend to increase slightly as the departure hour progresses through the day. However, the pink shaded area around the red line represents a confidence interval, which gives an estimate of the uncertainty in the trend line. A wider shaded region indicates more variability or less confidence in the trend at certain points.

6) How does the average price vary over the months of the year?

```
In [120... avg_price_by_date = df.groupby(['Month'])['Price'].mean().reset_index()
avg_price_by_date
```

Out[120...

| | Month | Price |
|---|-------|--------------|
| 0 | 3 | 10670.762027 |
| 1 | 4 | 5770.847081 |
| 2 | 5 | 9127.247548 |
| 3 | 6 | 8828.796134 |

```
plt.figure(figsize=(5,3))

plt.plot('Month', 'Price', data = avg_price_by_date, color='purple', linestyle='-', linewidth=4, marker='o', markerfacecolor='black', markeredgecolor='black', markersize=9)
plt.title('Avg Price over Month', fontsize = 12, fontweight = 'bold')
plt.xlabel('Month', fontsize = 12, fontweight = 'bold')
plt.ylabel('Price', fontsize = 12, fontweight = 'bold')
plt.show()
```



Observation - The month of March has most expensive fares, whereas April is the cheapest.

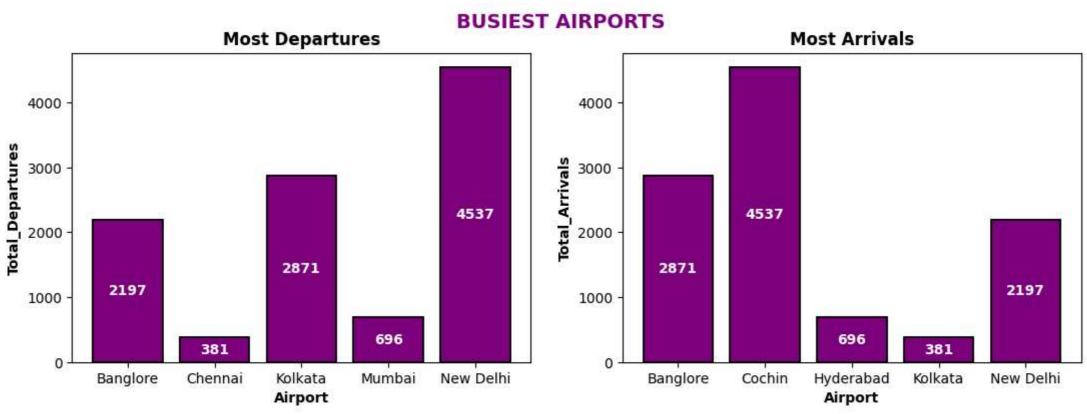
In [126... df.head()

Out[126...

| • | Airline | Source | Destination | Total_Stops | Additional_Info | Price | Date | Month | Year | Arrival_Hour | Arrival_Minute | Dep_Hour | Dep_Min | Duration_hr | Duration_min |
|---|-------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|-------|------|-------|------|--------------|----------------|----------|---------|-------------|--------------|
| 0 | IndiGo | Banglore | New Delhi | 0 | No info | 3897 | 24 | 3 | 2019 | 1 | 10 | 22 | 20 | 2 | 50 |
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7) Find the busiest airport

```
In [136... total_dep = df.groupby('Source').size().reset_index(name='Total_Departures')
                                                                                               # Best for counting rows directly
          total_dep
Out[136...
                Source Total_Departures
          0 Banglore
                                  2197
          1 Chennai
                                   381
               Kolkata
                                  2871
          3 Mumbai
                                   696
                                  4537
          4 New Delhi
In [158... total_arrivals = df.groupby('Destination').size().reset_index(name='Total_Arrivals')
          total_arrivals
Out[158...
             Destination Total Arrivals
          0
               Banglore
                                2871
                 Cochin
                                4537
          2 Hyderabad
                                 696
                 Kolkata
                                 381
          4 New Delhi
                                2197
         plt.figure(figsize=(13,4))
In [184...
          plt.subplot(1,2,1)
          plt.suptitle('BUSIEST AIRPORTS', fontsize=14, color = 'purple', fontweight='bold', y=0.98)
          bx = plt.bar('Source', 'Total_Departures', data = total_dep, color = 'purple', linewidth = 1.3, edgecolor='black')
          for x in bx.patches:
              height = x.get_height()
              plt.text(
                      x.get_x() + x.get_width() / 2,
                      height / 2,
                      f'{height:.0f}',
                      ha = 'center',
                      va = 'center',
                      color = 'white',
                      fontweight = 'bold')
          plt.title('Most Departures', fontsize = 12, fontweight = 'bold')
          plt.xlabel('Airport', fontsize = 10, fontweight = 'bold')
          plt.ylabel('Total_Departures', fontsize = 10, fontweight = 'bold')
          plt.subplot(1,2,2)
          cx = plt.bar('Destination', 'Total_Arrivals', data = total_arrivals, color = 'purple', linewidth = 1.3, edgecolor='black')
```



Observation - New Delhi and Cochin were the busiest airports.