

DPR

FLIGHT FARE PREDICTION

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Abstract

The recent global situations had a huge impact on the aviation sector due to many reasons. This impact has two categories: the first is business perspective and the second is the customers perspective. As safety is the major reason for such impact on the aviation sector, the governments around the world amended different rules to their respective airlines companies. These restrictions had made the availability of the flights and their attendee capacity less. Taking all these factors in consideration the cost of the flight tickets has increased and varies from one place to the other. Booking a flight ticket has split into two, one is online and the other is the offline bookings. Both these have their respective criteria for cost of the ticket, one such example is the server load and the number of booking requests. In this machine learning implementation, we will see various factors that impact the cost of the flight ticket and predict the appropriate price of the ticket.

INTRODUCTION

Why this DPR Documentation?

The main purpose of this DPR documentation is to add the necessary details of the project and provide the description of the machine learning model and the written code. This also provides the detailed description on how the entire project has been designed end-to-end.

Key points:

- Describes the design flow
- Implementations
- Software requirements
- Architecture of the project
- Non-functional attributes like:
 - Reusability
 - Portability
 - Resource utilization

1 Description

1.1 Problem Perspective

The flight fare prediction is a machine learning model which helps us to predict the cost of the flight ticket and helps the users to know the cost of their journey.

1.2 Problem Statement

The main goal of the project is to create a user interface which provides the cost of the flight ticket by taking certain input from the user like date of journey, onboard location and destination etc.

1.3 Proposed Solution

The solution proposed to take the required input of user from the created interface and process all the provided data to meet the requirements of the machine learning model and finally display the output saying so and so amount is the predicted cost.

1.4 Solution Improvements

We can even predict the cost of ticket considering whether is it a weekday, holiday season or other social reasons. But considering from the perspective of business, if we process such data and predict the cost of the discounted ticket it will bring some loss to the airlines company. Hence this method is not considered.

2 Technical Requirements

There are no hardware requirements required for using this application, the user must have an interactive device which has access to the internet and must have the basic understanding of providing the input. And for the backend part the server must run all the software that is required for the processing the provided data and to display the results.

2.1 Tools Used

- Python 3.9 is used as the programming language and frame works like numpy, pandas, sklearn and other modules for building the model.
- vscode is used as IDE.
- For visualizations seaborn and parts of matplotlib are being used.
- For data collection csv file from kaggle is being used.
- Front end development is done using HTML/CSS.
- Flask is used for both data and backend deployment.

3 Data Requirements

The data requirement is completely based on the problem statement. And the data set is available on the Kaggle in the form of excel sheet(.xlsx). As the main theme of the project is to get the experience of real time problems

3.1 Data Gathering from Main Source

The data for the current project is being gathered from Kaggle dataset

3.2 Data Description

There are about 10k+ records of flight information such as airlines, data of journey, source, destination, departure time, arrival time, duration, total stops, additional information, and price. A glance of the dataset is shown below:

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
	Airline	Date of Journey	Source	Destination	Route	Dep. Time	Arrival Time	Duration	Total Stops	Additional Info	Price		
1	Indigo	24/03/201	Bangalore	New Delhi	BLR → DEL	22:20	01:10 22	2h 50m	non-stop	No info	3897		
2	Air India	1/05/2019	Kolkata	Bangalore	CCU → IX	05:50	13:15	7h 25m	2 stops	No info	7662		
3	Jet Airway	9/06/2019	Delhi	Cochin	DEL → LK	09:25	04:25 10	19h	2 stops	No info	13892		
4	Indigo	12/05/201	Kolkata	Bangalore	CCU → NA	18:05	23:30	5h 25m	1 stop	No info	6218		
5	Indigo	01/03/201	Bangalore	New Delhi	BLR → NA	16:50	21:35	4h 45m	1 stop	No info	13302		
6	SpiceJet	24/06/201	Kolkata	Bangalore	CCU → BL	09:00	11:25	2h 25m	non-stop	No info	3873		
7	Jet Airway	12/03/201	Bangalore	New Delhi	BLR → BO	18:55	10:25 13	15h 30m	1 stop	In-flight m	11087		
8	Jet Airway	01/03/201	Bangalore	New Delhi	BLR → BO	18:00	05:05 02	21h 5m	1 stop	No info	22270		
9	Jet Airway	12/03/201	Bangalore	New Delhi	BLR → BO	18:55	10:25 13	15h 30m	1 stop	In-flight m	11087		
10	Multiple c.	27/05/201	Delhi	Cochin	DEL → BO	11:25	19:15	7h 50m	1 stop	No info	8625		
11	Air India	1/06/2019	Delhi	Cochin	DEL → BL	09:45	23:00	13h 15m	1 stop	No info	8907		
12	Indigo	18/04/201	Kolkata	Bangalore	CCU → BL	20:20	22:55	2h 35m	non-stop	No info	4174		
13	Air India	24/06/201	Chennai	Kolkata	MAA → CK	11:40	13:55	2h 15m	non-stop	No info	4667		
14	Jet Airway	9/05/2019	Kolkata	Bangalore	CCU → BK	21:10	09:20 10	12h 10m	1 stop	In-flight m	9663		
15	Indigo	24/04/201	Kolkata	Bangalore	CCU → BL	17:15	19:50	2h 35m	non-stop	No info	4804		
16	Air India	3/03/2019	Delhi	Cochin	DEL → AM	16:40	19:15 04	26h 35m	2 stops	No info	14011		
17	SpiceJet	15/04/201	Delhi	Cochin	DEL → PN	08:45	13:15	4h 30m	1 stop	No info	5830		
18	Jet Airway	12/06/201	Delhi	Cochin	DEL → BO	14:00	12:35 13	12h 35m	1 stop	In-flight m	10262		

4 Data Pre-Processing

Steps performed in pre-processing are:

- First the data types are being checked and found only the price column is of type integer.
- Checked for null values as there are few null values, those rows are dropped.
- Converted all the required columns into the date time format.
- Performed one-hot encoding for the required columns.

And, the data is ready for passing to the machine learning algorithm

5 Design Flow

5.1 Modeling

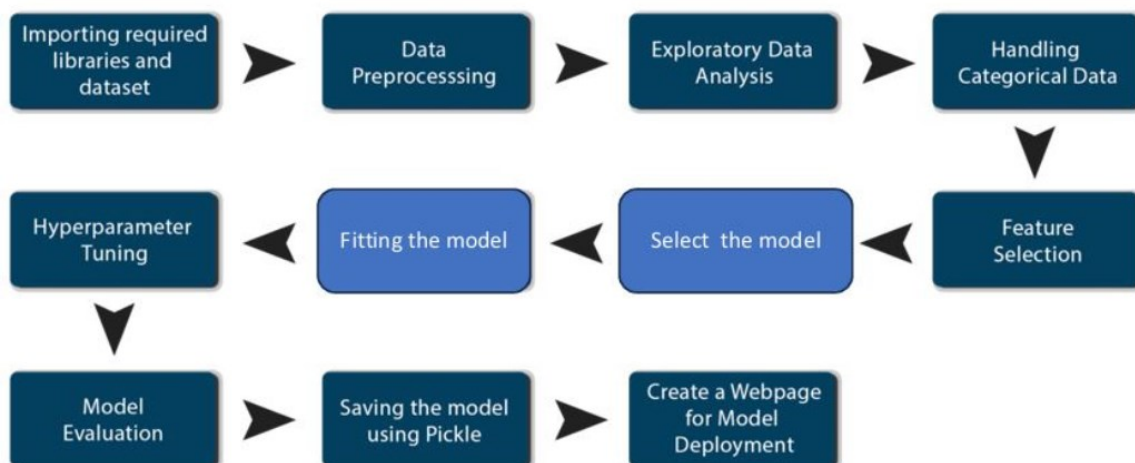
The pre-processed data is then visualized and all the required insights are being drawn. Although from the drawn insights, the data is randomly spread but still modeling is performed with different machine learning algorithms to make sure we cover all the possibilities. And finally, as expected random forest regression performed well and further hyperparameter tuning is done to increase the model's accuracy.

5.2 UI Integration

Both CSS and HTML files are being created and are being integrated with the created machine learning model. All the required files are then integrated to the app.py file and tested locally.

5.3 Deployment Proces

2. Architecture



6 Data from User

The data from the user is retrieved from the created HTML web page.

7 Data Validation

The data provided by the user is then being processed by app.py file and validated. The validated data is then sent for the prediction.

8 Rendering the Results

The data sent for the prediction is then rendered to the web page.

9 Deployment

The tested model is then deployed to Heroku. So, users can access the project from any internet devices.

Conclusion

The flight fare prediction can predict the price based on the trained data set in the algorithm. Hence the user can know the approximate cost for their journey.