



# Flight Price Analysis

By Flight Simulator

## Team Leader

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# Introduction

We have checked over 20 datasets and have chosen this specific one because of how many people, especially people who take the economy class, check almost a month ahead for their flight and its price.

We wanted to help such people with our analysis.

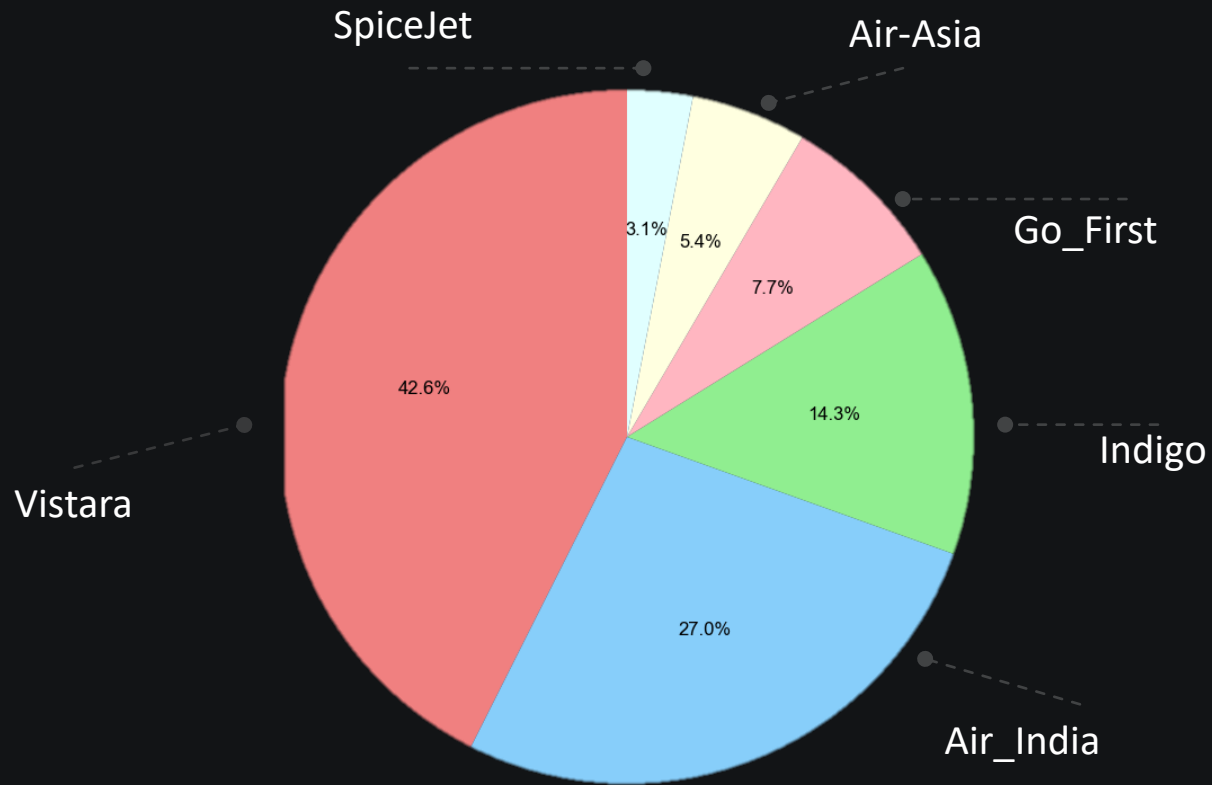


# Overview

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Flight price analysis is a common topic among people who work on data analysis. As students, we wanted to check how much we have learned by taking a competitive topic and try to do it better than others

Many people use via.com, goibbo.com and various other websites to book their flights. Most of these searches are rather specific and do not give a wide variety to compare the prices. Hence, we have made it so that people can compare prices in various matters, lets check them out.



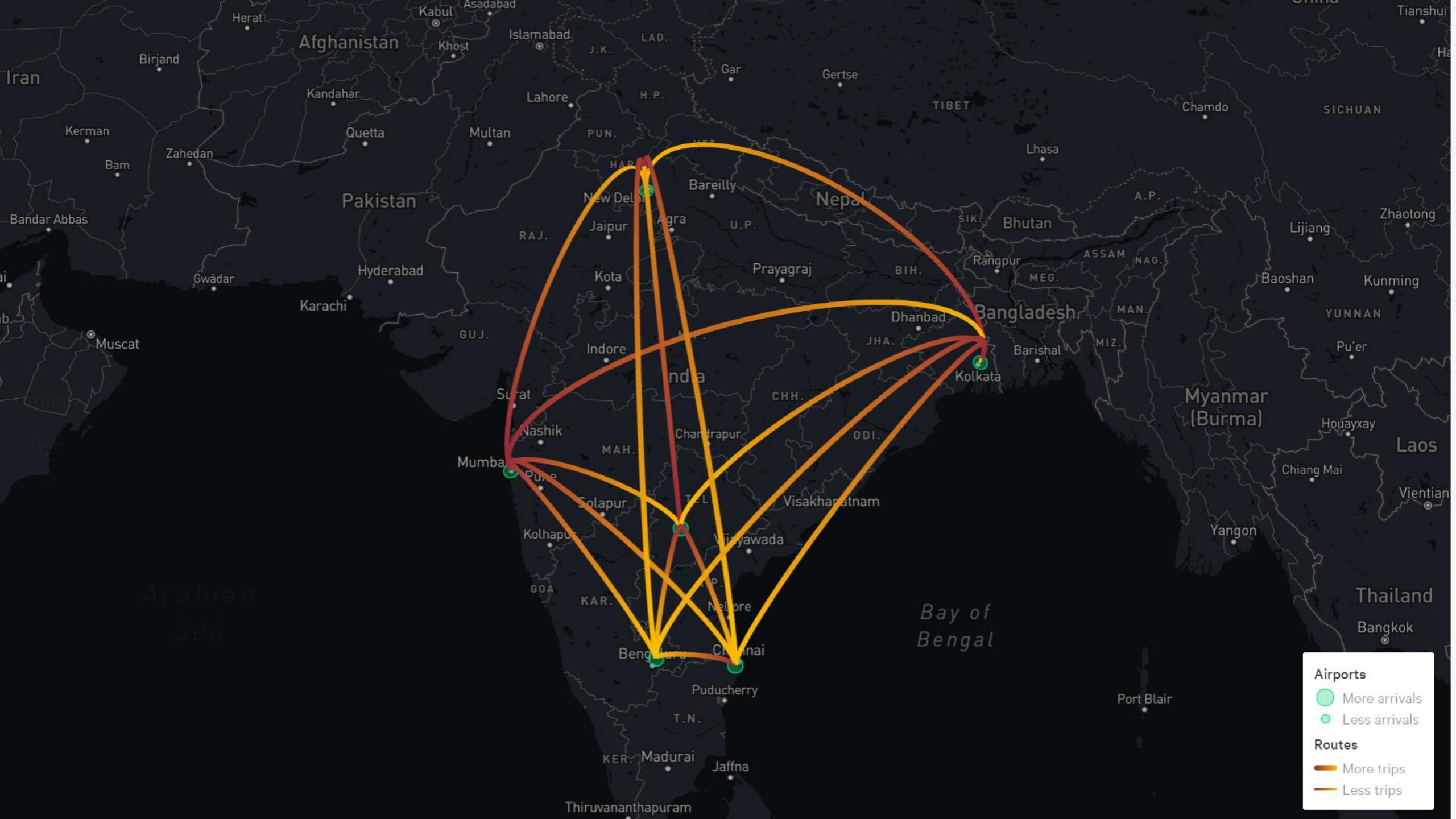
`value_counts()`: Counts the number of occurrences of each unique value in the 'airline' column, essentially calculating the market share for each airline.

`plt.pie(...)`: Creates a pie chart.

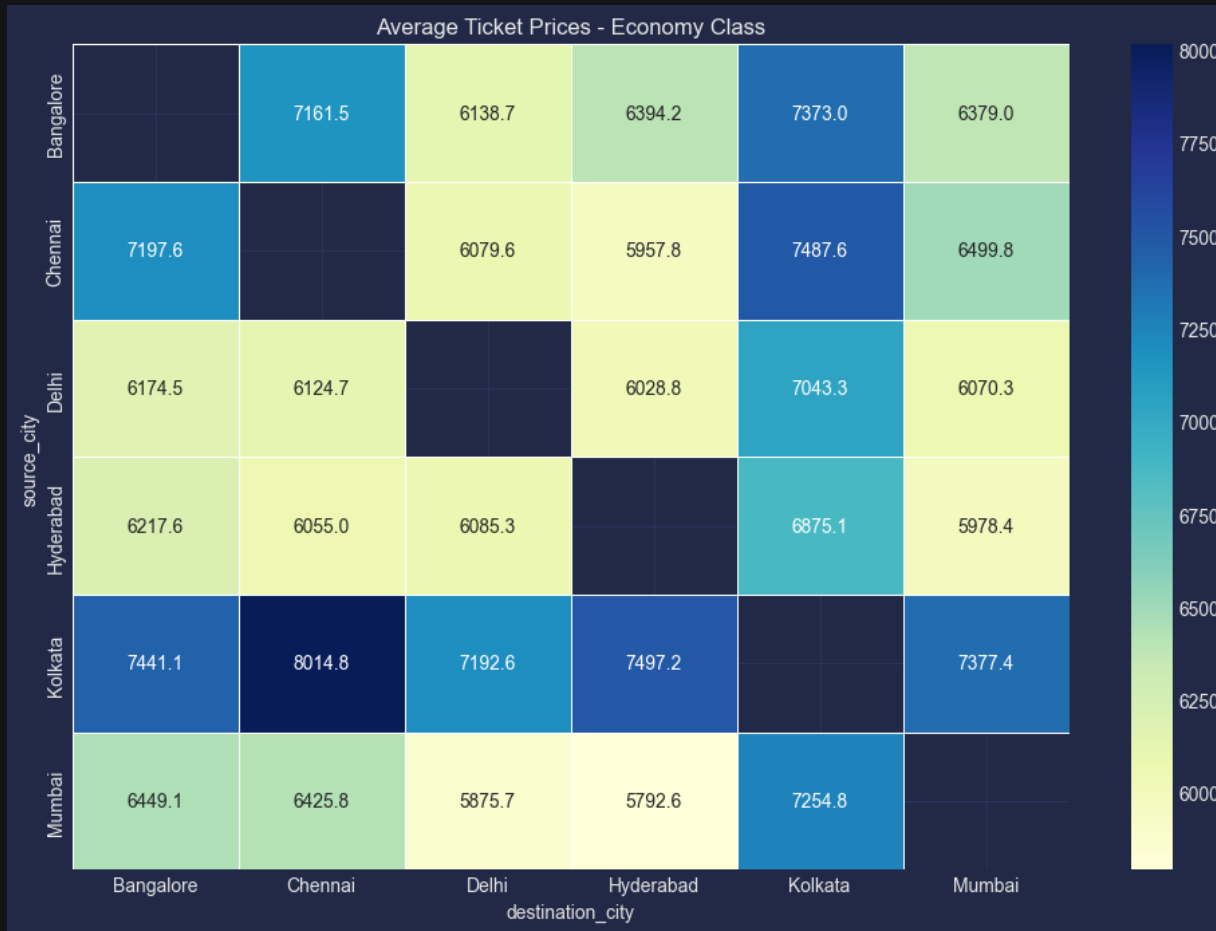
`labels=market_share.index`: Assigns labels to each segment based on airline names.

`autopct='%1.1f%%'`: Displays the percentage value on each segment.

## Analysis of market share of leading airline companies



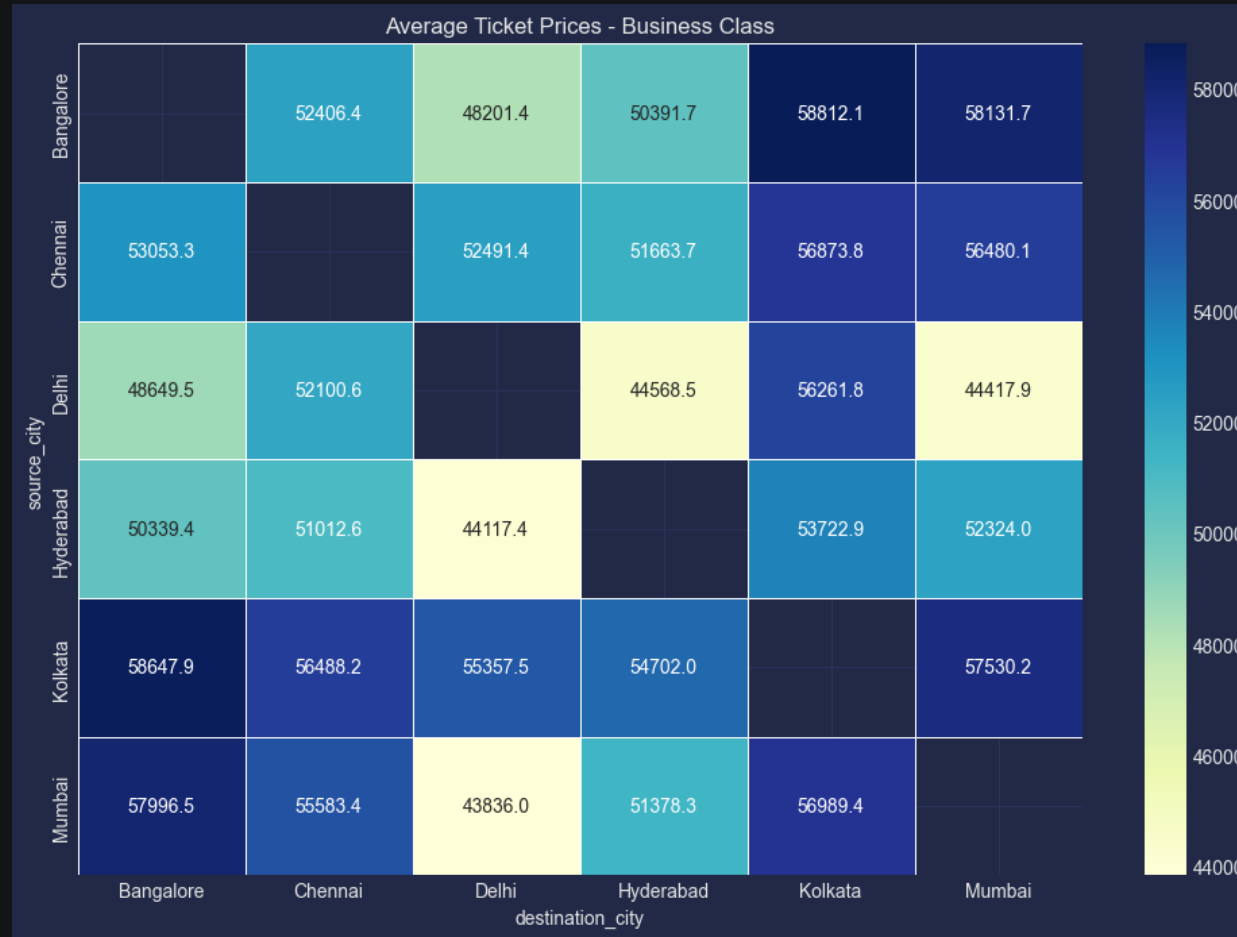
# Average Cost of Ticket : Economy Class



**pd.pivot\_table(...)**: Creates a pivot table aggregating the average ticket prices for each combination of source and destination cities in the Economy class.

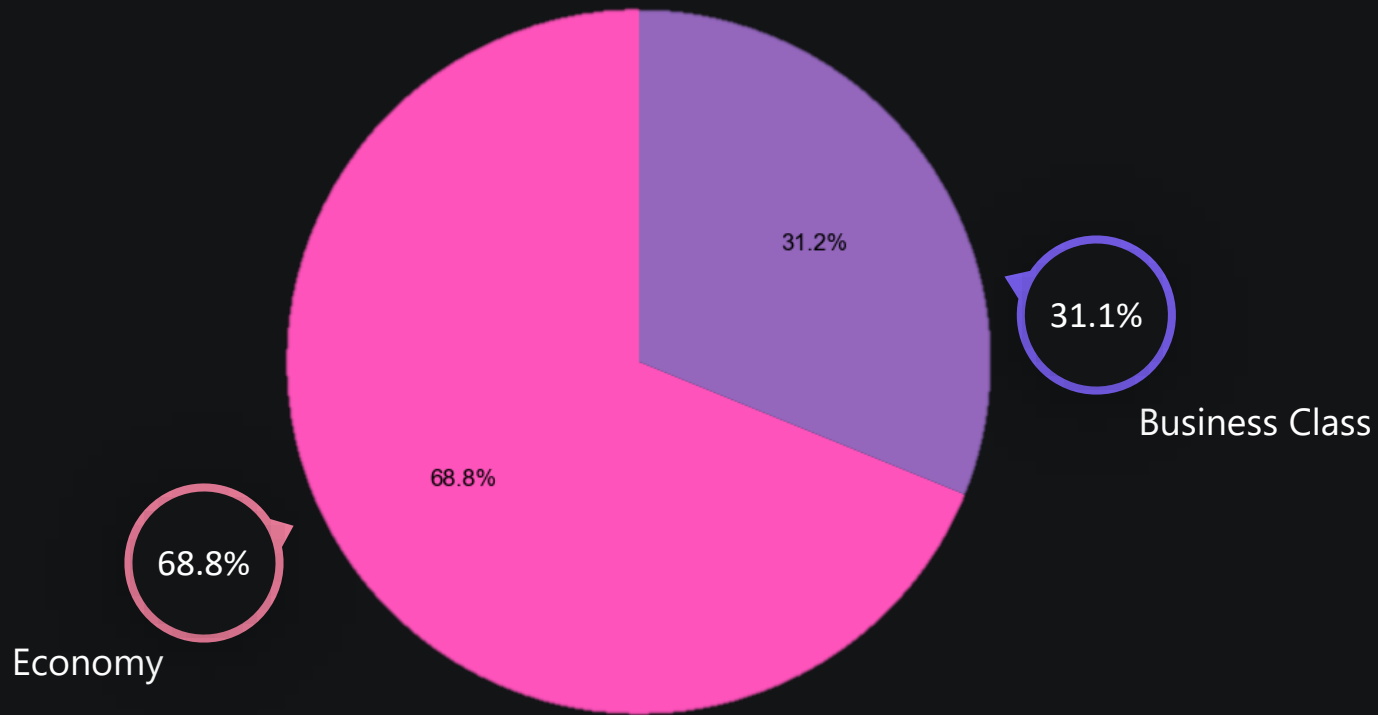
**sns.heatmap(...)**: Uses a heatmap to visually represent the average ticket prices, where colors represent the values.

# Average Cost of Ticket : Business Class



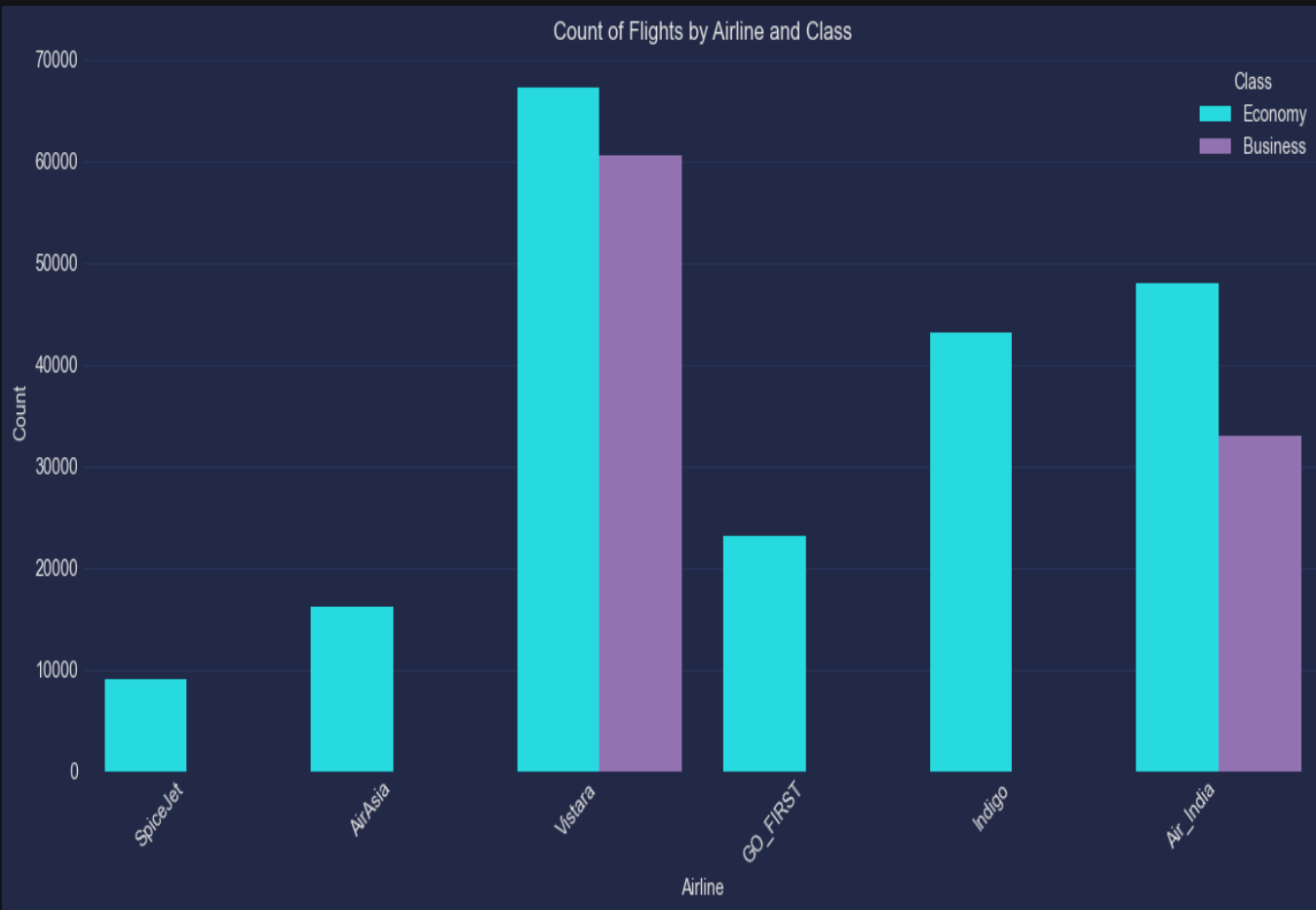


# Market share of Business vs Economy



Label Encoder to convert Business and economy to 0 and 1 for easier pie chart generation  
Pie Chart: `plt.pie(...)` is used to create a pie chart based on the counts of different class labels.

# Market share of Business vs Economy for each airline



First made a subset of relevant data such as 'airline', 'class', 'source\_city', and 'destination\_city' for this plot.

`sns.countplot(...)`: Creates a count plot

We used a custom palette to contain both **Economy** And **Business** class for each airline

```
sns.countplot(data=flight_data, x='airline', hue='class', palette=custom_palette)
```

# Price of ticket vs Days Left



Grouping by 'days\_left':

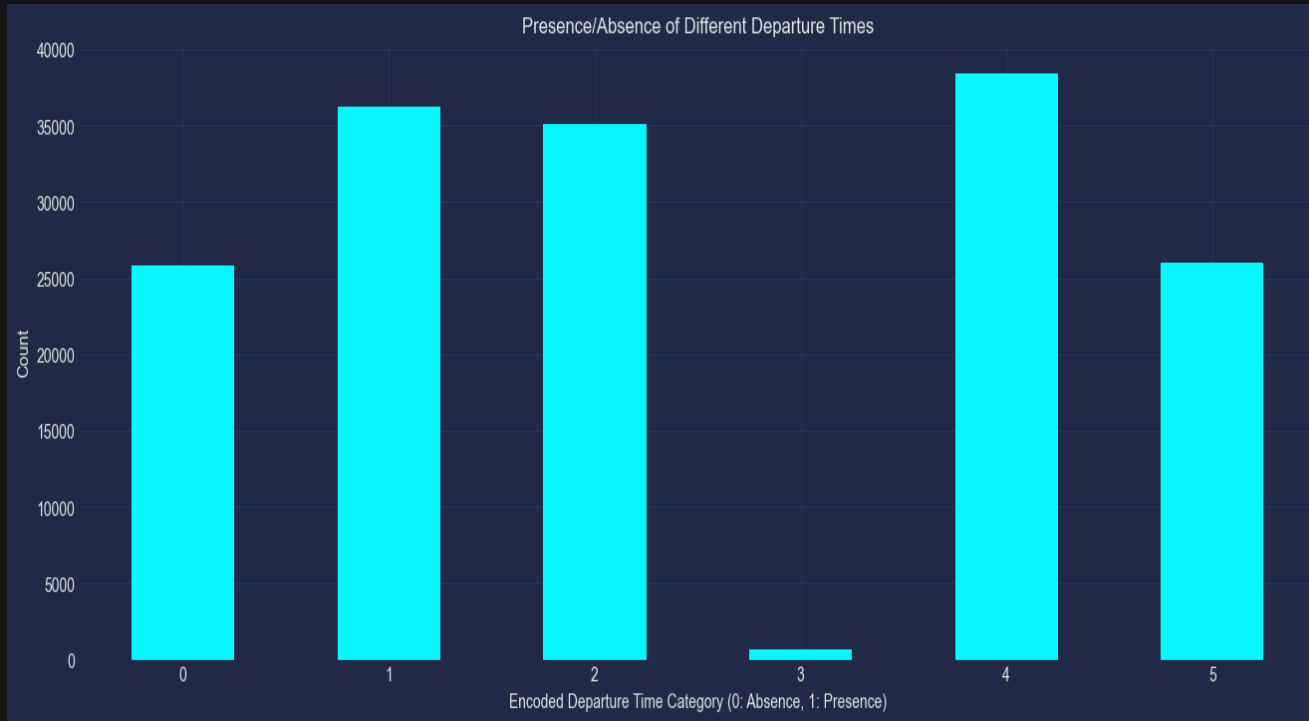
`dataff.groupby('days_left')['price'].mean()` calculates the average ticket price for each unique 'days\_left'.

Resetting Index: `.reset_index()` ensures that 'days\_left' becomes a regular column, not an index.

Line Plot: `plt.plot(...)` creates a line plot using 'days\_left' on the x-axis and average ticket price on the y-axis. It helps visualize trends in ticket prices concerning the number of days left before departure.

# Price of Flights vs Departure Time

0 : Afternoon  
1 : Early\_Morning  
2 : Evening  
3 : Late\_Night  
4 : Morning  
5 : Night



Label Encoding:

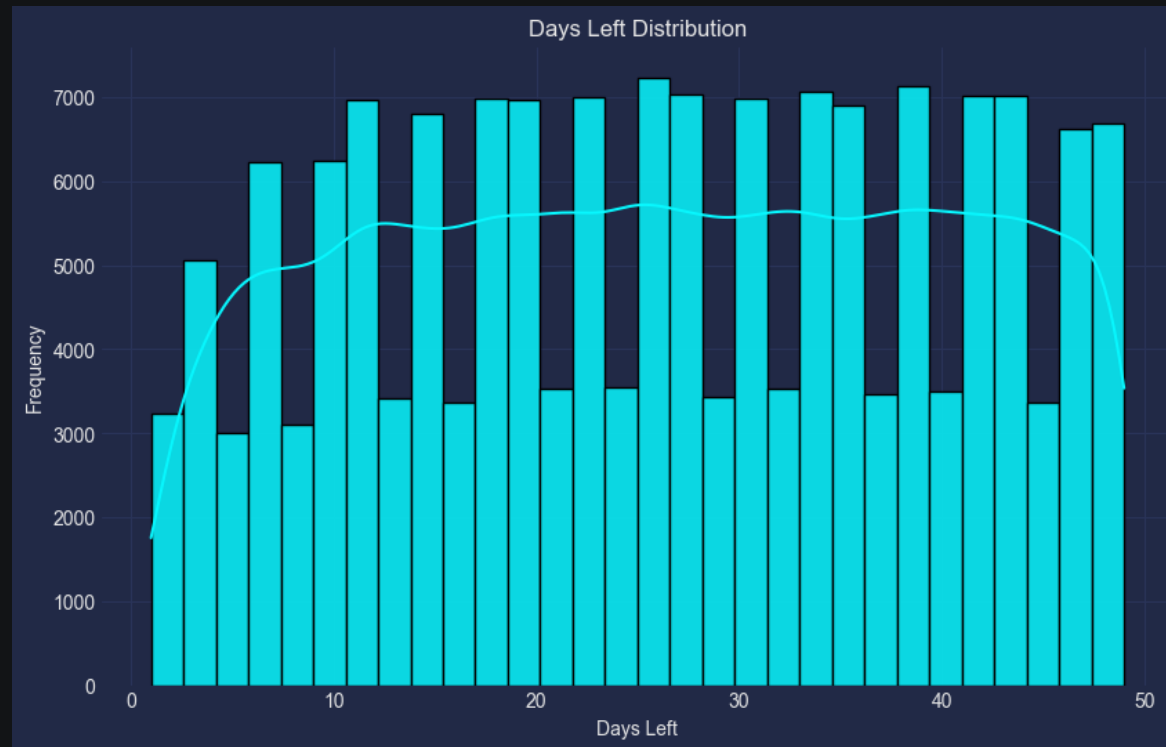
Applied to 'departure\_time' using `label_encoder.fit_transform(dataaff['departure_time'])`.  
Transformed categorical times into numeric labels for analysis.

Encoded Column:

Created 'departure-time\_encoded' to store transformed values.

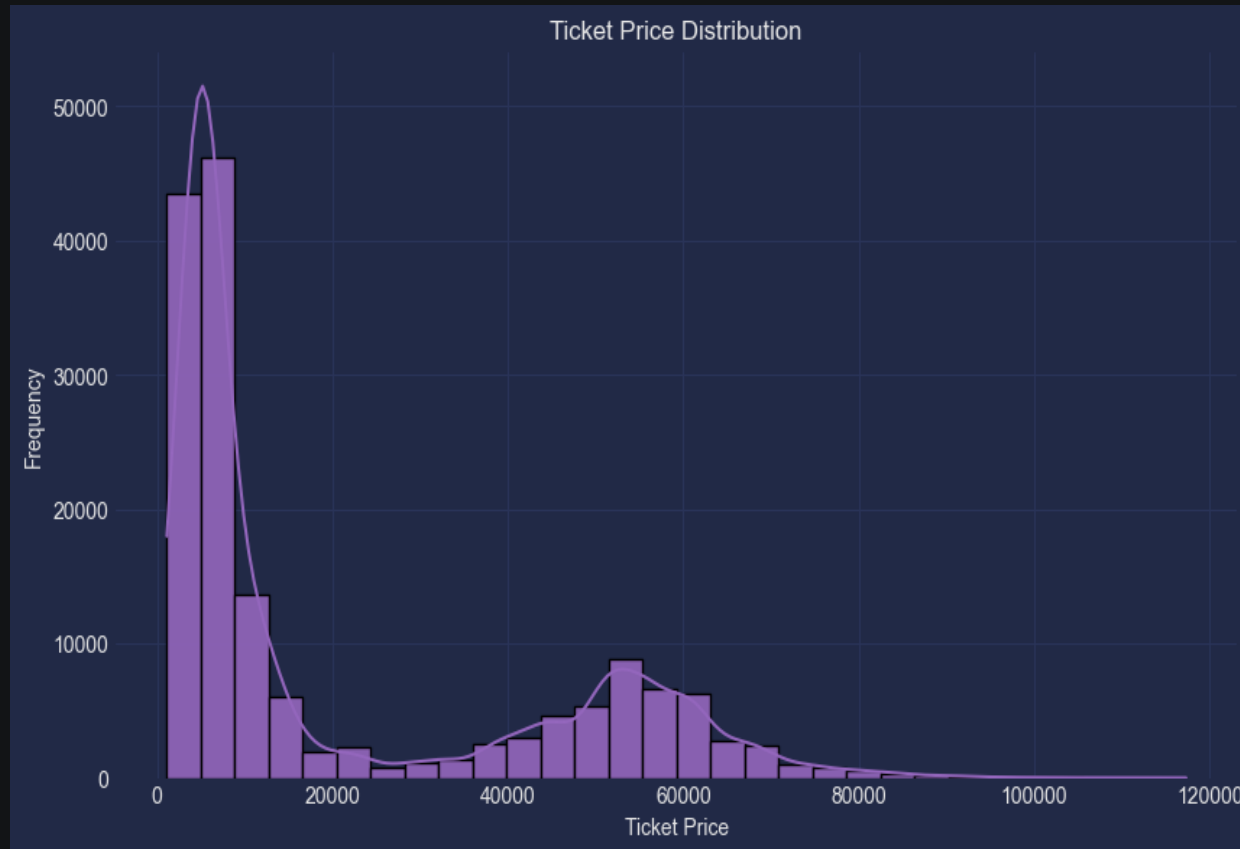
`mapping_dict` :clarifies the numeric-to-time mapping.

# Skewness of Days Left



Skewness of Days Left: -0.036005607891737

# Skewness of Ticket Price



Skewness of Ticket Price: 1.0610258334180254

# Our website

We have made a website which gets even more in depth for each airline





Any Questions?

Yes

No!



Thank  
You

