

Prediction of Animal Strike on US Commercial Flights

Final Paper for the CEU MSc in Business Analytics program

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1 Introduction

The structure of the document follows the Cross Industry Standard Process for Data Mining (CRISP-DM) process model, which is a non-proprietary, documented, and freely available data mining model (Shearer 2000). Whenever the model sections can be matched to (and can fulfill) the requirements stated by CEU for the Final Paper I'm using the appropriate section identified by the CRIPS-DM model. Please keep in mind that the model supports the full end-to-end process of a data mining project, but the project does not require the use of all the model elements.

2 Business Understanding

2.1 Determine Business Objectives

2.1.1 Business Objectives

There are two main objectives what the project is aiming to complete.

1. Create a statistical analysis to identify those reasons (based on the data available), which are determining the the risk of an animal strike for an airport.
2. Create a prediction model, which can be used to predict the risk of an animal strike for a given flight.

The result of the statistical analysis could be used in the completion of the model building and evaluation the recommended order of the completion is the order of the objectives stated above.

2.1.2 Business Success Criteria

- Identification of features determining the risk potential of an airport
- Working model for animal strike prediction

2.2 Assess Situation

2.2.1 Inventory of Resources

- Flight Data
- Animal Strike Data
- R
- Buckets

2.2.2 Requirements, Assumptions, and Constraints

- Additional Requirements:
 - No additional requirements identified on top of the requirements already stated in this document.
- Assumptions
 - No initial assumptions made.
- Constraints
 - No initial hard constraints identified.

2.2.3 Risks and Contingencies

- Risks
 - No initial risks identified
- Contingencies
 - No initial contingencies identified

2.2.4 Terminology

The project is using different terminologies from the different domains. The terms/definitions used will not be marked or explained in details, if based on the context the reader can easily identify the domain of the particular term. In case there are uncertainties about a term (and it's not explained in the paper), the following sources can be used for the definitions:

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- Aviation:
 - Aviation Terms / Directory: <http://www.aviation-terms.com/index2.php>
 - Aviation Glossary: <http://www.aerofiles.com/glossary.html>
 - Aviation Glossaries: https://www.flightsimaviation.com/_glossaries.html?s=aviation_terms
 - Data Mining
 - Data Mining Glossary: <http://www.thearling.com/glossary.htm>
 - Data Mining - Terminologies: https://www.tutorialspoint.com/data_mining/dm_terminologies.htm
 - Data Mining and Predictive Analytics Glossary: <http://www.kdnuggets.com/2015/06/data-mining-predictive-analytics-glossary.html>
 - Data Science / Big Data
 - Data Science Glossary: <http://www.datascienceglossary.org/>
 - Analytics and Big Data Glossary: <http://data-informed.com/glossary-of-big-data-terms/>
 - Data Science Glossary: <http://www.kdnuggets.com/2015/09/data-science-glossary.html>

2.2.5 Costs and Benefits

This is a one-man project, no significant cost is expected. Main benefit is to put to and almost end-to-end scenario the topics covered during the courses and discovering bits and bolts of the techniques for creating the project.

2.3 Determine Data Mining Goals

2.3.1 Data Mining Goals

- Understand, Analyse, Clean and Merge the source data correctly
- Create the required attributes
- Generate the required records (if applicable)

2.3.2 Data Mining Success Criteria

- Identification of featured determining the risk potential of an airport
- Working model for animal strike prediction

2.4 Produce Project Plan

2.4.1 Project Plan

The project is managed in an agile way, where all the tasks, requirements, issues, solutions, and ideas are kept in a project at [buckets](#).

2.4.2 Initial Assessment of Tools and Techniques

- Programming language:
 - R: <https://www.r-project.org/>
- IDE for the programming language:
 - RStudio: <https://www.rstudio.com/>
- Documentation is created using:
 - knitr: <https://yihui.name/knitr/>
 - MiKTeX: <https://miktex.org/>
 - ReporteRs: <https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/ReporteRs/index.html>
- Data visualization:

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- ggplot2: <http://ggplot2.org/>
 - Data manipulation:
 - access2csv: <https://github.com/AccelerationNet/access2csv>
 - dtplyr: <https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/dtplyr/index.html>
 - Project plan / task management:
 - Buckets: <https://www.buckets.co/>
 - Source code repository:
 - GitHub: <https://github.com/>

Note: The list above do not contain the list of all the tools and packages used to create the project, but the full list will be provided in the source code.

3 Data Understanding

3.1 Collect Initial Data

3.1.1 Initial Data Collection Report

There have been multiple data sources acquired in the initial phase of the project. These sources are the following:

3.1.1.1 Federal Aviation Administration

- Data source: [Wildlife Strike Database](#)
- The FAA provides the database as a compressed Microsoft Access file.
- The database version used is Version 2016.4-P (as of 24-10-2016).
- The database contains 180,177 Strike Reports from 1-1-1990 through 30-4-2016.
- The compressed file size is 44,730,852 bytes.
- The uncompressed Microsoft Access database file size is 193,495,040 bytes.
- The extracted tables are:
 - STRIKE_REPORTS (1990-1999) - 30082 rows - CSV size is 21,523,668 bytes
 - STRIKE_REPORTS (2000-2009) - 69960 rows - CSV size is 51,833,820 bytes.
 - STRIKE_REPORTS (2010-Current) - 70577 rows - CSV size is 53,973,874 bytes.
 - STRIKE_REPORTS_BASH (1990-Current).csv - 8046 rows - CSV size is 5,412,394 bytes.

3.1.1.2 United States Department of Transportation

- Data source: [Bureau of Transportation Statistics](#)
- The BTS provides the database as separate compressed CSV files. One file contains data of one month.
- The timestamp of the first CSV file available is 1-1-1987.
- The timestamp of the first data available is 1-10-1987.
- The timestamp of the last data acquired from BTS in the project is 31-12-2016.
- The number of files is 360.
 - Compressed size of the files is 6,196,385,360 bytes.
 - Uncompressed size of the files is 71,146,030,010 bytes.
- The download speed of the public access to these files seems to be limited, which needs to be taken into account in case of reproducing the results.

3.1.1.3 Federal Aviation Administration

- Data source: [Airport Data & Contact Information](#)
- The FAA provides the database as a tabulator separated csv file.
- The database used is as current as of 25-05-2017.
- The database used contains the details of 19,601 airport facilities.
- The file size is 10,490,580 bytes.

3.2 Describe Data

3.2.1 Data Description Report

The data sources have the following column explanations, which is attached to the downloaded files or can be downloaded separately, by the data provider agencies.

3.2.1.1 Animal Strike Data

Column name	Explanation of Column Name and Codes
INDEX NR	Individual record number
OPID	Airline operator code
OPERATOR	A three letter International Civil Aviation Organization code for aircraft operators. (BUS = business, PVT = private aircraft other than business, GOV = government aircraft, MIL - military aircraft.)
ATYPE	Aircraft
AMA	International Civil Aviation Organization code for Aircraft Make
AMO	International Civil Aviation Organization code for Aircraft Model
EMA	Engine Make Code (see Engine Codes tab below)
EMO	Engine Model Code (see Engine Codes tab below)
AC_CLASS	Type of aircraft (see Aircraft Type tab below)
AC_MASS	1 = 2,250 kg or less: 2 = ,2251-5700 kg: 3 = 5,701-27,000 kg: 4 = 27,001-272,000 kg: 5 = above 272,000 kg
NUM_ENGS	Number of engines
TYPE_ENG	Type of power A = reciprocating engine (piston): B = Turbojet: C = Turboprop: D = Turbofan: E = None (glider): F = Turboshift (helicopter): Y = Other
ENG_1_POS	Where engine # 1 is mounted on aircraft (see Engine Position tab below)
ENG_2_POS	Where engine # 2 is mounted on aircraft (see Engine Position tab below)
ENG_3_POS	Where engine # 3 is mounted on aircraft (see Engine Position tab below)
ENG_4_POS	Where engine # 4 is mounted on aircraft (see Engine Position tab below)
REG	Aircraft registration
FLT	Flight number
REMAINS_COLLECTED	Indicates if bird or wildlife remains were found and collected
REMAINS_SENT	Indicates if remains were sent to the Smithsonian Institution for identification
INCIDENT_DATE	Date strike occurred
INCIDENT_MONTH	Month strike occurred
INCIDENT_YEAR	Year strike occurred
TIME_OF_DAY	Light conditions
TIME	Hour and minute in local time
AIRPORT_ID	International Civil Aviation Organization airport identifier for location of strike whether it was on or off airport
AIRPORT	Name of airport
STATE	State
FAAREGION	FAA Region where airport is located
ENROUTE	If strike did not occur on approach, climb, landing roll, taxi or take-off, aircraft was enroute. This shows location.
RUNWAY	Runway
LOCATION	Various information about aircraft location if enroute or airport where strike evidence was found. Some locations show the two airports for the flight departure and arrival if pilot was unaware of the strike.
HEIGHT	Feet Above Ground Level
SPEED	Knots (indicated air speed)
DISTANCE	Miles from airport
PHASE_OF_FLT	Phase of flight during which strike occurred

Column name	Explanation of Column Name and Codes
DAMAGE	Blank - Unknown; M = minor - When the aircraft can be rendered airworthy by simple repairs or replacements and an extensive inspection is not necessary.; M? = uncertain level - The aircraft was damaged, but details as to the extent of the damage are lacking.; S = substantial - When the aircraft incurs damage or structural failure which adversely affects the structure strength, performance or flight characteristics of the aircraft and which would normally require major repair or replacement of the affected component.; D = Destroyed - When the damage sustained makes it inadvisable to restore the aircraft to an airworthy condition.
STR_RAD	Struck radome
DAM_RAD	Damaged radome
STR_WINDSHLD	Struck windshield
DAM_WINDSHLD	Damaged windshield
STR_NOSE	Struck nose
DAM_NOSE	Damaged nose
STR_ENG1	Struck Engine 1
DAM_ENG1	Damaged Engine 1
STR_ENG2	Struck Engine 2
DAM_ENG2	Damaged Engine 2
STR_ENG3	Struck Engine 3
DAM_ENG3	Damaged Engine 3
STR_ENG4	Struck Engine 4
DAM_ENG4	Damaged Engine 4
INGESTED	Engine ingested the bird/ animal
STR_PROP	Struck Propeller
DAM_PROP	Damaged Propeller
STR_WING_ROT	Struck Wing or Rotor
DAM_WING_ROT	Damaged Wing or Rotor
STR_FUSE	Struck Fuselage
DAM_FUSE	Damaged Fuselage
STR_LG	Struck Landing Gear
DAM_LG	Damaged Landing Gear
STR_TAIL	Struck Tail
DAM_TAIL	Damaged Tail
STR_LGHTS	Struck Lights
DAM_LGHTS	Damaged Lights
STR_OTHER	Struck Other than parts shown above
DAM_OTHER	Damaged Other than parts shown above
OTHER_SPECIFY	What part was struck other than those listed above
EFFECT	Effect on flight
EFFECT_OTHER	Effect on flight other than those listed on the form
SKY	Type of cloud cover, if any
PRECIP	Precipitation
SPECIES_ID	International Civil Aviation Organization code for type of bird or other wildlife
SPECIES	Common name for bird or other wildlife
BIRDS_SEEN	Number of birds/wildlife seen by pilot
BIRDS_STRUCK	Number of birds/wildlife struck
SIZE	Size of bird as reported by pilot is a relative scale. Entry should reflect the perceived size as opposed to a scientifically determined value. If more than one species was struck, larger bird is entered.
WARNED	Pilot warned of birds/wildlife

Column name	Explanation of Column Name and Codes
COMMENTS	As entered by database manager. Can include name of aircraft owner, types of reports received, updates, etc.
REMARKS	Most of remarks are from the form but some are data entry notes and are usually in parentheses.
AOS	Time aircraft was out of service in hours. If unknown, it is blank.
COST_REPAIRS	Estimated cost of repairs of replacement in dollars (USD)
COST_OTHER	Estimated other costs, other than those in previous field in dollars (USD). May include loss of revenue, hotel expenses due to flight cancellation, costs of fuel dumped, etc.
COST_REPAIRS_INFL_ADJ	Costs adjusted for inflation
COST_OTHER_INFL_ADJ	Other cost adjusted for inflation
REPORTED_NAME	Name(s) of person(s) filing report
REPORTED_TITLE	Title(s) of person(s) filing report
REPORTED_DATE	Date report was written
SOURCE	Type of report. Note: for multiple types of reports this will be indicated as Multiple. See “Comments” field for details
PERSON	Only one selection allowed. For multiple reports, see field “Reported Title”
NR_INJURIES	Number of people injured
NR_FATALITIES	Number of human fatalities
LUPDATE	Last time record was updated
TRANSFER	Unused field at this time
INDICATED_DAMAGE	Indicates whether or not aircraft was damaged

3.2.1.2 Flight Data

Column name	Explanation of Column Name and Codes
Year	Year
Quarter	Quarter (1-4)
Month	Month
DayofMonth	Day of Month
DayOfWeek	Day of Week
FlightDate	Flight Date (yyyymmdd)
UniqueCarrier	Unique Carrier Code. When the same code has been used by multiple carriers, a numeric suffix is used for earlier users, for example, PA, PA(1), PA(2). Use this field for analysis across a range of years.
AirlineID	An identification number assigned by US DOT to identify a unique airline (carrier). A unique airline (carrier) is defined as one holding and reporting under the same DOT certificate regardless of its Code, Name, or holding company/corporation.
Carrier	Code assigned by IATA and commonly used to identify a carrier. As the same code may have been assigned to different carriers over time, the code is not always unique. For analysis, use the Unique Carrier Code.
TailNum	Tail Number
FlightNum	Flight Number
OriginAirportID	Origin Airport, Airport ID. An identification number assigned by US DOT to identify a unique airport. Use this field for airport analysis across a range of years because an airport can change its airport code and airport codes can be reused.
OriginAirportSeqID	Origin Airport, Airport Sequence ID. An identification number assigned by US DOT to identify a unique airport at a given point of time. Airport attributes, such as airport name or coordinates, may change over time.

Column name	Explanation of Column Name and Codes
OriginCityMarketID	Origin Airport, City Market ID. City Market ID is an identification number assigned by US DOT to identify a city market. Use this field to consolidate airports serving the same city market.
Origin	Origin Airport
OriginCityName	Origin Airport, City Name
OriginState	Origin Airport, State Code
OriginStateFips	Origin Airport, State Fips
OriginStateName	Origin Airport, State Name
OriginWac	Origin Airport, World Area Code
DestAirportID	Destination Airport, Airport ID. An identification number assigned by US DOT to identify a unique airport. Use this field for airport analysis across a range of years because an airport can change its airport code and airport codes can be reused.
DestAirportSeqID	Destination Airport, Airport Sequence ID. An identification number assigned by US DOT to identify a unique airport at a given point of time. Airport attributes, such as airport name or coordinates, may change over time.
DestCityMarketID	Destination Airport, City Market ID. City Market ID is an identification number assigned by US DOT to identify a city market. Use this field to consolidate airports serving the same city market.
Dest	Destination Airport
DestCityName	Destination Airport, City Name
DestState	Destination Airport, State Code
DestStateFips	Destination Airport, State Fips
DestStateName	Destination Airport, State Name
DestWac	Destination Airport, World Area Code
CRSDepTime	CRS Departure Time (local time: hhmm)
DepTime	Actual Departure Time (local time: hhmm)
DepDelay	Difference in minutes between scheduled and actual departure time. Early departures show negative numbers.
DepDelayMinutes	Difference in minutes between scheduled and actual departure time. Early departures set to 0.
DepDel15	Departure Delay Indicator, 15 Minutes or More (1=Yes)
DepartureDelayGroups	Departure Delay intervals, every (15 minutes from <-15 to >180)
DepTimeBlk	CRS Departure Time Block, Hourly Intervals
TaxiOut	Taxi Out Time, in Minutes
WheelsOff	Wheels Off Time (local time: hhmm)
WheelsOn	Wheels On Time (local time: hhmm)
TaxiIn	Taxi In Time, in Minutes
CRSArrTime	CRS Arrival Time (local time: hhmm)
ArrTime	Actual Arrival Time (local time: hhmm)
ArrDelay	Difference in minutes between scheduled and actual arrival time. Early arrivals show negative numbers.
ArrDelayMinutes	Difference in minutes between scheduled and actual arrival time. Early arrivals set to 0.
ArrDel15	Arrival Delay Indicator, 15 Minutes or More (1=Yes)
ArrivalDelayGroups	Arrival Delay intervals, every (15-minutes from <-15 to >180)
ArrTimeBlk	CRS Arrival Time Block, Hourly Intervals
Cancelled	Cancelled Flight Indicator (1=Yes)
CancellationCode	Specifies The Reason For Cancellation
Diverted	Diverted Flight Indicator (1=Yes)
CRSElapsedTime	CRS Elapsed Time of Flight, in Minutes
ActualElapsedTime	Elapsed Time of Flight, in Minutes
AirTime	Flight Time, in Minutes

Column name	Explanation of Column Name and Codes
Flights	Number of Flights
Distance	Distance between airports (miles)
DistanceGroup	Distance Intervals, every 250 Miles, for Flight Segment
CarrierDelay	Carrier Delay, in Minutes
WeatherDelay	Weather Delay, in Minutes
NASDelay	National Air System Delay, in Minutes
SecurityDelay	Security Delay, in Minutes
LateAircraftDelay	Late Aircraft Delay, in Minutes
FirstDepTime	First Gate Departure Time at Origin Airport
TotalAddGTime	Total Ground Time Away from Gate for Gate Return or Cancelled Flight
LongestAddGTime	Longest Time Away from Gate for Gate Return or Cancelled Flight
DivAirportLandings	Number of Diverted Airport Landings
DivReachedDest	Diverted Flight Reaching Scheduled Destination Indicator (1=Yes)
DivActualElapsedTime	Elapsed Time of Diverted Flight Reaching Scheduled Destination, in Minutes. The ActualElapsedTime column remains NULL for all diverted flights.
DivArrDelay	Difference in minutes between scheduled and actual arrival time for a diverted flight reaching scheduled destination. The ArrDelay column remains NULL for all diverted flights.
DivDistance	Distance between scheduled destination and final diverted airport (miles). Value will be 0 for diverted flight reaching scheduled destination.
Div1Airport	Diverted Airport Code1
Div1AirportID	Airport ID of Diverted Airport 1. Airport ID is a Unique Key for an Airport
Div1AirportSeqID	Airport Sequence ID of Diverted Airport 1. Unique Key for Time Specific Information for an Airport
Div1WheelsOn	Wheels On Time (local time: hhmm) at Diverted Airport Code1
Div1TotalGTime	Total Ground Time Away from Gate at Diverted Airport Code1
Div1LongestGTime	Longest Ground Time Away from Gate at Diverted Airport Code1
Div1WheelsOff	Wheels Off Time (local time: hhmm) at Diverted Airport Code1
Div1TailNum	Aircraft Tail Number for Diverted Airport Code1
Div2Airport	Diverted Airport Code2
Div2AirportID	Airport ID of Diverted Airport 2. Airport ID is a Unique Key for an Airport
Div2AirportSeqID	Airport Sequence ID of Diverted Airport 2. Unique Key for Time Specific Information for an Airport
Div2WheelsOn	Wheels On Time (local time: hhmm) at Diverted Airport Code2
Div2TotalGTime	Total Ground Time Away from Gate at Diverted Airport Code2
Div2LongestGTime	Longest Ground Time Away from Gate at Diverted Airport Code2
Div2WheelsOff	Wheels Off Time (local time: hhmm) at Diverted Airport Code2
Div2TailNum	Aircraft Tail Number for Diverted Airport Code2
Div3Airport	Diverted Airport Code3
Div3AirportID	Airport ID of Diverted Airport 3. Airport ID is a Unique Key for an Airport
Div3AirportSeqID	Airport Sequence ID of Diverted Airport 3. Unique Key for Time Specific Information for an Airport
Div3WheelsOn	Wheels On Time (local time: hhmm) at Diverted Airport Code3
Div3TotalGTime	Total Ground Time Away from Gate at Diverted Airport Code3
Div3LongestGTime	Longest Ground Time Away from Gate at Diverted Airport Code3
Div3WheelsOff	Wheels Off Time (local time: hhmm) at Diverted Airport Code3
Div3TailNum	Aircraft Tail Number for Diverted Airport Code3
Div4Airport	Diverted Airport Code4
Div4AirportID	Airport ID of Diverted Airport 4. Airport ID is a Unique Key for an Airport
Div4AirportSeqID	Airport Sequence ID of Diverted Airport 4. Unique Key for Time Specific Information for an Airport
Div4WheelsOn	Wheels On Time (local time: hhmm) at Diverted Airport Code4

Column name	Explanation of Column Name and Codes
Div4TotalGTime	Total Ground Time Away from Gate at Diverted Airport Code4
Div4LongestGTime	Longest Ground Time Away from Gate at Diverted Airport Code4
Div4WheelsOff	Wheels Off Time (local time: hhmm) at Diverted Airport Code4
Div4TailNum	Aircraft Tail Number for Diverted Airport Code4
Div5Airport	Diverted Airport Code5
Div5AirportID	Airport ID of Diverted Airport 5. Airport ID is a Unique Key for an Airport
Div5AirportSeqID	Airport Sequence ID of Diverted Airport 5. Unique Key for Time Specific Information for an Airport
Div5WheelsOn	Wheels On Time (local time: hhmm) at Diverted Airport Code5
Div5TotalGTime	Total Ground Time Away from Gate at Diverted Airport Code5
Div5LongestGTime	Longest Ground Time Away from Gate at Diverted Airport Code5
Div5WheelsOff	Wheels Off Time (local time: hhmm) at Diverted Airport Code5
Div5TailNum	Aircraft Tail Number for Diverted Airport Code5

3.2.1.3 Airport Data

Column name	Explanation of Column Name and Codes
SiteNumber	Landing facility site number - a unique identifying number which, together with the landing facility type code, forms the key to the airport record. (ex. 04508.*A)
Type	Landing facility type. (ex. Airport, Balloonport, Seaplane Base, Gliderport, Heliport, Stolport, Ultralight)
LocationID	Location identifier unique 3-4 character alphanumeric identifier assigned to the landing facility. (ex. 'ORD' for Chicago O'Hare)
EffectiveDate	Information effective date (mm/dd/yyyy). This date coincides with the 56-day charting and publication cycle date.
Region	FAA region code. (ex. AAL - Alaska, ACE - Central, AEA - Eastern, AGL - Great Lakes, AIN - International, ANE - New England, ANM - Northwest Mountain, ASO - Southern, ASW - Southwest, AWP - Western-Pacific)
DistrictOffice	FAA district or field office code. (ex. CHI)
State	Associated state post office code standard two letter abbreviation for u.s. states and territories. (ex. IL, PR, CQ)
StateName	Associated state name. (ex. Illinois)
County	Associated county (or parish) name. (ex. Cook)
CountyState	Associated county's state (post office code) state where the associated county is located; may not be the same as the associated city's state code. (ex. IL)
City	Associated city name. (ex. Chicago)
FacilityName	Official facility name. (ex. Chicago O'Hare Intl)
Ownership	Airport ownership type. (ex. PU - publicly owned, PR - privately owned, MA - air force owned, MN - navy owned, MR - army owned)
Use	Facility use. (ex. PU - open to the public, PR - private)
Owner	Facility owner's name.
OwnerAddress	Owner's address.
OwnerCSZ	Owner's city, state and zip code.
OwnerPhone	Owner's phone number. (data formats: nnn-xxx-xxxx (area code + phone number), 1-xxx-xxxx (dial 1-800 then number), 8-xxx-xxxx (dial 800 then number))
Manager	Facility manager's name.
ManagerAddress	Manager's address.

Column name	Explanation of Column Name and Codes
ManagerCSZ	Manager's city, state and zip code.
ManagerPhone	Manager's phone number. (data formats: nnn-nnn-nnnn (area code + phone number), 1-nnn-nnnn (dial 1-800 then number), 8-nnn-nnnn (dial 800 then number))
ARPLatitude	Airport reference point latitude (formatted).
ARPLatitudeS	Airport reference point latitude (seconds).
ARPLongitude	Airport reference point longitude (formatted).
ARPLongitudeS	Airport reference point longitude (seconds).
ARPMethod	Airport reference point determination method. (ex. E - estimated, S - surveyed)
ARPElevation	Airport elevation (nearest foot MSL). Elevation is measured at the highest point on the centerline of the usable landing surface. (ex. 1200; -10 for 10 feet below sea level)
ARPElevationMethod	Airport elevation determination method. (ex. E - estimated, S - surveyed)
MagneticVariation	Magnetic variation and direction magnetic variation to nearest degree. (ex. 03W)
MagneticVariationYear	Magnetic variation epoch year. (ex. 1985)
TrafficPatternAltitude	Traffic pattern altitude (whole feet AGL). (ex. 1000)
ChartName	Aeronautical sectional chart on which facility appears. (ex. Washington)
DistanceFromCBD	Distance from central business district of the associated city to the airport (nearest nautical mile - ex. 08).
DirectionFromCBD	Direction of airport from central business district of associated city (nearest 1/8 compass point - ex. NE).
LandAreaCoveredByAirport	Amount of land owned by the airport in acres.
BoundaryARTCCID	Boundary ARTCC Identifier. The boundary ARTCC is the FAA air route traffic control center within whose published boundaries the airport lies. It may not be the controlling ARTCC for the airport if a letter of agreement exists between the boundary ARTCC and another ARTCC. (ex. ZDC for Washington ARTCC)
BoundaryARTCCComputerID	Boundary ARTCC (FAA) computer identifier. (ex. ZCW for Washington ARTCC)
BoundaryARTCCName	Boundary ARTCC name. (ex. Washington)
ResponsibleARTCCID	Responsible ARTCC identifier the responsible ARTCC is the FAA air route traffic control center who has assumed control over the airport through a letter of agreement with the boundary ARTCC. (ex. ZDC for Washington ARTCC)
ResponsibleARTCCComputerID	Responsible ARTCC (FAA) computer identifier. (ex. ZCW for Washington ARTCC)
ResponsibleARTCCName	Responsible ARTCC name. (ex. Washington)
TieInFSS	Tie-in FSS physically located on facility. (ex. Y - tie-in FSS is on the airport, n - tie-in FSS is not on the airport)
TieInFSSID	Tie-in flight service station (FSS) identifier. (ex. DCA for Washington FSS)
TieInFSSName	Tie-in FSS name. (ex. Washington)
AirportToFSSPhoneNumber	Local phone number from airport to FSS for administrative services

Column name	Explanation of Column Name and Codes
TieInFSSTollFreeNumber	Toll free phone number from airport to FSS for pilot briefing services the data describes the type of toll-free communications and the number to dial. The data formats and their meanings are: 1-nnn-nnnn, dial 1-800- then nnn-nnnn; 8-nnn-nnnn, dial 800 then nnn-nnnn; e-nnnnnnnn, enterprise number dial 0 & ask for enterprise nnnnnnnn; lcnnn-nnnn, local call - dial nnn-nnnn; dl, direct line telephone at the airport - no dialing required; z-nnnnnnnn, zenith number - dial 0 and ask for zenith nnnnnnnn; w-nnnnnnnn, dial 0 and ask for wx nnnnnnnn; c-nnnnnnnn, dial 0 and ask for commerce nnnnnnnn; ld-nnnnnnnn, long distance call - dial (area code) then nnnnnnn; lt-nnnnnnnn, long distal call dial 1-nnnnnnn; 1-wx-brief, dial 1-800-wx-brief; 8-wx-brief, dial 800-wx-brief
AlternateFSSID	Alternate FSS identifier provides the identifier of a full-time flight service station that assumes responsibility for the airport during the off hours of a part-time primary FSS. (ex. 'DCA' for Washington FSS)
AlternateFSSName	Alternate FSS name. (ex. 'Washington' for Washington FSS)
AlternateFSSTollFreeNumber	Toll free phone number from airport to FSS for pilot briefing services the data describes the type of toll-free communications and the number to dial. The data formats and their meanings are: 1-nnn-nnnn, dial 1-800- then nnn-nnnn; 8-nnn-nnnn, dial 800 then nnn-nnnn; e-nnnnnnnn, enterprise number dial 0 & ask for enterprise nnnnnnnn; lcnnn-nnnn, local call - dial nnn-nnnn; dl, direct line telephone at the airport - no dialing required; z-nnnnnnnn, zenith number - dial 0 and ask for zenith nnnnnnnn; w-nnnnnnnn, dial 0 and ask for wx nnnnnnnn; c-nnnnnnnn, dial 0 and ask for commerce nnnnnnnn; ld-nnnnnnnn, long distance call - dial (area code) then nnnnnnn; lt-nnnnnnnn, long distal call dial 1-nnnnnnn; 1-wx-brief, dial 1-800-wx-brief; 8-wx-brief, dial 800-wx-brief.
NOTAMFacilityID	Identifier of the facility responsible for issuing notices to airmen (NOTAMS) and weather information for the airport. (ex. ORD)
NOTAMService	Availability of NOTAM 'd' service at airport. (ex. Y - yes, N - no)
ActivationDate	Airport activation date (mm/yyyy). Provides the month and year that the facility was added to the NFDC airport database. Note: this information is only available for those facilities opened since 1981. (ex. 06/1981)
AirportStatusCode	Airport status code: CI - closed indefinitely; CP - closed permanently; O - operational
CertificationTypeDate	Airport certification type and date. Format is the class code ('I', 'II', 'III' or 'IV') followed by a one character code A, B, C, D, E, or L, followed by a one character code S or U, followed by the month and year of certification. (ex. 'I A S 07/1980', 'I C S 01/1983' or 'I A U 09/1983'). Codes A, B, C, D, and E are for airports having a full certificate under CFR Part 139, and receiving scheduled air carrier service from carriers certificated by the Civil Aeronautics Board. The A, B, C, D, and E identify the aircraft rescue and firefighting index for the airport. Code L is for airports having limited certification under CFR Part 139. Code S is for Airports receiving scheduled air carrier service from carriers certificated by the Civil Aeronautics Board. Code U is for airports not receiving this scheduled service.

Column name	Explanation of Column Name and Codes
FederalAgreements	NPIAS/Federal Agreement Code. A combination of 1 to 7 codes that indicate the type of federal agreements existing at the airport. (ex. NGH). N - national plan of integrated airport systems (NPIAS); B - installation of navigational facilities on privately owned airports under F&E program; G - grant agreements under FAAP/ADAP/AIP; H - compliance with accessibility to the handicapped; P - surplus property agreement under Public Law 289; R - surplus property agreement under Regulation 16-WAA; S - conveyance under section 16, Federal Airport Act of 1946 or Section 23, Airport and Airway Development Act of 1970; V - advance planning agreement under FAAP; X - obligations assumed by transfer; Y - assurances pursuant to Title VI, Civil Rights Act of 1964; Z - conveyance under Section 303(C), Federal Aviation Act of 1958; 1 - grant agreement has expired, however, agreement remains in effect for this facility as long as it is public use.
AirspaceDetermination	Airport airspace analysis determination. (ex. CONDL (conditional), NOT ANALYZED, NO OBJECTION, OBJECTIONABLE)
CustomsAirportOfEntry	Facility has been designated by the U.S. Treasury as an international airport of entry for customs (ex. Y - yes, N - no)
CustomsLandingRights	Facility has been designated by the U.S. Treasury as a customs landing rights airport (ex. Y - yes, N - no)
MilitaryJointUse	Facility has military/civil joint use agreement that allows civil operations at a military airport or military operations at a civil airport (ex. Y - yes, N - no)
MilitaryLandingRights	Airport has entered into an agreement that grants landing rights to the military (ex. Y - yes, N - no)
InspectionMethod	Airport inspection method. (ex. F - federal, S - state, C - contractor, 1 - 5010-1 public use mail out program, 2 - 5010-2 private use mail out program)
InspectionGroup	Agency/group performing physical inspection (ex. F - faa airports field personnel, s - state aeronautical personnel, c - private contract personnel, n - owner)
LastInspectionDate	Last physical inspection date (mmddyyyy)
LastOwnerInformationDate	Last date information request was completed by facility owner or manager (mmddyyyy)
FuelTypes	Fuel types available for public use at the airport. There can be up to 8 occurrences of a fixed 5 character field (ex. 80__100__100LL115__). 80 - grade 80 gasoline (red), 100 - grade 100 gasoline (green), 100LL - grade 100LL gasoline (low lead blue), 115 - grade 115 gasoline, A - jet A - kerosene, freeze point -40C, A1 - jet A-1 - kerosene, freeze point -50C, A1+ - jet A-1 - kerosene, with icing inhibitor freeze point -50C, B - jet B - wide-cut turbine fuel, freeze point -50C, B+ - jet B - wide-cut turbine fuel with icing inhibitor, freeze point -50C, MOGAS - automotive gasoline.
AirframeRepair	Airframe repair service availability/type. (ex. MAJOR, MINOR, NONE)
PowerPlantRepair	Power plant (engine) repair availability/type. (ex. MAJOR, MINOR, NONE)
BottledOxygenType	Type of bottled oxygen available (value represents high and/or low pressure replacement bottle). (ex. HIGH, LOW, HIGH/LOW, NONE)
BulkOxygenType	Type of bulk oxygen available (value represents high and/or low pressure cylinders). (ex. HIGH, LOW, HIGH/LOW, NONE)
LightingSchedule	Airport lighting schedule value is the beginning-ending times (local time) that lights are operated. Format can be 1900-2300, DUSK-0100, ALL, DUSK-DAWN, NONE, etc.

Column name	Explanation of Column Name and Codes
BeaconSchedule	Beacon lighting schedule value is the beginning-ending times (local time) that the rotating airport beacon light is operated. Value can be "SS-SR" (indicating sunset-sunrise), blank, or "SEE RMK", indicating that the details are in a facility remark data entry.
ATCT	Air traffic control tower located on airport. (ex. Y - yes, N - no)
UNICOMFrequencies	Unicom frequencies available at the airport there can be up to 6 occurrences of a fixed 7 character field. (ex. 122.700 or 122.700122.800 or NONE)
CTAFFrequency	Common traffic advisory frequency. (CTAF) (ex. 122.800)
SegmentedCircle	Segmented circle airport marker system on the airport. (ex. Y - yes, N - no, none)
BeaconColor	Lens color of operable beacon located on the airport. (ex. CG - clear-green (lighted land airport); CY - clear-yellow (lighted seaplane base); CGY - clear-green-yellow (heliport); SCG - split-clear-green (lighted military airport); C - clear (unlighted la
NonCommercialLandingFee	Landing fee charged to non-commercial users of airport. (ex. Y - yes, N - no)
MedicalUse	Landing facility is used for medical purposes. (ex. Y - yes, N - no)
SingleEngineGA	Number of single engine general aviation aircraft.
MultiEngineGA	Number of multi engine general aviation aircraft.
JetEngineGA	Number of jet engine general aviation aircraft.
HelicoptersGA	Number of general aviation helicopter.
GlidersOperational	Number of operational gliders.
MilitaryOperational	Number operational military aircraft (includingg helicopters).
Ultralights	Number of ultralight aircraft.
OperationsCommercial	Commercial services. Scheduled operations by cab-certificated carriers or intrastate carriers.
OperationsCommuter	Commuter services. Scheduled commuter and cargo carriers.
OperationsAirTaxi	Air taxi. Air taxi operators carrying passengers, mail, or mail for revenue.
OperationsGALocal	General aviation local operations. Those operating in the local traffic pattern or within a 20-mile radius of the airport.
OperationsGAItin	General aviation itinerant operations. Those general aviation operations (excluding commuter or air taxi) not qualifying as local.
OperationsMilitary	Military aircraft operations.
OperationsDate	12-month ending date on which annual operations data in above six field is based (mm/dd/yyyy).
AirportPositionSource	Airport position source.
AirportPositionSourceDate	Airport position source date (mm/dd/yyyy).
AirportElevationSource	Airport elevation source.
AirportElevationSourceDate	Airport elevation source date (mm/dd/yyyy).
ContractFuelAvailable	Contract fuel available. (ex. Y - yes, N - no)
TransientStorage	Transient storage. (ex. Y - yes, N - no, none)
OtherServices	Other services. (ex. Y - yes, N - no, none)
WindIndicator	Wind direction indicator. (ex. Y - yes, N - no, none)
IcaoIdentifier	International coding for airport.

3.3 Explore Data

3.3.1 Data Exploration Report

Keeping the length of this section reasonable, the exploration report shown here contains the data from 1990. The report for the rest of the data is in the appendix of the final document.

3.3.1.1 Animal Strike Data

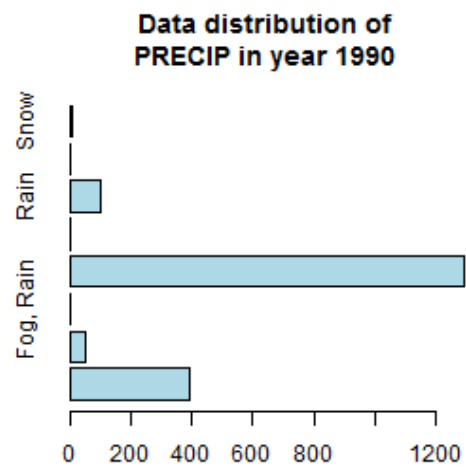
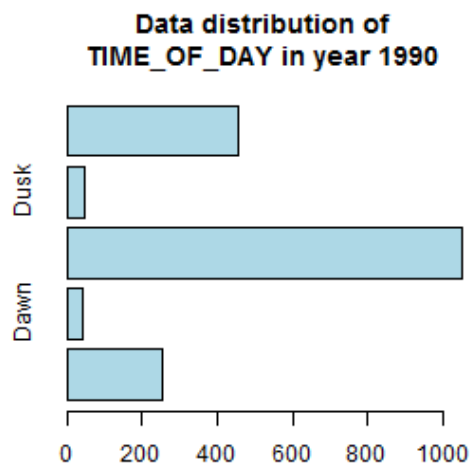
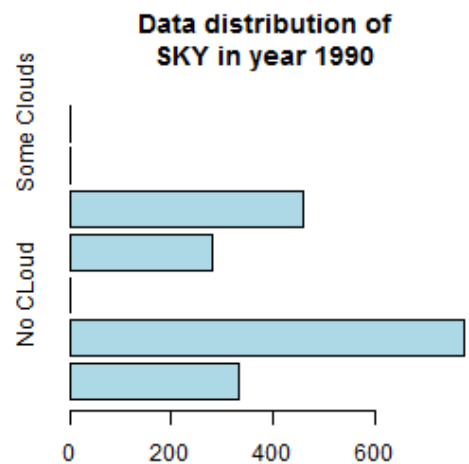
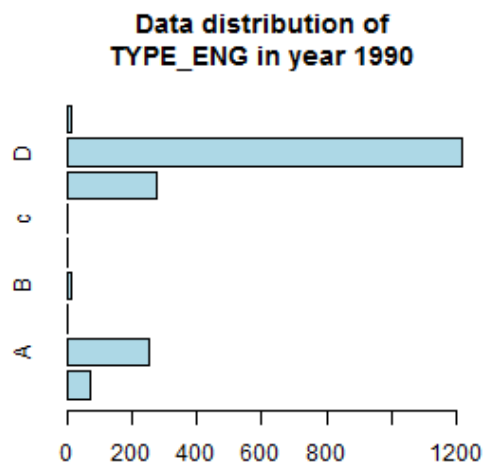
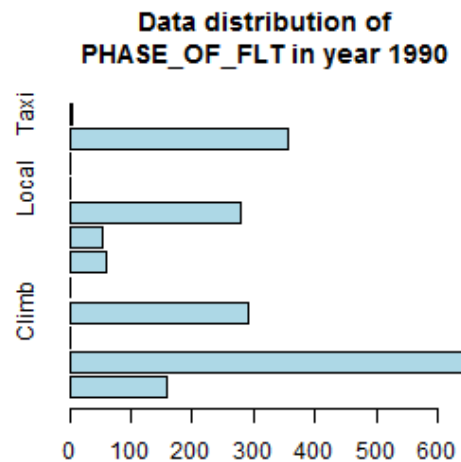
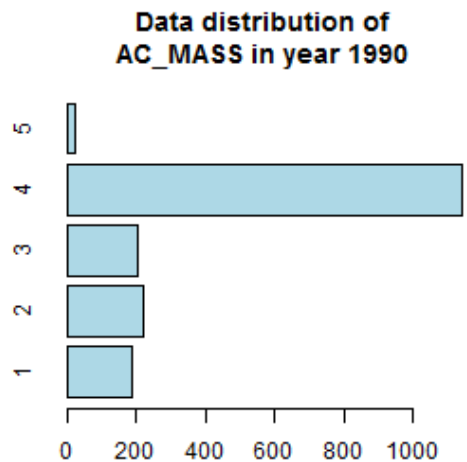
The first summary table shows the number of distinct items for each year regarding the Airline operators, Aircraft, Aircraft types, Aircraft mass types, and Engine types, which have been reported as being affected in an animal strike.

Year	# of reports	Operators	Aircraft	Aircraft type	Aircraft mass type	Engine type
1990	1847	316	329	4	5	9

The second summary table shows the number of distinct items for each year regarding the Time of day, Airports, States, Phase of flight, weather conditions (Sky and Precipitation), and the flag for showing if the pilot has been warned or not about birds / wildlife in the reports.

Year	Time of day	Airports	States	Phase of flight	Sky	Precipitation	Warned
1990	5	1175	61	12	7	8	4

The following graphs show the distributions of some of the selected distinct items summarized in the tables above.



3.3.1.2 Flight Data

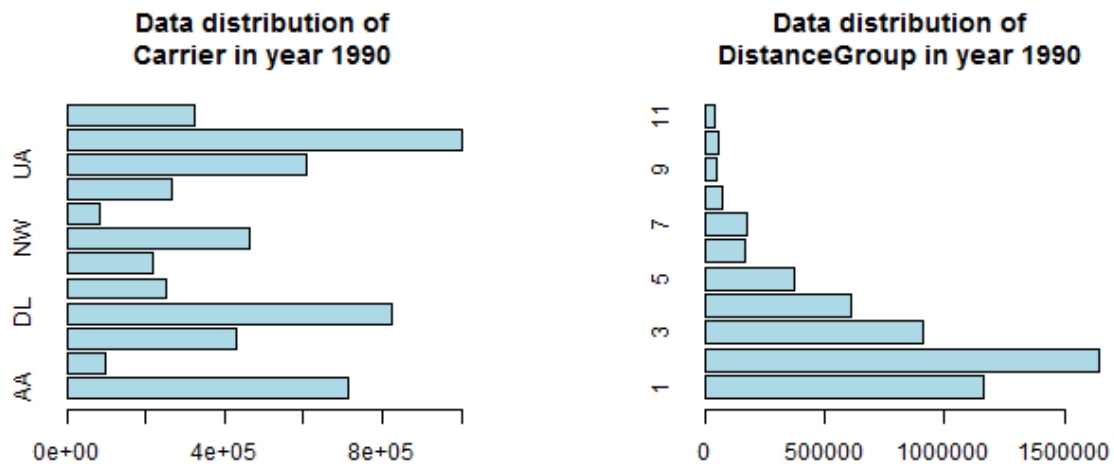
The first summary table shows the number of distinct items for each year regarding the number of records, the carriers, and the origin and the destination airports.

Year	# of flights	# of carriers	Origin airports	Origin states	Destination airports	Destination states
1990	5270893	12	235	53	236	53

The second summary table shows the number of distinct items for each year the departure time group and distance between the airports.

Year	Departure time block	Distance group
1990	19	11

The following graphs show the distributions of some of the selected distinct items summarized in the tables above.



3.3.1.3 Airport Data

The airport data is used only as a reference data source, therefore no data exploration needs to be executed.

3.4 Verify Data Quality

3.4.1 Data Quality Report

3.4.1.1 Animal Strike Data

The data set provided by the Federal Aviation Administration is a data set based on voluntary strike reporting from airlines, airports, pilots, and other sources. Therefore the quality of the data enormously depends on the goodwill of the reporting source and even with the best intentions there are several quality issues which needs to be addressed later in the project.

- Mixed use of uppercase and lowercase letters/codes
- Mixed use of codes (e.g.: engine type is defined as “A/C”)
- Number of States in the data set is above the actual number of states of the U.S.

The Federal Aviation Administration provides code books for some of the data details in the strike reports. Based on these code books the records with the following values can be removed from the data set, as they are not relevant for the goals of the project.

Column name	Value	Reason for removal
OPID	“PVT”	Record is related of a strike to a privately owned aircraft, not to an aircraft operated by a commercial airline.
OPID	“BUS”	Record is related of a strike to a business aircraft, not to an aircraft operated by a commercial airline.
OPID	“GOV”	Record is related of a strike to a government aircraft, not to an aircraft operated by a commercial airline.
OPID	“MIL”	Record is related of a strike to a military aircraft, not to an aircraft operated by a commercial airline.
OPID	“UNKC”	Record is related of a strike to an aircraft of an unknown commercial operator. Without this information identification of the flight can’t be done correctly.
OPID	“UNK”	Record is related of a strike to an aircraft of an unknown operator. Without this information identification of the flight can’t be done correctly.
AC_CLASS	“B”	Value stands for helicopter.
AC_CLASS	“C”	Value stands for glider.
AC_CLASS	“D”	Value stands for balloon.
AC_CLASS	“F”	Value stands for dirigible.
AC_CLASS	“I”	Value stands for gyroplane.
AC_CLASS	“J”	Value stands for ultralight.
AC_CLASS	“Y”	Value stands for other.
AC_CLASS	“Z”	Value stands for unknown.
AC_CLASS	“”	Value is empty.
TYPE_ENG	“E”	Value stands for none (glider).
TYPE_ENG	“F”	Value stands for turboshaft (helicopter).
TYPE_ENG	“”	Value is empty.

The strike report itself contains a great deal of details, which can be used in different projects, but for our purposes the following details have to be removed to concentrate on those information, which we expect to be the cause and not the effect of the strike. The following details needs to be removed from the data set in a later stage.

Column name	Explanation of Column Name and Codes
AMA	International Civil Aviation Organization code for Aircraft Make
AMO	International Civil Aviation Organization code for Aircraft Model
EMA	Engine Make Code
EMO	Engine Model Code
NUM_ENGS	Number of engines
ENG_1_POS	Where engine # 1 is mounted on aircraft
ENG_2_POS	Where engine # 2 is mounted on aircraft
ENG_3_POS	Where engine # 3 is mounted on aircraft
ENG_4_POS	Where engine # 4 is mounted on aircraft
REMAINS_COLLECTED	Indicates if bird or wildlife remains were found and collected
REMAINS_SENT	Indicates if remains were sent to the Smithsonian Institution for identification
LOCATION	Various information about aircraft location if enroute or airport where strike evidence was found. Some locations show the two airports for the flight departure and arrival if pilot was unaware of the strike.
DAMAGE	Amount of the damage.
STR_RAD	Struck radome
DAM_RAD	Damaged radome
STR_WINDSHLD	Struck windshield
DAM_WINDSHLD	Damaged windshield
STR_NOSE	Struck nose
DAM_NOSE	Damaged nose
STR_ENG1	Struck Engine 1
DAM_ENG1	Damaged Engine 1
STR_ENG2	Struck Engine 2
DAM_ENG2	Damaged Engine 2
STR_ENG3	Struck Engine 3
DAM_ENG3	Damaged Engine 3
STR_ENG4	Struck Engine 4
DAM_ENG4	Damaged Engine 4
INGESTED	Engine ingested the bird/ animal
STR_PROP	Struck Propeller
DAM_PROP	Damaged Propeller
STR_WING_ROT	Struck Wing or Rotor
DAM_WING_ROT	Damaged Wing or Rotor
STR_FUSE	Struck Fuselage
DAM_FUSE	Damaged Fuselage
STR_LG	Struck Landing Gear
DAM_LG	Damaged Landing Gear
STR_TAIL	Struck Tail
DAM_TAIL	Damaged Tail
STR_LGHTS	Struck Lights
DAM_LGHTS	Damaged Lights
STR_OTHER	Struck Other than parts shown above
DAM_OTHER	Damaged Other than parts shown above
OTHER_SPECIFY	What part was struck other than those listed above
EFFECT	Effect on flight
EFFECT_OTHER	Effect on flight other than those listed on the form
SPECIES_ID	International Civil Aviation Organization code for type of bird or other wildlife
SPECIES	Common name for bird or other wildlife
BIRDS_SEEN	Number of birds/wildlife seen by pilot

Column name	Explanation of Column Name and Codes
BIRDS_STRUCK	Number of birds/wildlife struck
SIZE	Size of bird as reported by pilot is a relative scale. Entry should reflect the perceived size as opposed to a scientifically determined value. If more than one species was struck, larger bird is entered.
COMMENTS	As entered by database manager. Can include name of aircraft owner, types of reports received, updates, etc.
REMARKS	Most of remarks are from the form but some are data entry notes and are usually in parentheses.
AOS	Time aircraft was out of service in hours. If unknown, it is blank.
COST_REPAIRS	Estimated cost of repairs of replacement in dollars (USD)
COST_OTHER	Estimated other costs, other than those in previous field in dollars (USD). May include loss of revenue, hotel expenses due to flight cancellation, costs of fuel dumped, etc.
COST_REPAIRS_INFL_ADJ	Costs adjusted for inflation
COST_OTHER_INFL_ADJ	Other cost adjusted for inflation
REPORTED_NAME	Name(s) of person(s) filing report
REPORTED_TITLE	Title(s) of person(s) filing report
REPORTED_DATE	Date report was written
SOURCE	Type of report. Note: for multiple types of reports this will be indicated as Multiple. See "Comments" field for details
PERSON	Only one selection allowed. For multiple reports, see field "Reported Title"
NR_INJURIES	Number of people injured
NR_FATALITIES	Number of human fatalities
LUPDATE	Last time record was updated
TRANSFER	Unused field at this time
INDICATED_DAMAGE	Indicates whether or not aircraft was damaged

3.4.1.2 Flight Data

The data set provided by the United States Department of Transportation is a data set based on the timetable and the actual flight information collected by various systems. Therefore the quality of the data is significantly better than the data from the Federal Aviation Administration Animal Strike Database, but there are still some possible quality issues which needs to be addressed later in the project after further investigation. These issues include:

- Number of States in the data set is above the actual number of states of the U.S.

The data in the Federal Aviation Administration Animal Strike Database is available only until 30-4-2016, so the flight data needs to be adjusted accordingly.

Similarly to the Federal Aviation Administration Animal Strike Database, the flight performance data set contains a great deal of details as well, which can be used in different projects, but for our purposes the following details have to be removed to concentrate on those information, which we expect to be the cause and not the effect of the strike. The following details needs to be removed from the data set in a later stage.

Column name	Explanation of Column Name and Codes
UniqueCarrier	Unique Carrier Code. When the same code has been used by multiple carriers, a numeric suffix is used for earlier users, for example, PA, PA(1), PA(2). Use this field for analysis across a range of years.
AirlineID	An identification number assigned by US DOT to identify a unique airline (carrier). A unique airline (carrier) is defined as one holding and reporting under the same DOT certificate regardless of its Code, Name, or holding company/corporation.
TailNum	Tail Number

Column name	Explanation of Column Name and Codes
OriginAirportID	Origin Airport, Airport ID. An identification number assigned by US DOT to identify a unique airport. Use this field for airport analysis across a range of years because an airport can change its airport code and airport codes can be reused.
OriginAirportSeqID	Origin Airport, Airport Sequence ID. An identification number assigned by US DOT to identify a unique airport at a given point of time. Airport attributes, such as airport name or coordinates, may change over time.
OriginCityMarketID	Origin Airport, City Market ID. City Market ID is an identification number assigned by US DOT to identify a city market. Use this field to consolidate airports serving the same city market.
OriginStateFips	Origin Airport, State Fips
OriginWac	Origin Airport, World Area Code
DestAirportID	Destination Airport, Airport ID. An identification number assigned by US DOT to identify a unique airport. Use this field for airport analysis across a range of years because an airport can change its airport code and airport codes can be reused.
DestAirportSeqID	Destination Airport, Airport Sequence ID. An identification number assigned by US DOT to identify a unique airport at a given point of time. Airport attributes, such as airport name or coordinates, may change over time.
DestCityMarketID	Destination Airport, City Market ID. City Market ID is an identification number assigned by US DOT to identify a city market. Use this field to consolidate airports serving the same city market.
DestStateFips	Destination Airport, State Fips
DestWac	Destination Airport, World Area Code
CRSDepTime	CRS Departure Time (local time: hhmm)
DepTime	Actual Departure Time (local time: hhmm)
DepDelay	Difference in minutes between scheduled and actual departure time. Early departures show negative numbers.
DepDelayMinutes	Difference in minutes between scheduled and actual departure time. Early departures set to 0.
DepDel15	Departure Delay Indicator, 15 Minutes or More (1=Yes)
DepartureDelayGroups	Departure Delay intervals, every (15 minutes from <-15 to >180)
TaxiOut	Taxi Out Time, in Minutes
WheelsOff	Wheels Off Time (local time: hhmm)
WheelsOn	Wheels On Time (local time: hhmm)
TaxiIn	Taxi In Time, in Minutes
ArrTime	Actual Arrival Time (local time: hhmm)
ArrDelay	Difference in minutes between scheduled and actual arrival time. Early arrivals show negative numbers.
ArrDelayMinutes	Difference in minutes between scheduled and actual arrival time. Early arrivals set to 0.
ArrDel15	Arrival Delay Indicator, 15 Minutes or More (1=Yes)
ArrivalDelayGroups	Arrival Delay intervals, every (15-minutes from <-15 to >180)
Cancelled	Cancelled Flight Indicator (1=Yes)
CancellationCode	Specifies The Reason For Cancellation
Diverted	Diverted Flight Indicator (1=Yes)
ActualElapsedTime	Elapsed Time of Flight, in Minutes
AirTime	Flight Time, in Minutes
Flights	Number of Flights
CarrierDelay	Carrier Delay, in Minutes
WeatherDelay	Weather Delay, in Minutes
NASDelay	National Air System Delay, in Minutes
SecurityDelay	Security Delay, in Minutes
LateAircraftDelay	Late Aircraft Delay, in Minutes

Column name	Explanation of Column Name and Codes
FirstDepTime	First Gate Departure Time at Origin Airport
TotalAddGTime	Total Ground Time Away from Gate for Gate Return or Cancelled Flight
LongestAddGTime	Longest Time Away from Gate for Gate Return or Cancelled Flight
DivAirportLandings	Number of Diverted Airport Landings
DivReachedDest	Diverted Flight Reaching Scheduled Destination Indicator (1=Yes)
DivActualElapsedTime	Elapsed Time of Diverted Flight Reaching Scheduled Destination, in Minutes. The ActualElapsedTime column remains NULL for all diverted flights.
DivArrDelay	Difference in minutes between scheduled and actual arrival time for a diverted flight reaching scheduled destination. The ArrDelay column remains NULL for all diverted flights.
DivDistance	Distance between scheduled destination and final diverted airport (miles). Value will be 0 for diverted flight reaching scheduled destination.
Div1Airport	Diverted Airport Code1
Div1AirportID	Airport ID of Diverted Airport 1. Airport ID is a Unique Key for an Airport
Div1AirportSeqID	Airport Sequence ID of Diverted Airport 1. Unique Key for Time Specific Information for an Airport
Div1WheelsOn	Wheels On Time (local time: hhmm) at Diverted Airport Code1
Div1TotalGTime	Total Ground Time Away from Gate at Diverted Airport Code1
Div1LongestGTime	Longest Ground Time Away from Gate at Diverted Airport Code1
Div1WheelsOff	Wheels Off Time (local time: hhmm) at Diverted Airport Code1
Div1TailNum	Aircraft Tail Number for Diverted Airport Code1
Div2Airport	Diverted Airport Code2
Div2AirportID	Airport ID of Diverted Airport 2. Airport ID is a Unique Key for an Airport
Div2AirportSeqID	Airport Sequence ID of Diverted Airport 2. Unique Key for Time Specific Information for an Airport
Div2WheelsOn	Wheels On Time (local time: hhmm) at Diverted Airport Code2
Div2TotalGTime	Total Ground Time Away from Gate at Diverted Airport Code2
Div2LongestGTime	Longest Ground Time Away from Gate at Diverted Airport Code2
Div2WheelsOff	Wheels Off Time (local time: hhmm) at Diverted Airport Code2
Div2TailNum	Aircraft Tail Number for Diverted Airport Code2
Div3Airport	Diverted Airport Code3
Div3AirportID	Airport ID of Diverted Airport 3. Airport ID is a Unique Key for an Airport
Div3AirportSeqID	Airport Sequence ID of Diverted Airport 3. Unique Key for Time Specific Information for an Airport
Div3WheelsOn	Wheels On Time (local time: hhmm) at Diverted Airport Code3
Div3TotalGTime	Total Ground Time Away from Gate at Diverted Airport Code3
Div3LongestGTime	Longest Ground Time Away from Gate at Diverted Airport Code3
Div3WheelsOff	Wheels Off Time (local time: hhmm) at Diverted Airport Code3
Div3TailNum	Aircraft Tail Number for Diverted Airport Code3
Div4Airport	Diverted Airport Code4
Div4AirportID	Airport ID of Diverted Airport 4. Airport ID is a Unique Key for an Airport
Div4AirportSeqID	Airport Sequence ID of Diverted Airport 4. Unique Key for Time Specific Information for an Airport
Div4WheelsOn	Wheels On Time (local time: hhmm) at Diverted Airport Code4
Div4TotalGTime	Total Ground Time Away from Gate at Diverted Airport Code4
Div4LongestGTime	Longest Ground Time Away from Gate at Diverted Airport Code4
Div4WheelsOff	Wheels Off Time (local time: hhmm) at Diverted Airport Code4
Div4TailNum	Aircraft Tail Number for Diverted Airport Code4
Div5Airport	Diverted Airport Code5
Div5AirportID	Airport ID of Diverted Airport 5. Airport ID is a Unique Key for an Airport
Div5AirportSeqID	Airport Sequence ID of Diverted Airport 5. Unique Key for Time Specific Information for an Airport

Column name	Explanation of Column Name and Codes
Div5WheelsOn	Wheels On Time (local time: hhmm) at Diverted Airport Code5
Div5TotalGTime	Total Ground Time Away from Gate at Diverted Airport Code5
Div5LongestGTime	Longest Ground Time Away from Gate at Diverted Airport Code5
Div5WheelsOff	Wheels Off Time (local time: hhmm) at Diverted Airport Code5
Div5TailNum	Aircraft Tail Number for Diverted Airport Code5

3.4.1.3 Airport Data

The data set provided by the Federal Aviation Administration is a data set created based on the Airport Master Record (5010-*) forms. The following list of issue(s) needs to be corrected in a later stage of the project:

- The LocationID have an apostrophe as the first character, which should be removed for further processing.

The Federal Aviation Administration provides code books for some of the data details in the airport data. Based on these code books the records with the following values can be removed from the data set, as they are not relevant for the goals of the project.

Column name	Value	Reason for removal
TYPE	“BALLOONPORT”	Record is indicating a balloon port, not an airport.
TYPE	“GLIDERPORT”	Record is indicating a glider port, not an airport.
TYPE	“HELIPORT”	Record is indicating a helicopter port, not an airport.
TYPE	“SEAPLANE BASE”	Record is indicating a port for seaplanes, not an airport.
TYPE	“ULTRALIGHT”	Record is indicating a port for ultralight airplanes, not an airport.

Similarly to the previous data sets this data set contains a great deal of details as well, which can be used in different projects, but for our purposes the following details have to be removed.

Column name	Explanation of Column Name and Codes
SiteNumber	Landing facility site number - a unique identifying number which, together with the landing facility type code, forms the key to the airport record. (ex. 04508.*A)
EffectiveDate	Information effective date (mm/dd/yyyy). This date coincides with the 56-day charting and publication cycle date.
DistrictOffice	FAA district or field office code. (ex. CHI)
County	Associated county (or parish) name. (ex. Cook)
CountyState	Associated county's state (post office code) state where the associated county is located; may not be the same as the associated city's state code. (ex. IL)
Ownership	Airport ownership type. (ex. PU - publicly owned, PR - privately owned, MA - air force owned, MN - navy owned, MR - army owned)
Use	Facility use. (ex. PU - open to the public, PR - private)
Owner	Facility owner's name.
OwnerAddress	Owner's address.
OwnerCSZ	Owner's city, state and zip code.
OwnerPhone	Owner's phone number. (data formats: nnn-nnn-nnnn (area code + phone number), 1-nnn-nnnn (dial 1-800 then number), 8-nnn-nnnn (dial 800 then number))
Manager	Facility manager's name.
ManagerAddress	Manager's address.
ManagerCSZ	Manager's city, state and zip code.

Column name	Explanation of Column Name and Codes
ManagerPhone	Manager's phone number. (data formats: nnn-nnn-nnnn (area code + phone number), 1-nnn-nnnn (dial 1-800 then number), 8-nnn-nnnn (dial 800 then number))
ARPLatitude	Airport reference point latitude (formatted).
ARPLatitudeS	Airport reference point latitude (seconds).
ARPLongitude	Airport reference point longitude (formatted).
ARPLongitudeS	Airport reference point longitude (seconds).
ARPMMethod	Airport reference point determination method. (ex. E - estimated, S - surveyed)
ARPElevation	Airport elevation (nearest foot MSL). Elevation is measured at the highest point on the centerline of the usable landing surface. (ex. 1200; -10 for 10 feet below sea level)
ARPElevationMethod	Airport elevation determination method. (ex. E - estimated, S - surveyed)
MagneticVariation	Magnetic variation and direction magnetic variation to nearest degree. (ex. 03W)
MagneticVariationYear	Magnetic variation epoch year. (ex. 1985)
TrafficPatternAltitude	Traffic pattern altitude (whole feet AGL). (ex. 1000)
ChartName	Aeronautical sectional chart on which facility appears. (ex. Washington)
DistanceFromCBD	Distance from central business district of the associated city to the airport (nearest nautical mile - ex. 08).
DirectionFromCBD	Direction of airport from central business district of associated city (nearest 1/8 compass point - ex. NE).
LandAreaCoveredByAirport	Amount of land owned by the airport in acres.
BoundaryARTCCID	Boundary ARTCC Identifier. The boundary ARTCC is the FAA air route traffic control center within whose published boundaries the airport lies. It may not be the controlling ARTCC for the airport if a letter of agreement exists between the boundary ARTCC and another ARTCC. (ex. ZDC for Washington ARTCC)
BoundaryARTCCComputerID	Boundary ARTCC (FAA) computer identifier. (ex. ZCW for Washington ARTCC)
BoundaryARTCCName	Boundary ARTCC name. (ex. Washington)
ResponsibleARTCCID	Responsible ARTCC identifier the responsible ARTCC is the FAA air route traffic control center who has assumed control over the airport through a letter of agreement with the boundary ARTCC. (ex. ZDC for Washington ARTCC)
ResponsibleARTCCComputerID	Responsible ARTCC (FAA) computer identifier. (ex. ZCW for Washington ARTCC)
ResponsibleARTCCName	Responsible ARTCC name. (ex. Washington)
TieInFSS	Tie-in FSS physically located on facility. (ex. Y - tie-in FSS is on the airport, n - tie-in FSS is not on the airport)
TieInFSSID	Tie-in flight service station (FSS) identifier. (ex. DCA for Washington FSS)
TieInFSSName	Tie-in FSS name. (ex. Washington)
AirportToFSSPhoneNumber	Local phone number from airport to FSS for administrative services

Column name	Explanation of Column Name and Codes
TieInFSSTollFreeNumber	Toll free phone number from airport to FSS for pilot briefing services the data describes the type of toll-free communications and the number to dial. The data formats and their meanings are: 1-nnn-nnnn, dial 1-800- then nnn-nnnn; 8-nnn-nnnn, dial 800 then nnn-nnnn; e-nnnnnnnn, enterprise number dial 0 & ask for enterprise nnnnnnnn; lcnnn-nnnn, local call - dial nnn-nnnn; dl, direct line telephone at the airport - no dialing required; z-nnnnnnnn, zenith number - dial 0 and ask for zenith nnnnnnnn; w-nnnnnnnn, dial 0 and ask for wx nnnnnnnn; c-nnnnnnnn, dial 0 and ask for commerce nnnnnnnn; ld-nnnnnnnn, long distance call - dial (area code) then nnnnnnn; lt-nnnnnnnn, long distal call dial 1-nnnnnnn; 1-wx-brief, dial 1-800-wx-brief; 8-wx-brief, dial 800-wx-brief
AlternateFSSID	Alternate FSS identifier provides the identifier of a full-time flight service station that assumes responsibility for the airport during the off hours of a part-time primary FSS. (ex. 'DCA' for Washington FSS)
AlternateFSSName	Alternate FSS name. (ex. 'Washington' for Washington FSS)
AlternateFSSTollFreeNumber	Toll free phone number from airport to FSS for pilot briefing services the data describes the type of toll-free communications and the number to dial. The data formats and their meanings are: 1-nnn-nnnn, dial 1-800- then nnn-nnnn; 8-nnn-nnnn, dial 800 then nnn-nnnn; e-nnnnnnnn, enterprise number dial 0 & ask for enterprise nnnnnnnn; lcnnn-nnnn, local call - dial nnn-nnnn; dl, direct line telephone at the airport - no dialing required; z-nnnnnnnn, zenith number - dial 0 and ask for zenith nnnnnnnn; w-nnnnnnnn, dial 0 and ask for wx nnnnnnnn; c-nnnnnnnn, dial 0 and ask for commerce nnnnnnnn; ld-nnnnnnnn, long distance call - dial (area code) then nnnnnnn; lt-nnnnnnnn, long distal call dial 1-nnnnnnn; 1-wx-brief, dial 1-800-wx-brief; 8-wx-brief, dial 800-wx-brief.
NOTAMFacilityID	Identifier of the facility responsible for issuing notices to airmen (NOTAMS) and weather information for the airport. (ex. ORD)
NOTAMService	Availability of NOTAM 'd' service at airport. (ex. Y - yes, N - no)
ActivationDate	Airport activation date (mm/yyyy). Provides the month and year that the facility was added to the NFDC airport database. Note: this information is only available for those facilities opened since 1981. (ex. 06/1981)
AirportStatusCode	Airport status code: CI - closed indefinitely; CP - closed permanently; O - operational
CertificationTypeDate	Airport certification type and date. Format is the class code ('I', 'II', 'III' or 'IV') followed by a one character code A, B, C, D, E, or L, followed by a one character code S or U, followed by the month and year of certification. (ex. 'I A S 07/1980', 'I C S 01/1983' or 'I A U 09/1983'). Codes A, B, C, D, and E are for airports having a full certificate under CFR Part 139, and receiving scheduled air carrier service from carriers certificated by the Civil Aeronautics Board. The A, B, C, D, and E identify the aircraft rescue and firefighting index for the airport. Code L is for airports having limited certification under CFR Part 139. Code S is for Airports receiving scheduled air carrier service from carriers certificated by the Civil Aeronautics Board. Code U is for airports not receiving this scheduled service.

Column name	Explanation of Column Name and Codes
FederalAgreements	NPIAS/Federal Agreement Code. A combination of 1 to 7 codes that indicate the type of federal agreements existing at the airport. (ex. NGH). N - national plan of integrated airport systems (NPIAS); B - installation of navigational facilities on privately owned airports under F&E program; G - grant agreements under FAAP/ADAP/AIP; H - compliance with accessibility to the handicapped; P - surplus property agreement under Public Law 289; R - surplus property agreement under Regulation 16-WAA; S - conveyance under section 16, Federal Airport Act of 1946 or Section 23, Airport and Airway Development Act of 1970; V - advance planning agreement under FAAP; X - obligations assumed by transfer; Y - assurances pursuant to Title VI, Civil Rights Act of 1964; Z - conveyance under Section 303(C), Federal Aviation Act of 1958; 1 - grant agreement has expired, however, agreement remains in effect for this facility as long as it is public use.
AirspaceDetermination	Airport airspace analysis determination. (ex. CONDL (conditional), NOT ANALYZED, NO OBJECTION, OBJECTIONABLE)
CustomsAirportOfEntry	Facility has been designated by the U.S. Treasury as an international airport of entry for customs (ex. Y - yes, N - no)
CustomsLandingRights	Facility has been designated by the U.S. Treasury as a customs landing rights airport (ex. Y - yes, N - no)
MilitaryJointUse	Facility has military/civil joint use agreement that allows civil operations at a military airport or military operations at a civil airport (ex. Y - yes, N - no)
MilitaryLandingRights	Airport has entered into an agreement that grants landing rights to the military (ex. Y - yes, N - no)
InspectionMethod	Airport inspection method. (ex. F - federal, S - state, C - contractor, 1 - 5010-1 public use mail out program, 2 - 5010-2 private use mail out program)
InspectionGroup	Agency/group performing physical inspection (ex. F - faa airports field personnel, s - state aeronautical personnel, c - private contract personnel, n - owner)
LastInspectionDate	Last physical inspection date (mmddyyyy)
LastOwnerInformationDate	Last date information request was completed by facility owner or manager (mmddyyyy)
FuelTypes	Fuel types available for public use at the airport. There can be up to 8 occurrences of a fixed 5 character field (ex. 80__100__100LL115__). 80 - grade 80 gasoline (red), 100 - grade 100 gasoline (green), 100LL - grade 100LL gasoline (low lead blue), 115 - grade 115 gasoline, A - jet A - kerosene, freeze point -40C, A1 - jet A-1 - kerosene, freeze point -50C, A1+ - jet A-1 - kerosene, with icing inhibitor freeze point -50C, B - jet B - wide-cut turbine fuel, freeze point -50C, B+ - jet B - wide-cut turbine fuel with icing inhibitor, freeze point -50C, MOGAS - automotive gasoline.
AirframeRepair	Airframe repair service availability/type. (ex. MAJOR, MINOR, NONE)
PowerPlantRepair	Power plant (engine) repair availability/type. (ex. MAJOR, MINOR, NONE)
BottledOxygenType	Type of bottled oxygen available (value represents high and/or low pressure replacement bottle). (ex. HIGH, LOW, HIGH/LOW, NONE)
BulkOxygenType	Type of bulk oxygen available (value represents high and/or low pressure cylinders). (ex. HIGH, LOW, HIGH/LOW, NONE)
LightingSchedule	Airport lighting schedule value is the beginning-ending times (local time) that lights are operated. Format can be 1900-2300, DUSK-0100, ALL, DUSK-DAWN, NONE, etc.

Column name	Explanation of Column Name and Codes
BeaconSchedule	Beacon lighting schedule value is the beginning-ending times (local time) that the rotating airport beacon light is operated. Value can be "SS-SR" (indicating sunset-sunrise), blank, or "SEE RMK", indicating that the details are in a facility remark data entry.
ATCT	Air traffic control tower located on airport. (ex. Y - yes, N - no)
UNICOMFrequencies	Unicom frequencies available at the airport there can be up to 6 occurrences of a fixed 7 character field. (ex. 122.700 or 122.700122.800 or NONE)
CTAFFrequency	Common traffic advisory frequency. (CTAF) (ex. 122.800)
SegmentedCircle	Segmented circle airport marker system on the airport. (ex. Y - yes, N - no, none)
BeaconColor	Lens color of operable beacon located on the airport. (ex. CG - clear-green (lighted land airport); CY - clear-yellow (lighted seaplane base); CGY - clear-green-yellow (heliport); SCG - split-clear-green (lighted military airport); C - clear (unlighted la
NonCommercialLandingFee	Landing fee charged to non-commercial users of airport. (ex. Y - yes, N - no)
MedicalUse	Landing facility is used for medical purposes. (ex. Y - yes, N - no)
SingleEngineGA	Number of single engine general aviation aircraft.
MultiEngineGA	Number of multi engine general aviation aircraft.
JetEngineGA	Number of jet engine general aviation aircraft.
HelicoptersGA	Number of general aviation helicopter.
GlidersOperational	Number of operational gliders.
MilitaryOperational	Number operational military aircraft (includingg helicopters).
Ultralights	Number of ultralight aircraft.
OperationsCommercial	Commercial services. Scheduled operations by cab-certificated carriers or intrastate carriers.
OperationsCommuter	Commuter services. Scheduled commuter and cargo carriers.
OperationsAirTaxi	Air taxi. Air taxi operators carrying passengers, mail, or mail for revenue.
OperationsGALocal	General aviation local operations. Those operating in the local traffic pattern or within a 20-mile radius of the airport.
OperationsGAItin	General aviation itinerant operations. Those general aviation operations (excluding commuter or air taxi) not qualifying as local.
OperationsMilitary	Military aircraft operations.
OperationsDate	12-month ending date on which annual operations data in above six field is based (mm/dd/yyyy).
AirportPositionSource	Airport position source.
AirportPositionSourceDate	Airport position source date (mm/dd/yyyy).
AirportElevationSource	Airport elevation source.
AirportElevationSourceDate	Airport elevation source date (mm/dd/yyyy).
ContractFuelAvailable	Contract fuel available. (ex. Y - yes, N - no)
TransientStorage	Transient storage. (ex. Y - yes, N - no, none)
OtherServices	Other services. (ex. Y - yes, N - no, none)
WindIndicator	Wind direction indicator. (ex. Y - yes, N - no, none)

4 Data Preparation

4.1 Data Set

4.1.1 Data Set Description

The resolution of the issues found during the data quality verification includes the reducing of several details originally provided by the Federal Aviation Administration and the United States Department of Transportation agencies. This section describes the resulted data sets.

4.1.1.1 Animal Strike Data

Column name	Explanation of Column Name and Codes
INDEX NR	Individual record number
OPID	Airline operator code
OPERATOR	A three letter International Civil Aviation Organization code for aircraft operators. (BUS = business, PVT = private aircraft other than business, GOV = government aircraft, MIL - military aircraft.)
ATYPE	Aircraft
AC_CLASS	Type of aircraft (see Aircraft Type tab below)
AC_MASS	1 = 2,250 kg or less: 2 = ,2251-5700 kg: 3 = 5,701-27,000 kg: 4 = 27,001-272,000 kg: 5 = above 272,000 kg
TYPE_ENG	Type of power A = reciprocating engine (piston): B = Turbojet: C = Turboprop: D = Turbofan: E = None (glider): F = Turboshift (helicopter): Y = Other
REG	Aircraft registration
FLT	Flight number
INCIDENT_DATE	Date strike occurred
INCIDENT_MONTH	Month strike occurred
INCIDENT_YEAR	Year strike occurred
TIME_OF_DAY	Light conditions
TIME	Hour and minute in local time
AIRPORT_ID	International Civil Aviation Organization airport identifier for location of strike whether it was on or off airport
AIRPORT	Name of airport
STATE	State
FAAREGION	FAA Region where airport is located
ENROUTE	If strike did not occur on approach, climb, landing roll, taxi or take-off, aircraft was enroute. This shows location.
RUNWAY	Runway
HEIGHT	Feet Above Ground Level
SPEED	Knots (indicated air speed)
DISTANCE	Miles from airport
PHASE_OF_FLT	Phase of flight during which strike occurred
SKY	Type of cloud cover, if any
PRECIP	Precipitation
WARNED	Pilot warned of birds/wildlife

The number of details (columns) for each strike report has been reduces from 94 to 27.

4.1.1.2 Flight Data

Column name	Explanation of Column Name and Codes
Year	Year
Quarter	Quarter (1-4)
Month	Month
DayofMonth	Day of Month
DayOfWeek	Day of Week
FlightDate	Flight Date (yyyymmdd)
Carrier	Code assigned by IATA and commonly used to identify a carrier. As the same code may have been assigned to different carriers over time, the code is not always unique. For analysis, use the Unique Carrier Code.
FlightNum	Flight Number
Origin	Origin Airport
OriginCityName	Origin Airport, City Name
OriginState	Origin Airport, State Code
OriginStateName	Origin Airport, State Name
Dest	Destination Airport
DestCityName	Destination Airport, City Name
DestState	Destination Airport, State Code
DestStateName	Destination Airport, State Name
CRSDepTime	CRS Departure Time (local time: hhmm)
DepTimeBlk	CRS Departure Time Block, Hourly Intervals
CRSArrTime	CRS Arrival Time (local time: hhmm)
CRSElapsedTime	CRS Elapsed Time of Flight, in Minutes
Distance	Distance between airports (miles)
DistanceGroup	Distance Intervals, every 250 Miles, for Flight Segment

The number of details (columns) for each flight performance record has been reduces from 110 to 23.

4.1.1.3 Aiport Data

Column name	Explanation of Column Name and Codes
Type	Landing facility type. (ex. Airport, Balloonport, Seaplane Base, Gliderport, Heliport, Stolport, Ultralight)
LocationID	Location identifier unique 3-4 character alphanumeric identifier assigned to the landing facility. (ex. 'ORD' for Chicago O'Hare)
Region	FAA region code. (ex. AAL - Alaska, ACE - Central, AEA - Eastern, AGL - Great Lakes, AIN - International, ANE - New England, ANM - Northwest Mountain, ASO - Southern, ASW - Southwest, AWP - Western-Pacific)
State	Associated state post office code standard two letter abbreviation for u.s. states and territories. (ex. IL, PR, CQ)
StateName	Associated state name. (ex. Illinois)
City	Associated city name. (ex. Chicago)
FacilityName	Official facility name. (ex. Chicago O'Hare Intl)
IcaoIdentifier	International coding for airport.

The number of details (columns) for each airport record has been reduces from 102 to 8.

4.2 Select Data

4.2.1 Rationale for Inclusion / Exclusion

The resolution of the issues found during the data quality verification includes the exclusion of certain records from the data sets originally provided by the Federal Aviation Administration and the United States Department of Transportation agencies. This section provides the summary of the changes on the data sets.

4.2.1.1 Animal Strike Data

The following columns are impacted by the selection criteria described in the data quality verification section:

- OPID
- AC_CLASS
- TYPE_ENG

Additionally the number of States in the data set is above the actual number of states of the U.S., so the data needs to be reduced to contain only the following states:

Abbreviation	Name
AL	Alabama
AK	Alaska
AZ	Arizona
AR	Arkansas
CA	California
CO	Colorado
CT	Connecticut
DE	Delaware
FL	Florida
GA	Georgia
HI	Hawaii
ID	Idaho
IL	Illinois
IN	Indiana
IA	Iowa
KS	Kansas
KY	Kentucky
LA	Louisiana
ME	Maine
MD	Maryland
MA	Massachusetts
MI	Michigan
MN	Minnesota
MS	Mississippi
MO	Missouri
MT	Montana
NE	Nebraska
NV	Nevada
NH	New Hampshire
NJ	New Jersey
NM	New Mexico
NY	New York
NC	North Carolina
ND	North Dakota

Abbreviation	Name
OH	Ohio
OK	Oklahoma
OR	Oregon
PA	Pennsylvania
RI	Rhode Island
SC	South Carolina
SD	South Dakota
TN	Tennessee
TX	Texas
UT	Utah
VT	Vermont
VA	Virginia
WA	Washington
WV	West Virginia
WI	Wisconsin
WY	Wyoming

4.2.1.2 Flight Data

The data in the Federal Aviation Administration Animal Strike Database is available only until 30-4-2016, so the flight data needs to be adjusted accordingly.

Additionally the number of States in the data set is above the actual number of states of the U.S., so the data needs to be reduced to contain only the following states:

Abbreviation	Name
AL	Alabama
AK	Alaska
AZ	Arizona
AR	Arkansas
CA	California
CO	Colorado
CT	Connecticut
DE	Delaware
FL	Florida
GA	Georgia
HI	Hawaii
ID	Idaho
IL	Illinois
IN	Indiana
IA	Iowa
KS	Kansas
KY	Kentucky
LA	Louisiana
ME	Maine
MD	Maryland
MA	Massachusetts
MI	Michigan
MN	Minnesota
MS	Mississippi
MO	Missouri
MT	Montana

Abbreviation	Name
NE	Nebraska
NV	Nevada
NH	New Hampshire
NJ	New Jersey
NM	New Mexico
NY	New York
NC	North Carolina
ND	North Dakota
OH	Ohio
OK	Oklahoma
OR	Oregon
PA	Pennsylvania
RI	Rhode Island
SC	South Carolina
SD	South Dakota
TN	Tennessee
TX	Texas
UT	Utah
VT	Vermont
VA	Virginia
WA	Washington
WV	West Virginia
WI	Wisconsin
WY	Wyoming

4.3 Clean Data

4.3.1 Data Cleaning Report

The resolution of the issues found during the data quality verification includes the exclusion of certain records from the data sets originally provided by the Federal Aviation Administration and the United States Department of Transportation agencies. This section provides the summary of the changes on the data sets.

4.3.1.1 Animal Strike Data

The data quality verification identified that the data provided by the Federal Aviation Administration contains the following problems impacting the indicated columns:

- Mixed use of uppercase and lowercase letters/codes
 - TYPE_ENG
 - TIME_OF_DAY
 - PHASE_OF_FLT
 - SKY
 - PRECIP
 - WARNED
- Mixed use of codes (e.g.: engine type is defined as “A/C”)
 - TYPE_ENG
 - SKY

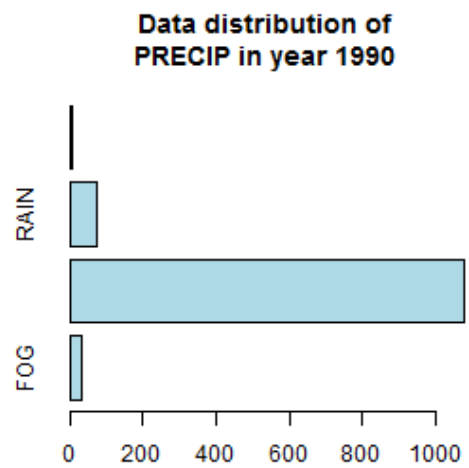
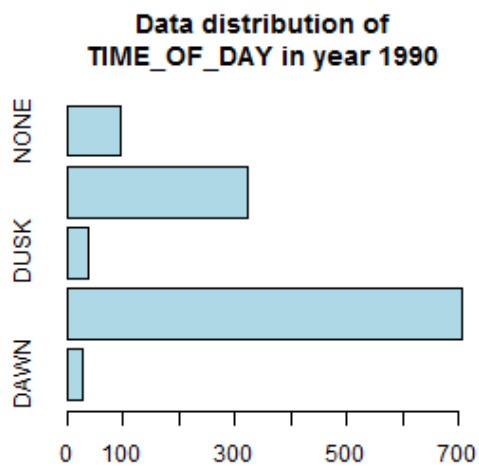
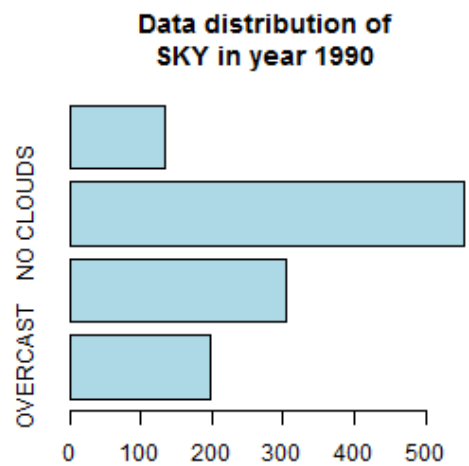
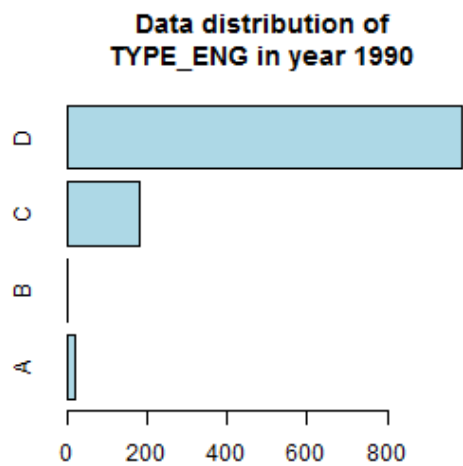
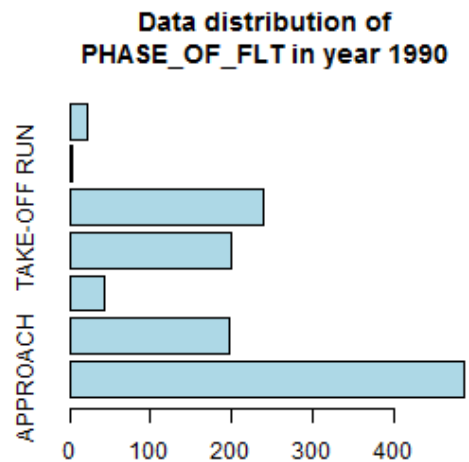
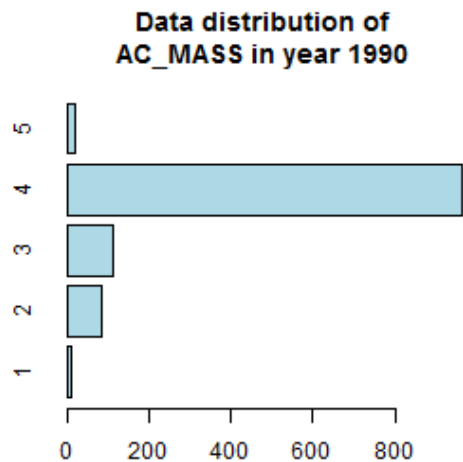
The first summary table shows the number of distinct items for each year regarding the Airline operators, Aircraft, Aircraft types, Aircraft mass types, and Engine types, which have been reported as being affected in an animal strike after the selection and cleanup tasks.

Year	# of reports	Operators	Aircraft	Aircraft type	Aircraft mass type	Engine type
1990	1190	94	79	1	5	4

The second summary table shows the number of distinct items for each year regarding the Time of day, Airports, States, Phase of flight, weather conditions (Sky and Precipitation), and the flag for showing if the pilot has been warned or not about birds / wildlife in the reports after the selection and cleanup tasks.

Year	Time of day	Airports	States	Phase of flight	Sky	Precipitation	Warned
1990	5	208	49	7	4	4	3

The following graphs show the distributions of some of the selected distinct items summarized in the tables above.



4.3.1.2 Flight Data

I did not identify any data quality issues - which have not been corrected in the previous steps - with the data provided by the United States Department of Transportation during the data exploration and data quality verification exercises.

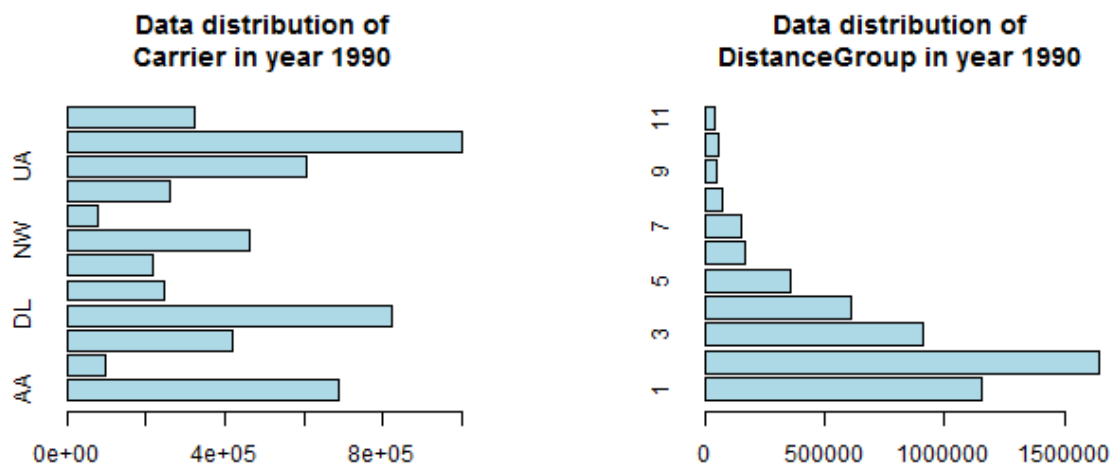
The first summary table shows the number of distinct items for each year regarding the number of records, the carriers, and the origin and the destination airports after the selection and cleanup tasks.

Year	# of flights	# of carriers	Origin airports	Origin states	Destination airports	Destination states
1990	5220743	12	226	49	227	49

The second summary table shows the number of distinct items for each year the departure time group and distance between the airports after the selection and cleanup tasks.

Year	Departure time block	Distance group
1990	19	11

The following graphs show the distributions of some of the selected distinct items summarized in the tables above.



4.4 Construct Data

4.4.1 Derived Attributes

Taking into account that the animal strikes might be related to the amount of the traffic being generated by the airports and some conditions (like the minimum, maximum and average distance) of the flights initiated and terminated from the airports the following supporting attributes will be created for each airport:

- Average number of originated flights
- Average number of departed flights
- Longest flight originated from the airport
- Longest flight departed to the airport
- Shortest flight originated from the airport
- Shortest flight departed to the airport
- Average distance of the flights originated from the airport
- Average distance of the flights departed to the airport

4.4.2 Generated Records

The information described by the data records and the massive amount of data provided by the Federal Aviation Administration and the United States Department of Transportation does not require to generate additional records at this stage of the project. It might still happen on the other hand that during the model building it will be required to generate more records (or reduce the number of records), but this task will be performed at the model creation stage based on the preliminary evaluation of the model.

4.5 Integrate Data

4.5.1 Merged Data

TODO

4.6 Format Data

4.6.1 Reformatted Data

The data provided by the Federal Aviation Administration and the United States Department of Transportation did already contain several restrictions about the data format and during the selection, cleanup and integration exercises more data formatting has been applied, therefore no additional data formatting is required at this stage of the project.

5 Modeling

TODO

5.1 Select Modeling Technique for Model 1

5.1.1 Modeling Technique

TODO

5.1.2 Modeling Assumptions

TODO

5.2 Generate Test Design for Model 1

5.2.1 Test Design

TODO

5.3 Build Model for Model 1

5.3.1 Parameter Settings

TODO

5.3.2 Models

TODO

5.3.3 Model Description

TODO

5.4 Assess Model for Model 1

5.4.1 Model Assessment

TODO

5.4.2 Revised Parameter Settings

TODO

5.5 Select Modeling Technique for Model 2

5.5.1 Modeling Technique

TODO

5.5.2 Modeling Assumptions

TODO

5.6 Generate Test Design for Model 2

5.6.1 Test Design

TODO

5.7 Build Model for Model 2

5.7.1 Parameter Settings

TODO

5.7.2 Models

TODO

5.7.3 Model Description

TODO

5.8 Assess Model for Model 2

5.8.1 Model Assessment

TODO

5.8.2 Revised Parameter Settings

TODO

6 Evaluation

6.1 Evaluate Results

6.1.1 Assessment of Data Mining Result with Business Success Criteria

TODO

6.1.2 Approved Models

TODO

6.2 Review Process

6.2.1 Review of Process

TODO

6.3 Determine Next Steps

6.3.1 List of Possible Actions

TODO

6.3.2 Decision

TODO

7 Deployment

7.1 Plan Deployment

7.1.1 Deployment Plan

TODO

7.2 Plan Monitoring and Maintenance

7.2.1 Monitoring and Maintenance Plan

TODO

7.3 Produce Final Report

7.3.1 Final Report

TODO

7.3.2 Final Presentation

TODO

7.4 Review Project

7.4.1 Experience Documentation

TODO

8 Contributors

Student: Gábor Horváth

Mentor: Gergely Daróczi

9 Environment

The following language, tool and library versions have been used to create the project:

R Studio version 1.0.143

R version 3.4.0 (2017-04-21) 72570

Package versions:

- RODBC version 1.3.15
- knitr version 1.16
- data.table version 1.10.4
- dplyr version 0.5.0
- dtplyr version 0.0.2
- ReporteRs version 0.8.8
- ReporteRsjars version 0.0.2
- installr version 0.19.0
- stringr version 1.2.0
- ggplot2 version 2.2.1
- yaml version 2.1.14
- png version 0.1.7
- grid version 3.4.0
- pander version 0.6.0

Base package versions:

- stats version 3.4.0
- graphics version 3.4.0
- grDevices version 3.4.0
- utils version 3.4.0
- datasets version 3.4.0
- methods version 3.4.0
- base version 3.4.0

MiKTeX Package Manager 2.9.6200 (MiKTeX 2.9.6210 64-bit)

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10 Appendix 1 - Final Project Requirements

The following pages contain the Final project requirements received from the CEU Business School.

Final project

The goal of the final project is to expose the students in Business Analytics to a complete analytics workflow with a variety of tasks. They will use the full spectrum of skills acquired in the program, challenge themselves and learn something useful in the process and create value for the partner company. Throughout the project, students will interact with clients in the host company, analysts, IT engineers, and vendors of analytics solutions.

Examples

Insurance Ltd. sells many insurance products through a variety of channels. Customer data are stored in separate data silos for each market segment (e.g., life, home, car, travel), and there are often duplicates across sales channels (e.g., brokers do not check for existing customers but enter everyone as a new customer). In order to analyze customer behavior (e.g. churn) in all segments jointly, senior analysts need to merge all data by the same user. This requires entity resolution and unique user ID in all data silos. The student will study the various datasets, research entity resolution tools, conduct some tests with one or more prototype, and propose a solution to senior management.

Webstore Kft. is an online store of sporting goods. They want to evaluate the effectiveness of past social marketing campaigns. The management would like to know the average spending of new customers. Clickthrough rates are measured, but Webstore does not have information on conversion: if and what the newly acquired customers bought. Discussing with the person responsible for social campaigns, and the person running the website and maintaining the log, the student helps approximately identify new customers in the log and estimate their spending. She presents the results under alternative assumptions to the management. Together, they also propose a method for tracking conversion better.

Banking Ltd. is a financial company issuing credit cards. They have an existing model for predicting credit card non-payments which they want to improve. They have just launched a Hadoop project so they require a student with Hadoop expertise. Student meets with clients and analysts to understand current model and the need for improvement. Research current dataset and other data that can potentially be used to help predict default. Working as part of the analytics team, builds a prototype of a new machine learning model and tests its performance. Presents results to clients.

Resource needs

Each student has a **mentor** appointed by CEU and a **host** in their host company. The host company provides access to the necessary **space**, **people**, computer, software **tools** and **data**. The precise resource needs depend on the project and are negotiated in advance with the help of the mentor.

Benefits to host company

- Temporary staff with high technical skills and sensitive to the business environment; more dependable than entry-level interns.
- Consultations with CEU mentor.
- Access to latest technologies and trends.
- New perspective on a particular analytics problem or the analytics workflow.

Responsibilities

Student

- Select a host company and a project.
- Meet with mentor early on to discuss plans.
- Meet with mentor biweekly during the implementation of the project.
- Identify and understand business needs of host company clients.
- Select appropriate tools and provide best effort to address those needs.
- Complete deliverables by deadlines below.
- Maintain code of academic ethics, workplace rules of host company, and nondisclosure as agreed in project plan.
- Immediately raise concerns about project with mentor.

Mentor

- Help select a topic.
- Meet biweekly with the student to monitor progress and provide feedback.
- Verify project is feasible within the time frame.
- Discuss with host in case of concerns and problems.
- Verify successful project delivery at all stages.

Host

1. Propose analytics topics relevant to the host company.
2. Together with the mentor, identify the special needs in training, skills and tools.
3. Discuss with mentor and student the proposed project and agree on a plan.
4. Provide access for student to space, people, tools and data needed for successful completion of project.
5. Introduce student to other stakeholders at the company.

Deliverables

- Project plan. Describe the project and the resource needs in one page. Any special need in training, tools or any restrictions (e.g., non-disclosure agreement) should be specified here. Signed by student, host and mentor. Due [April 3, 2017](#).
- Business needs. Student documents business needs as gathered from clients. User stories, scope of the project. Due April 30.
- Estimate of resource needs. Students estimates the resource needs of the project. Who needs to be involved? What time do they need to devote to the project? Any new software or data needs to be purchased? Due April 30.
- Preliminary report. This contains the description of the business needs and the scope of the project, results of the analysis with exhibits, and recommendations for management. Due to host and mentor by June 30.

11 Appendix 2 - Project Plan

The following pages contain the Project Plan, which is the first deliverable described as the “Describe the project and the resource needs in one page. Any special need in training, tools or any restrictions (e.g., non-disclosure agreement) should be specified here.” in the final project requirements.

Project Plan of the Final Paper

for the CEU MSc in Business Analytics program

Gábor Horváth

2017



1 High level description

The goal of the project is to show - creating a risk evaluation of wildlife strikes of flights in the US - the techniques, methods, interpretations and understanding of the data analytic. The project is based on the Cross Industry Standard Process for Data Mining (CRISP-DM) process model, which is widely used worldwide for various scientific and business related data analytic projects. The use of the CRISP-DM process model will enable to for the project to cover all those areas (i.e. Business Understanding, Data understanding, Modelling, Evaluation, etc.), which are crucial of managing and delivering a successful data analytic project.

2 Resource needs

2.1 Training requirements

No additional organized / official training requirements are required above the trainings received during the courses in the program. There are tools and techniques used to fulfill the project which have not been described in the program at CEU, but there are several useful user manuals available on the webpages of the tool's creators, which would enable the use of these tools and resources for any student who have been part of the program.

2.2 Tools & resources used

Fulfilling the completion need for the project the following tools are planned to be used:

- Programming language:
 - R: <https://www.r-project.org/>
- IDE for the programming language:
 - RStudio: <https://www.rstudio.com/>
- Documentation is created using:
 - knitr: <https://yihui.name/knitr/>
 - MiKTeX: <https://miktex.org/>
 - ReporteRs: <https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/ReporteRs/index.html>
- Data visualization:
 - ggplot2: <http://ggplot2.org/>
- Data manipulation:
 - access2csv: <https://github.com/AccelerationNet/access2csv>
 - dplyr: <https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/dplyr/index.html>
- Project plan / task management:
 - Buckets: <https://www.buckets.co/>
- Source code repository:
 - GitHub: <https://github.com/>

Note: The list above do not contain the list of all the tools and packages used to create the project, but the full list will be provided in the source code.

2.3 Data sources

The project will use the following data provided by multiple US government agencies:

- Federal Aviation Administration: [Wildlife Strike Database](#)
- United States Department of Transportation: [Bureau of Transportation Statistics](#)

Note: In case data enrichment would be required for the successful risk modelling, additional data sources might be used as well. These possible additional data sources will be listed in the Final Paper.

2.4 Restrictions

Restrictions apply as per the restrictions set by the tools, data providers and owners of additional resources used. No additional restrictions have been identified and set regarding the use of the results of this project.

2.5 Contributors

Student: Gábor Horváth
Mentor: Gergely Daróczi

12 Appendix 3 - Business Needs

The following pages contain the Business Needs, which is the second deliverable described as the “Student documents business needs as gathered from clients. User stories, scope of the project.” in the final project requirements.

Business needs of the Final Paper

for the CEU MSc in Business Analytics program

Gábor Horváth

2017



2 Business understanding

2.1 Determine Business Objectives

2.1.1 Business Objectives

There are two main objectives what the project is aiming to complete.

1. Create a statistical analysis to identify those reasons (based on the data available), which are determining the risk of an animal strike for an airport.
2. Create a prediction model, which can be used to predict the risk of an animal strike for a given flight.

The result of the statistical analysis could be used in the completion of the model building and evaluation the recommended order of the completion is the order of the objectives stated above.

2.1.2 Business Success Criteria

- Identification of features determining the risk potential of an airport
- Working model for animal strike prediction

2.2 Assess Situation

2.2.1 Inventory of resources

- Flight Data
- Animal Strike Data
- R
- Buckets

2.2.2 Requirements, Assumptions, and Constraints

- Additional requirements:
 - No additional requirements identified on top of the requirements already stated in this document.
- Assumptions
 - No initial assumptions made.
- Constraints
 - No initial hard constraints identified.

2.2.3 Risks and Contingencies

- Risks
 - No initial risks identified
- Contingencies
 - No initial contingencies identified

2.2.4 Terminology

The project is using different terminologies from the different domains. The terms/definitions used will not be marked or explained in details, if based on the context the reader can easily identify the domain of the particular term. In case there are uncertainties about a term (and it's not explained in the paper), the following sources can be used for the definitions:

1 Introduction

The structure of the document follows the Cross Industry Standard Process for Data Mining (CRISP-DM) process model, which is a non-proprietary, documented, and freely available data mining model (Shearer 2000). Whenever the model sections can be matched to (and can fulfill) the requirements stated by CEU for the Final Paper I'm using the appropriate section identified by the CRIPS-DM model. Please keep in mind that the model supports the full end-to-end process of a data mining project, but the project does not require the use of all the model elements.

1

- Aviation:
 - Aviation Terms / Directory: <http://www.aviation-terms.com/index2.php>
 - Aviation Glossary: <http://www.aerofiles.com/glossary.html>
 - Aviation Glossaries: https://www.flightsimaviation.com/_glossaries.html?s=aviation_terms
- Data Mining
 - Data Mining Glossary: <http://www.theartling.com/glossary.htm>
 - Data Mining - Terminologies: https://www.tutorialspoint.com/data_mining/dm_terminologies.htm
 - Data Mining and Predictive Analytics Glossary: <http://www.kdnuggets.com/2015/06/data-mining-predictive-analytics-glossary.html>
- Data Science / Big Data
 - Data Science Glossary: <http://www.datascienceglossary.org/>
 - Analytics and Big Data Glossary: <http://data-informed.com/glossary-of-big-data-terms/>
 - Data Science Glossary: <http://www.kdnuggets.com/2015/09/data-science-glossary.html>

2.2.5 Costs and Benefits

This is a one-man project, no significant cost is expected. Main benefit is to put to and almost end-to-end scenario the topics covered during the courses and discovering bits and bolts of the techniques for creating the project.

2.3 Determine Data Mining Goals

2.3.1 Data Mining Goals

- Understand, Analyse, Clean and Merge the source data correctly
- Create the required attributes
- Generate the required records (if applicable)

2.3.2 Data Mining Success Criteria

- Identification of featured determining the risk potential of an airport
- Working model for animal strike prediction

2.4 Produce Project Plan

2.4.1 Project Plan

The project is managed in an agile way, where all the tasks, requirements, issues, solutions, and ideas are kept in a project at [buckets](#).

2.4.2 Initial Assessment of Tools and Techniques

- Programming language:
 - R: <https://www.r-project.org/>
- IDE for the programming language:
 - RStudio: <https://www.rstudio.com/>
- Documentation is created using:
 - knitr: <https://yihui.name/knitr/>
 - MiKTeX: <https://miktex.org/>
 - ReporteRs: <https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/ReporteRs/index.html>
- Data visualization:

2

3

- ggplot2: <http://ggplot2.org/>
- Data manipulation:
 - access2csv: <https://github.com/AccelerationNet/access2csv>
 - dplyr: <https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/dplyr/index.html>
- Project plan / task management:
 - Buckets: <https://www.buckets.co/>
- Source code repository:
 - GitHub: <https://github.com/>

Note: The list above do not contain the list of all the tools and packages used to create the project, but the full list will be provided in the source code.

3 Data Understanding

3.1 Collect Initial Data

3.1.1 Initial Data Collection Report

This report will be part of the following documents:

- Preliminary Report
- Final Paper

3.2 Describe Data

3.2.1 Data Description Report

The two main data sources have the following column explanations, which is attached to the downloaded files as well, by the data provider agencies.

3.2.1.1 Animal strike data

Column name	Explanation of Column Name and Codes
INDEX_NR	Individual record number
OPID	Airline operator code
OPERATOR	A three letter International Civil Aviation Organization code for aircraft operators. (BUS = business, PVT = private aircraft other than business, GOV = government aircraft, MIL - military aircraft.)
ATYPE	Aircraft
AMA	International Civil Aviation Organization code for Aircraft Make
AMO	International Civil Aviation Organization code for Aircraft Model
EMA	Engine Make Code (see Engine Codes tab below)
EMO	Engine Model Code (see Engine Codes tab below)
AC_CLASS	Type of aircraft (see Aircraft Type tab below)
AC_MASS	1 = 2,250 kg or less; 2 = 2,251-5700 kg; 3 = 5,701-27,000 kg; 4 = 27,001-272,000 kg; 5 = above 272,000 kg
NUM_ENGS	Number of engines
TYPE_ENG	Type of power A = reciprocating engine (piston); B = Turbojet; C = Turboprop; D = Turbofan; E = None (glider); F = Turboshift (helicopter); Y = Other
ENG_1_POS	Where engine # 1 is mounted on aircraft (see Engine Position tab below)
ENG_2_POS	Where engine # 2 is mounted on aircraft (see Engine Position tab below)
ENG_3_POS	Where engine # 3 is mounted on aircraft (see Engine Position tab below)
ENG_4_POS	Where engine # 4 is mounted on aircraft (see Engine Position tab below)
REG	Aircraft registration
FLT	Flight number
REMAINS_COLLECTED	Indicates if bird or wildlife remains were found and collected
REMAINS_SENT	Indicates if remains were sent to the Smithsonian Institution for identification
INCIDENT_DATE	Date strike occurred
INCIDENT_MONTH	Month strike occurred
INCIDENT_YEAR	Year strike occurred
TIME_OF_DAY	Light conditions
TIME	Hour and minute in local time

4

5

Column name	Explanation of Column Name and Codes
AIRPORT_ID	International Civil Aviation Organization airport identifier for location of strike whether it was on or off airport
AIRPORT	Name of airport
STATE	State
FAAREGION	FAA Region where airport is located
ENROUTE	If strike did not occur on approach, climb, landing roll, taxi or take-off, aircraft was enroute. This shows location.
RUNWAY	Runway
LOCATION	Various information about aircraft location if enroute or airport where strike evidence was found. Some locations show the two airports for the flight departure and arrival if pilot was unaware of the strike.
HEIGHT	Feet Above Ground Level
SPEED	Knots (indicated air speed)
DISTANCE	Miles from airport
PHASE_OF_FLT	Phase of flight during which strike occurred
DAMAGE	
Blank	Unknown
M = minor	When the aircraft can be rendered airworthy by simple repairs or replacements and an extensive inspection is not necessary.
M? = uncertain level	The aircraft was damaged, but details as to the extent of the damage are lacking.
S = substantial	When the aircraft incurs damage or structural failure which adversely affects the structure strength, performance or flight characteristics of the aircraft and which would normally require major repair or replacement of the affected component.
D = Destroyed	When the damage sustained makes it inadvisable to restore the aircraft to an airworthy condition.
STR_RAD	Struck radome
DAM_RAD	Damaged radome
STR_WINDSHLD	Struck windshield
DAM_WINDSHLD	Damaged windshield
STR_NOSE	Struck nose
DAM_NOSE	Damaged nose
STR_ENG1	Struck Engine 1
DAM_ENG1	Damaged Engine 1
STR_ENG2	Struck Engine 2
DAM_ENG2	Damaged Engine 2
STR_ENG3	Struck Engine 3
DAM_ENG3	Damaged Engine 3
STR_ENG4	Struck Engine 4
DAM_ENG4	Damaged Engine 4
INGESTED	Engine ingested the bird/ animal
STR_PROP	Struck Propeller
DAM_PROP	Damaged Propeller
STR_WING_ROT	Struck Wing or Rotor
DAM_WING_ROT	Damaged Wing or Rotor
STR_FUSE	Struck Fuselage
DAM_FUSE	Damaged Fuselage
STR_LG	Struck Landing Gear
DAM_LG	Damaged Landing Gear
STR_TAIL	Struck Tail
DAM_TAIL	Damaged Tail

6

Column name	Explanation of Column Name and Codes
STR_LIGHTS	Struck Lights
DAM_LIGHTS	Damaged Lights
STR_OTHER	Struck Other than parts shown above
DAM_OTHER	Damaged Other than parts shown above
OTHER_SPECIFY	What part was struck other than those listed above
EFFECT	Effect on flight
EFFECT_OTHER	Effect on flight other than those listed on the form
SKY	Type of cloud cover, if any
PRECIP	Precipitation
SPECIES_ID	International Civil Aviation Organization code for type of bird or other wildlife
SPECIES	Common name for bird or other wildlife
BIRDS_SEEN	Number of birds/wildlife seen by pilot
BIRDS_STRUCK	Number of birds/wildlife struck
SIZE	Size of bird as reported by pilot is a relative scale. Entry should reflect the perceived size as opposed to a scientifically determined value. If more than one species was struck, larger bird is entered.
WARNED	Pilot warned of birds/wildlife
COMMENTS	As entered by database manager. Can include name of aircraft owner, types of reports received, updates, etc.
REMARKS	Most of remarks are from the form but some are data entry notes and are usually in parentheses.
AOS	Time aircraft was out of service in hours. If unknown, it is blank.
COST_REPAIRS	Estimated cost of repairs of replacement in dollars (USD)
COST_OTHER	Estimated other costs, other than those in previous field in dollars (USD). May include loss of revenue, hotel expenses due to flight cancellation, costs of fuel dumped, etc.
COST_REPAIRS_INFL_ADJ	Costs adjusted for inflation
COST_OTHER_INFL_ADJ	Other cost adjusted for inflation
REPORTED_NAME	Name(s) of person(s) filing report
REPORTED_TITLE	Title(s) of person(s) filing report
REPORTED_DATE	Date report was written
SOURCE	Type of report. Note: for multiple types of reports this will be indicated as Multiple. See "Comments" field for details
PERSON	Only one selection allowed. For multiple reports, see field "Reported Title"
NR_INJURIES	Number of people injured
NR_FATALITIES	Number of human fatalities
LUPDATE	Last time record was updated
TRANSFER	Unused field at this time
INDICATED_DAMAGE	Indicates whether or not aircraft was damaged

3.2.1.2 Flight data

Column name	Explanation of Column Name and Codes
Year	Year
Quarter	Quarter (1-4)
Month	Month
DayofMonth	Day of Month
DayOfWeek	Day of Week
FlightDate	Flight Date (yyyymmdd)

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Column name	Explanation of Column Name and Codes
UniqueCarrier	Unique Carrier Code. When the same code has been used by multiple carriers, a numeric suffix is used for earlier users, for example, PA, PA(1), PA(2). Use this field for analysis across a range of years.
AirlineID	An identification number assigned by US DOT to identify a unique airline (carrier). A unique airline (carrier) is defined as one holding and reporting under the same DOT certificate regardless of its Code, Name, or holding company/corporation.
Carrier	Code assigned by IATA and commonly used to identify a carrier. As the same code may have been assigned to different carriers over time, the code is not always unique. For analysis, use the Unique Carrier Code.
TailNum	Tail Number
FlightNum	Flight Number
OriginAirportID	Origin Airport, Airport ID. An identification number assigned by US DOT to identify a unique airport. Use this field for airport analysis across a range of years because an airport can change its airport code and airport codes can be reused.
OriginAirportSeqID	Origin Airport, Airport Sequence ID. An identification number assigned by US DOT to identify a unique airport at a given point of time. Airport attributes, such as airport name or coordinates, may change over time.
OriginCityMarketID	Origin Airport, City Market ID. City Market ID is an identification number assigned by US DOT to identify a city market. Use this field to consolidate airports serving the same city market.
Origin	Origin Airport
OriginCityName	Origin Airport, City Name
OriginState	Origin Airport, State Code
OriginStateFips	Origin Airport, State Fips
OriginStateName	Origin Airport, State Name
OriginWac	Origin Airport, World Area Code
DestAirportID	Destination Airport, Airport ID. An identification number assigned by US DOT to identify a unique airport. Use this field for airport analysis across a range of years because an airport can change its airport code and airport codes can be reused.
DestAirportSeqID	Destination Airport, Airport Sequence ID. An identification number assigned by US DOT to identify a unique airport at a given point of time. Airport attributes, such as airport name or coordinates, may change over time.
DestCityMarketID	Destination Airport, City Market ID. City Market ID is an identification number assigned by US DOT to identify a city market. Use this field to consolidate airports serving the same city market.
Dest	Destination Airport
DestCityName	Destination Airport, City Name
DestState	Destination Airport, State Code
DestStateFips	Destination Airport, State Fips
DestStateName	Destination Airport, State Name
DestWac	Destination Airport, World Area Code
CRSDepTime	CRS Departure Time (local time: hhmm)
DepTime	Actual Departure Time (local time: hhmm)
DepDelay	Difference in minutes between scheduled and actual departure time. Early departures show negative numbers.
DepDelayMinutes	Difference in minutes between scheduled and actual departure time. Early departures set to 0.
DepDel15	Departure Delay Indicator, 15 Minutes or More (1=Yes)
DepartureDelayGroups	Departure Delay intervals, every (15 minutes from <=15 to >180)
DepTimeBlk	CRS Departure Time Block, Hourly Intervals
TaxiOut	Taxi Out Time, in Minutes
WheelsOff	Wheels Off Time (local time: hhmm)

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Column name	Explanation of Column Name and Codes
Div2LongestGTime	Longest Ground Time Away from Gate at Diverted Airport Code2
Div2WheelsOff	Wheels Off Time (local time: hhmm) at Diverted Airport Code2
Div2TailNum	Aircraft Tail Number for Diverted Airport Code2
Div3Airport	Diverted Airport Code3
Div3AirportID	Airport ID of Diverted Airport 3. Airport ID is a Unique Key for an Airport
Div3AirportSeqID	Airport Sequence ID of Diverted Airport 3. Unique Key for Time Specific Information for an Airport
Div3WheelsOn	Wheels On Time (local time: hhmm) at Diverted Airport Code3
Div3TotalGTime	Total Ground Time Away from Gate at Diverted Airport Code3
Div3LongestGTime	Longest Ground Time Away from Gate at Diverted Airport Code3
Div3WheelsOff	Wheels Off Time (local time: hhmm) at Diverted Airport Code3
Div3TailNum	Aircraft Tail Number for Diverted Airport Code3
Div4Airport	Diverted Airport Code4
Div4AirportID	Airport ID of Diverted Airport 4. Airport ID is a Unique Key for an Airport
Div4AirportSeqID	Airport Sequence ID of Diverted Airport 4. Unique Key for Time Specific Information for an Airport
Div4WheelsOn	Wheels On Time (local time: hhmm) at Diverted Airport Code4
Div4TotalGTime	Total Ground Time Away from Gate at Diverted Airport Code4
Div4LongestGTime	Longest Ground Time Away from Gate at Diverted Airport Code4
Div4WheelsOff	Wheels Off Time (local time: hhmm) at Diverted Airport Code4
Div4TailNum	Aircraft Tail Number for Diverted Airport Code4
Div5Airport	Diverted Airport Code5
Div5AirportID	Airport ID of Diverted Airport 5. Airport ID is a Unique Key for an Airport
Div5AirportSeqID	Airport Sequence ID of Diverted Airport 5. Unique Key for Time Specific Information for an Airport
Div5WheelsOn	Wheels On Time (local time: hhmm) at Diverted Airport Code5
Div5TotalGTime	Total Ground Time Away from Gate at Diverted Airport Code5
Div5LongestGTime	Longest Ground Time Away from Gate at Diverted Airport Code5
Div5WheelsOff	Wheels Off Time (local time: hhmm) at Diverted Airport Code5
Div5TailNum	Aircraft Tail Number for Diverted Airport Code5

3.3 Explore Data

3.3.1 Data Exploration Report

This report will be part of the following documents:

- Preliminary Report
- Final Paper

3.4 Verify Data Quality

3.4.1 Data Quality Report

This report will be part of the following documents:

- Preliminary Report
- Final Paper

Column name	Explanation of Column Name and Codes
WheelsOn	Wheels On Time (local time: hhmm)
TaxiIn	Taxi In Time, in Minutes
CRSArrTime	CRS Arrival Time (local time: hhmm)
ArrTime	Actual Arrival Time (local time: hhmm)
ArrDelay	Difference in minutes between scheduled and actual arrival time. Early arrivals show negative numbers.
ArrDelayMinutes	Difference in minutes between scheduled and actual arrival time. Early arrivals set to 0.
ArrDel15	Arrival Delay Indicator, 15 Minutes or More (1=Yes)
ArrivalDelayGroups	Arrival Delay intervals, every (15-minutes from <=15 to >180)
ArrTimeBlk	CRS Arrival Time Block, Hourly Intervals
Cancelled	Cancelled Flight Indicator (1=Yes)
CancellationCode	Specifies The Reason For Cancellation
Diverted	Diverted Flight Indicator (1=Yes)
CRSElapsedTime	CRS Elapsed Time of Flight, in Minutes
ActualElapsedTime	Elapsed Time of Flight, in Minutes
AirTime	Flight Time, in Minutes
Flights	Number of Flights
Distance	Distance between airports (miles)
DistanceGroup	Distance Intervals, every 250 Miles, for Flight Segment
CarrierDelay	Carrier Delay, in Minutes
WeatherDelay	Weather Delay, in Minutes
NASDelay	National Air System Delay, in Minutes
SecurityDelay	Security Delay, in Minutes
LateAircraftDelay	Late Aircraft Delay, in Minutes
FirstDepTime	First Gate Departure Time at Origin Airport
TotalAddGTime	Total Ground Time Away from Gate for Gate Return or Cancelled Flight
LongestAddGTime	Longest Time Away from Gate for Gate Return or Cancelled Flight
DivAirportLandings	Number of Diverted Airport Landings
DivReachedDest	Diverted Flight Reaching Scheduled Destination Indicator (1=Yes)
DivActualElapsedTime	Elapsed Time of Diverted Flight Reaching Scheduled Destination, in Minutes. The ActualElapsedTime column remains NULL for all diverted flights.
DivArrDelay	Difference in minutes between scheduled and actual arrival time for a diverted flight reaching scheduled destination. The ArrDelay column remains NULL for all diverted flights.
DivDistance	Distance between scheduled destination and final diverted airport (miles). Value will be 0 for diverted flight reaching scheduled destination.
Div1Airport	Diverted Airport Code1
Div1AirportID	Airport ID of Diverted Airport 1. Airport ID is a Unique Key for an Airport
Div1AirportSeqID	Airport Sequence ID of Diverted Airport 1. Unique Key for Time Specific Information for an Airport
Div1WheelsOn	Wheels On Time (local time: hhmm) at Diverted Airport Code1
Div1TotalGTime	Total Ground Time Away from Gate at Diverted Airport Code1
Div1LongestGTime	Longest Ground Time Away from Gate at Diverted Airport Code1
Div1WheelsOff	Wheels Off Time (local time: hhmm) at Diverted Airport Code1
Div1TailNum	Aircraft Tail Number for Diverted Airport Code1
Div2Airport	Diverted Airport Code2
Div2AirportID	Airport ID of Diverted Airport 2. Airport ID is a Unique Key for an Airport
Div2AirportSeqID	Airport Sequence ID of Diverted Airport 2. Unique Key for Time Specific Information for an Airport
Div2WheelsOn	Wheels On Time (local time: hhmm) at Diverted Airport Code2
Div2TotalGTime	Total Ground Time Away from Gate at Diverted Airport Code2

9

4 Contributors

Student: Gábor Horváth
Mentor: Gergely Daróczi

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References

Shearer, Colin. 2000. "The Crisp-Dm Model - the New Blueprint for Data Mining." Journal of Data Warehousing 5 (4): 13-22.

13 Appendix 4 - Estimate of Resource Needs

The following pages contain the Estimate of Resource Needs, which is the third deliverable described as the “Students estimates the resource needs of the project. Who needs to be involved? What time do they need to devote to the project? Any new software or data needs to purchased?” in the final project requirements.

Estimate of resource needs of the Final Paper

for the CEU MSc in Business Analytics program

Gábor Horváth

2017



- Federal Aviation Administration: [Wildlife Strike Database](#)
- United States Department of Transportation: [Bureau of Transportation Statistics](#)

Note: In case data enrichment would be required for the successful risk modelling, additional data sources might be used as well. These possible additional data sources will be listed in the Final Paper.

3 Contributors

Student: Gábor Horváth
Mentor: Gergely Daróczi

1 Human resource needs

1.1 Stakeholders & people to involve

As this final paper is a pet project, there is no actual business management behind the requirements, therefore no business stakeholders are identified and involved. The completion of the project requires feedback and guidance from the mentor (Gergely Daróczi), but no other person (or role) needs to be involved.

1.2 Dedication for the project

There are no additional time dedication requirements identified above the requirements stated by CEU in the Final Project description document.

1.3 Training requirements

As stated earlier no additional organized / official training requirements are required above the trainings received during the courses in the program. There are tools and techniques used to fulfill the project, which have not been described in the program at CEU. There are several useful user manuals available on the webpages of the creators of the tools, which would enable the use of these tools and resources for any student who have been part of the program.

2 Software and data resource needs

2.1 Tools & resources used

As stated earlier, fulfilling the completion need for the project the following tools are planned to be used:

- Programming language:
 - R: <https://www.r-project.org/>
- IDE for the programming language:
 - RStudio: <https://www.rstudio.com/>
- Documentation is created using:
 - knitr: <https://yihui.name/knitr/>
 - MiKTeX: <https://miktex.org/>
 - ReporteRs: <https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/ReporteRs/index.html>
- Data visualization:
 - ggplot2: <http://ggplot2.org/>
- Data manipulation:
 - access2csv: <https://github.com/AccelerationNet/access2csv>
 - dplyr: <https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/dplyr/index.html>
- Project plan / task management:
 - Buckets: <https://www.buckets.co/>
- Source code repository:
 - GitHub: <https://github.com/>

Note: The list above do not contain the list of all the tools and packages used to create the project, but the full list will be provided in the source code.

2.2 Data sources

As stated earlier, the project will use the following data provided by multiple US government agencies:

14 Appendix 5 - Full Data Exploration Report (1990-2016)

14.1 Data Exploration Report (1990 - 2016)

14.1.1 Animal Strike Data (1990 - 2016)

The first summary table shows the number of distinct items for each year regarding the Airline operators, Aircraft, Aircraft types, Aircraft mass types, and Engine types, which have been reported as being affected in an animal strike. (Please note that the data for 2016 is available until 30-4-2016.)

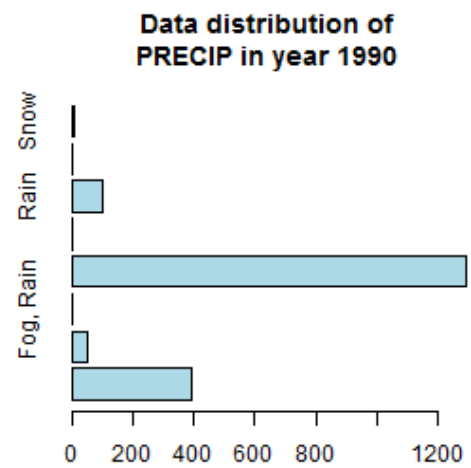
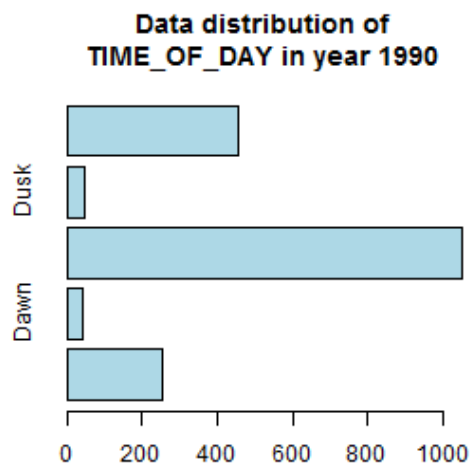
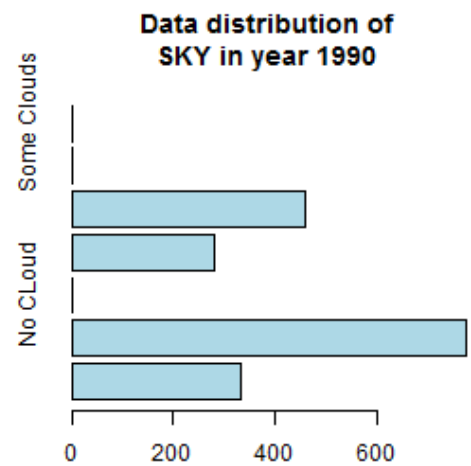
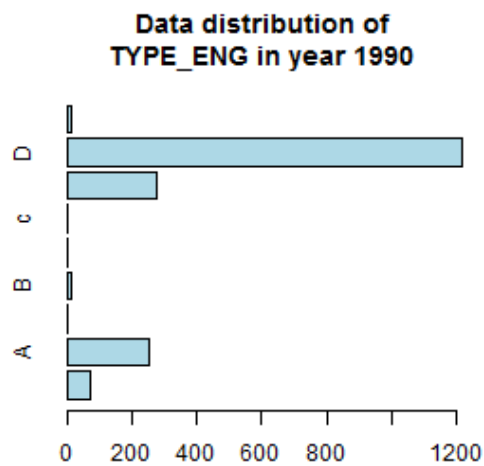
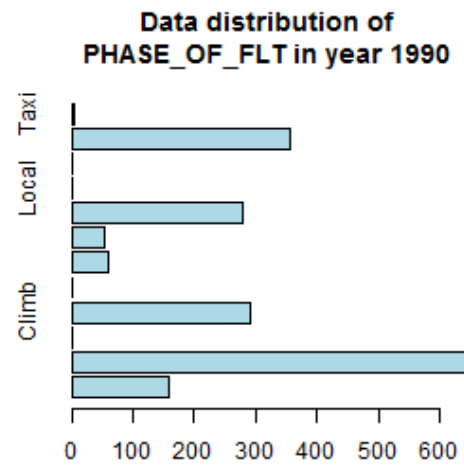
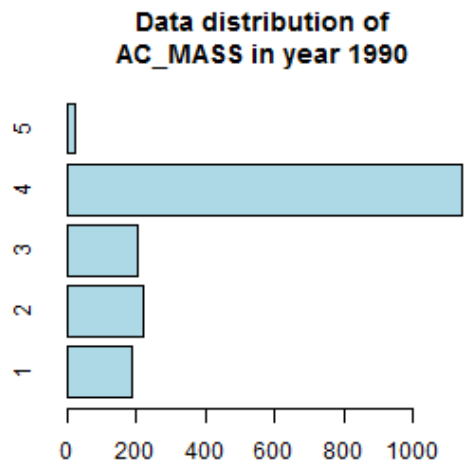
Year	# of reports	Operators	Aircraft	Aircraft type	Aircraft mass type	Engine type
1990	1847	316	329	4	5	9
1991	2388	316	329	4	5	9
1992	2566	316	329	4	5	9
1993	2575	316	329	4	5	9
1994	2635	316	329	4	5	9
1995	2768	316	329	4	5	9
1996	2936	316	329	4	5	9
1997	3455	316	329	4	5	9
1998	3799	316	329	4	5	9
1999	5113	316	329	4	5	9
2000	6000	353	394	3	5	9
2001	5820	353	394	3	5	9
2002	6225	353	394	3	5	9
2003	6002	353	394	3	5	9
2004	6561	353	394	3	5	9
2005	7227	353	394	3	5	9
2006	7240	353	394	3	5	9
2007	7745	353	394	3	5	9
2008	7632	353	394	3	5	9
2009	9508	353	394	3	5	9
2010	9904	281	392	4	5	10
2011	10115	281	392	4	5	10
2012	10905	281	392	4	5	10
2013	11403	281	392	4	5	10
2014	13692	281	392	4	5	10
2015	13167	281	392	4	5	10
2016	1391	281	392	4	5	10

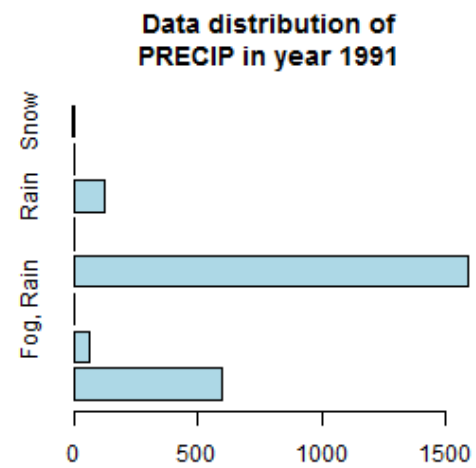
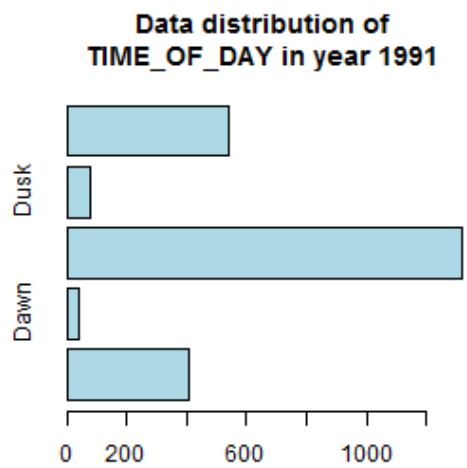
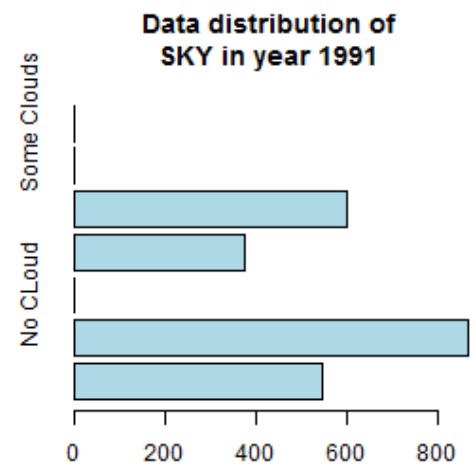
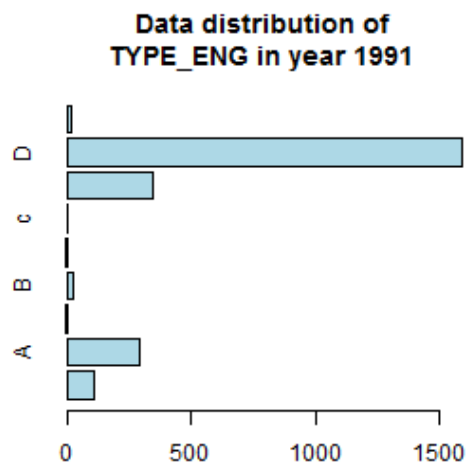
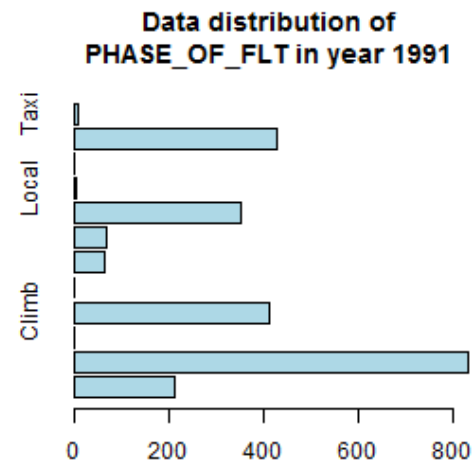
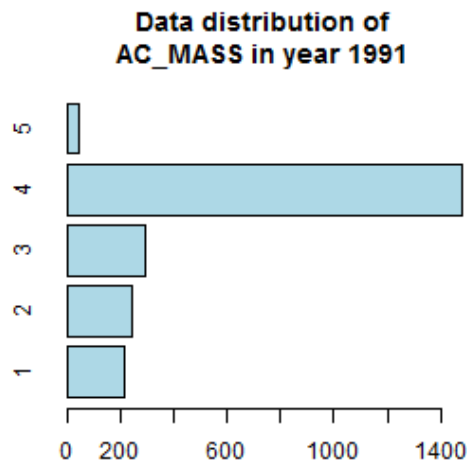
The second summary table shows the number of distinct items for each year regarding the Time of day, Airports, States, Phase of flight, weather conditions (Sky and Precipitation), and the flag for showing if the pilot has been warned or not about birds / wildlife in the reports. (Please note that the data for 2016 is available until 30-4-2016.)

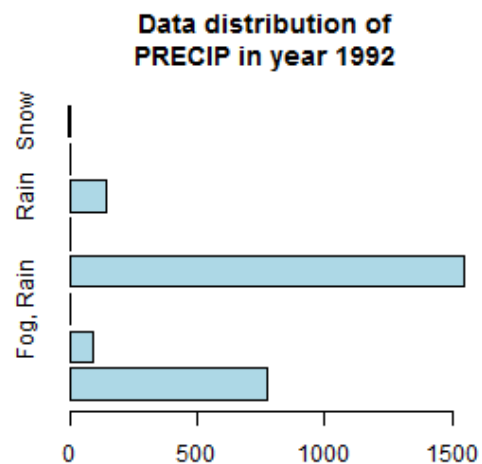
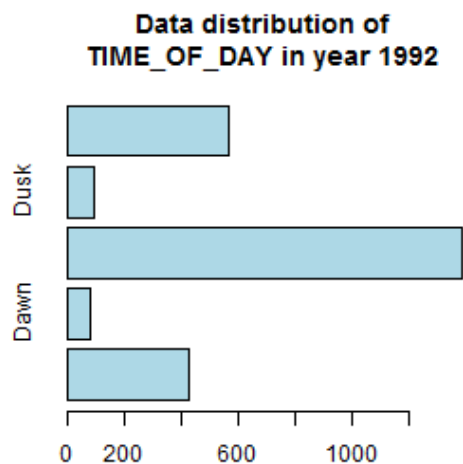
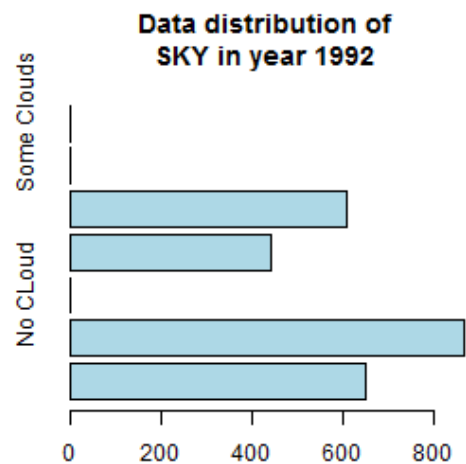
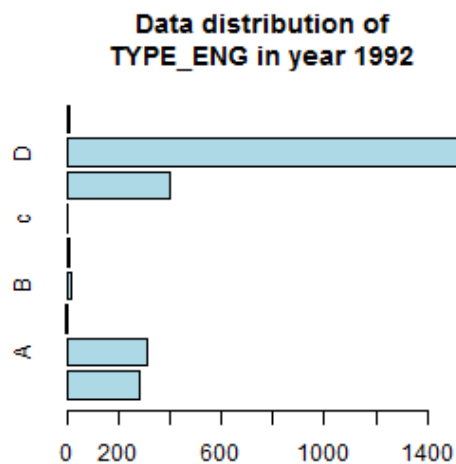
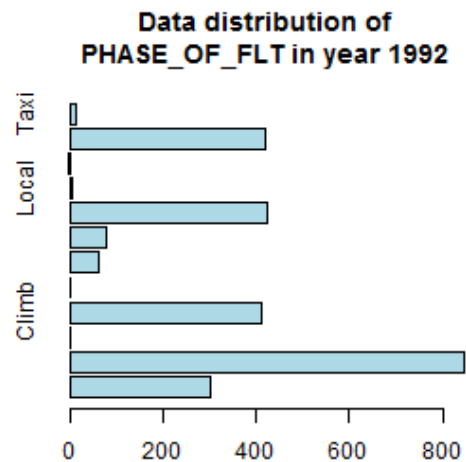
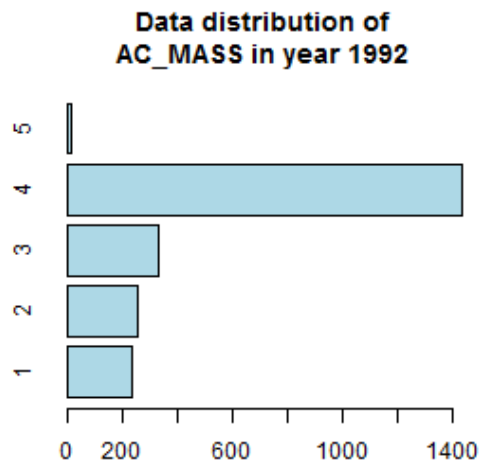
Year	Time of day	Airports	States	Phase of flight	Sky	Precipitation	Warned
1990	5	1175	61	12	7	8	4
1991	5	1175	61	12	7	8	4
1992	5	1175	61	12	7	8	4
1993	5	1175	61	12	7	8	4
1994	5	1175	61	12	7	8	4
1995	5	1175	61	12	7	8	4
1996	5	1175	61	12	7	8	4
1997	5	1175	61	12	7	8	4

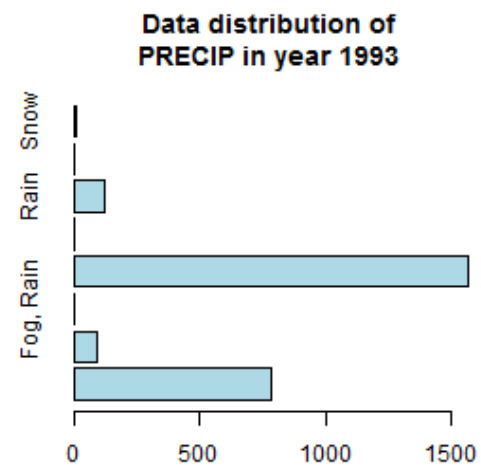
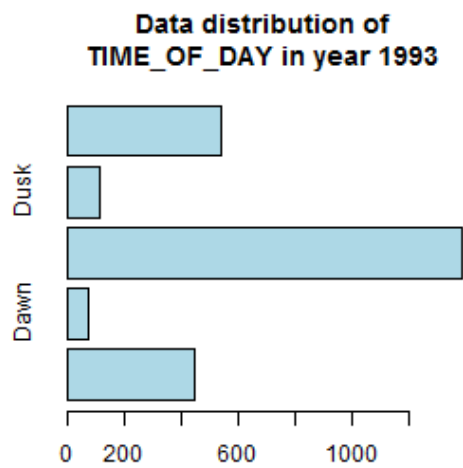
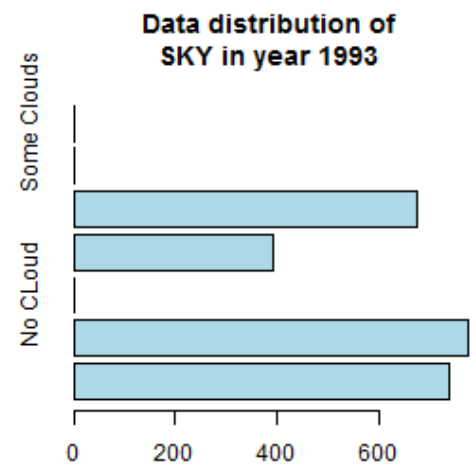
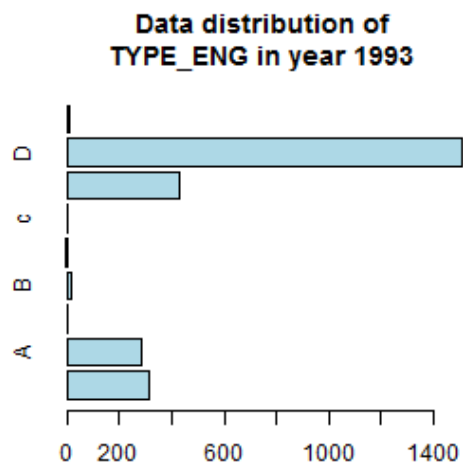
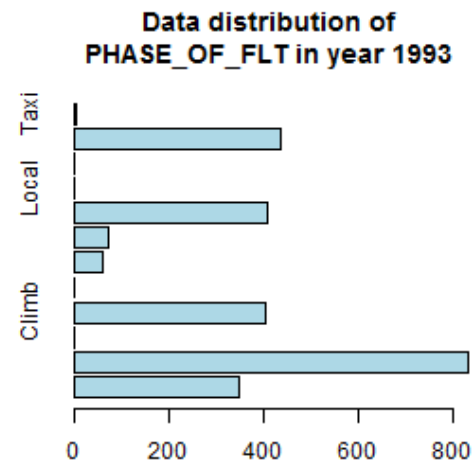
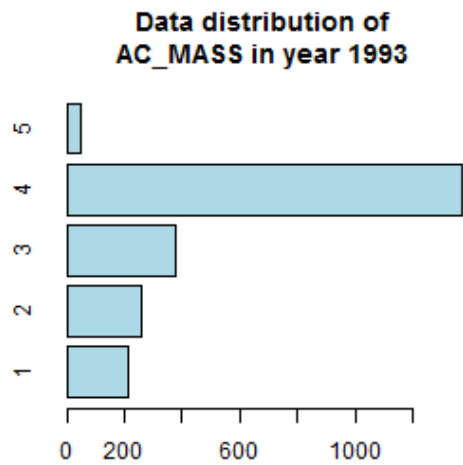
Year	Time of day	Airports	States	Phase of flight	Sky	Precipitation	Warned
1998	5	1175	61	12	7	8	4
1999	5	1175	61	12	7	8	4
2000	7	1499	63	12	5	9	5
2001	7	1499	63	12	5	9	5
2002	7	1499	63	12	5	9	5
2003	7	1499	63	12	5	9	5
2004	7	1499	63	12	5	9	5
2005	7	1499	63	12	5	9	5
2006	7	1499	63	12	5	9	5
2007	7	1499	63	12	5	9	5
2008	7	1499	63	12	5	9	5
2009	7	1499	63	12	5	9	5
2010	5	1497	63	12	4	9	5
2011	5	1497	63	12	4	9	5
2012	5	1497	63	12	4	9	5
2013	5	1497	63	12	4	9	5
2014	5	1497	63	12	4	9	5
2015	5	1497	63	12	4	9	5
2016	5	1497	63	12	4	9	5

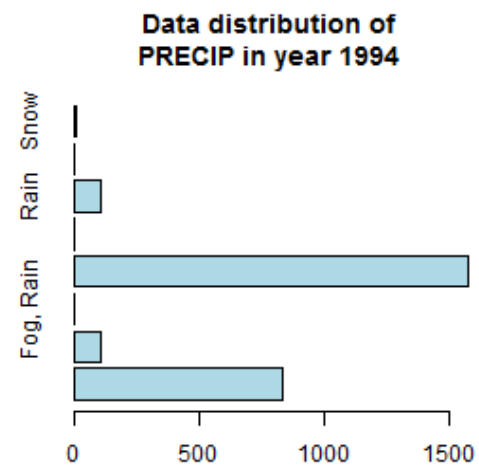
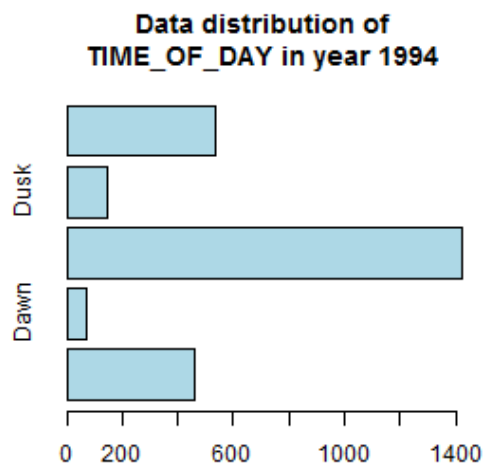
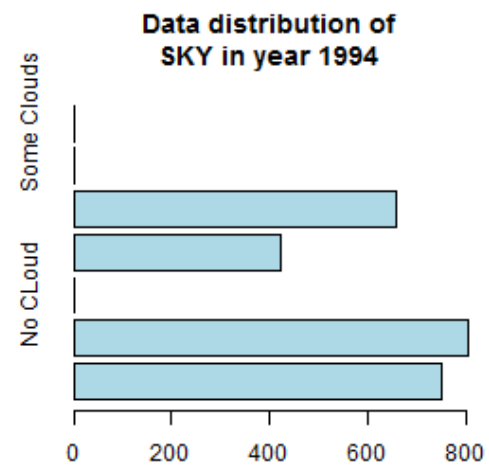
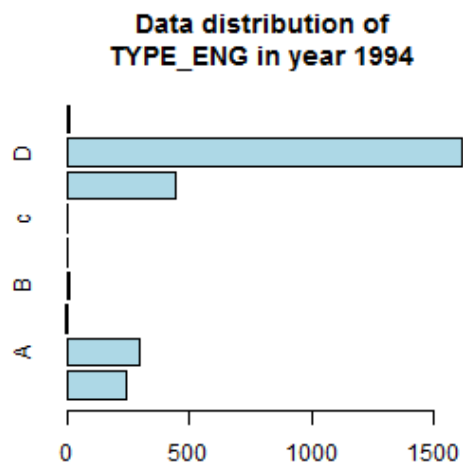
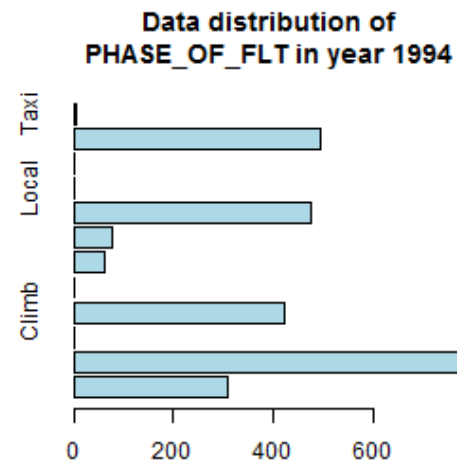
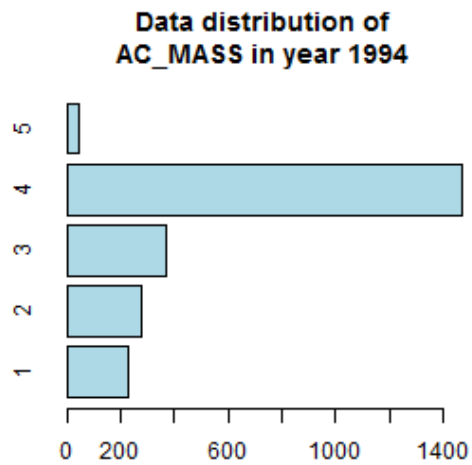
The following graphs show the distributions of some of the selected distinct items summarized in the tables above.

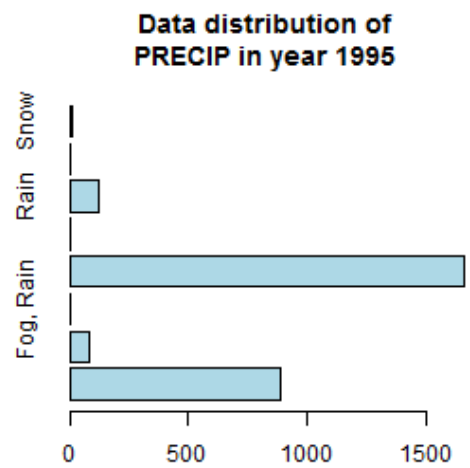
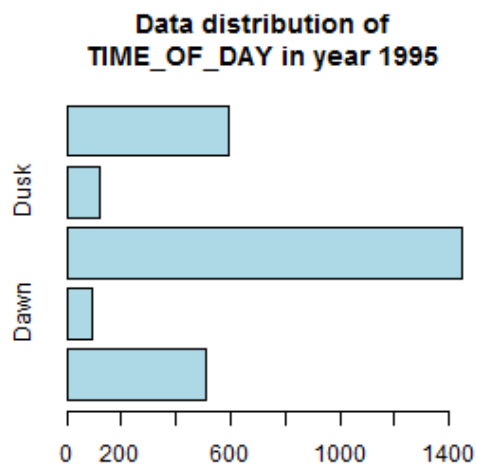
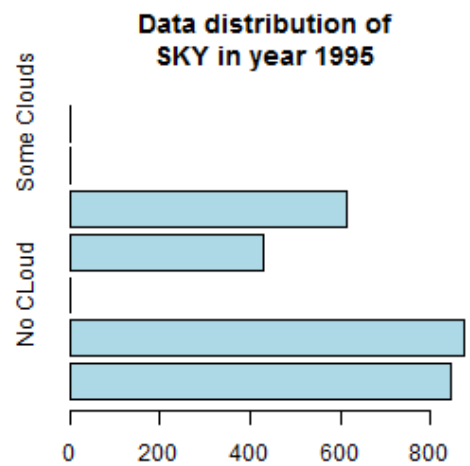
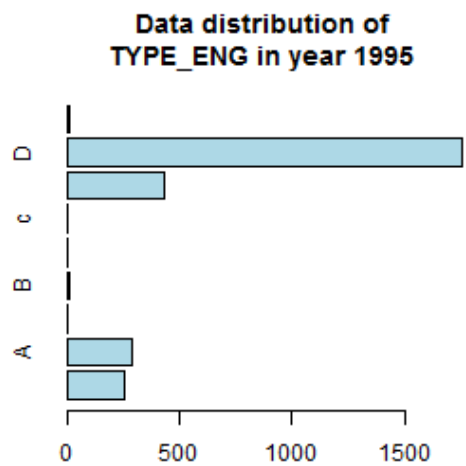
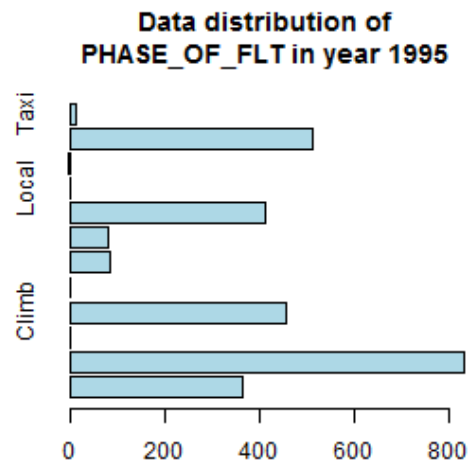
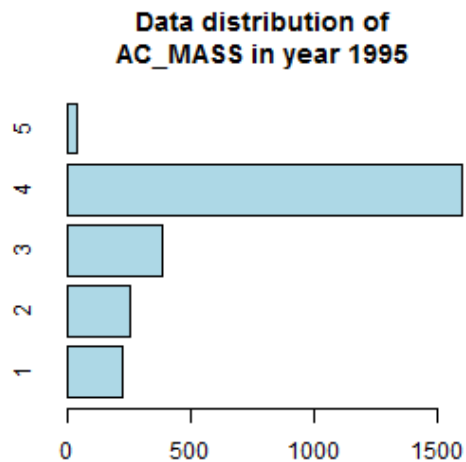


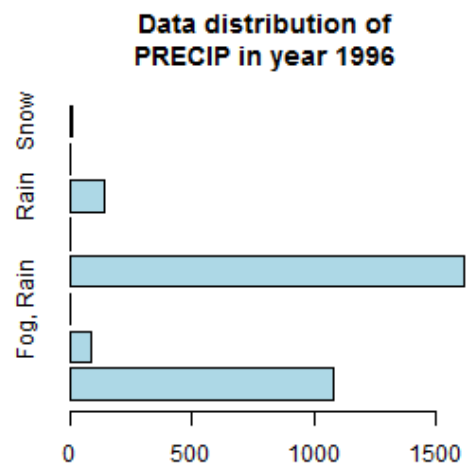
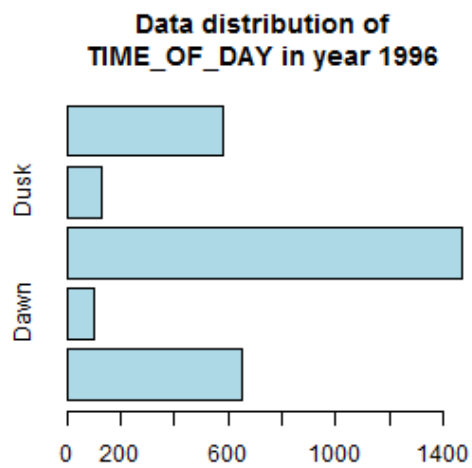
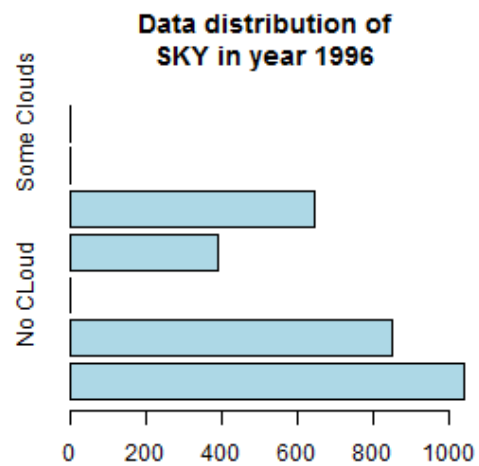
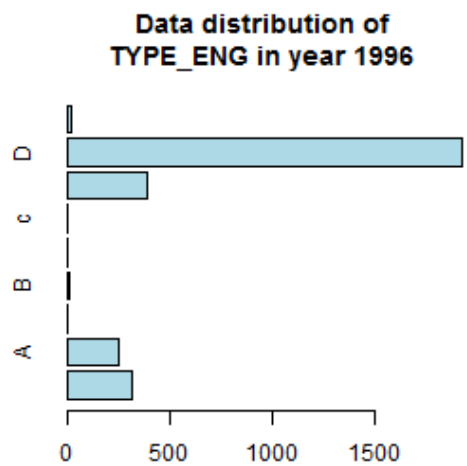
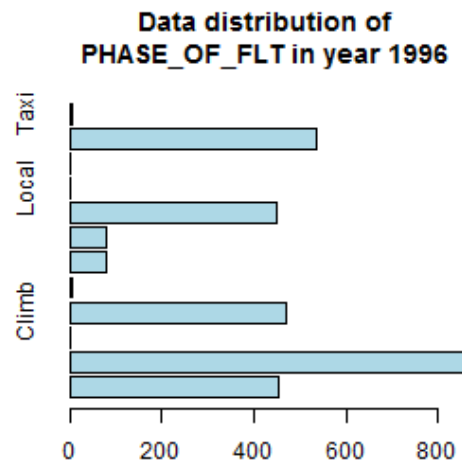
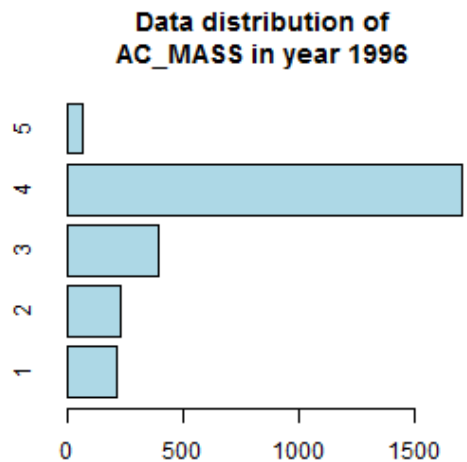


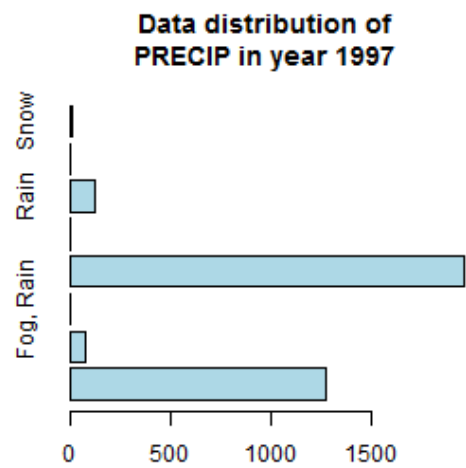
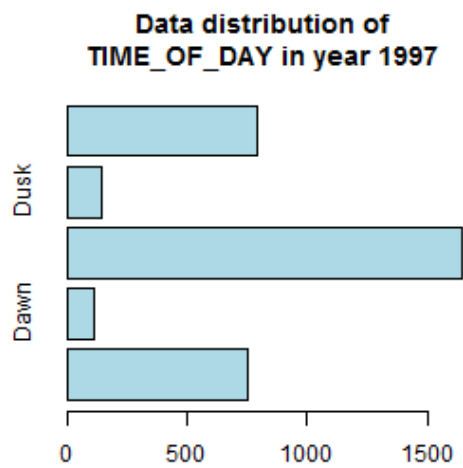
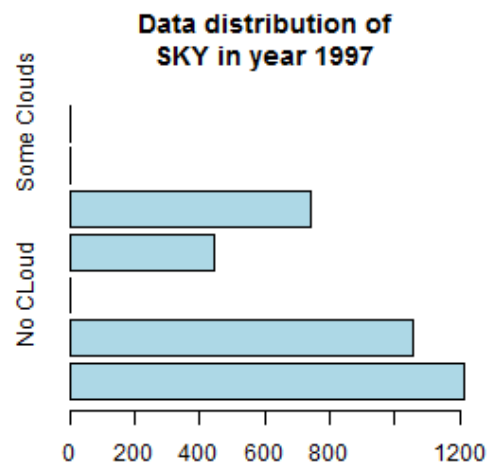
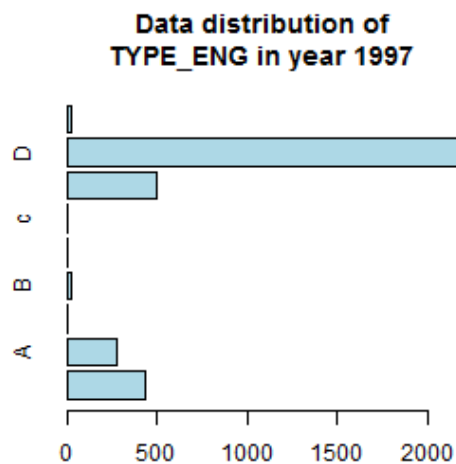
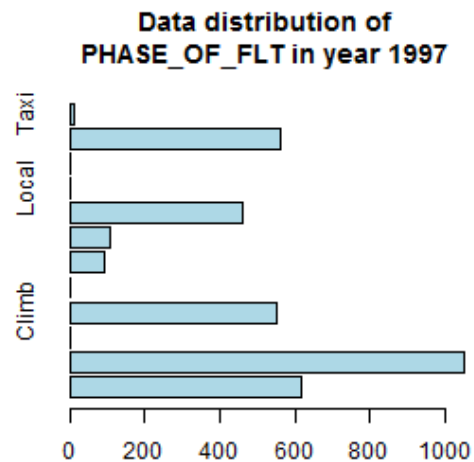
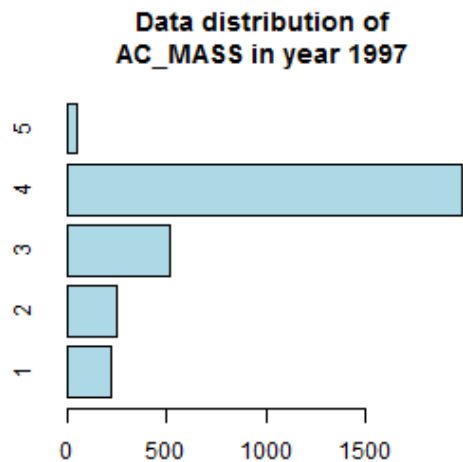


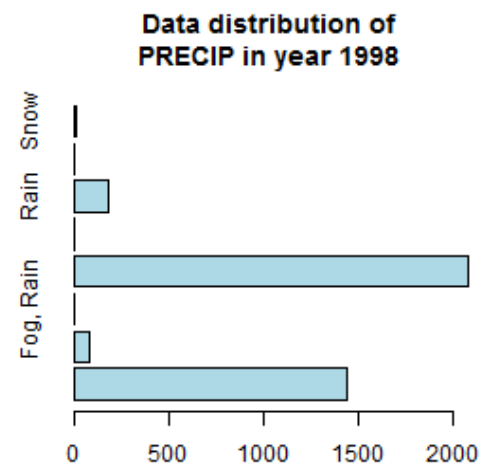
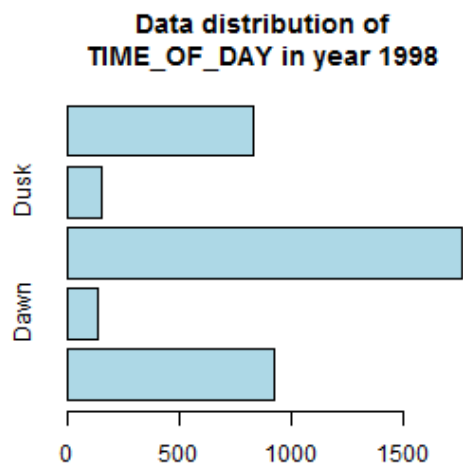
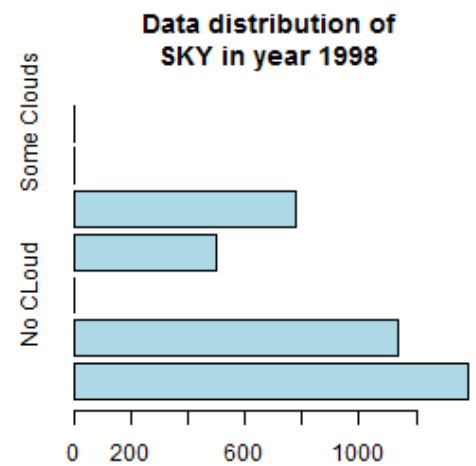
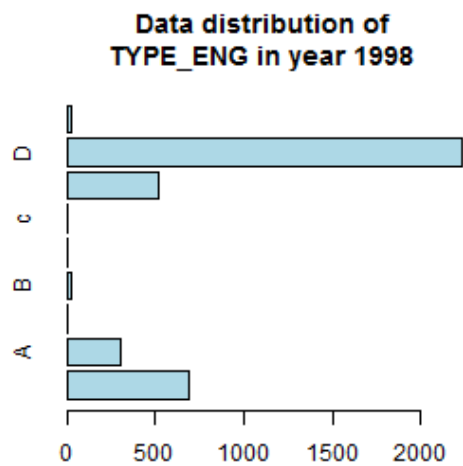
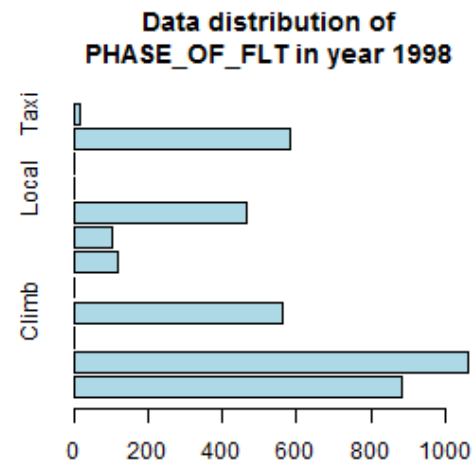
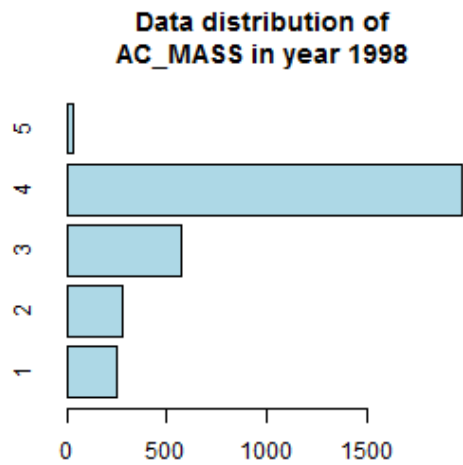


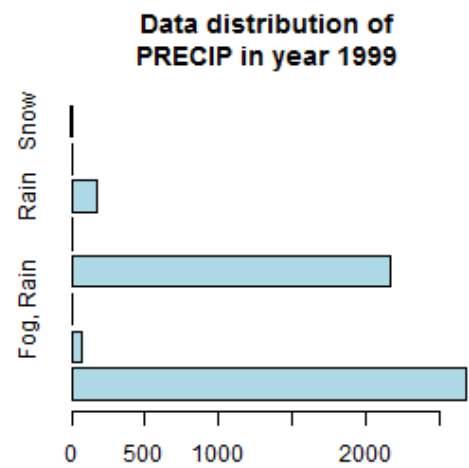
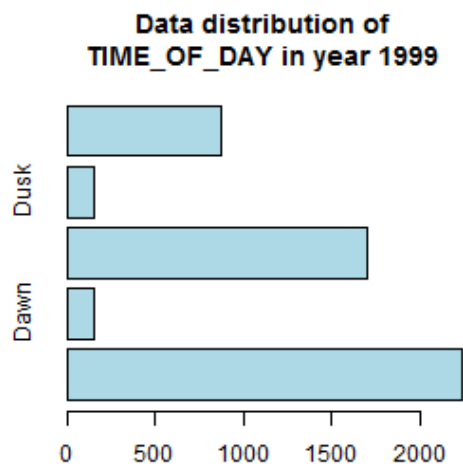
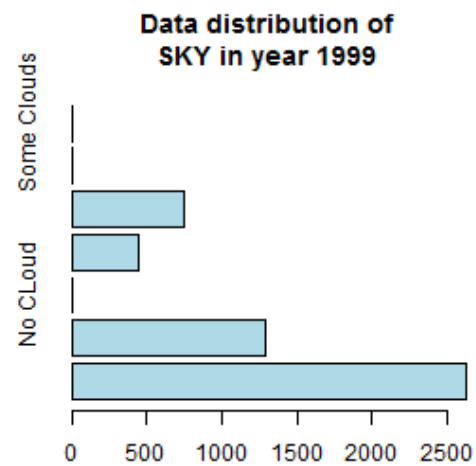
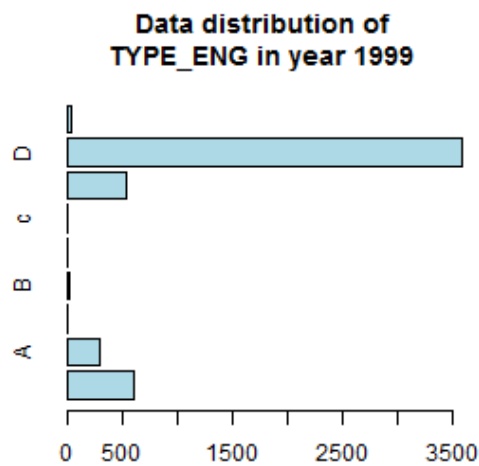
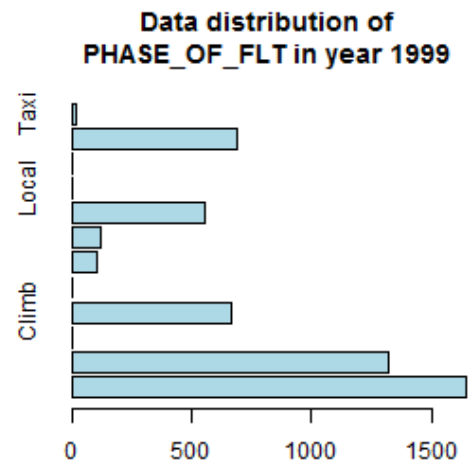
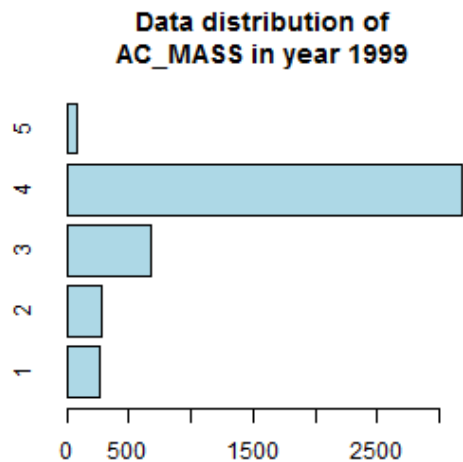


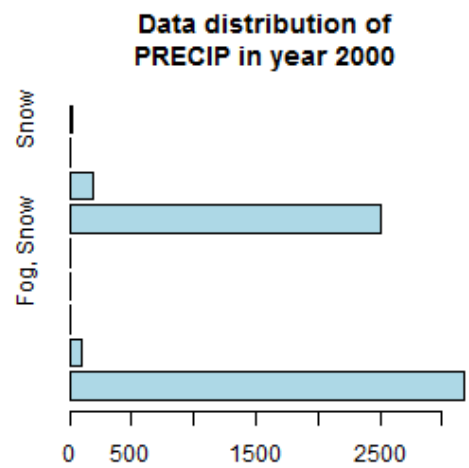
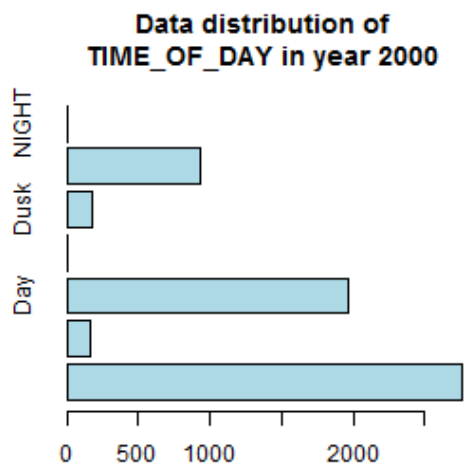
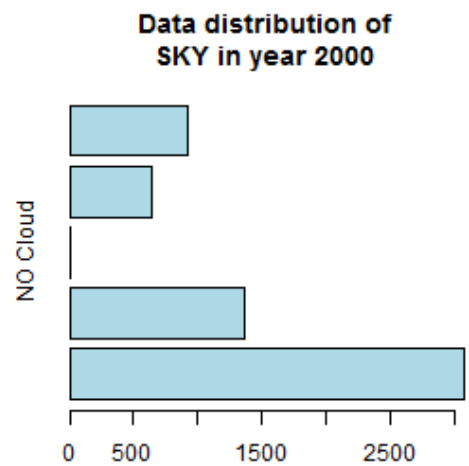
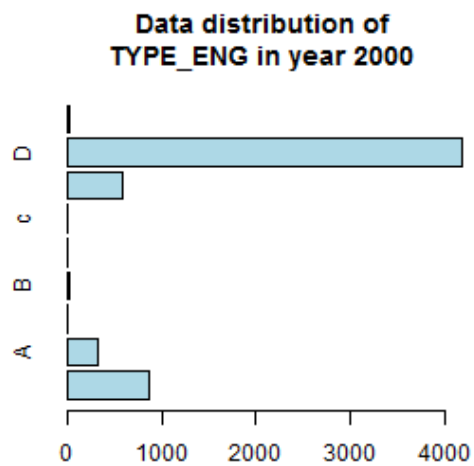
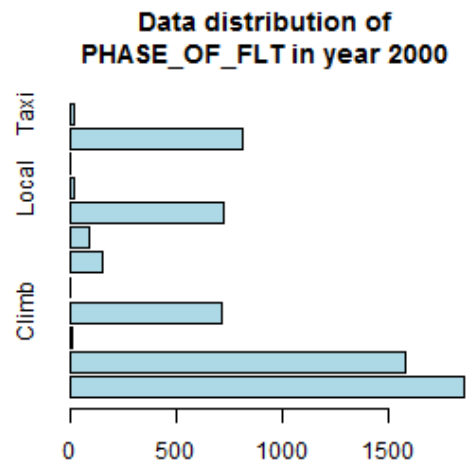
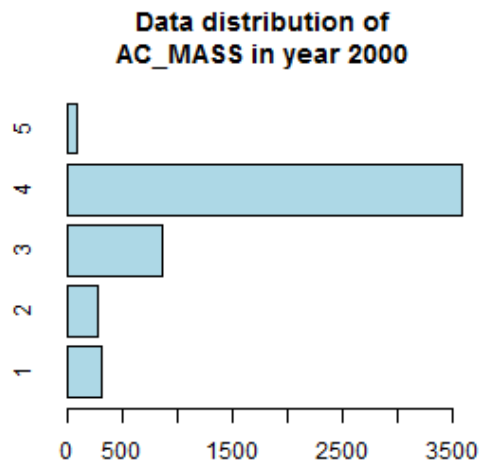


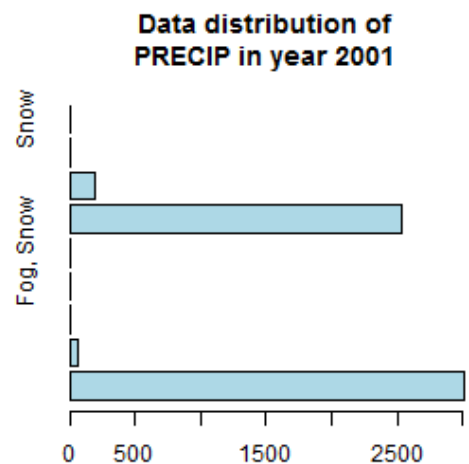
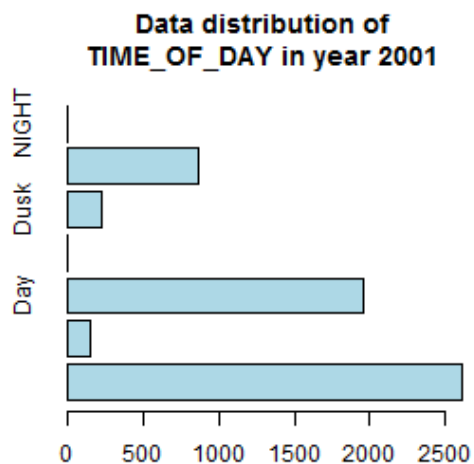
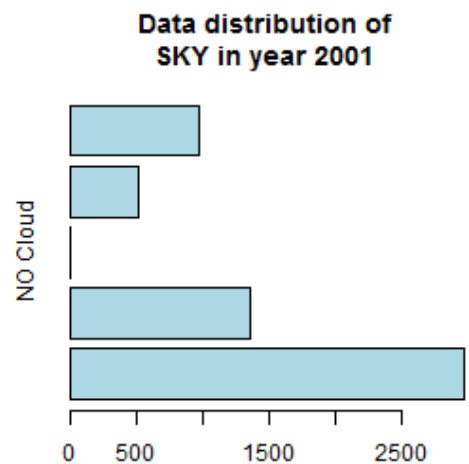
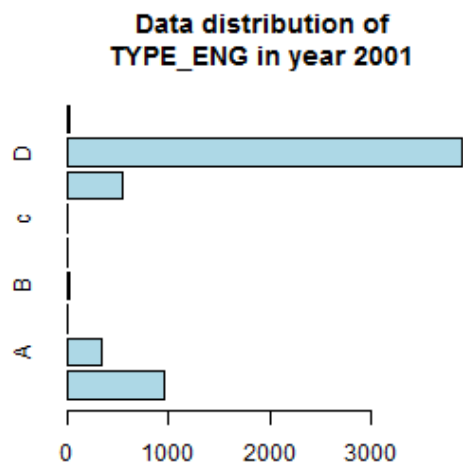
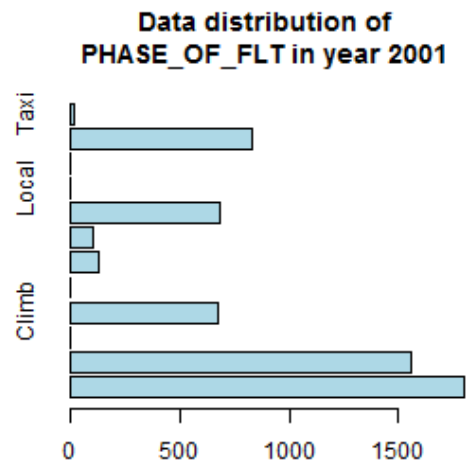
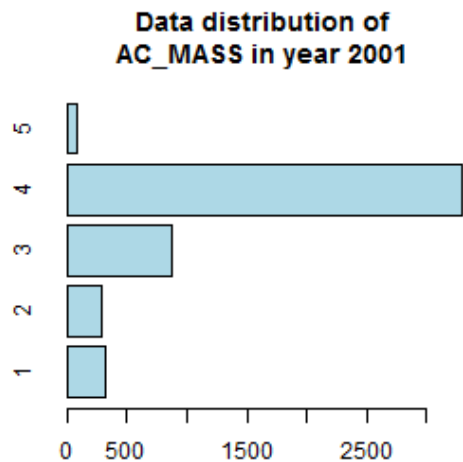


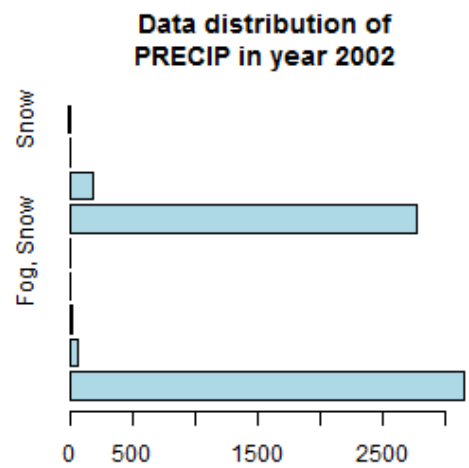
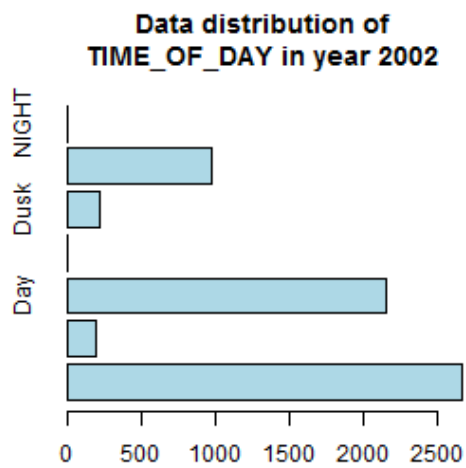
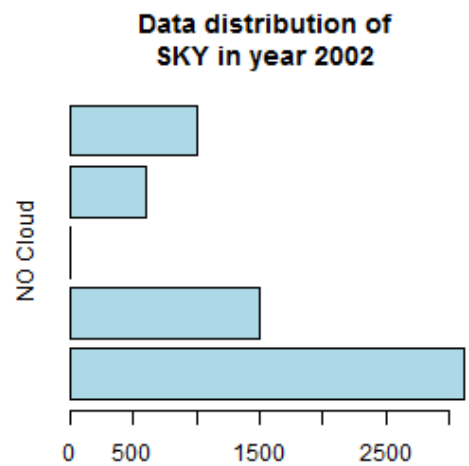
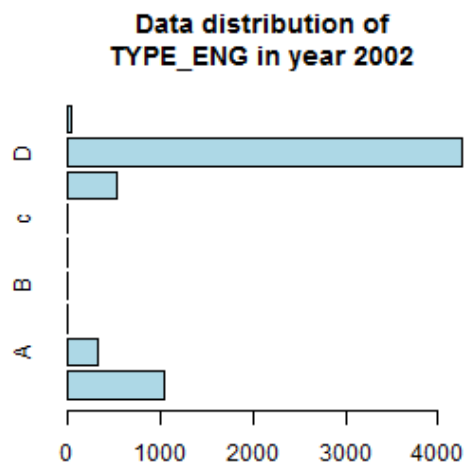
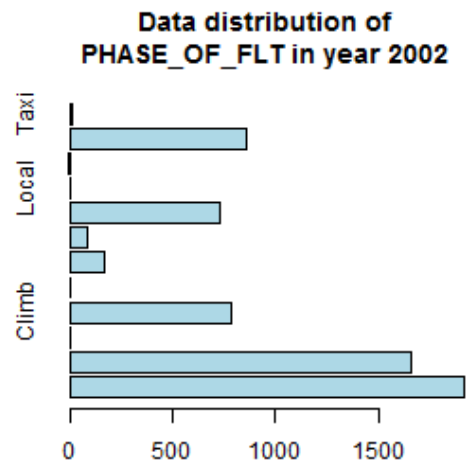
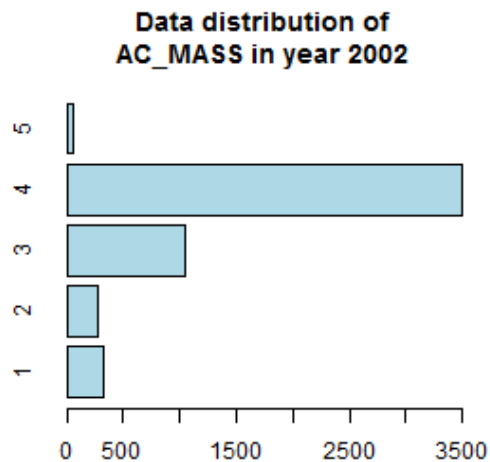


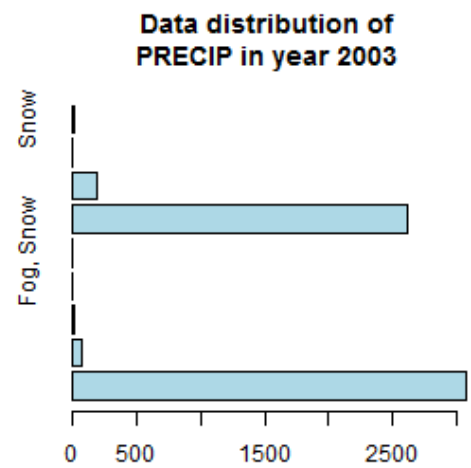
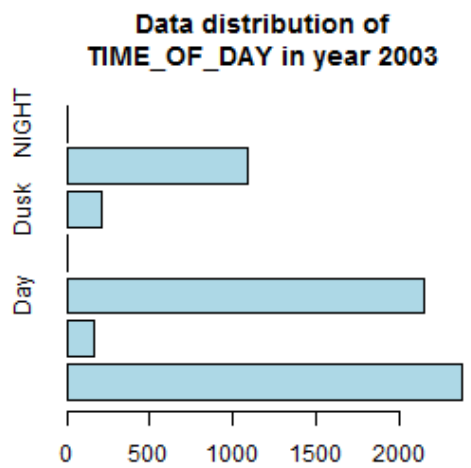
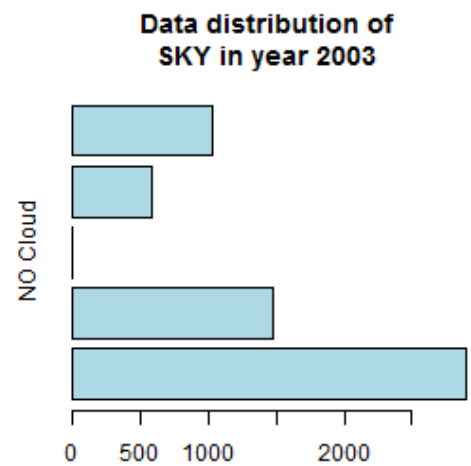
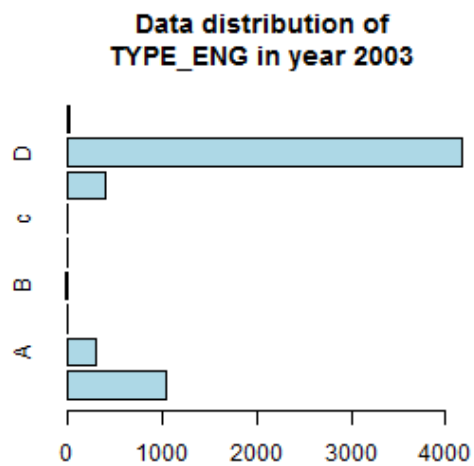
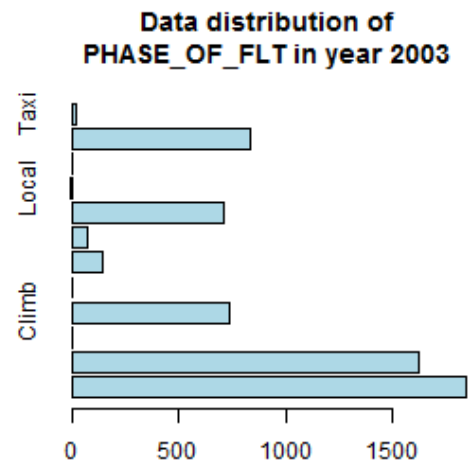
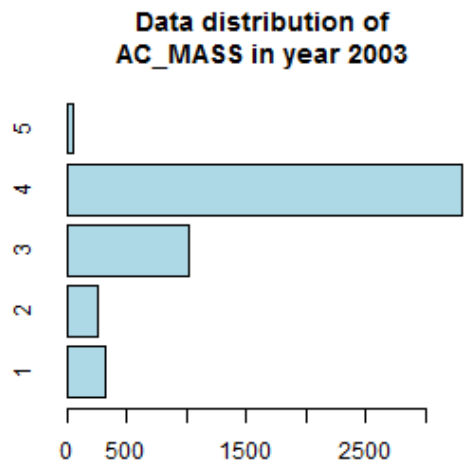


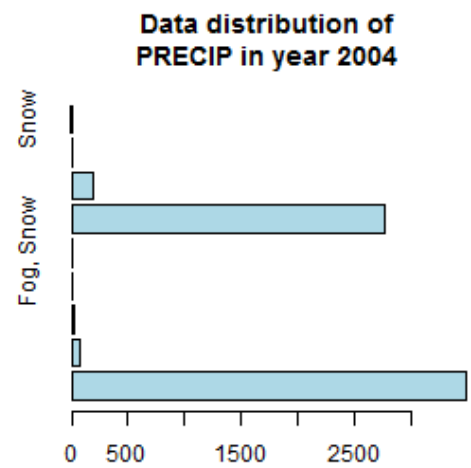
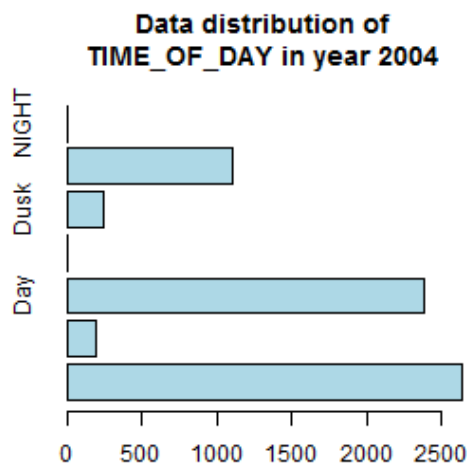
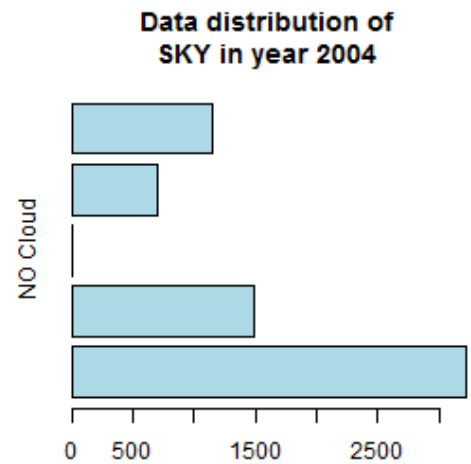
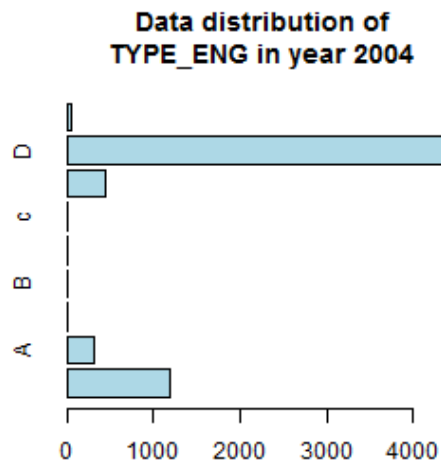
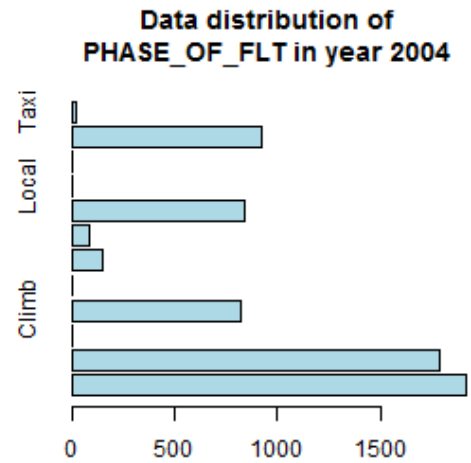
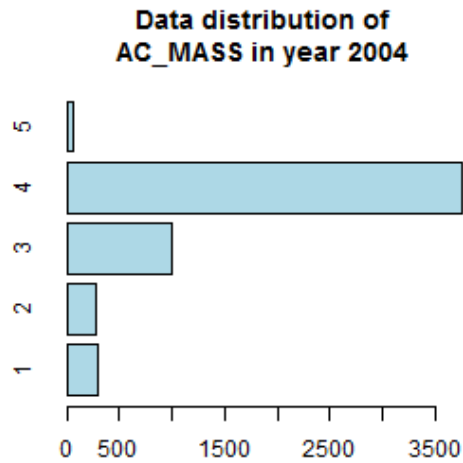


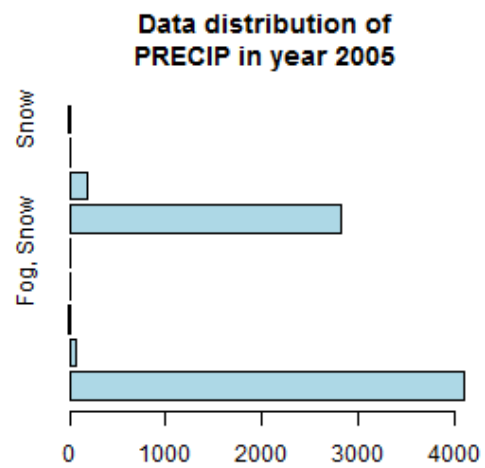
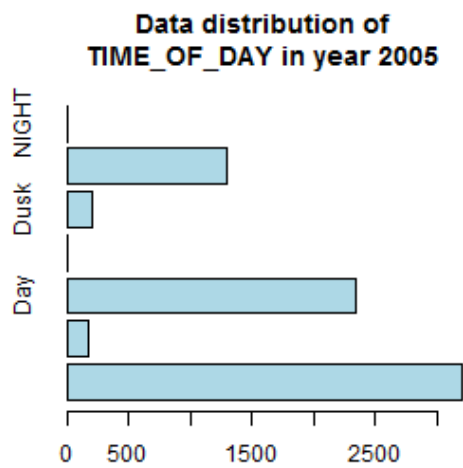
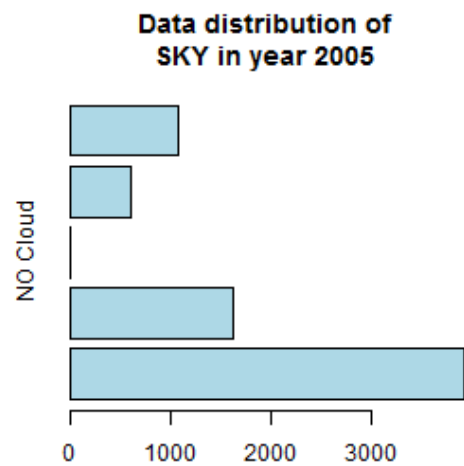
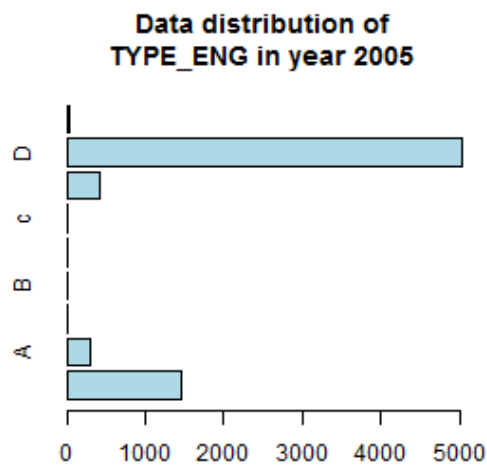
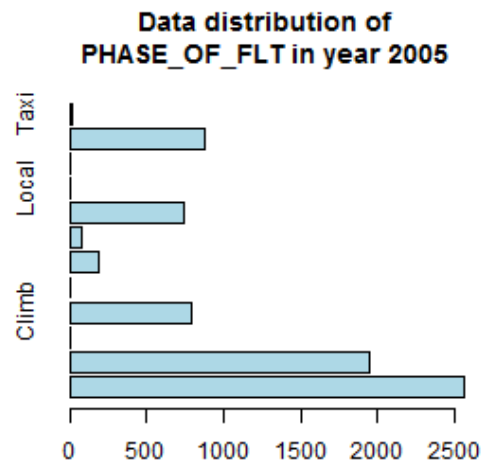
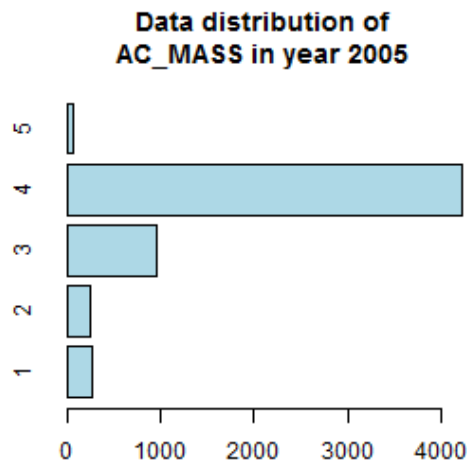


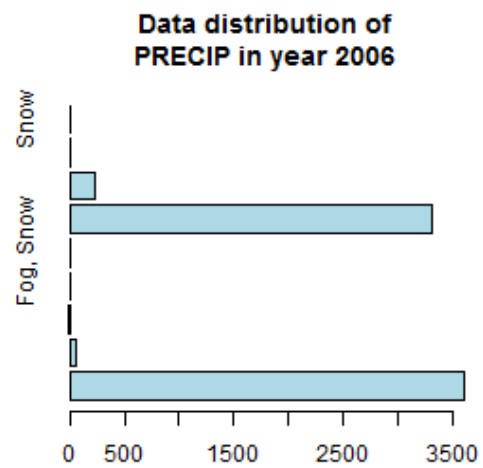
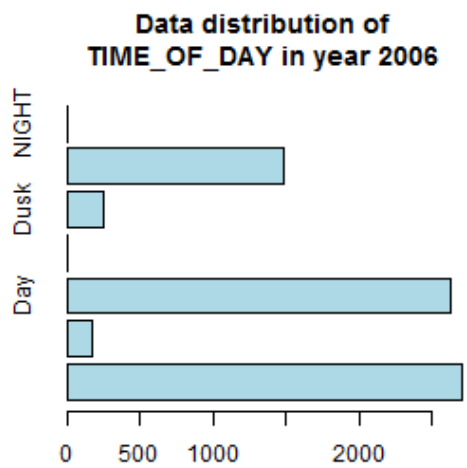
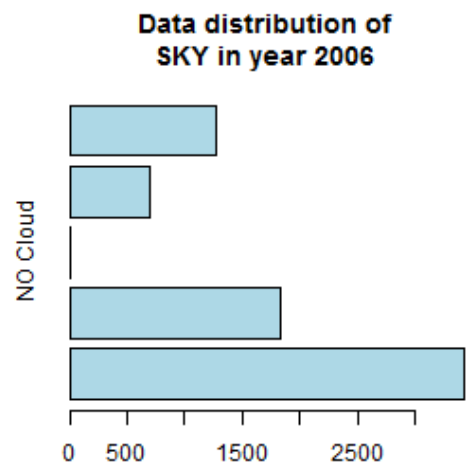
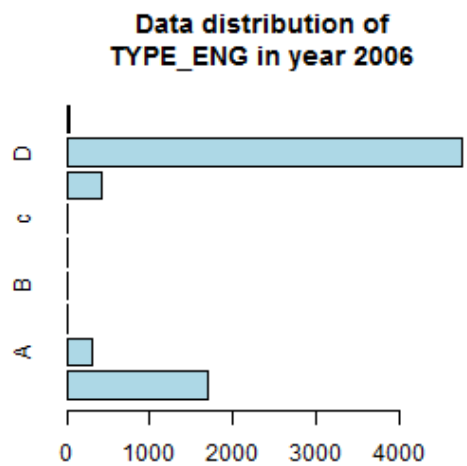
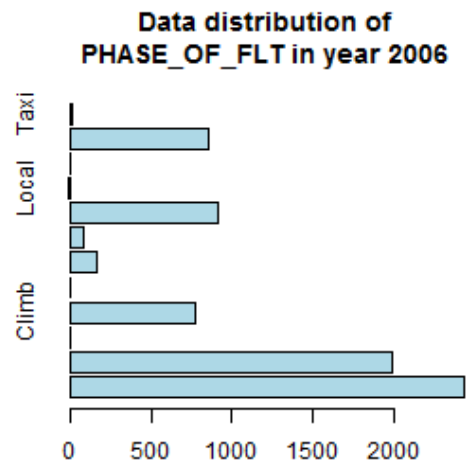
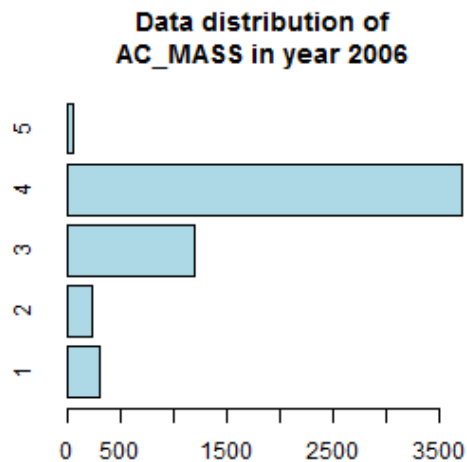


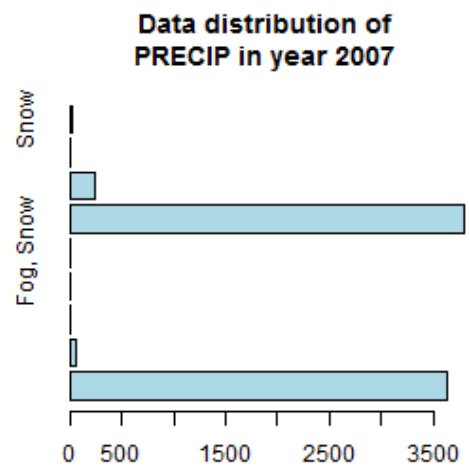
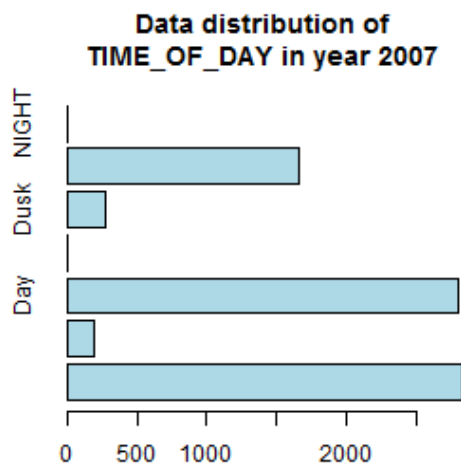
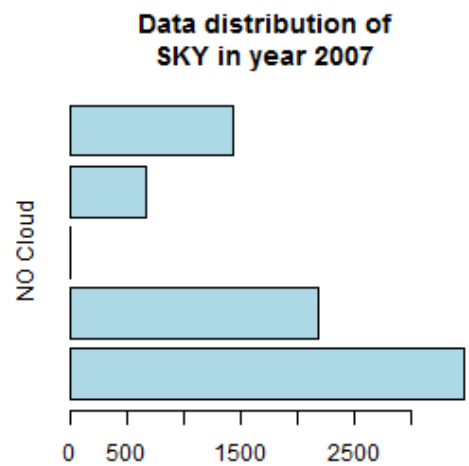
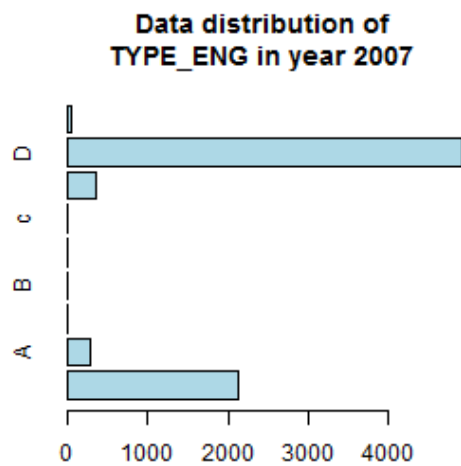
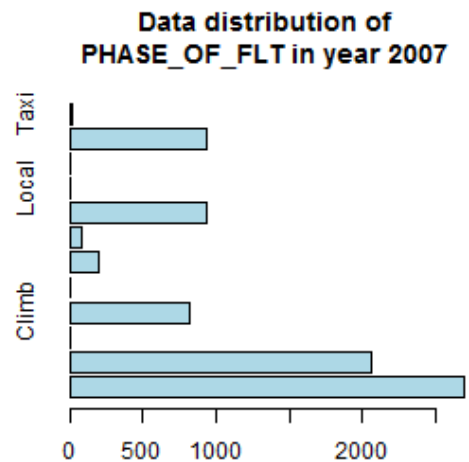
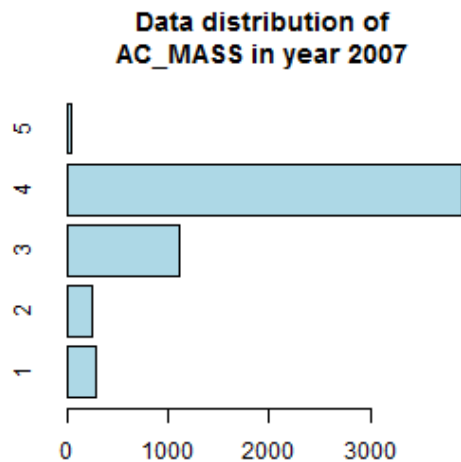


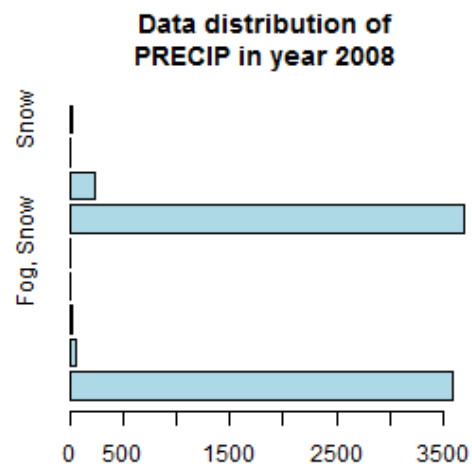
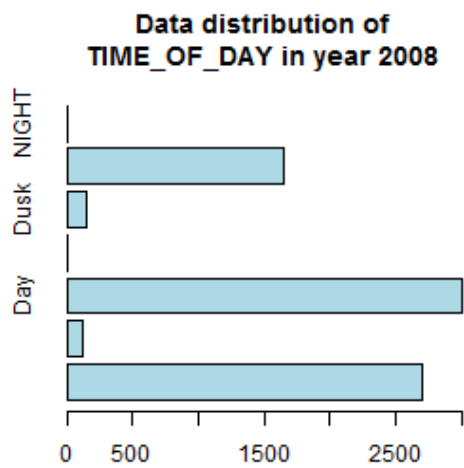
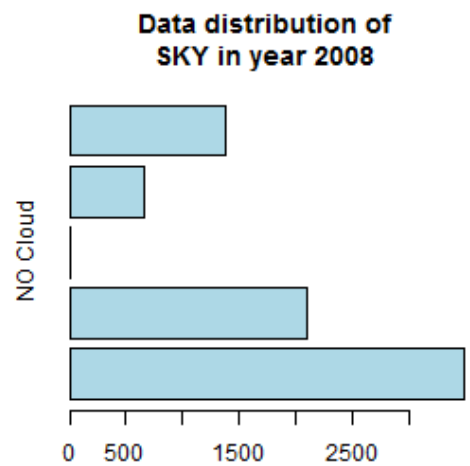
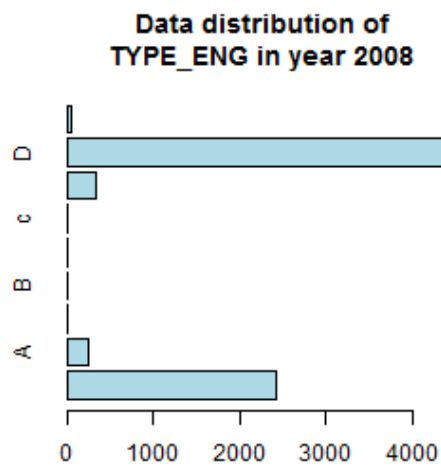
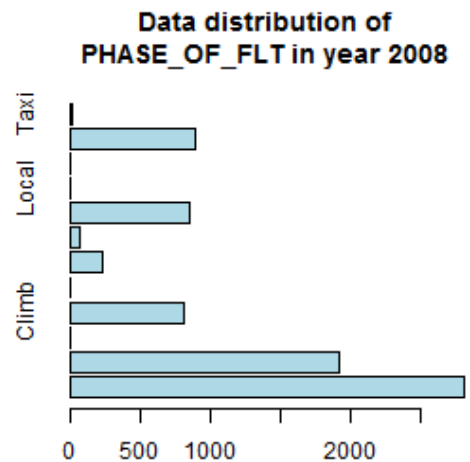
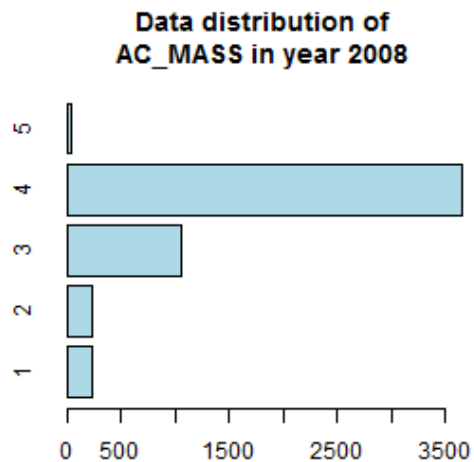


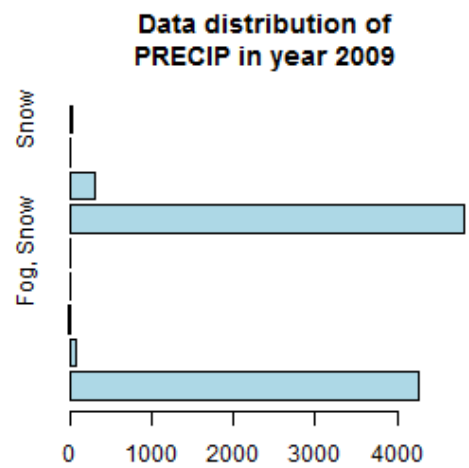
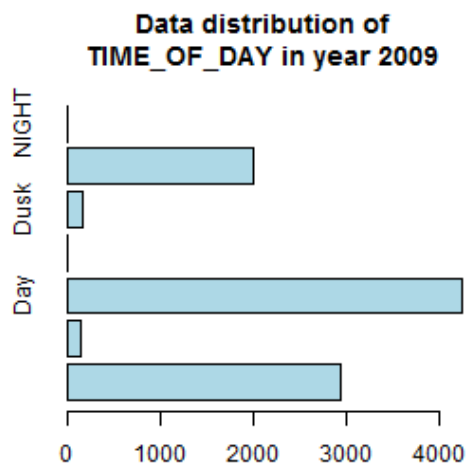
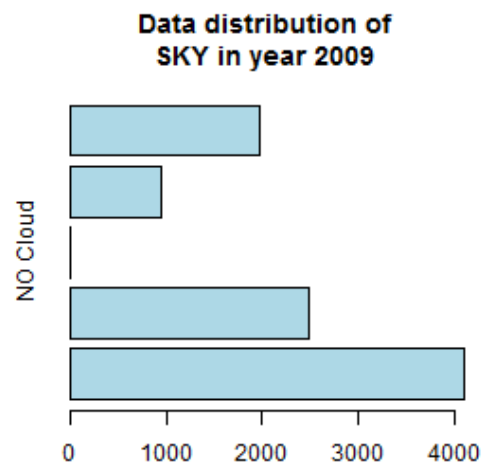
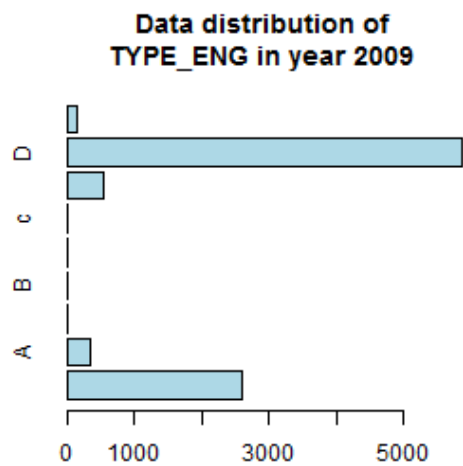
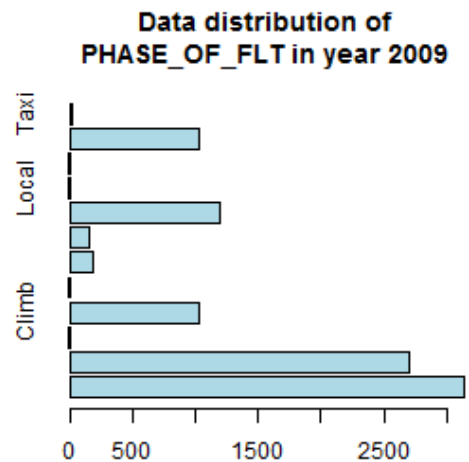
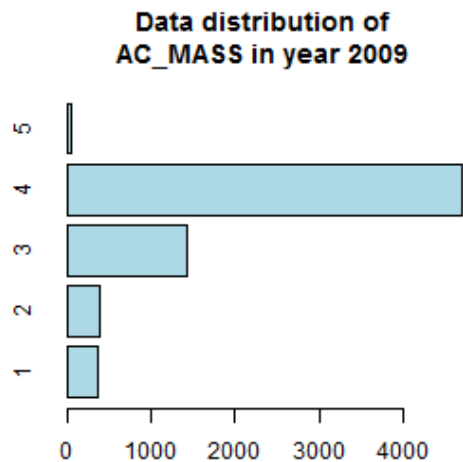


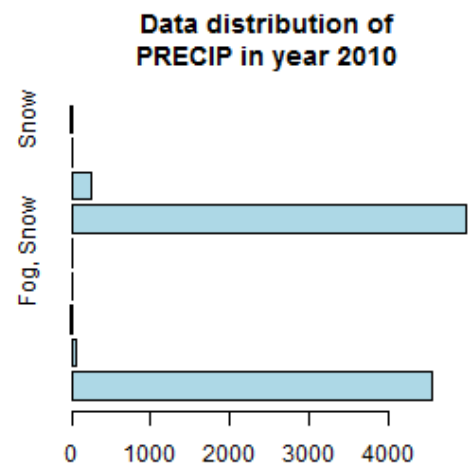
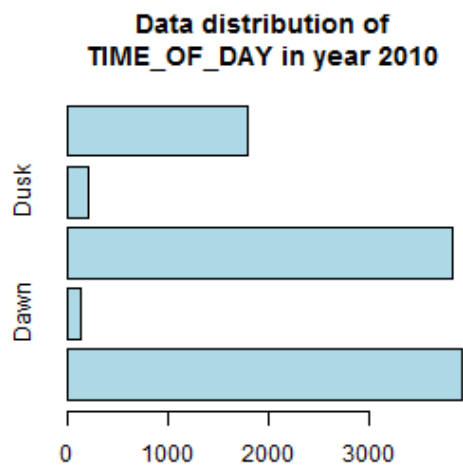
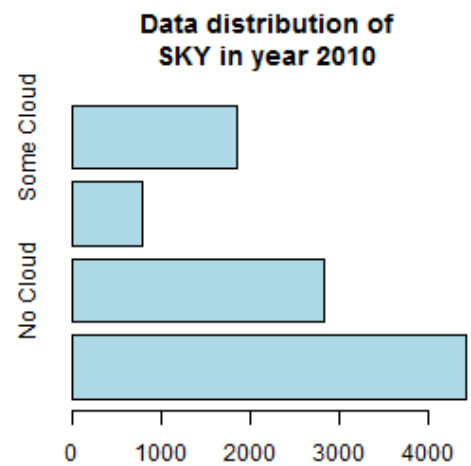
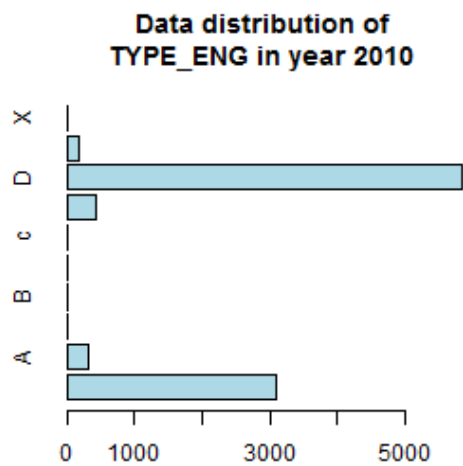
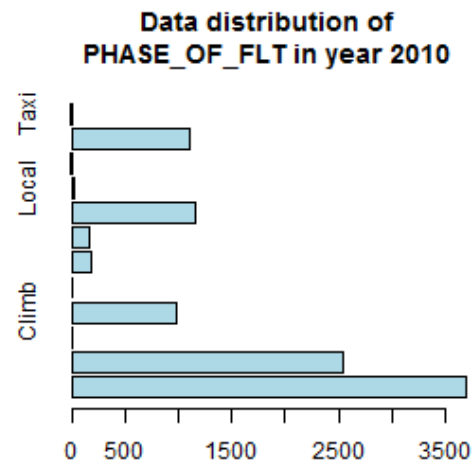
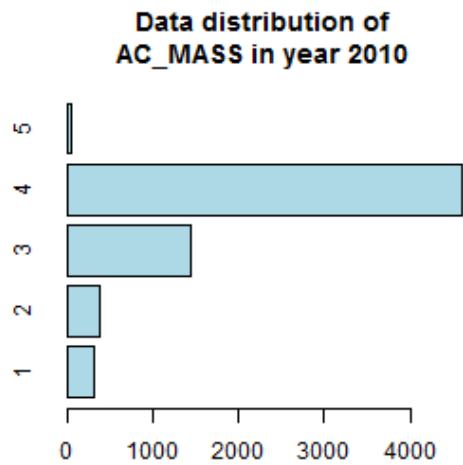


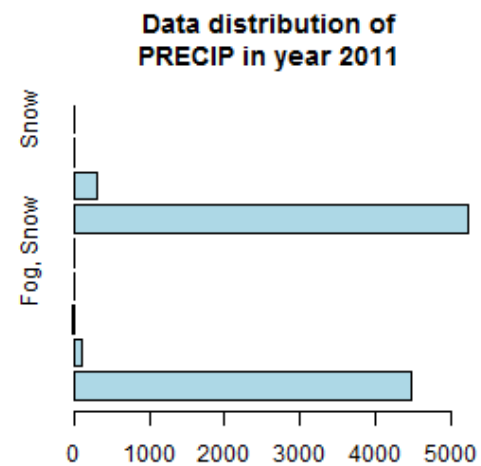
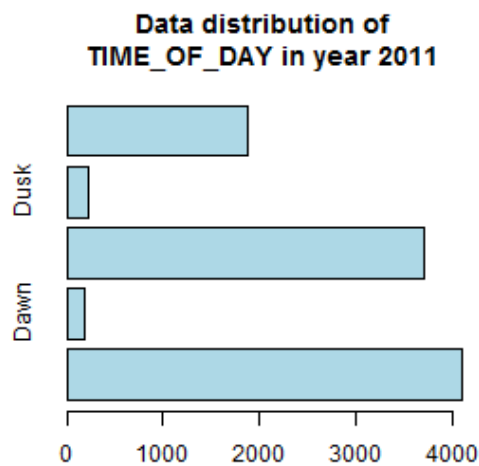
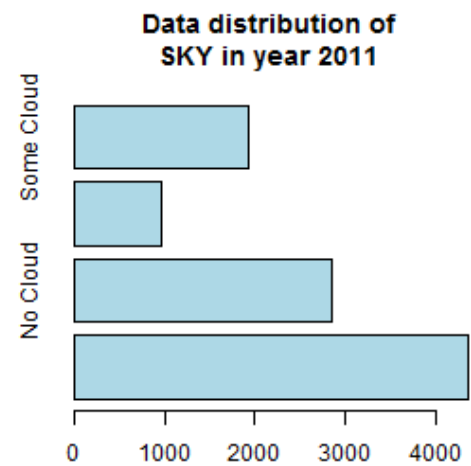
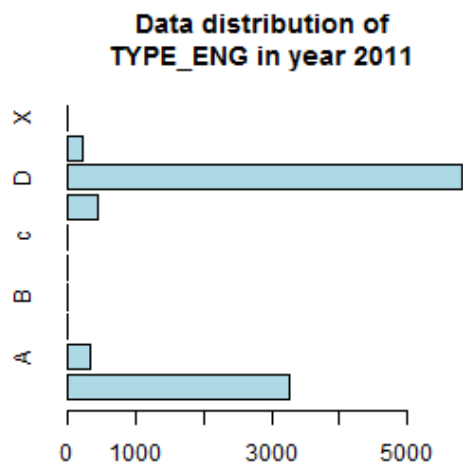
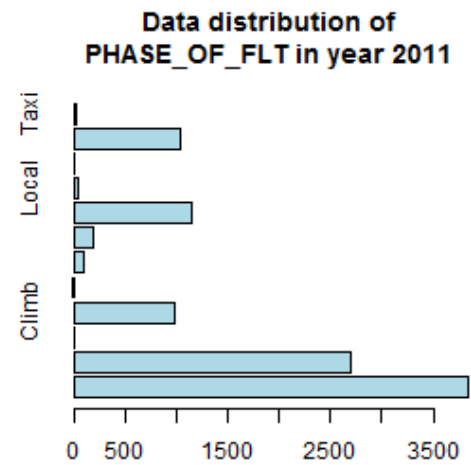
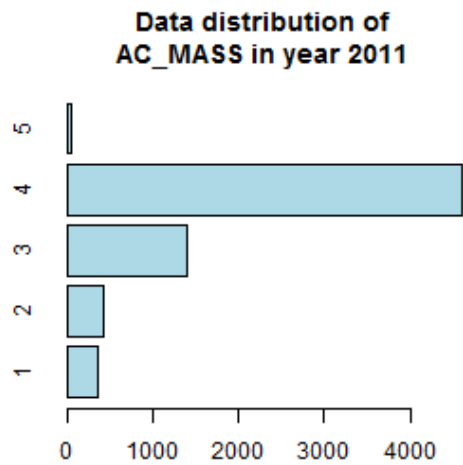


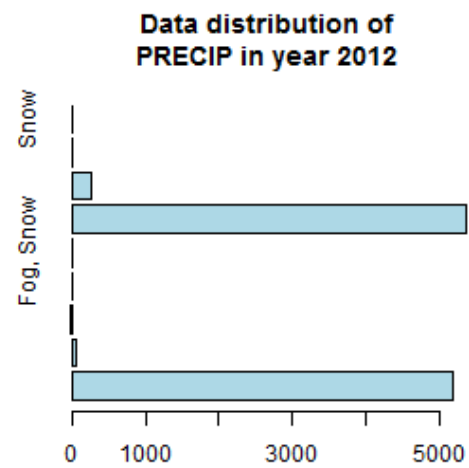
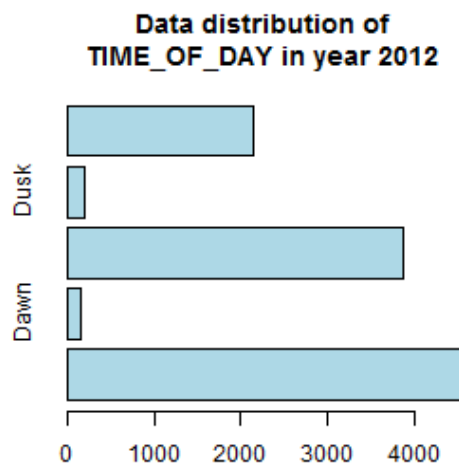
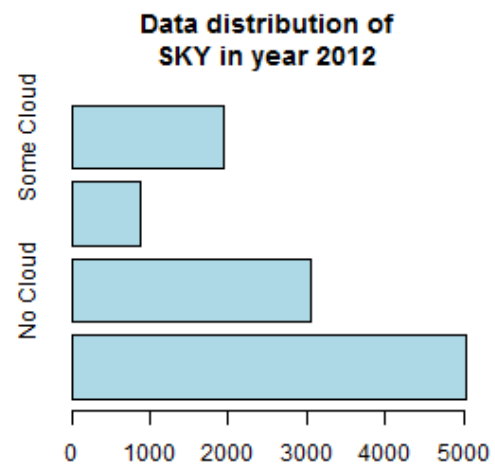
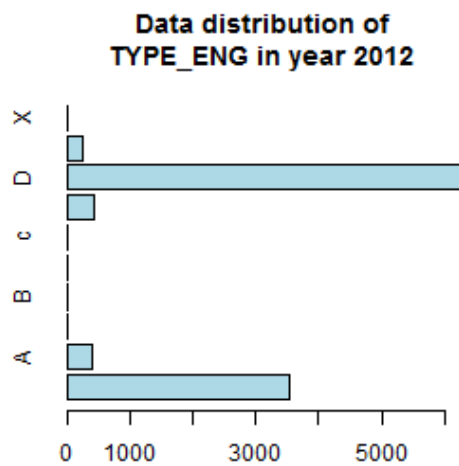
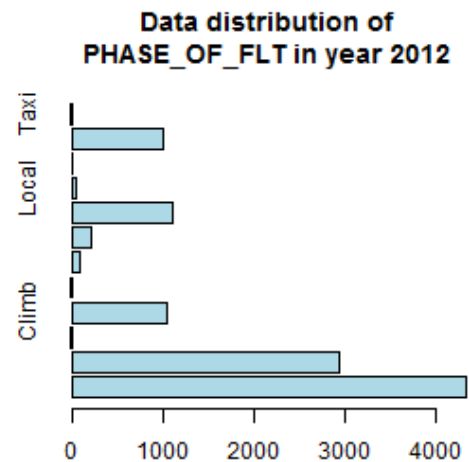
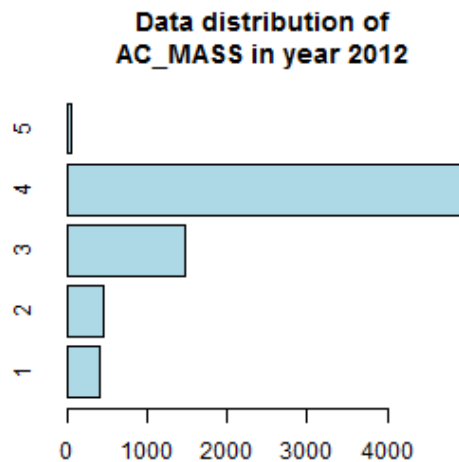


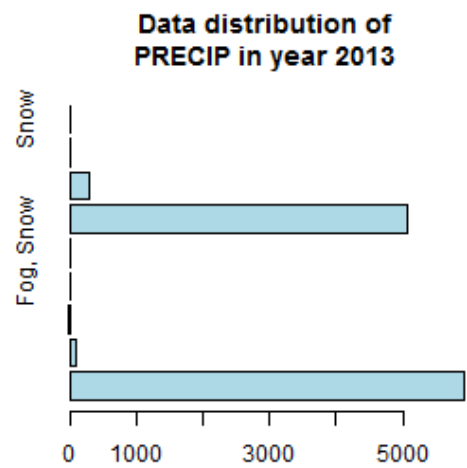
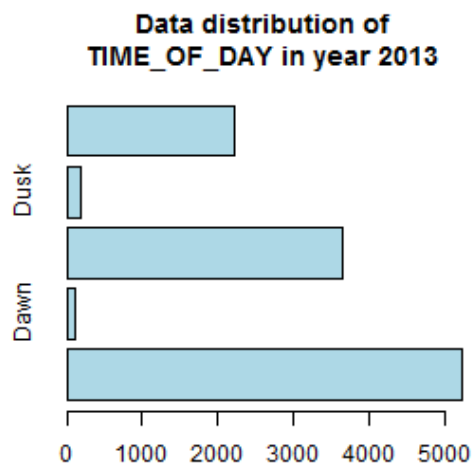
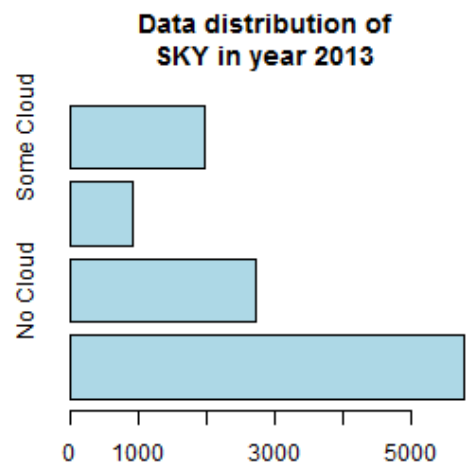
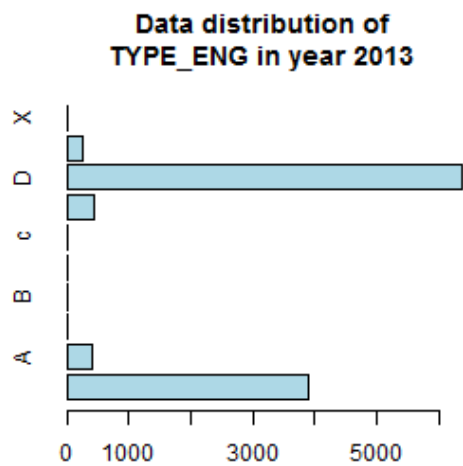
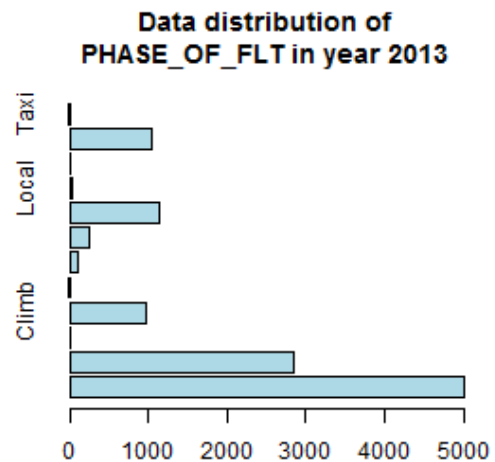
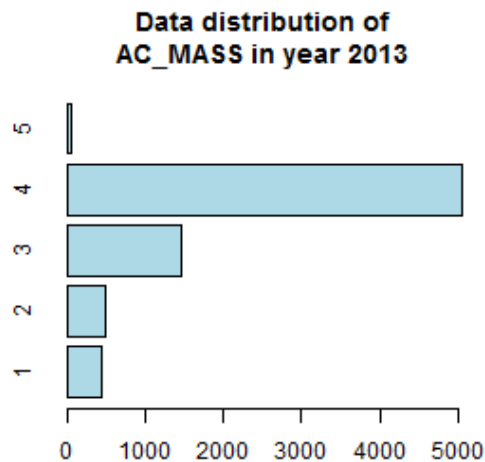


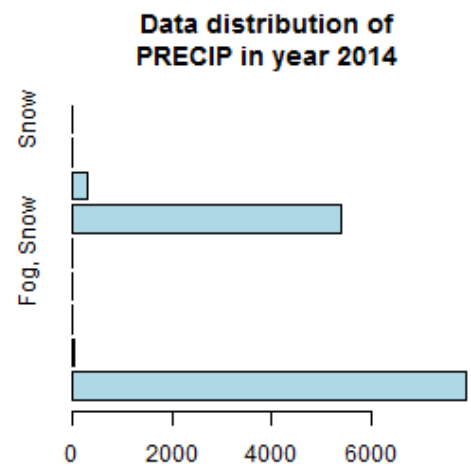
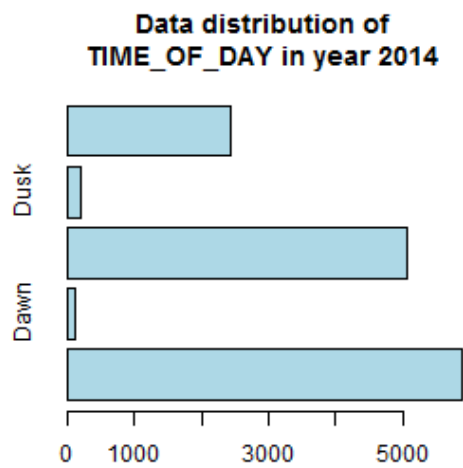
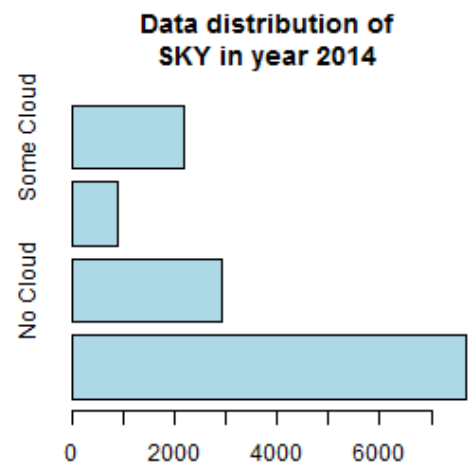
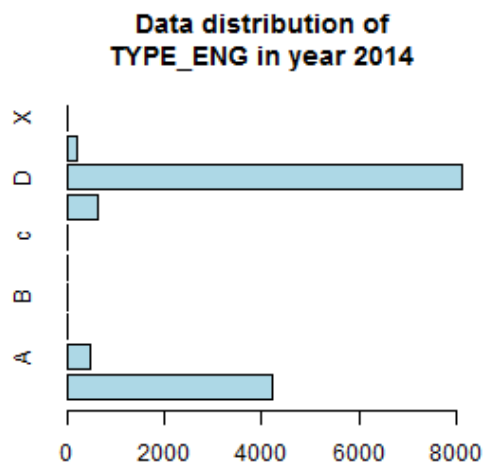
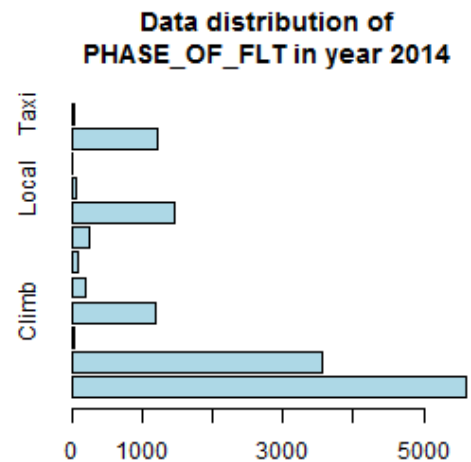
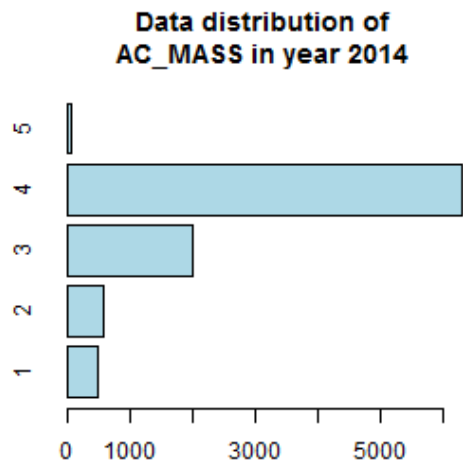


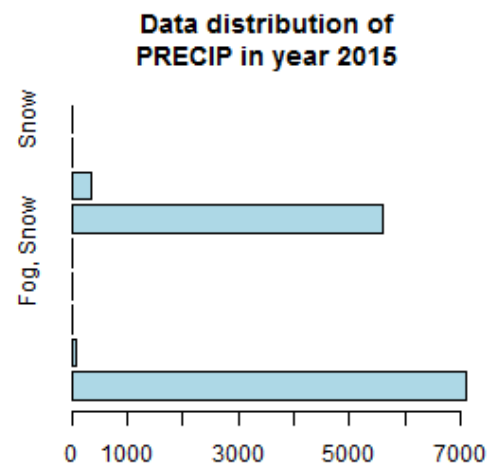
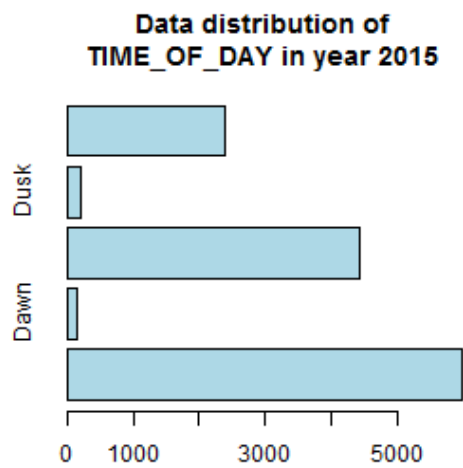
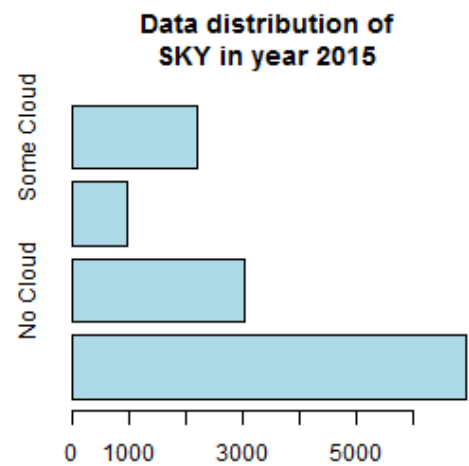
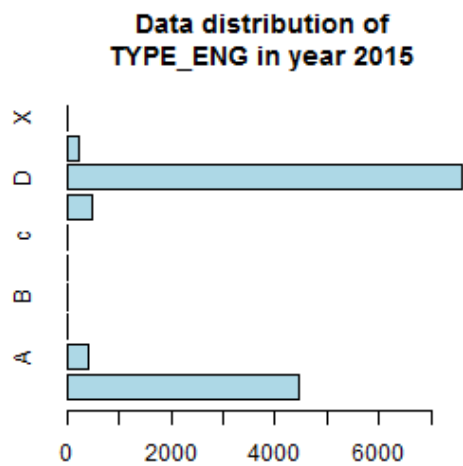
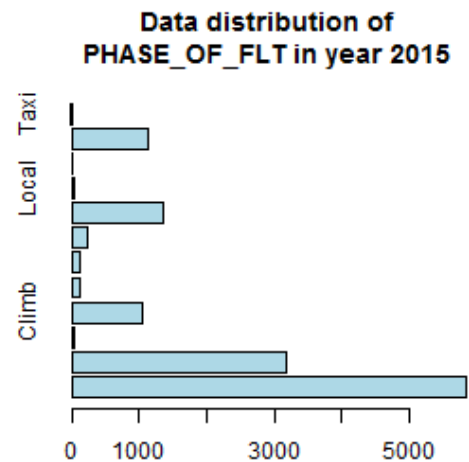
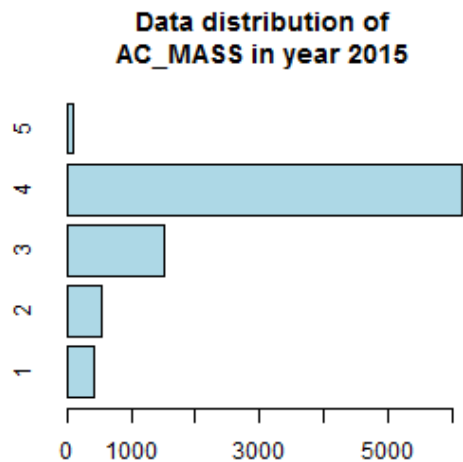


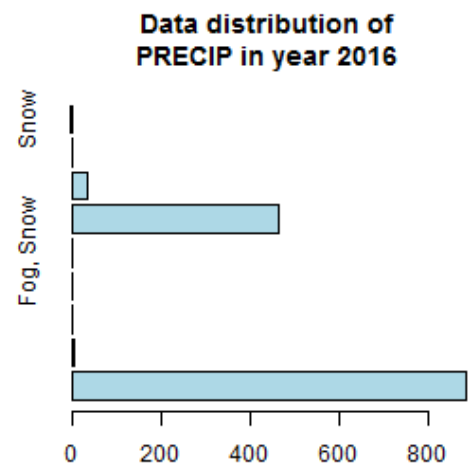
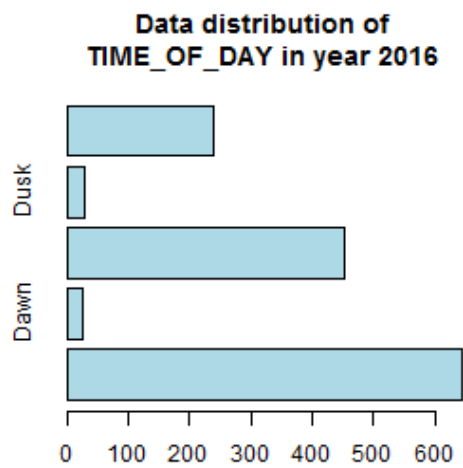
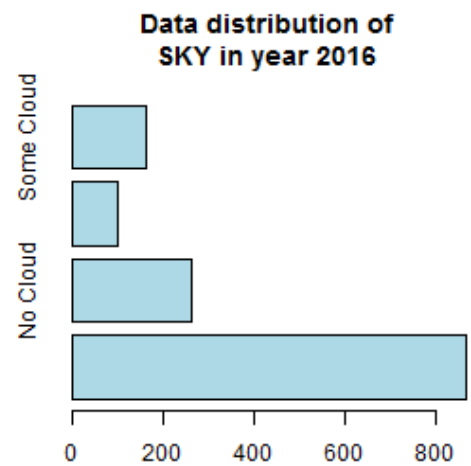
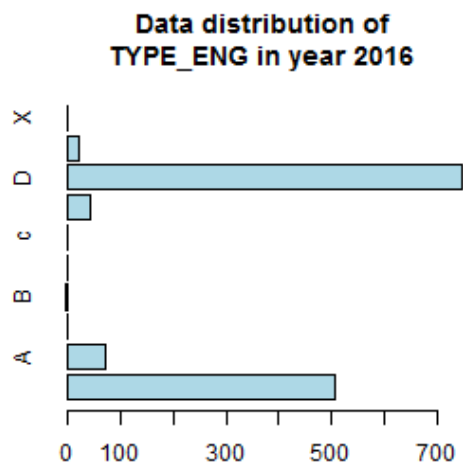
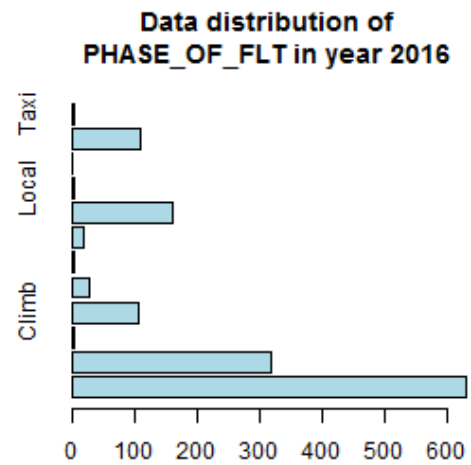
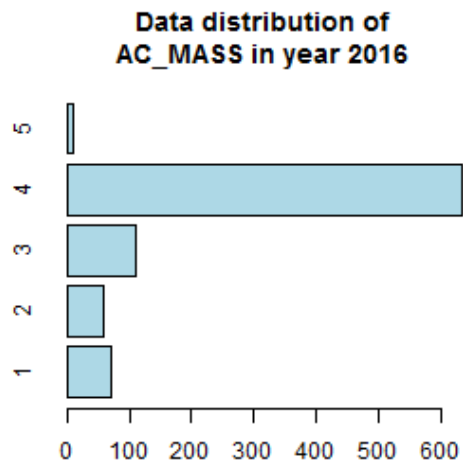












14.1.2 Flight Data (1990 - 2016)

The first summary table shows the number of distinct items for each year regarding the number of records, the carriers, and the origin and destination airports.

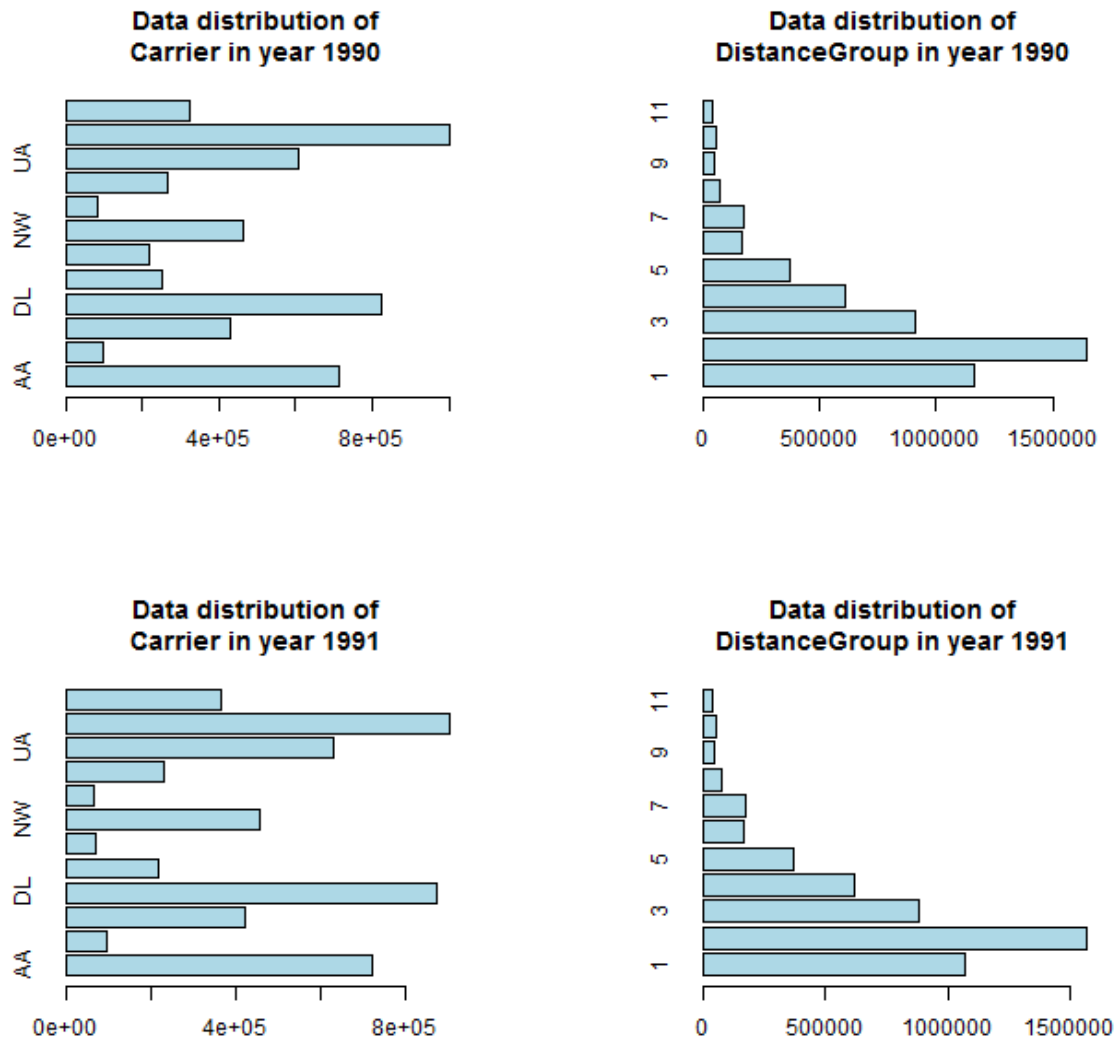
Year	# of flights	# of carriers	Origin airports	Origin states	Destination airports	Destination states
1990	5270893	12	235	53	236	53
1991	5076925	12	233	52	233	52
1992	5092157	10	233	52	233	52
1993	5070501	10	227	52	227	52
1994	5180048	10	224	52	225	52
1995	5327435	10	218	52	218	52
1996	5351983	10	211	52	212	52
1997	5411843	10	205	51	206	52
1998	5384721	10	207	51	208	51
1999	5527884	10	205	51	205	51
2000	5683047	11	206	51	206	51
2001	5967780	12	231	51	230	51
2002	5271359	10	218	50	219	50
2003	6488540	18	282	51	282	51
2004	7129270	19	285	51	288	51
2005	7140596	20	286	51	289	51
2006	7141922	21	289	52	296	52
2007	7455458	20	304	52	310	52
2008	7009726	20	303	51	304	51
2009	6450285	19	296	51	296	51
2010	6450117	18	305	52	305	52
2011	6085281	16	299	52	301	52
2012	6096762	15	312	52	313	52
2013	6369482	16	320	53	318	53
2014	5819811	14	325	53	324	53
2015	5819079	14	322	53	322	53
2016	5617658	12	313	52	310	52

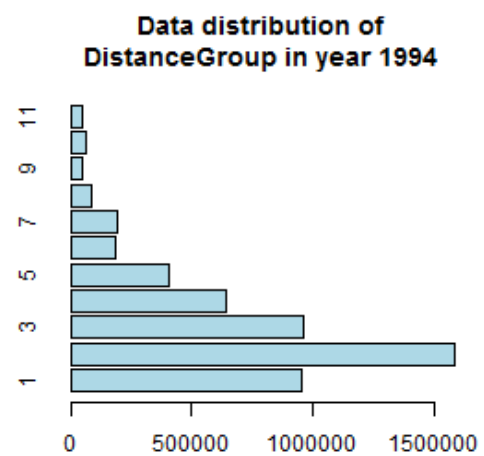
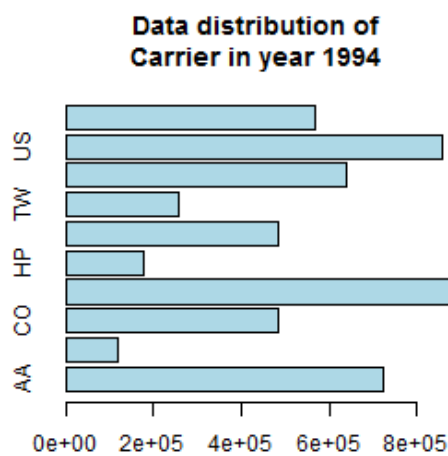
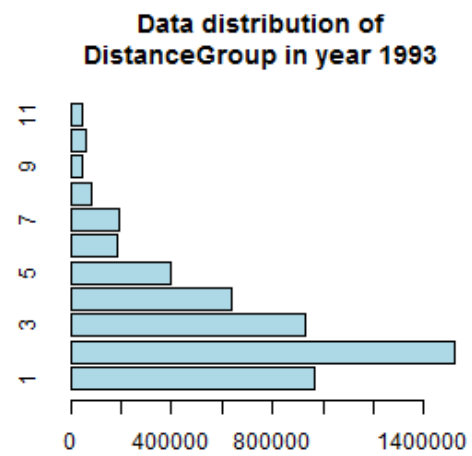
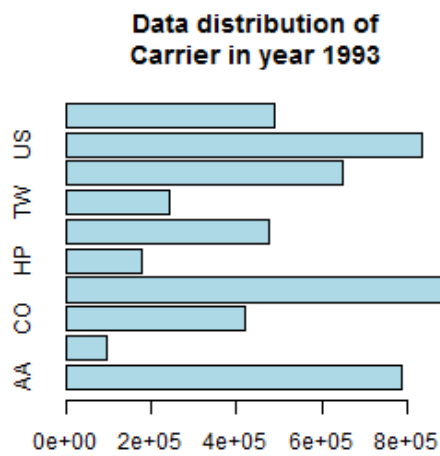
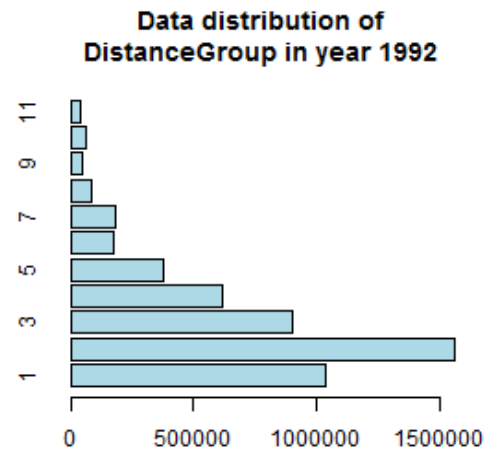
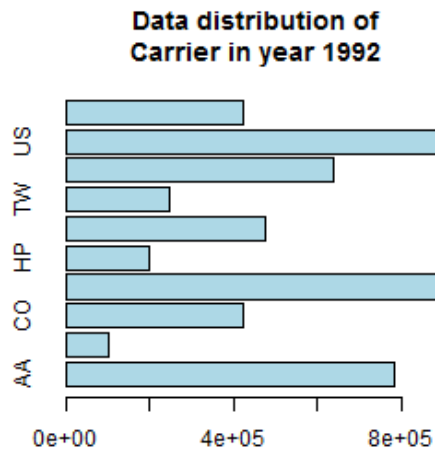
The second summary table shows the number of distinct items for each year the departure time group and distance between the airports.

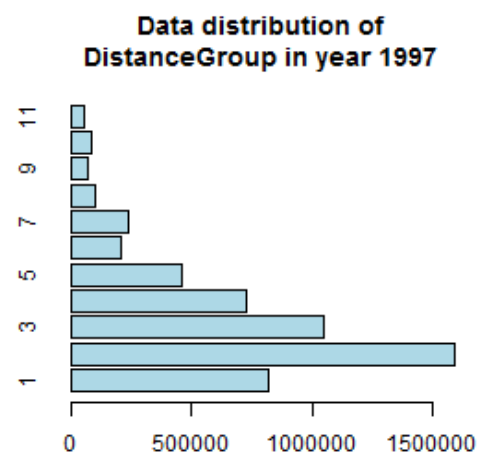
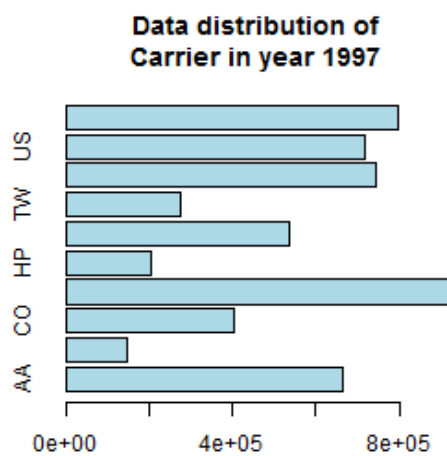
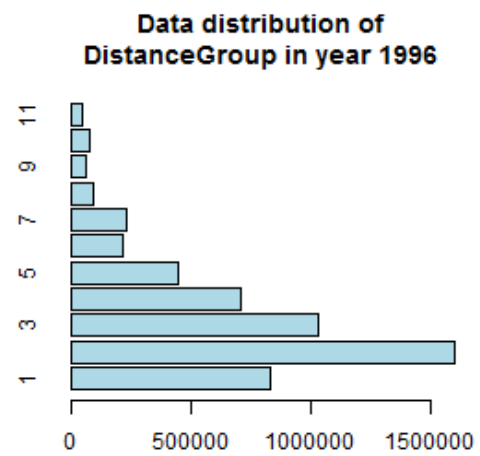
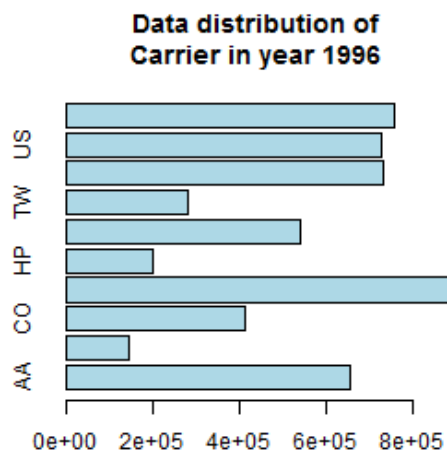
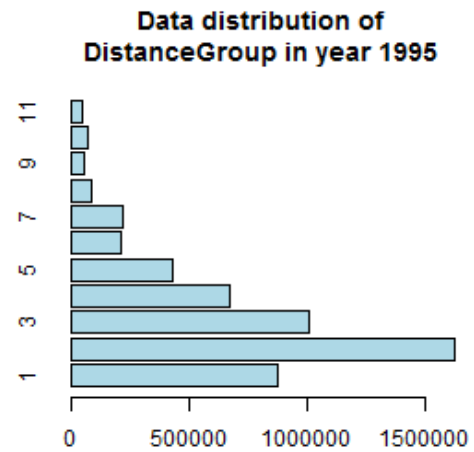
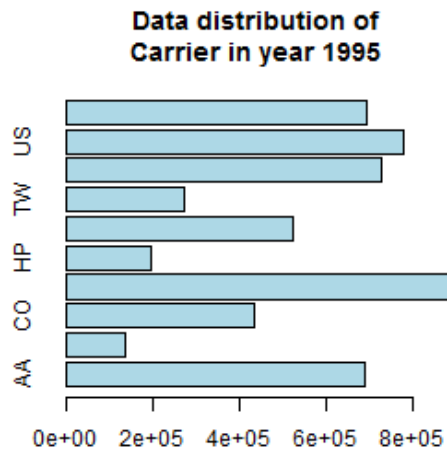
Year	Departure time block	Distance group
1990	19	11
1991	19	11
1992	19	11
1993	19	11
1994	19	11
1995	19	11
1996	19	11
1997	19	11
1998	19	11
1999	19	11
2000	19	11
2001	19	11
2002	19	11
2003	19	11

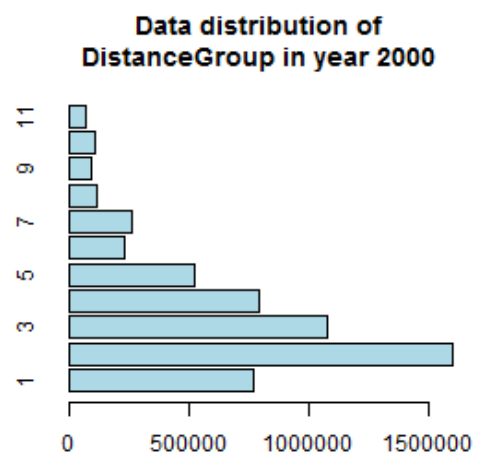
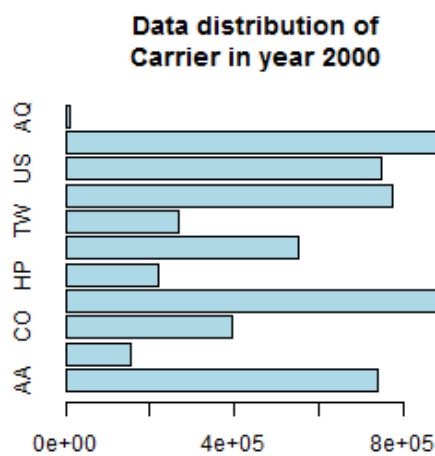
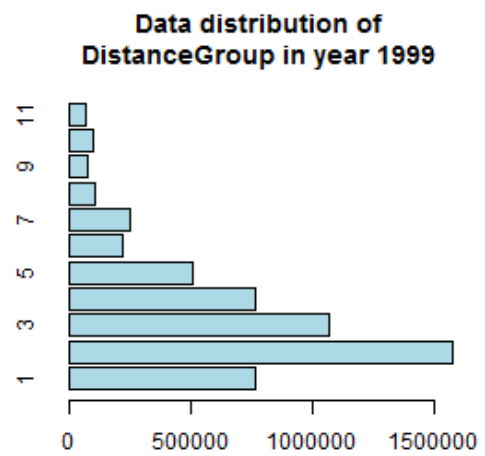
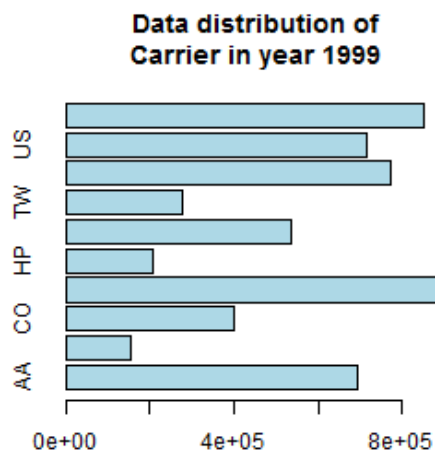
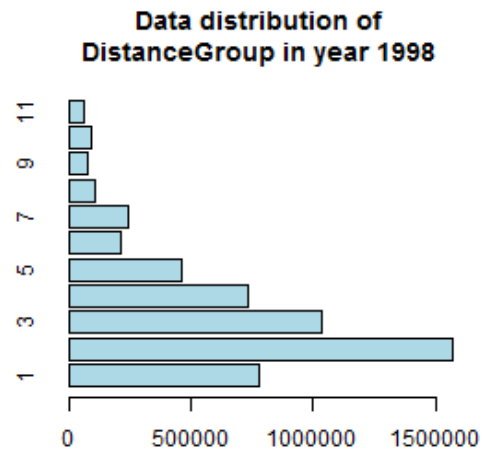
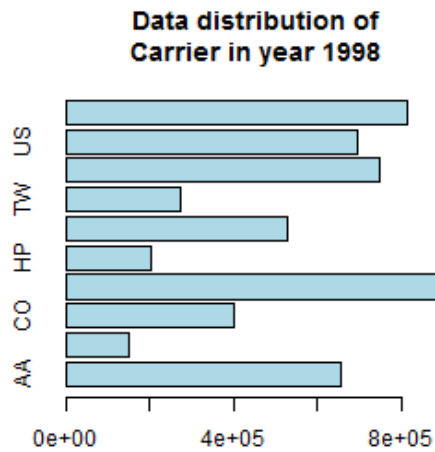
Year	Departure time block	Distance group
2004	19	11
2005	19	11
2006	19	11
2007	19	11
2008	19	11
2009	19	11
2010	19	11
2011	19	11
2012	20	11
2013	19	11
2014	19	11
2015	19	11
2016	19	11

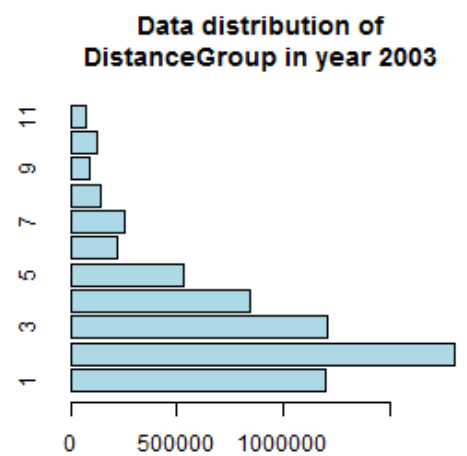
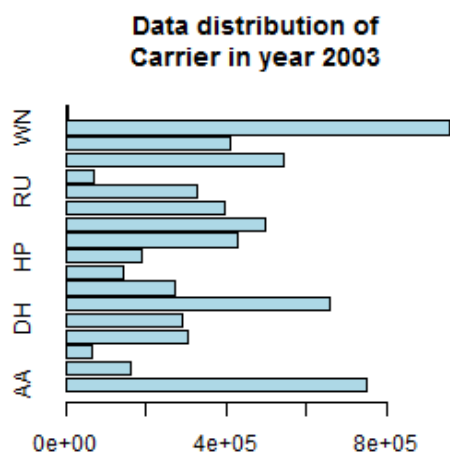
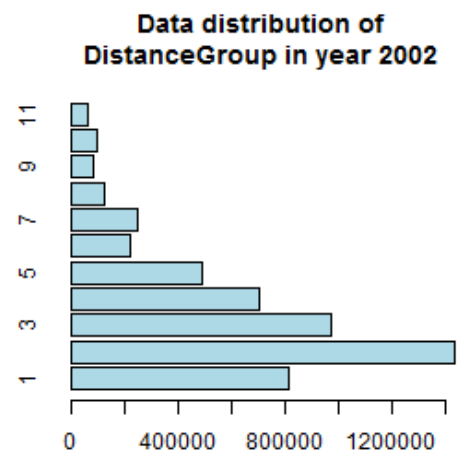
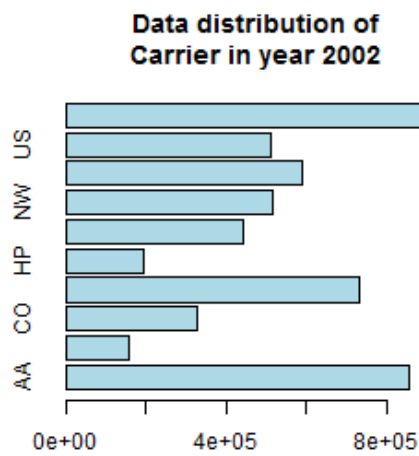
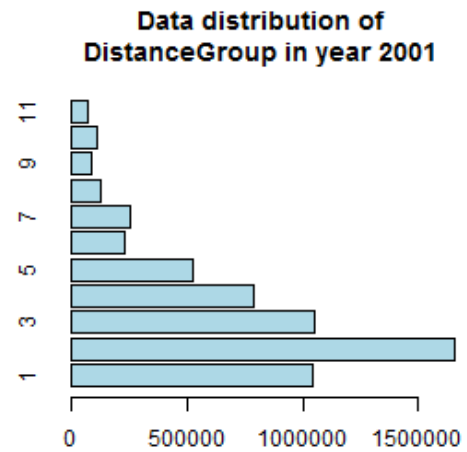
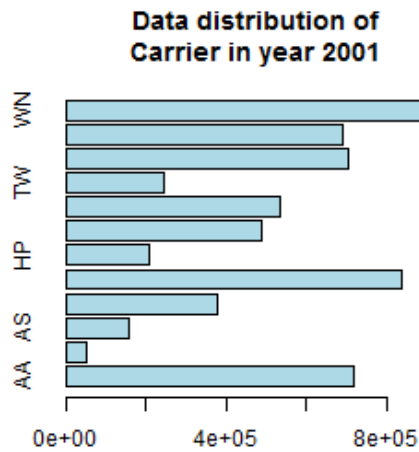
The following graphs show the distributions of some of the selected distinct items summarized in the tables above.



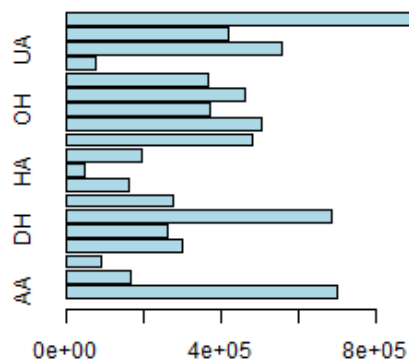




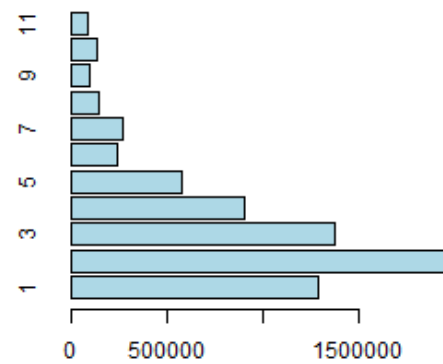




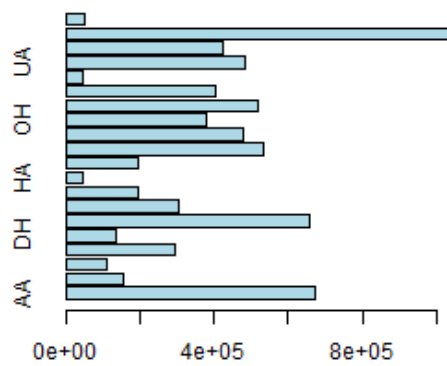
**Data distribution of
Carrier in year 2004**



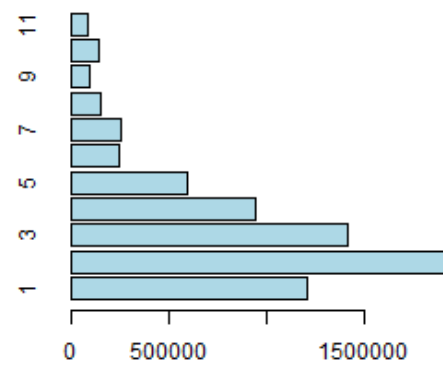
**Data distribution of
DistanceGroup in year 2004**



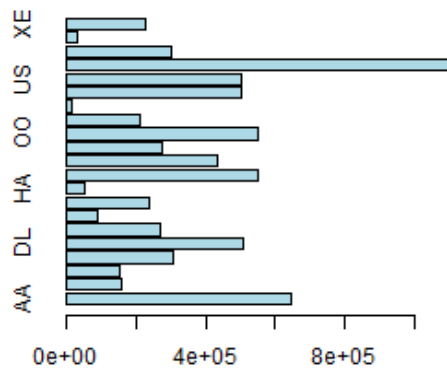
**Data distribution of
Carrier in year 2005**



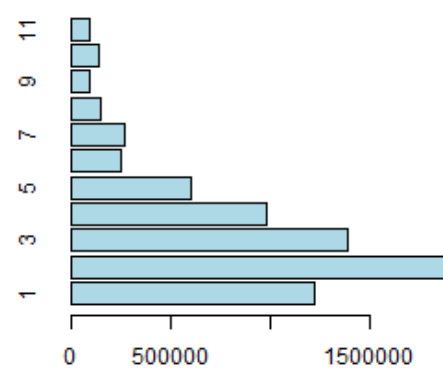
**Data distribution of
DistanceGroup in year 2005**



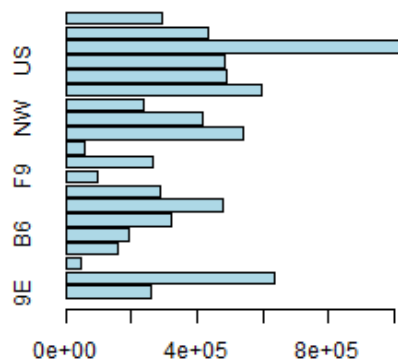
**Data distribution of
Carrier in year 2006**



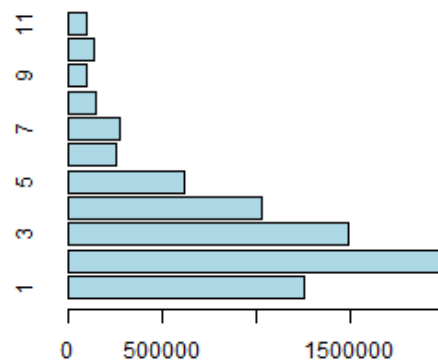
**Data distribution of
DistanceGroup in year 2006**



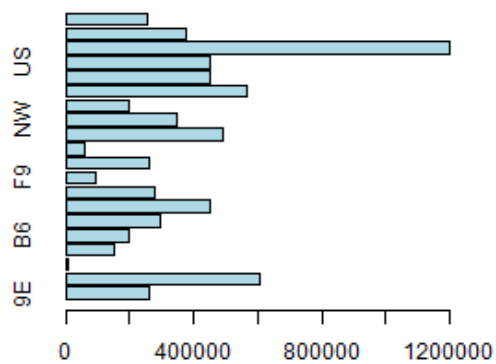
**Data distribution of
Carrier in year 2007**



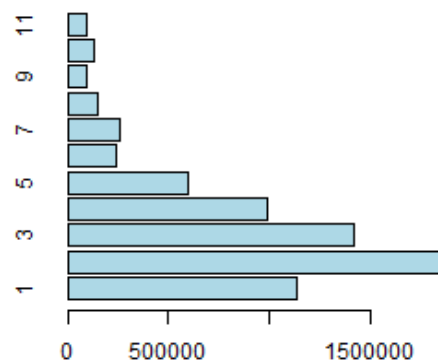
**Data distribution of
DistanceGroup in year 2007**



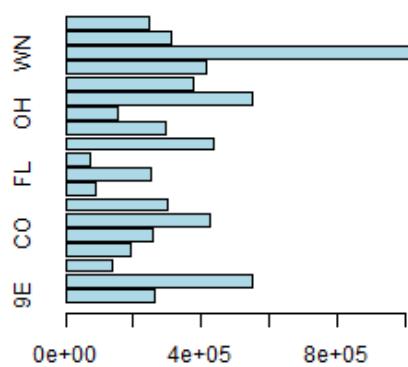
**Data distribution of
Carrier in year 2008**



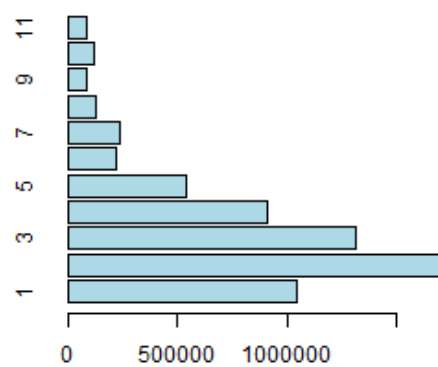
**Data distribution of
DistanceGroup in year 2008**

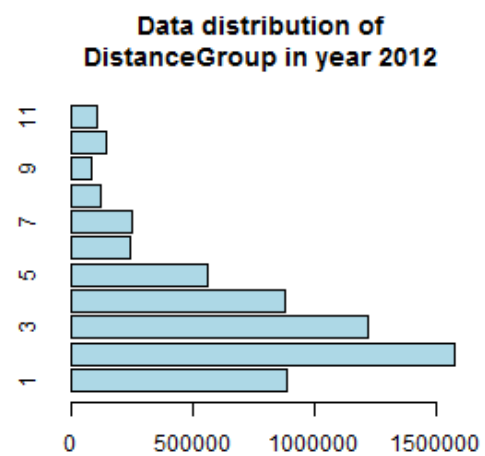
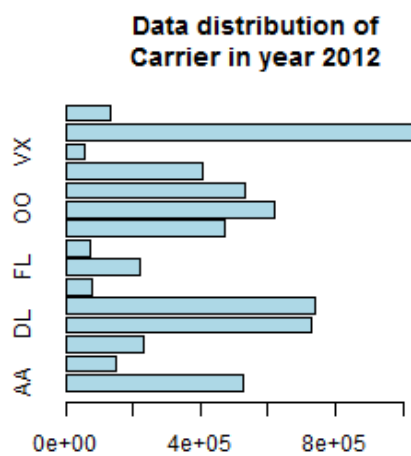
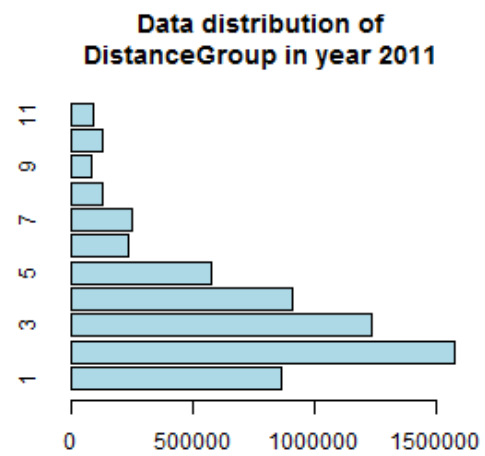
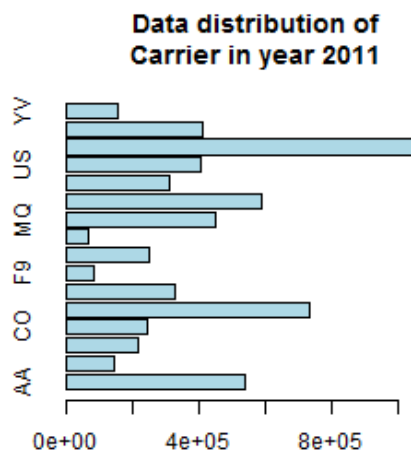
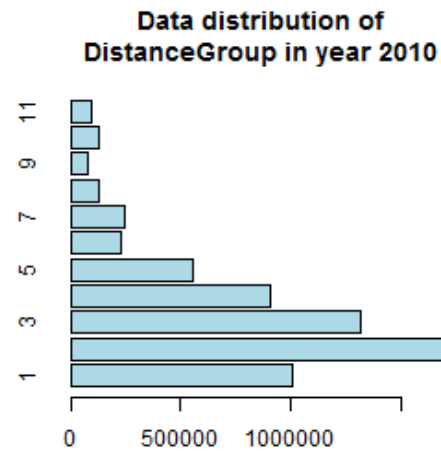
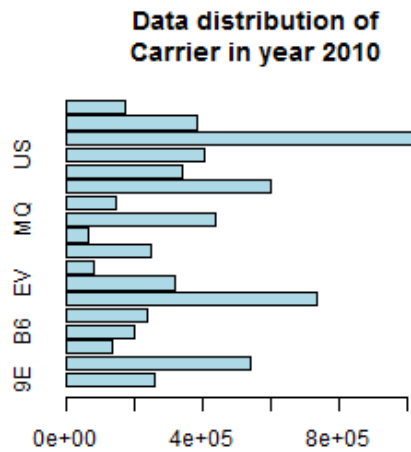


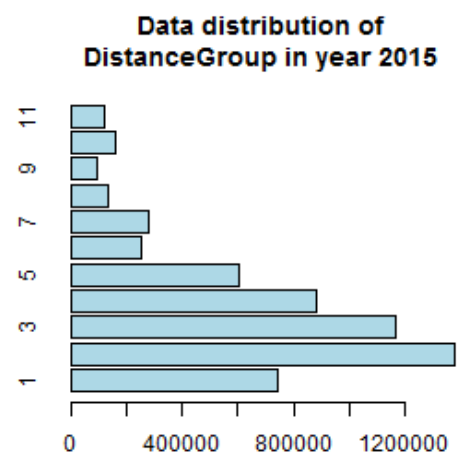
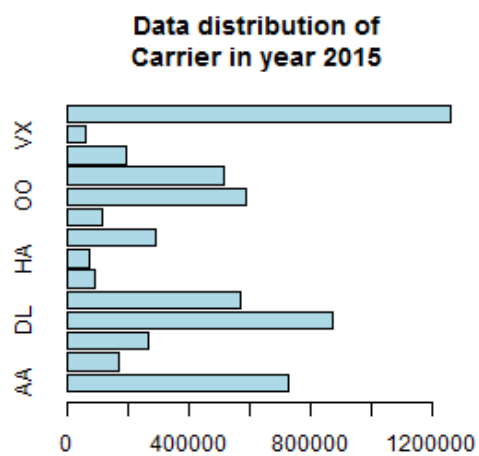
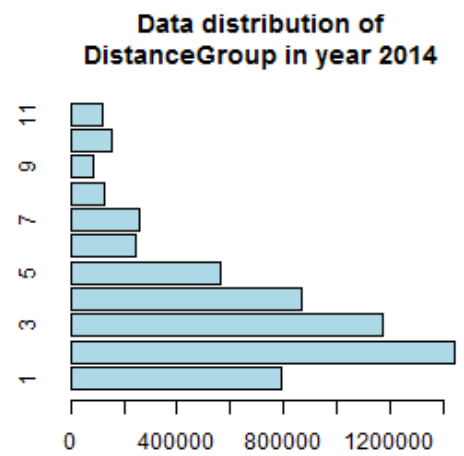
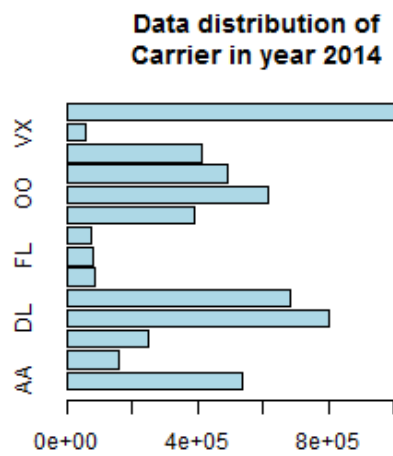
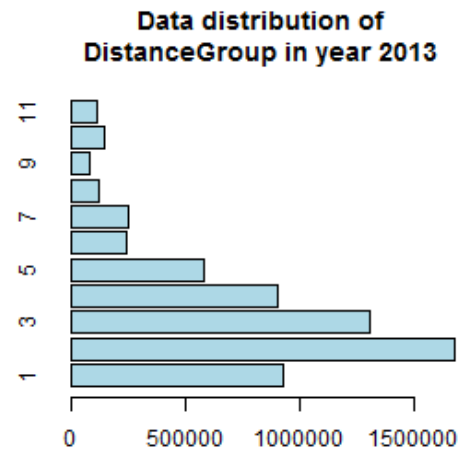
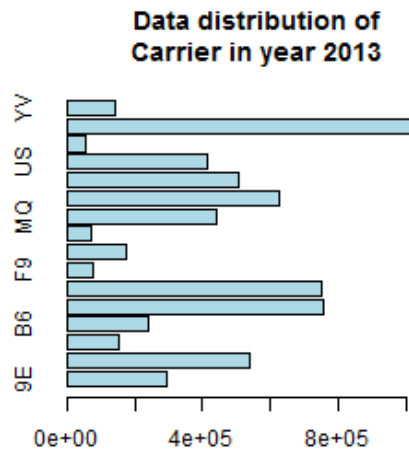
**Data distribution of
Carrier in year 2009**

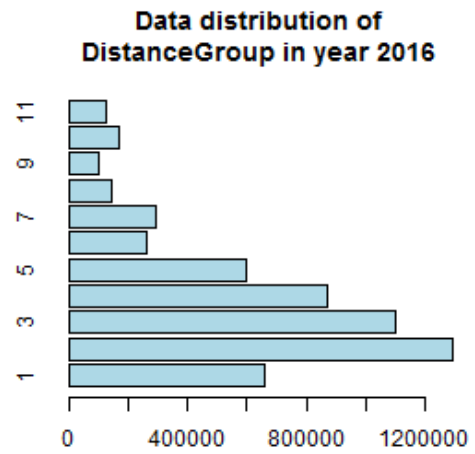
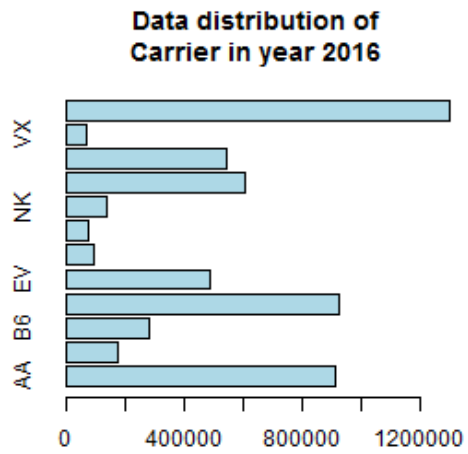


**Data distribution of
DistanceGroup in year 2009**









15 Appendix 6 - Full Data Exploration Report (1990-2016) after Cleanup

15.1 Data Exploration Report (1990 - 2016)

15.1.1 Animal Strike Data (1990 - 2016)

The first summary table shows the number of distinct items for each year regarding the Airline operators, Aircraft, Aircraft types, Aircraft mass types, and Engine types, which have been reported as being affected in an animal strike after the selection and cleanup tasks. (Please note that the data for 2016 is available until 30-4-2016.)

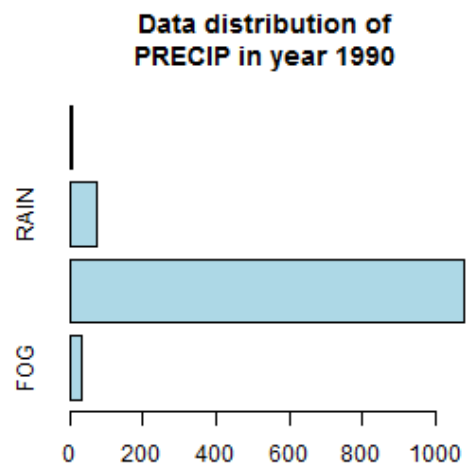
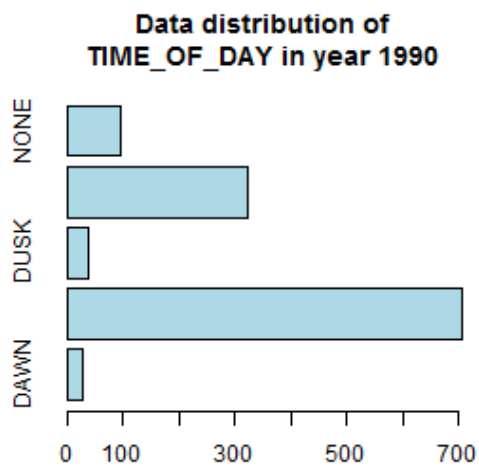
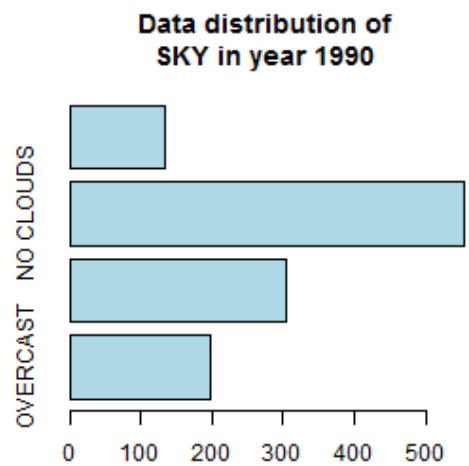
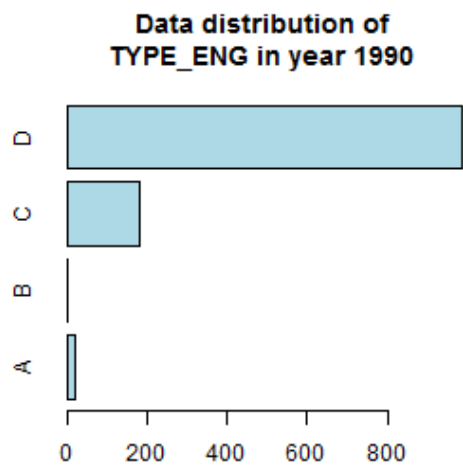
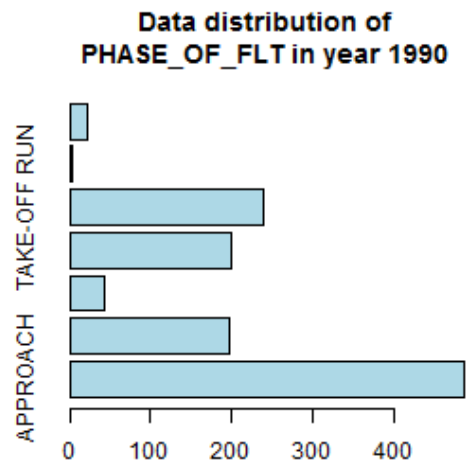
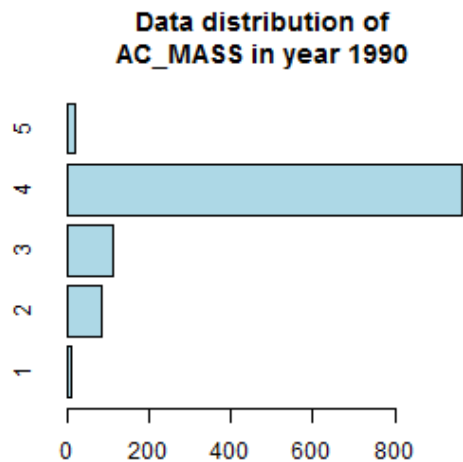
Year	# of reports	Operators	Aircraft	Aircraft type	Aircraft mass type	Engine type
1990	1190	94	79	1	5	4
1991	1576	112	94	1	5	4
1992	1648	112	90	1	5	4
1993	1640	114	89	1	5	4
1994	1730	124	92	1	5	4
1995	1760	134	98	1	5	4
1996	1798	107	82	1	5	3
1997	2083	113	82	1	5	4
1998	2160	120	100	1	5	4
1999	2730	116	98	1	5	4
2000	3144	133	109	1	5	4
2001	2998	122	114	1	5	4
2002	3228	114	107	1	5	4
2003	3179	129	118	1	5	4
2004	3562	131	117	1	5	4
2005	3659	137	109	1	5	3
2006	3787	130	107	1	5	4
2007	4104	128	104	1	5	3
2008	3891	128	97	1	5	4
2009	5072	138	92	1	5	4
2010	4903	139	103	1	5	4
2011	4854	136	107	1	5	3
2012	5049	149	103	1	5	4
2013	4916	134	99	1	5	4
2014	6234	148	98	1	5	4
2015	5637	133	96	1	5	3
2016	539	61	54	1	4	2

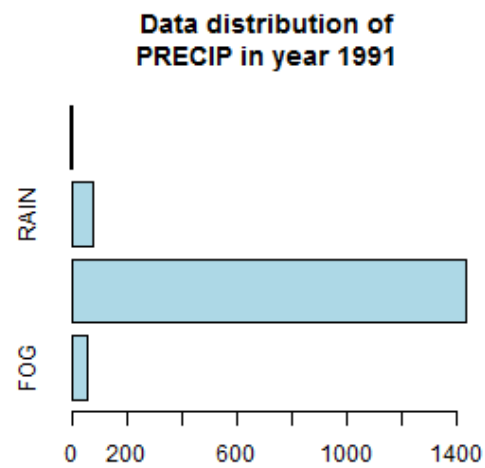
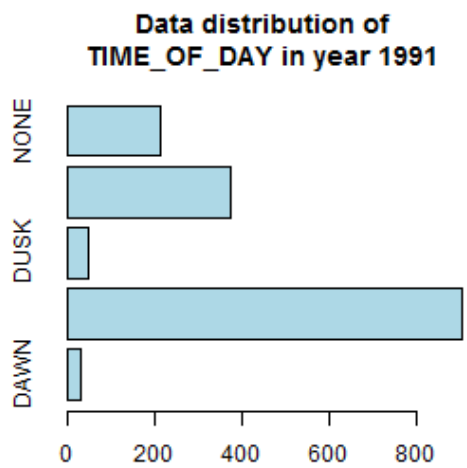
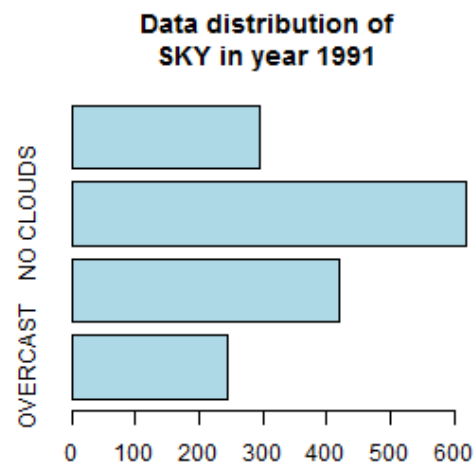
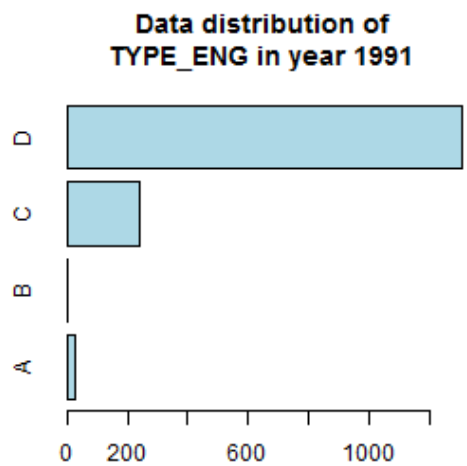
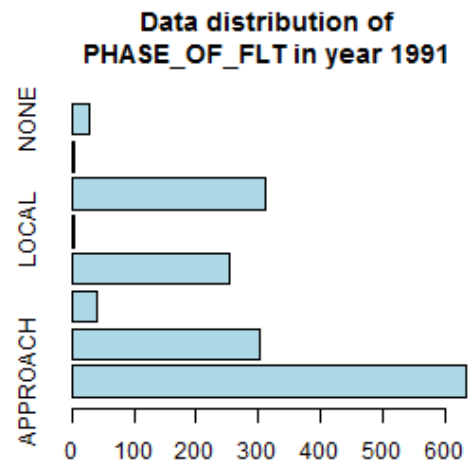
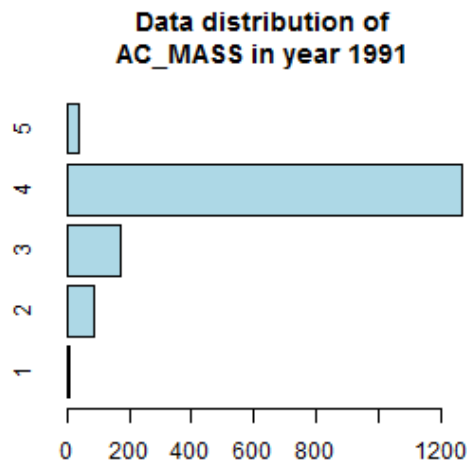
The second summary table shows the number of distinct items for each year regarding the Time of day, Airports, States, Phase of flight, weather conditions (Sky and Precipitation), and the flag for showing if the pilot has been warned or not about birds / wildlife in the reports after the selection and cleanup tasks. (Please note that the data for 2016 is available until 30-4-2016.)

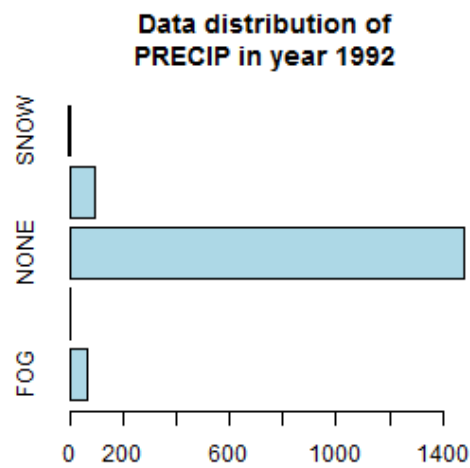
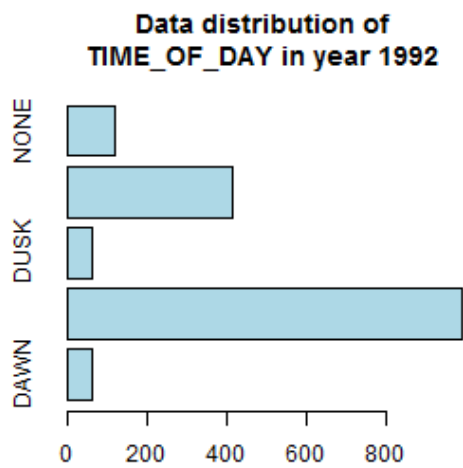
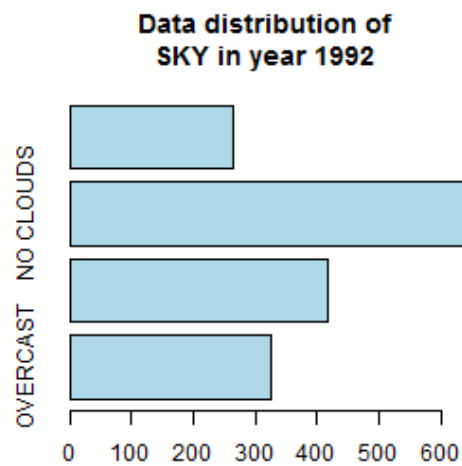
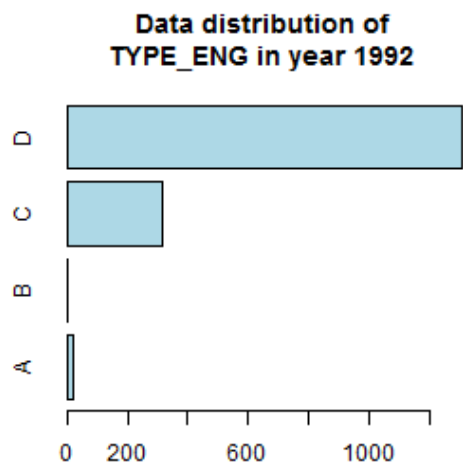
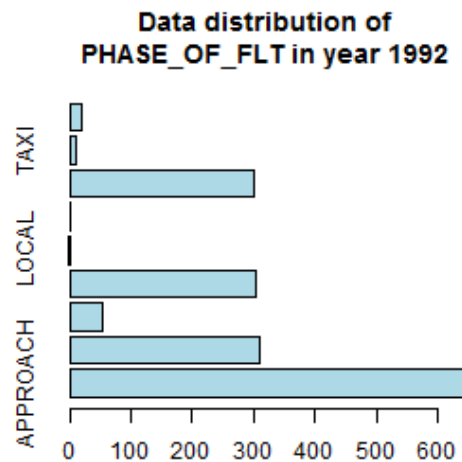
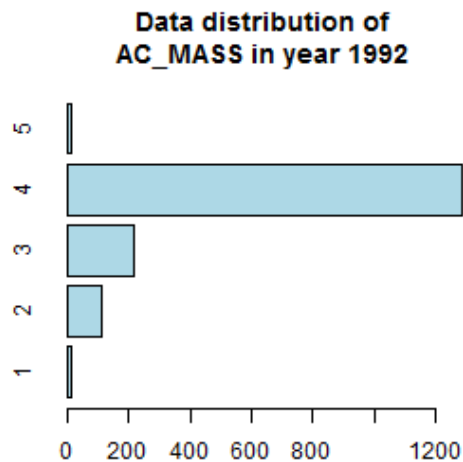
Year	Time of day	Airports	States	Phase of flight	Sky	Precipitation	Warned
1990	5	208	49	7	4	4	3
1991	5	223	47	8	4	4	3
1992	5	242	48	9	4	5	3
1993	5	229	48	9	4	4	3
1994	5	241	49	7	4	5	3
1995	5	235	48	9	4	5	3
1996	5	216	48	9	4	4	3

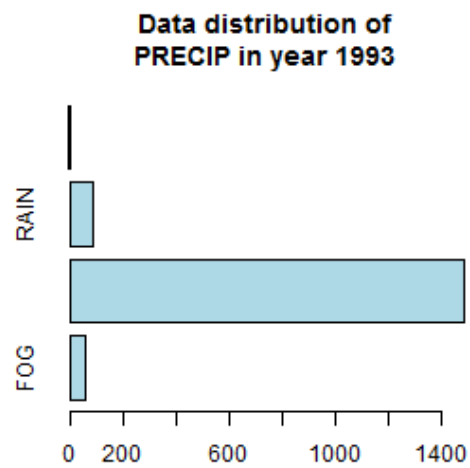
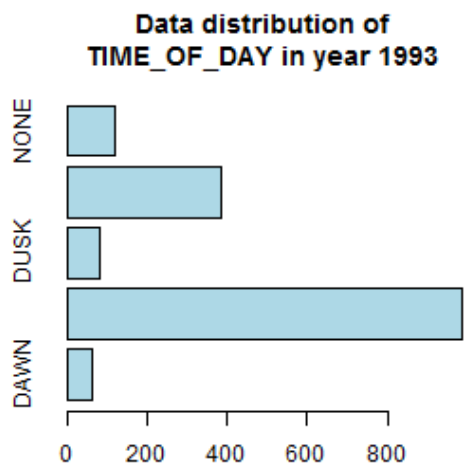
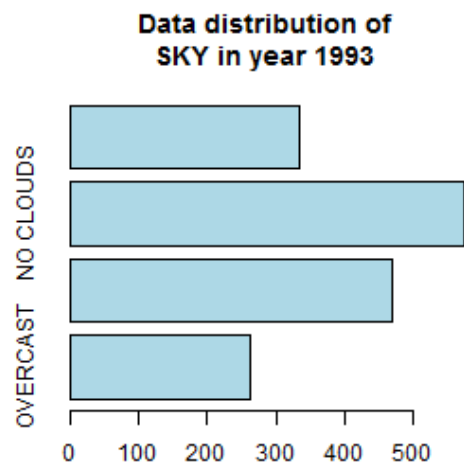
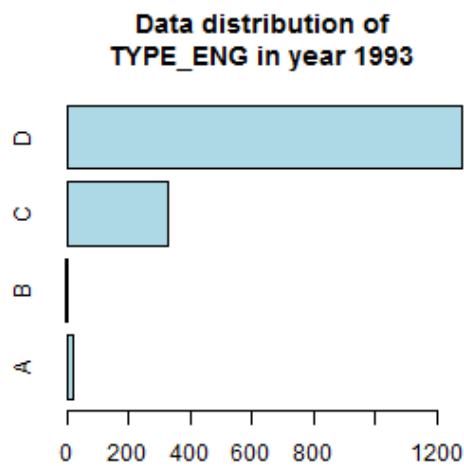
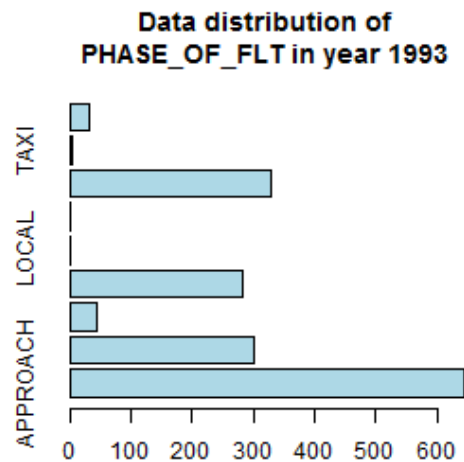
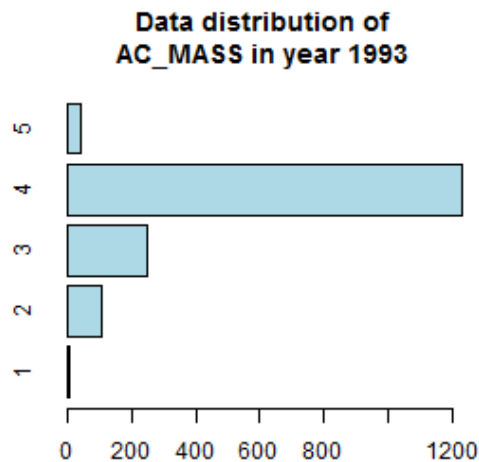
Year	Time of day	Airports	States	Phase of flight	Sky	Precipitation	Warned
1997	5	255	49	9	4	5	3
1998	5	262	49	8	4	4	3
1999	5	278	49	9	4	4	3
2000	5	289	48	10	4	5	3
2001	5	293	50	10	4	5	3
2002	5	281	50	10	4	8	3
2003	5	289	49	9	4	7	3
2004	5	277	49	10	4	7	3
2005	5	296	50	11	4	7	3
2006	5	288	50	9	4	6	3
2007	5	293	49	9	4	5	3
2008	5	292	49	10	4	5	3
2009	5	336	49	11	4	6	3
2010	5	328	49	10	4	6	3
2011	5	314	49	10	4	6	3
2012	5	349	50	10	4	7	3
2013	5	321	50	10	4	6	3
2014	5	354	50	10	4	6	3
2015	5	329	50	11	4	7	3
2016	5	143	45	9	4	4	3

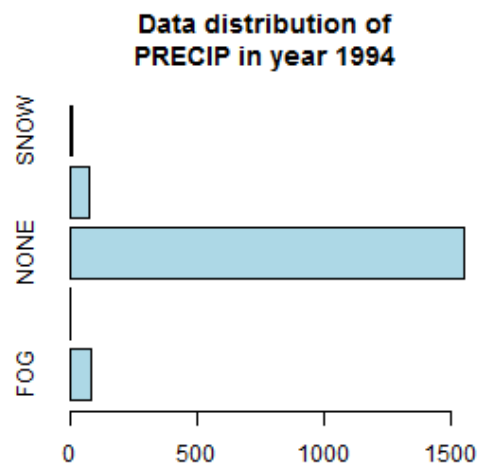
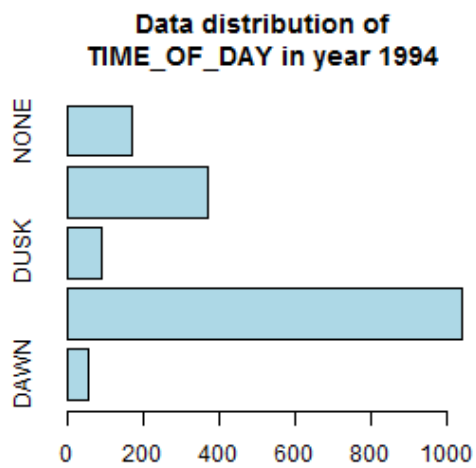
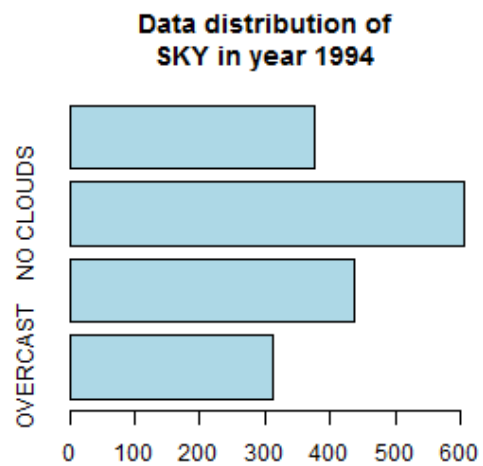
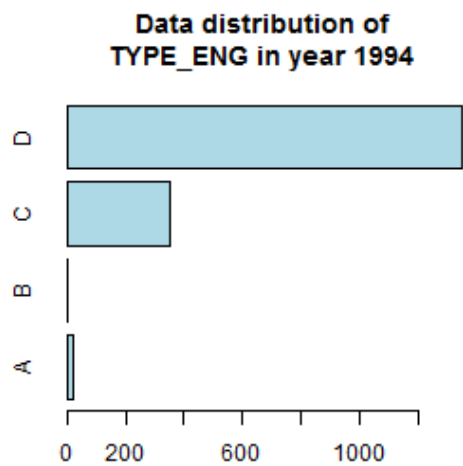
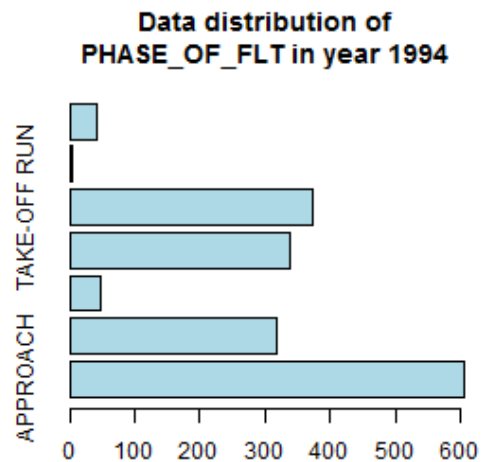
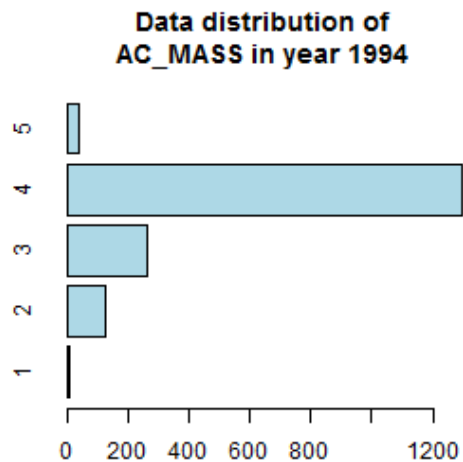
The following graphs show the distributions of some of the selected distinct items summarized in the tables above.

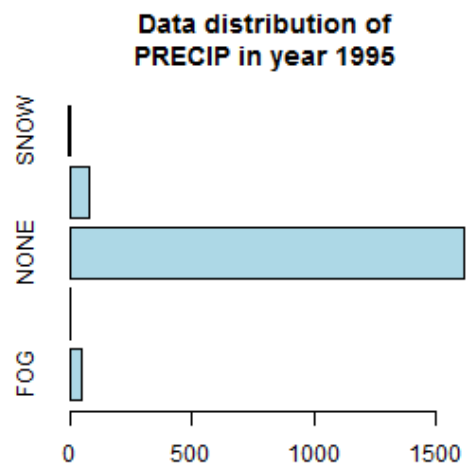
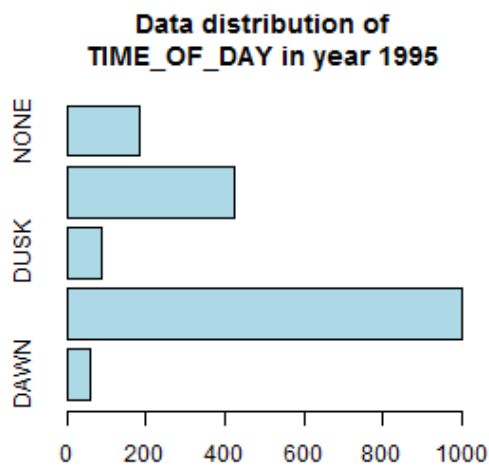
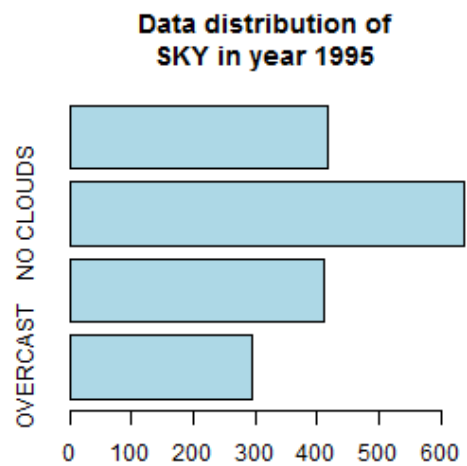
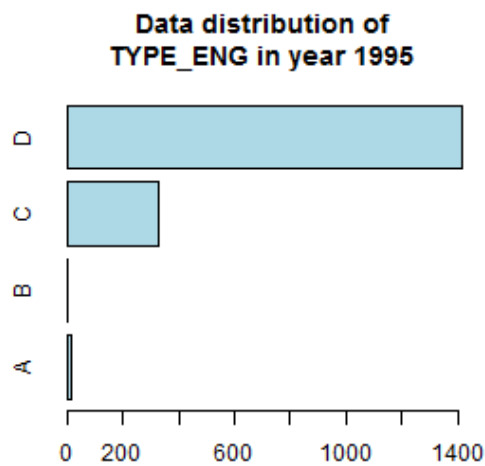
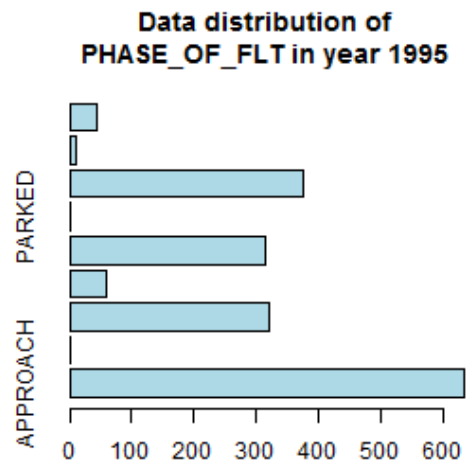
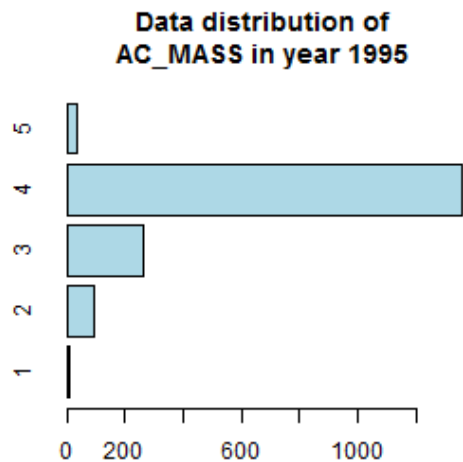


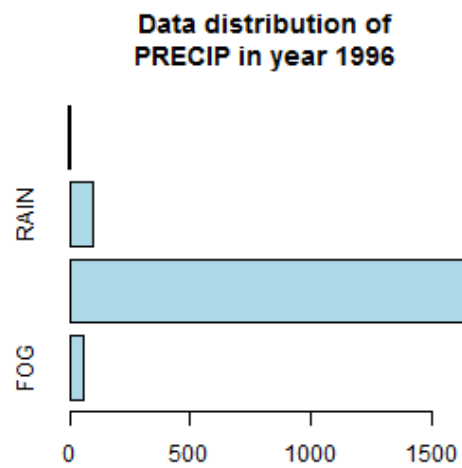
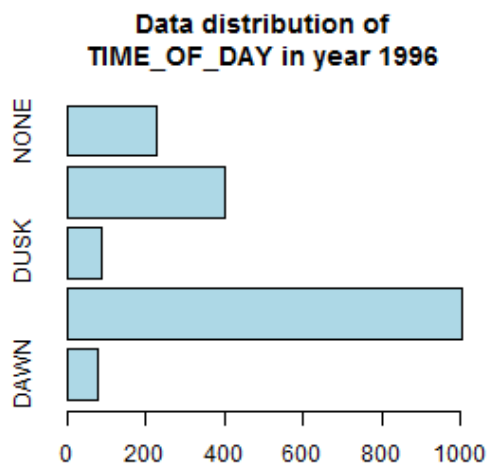
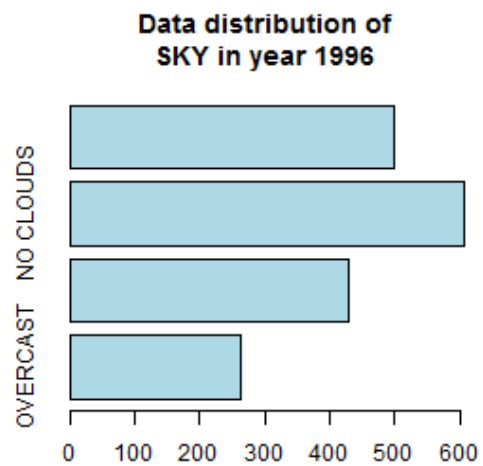
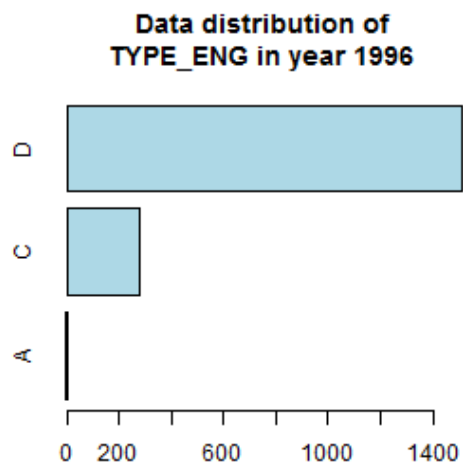
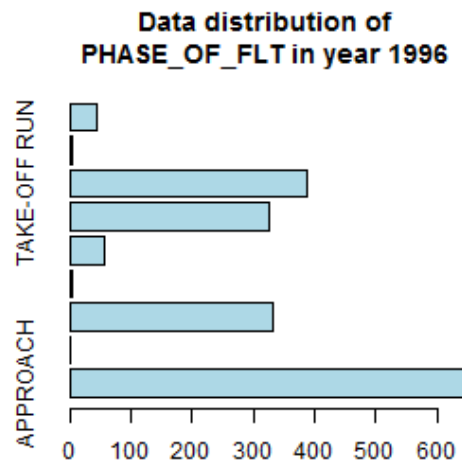
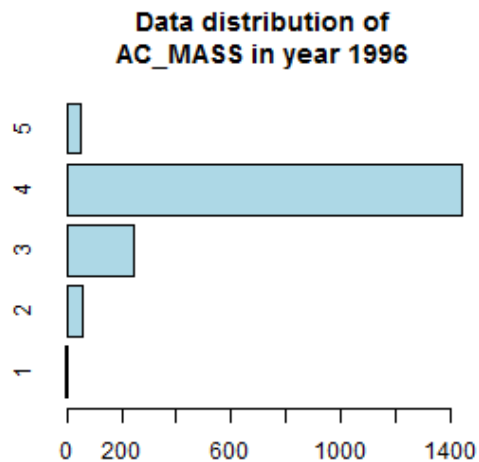


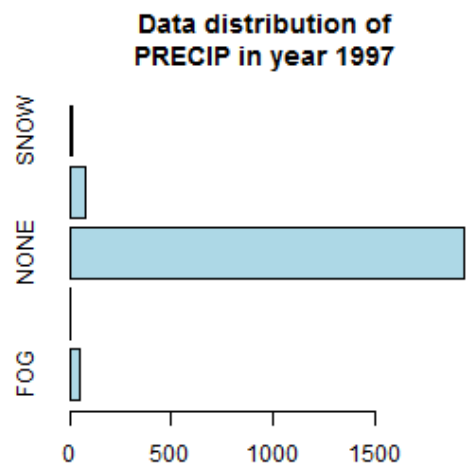
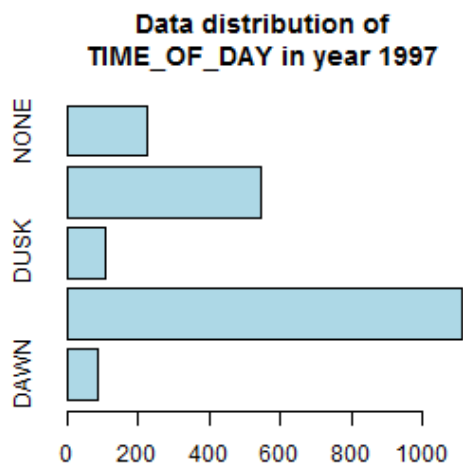
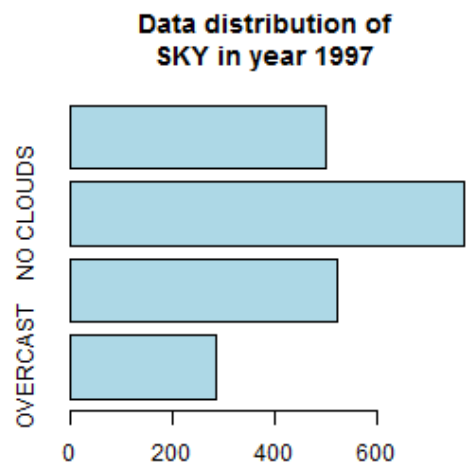
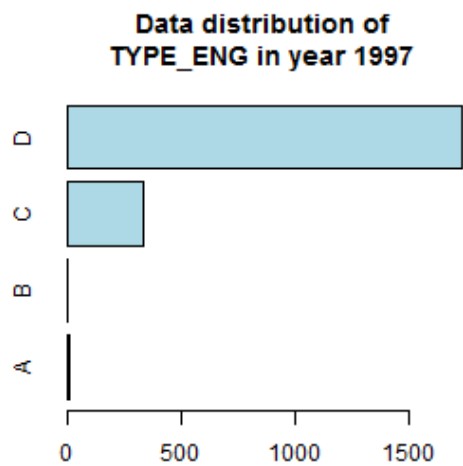
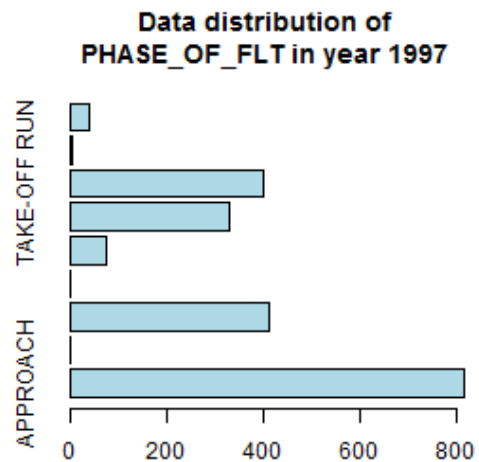
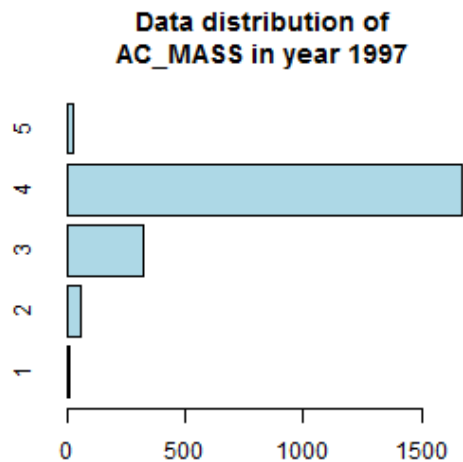


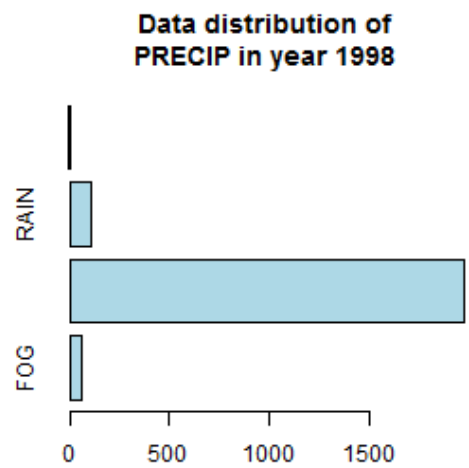
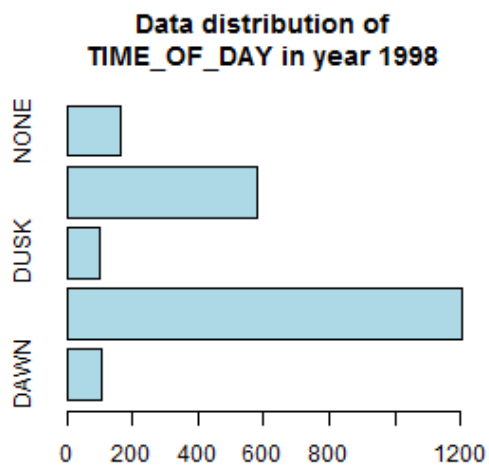
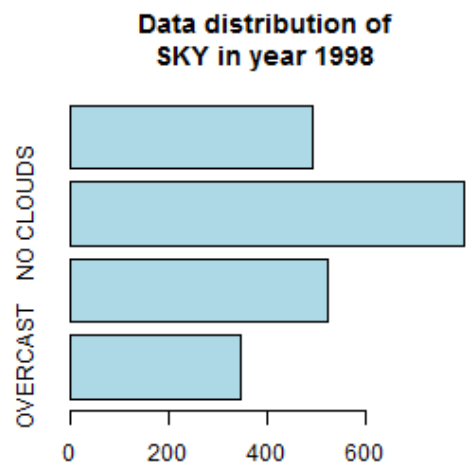
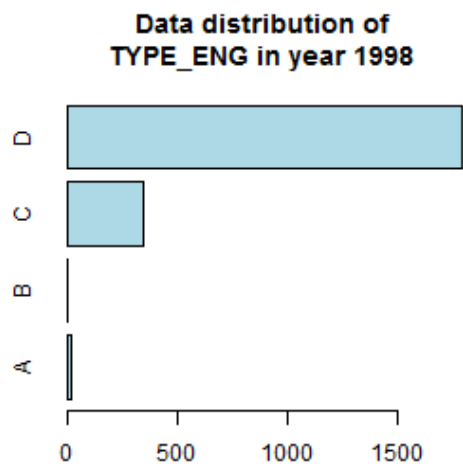
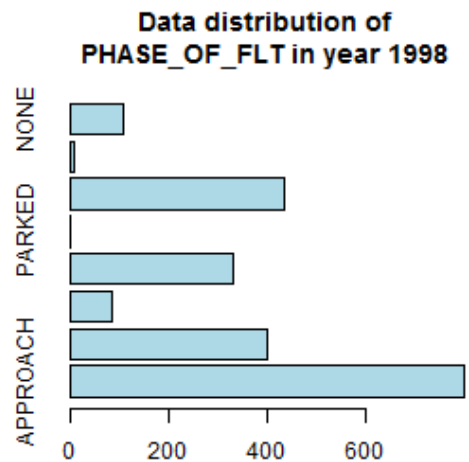
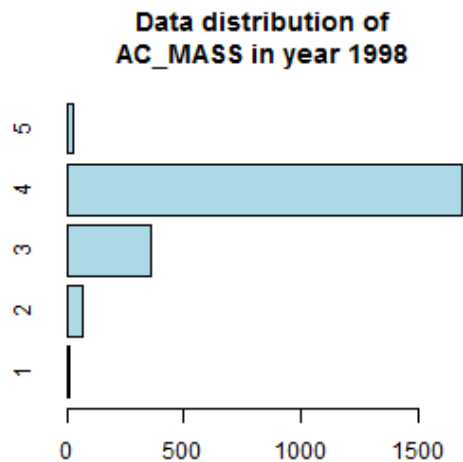


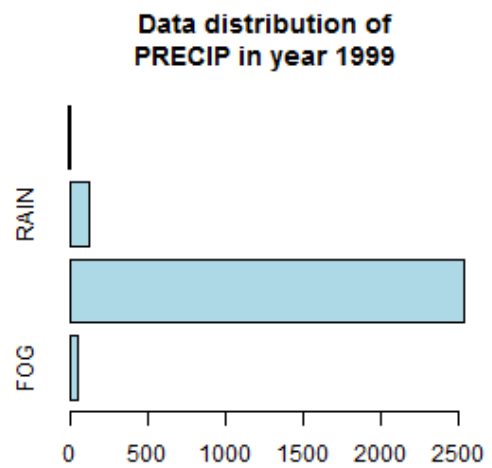
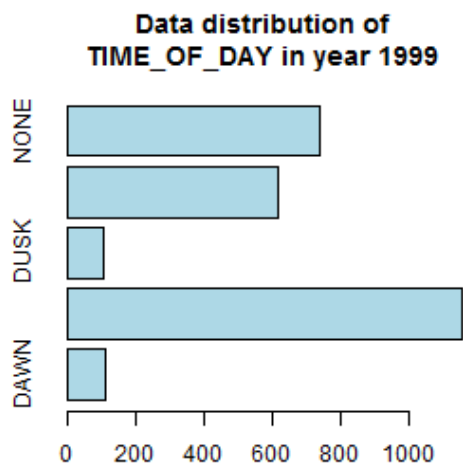
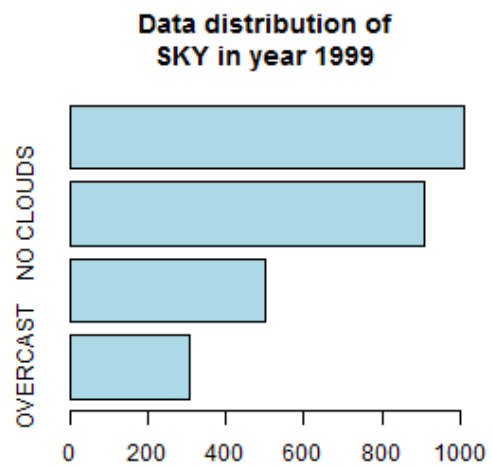
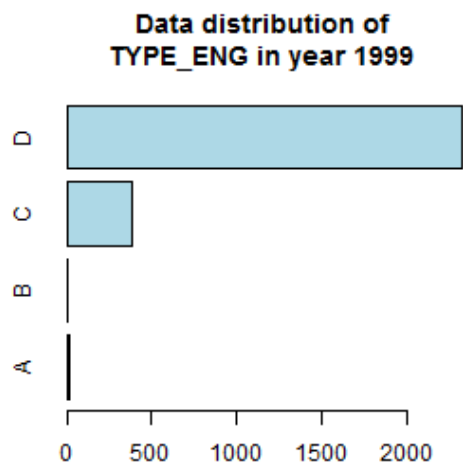
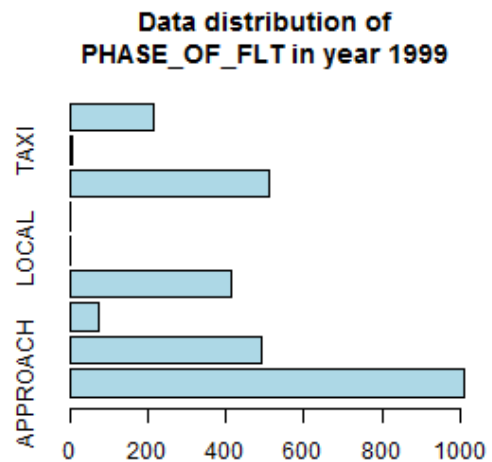
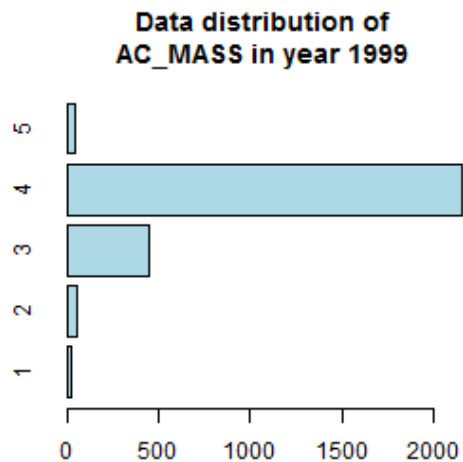


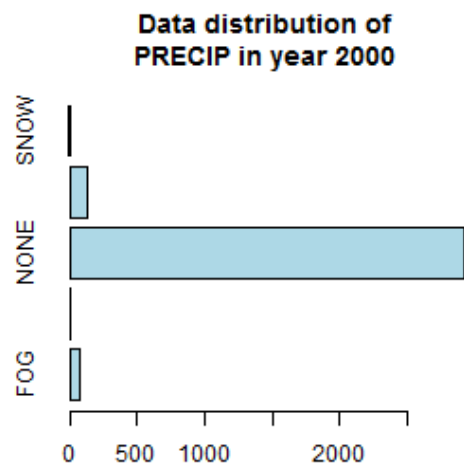
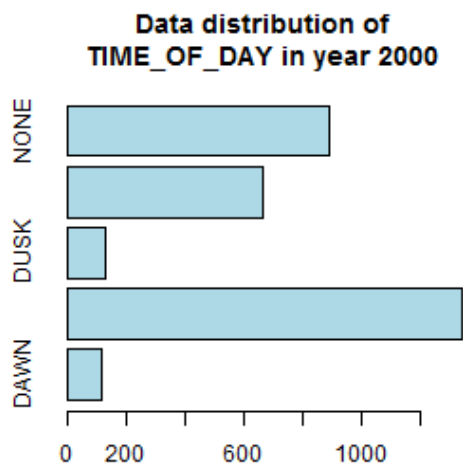
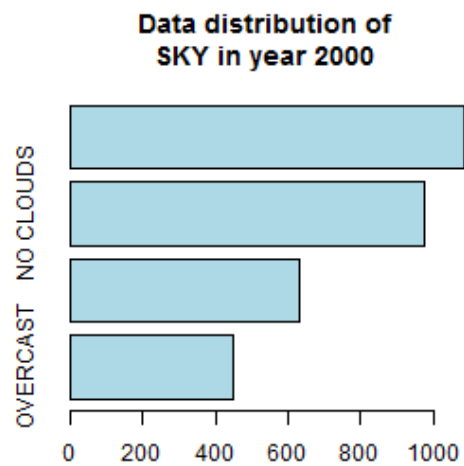
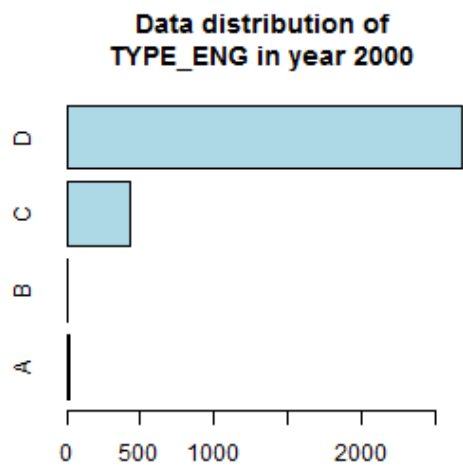
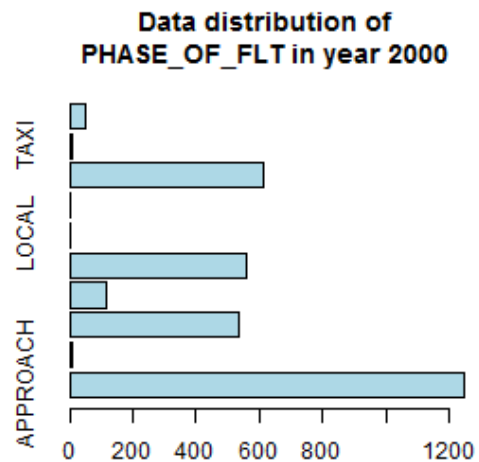
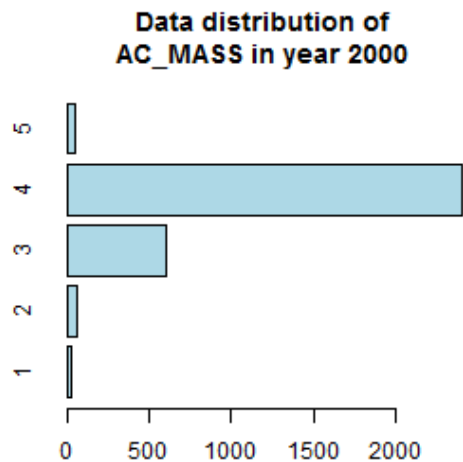


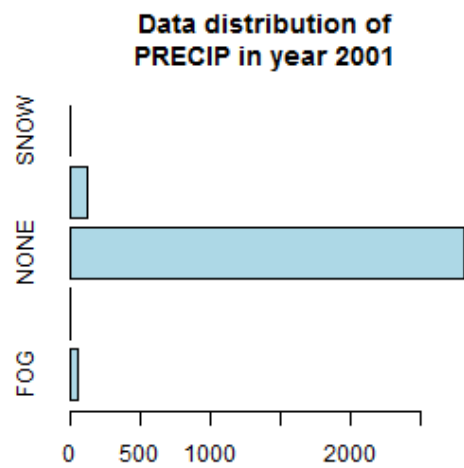
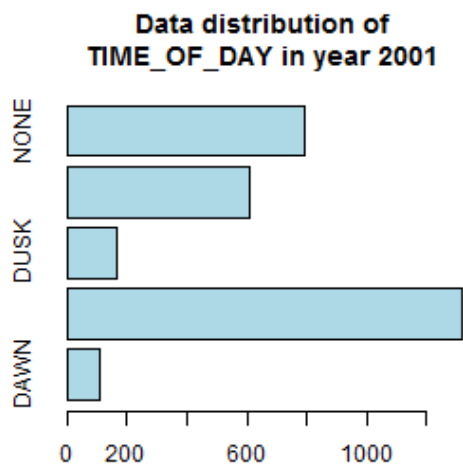
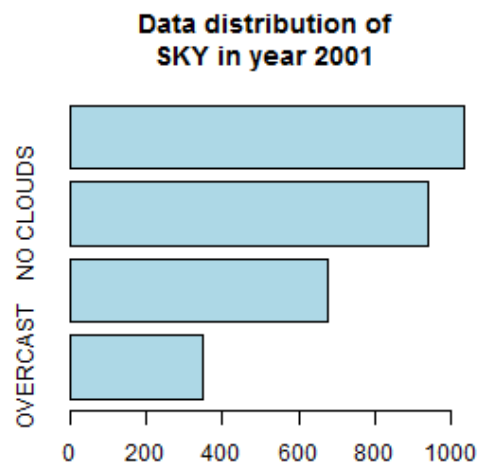
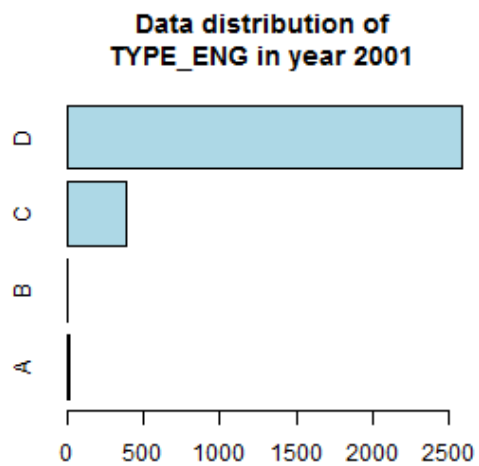
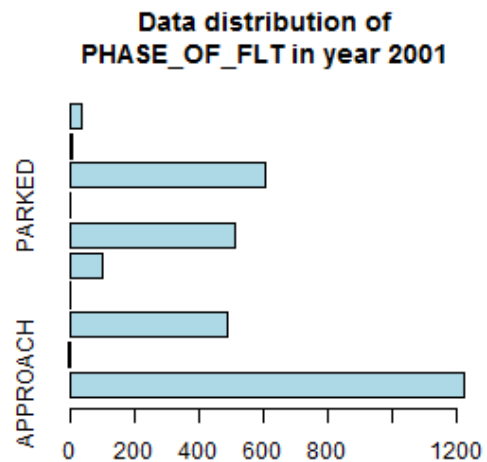
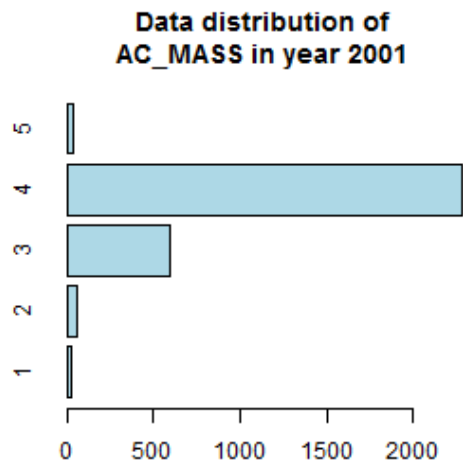


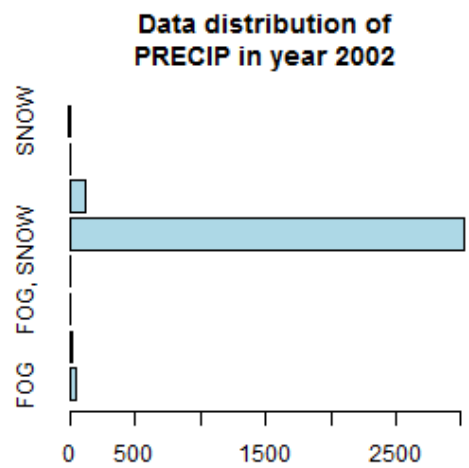
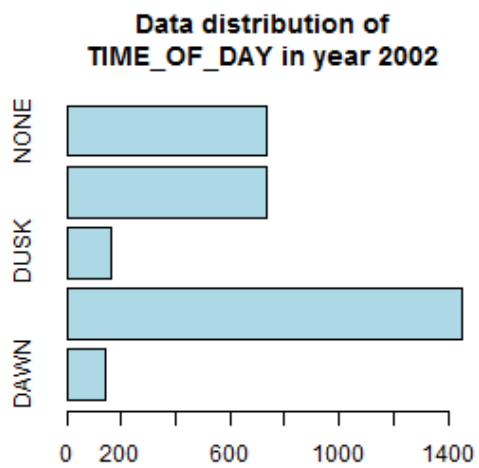
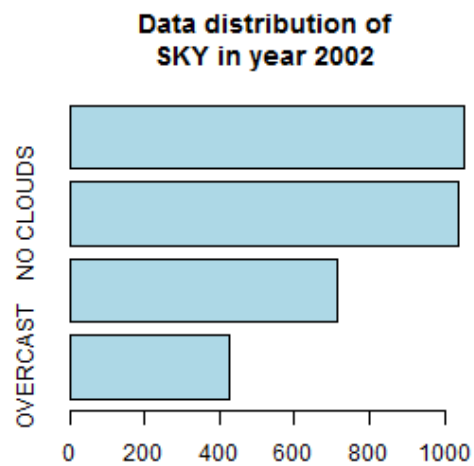
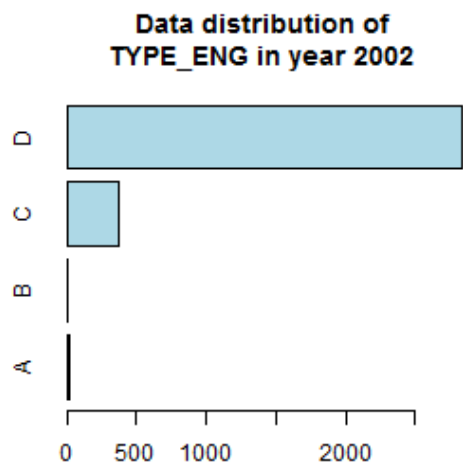
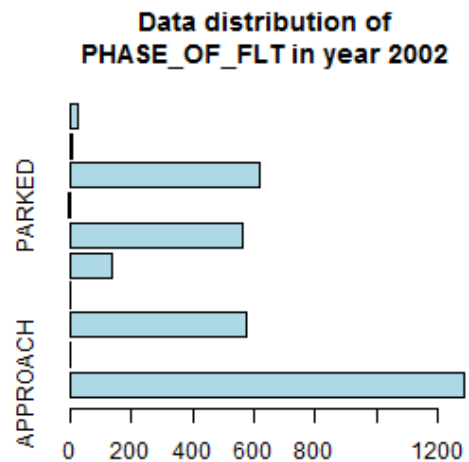
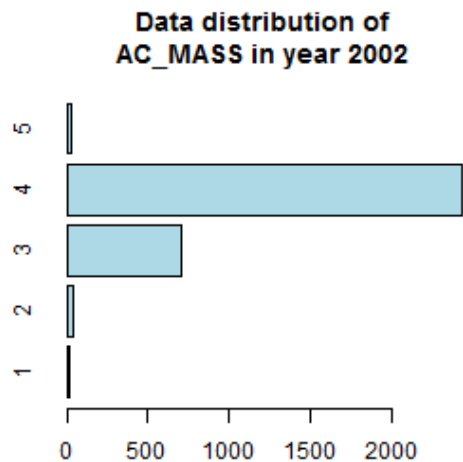


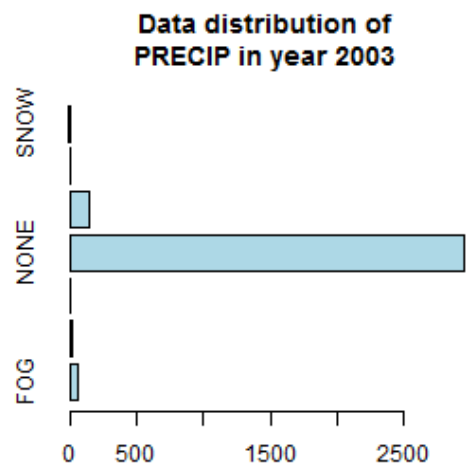
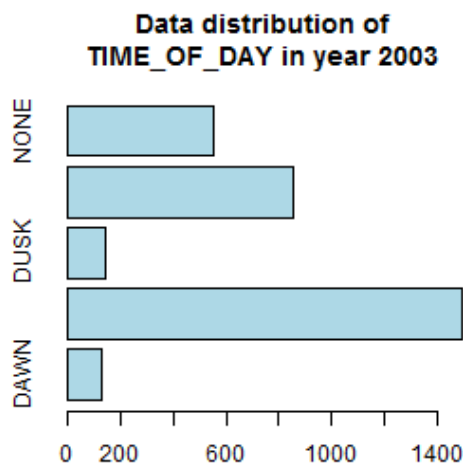
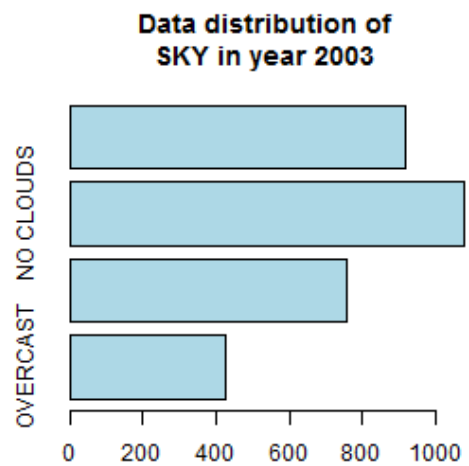
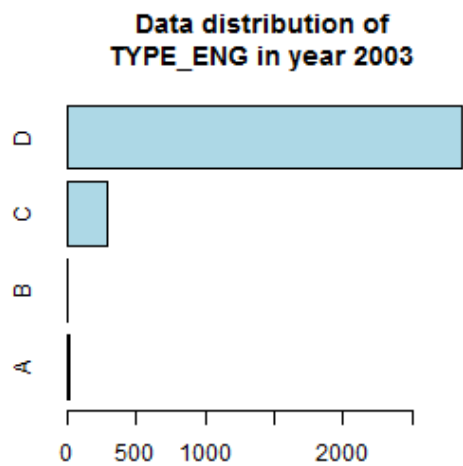
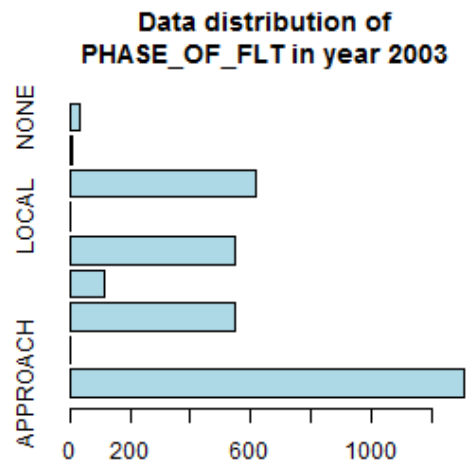
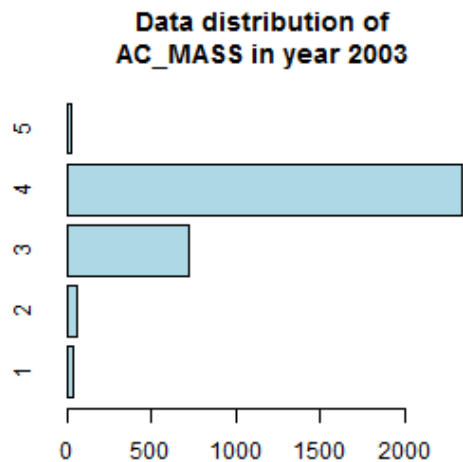


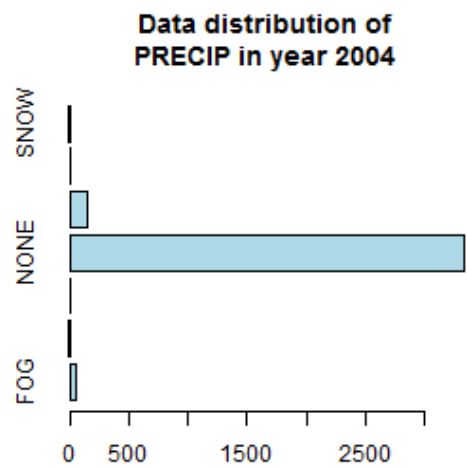
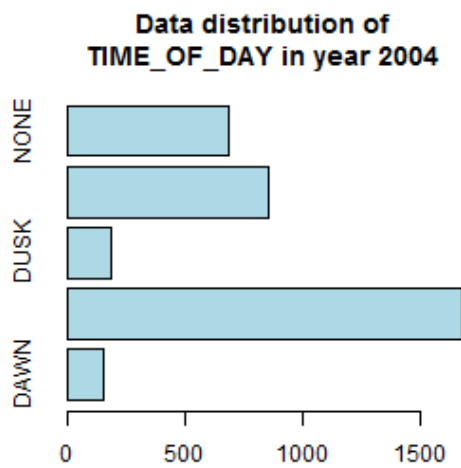
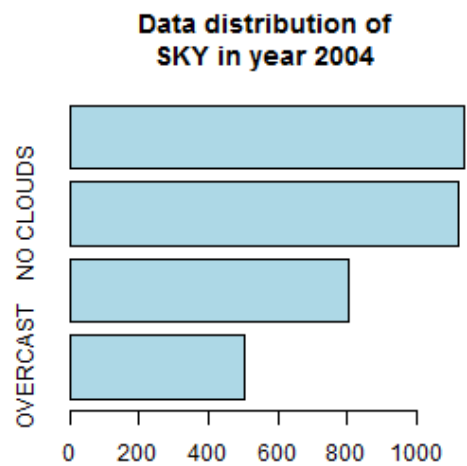
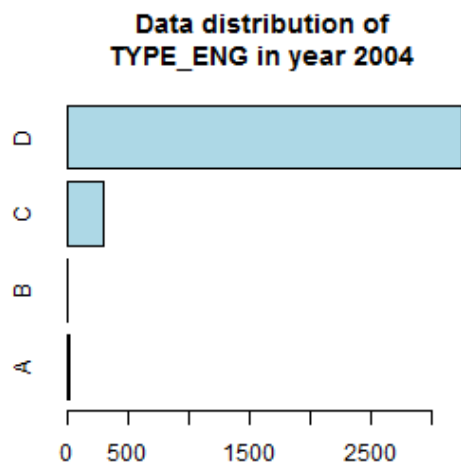
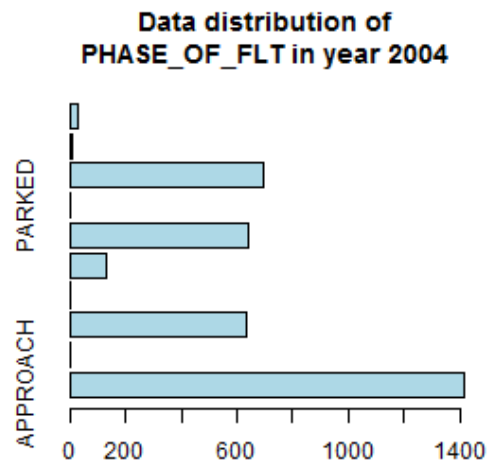
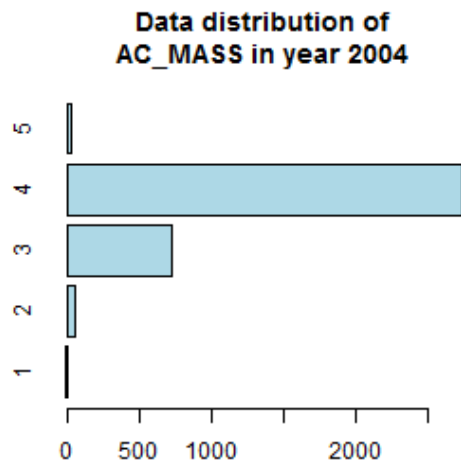


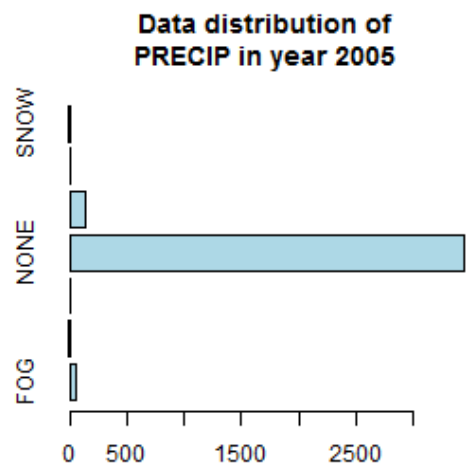
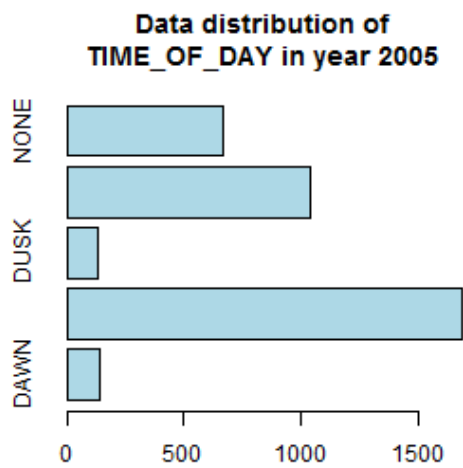
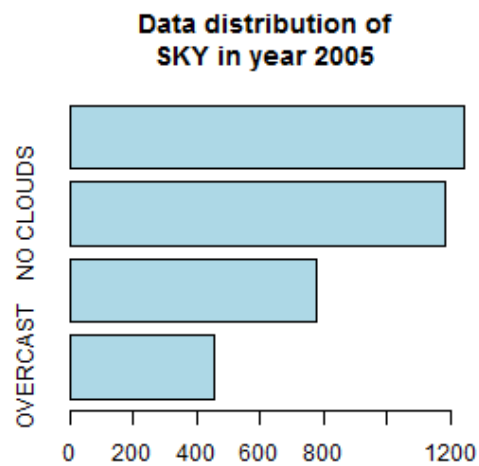
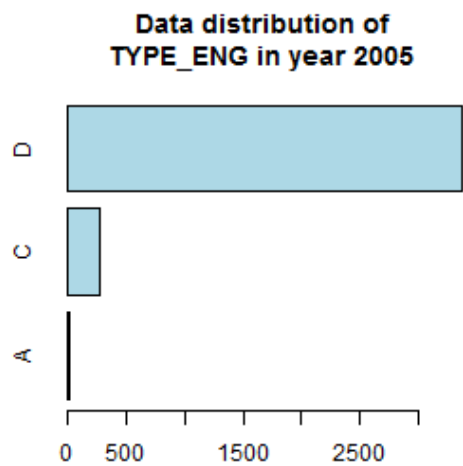
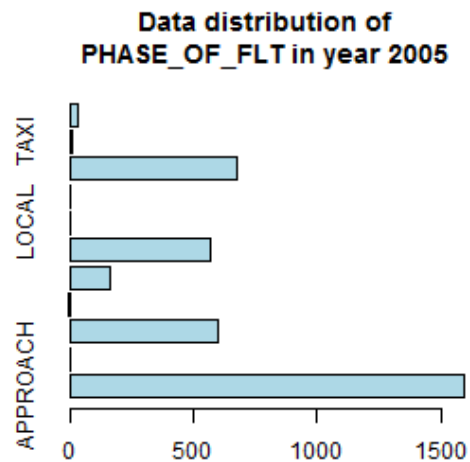
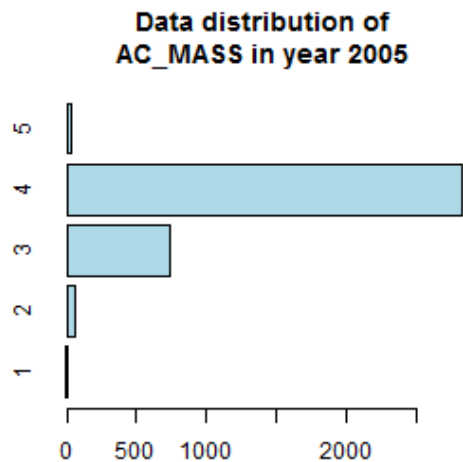


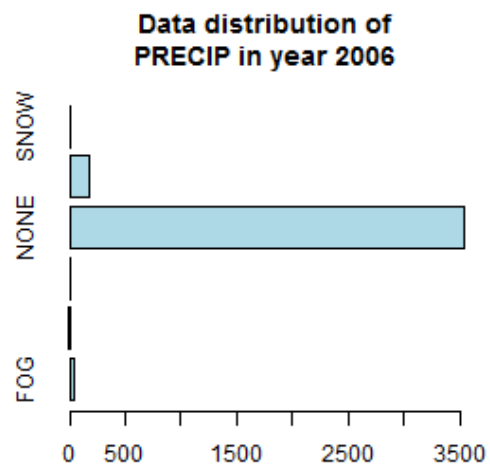
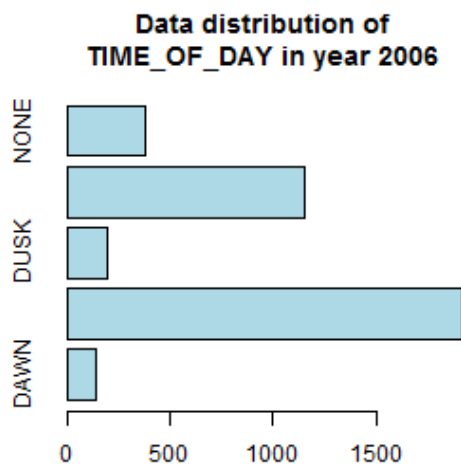
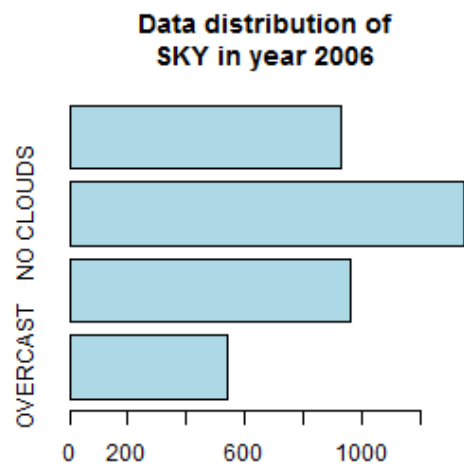
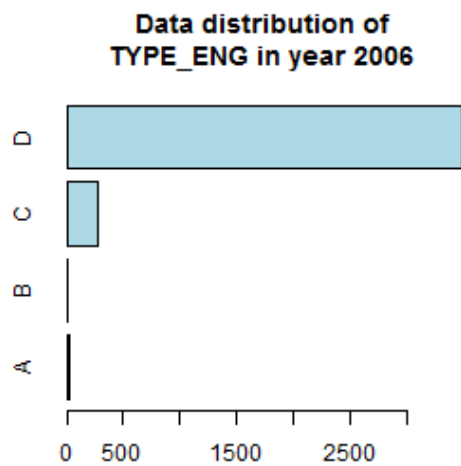
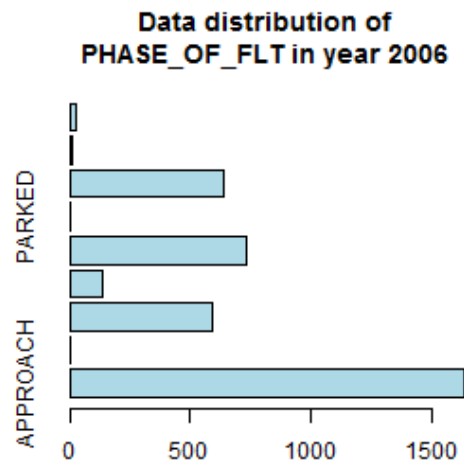
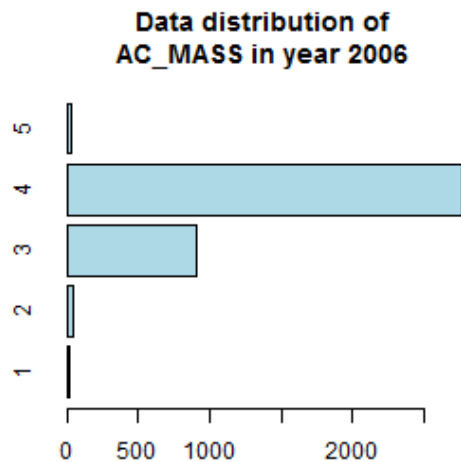


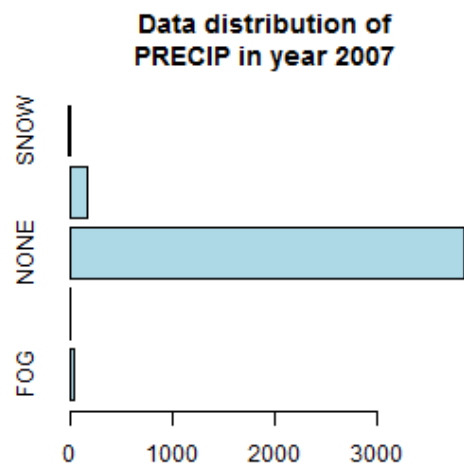
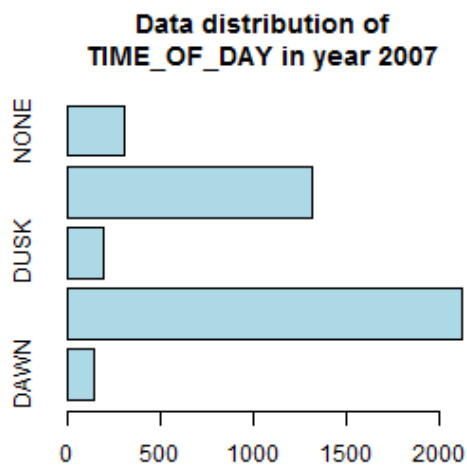
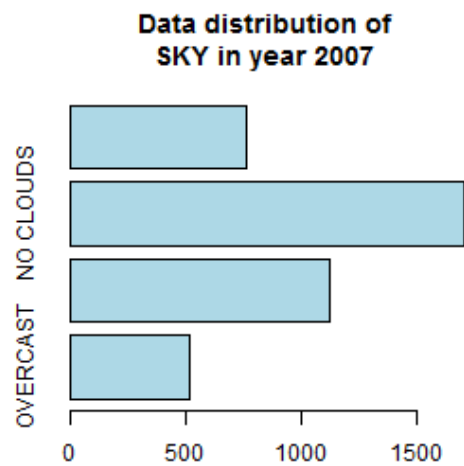
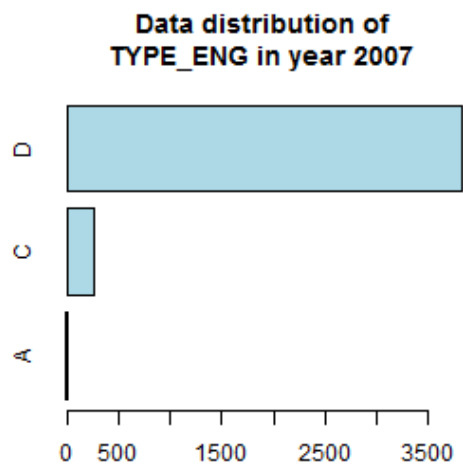
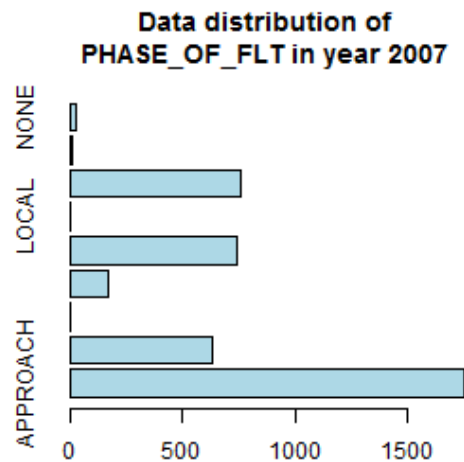
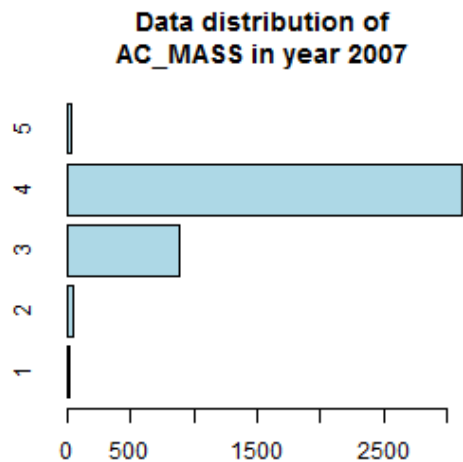


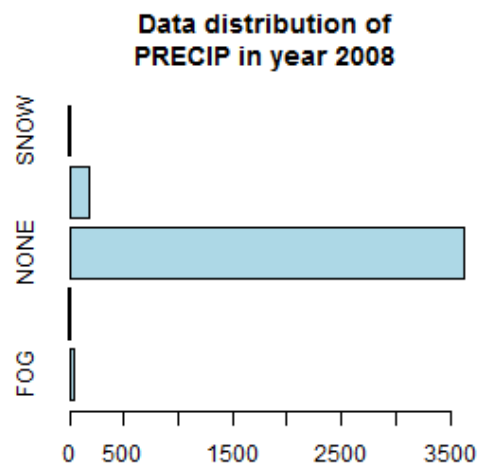
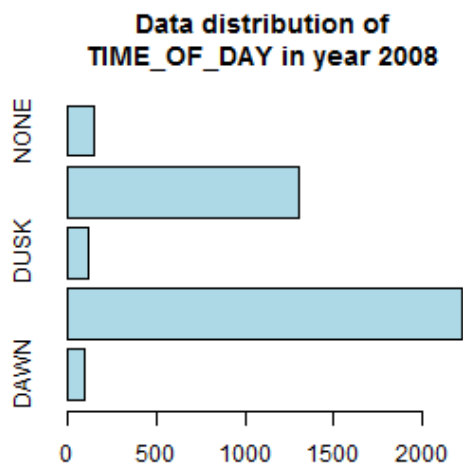
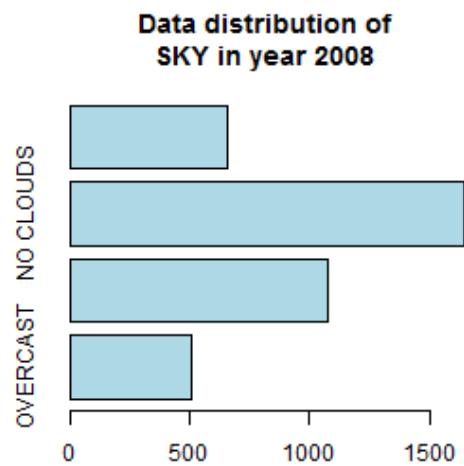
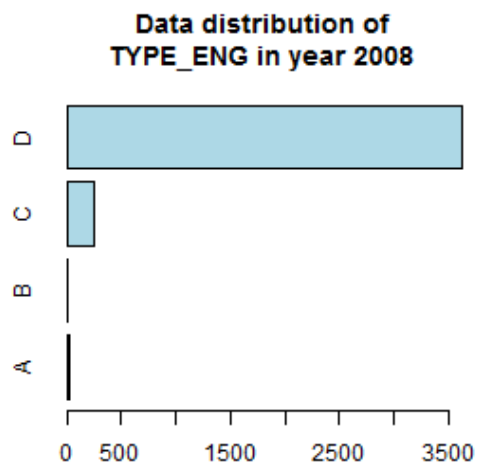
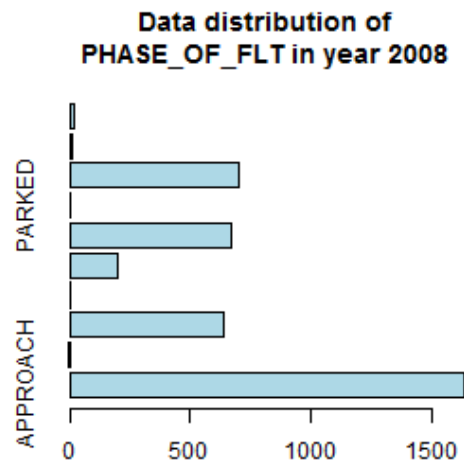
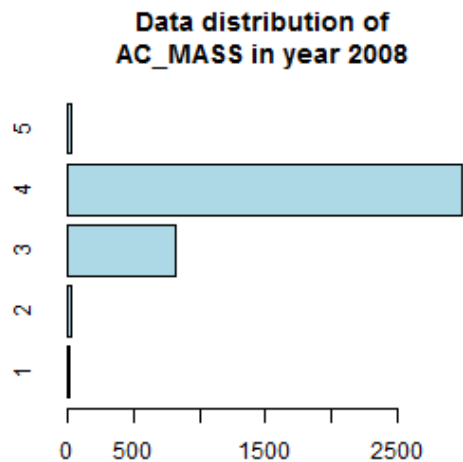


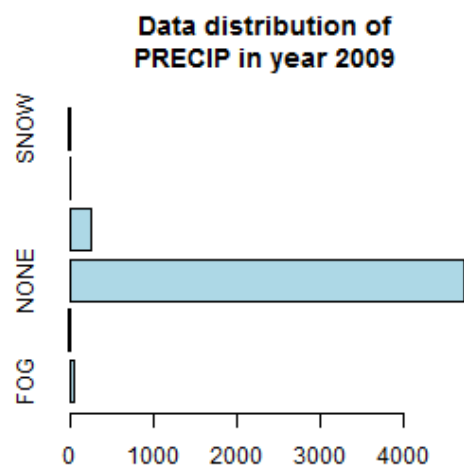
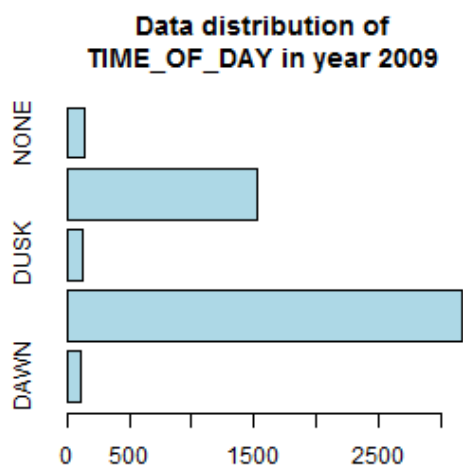
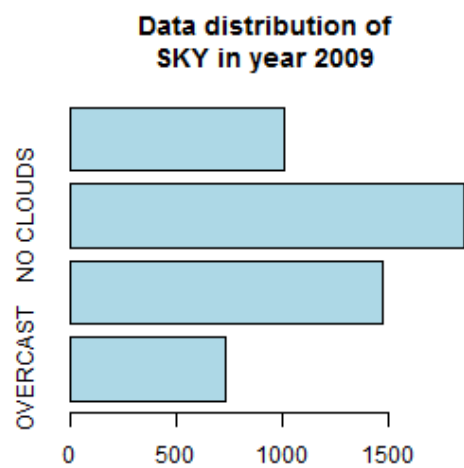
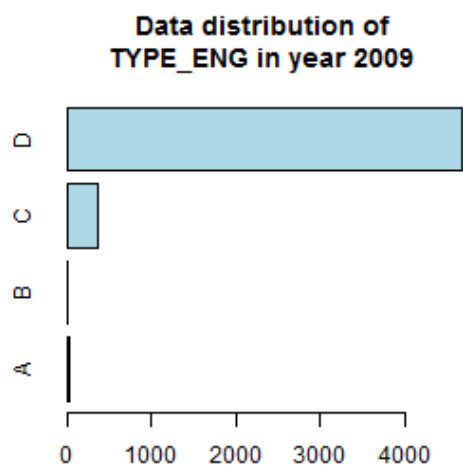
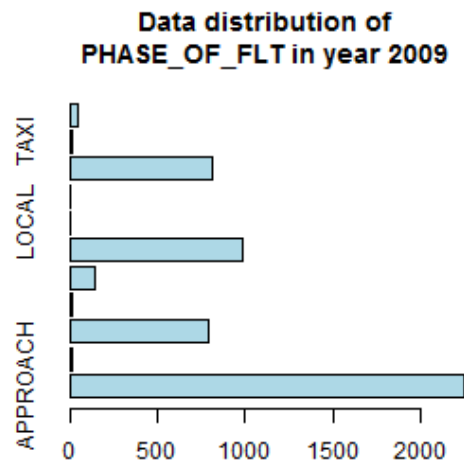
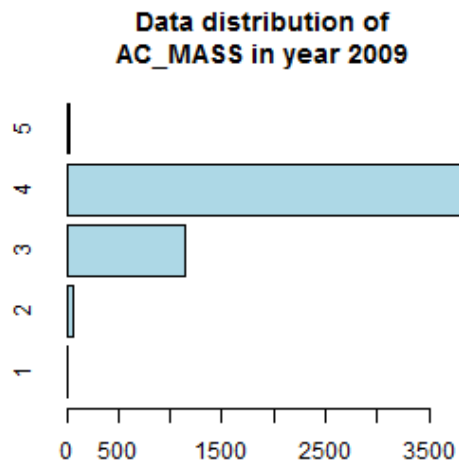


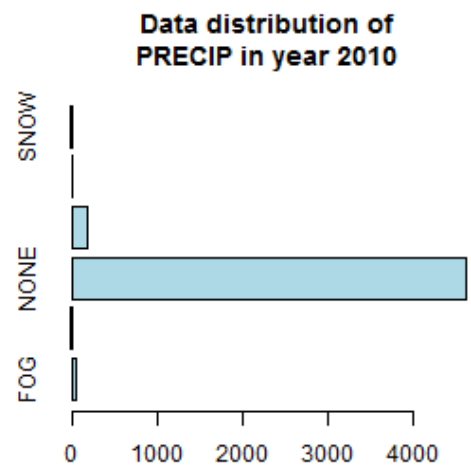
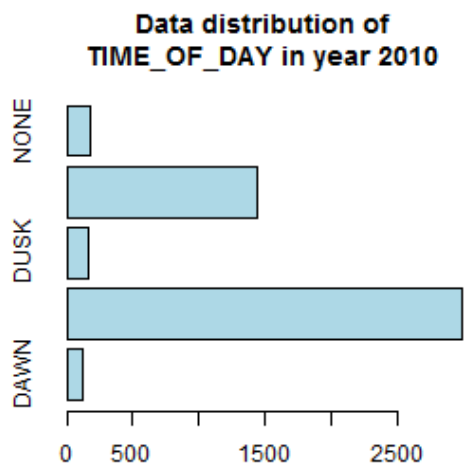
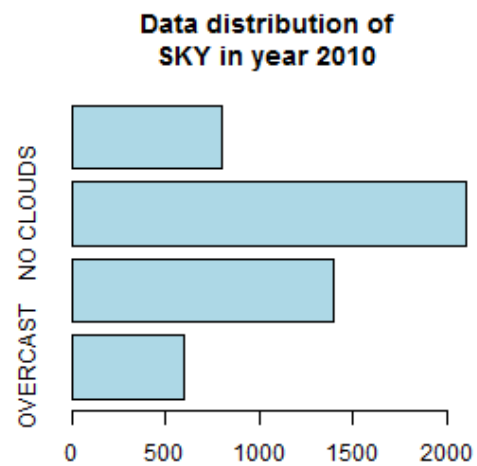
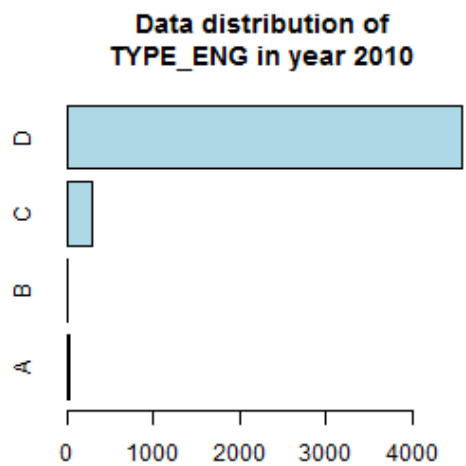
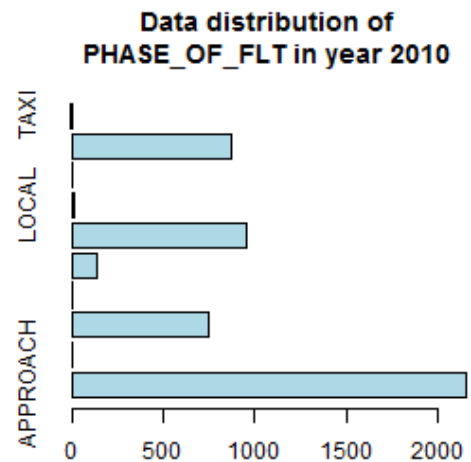
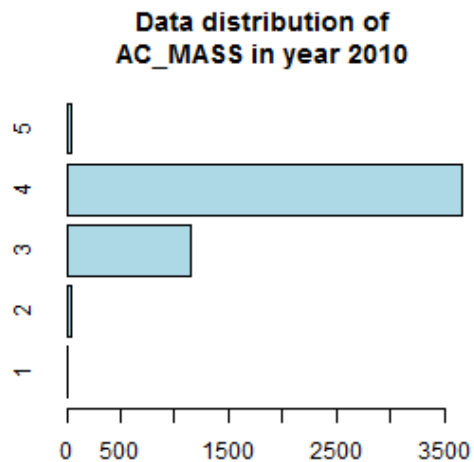


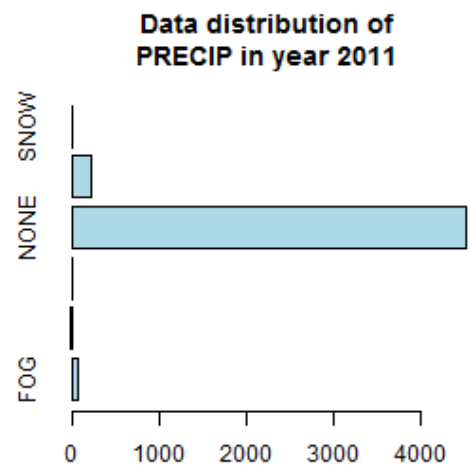
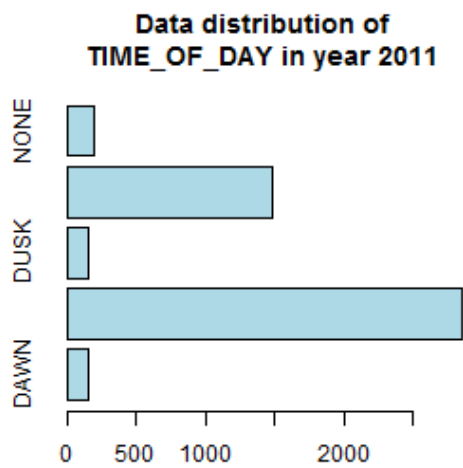
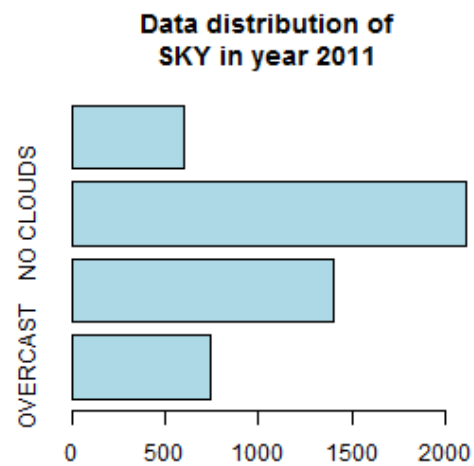
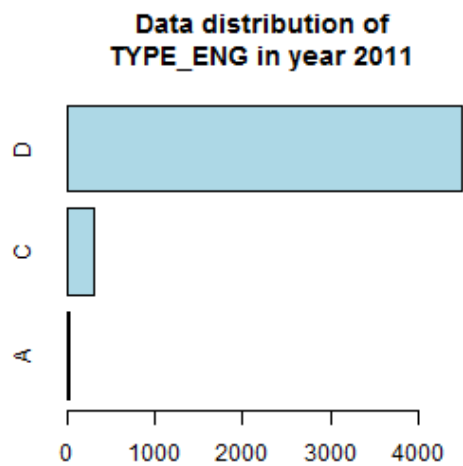
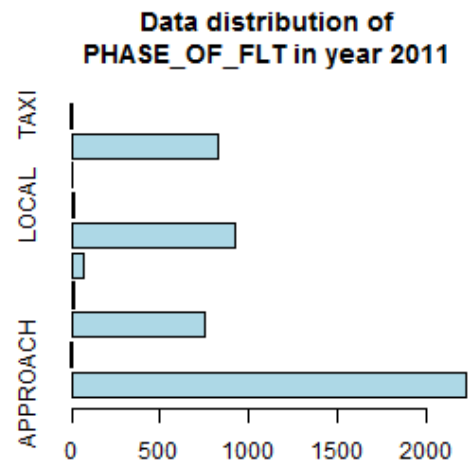
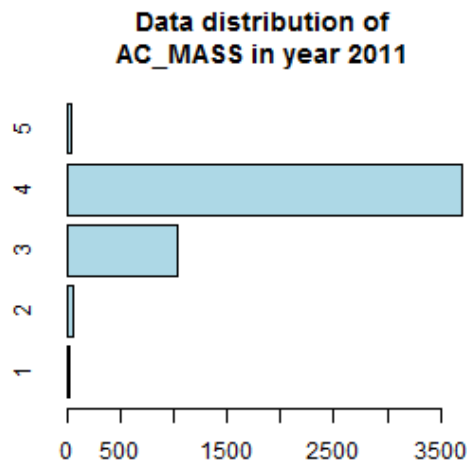


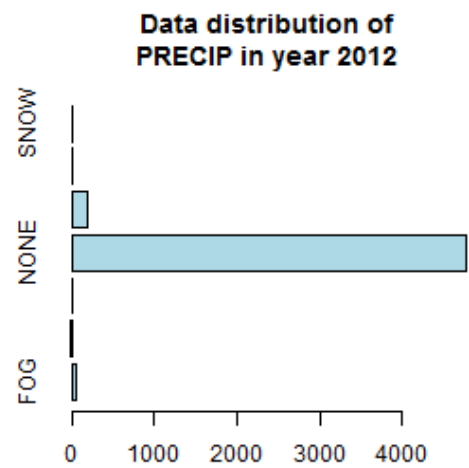
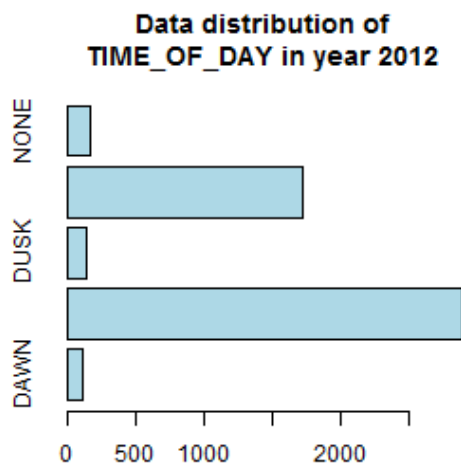
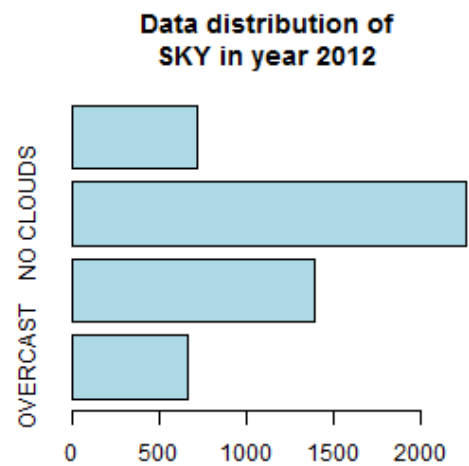
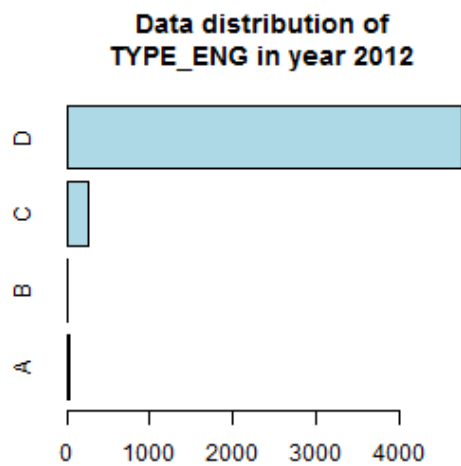
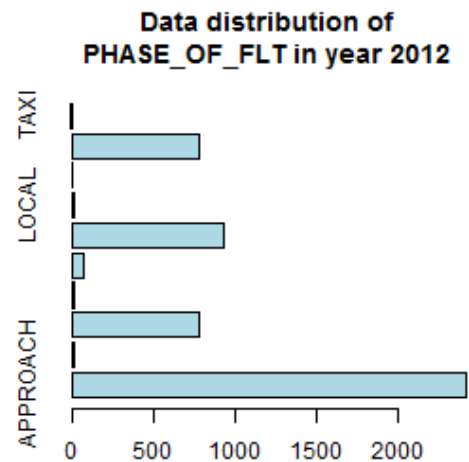
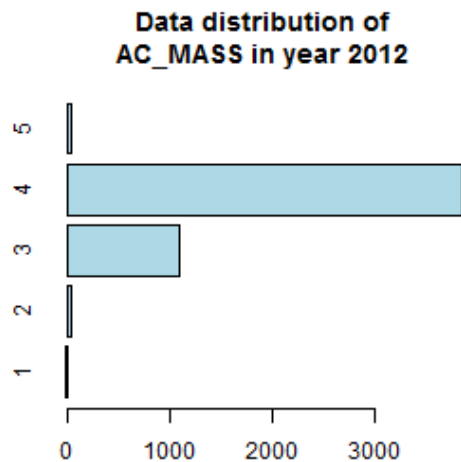


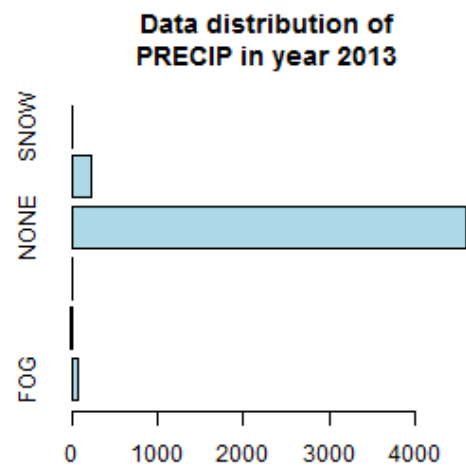
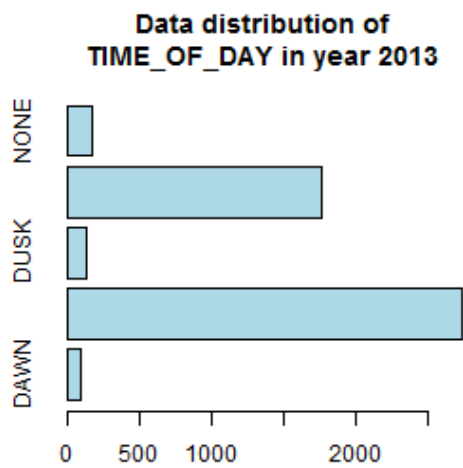
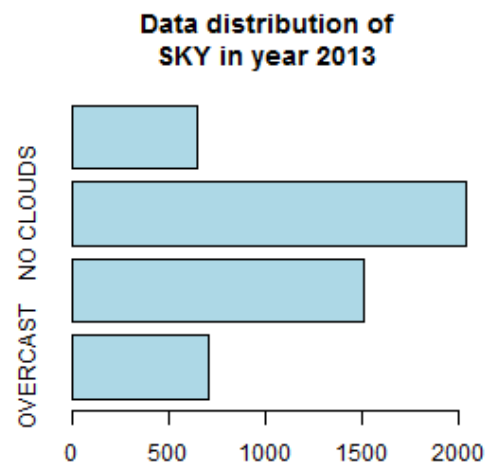
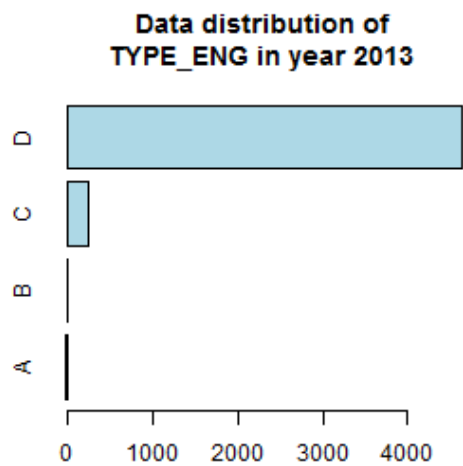
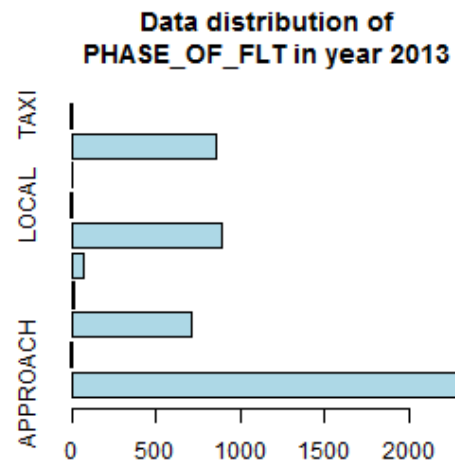
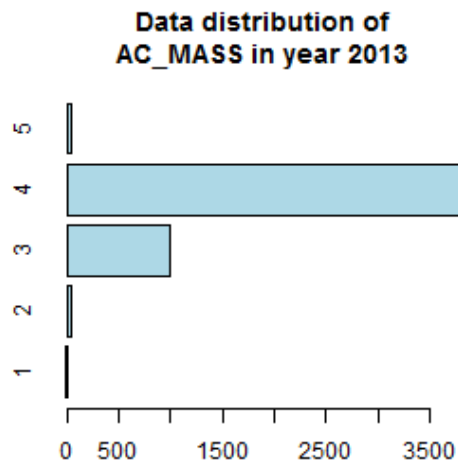


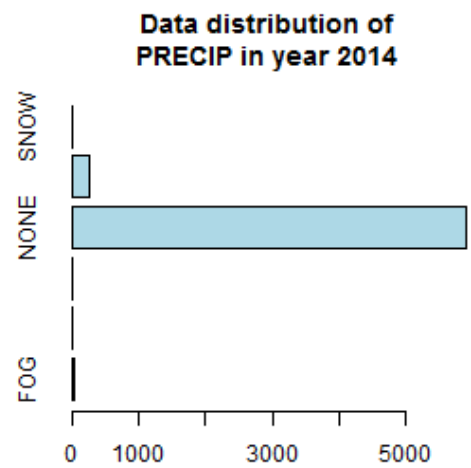
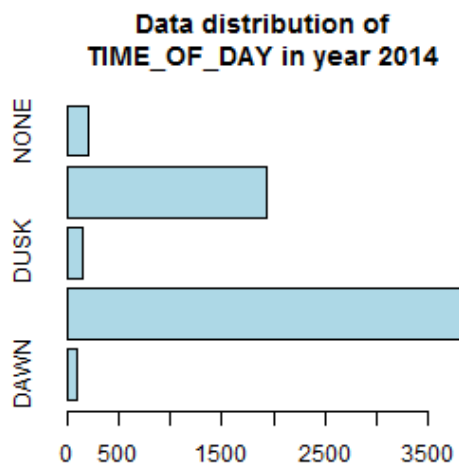
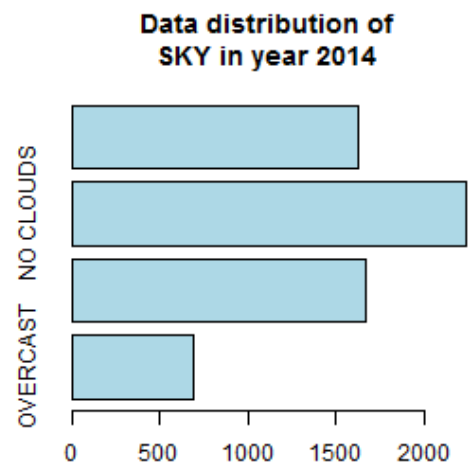
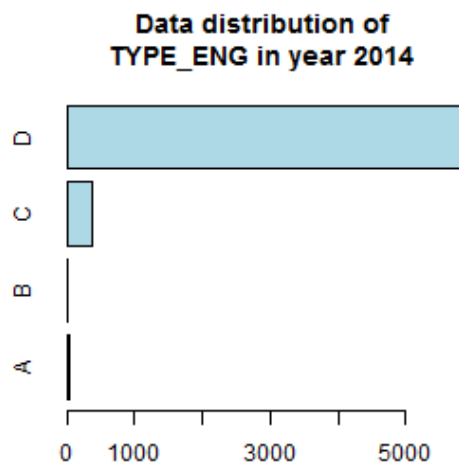
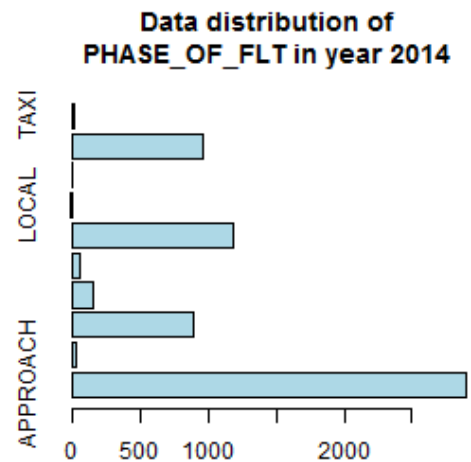
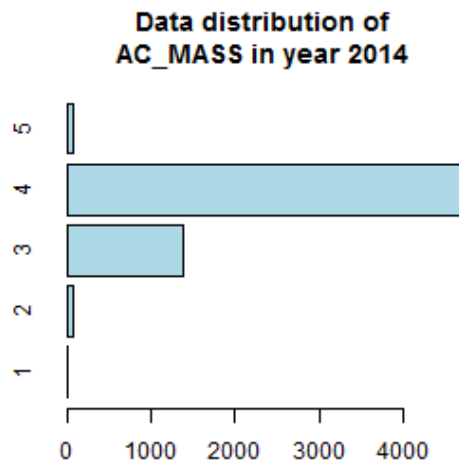


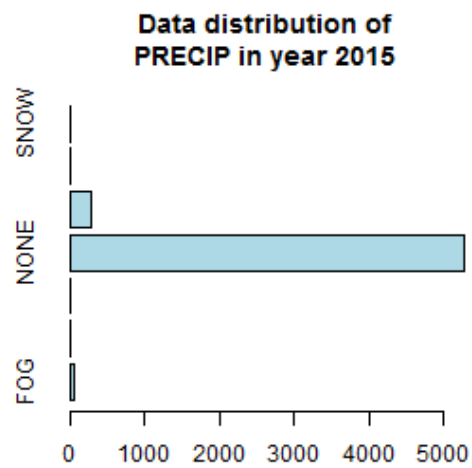
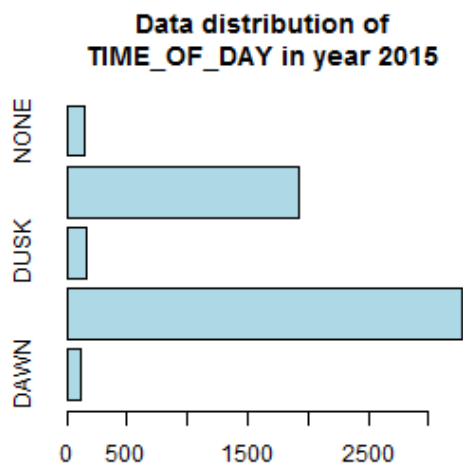
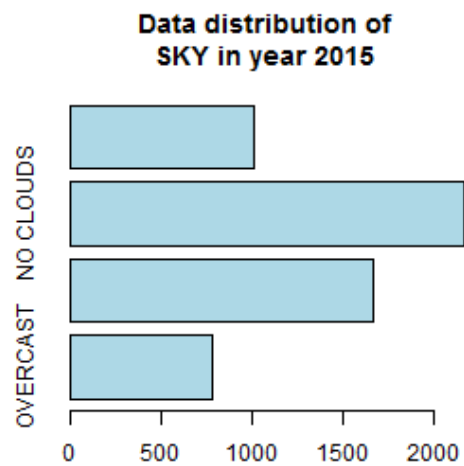
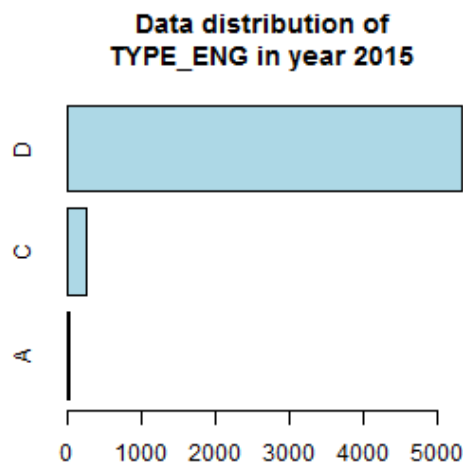
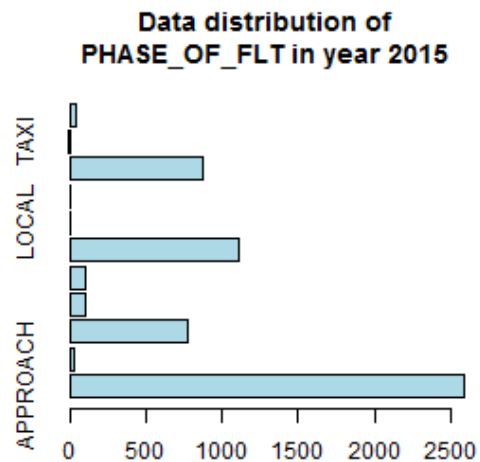
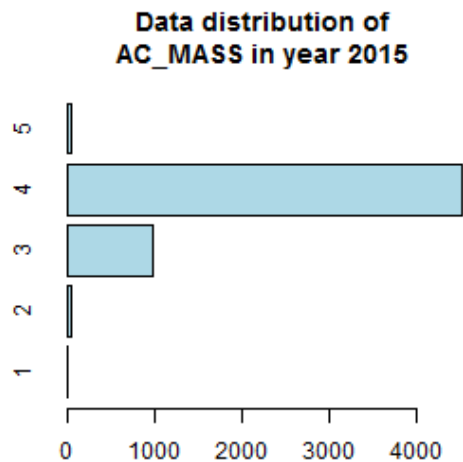


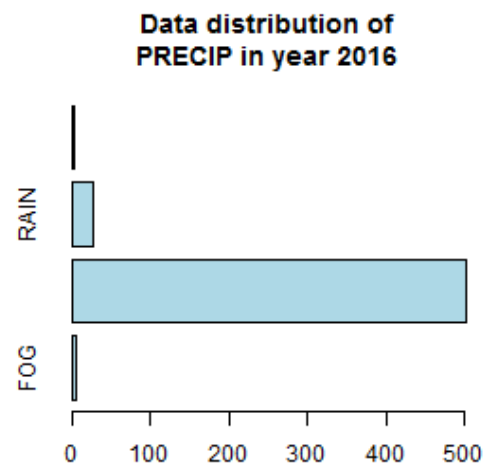
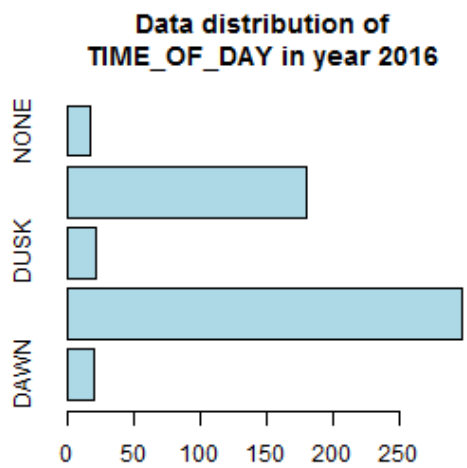
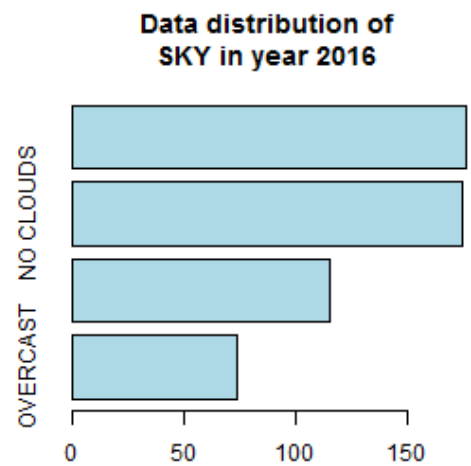
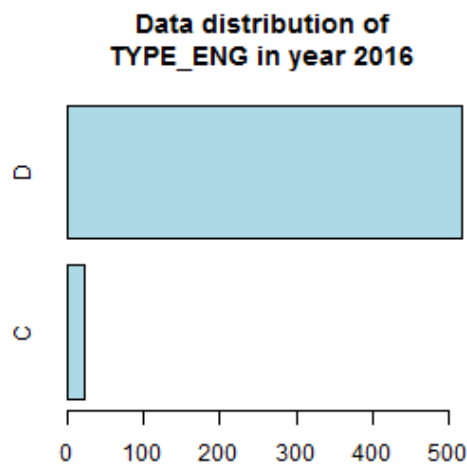
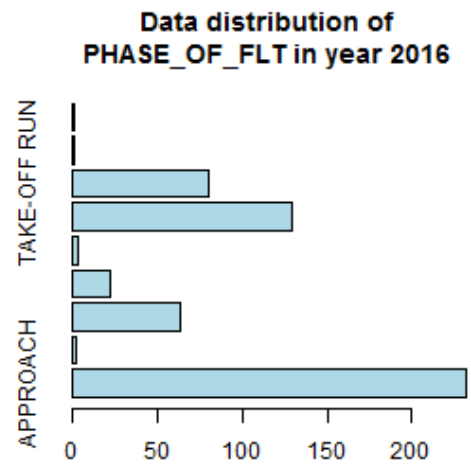
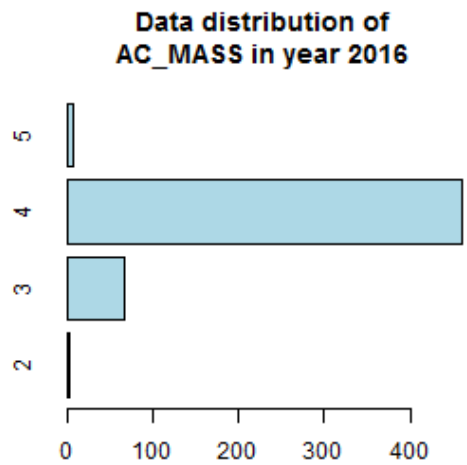












15.1.2 Flight Data (1990 - 2016)

The first summary table shows the number of distinct items for each year regarding the number of records, the carriers, and the origin and the destination airports after the selection and cleanup tasks.

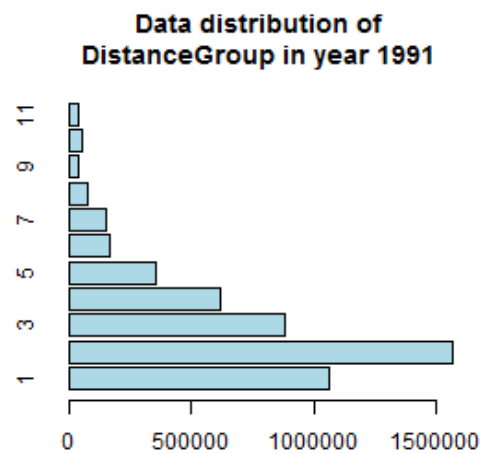
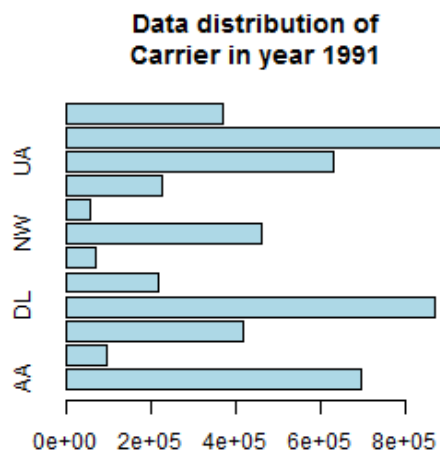
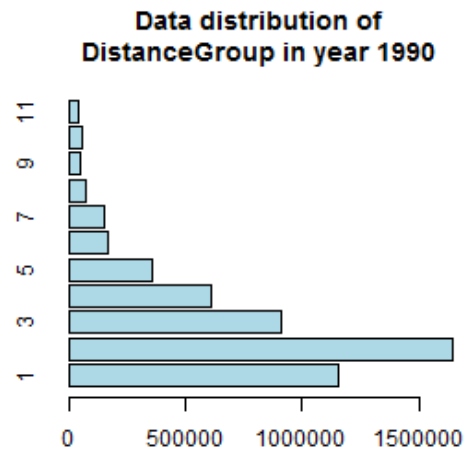
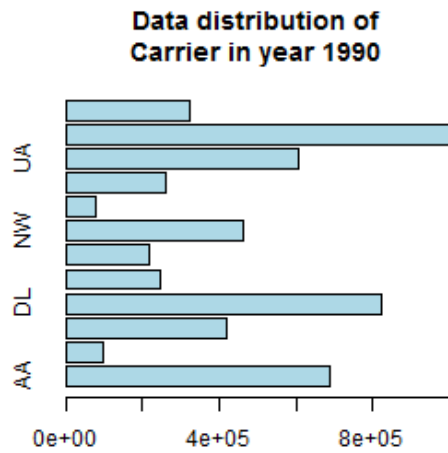
Year	# of flights	# of carriers	Origin airports	Origin states	Destination airports	Destination states
1990	5220743	12	226	49	227	49
1991	5025091	12	225	49	225	49
1992	5040279	10	226	49	226	49
1993	5019147	10	219	49	219	49
1994	5133635	10	218	49	219	49
1995	5277791	10	213	49	213	49
1996	5308054	10	206	49	207	49
1997	5367484	10	202	49	202	49
1998	5339590	10	204	49	205	49
1999	5479428	10	202	49	202	49
2000	5626936	11	202	49	202	49
2001	5908140	12	226	49	225	49
2002	5217254	10	213	48	214	48
2003	6433097	18	278	49	278	49
2004	7068362	19	281	49	284	49
2005	7080554	20	281	49	284	49
2006	7081884	21	284	50	291	50
2007	7397375	20	299	50	305	50
2008	6955720	20	298	49	299	49
2009	6396564	19	291	49	291	49
2010	6394653	18	299	49	299	49
2011	6028609	16	292	49	294	49
2012	6034248	15	306	49	306	49
2013	6305662	16	312	50	310	50
2014	5754680	14	317	50	316	50
2015	5751630	14	315	50	315	50
2016	1786119	12	290	49	290	49

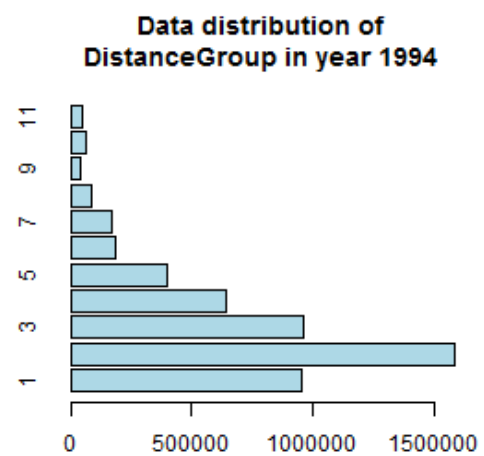
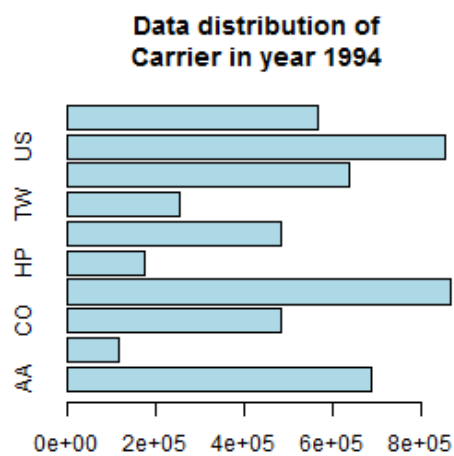
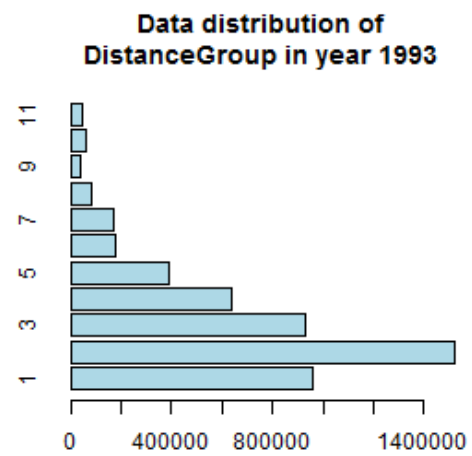
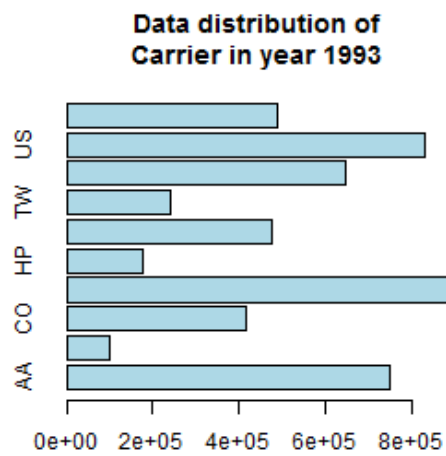
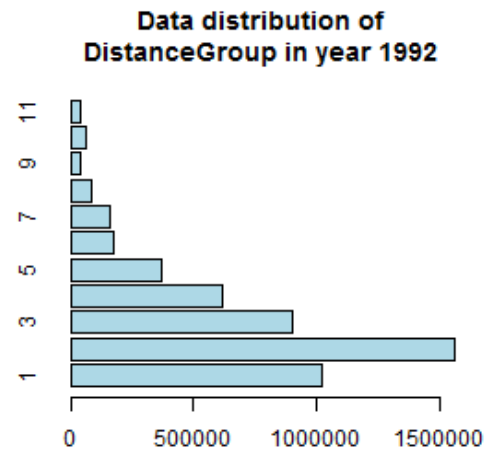
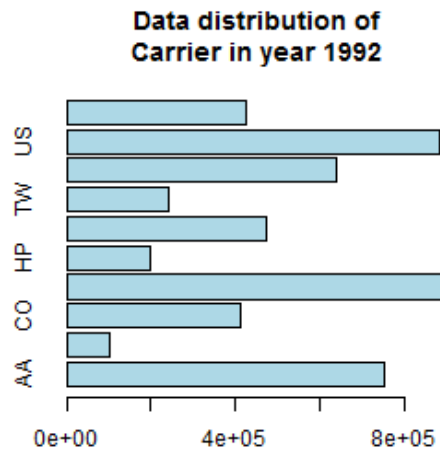
The second summary table shows the number of distinct items for each year the departure time group and distance between the airports after the selection and cleanup tasks.

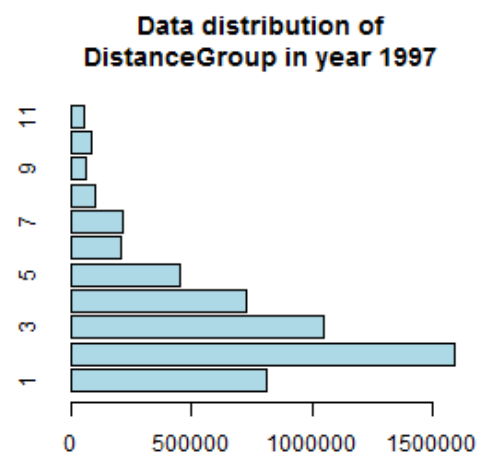
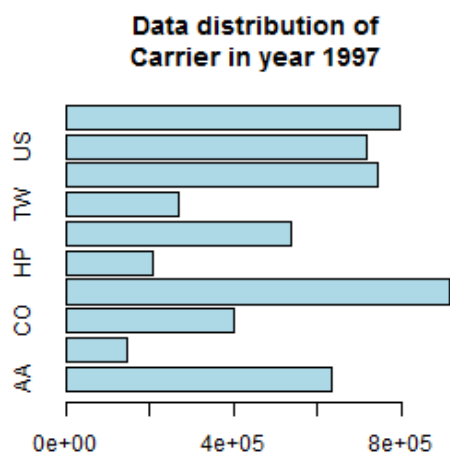
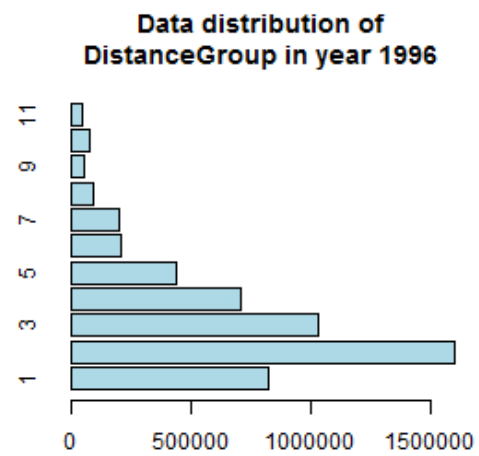
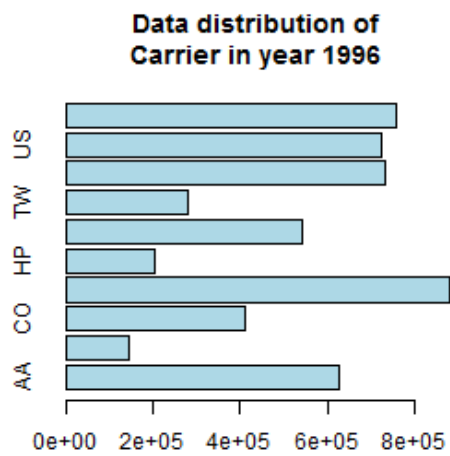
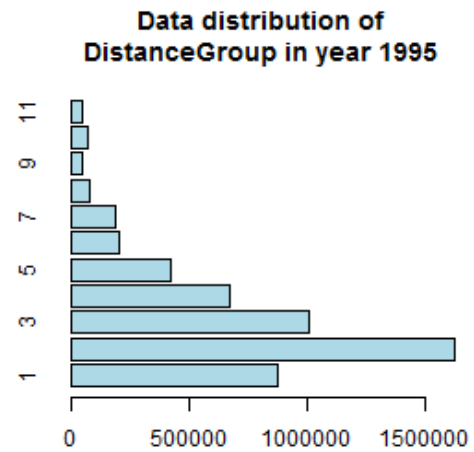
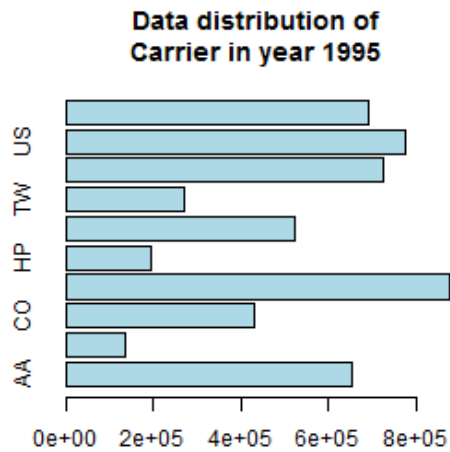
Year	Departure time block	Distance group
1990	19	11
1991	19	11
1992	19	11
1993	19	11
1994	19	11
1995	19	11
1996	19	11
1997	19	11
1998	19	11
1999	19	11
2000	19	11
2001	19	11
2002	19	11
2003	19	11

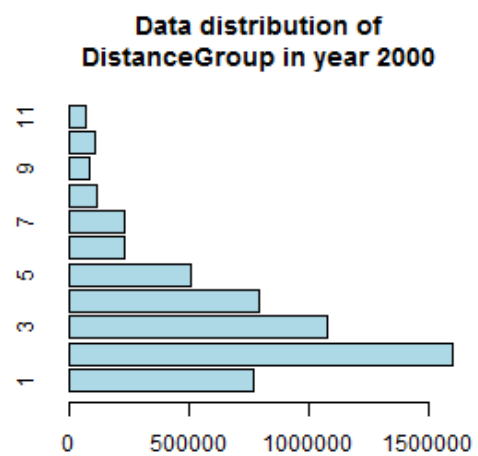
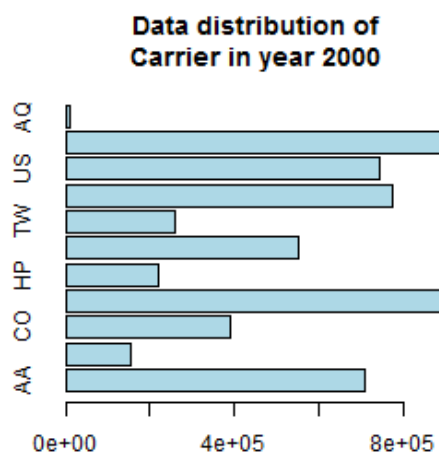
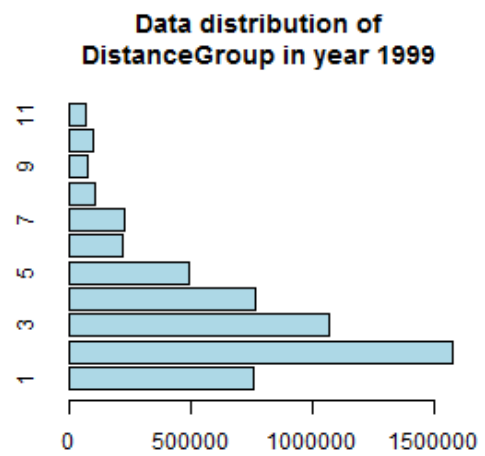
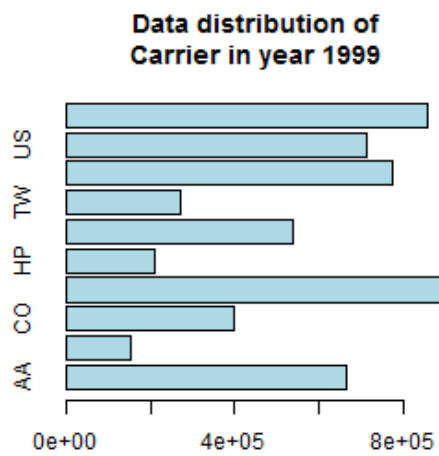
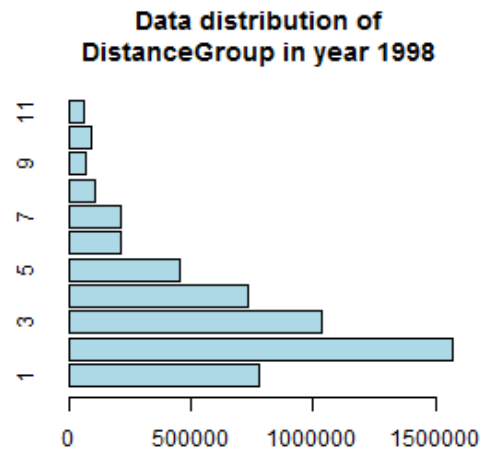
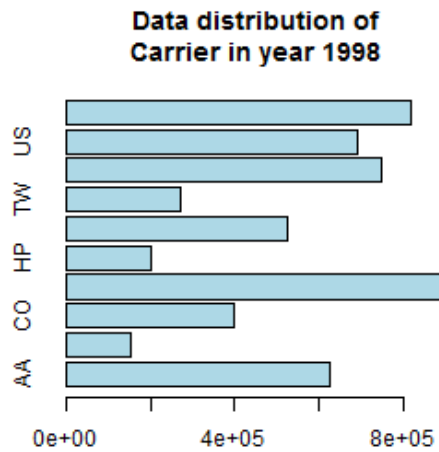
Year	Departure time block	Distance group
2004	19	11
2005	19	11
2006	19	11
2007	19	11
2008	19	11
2009	19	11
2010	19	11
2011	19	11
2012	20	11
2013	19	11
2014	19	11
2015	19	11
2016	19	11

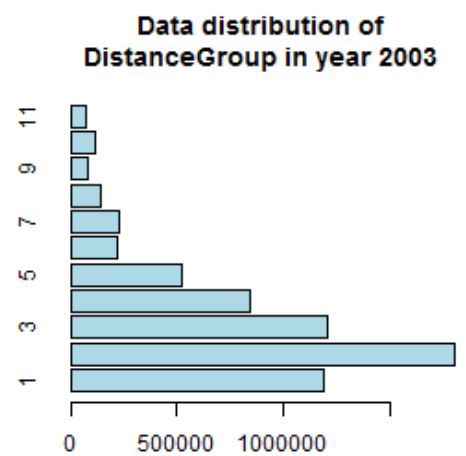
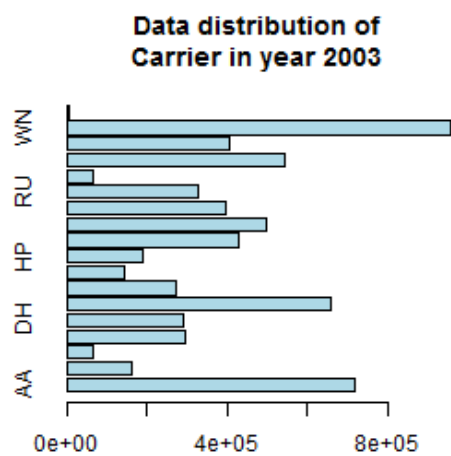
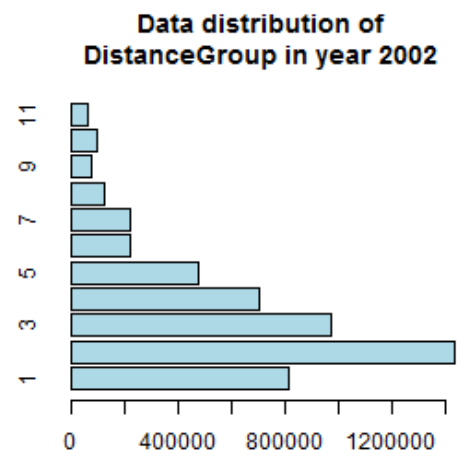
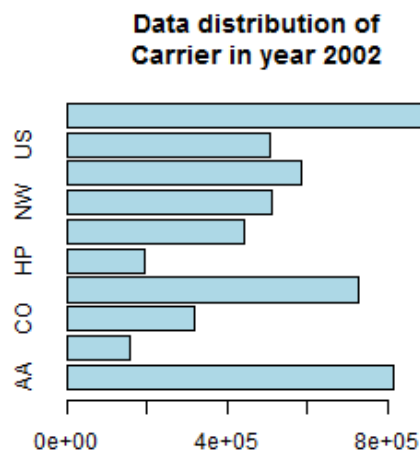
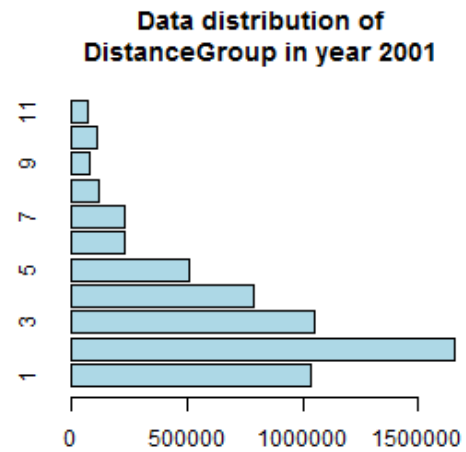
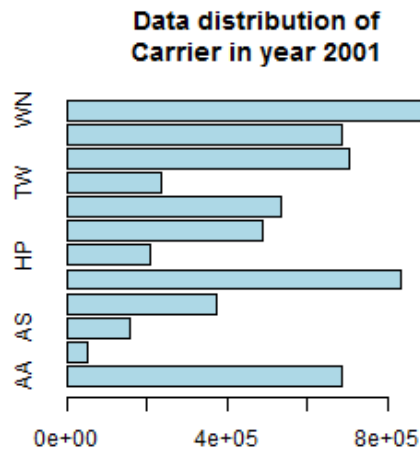
The following graphs show the distributions of some of the selected distinct items summarized in the tables above.



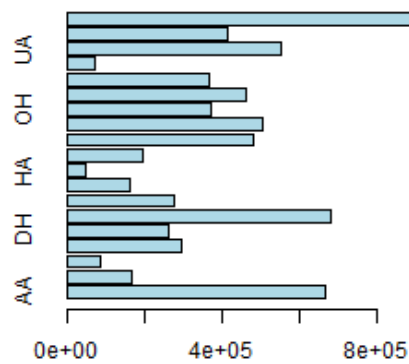




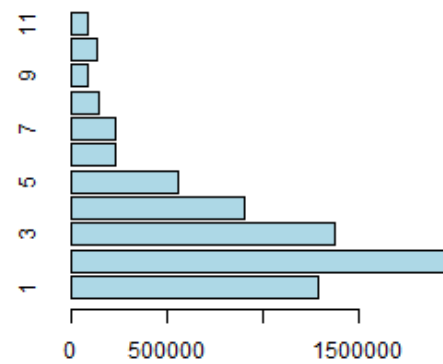




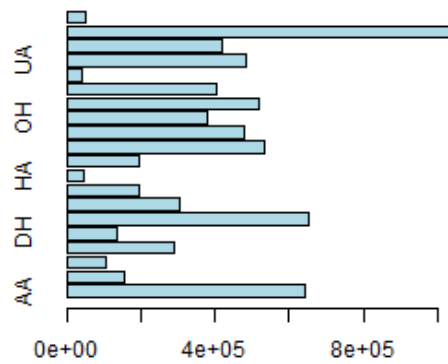
**Data distribution of
Carrier in year 2004**



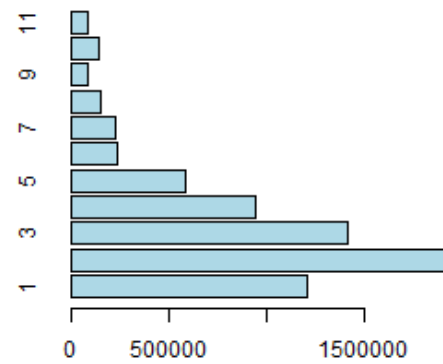
**Data distribution of
DistanceGroup in year 2004**



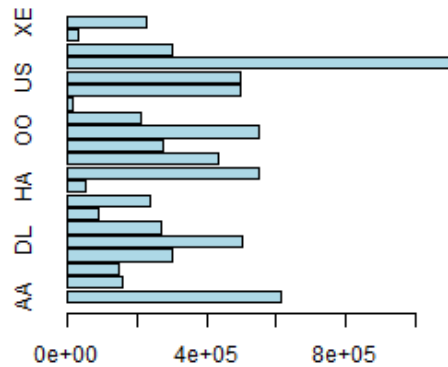
**Data distribution of
Carrier in year 2005**



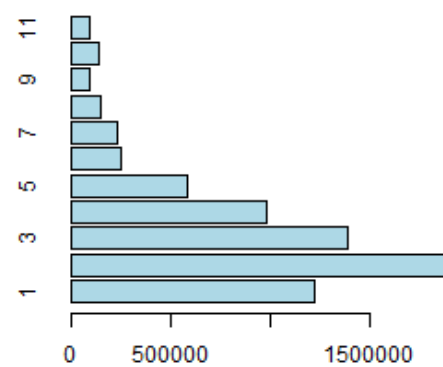
**Data distribution of
DistanceGroup in year 2005**



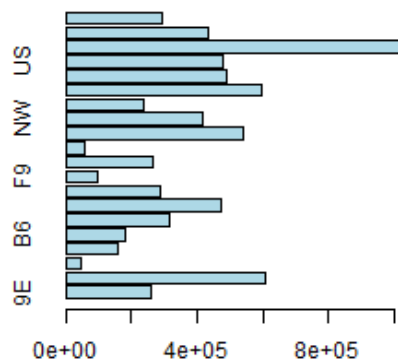
**Data distribution of
Carrier in year 2006**



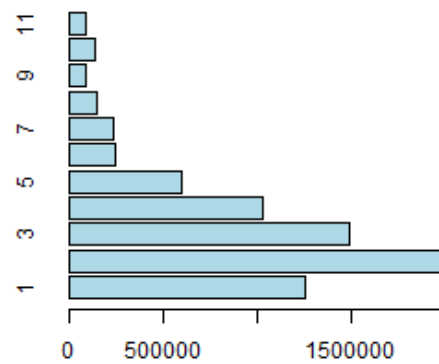
**Data distribution of
DistanceGroup in year 2006**



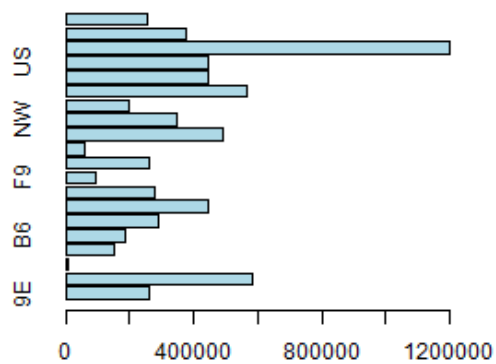
**Data distribution of
Carrier in year 2007**



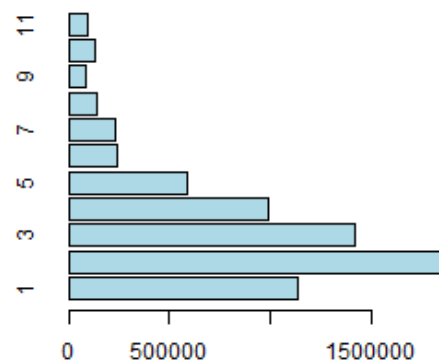
**Data distribution of
DistanceGroup in year 2007**



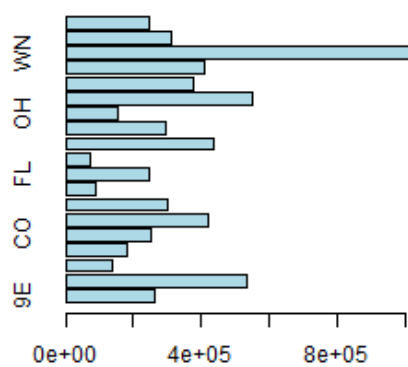
**Data distribution of
Carrier in year 2008**



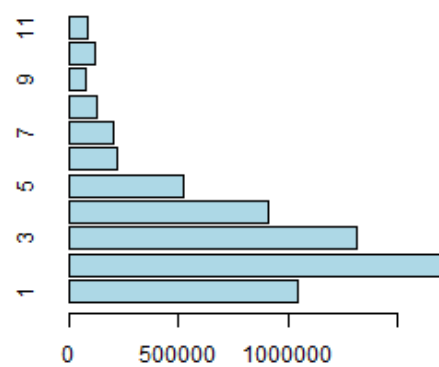
**Data distribution of
DistanceGroup in year 2008**

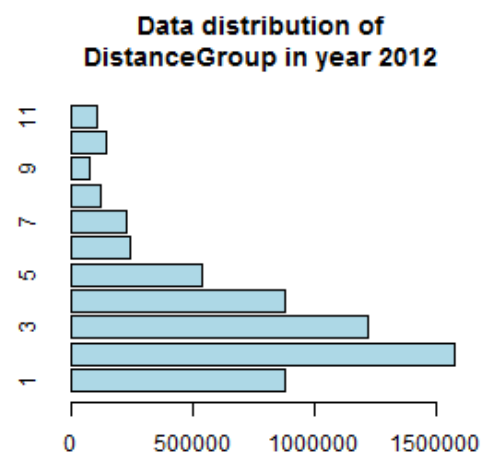
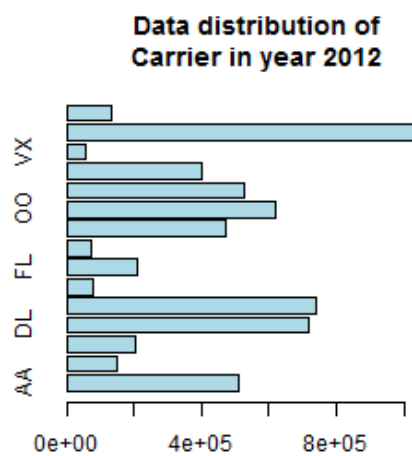
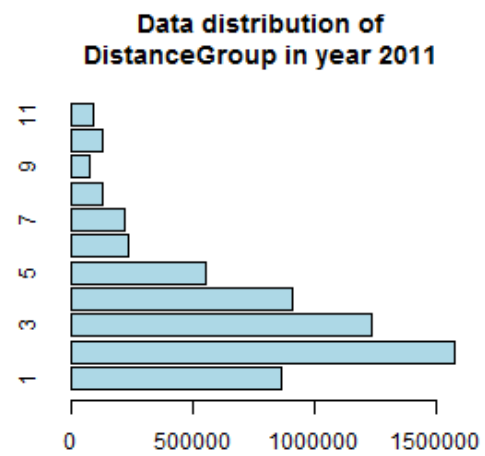
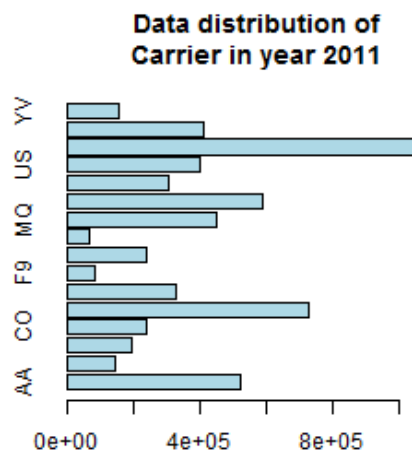
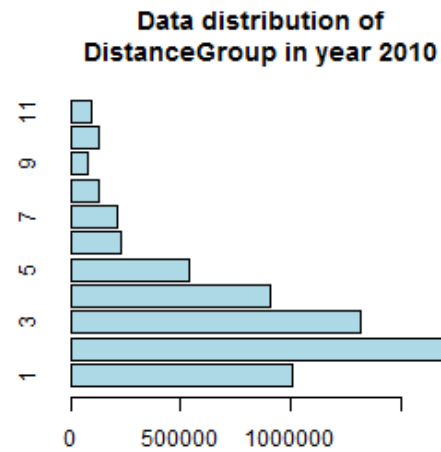
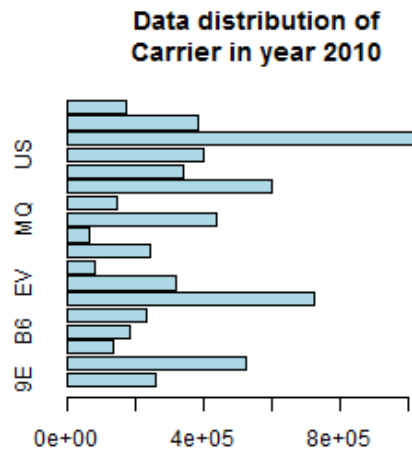


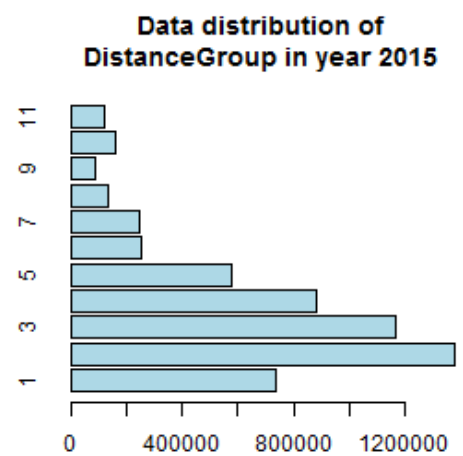
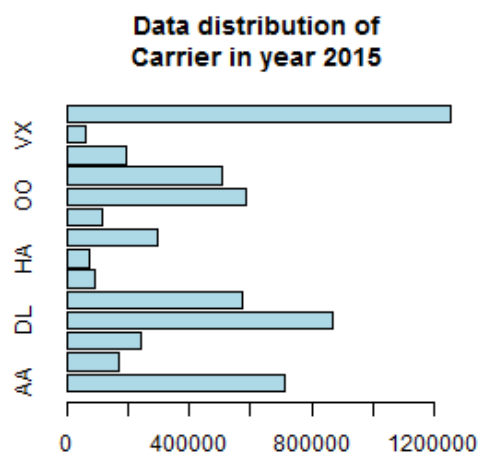
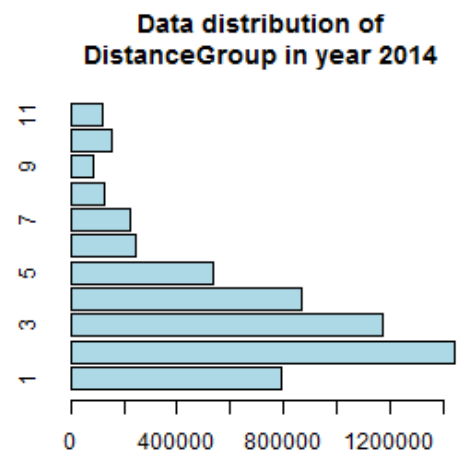
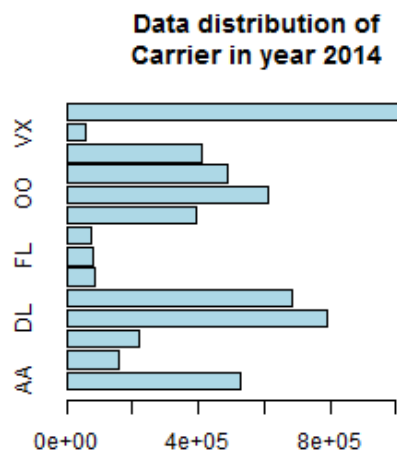
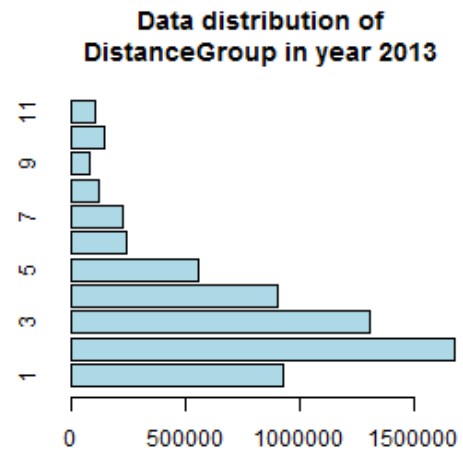
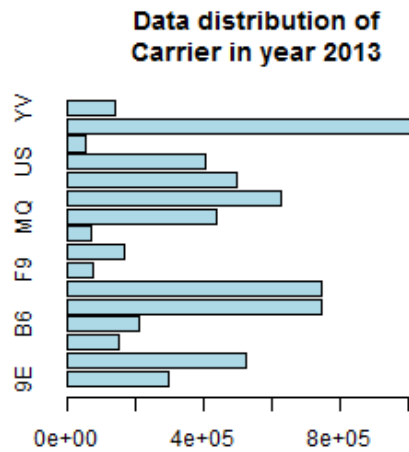
**Data distribution of
Carrier in year 2009**

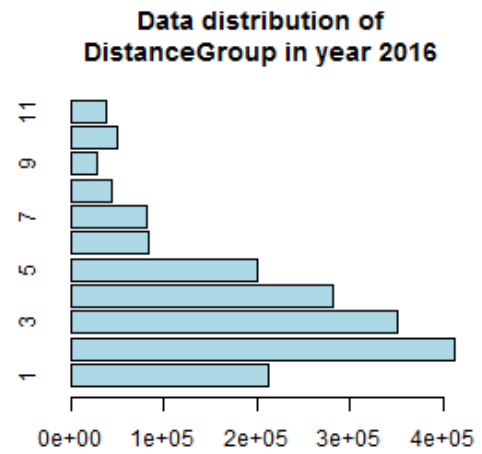
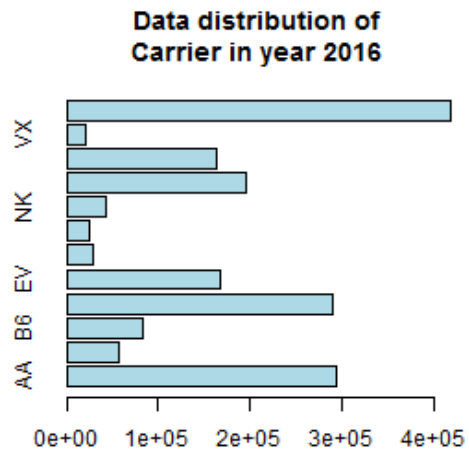


**Data distribution of
DistanceGroup in year 2009**









16 Appendix 7 - Source Code

The following pages contain the source code of the project.

```
# #'
# #' \code{wildLifeStrikeDataSet} based on the configuration
# #' items checks if the wildlife strike data set file has been:
# #' - downloaded
# #' - uncompressed
# #' - included tables extracted
# #' if not, then execute these tasks.
# #'
# #' @examples
# #' wildLifeStrikeDataSet()
# #'
# wildLifeStrikeDataSet <- function() {
#   #setting the download parameters
#   URL <- getWDData()
#   destfile <- paste(getDataDir(), "wildlife.zip", sep = "/")
#
#   method="auto"
#
#   #if the file exists then do not download again
#   if (file.exists(destfile) != TRUE)
#   {
#     download.file(URL, destfile, method)
#   } else
#   {
#     message("File exists no download required.")
#   }
#
#   destdir <- getDataDir()
#
#   #unzip the file
#   unzip(destfile, exdir = destdir)
#
#   csvfile <- paste(destdir,
#                     "/STRIKE_REPORTS (1990-1999).csv",
#                     sep="")
#
#   if (file.exists(csvfile) != TRUE)
#   {
#     setwd(getDataDir())
#     system(paste("java -jar ",
#                   getDataDir(),
#                   "/access2csv.jar ",
#                   getDataDir(),
#                   "/wildlife.accdb",
#                   sep = ""))
#     setwd(getMainDir())
#   } else
#   {
#     message("File exists no extract required.")
#   }
# }
```

```

#
# }
# #'
# #' \code{onTimeFlightPerformanceDataSet} based on the configuration
# #' items checks if the commercial flight data set files have been:
# #' - downloaded
# #' - uncompressed
# #' if not, then execute these tasks.
# #'
# #' @examples
# #' onTimeFlightPerformanceDataSet()
# #'
# onTimeFlightPerformanceDataSet <- function() {
#
#   method="auto"
#   dataDir <- getDataDir()
#   startYear <- getStartYear()
#   endYear <- getEndYear()
#   startMonth <- getStartMonth()
#   endMonth <- getEndMonth()
#
#   for (i in startYear:endYear){
#     for (j in startMonth:endMonth){
#
#       variableName <- paste("On_Time_On_Time_Performance_",
#                             i,
#                             "_",
#                             j,
#                             sep = "")
#
#       sourceFile <- paste(variableName, ".zip", sep = "")
#       URL <- paste(getFData(), sourceFile, sep = "")
#       destinationFile <- paste(dataDir, "/", sourceFile, sep = "")
#
#       #if the file exists then do not download again
#       if (file.exists(destinationFile) != TRUE)
#       {
#         message("Downloading ", sourceFile)
#         download.file(URL, destinationFile, method)
#         Sys.sleep(0.1)
#       } else
#       {
#         message(sourceFile,
#                 " file exists, no download is required.")
#       }
#
#       zippedFileName <- sourceFile
#       zippedFile <- destinationFile
#       unzippedFileName <- paste(variableName,
#                                 ".csv",
#                                 sep = "")
#       unzippedFile <- paste(dataDir, "/", unzippedFileName, sep = "")
#
#

```

```

#         #if the file exists then do not unzip it again
#         if (file.exists(unzippedFile) != TRUE)
#         {
#             message("Unzipping ", zippedFileName)
#             unzip(zippedFile,
#                 overwrite = FALSE,
#                 exdir = dataDir) #No overwrite
#             #Clear warnings
#             assign("last.warning", NULL, envir = baseenv())
#         } else
#         {
#             message(unzippedFileName,
#                 " file exists, no unzip is required.")
#         }
#     } #end of "for (j in startMonth:endMonth)"
# } #end of "for (i in startYear:endYear)"
# }

# #'
# #' \code{wildLifeStrikeDataSetSplitByYear} splits the strike data
# #' into RDS files by year, so that the data files would be aligned
# #' across the different data sets
# #'
# #' @examples
# #' wildLifeStrikeDataSetSplitByYear()
# #'
# wildLifeStrikeDataSetSplitByYear <- function() {
#
#     dataDir <- getDataDir()
#     startYear <- getStartYear()
#     endYear <- getEndYear()
#
#     for (i in startYear:endYear){
#         RDSFileName <- paste(i,
#                               "_Animal_Strikes_01_Orig.rds",
#                               sep = "")
#
#         RDSFile <- paste(dataDir,
#                          "/",
#                          RDSFileName,
#                          sep = "")
#
#         if (file.exists(RDSFile) != TRUE){
#
#             if (exists("sr_1990_1999") != TRUE){
#
#                 message("Reading sr_1990_1999")
#
#                 variableName <- "sr_1990_1999"
#
#                 assign(variableName,
#                     data.table(

```

```

#         read.csv(
#             paste(
#                 dataDir,
#                 "/STRIKE_REPORTS (1990-1999).csv",
#                 sep=""),
#             header = FALSE)),
#         envir = .GlobalEnv)
#
# names(sr_1990_1999) <- c("INDEX_NR",
#                           "OPID",
#                           "OPERATOR",
#                           "ATYPE",
#                           "AMA",
#                           "AMO",
#                           "EMA",
#                           "EMO",
#                           "AC_CLASS",
#                           "AC_MASS",
#                           "NUM_ENGS",
#                           "TYPE_ENG",
#                           "ENG_1_POS",
#                           "ENG_2_POS",
#                           "ENG_3_POS",
#                           "ENG_4_POS",
#                           "REG",
#                           "FLT",
#                           "REMAINS_COLLECTED",
#                           "REMAINS_SENT",
#                           "INCIDENT_DATE",
#                           "INCIDENT_MONTH",
#                           "INCIDENT_YEAR",
#                           "TIME_OF_DAY",
#                           "TIME",
#                           "AIRPORT_ID",
#                           "AIRPORT",
#                           "STATE",
#                           "FAAREGION",
#                           "ENROUTE",
#                           "RUNWAY",
#                           "LOCATION",
#                           "HEIGHT",
#                           "SPEED",
#                           "DISTANCE",
#                           "PHASE_OF_FLT",
#                           "DAMAGE",
#                           "STR_RAD",
#                           "DAM_RAD",
#                           "STR_WINDSHLD",
#                           "DAM_WINDSHLD",
#                           "STR_NOSE",
#                           "DAM_NOSE",
#                           "STR_ENG1",
#                           "DAM_ENG1",
#                           "STR_ENG2",

```

```

# "DAM_ENG2",
# "STR_ENG3",
# "DAM_ENG3",
# "STR_ENG4",
# "DAM_ENG4",
# "INGESTED",
# "STR_PROP",
# "DAM_PROP",
# "STR_WING_ROT",
# "DAM_WING_ROT",
# "STR_FUSE",
# "DAM_FUSE",
# "STR_LG",
# "DAM_LG",
# "STR_TAIL",
# "DAM_TAIL",
# "STR_LGHTS",
# "DAM_LGHTS",
# "STR_OTHER",
# "DAM_OTHER",
# "OTHER_SPECIFY",
# "EFFECT",
# "EFFECT_OTHER",
# "SKY",
# "PRECIP",
# "SPECIES_ID",
# "SPECIES",
# "BIRDS_SEEN",
# "BIRDS_STRUCK",
# "SIZE",
# "WARNED",
# "COMMENTS",
# "REMARKS",
# "AOS",
# "COST_REPAIRS",
# "COST_OTHER",
# "COST_REPAIRS_INFL_ADJ",
# "COST_OTHER_INFL_ADJ",
# "REPORTED_NAME",
# "REPORTED_TITLE",
# "REPORTED_DATE",
# "SOURCE",
# "PERSON",
# "NR_INJURIES",
# "NR_FATALITIES",
# "LUPDATE",
# "TRANSFER",
# "INDICATED_DAMAGE")
#
# }
#
# if (exists("sr_2000_2009") != TRUE) {
#
#     message("Reading sr_2000_2009")
#
#

```

```

#       variableName <- "sr_2000_2009"
#
#       assign(variableName,
#             data.table(
#               read.csv(
#                 paste(
#                   dataDir,
#                   "/STRIKE_REPORTS (2000-2009).csv",
#                   sep=""),
#                 header = FALSE)),
#             envir = .GlobalEnv)
#
#       names(sr_2000_2009) <- c("INDEX_NR",
#                                "OPID",
#                                "OPERATOR",
#                                "ATYPE",
#                                "AMA",
#                                "AMO",
#                                "EMA",
#                                "EMO",
#                                "AC_CLASS",
#                                "AC_MASS",
#                                "NUM_ENGS",
#                                "TYPE_ENG",
#                                "ENG_1_POS",
#                                "ENG_2_POS",
#                                "ENG_3_POS",
#                                "ENG_4_POS",
#                                "REG",
#                                "FLT",
#                                "REMAINS_COLLECTED",
#                                "REMAINS_SENT",
#                                "INCIDENT_DATE",
#                                "INCIDENT_MONTH",
#                                "INCIDENT_YEAR",
#                                "TIME_OF_DAY",
#                                "TIME",
#                                "AIRPORT_ID",
#                                "AIRPORT",
#                                "STATE",
#                                "FAAREGION",
#                                "ENROUTE",
#                                "RUNWAY",
#                                "LOCATION",
#                                "HEIGHT",
#                                "SPEED",
#                                "DISTANCE",
#                                "PHASE_OF_FLT",
#                                "DAMAGE",
#                                "STR_RAD",
#                                "DAM_RAD",
#                                "STR_WINDSHLD",
#                                "DAM_WINDSHLD",
#                                "STR_NOSE",

```

```

# "DAM_NOSE",
# "STR_ENG1",
# "DAM_ENG1",
# "STR_ENG2",
# "DAM_ENG2",
# "STR_ENG3",
# "DAM_ENG3",
# "STR_ENG4",
# "DAM_ENG4",
# "INGESTED",
# "STR_PROP",
# "DAM_PROP",
# "STR_WING_ROT",
# "DAM_WING_ROT",
# "STR_FUSE",
# "DAM_FUSE",
# "STR_LG",
# "DAM_LG",
# "STR_TAIL",
# "DAM_TAIL",
# "STR_LGHTS",
# "DAM_LGHTS",
# "STR_OTHER",
# "DAM_OTHER",
# "OTHER_SPECIFY",
# "EFFECT",
# "EFFECT_OTHER",
# "SKY",
# "PRECIP",
# "SPECIES_ID",
# "SPECIES",
# "BIRDS_SEEN",
# "BIRDS_STRUCK",
# "SIZE",
# "WARNED",
# "COMMENTS",
# "REMARKS",
# "AOS",
# "COST_REPAIRS",
# "COST_OTHER",
# "COST_REPAIRS_INFL_ADJ",
# "COST_OTHER_INFL_ADJ",
# "REPORTED_NAME",
# "REPORTED_TITLE",
# "REPORTED_DATE",
# "SOURCE",
# "PERSON",
# "NR_INJURIES",
# "NR_FATALITIES",
# "LUPDATE",
# "TRANSFER",
# "INDICATED_DAMAGE")
#
# }
#

```

```

#         if (exists("sr_2010_Current") != TRUE){
#
#             message("Reading sr_2010_Current")
#
#             variableName <- "sr_2010_Current"
#
#             assign(variableName,
#                   data.table(
#                     read.csv(
#                       paste(
#                         dataDir,
#                         "/STRIKE_REPORTS (2010-Current).csv",
#                         sep=""),
#                       header = FALSE)),
#                   envir = .GlobalEnv)
#
#             names(sr_2010_Current) <- c("INDEX_NR",
#                                         "OPID",
#                                         "OPERATOR",
#                                         "ATYPE",
#                                         "AMA",
#                                         "AMO",
#                                         "EMA",
#                                         "EMO",
#                                         "AC_CLASS",
#                                         "AC_MASS",
#                                         "NUM_ENGS",
#                                         "TYPE_ENG",
#                                         "ENG_1_POS",
#                                         "ENG_2_POS",
#                                         "ENG_3_POS",
#                                         "ENG_4_POS",
#                                         "REG",
#                                         "FLT",
#                                         "REMAINS_COLLECTED",
#                                         "REMAINS_SENT",
#                                         "INCIDENT_DATE",
#                                         "INCIDENT_MONTH",
#                                         "INCIDENT_YEAR",
#                                         "TIME_OF_DAY",
#                                         "TIME",
#                                         "AIRPORT_ID",
#                                         "AIRPORT",
#                                         "STATE",
#                                         "FAAREGION",
#                                         "ENROUTE",
#                                         "RUNWAY",
#                                         "LOCATION",
#                                         "HEIGHT",
#                                         "SPEED",
#                                         "DISTANCE",
#                                         "PHASE_OF_FLT",
#                                         "DAMAGE",
#                                         "STR_RAD",

```

```

# "DAM_RAD",
# "STR_WINDSHLD",
# "DAM_WINDSHLD",
# "STR_NOSE",
# "DAM_NOSE",
# "STR_ENG1",
# "DAM_ENG1",
# "STR_ENG2",
# "DAM_ENG2",
# "STR_ENG3",
# "DAM_ENG3",
# "STR_ENG4",
# "DAM_ENG4",
# "INGESTED",
# "STR_PROP",
# "DAM_PROP",
# "STR_WING_ROT",
# "DAM_WING_ROT",
# "STR_FUSE",
# "DAM_FUSE",
# "STR_LG",
# "DAM_LG",
# "STR_TAIL",
# "DAM_TAIL",
# "STR_LGHTS",
# "DAM_LGHTS",
# "STR_OTHER",
# "DAM_OTHER",
# "OTHER_SPECIFY",
# "EFFECT",
# "EFFECT_OTHER",
# "SKY",
# "PRECIP",
# "SPECIES_ID",
# "SPECIES",
# "BIRDS_SEEN",
# "BIRDS_STRUCK",
# "SIZE",
# "WARNED",
# "COMMENTS",
# "REMARKS",
# "AOS",
# "COST_REPAIRS",
# "COST_OTHER",
# "COST_REPAIRS_INFL_ADJ",
# "COST_OTHER_INFL_ADJ",
# "REPORTED_NAME",
# "REPORTED_TITLE",
# "REPORTED_DATE",
# "SOURCE",
# "PERSON",
# "NR_INJURIES",
# "NR_FATALITIES",
# "LUPDATE",

```

```

#                                     "TRANSFER",
#                                     "INDICATED_DAMAGE")
#
#     }
#
#     #STRIKE_REPORTS_BASH --> contains only military data, not required
#
#
#     if (i >= 1990 && i <= 1999) {
#         dataOfWholeYear <- sr_1990_1999[INCIDENT_YEAR == i]
#     }
#     else if (i >= 2000 && i <= 2009) {
#         dataOfWholeYear <- sr_2000_2009[INCIDENT_YEAR == i]
#     }
#     else if (i >= 2010 && i <= 2019) {
#         dataOfWholeYear <- sr_2010_Current[INCIDENT_YEAR == i]
#     }
#
#     saveRDS(dataOfWholeYear, file = RDSFile)
#     message(RDSFileName, " created.")
#
#     #free up memory
#     rm(dataOfWholeYear)
#     rm(list = ls(pattern = "sr_*"))
#     gc()
#
# }
# else {
#     message(RDSFileName,
#             " exists, no further action is required.")
# }
#
# } #end of "for (i in startYear:endYear)"
#
# }
#
# #'
# #' \code{onTimeFlightPerformanceDataSetMergeByYear} merges the flight data
# #' into RDS files by year, so that working with the data would not consume
# #' all the memory of the running environment
# #'
# #' @examples
# #' onTimeFlightPerformanceDataSetMergeByYear()
# #'
# onTimeFlightPerformanceDataSetMergeByYear <- function() {
#     dataDir <- getDataDir()
#     startYear <- getStartYear()
#     endYear <- getEndYear()
#     startMonth <- getStartMonth()
#     endMonth <- getEndMonth()
#
#     for (i in startYear:endYear){
#
#         RDSFileName <- paste(i,

```

```

#           "_On_Time_On_Time_Performance_01_Orig.rds",
#           sep = "")
#
# RDSFile <- paste(dataDir,
#                 "/",
#                 RDSFileName,
#                 sep = "")
#
# #Create the RDS files only if they do not exist yet
# if (file.exists(RDSFile) != TRUE){
#
#   for (j in startMonth:endMonth){
#
#     variableName <- paste("On_Time_On_Time_Performance_",
#                           i,
#                           "_",
#                           j,
#                           sep = "")
#
#     unzippedFileName <- paste(variableName,
#                               ".csv",
#                               sep = "")
#
#     unzippedFile <- paste(dataDir,
#                           "/",
#                           unzippedFileName,
#                           sep = "")
#
#     assign(variableName,
#            data.table(read.csv(unzippedFile,
#                               header = TRUE)))
#
#     if (j == startMonth){
#       dataOfWholeYear <- get(variableName)
#       rm(list = ls(pattern = "On_Time_On_Time_Performance*"))
#       gc()
#     }
#     else {
#       dataOfWholeYear <- rbindlist(list(dataOfWholeYear,
#                                         get(variableName)))
#       rm(list = ls(pattern = "On_Time_On_Time_Performance*"))
#       gc()
#     }
#
#   } #end of "for (j in startMonth:endMonth)"
#
#   saveRDS(dataOfWholeYear, file = RDSFile)
#   message(RDSFileName," created.")
#
#   #free up memory
#   rm(dataOfWholeYear)
#   gc()
#
# }

```

```

#     else {
#         message(RDSFileName,
#                 " exists, no further action is required.")
#     }
# } #end of "for (i in startYear:endYear)"
# }

# #'
# #' \code{ExploreWildLifeStrikeDataSet} creates the inputs
# #' for the Data Exploration Report based on the WildLife
# #' strike data set
# #'
# #' @param createPNG boolean
# #' Flag to decide to create the PNG images or not
# #'
# #' @examples
# #' ExploreWildLifeStrikeDataSet(FALSE)
# #'
# ExploreWildLifeStrikeDataSet <- function(createPNG) {
#
#     dataDir <- getDataDir()
#     startYear <- getStartYear()
#     endYear <- getEndYear()
#
#     dataSummary <- data.table(
#         dataYear = character(),
#         numberOfRecords = integer(),
#         factorOPID = integer(),
#         factorATYPE = integer(),
#         factorAC_CLASS = integer(),
#         factorAC_MASS = integer(),
#         factorTYPE_ENG = integer(),
#         factorTIME_OF_DAY = integer(),
#         factorAIRPORT_ID = integer(),
#         factorSTATE = integer(),
#         factorPHASE_OF_FLT = integer(),
#         factorSKY = integer(),
#         factorPRECIP = integer(),
#         factorWARNED = integer()
#     )
#
#     dataSummaryState <- data.table(
#         state = character()
#     )
#
#     for (i in startYear:endYear){
#         RDSFileName <- paste(i,
#                               "_Animal_Strikes_01_Orig.rds",
#                               sep = "")
#
#         RDSFile <- paste(dataDir,
#                           "/",

```

```

#           RDSFileName,
#           sep = "")
#
# if (file.exists(RDSFile) != TRUE){
#   message(RDSFileName,
#           "is not available, ",
#           "please re-run the preparation scripts!")
# } else {
#   #Read the data file into a variable
#   variableName <- paste("AS_", i, sep="")
#   assign(variableName, readRDS(file = RDSFile))
#
#   dataSummary <- rbindlist(
#     list(
#       dataSummary,
#       list(
#         as.character(i),
#         nrow(get(variableName)),
#         length(levels(get(variableName)$OPID)),
#         length(levels(get(variableName)$ATYPE)),
#         length(levels(get(variableName)$AC_CLASS)),
#         length(levels(as.factor(get(variableName)$AC_MASS))),
#         length(levels(get(variableName)$TYPE_ENG)),
#         length(levels(get(variableName)$TIME_OF_DAY)),
#         length(levels(get(variableName)$AIRPORT_ID)),
#         length(levels(get(variableName)$STATE)),
#         length(levels(get(variableName)$PHASE_OF_FLT)),
#         length(levels(get(variableName)$SKY)),
#         length(levels(get(variableName)$PRECIP)),
#         length(levels(get(variableName)$WARNED))
#       )
#     )
#   )
#
#   dataSummaryState <- rbindlist(
#     list(
#       dataSummaryState,
#       unique(get(variableName)[,"STATE"], by = c("STATE"))
#     )
#   )
#
#   if (createPNG == TRUE) {
#     #Save the plots as PNG files
#     saveBarPlotPNG(DataYear = i,
#                   DataSet = "AnimalStrike",
#                   DataField = "AC_CLASS",
#                   DataStage = "01_Orig",
#                   DataObject = table(get(variableName)$AC_CLASS))
#     saveBarPlotPNG(DataYear = i,
#                   DataSet = "AnimalStrike",
#                   DataField = "AC_MASS",
#                   DataStage = "01_Orig",
#                   DataObject = table(get(variableName)$AC_MASS))
#     saveBarPlotPNG(DataYear = i,

```

```

#           DataSet = "AnimalStrike",
#           DataField = "TYPE_ENG",
#           DataStage = "01_Orig",
#           DataObject = table(get(variableName)$TYPE_ENG))
#   saveBarPlotPNG(DataYear = i,
#                 DataSet = "AnimalStrike",
#                 DataField = "TIME_OF_DAY",
#                 DataStage = "01_Orig",
#                 DataObject = table(get(variableName)$TIME_OF_DAY))
#   saveBarPlotPNG(DataYear = i,
#                 DataSet = "AnimalStrike",
#                 DataField = "PHASE_OF_FLT",
#                 DataStage = "01_Orig",
#                 DataObject = table(get(variableName)$PHASE_OF_FLT))
#   saveBarPlotPNG(DataYear = i,
#                 DataSet = "AnimalStrike",
#                 DataField = "SKY",
#                 DataStage = "01_Orig",
#                 DataObject = table(get(variableName)$SKY))
#   saveBarPlotPNG(DataYear = i,
#                 DataSet = "AnimalStrike",
#                 DataField = "PRECIP",
#                 DataStage = "01_Orig",
#                 DataObject = table(get(variableName)$PRECIP))
#   }
#
#   #Free up the memory
#   rm(list = variableName)
#   rm(variableName)
#   gc()
#
#   } #end of "if (file.exists(RDSFile) != TRUE)"
#
# } #end of "for (i in startYear:endYear)"
#
# RDSEXPFileName <- "01_EXP_Animal_Strikes.rds"
#
# RDSEXPFile <- paste(dataDir,
#                    "/",
#                    RDSEXPFileName,
#                    sep = "")
#
# if (file.exists(RDSEXPFile) != TRUE) {
#   saveRDS(dataSummary, file = RDSEXPFile)
# } else {
#   file.remove(RDSEXPFile)
#   saveRDS(dataSummary, file = RDSEXPFile)
# }
#
# RDSEXPStateFileName <- "01_EXP_Animal_Strikes_States.rds"
#
# RDSEXPStateFile <- paste(dataDir,
#                          "/",

```

```

#             RDSExpStateFileName,
#             sep = "")
#
# dataSummaryStateFinal <-
#   unique(dataSummaryState[, "state"], by = c("state"))
#
# #dataSummaryStateFinal <- dataSummaryStateFinal[order(state)]
#
# if (file.exists(RDSExpStateFile) != TRUE) {
#   saveRDS(dataSummaryStateFinal, file = RDSExpStateFile)
# } else {
#   file.remove(RDSExpStateFile)
#   saveRDS(dataSummaryStateFinal, file = RDSExpStateFile)
# }
#
#
# }
#
# #'
# #' \code{ExploreOnTimeFlightPerformanceDataSet} creates
# #' the inputs for the Data Exploration Report based on
# #' the Flight data set
# #'
# #' @param createPNG boolean
# #' Flag to decide to create the PNG images or not
# #'
# #' @examples
# #' ExploreOnTimeFlightPerformanceDataSet(FALSE)
# #'
# ExploreOnTimeFlightPerformanceDataSet <- function(createPNG) {
#
#   dataDir <- getDataDir()
#   startYear <- getStartYear()
#   endYear <- getEndYear()
#
#   dataSummary <- data.table(
#     dataYear = character(),
#     numberOfRecords = integer(),
#     factorCarrier = integer(),
#     factorOrigin = integer(),
#     factorOriginState = integer(),
#     factorDest = integer(),
#     factorDestState = integer(),
#     factorDepTimeBlk = integer(),
#     factorDistanceGroup = integer()
#   )
#
#   dataSummaryOriginState <- data.table(
#     originState = character(),
#     originStateName = character()
#   )
#
#   dataSummaryDestState <- data.table(
#     destState = character(),

```

```

#     destStateName = character()
# )
#
# for (i in startYear:endYear){
#     RDSFileName <- paste(i,
#                           "_On_Time_On_Time_Performance_01_Orig.rds",
#                           sep = "")
#
#     RDSFile <- paste(dataDir,
#                      "/",
#                      RDSFileName,
#                      sep = "")
#
#     if (file.exists(RDSFile) != TRUE){
#         message(RDSFileName,
#                 "is not available, ",
#                 "please re-run the preparation scripts!")
#     } else {
#         #Read the data file into a variable
#         variableName <- paste("FP_", i, sep="")
#         assign(variableName, readRDS(file = RDSFile))
#
#         dataSummary <- rbindlist(
#             list(
#                 dataSummary,
#                 list(as.character(i),
#                     nrow(get(variableName)),
#                     length(levels(get(variableName)$Carrier)),
#                     length(levels(get(variableName)$Origin)),
#                     length(levels(get(variableName)$OriginState)),
#                     length(levels(get(variableName)$Dest)),
#                     length(levels(get(variableName)$DestState)),
#                     length(levels(get(variableName)$DepTimeBlk)),
#                     length(levels(as.factor(get(variableName)$DistanceGroup)))
#                 )
#             )
#         )
#
#         dataSummaryOriginState <- rbindlist(
#             list(
#                 dataSummaryOriginState,
#                 unique(get(variableName)[,c("OriginState",
#                                              "OriginStateName")],
#                       by = c("OriginState",
#                             "OriginStateName"))
#             )
#         )
#
#         dataSummaryDestState <- rbindlist(
#             list(
#                 dataSummaryDestState,
#                 unique(get(variableName)[,c("DestState",
#                                              "DestStateName")],
#                       by = c("DestState",

```

```

#                                     "DestStateName"))
#
#   )
#
#
#   if (createPNG == TRUE) {
#     #Save the plots as PNG files
#     saveBarPlotPNG(DataYear = i,
#                     DataSet = "FlightData",
#                     DataField = "Carrier",
#                     DataStage = "01_Orig",
#                     DataObject = table(get(variableName)$Carrier))
#
#     saveBarPlotPNG(DataYear = i,
#                     DataSet = "FlightData",
#                     DataField = "DistanceGroup",
#                     DataStage = "01_Orig",
#                     DataObject = table(get(variableName)$DistanceGroup))
#   }
#
#   #Free up the memory
#   rm(list = variableName)
#   rm(variableName)
#   gc()
#
#   } #end of "if (file.exists(RDSFile) != TRUE)"
#
# } #end of "for (i in startYear:endYear)"
#
RDSExpFileName <- "02_EXP_Flight_Data.rds"
#
RDSExpFile <- paste(dataDir,
                    "/",
                    RDSExpFileName,
                    sep = "")
#
if (file.exists(RDSExpFile) != TRUE) {
#   saveRDS(dataSummary, file = RDSExpFile)
# } else {
#   file.remove(RDSExpFile)
#   saveRDS(dataSummary, file = RDSExpFile)
# }
#
RDSExpStateFileName <- "02_EXP_Flight_Data_O_States.rds"
#
RDSExpStateFile <- paste(dataDir,
                        "/",
                        RDSExpStateFileName,
                        sep = "")
#
dataSummaryOriginState <-
#   unique(dataSummaryOriginState[,c("originState",
#                                     "originStateName")],
#         by = c("originState",
#                 "originStateName"))
#

```

```

#
# dataSummaryOriginState <- dataSummaryOriginState[order(originState)]
#
# if (file.exists(RDSExpStateFile) != TRUE) {
#   saveRDS(dataSummaryOriginState, file = RDSExpStateFile)
# } else {
#   file.remove(RDSExpStateFile)
#   saveRDS(dataSummaryOriginState, file = RDSExpStateFile)
# }
#
#
# RDSExpStateFileName <- "02_EXP_Flight_Data_D_States.rds"
#
# RDSExpStateFile <- paste(dataDir,
#                           "/",
#                           RDSExpStateFileName,
#                           sep = "")
#
# dataSummaryDestState <-
#   unique(dataSummaryDestState[,c("destState",
#                                   "destStateName")],
#          by = c("destState",
#                 "destStateName"))
#
# dataSummaryDestState <- dataSummaryDestState[order(destState)]
#
# if (file.exists(RDSExpStateFile) != TRUE) {
#   saveRDS(dataSummaryDestState, file = RDSExpStateFile)
# } else {
#   file.remove(RDSExpStateFile)
#   saveRDS(dataSummaryDestState, file = RDSExpStateFile)
# }
#
#
# }
#
# #'
# #' \code{DescribeWildLifeStrikeDataSet} re-creates the
# #' inputs based on the column selection of the data
# #' verification report
# #'
# #' @examples
# #' DescribeWildLifeStrikeDataSet()
# #'
# DescribeWildLifeStrikeDataSet <- function() {
#
#   dataDir <- getDataDir()
#   startYear <- getStartYear()
#   endYear <- getEndYear()
#
#   for (i in startYear:endYear){
#     RDSFileName <- paste(i,
#                           "_Animal_Strikes_01_Orig.rds",
#                           sep = "")

```

```

#
#   RDSFile <- paste(dataDir,
#                     "/",
#                     RDSFileName,
#                     sep = "")
#
#   RDSFileNameDescibed <- paste(i,
#                                 "_Animal_Strikes_02_Desc.rds",
#                                 sep = "")
#
#   RDSFileDescibed <- paste(dataDir,
#                              "/",
#                              RDSFileNameDescibed,
#                              sep = "")
#
#   if (file.exists(RDSFile) != TRUE){
#     message(RDSFileName,
#             "is not available, ",
#             "please re-run the preparation scripts!")
#   } else {
#
#     if (file.exists(RDSFileDescibed) == TRUE){
#       message(RDSFileNameDescibed,
#               " exists, no further action is required.")
#     } else {
#
#       #Read the data file into a variable
#       variableName <- paste("AS_", i, sep="")
#       assign(variableName, readRDS(file = RDSFile))
#
#       #set the required column names
#       ColumnNames <- c("INDEX_NR",
#                         "OPID",
#                         "OPERATOR",
#                         "ATYPE",
#                         "AC_CLASS",
#                         "AC_MASS",
#                         "TYPE_ENG",
#                         "REG",
#                         "FLT",
#                         "INCIDENT_DATE",
#                         "INCIDENT_MONTH",
#                         "INCIDENT_YEAR",
#                         "TIME_OF_DAY",
#                         "TIME",
#                         "AIRPORT_ID",
#                         "AIRPORT",
#                         "STATE",
#                         "FAAREGION",
#                         "ENROUTE",
#                         "RUNWAY",
#                         "HEIGHT",
#                         "SPEED",
#                         "DISTANCE",

```

```

#           "PHASE_OF_FLT",
#           "SKY",
#           "PRECIP",
#           "WARNED")
#
#       #Move reduces data into a new data set
#       describedDataSet <- get(variableName)[, ..ColumnNames]
#
#       saveRDS(describedDataSet, file = RDSFileDescribed)
#
#       #Free up the memory
#       rm(list = variableName)
#       rm(variableName)
#       rm(describedDataSet)
#       gc()
#
#   } #end of "if (file.exists(RDSFileDescribed) == TRUE)"
#
#   } #end of "if (file.exists(RDSFile) != TRUE)"
#
# } #end of "for (i in startYear:endYear)"
#
# }
#
# #'
# #' \code{DescribeOnTimeFlightPerformanceDataSet} re-creates the
# #' inputs based on the column selection of the data
# #' verification report
# #'
# #' @examples
# #' DescribeOnTimeFlightPerformanceDataSet()
# #'
# DescribeOnTimeFlightPerformanceDataSet <- function() {
#
#   dataDir <- getDataDir()
#   startYear <- getStartYear()
#   endYear <- getEndYear()
#
#   for (i in startYear:endYear){
#     RDSFileName <- paste(i,
#                           "_On_Time_On_Time_Performance_01_Orig.rds",
#                           sep = "")
#
#     RDSFile <- paste(dataDir,
#                      "/",
#                      RDSFileName,
#                      sep = "")
#
#     RDSFileNameDescribed <- paste(i,
#                                   "_On_Time_On_Time_Performance_02_Desc.rds",
#                                   sep = "")
#
#     RDSFileDescribed <- paste(dataDir,
#                               "/",

```

```

#                                     RDSFileNameDescibed,
#                                     sep = "")
#
#
# if (file.exists(RDSFile) != TRUE){
#   message(RDSFileName,
#           " is not available, ",
#           "please re-run the preparation scripts!")
# } else {
#
#   if (file.exists(RDSFileDescibed) == TRUE){
#     message(RDSFileNameDescibed,
#             " exists, no further action is required.")
#   } else {
#
#     #Read the data file into a variable
#     variableName <- paste("AS_", i, sep="")
#     assign(variableName, readRDS(file = RDSFile))
#
#     #set the required column names
#     ColumnNames <- c("Year",
#                      "Quarter",
#                      "Month",
#                      "DayofMonth",
#                      "DayOfWeek",
#                      "FlightDate",
#                      "Carrier",
#                      "FlightNum",
#                      "Origin",
#                      "OriginCityName",
#                      "OriginState",
#                      "OriginStateName",
#                      "Dest",
#                      "DestCityName",
#                      "DestState",
#                      "DestStateName",
#                      "CRSDepTime",
#                      "DepTimeBlk",
#                      "CRSArrTime",
#                      "ArrTimeBlk",
#                      "CRSElapsedTime",
#                      "Distance",
#                      "DistanceGroup")
#
#     #Move reduces data into a new data set
#     describedDataSet <- get(variableName)[, ..ColumnNames]
#
#
#     saveRDS(describedDataSet, file = RDSFileDescibed)
#
#     #Free up the memory
#     rm(list = variableName)
#     rm(variableName)
#     rm(describedDataSet)
#     gc()

```

```

#
#     } #end of "if (file.exists(RDSFileDescibed) == TRUE)"
#
#     } #end of "if (file.exists(RDSFile) != TRUE)"
#
# } #end of "for (i in startYear:endYear)"
#
# }
# #'
# #' \code{SelectWildLifeStrikeDataSet} executes the identified
# #' exclusions and inclusions in the data set validation report
# #'
# #' @examples
# #' SelectWildLifeStrikeDataSet()
# #'
# SelectWildLifeStrikeDataSet <- function() {
#
#     dataDir <- getDataDir()
#     startYear <- getStartYear()
#     endYear <- getEndYear()
#
#     for (i in startYear:endYear){
#         RDSFileName <- paste(i,
#                               "_Animal_Strikes_02_Desc.rds",
#                               sep = "")
#
#         RDSFile <- paste(dataDir,
#                           "/",
#                           RDSFileName,
#                           sep = "")
#
#         RDSFileNameSelected <- paste(i,
#                                       "_Animal_Strikes_03_Sel.rds",
#                                       sep = "")
#
#         RDSFileSelected <- paste(dataDir,
#                                   "/",
#                                   RDSFileNameSelected,
#                                   sep = "")
#
#         if (file.exists(RDSFile) != TRUE){
#             message(RDSFileName,
#                     "is not available, ",
#                     "please re-run the preparation scripts!")
#         } else {
#
#             if (file.exists(RDSFileSelected) == TRUE){
#                 message(RDSFileNameSelected,
#                         " exists, no further action is required.")
#             } else {
#
#                 #Read the data file into a variable

```

```

#       variableName <- paste("AS_", i, sep="")
#       assign(variableName, readRDS(file = RDSFile))
#
#       #OPID column selection
#       selectedDataSet <- get(variableName)[!OPID %in% c("PVT",
#                                                         "BUS",
#                                                         "GOV",
#                                                         "MIL",
#                                                         "UNKC",
#                                                         "UNK"),]
#
#       #AC_CLASS selection
#       selectedDataSet <- selectedDataSet[!AC_CLASS %in% c("B",
#                                                            "C",
#                                                            "D",
#                                                            "F",
#                                                            "I",
#                                                            "J",
#                                                            "Y",
#                                                            "Z",
#                                                            ""),]
#
#       #TYPE_ENG selection
#       selectedDataSet <- selectedDataSet[!TYPE_ENG %in% c("E",
#                                                            "F",
#                                                            ""),]
#
#       #STATE selection
#       selectedDataSet <- selectedDataSet[STATE %in% getStates(),]
#
#       #AC_MASS resetting
#       selectedDataSet$AC_MASS <- as.factor(selectedDataSet$AC_MASS)
#
#       #Resetting the factors of the data table
#       selectedDataSet[] <-
#         lapply(selectedDataSet,
#               function(x) if(is.factor(x)) factor(x) else x)
#
#       saveRDS(selectedDataSet, file = RDSFileSelected)
#
#       #Free up the memory
#       rm(list = variableName)
#       rm(variableName)
#       gc()
#
#     } #end of "if (file.exists(RDSFileSelected) == TRUE)"
#
#   } #end of "if (file.exists(RDSFile) != TRUE)"
#
# } #end of "for (i in startYear:endYear)"
#
# }
# #'
# #' \code{SelectOnTimeFlightPerformanceDataSet} executes the identified

```

```

# #' exclusions and inclusions in the data set validation report
# #'
# #' @examples
# #' SelectOnTimeFlightPerformanceDataSet()
# #'
# SelectOnTimeFlightPerformanceDataSet <- function() {
#
#   dataDir <- getDataDir()
#   startYear <- getStartYear()
#   endYear <- getEndYear()
#
#   for (i in startYear:endYear){
#
#     RDSFileName <- paste(i,
#                           "_On_Time_On_Time_Performance_02_Desc.rds",
#                           sep = "")
#
#     RDSFile <- paste(dataDir,
#                      "/",
#                      RDSFileName,
#                      sep = "")
#
#     RDSFileNameSelected <- paste(i,
#                                  "_On_Time_On_Time_Performance_03_Sel.rds",
#                                  sep = "")
#
#     RDSFileSelected <- paste(dataDir,
#                              "/",
#                              RDSFileNameSelected,
#                              sep = "")
#
#     if (file.exists(RDSFile) != TRUE){
#       message(RDSFileName,
#               "is not available, ",
#               "please re-run the preparation scripts!")
#     } else {
#
#       if (file.exists(RDSFileSelected) == TRUE){
#         message(RDSFileNameSelected,
#                 " exists, no further action is required.")
#       } else {
#
#         #Read the data file into a variable
#         variableName <- paste("FP_", i, sep="")
#         assign(variableName, readRDS(file = RDSFile))
#
#         if (i == 2016) {
#           selectedDataSet <- get(variableName)[Month < 5,]
#         } else {
#           selectedDataSet <- get(variableName)
#         }
#
#         #OriginState selection

```

```

#         selectedDataSet <- selectedDataSet[OriginState %in% getStates(),]
#
#         #DestState selection
#         selectedDataSet <- selectedDataSet[DestState %in% getStates(),]
#
#         #DistanceGroup resetting
#         selectedDataSet$DistanceGroup <- as.factor(selectedDataSet$DistanceGroup)
#
#         #Resetting the factors of the data table
#         selectedDataSet[] <-
#             lapply(selectedDataSet,
#                     function(x) if(is.factor(x)) factor(x) else x)
#
#         saveRDS(selectedDataSet, file = RDSFileSelected)
#
#         #Free up the memory
#         rm(list = variableName)
#         rm(variableName)
#         gc()
#
#     } #end of "if (file.exists(RDSFileSelected) == TRUE)"
#
# } #end of "if (file.exists(RDSFile) != TRUE)"
#
# } #end of "for (i in startYear:endYear)"
#
# }
#
# #'
# #' \code{CleanupWildLifeStrikeDataSet} cleans up the data
# #' set quality issues based on the data quality report
# #' findings and creates secondary exploration report for
# #' comparism purposes
# #'
# #' @param createPNG boolean
# #' Flag to decide to create the PNG images or not
# #'
# #' @examples
# #' CleanupWildLifeStrikeDataSet()
# #'
# CleanupWildLifeStrikeDataSet <- function(createPNG) {
#
#     dataDir <- getDataDir()
#     startYear <- getStartYear()
#     endYear <- getEndYear()
#
#     dataSummary <- data.table(
#         dataYear = character(),
#         numberOfRecords = integer(),
#         factorOPID = integer(),
#         factorATYPE = integer(),
#         factorAC_CLASS = integer(),
#         factorAC_MASS = integer(),
#         factorTYPE_ENG = integer(),

```

```

#     factorTIME_OF_DAY = integer(),
#     factorAIRPORT_ID = integer(),
#     factorSTATE = integer(),
#     factorPHASE_OF_FLT = integer(),
#     factorSKY = integer(),
#     factorPRECIP = integer(),
#     factorWARNED = integer()
# )
#
# for (i in startYear:endYear){
#   RDSFileName <- paste(i,
#                         "_Animal_Strikes_03_Sel.rds",
#                         sep = "")
#
#   RDSFile <- paste(dataDir,
#                    "/",
#                    RDSFileName,
#                    sep = "")
#
#   RDSFileNameCleaned <- paste(i,
#                                "_Animal_Strikes_04_Cle.rds",
#                                sep = "")
#
#   RDSFileCleaned <- paste(dataDir,
#                            "/",
#                            RDSFileNameCleaned,
#                            sep = "")
#
#   if (file.exists(RDSFile) != TRUE){
#     message(RDSFileName,
#             "is not available, ",
#             "please re-run the preparation scripts!")
#   } else {
#
#     if (file.exists(RDSFileCleaned) == TRUE){
#       message(RDSFileNameCleaned,
#               " exists, no further action is required.")
#     } else {
#
#       #Read the data file into a variable
#       variableName <- paste("AS_", i, sep="")
#       assign(variableName, readRDS(file = RDSFile))
#
#       cleanedDataSet <- get(variableName)
#
#       #Convert the factor characters to uppercase
#       cleanedDataSet[] <-
#         lapply(cleanedDataSet,
#                function(x) if(is.factor(x))
#                           as.factor(toupper(as.character(x))) else x)
#
#       #Change values to plural
#       cleanedDataSet[SKY == "SOME CLOUD", SKY:= "SOME CLOUDS"]
#       cleanedDataSet[SKY == "NO CLOUD", SKY:= "NO CLOUDS"]

```

```

#
#   #populate empty factors to none for selected columns
#   cleanedDataSet[TIME_OF_DAY == "", TIME_OF_DAY:= "NONE"]
#   cleanedDataSet[PHASE_OF_FLT == "", PHASE_OF_FLT:= "NONE"]
#   cleanedDataSet[SKY == "", SKY:= "NONE"]
#   cleanedDataSet[PRECIP == "", PRECIP:= "NONE"]
#   cleanedDataSet[WARNED == "", WARNED:= "NONE"]
#
#   #change engine type
#   cleanedDataSet[TYPE_ENG == "A/C", TYPE_ENG:= "A"]
#   cleanedDataSet[TYPE_ENG == "B/D", TYPE_ENG:= "B"]
#
#   #Resetting the factors of the data table
#   cleanedDataSet[] <-
#       lapply(cleanedDataSet,
#               function(x) if(is.factor(x)) factor(x) else x)
#
#   dataSummary <- rbindlist(
#       list(
#           dataSummary,
#           list(as.character(i),
#               nrow(cleanedDataSet),
#               length(levels(cleanedDataSet$OPID)),
#               length(levels(cleanedDataSet$ATYPE)),
#               length(levels(cleanedDataSet$AC_CLASS)),
#               length(levels(cleanedDataSet$AC_MASS)),
#               length(levels(cleanedDataSet$TYPE_ENG)),
#               length(levels(cleanedDataSet$TIME_OF_DAY)),
#               length(levels(cleanedDataSet$AIRPORT_ID)),
#               length(levels(cleanedDataSet$STATE)),
#               length(levels(cleanedDataSet$PHASE_OF_FLT)),
#               length(levels(cleanedDataSet$SKY)),
#               length(levels(cleanedDataSet$PRECIP)),
#               length(levels(cleanedDataSet$WARNED))
#           )
#       )
#   )
#
#   if (createPNG == TRUE) {
#
#       #Save the plots as PNG files
#       saveBarPlotPNG(DataYear = i,
#                       DataSet = "AnimalStrike",
#                       DataField = "AC_CLASS",
#                       DataStage = "04_Cleaned",
#                       DataObject = table(cleanedDataSet$AC_CLASS))
#       saveBarPlotPNG(DataYear = i,
#                       DataSet = "AnimalStrike",
#                       DataField = "AC_MASS",
#                       DataStage = "04_Cleaned",
#                       DataObject = table(cleanedDataSet$AC_MASS))
#       saveBarPlotPNG(DataYear = i,
#                       DataSet = "AnimalStrike",
#                       DataField = "TYPE_ENG",

```

```

#           DataStage = "04_Cleaned",
#           DataObject = table(cleanedDataSet$TYPE_ENG))
#       saveBarPlotPNG(DataYear = i,
#           DataSet = "AnimalStrike",
#           DataField = "TIME_OF_DAY",
#           DataStage = "04_Cleaned",
#           DataObject = table(cleanedDataSet$TIME_OF_DAY))
#       saveBarPlotPNG(DataYear = i,
#           DataSet = "AnimalStrike",
#           DataField = "PHASE_OF_FLT",
#           DataStage = "04_Cleaned",
#           DataObject = table(cleanedDataSet$PHASE_OF_FLT))
#       saveBarPlotPNG(DataYear = i,
#           DataSet = "AnimalStrike",
#           DataField = "SKY",
#           DataStage = "04_Cleaned",
#           DataObject = table(cleanedDataSet$SKY))
#       saveBarPlotPNG(DataYear = i,
#           DataSet = "AnimalStrike",
#           DataField = "PRECIP",
#           DataStage = "04_Cleaned",
#           DataObject = table(cleanedDataSet$PRECIP))
#   }
#
#   saveRDS(cleanedDataSet, file = RDSFileCleaned)
#
#   #Free up the memory
#   rm(list = variableName)
#   rm(variableName)
#   gc()
#
#   } #end of "if (file.exists(RDSFileCleaned) == TRUE)"
#
#   } #end of "if (file.exists(RDSFile) != TRUE)"
#
# } #end of "for (i in startYear:endYear)"
#
# RDSExpFileName <- "03_CLEANED_Animal_Strikes.rds"
#
# RDSExpFile <- paste(dataDir,
#                     "/",
#                     RDSExpFileName,
#                     sep = "")
#
# if (file.exists(RDSExpFile) != TRUE) {
#   saveRDS(dataSummary, file = RDSExpFile)
# } else {
#   file.remove(RDSExpFile)
#   saveRDS(dataSummary, file = RDSExpFile)
# }
#
# }

```

```

# #'
# #' \code{CleanupOnTimeFlightPerformanceDataSet} cleans up
# #' the data set quality issues based on the data quality
# #' report findings and creates secondary exploration
# #' report for comparism purposes
# #'
# #' @param createPNG boolean
# #' Flag to decide to create the PNG images or not
# #'
# #' @examples
# #' CleanupOnTimeFlightPerformanceDataSet()
# #'
# CleanupOnTimeFlightPerformanceDataSet <- function(createPNG) {
#
#   dataDir <- getDataDir()
#   startYear <- getStartYear()
#   endYear <- getEndYear()
#
#   dataSummary <- data.table(
#     dataYear = character(),
#     numberOfRecords = integer(),
#     factorCarrier = integer(),
#     factorOrigin = integer(),
#     factorOriginState = integer(),
#     factorDest = integer(),
#     factorDestState = integer(),
#     factorDepTimeBlk = integer(),
#     factorDistanceGroup = integer()
#   )
#
#   for (i in startYear:endYear){
#     RDSFileName <- paste(i,
#                           "_On_Time_On_Time_Performance_03_Sel.rds",
#                           sep = "")
#
#     RDSFile <- paste(dataDir,
#                      "/",
#                      RDSFileName,
#                      sep = "")
#
#     RDSFileNameCleaned <- paste(i,
#                                 "_On_Time_On_Time_Performance_04_Cle.rds",
#                                 sep = "")
#
#     RDSFileCleaned <- paste(dataDir,
#                             "/",
#                             RDSFileNameCleaned,
#                             sep = "")
#
#     if (file.exists(RDSFile) != TRUE){
#       message(RDSFileName,
#               "is not available, ",
#               "please re-run the preparation scripts!")
#     } else {

```

```

#
#   if (file.exists(RDSFileCleaned) == TRUE){
#       message(RDSFileNameCleaned,
#               " exists, no further action is required.")
#   } else {
#
#       #Read the data file into a variable
#       variableName <- paste("FP_", i, sep="")
#       assign(variableName, readRDS(file = RDSFile))
#
#
#       cleanedDataSet <- get(variableName)
#
#
#       #Resetting the factors of the data table
#       cleanedDataSet[] <-
#         lapply(cleanedDataSet,
#               function(x) if(is.factor(x)) factor(x) else x)
#
#       dataSummary <- rbindlist(
#         list(
#           dataSummary,
#           list(as.character(i),
#               nrow(cleanedDataSet),
#               length(levels(cleanedDataSet$Carrier)),
#               length(levels(cleanedDataSet$Origin)),
#               length(levels(cleanedDataSet$OriginState)),
#               length(levels(cleanedDataSet$Dest)),
#               length(levels(cleanedDataSet$DestState)),
#               length(levels(cleanedDataSet$DepTimeBlk)),
#               length(levels(cleanedDataSet$DistanceGroup))
#             )
#         )
#       )
#
#   if (createPNG == TRUE) {
#
#       #Save the plots as PNG files
#       saveBarPlotPNG(DataYear = i,
#                       DataSet = "FlightData",
#                       DataField = "Carrier",
#                       DataStage = "04_Cleaned",
#                       DataObject = table(cleanedDataSet$Carrier))
#
#       saveBarPlotPNG(DataYear = i,
#                       DataSet = "FlightData",
#                       DataField = "DistanceGroup",
#                       DataStage = "04_Cleaned",
#                       DataObject = table(cleanedDataSet$DistanceGroup))
#   }
#
#   saveRDS(cleanedDataSet, file = RDSFileCleaned)
#
#   #Free up the memory

```

```

#         rm(list = variableName)
#         rm(variableName)
#         gc()
#
#     } #end of "if (file.exists(RDSFileCleaned) == TRUE)"
#
# } #end of "if (file.exists(RDSFile) != TRUE)"
#
# } #end of "for (i in startYear:endYear)"
#
RDSExpFileName <- "03_CLEANED_Flight_Data.rds"
#
RDSExpFile <- paste(dataDir,
#                     "/",
#                     RDSExpFileName,
#                     sep = "")
#
# if (file.exists(RDSExpFile) != TRUE) {
#     saveRDS(dataSummary, file = RDSExpFile)
# } else {
#     file.remove(RDSExpFile)
#     saveRDS(dataSummary, file = RDSExpFile)
# }
#
# }
#
# #'
# #' \code{AirportDataSetDataPreparation} based on the configuration
# #' items checks if the airport data set file has been:
# #' - downloaded
# #' - saved as an R object
# #'
# #' @examples
# #' AirportDataSetDataPreparation()
# #'
# AirportDataSetDataPreparation <- function() {
#
#     dataDir <- getDataDir()
#     sourceFile <- paste(dataDir, "NfdcFacilities.xls", sep = "/")
#     destFile <- paste(dataDir, "NfdcFacilities.csv", sep = "/")
#
#     method="auto"
#
#     #if the file exists then do not download again
#     if (file.exists(sourceFile) != TRUE) {
#         message("Please download the airport data set file.")
#     } else
#     {
#         RDSFileName <- "04_ORIG_Airport.rds"
#
#         RDSFile <- paste(dataDir,
# #                         "/",
# #                         RDSFileName,
# #                         sep = "")

```

```

#
#   #copy and rename the file
#   file.copy(sourceFile, destFile, overwrite = TRUE)
#
#   DT <- data.table(read.delim(destFile))
#
#   saveRDS(DT, file = RDSFile)
#   message(RDSFileName, " created.")
#
# } #end of "if (file.exists(sourceFile) != TRUE)"
#
# }
# #'
# #' \code{DescribeAirportDataSet} re-creates the
# #' inputs based on the column selection of the data
# #' verification report
# #'
# #' @examples
# #' DescribeAirportDataSet()
# #'
# DescribeAirportDataSet <- function() {
#
#   dataDir <- getDataDir()
#   startYear <- getStartYear()
#   endYear <- getEndYear()
#
#   RDSFileName <- "04_ORIG_Airport.rds"
#
#   RDSFile <- paste(dataDir,
#                     "/",
#                     RDSFileName,
#                     sep = "")
#
#   RDSFileNameDescibed <- "05_DESC_Airport.rds"
#
#   RDSFileDescibed <- paste(dataDir,
#                             "/",
#                             RDSFileNameDescibed,
#                             sep = "")
#
#   if (file.exists(RDSFile) != TRUE){
#     message(RDSFileName,
#             "is not available, ",
#             "please re-run the preparation scripts!")
#   } else {
#
#     if (file.exists(RDSFileDescibed) == TRUE){
#       message(RDSFileNameDescibed,
#               " exists, no further action is required.")
#     } else {
#
#       #Read the data file into a variable
#       originalDataSet <- readRDS(file = RDSFile)

```

```

#
#   #set the required column names
#   ColumnNames <- c("Type",
#                     "LocationID",
#                     "Region",
#                     "State",
#                     "StateName",
#                     "City",
#                     "FacilityName",
#                     "IcaoIdentifier")
#
#   #Move reduces data into a new data set
#   describedDataSet <- originalDataSet[, ..ColumnNames]
#
#   saveRDS(describedDataSet, file = RDSFileDescibed)
#
#   } #end of "if (file.exists(RDSFileDescibed) == TRUE)"
#
# } #end of "if (file.exists(RDSFile) != TRUE)"
#
# }
#
# #'
# #' \code{SelectAirportDataSet} executes the identified
# #' exclusions and inclusions in the data set validation report
# #'
# #' @examples
# #' SelectAirportDataSet()
# #'
# SelectAirportDataSet <- function() {
#
#   dataDir <- getDataDir()
#
#   RDSFileName <- "05_DESC_Airport.rds"
#
#   RDSFile <- paste(dataDir,
#                     "/",
#                     RDSFileName,
#                     sep = "")
#
#   RDSFileNameSelected <- "06_SEL_Airport.rds"
#
#   RDSFileSelected <- paste(dataDir,
#                             "/",
#                             RDSFileNameSelected,
#                             sep = "")
#
#   if (file.exists(RDSFile) != TRUE){
#     message(RDSFileName,
#             "is not available, ",
#             "please re-run the preparation scripts!")
#   } else {
#
#
#
#
#
#
#

```

```

#   if (file.exists(RDSFileSelected) == TRUE){
#       message(RDSFileNameSelected,
#               " exists, no further action is required.")
#   } else {
#
#       #Read the data file into a variable
#       originalDataSet <- readRDS(file = RDSFile)
#
#       #TYPE column selection
#       selectedDataSet <- originalDataSet[Type == "AIRPORT",]
#
#       #Resetting the factors of the data table
#       selectedDataSet[] <-
#           lapply(selectedDataSet,
#                   function(x) if(is.factor(x)) factor(x) else x)
#
#       saveRDS(selectedDataSet, file = RDSFileSelected)
#
#   } #end of "if (file.exists(RDSFileSelected) == TRUE)"
#
# } #end of "if (file.exists(RDSFile) != TRUE)"
#
# }
# #'
# #' \code{CleanupAirportDataSet} cleans up the data
# #' set quality issues based on the data quality report
# #' findings
# #'
# #' @examples
# #' CleanupAirportDataSet()
# #'
# CleanupAirportDataSet <- function() {
#
#   dataDir <- getDataDir()
#
#   RDSFileName <- "06_SEL_Airport.rds"
#
#   RDSFile <- paste(dataDir,
#                     "/",
#                     RDSFileName,
#                     sep = "")
#
#   RDSFileNameCleaned <- "07_CLE_Airport.rds"
#
#   RDSFileCleaned <- paste(dataDir,
#                             "/",
#                             RDSFileNameCleaned,
#                             sep = "")
#
#   if (file.exists(RDSFile) != TRUE){
#       message(RDSFileName,
#               "is not available, ",
#               "please re-run the preparation scripts!")
#   }
#
# }

```

```

#   } else {
#
#   if (file.exists(RDSFileCleaned) == TRUE){
#     message(RDSFileNameCleaned,
#             " exists, no further action is required.")
#   } else {
#
#     #Read the data file into a variable
#     originalDataSet <- readRDS(file = RDSFile)
#
#     cleanedDataSet <- originalDataSet
#     cleanedDataSet$LocationID <- cleanedDataSet[,sub('.',
#                                                     " ",
#                                                     LocationID)]
#
#     #Resetting the factors of the data table
#     cleanedDataSet[] <-
#       lapply(cleanedDataSet,
#             function(x) if(is.factor(x)) factor(x) else x)
#
#     saveRDS(cleanedDataSet, file = RDSFileCleaned)
#
#   } #end of "if (file.exists(RDSFileCleaned) == TRUE)"
#
# } #end of "if (file.exists(RDSFile) != TRUE)"
#
# }

# Warning in readLines("../90-UserDefinedFunctions.R"): incomplete final line
# found on '../90-UserDefinedFunctions.R'

# #'
# #' \code{loadLibraries} checks if the required libraries are
# #' - installed and
# #' - loaded
# #' if not, the it installs (if required) and loads them.
# #'
# #' @examples
# #' loadLibraries()
# #'
# loadLibraries <- function() {
#   if (!require(installr)) {install.packages("installr"); require(installr)}
#   if (!require(RODBC)) {install.packages("RODBC"); require(RODBC)}
#   if (!require(knitr)) {install.packages("knitr"); require(knitr)}
#   if (!require(data.table)) {install.packages("data.table"); require(data.table)}
#   if (!require(dplyr)) {install.packages("dplyr"); require(dplyr)}
#   if (!require(dtplyr)) {install.packages("dtplyr"); require(dtplyr)}
#   if (!require(ggplot2)) {install.packages("ggplot2"); require(ggplot2)}
#   if (!require(ReporteRs)) {install.packages("ReporteRs"); require(ReporteRs)}
#   if (!require(yaml)) {install.packages("yaml"); require(yaml)}
#   if (!require(png)) {install.packages("png"); require(png)}
#   if (!require(grid)) {install.packages("grid"); require(grid)}
#   if (!require(pander)) {install.packages("pander"); require(pander)}
#
#   #update R

```

```

#   updater(TRUE)
#
#   #update MiKTeX packages
#   #system("npm --update --quiet")
#
#   #require(lattice)
#   #require(ggplot2movies)
#   #require(latticeExtra)
# }
#
#
# #'
# #' \code{versionDetails} provides details about the running environment
# #'
# #' @return text with the versions of R, RStudio, and used packages
# #'
# #' @examples
# #' versionDetails()
# #'
# versionDetails <- function() {
#
#   cat(paste(
#     "R Studio version 1.0.143\n\n",
#     version$version.string, " ", version$`svn rev`, "\n\n",
#     "Package versions:\n",
#     "- RODB version ", packageVersion("RODBC"), "\n",
#     "- knitr version ", packageVersion("knitr"), "\n",
#     "- data.table version ", packageVersion("data.table"), "\n",
#     "- dplyr version ", packageVersion("dplyr"), "\n",
#     "- dtplyr version ", packageVersion("dtplyr"), "\n",
#     "- ReporteRs version ", packageVersion("ReporteRs"), "\n",
#     "- ReporteRsjars version ", packageVersion("ReporteRsjars"), "\n",
#     "- installr version ", packageVersion("installr"), "\n",
#     "- stringr version ", packageVersion("stringr"), "\n",
#     "- ggplot2 version ", packageVersion("ggplot2"), "\n",
#     "- yaml version ", packageVersion("yaml"), "\n",
#     "- png version ", packageVersion("png"), "\n",
#     "- grid version ", packageVersion("grid"), "\n",
#     "- pander version ", packageVersion("pander"), "\n\n",
#     "Base package versions:\n",
#     "- stats version ", packageVersion("stats"), "\n",
#     "- graphics version ", packageVersion("graphics"), "\n",
#     "- grDevices version ", packageVersion("grDevices"), "\n",
#     "- utils version ", packageVersion("utils"), "\n",
#     "- datasets version ", packageVersion("datasets"), "\n",
#     "- methods version ", packageVersion("methods"), "\n",
#     "- base version ", packageVersion("base"), sep="")
#   )
# }
#
#
# #'
# #' \code{versionDetailsMiKTeX} provides details about the running
# #' environment
# #'

```

```

# #' @return text with the versions of MiKTeX
# #'
# #' @examples
# #' versionDetailsMiKTeX()
# #'
# versionDetailsMiKTeX <- function() {
#   cat(system("mpm --version", intern = TRUE), sep = '\n')
# }
#
#
# #'
# #' \code{versionDetailsMiKTeXPackages} provides details about the
# #' running environment
# #'
# #' @return text with the versions of the installed MiKTeX packages
# #'
# #' @examples
# #' versionDetailsMiKTeXPackages()
# #'
# versionDetailsMiKTeXPackages <- function() {
#   cat(system("mpm --list", intern = TRUE), sep = '\n')
# }
#
#
# #'
# #' \code{readConfigFile} reads the YAML config file into a global
# #' environment variable
# #'
# #' @param a boolean
# #' The YAML config file is in the working directory or in the parent
# #' directory (i.e. one directory above)
# #'
# #' @examples
# #' readConfigFile(TRUE)
# #'
# readConfigFile <- function(a) {
#   vName <- "config"
#   if (a == TRUE){
#     assign(vName, yaml.load_file("91-Config.yaml"), envir = .GlobalEnv)
#   }
#   else {
#     assign(vName, yaml.load_file("../91-Config.yaml"), envir = .GlobalEnv)
#   }
# }
#
#
# #'
# #' \code{getMainDir} provides the value of the specific
# #' configuration item
# #'
# #' @return the value of the maindir configuration item
# #'
# #' @examples
# #' getMainDir()

```

```

# #'
# getMainDir <- function() {
#   return(config$directories$maindir)
# }
#
#
# #'
# #' \code{getBackupDir} provides the value of the specific
# #' configuration item and creates the directory if it does
# #' not exist
# #'
# #' @return the value of the backupdir configuration item
# #'
# #' @examples
# #' getBackupDir()
# #'
# getBackupDir <- function() {
#   backupdir <- config$directories$backupdir
#   subdir <- Sys.Date()
#   returnvalue <- file.path(backupdir, subdir)
#
#   if (!file.exists(returnvalue)){
#     dir.create(returnvalue)
#     dir.create(file.path(returnvalue, "Documents"))
#   }
#   return(returnvalue)
# }
#
#
# #'
# #' \code{getDocDir} provides the value of the specific
# #' configuration item
# #'
# #' @return the value of the documents configuration item
# #'
# #' @examples
# #' getDocDir()
# #'
# getDocDir <- function() {
#   return(config$directories$documents)
# }
#
#
# #'
# #' \code{getDocInputDir} provides the value of the specific
# #' configuration item
# #'
# #' @return the value of the documentinput configuration item
# #'
# #' @examples
# #' getDocInputDir()
# #'
# getDocInputDir <- function() {
#   return(config$directories$documentinput)

```

```

# }
#
#
# #'
# #' \code{getDocOutputDir} provides the value of the specific
# #' configuration item
# #'
# #' @return the value of the documentoutput configuration item
# #'
# #' @examples
# #' getDocOutputDir()
# #'
# getDocOutputDir <- function() {
#   return(config$directories$documentoutput)
# }
#
#
# #'
# #' \code{getDataDir} provides the value of the specific
# #' configuration item
# #'
# #' @return the value of the datasets configuration item
# #'
# #' @examples
# #' getDataDir()
# #'
# getDataDir <- function() {
#   return(config$directories$datasets)
# }
#
#
# #'
# #' \code{getStartYear} provides the value of the specific
# #' configuration item
# #'
# #' @return the value of the startyear configuration item
# #'
# #' @examples
# #' getStartYear()
# #'
# getStartYear <- function() {
#   return(config$years$startyear)
# }
#
#
# #'
# #' \code{getEndYear} provides the value of the specific
# #' configuration item
# #'
# #' @return the value of the endyear configuration item
# #'
# #' @examples
# #' getEndYear()
# #'

```

```

# getEndYear <- function() {
#   return(config$years$endyear)
# }
#
#
# #'
# #' \code{getStartMonth} provides the value of the specific
# #' configuration item
# #'
# #' @return the value of the startmonth configuration item
# #'
# #' @examples
# #' getStartMonth()
# #'
# getStartMonth <- function() {
#   return(config$months$startmonth)
# }
#
#
# #'
# #' \code{getEndMonth} provides the value of the specific
# #' configuration item
# #'
# #' @return the value of the endmonth configuration item
# #'
# #' @examples
# #' getEndMonth()
# #'
# getEndMonth <- function() {
#   return(config$months$endmonth)
# }
#
#
# #'
# #' \code{backupFiles} makes a copy of the most important
# #' files to a safe location set by the YAML configuration
# #' file
# #'
# #' @examples
# #' backupFiles()
# #'
# backupFiles <- function() {
#   #Main directory files
#   filesMain <- list.files(getMainDir(), full.names = TRUE)
#   file.copy(filesMain, getBackupDir(), overwrite = TRUE)
#   #Documents folder
#   filesDocuments <- list.files(getDocDir(), full.names = TRUE)
#   file.copy(filesDocuments,
#             file.path(getBackupDir(),
#                       "Documents"),
#             overwrite = TRUE)
# }
#
#

```

```

# #'
# #' \code{getWData} provides the value of the specific
# #' configuration item
# #'
# #' @return the value of the wildlife configuration item
# #'
# #' @examples
# #' getWData()
# #'
# getWData <- function() {
#   return(config$sources$wildlife)
# }
#
#
# #'
# #' \code{getFData} provides the value of the specific
# #' configuration item
# #'
# #' @return the value of the flightdata configuration item
# #'
# #' @examples
# #' getFData()
# #'
# getFData <- function() {
#   return(config$sources$flightdata)
# }
#
#
# #'
# #' \code{removeDataSetVariables} removes the data set variables
# #' from the memory and calls the garbage collection to free up
# #' memory - currently disabled
# #'
# #' @examples
# #' removeDataSetVariables()
# #'
# removeDataSetVariables <- function() {
#   # rm(list = ls(pattern = "On_Time_On_Time_Performance*",
#   #               envir = .GlobalEnv),
#   #     envir = .GlobalEnv)
#   # rm(list = ls(pattern = "sr_*",
#   #               envir = .GlobalEnv),
#   #     envir = .GlobalEnv)
#   # gc()
# }
#
#
# #'
# #' \code{loadSourceCodeFunctions} makes the functions created
# #' in different R files available for further use and process
# #' management
# #'
# #' @examples
# #' loadSourceCodeFunctions()

```

```

# #'
# loadSourceCodeFunctions <- function() {
#   source("01-WildLiveStrikeDataSetDataPreparation.R")
#   source("02-OnTimeFlightPerformanceDataSetDataPreparation.R")
#   source("03-WildLifeStrikeDataSetSplitByYear.R")
#   source("04-OnTimeFlightPerformanceDataSetMergeByYear.R")
#   source("05-ExploreWildLifeStrikeDataSet.R")
#   source("06-ExploreOnTimeFlightPerformanceDataSet.R")
#   source("07-DescribeWildLifeStrikeDataSet.R")
#   source("08-DescribeOnTimeFlightPerformanceDataSet.R")
#   source("09-SelectWildLifeStrikeDataSet.R")
#   source("10-SelectOnTimeFlightPerformanceDataSet.R")
#   source("11-CleanupWildLifeStrikeDataSet.R")
#   source("12-CleanupOnTimeFlightPerformanceDataSet.R")
#   source("13-AirportDataSetDataPreparation.R")
#   source("14-DescribeAirportDataSet.R")
#   source("15-SelectAirportDataSet.R")
#   source("16-CleanupAirportDataSet.R")
#
#   #source("17-DeriveAirportAttributes.R")
# }
#
#
# #'
# #' \code{saveBarPlotPNG} saves the required bar plot based on
# #' the details in the YAML config file
# #'
# #' @param DataYear integer
# #' The year of the data set being used for the plot
# #'
# #' @param DataSet string
# #' The name of the data set the plot is being created from
# #'
# #' @param DataField string
# #' The name of the data field the plot is being created from
# #'
# #' @param DataStage string
# #' The name of the stage of the data
# #'
# #' @param DataObject object
# #' The data object to create the plot
# #'
# #' @examples
# #' saveBarPlotPNG(1990, "Animal Strike", DT)
# #'
# saveBarPlotPNG <- function(DataYear, DataSet, DataField, DataStage, DataObject) {
#   currentWorkingDir <- getwd()
#   setwd(getDocInputDir())
#   targetFileName <- paste(DataYear,
#                             " ",
#                             DataSet,
#                             " ",
#                             DataField,
#                             " ",
#                             DataStage,
#                             " ",
#                             DataObject,
#                             ".png")
#   targetFile <- file.path(currentWorkingDir, targetFileName)
#   saveRDS(DataObject, targetFile)
# }

```

```

#                               DataStage,
#                               ".png",
#                               sep="")
# png(
#   targetFileName, #File name, no directory!
#   units = "px", #units are in pixels
#   width = 300, #width of the plot in px (should be the same as the height)
#   height = 300, #height of the plot in px (should be the same as the width)
#   res = 72 #nominal resolution in ppi (pixels per inch)
# )
#
# #barplot(DataObject)
# barplot(DataObject,
#   horiz = TRUE,
#   col = "lightblue",
#   main = paste("Data distribution of\n",
#                 DataField,
#                 " in year ",
#                 DataYear,
#                 sep=""))
#
# dev.off() #flush the plot to the file and close the file
#
# setwd(currentWorkingDir)
# }
#
#
# #'
# #' \code{printTable} prints an rmarkdown table based on the
# #' input variables
# #'
# #' @param Full boolean
# #' Flag to have the full data set or just the first year to print
# #'
# #' @param DataFile string
# #' The name of the RDS data file to load the data from
# #'
# #' @param ColumnNames string list
# #' The name of columns to be extracted from the data table
# #'
# #' @param ColumnTitles string list
# #' The titles the columns should have in the table
# #'
# #' @examples
# #' printTable(
# #'   TRUE,
# #'   "example.rds",
# #'   c("V1", "V2"),
# #'   c("Column1", "Column2"))
# #' )
# #'
# printTable <- function(Full, DataFile, ColumnNames, ColumnTitles) {
#
#   dataDir <- getDataDir()

```

```

#
#   RDSExpFile <- paste(dataDir,
#                       "/",
#                       DataFile,
#                       sep = "")
#
#   dataTable <- readRDS(file = RDSExpFile)
#
#   if (Full == TRUE) {
#     kable(dataTable[, ..ColumnNames],
#           col.names = ColumnTitles,
#           align = "c")
#   } else {
#     kable(dataTable[1, ..ColumnNames],
#           col.names = ColumnTitles,
#           align = "c")
#   }
#
# }
#
# #'
# #' \code{getStates} returns the U.S. state abbreviations
# #'
# #' @examples
# #' getStates()
# #'
# getStates <- function() {
#   return(
#     c(
#       "AL",
#       "AK",
#       "AZ",
#       "AR",
#       "CA",
#       "CO",
#       "CT",
#       "DE",
#       "FL",
#       "GA",
#       "HI",
#       "ID",
#       "IL",
#       "IN",
#       "IA",
#       "KS",
#       "KY",
#       "LA",
#       "ME",
#       "MD",
#       "MA",
#       "MI",
#       "MN",
#       "MS",
#       "MO",

```

```

#       "MT",
#       "NE",
#       "NV",
#       "NH",
#       "NJ",
#       "NM",
#       "NY",
#       "NC",
#       "ND",
#       "OH",
#       "OK",
#       "OR",
#       "PA",
#       "RI",
#       "SC",
#       "SD",
#       "TN",
#       "TX",
#       "UT",
#       "VT",
#       "VA",
#       "WA",
#       "WV",
#       "WI",
#       "WY"
#     )
#   )
# }
#
#
# #'
# #' \code{printStates} prints the U.S. state abbreviations and names
# #' in an rmarkdown table
# #'
# #' @examples
# #' printStates()
# #'
# printStates <- function() {
#
#   dataState <- data.table(
#     state = getStates(),
#     stateName = c(
#       "Alabama",
#       "Alaska",
#       "Arizona",
#       "Arkansas",
#       "California",
#       "Colorado",
#       "Connecticut",
#       "Delaware",
#       "Florida",
#       "Georgia",
#       "Hawaii",
#       "Idaho",

```

```

#       "Illinois",
#       "Indiana",
#       "Iowa",
#       "Kansas",
#       "Kentucky",
#       "Louisiana",
#       "Maine",
#       "Maryland",
#       "Massachusetts",
#       "Michigan",
#       "Minnesota",
#       "Mississippi",
#       "Missouri",
#       "Montana",
#       "Nebraska",
#       "Nevada",
#       "New Hampshire",
#       "New Jersey",
#       "New Mexico",
#       "New York",
#       "North Carolina",
#       "North Dakota",
#       "Ohio",
#       "Oklahoma",
#       "Oregon",
#       "Pennsylvania",
#       "Rhode Island",
#       "South Carolina",
#       "South Dakota",
#       "Tennessee",
#       "Texas",
#       "Utah",
#       "Vermont",
#       "Virginia",
#       "Washington",
#       "West Virginia",
#       "Wisconsin",
#       "Wyoming"
#     )
#   )
#
#   kable(dataState,
#         col.names = c("Abbreviation", "Name"),
#         align = "c")
# }

```

References

Shearer, Colin. 2000. "The Crisp-Dm Model - the New Blueprint for Data Mining." *Journal of Data Warehousing* 5 (4): 13–22.