**LITERATURE SURVEY**

**PROBLEM STATEMENT:**

Airline Data Analytics for Aviation Industry

**DOMAIN:**

Data Analytics

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| 1. | Applications of Big Data in Airline Industry  (Publication: JAAUTH, Vol. 21 No 4, pp.73-108, 2021) | Dou  Lee  Nikolopoulos and  Petropoulos  Izzo  Larsen  Sternberg | With the advent of big data era, modern aviation industry can find solutions for their major challenges of safety and performance improvement because big data can provide multidimensional, adequate, and real-time information and improve the predictive and preventive capabilities of aviation flight risks. Big data will effectively improve the technical performance and operating conditions of aircraft, avoid various adverse external environmental conditions, and reduce manual errors, to enhance aviation safety. By adopting big data technology, fuel consumption, crew deployment, and flight operations could be optimized; maintenance could anticipate when parts need replacing; air congestion could be reduced; flight routes could be altered well in advance of takeoff to avoid storms and passengers could be kept informed about schedules from the minute they leave their home for the airport. The airline industry makes use of primary data sets that come from many different parameters such as flight tracking data, airport operations data, weather conditions, airline information, market information, passenger information, aircraft data and air safety reports. |
| 2. | A Machine Learning Approach to Predict Aircraft Landing Times using Mediated Predictions from Existing Systems  (Publications: AIAA AVIATION FORUM, 2024, 2021) | Daniel Wesely  Andrew Churchill  John Slough  William J Coupe | Developed a novel approach for predicting the landing time of airborne flights in realtime operations. The first step predicts a landing time by using mediation rules to select from among physics-based predictions (relying on the expected flight trajectory) already available in real time in the Federal Aviation Administration System Wide Information Management system data feeds. The second step uses a machine learning model built upon the mediated predictions. The model is trained to predict the error in the mediated prediction, using features describing the current state of an airborne flight. These features are calculated in real time from a relatively small number of data elements that are readily available for airborne flights. Initial results based on five months of data at six large airports demonstrate that incorporating a machine learning model on top of the mediated physics-based prediction can lead to substantial additional improvements in prediction quality. |
| 3. | Predictive analytics with aviation Big Data  (Publicatins: Intergrated Communicatins, Navigation and Surveillance Conference, 2013) | Samet Ayhan  Johnathan Pesce  Paul H Comitz  Gary Gerberick | In this paper, we describe a novel analytics system that enables query processing and predictive analytics over streams of big aviation data. As part of an Internal Research and Development project, Boeing Research and Technology (BR&T) Advanced Air Traffic Management (AATM) built a system that makes predictions based upon descriptive patterns of massive aviation data. Boeing AATM has been receiving live Aircraft Situation Display to Industry (ASDI) data and archiving it for over two years. At the present time, there is not an easy mechanism to perform analytics on the data. The incoming ASDI data is large, compressed, and requires correlation with other flight data before it can be analyzed. The service exposes this data once it has been uncompressed, correlated, and stored in a data warehouse for further analysis using a variety of descriptive, predictive, and possibly prescriptive analytics tools. The service is being built partially in response to requests from Boeing Commercial Aviation (BCA) for analysis of capacity and flow in the US National Airspace System (NAS). The service utilizes a custom tool developed by Embry Riddle Aeronautical University (ERAU) that correlates the raw ASDI feed, IBM Warehouse with DB2 for data management, WebSphere Message Broker for real-time message brokering, SPSS Modeler for statistical analysis, and Cognos BI for front-end business intelligence (BI) visualization tools. This paper describes a scalable service architecture, implementation and value it adds to the aviation domain |
| 4. | Prediction of runway configurations and airport acceptance rates for multi-airport system using gridded weather forecast  (Publication: Transportation Research Part C-Emerging Technologies 125, 103049, 2021) | Yuan Wang  Yu Zhang | Accurate prediction of real-time airport capacity, a.k.a. airport acceptance rates (AARs), is key to enabling efficient air traffic flow management. AARs are dependent on selected runway configurations and both are affected by weather conditions. Although there have been studies tackling on the prediction of AARs or runway configurations or both, the prediction accuracy is relatively low and only single airport is considered. This study presents a data-driven deep-learning framework for predicting both runway configurations and AARs to support efficient air traffic management for complex multi-airport systems. The two major contributions from this work are 1) the proposed model uses assembled gridded weather forecast for the terminal airspace instead of an isolated station-based terminal weather forecast, and 2) the model captures the operational interdependency aspects inherent in the parameter learning process so that proposed modeling framework can predict both runway configuration and AARs simultaneously with higher accuracy. The proposed method is demonstrated with a numerical experiment taking three major airports in New York Metroplex as the case study. The prediction accuracy of the proposed method is compared with methods in current literature and the analysis results show that the proposed method outperforms all existing methods. |
| 5. | Data Science And Analytics In  Aviation(2020) | Sai-Ho-Chung  Hoi-Lam-ma | The researcher in this article cited that,Due to the rapid development  of advanced technologies nowadays, a massive amount of real time  data regarding flight information, flight performance, airport  conditions, air traffic conditions, weather, ticket prices, passengers  comments, crew comments, etc., are all available from a diverse set of  sources, including flight performance monitoring systems, operational  systems of airlines and airports, and social media platforms.  Development of data analytics in aviation and related applications is  also growing rapidly. This paper concisely examines data science and  analytics in aviation studies in several critical areas, namely big data  analysis, air transport network management, forecasting, and machine  learning. The papers featured in this special issue are also introduced  and reviewed, and future directions for data science and analytics in  aviation are discussed. |
| 6. | Topologic Data Analysis For Aviation  Applications(2018) | Max Z. Li  Megan S. Ryerson and Hamsa  Balakrishnan | Aviation data sets are increasingly high-dimensional and sparse.  Consequently, the underlying features and interactions are not easily  uncovered by traditional data analysis methods. Recent advancements  in applied mathematics introduce topological methods, offering a new  approach to obtain these features. This paper applies the fundamental  notions underlying topological data analysis and persistent homology  (TDA/PH) to aviation data analytics. We review past aviation  research that leverage topological methods, and present a new  computational case study exploring the topology of airport surface  connectivity. In each case, we connect abstract topological features  with real-world processes in aviation, and highlight potential  operational and managerial insights. |
| 7. | Airline Route Profitability Analysis And Optimization Using Big Data Analytics On  Aviation Data Sets Under Heuristic  Techniques(2016) | Kasturi E  Prasanna Devi Sb  Vinu Kiran Sb  Manivannan Sc | Researchers in this article cited that ,applying vital decisions for new  airline routes and aircraft utilization are important factors for airline  decision making.For data driven analysis key points such as airliners  route distance, availability on seats/freight/mails and fuel are  considered. The airline route profitability optimization model is proposed based on performing Bigdata analytics over large scale  aviation data under multiple heuristic methods, based on which  practical problems are analysed. Analysis should be done based on  key criteria, identified by operational needs and load revenues from  operational systems e.g. passenger, cargo, freights, airport, country,  aircraft, seat class etc. The result shows that the analysis is simple and  convenient with concrete decision. |
| 8. | Analysis Of Flight Data Using Clustering  Techniques For Detecting Abnormal  Operations(2015) | Lishaui Li  Santanu Das | The researcher in this article cited that,the airline industry is moving  toward proactive risk management, which aims to identify and  mitigate risks before accidents occur. However, existing methods for  such efforts are limited. They rely on predefined criteria to identify  risks, leaving emergent issues undetected. This paper presents a new  method, cluster-based anomaly detection to detect abnormal flights,  which can support domain experts in detecting anomalies and  associated risks from routine airline operations. The new method,  enabled by data from the flight data recorder, applies clustering  techniques to detect abnormal flights of unique data patterns.  Compared with existing methods, the new method no longer requires  predefined criteria or domain knowledge. Tests were conducted using  two sets of operational data consisting of 365 B777 flights and 25,519  A320 flights. The performance of cluster-based anomaly detection to  detect abnormal flights was compared with those of multiple kernel  anomaly detection, which is another data-driven anomaly detection  algorithm in recent years, as well as with exceedance detection, which  is the current method employed by the airline industry. Results  showed that both cluster-based anomaly detection to detect abnormal  flights and multiple kernel anomaly detection were able to identify  operationally significant anomalies, surpassing the capability of exceedance detection. Cluster-based anomaly detection to detect abnormal flights performed better with continuous parameters,whereas multiple kernel anomaly detection was more sensitive toward discrete parameters. |
| 9. | Assessing Quality Of Air Transport  Service: A Comparative Analysis Of Two  Evaluation Models(2021) | Denise Dumiko De Medeiros | The researcher in this article cited that,this paper aims to analyze the  opinion of tourists about airlines’ service in a developing country. For  this, the study proposes to make a comparative analysis of two  evaluation models (SERVQUAL and SERVPERF) to investigate the  factors that influence the formation of perceived quality in airline  services, using statistical techniques such as Cluster Analysis and  Structural Equation Modeling. Although the results were not the  same, the result of both analyzes indicated two common dimensions  (tangibles and empathy) that influence the customer’s perception of  the airline service quality. The main conclusion of this study is that  the two analyzes are convergent for the study sample. The  SERVQUAL and cluster analysis allow airline managers to identify  and prioritize gaps in service delivery according to criticality, aiming  at the allocation of efficient resources by the airline. The SERVPERF  and SEM provide statistical evidence of the impact of different  dimensions of service quality on customer satisfaction, highlighting  the direct relationship between satisfaction and dimensions.  Considering how customers evaluate the service provided by airlines,  particularly regarding the service they receive from airport  employees, this study has relevance for decisions taken by airline  managers to develop quality services, and provide guidelines for  improvements in airline services. |
| 10. | Data Analytics for Air Travel Data(2021) | Haiman Tian  Yudong Tao | The researcher in this article cited that,From the start, the airline  industry has remarkably connected countries all over the world  through rapid long-distance transportation, helping people overcome  geographic barriers. Consequently, this has ushered in substantial  economic growth, both nationally and internationally. The airline  industry produces vast amounts of data, capturing a diverse set of  information about their operations, including data related to  passengers, freight, flights, and much more. Analyzing air travel data can advance the understanding of airline market dynamics, allowing  companies to provide customized, efficient, and safe transportation  services. Due to big data challenges in such a complex environment,  the benefits of drawing insights from the air travel data in the airline  industry have not yet been fully explored. They introduce existing  data sources commonly used in the papers surveyed and summarize  their availability. Finally, we discuss several potential research  directions to better harness airline data in the future. They anticipate  this study to be used as a comprehensive reference for both members  of the airline industry and academic scholars with an interest in airline  research. |