

Flight Delay Challenge!



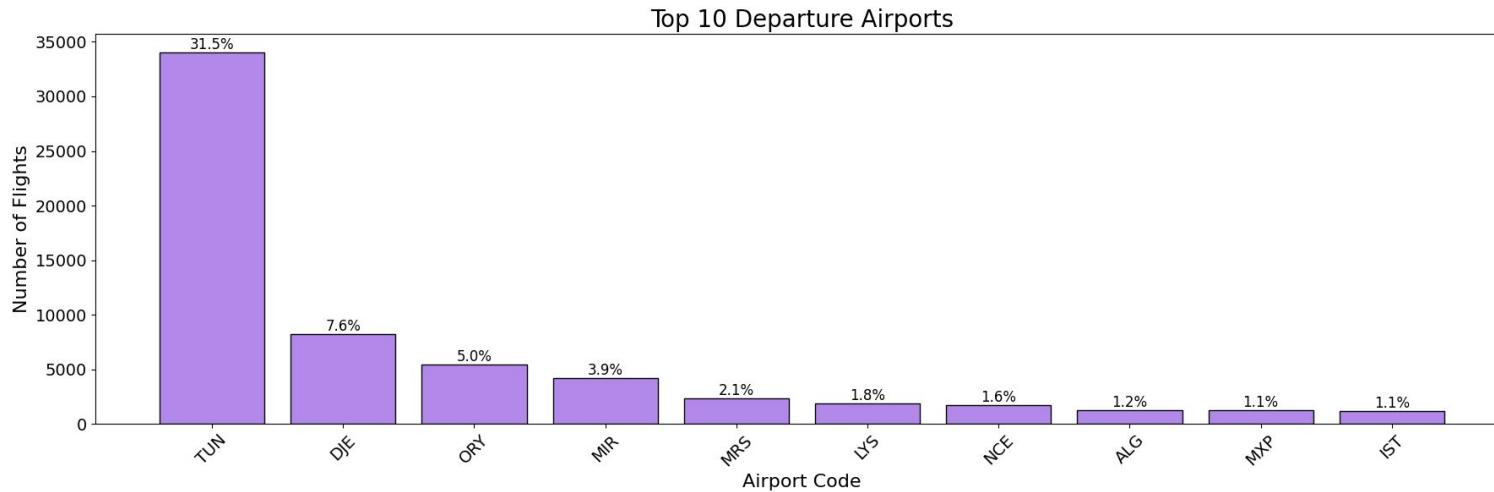
Categorical Challenges

- Multiple Categorical Features
(Airports, Aircrafts, Flight ID's...)
with (100+ Categories)

	n_unique
ARRSTN	127
DEPSTN	125
AC	68
dep_tz	53
arr_tz	53
dep_country	52
arr_country	51
STATUS	5

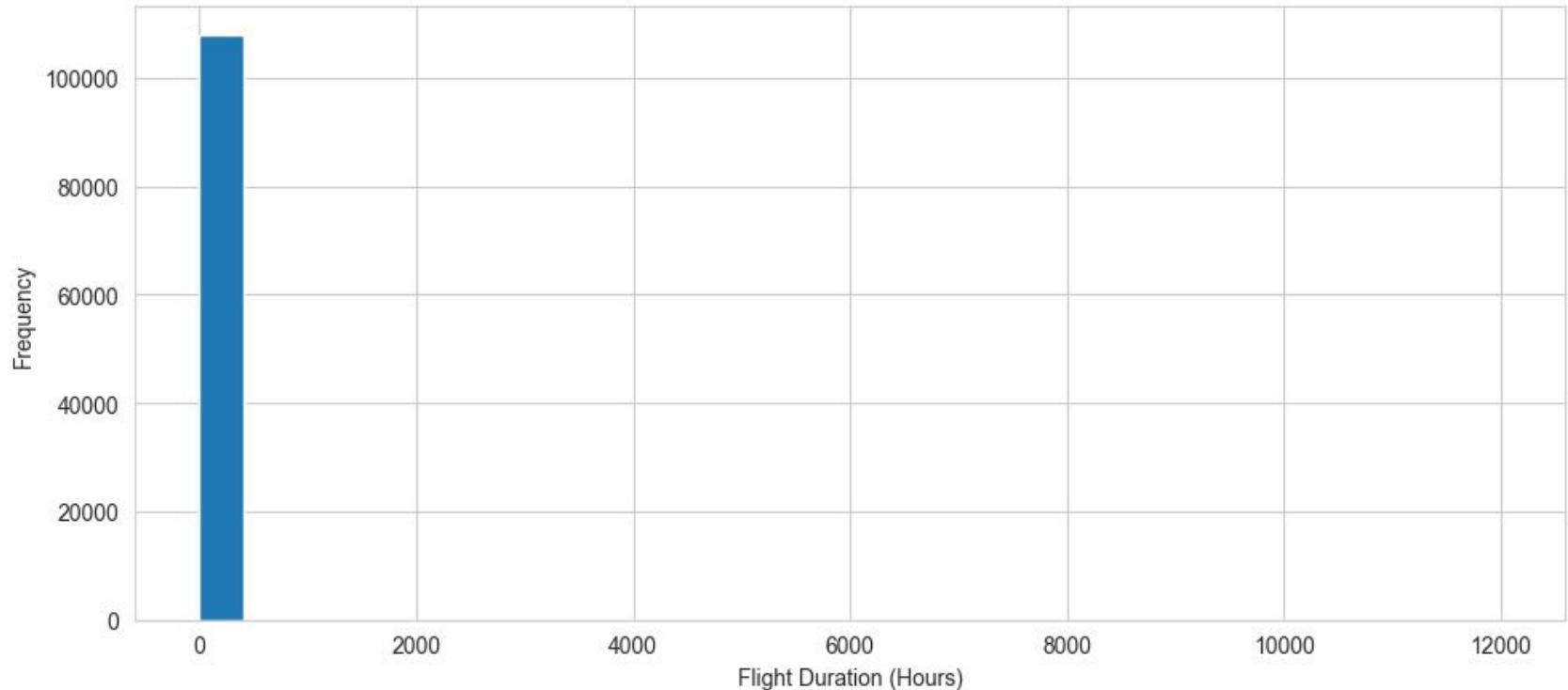
Categorical Challenges

- Few features are the majority of the dataset
- We have features that are very similar (DEPSTN, dep_country)



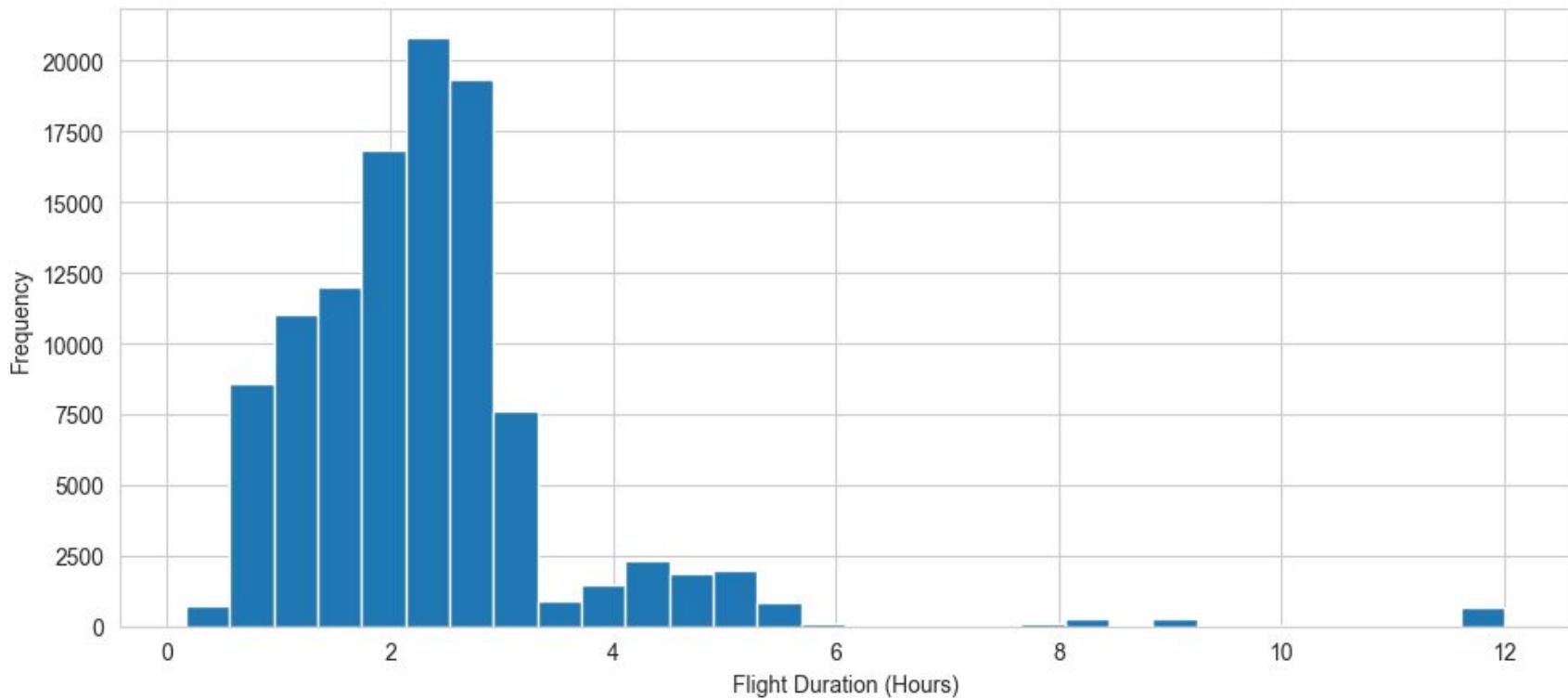
Dealing with Numerical Challenges

Distribution of Flight Duration (Hours) before Capping



Dealing with Numerical Challenges

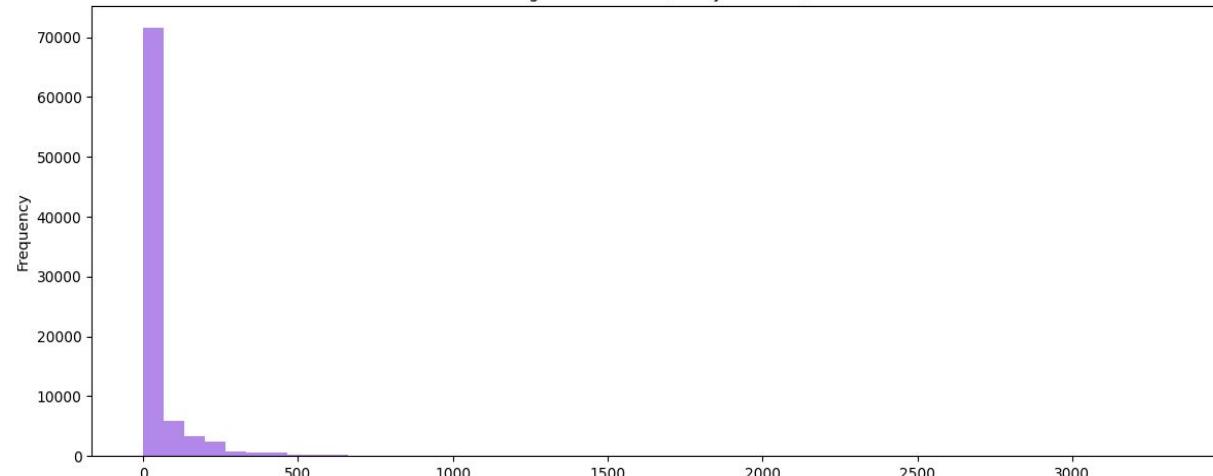
Distribution of Flight Duration (Hours) after Capping at 12 Hours



Dealing with Categorical Challenges

- Clustering
 - Let an algorithm reduce the cardinality of a feature
- Top-K
 - Use only the n most frequent categories from a feature
 - Make all other categories a cumulative category “other”
- Frequency encoding
 - Use frequency of categories within feature
- Target encoding
 - Use the target value instead of category
- Count encoding
 - Use counts of the category instead

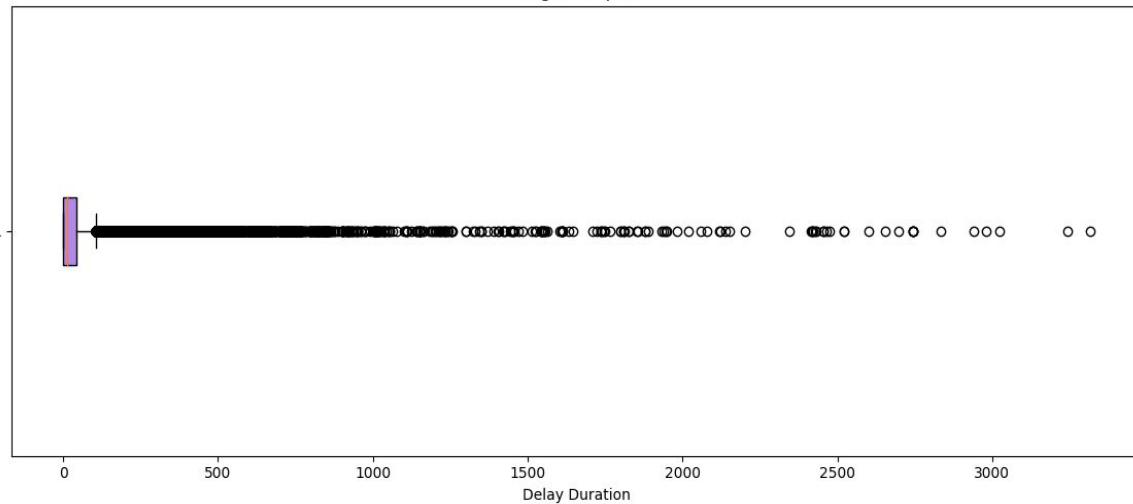
Target Distribution (Delay Duration)



Challenge with Target Data

- The target variable with high right skewness
- Outliers over 3000 minutes (more than 2 days)
- And a lot of Zeros

Target Boxplot



Target Preprocessing Pitfalls

Idea: Capping the target value (put outliers within IQR multiples) will make the data more predictable

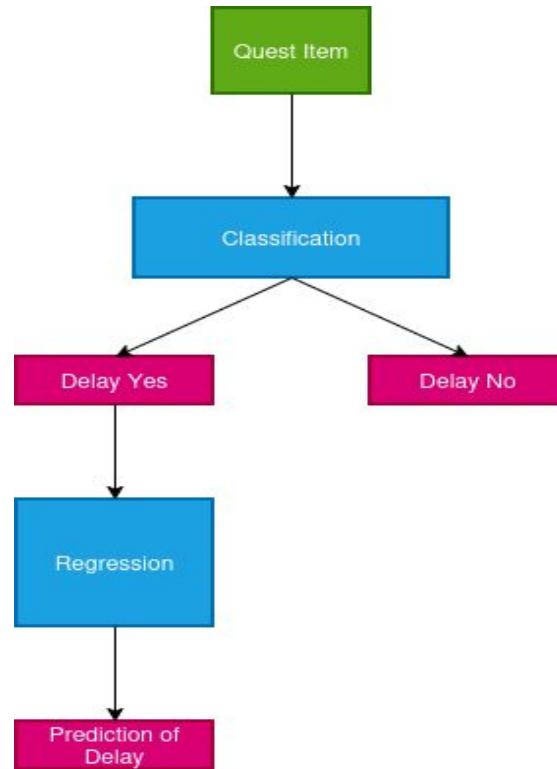
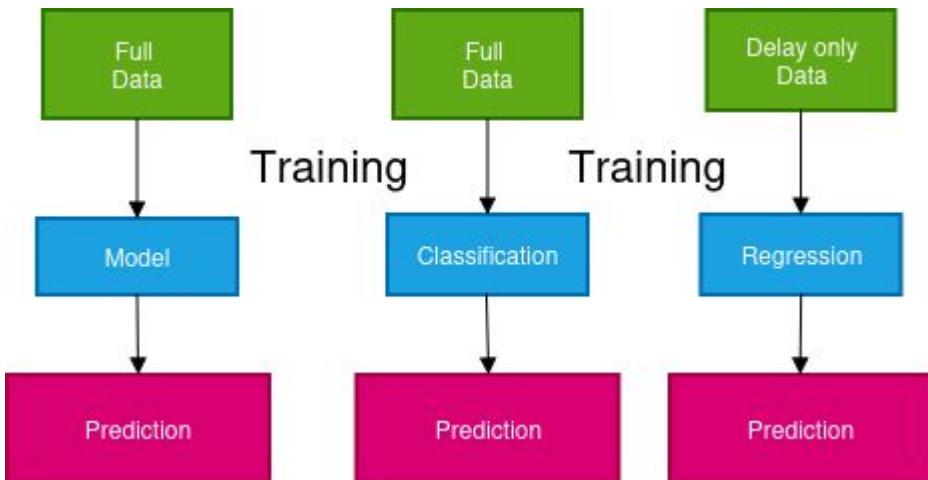
=> RMSE decreased significantly

Did the predictions became better?

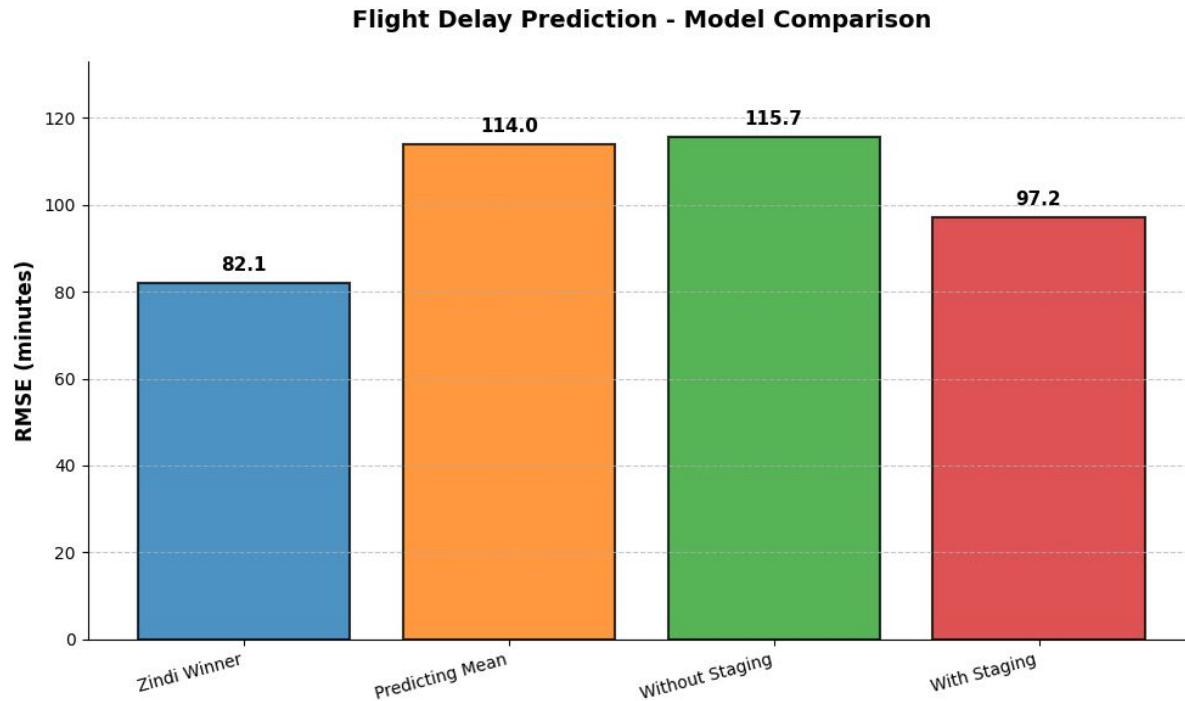
=> No!

=> Changing the scale of target data changes the magnitude of error calculation

Layered Modeling



Performance Comparison



Staging improves model significantly!

Take Home Messages

- High Cardinality can be a problem
 - Binning, Clustering, Replacing (Frequency, Count, Target value)
- Regression is problematic when target contains many zeros
 - => Staged model: Classification + Regression
- Garbage in Garbage out
 - Don't underestimate the importance of data preparation