

# Final Project Submission

Please fill out:

- Student name: Monicah Wanjiru
- Student pace: part time
- Scheduled project review date/time: 8/9/2024
- Instructor name: William Okomba
- Blog post URL:

## BUSINESS UNDERSTANDING

### PROJECT OVERVIEW

Risk is assessed by the probability of adverse results emanating from a hazard. It is the likelihood that the hazard will cause harm. Some hazards in the aviation industry include and not limited to adverse weather condition, runway hazardous condition, equipment malfunction, fuel contamination, poor maintenance practices among others. Once the hazards occur they could lead to the risk of loss of life, damage of properties and damage of the aircraft etc. Risk in the aviation industry can be looked at as those that have a low probability of occurrence but the impact is high.

### BUSINESS PROBLEM

The business problem is identify the aircraft that has the lowest risk to help the company invest in it so as it can diversify its portfolio.

### PROJECT OBJECTIVE

The objective of the project is to evaluate the existing data on risks in the aviation industry and how they have previously affected different makes/models of aircrafts. The output of this analysis will help the new head of aviation division to settle on which aircrafts the organization can purchase. This will expand/diversify the organization portfolio which will in return increase the revenue of the company.

### DATA SOURCE

The project utilized data obtained from [Kaggle](#) its from National Transportation Safety Board that includes aviation accident data from 1962 to 2023 about civil aviation accidents and selected incidents in the United States and international waters.

### Importing libraries and reading our csv dataset

```
# importing libraries
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import seaborn as sns
```

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline

# reading our dataset
aviation = pd.read_csv("AviationData.csv", encoding =('ISO-8859-1'),
low_memory=False)
aviation
```

	Event.Id	Investigation.Type	Accident.Number	
Event.Date \				
0	20001218X45444	Accident	SEA87LA080	1948-10-24
1	20001218X45447	Accident	LAX94LA336	1962-07-19
2	20061025X01555	Accident	NYC07LA005	1974-08-30
3	20001218X45448	Accident	LAX96LA321	1977-06-19
4	20041105X01764	Accident	CHI79FA064	1979-08-02
...	...	...	...	...
88884	20221227106491	Accident	ERA23LA093	2022-12-26
88885	20221227106494	Accident	ERA23LA095	2022-12-26
88886	20221227106497	Accident	WPR23LA075	2022-12-26
88887	20221227106498	Accident	WPR23LA076	2022-12-26
88888	20221230106513	Accident	ERA23LA097	2022-12-29

	Location	Country	Latitude	Longitude
Airport.Code \				
0	MOOSE CREEK, ID	United States	NaN	NaN
NaN				
1	BRIDGEPORT, CA	United States	NaN	NaN
NaN				
2	Saltville, VA	United States	36.922223	-81.878056
NaN				
3	EUREKA, CA	United States	NaN	NaN
NaN				
4	Canton, OH	United States	NaN	NaN
NaN				
...	...	...	...	...
...				
88884	Annapolis, MD	United States	NaN	NaN
NaN				
88885	Hampton, NH	United States	NaN	NaN
NaN				

88886	Payson, AZ	United States	341525N	1112021W
PAN				
88887	Morgan, UT	United States	NaN	NaN
NaN				
88888	Athens, GA	United States	NaN	NaN
NaN				
	Airport.Name	... Purpose.of.flight	Air.carrier	\
0	NaN	Personal	NaN	
1	NaN	Personal	NaN	
2	NaN	Personal	NaN	
3	NaN	Personal	NaN	
4	NaN	Personal	NaN	
...	...	...	...	
88884	NaN	Personal	NaN	
88885	NaN	NaN	NaN	
88886	PAYSON	Personal	NaN	
88887	NaN	Personal	MC CESSNA 210N LLC	
88888	NaN	Personal	NaN	
	Total.Fatal.Injuries	Total.Serious.Injuries	Total.Minor.Injuries	
\				
0	2.0	0.0	0.0	
1	4.0	0.0	0.0	
2	3.0	NaN	NaN	
3	2.0	0.0	0.0	
4	1.0	2.0	NaN	
...	...	...	...	
88884	0.0	1.0	0.0	
88885	0.0	0.0	0.0	
88886	0.0	0.0	0.0	
88887	0.0	0.0	0.0	
88888	0.0	1.0	0.0	
	Total.Uninjured	Weather.Condition	Broad.phase.of.flight	\
0	0.0	UNK	Cruise	
1	0.0	UNK	Unknown	
2	NaN	IMC	Cruise	
3	0.0	IMC	Cruise	
4	0.0	VMC	Approach	

```

...
88884      0.0      NaN      NaN
88885      0.0      NaN      NaN
88886      1.0      VMC      NaN
88887      0.0      NaN      NaN
88888      1.0      NaN      NaN

```

```

      Report.Status Publication.Date
0      Probable Cause      NaN
1      Probable Cause      19-09-1996
2      Probable Cause      26-02-2007
3      Probable Cause      12-09-2000
4      Probable Cause      16-04-1980

```

```

...
88884      NaN      29-12-2022
88885      NaN      NaN
88886      NaN      27-12-2022
88887      NaN      NaN
88888      NaN      30-12-2022

```

```
[88889 rows x 31 columns]
```

## Data Understanding

Our dataset is from [kaggle](#) The NTSB aviation accident database contains information from 1962 and later about civil aviation accidents and selected incidents within the United States, its territories and possessions, and in international waters.

```

# checking the shape of the dataset
aviation.shape

(88889, 31)

# checking the length the length
len(aviation)

88889

# checking the type of the dataset
type(aviation)

pandas.core.frame.DataFrame

# prints the first 3 rows of our dataset
aviation.head(3)

```

```

      Event.Id Investigation.Type Accident.Number Event.Date \
0      20001218X45444      Accident      SEA87LA080      1948-10-24
1      20001218X45447      Accident      LAX94LA336      1962-07-19

```

2	20061025X01555	Accident	NYC07LA005	1974-08-30
	Location	Country	Latitude	Longitude
0	MOOSE CREEK, ID	United States	NaN	NaN
1	BRIDGEPORT, CA	United States	NaN	NaN
2	Saltville, VA	United States	36.922223	-81.878056

	Airport.Name	...	Purpose.of.flight	Air.carrier	Total.Fatal.Injuries
0	NaN	...	Personal	NaN	2.0
1	NaN	...	Personal	NaN	4.0
2	NaN	...	Personal	NaN	3.0

	Total.Serious.Injuries	Total.Minor.Injuries	Total.Uninjured	\
0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
1	0.0	0.0	0.0	
2	NaN	NaN	NaN	

	Weather.Condition	Broad.phase.of.flight	Report.Status
0	UNK	Cruise	Probable Cause
1	UNK	Unknown	Probable Cause
2	IMC	Cruise	Probable Cause

Publication.Date

0 NaN

1 09-1996

2 02-2007

[3 rows x 31 columns]

*# prints the last 3 rows of our dataset*

aviation.tail(3)

	Event.Id	Investigation.Type	Accident.Number
88886	20221227106497	Accident	WPR23LA075
88887	20221227106498	Accident	WPR23LA076
88888	20221230106513	Accident	ERA23LA097

Event.Date \

2022-12-26

2022-12-26

2022-12-29

	Location	Country	Latitude	Longitude	Airport.Code
88886	Payson, AZ	United States	341525N	1112021W	PAN

Airport.Name \

```
PAYSON
88887 Morgan, UT United States NaN NaN NaN
NaN
88888 Athens, GA United States NaN NaN NaN
NaN
```

```

Purpose.of.flight Air.carrier Total.Fatal.Injuries
\
88886 ... Personal NaN 0.0
88887 ... Personal MC CESSNA 210N LLC 0.0
88888 ... Personal NaN 0.0
```

```

Total.Serious.Injuries Total.Minor.Injuries Total.Uninjured \
88886 0.0 0.0 1.0
88887 0.0 0.0 0.0
88888 1.0 0.0 1.0
```

```

Weather.Condition Broad.phase.of.flight Report.Status
Publication.Date
88886 VMC NaN NaN 27-
12-2022
88887 NaN NaN NaN
NaN
88888 NaN NaN NaN 30-
12-2022
```

```
[3 rows x 31 columns]
```

```
# shows the descriptive statistics of the dataset
aviation.describe()
```

```

Number.of.Engines Total.Fatal.Injuries Total.Serious.Injuries
\
count 82805.000000 77488.000000 76379.000000
mean 1.146585 0.647855 0.279881
std 0.446510 5.485960 1.544084
min 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000
25% 1.000000 0.000000 0.000000
50% 1.000000 0.000000 0.000000
75% 1.000000 0.000000 0.000000
max 8.000000 349.000000 161.000000
```

	Total.Minor.Injuries	Total.Uninjured
count	76956.000000	82977.000000
mean	0.357061	5.325440
std	2.235625	27.913634
min	0.000000	0.000000
25%	0.000000	0.000000
50%	0.000000	1.000000
75%	0.000000	2.000000
max	380.000000	699.000000

```
aviation.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
```

```
RangeIndex: 88889 entries, 0 to 88888
```

```
Data columns (total 31 columns):
```

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	Event.Id	88889 non-null	object
1	Investigation.Type	88889 non-null	object
2	Accident.Number	88889 non-null	object
3	Event.Date	88889 non-null	object
4	Location	88837 non-null	object
5	Country	88663 non-null	object
6	Latitude	34382 non-null	object
7	Longitude	34373 non-null	object
8	Airport.Code	50132 non-null	object
9	Airport.Name	52704 non-null	object
10	Injury.Severity	87889 non-null	object
11	Aircraft.damage	85695 non-null	object
12	Aircraft.Category	32287 non-null	object
13	Registration.Number	87507 non-null	object
14	Make	88826 non-null	object
15	Model	88797 non-null	object
16	Amateur.Built	88787 non-null	object
17	Number.of.Engines	82805 non-null	float64
18	Engine.Type	81793 non-null	object
19	FAR.Description	32023 non-null	object
20	Schedule	12582 non-null	object
21	Purpose.of.flight	82697 non-null	object
22	Air.carrier	16648 non-null	object
23	Total.Fatal.Injuries	77488 non-null	float64
24	Total.Serious.Injuries	76379 non-null	float64
25	Total.Minor.Injuries	76956 non-null	float64
26	Total.Uninjured	82977 non-null	float64
27	Weather.Condition	84397 non-null	object
28	Broad.phase.of.flight	61724 non-null	object
29	Report.Status	82505 non-null	object
30	Publication.Date	75118 non-null	object

```

dtypes: float64(5), object(26)
memory usage: 21.0+ MB

# checking columns of the dataset
aviation.columns

Index(['Event.Id', 'Investigation.Type', 'Accident.Number',
      'Event.Date',
      'Location', 'Country', 'Latitude', 'Longitude', 'Airport.Code',
      'Airport.Name', 'Injury.Severity', 'Aircraft.damage',
      'Aircraft.Category', 'Registration.Number', 'Make', 'Model',
      'Amateur.Built', 'Number.of.Engines', 'Engine.Type',
      'FAR.Description',
      'Schedule', 'Purpose.of.flight', 'Air.carrier',
      'Total.Fatal.Injuries',
      'Total.Serious.Injuries', 'Total.Minor.Injuries',
      'Total.Uninjured',
      'Weather.Condition', 'Broad.phase.of.flight', 'Report.Status',
      'Publication.Date'],
      dtype='object')

```

Some of the columns in the data set will not be needed for the analysis in the business problem at hand, therefore they will be dropped.

below are relevant columns we will use in our analysis.

1. Injury.Severity: Indicates the severity of injuries in each accident (e.g., Fatal, Serious, Minor, Uninjured).
2. Aircraft.damage: Provides information about the extent of damage to the aircraft.
3. Aircraft.Category: Specifies the category of the aircraft (e.g., commercial, private).
4. Make and Model: Identifies the manufacturer and model of the aircraft.
5. Number.of.Engines:
6. Engine.Type:
7. FAR.Description:
8. Total.Fatal.Injuries, Total.Serious.Injuries, Total.Minor.Injuries: Quantifies the number of injuries in each category.
9. Weather.Condition: Provides context on weather conditions during the accident.
10. Broad.phase.of.flight: Helps to identify during which phase of flight accidents occurred (e.g., takeoff, cruising, landing).

```

irrelevant_col = ['Event.Id', 'Investigation.Type', 'Accident.Number',
                  'Event.Date', 'Location',
                  'Country', 'Latitude', 'Longitude', 'Airport.Code',
                  'Airport.Name', 'Registration.Number',
                  'Amateur.Built', 'Schedule',
                  'Air.carrier', 'Report.Status']

aviation1 = aviation.drop(columns=irrelevant_col)
aviation1.head(3)

```



	Injury.Severity	Aircraft.damage	Aircraft.Category	Make	Model
0	Fatal(2)	Destroyed	NaN	Stinson	108-3
1	Fatal(4)	Destroyed	NaN	Piper	PA24-180
2	Fatal(3)	Destroyed	NaN	Cessna	172M

	Number.of.Engines	Engine.Type	FAR.Description	Purpose.of.flight
0	1.0	Reciprocating	NaN	Personal
1	1.0	Reciprocating	NaN	Personal
2	1.0	Reciprocating	NaN	Personal

	Total.Fatal.Injuries	Total.Serious.Injuries	Total.Minor.Injuries
0	2.0	0.0	0.0
1	4.0	0.0	0.0
2	3.0	NaN	NaN

	Total.Uninjured	Weather.Condition	Broad.phase.of.flight
0	0.0	UNK	Cruise
1	0.0	UNK	Unknown
2	NaN	IMC	Cruise

```

aviation1.columns
Index(['Injury.Severity', 'Aircraft.damage', 'Aircraft.Category',
      'Make',
      'Model', 'Number.of.Engines', 'Engine.Type', 'FAR.Description',
      'Purpose.of.flight', 'Total.Fatal.Injuries',
      'Total.Serious.Injuries',
      'Total.Minor.Injuries', 'Total.Uninjured', 'Weather.Condition',
      'Broad.phase.of.flight', 'Publication.Date'],
      dtype='object')

```

## Data Preparation

1. check for missing values either to fill, or drop them
2. check for duplicates, drop them and keep first

3. check for outliers and drop them

```
# checking missing values
aviation1.isna().sum()

Injury.Severity      1000
Aircraft.damage      3194
Aircraft.Category    56602
Make                 63
Model                92
Number.of.Engines    6084
Engine.Type          7096
FAR.Description      56866
Purpose.of.flight    6192
Total.Fatal.Injuries 11401
Total.Serious.Injuries 12510
Total.Minor.Injuries 11933
Total.Uninjured      5912
Weather.Condition    4492
Broad.phase.of.flight 27165
Publication.Date     13771
dtype: int64

aviation1.shape

(88889, 16)

aviation1.dtypes

Injury.Severity      object
Aircraft.damage      object
Aircraft.Category    object
Make                 object
Model                object
Number.of.Engines    float64
Engine.Type          object
FAR.Description      object
Purpose.of.flight    object
Total.Fatal.Injuries float64
Total.Serious.Injuries float64
Total.Minor.Injuries float64
Total.Uninjured      float64
Weather.Condition    object
Broad.phase.of.flight object
Publication.Date     object
dtype: object
```

Drop missing values from object data types columns

```
# dropping missing in object datatype columns
aviation2 = aviation1.dropna(subset=['Injury.Severity'],
```

```
'Aircraft.damage', 'Aircraft.Category', 'Make',
                                'Model', 'Engine.Type',
'FAR.Description', 'Broad.phase.of.flight',
                                'Weather.Condition',
'Purpose.of.flight']])
```

## Explanatory data analysis

using fillna to fill the numerical columns we will use the mean

```
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')

engine_mean = aviation2["Number.ofEngines"].mean()
aviation2['Number.ofEngines'] =
aviation2['Number.ofEngines'].fillna(engine_mean)

tot_inj_mean = aviation2["Total.Fatal.Injuries"].mean()
aviation2['Total.Fatal.Injuries'] =
aviation2['Total.Fatal.Injuries'].fillna(engine_mean)

Total_Se_Inj = aviation2["Total.Serious.Injuries"].mean()
aviation2['Total.Serious.Injuries'] =
aviation2['Total.Serious.Injuries'].fillna(Total_Se_Inj)

Total_Mino_inj = aviation2["Total.Minor.Injuries"].mean()
aviation2['Total.Minor.Injuries'] =
aviation2['Total.Minor.Injuries'].fillna(Total_Mino_inj)

total_unj = aviation2["Total.Uninjured"].mean()
aviation2['Total.Uninjured'] =
aviation2['Total.Uninjured'].fillna(total_unj)

aviation2.isna().sum()

Injury.Severity      0
Aircraft.damage      0
Aircraft.Category    0
Make                 0
Model                0
Number.ofEngines     0
Engine.Type          0
FAR.Description       0
Purpose.of.flight    0
Total.Fatal.Injuries 0
Total.Serious.Injuries 0
Total.Minor.Injuries 0
Total.Uninjured      0
Weather.Condition    0
Broad.phase.of.flight 0
```

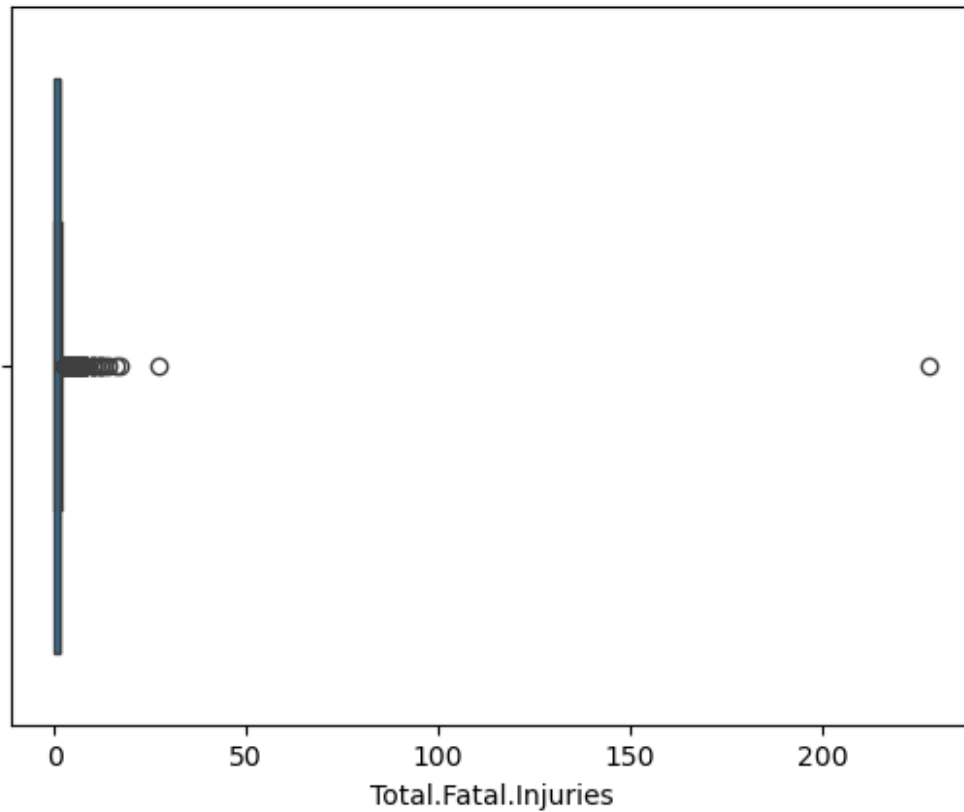
```
Publication.Date          0  
dtype: int64  
  
aviation2.shape  
(6975, 16)
```

## checking for duplicates

```
# checking for duplicates  
aviation2.duplicated().sum()  
  
63  
  
# dropping duplicates  
aviation3 = aviation2.drop_duplicates()  
  
# confirming if duplicates were dropped  
aviation3.duplicated().sum()  
  
0
```

## Checking for outliers

```
sns.boxplot(x=aviation3["Total.Fatal.Injuries"])  
  
<Axes: xlabel='Total.Fatal.Injuries'>
```



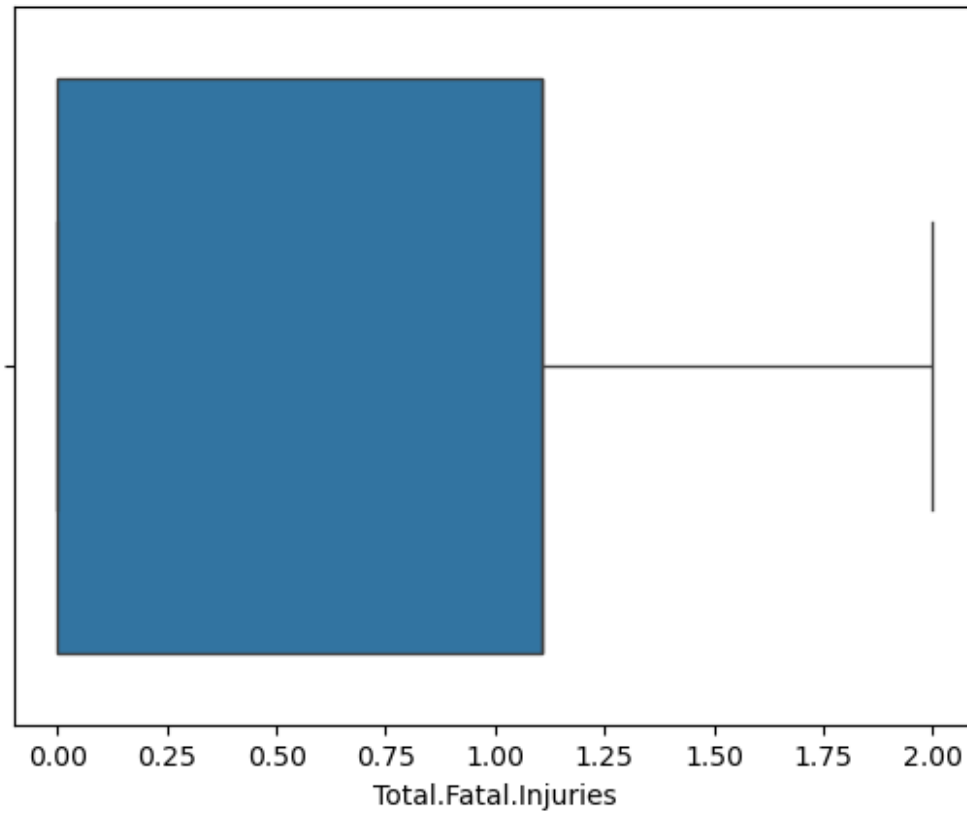
```
# i will use the interquatile range to calculate and filter out
outliers
# Calculate the IQR
Q1 = aviation3['Total.Fatal.Injuries'].quantile(0.25)
Q3 = aviation3['Total.Fatal.Injuries'].quantile(0.75)
IQR = Q3 - Q1

# Define the bounds for outliers
lower_bound = Q1 - 1.5 * IQR
upper_bound = Q3 + 1.5 * IQR

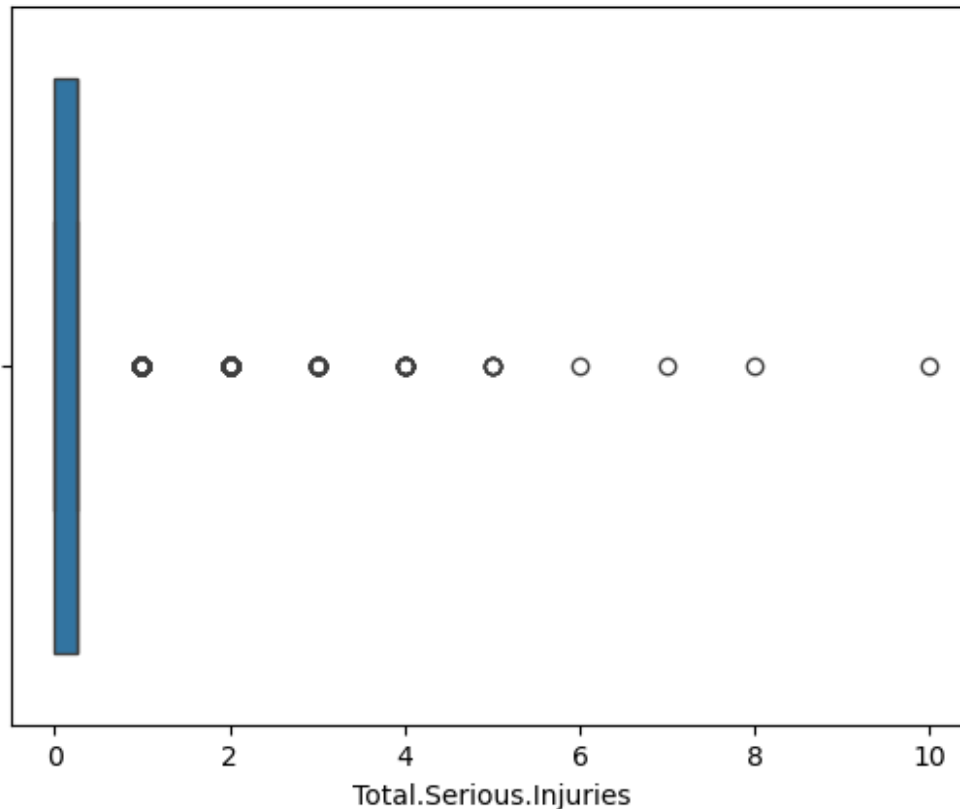
# Filter out outliers
aviation4 = aviation3[(aviation3['Total.Fatal.Injuries'] >=
lower_bound) & (aviation3['Total.Fatal.Injuries'] <= upper_bound)]
aviation4.reset_index(drop=True, inplace=True)

sns.boxplot(x=aviation4["Total.Fatal.Injuries"])

<Axes: xlabel='Total.Fatal.Injuries'>
```



```
sns.boxplot(x=aviation4["Total.Serious.Injuries"])  
<Axes: xlabel='Total.Serious.Injuries'>
```



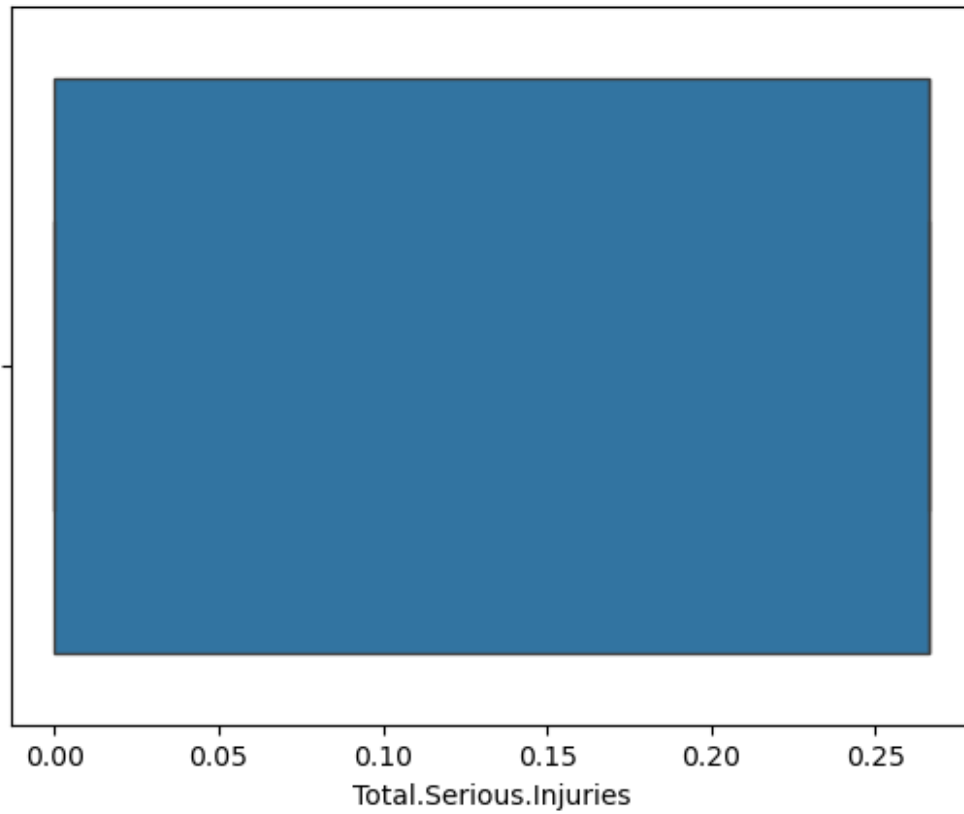
```
#### i will use the interquatile range to calculate and filter out outliers
# Calculate the IQR
Q1 = aviation4['Total.Serious.Injuries'].quantile(0.25)
Q3 = aviation4['Total.Serious.Injuries'].quantile(0.75)
IQR = Q3 - Q1

# Define the bounds for outliers
lower_bound = Q1 - 1.5 * IQR
upper_bound = Q3 + 1.5 * IQR

# Filter out outliers
aviation5 = aviation4[(aviation4['Total.Serious.Injuries'] >=
lower_bound) & (aviation4['Total.Serious.Injuries'] <= upper_bound)]
aviation5.reset_index(drop=True, inplace=True)

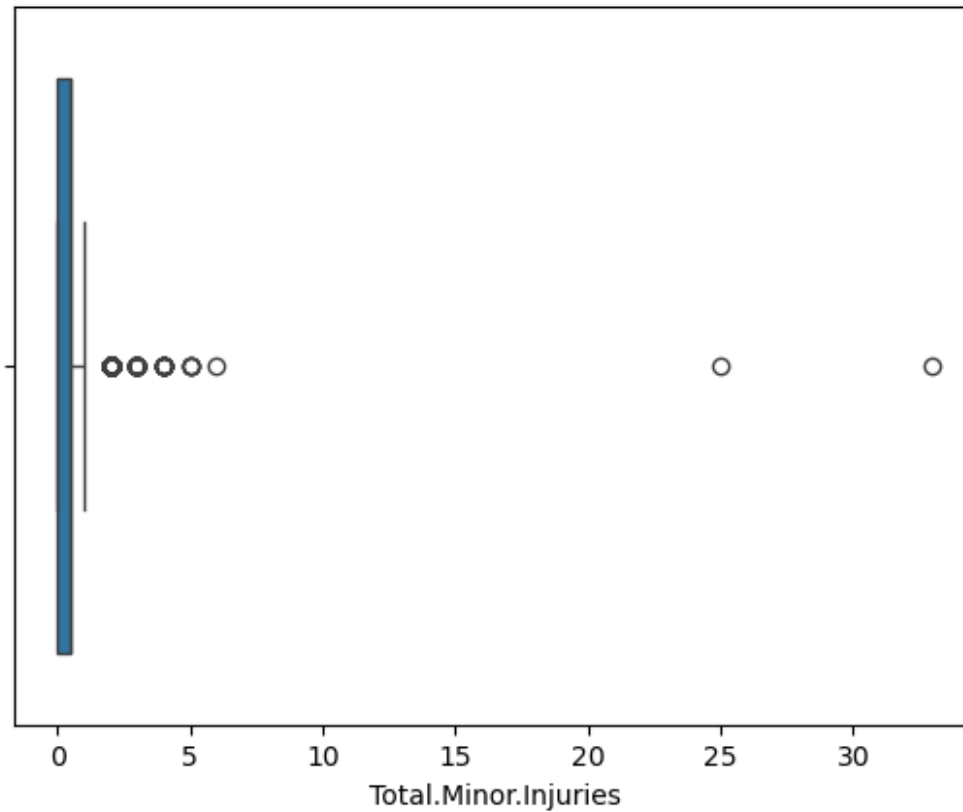
sns.boxplot(x=aviation5["Total.Serious.Injuries"])

<Axes: xlabel='Total.Serious.Injuries'>
```



```
sns.boxplot(x=aviation5["Total.Minor.Injuries"])  
<Axes: xlabel='Total.Minor.Injuries'>
```





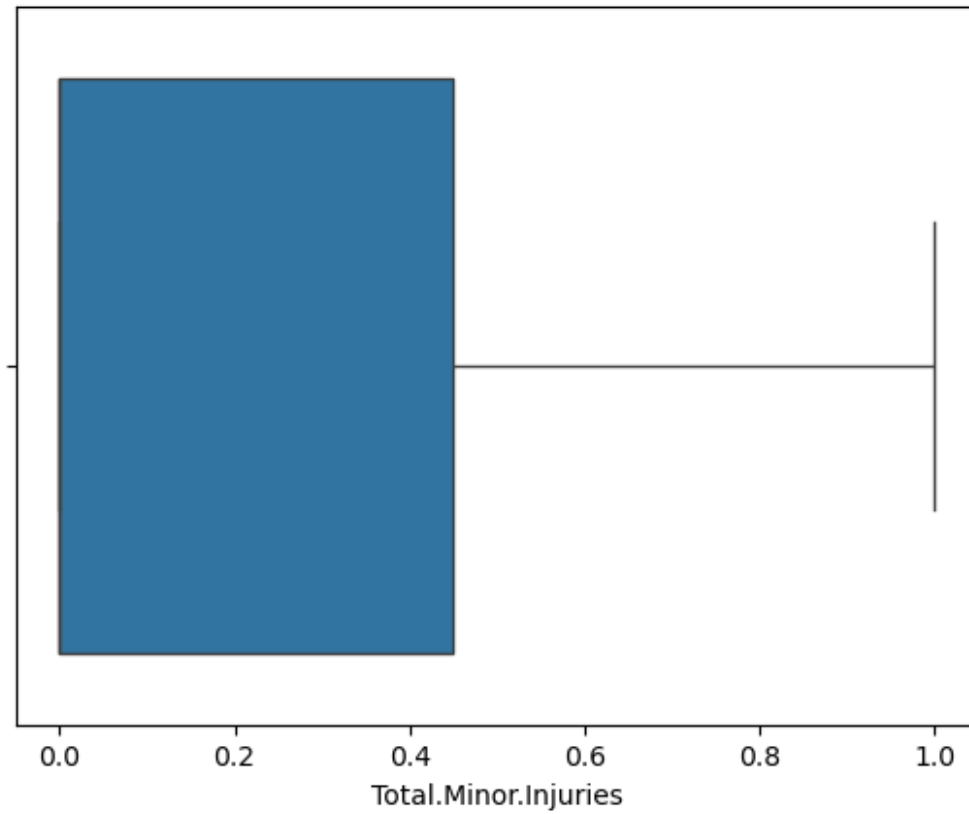
```
# i will use the interquatile range to calculate and filter out
outliers
# Calculate the IQR
Q1 = aviation5['Total.Minor.Injuries'].quantile(0.25)
Q3 = aviation5['Total.Minor.Injuries'].quantile(0.75)
IQR = Q3 - Q1

# Define the bounds for outliers
lower_bound = Q1 - 1.5 * IQR
upper_bound = Q3 + 1.5 * IQR

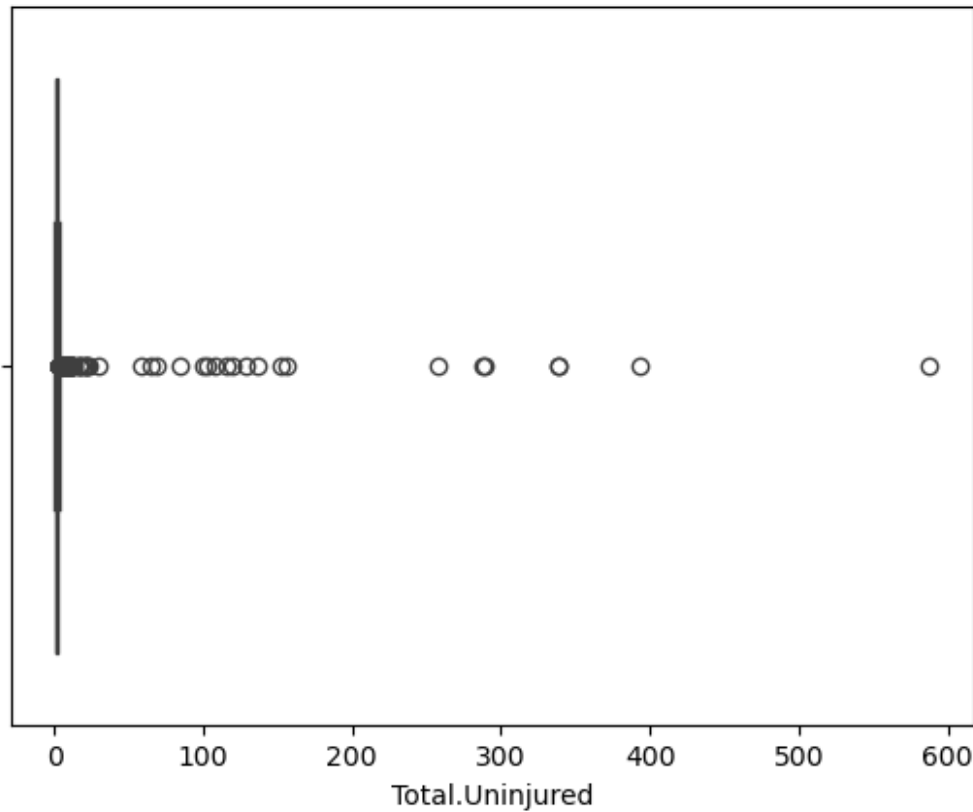
# Filter out outliers
aviation6 = aviation5[(aviation3['Total.Minor.Injuries'] >=
lower_bound) & (aviation5['Total.Minor.Injuries'] <= upper_bound)]
aviation6.reset_index(drop=True, inplace=True)

sns.boxplot(x=aviation6["Total.Minor.Injuries"])

<Axes: xlabel='Total.Minor.Injuries'>
```



```
sns.boxplot(x=aviation6["Total.Uninjured"])  
<Axes: xlabel='Total.Uninjured'>
```



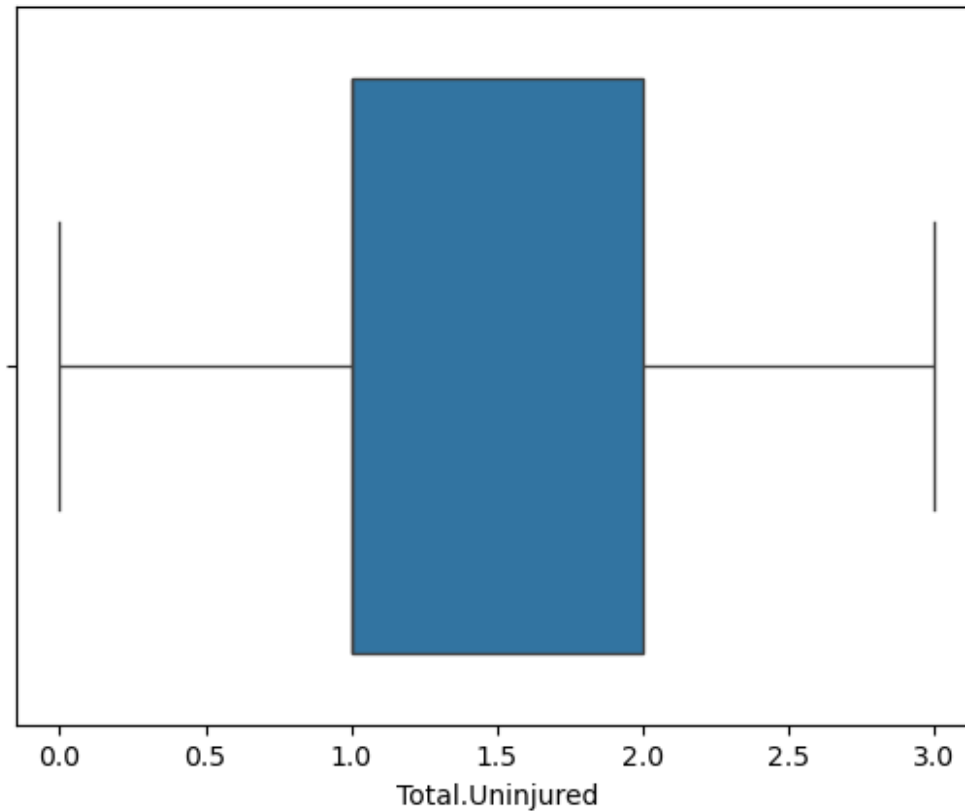
```
# i will use the interquatile range to calculate and filter out
outliers
# Calculate the IQR
Q1 = aviation6['Total.Uninjured'].quantile(0.25)
Q3 = aviation6['Total.Uninjured'].quantile(0.75)
IQR = Q3 - Q1

# Define the bounds for outliers
lower_bound = Q1 - 1.5 * IQR
upper_bound = Q3 + 1.5 * IQR

# Filter out outliers
aviation7 = aviation6[(aviation6['Total.Uninjured'] >= lower_bound) &
(aviation6['Total.Uninjured'] <= upper_bound)]
aviation7.reset_index(drop=True, inplace=True)

sns.boxplot(x=aviation7["Total.Uninjured"])

<Axes: xlabel='Total.Uninjured'>
```

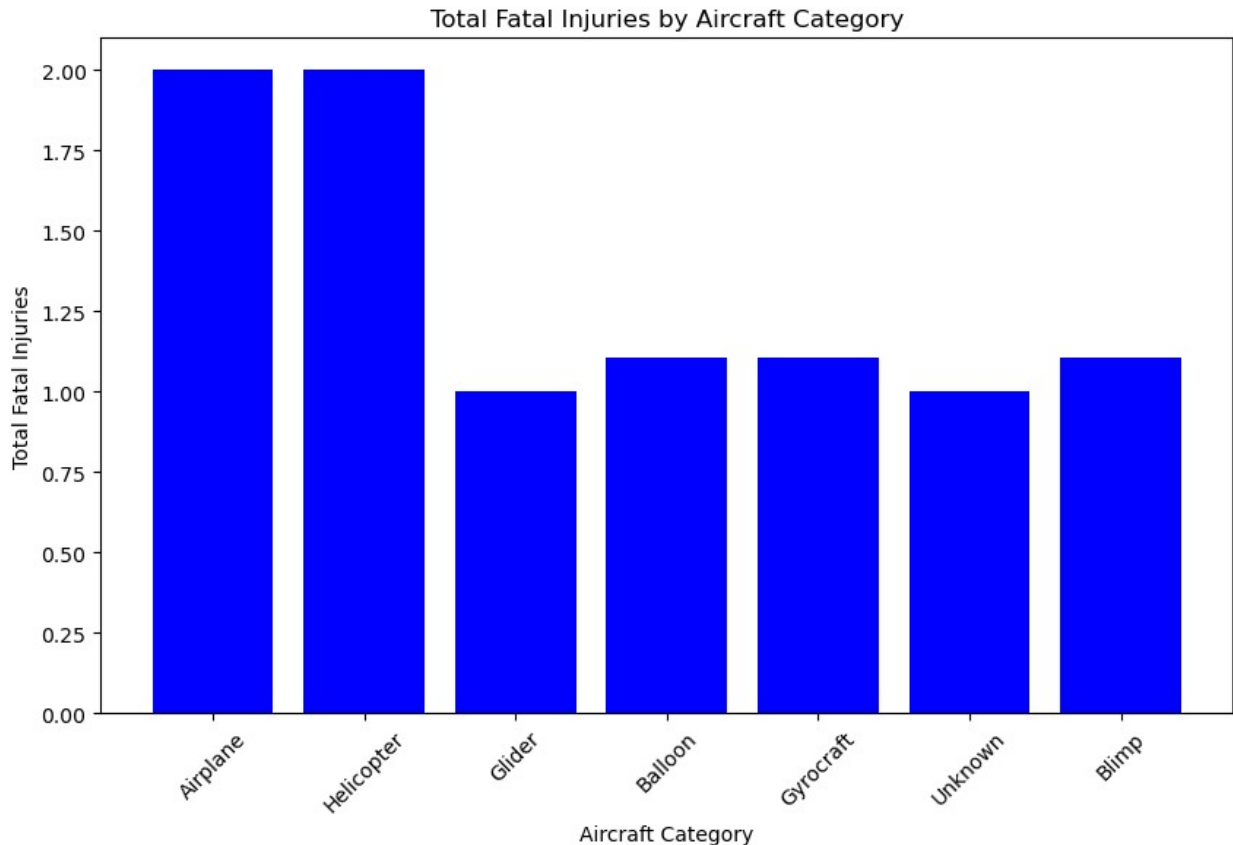


## Data Visualization

```
# Data preparation for plotting
categories = aviation7['Aircraft.Category']
fatal_injuries = aviation7['Total.Fatal.Injuries']

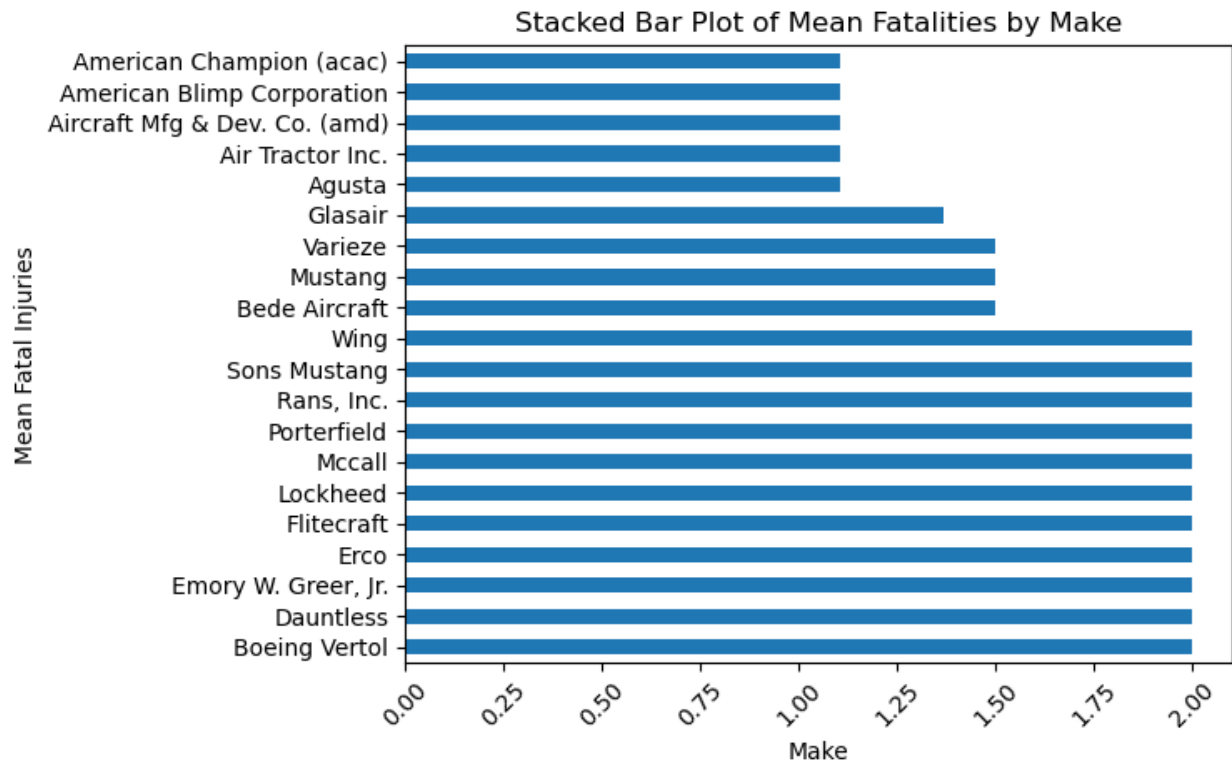
# Plotting the Bar Chart
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
plt.bar(categories, fatal_injuries, color='blue')

# Add labels and title
plt.xlabel('Aircraft Category')
plt.ylabel('Total Fatal Injuries')
plt.title('Total Fatal Injuries by Aircraft Category')
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.show()
```



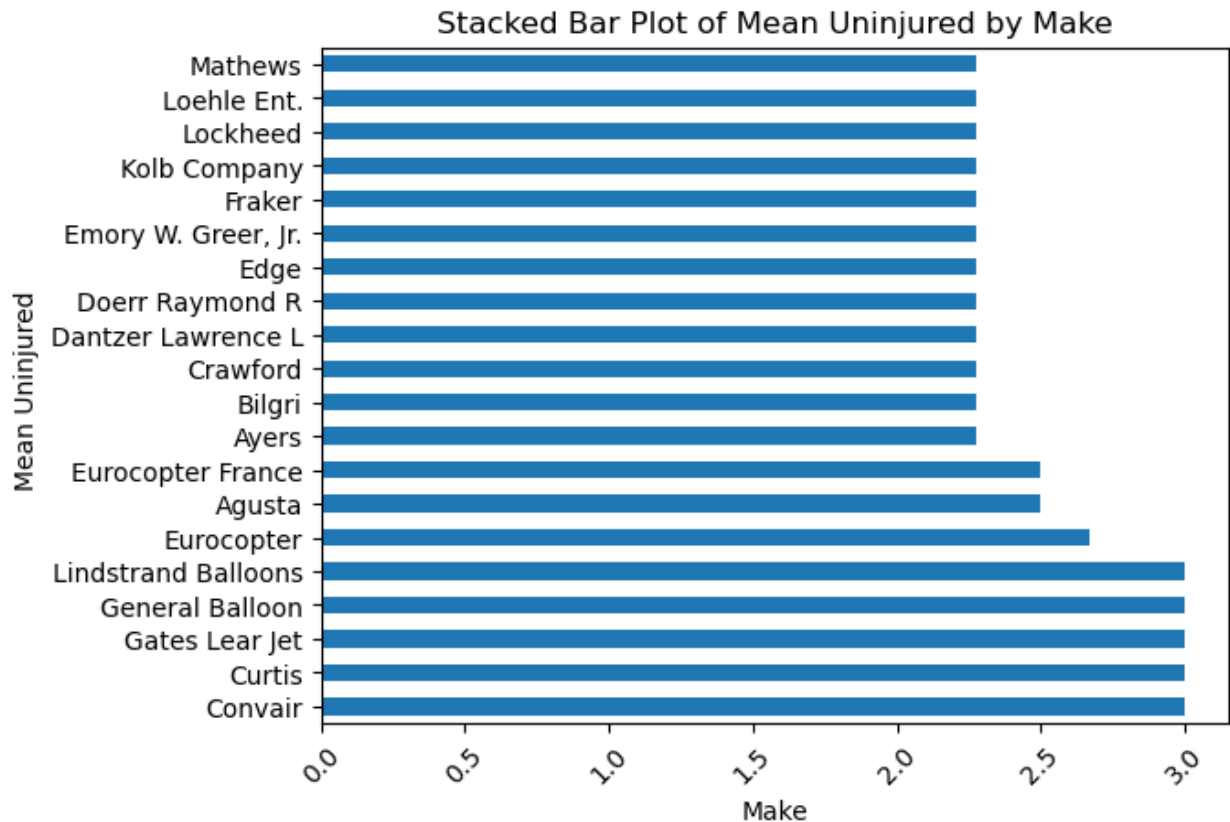
```
# Aggregate the mean number of fatalities by make
mean_fatalities_by_make = aviation7.groupby('Make')
['Total.Fatal.Injuries'].mean()
# Get the top 20 makes by mean fatalities as the makes are too many to
plot visibly on the notebook
top_10_mean_makes = mean_fatalities_by_make.nlargest(20)
# Create a DataFrame for the top 20 makes
top_10_mean_df = top_10_mean_makes.reset_index()

# Plot the bar plot
top_10_mean_df.plot(kind='barh', x='Make', y='Total.Fatal.Injuries',
stacked=True, legend=False)
plt.title('Stacked Bar Plot of Mean Fatalities by Make')
plt.xlabel('Make')
plt.ylabel('Mean Fatal Injuries')
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.show()
```



```
# Aggregate the mean number of fatalities by make
mean_fatalities_by_make = aviation7.groupby('Make')
['Total.Uninjured'].mean()
top_10_mean_makes = mean_fatalities_by_make.nlargest(20)
# Create a DataFrame for the top 20 makes
top_10_mean_df = top_10_mean_makes.reset_index()

# Plot the bar plot
top_10_mean_df.plot(kind='barh', x='Make', y='Total.Uninjured',
stacked=True, legend=False)
plt.title('Stacked Bar Plot of Mean Uninjured by Make')
plt.xlabel('Make')
plt.ylabel('Mean Uninjured')
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.show()
```



```
# Define the file path and name
file_path = r"C:\Users\MONICAH\Documents\Flatiron\new_aviation7.csv"
# Save DataFrame to CSV
aviation7.to_csv(file_path, encoding='UTF-8', index=False)
```

## CONCLUSION

The head of aviation division should consider purchasing the aircrafts that recorded the highest number of uninjured such as Mathews, lockheed etc. Crafts that registred the highest number of fatal accidents should be avoided since they pose highest risk to property and life.