

Medsoar Ventures Limited

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Overview

Medsoar Limited, known for its success in pharmaceuticals, is taking a new venture into the aviation sector. The company plans to buy and operate aircraft for both commercial and private clients. To make smart choices, it's using data science to analyze aviation records and performance metrics, helping identify the safest and most reliable planes. This approach ensures a smooth, efficient, and low-risk entry into the industry.

Business Problem

Medsoar Limited is expanding into the aviation sector by acquiring and operating aircraft for commercial and private enterprises. However, entering a highly regulated and capital-intensive industry comes with significant risks, including safety concerns, operational costs, and aircraft reliability. The company needs a data-driven approach to identify the most suitable planes that minimize risk, optimize efficiency, and ensure long-term profitability.

Data Understanding

The data being used in the determining the aircrafts with the lowest risk for the company come from the 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. This Data was obtained from Kaggle, a datascience platform which has multiple datasets. From this data we can selectively filter out the airplanes that do not fit the company's goals.

```
# Import standard packages
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns

%matplotlib inline
```

the NTSB dataset

The dataset contained two files; AviationData.csv and USState_codes.csv

the dataset in AviationData.csv of the National Transportation Safety Board includes aviation accident data from 1962 to 2023 about civil aviation accidents and selected incidents in the United States and international waters

```
df=pd.read_csv('data/AviationData.csv', encoding="ISO-8859-1")
df.head()
```

```
c:\Users\chris\anaconda3\anaconda4\envs\learn-env\lib\site-packages\
IPython\core\interactiveshell.py:3145: DtypeWarning: Columns (6,7,28)
have mixed types.Specify dtype option on import or set
low_memory=False.
```

```
has_raised = await self.run_ast_nodes(code_ast.body, cell_name,
```

	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	

	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	36.9222	-81.8781	NaN	
3	EUREKA, CA	United States	NaN	NaN	NaN	
4	Canton, OH	United States	NaN	NaN	NaN	

	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	
3	NaN	...	Personal	NaN	2.0	
4	NaN	...	Personal	NaN	1.0	

	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	
3	0.0	0.0	0.0	
4	2.0	NaN	0.0	

	Weather.Condition	Broad.phase.of.flight	Report.Status
0	UNK	Cruise	Probable Cause
NaN			

1	UNK	Unknown	Probable Cause	19-
09-1996				
2	IMC	Cruise	Probable Cause	26-
02-2007				
3	IMC	Cruise	Probable Cause	12-
09-2000				
4	VMC	Approach	Probable Cause	16-
04-1980				

[5 rows x 31 columns]

USA-States Dataset

This dataset involves different USA states with their unique codes and it can be correlated to the location of where the accidents happened in the AviationData.csv files

```
state_code= pd.read_csv('data/USState_codes.csv')
state_code.head()
```

	US_State	Abbreviation
0	Alabama	AL
1	Alaska	AK
2	Arizona	AZ
3	Arkansas	AR
4	California	CA

Data Preparation

AviationData Dataframe

First of all out of the 31 columns in the NTSB dataset, I decided to filter out 20 of the columns which i did not find meaningful or they were redundant in my sorting of data and decided to keep 10 relevant columns. I decided to create a new column, Total injuries which was to encompass Total fatal injuries, total serious and total minor injuries

```
df['tot_injuries']=df['Total.Fatal.Injuries'] +
df['Total.Serious.Injuries'] + df['Total.Minor.Injuries']
```

Important columns

This were the 10 columns that were valuable in the goal of the objective

```
imp_columns=['Event.Date','Location','Make','Model','Purpose.of.flight',
', 'Aircraft.damage', 'Injury.Severity',
', 'Amateur.Built', 'Engine.Type', 'Broad.phase.of.flight', 'tot_injuries']
```

```
df=df[imp_columns]
df
```

	Event.Date	Location	Make	
Model \				
0	1948-10-24	MOOSE CREEK, ID	Stinson	
108-3				
1	1962-07-19	BRIDGEPORT, CA	Piper	PA24-
180				
2	1974-08-30	Saltville, VA	Cessna	
172M				
3	1977-06-19	EUREKA, CA	Rockwell	
112				
4	1979-08-02	Canton, OH	Cessna	
501				
...	
...				
88884	2022-12-26	Annapolis, MD	PIPER	PA-28-
151				
88885	2022-12-26	Hampton, NH	BELLANCA	
7ECA				
88886	2022-12-26	Payson, AZ	AMERICAN CHAMPION AIRCRAFT	
8GCBC				
88887	2022-12-26	Morgan, UT	CESSNA	
210N				
88888	2022-12-29	Athens, GA	PIPER	PA-24-
260				
	Purpose.of.flight	Aircraft.damage	Injury.Severity	Amateur.Built
\				
0	Personal	Destroyed	Fatal(2)	No
1	Personal	Destroyed	Fatal(4)	No
2	Personal	Destroyed	Fatal(3)	No
3	Personal	Destroyed	Fatal(2)	No
4	Personal	Destroyed	Fatal(1)	No
...
88884	Personal	NaN	Minor	No
88885	NaN	NaN	NaN	No
88886	Personal	Substantial	Non-Fatal	No

88887	Personal	NaN	NaN	No
88888	Personal	NaN	Minor	No

	Engine.Type	Broad.phase.of.flight	tot_injuries
0	Reciprocating	Cruise	2.0
1	Reciprocating	Unknown	4.0
2	Reciprocating	Cruise	NaN
3	Reciprocating	Cruise	2.0
4	NaN	Approach	NaN
...
88884	NaN	NaN	1.0
88885	NaN	NaN	0.0
88886	NaN	NaN	0.0
88887	NaN	NaN	0.0
88888	NaN	NaN	1.0

[88889 rows x 11 columns]

df.shape

(88889, 11)

Next step was to determine the information of the dataset available and how many null values it contained

```
null_counts = df.isnull().sum()
print(null_counts)
```

Event.Date	0
Location	52
Make	63
Model	92
Purpose.of.flight	6192
Aircraft.damage	3194
Injury.Severity	1000
Amateur.Built	102
Engine.Type	7077
Broad.phase.of.flight	27165
tot_injuries	14466
dtype:	int64

it looked like all the columns apart from the event date had a null value. Since the main purpose of Medsoar Limited while entering the Aviation Sector is to incur as little risk as possible in the new business, all null values in the Aircraft.damage, 'Injury.Severity' were removed since this was a very crucial information. Also since Medsoar plans to enter the commercial and private sector in the aviation business all aircrafts with null values are also removed since we do not know

their purpose. Make, Engine type and model null values were also removed since we do not know what aircraft it was

```
df = df.dropna(axis=0,
subset=["Make","Model","Purpose.of.flight","Aircraft.damage","Injury.Severity","Engine.Type","Location","Amateur.Built","Broad.phase.of.flight"])
```

df

	Event.Date	Location	Make	Model
\				
0	1948-10-24	MOOSE CREEK, ID	Stinson	108-3
1	1962-07-19	BRIDGEPORT, CA	Piper	PA24-180
2	1974-08-30	Saltville, VA	Cessna	172M
3	1977-06-19	EUREKA, CA	Rockwell	112
6	1981-08-01	COTTON, MN	Cessna	180
...
63906	2007-12-29	Crowley, TX	Althouse	RAF 2000 GTX
63908	2007-12-30	CHEROKEE, AL	Bell	206L-3
63909	2007-12-30	PASO ROBLES, CA	Cirrus Design Corp.	SR22
63910	2007-12-30	ALEXANDRIA, MN	Lerohl	RV-8
63911	2007-12-31	SANTA ANA, CA	Piper	PA-12

	Purpose.of.flight	Aircraft.damage	Injury.Severity	Amateur.Built
\				
0	Personal	Destroyed	Fatal(2)	No
1	Personal	Destroyed	Fatal(4)	No
2	Personal	Destroyed	Fatal(3)	No
3	Personal	Destroyed	Fatal(2)	No
6	Personal	Destroyed	Fatal(4)	No
...
63906	Personal	Destroyed	Fatal(2)	Yes

63908	Other Work Use	Substantial	Fatal(3)	No
63909	Personal	Substantial	Fatal(1)	No
63910	Personal	Substantial	Non-Fatal	Yes
63911	Instructional	Substantial	Non-Fatal	No

	Engine.Type	Broad.phase.of.flight	tot_injuries
0	Reciprocating	Cruise	2.0
1	Reciprocating	Unknown	4.0
2	Reciprocating	Cruise	NaN
3	Reciprocating	Cruise	2.0
6	Reciprocating	Unknown	4.0
...
63906	Reciprocating	Maneuvering	2.0
63908	Turbo Shaft	Maneuvering	3.0
63909	Reciprocating	Maneuvering	NaN
63910	Reciprocating	Takeoff	NaN
63911	Reciprocating	Landing	NaN

[59027 rows x 11 columns]

Since the 'tot_injuries' column is an important one for analysis and is a float, it contains too many missing values to drop all (14446 in total) I decided to replace the null with median

```
df = df.copy()
df['tot_injuries'] =
df['tot_injuries'].fillna(df['tot_injuries'].median())

null_counts = df.isnull().sum()
print(null_counts)
```

Event.Date	0
Location	0
Make	0
Model	0
Purpose.of.flight	0
Aircraft.damage	0
Injury.Severity	0
Amateur.Built	0
Engine.Type	0
Broad.phase.of.flight	0
tot_injuries	0

dtype: int64

after dealing with the AviationData.csv Dataframe and ensuring all info lacks null values the next step was the USA-States Dataframe

USA_States Dataset

In this set first of all i checked for null values

```
null_counts = state_code.isnull().sum()
print(null_counts)

US_State      0
Abbreviation  0
dtype: int64
```

Since It has no missing value we can proceed to analysing data

DATA ANALYSIS

After dealing with the null values. the next step was data analysis

Number of planes fitting the Purpose of Private and Commercial ventures

The purpose of flight column was filtered to obtain planes that were for commercial and private enterprises since the main purpose of Medsoar limited is to enter those spaces. The column was filtered to obtain only for those purposes

```
df['Purpose.of.flight'].unique()

array(['Personal', 'Business', 'Instructional', 'Unknown', 'Ferry',
      'Executive/corporate', 'Aerial Observation', 'Aerial
Application',
      'Public Aircraft', 'Skydiving', 'Other Work Use',
      'Positioning',
      'Flight Test', 'Air Race/show', 'Air Drop', 'Glider Tow',
      'Public Aircraft - Local', 'Public Aircraft - Federal',
      'External Load', 'Public Aircraft - State', 'Banner Tow',
      'Firefighting'], dtype=object)
```

from the above code we obtained the different unique purposes which each aircraft was being used for. Since the purposes of Medsoar is in commercial and private ventures we will choose: Personal, Business, Executive/corporate and Ferry

```
df = df[df["Purpose.of.flight"].isin(["Personal",
"Business", "Executive/corporate", "Ferry"])]

df
```


Make \	Event.Date	Location		
0	1948-10-24	MOOSE CREEK, ID		Stinson
1	1962-07-19	BRIDGEPORT, CA		Piper
2	1974-08-30	Saltville, VA		Cessna
3	1977-06-19	EUREKA, CA		Rockwell
6	1981-08-01	COTTON, MN		Cessna
...
63904	2007-12-29	CRYSTAL FALLS, MI		Cessna
63905	2007-12-29	ABINGDON, IL	Ercoupe (eng & Research Corp.)	
63906	2007-12-29	Crowley, TX		Althouse
63909	2007-12-30	PASO ROBLES, CA	Cirrus Design Corp.	
63910	2007-12-30	ALEXANDRIA, MN		Lerohl
\	Model	Purpose.of.flight	Aircraft.damage	Injury.Severity
0	108-3	Personal	Destroyed	Fatal(2)
1	PA24-180	Personal	Destroyed	Fatal(4)
2	172M	Personal	Destroyed	Fatal(3)
3	112	Personal	Destroyed	Fatal(2)
6	180	Personal	Destroyed	Fatal(4)
...
63904	172F	Personal	Substantial	Non-Fatal
63905	415D	Personal	Substantial	Non-Fatal
63906	RAF 2000 GTX	Personal	Destroyed	Fatal(2)
63909	SR22	Personal	Substantial	Fatal(1)
63910	RV-8	Personal	Substantial	Non-Fatal
Amateur.Built		Engine.Type	Broad.phase.of.flight	tot_injuries

0	No	Reciprocating	Cruise	2.0
1	No	Reciprocating	Unknown	4.0
2	No	Reciprocating	Cruise	0.0
3	No	Reciprocating	Cruise	2.0
6	No	Reciprocating	Unknown	4.0
...
63904	No	Reciprocating	Landing	0.0
63905	No	Reciprocating	Maneuvering	0.0
63906	Yes	Reciprocating	Maneuvering	2.0
63909	No	Reciprocating	Maneuvering	0.0
63910	Yes	Reciprocating	Takeoff	0.0

[39340 rows x 11 columns]

```
plane_purpose = df["Purpose.of.flight"].value_counts()
print(plane_purpose)
```

Personal	34981
Business	3300
Ferry	657
Executive/corporate	402

Name: Purpose.of.flight, dtype: int64

These are the number of plane models that fit the purpose of Medsoar limited

The different types of Aircraft models

After determining how many types of aircrafts fit the goal of Medsoar limited, the next step was to determine the different makes of the airplanes available for chossing

```
plane_make = df["Make"].unique()
print(plane_make)
```

['Stinson' 'Piper' 'Cessna' ... 'Hein' 'Althouse' 'Lerohl']

```
num_unique_planes = df["Make"].nunique()
print(num_unique_planes)
```

```
3984
plane_counts = df["Make"].value_counts()
print(plane_counts)
Cessna      13703
Piper       8224
Beech       2940
Mooney       940
Bellanca     672
...
Girard       1
Silvaggio    1
Wood-oldfield 1
Fleming      1
Waspair Tomcat 1
Name: Make, Length: 3984, dtype: int64
```

From the above data it was discovered that the CESSNA and cessna had each been classified as unique values yet they represented the same plane hence it had to be grouped as one to avoid improper analysis

```
df = df.copy()
df["Make"] = df["Make"].str.lower()
print(df["Make"].unique())
['stinson' 'piper' 'cessna' ... 'hein' 'althouse' 'lerohl']
```

Plane Manufacturer in relation to the number of fatalities and Aircraft Damage

In this section The aircrafts are further filtered to the ones with only minor aircraft damage while those with substantial and destroyed ones are dropped

```
df=df[df['Aircraft.damage']== 'Minor']
df
```

	Event.Date	Location	Make	Model
23	1982-01-03	VAN NUYS, CA	piper	PA-24-180
40	1982-01-05	PENSACOLA, FL	rockwell	114
119	1982-01-19	WASHINGTON, DC	de havilland	DHC-6-300

131	1982-01-20	SAN JOSE, CA	piper	PA-31-350
194	1982-01-30	TRUCKEE, CA	piper	PA-28R-201T
...
63182	2007-08-15	Alton, IL	piper	PA-32R-301T
63347	2007-09-08	Kerrville, TX	mooney	M20TN
63490	2007-10-02	Ashland, KY	degelia	Rotor Flight Dynamic
63519	2007-10-06	El Cajon, CA	yakovlev	YAK-50
63896	2007-12-26	Aspen, CO	piper	PA-46-310P
Purpose.of.flight Aircraft.damage Injury.Severity				
Amateur.Built \				
23	Personal	Minor	Incident	
No				
40	Business	Minor	Incident	
No				
119	Ferry	Minor	Incident	
No				
131	Executive/corporate	Minor	Incident	
No				
194	Personal	Minor	Incident	
No				
...
..				
63182	Business	Minor	Incident	
No				
63347	Personal	Minor	Incident	
No				
63490	Personal	Minor	Non-Fatal	
Yes				
63519	Personal	Minor	Non-Fatal	
No				
63896	Personal	Minor	Incident	
No				
Engine.Type Broad.phase.of.flight tot_injuries				
23	Reciprocating	Approach	0.0	
40	Reciprocating	Cruise	0.0	
119	Turbo Prop	Descent	0.0	
131	Reciprocating	Takeoff	0.0	
194	Reciprocating	Landing	0.0	
...	

63182	Reciprocating	Descent	0.0
63347	Reciprocating	Landing	0.0
63490	Reciprocating	Landing	0.0
63519	Reciprocating	Landing	0.0
63896	Reciprocating	Climb	0.0

[464 rows x 11 columns]

```
import pandas as pd
```

```
# Assuming df is your DataFrame already filtered to only 'minor' in Aircraft.damage
```

```
# Count minor incidents by aircraft Make
```

```
minor_counts = df['Make'].value_counts().reset_index()
```

```
minor_counts.columns = ['Make', 'Minor_Incidents_Count']
```

```
# Sort by count (ascending to find least frequent)
```

```
minor_counts_sorted =
```

```
minor_counts.sort_values('Minor_Incidents_Count')
```

```
# Get the manufacturer with least minor incidents
```

```
least_minor_make = minor_counts_sorted.iloc[0]
```

```
# Display results
```

```
print("Aircraft Manufacturer with Least Minor Incidents:")
```

```
print(f"Make: {least_minor_make['Make']}")
```

```
print(f"Number of Minor Incidents:
```

```
{least_minor_make['Minor_Incidents_Count']}")
```

```
print("\nAll Manufacturers by Minor Incident Count (Ascending Order):")
```

```
print(minor_counts_sorted.to_string(index=False))
```

Aircraft Manufacturer with Least Minor Incidents:

Make: sprague

Number of Minor Incidents: 1

All Manufacturers by Minor Incident Count (Ascending Order):

	Make	Minor_Incidents_Count
	sprague	1
	classic aircraft corp.	1
	dornier	1
	semco	1
	coelho	1
	barnes	1
	new piper aircraft, inc.	1
	ultimate	1
	convair	1
	degelia	1

maule	1
starflight	1
unknown	1
kolb company	1
swearingen	1
aviat	1
kosch	1
avions marcel dassault	1
aircoupe	1
american general aircraft	1
buchmann	1
lake	1
canadian car & foundry	1
republic	1
lingwall	1
piccard	1
todd	1
diamond aircraft industries	1
yakovlev	1
omf	1
barr	1
taylorcraft	1
eagle balloons	1
john hubbard	1
learjet	1
us/lta	1
robinson	1
gates lear jet	1
quickie	1
bensen	1
burkhart grob	1
smith, ted aerostar	1
fitz	1
bushby	1
british aerospace	1
fantasy sky promotions	1
mcdonnell douglas	1
wayne hooks	1
franz	1
crozier	1
quicksilver	1
general balloon	1
douglas swanningson	1
mbb	1
dassault-breguet	1
bok	1
shanklin	1
saloff	1
boeing steerman	1

head balloons, inc.	1
eiriavion oy	1
stevens	1
temco	1
raytheon	1
billings/humbyrd	1
globe	1
robertson	1
great lakes	1
sikorsky	1
wizard	1
galaxy	1
morrison	1
powrachute corp.	1
hoac austria	1
homebuilt	1
liberty aerospace, inc.	1
colonial	1
kenneth miller	1
pterodactyl	2
dassault	2
fairchild	2
cirrus design corp.	2
dassault aviation	2
gulfstream aerospace	2
sukhoi	2
schleicher	2
grumman american	2
aerostar	2
schempp-hirth	2
champion	2
gates learjet	2
lockheed	2
mitsubishi	3
cameron	3
douglas	3
waco	3
israel aircraft industries	3
enstrom	3
hughes	3
grumman	4
aeronca	4
canadair	4
pitts	4
bellanca	4
bell	5
schweizer	5
stinson	5
rockwell	7

raven	7
de havilland	7
balloon works	9
north american	11
boeing	11
mooney	21
beech	38
piper	64
cessna	127

From the above inf there are a number of aircrafts with only 1 minor accident while the most was the Cessna Aircraft

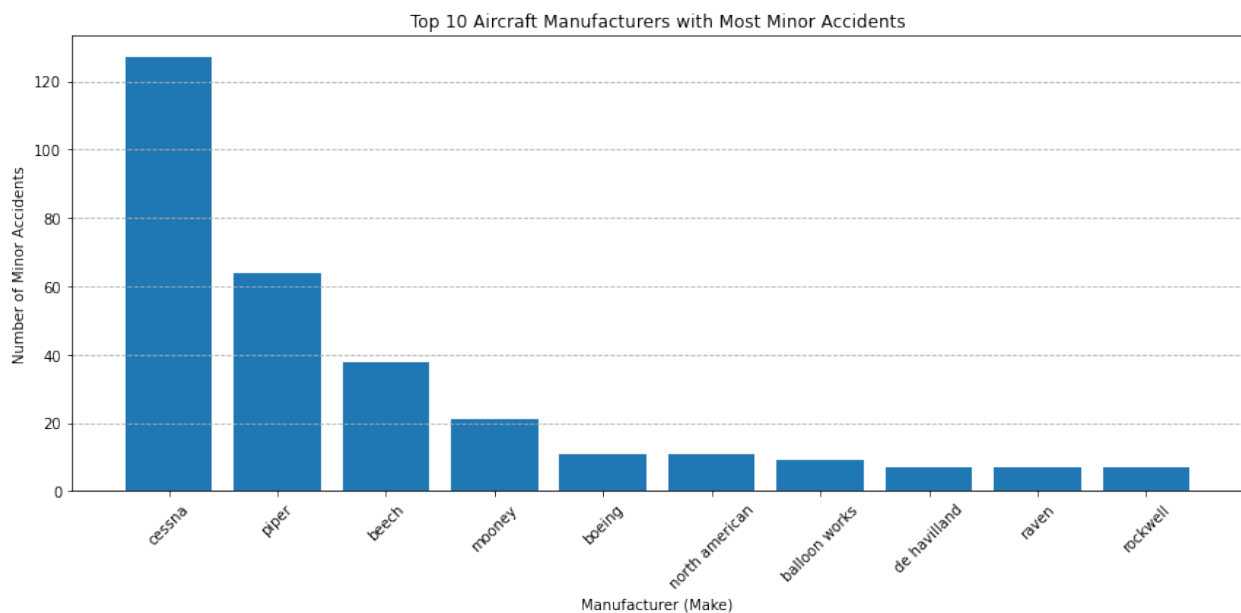
A visualization was done to show the distribution in form of a bar graph of the top 10 Makes with the most minor accidents

```
top_10_minor = df['Make'].value_counts().nlargest(10).reset_index()
top_10_minor.columns = ['Make', 'Minor_Accidents_Count']

plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
bars = plt.bar(top_10_minor['Make'],
top_10_minor['Minor_Accidents_Count'],)

plt.title('Top 10 Aircraft Manufacturers with Most Minor Accidents')
plt.xlabel('Manufacturer (Make)')
plt.ylabel('Number of Minor Accidents')
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.grid(axis='y', linestyle='--')

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



After remaining with only aircrafts with minor damage, the next step was to filter all airplanes that had ever caused a fatality of more than 15 during time of service

```
# Group by Make and sum the total injuries
make_injuries = df.groupby('Make')['tot_injuries'].sum().reset_index()

# Filter out Makes with more than 15 total injuries
filtered_makes = make_injuries[make_injuries['tot_injuries'] <= 15]
['Make']

filtered_df = df[df['Make'].isin(filtered_makes)]

print(f"Original: {df.shape}")
print(f"Filtered ): {filtered_df.shape}")
```

Original: (464, 11)
Filtered): (337, 11)

filtered_df

	Event.Date	Location	Make	Model
\				
23	1982-01-03	VAN NUYS, CA	pipec	PA-24-180
40	1982-01-05	PENSACOLA, FL	rockwell	114
119	1982-01-19	WASHINGTON, DC	de havilland	DHC-6-300
131	1982-01-20	SAN JOSE, CA	pipec	PA-31-350
194	1982-01-30	TRUCKEE, CA	pipec	PA-28R-201T
...
63182	2007-08-15	Alton, IL	pipec	PA-32R-301T
63347	2007-09-08	Kerrville, TX	mooney	M20TN
63490	2007-10-02	Ashland, KY	degelia	Rotor Flight Dynamic
63519	2007-10-06	El Cajon, CA	yakovlev	YAK-50
63896	2007-12-26	Aspen, CO	pipec	PA-46-310P
	Purpose.of.flight	Aircraft.damage	Injury.Severity	
Amateur.Built	\			
23	Personal	Minor	Incident	
No				

40	Business	Minor	Incident
No			
119	Ferry	Minor	Incident
No			
131	Executive/corporate	Minor	Incident
No			
194	Personal	Minor	Incident
No			
...
...			
63182	Business	Minor	Incident
No			
63347	Personal	Minor	Incident
No			
63490	Personal	Minor	Non-Fatal
Yes			
63519	Personal	Minor	Non-Fatal
No			
63896	Personal	Minor	Incident
No			
	Engine.Type	Broad.phase.of.flight	tot_injuries
23	Reciprocating	Approach	0.0
40	Reciprocating	Cruise	0.0
119	Turbo Prop	Descent	0.0
131	Reciprocating	Takeoff	0.0
194	Reciprocating	Landing	0.0
...
63182	Reciprocating	Descent	0.0
63347	Reciprocating	Landing	0.0
63490	Reciprocating	Landing	0.0
63519	Reciprocating	Landing	0.0
63896	Reciprocating	Climb	0.0
[337 rows x 11 columns]			

Cost of Operation

Since the goal of Medsoar limited while entering the airplane business is to have the lowest risk for the company. All amateur builds that were 'yes' were dropped since it will be difficult to fix the plane/ have insurance for the plane since they are not certified builders of planes

Additionally all accidents that occurred before 1990 were dropped since the planes will be too old now to buy and expensive to maintain

```
df = df.copy()
df.loc[:, 'Event.Date'] = pd.to_datetime(df['Event.Date'])
```

```
df = df[df['Event.Date'].dt.year >= 1990].copy()
df
```

	Event.Date	Location	Make	Model
\				
24854	1990-02-04	TOMBALL, TX	cessna	150M
25046	1990-03-11	TITUSVILLE, FL	stinson	AT-19
25131	1990-03-25	AUGUSTA, GA	mooney	M-20L
25482	1990-05-15	DAYTONA BEACH, FL	boeing	A75N1
25517	1990-05-20	COEUR D'ALENE, ID	swearingen	SA226-T(B)
...

63182	2007-08-15	Alton, IL	pipec	PA-32R-301T
63347	2007-09-08	Kerrville, TX	mooney	M20TN
63490	2007-10-02	Ashland, KY	degelia	Rotor Flight Dynamic
63519	2007-10-06	El Cajon, CA	yakovlev	YAK-50
63896	2007-12-26	Aspen, CO	pipec	PA-46-310P

	Purpose.of.flight	Aircraft.damage	Injury.Severity	Amateur.Built
\				
24854	Personal	Minor	Fatal(1)	No
25046	Personal	Minor	Incident	No
25131	Personal	Minor	Incident	No
25482	Personal	Minor	Non-Fatal	No
25517	Personal	Minor	Fatal(1)	No
...

63182	Business	Minor	Incident	No
63347	Personal	Minor	Incident	No
63490	Personal	Minor	Non-Fatal	Yes
63519	Personal	Minor	Non-Fatal	No
63896	Personal	Minor	Incident	No

	Engine.Type	Broad.phase.of.flight	tot_injuries
24854	Reciprocating	Approach	1.0
25046	Reciprocating	Takeoff	0.0
25131	Reciprocating	Takeoff	0.0
25482	Reciprocating	Taxi	0.0
25517	Turbo Prop	Taxi	1.0
...
63182	Reciprocating	Descent	0.0
63347	Reciprocating	Landing	0.0
63490	Reciprocating	Landing	0.0
63519	Reciprocating	Landing	0.0
63896	Reciprocating	Climb	0.0

[215 rows x 11 columns]

```
df=df[df['Amateur.Built']=='No']
df
```

	Event.Date	Location	Make	Model \
24854	1990-02-04	TOMBALL, TX	cessna	150M
25046	1990-03-11	TITUSVILLE, FL	stinson	AT-19
25131	1990-03-25	AUGUSTA, GA	mooney	M-20L
25482	1990-05-15	DAYTONA BEACH, FL	boeing	A75N1
25517	1990-05-20	COEUR D'ALENE, ID	swearingen	SA226-T(B)
...
63053	2007-07-28	Suffolk, VA	powrachute corp.	Pegasus 912M
63182	2007-08-15	Alton, IL	piper	PA-32R-301T
63347	2007-09-08	Kerrville, TX	mooney	M20TN
63519	2007-10-06	El Cajon, CA	yakovlev	YAK-50
63896	2007-12-26	Aspen, CO	piper	PA-46-310P

	Purpose.of.flight	Aircraft.damage	Injury.Severity	Amateur.Built \
24854	Personal	Minor	Fatal(1)	No
25046	Personal	Minor	Incident	No
25131	Personal	Minor	Incident	No
25482	Personal	Minor	Non-Fatal	No
25517	Personal	Minor	Fatal(1)	No
...
63053	Personal	Minor	Non-Fatal	No
63182	Business	Minor	Incident	No
63347	Personal	Minor	Incident	No

63519	Personal	Minor	Non-Fatal	No
63896	Personal	Minor	Incident	No

	Engine.Type	Broad.phase.of.flight	tot_injuries
24854	Reciprocating	Approach	1.0
25046	Reciprocating	Takeoff	0.0
25131	Reciprocating	Takeoff	0.0
25482	Reciprocating	Taxi	0.0
25517	Turbo Prop	Taxi	1.0
...
63053	Reciprocating	Climb	0.0
63182	Reciprocating	Descent	0.0
63347	Reciprocating	Landing	0.0
63519	Reciprocating	Landing	0.0
63896	Reciprocating	Climb	0.0

[196 rows x 11 columns]

From the above Data 196 aircrafts generally fitted Medsoar limited goal for aircrafts with the lowest risk for the company

Most Common Engine Type

This was to aid in which engine was used with most of the makes which are least likely to have a serious accident

```
engine_type_counts =
df['Engine.Type'].value_counts(dropna=True).sort_values(ascending=False)
```

```
most_common_engine = engine_type_counts.index[0]
most_common_engine_count = engine_type_counts.iloc[0]
```

```
print(f"Most common Engine Type: {most_common_engine}")
print(f"Count:{most_common_engine_count} ")
print(engine_type_counts)
```

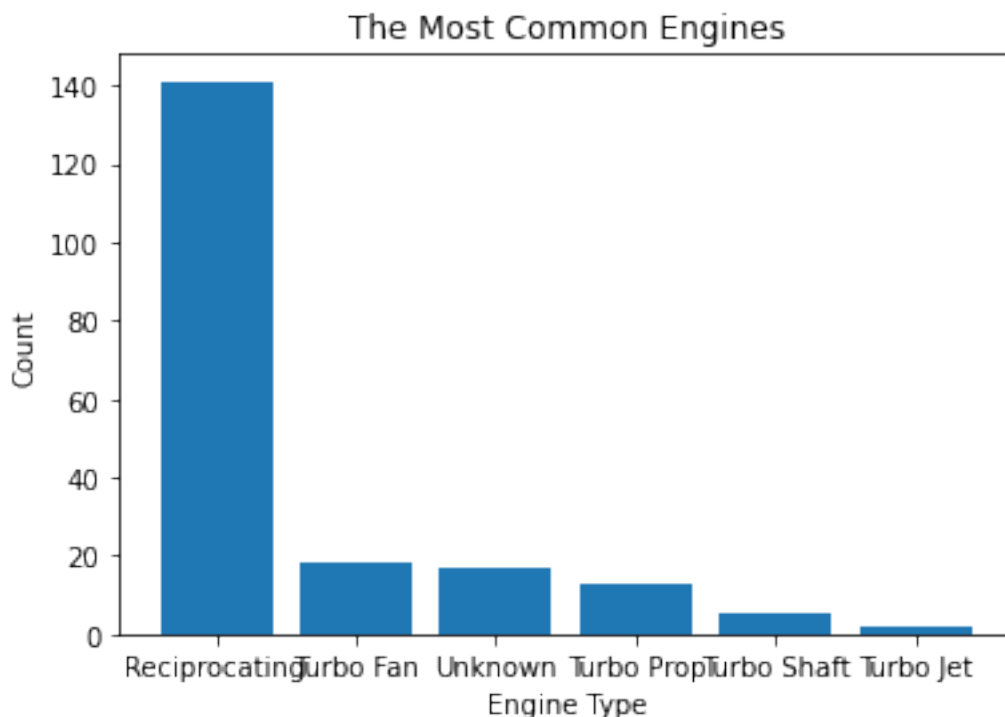
```
Most common Engine Type: Reciprocating
Count:141
Reciprocating      141
Turbo Fan           18
Unknown             17
Turbo Prop          13
```

```
Turbo Shaft      5
Turbo Jet        2
Name: Engine.Type, dtype: int64
```

Graph of the Most common Engine

```
bar_chart_title = "The Most Common Engines"

fig, ax = plt.subplots()
ax.bar(x=engine_type_counts.index, height=engine_type_counts)
ax.set_xlabel("Engine Type")
ax.set_ylabel("Count")
ax.set_title(bar_chart_title);
```



From the information the most common engine was found to be the reciprocating engine and hence the least crashed rate

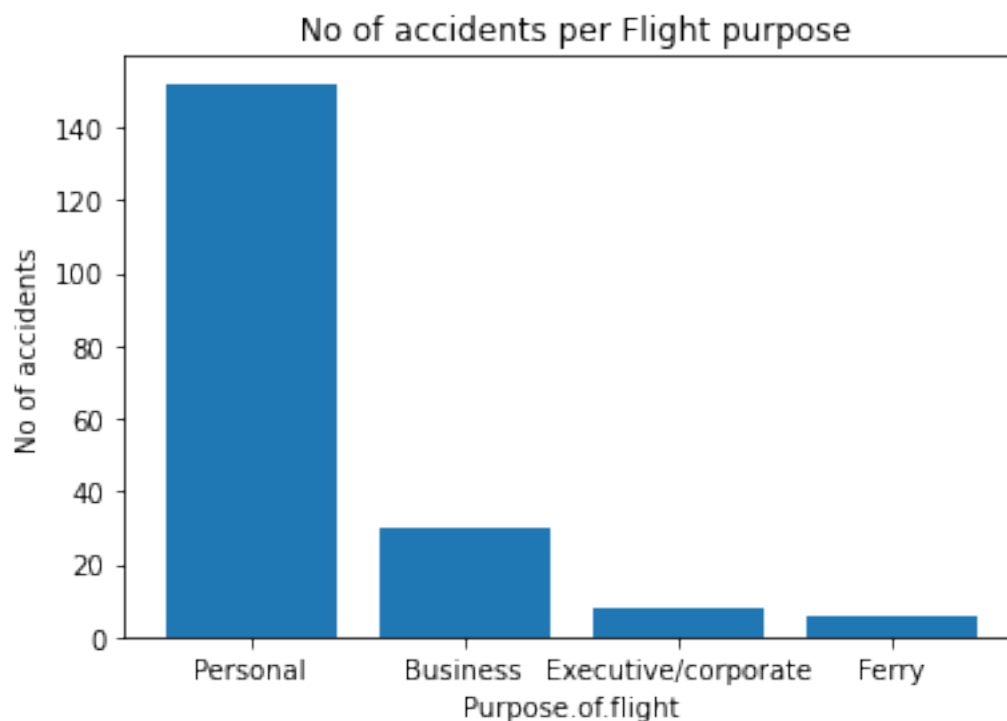
Number of Airplanes which meets the company function and their division

```
plane_purpose = df["Purpose.of.flight"].value_counts()
print(plane_purpose)
```

```
Personal          152
Business          30
Executive/corporate 8
Ferry             6
Name: Purpose.of.flight, dtype: int64
```

```
bar_chart_title = " No of accidents per Flight purpose"
```

```
fig, ax = plt.subplots()
ax.bar(x=plane_purpose.index, height=plane_purpose)
ax.set_xlabel("Purpose.of.flight")
ax.set_ylabel("No of accidents")
ax.set_title(bar_chart_title);
```



Recommendations

1) The best engine Type

the purpose of determining the engine type was to prevent the company from going for aeroplanes with the least reliable engines and the ones prone to regular accidents. From the analysis, it was determined that the Reciprocating engine was the best engine, followed by the Turbo fan and the turbo prop engines. Choosing any of these engines was determined to reduce the company's risk in terms of failure and accidents, hence reducing costs.

2) Which Business venture should the company prioritize

The purpose of determining which airplane purpose had the least risk of an accident was important in determining which the direction the company will go. From the data analysis, the number of personal aircrafts had the most number of accidents, hence I would recommend the company to reduce the private/personal ventures. The commercial planes had the least accidents. This could be due to better servicing of the plane, better pilots and much more better plane equipments.

3 Which aircraft was found to be the safest

A number of aircrafts were found to have a minor accident damage with the least number of total injuries, but the one that stood out is the Cessna, Piper and Beech airplanes, which rarely had substantial damages after an accident or a high number of total injuries exceeding 15.

```
# Changing filtered information to excel for use in tableau  
df.to_excel('./data/Filtered_Aviation_Data.xlsx', index=False)
```