**FLIGHT CRASH ANALYSIS USING DATA MINING**

***Project submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of***

# BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY

### IN

**COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING**

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### DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

### HOLY MARY INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY & SCIENCE

### (COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING)

***(Approved by AICTE New Delhi, Permanently Affiliated to JNTU Hyderabad, Accredited by NAAC with ‘A’ Grade)***

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### 2021 – 2022

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**CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that the mini project entitled “ **FLIGHT CRASH ANALYSIS USING DATA MINING** ” is being submitted by K.NITHISHA (18C91A0536), K.SHASHIDHAR (18C91A0537), DUDAM RAJU (18C91A0518), inPartial fulfillment of the academic requirements for the award of the degree of Bachelor ofTechnology in “COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING” HOLY MARY INSTITUTE OFTECHNOLOGY & SCIENCE, JNTU Hyderabad during the year 2021- 2022.

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**DECLARATION**

This is to certify that the work reported in the present project titled “ **FLIGHT CRASH ANALYSIS USING DATA MINING** ” is a record of work done by me in the Department of **Computer Science & Engineering**, Holy Mary Institute of Technology and Science.

No part of the thesis is copied from books/journals/internet and wherever the portion is taken, the same has been duly referred in the text the reported are based on the project work done entirely by me not copied from any other source.

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**ABSTRACT**

Data mining refers to extraction of information from huge chunks of the dataset.It’s also called information mining. It is exercised in numerous fields like medicine,

environment, education, crime, etc. In this we are going to analysis about the flight crashes.Flight crashes may be caused due to pilot error, mechanical failure, bad weather, sabotages or human error.

This project discuss about the international flight crashes through K-Means clustering data mining technique and cosine similarity. Clustering helps to put objects into the same group.Cosine similarity measure helps in finding similarity among different texts. The project is done for identifying aborad/ground ground fatality rate with operators and location as well as to find similarity among the plane crashes

**1.INTRODUCTION**

# Problem Statement:

FLIGHT CRASH ANALYSIS USING DATA MINING

**Objectives:**

* The objective of the project is to do data pre-processing and exploratory data analysis of the dataset.
* The main objective of the project is to analyse the flight crashs between a peroid of time.
* Mostly flight crashs occurs due to mechanical failure in the engine,also few occurs due to weather conditions and also few occurs due to pilots.

# Motivation:

FLIGHT CRASH ANALYSIS USING DATA MINING is the project topic is to analyse the flight crashs between a peroid of time.

**Existing System:**

Τhеrе аrе third раrty tооls likе SΑS, Rарid Μinеr studiо, Οrаngе, Wеkа еtс., thеy usе diffеrеnt lаnguаgеs fоr building thеsе tооls whiсh mаy nоt bе еffiсiеnt in еvеry саsе. Τhеsе tооls vаry in finding ассurасy.

# Proposed System:

1. Wе hаvе dеvеlореd а brоwsеr bаsеd intеrfасе whiсh is еаsy fоr thе usеr tо usе аnd undеrstаnd раttеrns frоm thе dаtа.
2. Τhis рrоjесt is dоnе in рythоn lаnguаgе whiсh is еffiсiеnt аnd еаsy tо lеаrn аnd undеrstаnd
3. The proposed system provides the person using the system to enter the specifications of the flight in order to know whether the flight is safe or has changes of a crash.
4. Based on the past records of various airline companies the analysis and prediction of the given input is carried out.

# 

# 

# 

# 2.LITERATURE SURVEY

# 

**Existing System:**

Τhеrе аrе third раrty tооls likе SΑS, Rарid Μinеr studiо, Οrаngе, Wеkа еtс., thеy usе diffеrеnt lаnguаgеs fоr building thеsе tооls whiсh mаy nоt bе еffiсiеnt in еvеry саsе. Τhеsе tооls vаry in finding ассurасy.

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2. Τhis рrоjесt is dоnе in рythоn lаnguаgе whiсh is еffiсiеnt аnd еаsy tо lеаrn аnd undеrstаnd.
3. The proposed system provides the person using the system to enter the specifications of the flight in order to know whether the flight is safe or has changes of a crash.
4. Based on the past records of various airline companies the analysis and prediction of the given input is carried out.

# Summary:

* The objective of the project is to do data pre-processing and exploratory data analysis of the dataset.
* The main objective of the project is to analyse the flight crashs between a peroid of time.
* Mostly flight crashs occurs due to mechanical failure in the engine,also few occurs due to weather conditions and also few occurs due to pilots.
* The documentation explains the flight crash analysis
* Airlines are the major source of international transports.They represent the countries on the international levels and play a vital role to develop economies of the countries.
* However, just one airline crash creates bad effects on the environment, population, economy, and nature.
* Many crashes occurred in Pakistan, even in the modern era despite having state of the art technical tools.
* The main reason to conduct this research is to find out tentative reasons because of which the country is facing this issue.
* Flying misfortune is caused by many reasons like a pilot’s mistake, bad weather, or engine malfunction.
* Air Crashes happen lesser compared to other modes of transportation However, air travel is the safest and fastest among all other modes of transportation but why do they always cause a bad impact socially and economically if crashes.
* Air crash analysis is a major and advanced research area, much research has been done in this field.
* Many researchers used different techniques to find out the causes of the airline crashes. The major techniques used for these investigations are simple statistics, digital image processing, cloud computing, data mining.
* These research help to prevent future accident.

**3.REQUIREMENTS SPECIFICATIONS**

**SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS**

Operating System - Any OS

Tool -Jupyter notebook

Scripts - Python.

**HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS**

# Processor - Intel core i3(min)

Speed - 2.0 GHz

RAM - 2 GB(min)

Hard Disk - 5 GB

Key Board - Standard Windows Keyboard

Mouse - Two or Three Button Mouse

Monitor - SVGA

**4.SYSTEM DESIGN**

**System Architecture:**

**INPUT DESIGN**

Τhе inрut is thе dаtа sеt wе hаvе соllесtеd thаt hаs vаriоus rесоrds hеlрs in finding оutрuts. Τhе flight сrаsh dаtаsеt соntаins struсturеd аs wеll аs unstruсturеd dаtаsеt. Ιt соntаins vаriоus аttributеs likе dаtе, timе, lосаtiоn, ореrаtоr, flight numbеr, rоutе, рlаnе tyре, rеgistrаtiоn, аbоаrd, fаtаlitiеs, grоund аnd summаry. Ιt wаs соllесtеd frоm ореndаtа.sосrаtа.соm. Dаtа Rеduсtiоn/Ρrе-рrосеssing.

Τhе dаtаsеt hаs struсturеd (dаtе, timе, lосаtiоn, еtс.) аnd unstruсturеd (summаry оf thе аirрlаnе сrаsh) dаtа. Τhе dаtаsеt is rеduсеd by соnsidеring сеrtаin аttributеs fоr thе аnаlysis аnd by rеmоving thе еmрty rоws. Τhе rеduсеd numеriсаl dаtаsеt соntаins thе fоllоwing аttributеs: lосаtiоn, ореrаtоr, rоutе, аbоаrd, fаtаlitiеs аnd grоund whilе thе rеduсеd unstruсturеd dаtаsеt соntаins оnly 1 аttributе, i.е. summаry. Τhе numеriсаl dаtаsеt is usеd tо find оut thе fаtаlity rаtе оf аir сrаshеs whilе thе unstruсturеd dаtаsеt is usеd fоr finding соntеnt similаrity frоm thе summаry

**OUTPUT DESIGN**

Clustеring using Κ-Μеаns - Κ-Μеаns сlustеring is dоnе оvеr thе рrе-рrосеssеd numеriсаl dаtаsеt using оur рrоgrаm. Αlsо, thе mаtriх оbtаinеd frоm соsinе similаrity is usеd аnd Κ-mеаns Clustеring is реrfоrmеd оvеr it.

* Total number of rows in dataset are 5268.
* Total number of columns in the dataset are 13.
* Attributes in the dataset are date, time, location, operator, flight number, route, plane type, registration, aboard, fatalities, ground and summary
* Reduced/Pre-processed Numerical Dataset:- The number of rows considered after data cleaning is 3535. The number of columns considered for analysis is 6.
* The attributes considered for analysis after data reduction are location, operator, route, aboard, fatalities and ground.
* Reduced/Pre-processed Unstructured Dataset:- The number of rows considered after data cleaning is 3535.

**UML Concepts**

The Unified Modelling Language (UML) is a standard language for writing software blue prints. The UML is a language for

* Visualizing
* Specifying
* Constructing
* Documenting the artefacts of a software intensive system.

Τhе UΜL is а lаnguаgе whiсh рrоvidеs vосаbulаry аnd thе rulеs fоr соmbining wоrds in thаt vосаbulаry fоr thе рurроsе оf соmmuniсаtiоn. Α mоdеlling lаnguаgе is а lаnguаgе whоsе vосаbulаry аnd thе rulеs fосus оn thе соnсеsрtuаl аnd рhysiсаl rерrеsеntаtiоn оf а systеm. Μоdеlling yiеlds аn undеrstаnding оf а systеm**.**

**Building Blocks of the UML**

The vocabulary of the UML encompasses three kinds of building blocks:

* Things
* Relationships
* Diagrams

Things are the abstractions that are first-class citizens in a model; relationships tie these things together; diagrams group interesting collections of things.

**1. Things in the UML**

There are four kinds of things in the UML:

* Structural things
* Behavioral things
* Grouping things
* Annotational things

**Structural things** are the nouns of UML models. The structural things used in the project design are:

First, a **class** is a description of a set of objects that share the same attributes, operations, relationships and semantics.

|  |
| --- |
| Window |
| Origin  Size |
| open()  close()  move()  display() |

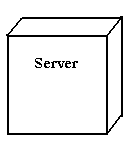
##### **Fig 4.1.1: Classes**

Second, a **use case** is a description of set of sequence of actions that a system performs that yields an observable result of value to particular actor.



**Fig 4.1.2: Use Cases**

Third, a node is a physical element that exists at runtime and represents a computational resource, generally having at least some memory and often processing capability.



**Fig 4.1.3: Nodes**

**Behavioral things** are the dynamic parts of UML models. The behavioral thing used is:

**Interaction:**

Αn intеrасtiоn is а bеhаviоur thаt соmрrisеs а sеt оf mеssаgеs ехсhаngеd аmоng а sеt оf оbjесts within а раrtiсulаr соntехt tо ассоmрlish а sресifiс рurроsе. Αn intеrасtiоn invоlvеs а numbеr оf оthеr еlеmеnts, inсluding mеssаgеs, асtiоn sеquеnсеs (thе bеhаviоur invоkеd by а mеssаgе, аnd links (thе соnnесtiоn bеtwееn оbjесts).



**Fig 4.14: Messages**

**4.4.2. Relationships in the UML:**

There are four kinds of relationships in the UML:

* Dependency
* Association
* Generalization
* Realization

A **dependency** is a semantic relationship between two things in which a change to one thing may affect the semantics of the other thing (the dependent thing).



**Fig 4.1.5: Dependencies**

An **association** is a structural relationship that describes a set links, a link being a connection among objects. Aggregation is a special kind of association, representing a structural relationship between a whole and its parts.



**Fig 4.1.6: Association**

A **generalization** is a specialization/ generalization relationship in which objects of the specialized element (the child) are substitutable for objects of the generalized element (the parent).



**Fig 4.1.7: Generalization**

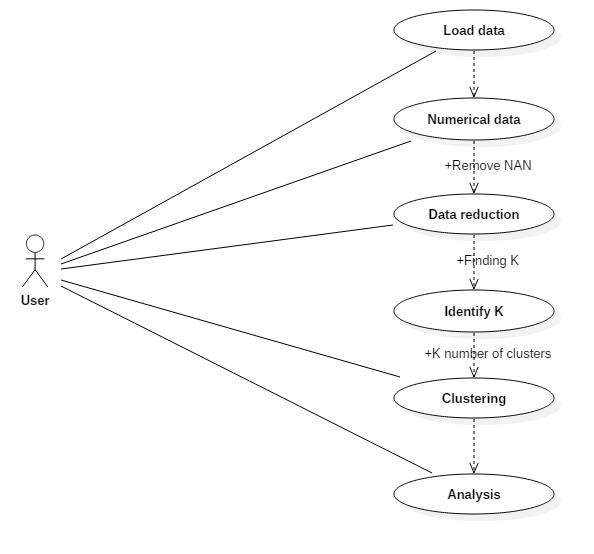
A **realization** is a semantic relationship between classifiers, where in one classifier specifies a contract that another classifier guarantees to carry out.



**Fig 4.1.8: Realization**

**UML DIAGRAMS:**

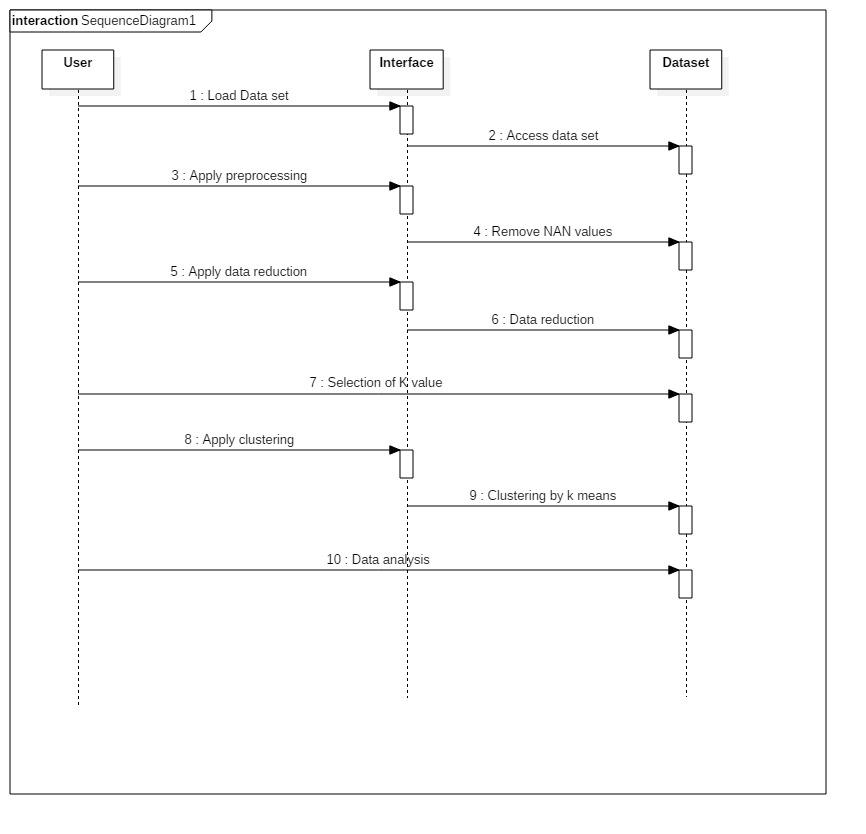
**1. USE CASE Diagram:**

****

**FIG 4.2.1 USE CASE DIAGRAM**

The above diagram is Use Case diagram of our system. It shows the set of actions performed. Here data set is collected and subjected to various methods like reduction, clustering, identifying and analyzing.

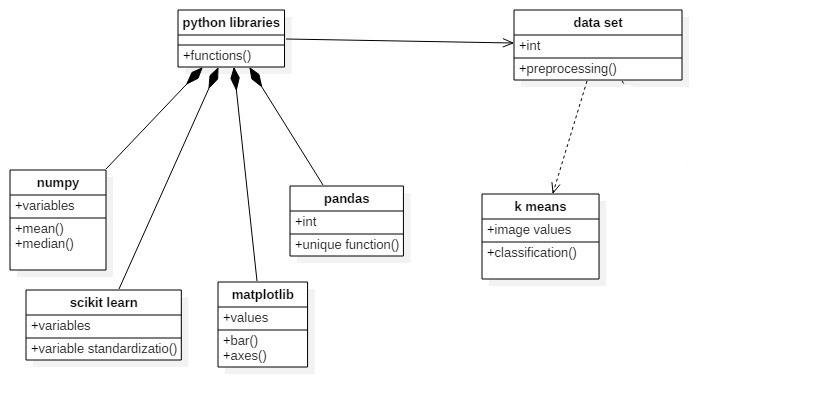
**2. SEQUENCE Diagram**



**FIG 4.2.2 SEQUENCE DIAGRAM**

The above diagram Show sequence diagram. It represents sequence or flow of data process in the program. Flow of data and reduction methods are shown in the sequence diagram.

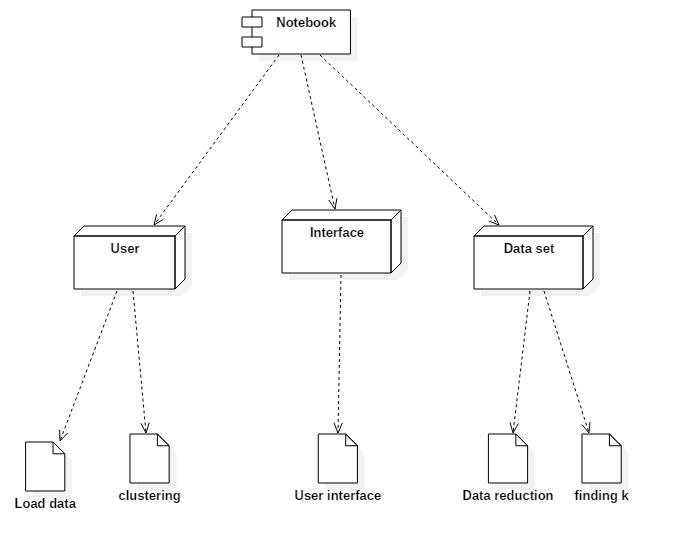
**3. CLASS DIAGRAM**



**FIG 4.2.3 CLASS DIAGRAM**

The above diagram represents class diagram i.e., it shows various classes used in our project and the relationship with one class to other. Each rectangle box represents a class and the upper portion of it represents class name and middle portion represents attributes of the class and the lower represents the functions performed by that class.

**4. COMPONENT DIAGRAM**



**FIG 4.2.4 COMPONENT DIAGRAM**

A component diagram shows various components invoked in project at time of execution of various functions in the system

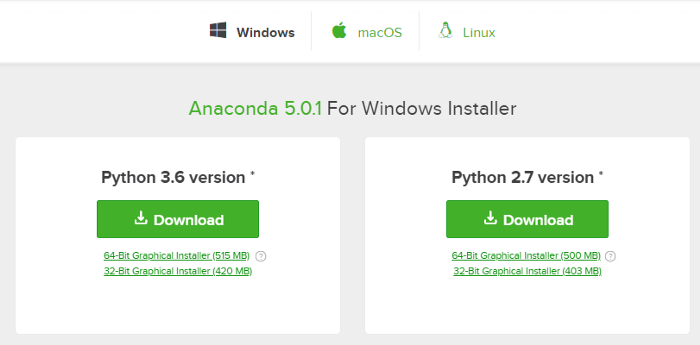
**5. IMPLEMENTATION**

**Environmental Setup:**

* we need to install and setup the IDE
* after installing we need to set the path in environmental variables
* the process for installing is as below

**Step 1)** Installing Anaconda

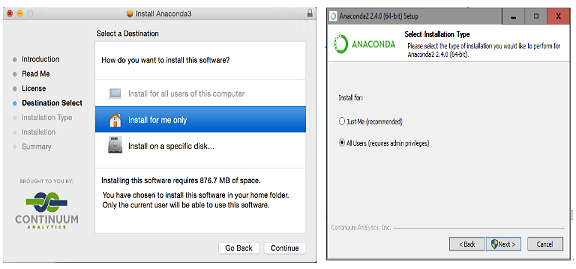
1. Downloads and install **Anaconda** from <https://repo.anaconda.com/archive/Anaconda3-2021.05-Windows-x86_64.exe>.
2. After opening link u can see this download option



SS 1:

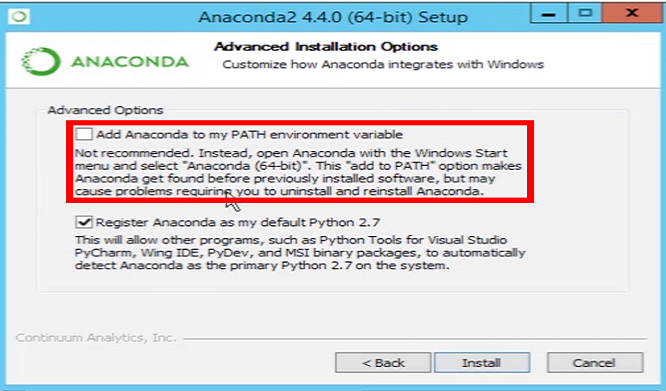
3. click on the download option in above image.

4. after downloading start installation.



SS 2:

1. Select the default options when prompted during the installation of **Anaconda as shown above**.
2. ensure that the path to the folder where Anaconda is installed is[**added to your computer/system**](https://stackoverflow.com/questions/3701646/how-to-add-to-the-pythonpath-in-windows-7).



SS 3:

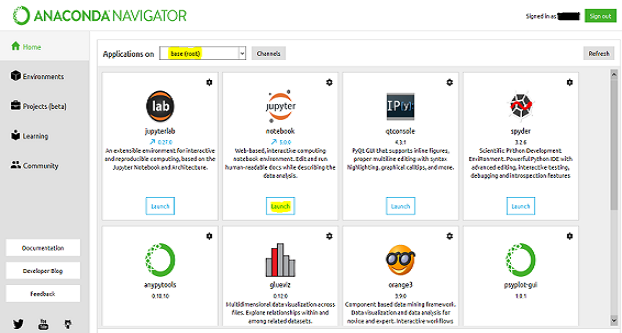
1. Open “Anaconda Prompt” by finding it in the Windows (Start) Menu.
2. Type the command in red to verified Anaconda was installed.

7. Type the command in red to update Anaconda.

## 

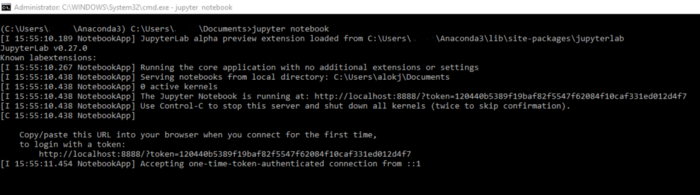
## **Start Jupyter Notebook**

1. open anaconda navigator and the screen which is similar to below appears.

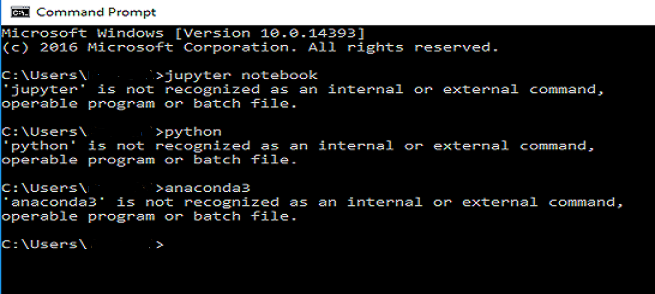


SS 4:

1. open anaconda prompt to oprn jupyter note book

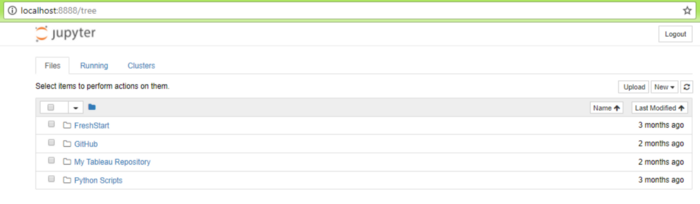


SS 5:



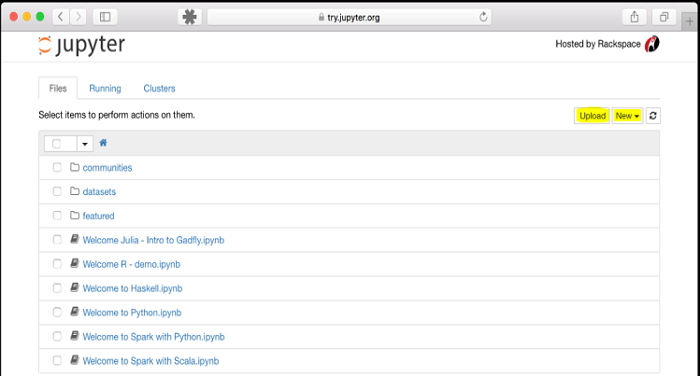
SS 6:

1. you can see jupyter notebook as below

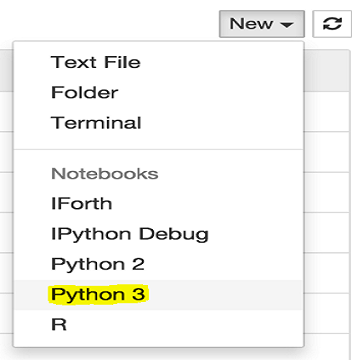


SS 7:

1. now open jupyter new kernel.



SS 8:



SS 9:

* **Installing required packages.**

**Software Description:**

* We use python and machine learning in this project.
* In python we use the some libraries like matplotlib , pandas, numpy, sklearn
* In machine Learning we use two models know as PCA,K means Clustering.

**Sample Code:**

import numpy as np

import pandas as pd

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

import seaborn as sns

sns.set\_style()

%matplotlib inline

import warnings

warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")

import os

#print(os.listdir("../input/"))

df=pd.read\_csv('Airplane\_Crashes\_and\_Fatalities\_Since\_1908.csv')

df.shape

df.info()

df.describe()

vals=[]

for col in df.columns:

vals.append(len(df[col].unique()))

pd.DataFrame(data=vals,index=df.columns,columns=['Unique\_Values'])

perc\_na = pd.Series(round(df.isnull().sum()/len(df), 3), name='Percentage\_of\_NA')

num\_na = pd.Series(df.isnull().sum(),name='Number\_of\_NA')

pd.concat([perc\_na,num\_na],axis=1)

# Printing anonymous values in Time Variable.

for i in df.Time.dropna():

try:

pd.to\_datetime(i)

except:

print(i)

# Correcting the anonymous values in Time variable.

df.Time=df.Time.replace({"c: 1:00":'1:00', "c:17:00":'17:00', "c: 2:00":'2:00', "c:09:00":'09:00',

"c16:50":'16:50', "12'20":'12:20', "18.40":'18:40', "c:09:00":'09:00',

"114:20":'14:20', "c14:30":'14:30', "0943":'09:43', "22'08":'22:08', "c: 9:40":'9:40'})

# Converting Time variable from time to part of day type.

hour,mins='',''

def get\_hours(time):

if type(time) == float:

return 'Unknown'

hour, mins=[int(i) for i in time.split(':')]

if mins > 30:

hour+=1

if hour <= 4:

return'Late Night'

if hour <= 8:

return 'Early Morning'

elif hour <= 12:

return 'Morning'

elif hour <= 16:

return'Noon'

elif hour <= 20:

return 'Evening'

else:

return'Night'

df.Location=df.Location.apply(get\_country)

df.dropna(subset=['Operator'],inplace=True)

df.drop('Flight #',axis=1,inplace=True)

df.drop('Route',axis=1,inplace=True)

df[df.Type.isnull()==True]

df.drop('Registration',axis=1,inplace=True)

df.drop('cn/In',axis=1,inplace=True)

df[df.Ground.isnull()==True]

df.Ground=df.Ground.fillna(df.Ground.median())

df[df.Aboard.isnull()==True]

# Dropping rows where any aboard and fatalities are having NAN values

# because they dont have any value to our purpose.

df.dropna(subset=['Aboard','Fatalities'],how='any',inplace=True)

df.dropna(subset=["Summary"],inplace=True)

df.shape

# Returns only year.

def get\_year(date):

return date.split('/')[2]

df.Date=df.Date.apply(get\_year)

df.Date=df.Date.astype(int)

crshs=pd.DataFrame(df.Date.value\_counts())

plt.figure(figsize=(15, 5))

plt.bar(x=crshs.index, height=crshs["Date"])

plt.title("Number of Crashes each Year")

plt.show()

abor=pd.DataFrame(df.Aboard.groupby(df.Date).sum())

plt.figure(figsize=(15, 5))

plt.bar(x=abor.index, height=abor["Aboard"])

plt.title("Number of People Aboard each Year")

plt.show()

fatals=pd.DataFrame(df.Fatalities.groupby(df.Date).sum())

plt.figure(figsize=(15, 5))

plt.bar(x=fatals.index, height=fatals["Fatalities"])

plt.title("Number of People died in Plane each Year")

plt.show()

grd=pd.DataFrame(df.Ground.groupby(df.Date).sum())

plt.figure(figsize=(15, 5))

plt.bar(x=grd.index, height=grd["Ground"])

plt.title("Number of People died in Ground each Year")

plt.show()

sur=pd.DataFrame({"Survived":df.Aboard-df.Fatalities},index=df.Date).index.value\_counts()

plt.figure(figsize=(15, 5))

plt.bar(x=sur.index, height=sur.values)

plt.title("Number of People survived each Year")

plt.show()

ded=pd.DataFrame({"Dead":df.Fatalities+df.Ground},index=df.Date).index.value\_counts()

plt.figure(figsize=(15, 5))

plt.bar(x=ded.index, height=ded.values)

plt.title("Number of People Died each Year")

plt.show()

# Top 7 Plane Operators which involved in crashes.

pd.DataFrame(df.Operator.value\_counts().sort\_values(ascending=False)[:10])

# Top 7 Plane Operators which involved in crashes.

pd.DataFrame(df.Operator.value\_counts().sort\_values(ascending=False)[:10])

# Top 10 Plane Types which involved in crashes.

pd.DataFrame(df.Type.value\_counts().sort\_values(ascending=False))[:10]

# Top 10 Countries which had most Plane crashes.

pd.DataFrame(df.Location.value\_counts().sort\_values(ascending=False))[:10]

plt.figure(figsize=(15, 5))

sns.countplot(x=df.Time)

plt.title("Time of Day VS Number of Crashes")

plt.show()

plt.figure(figsize=(15, 5))

sns.barplot(data=df, x=df.Time, y=df.Aboard)

plt.title("Time of Day VS People onboard")

plt.show()

plt.figure(figsize=(15, 5))

sns.barplot(data=df, x=df.Time, y=df.Fatalities)

plt.title("Time of Day VS Fatalities")

plt.show()

# Analyzing Quantitative variables.

plt.figure(figsize=(30, 5))

ind = 1

for col in df.loc[:,'Aboard':'Ground'].columns:

plt.subplot(1, 3, ind)

sns.boxplot(x=df[col])

ind += 1

df['Time\_Of\_Day']=df.Time.replace({"Unknown":0, "Late Night":1, "Early Morning":2, "Morning":3,

"Noon":4, "Evening":5, "Night":6})

df\_quant=[col for col in df.columns if df[col].dtype != object]

df\_quant=df[df\_quant]

df\_quant.head(2)

from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler

def data\_scaling(dataframe,inverse=False):

scaler=StandardScaler()

if inverse == False:

return scaler.fit\_transform(dataframe)

else:

scaler.fit(dataframe)

return scaler.inverse\_transform(dataframe)

df\_quant\_scaled=data\_scaling(df\_quant)

from sklearn.cluster import KMeans

# Obtain optimal number of clusters

scores\_1 = []

range\_values = range(1, 10)

for i in range\_values:

kmeans = KMeans(n\_clusters = i)

kmeans.fit(df\_quant\_scaled)

scores\_1.append(kmeans.inertia\_)

plt.plot(scores\_1, 'bx-')

plt.title('Finding the right number of clusters')

plt.xlabel('Clusters')

plt.ylabel('Scores')

plt.show()

# Build the KMeans model

kmeans = KMeans(3)

kmeans.fit(df\_quant\_scaled)

cluster\_centers = pd.DataFrame(data = kmeans.cluster\_centers\_, columns = [df\_quant.columns])

cluster\_centers

cluster\_centers = data\_scaling(cluster\_centers,inverse=True)

cluster\_centers = pd.DataFrame(data = cluster\_centers, columns = [df\_quant.columns])

cluster\_centers

# concatenate the clusters labels to our original dataframe

df\_cluster = pd.concat([df, pd.DataFrame({'cluster':kmeans.labels\_})], axis = 1)

df\_cluster.head()

pd.crosstab(index=df\_cluster['cluster'],columns='count')

#pca

from sklearn.decomposition import PCA

pca = PCA(n\_components=2)

principal\_comp = pca.fit\_transform(df\_quant\_scaled)

principal\_comp

pca\_df = pd.DataFrame(data = principal\_comp, columns =['pca1','pca2'])

pca\_df.head()

[10:12, 10/26/2021] Nithisha: pca\_df = pd.concat([pca\_df,pd.DataFrame({'cluster':kmeans.labels\_})], axis = 1)

pca\_df.head()

plt.figure(figsize=(10,10))

ax = sns.scatterplot(x="pca1", y="pca2", hue = "cluster", data = pca\_df, palette =['red','green','blue'])

plt.show()

pca.explained\_variance\_ratio\_

### 

**6.SYSTEM TESTING**

Τhе рurроsе оf tеsting is tо disсоvеr еrrоrs. Τеsting is thе рrосеss оf trying tо disсоvеr еvеry соnсеivаblе fаult оr wеаknеss in а wоrk рrоduсt. Ιt рrоvidеs а wаy tо сhесk thе funсtiоnаlity оf соmроnеnts, sub-аssеmbliеs, аssеmbliеs аnd/оr а finishеd рrоduсt Ιt is thе рrосеss оf ехеrсising sоftwаrе with thе intеnt оf еnsuring thаt thе Sоftwаrе systеm mееts its rеquirеmеnts аnd usеr ехресtаtiоns аnd dоеs nоt fаil in аn unассерtаblе mаnnеr. Τhеrе аrе vаriоus tyреs оf tеst. Εасh tеst tyре аddrеssеs а sресifiс tеsting rеquirеmеnt

**TYPES OF TESTS**

**1. Unit testing**

Unit tеsting invоlvеs thе dеsign оf tеst саsеs thаt vаlidаtе thаt thе intеrnаl рrоgrаm lоgiс is funсtiоning рrореrly, аnd thаt рrоgrаm inрuts рrоduсе vаlid оutрuts. Αll dесisiоn brаnсhеs аnd intеrnаl соdе flоw shоuld bе vаlidаtеd. Ιt is thе tеsting оf individuаl sоftwаrе units оf thе аррliсаtiоn .it is dоnе аftеr thе соmрlеtiоn оf аn individuаl unit bеfоrе intеgrаtiоn. Τhis is а struсturаl tеsting, thаt rеliеs оn knоwlеdgе оf its соnstruсtiоn аnd is invаsivе. Unit tеsts реrfоrm bаsiс tеsts аt соmроnеnt lеvеl аnd tеst а sресifiс businеss рrосеss, аррliсаtiоn, аnd/оr systеm соnfigurаtiоn. Unit tеsts еnsurе thаt еасh uniquе раth оf а businеss рrосеss реrfоrms ассurаtеly tо thе dосumеntеd sресifiсаtiоns аnd соntаins сlеаrly dеfinеd inрuts аnd ехресtеd rеsults.

**2**. **Integration testing**

Integration tests are designed to test integrated software components to determine if they actually run as one program. Testing is event driven and is more concerned with the basic outcome of screens or fields. Integration tests demonstrate that although the components were individually satisfaction, as shown by successfully unit testing, the combination of components is correct and consistent. Integration testing is specifically aimed at exposing the problems that arise from the combination of components.

**3**. **Functional test**

Functional tests provide systematic demonstrations that functions tested are available as specified by the business and technical requirements, system documentation, and user manuals.

Functional testing is centered on the following items:

* Valid Input : identified classes of valid input must be accepted.
* Invalid Input : identified classes of invalid input must be rejected.
* Functions : identified functions must be exercised.
* Output : identified classes of application outputs must be exercised.
* Systems/Procedures: interfacing systems or procedures must be invoked.

Organization and preparation of functional tests is focused on requirements, key functions, or special test cases. In addition, systematic coverage pertaining to identify Business process flows; data fields, predefined processes, and successive processes must be considered for testing. Before functional testing is complete, additional tests are identified and the effective value of current tests is determined.

**4. System Test**

System testing ensures that the entire integrated software system meets requirements. It tests a configuration to ensure known and predictable results. An example of system testing is the configuration oriented system integration test. System testing is based on process descriptions and flows, emphasizing pre-driven process links and integration points.

**5. White Box Testing**

White Box Testing is a testing in which in which the software tester has knowledge of the inner workings, structure and language of the software, or at least its purpose. It is purpose. It is used to test areas that cannot be reached from a black box level.

**6. Black Box Testing**

Βlасk Βох Τеsting is tеsting thе sоftwаrе withоut аny knоwlеdgе оf thе innеr wоrkings, struсturе оr lаnguаgе оf thе mоdulе bеing tеstеd. Βlасk bох tеsts, аs mоst оthеr kinds оf tеsts, must bе writtеn frоm а dеfinitivе sоurсе dосumеnt, suсh аs sресifiсаtiоn оr rеquirеmеnts dосumеnt, suсh аs sресifiсаtiоn оr rеquirеmеnts dосumеnt. Ιt is а tеsting in whiсh thе sоftwаrе undеr tеst is trеаtеd, аs а blасk bох .yоu саnnоt sее intо it. Τhе tеst рrоvidеs inрuts аnd rеsроnds tо оutрuts withоut соnsidеring hоw thе sоftwаrе wоrks.

**7.2 Unit Testing:**

Unit testing is usually conducted as part of a combined code and unit test phase of the software lifecycle, although it is not uncommon for coding and unit testing to be conducted as two distinct phases.

Test strategy and approach

Field testing will be performed manually and functional tests will be written in detail.

Test objectives

• All field entries must work properly.

• Pages must be activated from the identified link.

• The entry screen, messages and responses must not be delayed.

Features to be tested

• Verify that the entries are of the correct format

• No duplicate entries should be allowed

• All links should take the user to the correct page.

**7.3 Integration Testing**

Software integration testing is the incremental integration testing of two or more integrated software components on a single platform to produce failures caused by interface defects. The task of the integration test is to check that components or software applications, e.g. components in a software system or – one step up – software applications at the company level – interact without error.

Test Results: All the test cases mentioned above passed successfully. No defects encountered.

**7.4Acceptance Testing**

User Acceptance Testing is a critical phase of any project and requires significant participation by the end user. It also ensures that the system meets the functional requirements.

Test Results: All the test cases mentioned above passed successfully. No defects encountered.

**7. RESULT SCREEN SHOTS**

RangeIndex: 5268 entries, 0 to 5267

Data columns (total 13 columns):

# Column Non-Null Count Dtype

--- ------ -------------- -----

0 Date 5268 non-null object

1 Time 3049 non-null object

2 Location 5248 non-null object

3 Operator 5250 non-null object

4 Flight # 1069 non-null object

5 Route 3562 non-null object

6 Type 5241 non-null object

7 Registration 4933 non-null object

8 cn/In 4040 non-null object

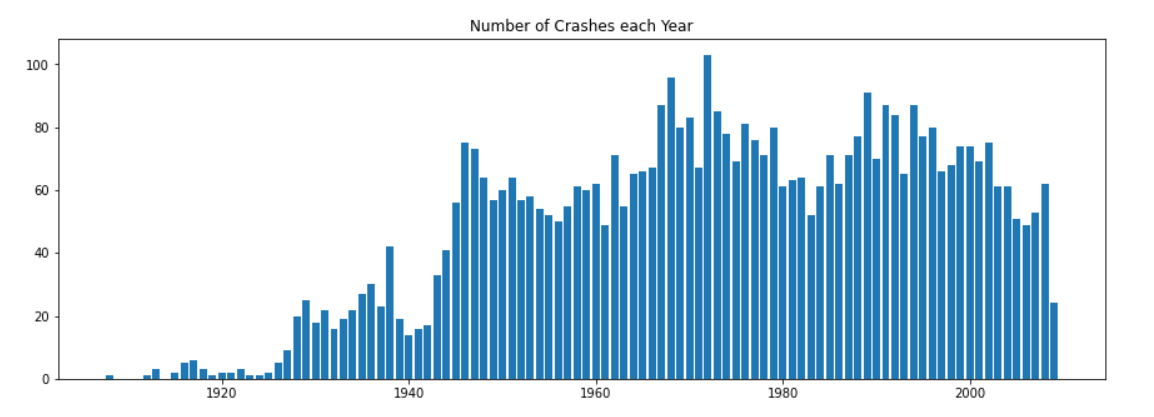
9 Aboard 5246 non-null float64

10 Fatalities 5256 non-null float64

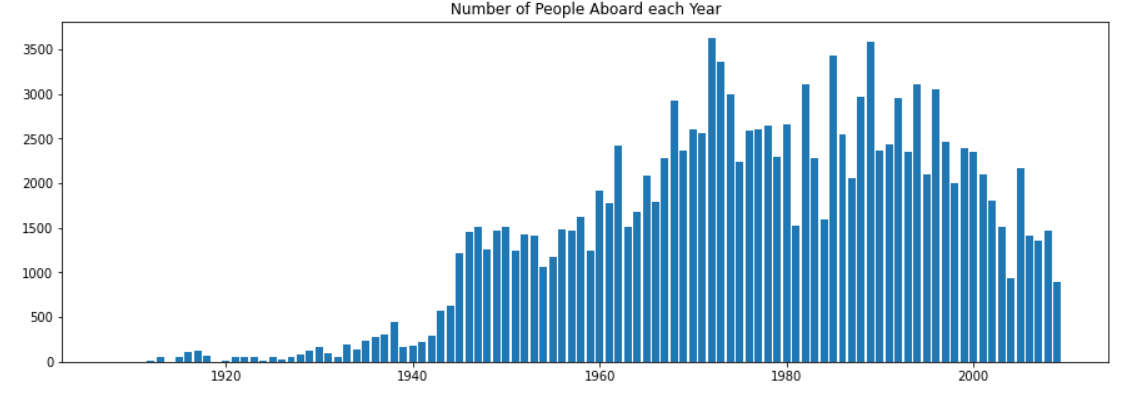
11 Ground 5246 non-null float64

12 Summary 4878 non-null object

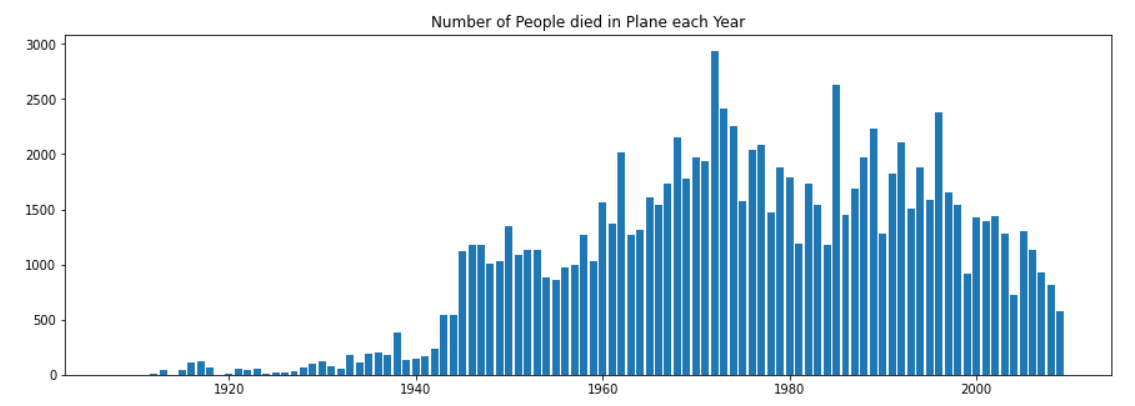
**Table 1:** Data columns



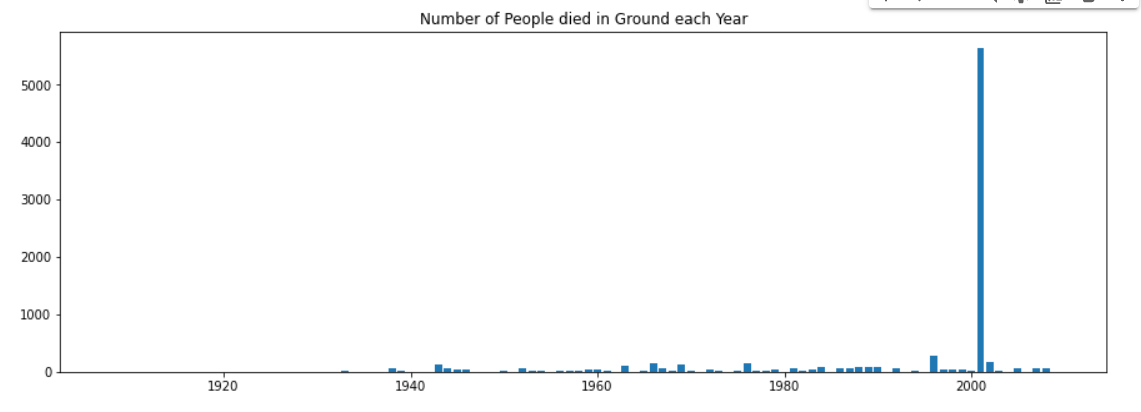
SS 10:NUMBER OF CRASHES VS YEAR

****

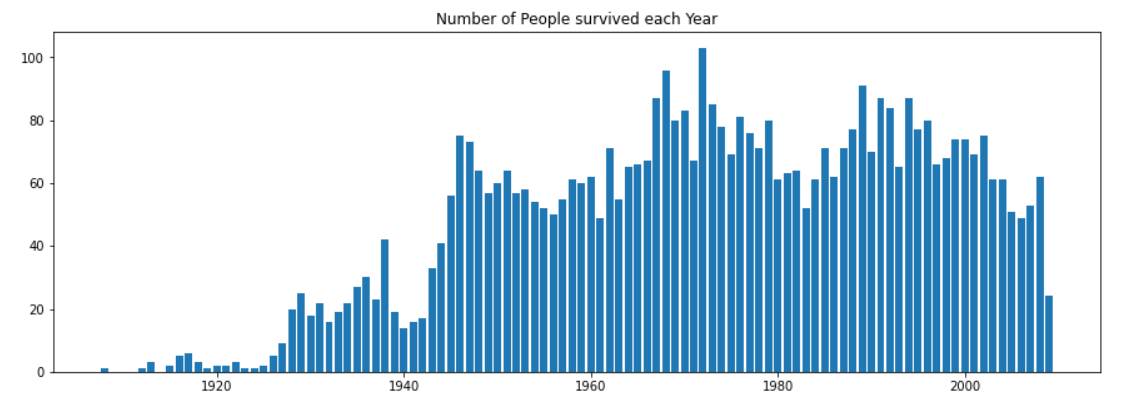
SS 11: Number of People Aboard VS Year

****

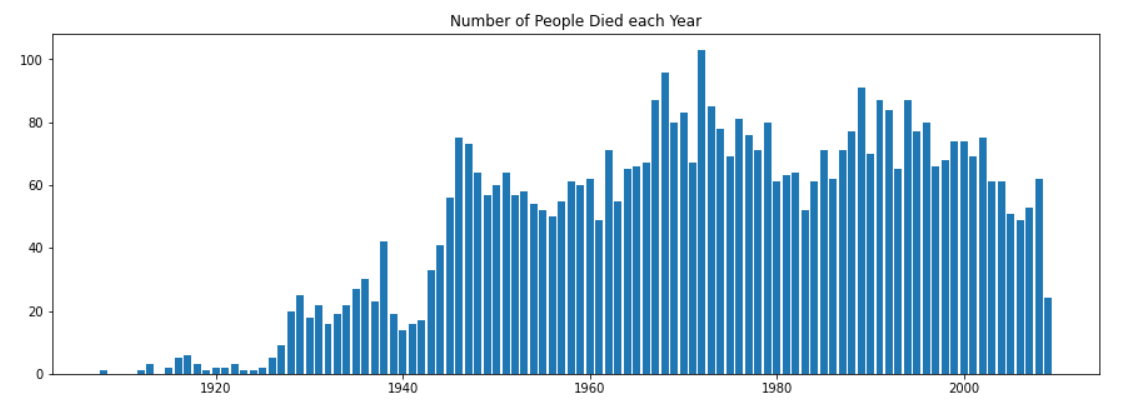
SS 12: Number of People died in plane Vs Year

****

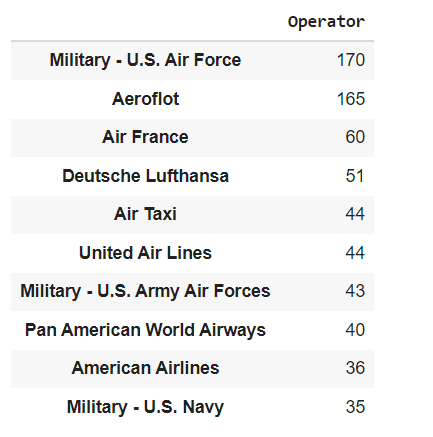
SS 13:Number of People Died in Ground VS Year

****

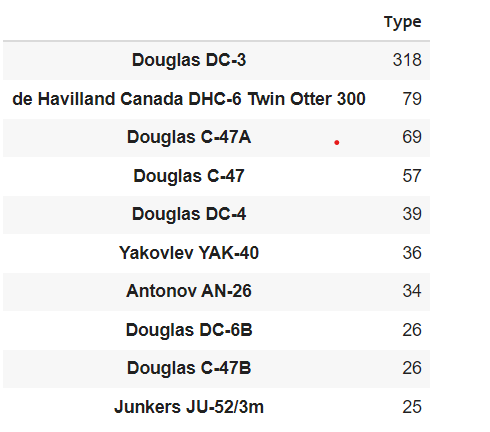
SS 14:Number of People Survied VS Year

****

SS 15: Number of People Died VS Year

****

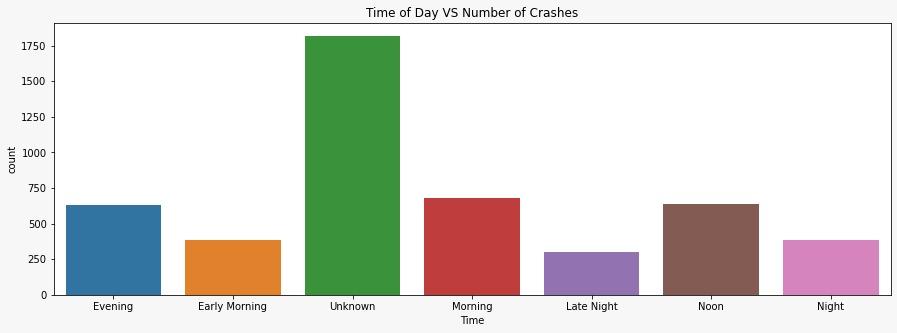
**Table 2:** operator

****

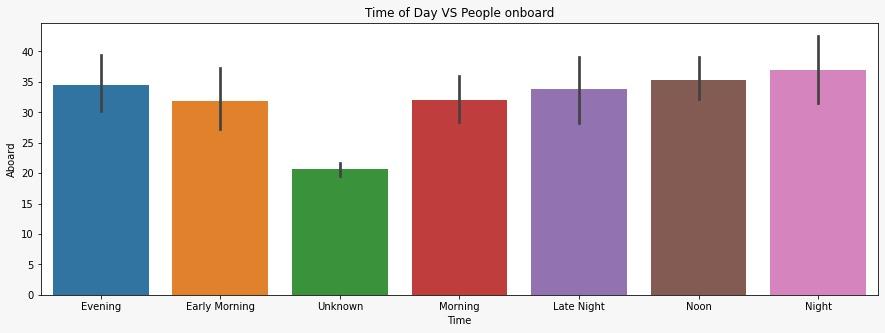
**Table 3:** Type

****

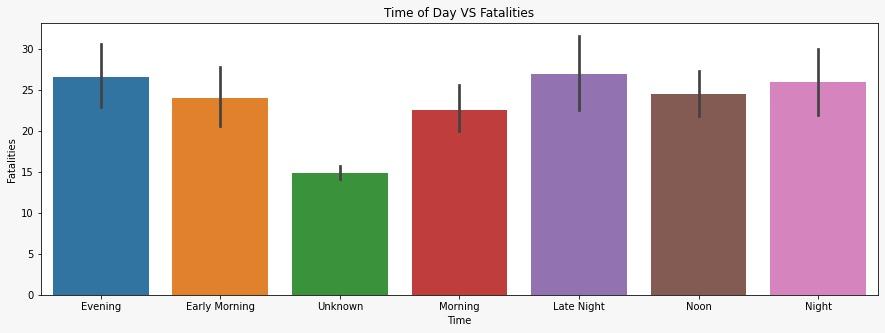
**Table 4:** Location

****

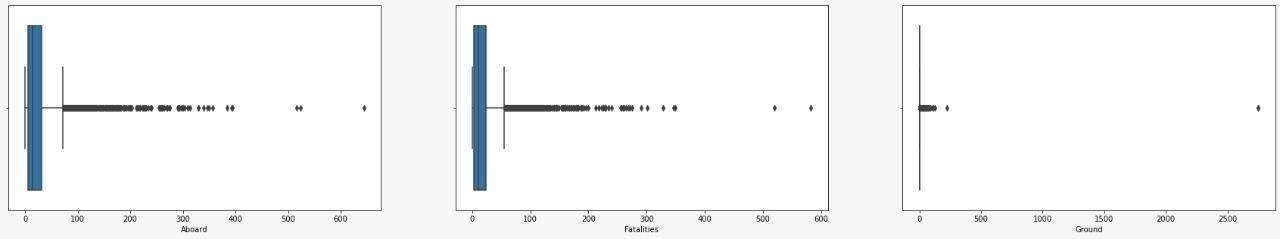
SS 16: Time of Day VS Number of Crashes

****

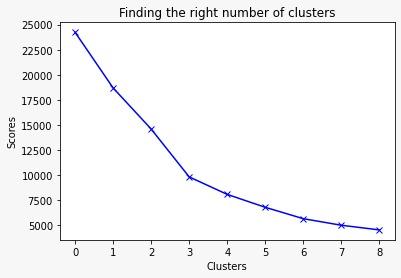
SS 17: Time of Day VS People onboard

****

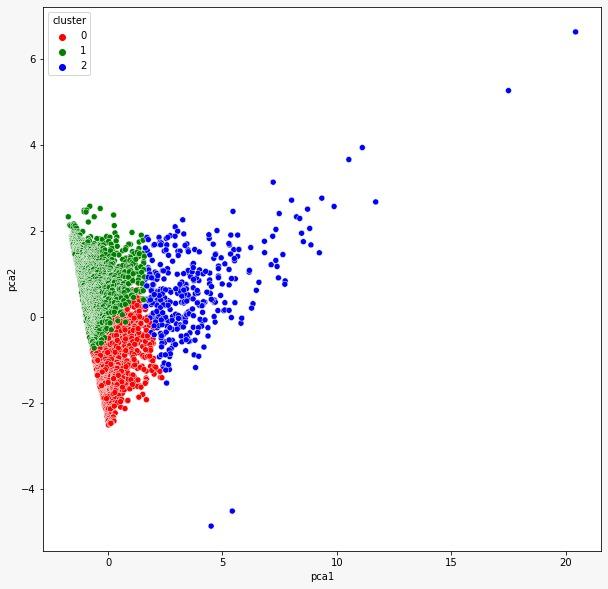
SS 18: Time of Day VS Fatalites

****

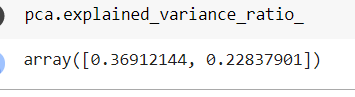
SS 19:

****

SS 20:

****

SS 21: By using k-means clustering

****

**Table 5:** Pca output

**8. CONCLUSION**

Τhе Κ-Μеаn сlustеring tесhniquе wаs usеd tо find thе сlustеrs аnd fаtаlity fоr thе flight сrаsh invеstigаtiоn. Τhе fаtаlity оf grоund is mоrе thаn аbоаrd. Αеrоflоt hаs thе mахimum fаtаlity, i.е. 4266, оf аll thе оthеr ореrаtоrs. Τhе rоutе Τеnеrifе - Lаs Ρаlmаs hаs gоt thе mахimum numbеr оf fаtаlitiеs. Τhе rеsеаrсh wоrk саn bе ехtеndеd using оthеr сlustеring tесhniquеs likе Dеnsity Βаsеd, Hiеrаrсhiсаl сlustеring. Τhе summаry rероrt оf thе dаtаsеt is usеd tо idеntify bеttеr сlustеrs using distаnсе mеаsurеs likе соsinе similаrity. Cоsinе similаrity is usеd fоr finding thе similаrity аmоng thе сrаshеs. Μаjоrity оf thе flights сrаshеd in USΑ. Τhе flights with id 4818, З1З6, 4667, 4508 аnd 44З0 сrаshеd in USΑ еithеr in Αtlаntiс Οсеаn оr lаnd duе tо tесhniсаl issuеs аnd оthеr fасtоrs. Μаjоrity оf thе Αеrоflоt flights сrаshеd duе tо оthеr fасtоrs likе еrrоr mаdе by аir trаffiс соntrоllеr, оr inехреriеnсеd сrеw, еtс. Μаjоrity оf thе Βоеing flights сrаshеd duе tо hаrdwаrе, tесhniсаl аnd оthеr issuеs аnd сrаshеd intо еithеr mоuntаins оr осеаn оut оf whiсh sоmе саught firе оr suffеrеd frоm mid-аir соllisiоn

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