



NAME OF THE PROJECT

Flight Price Prediction

Submitted by:

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Different websites like Yatra, Makemytrip etc where we got to know about the frequency of flights and tariffs.

INTRODUCTION

- **Business Problem Framing**
Many flights are remaining empty at the time of departure, So to avoid this many companies are using the last moment high rates strategy.
- **Conceptual Background of the Domain Problem**
If someone books the flight 4-5 months prior to its departure then he will get maximum discount and other who is booking close to the departure he has to pay more prices, this is done to fill-up the entire flight.

Analytical Problem Framing

- **Data Sources and their formats**
Data sources is from the website of Yatra.com.
- **Data Preprocessing Done**
- **Data Inputs- Logic- Output Relationships**

- 1- Selenium was used to scrape the data
- 2- Checked the Data type
- 3- Checked the null values
- 4- Checked the outliers
- 5- Data visualization using seaborn

- State the set of assumptions (if any) related to the problem under consideration
No such assumptions.
- Hardware and Software Requirements and Tools Used

Hardware- core i5, 8 gb ram

Software- Jupyter notebook- Python

Model/s Development and Evaluation

- Identification of possible problem-solving approaches (methods)
 - 1- Data scraped from different websites
 - 2- Made the DataFrame using Pandas
 - 3- Checked the outliers and null values.
 - 4- Encoding of DataFrame
 - 5- Data Visualization
 - 6- Describing the dataset
 - 7- Correlation of the dataset
 - 8- Creating heatmap
 - 9- Separating x and y
 - 10- Used power_transform

11- Scaling the data

12- Model building

- Testing of Identified Approaches (Algorithms)
 - 1- Linear regression.
 - 2- Decision tree regressor
 - 3- Support vector regressor
- Run and Evaluate selected models

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Jupyter Flight price prediction using selenium Last Checkpoint: a day ago (autosaved) Logout

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```
In [454]: for i in range(0,100):
x_train,x_test,y_train,y_test=train_test_split(x,y,test_size=0.2,random_state=i)
lr.fit(x_train,y_train)
pred_train=lr.predict(x_train)
pred_test=lr.predict(x_test)
print(f'At random state {i}, the training accuracy is :-{r2_score(y_train,pred_train)}')
print(f'At random state {i}, the testing accuracy is :-{r2_score(y_test,pred_test)}')
print('\n')
```

At random state 0, the training accuracy is :-0.34690783442189
At random state 0, the testing accuracy is :-0.2494225973650107

At random state 1, the training accuracy is :-0.3214772758884874
At random state 1, the testing accuracy is :-0.3519394058605795

At random state 2, the training accuracy is :-0.33266577607158776
At random state 2, the testing accuracy is :-0.304208262513833

At random state 3, the training accuracy is :-0.3203083656892477
At random state 3, the testing accuracy is :-0.35551958530925754

At random state 4, the training accuracy is :-0.3186453498113315
At random state 4, the testing accuracy is :-0.35746246287714933

```
In [456]: for i in range(0,100):
x_train,x_test,y_train,y_test=train_test_split(x,y,test_size=0.2,random_state=i)
dtr.fit(x_train,y_train)
pred_train=dtr.predict(x_train)
pred_test=dtr.predict(x_test)
print(f'At random state {i}, the training accuracy is :-{r2_score(y_train,pred_train)}')
print(f'At random state {i}, the testing accuracy is :-{r2_score(y_test,pred_test)}')
print('\n')
```

At random state 0, the training accuracy is :-1.0
At random state 0, the testing accuracy is :-1.0

At random state 1, the training accuracy is :-1.0
At random state 1, the testing accuracy is :-1.0

At random state 2, the training accuracy is :-1.0
At random state 2, the testing accuracy is :-1.0

At random state 3, the training accuracy is :-1.0
At random state 3, the testing accuracy is :-1.0

At random state 4, the training accuracy is :-1.0
At random state 4, the testing accuracy is :-1.0

```
In [462]: print(r2_score(y_test,pred_test))
```

0.747943758210746

```
In [459]: for i in range(0,100):
x_train,x_test,y_train,y_test=train_test_split(x,y,test_size=0.2,random_state=i)
```

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```
In [459]: for i in range(0,100):
          x_train,x_test,y_train,y_test=train_test_split(x,y,test_size=0.2,random_state=i)
          svr.fit(x_train,y_train)
          pred_train=svr.predict(x_train)
          pred_test=svr.predict(x_test)
          print(f'At random state {i}, the training accuracy is :-{r2_score(y_train,pred_train)}')
          print(f'At random state {i}, the testing accuracy is :-{r2_score(y_test,pred_test)}')
          print('\n')
```

At random state 0, the training accuracy is :-0.7812222403534601
At random state 0, the testing accuracy is :-0.706829936767267

At random state 1, the training accuracy is :-0.7512583801302655
At random state 1, the testing accuracy is :-0.8051216726288508

At random state 2, the training accuracy is :-0.7632656836582663
At random state 2, the testing accuracy is :-0.7679565569055046

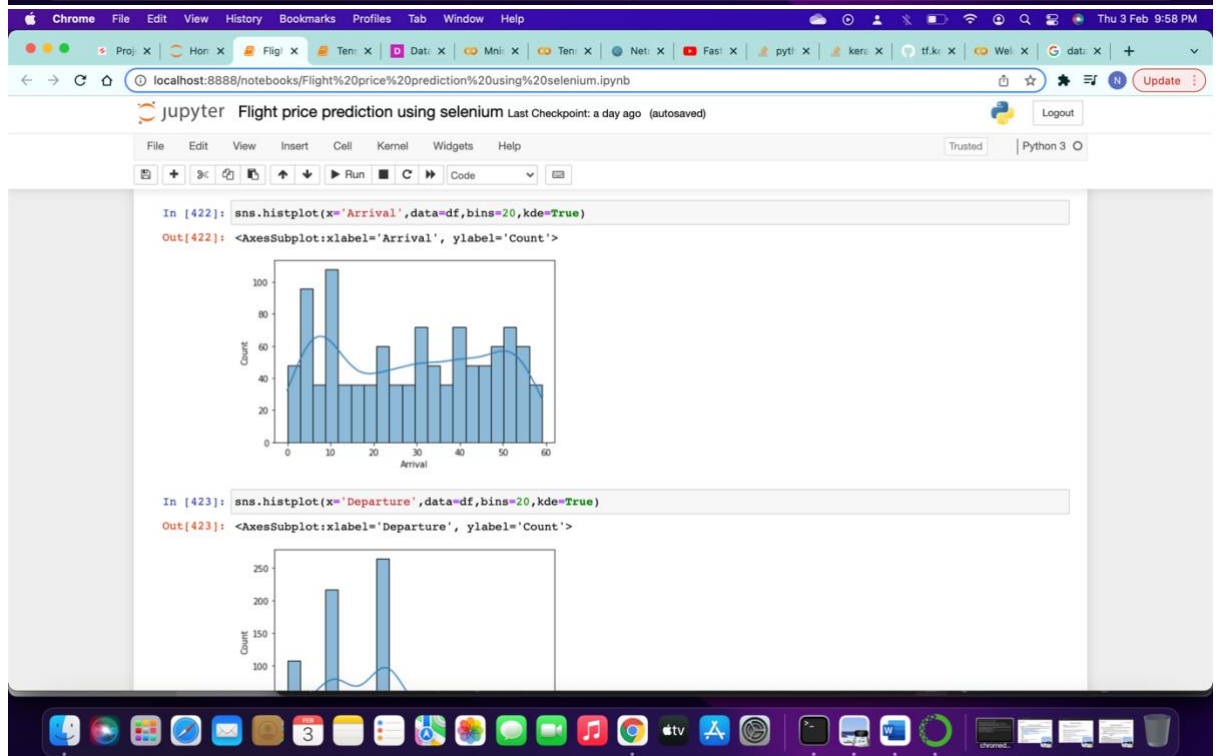
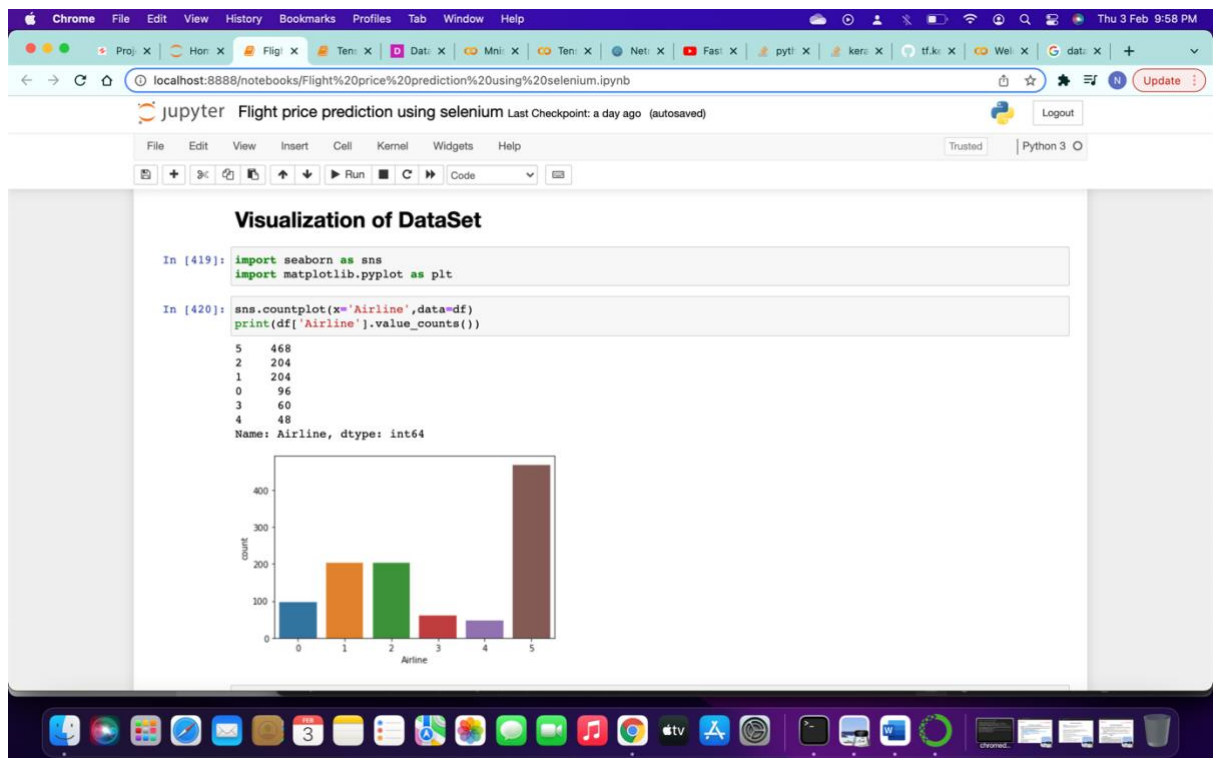
At random state 3, the training accuracy is :-0.7583596764943056
At random state 3, the testing accuracy is :-0.7897069472665268

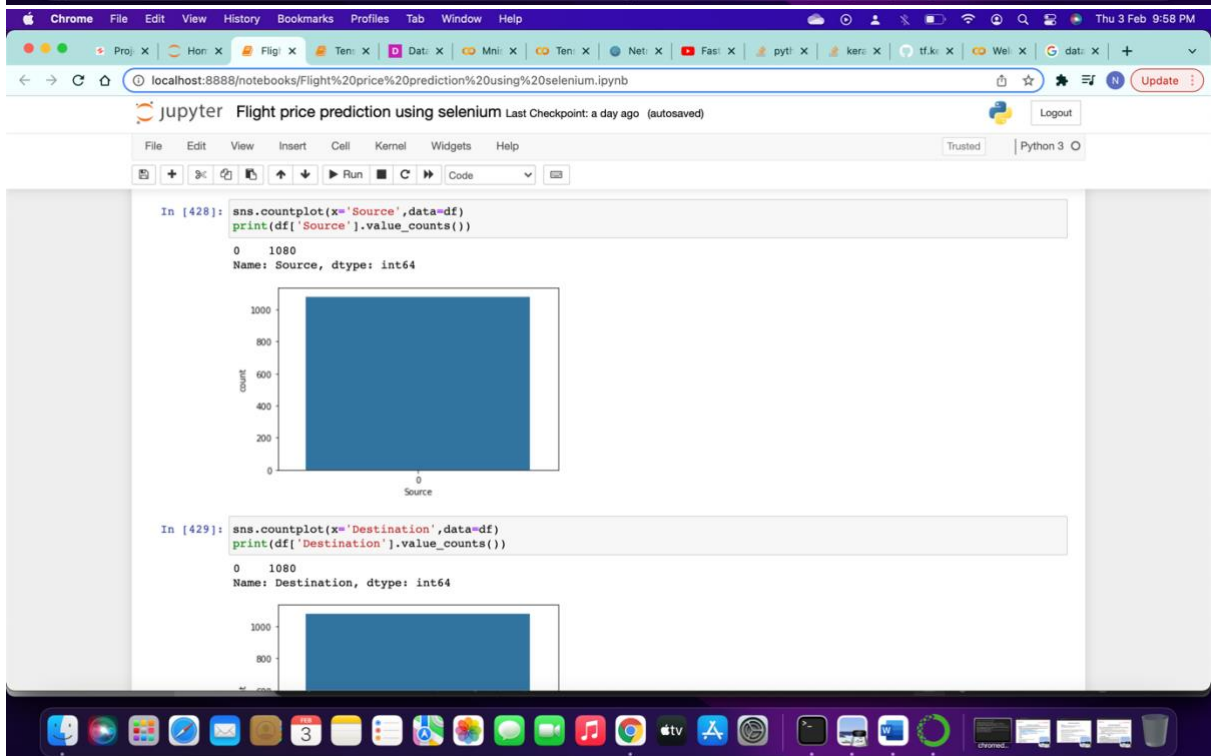
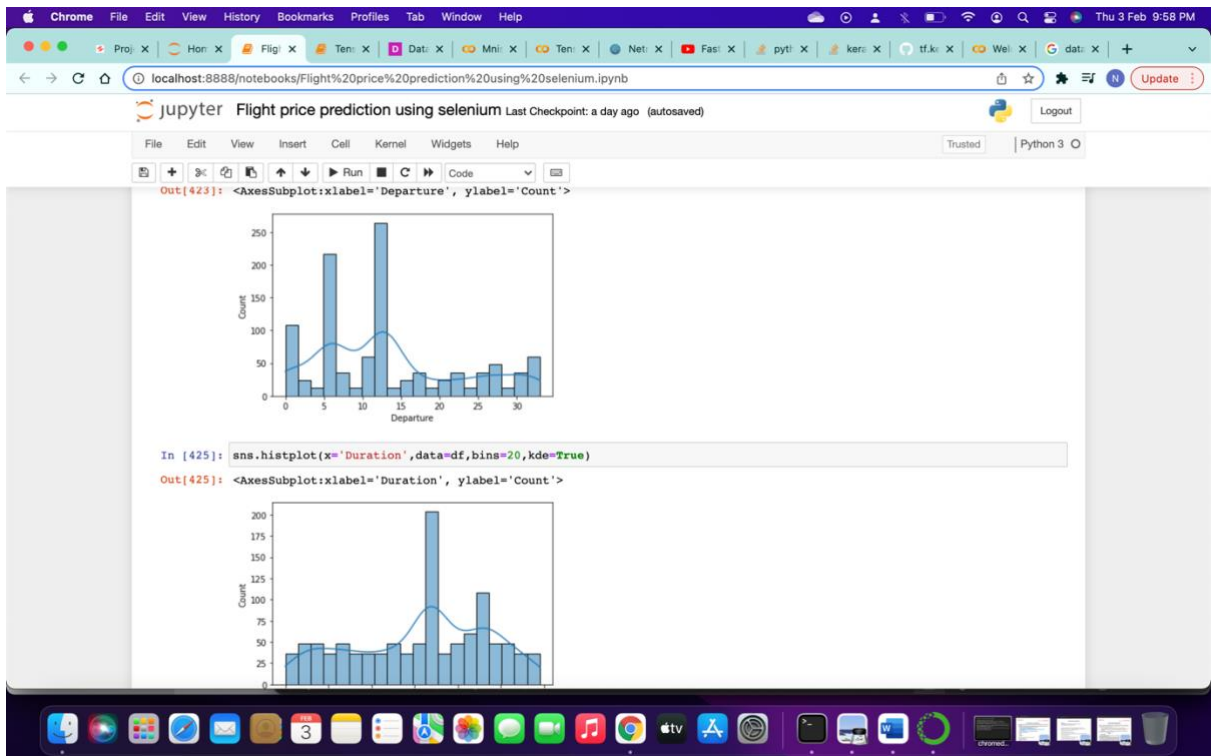
At random state 4, the training accuracy is :-0.7684966434998207
At random state 4, the testing accuracy is :-0.7509367681798205

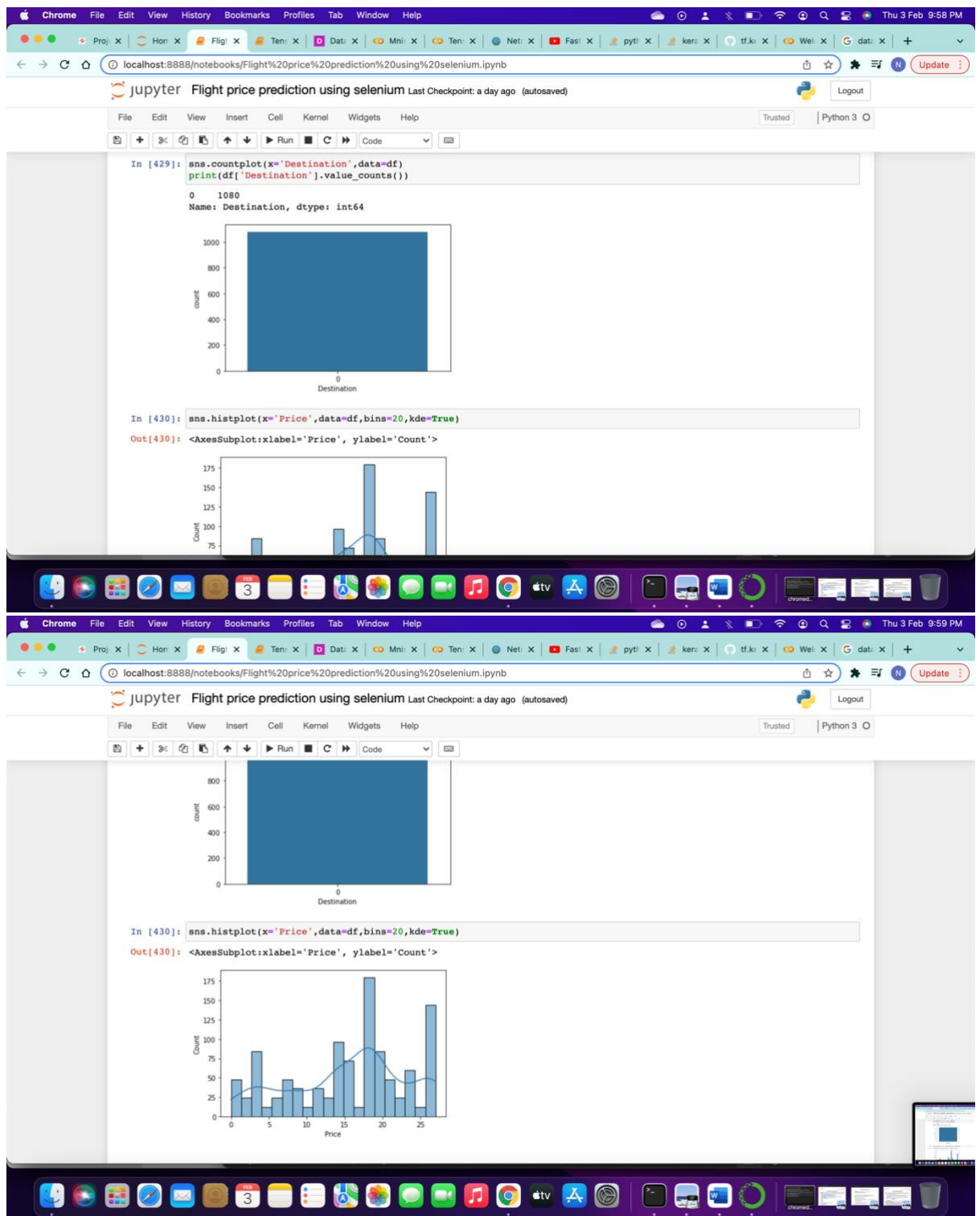
In Linear regression model, Training accuracy is lesser than testing, SO there is a problem of underfitting. In support vector regressor model, same problem has occurred. Decision tree regressor gave the best result. No need to overcome problem of underfitting and overfitting.

Selecting Decision tree regressor model.

- Key Metrics for success in solving problem under consideration
R2_score metrics is used.
- Visualizations







CONCLUSION

- Key Findings and Conclusions of the Study

Duration of the flights increases, customer decreases like for an example if a passenger wants to move from Mumbai to Delhi and if it will take 15-16 hours then very few passenger would like to travel from that flight.

- Learning Outcomes of the Study in respect of Data Science
Scrapping of data is the challenge faced. Decision tree regressor works best.
- Limitations of this work and Scope for Future Work
Increase more number of columns and rows to get better accuracy.