# Impact of COVID-19 on Worldwide Aviation

## Data Visualization

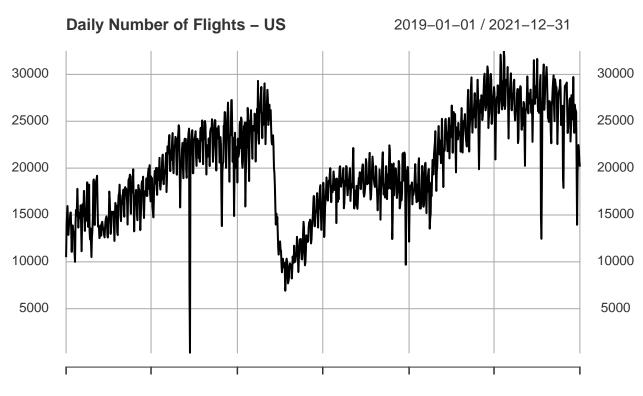
## Hao Jin

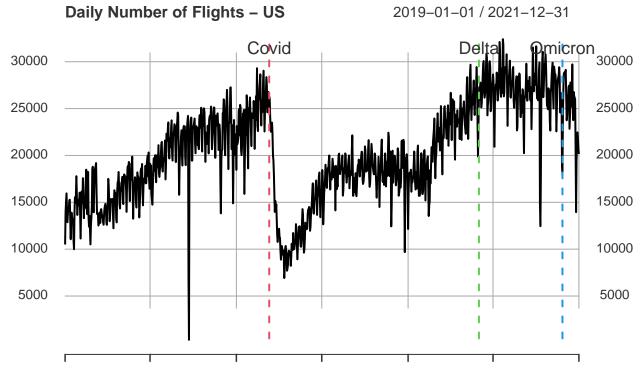
## March 17, 2022

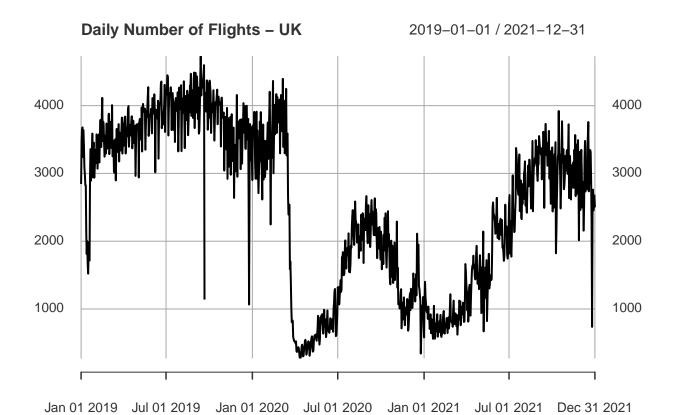
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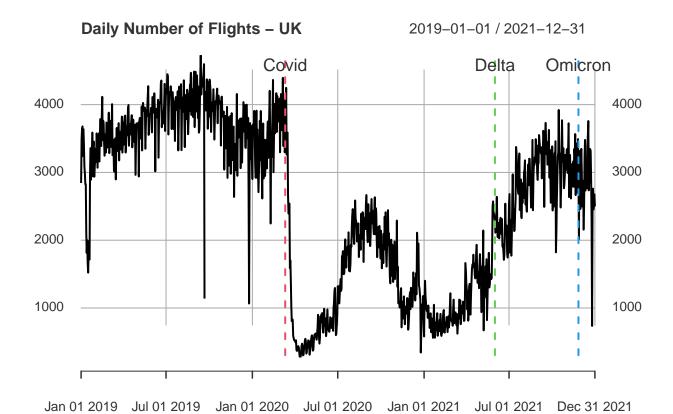
Daily Number of Flights Worldwide $\ \ldots \ \ldots$	3
Change Point Detection	17
Number of Passengers in the US Airports $\ \ldots \ \ldots \ \ldots \ \ldots \ \ldots \ \ldots$	20
Number of Flights in the vs. Confirmed Cases	24

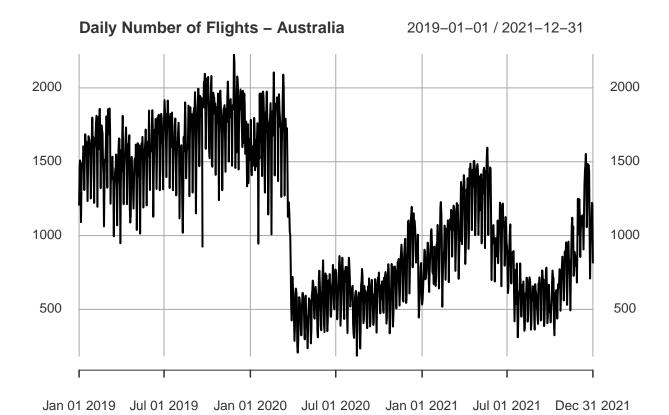
## Daily Number of Flights Worldwide

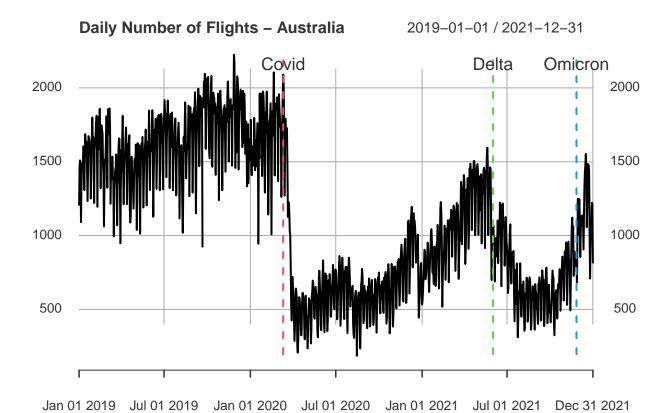


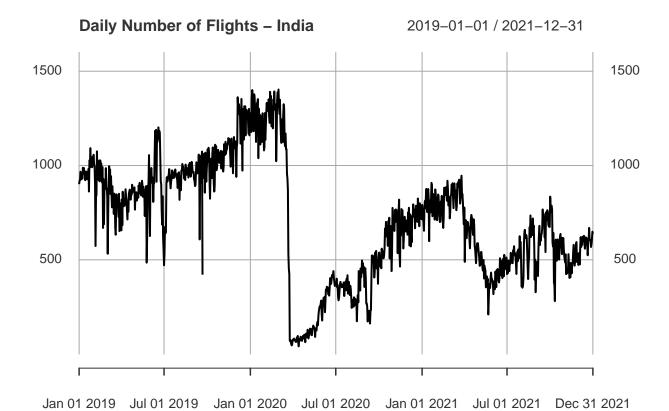






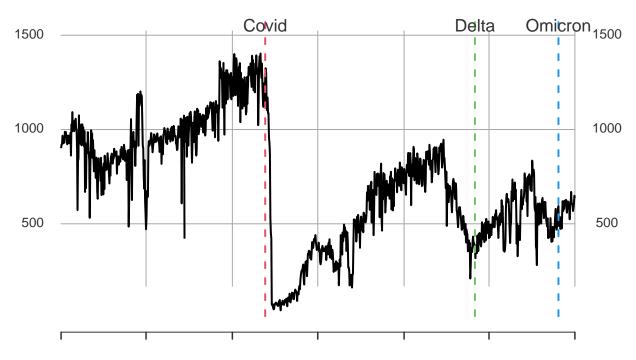






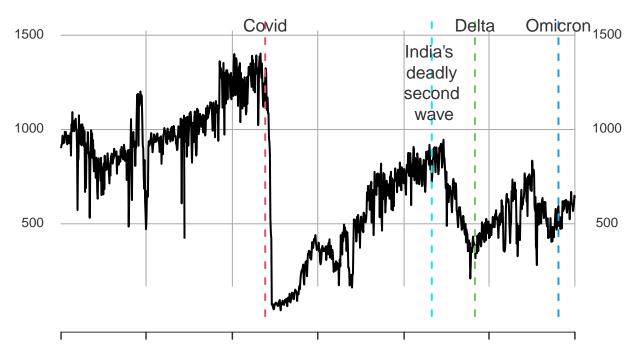
**Daily Number of Flights – India** 

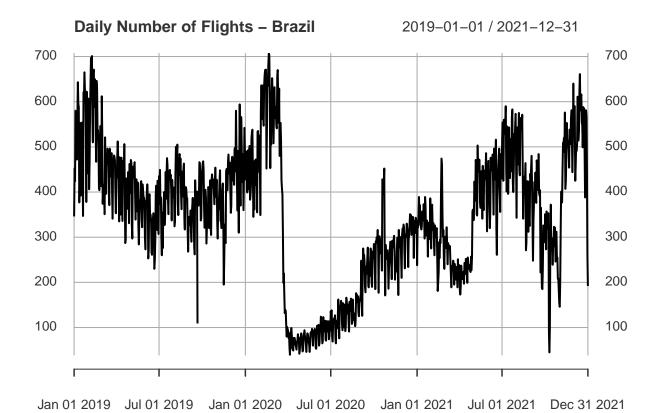
2019-01-01 / 2021-12-31

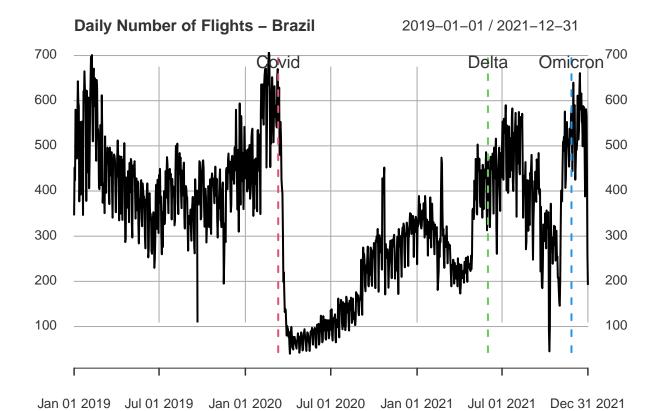


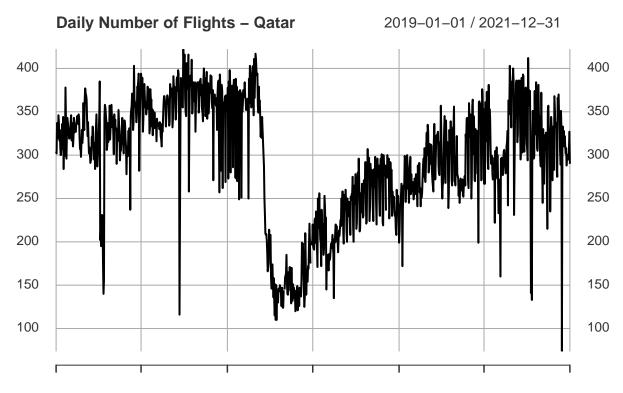
## Daily Number of Flights - India

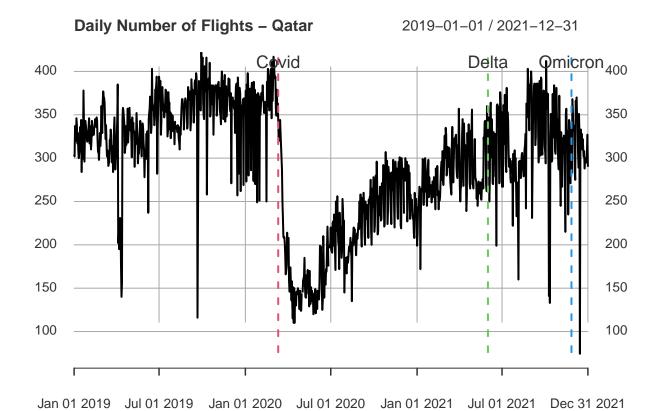
2019-01-01 / 2021-12-31

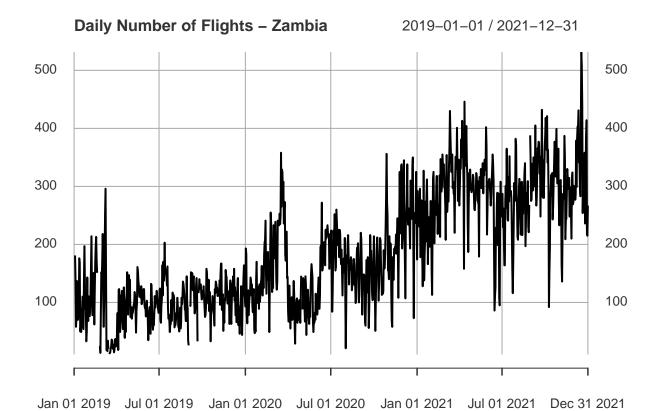






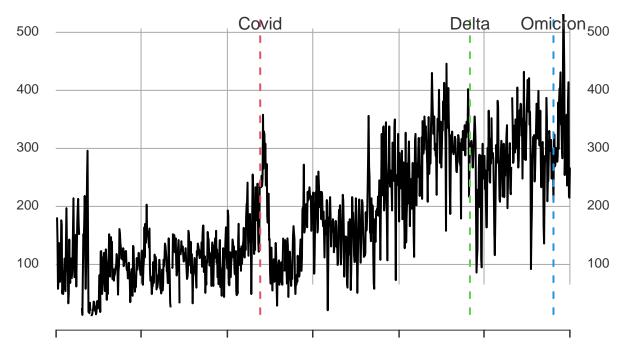






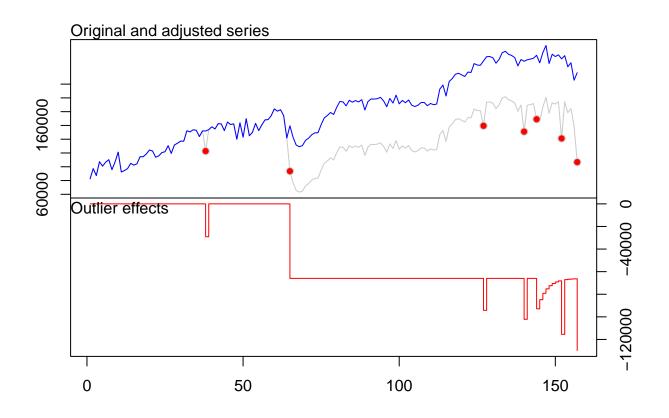
# Daily Number of Flights – Zambia

2019-01-01 / 2021-12-31



#### **Change Point Detection**

```
# Daily number of flights in the US (total: domestic + international), create xts object
US_daily_total <- data %>%
  filter(country == "United States of America") %>%
  select(day, total_flights)
US_daily_total$day <- as.Date(US_daily_total$day)</pre>
US daily total xts <- xts(US daily total$total flights, US daily total$day)
# Daily number of flights in the US (total: domestic + international), create ts object
US_daily_total <- data %>%
  filter(country == "United States of America") %>%
  select(day, total_flights)
US_daily_total_ts <- ts(US_daily_total$total_flights, start = c(2019, 1), frequency = 365)
US_weekly_total_xts <- apply.weekly(US_daily_total_xts, sum)</pre>
US_weekly_total_ts <- ts(US_weekly_total_xts, start = c(2019,1), frequency = 52)
library("tsoutliers")
US_weekly_total_ts_no_time <- ts(as.vector(US_weekly_total_ts), frequency = 1)</pre>
US_weekly_total_ts_no_time_outliers <- tso(US_weekly_total_ts_no_time)</pre>
# tiff("change_detection.tiff", units="in", width=6, height=4, res=300)
plot(US_weekly_total_ts_no_time_outliers)
```



```
# dev.off()
US_weekly_total_ts_no_time_outliers
Series: US_weekly_total_ts_no_time
Regression with ARIMA(1,1,0) errors
Coefficients:
                                             A0127
                                                         A0140
          ar1
                     A038
                                 LS65
                                                                    TC144
      -0.4282
              -29094.787
                           -65960.868
                                       -28305.502
                                                    -36211.771
                                                                -26908.69
       0.0784
                 7276.793
                             8517.141
                                         7273.008
                                                      7287.801
                                                                  8046.81
s.e.
           A0152
                       A0157
      -47968.135
                 -63585.110
s.e.
       7346.868
                    9156.898
sigma^2 = 84208535: log likelihood = -1640.76
AIC=3299.51
              AICc=3300.75
                             BIC=3326.96
Outliers:
  type ind time coefhat tstat
             38 -29095 -3.998
   AO 38
2
   LS 65
             65 -65961 -7.744
3
                 -28306 -3.892
   AO 127
            127
4
   AO 140
           140
                -36212 -4.969
5
   TC 144
           144
                -26909 -3.344
6
   AO 152
           152
                -47968 -6.529
7
   AO 157
           157
                -63585 -6.944
Additive Outlier (AO) Innovation Outlier (IO) Level Shift (LS) Temporary change (TC) Seasonal Level Shift
(SLS)
library(xtable)
xtable(US_weekly_total_ts_no_time_outliers$outliers)
% latex table generated in R 4.0.3 by xtable 1.8-4 package
% Thu Mar 17 17:44:46 2022
\begin{table}[ht]
\centering
\begin{tabular}{rlrrrr}
  \hline
& type & ind & time & coefhat & tstat \\
 \hline
1 & AO & 38 & 38.00 & -29094.79 & -4.00 \\
  2 & LS & 65 & 65.00 & -65960.87 & -7.74 \\
  3 & AO & 127 & 127.00 & -28305.50 & -3.89 \\
  4 & AO & 140 & 140.00 & -36211.77 & -4.97 \\
  5 & TC & 144 & 144.00 & -26908.69 & -3.34 \\
  6 & AO & 152 & 152.00 & -47968.14 & -6.53 \\
  7 & AO & 157 & 157.00 & -63585.11 & -6.94 \\
   \hline
\end{tabular}
```

\end{table}

```
library("strucchange")
breakpoints(US_weekly_total_ts_no_time~1)

Optimal 5-segment partition:

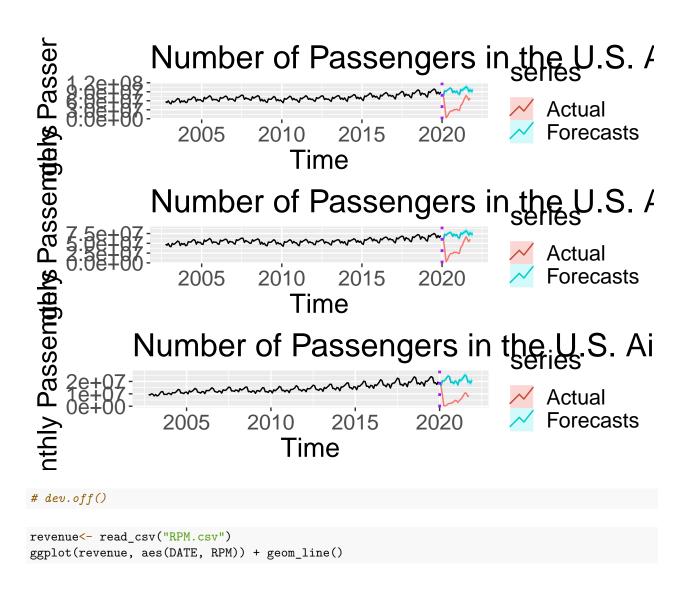
Call:
breakpoints.formula(formula = US_weekly_total_ts_no_time ~ 1)

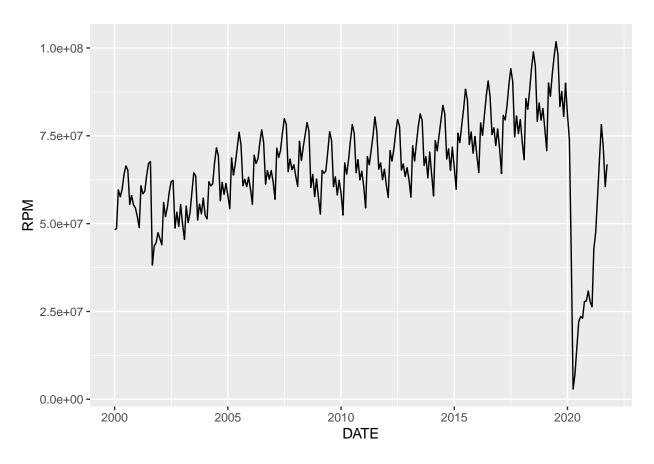
Breakpoints at observation number:
28 64 87 115

Corresponding to breakdates:
28 64 87 115
```

### Number of Passengers in the US Airports

```
# ARIMA
# Total
arima_passengers_bf2020_total <- auto.arima(passengers_bf2020_total_ts)</pre>
arima passengers bf2020 total forecast <- forecast(arima passengers bf2020 total, h = 24)
# Domestic
arima_passengers_bf2020_domestic <- auto.arima(passengers_bf2020_domestic_ts)
arima_passengers_bf2020_domestic_forecast <- forecast(arima_passengers_bf2020_domestic, h = 24)
# International
arima_passengers_bf2020_intl <- auto.arima(passengers_bf2020_intl_ts)</pre>
arima_passengers_bf2020_intl_forecast <- forecast(arima_passengers_bf2020_intl, h = 24)
# png(file="passenger_total.png", width=1000, height=600)
library(gridExtra)
total_plot <- arima_passengers_bf2020_total_forecast %>%
  autoplot() +
  autolayer(passengers_sc2020_total_ts, series = "Actual") +
  autolayer(arima_passengers_bf2020_total_forecast, series = "Forecasts", shadecols = "oldstyle") +
  geom_vline(xintercept = 2020, linetype = "dotted", color = "purple", size = 1) +
  ylab("Monthly Passengers") +
  ggtitle("Number of Passengers in the U.S. Airports - Total") +
  theme(text = element text(size = 20))
domestic_plot <- arima_passengers_bf2020_domestic_forecast %>%
  autoplot() +
  autolayer(passengers_sc2020_domestic_ts, series = "Actual") +
  autolayer(arima_passengers_bf2020_domestic_forecast, series = "Forecasts", shadecols = "oldstyle") +
  geom_vline(xintercept = 2020, linetype = "dotted", color = "purple", size = 1) +
  ylab("Monthly Passengers") +
  ggtitle("Number of Passengers in the U.S. Airports - Domestic Only") +
  theme(text = element_text(size = 20))
intl_plot <- arima_passengers_bf2020_intl_forecast %>%
  autoplot() +
  autolayer(passengers_sc2020_intl_ts, series = "Actual") +
  autolayer(arima_passengers_bf2020_intl_forecast, series = "Forecasts", shadecols = "oldstyle") +
  geom_vline(xintercept = 2020, linetype = "dotted", color = "purple", size = 1) +
  ylab("Monthly Passengers") +
  ggtitle("Number of Passengers in the U.S. Airports - International Only") +
  theme(text = element_text(size = 20))
# png(file="passenger_domestic_intl.png", width=1000, height=900)
grid.arrange(total_plot, domestic_plot, intl_plot, nrow = 3)
```





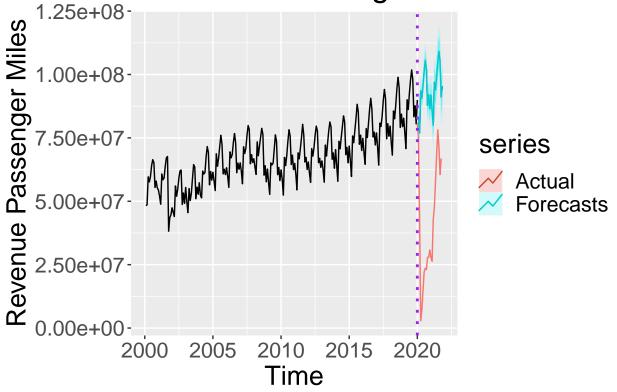
```
rev_bf2020 <- revenue %>% filter(DATE < as.Date("2020-01-01"))
rev_bf2020_total_ts <- ts(rev_bf2020$RPM, start = c(2000, 2), frequency = 12)

rev_sc2020 <- revenue %>% filter(DATE >= as.Date("2020-01-01"))
rev_sc2020_total_ts <- ts(rev_sc2020$RPM, start = c(2020, 1), frequency = 12)

arima_rev_bf2020 <- auto.arima(rev_bf2020_total_ts)
arima_rev_bf2020_total_forecast <- forecast(arima_rev_bf2020, h = 22)

# png(file="revenue.png", width=1000, height=300)
arima_rev_bf2020_total_forecast %>%
autoplot() +
autolayer(rev_sc2020_total_ts, series = "Actual") +
autolayer(arima_rev_bf2020_total_forecast, series = "Forecasts", shadecols = "oldstyle") +
geom_vline(xintercept = 2020, linetype = "dotted", color = "purple", size = 1) +
ylab("Revenue Passenger Miles") +
ggtitle("Revenue Passenger Miles in the US") +
theme(text = element_text(size = 20))
```

# Revenue Passenger Miles in the U



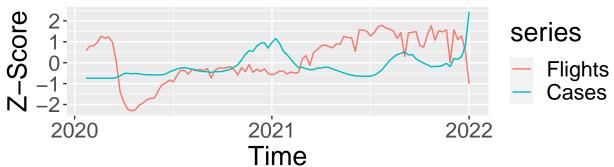
# dev.off()

### Number of Flights in the vs. Confirmed Cases

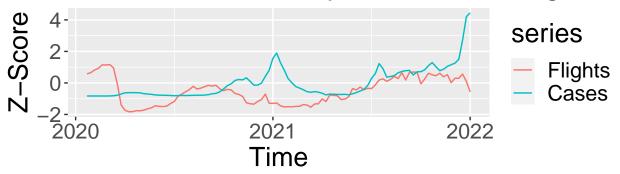
```
US_daily_covid_cum <- read_csv("US_cumulative.csv")</pre>
US_daily_covid_cum_ts <- ts(US_daily_covid_cum$each_day_US)</pre>
US_daily_covid_ts <- ts(US_daily_covid_cum_ts - stats::lag(US_daily_covid_cum_ts, -1), start = c(2020,2
# plot(US_daily_covid_ts)
# xts object
US_daily_covid_date <- as.Date(US_daily_covid_cum$X1[-1], format = "%m/%d/%y")
US_daily_covid_ts_xts <- xts(as.vector(US_daily_covid_ts), US_daily_covid_date)</pre>
US_weekly_covid_xts <- apply.weekly(US_daily_covid_ts_xts, sum)</pre>
US_weekly_total_xts_normal <- (US_weekly_total_xts - mean(US_weekly_total_xts)) / sd(US_weekly_total_xt
US_weekly_covid_xts_normal <- (US_weekly_covid_xts - mean(US_weekly_covid_xts)) / sd(US_weekly_covid_xt
US_weekly_total_ts_normal <- ts(US_weekly_total_xts_normal, start = c(2019,1), frequency = 52)
US_weekly_covid_ts_normal <- ts(US_weekly_covid_xts_normal, start = c(2020,4), frequency = 52)
df <- cbind(US_weekly_total_ts_normal, US_weekly_covid_ts_normal)</pre>
df <- tseries::na.remove(df)</pre>
# png(file="us_flights_cases.png", width=1000, height=600)
us_flights_cases <- autoplot(df) +
  ylab("Z-Score") +
  ggtitle("Normalized Weekly Number of Flights and Confirmed Cases in the US") +
  scale_x_continuous(breaks = seq(2020, 2022, by = 1)) +
  scale_colour_discrete(labels = c("Flights", "Cases")) +
  theme(text = element_text(size = 20))
# dev.off()
# Daily number of flights in the UK (total: domestic + international), create xts object
UK_daily_total <- data %>%
  filter(country == "United Kingdom") %>%
  select(day, total_flights)
UK_daily_total$day <- as.Date(UK_daily_total$day)</pre>
UK_daily_total_xts <- xts(UK_daily_total$total_flights, UK_daily_total$day)</pre>
UK_weekly_total_xts <- apply.weekly(UK_daily_total_xts, sum, na.rm=TRUE)</pre>
UK_weekly_total_ts <- ts(UK_weekly_total_xts, start = c(2019,1), frequency = 52)</pre>
UK_daily_covid_cum <- read_csv("UKCases.csv")</pre>
UK_daily_covid_cum_ts <- ts(UK_daily_covid_cum$`United Kingdom`)</pre>
UK_daily_covid_ts <- ts(UK_daily_covid_cum_ts - stats::lag(UK_daily_covid_cum_ts, -1)</pre>
                         , start = c(2020, 23), frequency = 365)
# plot(US_daily_covid_ts)
# xts object
UK_daily_covid_date <- as.Date(UK_daily_covid_cum$day[-1], format = "%m/%d/%y")</pre>
```

```
UK_daily_covid_ts_xts <- xts(as.vector(UK_daily_covid_ts), UK_daily_covid_date)</pre>
UK_weekly_covid_xts <- apply.weekly(UK_daily_covid_ts_xts, sum)</pre>
UK_weekly_total_xts_normal <- (UK_weekly_total_xts - mean(UK_weekly_total_xts)) / sd(UK_weekly_total_xt</pre>
UK_weekly_covid_xts_normal <- (UK_weekly_covid_xts - mean(UK_weekly_covid_xts)) / sd(UK_weekly_covid_xt
UK_weekly_total_ts_normal <- ts(UK_weekly_total_xts_normal, start = c(2019,1), frequency = 52)</pre>
UK_weekly_covid_ts_normal <- ts(UK_weekly_covid_xts_normal, start = c(2020,4), frequency = 52)
df_uk <- cbind(UK_weekly_total_ts_normal, UK_weekly_covid_ts_normal)</pre>
df_uk <- tseries::na.remove(df_uk)</pre>
uk_flights_cases <- autoplot(df_uk) +
  ylab("Z-Score") +
  ggtitle("Normalized Weekly Number of Flights and Confirmed Cases in the UK") +
  scale_x_continuous(breaks = seq(2020, 2022, by = 1)) +
  scale_colour_discrete(labels = c("Flights", "Cases")) +
  theme(text = element_text(size = 20))
# pnq(file="us_uk_flights_cases.pnq", width=1000, height=600)
grid.arrange(us_flights_cases, uk_flights_cases, nrow = 2)
```

# Normalized Weekly Number of Flights a



# Normalized Weekly Number of Flights a



```
# dev.off()
```

```
# IJK
```

# confirmed\_GLOBAL\_raw