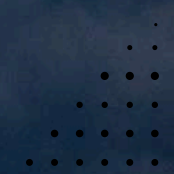
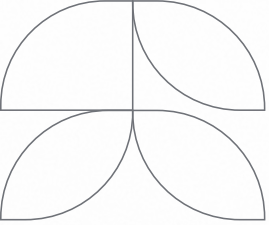




**SkyHack 3.0: United Airlines**  
**Team Name - Stat Pirates**  
**Team Members - Ritvik Kumar, Rujhan N Sharma**







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# Data Cleaning Process

## Data Inspection

- Reviewed dataset structure, column types, and identified issues like missing values or invalid formats.
- Example: Checking for nulls in `departure_delay_minutes` or invalid date formats in `scheduled_departure_date_local`.

## Handling Missing Data

- Filled or removed null and inconsistent entries to maintain accuracy and reliability.
- Example: Replacing null delay values with 0 or the average delay of similar flights.

## Data Type Correction

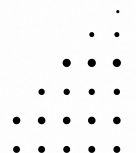
- Converted columns to proper types (e.g., `text` → `DATETIME`, `string` → `INT`) for accurate processing.
- Example: Converting `scheduled_departure_datetime_local` from `text` to `DATETIME`.

## Removing Duplicates & Irrelevant Entries

- Eliminated repeated or irrelevant records to ensure clean and unique data.
- Example: Deleting repeated flight entries for the same `flight_number` and `scheduled_departure_date_local`.

## Binary Value Conversion

- Replaced 0/1 with N/Y for better readability and interpretation in reports.
- Example: Changing `turn_time_violation_flag` = 1 to Y and 0 to N for easier understanding in reports.





# Data Organization Process



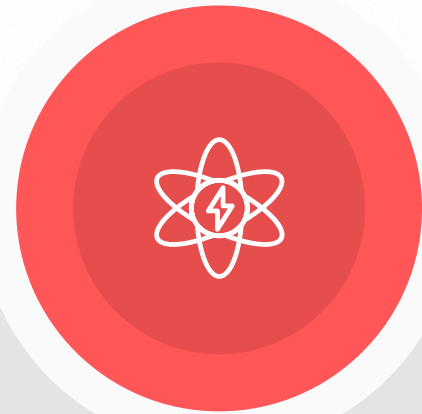
## Feature Engineering

- Created new columns to derive deeper insights.
- Example: Calculated `Flight_Difficulty_Score` using `Ground_Time_Score`, `Baggage_Score`, `Passenger_Service_Score`, and `Operational_Complexity`.



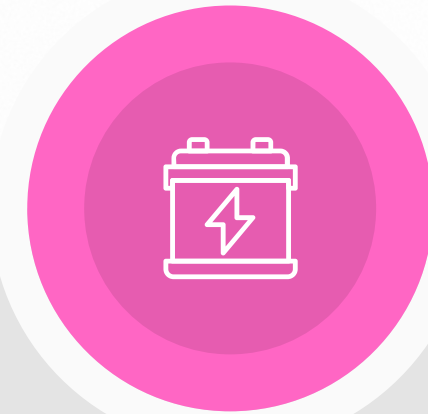
## Grouping Related Attributes

- Combined similar columns into logical categories for easier analysis.
- Example: Grouped `TOTAL_BAGS`, `TRANSFER_BAGGAGE`, and `HOT_TRANSFER_BAGGAGE` under `Baggage Metrics`.



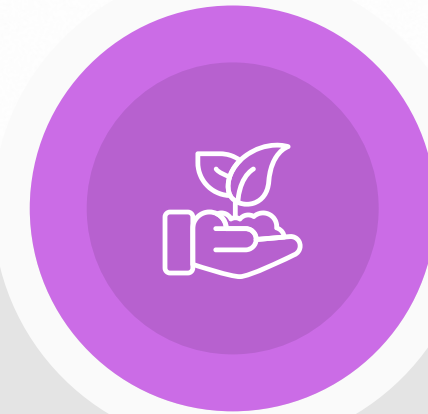
## Creating Derived Levels or Categories

- Converted continuous scores into categorical levels for clarity.
- Example: Classified `Flight_Difficulty_Score` into levels — Low, Medium, High.



## Joining Tables

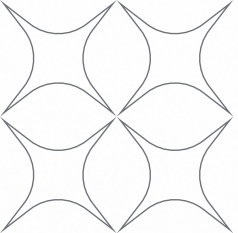
- Merged related datasets to enrich the analysis.
- Example: Joined `FINAL_DATA` with airport info table using `Airport_IATA_Code`.



## Data Standardization

- Ensured consistent units, formats, and naming conventions across all columns.
- Example: Standardized all airport codes to uppercase and aligned datetime formats.





# Flight Difficulty Score

It systematically quantifies the relative complexity of each flight using the datasets provided



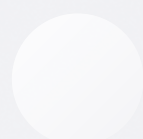
## Ground Time Score

Reflects how efficiently an aircraft is prepared between flights; shorter or delayed ground times increase operational difficulty.



## Baggage Score

Measures the handling complexity and volume of baggage, where higher loads or transfer bags raise coordination challenges.



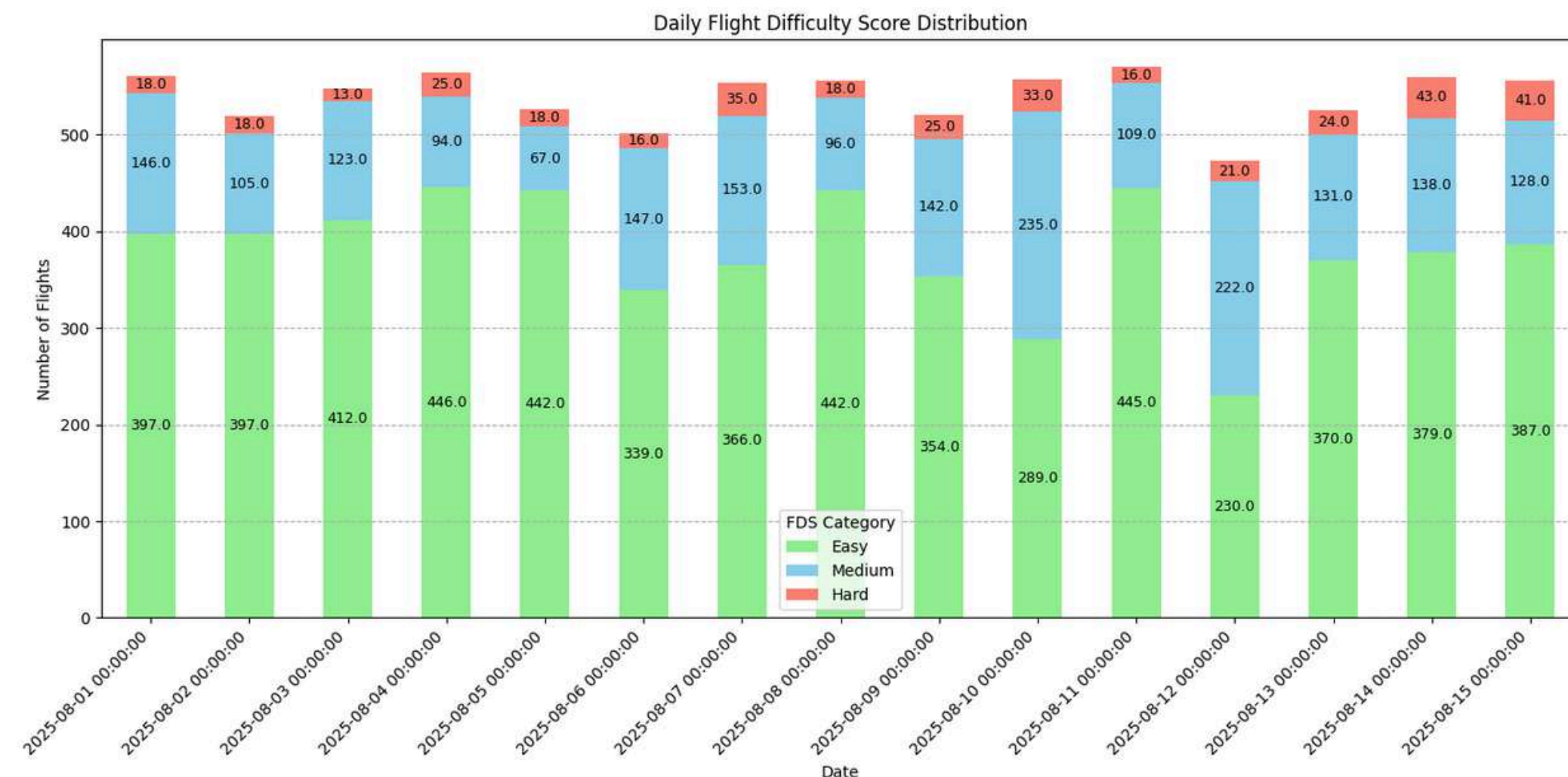
## Pax Service Score

indicates passenger-related operational strain, such as special assistance requests or last-minute bookings.



## Operational Complexity

reflects how much a flight's performance deviates from schedule — higher delays imply higher operational strain.

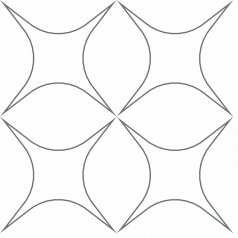


## Flight Difficulty Score

Flight Difficulty Score =  $0.25 * \text{Ground Time Score} + 0.25 * \text{Baggage Score} + 0.25 * \text{Pax Service Score} + 0.25 * \text{Operational Complexity}$

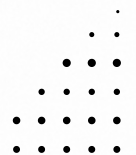
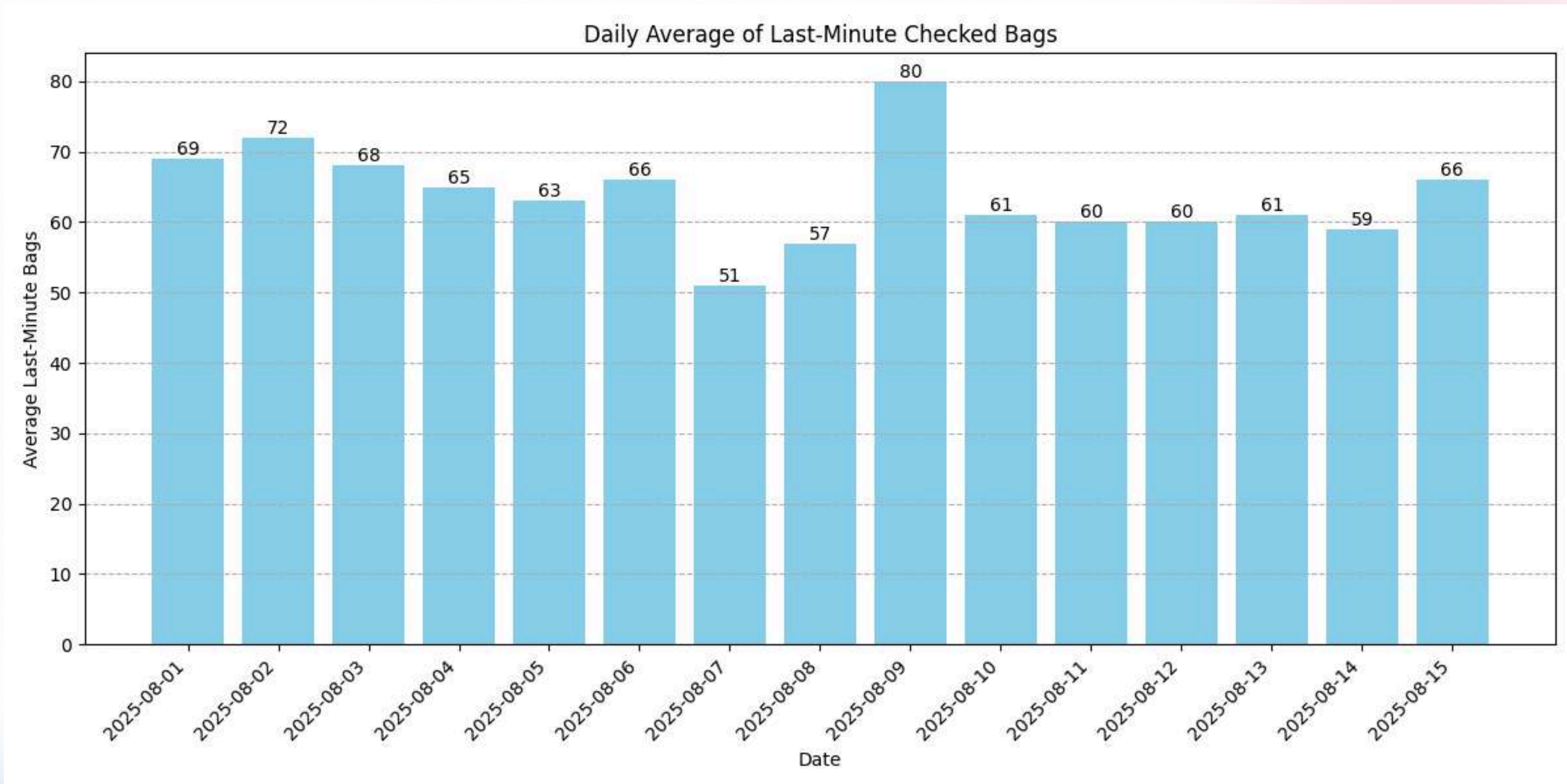




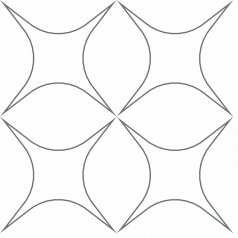


# Last-Minute Checked bags

It tells us about the average bags checked-in at the last moment each day

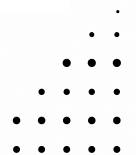
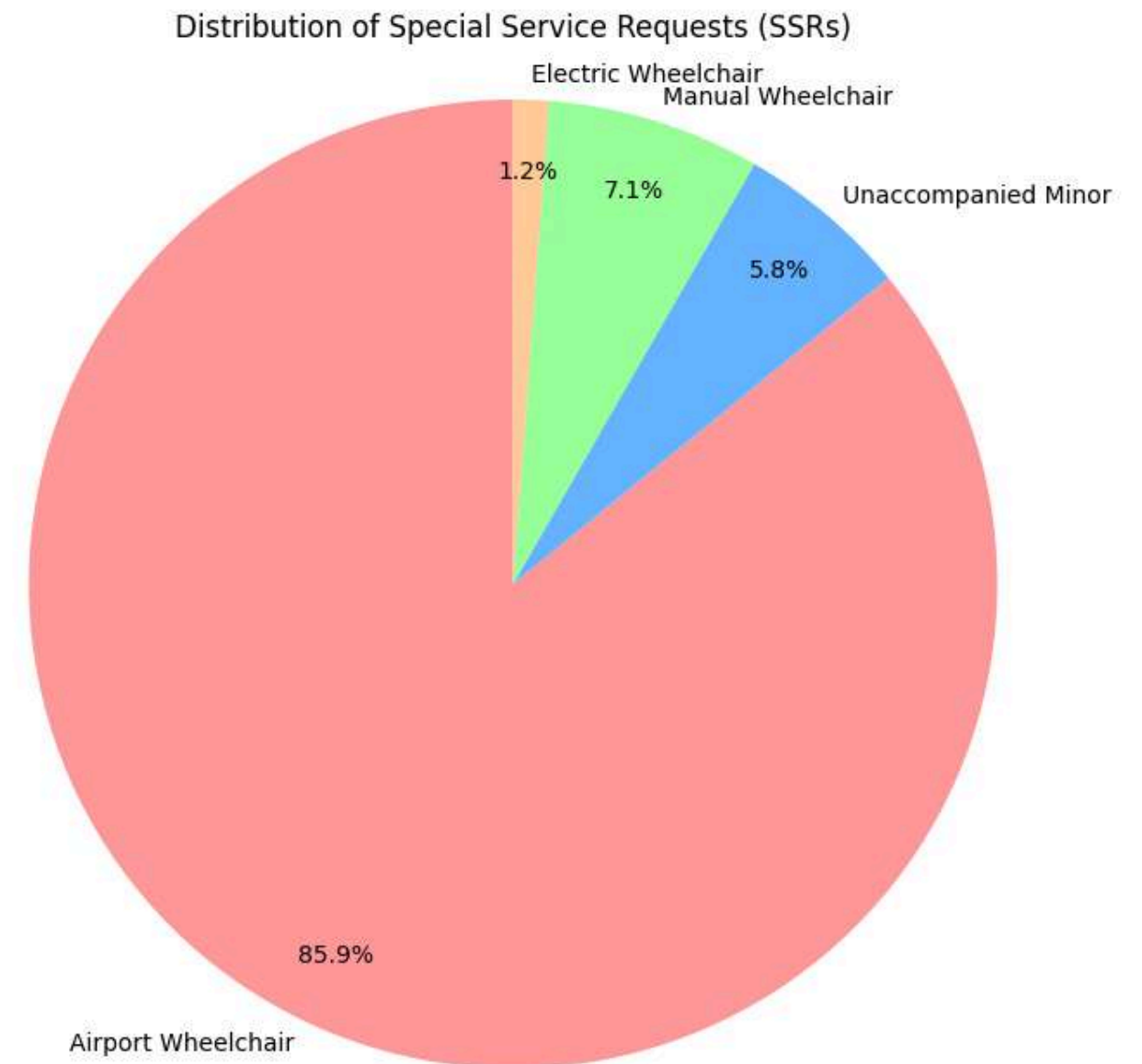




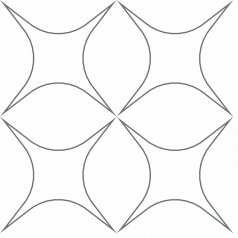


# Special Service Request

The analysis shows that the majority of special service requests (85.9%) are for airport wheelchair assistance, indicating that mobility support is the most common passenger need. Requests for manual wheelchairs (7.1%) and unaccompanied minors (5.8%) form smaller segments, while electric wheelchair requests (1.2%) are minimal.



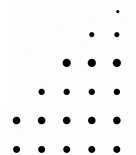
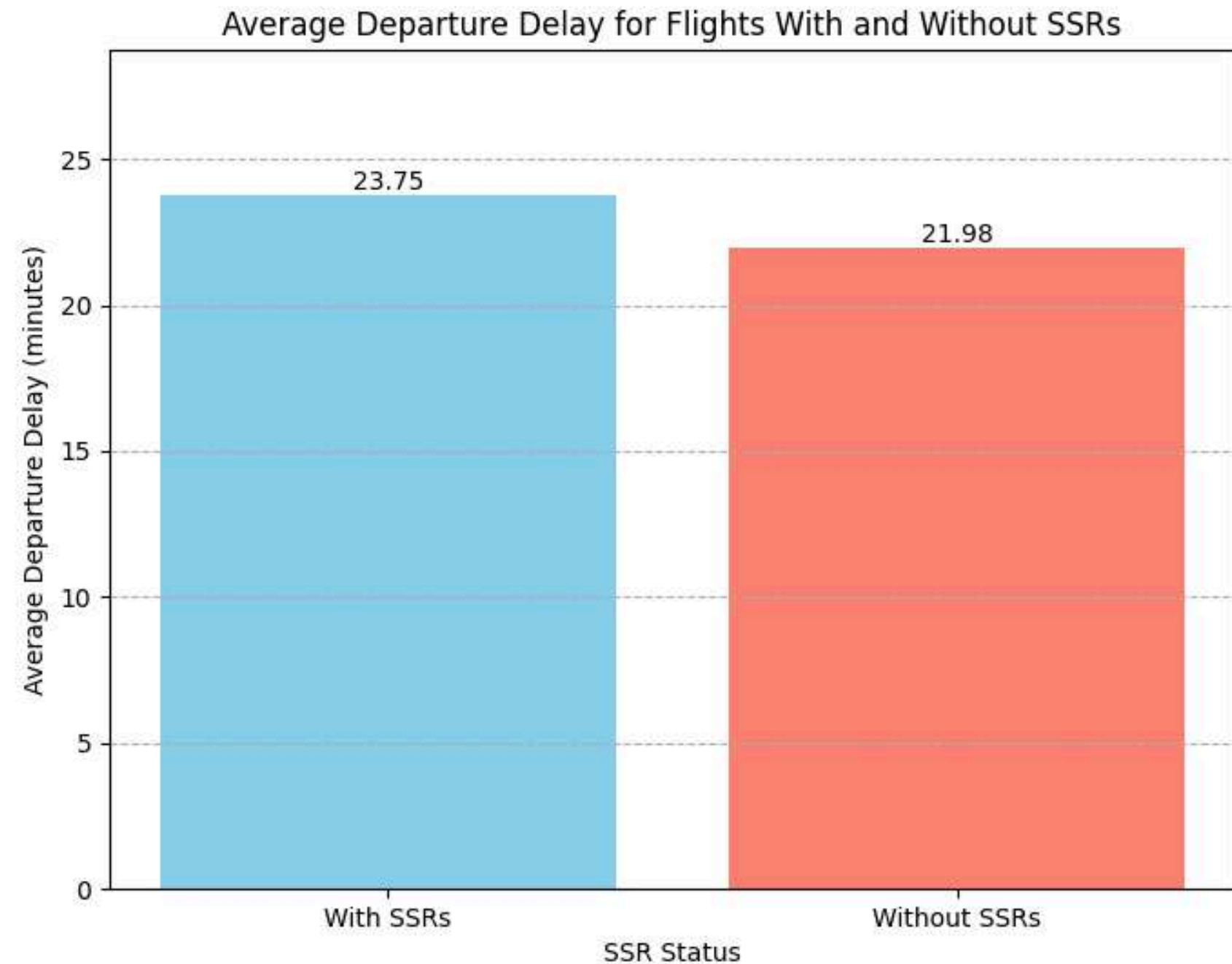




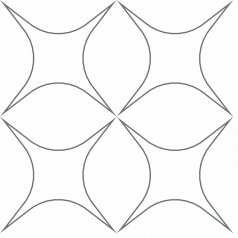
# Special-Services Delay Analysis

It helps us in analyzing delay caused due special-service demands

Flights that included Special Service Requests (SSRs) experienced a slightly higher average departure delay (23.75 minutes) compared to flights without SSRs (21.98 minutes).

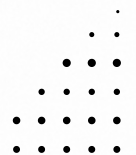
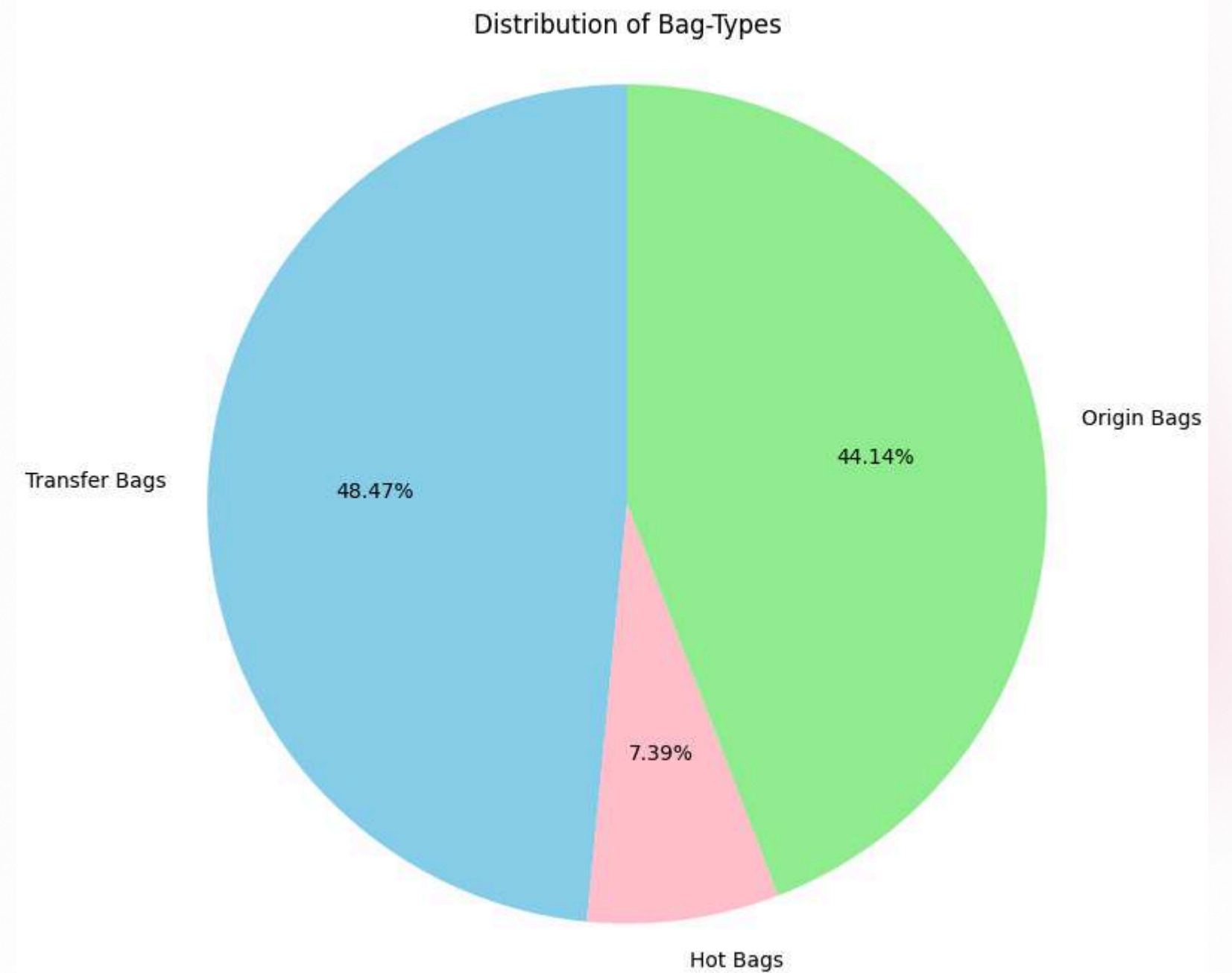






# Baggage Types

The analysis reveals that transfer bags (48.47%) constitute the largest share of total baggage, closely followed by origin bags (44.14%), while hot bags (7.39%) represent a small portion.





# Thank You

Link : <https://github.com/Rujhan052/skyhack>

