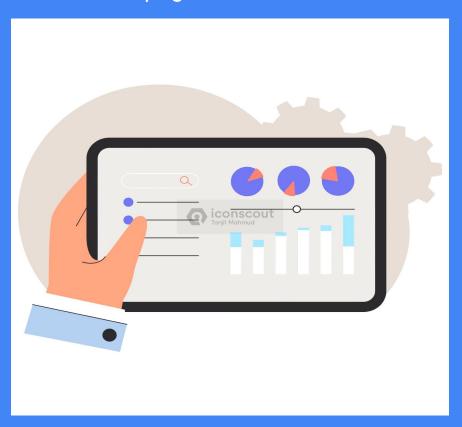
# Predicting Departure Delays

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# Webportal Homepage & Dashboards



#### **Prediction Problem**

Our goal was to predict flight delays using a combination of numeric and categorical features.

We investigated 3 options for the target variable.

- 6 classes:
  - Early
  - o On Time
  - o 1-10 min late
  - 11-30 min late
  - 31-60 min late
  - o 60+ min late
- 4 classes:
  - Early
  - On Time (0-15 min late)
  - 16-60 min late
  - o 61+ min late
- Binary
  - Not delayed: up to 15 min late
  - Delayed: 16+ min late

## **Data Sources**

Source	Data
U.S. Bureau of Transportation Statistics	Flights originating from LAX, 2020-2024
Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)	Aircraft specifications by tail number
National Weather Service	Historical weather observations for origin (LAX) and destination airports

## Data Cleaning

- Merged the different data sets
  - Aircraft specifications merged by tail number and manufacturer model code
  - Weather data merged by DateTime using an asof function
- Removed columns that contained a single value overwhelmingly (>99.9%)
  - o For example: weight class, speed
- Kept only major commercial aircraft
  - For example: removed helicopters and balloons
- Condensed categorical columns
  - Low value counts summarised as 'Other'
  - Synonymous categories combined
    - For example: Airbus and Airbus SAS
- Converted date, time, wind direction columns into cyclical format (sin, cos) to facilitate machine learning
- Verified no nulls remained
- Modeling dataset resulted in 829,906 rows and 48 columns.

## Splitting for Machine Learning

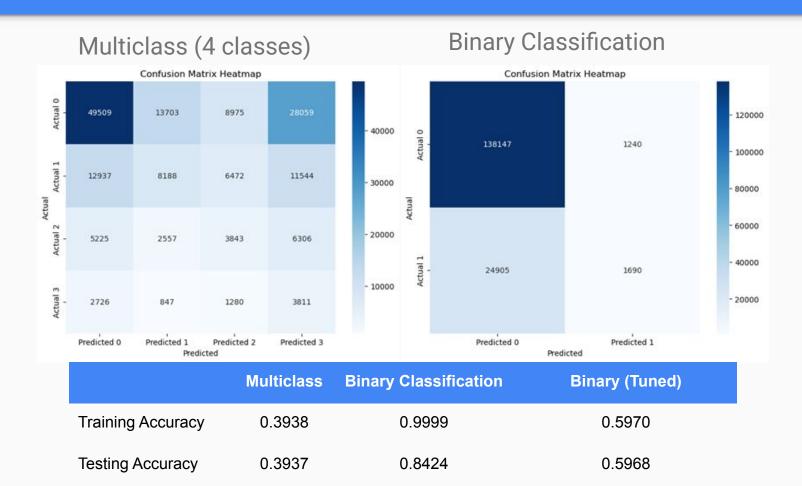
- Loaded from SQLite database with SQLAlchemy
- 80% training & 20% testing
- Applied stratification
- Processed data
  - Categorical → One Hot Encoder (will handle new values better)
  - Numerical→ standard scaler
- Tried rebalancing with SMOTE
  - Generated very large files
  - Took longer to run with decreased accuracy

#### Modeling

We explored several modeling types with different assortments of hyperparameters.

- Random Forest
- Support Vector Machine
- Logistic Regression
- K-Nearest Neighbors
- Neural Network

#### Random Forest



#### Random Forest

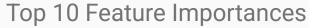
#### Binary Classification, full tree

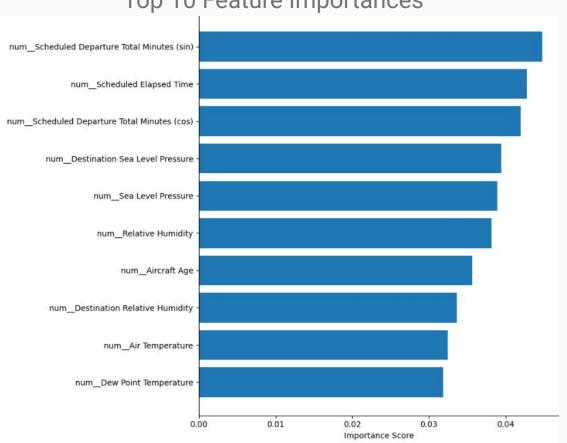
Label	Precision	Recall	F1
0 <= 15 min	0.85	0.99	0.91
1 > 15min	0.36	0.06	0.11
Accuracy			0.84

#### Binary Classification, hyperparameters determined by RandomSearchCV

Label	Precision	Recall	F1
0	0.88	0.59	0.71
1	0.22	0.60	0.32
Accuracy			0.59

#### **Random Forest**



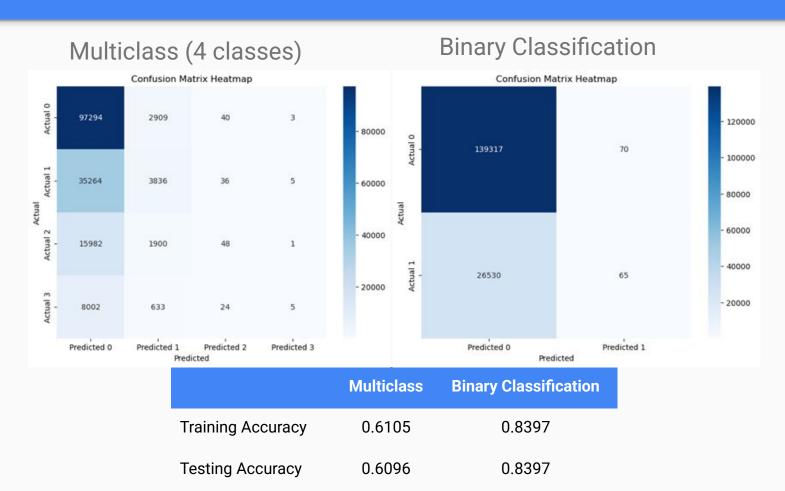


#### **Support Vector Machine**

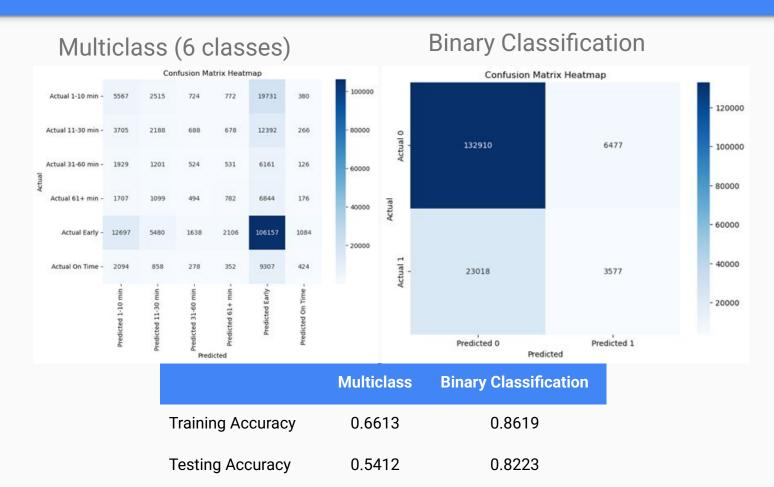
- Model did not complete
- Run time over 20 hours!
- Local machines and colab tried



#### **Logistic Regression**



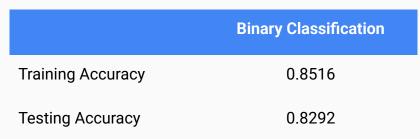
#### K-Nearest Neighbors

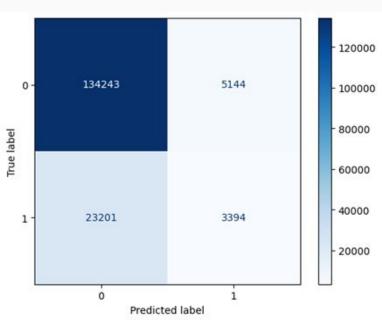


#### **Neural Network**

#### **Binary Classification**

Label	Precision	Recall	F1
Not Delayed (0)	0.85	0.96	0.90
Delayed (1)	0.40	0.13	0.19
Accuracy			0.83





# 83%

The Neural Network model was selected as the best option as it reached an overall accuracy of 83%, with the best precision and recall for the Delayed category.

# Deployment

**Backend:** Flask App holds the neural network model and preprocessor

Frontend: Web App run predictions



# Thank you!

Questions/ Comments?



Thank you for listening! Let us know if you have any questions.

## "This is a super-important quote"

- From an expert

# Final point

A one-line description of it



### **Prediction Problem**

What's this presentation about? Use this slide to introduce yourself and give a high level overview of the topic you're about to explain.

This is the most important takeaway that everyone has to remember.