



Passenger satisfaction on flights

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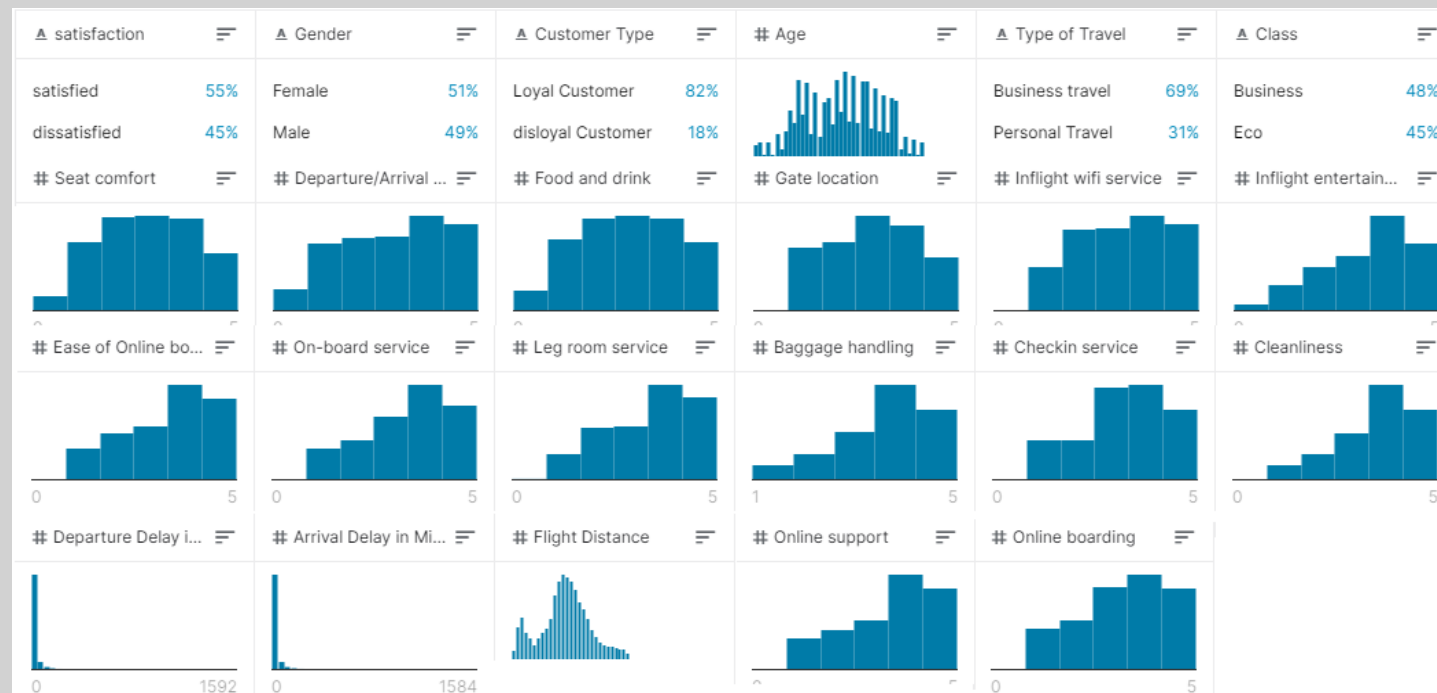
Lorenzo Chicca, 1708956

Nicolò D'Evangelista, 1698229

Rigels Hysaj, 1706263

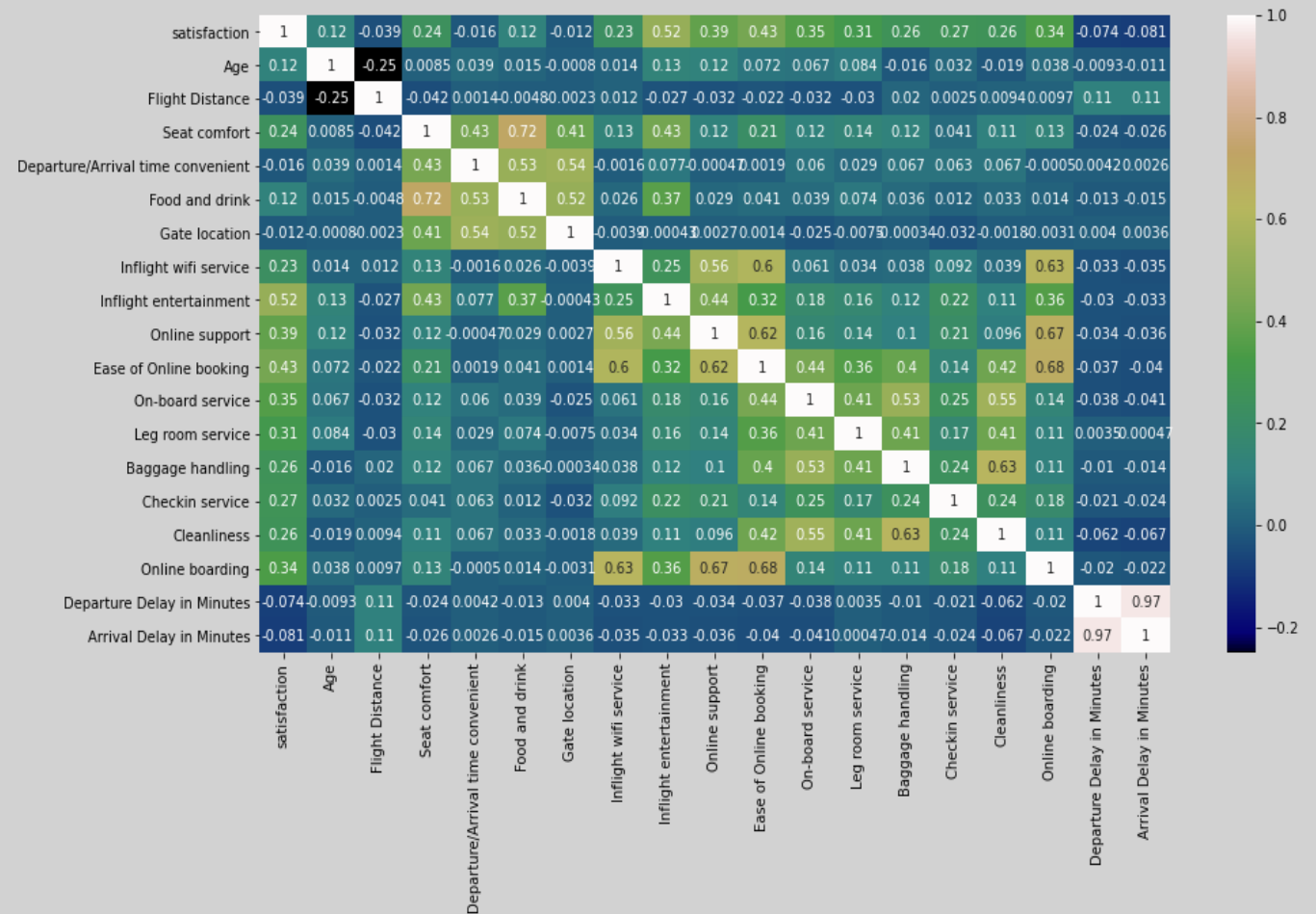
Dataset

- Dataset: <https://www.kaggle.com/sjleshrac/airlines-customer-satisfaction>
- Feature rich, many from surveys



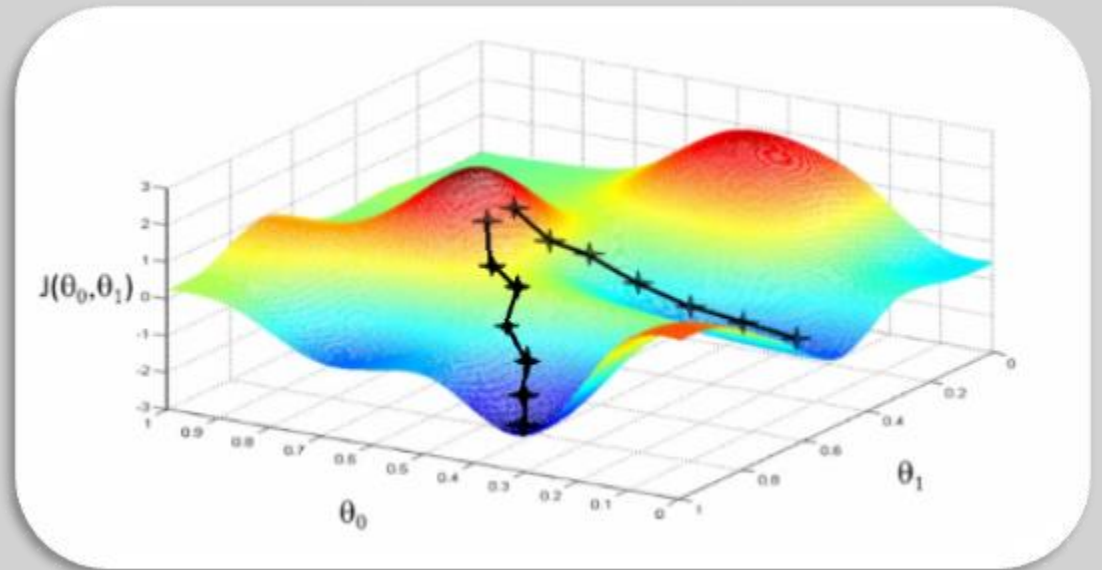
Preprocessing

- We get rid of features not correlated with "satisfaction"
- We delete the very few rows with missing values
- Rescaled all features into [0, 1] range
- One-Hot encoded the few qualitative features



Model & Training

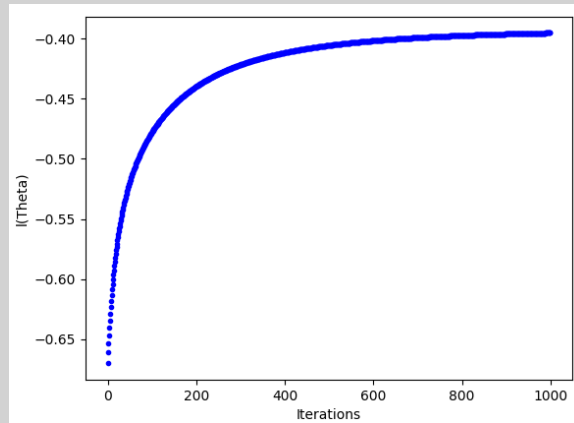
- Train/Test split is 70%/30%
- We used 3 different models
 - Gradient Ascent
 - Newton Method
 - Gaussian Discriminant Analysis



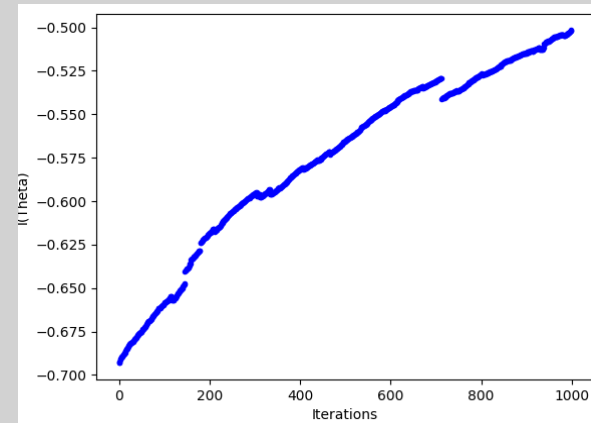
Results

- Convergence over iterations

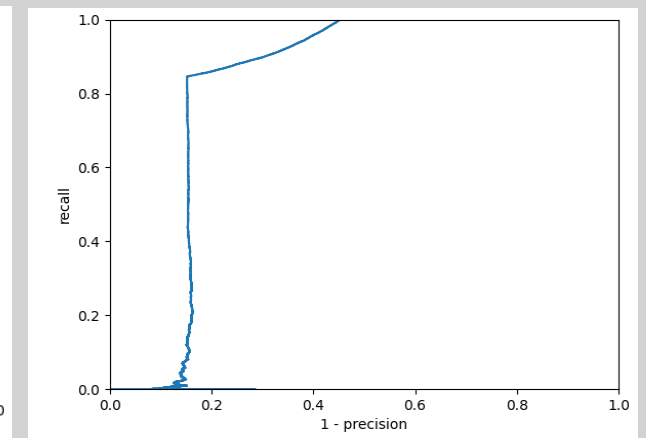
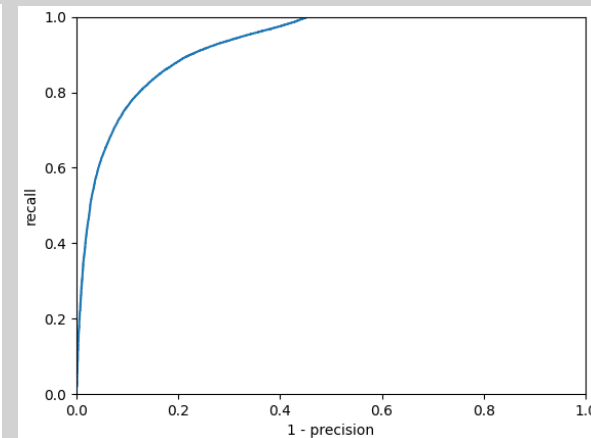
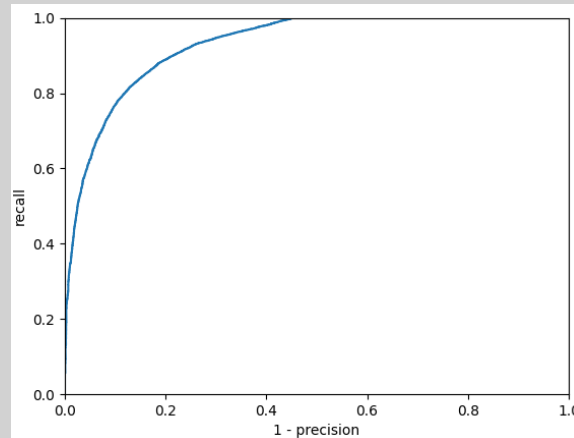
Gradient Ascent



Newton Method



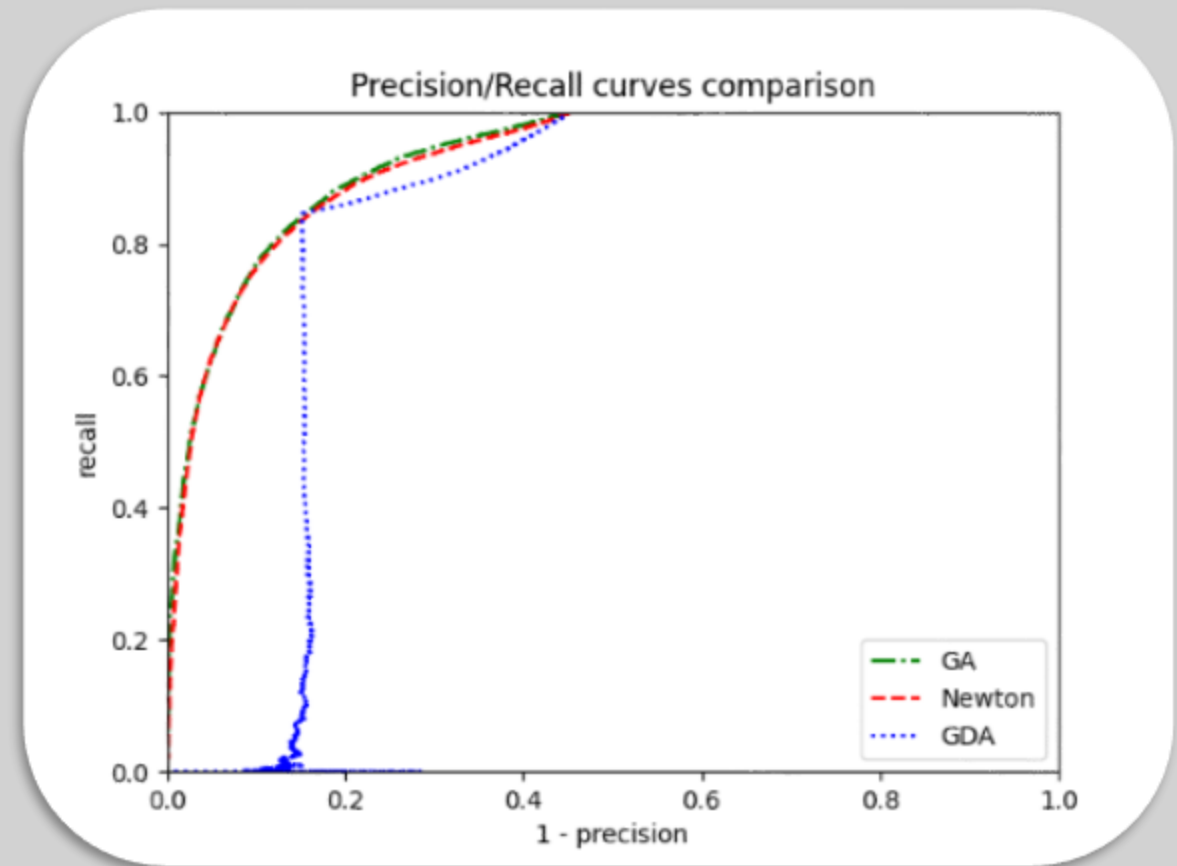
Gaussian Discriminant Analysis



- Precision / Recall curves

Conclusions

- GA is best overall
- Newton has good results only with a lucky initialization
- GDA has the highest peak in accuracy
- Overall all methods achieve > 80% accuracy



Literature and related projects

- [CS229 Lecture notes - Andrew Ng](#)
- [Identifying and attacking the saddle point problem in high-dimensional non-convex optimization](#)
- [Bimarsha Khanal - Notebook about the same dataset on Kaggle](#)