Abstract geometric lines in black on a light gray background, forming various polygons and intersecting lines.

# TAXI OUT TIME ANALYSIS AT SAN DIEGO INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

Chandhnee Karthikeyan Iyer

# AGENDA

Understanding the Data

Exploratory Data

Analysis

Forecasting

Takeaways

# APPROACH

## **Understanding data:**

Python (Google Colab), MS Excel

## **Exploratory Data Analysis:**

Tableau

## **Forecasting:**

Python (Google Colab)

# UNDERSTANDING THE DATA

# DATA

A record of all Flights departing from San Diego International Airport in 2017 and 2018

# GRAIN

A Record represents a departure from San Diego International Airport

# VOLUME

188525 records

# VARIETY

Across 14 different Airlines

# THE DATASET

<i>Name</i>	<i>Description</i>
<i>airline</i>	<a href="#">Airline IATA code</a>
<i>flightno</i>	Flight number
<i>origin</i>	Originating airport code
<i>dest</i>	Destination airport code
<i>totalseatcount</i>	Total seats available on the flight
<i>generalacft</i>	Aircraft type
<i>depgate</i>	Departure (originating) airport gate
<i>arrgate</i>	Arrival (destination) airport gate
<i>scheduled_departure_dttm</i>	Scheduled local date and time of departure
<i>scheduled_arrival_dttm</i>	Scheduled local date and time of arrival
<i>actual_departure_dttm</i>	Actual local date and time of departure
<i>actual_arrival_dttm</i>	Actual local date and time of arrival
<i>airtime</i>	En route flight time in minutes
<i>taxiout</i>	Taxi out time in minutes
<i>taxiin</i>	Taxi in time in minutes
<i>depvariance</i>	Variance (in minutes) between actual and scheduled departure time
<i>arrvariance</i>	Variance (in minutes) between actual and scheduled arrival time
<i>internationalflag</i>	1 = international flight, 0 = domestic flight

# ANOMALIES

# NULL VALUES IN DATA

```
airline      0
flightno     0
origin       0
dest         0
totalseatcount  0
generalacft  162
depgate      3438
arrgate      6321
scheduled_departure_dttm  0
scheduled_arrival_dttm    0
actual_departure_dttm     313
actual_arrival_dttm       400
airtime        1266
taxiout        1112
taxiin         1594
depvariance    313
arrvariance    409
internationalflag  0
dtype: int64
```

## ANALYSING NULLS IN VARIABLES of INTEREST

- TAXIOUT: 0.005% of records
- Departure Gates: 0.018% of records
- Actual Departure Time and Actual Arrival Times for < 0.001% of records



# POTENTIAL INCORRECT VALUES IN DATA

## OUTLIERS

Values greater than  $1.5 \times \text{IQR}$

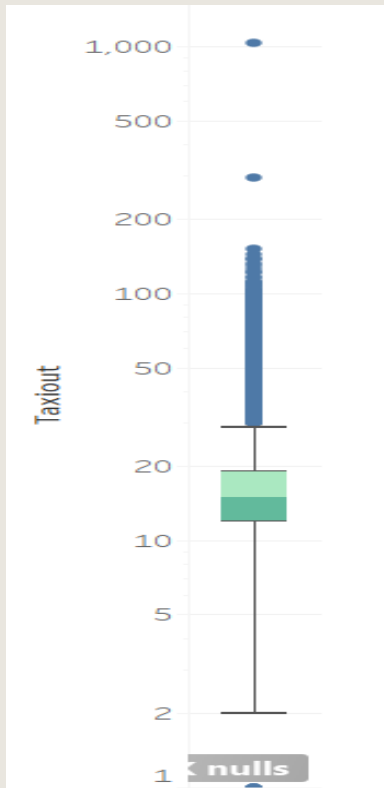
- TAXI IN
- TAXI OUT

## NON-CONFIRMING DATA

- AIRTIME has negative values
- Actual Arrival Time has values in 1970
- Departure Gate has gates that do not belong to San Diego Airport

# ASSUMPTIONS

# TAXIOUT



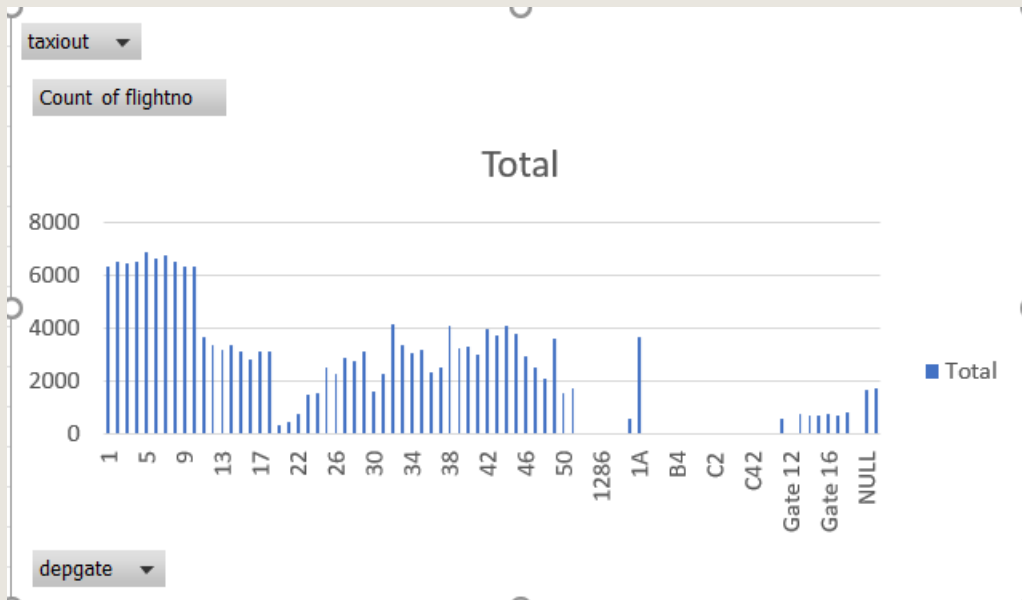
Most values are distributed between 12 and 19 minutes

There are several valid outliers. One invalid outlier above 1000 has been ignored

1112 null values which I attribute to:

- Flight Cancellation (missing actual arrival and departure time )
- Data recording issue
- Airline G4 does not record Taxiout time (58% of null taxi out come from gate 30 and G4 Airline)

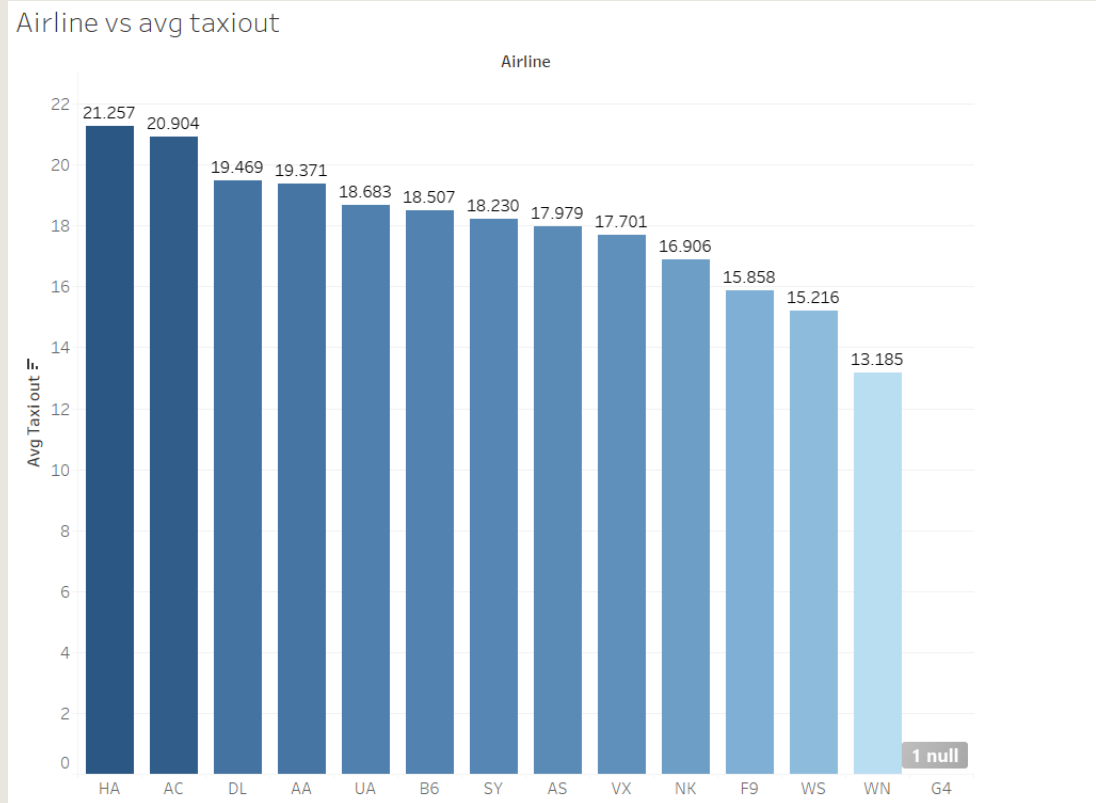
# DEPARTURE GATE



- Remove Suffix 'GATE'
- As per publicly available information SAN DIEGO airport only has gates 1-51 and gate 1A. Therefore all other gates listed in the graph are marked incorrect and ignored.
- Terminal 1: Gates 1-18 and 1A
- Terminal 2 : Gates 19-51

# EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS

# HOW DOES TAXI OUT TIME VARY BY AIRLINE

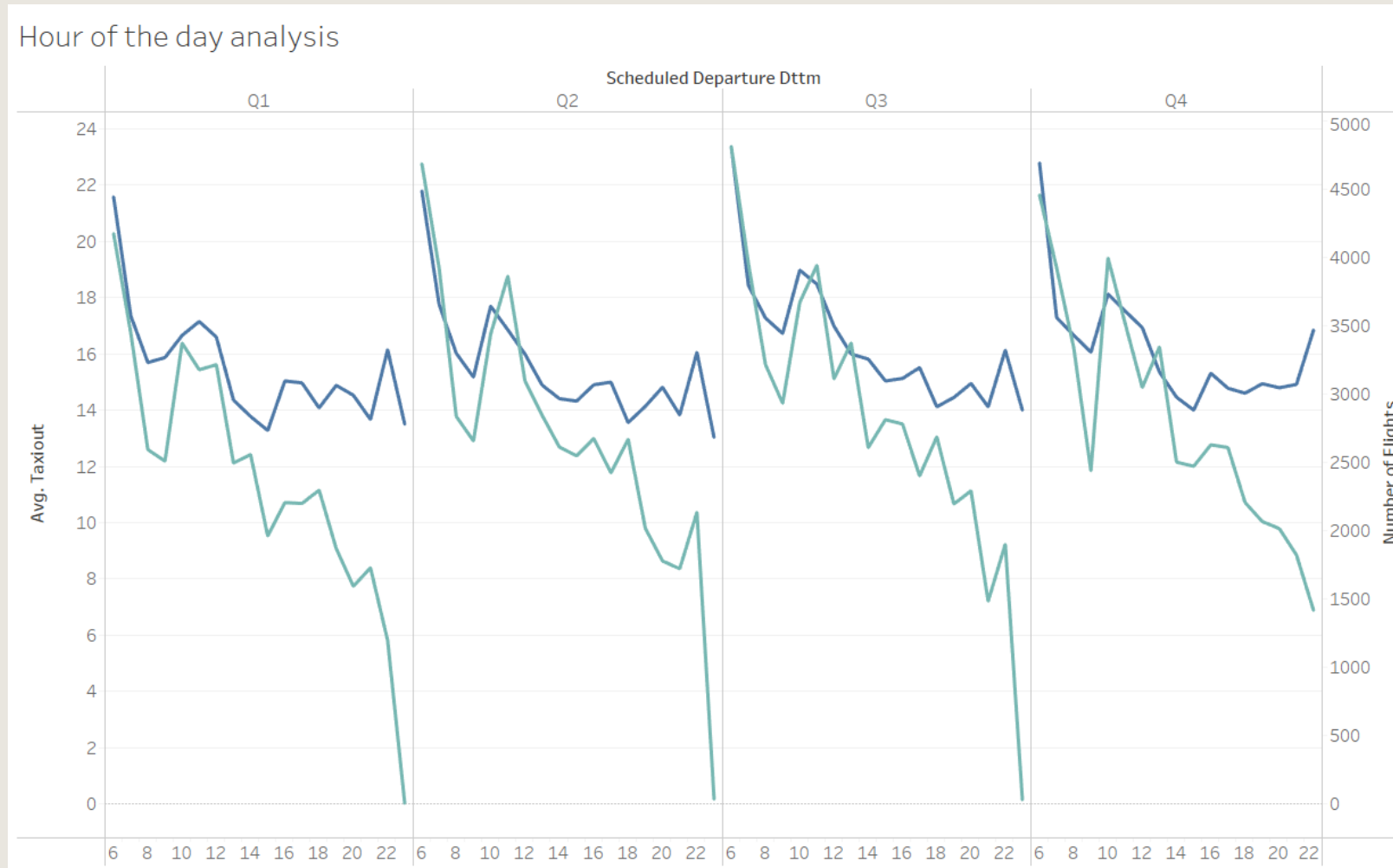


Southwest Airline (WN) has the lowest Taxiout time

Hawaiian Airlines has the highest

Alaska Airlines (AS) has a comparatively low Taxi  
out time

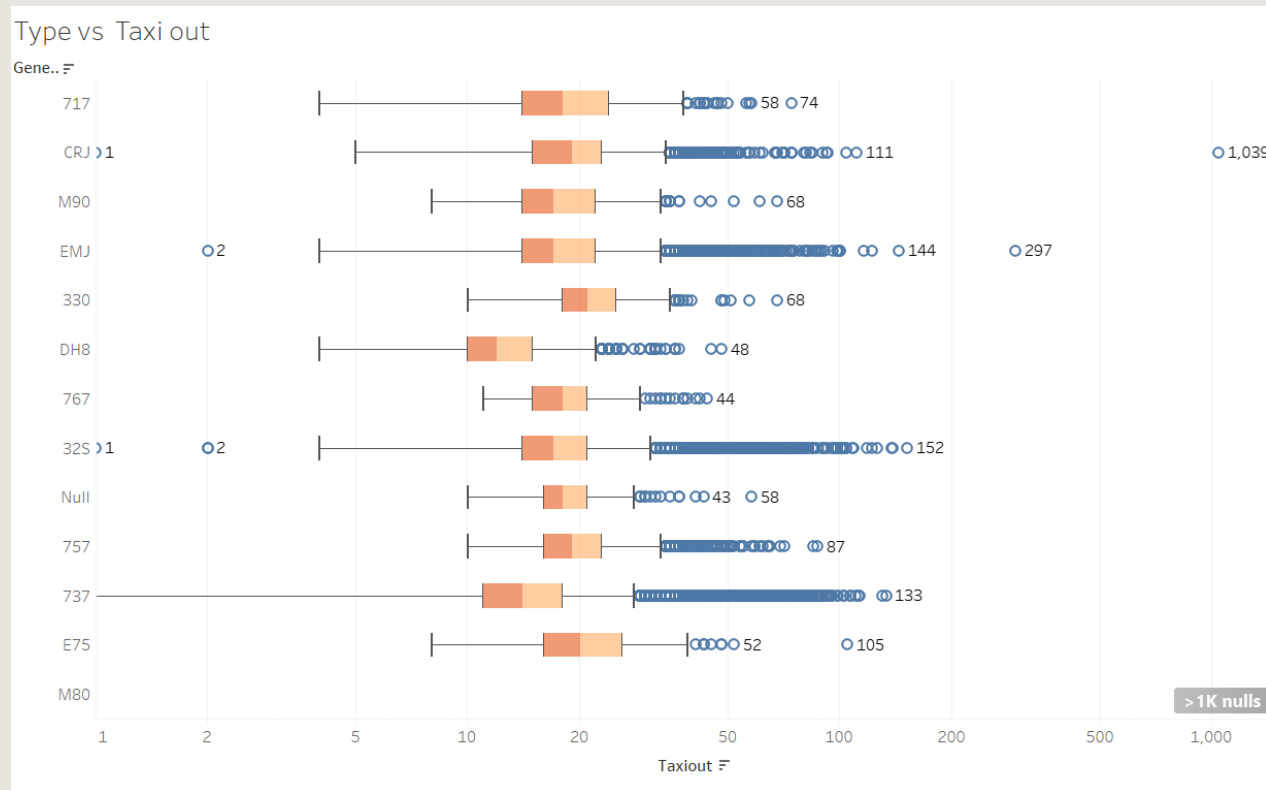
# HOW DOES TAXI OUT TIME VARY THROUGH THE DAY?



Influenced by hour of the day.

Also shows some correlation with number of flights departing at that time

# IS AIRCRAFT TYPE SIGNIFICANT?



Certain Aircrafts have lower  
Taxiout time than others:

737

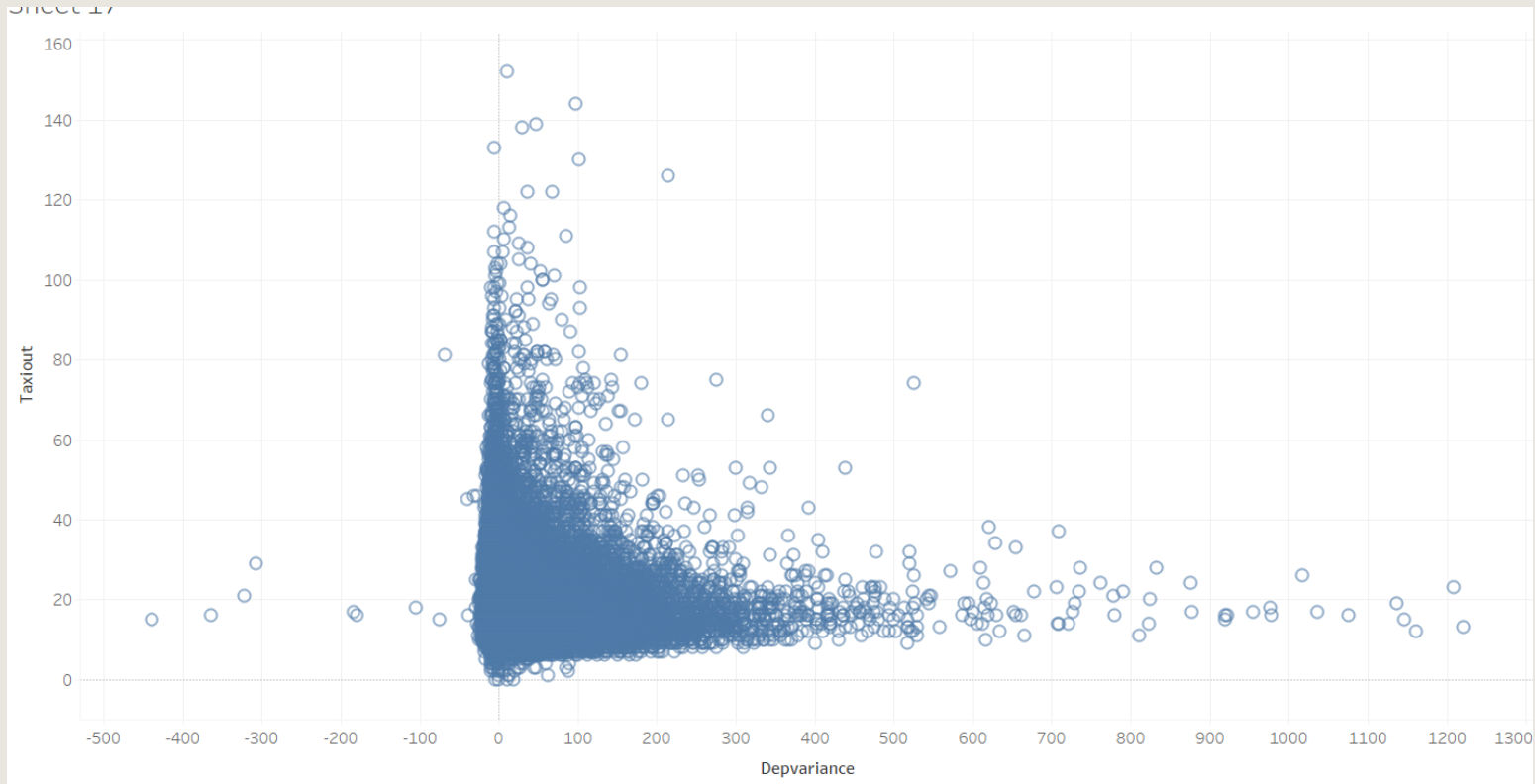
32s

DH8

More than 99% of Southwest  
Flights are 737.

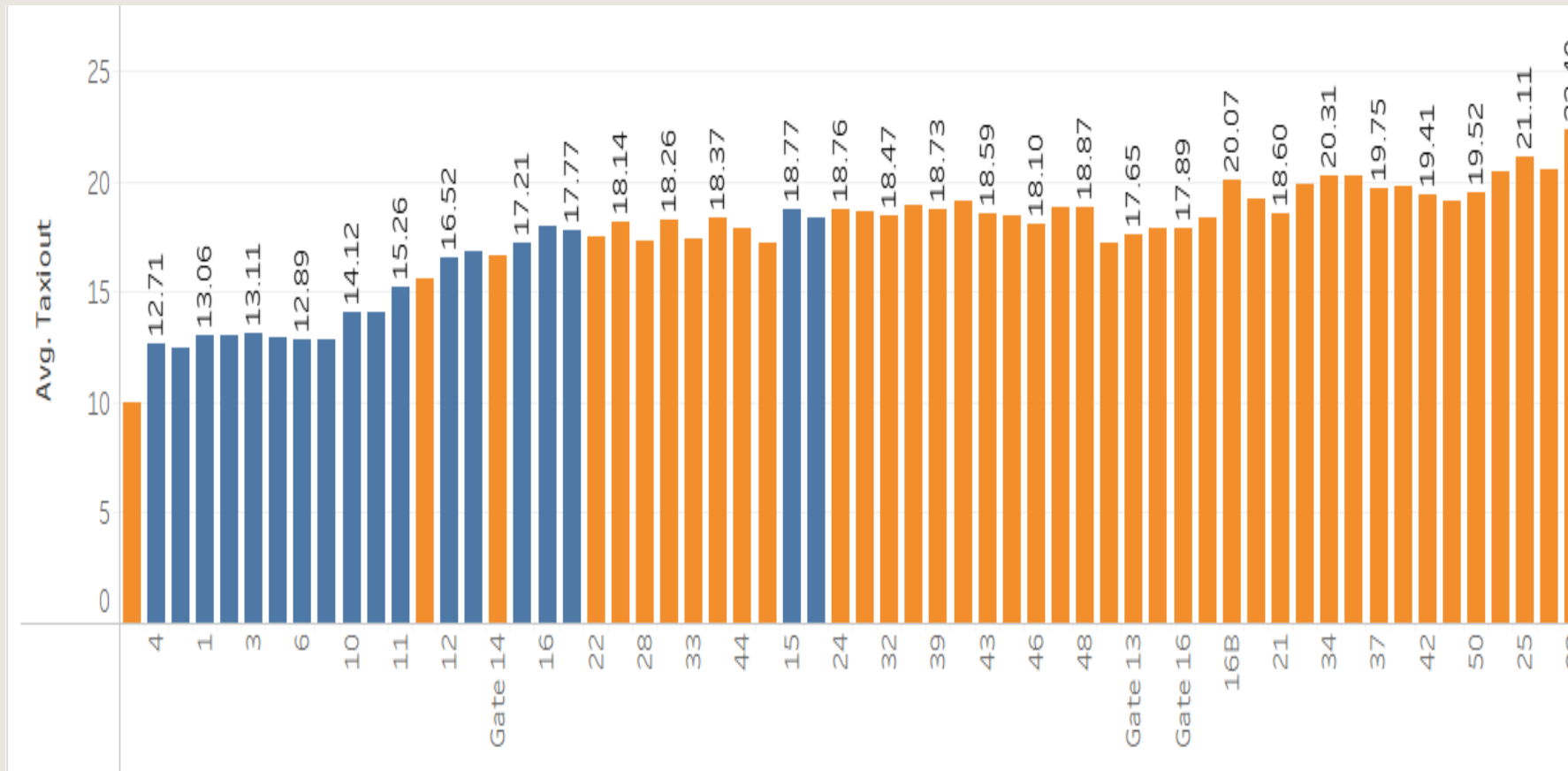


# DEPARTURE VARIANCE AND TAXIOUT



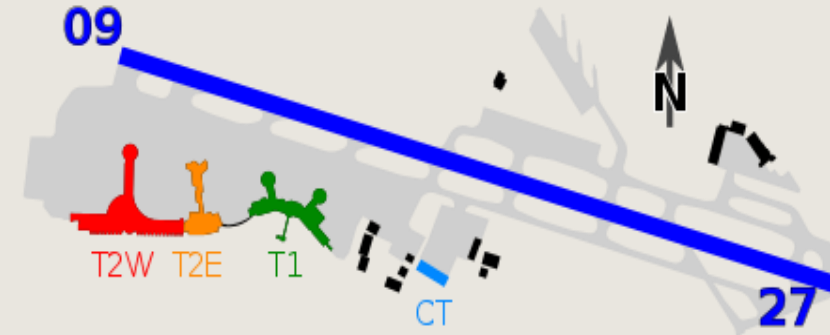
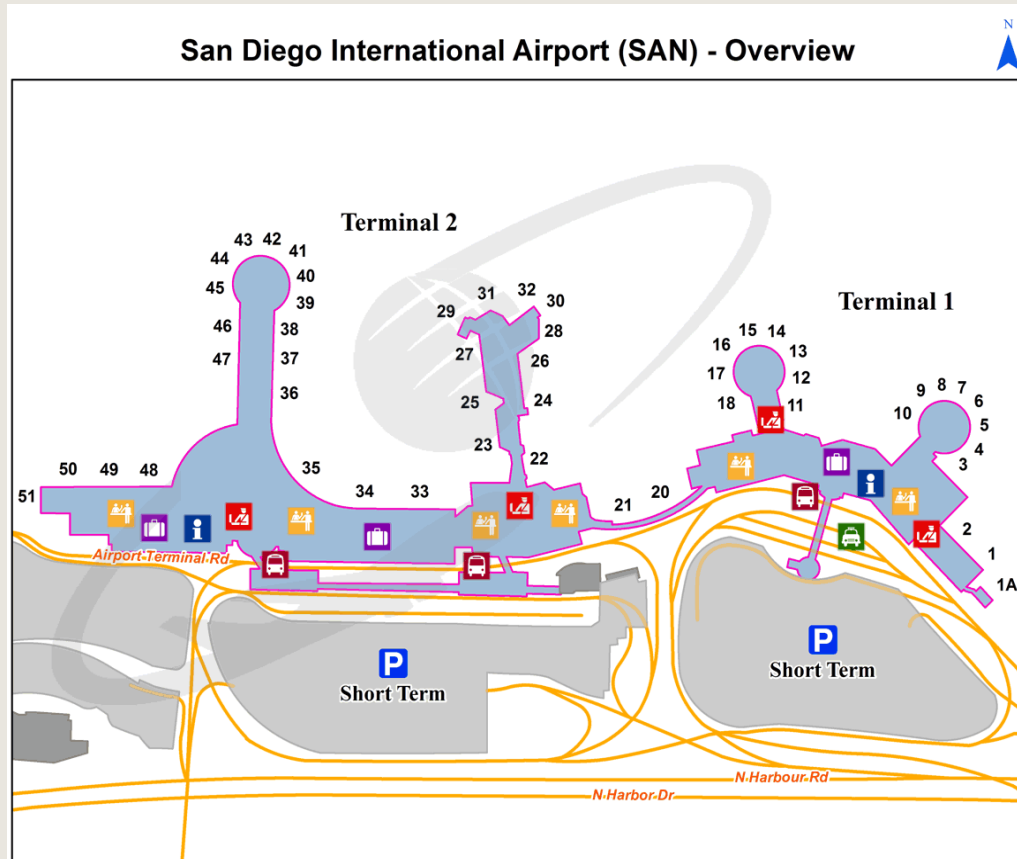
Flights which leave very early  
and flights which leave very  
late have low Taxi out times

# DEPARTURE GATE AND TAXIOUT



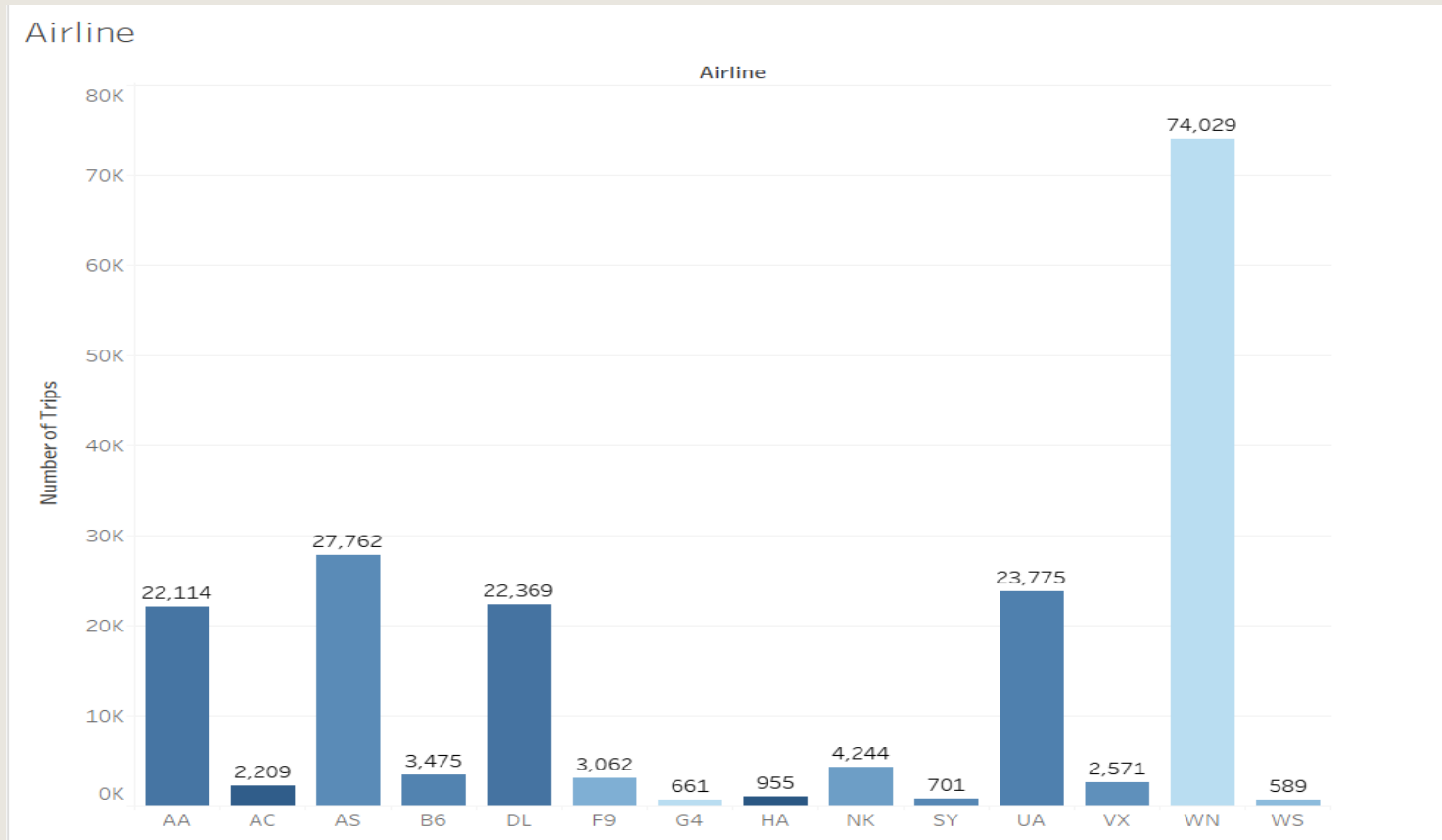
In General Terminal  
1(Blue) Gates have  
lower Taxi out than  
Terminal 2  
(Orange) Gates.

# WHY IS TERMINAL NUMBER SIGNIFICANT?



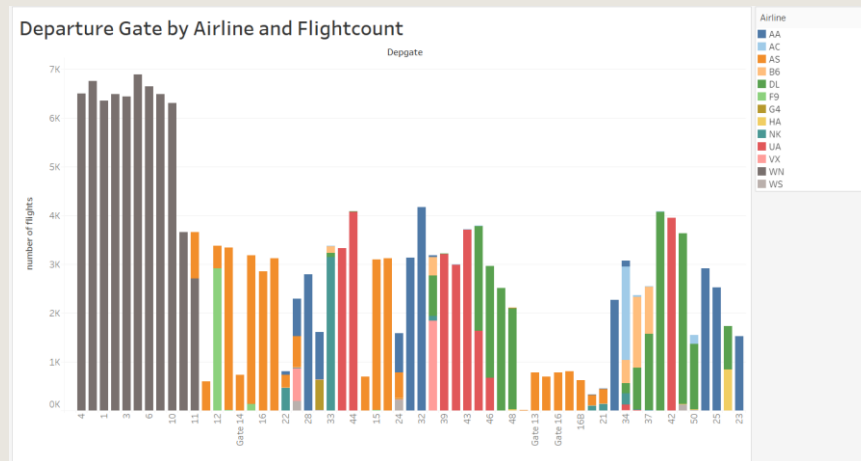
Terminal 1 is closer to Runway 27  
which is the commonly used  
Runway. The shorter distance helps  
reduce Taxi out

# WHY DOES SOUTHWEST AIRLINE HAVE LOW TAXIOUT?

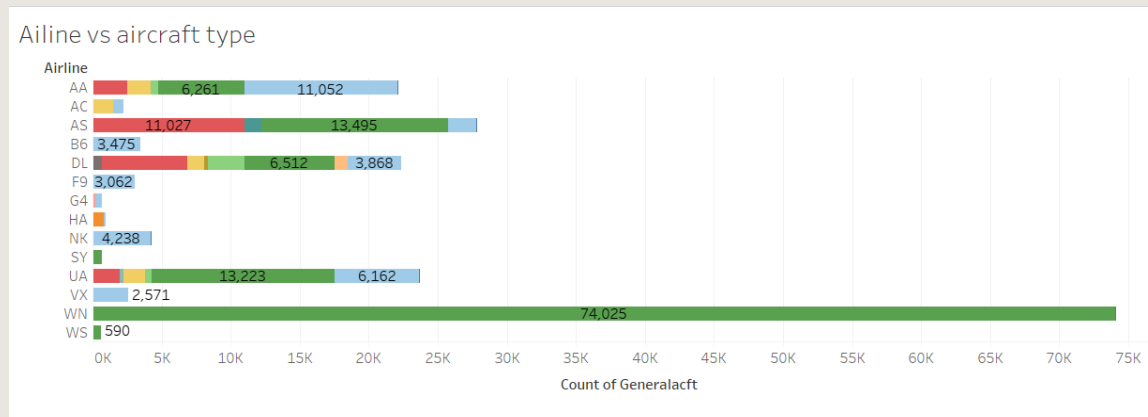


Highest Number of Flights  
but lowest Taxi out

# POSSIBLE REASONS



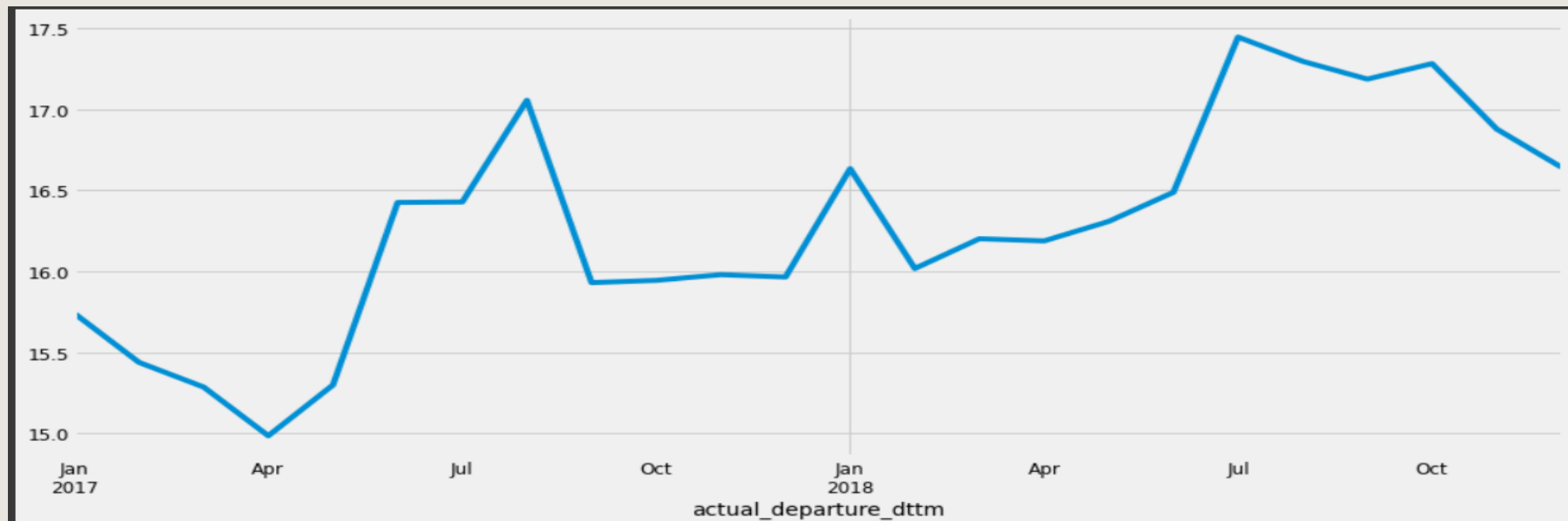
Southwest Airlines departure gates lie within gates 1- 11 of terminal 1 which is closer to the Runway.



99% of flights are 737s which typically have low taxi outs

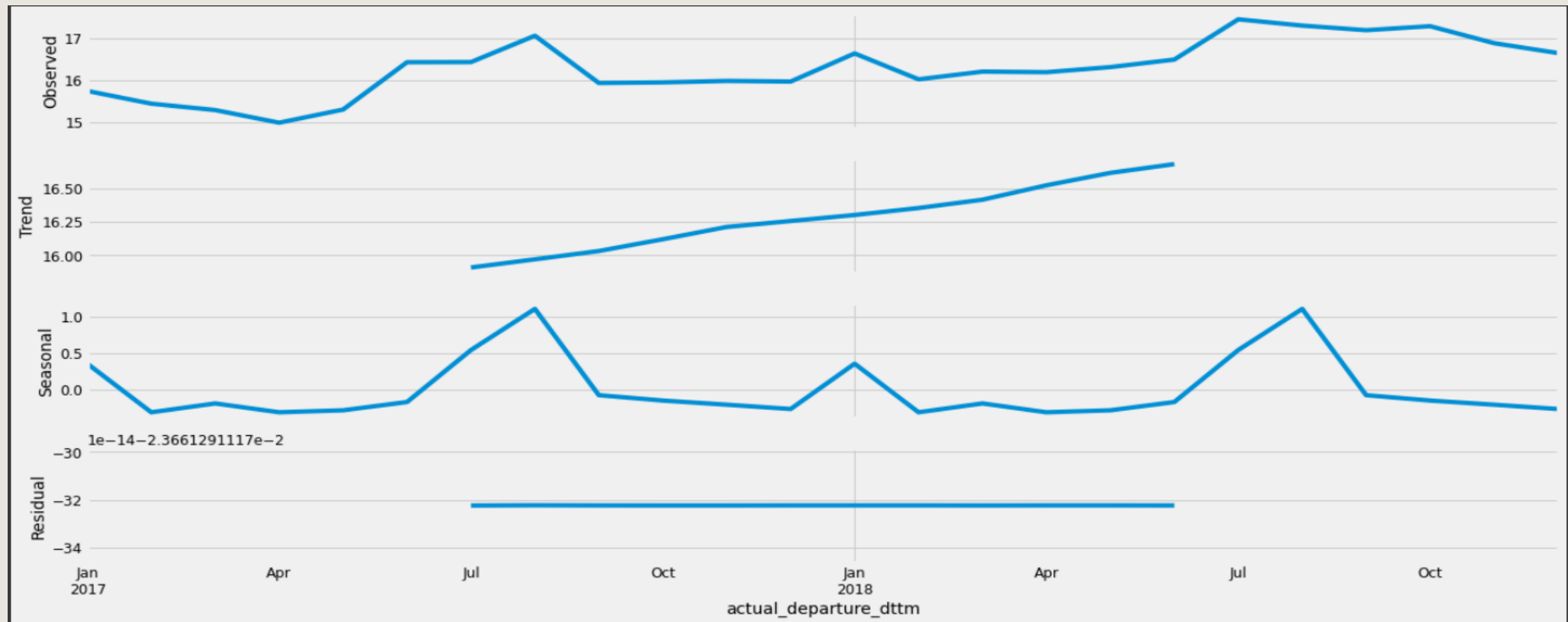
# FORECASTING TAXIOUT

- Taxiout is time series Data since we have the value for Distinct Points in time
- Aggregate Taxiout to find monthly average between 2017 and 2018



# SEASONALITY AND TREND

- Taxiout has an upward trend time over time
- It shows minimal seasonality over a period of 12 months
- The data is stationary

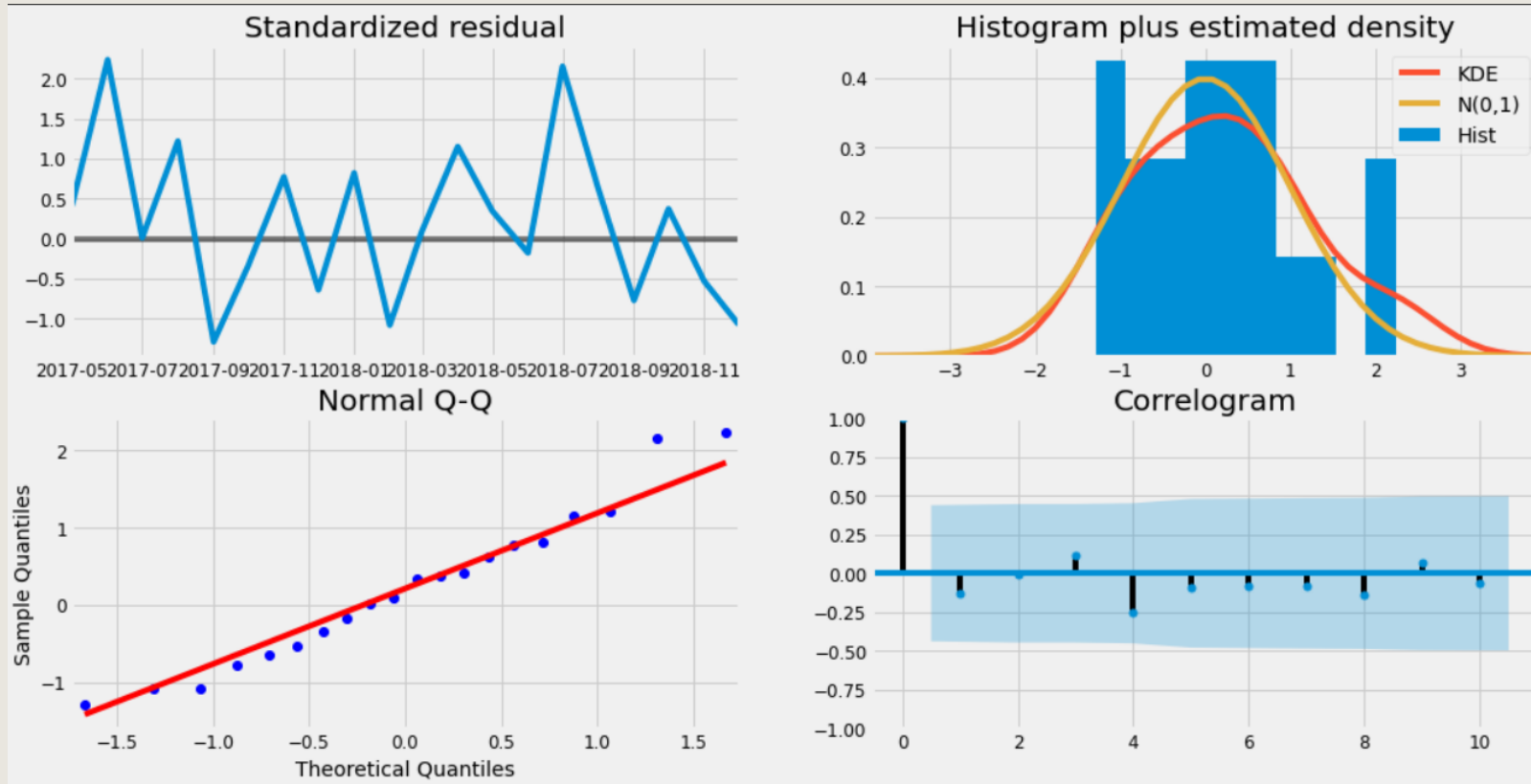


# LIMITATIONS AND CONSIDERATIONS

- Method: Auto Regressive Integrated Moving Average
- In particular the SARIMAX model in the STATSMODELS Library is used
- The model requires the data to be stationary.
- Trend and seasonality are accounted for
- The autoregressive parameter  $p$  and the moving average parameter  $q$  and the lag  $d$  are chosen by looking at the Akaike Information Criterion (AIC). A lower AIC is preferred and grid search is used to find possible values of  $p, d$  and  $q$
- The optimal  $p, d$  and  $q$  values are chosen finally based on the model evaluation metric 'Mean Squared Error'
- Final Values of  $(p, d, q)$  chosen are  $(3, 1, 2)$  with a seasonality of 12 to represent yearly seasonality.



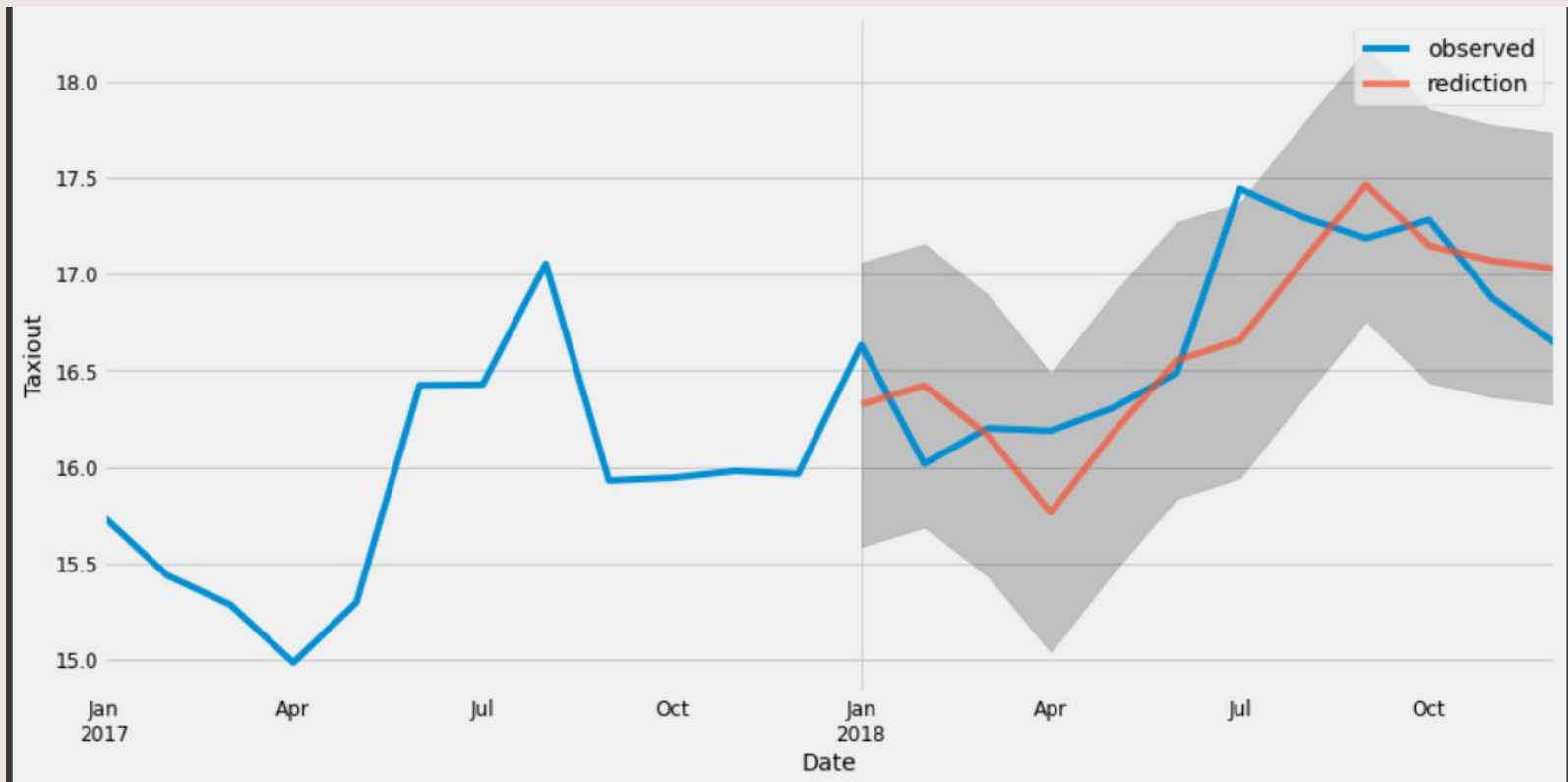
# MODEL DIAGNOSTICS



## INDICATORS OF A ROBUST MODEL

- Standardized residual resembles white noise centered around 0
- Smoothed Histogram of Residual closely resembles a normal curve
- Points in the Normal Q-Q plot lie along the trend line
- More than 95% of the correlations for lag greater than zero are insignificant (98% of values lie in the blue shaded region)

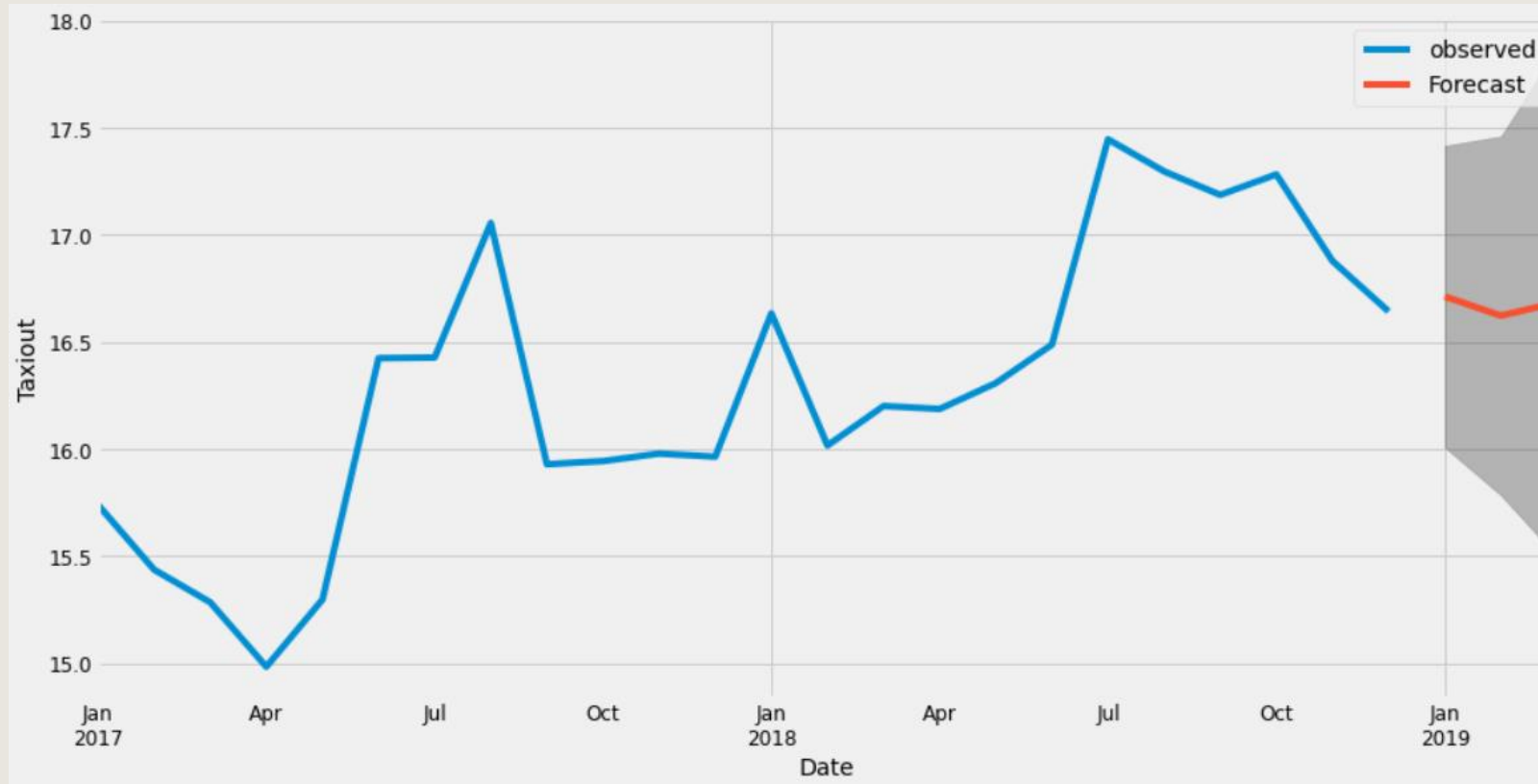
# TESTING THE MODEL: PREDICTING TAXIOUT FOR 2018



Taxiout values for 2018 are predicted using the model and compared with observed known values:

- The Mean squared Error (MSE) is 0.12
- Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE) is 0.34

# FORECASTING FOR 2019 JAN-MAR



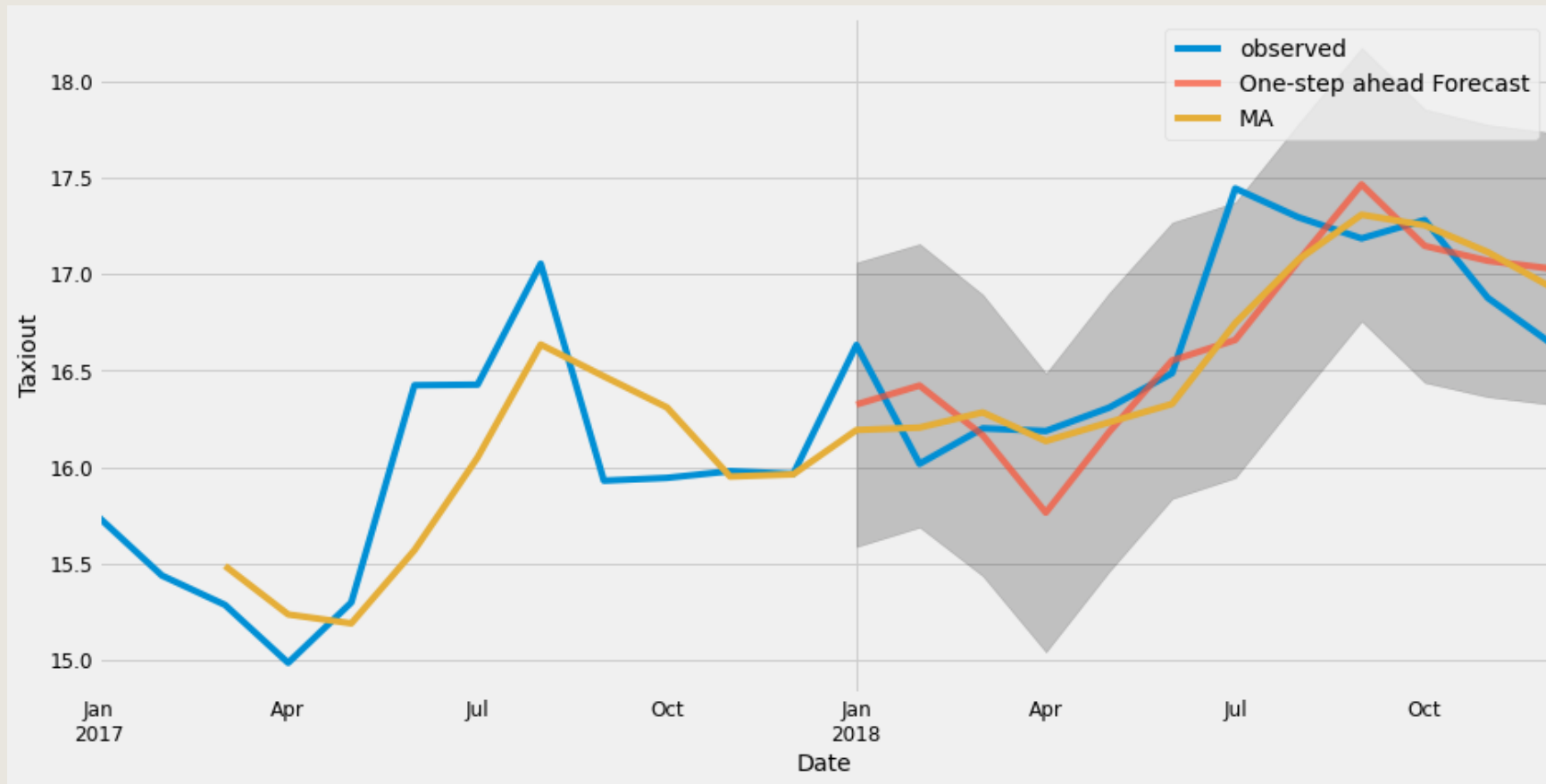
The model forecasts the following values of Taxiout for 2019 (JAN-MAR)

**January : 16.712616 minutes**

**February : 16.623003 minutes**

**March : 16.683487 minutes**

# ALTERNATIVE APPROCHES



Moving average calculated over recent values(past 3 months) to calculate the Taxiout value.

Comparing with ARIMA, both methods have the same MSE of 0.12 however Moving Average does not consider seasonality.

# TAKEAWAYS

# MOST SIGNIFICANT PARAMETERS FOR TAXIOUT

- Time of the Day
- Number of Flights
- Departure Gate

# HOW TO IMPROVE FORECAST

- More Data (5 to 10 years worth of Data)
- Including other significant variables such as Number of Flights in SARIMAX model as an exogenous variable to increase accuracy



# THANK YOU

Chandhnee Karthikeyan Iyer

[ckiyer@uw.edu](mailto:ckiyer@uw.edu)