0. 匯入要用到的資料和套件 並確認檔案內容

```
library(class)
library(tidyverse)
library(randomForest)
library(ggplot2)
library(factoextra)
library(dplyr)

setwd("C:\\Users\\ASUS\\Desktop\\五234 R\\HW3") #放你的路徑
airline <- read.csv("airline_survey.csv")
airline<-na.omit(airline)
set.seed(100)
```

1. 辨認出滿意與不滿意客戶

任選1種監督式學習方法配適模型,預測滿意度 satisfaction (2類:滿意、中立或不滿意)。

選 KNN 作為監督式學習方法配式模型

調整變數型態(文字轉為數字級距)

```
airline$satisfaction <- as.factor(ifelse(airline$satisfaction == "satisfied", 1, 0))</pre>
airline$Gender<- as.factor(ifelse(airline$Gender=="Male",1,0))</pre>
airline$Customer.Type<- as.factor(ifelse(airline$Customer.Type=="Loyal Customer",1,0))
airline$Type.of.Travel<- as.factor(ifelse(airline$Type.of.Travel=="Business travel",1,0))
airline$Class<-
as.factor(ifelse(airline$Class=="Business",2,ifelse(airline$Class=="Eco",1,0)))
airline<- airline %>% mutate(
 Flight.Distance = (Flight.Distance - min(Flight.Distance)) / (max(Flight.Distance) -
min(Flight.Distance)),
 Departure.Delay.in.Minutes= (Departure.Delay.in.Minutes - min(Departure.Delay.in.Minutes)) /
(max(Departure.Delay.in.Minutes) - min(Departure.Delay.in.Minutes)),
                                                                                      pred
 Arrival.Delay.in.Minutes = (Arrival.Delay.in.Minutes -
                                                                                 real 0 1
                                                                                        3 1
                                                                                   7
min(Arrival.Delay.in.Minutes)) / (max(Arrival.Delay.in.Minutes) -
                                                                                   8
                                                                                        2
                                                                                           4
min(Arrival.Delay.in.Minutes))
                                                                                   10 0
                                                                                           3
                                                                                   11 1
                                                                                           2
                                                                                   12
                                                                                           1
# training and test data
                                                                                    13
                                                                                        1
                                                                                           1
                                                                                    14
                                                                                           1
airline.1<-airline[sample(1:nrow(airline),2000),]
                                                                                   15
                                                                                           2
                                                                                        2
traind<-airline.1[sample(1:nrow(airline.1),1600),]</pre>
                                                                                    16
                                                                                       5
                                                                                           1
                                                                                    17
                                                                                        2
                                                                                           1
testd<-airline.1[sample(1:nrow(airline.1),400),]</pre>
                                                                                   18 2
                                                                                   19 1
                                                                                           2
### KNN ###
                                                                                   20 5
                                                                                           4
                                                                                    21
                                                                                        3
                                                                                           1
pred=knn(traind[,2:24], testd[,2:24], cl=traind[,25], k = 6) #prob=T
                                                                                    22
                                                                                        2
                                                                                           2
                                                                                        1
table(real=testd[,25], pred)
                                                                                    23
                                                                                           1
                                                                                    24
                                                                                        5
                                                                                           4
右圖為程式部分截圖結果
                                                                                    25 5
                                                                                           4
                                                                                    26 10
```

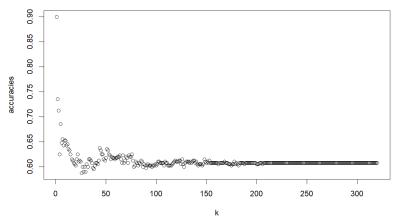
```
#choose k
```

```
range <- 1:round(0.2 * nrow(traind)) #通常 k 的上限為訓練樣本數的 20%
accuracies <- rep(NA, length(range))

for (i in range) {
  test_predicted <- knn(train = traind[,2:24], test = testd[,2:24], cl = traind[,25], k = i)
  conf_mat <- table(testd$satisfaction, test_predicted)
  accuracies[i] <- sum(diag(conf_mat))/sum(conf_mat)
}</pre>
```

##視覺化上面結果

plot(range, accuracies, xlab = "k")



which.max(accuracies) #k

[1] 1

可得知當 K=1 的時候有最好的預測結果

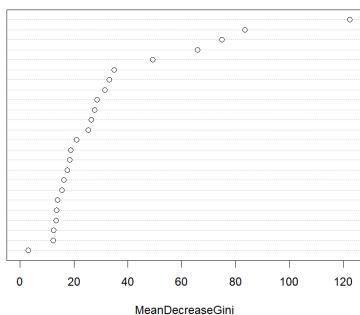
找出重要變數:哪些因素影響客戶滿意度。

RF <- randomForest(satisfaction~. ,data=traind, importane = T, na.action = na.omit)
importance(RF)</pre>

varImpPlot(RF)

RF

Online.boarding
Inflight.wifi.service
Type.of.Travel
Class
Inflight.entertainment
Seat.comfort
Flight.Distance
Leg.room.service
Age
Ease.of.Online.booking
id
Cleanliness
On.board.service
X
Inflight.service
Checkin.service
Customer.Type
Baggage.handling
Arrival.Delay.in.Minutes
Food.and.drink
Departure.Delay.in.Minutes
Departure.Arrival.time.convenient
Gate.location
Gender



數值越大代表越重要

可以看出 Online.boarding 最重要且遠高於其他變數

接下來 Inflight.wifi.service、Type.of.Travel、Class、 Inflight.entertainment 這四項都有達 到 40 以上,明顯高過其他變數

而 Gender 則趨近於 0,可看出其不是重要變數

2. 描述客戶

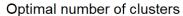
任選 1 種非監督式方法,將客戶分群,介紹你分出來的群,對於這些不同的客戶群集提出給該航空業的商業策略建議。

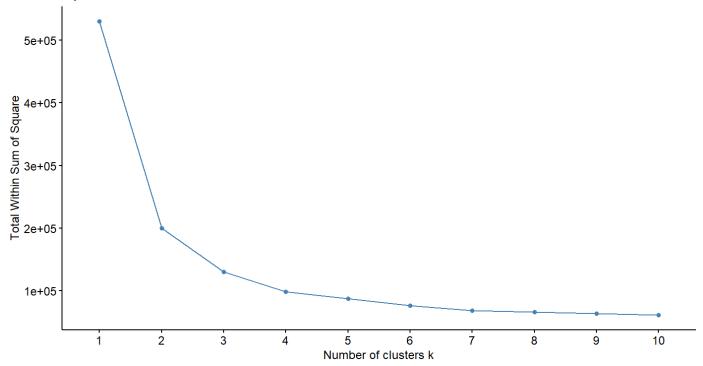
註:不需使用所有變數,可以先篩選你覺得有用的變數再去做分析。不需做訓練集、測試集。若 電腦無法讀取大資料,可任選部分資料讀取。

```
airline.2<-airline.1[,-c(1:2)]
airline.2<-na.omit(airline.2)</pre>
```

歐式距離

```
E.dist <- dist(airline.2, method="euclidean")
tree1 <- hclust(E.dist, method="ward.D2")
fviz_nbclust(airline.2, FUN = hcut, method = "wss")
plot(tree1, xlab="Euclidean", h=-1) #h=-1</pre>
```





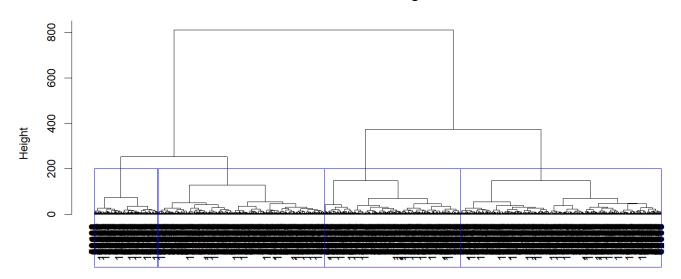
#觀察過 tree 之後決定分成四群

rect.hclust(tree1, k=4, border="blue")

```
cluster <- cutree(tree1, k=4)</pre>
```

table(cluster)

Cluster Dendrogram

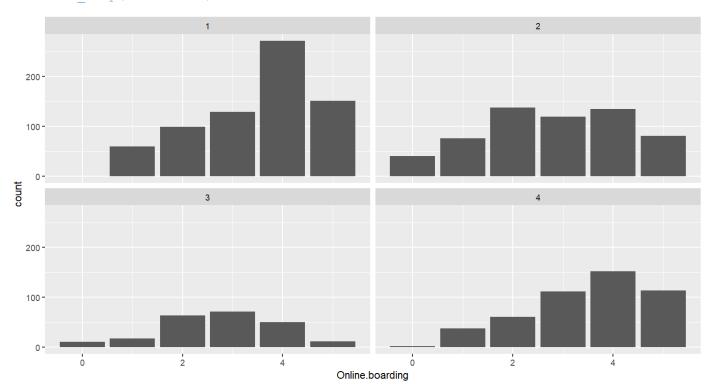


Euclidean hclust (*, "ward.D2")

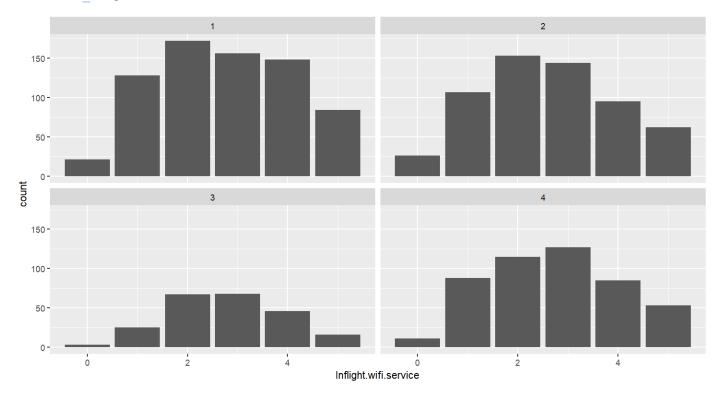
airline.2=cbind(airline.2,cluster)

- # 依照前面找出的重要程度依序畫圖
- # Oline.boarding

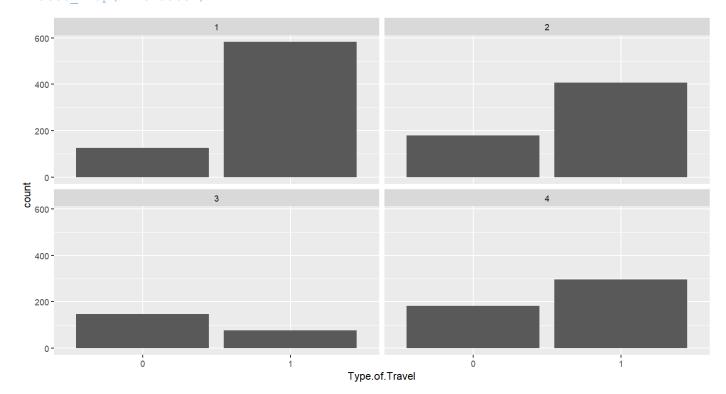
```
ggplot( data= airline.2) +
  geom_bar( aes( x = Online.boarding)) +
  facet wrap( ~ cluster)
```



```
# Inflight.wifi.service
ggplot( data =airline.2) +
  geom_bar( aes( x = Inflight.wifi.service)) +
  facet_wrap( ~ cluster)
```



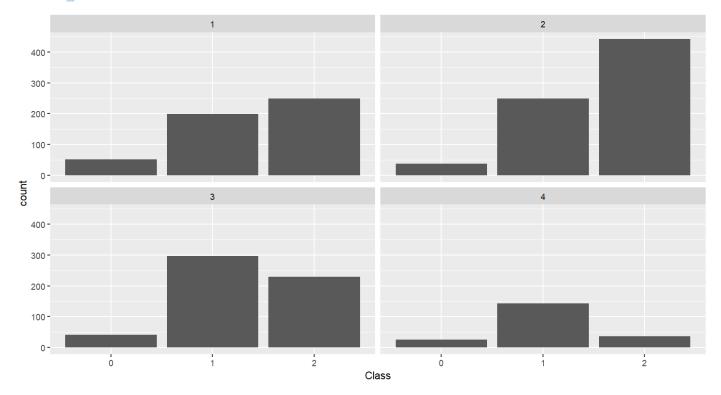
Type.of.Travel ggplot(data =airline.2) + geom_bar(aes(x = Type.of.Travel)) + facet wrap(~ cluster)



再多畫幾組

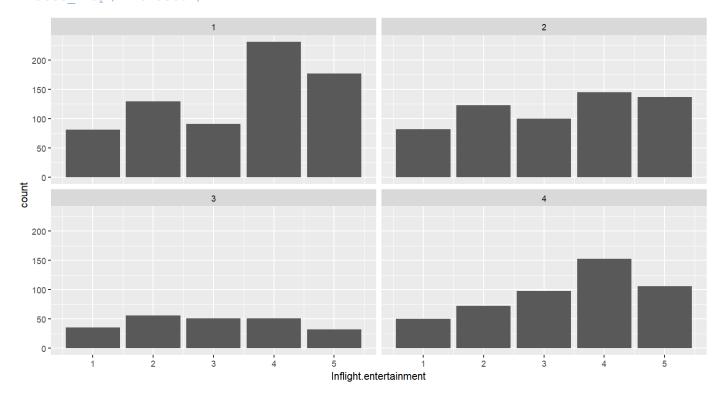
```
# Class
```

```
ggplot( data =airline.2) +
  geom_bar( aes( x = Class)) +
  facet wrap( ~ cluster)
```

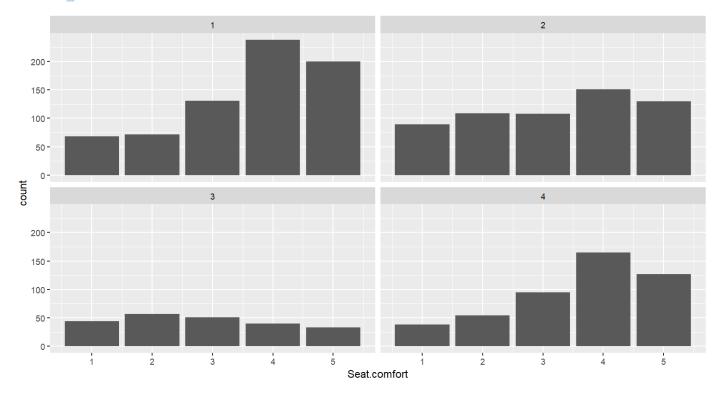


Inflight.entertainment

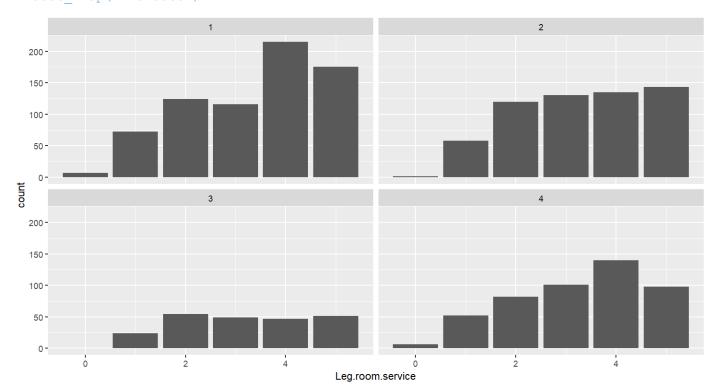
```
ggplot( data =airline.2) +
  geom_bar( aes( x = Inflight.entertainment)) +
  facet wrap( ~ cluster)
```



```
# Seat.comfort
ggplot( data =airline.2) +
  geom_bar( aes( x = Seat.comfort)) +
  facet_wrap( ~ cluster)
```



```
# Leg.room.service
ggplot( data =airline.2) +
  geom_bar( aes( x = Leg.room.service)) +
  facet wrap( ~ cluster)
```



- 1. Oline.boarding:第一、第四群客戶較在乎
- 2. Inflight.wifi.service:第四群客戶較在乎網路速度、第一二群需求量大
- 3. Type.of.Travel:第一、二、四群客戶皆為商務旅行,其中第一群最為明顯
- 4. Class:第二群較多商務艙、第三群商務經濟艙都有但仍以 Eco 為主
- 5. Inflight.entertainment:第一、四群非常在乎娛樂設施
- 6. Seat.comfort:第一、二、四群都很在乎坐位,其中第一群最為明顯
- 7. Leg.room.service:第一、二、四群都很在乎腳的空間,其中第一群最為明顯

故可從第一和四群著手,兩者皆為商旅人士,明顯較在乎 Oline.boarding 和 Inflight.entertainment、 Seat.comfort、Leg.room.service

第二群消費者和一四群相似,但較不在乎 Oline.boarding

此外也可以從網速著手,可以稍微調高一二群的網路費率以賺取更多營收(其需求量大,故需求彈性小,即便調高價格,可能還是會購買此項服務),並提供第四群更快的網速以提高購買意願

最後從 Class 可以看出,Eco Plus 很少人使用,使用者第一群較多一些,可以考慮取消 Eco Plus,再配合前述策略,就有機會將客戶導至 Business 以賺取更多營收(第一群的客戶較多商旅人士)