

Flight On-Time Prediction and Sentiment Analysis using Pyspark

-Group 7-

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Overview

- Problem Statement
- Dataset Description
- Prediction Process Flow
- Exploratory Data Analysis
- Methodologies Used / Model Building
- Results and Performance Analysis
- Sentiment Analysis



Problem Statement

On Time Prediction

 On Time estimation is critical for airlines to get the degree of Customer satisfaction.

 Using different ML Classification and Regression Algorithms to propose the best method.

Sentiment Analysis

 Classification of Tweets so as to understand the Quality of Customer Experience.

 Categorize the tweets: Positive or negative sentiment

Dataset

Prediction Dataset:

Number of records: 275,000

Dataset: https://www.kaggle.com/

Features: Month, Date, Day of Week, Origin, Distance, Airline ID, Flight ID, Depart, Flight

Duration, Delay

Sentiment Analysis Dataset:

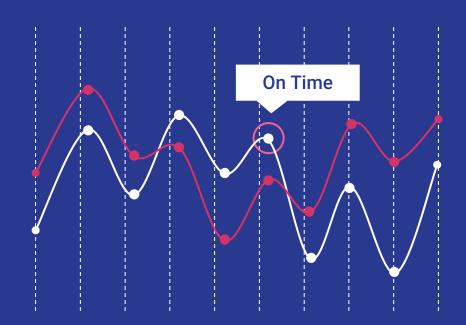
Number of records: 11541

Dataset: https://data.world/crowdflower

Features: Tweet ID, Comments, Airline, Name, Retweet count, Text, Created ,Location, User

Timezone







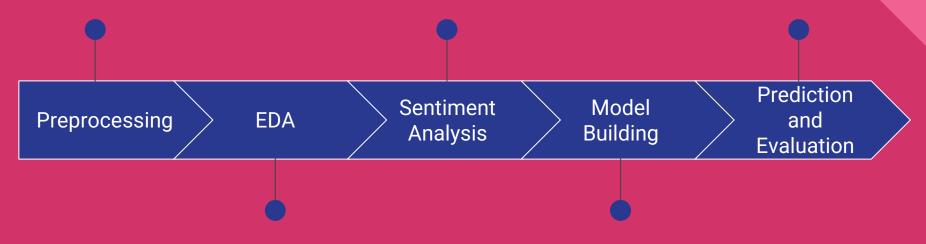
Airline Sentiment Analysis

- Tagged our sentiment feature as 0 for negative, 1 for positive and -1 as neutral.
- We then generated tokens from our text tweet dataset
- Processed data for removing Stop words.
- Transformed data using Hashing
- Trained Model using Logistic Regression and used this model for Prediction.



Removed Null Values, Special Characters, Tokenizing, Stopwords

Conducted sentiment Analysis on Twitter data Used the LR Model to perform prediction, Performance analysis



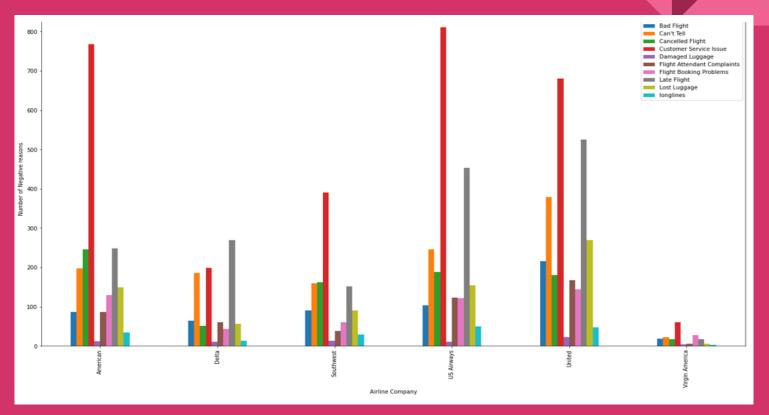
Categorized the tweets into positive and negative.
Analysis of airlines using reasons

Logistic Regression for Model Building



Airline Sentiment Analysis

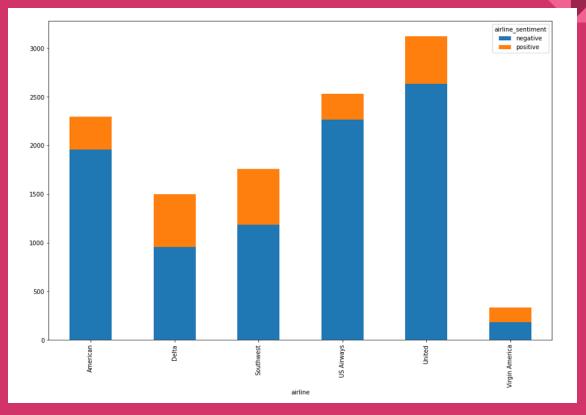




Analysis of Airlines using additional comments and reasons

Airline Sentiment Analysis





Polarity scores of Major Airlines





Model	Accuracy
Logistic Regression	89.8%



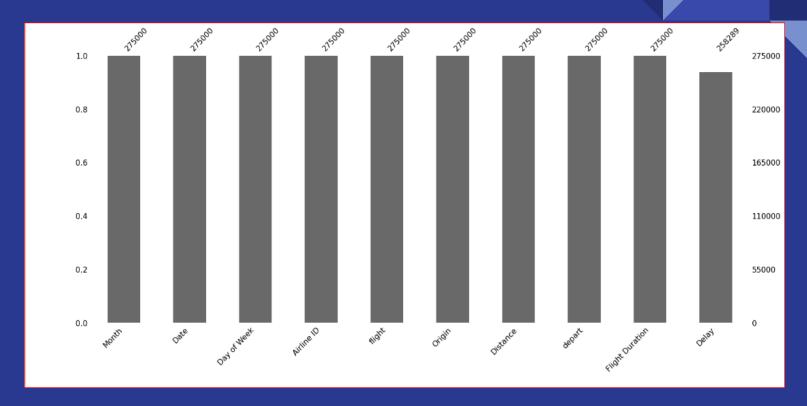
On Time Prediction



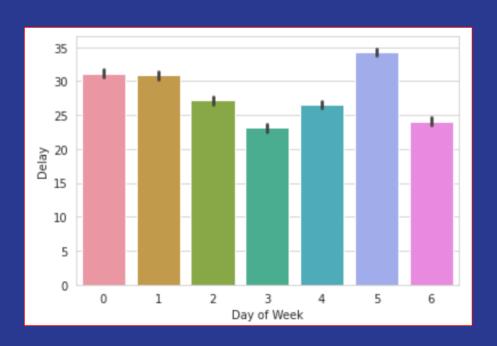
	Month	Date	Day of Week	flight	Distance	depart	Flight Duration	Delay
Delay	-0.0666288287	0.000124272	-0.0159156429	0.0041116798	0.0293600328	0.1717161647	0.0404040124	1.0
Flight Duration	-0.0105065044	0.0001563209	0.010442803	-0.4022556885	0.9808910936	-0.0419331104	1.0	0.0404040124
depart	-0.0143345144	7.49735e-05	-0.0278331427	0.0079100373	-0.0546995957	1.0	-0.0419331104	0.1717161647
Distance	-0.0135066004	-0.000548544	0.0106506386	-0.4255304022	1.0	-0.0546995957	0.9808910936	0.0293600328
flight	0.026951442	-0.0008588668	-0.0014203131	1.0	-0.4255304022	0.0079100373	-0.4022556885	0.0041116798
Day of Week	-0.018160931	-0.0050500926	1.0	-0.0014203131	0.0106506386	-0.0278331427	0.010442803	-0.0159156429
Date	0.0112890801	1.0	-0.0050500926	-0.0008588668	-0.000548544	7.49735e-05	0.0001563209	0.000124272
Month	1.0	0.0112890801	-0.018160931	0.026951442	-0.0135066004	-0.0143345144	-0.0105065044	-0.0666288287

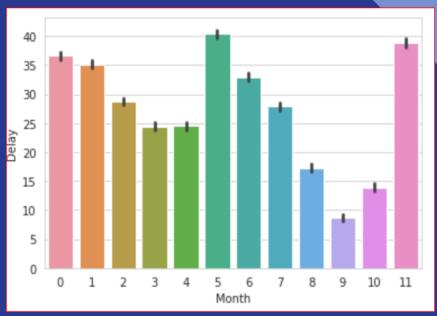
Correlation Matrix



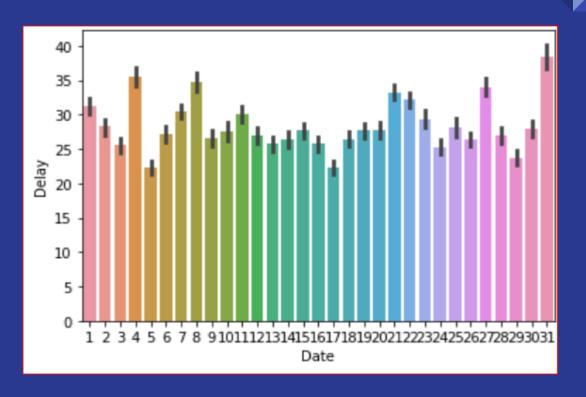






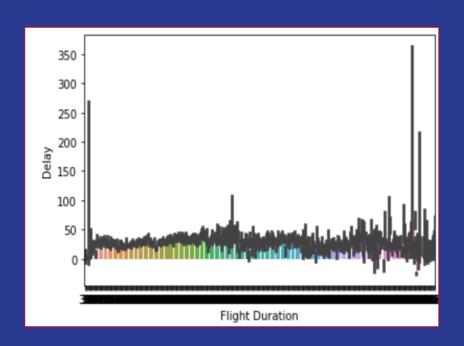


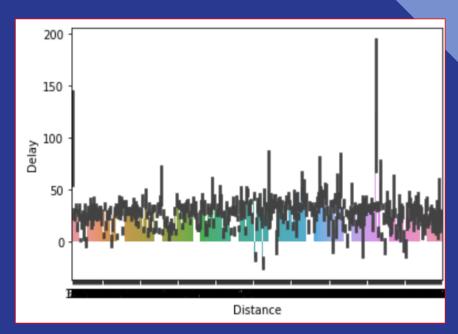




Relationship between Parameters and Target variable

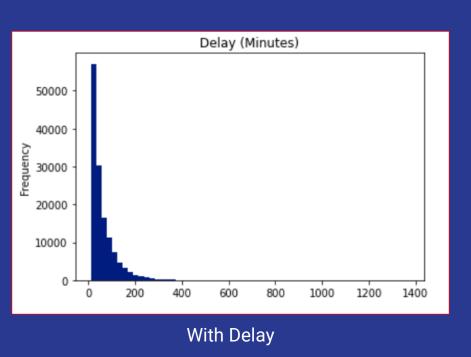




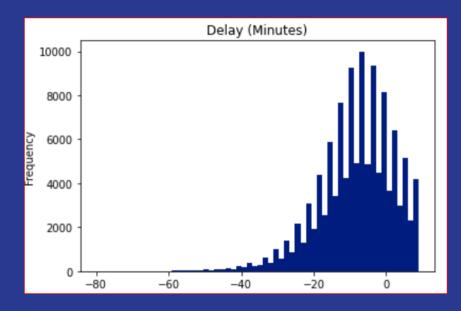




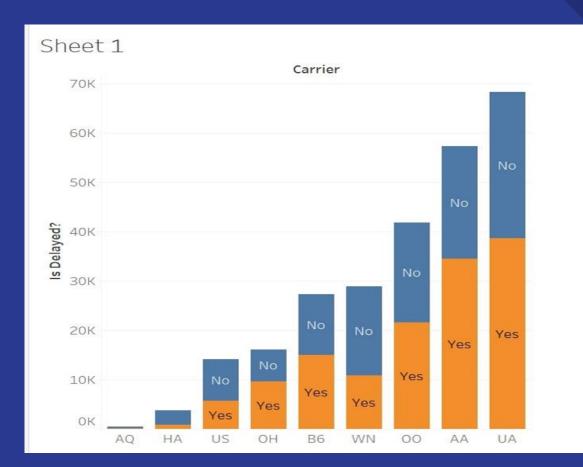
We have taken Delay threshold as 10 and analyzed the frequency of flights more and less than the threshold



Without Delay



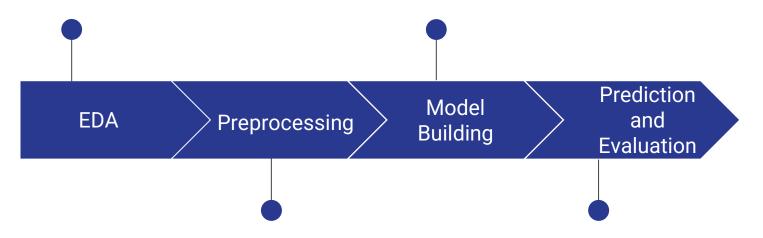




- Correlation between parameters.
- Plotting null values.
- Relationship between parameters and target variable.
- Influence of parameters on target.

- Splitting of data into train and test.
- Builded various Models based on supervised ML techniques





- Removed Null Values
- Data Wrangling
- Identified delayed threshold

Using the ML Models for prediction, Performance analysis

Model Building



Dataset	Algorithms Used
On Time Prediction	Decision Tree, Logistic Regression, Naive Bayes, Random Forest
Sentiment Analysis	Logistic Regression

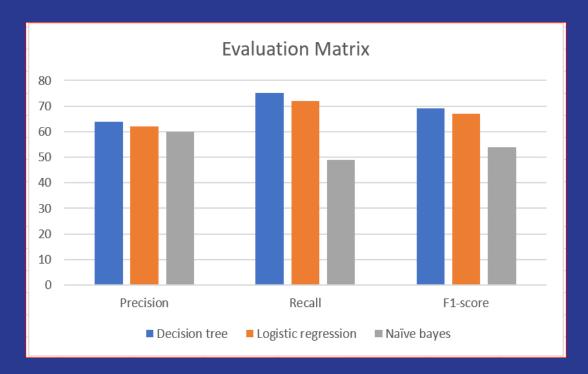


Model Implementation

- Setting the threshold for delay feature
- Assigning the target label (0,1) based on threshold
- Positive class: 1: Delay
- String Indexer: to convert a string column of labels to an ML column of label indices
- Vector Assembler
- Fitting Supervised learning models: Decision Tree, Logistic Regression, Naive Bayes, Random Forest

Results and Performance Analysis





- Confusion matrix
- Cost Analysis

 :Based on the label
 class False
 Negative is more
 costly : Recall
- Logistic regression and Decision tree performs well



Thank You!