

Airline Passenger Satisfaction

Problem Statement

Airline companies strive to provide a satisfactory flying experience to their passengers. However, identifying the factors that contribute to passenger satisfaction can be challenging due to the diverse range of variables involved. In order to improve their services and enhance passenger experience, airline companies need an efficient and reliable method to predict passenger satisfaction levels and identify areas that require improvement.

The problem this project aims to address is the accurate prediction of passenger satisfaction based on various features such as airline, flight duration, cabin class, seat comfort, inflight entertainment, and onboard service. By utilizing machine learning techniques, the goal is to develop a predictive model that can classify passengers as either satisfied or dissatisfied based on their flying experience.

Empathy Map

Say What are passengers saying about their flying experience?	Think What might passengers be thinking during their flight?
Do What actions or behaviors do passengers exhibit?	Feel What emotions or feelings do passengers experience?

Brainstorming and Prioritizing

- Highlight the data collection process: Specify how the data will be collected from online surveys, social media platforms, and other publicly available sources. Mention the importance of data quality and the steps taken to clean and preprocess the data.
- Feature selection: Discuss the specific features that will be considered in the analysis, such as airline, flight duration, cabin class, seat comfort, inflight entertainment, and onboard service. Explain the rationale behind selecting these features and their potential impact on passenger satisfaction.
- Model exploration: Mention the machine learning models that will be explored, including logistic regression, decision trees, random forests, and neural networks. Briefly explain the strengths and weaknesses of each model and their suitability for this project.
- Performance evaluation: Describe the metrics that will be used to evaluate the models, such as accuracy, precision, recall, and F1 score. Highlight the importance of selecting the best performing model for accurate predictions.
- Application development: Emphasize the creation of a web-based application that will allow airline companies to predict passenger satisfaction and identify areas for improvement. Explain the real-time insights that the application will provide and how they can be utilized by airline companies to enhance their services.
- Potential benefits: Discuss the potential benefits that can be derived from the project, such as improved customer satisfaction, increased customer loyalty, and enhanced passenger experience. Highlight how the application can help airlines make data-driven decisions and prioritize areas for improvement.
- Future enhancements: Consider mentioning potential future enhancements for the project, such as incorporating sentiment analysis from social media data or integrating real-time feedback collection during flights.

Proposed solution

The proposed solution aims to predict airline passenger satisfaction using machine learning techniques. Data will be collected from various sources and preprocessed to ensure quality. Models like logistic regression, decision trees, random forests, and neural networks will be built and evaluated. The best performing model will be used to predict passenger satisfaction. The project's output will be a web-based application providing real-time insights for airlines to improve their services and enhance passenger experience.

Solution architecture

The solution architecture for the project can be divided into several components, as outlined below:

1. Data Collection:

- Online Surveys: Design and implement a survey platform to collect feedback from airline passengers, capturing their satisfaction levels and related features.
- Social Media Monitoring: Utilize APIs or scraping techniques to gather publicly available data from social media platforms, extracting relevant posts or comments related to passenger satisfaction.
- Other Data Sources: Explore additional publicly available data sources that provide insights into passenger experiences, such as customer review websites or airline-specific databases.

2. Data Preprocessing and Cleaning:

- Remove duplicates, irrelevant entries, and noisy data.
- Handle missing values through techniques like imputation or deletion.
- Standardize and normalize the data to ensure consistency across features.

3. Feature Engineering:

- Analyze the collected data and identify relevant features that contribute to passenger satisfaction.
- Transform and engineer features if needed, such as converting categorical variables into numerical representations or creating new derived features.

4. Model Development and Evaluation:

- Split the preprocessed data into training and testing sets.
- Explore various machine learning models, such as logistic regression, decision trees, random forests, and neural networks.

- Train and evaluate each model using appropriate evaluation metrics (e.g., accuracy, precision, recall, F1 score) to identify the best performing model.

5. Model Deployment:

- Implement the chosen model into a web-based application using frameworks like Flask or Django.
- Develop a user-friendly interface for airlines to input relevant data for passenger satisfaction prediction.
- Incorporate real-time data processing capabilities to allow for continuous updates and predictions.

6. Application Output and Insights:

- Provide airlines with real-time predictions of passenger satisfaction based on the input data.
- Display the results in a visually appealing and interpretable manner, such as through charts, graphs, or summary statistics.
- Enable airlines to identify specific areas of improvement based on the predicted satisfaction levels and feature importance.

7. Continuous Improvement:

- Monitor the performance of the deployed model and collect feedback from airline users.
- Regularly update and retrain the model using new data to ensure its accuracy and relevance.
- Consider incorporating additional features or data sources, such as sentiment analysis of social media data, to enhance the prediction capabilities of the system.

Customer requirements

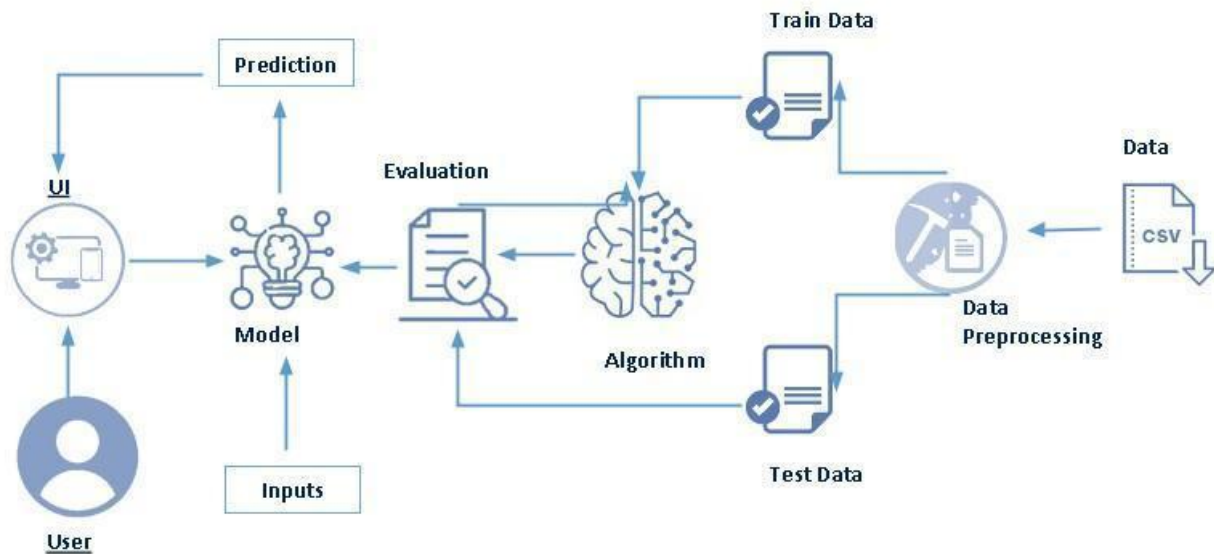
- **Accurate Prediction:** The customer requires a predictive model that can accurately classify passengers as satisfied or dissatisfied based on their flying experience.
- **Real-time Insights:** The customer needs a web-based application that provides real-time insights on passenger satisfaction.
- **Usability:** The application should be user-friendly and intuitive, allowing the customer to easily access and interpret the generated insights.

- Customizability: The customer wants the flexibility to customize the application according to their specific needs and preferences.
- Scalability: The solution should be scalable to handle a large volume of data and accommodate future growth.
- Performance Metrics: The customer requires performance metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, and F1 score to evaluate the model's performance.

Requirements analysis

- Data Collection: The system should be able to collect data from various sources, including online surveys and social media platforms, to capture passenger feedback effectively.
- Data Preprocessing: The solution needs to handle missing values, outliers, and inconsistencies in the collected data to ensure data quality.
- Feature Selection: The system should identify relevant features that significantly impact passenger satisfaction and consider feature engineering techniques to create informative features.
- Model Building: The solution should include the ability to build and evaluate multiple machine learning models, considering algorithms such as logistic regression, decision trees, random forests, and neural networks.
- Model Evaluation: The system needs to assess model performance using appropriate metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, and F1 score.
- Real-time Insights: The application should provide real-time insights on passenger satisfaction, allowing the customer to identify areas of improvement promptly.
- Customizability: The solution should be easily customizable, allowing the customer to tailor it to their specific needs and preferences.
- Scalability: The system should be able to handle a large volume of data efficiently and accommodate future growth in data collection.
- User Interface: The application should have a user-friendly and intuitive interface, enabling easy access to generated insights.

Technical architecture



Open Source frameworks

- Data Collection: Utilize tools like BeautifulSoup and Scrapy for web scraping and data collection from online sources.
- Data Preprocessing: Use libraries such as Pandas and NumPy for data cleaning, transformation, and feature engineering.
- Model Building: Implement machine learning models using scikit-learn or TensorFlow, depending on the algorithm chosen.
- Web Application: Consider using frameworks like Flask or Django for web application development, providing a robust and scalable solution.
- Visualization: Utilize libraries like Matplotlib or Plotly for data visualization and generating insightful plots and charts.

Code and Implementation

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
from sklearn.metrics import f1_score
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report, confusion_matrix
import warnings
import pickle
from scipy import stats
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
plt.style.use('fivethirtyeight')

df = pd.read_csv("../Training/test.csv")
df.head()
```

Unnamed: 0	id	Gender	Customer Type	Age	Type of Travel	
0	0	19556	Female	Loyal	52	Business

```
from flask import Flask, render_template, request
import numpy as np
import pickle

model = pickle.load(open("../Airline Passengers.pkl", 'rb'))

app = Flask(__name__)

@app.route('/predict', methods=['GET', 'POST'])
def predict():
    if request.method == "POST":
        Gender = request.form["Gender"]
        if Gender == "Female":
            Gender = 0
        elif Gender == "Male":
            Gender = 1
        CustomerType = request.form["Age"]
        Age = request.form["Age"]
        if Age == "":
            Age = 20
        Type_of_Travel = request.form["Type_of_Travel"]
        if Type_of_Travel == "Business travel":
            Type_of_Travel = 0
        elif Type_of_Travel == "Personal Travel":
            Type_of_Travel = 1
        Class = request.form["Class"]
        if Class == "Business":
            Class = 0
        elif Class == "Eco":
            Class = 1
        elif Class == "Eco Plus":
            Class = 2
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8" />
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge" />
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0" />
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="/static/style.css" />
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>
    <form action="/predict" method="post">
        <h1>Airline-Passenger-Satisfaction</h1>
        <br />
        <h3>{{prediction_text}}</h3>
        <br />
        <div>
            <p>Class</p>
            <select name="Gender" id="Gender">
                <option value="Male" selected="selected">Male</option>
                <option value="Female">Female</option>
            </select>
        </div>
        <div>
            <p>Age</p>
            <input type="number" name="Age" id="Age" />
        </div>
        <div>
            <p>Type_of_Travel</p>
            <select name="Type_of_Travel" id="Type_of_Travel">
                <option value="Business travel" selected="selected">Business travel</option>
                <option value="Personal Travel">Personal Travel</option>
            </select>
        </div>
        <div>
            <p>Class</p>
            <select name="Class" id="Class">
                <option value="Business" selected="selected">Business</option>
                <option value="Eco">Eco</option>
                <option value="Eco Plus">Eco Plus</option>
            </select>
        </div>
        <div>
            <p>Submit</p>
        </div>
    </form>
</body>
</html>
```

```
<meta charset="UTF-8" />
<meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge" />
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0" />
<link rel="stylesheet" href="/static/style.css" />
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<body>
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        <br />
        <h3>{{prediction_text}}</h3>
        <br />
        <div>
            <p>Class</p>
            <select name="Gender" id="Gender">
                <option value="Male" selected="selected">Male</option>
                <option value="Female">Female</option>
            </select>
        </div>
        <div>
            <p>Age</p>
            <input type="number" name="Age" id="Age" />
        </div>
        <div>
            <p>Type_of_Travel</p>
            <select name="Type_of_Travel" id="Type_of_Travel">
                <option value="Business travel" selected="selected">Business travel</option>
                <option value="Personal Travel">Personal Travel</option>
            </select>
        </div>
        <div>
            <p>Class</p>
            <select name="Class" id="Class">
                <option value="Business" selected="selected">Business</option>
                <option value="Eco">Eco</option>
                <option value="Eco Plus">Eco Plus</option>
            </select>
        </div>
        <div>
            <p>Submit</p>
        </div>
    </form>
</body>
</html>
```

```
bash: Flask: command not found
bash: cd Flask: command not found
bash: python app.py: command not found
bash: _main_: command not found
bash: Serving Flask app 'app': command not found
bash: Address already in use: command not found
bash: bash: Flask: command not found
```

Output

Airline-Passenger-Satisfaction

Passengers have satisfies the Airline Service

Class
1 Male

Age
1

Type_of_Travel
1 Business travel

Class
1 Business

Flight_Distance
1 1

Inflight_wifi_service
1 1

Departure_Arrival_time_convenient
1 1

Ease_of_Online_booking
1 1

Gate_location
1 1

Food_and_drink
1 1

Online_boarding
1 1

Seat_comfort
1 1

Conclusion

In conclusion, the project aims to address the challenge of identifying airline passenger satisfaction using machine learning techniques. By collecting data from various sources such as online surveys, social media platforms, and publicly available data, and employing effective data preprocessing techniques, the project seeks to develop a predictive model that can accurately classify passengers as satisfied or dissatisfied based on their flying experience.

Through feature selection and engineering, the project will identify the most significant factors that contribute to passenger satisfaction, such as airline, flight duration, cabin class, seat comfort, inflight entertainment, and onboard service. Multiple machine learning models, including logistic regression, decision trees, random forests, and neural networks, will be built and evaluated to determine the best performing model.

The project's output will be a web-based application that provides real-time insights to airline companies. This application will enable airlines to predict passenger satisfaction levels and identify areas of improvement promptly. By leveraging the generated insights, airline companies can make data-driven decisions to enhance their services and improve the overall flying experience for passengers.

The successful implementation of this project will provide airline companies with a valuable tool for understanding passenger satisfaction and taking proactive steps to address customer needs. By utilizing machine learning techniques and a user-friendly web application, airlines can enhance their services, improve customer satisfaction, and stay competitive in the industry.