

DATA 602 Project Presentation by James Ding

This is a presentation about Flight Distance & Airtime in 2019



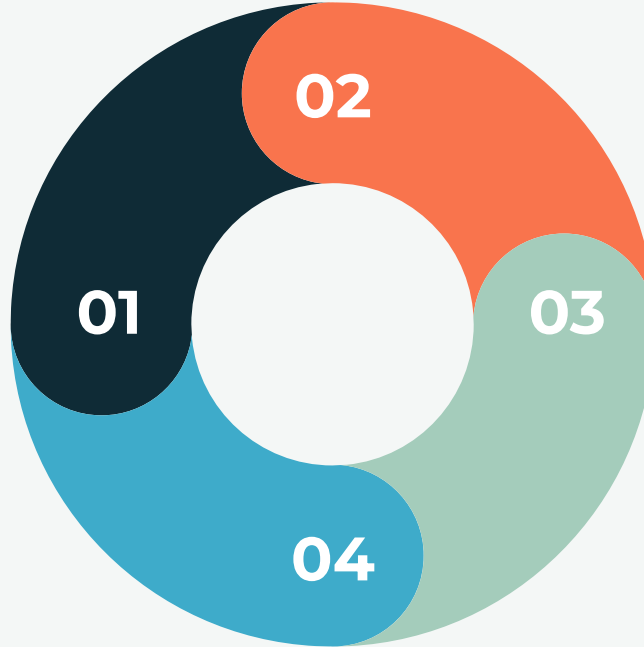
Introduction

Objective:

Analyze & Visualize &
Predict Flight Distance &
Airtime

Motivation:

Save \$ for airlines (Fuel
Consumption)
Entertainment Preparation



Data Set:

Flight Delays & Cancellation
Dataset (2019-2023)

How?

Descriptive Statistics
Inferential Statistics

Domain Introduction

Analyzing and visualizing Flight Distance & Air Time in the Aviation Industry: Why is it important?

- ✈ Customer Satisfaction & Loyalty
- ✈ Operational Efficiency
- ✈ Cost Management
- ✈ Safety and Compliance
- ✈ Strategic Planning and Scheduling
- ✈ Risk Management
- ✈ Competitive Advantage
- ✈ Visual Communication

Dataset



Flight Delay and Cancellation
Dataset (2019-2023)



Source: Kaggle (origin: data was
collected by the US Department
of Transportation, Bureau of
Transportation Statistics)



Format: csv



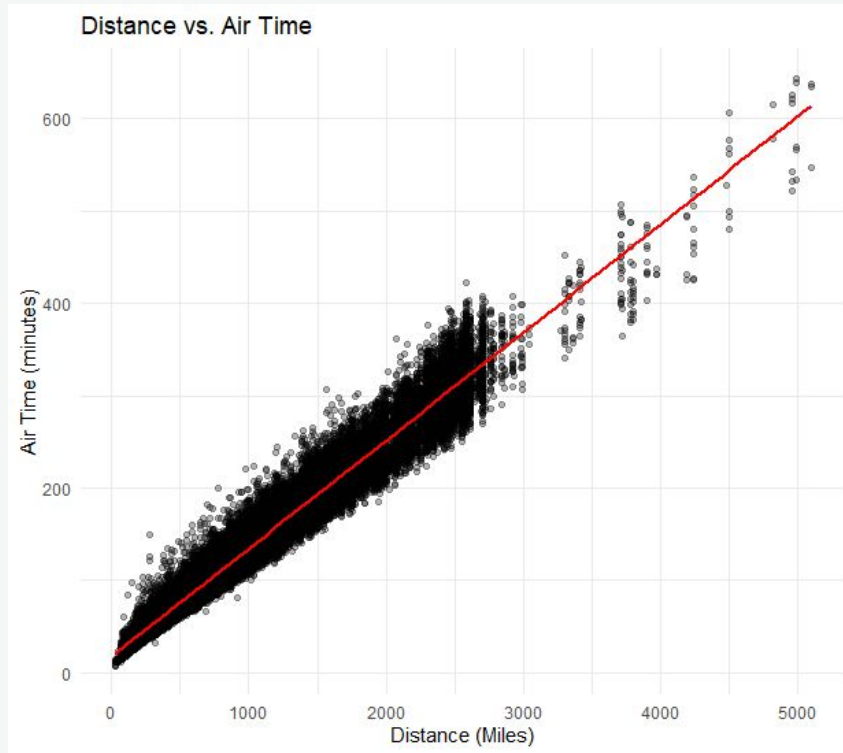
Original sample size = 1,048,576
flights



Guiding Questions

- Distance average? By month?
- Air time average? By month?
- Proportion average? (Velocity)
- Linear relationship between distance & airtime

Visualization



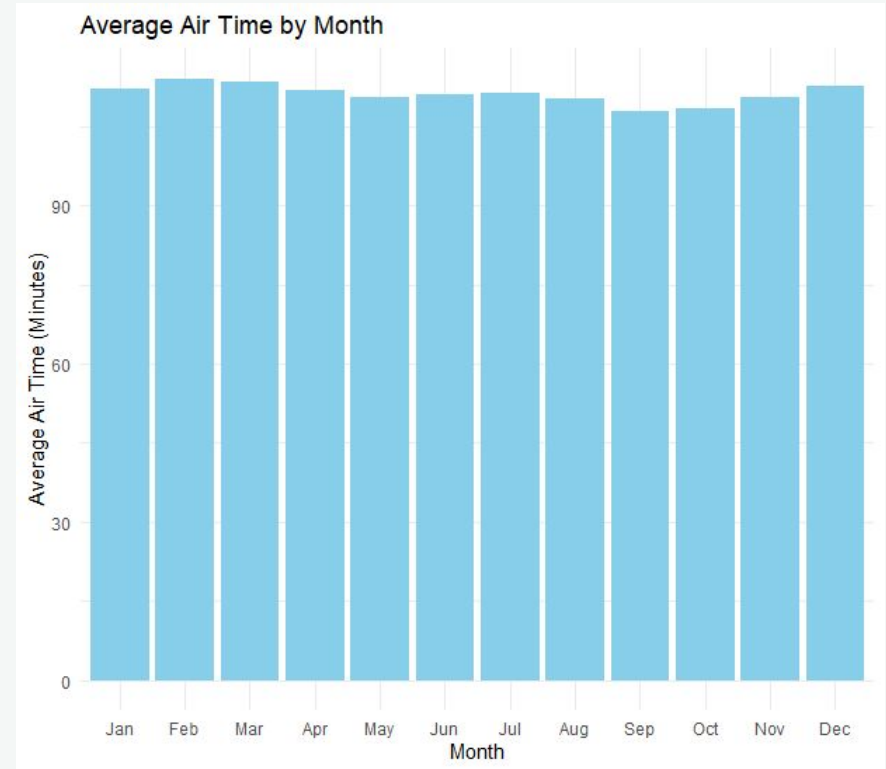
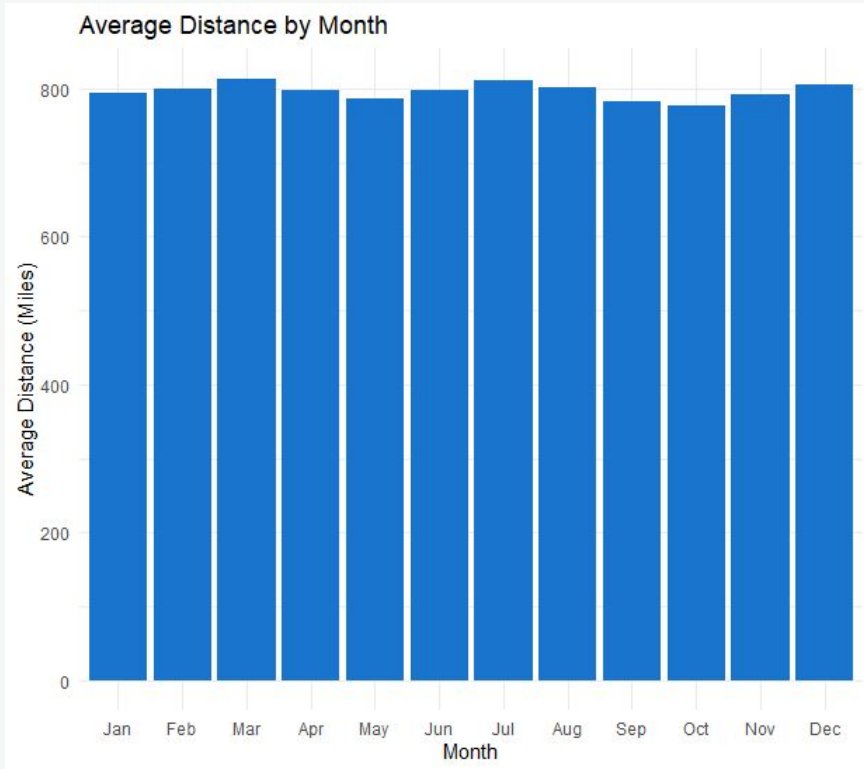


Descriptive Analysis (Average Distance/Air Time)

	Distance	Air time	velocity
n	100,000	97945	97945
mean	799.59	111.43	6.74
sd	590.79	70.35	1.2
median	640	93	6.85
max	5095	663	10.55
min	31	10	1.42
range	5064	653	9.14

Visualization P.2

(Avg Distance/Air Time by Month)





Inferential Analysis

- Null Hypothesis (H_0)
 - There is no statistically significant relationship between Distance & Air Time
 - $H_0: B=0$
- Alternative Hypothesis (H_a)
 - As the flight distance increases, the air time increases
 - $H_a: B>0$

Inferential Analysis

Call:

```
lm(formula = AIR_TIME ~ DISTANCE, data = df_2019_sorted)
```

Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-88.362	-6.441	-1.394	5.398	106.571

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)
(Intercept)	1.769e+01	6.929e-02	255.3	<2e-16 ***
DISTANCE	1.170e-01	6.973e-05	1677.7	<2e-16 ***

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 12.88 on 97950 degrees of freedom

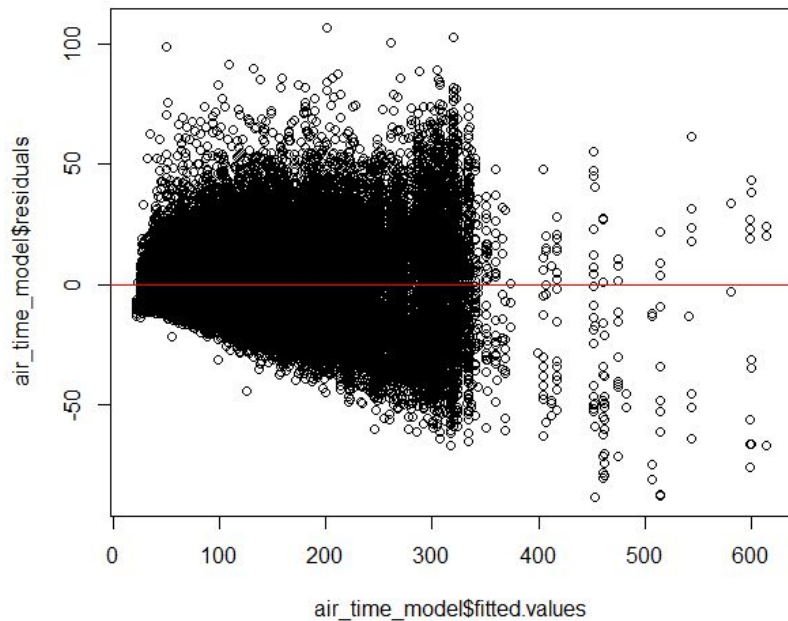
(2048 observations deleted due to missingness)

Multiple R-squared: 0.9664, Adjusted R-squared: 0.9664

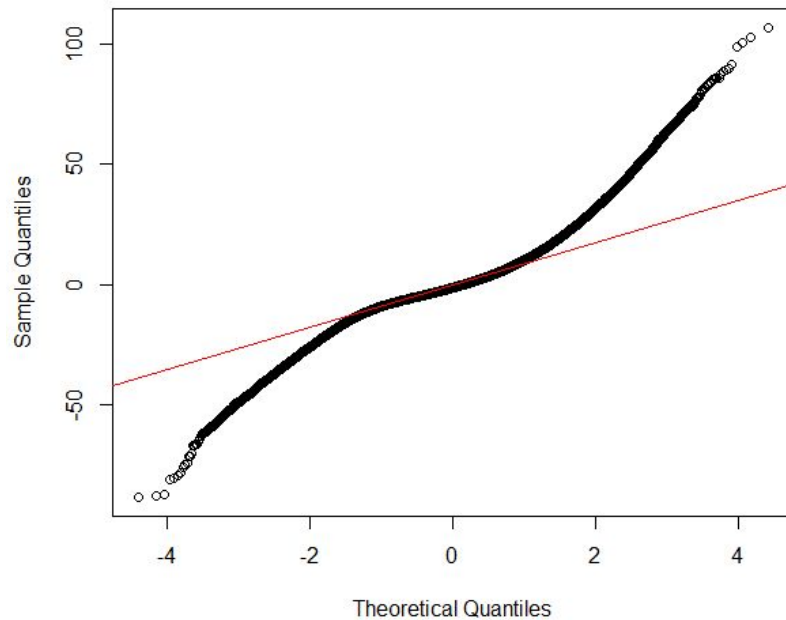
F-statistic: 2.815e+06 on 1 and 97950 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16

Inferential Analysis

Residuals vs Fitted



Normal Q-Q Plot



Inferential Analysis



- Intercept: 17.69 minutes
 - When Distance = 0
- Every Distance (1 mile): 0.117 ~7 seconds
 - Change in minutes
- P_value : $2e-16 < 0.05$
 - We reject the Null Hypothesis test
- RSE: 12.88
 - Observed Vs prediction
- R Square: 96.64%
 - A very strong fit of the model
 - 96.64% of variability in air time can be explained by distance
- F-statistic: $2.815e+06$
 - Extremely high, strong evidence against null hypothesis
- T-distribution: (Confint())
 - Intercept: (17.553360, 17.8249668)
 - Distance: (0.116854, 0.1171273)



Prediction

```
predicted_air_time ← predict(air_time_model,  
newdata = new_data)
```

Distance = 5000

Predicted Airtime: 602.6423

Predicted Interval: (577.3874,627.8971)

```
rows_with_long_distance ←  
subset(df_2019_sorted, DISTANCE > 5000,  
AIR_TIME)
```

3 flights with 5095 distances

Airtimes are (638,634,547)

$638 - 0.117 * 95 = 626.885$

$634 - 0.117 * 95 = 622.885$

$547 - 0.117 * 95 = 535.885$

Avg: **595.2183** (Predicted **602.6423**)

Conclusion



- There is a strong linear relationship between distance & air time
- Around 800 miles are travelled per flight
- Average air time is 112 minutes
- Based on our inferential statistics
 - We reject the null hypothesis
- There is a significant statistical relationship between distance & air time that as the flight distance increase by a mile, air time increase by 0.117 minutes (7 seconds)

What's next?



- Comfortably packing enough entertainment for my next flight
- Important statistics to calculate fuel required for aircraft
- Save money for airlines

References:

- Patrick Zel, (2023). Flight Delay and Cancellation Dataset 2019-2023 [Data set]. Kaggle. Retrieved from <https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/patrickzel/flight-delay-and-cancellation-dataset-2019-2023>
- In the preparation of this work, I received assistance from OpenAI's ChatGPT, which provided guidance on syntax for the R programming language and advice on citation formats.

**Thank you. Please feel free to ask
any questions. 😊**