



PASSENGER SATISFACTION

**Today, I'm going to present you
passenger satisfaction prediction
on their overall journey**

Summary :

- 1) Context of the dataset**
- 2) Cleaning the dataset**
- 3) Tableau visualizations**
- 4) SQL analyse**
- 5) Results**

1) Context of the dataset

- US Airline 2015 passengers satisfaction with their flight
- The number of rows and columns :
 - before cleaning: 103 904 rows and 25 columns
 - after cleaning: 75 119 rows and 24 columns

id	gender	customer_type	age	type_of_travel	class	flight_distance	inflight_wifi_service	departure/arrival_time_convenient	ease_of_online_booking
5047	Male	disloyal Customer	25	Business travel	Business	235	3	2	3
110028	Female		26	Business travel	Business	1142	2	2	2
24026	Female		25	Business travel	Business	562	2	5	5
119299	Male		61	Business travel	Business	214	3	3	3
111157	Female		26	Personal Travel	Eco	1180	3	4	2

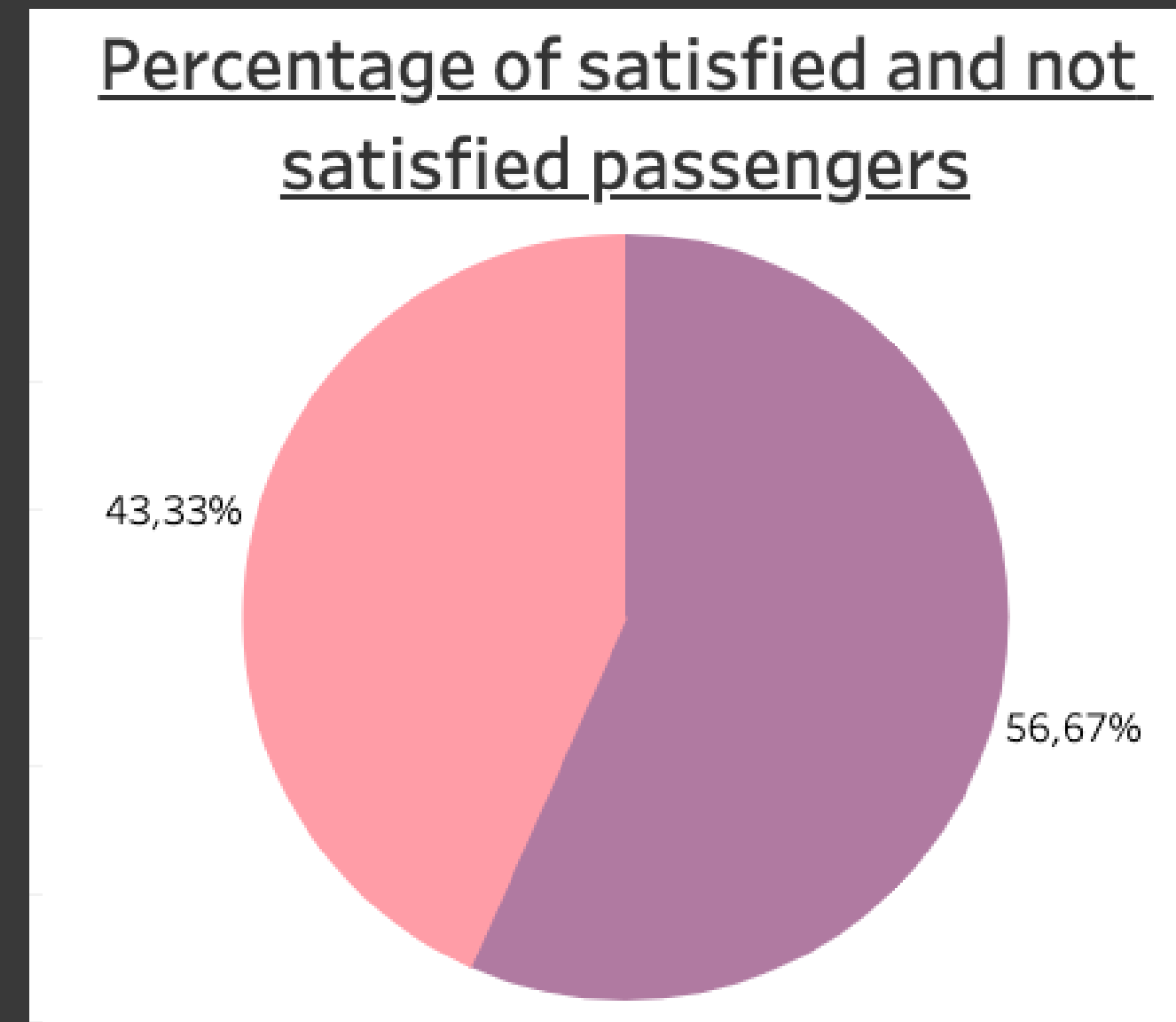
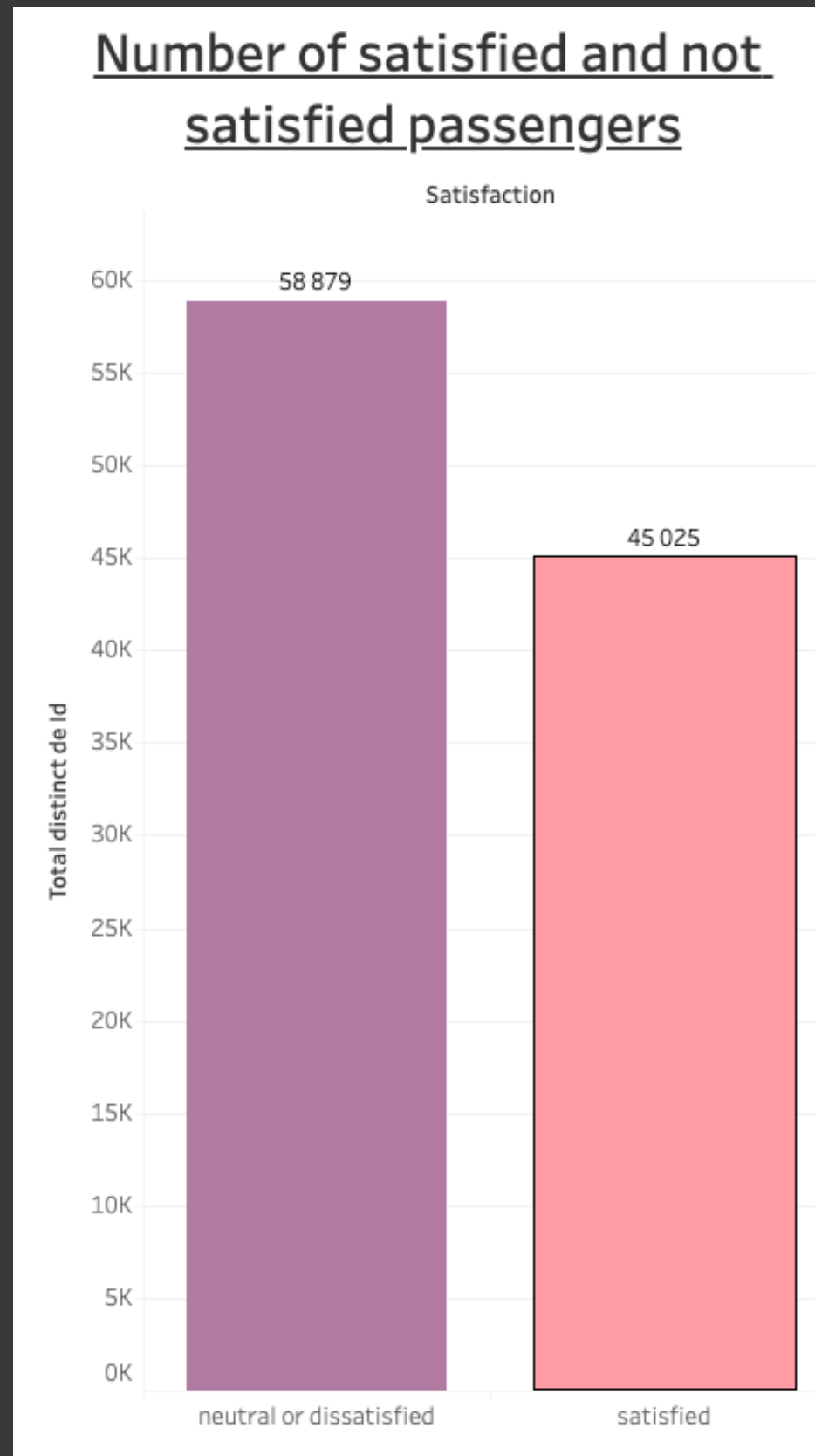
gate_location	food_and_drink	online_boarding	seat_comfort	inflight_entertainment	on-board_service	leg_room_service	baggage_handling	checkin_service
3	1	3	1	1	1	5	3	1
2	5	5	5	5	4	3	4	4
5	2	2	2	2	2	5	3	1
3	4	5	5	3	3	4	4	3
1	1	2	1	1	3	4	4	4

inflight_service	cleanliness	departure_delay_in_minutes	arrival_delay_in_minutes	satisfaction
4	1	1	6.0	neutral or dissatisfied
4	5	0	0.0	satisfied
4	2	11	9.0	neutral or dissatisfied
3	3	0	0.0	satisfied
4	1	0	0.0	neutral or dissatisfied

2) Cleaning the dataset

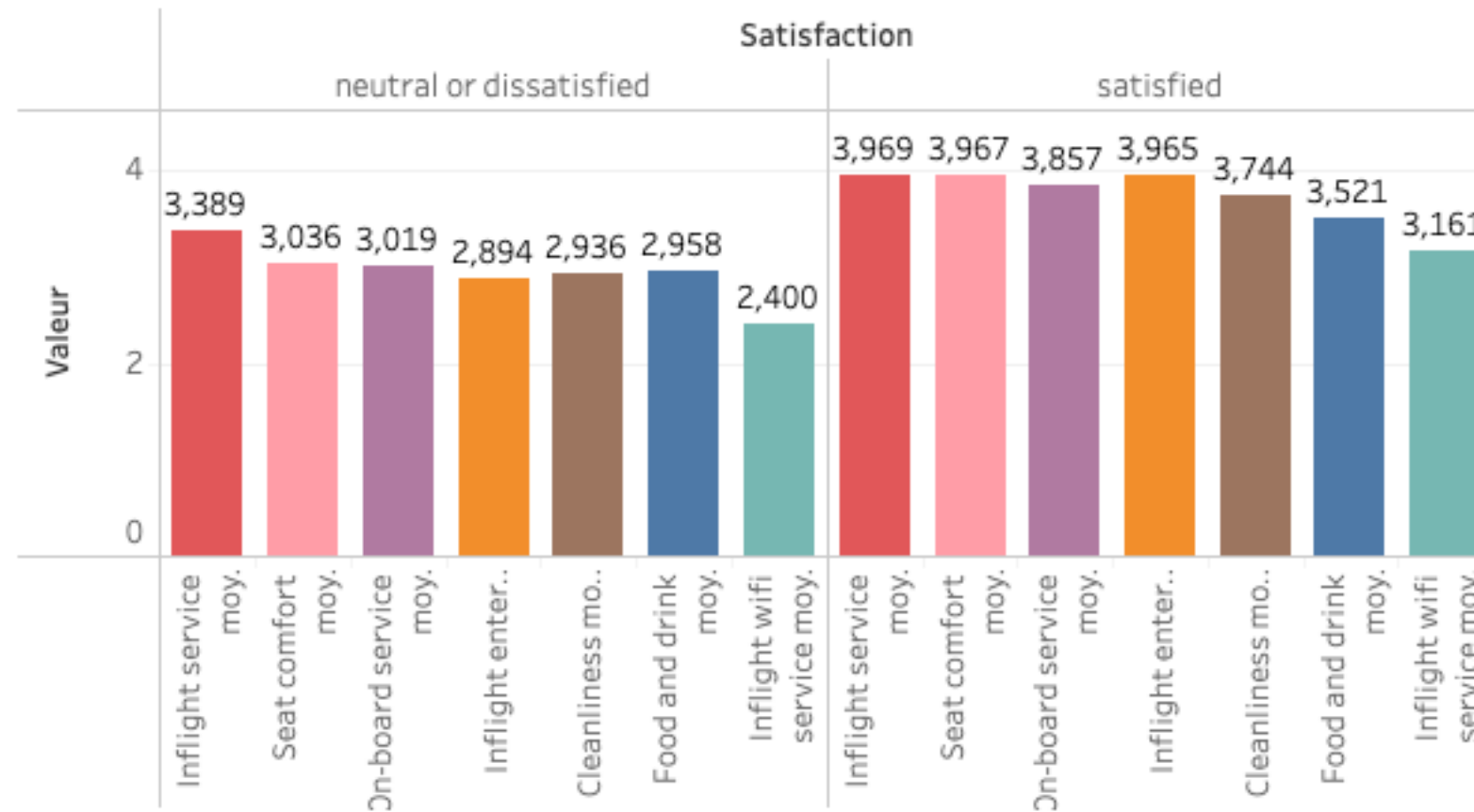
- Normalizing the columns' name
- Cleaning rows from 1 column : "arrival_delay_in_minutes "
- Checking for duplicates
- Removing outliers from the following columns :
 - flight_distance
 - departure_delay_in_minutes
 - arrival_delay_in_minutes
- Saving the cleaned dataset to a new CSV file

3) Tableau visualizations

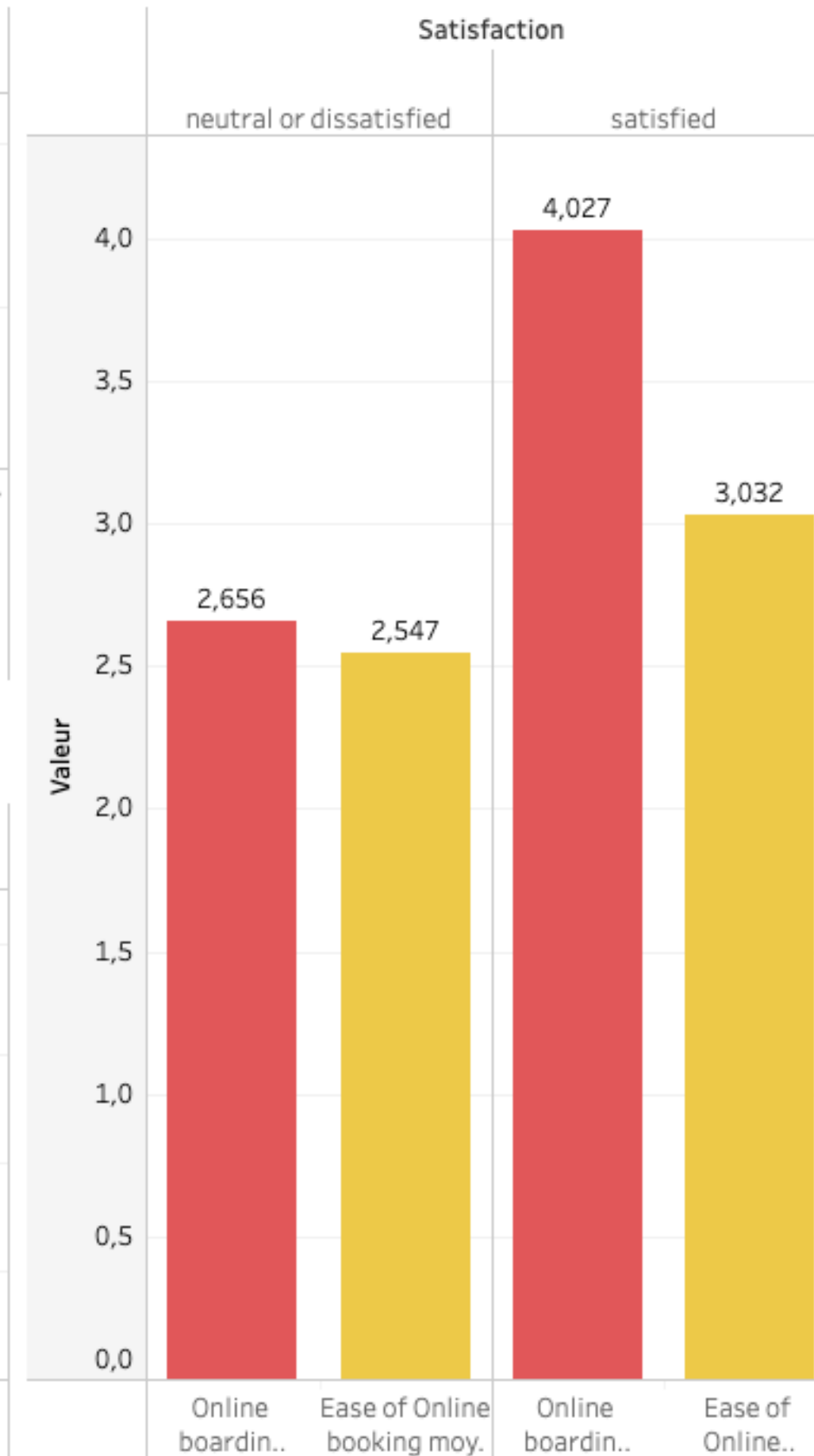


Average score regarding to the satisfaction

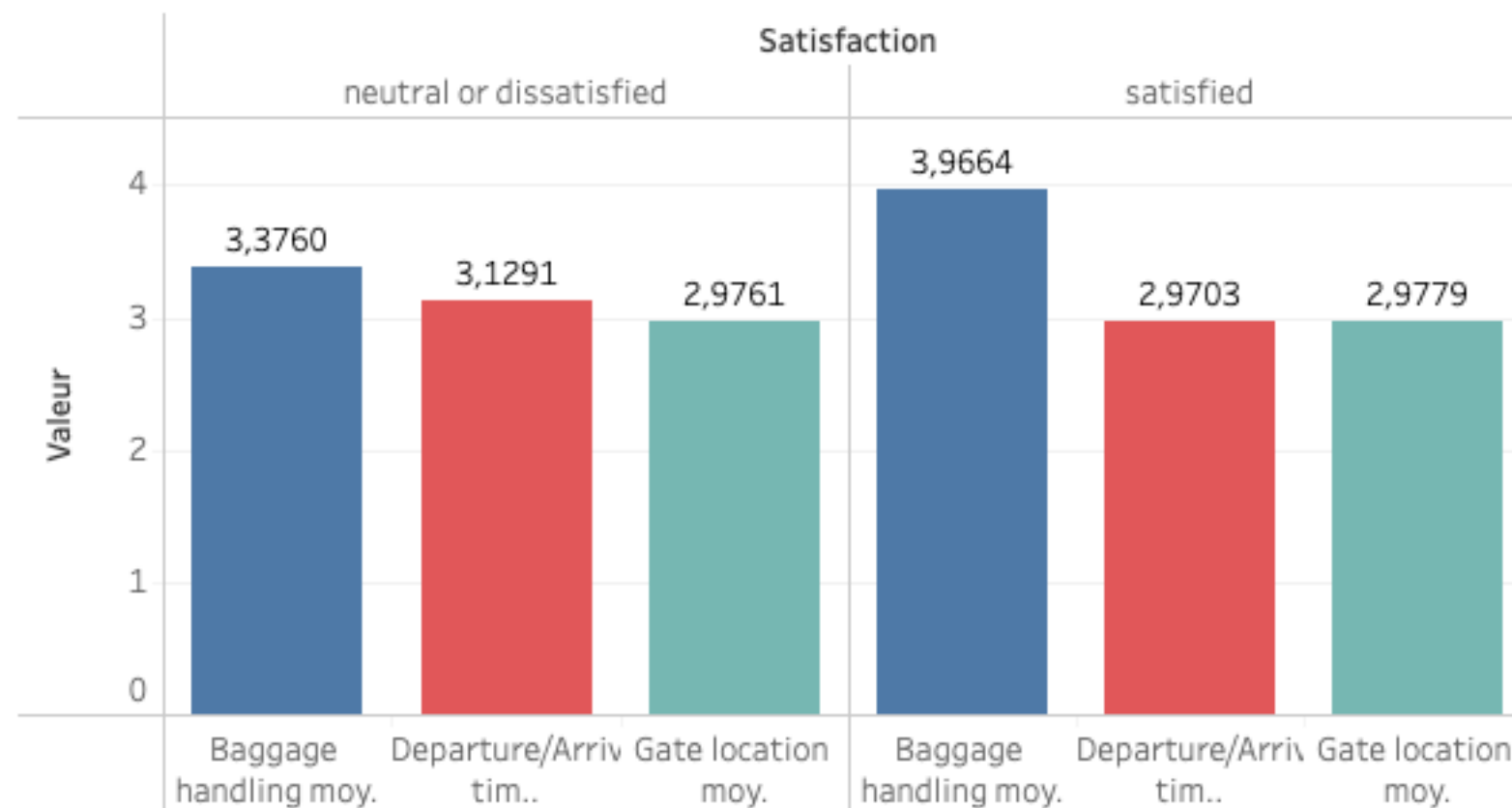
Average scores about plane's services



Average scores about online services

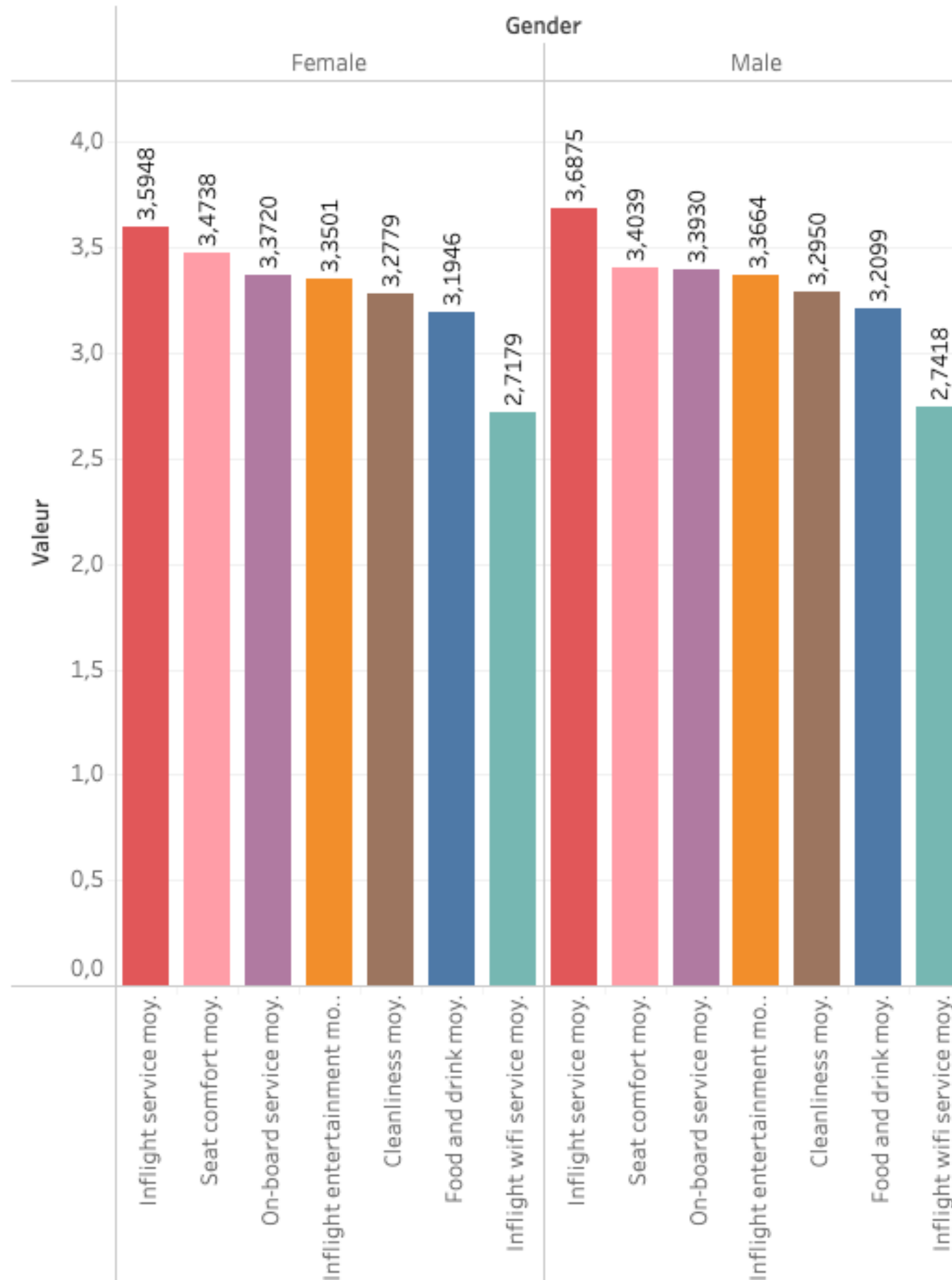


Average scores about airport's services

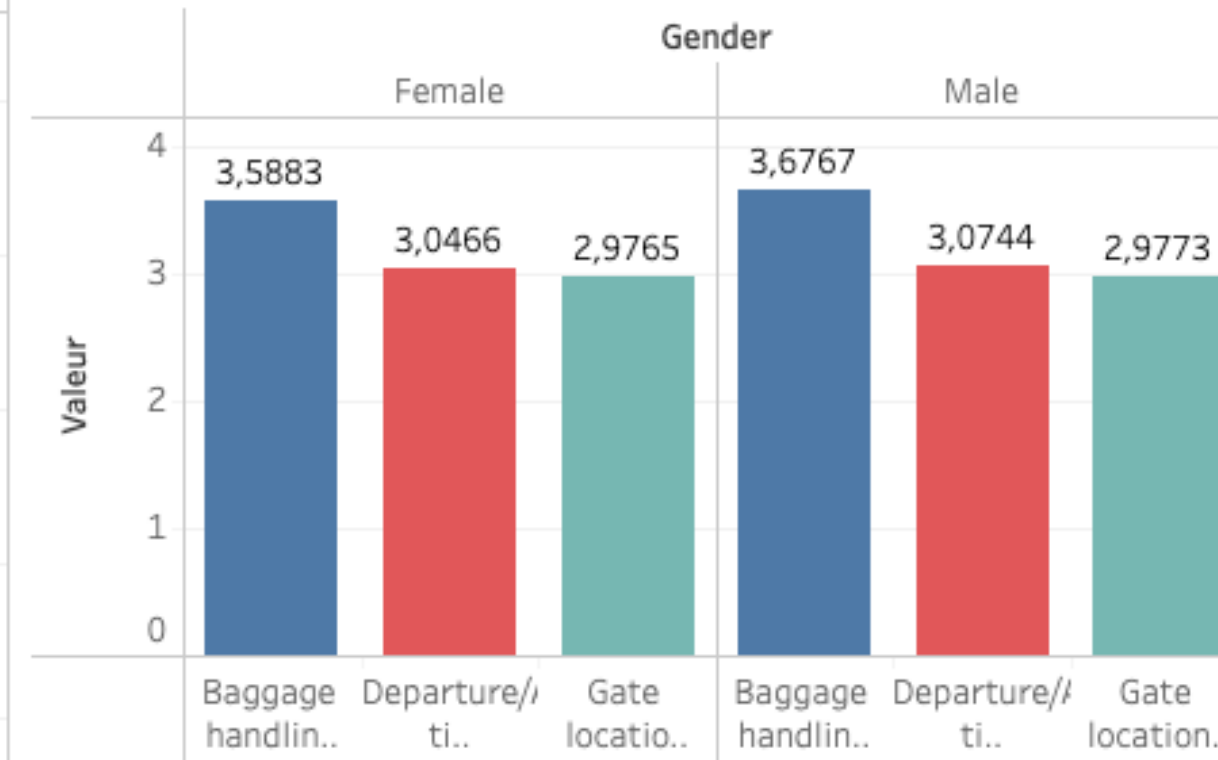


Average score regarding to passenger's gender

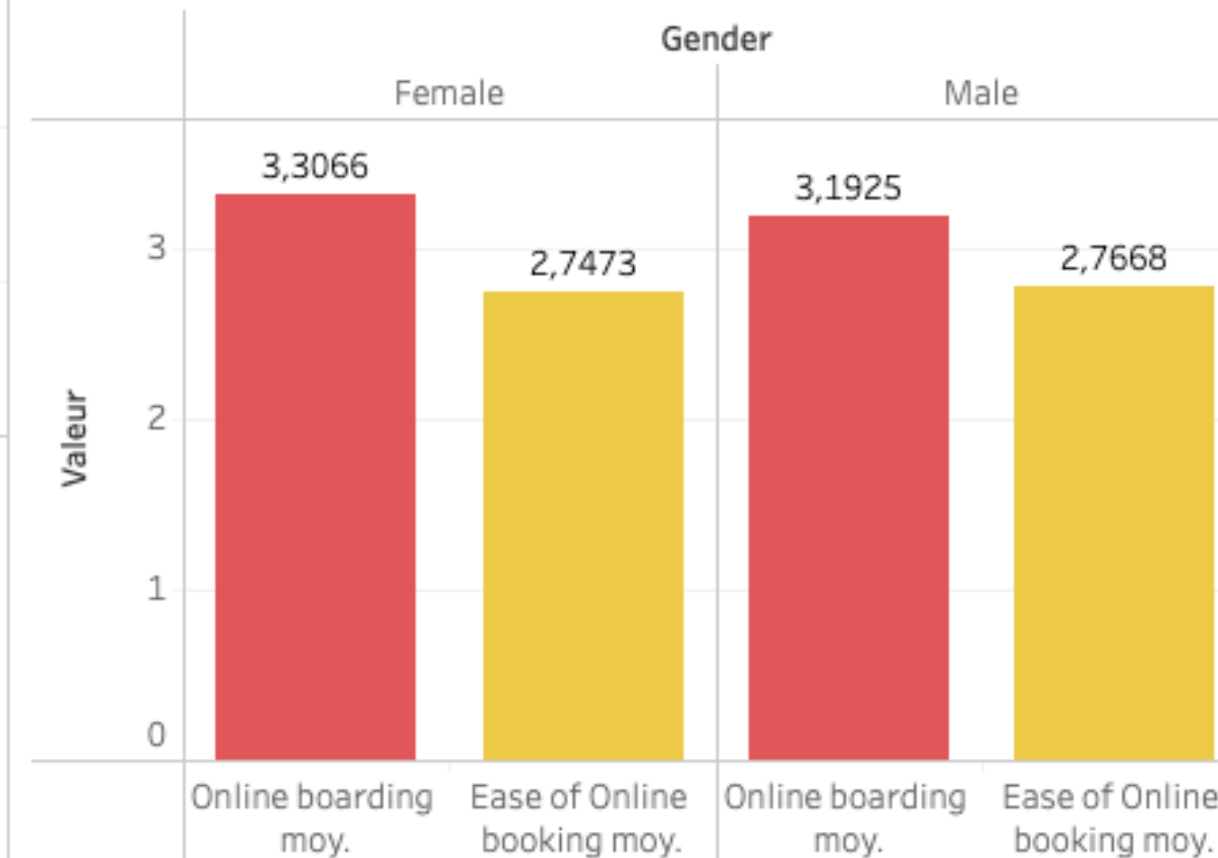
Average scores about plane's services



Average scores about airport's services



Average scores about online services



4) SQL analyse

```
query = """
    SELECT satisfaction, gender, count(id)
    FROM data
    group by satisfaction, gender
    """

data = pd.read_sql_query(query, engine)
data.head()
```

	satisfaction	gender	count(id)
0	neutral or dissatisfied	Male	20024
1	satisfied	Female	16960
2	neutral or dissatisfied	Female	21137
3	satisfied	Male	16998

```

query = """
    SELECT class,gender, avg(l.Total_Score)
    FROM (
    SELECT class, gender, (inflight_wifi_service+"departure/arrival_time_convenient"+ease_of_online_booking+g
    FROM data) l
    group by class, gender
    """

data = pd.read_sql_query(query, engine)
data.head()

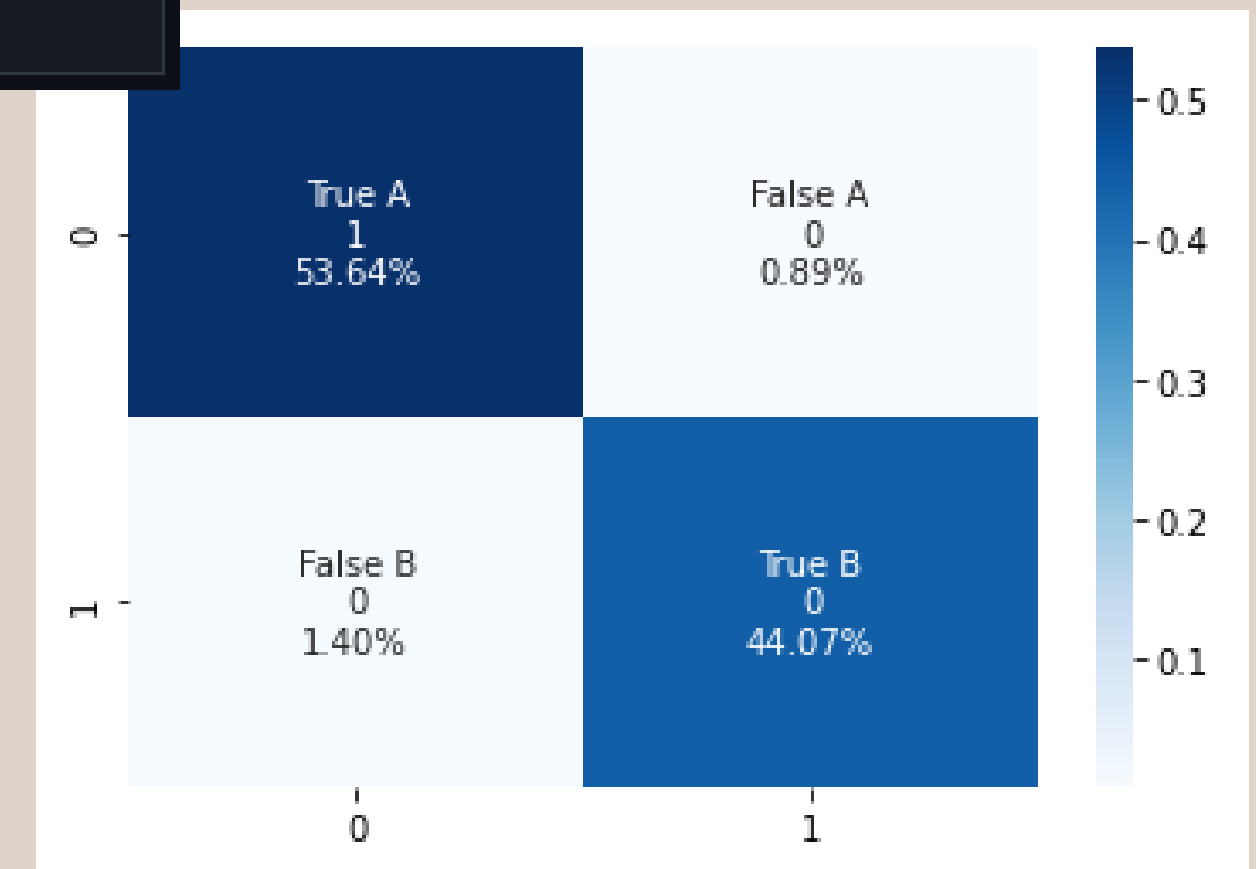
```

	class	gender	avg(l.Total_Score)
0	Business	Male	41.730610
1	Business	Female	41.586083
2	Eco	Female	36.676786
3	Eco	Male	36.938678
4	Eco Plus	Female	36.790294
5	Eco Plus	Male	37.154412

The scores are on 70.

5) Results

Model	Score	Results
Logistic Regression	0,97	As we can see, the score is really high. I checked through a matrix, to understand better this score. This matrix shows that 97,7% of the preditions are "True" and 2,3% are "False".
Random Forest	0,97	This is obtained with a max_depth = 1 as a parameter. The main paramters are the following : random_state=0, max_depth=1, max_features='sqrt', min_samples_leaf=5, min_samples_split=5, n_estimators=250
	0,99	This is obtained with a max_depth = 2 as a parameter.
	1	This is obtained with a max_depth = 3 as a parameter. After 3, the score is always 1.



I would like to thank
Abhi and his team for
this incredible
experience full of
learning and enjoy !

