PredictFlightOntimePerformance

October 16, 2019

[2]:
```
import pandas as pd
# Read flight data from spreadsheet to 'pandas' model
# read_csv returns a DataFrame (two-D data structure with labeled axes)
flight_data = pd.read_csv('ONTIME_FLIGHT_DATA.csv')
flight_data.head()
```

[2]:
```
   YEAR  MONTH  DAY_OF_MONTH  DAY_OF_WEEK  ORIGIN_AIRPORT_ID  \
0  2019      1            19            6              13487
1  2019      1            20            7              13487
2  2019      1            21            1              13487
3  2019      1            22            2              13487
4  2019      1            23            3              13487

   ORIGIN_AIRPORT_SEQ_ID  ORIGIN_CITY_MARKET_ID ORIGIN  DEST_AIRPORT_ID  \
0                1348702                  31650    MSP            11193
1                1348702                  31650    MSP            11193
2                1348702                  31650    MSP            11193
3                1348702                  31650    MSP            11193
4                1348702                  31650    MSP            11193

   DEST_AIRPORT_SEQ_ID  DEST_CITY_MARKET_ID DEST  CRS_DEP_TIME  ARR_DELAY_NEW  \
0              1119302                33105  CVG          1556            0.0
1              1119302                33105  CVG          1556            0.0
2              1119302                33105  CVG          1556            0.0
3              1119302                33105  CVG          1556            0.0
4              1119302                33105  CVG          1556            0.0

   ARR_DEL15  Unnamed: 15
0        0.0          NaN
1        0.0          NaN
2        0.0          NaN
3        0.0          NaN
4        0.0          NaN
```

[3]:
```
print(type(flight_data))
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
```

1 Clean Data

[4]:
```
# before construct a model, need to clean data to remove null values
flight_data.isnull().values.any()
```

[4]:
```
True
```

[5]:
```
flight_data.isnull().sum()
```

[5]:
```
YEAR                          0
MONTH                         0
DAY_OF_MONTH                  0
DAY_OF_WEEK                   0
ORIGIN_AIRPORT_ID             0
ORIGIN_AIRPORT_SEQ_ID         0
ORIGIN_CITY_MARKET_ID         0
ORIGIN                        0
DEST_AIRPORT_ID               0
DEST_AIRPORT_SEQ_ID           0
DEST_CITY_MARKET_ID           0
DEST                          0
CRS_DEP_TIME                  0
ARR_DELAY_NEW             21000
ARR_DEL15                 21000
Unnamed: 15              638649
dtype: int64
```

[6]:
```
flight_data = flight_data.drop('Unnamed: 15', axis=1)
```

[7]:
```
flight_data.isnull().sum()
```

[7]:
```
YEAR                         0
MONTH                        0
DAY_OF_MONTH                 0
DAY_OF_WEEK                  0
ORIGIN_AIRPORT_ID            0
ORIGIN_AIRPORT_SEQ_ID        0
ORIGIN_CITY_MARKET_ID        0
ORIGIN                       0
DEST_AIRPORT_ID              0
DEST_AIRPORT_SEQ_ID          0
DEST_CITY_MARKET_ID          0
DEST                         0
CRS_DEP_TIME                 0
ARR_DELAY_NEW            21000
ARR_DEL15                21000
dtype: int64
```

[8]:
```
# CRS_ARR_TIME        Scheduled arrival time; ARR_DEL15        0=Arrived less␣
↪than 15 minutes late, 1=Arrived 15 minutes or more late
```

```
flight_data = flight_data[['MONTH', 'DAY_OF_MONTH', 'DAY_OF_WEEK', 'ORIGIN',␣
 ↪'DEST', 'CRS_DEP_TIME', 'ARR_DEL15']]
```

[9]:
```
flight_data.isnull().sum()
```

[9]:
```
MONTH               0
DAY_OF_MONTH        0
DAY_OF_WEEK         0
ORIGIN              0
DEST                0
CRS_DEP_TIME        0
ARR_DEL15       21000
dtype: int64
```

[10]:
```
flight_data.shape
```

[10]: (638649, 7)

[11]:
```
flight_data = flight_data.fillna({'ARR_DEL15': 1}) # fill NA values with '1' in␣
 ↪ARR_DEL15 column
```

[12]:
```
import numpy as np
# In order to avoid overfitting, divide CRS_DEP_TIME:scheduled arrival time by␣
 ↪100 because it matters more if flight is delayed by hours rather than by a␣
 ↪minutes
flight_data['CRS_DEP_TIME'] = flight_data['CRS_DEP_TIME'].div(100).apply(np.
 ↪floor)
```

[13]:
```
flight_data.head()
```

[13]:

	MONTH	DAY_OF_MONTH	DAY_OF_WEEK	ORIGIN	DEST	CRS_DEP_TIME	ARR_DEL15
0	1	19	6	MSP	CVG	15.0	0.0
1	1	20	7	MSP	CVG	15.0	0.0
2	1	21	1	MSP	CVG	15.0	0.0
3	1	22	2	MSP	CVG	15.0	0.0
4	1	23	3	MSP	CVG	15.0	0.0

[16]:
```
# Create dummies for 'ORIGIN' and 'DEST' columns
# These columns need to be converted into discrete columns containing indicator␣
 ↪variables, sometimes known as "dummy" variables.
# With each column containing 1s and 0s indicating whether a flight originated␣
 ↪at the airport that the column represents.
flight_data = pd.get_dummies(flight_data, columns=['ORIGIN', 'DEST'])
flight_data.head()
```

```
---------------------------------------------------------------------------

KeyError                                  Traceback (most recent call last)

<ipython-input-16-497347678118> in <module>
```

```
        2 # These columns need to be converted into discrete columns containing␣
↪indicator variables, sometimes known as "dummy" variables.
        3 # With each column containing 1s and 0s indicating whether a flight␣
↪originated at the airport that the column represents.
  ----> 4 flight_data = pd.get_dummies(flight_data, columns=['ORIGIN', 'DEST'])
        5 flight_data.head()


      ~/anaconda3_501/lib/python3.6/site-packages/pandas/core/reshape/reshape.py␣
↪in get_dummies(data, prefix, prefix_sep, dummy_na, columns, sparse, drop_first,␣
↪dtype)
      842                 include=dtypes_to_encode)
      843         else:
  --> 844             data_to_encode = data[columns]
      845 
      846         # validate prefixes and separator to avoid silently dropping␣
↪cols


      ~/anaconda3_501/lib/python3.6/site-packages/pandas/core/frame.py in␣
↪__getitem__(self, key)
     2680         if isinstance(key, (Series, np.ndarray, Index, list)):
     2681             # either boolean or fancy integer index
  -> 2682             return self._getitem_array(key)
     2683         elif isinstance(key, DataFrame):
     2684             return self._getitem_frame(key)


      ~/anaconda3_501/lib/python3.6/site-packages/pandas/core/frame.py in␣
↪_getitem_array(self, key)
     2724             return self._take(indexer, axis=0)
     2725         else:
  -> 2726             indexer = self.loc._convert_to_indexer(key, axis=1)
     2727             return self._take(indexer, axis=1)
     2728 


      ~/anaconda3_501/lib/python3.6/site-packages/pandas/core/indexing.py in␣
↪_convert_to_indexer(self, obj, axis, is_setter)
     1325                 if mask.any():
     1326                     raise KeyError('{mask} not in index'
  -> 1327                                    .format(mask=objarr[mask]))
     1328 
     1329                 return com._values_from_object(indexer)


      KeyError: "['ORIGIN' 'DEST'] not in index"
```

2 Build Machine Learning Model

[200]:
```
import math
flight_data_first_quarter = flight_data[: math.floor(len(flight_data.index)/4)]
flight_data_first_quarter.shape
```

[200]: (159662, 725)

[201]:
```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
# Split DataFrame: flight data into a training set containing 80% of the␣
↪original data, and a test set containing the remaining 20%
# The random_state parameter seeds the random-number generator used to do the␣
↪splitting, while the first and second parameters are DataFrames containing the␣
↪feature columns and the label column.
train_x, test_x, train_y, test_y = train_test_split(flight_data_first_quarter.
↪drop('ARR_DEL15', axis=1), flight_data_first_quarter['ARR_DEL15'], test_size=0.
↪2, random_state=42)
```

[202]:
```
train_x.shape
```

[202]: (127729, 724)

[203]:
```
train_y.shape
```

[203]: (127729,)

[204]:
```
test_x.shape
```

[204]: (31933, 724)

[205]:
```
test_y.shape
```

[205]: (31933,)

3 Train a classification model

[206]:
```
# In this project predicting the probability of a flight will deplay, model will␣
↪be a binary classification model that predicts
# whether a flight will arrive on-time or late ("binary" because there are only␣
↪two possible outputs).
# Use RandomForestClassifier which fits multiple decision trees to the data and␣
↪uses averaging to boost the overall accuracy and limit overfitting.
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier

# 'n_estimators' is the number of trees in the forest
model = RandomForestClassifier(random_state=13)
model.fit(train_x, train_y)
```

```
/home/nbuser/anaconda3_501/lib/python3.6/site-
packages/sklearn/ensemble/forest.py:246: FutureWarning: The default value of
n_estimators will change from 10 in version 0.20 to 100 in 0.22.
  "10 in version 0.20 to 100 in 0.22.", FutureWarning)
```

[206]:
```
RandomForestClassifier(bootstrap=True, class_weight=None, criterion='gini',
            max_depth=None, max_features='auto', max_leaf_nodes=None,
            min_impurity_decrease=0.0, min_impurity_split=None,
            min_samples_leaf=1, min_samples_split=2,
            min_weight_fraction_leaf=0.0, n_estimators=10, n_jobs=None,
            oob_score=False, random_state=13, verbose=0, warm_start=False)
```

[207]:
```
predicted = model.predict(test_x)
model.score(test_x, test_y)
```

[207]:
```
0.8081608367519494
```

[208]:
```
# One of the best overall measures for a binary classification model is Area␣
 ↪Under Receiver Operating Characteristic Curve
# (sometimes referred to as "ROC AUC"), which essentially quantifies how often␣
 ↪the model will make a correct prediction
# regardless of the outcome.
# Compute an ROC AUC score for the model

from sklearn.metrics import roc_auc_score
probabilities = model.predict_proba(test_x)
```

[209]:
```
roc_auc_score(test_y, probabilities[:, 1])
```

[209]:
```
0.725627677780652
```

[210]:
```
# The output from the score method reflects how many of the items in the test␣
 ↪set the model predicted correctly.
# This score is skewed by the fact that the dataset the model was trained and␣
 ↪tested with contains
# many more rows representing on-time arrivals than rows representing late␣
 ↪arrivals.
# Because of this imbalance in the data, it's more likely to be correct if you␣
 ↪predict that a flight will be on time than if you predict that a flight will␣
 ↪be late.
# ROC AUC takes this into account and provides a more accurate indication of how␣
 ↪likely it is that a prediction of on-time or late will be correct.
```

[211]:
```
# The confusion matrix quantifies the number of times each answer
# was classified correctly or incorrectly. Specifically, it quantifies the
# number of false positives, false negatives, true positives, and true negatives.
```

4 Confusion Matrix

[212]:
```
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
confusion_matrix(test_y, predicted)
```

[212]:
```
array([[23498,  1402],
       [ 4724,  2309]])
```

5 Precison and Recall

[213]:
```
from sklearn.metrics import precision_score

train_predictions = model.predict(train_x)
precision_score(train_y, train_predictions)
```

[213]:
```
0.9870637902319996
```

[214]:
```
from sklearn.metrics import recall_score

recall_score(train_y, train_predictions)
```

[214]:
```
0.8978333626915624
```

6 Visualize Output of Model

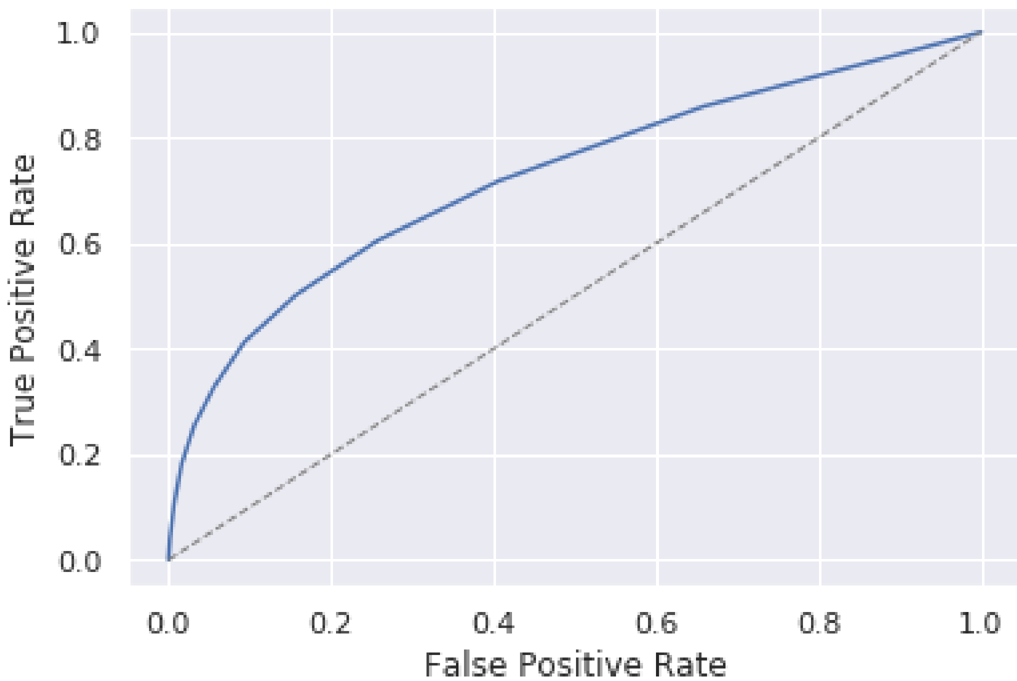
[215]:
```
%matplotlib inline
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns

sns.set()
```

[216]:
```
from sklearn.metrics import roc_curve

fpr, tpr, _ = roc_curve(test_y, probabilities[:, 1])
plt.plot(fpr, tpr)
plt.plot([0, 1], [0, 1], color='grey', lw=1, linestyle='--')
plt.xlabel('False Positive Rate')
plt.ylabel('True Positive Rate')
```

[216]:
```
Text(0, 0.5, 'True Positive Rate')
```



[217]:
```
def insertCode(origin, destinatation):
    origin = 'ORIGIN_' + origin
    destinatation = 'DEST_' + destinatation
    # Create a dict of airports with initial value 0
    airportDict = {}
    for code in train_x.columns.tolist()[4:]:
        airportDict[code] = 0
    airportDict[origin] = 1
    airportDict[destinatation] = 1
    return airportDict
```

[218]:
```
def predict_delay(departure_date_time, origin, destination):
    from datetime import datetime

    try:
        departure_date_time_parsed = datetime.strptime(departure_date_time, '%d/
 ↪%m %H:%M')
    except ValueError as e:
        return 'Error parsing date/time - {}'.format(e)

    month = departure_date_time_parsed.month
    day = departure_date_time_parsed.day
    day_of_week = departure_date_time_parsed.isoweekday()
    hour = departure_date_time_parsed.hour
```

```
    origin = origin.upper()
    destination = destination.upper()

    input = {'MONTH': month,
             'DAY_OF_MONTH': day,
             'DAY_OF_WEEK': day_of_week,
             'CRS_DEP_TIME': hour}
    input = [{**input, **insertCode(origin, destination)}]

    return model.predict_proba(pd.DataFrame(input))[0][0]
```

[219]:
```
predict_delay('1/10 15:45', 'EWR', 'SEA')
```

[219]: 0.8

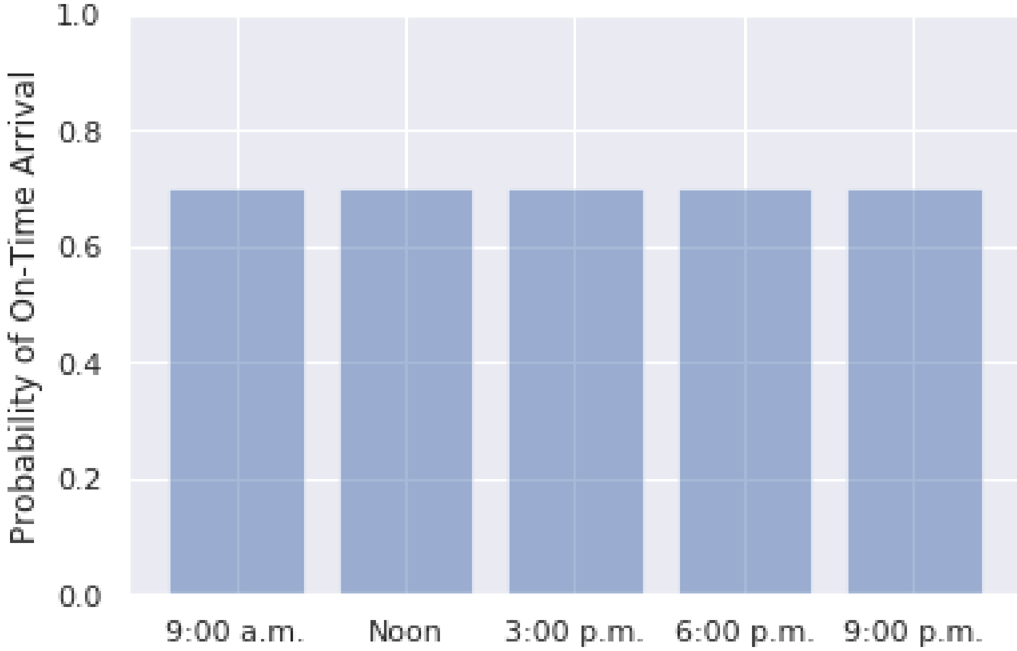
[220]:
```
predict_delay('24/12 09:00', 'LAX', 'EWR')
```

[220]: 0.9

[221]:
```
# flights leaving SEA for ATL at 9:00 a.m., noon, 3:00 p.m., 6:00 p.m., and 9:00␣
 ↪p.m. on January 30 will arrive on time
labels = ('9:00 a.m.', 'Noon', '3:00 p.m.', '6:00 p.m.', '9:00 p.m.')
values = (predict_delay('23/12 09:00', 'EWR', 'LAX'),
          predict_delay('23/12 12:00', 'EWR', 'LAX'),
          predict_delay('23/12 15:45', 'EWR', 'LAX'),
          predict_delay('23/12 18:00', 'EWR', 'LAX'),
          predict_delay('23/12 21:00', 'EWR', 'LAX'))
alabels = np.arange(len(labels))

plt.bar(alabels, values, align='center', alpha=0.5)
plt.xticks(alabels, labels)
plt.ylabel('Probability of On-Time Arrival')
plt.ylim((0.0, 1.0))
```

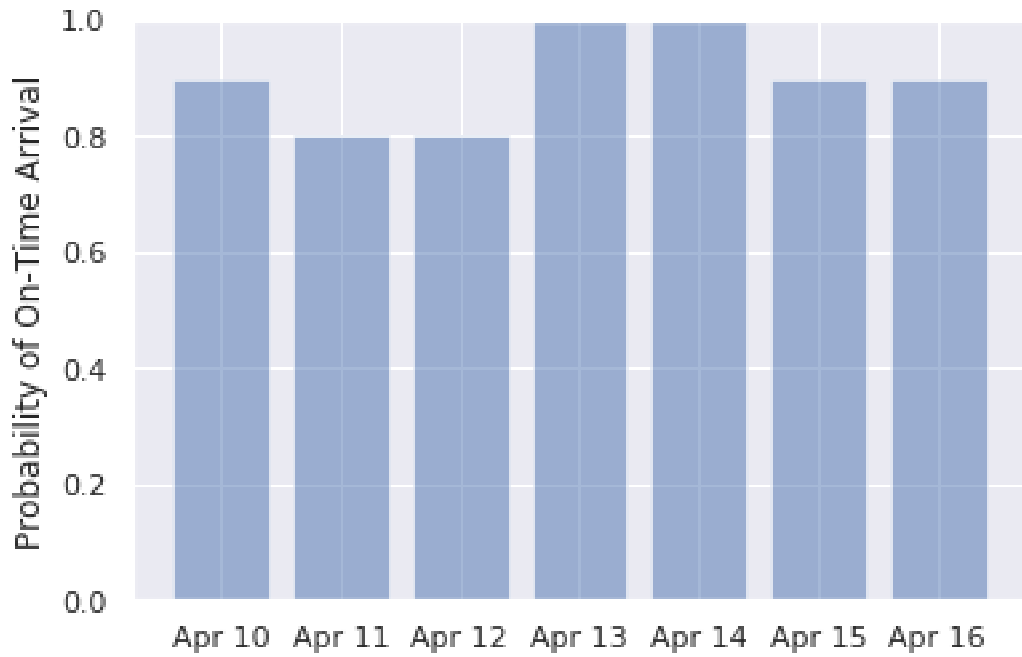
[221]: (0.0, 1.0)



[222]:
```python
labels = ('Apr 10', 'Apr 11', 'Apr 12', 'Apr 13', 'Apr 14', 'Apr 15', 'Apr 16')
values = (predict_delay('10/04 13:00', 'JFK', 'MSP'),
          predict_delay('11/04 13:00', 'JFK', 'MSP'),
          predict_delay('12/04 13:00', 'JFK', 'MSP'),
          predict_delay('13/04 13:00', 'JFK', 'MSP'),
          predict_delay('14/04 13:00', 'JFK', 'MSP'),
          predict_delay('15/04 13:00', 'JFK', 'MSP'),
          predict_delay('16/04 13:00', 'JFK', 'MSP'))
alabels = np.arange(len(labels))

plt.bar(alabels, values, align='center', alpha=0.5)
plt.xticks(alabels, labels)
plt.ylabel('Probability of On-Time Arrival')
plt.ylim((0.0, 1.0))
```

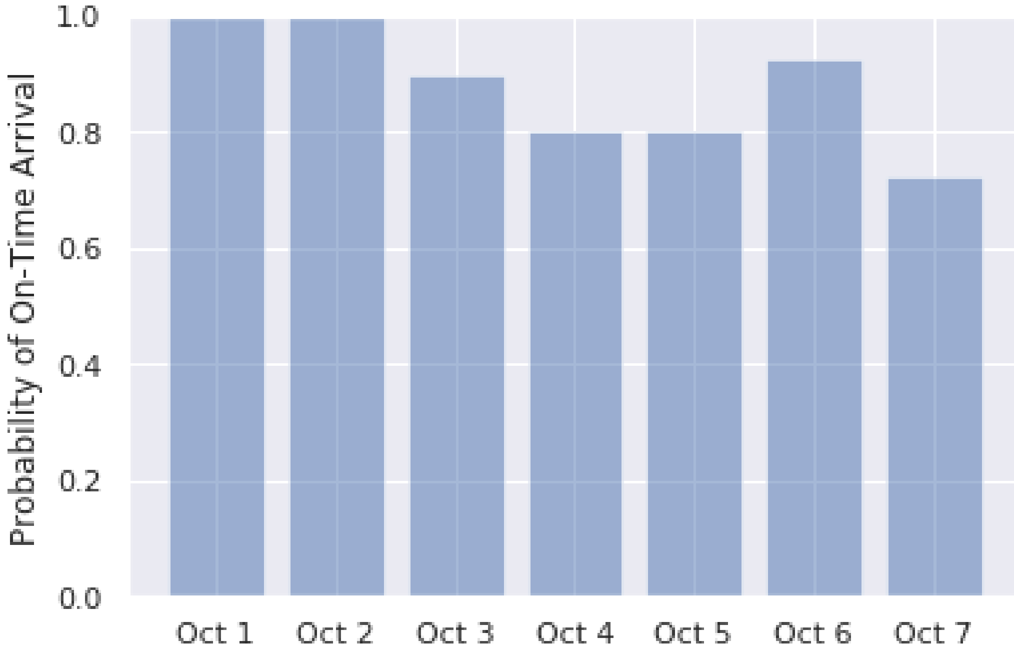
[222]:
```
(0.0, 1.0)
```



[223]:
```
labels = ('Oct 1', 'Oct 2', 'Oct 3', 'Oct 4', 'Oct 5', 'Oct 6', 'Oct 7')
values = (predict_delay('1/10 21:45', 'JFK', 'ATL'),
          predict_delay('2/10 21:45', 'JFK', 'ATL'),
          predict_delay('3/10 21:45', 'JFK', 'ATL'),
          predict_delay('4/10 21:45', 'JFK', 'ATL'),
          predict_delay('5/10 21:45', 'JFK', 'ATL'),
          predict_delay('6/10 21:45', 'JFK', 'ATL'),
          predict_delay('7/10 21:45', 'JFK', 'ATL'))
alabels = np.arange(len(labels))

plt.bar(alabels, values, align='center', alpha=0.5)
plt.xticks(alabels, labels)
plt.ylabel('Probability of On-Time Arrival')
plt.ylim((0.0, 1.0))
```

[223]:
```
(0.0, 1.0)
```


1.0
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0.0
Probability of On-Time Arrival
Oct 1
Oct 2
Oct 3
Oct 4
Oct 5
Oct 6
Oct 7

[ ]: