

The background is a dark blue gradient. On the left, there is a large, semi-transparent circular graphic containing a detailed image of a circuit board. Overlaid on this and the background are several geometric shapes: a large blue parallelogram and a green parallelogram in the upper left, and a series of white, stepped, rectangular blocks in the upper right.

Airline Delay Analysis Presentation

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Overview

This project has been inherited from The Airline Domain. In Airline, if you want to travel or anyone who wants to travel, he must book the flight from one place to another.

There are number of factors, which can impact the flight journey like Weather, flight departure time, boarding gate time and departure time etc. Keeping these factors in mind, we can decide that particular aircraft can be landed or arrive on time or not or how much it will be delay.

Every airline has their flight history past journey, which can help them in predicting future flight delay. We can implement a machine learning model, which will help us in the prediction of a flight delay.

The Motivation behind this project is to optimization of network operation, ground staff management and passenger.




Understanding the problems

Flight delays are a common occurrence in the airline industry, causing significant inconvenience and frustration for passengers. Despite efforts to improve airline operations and reduce delays, they continue to impact the travel experience and cost the industry billions of dollars each year. An analysis of flight delays could involve examining various factors that contribute to delays, such as:

- **Weather conditions:** Extreme weather conditions such as storms, heavy rain, snow, and fog can cause flight delays or cancellations.
- **Air traffic congestion:** Busy airports and crowded airspace can cause delays in takeoff and landing.
- **Technical issues:** Technical issues with aircraft or equipment can cause delays, as well as maintenance or repair work.
- **Crew issues:** Delays can occur if there is a shortage of pilots or flight attendants, or if they are delayed or unavailable due to sickness, injury, or other reasons.
- **Security issues:** Security checks and procedures can cause delays, especially during high-security situations.



Project objective



Analyzing flight delay data can provide insights into patterns and trends, such as the busiest times of year or the most common reasons for delays. This information can help airlines and airport operators to develop strategies for managing delays and improving the overall travel experience for passengers. It can also inform policy decisions related to air travel, such as regulations related to airport capacity or airline operations.



Questions to Answer

- How does the overall flight volume vary by month? By day of week?
- What percentage of flights in experienced a departure delay in 2015? Among those flights, what was the average delay time, in minutes?
- How does the % of delayed flights vary throughout the year?
- How many flights were cancelled in 2015? What % of cancellations were due to weather? What % were due to the Airline/Carrier?
- Which airlines seem to be most and least reliable, in terms of on-time departure?

Data sets

Records for 5,000,000+ commercial airline flights in 2015, compiled for the U.S. DOT Air Travel Consumer Report. Each record represents a single flight, including the airline name, flight number, origin/destination airport and flight distance, as well as scheduled/actual departure and arrival times.

<https://www.mavenanalytics.io/data-playground?search=flight%20delays>

- flights.csv
- airports.csv
- airline.csv
- cancellation_codes.csv

Data Preview: Airline Flight Delays ✕

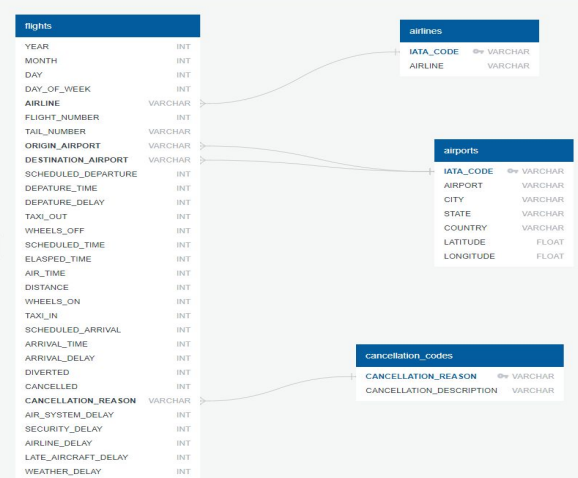
[Flights Preview](#) [Airports Preview](#) [Cancellation Codes Preview](#) [Airlines Preview](#)

YEAR	MONTH	DAY	DAY_OF_WEEK	AIRLINE	FLIGHT_NUMB...	TAIL_NUMBER	ORIGIN_AIRPO...
2015	1	1	4	AS	98	N407AS	ANC
2015	1	1	4	AA	2336	N3KUAA	LAX
2015	1	1	4	US	840	N171US	SFO
2015	1	1	4	AA	258	N3HYAA	LAX
2015	1	1	4	AS	135	N527AS	SEA
2015	1	1	4	DL	806	N3730B	SFO
2015	1	1	4	NK	612	N635NK	LAS
2015	1	1	4	US	2013	N584UW	LAX
2015	1	1	4	AA	1112	N3LAAA	SFO
2015	1	1	4	DL	1173	N826DN	LAS

Rows per page: 10 1-10 of 500

Database & ETL

```
Free Diagram
1 flights
2
3 year INT
4 month INT
5 day INT
6 day_of_week INT
7 airline VARCHAR FK -> airlines.IATA_CODE
8 flight_number INT
9 tail_number VARCHAR
10 origin_airport VARCHAR FK -> airports.IATA_CODE
11 destination_airport VARCHAR FK -> airports.IATA_CODE
12 scheduled_departure INT
13 departure_time INT
14 departure_delay INT
15 taxi_out INT
16 wheels_off INT
17 scheduled_time INT
18 elapsed_time INT
19 air_time INT
20 distance INT
21 wheels_on INT
22 arrival_time INT
23 scheduled_arrival INT
24 arrival_delay INT
25 diverted INT
26 cancelled INT
27 cancellation_reason VARCHAR FK -> cancellation_codes.CANCELL
28 air_system_delay INT
29 security_delay INT
30 airline_delay INT
31 late_aircraft_delay INT
32 weather_delay INT
33
34 airlines
35
36 IATA_CODE VARCHAR PK
37 airline VARCHAR
38
39 airports
40
41 IATA_CODE VARCHAR PK
42 airport VARCHAR
43 city VARCHAR
44 state VARCHAR
45 country VARCHAR
46 latitude FLOAT
47 longitude FLOAT
48
49 cancellation_codes
50
51 CANCELLATION_REASON
52 CANCELLATION_DESCRIPTION
53
54 No errors found. Good job!
```



We used a PostgreSQL relational database for data storage. Using a relational database allows us to creating connections between the different tables and help answer any of the questions we may have with the data. Additionally, the database can be connected to using Pandas to perform ETL processes.

	year	month	day	day_of_week	airline	flight_number	tail_number	origin_airport	destination_airport	scheduled_departure	departure_time	departure_delay	taxi_out	wheels_off
	integer	integer	integer	integer	character varying	character varying	character varying	character varying	character varying	double precision	double precision	double precision	double precision	double precision
1	2015	1	1	1	4 AS	98	N407AS	ANC	SEA	5	2354	-11	21	
2	2015	1	1	1	4 AA	2336	N3KUAA	LAX	PBI	10	2	-8	12	
3	2015	1	1	1	4 US	840	N171US	SFO	CLT	20	18	-2	16	
4	2015	1	1	1	4 AA	258	N3HYAA	LAX	MIA	20	15	-5	15	
5	2015	1	1	1	4 AS	135	N527AS	SEA	ANC	25	24	-1	11	
6	2015	1	1	1	4 DL	806	N373DB	SFO	MSP	25	20	-5	18	
7	2015	1	1	1	4 NK	612	N635NK	LAS	MSP	25	19	-6	11	
8	2015	1	1	1	4 US	2013	N584UW	LAX	CLT	30	44	14	13	
9	2015	1	1	1	4 AA	1112	N3LAAA	SFO	DFW	30	19	-11	17	
10	2015	1	1	1	4 DL	1173	N826DN	LAS	ATL	30	33	3	12	
11	2015	1	1	1	4 DL	2336	N958DN	DEN	ATL	30	24	-6	12	
12	2015	1	1	1	4 AA	1674	N853AA	LAS	MIA	35	27	-8	21	
13	2015	1	1	1	4 DL	1434	N547US	LAX	MSP	35	35	0	18	
14	2015	1	1	1	4 DL	2324	N3751B	SLC	ATL	40	34	-6	18	
15	2015	1	1	1	4 DL	2440	N651DL	SEA	MSP	40	39	-1	28	1
16	2015	1	1	1	4 AS	108	N309AS	ANC	SEA	45	41	-4	17	
17	2015	1	1	1	4 DL	1560	N3743H	ANC	SEA	45	31	-14	25	
18	2015	1	1	1	4 UA	1197	N78448	SFO	IAH	48	42	-6	11	
19	2015	1	1	1	4 AS	122	N413AS	ANC	PDX	50	46	-4	11	



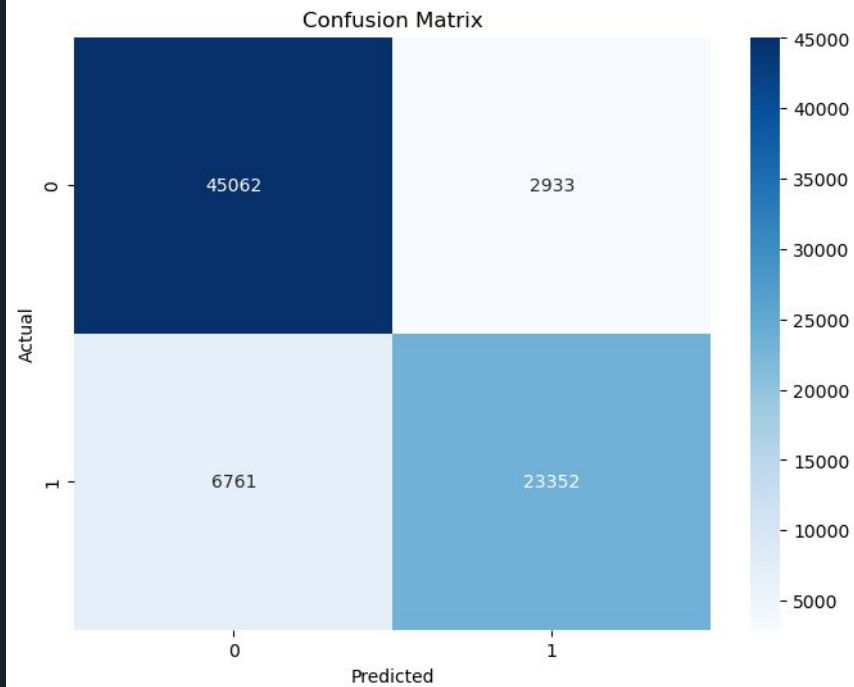
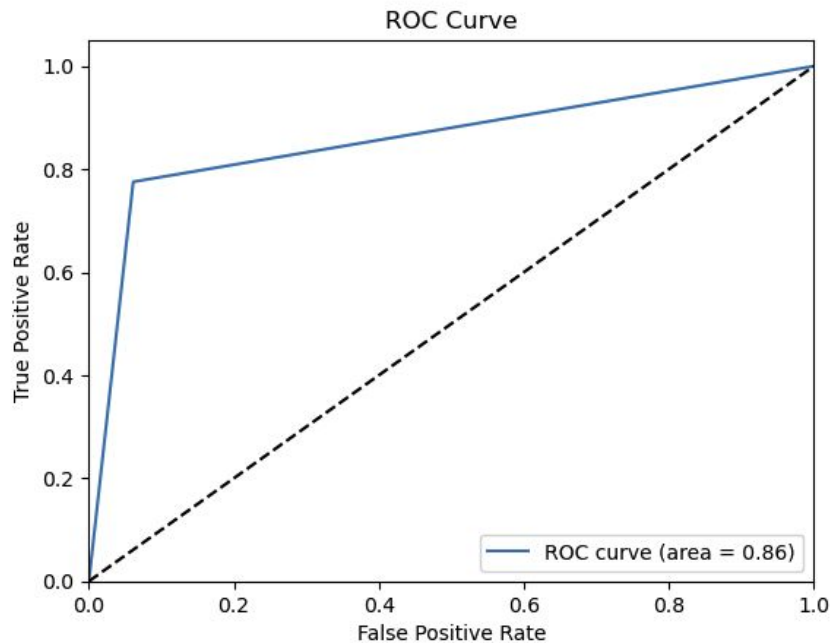
Machine Learning

Prediction Analysis

- Logistic regression model was trained and tested using a train-test split of the data. The model achieved an accuracy score of 0.87, which means that it correctly classified 87% of the observations in the test set. The recall score is 0.89, which means that the model correctly identified 89% of the positive cases in the test set. The precision score is 0.75, which means that when the model predicted a positive case, it was correct 75% of the time.
- Decision tree classifier model achieved an accuracy score of 0.83, which means that it correctly classified 83% of the observations in the test set.
- Random forest classifier model was trained and tested using a train-test split of the data, similar to the previous models. The model achieved an accuracy score of 0.88, which means that it correctly classified 88% of the observations in the test set. The recall score is 0.89, which means that the model correctly identified 89% of the positive cases in the test set. The precision score is 0.78, which means that when the model predicted a positive case, it was correct 78% of the time.

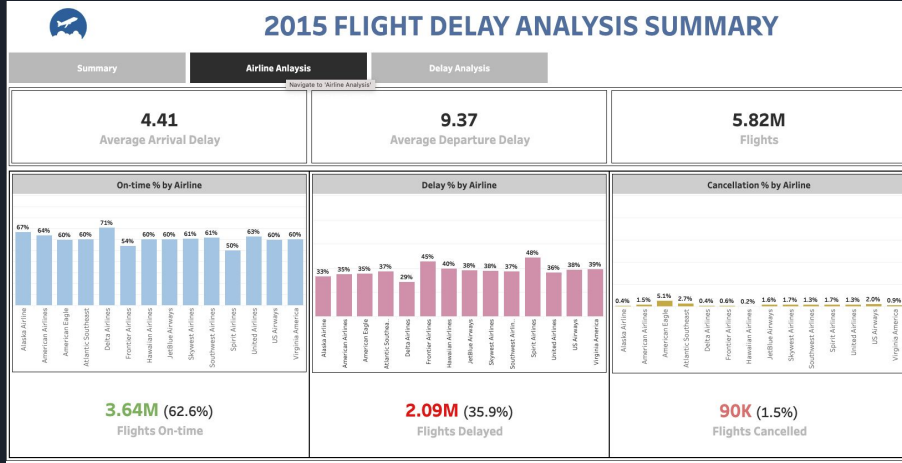
Machine Learning

Visualizations



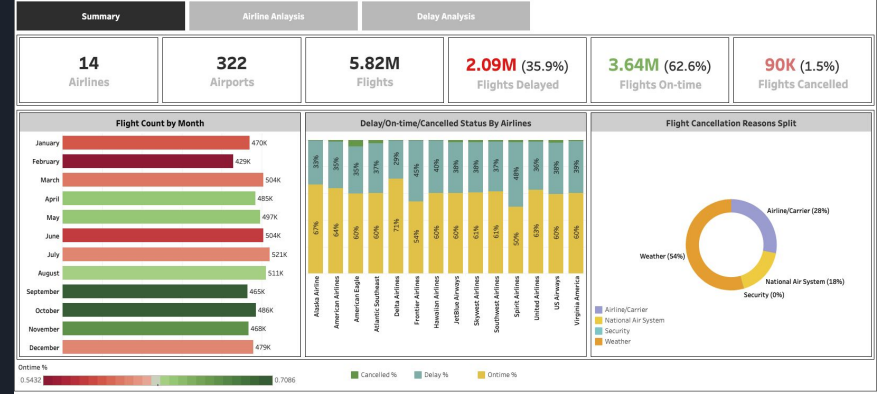
Data Visualization

2015 FLIGHT DELAY ANALYSIS SUMMARY

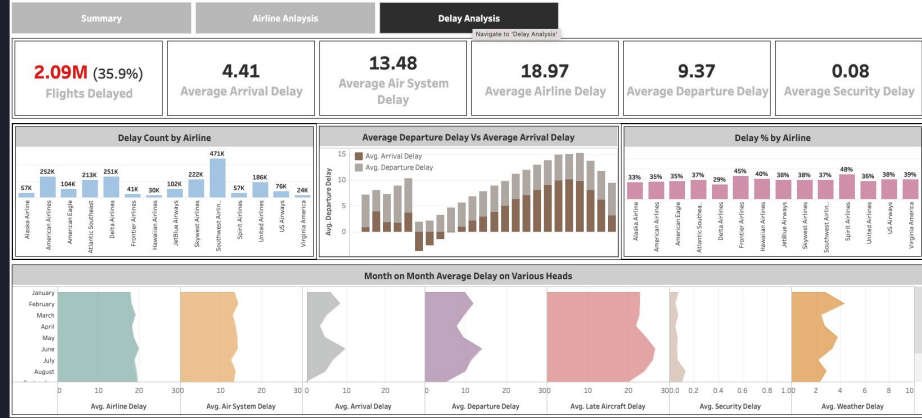


We used Tableau to create a dashboard to visually present the data we have chosen. This will allow users to better understand the questions we were trying to answer and allow them to filter the data in a way that they can understand.

2015 FLIGHT DELAY ANALYSIS SUMMARY



2015 FLIGHT DELAY ANALYSIS SUMMARY





Conclusion

In conclusion, the data provided suggests that flight delays and cancellations are a common occurrence in the airline industry, with weather and airline operational issues being among the main contributing factors. While airlines themselves are often the primary cause of delays, air traffic control systems can also play a significant role.

When looking at specific airlines, it appears that Southwest and Spirit Airlines are among the most frequently delayed carriers, while Delta and Alaska Airlines tend to have the best on-time performance. American Eagle has the highest rate of cancellations, while Hawaiian Airlines has the lowest.

While this information can be helpful for travelers when making decisions about which airline to book with, it's important to remember that delays and cancellations can happen with any carrier. It's always a good idea to plan ahead and be prepared for potential disruptions, such as by booking flexible tickets and having backup travel plans in place.



Thank you!

We are now going to open the floor up
for any questions anyone may have.