# 航空業旅客滿意度調查

109-2 程式設計概論 期末專題報告

第13組 斯語四 羅珮瑄 資料名稱: Passenger Satisfaction - US Airline Passenger Satisfaction

資料來源: Kaggle (<a href="https://www.kaggle.com/tejmahal20/airline-passenger-satisfaction">https://www.kaggle.com/tejmahal20/airline-passenger-satisfaction</a>)

## 資料簡介:

- Train data (103904筆) + Test data (25976 筆) = 總計 129880 筆
- 總計有 23 個 columns
- 三種變數類型: 類別變數 (5) 數值變數 (4) 次序變數 (14)

#### # df.head()

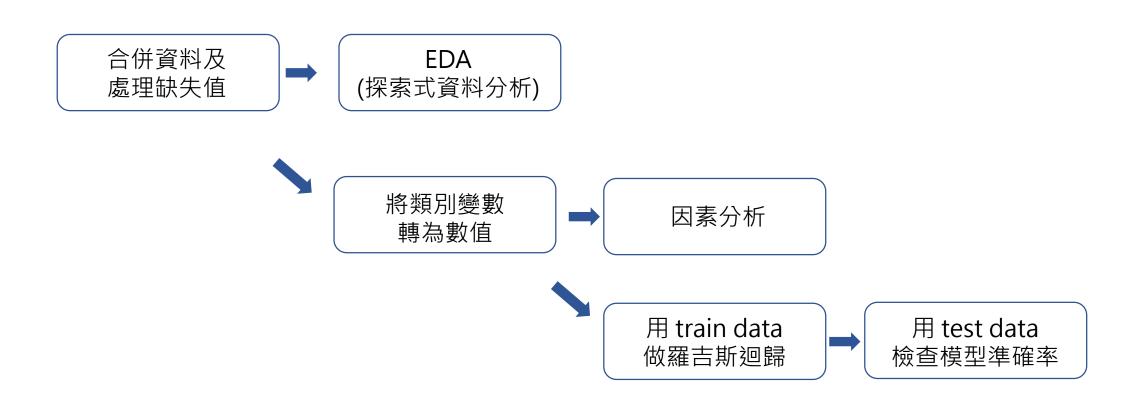
Gender	Customer Type	Age	Type of Travel	Class	Flight Distance		Departure/Arrival time convenient	Ease of Online booking	Gate location	•••	Inflight entertainm ent	On-board service	Leg room service	Baggage handling	Checkin service	Inflight service	Cleanliness	Departure Delay in Minutes	Arrival Delay in Minutes	satisfaction
Male	Loyal Customer	13	Personal Travel	Eco Plus	460	3	4	3	1		5	4	3	4	4	5	5	25	18	neutral or dissatisfied
Male	disloyal Customer	25	Business travel	Business	235	3	2	3	3		1	1	5	3	1	4	1	1	6	neutral or dissatisfied
Female	Loyal Customer	26	Business travel	Business	1142	2	2	2	2		5	4	3	4	4	4	5	0	0	satisfied
Female	Loyal Customer	25	Business travel	Business	562	2	5	5	5		2	2	5	3	1	4	2	11	9	neutral or dissatisfied
Male	Loyal Customer	61	Business travel	Business	214	3	3	3	3		3	3	4	4	3	3	3	0	0	satisfied

# 專題題目:影響航空業旅客滿意度之重要因素及滿意度預測

- 整合問卷內容找出重要因素

- 建立能預測滿意度的模型

## 流程圖簡介



### 處理缺失值: 直接移除該行資料

### 將類別變數轉為數值

// by LebalEncoder

```
# gender >>> Male:1 /Female:0
```

# customer type >>> Loyal Customer: 0 / disloyal Customer: 1

# type of travel >>> Personal Travel:0 / Business travel:1

# class >>> Business:0 / Eco: 1 / Eco Plus: 2

# satisfaction >>> neutral or dissatisfied:0 / satisfied:1

Gender	Customer Type	Age	Type of Travel	Class	Flight Distance	Inflight wifi service	Departure/Arri val time convenient	Ease of Online booking	Gate location	 Inflight entertainme nt	On-board service	Leg room service	Baggage handling	Checkin service	Inflight service	Cleanliness	Departure Delay in Minutes	Arrival Delay in Minutes	satisfaction
1	0	13	1	2	460	3	4	3	1	 5	4	3	4	4	5	5	25	18	0
1	1	25	0	0	235	3	2	3	3	 1	1	5	3	1	4	1	1	6	0
0	0	26	0	0	1142	2	2	2	2	 5	4	3	4	4	4	5	0	0	1
0	0	25	0	0	562	2	5	5	5	 2	2	5	3	1	4	2	11	9	0
1	0	61	0	0	214	3	3	3	3	 3	3	4	4	3	3	3	0	0	1

# EDA:變數名稱簡介

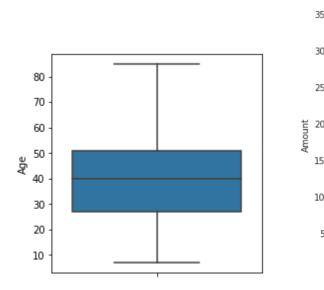
乘客個人基本資訊(3)						
Gender						
Customer Type						
Age						

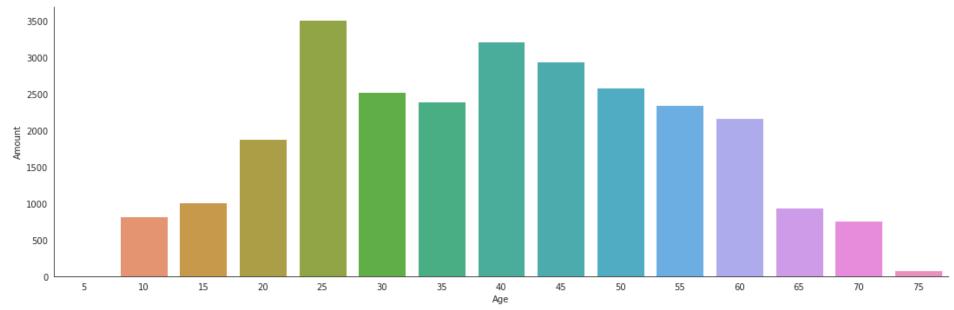
乘客搭乘資訊(5)						
Type of Travel						
Class						
Flight Distance						
Departure Delay in Minutes						
Arrival Delay in Minutes						

搭乘體驗評價(14)								
Inflight wifi service	Inflight entertainment							
Departure/Arrival time convenient	On-board service							
Ease of Online booking	Leg room service							
Gate location	Baggage handling							
Food and drink	Checkin service							
Online boarding	Inflight service							
Seat comfort	Cleanliness							

滿意度(1)	
satisfaction	

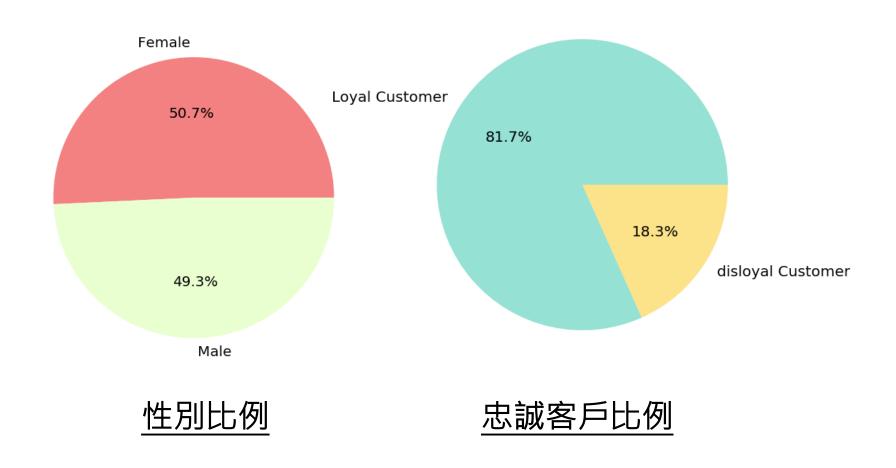
EDA: 乘客個人基本資訊



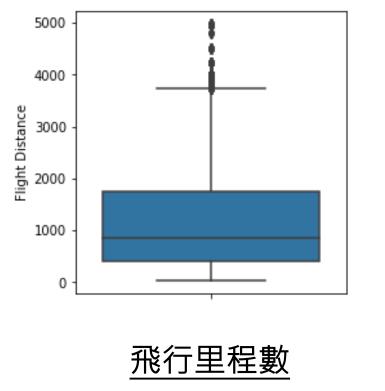


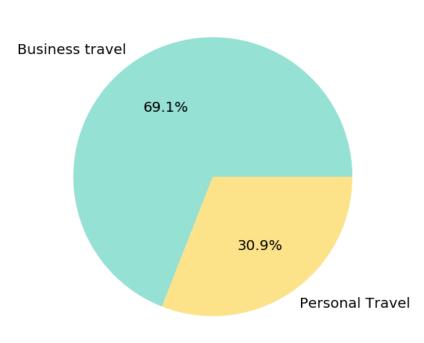
乘客年齡分布

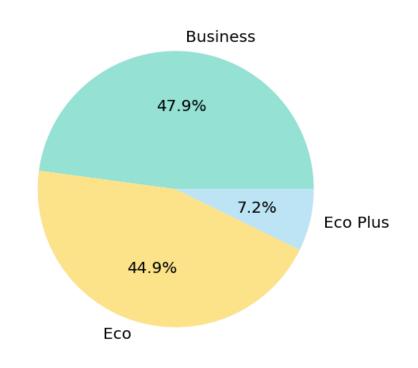
EDA: 乘客個人基本資訊



EDA: 乘客搭乘資訊





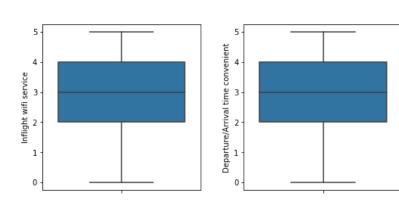


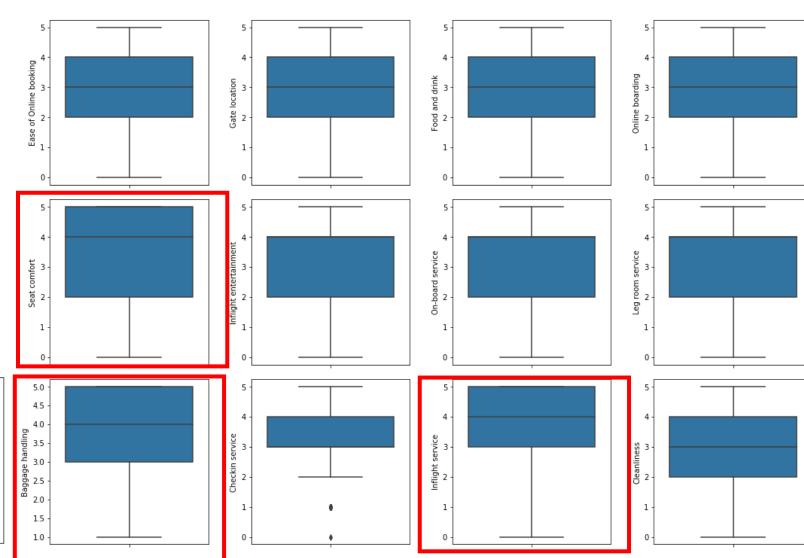
飛行目的

乘坐艙等

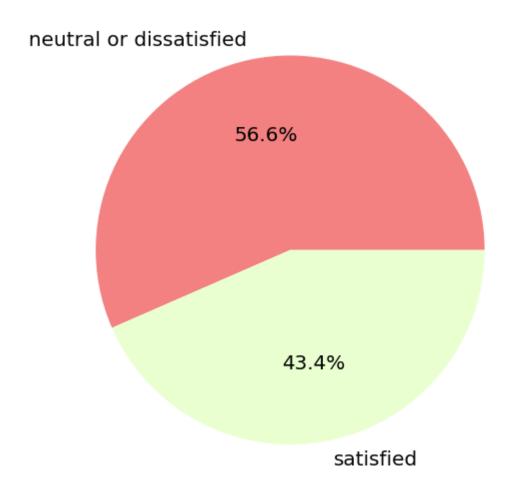
# EDA:搭乘體驗評價

- Seat comfort
- Inflight service
- Bagging handling





EDA: 滿意度比例



# EDA: 相關係數

各變數與**滿意度**的相關程度 正相關:

- online broading(0.51)
- Inflight entertainment(0.45)



# 因素分析

fa = FactorAnalyzer()
df1 = df.drop(["satisfaction","Gender","Flight Distance","Class","Type of
Travel","Age","Customer Type"], axis=1)
fa.fit(df1)
ev, v = fa.get\_eigenvalues() #eigenvalues
print(ev)

#### Factor 1:機上飲食及設備

(Cleanliness / Seat comfort / Inflight entertainment / Food and drink)

#### Factor 2:服務

(Seat comfort / Inflight service / Baggage handling / On-board service / Inflight wifi service)

#### Factor 3:便利性

(Inflight wifi service / Ease of Online booking / Gate location / Departure/Arrival time convenient):

#### Factor 4:班機延誤情形

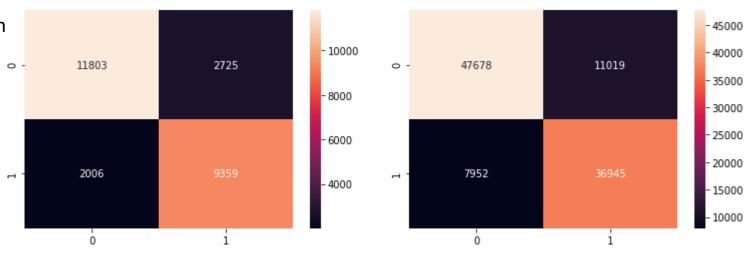
(Departure Delay in Minutes / Arrival Delay in Minutes)

	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4
Inflight wifi service	0.167059	0.129103	0.758434	-0.010062
Departure/Arrival time convenient	-0.032744	0.058272	0.503835	0.001029
Ease of Online booking	0.030221	0.023083	0.930572	-0.00326
Gate location	-0.034743	-0.032968	0.507054	0.006394
Food and drink	0.753137	0.012164	0.004244	-0.016821
Online boarding	0.393821	0.114393	0.360317	-0.012785
Seat comfort	0.791138	0.081543	0.026203	-0.013805
Inflight entertainment	0.745879	0.468087	0.010898	-0.006612
On-board service	0.090762	0.701895	0.027572	-0.018924
Leg room service	0.073675	0.484083	0.080573	0.023345
Baggage handling	0.023219	0.766125	0.026458	0.007819
Checkin service	0.140255	0.285337	0.026927	-0.01347
Inflight service	0.017757	0.799698	0.01666	-0.043263
Cleanliness	0.857953	0.090292	-0.003341	0.00154
Departure Delay in Minutes	-0.016937	-0.015028	-0.001216	0.967434
Arrival Delay in Minutes	-0.018951	-0.020189	-0.002827	0.997112

### 羅吉斯迴歸

# logistic Regression

```
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
X train = train.drop("satisfaction", axis=1)
y train = train["satisfaction"]
X test = test.drop("satisfaction", axis=1)
y test = test["satisfaction"]
print("X train",len(X train))
print("X test",len(X test))
print("y train",len(y train))
print("y test",len(y test))
print("test",len(test))
logreg=LogisticRegression()
logreg.fit(X train,y train)
acc_log_train=round(logreg.score(X_train,y_train)*100,2)
acc_log_test=round(logreg.score(X_test,y_test)*100,2)
print("Training Accuracy: % {}".format(acc log train))
print("Test Accuracy: % {}".format(acc log test))
```



Training Accuracy	81.69 %				
Test Accuracy	81.73 %				

### 結論

航空公司可以根據分析結果中針對旅客較在乎的服務 或設備優先進行改善

e.g. 針對飲食和設備進行改善調整

### 延伸的可能分析

- 將資料分群 (e.g K-means) >>> 再針對用戶特性規劃行銷策略
- 多試不一樣的監督式學習,再進一步比較預測最精準的模型 (e.g. 隨機森林、SVM)

後續改善: 因應疫情新增衛生消毒保護措施相關的問卷內容

e.g. 安全旅行晴雨表 (Safe Travel Barometer)

	Name \$	Safe Travel Score * 🛊	Disinfection Frequency	Thermal Screening	Face Masks	Health Declaration Form	Staff Face Masks
1	Qatar Airways	4.5	After Every Flight	<b>⊘</b>	Provided	$\odot$	<b>⊘</b>
Emirates	Emirates	4.5	After Every Flight	$\odot$	Provided	$\odot$	$\odot$
	Etihad Airways	4.4	After Every Flight	$\odot$	Provided	$\odot$	$\odot$
4987/69 dea 2016	China Southern Airlines	4.1	After Every Flight	$\odot$	Provided	$\odot$	$\odot$

#### Reference:

# Reference:

- <a href="https://www.kaggle.com/mig555/mushroom-classification">https://www.kaggle.com/mig555/mushroom-classification</a>
- <a href="https://www.kaggle.com/teejmahal20/classification-predicting-customer-satisfaction">https://www.kaggle.com/teejmahal20/classification-predicting-customer-satisfaction</a>