# ML in Aviation How to improve safety

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### Summary



- Background in Aviation (aeronautics)
- ML in Aviation business cases
  - Forecasting (Ticket sales, profit, etc.)
- What about safety?

### Outline

1. Business Problem

2. Data

3. Results

4. Conclusions

# Business Problem

Using machine learning (ML) specifically supervised learning.

Can we use classification algorithms to classify past aviation accidents as fatal or non-fatal based on features of that accident?

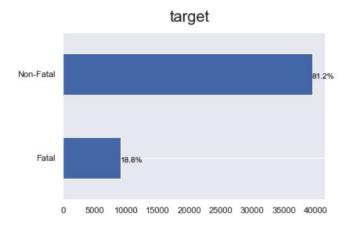
#### Data

#### < AviationData.csv (19.57 MB) ₩ 23 Compact Column 31 of 31 columns V About this file This file contains information from 1962 and later about civil aviation accidents and selected incidents within the United States, its territories and possessions, and in international waters. ▲ Aircraft.Category = A Registration.Num... = Injury Severity the category of airplane, Registration Number or ID airplane, helicopters... Non-Fatal 72% Substantial Fatal(1) Destroyed Other (5687) 7% Other (4146) Other (13156) Other (81390) 95% Other (45084) Fatal Substantial Airplane N13VT Velocity Fatal Destroyed Helicopter N13AT Bell Substantial Airplane N56517 Maule Non-Fatal Substantial Airplane N3477E Cessna Minor Substantial Airplane N8183C Piper Minor Substantial Airplane N7569A Abbett Gerry Fatal Substantial Airplane N8080G Cessna



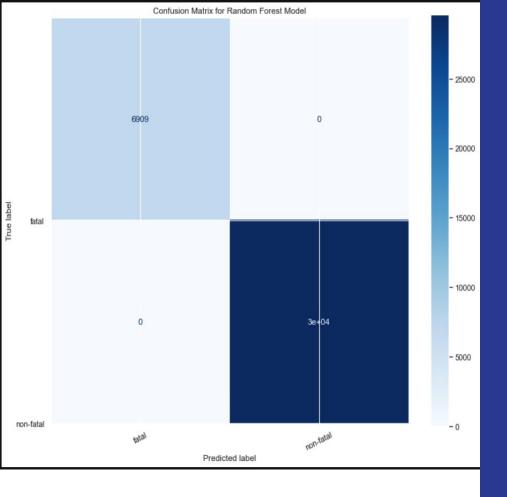
- The NTSB has a database from accidents since 1962
- Pulled from Kaggle

#### Final shape (4867,17)



# Initial Results

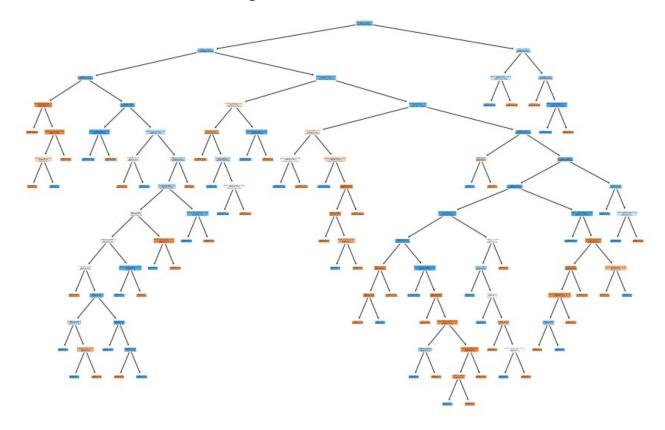
results											
	model	train_precision	train_recall	train_accuracy	train_f1	train_time	test_precision	test_recall	test_accuracy	test_f1	test_time
0	knn	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	0.023560	0.923077	0.957389	0.900148	0.939920	4.634440
1	logistic_regression	0.998683	0.999662	0.998658	0.999173	2.625757	0.998591	0.999597	0.998521	0.999094	0.001482
2	decision_tree	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	0.058102	0.999597	0.999799	0.999507	0.999698	0.002410
3	random_forest	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	0.937998	1.000000	0.999799	0.999836	0.999899	0.043773
4	naive_bayes	0.987394	0.659053	0.716763	0.790484	0.023357	0.988198	0.657903	0.714497	0.789913	0.004797
5	adaboost	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	0.900672	0.999799	0.999799	0.999671	0.999799	0.041151
6	gradient_boosting	1.000000	0.999899	0.999918	0.999949	3.212887	0.999899	0.999799	0.999753	0.999849	0.011706



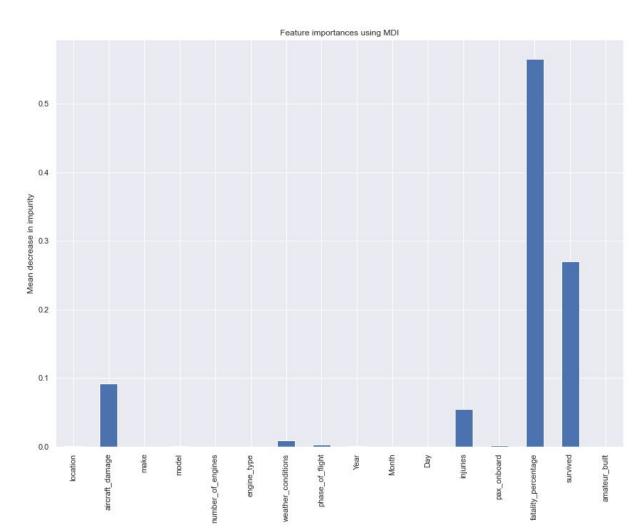
# Analysis Random forest

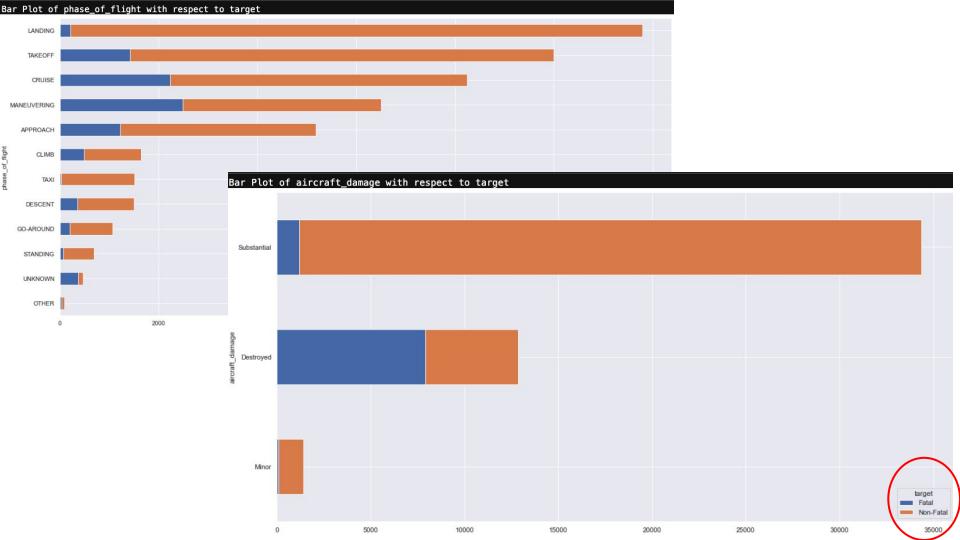
```
{'model': 'random_forest',
  'train_precision': 1.0,
  'train_recall': 1.0,
  'train_accuracy': 1.0,
  'train_f1': 1.0,
  'train_time': 0.9320237636566162,
  'test_precision': 1.0,
  'test_recall': 0.9997985292636244,
  'test_accuracy': 0.9998356344510191,
  'test_f1': 0.9998992544831755,
  'test_time': 0.04516482353210449}
```

## Visualization of my RF model



Model evaluation & improving





# Conclusions

- Successfully ran 7 vanilla ML models to learn how we can improve aviation safety.
- 2. The above models returned acceptable model performance.
- 3. Through initial classification modeling, we learned which features are important in classifying a fatal or non-fatal aviation accident.
- 4. Although we can classify a accident with good model performance. Further investigation and feature engineering is required on the fatality\_percentage feature.

# **Next Steps**

- Find or create more data specifically in the aircraft\_damage category
- 2. Use imputation to replace any unknown data
- 3. Productionize model with prediction function
- 4. Look into multiclass classification

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#### Thank You!