**Flight Delays Prediction Using Machine Learning**

1. **Introduction**
   1. **Overview**

Over the last twenty years, air travel has been increasingly preferred among travellers mainly because of its speed and in some cases comfort. This has led to phenomenal growth in air traffic and on the ground. An increase in air traffic growth has also resulted in massive levels of aircraft delays on the ground and in the air. These delays are responsible for large economic and environmental losses The main objective of the model is to predict flight delays accurately in order to optimize flight operations and minimize delays.

* 1. **Purpose The use of this project.**

Using a machine learning model, we can predict flight arrival delays. The input to our algorithm is rows of feature vector like departure date, departure delay, distance between the two airports, scheduled arrival time etc. We then use decision tree classifier to predict if the flight arrival will be delayed or not. A flight is considered to be delayed when difference between scheduled and actual arrival times is greater than 15 minutes. Furthermore, we compare decision tree classifier with logistic regression and a simple neural network for various figures of merit.

**2 Literature Survey**

**2.1 Existing problem**

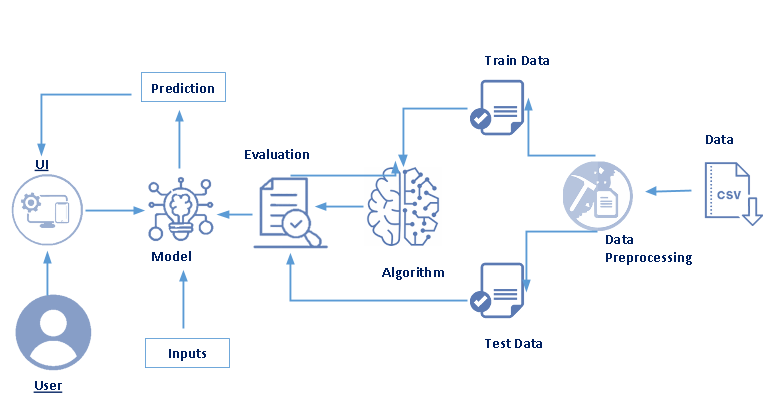
* You’ll be able to understand the problem to classify if it is a regression or a classification kind of problem.
* You will be able to know how to pre-process/clean the data using different data pre-processing techniques.
* You will able to analyse or get insights into data through visualization.
* Applying different algorithms according to the dataset and based on visualization.
* You will be able to know how to build a web application using the Flask framework.

**2.2 Proposed solution**

* **Data Collection.**
  + Collect the dataset
* **Data Pre-processing.**
  + Import the Libraries.
  + Importing the dataset.
  + Checking for Null Values.
  + Data Visualization.
  + Taking care of Missing Data.
  + Label encoding.
  + One Hot Encoding.
  + Feature Scaling.
  + Splitting Data into Train and Test.
* **Model Building**
  + Training and testing the model
  + Evaluation of Model ( Decision Tree Classification)
* **Application Building**
  + Create an HTML file
  + Build a Python Code

**3 Theoretical Analysis**

**3.1 Block diagram Diagrammatic overview of the project.**



**3.2 Software designing**

we will be using

* **Jupyter** notebook
* **Spyder**

because it is a free and open-source distribution of the Python for data science and machine learning related applications

* Flask (Web applications)

**Hardware:**

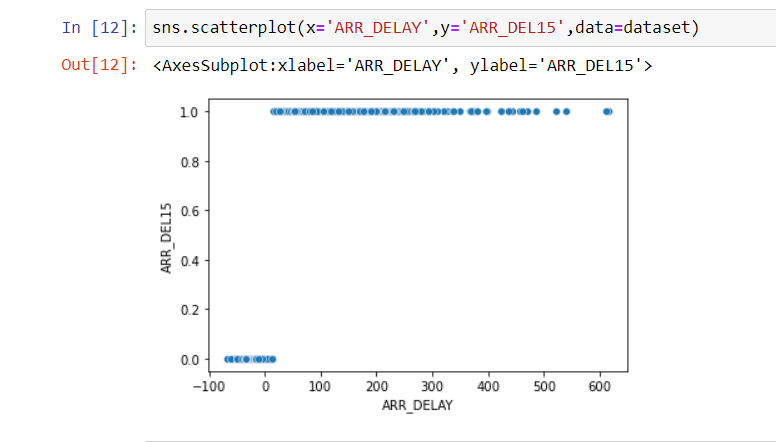
* **Processor:** Processor Intel CORE i5 and above Internet
* **System architecture:** Windows- 64-bit x86, 32-bit x86; MacOS- 64-bit x86; Linux- 64-bit x86, 64-bit aarch64 (AWS Graviton2 / arm64), 64-bit Power8/Power9, s390x (Linux on IBM Z & Linux ONE).
* **Ram** 4 GB or above.

**4 Analysis or the investigation made while working on the solution.**

* flightdata.csv is the dataset used for training our model.
* flight delay analysis ipynb is the python file where the ML algorithm is applied to the dataset for testing and training. Finally, the model is saved for future use.
* Flight pkl is the saved model used in the flask to predict the output instantly for the given inputs.
* To build a Flask Application, save HTML pages in the templates folder and a python script app.py for server-side scripting.

**Scatterplot:**

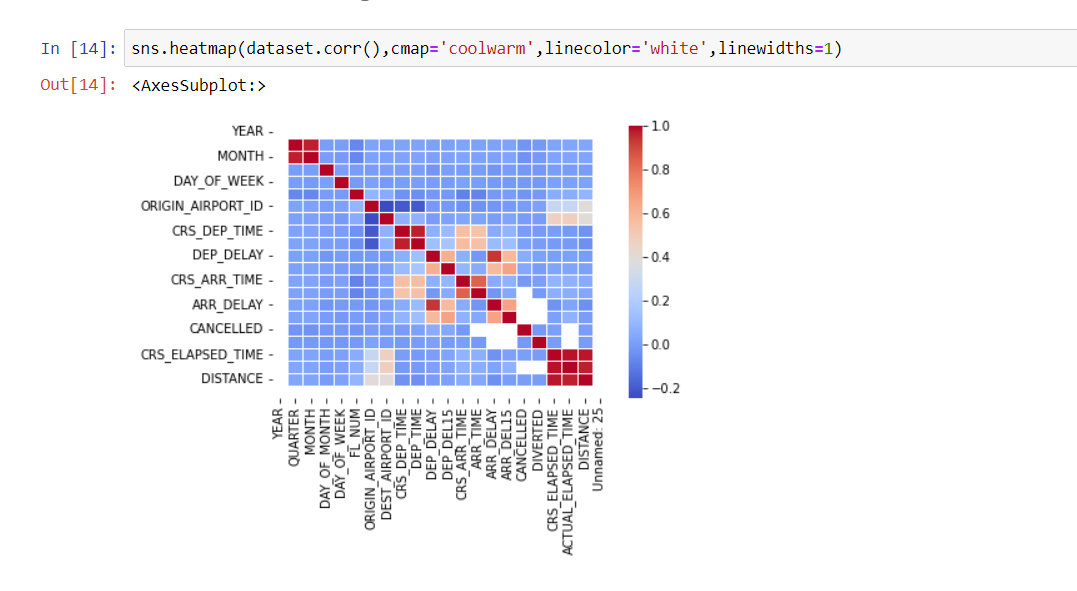
* A scatter plot (also called a scatterplot, scatter graph, scatter chart, scattergram, or scatter diagram) is a type of plot or mathematical diagram using Cartesian coordinates to display values for typically two variables for a set of data.



From this scatterplot, comparing the two columns we can see many flights were delayed from their arrival time.

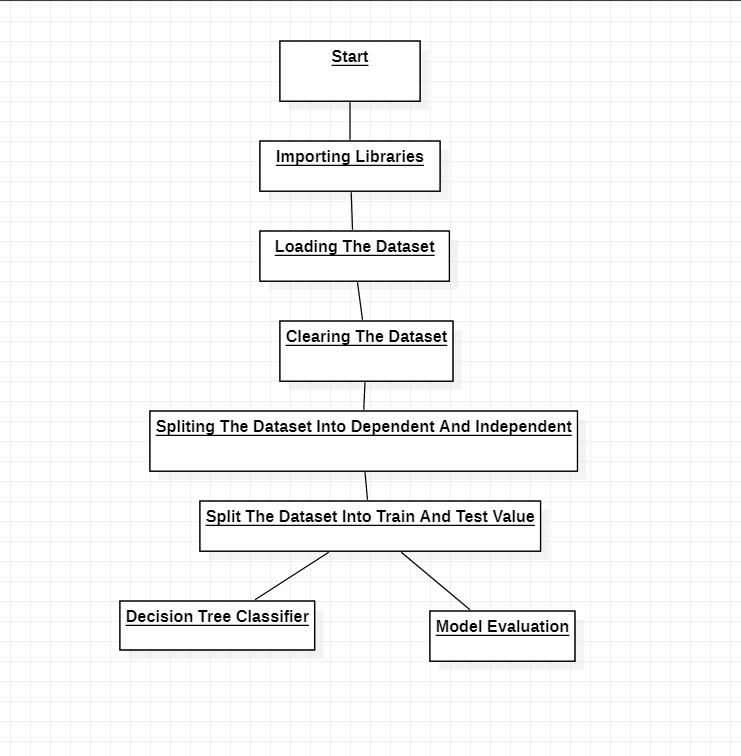
**Heatmap:**

**Heatmap** is defined as a graphical representation of data using colours to visualize the value of the matrix. In this, to represent more common values or higher activities brighter colours basically reddish colours are used and to represent less common or activity values, darker colours are preferred.



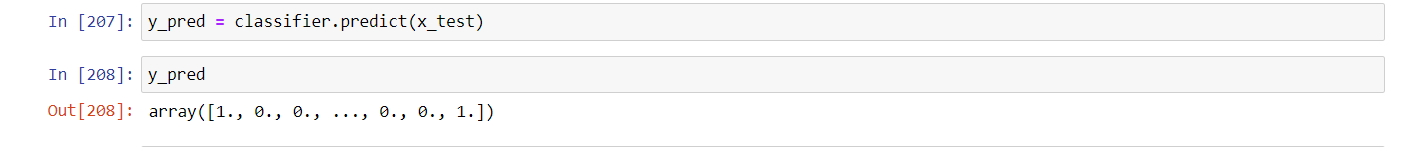
If you observe the heatmap, lighter the colour the correlation between those two variables will be high. And correlation plays a very important role for extracting the correct features for building our model.

**5 Flow Chart**



**6 Result:**

**Predicted values**



**Decision Tree Model Accuracy**



**Confusion Matrix**

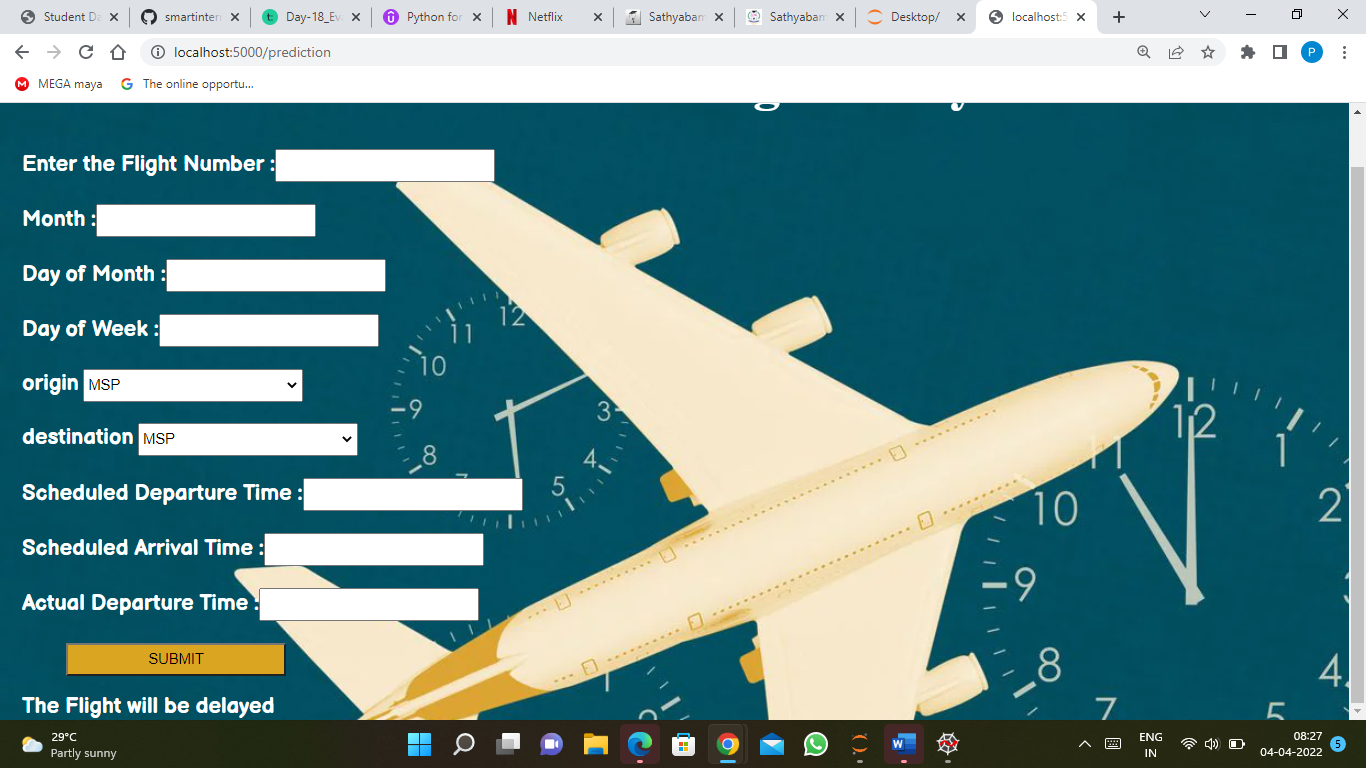


**8 Application**

Flight delay is inevitable and it plays an important role in both profits and loss of the airlines. An accurate estimation of flight delay is critical for airlines because the results can be applied to increase customer satisfaction and incomes of airline agencies.

**9 Conclusion:**

* By measuring the performance of the models using real data, we have seen interesting results on the predictability of the delays.
* This is the main page of Prediction of Flight Delay. where you may know about the inputs.
* The prediction page user gives the input for predicting the output where they can give input as Flight Number, Month, Day of Month, Week, Origin, Destination, Schedule Departure Time, Schedule Arrival Time, Actual Departure Time then click to submit the output.
* In the prediction page user will get the output based on the inputs they given in the prediction page.



**10 Future Scope**

There have been many researches on modelling and predicting flight delays, where most of them have been trying to predict the delay through extracting important characteristics and most related features. However, most of the proposed methods are not accurate enough because of massive volume data, dependencies and extreme number of parameters. This paper proposes a model for predicting flight delay based on Deep Learning (DL). DL is one of the newest methods employed in solving problems with high level of complexity and massive amount of data. Moreover, DL is capable to automatically extract the important features from data. Furthermore, due to the fact that most of flight delay data are noisy, a technique based on stack denoising autoencoder is designed and added to the proposed model. Also, Levenberg-Marquart algorithm is applied to find weight and bias proper values, and finally the output has been optimized to produce high accurate results. In order to study effect of stack denoising autoencoder and LM algorithm on the model structure, two other structures are also designed. First structure is based on autoencoder and LM algorithm (SAE-LM), and the second structure is based on denoising autoencoder only (SDA). To investigate the three models, we apply the proposed model on U.S flight dataset that it is imbalanced dataset. In order to create balance dataset, under sampling method are used. We measured precision, accuracy, sensitivity, recall and F-measure of the three models on two cases. Accuracy of the proposed prediction model analysed and compared to previous prediction method. results of three models on both imbalanced and balanced datasets shows that precision, accuracy, sensitivity, recall and F-measure of SDA-LM model with imbalanced and balanced dataset is improvement than SAE-LM and SDA models. The results also show that accuracy of the proposed model in forecasting flight delay on imbalanced and balanced dataset respectively has greater than previous model called RNN.

**11 Bibliography**

**References**

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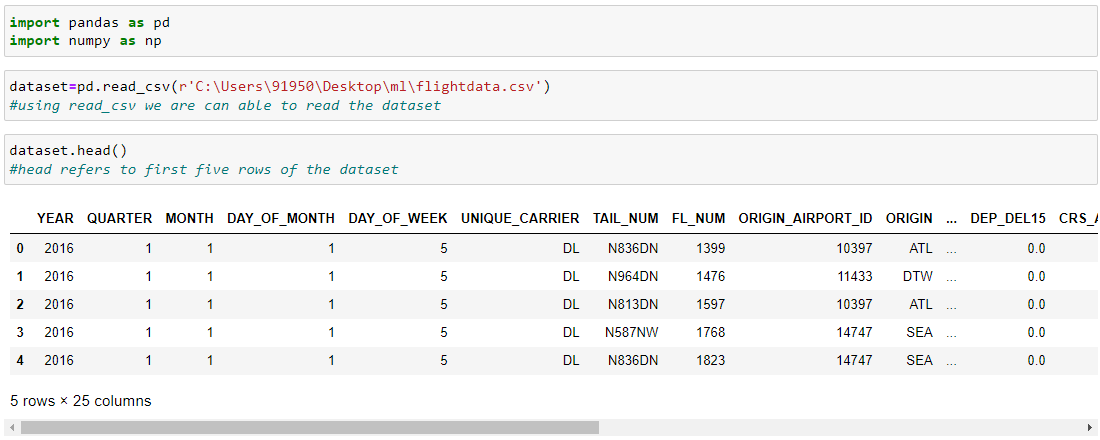
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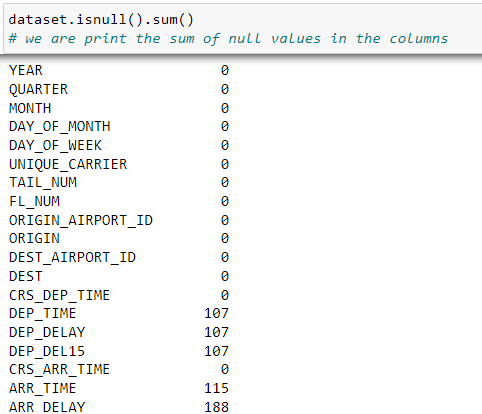
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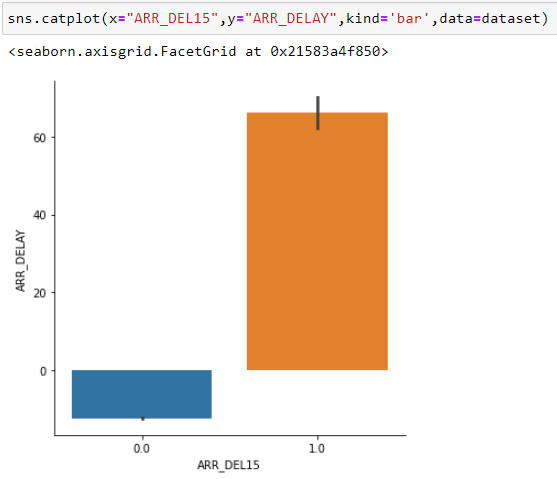
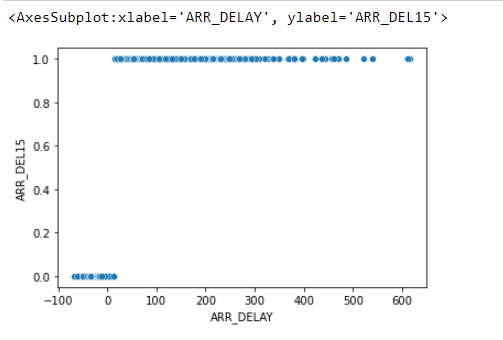
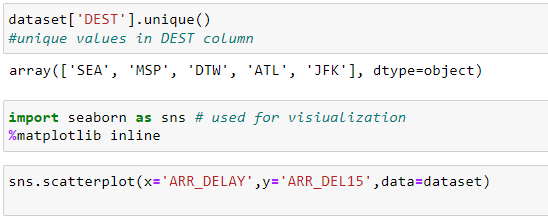
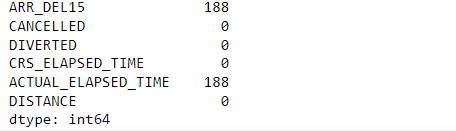
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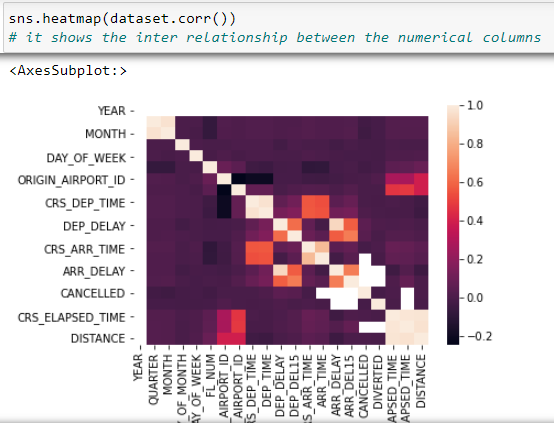
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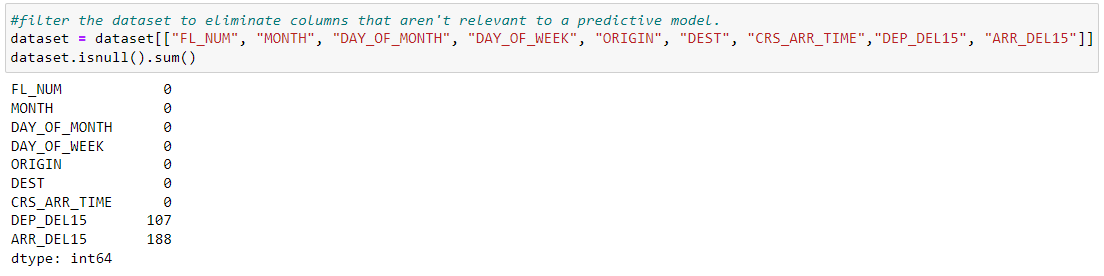
**Source Code**

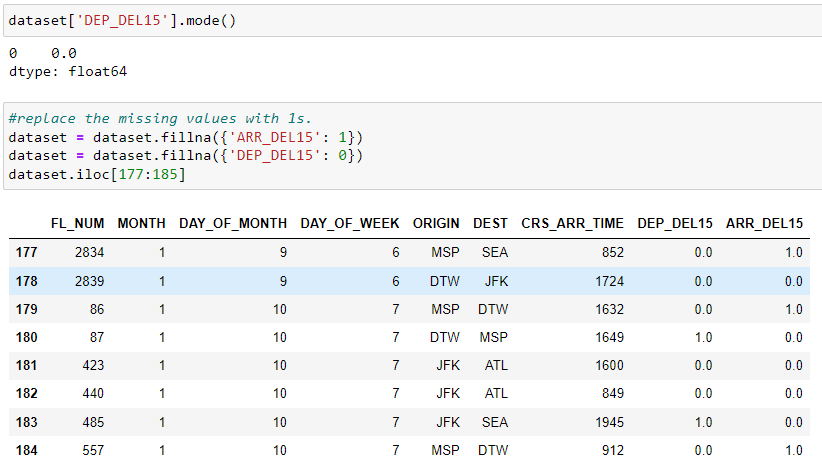
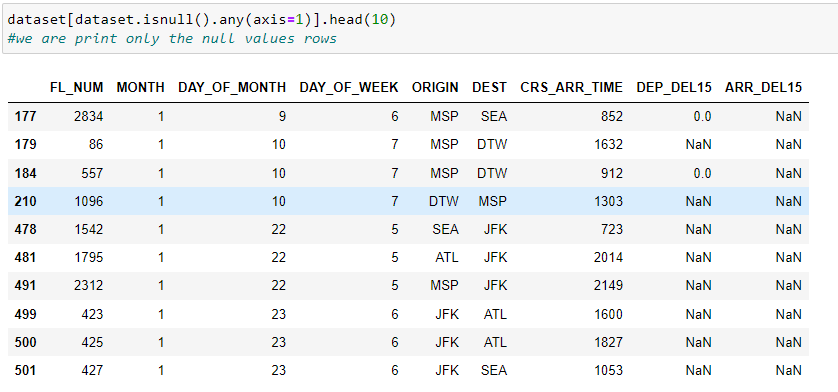
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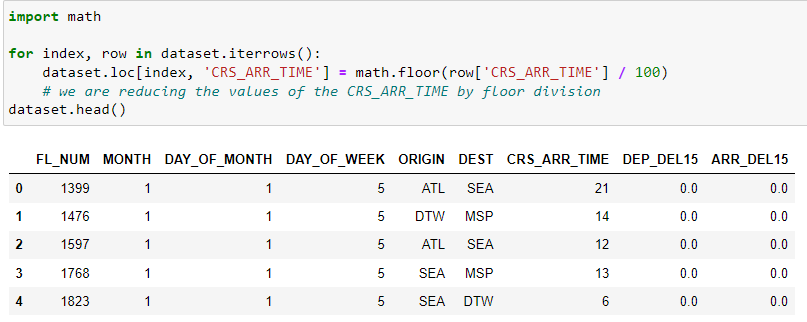
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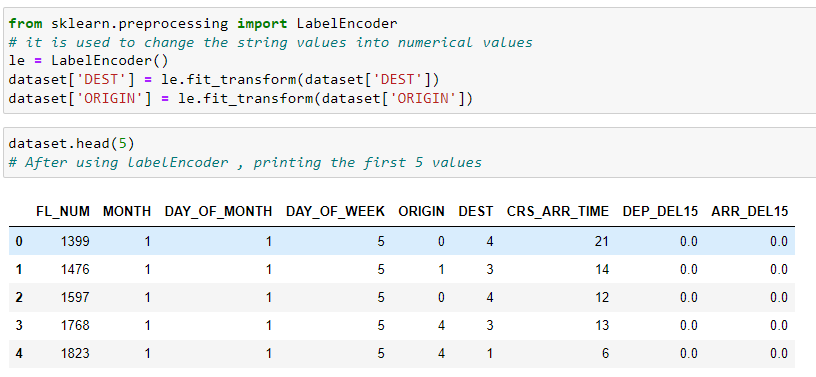
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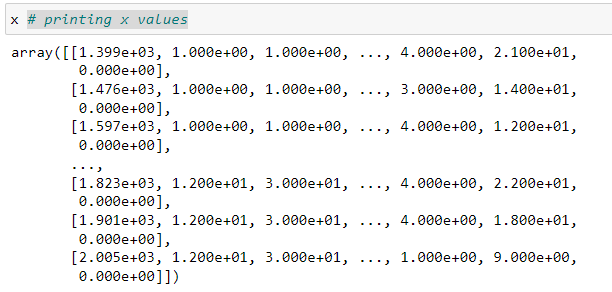
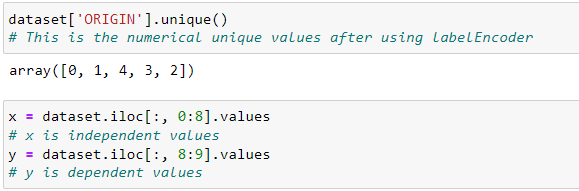
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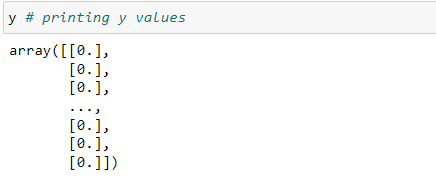
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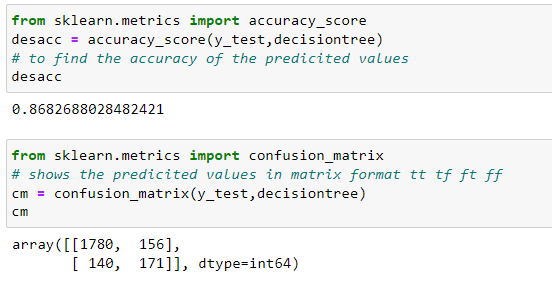
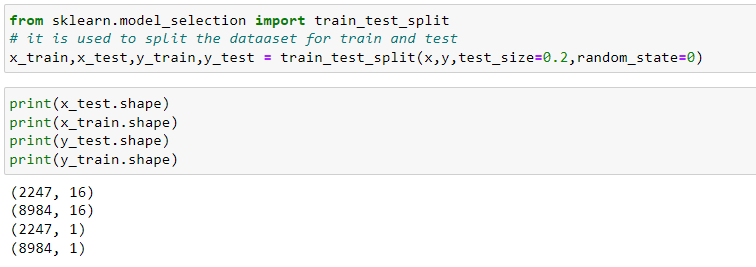
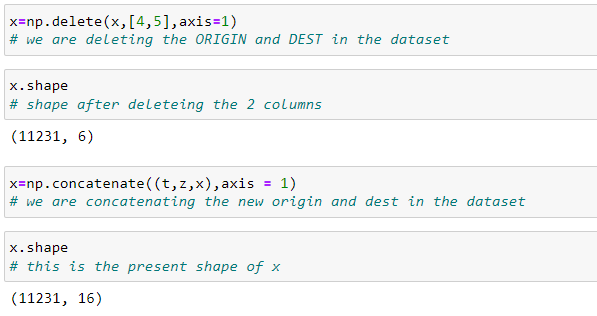
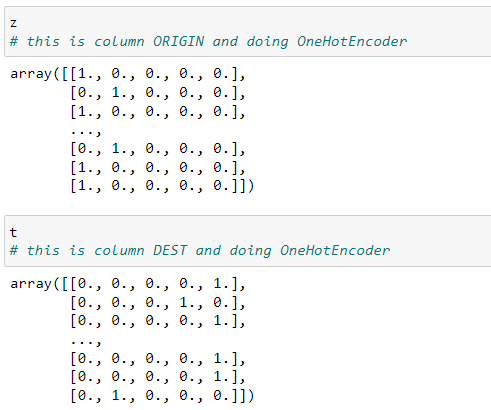
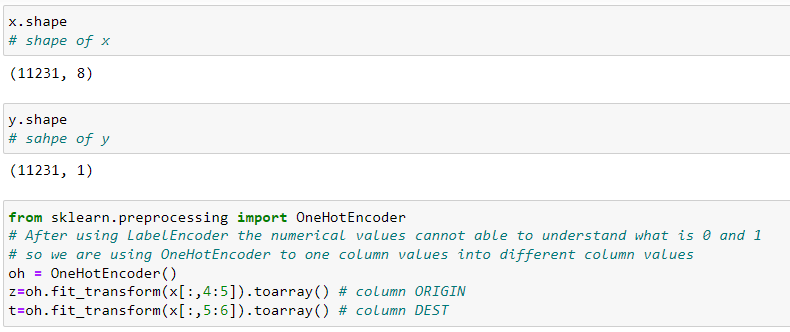
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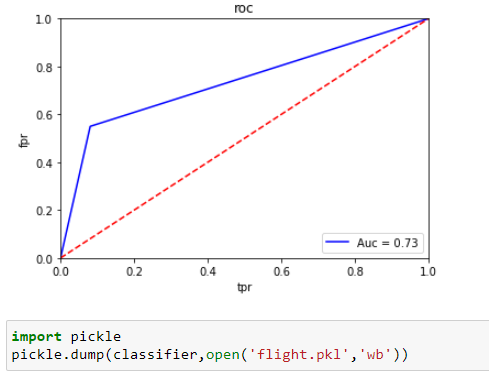
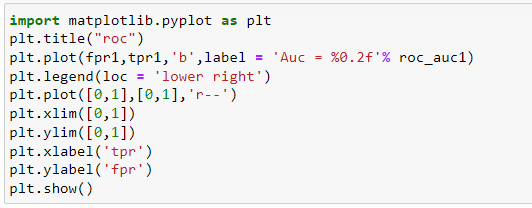
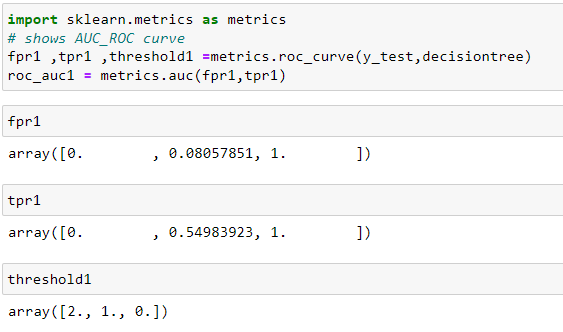
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