Capstone Project Flight cost prediction Notes-2

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Model Building and Interpretation

Since this is a regression problem we will use methods such as Multi linear regression, CART & Random forest .To make the data usage simple and fast execution we can manipulate some of the variables in the given data like convert different time periods to intervals like morning, noon etc and convert the dates to days of the month to also understand when the maximum passengers are flying by and performance metrics such as rmse,R-squared value are taken

```
*Multi Linear Regression Model *:

## Dividing the data into 70,30

set.seed(250)

smp_size = floor(0.70*nrow(dataset))

train_ind <- sample(seq_len(nrow(dataset)), size = smp_size)

g_train = dataset[train_ind,]

g_test = dataset[-train_ind,]
```

```
nrow(g_train) #[1] 7478 nrow(g_test)
#[1] 3205

glm model = Im(Price~ Airline+Duration+Arrival Time+Total Stops,data = g_test)
```

```
Summary(glm_model)

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Here the model looks good because of a Multiple R-squared: 0.7933, Adjusted R-squared: 0.7853
```

F-statistic: 99.69 on 277 and 7197 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16

high R-squared value of 0.7624 when not considering all the variables and while considering all the variables there is even higher value of 0.7933 which is very good So we have tested with various variables and removed some which had very less impact on the output like dep time, Source, Date of journey etc.

```
library(Metrics)
rmse(g_test$Price,predict(glm_model,g_test))
```

Rmse value = 1239.304 which is a pretty good value

CART & Random Forest

We have created some new variables in order to reduce the complexity of the data that will be used to create trees. Some of the variables created are Arr_time, Day, Duration(min),Flight range and cleared some of the clutter and some graphs have been produced in tableau to better understand the variables New sheet has been added to perform in R for CART and random forest .(FlightPrice train 5.xlsv)

The different libraries used are:

library(readxl), library(ggplot2), library(caTools), library(caret), library(rpart), library(ipred), library(randomForest), library(rpart.plot), library(tidyverse), library(Metric

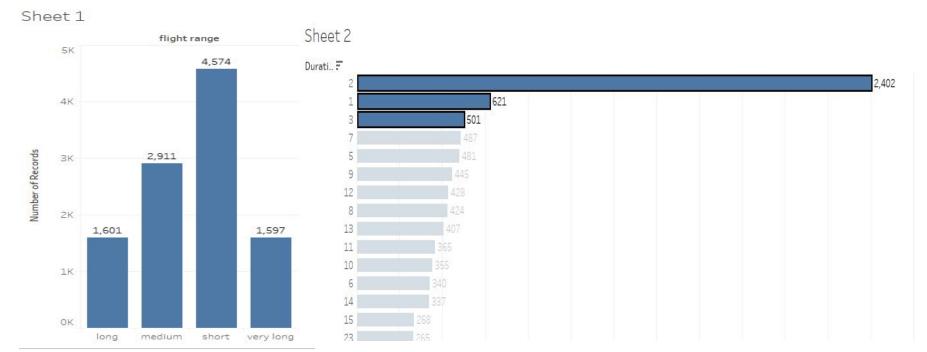
s), library(rpart.plot), library(RColorBrewer), library(rattle)

Duration(hr) f
Min. : 1.00 N
1st Qu.: 2.00
Median : 8.00
Mean :10.25
3rd Qu.:15.00
Max. :47.00
NA's :1

summary(duration(hr))

Data from TABLEAU

Some of the info has been collected from Tableau about new variables



Flight range data

clearly people prefer short range flight and a maximum prefer 2-5 hour flights.

For the CART model all the variables are converted to factors and numeric so there would not be any coercion while analysing using R

str(dataset1)

```
Classes 'tbl_df', 'tbl' and 'data.frame':
                                            10679 obs. of 7 variables:
             : Factor w/ 11 levels "Air Asia", "Air India", ...: 4 2 5 4 4 9 5 5 5 7 ...
 $ Airline
 $ Day
             : Factor w/ 7 levels "Friday", "Monday",..: 4 7 4 4 1 2 6 1 6 2 ...
             : Factor w/ 5 levels "Banglore", "Chennai", ...: 1 4 3 4 1 4 1 1 1 3 ...
 $ Destination: Factor w/ 5 levels "Banglore", "Cochin",...: 3 1 2 1 3 1 3 3 3 2 ...
 $ Duration : num 170 445 1140 325 285 ...
 $ Total_Stops: Factor w/ 4 levels "0.0","1.0","2.0",..: 1 3 3 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 ...
 $ Price
             : num 3897 7662 13882 6218 13302 ...
set.seed(250)
smp size = floor(0.70*nrow(dataset1))
train_ind <- sample(seq_len(nrow(dataset1)), size = smp_size)</pre>
g train = dataset1[train ind, ]
g test = dataset1[-train ind,]
```

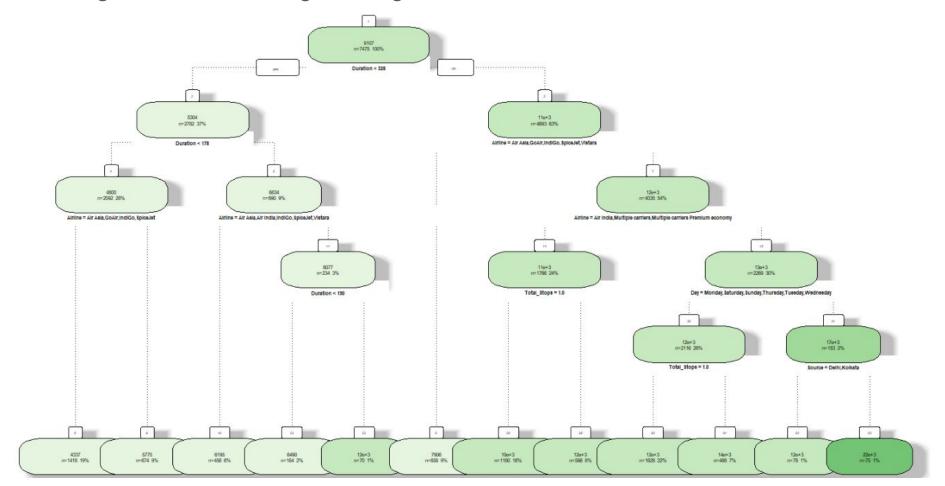
The training and testing is created to analyze the CART and RandomForest model.

The Cart model was created and tree was built and tuning was done and the root mean square error(rmse) is found, tuning is done so that the error value will be less and the prediction(Price) is more accurate.

R Code

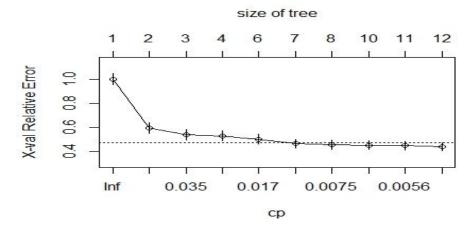
```
## CART
m1 = rpart(Price~ .,data = q_train,
           method = "anova", control = rpart.control(cp = .0045, minsplit = 20,
                                                     minbucket = 50, maxdepth = 8)) # anova since regression model
## if cex value is varied then we can get the remaining used variables,so when cex value is very low then all variables
## will be in DT
fancyRpartPlot(m1,cex = .48)
printcp(m1)
plotcp(m1)
## Tuning the CART
ptree = prune(m1,cp= m1$cptable[which.min(m1$cptable[,"xerror"]),"CP"])
fancyRpartPlot(ptree, uniform=TRUE,cex = .5, digits = 4)
pred1 = predict(m1, newdata = q_test)
rmsecart = sgrt(mean((g_test$Price - pred1))^2)
rmsecart
```

The long method to building tree is given



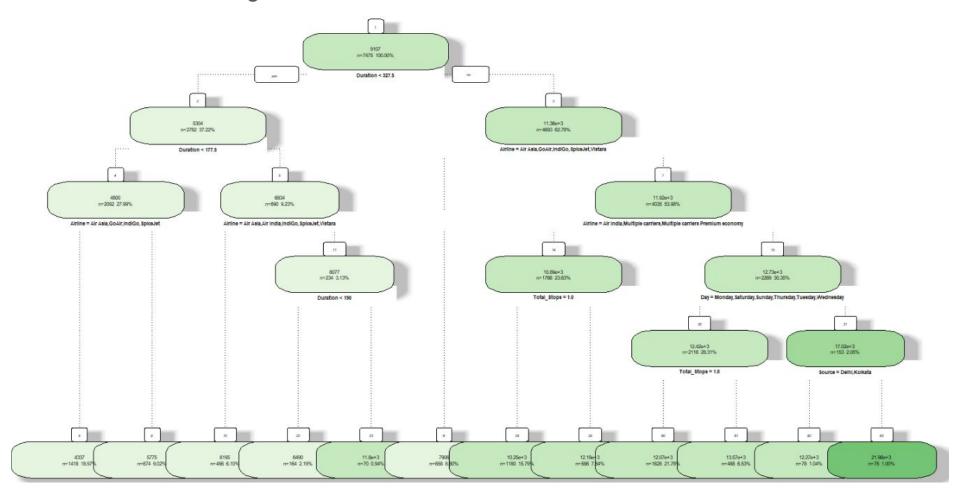
Printing and plotting cp to fine tune the model and deciding cp value for tuning

```
n= 7475
          CP nsplit rel error
                                           xstd
  0.4051871
  0.0577842
  0.0211012
  0.0209143
                      0.51593 0.53063 0.042915
  0.0135716
                      0.47410 0.50222 0.041918
  0.0091839
                      0.46053 0.46574 0.036799
  0.0061003
                      0.45134 0.45565 0.036786
  0.0059770
   0.0053236
                      0.43317 0.44816 0.035850
  0.0045000
                      0.42784 0.43828 0.034426
```



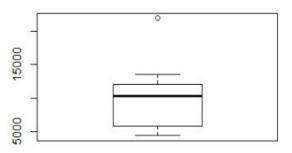
'The rmse value for this model is 2021.95 and mape value is 0.21' which not very good since the error value is more .From the tree we know that Duration, Airline were most important variables and then Total_stops and Days were variables considered.So from the tree a lot of people consider Duration as one of the important factor, also airline preference is clearly seen and also from Tableau we can can conclude a lot of people prefer morning or day_time flights.

Model tree after tuning



Some of the predicted values and the boxplot for CART model

> pred1	W	200	100			other control		2400	2000000	9 1950	0.000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
4336.628	13568.012	6195.393	5774.907	12070.708	12180.353	4336.628	5774.907	5774.907	12070.708	5774.907	12070.708
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
10254.566	4336.628	11796.357	4336.628	10254.566	7905.629	5774.907	12180.353	4336.628	5774.907	5774.907	4336.628
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
100000000000000000000000000000000000000	12070.708							12070.708			10254.566
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000								4336.628			12070.708
49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	a service and the service of the ser	58	59	60
Contract of the Contract of th								4336.628			10254.566
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
4336.628	7905.629	The State of the S						4336.628		10254.566	
73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84
A CONTRACTOR OF STREET								10254.566			4336.628
85 13568.012	86 7005 630	12190 252	4226 628	12070 709	90	7005 620	92	93 10254.566	94	95	
97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	10254.566	106	107	108
4336.628	11 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 -		100000000000000000000000000000000000000	Accessed to 100 Miles		Section 18 To 18 April 18	Charles and British	5774.907	The second secon	The Control of Table	300 CO
109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
12180.353	1000	1877	12070.708			1 7 7 7		0.000	12070.708	10.0	10254.566
121	122	123	124	12570.708	126	127	128	129	130	131	132
4336.628	7905.629	1.00	10254.566							12180.353	Name and Add to the Owner
133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144
100	12070.708		10000		7905.629	1000	1 T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T			12070.708	
145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156
10254.566	12070.708	7905.629	6195.393	4336.628	12070.708	5774.907	12070.708	12180.353	10254.566	6195.393	4336.628
157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168
11796.357	4336.628	5774.907	12180.353	6195.393	12070.708	5774.907	4336.628	5774.907	12070.708	4336.628	10254.566



Random Forest Model

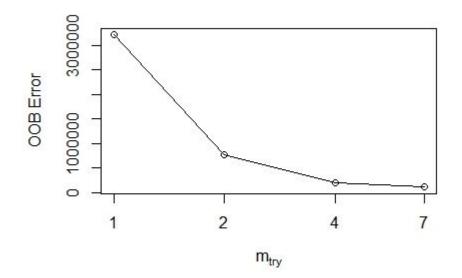
R Code

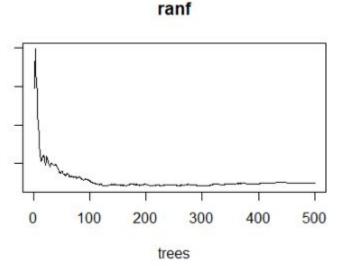
```
### Random Forest
ranf = randomForest(q_train$Price~.,data = q_train,importance = TRUE,mtry =3,proximity = TRUE)
print(ranf)
plot(ranf)
rf_tune = tuneRF(x= g_train,y = g_train$Price,
                 ntreeTry = 40,
                 stepFactor = 2,
                 improve = 0.0001,
                 trace = TRUE,
                 doBest = TRUE.
                 plot = TRUE.
                 importance = T)
### rmse value
ranfvalpred = predict(ranf,newdata = g_test)
ranfvalpred
rmserf = sqrt(mean((g_test$Price - ranfvalpred))^2)
rmserf
```

Similarly like the Cart model we build a Random forest model and tune it and then take the rmse value and then interpret the value of the model accordingly.

Error vs no. of trees

And after the tuning the OOB error gets reduced and the model performance is known through rmse value





Predicted values for Price using Random Forest

> ranfval								10.0			170.14
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
5993.852	13260.976	7112.985	4867.346	11971.563	12565.434	4277.707	5184.008	4863.505	11587.637	5419.294	13466.962
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
10589.881	3950.854	7654.967	4058.773	9591.946	7726.984	3338.966	11399.837	4985.070	4896.325	5671.680	3349.785
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
8747.513	16569.984	6336.291	12668.738	11647.687	6107.281	13216.838	11563.801	11472.624	11928.808	4093.746	7018.610
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
4542.788	9705.551	13605.985	12961.550	10902.167	6622.405	9560.487	6033.219	3905.255	13053.168	4137.645	11980.528
49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
12070.301	3732.014	11275.529	11349.453	9309.757	11174.636	6558.595	6435.200	6111.601	5959.274	10668.450	10994.721
61	62	63	64	65	66		68	69	70	71	72
4799.047	6869.907	6022.967	4378.691	6355.691	11608.154	6805.334	4292.100			7956.796	3607.559
73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84
10161.452				12317.169	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE		4153.487				4892.175
85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96
12766.442				12832.371	and the second of the second of the second	700 700 700 700	5490.150	110000000000000000000000000000000000000	CONTRACTOR OF THE SEC.	11862.050	
97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108
The second secon			4540.303				10965.615		12164.678		The second second second
109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
11374.926			13609.446			10085.946			12047.494		10798.641
121	122	123	124	125	126		128	129	130	131	132
The second secon	8283.257	and the factor of the printing of	10382.863			12315.696		8473.377		11953.131	and the later of t
133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144
	The state of the s	11854.043	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	12385.672		12404.468		7706.749		11173.511	
145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156
The second secon	12303.906				12176.485		11037.236			7536.453	4198.292
157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168
	The state of the state of the		11640.761	TOTAL PARTY OF THE PARTY.	11531.473	6634.838		THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY.	12126.625	3913.695	8987.737
169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180
5445.337	11224.968	8419.727	10818.144	7213.378	3922.561	5852.283	12407.876	6647.744	11971.563	13104.439	13055.231

The rmse value for this model is 146.8 which is really good considering the error rate is very less.since in the tuning we used step-factor method which is an ensemble method to boost the performance.

Interpretation of the best model

According to rmse performance metric Random Forest > linear regression>CART

Since the rmse value for random forest is very less (only 146.8),so since the error value is less, this model is the best model for this particular data and then linear regression model which had an rmse value of 1239 and then CART with highest error value of 2200

According to MAPE performance metric too it is in the same order with Random forest being a very good model and CART model underperformed .the linear regression model gave a prediction of .77 % accuracy