

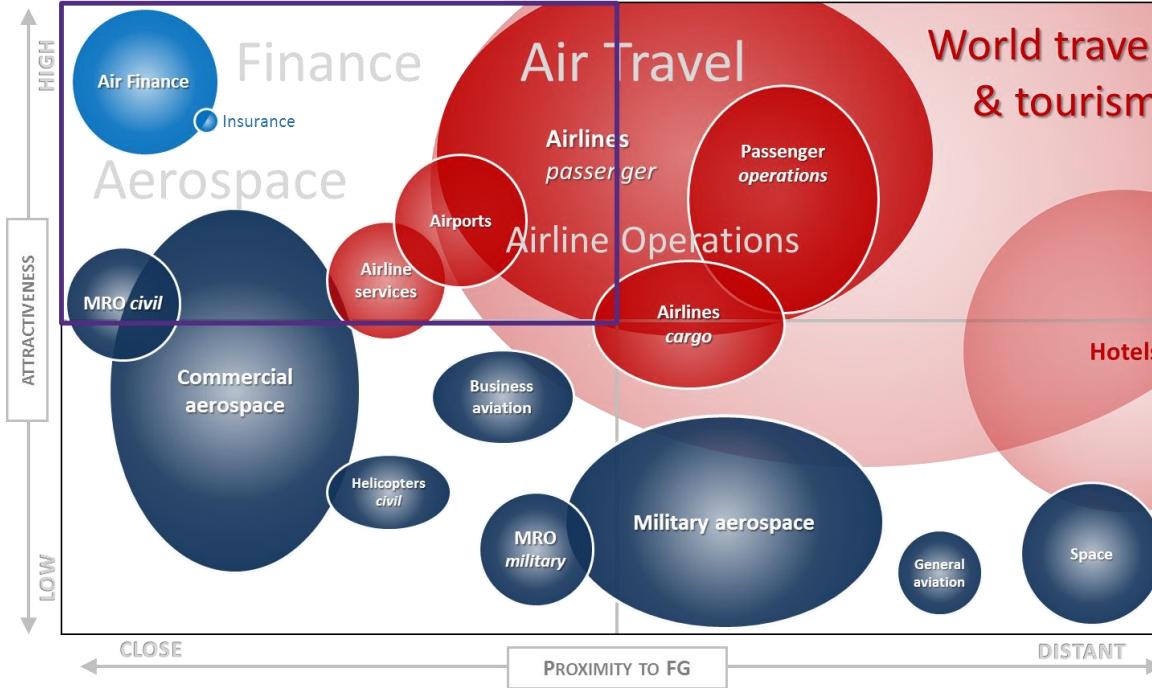


# Enabling Aviation Analytics through HPCC Systems

HPCC Systems Summit 2016

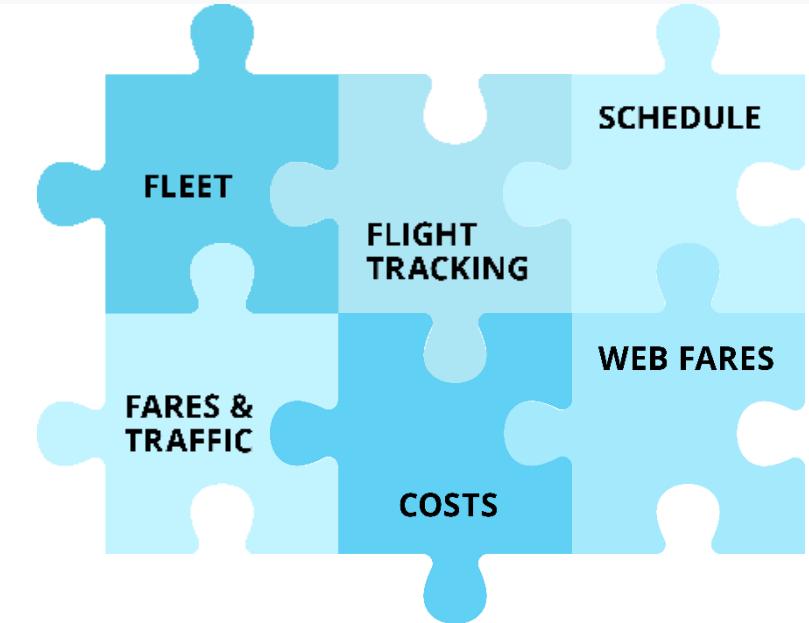
Michael Targett, Senior Director, Data

# Aviation information marketplace



**Travel & tourism is a  
\$3 trillion industry**

- FlightGlobal is the industry leading information provider in aerospace and air finance sectors
- Building new capabilities in air travel and airline operations sectors



## 6 essential data sets:

Combinations of six macro data sets power market insight and analytics



# Analysing aircraft utilisation by route

The problem

# Typical analytics use cases



## Capacity

- Who: Network planners, airport business development
- What: What market share / revenue can I expect from flying a new route?
- How: Analyze competitor airline flights already on route by cabin class

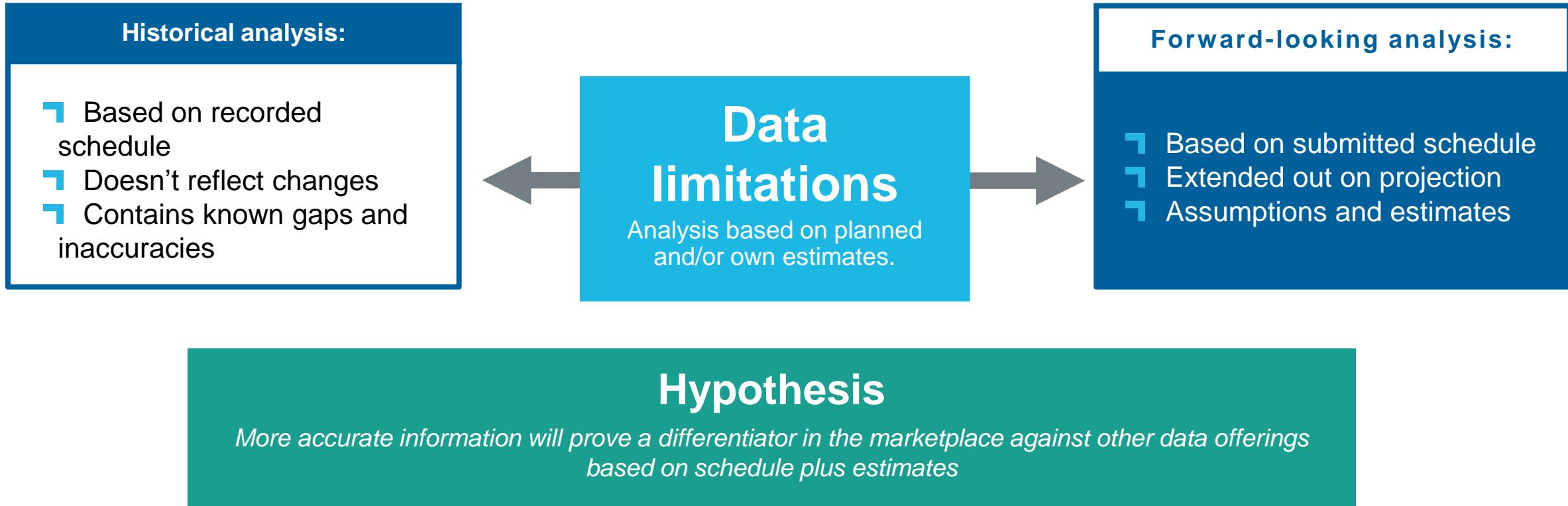
## Equipment

- Who: Fleet planners, network planners, schedulers, airport operations
- What: What's the most efficient or competitive aircraft to use on a given route?
- How: Benchmark against other airlines operating those routes

## Product offering

- Who: Revenue managers, OTA
- What: What can passengers expect onboard flights on this route?
- How: Analyse typical aircraft / interior of operator fleet

# Analyzing aircraft utilization by route





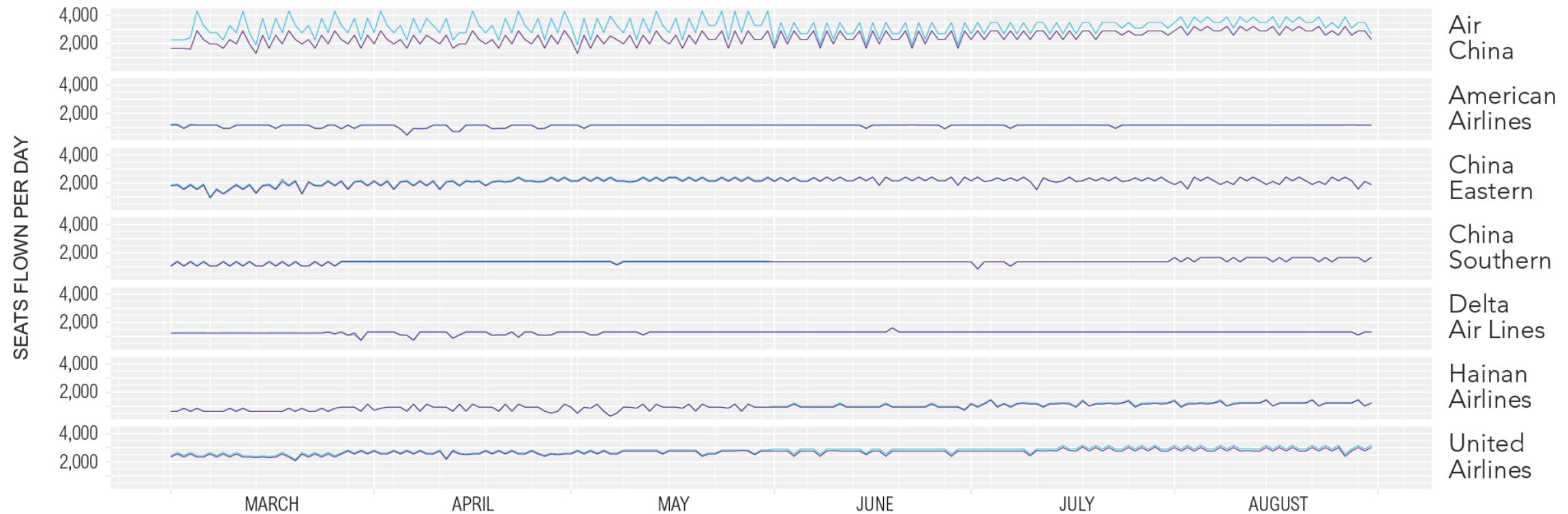
# Forward planning on available capacity

Case study: USA to China capacity analysis

# How do seat counts differ from the schedule?



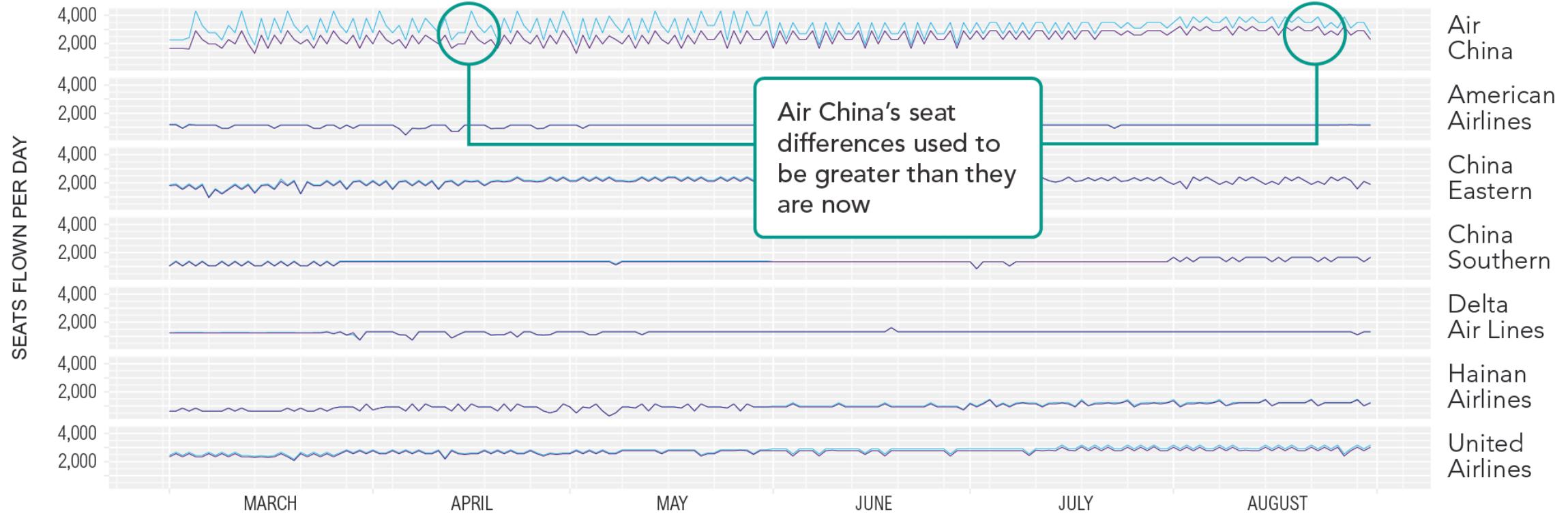
A bigger gap between the lines indicates a bigger difference between **scheduled** and **actual**



# What can we learn from this?



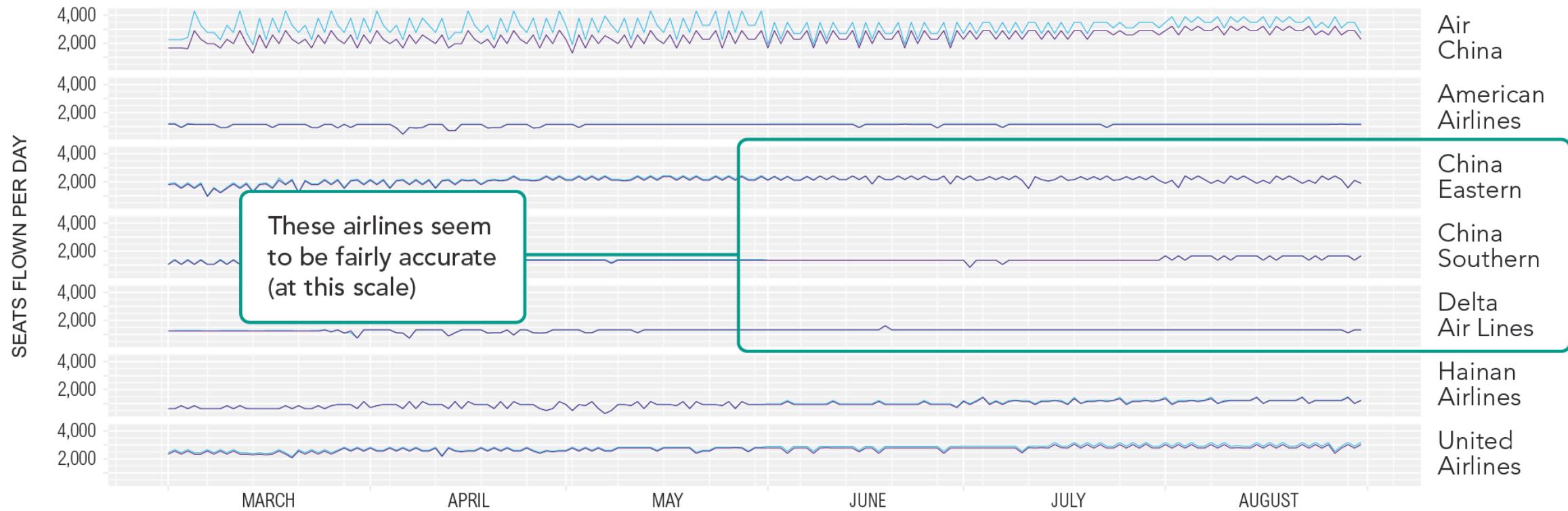
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# What can we learn from this?



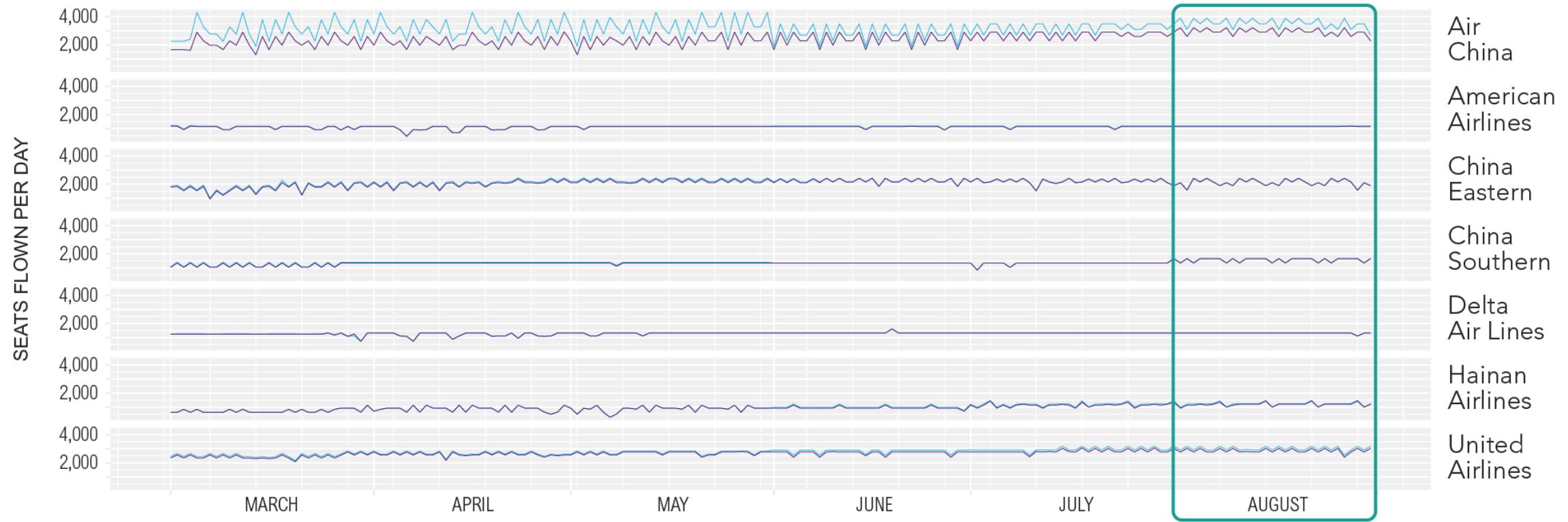
A bigger gap between the lines indicates a bigger difference between **scheduled** and **actual**



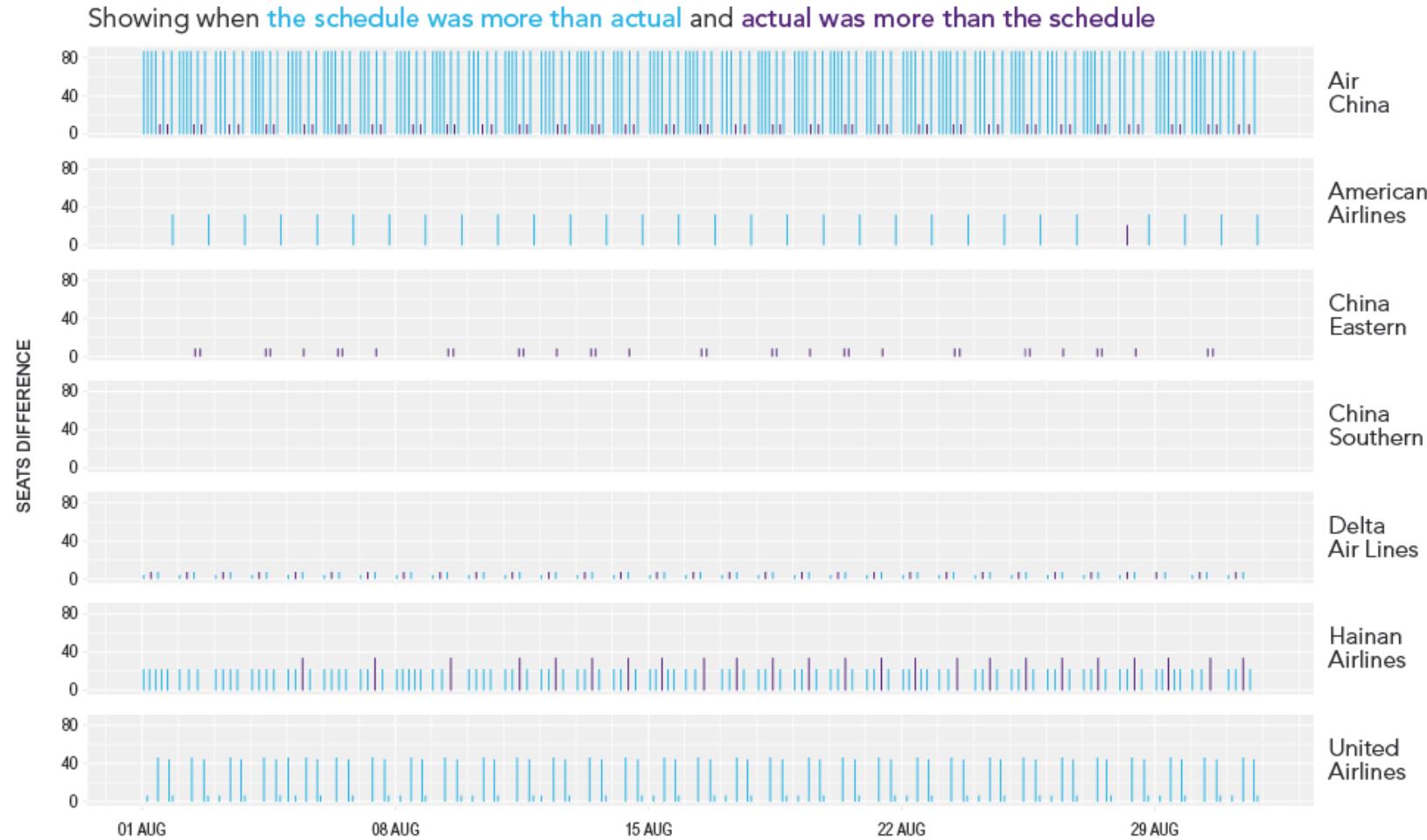
# As an overview this works, but we need to zoom in to see more detail



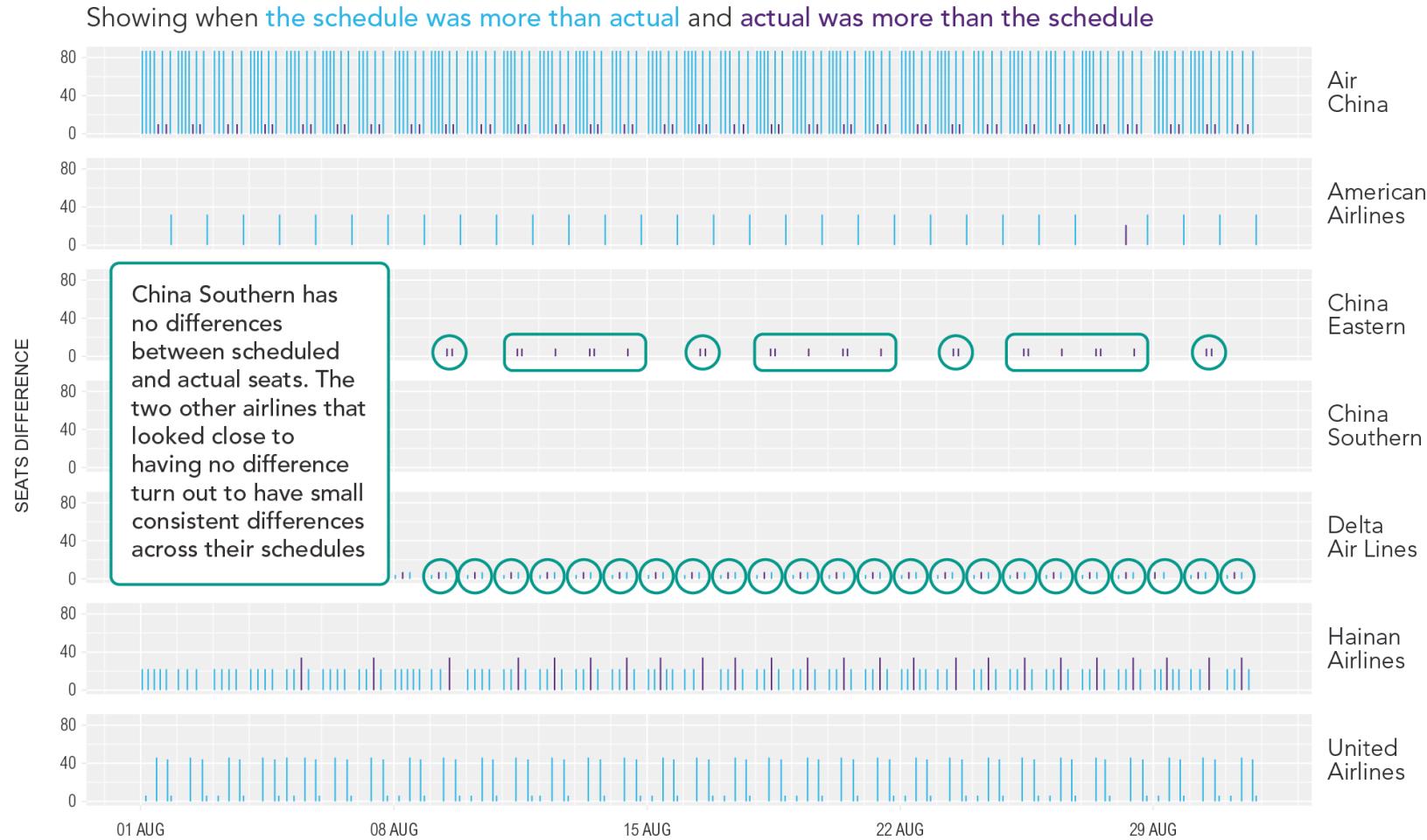
A bigger gap between the lines indicates a bigger difference between **scheduled** and **actual**



# Showing seat differences on individual flights allows patterns to be spotted



# Showing seat differences on individual flights allows patterns to be spotted



# Summary table



## Airline summary for August

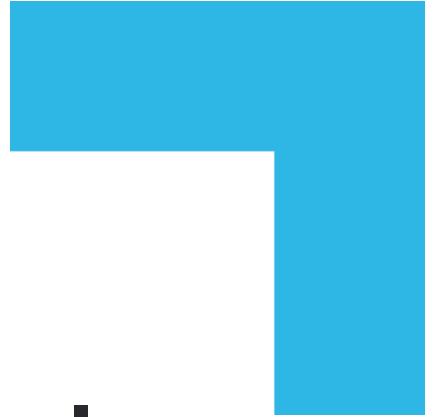
For flights performed by mainline carriers from China to the USA during August, there was a 97.6% match between scheduled and tracked flights. Any flights not matched were discarded in order to not influence the seat capacity comparison.

	Flights	Scheduled seats	Actual seats	Seat diff. (sch. > act.)	Seat diff. (act. > sch.)	Schedule over- estimation
Air China	282	109,570	91,050	19,140	620	+18,520
American Airlines	150	35,490	34,551	960	21	+939
China Eastern	213	65,268	65,540	0	272	-272
China Southern	146	48,710	48,710	0		
Delta Air Lines	154	40,829	40,709	337		
Hainan Airlines	155	38,672				
United Airlines	291	93,291				

17% over estimation on capacity

More than two additional 777-200 aircraft in typical configuration per day





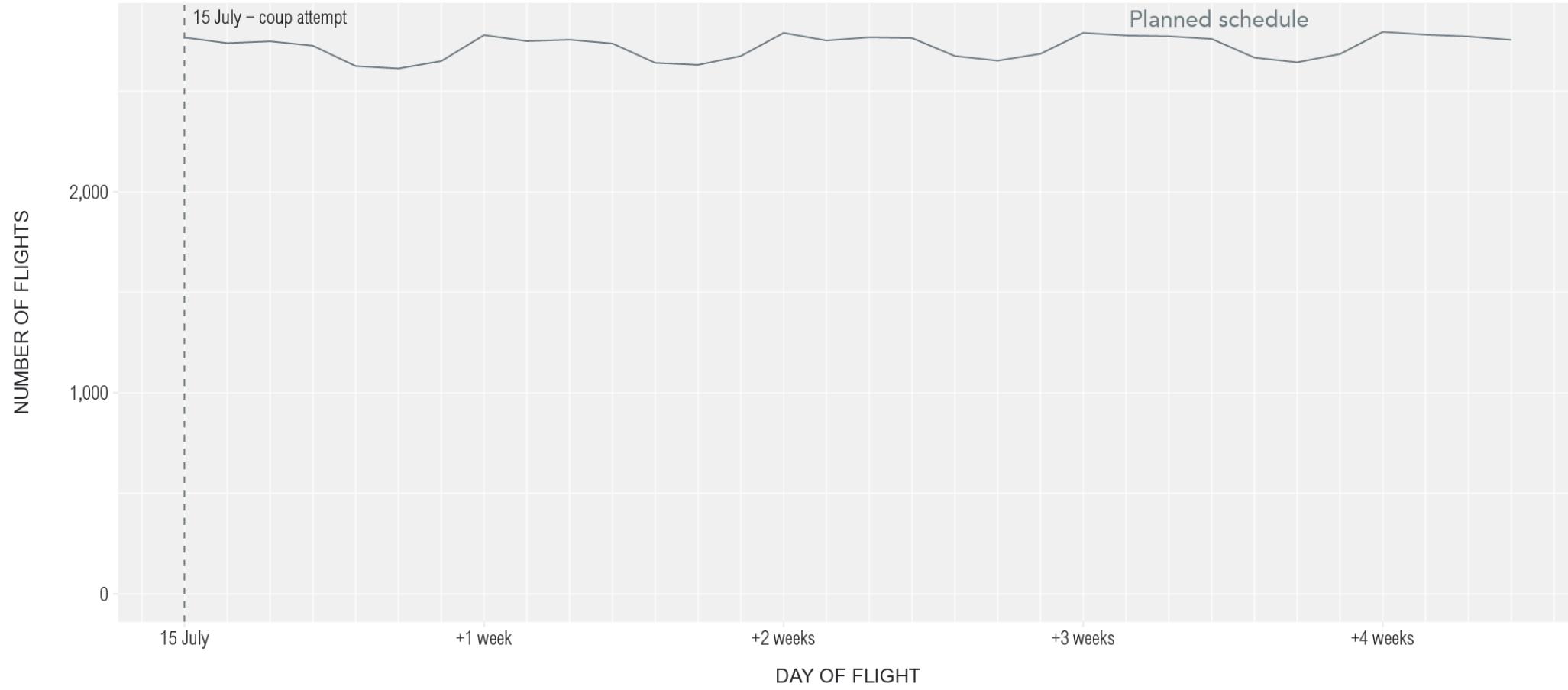
# Changes from schedule to actual

Case study: Where actual deviates from scheduled

# These are flights according to the planned schedule



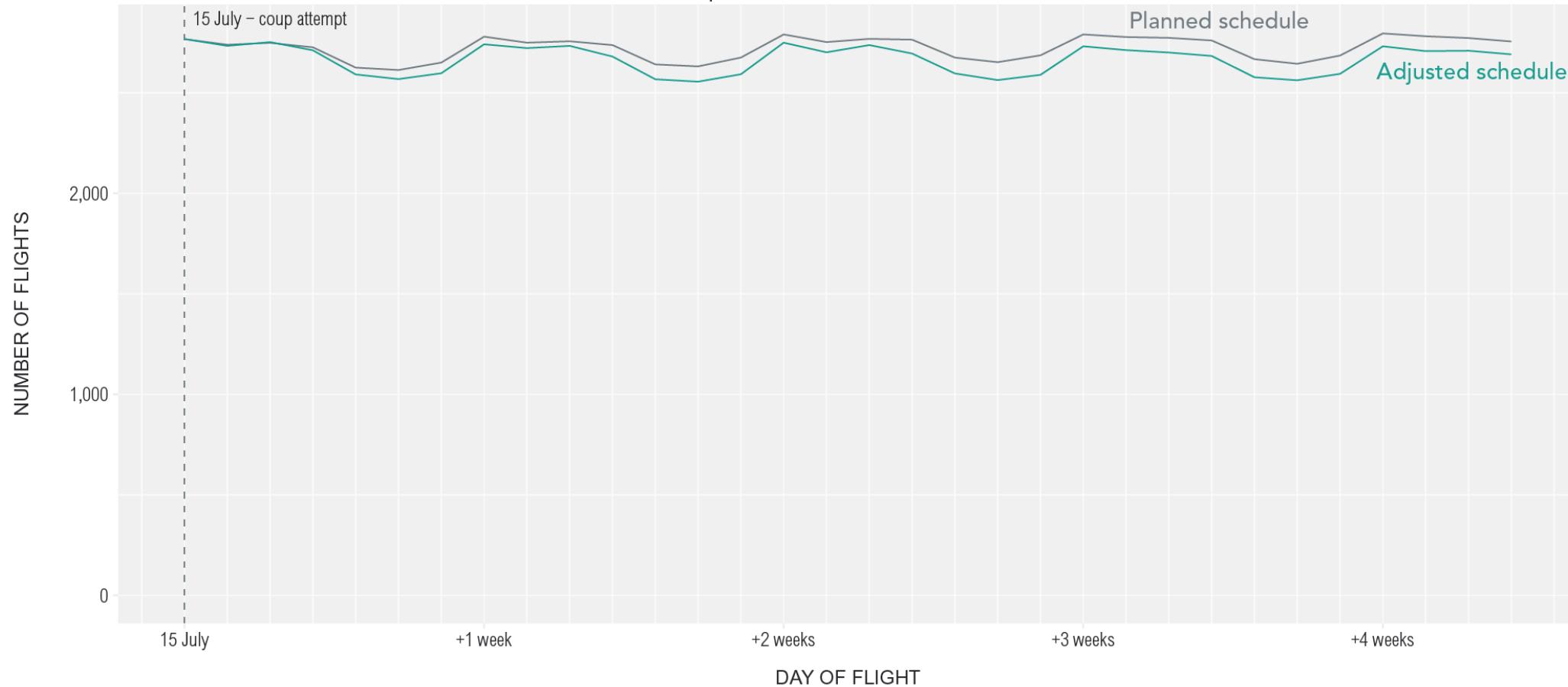
What did planned flights in and out of Turkey look like pre-coup?



# Plus flights according to an adjusted schedule, taken daily from the time of the coup attempt



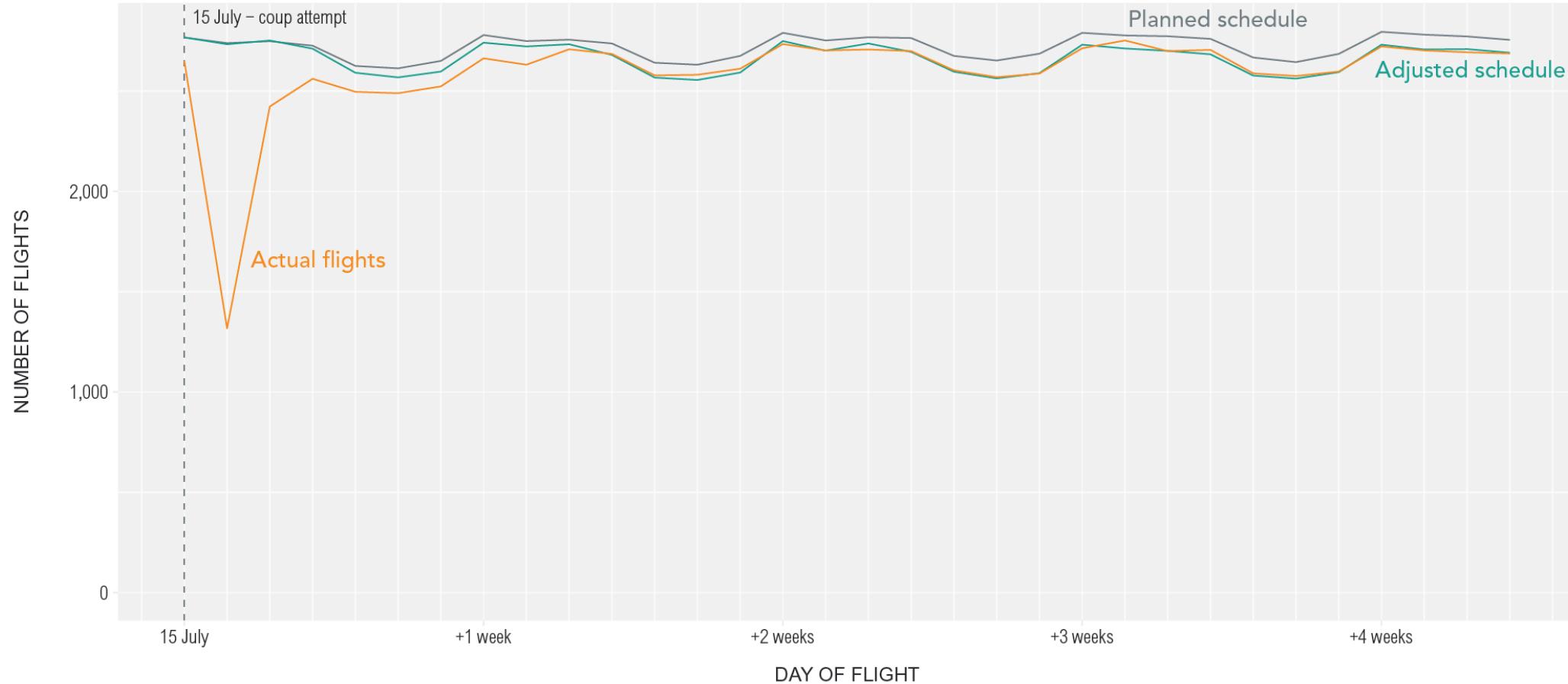
How were schedules adjusted after the attempt?



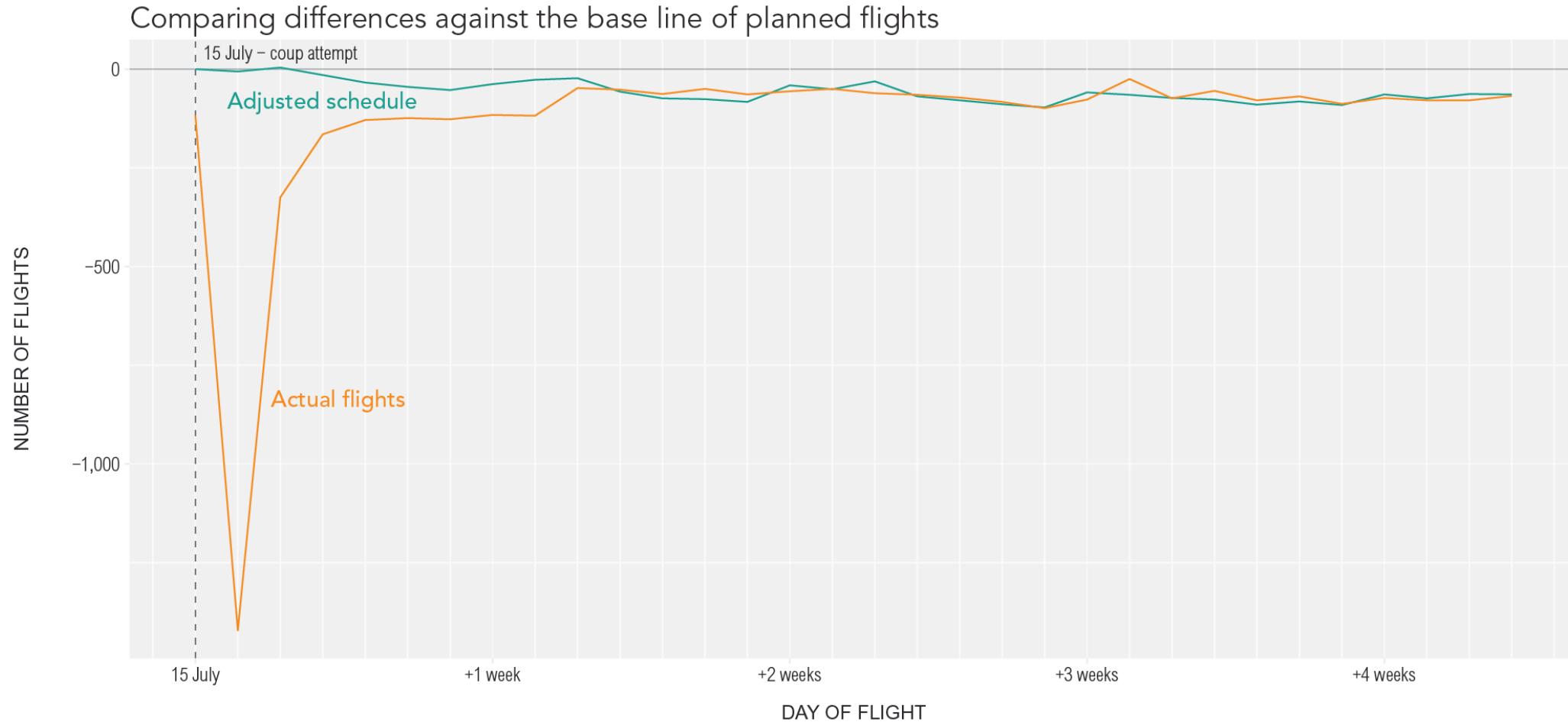
# And bringing back flight tracking data, omitting flights that had a 'cancelled' status



What about known flight cancellations from flight tracking data?



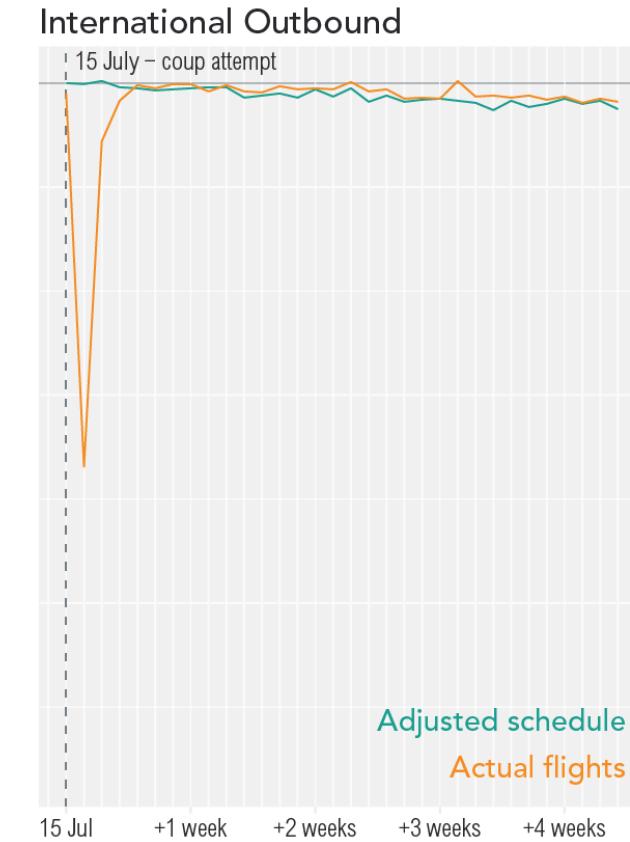
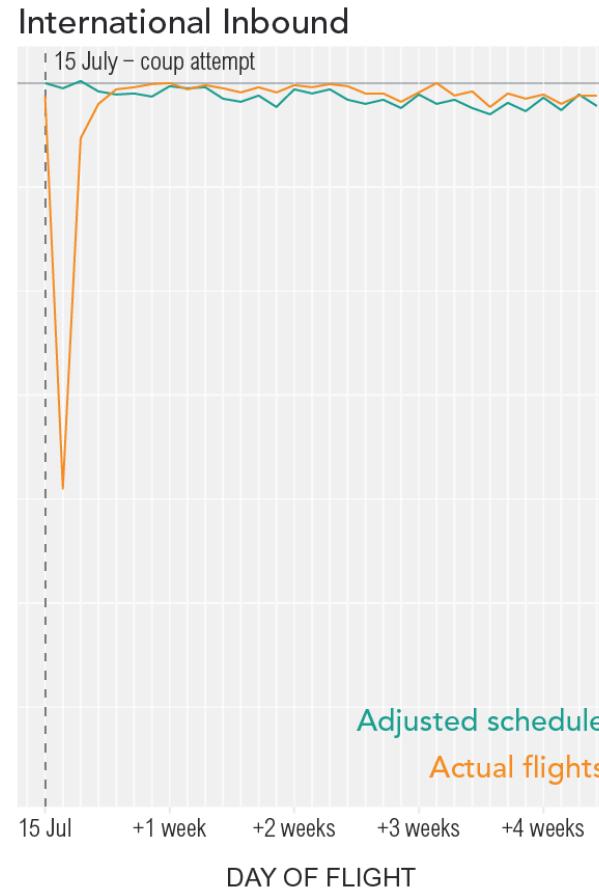
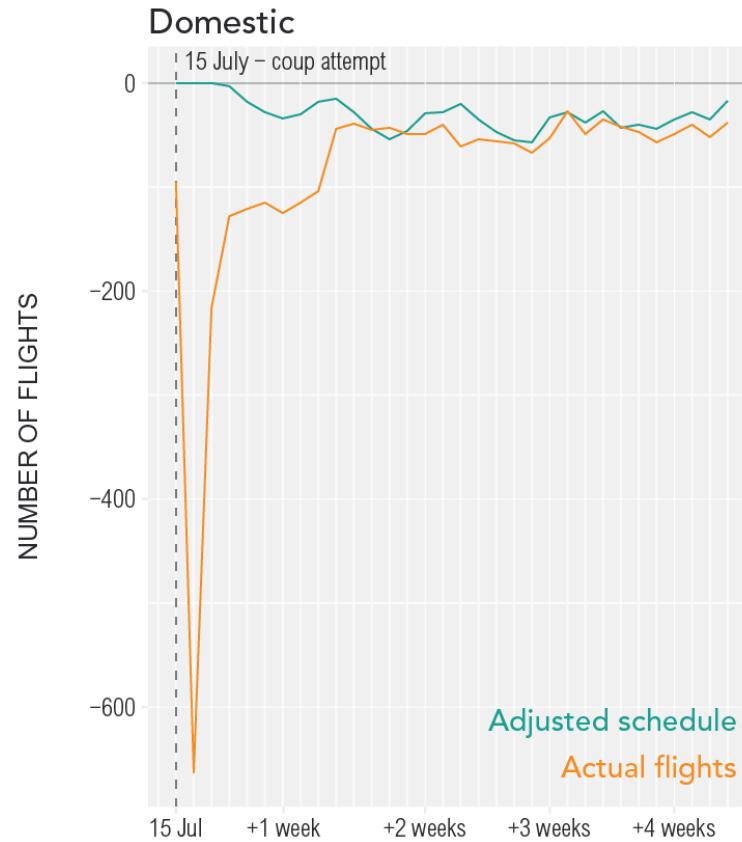
# Ways to make this clearer – show differences against a common baseline



# Did it make much difference if the flight was within Turkey?



How did flights change based on their origin/destination?



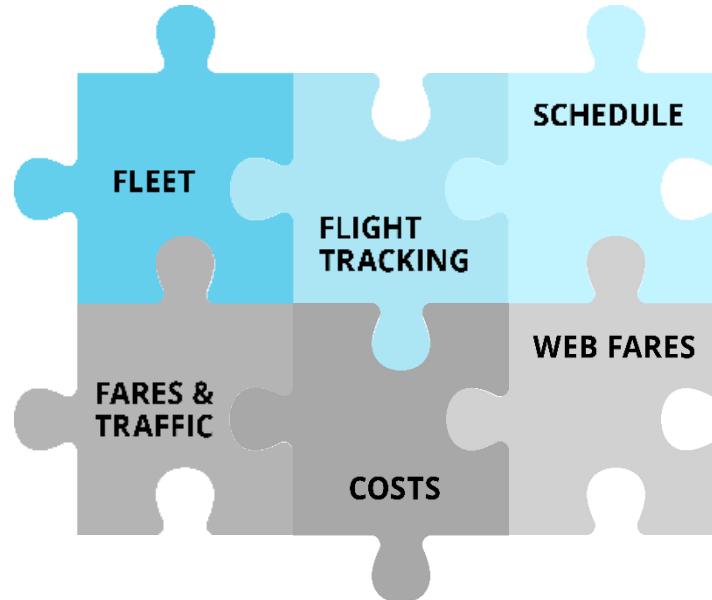
■ *How do we help with the problem  
(and where does HPCC come in)?*



# The Fleet Flight Matching concept

A new aviation data combination

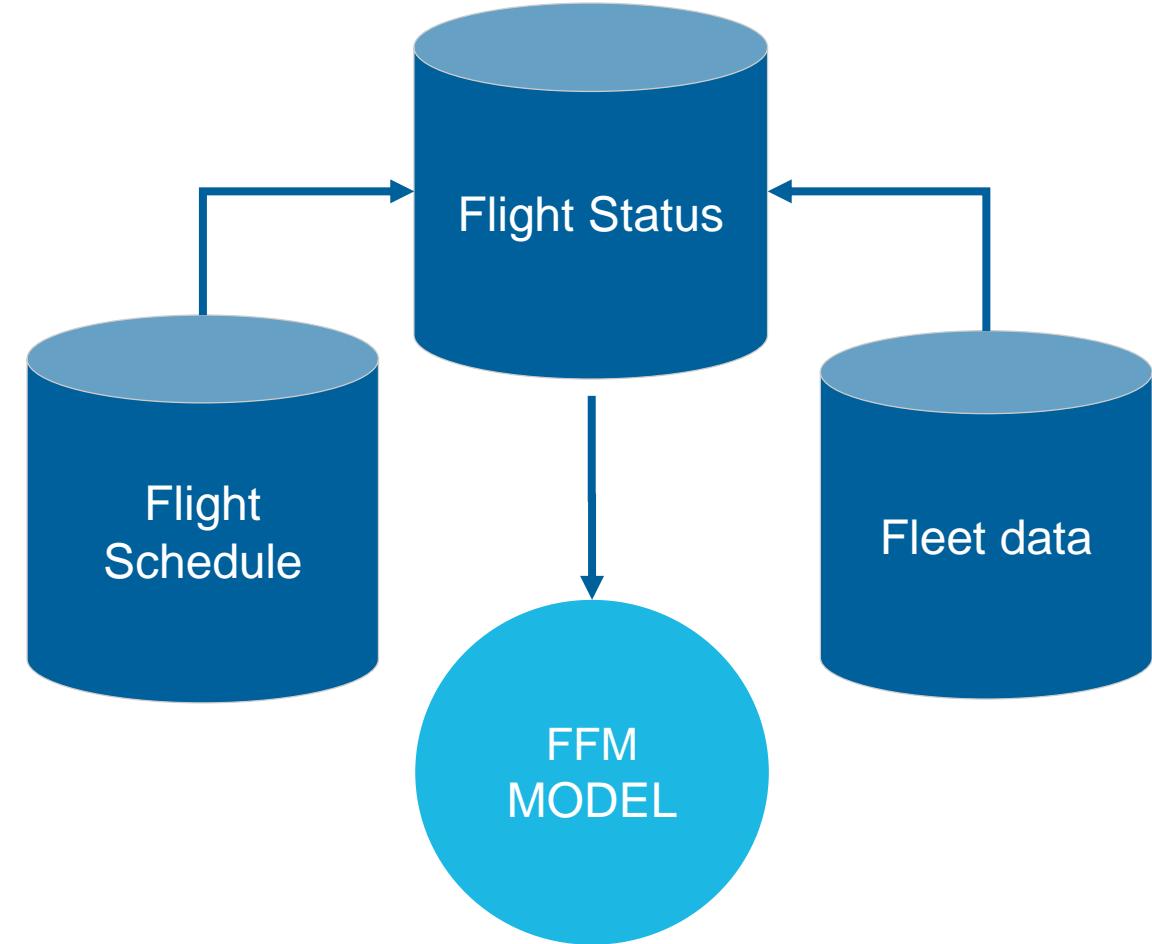
# Matching tail number to flight number using flight status



**innovata**

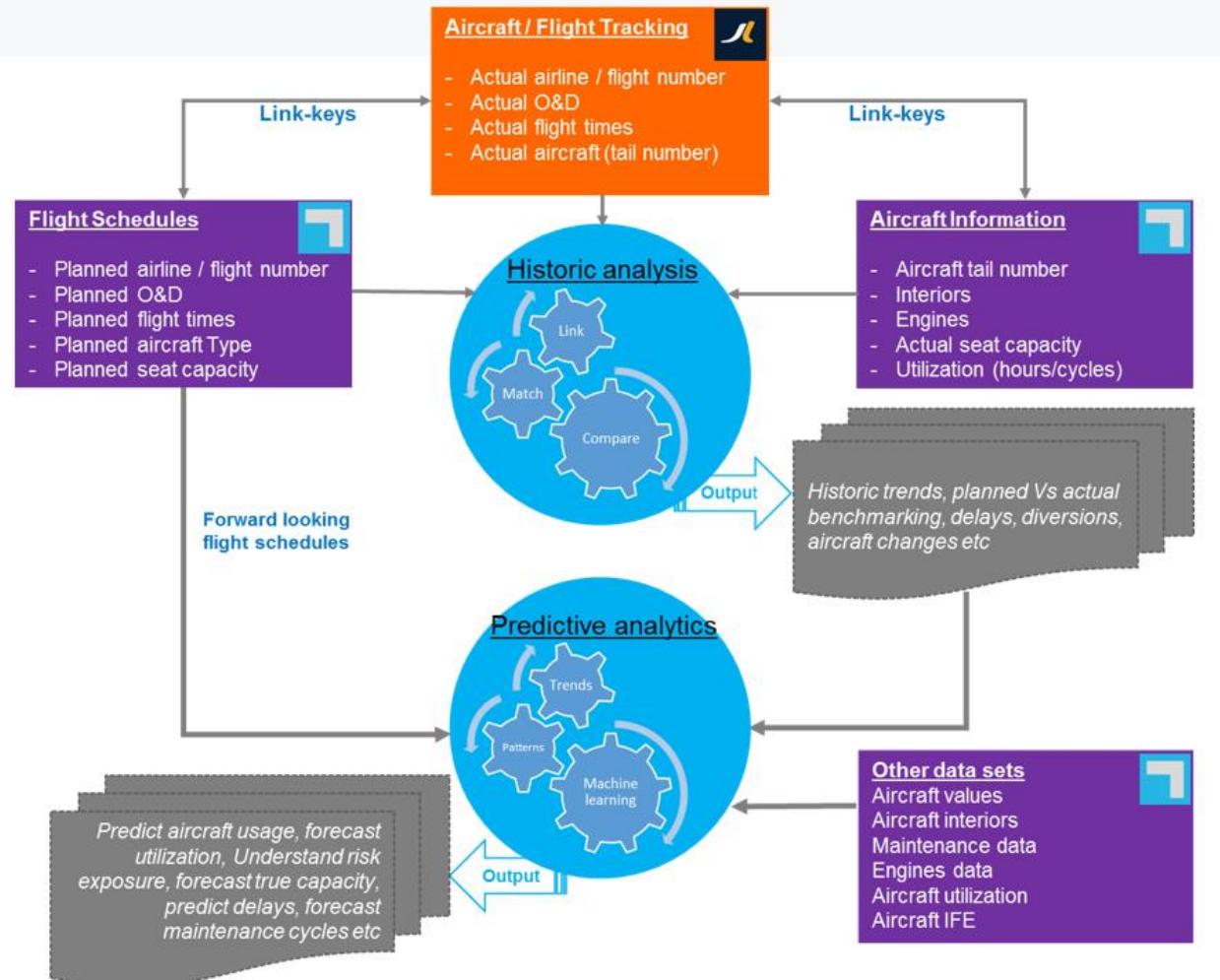
**FLIGHTSTATS**

**FlightGlobal**



# Fleet Flight Matching: A new data combination

- Accurate base data is combined to:
  - Improve historical analysis
  - Identify real events and changes to planned events
  - Drive more accurate predictions
- Critical in aiding strategic decision making and analysis. i.e. assumptions based on the most accurate information available



# Fleet Flight Matching capabilities



	HISTORIC	PROJECTION
Aircraft attributes	Actual capacity flown Aircraft hours & cycles flown Actual flights with product offering	Capacity forecast Utilisation prediction Product offering probability mapped to schedule
Aircraft activity	Maintenance flight identification Turn time analysis Planned vs real performance	Maintenance cycle prediction Extra turn opportunity identification Delay prediction and probability

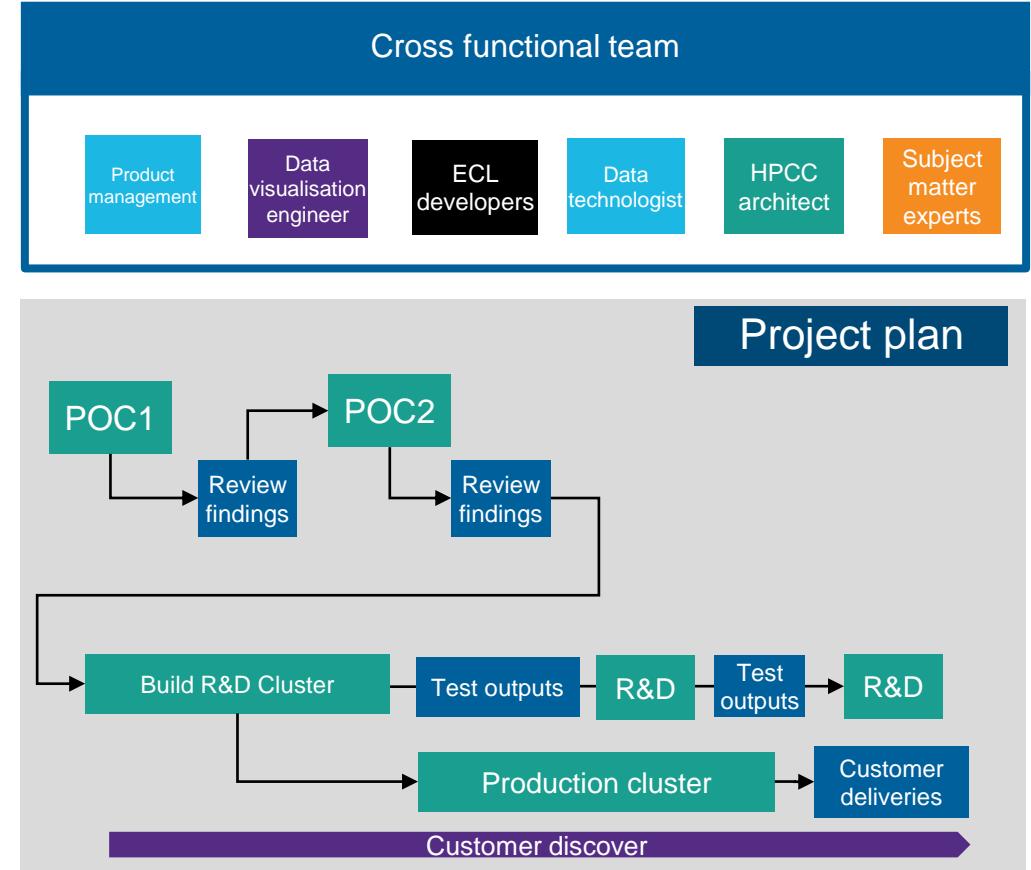


# Project approach

# Technology choice & team



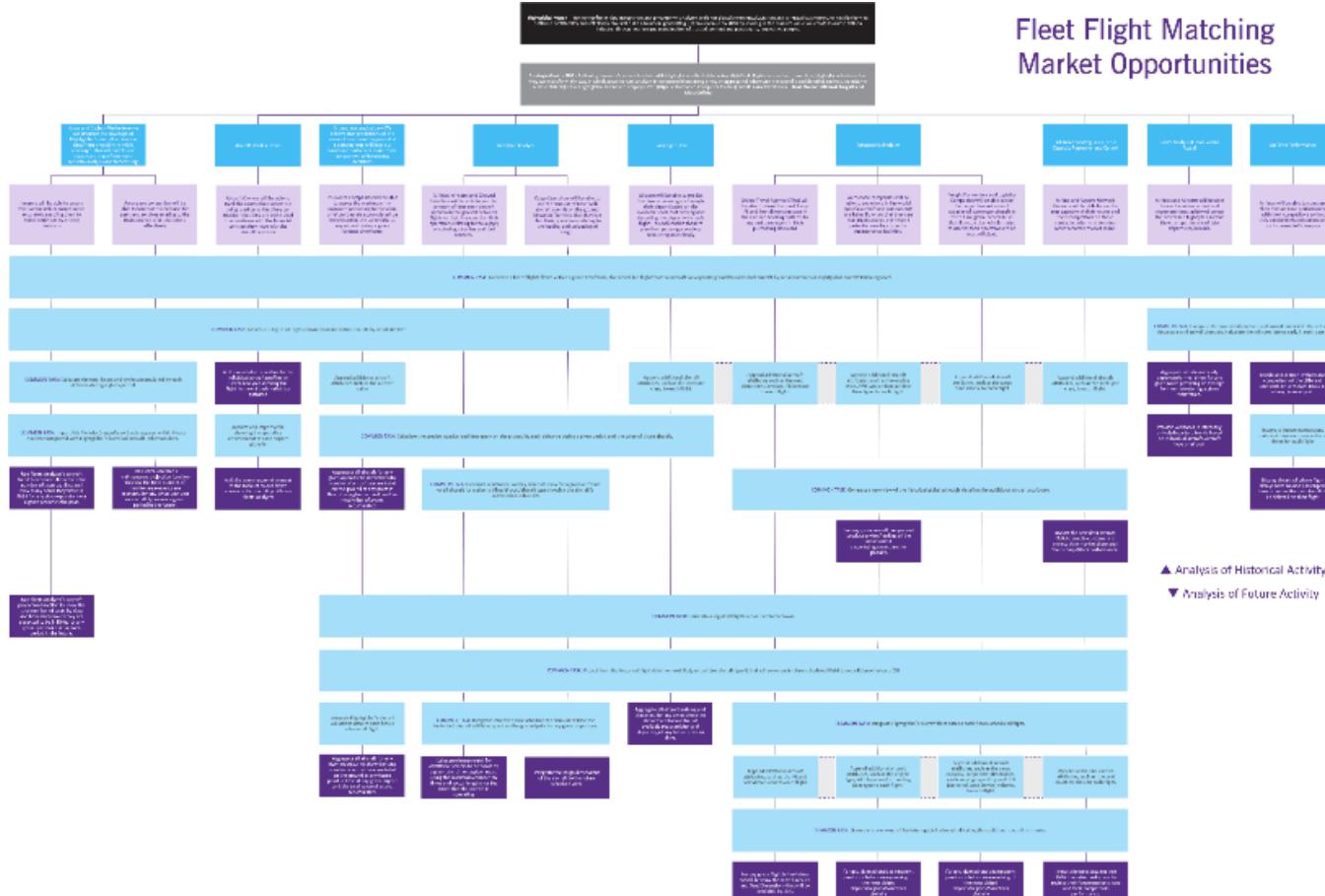
- Technology choice
  - Rapid prototyping and iterative R&D
  - Scale to accommodate a growing dataset
  - Interface to both explore and productionise outputs
- Skills
  - Cross functional team to blend commercial, data, and tech skills
- Objectives
  - Lean value methodology utilised to focus on quick, impactful returns
- Planning
  - Intensive PoCs to make leaps forward followed by consolidation and establishment of dedicated analytics team



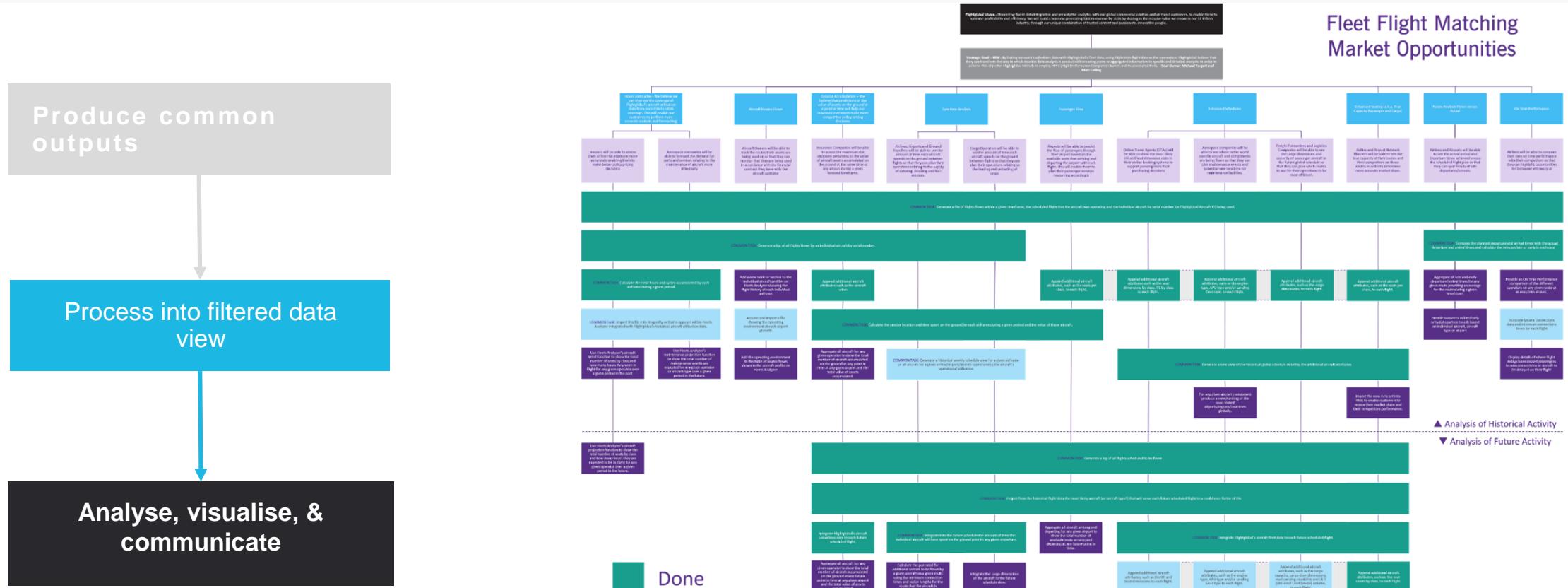
# Prioritising customer bets



## Fleet Flight Matching Market Opportunities



# Common tree outputs

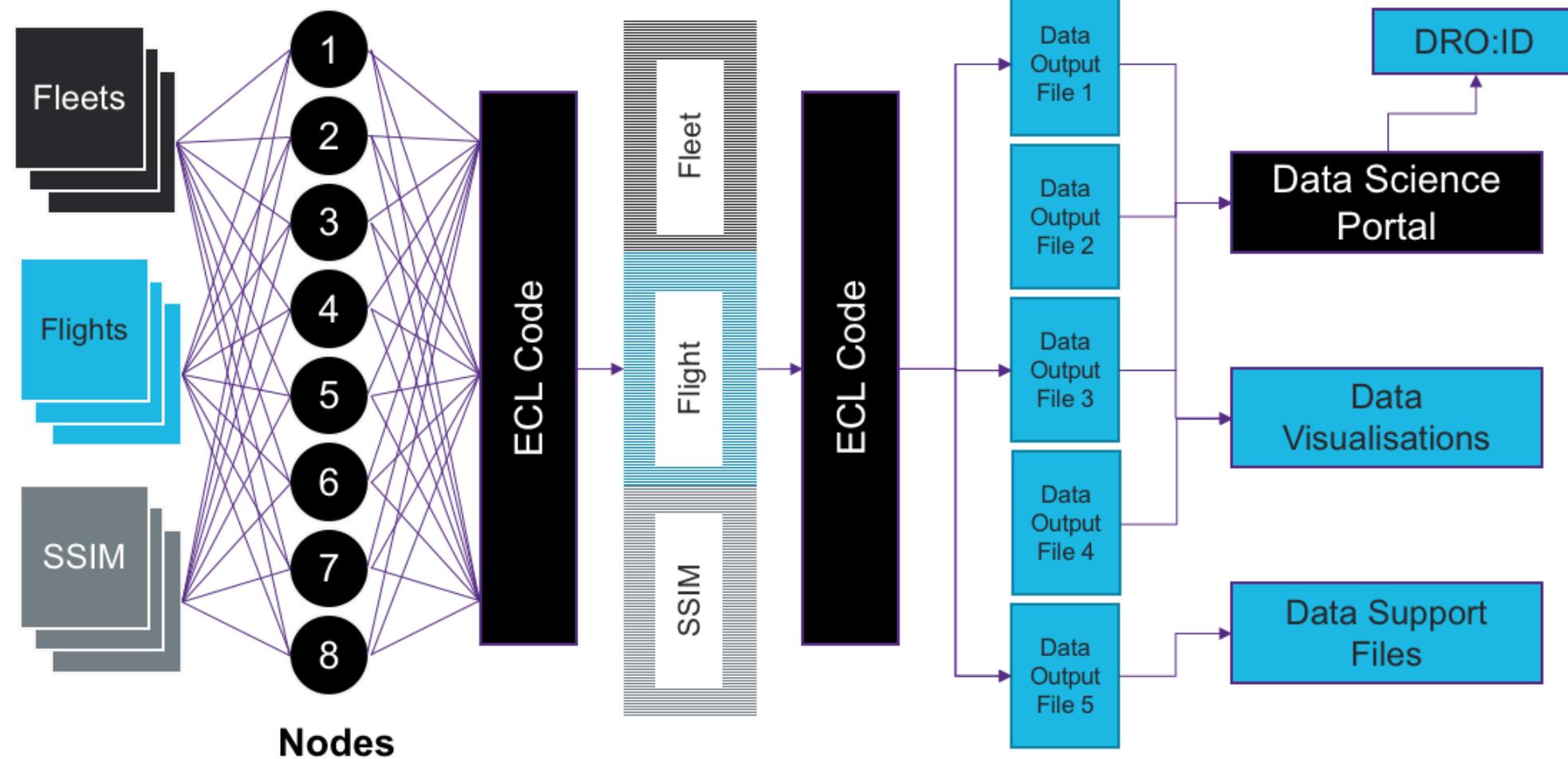


Done



# POC Execution

# POC approach



# POC findings explored using Data Science Portal



Time on ground at airports (G-EUUS, BA)

Airport	Time on ground (hrs)
London Heathrow Airport	1800
Vienna International Airport	1200
Paris Charles de Gaulle Airport	800
London City Airport	600
London Gatwick Airport	500
Paris Orly International Airport	400
Paris Charles de Gaulle Airport	350
Paris Roissy-Charles de Gaulle Airport	300
Paris Orly International Airport	250
Paris Charles de Gaulle Airport	200
Paris Charles de Gaulle Airport	150
Paris Charles de Gaulle Airport	100
Paris Charles de Gaulle Airport	50
Paris Charles de Gaulle Airport	20
Paris Charles de Gaulle Airport	10
Paris Charles de Gaulle Airport	5
Paris Charles de Gaulle Airport	2
Paris Charles de Gaulle Airport	1
Paris Charles de Gaulle Airport	0.5

Time on ground at airports (G-EUUS, BA)

Airport	Time on ground (hrs)
London City Airport	1800
Paris Charles de Gaulle Airport	600
John F. Kennedy International Airport	400

Time on ground at airports (G-VIIX, BA)

Airport	Time on ground (hrs)
Dubai International Airport	1800
Paris Charles de Gaulle Airport	600
Paris Charles de Gaulle Airport	400
Paris Charles de Gaulle Airport	300
Paris Charles de Gaulle Airport	200
Paris Charles de Gaulle Airport	150
Paris Charles de Gaulle Airport	100
Paris Charles de Gaulle Airport	80
Paris Charles de Gaulle Airport	60
Paris Charles de Gaulle Airport	40
Paris Charles de Gaulle Airport	30
Paris Charles de Gaulle Airport	20
Paris Charles de Gaulle Airport	10
Paris Charles de Gaulle Airport	5
Paris Charles de Gaulle Airport	2
Paris Charles de Gaulle Airport	1
Paris Charles de Gaulle Airport	0.5

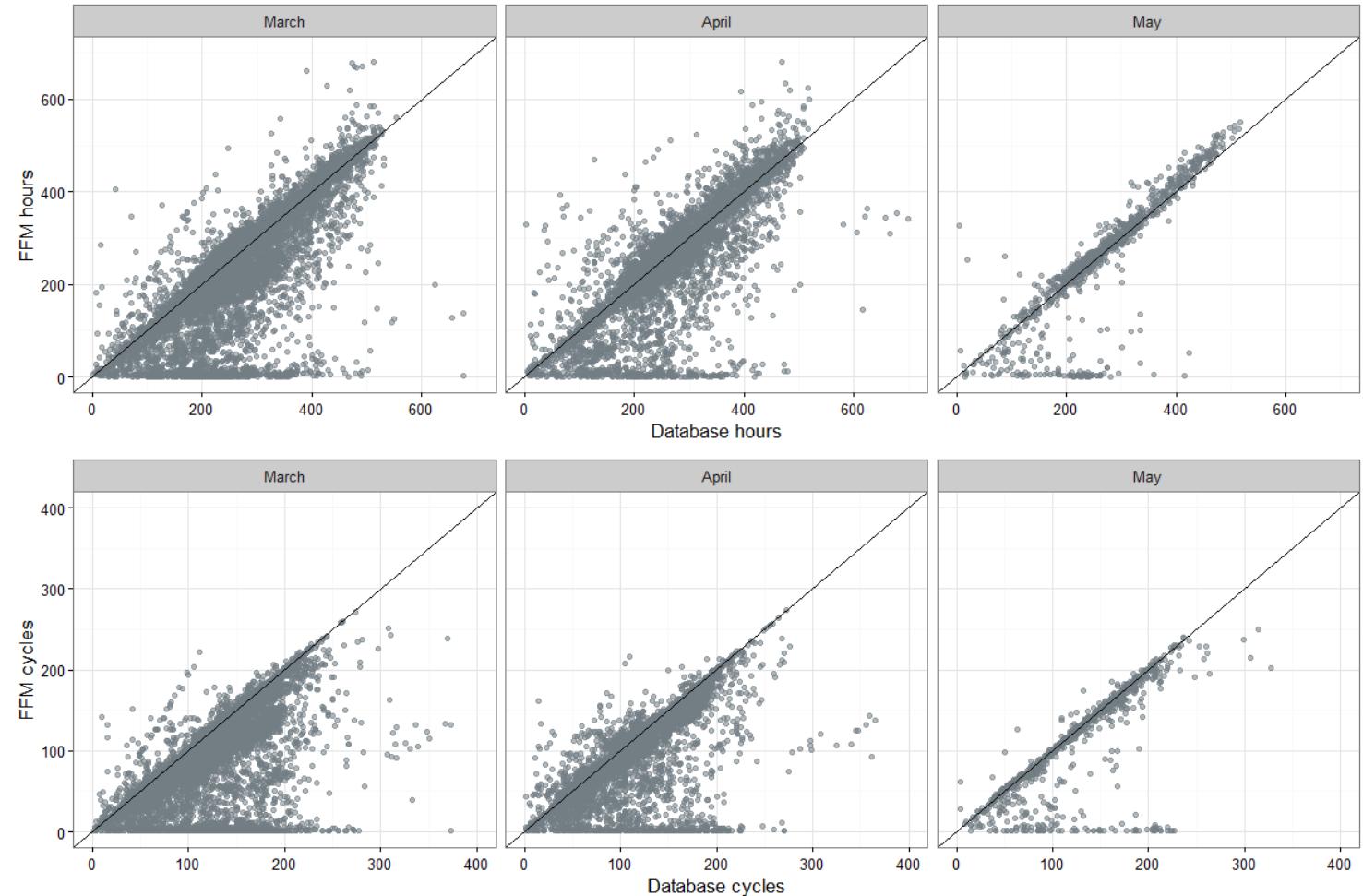
Time on ground at airports (G-BYGF, BA)

Airport	Time on ground (hrs)
John F. Kennedy International Airport	1800
Russia International Airport	600
Paris Charles de Gaulle Airport	400
Paris Charles de Gaulle Airport	300
Paris Charles de Gaulle Airport	200
Paris Charles de Gaulle Airport	150
Paris Charles de Gaulle Airport	100
Paris Charles de Gaulle Airport	80
Paris Charles de Gaulle Airport	60
Paris Charles de Gaulle Airport	40
Paris Charles de Gaulle Airport	30
Paris Charles de Gaulle Airport	20
Paris Charles de Gaulle Airport	10
Paris Charles de Gaulle Airport	5
Paris Charles de Gaulle Airport	2
Paris Charles de Gaulle Airport	1
Paris Charles de Gaulle Airport	0.5

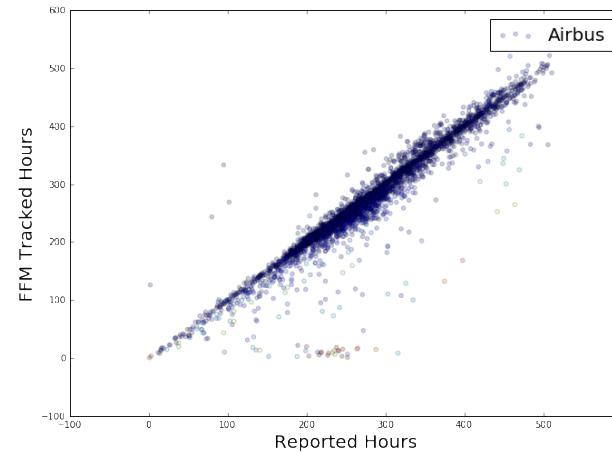
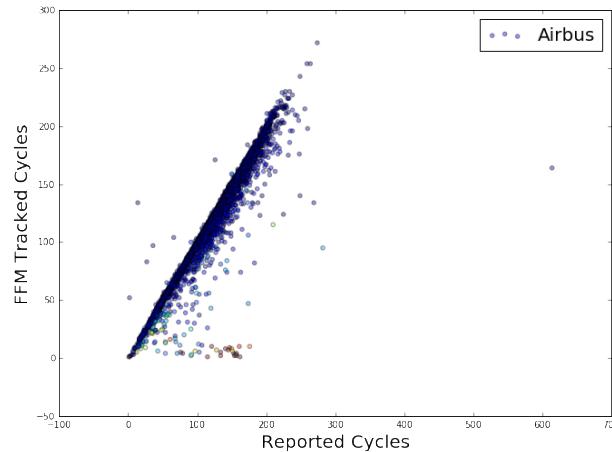
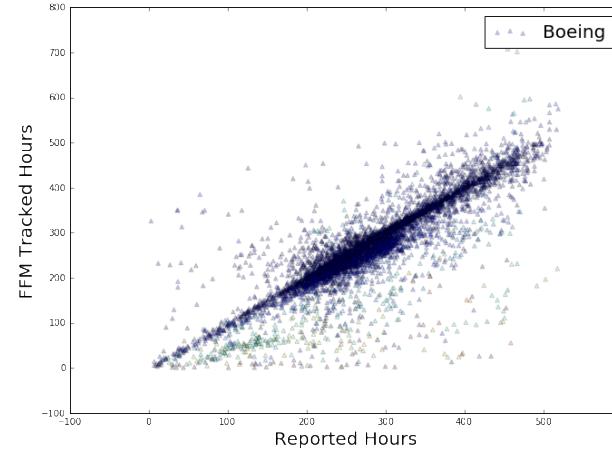
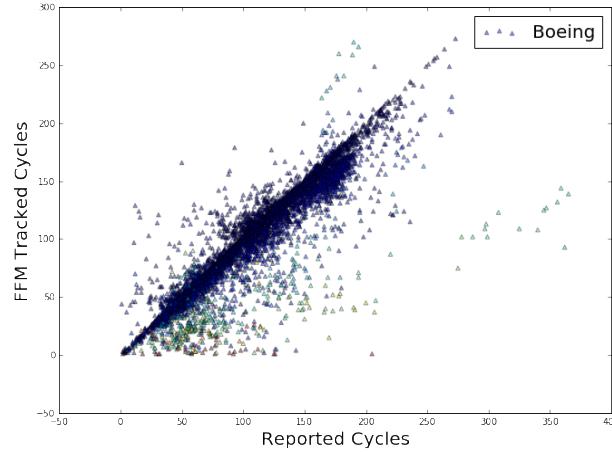
# Initial aircraft utilisation plots



- Aircraft hours and cycles calculated through FFM plotted against known records
- Early results on infilling missing data display significant scatter



# Improvements yielded through iterations



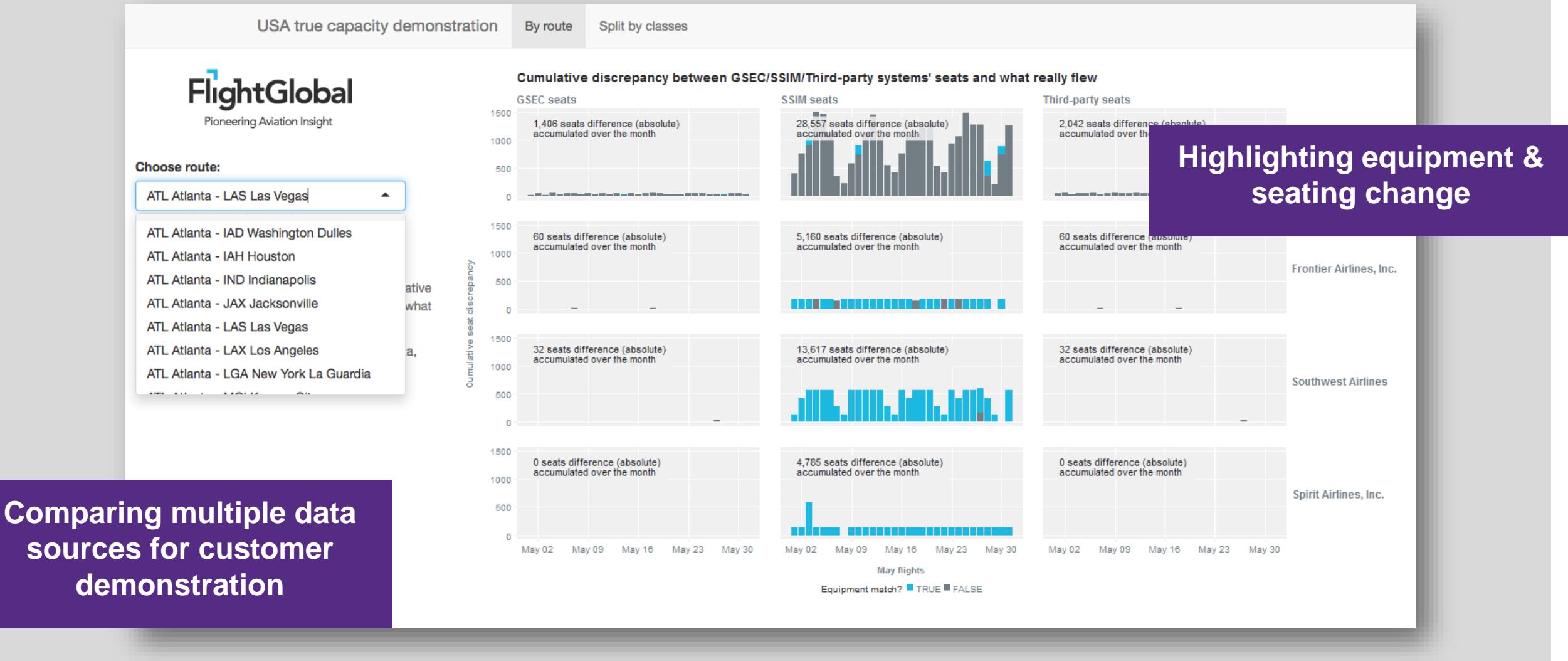
- Subsequent iterations improved through model adjustments yielded positive results
- Highlighting possible industry benchmarking opportunity



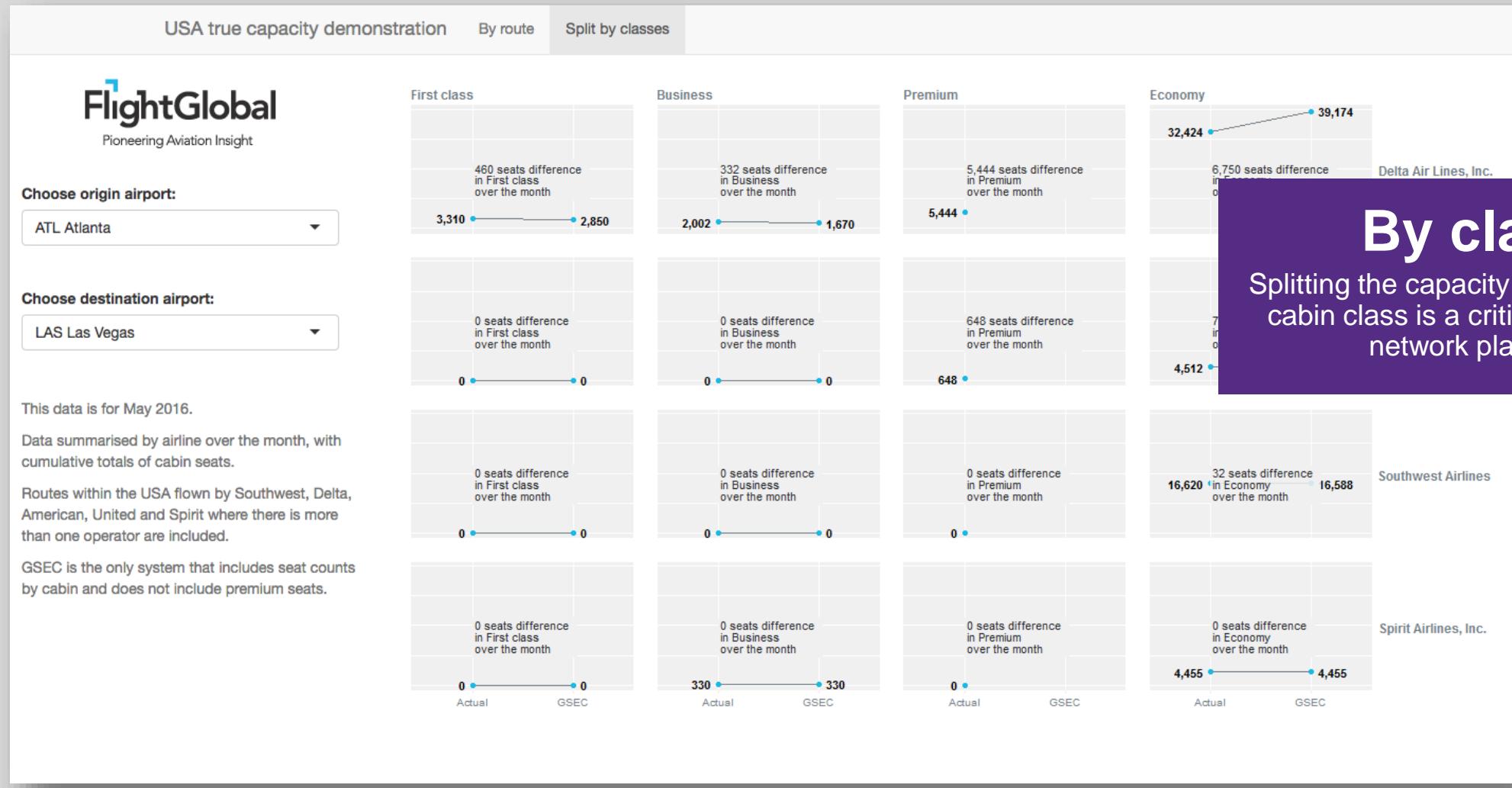
# Customer discovery

Test, learn, refine

## Examples: True capacity



## Examples: True capacity



# Examples: Aircraft time on ground



## Aircraft maintenance and movements

FFM facilitates analysis of individual aircraft time/date records

Commercial aircraft in service

**28,000 a/c**

Daily flight records

**100k rows**

Over a 6 month period

**180 days**

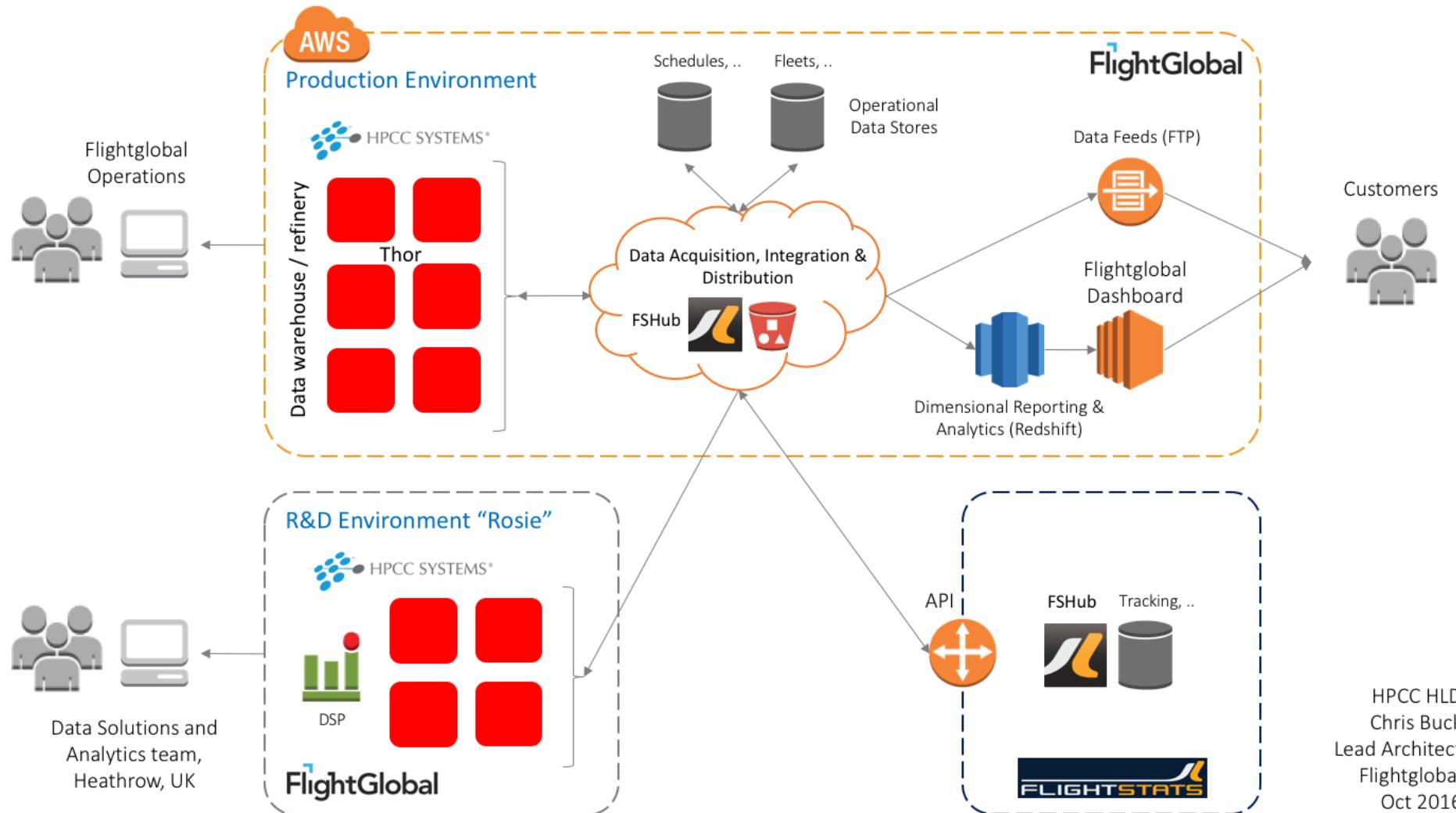
*For pattern and trend analysis*

**504 billion**



# Moving FFM into production

# FlightGlobal HPCC HLD



HPCC HLD  
Chris Buck  
Lead Architect  
Flightglobal  
Oct 2016

# Future considerations



- Efficient data ingress a priority
- FFM database already bigger than entire Fleet database (over 50 years of aircraft history)
- HPCC x14 faster at running daily matching package than the SQL equivalent.
- Within HPCC, functions like **De-Dupe** and **Rollup** quickly and easily deal with common issues such as multiple flight status updates.
- Customer use case include real-time / near real-time data matching

1.5 terabytes from 221 days; 100,000 new flight record per day

Additional datasets mean that scale is essential with the FFM solution

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“HPCC technology offers the required **scale, processing speed** and **storage capabilities** to turn Fleet Flight Matching into a foundational data set”



Pioneering Aviation Insight