Connected flight route search

Using Skyscanner's Travel API

Services available today

- AirTreks TripPlanner
- Kilroy
- Cheap Flights Finder
- Many others...

All these services require the user to choose every destination and date in their journey.

COPENhagen, Denmark	
MAD Madrid, Spain	
NCE Nice, France	
ATH Athens, Greece	
VINO Vilnius, Lithuania	
+ Add next destination	
Return to Copenhagen	
	Clear trip
GET YOUR PRICE	

Skyscanner

- Flight search service, connected to 1200 travel partners
- "Explore Everywhere" cheap flights from your nearest airport (one-way or return)
- **Open API** (via third party)



What if you want to explore the world?

- Round trips are inefficient
- Use Skyscanner API to construct routes with Python
- Say you:
 - Broke student and need to find the cheapest alternatives
 - Have vacation between two dates
 - Want to stay at each stop between a-b amount of days



The problem(s)



Longest distance



Root-to-root

- Uniform cost search variant
- Several parallel searches at once
- Parallelization of search window
- Finds routes of varying length
- Avoids visiting the same airport twice
- Flight cost as cost function



A typical result from a root-to-root search

Algorithm (In very broad terms)

- 1. Expand root node
- 2. Start searches for N top nodes by cost
 - a. Expand(node \mp window) \rightarrow Frontier (Priority Queue)
 - b. Pop from frontier and add to explored until either:

// Expansions done in parallel

- i. Return **node** is found \rightarrow Return **node**
- ii. End date is reached → Return **Expand(Previous node, return airport)**
- iii. Timeout is reached \rightarrow Return **None**
- 3. Present result for searches that found a solution

Input: CPH, 07-01 to 08-01, stay time: 5, window: 1.

1. Copenhagen, Denmark.

2.	Vilnius, Lithuania.	448 SEK
3.	Oslo, Norway.	110 SEK
4.	Gdansk, Poland.	140 SEK
5.	Stockholm, Sweden.	134 SEK
6.	Vienna, Austria.	161 SEK
7.	Milan, Italy.	161 SEK
8.	Copenhagen, Denmark.	387 SEK

Total cost: 1541 SEK

Dates: 07-01 to 08-01



Input: **AMS**, **07-01** to **08-01**, stay time: **5**, window: **1**.

1. Amsterdam, Netherlands.

2.	Madrid, Spain.	727 SEK
3.	lbiza, Spain.	236 SEK
4.	Valencia, Spain.	187 SEK
5.	Bordeaux, France.	193 SEK
6.	Naples, Italy.	215 SEK
7.	Milan, Italy.	213 SEK
8.	Amsterdam, Netherlands.	644 SEK

Total cost: 2415 SEK

Dates: 07-01 to 08-01



Longest distance

- Same algorithm as root-to-root, but:
 - Has another cost function
 - Does not return to root node
- Focus on maximizing distance over cost



A typical result from a longest distance search

Input: LAX, 08-01 to 08-30, stay time: 10, window: 5.

2032 SEK

415 SEK

212 SEK

- 1. Los Angeles, United States.
- 2. Paris, France.
- 3. Rome, Italy.
- 4. Budapest, Hungary.

Total cost: 2659 SEK

Distance over cost: 3.98 km/SEK

Dates: 08-01 to 08-30



Input: MMX, 08-01 to 08-30, stay time: 7, window: 5.

109 SEK

2226 SEK

3655 SEK

- 1. Malmö, Sweden.
- 2. Budapest, Hungary.
- 3. Bangkok, Thailand.
- 4. Nelson, New Zealand.

Total cost: **5990 SEK**

Distance over cost: 2.98 km/SEK

Dates: 08-01 to 08-30



Optimization

• API calls are really slow

 Limited number of API calls per minute



- Threaded API calls
 - Concurrent.futures library
 - Doing multiple searches concurrently
 - Searches multiple dates at the same time
- Caching
 - Pickle library
 - Save API response to dictionary on runtime
 - Write dictionary to binary file on finished execution

Lessons learned

• Flights are really cheap (if you know where to look)

• The best search algorithm depends on the problem

• Finding admissible heuristics for real world problems is very hard

Future work

- User determined constraints
 - Price, bagage, number of travellers
 - Choose countries NOT to go to
 - Choose countries to prioritize (fuzzy constraints)
- Use "live" Skyscanner API data
- Improve presentation of routes (Website or similar)
- Add hotel price search for the duration of the stay via hotels API

Questions?