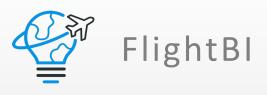


April 2025 – Warsaw Poland

Enhancing Airline Revenue Management Intelligence through Large Language Models and Machine Learning

Dr. Clement Zhang



Limitations of Traditional Aviation BI Systems Transforming Aviation BI with AI LLMs for Automated Query Generation Agenda **Data Analysis & Recommendation AI-Powered Data Visualization Next-Gen Demand Forecasting Question & Answer**

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Limitations of Traditional Aviation BI Systems

Traditional BI System



Manual Reporting



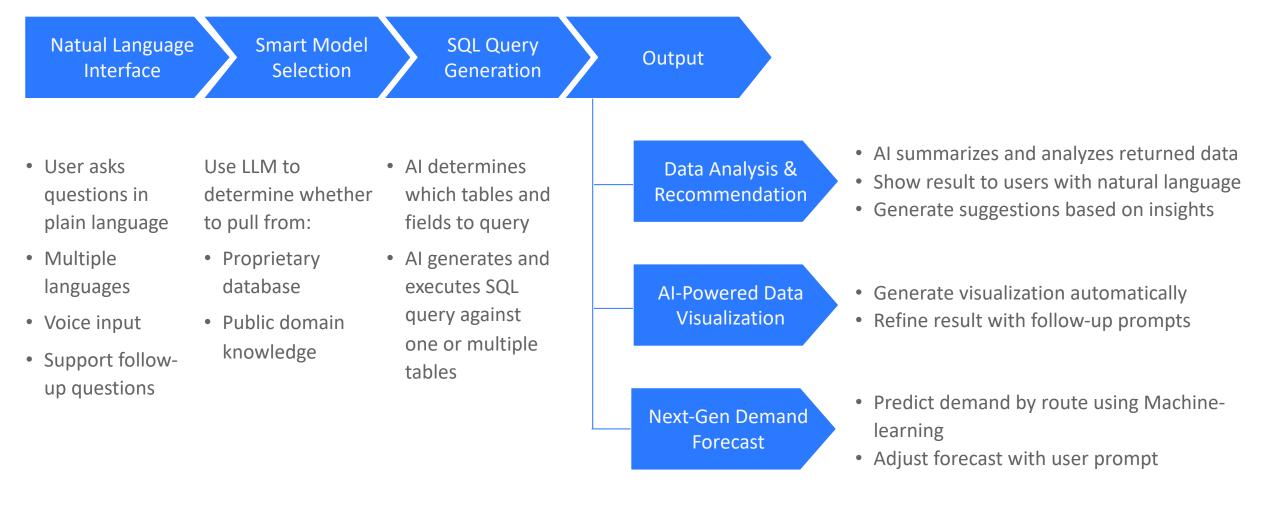
Fragmented Tools

Description	Depends on specialized analysts to write and execute SQL queries and generate data reports and charts	Navigate multiple interfaces with predefined queries and reports for different types of intelligence
Limitations	 Time-consuming: require back-and- forth communication with data analyst 	 Steep learning curves for different types of analysis Predefined queries and reports constrain users from exploring data freely or responding quickly to new business questions
	 Different departments compete for the scarce data analyst resource 	
	 High cost 	



Transforming Aviation BI with AI: The New Model

AI-Powered Aviation BI System



Natural Language Interface & Contextual Intelligence





Conversational Queries: Ask complex questions in everyday language without technical SQL knowledge **Multilingual Support:** Interact with data in your preferred language, removing international usage barriers LLM Example: OpenAI GPT-4, Google Gemini, Anthropic Claude, Meta LLaMA3



Voice-Activated Analysis: Fast hands-free input while reviewing other materials or in transit Model Example: OpenAI Whisper, Google Speech-to-text, Amazon Transcribe, Apple Speech Framework



Follow-up Questions: Remember previous conversations and context

Approach 1: Front-end memory

- Remember conversations at the front-end
- Framework Example: Angular, React

Approach 2: Back-end memory

- Enable AI Agent Memory (User name based or User session based)
- Agent Example: LangChain, LlamaIndex, Haystack

Smart Model Selection



Closed-Book Model

A regular AI model that generates responses only from its internal training data, i.e., public domain knowledge

RAG (Retrieval-Augmented Generation)

Combine a large language model (LLM) with proprietary knowledge sources (e.g., documents, websites, databases)

Approach 1: Rule-based data model selection (based on keywords or specific prompt)
Approach 2: ML-based categorization (learn from examples)
Approach 3: LLM-Based Meta Reasoning (self reflective LLM)
Approach 4: Confidence Scoring (LLM + RAG fallback)

Automated Query Generation



Key Success Factors

- Table Metadata (e.g. Dom_Mkt_AL)
 - Database View
 - Metadata Table

Accurate Prompt

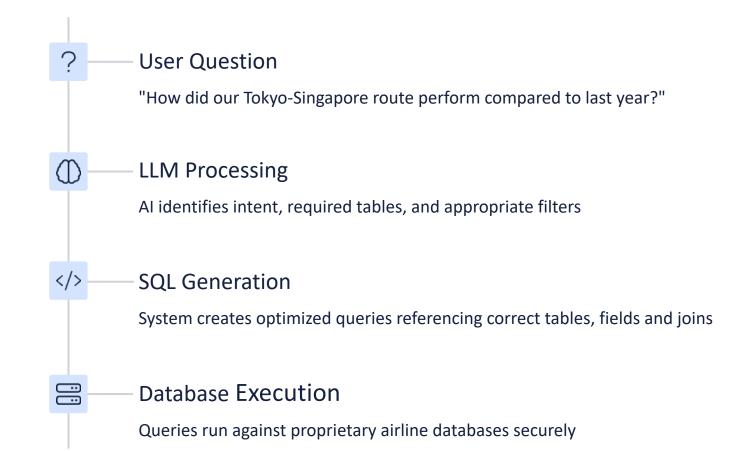
- SQL dialect (e.g., Snowflake)
- System prompt (data analyst)

Model Selection

- Different vendors, e.g., ChatGPT vs. Gemini vs. DeepSeek
- Different models, e.g., ChatGPT 40 vs. ChatGPT 3.5 turbo

Model Fine-Tuning

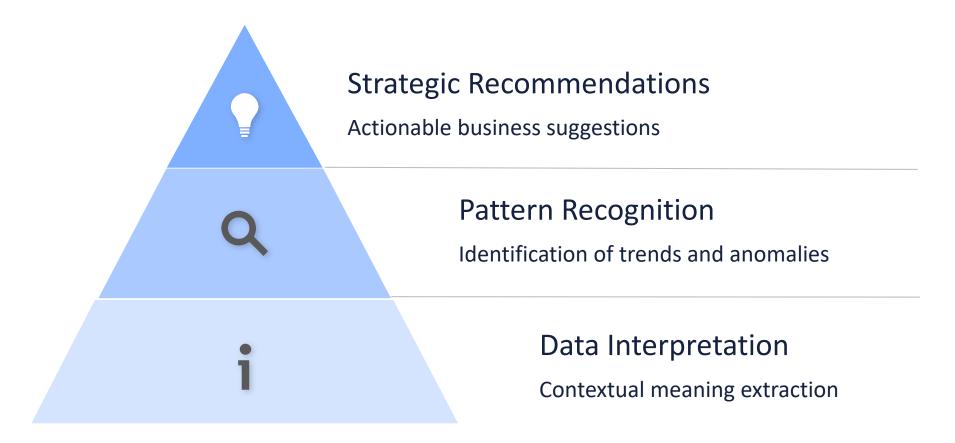
RAG Process



Al Summarization, Analysis & Recommendation



AI-Powered Data Analysis



AI-Powered Data Visualization



Definition

- Generated directly from AI responses
- Visuals updated through conversational requests and follow-up questions



Direct AI Visualization

- Use AI models to directly create the visualization from data
 - e.g., GPT-4+, Gemini, Claude, Excel Copilot

No Library Dependency & Future Proof



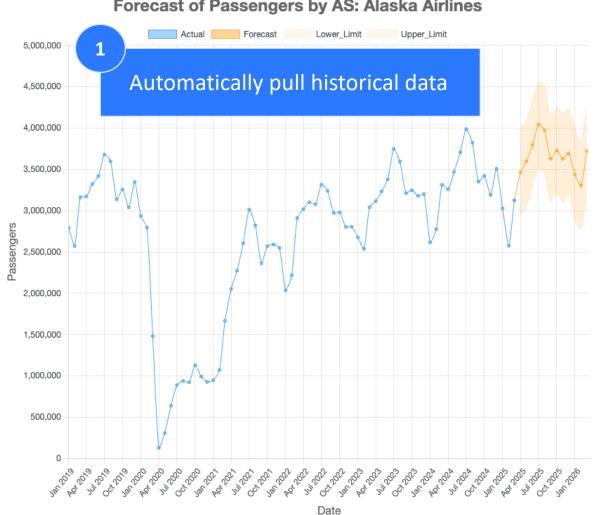
AI Chart Configuration

- Use AI models to generate a JSON object with all charting parameters and chart data
- Render the JSON object with a chart library, such as Chart.js

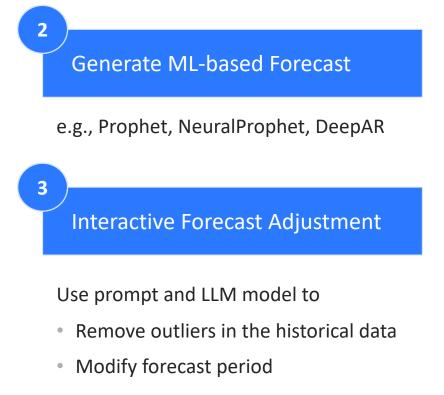
Better Interactivity and Web-native

Next-Gen Demand Forecast









- Incorporate Holiday & Event database
- Adjust seasonality and trend sensitivity
- Apply cap and floor

Q & A



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