

# Load Estimation and Prediction on Passport Data Using Linear Regression

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**Abstract** - This paper is a small approach in providing solutions to the various problems faced by various passport issuing authorities all across the country and thereby can be proved to be one of the effective measures in analyzing various trends that appear in the issued passports. By analyzing the trends forming in the issued passports, based on the previous records, various passport authorities are able to develop a deeper understanding of the various classes of the population, their need, and behaviour.

The question this work can provide the solution to can be given as follows:

**“How many passports are expected to be issued in following few years based on the record of number of passports issued in last few years?”**

**Keywords:** Load estimation, Prediction, Regression, Weka tool.

## I. INTRODUCTION

A passport is a government-issued travel document that certifies the identity and nationality of its holder for the purpose of international travel. The elements of identity contained in all standardized passports include information about the holder, including name, date of birth, sex and place of birth.

A passport displays nationality, but not the place of residence of the passport holder. The passport holder is normally entitled to re-enter the country that issued the passport in accordance with the laws of that country, and in some instances of gaining a new citizenship, to enter that country for the first time. A passport does not necessarily grant the passport holder entry into any other country, nor to consular protection while abroad or other privileges, such as immunity from arrest or prosecution. Those rights and privileges, if and when applicable, arise from international treaties.

Types of passport:-

- Passport (also called tourist passport or regular passport) - The most common form of passport, issued to citizens and other nationals. Occasionally, children are registered within the parents' passport, making it equivalent to a family passport.
- Official passport (also called service passport or special passport) - Issued to government employees for work-related travel, and their accompanying dependents.
- Diplomatic passport - Issued to government officials and their accompanying dependents for work-related international travel.
- Emergency passport (also called temporary passport) - Issued to persons whose passports were lost or stolen, without time to obtain a replacement. Laissez-passer is also used for this purpose.

- Collective passport - Issued to defined groups for travel together to particular destinations, such as a group of school children on a school trip.
- Family passport - Issued to an entire family. There is one passport holder, and they may travel alone or with one or more other family members. A family member who is not the passport holder cannot use the passport for travel unless accompanied by the passport.

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### A. Definition Of The Problem

The problem defined in this work generally focuses on providing solution to the following question:

How many passports are expected to be issued in following few years based on the record of number of passports issued in last few years?

### B. Significance Of The Problem

By analyzing the growth in the number of issued passports, based on the previous records, and thus predicting the estimate of number of passports that can be issued in coming few years, various passport authorities are able to develop a deeper understanding of the various classes of the population, their need, and behaviour. Understanding the requirements of the population through the passports issued in last some years and level of engagement with the authorities, is the key to unlock the strategy of effective marketing.

## II. RESEARCH BACKGROUND

The research strategy adopted was to conduct a survey to gather information required to solve the problems specified in the work. The fieldwork was conducted at the sites during the period from February 2014 to May 2014. The main data collection techniques used in this research study were semi-structured interviews, group discussion, participant observation, documentation analysis and questionnaires.

Visit to NIC (National Information Centre) was conducted a few times for the purpose of the system study required in analysis and collection of required data.

Collection of data – the whole data regarding to passport was mainly collected from the TCS (TATA Consultancy

Services) office which handles all the information related to passports these days.

The database used for this paper consists of a record of total number of passports issued in 11 years (2000 to 2010).

#### A. Data Analysis

- Primary data was first collected from NIC (National Information Centre) and TCS (TATA Consultancy Services) office branch which handles the passport information.
- The collected data is analyzed to finalize the entire database needed to solve the problem defined. For this work, a record of total number of passports issued in 11 years (2000 to 2010) in 6 cities (Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkatta, Pune, Jaipur and Chandigarh) is taken.
- The database attributes are finalized for the database needed in the proposed work.
- Database is then populated and data analysis is done using the specified tools (Linear Regression using MS Excel in this case).
- Results of data analysis is done and described in detail further in this work.

### III. LITERATURE REVIEW

A Research Paper given by Sauli Kivikunnas on June 29<sup>th</sup>, 2011, surveys trend analysis methods and their applications in process industry. Basic principles of several methods are presented together with known applications in process monitoring, diagnosis and control. In the first place, the methods presented analyse process measurements or some calculated quantities as time series using various pattern recognition methods. Also computationally much lighter methods such as linear regression based methods are included.

This paper has been devoted to presenting some promising approaches to process trend analysis. Although the methodological background varies considerably in the presented approaches, certain common features can be found:

- Most of the authors refer to the emulation of human perception and reasoning capabilities in motivating their work.
- Trend analysis operates as a complementing, not as standalone system and normally provides information to some Reasoning mechanism.
- Computational efficiency issues play an essential role in development towards on-line systems.
- No firm design methodologies can be found.

One perspective is to integrate trend analysis with systems providing for adequate temporal reasoning capabilities. Another direction for further research could be the investigation of possibilities of trend information in supervisory control.

In conclusion: Trend analysis has found its place in process monitoring, diagnosis and control but is still in its infancy. To date, only demonstrations with industrial data have been published.

In another Research paper presented by Haixun Wang and Jian Pei (in July 2008), there is a work done on the task of clustering is to identify classes of similar objects among a

set of objects. The definition of similarity varies from one clustering model to another. However, in most of these models the concept of similarity is often based on such metrics as Manhattan distance, Euclidean distance or other  $L_p$  distances. In other words, similar objects must have close values in at least a set of dimensions. In this paper, we explore a more general type of similarity. Under the pCluster model we proposed, two objects are similar if they exhibit a coherent pattern on a subset of dimensions. The new similarity concept models a wide range of applications. For instance, in DNA microarray analysis, the expression levels of two genes may rise and fall synchronously in response to a set of environmental stimuli. Although the magnitude of their expression.

As for future work, we believe the concept of similarity in pattern distance spaces has opened the door to quite a few research topics. For instance, currently, the similarity model used in data retrieval and nearest neighbor search is based on value similarity. By extending the model to reflect pattern similarity will benefit a lot of applications and will help in evaluation of degree in similarity in trends.

### IV. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Since we know that the problem is to identify the record or some data sets from a large database so there is need of some technique to retrieve the data sets. For this, various data mining techniques are used for mining the useful information or records.

#### A. Data Mining

Data mining (the analysis step of the "Knowledge Discovery in Databases" process, or KDD), an interdisciplinary subfield of computer science, is the computational process of discovering patterns in large data sets involving methods at the intersection of artificial intelligence, machine learning, statistics, and database systems. The overall goal of the data mining process is to extract information from a data set and transform it into an understandable structure for further use. Aside from the raw analysis step, it involves database and data management aspects, data pre-processing, model and inference considerations, interestingness metrics, complexity considerations, post-processing of discovered structures, visualization, and online updating.

Generally, data mining (sometimes called data or knowledge discovery) is the process of analyzing data from different perspectives and summarizing it into useful information - information that can be used to increase revenue, cuts costs, or both. Data mining software is one of a number of analytical tools for analyzing data. It allows users to analyze data from many different dimensions or angles, categorize it, and summarize the relationships identified. Technically, data mining is the process of finding correlations or patterns among dozens of fields in large relational databases.

#### B. Regression Analysis

In statistics, regression analysis is a statistical process for estimating the relationships among variables. It includes many techniques for modeling and analyzing several variables, when the focus is on the relationship between

a dependent variable and one or more independent variables. More specifically, regression analysis helps one understand how the typical value of the dependent variable (or 'criterion variable') changes when any one of the independent variables is varied, while the other independent variables are held fixed. Most commonly, regression analysis estimates the conditional expectation of the dependent variable given the independent variables – that is, the average value of the dependent variable when the independent variables are fixed. Less commonly, the focus is on a quantile, or other location parameter of the conditional distribution of the dependent variable given the independent variables. In all cases, the estimation target is a function of the independent variables called the regression function. In regression analysis, it is also of interest to characterize the variation of the dependent variable around the regression function which can be described by a probability distribution.

Regression analysis is widely used for prediction and forecasting, where its use has substantial overlap with the field of machine learning. Regression analysis is also used to understand which among the independent variables are related to the dependent variable, and to explore the forms of these relationships. In restricted circumstances, regression analysis can be used to infer causal relationships between the independent and dependent variables.

Regression analysis provides:

- Regression analysis can be used to identify the line or curve which provides the best fit through a set of data points.
- This curve can be useful to identify a trend in the data, whether it is linear, parabolic, or of some other form.
- R squared value shown on the graph indicates the goodness of fit for the line through the given points.
- R squared value of 1.0, means that all points lie exactly on a straight line with no scatter. Knowing X lets you predict Y perfectly.

**C. Problem Statement: Load Estimation And Prediction Using Auto Regression Technique:-**

In this problem, we desire to estimate or predict the load or the number of passports that can be issued in coming few years based on the records of the number of passports already issued in last few years. Therefore, for obtaining such results, the records are first fetched from the given database, then the Auto regression technique is applied to predict trends on the basis of past data records to identify whether patterns identified so far are repeating or not. In the given problem, we have the total number of passports issued in 11 years from 2000 to 2010, and then we need to predict the estimate number of passports that are likely to be issued in next 5 years. For obtaining the result, Linear Regression is applied on the given data and as a result, an equation of following type will be generated:

$$Y = mx + b$$

The equation  $y = mx + b$  algebraically describes a straight line for a set of data with one independent variable where x is the independent variable, y is the dependent

variable, m represents the slope of the line, and b represents the y-intercept.

The following diagram depicts a brief working description for solving the problem, where the estimated output is the forecast of number of passports to be issued in next 5 years:

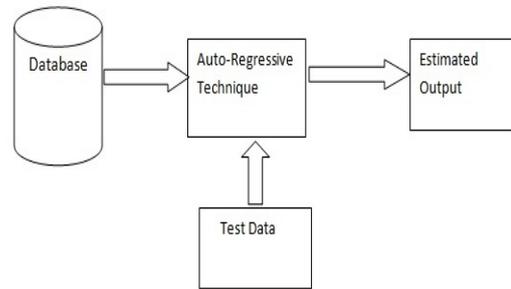


Figure 1: Diagrammatic representation of proposed problem.

**V. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

For obtaining the result for the proposed work, a database containing total number of passports issued in 6 cities for 11 years (2000 to 2010) was created. These 6 cities are: Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkatta, Pune, Jaipur and Chandigarh. The database was formed as follows:

CITY	YEAR											PREDICTED VALUES IN NEXT 5 YEARS		
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2015	2016	2017
DELHI	71626	97251	211519	430149	707852	853333	966295	1180877	1249233	1302219	1478990	2309514		
MUMBAI	96880	175378	296213	514275	882969	924244	1070665	1099678	1124712	1255536	1538860	2227686		
KOLKATTA	58196	91393	1021173	205475	492023	436591	469252	576785	673020	689514	888378	1310805		
PUNE	47942	79872	92980	187690	243401	407722	533017	424019	631195	687302	746234	1128425		
JAIPUR	44209	30991	36556	75906	105169	339146	690213	724201	795212	867126	826784	1451579		
CHANDIGARH	27990	50478	68823	78940	86897	84789	101756	147597	286574	365473	393767	504606		

Figure 2: Database formed for solving the problem.

On applying the linear regression technique, for the following cities the results were obtained as:-

**A. Delhi:**

For X-axis taken as the year from 2000 to 2010 and Y-axis taken as number of passports issued in Delhi, the following was obtained

$$y = 152816x - 136043$$

$$y = 2309013 \quad (\text{for } x = 16)$$

$$R^2 = 0.9775$$

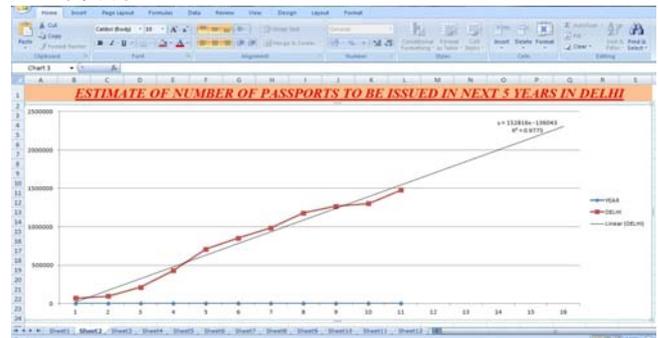


Figure 3: Graph depicting estimate of number of passports to be issued in next 5 years in Delhi.

**B. Mumbai:**

For X-axis taken as the year from 2000 to 2010 and Y-axis taken as number of passports issued in Mumbai, the following was obtained

$$y = 140864x - 26137$$

$$y = 2227686 \quad (\text{for } x = 16)$$

$$R^2 = 0.953$$

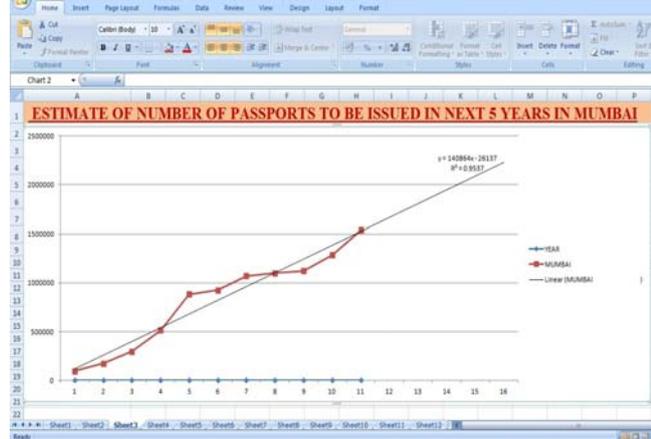


Figure 4: Graph depicting estimate of number of passports to be issued in next 5 years in Mumbai.

**C. Kolkatta**

For X-axis taken as the year from 2000 to 2010 and Y-axis taken as number of passports issued in Kolkatta, the following was obtained.

$$y = 86510x - 73361$$

$$y = 1310805 \quad (\text{for } x = 16)$$

$$R^2 = 0.952$$

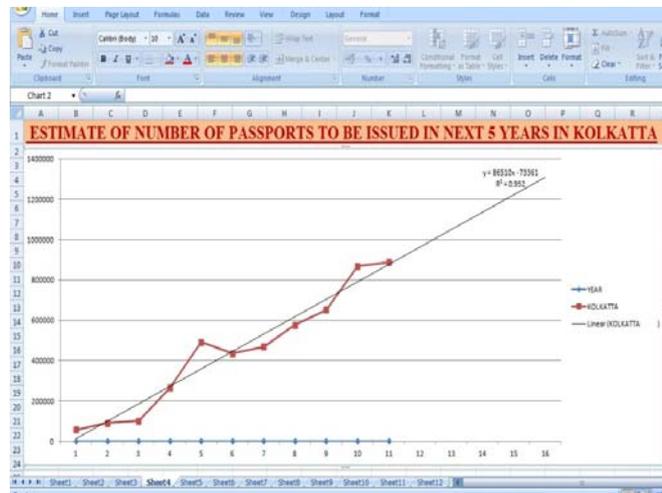


Figure 5 : Graph depicting estimate of number of passports to be issued in next 5 years in Kolkatta.

**D. Pune**

For X-axis taken as the year from 2000 to 2010 and Y-axis taken as number of passports issued in Pune, the following was obtained.

$$y = 75573x - 82736$$

$$y = 1126425 \quad (\text{for } x = 16)$$

$$R^2 = 0.9554$$

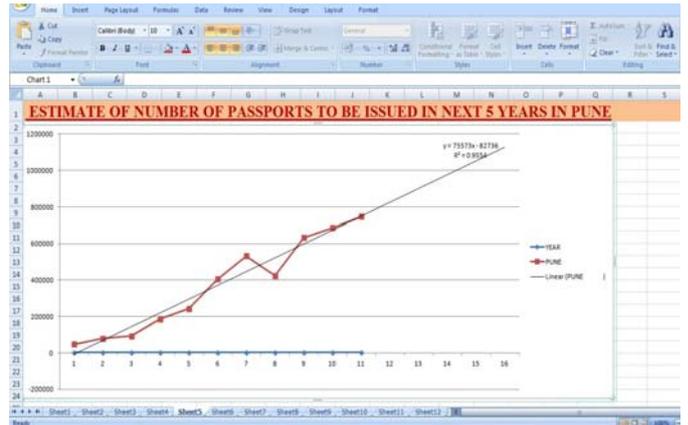


Figure 6: Graph depicting estimate of number of passports to be issued in next 5 years in Pune.

**E. Jaipur**

For X-axis taken as the year from 2000 to 2010 and Y-axis taken as number of passports issued in Jaipur, the following was obtained.

$$y = 102419x - 180330$$

$$y = 1458379 \quad (\text{for } x = 16)$$

$$R^2 = 0.8958$$

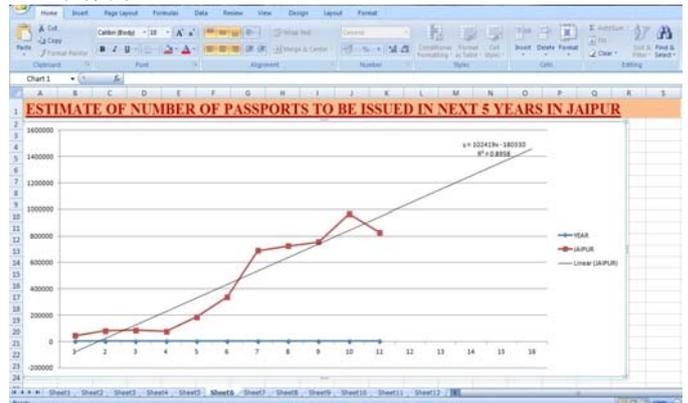


Figure 7: Graph depicting estimate of number of passports to be issued in next 5 years in Jaipur.

**F. Chandigarh**

For X-axis taken as the year from 2000 to 2010 and Y-axis taken as number of passports issued in Chandigarh, the following was obtained.

$$y = 35155x - 56079$$

$$y = 506406 \quad (\text{for } x = 16)$$

$$R^2 = 0.8106$$

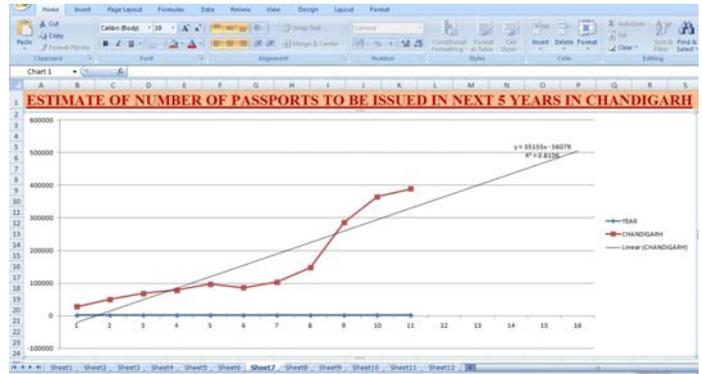


Figure 8: Graph depicting estimate of number of passports to be issued in next 5 years in Chandigarh.

YEAR	DELHI	MUMBAI	KOLKATTA	PUNE	JAIPUR	CHANDIGARH
2000	71626	96880	58196	47642	44269	27890
2001	97251	175378	91303	78872	80991	50478
2002	211535	296213	102173	92861	86586	68923
2003	430149	514275	265475	185690	75906	78940
2004	707852	882969	492023	243401	185169	96897
2005	853333	924244	436591	405722	339346	86789
2006	986298	1070665	469252	533017	689213	103756
2007	1180877	1099678	576785	424019	725420	147897
2008	1269233	1124712	653020	633135	755232	286574
2009	1302239	1285536	869514	687102	967126	365473
2010	1478990	1538960	888378	746234	826784	389765
<u>2015</u>	<u>2309013</u>	<u>2227686</u>	<u>1310805</u>	<u>1126425</u>	<u>1458379</u>	<u>506406</u>

Table 1: Result obtained for the problem: Estimate of number of passports likely to be issued in all cities in next 5 years.

From the above described results for all the different cities, we can obtain an estimate of total number of passports that can be issued in coming few years in each city. The regression technique is used for predicting the load estimate.

Therefore on combining all the results, we get the following table depicting the estimated number of passports that are likely to be issued in next 5 years:

## VI. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE SCOPE

Understanding various trends and predicting these trends in advance in passport systems help to know the various aspects of the nation's growth and development and thereby focussing on the areas of the population which are either blooming or need more attention, Industry analysis across fast moving consumer goods and services, including market performance, market size, company and brand shares and profiles of leading companies and brands; data and analysis on consumer lifestyles, population trends, and socioeconomic analysis for every country, lifestyle and consumer type down to the city level; timely commentary on factors influencing the global, regional and local business environment; surveys exploring consumer opinions, attitudes and behaviors. The most important part discussed in the given project is to estimate or predict the load or the number of passports that can be issued in coming few years based on the number of passports already being issued in last few years. This analysis thus can help the authorities in predicting the nation's development in coming years.

In future, this project can be useful for various reasons, some of these may be:

- Data and analysis on consumer lifestyles, population trends, and socioeconomic analysis for every country.
- Lifestyle and consumer type down to the city level; timely commentary on factors influencing the global, regional and local business environment.

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