ASSOCIATION FOR TALENT AND MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT

URBANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT ACADEMIC SEMINAR

3rd January ,2024

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A Flight Recommender System Tailored to Individual Preferences Using Link Prediction in Aviation Data

Ho Yin Kan

Macao Polytechnic University

Abstract:

Providing suitable flight recommendations to passengers is crucial for ensuring customer satisfaction and maintaining strong relationships with them in airline companies. Determining the appropriateness of a flight for a passenger is a complex task that depends on various factors. These factors include individual preferences, flight quality, and the possibility of flight cancellations or delays. Considering all these factors simultaneously is essential in making appropriate flight recommendations. The abundance of flight data further complicates this issue.

In this article, we present a personalized flight recommender system to address these challenges. Our proposed method utilizes a link prediction strategy to model user profiles and habits, narrowing down the set of feasible recommendations. Additionally, we employ a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) to predict the likelihood of flight cancellations or delays. This enables our system to provide passengers with recommendations that maximize their satisfaction based on this information combined with flight features.

To handle large flight datasets and increase processing speed, our approach utilizes clustering. We distribute the data into clusters using the K-Means algorithm, and the recommendation process is based on the cluster with the least distance to the user's features.

We tested the performance of our proposed method using real flight data. The experiments evaluated the accuracy of our model in predicting flight delays/cancellations and the accuracy of the recommendations it provides. The results showed that the CNN model employed in our method achieved an

average accuracy of 95.13% in predicting flight delays/cancellations, surpassing the compared methods by at least 2.4% improvement. Additionally, our recommender system reported an accuracy value of 72.31%, outperforming the compared works by 15.6% and demonstrating its favorable performance in providing accurate recommendations.

Work-Based Learning: A Research Study on the Implementation of "The World Café" for Human Resources Training in Banks

Keith Chau

The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

Abstract:

Along with the "new norm" of Hong Kong's economic development, cross-activities among enterprises or different departments within an enterprise have become increasingly frequent. Enterprises or organizations want to create an in-house learning atmosphere to enhance their competitiveness, innovation, and vitality. However, facing the huge amount of information about training and high screening cost, enterprises or organizations find it difficult to choose a highly effective training mode for their staff in order to achieve their performance improvement. In response to this issue, "The World Café" (TWC) is applied to realize the integration of personal wisdom and collective wisdom. Not only can enterprises or organizations obtain the intended outcomes from the training, but also every participant in TWC can also gain self-confidence and inspiration. This training mode also helps to establish staff's higher corporate loyalty and develop their better sense of responsibility. It resolves three common problems found in some traditional training modes:

1. "Free-rider" phenomenon: Some individual participants may find it difficult to get involved into the discussion, while the atmosphere and the rotation mechanism in TWC could avoid this situation;
2. "Dominant speakers": Some participants may be relatively stronger and dominate in the discussion, while TWC emphasizes appreciation of others' ideas so as to achieve collective wisdom;
3. "Isolation" phenomenon: The results of the discussion among group mates may not be fully shared, while in TWC participants could share the results of their collective wisdom in a variety of forms, so it can be disseminated to all the participants.

TWC is currently applied and explored in various areas, such as action learning in mainland enterprises, government officials training, university education in enterprises, university innovations, and so forth. However, research of TWC in human resources training in banks is rare. How to promote the continuous practices and applications of TWC in human resources training in banks has become the information gap in the related area.

This paper tries to provide deep analyses of TWC in human resources training in banks based on case studies, with a view to enrich this concept in the training field.

"Teacher Education lays the Foundation of Nurturing Human Resources to be seen in a Hundred Years": The Philosophy of Education of Confucian Merchant Tin Ka Ping

Au Chi Kin

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Abstract:

It is true that the long-term development of China depends on the development of education, as the Chinese saying goes, it takes ten years to grow trees, but a hundred years to rear people, but upon its establishment, the country was blessed with the unconditional contributions and support of businesspeople. In terms of the situation in China in the 1980s, at the beginning of the country's reform and opening up, the establishment of many domestic institutions of primary, secondary and higher education relied on funding from patriotic businesspeople. When it comes to building schools throughout the entire country, promoting regional primary and secondary education, improving educational facilities, and introducing teaching technology, one particular businessman must be mentioned: the "Confucian businessman" Mr Ka-ping Tin. Tu (2008) and Yu (2018) have pointed out that Confucian businesspeople adopt Confucianism in business operation and charity participation such as building bridges and roads, subsidizing education, donating coffins, providing relief goods. In addition, King (2013), Duara (2014), and Wang (2018) claim that the notion that the late 21st century shows diverse modernization or a form of modernization that is different from that occurring in Europe and America should point to more emphasis on the relationship between Confucian culture and modernization taking place in Asia, the relationship between entrepreneurship demonstrated by Chinese businesspeople in Asia and Confucian culture, the once so-called Four Asian Dragons (Hong Kong, Singapore, Korea, and Taiwan), and Confucian businesspeople and Confucian business culture in Asia.

As an exemplary Confucian businessman, Ka-ping Tin (1919-2018) has

been chosen as the subject of this study regarding his Confucian businesspeople education philosophy and its applicability. In My blessed life. Funding teacher's college, investing in human resources for 100 years, Tin pointed out that teacher education lays the foundation of nurturing human resources to be seen in a hundred years, is the root for the greater China, and had had profound influences on himself. Tin has once said "Good shoots come from good bamboos, as good students come from good teachers." Good teachers are a prerequisite for education. "Teacher's colleges are an important base for training teachers." That was why Tin focused his funding for education on teacher training. Teacher training, on top of training teachers academically, nurtures teachers-to-be to be examples for students, representatives of ethics and discernment, and nurturers of virtues among students. In addition, funding teacher's training puts Confucius education in practice. With his emphasis on practicing ethics, promoting education, particularly teacher's training, Tin has been named by scholars as Confucius merchant, acclaiming him as an exemplary Confucius merchant for his knowledge and practice of Confucianism, as well as business richness and success.

Harmonizing Waterscapes and Soundscapes in Green Urban Planning for Sustainable Cities

Li Hui

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Abstract:

As urbanization accelerates, cities face a pressing need to integrate nature-based solutions into their planning frameworks. Green urban planning, encompassing the harmonization of waterscapes and soundscapes, emerges as a multifaceted approach to create sustainable and livable urban environments. This paper explores the synergy between waterscapes and soundscapes in the context of urban planning, highlighting the benefits and strategies for their integration.

Waterscapes, including rivers, lakes, ponds, and water features, offer a range of ecological and aesthetic benefits to urban areas. Beyond their visual appeal, waterscapes contribute to biodiversity conservation, stormwater management, and climate resilience. Integrating waterscapes into urban planning involves creating blue-green corridors that connect water bodies with green spaces, promoting ecological connectivity and enhancing urban biodiversity. Furthermore, sustainable water management techniques, such as constructed wetlands and green roofs, can be integrated to enhance water quality and mitigate flooding risks.

Simultaneously, attention to soundscapes is crucial for fostering healthy and enjoyable urban environments. Sound pollution, often from traffic and industrial activities, can have detrimental effects on public health and well-being. Green urban planning recognizes the importance of soundscapes by incorporating strategies to mitigate noise pollution. Vegetative buffers, such as tree-lined streets and parks, act as natural sound barriers, reducing the transmission of unwanted noise into residential and recreational areas. Additionally, the design of public spaces considers acoustic elements to create

tranquil environments conducive to relaxation and social interaction.

This research discusses case studies from cities worldwide that have successfully integrated harmonized waterscapes and soundscapes into their urban planning initiatives. Examples include the revitalization of waterfronts to create vibrant public spaces that combine serene waterscapes with carefully curated soundscapes, such as the use of water features and acoustic design elements.

In conclusion, the harmonization of waterscapes and soundscapes in green urban planning offers a comprehensive approach to creating sustainable and resilient cities. By prioritizing the integration of natural water features, sustainable water management practices, and thoughtful acoustic design, cities can enhance biodiversity, mitigate noise pollution, and improve the overall quality of life for residents. This study underscores the importance of viewing urban planning through a holistic lens that considers the interplay between nature, sound, and the built environment.

Urban Development and Noise Pollution: Recommendations for Urban Noise Control in Beijing

Yan Lirong

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Abstract:

With the development of industry and transportation, noise pollution has become a serious problem. Cities like New York, Beijing, Shanghai, London, and Tokyo receive the highest number of complaints about various types of pollution, with noise complaints being the most common. Taking Beijing in January 2021 as an example, there were over 10,000 environmental complaints, of which 66% were related to noise, surpassing complaints about other types of pollution.

Some people may think that noise only affects our sleep and study, but in reality, prolonged exposure to excessive noise can have a significant impact on our physical health. Noise can increase our heart rate, raise blood pressure, and sometimes cause blood vessel spasms. Some studies have even found that prolonged exposure to noise may affect brain development and lead to learning difficulties. To address urban noise issues, I propose the following three suggestions: 1) Strengthen urban green spaces; 2) Create noise maps of the city; 3) Establish automatic noise monitoring systems. Additionally, the government should enhance law enforcement, encourage businesses to use environmentally friendly technologies to reduce noise pollution, and promote public awareness of reducing the use of noise-generating devices. Together, we can create a quiet, comfortable, and healthy urban environment.

Greenery can help reduce noise pollution. Scientific experiments have found that different tree species have a significant impact on sound attenuation when sound passes through forests. For example, dense evergreen trees can attenuate sound by 23 decibels per 100 meters, while sparse trees only attenuate by 3

decibels. On average, different types of trees can significantly attenuate sound when it passes through forests. Green belts in urban areas also help alleviate people's discomfort with noise. Forest belts and sound barriers mainly reduce traffic noise through reflection and absorption. Well-designed sound barriers are excellent examples of noise control and can effectively reduce the impact of noise.

A noise map is created using sound simulation software and then checked and adjusted using actual measurement data to generate a map. This map visually displays the noise levels in different parts of the city and is usually represented by different colored lines, grids, and color bands. Noise maps are very useful for understanding the noise situation in a city. They are intuitive, convenient, and effective, becoming an important tool for urban noise management and playing a crucial role in understanding, monitoring, and preventing noise.

The government should also make good use of the data from noise maps, establish noise-sensitive areas, and set up automatic noise monitoring systems. These systems should be connected to supervisory and management departments, storing original monitoring records and taking responsibility for the authenticity and accuracy of the monitoring data, ensuring that the relevant areas comply with noise regulations.