

records trip details, including driver and customer IDs, trip distances, durations, pickup and drop locations, fare methods, and total fares. The dataset is designed to support analytical queries for performance monitoring, fare calculation, route optimization, and user behavior insights. It serves as a foundation for building data-driven solutions in the urban mobility domain.

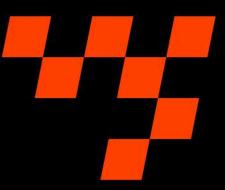
Start Presentation



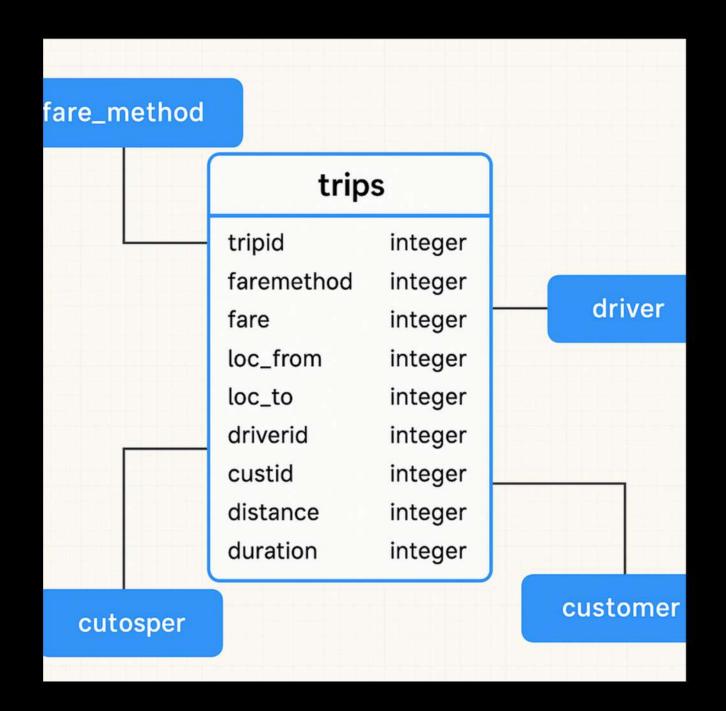


GOAL

To design and implement a relational database that captures and analyzes cab ride data, enabling insights into trip patterns, fare trends, and customerdriver interactions.

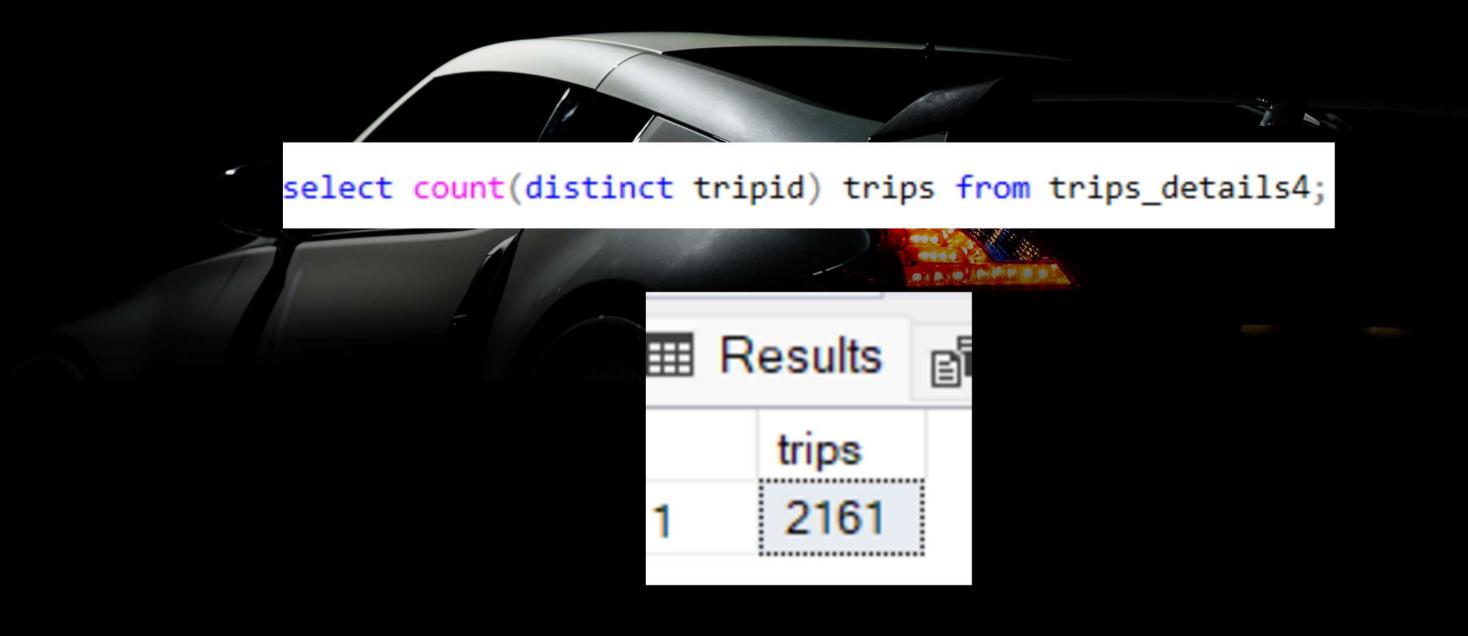


SCHEMA

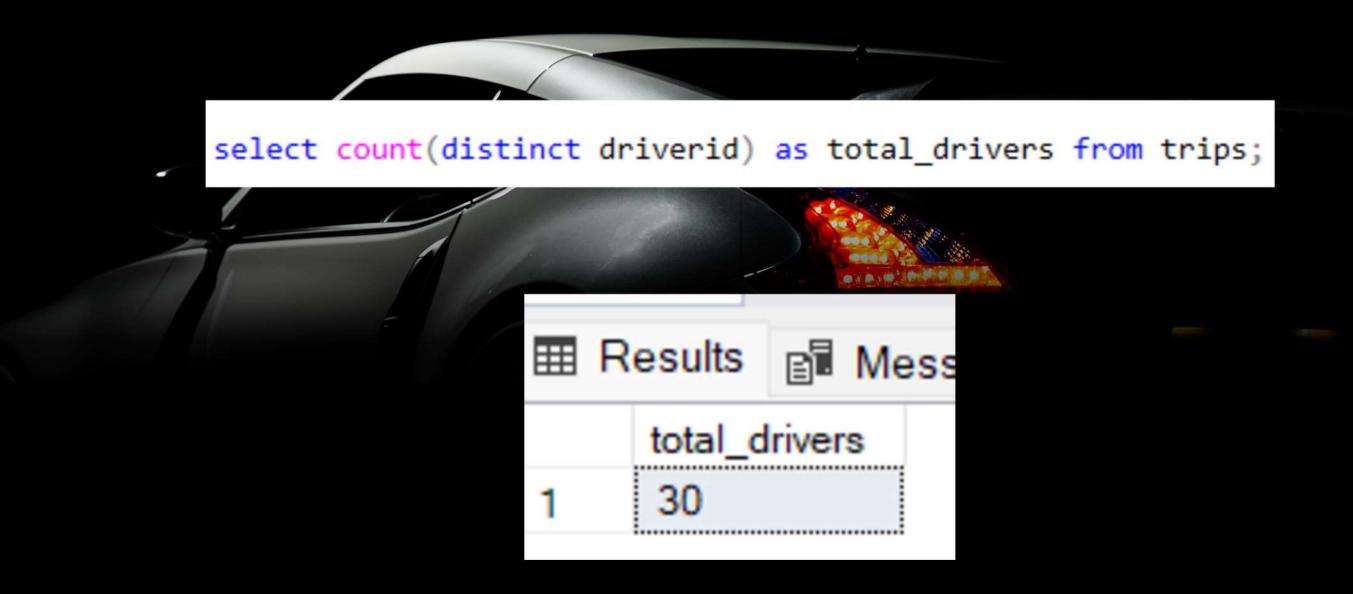




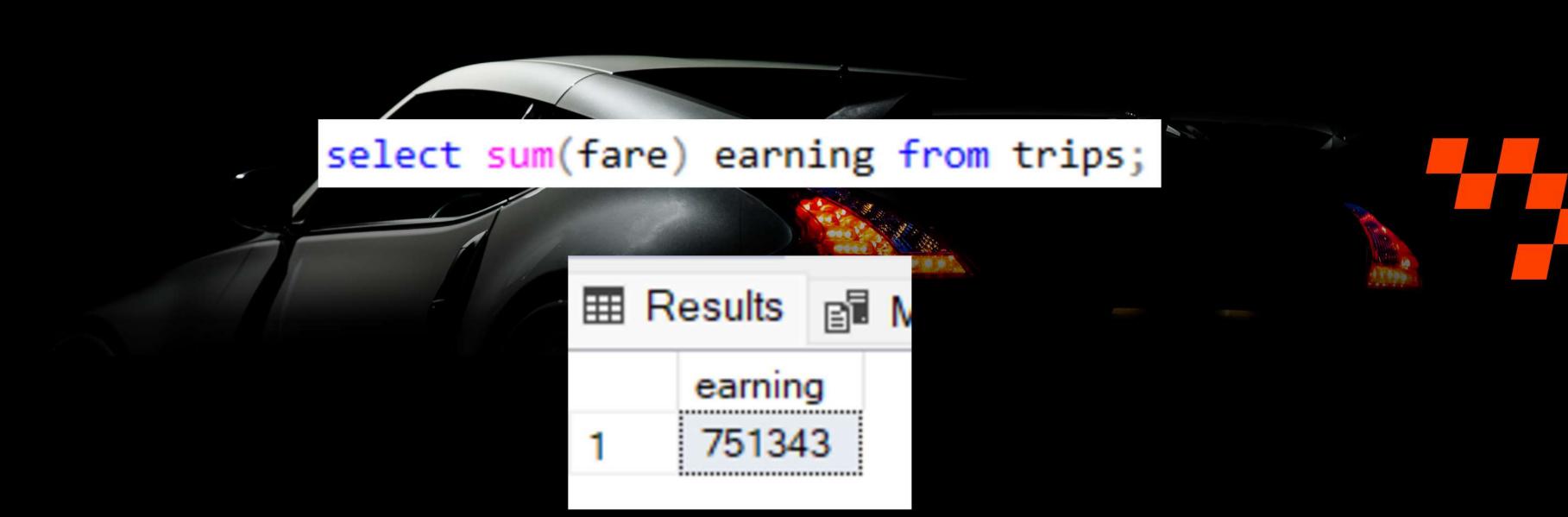
TOTAL TRIPS



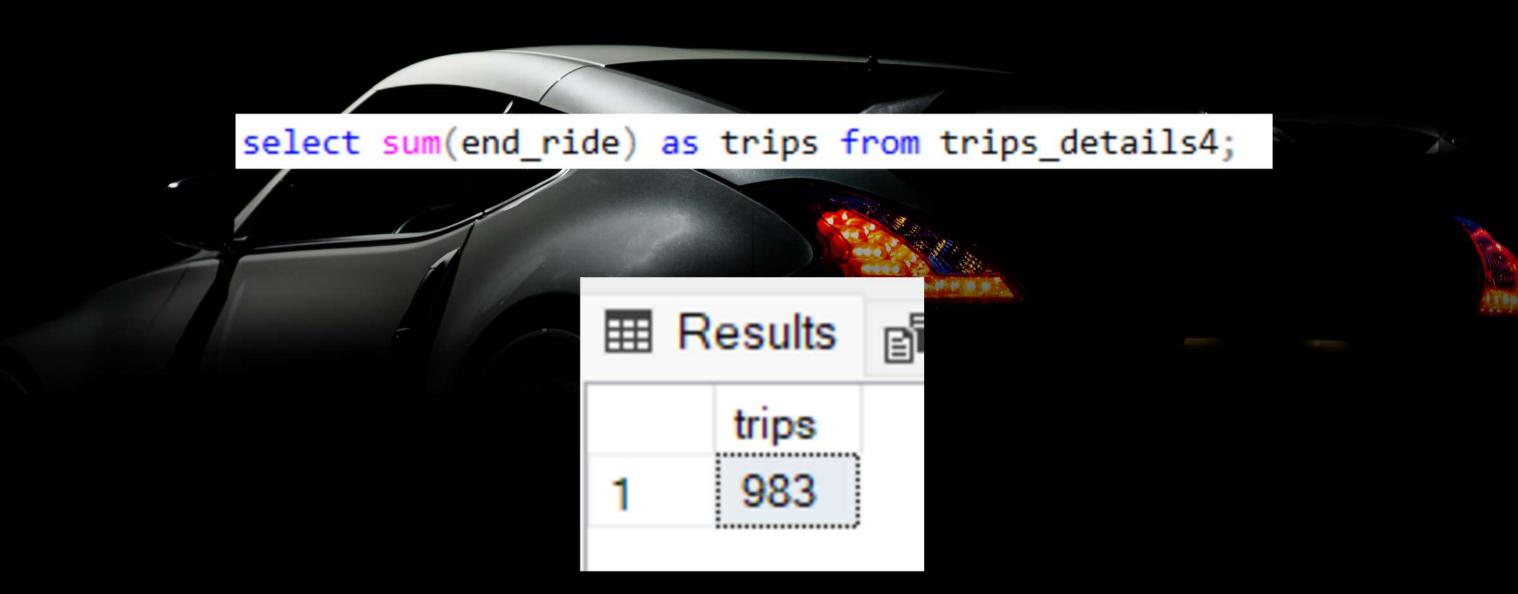
TOTAL DRIVERS



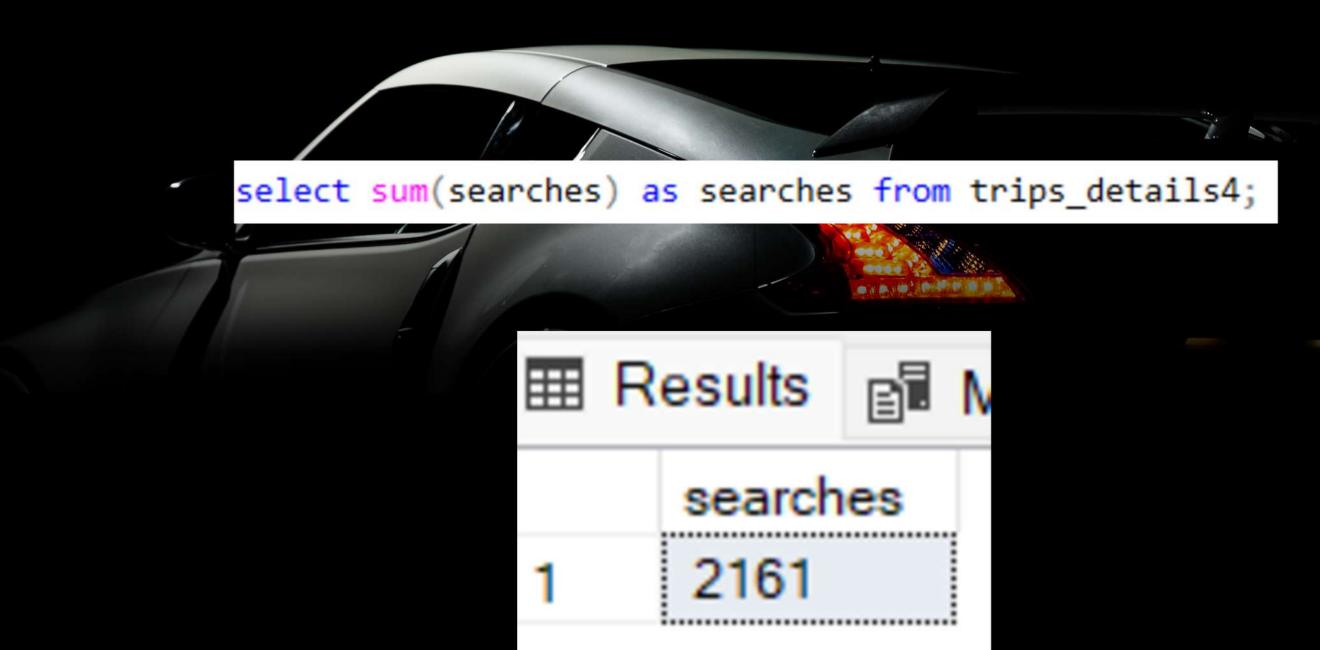
TOTAL EARNINGS



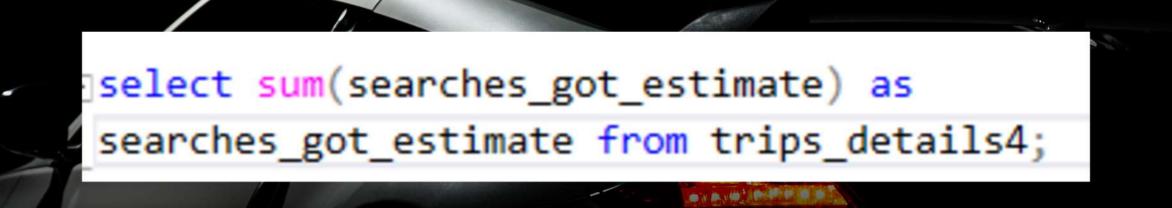
TOTAL COMPLETED TRIPS

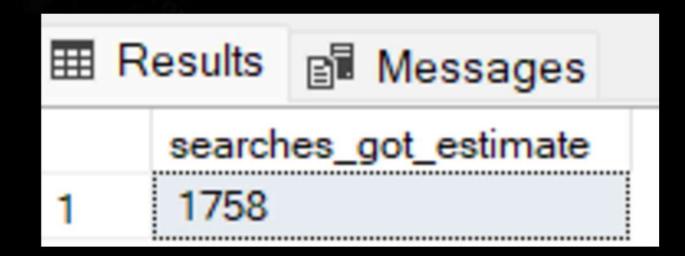


TOTAL SEARCHES

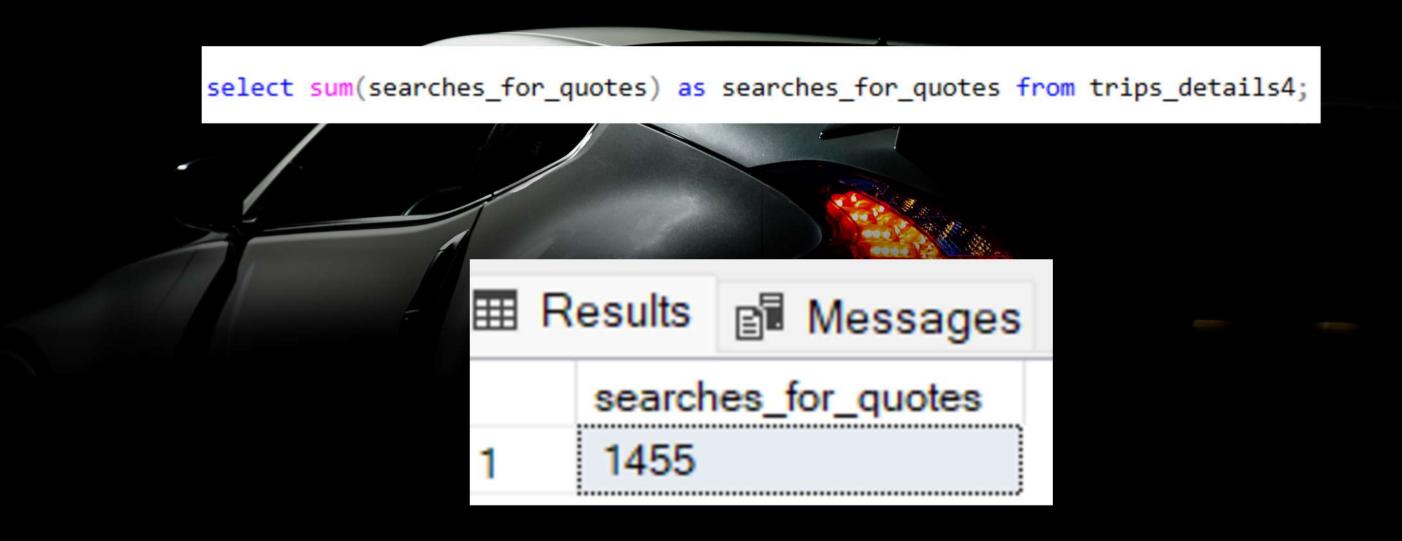


TOTAL SEARCHES WHICH GOT ESTIMATE



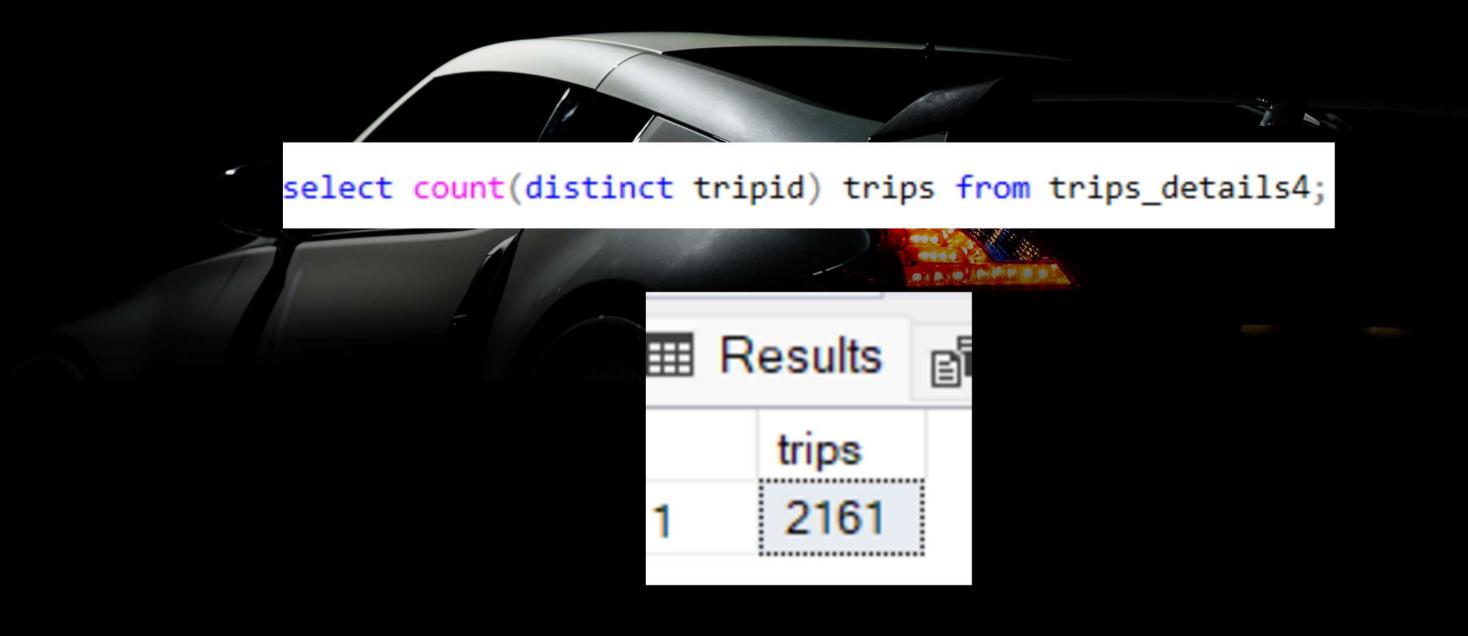


TOTAL SEARCHES FOR QUOTES

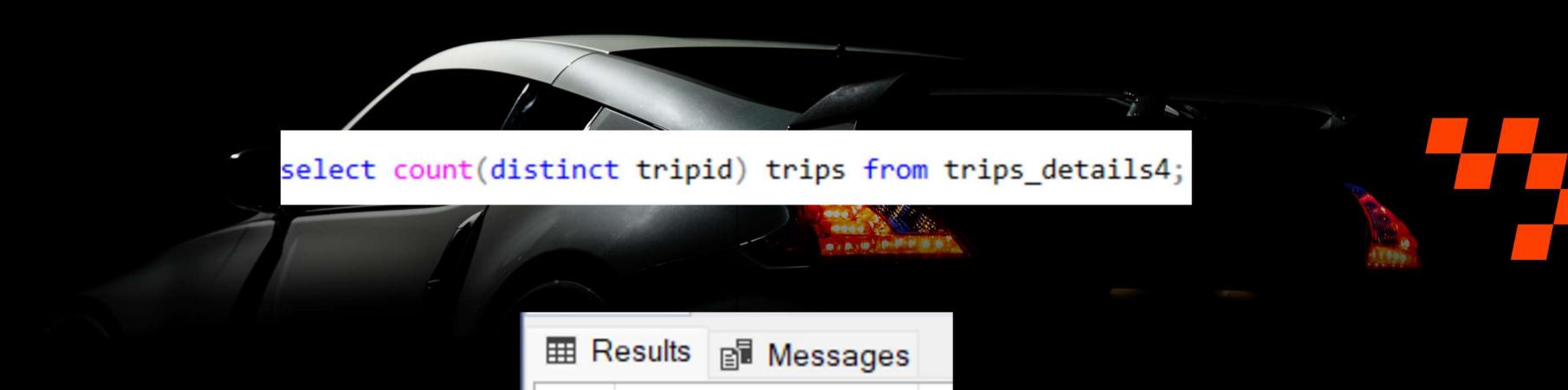




TOTAL TRIPS



TOTAL SEARCHES WHICH GOT QUOTES



searches_got_quotes

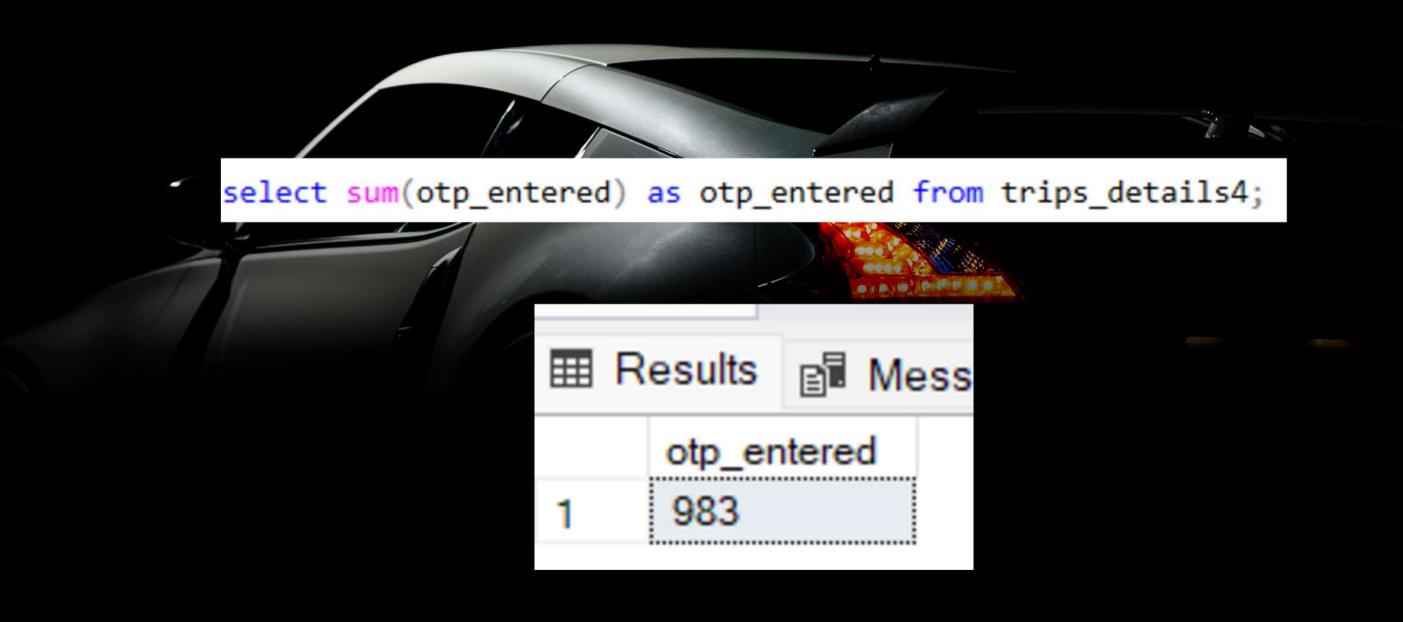


TOTAL DRIVER CANCELLED

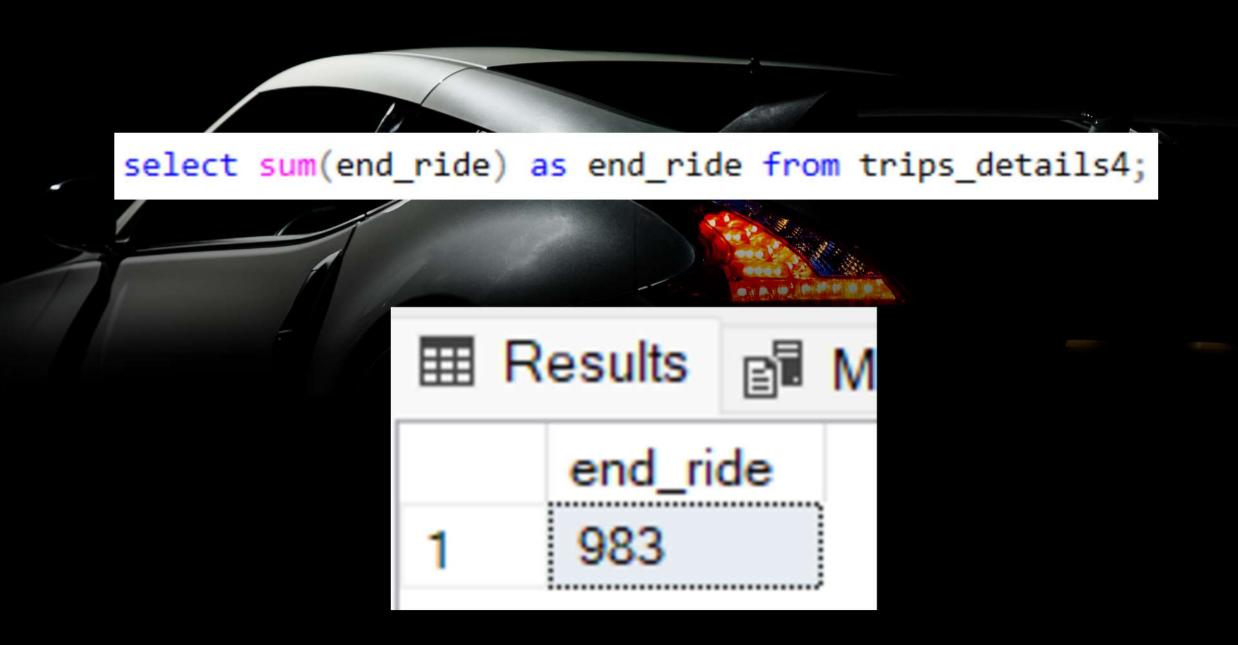
```
select count(*) select SUM(driver_not_cancelled) AS
trips_cancelled_by_driver from trips_details4;

trips_cancelled_by_driver
1 1140
```

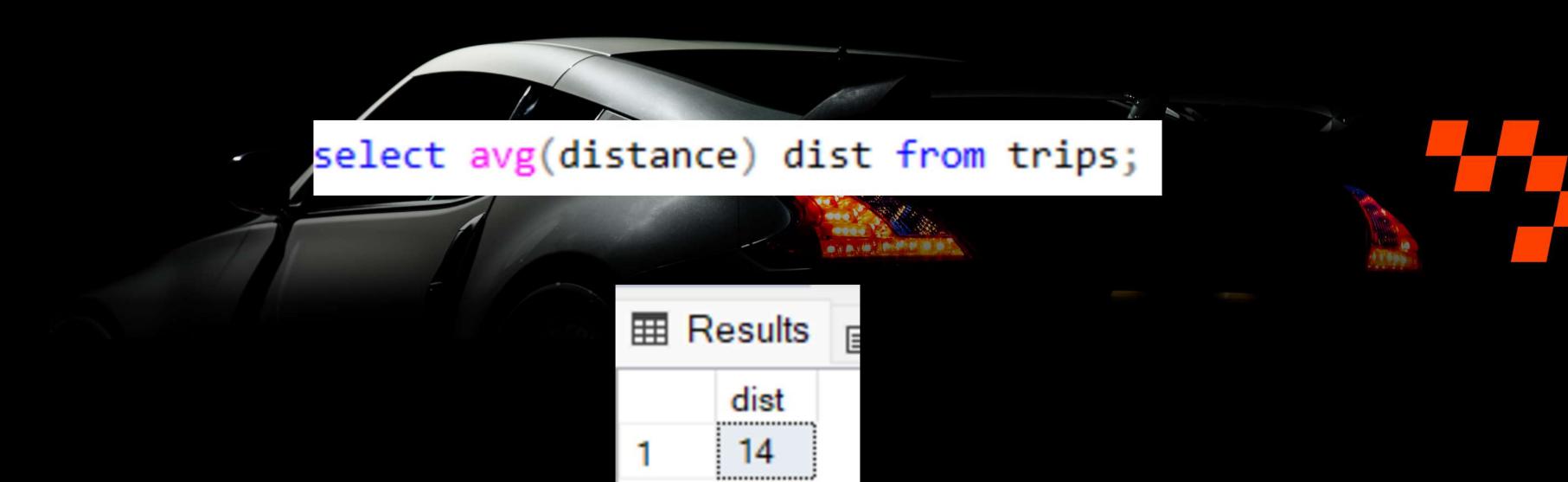
TOTAL OTP ENTERED



TOTAL END RIDE

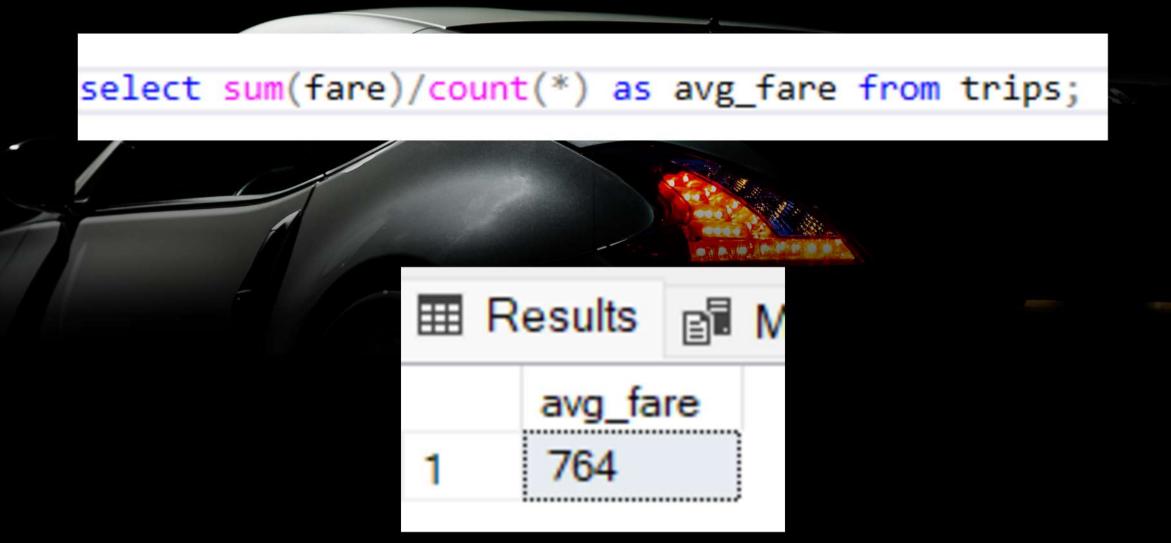


AVERAGE DISTANCE PER TRIP

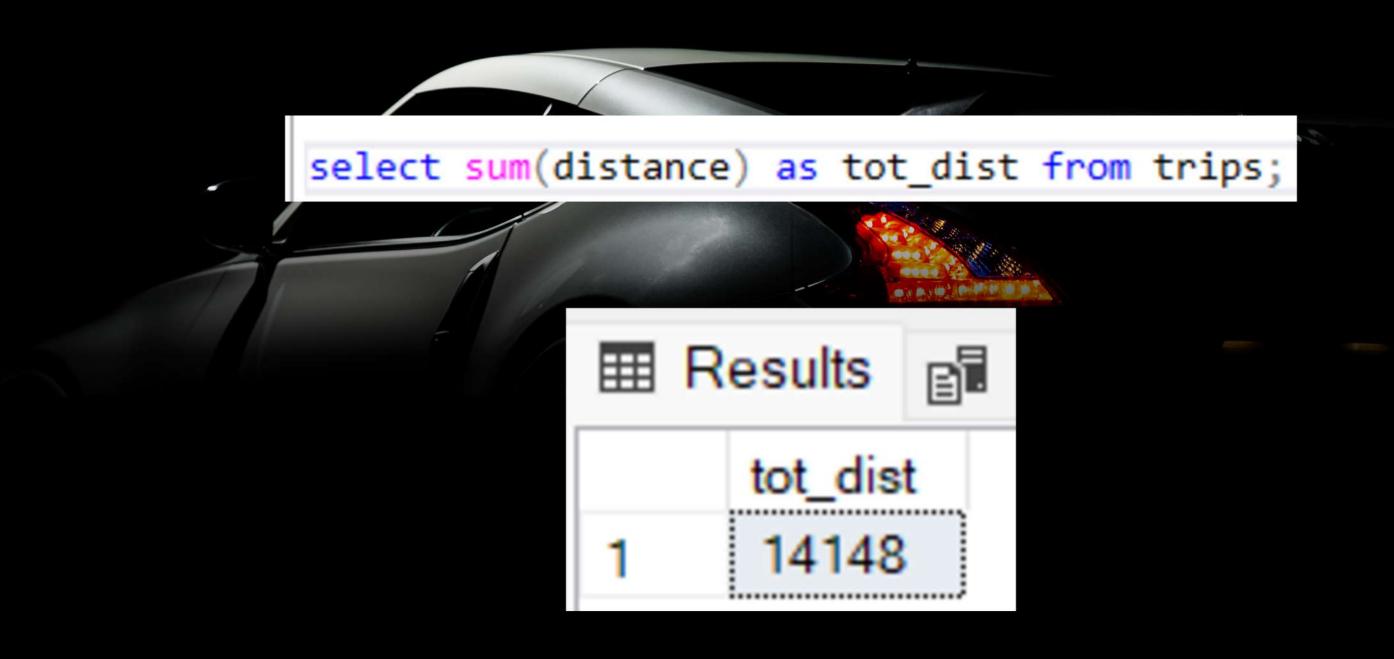




AVERAGE FARE PER TRIP

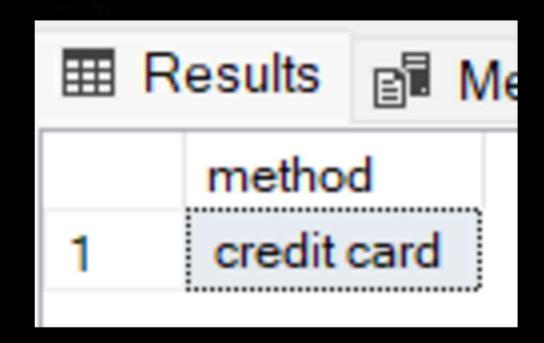


DISTANCE TRAVELLED



WHICH IS THE MOST USED PAYMENT METHOD?

```
select a.method from payment a inner join
(select top 1 faremethod, count(faremethod) cnt from trips
group by faremethod
order by count(distinct tripid) desc)b
on a.id=b.faremethod;
```



WHICH TWO LOCATIONS HAD THE MOST TRIPS?

```
select * from
(select *, dense_rank() over(order by trip desc) rnk
from
(select loc_from, loc_to, count(distinct tripid) trip from trips
group by loc_from, loc_to)a)b
where rnk = 1;
```

■R	■ Results					
	loc_from	1	loc_to	trip	rnk	Г
1	35		5	5	1	
2	16		21	5	1	



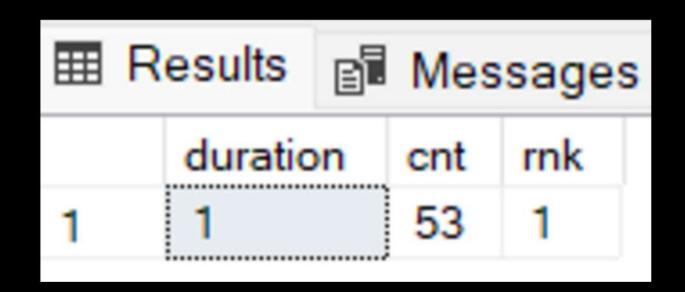
TOP 5 EARNING DRIVERS

```
select * from
(select *, dense_rank() over(order by fare desc) rnk
from
(select driverid, sum(fare) fare from trips
group by driverid)b)c
where rnk<6</pre>
```

■ Results					
	driverid	fare	rnk		
1	12	36787	1		
2	8	30101	2		
3	21	29787	3		
4	24	28870	4		
5	30	28853	5		

WHICH DURATION HAD MORE TRIPS?

```
select * from
(select *, rank() over (order by cnt desc) rnk from
(select duration, count(distinct tripid) cnt from trips
group by duration)b)c
where rnk=1;
```





WHICH DRIVER, CUSTOMER PAIR HAD MORE ORDERS?

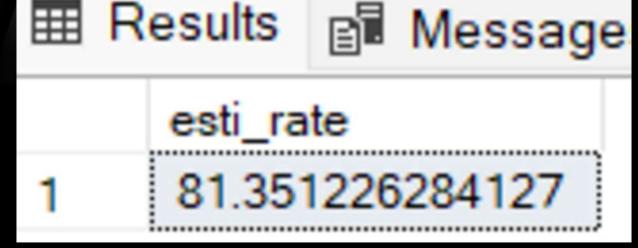
```
select * from
(select *, rank() over(order by cnt desc) rnk from
(select driverid, custid, count(distinct tripid) cnt from trips
group by driverid, custid)c)d
where rnk = 1:
```

■ Results						
	driverid	custid	cnt	rnk	J	
1	28	15	4	1		
2	17	96	4	1		

SEARCH TO ESTIMATE RATE

```
select sum(searches_got_estimate)*100.0/sum(searches)
as esti_rate from trips_details4;

Results Message
```



WHICH AREA GOT HIGHEST TRIPS IN WHICH DURATION?

```
select * from
(select * ,rank() over(partition by loc_from order by cnt desc) rnk from
(select duration, loc_from, count(distinct tripid) cnt from trips
group by duration, loc_from)a)c
where rnk =1;
```

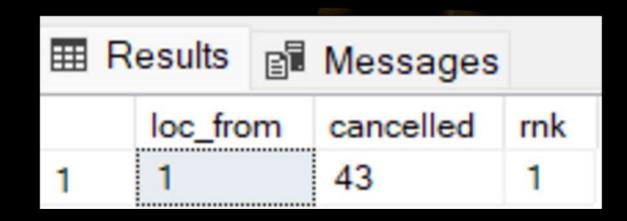
	duratio	n	loc_from	cnt	rnk	
1	14		1	3	1	
2	7		2	4	1	
3	18		3	4	1	
4	4		4	3	1	
5	8		4	3	1	
6	23		4	3	1	
7	2		5	3	1	
8	14		6	4	1	
9	9		7	3	1	

WHICH AREA GOT THE HIGHEST FARES, CANCELLATIONS, TRIPS?

```
Select* from
(select*, rank() over(order by fare desc) rnk from
(select loc_from, sum(fare) fare from trips
group by loc_from)b)c
where rnk = 1;

Messages
loc_from
fare rnk
30295 1
```

```
select* from
(select*, rank() over(order by cancelled desc) rnk from
(select loc_from, count(*) - sum(driver_not_cancelled) cancelled
from trips_details4 group by loc_from)b)c
where rnk = 1;
```



```
select* from
(select*, rank() over(order by cancelled desc) rnk from
(select loc_from, count(*) - sum(customer_not_cancelled) cancelled
from trips_details4 group by loc_from)b)c
where rnk = 1
```

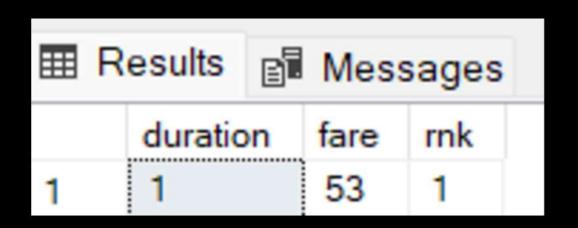
≡	Results		Messages	
	loc_fro	m	cancelled	rnk
1	4		40	1
	1			

WHICH DURATION GOT THE HIGHEST TRIPS AND FARES?

```
select* from
(select*, rank() over(order by fare desc) rnk from
(select duration, sum(fare) fare from trips
group by duration)b)c
where rnk = 1;
```



```
select* from
(select*, rank() over(order by fare desc) rnk from
(select duration, count(distinct tripid) fare from trips
group by duration)b)c
where rnk = 1;
```





CONCLUSION

The cab rides database provides a scalable structure for analyzing mobility data. It lays the groundwork for actionable business decisions in real-time ride allocation, pricing strategies, and customer satisfaction in a modern cab service platform.

THANK YOU

FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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