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Pyber Data Analysis – MatPlotLib

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When analyzing pyber data of the scatter plot graph and the three pie charts, it is quite clear that there are more rides provided in the urban cities. There are more light-coral circles (urban rides) compared to the sky-blue circles (suburban cities), which is more than the gold circles (rural cities) due to the demand for more rides accordingly. Again, the percent of ride counts pie chart supports the data of the scatter plot where we see that 68.4% of the rides were urban rides, while 26.3% were suburban rides, and 5.3% were rural rides.

The scatter plot seems to explode for the urban cities exemplifying a combination of not only the number of rides provided but the number of drivers available in those areas. The size of the circles in the scatter plot indicate the number of drivers in a city. The larger circles on average are in the urban cities compared to the cities in the suburbs, which are even larger than the rural cities (smaller circles). This is supported by the driver pie chart that shows that 80.9% of the drivers are urban drivers, then 16.5% are from the suburbs, while 2.6% are rural drivers.

The average fare in these urban cities are less than the average fare in suburbs, which is less than the average fare in the rural areas. The pie chart supports this where the percentage of total fares in urban cities accounts for 62.7% of the total fares, while the suburbs account for 30.5%, and the rural areas account for 6.8%. There is literally a descending trend in the average fare to rides offered along the scatter plot. While the rural areas only account for 6.8% of the total fares, the average fare is significantly higher than the average fare in the city. This may be indicative that rural drivers may have to travel further per ride, but also may be indicative of a demand not being met because there are fewer rural drivers (2.6%) - rural rides (5.3%) compared to urban drivers (80.9%) - urban rides (68.4%).