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## About Delhivery

Delhivery is the largest and fastest-growing fully integrated player in India by revenue in Fiscal 2021. They aim to build the operating system for commerce, through a combination of world-class infrastructure, logistics operations of the highest quality, and cutting-edge engineering and technology capabilities.

The Data team builds intelligence and capabilities using this data that helps them to widen the gap between the quality, efficiency, and profitability of their business versus their competitors.

## Business Problem

The company wants to understand and process the data coming out of data engineering pipelines:

- Clean, sanitize and manipulate data to get useful features out of raw fields
  - Make sense out of the raw data and help the data science team to build forecasting models on it
-

## Dataset

Column Profiling | Field Name | Description | |-----|-----| | data | Tells whether the data is testing or training data | | trip\_creation\_time | Timestamp of trip creation | | route\_schedule\_uuid | Unique Id for a particular route schedule | | route\_type | Transportation type (FTL: Full Truck Load, Carting: Handling system consisting of small vehicles (carts)) | | trip\_uuid | Unique ID given to a particular trip (A trip may include different source and destination centers) | | source\_center | Source ID of trip origin | | source\_name | Source Name of trip origin | | destination\_center | Destination ID | | destination\_name | Destination Name | | od\_start\_time | Trip start time | | od\_end\_time | Trip end time | | start\_scan\_to\_end\_scan | Time taken to deliver from source to destination | | is\_cutoff | Unknown field | | cutoff\_factor | Unknown field | | cutoff\_timestamp | Unknown field | | actual\_distance\_to\_destination | Distance in Kms between source and destination warehouse | | actual\_time | Actual time taken to complete the delivery (Cumulative) | | osrm\_time | An open-source routing engine time calculator which computes the shortest path between points in a given map (Includes usual traffic, distance through major and minor roads) and gives the time (Cumulative) | | osrm\_distance | An open-source routing engine which computes the shortest path between points in a given map (Includes usual traffic, distance through major and minor roads) (Cumulative) | | factor | Unknown field | | segment\_actual\_time | This is a segment time. Time taken by the subset of the package delivery | | segment\_osrm\_time | This is the OSRM segment time. Time taken by the subset of the package delivery | | segment\_osrm\_distance | This is the OSRM distance. Distance covered by subset of the package delivery | | segment\_factor | Unknown field |

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## Importing Required Libraries

```
In [1]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler, MinMaxScaler
import scipy.stats as stats
```

```
In [2]: import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")
```

```
In [3]: # Set figure size
plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = [12, 6]

# set the seaborn style
```

```
palette = ['black', 'red']
sns.set(style='ticks', palette=palette)
```

```
In [4]: # setting the option of displaying all the columns
pd.set_option('display.max_columns', 50)
```

## Read Dataset 🔍

```
In [5]: # Read the data
delhivery_data = pd.read_csv(r'../data/delhivery_data.csv')
dd = delhivery_data.copy()
dd.head()
```

```
Out[5]:
```

	data	trip_creation_time	route_schedule_uuid	route_type	trip_uuid	source_center	source_name	destination_center
0	training	2018-09-20 02:35:36.476840	thanos::sroute:eb7bfc78- b351-4c0e-a951- fa3d5c3...	Carting	trip- 153741093647649320	IND388121AAA	Anand_VUNagar_DC (Gujarat)	IND388620AAB
1	training	2018-09-20 02:35:36.476840	thanos::sroute:eb7bfc78- b351-4c0e-a951- fa3d5c3...	Carting	trip- 153741093647649320	IND388121AAA	Anand_VUNagar_DC (Gujarat)	IND388620AAB
2	training	2018-09-20 02:35:36.476840	thanos::sroute:eb7bfc78- b351-4c0e-a951- fa3d5c3...	Carting	trip- 153741093647649320	IND388121AAA	Anand_VUNagar_DC (Gujarat)	IND388620AAB
3	training	2018-09-20 02:35:36.476840	thanos::sroute:eb7bfc78- b351-4c0e-a951- fa3d5c3...	Carting	trip- 153741093647649320	IND388121AAA	Anand_VUNagar_DC (Gujarat)	IND388620AAB
4	training	2018-09-20 02:35:36.476840	thanos::sroute:eb7bfc78- b351-4c0e-a951- fa3d5c3...	Carting	trip- 153741093647649320	IND388121AAA	Anand_VUNagar_DC (Gujarat)	IND388620AAB

```
In [6]: print("Shape of the data: ", dd.shape)
print("The Given Dataset has {} rows and {} columns".format(dd.shape[0], dd.shape[1]))
print("Columns: ", dd.columns)
```

Shape of the data: (144867, 24)

The Given Dataset has 144867 rows and 24 columns

```
Columns: Index(['data', 'trip_creation_time', 'route_schedule_uuid', 'route_type',  
              'trip_uuid', 'source_center', 'source_name', 'destination_center',  
              'destination_name', 'od_start_time', 'od_end_time',  
              'start_scan_to_end_scan', 'is_cutoff', 'cutoff_factor',  
              'cutoff_timestamp', 'actual_distance_to_destination', 'actual_time',  
              'osrm_time', 'osrm_distance', 'factor', 'segment_actual_time',  
              'segment_osrm_time', 'segment_osrm_distance', 'segment_factor'],  
            dtype='object')
```



## Shape:

- The dataset comprises 144,867 rows and 24 columns, representing a substantial volume of data.
- Each row corresponds to transport between one source point to other point (delivery details of one package are divided into several rows)

---

## Data Structure

```
In [7]: # Drop the columns which are not required  
unknown_fields = ['is_cutoff', 'cutoff_factor', 'cutoff_timestamp', 'factor', 'segment_factor']  
dd = dd.drop(columns = unknown_fields)
```

```
In [8]: dd.info()
```

```

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 144867 entries, 0 to 144866
Data columns (total 19 columns):
#   Column                                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   data                                  144867 non-null  object
1   trip_creation_time                   144867 non-null  object
2   route_schedule_uuid                 144867 non-null  object
3   route_type                           144867 non-null  object
4   trip_uuid                           144867 non-null  object
5   source_center                       144867 non-null  object
6   source_name                         144574 non-null  object
7   destination_center                  144867 non-null  object
8   destination_name                    144606 non-null  object
9   od_start_time                       144867 non-null  object
10  od_end_time                         144867 non-null  object
11  start_scan_to_end_scan               144867 non-null  float64
12  actual_distance_to_destination       144867 non-null  float64
13  actual_time                         144867 non-null  float64
14  osrm_time                           144867 non-null  float64
15  osrm_distance                       144867 non-null  float64
16  segment_actual_time                 144867 non-null  float64
17  segment_osrm_time                   144867 non-null  float64
18  segment_osrm_distance               144867 non-null  float64
dtypes: float64(8), object(11)
memory usage: 21.0+ MB

```

```

In [9]: # Datatype conversion for the columns
dd['trip_creation_time'] = pd.to_datetime(dd['trip_creation_time'])
dd['od_start_time'] = pd.to_datetime(dd['od_start_time'])
dd['od_end_time'] = pd.to_datetime(dd['od_end_time'])

cat_cols = dd.select_dtypes(include=['object', 'category']).columns
for col in cat_cols:
    dd[col] = dd[col].astype('category')

float_cols = dd.select_dtypes(include=['float64']).columns
for col in float_cols:
    dd[col] = dd[col].astype('float16')

dd.info()

```

```

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 144867 entries, 0 to 144866
Data columns (total 19 columns):
#   Column                                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   data                                  144867 non-null  category
1   trip_creation_time                   144867 non-null  datetime64[ns]
2   route_schedule_uuid                 144867 non-null  category
3   route_type                           144867 non-null  category
4   trip_uuid                            144867 non-null  category
5   source_center                        144867 non-null  category
6   source_name                          144574 non-null  category
7   destination_center                  144867 non-null  category
8   destination_name                    144606 non-null  category
9   od_start_time                       144867 non-null  datetime64[ns]
10  od_end_time                         144867 non-null  datetime64[ns]
11  start_scan_to_end_scan               144867 non-null  float16
12  actual_distance_to_destination       144867 non-null  float16
13  actual_time                          144867 non-null  float16
14  osrm_time                           144867 non-null  float16
15  osrm_distance                       144867 non-null  float16
16  segment_actual_time                 144867 non-null  float16
17  segment_osrm_time                   144867 non-null  float16
18  segment_osrm_distance               144867 non-null  float16
dtypes: category(8), datetime64[ns](3), float16(8)
memory usage: 8.3 MB

```

- Conversion of categorical attributes to 'category'
- Datetime fields to 'datetime'
- float64 to float16, to reduce the memory usage from ~21 MB to ~8 MB

```

In [10]: # Missing values and their percentage
missing_values = dd.isnull().sum().reset_index(name='missing_values')
missing_values['percentage_%'] = (missing_values['missing_values']/dd.shape[0])*100
missing_values = missing_values.sort_values(by='missing_values', ascending=False)
missing_values = missing_values[missing_values['missing_values'] > 0]
missing_values

```

Out[10]:

	index	missing_values	percentage_%
6	source_name	293	0.202254
8	destination_name	261	0.180165

In [11]: `dd[dd['source_name'].isnull()].head()`

Out[11]:

	data	trip_creation_time	route_schedule_uuid	route_type	trip_uuid	source_center	source_name	destination_center	de
112	training	2018-09-25 08:53:04.377810	thanos::sroute:4460a38d- ab9b-484e-bd4e- f4201d0...	FTL	trip- 153786558437756691	IND342902A1B	NaN	IND302014AAA	
113	training	2018-09-25 08:53:04.377810	thanos::sroute:4460a38d- ab9b-484e-bd4e- f4201d0...	FTL	trip- 153786558437756691	IND342902A1B	NaN	IND302014AAA	
114	training	2018-09-25 08:53:04.377810	thanos::sroute:4460a38d- ab9b-484e-bd4e- f4201d0...	FTL	trip- 153786558437756691	IND342902A1B	NaN	IND302014AAA	
115	training	2018-09-25 08:53:04.377810	thanos::sroute:4460a38d- ab9b-484e-bd4e- f4201d0...	FTL	trip- 153786558437756691	IND342902A1B	NaN	IND302014AAA	
116	training	2018-09-25 08:53:04.377810	thanos::sroute:4460a38d- ab9b-484e-bd4e- f4201d0...	FTL	trip- 153786558437756691	IND342902A1B	NaN	IND302014AAA	

In [12]: `# dd[(dd['source_name'].isnull()) & ~(dd['source_center'].isnull())]  
missing_source_name = dd[dd['source_name'].isnull()]['source_center'].unique().tolist()  
dd[(dd['source_center'].isin(missing_source_name)) & ~(dd['source_name'].isnull())]`

Out[12]:

data	trip_creation_time	route_schedule_uuid	route_type	trip_uuid	source_center	source_name	destination_center	destination_name	od_s
------	--------------------	---------------------	------------	-----------	---------------	-------------	--------------------	------------------	------

In [13]: `missing_destination_name = dd[dd['destination_name'].isnull()]['destination_center'].unique().tolist()  
dd[(dd['destination_center'].isin(missing_destination_name)) & ~(dd['destination_name'].isnull())]`

Out[13]:

data	trip_creation_time	route_schedule_uuid	route_type	trip_uuid	source_center	source_name	destination_center	destination_name	od_s
------	--------------------	---------------------	------------	-----------	---------------	-------------	--------------------	------------------	------

In [14]: `missing_trip_data = dd[(dd['source_name'].isnull()) | (dd['destination_name'].isnull())]['trip_uuid'].unique().tolist()`

In [15]: `print(f"Number of Trips having missing data: {len(missing_trip_data)}")  
print(f"Total number of Trips: {dd['trip_uuid'].nunique()}")  
print(f"Missing Trip Percentage: {round(len(missing_trip_data)/dd['trip_uuid'].nunique()*100,2)}")`

Number of Trips having missing data: 110  
Total number of Trips: 14817  
Missing Trip Percentage: 0.74

In [16]: `dd = dd[~dd['trip_uuid'].isin(missing_trip_data)]`

- We have 0.7% of data missing, hence dropping those data

In [17]: `dd.duplicated().sum()`

Out[17]: 0

In [18]: `dd.describe().T`



Out[18]:

	count	mean	min	25%	50%	75%
<b>trip_creation_time</b>	143713	2018-09-22 12:34:01.122491904	2018-09-12 00:00:16.535741	2018-09-17 02:33:32.314778112	2018-09-22 02:54:50.852296960	2018-09-27 17:28:45.461110016
<b>od_start_time</b>	143713	2018-09-22 17:01:31.270683136	2018-09-12 00:00:16.535741	2018-09-17 07:00:42.244400896	2018-09-22 06:36:29.552777984	2018-09-27 21:14:43.582704896
<b>od_end_time</b>	143713	2018-09-23 09:08:33.888178176	2018-09-12 00:50:10.814399	2018-09-18 01:02:03.127152896	2018-09-23 02:26:43.998577920	2018-09-28 12:11:21.606330880
<b>start_scan_to_end_scan</b>	143713.0	NaN	20.0	161.0	454.0	1660.0
<b>actual_distance_to_destination</b>	143713.0	NaN	9.0	23.359375	66.1875	287.25
<b>actual_time</b>	143713.0	NaN	9.0	52.0	132.0	519.0
<b>osrm_time</b>	143713.0	NaN	6.0	27.0	65.0	262.0
<b>osrm_distance</b>	143713.0	NaN	9.007812	29.921875	78.875	348.5
<b>segment_actual_time</b>	143713.0	NaN	-244.0	20.0	28.0	40.0
<b>segment_osrm_time</b>	143713.0	NaN	0.0	11.0	17.0	22.0
<b>segment_osrm_distance</b>	143713.0	NaN	0.0	12.039062	23.5	27.8125



In [19]: `dd.describe(include='category').T`

Out[19]:

	count	unique	top	freq
<b>data</b>	143713	2	training	104358
<b>route_schedule_uuid</b>	143713	1485	thanos::sroute:4029a8a2-6c74-4b7e-a6d8-f9e069f...	1812
<b>route_type</b>	143713	2	FTL	98533
<b>trip_uuid</b>	143713	14707	trip-153846035308581166	101
<b>source_center</b>	143713	1494	IND000000ACB	23267
<b>source_name</b>	143713	1494	Gurgaon_Bilaspur_HB (Haryana)	23267
<b>destination_center</b>	143713	1465	IND000000ACB	15180
<b>destination_name</b>	143713	1465	Gurgaon_Bilaspur_HB (Haryana)	15180



## Insights:

- Unknown columns are dropped
  - ~0.7% of the record has missing source name and destination name, hence dropped
  - There is no duplicate record found in the table
  - The Given dataset has data from "2018-09-12" to "2018-10-03"
- 

## Data Aggregations

```
In [20]: dd['unique_trip'] = dd['trip_uuid'].str.cat([dd['source_center'], dd['destination_center']], sep="_")
dd['unique_trip'].head()
```

```
Out[20]: 0    trip-153741093647649320_IND388121AAA_IND388620AAB
1    trip-153741093647649320_IND388121AAA_IND388620AAB
2    trip-153741093647649320_IND388121AAA_IND388620AAB
3    trip-153741093647649320_IND388121AAA_IND388620AAB
4    trip-153741093647649320_IND388121AAA_IND388620AAB
Name: unique_trip, dtype: object
```

```
In [21]: agg_dict = {
    'trip_uuid': 'first',
    'data': 'first',
    'trip_creation_time': 'first',
    'route_type': 'first',
    'source_name': 'first',
    'destination_name': 'first',
    'od_start_time': 'first',
    'od_end_time': 'first',
    'start_scan_to_end_scan': 'first',
    'actual_distance_to_destination': 'last',
    'actual_time': 'last',
    'osrm_time': 'last',
    'osrm_distance': 'last',
    'segment_actual_time': 'sum',
    'segment_osrm_time': 'sum',
    'segment_osrm_distance': 'sum',
}

dd_grouped = dd.groupby(by="unique_trip", as_index=False).agg(agg_dict)
```

```
In [22]: dd_grouped.head()
```

```
Out[22]:
```

	unique_trip	trip_uuid	data	trip_creation_time	route_type	source_name
0	trip-153671041653548748_IND209304AAA_IND000000ACB	trip-153671041653548748	training	2018-09-12 00:00:16.535741	FTL	Kanpur_Central_H_6 (Uttar Pradesh)
1	trip-153671041653548748_IND462022AAA_IND209304AAA	trip-153671041653548748	training	2018-09-12 00:00:16.535741	FTL	Bhopal_Trnsport_H (Madhya Pradesh)
2	trip-153671042288605164_IND561203AAB_IND562101AAA	trip-153671042288605164	training	2018-09-12 00:00:22.886430	Carting	Doddablpur_ChikaDPP_D (Karnataka)
3	trip-153671042288605164_IND572101AAA_IND561203AAB	trip-153671042288605164	training	2018-09-12 00:00:22.886430	Carting	Tumkur_Veersagr_I (Karnataka)
4	trip-153671043369099517_IND000000ACB_IND160002AAC	trip-153671043369099517	training	2018-09-12 00:00:33.691250	FTL	Gurgaon_Bilaspur_HB (Haryana)

```
In [23]: dd_grouped.shape
```

Out[23]: (26037, 17)

In [24]: dd\_grouped['source\_name']

Out[24]:

0	Kanpur_Central_H_6 (Uttar Pradesh)
1	Bhopal_Trnsport_H (Madhya Pradesh)
2	Doddablpur_ChikaDPP_D (Karnataka)
3	Tumkur_Veersagr_I (Karnataka)
4	Gurgaon_Bilaspur_HB (Haryana)
...	
26032	Tirchchndr_Shnmgprm_D (Tamil Nadu)
26033	Peikulam_SriVnktpm_D (Tamil Nadu)
26034	Eral_Busstand_D (Tamil Nadu)
26035	Sandur_WrdN1DPP_D (Karnataka)
26036	Hospet (Karnataka)

Name: source\_name, Length: 26037, dtype: category  
Categories (1498, object): ['AMD\_Memnagar (Gujarat)', 'AMD\_Rakhial (Gujarat)', 'Abohar\_DC (Punjab)', 'Achrol\_BgwriDPP\_D (Rajasthan)', ..., 'YamunaNagar\_DC (Haryana)', 'Yellandu\_Sudimala\_D (Telangana)', 'Yellareddy\_JKRoad\_D (Telangana)', 'Zahirabad\_Mohim\_D (Telangana)']

---

## Feature Extraction

### Extracting the city, state and code from source/destination name

In [25]:

```
dd_grouped['source_state'] = dd_grouped['source_name'].apply(lambda name: name[name.index('(')+1:name.index(')')])
dd_grouped['source_point'] = dd_grouped['source_name'].apply(lambda name: name[:name.index('(')-1])
dd_grouped['source_city'] = dd_grouped['source_point'].apply(lambda name: name.split('_')[0])
dd_grouped['source_code'] = dd_grouped['source_point'].apply(lambda name: "_".join(name.split('_')[1:]))
dd_grouped[['source_point', 'source_state', 'source_city', 'source_code']].head()
```

Out[25]:

	source_point	source_state	source_city	source_code
0	Kanpur_Central_H_6	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	Central_H_6
1	Bhopal_Trnsport_H	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Trnsport_H
2	Doddablpur_ChikaDPP_D	Karnataka	Doddablpur	ChikaDPP_D
3	Tumkur_Veersagr_I	Karnataka	Tumkur	Veersagr_I
4	Gurgaon_Bilaspur_HB	Haryana	Gurgaon	Bilaspur_HB

```
In [26]: dd_grouped['destination_state'] = dd_grouped['destination_name'].apply(lambda name: name[name.index('(')+1:name.index(')')])
dd_grouped['destination_point'] = dd_grouped['destination_name'].apply(lambda name: name[:name.index('(')-1])
dd_grouped['destination_city'] = dd_grouped['destination_point'].apply(lambda name: name.split('_')[0])
dd_grouped['destination_code'] = dd_grouped['destination_point'].apply(lambda name: "_".join(name.split('_')[1:]))
dd_grouped[['destination_name', 'destination_state', 'destination_city', 'destination_code']].head()
```

```
Out[26]:
```

	destination_name	destination_state	destination_city	destination_code
0	Gurgaon_Bilaspur_HB (Haryana)	Haryana	Gurgaon	Bilaspur_HB
1	Kanpur_Central_H_6 (Uttar Pradesh)	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	Central_H_6
2	Chikblapur_ShntiSgr_D (Karnataka)	Karnataka	Chikblapur	ShntiSgr_D
3	Doddablpur_ChikaDPP_D (Karnataka)	Karnataka	Doddablpur	ChikaDPP_D
4	Chandigarh_Mehmdpur_H (Punjab)	Punjab	Chandigarh	Mehmdpur_H

## Mapping the city short codes to city names

```
In [27]: source_cities = dd_grouped[dd_grouped['source_city'].str.len() == 3]['source_city'].unique().tolist()
destination_cities = dd_grouped[dd_grouped['destination_city'].str.len() == 3]['destination_city'].unique().tolist()

source_cities.extend(destination_cities)
city_short_codes = list(set(source_cities))
city_short_codes

city_code_map = {
    'FBD': 'Faridabad',
    'GGN': 'Gurgaon',
    'DEL': 'Delhi',
    'BLR': 'Bangalore',
    'HYD': 'Hyderabad',
    'AMD': 'Ahmedabad',
    'MAA': 'Chennai',
    'BOM': 'Mumbai',
    'NOI': 'Noida',
    'GZB': 'Ghaziabad',
    'CJB': 'Coimbatore',
    'BENGALURU': 'Bangalore',
}

def map_city_code(city_code):
    return city_code_map.get(city_code.upper(), city_code)
```

```
dd_grouped['source_city'] = dd_grouped['source_city'].apply(map_city_code)
dd_grouped['destination_city'] = dd_grouped['destination_city'].apply(map_city_code)
```

## Extracting the date, day and other features from xTrip creation timestamp

```
In [28]: dd_grouped['trip_creation_date'] = dd_grouped['trip_creation_time'].dt.date
dd_grouped['trip_creation_day'] = dd_grouped['trip_creation_time'].dt.day
# dd_grouped['trip_creation_month'] = dd_grouped['trip_creation_time'].dt.month
# dd_grouped['trip_creation_year'] = dd_grouped['trip_creation_time'].dt.year
dd_grouped['trip_creation_hour'] = dd_grouped['trip_creation_time'].dt.hour
dd_grouped['trip_creation_weekday'] = dd_grouped['trip_creation_time'].dt.weekday
dd_grouped['trip_creation_week'] = dd_grouped['trip_creation_time'].dt.isocalendar().week
# dd_grouped['trip_creation_quarter'] = dd_grouped['trip_creation_time'].dt.quarter
dd_grouped.head()
```

```
Out[28]:
```

	unique_trip	trip_uuid	data	trip_creation_time	route_type	source_name
0	trip-153671041653548748_IND209304AAA_IND000000ACB	trip-153671041653548748	training	2018-09-12 00:00:16.535741	FTL	Kanpur_Central_H_6 (Uttar Pradesh)
1	trip-153671041653548748_IND462022AAA_IND209304AAA	trip-153671041653548748	training	2018-09-12 00:00:16.535741	FTL	Bhopal_Trnsport_H (Madhya Pradesh)
2	trip-153671042288605164_IND561203AAB_IND562101AAA	trip-153671042288605164	training	2018-09-12 00:00:22.886430	Carting	Doddablpur_ChikaDPP_D (Karnataka)
3	trip-153671042288605164_IND572101AAA_IND561203AAB	trip-153671042288605164	training	2018-09-12 00:00:22.886430	Carting	Tumkur_Veersagr_I (Karnataka)
4	trip-153671043369099517_IND000000ACB_IND160002AAC	trip-153671043369099517	training	2018-09-12 00:00:33.691250	FTL	Gurgaon_Bilaspur_HB (Haryana)

```
In [29]: dd_grouped['trip_duration'] = dd_grouped['od_end_time'] - dd_grouped['od_start_time']
# dd_grouped['trip_speed'] = dd_grouped['actual_distance_to_destination'] / dd_grouped['actual_time']
dd_grouped.head()
```

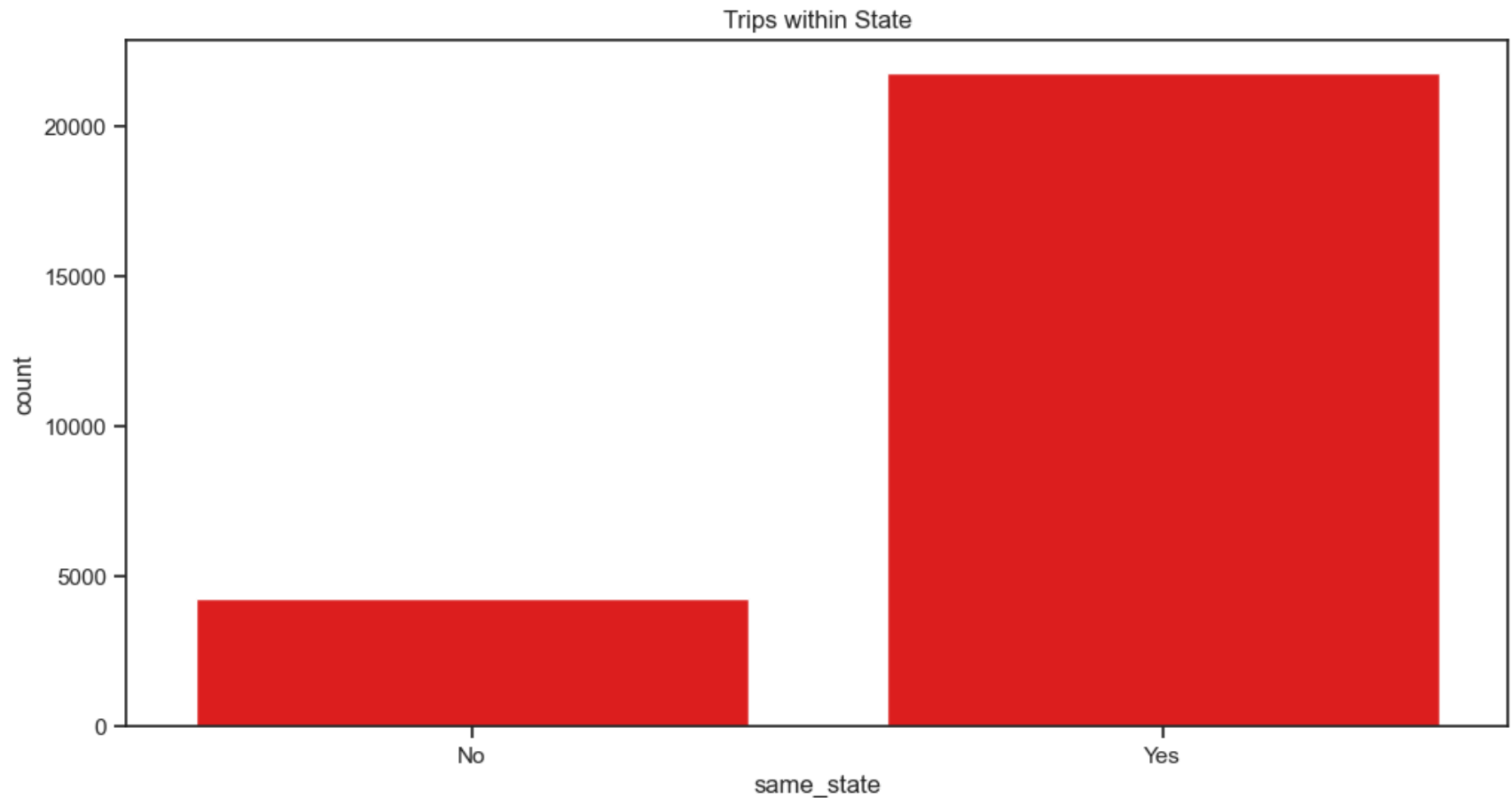
Out[29]:

	unique_trip	trip_uuid	data	trip_creation_time	route_type	source_name
0	trip-153671041653548748_IND209304AAA_IND000000ACB	trip-153671041653548748	training	2018-09-12 00:00:16.535741	FTL	Kanpur_Central_H_6 (Uttar Pradesh)
1	trip-153671041653548748_IND462022AAA_IND209304AAA	trip-153671041653548748	training	2018-09-12 00:00:16.535741	FTL	Bhopal_Trnsport_H (Madhya Pradesh)
2	trip-153671042288605164_IND561203AAB_IND562101AAA	trip-153671042288605164	training	2018-09-12 00:00:22.886430	Carting	Doddablpur_ChikaDPP_D (Karnataka)
3	trip-153671042288605164_IND572101AAA_IND561203AAB	trip-153671042288605164	training	2018-09-12 00:00:22.886430	Carting	Tumkur_Veersagr_I (Karnataka)
4	trip-153671043369099517_IND000000ACB_IND160002AAC	trip-153671043369099517	training	2018-09-12 00:00:33.691250	FTL	Gurgaon_Bilaspur_HB (Haryana)

## Analysis

```
In [30]: same_state_df = dd_grouped.apply(lambda row: "Yes" if row['source_state'] == row['destination_state'] else "No", axis=1)

sns.countplot(x='same_state', data=same_state_df, color=palette[1])
plt.title("Trips within State")
plt.show()
```



- Most of the trip are intra-state deliveries

```
In [31]: frequent_routes = dd_grouped['source_point'].str.cat(dd_grouped['destination_point'], sep=" -> ").reset_index(name='route')
frequent_routes = frequent_routes['route'].value_counts().reset_index(name='count').head(50)
frequent_routes

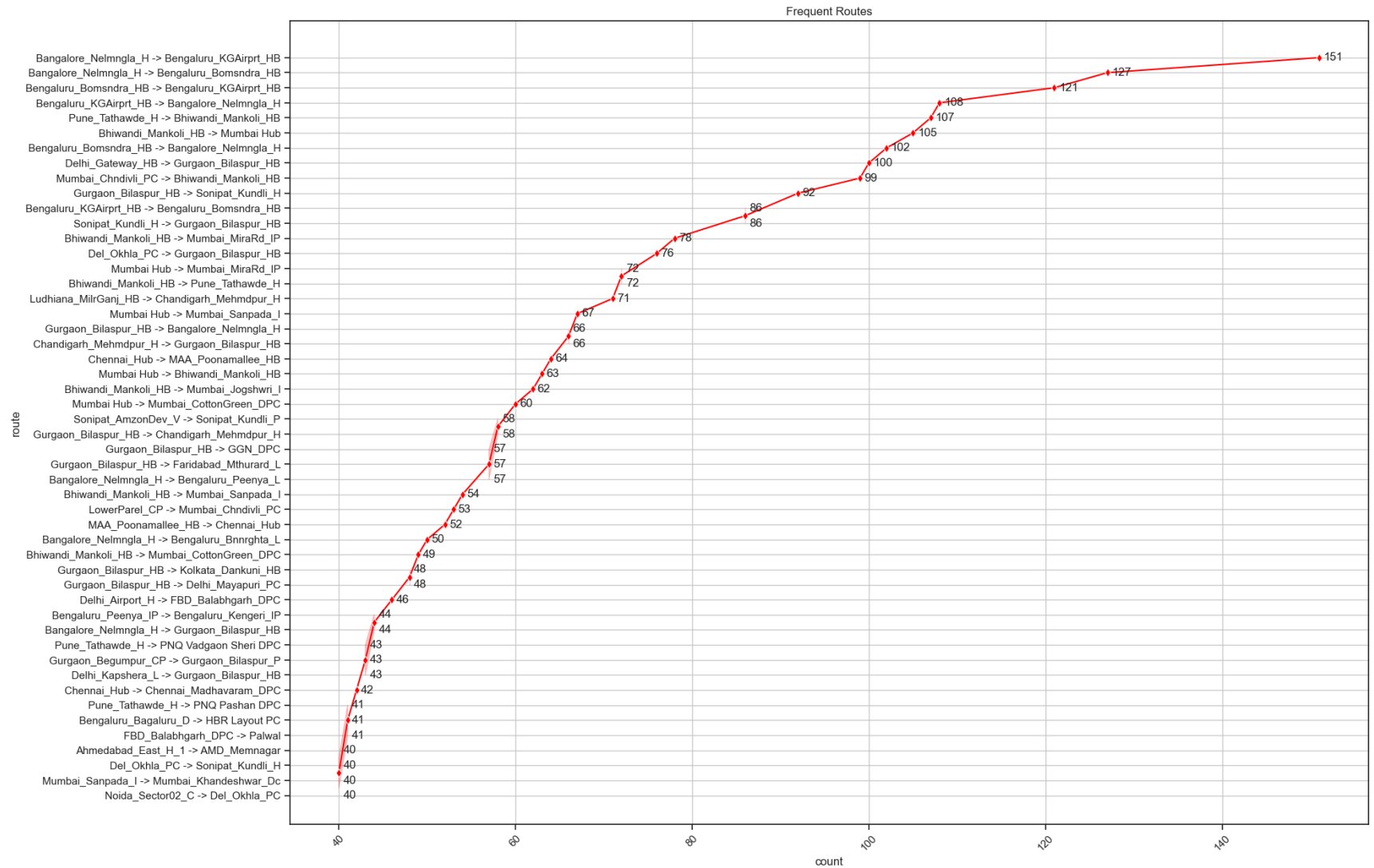
# Line plot
plt.figure(figsize=(20, 15))
sns.lineplot(y='route', x='count', data=frequent_routes, marker='d', color='r')
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.title("Frequent Routes")
plt.grid()

for i, count in frequent_routes['count'].items():
```



```
plt.text(count+0.5, i, str(count), ha='left', va='center')
```

```
plt.show()
```



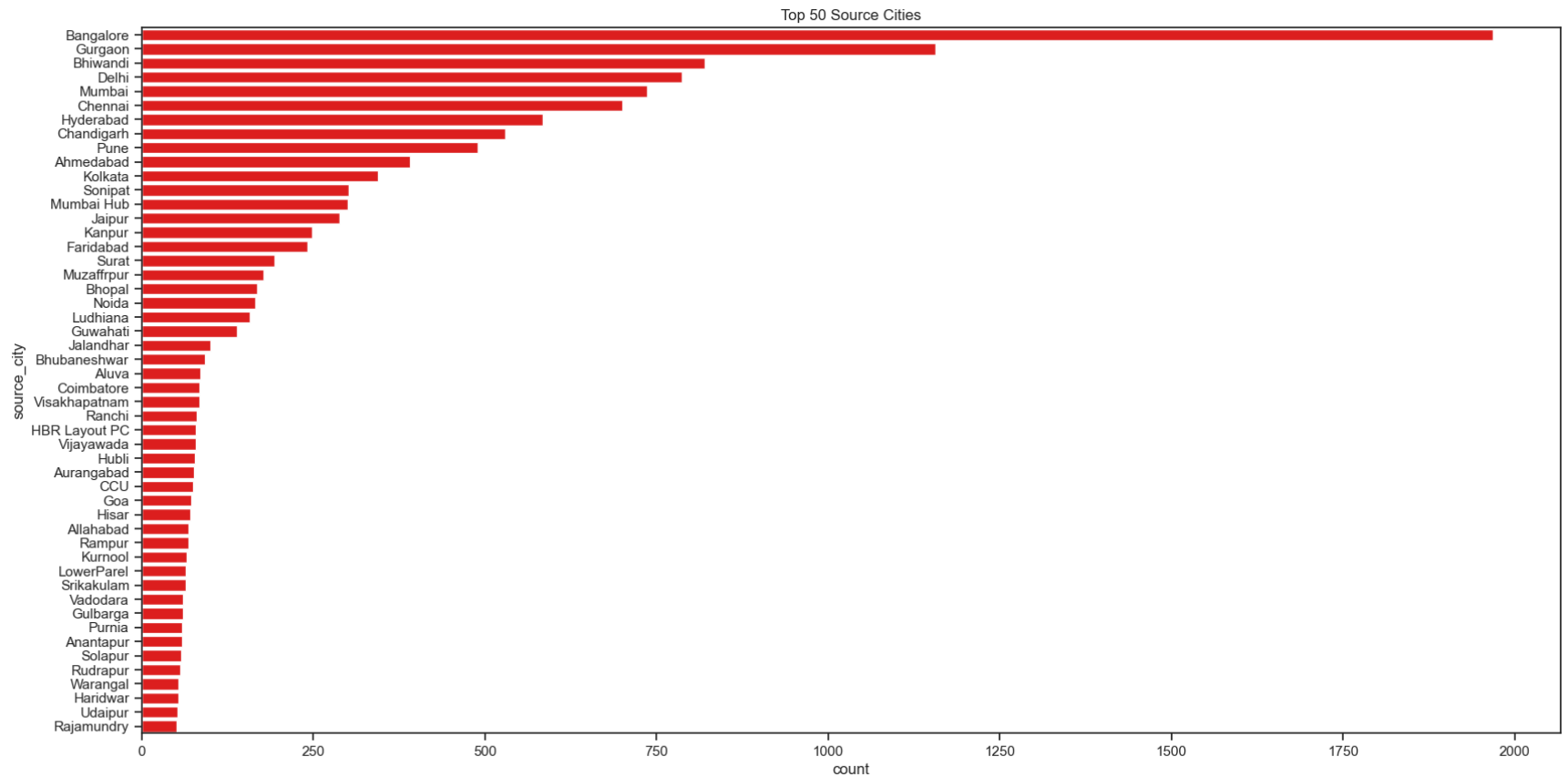
- Top 10 Busiest corridor

- Bangalore\_Nelmngla\_H -> Bengaluru\_KGAirprt\_HB
- Bangalore\_Nelmngla\_H -> Bengaluru\_Bomsndra\_HB
- Bengaluru\_Bomsndra\_HB -> Bengaluru\_KGAirprt\_HB

- Bengaluru\_KGAirprt\_HB -> Bangalore\_Nelmngla\_H
- Pune\_Tathawde\_H -> Bhiwandi\_Mankoli\_HB
- Bhiwandi\_Mankoli\_HB -> Mumbai Hub
- Bengaluru\_Bomsndra\_HB -> Bangalore\_Nelmngla\_H
- Delhi\_Gateway\_HB -> Gurgaon\_Bilaspur\_HB
- Mumbai\_Chndivli\_PC -> Bhiwandi\_Mankoli\_HB
- Gurgaon\_Bilaspur\_HB -> Sonipat\_Kundli\_H
- Bengaluru\_KGAirprt\_HB -> Bengaluru\_Bomsndra\_HB

**Most orders are coming from and delivery to?**

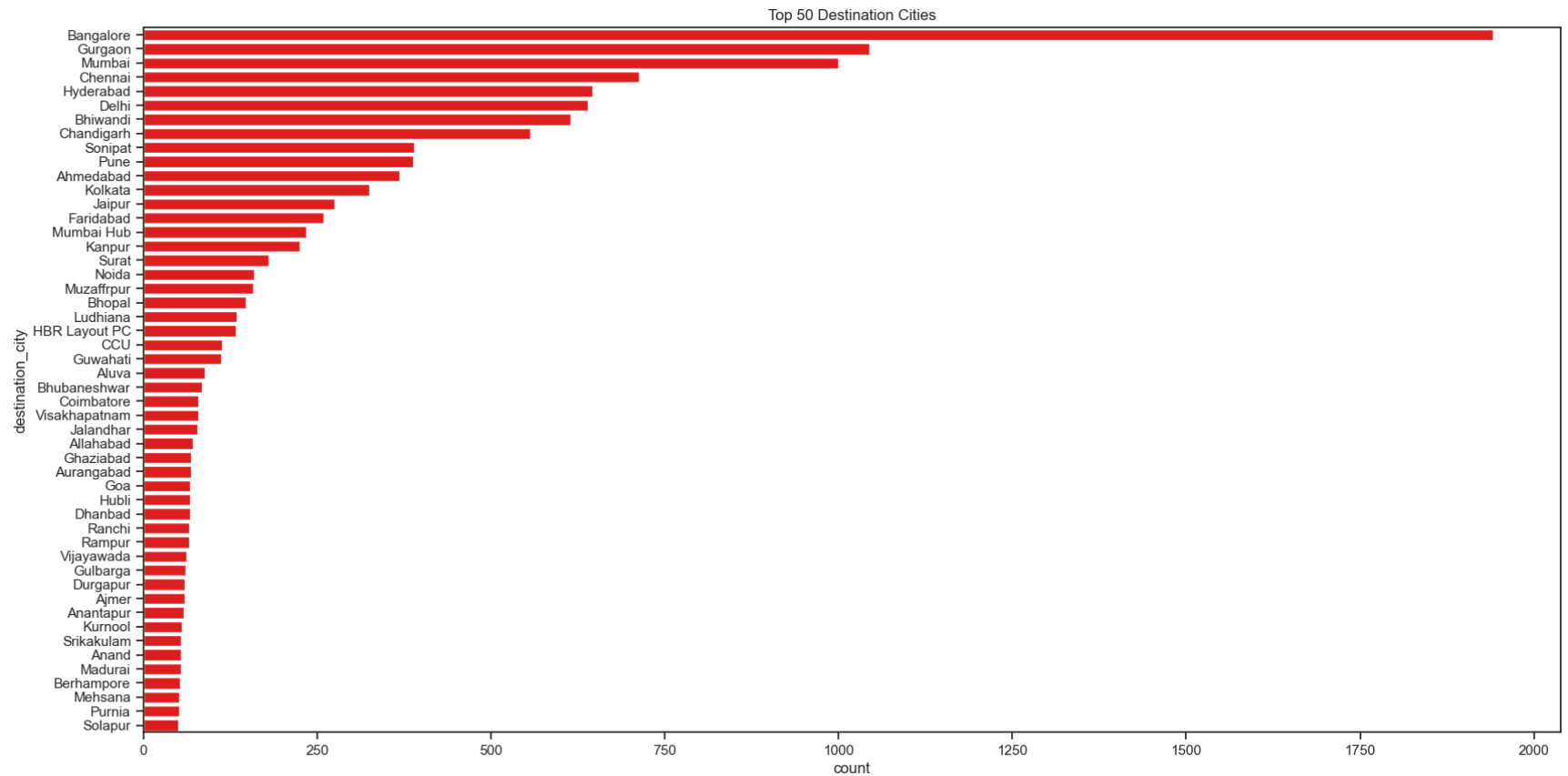
```
In [32]: # bar plot for the top 50 source city
frequenct_source_city = dd_grouped['source_city'].value_counts().reset_index(name='count').head(50)
plt.figure(figsize=(20, 10))
sns.barplot(y='source_city', x='count', data=frequenct_source_city, color='r')
plt.title("Top 50 Source Cities")
plt.show()
```



- Most of the orders are coming from:

- Bangalore
- Gurgaon
- Bhiwandi
- Delhi
- Mumbai
- Chennai

```
In [33]: frequenct_destination_city = dd_grouped['destination_city'].value_counts().reset_index(name='count').head(50)
plt.figure(figsize=(20, 10))
sns.barplot(y='destination_city', x='count', data=frequenct_destination_city, color='r')
plt.title("Top 50 Destination Cities")
plt.show()
```



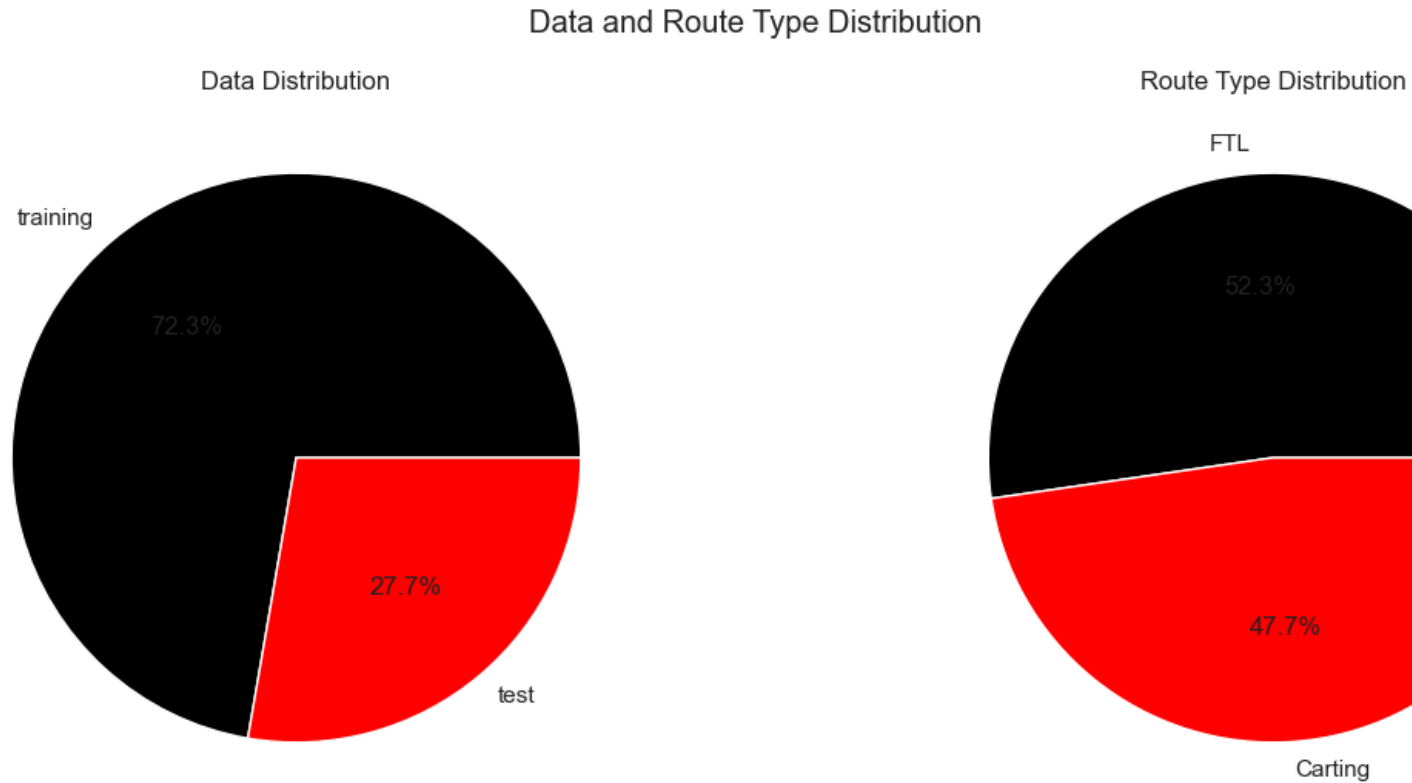
- Most of the Order are delivered to:
  - Bangalore
  - Gurgaon
  - Mumbai
  - Chennai
  - Hyderabad
  - Delhi

```
In [34]: plt.figure(figsize=(15, 6))
plt.suptitle("Data and Route Type Distribution")

plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
plt.pie(dd_grouped['data'].value_counts(), labels = dd_grouped['data'].value_counts().index, autopct='%1.1f%%')
plt.title("Data Distribution")
```

```
plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
plt.pie(dd_grouped['route_type'].value_counts(), labels = dd_grouped['route_type'].value_counts().index, autopct='%1.1f%%')
plt.title("Route Type Distribution")

plt.show()
```



- The Dataset has 72% data for Training and ~27% of data for Test
- Route Type distribution seems to have similar ratio of data's

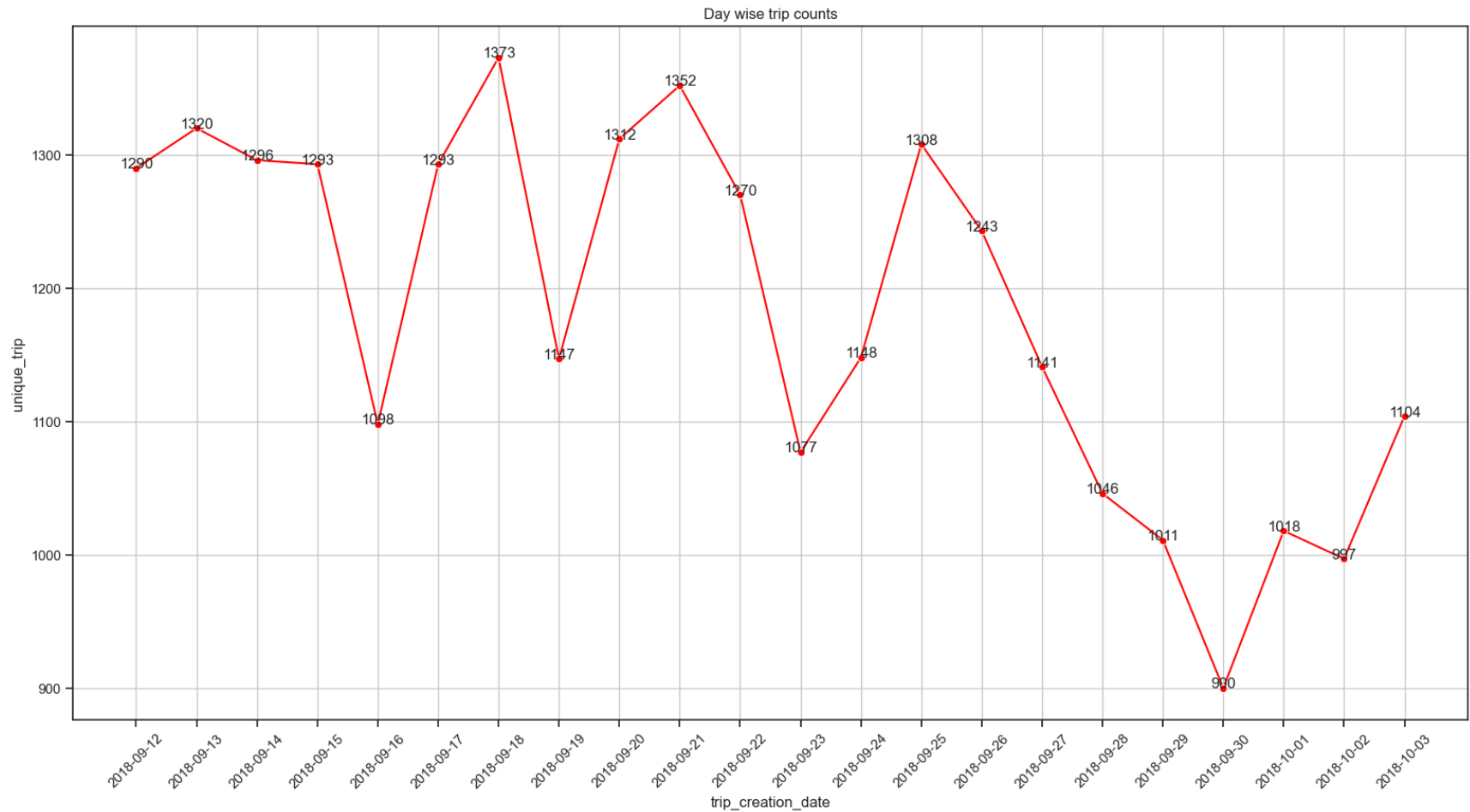
```
In [35]: plt_data = dd_grouped.groupby('trip_creation_date')['unique_trip'].count().reset_index()
plt_data['trip_creation_date'] = pd.to_datetime(plt_data['trip_creation_date'])

plt.figure(figsize=(20, 10))
sns.lineplot(x='trip_creation_date', y='unique_trip', data=plt_data, marker='o', color='r')
plt.title("Day wise trip counts")
```

```
plt.xticks(plt_data['trip_creation_date'], rotation=45)
plt.grid()

for i, count in enumerate(plt_data['unique_trip']):
    plt.text(plt_data['trip_creation_date'][i], count, count, ha='center')

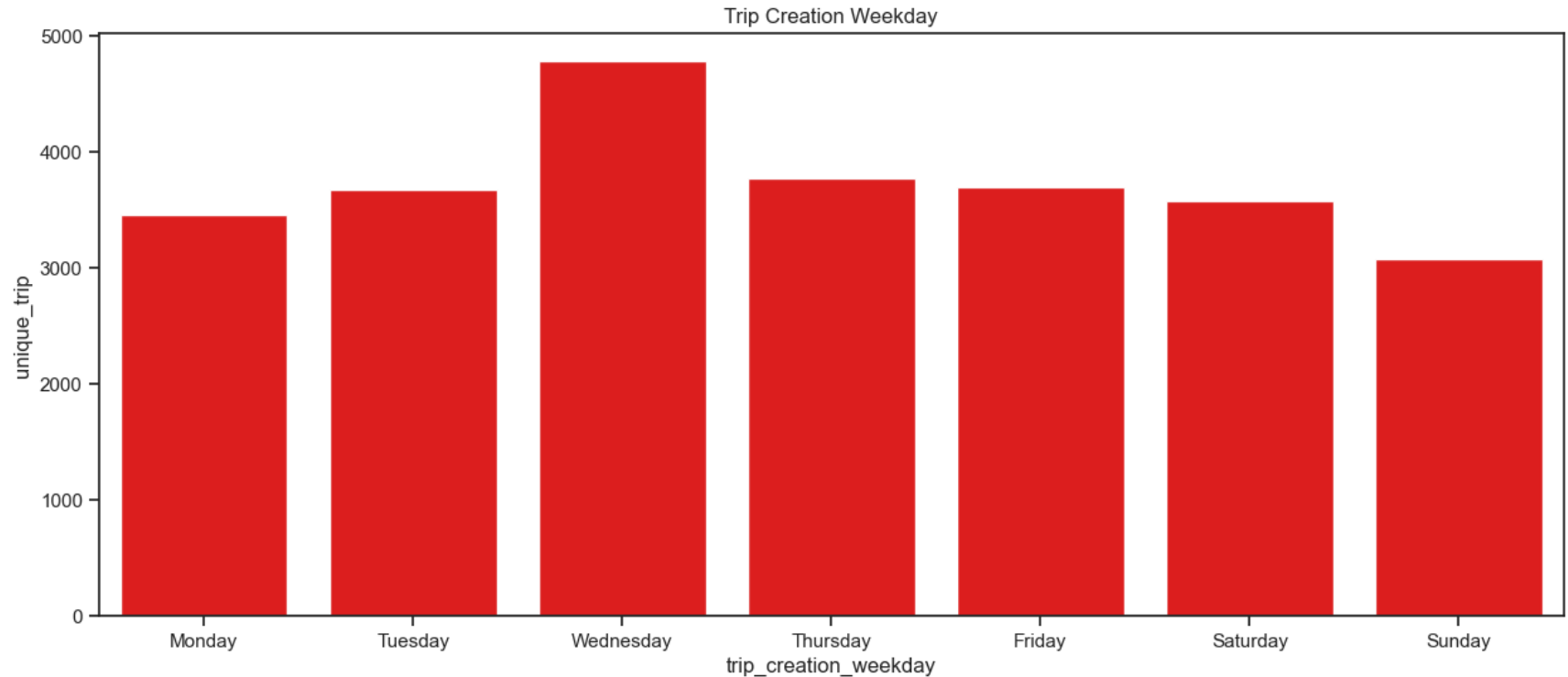
plt.show()
```



- Most of the trips are created in the mid of the month.

```
In [36]: plt_data = dd_grouped.groupby('trip_creation_weekday')['unique_trip'].count().reset_index()
plt_data['trip_creation_weekday'] = plt_data['trip_creation_weekday'].map({0: 'Monday', 1: 'Tuesday', 2: 'Wednesday', 3:
plt.figure(figsize=(15, 6))
```

```
sns.barplot(x='trip_creation_weekday', y='unique_trip', data=plt_data, color='r')
plt.title("Trip Creation Weekday")
plt.show()
```



- Wednesday has more one of trips compare to other days of the week

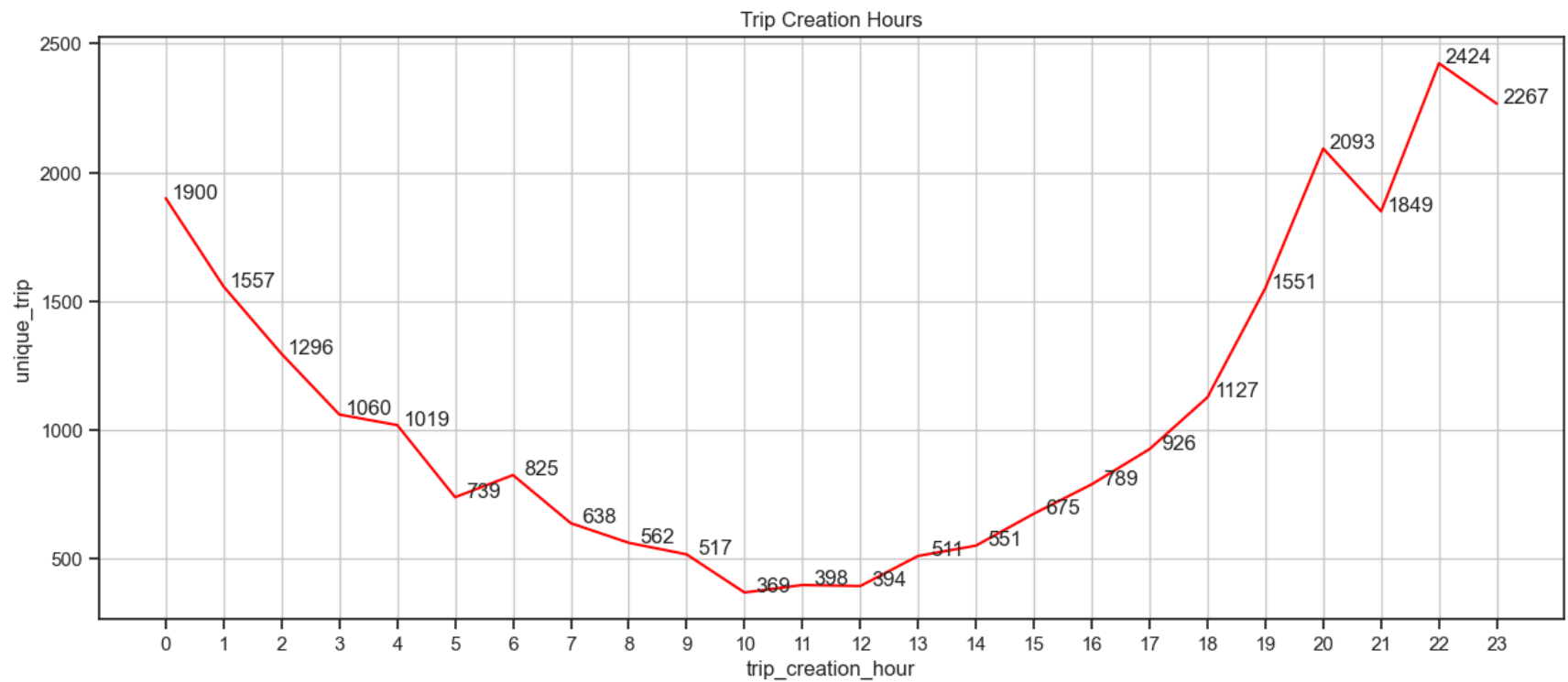
```
In [37]: plt_data = dd_grouped.groupby('trip_creation_hour')['unique_trip'].count().reset_index()

plt.figure(figsize=(15, 6))
sns.lineplot(x='trip_creation_hour', y='unique_trip', data=plt_data, color='r', markers='o')
plt.title("Trip Creation Hours")

plt.xticks(plt_data['trip_creation_hour'])
plt.grid()

for i, count in enumerate(plt_data['unique_trip']):
    plt.text(plt_data['trip_creation_hour'][i]+0.5, count, count, ha='center')

plt.show()
```



- Number of trips start increasing after the noon, becomes maximum at 10 P.M and then start decreasing.

## In-depth Analysis

```
In [38]: dd_grouped.head()
```



Out[38]:

	unique_trip	trip_uuid	data	trip_creation_time	route_type	source_name	
0	trip-153671041653548748_IND209304AAA_IND000000ACB	trip-153671041653548748	training	2018-09-12 00:00:16.535741	FTL	Kanpur_Central_H_6 (Uttar Pradesh)	
1	trip-153671041653548748_IND462022AAA_IND209304AAA	trip-153671041653548748	training	2018-09-12 00:00:16.535741	FTL	Bhopal_Trnsport_H (Madhya Pradesh)	
2	trip-153671042288605164_IND561203AAB_IND562101AAA	trip-153671042288605164	training	2018-09-12 00:00:22.886430	Carting	Doddablpur_ChikaDPP_D (Karnataka)	
3	trip-153671042288605164_IND572101AAA_IND561203AAB	trip-153671042288605164	training	2018-09-12 00:00:22.886430	Carting	Tumkur_Veersagr_I (Karnataka)	De
4	trip-153671043369099517_IND000000ACB_IND160002AAC	trip-153671043369099517	training	2018-09-12 00:00:33.691250	FTL	Gurgaon_Bilaspur_HB (Haryana)	Cha

In [39]:

```
agg_dict = {
    'data': 'first',
    'trip_creation_time': 'first',
    'route_type': 'first',
    'source_name': 'first',
    'destination_name': 'first',
    'od_start_time': 'first',
    'od_end_time': 'last',
    'start_scan_to_end_scan': 'sum',
    'actual_distance_to_destination': 'sum',
    'actual_time': 'sum',
    'osrm_time': 'sum',
    'osrm_distance': 'sum',
    'segment_actual_time': 'sum',
    'segment_osrm_time': 'sum',
    'segment_osrm_distance': 'sum',
    'source_state': 'first',
    'source_city': 'first',
    'source_code': 'first',
    'destination_state': 'last',
    'destination_city': 'last',
    'destination_code': 'last',
    'trip_creation_date': 'first',
    'trip_creation_day': 'first',
    'trip_creation_hour': 'first',
    'trip_creation_weekday': 'first',
    'trip_creation_week': 'first',
}
```

```

        'trip_duration': 'sum'
    }

    dd_trips = dd_grouped.groupby(by="trip_uuid", as_index=False).agg(agg_dict)

```

In [40]: `dd_trips.head()`

Out[40]:

	trip_uuid	data	trip_creation_time	route_type	source_name	destination_name	od_start_time	od_end_time
0	trip-153671041653548748	training	2018-09-12 00:00:16.535741	FTL	Kanpur_Central_H_6 (Uttar Pradesh)	Gurgaon_Bilaspur_HB (Haryana)	2018-09-12 16:39:46.858469	2018-09-12 16:39:46.8584
1	trip-153671042288605164	training	2018-09-12 00:00:22.886430	Carting	Doddablpur_ChikaDPP_D (Karnataka)	Chikblapur_ShntiSgr_D (Karnataka)	2018-09-12 02:03:09.655591	2018-09-12 02:03:09.6555
2	trip-153671043369099517	training	2018-09-12 00:00:33.691250	FTL	Gurgaon_Bilaspur_HB (Haryana)	Chandigarh_Mehmdpur_H (Punjab)	2018-09-14 03:40:17.106733	2018-09-14 03:40:17.1067
3	trip-153671046011330457	training	2018-09-12 00:01:00.113710	Carting	Mumbai Hub (Maharashtra)	Mumbai_MiraRd_IP (Maharashtra)	2018-09-12 00:01:00.113710	2018-09-12 01:41:29.8098
4	trip-153671052974046625	training	2018-09-12 00:02:09.740725	FTL	Bellary_Dc (Karnataka)	Hospet (Karnataka)	2018-09-12 00:02:09.740725	2018-09-12 03:54:43.1144

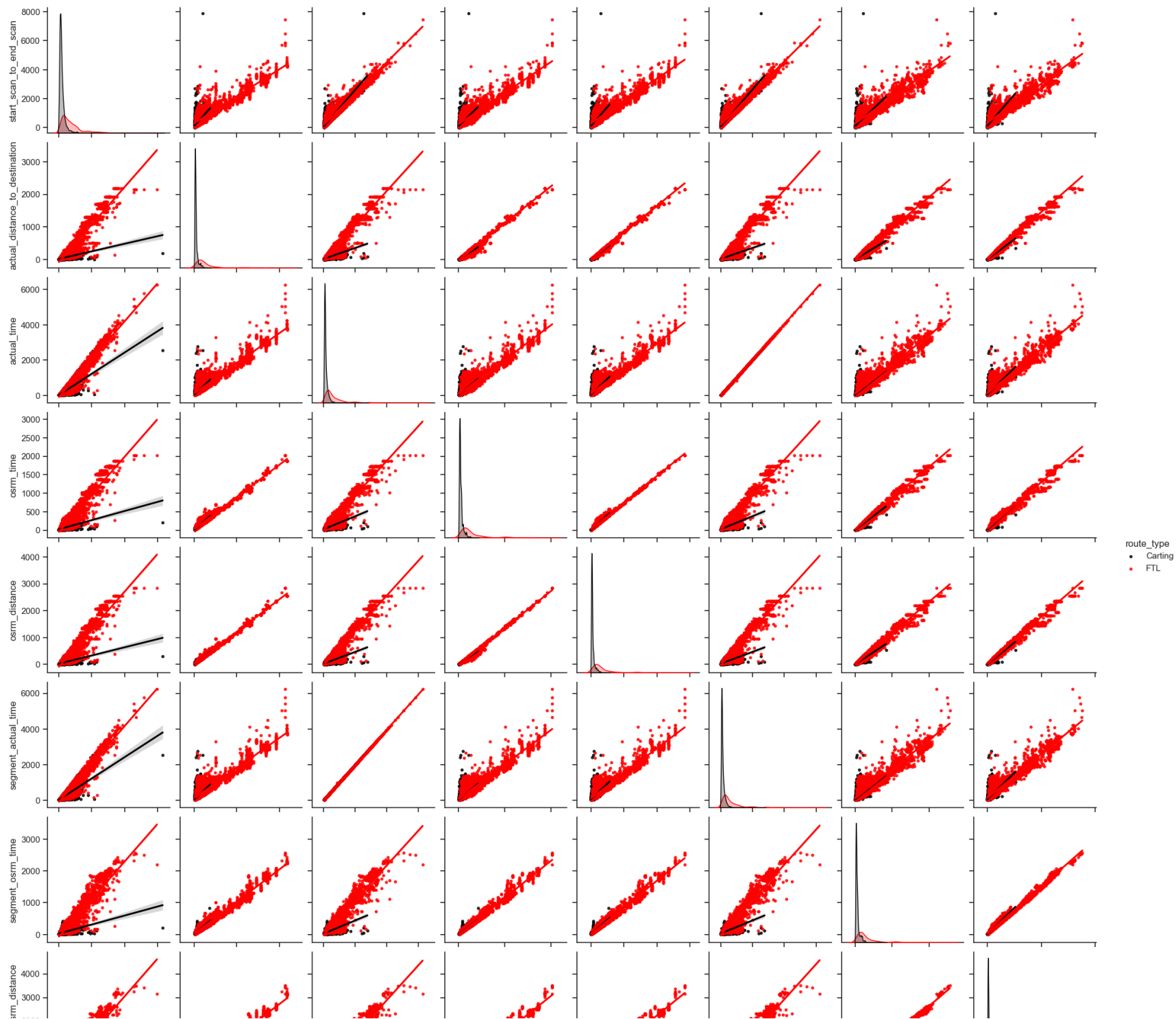
In [41]: `numeric_cols = dd_trips.select_dtypes(include=['float16', 'float32']).columns`

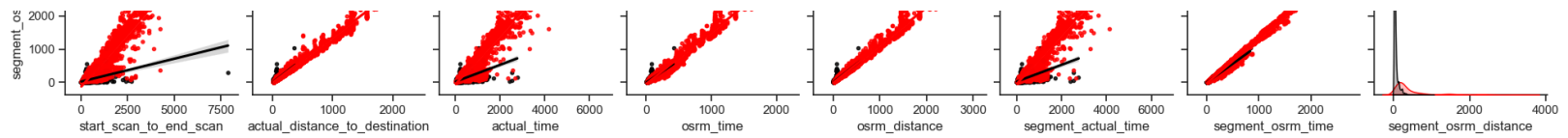
In [42]:

```

sns.pairplot(data = dd_trips,
             vars = numeric_cols,
             kind = 'reg',
             hue = 'route_type',
             markers = '.')
plt.plot()
plt.show()

```



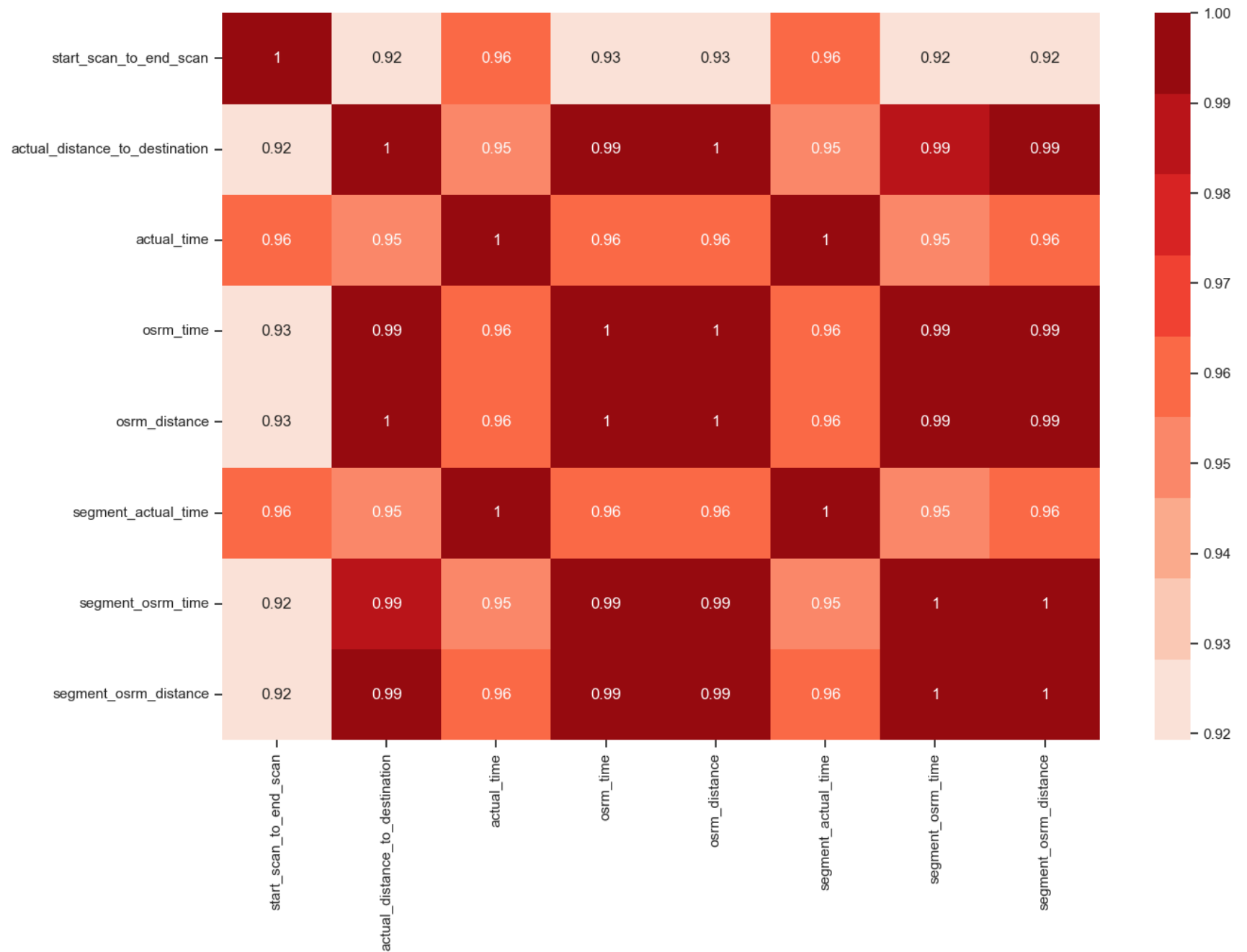


```
In [43]: df_corr = dd_trips[numeric_cols].corr()
df_corr
```

```
Out[43]:
```

	start_scan_to_end_scan	actual_distance_to_destination	actual_time	osrm_time	osrm_distance	segment_actual_time
start_scan_to_end_scan	1.000000	0.919262	0.961725	0.927717	0.925342	0.961725
actual_distance_to_destination	0.919262	1.000000	0.954023	0.993579	0.997276	0.953092
actual_time	0.961725	0.954023	1.000000	0.958931	0.959503	0.999989
osrm_time	0.927717	0.993579	0.958931	1.000000	0.997591	0.958108
osrm_distance	0.925342	0.997276	0.959503	0.997591	1.000000	0.958648
segment_actual_time	0.961748	0.953092	0.999989	0.958108	0.958648	1.000000
segment_osrm_time	0.919690	0.987587	0.954207	0.993287	0.991830	0.953326
segment_osrm_distance	0.920326	0.993094	0.957256	0.991639	0.994726	0.956400

```
In [44]: plt.figure(figsize=(15, 10))
sns.heatmap(df_corr, annot=True, cmap=sns.color_palette("Reds", n_colors=9))
plt.show()
```



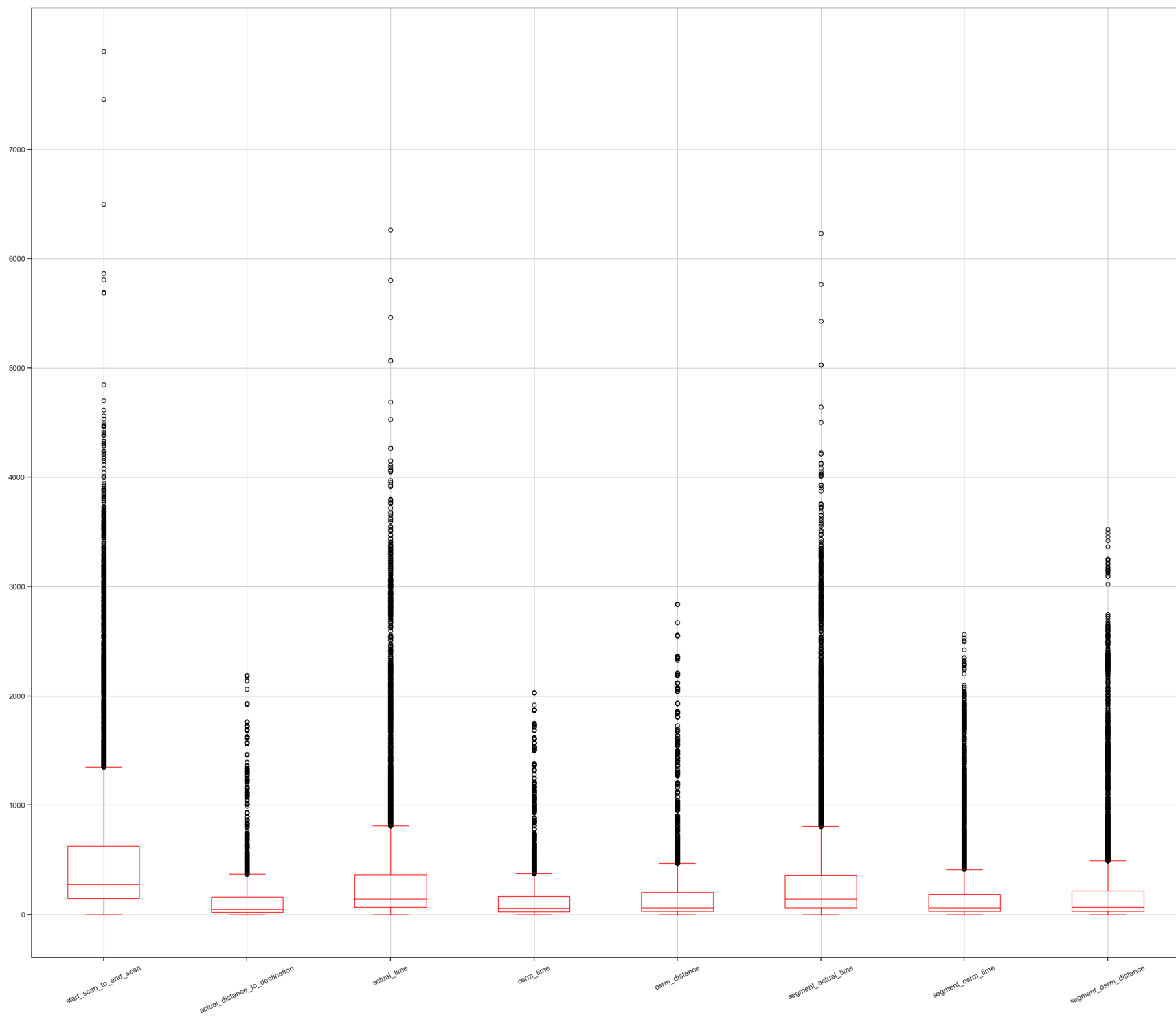
- Seems all the numerical data are highly correlated

```
In [45]: dd_trips.skew(numeric_only = True)
```

```
Out[45]: start_scan_to_end_scan      2.895575  
actual_distance_to_destination      3.567667  
actual_time      3.377693  
osrm_time      <NA>  
osrm_distance      3.557269  
segment_actual_time      3.374549  
segment_osrm_time      3.605595  
segment_osrm_distance      3.717643  
trip_creation_day      -0.693341  
trip_creation_hour      -0.20518  
trip_creation_weekday      0.065151  
trip_creation_week      0.187824  
dtype: Float64
```

- Most of the data are Right-Skewed.

```
In [46]: plt.figure(figsize=(30, 25))  
dd_trips[numeric_cols].boxplot(rot=25, figsize=(35,20), color = 'r')  
  
max_y = dd_trips[numeric_cols].max().max()  
yticks = np.arange(0, max_y, 1000)  
  
plt.yticks(yticks)  
plt.show()
```



- The outliers present in our sample data.

```
In [47]: for col in numeric_cols:
          Q1 = np.quantile(dd_trips[col], 0.25)
          Q3 = np.quantile(dd_trips[col], 0.75)
          IQR = Q3 - Q1
          LB = Q1 - 1.5 * IQR
          UB = Q3 + 1.5 * IQR
          outliers = dd_trips.loc[(dd_trips[col] < LB) | (dd_trips[col] > UB)]
          print('Column :', col)
          print(f'\t Q1 : {round(Q1,3)}\n\t Q3 : {round(Q3,3)}\n\t IQR : {round(IQR,3)}\n\t LB : {round(LB,3)}\n\t UB : {round(UB,3)}')
          print("- " * 20)
```



Column : start\_scan\_to\_end\_scan

Q1 : 147.0

Q3 : 628.0

IQR : 481.0

LB : -574.5

UB : 1349.5

Number of outliers : 1301

-----  
Column : actual\_distance\_to\_destination

Q1 : 22.328

Q3 : 161.562

IQR : 139.234

LB : -186.523

UB : 370.414

Number of outliers : 1477

-----  
Column : actual\_time

Q1 : 66.0

Q3 : 364.0

IQR : 298.0

LB : -381.0

UB : 811.0

Number of outliers : 1660

-----  
Column : osrm\_time

Q1 : 29.0

Q3 : 167.0

IQR : 138.0

LB : -178.0

UB : 374.0

Number of outliers : 1510

-----  
Column : osrm\_distance

Q1 : 30.203

Q3 : 204.969

IQR : 174.766

LB : -231.945

UB : 467.117

Number of outliers : 1531

-----  
Column : segment\_actual\_time

Q1 : 65.0

Q3 : 362.0

IQR : 297.0

LB : -380.5

```

        UB : 807.5
        Number of outliers : 1655
    -----
Column : segment_osrm_time
        Q1 : 30.0
        Q3 : 183.0
        IQR : 153.0
        LB : -199.5
        UB : 412.5
        Number of outliers : 1501
    -----
Column : segment_osrm_distance
        Q1 : 31.828
        Q3 : 215.195
        IQR : 183.367
        LB : -243.223
        UB : 490.246
        Number of outliers : 1558
    -----

```

## Outlier Treatment

- Removing the outliers, but some outliers represent natural variations in the population

```

In [48]: # Reduce the outliers

for col in numeric_cols:
    Q1 = np.quantile(dd_trips[col], 0.25)
    Q3 = np.quantile(dd_trips[col], 0.75)
    IQR = Q3 - Q1
    LB = Q1 - 1.5 * IQR
    UB = Q3 + 1.5 * IQR
    dd_trips[col] = np.where(dd_trips[col] < LB, LB, dd_trips[col])
    dd_trips[col] = np.where(dd_trips[col] > UB, UB, dd_trips[col])

```

```

In [49]: dd_trips.skew(numeric_only = True)

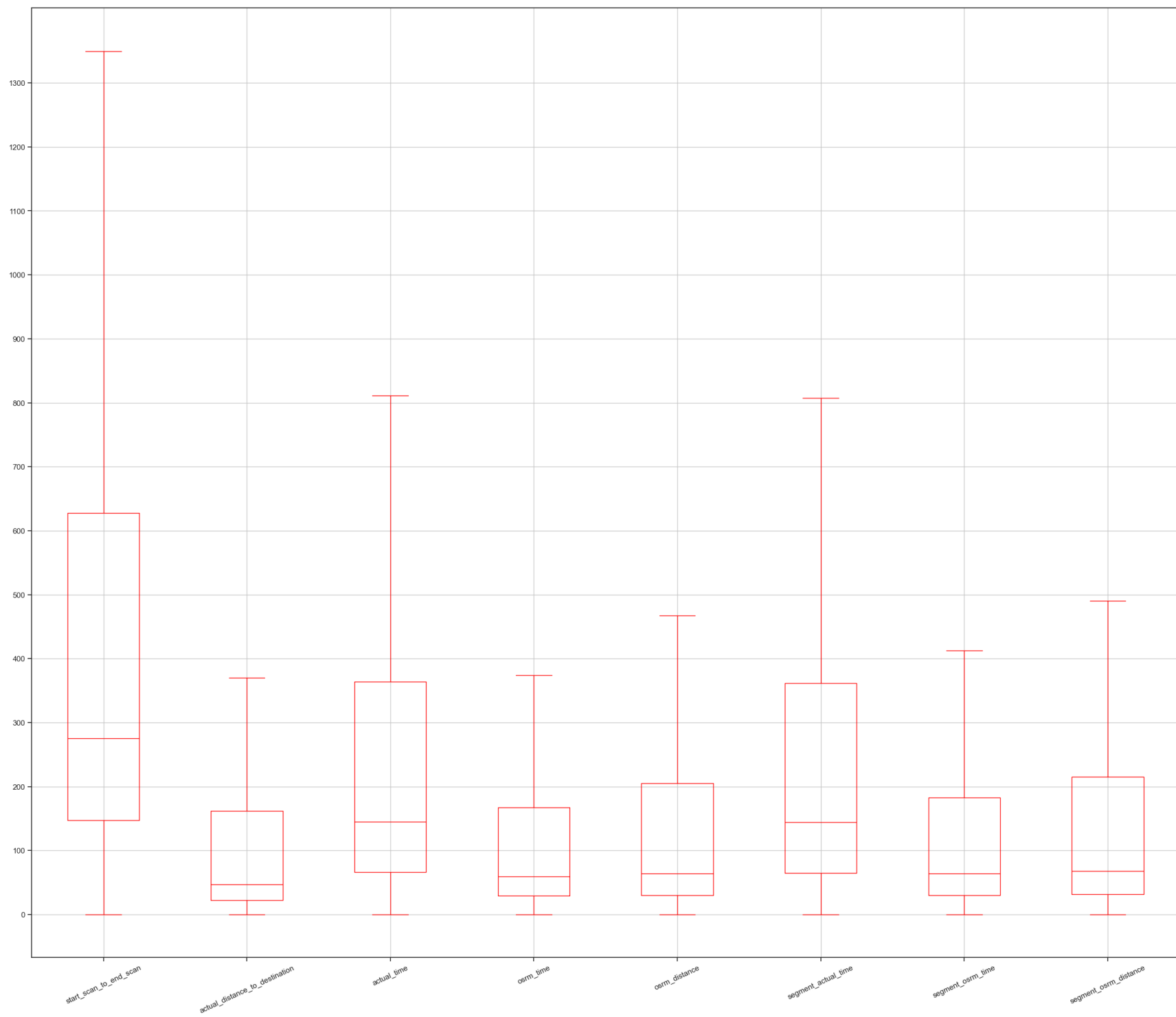
```

```
Out[49]: start_scan_to_end_scan      1.161804
actual_distance_to_destination 1.276377
actual_time      1.167957
osrm_time        <NA>
osrm_distance    1.273736
segment_actual_time 1.172869
segment_osrm_time 1.242727
segment_osrm_distance 1.260448
trip_creation_day -0.693341
trip_creation_hour -0.20518
trip_creation_weekday 0.065151
trip_creation_week 0.187824
dtype: Float64
```

```
In [50]: plt.figure(figsize=(30, 25))
dd_trips[numeric_cols].boxplot(rot=25, figsize=(35,20), color = 'r')

max_y = dd_trips[numeric_cols].max().max()
yticks = np.arange(0, max_y,100)

plt.yticks(yticks)
plt.show()
```



---

## Column Encoding

- Using one-hot encoding

```
In [51]: one_hot_cols = ['data', 'route_type']
dd_trips = pd.get_dummies(dd_trips, columns=one_hot_cols, drop_first=True)
dd_trips.head()
```

```
Out[51]:
```

	trip_uuid	trip_creation_time	source_name	destination_name	od_start_time	od_end_time	start_scan_to_end
0	trip-153671041653548748	2018-09-12 00:00:16.535741	Kanpur_Central_H_6 (Uttar Pradesh)	Gurgaon_Bilaspur_HB (Haryana)	2018-09-12 16:39:46.858469	2018-09-12 16:39:46.858469	1
1	trip-153671042288605164	2018-09-12 00:00:22.886430	Doddablpur_ChikaDPP_D (Karnataka)	Chikblapur_ShntiSgr_D (Karnataka)	2018-09-12 02:03:09.655591	2018-09-12 02:03:09.655591	
2	trip-153671043369099517	2018-09-12 00:00:33.691250	Gurgaon_Bilaspur_HB (Haryana)	Chandigarh_Mehmdpur_H (Punjab)	2018-09-14 03:40:17.106733	2018-09-14 03:40:17.106733	1
3	trip-153671046011330457	2018-09-12 00:01:00.113710	Mumbai_Hub (Maharashtra)	Mumbai_MiraRd_IP (Maharashtra)	2018-09-12 00:01:00.113710	2018-09-12 01:41:29.809822	
4	trip-153671052974046625	2018-09-12 00:02:09.740725	Bellary_Dc (Karnataka)	Hospet (Karnataka)	2018-09-12 00:02:09.740725	2018-09-12 03:54:43.114421	

---

## In-depth analysis

### Hypothesis testing between actual\_time aggregated value and OSRM time aggregated value

- STEP-1 : Set up Null Hypothesis
  - Null Hypothesis (  $H_0$  ) - actual\_time (Actual time taken to complete the delivery) and OSRM time (An open-source routing engine time calculator time) are same.
  - Alternate Hypothesis (  $H_A$  ) - actual\_time and OSRM time are different.
- STEP-2 : Checking for basic assumptions for the hypothesis

- STEP-3: Define Test statistics; Distribution of T under H0.
- STEP-4: Compute the p-value and fix value of alpha. We set our alpha to be 0.05
- STEP-5: Compare p-value and alpha. Based on p-value, we will accept or reject H0.
  1.  $p\text{-val} > \alpha$  : Accept H0
  2.  $p\text{-val} < \alpha$  : Reject H0

```
In [52]: dd_trips[['actual_time', 'osrm_time']].describe()
```

```
Out[52]:
```

	actual_time	osrm_time
count	14817.000000	14817.0
mean	259.478088	inf
std	257.924866	inf
min	0.000000	0.0
25%	66.000000	29.0
50%	145.000000	59.0
75%	364.000000	167.0
max	811.000000	374.0

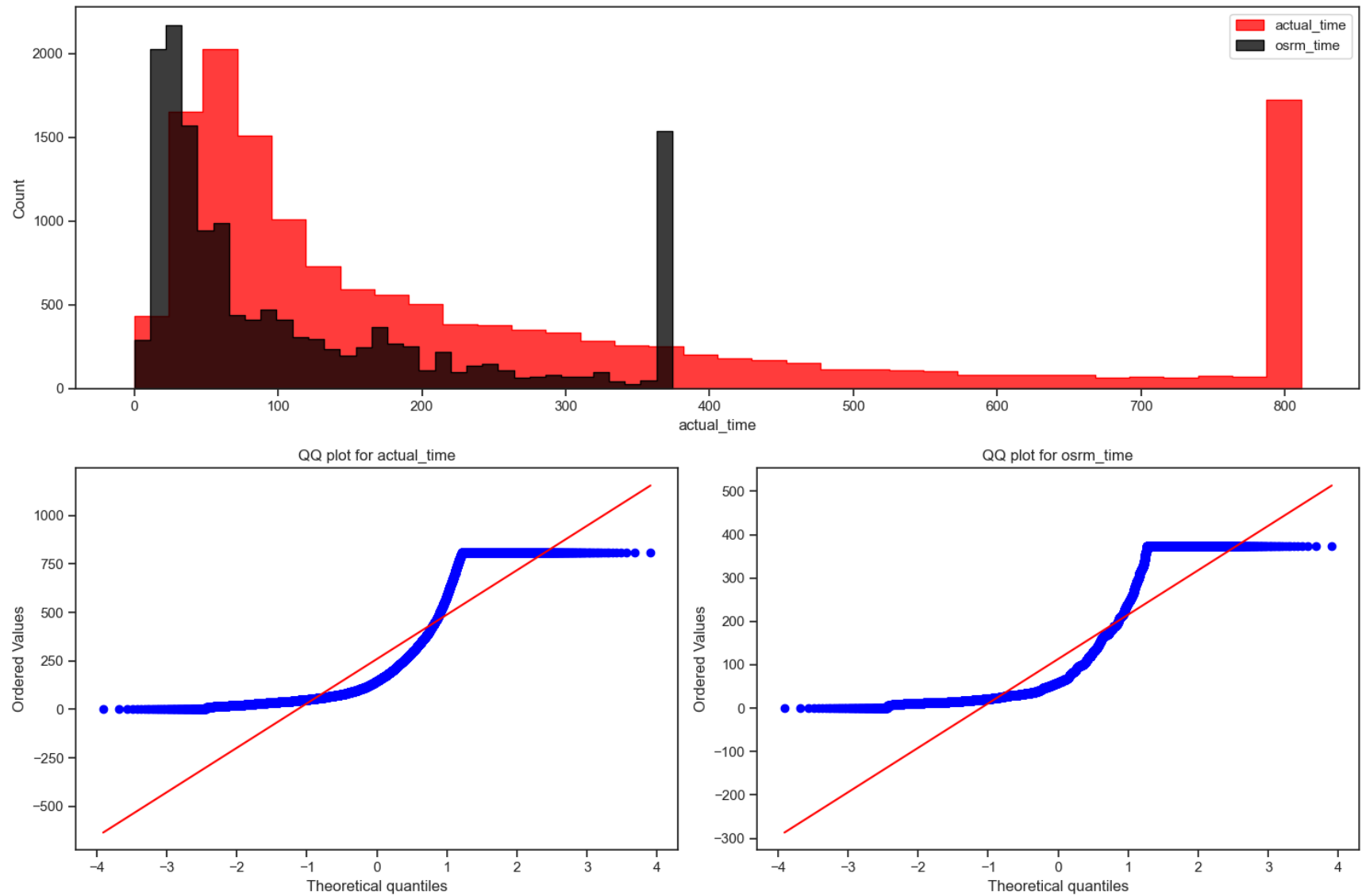
```
In [53]: plt.figure(figsize=(15, 10))

# Histogram for actual_time and osrm_time
plt.subplot(2, 1, 1)
sns.histplot(dd_trips['actual_time'], element = 'step', color = 'red')
sns.histplot(dd_trips['osrm_time'], element = 'step', color = 'black')
plt.legend(['actual_time', 'osrm_time'])

plt.subplot(2, 2, 3)
stats.probplot(dd_trips['actual_time'], plot = plt, dist = 'norm')
plt.title('QQ plot for actual_time')

plt.subplot(2, 2, 4)
stats.probplot(dd_trips['osrm_time'], plot = plt, dist = 'norm')
plt.title('QQ plot for osrm_time')

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



- It can be seen from the above plots that the samples do not come from normal distribution.

```
In [54]: test_stat, p_value = stats.mannwhitneyu(dd_trips['actual_time'], dd_trips['osrm_time'])
print('p-value', p_value)
if p_value < 0.05:
    print('actual_time and OSRM time are different.')
```

```
else:  
    print('actual_time (Actual time taken to complete the delivery) and OSRM time (An open-source routing engine time calculator time) are different.  
p-value 0.0  
actual_time and OSRM time are different.
```

👁 Since P Value is less than the significance threshold, therefore it can be concluded that actual\_time (Actual time taken to complete the delivery) and OSRM time (An open-source routing engine time calculator time) are different

---

## Hypothesis testing between actual\_time aggregated value and segment actual time aggregated value

- STEP-1 : Set up Null Hypothesis
  - Null Hypothesis (  $H_0$  ) - actual\_time (Actual time taken to complete the delivery) and segment actual time (Time taken by the subset of the package delivery) are same.
  - Alternate Hypothesis (  $H_A$  ) - actual\_time and segment actual time are different.
- STEP-2 : Checking for basic assumptions for the hypothesis
- STEP-3: Define Test statistics; Distribution of T under  $H_0$ .
- STEP-4: Compute the p-value and fix value of alpha. We set our alpha to be 0.05
- STEP-5: Compare p-value and alpha. Based on p-value, we will accept or reject  $H_0$ .
  1.  $p\text{-val} > \alpha$  : Accept  $H_0$
  2.  $p\text{-val} < \alpha$  : Reject  $H_0$

```
In [55]: dd_trips[['actual_time', 'segment_actual_time']].describe()
```



Out[55]:

	actual_time	segment_actual_time
<b>count</b>	14817.000000	14817.000000
<b>mean</b>	259.478088	257.503387
<b>std</b>	257.924866	256.707428
<b>min</b>	0.000000	0.000000
<b>25%</b>	66.000000	65.000000
<b>50%</b>	145.000000	144.000000
<b>75%</b>	364.000000	362.000000
<b>max</b>	811.000000	807.500000

In [56]:

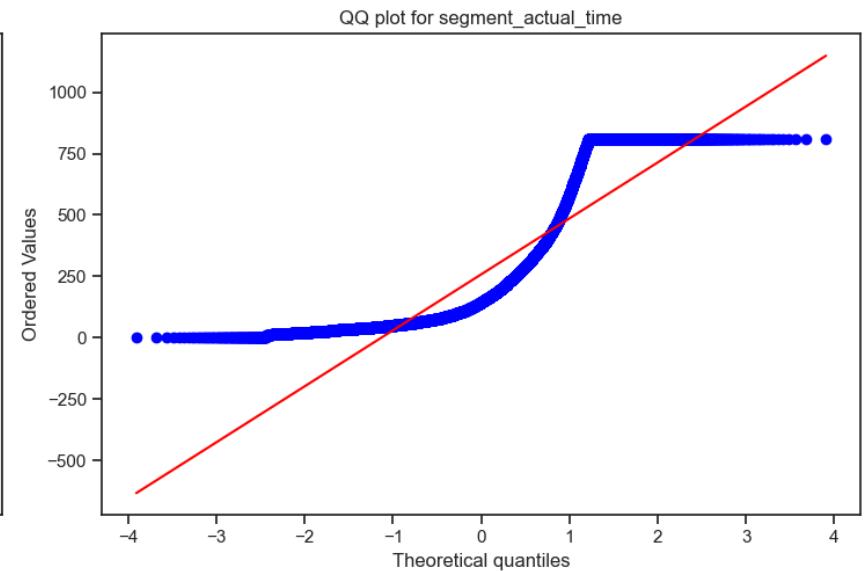
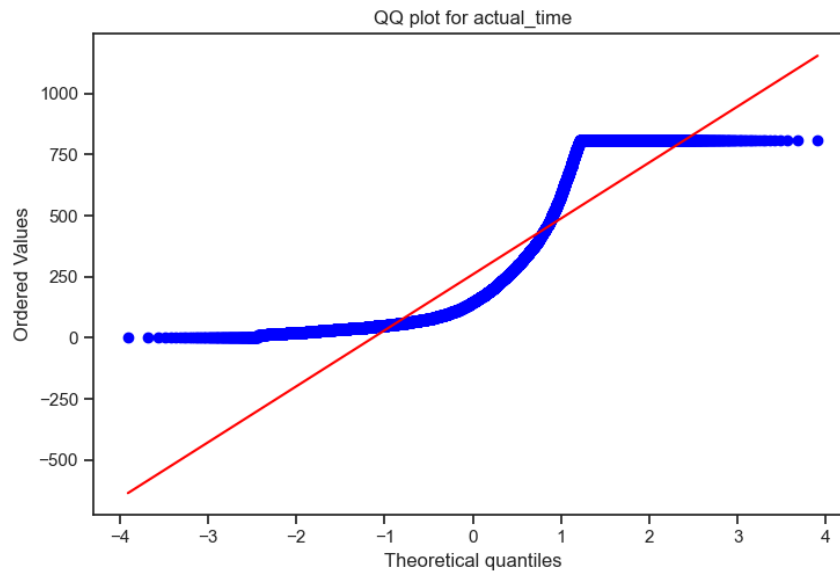
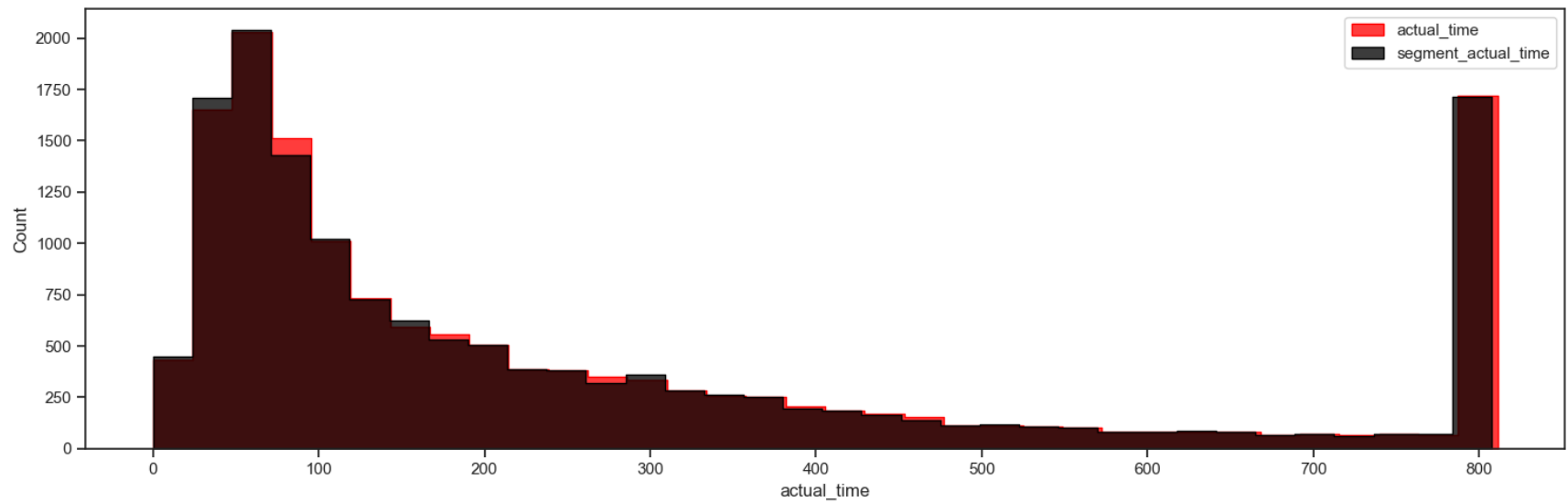
```
plt.figure(figsize=(15, 10))

# Histogram for actual_time and segment_actual_time
plt.subplot(2, 1, 1)
sns.histplot(dd_trips['actual_time'], element = 'step', color = 'red')
sns.histplot(dd_trips['segment_actual_time'], element = 'step', color = 'black')
plt.legend(['actual_time', 'segment_actual_time'])

plt.subplot(2, 2, 3)
stats.probplot(dd_trips['actual_time'], plot = plt, dist = 'norm')
plt.title('QQ plot for actual_time')

plt.subplot(2, 2, 4)
stats.probplot(dd_trips['segment_actual_time'], plot = plt, dist = 'norm')
plt.title('QQ plot for segment_actual_time')

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



- It can be seen from the above plots that the samples do not come from normal distribution.

```
In [57]: test_stat, p_value = stats.mannwhitneyu(dd_trips['actual_time'], dd_trips['segment_actual_time'])
print('p-value', p_value)
if p_value < 0.05:
    print('actual_time and segment actual time are different.')
else:
    print('actual_time (Actual time taken to complete the delivery) and segment actual time (Time taken by the subset of t
```

```
p-value 0.007404217536110528
actual_time and segment actual time are different.
```

👁 Since P Value is less than the significance threshold, therefore it can be concluded that actual\_time (Actual time taken to complete the delivery) and segment actual time (Time taken by the subset of the package delivery) are different

## Hypothesis testing between osrm distance aggregated value and segment osrm distance aggregated value

- STEP-1 : Set up Null Hypothesis
  - Null Hypothesis (  $H_0$  ) - osrm distance (An open-source routing engine which computes the shortest path between points) and segment osrm distance (OSRM Distance covered by subset of the package delivery) are same.
  - Alternate Hypothesis (  $H_A$  ) - osrm distance and segment osrm distance are different.
- STEP-2 : Checking for basic assumptions for the hypothesis
- STEP-3: Define Test statistics; Distribution of T under  $H_0$ .
- STEP-4: Compute the p-value and fix value of alpha. We set our alpha to be 0.05
- STEP-5: Compare p-value and alpha. Based on p-value, we will accept or reject  $H_0$ .
  1.  $p\text{-val} > \alpha$  : Accept  $H_0$
  2.  $p\text{-val} < \alpha$  : Reject  $H_0$

```
In [58]: dd_trips[['osrm_distance', 'segment_actual_time']].describe()
```

```
Out[58]:
```

	osrm_distance	segment_actual_time
count	14817.000000	14817.000000
mean	136.059814	257.503387
std	145.850739	256.707428
min	0.000000	0.000000
25%	30.203125	65.000000
50%	64.078125	144.000000
75%	204.968750	362.000000
max	467.117188	807.500000

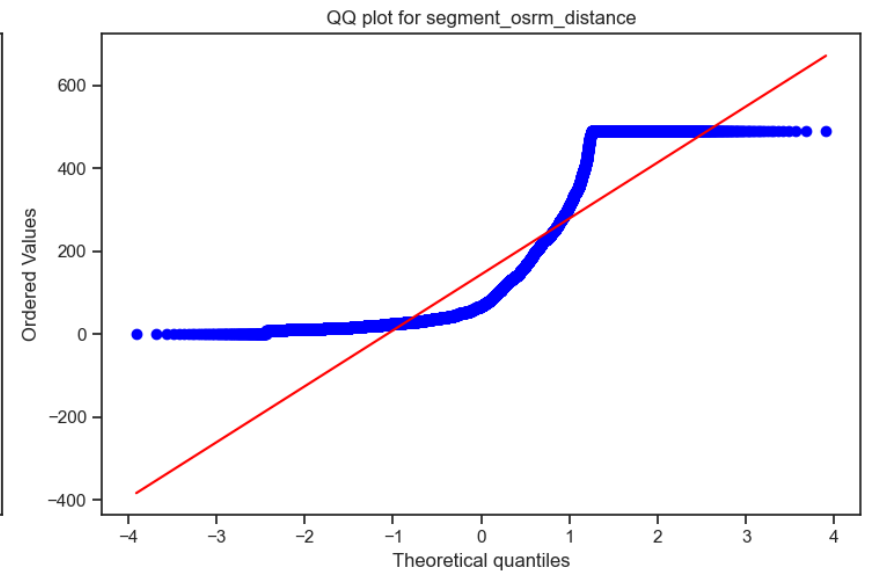
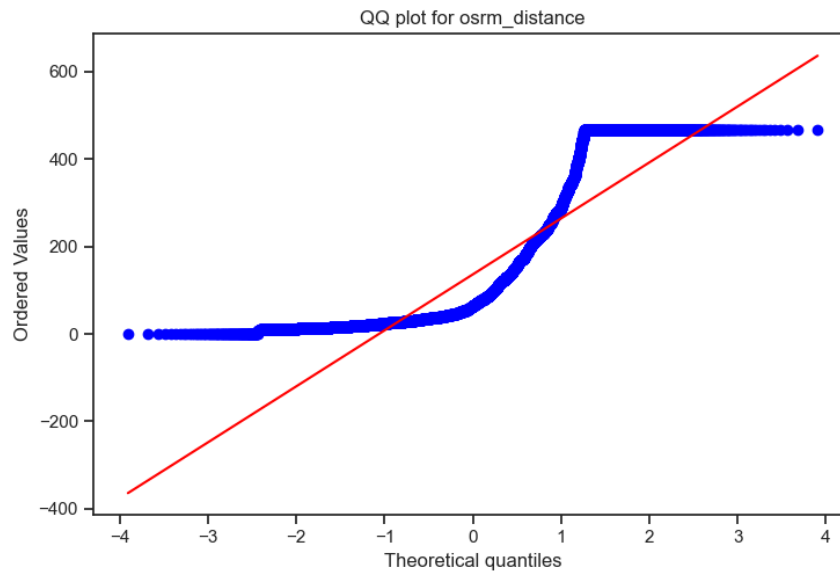
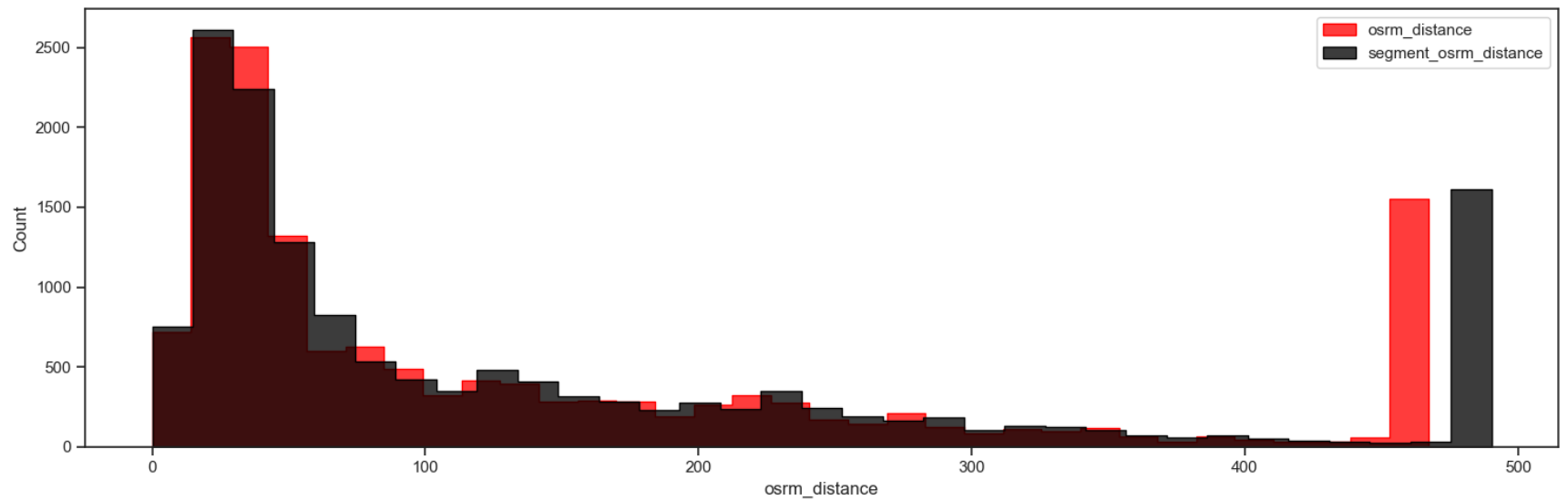
```
In [59]: plt.figure(figsize=(15, 10))

# Histogram for osrm_distance and segment_osrm_distance
plt.subplot(2, 1, 1)
sns.histplot(dd_trips['osrm_distance'], element = 'step', color = 'red')
sns.histplot(dd_trips['segment_osrm_distance'], element = 'step', color = 'black')
plt.legend(['osrm_distance', 'segment_osrm_distance'])

plt.subplot(2, 2, 3)
stats.probplot(dd_trips['osrm_distance'], plot = plt, dist = 'norm')
plt.title('QQ plot for osrm_distance')

plt.subplot(2, 2, 4)
stats.probplot(dd_trips['segment_osrm_distance'], plot = plt, dist = 'norm')
plt.title('QQ plot for segment_osrm_distance')

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



```
In [60]: test_stat, p_value = stats.mannwhitneyu(dd_trips['osrm_distance'], dd_trips['segment_osrm_distance'])
print('p-value', p_value)
if p_value < 0.05:
    print('osrm distance and segment osrm distance are different.')
else:
    print('osrm distance (An open-source routing engine which computes the shortest path between points) and segment osrm c

p-value 1.156125417216877e-10
osrm distance and segment osrm distance are different.
```

👁 Since P Value is less than the significance threshold, therefore it can be concluded that osrm distance (An open-source routing engine which computes the shortest path between points) and segment osrm distance (OSRM Distance covered by subset of the package delivery) are different

---

## Hypothesis testing between osrm time aggregated value and segment osrm time aggregated value

- STEP-1 : Set up Null Hypothesis
  - Null Hypothesis (  $H_0$  ) - osrm time (An open-source routing engine time) and segment osrm time (OSRM segment time taken by the subset of the package delivery) are same.
  - Alternate Hypothesis (  $H_A$  ) - osrm time and segment osrm time are different.
- STEP-2 : Checking for basic assumptions for the hypothesis
- STEP-3: Define Test statistics; Distribution of T under  $H_0$ .
- STEP-4: Compute the p-value and fix value of alpha. We set our alpha to be 0.05
- STEP-5: Compare p-value and alpha. Based on p-value, we will accept or reject  $H_0$ .
  1.  $p\text{-val} > \alpha$  : Accept  $H_0$
  2.  $p\text{-val} < \alpha$  : Reject  $H_0$

```
In [61]: dd_trips[['osrm_time', 'segment_osrm_time']].describe()
```

```
Out[61]:
```

	osrm_time	segment_osrm_time
count	14817.0	14817.000000
mean	inf	124.304619
std	inf	127.660896
min	0.0	0.000000
25%	29.0	30.000000
50%	59.0	64.000000
75%	167.0	183.000000
max	374.0	412.500000

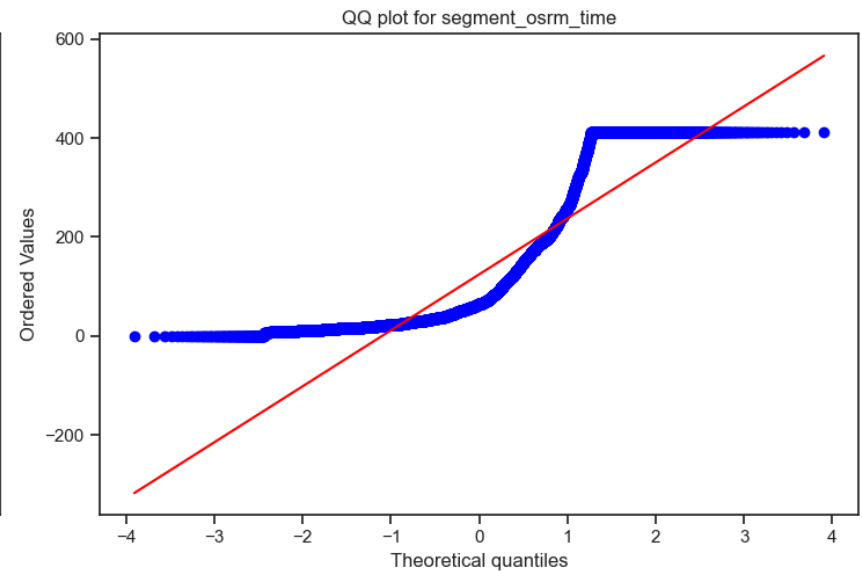
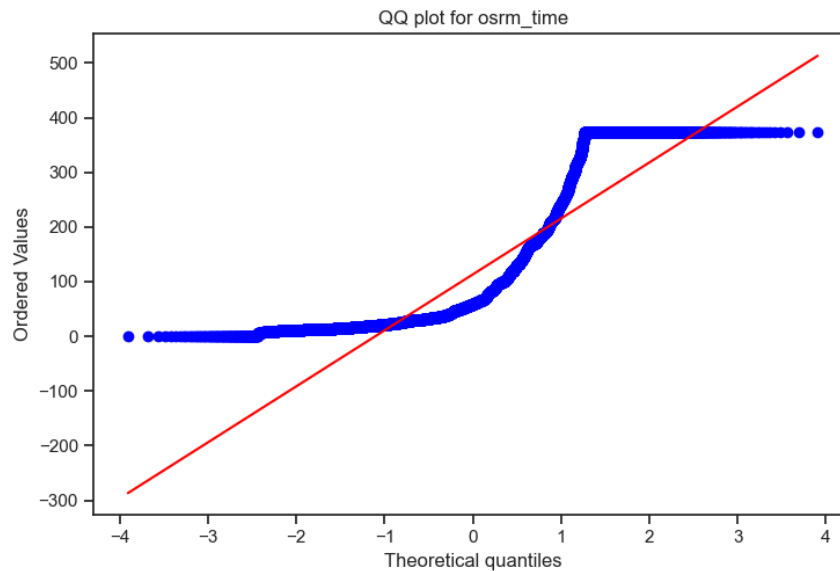
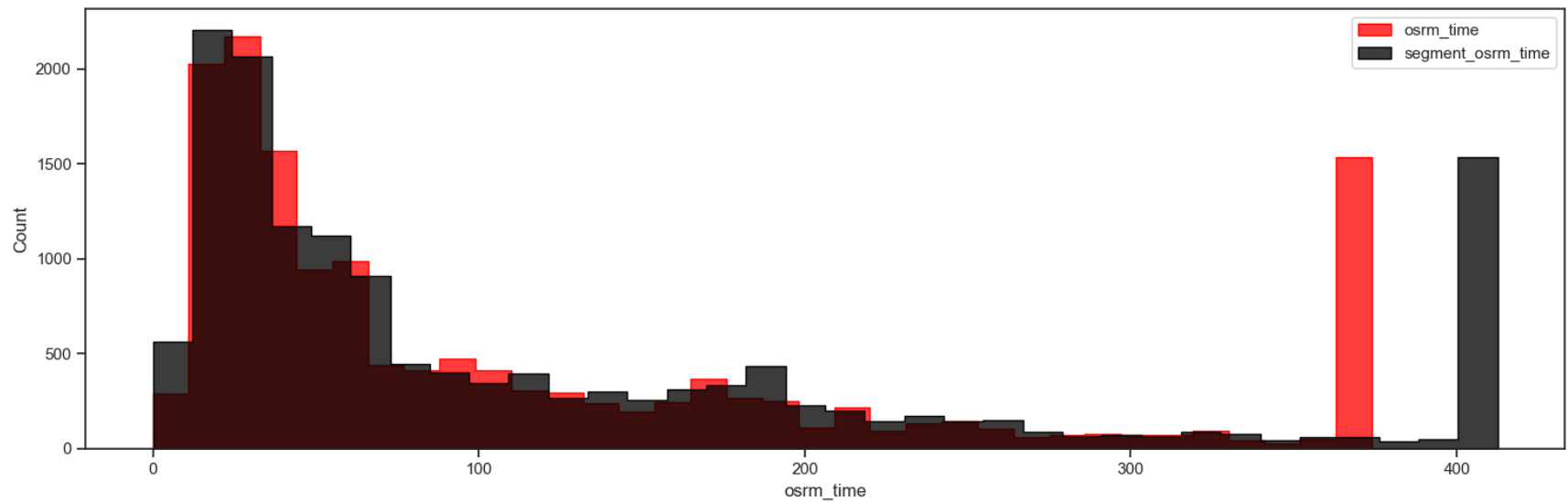
```
In [62]: plt.figure(figsize=(15, 10))

# Histogram for osrm_time and segment_osrm_time
plt.subplot(2, 1, 1)
sns.histplot(dd_trips['osrm_time'], element = 'step', color = 'red')
sns.histplot(dd_trips['segment_osrm_time'], element = 'step', color = 'black')
plt.legend(['osrm_time', 'segment_osrm_time'])

plt.subplot(2, 2, 3)
stats.probplot(dd_trips['osrm_time'], plot = plt, dist = 'norm')
plt.title('QQ plot for osrm_time')

plt.subplot(2, 2, 4)
stats.probplot(dd_trips['segment_osrm_time'], plot = plt, dist = 'norm')
plt.title('QQ plot for segment_osrm_time')

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



```
In [63]: test_stat, p_value = stats.mannwhitneyu(dd_trips['osrm_time'], dd_trips['segment_osrm_time'])
print('p-value', p_value)
if p_value < 0.05:
    print('osrm time and segment osrm time are different.')
else:
    print('osrm time (An open-source routing engine time) and segment osrm time (OSRM segment time taken by the subset of t

p-value 1.7858750648454436e-12
osrm time and segment osrm time are different.
```



👁 Since P Value is less than the significance threshold, therefore it can be concluded that osrm time (An open-source routing engine time) and segment osrm time (OSRM segment time taken by the subset of the package delivery) are different

## Data Normalization □

- Performing Min-Max Scaling since the data is not gaussian

```
In [64]: min_max_scaler = MinMaxScaler()
dd_trips[numeric_cols] = min_max_scaler.fit_transform(dd_trips[numeric_cols])
dd_trips.head()
```

```
Out[64]:
```

	trip_uuid	trip_creation_time	source_name	destination_name	od_start_time	od_end_time	start_scan_to_end
0	trip-153671041653548748	2018-09-12 00:00:16.535741	Kanpur_Central_H_6 (Uttar Pradesh)	Gurgaon_Bilaspur_HB (Haryana)	2018-09-12 16:39:46.858469	2018-09-12 16:39:46.858469	1.00
1	trip-153671042288605164	2018-09-12 00:00:22.886430	Doddablpur_ChikaDPP_D (Karnataka)	Chikblapur_ShntiSgr_D (Karnataka)	2018-09-12 02:03:09.655591	2018-09-12 02:03:09.655591	0.13
2	trip-153671043369099517	2018-09-12 00:00:33.691250	Gurgaon_Bilaspur_HB (Haryana)	Chandigarh_Mehmdpur_H (Punjab)	2018-09-14 03:40:17.106733	2018-09-14 03:40:17.106733	1.00
3	trip-153671046011330457	2018-09-12 00:01:00.113710	Mumbai Hub (Maharashtra)	Mumbai_MiraRd_IP (Maharashtra)	2018-09-12 00:01:00.113710	2018-09-12 01:41:29.809822	0.07
4	trip-153671052974046625	2018-09-12 00:02:09.740725	Bellary_Dc (Karnataka)	Hospet (Karnataka)	2018-09-12 00:02:09.740725	2018-09-12 03:54:43.114421	0.53

```
In [65]: dd_trips[numeric_cols].describe().T
```

Out[65]:

	count	mean	std	min	25%	50%	75%	max
<b>start_scan_to_end_scan</b>	14817.0	0.331236	0.301328	0.0	0.108929	0.203779	0.465358	1.0
<b>actual_distance_to_destination</b>	14817.0	0.288992	0.312620	0.0	0.060279	0.127729	0.436167	1.0
<b>actual_time</b>	14817.0	0.319948	0.318033	0.0	0.081381	0.178792	0.448829	1.0
<b>osrm_time</b>	14817.0	0.302846	0.309433	0.0	0.077540	0.157754	0.446524	1.0
<b>osrm_distance</b>	14817.0	0.291276	0.312236	0.0	0.064659	0.137178	0.438795	1.0
<b>segment_actual_time</b>	14817.0	0.318890	0.317904	0.0	0.080495	0.178328	0.448297	1.0
<b>segment_osrm_time</b>	14817.0	0.301345	0.309481	0.0	0.072727	0.155152	0.443636	1.0
<b>segment_osrm_distance</b>	14817.0	0.294505	0.312726	0.0	0.064923	0.138963	0.438954	1.0

---

## Business Insights 🔍

### 1. Data Overview:

- The data spans from '2018-09-12' to '2018-10-03'.
- There are 14,707 unique trip IDs.
- The dataset includes 1,494 unique source centers and 1,465 unique destination centers.
- There are 704 unique source cities and 828 unique destination cities.

### 2. Data Distribution:

- A larger portion of the data is for testing rather than training.
- The most common route type is Carting.

### 3. Data Gaps:

- The names of 14 unique location IDs are missing from the data.

### 4. Trip Timing and Frequency:

- The number of trips starts to increase after noon, peaks at 10 P.M., and then begins to decrease.
- Most orders are placed mid-month, indicating a higher customer activity during this period.

### 5. Geographical Insights:

- Orders are primarily sourced from Maharashtra, Karnataka, Haryana, Tamil Nadu, and Telangana.
- Most of the Order are delivered to Bangalore followed by Gurgaon, Mumbai, Chennai, Hyderabad, Delhi.
- Most of the orders are coming from Bangalore followed by Gurgaon, Bhiwandi, Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai.

#### 6. Feature Analysis:

- The features actual\_time and osrm\_time are statistically different.
- The features actual\_time and segment\_actual\_time are statistically different.
- The features osrm\_distance and segment\_osrm\_distance are statistically different.
- The features osrm\_time and segment\_osrm\_time are not statistically the same.

## Recommendations 💡

#### 1. Enhance the OSRM Trip Planning System:

- The OSRM trip planning system requires improvement to better cater to transporters and ensure optimal routing results.

#### 2. Address Discrepancies in Time Predictions:

- The significant difference between osrm\_time and actual\_time needs to be minimized. The team should work on reducing this discrepancy to provide more accurate delivery time predictions, improving customer satisfaction with precise delivery expectations.

#### 3. Improve Distance Accuracy:

- The observed difference between osrm\_distance and the actual distance covered suggests that delivery personnel may not be following the predefined route, or the OSRM system is not accurately predicting routes based on factors such as distance, traffic, and other conditions. This could lead to late deliveries. The team should investigate and resolve these issues to enhance delivery efficiency and reliability.