

Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA) on Cab Industry Datasets

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Date : August 9th, 2021

Agenda

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- Problem Statement
- EDA
- EDA Summary
- Recommendation

Executive Summary

A private company named XYZ in USA want to make an investment in Cab industry due to its popularity in the market. They want to choose between two different cab industries that are Pink cab and Yellow cab.

There are four datasets that contain all the required information to help in making the decision.

This project is about to perform Exploratory Data Analysis known as EDA on these four datasets.

4 Datasets

CabData

City

Customer_ID

Transaction_ID

Problem Statement

- Helping XYZ Company to decide which company (Pink or Yellow cabs) should they invest in based on different factors.

EDA

- Three steps were followed in this EDA for the all four datasets
 1. Understanding and Cleaning the data
 2. Analysis
 3. Visualization

EDA >> Understanding and Cleaning the data

```
# get the variables name the dataset  
CabData.columns
```

```
Index(['Transaction ID', 'Date of Travel', 'Company', 'City', 'KM Travelled',  
      'Price Charged', 'Cost of Trip'],  
      dtype='object')
```

```
# the number of rows and columns  
CabData.shape
```

```
(359392, 7)
```

```
# variables types  
CabData.dtypes
```

Transaction ID	int64
Date of Travel	object
Company	object
City	object
KM Travelled	float64
Price Charged	float64
Cost of Trip	float64
dtype:	object

EDA >> Understanding and Cleaning the data

```
# get the variables name for all dataset  
City.columns
```

```
Index(['City', 'Population', 'Users'], dtype='object')
```

```
# get the number of rows and columns of data  
City.shape
```

```
(20, 3)
```

```
# variables types  
City.dtypes
```

```
City           object  
Population     object  
Users          object  
dtype: object
```


EDA >> Understanding and Cleaning the data

```
# get the number of rows and columns of data  
Customer_ID.shape
```

```
(49171, 4)
```

```
# variables types  
Customer_ID.dtypes
```

Customer ID	int64
Gender	object
Age	int64
Income (USD/Month)	int64
dtype:	object

EDA >> Understanding and Cleaning the data

```
# get the variables name for all dataset
```

```
Transaction_ID.columns
```

```
Index(['Transaction ID', 'Customer ID', 'Payment_Mode'], dtype='object')
```

```
# get the number of rows and columns of data
```

```
Transaction_ID.shape
```

```
(440098, 3)
```

```
# variables types
```

```
Transaction_ID.dtypes
```

```
Transaction ID      int64
```

```
Customer ID        int64
```

```
Payment_Mode       object
```

```
dtype: object
```

EDA >> Understanding and Cleaning the data

```
: # check if there is null values
```

```
CabData.isnull().sum() # all the data is there
```

```
: Transaction ID    0  
Date of Travel    0  
Company           0  
City              0  
KM Travelled      0  
Price Charged     0  
Cost of Trip      0  
dtype: int64
```

```
# the information of the dataset  
CabData.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>  
RangeIndex: 359392 entries, 0 to 359391  
Data columns (total 7 columns):  
#   Column                Non-Null Count  Dtype  
---  ---  
0   Transaction ID         359392 non-null  int64  
1   Date of Travel         359392 non-null  object  
2   Company                359392 non-null  object  
3   City                   359392 non-null  object  
4   KM Travelled           359392 non-null  float64  
5   Price Charged          359392 non-null  float64  
6   Cost of Trip           359392 non-null  float64  
dtypes: float64(3), int64(1), object(3)  
memory usage: 19.2+ MB
```

```
# converting the date from object to datetime format  
CabData['Date of Travel'] = pd.to_datetime(CabData['Date of Travel'])  
CabData.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>  
RangeIndex: 359392 entries, 0 to 359391  
Data columns (total 8 columns):  
#   Column                Non-Null Count  Dtype  
---  ---  
0   Transaction ID         359392 non-null  int64  
1   Date of Travel         359392 non-null  datetime64[ns]  
2   Company                359392 non-null  object  
3   City                   359392 non-null  object  
4   KM Travelled           359392 non-null  float64  
5   Price Charged          359392 non-null  float64  
6   Cost of Trip           359392 non-null  float64  
7   count                  359392 non-null  int64  
dtypes: datetime64[ns](1), float64(3), int64(2), object(2)  
memory usage: 21.9+ MB
```

EDA >> Understanding and Cleaning the data

```
# check for null values  
City.isnull().sum()
```

```
City          0  
Population    0  
Users         0  
dtype: int64
```

```
# convering to integers to calculate the % of users by each city  
City['Population'] = City['Population'].str.replace(',','').astype(int)  
City['Users'] = City['Users'].str.replace(',','').astype(int)
```

```
City.dtypes
```

```
City          object  
Population    int32  
Users         int32  
dtype: object
```

```
City.describe()
```

	Population	Users
count	2.000000e+01	20.000000
mean	1.231592e+06	64520.650000
std	1.740127e+06	83499.375289
min	2.489680e+05	3643.000000
25%	6.086372e+05	11633.250000
50%	7.845590e+05	23429.000000
75%	1.067041e+06	91766.000000
max	8.405837e+06	302149.000000

EDA >> Understanding and Cleaning the data

```
# check for null values  
Customer_ID.isnull().sum()
```

```
Customer ID      0  
Gender           0  
Age             0  
Income (USD/Month) 0  
dtype: int64
```

```
# the mean of gender column  
Customer_ID.groupby(['Gender']).mean()
```

	Customer ID	Age	Income (USD/Month)
Gender			
Female	28572.817851	35.307821	14988.088801
Male	28249.838082	35.410381	15040.795460

EDA >> Analysis

```
# Look at the number of cabs rows in the datasets  
CabData['count'] = 1  
CabData.groupby(["Company"]).count()['count']
```

```
Company  
Pink Cab      84711  
Yellow Cab    274681  
Name: count, dtype: int64
```

EDA >> Analysis

```
# check on number of cab in each city  
CabData.groupby(['Company', 'City']).size().head(38)
```

Company	City	
Pink Cab	ATLANTA GA	1762
	AUSTIN TX	1868
	BOSTON MA	5186
	CHICAGO IL	9361
	DALLAS TX	1380
	DENVER CO	1394
	LOS ANGELES CA	19865
	MIAMI FL	2002
	NASHVILLE TN	1841
	NEW YORK NY	13967
	ORANGE COUNTY	1513
	PHOENIX AZ	864
	PITTSBURGH PA	682
	SACRAMENTO CA	1334
	SAN DIEGO CA	10672
	SEATTLE WA	2732
Yellow Cab	SILICON VALLEY	3797
	TUCSON AZ	799
Yellow Cab	WASHINGTON DC	3692

Yellow Cab	WASHINGTON DC	3692
	ATLANTA GA	5795
	AUSTIN TX	3028
	BOSTON MA	24506
	CHICAGO IL	47264
	DALLAS TX	5637
	DENVER CO	2431
	LOS ANGELES CA	28168
	MIAMI FL	4452
	NASHVILLE TN	1169
	NEW YORK NY	85918
	ORANGE COUNTY	2469
	PHOENIX AZ	1200
	PITTSBURGH PA	631
	SACRAMENTO CA	1033
	SAN DIEGO CA	9816
Yellow Cab	SEATTLE WA	5265
	SILICON VALLEY	4722
	TUCSON AZ	1132
	WASHINGTON DC	40045

dtype: int64

EDA >> Analysis

```
# extracting year from date  
CabData['Year'] = CabData['Date of Travel'].dt.year  
CabData.head()
```

	Transaction ID	Date of Travel	Company	City	KM Travelled	Price Charged	Cost of Trip	Month	Year
0	10000013	2016-01-02	Pink Cab	ATLANTA GA	9.04	125.20	97.63	1	2016
1	10000029	2016-01-02	Pink Cab	BOSTON MA	21.34	324.21	226.20	1	2016
2	10000030	2016-01-02	Pink Cab	BOSTON MA	41.30	646.06	454.30	1	2016
3	10000041	2016-01-02	Pink Cab	CHICAGO IL	35.02	598.43	406.23	1	2016
4	10000045	2016-01-02	Pink Cab	CHICAGO IL	3.24	48.04	33.70	1	2016

```
# adding a column called profit to look for the profit for each cab from the year of 2016 to 2018  
CabData['profit'] = CabData['Price Charged'] - CabData['Cost of Trip']  
CabData.head()
```

	Transaction ID	Date of Travel	Company	City	KM Travelled	Price Charged	Cost of Trip	Month	Year	profit
0	10000013	2016-01-02	Pink Cab	ATLANTA GA	9.04	125.20	97.63	1	2016	27.57
1	10000029	2016-01-02	Pink Cab	BOSTON MA	21.34	324.21	226.20	1	2016	98.01
2	10000030	2016-01-02	Pink Cab	BOSTON MA	41.30	646.06	454.30	1	2016	191.76
3	10000041	2016-01-02	Pink Cab	CHICAGO IL	35.02	598.43	406.23	1	2016	192.20
4	10000045	2016-01-02	Pink Cab	CHICAGO IL	3.24	48.04	33.70	1	2016	14.34

EDA >> Analysis

```
# for better Look
```

```
CabData.groupby(['Year', 'Company']).sum()['Profit']
```

Year	Company	
2016	Pink Cab	1713511.47
	Yellow Cab	13926996.40
2017	Pink Cab	2033655.48
	Yellow Cab	16575977.40
2018	Pink Cab	1560161.80
	Yellow Cab	13517398.79

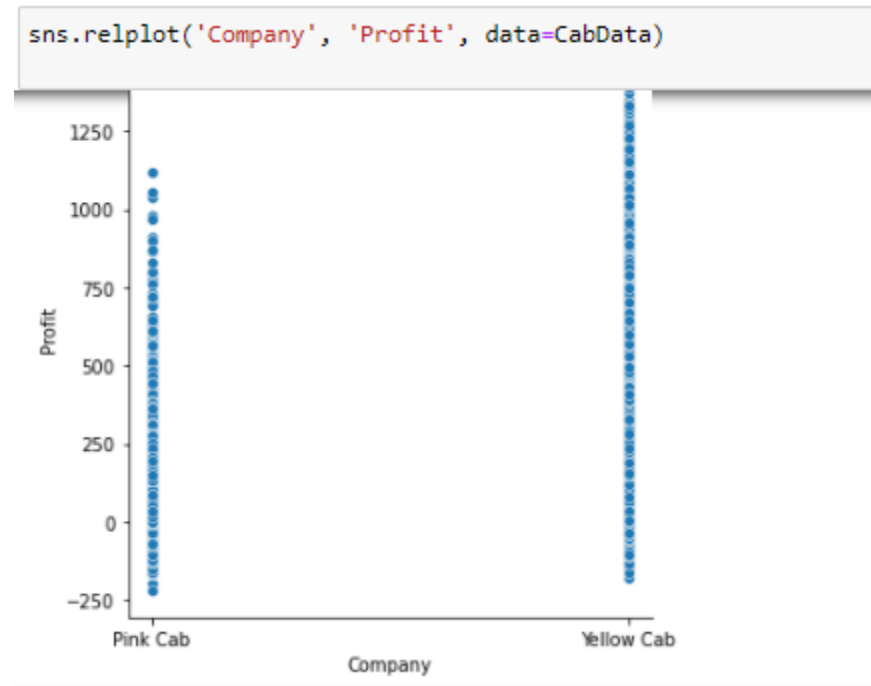
Name: Profit, dtype: float64

EDA >> Analysis

```
# Calculate the percentage of users in each city  
City['Percentage'] = (City['Users'] / City['Population']).round(2)  
City.head()
```

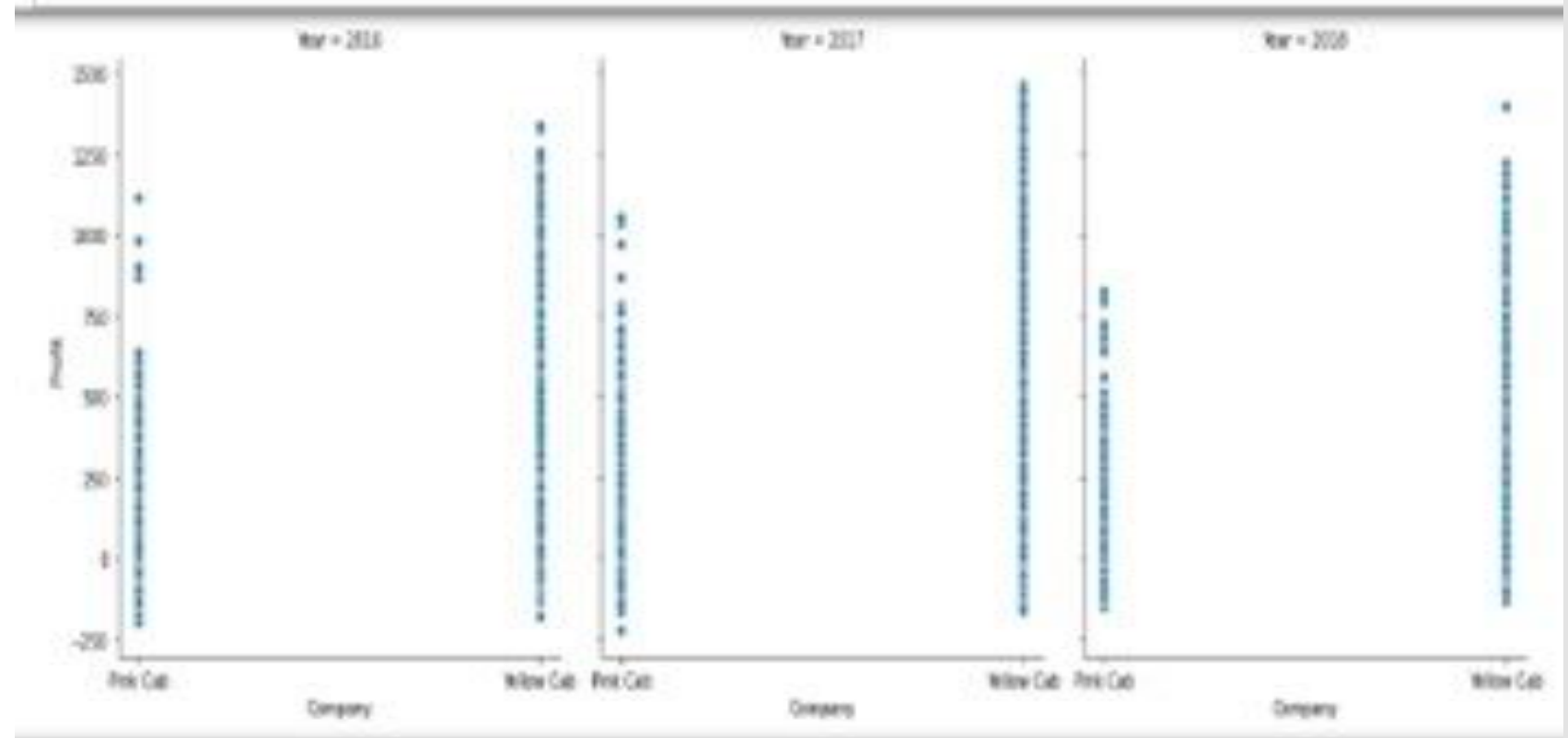
	City	Population	Users	Percentage
0	NEW YORK NY	8405837	302149	0.04
1	CHICAGO IL	1955130	164468	0.08
2	LOS ANGELES CA	1595037	144132	0.09
3	MIAMI FL	1339155	17675	0.01
4	SILICON VALLEY	1177609	27247	0.02

EDA >> Visualization



EDA >> Visualization

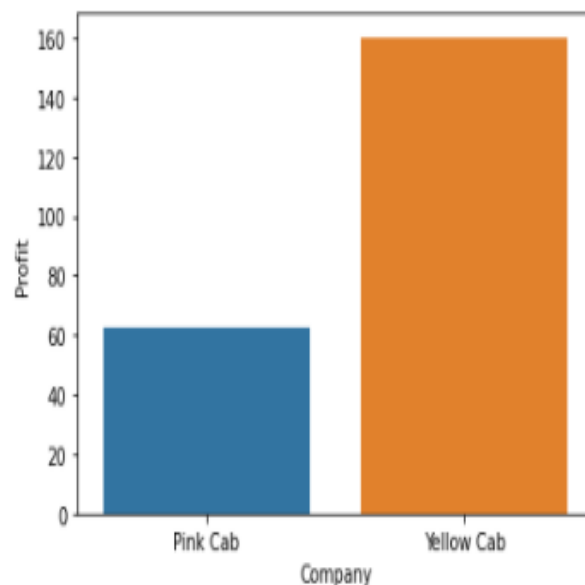
```
! sas.replot('Company', 'Profit', data=CarData, col='Year')
```



EDA >> Visualization

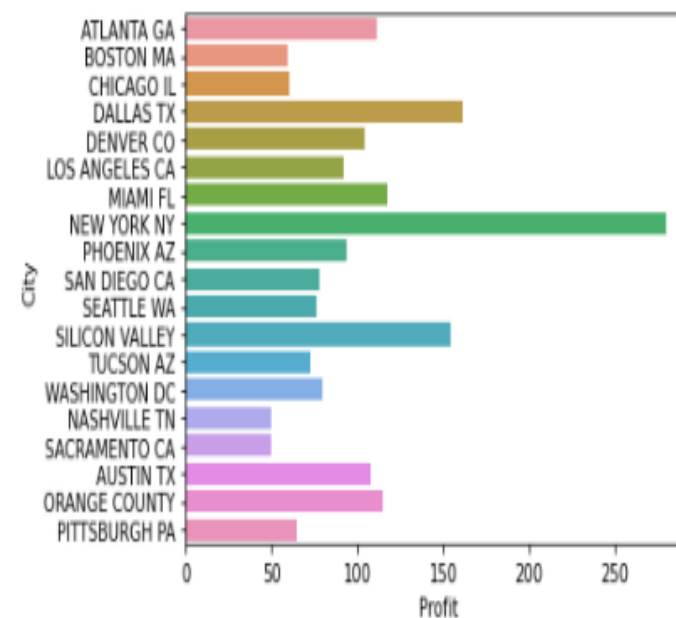
```
: sns.barplot(x= 'Company', y ='Profit', ci=None, data=CabData)
```

```
: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='Company', ylabel='Profit'>
```

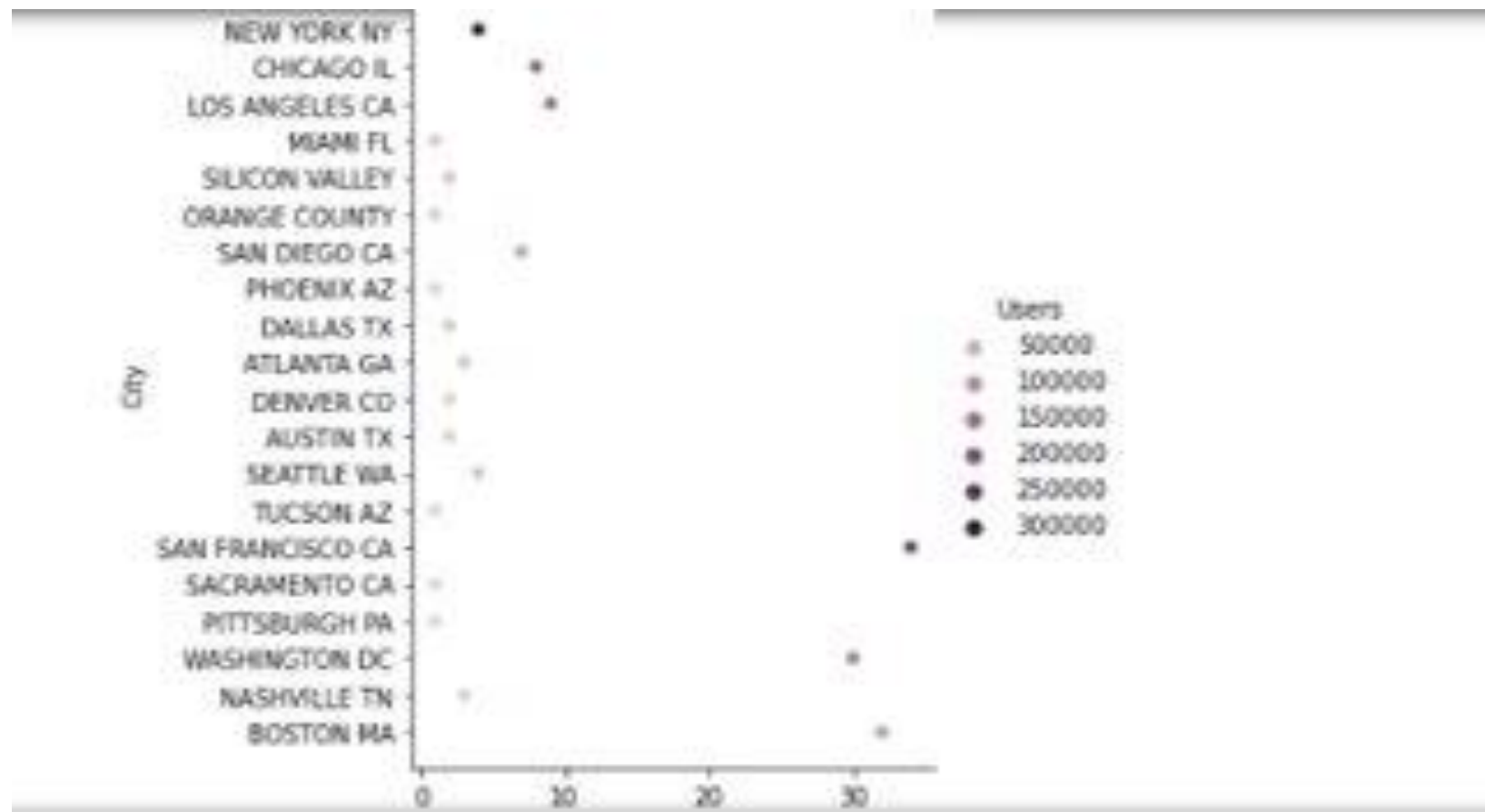


```
sns.barplot(x= 'Profit', y ='City', ci=None, data=CabData)
```

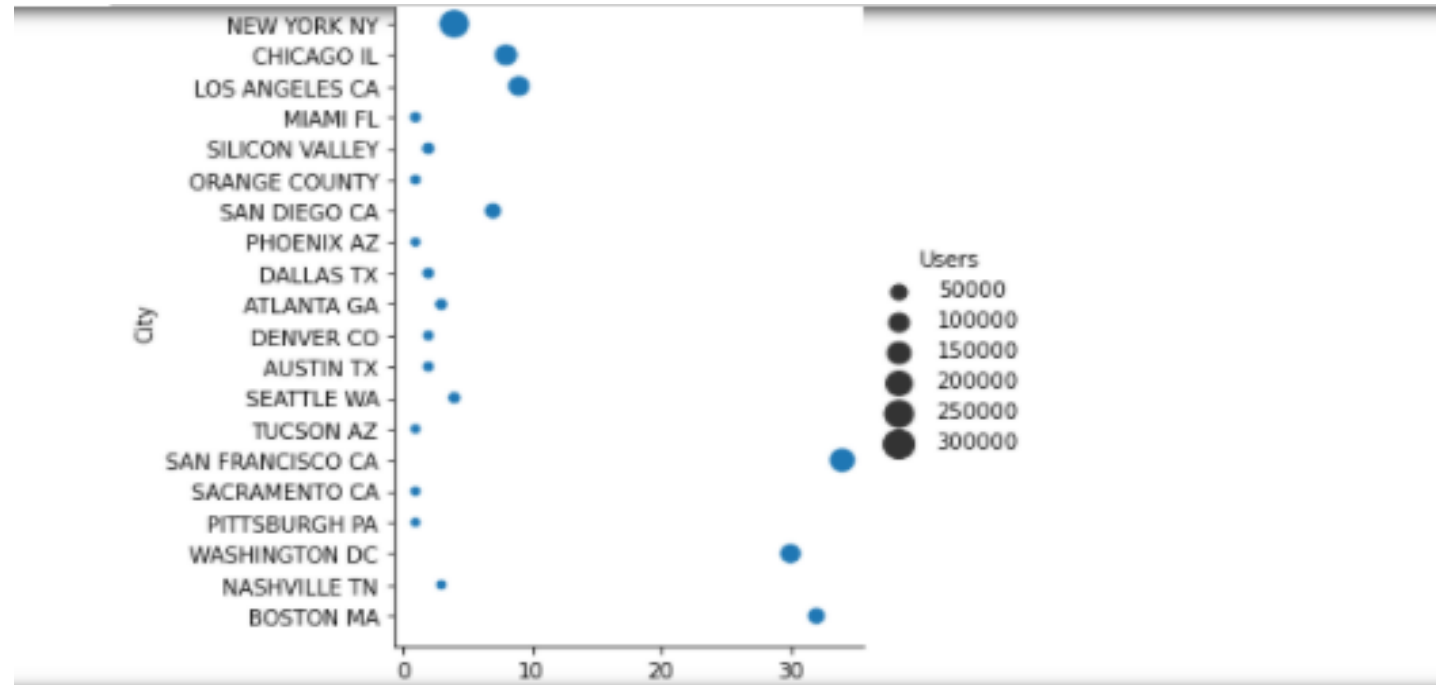
```
<AxesSubplot:xlabel='Profit', ylabel='City'>
```



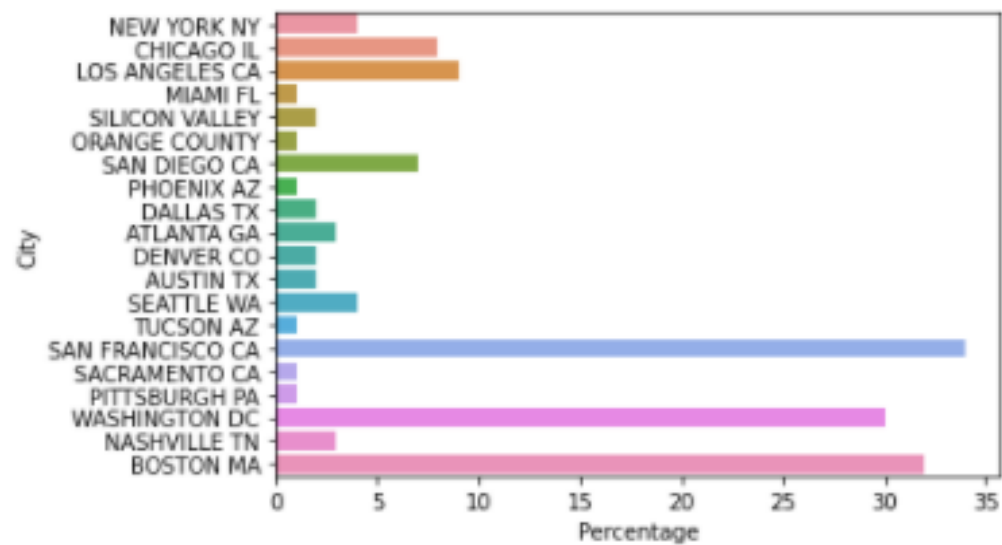
EDA >> Visualization



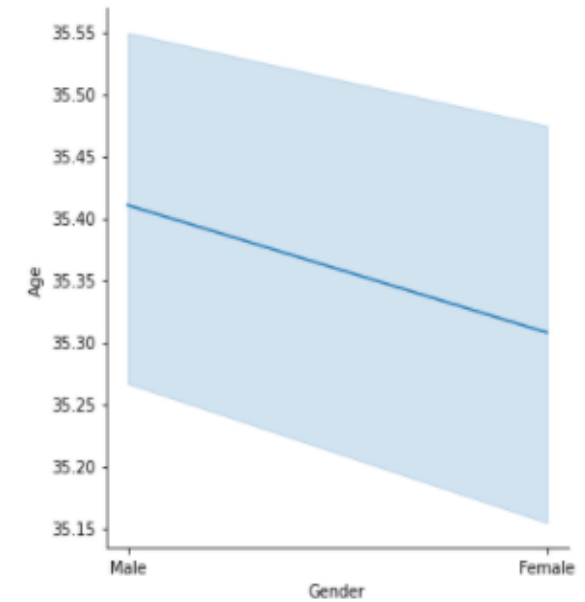
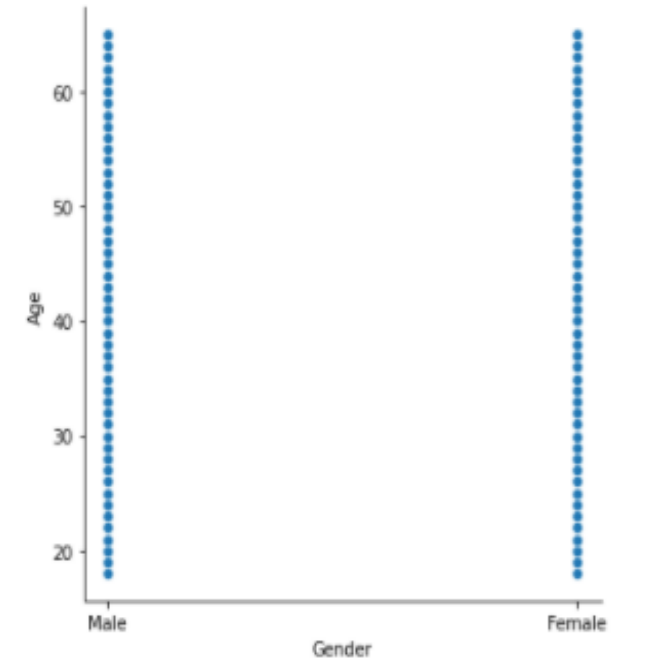
EDA >> Visualization



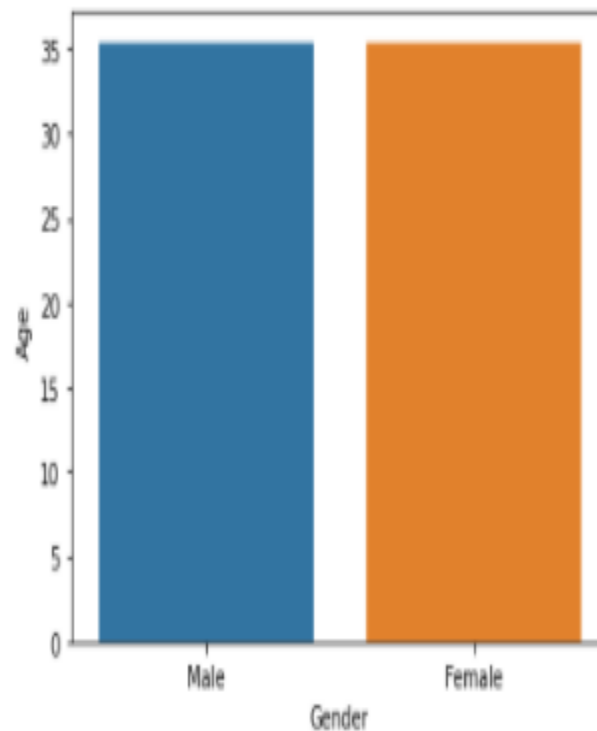
EDA >> Visualization



EDA >> Visualization



EDA >> Visualization



EDA Summary Pink or Yellow Cabs ??

- Yellow Cab profits from the years of 2016 to 2018 was higher than Pink Cab.
- Number of customers who are using Yellow Cab is more than the Pink Cab.

Recommendations

- According to the data that has been provided from the years of 2016 to 2018, investing in Yellow Cab would be the suitable choice for the XYZ Company.



Thank You !