

A partir d'un dataset de la ville de New York, on va essayer de prédire le montant du pourboire d'une course lien =

https://data.cityofnewyork.us/Transportation/2023-Yellow-Taxi-Trip-Data/4b4i-vvec/about_data

```
from google.colab import drive
drive.mount('/content/drive')
```

Mounted at /content/drive

```
#on utilise cuDF Pandas vu la taille du dataset (GPU)
%load_ext cudf.pandas
import pandas as pd

#on travaille sur le dataset "2023 Yellow Taxi Trip Data"
data = pd.read_csv("/content/drive/MyDrive/NYC_SMALL_DATASET/Distilled_2023_Yellow_Taxi_Trip_Data.csv")
data.tail()
```

The cudf.pandas extension is already loaded. To reload it, use:
%reload_ext cudf.pandas

	VendorID	tpep_pickup_datetime	tpep_dropoff_datetime	passenger_count	trip_distance	RatecodeID	store_and_fwd_fl
4999995	1	05/01/2023 03:01:24 PM	05/01/2023 03:08:56 PM	1	1.10	1	
4999996	2	12/16/2023 06:04:34 PM	12/16/2023 06:12:02 PM	1	0.72	1	
4999997	2	08/28/2023 04:14:44 PM	08/28/2023 04:24:36 PM	1	1.85	1	
4999998	1	06/29/2023 07:14:52 PM	06/29/2023 07:27:39 PM	1	2.60	1	
4999999	1	12/18/2023 05:27:45 PM	12/18/2023 05:45:34 PM	1	2.50	1	

```
#on compte le nombre valeurs manquantes
data.isna().sum()
```

	0
VendorID	0
tpep_pickup_datetime	0
tpep_dropoff_datetime	0
passenger_count	170476
trip_distance	0
RatecodeID	170476
store_and_fwd_flag	170476
PULocationID	0
DOLocationID	0
payment_type	0
fare_amount	0
extra	0
mta_tax	0
tip_amount	0
tolls_amount	0
improvement_surcharge	0
total_amount	0
congestion_surcharge	170476
airport_fee	170476

dtype: int64

#on consulte la page web du dataset pour remplacer les valeurs manquantes (toutes le colonnes ne peuvent pas être traitée c

```
#s'il n'y a pas de 'fee', c'est que aucun 'fee' a été payé. Donc 'fee' = 0
data["airport_fee"] = data["airport_fee"].fillna(0)
data["congestion_surcharge"] = data["congestion_surcharge"].fillna(0) #de même
```

```
# pas de passenger_count se traduit surement en un oubli de renseigner la valeur => on remplace par la moyenne
data["passenger_count"] = data["passenger_count"].fillna(data["passenger_count"].mean()) #on pourrait prendre la partie ent
```

```
#sur la page web du dataset, si RatecodeID est inconnu, RatecodeID = 99
data["RatecodeID"] = data["RatecodeID"].fillna(99)
```

```
# manière dont la data a été stockée => inutile pour nous
data = data.drop(columns=["store_and_fwd_flag"]) #on s'en débarrasse
```

```
def train_test_split(data):

    # on shuffle le dataset
    data = data.sample(frac=1, random_state=42).reset_index(drop=True)

    #ce qu'on veut prédire
    targets = data["tip_amount"]
    #ce qu'on ne veut pas inclure dans le modèle (évident)
    features = data.drop(columns=["tip_amount"])
    #sous forme de string, pas utile pour nous
    features = data.drop(columns=["tpep_pickup_datetime", "tpep_dropoff_datetime"])

    # on a 5 millions de ligne, on se base sur du 90% traine / 10% test
    x_train, x_test = features.iloc[:-500000], features.iloc[-500000:]
    y_train, y_test = targets.iloc[:-500000], targets.iloc[-500000:]

    return x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test

x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(data)
print(len(x_test))
print(len(x_train))
```

```
500000
4500000
```

```
from xgboost import XGBRegressor

def training_run(x_train, y_train, x_test):
    # notre modèle sur gpu
    model = XGBRegressor(device="cuda", enable_categorical=True)
    # on entraîne le modèle avant notre partie inférnec
    model.fit(x_train, y_train)
    # test modele
    predictions = model.predict(x_test)
    return model, predictions

model1, predictions = training_run(x_train, y_train, x_test)
predictions

array([1.1648284e+01, 1.7124788e+01, 4.0587378e+00, ..., 3.2757428e+00,
       1.0013754e+01, 6.2966347e-04], dtype=float32)
```

```
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error

mse = mean_squared_error(y_test, predictions)
mse
#erreur moyenne de 20.6 centimes
```

```
0.20592829562547366
```

```
data.select_dtypes(include="number").agg(["min", "max", "mean"]).T
```

	min	max	mean
DOLocationID	1.00	265.00	163.937378
PULocationID	1.00	265.00	165.211125
RatecodeID	1.00	99.00	4.957792
VendorID	1.00	6.00	1.738975
airport_fee	-1.75	1.75	0.135050
congestion_surcharge	-2.50	2.50	2.188012
extra	-7.50	67.33	1.556050
fare_amount	-768.10	2100.00	19.500016
improvement_surcharge	-1.00	1.00	0.979552
mta_tax	-0.50	4.00	0.485634
passenger_count	0.00	9.00	1.370937
payment_type	0.00	4.00	1.184394
tip_amount	-96.22	482.90	3.523607
tolls_amount	-63.10	170.00	0.590128
total_amount	-769.60	2100.00	28.441711
trip_distance	0.00	345729.44	4.299697

on remarque la présence de valeurs absurdes (surement des erreurs de valeurs en entrée)
 #par ex : une trip_distance équivalente à plusieurs diamètres de la Terre

```
data = data[data["trip_distance"] > 0.5]
data = data[data["trip_distance"] < 100]
data = data[~data.select_dtypes("number").lt(0).any(axis=1)]
```

```
data = data[data["total_amount"] > 3.7]
data.select_dtypes(include="number").agg(["min", "max", "mean"]).T
```

	min	max	mean
DOLocationID	1.00	265.00	163.570355
PULocationID	1.00	265.00	164.952203
RatecodeID	1.00	99.00	4.286890
VendorID	1.00	6.00	1.747576
airport_fee	0.00	1.75	0.144956
congestion_surcharge	0.00	2.50	2.258500
extra	0.00	67.33	1.603564
fare_amount	0.00	633.00	20.329613
improvement_surcharge	0.00	1.00	0.999531
mta_tax	0.00	4.00	0.496920
passenger_count	0.00	9.00	1.374812
payment_type	0.00	4.00	1.157730
tip_amount	0.00	482.90	3.681658
tolls_amount	0.00	111.30	0.628492
total_amount	3.71	696.95	29.607208
trip_distance	0.51	99.84	3.667476

```
# new train and test split
x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(data)
# train model
model2, predictions = training_run(x_train, y_train, x_test)
# evaluate model
mse = mean_squared_error(y_test, predictions)
mse
#erreur moyenne de 0.18$ => mieux !
```

```
0.1896556891516169
```

```

import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

models = [model1, model2]
names = ['Modèle 1', 'Modèle 2']

def get_importance_df(model, name):

    booster = model.get_booster()
    imp = booster.get_score(importance_type='weight')
    df = pd.DataFrame({
        'Feature': list(imp.keys()),
        'name': list(imp.values())
    })
    return df

dfs = [get_importance_df(m, n) for m, n in zip(models, names)]
merged = dfs[0]

for df in dfs[1:]:
    merged = merged.merge(df, on='Feature', how='outer').fillna(0)

merged = merged.set_index('Feature')
merged = merged.sort_values(by=names[0], ascending=False).head(30)

ax = merged.plot(
    kind='bar',
    figsize=(14, 6)
)

plt.title('Comparaison de poids de chaque feature pour chaque modèle')
plt.ylabel('Importance')
plt.xlabel('Features')
plt.xticks(rotation=45, ha='right')
plt.legend(title='Modèle')
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

```

