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# **Project Description**

Congratulations! You've completed the course on SQL. It's time to apply the knowledge and skills you've acquired to a project: a real-life analytical case study that you'll complete on your own.

## **Project description**

You're working as an analyst for Zuber, a new ride-sharing company that's launching in Chicago. Your task is to find patterns in the available information. You want to understand passenger preferences and the impact of external factors on rides.

Working with a database, you'll analyze data from competitors and test a hypothesis about the impact of weather on ride frequency.

## Description of the data

A database with info on taxi rides in Chicago:

neighborhoods table: data on city neighborhoods

- name: name of the neighborhood
- neighborhood\_id:neighborhood code

cabs table: data on taxis

- cab\_id: vehicle code
- vehicle\_id: the vehicle's technical ID
- company\_name: the company that owns the vehicle

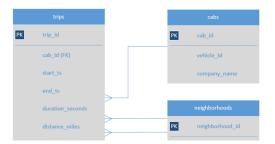
trips table: data on rides

- trip\_id: ride code
- cab\_id : code of the vehicle operating the ride
- start\_ts: date and time of the beginning of the ride (time rounded to the hour)
- end\_ts: date and time of the end of the ride (time rounded to the hour)
- duration\_seconds: ride duration in seconds
- distance\_miles: ride distance in miles
- pickup\_location\_id : pickup neighborhood code
- dropoff\_location\_id: dropoff neighborhood code

weather\_records table: data on weather

- record\_id: weather record code
- ts: record date and time (time rounded to the hour)
- temperature: temperature when the record was taken
- description: brief description of weather conditions, e.g. "light rain" or "scattered clouds"

## Table scheme





Note: there isn't a direct connection between the tables trips and weather\_records in the database. But you can still use JOIN and link them using the time the ride started (trips.start\_ts) and the time the weather record was taken (weather\_records.ts).

## Instructions on completing the project

## Step 1. Exploratory data analysis

- Find the number of taxi rides for each taxi company for November 15-16, 2017.
   Name the resulting field trips\_amount and print it along with the company\_name field. Sort the results by the trips\_amount field in descending order. \*\*
- Find the number of rides for every taxi company whose name contains the words
  "Yellow" or "Blue" for November 1-7, 2017. Name the resulting variable
  trips\_amount. Group the results by the company\_name field.
- 3. In November 2017, the most popular taxi companies were Flash Cab and Taxi Affiliation Services. Find the number of rides for these two companies and name the resulting variable trips\_amount. Join the rides for all other companies in the group "Other." Group the data by taxi company names. Name the field with taxi company names company. Sort the result in descending order by trips\_amount.

Step 2. Determine if and how the duration of rides from the Loop to O'Hare International Airport changes on rainy Saturdays compared to other days of the week and other weather conditions.

- Retrieve the identifiers of the O'Hare and Loop neighborhoods from the neighborhoods table.
- 2. For each hour, retrieve the weather condition records from the weather\_records table. Using the CASE operator, break all hours into two groups: "Bad" if the description field contains the words "rain" or "storm," and "Good" for others. Name the resulting field weather\_conditions. The final table must include two fields: date and hour (ts) and weather\_conditions.
- 3. Retrieve from the trips table all the rides that started in the Loop (neighborhood\_id:50) and ended at O'Hare (neighborhood\_id:63) on a Saturday. Get the weather conditions for each ride. Use the method you applied in the previous task. Also retrieve the duration of each ride. Ignore rides for which data on weather conditions is not available.

The takeaway sheets and summaries from previous lessons have everything you need to complete the project.

Good luck!



