Title: - Make My Trip

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Semester: Third

## → Objective: -

To analyse Make My Trip data to uncover insights into demand patterns, driver performance, customer satisfaction, and operational bottlenecks. The findings will support data-driven strategies to improve efficiency, enhance user experience, and drive profitability.

### Problem statement: -

Make My Trip faces challenges in understanding ride demand patterns, optimizing driver allocation, enhancing customer satisfaction, and maximizing operational efficiency. This analysis aims to identify high-demand areas, assess driver and customer behaviour, evaluate the impact of surge pricing, and detect operational inefficiencies to provide actionable insights for strategic decision-making.

### **₽** Solution: -

#### **Solution for Make My Trip Data Analysis**

To address the identified problems, a comprehensive data analysis strategy can be implemented. Below is a structured approach to provide actionable solutions for each sub-problem:

- Demand Analysis: Identify peak demand hours, days, and locations to optimize driver allocation and reduce customer wait times.
- **Geographical Insights**: Analyze pickup and drop-off locations to discover high-demand zones.
- Pricing Optimization: Evaluate fare trends concerning trip
  distance and time to recommend fair and competitive pricing.
   Operational Efficiency: Provide recommendations for better
  resource management and service delivery.

# **†** Implemention: -

import pandas as pd import numpy as np import matplotlib.pyplot as plt import seaborn as sns from sklearn.cluster import KMeans

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from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestRegressor
from sklearn.metrics import mean squared error from
sklearn.model selection import train test split data =
pd.read csv("E:/make my trip data.csv")
print(data.head()) print(data.isnull().sum())
data['rating'] = data['rating'].fillna(data['rating'].mean())
data['pickup datetime'] =
pd.to datetime(data['pickup datetime'])
data['dropoff datetime'] =
pd.to datetime(data['dropoff datetime']) data['hour'] =
data['pickup_datetime'].dt.hour data['day of week'] =
data['pickup datetime'].dt.day name()
data['month'] = data['pickup datetime'].dt.month
hourly demand = data.groupby('hour').size()
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 5))
sns.barplot(x=hourly demand.index,
y=hourly demand.values, palette='viridis')
plt.title('Hourly Ride Demand') plt.xlabel('Hour
of Day') plt.ylabel('Number of Rides') plt.show()
pickup coords = data[['pickup latitude',
'pickup longitude']].dropna()
kmeans = KMeans(n clusters=5, random state=42)
pickup coords['cluster'] =
kmeans.fit predict(pickup coords)
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
sns.scatterplot(x='pickup longitude',
```

```
y='pickup_latitude', hue='cluster', data=pickup_coords, palette='Set1') plt.title('High-Demand Pickup Locations')
plt.xlabel('Longitude') plt.ylabel('Latitude')
plt.show() cancellation_rates =
data[data['status'] ==
'Cancelled'].groupby('day_of_week').size()
total_rides = data.groupby('day_of_week').size()
cancellation_percentage = (cancellation_rates /
total_rides) * 100 plt.figure(figsize=(10, 5))
sns.barplot(x=cancellation_percentage.index,
y=cancellation_percentage.values, palette='coolwarm')
plt.title('Cancellation Rates by Day of the Week')
plt.xlabel('Day of the Week') plt.ylabel('Cancellation
Rate (%)') plt.show()
```

## **Output: -**





