Luis Santulli Uber Data Analysis In [7]: #Importing modules %pylab inline import pandas as luis import seaborn as santulli Populating the interactive namespace from numpy and matplotlib **Loading CSV into memory from Uber Raw Data** In [8]: data = luis.read_csv(r"C:\Users\Luis Santulli\Desktop\uber-raw-data-apr14.csv") In [9]: data.tail() Out[9]: Date/Time Lon Base Lat 564511 4/30/2014 23:22:00 40.7640 -73.9744 B02764 564512 4/30/2014 23:26:00 40.7629 -73.9672 B02764 564513 4/30/2014 23:31:00 40.7443 -73.9889 B02764 564514 4/30/2014 23:32:00 40.6756 -73.9405 B02764 564515 4/30/2014 23:48:00 40.6880 -73.9608 B02764 In [10]: data.info() <class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'> RangeIndex: 564516 entries, 0 to 564515 Data columns (total 4 columns): Date/Time 564516 non-null object Lat 564516 non-null float64 Lon 564516 non-null float64 Base 564516 non-null object dtypes: float64(2), object(2) memory usage: 17.2+ MB **Converting to Date/Time format** In [11]: #Using the mapping function because it is a series data['Date/Time'] = data['Date/Time'].map(luis.to_datetime) #This took 8 minutes to convert In [12]: #Displaying correct date/time format data.tail() Out[12]: Date/Time Lon Base Lat 564511 2014-04-30 23:22:00 40.7640 -73.9744 B02764 564512 2014-04-30 23:26:00 40.7629 -73.9672 B02764 564513 2014-04-30 23:31:00 40.7443 -73.9889 B02764 564514 2014-04-30 23:32:00 40.6756 -73.9405 B02764 564515 2014-04-30 23:48:00 40.6880 -73.9608 B02764 Defining functions and adding useful columns In [13]: def get_dom(dt): return dt.day data['DoM'] = data['Date/Time'].map(get dom) def get_weekdate(dt): return dt.weekday() data['Weekday'] = data['Date/Time'].map(get weekdate) def get_hour(dt): return dt.hour data['Hour'] = data['Date/Time'].map(get_hour) In [14]: data.tail() Out[14]: Base DoM Weekday Hour Date/Time Lat Lon 564511 2014-04-30 23:22:00 40.7640 -73.9744 B02764 2 23 564512 2014-04-30 23:26:00 40.7629 -73.9672 B02764 2 23 564513 2014-04-30 23:31:00 40.7443 -73.9889 B02764 2 23 564514 2014-04-30 23:32:00 40.6756 -73.9405 B02764 30 2 23 564515 2014-04-30 23:48:00 40.6880 -73.9608 B02764 30 2 23 In [15]: data.head() Out[15]: Base DoM Weekday Hour Date/Time Lon 0 2014-04-01 00:11:00 40.7690 -73.9549 B02512 1 2014-04-01 00:17:00 40.7267 -74.0345 B02512 2 2014-04-01 00:21:00 40.7316 -73.9873 B02512 1 3 2014-04-01 00:28:00 40.7588 -73.9776 B02512 4 2014-04-01 00:33:00 40.7594 -73.9722 B02512 1 **Analysis Analyzing DoM** In [16]: figure(figsize=(14, 5)) hist(data.DoM, bins=30, rwidth=.8, range=(0.5, 30.5)) xlabel('Date of the Month') ylabel('Frequency') title('Frequency by DoM - Uber - April 2014') Out[16]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Frequency by DoM - Uber - April 2014') Frequency by DoM - Uber - April 2014 35000 30000 25000 -20000 -년 15000 10000 5000 15 Date of the Month In [17]: #Date of the month frequency function def count_rows(rows): return len(rows) by_date = data.groupby('DoM').apply(count_rows) Out[17]: DoM 14546 17474 20701 26714 19521 13445 19550 8 16188 16843 10 20041 11 20420 12 18170 13 12112 14 12674 15 20641 16 17717 17 20973 18 18074 19 14602 20 11017 21 13162 22 16975 23 20346 24 23352 25 25095 26 24925 27 14677 28 15475 29 22835 30 36251 dtype: int64 In [18]: figure(figsize=(14, 5)) bar(range(1, 31), by_date) Out[18]: <BarContainer object of 30 artists> 35000 30000 25000 20000 10000 5000 In [19]: #sorting by ascending values by_date_sorted = by_date.sort_values() by_date_sorted Out[19]: DoM 20 11017 13 12112 14 12674 21 13162 13445 14546 19 14602 27 14677 28 15475 8 16188 16843 22 16975 2 17474 16 17717 18 18074 12 18170 19521 7 19550 10 20041 23 20346 11 20420 15 20641 3 20701 17 20973 29 22835 24 23352 26 24925 25 25095 26714 30 36251 dtype: int64 In [20]: #Graphing by date sorted figure(figsize=(14, 5)) bar(range(1, 31), by_date_sorted) xticks(range(1,31), by_date_sorted.index) xlabel('Date of the Month') ylabel('Frequency') title('Frequency by DoM - Uber - April 2014'); Frequency by DoM - Uber - April 2014 35000 30000 25000 20000 15000 5000 **Analyzing the hour** In [21]: figure(figsize=(14, 5)) hist(data.Hour, bins=24, range=(.5, 24)) xlabel('Hour of the day') ylabel('Frequency of drop-off') title('Drop-offs by hour') Out[21]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Drop-offs by hour') Drop-offs by hour 40000 30000 20000 10000 15 Hour of the day Analyzing the weekday In [22]: figure(figsize=(14, 5)) hist(data.Weekday, bins=7, range =(-.5,6.5), rwidth=.8, color='#AA6666', alpha=.4) xticks(range(7), 'Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri Sat Sun'.split()) Out[22]: ([<matplotlib.axis.XTick at 0x2d00f019a88>, <matplotlib.axis.XTick at 0x2d00f019048>, <matplotlib.axis.XTick at 0x2d00ef78408>, <matplotlib.axis.XTick at 0x2d00f7462c8>, <matplotlib.axis.XTick at 0x2d00f746908>, <matplotlib.axis.XTick at 0x2d00f74c288>, <matplotlib.axis.XTick at 0x2d00f74c808>], <a list of 7 Text xticklabel objects>) 100000 80000 60000 40000 20000 **Cross Analysis (Hour, DoW)** In [23]: by_cross = data.groupby('Weekday Hour'.split()).apply(count_rows).unstack() In [24]: figure(figsize=(10, 6)) santulli.heatmap(by_cross) Out[24]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x2d00d865ec8> - 9000 7500 1500 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 By Lat and Lon In [25]: figure(figsize=(10, 5)) hist(data['Lat'], bins=100, range = (40.5, 41)); 40000 30000 20000 10000 40.5 41.0 In [26]: figure(figsize=(10, 5)) hist(data['Lon'], bins=100, range = (-74.1, -73.9)); 25000 20000 15000 10000 5000 -74.100 -74.075 -74.050 -74.025 -74.000 -73.975 -73.950 -73.925 -73.900 In [27]: figure(figsize=(13, 7)) hist(data['Lon'], bins=100, range = (-74.1, -73.9), color='g', alpha=.5, label = 'longitude') legend(loc='upper left') hist(data['Lat'], bins=100, range = (40.5, 41), color='r', alpha=.5, label = 'latitude') legend(loc='upper right'); Out[27]: '' 40.6 40.7 40.9 41.0 40.8 longitude latitude 40000 30000 20000 10000 -74.075 -74.050 -74.000 -73.975 -73.950 -73.925 -74.100 -74.025 -73.900 In [47]: #plotting density of Uber rides in manhattan figure(figsize=(20, 20)) plot(data['Lon'], data['Lat'], '.', ms=1, alpha=.5) ylim(40.65, 40.8) xlim(-74.05, -73.85)title('Density of Uber rides') Out[47]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Density of Uber rides') Density of Uber rides 40.80 40.78

-73.975

-73.875

-74.025

40.70