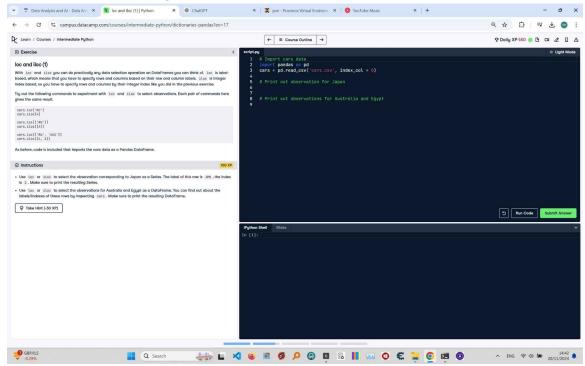
# **Your First Inner Join**



## **Question:**

You have been tasked with figuring out what the most popular types of fuel used in Chicago taxis are. To complete the analysis, you need to merge the taxi\_owners and taxi\_veh tables on the vid column. You can then use the merged table along with the value\_counts() method to find the most common fuel\_type.

#### Instructions:

- 1. Merge taxi\_owners with taxi\_veh on the column vid, and save the result to taxi\_own\_veh.
- 2. Set the left and right table suffixes for overlapping columns of the merge to \_own and \_veh, respectively.
- 3. Select the fuel\_type column from taxi\_own\_veh and print the value\_counts() to find the most popular fuel\_type used.

### **Answer:**

- # Instruction 1: Merge the taxi\_owners and taxi\_veh tables # Example of merging two DataFrames on a common column taxi own veh = taxi owners.merge(taxi veh, on='vid')
- # Check the result by printing the column names print(taxi\_own\_veh.columns)

- # Print the column names of taxi\_own\_veh print(taxi own veh.columns)
- # Instruction 3: Find the most popular fuel\_type
  # Ensure taxi\_own\_veh is defined before accessing the fuel\_type column
  taxi\_own\_veh = taxi\_owners.merge(taxi\_veh, on='vid', suffixes=('\_own', veh'))
- # Select the fuel\_type column and compute value counts
  fuel counts = taxi\_own\_veh['fuel\_type'].value\_counts()
- # Print the value counts to determine the most popular fuel type print(fuel counts)

### **Explanation of the Code:**

- 1. `taxi\_own\_veh = taxi\_owners.merge(taxi\_veh, on='vid')`: This line merges the `taxi\_owners` and `taxi\_veh` DataFrames on the common column `vid`. It creates a new DataFrame containing combined data.
- 2. `taxi\_own\_veh = taxi\_owners.merge(taxi\_veh, on='vid', suffixes=('\_own', '\_veh'))`: This line merges the tables with suffixes `\_own` and `\_veh` to distinguish overlapping columns in the two DataFrames. For example, if both tables had a `name` column, the suffixes would rename them as `name\_own` and `name\_veh`. The columns of the resulting DataFrame are printed to verify the structure.
- 3. `taxi\_own\_veh['fuel\_type'].value\_counts()`: This ensures that the `taxi\_own\_veh` variable is properly defined by merging the DataFrames before trying to access the `fuel\_type` column. It calculates the frequency of each unique value using `value\_counts()`. It prints the frequency of each fuel type, helping identify the most popular one.

