



RIDESHARING FARE PREDICTABILITY WITH W/SPARK AND AZURE MACHINE LEARNING STUDIO

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INTRODUCTION

- Uber has recently been in the news for several topics:
 - The use of data science to create the algorithm for surge pricing created to incentivize drivers.
 - Lawsuits by cities due to unfair pricing practices.
- Can we use Data Science to predict Uber's surge pricing algorithm?

GITHUB

- <https://github.com/NinaRo2/CIS5560>

TECHNOLOGY STACK

- JupyterLab
- DataBricks
- Hadoop and Oracle Cloud
- Azure ML Studio
- AWS S3



databricks



Azure Machine Learning



SOFTWARE AND TOOLS



DATASET



**CHICAGO
DATA PORTAL**

- <https://data.cityofchicago.org/Transportation/Transportation-Network-Providers-Trips-2019/iu3g-qa69>
- 2.2 gigabytes, 8,675,393 rows and 21 columns.

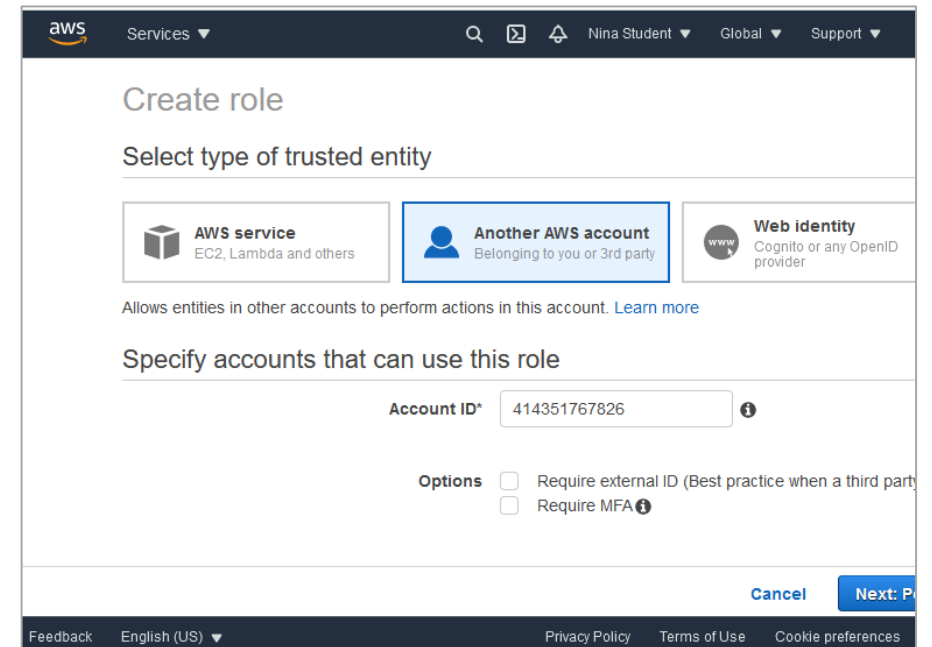
DATASET - SELECTED DATA POINTS

Transportation Network Provider Attribute Types - Selected Data Points					
Data Point	Description	Width	Decimal	Data Type	Data Sample
Trip ID	A unique identifier for the trip.	40	0	Categorical	003dd08da70461f811e7753fbaec03970414bddf
Trip Start Timestamp	When the trip started, rounded to the nearest 15 minutes.	22	0	Categorical	1/1/2019 0:00
Trip End Timestamp	When the trip ended, rounded to the nearest 15 minutes.	22	3	Categorical	1/1/2019 0:30
Trip Seconds	Time of the trip in seconds.	6	2	Numerical (Cont.)	1722
Trip Miles	Distance of the trip in miles.	5	0	Numerical (Disc.)	9.5
Pickup Community Area	The Community Area where the trip began. This column will be blank for locations outside Chicago.	2	0	Categorical	8
Dropoff Community Area	The Community Area where the trip ended. This column will be blank for locations outside Chicago.	2	2	Categorical	1
Fare	The fare for the trip, rounded to the nearest \$2.50.	5	2	Numerical (Disc.)	17.5
Tip	The tip for the trip, rounded to the nearest \$1.00. Cash tips will not be recorded.	3	2	Numerical (Disc.)	0

- You have two options to divide the presentation into smaller modules.
- One option is to divide the presentation into one module for each member of the group. In this case, you may have submodules as well.
- The other option is to divide the presentation into smaller modules and choose and select the modules that would be presented by each member of the group.

IMPLEMENTATION

- Worked in JupyterLab to split of sample dataset to use in Azure ML Studio and DataBricks Community Edition
- Imported sample files to both Azure ML Studio DataBricks Community Edition
- Created AWS Role and Policy and connected to DataBricks – however trial account did not connect



The screenshot shows the AWS IAM console 'Create role' page. The top navigation bar includes the AWS logo, 'Services' dropdown, search, and user information 'Nina Student'. The main heading is 'Create role'. Below it, the section 'Select type of trusted entity' has three options: 'AWS service' (EC2, Lambda and others), 'Another AWS account' (Belonging to you or 3rd party, which is selected with a blue border), and 'Web identity' (Cognito or any OpenID provider). A note states: 'Allows entities in other accounts to perform actions in this account. [Learn more](#)'. The 'Specify accounts that can use this role' section contains an 'Account ID*' field with the value '414351767826' and an information icon. Below this, the 'Options' section has two checkboxes: 'Require external ID (Best practice when a third party)' and 'Require MFA', both of which are currently unchecked. At the bottom right, there are 'Cancel' and 'Next: P' buttons. The footer includes 'Feedback', 'English (US)' dropdown, 'Privacy Policy', 'Terms of Use', and 'Cookie preferences'.

DATA ENGINEERING

- Used Python to add a calculated column in JupyterLabs IDE using Lambda function
 - `df.assign(AvgFareMile=lambda x: x.Fare / x.TripMiles)`
- Split off sample file using parser

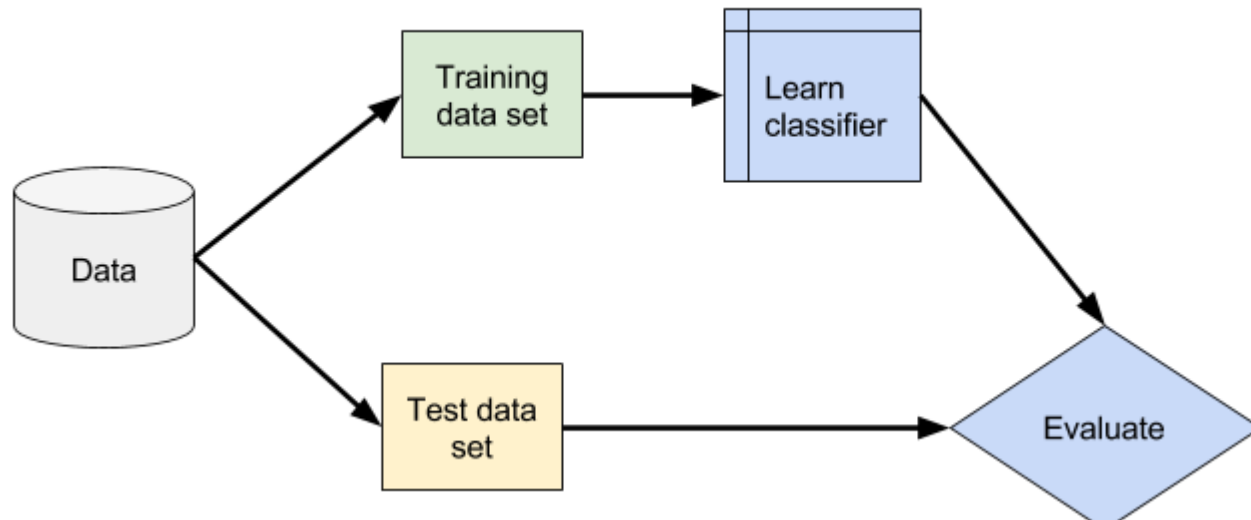
```
df['TripStartTimestamp'] = pd.to_datetime(df['TripStartTimestamp'])  
# calculate mask  
mask = df['TripStartTimestamp'].between('2019-09-23', '2019-10-01')  
# output masked dataframes  
df[~mask].to_csv('trip_small3.csv', index=False)  
df[mask].to_csv('trip_small4.csv', index=False)
```

DATA DISCOVERIES

- Used Python to add a calculated column in JupyterLabs IDE using Lambda function
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METHODOLOGY



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MODEL 1

Classification – Two Class Decision Forest w/Permutation Feature Importance

- Text Here

MODEL 2

Multiple Linear Regression w/Parameter Tuning

- Text Here

MODEL 3

TBA

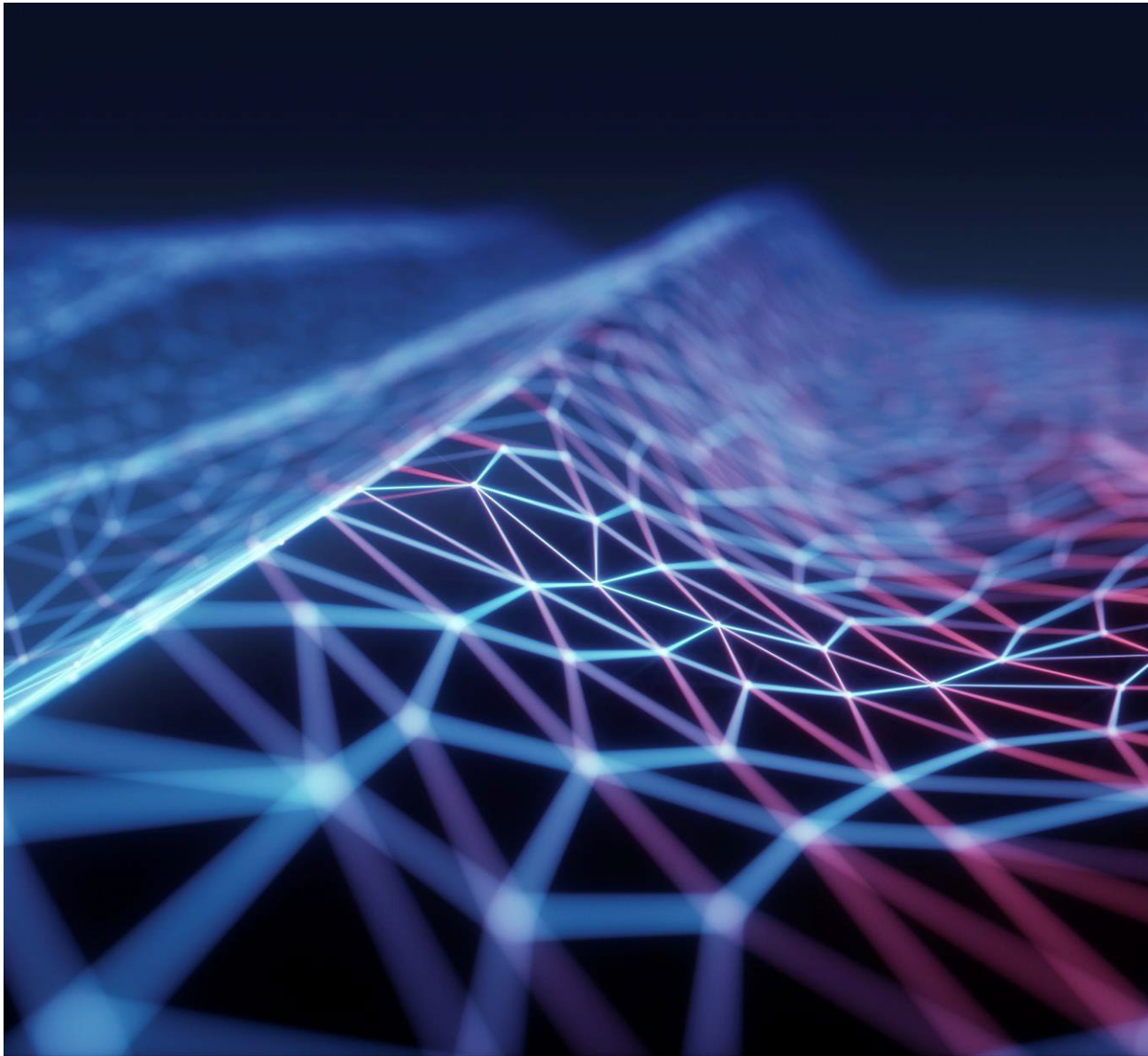
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SUCCESSES

- Working with DataFrames is better than working with code in IDEs such as Spyder
- Learned a lot about Data Science

CHALLENGES

- Working with a large sample file of one week in both Azure ML Studio and DataBricks was difficult. File uploads crashed multiple times.
- No background in data science



Q & A