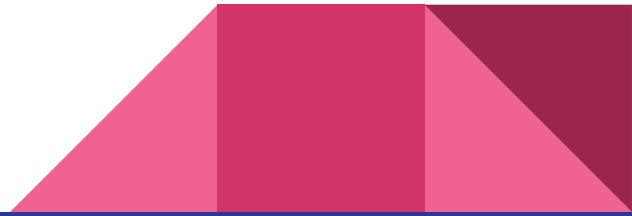
Taxi Hotspot Prediction

Lars Fikkers (108012050)
Pascal Roose (108012051)

3 January 2020
Big Data Mining and Applications (Term Project)

Table of contents



Project approach

- Responsibility
  - Pascal: Data analysis and preparation
  - Lars: Predicting through AI
- Planning
  - Defining requirements
  - Analysing data
  - Discussing approach
  - Execute plan
  - Prepare presentation

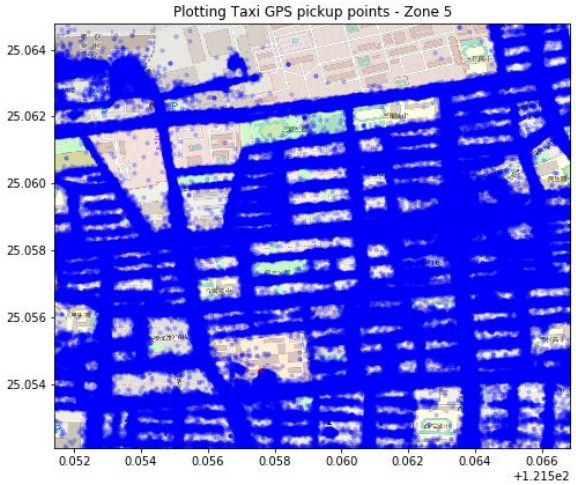
Environment Setup

- Hosted on DigitalOcean
  - Upgrade the system specifications in minutes
  - Anywhere between 4 - 64 GB RAM
  - Anywhere between 2 - 32 vCPUs used
- Ubuntu 18.04 LTS
- Spark with Python (PySpark)
- Jupyter Notebook for quick analysis

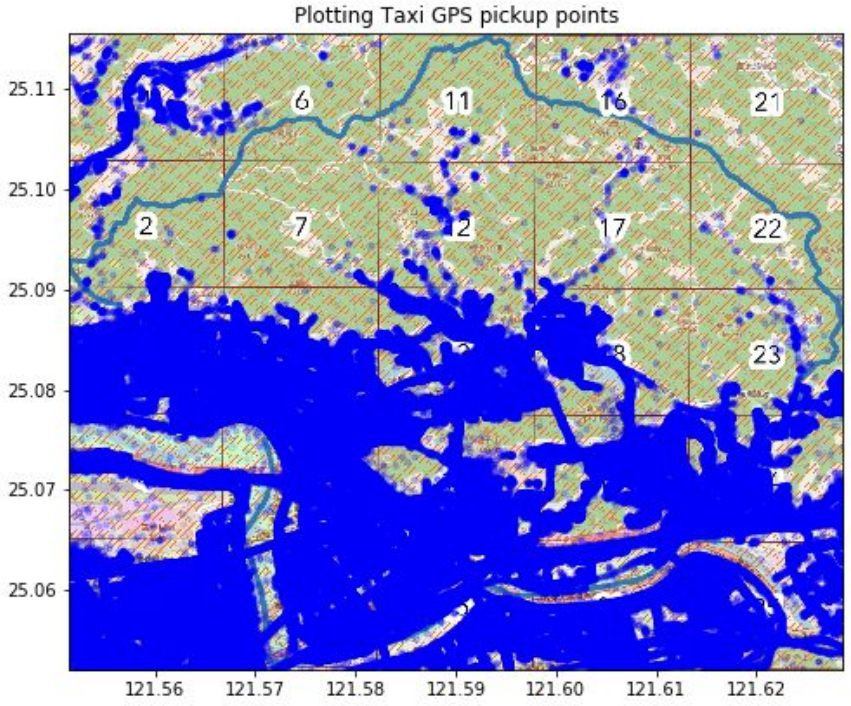
Data analysis - Location

Do we see any obvious taxi hotspots? No

Does it matter? No



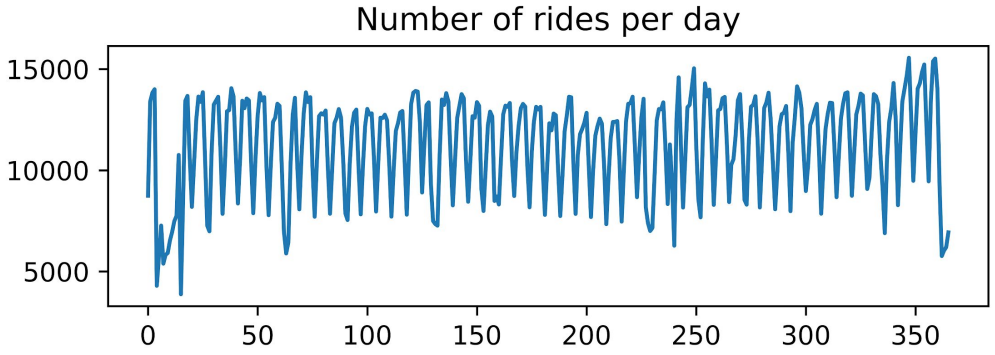
Zone_ID	count
1	5767
2	9447
3	531897
4	58732
5	776472
6	293
7	528
8	436531
9	409769
10	329732
11	108
12	1412
13	276135
14	233634
15	289855
16	387
17	321
18	52746
19	160565
20	221053
21	16
22	46
23	9097
24	142337
25	171932



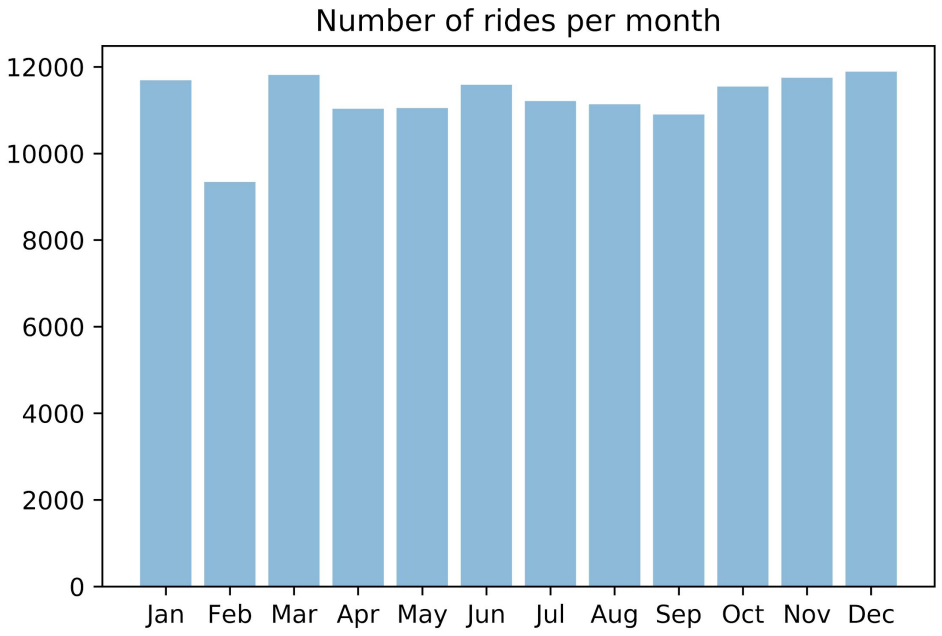
Data analysis - Per day of the year

What do we see?

- No notable growth or decline
- Wave pattern, weeks?
- Big drop in the beginning



Data analysis - Month of the year



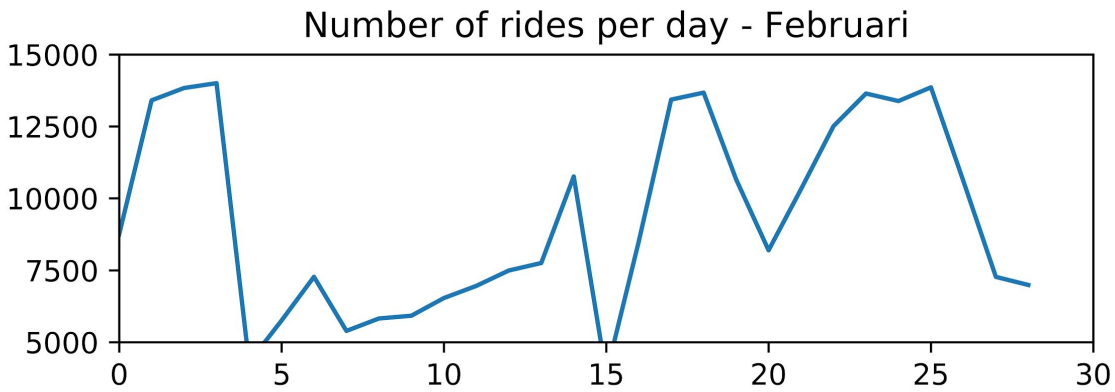
Data analysis - February

Big drop between 4th and 15th of february 2016

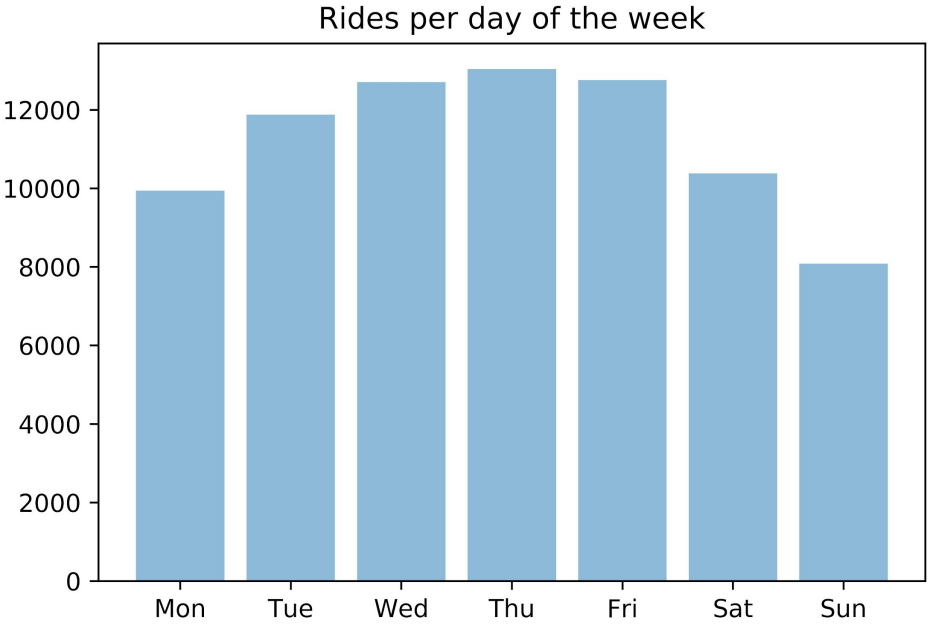
This is around Chinese New Year

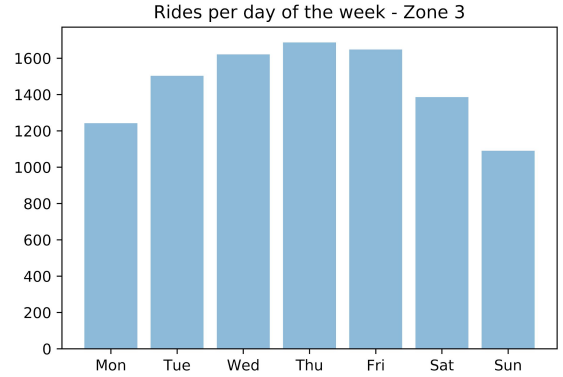
Chinese New Year 2016 in Taiwan
Monday, February 8
Observed dates:
Saturday, February 6 -
Sunday, February 14

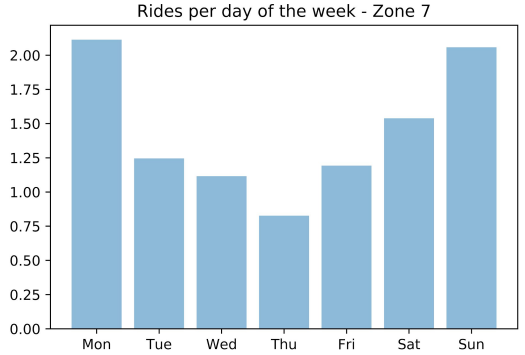
Chinese New Year 2017 in Taiwan
Saturday, January 28
Observed dates:
Friday, January 27 -
Wednesday, February 1



Data analysis - Day of the week

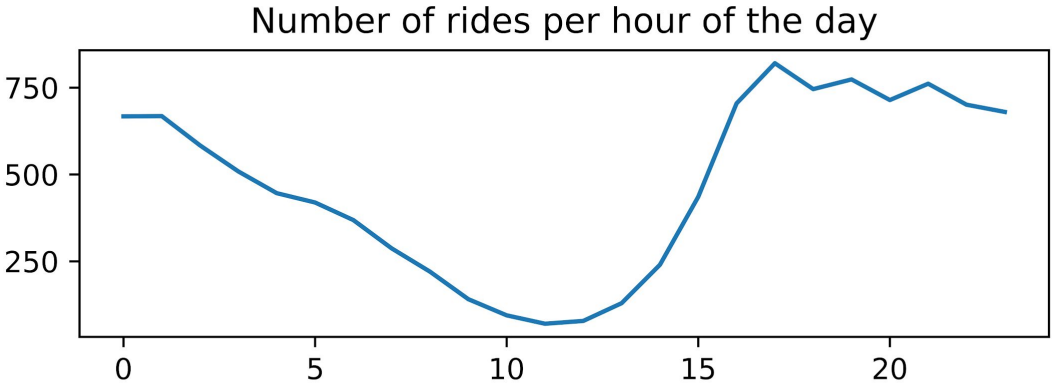


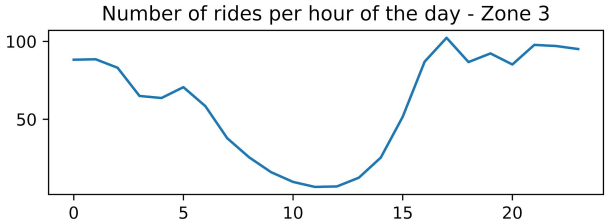


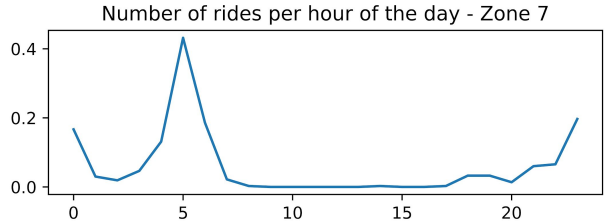


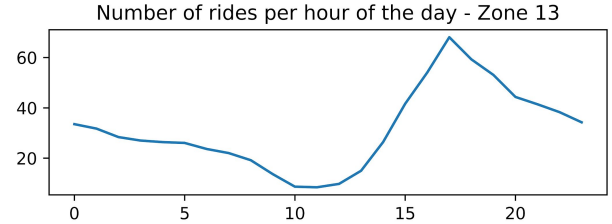
Data analysis - Hour of the day

- Not a less rides during work hours
- Pretty stable after 17h (5PM)
- Slow decline at night till the early in the morning









Data analysis - Combined Test Upload

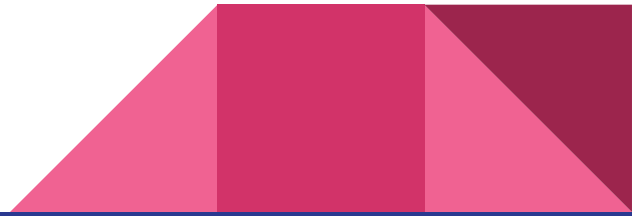

```
In [41]: compare_df = train_df.groupBy("Zone_ID", "Day_of_the_week", "Hour_slot").mean("Hire_count")
         compare_df = compare_df.withColumn("avg(Hire_count)", compare_df["avg(Hire_count)"].cast(IntegerType()))

In [43]: final_df = test_df.join(compare_df, ["Zone_ID", "Day_of_the_week", "Hour_slot"], "fullouter")
         final_df = final_df.withColumn("Hire_count", final_df["avg(Hire_count)"])
         final_df = final_df.select("Test_ID", "Zone_ID", "Date", "Hour_slot", "Hire_count").filter("Test_ID is not null").o
         final_df.show()
```

```
+-------+-------+----------+---------+----------+
|Test_ID|Zone_ID|      Date|Hour_slot|Hire_count|
+-------+-------+----------+---------+----------+
|      0|      7|2017-02-01|        0|         0|
|      1|      7|2017-02-01|        1|         0|
|      2|      7|2017-02-01|        2|         0|
|      3|      7|2017-02-01|        3|         0|
|      4|      7|2017-02-01|        4|         0|
|      5|      7|2017-02-01|        5|         0|
|      6|      7|2017-02-01|        6|         0|
|      7|      7|2017-02-01|        7|         0|
|      8|      7|2017-02-01|        8|         0|
|      9|      7|2017-02-01|        9|         0|
|     10|      7|2017-02-01|       10|         0|
|     11|      7|2017-02-01|       11|         0|
|     12|      7|2017-02-01|       12|         0|
|     13|      7|2017-02-01|       13|         0|
|     14|      7|2017-02-01|       14|         0|
|     15|      7|2017-02-01|       15|         0|
```

Model preparation

- 2 types considered
  - SVM
  - Decision tree
- Decision tree
- Classifier
- Regressor
- Random forest



Results

No. of trees	Max depth	RMSE
101	5	21.925095
75	20	14.316507
200	12	14.597748
200	7	17.763558
100	15	14.421029
100	10	14.958575

Conclusions

- AI
  - Depth improves prediction
  - Number of trees around 100
- Possible improvements
  - More features to classify
  - Other AI model