Activity_Course 2 Automatidata project lab

December 13, 2023

1 Automatidata project

Course 2 - Get Started with Python

Welcome to the Automatidata Project!

You have just started as a data professional in a fictional data consulting firm, Automatidata. Their client, the New York City Taxi and Limousine Commission (New York City TLC), has hired the Automatidata team for its reputation in helping their clients develop data-based solutions.

The team is still in the early stages of the project. Previously, you were asked to complete a project proposal by your supervisor, DeShawn Washington. You have received notice that your project proposal has been approved and that New York City TLC has given the Automatidata team access to their data. To get clear insights, New York TLC's data must be analyzed, key variables identified, and the dataset ensured it is ready for analysis.

A notebook was structured and prepared to help you in this project. Please complete the following questions.

2 Course 2 End-of-course project: Inspect and analyze data

In this activity, you will examine data provided and prepare it for analysis. This activity will help ensure the information is,

1. Ready to answer questions and yield insights
2. Ready for visualizations
3. Ready for future hypothesis testing and statistical methods

The purpose of this project is to investigate and understand the data provided.

The goal is to use a dataframe contructed within Python, perform a cursory inspection of the provided dataset, and inform team members of your findings.
This activity has three parts:

Part 1: Understand the situation * Prepare to understand and organize the provided taxi cab dataset and information.

Part 2: Understand the data

- Create a pandas dataframe for data learning, future exploratory data analysis (EDA), and statistical activities.
- Compile summary information about the data to inform next steps.

Part 3: Understand the variables

- Use insights from your examination of the summary data to guide deeper investigation into specific variables.

Follow the instructions and answer the following questions to complete the activity. Then, you will complete an Executive Summary using the questions listed on the PACE Strategy Document.

Be sure to complete this activity before moving on. The next course item will provide you with a completed exemplar to compare to your own work.

3 Identify data types and relevant variables using Python

4 PACE stages

Throughout these project notebooks, you'll see references to the problem-solving framework PACE. The following notebook components are labeled with the respective PACE stage: Plan, Analyze, Construct, and Execute.

4.1 PACE: Plan

Consider the questions in your PACE Strategy Document and those below to craft your response:

4.1.1 Task 1. Understand the situation

- How can you best prepare to understand and organize the provided taxi cab information?

Understand the current situation. Review the dataset to find out what data is in the dataset. We need to load the data and then prepare, clean data for analysis.

4.2 PACE: Analyze

Consider the questions in your PACE Strategy Document to reflect on the Analyze stage.

4.2.1 Task 2a. Build dataframe

Create a pandas dataframe for data learning, and future exploratory data analysis (EDA) and statistical activities.

Code the following,

- import pandas as `pd`. pandas is used for buidling dataframes.

- import numpy as `np`. numpy is imported with pandas
- `df = pd.read_csv('Datasets\NYC taxi data.csv')`

Note: pair the data object name `df` with pandas functions to manipulate data, such as `df.groupby()`.

Note: As shown in this cell, the dataset has been automatically loaded in for you. You do not need to download the .csv file, or provide more code, in order to access the dataset and proceed with this lab. Please continue with this activity by completing the following instructions.

[3]:
```
#Import libraries and packages listed above
### YOUR CODE HERE ###
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np

# Load dataset into dataframe
df = pd.read_csv('2017_Yellow_Taxi_Trip_Data.csv')
print("done")
```

```
done
```

4.2.2 Task 2b. Understand the data - Inspect the data

View and inspect summary information about the dataframe by coding the following:

1. `df.head(10)`
2. `df.info()`
3. `df.describe()`

Consider the following two questions:

Question 1: When reviewing the `df.info()` output, what do you notice about the different variables? Are there any null values? Are all of the variables numeric? Does anything else stand out?

Question 2: When reviewing the `df.describe()` output, what do you notice about the distributions of each variable? Are there any questionable values?

==> ENTER YOUR RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS 1 & 2 HERE

Answer 1: There're 3 objects, 8 float, and 7 int64 datatypes. There're 22699 records and 18 columns. No null values. 2 variables are date/time, and 1 variable is string. column[0] is Unnamed:0. Not sure what this column is about.

Answer 2: All variables are 22699 as count. There're negative numbers in _fare_amount, extra, mta_tax, improvement_surchage and total_amount. There's 0 passenger count too. The maximum fare_amount is a much larger value($1000) than the 25%-75% range of values.The maximum trip distance is over 33 miles.

[5]:
```
#==> ENTER YOUR CODE HERE
df.head(10)
```

[5]:
```
   Unnamed: 0  VendorID    tpep_pickup_datetime   tpep_dropoff_datetime  \
0    24870114         2   03/25/2017 8:55:43 AM   03/25/2017 9:09:47 AM
1    35634249         1   04/11/2017 2:53:28 PM   04/11/2017 3:19:58 PM
2   106203690         1   12/15/2017 7:26:56 AM   12/15/2017 7:34:08 AM
3    38942136         2   05/07/2017 1:17:59 PM   05/07/2017 1:48:14 PM
4    30841670         2  04/15/2017 11:32:20 PM  04/15/2017 11:49:03 PM
5    23345809         2   03/25/2017 8:34:11 PM   03/25/2017 8:42:11 PM
6    37660487         2   05/03/2017 7:04:09 PM   05/03/2017 8:03:47 PM
7    69059411         2   08/15/2017 5:41:06 PM   08/15/2017 6:03:05 PM
8     8433159         2   02/04/2017 4:17:07 PM   02/04/2017 4:29:14 PM
9    95294817         1   11/10/2017 3:20:29 PM   11/10/2017 3:40:55 PM

   passenger_count  trip_distance  RatecodeID store_and_fwd_flag  \
0                6           3.34           1                  N
1                1           1.80           1                  N
2                1           1.00           1                  N
3                1           3.70           1                  N
4                1           4.37           1                  N
5                6           2.30           1                  N
6                1          12.83           1                  N
7                1           2.98           1                  N
8                1           1.20           1                  N
9                1           1.60           1                  N

   PULocationID  DOLocationID  payment_type  fare_amount  extra  mta_tax  \
0           100           231             1         13.0    0.0      0.5
1           186            43             1         16.0    0.0      0.5
2           262           236             1          6.5    0.0      0.5
3           188            97             1         20.5    0.0      0.5
4             4           112             2         16.5    0.5      0.5
5           161           236             1          9.0    0.5      0.5
6            79           241             1         47.5    1.0      0.5
7           237           114             1         16.0    1.0      0.5
8           234           249             2          9.0    0.0      0.5
9           239           237             1         13.0    0.0      0.5

   tip_amount  tolls_amount  improvement_surcharge  total_amount
0        2.76           0.0                    0.3         16.56
1        4.00           0.0                    0.3         20.80
2        1.45           0.0                    0.3          8.75
3        6.39           0.0                    0.3         27.69
4        0.00           0.0                    0.3         17.80
5        2.06           0.0                    0.3         12.36
6        9.86           0.0                    0.3         59.16
7        1.78           0.0                    0.3         19.58
8        0.00           0.0                    0.3          9.80
9        2.75           0.0                    0.3         16.55
```

[3]:
```
#==> ENTER YOUR CODE HERE
df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 22699 entries, 0 to 22698
Data columns (total 18 columns):
 #   Column                 Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  ------                 --------------  -----
 0   Unnamed: 0             22699 non-null  int64
 1   VendorID               22699 non-null  int64
 2   tpep_pickup_datetime   22699 non-null  object
 3   tpep_dropoff_datetime  22699 non-null  object
 4   passenger_count        22699 non-null  int64
 5   trip_distance          22699 non-null  float64
 6   RatecodeID             22699 non-null  int64
 7   store_and_fwd_flag     22699 non-null  object
 8   PULocationID           22699 non-null  int64
 9   DOLocationID           22699 non-null  int64
 10  payment_type           22699 non-null  int64
 11  fare_amount            22699 non-null  float64
 12  extra                  22699 non-null  float64
 13  mta_tax                22699 non-null  float64
 14  tip_amount             22699 non-null  float64
 15  tolls_amount           22699 non-null  float64
 16  improvement_surcharge  22699 non-null  float64
 17  total_amount           22699 non-null  float64
dtypes: float64(8), int64(7), object(3)
memory usage: 3.1+ MB
```

[4]:
```
#==> ENTER YOUR CODE HERE
df.describe()
```

[4]:
```
         Unnamed: 0      VendorID  passenger_count  trip_distance  \
count  2.269900e+04  22699.000000     22699.000000   22699.000000
mean   5.675849e+07      1.556236         1.642319       2.913313
std    3.274493e+07      0.496838         1.285231       3.653171
min    1.212700e+04      1.000000         0.000000       0.000000
25%    2.852056e+07      1.000000         1.000000       0.990000
50%    5.673150e+07      2.000000         1.000000       1.610000
75%    8.537452e+07      2.000000         2.000000       3.060000
max    1.134863e+08      2.000000         6.000000      33.960000

         RatecodeID  PULocationID  DOLocationID  payment_type   fare_amount  \
count  22699.000000  22699.000000  22699.000000  22699.000000  22699.000000
mean       1.043394    162.412353    161.527997      1.336887     13.026629
std        0.708391     66.633373     70.139691      0.496211     13.243791
min        1.000000      1.000000      1.000000      1.000000   -120.000000
```

```
25%        1.000000    114.000000    112.000000        1.000000       6.500000
50%        1.000000    162.000000    162.000000        1.000000       9.500000
75%        1.000000    233.000000    233.000000        2.000000      14.500000
max       99.000000    265.000000    265.000000        4.000000     999.990000

              extra        mta_tax     tip_amount  tolls_amount  \
count  22699.000000  22699.000000  22699.000000  22699.000000
mean       0.333275      0.497445      1.835781      0.312542
std        0.463097      0.039465      2.800626      1.399212
min       -1.000000     -0.500000      0.000000      0.000000
25%        0.000000      0.500000      0.000000      0.000000
50%        0.000000      0.500000      1.350000      0.000000
75%        0.500000      0.500000      2.450000      0.000000
max        4.500000      0.500000    200.000000     19.100000

       improvement_surcharge  total_amount
count           22699.000000  22699.000000
mean                0.299551     16.310502
std                 0.015673     16.097295
min                -0.300000   -120.300000
25%                 0.300000      8.750000
50%                 0.300000     11.800000
75%                 0.300000     17.800000
max                 0.300000   1200.290000
```

4.2.3 Task 2c. Understand the data - Investigate the variables

Sort and interpret the data table for two variables:`trip_distance` and `total_amount`.

Answer the following three questions:

Question 1: Sort your first variable (`trip_distance`) from maximum to minimum value, do the values seem normal?

Question 2: Sort by your second variable (`total_amount`), are any values unusual?

Question 3: Are the resulting rows similar for both sorts? Why or why not?

==> ENTER YOUR RESPONSES TO QUESTION 1-3 HERE

Answer 1: There're some 0s in trip_distance,and the maximum is over 33 miles, which is not normal.

Answer 2: There're some negative numbers in total_amount, and the maximum value is significently higher than the others.

Answer 3: The resulting rows are not similar for both sorts.The most expensive rides are not necessarily the longest ones.

[4]:
```
## ==> ENTER YOUR CODE HERE

# Sort the data by trip distance from maximum to minimum value
df_sort=df.sort_values('trip_distance',ascending = False)
df_sort.head(10)
```

[4]:

	Unnamed: 0	VendorID	tpep_pickup_datetime	tpep_dropoff_datetime
9280	51810714	2	06/18/2017 11:33:25 PM	06/19/2017 12:12:38 AM
13861	40523668	2	05/19/2017 8:20:21 AM	05/19/2017 9:20:30 AM
6064	49894023	2	06/13/2017 12:30:22 PM	06/13/2017 1:37:51 PM
10291	76319330	2	09/11/2017 11:41:04 AM	09/11/2017 12:18:58 PM
29	94052446	2	11/06/2017 8:30:50 PM	11/07/2017 12:00:00 AM
18130	90375786	1	10/26/2017 2:45:01 PM	10/26/2017 4:12:49 PM
5792	68023798	2	08/11/2017 2:14:01 PM	08/11/2017 3:17:31 PM
15350	77309977	2	09/14/2017 1:44:44 PM	09/14/2017 2:34:29 PM
10302	43431843	1	05/15/2017 8:11:34 AM	05/15/2017 9:03:16 AM
2592	51094874	2	06/16/2017 6:51:20 PM	06/16/2017 7:41:42 PM

	passenger_count	trip_distance	RatecodeID	store_and_fwd_flag
9280	2	33.96	5	N
13861	1	33.92	5	N
6064	1	32.72	3	N
10291	1	31.95	4	N
29	1	30.83	1	N
18130	1	30.50	1	N
5792	1	30.33	2	N
15350	1	28.23	2	N
10302	1	28.20	2	N
2592	1	27.97	2	N

	PULocationID	DOLocationID	payment_type	fare_amount	extra	mta_tax
9280	132	265	2	150.00	0.0	0.0
13861	229	265	1	200.01	0.0	0.5
6064	138	1	1	107.00	0.0	0.0
10291	138	265	2	131.00	0.0	0.5
29	132	23	1	80.00	0.5	0.5
18130	132	220	1	90.50	0.0	0.5
5792	132	158	1	52.00	0.0	0.5
15350	13	132	1	52.00	0.0	0.5
10302	90	132	1	52.00	0.0	0.5
2592	261	132	2	52.00	4.5	0.5

	tip_amount	tolls_amount	improvement_surcharge	total_amount
9280	0.00	0.00	0.3	150.30
13861	51.64	5.76	0.3	258.21
6064	55.50	16.26	0.3	179.06
10291	0.00	0.00	0.3	131.80

```
29          18.56      11.52                0.3       111.38
18130       19.85       8.16                0.3       119.31
5792        14.64       5.76                0.3        73.20
15350        4.40       5.76                0.3        62.96
10302       11.71       5.76                0.3        70.27
2592         0.00       5.76                0.3        63.06
```

[7]:
```
#==> ENTER YOUR CODE HERE

# Sort the data by total amount and print the top 20 values
total_amount_sorted=df.
 ↪sort_values('total_amount',ascending=False)['total_amount']
total_amount_sorted.head(20)
```

[7]:
```
8476     1200.29
20312     450.30
13861     258.21
12511     233.74
15474     211.80
6064      179.06
16379     157.06
3582      152.30
11269     151.82
9280      150.30
1928      137.80
10291     131.80
6708      126.00
11608     123.30
908       121.56
7281      120.96
18130     119.31
13621     115.94
13359     111.95
29        111.38
Name: total_amount, dtype: float64
```

[10]:
```
#==> ENTER YOUR CODE HERE

# Sort the data by total amount and print the bottom 20 values
total_amount_sorted.tail(20)
```

[10]:
```
14283      0.31
19067      0.30
10506      0.00
5722       0.00
4402       0.00
22566      0.00
```

```
1646      -3.30
18565     -3.80
314       -3.80
5758      -3.80
5448      -4.30
4423      -4.30
10281     -4.30
8204      -4.80
20317     -4.80
11204     -5.30
14714     -5.30
17602     -5.80
20698     -5.80
12944   -120.30
Name: total_amount, dtype: float64
```

[14]:
```python
# show trip_distance, fare_amount, total_amount, order by total_amount␣
↪descending.
df.sort_values('total_amount',ascending=False).iloc[:20,[5,11,17]]
```

[14]:

	trip_distance	fare_amount	total_amount
8476	2.60	999.99	1200.29
20312	0.00	450.00	450.30
13861	33.92	200.01	258.21
12511	0.00	175.00	233.74
15474	0.00	200.00	211.80
6064	32.72	107.00	179.06
16379	25.50	140.00	157.06
3582	7.30	152.00	152.30
11269	0.00	120.00	151.82
9280	33.96	150.00	150.30
1928	12.50	120.00	137.80
10291	31.95	131.00	131.80
6708	0.32	100.00	126.00
11608	23.00	99.50	123.30
908	26.12	100.00	121.56
7281	0.00	100.00	120.96
18130	30.50	90.50	119.31
13621	19.80	105.00	115.94
13359	0.00	75.00	111.95
29	30.83	80.00	111.38

[21]:
```python
#==> ENTER YOUR CODE HERE

# How many of each payment type are represented in the data?
df['payment_type'].value_counts()
```

[21]:
```
1    15265
2     7267
3      121
4       46
Name: payment_type, dtype: int64
```

According to the data dictionary, the payment method was encoded as follows:

1 = Credit card
2 = Cash
3 = No charge
4 = Dispute
5 = Unknown
6 = Voided trip

[15]:
```python
#==> ENTER YOUR CODE HERE

# What is the average tip for trips paid for with credit card?
mask=df['payment_type']==1
credit_average_tip=df[mask]['tip_amount'].mean()
print("Credit card payment type average tip amount: $",credit_average_tip)

#==> ENTER YOUR CODE HERE

# What is the average tip for trips paid for with cash?
mask=df['payment_type']==2
credit_average_tip=df[mask]['tip_amount'].mean()
print("Cash payment type average tip amount: $",credit_average_tip)
```

```
Credit card payment type average tip amount: $ 2.7298001965279934
Cash payment type average tip amount: $ 0.0
```

[26]:
```python
#==> ENTER YOUR CODE HERE

# How many times is each vendor ID represented in the data?
df['VendorID'].value_counts()
```

[26]:
```
2    12626
1    10073
Name: VendorID, dtype: int64
```

[18]:
```python
#==> ENTER YOUR CODE HERE

# What is the mean total amount for each vendor?
df.groupby('VendorID').mean()[['total_amount']]
```

[18]:
```
          total_amount
VendorID
```

```
1              16.298119
2              16.320382
```

[20]:
```
#==> ENTER YOUR CODE HERE

# Filter the data for credit card payments only
mask = df['payment_type']==1
credit_card = df[mask]

#==> ENTER YOUR CODE HERE

# Filter the credit-card-only data for passenger count only
credit_card['passenger_count'].value_counts()
```

[20]:
```
1    10977
2     2168
5      775
3      600
6      451
4      267
0       27
Name: passenger_count, dtype: int64
```

[26]:
```
#==> ENTER YOUR CODE HERE

# Calculate the average tip amount for each passenger count (credit card␣
↪payments only)
#average_tip = df[mask]['tip_amount']/df[mask]['passenger_count']
#average_tip
credit_card.groupby('passenger_count').mean(numeric_only=True)[['tip_amount']]
```

[26]:

passenger_count	tip_amount
0	2.610370
1	2.714681
2	2.829949
3	2.726800
4	2.607753
5	2.762645
6	2.643326

4.3 PACE: Construct

Note: The Construct stage does not apply to this workflow. The PACE framework can be adapted to fit the specific requirements of any project.

4.4 PACE: Execute

Consider the questions in your PACE Strategy Document and those below to craft your response.

4.4.1 Given your efforts, what can you summarize for DeShawn and the data team?

Note for Learners: Your notebook should contain data that can address Luana's requests. Which two variables are most helpful for building a predictive model for the client: NYC TLC?

==> ENTER YOUR RESPONSE HERE

In the dataset the column DTypes are 3 objects, 8 float, and 7 int64.There's no null values in the dataset. The relevant columns are VendorID, trip_distance, passenger_count, payment_type, fare_amount, total_amount, tip_amount. the unrelevant columns are Unnamed:0, store_and_fwd_flg, PULocationID, DOLocationID, extra, mta_tax, tolls_amount, improvement_surcharge.The most helpful variables are total_amount and trip_distance, because these variables show a picture of a taxi cab ride.

Congratulations! You've completed this lab. However, you may not notice a green check mark next to this item on Coursera's platform. Please continue your progress regardless of the check mark. Just click on the "save" icon at the top of this notebook to ensure your work has been logged.