





# Data Analysis of Uber

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# Problem Statement

- Uber has been a major source of travel for people living in urban areas. Some people don't have their vehicles while some don't drive their vehicles intentionally because of their busy schedule. So different kinds of people are using the services of Uber and other taxi services.
- Uber is an app-based transportation network and taxi company. In its Airport rides in a particular city, many of its users face the problem of cancellation by the driver or non-availability of cars.
- These very issues impact the business of Uber and it loses out on its revenue
- Pre Analysis: The problem of less number of pickups from the airport has two aspects to it. Uber is an aggregator of **demand and supply**. Demand-side is the riders who use the app to book cabs and supply side is the cab drivers registered with Uber. To form our solution, we'll be focusing on both the demand and supply side of the business activity.
- The objective is to first explore hidden or previously unknown information by applying exploratory data analytics on the dataset and to know the effect of each field on price with every other field of the dataset.
- By analyzing Uber trips, we can draw many patterns like which day has the highest and the lowest trips or the busiest hour for Uber and many other patterns. The dataset I'm using here is based on Uber trips from Specific Areas, a area with a very complex transportation system with a large residential community.
- You can do so much more with this dataset rather than just analyzing it. But for now, in the project, I have done the Uber Trips analysis using Python.

# Proposed Solution

Push notification when the user lands:

- Uber app can geo-locate the user on the landing runways of the airports and send them push notifications to book their Uber
- An average total time from flight landing to the user coming out of the airport can be guess-estimated and the cab driver can be allocated to the user
- The solution potentially decreases the overall waiting time with an increase in algorithmic complexity at Uber's technology layer

Pre-book After Drop off:

- Users can be given an option to pre-book their return after a successful drop-off
- Uber can better pre-plan the pickup based on their return flight data
- Uber can also track the flight status through PNR details
- The solution will decrease the expected waiting time for a user

Uber Parking Spots (with geotagging on the Uber app):

- Uber can plan Uber Parking spots where all Uber cabs will be parked. Users can be educated about this via the app itself. Through the app, both the user and the cab know a common spot to meet and it reduces inconvenience

Enhanced Locating Assistance:

- Users can have personalized locating assistance through the app. If the user and the cab are moving in a different direction than expected, the app can send a push notification. The app can also suggest a common spot to the user where the cab can arrive at the same time

# Descriptive Analysis and loading of data

First we have to load all the Library which we are needed and then load the Data through csv file...

```
[1]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
df=pd.read_csv(r'C:\Users\LENOVO\OneDrive\Desktop\New folder (2)\Uber Request Data.csv')
df
```

	Request id	Pickup point	Driver id	Status	Request timestamp	Drop timestamp
0	619	Airport	1.0	Trip Completed	11-07-2016 11:51	11-07-2016 13:00
1	867	Airport	1.0	Trip Completed	11-07-2016 17:57	11-07-2016 18:47
2	1807	City	1.0	Trip Completed	12-07-2016 09:17	12-07-2016 09:58
3	2532	Airport	1.0	Trip Completed	12-07-2016 21:08	12-07-2016 22:03
4	3112	City	1.0	Trip Completed	13-07-2016 08:33	13-07-2016 09:25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6740	6745	City	NaN	No Cars Available	15-07-2016 23:49	NaN

Driver id,Drop timestamp seems to contain null values.

Hence any further analysis involving Driver id,Drop timestamp the NaN values has to be considered.

## Checking if dataset contains any null

```
: nan_values = df.isna()
nan_columns = nan_values.any()

columns_with_nan = df.columns[nan_columns].tolist()
print(columns_with_nan)

['Driver id', 'Drop timestamp']
```

```
: df.isna()
nan_values.any()

Request id      False
Pickup point    False
Driver id       True
Status          False
Request timestamp False
Drop timestamp  True
dtype: bool
```

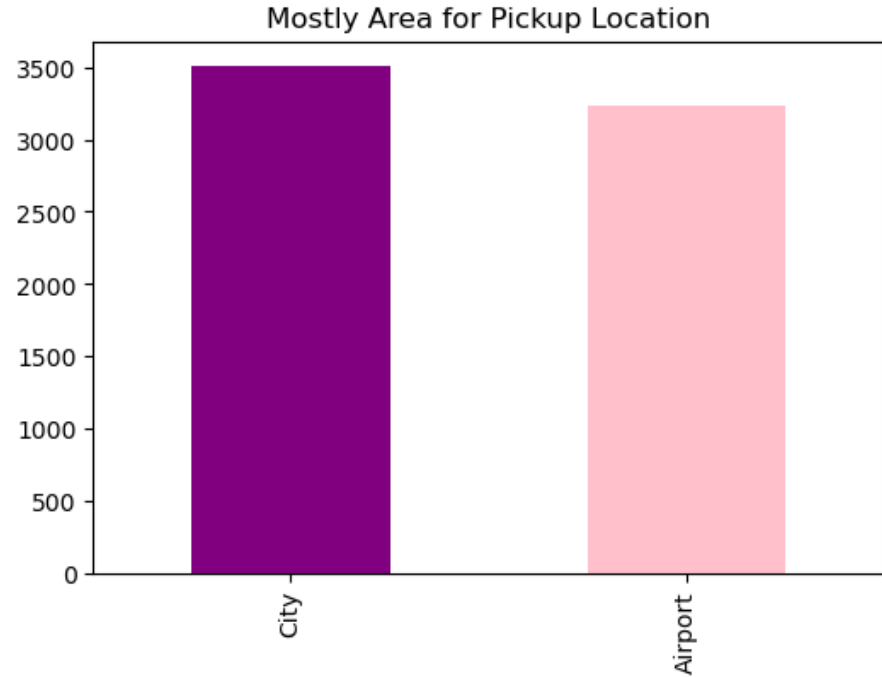
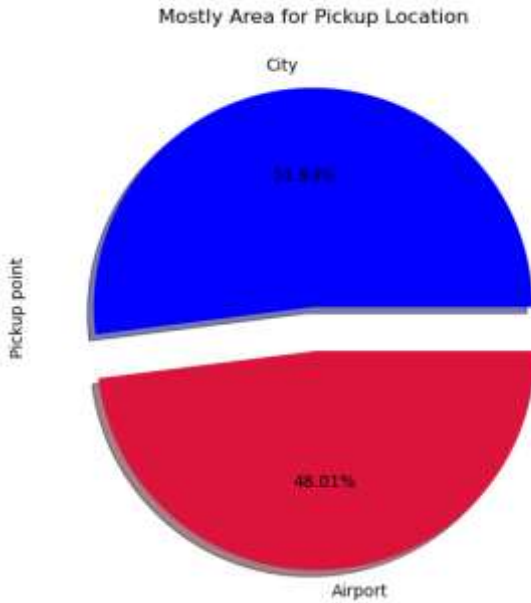
Driver id,Drop timestamp seems to contain null values.  
Hence any further analysis involving Driver id,Drop timestamp

# Brief Analysis of Data Visualization of Uber data

In this section, we will try to understand and compare all columns.

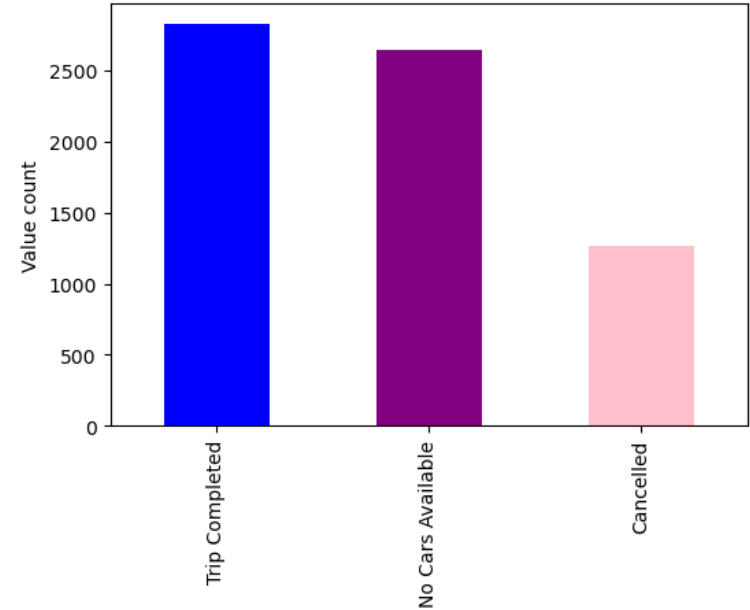
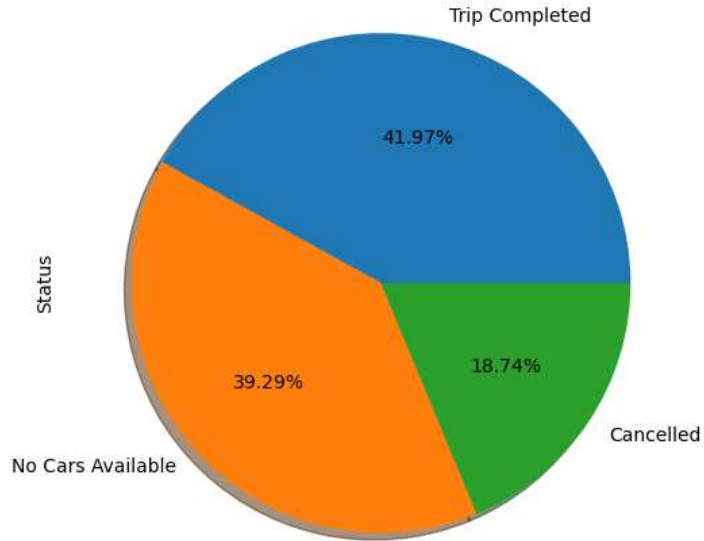
Let's start with checking the unique values in dataset of the columns with object datatype.

Get the data from the Mostly pickup areas...



# Descriptive Analysis

The survey seems the Trip Completed , Cancelled and No Cars Available...in mostly pickup area



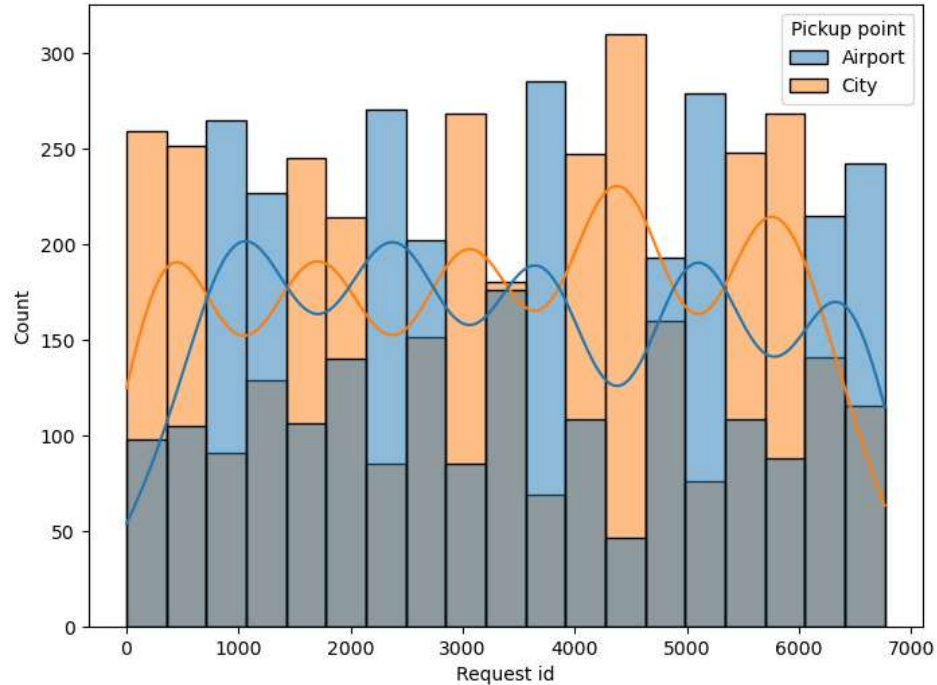
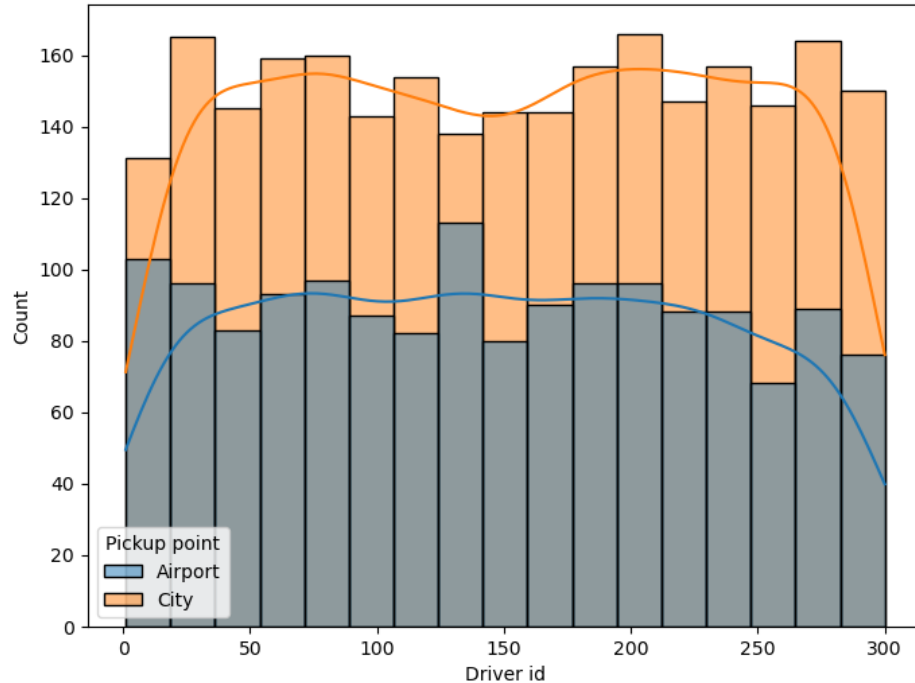
Above table displayed that the data of Trip Completed is more than the No Cars Available and Cancelled.

So, we can predict that the Uber is growing day by day...And people give good reviews...

# Descriptive Analysis

Let's do the same for Driver id column and Pickup id,

here we will be using the Driver id column and Pickup id which we have extracted above wrto Pick point.





# Descriptive Analysis

For further analysis we would need data in hourly and daily basis.

Splitting date-time columns into separate date and time columns.

```
df['Request timestamp']=pd.to_datetime(df['Request timestamp'])
```

```
df.dtypes
```

```
Request id           int64
Pickup point         object
Driver id            float64
Status               object
Request timestamp    datetime64[ns]
Drop timestamp        object
dtype: object
```

```
df['Request timestamp_day']=df['Request timestamp'].dt.day
```

```
df.head(1)
```

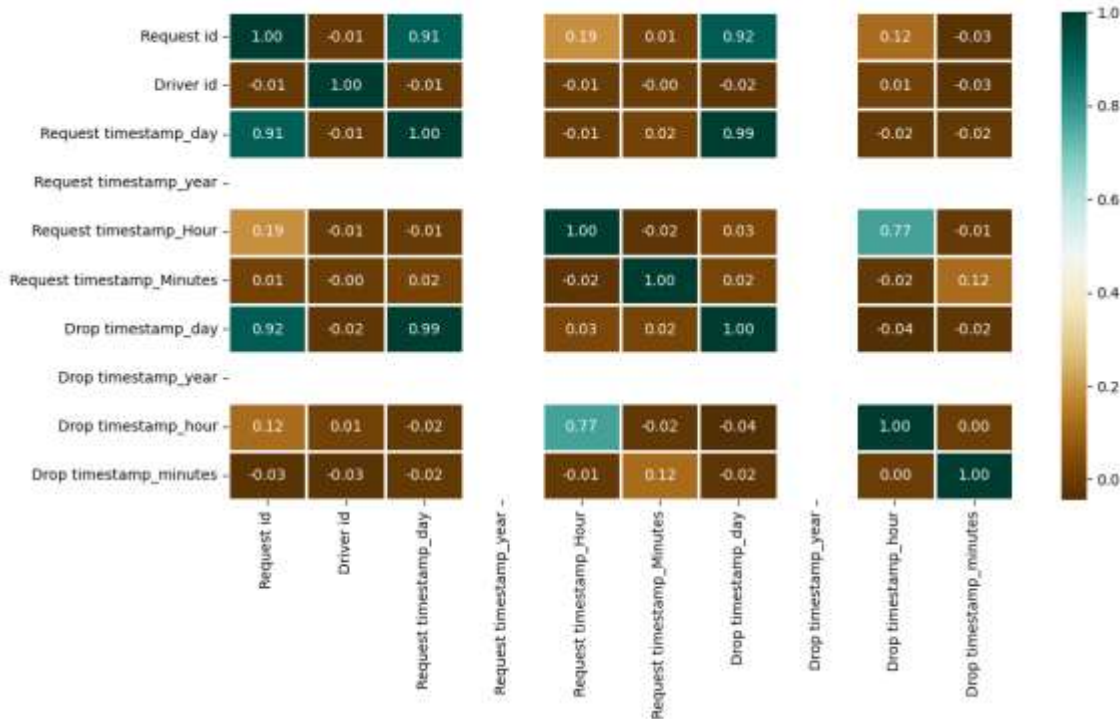
```
Request id  Pickup point  Driver id      Status  Request timestamp  Drop timestamp  Request timestamp_day
```

```
df.dtypes
```

```
Request id           int64
Pickup point         object
Driver id            float64
Status               object
Request timestamp    datetime64[ns]
Drop timestamp        datetime64[ns]
Request timestamp_day int64
Request timestamp_time object
Request timestamp_weekday object
Request timestamp_monthname object
Request timestamp_year int64
Request timestamp_Hour int64
Request timestamp_Minutes int64
Drop timestamp_day    float64
Drop timestamp_time    object
Drop timestamp_dayname object
Drop timestamp_monthname object
Drop timestamp_year    float64
Drop timestamp_hour    float64
Drop timestamp_minutes float64
dtype: object
```

# Descriptive Analysis

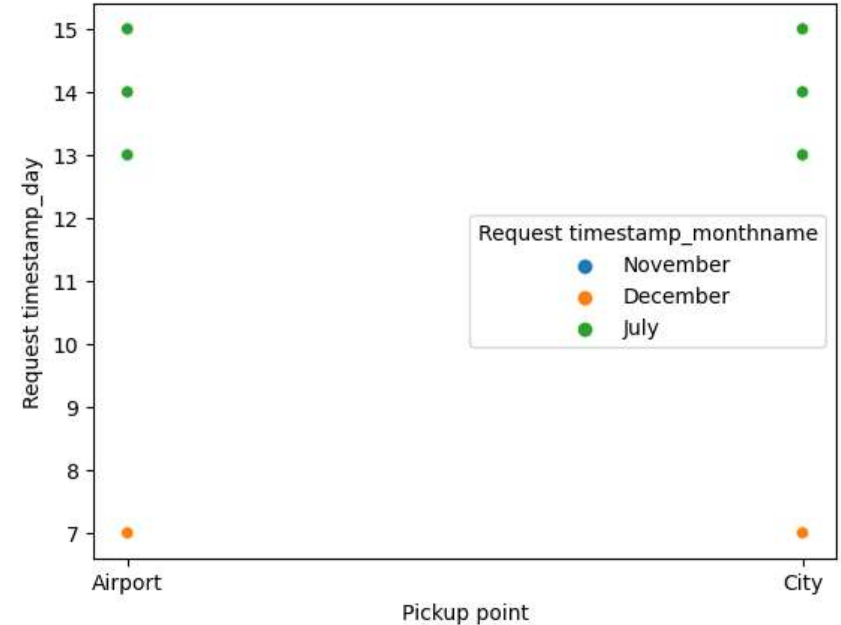
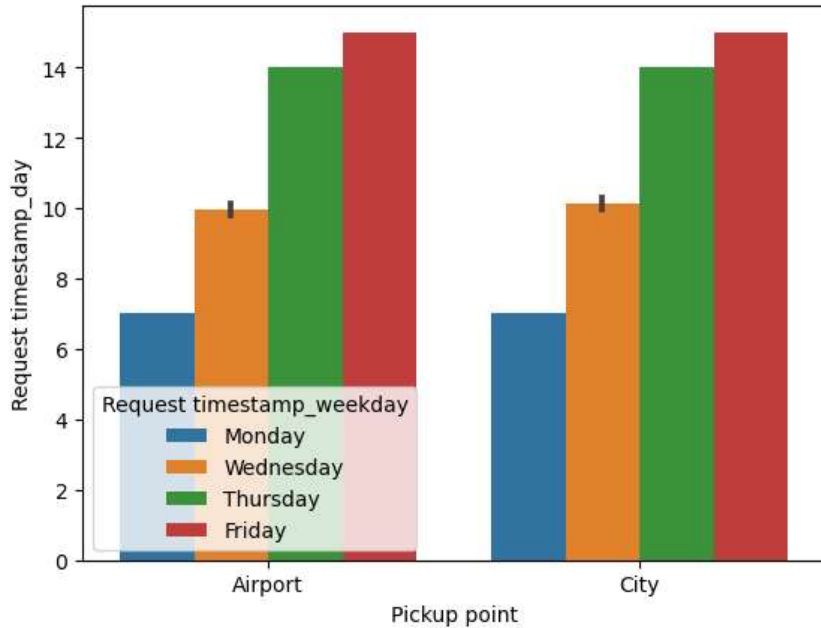
Here is the relation between the columns which contain numeric values....that we are added after...



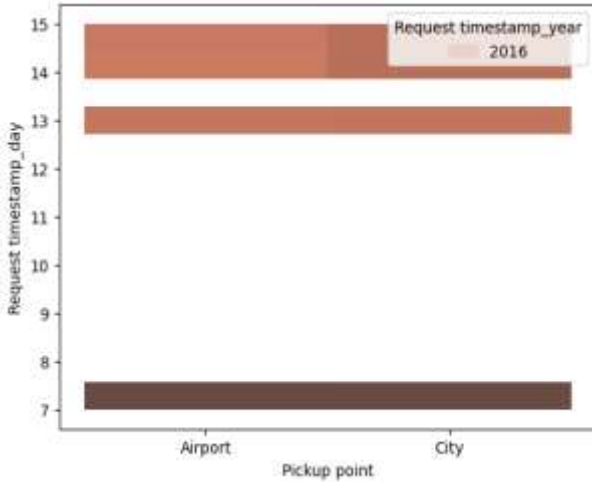
# Descriptive Analysis

First up all we have to get deep knowledge about the data.....so distribute the data to get more clarification about it..

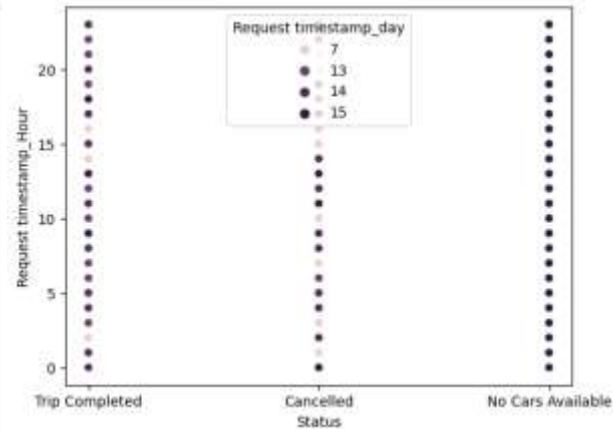
To get the idea about the Pickup time wrto the other data....



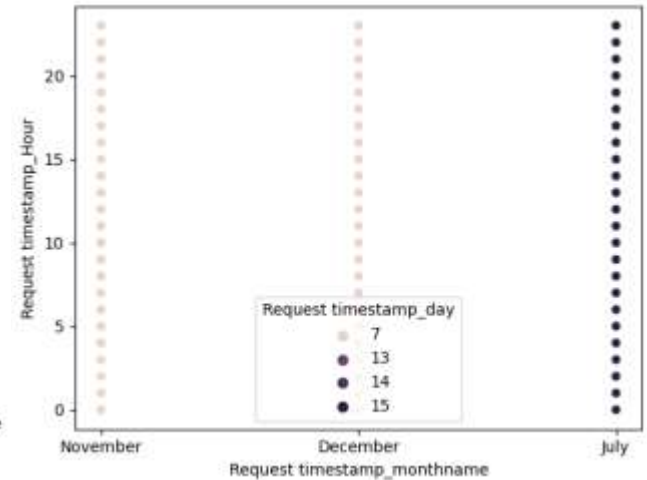
# Descriptive Analysis



Pickup Point wrto request date on basis of Year

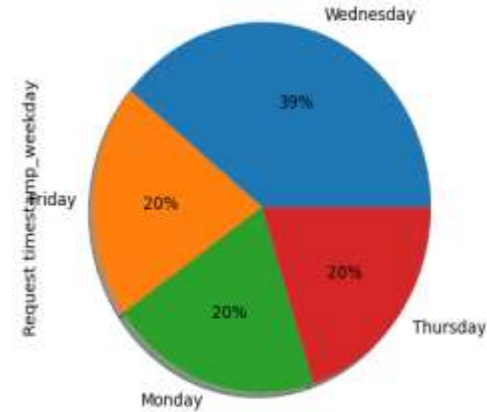
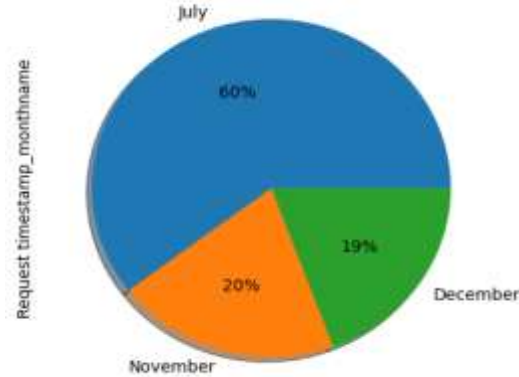
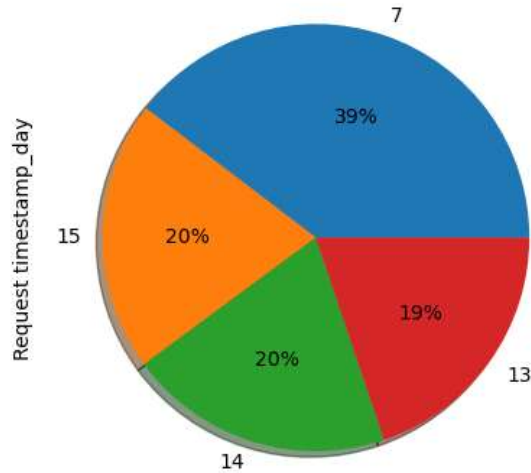


Status wrto request Hour on basis of dates



Hour wrto request month on basis of date

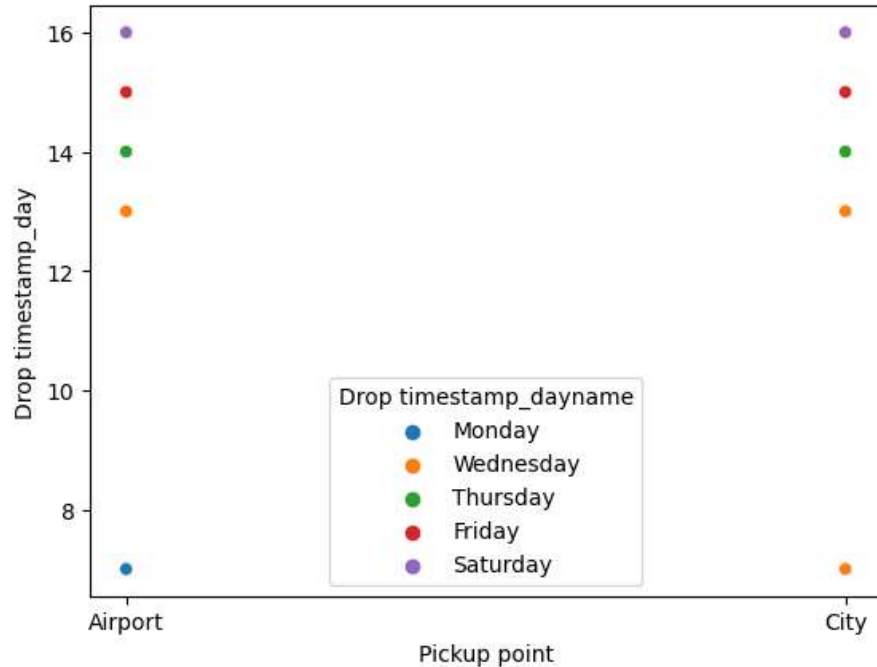
# Descriptive Analysis



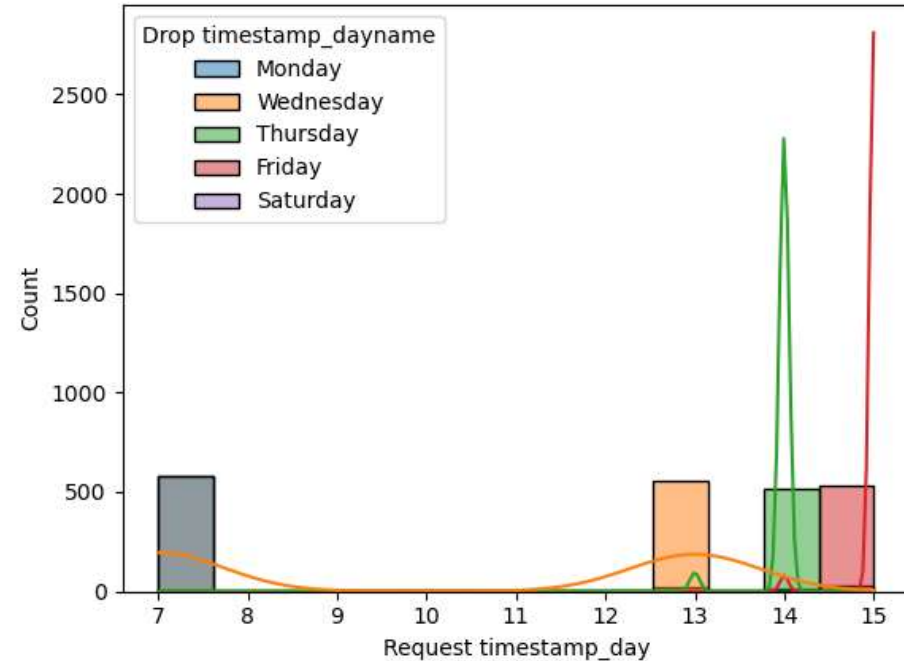
Pie Chart of Distribution of Request Booking on basis of Date ,Month , Weekdays

# Descriptive Analysis

Lets us discuss about the Drop timestamp....

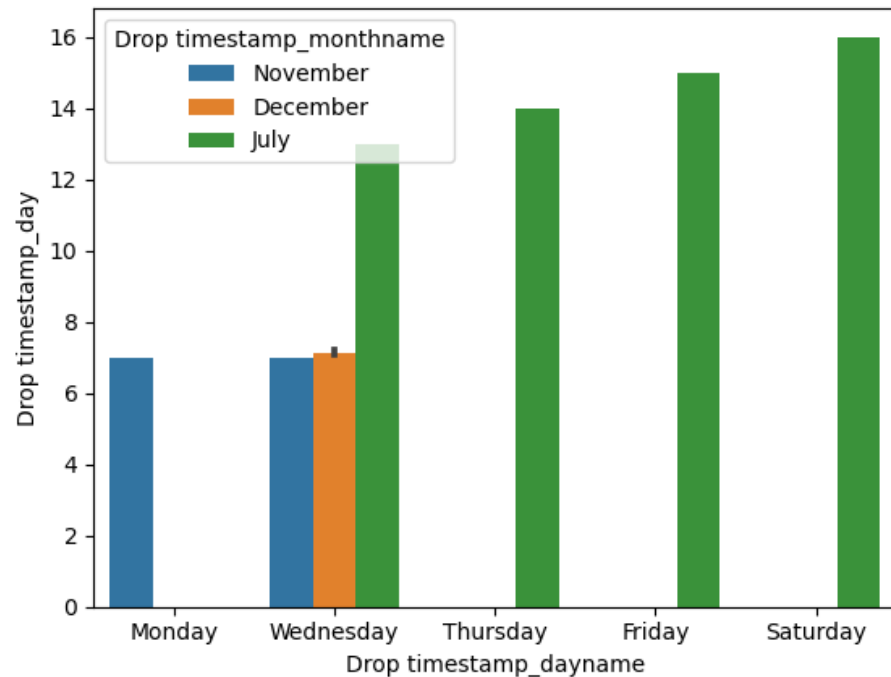


Pickup point wrto Date on basis of Days

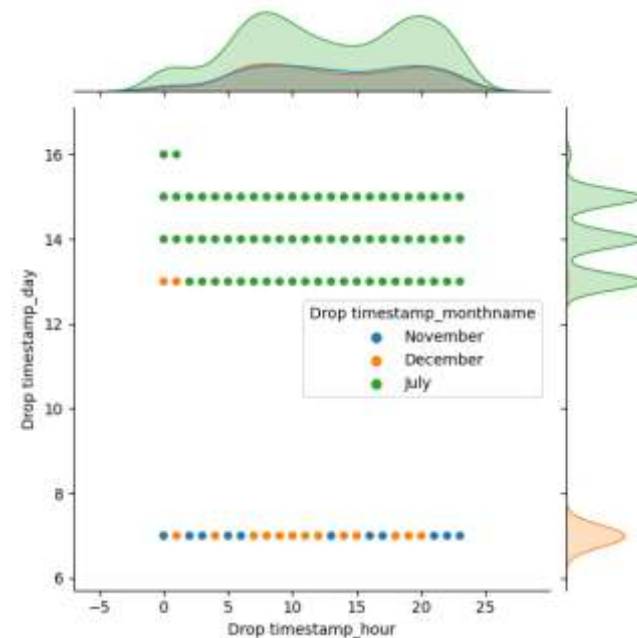


Request Date On basis of Drop Days

# Descriptive Analysis

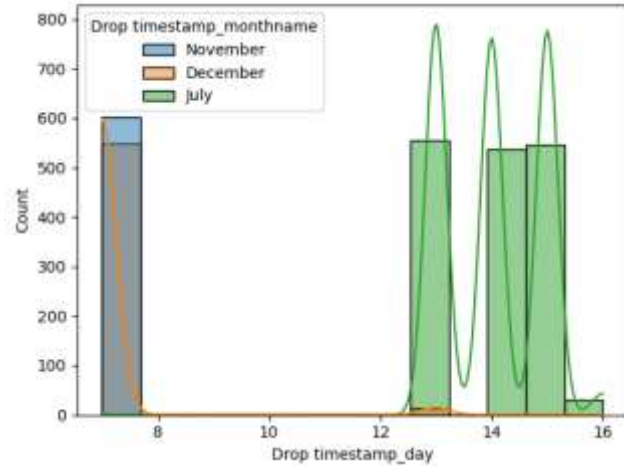


Drop Weekdays wrto Drop Data on basis of Drop Month

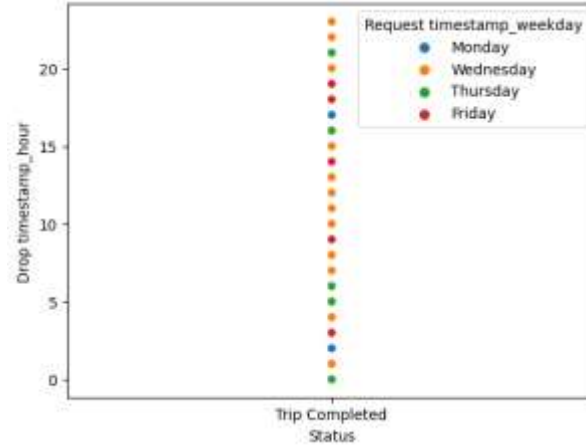


Joint plot of Drop Hour wrto Drop Day

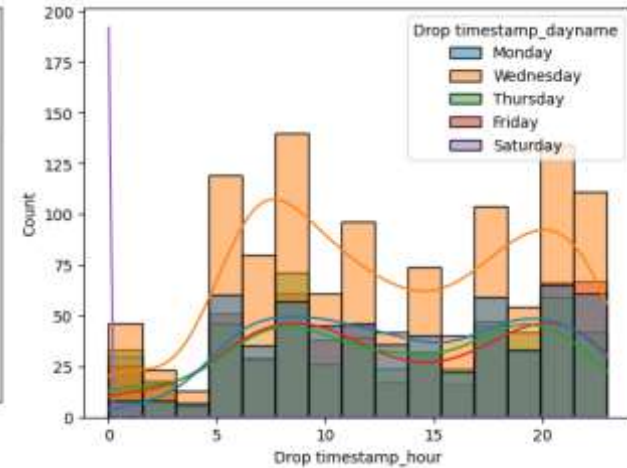
# Descriptive Analysis



Drop time Monthname



Week Day wise Status of trip



Drop Day name in particular hour



# Conclusion

- From this we can get the idea about the timing, the day , date ,months , year according to their status ,Pick up area wrto their Drop and Pickup time.....
- And we conclude that the Pickup area is from Airport is less than the City, Status of Cars is quite good , Trip Completed is more than the Cancelled ,No Car available category...
- For the Pick up Friday , July and 13,14,15 date are the busiest day of the week and in terms of time 1 to 4 o' clock is the busiest ever...
- The whole data are from Year 2016
- From this we can also conclude that the in term of Drop timestamp.. Pickup area is from Airport is less than the City, Status of Cars is quite good, their is no cancellation of the trip....
- For the Drop Monday , July and 7,15 date are the busiest day of the week and in terms of time 1 to 4 o' clock is the busiest ever....
- So From this we can get the best time ,day, month ,date to travel and to avoid unwanted disruption....while Travelling

# Future Scope

Commuting is now considerably easier than it was previously. This is due to technological advancements and the introduction of taxi booking applications. People have started using taxi apps instead of taking public transit in the previous three years. Uber is one of the most well-known names in the ride-hailing and taxi industries, with millions of users worldwide.

With no time to wait, the on-demand services serve as the best choice and have become the perfect solution in this modern world to get exactly what they want. Hence, there are many other several factors that are responsible for the growth and development of the on-demand industry.

Here are some of the prominent reasons for the success and growth of the on-demand industry,

- Advancements in technologies
- Gaining competitive advantage
- Providing a unique experience
- Easy availability and use
- More choices for business space
- Flexibility and affordability

## Your Car Arrive.....

