PHASE 3: DEVELOPMENT

TOPIC: PUBLIC TRANSPORT EFFIENCY ANALYSIS

INTRODUCTION:

At this pivotal stage, we delve into the heart of our endeavor by meticulously loading and preprocessing the dataset, laying the foundation for sophisticated analyses and meaningful insights. This phase serves as a crucial bridge, connecting theoretical foundations with practical implementations, propelling us closer to the realization of our project's objectives..

DATA PREPROCESSING:

Data preprocessing in public transportation analysis is a crucial step that involves cleaning, transforming, and organizing raw transportation data to make it suitable for analysis. Public transportation systems generate vast amounts of data from various sources, such as ticketing systems, GPS trackers, sensors, and schedules. Preprocessing this data is necessary to extract meaningful insights, improve data quality, and ensure that it's ready for analytical and modeling tasks. Here are the key aspects of data preprocessing in public transportation analysis:

1. Data Collection:

- Data collection involves gathering information from various sources, such as fare collection systems, vehicle sensors, passenger counts, and scheduling systems. This raw data can be in different formats and structures.

2. Data Cleaning:

- Data cleaning is the process of identifying and correcting errors, inconsistencies, and missing values in the dataset. This can include dealing with duplicated records, removing outliers, and addressing data entry errors.

3. Data Integration:

- Public transportation data often comes from different sources and in various formats. Data integration involves merging, aligning, and transforming data so that it can be analyzed as a cohesive dataset.

4. Data Transformation:

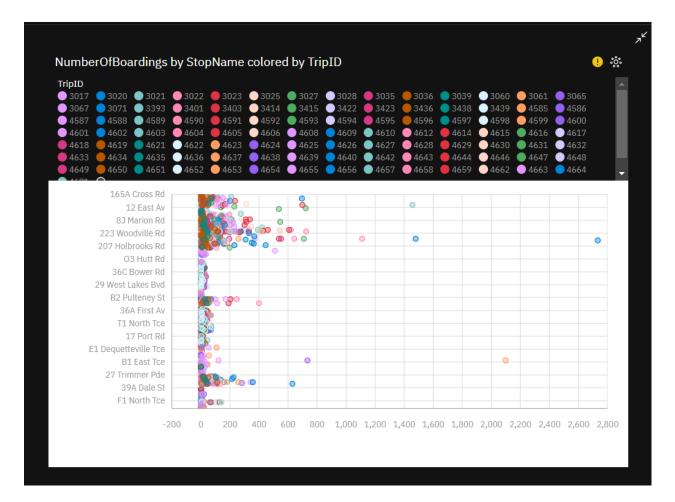
- Transformation tasks may include converting data into a standardized format, resampling temporal data, and aggregating data to different time intervals (e.g., hourly or daily) to align with analysis requirements.

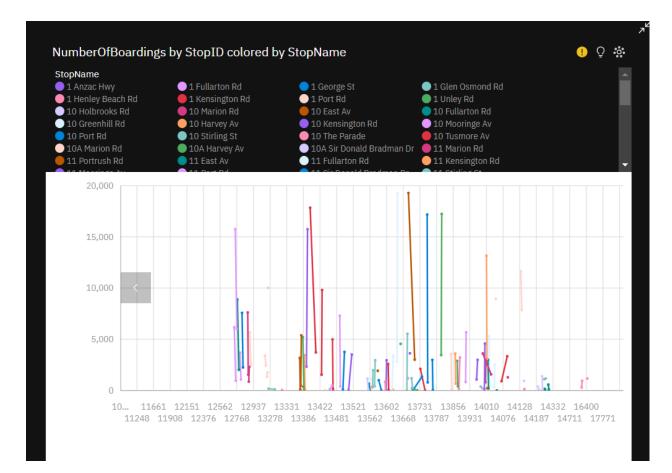
5. Geospatial Data Processing:

- Public transportation analysis often involves geospatial data, including GPS coordinates, routes, and geographical boundaries. Preprocessing may involve geocoding, spatial indexing, and the calculation of distances or travel times between locations.

GRAPHS DEVELOPED USING IBM:







TripID	RouteID	StopID	StopName	WeekBeginning	NumberOfBoardi
3017	142	13312	X1 Pulteney St	29/12/2013, 00:00	1
		Summary			1
		13345	E2 Currie St	29/12/2013, 00:00	1
		Summary			1
	Summary				2
Summary					2
3020	141	13278	I1 North Tce	29/12/2013, 00:00	1
		Summary			1
		13345	E2 Currie St	29/12/2013, 00:00	1
		Summary			1
	Summary				2
Summary	2				
3021	118	13352	V1 Currie St	29/12/2013, 00:00	1
Summary	1				

CODE USED:

import pandas as pd

```
# Load the dataset (replace 'nm_dataset.csv' with the actual path to your dataset)
```

data = pd.read csv('nm dataset.csv', low memory=False, dtype={'route id': str})

Check for and remove duplicate rows

data.drop_duplicates(inplace=True)

Check for and remove rows with missing data

data.dropna(inplace=True)

Reset the index after removing rows

data.reset index(drop=True, inplace=True)

Save the cleaned data to a new file (if needed)

data.to csv('done data.csv', index=False)

CONCLUSION:

In the culmination of Phase3, we stand on the precipice of innovation, armed with a meticulously curated dataset and a wealth of preprocessing insights. This phase has been a testament to our team's dedication, expertise, and collaborative spirit. As we conclude this stage, we do so with a profound sense of accomplishment and a keen anticipation for the transformative journey that lies ahead.

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