PHASE 4: DEVELOPMENT PART 2

TOPIC: PUBLIC TRANSPORT EFFIENCY ANALYSIS

INTRODUCTION:

In this phase of the project, we will further enhance our analysis by leveraging IBM Cognos to create insightful visualizations and reports. These visualizations will provide a comprehensive view of on-time performance, passenger feedback, and service efficiency metrics. Additionally, we will harness the power of code, like Python, to conduct advanced data analysis, including the calculation of service punctuality rates and sentiment analysis of passenger feedback. This integrated approach will help us make data-driven decisions and gain valuable insights for optimizing our transportation services.

External Features

Some Important external data fields calculation

- IsHoliday Number of public holidays within that week
- DistanceFromCentre Distance measure from the city centre

For Calculating Distance between centre with other bus stops by using Longitude and Latitude we have used the Haversine formula

In [8]:

from math import sin, cos, sqrt, atan2, radiansdef calc_dist(lat1,lon1):

approximate radius of earth in km

```
R = 6373.0
```

dlon = radians(138.604801) - radians(lon1)

dlat = radians(-34.921247) - radians(lat1)

 $a = \sin(d \cot / 2)^{**}2 + \cos(radians(lat1)) * \cos(radians(-34.921247)) * \sin(d \cot / 2)^{**}2$

```
c = 2 * atan2(sqrt(a), sqrt(1 - a))
return R * c
                                                                         In [9]:
out_geo['dist_from_centre'] = out_geo[['latitude','longitude']].apply(lambda x:
calc_dist(*x), axis=1)
                                                                        In [10]:
##Fill the missing values with modeout_geo['type'].fillna('street_address',inpla
ce=True)out_geo['type'] = out_geo['type'].apply(lambda x: str(x).split(',')[-1])
                                                                        In [11]:
out_geo['type'].unique()
                                                                       Out[11]:
array(['street_address', 'transit_station', 'premise', 'political',
    'school', 'route', 'intersection', 'point_of_interest',
    'subpremise', 'real_estate_agency', 'university', 'travel_agency',
    'restaurant', 'supermarket', 'store', 'post_office'], dtype=object)
Adding the details regarding the Public holidays from June 2013 to June 2014
                                                                        In [12]:
"Holidays--2013-09-01, Father's Day2013-10-07, Labour day2013-12-25, Chri
stmas day2013-12-26, Proclamation Day2014-01-01, New Year2014-01-27, Aus
tralia Day2014-03-10, March Public Holiday2014-04-18, Good Friday2014-04
-19, Easter Saturday 2014-04-21, Easter Monday 2014-04-25, Anzac Day 2014-0
6-09, Queen's Birthday'''
                                                                       Out[12]:
"Holidays--\n2013-09-01,Father's Day\n2013-10-07,Labour day\n2013-12-25,C
hristmas day\n2013-12-26,Proclamation Day\n2014-01-01,New Year\n2014-01
-27, Australia Day\n2014-03-10, March Public Holiday\n2014-04-18, Good Frida
y\n2014-04-19, Easter Saturday \n2014-04-21, Easter Monday \n2014-04-25, Anza
c Day\n2014-06-09,Queen's Birthday"
                                                                        In [13]:
def holiday_label (row):
if row == datetime.date(2013, 9, 1):
```

```
return '1'
if row == datetime.date(2013, 10, 6):
     return '1'
if row == datetime.date(2013, 12, 22):
     return '2'
if row == datetime.date(2013, 12, 29):
     return '1'
if row == datetime.date(2014, 1, 26):
     return '1'
if row == datetime.date(2014, 3, 9):
     return '1'
if row == datetime.date(2014, 4, 13):
     return '2'
if row == datetime.date(2014, 4, 20):
     return '2'
if row == datetime.date(2014, 6, 8):
     return '1'
return '0'
                                                                      In [14]:
data['WeekBeginning'] = pd.to_datetime(data['WeekBeginning']).dt.date
                                                                      In [15]:
data['holiday_label'] = data['WeekBeginning'].apply (lambda row: holiday_lab
el(row))
```

Data Aggregation

Combine the Geolocation, Routes and main input file to get final Output File.

In [16]:

data= pd.merge(data,out_geo,how='left',left_on = 'StopName',right_on = 'input_string')

In [17]:

data = pd.merge(data, route, how='left', left_on = 'RouteID', right_on = 'route_id')

Columns to keep for further analysis

In [18]:

col = ['TripID', 'RouteID', 'StopID', 'StopName', 'WeekBeginning','NumberOf
Boardings','formatted_address',

'latitude', 'longitude', 'postcode', 'type', 'route_desc', 'dist_from_centre', 'holida y_label']

In [19]:

data = data[col]

In [20]:

##saving the final datasetdata.to_csv('Weekly_Boarding.csv',index=False)

In [21]:

getting the addresses for geolocation api.# Address data['StopName'].uniq ue()# sub = pd.DataFrame({'Address': Address})# sub=sub.reindex(columns= ["Address"])# sub.to_csv('addr.csv')

Aggregate the Data According to Weeks and Stop names

- NumberOfBoardings_sum Number of Boardings within particular week for each Bus stop
- NumberOfBoardings_count Number of times data is recorded within week
- NumberOfBoardings_max Maximum number of boarding done at single time within week

In [22]:

st_week_grp1 = pd.DataFrame(data.groupby(['StopName', 'WeekBeginning', 'type']).agg({'NumberOfBoardings': ['sum', 'count']})).reset_index()grouped = data.groupby(['StopName', 'WeekBeginning', 'type']).agg({'NumberOfBoardings': ['sum', 'count', 'max']})grouped.columns = ["_".join(x) for x in grouped.columns.ravel()]

In [23]:

st_week_grp = pd.DataFrame(grouped).reset_index()st_week_grp.shapest_we ek_grp.head()

Out[23]:

(207864, 6)

Out[23]:

Out[23]:

	StopN ame	WeekBeg inning	type	NumberOfBoar dings_sum	NumberOfBoard ings_count	NumberOfBoar dings_max
0	1 Anzac Hwy	2013-06- 30	street_a ddress	1003	378	51
1	1 Anzac Hwy	2013-07- 07	street_a ddress	783	360	28
2	1 Anzac Hwy	2013-07- 14	street_a ddress	843	343	45
3	1 Anzac Hwy	2013-07- 21	street_a ddress	710	356	28
4	1 Anzac Hwy	2013-07- 28	street_a ddress	898	379	41

Gathering only the Stop Name which having all 54 weeks of Data

In [24]:

st_week_grp1 = pd.DataFrame(st_week_grp.groupby('StopName')['WeekBeginning'].count()).reset_index()

```
In [25]:
```

aa=list(st_week_grp1[st_week_grp1['WeekBeginning'] == 54]['StopName'])

In [26]:

bb = st_week_grp[st_week_grp['StopName'].isin(aa)]

In [27]:

save the aggregate databb.to_csv('st_week_grp.csv', index=False)

TEAM MEMBERS:

1. SRIVISHWA P - 2021115109

2. SURYA NARAYANAAN KC - 2021115113

3. SWASTHIKA LAKSHMI PRIYA R - 2021115115

4. VISHNU PRIYA K - 2021115121

5. SIVA L - 2021115330