

delhivery

August 24, 2024

Business Problem

- Clean, sanitize and manipulate data to get useful features out of raw fields. Make sense out of the raw data and help the data science team to build forecasting models on it.

Delhivery

Delhivery is the largest and fastest-growing fully integrated player in India by revenue in Fiscal 2021. They aim to build the operating system for commerce, through a combination of world-class infrastructure, logistics operations of the highest quality, and cutting-edge engineering and technology capabilities.

The Data team builds intelligence and capabilities using this data that helps them to widen the gap between the quality, efficiency, and profitability of their business versus their competitors.

Column Profiling:

- data - tells whether the data is testing or training data
- trip_creation_time - Timestamp of trip creation
- route_schedule_uuid - Unique Id for a particular route schedule
- route_type - Transportation type:
 - FTL - Full Truck Load: FTL shipments get to the destination sooner, as the truck is making no other pickups or drop-offs along the way
 - Carting: Handling system consisting of small vehicles (carts)
- trip_uuid - Unique ID given to a particular trip (A trip may include different source and destination centers)
- source_center - Source ID of trip origin
- source_name - Source Name of trip origin
- destination_center - Destination ID
- destination_name - Destination Name
- od_start_time - Trip start time
- od_end_time - Trip end time
- start_scan_to_end_scan - Time taken to deliver from source to destination
- is_cutoff - Unknown field
- cutoff_factor - Unknown field
- cutoff_timestamp - Unknown field
- actual_distance_to_destination - Distance in Kms between source and destination warehouse

- actual_time - Actual time taken to complete the delivery (Cumulative)
- osrm_time - An open-source routing engine time calculator which computes the shortest path between points in a given map (Includes usual traffic, distance through major and minor roads) and gives the time (Cumulative)
- osrm_distance - An open-source routing engine which computes the shortest path between points in a given map (Includes usual traffic, distance through major and minor roads) (Cumulative)
- factor - Unknown field
- segment_actual_time - This is a segment time. Time taken by the subset of the package delivery
- segment_osrm_time - This is the OSRM segment time. Time taken by the subset of the package delivery
- segment_osrm_distance - This is the OSRM distance. Distance covered by subset of the package delivery
- segment_factor - Unknown field

Objectives of the Project

- Perform EDA on the given dataset and find insights.
- Provide Useful Insights and Business recommendations that can help the business to grow.

Import libraries

```
[ ]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from scipy import stats
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
import gdown as gd
from sklearn.impute import SimpleImputer
```

Loading the data

```
[ ]: !gdown 1-NaCUyRnUHzvvhCLaBbELxrrzEWdWx6M6
```

Downloading...

From: <https://drive.google.com/uc?id=1-NaCUyRnUHzvvhCLaBbELxrrzEWdWx6M6>

To: /content/delhivery_data.csv

100% 55.6M/55.6M [00:00<00:00, 80.9MB/s]

```
[ ]: df=pd.read_csv('delhivery_data.csv')
```

Basic Obervation

```
[ ]: df.head()
```

```
[ ]:      data      trip_creation_time \
0 training 2018-09-20 02:35:36.476840
```

1	training	2018-09-20	02:35:36.476840
2	training	2018-09-20	02:35:36.476840
3	training	2018-09-20	02:35:36.476840
4	training	2018-09-20	02:35:36.476840

		route_schedule_uuid	route_type	\
0	thanos::sroute:eb7bfc78-b351-4c0e-a951-fa3d5c3...		Carting	
1	thanos::sroute:eb7bfc78-b351-4c0e-a951-fa3d5c3...		Carting	
2	thanos::sroute:eb7bfc78-b351-4c0e-a951-fa3d5c3...		Carting	
3	thanos::sroute:eb7bfc78-b351-4c0e-a951-fa3d5c3...		Carting	
4	thanos::sroute:eb7bfc78-b351-4c0e-a951-fa3d5c3...		Carting	

	trip_uuid	source_center	source_name	\
0	trip-153741093647649320	IND388121AAA	Anand_VUNagar_DC (Gujarat)	
1	trip-153741093647649320	IND388121AAA	Anand_VUNagar_DC (Gujarat)	
2	trip-153741093647649320	IND388121AAA	Anand_VUNagar_DC (Gujarat)	
3	trip-153741093647649320	IND388121AAA	Anand_VUNagar_DC (Gujarat)	
4	trip-153741093647649320	IND388121AAA	Anand_VUNagar_DC (Gujarat)	

	destination_center	destination_name	\
0	IND388620AAB	Khambhat_MotvdDPP_D (Gujarat)	
1	IND388620AAB	Khambhat_MotvdDPP_D (Gujarat)	
2	IND388620AAB	Khambhat_MotvdDPP_D (Gujarat)	
3	IND388620AAB	Khambhat_MotvdDPP_D (Gujarat)	
4	IND388620AAB	Khambhat_MotvdDPP_D (Gujarat)	

	od_start_time	...	cutoff_timestamp	\
0	2018-09-20 03:21:32.418600	...	2018-09-20 04:27:55	
1	2018-09-20 03:21:32.418600	...	2018-09-20 04:17:55	
2	2018-09-20 03:21:32.418600	...	2018-09-20 04:01:19.505586	
3	2018-09-20 03:21:32.418600	...	2018-09-20 03:39:57	
4	2018-09-20 03:21:32.418600	...	2018-09-20 03:33:55	

	actual_distance_to_destination	actual_time	osrm_time	osrm_distance	\
0	10.435660	14.0	11.0	11.9653	
1	18.936842	24.0	20.0	21.7243	
2	27.637279	40.0	28.0	32.5395	
3	36.118028	62.0	40.0	45.5620	
4	39.386040	68.0	44.0	54.2181	

	factor	segment_actual_time	segment_osrm_time	segment_osrm_distance	\
0	1.272727	14.0	11.0	11.9653	
1	1.200000	10.0	9.0	9.7590	
2	1.428571	16.0	7.0	10.8152	
3	1.550000	21.0	12.0	13.0224	
4	1.545455	6.0	5.0	3.9153	

```

    segment_factor
0      1.272727
1      1.111111
2      2.285714
3      1.750000
4      1.200000

```

[5 rows x 24 columns]

```
[ ]: df.shape
```

```
[ ]: (144867, 24)
```

```
[ ]: df.ndim
```

```
[ ]: 2
```

Delhivery dataset, there are 144867 rows and 24 columns and 2 dimensions.

```
[ ]: df.columns
```

```
[ ]: Index(['data', 'trip_creation_time', 'route_schedule_uuid', 'route_type',
            'trip_uuid', 'source_center', 'source_name', 'destination_center',
            'destination_name', 'od_start_time', 'od_end_time',
            'start_scan_to_end_scan', 'is_cutoff', 'cutoff_factor',
            'cutoff_timestamp', 'actual_distance_to_destination', 'actual_time',
            'osrm_time', 'osrm_distance', 'factor', 'segment_actual_time',
            'segment_osrm_time', 'segment_osrm_distance', 'segment_factor'],
           dtype='object')
```

```
[ ]: df.dtypes
```

```
[ ]: data
trip_creation_time      object
route_schedule_uuid     object
route_type              object
trip_uuid               object
source_center            object
source_name              object
destination_center       object
destination_name         object
od_start_time            object
od_end_time              object
start_scan_to_end_scan  float64
is_cutoff                bool
cutoff_factor            int64
cutoff_timestamp         object
```

```

actual_distance_to_destination    float64
actual_time                      float64
osrm_time                       float64
osrm_distance                    float64
factor                          float64
segment_actual_time              float64
segment_osrm_time               float64
segment_osrm_distance            float64
segment_factor                   float64
dtype: object

```

```
[ ]: df.info()
```

```

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 144867 entries, 0 to 144866
Data columns (total 24 columns):
#   Column                                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   data                                  144867 non-null  object
1   trip_creation_time                   144867 non-null  object
2   route_schedule_uuid                 144867 non-null  object
3   route_type                          144867 non-null  object
4   trip_uuid                           144867 non-null  object
5   source_center                       144867 non-null  object
6   source_name                         144574 non-null  object
7   destination_center                  144867 non-null  object
8   destination_name                    144606 non-null  object
9   od_start_time                      144867 non-null  object
10  od_end_time                         144867 non-null  object
11  start_scan_to_end_scan              144867 non-null  float64
12  is_cutoff                           144867 non-null  bool
13  cutoff_factor                       144867 non-null  int64
14  cutoff_timestamp                    144867 non-null  object
15  actual_distance_to_destination       144867 non-null  float64
16  actual_time                         144867 non-null  float64
17  osrm_time                           144867 non-null  float64
18  osrm_distance                       144867 non-null  float64
19  factor                              144867 non-null  float64
20  segment_actual_time                 144867 non-null  float64
21  segment_osrm_time                   144867 non-null  float64
22  segment_osrm_distance               144867 non-null  float64
23  segment_factor                      144867 non-null  float64
dtypes: bool(1), float64(10), int64(1), object(12)
memory usage: 25.6+ MB

```

The data types include float64,int64(for integer data,object (for text/string data) and datetimes64.

```
[ ]: unknown_fields = ['is_cutoff', 'cutoff_factor', 'cutoff_timestamp', 'factor',
↳ 'segment_factor']
# Check which fields actually exist in your DataFrame
existing_fields = [field for field in unknown_fields if field in df.columns]
df = df.drop(columns=existing_fields)
```

```
[ ]: for i in df.columns:
    print(f"Unique entries for column {i:<30} = {df[i].nunique()}")
```

```
Unique entries for column data = 2
Unique entries for column trip_creation_time = 14817
Unique entries for column route_schedule_uuid = 1504
Unique entries for column route_type = 2
Unique entries for column trip_uuid = 14817
Unique entries for column source_center = 1508
Unique entries for column source_name = 1498
Unique entries for column destination_center = 1481
Unique entries for column destination_name = 1468
Unique entries for column od_start_time = 26369
Unique entries for column od_end_time = 26369
Unique entries for column start_scan_to_end_scan = 1915
Unique entries for column actual_distance_to_destination = 144515
Unique entries for column actual_time = 3182
Unique entries for column osrm_time = 1531
Unique entries for column osrm_distance = 138046
Unique entries for column segment_actual_time = 747
Unique entries for column segment_osrm_time = 214
Unique entries for column segment_osrm_distance = 113799
```

For all those columns where number of unique entries is 2, converting the datatype of columns to category

```
[ ]: df['data'] = df['data'].astype('category')
df['route_type'] = df['route_type'].astype('category')
```

```
[ ]: floating_columns = ['actual_distance_to_destination', 'actual_time',
↳ 'osrm_time', 'osrm_distance',
↳ 'segment_actual_time', 'segment_osrm_time',
↳ 'segment_osrm_distance']
for i in floating_columns:
    print(df[i].max())
```

```
1927.4477046975032
4532.0
1686.0
2326.1991000000003
3051.0
1611.0
```

2191.4037000000003

```
[ ]: for i in floating_columns:
      df[i] = df[i].astype('float32')
```

```
[ ]: df['trip_creation_time'].min(), df['od_end_time'].max()
```

```
[ ]: ('2018-09-12 00:00:16.535741', '2018-10-08 03:00:24.353479')
```

```
[ ]: datetime_columns = ['trip_creation_time', 'od_start_time', 'od_end_time']
      for i in datetime_columns:
          df[i] = pd.to_datetime(df[i])
```

Missing value detection & cleaning

```
[ ]: def missing_to_df(df):
      total_missing_df = df.isnull().sum().sort_values(ascending=False)
      percent_missing_df = (df.isnull().sum()/len(df)*100).
      ↪sort_values(ascending=False)
      missing_data_df = pd.concat([total_missing_df, percent_missing_df], axis=1,
      ↪keys=['Total', 'Percent'])
      return missing_data_df
```

```
[ ]: missing_to_df(df)
```

```
[ ]:
```

	Total	Percent
source_name	293	0.202254
destination_name	261	0.180165
data	0	0.000000
start_scan_to_end_scan	0	0.000000
segment_osrm_time	0	0.000000
segment_actual_time	0	0.000000
osrm_distance	0	0.000000
osrm_time	0	0.000000
actual_time	0	0.000000
actual_distance_to_destination	0	0.000000
od_start_time	0	0.000000
od_end_time	0	0.000000
trip_creation_time	0	0.000000
destination_center	0	0.000000
source_center	0	0.000000
trip_uuid	0	0.000000
route_type	0	0.000000
route_schedule_uuid	0	0.000000
segment_osrm_distance	0	0.000000

There are two columns: one is source_name, which has 293 missing values, and the other is destination_name, which has 261 missing values.

```
[ ]: cat_missing = ['source_name', 'destination_name']
freq_imputer = SimpleImputer(strategy = 'most_frequent')
for col in cat_missing:
    df[col] = pd.DataFrame(freq_imputer.fit_transform(pd.DataFrame(df[col])))
```

```
[ ]: df.isna().sum()
```

```
[ ]: data
trip_creation_time      0
route_schedule_uuid    0
route_type              0
trip_uuid              0
source_center           0
source_name             0
destination_center      0
destination_name        0
od_start_time           0
od_end_time             0
start_scan_to_end_scan  0
actual_distance_to_destination 0
actual_time             0
osrm_time               0
osrm_distance           0
segment_actual_time     0
segment_osrm_time       0
segment_osrm_distance   0
dtype: int64
```

```
[ ]: df.describe().T
```

```
[ ]:
count      mean \
trip_creation_time    144867  2018-09-22 13:34:23.659819264
od_start_time         144867  2018-09-22 18:02:45.855230720
od_end_time           144867  2018-09-23 10:04:31.395393024
start_scan_to_end_scan  144867.0      961.262986
actual_distance_to_destination 144867.0      234.07338
actual_time           144867.0      416.927521
osrm_time             144867.0      213.868286
osrm_distance         144867.0      284.771301
segment_actual_time   144867.0       36.19611
segment_osrm_time     144867.0      18.507547
segment_osrm_distance 144867.0      22.829018

min \
trip_creation_time    2018-09-12 00:00:16.535741
od_start_time         2018-09-12 00:00:16.535741
od_end_time           2018-09-12 00:50:10.814399
```


start_scan_to_end_scan	20.0
actual_distance_to_destination	9.000046
actual_time	9.0
osrm_time	6.0
osrm_distance	9.0082
segment_actual_time	-244.0
segment_osrm_time	0.0
segment_osrm_distance	0.0

25% \

trip_creation_time	2018-09-17 03:20:51.775845888
od_start_time	2018-09-17 08:05:40.886155008
od_end_time	2018-09-18 01:48:06.410121984
start_scan_to_end_scan	161.0
actual_distance_to_destination	23.355875
actual_time	51.0
osrm_time	27.0
osrm_distance	29.914701
segment_actual_time	20.0
segment_osrm_time	11.0
segment_osrm_distance	12.0701

50% \

trip_creation_time	2018-09-22 04:24:27.932764928
od_start_time	2018-09-22 08:53:00.116656128
od_end_time	2018-09-23 03:13:03.520212992
start_scan_to_end_scan	449.0
actual_distance_to_destination	66.126572
actual_time	132.0
osrm_time	64.0
osrm_distance	78.525803
segment_actual_time	29.0
segment_osrm_time	17.0
segment_osrm_distance	23.513

75% \

trip_creation_time	2018-09-27 17:57:56.350054912
od_start_time	2018-09-27 22:41:50.285857024
od_end_time	2018-09-28 12:49:06.054018048
start_scan_to_end_scan	1634.0
actual_distance_to_destination	286.708878
actual_time	513.0
osrm_time	257.0
osrm_distance	343.193253
segment_actual_time	40.0
segment_osrm_time	22.0
segment_osrm_distance	27.81325

		max	std
trip_creation_time	2018-10-03 23:59:42.701692		NaN
od_start_time	2018-10-06 04:27:23.392375		NaN
od_end_time	2018-10-08 03:00:24.353479		NaN
start_scan_to_end_scan	7898.0	1037.012769	
actual_distance_to_destination	1927.447754	344.990021	
actual_time	4532.0	598.103638	
osrm_time	1686.0	308.011078	
osrm_distance	2326.199219	421.119293	
segment_actual_time	3051.0	53.571156	
segment_osrm_time	1611.0	14.77596	
segment_osrm_distance	2191.403809	17.860661	

```
[ ]: df.describe(include=object).T
```

```
[ ]:
count unique \
route_schedule_uuid 144867 1504
trip_uuid           144867 14817
source_center       144867 1508
source_name         144867 1498
destination_center  144867 1481
destination_name     144867 1468
```

		top	freq
route_schedule_uuid	thanos::sroute:4029a8a2-6c74-4b7e-a6d8-f9e069f...		1812
trip_uuid	trip-153811219535896559		101
source_center	IND000000ACB		23347
source_name	Gurgaon_Bilaspur_HB (Haryana)		23640
destination_center	IND000000ACB		15192
destination_name	Gurgaon_Bilaspur_HB (Haryana)		15453

Merging of rows and aggregation of fields

```
[ ]: grouping_1 = ['trip_uuid', 'source_center', 'destination_center']
df1 = df.groupby(by = grouping_1, as_index = False).agg({'data' : 'first',
                                                         'route_type' : 'first',
                                                         'trip_creation_time' :
↳ 'first',
                                                         'source_name' : 'first',
                                                         'destination_name' :
↳ 'last',
                                                         'od_start_time' :
↳ 'first',
                                                         'od_end_time' : 'first',
                                                         'start_scan_to_end_scan'
↳: 'first',
```

```

    ↪ 'actual_distance_to_destination' : 'last',
    ↪ 'actual_time' : 'last',
    ↪ 'osrm_time' : 'last',
    ↪ 'osrm_distance' : 'last',
    ↪ 'segment_actual_time' :
    ↪ 'segment_osrm_time' :
    ↪ 'segment_osrm_distance' :

    ↪ 'sum' },
    ↪ 'sum' },
    ↪ 'sum' })
df1

```

```

[ ]:
      trip_uuid source_center destination_center data \
0      trip-153671041653548748 IND209304AAA IND000000ACB training
1      trip-153671041653548748 IND462022AAA IND209304AAA training
2      trip-153671042288605164 IND561203AAB IND562101AAA training
3      trip-153671042288605164 IND572101AAA IND561203AAB training
4      trip-153671043369099517 IND000000ACB IND160002AAC training
...
26363 trip-153861115439069069 IND628204AAA IND627657AAA test
26364 trip-153861115439069069 IND628613AAA IND627005AAA test
26365 trip-153861115439069069 IND628801AAA IND628204AAA test
26366 trip-153861118270144424 IND583119AAA IND583101AAA test
26367 trip-153861118270144424 IND583201AAA IND583119AAA test

      route_type      trip_creation_time \
0      FTL 2018-09-12 00:00:16.535741
1      FTL 2018-09-12 00:00:16.535741
2      Carting 2018-09-12 00:00:22.886430
3      Carting 2018-09-12 00:00:22.886430
4      FTL 2018-09-12 00:00:33.691250
...
26363 Carting 2018-10-03 23:59:14.390954
26364 Carting 2018-10-03 23:59:14.390954
26365 Carting 2018-10-03 23:59:14.390954
26366 FTL 2018-10-03 23:59:42.701692
26367 FTL 2018-10-03 23:59:42.701692

      source_name \
0      Kanpur_Central_H_6 (Uttar Pradesh)
1      Bhopal_Trnsport_H (Madhya Pradesh)
2      Doddablpur_ChikaDPP_D (Karnataka)
3      Tumkur_Veersagr_I (Karnataka)
4      Gurgaon_Bilaspur_HB (Haryana)
...
26363 Tirchchnr_Shnmgprm_D (Tamil Nadu)

```

26364 Peikulam_SriVnktm_D (Tamil Nadu)
 26365 Eral_Busstand_D (Tamil Nadu)
 26366 Sandur_WrdN1DPP_D (Karnataka)
 26367 Hospet (Karnataka)

	destination_name	od_start_time \
0	Gurgaon_Bilaspur_HB (Haryana)	2018-09-12 16:39:46.858469
1	Kanpur_Central_H_6 (Uttar Pradesh)	2018-09-12 00:00:16.535741
2	Chikblapur_ShntiSgr_D (Karnataka)	2018-09-12 02:03:09.655591
3	Doddablpur_ChikaDPP_D (Karnataka)	2018-09-12 00:00:22.886430
4	Chandigarh_Mehmdpur_H (Punjab)	2018-09-14 03:40:17.106733
...
26363	Thisayanvilai_UdnkdiRD_D (Tamil Nadu)	2018-10-04 02:29:04.272194
26364	Tirunelveli_VdkkuSrt_I (Tamil Nadu)	2018-10-04 04:16:39.894872
26365	Tirchchndr_Shnmgprm_D (Tamil Nadu)	2018-10-04 01:44:53.808000
26366	Bellary_Dc (Karnataka)	2018-10-04 03:58:40.726547
26367	Sandur_WrdN1DPP_D (Karnataka)	2018-10-04 02:51:44.712656

	od_end_time	start_scan_to_end_scan \
0	2018-09-13 13:40:23.123744	1260.0
1	2018-09-12 16:39:46.858469	999.0
2	2018-09-12 03:01:59.598855	58.0
3	2018-09-12 02:03:09.655591	122.0
4	2018-09-14 17:34:55.442454	834.0
...
26363	2018-10-04 03:31:11.183797	62.0
26364	2018-10-04 05:47:45.162682	91.0
26365	2018-10-04 02:29:04.272194	44.0
26366	2018-10-04 08:46:09.166940	287.0
26367	2018-10-04 03:58:40.726547	66.0

	actual_distance_to_destination	actual_time	osrm_time	osrm_distance \
0	383.759155	732.0	329.0	446.549591
1	440.973694	830.0	388.0	544.802673
2	24.644020	47.0	26.0	28.199400
3	48.542889	96.0	42.0	56.911598
4	237.439606	611.0	212.0	281.210907
...
26363	33.627182	51.0	41.0	42.521301
26364	33.673836	90.0	48.0	40.608002
26365	12.661944	30.0	14.0	16.018499
26366	40.546738	233.0	42.0	52.530300
26367	25.534794	42.0	26.0	28.048401

	segment_actual_time	segment_osrm_time	segment_osrm_distance
0	728.0	534.0	670.620483
1	820.0	474.0	649.852783

2	46.0	26.0	28.199501
3	95.0	39.0	55.989899
4	608.0	231.0	317.740784
...
26363	49.0	42.0	42.143101
26364	89.0	77.0	78.586899
26365	29.0	14.0	16.018400
26366	233.0	42.0	52.530300
26367	41.0	25.0	28.048401

[26368 rows x 18 columns]

Calculate the time taken between od_start_time and od_end_time and keep it as a feature.

```
[ ]: df1['od_total_time'] = df1['od_end_time'] - df1['od_start_time']
df1.drop(columns = ['od_end_time', 'od_start_time'], inplace = True)
df1['od_total_time'] = df1['od_total_time'].apply(lambda x : round(x.
    ↳total_seconds() / 60.0, 2))
df1['od_total_time'].head()
```

```
[ ]: 0    1260.60
1     999.51
2      58.83
3     122.78
4     834.64
Name: od_total_time, dtype: float64
```

```
[ ]: df2 = df1.groupby(by = 'trip_uuid', as_index = False).agg({'source_center' :↳
    ↳'first',
                                                                    'destination_center'↳
    ↳: 'last',
                                                                    'data' : 'first',
                                                                    'route_type' :↳
    ↳'first',
                                                                    'trip_creation_time'↳
    ↳: 'first',
                                                                    'source_name' :↳
    ↳'first',
                                                                    'destination_name' :↳
    ↳'last',
                                                                    'od_total_time' :↳
    ↳'sum',
                                                                    ↳
    ↳'start_scan_to_end_scan' : 'sum',
                                                                    ↳
    ↳'actual_distance_to_destination' : 'sum',
```

```

        'actual_time' : 0
        'osrm_time' : 'sum',
        'osrm_distance' : 0
        0
        'segment_actual_time' : 'sum',
        'segment_osrm_time' :
        'sum',
        0
        'segment_osrm_distance' : 'sum'})
df2

```

```

[ ]:
      trip_uuid source_center destination_center data \
0      trip-153671041653548748  IND209304AAA      IND209304AAA  training
1      trip-153671042288605164  IND561203AAB      IND561203AAB  training
2      trip-153671043369099517  IND000000ACB      IND000000ACB  training
3      trip-153671046011330457  IND400072AAB      IND401104AAA  training
4      trip-153671052974046625  IND583101AAA      IND583119AAA  training
...
14812  trip-153861095625827784  IND160002AAC      IND160002AAC      test
14813  trip-153861104386292051  IND121004AAB      IND121004AAA      test
14814  trip-153861106442901555  IND208006AAA      IND208006AAA      test
14815  trip-153861115439069069  IND627005AAA      IND628204AAA      test
14816  trip-153861118270144424  IND583119AAA      IND583119AAA      test

      route_type      trip_creation_time \
0      FTL 2018-09-12 00:00:16.535741
1      Carting 2018-09-12 00:00:22.886430
2      FTL 2018-09-12 00:00:33.691250
3      Carting 2018-09-12 00:01:00.113710
4      FTL 2018-09-12 00:02:09.740725
...
14812  Carting 2018-10-03 23:55:56.258533
14813  Carting 2018-10-03 23:57:23.863155
14814  Carting 2018-10-03 23:57:44.429324
14815  Carting 2018-10-03 23:59:14.390954
14816  FTL 2018-10-03 23:59:42.701692

      source_name \
0      Kanpur_Central_H_6 (Uttar Pradesh)
1      Doddablpur_ChikaDPP_D (Karnataka)
2      Gurgaon_Bilaspur_HB (Haryana)
3      Mumbai Hub (Maharashtra)
4      Bellary_Dc (Karnataka)
...
14812  Chandigarh_Mehmdpur_H (Punjab)

```

14813 FBD_Balabhgarh_DPC (Haryana)
 14814 Kanpur_GovndNgr_DC (Uttar Pradesh)
 14815 Tirunelveli_VdkkuSrt_I (Tamil Nadu)
 14816 Sandur_WrdN1DPP_D (Karnataka)

	destination_name	od_total_time \
0	Kanpur_Central_H_6 (Uttar Pradesh)	2260.11
1	Doddablpur_ChikaDPP_D (Karnataka)	181.61
2	Gurgaon_Bilaspur_HB (Haryana)	3934.36
3	Mumbai_MiraRd_IP (Maharashtra)	100.49
4	Sandur_WrdN1DPP_D (Karnataka)	718.34
...
14812	Chandigarh_Mehmdpur_H (Punjab)	258.03
14813	Faridabad_Blbgarh_DC (Haryana)	60.59
14814	Kanpur_GovndNgr_DC (Uttar Pradesh)	422.12
14815	Tirchchndr_Shnmgrm_D (Tamil Nadu)	348.52
14816	Sandur_WrdN1DPP_D (Karnataka)	354.40

	start_scan_to_end_scan	actual_distance_to_destination	actual_time \
0	2259.0	824.732849	1562.0
1	180.0	73.186905	143.0
2	3933.0	1927.404297	3347.0
3	100.0	17.175274	59.0
4	717.0	127.448502	341.0
...
14812	257.0	57.762333	83.0
14813	60.0	15.513784	21.0
14814	421.0	38.684837	282.0
14815	347.0	134.723831	264.0
14816	353.0	66.081528	275.0

	osrm_time	osrm_distance	segment_actual_time	segment_osrm_time \
0	717.0	991.352295	1548.0	1008.0
1	68.0	85.111000	141.0	65.0
2	1740.0	2354.066650	3308.0	1941.0
3	15.0	19.680000	59.0	16.0
4	117.0	146.791794	340.0	115.0
...
14812	62.0	73.462997	82.0	62.0
14813	12.0	16.088200	21.0	11.0
14814	48.0	58.903702	281.0	88.0
14815	179.0	171.110306	258.0	221.0
14816	68.0	80.578705	274.0	67.0

	segment_osrm_distance
0	1320.473267
1	84.189400

```

2          2545.267822
3          19.876600
4          146.791901
...
14812      64.855103
14813      16.088299
14814      104.886597
14815      223.532394
14816      80.578705

```

[14817 rows x 17 columns]

Build some features to prepare the data for actual analysis. Extract features from the below fields:

```
[ ]: def location_name_to_state(x):
      l = x.split('(')
      if len(l) == 1:
          return l[0]
      else:
          return l[1].replace(')', '')
```

```
[ ]: def location_name_to_city(x):
      if 'location' in x:
          return 'unknown_city'
      else:
          l = x.split()[0].split('_')
          if 'CCU' in x:
              return 'Kolkata'
          elif 'MAA' in x.upper():
              return 'Chennai'
          elif ('HBR' in x.upper()) or ('BLR' in x.upper()):
              return 'Bengaluru'
          elif 'FBD' in x.upper():
              return 'Faridabad'
          elif 'BOM' in x.upper():
              return 'Mumbai'
          elif 'DEL' in x.upper():
              return 'Delhi'
          elif 'OK' in x.upper():
              return 'Delhi'
          elif 'GZB' in x.upper():
              return 'Ghaziabad'
          elif 'GGN' in x.upper():
              return 'Gurgaon'
          elif 'AMD' in x.upper():
              return 'Ahmedabad'
```



```

elif 'CJB' in x.upper():
    return 'Coimbatore'
elif 'HYD' in x.upper():
    return 'Hyderabad'
return l[0]

```

```

[ ]: def location_name_to_place(x):
    if 'location' in x:
        return x
    elif 'HBR' in x:
        return 'HBR Layout PC'
    else:
        l = x.split()[0].split('_', 1)
        if len(l) == 1:
            return 'unknown_place'
        else:
            return l[1]

```

```

[ ]: df2['source_state'] = df2['source_name'].apply(location_name_to_state)
df2['source_state'].unique()

```

```

[ ]: array(['Uttar Pradesh', 'Karnataka', 'Haryana', 'Maharashtra',
          'Tamil Nadu', 'Gujarat', 'Delhi', 'Telangana', 'Rajasthan',
          'Assam', 'Madhya Pradesh', 'West Bengal', 'Andhra Pradesh',
          'Punjab', 'Chandigarh', 'Goa', 'Jharkhand', 'Pondicherry',
          'Orissa', 'Uttarakhand', 'Himachal Pradesh', 'Kerala',
          'Arunachal Pradesh', 'Bihar', 'Chhattisgarh',
          'Dadra and Nagar Haveli', 'Jammu & Kashmir', 'Mizoram', 'Nagaland'],
          dtype=object)

```

```

[ ]: df2['source_city'] = df2['source_name'].apply(location_name_to_city)
print('No of source cities :', df2['source_city'].nunique())
df2['source_city'].unique()[:100]

```

No of source cities : 689

```

[ ]: array(['Kanpur', 'Doddablpur', 'Gurgaon', 'Mumbai', 'Bellary', 'Chennai',
          'Bengaluru', 'Surat', 'Delhi', 'Pune', 'Faridabad', 'Shirala',
          'Hyderabad', 'Thirumalagiri', 'Gulbarga', 'Jaipur', 'Allahabad',
          'Guwahati', 'Narsinghpur', 'Shrirampur', 'Madakasira', 'Sonari',
          'Dindigul', 'Jalandhar', 'Chandigarh', 'Deoli', 'Pandharpur',
          'Kolkata', 'Bhandara', 'Kurnool', 'Bhiwandi', 'Bhatinda',
          'RoopNagar', 'Bantwal', 'Lalru', 'Kadi', 'Shahdol', 'Gangakher',
          'Durgapur', 'Vapi', 'Jamjodhpur', 'Jetpur', 'Mehsana', 'Jabalpur',
          'Junagadh', 'Gundlupet', 'Mysore', 'Goa', 'Bhopal', 'Sonipat',
          'Himmatnagar', 'Jamshedpur', 'Pondicherry', 'Anand', 'Udgir',
          'Nadiad', 'Villupuram', 'Purulia', 'Bhubaneshwar', 'Bamangola',

```

```
'Tiruppattur', 'Kotdwara', 'Medak', 'Bangalore', 'Dhrangadhra',
'Hospet', 'Ghumarwin', 'Agra', 'Sitapur', 'Canacona', 'Bilimora',
'SultnBthry', 'Lucknow', 'Vellore', 'Bhuji', 'Dinhata',
'Margherita', 'Boisar', 'Vizag', 'Tezpur', 'Koduru', 'Tirupati',
'Pen', 'Ahmedabad', 'Faizabad', 'Gandhinagar', 'Anantapur',
'Betul', 'Panskura', 'Rasipuram', 'Sankari', 'Jorhat', 'PNQ',
'Srikakulam', 'Dehradun', 'Jassur', 'Sawantwadi', 'Shajapur',
'Ludhiana', 'GreaterThane'], dtype=object)
```

```
[ ]: df2['source_place'] = df2['source_name'].apply(location_name_to_place)
df2['source_place'].unique()[:100]
```

```
[ ]: array(['Central_H_6', 'ChikaDPP_D', 'Bilaspur_HB', 'unknown_place', 'Dc',
'Poonamallee', 'Chrompet_DPC', 'HBR Layout PC', 'Central_D_12',
'Lajpat_IP', 'North_D_3', 'Balabharh_DPC', 'Central_DPP_3',
'Shamshbd_H', 'Xroad_D', 'Nehrugn_I', 'Central_I_7',
'Central_H_1', 'Nangli_IP', 'North', 'KndliDPP_D', 'Central_D_9',
'DavkharRd_D', 'Bandel_D', 'RTCStand_D', 'Central_DPP_1',
'KGAirprt_HB', 'North_D_2', 'Central_D_1', 'DC', 'Mthurard_L',
'Mullanpr_DC', 'Central_DPP_2', 'RajCmplx_D', 'Beliaghata_DPC',
'RjnaiDPP_D', 'AbbasNgr_I', 'Mankoli_HB', 'DPC', 'Airport_H',
'Hub', 'Gateway_HB', 'Tathawde_H', 'ChotiHvl_DC', 'Trmltpl_D',
'OnkarDPP_D', 'Mehmdpur_H', 'KaranNGR_D', 'Sohagpur_D',
'Chrompet_L', 'Busstand_D', 'Central_I_1', 'IndEstat_I', 'Court_D',
'Panchot_IP', 'Adhartal_IP', 'DumDum_DPC', 'Bomsndra_HB',
'Swamylyt_D', 'Yadvigiri_IP', 'Old', 'Kundli_H', 'Central_I_3',
'Vasanthm_I', 'Poonamallee_HB', 'VUNagar_DC', 'NlgaonRd_D',
'Bnnrgha_L', 'Thirumtr_IP', 'GariDPP_D', 'Jogshwri_I',
'Koilstrt_D', 'CotnGren_M', 'Nzbadrd_D', 'Dwaraka_D', 'Nelmngla_H',
'NvygRDPP_D', 'Gndhichk_D', 'Central_D_3', 'Chowk_D', 'CharRsta_D',
'Kollgpra_D', 'Peenya_IP', 'GndhiNgr_IP', 'Sanpada_I',
'WrdN4DPP_D', 'Sakinaka_RP', 'CivilHPL_D', 'OstwlEmp_D',
'Gajuwaka', 'Mhbhirab_D', 'MGRoad_D', 'Balajicly_I', 'BljiMrkt_D',
'Dankuni_HB', 'Trnsport_H', 'Rakhial', 'Memnagar', 'East_I_21',
'Mithakal_D'], dtype=object)
```

Destination Name: Split and extract features out of destination. City-place-code (State)

```
[ ]: df2['destination_state'] = df2['destination_name'].apply(location_name_to_state)
df2['destination_state'].head(10)
```

```
[ ]: 0    Uttar Pradesh
      1      Karnataka
      2      Haryana
      3    Maharashtra
      4      Karnataka
      5      Tamil Nadu
```

```

6      Tamil Nadu
7      Karnataka
8      Gujarat
9      Delhi
Name: destination_state, dtype: object

```

```

[ ]: df2['destination_city'] = df2['destination_name'].apply(location_name_to_city)
df2['destination_city'].head(10)

```

```

[ ]: 0      Kanpur
1      Doddablpur
2      Gurgaon
3      Mumbai
4      Sandur
5      Chennai
6      Chennai
7      Bengaluru
8      Surat
9      Delhi
Name: destination_city, dtype: object

```

```

[ ]: df2['destination_place'] = df2['destination_name'].apply(location_name_to_place)
df2['destination_place'].head()

```

```

[ ]: 0      Central_H_6
1      ChikaDPP_D
2      Bilaspur_HB
3      MiraRd_IP
4      WrdN1DPP_D
Name: destination_place, dtype: object

```

Comparison & Visualization of time and distance fields

Trip_creation_time: Extract features like month, year and day etc

```

[ ]: df2['trip_creation_date'] = pd.to_datetime(df2['trip_creation_time'].dt.date)
df2['trip_creation_date'].head()

```

```

[ ]: 0      2018-09-12
1      2018-09-12
2      2018-09-12
3      2018-09-12
4      2018-09-12
Name: trip_creation_date, dtype: datetime64[ns]

```

```

[ ]: df2['trip_creation_day'] = df2['trip_creation_time'].dt.day
df2['trip_creation_day'] = df2['trip_creation_day'].astype('int8')
df2['trip_creation_day'].head()

```

```
[ ]: 0    12
      1    12
      2    12
      3    12
      4    12
      Name: trip_creation_day, dtype: int8
```

```
[ ]: df2['trip_creation_month'] = df2['trip_creation_time'].dt.month
      df2['trip_creation_month'] = df2['trip_creation_month'].astype('int8')
      df2['trip_creation_month'].head()
```

```
[ ]: 0     9
      1     9
      2     9
      3     9
      4     9
      Name: trip_creation_month, dtype: int8
```

```
[ ]: df2['trip_creation_year'] = df2['trip_creation_time'].dt.year
      df2['trip_creation_year'] = df2['trip_creation_year'].astype('int16')
      df2['trip_creation_year'].head()
```

```
[ ]: 0    2018
      1    2018
      2    2018
      3    2018
      4    2018
      Name: trip_creation_year, dtype: int16
```

```
[ ]: df2['trip_creation_week'] = df2['trip_creation_time'].dt.isocalendar().week
      df2['trip_creation_week'] = df2['trip_creation_week'].astype('int8')
      df2['trip_creation_week'].head()
```

```
[ ]: 0    37
      1    37
      2    37
      3    37
      4    37
      Name: trip_creation_week, dtype: int8
```

```
[ ]: df2['trip_creation_hour'] = df2['trip_creation_time'].dt.hour
      df2['trip_creation_hour'] = df2['trip_creation_hour'].astype('int8')
      df2['trip_creation_hour'].head()
```

```
[ ]: 0     0
      1     0
      2     0
```

```
3    0
4    0
Name: trip_creation_hour, dtype: int8
```

```
[ ]: df2['trip_creation_hour'].unique()
```

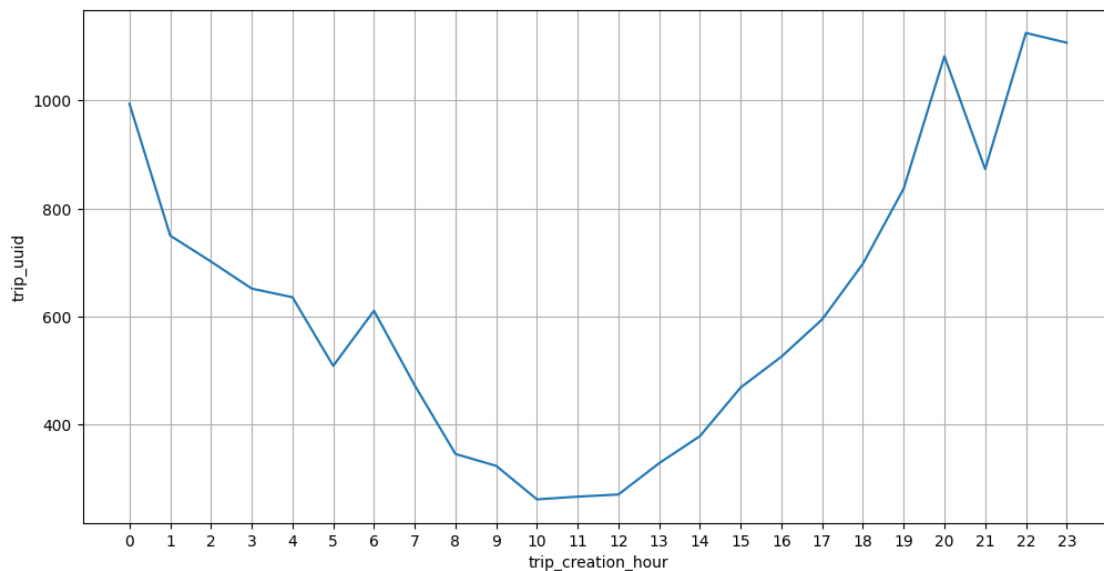
```
[ ]: array([ 0,  1,  2,  3,  4,  5,  6,  7,  8,  9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16,
          17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23], dtype=int8)
```

```
[ ]: df_hour = df2.groupby(by = 'trip_creation_hour')['trip_uuid'].count().
      ↪to_frame().reset_index()
df_hour.head()
```

```
[ ]:   trip_creation_hour  trip_uuid
0              0          994
1              1          750
2              2          702
3              3          652
4              4          636
```

```
[ ]: plt.figure(figsize = (12, 6))
sns.lineplot(data = df_hour,
             x = df_hour['trip_creation_hour'],
             y = df_hour['trip_uuid'],
             markers = '*')
plt.xticks(np.arange(0,24))
plt.grid('both')
plt.plot()
```

```
[ ]: [ ]
```



It can be inferred from the above plot that the number of trips start increasing after the noon, becomes maximum at 10 P.M and then start decreasing.

```
[ ]: df2['trip_creation_day'].unique()
```

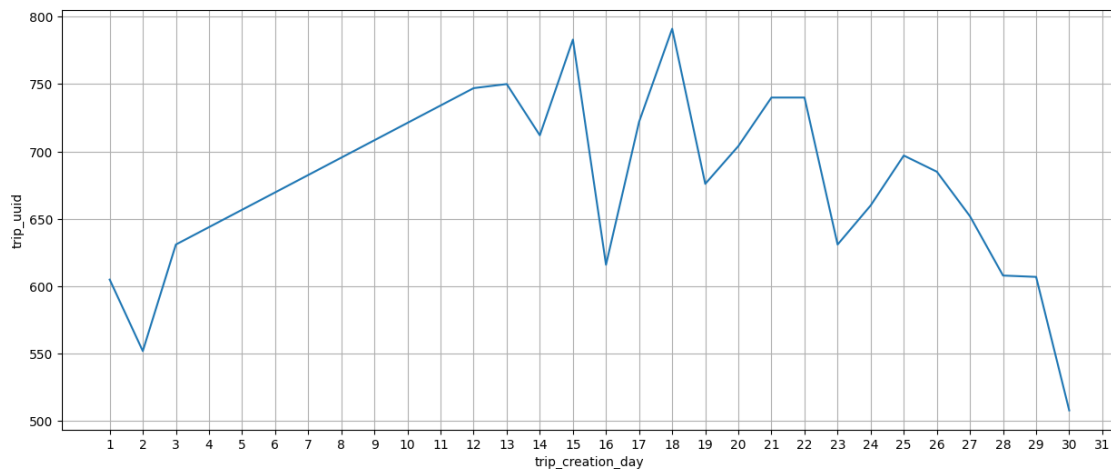
```
[ ]: array([12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28,
          29, 30,  1,  2,  3], dtype=int8)
```

```
[ ]: df_day = df2.groupby(by = 'trip_creation_day')['trip_uuid'].count().to_frame().
      ↪reset_index()
      df_day.head()
```

```
[ ]:   trip_creation_day  trip_uuid
0              1         605
1              2         552
2              3         631
3             12         747
4             13         750
```

```
[ ]: plt.figure(figsize = (15, 6))
      sns.lineplot(data = df_day,
                  x = df_day['trip_creation_day'],
                  y = df_day['trip_uuid'],
                  markers = 'o')
      plt.xticks(np.arange(1, 32))
      plt.grid('both')
      plt.plot()
```

```
[ ]: [ ]
```



- It can be inferred from the above plot that most of the trips are created in the mid of the month.
- That means customers usually make more orders in the mid of the month.

```
[ ]: df2['trip_creation_week'].unique()
```

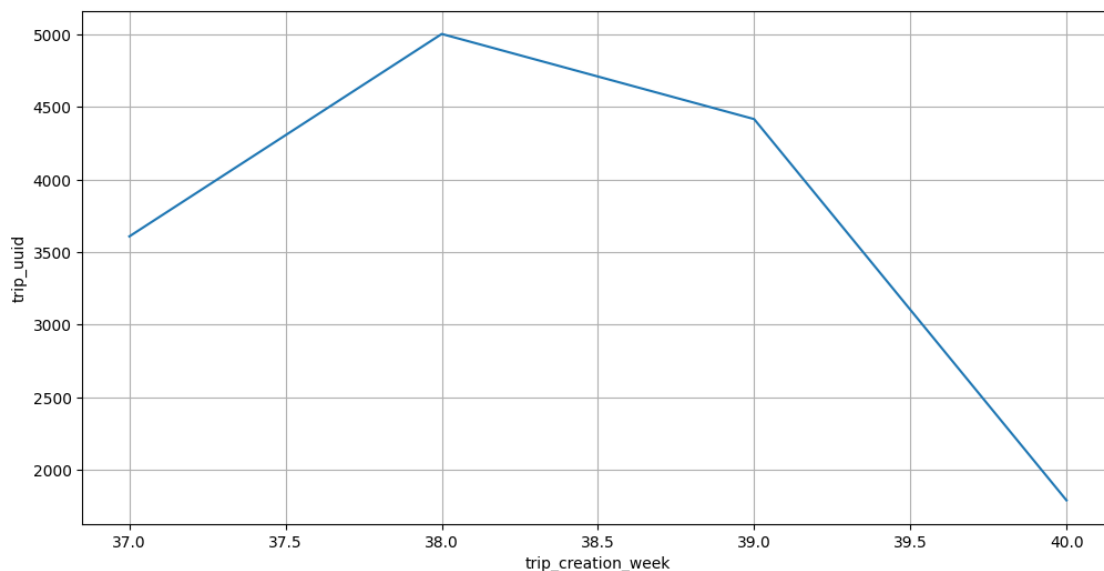
```
[ ]: array([37, 38, 39, 40], dtype=int8)
```

```
[ ]: df_week = df2.groupby(by = 'trip_creation_week')['trip_uuid'].count().
      ↪to_frame().reset_index()
df_week.head()
```

```
[ ]:   trip_creation_week  trip_uuid
0                37         3608
1                38         5004
2                39         4417
3                40         1788
```

```
[ ]: plt.figure(figsize = (12, 6))
sns.lineplot(data = df_week,
x = df_week['trip_creation_week'],
y = df_week['trip_uuid'],
markers = 'o')
plt.grid('both')
plt.plot()
```

```
[ ]: [ ]
```



It can be inferred from the above plot that most of the trips are created in the 38th week.

```
[ ]: df2.describe().T
```

```
[ ]:
count
trip_creation_time      14817  2018-09-22 12:44:19.555167744
od_total_time           14817.0      531.69763
start_scan_to_end_scan  14817.0      530.810016
actual_distance_to_destination 14817.0      164.477829
actual_time             14817.0      357.143768
osrm_time               14817.0      161.384018
osrm_distance           14817.0      204.344711
segment_actual_time     14817.0      353.892273
segment_osrm_time       14817.0      180.949783
segment_osrm_distance   14817.0      223.201157
trip_creation_date      14817  2018-09-21 23:46:58.627252736
trip_creation_day       14817.0      18.37079
trip_creation_month     14817.0      9.120672
trip_creation_year      14817.0      2018.0
trip_creation_week      14817.0      38.295944
trip_creation_hour      14817.0      12.449821
```

```
min \
trip_creation_time      2018-09-12 00:00:16.535741
od_total_time           23.46
start_scan_to_end_scan  23.0
actual_distance_to_destination 9.002461
actual_time             9.0
osrm_time               6.0
osrm_distance           9.0729
segment_actual_time     9.0
segment_osrm_time       6.0
segment_osrm_distance   9.0729
trip_creation_date      2018-09-12 00:00:00
trip_creation_day       1.0
trip_creation_month     9.0
trip_creation_year      2018.0
trip_creation_week      37.0
trip_creation_hour      0.0
```

```
25% \
trip_creation_time      2018-09-17 02:51:25.129125888
od_total_time           149.93
start_scan_to_end_scan  149.0
actual_distance_to_destination 22.837238
actual_time             67.0
osrm_time               29.0
osrm_distance           30.819201
segment_actual_time     66.0
```


segment_osrm_time	31.0	
segment_osrm_distance	32.654499	
trip_creation_date	2018-09-17 00:00:00	
trip_creation_day	14.0	
trip_creation_month	9.0	
trip_creation_year	2018.0	
trip_creation_week	38.0	
trip_creation_hour	4.0	
50% \		
trip_creation_time	2018-09-22 04:02:35.066945024	
od_total_time	280.77	
start_scan_to_end_scan	280.0	
actual_distance_to_destination	48.474072	
actual_time	149.0	
osrm_time	60.0	
osrm_distance	65.618805	
segment_actual_time	147.0	
segment_osrm_time	65.0	
segment_osrm_distance	70.154404	
trip_creation_date	2018-09-22 00:00:00	
trip_creation_day	19.0	
trip_creation_month	9.0	
trip_creation_year	2018.0	
trip_creation_week	38.0	
trip_creation_hour	14.0	
75% \		
trip_creation_time	2018-09-27 19:37:41.898427904	
od_total_time	638.2	
start_scan_to_end_scan	637.0	
actual_distance_to_destination	164.583206	
actual_time	370.0	
osrm_time	168.0	
osrm_distance	208.475006	
segment_actual_time	367.0	
segment_osrm_time	185.0	
segment_osrm_distance	218.802399	
trip_creation_date	2018-09-27 00:00:00	
trip_creation_day	25.0	
trip_creation_month	9.0	
trip_creation_year	2018.0	
trip_creation_week	39.0	
trip_creation_hour	20.0	
max std		
trip_creation_time	2018-10-03 23:59:42.701692	NaN

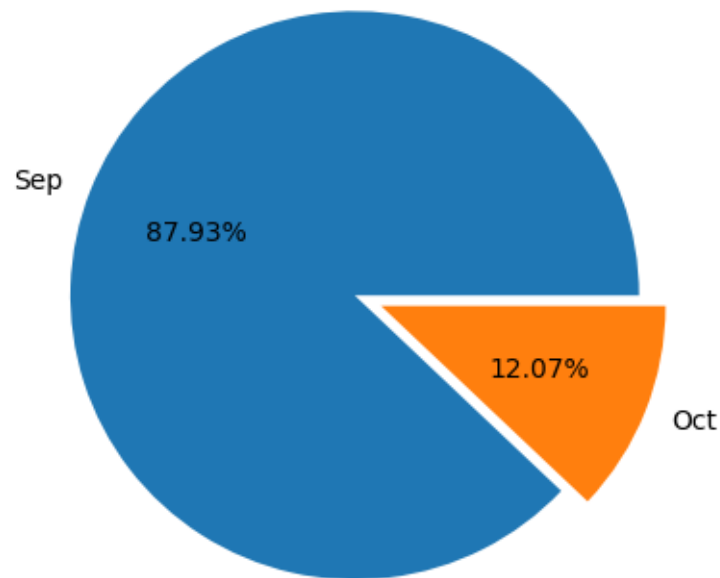
od_total_time	7898.55	658.868223
start_scan_to_end_scan	7898.0	658.705957
actual_distance_to_destination	2186.531738	305.388153
actual_time	6265.0	561.396118
osrm_time	2032.0	271.360992
osrm_distance	2840.081055	370.395569
segment_actual_time	6230.0	556.247925
segment_osrm_time	2564.0	314.542053
segment_osrm_distance	3523.632324	416.628387
trip_creation_date	2018-10-03 00:00:00	NaN
trip_creation_day	30.0	7.893275
trip_creation_month	10.0	0.325757
trip_creation_year	2018.0	0.0
trip_creation_week	40.0	0.967872
trip_creation_hour	23.0	7.986553

```
[ ]: df_month = df2.groupby(by = 'trip_creation_month')['trip_uuid'].count().
      ↪to_frame().reset_index()
df_month['perc'] = np.round(df_month['trip_uuid'] * 100/ df_month['trip_uuid'].
      ↪sum(), 2)
df_month.head()
```

```
[ ]:   trip_creation_month  trip_uuid  perc
0           9          13029  87.93
1          10           1788  12.07
```

```
[ ]: plt.pie(x = df_month['trip_uuid'], labels = ['Sep', 'Oct'],explode = [0, 0.
      ↪1],autopct = '%.2f%%')
plt.plot()
```

```
[ ]: []
```



The data shows information for trips created in two months:

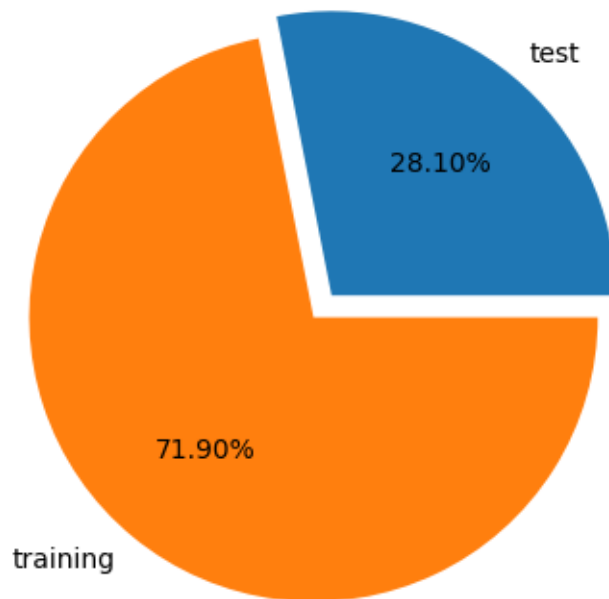
September: Most of the trips were created in September. October : A smaller portion of trips were created in October.

```
[ ]: df_data = df2.groupby(by = 'data')['trip_uuid'].count().to_frame().reset_index()
df_data['perc'] = np.round(df_data['trip_uuid'] * 100/ df_data['trip_uuid'].
    ↪sum(), 2)
df_data.head()
```

```
[ ]:      data  trip_uuid  perc
0    test      4163    28.1
1  training    10654    71.9
```

```
[ ]: plt.pie(x = df_data['trip_uuid'], labels = df_data['data'], explode = [0, 0.1],
    ↪autopct = '%.2f%%')
plt.plot()
```

```
[ ]: []
```



The perc column indicates the percentage of trips for each set:

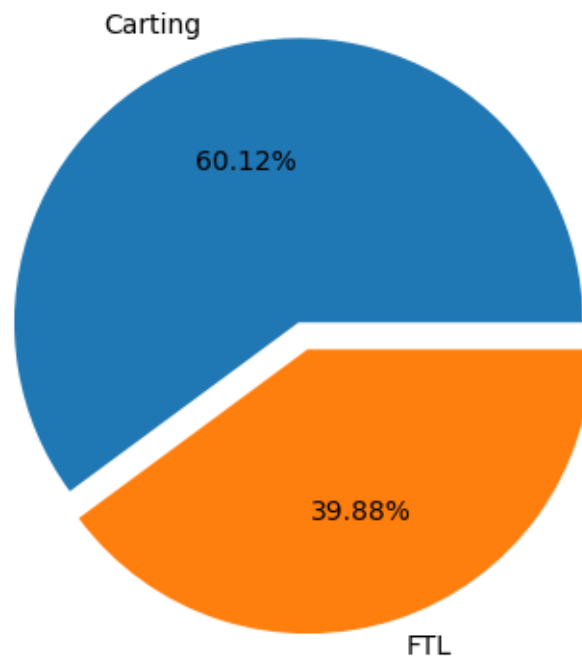
- Test Set : The test set comprises 28.1% of the total trips.
- Training Set: The training set comprises 71.9% of the total trips.

```
[ ]: df_route = df2.groupby(by = 'route_type')['trip_uuid'].count().to_frame().
      ↪reset_index()
df_route['perc'] = np.round(df_route['trip_uuid'] * 100/ df_route['trip_uuid'].
      ↪sum(), 2)
df_route.head()
```

```
[ ]:   route_type  trip_uuid  perc
0    Carting      8908  60.12
1       FTL      5909  39.88
```

```
[ ]: plt.pie(x = df_route['trip_uuid'],labels = ['Carting', 'FTL'], explode = [0, 0.
      ↪1], autopct = '%.2f%')
plt.plot()
```

```
[ ]: []
```



The perc column indicates the percentage of trips for each route type:

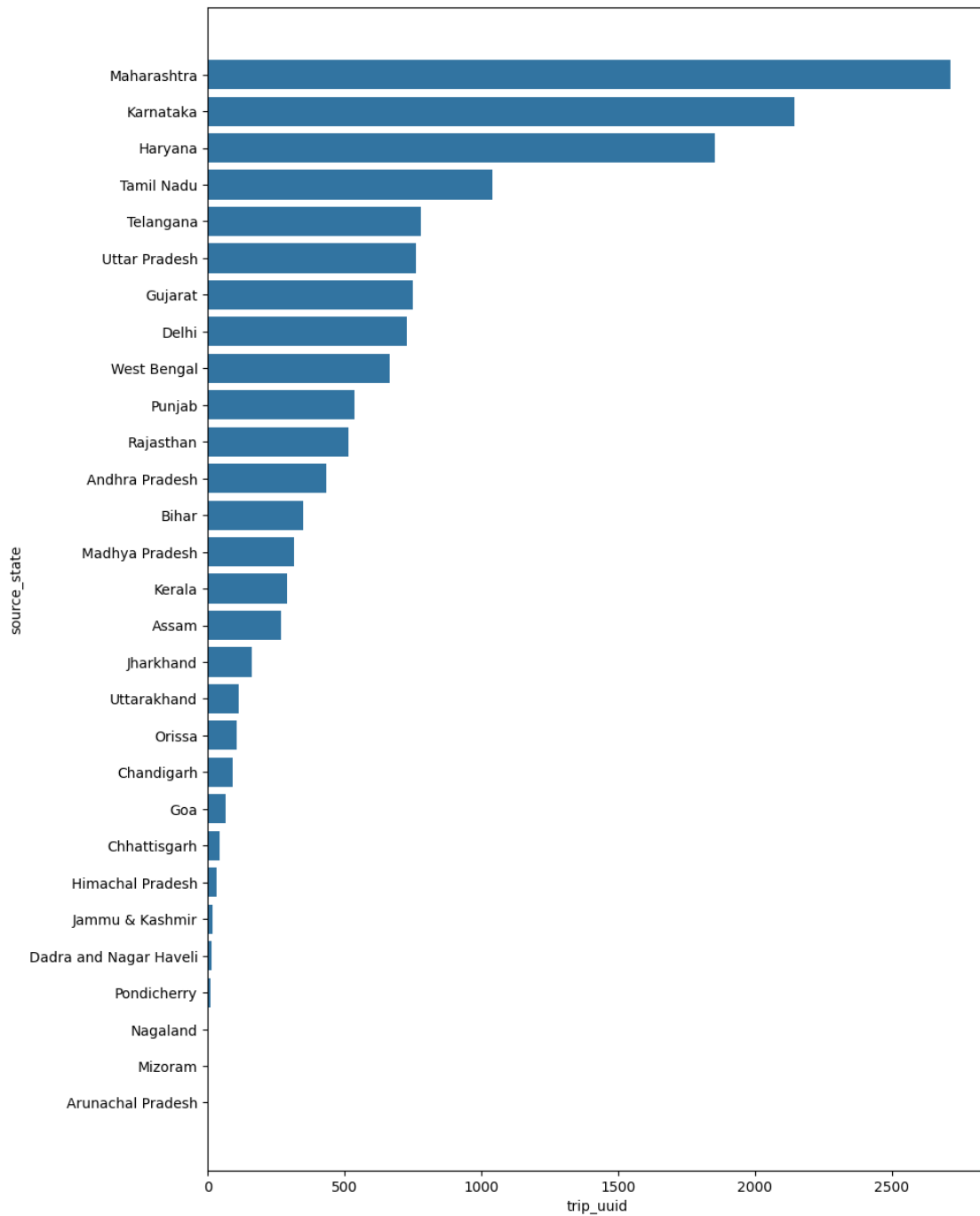
- Carting (60.12%): The Carting route type comprises 60.12% of the total trips.
- FTL (39.88%): The FTL route type comprises 39.88% of the total trips.

```
[ ]: df_source_state = df2.groupby(by = 'source_state')['trip_uuid'].count().
      ↪to_frame().reset_index()
df_source_state['perc'] = np.round(df_source_state['trip_uuid'] * 100 /
      ↪df_source_state['trip_uuid'].sum(), 2)
df_source_state = df_source_state.sort_values(by = 'trip_uuid', ascending =
      ↪False)
df_source_state.head()
```

```
[ ]:   source_state  trip_uuid  perc
17  Maharashtra    2714    18.32
14   Karnataka    2143    14.46
10    Haryana     1854    12.51
24   Tamil Nadu    1039     7.01
25   Telangana     781     5.27
```

```
[ ]: plt.figure(figsize = (10, 15))
sns.barplot(data = df_source_state, x = df_source_state['trip_uuid'], y =
      ↪df_source_state['source_state'])
plt.plot()
```

[]: []



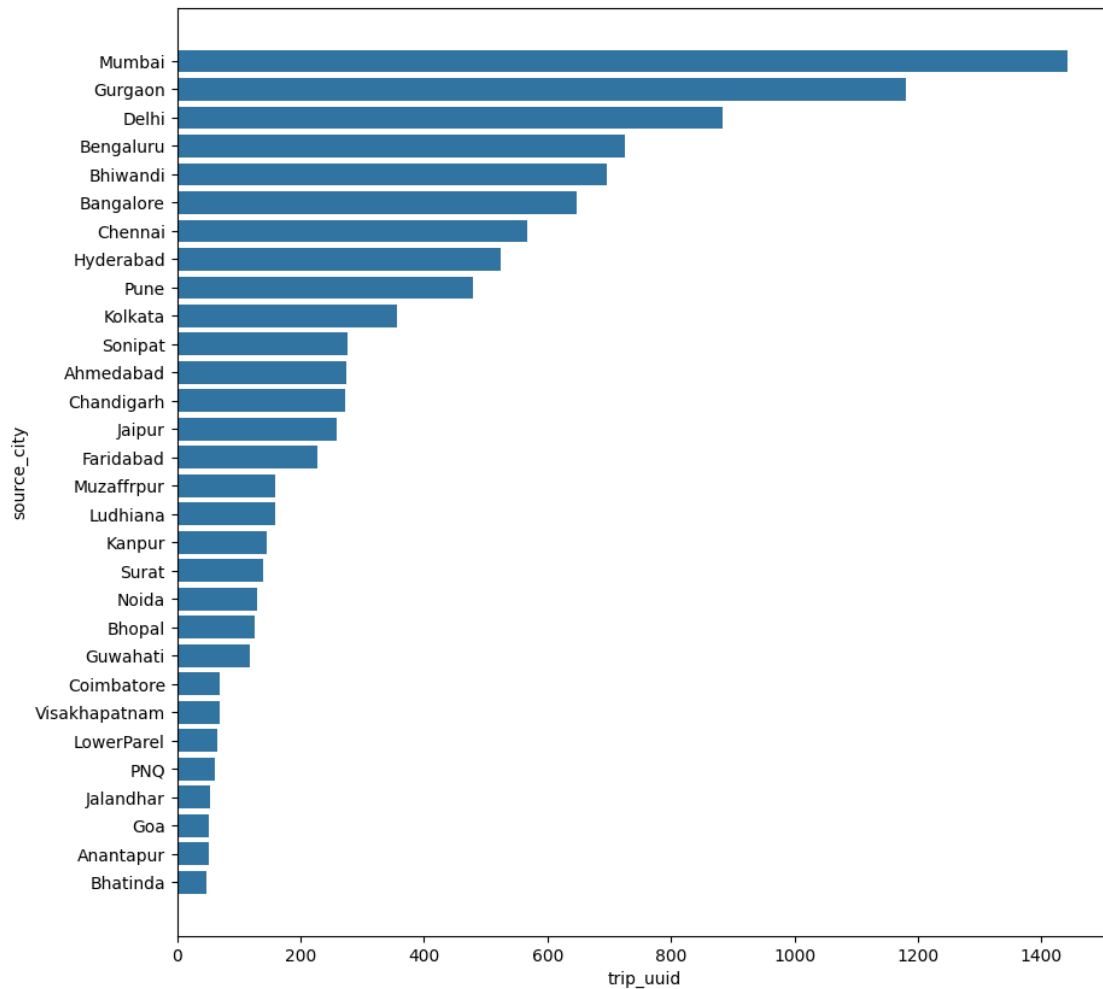
It can be seen in the above plot that maximum trips originated from Maharashtra state followed by Karnataka and Haryana. That means that the seller base is strong in these states

```
[ ]: df_source_city = df2.groupby(by = 'source_city')['trip_uuid'].count().
      ↪to_frame().reset_index()
df_source_city['perc'] = np.round(df_source_city['trip_uuid'] * 100/
      ↪df_source_city['trip_uuid'].sum(), 2)
df_source_city = df_source_city.sort_values(by = 'trip_uuid', ascending =
      ↪False)[:30]
df_source_city
```

```
[ ]:
439      Mumbai      1442  9.73
237      Gurgaon      1181  7.97
169      Delhi       883  5.96
79      Bengaluru    726  4.90
100     Bhiwandi     697  4.70
58      Bangalore    648  4.37
136     Chennai     568  3.83
264     Hyderabad    524  3.54
516     Pune        480  3.24
357     Kolkata     356  2.40
610     Sonipat     276  1.86
2      Ahmedabad    274  1.85
133     Chandigarh  273  1.84
270     Jaipur      259  1.75
201     Faridabad   227  1.53
447     Muzaffrpur   159  1.07
382     Ludhiana    158  1.07
320     Kanpur      145  0.98
621     Surat       140  0.94
473     Noida       129  0.87
102     Bhopal      125  0.84
240     Guwahati    118  0.80
154     Coimbatore   69  0.47
679     Visakhapatnam 69  0.47
380     LowerParel   65  0.44
477     PNQ         62  0.42
273     Jalandhar    54  0.36
220     Goa         52  0.35
25     Anantapur     51  0.34
93     Bhatinda     47  0.32
```

```
[ ]: plt.figure(figsize = (10, 10))
sns.barplot(data = df_source_city, x = df_source_city['trip_uuid'], y =
      ↪df_source_city['source_city'])
plt.plot()
```

```
[ ]: [ ]
```



It can be seen in the above plot that maximum trips originated from Mumbai city followed by Gurgaon Delhi, Bengaluru and Bhiwandi. That means that the seller base is strong in these cities.

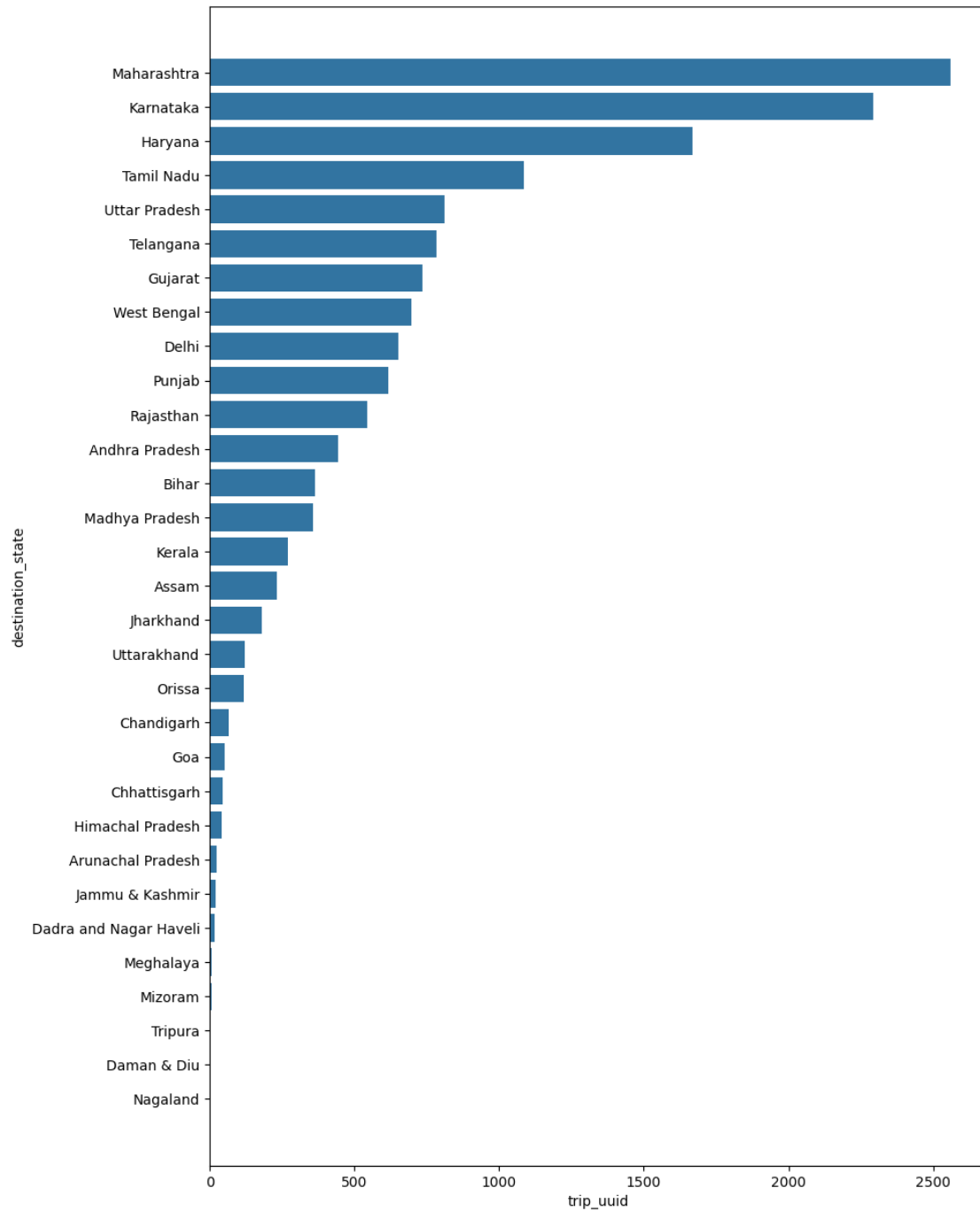
```
[ ]: df_destination_state = df2.groupby(by='destination_state')['trip_uuid'].count().
      ↪to_frame().reset_index()
df_destination_state['perc'] = np.round(df_destination_state['trip_uuid'] * 100,
      ↪ / df_destination_state['trip_uuid'].sum(), 2)
df_destination_state = df_destination_state.sort_values(by='trip_uuid',
      ↪ ascending=False)
df_destination_state.head()
```

```
[ ]: destination_state  trip_uuid  perc
18      Maharashtra      2561   17.28
15      Karnataka      2294   15.48
11      Haryana        1670   11.27
25      Tamil Nadu      1084    7.32
```


It can be seen in the above plot that maximum trips originated from Mumbai city followed by Gurgaon Delhi, Bengaluru and Bhiwandi. That means that the seller base is strong in these cities.

```
[ ]: plt.figure(figsize = (10, 15))
      sns.barplot(data = df_destination_state, x = df_destination_state['trip_uuid'], y = df_destination_state['destination_state'])
      plt.plot()
```

```
[ ]: []
```



It can be seen in the above plot that maximum trips ended in Maharashtra state followed by Karnataka, Haryana, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. That means that the number of orders placed in these states is significantly high in these states.

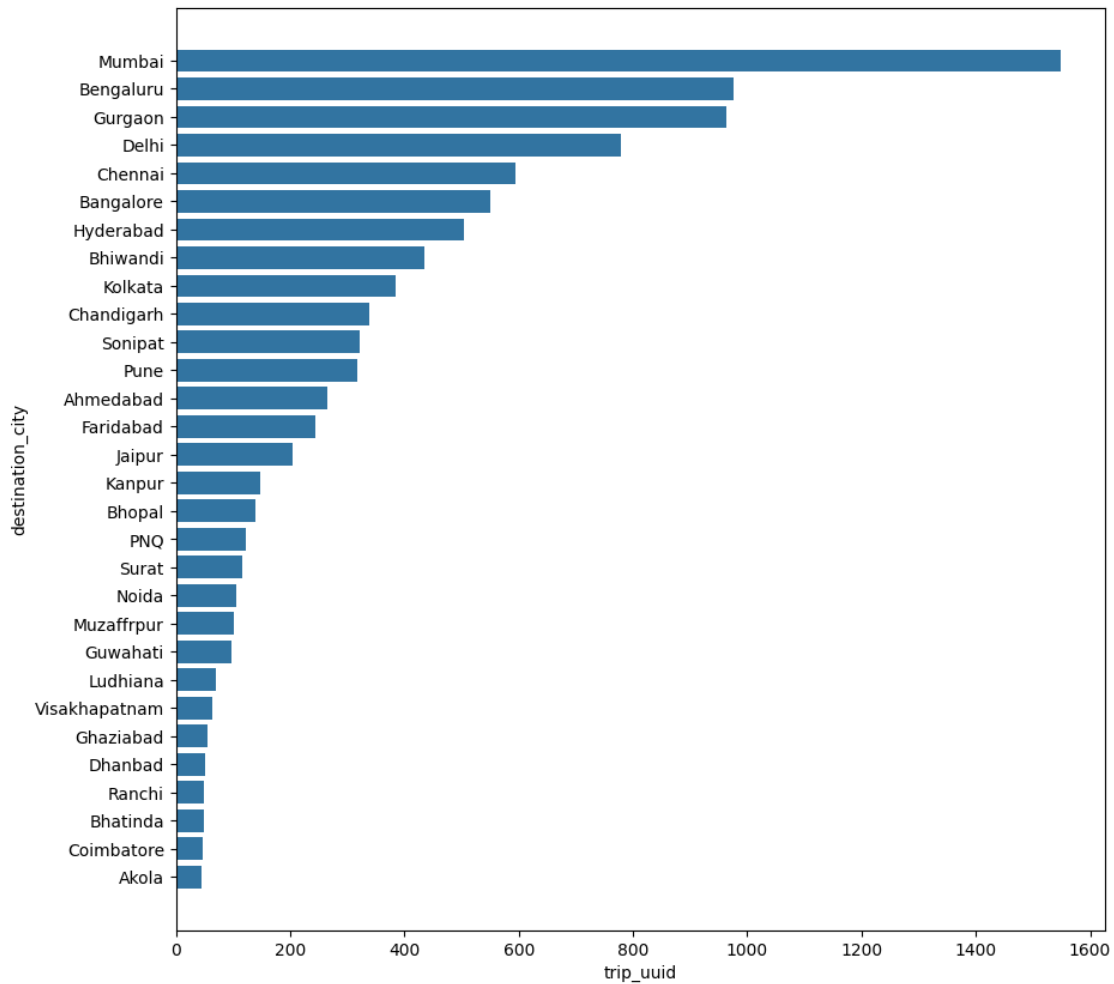
```
[ ]: df_destination_city = df2.groupby(by='destination_city')['trip_uuid'].count().
      ↪to_frame().reset_index()
```

```
df_destination_city['perc'] = np.round(df_destination_city['trip_uuid'] * 100 /
↳df_destination_city['trip_uuid'].sum(), 2)
df_destination_city = df_destination_city.sort_values(by='trip_uuid',
↳ascending=False)[:30]
df_destination_city
```

```
[ ]: destination_city trip_uuid perc
515 Mumbai 1548 10.45
96 Bengaluru 975 6.58
282 Gurgaon 963 6.50
200 Delhi 778 5.25
163 Chennai 595 4.02
72 Bangalore 551 3.72
308 Hyderabad 503 3.39
115 Bhiwandi 434 2.93
418 Kolkata 384 2.59
158 Chandigarh 339 2.29
724 Sonipat 322 2.17
612 Pune 317 2.14
4 Ahmedabad 265 1.79
242 Faridabad 244 1.65
318 Jaipur 205 1.38
371 Kanpur 148 1.00
117 Bhopal 139 0.94
559 PNQ 122 0.82
739 Surat 117 0.79
552 Noida 106 0.72
521 Muzaffarpur 102 0.69
284 Guwahati 98 0.66
448 Ludhiana 70 0.47
797 Visakhapatnam 64 0.43
259 Ghaziabad 56 0.38
208 Dhanbad 50 0.34
639 Ranchi 49 0.33
110 Bhatinda 48 0.32
183 Coimbatore 47 0.32
9 Akola 45 0.30
```

```
[ ]: plt.figure(figsize = (10, 10))
sns.barplot(data = df_destination_city, x = df_destination_city['trip_uuid'], y
↳df_destination_city['destination_city'])
plt.plot()
```

```
[ ]: []
```



It can be seen in the above plot that maximum trips ended in Mumbai city followed by Bengaluru, Gurgaon, Delhi and Chennai. That means that the number of orders placed in these cities is significantly high

```
[ ]: numerical_columns = ['od_total_time', 'start_scan_to_end_scan',
    ↪ 'actual_distance_to_destination',
    ↪ 'actual_time', 'osrm_time', 'osrm_distance',
    ↪ 'segment_actual_time',
    ↪ 'segment_osrm_time', 'segment_osrm_distance']
sns.pairplot(data = df2,
    vars = numerical_columns,
    kind = 'reg',
    hue = 'route_type',
    markers = '.')
plt.plot()
```

```
[ ]: [ ]
```



```
[ ]: df_corr = df2[numerical_columns].corr()
df_corr
```

```
[ ]:
          od_total_time  start_scan_to_end_scan \
od_total_time          1.000000          0.999999
start_scan_to_end_scan  0.999999          1.000000
actual_distance_to_destination  0.918222          0.918308
actual_time              0.961094          0.961147
osrm_time                 0.926516          0.926571
osrm_distance             0.924219          0.924299
segment_actual_time       0.961119          0.961171
segment_osrm_time        0.918490          0.918561
```

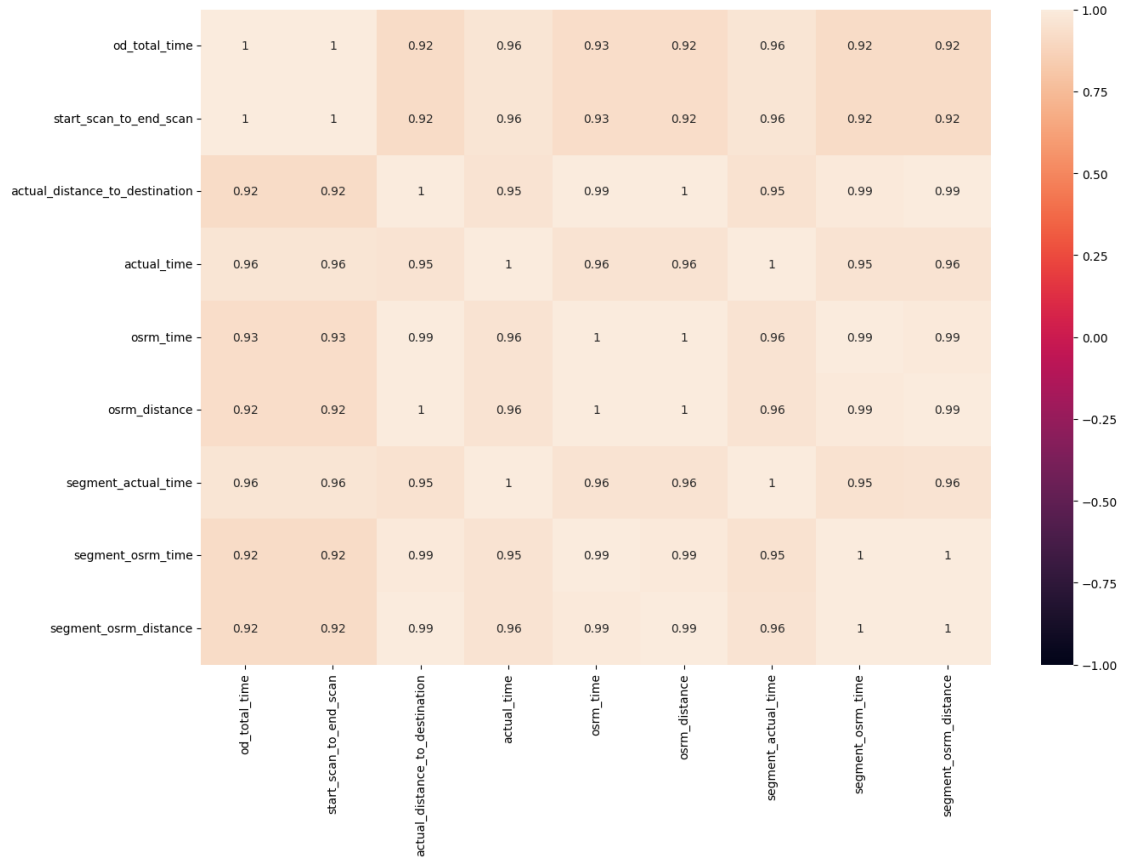
segment_osrm_distance	0.919199	0.919291	
-----------------------	----------	----------	--

	actual_distance_to_destination	actual_time	\
od_total_time	0.918222	0.961094	
start_scan_to_end_scan	0.918308	0.961147	
actual_distance_to_destination	1.000000	0.953757	
actual_time	0.953757	1.000000	
osrm_time	0.993561	0.958593	
osrm_distance	0.997264	0.959214	
segment_actual_time	0.952821	0.999989	
segment_osrm_time	0.987538	0.953872	
segment_osrm_distance	0.993061	0.956967	

	osrm_time	osrm_distance	segment_actual_time	\
od_total_time	0.926516	0.924219	0.961119	
start_scan_to_end_scan	0.926571	0.924299	0.961171	
actual_distance_to_destination	0.993561	0.997264	0.952821	
actual_time	0.958593	0.959214	0.999989	
osrm_time	1.000000	0.997580	0.957765	
osrm_distance	0.997580	1.000000	0.958353	
segment_actual_time	0.957765	0.958353	1.000000	
segment_osrm_time	0.993259	0.991798	0.953039	
segment_osrm_distance	0.991608	0.994710	0.956106	

	segment_osrm_time	segment_osrm_distance
od_total_time	0.918490	0.919199
start_scan_to_end_scan	0.918561	0.919291
actual_distance_to_destination	0.987538	0.993061
actual_time	0.953872	0.956967
osrm_time	0.993259	0.991608
osrm_distance	0.991798	0.994710
segment_actual_time	0.953039	0.956106
segment_osrm_time	1.000000	0.996092
segment_osrm_distance	0.996092	1.000000

```
[ ]: plt.figure(figsize = (15, 10))
      sns.heatmap(data = df_corr, vmin = -1, vmax = 1, annot = True)
      plt.show()
```



In-depth analysis and feature engineering:

Compare the difference between `od_total_time` and `start_scan_to_end_scan`. Do hypothesis testing/ Visual analysis to check.

- STEP-1 : Set up Null Hypothesis
 - Null Hypothesis (H_0) - `od_total_time` (Total Trip Time) and `start_scan_to_end_scan` (Expected total trip time) are same.
 - Alternate Hypothesis (H_A) - `od_total_time` (Total Trip Time) and `start_scan_to_end_scan` (Expected total trip time) are different.
- STEP-2 : Checking for basic assumptions for the hypothesis
 - Distribution check using QQ Plot
 - Homogeneity of Variances using Lavene's test
- STEP-3: Define Test statistics; Distribution of T under H_0 . If the assumptions of T Test are met then we can proceed performing T Test for independent samples else we will perform the non parametric test equivalent to T Test for independent sample i.e., Mann-Whitney U rank test for two independent samples.
- STEP-4: Compute the p-value and fix value of alpha. We set our alpha to be 0.05

- STEP-5: Compare p-value and alpha. Based on p-value, we will accept or reject H0.

1. $p\text{-val} > \alpha$: Accept H0
2. $p\text{-val} < \alpha$: Reject H0

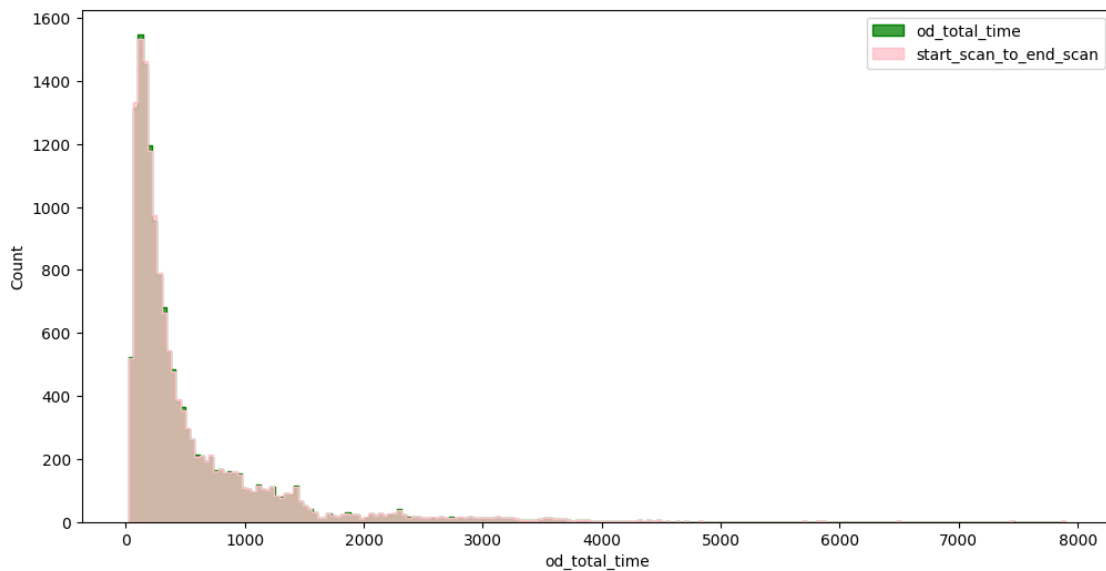
```
[ ]: df2[['od_total_time', 'start_scan_to_end_scan']].describe()
```

```
[ ]:      od_total_time  start_scan_to_end_scan
count    14817.000000      14817.000000
mean       531.697630       530.810016
std        658.868223       658.705957
min         23.460000        23.000000
25%        149.930000       149.000000
50%        280.770000       280.000000
75%        638.200000       637.000000
max       7898.550000      7898.000000
```

Visual Tests to know if the samples follow normal distribution

```
[ ]: plt.figure(figsize = (12, 6))
sns.histplot(df2['od_total_time'], element = 'step', color = 'green')
sns.histplot(df2['start_scan_to_end_scan'], element = 'step', color = 'pink')
plt.legend(['od_total_time', 'start_scan_to_end_scan'])
plt.plot()
```

```
[ ]: [ ]
```

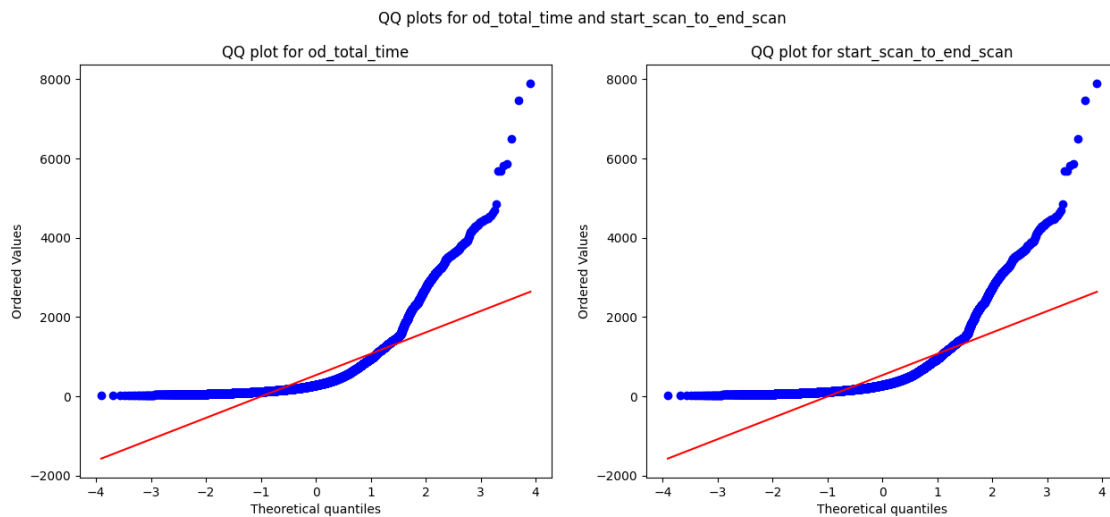


```
[ ]: # Distribution check using of qq plot
import scipy.stats as spy
```



```
plt.figure(figsize = (15, 6))
plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
plt.suptitle('QQ plots for od_total_time and start_scan_to_end_scan')
spy.probplot(df2['od_total_time'], plot = plt, dist = 'norm')
plt.title('QQ plot for od_total_time')
plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
spy.probplot(df2['start_scan_to_end_scan'], plot = plt, dist = 'norm')
plt.title('QQ plot for start_scan_to_end_scan')
plt.plot()
```

[]: []



```
[ ]: #Applying Shapiro-Wilk test for normality
#ho : The sample follows normal distribution
#ha : The sample does not follow normal distribution

test_stat, p_value = spy.shapiro(df2['od_total_time'].sample(5000))
print('p-value', p_value)
if p_value < 0.05:
    print('The sample does not follow normal distribution')
else:
    print('The sample follows normal distribution')
```

p-value 0.0
The sample does not follow normal distribution

```
[ ]: test_stat, p_value = spy.shapiro(df2['start_scan_to_end_scan'].sample(5000))
print('p-value', p_value)
if p_value < 0.05:
    print('The sample does not follow normal distribution')
```

```
else:
    print('The sample follows normal distribution')
```

p-value 0.0

The sample does not follow normal distribution

```
[ ]: transformed_od_total_time = spy.boxcox(df2['od_total_time'])[0]
test_stat, p_value = spy.shapiro(transformed_od_total_time)
print('p-value', p_value)
if p_value < 0.05:
    print('The sample does not follow normal distribution')
else:
    print('The sample follows normal distribution')
```

p-value 7.172770042757021e-25

The sample does not follow normal distribution

```
[ ]: transformed_start_scan_to_end_scan = spy.
    ↪boxcox(df2['start_scan_to_end_scan'])[0]
test_stat, p_value = spy.shapiro(transformed_start_scan_to_end_scan)
print('p-value', p_value)
if p_value < 0.05:
    print('The sample does not follow normal distribution')
else:
    print('The sample follows normal distribution')
```

p-value 1.0471322892609475e-24

The sample does not follow normal distribution

Even after applying the boxcox transformation on each of the “od_total_time” and “start_scan_to_end_scan” columns, the distributions do not follow normal distribution.

```
[ ]: #Homogeneity of Variances using Lavene's test
# Null Hypothesis(H0) - Homogenous Variance
# Alternate Hypothesis(HA) - Non Homogenous Variance
test_stat, p_value = spy.levene(df2['od_total_time'],
    ↪df2['start_scan_to_end_scan'])
print('p-value', p_value)
if p_value < 0.05:
    print('The samples do not have Homogenous Variance')
else:
    print('The samples have Homogenous Variance ')
```

p-value 0.9668007217581142

The samples have Homogenous Variance

Since the samples are not normally distributed, T-Test cannot be applied here, we can perform its non parametric equivalent test i.e., Mann-Whitney U rank test for two independent samples.

```
[ ]: test_stat, p_value = spy.mannwhitneyu(df2['od_total_time'],
    ↪df2['start_scan_to_end_scan'])
print('P-value :',p_value)
```

P-value : 0.7815123224221716

Since $p\text{-value} > \alpha$ therefore it can be concluded that `od_total_time` and `start_scan_to_end_scan` are similar.

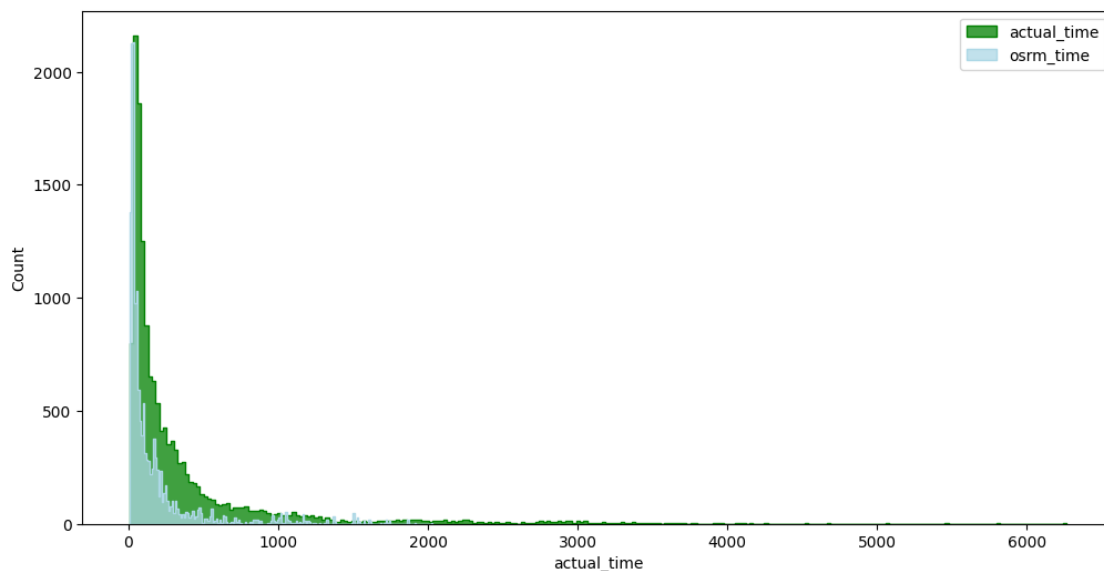
visual analysis between `actual_time` aggregated value and OSRM time aggregated value

```
[ ]: df2[['actual_time', 'osrm_time']].describe()
```

```
[ ]:
count    actual_time    osrm_time
mean      357.143768    161.384018
std       561.396118    271.360992
min        9.000000     6.000000
25%       67.000000    29.000000
50%      149.000000    60.000000
75%      370.000000   168.000000
max      6265.000000  2032.000000
```

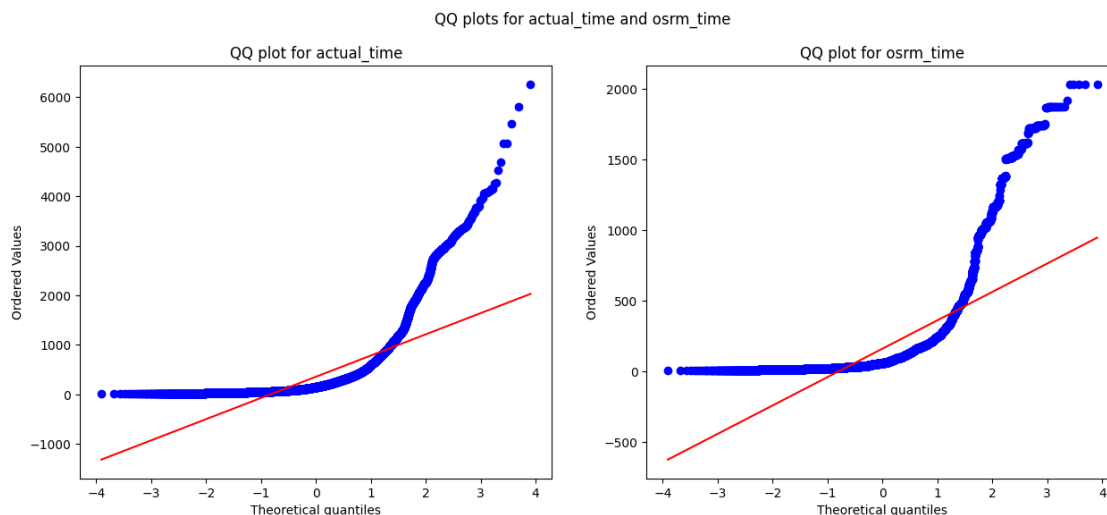
```
[ ]: plt.figure(figsize = (12, 6))
sns.histplot(df2['actual_time'], element = 'step', color = 'green')
sns.histplot(df2['osrm_time'], element = 'step', color = 'lightblue')
plt.legend(['actual_time', 'osrm_time'])
plt.plot()
```

```
[ ]: [ ]
```



```
[ ]: #Distribution check using QQ Plot
plt.figure(figsize = (15, 6))
plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
plt.suptitle('QQ plots for actual_time and osrm_time')
spy.probplot(df2['actual_time'], plot = plt, dist = 'norm')
plt.title('QQ plot for actual_time')
plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
spy.probplot(df2['osrm_time'], plot = plt, dist = 'norm')
plt.title('QQ plot for osrm_time')
plt.plot()
```

```
[ ]: [ ]
```



It can be seen from the above plots that the samples do not come from normal distribution

```
[ ]: #Applying Shapiro-Wilk test for normality
#ho : The sample follows normal distribution
#ha : The sample does not follow normal distribution

test_stat, p_value = spy.shapiro(df2['actual_time'].sample(5000))
print('p-value', p_value)
if p_value < 0.05:
    print('The sample does not follow normal distribution')
else:
    print('The sample follows normal distribution')
```

p-value 0.0

The sample does not follow normal distribution

```
[ ]: test_stat, p_value = spy.shapiro(df2['osrm_time'].sample(5000))
print('p-value', p_value)
if p_value < 0.05:
    print('The sample does not follow normal distribution')
else:
    print('The sample follows normal distribution')
```

p-value 0.0

The sample does not follow normal distribution

```
[ ]: transformed_actual_time = spy.boxcox(df2['actual_time'])[0]
test_stat, p_value = spy.shapiro(transformed_actual_time)
print('p-value', p_value)
if p_value < 0.05:
    print('The sample does not follow normal distribution')
else:
    print('The sample follows normal distribution')
```

p-value 1.020620453603145e-28

The sample does not follow normal distribution

The sample does not follow normal distribution

```
[ ]: transformed_osrm_time = spy.boxcox(df2['osrm_time'])[0]
test_stat, p_value = spy.shapiro(transformed_osrm_time)
print('p-value', p_value)
if p_value < 0.05:
    print('The sample does not follow normal distribution')
else:
    print('The sample follows normal distribution')
```

p-value 3.5882550510138333e-35

The sample does not follow normal distribution

The sample does not follow normal distribution. Even after applying the boxcox transformation on each of the “actual_time” and “osrm_time” columns, the distributions do not follow normal distribution.

```
[ ]: #Homogeneity of Variances using Lavene's test
# Null Hypothesis(H0) - Homogenous Variance
# Alternate Hypothesis(HA) - Non Homogenous Variance

test_stat, p_value = spy.levene(df2['actual_time'], df2['osrm_time'])
print('p-value', p_value)
if p_value < 0.05:
    print('The samples do not have Homogenous Variance')
else:
    print('The samples have Homogenous Variance ')
```

p-value 1.871098057987424e-220

The samples do not have Homogenous Variance

The samples do not have Homogenous Variance Since the samples do not follow any of the assumptions T-Test cannot be applied here, we can perform its non parametric equivalent test i.e., Mann-Whitney U rank test for two independent samples.

```
[ ]: test_stat, p_value = spy.mannwhitneyu(df2['actual_time'], df2['osrm_time'])
      print('p-value', p_value)
      if p_value < 0.05:
          print('The samples are not similar')
      else:
          print('The samples are similar ')
```

p-value 0.0

The samples are not similar

The samples are not similar Since p-value < alpha therefore it can be concluded that actual_time and osrm_time are not similar

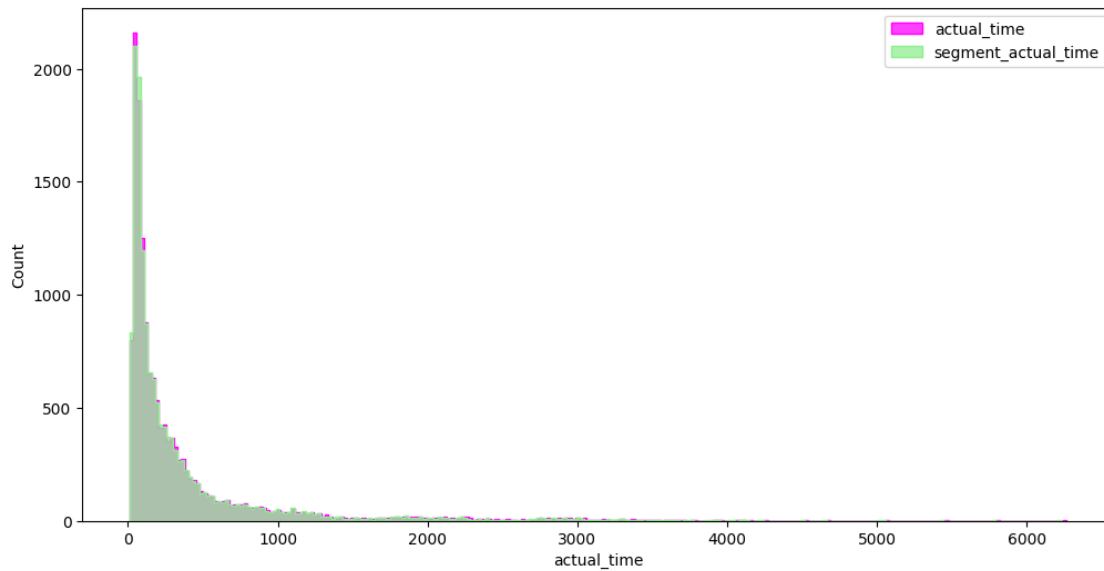
visual analysis between actual_time aggregated value and segment actual time aggregated value

```
[ ]: df2[['actual_time', 'segment_actual_time']].describe()
```

```
[ ]:
      actual_time  segment_actual_time
count  14817.000000      14817.000000
mean    357.143768      353.892273
std     561.396118      556.247925
min       9.000000       9.000000
25%     67.000000      66.000000
50%    149.000000     147.000000
75%    370.000000     367.000000
max    6265.000000     6230.000000
```

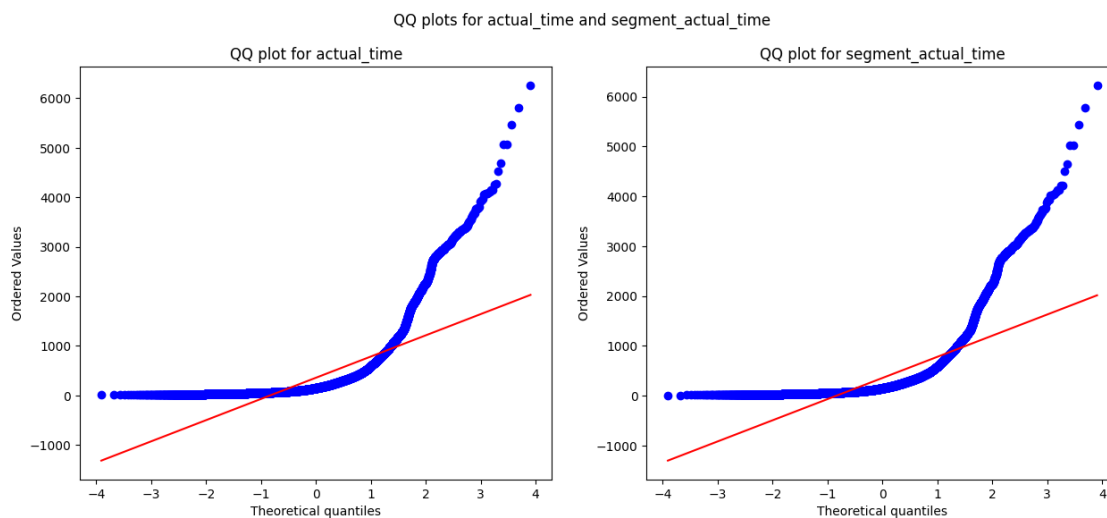
```
[ ]: plt.figure(figsize = (12, 6))
      sns.histplot(df2['actual_time'], element = 'step', color = 'magenta')
      sns.histplot(df2['segment_actual_time'], element = 'step', color = 'lightgreen')
      plt.legend(['actual_time', 'segment_actual_time'])
      plt.plot()
```

```
[ ]: []
```



```
[ ]: plt.figure(figsize = (15, 6))
plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
plt.suptitle('QQ plots for actual_time and segment_actual_time')
spy.probplot(df2['actual_time'], plot = plt, dist = 'norm')
plt.title('QQ plot for actual_time')
plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
spy.probplot(df2['segment_actual_time'], plot = plt, dist = 'norm')
plt.title('QQ plot for segment_actual_time')
plt.plot()
```

```
[ ]: [ ]
```



```
[ ]: #Applying Shapiro-Wilk test for normality
      #ho : The sample follows normal distribution
      #ha : The sample does not follow normal distribution

      test_stat, p_value = spy.shapiro(df2['actual_time'].sample(5000))
      print('p-value', p_value)
      if p_value < 0.05:
          print('The sample does not follow normal distribution')
      else:
          print('The sample follows normal distribution')
```

p-value 0.0
The sample does not follow normal distribution

```
[ ]: test_stat, p_value = spy.shapiro(df2['segment_actual_time'].sample(5000))
      print('p-value', p_value)
      if p_value < 0.05:
          print('The sample does not follow normal distribution')
      else:
          print('The sample follows normal distribution')
```

p-value 0.0
The sample does not follow normal distribution

The sample does not follow normal distribution Transforming the data using boxcox transformation to check if the transformed data follows normal distribution.

```
[ ]: #ho : The sample follows normal distribution
      #ha : The sample does not follow normal distribution
      transformed_actual_time = spy.boxcox(df2['actual_time'])[0]
      test_stat, p_value = spy.shapiro(transformed_actual_time)
      print('p-value', p_value)
      if p_value < 0.05:
          print('The sample does not follow normal distribution')
      else:
          print('The sample follows normal distribution')
```

p-value 1.020620453603145e-28
The sample does not follow normal distribution

```
[ ]: transformed_segment_actual_time = spy.boxcox(df2['segment_actual_time'])[0]
      test_stat, p_value = spy.shapiro(transformed_segment_actual_time)
      print('p-value', p_value)
      if p_value < 0.05:
          print('The sample does not follow normal distribution')
      else:
          print('The sample follows normal distribution')
```


p-value 5.700074948787037e-29

The sample does not follow normal distribution

Even after applying the boxcox transformation on each of the “actual_time” and “segment_actual_time” columns, the distributions do not follow normal distribution.

```
[ ]: #Homogeneity of Variances using Lavenes test
# Null Hypothesis(H0) - Homogenous Variance
# Alternate Hypothesis(HA) - Non Homogenous Variance
test_stat, p_value = spy.levene(df2['actual_time'], df2['segment_actual_time'])
print('p-value', p_value)
if p_value < 0.05:
    print('The samples do not have Homogenous Variance')
else:
    print('The samples have Homogenous Variance ')
```

p-value 0.695502241317651

The samples have Homogenous Variance

Since the samples do not come from normal distribution T-Test cannot be applied here, we can perform its non parametric equivalent test i.e., Mann-Whitney U rank test for two independent samples.

```
[ ]: test_stat, p_value = spy.mannwhitneyu(df2['actual_time'],
    ↪df2['segment_actual_time'])
print('p-value', p_value)
if p_value < 0.05:
    print('The samples are not similar')
else:
    print('The samples are similar ')
```

p-value 0.4164235159622476

The samples are similar

visual analysis between osrm distance aggregated value and segment osrm distance aggregated value

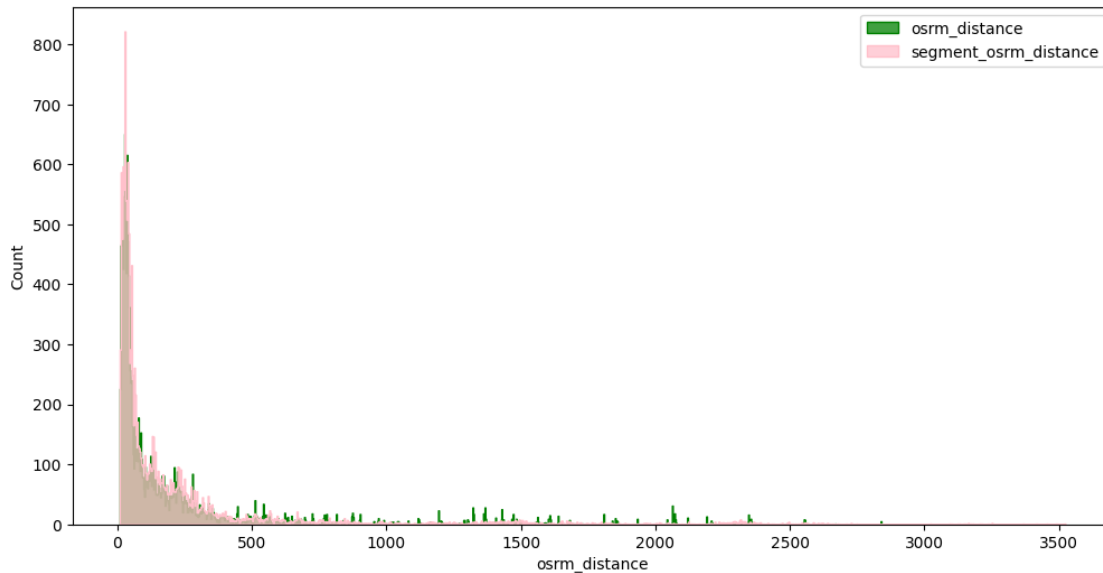
```
[ ]: df2[['osrm_distance', 'segment_osrm_distance']].describe()
```

```
[ ]:
      osrm_distance  segment_osrm_distance
count    14817.000000          14817.000000
mean       204.344711           223.201157
std        370.395569           416.628387
min         9.072900            9.072900
25%        30.819201           32.654499
50%        65.618805           70.154404
75%       208.475006          218.802399
max       2840.081055          3523.632324
```

the samples follow normal distribution

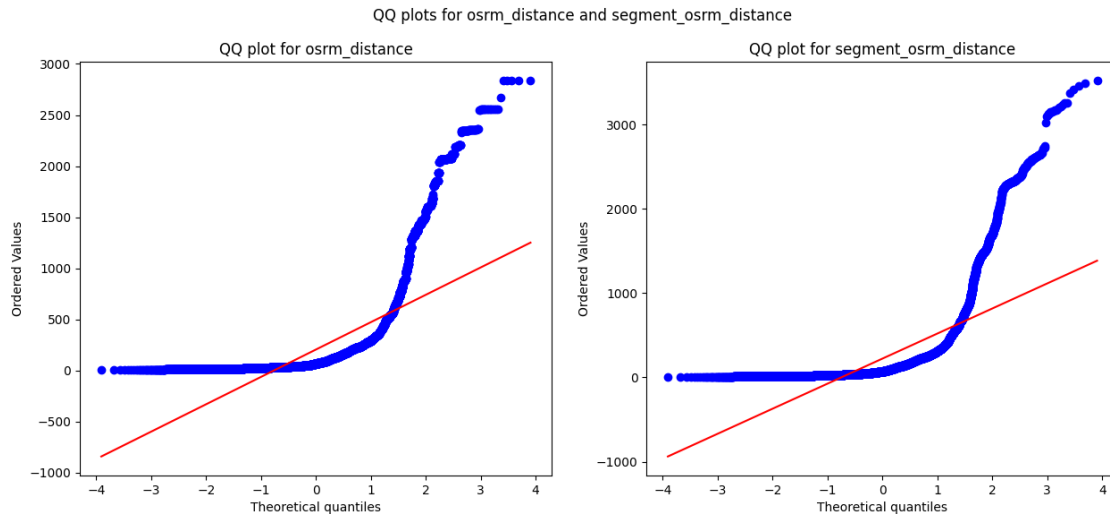
```
[ ]: plt.figure(figsize = (12, 6))
sns.histplot(df2['osrm_distance'], element = 'step', color = 'green', bins = 1000)
sns.histplot(df2['segment_osrm_distance'], element = 'step', color = 'pink', bins = 1000)
plt.legend(['osrm_distance', 'segment_osrm_distance'])
plt.plot()
```

[]: []



```
[ ]: # Distribution check using QQ Plot
plt.figure(figsize = (15, 6))
plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
plt.suptitle('QQ plots for osrm_distance and segment_osrm_distance')
spy.probplot(df2['osrm_distance'], plot = plt, dist = 'norm')
plt.title('QQ plot for osrm_distance')
plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
spy.probplot(df2['segment_osrm_distance'], plot = plt, dist = 'norm')
plt.title('QQ plot for segment_osrm_distance')
plt.plot()
```

[]: []



```
[ ]: #Applying Shapiro-Wilk test for normality
#ho : The sample follows normal distribution
#ha : The sample does not follow normal distribution
test_stat, p_value = spy.shapiro(df2['osrm_distance'].sample(5000))
print('p-value', p_value)
if p_value < 0.05:
    print('The sample does not follow normal distribution')
else:
    print('The sample follows normal distribution')
```

p-value 0.0

The sample does not follow normal distribution

The sample does not follow normal distribution

```
[ ]: test_stat, p_value = spy.shapiro(df2['segment_osrm_distance'].sample(5000))
print('p-value', p_value)
if p_value < 0.05:
    print('The sample does not follow normal distribution')
else:
    print('The sample follows normal distribution')
```

p-value 0.0

The sample does not follow normal distribution

The sample does not follow normal distribution Transforming the data using boxcox transformation to check if the transformed data follows normal distribution.

```
[ ]: transformed_osrm_distance = spy.boxcox(df2['osrm_distance'])[0]
test_stat, p_value = spy.shapiro(transformed_osrm_distance)
print('p-value', p_value)
```

```

if p_value < 0.05:
    print('The sample does not follow normal distribution')
else:
    print('The sample follows normal distribution')

```

p-value 7.063104779582808e-41

The sample does not follow normal distribution

The sample does not follow normal distribution

```

[ ]: transformed_segment_osrm_distance = spy.boxcox(df2['segment_osrm_distance'])[0]
test_stat, p_value = spy.shapiro(transformed_segment_osrm_distance)
print('p-value', p_value)
if p_value < 0.05:
    print('The sample does not follow normal distribution')
else:
    print('The sample follows normal distribution')

```

p-value 3.049169406432229e-38

The sample does not follow normal distribution

The sample does not follow normal distribution Even after applying the boxcox transformation on each of the “osrm_distance” and “segment_osrm_distance” columns, the distributions do not follow normal distribution.

```

[ ]: # Homogeneity of Variances using Lavene's test
# Null Hypothesis(H0) - Homogenous Variance
# Alternate Hypothesis(HA) - Non Homogenous Variance

test_stat, p_value = spy.levene(df2['osrm_distance'],
    ↪df2['segment_osrm_distance'])
print('p-value', p_value)
if p_value < 0.05:
    print('The samples do not have Homogenous Variance')
else:
    print('The samples have Homogenous Variance ')

```

p-value 0.00020976006524780905

The samples do not have Homogenous Variance

The samples do not have Homogenous Variance Since the samples do not follow any of the assumptions, T-Test cannot be applied here. We can perform its non parametric equivalent test i.e., Mann-Whitney U rank test for two independent samples.

```

[ ]: test_stat, p_value = spy.mannwhitneyu(df2['osrm_distance'],
    ↪df2['segment_osrm_distance'])
print('p-value', p_value)
if p_value < 0.05:
    print('The samples are not similar')

```

```
else:
    print('The samples are similar ')
```

p-value 9.509410818847664e-07

The samples are not similar

Since p-value < alpha therefore it can be concluded that osrm_time and segment_osrm_time are not similar

Find outliers in the numerical variables and check it using visual analysis

```
[ ]: numerical_columns = ['od_total_time', 'start_scan_to_end_scan',
    ↪ 'actual_distance_to_destination', 'actual_time', 'osrm_time',
    ↪ 'osrm_distance', 'segment_actual_time',
    'segment_osrm_time', 'segment_osrm_distance']
df2[numerical_columns].describe().T
```

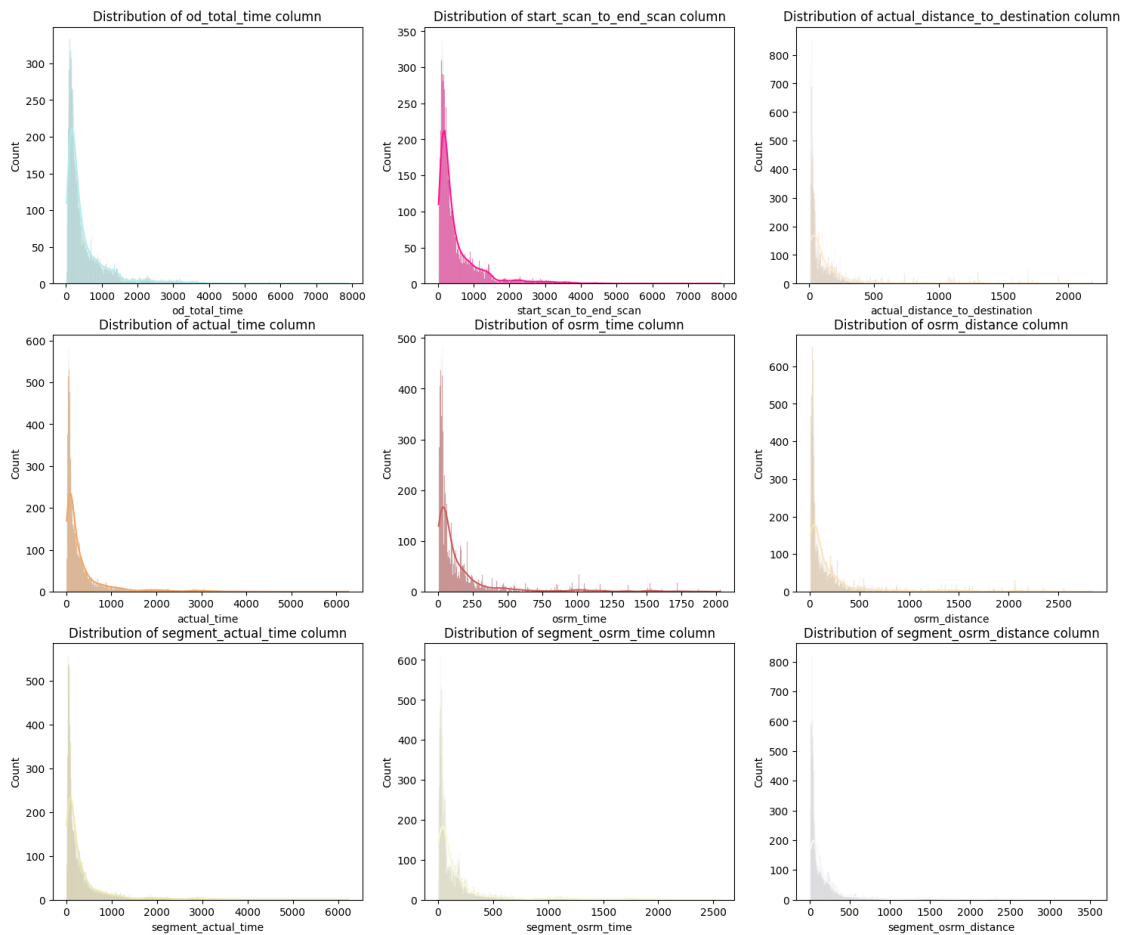
```
[ ]:
count      mean      std      min \
od_total_time      14817.0  531.697630  658.868223  23.460000
start_scan_to_end_scan      14817.0  530.810016  658.705957  23.000000
actual_distance_to_destination      14817.0  164.477829  305.388153   9.002461
actual_time      14817.0  357.143768  561.396118   9.000000
osrm_time      14817.0  161.384018  271.360992   6.000000
osrm_distance      14817.0  204.344711  370.395569   9.072900
segment_actual_time      14817.0  353.892273  556.247925   9.000000
segment_osrm_time      14817.0  180.949783  314.542053   6.000000
segment_osrm_distance      14817.0  223.201157  416.628387   9.072900
```

```
25%      50%      75% \
od_total_time      149.930000  280.770000  638.200000
start_scan_to_end_scan      149.000000  280.000000  637.000000
actual_distance_to_destination      22.837238   48.474072  164.583206
actual_time      67.000000  149.000000  370.000000
osrm_time      29.000000   60.000000  168.000000
osrm_distance      30.819201   65.618805  208.475006
segment_actual_time      66.000000  147.000000  367.000000
segment_osrm_time      31.000000   65.000000  185.000000
segment_osrm_distance      32.654499   70.154404  218.802399
```

```
max
od_total_time      7898.550000
start_scan_to_end_scan      7898.000000
actual_distance_to_destination      2186.531738
actual_time      6265.000000
osrm_time      2032.000000
osrm_distance      2840.081055
segment_actual_time      6230.000000
segment_osrm_time      2564.000000
```

segment_osrm_distance 3523.632324

```
[ ]: import matplotlib as mpl
plt.figure(figsize = (18, 15))
for i in range(len(numerical_columns)):
    plt.subplot(3, 3, i + 1)
    clr = np.random.choice(list(mpl.colors.cnames))
    sns.histplot(df2[numerical_columns[i]], bins = 1000, kde = True, color = clr)
    plt.title(f"Distribution of {numerical_columns[i]} column")
    plt.plot()
```

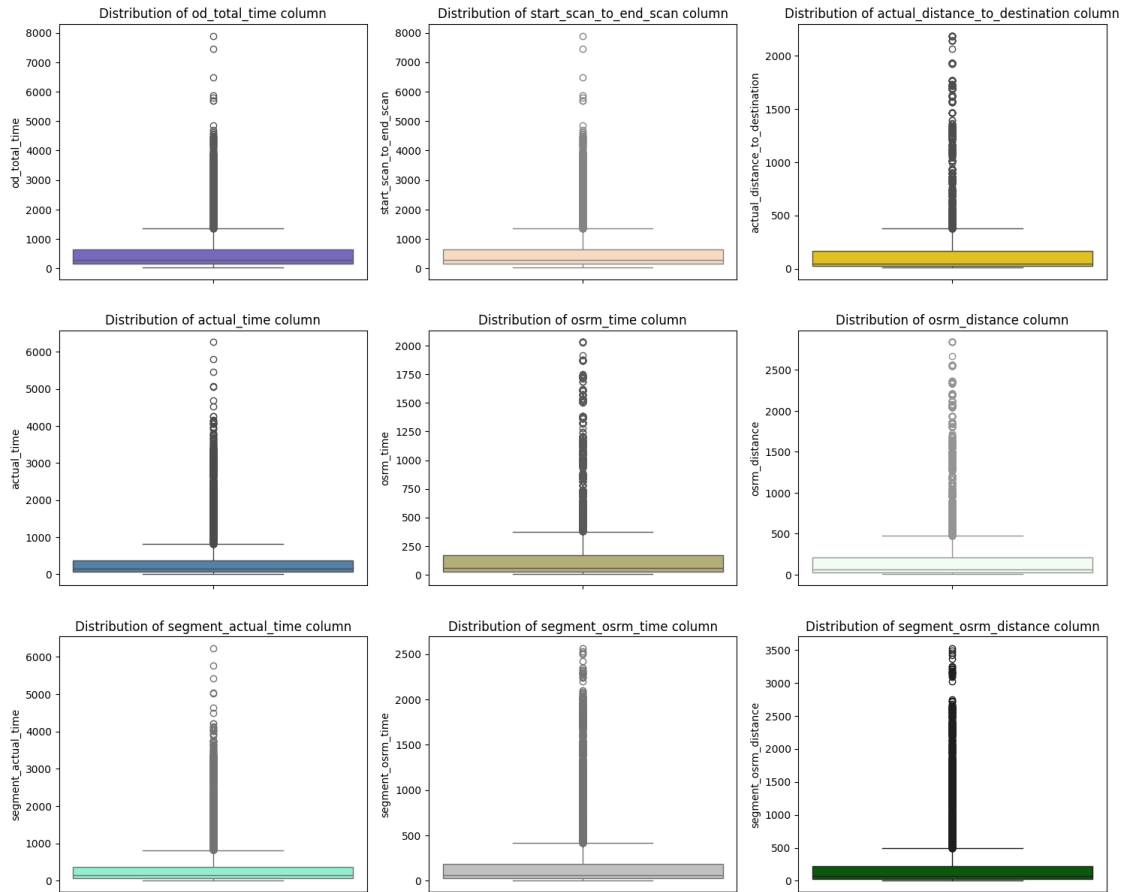


It can be inferred from the above plots that data in all the numerical columns are right skewed.

Outlier Treatment

```
[ ]: plt.figure(figsize = (18, 15))
for i in range(len(numerical_columns)):
    plt.subplot(3, 3, i + 1)
    clr = np.random.choice(list(mpl.colors.cnames))
```

```
sns.boxplot(df2[numerical_columns[i]], color = clr)
plt.title(f"Distribution of {numerical_columns[i]} column")
plt.plot()
```



It can be clearly seen in the above plots that there are outliers in all the numerical columns that need to be treated.

```
[ ]: # Detecting Outliers
for i in numerical_columns:
    Q1 = np.quantile(df2[i], 0.25)
    Q3 = np.quantile(df2[i], 0.75)
    IQR = Q3 - Q1
    LB = Q1 - 1.5 * IQR
    UB = Q3 + 1.5 * IQR
    outliers = df2.loc[(df2[i] < LB) | (df2[i] > UB)]
    print('Column :', i)
    print(f'Q1 : {Q1}')
    print(f'Q3 : {Q3}')
    print(f'IQR : {IQR}')
```

```

print(f'LB : {LB}')
print(f'UB : {UB}')
print(f'Number of outliers : {outliers.shape[0]}')
print('-----')

```

```

Column : od_total_time
Q1 : 149.93
Q3 : 638.2
IQR : 488.27000000000004
LB : -582.4750000000001
UB : 1370.605
Number of outliers : 1266

```

```

-----
Column : start_scan_to_end_scan
Q1 : 149.0
Q3 : 637.0
IQR : 488.0
LB : -583.0
UB : 1369.0
Number of outliers : 1267

```

```

-----
Column : actual_distance_to_destination
Q1 : 22.837238311767578
Q3 : 164.5832061767578
IQR : 141.74596786499023
LB : -189.78171348571777
UB : 377.20215797424316
Number of outliers : 1449

```

```

-----
Column : actual_time
Q1 : 67.0
Q3 : 370.0
IQR : 303.0
LB : -387.5
UB : 824.5
Number of outliers : 1643

```

```

-----
Column : osrm_time
Q1 : 29.0
Q3 : 168.0
IQR : 139.0
LB : -179.5
UB : 376.5
Number of outliers : 1517

```

```

-----
Column : osrm_distance
Q1 : 30.81920051574707

```



```

Q3 : 208.47500610351562
IQR : 177.65580558776855
LB : -235.66450786590576
UB : 474.95871448516846
Number of outliers : 1524
-----
Column : segment_actual_time
Q1 : 66.0
Q3 : 367.0
IQR : 301.0
LB : -385.5
UB : 818.5
Number of outliers : 1643
-----
Column : segment_osrm_time
Q1 : 31.0
Q3 : 185.0
IQR : 154.0
LB : -200.0
UB : 416.0
Number of outliers : 1492
-----
Column : segment_osrm_distance
Q1 : 32.65449905395508
Q3 : 218.80239868164062
IQR : 186.14789962768555
LB : -246.56735038757324
UB : 498.02424812316895
Number of outliers : 1548
-----

```

The outliers present in our sample data can be the true outliers. It's best to remove outliers only when there is a sound reason for doing so. Some outliers represent natural variations in the population, and they should be left as is in the dataset

one-hot encoding of categorical variables (like route_type)

```
[ ]: # Get value counts before one-hot encoding
df2['route_type'].value_counts()
```

```
[ ]: route_type
      Carting      8908
      FTL        5909
      Name: count, dtype: int64
```

```
[ ]: # Perform one-hot encoding on categorical column route type
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
label_encoder = LabelEncoder()
```

```
df2['route_type'] = label_encoder.fit_transform(df2['route_type'])
```

```
[ ]: # Get value counts after one-hot encoding  
df2['route_type'].value_counts()
```

```
[ ]: route_type  
0      8908  
1      5909  
Name: count, dtype: int64
```

```
[ ]: # Get value counts of categorical variable 'data' before one-hot encoding  
df2['data'].value_counts()
```

```
[ ]: data  
training    10654  
test         4163  
Name: count, dtype: int64
```

```
[ ]: # Perform one-hot encoding on categorical variable 'data'  
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder  
label_encoder = LabelEncoder()  
df2['data'] = label_encoder.fit_transform(df2['data'])
```

```
[ ]: # Get value counts after one-hot encoding  
df2['data'].value_counts()
```

```
[ ]: data  
1      10654  
0       4163  
Name: count, dtype: int64
```

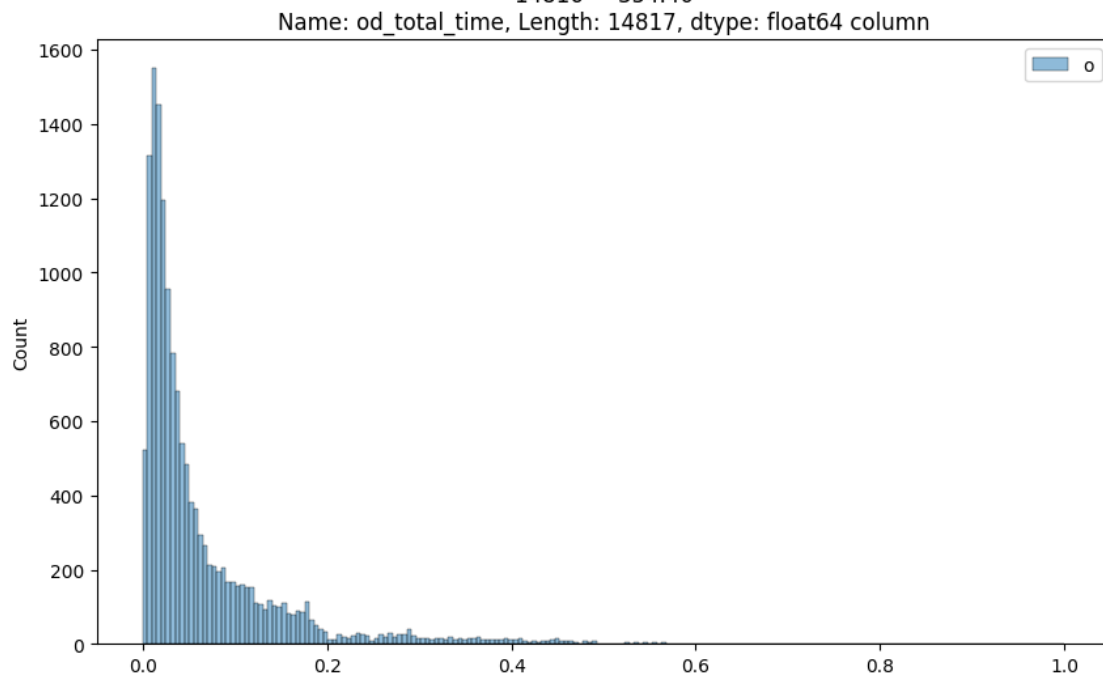
Normalize/ Standardize the numerical features using MinMaxScaler or StandardScaler

```
[ ]: from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler
```

```
[ ]: plt.figure(figsize = (10, 6))  
scaler = MinMaxScaler()  
scaled = scaler.fit_transform(df2['od_total_time'].to_numpy().reshape(-1, 1))  
sns.histplot(scaled)  
plt.title(f"Normalized {df2['od_total_time']} column")  
plt.legend('od_total_time')  
plt.plot()
```

```
[ ]: []
```

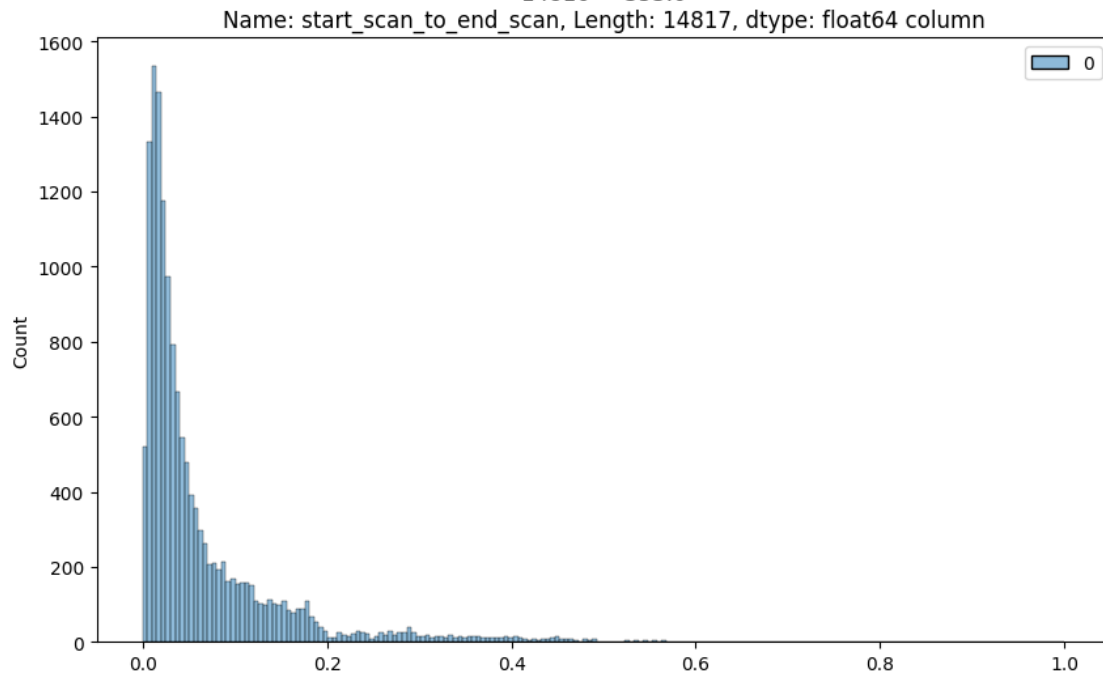
	Normalized 0	2260.11
1	181.61	
2	3934.36	
3	100.49	
4	718.34	
	...	
14812	258.03	
14813	60.59	
14814	422.12	
14815	348.52	
14816	354.40	



```
[ ]: plt.figure(figsize = (10, 6))
      scaler = MinMaxScaler()
      scaled = scaler.fit_transform(df2['start_scan_to_end_scan'].to_numpy().
      ↪ reshape(-1, 1))
      sns.histplot(scaled)
      plt.title(f"Normalized {df2['start_scan_to_end_scan']} column")
      plt.plot()
```

```
[ ]: []
```

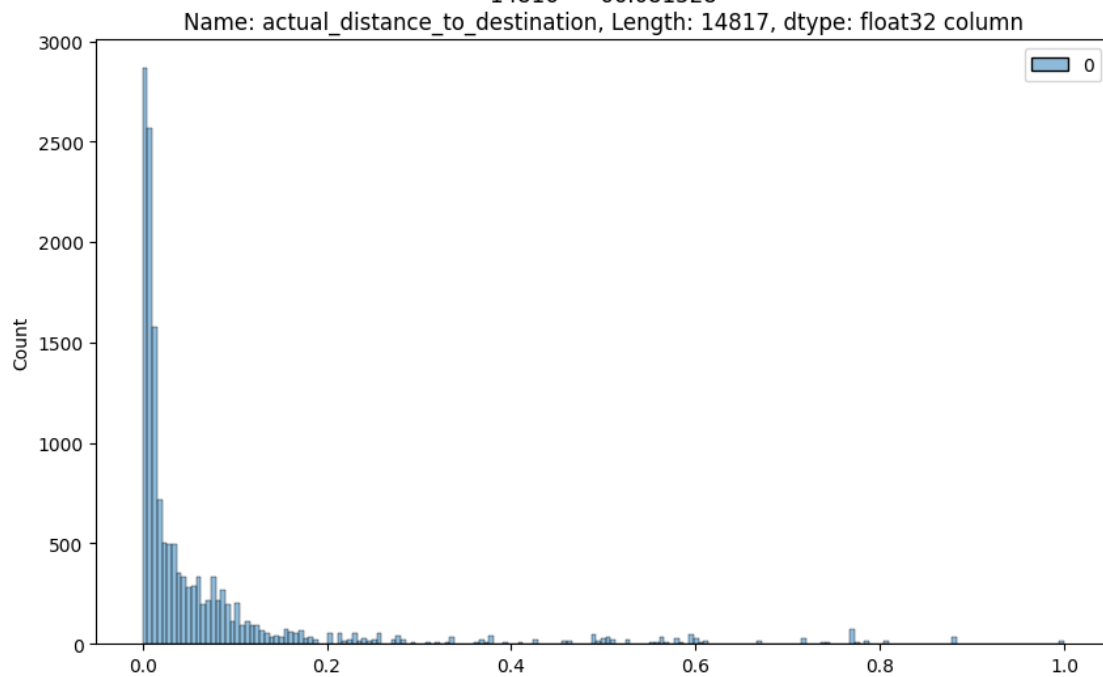
	Normalized 0	2259.0
1	180.0	
2	3933.0	
3	100.0	
4	717.0	
	...	
14812	257.0	
14813	60.0	
14814	421.0	
14815	347.0	
14816	353.0	



```
[ ]: plt.figure(figsize = (10, 6))
      scaler = MinMaxScaler()
      scaled = scaler.fit_transform(df2['actual_distance_to_destination'].to_numpy().
      ↪ reshape(-1, 1))
      sns.histplot(scaled)
      plt.title(f"Normalized {df2['actual_distance_to_destination']} column")
      plt.plot()
```

```
[ ]: []
```

Normalized 0	824.732849
1	73.186905
2	1927.404297
3	17.175274
4	127.448502
	...
14812	57.762333
14813	15.513784
14814	38.684837
14815	134.723831
14816	66.081528

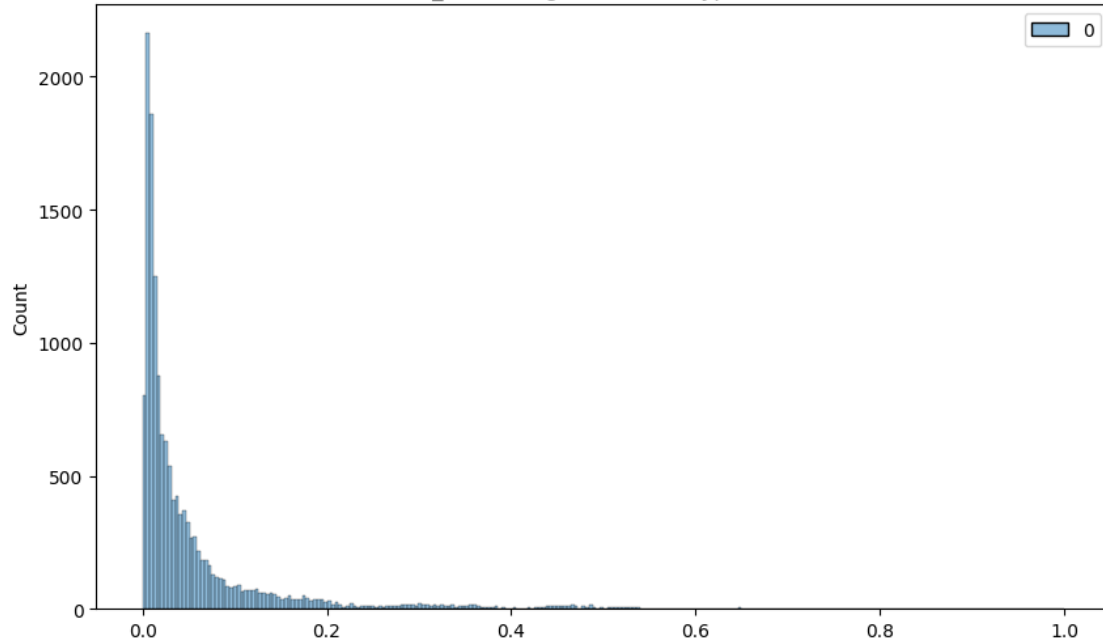


```
[ ]: plt.figure(figsize = (10, 6))
      scaler = MinMaxScaler()
      scaled = scaler.fit_transform(df2['actual_time'].to_numpy().reshape(-1, 1))
      sns.histplot(scaled)
      plt.title(f"Normalized {df2['actual_time']} column")
      plt.plot()
```

```
[ ]: []
```

	Normalized 0	1562.0
1	143.0	
2	3347.0	
3	59.0	
4	341.0	
	...	
14812	83.0	
14813	21.0	
14814	282.0	
14815	264.0	
14816	275.0	

Name: actual_time, Length: 14817, dtype: float32 column

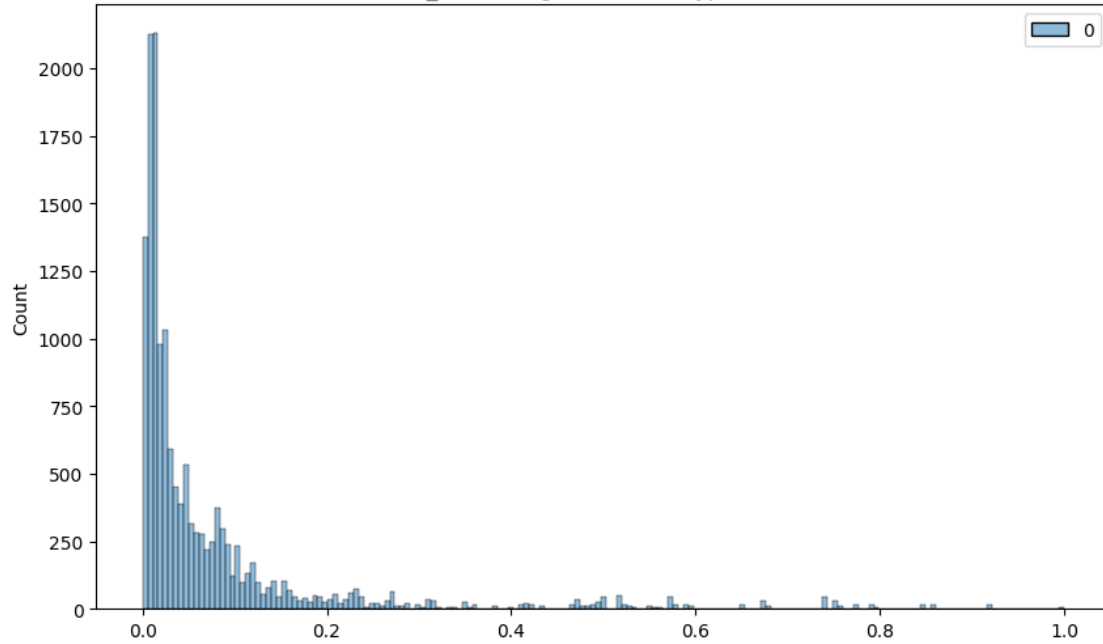


```
[ ]: plt.figure(figsize = (10, 6))
      scaler = MinMaxScaler()
      scaled = scaler.fit_transform(df2['osrm_time'].to_numpy().reshape(-1, 1))
      sns.histplot(scaled)
      plt.title(f"Normalized {df2['osrm_time']} column")
      plt.plot()
```

```
[ ]: []
```

	Normalized 0	717.0
1	68.0	
2	1740.0	
3	15.0	
4	117.0	
	...	
14812	62.0	
14813	12.0	
14814	48.0	
14815	179.0	
14816	68.0	

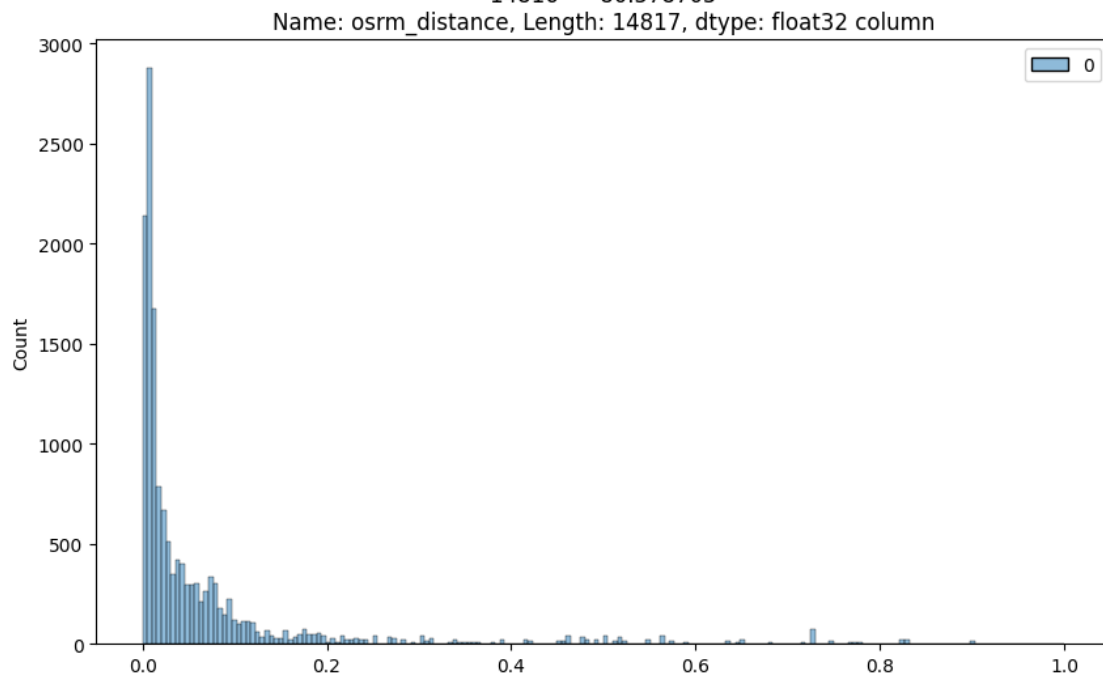
Name: osrm_time, Length: 14817, dtype: float32 column



```
[ ]: plt.figure(figsize = (10, 6))
      scaler = MinMaxScaler()
      scaled = scaler.fit_transform(df2['osrm_distance'].to_numpy().reshape(-1, 1))
      sns.histplot(scaled)
      plt.title(f"Normalized {df2['osrm_distance']} column")
      plt.plot()
```

```
[ ]: []
```

Normalized 0	991.352295
1	85.111000
2	2354.066650
3	19.680000
4	146.791794
	...
14812	73.462997
14813	16.088200
14814	58.903702
14815	171.110306
14816	80.578705

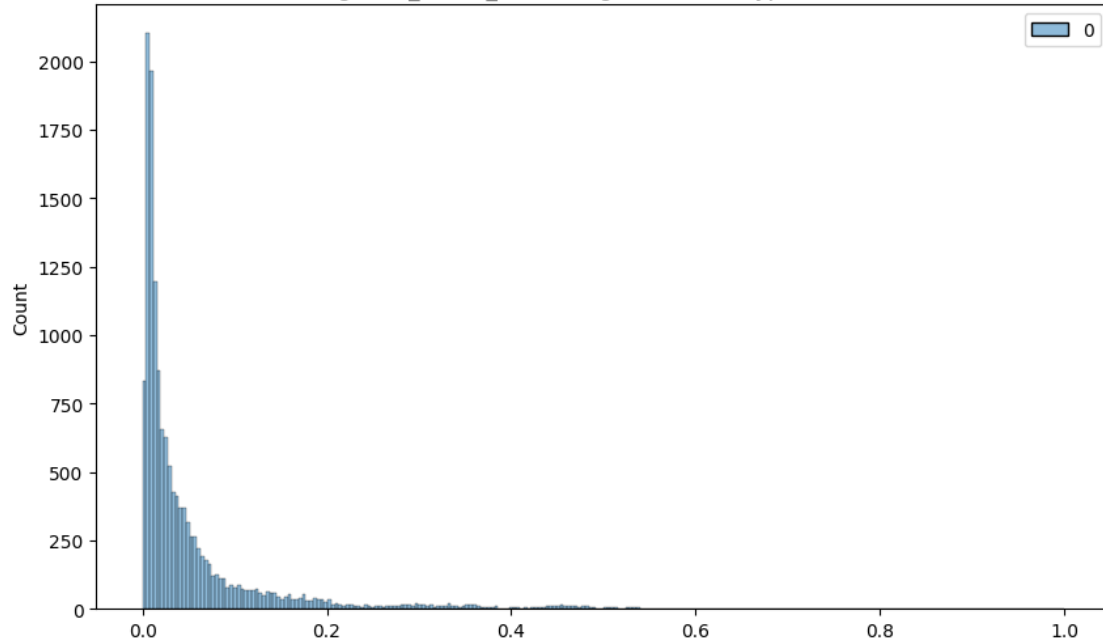


```
[ ]: plt.figure(figsize = (10, 6))
      scaler = MinMaxScaler()
      scaled = scaler.fit_transform(df2['segment_actual_time'].to_numpy().reshape(-1, 1))
      sns.histplot(scaled)
      plt.title(f"Normalized {df2['segment_actual_time']} column")
      plt.plot()
```

```
[ ]: []
```


	Normalized 0	1548.0
1	141.0	
2	3308.0	
3	59.0	
4	340.0	
	...	
14812	82.0	
14813	21.0	
14814	281.0	
14815	258.0	
14816	274.0	

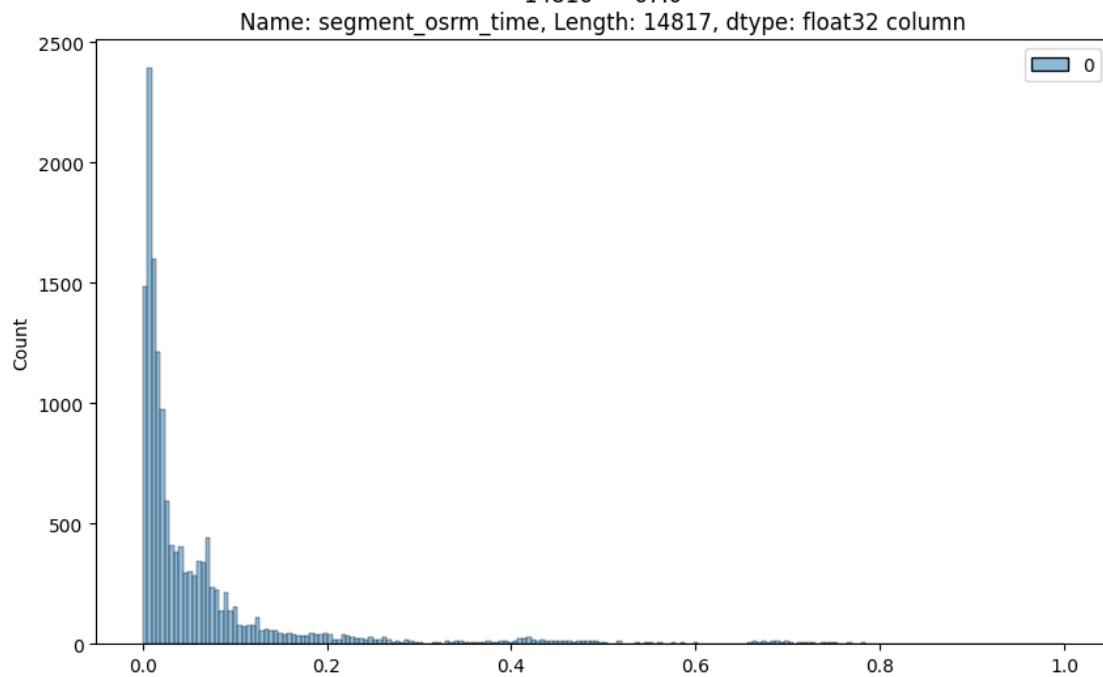
Name: segment_actual_time, Length: 14817, dtype: float32 column



```
[ ]: plt.figure(figsize = (10, 6))
      scaler = MinMaxScaler()
      scaled = scaler.fit_transform(df2['segment_osrm_time'].to_numpy().reshape(-1, 1))
      sns.histplot(scaled)
      plt.title(f"Normalized {df2['segment_osrm_time']} column")
      plt.plot()
```

[]: []

	Normalized 0	1008.0
1	65.0	
2	1941.0	
3	16.0	
4	115.0	
	...	
14812	62.0	
14813	11.0	
14814	88.0	
14815	221.0	
14816	67.0	

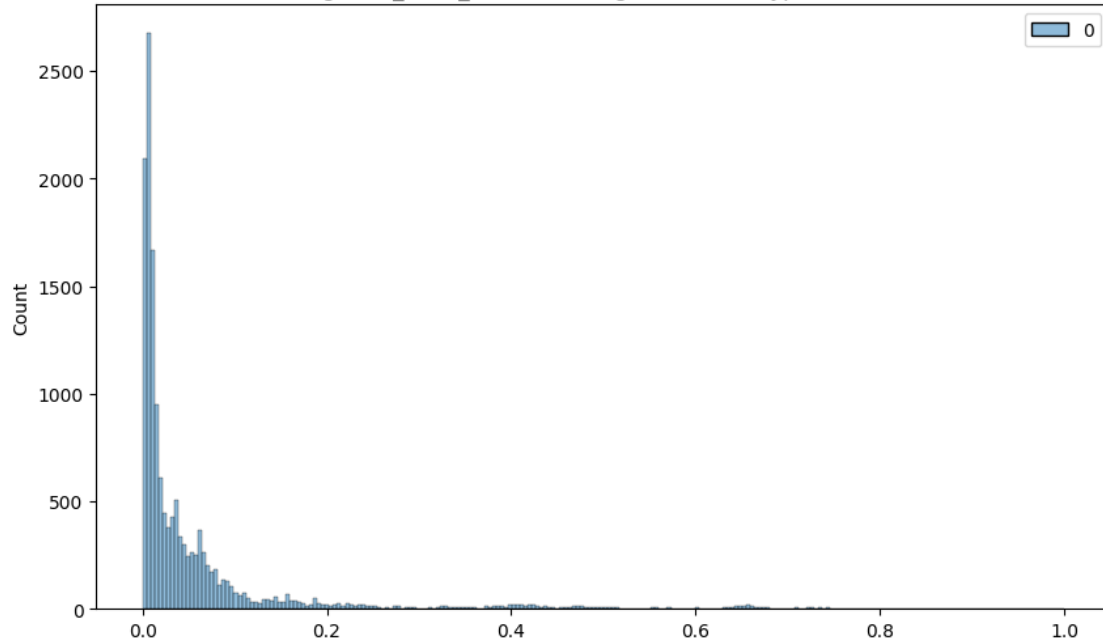


```
[ ]: plt.figure(figsize = (10, 6))
      scaler = MinMaxScaler()
      scaled = scaler.fit_transform(df2['segment_osrm_distance'].to_numpy().
      ↪ reshape(-1, 1))
      sns.histplot(scaled)
      plt.title(f"Normalized {df2['segment_osrm_distance']} column")
      plt.plot()
```

```
[ ]: []
```

Normalized 0	1320.473267
1	84.189400
2	2545.267822
3	19.876600
4	146.791901
	...
14812	64.855103
14813	16.088299
14814	104.886597
14815	223.532394
14816	80.578705

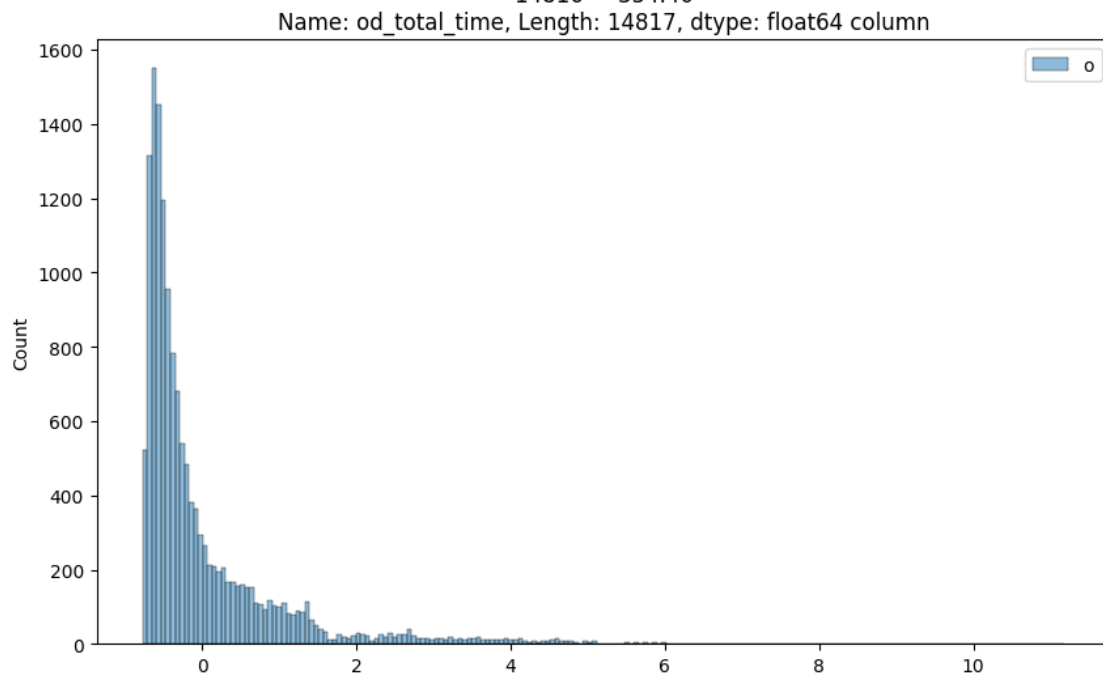
Name: segment_osrm_distance, Length: 14817, dtype: float32 column



```
[ ]: from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
plt.figure(figsize = (10, 6))
# define standard scaler
scaler = StandardScaler()
# transform data
scaled = scaler.fit_transform(df2['od_total_time'].to_numpy().reshape(-1, 1))
sns.histplot(scaled)
plt.title(f"Standardized {df2['od_total_time']} column")
plt.legend('od_total_time')
plt.plot()
```

```
[ ]: []
```

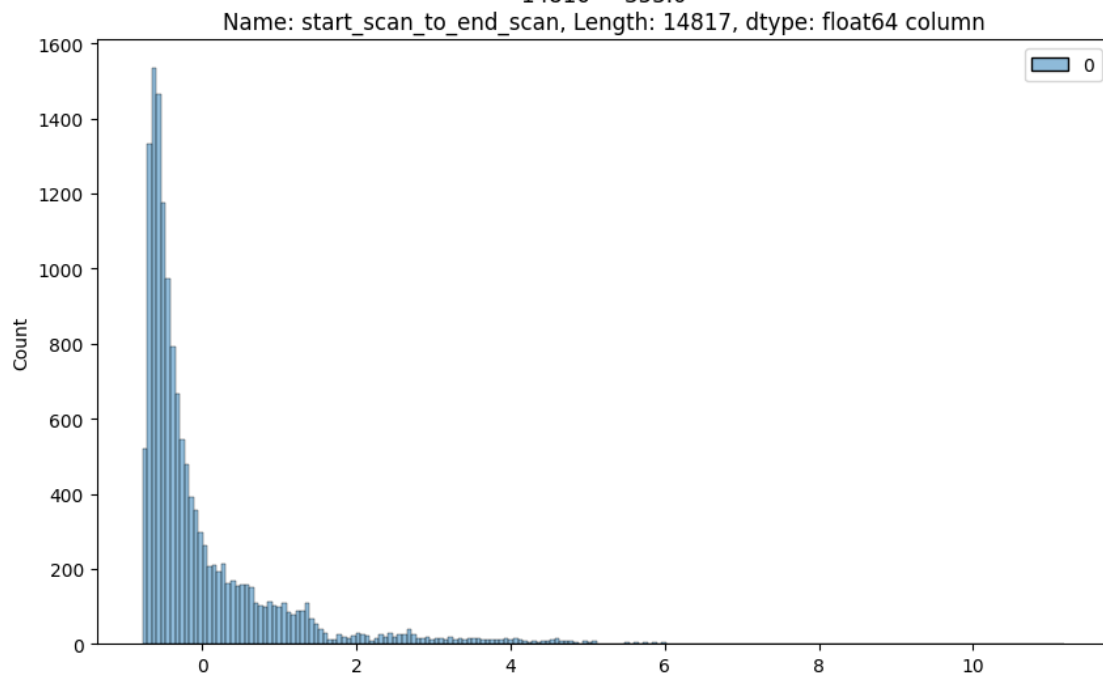
	Standardized 0	2260.11
1	181.61	
2	3934.36	
3	100.49	
4	718.34	
	...	
14812	258.03	
14813	60.59	
14814	422.12	
14815	348.52	
14816	354.40	



```
[ ]: plt.figure(figsize = (10, 6))
      scaler = StandardScaler()
      scaled = scaler.fit_transform(df2['start_scan_to_end_scan'].to_numpy().
      ↪ reshape(-1, 1))
      sns.histplot(scaled)
      plt.title(f"Standardized {df2['start_scan_to_end_scan']} column")
      plt.plot()
```

```
[ ]: []
```

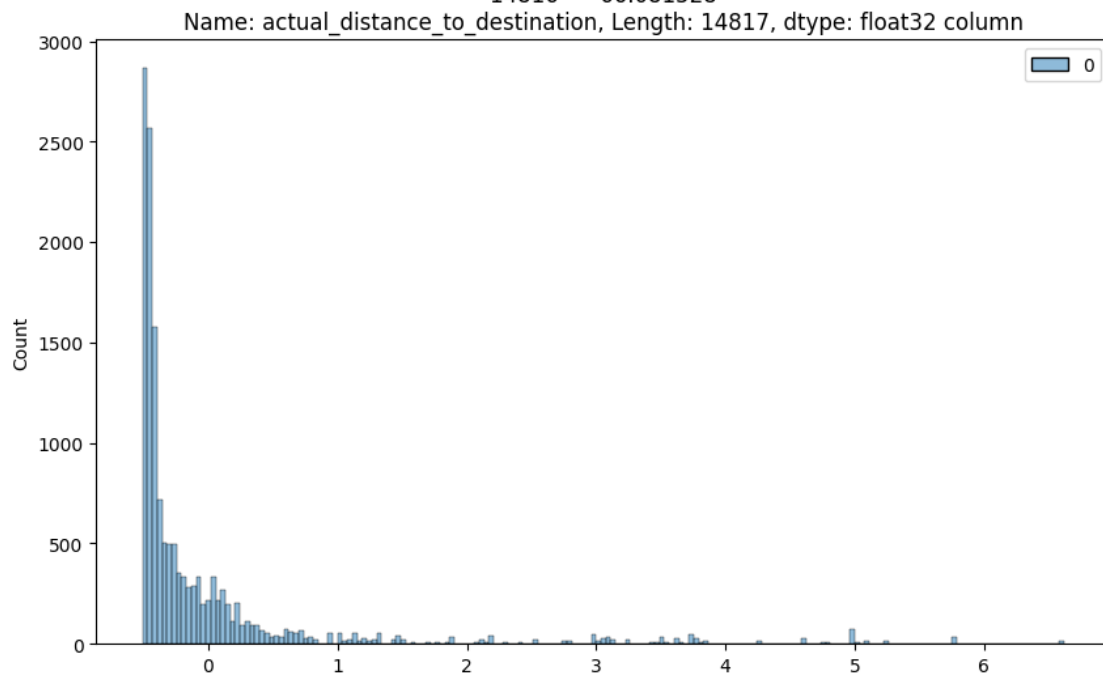
	Standardized 0	2259.0
1	180.0	
2	3933.0	
3	100.0	
4	717.0	
	...	
14812	257.0	
14813	60.0	
14814	421.0	
14815	347.0	
14816	353.0	



```
[ ]: plt.figure(figsize = (10, 6))
      scaler = StandardScaler()
      scaled = scaler.fit_transform(df2['actual_distance_to_destination'].to_numpy().
      ↪ reshape(-1, 1))
      sns.histplot(scaled)
      plt.title(f"Standardized {df2['actual_distance_to_destination']} column")
      plt.plot()
```

[]: []

Standardized 0	824.732849
1	73.186905
2	1927.404297
3	17.175274
4	127.448502
	...
14812	57.762333
14813	15.513784
14814	38.684837
14815	134.723831
14816	66.081528

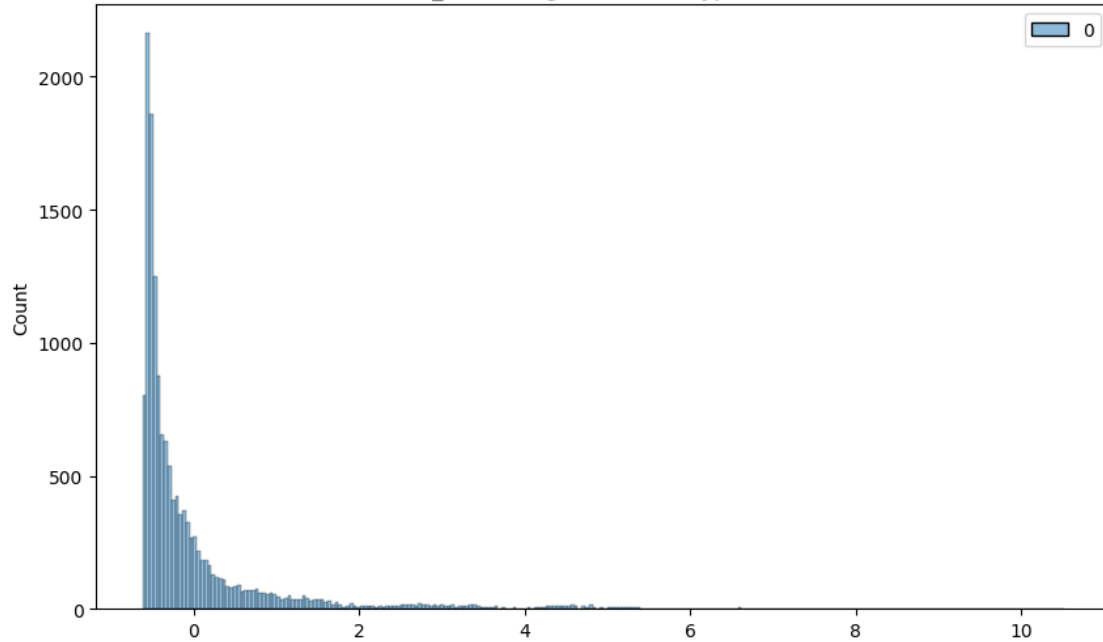


```
[ ]: plt.figure(figsize = (10, 6))
      scaler = StandardScaler()
      scaled = scaler.fit_transform(df2['actual_time'].to_numpy().reshape(-1, 1))
      sns.histplot(scaled)
      plt.title(f"Standardized {df2['actual_time']} column")
      plt.plot()
```

```
[ ]: []
```

	Standardized 0	1562.0
1	143.0	
2	3347.0	
3	59.0	
4	341.0	
	...	
14812	83.0	
14813	21.0	
14814	282.0	
14815	264.0	
14816	275.0	

Name: actual_time, Length: 14817, dtype: float32 column

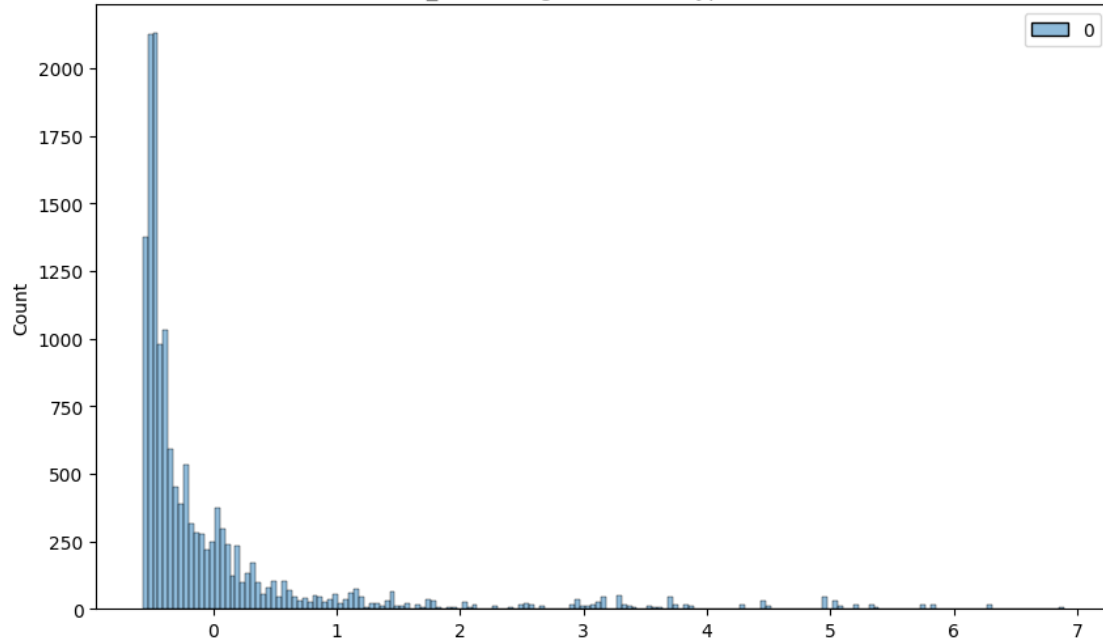


```
[ ]: plt.figure(figsize = (10, 6))
      scaler = StandardScaler()
      scaled = scaler.fit_transform(df2['osrm_time'].to_numpy().reshape(-1, 1))
      sns.histplot(scaled)
      plt.title(f"Standardized {df2['osrm_time']} column")
      plt.plot()
```

```
[ ]: []
```

	Standardized 0	717.0
1	68.0	
2	1740.0	
3	15.0	
4	117.0	
	...	
14812	62.0	
14813	12.0	
14814	48.0	
14815	179.0	
14816	68.0	

Name: osrm_time, Length: 14817, dtype: float32 column



```
[ ]: plt.figure(figsize = (10, 6))
      scaler = StandardScaler()
      scaled = scaler.fit_transform(df2['osrm_distance'].to_numpy().reshape(-1, 1))
      sns.histplot(scaled)
      plt.title(f"Standardized {df2['osrm_distance']} column")
      plt.plot()
```

```
[ ]: []
```


Standardized 0 991.352295

1 85.111000

2 2354.066650

3 19.680000

4 146.791794

...

14812 73.462997

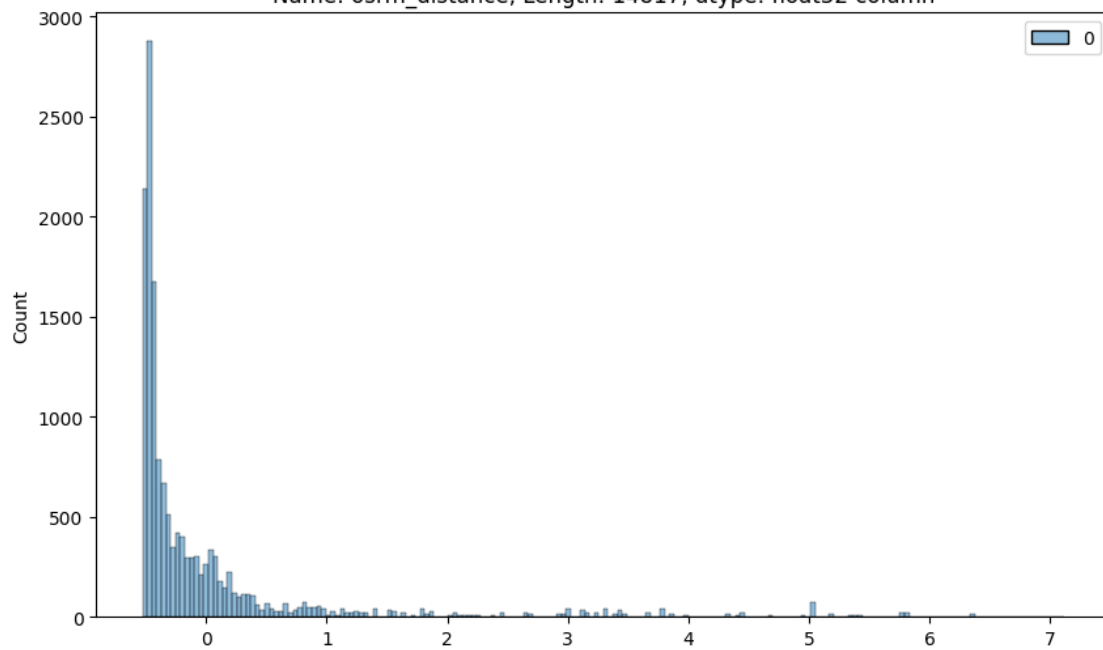
14813 16.088200

14814 58.903702

14815 171.110306

14816 80.578705

Name: osrm_distance, Length: 14817, dtype: float32 column



```
[ ]: plt.figure(figsize = (10, 6))
      scaler = StandardScaler()
      scaled = scaler.fit_transform(df2['segment_actual_time'].to_numpy().reshape(-1, 1))
      sns.histplot(scaled)
      plt.title(f"Standardized {df2['segment_actual_time']} column")
      plt.plot()
```

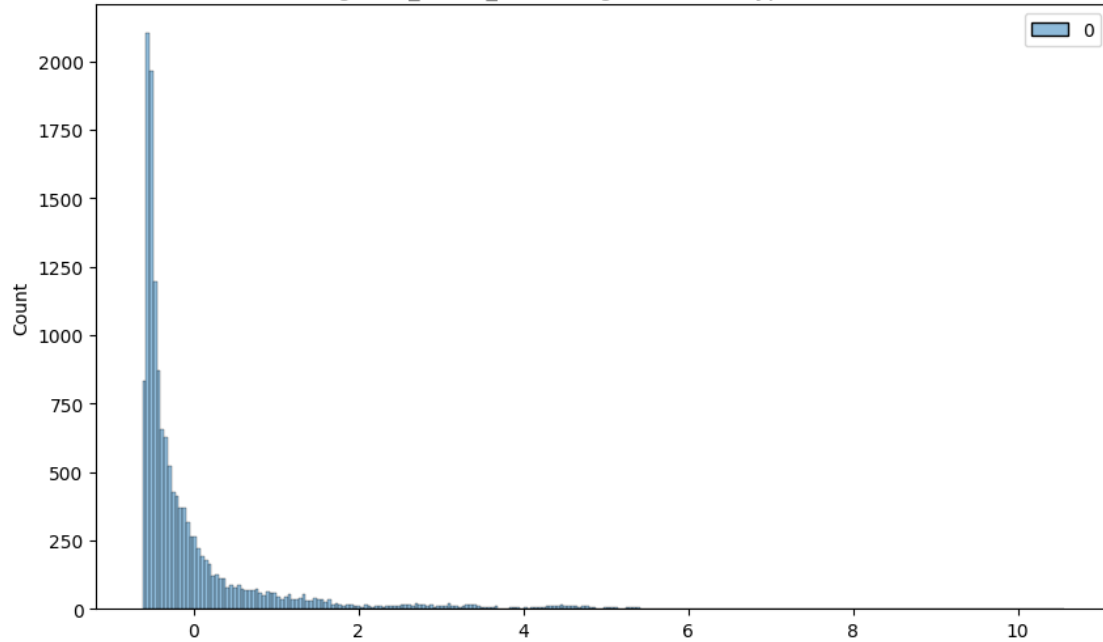
```
[ ]: []
```

Standardized 0 1548.0

1 141.0
2 3308.0
3 59.0
4 340.0

...
14812 82.0
14813 21.0
14814 281.0
14815 258.0
14816 274.0

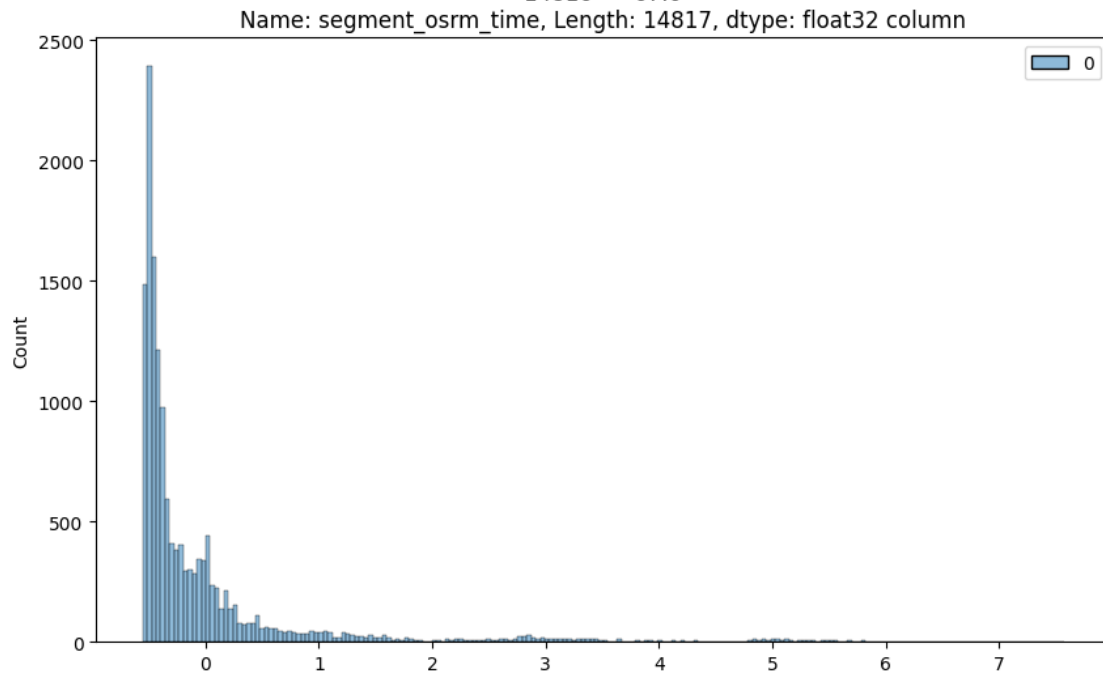
Name: segment_actual_time, Length: 14817, dtype: float32 column



```
[ ]: plt.figure(figsize = (10, 6))
      scaler = StandardScaler()
      scaled = scaler.fit_transform(df2['segment_osrm_time'].to_numpy().reshape(-1, 1))
      sns.histplot(scaled)
      plt.title(f"Standardized {df2['segment_osrm_time']} column")
      plt.plot()
```

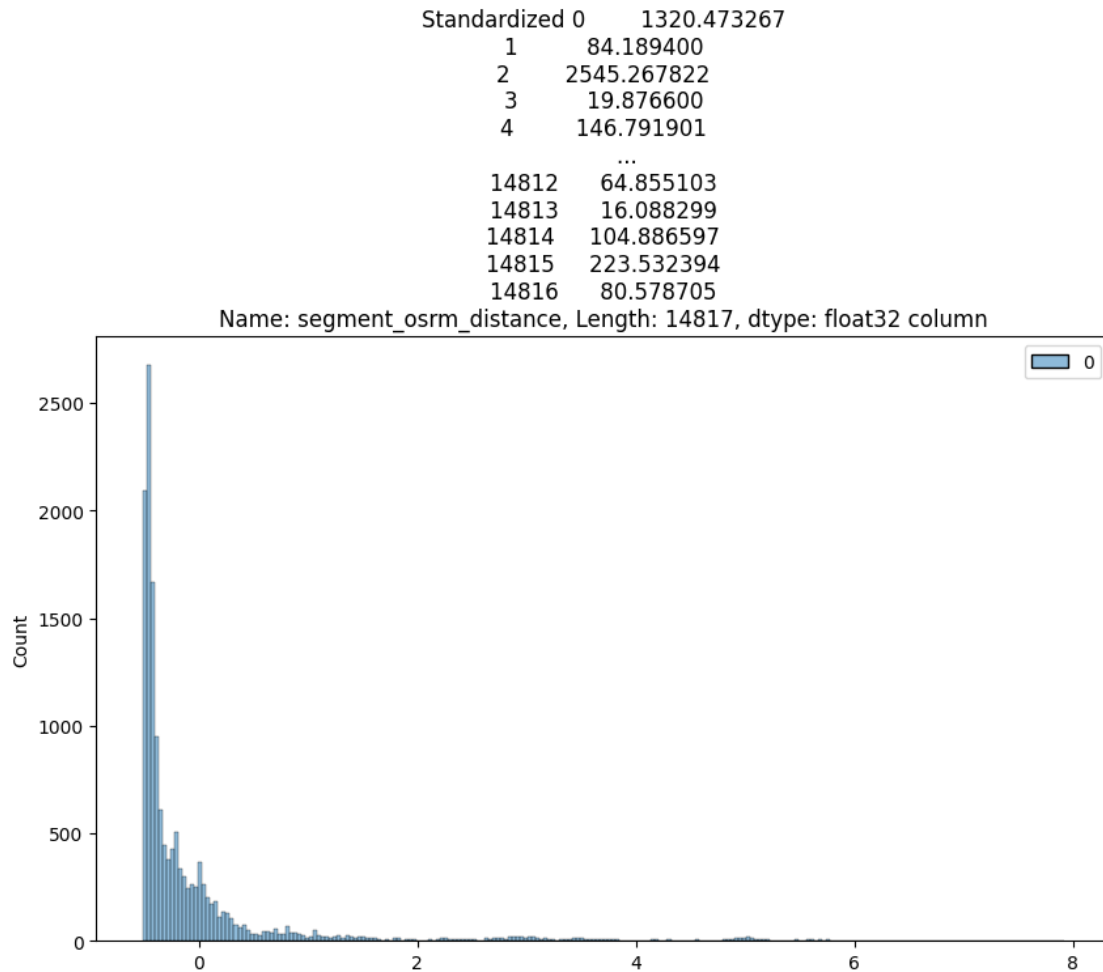
```
[ ]: [ ]
```

	Standardized 0	1008.0
1	65.0	
2	1941.0	
3	16.0	
4	115.0	
	...	
14812	62.0	
14813	11.0	
14814	88.0	
14815	221.0	
14816	67.0	



```
[ ]: plt.figure(figsize = (10, 6))
      scaler = StandardScaler()
      scaled = scaler.fit_transform(df2['segment_osrm_distance'].to_numpy().
      ↪ reshape(-1, 1))
      sns.histplot(scaled)
      plt.title(f"Standardized {df2['segment_osrm_distance']} column")
      plt.plot()
```

```
[ ]: []
```



Business Insights

- The data is given from the period '2018-09-12 00:00:16' to '2018-10-08 03:00:24'.
- There are about 14817 unique trip IDs, 1508 unique source centers, 1481 unique destination_centers, 690 unique source cities, 806 unique destination cities.
- Most of the data is for testing than for training.
- Most common route type is Carting.
- The names of 14 unique location ids are missing in the data.
- The number of trips start increasing after the noon, becomes maximum at 10 P.M and then start decreasing.
- Maximum trips are created in the 38th week.
- Most orders come mid-month. That means customers usually make more orders in the mid of the month.

- Most orders are sourced from the states like Maharashtra, Karnataka, Haryana, Tamil Nadu, Telangana
- Maximum number of trips originated from Mumbai city followed by Gurgaon Delhi, Bengaluru and Bhiwandi. That means that the seller base is strong in these cities.
- Maximum number of trips ended in Maharashtra state followed by Karnataka, Haryana, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. That means that the number of orders placed in these states is significantly high.
- Maximum number of trips ended in Mumbai city followed by Bengaluru, Gurgaon, Delhi and Chennai. That means that the number of orders placed in these cities is significantly high.
- Most orders in terms of destination are coming from cities like bengaluru, mumbai, gurgaon, bangalore, Delhi.
- Features start_scan_to_end_scan and od_total_time(created feature) are statistically similar.
- Features actual_time & osrm_time are statitically different.
- Features start_scan_to_end_scan and segment_actual_time are statistically similar.
- Features osrm_distance and segment_osrm_distance are statistically different from each other.
- Both the osrm_time & segment_osrm_time are not statistically same.

Recommendations

- The data suggests a seasonal pattern where September experiences higher trip activity. This could be due to various factors such as weather conditions, holidays, or special events.
- The OSRM trip planning system needs to be improved. Discrepancies need to be catered to for transporters, if the routing engine is configured for optimum results.
- The OSRM trip planning system needs to be improved. Discrepancies need to be catered to for transporters, if the routing engine is configured for optimum results.
- The osrm distance and actual distance covered are also not same i.e. maybe the delivery person is not following the predefined route which may lead to late deliveries or the osrm devices is not properly predicting the route based on distance, traffic and other factors. Team needs to look into it.
- Most of the orders are coming from/reaching to states like Maharashtra, Karnataka, Haryana and Tamil Nadu. The existing corridors can be further enhanced to improve the penetration in these areas.
- Customer profiling of the customers belonging to the states Maharashtra, Karnataka, Haryana, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh has to be done to get to know why major orders are coming from these atates and to improve customers' buying and delivery experience.
- From state point of view, we might have very heavy traffic in certain states and bad terrain conditions in certain states.