

SQL Project | Uber Rides Data Analysis

Tools Used : PostgreSQL / MySQL, SQL

Domain : Ride-Hailing & Transportation Analytics

Company Context : Uber

Project Summary

This project analyzes Uber ride booking data to understand revenue performance, cancellations, customer behavior, vehicle efficiency, and location demand.

The goal is to simulate how a real ride-hailing company uses data to make business decisions and reduce revenue loss.

Project Overview

Trip Information

- BookingID
- TripDate
- TripTime
- BookingStatus

Customer & Driver Information

- CustomerID
- CustomerCancelledRides
- CustomerCancelReason
- DriverCancelledRides
- DriverCancelReason

Vehicle & Location

- VehicleType
- PickupLocation
- DropLocation

Financial & Ratings

- Amount
- RideDistanceKM
- PaymentMethod
- DriverRating
- CustomerRating

Incomplete Rides

- IncompleteRides
- IncompleteReason

Key Business KPIs

- Total Bookings
 - Completed vs Cancelled vs Incomplete Rides
 - Total & Average Revenue
 - Total & Average Ride Distance
 - Average Customer & Driver Ratings
-

Create Table:-

```
CREATE TABLE Uber (
    BookingID           VARCHAR(20) PRIMARY KEY,
    TripDate            DATE,
    TripTime            TIME,
    BookingStatus       VARCHAR(30),
    CustomerID          VARCHAR(20),
    VehicleType         VARCHAR(15),
    PickupLocation      VARCHAR(100),
    DropLocation         VARCHAR(100),
    CustomerCancelledRides INT,
    CustomerCancelReason VARCHAR(100),
    DriverCancelledRides INT,
    DriverCancelReason  VARCHAR(100),
    IncompleteRides     INT,
    IncompleteReason    VARCHAR(100),
    Amount              DECIMAL(10,2),
    RideDistanceKM      DECIMAL(8,2),
    DriverRating         DECIMAL(2,1),
    CustomerRating       DECIMAL(2,1),
    PaymentMethod        VARCHAR(20)
);
```

Overall Business Performance (Key Business KPIs)

```
select
count(*) as Total_Booking,
sum(case when BookingStatus = 'Completed' then 1 else 0 end ) as
Complete_Booking,
sum(case when BookingStatus like 'Canc%' then 1 else 0 end ) as
Cancelled_Booking,
to_char(sum(amount), '"RS "999,999,999.00') as Total_Revenue,
to_char(avg(amount), '"RS"999,999,999.00') as Avg_Revenue,
concat(round(sum(ridedistanceKM),2), ' Km') as Total_Distance,
concat(round(avg(ridedistanceKM),2), ' Km') as Avg_Distance
from uber;
```

Result:-

Data Output Messages Notifications							
	total_booking bigint	complete_booking bigint	cancelled_booking bigint	total_revenue text	avg_revenue text	total_distance text	avg_distance text
1	148767	91950	37427	RS 51,288,283.00	RS 508.32	2485817.43 Km	24.64 Km

1. Business Performance

How many total rides were booked and how much revenue was generated?

```
Select
count(*) as Total_Rides,
to_char(sum(amount), '"RS "999,999,999.00') as Total_Revenue
From uber;
```

Result:-

Data Output Messages Notifications		
	total_rides bigint	total_revenue text
1	148767	RS 51,288,283.00

What percentage of rides were completed, cancelled, and incomplete?

```
Select
Concat(round(sum(case when Bookingstatus = 'Completed' then 1 else 0 end)
* 100.00 / count(*),2), '%' ) as Completed_Rides,
Concat(round(sum(case when Bookingstatus like 'Canc%' then 1 else 0 end)
* 100.00 / count(*),2), '%' ) as Cancelled_Rides,
Concat(round(sum(case when Bookingstatus in('Incomplete','No Driver
Found') then 1 else 0 end) * 100.00 / count(*),2), '%' ) as
Incomplete_Rides
```

```
from uber;
```

Result:-

Data Output Messages Notifications

	completed_rides text	cancelled_rides text	incomplete_rides text
1	61.81 %	25.16 %	13.03 %

What percentage of rides were completed, cancelled by Customer & Driver,noDriver Found and incomplete?

```
Select
Bookingstatus,Count(*) as TotalRides,
Concat(Round(count(*) * 100 / Sum(count(*)) over(),2),' %') as Percentage
From uber
Group by Bookingstatus
Order by totalRides Desc;
```

Result:-

Data Output Messages Notifications

	bookingstatus character varying (30)	totalrides bigint	percentage text
1	Completed	91950	61.81 %
2	Cancelled by Driver	26931	18.10 %
3	Cancelled by Customer	10496	7.06 %
4	No Driver Found	10442	7.02 %
5	Incomplete	8948	6.01 %

--What is the average fare and average distance per ride?

```
select
concat('Rs ',round(avg(amount),2)) as Average_Fare ,
concat(round(Avg(RideDistanceKM),2),' Km') as Average_Distance
from uber
where bookingStatus='Completed';
```

Result:-

Data Output Messages Notifications

	average_fare text	average_distance text
1	Rs 508.23	26.01 Km

What are the average driver and customer ratings?

Select

```
round(AVG(DriverRating),2) AS Average_Driver_Rating,  
round(AVG(CustomerRating),2) AS Average_Customer_Rating  
FROM Uber;
```

Result:-

Data Output Messages Notifications		
	average_driver_rating numeric	average_customer_rating numeric
1	4.23	4.40

2. Time Analysis

What are the peak booking hours?

```
select  
    to_char(triptime, 'hh12 AM') as PeakHour,  
    count(*) as bookingCount  
From uber  
group by PeakHour  
order by BookingCount Desc, peakhour;
```

Result:-

Data Output Messages Notifications		
	peakhour text	bookingcount bigint
1	06 PM	12301
2	07 PM	10960
3	05 PM	10955
4	04 PM	9571
5	08 PM	9534
6	10 AM	9505
7	11 AM	8319
8	09 AM	8158
9	03 PM	8142
10	09 PM	8024
11	02 PM	6973
12	12 PM	6941
13	08 AM	6805
14	01 PM	5429
15	07 AM	5409
16	10 PM	5389
17	06 AM	4124
18	05 AM	2769
19	11 PM	2740
20	03 AM	1370
21	12 AM	1366
22	01 AM	1350
23	02 AM	1325
24	04 AM	1308

Which time slot (Morning, Afternoon, Evening, Night) generates the most rides?

```
select
case
when extract(Hour from Triptime) between 5 and 8 then 'Early Morning 5 AM - 8 AM'
when extract(Hour from Triptime) between 9 and 11 then 'Late Morning 9 AM - 11 AM'
when extract(Hour from Triptime) between 12 and 16 then 'Afternoon 12 PM - 4 PM'
when extract(Hour from Triptime) between 17 and 20 then 'Evening 5 PM - 8 PM'
else 'Night 9 PM - 4 AM' End as TimeSlot,
Count(*) as Booking_Count
From uber
group by Timeslot
Order by Booking_Count Desc;
```

Result:-

Data Output Messages Notifications

	timeslot	booking_count
1	Evening 5 PM - 8 PM	43750
2	Afternoon 12 PM - 4 PM	37056
3	Late Morning 9 AM - 11 AM	25982
4	Night 9 PM - 4 AM	22872
5	Early Morning 5 AM - 8 AM	19107

3. Vehicle Performance

Which vehicle type is most used?

```
select
vehicleType,
Count(*) as Total_Rides
From uber
group by vehicleType
order by total_rides desc;
```

Result:-

Data Output Messages Notifications

	vehicleType	total_rides
1	Auto	37089
2	Go Mini	29545
3	Go Sedan	26940
4	Bike	22330
5	Premier Sedan	17979
6	eBike	10469
7	Uber XL	4415

Which vehicle type generates the highest revenue and what % of total revenue does it contribute?

```
select
vehicletype,
round(sum(amount),2) as Revenue,
Concat(round(100.00 * sum(amount) / sum(sum(amount)) over(),2),' %') as
percentage
from uber
where bookingStatus = 'Completed'
Group by vehicletype
order by Revenue Desc;
```

Result:-

Data Output Messages Notifications

	vehicletype character varying	revenue numeric	percentage text
1	Auto	11589350.00	24.80 %
2	Go Mini	9302615.00	19.91 %
3	Go Sedan	8448170.00	18.08 %
4	Bike	7062195.00	15.11 %
5	Premier Sedan	5679261.00	12.15 %
6	eBike	3260566.00	6.98 %
7	Uber XL	1389371.00	2.97 %

What is the average revenue per km by vehicle type?

```
Select
Vehicletype,
concat('Rs ',round(sum(amount)/ sum(RidedistanceKM),2) ) as
Avg_Revenue_per_KM
from uber
where bookingstatus = 'Completed'
group by vehicletype;
```

Result:-

Data Output Messages Notifications

	vehicletype character varying	avg_revenue_per_km text
1	Auto	Rs 19.50
2	Bike	Rs 19.56
3	eBike	Rs 19.11
4	Go Mini	Rs 19.52
5	Go Sedan	Rs 19.70
6	Premier Sedan	Rs 19.63
7	Uber XL	Rs 19.58

4.Customer Behavior

What percentage of customers have cancelled at least one ride?

```
select
count(distinct customerID) as Total_Customer,
count(distinct CustomerID) filter(where CustomerCancelledRides = 1) as
Customer_Cancelled_Rides,
concat(Round(count(distinct CustomerID)
filter(where CustomerCancelledRides = 1) * 100.00 / count(distinct
customerID),2),' %') as CancelationRate
from uber;
```

Result:-

Data Output Messages Notifications

	total_customer bigint	customer_cancelled_rides bigint	cancelationrate text
1	103462	2181	2.11 %

Who are the top 10 highest-spending customers?

```
Select
CustomerID,to_char(sum(Amount),'Rs"999,999,999.00') as revenue
from uber
where Bookingstatus = 'Completed'
group by CustomerId
order by revenue Desc limit 10 ;
```

Result:-

Data Output Messages Notifications

	customerid character varying	revenue text
1	C7828101	Rs 7,683.00
2	C7186567	Rs 6,101.00
3	C2536937	Rs 6,019.00
4	C9494011	Rs 5,966.00
5	C3446144	Rs 5,589.00
6	C9610969	Rs 5,494.00
7	C5235759	Rs 5,379.00
8	C1578062	Rs 5,368.00
9	C3780888	Rs 5,323.00
10	C3791237	Rs 5,292.00

5.Driver Reliability

What are the top driver cancellation reasons?

```
select
DrivercancelReason as Driver_cancel_Reason,Count(*) AS Total_Cancellations
from uber
where drivercancelledRides = 1
group by DrivercancelReason
order by Total_Cancellations desc;
```

Result:-

Data Output Messages Notifications		
		SQL
	driver_cancel_reason character varying (100)	total_cancellations bigint
1	Customer related issue	6823
2	The customer was coughing/sick	6732
3	Personal & Car related issues	6700
4	More than permitted people in there	6676

6.Location Intelligence

Which pickup locations generate the most completed rides?

```
select
pickuplocation,
sum(case when bookingstatus = 'Completed' then 1 else 0 end ) as
Complete_rides
from uber
group by pickuplocation
order by Complete_rides desc;
```

Result:-

Data Output Messages Notifications		
		SQL
	pickuplocation character varying (complete_rides bigint
1	Khanda	596
2	Barakhamba R...	589
3	Subhash Chowk	574
4	Madipur	572
5	Mehrauli	568
6	Kanhayi Nagar	566
7	Badarpur	564
8	Ashok Park Ma...	562
9	Lok Kalyan Marg	560
10	Dwarka Sector ...	558
11	Jahangirpuri	556
12	Saket	555
13	AIIMS	555
14	Panchsheel Pa...	554
15	Malviya Nagar	554

Which pickup-drop pairs generate the highest average fare?

```
select
pickuplocation,droplocation,
round(avg(amount),2) as avg_trip_amount
from uber
where bookingStatus = 'Completed'
group by pickuplocation,droplocation
order by avg_trip_amount Desc;
```

Result:-

Data Output Messages Notifications

The screenshot shows a database query results interface. At the top, there are tabs for 'Data Output', 'Messages', and 'Notifications'. Below the tabs is a toolbar with various icons for file operations like copy, paste, and save. The main area displays a table with three columns: 'pickuplocation', 'droplocation', and 'avg_trip_amount'. The table has 32 rows, each representing a pickup-drop pair and its average fare. The data is sorted by average fare in descending order, with Sultanpur having the highest average fare of 3753.00.

	pickuplocation character varying (droplocation character varying (avg_trip_amount numeric
1	Sultanpur	Lal Quila	3753.00
2	Old Gurgaon	Greater Kailash	3683.00
3	Shahdara	Tagore Garden	3587.00
4	Basai Dhankot	New Delhi Rail...	3504.00
5	Shivaji Park	Laxmi Nagar	3303.00
6	Kadarpur	Peeragarhi	3292.00
7	Vasant Kunj	Greater Kailash	3175.00
8	Kaushambi	Rohini	3081.00
9	Panchsheel Pa...	GTB Nagar	3002.00
10	Central Secret...	Vaishali	2819.00
11	Karol Bagh	Janakpuri	2493.00
12	Aya Nagar	Old Gurgaon	2449.00
13	Sarojini Nagar	Ashok Vihar	2414.00
14	Karkarduma	Delhi Gate	2413.00
15	IFFCO Chowk	Govindpuri	2395.00
16	IIT Delhi	Pulbangash	2394.00
17	Ashram	New Colony	2372.00
18	Bhiwadi	Sonipat	2370.00
19	Tilak Nagar	Pragati Maidan	2364.00
20	Rithala	Paschim Vihar	2347.00
21	Tagore Garden	INA Market	2321.00
22	Tughlakabad	Palam Vihar	2309.00
23	Rohini West	INA Market	2308.00
24	Punjabi Bagh	Arjangarh	2275.00
25	Maidan Garhi	IGI Airport	2265.00
26	Welcome	Dilshad Garden	2257.00
27	Vishwavidyalaya	Maidan Garhi	2251.00
28	South Extension	New Colony	2230.00
29	Rohini	GTB Nagar	2211.00
30	Welcome	Jama Masjid	2200.00
31	Adarsh Nagar	Gurgaon Sector...	2197.00
32	Badshahpur	Samaypur Badli	2196.00

7. Revenue & Payments

How is revenue distributed across payment methods?

```
Select  
paymentMethod,  
to_char(sum(Amount),'"Rs "999,999,999.00') as Revenue  
From uber  
where bookingStatus = 'Completed'  
group by paymentmethod  
order by revenue Desc;
```

Result:-

Data Output		Messages	Notifications
	paymentmethod character varying (20)	revenue text	
1	UPI	Rs 20,986,521.00	
2	Cash	Rs 11,631,648.00	
3	Uber Wallet	Rs 5,623,581.00	
4	Credit Card	Rs 4,709,814.00	
5	Debit Card	Rs 3,779,964.00	

8. Risk & Loss Analysis

What are the main reasons for incomplete rides and their percentages?

```
select  
incompleteReason, count(*) as total_Reason,  
concat(round(count(*) * 100.00 / sum(count(*)) over() ,2),' %') as  
Percentage  
from uber  
where incompletrides = 1  
group by incompleteReason ;
```

Result:-

Data Output		Messages	Notifications
	incompletreason character varying (100)	total_reason bigint	percentage text
1	Customer Demand	3023	33.78 %
2	Other Issue	2932	32.77 %
3	Vehicle Breakdown	2993	33.45 %

Analysis Sections Covered

1. Business Performance Analysis
 2. Time-Based Demand Analysis
 3. Vehicle Performance & Revenue Contribution
 4. Customer Behavior & Spending Patterns
 5. Driver Reliability & Cancellations
 6. Location Intelligence
 7. Revenue & Payment Method Analysis
 8. Risk & Loss Analysis
-

Key Insights

- A significant percentage of revenue loss comes from customer and driver cancellations
 - Peak demand occurs during evening and night hours
 - Certain vehicle types contribute disproportionately higher revenue
 - Top pickup-drop pairs have significantly higher average fares
 - Incomplete rides highlight operational gaps such as driver unavailability
-

Conclusion

This project demonstrates the ability to apply SQL for real-world business problem solving, convert raw ride data into actionable insights, and communicate findings in a structured analytical format. It reflects skills required for Data Analyst / Business Analyst roles in transportation, logistics, and marketplace companies.
