

Delhivery

March 19, 2022

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

import warnings
warnings.simplefilter(action='ignore', category=FutureWarning)

pd.set_option('display.max_columns', None)
```

0.0.1 Problem Statement :

Delhivery wants to understand and process the data coming out of data engineering pipelines. The two main tasks involved are :

- Cleaning, sanitizing and manipulating data to get useful features out of raw fields.
- Making sense out of the raw data to provide business insights/recommendations and to help data science team to build forecasting models on it.

```
[2]: df = pd.read_csv("data/delhivery_data.csv")
df.head(10)
```

```
[2]:      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
5  training  2018-09-20 02:35:36.476840
6  training  2018-09-20 02:35:36.476840
7  training  2018-09-20 02:35:36.476840
8  training  2018-09-20 02:35:36.476840
9  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
5	thanos::sroute:eb7bfc78-b351-4c0e-a951-fa3d5c3...	Carting
6	thanos::sroute:eb7bfc78-b351-4c0e-a951-fa3d5c3...	Carting
7	thanos::sroute:eb7bfc78-b351-4c0e-a951-fa3d5c3...	Carting
8	thanos::sroute:eb7bfc78-b351-4c0e-a951-fa3d5c3...	Carting
9	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)
5	trip-153741093647649320	IND388620AAB	Khambhat_MotvdDPP_D (Gujarat)
6	trip-153741093647649320	IND388620AAB	Khambhat_MotvdDPP_D (Gujarat)
7	trip-153741093647649320	IND388620AAB	Khambhat_MotvdDPP_D (Gujarat)
8	trip-153741093647649320	IND388620AAB	Khambhat_MotvdDPP_D (Gujarat)
9	trip-153741093647649320	IND388620AAB	Khambhat_MotvdDPP_D (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)
5	IND388320AAA	Anand_Vaghasi_IP (Gujarat)
6	IND388320AAA	Anand_Vaghasi_IP (Gujarat)
7	IND388320AAA	Anand_Vaghasi_IP (Gujarat)
8	IND388320AAA	Anand_Vaghasi_IP (Gujarat)
9	IND388320AAA	Anand_Vaghasi_IP (Gujarat)

	od_start_time	od_end_time \
0	2018-09-20 03:21:32.418600	2018-09-20 04:47:45.236797
1	2018-09-20 03:21:32.418600	2018-09-20 04:47:45.236797
2	2018-09-20 03:21:32.418600	2018-09-20 04:47:45.236797
3	2018-09-20 03:21:32.418600	2018-09-20 04:47:45.236797
4	2018-09-20 03:21:32.418600	2018-09-20 04:47:45.236797
5	2018-09-20 04:47:45.236797	2018-09-20 06:36:55.627764
6	2018-09-20 04:47:45.236797	2018-09-20 06:36:55.627764
7	2018-09-20 04:47:45.236797	2018-09-20 06:36:55.627764
8	2018-09-20 04:47:45.236797	2018-09-20 06:36:55.627764
9	2018-09-20 04:47:45.236797	2018-09-20 06:36:55.627764

	start_scan_to_end_scan	is_cutoff	cutoff_factor \
0	86.0	True	9

1	86.0	True	18
2	86.0	True	27
3	86.0	True	36
4	86.0	False	39
5	109.0	True	9
6	109.0	True	18
7	109.0	True	27
8	109.0	True	36
9	109.0	False	43

	cutoff_timestamp	actual_distance_to_destination	actual_time \
0	2018-09-20 04:27:55	10.435660	14.0
1	2018-09-20 04:17:55	18.936842	24.0
2	2018-09-20 04:01:19.505586	27.637279	40.0
3	2018-09-20 03:39:57	36.118028	62.0
4	2018-09-20 03:33:55	39.386040	68.0
5	2018-09-20 06:15:58	10.403038	15.0
6	2018-09-20 05:47:29	18.045481	44.0
7	2018-09-20 05:25:58	28.061896	65.0
8	2018-09-20 05:15:56	38.939167	76.0
9	2018-09-20 04:49:20	43.595802	102.0

	osrm_time	osrm_distance	factor	segment_actual_time	segment_osrm_time \
0	11.0	11.9653	1.272727	14.0	11.0
1	20.0	21.7243	1.200000	10.0	9.0
2	28.0	32.5395	1.428571	16.0	7.0
3	40.0	45.5620	1.550000	21.0	12.0
4	44.0	54.2181	1.545455	6.0	5.0
5	11.0	12.1171	1.363636	15.0	11.0
6	17.0	21.2890	2.588235	28.0	6.0
7	29.0	35.8252	2.241379	21.0	11.0
8	39.0	47.1900	1.948718	10.0	10.0
9	45.0	53.2334	2.266667	26.0	6.0

	segment_osrm_distance	segment_factor
0	11.9653	1.272727
1	9.7590	1.111111
2	10.8152	2.285714
3	13.0224	1.750000
4	3.9153	1.200000
5	12.1171	1.363636
6	9.1719	4.666667
7	14.5362	1.909091
8	11.3648	1.000000
9	6.0434	4.333333

```
[3]: 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

```

0.0.2 1. Basic Data Cleaning and Exploration

1.1 Handling Missing Values

```

[4]: for col in df.columns:
      n_nulls = df[col].isna().sum()
      if(n_nulls>0):
          print("Column '" + str(col)+"' has "+str(n_nulls)+" null values.")

```

Column 'source_name' has 293 null values.

Column 'destination_name' has 261 null values.

We see that the 'source_name' and 'destination_name' columns have null values (about $290 + 258 + 3 = 551$, we subtract 3 because of common rows which have both columns null). We remove

those 551 rows. These constitute of only 0.38% of total rows.

```
[5]: df[(df["destination_name"].isna()) & (df["source_name"].isna())]
```

```
[5]:      data      trip_creation_time \
68006  training  2018-09-26 22:21:56.619259
68007  training  2018-09-26 22:21:56.619259
68008  training  2018-09-26 22:21:56.619259

      route_schedule_uuid route_type \
68006  thanos::sroute:cfb575b8-df26-48f5-8427-6f48f9d...      FTL
68007  thanos::sroute:cfb575b8-df26-48f5-8427-6f48f9d...      FTL
68008  thanos::sroute:cfb575b8-df26-48f5-8427-6f48f9d...      FTL

      trip_uuid source_center source_name destination_center \
68006  trip-153800051661903546  IND331022A1B      NaN      IND331001A1C
68007  trip-153800051661903546  IND331022A1B      NaN      IND331001A1C
68008  trip-153800051661903546  IND331022A1B      NaN      IND331001A1C

      destination_name      od_start_time \
68006      NaN  2018-09-27 03:19:14.797080
68007      NaN  2018-09-27 03:19:14.797080
68008      NaN  2018-09-27 03:19:14.797080

      od_end_time  start_scan_to_end_scan  is_cutoff \
68006  2018-09-27 05:28:00.922915      128.0      True
68007  2018-09-27 05:28:00.922915      128.0      True
68008  2018-09-27 05:28:00.922915      128.0     False

      cutoff_factor      cutoff_timestamp \
68006      22      2018-09-27 05:01:28
68007      44      2018-09-27 03:33:17
68008      50  2018-09-27 03:19:19.935198

      actual_distance_to_destination  actual_time  osrm_time  osrm_distance \
68006      25.178605      26.0      23.0      25.7246
68007      45.101167      114.0      44.0      54.6110
68008      50.844665      128.0      49.0      60.9205

      factor  segment_actual_time  segment_osrm_time \
68006  1.130435      26.0      23.0
68007  2.590909      88.0      21.0
68008  2.612245      13.0      4.0

      segment_osrm_distance  segment_factor
68006      25.7246      1.130435
68007      28.8863      4.190476
```

68008 6.3096 3.250000

```
[6]: df = df.dropna(subset = ['destination_name', 'source_name'])
```

```
[7]: df.head(2)
```

```
[7]:      data      trip_creation_time \
0  training  2018-09-20 02:35:36.476840
1  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

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

      destination_center      destination_name \
0      IND388620AAB  Khambhat_MotvdDPP_D (Gujarat)
1      IND388620AAB  Khambhat_MotvdDPP_D (Gujarat)

      od_start_time      od_end_time \
0  2018-09-20 03:21:32.418600  2018-09-20 04:47:45.236797
1  2018-09-20 03:21:32.418600  2018-09-20 04:47:45.236797

      start_scan_to_end_scan  is_cutoff  cutoff_factor      cutoff_timestamp \
0              86.0          True              9  2018-09-20 04:27:55
1              86.0          True             18  2018-09-20 04:17:55

      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

      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

      segment_factor
0      1.272727
1      1.111111
```

1.2 Analysing the structure of the data

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

[8]: (144316, 24)

So we see that there are 144316 rows and 24 columns. We can see the detailed description of the columns as given below:

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

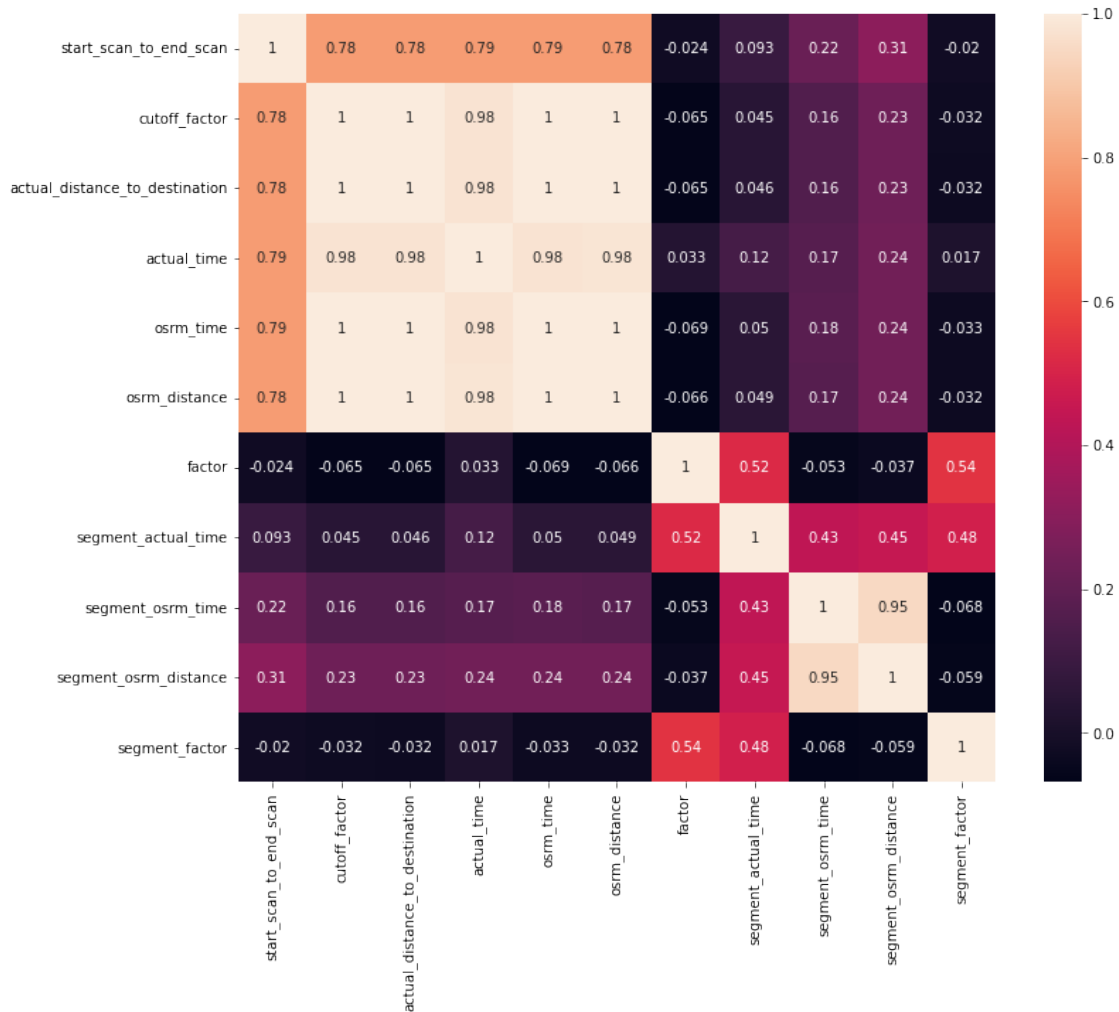
- `segment_actual_time` – This is a segment time. Time taken by the subset of the package delivery
- `segment_osrm_time` – This is the OSRM segment time. Time taken by the subset of the package delivery
- `segment_osrm_distance` – This is the OSRM distance. Distance covered by subset of the package delivery
- `segment_factor` – Unknown field

We convert the 'trip_creation_time', trip start time ('od_start_time') and end time ('od_end_time') to datetime format.

```
[9]: df["trip_creation_time"] = pd.to_datetime(df["trip_creation_time"])
df["od_start_time"] = pd.to_datetime(df["od_start_time"])
df["od_end_time"] = pd.to_datetime(df["od_end_time"])
```

```
[10]: numeric_columns = ['start_scan_to_end_scan', 'cutoff_factor',
                        'actual_distance_to_destination', 'actual_time', 'osrm_time',
                        'osrm_distance', 'factor', 'segment_actual_time', 'segment_osrm_time',
                        'segment_osrm_distance', 'segment_factor']

plt.figure(figsize=(12,10))
sns.heatmap(df[numeric_columns].corr(), annot=True)
plt.show()
```

So we see that certain fields are highly correlated : - cut-off factor : osrm_time, actual_time, osrm_distance, actual_distance_to_destination, start_scan_to_end_scan.
 - start_scan_to_end_scan : osrm_time, actual_time, osrm_distance, actual_distance_to_destination.

- osrm_time, actual_time, osrm_distance, actual_distance_to_destination are all highly correlated to each other, which is expected because distance will effect time, and osrm calculation will be somewhat close to actual (even if not perfect).
- segment_osrm_time and segment_osrm_distance are also highly correlated as expected.
- we see poor correlation between segment_actual_time and segment_osrm_time (even though overall actual_time and osrm_time are highly correlated). #####

```
[11]: df.describe(datetime_is_numeric=True).transpose()
```

```
[11]:
```

	count	mean \
trip_creation_time	144316	2018-09-22 13:05:09.454117120

od_start_time	144316	2018-09-22 17:32:42.435769344
od_end_time	144316	2018-09-23 09:36:54.057172224
start_scan_to_end_scan	144316.0	963.697698
cutoff_factor	144316.0	233.561345
actual_distance_to_destination	144316.0	234.708498
actual_time	144316.0	417.996237
osrm_time	144316.0	214.437055
osrm_distance	144316.0	285.549785
factor	144316.0	2.120178
segment_actual_time	144316.0	36.175379
segment_osrm_time	144316.0	18.495697
segment_osrm_distance	144316.0	22.818993
segment_factor	144316.0	2.218707

	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	
cutoff_factor	9.0	
actual_distance_to_destination	9.000045	
actual_time	9.0	
osrm_time	6.0	
osrm_distance	9.0082	
factor	0.144	
segment_actual_time	-244.0	
segment_osrm_time	0.0	
segment_osrm_distance	0.0	
segment_factor	-23.444444	

	25%	\
trip_creation_time	2018-09-17 02:46:11.004421120	
od_start_time	2018-09-17 07:37:35.014584832	
od_end_time	2018-09-18 01:29:56.978912	
start_scan_to_end_scan	161.0	
cutoff_factor	22.0	
actual_distance_to_destination	23.352027	
actual_time	51.0	
osrm_time	27.0	
osrm_distance	29.89625	
factor	1.604545	
segment_actual_time	20.0	
segment_osrm_time	11.0	
segment_osrm_distance	12.053975	
segment_factor	1.347826	

50% \

trip_creation_time	2018-09-22 03:36:19.186585088
od_start_time	2018-09-22 07:35:23.038482944
od_end_time	2018-09-23 02:49:00.936600064
start_scan_to_end_scan	451.0
cutoff_factor	66.0
actual_distance_to_destination	66.135322
actual_time	132.0
osrm_time	64.0
osrm_distance	78.6244
factor	1.857143
segment_actual_time	28.0
segment_osrm_time	17.0
segment_osrm_distance	23.5083
segment_factor	1.684211

75% \

trip_creation_time	2018-09-27 17:53:19.027942912
od_start_time	2018-09-27 22:01:30.861209088
od_end_time	2018-09-28 12:13:41.675546112
start_scan_to_end_scan	1645.0
cutoff_factor	286.0
actual_distance_to_destination	286.919294
actual_time	516.0
osrm_time	259.0
osrm_distance	346.3054
factor	2.21228
segment_actual_time	40.0
segment_osrm_time	22.0
segment_osrm_distance	27.813325
segment_factor	2.25

	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	1038.082976
cutoff_factor	1927.0	345.245823
actual_distance_to_destination	1927.447705	345.480571
actual_time	4532.0	598.940065
osrm_time	1686.0	308.448543
osrm_distance	2326.1991	421.717826
factor	77.387097	1.717065
segment_actual_time	3051.0	53.524298
segment_osrm_time	1611.0	14.774008
segment_osrm_distance	2191.4037	17.866367
segment_factor	574.25	4.854804

```
[12]: df.describe(include=['object']).transpose()
```

```
[12]:
```

	count	unique	\
data	144316	2	
route_schedule_uuid	144316	1497	
route_type	144316	2	
trip_uuid	144316	14787	
source_center	144316	1496	
source_name	144316	1496	
destination_center	144316	1466	
destination_name	144316	1466	
cutoff_timestamp	144316	92894	

	top	freq
data	training	104632
route_schedule_uuid	thanos::sroute:4029a8a2-6c74-4b7e-a6d8-f9e069f...	1812
route_type	FTL	99132
trip_uuid	trip-153837029526866991	101
source_center	IND000000ACB	23267
source_name	Gurgaon_Bilaspur_HB (Haryana)	23267
destination_center	IND000000ACB	15192
destination_name	Gurgaon_Bilaspur_HB (Haryana)	15192
cutoff_timestamp	2018-09-24 05:19:20	39

1.3 Merging the Rows and Condensing and Further Preparing the Data. A trip may include different source and destination centers. So, the delivery details of one package is divided into several rows (like connecting flights to reach a particular destination). We shall combine these rows to prepare our data for analysing overall time and distances.

We will use different aggregations like cumulative sums, first/last element, sums, etc to merge the rows. This merging will be done in 2 phases :

1. Merging rows based on a unique <'segment_key' made of 'trip_uuid', 'source_center', 'destination_center'>
2. Further aggregate on the basis of only 'trip_uuid'.

```
[13]: df['segment_key'] = df["trip_uuid"]+df["source_center"]+df["destination_center"]

segment_cols =
↳ ['segment_actual_time', 'segment_osrm_time', 'segment_osrm_distance']

for col in segment_cols:
    df[col + '_sum'] = df.groupby(['segment_key'])[col].cumsum()

df[[col + '_sum' for col in segment_cols]]
```

```
[13]:      segment_actual_time_sum  segment_osrm_time_sum  \
0                                14.0                11.0
1                                24.0                20.0
2                                40.0                27.0
3                                61.0                39.0
4                                67.0                44.0
...                               ...                ...
144862                           92.0                94.0
144863                           118.0               115.0
144864                           138.0               149.0
144865                           155.0               176.0
144866                           423.0               185.0
```

```
      segment_osrm_distance_sum
0                11.9653
1                21.7243
2                32.5395
3                45.5619
4                49.4772
...                 ...
144862            65.3487
144863            82.7212
144864           103.4265
144865           122.3150
144866           131.1238
```

```
[144316 rows x 3 columns]
```

So, above, we have aggregated the time and distances of each segment using cumulative sum. So, <segment_actual_time_sum, segment_osrm_time_sum and segment_osrm_distance_sum> should ideally be equal <to actual_time, osrm_time and osrm_distance>, but that is not the case actually. #####

```
[14]: df.head(4)
```

```
[14]:      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

      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

      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)

	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)

	od_start_time	od_end_time \
0	2018-09-20 03:21:32.418600	2018-09-20 04:47:45.236797
1	2018-09-20 03:21:32.418600	2018-09-20 04:47:45.236797
2	2018-09-20 03:21:32.418600	2018-09-20 04:47:45.236797
3	2018-09-20 03:21:32.418600	2018-09-20 04:47:45.236797

	start_scan_to_end_scan	is_cutoff	cutoff_factor \
0	86.0	True	9
1	86.0	True	18
2	86.0	True	27
3	86.0	True	36

	cutoff_timestamp	actual_distance_to_destination	actual_time \
0	2018-09-20 04:27:55	10.435660	14.0
1	2018-09-20 04:17:55	18.936842	24.0
2	2018-09-20 04:01:19.505586	27.637279	40.0
3	2018-09-20 03:39:57	36.118028	62.0

	osrm_time	osrm_distance	factor	segment_actual_time	segment_osrm_time \
0	11.0	11.9653	1.272727	14.0	11.0
1	20.0	21.7243	1.200000	10.0	9.0
2	28.0	32.5395	1.428571	16.0	7.0
3	40.0	45.5620	1.550000	21.0	12.0

	segment_osrm_distance	segment_factor \
0	11.9653	1.272727
1	9.7590	1.111111
2	10.8152	2.285714
3	13.0224	1.750000

	segment_key	segment_actual_time_sum \
0	trip-153741093647649320IND388121AAAIND388620AAB	14.0
1	trip-153741093647649320IND388121AAAIND388620AAB	24.0
2	trip-153741093647649320IND388121AAAIND388620AAB	40.0
3	trip-153741093647649320IND388121AAAIND388620AAB	61.0

	segment_osrm_time_sum	segment_osrm_distance_sum
0	11.0	11.9653
1	20.0	21.7243
2	27.0	32.5395
3	39.0	45.5619

Next we perform our first level of aggregations using `segment_key` defined above.

```
[15]: create_segment_dict = {
    'data' : 'first',
    'trip_creation_time' : 'first',
    'route_schedule_uuid' : 'first',
    'route_type' : 'first',
    'trip_uuid' : 'first',

    'source_center' : 'first',
    'source_name' : 'first',

    'destination_center' : 'last', #we need to take the last destination for
    ↪ this trip segment
    'destination_name' : 'last',

    'od_start_time' : 'first',
    'od_end_time' : 'first',
    'start_scan_to_end_scan' : 'first',

    'actual_distance_to_destination' : 'last', #since it is already cumulative
    'actual_time' : 'last', #since it is already cumulative

    'osrm_time' : 'last', #since it is already cumulative
    'osrm_distance' : 'last', #since it is already cumulative

    'segment_actual_time_sum' : 'last', #we calculated it above using
    ↪ cumulative sums
    'segment_osrm_time_sum' : 'last', #we calculated it above using cumulative
    ↪ sums
    'segment_osrm_distance_sum' : 'last' #we calculated it above using
    ↪ cumulative sums
}
```

```
[16]: segment = df.groupby(['segment_key']).agg(create_segment_dict).reset_index()
segment = segment.sort_values(by = ['segment_key', 'od_end_time'],
    ↪ ascending=True).reset_index()
```

```
[17]: segment[segment['trip_uuid']=='trip-153741093647649320']
```

```

[17]:      index                                segment_key      data \
10370  10370  trip-153741093647649320IND388121AAAIND388620AAB  training
10371  10371  trip-153741093647649320IND388620AABIND388320AAA  training

      trip_creation_time \
10370  2018-09-20 02:35:36.476840
10371  2018-09-20 02:35:36.476840

      route_schedule_uuid route_type \
10370  thanos::sroute:eb7bfc78-b351-4c0e-a951-fa3d5c3...  Carting
10371  thanos::sroute:eb7bfc78-b351-4c0e-a951-fa3d5c3...  Carting

      trip_uuid source_center                                source_name \
10370  trip-153741093647649320  IND388121AAA  Anand_VUNagar_DC (Gujarat)
10371  trip-153741093647649320  IND388620AAB  Khambhat_MotvdDPP_D (Gujarat)

      destination_center      destination_name \
10370  IND388620AAB  Khambhat_MotvdDPP_D (Gujarat)
10371  IND388320AAA  Anand_Vaghasi_IP (Gujarat)

      od_start_time      od_end_time \
10370  2018-09-20 03:21:32.418600  2018-09-20 04:47:45.236797
10371  2018-09-20 04:47:45.236797  2018-09-20 06:36:55.627764

      start_scan_to_end_scan  actual_distance_to_destination  actual_time \
10370  86.0  39.386040  68.0
10371  109.0  43.595802  102.0

      osrm_time  osrm_distance  segment_actual_time_sum \
10370  44.0  54.2181  67.0
10371  45.0  53.2334  100.0

      segment_osrm_time_sum  segment_osrm_distance_sum
10370  44.0  49.4772
10371  44.0  53.2334

```

Now, as we see above, the particular trip-uuid has two entries associated with it. We will further aggregate using only trip-uuid to have just one entry for each uuid.

```
[18]: segment.shape
```

```
[18]: (26222, 21)
```

```
[19]: segment.info()
```

```

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 26222 entries, 0 to 26221
Data columns (total 21 columns):

```


#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	index	26222 non-null	int64
1	segment_key	26222 non-null	object
2	data	26222 non-null	object
3	trip_creation_time	26222 non-null	datetime64[ns]
4	route_schedule_uuid	26222 non-null	object
5	route_type	26222 non-null	object
6	trip_uuid	26222 non-null	object
7	source_center	26222 non-null	object
8	source_name	26222 non-null	object
9	destination_center	26222 non-null	object
10	destination_name	26222 non-null	object
11	od_start_time	26222 non-null	datetime64[ns]
12	od_end_time	26222 non-null	datetime64[ns]
13	start_scan_to_end_scan	26222 non-null	float64
14	actual_distance_to_destination	26222 non-null	float64
15	actual_time	26222 non-null	float64
16	osrm_time	26222 non-null	float64
17	osrm_distance	26222 non-null	float64
18	segment_actual_time_sum	26222 non-null	float64
19	segment_osrm_time_sum	26222 non-null	float64
20	segment_osrm_distance_sum	26222 non-null	float64

dtypes: datetime64[ns](3), float64(8), int64(1), object(9)
memory usage: 4.2+ MB

So we have reduced the number of rows from 144316 to just 26222. We now have 22 columns.

We calculate time taken between `od_start_time` and `od_end_time` and keep it as a feature. We will later check if `od_time_diff_hour` is matching with `start_scan_to_end_scan`.

```
[20]: segment["od_time_diff_hour"] = (segment["od_end_time"] -
    ↪segment["od_start_time"]).dt.total_seconds()/(60)
segment["od_time_diff_hour"]
```

```
[20]: 0      1260.604421
      1      999.505379
      2       58.832388
      3     122.779486
      4     834.638929
      ...
     26217     62.115193
     26218     91.087797
     26219     44.174403
     26220    287.474007
     26221     66.933565
      Name: od_time_diff_hour, Length: 26222, dtype: float64
```

```
[21]: segment[segment['trip_uuid']=='trip-153741093647649320']
```

```
[21]:      index                                segment_key      data \
10370  10370  trip-153741093647649320IND388121AAAIND388620AAB  training
10371  10371  trip-153741093647649320IND388620AABIND388320AAA  training

      trip_creation_time \
10370  2018-09-20 02:35:36.476840
10371  2018-09-20 02:35:36.476840

      route_schedule_uuid route_type \
10370  thanos::sroute:eb7bfc78-b351-4c0e-a951-fa3d5c3...  Carting
10371  thanos::sroute:eb7bfc78-b351-4c0e-a951-fa3d5c3...  Carting

      trip_uuid source_center                                source_name \
10370  trip-153741093647649320  IND388121AAA      Anand_VUNagar_DC (Gujarat)
10371  trip-153741093647649320  IND388620AAB  Khambhat_MotvdDPP_D (Gujarat)

      destination_center                                destination_name \
10370      IND388620AAB  Khambhat_MotvdDPP_D (Gujarat)
10371      IND388320AAA      Anand_Vaghasi_IP (Gujarat)

      od_start_time                                od_end_time \
10370  2018-09-20 03:21:32.418600  2018-09-20 04:47:45.236797
10371  2018-09-20 04:47:45.236797  2018-09-20 06:36:55.627764

      start_scan_to_end_scan  actual_distance_to_destination  actual_time \
10370      86.0      39.386040      68.0
10371      109.0      43.595802      102.0

      osrm_time  osrm_distance  segment_actual_time_sum \
10370      44.0      54.2181      67.0
10371      45.0      53.2334      100.0

      segment_osrm_time_sum  segment_osrm_distance_sum  od_time_diff_hour
10370      44.0      49.4772      86.213637
10371      44.0      53.2334      109.173183
```

We now perform the second level of aggregations using only 'trip_uuid'. This will mostly involve summing up the individual segments for certain fields involving time and distances.

```
[22]: create_trip_dict = {
      'data' : 'first',
      'trip_creation_time' : 'first',
      'route_schedule_uuid' : 'first',
      'route_type' : 'first',
      'trip_uuid' : 'first',
```

```

'source_center' : 'first',
'source_name' : 'first',

'destination_center' : 'last',
'destination_name' : 'last',

'start_scan_to_end_scan' : 'sum',
'od_time_diff_hour' : 'sum',

'actual_distance_to_destination' : 'sum',
'actual_time' : 'sum',
'osrm_time' : 'sum',
'osrm_distance' : 'sum',

'segment_actual_time_sum' : 'sum',
'segment_osrm_time_sum' : 'sum',
'segment_osrm_distance_sum' : 'sum'
}

```

```
[23]: trip = segment.groupby('trip_uuid').agg(create_trip_dict).reset_index(drop=True)
trip.shape
```

```
[23]: (14787, 18)
```

So, now we have only 14787 rows and 18 columns.

```
[24]: trip
```

```
[24]:
```

	data	trip_creation_time	\
0	training	2018-09-12 00:00:16.535741	
1	training	2018-09-12 00:00:22.886430	
2	training	2018-09-12 00:00:33.691250	
3	training	2018-09-12 00:01:00.113710	
4	training	2018-09-12 00:02:09.740725	
...	
14782	test	2018-10-03 23:55:56.258533	
14783	test	2018-10-03 23:57:23.863155	
14784	test	2018-10-03 23:57:44.429324	
14785	test	2018-10-03 23:59:14.390954	
14786	test	2018-10-03 23:59:42.701692	

	route_schedule_uuid	route_type	\
0	thanos::sroute:d7c989ba-a29b-4a0b-b2f4-288cdc6...	FTL	
1	thanos::sroute:3a1b0ab2-bb0b-4c53-8c59-eb2a2c0...	Carting	
2	thanos::sroute:de5e208e-7641-45e6-8100-4d9fb1e...	FTL	
3	thanos::sroute:f0176492-a679-4597-8332-bbd1c7f...	Carting	
4	thanos::sroute:d9f07b12-65e0-4f3b-bec8-df06134...	FTL	
...	

14782	thanos::sroute:8a120994-f577-4491-9e4b-b7e4a14...	Carting
14783	thanos::sroute:b30e1ec3-3bfa-4bd2-a7fb-3b75769...	Carting
14784	thanos::sroute:5609c268-e436-4e0a-8180-3db4a74...	Carting
14785	thanos::sroute:c5f2ba2c-8486-4940-8af6-d1d2a6a...	Carting
14786	thanos::sroute:412fea14-6d1f-4222-8a5f-a517042...	FTL

	trip_uuid	source_center	\
0	trip-153671041653548748	IND209304AAA	
1	trip-153671042288605164	IND561203AAB	
2	trip-153671043369099517	IND000000ACB	
3	trip-153671046011330457	IND400072AAB	
4	trip-153671052974046625	IND583101AAA	
...	
14782	trip-153861095625827784	IND160002AAC	
14783	trip-153861104386292051	IND121004AAB	
14784	trip-153861106442901555	IND208006AAA	
14785	trip-153861115439069069	IND627005AAA	
14786	trip-153861118270144424	IND583119AAA	

	source_name	destination_center	\
0	Kanpur_Central_H_6 (Uttar Pradesh)	IND209304AAA	
1	Doddablpur_ChikaDPP_D (Karnataka)	IND561203AAB	
2	Gurgaon_Bilaspur_HB (Haryana)	IND000000ACB	
3	Mumbai Hub (Maharashtra)	IND401104AAA	
4	Bellary_Dc (Karnataka)	IND583119AAA	
...	
14782	Chandigarh_Mehmdpur_H (Punjab)	IND160002AAC	
14783	FBD_Balabgarh_DPC (Haryana)	IND121004AAA	
14784	Kanpur_GovndNgr_DC (Uttar Pradesh)	IND208006AAA	
14785	Tirunelveli_VdkkuSrt_I (Tamil Nadu)	IND628204AAA	
14786	Sandur_WrdN1DPP_D (Karnataka)	IND583119AAA	

	destination_name	start_scan_to_end_scan	\
0	Kanpur_Central_H_6 (Uttar Pradesh)	2259.0	
1	Doddablpur_ChikaDPP_D (Karnataka)	180.0	
2	Gurgaon_Bilaspur_HB (Haryana)	3933.0	
3	Mumbai_MiraRd_IP (Maharashtra)	100.0	
4	Sandur_WrdN1DPP_D (Karnataka)	717.0	
...	
14782	Chandigarh_Mehmdpur_H (Punjab)	257.0	
14783	Faridabad_Blbgarh_DC (Haryana)	60.0	
14784	Kanpur_GovndNgr_DC (Uttar Pradesh)	421.0	
14785	Tirchchnr_Shnmgrm_D (Tamil Nadu)	347.0	
14786	Sandur_WrdN1DPP_D (Karnataka)	353.0	

	od_time_diff_hour	actual_distance_to_destination	actual_time	\
0	2260.109800	824.732854	1562.0	

1	181.611874	73.186911	143.0
2	3934.362520	1927.404273	3347.0
3	100.494935	17.175274	59.0
4	718.349042	127.448500	341.0
...
14782	258.028928	57.762332	83.0
14783	60.590521	15.513784	21.0
14784	422.119867	38.684839	282.0
14785	348.512862	134.723836	264.0
14786	354.407571	66.081533	275.0

	osrm_time	osrm_distance	segment_actual_time_sum \
0	717.0	991.3523	1548.0
1	68.0	85.1110	141.0
2	1740.0	2354.0665	3308.0
3	15.0	19.6800	59.0
4	117.0	146.7918	340.0
...
14782	62.0	73.4630	82.0
14783	12.0	16.0882	21.0
14784	48.0	58.9037	281.0
14785	179.0	171.1103	258.0
14786	68.0	80.5787	274.0

	segment_osrm_time_sum	segment_osrm_distance_sum
0	1008.0	1320.4733
1	65.0	84.1894
2	1941.0	2545.2678
3	16.0	19.8766
4	115.0	146.7919
...
14782	62.0	64.8551
14783	11.0	16.0883
14784	88.0	104.8866
14785	221.0	223.5324
14786	67.0	80.5787

[14787 rows x 18 columns]

```
[25]: trip[trip['trip_uuid']=='trip-153741093647649320']
```

```
[25]: data      trip_creation_time \
5917  training  2018-09-20 02:35:36.476840
```

```

route_schedule_uuid route_type \
5917  thanos::sroute:eb7bfc78-b351-4c0e-a951-fa3d5c3...  Carting
```

	trip_uuid	source_center	source_name	\
5917	trip-153741093647649320	IND388121AAA	Anand_VUNagar_DC	(Gujarat)

	destination_center	destination_name	start_scan_to_end_scan	\
5917	IND388320AAA	Anand_Vaghasi_IP	(Gujarat)	195.0

	od_time_diff_hour	actual_distance_to_destination	actual_time	\
5917	195.386819	82.981842	170.0	

	osrm_time	osrm_distance	segment_actual_time_sum	\
5917	89.0	107.4515	167.0	

	segment_osrm_time_sum	segment_osrm_distance_sum	
5917	88.0	102.7106	

```
[26]: trip[['actual_distance_to_destination', 'osrm_distance']]
```

```
[26]:
```

	actual_distance_to_destination	osrm_distance
0	824.732854	991.3523
1	73.186911	85.1110
2	1927.404273	2354.0665
3	17.175274	19.6800
4	127.448500	146.7918
...
14782	57.762332	73.4630
14783	15.513784	16.0882
14784	38.684839	58.9037
14785	134.723836	171.1103
14786	66.081533	80.5787

[14787 rows x 2 columns]

```
[27]: trip["destination_name"] = trip["destination_name"].str.lower()
trip["source_name"] = trip["source_name"].str.lower()
```

```
[28]: trip.head(4)
```

```
[28]:
```

	data	trip_creation_time	\
0	training	2018-09-12 00:00:16.535741	
1	training	2018-09-12 00:00:22.886430	
2	training	2018-09-12 00:00:33.691250	
3	training	2018-09-12 00:01:00.113710	

	route_schedule_uuid	route_type	\
0	thanos::sroute:d7c989ba-a29b-4a0b-b2f4-288cdc6...	FTL	
1	thanos::sroute:3a1b0ab2-bb0b-4c53-8c59-eb2a2c0...	Carting	
2	thanos::sroute:de5e208e-7641-45e6-8100-4d9fb1e...	FTL	

```
3 thanos::sroute:f0176492-a679-4597-8332-bbd1c7f... Carting
```

	trip_uuid	source_center	source_name	\
0	trip-153671041653548748	IND209304AAA	kanpur_central_h_6	(uttar pradesh)
1	trip-153671042288605164	IND561203AAB	doddablpur_chikadpp_d	(karnataka)
2	trip-153671043369099517	IND000000ACB	gurgaon_bilaspur_hb	(haryana)
3	trip-153671046011330457	IND400072AAB	mumbai hub	(maharashtra)

	destination_center	destination_name	\
0	IND209304AAA	kanpur_central_h_6	(uttar pradesh)
1	IND561203AAB	doddablpur_chikadpp_d	(karnataka)
2	IND000000ACB	gurgaon_bilaspur_hb	(haryana)
3	IND401104AAA	mumbai_mirard_ip	(maharashtra)

	start_scan_to_end_scan	od_time_diff_hour	actual_distance_to_destination	\
0	2259.0	2260.109800	824.732854	
1	180.0	181.611874	73.186911	
2	3933.0	3934.362520	1927.404273	
3	100.0	100.494935	17.175274	

	actual_time	osrm_time	osrm_distance	segment_actual_time_sum	\
0	1562.0	717.0	991.3523	1548.0	
1	143.0	68.0	85.1110	141.0	
2	3347.0	1740.0	2354.0665	3308.0	
3	59.0	15.0	19.6800	59.0	

	segment_osrm_time_sum	segment_osrm_distance_sum
0	1008.0	1320.4733
1	65.0	84.1894
2	1941.0	2545.2678
3	16.0	19.8766

0.0.3 2. Building Features to Prepare the Data for Actual Analysis

We first look at the following two features and extract relevant information from those : -
Destination Name: We split and extract features out of destination. City-place-code (State) -
Source Name: We split and extract features out of destination. City-place-code (State)

[29]: *#One way to extract the data would be to use regular expressions.*

```
import re

def getstate(x):
```

```

    if x is not np.nan:
        st = re.search("\([a-zA-Z]*\(&)?([a-zA-Z]*){0,3}\)",x)
        if st is not None:
            return st.group()[1:-1]

#df["destination_state"] = df["destination_name"].apply(getstate)
#df["source_state"] = df["source_name"].apply(getstate)

def getcity(x):
    if x is not np.nan:
        st = re.search("[a-zA-Z]*(_| )?",x)
        if st is not None:
            return st.group()[:-1]

#df["destination_city"] = df["destination_name"].apply(getcity)
#df["source_city"] = df["source_name"].apply(getcity)

```

```

[30]: def place2state(x):
        state = x.split('(')[1]
        return state[:-1]

def place2city(x):
    city = x.split('(')[0]
    city=city.split('_')[0]

    #dealing with edge cases
    if city == "pnq vadgaon shei dpc" : city = "vadgaonsheri"
    if city in ["pnq pashan dpc", "pnq rahatani dpc", "pune balaji nagar"] :
        city = 'pune'

    if city == "hbr layout pc" : city = "bengaluru"
    if city == "bhopal mp nagar" : city = "bhopal"
    if city == "mumbai antop hill" : city = "mumbai"
    if city == "bangalore" : city = "bengaluru"
    if city == "mumbai hub " : city = "mumbai"

    return city

def place2city_place(x):
    #removing state
    x = x.split('(')[0]

    len_ = len(x.split('_'))

    if len_ >= 3:

```



```

        return x.split('_')[1]

#small cities have same city and place name
    if len_ == 2:
        return x.split('_')[0]

#dealing with edge cases or improper naming conventions
    return x.split(' ')[0]

def place2code(x):
    #removing state
    x = x.split('(')[0]

    if(len(x.split('_')) >=3):
        return x.split('_')[-1]

    return 'none'

```

```

[31]: trip["destination_state"] = trip["destination_name"].apply(lambda x:
    ↪place2state(x))
trip["destination_city"] = trip["destination_name"].apply(lambda x:
    ↪place2city(x))
trip["destination_place"] = trip["destination_name"].apply(lambda x:
    ↪place2city_place(x))
trip["destination_code"] = trip["destination_name"].apply(lambda x:
    ↪place2code(x))

```

```

[32]: trip["source_state"] = trip["source_name"].apply(lambda x: place2state(x))
trip["source_city"] = trip["source_name"].apply(lambda x: place2city(x))
trip["source_place"] = trip["source_name"].apply(lambda x: place2city_place(x))
trip["source_code"] = trip["source_name"].apply(lambda x: place2code(x))

```

```

[33]: trip[["destination_state","destination_city","destination_place","destination_code"]]

```

```

[33]:
    destination_state destination_city destination_place destination_code
0          uttar pradesh          kanpur          central          6
1           karnataka    doddablpur    chikadpp          d
2           haryana      gurgaon    bilaspur          hb
3    maharashtra      mumbai      mirard          ip
4           karnataka      sandur    wrdn1dpp          d
...
14782         punjab    chandigarh    mehmdpur          h
14783         haryana    faridabad    blbgarh          dc
14784    uttar pradesh          kanpur    govndngr          dc
14785         tamil nadu    tirschndr    shnmgprm          d
14786         karnataka      sandur    wrdn1dpp          d

```

[14787 rows x 4 columns]

Next we extract features from trip_creation_time. These features include : Year, Month, Day, Week, DayofWeek, Hour.

```
[34]: trip["trip_creation_time"] = pd.to_datetime(trip["trip_creation_time"])

trip["trip_year"] = trip["trip_creation_time"].dt.year
trip["trip_month"] = trip["trip_creation_time"].dt.month
trip["trip_hour"] = trip["trip_creation_time"].dt.hour
trip["trip_day"] = trip["trip_creation_time"].dt.day
trip["trip_week"] = trip["trip_creation_time"].dt.isocalendar().week
trip["trip_dayofweek"] = trip["trip_creation_time"].dt.dayofweek

[35]: trip[['trip_year', 'trip_month', 'trip_hour', 'trip_day', 'trip_week', 'trip_dayofweek']]
```

```
[35]:
```

	trip_year	trip_month	trip_hour	trip_day	trip_week	trip_dayofweek
0	2018	9	0	12	37	2
1	2018	9	0	12	37	2
2	2018	9	0	12	37	2
3	2018	9	0	12	37	2
4	2018	9	0	12	37	2
...
14782	2018	10	23	3	40	2
14783	2018	10	23	3	40	2
14784	2018	10	23	3	40	2
14785	2018	10	23	3	40	2
14786	2018	10	23	3	40	2

[14787 rows x 6 columns]

0.0.4 3. In-Depth Analysis and Feature Engineering

Finding, visualizing and removing outliers (using IQR) from numeric variables

```
[36]: trip.info()

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 14787 entries, 0 to 14786
Data columns (total 32 columns):
 #   Column                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
 0   data                  14787 non-null  object
 1   trip_creation_time    14787 non-null  datetime64[ns]
 2   route_schedule_uuid  14787 non-null  object
 3   route_type            14787 non-null  object
```

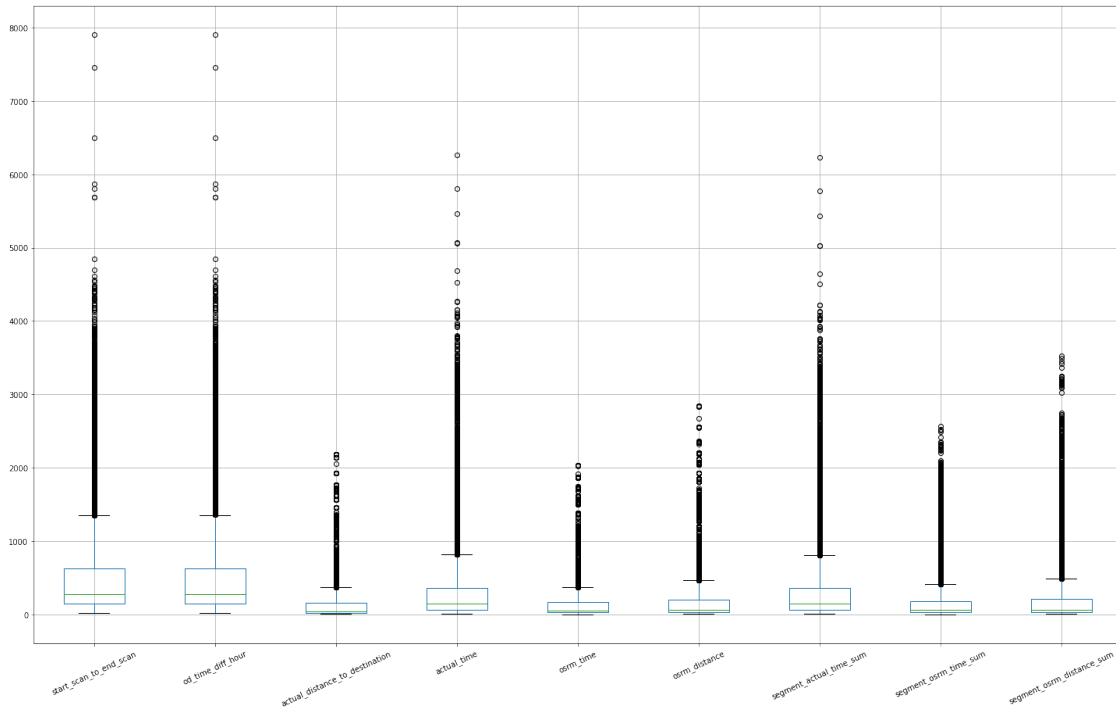
4	trip_uuid	14787	non-null	object
5	source_center	14787	non-null	object
6	source_name	14787	non-null	object
7	destination_center	14787	non-null	object
8	destination_name	14787	non-null	object
9	start_scan_to_end_scan	14787	non-null	float64
10	od_time_diff_hour	14787	non-null	float64
11	actual_distance_to_destination	14787	non-null	float64
12	actual_time	14787	non-null	float64
13	osrm_time	14787	non-null	float64
14	osrm_distance	14787	non-null	float64
15	segment_actual_time_sum	14787	non-null	float64
16	segment_osrm_time_sum	14787	non-null	float64
17	segment_osrm_distance_sum	14787	non-null	float64
18	destination_state	14787	non-null	object
19	destination_city	14787	non-null	object
20	destination_place	14787	non-null	object
21	destination_code	14787	non-null	object
22	source_state	14787	non-null	object
23	source_city	14787	non-null	object
24	source_place	14787	non-null	object
25	source_code	14787	non-null	object
26	trip_year	14787	non-null	int64
27	trip_month	14787	non-null	int64
28	trip_hour	14787	non-null	int64
29	trip_day	14787	non-null	int64
30	trip_week	14787	non-null	UInt32
31	trip_dayofweek	14787	non-null	int64

dtypes: UInt32(1), datetime64[ns](1), float64(9), int64(5), object(16)

memory usage: 3.6+ MB

```
[37]: num_cols =
    ↳ ['start_scan_to_end_scan', 'od_time_diff_hour', 'actual_distance_to_destination',
      'actual_time', 'osrm_time',
    ↳ 'osrm_distance', 'segment_actual_time_sum',
      'segment_osrm_time_sum', 'segment_osrm_distance_sum']

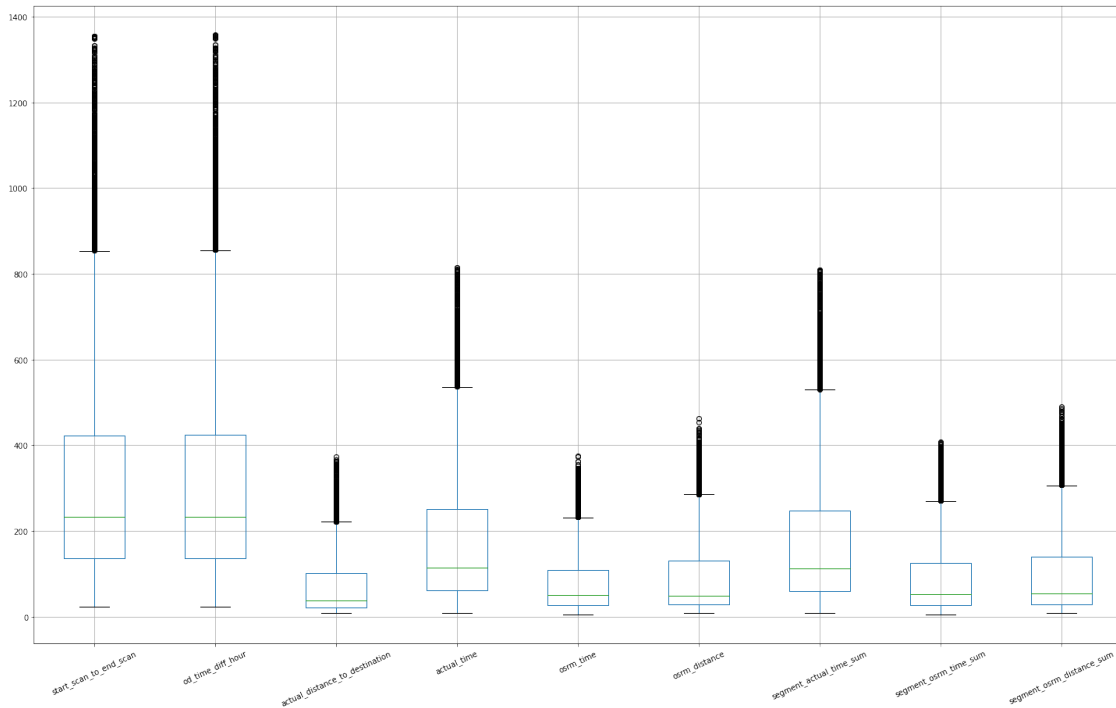
trip[num_cols].boxplot(rot=25, figsize=(25,15))
plt.show()
```



```
[38]: Q1 = trip[num_cols].quantile(0.25)
      Q3 = trip[num_cols].quantile(0.75)
      IQR = Q3-Q1
```

```
[39]: trip = trip[~((trip[num_cols] < (Q1 - 1.5 * IQR))|(trip[num_cols] > (Q3 + 1.5 * IQR)))].any(axis=1)]
      trip = trip.reset_index(drop=True)
```

```
[40]: trip[num_cols].boxplot(rot=25, figsize=(25,15))
      plt.show()
```



Handling Categorical Variables Since there are only two types of routes, we encode one of those as 0 and the other as 1.

```
[41]: trip['route_type'].value_counts()
```

```
[41]: Carting      8812
      FTL          3911
      Name: route_type, dtype: int64
```

```
[42]: trip["route_type"] = trip["route_type"].map({'FTL':0, 'Carting':1})
```

```
[43]: trip.head()
```

```
[43]:      data      trip_creation_time \
0  training 2018-09-12 00:00:22.886430
1  training 2018-09-12 00:01:00.113710
2  training 2018-09-12 00:02:09.740725
3  training 2018-09-12 00:02:34.161600
4  training 2018-09-12 00:04:22.011653

      route_schedule_uuid  route_type \
0  thanos::sroute:3a1b0ab2-bb0b-4c53-8c59-eb2a2c0...      1
1  thanos::sroute:f0176492-a679-4597-8332-bbd1c7f...      1
2  thanos::sroute:d9f07b12-65e0-4f3b-bec8-df06134...      0
```

3	thanos::sroute:9bf03170-d0a2-4a3f-aa4d-9aaab3d...	1
4	thanos::sroute:a97698cc-846e-41a7-916b-88b1741...	1

	trip_uuid	source_center	source_name	\
0	trip-153671042288605164	IND561203AAB	doddablpur_chikadpp_d (karnataka)	
1	trip-153671046011330457	IND400072AAB	mumbai hub (maharashtra)	
2	trip-153671052974046625	IND583101AAA	bellary_dc (karnataka)	
3	trip-153671055416136166	IND600056AAA	chennai_poonamallee (tamil nadu)	
4	trip-153671066201138152	IND600044AAD	chennai_chrompet_dpc (tamil nadu)	

	destination_center	destination_name	\
0	IND561203AAB	doddablpur_chikadpp_d (karnataka)	
1	IND401104AAA	mumbai_mirard_ip (maharashtra)	
2	IND583119AAA	sandur_wrdn1dpp_d (karnataka)	
3	IND600056AAA	chennai_poonamallee (tamil nadu)	
4	IND600048AAA	chennai_vandalur_dc (tamil nadu)	

	start_scan_to_end_scan	od_time_diff_hour	actual_distance_to_destination	\
0	180.0	181.611874	73.186911	
1	100.0	100.494935	17.175274	
2	717.0	718.349042	127.448500	
3	189.0	190.487849	24.597048	
4	98.0	98.005634	9.100510	

	actual_time	osrm_time	osrm_distance	segment_actual_time_sum	\
0	143.0	68.0	85.1110	141.0	
1	59.0	15.0	19.6800	59.0	
2	341.0	117.0	146.7918	340.0	
3	61.0	23.0	28.0647	60.0	
4	24.0	13.0	12.0184	24.0	

	segment_osrm_time_sum	segment_osrm_distance_sum	destination_state	\
0	65.0	84.1894	karnataka	
1	16.0	19.8766	maharashtra	
2	115.0	146.7919	karnataka	
3	23.0	28.0647	tamil nadu	
4	13.0	12.0184	tamil nadu	

	destination_city	destination_place	destination_code	source_state	\
0	doddablpur	chikadpp	d	karnataka	
1	mumbai	mirard	ip	maharashtra	
2	sandur	wrdn1dpp	d	karnataka	
3	chennai	chennai	none	tamil nadu	
4	chennai	vandalur	dc	tamil nadu	

	source_city	source_place	source_code	trip_year	trip_month	trip_hour	\
0	doddablpur	chikadpp	d	2018	9	0	

1	mumbai	mumbai	none	2018	9	0
2	bellary	bellary	none	2018	9	0
3	chennai	chennai	none	2018	9	0
4	chennai	chrompet	dpc	2018	9	0

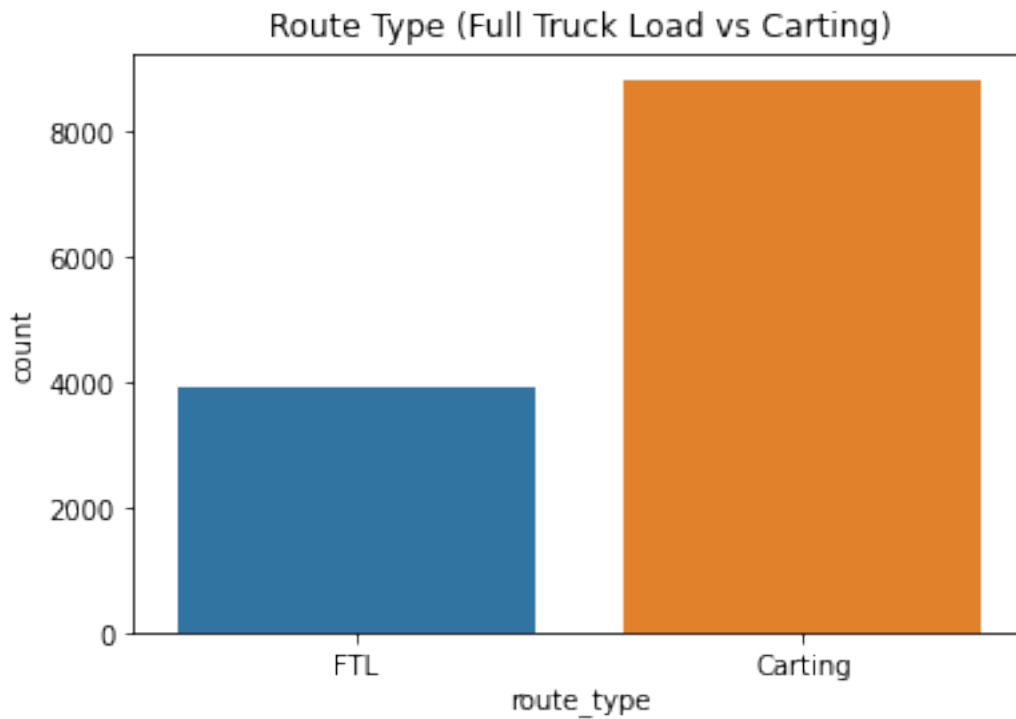
	trip_day	trip_week	trip_dayofweek
0	12	37	2
1	12	37	2
2	12	37	2
3	12	37	2
4	12	37	2

Some more EDA on the cleaned and condensed data.

Univariate Analysis

Distribution of Route Types

```
[44]: ax = sns.countplot(x = "route_type", data = trip)
ax.set_xticklabels(["FTL", "Carting"])
plt.title("Route Type (Full Truck Load vs Carting)")
plt.show()
```



The majority of trips (8812) involved handling systems made of small vehicles (carts).

The rest of the trips (3911) involved Full Truck Load: FTL shipments get to the destination sooner, as the truck is making no other pickups or drop-offs along the way.

Top source and destination cities.

```
[45]: source300 = trip["source_city"].value_counts()[0:8]
      destination300 = trip["destination_city"].value_counts()[0:8]

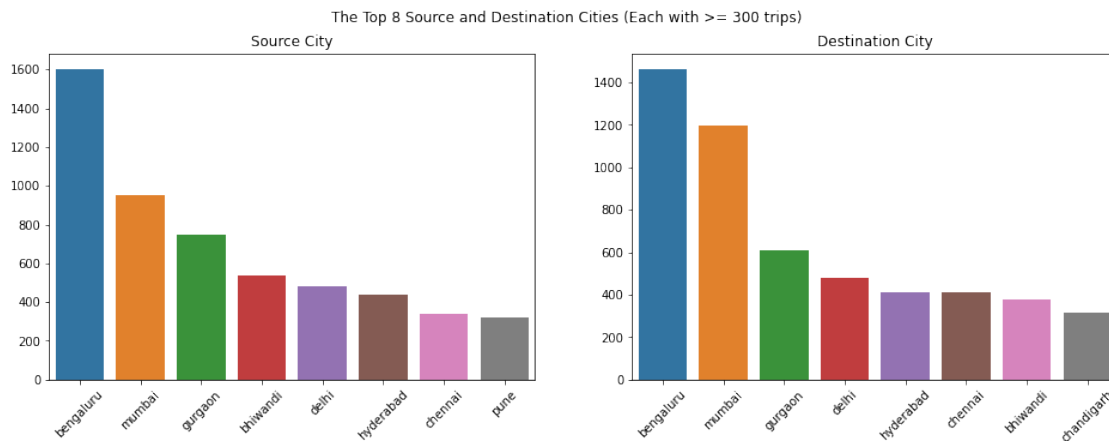
[46]: fig, ax = plt.subplots(1,2,figsize=(16,5))

      sns.barplot(x = np.linspace(0,1,8), y = source300.values, data = source300, ax=ax[0])
      ax[0].set_xticklabels(source300.index,rotation=45)
      ax[0].set_title("Source City")

      sns.barplot(x = np.linspace(0,1,8), y = destination300.values, data = destination300, ax = ax[1])
      ax[1].set_xticklabels(destination300.index,rotation=45)
      ax[1].set_title("Destination City")

      plt.suptitle("The Top 8 Source and Destination Cities (Each with >= 300 trips)")

      plt.show()
```



So we see that Bengaluru, Mumbai and Gurgaon are both the top source and destination cities. More trips are starting at Bhiwandi than ending there. Delhi, Hyderabad and Chennai also maintain their relative ordering in source and destination.

```
[47]: trip.groupby(['destination_city', 'source_city'])['actual_time'].sum().
      reset_index().sort_values(by='actual_time', ascending=False)
```



```
[47]:
```

	destination_city	source_city	actual_time
186	bengaluru	bengaluru	121144.0
1053	mumbai	mumbai	50277.0
645	hyderabad	hyderabad	44130.0
1049	mumbai	bhiwandi	32402.0
565	gurgaon	delhi	30993.0
...
300	chabua	dibrugarh	24.0
302	chalakudy	angamaly	23.0
631	howrah	kolkata	19.0
1055	mumbai	mumbai mahim	18.0
1186	phagwara	jalandhar	17.0

[1561 rows x 3 columns]

```
[48]: trip.
      ↳groupby(['destination_city','source_city'])['actual_distance_to_destination'].
      ↳sum().reset_index().sort_values(by='actual_distance_to_destination',
      ↳ascending=False)
```

```
[48]:
```

	destination_city	source_city	actual_distance_to_destination
186	bengaluru	bengaluru	42937.780295
645	hyderabad	hyderabad	15461.602801
1053	mumbai	mumbai	12524.846027
409	delhi	gurgaon	11063.119871
1049	mumbai	bhiwandi	9864.383562
...
386	daman	vapi	9.376028
1055	mumbai	mumbai mahim	9.362187
1160	paranpur	manikchak	9.100748
1120	north delhi	delhi	9.045083
1316	salem	salem	9.040986

[1561 rows x 3 columns]

Top source and destination states.

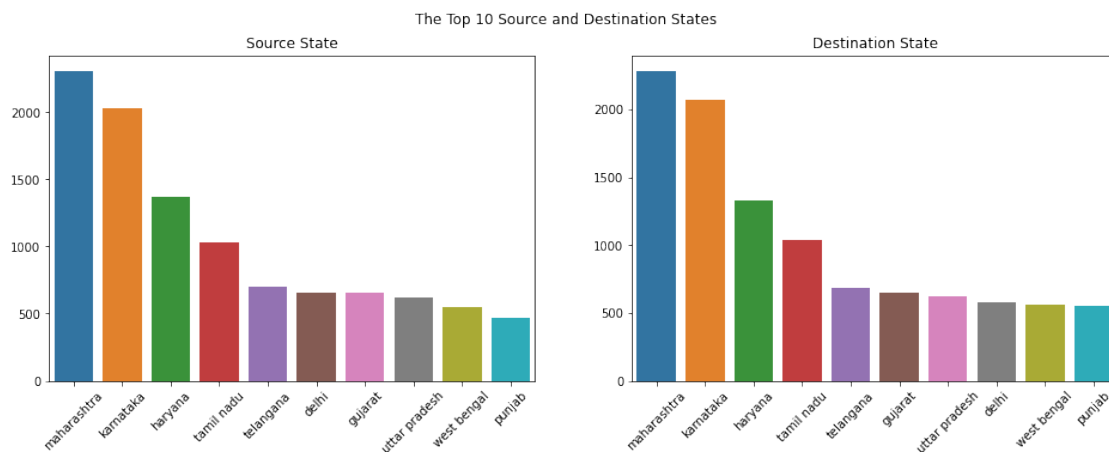
```
[49]: sourcestate10 = trip["source_state"].value_counts()[0:10]
      destinationstate10 = trip["destination_state"].value_counts()[0:10]
```

```
[50]: fig, ax = plt.subplots(1,2,figsize=(16,5))

      sns.barplot(x = np.linspace(0,1,10), y = sourcestate10.values, data =
      ↳sourcestate10, ax = ax[0])
      ax[0].set_xticklabels(sourcestate10.index,rotation=45)
      ax[0].set_title("Source State")
```

```
sns.barplot(x = np.linspace(0,1,10), y = destinationstate10.values, data = destinationstate10, ax = ax[1])
ax[1].set_xticklabels(destinationstate10.index,rotation=45)
ax[1].set_title("Destination State")

plt.suptitle("The Top 10 Source and Destination States")
plt.show()
```



We see that the same 10 states are the top source and destination states for the trips. Maharashtra is the highest, followed by Karnataka, Haryana, Tamil Nadu and Telangana.

```
[51]: trip.groupby(['source_state','destination_state'])['actual_time'].sum().
      ↪reset_index().sort_values(by='actual_time', ascending=False)
```

```
[51]:   source_state destination_state  actual_time
56   maharashtra      maharashtra    268491.0
43    karnataka        karnataka    261334.0
75   tamil nadu      tamil nadu    153442.0
79   telangana        telangana    130197.0
84  uttar pradesh    uttar pradesh    122282.0
..      ...                ...
9      assam          nagaland        306.0
74   tamil nadu        kerala         249.0
72   tamil nadu    andhra pradesh        234.0
85  uttar pradesh    uttarakhand         152.0
23    gujarat        daman & diu          43.0
```

[90 rows x 3 columns]

```
[52]:
```

```
trip.
↳groupby(['destination_state','source_state'])['actual_distance_to_destination'].
↳sum().reset_index().sort_values(by='actual_distance_to_destination',
↳ascending=False)
```

```
[52]: destination_state source_state actual_distance_to_destination
40      karnataka      karnataka      103882.587719
56      maharashtra maharashtra      97873.000720
77      tamil nadu    tamil nadu      70873.071768
80      telangana     telangana      56633.784572
0       andhra pradesh andhra pradesh      50976.404367
..      ...          ...          ...
59      mizoram       assam          128.424011
47      kerala        tamil nadu      99.858307
86      uttarakhand    uttar pradesh    70.772628
60      nagaland       assam          58.732392
13      daman & diu    gujarat         9.376028
```

[90 rows x 3 columns]

Trip month

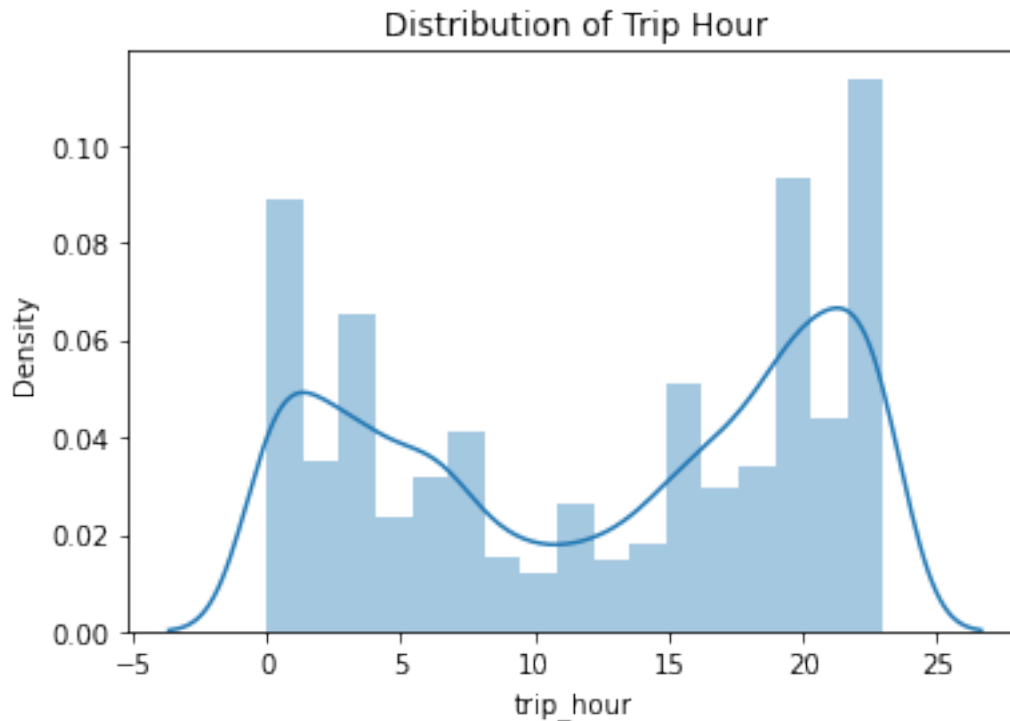
```
[53]: trip["trip_month"].value_counts()
```

```
[53]: 9      11172
      10      1551
      Name: trip_month, dtype: int64
```

The trips are recorded only for the months of September and October. The recording perhaps stopped after that. So we do not analyse further on the basis of month.

Trip Hour Distribution.

```
[54]: sns.distplot(trip["trip_hour"])
      plt.title("Distribution of Trip Hour")
      plt.show()
```



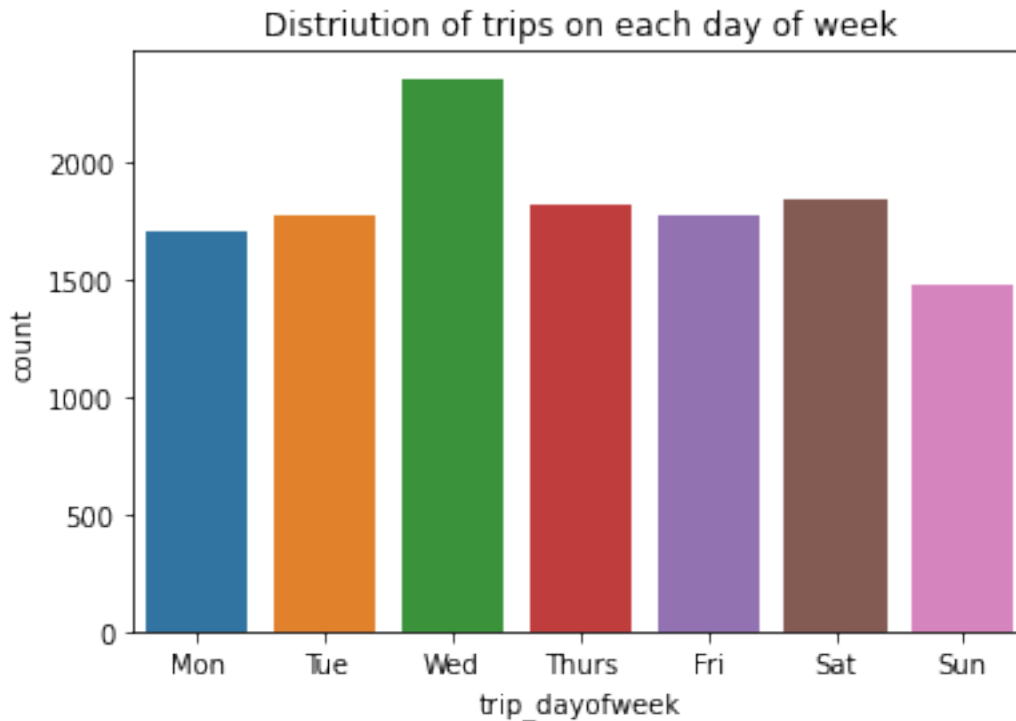
So, we observe a kind of bimodal distribution with minimum trips occurring during the day hours (8 AM to 1 PM) and maximum occurring during late night or early morning hours (8 PM to 2 AM).

Trip Day of Week Distribution

```
[55]: trip["trip_dayofweek"] = trip["trip_dayofweek"].map({0: 'Mon', 1: 'Tue', 2: 'Wed', 3:
    ↳ 'Thurs', 4: 'Fri', 5: 'Sat', 6: 'Sun'})
trip["trip_dayofweek"].value_counts()
```

```
[55]: Wed      2352
      Sat      1836
      Thurs   1819
      Fri      1774
      Tue      1766
      Mon      1697
      Sun      1479
      Name: trip_dayofweek, dtype: int64
```

```
[56]: sns.countplot(x = "trip_dayofweek", data=trip,
    ↳ order=['Mon', 'Tue', 'Wed', 'Thurs', 'Fri', 'Sat', 'Sun'])
plt.title("Distriution of trips on each day of week")
plt.show()
```

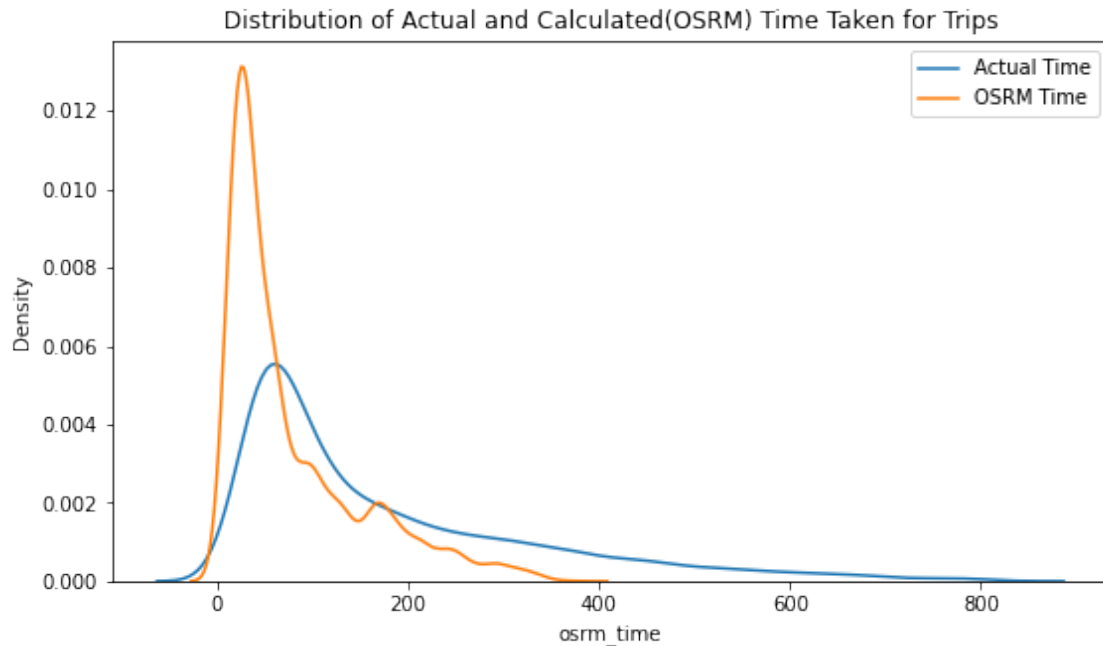


So we see that maximum number of trips are happening on Wednesday and minimum on Sunday.

Distribution of Actual and Calculated(OSRM) Time Taken for Trips

```
[57]: plt.figure(figsize=(9,5))
sns.distplot(trip["actual_time"], hist=False, label = "Actual Time")
sns.distplot(trip["osrm_time"], hist=False, label = "OSRM Time")

plt.legend()
plt.title("Distribution of Actual and Calculated(OSRM) Time Taken for Trips")
plt.show()
```

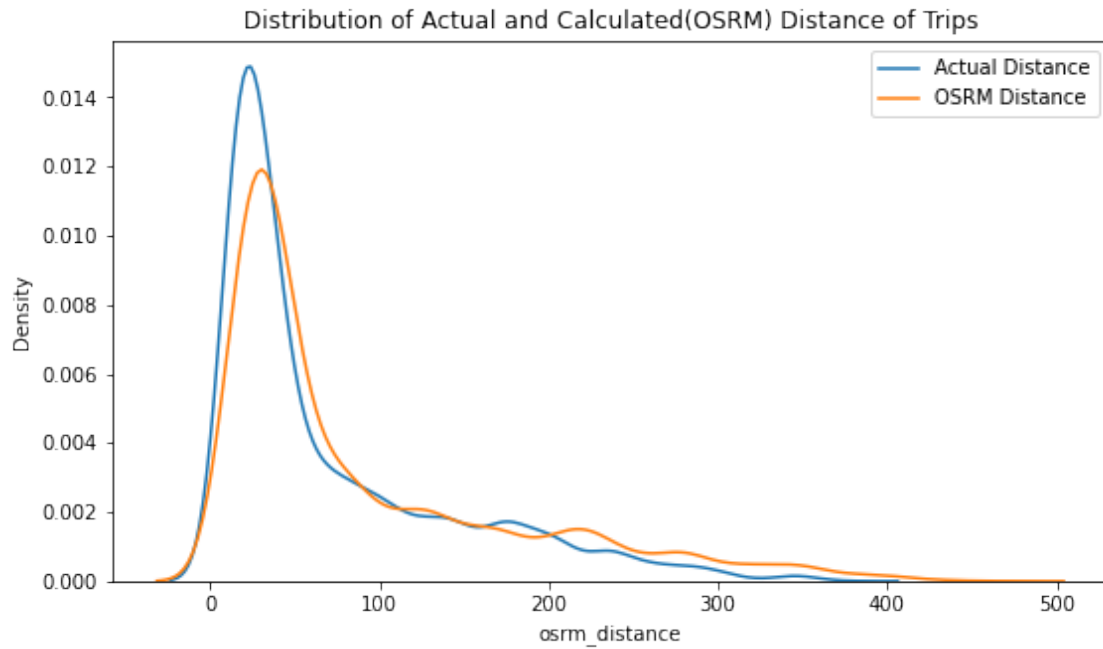


So we see that actual time distribution has a kind of skewed distribution. Also, OSRM seems to be calculating time taken as less than what time it actually takes. This might be because in actual scenario, there might be delays caused by unprecedented traffic or other delays.

Distribution of Actual and Calculated(OSRM) Distance of Trips

```
[58]: plt.figure(figsize=(9,5))
sns.distplot(trip["actual_distance_to_destination"], hist=False, label = "Actual Distance")
sns.distplot(trip["osrm_distance"], hist=False, label = "OSRM Distance")

plt.legend()
plt.title("Distribution of Actual and Calculated(OSRM) Distance of Trips")
plt.show()
```

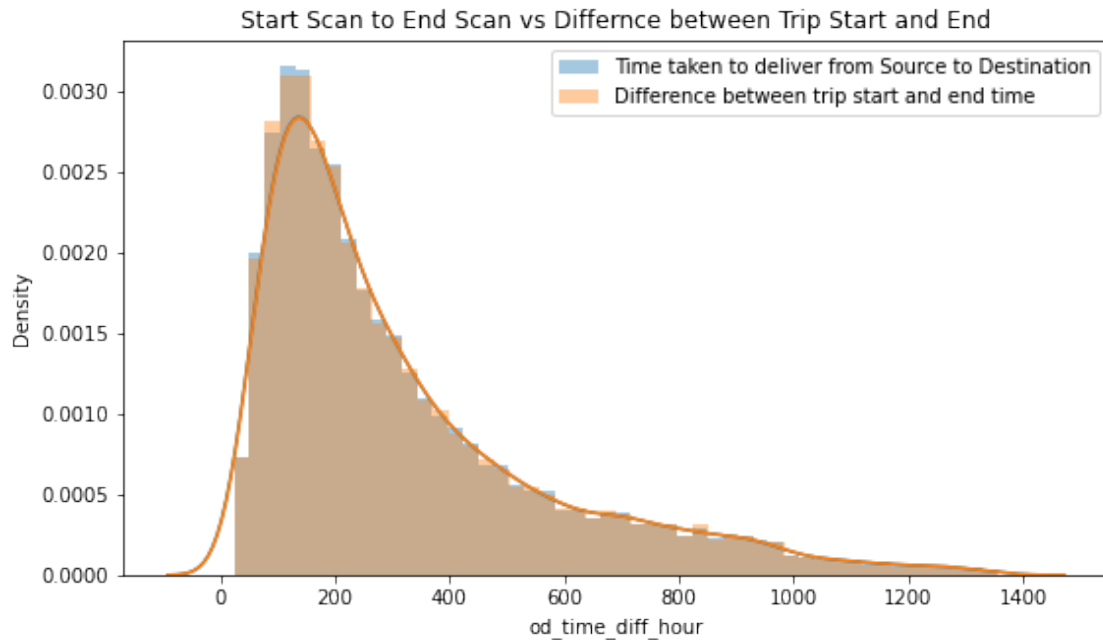


As we can see, the distributions are similar, however, OSRM distance has greater spread than actual (which means distance covered actually is on the lower side as compared to OSRM calculated).

Start Scan to End Scan vs Difference between Trip Start and End

```
[59]: plt.figure(figsize=(9,5))
sns.distplot(trip["start_scan_to_end_scan"], label = "Time taken to deliver_
↳from Source to Destination")
sns.distplot(trip["od_time_diff_hour"], label = "Difference between trip start_
↳and end time")

plt.legend()
plt.title("Start Scan to End Scan vs Differnce between Trip Start and End")
plt.show()
```



There is not much difference between the above two variables.

Bivariate Analysis

```
[60]: trip.head(1)
```

```
[60]:      data      trip_creation_time \
0  training 2018-09-12 00:00:22.886430

      route_schedule_uuid route_type \
0  thanos::sroute:3a1b0ab2-bb0b-4c53-8c59-eb2a2c0...      1

      trip_uuid source_center      source_name \
0  trip-153671042288605164  IND561203AAB  doddablpur_chikadpp_d (karnataka)

      destination_center      destination_name \
0      IND561203AAB  doddablpur_chikadpp_d (karnataka)

      start_scan_to_end_scan  od_time_diff_hour  actual_distance_to_destination \
0              180.0              181.611874              73.186911

      actual_time  osrm_time  osrm_distance  segment_actual_time_sum \
0          143.0      68.0          85.111          141.0

      segment_osrm_time_sum  segment_osrm_distance_sum  destination_state \
```



```

0          65.0          84.1894          karnataka

destination_city destination_place destination_code source_state \
0      doddablpur      chikadpp      d      karnataka

source_city source_place source_code trip_year trip_month trip_hour \
0  doddablpur      chikadpp      d      2018      9      0

trip_day trip_week trip_dayofweek
0      12      37      Wed

```

Does the distribution of time taken depend on the route type (carting vs full truck load) ?

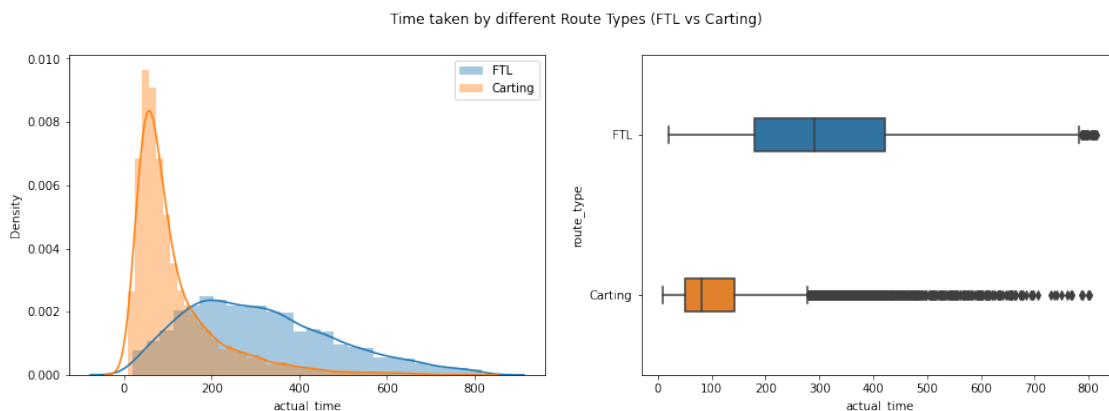
```

[61]: fig, ax = plt.subplots(1,2,figsize=(16,5))
sns.distplot(trip[trip["route_type"]==0]["actual_time"], label = "FTL", ax = ax[0])
sns.distplot(trip[trip["route_type"]==1]["actual_time"], label = "Carting", ax = ax[1])

sns.boxplot(x = "actual_time", y = "route_type", data = trip, orient='h', width=0.2, ax=ax[1])

ax[0].legend()
ax[1].set_yticklabels(["FTL","Carting"])
plt.suptitle("Time taken by different Route Types (FTL vs Carting)")
plt.show()

```



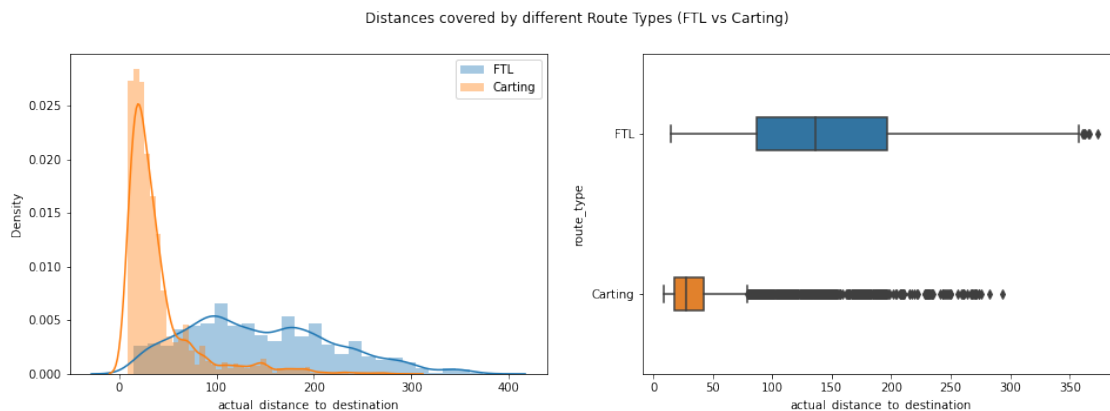
So we see that the time taken by full truck load deliveries is on average, a lot higher (>300 hours) (probably because the distance covered by trucks is also much higher since they don't make stops) than the cart deliveries (<100 hours).

Does the distribution of distance covered depend on the route type (carting vs full truck load) ?

```
[62]: fig, ax = plt.subplots(1,2,figsize=(16,5))
sns.distplot(trip[trip["route_type"]==0]["actual_distance_to_destination"],
             label = "FTL", ax = ax[0])
sns.distplot(trip[trip["route_type"]==1]["actual_distance_to_destination"],
             label = "Carting", ax = ax[0])

sns.boxplot(x = "actual_distance_to_destination", y = "route_type", data = trip,
            orient='h', width=0.2, ax=ax[1])

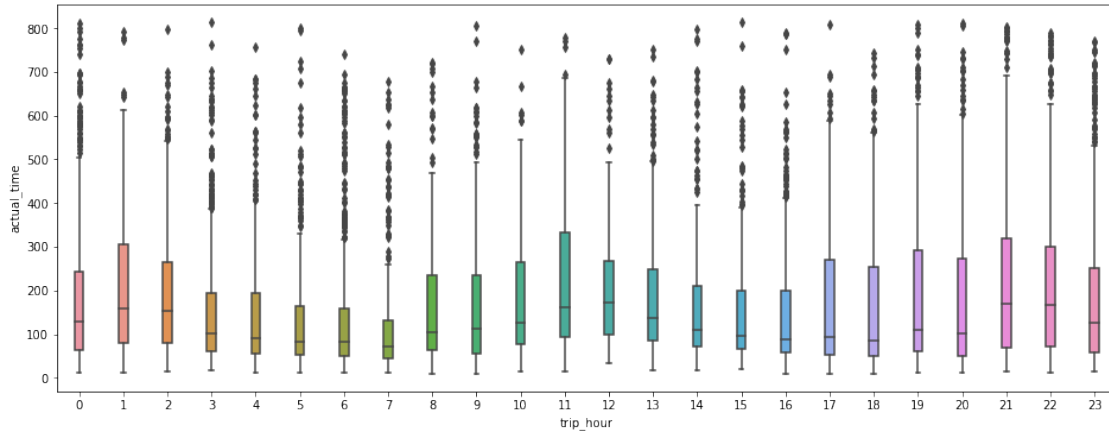
ax[0].legend()
ax[1].set_yticklabels(["FTL", "Carting"])
plt.suptitle("Distances covered by different Route Types (FTL vs Carting)")
plt.show()
```



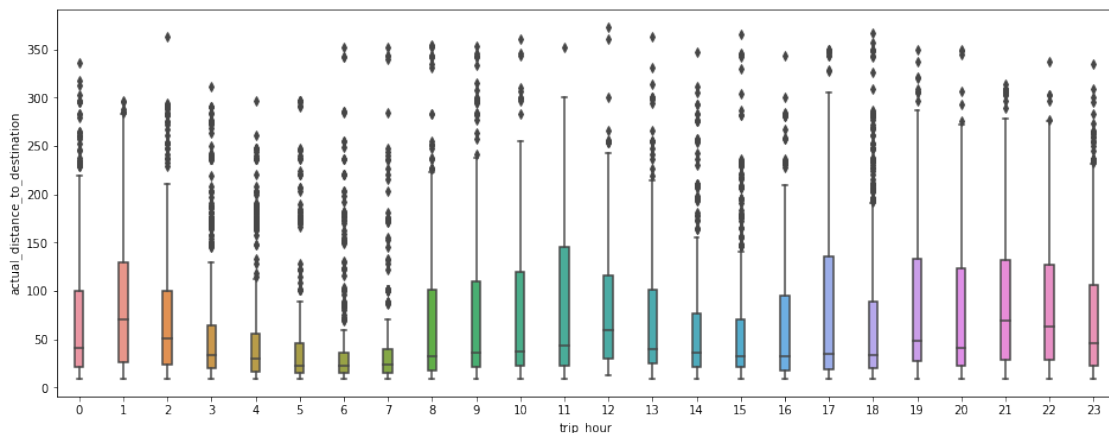
So our initial assumption is correct. The full truck load deliveries cover much longer distances on average (>150 kms) than carting deliveries (~ 25 kms).

Distribution of time taken and distance covered by deliveries depending on the hour of the day

```
[63]: plt.figure(figsize=(16,6))
sns.boxplot(x = "trip_hour", y = "actual_time", data = trip, width=0.2)
plt.show()
```



```
[64]: plt.figure(figsize=(16,6))
sns.boxplot(x = "trip_hour", y = "actual_distance_to_destination", data = trip, width=0.2)
plt.show()
```

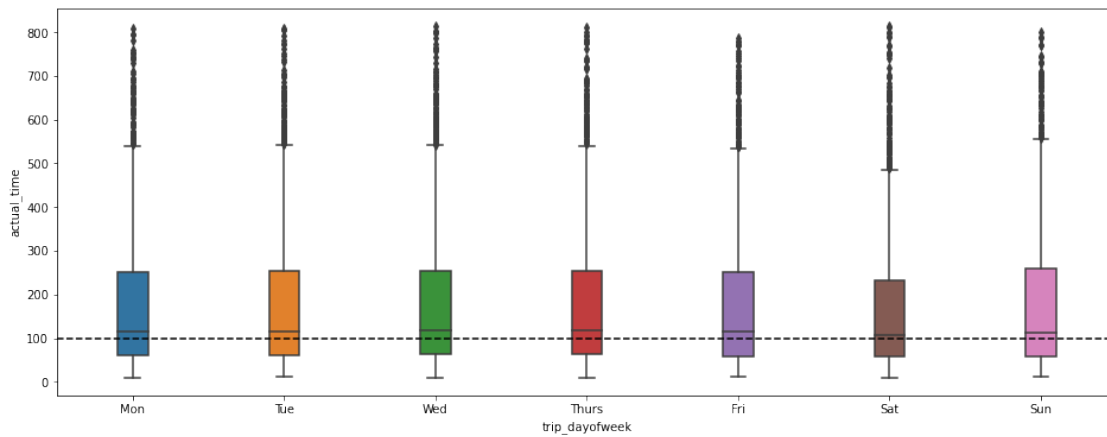


Time and distances follow similar trends against the hour of the day. Maximum time and distance deliveries are likely to be made during peak morning hours of 10 AM to 12 PM as well as 5 PM, 7 PM and 1 AM.

Distribution of time taken and distance covered by deliveries depending on the day of the week

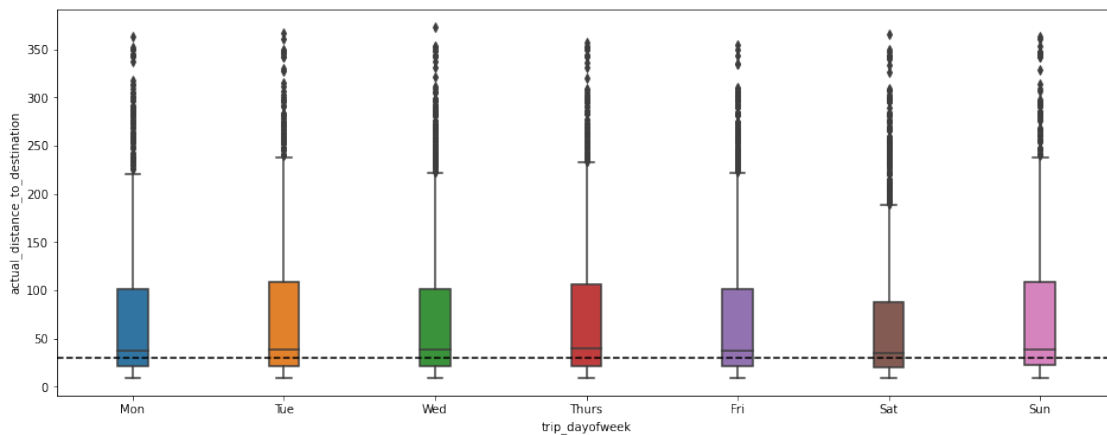
```
[65]: plt.figure(figsize=(16,6))
sns.boxplot(x = "trip_dayofweek", y = "actual_time", data = trip, width=0.2, order = ['Mon', 'Tue', 'Wed', 'Thurs', 'Fri', 'Sat', 'Sun'])
```

```
plt.axhline(y=100, color='k', ls = '--')
plt.show()
```



On average, time taken is slightly more on weekdays and Sunday as compared to Saturday. However, they are very similar.

```
[66]: plt.figure(figsize=(16,6))
sns.boxplot(x = "trip_dayofweek", y = "actual_distance_to_destination", data = trip, width=0.2, order = ['Mon', 'Tue', 'Wed', 'Thurs', 'Fri', 'Sat', 'Sun'])
plt.axhline(y=30, color='k', ls = '--')
plt.show()
```

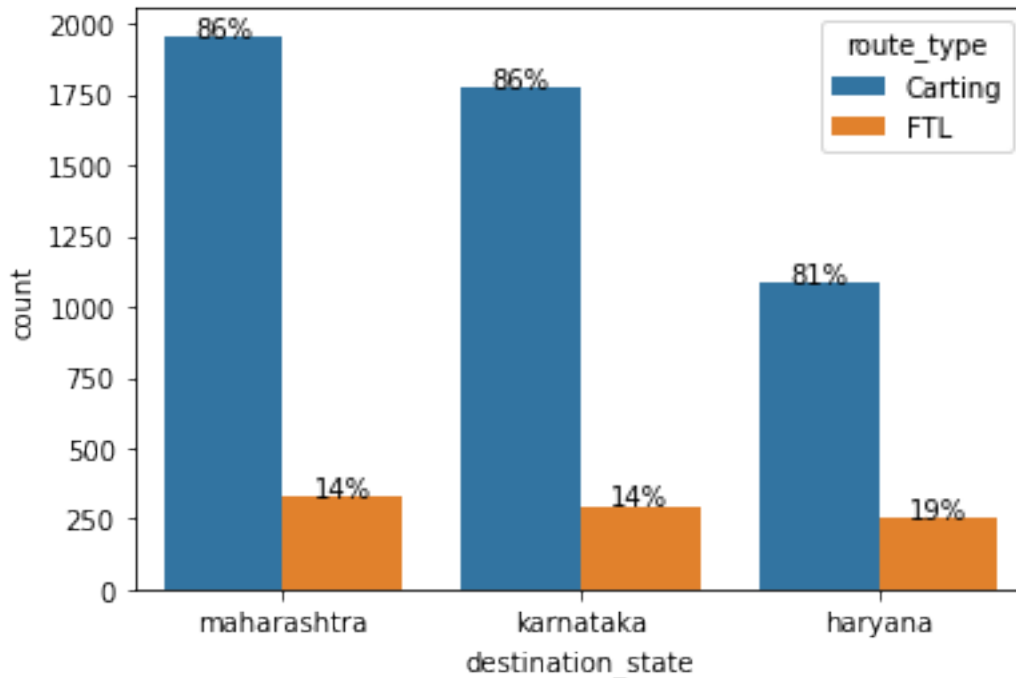


Distance covered is also lowest on Saturday.

Route Type Distributions for Top 3 States

Destination States

```
[67]: top3d =   
    ↳trip[(trip["destination_state"]=="maharashtra")|(trip["destination_state"]=="karnataka")|(t  
top3d = top3d[['route_type','destination_state']]  
top3d['route_type'] = top3d['route_type'].map({0:'FTL',1:'Carting'})  
  
st = ['maharashtra','karnataka','haryana']  
  
g = sns.countplot(x='destination_state',hue='route_type', data=top3d, order =   
    ↳st)  
  
percx = []  
  
for e in st:  
    percx.  
    ↳append(top3d[(top3d['destination_state']==e)&(top3d["route_type"]=="Carting")].  
    ↳shape[0]/top3d[top3d['destination_state']==e].shape[0])  
for e in st:  
    percx.  
    ↳append(top3d[(top3d['destination_state']==e)&(top3d["route_type"]=="FTL")].  
    ↳shape[0]/top3d[top3d['destination_state']==e].shape[0])  
  
i=0  
for p in g.patches:  
    txt = str((round(percx[i]*100))) + '%'  
    txt_x = p.get_x()  
    txt_y = p.get_height()  
    g.text(txt_x+0.1,txt_y,txt)  
    i+=1  
plt.show()
```



So we see that for top 3 destination states, Maharashtra has 86% Carting and 14% FTL, Karnataka has 86% Carting and 14% FTL, Haryana has 81% Carting and 19% FTL.

Source States

```
[68]: top3s = trip[(trip["source_state"]=='maharashtra') | (trip["source_state"]=='karnataka') | (trip["source_state"]=='haryana')]
top3s = top3s[['route_type', 'source_state']]
top3s['route_type'] = top3s['route_type'].map({0: 'FTL', 1: 'Carting'})

g = sns.countplot(x='source_state', hue='route_type', data=top3s, order = st)

percx = []

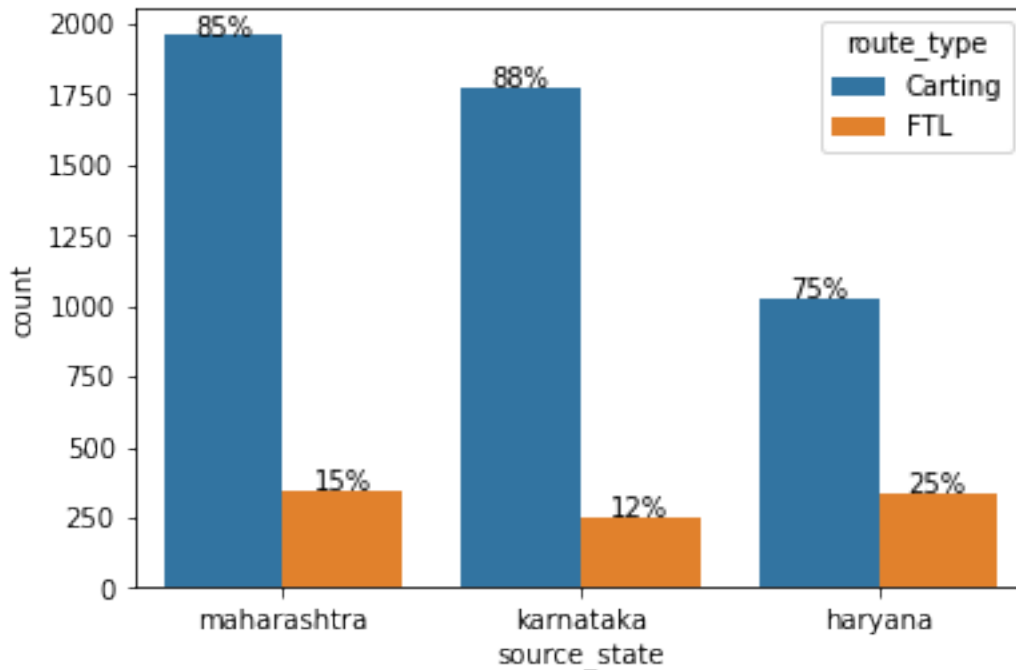
for e in st:
    percx.append(top3s[(top3s['source_state']==e) & (top3s["route_type"]=="Carting")].shape[0] / top3s[top3s['source_state']==e].shape[0])
for e in st:
    percx.append(top3s[(top3s['source_state']==e) & (top3s["route_type"]=="FTL")].shape[0] / top3s[top3s['source_state']==e].shape[0])

i=0
for p in g.patches:
    txt = str((round(percx[i]*100))) + '%'
    i+=1
```

```

txt_x = p.get_x()
txt_y = p.get_height()
g.text(txt_x+0.1,txt_y,txt)
i+=1
plt.show()

```



So we see that for top 3 source states, Maharashtra has 85% Carting and 15% FTL, Karnataka has 88% Carting and 12% FTL, Haryana has 75% Carting and 25% FTL.

0.0.5 Hypothesis Testing

1. start_scan_to_end_scan v/s od_time_diff_hour H0 : The mean of both groups are equal.

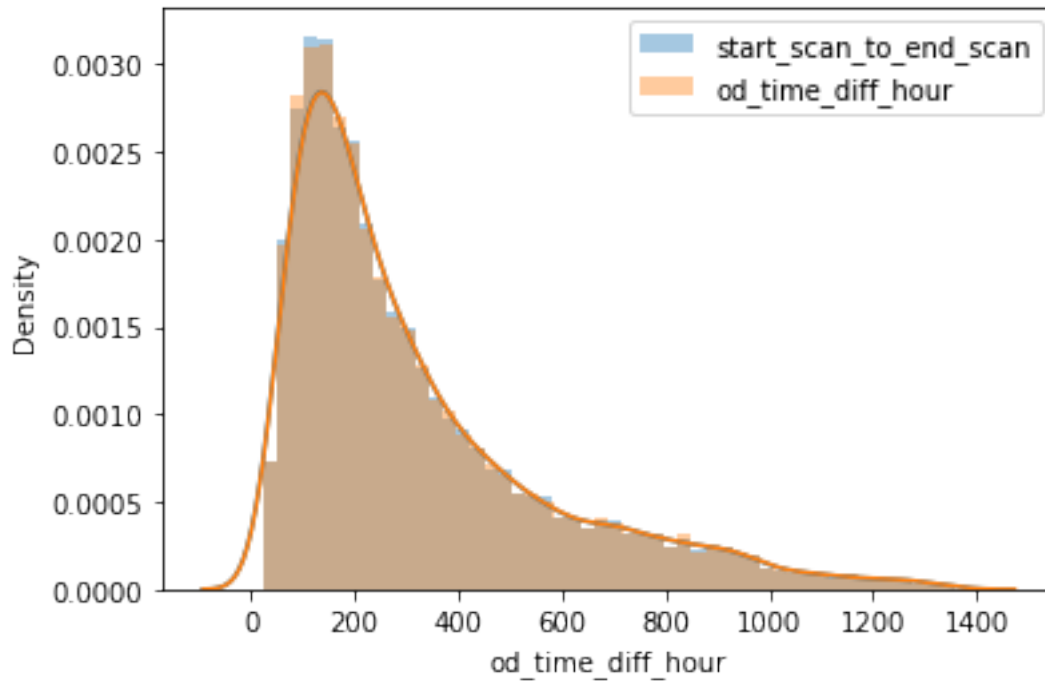
H1: The mean are not equal.

$\alpha = 0.05$

```

[69]: sns.distplot(trip["start_scan_to_end_scan"], label="start_scan_to_end_scan")
sns.distplot(trip["od_time_diff_hour"], label="od_time_diff_hour")
plt.legend()
plt.show()

```

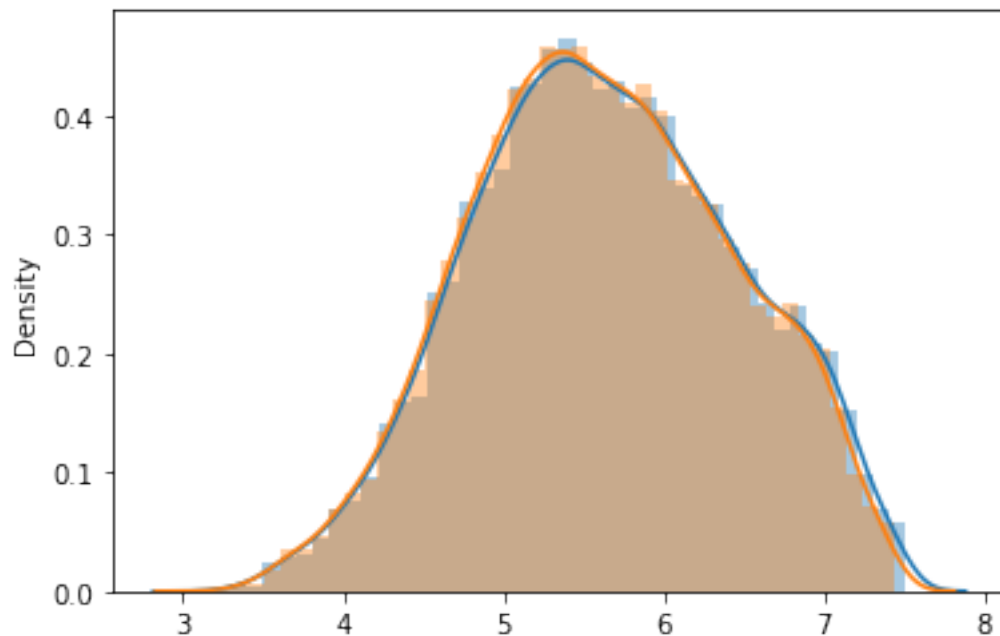


From the above plot, the means indeed appear to be the same. We will perform 2-sample t-test to find out. But first we shall convert our data to a normal distribution using boxcox transformation.

```
[70]: from scipy.stats import boxcox

x_trf1 , lambda1 = boxcox(trip["start_scan_to_end_scan"])
x_trf2 , lambda2 = boxcox(trip["od_time_diff_hour"])

sns.distplot(x_trf1)
sns.distplot(x_trf2)
plt.show()
```

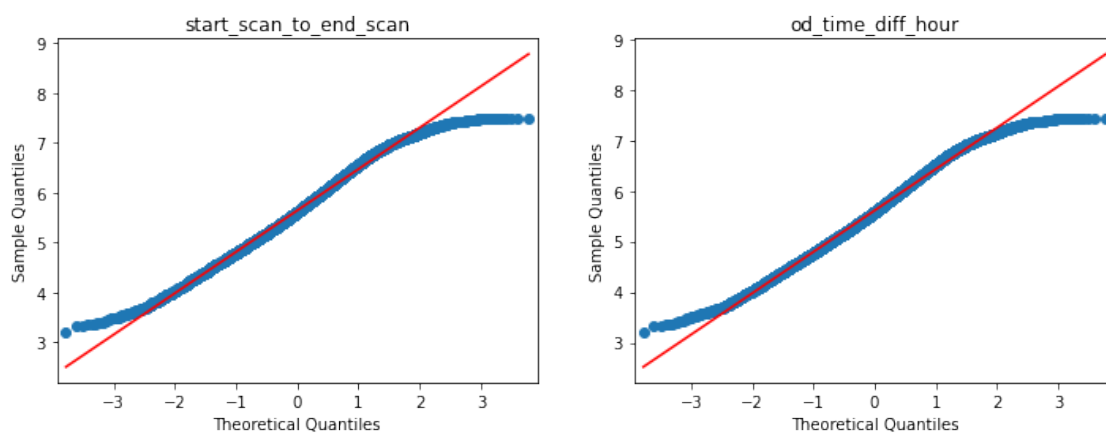



```
[71]: import statsmodels.api as sms

fig, ax = plt.subplots(1,2,figsize=(12,4))
sms.qqplot(x_trf1, line='s', ax = ax[0])
sms.qqplot(x_trf2, line='s', label='od_time_diff_hour', ax = ax[1])

ax[0].set_title('start_scan_to_end_scan')
ax[1].set_title('od_time_diff_hour')

plt.show()
```



Since our data is not normal even after trying BoxCox transform, we perform a non-parametric test (Mann-Whitney). Now our H0 and H1 become :

H0 : The median of both groups are equal.

H1: The median are not equal.

```
[72]: from scipy.stats import mannwhitneyu
```

```
[73]: stat, p = mannwhitneyu(trip["start_scan_to_end_scan"],  
    ↪ trip["od_time_diff_hour"])
```

```
[74]: p
```

```
[74]: 0.7366629968419203
```

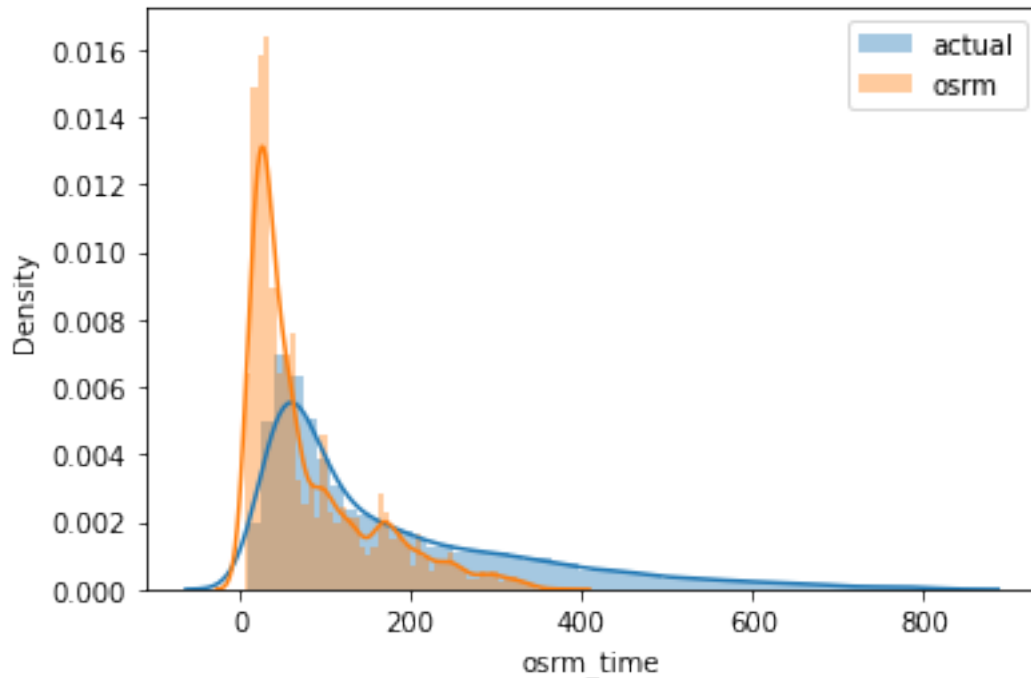
Since $p > \alpha$ (0.05), we fail to reject the null hypothesis. Hence, the sample distributions seem to be the same for 'start_scan_to_end_scan' and 'od_time_diff_hour'. So, the trip duration and the difference between trip start and end are indeed the same.

2. actual_time v/s osrm_time H0 : The mean of actual_time and calculated(osrm) time are equal.

H1: The mean are not equal.

$\alpha = 0.05$

```
[75]: sns.distplot(trip["actual_time"], label="actual")  
sns.distplot(trip["osrm_time"], label="osrm")  
plt.legend()  
plt.show()
```



From the plot above, it is clear that these do not follow normal distribution. So we go for the non-parametric Mann-Whitney test. Now our H_0 and H_1 become :

H_0 : The median of both groups are equal.

H_1 : The median are not equal.

```
[76]: stat, p = mannwhitneyu(trip["actual_time"].sample(1000), trip["osrm_time"].
    ↪sample(1000))
p
```

[76]: 7.98073622371822e-72

Since $p < \alpha$ (0.05), we reject the null hypothesis. Hence, the sample distributions are different. So, the actual time and th time calculated by algorithm (osrm) are very different.

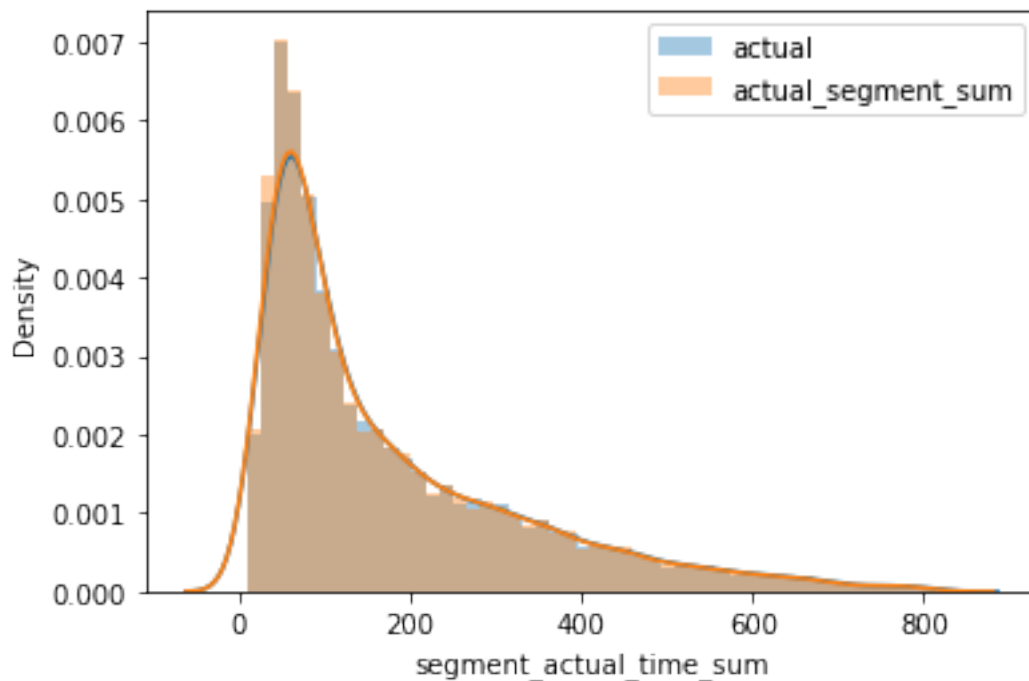
3. actual_time v/s segment_actual_time H_0 : The mean of actual_time and segment_actual_time are equal.

H_1 : The mean are not equal.

$\alpha = 0.05$

```
[77]: sns.distplot(trip["actual_time"], label="actual")
sns.distplot(trip["segment_actual_time_sum"], label="actual_segment_sum")
```

```
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



Once again, we see that the times are not normally distributed. However, the distributions look similar. We use the non parametric Mann-Whitney test again. Now our H0 and H1 become :

H0 : The median of both groups are equal.

H1: The median are not equal.

```
[78]: stat, p = mannwhitneyu(trip["actual_time"].sample(1000),
    ↪ trip["segment_actual_time_sum"].sample(1000))
p
```

[78]: 0.141952881812958

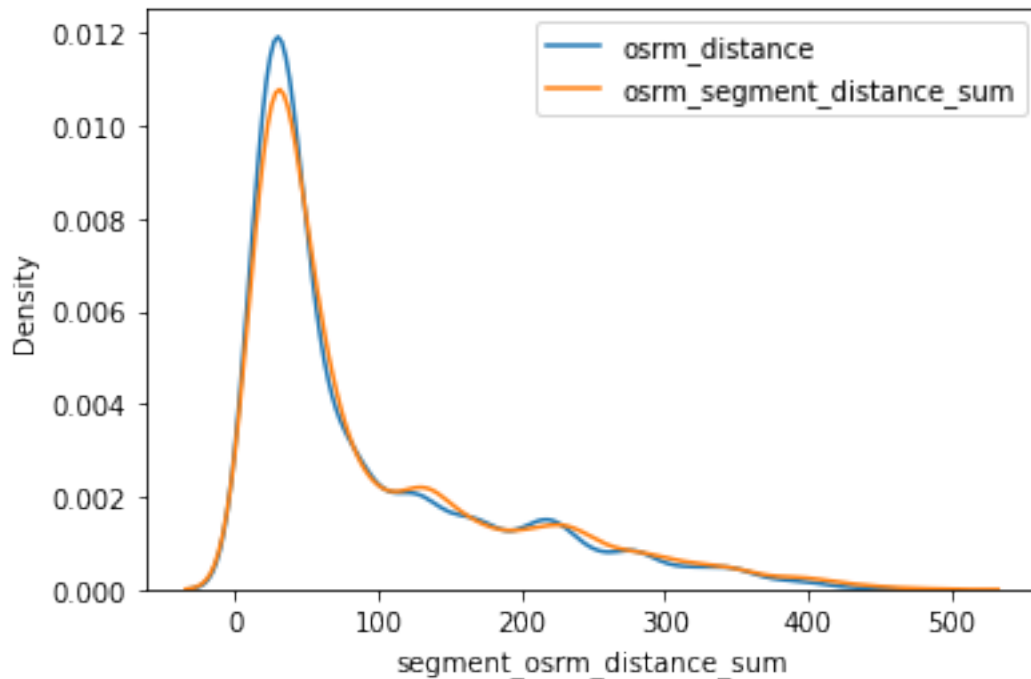
Since $p > \alpha$ (0.05), we fail to reject the null hypothesis. Hence, the sample distributions seem to be the same for 'segment_actual_time' and 'actual_time'. So, the actual total time taken for a trip is similar to the sum of the distances of a trip's segments.

4. osrm_distance v/s segment_osrm_distance_sum H0 : The mean of osrm_distance and segment_osrm_distance_sum are equal.

H1: The mean are not equal.

$\alpha = 0.05$

```
[79]: sns.distplot(trip["osrm_distance"], hist=False, label="osrm_distance")
sns.distplot(trip["segment_osrm_distance_sum"], hist=False,
             label="osrm_segment_distance_sum")
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



Once again, these distributions look slightly different. Also, they are not normal. We use the non parametric Mann-Whitney test. Now our H0 and H1 become :

H0 : The median of both groups are equal.

H1: The median are not equal.

```
[80]: stat, p = mannwhitneyu(trip["osrm_distance"], trip["segment_osrm_distance_sum"])
p
```

```
[80]: 1.8349406474411988e-08
```

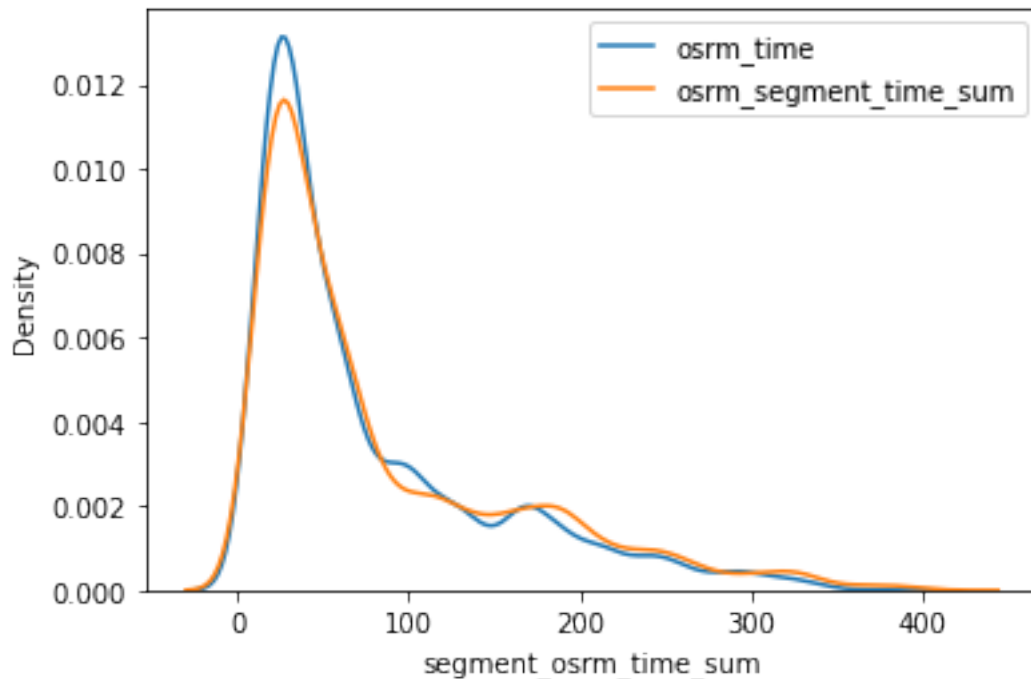
Since $p < (0.05)$, we reject the null hypothesis. Hence, the sample distributions are different. So, the overall distance calculated by osrm and the sum of individual segment distances calculated by osrm are different.

5. **osrm_time** v/s **segment_osrm_time_sum** H0 : The mean of osrm_time and segment_osrm_time_sum are equal.

H1: The mean are not equal.

$\alpha = 0.05$

```
[81]: sns.distplot(trip["osrm_time"], hist=False, label="osrm_time")
sns.distplot(trip["segment_osrm_time_sum"], hist=False,
             label="osrm_segment_time_sum")
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



The distributions look slightly different and are not normal. We use non parametric Mann-Whitney test. Now our H0 and H1 become :

H0 : The median of both groups are equal.

H1: The median are not equal.

```
[82]: stat, p = mannwhitneyu(trip["osrm_time"], trip["segment_osrm_time_sum"])
p
```

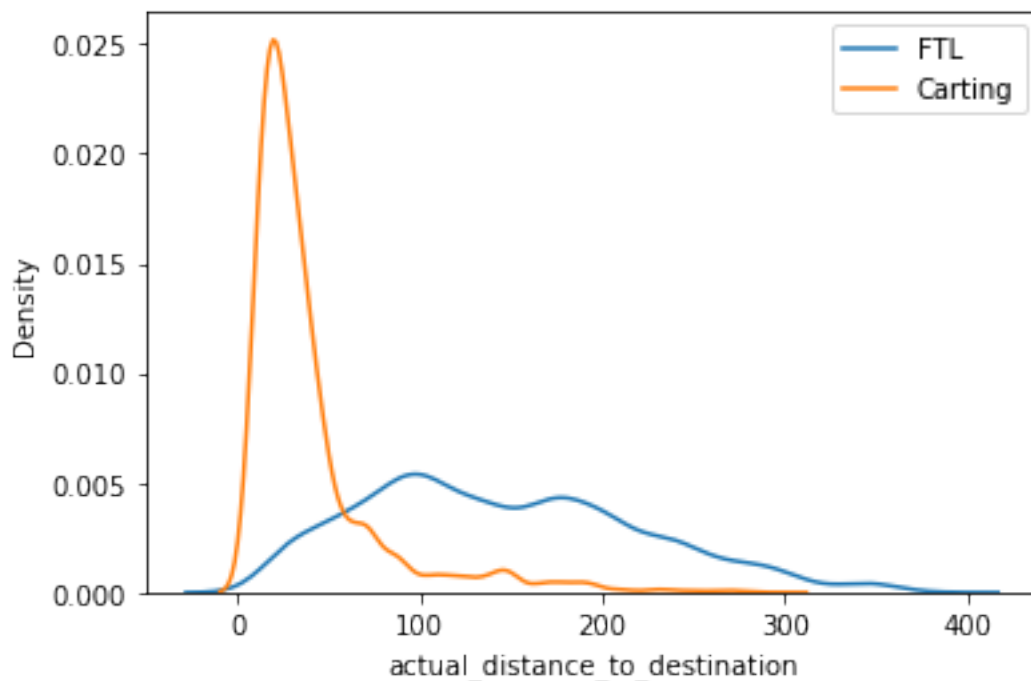
[82]: 3.7243838320849166e-10

Since $p < (0.05)$, we reject the null hypothesis. Hence, the sample distributions are different. So, the overall time calculated by osrm and the sum of individual segment time calculated by osrm are different.

6. Does distance depend on route type? H0: The median distance of FTL and Carting is same.

H1: The median are different.

```
[83]: sns.distplot(trip[trip["route_type"]==0]["actual_distance_to_destination"],  
    ↪ hist=False, label="FTL")  
sns.distplot(trip[trip["route_type"]==1]["actual_distance_to_destination"],  
    ↪ hist=False, label="Carting")  
plt.legend()  
plt.show()
```



The distributions are clearly different and not normal. So we use non parametric Mann-Whitney test.

```
[84]: stat, p =  
    ↪ mannwhitneyu(trip[trip["route_type"]==0]["actual_distance_to_destination"],  
    ↪ trip[trip["route_type"]==1]["actual_distance_to_destination"])  
p
```

[84]: 0.0

Since $p < (0.05)$, we reject the null hypothesis. Hence, the sample distributions are different. So, the actual distances covered for FTL routes is different from that of Carting routes.

7. Does time taken depend on day of week? H0: The median time taken of all week days are same.

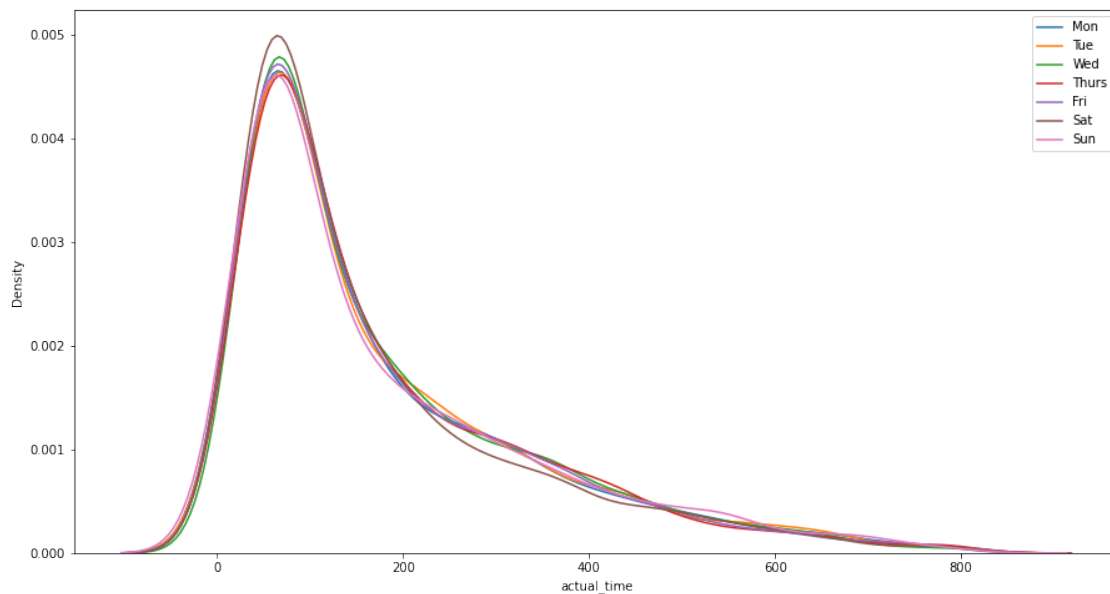
H1: The median are different.

```
[85]: plt.figure(figsize=(15,8))
days = ['Mon','Tue','Wed','Thurs','Fri','Sat','Sun']

daydist=[]

for day in days:
    daydist.append(trip[trip["trip_dayofweek"]==day]["actual_time"])
    sns.distplot(trip[trip["trip_dayofweek"]==day]["actual_time"], hist=False,
    ↪label=day)

plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



The distributions look slightly different. We will perform the non-parametric counterpart to one way ANOVA, the Kruskal Willis Test (and hence the medians in our hypothesis).

```
[86]: stats.
    ↪kruskal(daydist[0],daydist[1],daydist[2],daydist[3],daydist[4],daydist[5],daydist[6])
```

```
[86]: KruskalResult(statistic=8.743242607332519, pvalue=0.18854113288304772)
```


Since $p > (0.05)$, we fail to reject the null hypothesis. Hence, the sample distributions of time taken seem to be the same for all week days.

Normalize/Standardize the numerical features using MinMax Scaler/ Standard Scaler

```
[87]: from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
```

```
[88]: scaler = StandardScaler()
      scaler.fit(trip[num_cols])
```

```
[88]: StandardScaler()
```

```
[89]: trip[num_cols] = scaler.transform(trip[num_cols])
      trip[num_cols]
```

```
[89]:
```

	start_scan_to_end_scan	od_time_diff_hour	\
0	-0.548546	-0.544839	
1	-0.861602	-0.861856	
2	1.552838	1.552812	
3	-0.513328	-0.510150	
4	-0.869428	-0.871585	
...	
12718	-0.247231	-0.246189	
12719	-1.018130	-1.017809	
12720	0.394533	0.395103	
12721	0.104957	0.107436	
12722	0.128436	0.130473	

	actual_distance_to_destination	actual_time	osrm_time	osrm_distance	\
0	0.012060	-0.217856	-0.144341	-0.073948	
1	-0.765152	-0.749015	-0.877085	-0.804506	
2	0.764988	1.034163	0.533102	0.614738	
3	-0.662169	-0.736369	-0.766482	-0.710888	
4	-0.877197	-0.970332	-0.904736	-0.890050	
...	
12718	-0.201970	-0.597255	-0.227293	-0.204002	
12719	-0.788207	-0.989302	-0.918561	-0.844610	
12720	-0.466688	0.661086	-0.420848	-0.366561	
12721	0.865940	0.547267	1.390274	0.886261	
12722	-0.086534	0.616823	-0.144341	-0.124553	

	segment_actual_time_sum	segment_osrm_time_sum	\
0	-0.221500	-0.262662	
1	-0.743482	-0.878225	
2	1.045260	0.365464	
3	-0.737116	-0.790288	

4	-0.966279	-0.915913
...
12718	-0.597073	-0.300349
12719	-0.985376	-0.941038
12720	0.669688	0.026276
12721	0.523279	1.697092
12722	0.625129	-0.237537

	segment_osrm_distance_sum
0	-0.145358
1	-0.823653
2	0.514899
3	-0.737295
4	-0.906532
...	...
12718	-0.349273
12719	-0.863608
12720	0.072932
12721	1.324267
12722	-0.183439

[12723 rows x 9 columns]

```
[90]: trip[num_cols].describe()
```

```
[90]:
```

	start_scan_to_end_scan	od_time_diff_hour	\
count	1.272300e+04	1.272300e+04	
mean	-1.619566e-17	-1.452025e-16	
std	1.000039e+00	1.000039e+00	
min	-1.162918e+00	-1.162915e+00	
25%	-7.207269e-01	-7.210516e-01	
50%	-3.411472e-01	-3.418602e-01	
75%	4.023595e-01	4.020802e-01	
max	4.049455e+00	4.050310e+00	

	actual_distance_to_destination	actual_time	osrm_time	\
count	1.272300e+04	1.272300e+04	1.272300e+04	
mean	-7.371818e-17	-8.041983e-17	4.467769e-17	
std	1.000039e+00	1.000039e+00	1.000039e+00	
min	-8.785574e-01	-1.065181e+00	-1.001514e+00	
25%	-7.065920e-01	-7.363685e-01	-7.111809e-01	
50%	-4.689012e-01	-4.012322e-01	-3.931975e-01	
75%	4.073375e-01	4.650634e-01	4.224989e-01	
max	4.178358e+00	4.031419e+00	4.113871e+00	

	osrm_distance	segment_actual_time_sum	segment_osrm_time_sum	\
count	1.272300e+04	1.272300e+04	1.272300e+04	

mean	3.797603e-17	-3.127438e-17	6.031487e-17
std	1.000039e+00	1.000039e+00	1.000039e+00
min	-9.229378e-01	-1.061764e+00	-1.003850e+00
25%	-7.077649e-01	-7.371165e-01	-7.274750e-01
50%	-4.836339e-01	-3.997380e-01	-4.134119e-01
75%	4.419548e-01	4.596223e-01	4.910897e-01
max	4.150641e+00	4.037107e+00	4.046283e+00

	segment_osrm_distance_sum
count	1.272300e+04
mean	-8.488760e-17
std	1.000039e+00
min	-9.375981e-01
25%	-7.228116e-01
50%	-4.628077e-01
75%	4.488499e-01
max	4.130135e+00

0.1 Business Insights

1. Most trips use “Carting” (~8K) transportation type as opposed to “FTL” (~4K).
2. Bengaluru, Mumbai and Gurgaon are both the top source and destination cities. Bhiwandi, Delhi, Hyderabad, Chennai, Pune and Chandigarh are also some of the top contributors. So we see that the Southern, Western and Northern corridors have the top contributing cities.
3. The top contributor states (both source and destination) are : Maharashtra is the highest, followed by Karnataka, Haryana, Tamil Nadu and Telengana, Delhi, Gujarat, UP and West Bengal. Again we see Western, Southern and Northern corridors have significant contribution to the traffic.
4. The greatest amount of time was spent in intra-state trips within Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Telengana, UP.
5. The greatest amount of distance was covered on inter-state trips in Karnaataka, Maharashtra, amil Nadu, Telengana and Andhra.
6. Similarly, the greatest amount of time was spent in intra-city trips within Bangalore, Mumbai, Hyderabad. A significant time is also spent in inter-city trips from Mumbai to Bhiwandi and Guragon to Delhi. These routes also contributed to the greatest amount of distance covered on trips.
7. Hourly distribution of number of trips in a day : minimum trips occuring during the day hours (8 AM to 1 PM) and maximum occuring during late night or early morning hours (8 PM to 2 AM).
8. Week Day : we see that maximum number of trips are happening on Wednesday and minimum on Sunday.
9. OSRM seems to be calculating time taken as less than what time it actually takes. This might be because in actual scenario, there might be delays caused by unprecedented traffic or other delays.
10. OSRM seems to be calculating distance as less than what distance is actually covered. So,

OSRM is underestimating time and overestimating the distance.

11. The time taken by full truck load deliveries is on average, a lot higher (>300 hours) (this is because the distance covered by trucks is also much higher since they don't make stops) than the cart deliveries (<100 hours). The full truck load deliveries cover much longer distances on average (>150 kms) than carting deliveries (~ 25 kms).
12. Hourly distribution of trip time and distances : Time and distances follow similar trends against the hour of the day. Maximum time and distance deliveries are likely to be made during peak morning hours of 10 AM to 12 PM as well as 5 PM, 7 PM and 1 AM.
13. Weekday distribution of trip time and distances : On average, time taken is slightly more on weekdays and Sunday as compared to Saturday. However, they are very similar. Distances covered is also lowest on Saturday.
14. Route type of top 3 Destination states : Maharashtra has 86% Carting and 14% FTL, Karnataka has 86% Carting and 14% FTL, Haryana has 81% Carting and 19% FTL.
15. Route type of top 3 Source states : Maharashtra has 85% Carting and 15% FTL, Karnataka has 88% Carting and 12% FTL, Haryana has 75% Carting and 25% FTL.

0.2 Recommendations

1. Since there is significant difference between the time and distances calculated by OSRM with actual time and distances, it might make sense to revisit the information which is fed to the routing engine for trip planning. We need to check for discrepancies with transporters and to check if the routing engine is configured for optimum performance.
2. We have seen that the Western, Southern and Northern corridors have significant traffic, however, not so much in Eastern, Central and North Eastern corridors. Increasing the presence in these corridors is worth investigating.
3. There is a need to plan resources (specifically during regional festivities) in the states/cities which have highest contribution to traffic.
4. Road network can be taken into consideration to increase the number of FTL deliveries interstate and to connect the states where there is lower traffic.
5. Since intra state or intra city trips are more likely to be using "carting" as method of transport, the number of hubs could be increased in those cities and states which have highest contribution to traffic.