



Affluence of taxis to Beijing's points of interest

77013 - Diego Hernandez
77076 - Rodrigo Pereira




Case Study

Is there any differences in affluences to certain points of interest along the day and/or week?

This is the research question we decided to study with the data provided in the class.

It is specially interesting because the time frame of the data provided coincides with the week of the chinese new year

Case Study



**Religious
places are
popular at the
time ?**

**Is there any differences
in affluences to certain
points of interest along
the day and/or week?**

**Affluence to
touristic places
varies during
the week**

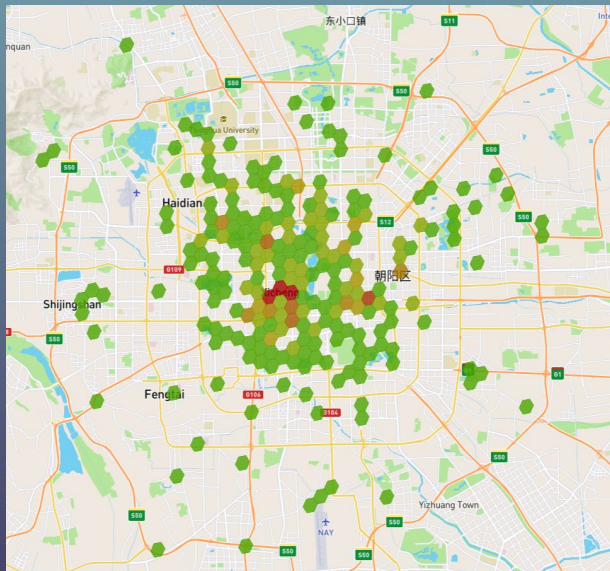


Methodology

Approach to the problem

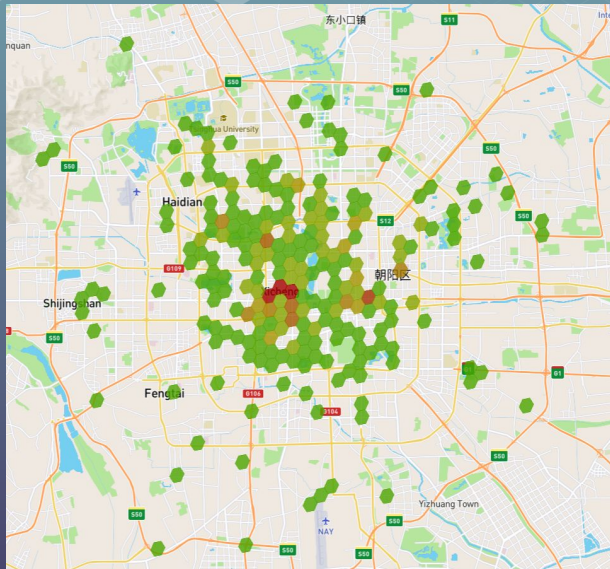
Since we wanted to work with counts of taxis near location, we decided that the best way to capture that concept was to divide the city of Beijing in small areas that would only contain a handful of locations and count the number of taxis at a certain point in time.

To tackle this problem we decided to use UBER's library "H3", that divides the globe into hexagons, with a parameterizable granularity (in our case we used hexagons that cover a city block).



Approach to the problem

- Divide the city of Beijing into small areas using Uber's H3 library
- Obtaining the number of taxis on the areas that contains the location we want to study
- Analyze results by types of point of interest



Pre processing

To achieve our goals we need to add additional information to the one provided.

For that purpose we mapped the coordinates of the given taxi to an H3 area, using the method **geoToH3(lat,long,zoom)**

We additionally restructured the given timestamps to include information about the day of the week.

```
1 |id,obsid,taxiid,segmentid,lon,lat,year,month,weekDayN,day,hour,minute,areaID
2 1,291748,1,8604,116.483,39.9195,2008,02,6,08,15,11,8831aa4667fffff
3 2,291749,1,699400,116.508,39.9313,2008,02,6,08,15,21,8831aa460bfffff
4 3,291750,1,10006,116.532,39.9154,2008,02,6,08,15,31,8831aa46e9fffff
5 4,291752,1,136649,116.547,39.9084,2008,02,6,08,15,51,8831aa468dfffff
6 5,291753,2,9222,116.364,39.8878,2008,02,0,02,13,33,8831aa053fffff
7 6,291754,2,11356,116.375,39.8878,2008,02,0,02,13,37,8831aa42a5fffff
8 7,291755,2,11356,116.377,39.8879,2008,02,0,02,13,38,8831aa42a5fffff
9 8,291756,2,11357,116.38,39.888,2008,02,0,02,13,42,8831aa42a5fffff
10 9,291757,2,11352,116.394,39.8901,2008,02,0,02,13,43,8831aa42a3fffff
11 10,291758,2,179224,116.411,39.8915,2008,02,0,02,13,47,8831aa42b1fffff
12 11,291759,2,7706,116.421,39.8919,2008,02,0,02,13,48,8831aa476dfffff
13 12,291760,2,9120,116.422,39.8982,2008,02,0,02,13,52,8831aa4297fffff
14 13,291761,2,9120,116.422,39.899,2008,02,0,02,13,53,8831aa4297fffff
15 14,291762,2,11696,116.43,39.9073,2008,02,0,02,13,57,8831aa4293fffff
16 15,291763,2,1420,116.43,39.9118,2008,02,0,02,13,59,8831aa429bfffff
17 16,291764,2,1421,116.444,39.908,2008,02,0,02,14,02,8831aa4741fffff
18 17,291765,2,1421,116.444,39.9081,2008,02,0,02,14,04,8831aa4741fffff
19 18,291766,2,1421,116.444,39.9081,2008,02,0,02,14,04,8831aa4741fffff
20 19,291767,2,440850,116.455,39.9039,2008,02,0,02,14,09,8831aa4755fffff
21 20,291768,2,7378,116.455,39.8898,2008,02,0,02,14,12,8831aa4701fffff
22 21,291769,2,9301,116.455,39.8833,2008,02,0,02,14,14,8831aa4707fffff
23 22,291770,2,333972,116.46,39.8805,2008,02,0,02,14,17,8831aa4739fffff
24 23,291771,2,333972,116.458,39.8811,2008,02,0,02,14,19,8831aa4739fffff
25 24,291772,2,333972,116.458,39.8811,2008,02,0,02,14,19,8831aa4739fffff
```

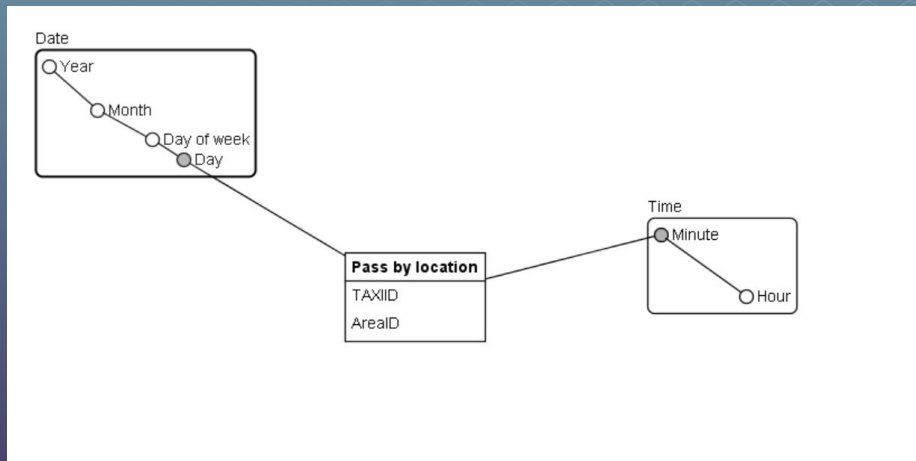
Pre processing

- Add additional H3's AreaID to given data;
- Add information about day of the week to given data;

```
1 |gid,obsid,taxiid,segmentid,lon,lat,year,month,weekDayN,day,hour,minute,areaID
2 |1,291748,1,8604,116.483,39.9195,2008,02,6,08,15,11,8831aa4667fffff
3 |2,291749,1,699400,116.508,39.9313,2008,02,6,08,15,21,8831aa460bfffff
4 |3,291750,1,10006,116.532,39.9154,2008,02,6,08,15,31,8831aa46e9fffff
5 |4,291752,1,136649,116.547,39.9084,2008,02,6,08,15,51,8831aa468dfffff
6 |5,291753,2,9222,116.364,39.8878,2008,02,0,02,13,33,8831aa4053fffff
7 |6,291754,2,11356,116.375,39.8878,2008,02,0,02,13,37,8831aa42a5fffff
8 |7,291755,2,11356,116.377,39.8879,2008,02,0,02,13,38,8831aa42a5fffff
9 |8,291756,2,11357,116.38,39.888,2008,02,0,02,13,42,8831aa42a5fffff
10|9,291757,2,11352,116.394,39.8901,2008,02,0,02,13,43,8831aa42a3fffff
11|10,291758,2,179224,116.411,39.8915,2008,02,0,02,13,47,8831aa42b1fffff
12|11,291759,2,7706,116.421,39.8919,2008,02,0,02,13,48,8831aa476dfffff
13|12,291760,2,9120,116.422,39.8982,2008,02,0,02,13,52,8831aa4297fffff
14|13,291761,2,9120,116.422,39.899,2008,02,0,02,13,53,8831aa4297fffff
15|14,291762,2,11696,116.43,39.9073,2008,02,0,02,13,57,8831aa4293fffff
16|15,291763,2,1420,116.43,39.9118,2008,02,0,02,13,59,8831aa429bfffff
17|16,291764,2,1421,116.444,39.908,2008,02,0,02,14,02,8831aa4741fffff
18|17,291765,2,1421,116.444,39.9081,2008,02,0,02,14,04,8831aa4741fffff
19|18,291766,2,1421,116.444,39.9081,2008,02,0,02,14,04,8831aa4741fffff
20|19,291767,2,449850,116.455,39.9039,2008,02,0,02,14,09,8831aa4755fffff
21|20,291768,2,7378,116.455,39.8898,2008,02,0,02,14,12,8831aa4701fffff
22|21,291769,2,9301,116.455,39.8833,2008,02,0,02,14,14,8831aa4707fffff
23|22,291770,2,333972,116.46,39.8805,2008,02,0,02,14,17,8831aa4739fffff
24|23,291771,2,333972,116.458,39.8811,2008,02,0,02,14,19,8831aa4739fffff
25|24,291772,2,333972,116.458,39.8811,2008,02,0,02,14,19,8831aa4739fffff
```


Temporary dimensional model

- Necessity for temporary dimensional model to hold our csv data, that reflected the event of passing by an area.
- Use of Microsoft SSIS tools to do it

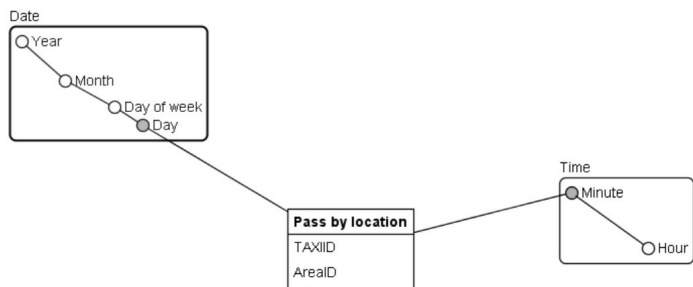


Temporary dimensional model

After the pre processing, we had a csv, so we figured that we should translate that information to a dimensional model.

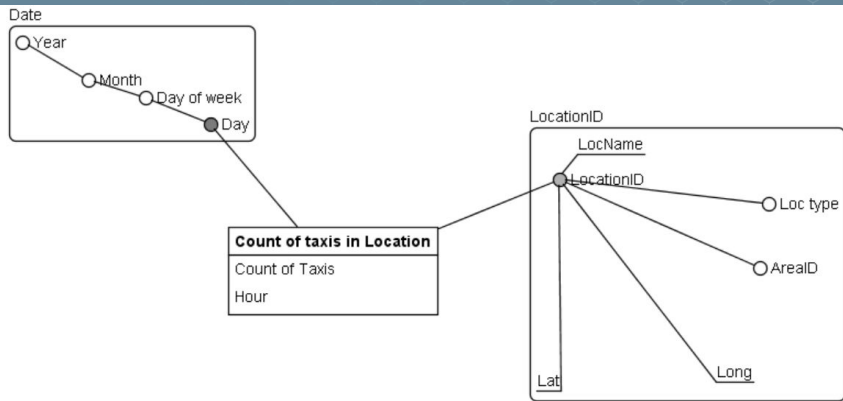
For that we used Microsoft's SSIS tool.

An event model, that translates the passage of a taxi in a certain area.



Definitive Dimensional Model

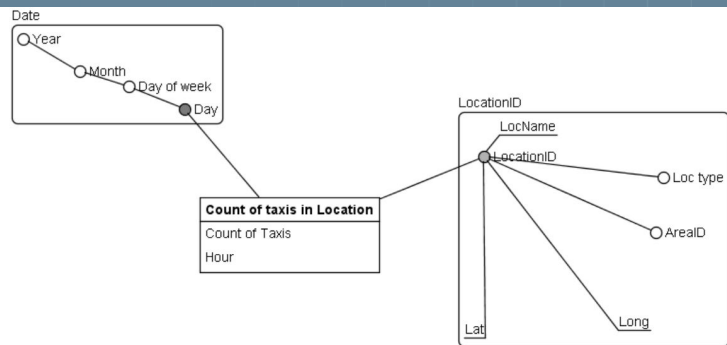
- Use google's API to gather Points of interests and their types
- Join point of interest data with the the one stored in our temporary data model to get data mart that could give us counts of taxis by hour on different locations



Definitive Dimensional Model

To gather our points of interest we made use of the google's API, to get a list of these points, with their coordinates, their types and their names. The following were mapped to the respective H3 areas.

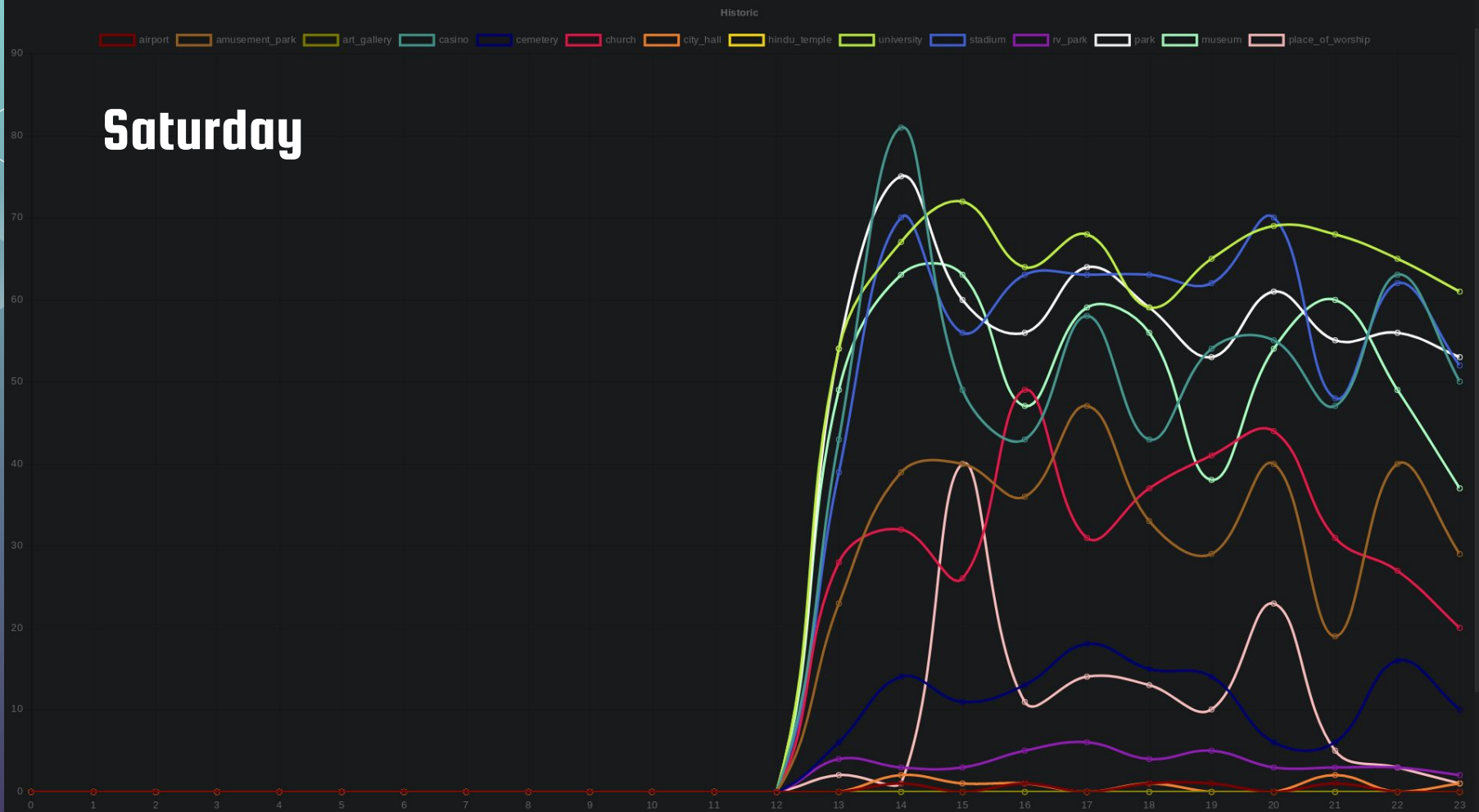
We then joined this data to the data present on our “temporary” dimensional model. To generate the final dimensional model that was going to be able to answer our questions



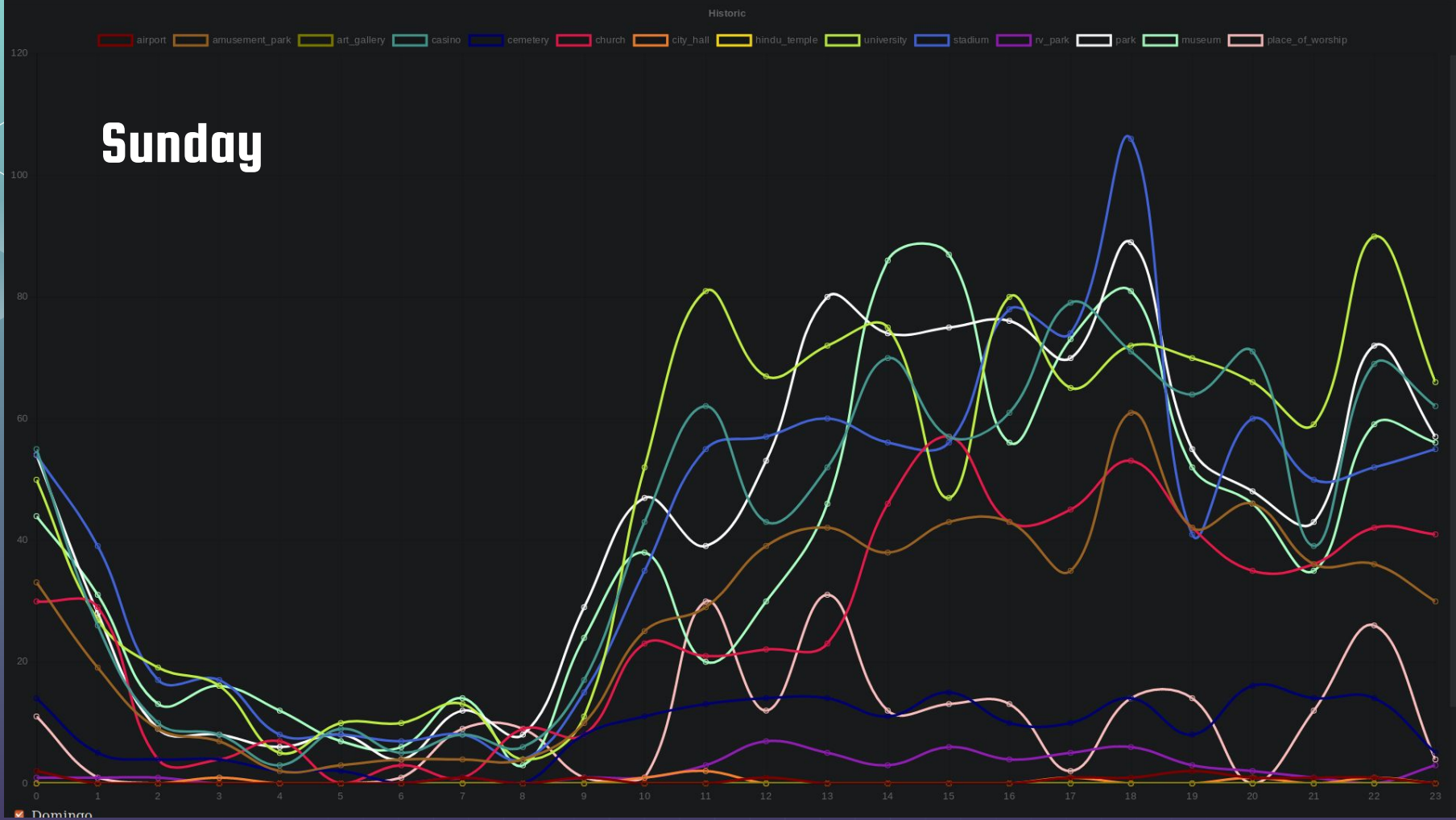
The background features a teal-to-purple gradient with a faint hexagonal grid. On the left and right sides, there are clusters of 3D wireframe cubes and hexagons, some with glowing cyan dots at their vertices. The word "Analysis" is centered in the middle of the image.

Analysis

Saturday



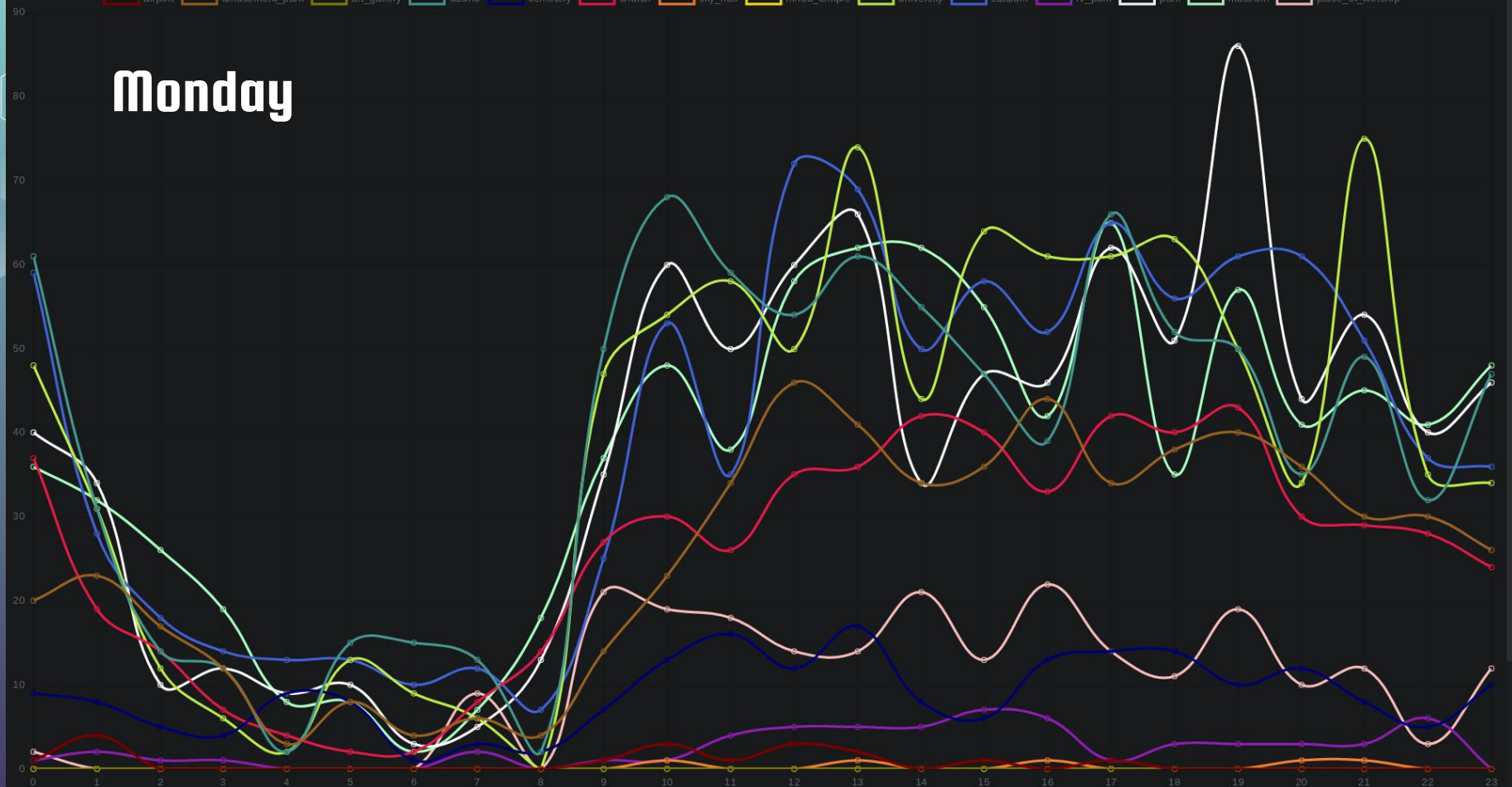
Sunday



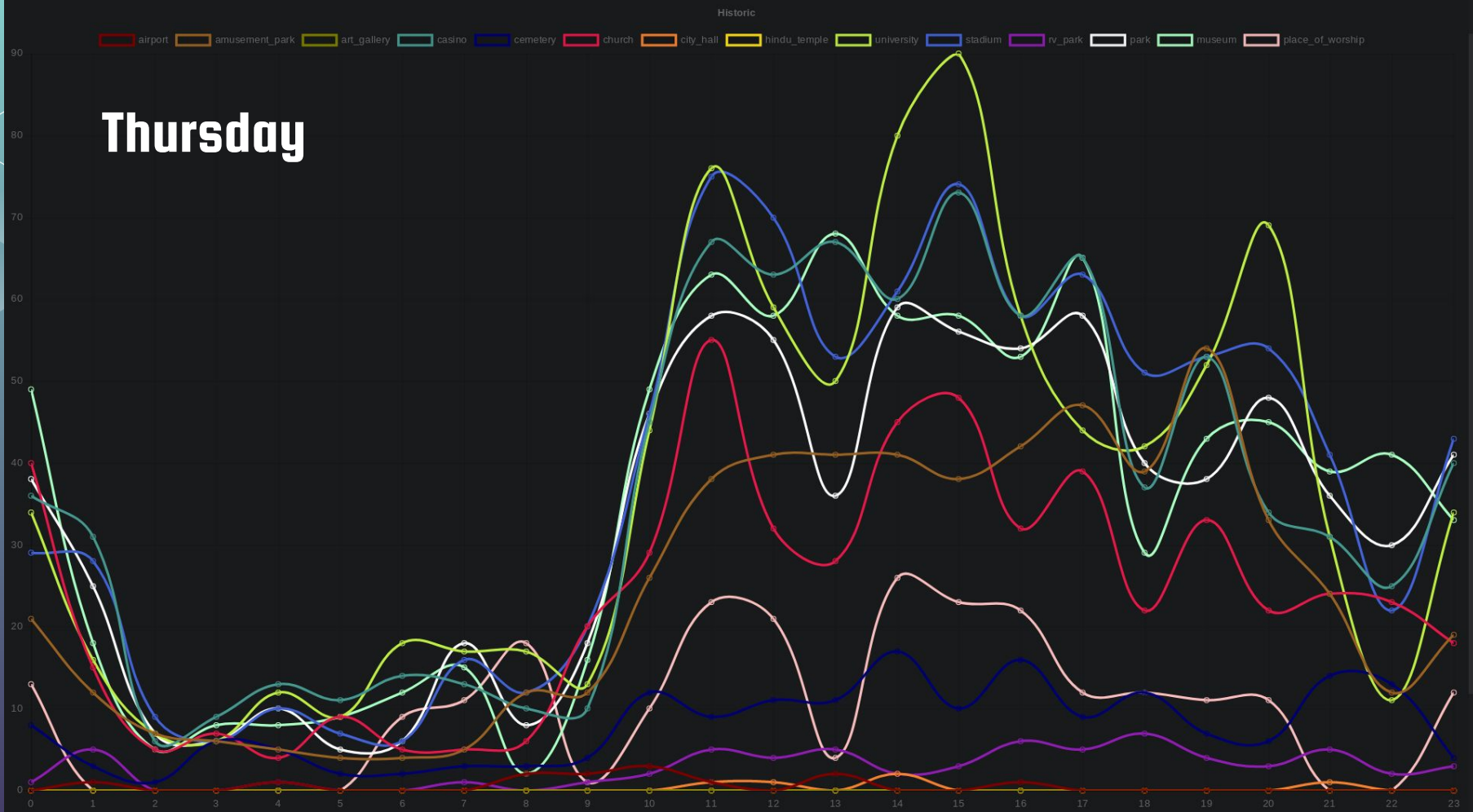
Monday

Historic

airport amusement_park art_gallery casino cemetery church city_hall hindu_temple university stadium rv_park park museum place_of_worship



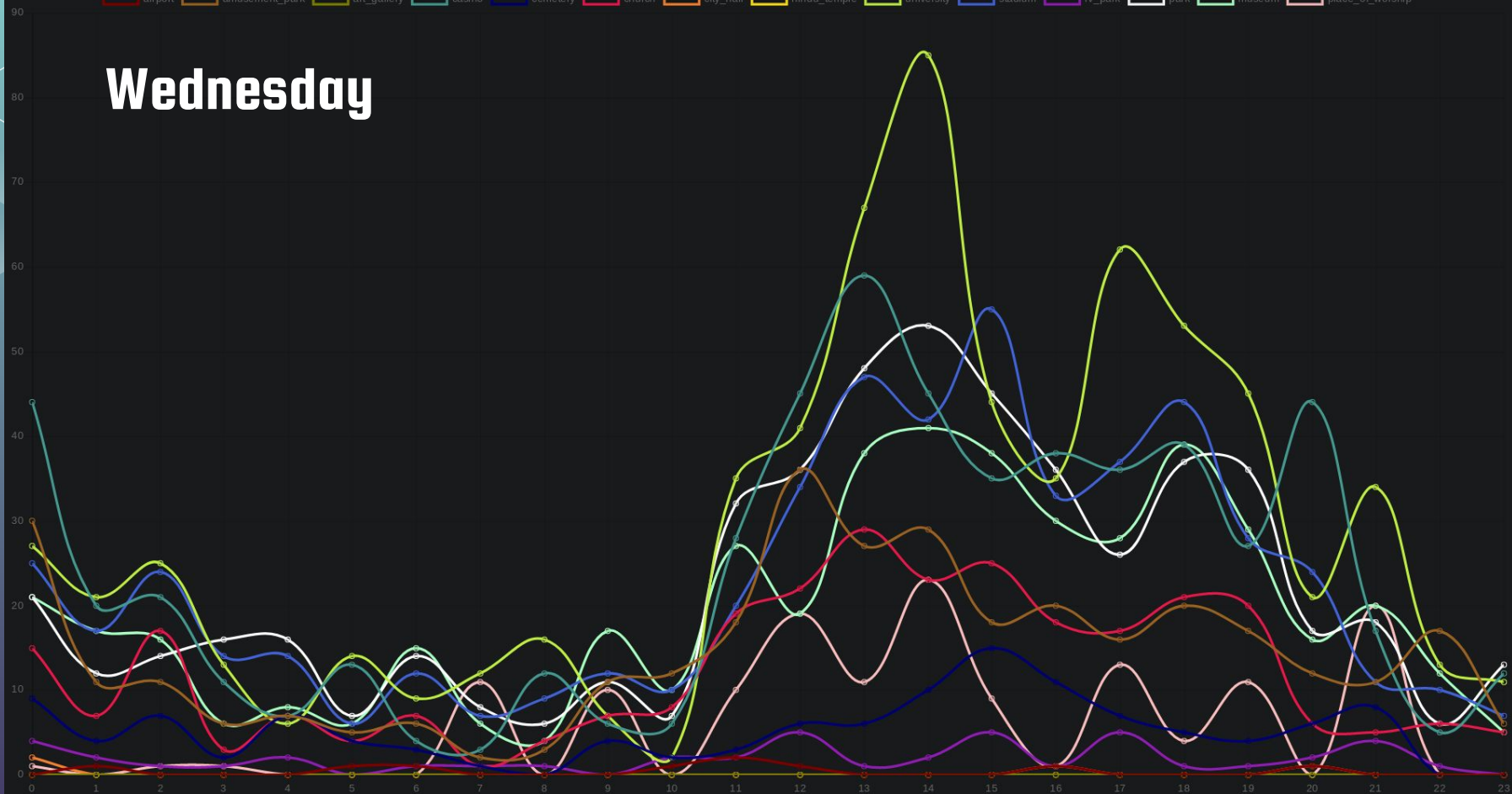
Thursday



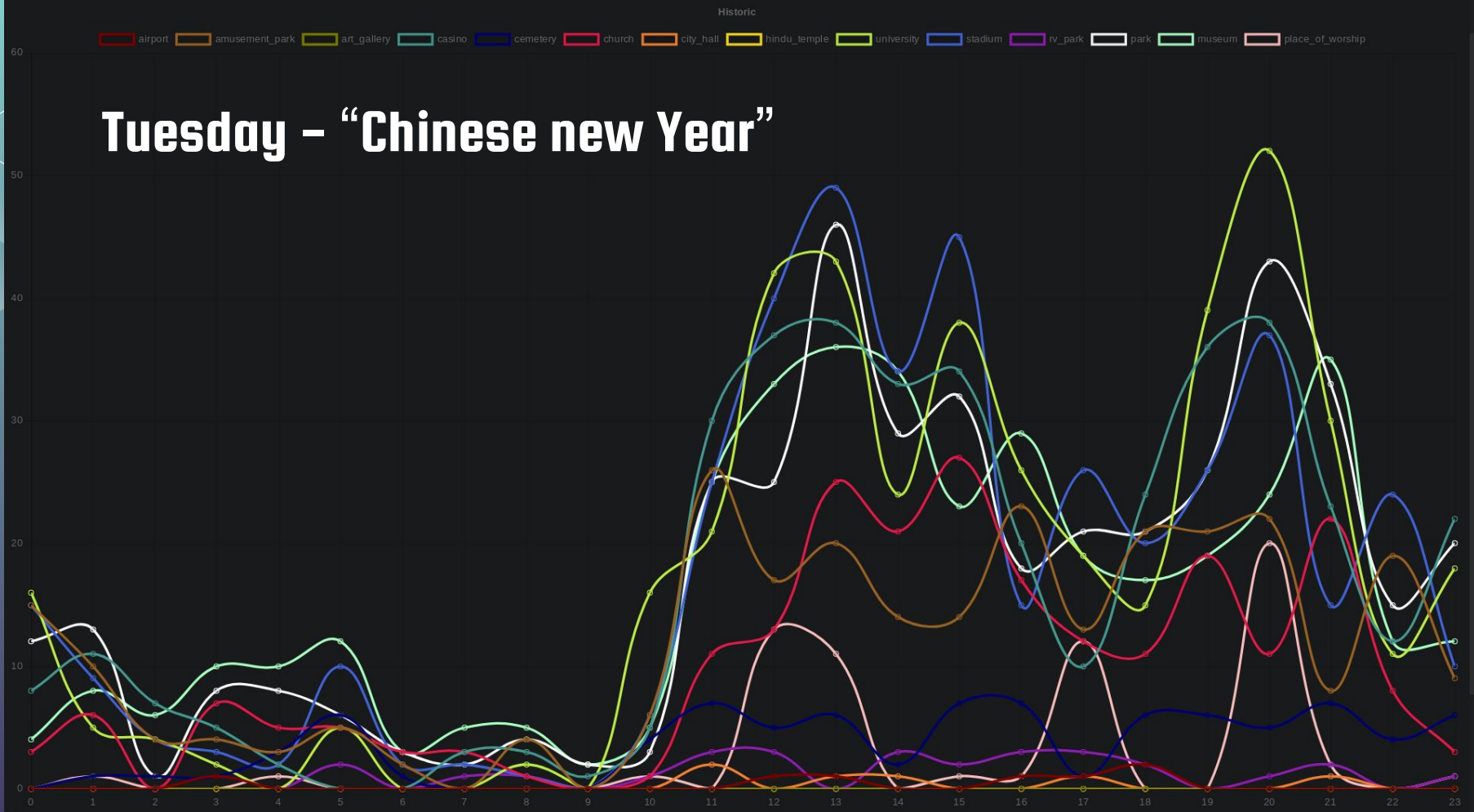
Wednesday

Historic

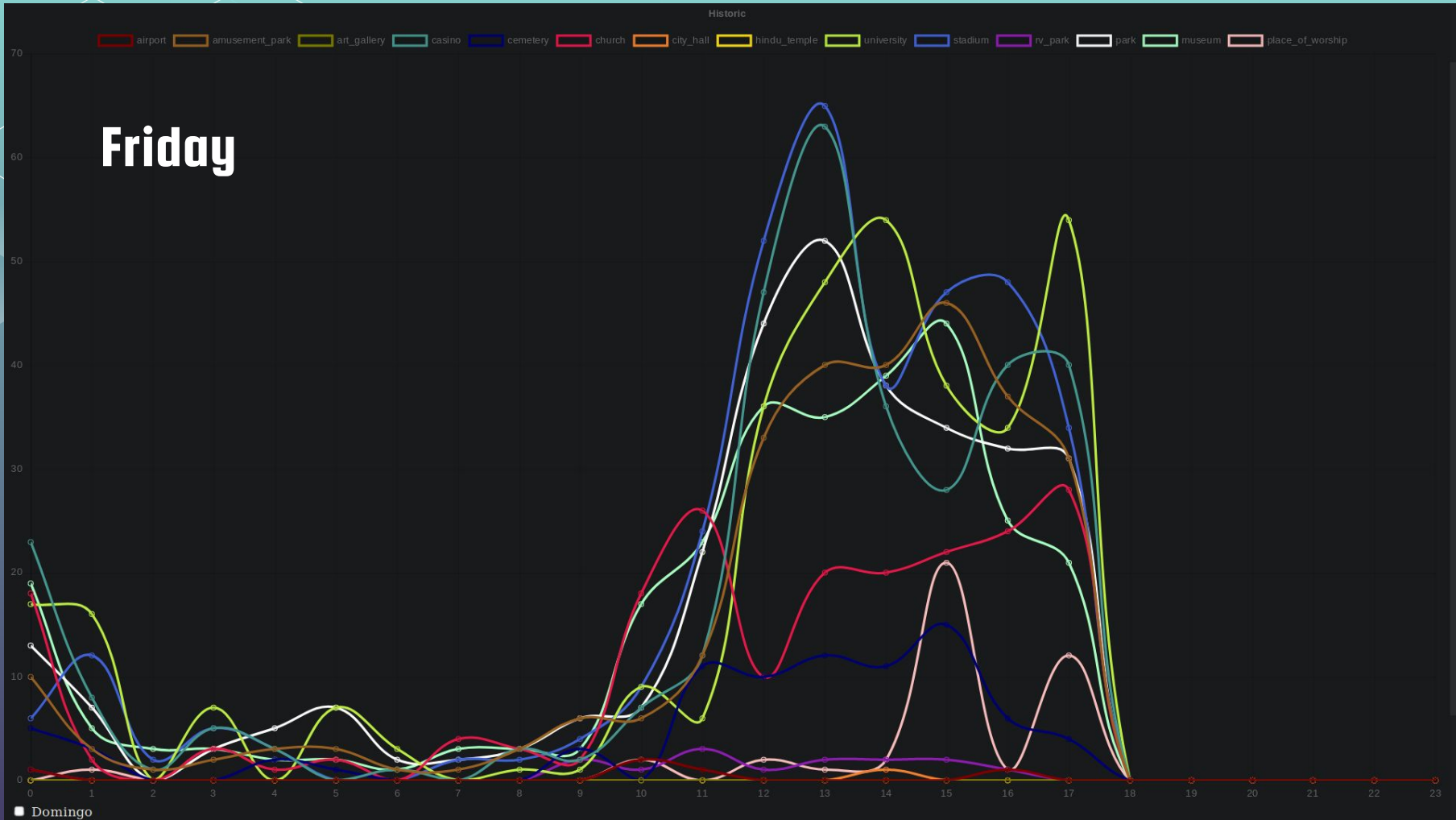
airport amusement_park art_gallery casino cemetery church city_hall hindu_temple university stadium rv_park park museum place_of_worship



Tuesday – “Chinese new Year”



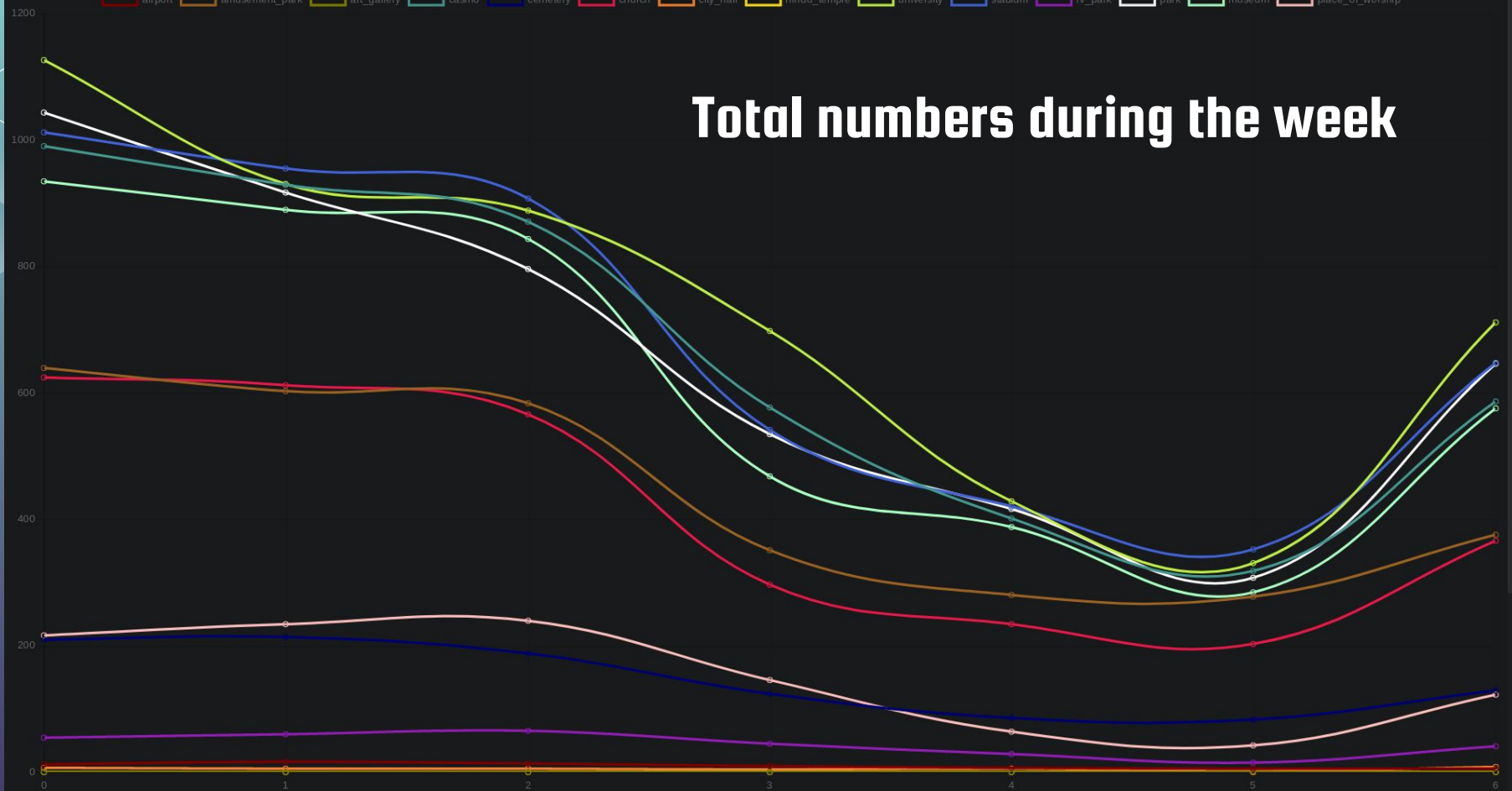
Friday



Historic

airport amusement_park art_gallery casino cemetery church city_hall hindu_temple university stadium rv_park park museum place_of_worship

Total numbers during the week





Affluence to different types of POIs

- One aspect that is obvious looking at the data is that it starts being read at 12 PM of 2 February (Saturday) and stops being read at 6 PM of 8 February (Friday);
 - The late night hours are the hours with less taxis circulating overall (despite existing some with still some affluence like casinos)
- The type of locations with more taxi affluence near them are overall universities (probably due to an elevated concentration of them, 65 in total, 34 unique areas with at least one)
- The data shows a relevant dip in the total number of taxis near points of interest around the time of the start of the Chinese New Year (Tuesday), probably since it's a day where most people stay at home with family
- Despite having small variances on the affluences of the different types, it does seem to follow a pattern along the week

12 AM





Conclusions

Our hypothesis was partially supported by the data obtained and we can still infer some more interesting facts about it, some of those can be interesting especially to the taxi industry. The most obvious one is the points of interest with most affluence, what can help taxists better decide on places to search for passengers.