

NYC Taxi Fare Prediction

Professor Dr. Wencen Wu
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Team 13

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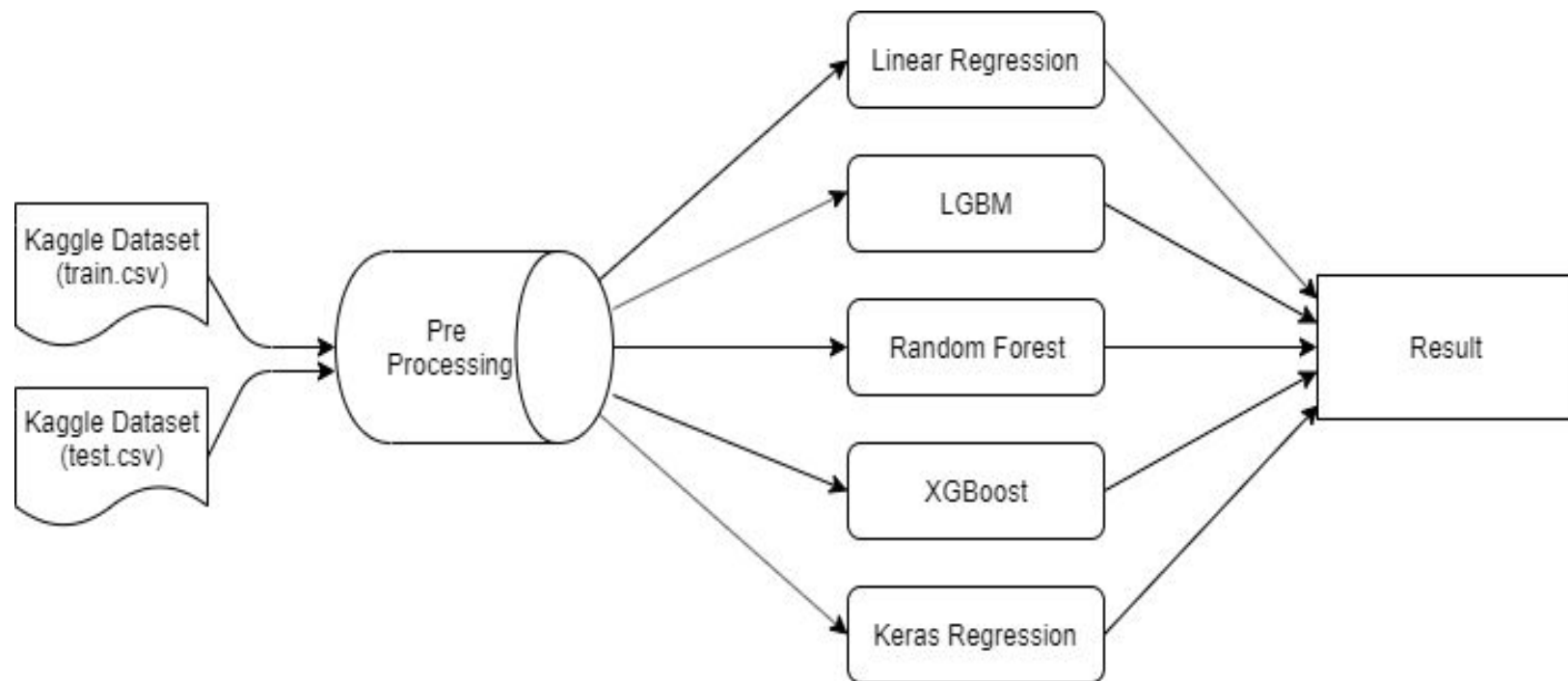
Motivation

- Idea is to predict the NYC Taxi fare based on pickup and drop off location
- One can get approx fare by distance but it does not give you accurate fare
- Fare depends on the other factors like time of the ride, the day of the week, year of the ride as the fares increase with the inflation

Outline

- Task
 - Predicting the NYC taxi fare
- Dataset
 - Around 55 Million rows and 7 Columns
- Models
 - Linear Regression
 - LGBM (Light Gradient Boosting Machine)
 - Random Forest
 - XGBoost
 - Keras

Project Flow



Before Preprocessing

	fare_amount	pickup_longitude	pickup_latitude	dropoff_longitude	dropoff_latitude	passenger_count
count	5.000000e+06	5.000000e+06	5.000000e+06	4.999964e+06	4.999964e+06	5.000000e+06
mean	1.134080e+01	-7.250678e+01	3.991974e+01	-7.250652e+01	3.991725e+01	1.684695e+00
std	9.820175e+00	1.280970e+01	8.963509e+00	1.284777e+01	9.486767e+00	1.331854e+00
min	-1.000000e+02	-3.426609e+03	-3.488080e+03	-3.412653e+03	-3.488080e+03	0.000000e+00
25%	6.000000e+00	-7.399206e+01	4.073491e+01	-7.399139e+01	4.073404e+01	1.000000e+00
50%	8.500000e+00	-7.398181e+01	4.075263e+01	-7.398016e+01	4.075315e+01	1.000000e+00
75%	1.250000e+01	-7.396711e+01	4.076712e+01	-7.396367e+01	4.076811e+01	2.000000e+00
max	1.273310e+03	3.439426e+03	3.310364e+03	3.457622e+03	3.345917e+03	2.080000e+02

Statistical details of the training dataset
before preprocessing

Data Preprocessing Steps

- Removed invalid number of passengers
- Changed data-types
- Removed too high or too low fares
- Removed invalid latitudes and longitudes
- Separated date time field into different fields
- Calculated Haversine distance and JFK distance

Haversine $a = \sin^2(\Delta\varphi/2) + \cos \varphi_1 \cdot \cos \varphi_2 \cdot \sin^2(\Delta\lambda/2)$

formula: $c = 2 \cdot \text{atan2}(\sqrt{a}, \sqrt{1-a})$

$d = R \cdot c$

*where φ is latitude, λ is longitude, R is earth's radius (mean radius = 6,371km);
note that angles need to be in radians to pass to trig functions!*

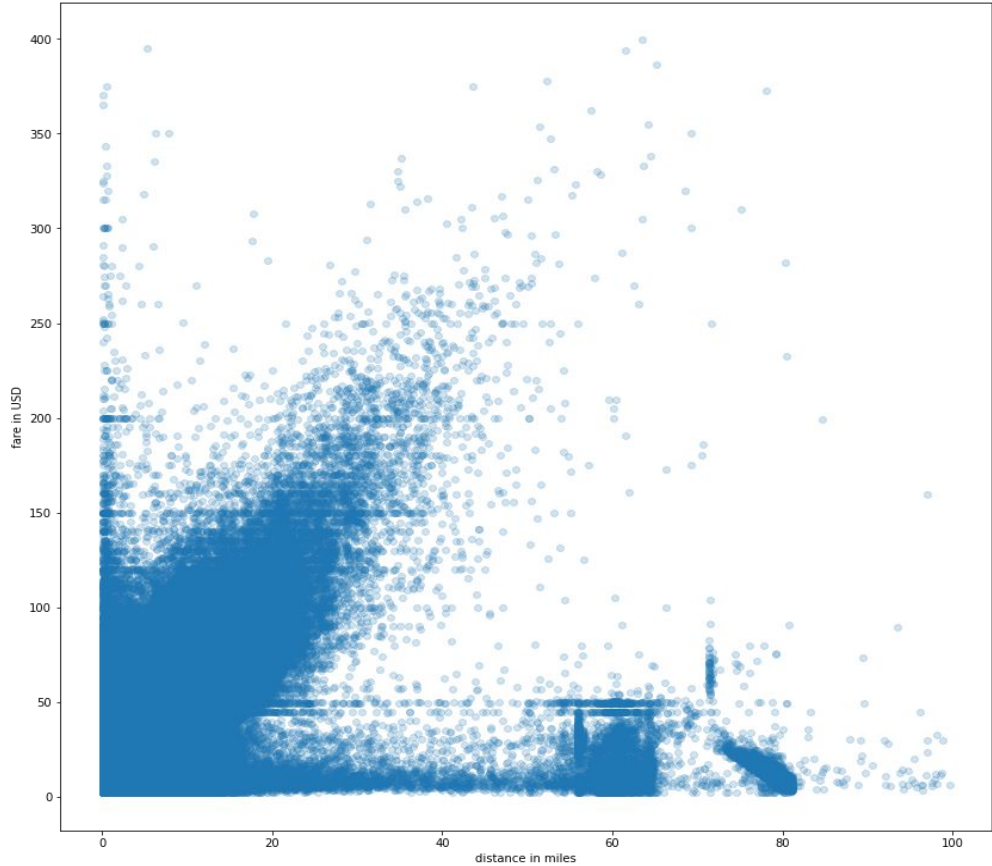
After Preprocessing

	fare_amount	pickup_longitude	pickup_latitude	dropoff_longitude	dropoff_latitude	passenger_count	hour	day	month	weekday	year	haversine_distnace	direction	JFK_distance
count	5.308606e+07	5.308606e+07	5.308606e+07	5.308606e+07	5.308606e+07	5.308606e+07	5.308606e+07	5.308606e+07	5.308606e+07	5.308606e+07	5.308606e+07	5.308606e+07	5.308606e+07	5.308606e+07
mean	8.139474e+00	-4.045287e+01	2.022644e+01	-4.045287e+01	2.022644e+01	1.691975e+00	1.351765e+01	1.571170e+01	6.268899e+00	3.040971e+00	2.011745e+03	2.116131e+00	3.186229e-01	1.247493e+01
std	9.522861e+00	2.544103e+01	1.272051e+01	2.544103e+01	1.272051e+01	1.307223e+00	6.515234e+00	8.685037e+00	3.436881e+00	1.949043e+00	1.866117e+00	2.492550e+00	1.669659e+00	2.160912e+00
min	1.110000e+00	-7.499804e+01	3.903129e+01	-7.499828e+01	3.901662e+01	1.000000e+00	0.000000e+00	1.000000e+00	1.000000e+00	0.000000e+00	2.009000e+03	1.000002e-01	-3.141579e+00	2.463167e-03
25%	6.000000e+00	-7.399229e+01	4.073662e+01	-7.399159e+01	4.073563e+01	1.000000e+00	9.000000e+00	8.000000e+00	3.000000e+00	1.000000e+00	2.010000e+03	8.051371e-01	-8.954245e-01	1.255060e+01
50%	8.500000e+00	-7.398213e+01	4.075340e+01	-7.398064e+01	4.075389e+01	1.000000e+00	1.400000e+01	1.600000e+01	6.000000e+00	3.000000e+00	2.012000e+03	1.363401e+00	-1.269430e-01	1.289996e+01
75%	1.250000e+01	-7.396851e+01	4.076756e+01	-7.396560e+01	4.076841e+01	2.000000e+00	1.900000e+01	2.300000e+01	9.000000e+00	5.000000e+00	2.013000e+03	2.464340e+00	2.260265e+00	1.325358e+01
max	3.993300e+02	-7.000039e+01	4.199717e+01	-7.000227e+01	4.199811e+01	6.000000e+00	2.300000e+01	3.100000e+01	1.200000e+01	6.000000e+00	2.015000e+03	9.965149e+01	3.141593e+00	2.044714e+02

Statistical details of the training dataset
after data preprocessing

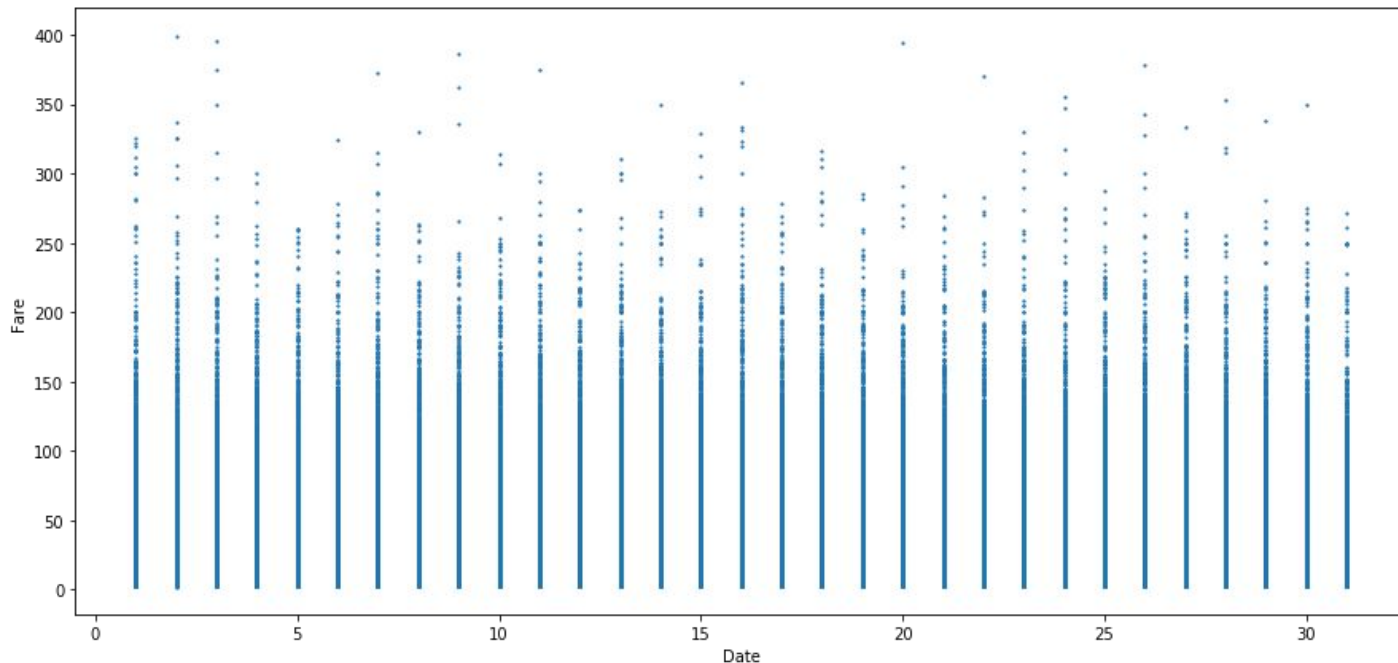
Distance vs Fare

- This graph indicates that the fare varies with the distance almost linearly but it is also dependent on other features.



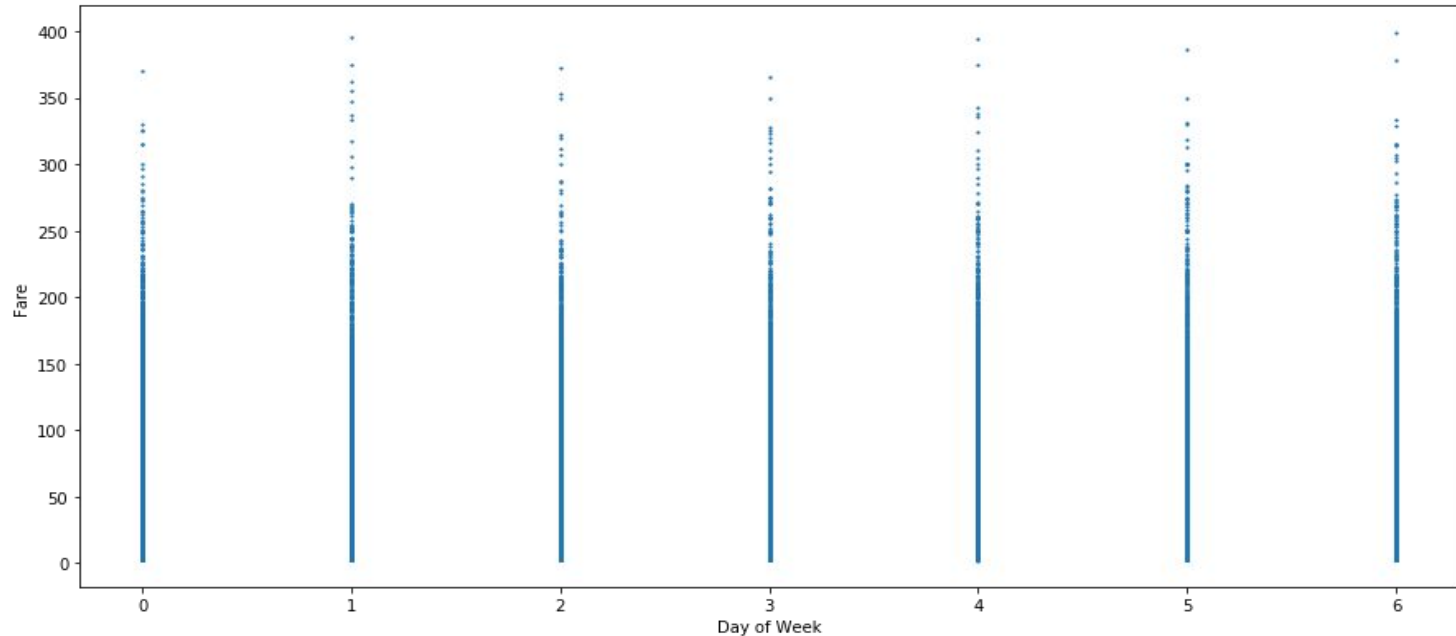
Day of Month vs Fare

- Lack of variation of the fare w.r.t. Date make this feature insignificant.



Day of Week vs Fare

- Similarly, day of the week is also an insignificant feature which can be removed.



Correlation Matrix



Model Implementation and their RMSE

Model	RMSE
Linear Regression	5.207
LGBM	3.381
Random Forest	3.18
XGBoost	3.047
Keras Regression	1.680

Root Mean Squared Error was used as a performance indicator and Keras Regression gave the best results.

Predictions

Data			Prediction				
Pickup Location	Drop Off Location	Fare Amount	Linear Regression	LGBM	Random Forest	XGBoost	Keras
40.77 N 73.97 W	40.77 N 73.96 W	10.1	6.645	6.642	9.64	6.82	9.58
40.74 N 73.98 W	40.70 N 74.01 W	16.5	20.866	13.932	18.66	17.02	16.09
40.73 N 74.00 W	40.74 N 73.98 W	7.7	7.3254	7.519	9.06	7.58	7.65
40.73 N 74.00 W	40.82 N 73.92 W	24.9	24.063	24.182	25.87	27.24	26.89

Conclusion & Future Scope

- Results are fairly accurate and comparable with all models according to the obtained RMSE for each models.
- Models have tradeoff between accuracy, memory and execution time.
- To further improve the accuracy we can consider other features like traffic, driving speed etc.
- Also usage of Google map APIs for journey details would improve the accuracy

Contribution

Task	Name
Data Pre-processing	Samruddhi, Farhan
Feature Engineering	Kalyani, Mukesh
Linear Regression	Samruddhi
LGBM	Samruddhi
Random Forest	Farhan
XGBoost	Kalyani
Keras Regression	Mukesh

References

1. Dataset: <https://www.kaggle.com/c/new-york-city-taxi-fare-prediction/data>
2. Linear regression: https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.linear_model.LinearRegression.html
3. LGBM: <https://lightgbm.readthedocs.io/en/latest/index.html>
4. Random Forest: <https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.ensemble.RandomForestRegressor.html>
5. Keras regression: <https://keras.io/>

Thank You!!
