

---

---

# NYC Taxi Fare prediction

— CIS 731: ANN project —

---

---

By: Gaurav Misra  
Hardik Patil

# ANN Project

1. Data Summary
2. Data Exploration and cleaning
3. Deep Neural Network
4. Backpropagation
5. ARIMA Model
6. Testing
7. Improvements

# Data Summary

	key	fare_amount	pickup_datetime	pickup_longitude	pickup_latitude	dropoff_longitude	dropoff_latitude	passenger_count
0	2009-06-15 17:26:21.0000001	4.5	2009-06-15 17:26:21+00:00	-73.844311	40.721319	-73.841610	40.712278	1
1	2010-01-05 16:52:16.0000002	16.9	2010-01-05 16:52:16+00:00	-74.016048	40.711303	-73.979268	40.782004	1
2	2011-08-18 00:35:00.00000049	5.7	2011-08-18 00:35:00+00:00	-73.982738	40.761270	-73.991242	40.750562	2
3	2012-04-21 04:30:42.0000001	7.7	2012-04-21 04:30:42+00:00	-73.987130	40.733143	-73.991567	40.758092	1
4	2010-03-09 07:51:00.000000135	5.3	2010-03-09 07:51:00+00:00	-73.968095	40.768008	-73.956655	40.783762	1

# Data Exploration and Cleaning

Data features -

- Fare\_amount (target)
- Pickup\_datetime
- Pickup\_longitude
- Pickup\_latitude
- Dropoff\_longitude
- Dropoff\_latitude
- passenger\_count

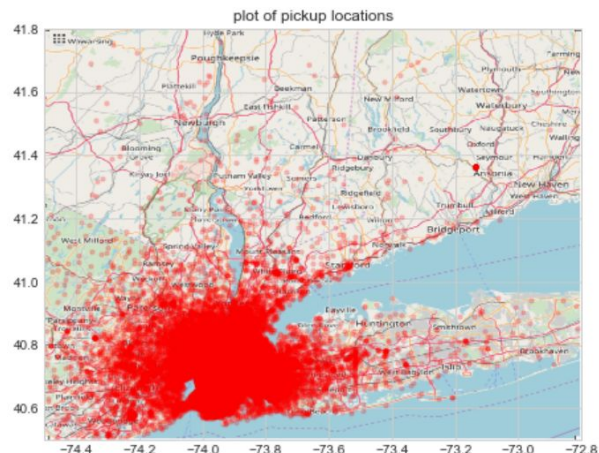
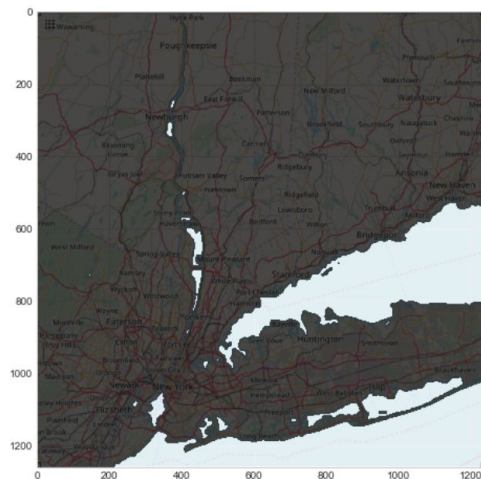
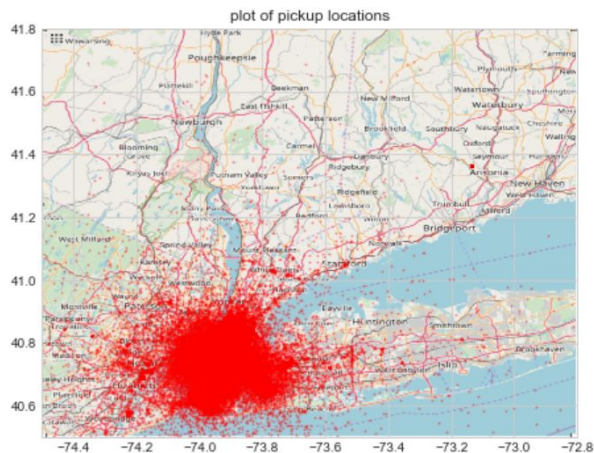
# Data Exploration and Cleaning

Removing inconsistencies -

1. Fare amount less than zero
2. Drop Off location missing
3. Trips that either started or finished in water
4. Passenger count was less than zero
5. Trips that started or finished outside NYC

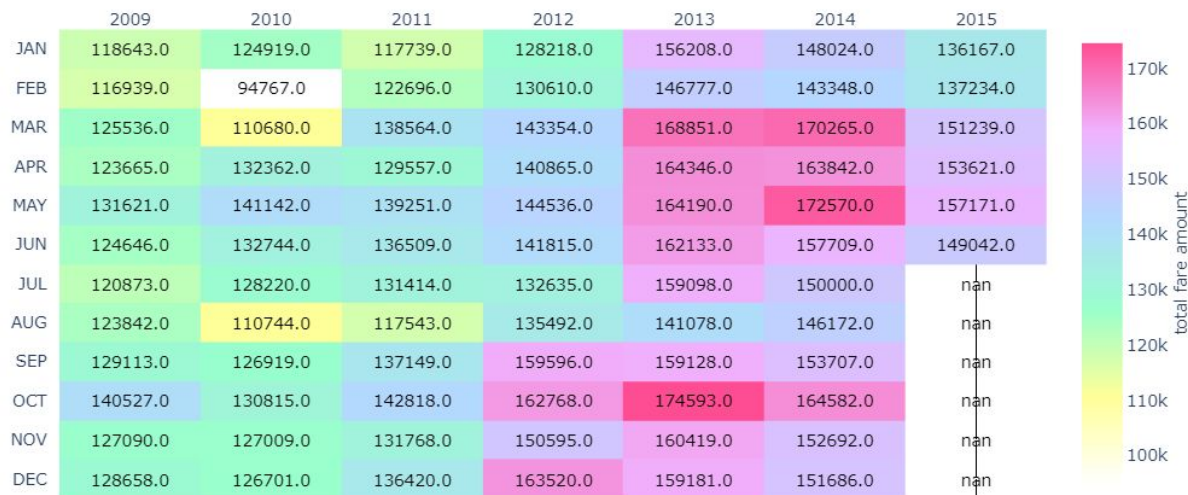
Adding New Features - Trip distance in km

# Data Exploration and Cleaning



# Data Exploration and Cleaning

Total fare amount by month - year .



# Deep Neural Network

In DNN we used Sequential Model from keras.

Layers used - Dropout Layer, Dense , BatchNormalization

Activation function -relu

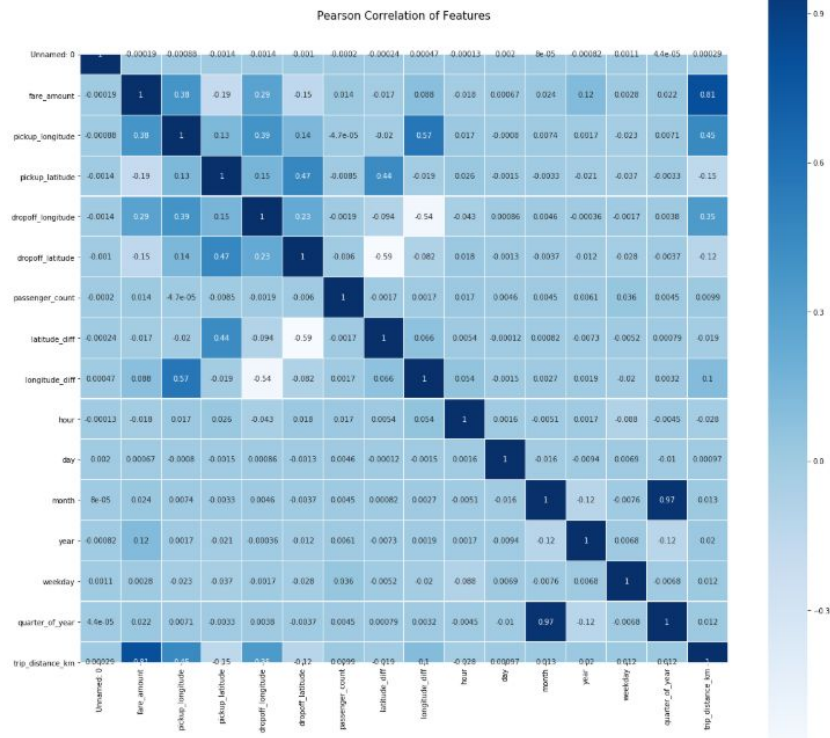
Optimizer - Adam and Adamax

Evaluation metric - rmse

Number of epochs - 80



# Pearson correlation



```

fare_amount      1.000000
pickup_longitude  0.381347
pickup_latitude  -0.189143
dropoff_longitude 0.291213
dropoff_latitude -0.154360
passenger_count  0.014121
latitude_diff    -0.016596
longitude_diff    0.088398
hour             -0.018280
day              0.000666
month            0.024430
year             0.116795
weekday          0.002760
quarter_of_year  0.021874
trip_distance_km 0.807037
    
```

# Deep Neural Network

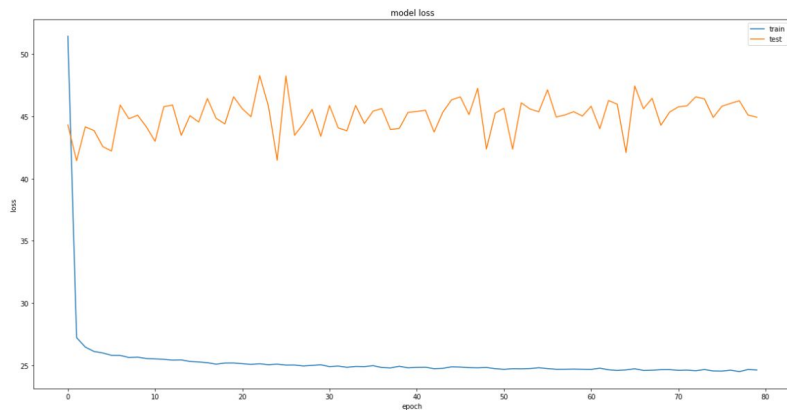
```
model = Sequential()  
model.add(Dropout(0.2,input_shape=(para.shape[1],)))  
model.add(BatchNormalization())  
model.add(Dense(512,activation='relu'))#512 neurons in input layer  
model.add(Dropout(0.2))  
model.add(BatchNormalization())  
model.add(Dense(256,activation='relu')) #256 neurons in hidden layer  
model.add(BatchNormalization())  
model.add(Dense(128,activation='relu')) # 128 neurons in hidden layer  
model.add(BatchNormalization())  
model.add(Dense(64,activation='relu')) # 64 neurons in hidden layer  
model.add(BatchNormalization())  
model.add(Dense(32,activation='relu')) # 32 neurons in hidden layer  
model.add(BatchNormalization())  
model.add(Dense(16,activation='relu')) # 16 neurons in hidden layer  
model.add(BatchNormalization())  
model.add(Dense(8,activation='relu')) # 8 neurons in hidden layer  
model.add(BatchNormalization())  
model.add(Dense(1)) # 1 neuron in output layer
```

The rmse for

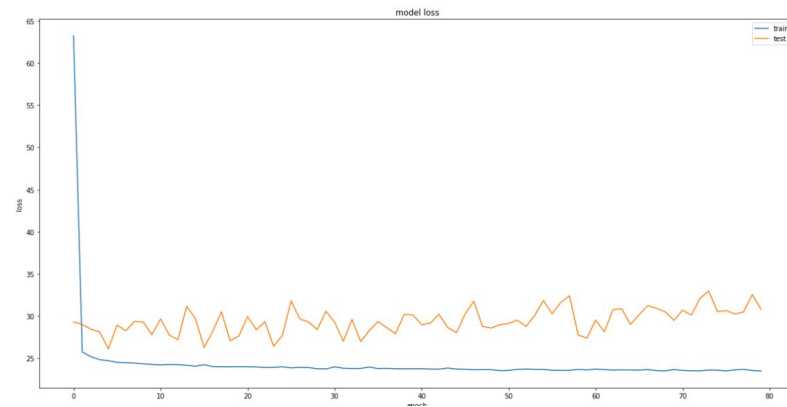
Model 1 - 3.5715

Model 2 - 2.4585

# Loss plot for DNN



Model 1



Model 2

# Simple Backpropagation

In Backpropagation we used Sequential Model from keras.

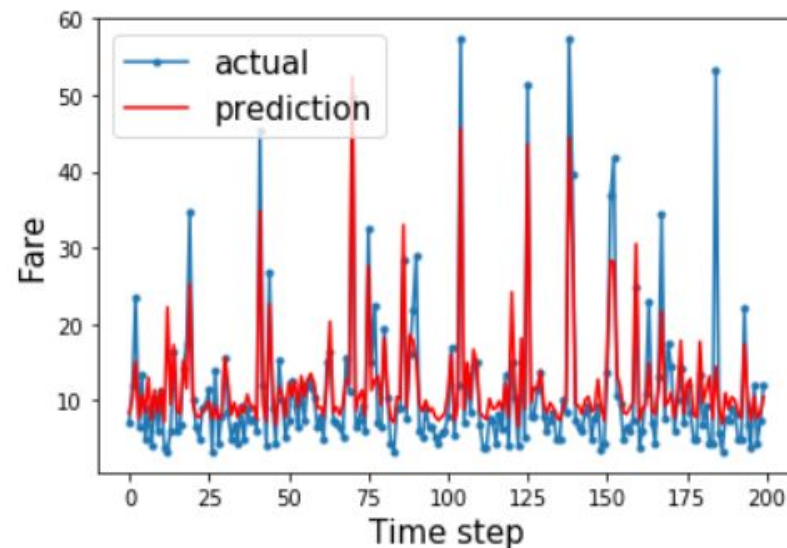
Layers used - Dropout Layer, Dense , BatchNormalization

Activation function - relu

Optimizer - Adam

Evaluation metric - Rmse **5.322**

Number of epochs - 200



# ARIMA Model

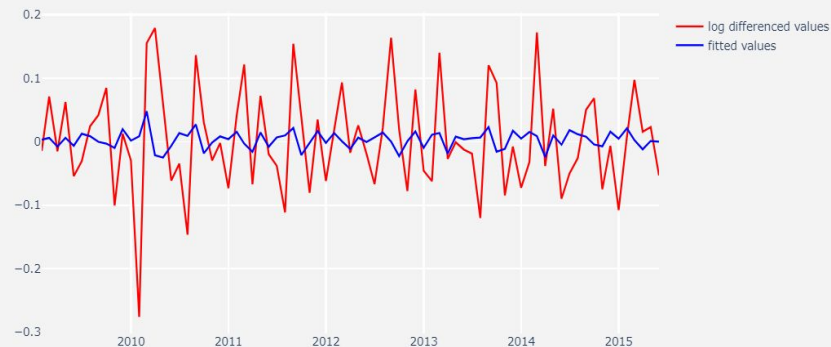
- Considered 2 different sets of values for  $p$ ,  $d$  and  $q$ .
- Arima Works better than remaining models because the log time series and the exponential averages are slightly increasing as time passes.

Likelihood of Arima Models:

- Arima (1,1,0) :: 84.5
- Arima (2,1,2) :: 98.85

# ARIMA Model

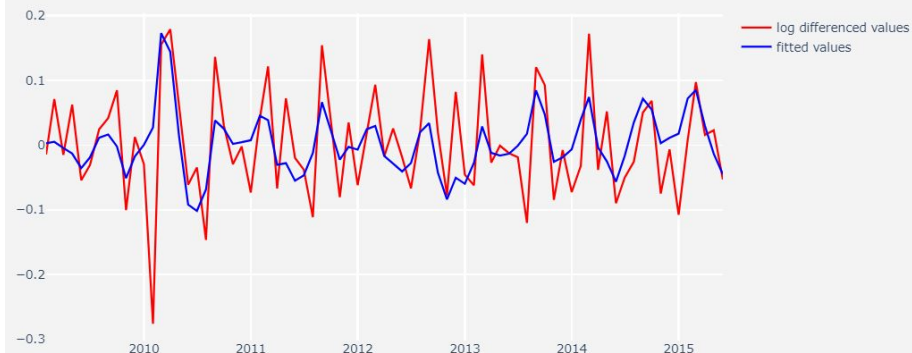
ARIMA model  $p = 1, d = 1, q = 0$



ARIMA Model Results

```
=====
Dep. Variable:      D.fare_amount    No. Observations:      77
Model:              ARIMA(1, 1, 0)   Log Likelihood         84.517
Method:             css-mle          S.D. of innovations    0.081
Date:               Fri, 29 Nov 2019  AIC                           -163.034
Time:               13:29:23          BIC                     -156.002
Sample:             02-01-2009        HQIC                    -160.221
                  - 06-01-2015
```

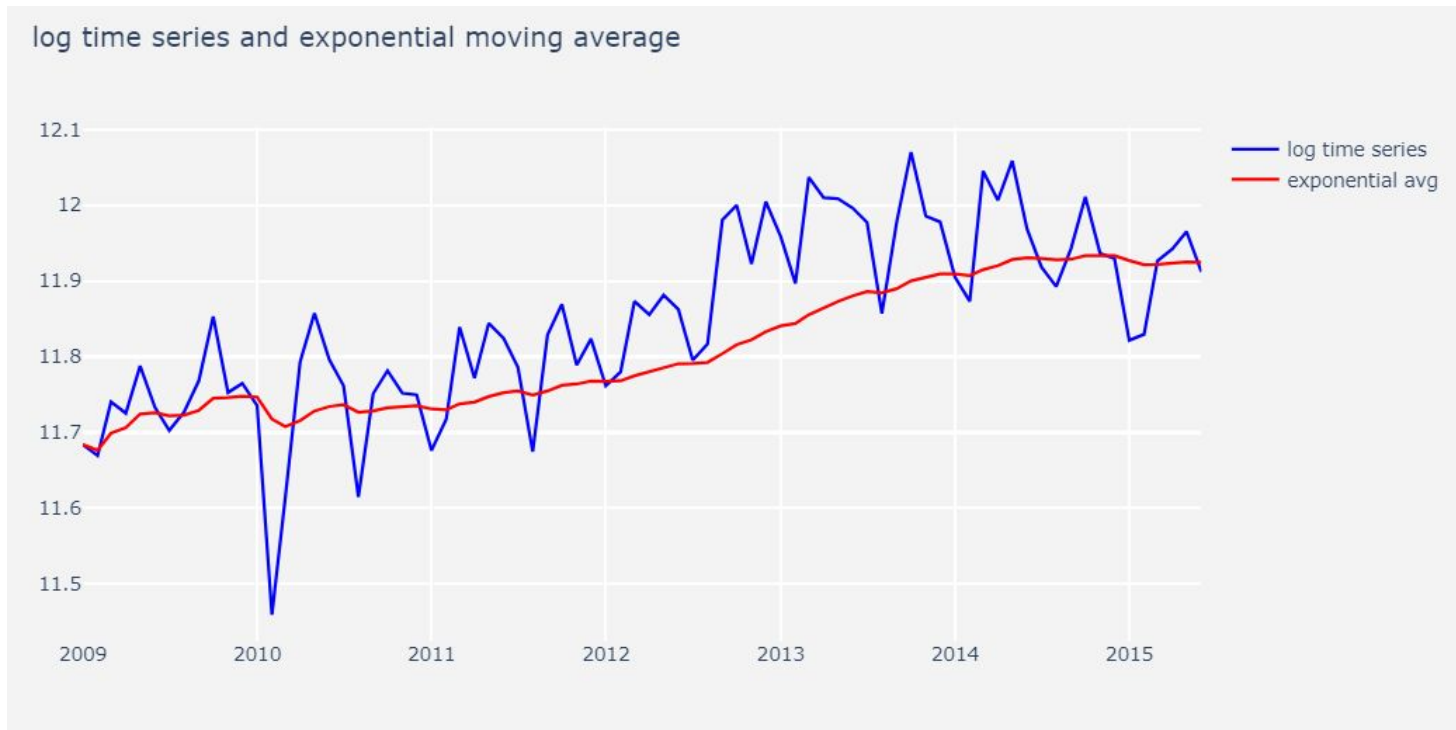
ARIMA model  $p = 2, d = 1, q = 2$



ARIMA Model Results

```
=====
Dep. Variable:      D.fare_amount    No. Observations:      77
Model:              ARIMA(2, 1, 2)   Log Likelihood         98.851
Method:             css-mle          S.D. of innovations    0.066
Date:               Fri, 29 Nov 2019  AIC                           -185.701
Time:               13:29:25          BIC                     -171.638
Sample:             02-01-2009        HQIC                    -180.076
                  - 06-01-2015
```

# Why ARIMA works well



# Testing

- We are currently testing our data on simple models, for checking how DNN and Arima are better than ML algorithms.
- Algorithms which we are using for testing are : XGBoost, Linear Regression.

## RMSE

- XGBoost :: 3.9
- Linear Regression :: 5.5



# Improvements

1. We don't have the drop off timestamp so we do not know when the trip ended.
2. Traffic density of the roads.
3. Distance was calculated using manhattan distance but can be improved by using google API.

**Thank You!**