

G2M insight for Cab Investment firm

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Agenda

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Data understanding
- 3. Data Exploration and Data Quality Check
- 4. Data Cleaning
- 5. Statistical Analysis
- 6. Interpretation

Introduction

Business Analysis

Problem definition

XYZ, a private firm in US needs to gain insights into the cab industry and leverage opportunities in the growing market, as per their Go-to-Market(G2M) strategy. This will inform its decision on the right investment.

Objectives

- To investigate and understand the dataset in terms of schema, structure and quality
- To handle existing data quality issues
- To carry out exploratory through visualization and analytical approaches for the two companies
- -To recommend the better company for XYZ's investment that will drive the most value and attain the highest profit.

Solution Requirements

Explore, transform, analysis and generate insight from data using statistical techniques.

DATA INTAKE REPORT

Tabular data details:

Transaction_ID data: The file containing this data is in csv format

Total number of observations	440,098	
Total number of files	1	
Total number of features	3	
Base format of the file	.csv	
Size of the data	8,788kb	

Cab Data

Total number of observations	359,392	- 8
Total number of files	1	
Total number of features	7	
Base format of the file	.csv	
Size of the data	20,663	

Customer ID data: The file containing this data is in csv format

Total number of observations	49,171	1
Total number of files	1	
Total number of features	4	9
Base format of the file	.csv	
Size of the data	1,027kb	3

City data: The file containing this data is in csv format

Total number of observations	19	
Total number of files	1	
Total number of features	3	
Base format of the file	.csv	2
Size of the data	1kb	

Data Exploration- Understanding the data

Schema

The schema was checked to know the **data types** for each of the tables, which will inform the type of analysis that will be carried out on each column. The schema analysis shows that:

In the Customer demographic table,

- -Name, gender, job title, job industry category, wealth segment, deseaced indicator, owns_car, address, state and country are text data types
- -Customer id, past_3_years_bike_related_purchases and tenure are integer data types
- -DOB is date data types

CHECKING DATA TYPES

Population

Price Charged

dtype: object

Cost of Trip

Users

For the Transaction data table
Transaction ID int64
Customer ID int64
Payment_Mode object
dtype: object
For the Customer ID data table

object

object

float64

float64

Customer ID int64
Gender object
Age int64
Income (USD/Month) int64
dtype: object
For the City data table
City object

Data Exploration- Checking for consistency amongst tables

Customer ID occur in both the Transaction data table and the customer id table, so some checks was done to ensure the number of values for the customer IDs column in both tables

Ensuring equal number of data for primary keys in tables

440098

49171

Customer ID 49171
Payment_Mode 2
dtype: int64

Transaction ID

Customer ID

Gender 2
Age 48
Income (USD/Month) 23341

Income (USD/Month) 233 dtype: int64

Missing Values

A comprehensive exploration of the dataset was done to check for quality issues and gain a deep understanding of the properties, qualities and relationship between features in the data.

The data was checked for missing values

```
Checking for missing values
The number of missing values in each column of the Transaction table are:
Transaction ID
Customer ID
Payment Mode
dtype: int64
The number of missing values in each column of the Customer ID table are:
Customer ID
Gender
Income (USD/Month)
dtype: int64
The number of missing values in each column of the Cab table are:
Transaction ID
Date of Travel
Company
City
KM Travelled
Price Charged
Cost of Trip
dtype: int64
The number of missing values in each column of the City data table are:
city
Population
dtype: int64
```

Duplicate rows

The data was checked for duplicate rows

CHECKING FOR DUPLICATE ROWS

There are 0 duplicates rows in the Transaction data table
There are 0 duplicates row in the City_data table
There are 0 duplicates rows in the Customer_id table
There are 0 duplicates rows in the Cab_data table

Duplicate in individual columns

Individual columns were checked for duplicates

```
Checking individual columns for duplicate
For the Transaction table,
There are 0 duplicates in the Transaction ID Column
There are 390927 duplicates in the Customer ID Column
There are 440096 duplicates in the Payment Mode Column
For the Cab data Table.
There are 0 duplicates in the 'Transaction ID' Column
There are 358297 duplicates in the 'Date of Travel' Column
There are 359390 duplicates in the 'Company' Column
There are 359373 duplicates in the 'City' Column
There are 358518 duplicates in the 'KM Travelled'Column
There are 260216 duplicates in the 'Price Charged' Column
There are 343101 duplicates in the 'Cost of Trip' Column
For the City table
There are 0 duplicates in the 'City' Column
There are 0 duplicates in the 'Population' Column
There are 0 duplicates in the 'Users' Column
For the Customer ID Table,
There are 0 duplicates in the 'Customer ID' Column
There are 49169 duplicates in the 'Gender'Column
There are 49123 duplicates in the 'Age' Column
There are 25830 duplicates in the 'Income (USD/Month)' Column
```

Outliers

The data was checked for the presence of outliers.

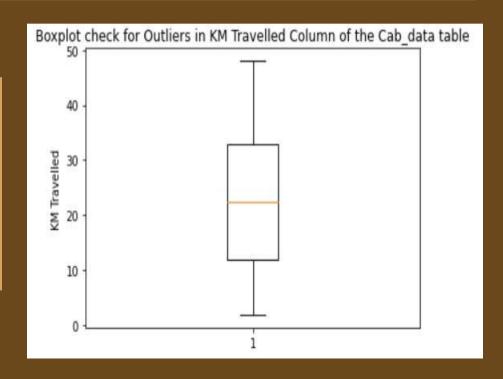
No Outlier detected

```
CHECKING FOR OUTLIFRS
Checking for outliers in the "KM Travelled" column
step 1: Calculating the first and third quartile
12.0 32.96
step 2: Calculating the Interquartile range
20.96
step 3: Calculating the lower and upper bounds
Lower hound
-19.44
Upper bound
Any number outside the range (-19.44 to 64.4) will be considered an outlier. Lets see the minimum and maximum values
Step 4: Minimum and maximum values
Minimum distance
Maximum distance
48.0
```

Outliers ...

The data was visualised for the presence of outliers.

No Observed extreme identified for the KM Travelled column



Outliers ...

The 'Price Charged' was visualized for the presence of outliers.

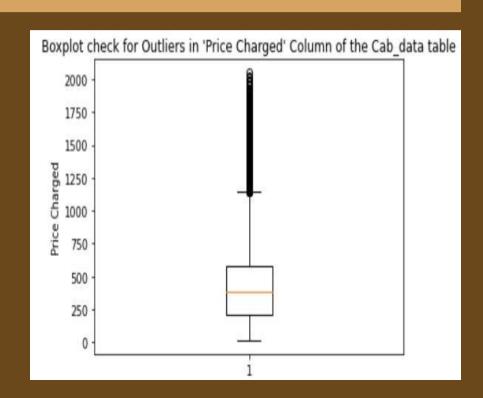
Extreme identified for the Price Charged

```
CHECKING FOR OUTLIERS FOR THE 'PRICE CHARGE' TABLE
Checking for outliers in the 'Price Charged' column
step 1: Calculating the first and third quartile
12.0 32.96
step 2: Calculating the Interquartile range
step 3: Calculating the lower and upper bounds
Lower bound
-19.44
Upper bound
Any number outside the range (-359.4 to 1149.5) will be considered an outlier. Lets see the minimum and maximum values
Step 4: Minimum and maximum values
Minimum Price
15.6
Maximum Price
2848.83
```

Outliers ...

The 'Price Charged' was visualized for the presence of outliers.

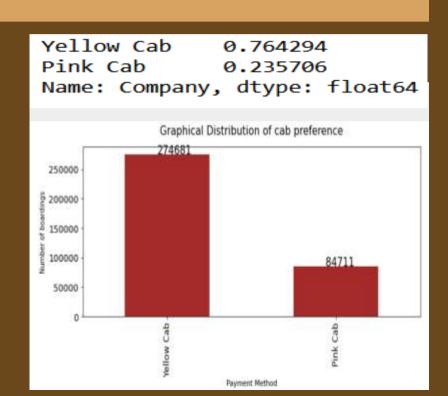
Extreme identified for the Price Charged



Data Exploration- Statistical Analysis

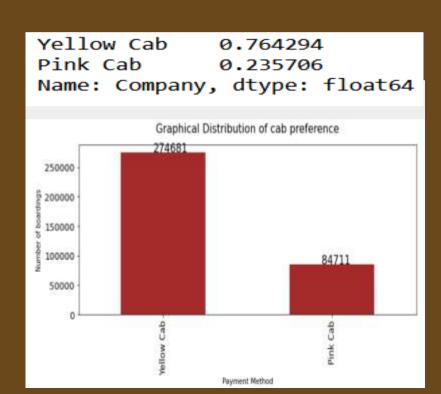
Duplicate in individual columns

The two companies were compared based on patronage



DInterpretation

Based on the current analysis and the number of people who boarded the cab, the yellow cab is recommended for investment



Data Intake Report

Name: G2M insight for Cab Investment firm

Report date: 13th August 2022

Internship Batch: LISUM12: 30 July - 30 October 2022

Version: 1.0

Data intake by: Joseph Nnodim

Data intake reviewer: Data storage location:

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Proposed Approach:

- Mention approach of dedup validation (identification)
 Mention your assumptions (if you assume any other thing for data quality analysis)