

## 5.3.4

## Get the Average Number of Drivers for Each City Type

**With** the number of rides and the average fare for each city type, you can create a simple scatter, but Omar said that V. Isualize wants to see how the rides and fare data stack are affected by the average number of drivers for each city type. This will help V. Isualize make key decisions about where resources and support are needed.

The last data point we need for our bubble chart is the average number of drivers for each city in the urban, suburban, and rural cities.

To get the average number of drivers for each city in the urban, suburban, and rural cities, we can use the `groupby()` function and get the `mean()` of the `driver_count` column.

Add the following code to a new cell and run the cell.

```
# Get the average number of drivers for each urban city.  
urban_driver_count = urban_cities_df.groupby(["city"]).mean()["driver_count"]  
urban_driver_count.head()
```

After running the cell, the output will show a Series with the average number of drivers for each urban city, as shown in the following image.

```
urban_driver_count.head()
```

```
city
```

```
Amandaburgh          12.0
```

```
Barajasview          26.0
```

```
Carriemouth          52.0
```

```
Christopherfurt      41.0
```

```
Deanville            49.0
```

```
Name: driver_count, dtype: float64
```

We can repurpose our code and change the variables to calculate the average number of drivers for suburban and rural cities.

Add the following code to a new cell and run the cell.

```
# Get the average number of drivers for each city for the suburban and ru
suburban_driver_count = suburban_cities_df.groupby(["city"]).mean()["driv
rural_driver_count = rural_cities_df.groupby(["city"]).mean()["driver_cou
```

Now we have all our data and can begin to create our bubble chart!

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