Certification CDSD Block 1 & 3

August 28th, 2025 – Louis Le Pogam

Agenda

- Block 1 - Build & Manage a Data Infrastructure – Kayak Project
- Block 3 – Unsupervised Machine Learning – Uber Pickups Project

Project Reminder

Project

Kayak would like to create a holiday recommendation application based on :

- Weather
- Hotels in the area
- Based on real-time data

Goal

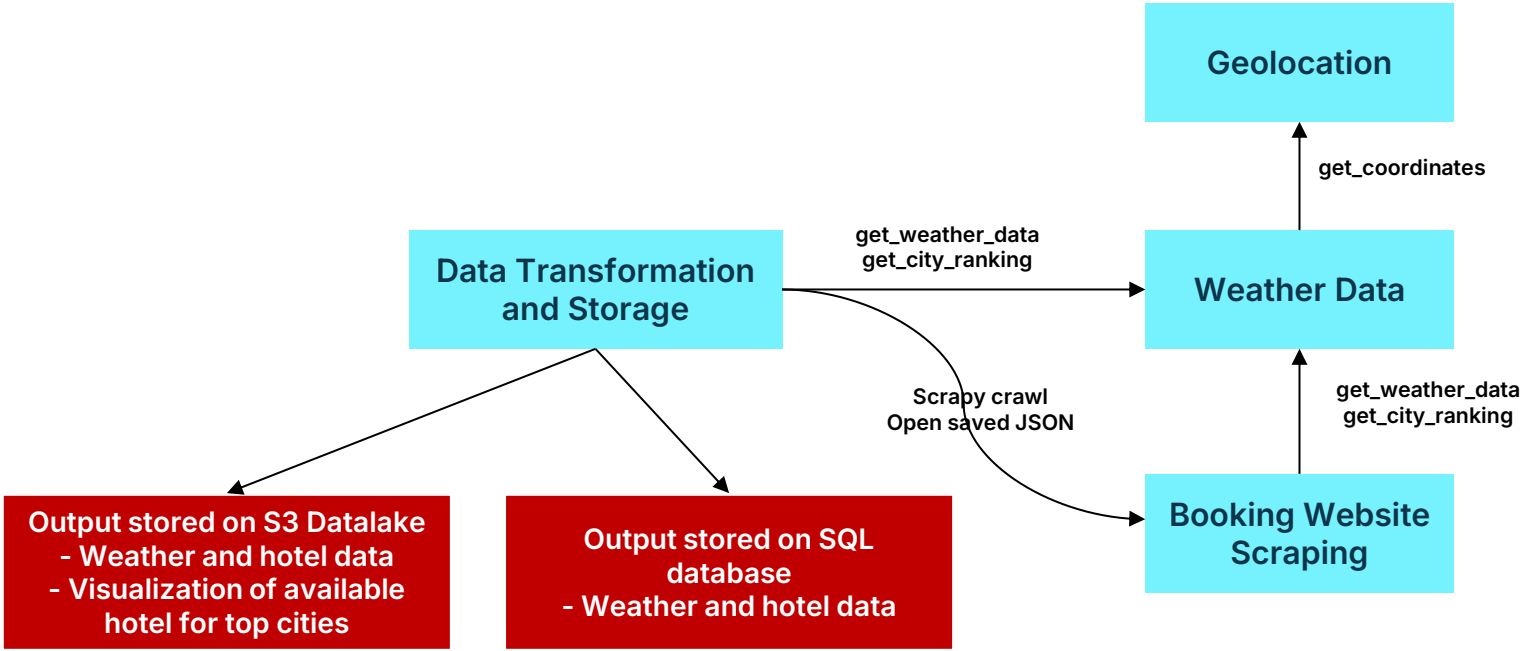
Get the needed data as following:

- Scrape data from destinations
- Get weather data and hotels' info from each destination
- Store all the information above in a data lake
- Extract, transform and load cleaned data from your datalake to a data warehouse

4 building blocks for the data scraping model

	Description
1 Geolocation	• Processing of list of cities by obtaining GPS coordinates and INSEE codes with API • Saving all data to CSV for weather queries
2 Weather Data	• Retrieving 7-day weather forecasts for cities based on INSEE codes • Ranking cities based on customizable criteria and creates aggregated rankings • Saving ranked list based on number of favorable days to CSV
3 Booking Website Scraping	• Taking the top 5 cities based on previous analysis • Searching for hotels in each city available on booking.com • Saving in into a JSON file
4 Data Transformation & Storage	• Removing low rated hotels and identifying consecutive night availability • Creating interactive visualizations and storing results in AWS S3 (data lake) and an AWS RDS-hosted SQL relational database

All 4 blocks are used to get the final output



The weather module scraps the weather by city and ranks them based on defined ideal conditions

get_weather_data

- Reads a list of French cities from a file based on the INSEE code
- Connects to a weather service (Meteo Concept API) for each city
- Gathers 7-day forecasts including:
  - Daily rainfall predictions
  - Temperature highs and lows
  - Wind speed information
- Organizes everything in a DataFrame where each row represents one day's weather forecast for a specific city

Output : DataFrame with weather prediction for eachs targeted cities

get_city_ranking

- Flags Less-Than-Ideal Weather Days when:
  - Too hot / Too cold / Too rainy / Too windy
  - Default value: 35°C / 20°C / 10mm / 50 km/h
  - Can be changed depending on the season
- Calculates Problem Days for each city over the forecast period
- Ranks Cities by:
  - Fewest problematic weather days
  - Lowest average rainfall as tiebreaker

Output : DataFrame with a prioritized list of cities with optimal weather conditions for travelers

700 pages scrapped to get the available hotels of the next 7 days

Get Weather Data

- Open file of ranked cities and select top 5

Get URL for each city and date

- Loop on each cities and for the next 7 days
- Get the URL of the search for each city x date

Get the Details from the Search Results

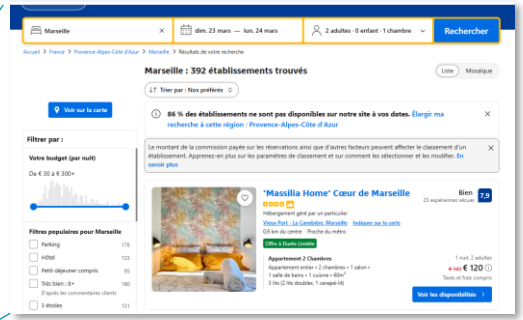
- For each results on the search page, get the main info : Name, ranking, price, distance...
- Keep only 20 first results to limit output size

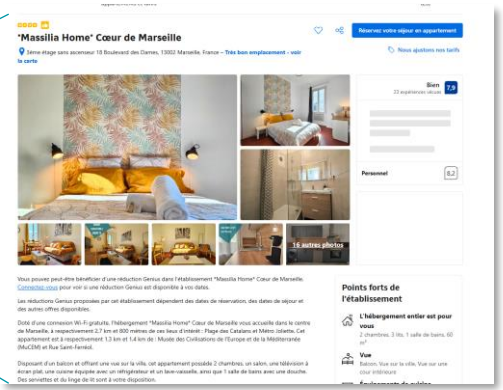
Open each page and get detailed data

- For each hotel, open the hotel page to get detailed info : Adress, latitude, longitude, description, URL...

Store Data in a JSON file

- Gather all data in one JSON
- 700 pages scrapped (5 cities x 20 hotels x dates x 7 dates) in 6 minutes





All outputs are stored on an AWS S3 and SQL server and ready to be used

Output 1 : All database

- Dataframe with weather forecast
- Dataframe with City Ranking
- JSON with all booking.com data scrapped

Output 2 : Visualization of available hotels for each top 5 cities

Output 3 : Overview of average temperature for the next 7 days of all targeted cities

All outputs are stored in a S3 and SQL database and ready to be extracted and used

Q&A

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Project Reminder

Uber

Uber's Challenge

- Drivers are not always located where and when riders need them
- This mismatch leads to longer wait times and reduced efficiency

Project Goal

- Detect real-time "hot zones" of high demand
- Provide actionable recommendations for driver reallocation
- Enable intuitive visualization for rapid decision-making

3 steps to define the hot zone

Uber

1. Exploratory Data Analysis
2. Model Selection
3. Real Time “Hot-Zone” Recommendation

3 steps to define the hot zone

Uber

1. Exploratory Data Analysis
2. Model Selection
3. Real Time “Hot-Zone” Recommendation

Uber has provided a cleaned database ready to be used

Dataset description

- Dataset of April 2014 used with 564k lines
- 4 columns:
  - Date
  - Latitude
  - Longitude
  - Base : Internal code, not used in the analysis

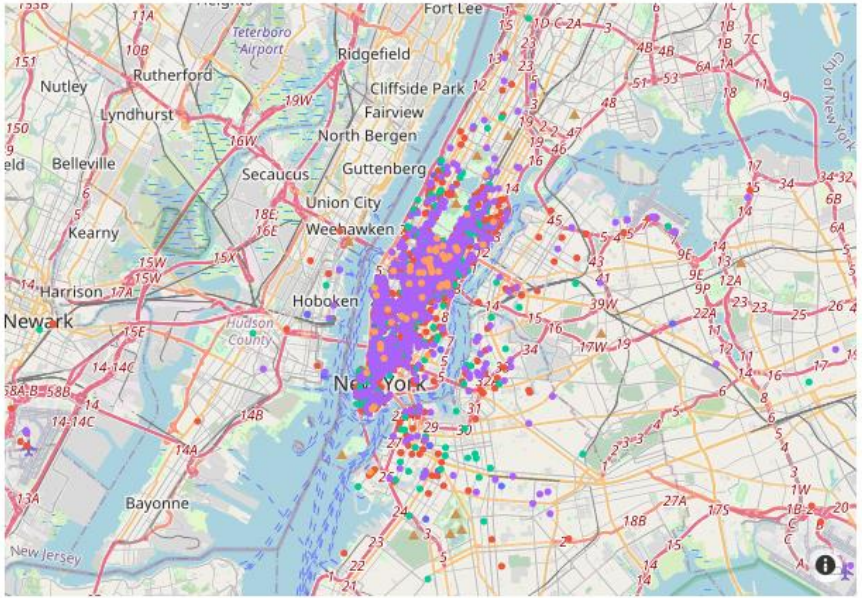
Preprocessing

- Preprocessing limited to converting the date column into several sub-columns
- Focus on New York City inside this latitude and longitude line :
  - Latitude minimum = 40.4774
  - Latitude maximum = 40.9176
  - Longitude minimum = -74.2591
  - Longitude maximum = -73.7004

Limited preprocessing performed on the database

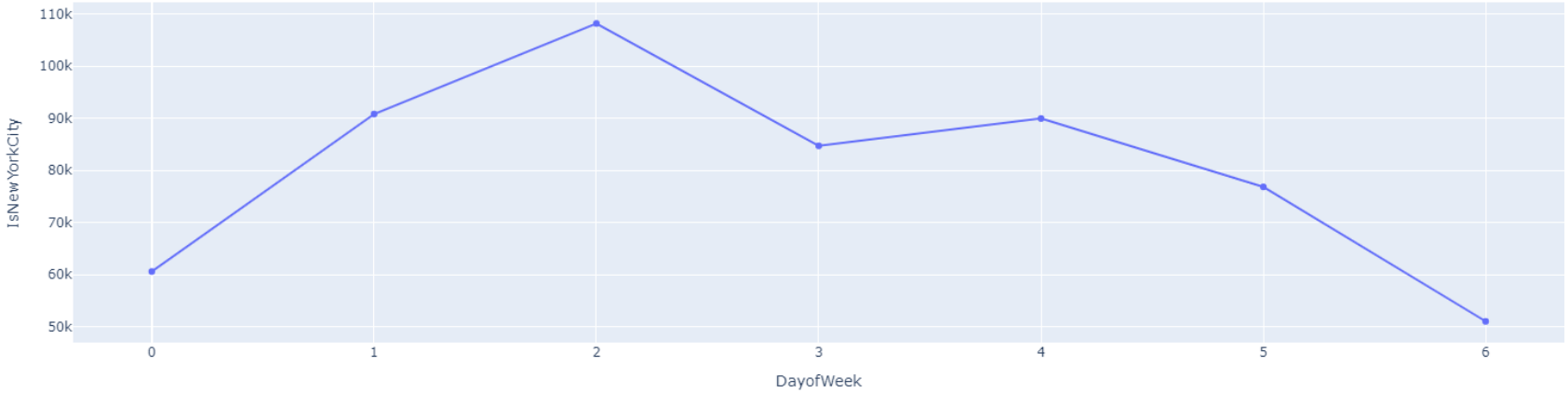
Database Overview: Each point corresponds to a single ride

Pick up of the 30th at 5pm



Monday and Sunday are the lowest day while the peak in on Wednesday

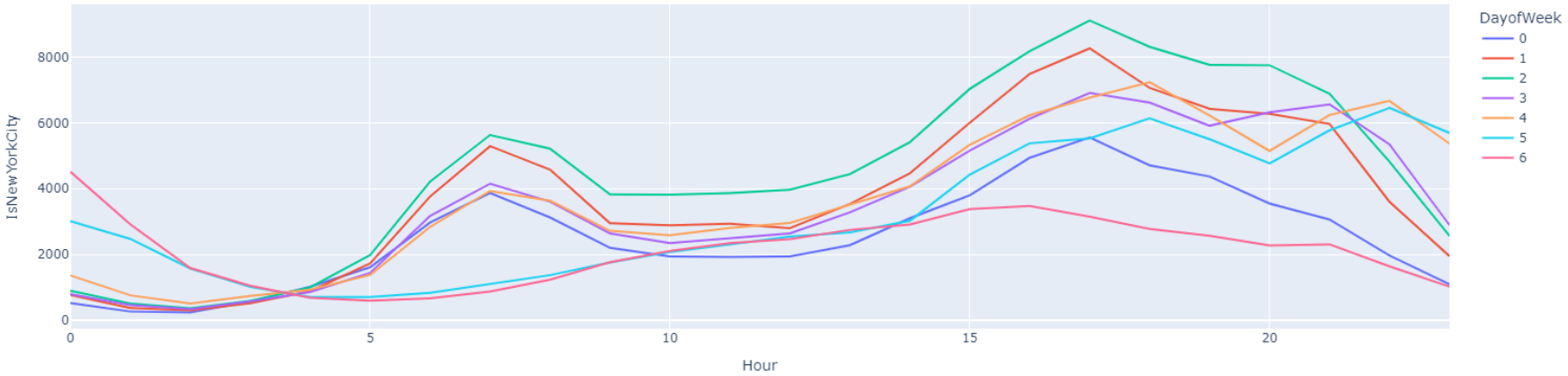
Number of pickups per Day | April 2014, NYC only, 0 = Monday



Monday **Tuesday** **Wednesday** **Thursday** **Friday** **Saturday** **Sunday**

During the week, there is a peak at 7am then between 5pm and 8pm while the night is busy during the weekend

Number of pickups per Hour depending on the day | April 2014, NYC only, 0 = Monday



3 steps to define the hot zone

Uber

1. Exploratory Data Analysis
2. **Model Selection**
3. Real Time “Hot-Zone” Recommendation

2 models can be chosen to define the hot zone

	Kmeans Clustering	DBScan
Principle	• Centroid-based clustering algorithm	• Density-based clustering algorithm
Shape	• Spherical only	• No shape
Strengths	• Simple and fast • Works well when clusters are spherical	• No need to know number of clusters • Handle complex shapes
Weaknesses	• Number of clusters must be known • Sensitive to initialization and outliers • Poor performance on irregularly shape	• Commutationnally heavier
Rationale for using it	• Speed and simplicity when number of clusters is known	• Complex shapes and number cluster not known

Seems more adapted to handle real-time data

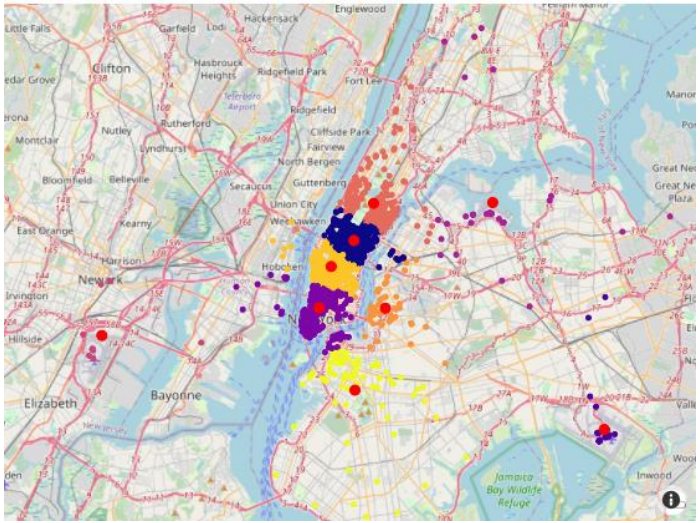
DBScan was chosen for hot zone recommendation

Kmeans Clustering

Details

- Elbow and silhouette methods to get the optimal number of clusters
- 9 clusters seems to be the best for April 30th

Cluster Overview

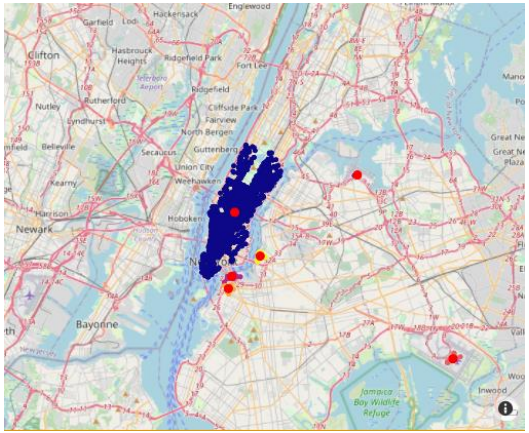


DBScan

Details

- Parameters : Epsilon = 0.15 / Min Sample = 10
- 6 clusters + outliers

Cluster Center Overview



Best model to handle variability in cluster location

3 steps to define the hot zone

Uber

1. Exploratory Data Analysis
2. Model Selection
3. Real Time “Hot-Zone” Recommendation

Hot zones are dynamically calculated with the DBScan algorithm

Uber

Plot_hot_zone function

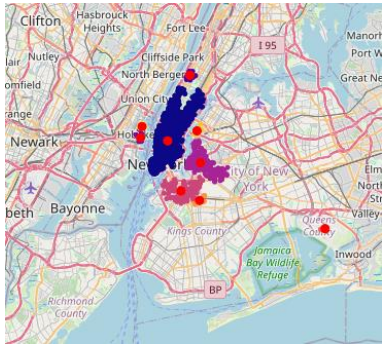
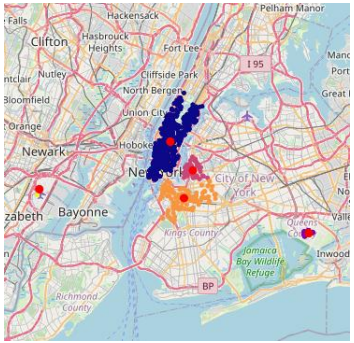
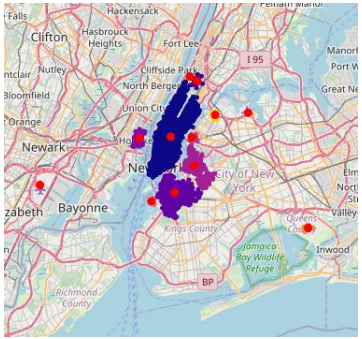
Input	• Dataset, day of the week, hour, dbscan parameters
Calculation	• For any given hours, would calculate the clusters center and plot them
Output	• A map with the hot zones of this hour
Real-time visualization	• For a given day, the evolution of hot spots can be shown by looping over different hours

Hot zones can be dynamically calculated and provided to the drivers at any given day and time of the week

The hot zone are changing every hour of the day

Uber

Evolution of hot zones for a Saturday at 12am, 6am, 12pm, 6pm

12am	6am	12pm	6pm
			

Q&A

Thanks!