

TAXI PRICE PRDICTION

Machine Learning Project

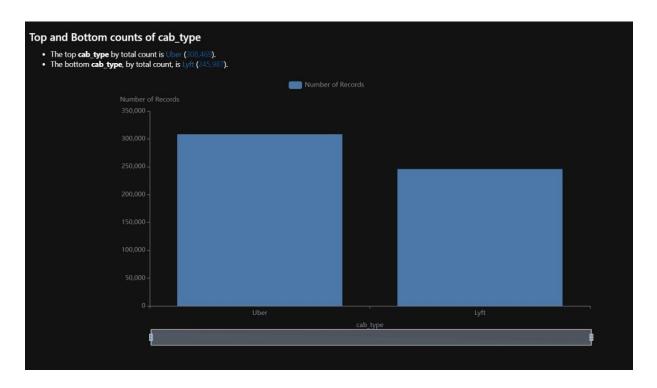


MAY 28, 2022

Phase 1

• Pre-processing:

o "taxi_rides":

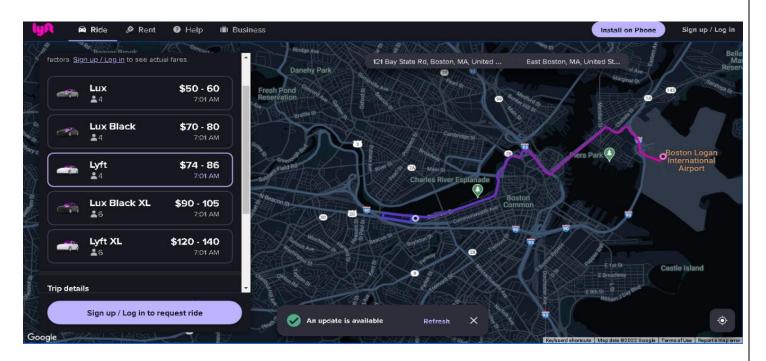


- "cab_type" is object, it's either "uber" or "lyft", so one hot
- "time_stamp" is float and it indicates time so it's converted to datetime.
- "price" contains null values in taxi, so it's calculated by getting the price of the trips that are done by uberX which has the same source and destination.
- "time_stamp" was replaced by "date" and "hour" and was dropped later.
- "id" values are unique, so it doesn't help in prediction of the "price". It will be dropped later after merge step.
- "lyft" has 6 product IDs, uber doesn't have any. Count of "name" is identical to count of "product_id", so a map was made to map "product_id" to "name.
- o "product_id" was dropped as "name" can replace it.

 For "lyft" cabs, names were compared to see how they affect the price, we got the description from official company website: https://help.lyft.com/hc/ru/articles/115012927427-Lyft-ride-modes-overview

and the order is:

- Shared: Share a car with riders headed in the same direction at a discounted price.
- Lyft: Standard Lyft car for up to 3* riders
- Lyft xI: SUV for up to 5* riders
- Lux: Luxury car for up to 3* riders
- Lux black: Premium black car service with leather seats for up to 3* riders
- Lux black xl: Premium black SUV with leather seats for up to 5*
 riders
- Ordinal encoding was done based on this order on "lyft_types"



Price differences between the Uber ride types:
 The cost of your Uber ride is largely determined by the Uber service that you select.

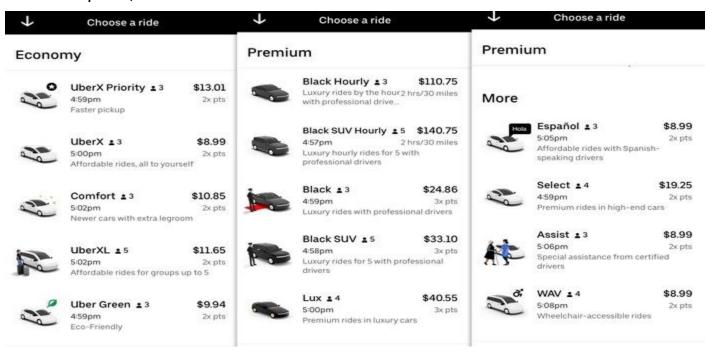
The costs of the different services, from least expensive to most expensive: Uber Pool, Uber X, Uber Comfort, Uber XL, Uber Select, Uber Black, Uber SUV.

An example Uber from The Grove to the Century City Mall in Los Angeles

Note: This ride is 4.6 miles and 18 minutes. The price may change due to traffic, time of day, or discounts

Uber Ride Type Est. Ride Cost (4.6 miles, 18 minutes)

- Pool \$9-\$11
- X \$9-\$12
- Comfort \$12-\$16
- XL \$15-\$20
- Select \$24-\$30
- Black \$30-\$40
- Black SUV \$42-\$52
- For "uber" cabs, names were compared to see how they affect the price, the order is:



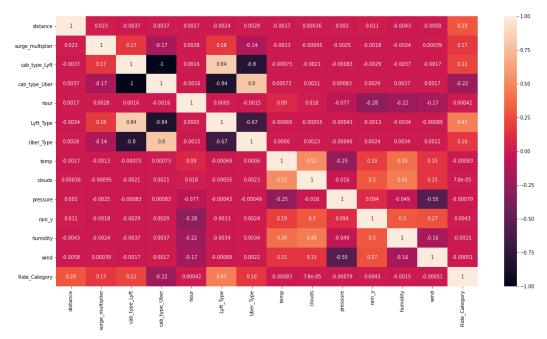
- UberPool
- Taxi
- UberX
- UberXI
- WAV
- Black
- Black SUV
- Ordinal encoding was done based on this order on "uber_types"
- "cab_type" for both "lyft" and "uber" were dropped as their values were encoded in "lyft_type" and "uber_type"
- o In "distance" there were outliers, so they were removed it .



In "distance": we got all street name from {data/Boston/street_name website } using web scraping then we got the latitude and longitude of every street name using google.geoglocation api, so we can calculate distance easily between any source and destination.

- o "weather":
- "time_stamp" is float, so it's converted to datetime.
- For "rain" 85% of the data is null, K-Nearest Neighbors imputation method was used. Normalizing data was applied in order not to generate biased replacement for the missing values.
- Regression techniques:
 - Polynomial regression
 - Multiple regression
- o For Multiple regression:
 - Mean Square Error 16.33271939415199
 - r2 score: 75.16022240596294 %
 - Training time: 0.10199832916259766 seconds
 - For Polynomial regression: Degree: 6
 - Mean Square Error 3.203520780009517
 - r2_score: 95.94640692535074 %
 - Training time 0.12099742889404297 seconds
- Features used for regression are:
 - Distance
 - surge_multiplier
 - Lyft_Type
 - Uber Type
 - cab_type_Uber
- Training set size is 60% and testing set size is 40%

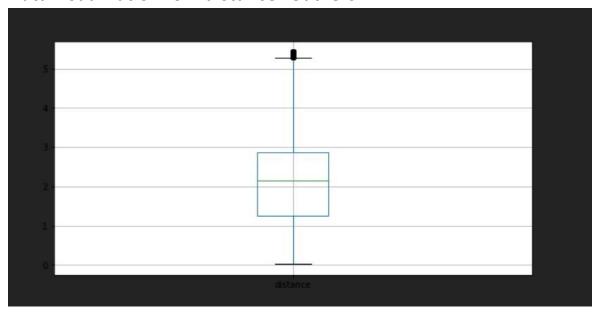
How data affect each other



• How data affect each other after feature selection



• Data visualization for "distance" outliers:

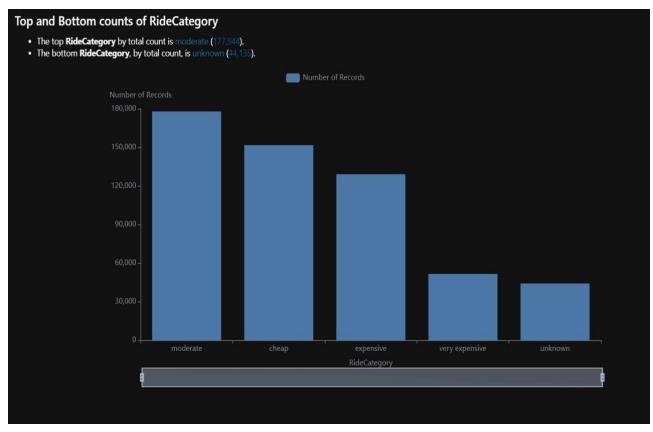


• Conclusion:

 In this phase, we applied preprocessing for all features and feature selection and we have concluded that weather is not a good indicator for price and the product id (name) & distance was the main indicators for price. But for surge it was very effective in calculating the price for Lyft cabs but not for Uber cabs .

Phase 2

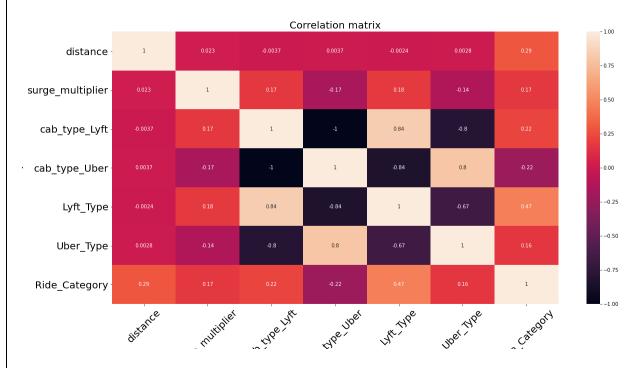
• Pre-processing:



We do the same preprocessing as we did in phase 1 and we noticed that Ridge Category in order of:

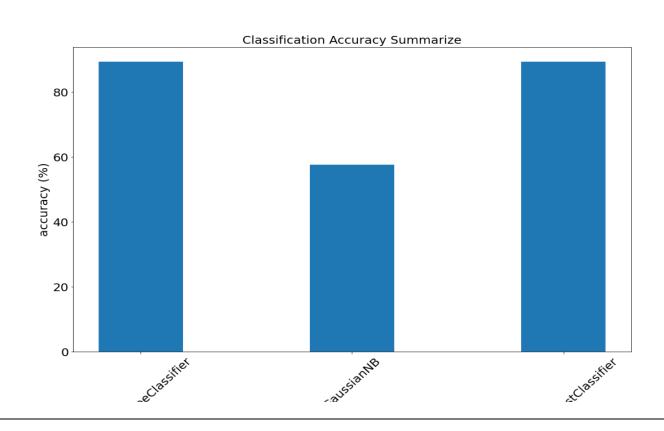
- 1: unknown
- 2: cheap
- 3: moderate
- 4: expensive
- 5: very expensive

Feature Selection:

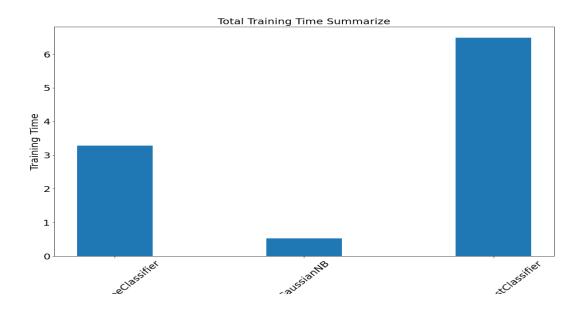


Summarization:

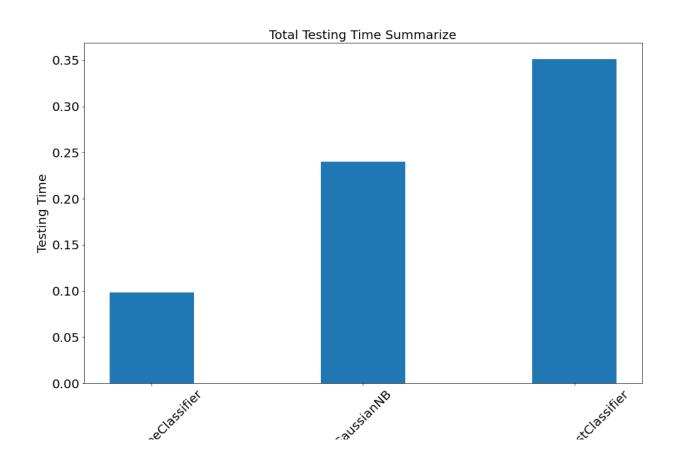
1: classification accuracy



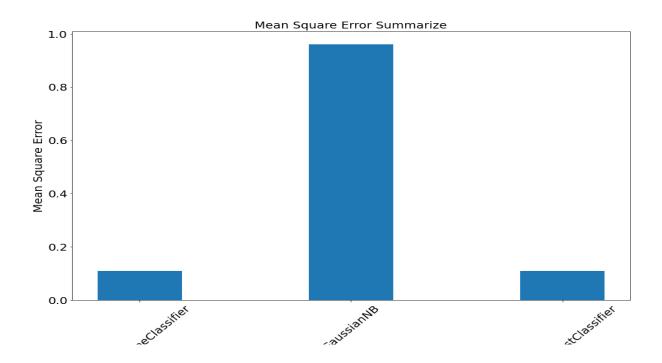
2: Total training time



3: Total test time



4: Mean Square Error



Hyperparameter tuning:

RandomForestClassifier's hyper parameters.

{'bootstrap': True, 'ccp_alpha': 0.0, 'class_weight': None, 'criterion': 'gini', 'max_depth': None, 'max_features': 4, 'max_leaf_nodes': None, 'max_sa mples': None, 'min_impurity_decrease': 0.0, 'min_impurity_split': None, 'min_samples_leaf': 1, 'min_samples_split': 2, 'min_weight_fraction_leaf': 0.0, 'n_estimators': 3, 'n_jobs': None, 'oob_score': False, 'random_state': None, 'verbose': 0, 'warm_start': False}

Try to Explain in detail how hyperparameter tuning affected RandomForestClassifier models'performance.

```
In []:| from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV

# Create the parameter grid based on the results of random search

param_grid = {
        'bootstrap': [True],
        'max_depth': [10,15,20],
        'max_features': [3,4],
        'min_samples_leaf': [3, 4, 5,6,7,8],
        'min_samples_split': [3,4,5,6],
        'n_estimators': [30,50]
}

# Create a based model

rf = RandomForestClassifier()

# Instantiate the grid search model

grid_search = GridSearchCV(estimator = rf, param_grid = param_grid, n_jobs = -1, verbose = 2)

# Fit the grid search to the data

grid_search.fit(x_train,y_train)
```

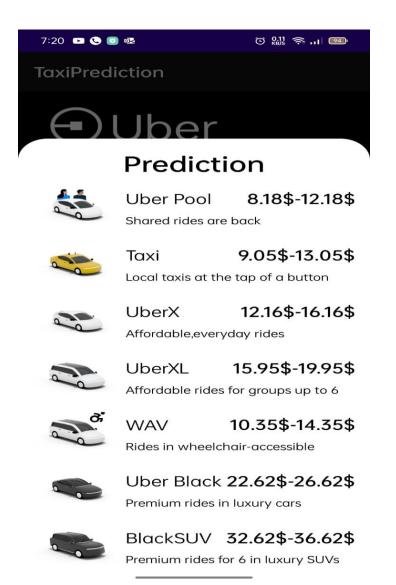
Android Application

Tools:

- 1: Heroku Cloud: we upload our model on Heroku cloud So, we can use model anytime.
- 2: Flask Framework: to connect model with local server as framework.
- 3: Android Studio: we use it to deploy our application.
- 4: Google Places API: we use it to get any street name in all the world.
- 5: Google Map API: we use it to get maps from google
- 6: Google Distance API: to calculate distance between two points in map

Comparing Between our Application and the real application to predict the price between same distance

Our uber app



real uber app

Your options		
• Taxi	\$16.16	θ
Connect	\$33.35	θ
UberX	\$35.31	θ
Uber Green	\$35.31	θ
Comfort	\$36,80	θ
Black	\$37.22	θ
UberXL	\$39.71	θ
Uber Pet	\$41.31	0
Black SUV	\$51.20	0

Our Lyft app

Prediction



Shared **Unavailable**

Share a car with riders



Lyft **13.11\$-15.11\$**

Standard Lyft car for up to 3 riders



Lyft XL **24.13\$-26.13\$**

SUV for up to 5* riders



LUX **27.04\$-29.04\$**

Luxury car for up to 3 riders



Lux Black 30.48\$-32.48\$

Premium black car service



Lux Black XL 43.92\$-45.92\$

Premium black SUV

Real app

