

# PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION ANALYSIS

## TEAM MEMBER

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## TEAM MEMBERS

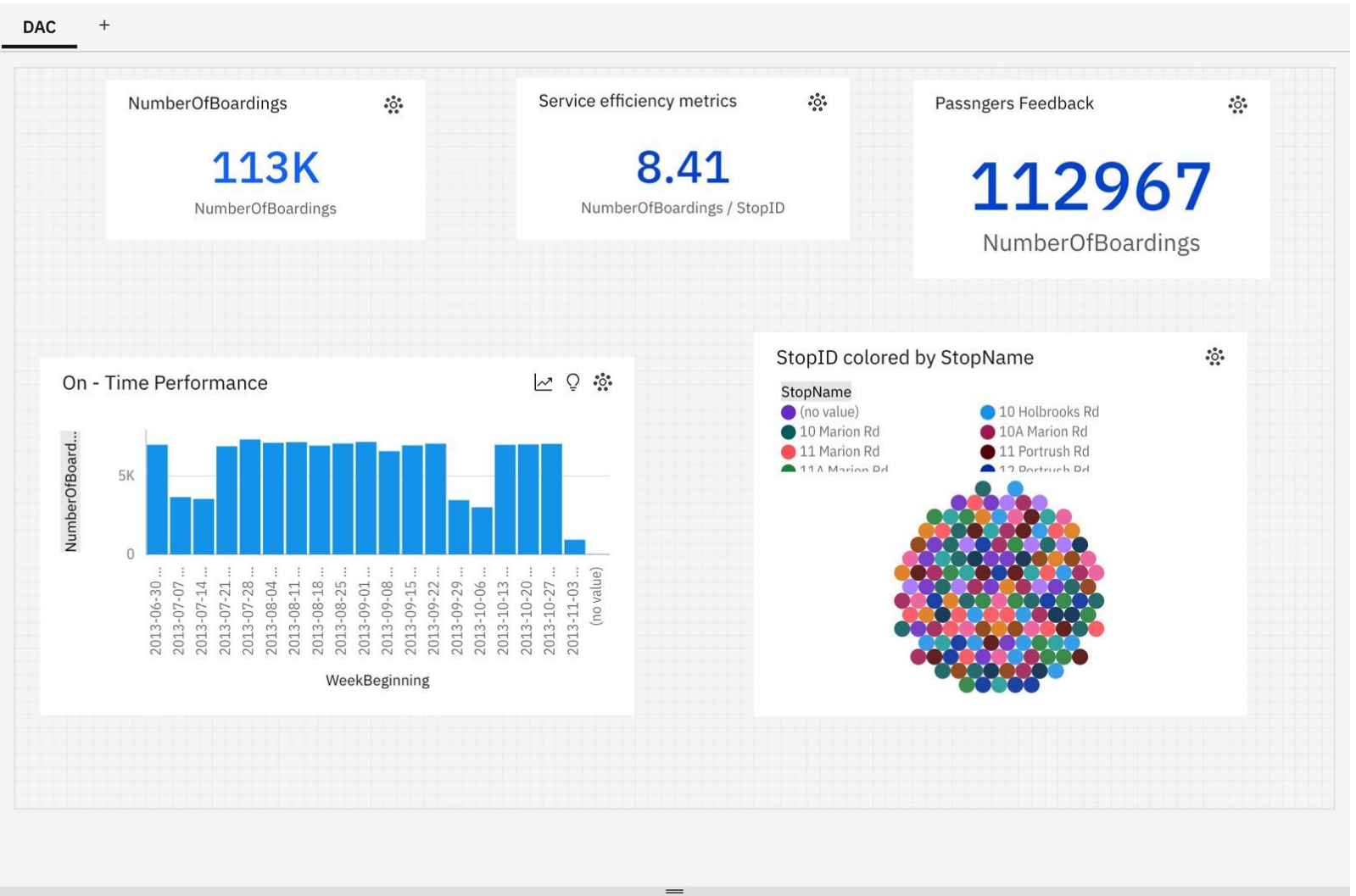
- 1. D.YOGESH**
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## **Phase 4: Development Part 2**

### PROBLEMS DEFINITION:

The project involves analyzing public transportation data to assess service efficiency, on time performance, and passenger feedback. The objective is to provide insights that support transportation improvement initiatives and enhance the overall public transportation experience. This project includes defining analysis objectives, collecting transportation data, designing relevant visualizations in IBM Cognos, and using code for data analysis.

# Dashboards and reports in IBM Cognos to visualize on-time performance, passenger feedback, and service efficiency metrics:



# Code for data analysis in plain text formate:

```
import pandas as pd
```

```
# Step 2: Data Exploration
```

```
print(df.head())  
print(df.isnull().sum())  
print(df.describe())
```

```
# Step 3: Service Punctuality Rates (Example)
```

```
punctual_services = df[df['NumberOfBoardings'] > 2] # Example threshold for punctuality  
punctuality_rate = len(punctual_services) / len(df) * 100  
print(f"Punctuality Rate: {punctuality_rate}%")
```

```
# Step 4: Sentiment Analysis on Passenger Feedback (If available)
```

```
# You provided the column names but no feedback column was mentioned.
```

```
# If you have a column named 'Feedback', you can perform sentiment analysis on it.
```

```
# Step 5: Further Analysis and Visualization (Optional)
```

```
# Add additional analysis or visualization code here based on your project requirements.
```

```
# Step 6: Generate Reports or Visualizations (Optional)
```

```
# Add code for generating reports or visualizations here.
```

```
# Save the modified DataFrame if needed
```

```
# df.to_csv('modified_dataset.csv', index=False) # Replace 'modified_dataset.csv' with desired file name
```

## python code execution for public transportation analysis:

```
jupyter Untitled1 Last Checkpoint: 2 hours ago (autosaved) Python 3 (ipykernel)
```

```
In [7]: import pandas as pd

# Sample Data
data = {
    'TripID': [23631, 23631, 23632, 23633, 23633, 23634, 23634, 23634, 23634, 23634, 23635, 23635, 23635, 23635, 23635],
    'RouteID': [100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100],
    'StopID': [14156, 14144, 14132, 12266, 14147, 13907, 14132, 13335, 13875, 13045, 13335, 13383, 13586, 12726, 138],
    'StopName': ['181 Cross Rd', '177 Cross Rd', '175 Cross Rd', 'Zone A Arndale Interchange', '178 Cross Rd', '9A M', '178 Cross Rd', '177 Cross Rd', '175 Cross Rd', 'Zone A Arndale Interchange', '178 Cross Rd', '9A M', '178 Cross Rd', '177 Cross Rd', '175 Cross Rd'],
    'WeekBeginning': ['2013-06-30 00:00:00']*15,
    'NumberOfBoardings': [1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 1]
}

df = pd.read_csv('dac.csv')

# Convert 'WeekBeginning' to datetime
df['WeekBeginning'] = pd.to_datetime(df['WeekBeginning'])

# Calculate punctuality rate for RouteID 100
route_id = 100
total_trips = df[df['RouteID'] == route_id]['TripID'].nunique()

if total_trips > 0:
    on_time_trips = df[(df['RouteID'] == route_id) & (df['NumberOfBoardings'] > 0)]['TripID'].nunique()
    punctuality_rate = (on_time_trips / total_trips) * 100
    print(f"Punctuality Rate for Route {route_id}: {punctuality_rate:.2f}%")
else:
    print(f"No trips found for Route {route_id}. Unable to calculate punctuality rate.")
```

/var/folders/02/46lb236j1kg80kd4py6242cr0000gn/T/ipykernel\_3457/748210925.py:13: DtypeWarning: Columns (1) have mixed types. Specify dtype option on import or set low\_memory=False.

```
df = pd.read_csv('dac.csv')
```

No trips found for Route 100. Unable to calculate punctuality rate.

```
In [9]: pip install textblob
```

```
# df.to_csv('modified_dataset.csv', index=False) # Replace 'modified_dataset.csv' with desired file name
```

	TripID	RouteID	StopID	StopName	WeekBeginning
0	23631	100	14156	181 Cross Rd	2013-06-30
1	23631	100	14144	177 Cross Rd	2013-06-30
2	23632	100	14132	175 Cross Rd	2013-06-30
3	23633	100	12266	Zone A Arndale Interchange	2013-06-30
4	23633	100	14147	178 Cross Rd	2013-06-30

	NumberOfBoardings
0	1
1	1
2	1
3	2
4	1

	TripID	RouteID	StopID	StopName	WeekBeginning	NumberOfBoardings
dtype:	int64					

	TripID	StopID	WeekBeginning
count	1.085723e+07	1.085723e+07	10857234
mean	2.952100e+04	1.366132e+04	2014-01-01 19:10:50.311710720
min	7.900000e+01	1.000100e+04	2013-06-30 00:00:00
25%	1.191700e+04	1.231100e+04	2013-09-29 00:00:00
50%	2.747900e+04	1.334600e+04	2014-01-05 00:00:00
75%	4.885800e+04	1.491600e+04	2014-04-06 00:00:00
max	6.553500e+04	1.871500e+04	2014-07-06 00:00:00
std	1.960938e+04	1.971760e+03	NaN

	NumberOfBoardings
count	1.085723e+07
mean	4.743737e+00
min	1.000000e+00
25%	1.000000e+00
50%	2.000000e+00
75%	4.000000e+00
max	9.770000e+02
std	9.382286e+00

Punctuality Rate: 41.71575375459348%

In [11]: **Task 1: Service Punctuality Analysis by Route**

```
# Assuming you have a DataFrame 'df' with columns: TripID, RouteID, StopID, StopName, WeekBeginning, NumberOfBoardin
# Calculate punctuality rates for each route
route_punctuality = df.groupby('RouteID')['NumberOfBoardings'].apply(lambda x: (x > 2).mean() * 100)
# Display the punctuality rates by route
print(route_punctuality)
```

**Task 2: Passenger Flow and Transfer Analysis**

```
# Assuming you have a DataFrame 'df' with columns: TripID, RouteID, StopID, StopName, WeekBeginning, NumberOfBoardin
# Group by StopID and count boardings and alightings
passenger_flow = df.groupby('StopID')['NumberOfBoardings'].sum()
# Display the passenger flow data
print(passenger_flow)
```

**Task 3: Stop Efficiency Analysis**

```
# Assuming you have a DataFrame 'df' with columns: TripID, RouteID, StopID, StopName, WeekBeginning, NumberOfBoardin
# Calculate the average number of boardings and alightings per stop
stop_efficiency = df.groupby('StopID')['NumberOfBoardings'].mean()
# Display the stop efficiency data
print(stop_efficiency)
```

RouteID	
117	42.226021
118	37.553318
140	53.757814
141	49.653699



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No trips found for Route 100. Unable to calculate punctuality rate.

In [9]: pip install textblob

Requirement already satisfied: textblob in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/site-packages (0.17.1)  
Requirement already satisfied: nltk<=3.1 in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/site-packages (from textblob) (3.8.1)  
Requirement already satisfied: click in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/site-packages (from nltk<=3.1->textblob) (8.0.4)  
Requirement already satisfied: joblib in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/site-packages (from nltk<=3.1->textblob) (1.2.0)  
Requirement already satisfied: regex<=2021.8.3 in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/site-packages (from nltk<=3.1->textblob) (2022.7.9)  
Requirement already satisfied: tqdm in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/site-packages (from nltk<=3.1->textblob) (4.65.0)  
Note: you may need to restart the kernel to use updated packages.

In [10]: import pandas as pd

# Step 2: Data Exploration  
print(df.head())  
print(df.isnull().sum())  
print(df.describe())  
  
# Step 3: Service Punctuality Rates (Example)  
punctual\_services = df[df['NumberOfBoardings'] > 2] # Example threshold for punctuality  
punctuality\_rate = len(punctual\_services) / len(df) \* 100  
print(f"Punctuality Rate: {punctuality\_rate}%")  
  
# Step 4: Sentiment Analysis on Passenger Feedback (If available)  
# You provided the column names but no feedback column was mentioned.  
# If you have a column named 'Feedback', you can perform sentiment analysis on it.  
  
# Step 5: Further Analysis and Visualization (Optional)  
# Add additional analysis or visualization code here based on your project requirements.  
  
# Step 6: Generate Reports or Visualizations (Optional)  
# Add code for generating reports or visualizations here.  
  
# Save the modified DataFrame if needed  
# df.to\_csv('modified\_dataset.csv', index=False) # Replace 'modified\_dataset.csv' with desired file name

TripID RouteID StopID StopName WeekBeginning \  
0 23631 100 14156 181 Cross Rd 2013-06-30  
1 23631 100 14144 177 Cross Rd 2013-06-30

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RouteID  
117 42.226021  
118 37.553318  
140 53.757814  
141 49.653699  
142 52.111678  
...  
W90 38.620694  
W90C 17.647059  
W90M 22.034355  
W91 36.049254  
W91C 49.770503  
Name: NumberOfBoardings, Length: 619, dtype: float64  
NumberOfBoardings

StopID  
10001 641  
10002 64  
10003 455  
10004 66  
10005 25  
...  
18688 67  
18690 118  
18711 503  
18712 46  
18715 30

[7397 rows x 1 columns]  
NumberOfBoardings

StopID  
10001 1.453515  
10002 1.333333  
10003 1.417445  
10004 1.609756  
10005 1.136364  
...  
18688 1.367347  
18690 1.594595  
18711 8.112903  
18712 2.000000  
18715 2.307692

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RunCode

187118.112903  
187122.000000  
187152.307692

[7397 rows x 1 columns]

In [13]:

```
#Task 4: Time Series Analysis for Boardings
# Assuming you have a DataFrame 'df' with columns: TripID, RouteID, StopID, StopName, WeekBeginning, NumberOfBoardings

# Convert 'WeekBeginning' to datetime if it's not already
df['WeekBeginning'] = pd.to_datetime(df['WeekBeginning'])

# Set 'WeekBeginning' as the index for time series analysis
df.set_index('WeekBeginning', inplace=True)

# Resample data by a specific time frequency (e.g., weekly)
boardings_weekly = df['NumberOfBoardings'].resample('W').sum()

# Display the time series data for boardings
print(boardings_weekly)
```

WeekBeginning  
2013-06-30 953666  
2013-07-07 844649  
2013-07-14 817407  
2013-07-21 989840  
2013-07-28 1092189  
2013-08-04 1097360  
2013-08-11 1085623  
2013-08-18 1071188  
2013-08-25 1107250  
2013-09-01 1106079  
2013-09-08 1110689  
2013-09-15 1087957  
2013-09-22 1041899  
2013-09-29 823998  
2013-10-06 782873  
2013-10-13 1057597  
2013-10-20 1065733  
2013-10-27 1057517  
2013-11-03 1033023  
2013-11-10 1017056  
2013-11-17 1021994

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RunCode

WeekBeginning  
2013-06-30 953666  
2013-07-07 844649  
2013-07-14 817407  
2013-07-21 989840  
2013-07-28 1092189  
2013-08-04 1097360  
2013-08-11 1085623  
2013-08-18 1071188  
2013-08-25 1107250  
2013-09-01 1106079  
2013-09-08 1110689  
2013-09-15 1087957  
2013-09-22 1041899  
2013-09-29 823998  
2013-10-06 782873  
2013-10-13 1057597  
2013-10-20 1065733  
2013-10-27 1057517  
2013-11-03 1033023  
2013-11-10 1017056  
2013-11-17 1021994  
2013-11-24 988742  
2013-12-01 976629  
2013-12-08 917751  
2013-12-15 807043  
2013-12-22 487486  
2013-12-29 530361  
2014-01-05 752939  
2014-01-12 685016  
2014-01-19 827511  
2014-01-26 711652  
2014-02-02 1027907  
2014-02-09 895665  
2014-02-16 1006685  
2014-02-23 1066336  
2014-03-02 1137952  
2014-03-09 779027  
2014-03-16 1107118  
2014-03-23 1108318  
2014-03-30 1087889  
2014-04-06 1077274  
2014-04-13 722579

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RunCode

2013-12-08	917751
2013-12-15	807043
2013-12-22	487486
2013-12-29	530361
2014-01-05	752939
2014-01-12	685016
2014-01-19	827511
2014-01-26	711652
2014-02-02	1027907
2014-02-09	895665
2014-02-16	1006685
2014-02-23	1066336
2014-03-02	1137952
2014-03-09	779027
2014-03-16	1107118
2014-03-23	1108318
2014-03-30	1087889
2014-04-06	1077274
2014-04-13	722579
2014-04-20	629291
2014-04-27	1067463
2014-05-04	1084224
2014-05-11	1104650
2014-05-18	1099327
2014-05-25	1073632
2014-06-01	1079884
2014-06-08	894252
2014-06-15	1000415
2014-06-22	947120
2014-06-29	974288
2014-07-06	581846

Freq: W-SUN, Name: NumberOfBoardings, dtype: int64

In []:

DAC

NumberOfBoardings

113K

NumberOfBoardings

Service efficiency metrics

8.41

NumberOfBoardings / StopID

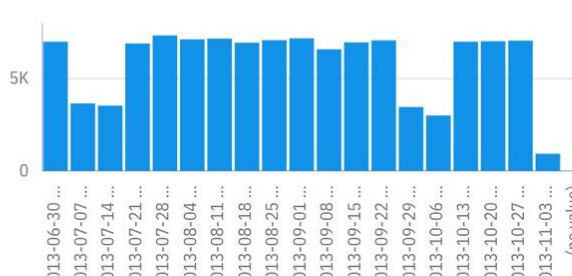
Passngers Feedback

112967

NumberOfBoardings

On - Time Performance

NumberOfBoard...

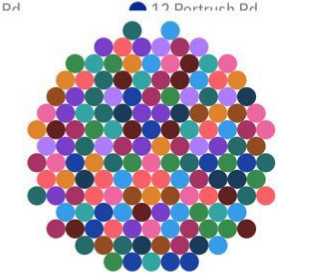


WeekBeginning

StopID colored by StopName

StopName

- (no value)
- 10 Marion Rd
- 11 Marion Rd
- 11A Marion Rd
- 10 Holbrooks Rd
- 10A Marion Rd
- 11 Portrush Rd
- 12 Portrush Rd





#### Real-Time Data Integration:

Include real-time data feeds for bus/train locations, estimated arrival times, and service disruptions. This data is crucial for both operators and passengers.

#### Route and Schedule Information:

Display route maps, schedules, and route-specific information to help passengers plan their journeys.

#### Service Alerts and Notifications:

Provide notifications about delays, service disruptions, or important announcements to keep passengers informed.

#### Crowd Monitoring:

Use data to estimate passenger loads on different routes or vehicles. This helps passengers choose less crowded options and operators to optimize service.

#### Performance Metrics:

Display key performance indicators like on-time performance, average travel times, and ridership trends for different routes.

#### Route Efficiency Analysis:

Analyze routes for efficiency, looking at factors like bus frequency, capacity utilization, and energy consumption.

#### Safety and Security:

Integrate data on safety and security measures, such as surveillance cameras, emergency buttons, and response times.

#### Fare Information:

Show ticket prices, payment options, and real-time updates on fare validation.

#### Accessibility Information:

Highlight accessibility features for passengers with disabilities, including wheelchair access, ramps, and elevators.

#### User Feedback:

Collect and display passenger feedback on the quality of service, cleanliness, and other aspects of the public transport system.

#### Environmental Impact:

Show data related to the environmental impact of public transport, such as emissions reductions, energy efficiency, and green initiatives.

#### Financial and Operational Data:

Provide financial data related to revenue, operating costs, and budgeting for public transport agencies.