

```
import pandas as pd
```

```
df_uber = pd.read_csv(r'C:\Users\LENOVO\Downloads\archive (1)\  
ncr_ride_bookings.csv')  
df_uber.head(15)
```

ID \	Date	Time	Booking ID	Booking Status	Customer
0	2024-03-23	12:29:38	"CNR5884300"	No Driver Found	
1	2024-11-29	18:01:39	"CNR1326809"	Incomplete	
2	2024-08-23	08:56:10	"CNR8494506"	Completed	
3	2024-10-21	17:17:25	"CNR8906825"	Completed	
4	2024-09-16	22:08:00	"CNR1950162"	Completed	
5	2024-02-06	09:44:56	"CNR4096693"	Completed	
6	2024-06-17	15:45:58	"CNR2002539"	Completed	
7	2024-03-19	17:37:37	"CNR6568000"	Completed	
8	2024-09-14	12:49:09	"CNR4510807"	No Driver Found	
9	2024-12-16	19:06:48	"CNR7721892"	Incomplete	
10	2024-06-14	16:24:12	"CNR9070334"	Completed	
11	2024-09-18	08:09:38	"CNR9551927"	No Driver Found	
12	2024-06-25	22:44:15	"CNR4386945"	Cancelled by Driver	
13	2024-09-11	19:29:39	"CNR2987763"	Completed	
14	2024-10-18	18:28:53	"CNR8962232"	Completed	

Avg CTAT \	Vehicle Type	Pickup Location	Drop Location	Avg VTAT
0	eBike	Palam Vihar	Jhilmil	NaN
1	Go Sedan	Shastri Nagar	Gurgaon Sector 56	4.9
2	Auto	Khandsa	Malviya Nagar	13.4
3	Premier Sedan	Central Secretariat	Inderlok	13.1
4	Bike	Ghitorni Village	Khan Market	5.3

19.6				
5	Auto	AIIMS	Narsinghpur	5.1
18.1				
6	Go Mini	Vaishali	Punjabi Bagh	7.1
20.4				
7	Auto	Mayur Vihar	Cyber Hub	12.1
16.5				
8	Go Sedan	Noida Sector 62	Noida Sector 18	NaN
NaN				
9	Auto	Rohini	Adarsh Nagar	6.1
26.0				
10	Auto	Udyog Bhawan	Dwarka Sector 21	7.7
18.9				
11	Auto	Vidhan Sabha	AIIMS	NaN
NaN				
12	eBike	Patel Chowk	Kherki Daula Toll	4.6
NaN				
13	Go Mini	Malviya Nagar	Ghitorni Village	12.2
28.2				
14	Go Mini	Madipur	GTB Nagar	14.0
30.9				
... Reason for cancelling by Customer Cancelled Rides by				
Driver \				
0	...	NaN		NaN
1	...	NaN		NaN
2	...	NaN		NaN
3	...	NaN		NaN
4	...	NaN		NaN
5	...	NaN		NaN
6	...	NaN		NaN
7	...	NaN		NaN
8	...	NaN		NaN
9	...	NaN		NaN
10	...	NaN		NaN
11	...	NaN		NaN
12	...	NaN		1.0
13	...	NaN		NaN

14	...	NaN	NaN
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Driver Cancellation Reason		Incomplete Rides	Incomplete Rides
Reason \			
0	NaN	NaN	
NaN			
1	NaN	1.0	Vehicle
Breakdown			
2	NaN	NaN	
NaN			
3	NaN	NaN	
NaN			
4	NaN	NaN	
NaN			
5	NaN	NaN	
NaN			
6	NaN	NaN	
NaN			
7	NaN	NaN	
NaN			
8	NaN	NaN	
NaN			
9	NaN	1.0	Other
Issue			
10	NaN	NaN	
NaN			
11	NaN	NaN	
NaN			
12	Personal & Car related issues	NaN	
NaN			
13	NaN	NaN	
NaN			
14	NaN	NaN	
NaN			

	Booking Value	Ride Distance	Driver Ratings	Customer Rating \
0	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
1	237.0	5.73	NaN	NaN
2	627.0	13.58	4.9	4.9
3	416.0	34.02	4.6	5.0
4	737.0	48.21	4.1	4.3
5	316.0	4.85	4.1	4.6
6	640.0	41.24	4.0	4.1
7	136.0	6.56	4.4	4.2
8	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
9	135.0	10.36	NaN	NaN
10	181.0	19.84	4.2	4.9
11	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN

12	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
13	394.0	21.44	4.1	4.7
14	836.0	39.55	4.7	4.4

	Payment Method
--	----------------

0	NaN
1	UPI
2	Debit Card
3	UPI
4	UPI
5	UPI
6	UPI
7	UPI
8	NaN
9	Cash
10	Cash
11	NaN
12	NaN
13	UPI
14	UPI

[15 rows x 21 columns]

df_uber[['Vehicle Type', 'Booking Value']]

	Vehicle Type	Booking Value
0	eBike	NaN
1	Go Sedan	237.0
2	Auto	627.0
3	Premier Sedan	416.0
4	Bike	737.0
...
149995	Go Mini	475.0
149996	Go Mini	1093.0
149997	Go Sedan	852.0
149998	Auto	333.0
149999	Premier Sedan	806.0

[150000 rows x 2 columns]

df_clear = df_uber[['Vehicle Type', 'Booking Value']].dropna()

display(df_clear)

	Vehicle Type	Booking Value
1	Go Sedan	237.0
2	Auto	627.0
3	Premier Sedan	416.0
4	Bike	737.0
5	Auto	316.0
...

149995	Go Mini	475.0
149996	Go Mini	1093.0
149997	Go Sedan	852.0
149998	Auto	333.0
149999	Premier Sedan	806.0

[102000 rows x 2 columns]

df_clear.isnull().any(axis=1)

1	False
2	False
3	False
4	False
5	False

	...
149995	False
149996	False
149997	False
149998	False
149999	False

Length: 102000, dtype: bool

Making two groups Auto and Bike to check if the mean is same between them or not

Null Hypothesis is mean of Auto = Bike

Alternative Hypothesis is mean Auto != Bike

Auto = df_clear[df_clear['Vehicle Type'] == 'Auto']['Booking Value']

Bike = df_clear[df_clear['Vehicle Type'] == 'Bike']['Booking Value']

print(Auto)

print(Bike)

2	627.0
5	316.0
7	136.0
9	135.0
10	181.0

	...
149964	643.0
149969	524.0
149989	75.0
149991	597.0
149998	333.0

Name: Booking Value, Length: 25415, dtype: float64

4	737.0
28	304.0
47	453.0
74	633.0
82	224.0

```

...
149962    227.0
149967    194.0
149975    507.0
149985    193.0
149988     96.0
Name: Booking Value, Length: 15362, dtype: float64

from scipy import stats

t_stats, p_value = stats.ttest_ind(Auto, Bike, equal_var=False)

print(f't_stats is {t_stats} and p_value is {p_value}')

t_stats is -0.8560975357459055 and p_value is 0.3919502919192158

```

Since the p-value (0.392) > 0.05, we fail to reject the null hypothesis. This means there is no statistically significant difference in the average Booking Value between Auto and Bike rides.

Two-sample independent t-test

Needs 1 numerical column (the measurement)

Needs 1 categorical column (to split into 2 groups, like Auto vs Bike)

Example

Numerical = Booking Value

Categorical = Vehicle Type (Auto vs Bike)

Paired-sample t-test

Needs 2 numerical columns

Both measured on the same row / same subject / same ride

No categorical grouping needed

We look at the difference between the two columns for each row

Example

Numerical columns = Driver Ratings and Customer Rating

Each row = one ride, with two scores

Running T test paired Sample

df_uber

ID \	Date	Time	Booking ID	Booking Status	Customer
0	2024-03-23	12:29:38	"CNR5884300"	No Driver Found	
"CID1982111"					
1	2024-11-29	18:01:39	"CNR1326809"	Incomplete	
"CID4604802"					
2	2024-08-23	08:56:10	"CNR8494506"	Completed	
"CID9202816"					
3	2024-10-21	17:17:25	"CNR8906825"	Completed	
"CID2610914"					
4	2024-09-16	22:08:00	"CNR1950162"	Completed	
"CID9933542"					
...	
...					
149995	2024-11-11	19:34:01	"CNR6500631"	Completed	
"CID4337371"					
149996	2024-11-24	15:55:09	"CNR2468611"	Completed	
"CID2325623"					
149997	2024-09-18	10:55:15	"CNR6358306"	Completed	
"CID9925486"					
149998	2024-10-05	07:53:34	"CNR3030099"	Completed	
"CID9415487"					
149999	2024-03-10	15:38:03	"CNR3447390"	Completed	
"CID4108667"					

VTAT \	Vehicle Type	Pickup Location	Drop Location	Avg
0	eBike	Palam Vihar	Jhilmil	
NaN				
1	Go Sedan	Shastri Nagar	Gurgaon Sector 56	
4.9				
2	Auto	Khandsa	Malviya Nagar	
13.4				
3	Premier Sedan	Central Secretariat	Inderlok	
13.1				
4	Bike	Ghitorni Village	Khan Market	
5.3				
...	
...				
149995	Go Mini	MG Road	Ghitorni	
10.2				
149996	Go Mini	Golf Course Road	Akshardham	
5.1				
149997	Go Sedan	Satguru Ram Singh Marg	Jor Bagh	
2.7				

149998	Auto	Ghaziabad	Saidulajab
6.9			
149999	Premier Sedan	Ashok Park Main	Gurgaon Sector 29
3.5			

	Avg CTAT	...	Reason for cancelling by Customer \
0	NaN	...	NaN
1	14.0	...	NaN
2	25.8	...	NaN
3	28.5	...	NaN
4	19.6	...	NaN
...
149995	44.4	...	NaN
149996	30.8	...	NaN
149997	23.4	...	NaN
149998	39.6	...	NaN
149999	33.7	...	NaN

Cancelled Rides by Driver	Driver Cancellation Reason
Incomplete Rides \	
0	NaN
NaN	
1	NaN
1.0	
2	NaN
NaN	
3	NaN
NaN	
4	NaN
NaN	
...	...
...	
149995	NaN
NaN	
149996	NaN
NaN	
149997	NaN
NaN	
149998	NaN
NaN	
149999	NaN
NaN	

Incomplete Rides Reason	Booking Value	Ride Distance	Driver
Ratings \			
0	NaN	NaN	NaN
NaN			
1	Vehicle Breakdown	237.0	5.73
NaN			
2	NaN	627.0	13.58

4.9			
3	NaN	416.0	34.02
4.6			
4	NaN	737.0	48.21
4.1			
...
...			
149995	NaN	475.0	40.08
3.7			
149996	NaN	1093.0	21.31
4.8			
149997	NaN	852.0	15.93
3.9			
149998	NaN	333.0	45.54
4.1			
149999	NaN	806.0	21.19
4.6			

	Customer Rating	Payment Method
0	NaN	NaN
1	NaN	UPI
2	4.9	Debit Card
3	5.0	UPI
4	4.3	UPI
...
149995	4.1	Uber Wallet
149996	5.0	UPI
149997	4.4	Cash
149998	3.7	UPI
149999	4.9	Credit Card

[150000 rows x 21 columns]

```
clean_data2 = df_uber[['Driver Ratings','Customer Rating']].dropna()
```

```
clean_data2
```

	Driver Ratings	Customer Rating
2	4.9	4.9
3	4.6	5.0
4	4.1	4.3
5	4.1	4.6
6	4.0	4.1
...
149995	3.7	4.1
149996	4.8	5.0
149997	3.9	4.4
149998	4.1	3.7
149999	4.6	4.9

```
[93000 rows x 2 columns]

## Taking two numerical columns.
# Null hypothesis is mean of Driver Ratings = Customer Rating
# alternative hypothesis is mean of Driver Ratings != Customer Rating
Driver_Ratings = df_uber['Driver Ratings']
Customer_Rating = df_uber['Customer Rating']

Driver_Ratings = Driver_Ratings.dropna()
Customer_Rating = Customer_Rating.dropna()

t_stat, p_value = stats.ttest_rel(Driver_Ratings, Customer_Rating)
print(f't_stat is {t_stat} and p_value is {p_value}')
t_stat is -85.5481993199033 and p_value is 0.0
```

We performed a paired sample t-test to compare Driver Ratings and Customer Ratings for the same rides. The test gave $t = -85.55$ and $p < 0.001$, so we reject the null hypothesis. This shows that there is a significant difference between how drivers and customers rate rides, with drivers tending to give lower ratings on average

T_Stats Meaning

One sample I have done in my previous project

1. One-Sample t-test

Is my sample mean different from some assumed value?

Example:

Boss assumes average Booking Value = 1000

We take a random sample and test.

t_stat meaning:

Large positive → sample mean is much greater than 1000.

Large negative → sample mean is much less than 1000.

Close to 0 → sample mean is about the same as 1000.

2. Two-Sample t-test (independent groups)

Are the averages of two groups different?

Example:

Compare Auto vs Bike Booking Values.

t_stat meaning:

Large positive → Auto mean is greater than Bike mean.

Large negative → Auto mean is less than Bike mean.

Close to 0 → Auto and Bike means are similar.

3. Paired-Sample t-test (dependent samples)

Are two measurements on the same ride different?

Example:

Compare Driver Ratings vs Customer Ratings for the same trip.

t_stat meaning:

Large positive → Driver Ratings are higher than Customer Ratings.

Large negative → Driver Ratings are lower than Customer Ratings.

Close to 0 → Both ratings are similar.

Z Test

Lets run a Z test on this data. Two Sample

```
Cleaned_Data = df_uber[['Pickup Location', 'Booking Value']].dropna()
```

Cleaned_Data

	Pickup Location	Booking Value
1	Shastri Nagar	237.0
2	Khandsa	627.0
3	Central Secretariat	416.0
4	Ghitorni Village	737.0
5	AIIMS	316.0

```

...
149995          MG Road          475.0
149996      Golf Course Road      1093.0
149997  Satguru Ram Singh Marg      852.0
149998          Ghaziabad          333.0
149999      Ashok Park Main          806.0

[102000 rows x 2 columns]

##Grouping Data
Shastri_Nagar = Cleaned_Data[Cleaned_Data['Pickup Location'] ==
'Shastri Nagar']['Booking Value']
Khandsa = Cleaned_Data[Cleaned_Data['Pickup Location'] == 'Khandsa']
['Booking Value']

from statsmodels.stats.weightstats import ztest

z_stat, p_value = ztest(Shastri_Nagar, Khandsa, alternative= 'two-
sided')

print(f'z_stat is {z_stat} and p_value is {p_value}')

z_stat is 0.6250622877824882 and p_value is 0.5319301780550996

```

We compared the mean Booking Values between Shastri Nagar and Khandsa using a two-sample Z-test. Since $p\text{-value} > 0.05$, we fail to reject the null hypothesis. This means the average booking values are statistically the same between the two pickup locations

T-test vs Z-test (Simple)

Both are used to test means (1-sample, 2-sample, or paired).

T-test = when sample size is small **Z-test** = when sample size is large.