

NEW YORK CITY TAXI TRIP DURATION

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ABSTRACT. In this competition, Kaggle is challenging you to build a model that predicts the total ride duration of taxi trips in New York City. Train.csv is provided by kaggle to help you to build the model, and test.csv is used to test the ability of your model.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Kaggle Competition is aim to build a model that predicts the total ride duration of taxi trips in New York City.Kaggle provides us three files to help us complete this competition,which are train.csv,test.csv,submission.csv.

The train.csv is aim to help us bulid a good model to make a prediction.There are some details about this file,seeing Figure 1

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
Index: 1458644 entries, id2875421 to id1209952
Data columns (total 10 columns):
#   Column                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   vendor_id             1458644 non-null int64
1   pickup_datetime       1458644 non-null object
2   dropoff_datetime      1458644 non-null object
3   passenger_count       1458644 non-null int64
4   pickup_longitude      1458644 non-null float64
5   pickup_latitude       1458644 non-null float64
6   dropoff_longitude     1458644 non-null float64
7   dropoff_latitude      1458644 non-null float64
8   store_and_fwd_flag    1458644 non-null object
9   trip_duration         1458644 non-null int64
dtypes: float64(4), int64(3), object(3)
memory usage: 122.4+ MB
```

FIGURE 1. Attributes of train data

The test.csv is aim to test the capability of the model you have trained.There are some details about this file,seeing Figure 2

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
Index: 1458644 entries, id2875421 to id1209952
Data columns (total 10 columns):
#   Column                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   vendor_id             1458644 non-null int64
1   pickup_datetime       1458644 non-null object
2   dropoff_datetime      1458644 non-null object
3   passenger_count       1458644 non-null int64
4   pickup_longitude      1458644 non-null float64
5   pickup_latitude       1458644 non-null float64
6   dropoff_longitude     1458644 non-null float64
7   dropoff_latitude      1458644 non-null float64
8   store_and_fwd_flag    1458644 non-null object
9   trip_duration         1458644 non-null int64
dtypes: float64(4), int64(3), object(3)
memory usage: 122.4+ MB
```

FIGURE 2. Attributes of test data

The submission.csv is aim to provide format for submitting answers.

In this competition, Our work is mainly divided into two steps, which are Data Processing and Model Selection.

During data processing, we first do the data visualization, which will help us to find the structure of the data and the law of data development. Throung this step, we can have a deeper sight into the data.

After that, we can have better ideas for data processing. We will clean the data, since there are some items against common sense or missing attributes. Removing the outliers and Dealing with missing vlues is necessary. We also need to change type of some attributes, since some attributes have no quantitative relationship. Converting types of this attribute into string is a good choice. In some cases, we need to add some attributes to gain a better prediction.

There are some good models to select, such as Ridge, Bagging, Boosting, Random Forest, Lightgbm, Xgboost. In this process, the most crucial step is the choice of hyper-parameters. There is no shortcut, only do constantly experimentations to find the best value during this process.

2. RELATED WORK

There are some popular models to trian the model.

Boosting Bagging puts a lot of small classifiers together, a random part of the data for each train, and then combines their final results (majority voting system).

Bagging Boosting is theoretically more advanced than Bagging, and it is also a classifier. But arrange them linearly. The next classifier adds a higher weight to the parts that were not well classified by the previous classifier, so that the next classifier can learn more "deeply" in this part.

Random Forest Random forests or random decision forests are an ensemble learning method for classification, regression and other tasks that operates by constructing a multitude of decision trees at training time and outputting the class that is the mode of the classes (classification) or mean/average prediction (regression) of the individual trees. Random decision forests correct for decision trees' habit of overfitting to their training set. Random forests generally outperform decision trees, but their accuracy is lower than gradient boosted trees. However, data characteristics can affect their performance.

3. METHOD

3.1. Data Processing. There are two main steps.

Data Vasulization Frist, we analyze the correlation of attributes. We use Spearman Correlation instead of Person corrlation. The results can be seen in Figure 3. From the figure, we can see that latitude has the greatest impact on duration, and we need to emphasize on this attribute greatly.

For the attribute named vendor_id, it's a code indicating the provider associated with the trip record. We can see it's distribution in Figure 4. It's worth noting that it's type is int. We need to convert it into string for one-hot encoding.

For the attribute named store_and_fwd_flag, it's a flag indicates whether the trip record was held in vehicle memory before sending to the vendor, because the vehicle did not have a connection to the server - Y=store and forward; N=not a store and forward trip. Proportion of different values of this attribute can be seen in Figure 5.

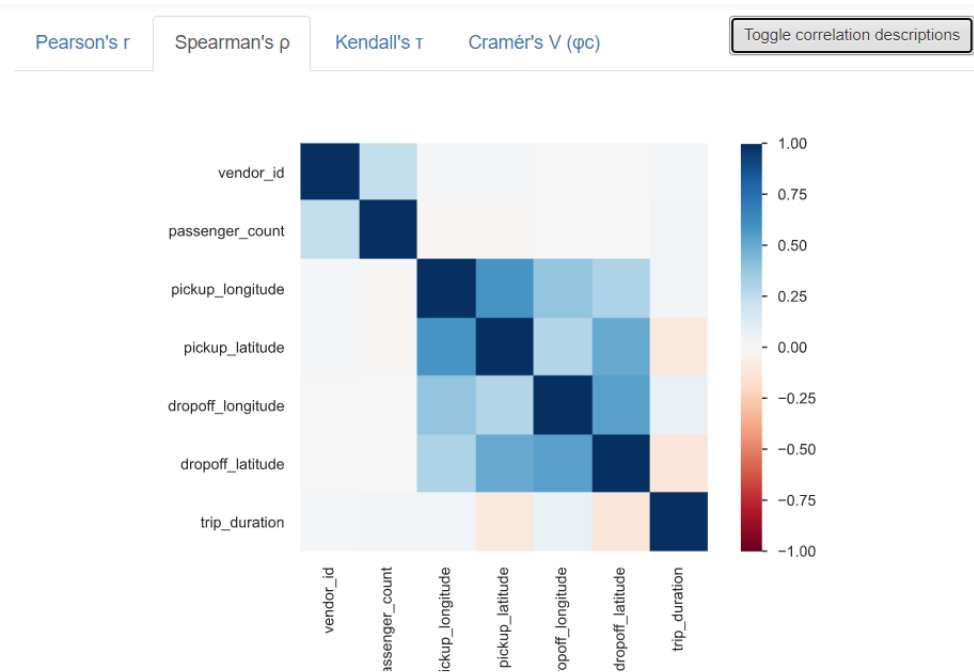


FIGURE 3. Correlation of Attributes

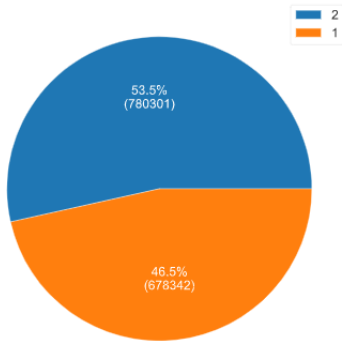


FIGURE 4. Proportion of different values of vendor_id

Value	Count	Frequency (%)
False	1450599	99.4%
True	8045	0.6%

FIGURE 5. Proportion of different values of store_and_fwd_flag

For the attribute named `passenger_count`, it means the number of passengers in the vehicle (driver entered value). From figure 6, we can find there is some data whose `passenger_count` is more than 6. However, such a large-capacity taxi does not exist. Therefore, we need to remove these items.

```

1    1033540
2     210318
5     780888
3     598996
6     483333
4     284044
0         60
7          3
9          1
8          1
Name: passenger_count, dtype: int64

```

FIGURE 6. Number of trips for different `passenger_count`

For the attribute named `dropoff_datetime`, which doesn't exist in test, it means it's useless for prediction based on test.csv. There, we need to remove this attribute.

For the attribute named `pickup_datetime`, we first divide it into month, day, hour. From Figure 7, Figure 8, we can see month, day and hour truly affect trip duration. However, if we directly use one-hot encoding on the attributes (day and hour), it will cause disaster of dimensionality. Therefore, we need to divide them into different categories. Moreover, we can deduce the day of the week from the date. From Figure 9, it's useful to add this attribute.

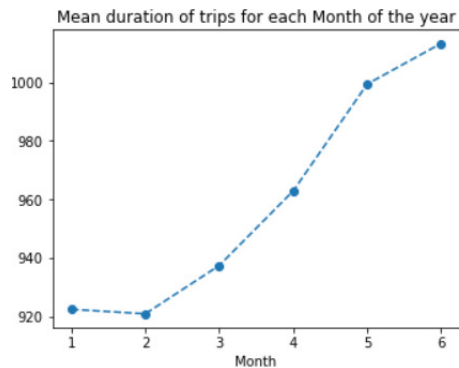


FIGURE 7. Mean trip duration of month

As we all know, time is equal to distance divided by speed. Therefore, I introduced the distance between Euclidean and Manhattan through latitude and longitude in order to predict better.

On the other hand, the speed of taxis is different in different areas, such as urban areas and suburbs. So I divided the city into five clusters in terms of longitude and latitude. You can see the result in Figure 10.

I also introduced the azimuth angle through the latitude and longitude, because it will affect the speed to a certain extent.

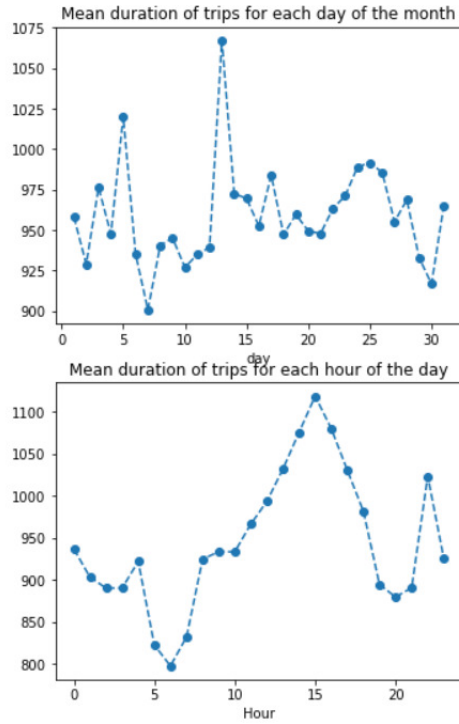


FIGURE 8. Mean trip duration of day and hour

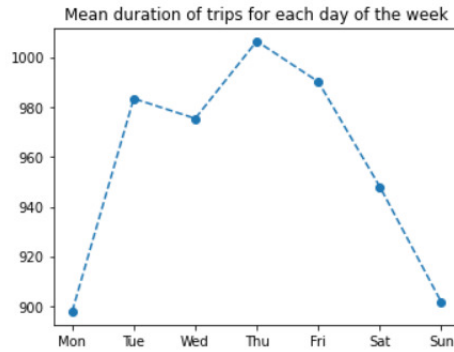


FIGURE 9. Mean trip duration of weekday

I marked the pick-up and drop-off location by latitude and longitude, in Figure 11. From Google, we know New York City longitude vary from -74.03 to -73.75, and latitude vary from 40.63 to 40.85. In term of this, we remove some items.

For the attribute named trip_duration, its distribution can be seen in Figure 12. We can use power conversion to make it more like Gaussian distribution. This can improve our prediction accuracy. The distribution can be seen in Figure 13 after power conversion.

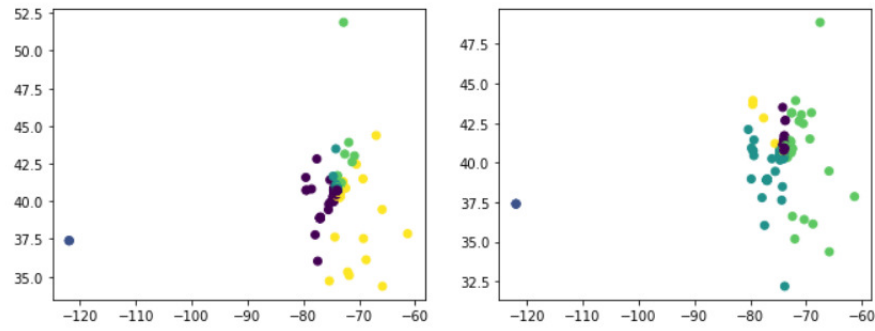


FIGURE 10. Clusters of pick-up and drop-off locations

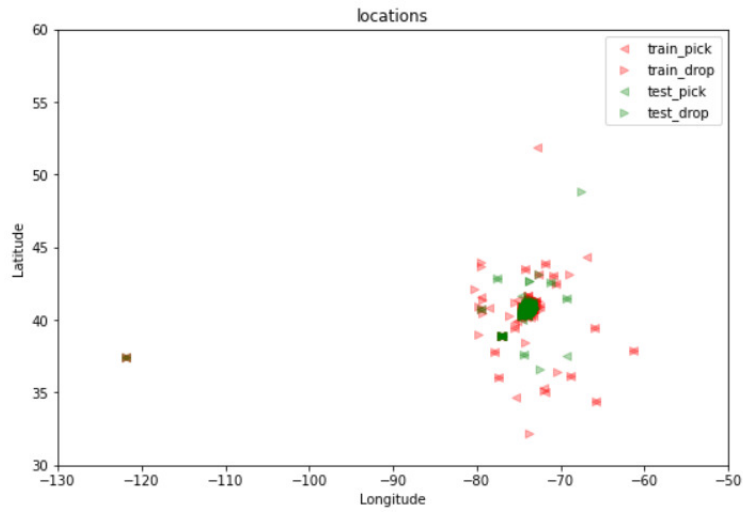


FIGURE 11. Clusters of pick-up and drop-off locations

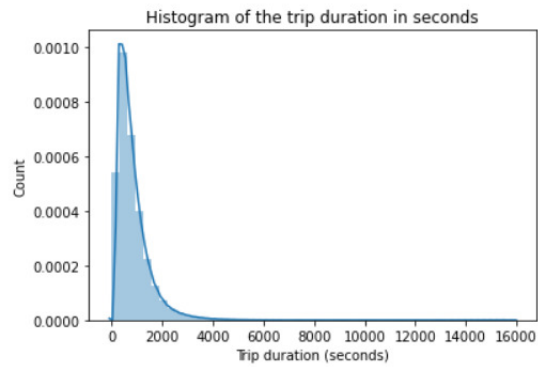


FIGURE 12. Distribution of trip_duration

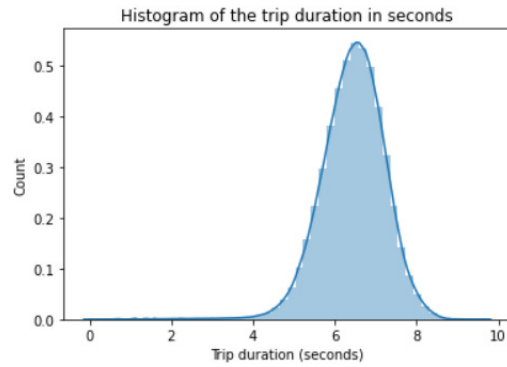


FIGURE 13. Distribution of trip_duration after power conversion

3.2. Model selection. There are some popular Models,such as Ridge,Bagging, Boosting,RandomForest,Lightgbm,Xgboost.In our Competition, Lightgbm and Xgboost perform best.It's result can be seen in Figure15,Figure14.

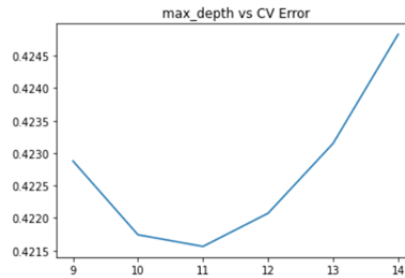


FIGURE 14. Xgboost

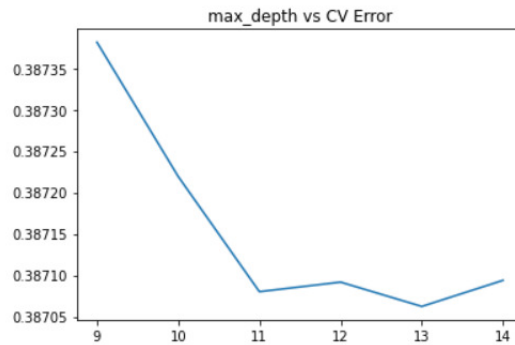


FIGURE 15. Lightgbm

4. EXPERIMENT AND ANALYSIS

5. CONCLUSIONS

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. Jackdaws love my big Sphinx of Quartz. Pack my box with five dozen liquor jugs. The five boxing wizards jump quickly. Sympathizing would fix Quaker objectives.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Ut purus elit, vestibulum ut, placerat ac, adipiscing vitae, felis. Curabitur dictum gravida mauris. Nam arcu libero, nonummy eget, consectetur id, vulputate a, magna. Donec vehicula augue eu neque. Pellentesque habitant morbi tristique senectus et netus et malesuada fames ac turpis egestas. Mauris ut leo. Cras viverra metus rhoncus sem. Nulla et lectus vestibulum urna fringilla ultrices. Phasellus eu tellus sit amet tortor gravida placerat. Integer sapien est, iaculis in, pretium quis, viverra ac, nunc. Praesent eget sem vel leo ultrices bibendum. Aenean faucibus. Morbi dolor nulla, malesuada eu, pulvinar at, mollis ac, nulla. Curabitur auctor semper nulla. Donec varius orci eget risus. Duis nibh mi, congue eu, accumsan eleifend, sagittis quis, diam. Duis eget orci sit amet orci dignissim rutrum.

The authors would like to thank ...

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LIST OF TODOS

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