



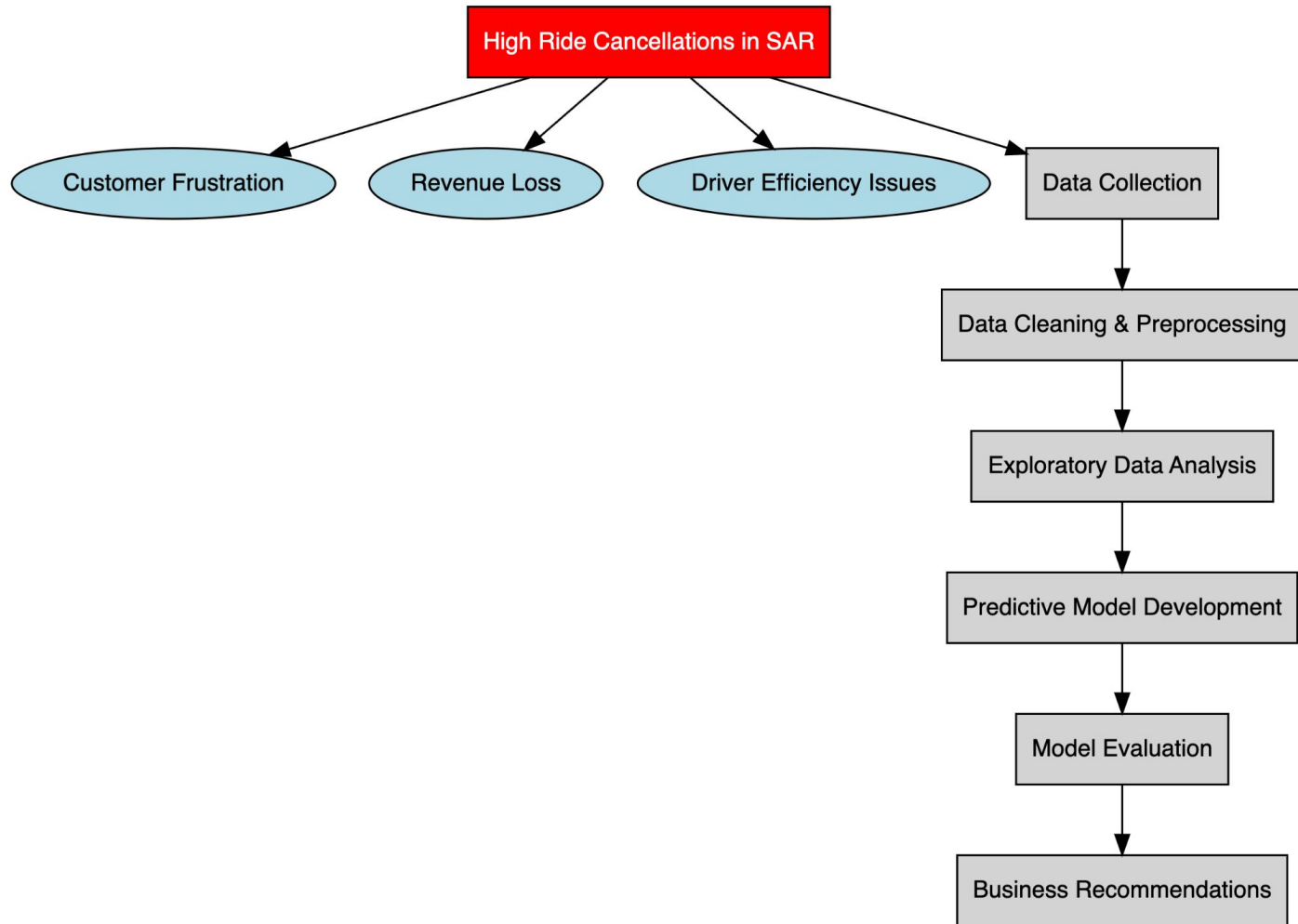
San Francisco Auto Rental Analytics

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Why does ride
cancellations matter for
SAR?



Attribute Name	Description
Row ID	Unique identifier for each record.
User ID	Customer ID, some users booked multiple times.
Vehicle Model ID	Represents the type of vehicle (also identifies driver).
Travel Type ID	Type of travel (long-distance, hourly, etc.).
Package ID	Travel package (3hrs, 4hrs, etc.).
From/To Area & City	Identifies the starting & ending locations.
From/To Date	Timestamp of trip start & end.
Booking Type	Online & Mobile booking (binary).
Car Cancellation	Target variable (0 = not canceled, 1 = canceled).

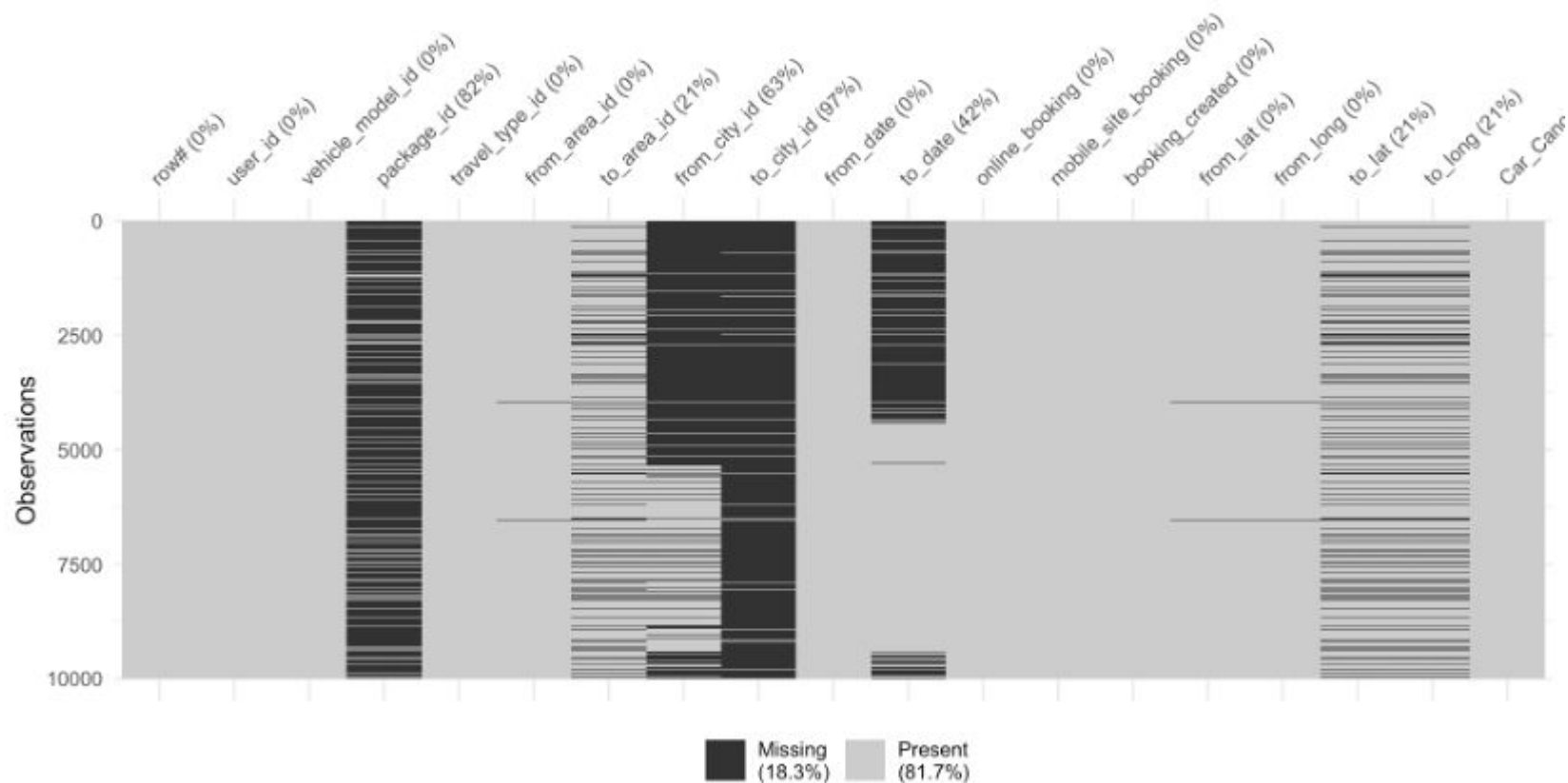
The dataset consists of **10,000 ride bookings** from SAR in 2013 with **19 key attributes**.

18.26%

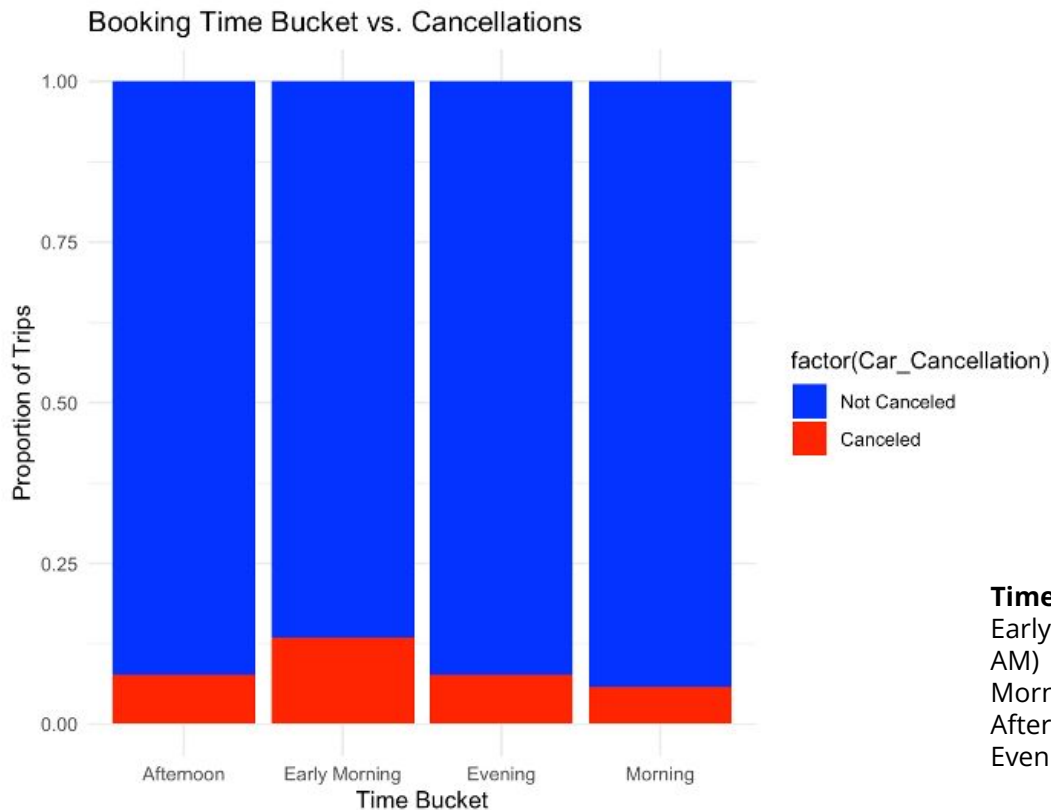
Of the total dataset is missing

But how?

Missing Values Heatmap



When Do Cancellations Happen?



Time slots:

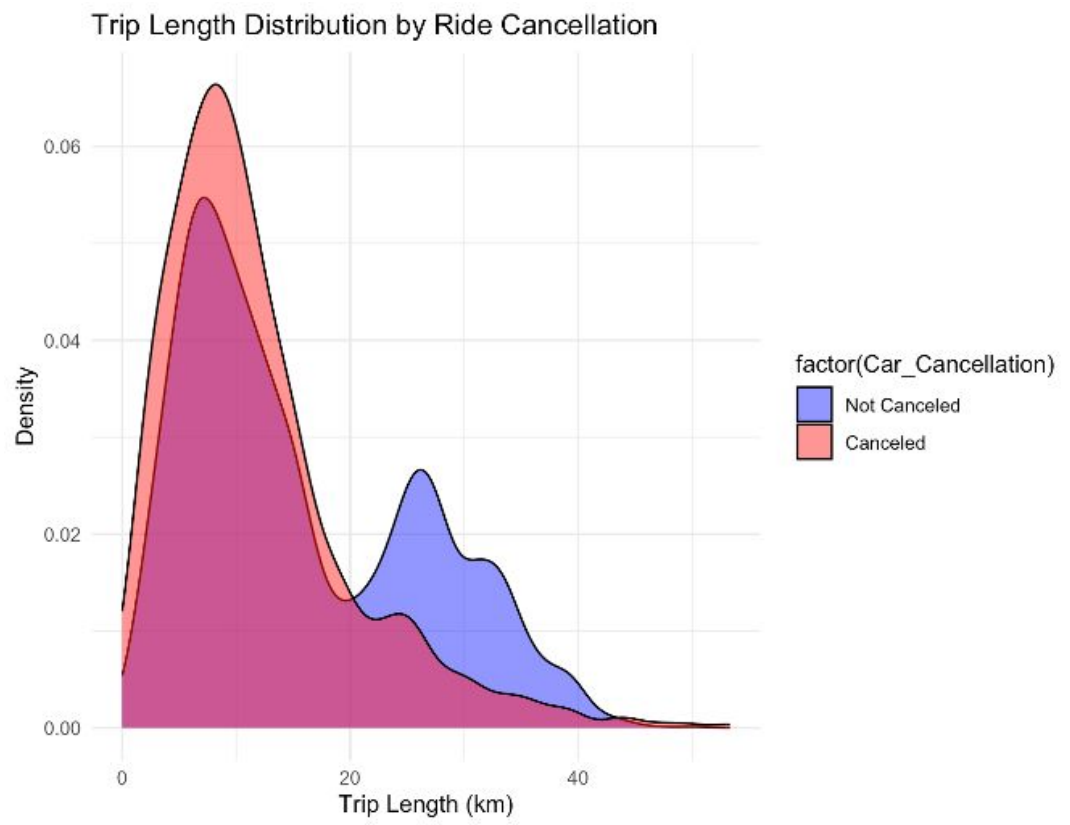
Early Morning (12:00 AM - 5:59 AM)

Morning (6:00 AM - 11:59 AM)

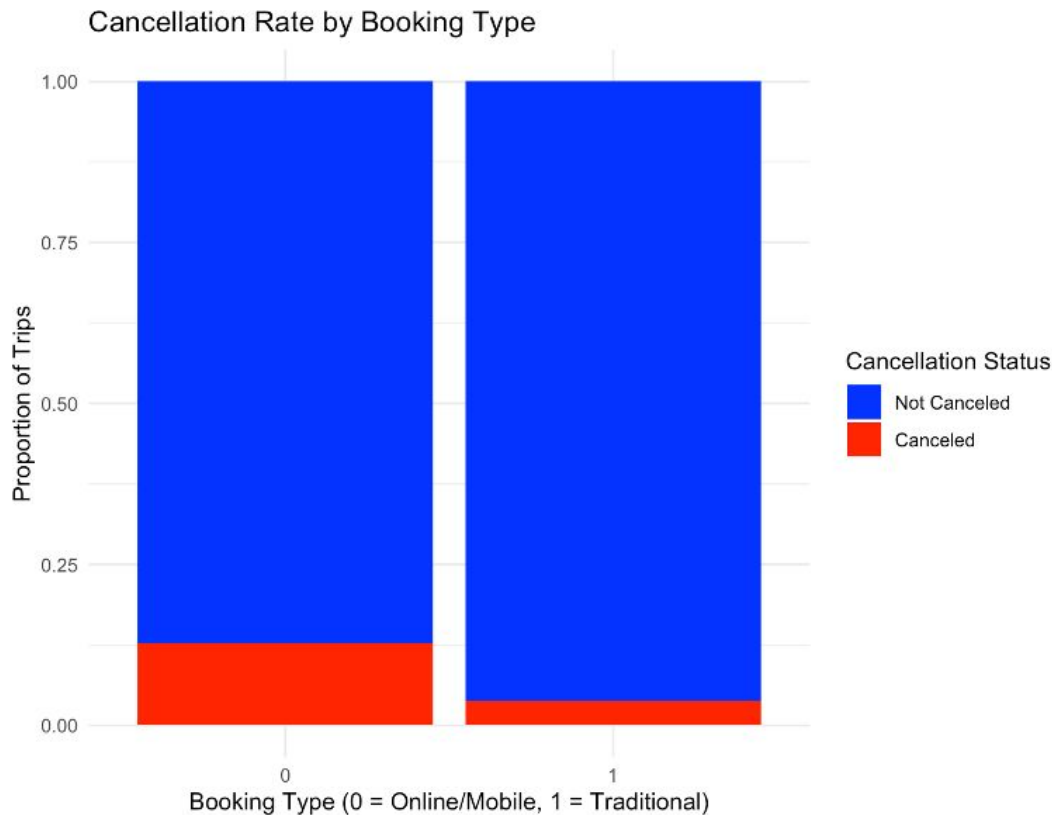
Afternoon (12:00 PM - 5:59 PM)

Evening (6:00 PM - 11:59 PM)

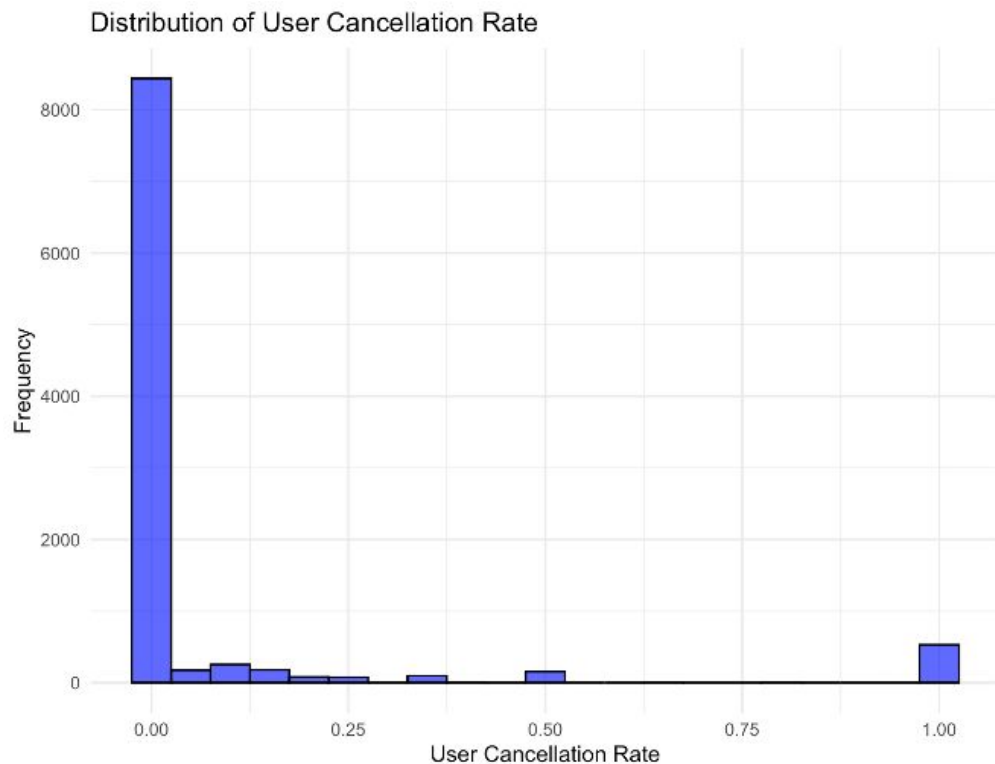
Do Longer Rides Get Canceled More?



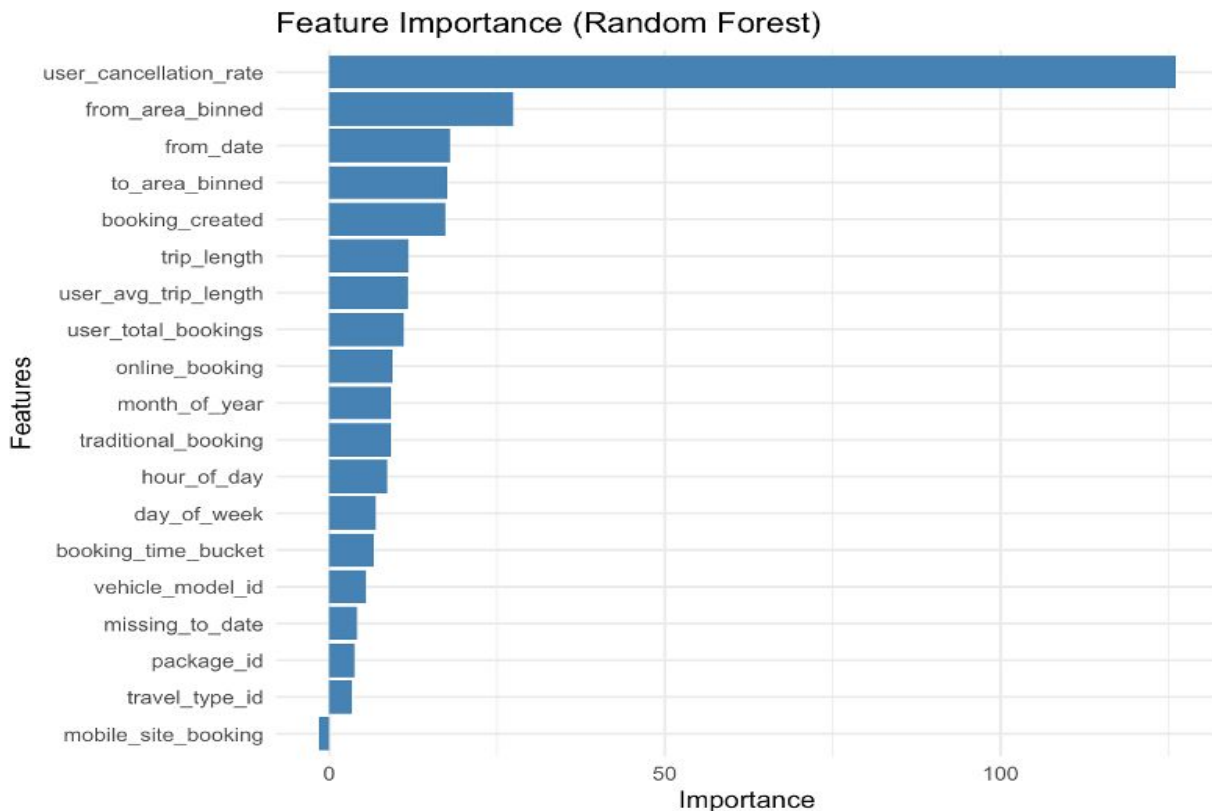
Does Booking Type Affect Cancellations?



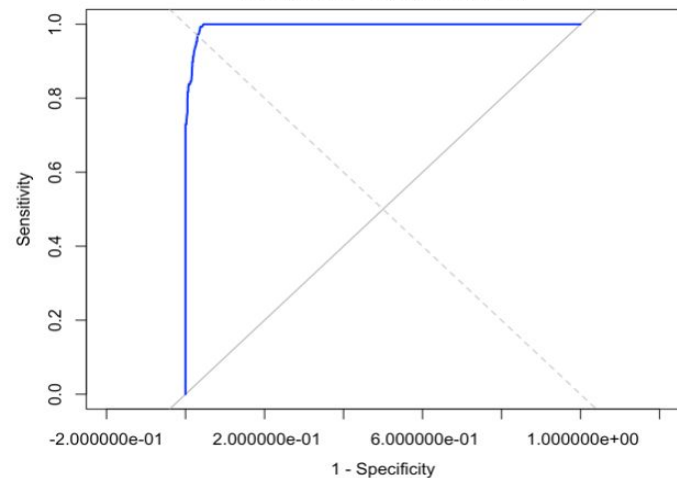
Is user cancelling the rides?



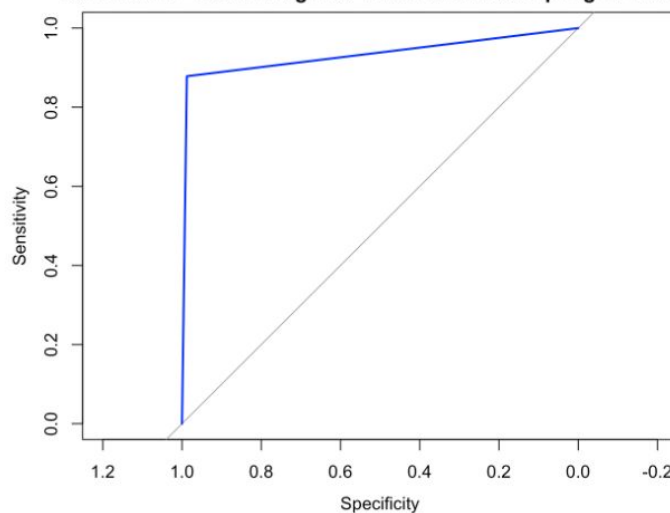
Key Factors Driving Ride Cancellations



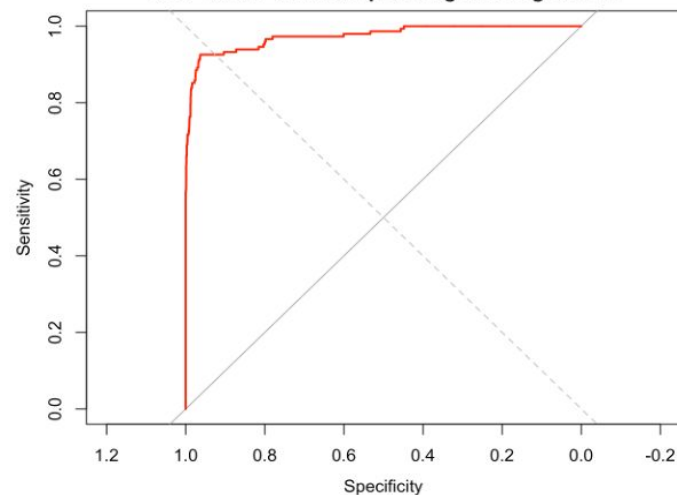
ROC Curve - Baseline Model



ROC Curve - Class Weighted + Manual Oversampling RF Model



ROC Curve - Oversampled Logistic Regression



Tested three models:

- Baseline Random Forest – Strong performance but biased towards majority class.
- Hybrid RF (Class Weighted + Oversampling) – Improved sensitivity for cancellations.
- Oversampled Logistic Regression – Performed well, but slightly less robust.

- Best Model: Hybrid RF, as it balances false positives and false negatives better.

What SAR can do?

**Reduce Cancellation Risk by
Identifying High-Risk Bookings Early**

**Improve Trust &
Reliability with User
Engagement
Strategies**

Optimize Fleet & Driver Allocation



Thank you!

