# Manhattan Taxi Fares

# Shreya Rao

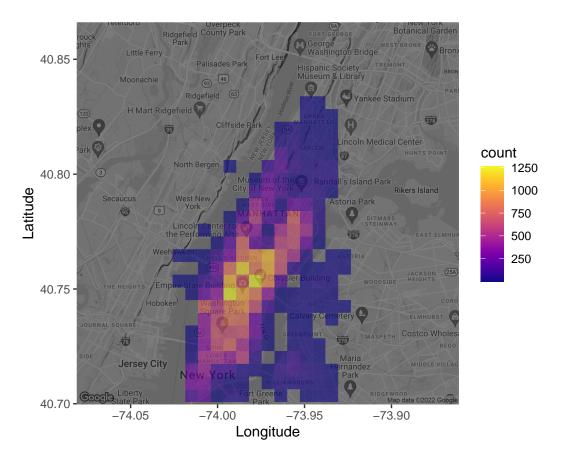
Analyze a random sample of 49999 New York journeys made in 2013 to help taxi drivers maximize thoer profits. Use regression trees and random forests to build a model that can predict the locations and times when the biggest fares can be earned.

```
# Loading the tidyverse
library(tidyverse)
## -- Attaching packages ------ tidyverse 1.3.1 --
## v ggplot2 3.3.3
                      v purrr
                               0.3.4
## v tibble 3.1.2
                      v dplyr
                               1.0.5
## v tidyr
          1.1.3
                      v stringr 1.4.0
## v readr
            1.4.0
                      v forcats 0.5.1
## -- Conflicts ----- tidyverse_conflicts() --
## x dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
## x dplyr::lag()
                    masks stats::lag()
# Reading in the taxi data
taxi <- read.table("C:/Users/Shreya/Documents/Projects/taxi.txt", sep = ",", header = T)
# Taking a look at the first few rows in taxi
head(taxi)
##
                                         pickup_datetime pickup_longitude
                          medallion
## 1 4D24F4D8EF35878595044A52B098DFD2 2013-01-13T10:23:00Z
                                                               -73.94646
## 2 A49C37EB966E7B05E69523D1CB7BE303 2013-01-13T04:52:00Z
                                                               -73.99827
## 3 1E4B72A8E623888F53A9693C364AC05A 2013-01-13T10:47:00Z
                                                               -73.95346
## 4 F7E4E9439C46B8AD5B16AB9F1B3279D7 2013-01-13T11:14:00Z
                                                               -73.98137
## 5 A9DC75D59E0EA27E1ED328E8BE8CD828 2013-01-13T11:24:00Z
                                                               -73.96800
## 6 19BF1BB516C4E992EA3FBAEDA73D6262 2013-01-13T10:51:00Z
                                                               -73.98502
    pickup_latitude trip_time_in_secs fare_amount tip_amount
## 1
           40.77273
                                 600
                                             8.0
## 2
           40.74041
                                 840
                                            18.0
                                                       0.0
## 3
           40.77586
                                  60
                                             3.5
                                                       0.7
           40.72473
                                 720
                                            11.5
                                                       2.3
           40.76000
                                 240
                                             6.5
                                                       0.0
## 5
           40.76341
                                 540
                                             8.5
                                                        1.7
```

Data Cleaning

```
# Renaming the location variables,
# dropping any journeys with zero fares and zero tips,
# and creating the total variable as the log sum of fare and tip
taxi <- taxi %>%
  rename(lat = pickup_latitude, long = pickup_longitude) %>%
filter(fare_amount > 0 | tip_amount > 0) %>% mutate(total = log(fare_amount + tip_amount))
# Reducing the data to taxi trips starting in Manhattan
# Manhattan is bounded by the rectangle with
# latitude from 40.70 to 40.83 and
# longitude from -74.025 to -73.93
taxi <- taxi %>%
   filter(lat \geq 40.70, lat \leq 40.83, long \geq -74.025, long \leq -73.93)
# Loading in ggmap and viridis for nice colors
library(ggmap)
## Google's Terms of Service: https://cloud.google.com/maps-platform/terms/.
## Please cite ggmap if you use it! See citation("ggmap") for details.
library(viridis)
## Loading required package: viridisLite
register_google(key = "AIzaSyD1MOavrjJIOodaqQrRSs2qjBX6IlMksfI", write = TRUE)
## Replacing old key (AIzaSyD1M0avrjJI0odaqQrRSs2qjBX6IlMksfI) with new key in C:\Users\Shreya/.Renviro
# Retrieving a stored map object which originally was created by
manhattan <- get map("manhattan", zoom = 12, color = "bw")</pre>
## Source : https://maps.googleapis.com/maps/api/staticmap?center=manhattan&zoom=12&size=640x640&scale=
## Source : https://maps.googleapis.com/maps/api/geocode/json?address=manhattan&key=xxx
# <- readRDS("C:/Users/Shreya/Documents/Projects/manhattan.rds")
# Drawing a density map with the number of journey start locations
ggmap(manhattan, darken = 0.5) +
   scale_fill_viridis(option = 'plasma') +
  geom_bin2d(data = taxi, mapping = aes(x = long, y = lat), alpha = 0.6) +
  labs(x = "Longitude", y = "Latitude")
```

## Warning: Removed 4 rows containing missing values (geom\_tile).



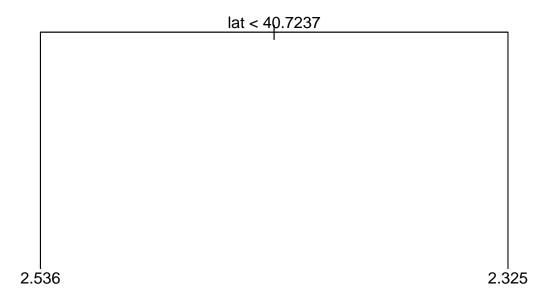
### Predicting Taxi Fares Using a Tree

```
# Loading in the tree package
library(tree)

## Registered S3 method overwritten by 'tree':
## method from
## print.tree cli

# Fitting a tree to lat and long
fitted_tree <- tree(total~lat+long, data=taxi)

# Draw a diagram of the tree structure
plot(fitted_tree)
text(fitted_tree)</pre>
```



It predicts that trips where lat < 40.7237 are more expensive, which makes sense as it is downtown Manhattan.

Adding some more predictors related to the time the taxi trip was made:

```
# Loading in the lubridate package
library(lubridate)
##
## Attaching package: 'lubridate'
## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
##
##
       date, intersect, setdiff, union
# Generate the three new time variables
taxi <- taxi %>%
    mutate(hour = hour(pickup_datetime),
           wday = wday(pickup_datetime, label = TRUE),
           month = month(pickup_datetime, label = TRUE))
# Fitting a tree with total as the outcome and
# lat, long, hour, wday, and month as predictors
fitted_tree <- tree(total~lat+long+hour+wday+month, data=taxi)</pre>
```

```
# draw a diagram of the tree structure
plot(fitted_tree)
text(fitted_tree)
```

```
lat < 40.7237

2.536 2.325
```

```
# Summarizing the performance of the tree
summary(fitted_tree)
```

```
##
## Regression tree:
## tree(formula = total ~ lat + long + hour + wday + month, data = taxi)
## Variables actually used in tree construction:
## [1] "lat"
## Number of terminal nodes: 2
## Residual mean deviance: 0.3041 = 13910 / 45760
## Distribution of residuals:
## Min. 1st Qu. Median Mean 3rd Qu. Max.
## -1.61900 -0.37880 -0.04244 0.00000 0.32660 2.69900
```

# Random Forest

```
# Loading in the randomForest package
library(randomForest)
```

## randomForest 4.6-14

```
## Type rfNews() to see new features/changes/bug fixes.
##
## Attaching package: 'randomForest'
## The following object is masked from 'package:dplyr':
##
##
       combine
## The following object is masked from 'package:ggplot2':
##
##
       margin
# Fitting a random forest
fitted_forest <- randomForest(total~lat+long+hour+wday+month, data=taxi,</pre>
                             ntree = 80, sampsize = 10000)
# Printing the fitted_forest object
print(fitted_forest)
##
## Call:
    randomForest(formula = total ~ lat + long + hour + wday + month,
                                                                            data = taxi, ntree = 80, samp
##
                  Type of random forest: regression
##
                        Number of trees: 80
## No. of variables tried at each split: 1
##
             Mean of squared residuals: 0.3029644
##
                       % Var explained: 1.74
Plotting the Predicted Fare
```

```
# Extracting the prediction from fitted_forest
taxi$pred_total <- fitted_forest$predicted</pre>
# Plotting the predicted mean trip prices from according to the random forest
ggmap(manhattan, darken = 0.5) +
   scale_fill_viridis(option = 'plasma') +
   stat_summary_2d(data = taxi, mapping = aes(x = long, y = lat, , z = pred_total), alpha = 0.6) +
  labs(x = "Longitude", y = "Latitude", fill = "Predicted Fare")
```

## Warning: Removed 4 rows containing missing values (geom\_tile).

