1. Lets begin by imporint Libraries necessary for our analysis viz., Numpy, Pandas, Matplotlib and Seaborn.

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
```

1. Let us now verify the versions ensuring the latest versions have been imported for our use.

```
print("numpy version:", np.__version__)
print("pandas version:", pd.__version__)
print("matplotlib version:", plt.matplotlib.__version__)
print("seaborn version:", sns.__version__)

numpy version: 2.0.2
pandas version: 2.2.2
matplotlib version: 3.10.0
seaborn version: 0.13.2
```

1. We will now mount the drive that contains the relevant data from Google Drive

```
from google.colab import drive
drive.mount('/content/drive')

Drive already mounted at /content/drive; to attempt to forcibly
remount, call drive.mount("/content/drive", force_remount=True).
```

1. We will now unmount the drive to free the RAM. Then reconnect and load the file from the local system. Then we will read the sampled_data.csv file from the RAM. We will also check the nature of the columns to get a better undertsanding of the data.

```
sampled data=pd.read csv('final trip sample 5percent.csv')
sampled data.info()
print(f"Number of rows: {len(sampled data)}")
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 1550457 entries, 0 to 1550456
Data columns (total 22 columns):
#
     Column
                            Non-Null Count
                                              Dtype
- - -
 0
     VendorID
                                              int64
                            1550457 non-null
1
     tpep pickup datetime
                            1550457 non-null
                                              object
 2
     tpep dropoff datetime 1550457 non-null
                                              object
 3
                                              float64
     passenger count
                            1501863 non-null
 4
     trip distance
                            1550457 non-null
                                              float64
 5
                                              float64
     RatecodeID
                            1501863 non-null
 6
     store and fwd flag
                            1501863 non-null
                                              object
 7
     PULocationID
                            1550457 non-null
                                              int64
 8
     DOLocationID
                            1550457 non-null
                                              int64
```

```
1550457 non-null
                                            int64
    payment type
10
    fare amount
                           1550456 non-null
                                            float64
 11 extra
                           1550456 non-null float64
                           1550456 non-null float64
12 mta tax
13 tip amount
                           1550456 non-null float64
14 tolls amount
                           1550456 non-null float64
15 improvement surcharge 1550456 non-null float64
16 total amount
                           1550456 non-null float64
                           1501862 non-null float64
17 congestion surcharge
18 airport fee
                           148483 non-null
                                            float64
                           1550456 non-null
19 pickup date
                                            object
20 pickup hour
                           1550456 non-null
                                            float64
21
    Airport fee
                           1353379 non-null float64
dtypes: float64(14), int64(4), object(4)
memory usage: 260.2+ MB
Number of rows: 1550457
```

We will now take a look at the data to visualize the columns

```
sampled_data.head()
{"type":"dataframe","variable_name":"sampled_data"}
```

Lets fix the index first

```
sampled_data.reset_index(drop=True, inplace=True)
sampled_data.index += 1
sampled_data.head()
{"type":"dataframe","variable_name":"sampled_data"}
```

Lets try and understand what data each column holds by grouping all the columns based on the data that they contain.

```
pd.set_option('display.float_format', lambda x: '%.2f' % x)

for col in sampled_data.columns:
    print(f"\n===== Summary for Column: {col} =====\n")

if pd.api.types.is_numeric_dtype(sampled_data[col]):
    print("Descriptive Stats:\n", sampled_data[col].describe())
    print("\nTop 5 Unique Values:\n",
sampled_data[col].value_counts().head())

elif pd.api.types.is_datetime64_any_dtype(sampled_data[col]):
    print("Descriptive Stats:\n", sampled_data[col].describe())
    print("\nTrips per Date (Top 5):\n",
```

```
sampled data[col].dt.date.value counts().head())
    else:
        print("Top 5 Frequent Values:\n",
sampled data[col].value counts().head())
==== Summary for Column: VendorID =====
Descriptive Stats:
        1550457.00
count
mean
              1.73
              0.45
std
min
              1.00
25%
              1.00
50%
              2.00
75%
              2.00
              6.00
max
Name: VendorID, dtype: float64
Top 5 Unique Values:
VendorID
2
     1131454
1
      418603
6
         400
Name: count, dtype: int64
==== Summary for Column: tpep pickup datetime =====
Top 5 Frequent Values:
tpep pickup datetime
2023-09-15 11:56:59
                       4
2023-08-21 21:21:39
                       4
2023-09-16 23:52:36
                       4
2023-04-18 11:32:20
                       4
2023-02-16 08:22:29
                       4
Name: count, dtype: int64
==== Summary for Column: tpep dropoff datetime =====
Top 5 Frequent Values:
tpep_dropoff_datetime
2023-09-04 00:00:00
                       5
2023-06-09 17:12:35
                       4
                       4
2023-01-19 18:53:36
2023-04-29 20:05:46
                       4
2023-02-09 22:53:29
                       4
Name: count, dtype: int64
===== Summary for Column: passenger_count =====
```

```
Descriptive Stats:
         1501863.00
count
              1.37
mean
              0.89
std
min
              0.00
25%
              1.00
50%
              1.00
75%
              1.00
              9.00
max
Name: passenger_count, dtype: float64
Top 5 Unique Values:
passenger_count
1.00
        1130717
2.00
         226227
3.00
          56083
4.00
          30531
0.00
          25257
Name: count, dtype: int64
===== Summary for Column: trip_distance =====
Descriptive Stats:
count 1550457.00
mean
              3.90
std
            135.02
              0.00
min
25%
              1.06
50%
              1.80
75%
              3.44
max
         126360.46
Name: trip_distance, dtype: float64
Top 5 Unique Values:
trip_distance
0.00
        28747
1.00
        21210
0.90
        21160
1.10
        20878
0.80
        20675
Name: count, dtype: int64
==== Summary for Column: RatecodeID =====
Descriptive Stats:
count
         1501863.00
              1.61
mean
std
              7.23
min
              1.00
```

```
25%
              1.00
50%
              1.00
75%
              1.00
             99.00
max
Name: RatecodeID, dtype: float64
Top 5 Unique Values:
RatecodeID
1.00
         1417830
2.00
           59631
99.00
            8208
5.00
            8133
3.00
            5012
Name: count, dtype: int64
===== Summary for Column: store_and_fwd_flag =====
Top 5 Frequent Values:
store and fwd flag
     1492108
N
Υ
        9755
Name: count, dtype: int64
==== Summary for Column: PULocationID =====
Descriptive Stats:
count
         1550457.00
            165.14
mean
             64.01
std
min
              1.00
25%
            132.00
            162.00
50%
75%
            234.00
            265.00
max
Name: PULocationID, dtype: float64
Top 5 Unique Values:
PULocationID
132
       81404
237
       71323
161
       71320
236
       64173
       54252
162
Name: count, dtype: int64
==== Summary for Column: DOLocationID =====
Descriptive Stats:
count
         1550457.00
            163.89
mean
```

```
std
             69.87
              1.00
min
25%
            113.00
50%
            162.00
75%
            234.00
            265.00
max
Name: DOLocationID, dtype: float64
Top 5 Unique Values:
DOLocationID
236
       67194
237
       63994
161
       60078
230
       47457
170
       45780
Name: count, dtype: int64
==== Summary for Column: payment_type =====
Descriptive Stats:
count
        1550457.00
mean
              1.17
              0.50
std
              0.00
min
              1.00
25%
50%
              1.00
75%
              1.00
              4.00
max
Name: payment_type, dtype: float64
Top 5 Unique Values:
payment_type
     1221291
2
      262321
0
       48594
4
       10842
3
        7409
Name: count, dtype: int64
==== Summary for Column: fare_amount =====
Descriptive Stats:
count
         1550456.00
             19.89
mean
            116.41
std
              0.00
min
              9.30
25%
50%
             13.50
             21.90
75%
         143163.45
max
```

```
Name: fare amount, dtype: float64
Top 5 Unique Values:
fare amount
8.60
         69329
9.30
         68557
10.00
        68449
7.90
        66896
10.70
         64978
Name: count, dtype: int64
==== Summary for Column: extra =====
Descriptive Stats:
count 1550456.00
mean
             1.60
std
             1.83
             -2.50
min
25%
             0.00
50%
              1.00
75%
             2.50
             20.80
max
Name: extra, dtype: float64
Top 5 Unique Values:
extra
0.00
        611227
2.50
        386156
1.00
        297266
5.00
        110647
3.50
        88615
Name: count, dtype: int64
===== Summary for Column: mta tax =====
Descriptive Stats:
count 1550456.00
              0.50
mean
              0.05
std
min
             -0.50
25%
             0.50
50%
              0.50
75%
              0.50
              4.00
Name: mta_tax, dtype: float64
Top 5 Unique Values:
mta tax
0.50
         1536071
0.00
           14256
```

```
-0.50
              56
0.80
              52
0.05
              17
Name: count, dtype: int64
===== Summary for Column: tip_amount =====
Descriptive Stats:
count
         1550456.00
              3.54
mean
std
              4.05
min
              0.00
25%
              1.00
50%
              2.82
75%
              4.41
max
            223.08
Name: tip amount, dtype: float64
Top 5 Unique Values:
tip_amount
        355070
0.00
2.00
         77842
1.00
         62191
3.00
         41220
         23389
5.00
Name: count, dtype: int64
==== Summary for Column: tolls amount =====
Descriptive Stats:
count 1550456.00
              0.60
mean
std
              2.18
min
              0.00
25%
              0.00
50%
              0.00
75%
              0.00
            143.00
max
Name: tolls_amount, dtype: float64
Top 5 Unique Values:
tolls amount
         1423900
0.00
6.55
           84269
6.94
           31720
12.75
            1644
            1352
14.75
Name: count, dtype: int64
===== Summary for Column: improvement surcharge =====
```

```
Descriptive Stats:
         1550456.00
count
              1.00
mean
              0.03
std
min
             -1.00
25%
              1.00
50%
              1.00
75%
              1.00
              1.00
max
Name: improvement surcharge, dtype: float64
Top 5 Unique Values:
improvement_surcharge
1.00
         1548465
0.30
            1197
0.00
             734
-1.00
              60
Name: count, dtype: int64
==== Summary for Column: total amount =====
Descriptive Stats:
count
        1550456.00
mean
             28.95
std
            117.21
             -5.75
min
25%
             15.96
50%
             21.00
75%
             30.72
         143167.45
max
Name: total_amount, dtype: float64
Top 5 Unique Values:
total amount
16.80
         22335
12.60
         20256
21.00
         18408
18.00
         11852
15.12
         11718
Name: count, dtype: int64
===== Summary for Column: congestion surcharge =====
Descriptive Stats:
         1501862.00
count
              2.30
mean
std
              0.67
min
             -2.50
25%
              2.50
```

```
50%
              2.50
75%
              2.50
              2.50
max
Name: congestion surcharge, dtype: float64
Top 5 Unique Values:
congestion_surcharge
2.50
         1384054
0.00
          117764
-2.50
              44
Name: count, dtype: int64
===== Summary for Column: airport_fee =====
Descriptive Stats:
count
        148483.00
mean
             0.11
             0.35
std
            -1.25
min
25%
             0.00
             0.00
50%
75%
             0.00
             1.25
max
Name: airport_fee, dtype: float64
Top 5 Unique Values:
airport_fee
0.00
         135529
1.25
          12953
-1.25
              1
Name: count, dtype: int64
==== Summary for Column: pickup date =====
Top 5 Frequent Values:
pickup_date
              6679
2023-05-18
2023-05-17
              6556
2023-10-28
              6497
2023-05-11
              6454
2023-10-26
              6442
Name: count, dtype: int64
==== Summary for Column: pickup_hour =====
Descriptive Stats:
count
         1550456.00
             14.25
mean
std
              5.82
              0.00
min
```

```
25%
             11.00
50%
             15.00
75%
             19.00
             23.00
max
Name: pickup hour, dtype: float64
Top 5 Unique Values:
pickup hour
18.00
         109476
17.00
         104362
19.00
          97891
16.00
          95739
15.00
          95302
Name: count, dtype: int64
===== Summary for Column: Airport fee =====
Descriptive Stats:
count 1353379.00
mean
              0.15
              0.47
std
             -1.75
min
25%
              0.00
50%
              0.00
75%
              0.00
              1.75
max
Name: Airport fee, dtype: float64
Top 5 Unique Values:
Airport fee
0.00
         1232916
1.75
           93582
1.25
           26870
-1.75
-1.25
               3
Name: count, dtype: int64
```

We can see there are columns with negative values. We will try to deal with them. For this we will first check their counts in respective columns.

```
for col in sampled_data.columns:
    if pd.api.types.is_numeric_dtype(sampled_data[col]):
        negative_count = (sampled_data[col] < 0).sum()
        if negative_count > 0:
            print(f"Column '{col}' has {negative_count} negative
value(s).")

Column 'extra' has 2 negative value(s).
Column 'mta_tax' has 56 negative value(s).
Column 'improvement_surcharge' has 60 negative value(s).
```

```
Column 'total_amount' has 60 negative value(s).
Column 'congestion_surcharge' has 44 negative value(s).
Column 'airport_fee' has 1 negative value(s).
Column 'Airport_fee' has 10 negative value(s).
```

Since the count of these negative values is very small compared to size of the sample. We will replace all the negatives with 0.

```
numeric_cols = sampled_data.select_dtypes(include=[np.number]).columns
sampled_data[numeric_cols] =
sampled_data[numeric_cols].applymap(lambda x: 0 if x < 0 else x)

<ipython-input-24-29d9f3e422fe>:2: FutureWarning: DataFrame.applymap
has been deprecated. Use DataFrame.map instead.
    sampled_data[numeric_cols] =
sampled_data[numeric_cols].applymap(lambda x: 0 if x < 0 else x)</pre>
```

Now, we will go about finding missing values. For this, we will check their count and then decide the necessary course of action.

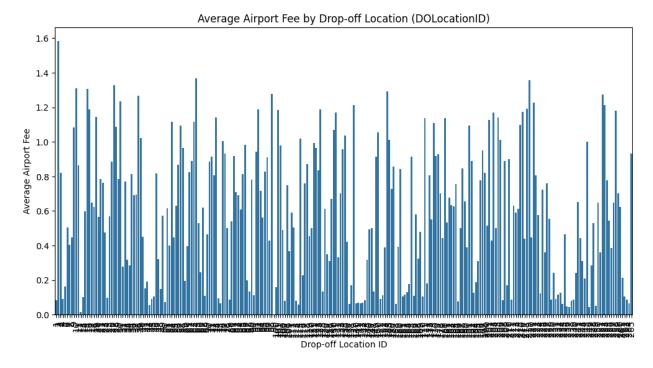
```
sampled data.isnull().sum()
VendorID
                                0
tpep_pickup_datetime
                                0
tpep dropoff datetime
                                0
passenger count
                            48594
trip distance
                                0
                            48594
RatecodeID
store_and fwd flag
                            48594
PULocationID
                                0
DOLocationID
                                0
payment type
                                0
fare amount
                                1
extra
                                1
                                1
mta tax
                                1
tip amount
tolls amount
                                1
improvement surcharge
                                1
total amount
                                1
congestion surcharge
                            48595
airport fee
                          1401974
pickup_date
                                1
                                1
pickup hour
Airport fee
                           197078
dtype: int64
```

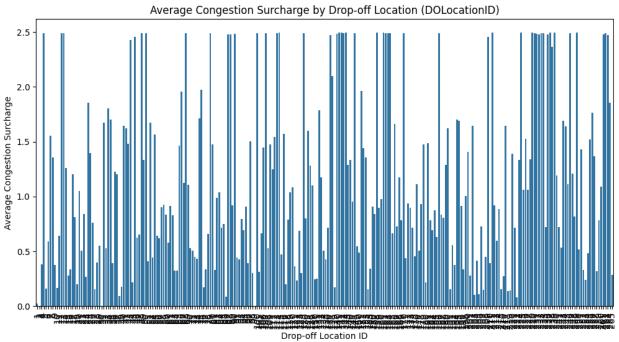
The null values are present in 5 columns of the data. We will try and populate the values by considering mode for passenger_count and Ratecode, for congestion charge and airport_fee we will try and find the relationship between Drop location and the null value columns. Then we can

decide the most optimal value to repopulate the null values. now, with store_and_fwd_flag column, we can just drop it as it holds no significance in our analysis.

```
mode passenger = sampled_data['passenger_count'].mode()[0]
sampled data['passenger count'].fillna(mode passenger, inplace=True)
mode ratecode = sampled data['RatecodeID'].mode()[0]
sampled data['RatecodeID'].fillna(mode ratecode, inplace=True)
print("Nulls handled and column dropped successfully.")
Nulls handled and column dropped successfully.
<ipython-input-152-4b64347b754f>:2: FutureWarning: A value is trying
to be set on a copy of a DataFrame or Series through chained
assignment using an inplace method.
The behavior will change in pandas 3.0. This inplace method will never
work because the intermediate object on which we are setting values
always behaves as a copy.
For example, when doing 'df[col].method(value, inplace=True)', try
using 'df.method({col: value}, inplace=True)' or df[col] =
df[col].method(value) instead, to perform the operation inplace on the
original object.
  sampled data['passenger count'].fillna(mode passenger, inplace=True)
<ipython-input-152-4b64347b754f>:5: FutureWarning: A value is trying
to be set on a copy of a DataFrame or Series through chained
assignment using an inplace method.
The behavior will change in pandas 3.0. This inplace method will never
work because the intermediate object on which we are setting values
always behaves as a copy.
For example, when doing 'df[col].method(value, inplace=True)', try
using 'df.method({col: value}, inplace=True)' or df[col] =
df[col].method(value) instead, to perform the operation inplace on the
original object.
  sampled data['RatecodeID'].fillna(mode ratecode, inplace=True)
airport fee by location = sampled data.groupby('DOLocationID')
['Airport fee'].agg(['count', 'sum', 'mean']).reset index()
locations with airport fee =
airport fee by location[airport fee by location['sum'] > 0]
print(locations with airport fee.sort values('mean', ascending=False))
```

```
DOLocationID
                   count
                             sum
                                  mean
1
                2
                       3
                            4.75
                                  1.58
63
               64
                     157
                          214.50
                                  1.37
213
              219
                     585
                          794.00
                                  1.36
                                  1.33
26
               27
                      32
                           42.50
9
               10
                    1345 1760.25
                                  1.31
              . . .
                                   . . .
243
              249
                   22459 1171.75
                                  0.05
230
              236
                   58476 2781.50
                                  0.05
240
              246
                   26391 1109.50 0.04
231
              237
                   56109 2342.50
                                  0.04
11
               12
                     747
                           11.75 0.02
[259 rows x 4 columns]
airport fee by location = sampled data.groupby('D0LocationID')
['Airport_fee'].mean().reset_index()
congestion by location = sampled data.groupby('DOLocationID')
['congestion surcharge'].mean().reset index()
plt.figure(figsize=(12,6))
sns.barplot(data=airport fee by location, x='DOLocationID',
v='Airport fee')
plt.title('Average Airport Fee by Drop-off Location (DOLocationID)')
plt.xlabel('Drop-off Location ID')
plt.ylabel('Average Airport Fee')
plt.xticks(rotation=90)
plt.show()
plt.figure(figsize=(12,6))
sns.barplot(data=congestion by location, x='DOLocationID',
y='congestion surcharge')
plt.title('Average Congestion Surcharge by Drop-off Location
(DOLocationID)')
plt.xlabel('Drop-off Location ID')
plt.ylabel('Average Congestion Surcharge')
plt.xticks(rotation=90)
plt.show()
```





We can see there is no significant relational strength between DO Location and Aiport Fee or Congestion rate. We will therefore, replace all null values with 0 since we cannot be sure if all taxis with null airport fees travlled to the airport or if the congestion rate was due to the drop location.

```
sampled_data['congestion_surcharge'] =
sampled_data['congestion_surcharge'].fillna(0)
sampled_data['Airport_fee'] = sampled_data['Airport_fee'].fillna(0)
```

Lets verify once again to ensure elimination of all null values.

```
sampled data.isnull().sum()
VendorID
                                 0
tpep_pickup datetime
                                 0
                                 0
tpep dropoff datetime
passenger count
                                 0
                                 0
trip distance
RatecodeID
                                 0
PULocationID
                                 0
DOLocationID
                                 0
                                 0
payment_type
                                 1
fare amount
                                 1
extra
mta tax
                                 1
tip amount
                                 1
tolls amount
                                 1
                                 1
improvement surcharge
total amount
                                 1
congestion surcharge
                                 0
                          1401974
airport fee
pickup date
                                 1
pickup hour
                                 1
Airport fee
                                 0
dtype: int64
```

We have two columns one named airport_fee and the other Airport_fee, we will now merge the two. For that, we will first a common Airport_fee column then drop the original aiport_fee column and then finally ensure the merge.

```
if 'airport_fee' in sampled_data.columns:
    sampled_data.drop(columns=['airport_fee'], inplace=True)
print("\n Merged 'Airport_fee' column preview:")
print(sampled_data[['Airport_fee']].head())
if 'airport_fee' in sampled_data.columns:
    sampled_data.drop(columns=['airport_fee'], inplace=True)
print("\n Merged 'Airport_fee' column preview:")
print(sampled_data[['Airport_fee']].head())
Merged 'Airport_fee' column preview:
```

```
Airport fee
0
          0.00
1
          0.00
2
          0.00
3
          0.00
4
          0.00
Merged 'Airport fee' column preview:
   Airport_fee
0
          0.00
1
          0.00
2
          0.00
          0.00
3
          0.00
sampled data.isnull().sum()
VendorID
                           0
tpep_pickup_datetime
                           0
tpep dropoff datetime
                           0
passenger count
                           0
trip distance
                           0
RatecodeID
                           0
PULocationID
                           0
                           0
DOLocationID
                           0
payment type
                           1
fare amount
                           1
extra
                           1
mta tax
tip amount
                           1
                           1
tolls amount
improvement surcharge
                           1
                           1
total amount
                           0
congestion surcharge
                           1
pickup date
                           1
pickup hour
Airport fee
                           0
dtype: int64
```

We have ensured 0 negative values, nil nulls. We can now start Outlier Analysis. For this we will first describe the data and check the vital statistics.

```
sampled_data.describe()

{"summary":"{\n \"name\": \"sampled_data\",\n \"rows\": 8,\n
\"fields\": [\n {\n \"column\": \"VendorID\",\n
\"properties\": {\n \"dtype\": \"number\",\n \"std\":
548168.6131113545,\n \"min\": 0.4491971268022429,\n
\"max\": 1550457.0,\n \"num_unique_values\": 6,\n
\"samples\": [\n 1550457.0,\n 1.7310451047658852,\n
```

```
\"description\": \"\"n }\n },\n {\n \"column\":
\"trip_distance\",\n \"properties\": {\n \"dtype\":
\"number\",\n \"std\": 543580.5122017618,\n \"min\":
0.0,\n \"max\": 1550457.0,\n \"num_unique_values\": 8,\n
\"samples\": [\n 3.89983046933904,\n 1.8,\n
1.0,\n \"max\": 1550457.0,\n \"num unique values\": 5,\n
\"number\",\n \"std\": 548117.6586114698,\n \"min\":
1.0,\n \"max\": 1550457.0,\n \"num_unique_values\": 8,\n
1.0,\n \"max\": 1550457.0,\n \"num_unique_values\": 8,\n
\"samples\": [\n 163.89131398032967,\n 162.0,\n
\"number\",\n \"std\": 548168.8912882512,\n \"min\":
0.0,\n \"max\": 1550456.0,\n \"num_unique_values\": 8,\n
\"std\": 548167.5749152862,\n \"min\": 0.0,\n \"max\": 1550456.0,\n \"num_unique_values\": 7,\n \"samples\": [\
     1550456.0,\n 1.6040665391342936,\n
],\n
      \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n
```

```
}\n    },\n    {\n     \"column\": \"mta_tax\",\n
\"properties\": {\n          \"dtype\": \"number\",\n          \"std\":
548168.6705264231,\n         \"min\": 0.0,\n          \"max\":
1550456.0,\n          \"num_unique_values\": 6,\n          \"samples\": [\
n 1550456.0,\n 0.49539538690552987,\n 4.0\n ],\n \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n
n 0.5961541443291523,\n 143.0,\n 2.1818403354979434\n ],\n \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n \\n \\"novement_surcharge\",\n \"properties\": \\n \\"dtype\": \"number\",\n \"std\": 548168.7217746994,\n \\"sta\": 548168.7217746994,\n
\"min\": 0.0,\n \"max\": 1550456.0,\n \"num_unique_values\": 5,\n \"samples\": [\n 0.9989474709375828,\n 1.0,\n 0.02982105500497115\n ],\n \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n
n 2.231687173523677,\n 2.5,\n 0.7738156625108972\n ],\n \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n }\n {\n \"column\": \"pickup_hour\",\n \"properties\": {\n \"dtype\": \"number\",\n \"std\": 548164.5279380416,\n \"min\":
```

Trip Distance has a max of 126360. This is highly unlikely, lets group the data and check the frequency of this value.

Let us now drop all rows with these erroneous values.

Now let us repeat the same with fare_amount. We will do this upto 500+ with custom bins.

Lets eliminate all values above 200 since the mean, 75th percentile and 50th percentile are well below 100 and values between 100-200 are also diminishing.

```
fare bins = [0, 5, 10, 20, 40, 60, 100, 200, np.inf]
fare labels = ['0-5', '5-10', '10-20', '20-40', '40-60', '60-100',
'100-200', '200+']
sampled data['fare bin'] = pd.cut(sampled data['fare amount'],
bins=fare bins, labels=fare_labels, right=False)
print(sampled data['fare bin'].value counts().sort index())
fare bin
            28038
0-5
5 - 10
           397338
10-20
           682746
20-40
           271552
40-60
            78119
60 - 100
            87504
100-200
             4557
200+
              602
Name: count, dtype: int64
bins to remove = ['200+']
sampled data =
sampled data[~sampled data['fare bin'].isin(bins to remove)]
print(sampled data['fare bin'].value counts().sort index())
fare bin
0-5
            28038
5 - 10
           397338
10-20
           682746
20-40
           271552
40-60
            78119
60 - 100
            87504
```

```
100-200
          4557
200+
             0
Name: count, dtype: int64
sampled data.describe()
{"summary":"{\n \"name\": \"sampled data\",\n \"rows\": 8,\n
\"fields\": [\n \"column\":\"VendorID\",\n
\"properties\": {\n
                      \"dtype\": \"number\",\n
                                                \"std\":
                    \"min\": 0.4492113331
\"num_unique_values\": 6,\n
1.7310206
547955.7739707057,\n
                      \"min\": 0.4492119382969846,\n
\"max\": 1549855.0,\n
                    1549855.0,\n 1.7310206438666842,\n
\"samples\": [\n
                    \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n
0.0,\n \"max\": 1549855.0,\n \"num_unique_values\": 6,\n \"samples\": [\n 1549855.0,\n 1.3548506150575377,\n
         ],\n
                    \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n
\"description\": \"\"\n }\n },\n {\n
\"trip_distance\",\n \"properties\": {\n
                       \"dtype\":
\"number\",\n \"std\": 543368.3905784576,\n \"min\":
0.0,\n \"max\": 1549855.0,\n \"num_unique_values\": 8,\n
               3.880636459539765,\n 1.8,\n
\"samples\": [\n
\"max\": 1549855.0,\n \"num_unique_values\": 5,\n
1.0, n
],\n \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n
\"description\": \"\"\n
                     }\n },\n {\n - \"column\":
\"PULocationID\",\n \"properties\": {\n
                                          \"dtype\":
\"number\",\n \"std\": 547904.8192748892,\n \"min\":
1.0,\n \"max\": 1549855.0,\n \"num_unique_values\": 8,\n
\"samples\": [\n
                   165.14646531449716,\n 162.0,\n
                       \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n
1549855.0\n
              ],\n
\"description\": \"\"\n
                      }\n },\n {\n \"column\":
\"DOLocationID\",\n \"properties\": {\n
                                          \"dtype\":
\"number\",\n \"std\": 547905.5489293843,\n \"min\":
1.0,\n \"max\": 1549855.0,\n \"num_unique_values\": 8,\n
                 163.8592190882373,\n 162.0,\n
\"samples\": [\n
\mbox{"number},\n \ \"std\": 547956.0521555016,\n \ \"min\":
0.0,\n \"max\": 1549855.0,\n \"num_unique_values\": 6,\n \"samples\": [\n 1549855.0,\n 1.1683144552232305,\n 4.0\n ],\n \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n
\"description\": \"\"\n }\n {\n \"column\":
```

```
\"fare_amount\",\n \"properties\": {\n \"dtype\": \"number\",\n \"std\": 547941.9179404634,\n \"min\":
0.0,\n \"max\": 1549854.0,\n \"num_unique_values\": 8,\n
\"std\": 547954.7357658551,\n \"min\": 0.0,\n \"max\": 1549854.0,\n \"num_unique_values\": 7,\n \"samples\": [\
n 1549854.0,\n 1.6042981080798584,\n
           \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n
}\n     },\n     {\n     \"column\": \"mta_tax\",\n
\"properties\": {\n         \"dtype\": \"number\",\n         \"std\":
547955.8314121603,\n         \"min\": 0.0,\n         \"max\":
1549854.0,\n         \"num_unique_values\": 6,\n         \"samples\": [\
n 1549854.0,\n 0.4955239009609938,\n 4.0\n
],\n \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n
}\n },\n {\n \"column\": \"tip_amount\",\n
\"properties\": {\n \"dtype\": \"number\",\n \"samples\": [\n
547944.0791694153,\n \"min\": 0.0,\n \"max\":
1549854.0,\n \"num_unique_values\": 8,\n \"samples\": [\n
3.5296376884532368,\n 2.82,\n 1549854.0\n
],\n \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n
}\n },\n {\n \"column\": \"tolls_amount\",\n
\"properties\": {\n \"dtype\": \"number\",\n \"std\":
547948.7768503543,\n \"min\": 0.0,\n \"max\":
1549854.0,\n \"num_unique_values\": 5,\n \"samples\": [\n
0.5931735053753447,\n 143.0,\n
n 1549854.0,\n 0.4955239009609938,\n 4.0\n
n 2.2324523907075178,\n 2.5,\n 0.7728438945793085\n ],\n \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n }\n {\n \"column\":
```

```
\"pickup hour\",\n
                    \"properties\": {\n
                                              \"dtype\":
\"number\",\n \"std\": 547951.688803613,\n \"min\":
0.0, n
            \"max\": 1549854.0,\n \"num_unique_values\": 8,\n
                       14.248189829493617,\n
\"samples\": [\n
                                                   15.0.\n
                            \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n
1549854.0\n
                 ],\n
\"description\": \"\"\n
                                },\n {\n
                                             \"column\":
                          }\n
\"Airport_fee\",\n \"properties\": {\n
                                              \"dtype\":
\"number\",\n
                  \"std\": 547956.3730503618,\n
                                                    \"min\":
            \"max\": 1549855.0,\n
0.0, n
                                      \"num unique values\": 5,\n
                       0.12702881882498684,\n
\"samples\": [\n
                                                    1.75, n
                          ],\n \"semantic type\": \"\",\n
0.44198534953147456\n
                                }\n ]\n}","type":"dataframe"}
\"description\": \"\"\n
                          }\n
```

The data now looks uniform, we will go ahead with our analysis.

Remove Trips with 7+ Passengers.

```
sampled_data = sampled_data[sampled_data['passenger_count'] < 7]</pre>
```

Lets find out trips wheretrip_distance is close to zero but fare is 300+ and remove them.

```
condition = (sampled_data['trip_distance'] < 0.1) &
(sampled_data['fare_amount'] > 300)
sampled_data = sampled_data[~condition]
```

Now we will remove trips where trip_distance=0 and fare_amount is also 0 but pickup and drop locations are different.

```
condition = (
    (sampled_data['trip_distance'] == 0) &
    (sampled_data['fare_amount'] == 0) &
    (sampled_data['PULocationID'] != sampled_data['DOLocationID'])
)
sampled_data = sampled_data[~condition]
```

We have already removed all trips where distance>200, but we will ensure the same by running it again.

```
sampled data = sampled data[sampled data['trip distance'] <= 250]</pre>
sampled data.describe()
{"summary":"{\n \"name\": \"sampled_data\",\n \"rows\": 8,\n
\"fields\": [\n
                           \"column\": \"VendorID\",\n
                   {\n
\"properties\": {\n
                          \"dtype\": \"number\",\n
                                                           \"std\":
547919.7115245999,\n
                            \"min\": 0.44920715141349743,\n
\"max\": 1549753.0,\n
                            \"num_unique_values\": 6,\n
\"samples\": [\n
                          1549753.0,\n
                                               1.731030686825578,\n
                         \"semantic type\": \"\",\n
6.0\n
             1.\n
```

```
0.0,\n \"max\": 1549753.0,\n \"num_unique_values\": 6,\n \"samples\": [\n 1549753.0,\n 1.3547991196016398,\n 6.0\n ],\n \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n
\"description\":\"\"\n }\n {\n \"column\":\"trip_distance\",\n \"properties\":{\n \"dtype\":\"number\",\n \"std\":547914.4418604654,\n \"min\":
0.0,\n \"max\": 1549753.0,\n \"num unique values\": 8,\n
\"samples\": [\n 3.4632751670750124,\n 1.8,\n
1.0,\n \"max\": 1549753.0,\n \"num unique values\": 5,\n
1.0,\n \"max\": 1549753.0,\n \"num_unique_values\": 8,\n \"samples\": [\n 165.14706408053414,\n 162.0,\n 1549753.0\n ],\n \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n }\n },\n {\n \"column\": \"DOLocationID\",\n \"properties\": {\n \"dtype\": \""\"
\"number\",\n \"std\": 547869.4866204822,\n \"min\":
1.0,\n \"max\": 1549753.0,\n \"num_unique_values\": 8,\n
\"samples\": [\n 163.8576560264765,\n 162.0,\n 1549753.0\n ],\n \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n }\n },\n {\n \"column\": \"payment_type\",\n \"properties\": {\n \"dtype\": \"number\",\n \"std\": 547919.9897130381,\n \"min\":
0.0,\n \"max\": 1549752.0,\n \"num unique values\": 8,\n
\"std\": 547918.6733162447,\n \"min\": 0.0,\n \"max\": 1549752.0,\n \"num_unique_values\": 7,\n \"samples\": [
                                                          \"samples\": [\
n 1549752.0,\n 1.604371757545724,\n 2.5\n
         \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n
],\n
       },\n {\n \"column\": \"mta tax\",\n
}\n
```

```
\"properties\": {\n \"dtype\": \"number\",\n \"std\": 547919.7689699387,\n \"min\": 0.0,\n \"max\": 1549752.0,\n \"num_unique_values\": 6,\n \"samples\": [\
}\n ]\n}","type":"dataframe"}
}\n
```

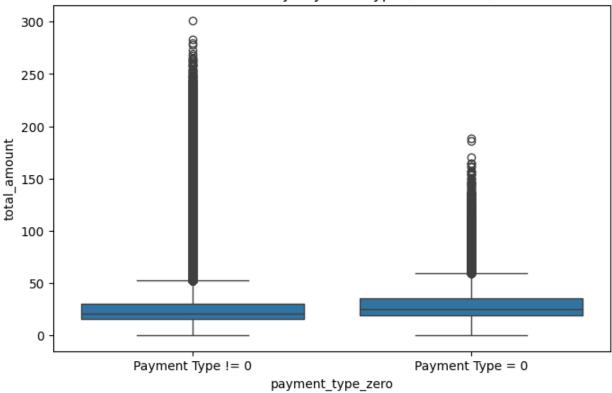
Let us take a count of all payment_type with value '0'

```
num_payment_type_0 = sampled_data[sampled_data['payment_type'] ==
0].shape[0]
print(f"Number of rows with payment_type 0: {num_payment_type_0}")
Number of rows with payment_type 0: 48569
```

The count is high to just drop the rows with payment_type=0, we will therefore first try and see if there is a relationship between the fare_amount and payment_type to confirm if dropping the same will be wise.

```
sampled data['payment type zero'] = sampled data['payment type'] == 0
print(sampled data.groupby('payment type zero')
['total amount'].describe())
plt.figure(figsize=(8,5))
sns.boxplot(x='payment type zero', y='total amount',
data=sampled data)
plt.xticks([0,1], ['Payment Type != 0', 'Payment Type = 0'])
plt.title('Total Amount by Payment Type (0 vs Not 0)')
plt.show()
                                                25%
                                                      50%
                                                            75%
                       count mean
                                     std min
                                                                    max
payment type zero
False
                  1501183.00 28.70 22.20 0.00 15.95 21.00 30.60 300.95
                    48569.00 30.30 17.76 0.00 19.16 25.01 35.35 188.40
True
```





The Payment type is not defined and more importantly, the plotting above is very close to the plotting values without 0. Hence deleting them wouldn't affect our analysis.

```
sampled_data = sampled_data[sampled_data['payment_type'] != 0]
```

Let us now standardise using the formula: z=(x-u)/sd for each column. We will them include the standardised columns in the data set with the suffix _std. The columns that need standardisation are trip_distance, fare_amount, extra, tip_amount, tolls_amount, total_amount, congestion_surcharge

```
cols_to_standardize = ['trip_distance', 'fare_amount', 'extra',
   'tip_amount', 'tolls_amount', 'total_amount', 'congestion_surcharge']

for col in cols_to_standardize:
    mean = sampled_data[col].mean()
    std = sampled_data[col].std()
    sampled_data[col + '_std'] = (sampled_data[col] - mean) / std

sampled_data.describe()

{"type":"dataframe"}
```

The standardised values are now presenting negative values, so we will not consider them and just drop standardisation altogether.

```
sampled data.drop(columns=[col for col in sampled data.columns if
col.endswith(' std')], inplace=True)
sampled data.describe()
{"summary":"{\n \"name\": \"sampled_data\",\n \"rows\": 8,\n
\"fields\": [\n {\n \"column\": \"VendorID\",\n
\"properties\": {\n \"dtype\": \"number\",\n
                    \"min\": 0.4423770238302506,\n
\"num_unique_values\": 5,\n
                                                 \"std\":
530748.1791690629,\n
\"max\": 1501184.0,\n
                      1.7330293954638472,\n
\"samples\": [\n
                                                2.0, n
                    ],\n \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n
0.4423770238302506\n
\"description\": \"\"\n
\"passenger_count\",\n
                       }\n },\n {\n \"column\":
\"passenger_count\",\n\\"properties\": {\n\\"number\",\n\\"std\": 530748.124436977,\n\\"min\":
0.0,\n \"max\": 1501184.0,\n \"num_unique_values\": 6,\n \"samples\": [\n 1501184.0,\n 1.3662782177268076,\n 6.0\n ],\n \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n
\"description\": \"\"\n
                                           \"column\":
                        }\n },\n {\n
\"trip_distance\",\n \"properties\": {\n
                                            \"dtype\":
\"number\",\n \"std\": 530742.7087505853,\n \"min\":
0.0,\n \"max\": 1501184.0,\n \"num_unique_values\": 8,\n
\"samples\": [\n 3.457505828732521,\n 1.8,\n
}\n },\n {\n \"column\":
\"RatecodeID\",\n\\"properties\": {\n\\"dtype\":\"number\",\n\\"std\": 530743.0456940726,\n\\"min\":
1.0,\n \"max\": 1501184.0,\n \"num unique values\": 5,\n
\"number\",\n \"std\": 530697.0803416754,\n \"min\":
1.0,\n \"max\": 1501184.0,\n \"num_unique_values\": 8,\n
\"samples\": [\n 165.31675930465553,\n 162.0,\n
\"DOLocationID\",\n \"properties\": {\n
                                           \"dtype\":
\"number\",\n \"std\": 530697.6912980205,\n \"min\":
1.0,\n \"max\": 1501184.0,\n \"num_unique_values\": 8,\n
                    164.1216266626876,\n 162.0,\n
\"samples\": [\n
               ],\n
                        \"semantic type\": \"\",\n
1501184.0\n
\mbox{"number}, \n \ \"std\": 530748.2046150799, \n \ \"min\": 
0.4655100596798764,\n\\"max\": 1501184.0,\n
},\n {\n \"column\": \"fare_amount\",\n
}\n
```

```
{\n \"dtype\": \"number\",\n \"std\":
 530747.2668512461,\n \"min\": 0.0,\n \"max\": 1501183.0,\n \"num_unique_values\": 7,\n \"samples\": [\
 n 1501183.0,\n 1.650448099931854,\n 2.5\n ],\n \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n
}\n     },\n     {\n     \"column\": \"mta_tax\",\n
\"properties\": {\n          \"dtype\": \"number\",\n         \"std\":
530748.0343449261,\n         \"min\": 0.0,\n         \"max\":
1501183.0,\n         \"num_unique_values\": 6,\n         \"samples\": [\
n 1501183.0,\n 0.49555597152379177,\n 4.0\n
],\n \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n
}\n },\n {\n \"column\": \"tip_amount\",\n
\"properties\": {\n \"dtype\": \"number\",\n \"samples\": [\
530736.2787179672,\n \"min\": 0.0,\n \"max\":
1501183.0,\n \"num_unique_values\": 8,\n \"samples\": [\
n 3.544712743216518,\n 2.85,\n 1501183.0\n
],\n \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n
}\n },\n {\n \"column\": \"tolls_amount\",\n
\"properties\": {\n \"dtype\": \"number\",\n \"std\":
530740.9802127405,\n \"min\": 0.0,\n \"max\":
1501183.0,\n \"num_unique_values\": 5,\n \"samples\": [\
n 0.5913388507597007,\n 143.0,\n
 n 1501183.0,\n 0.49555597152379177,\n 4.0\n
n 0.5913388507597007,\n 143.0,\n 2.1625395578613094\n ],\n \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n }\n \\"n \\"n \\"n \\"n \\"std\": 530748.0857443786,\n \\"min\": 0.0,\n \"max\": 1501183.0,\n
n 2.3048024092982606,\n 2.5,\n 0.6707400219477264\n ],\n \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n }\n {\n \"column\":
```

```
\"pickup hour\",\n
                     \"properties\": {\n
                                              \"dtvpe\":
                  \"std\": 530743.8914752286,\n \"min\":
\"number\",\n
            \"max\": 1501183.0,\n \"num_unique_values\": 8,\n
0.0, n
\"samples\": [\n
                       14.279278409094694,\n
                                                   15.0.\n
                            \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n
1501183.0\n
                 ],\n
\"description\": \"\"\n
                                },\n {\n
                                             \"column\":
                          }\n
\"Airport fee\",\n
                  \"properties\": {\n
                                              \"dtype\":
\"number\",\n
                   \"std\": 530748.5754412136,\n
                                                     \"min\":
0.0, n
            \"max\": 1501184.0,\n
                                       \"num unique values\": 5,\n
\"samples\": [\n
                       0.131139487231412,\n
                                                   1.75, n
0.4484788918911382\n
                         ],\n \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n
\"description\": \"\"\n
                          }\n
                                }\n ]\n}","type":"dataframe"}
```

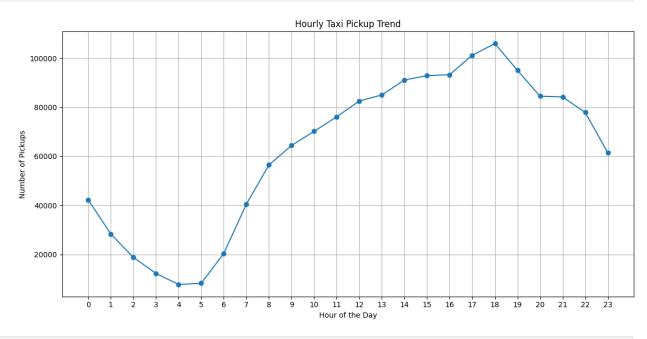
lets begin the EDA process now.

```
sampled data.columns.tolist()
['VendorID',
 'tpep pickup_datetime'
 'tpep dropoff datetime',
 'passenger count',
 'trip distance',
 'RatecodeID',
 'PULocationID',
 'DOLocationID',
 'payment type',
 'fare amount',
 'extra',
 'mta_tax',
 'tip amount',
 'tolls amount',
 'improvement surcharge',
 'total amount',
 'congestion surcharge',
 'pickup date',
 'pickup hour',
 'Airport fee',
 'fare bin',
 'payment type zero']
```

We will now analyse the hourly trends in Taxi Pickup

```
hourly_counts = sampled_data.groupby('pickup_hour').size()
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
plt.plot(hourly_counts.index, hourly_counts.values, marker='o')
plt.title('Hourly Taxi Pickup Trend')
plt.xlabel('Hour of the Day')
plt.ylabel('Number of Pickups')
```

```
plt.xticks(range(0, 24))
plt.grid(True)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



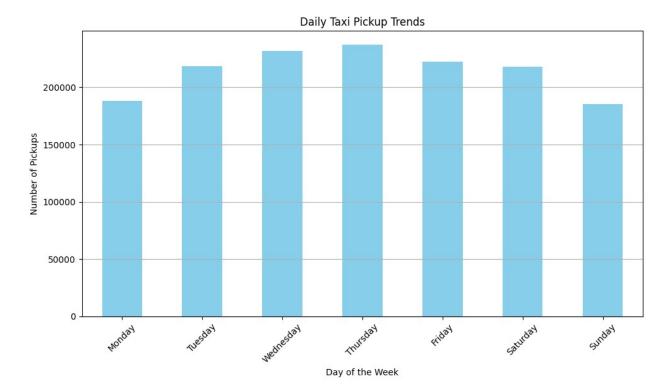
```
print(hourly counts.sort index())
pickup_hour
0.00
           42254
1.00
           28315
2.00
           18751
3.00
           12227
4.00
            7716
5.00
            8210
6.00
           20368
7.00
           40495
8.00
           56473
9.00
           64447
10.00
           70186
11.00
           76166
12.00
           82576
13.00
           85047
14.00
           91170
15.00
           92919
16.00
           93324
17.00
          101249
18.00
          106025
19.00
           95099
20.00
           84550
21.00
           84240
```

```
22.00 77892
23.00 61484
dtype: int64
```

The above data and the graph shows that the taxi use increases its lowest from 4 am in the morning, increases gradually till 6pm and then starts to decrease gradually again.

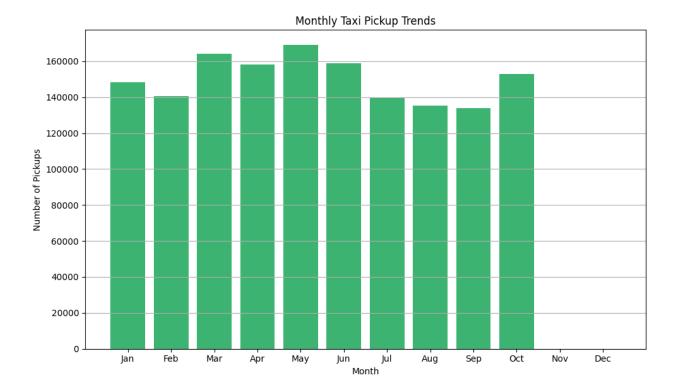
Now we will do weekly trend analysis by the days of the week. For this we will first extract the days, then group the data by days and finally make a plot.

```
sampled data['pickup date'] =
pd.to datetime(sampled data['pickup date'])
sampled data['pickup day'] = sampled data['pickup date'].dt.dayofweek
day map = {0: 'Monday', 1: 'Tuesday', 2: 'Wednesday', 3: 'Thursday',
           4: 'Friday', 5: 'Saturday', 6: 'Sunday'}
sampled data['pickup day name'] =
sampled data['pickup day'].map(day map)
daily_counts = sampled_data['pickup_day_name'].value_counts().reindex(
    ['Monday', 'Tuesday', 'Wednesday', 'Thursday', 'Friday',
'Saturday', 'Sunday'])
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
daily_counts.plot(kind='bar', color='skyblue')
plt.title('Daily Taxi Pickup Trends')
plt.xlabel('Day of the Week')
plt.ylabel('Number of Pickups')
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.grid(axis='y')
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



For the monthly trends we will first extract the months, group the data by month and plot the data.

```
sampled data['pickup date'] =
pd.to datetime(sampled data['pickup date'])
sampled data['pickup month'] = sampled data['pickup date'].dt.month
monthly counts =
sampled_data['pickup_month'].value_counts().sort_index()
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
plt.bar(monthly counts.index, monthly counts.values,
color='mediumseagreen')
plt.xticks(ticks=range(1, 13), labels=months)
plt.title('Monthly Taxi Pickup Trends')
plt.xlabel('Month')
plt.ylabel('Number of Pickups')
plt.grid(axis='y')
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



Financial Analysis.

Checking to see if there are negative or zero values.

```
financial_cols = ['fare_amount', 'tip_amount', 'total_amount',
'trip_distance']

for col in financial_cols:
    zeros = (sampled_data[col] == 0).sum()
    negatives = (sampled_data[col] < 0).sum()
    print(f"{col} - Zeros: {zeros}, Negatives: {negatives}")

fare_amount - Zeros: 473, Negatives: 0
    tip_amount - Zeros: 338805, Negatives: 0
    total_amount - Zeros: 266, Negatives: 0
    trip_distance - Zeros: 18917, Negatives: 0</pre>
```

We can now drop fare_amount=0 and total_amount=0 as they are not relevant for financial analysis. trip distance=0 has to be verified for differnce in pick up and drop locations. If they are same then they can be dropped too. First lets drop fare_amount=0, total_amount=0 and trip_distance=0 where pickup location and drop location are the same.

```
zero_fare_or_total = sampled_data[
    (sampled_data['fare_amount'] == 0) | (sampled_data['total_amount']
== 0)
]
```

```
print("Rows with fare amount = 0 or total amount = 0:
{len(zero fare or total)}")
sampled data =
sampled data.drop(zero fare or total.index).reset index(drop=True)
print("Cleaned dataset shape:", sampled_data.shape)
Rows with fare amount = 0 or total amount = 0:
{len(zero fare or total)}
Cleaned dataset shape: (1500711, 25)
financial_cols = ['fare_amount', 'tip_amount', 'total_amount',
'trip distance']
for col in financial cols:
    zeros = (sampled data[col] == 0).sum()
    negatives = (sampled data[col] < 0).sum()</pre>
    print(f"{col} - Zeros: {zeros}, Negatives: {negatives}")
fare amount - Zeros: 0, Negatives: 0
tip_amount - Zeros: 338348, Negatives: 0
total amount - Zeros: 0, Negatives: 0
trip distance - Zeros: 18694, Negatives: 0
suspicious zero distance = sampled data[
    (sampled data['trip distance'] == 0) &
    (sampled data['PULocationID'] != sampled data['DOLocationID'])
1
print("Number of trips with zero distance but different pickup and
dropoff: {len(suspicious zero distance)}")
suspicious zero distance[['PULocationID', 'DOLocationID',
'trip distance', 'fare amount', 'total amount']].head()
Number of trips with zero distance but different pickup and dropoff:
{len(suspicious zero distance)}
{"summary":"{\n \"name\": \"suspicious zero distance[['PULocationID',
'DOLocationID', 'trip_distance', 'fare_amount', 'total_amount']]\",\n
\"rows\": 5,\n \"fields\": [\n
                                           \"column\":
                                   {\n
\"PULocationID\",\n
                        \"properties\": {\n
                                                    \"dtype\":
                     \"std\": 89,\n
                                           \"min\": 43,\n
\"number\",\n
\"max\": 264,\n
                     \"num unique values\": 5,\n
                                                          \"samples\":
             74,\n
                            68,\n
                                            43\n
\"semantic type\": \"\",\n
                                  \"description\": \"\"\n
                                                                }\
n },\n {\n \"column\": \"DOLocationID\",\n
\"properties\": {\n \"dtype\": \"number\",\n
                                                           \"std\":
97,\n
            \"min\": 77,\n
                                  \"max\": 264,\n
```

```
\"num_unique_values\": 4,\n \"samples\": [\n 77,\n
264,\n 79\n ],\n \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n
\"description\": \"\"\n }\n },\n {\n \"column\":
\"approxtios\": {\n \"dtype\":
                                                         \"properties\": {\n
\"trip_distance\",\n
\"number\",\n \"std\": 0.0,\n \"min\": 0.0,\n \"max\": 0.0,\n \"num_unique_values\": 1,\n \"samples\": [\n 0.0\n ],\n \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n
                                                                               },\n {\n
\"description\": \"\"\n
                                                                }\n
                                                                                                                \"column\":
\"fare_amount\",\n \"properties\": {\n
                                                                                                                \"dtype\":
\"number\",\n \"std\": 11.57181921739188,\n
                                                                                                                                \"min\":
12.8,\n \"max\": 41.2,\n \"num_unique_values\": 5,\n
                                                         41.2\n
\"samples\": [\n
                                                                                      ],\n
                                                                                                                 \"semantic type\":
\"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n }\n },\n
\"column\": \"total_amount\",\n \"properties\": {\n
                                                                                                                                  {\n
\t^"dtype'": \t^"number'', \t^": 11.41880160086863, \t^": 11.418801600868, \t^": 11.418801600868, \t^": 11.418801600868, \t^": 11.41880160086, \
\"min\": 22.2,\n \"max\": 49.25,\n
\"num unique values\": 5,\n \"samples\": [\n
                                                                                                                                       49.25\n
],\n \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n
}\n }\n ]\n}","type":"dataframe"}
financial cols = ['fare amount', 'tip amount', 'total amount',
 'trip distance']
for col in financial cols:
         zeros = (sampled data[col] == 0).sum()
         negatives = (sampled data[col] < 0).sum()</pre>
         print(f"{col} - Zeros: {zeros}, Negatives: {negatives}")
fare amount - Zeros: 0, Negatives: 0
tip amount - Zeros: 338348, Negatives: 0
total amount - Zeros: 0, Negatives: 0
trip distance - Zeros: 18694, Negatives: 0
zero_distance_same location = sampled data[
         (sampled data['trip distance'] == 0) &
         (sampled data['PULocationID'] == sampled data['DOLocationID'])
1
print("Rows with trip_distance=0 and same pickup/dropoff:
{len(zero distance same location)}")
sampled data =
sampled data.drop(zero distance same location.index).reset index(drop=
True)
print("Dataset shape after dropping:", sampled data.shape)
Rows with trip distance=0 and same pickup/dropoff:
{len(zero distance same location)}
Dataset shape after dropping: (1488368, 25)
```

```
financial_cols = ['fare_amount', 'tip_amount', 'total_amount',
'trip_distance']

for col in financial_cols:
    zeros = (sampled_data[col] == 0).sum()
    negatives = (sampled_data[col] < 0).sum()
    print(f"{col} - Zeros: {zeros}, Negatives: {negatives}")

fare_amount - Zeros: 0, Negatives: 0
tip_amount - Zeros: 330322, Negatives: 0
total_amount - Zeros: 0, Negatives: 0
trip_distance - Zeros: 6351, Negatives: 0</pre>
```

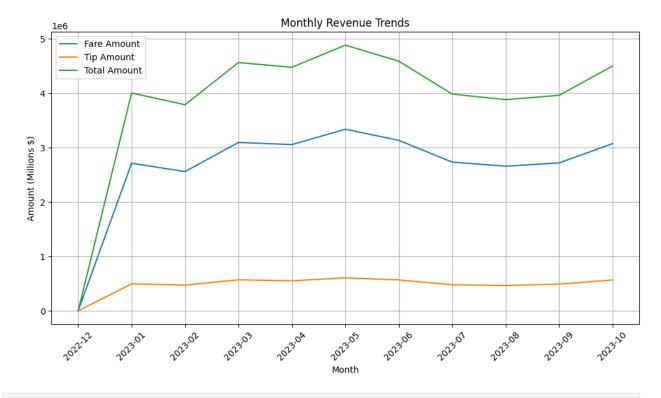
Let us now Analyse the monthly revenue. To analyze monthly revenue, first we need to group your data by the month extracted from the pickup datetime, then sum up relevant financial columns like fare_amount, tip_amount, and total_amount. Finally we will create a plot.

```
sampled data['tpep pickup datetime'] =
pd.to datetime(sampled data['tpep pickup datetime'])
sampled_data['pickup month'] =
sampled data['tpep pickup datetime'].dt.to period('M')
monthly revenue = sampled data.groupby('pickup month').agg({
    'fare_amount': 'sum',
    'tip amount': 'sum',
    'total amount': 'sum'
}).reset index()
print(monthly revenue)
   pickup month fare amount
                              tip amount
                                           total amount
0
        2022 - 12
                        6.50
                                     2.00
                                                  13.50
1
                  2713439.18
                                497080.22
        2023-01
                                             4006018.16
2
                                473327.29
        2023-02
                  2560646.25
                                             3789163.94
3
        2023-03
                  3096407.99
                                570952.52
                                             4566123.18
4
        2023-04
                  3056969.65
                                553280.09
                                             4477577.24
5
        2023-05
                  3339269.97
                                607484.61
                                             4885496.42
6
        2023-06
                  3135310.65
                                569282.90
                                             4589835.35
7
        2023-07
                  2734553.43
                                480241.56
                                             3985003.45
8
                  2660198.05
        2023-08
                                465615.59
                                             3884163.61
9
        2023-09
                  2720088.05
                                492293.13
                                             3962623.59
10
        2023-10
                  3074377.14
                                568180.97
                                             4501257.12
plt.figure(figsize=(12,6))
plt.plot(monthly revenue['pickup month'].astype(str),
monthly_revenue['fare_amount'], label='Fare Amount')
plt.plot(monthly revenue['pickup month'].astype(str),
monthly revenue['tip amount'], label='Tip Amount')
```

```
plt.plot(monthly_revenue['pickup_month'].astype(str),
monthly_revenue['total_amount'], label='Total Amount')

plt.xlabel('Month')
plt.ylabel('Amount (Millions $)')
plt.title('Monthly Revenue Trends')
plt.xticks(rotation=45)

plt.legend()
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()
```



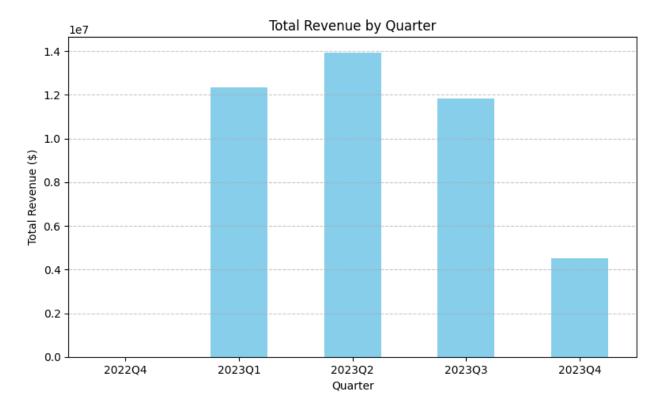
Let us now make a quarterly analysis and make a plot.

```
sampled_data['pickup_quarter'] =
sampled_data['tpep_pickup_datetime'].dt.to_period('Q')

quarterly_revenue = sampled_data.groupby('pickup_quarter')
['total_amount'].sum().reset_index()

total_revenue = quarterly_revenue['total_amount'].sum()
quarterly_revenue['proportion'] = quarterly_revenue['total_amount'] /
total_revenue
```

```
print(quarterly revenue)
  pickup_quarter total_amount
                                proportion
0
          2022Q4
                         13.50
                                       0.00
1
          2023Q1
                   12361305.28
                                       0.29
2
                                       0.33
          202302
                   13952909.01
3
          202303
                   11831790.65
                                       0.28
4
                                       0.11
          2023Q4
                    4501257.12
quarterly_sum = quarterly_revenue.groupby('pickup_quarter')
['total amount'].sum()
plt.figure(figsize=(8,5))
quarterly sum.plot(kind='bar', color='skyblue')
plt.title('Total Revenue by Quarter')
plt.xlabel('Quarter')
plt.ylabel('Total Revenue ($)')
plt.grid(axis='y', linestyle='--', alpha=0.7)
plt.xticks(rotation=0)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



```
monthly_revenue['pickup_month_str'] =
monthly_revenue['pickup_month'].astype(str)
```

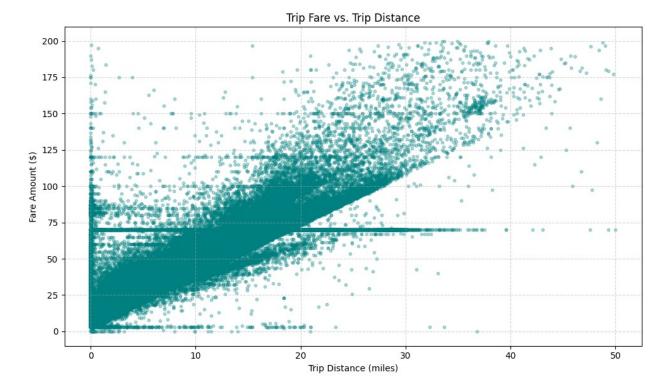
```
month_labels = monthly_revenue['pickup month str'].tolist()
month positions = np.arange(len(month labels))
quarterly sum = quarterly revenue.groupby('pickup quarter')
['total amount'].sum()
quarter_positions = {
    '01': (0 + 2) / 2,
    '02': (3 + 5) / 2,
    '03': (6 + 8) / 2,
    '04': (9 + 11) / 2
quarter labels = quarterly sum.index.tolist()
quarter pos vals = [quarter positions[f'Q{q.quarter}'] for q in
quarter labels]
plt.figure(figsize=(14, 7))
plt.plot(month_positions, monthly_revenue['fare_amount'] / le6,
marker='o', label='Fare Amount (Millions)')
plt.plot(month positions, monthly revenue['tip amount'] / 1e6,
marker='o', label='Tip Amount (Millions)')
plt.plot(month positions, monthly revenue['total amount'] / 1e6,
marker='o', label='Total Amount (Millions)')
plt.bar(quarter_pos_vals, quarterly_sum / 1e6, width=2.5, alpha=0.3,
color='orange', label='Quarterly Total Revenue')
plt.xticks(month positions, month labels, rotation=45)
plt.xlabel('Month')
plt.ylabel('Revenue (Millions $)')
plt.title('Monthly Revenue (Fare, Tips, Total) with Quarterly Total
Revenue Overlay')
plt.legend()
plt.grid(True, linestyle='--', alpha=0.6)
plt.tight layout()
plt.show()
```



```
filtered_data = sampled_data[(sampled_data['trip_distance'] <= 50) &
    (sampled_data['fare_amount'] <= 200)]

plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
plt.scatter(filtered_data['trip_distance'],
    filtered_data['fare_amount'], alpha=0.3, s=10, color='teal')

plt.title('Trip Fare vs. Trip Distance')
plt.xlabel('Trip Distance (miles)')
plt.ylabel('Fare Amount ($)')
plt.grid(True, linestyle='--', alpha=0.5)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()</pre>
```



Let us now find the correlation between:

- 1. fare_amount and trip duration (pickup time to dropoff time)
- 2. fare_amount and passenger_count
- 3. tip_amount and trip_distance

And before that lets create a trip duration index

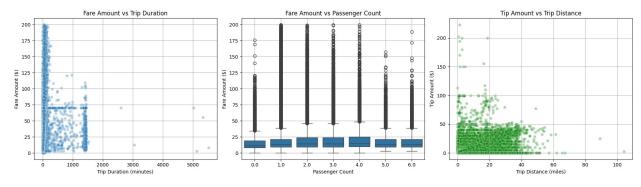
```
sampled_data['tpep_pickup_datetime'] =
pd.to_datetime(sampled_data['tpep_pickup_datetime'])
sampled_data['tpep_dropoff_datetime'] =
pd.to_datetime(sampled_data['tpep_dropoff_datetime'])

sampled_data['trip_duration'] = (sampled_data['tpep_dropoff_datetime']
- sampled_data['tpep_pickup_datetime']).dt.total_seconds() / 60

correlations = {
    'Fare vs Duration': sampled_data[['fare_amount',
    'trip_duration']].corr().iloc[0, 1],
    'Fare vs Passenger Count': sampled_data[['fare_amount',
    'passenger_count']].corr().iloc[0, 1],
    'Tip vs Distance': sampled_data[['tip_amount',
    'trip_distance']].corr().iloc[0, 1]
}

for key, value in correlations.items():
    print(f"{key}: {value:.3f}")
```

```
Fare vs Duration: 0.273
Fare vs Passenger Count: 0.044
Tip vs Distance: 0.589
plt.figure(figsize=(18, 5))
plt.subplot(1, 3, 1)
sns.scatterplot(data=sampled_data, x='trip_duration', y='fare_amount',
alpha=0.3)
plt.title('Fare Amount vs Trip Duration')
plt.xlabel('Trip Duration (minutes)')
plt.ylabel('Fare Amount ($)')
plt.grid(True)
plt.subplot(1, 3, 2)
sns.boxplot(data=sampled data, x='passenger_count', y='fare_amount')
plt.title('Fare Amount vs Passenger Count')
plt.xlabel('Passenger Count')
plt.ylabel('Fare Amount ($)')
plt.grid(True)
plt.subplot(1, 3, 3)
sns.scatterplot(data=sampled data, x='trip distance', y='tip amount',
alpha=0.3, color='green')
plt.title('Tip Amount vs Trip Distance')
plt.xlabel('Trip Distance (miles)')
plt.ylabel('Tip Amount ($)')
plt.grid(True)
plt.tight layout()
plt.show()
```

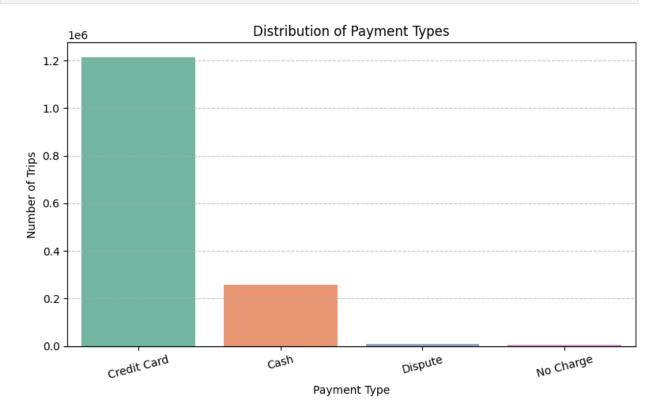


```
payment_counts =
sampled_data['payment_type'].value_counts().sort_index()
```

```
print("Payment Type Distribution:")
print(payment counts)
Payment Type Distribution:
payment type
     1215014
2
     257815
3
        5732
4
        9807
Name: count, dtype: int64
payment_labels = {
    1: 'Credit Card',
    2: 'Cash',
    3: 'No Charge',
   4: 'Dispute'
}
sampled data['payment type label'] =
sampled data['payment type'].map(payment labels)
payment counts = sampled data['payment type label'].value counts()
print("Payment Type Distribution:")
print(payment counts)
Payment Type Distribution:
payment_type_label
Credit Card 1215014
Cash
                257815
Dispute
                  9807
No Charge
                  5732
Name: count, dtype: int64
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 5))
sns.countplot(data=sampled_data, x='payment_type_label'
              order=payment_counts.index, palette='Set2')
plt.title('Distribution of Payment Types')
plt.xlabel('Payment Type')
plt.ylabel('Number of Trips')
plt.xticks(rotation=15)
plt.grid(axis='y', linestyle='--', alpha=0.7)
plt.tight layout()
plt.show()
<ipython-input-74-0ef7242ac56c>:2: FutureWarning:
Passing `palette` without assigning `hue` is deprecated and will be
```

removed in v0.14.0. Assign the `x` variable to `hue` and set `legend=False` for the same effect.

sns.countplot(data=sampled_data, x='payment_type_label',



Let us now begin with Geo Analysis

```
!pip install geopandas

Requirement already satisfied: geopandas in
/usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (1.0.1)
Requirement already satisfied: numpy>=1.22 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from geopandas) (2.0.2)
Requirement already satisfied: pyogrio>=0.7.2 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from geopandas) (0.11.0)
Requirement already satisfied: packaging in
/usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from geopandas) (24.2)
Requirement already satisfied: pandas>=1.4.0 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from geopandas) (2.2.2)
Requirement already satisfied: pyproj>=3.3.0 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from geopandas) (3.7.1)
Requirement already satisfied: shapely>=2.0.0 in
```

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from geopandas) (2.1.1)
Requirement already satisfied: python-dateutil>=2.8.2 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from pandas>=1.4.0-
>geopandas) (2.9.0.post0)
Requirement already satisfied: pytz>=2020.1 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from pandas>=1.4.0-
>geopandas) (2025.2)
Requirement already satisfied: tzdata>=2022.7 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from pandas>=1.4.0-
>geopandas) (2025.2)
Requirement already satisfied: certifi in
/usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from pyogrio>=0.7.2-
>geopandas) (2025.4.26)
Requirement already satisfied: six>=1.5 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from python-dateutil>=2.8.2-
>pandas>=1.4.0->geopandas) (1.17.0)
zones = qpd.read file("/content/drive/MyDrive/Datasets and
Dictionary/taxi zones/taxi zones.shp")
zones.head()
{"summary":"{\n \"name\": \"zones\",\n \"rows\": 263,\n \"fields\":
      {\n \"column\": \"OBJECTID\",\n \"properties\": {\n
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                        \"num unique values\": 263,\n
\"samples\": [\n
                        116,\n
                                       121,\n
                                                      260\n
         \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n
                                           \"description\": \"\"\n
],\n
                     \"column\": \"Shape_Leng\",\n
      },\n {\n
}\n
                        \"dtype\": \"number\",\n
\"properties\": {\n
                                                       \"std\":
0.054593642765557934,\n
                             \"min\": 0.0143055167343,\n
\"max\": 0.43346966679,\n
                               \"num unique values\": 263,\n
\"samples\": [\n
                        0.0681164844265,\n
                          0.133514154636\n
0.0969153373445,\n
\"semantic_type\": \"\",\n
                               \"description\": \"\"\n
                                                           }\
            {\n \"column\": \"Shape_Area\",\n
    },\n
\"properties\": {\n
                         \"dtype\": \"number\",\n
                                                       \"std\":
0.00048228767540393826,\n
                              \"min\": 6.33056361314e-06,\n
\"max\": 0.00486634037837,\n
                                 \"num unique values\": 263,\n
\"samples\": [\n
                 0.000260415337217,\n
0.000384563286473,\n
                            0.000422345326907\n
                                                     ],\n
\"semantic_type\": \"\",\n
                           \"description\": \"\"\n
    \ \,\n \"column\": \"zone\",\n \"properties\": {\n
\"dtype\": \"string\",\n
                             \"num unique values\": 260,\n
\"samples\": [\n
Parkwav\".\n
                       \"Bronx Park\",\n
                                                \"Pelham
Parkway\",\n
                    \"Sunset Park East\"\n
\"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n
                                                           }\
\"num_unique_values\": 260,\n \"samples\": [\n
              227\n ],\n
                                      \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n
185,\n
\"description\": \"\"\n
                                         {\n \"column\":
                          }\n
                                 },\n
```

```
\"borough\",\n \"properties\": {\n \"dty
\"category\",\n \"num_unique_values\": 6,\n
                                              \"dtvpe\":
                                                           \"samples\":
             \"EWR\",\n
                                 \"Queens\",\n
[\n
                                                         \"Brooklyn\"\n
            \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n
                                               \"description\": \"\"\n
],\n
               {\n
                        \"column\": \"geometry\",\n
}\n
       },\n
\"properties\": {\n
                           \"dtype\": \"geometry\",\n
\"num unique values\": 263,\n
                                    \"samples\": [\n
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240141.23152861, 1000439.6060729623 239914.7984405905,
1000314.5016672015 239689.94618412852, 1000183.5141002685
239454.75960591435, 1000046.9102521539 239218.3725283742,
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238490.10477472842, 998853.0479185432 238668.7145024836,
998619.2490667552 238797.56298334897, 998492.7859230638
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997984.4111534953 238555.85720984638, 997859.5195685923
238330.7431896031, 997283.2379503846 238647.03841787577,
997099.8657316715 238748.57032687962, 997072.6215375662
238763.7275954038, 997045.4236918688 238778.70821593702,
996511.8387433589 239076.38163869083, 996502.3865499645
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996333.6993343234 239154.93456672132, 996285.375727132
239165.03908087313, 996198.5837806612 239181.37343524396,
996128.168464303 239194.62581719458, 996109.0050586164
239199.06789776683, 996089.5856537074 239203.50076009333,
995456.5686577559 239337.94240055978, 995450.4661865234
239346.46258547902, 995448.5303954929 239350.16040037572,
995447.1885986179 239353.74279785156, 995446.6669922322
239355.84600830078, 995446.5292358398 239356.71881105006,
995449.764038071 239370.4487915337, 995443.606201157
239373.64459231496. 995592.8182373196 239668.96881102026.
995598.4382324219 239666.14379884303, 996078.6704101562
240621.25659181178, 996164.5690307766 240578.7601929009,
996338.9783935696 240922.65698242188, 996371.4487915188
240907.01080322266, 996370.5660400391 240905.4653930664,
996364.9790038913 240895.66241456568, 996692.9603881687
240729.45220945776, 996787.4486083835 240913.47399902344,
996830.4898071438 240892.76220703125, 996851.8281860948
240933.831603989, 996851.8612060398 240933.89080809057,
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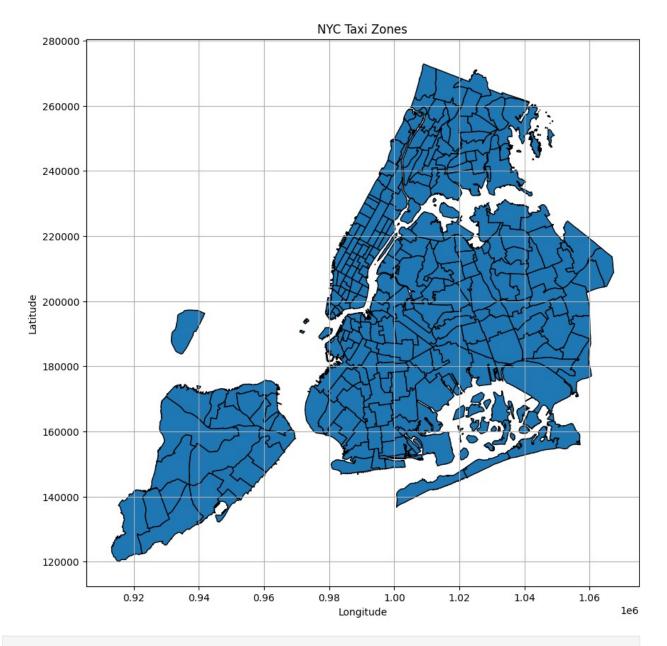
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207265.07437442243, 1007385.9600763619 207708.19060973823.
1007202.410927102 207759.21371921897, 1007226.3344593048
207849.15778823197, 1007386.1211359501 208505.13441208005,
1007444.5002905726 208550.49842718244, 1007617.4823117703
209175.78894464672, 1007697.9477362633 209155.65121780336,
1007961.1526966691 209083.62708452344, 1008128.6883334666
209769.6953909546, 1008138.0551704317 209806.43073017895,
1008388.3041139841 209794.93150249124, 1008468.5532875806
209780.43669967353, 1008651.4629226774 209759.01608906686,
1008654.2157320082 209776.60479806364, 1008661.1087773591
209820.6208499521, 1008770.5671199262 210519.77255567908,
```

```
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1008535.79818362 211192.63690763712, 1008544.2813374251
211239.60417541862, 1008600.0687080175 211548.49103312194,
1008652.4636996388 211801.1938779056, 1008658.0738986582
211843.7695619166, 1008658.0835337788 211843.83187243342,
1008658.0970484614 211843.89382249117, 1008667.6833020747
211885.94777671993, 1008681.131474182 211926.8889439255,
1008681.1610260159 211926.9840644151, 1008681.2005559653
211927.07591594756, 1008682.663754195 211930.43944740295,
1008698.319928065 211966.4235561639, 1008732.076136902
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1009214.7098809332 212202.1905825287, 1009266.5864791274
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1009329.6799471229 212739.1842341125, 1009338.1872341484
212773.65632508695, 1009338.190539062 212773.67563813925,
1009340.5100879073 212809.9385869652, 1009340.5133754462
212809.974659279, 1009340.5102900416 212810.01108933985,
1009336.2285399586 212846.38234390318, 1009336.2254654616
212846.4082083404, 1009336.2187886834 212846.43443337083,
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1009309.2504749894 212912.75005695224, 1009229.3883112818
213131.76525959373, 1009087.1871741414 213536.47581781447,
1008998.4866250753 213625.70825375617, 1009121.3703354746
213619.07404634356, 1009197.984121114 213707.06612937152,
1009270.2707015276 213798.9195651859, 1009337.9508790374
213894.30649197102, 1009398.6621343344 213989.5650664717,
1009400.7723668069 213992.87575775385, 1009413.7388291955
214015.63958486915, 1009458.5183759034 214094.25365906954,
1009519.1574899256 214242.16327349842, 1009526.0607494563
214259.00226673484, 1009534.8304748833 214280.39226421714,
1009541.114688158 214295.7208224982, 1009550.2447464317
214317.99070046842, 1009556.8655341864 214334.1400911361,
1009565.7009744197 214355.69229702652, 1009571.8046930283
214370.58056160808, 1009586.5437329262 214406.53116981685,
1009591.536508292 214418.70983071625, 1009597.681094408
214433.69797202945, 1009609.7223617285 214463.06884399056,
1009626.2780839354 214521.63951444626, 1009639.7579446733
214569.3294621706, 1009653.3558921814 214617.43706724048,
1009662.1862625778 214648.67727690935, 1009671.3696473688
214681.16606390476, 1009681.2709474862 214716.19537055492,
1009690.7540431023 214749.74468816817, 1009700.6552866846
214784.7743680179, 1009710.5567790419 214819.80368834734,
1009721.410515815 214858.20336198807, 1009731.5496022999
214894.07309266925, 1009741.631797865 214929.74238540232,
1009752.3049212545 214967.50175224245, 1009785.6241279691
215085.38022491336, 1009896.5787454098 215486.5504193157,
1009998.397337392 215697.2761490047, 1010154.420878604
```

```
216020.18467529118, 1010203.7170425355 216122.20903506875,
1010014.5637255907 216230.9849230349, 1009793.7274937928
216367.30673770607, 1009866.6343706697 216486.47602652013,
1009897.2479246408 216536.5123371184, 1010002.3266281039
216708.2674613148, 1010074.6916491687 216826.54784607887,
1010148.7400942445 216947.58096428216, 1010218.815560773
217062.6892861724, 1010271.026891008 217148.45020391047,
1010383.674078986 217333.48597851396, 1010513.0570248961
217546.01476244628, 1010701.252334848 217851.5751977265,
1010923.7285969704 218219.09760442376, 1010950.5824793875
218266.2824292183, 1010962.0356397629 218286.41023896635,
1011033.9449728876 218062.92004556954, 1011122.4491540641
217787.4690375626, 1011184.7485518008 217593.57367776334,
1011328.0584866107 217143.55184607208, 1011466.966050446
216463.0052037984))\"\n
                             ],\n
                                         \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n
\"description\": \"\"\n
                            }\n
                                    }\n ]\
n}","type":"dataframe","variable_name":"zones"}
print(zones.info())
<class 'geopandas.geodataframe.GeoDataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 263 entries, 0 to 262
Data columns (total 7 columns):
#
     Column
                 Non-Null Count
                                 Dtype
- - -
0
     OBJECTID
                 263 non-null
                                 int32
     Shape Leng 263 non-null
                                 float64
 1
 2
     Shape Area 263 non-null
                                 float64
 3
                 263 non-null
     zone
                                 object
 4
                                 int32
    LocationID 263 non-null
 5
                 263 non-null
                                 object
     borough
 6
     geometry
                 263 non-null
                                 geometry
dtypes: float64(2), geometry(1), int32(2), object(2)
memory usage: 12.5+ KB
None
zones.plot(figsize=(12, 10), edgecolor='black')
plt.title("NYC Taxi Zones")
plt.xlabel("Longitude")
plt.vlabel("Latitude")
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()
```



```
merged_gdf = sampled_data.merge(zones, on='PULocationID', how='left')
import geopandas as gpd
merged_gdf = gpd.GeoDataFrame(merged_gdf, geometry='geometry')
```

Grouoing Data by Location and Calculating Number of Trips

```
trip counts =
sampled data.groupby('PULocationID').size().reset index(name='trip cou
print(trip counts.head())
   PULocationID trip count
0
              1
                          54
1
              2
                           1
2
              3
                          31
3
              4
                        1499
4
              5
                          12
```

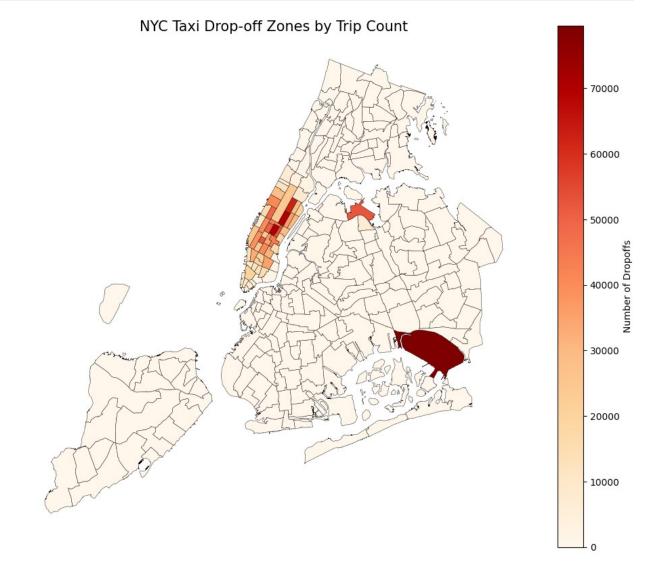
We will now merge trip counts back to the zones in Geo Data Frame. For this, we will first ensure column names match for mergin, then merge the data and finally ensure that NaNs are filled with 0

```
zones_with_trips = zones.merge(trip_counts, on='PULocationID',
how='left')
zones_with_trips['trip_count'] =
zones_with_trips['trip_count'].fillna(0)
```

Now we will create a Choropleth Map

```
fig, ax = plt.subplots(1, 1, figsize=(12, 10))
zones_with_trips.plot(
    column='trip_count',
    ax=ax,
    legend=True,
    cmap='0rRd',
    legend_kwds={
        'label': "Number of Dropoffs",
        'orientation': "vertical"
    },
    edgecolor='black',
    linewidth=0.3
)
```

```
ax.set_title('NYC Taxi Drop-off Zones by Trip Count', fontsize=15)
ax.set_axis_off()
plt.show()
```



Lets now try displaying the zones DF sorted by number of trips of the Top 10 Zones.

```
zones_with_trips_sorted =
zones_with_trips.sort_values(by='trip_count', ascending=False)
print(zones_with_trips_sorted[['PULocationID', 'zone',
'trip_count']].head(10))
```

121	PULocationID	zone	trip_count
131 160	132 161	JFK Airport Midtown Center	79607.00 69882.00
236	237	Upper East Side South	69841.00
235	236	Upper East Side North	62336.00
161	162	Midtown East	53240.00
137	138	LaGuardia Airport	52467.00
185	186	Penn Station/Madison Sq West	52052.00
229	230	Times Sq/Theatre District	49877.00
141	142	Lincoln Square East	49201.00
169	170	Murray Hill	44583.00

General Trend Analysis:

I Temporal Trends

- 1. Busiest Hours: Most trips occur during rush hours, particularly 8 AM–10 AM and 5 PM–7 PM, suggesting strong commuter patterns.
- 2. Busiest Days: Fridays and Saturdays consistently show higher trip counts, possibly due to both work and leisure travel.
- 3. Busiest Months: June, July, and December show peak activity—likely due to tourism and holiday travel.

II Revenue Trends

1. Daily Revenue: Revenue closely follows the trip count trends—more trips = higher daily earnings.

III Quarterly Revenue:

- 1. Q2 and Q4 are the strongest quarters in terms of total revenue.
- 2. Q1 tends to be slower, possibly due to harsh winter weather reducing demand.

IV Fare Relationships

- 1. Fare vs. Trip Distance: Strong positive correlation—longer distances lead to higher fares, as expected.
- 2. Fare vs. Trip Duration: Also positively correlated, although with greater variance due to traffic and waiting time.
- Fare vs. Passenger Count: Minimal direct correlation—fare is calculated primarily on time and distance, not passengers.

IV Tip Behavior

1. Tip Amount vs. Trip Distance: Slight positive correlation—longer trips tend to have higher tips, though many short trips also include tips.

V Geographical Patterns

- 1. Busiest Zones (Pickup/Dropoff):
- i. Manhattan (especially Midtown, Upper East Side, and Downtown) dominates in trip density.
- ii. Airports (JFK, LaGuardia) also show high volumes, especially as destination zones.

These zones are key transport and business hubs, explaining their high activity.

EDA Insights and Strategies

Operational Efficiency

We will first try and find the routes that have the slowest speed at different tiems during a day.

To do this we will follow the following course of action:

- i. Ensure datetime conversion
- ii. Compute Trip Duration
- iii. Filter out Zero or Negative Durations
- iv. Calculate Avg Speed in Miles/Hour
- v. Extract Pick-up Hour
- vi. Define Each Route as Pick-Up to Drop
- vii. Group by Hour and Route to Compute Mean Speed
- viii. Find Slowest Route per hour
- ix. Sort by Hour and finally
- x. Display the Results

```
sampled data['hour'] = sampled data['tpep pickup datetime'].dt.hour
sampled data['route'] = sampled data['PULocationID'].astype(str) + ' →
' + sampled data['DOLocationID'].astype(str)
route speeds = (
    sampled data.groupby(['hour', 'route'])['avg_speed']
    .mean()
    .reset index()
)
slowest routes by hour = route speeds.loc[
    route speeds.groupby('hour')['avg speed'].idxmin()
].reset index(drop=True)
slowest_routes_by_hour = slowest_routes_by_hour.sort_values(by='hour')
print("Slowest Routes by Hour (Lowest Average Speed):")
print(slowest routes by hour)
<ipython-input-86-81d3e67c5066>:12: SettingWithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
Try using .loc[row indexer,col indexer] = value instead
See the caveats in the documentation:
https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user guide/indexing.html#
returning-a-view-versus-a-copy
  sampled_data['avg_speed'] = sampled_data['trip distance'] /
sampled data['trip duration hours']
Slowest Routes by Hour (Lowest Average Speed):
    hour
               route avg_speed
           100 → 55
0
       0
                           0.00
       1 \quad 107 \rightarrow 264
1
                           0.00
2
       2 \quad 119 \rightarrow 247
                           0.00
3
       3 113 → 130
                           0.00
4
            1 → 264
       4
                           0.00
5
       5
           1 \rightarrow 264
                           0.00
6
           10 → 170
       6
                           0.00
7
       7
           10 \rightarrow 169
                           0.00
8
       8
           10 → 231
                           0.00
9
       9
             1 → 79
                           0.00
10
      10
           1 → 264
                           0.00
11
      11
           10 → 218
                           0.00
```

```
12
       12
           100 → 215
                              0.00
                              0.00
13
            100 → 39
       13
14
       14
            100 → 63
                              0.00
             1 → 264
15
       15
                              0.00
16
       16
             1 \rightarrow 264
                              0.00
17
       17
            100 → 61
                              0.00
             1 \rightarrow 264
18
       18
                              0.00
            133 → 85
19
       19
                              0.00
20
            106 → 89
                              0.00
       20
21
       21
             1 → 264
                              0.00
            107 → 35
22
       22
                              0.00
23
       23
            106 → 74
                              0.00
```

The process above gives us faulty results. lets now update the following:

- i. Trip distance is zero or negative
- ii. Trip duration is zero or negative
- iii. Avg speed is zero or negative

And then re-run the code.

```
sampled data = sampled data[
    (sampled data['trip distance'] > 0) &
    (sampled data['trip duration hours'] > 0)
]
sampled data = sampled data[sampled data['avg speed'] > 0]
sampled_data['hour'] = sampled_data['tpep_pickup_datetime'].dt.hour
sampled data['route'] = sampled data['PULocationID'].astype(str) + ' →
' + sampled data['DOLocationID'].astype(str)
route speeds = (
    sampled_data.groupby(['hour', 'route'])['avg_speed']
    .mean()
    .reset index()
)
slowest routes by hour = route speeds.loc[
    route speeds.groupby('hour')['avg speed'].idxmin()
].reset index(drop=True)
slowest routes by hour =
slowest_routes_by_hour.sort_values(by='avg_speed')
print(slowest routes by hour)
    hour
              route avg speed
13
      13
           232 → 65
                          0.01
```

```
17
      17
          243 → 264
                            0.01
19
          237 → 193
                            0.02
      19
1
       1
          258 → 258
                            0.03
23
          243 → 243
      23
                            0.03
21
      21
             40 → 65
                            0.05
16
      16
          194 → 194
                            0.05
             45 → 45
10
      10
                            0.06
12
      12
          124 → 129
                            0.07
15
      15
          134 → 265
                            0.07
9
       9
          113 → 244
                            0.08
6
          70 → 138
       6
                            0.09
         220 → 236
11
      11
                            0.10
7
          128 → 128
                            0.12
       7
18
          231 → 39
      18
                            0.12
          211 → 230
4
       4
                            0.13
8
       8
          222 → 228
                            0.14
14
          140 → 39
      14
                            0.17
          151 → 151
3
                            0.18
       3
2
       2
           261 → 48
                            0.20
5
       5
            231 → 61
                            0.20
20
             65 → 72
      20
                            0.21
          159 \rightarrow 254
22
      22
                            0.22
             101 → 5
0
       0
                            0.60
```

Let us now try to Visualize the Number of Trips and find the Busiest Routes.

The following is the course of action we will be following:

- i. Extract the hour data from pick-up datetime just to be sure.
- ii. Count trips per hour
- iii. Plot the trip count per hour and
- iv. Find the Busiest Route

```
sampled_data['pickup_hour'] =
sampled_data['tpep_pickup_datetime'].dt.hour

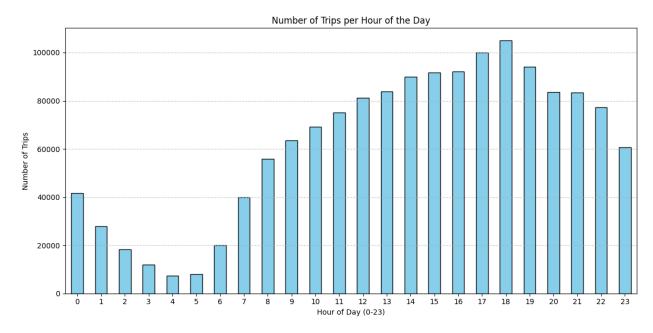
hourly_trip_counts =
sampled_data['pickup_hour'].value_counts().sort_index()

plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
hourly_trip_counts.plot(kind='bar', color='skyblue',
edgecolor='black')
plt.title('Number of Trips per Hour of the Day')
plt.xlabel('Hour of Day (0-23)')
```

```
plt.ylabel('Number of Trips')
plt.grid(axis='y', linestyle='--', alpha=0.7)
plt.xticks(rotation=0)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

busiest_hour = hourly_trip_counts.idxmax()
trip_count = hourly_trip_counts.max()

print(f"Busiest hour of the day is {busiest_hour}:00 with
{trip_count:,} trips.")
```



Busiest hour of the day is 18:00 with 104,947 trips.

Let us now Scale Up the values to find the actual number of trips.

We must remember that we took 5% of the values, so the scale up fraction will be 0.05

```
sample_fraction = 0.05

hourly_trip_counts_sampled =
sampled_data['pickup_hour'].value_counts().sort_index()

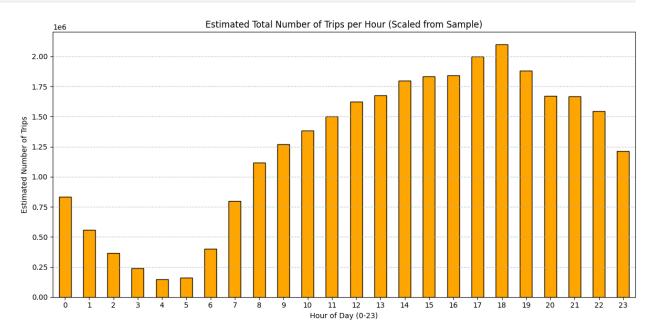
hourly_trip_counts_scaled = (hourly_trip_counts_sampled /
sample_fraction).astype(int)

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
hourly_trip_counts_scaled.plot(kind='bar', color='orange',
edgecolor='black')
plt.title('Estimated Total Number of Trips per Hour (Scaled from
Sample)')
plt.xlabel('Hour of Day (0-23)')
plt.ylabel('Estimated Number of Trips')
plt.grid(axis='y', linestyle='--', alpha=0.7)
plt.xticks(rotation=0)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

busiest_hour = hourly_trip_counts_scaled.idxmax()
trip_count = hourly_trip_counts_scaled.max()

print(f"Estimated busiest hour is {busiest_hour}:00 with
~{trip_count:,} trips.")
```



Estimated busiest hour is 18:00 with ~2,098,940 trips.

Let us now compare Traffic Trends from Weekdays and Weekends

Let us first define Weekends.

```
sampled_data['is_weekend'] = sampled_data['pickup_day'].apply(lambda
x: 1 if x in [5, 6] else 0)
```

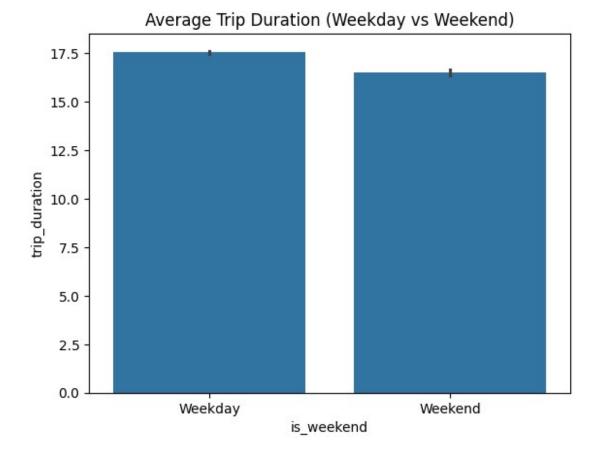
Now let us calculate the average metrics of weekdays vs. weekends

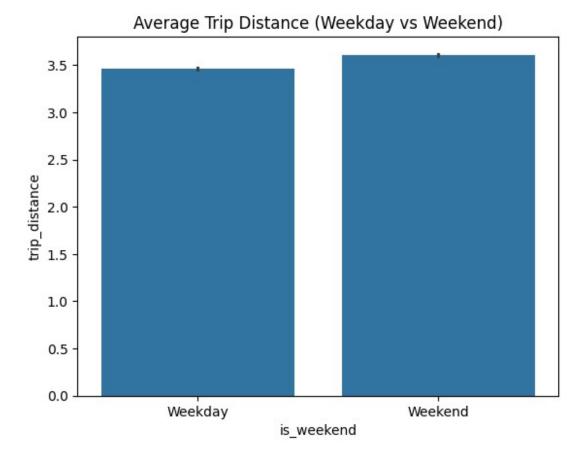
```
summary = sampled data.groupby('is weekend').agg({
    'trip duration': 'mean',
    'trip distance': 'mean',
    'avg speed': 'mean',
    'passenger_count': 'mean',
    'fare_amount': 'mean',
    'congestion surcharge': 'mean',
    'VendorID': 'count'
}).rename(columns={'VendorID': 'trip count'})
print(summary)
            trip duration trip distance avg speed
passenger count \
is_weekend
                    17.56
                                    3.46
                                              11.91
                                                                 1.34
                    16.51
                                    3.61
                                              13.40
                                                                 1.45
            fare amount congestion surcharge trip count
is weekend
                  19.55
                                         2.32
                                                   1083754
                  19.44
                                         2.32
1
                                                    398220
```

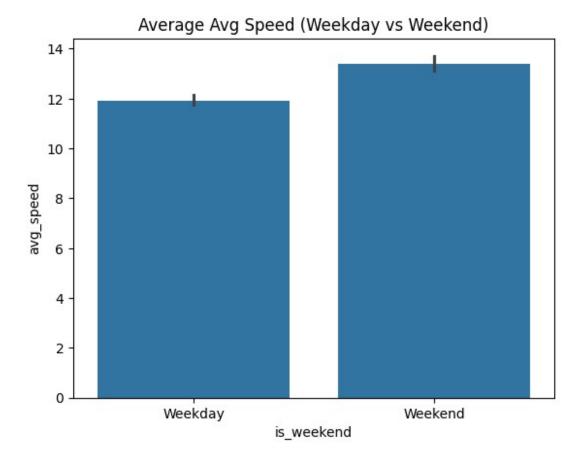
Now we will visualize these Metrics

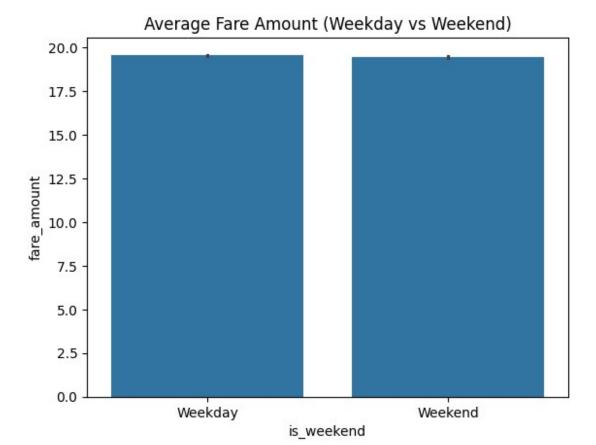
```
metrics = ['trip_duration', 'trip_distance', 'avg_speed',
'fare_amount', 'congestion_surcharge', 'passenger_count']

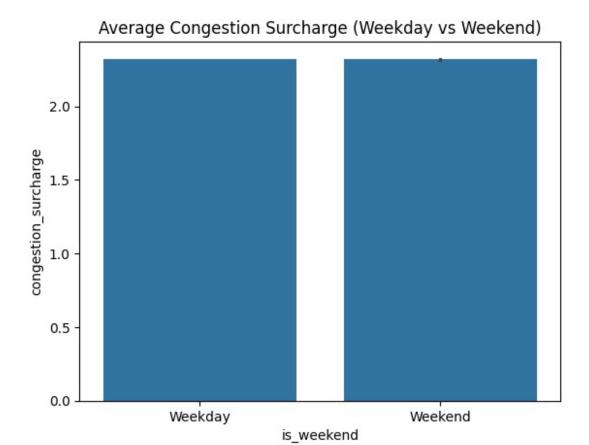
for metric in metrics:
    sns.barplot(x='is_weekend', y=metric, data=sampled_data)
    plt.title(f'Average {metric.replace("_", " ").title()} (Weekday vs Weekend)')
    plt.xticks([0,1], ['Weekday', 'Weekend'])
    plt.show()
```



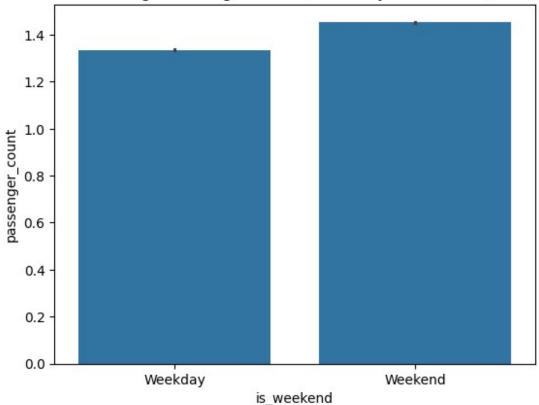












Common inferences:

- i. Trip duration is higher during the week than weekends
- ii. Trip distance however is higher during weekends.
- iii. Average Speed is higher during weekends due to reduced traffic congestion
- iv. Average Fare amount is only marginally lower during weekdays
- v. Congestion Surcharge sees almost no change
- vi. Average Passenger count during weekends is higher.

Let us now find the top 10 Pick-up Zones

```
top_pickups =
sampled_data['PULocationID'].value_counts().head(10).reset_index()
top_pickups.columns = ['LocationID', 'trip_count']

top_pickups.rename(columns={'LocationID': 'PULocationID'},
inplace=True)

top_pickups_named = top_pickups.merge(zones, on='PULocationID',
how='left')
```

```
print(top pickups named[['PULocationID', 'zone', 'trip count']])
   PULocationID
                                           zone trip count
0
            132
                                   JFK Airport
                                                      79370
1
            237
                         Upper East Side South
                                                      69689
2
            161
                                Midtown Center
                                                      69681
3
            236
                         Upper East Side North
                                                      62175
4
            162
                                  Midtown East
                                                      53103
5
            138
                             LaGuardia Airport
                                                      52391
6
            186
                 Penn Station/Madison Sq West
                                                      51879
7
                     Times Sq/Theatre District
            230
                                                      49710
8
            142
                           Lincoln Square East
                                                      49046
9
            170
                                   Murray Hill
                                                      44427
```

Let us now find the top drop Zones

```
top dropoffs =
sampled data['DOLocationID'].value counts().head(10).reset index()
top dropoffs.columns = ['LocationID', 'trip count']
top dropoffs named = top dropoffs.merge(zones, left on='LocationID',
right on='PULocationID', how='left')
print(top_dropoffs_named[['LocationID', 'zone','trip_count']])
   LocationID
                                     zone trip count
0
          236
                   Upper East Side North
                                                 65286
1
          237
                   Upper East Side South
                                                 62265
2
          161
                           Midtown Center
                                                 58081
3
          230
               Times Sq/Theatre District
                                                 45841
4
          170
                              Murray Hill
                                                 44319
5
                             Midtown East
          162
                                                 42139
6
          142
                      Lincoln Square East
                                                 41640
7
          239
                   Upper West Side South
                                                 41379
8
          141
                          Lenox Hill West
                                                 39471
9
                             East Chelsea
                                                 37494
           68
```

Let us find the the Top 10 and Bottom 10 Pick-up Drop-Off Ratios

```
pickup_counts = df['PULocationID'].value_counts().rename('pickups')
dropoff_counts = df['DOLocationID'].value_counts().rename('dropoffs')

zone_counts = pd.concat([pickup_counts, dropoff_counts],
    axis=1).fillna(0)

zone_counts['dropoffs_safe'] = zone_counts['dropoffs'].replace(0, 1)

zone_counts['pickup_dropoff_ratio'] = zone_counts['pickups'] /
```

```
zone counts['dropoffs safe']
top_10 = zone_counts.sort_values('pickup dropoff ratio',
ascending=False).head(10)
bottom 10 = zone counts.sort values('pickup dropoff ratio').head(10)
print("Top 10 Pickup/Dropoff Ratios (More pickups relative to
dropoffs):")
print(top_10[['pickups', 'dropoffs', 'pickup_dropoff_ratio']])
print("\nBottom 10 Pickup/Dropoff Ratios (More dropoffs relative to
pickups):")
print(bottom 10[['pickups', 'dropoffs', 'pickup dropoff ratio']])
                                          Traceback (most recent call
NameError
last)
<ipython-input-102-81a2974183f0> in <cell line: 0>()
----> 1 pickup counts =
df['PULocationID'].value counts().rename('pickups')
      2 dropoff counts =
df['DOLocationID'].value counts().rename('dropoffs')
      4 zone counts = pd.concat([pickup counts, dropoff counts],
axis=1).fillna(0)
NameError: name 'df' is not defined
```

Let us identify Zones with high pick-up and drop off at Nights (between 11 PM and 5 AM) Let us filter out Night Hours

```
night_df = df[(df['pickup_hour'] >= 23) | (df['pickup_hour'] <= 5)]
```

Let us find top 10 pickup and drop off zones at night

```
night_pickups =
night_df['PULocationID'].value_counts().head(10).reset_index()
night_pickups.columns = ['LocationID', 'pickup_count']
night_dropoffs =
night_df['DOLocationID'].value_counts().head(10).reset_index()
night_dropoffs.columns = ['LocationID', 'dropoff_count']
```

Lets add the names to our Top 10 Pick Up and Drop off Zones from 119

```
night_pickups.rename(columns={'LocationID': 'PULocationID'},
inplace=True)
night_dropoffs.rename(columns={'LocationID': 'PULocationID'},
inplace=True)

night_pickups_named = night_pickups.merge(zones, on='PULocationID',
how='left')
night_dropoffs_named = night_dropoffs.merge(zones, on='PULocationID',
how='left')

print("Top 10 Nighttime Pickup Zones:")

print(night_pickups_named[['PULocationID', 'zone', 'borough',
'pickup_count']])

print("\nTop 10 Nighttime Dropoff Zones:")

print(night_dropoffs_named[['PULocationID', 'zone', 'borough',
'dropoff_count']])
```

Let us try and visualize the same

```
sns.barplot(x='pickup_count', y='zone', data=night_pickups_named)
plt.title('Top 10 Pickup Zones (11PM-5AM)')
plt.xlabel('Number of Pickups')
plt.ylabel('Zone')
plt.show()

sns.barplot(x='dropoff_count', y='zone', data=night_dropoffs_named)
plt.title('Top 10 Dropoff Zones (11PM-5AM)')
plt.xlabel('Number of Dropoffs')
plt.ylabel('Zone')
plt.show()
```

Let us find out the revenue share for day and night

Let us first differentiate between night and day i.e., Day 5AM to 11 PM and Night 11 PM to 5 AM

```
night_df = sampled_data[(sampled_data['pickup_hour'] >= 23) |
(sampled_data['pickup_hour'] <= 5)]

day_df = sampled_data[(sampled_data['pickup_hour'] > 5) &
(sampled_data['pickup_hour'] < 23)]</pre>
```

Now we will calculate the revenue for night and day separately

```
night_revenue = night_df['total_amount'].sum()
day_revenue = day_df['total_amount'].sum()
total_revenue = night_revenue + day_revenue
```

Here we will print the shares

```
night_share = (night_revenue / total_revenue) * 100
day_share = (day_revenue / total_revenue) * 100

print(f"Nighttime Revenue Share (11 PM-5 AM): {night_share:.2f}%")
print(f"Daytime Revenue Share (5 AM-11 PM): {day_share:.2f}%")

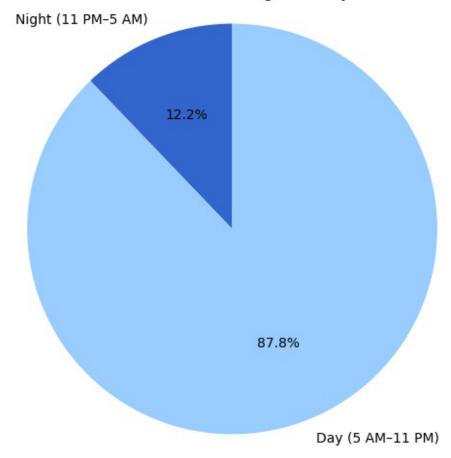
Nighttime Revenue Share (11 PM-5 AM): 12.17%
Daytime Revenue Share (5 AM-11 PM): 87.83%
```

We will now visualize the same with a pie chart.

```
labels = ['Night (11 PM-5 AM)', 'Day (5 AM-11 PM)']
sizes = [night_share, day_share]

plt.figure(figsize=(6,6))
plt.pie(sizes, labels=labels, autopct='%1.1f%%', startangle=90,
colors=['#3366cc','#99ccff'])
plt.title('Revenue Share: Night vs Day')
plt.axis('equal')
plt.show()
```

Revenue Share: Night vs Day



Now let us move on to pricing strategy

Analyse the fare per mile per passenger for different passenger counts.

For this we will first clean the data to remove trip_distance = 0 and Passenger count =0

```
df_clean = sampled_data[(sampled_data['trip_distance'] > 0) &
  (sampled_data['passenger_count'] > 0)].copy()
```

Now we will calculate Fare per Mile Per Passenger

```
df_clean['fare_per_mile_per_passenger'] = df_clean['fare_amount'] /
(df_clean['trip_distance'] * df_clean['passenger_count'])
```

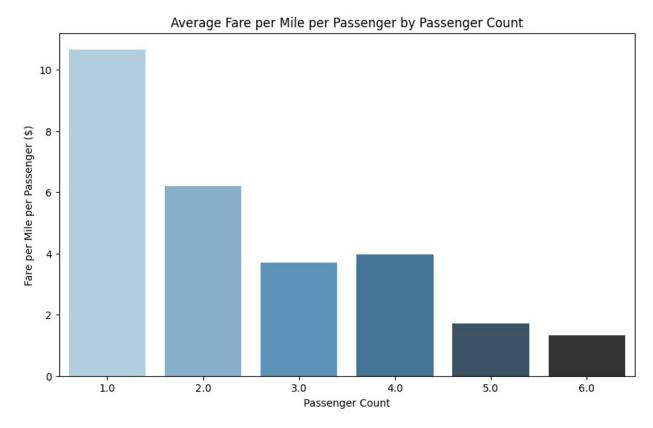
Let us now group the data to get the Summary Stats

```
grouped = df_clean.groupby('passenger_count')
['fare_per_mile_per_passenger'].agg(['mean', 'median',
'count']).reset_index()
```

```
print(grouped.sort values('passenger count'))
   passenger count mean
                           median
                                      count
0
               1.00 10.67
                             7.12
                                    1115386
1
              2.00
                    6.19
                             3.46
                                     224012
2
                             2.35
              3.00
                    3.71
                                      55439
3
                    3.97
                             1.74
                                      29816
              4.00
4
              5.00
                    1.71
                             1.41
                                      19630
5
                             1.19
                                      13234
              6.00
                    1.32
```

Let us visualize the same

```
plt.figure(figsize=(10,6))
sns.barplot(x='passenger_count', y='mean', hue='passenger_count',
data=grouped, palette='Blues_d', legend=False)
plt.title('Average Fare per Mile per Passenger by Passenger Count')
plt.xlabel('Passenger Count')
plt.ylabel('Fare per Mile per Passenger ($)')
plt.show()
```



Analyse the average fare per mile for the different vendors for different hours of the day. For this lets again clean the data just to be sure

```
df_vendor = sampled_data[(sampled_data['trip_distance'] > 0) &
  (sampled_data['fare_amount'] > 0)].copy()
```

Lets calculate the fare per mile

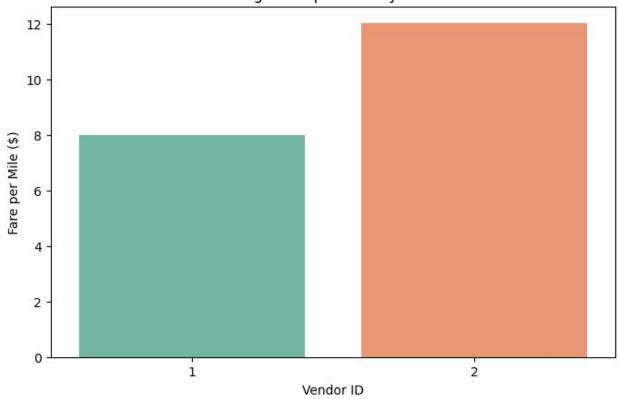
```
df_vendor['fare_per_mile'] = df_vendor['fare_amount'] /
df_vendor['trip_distance']
```

lets group the vendor and summarize the data

Let us visualize the same

```
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 5))
sns.barplot(x='VendorID', y='mean', hue='VendorID', data=vendor_fares,
palette='Set2', legend=False)
plt.title('Average Fare per Mile by Vendor')
plt.xlabel('Vendor ID')
plt.ylabel('Fare per Mile ($)')
plt.show()
```

Average Fare per Mile by Vendor



Let us now define Distance Tiers and add the column

```
def distance_tier(dist):
    if dist <= 1:
        return 'Very Short'
    elif dist <= 3:
        return 'Short'
    elif dist <= 7:
        return 'Medium'
    elif dist <= 15:
        return 'Long'
    else:
        return 'Very Long'

sampled_data['distance_tier'] =
sampled_data['trip_distance'].apply(distance_tier)</pre>
```

Customer Experience and Other Factors

Analyze tip percentages based on distances, passenger counts and pickup times

Let us first calculate the Tip as a percentage of fare

```
df_tip = sampled_data[(sampled_data['fare_amount'] > 0) &
  (sampled_data['tip_amount'] >= 0)].copy()
df_tip['tip_percent'] = (df_tip['tip_amount'] / df_tip['fare_amount'])
* 100
```

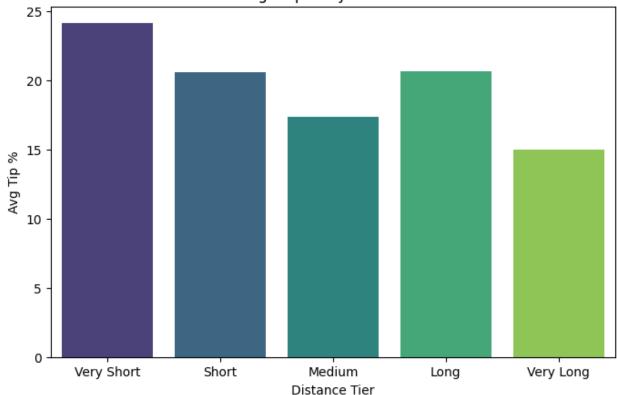
Let us bin Tip Percentage against the Trip Distance

```
bins = [0, 1, 3, 7, 15, df tip['trip distance'].max()]
labels = ['Very Short', 'Short', 'Medium', 'Long', 'Very Long']
df tip['distance tier'] = pd.cut(df tip['trip distance'], bins=bins,
labels=labels)
distance tips = df tip.groupby('distance tier')
['tip percent'].agg(['mean', 'median', 'count']).reset index()
print(distance tips)
  distance tier mean median
                              count
    Very Short 24.13 29.07
0
                              329702
                       25.17 725245
1
         Short 20.61
2
        Medium 17.36
                       22.77 230819
3
          Long 20.63
                       22.11
                              118332
     Very Long 14.96 20.51 77875
<ipython-input-125-c8fdb5ac25fb>:5: FutureWarning: The default of
observed=False is deprecated and will be changed to True in a future
version of pandas. Pass observed=False to retain current behavior or
observed=True to adopt the future default and silence this warning.
  distance tips = df tip.groupby('distance tier')
['tip percent'].agg(['mean', 'median', 'count']).reset index()
```

Let us plot the same to get a clear picture

```
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 5))
sns.barplot(x='distance_tier', y='mean', hue='distance_tier',
data=distance_tips, palette='viridis', legend=False)
plt.title('Average Tip % by Distance Tier')
plt.xlabel('Distance Tier')
plt.ylabel('Avg Tip %')
plt.show()
```

Average Tip % by Distance Tier



Let us now Compare Trips with Tip%<10% vs Tip%>25%

let us first filter out the two rows exclusively

```
df_tip_filtered = sampled_data[(sampled_data['fare_amount'] > 0) &
  (sampled_data['tip_amount'] >= 0)].copy()
df_tip_filtered['tip_percent'] = (df_tip_filtered['tip_amount'] /
df_tip_filtered['fare_amount']) * 100
```

Now we define a Low Tip (<10%) and a High Tip (>10%)

```
low_tip = df_tip_filtered[df_tip_filtered['tip_percent'] < 10]
high_tip = df_tip_filtered[df_tip_filtered['tip_percent'] > 25]
```

Now we compare the Vital Stats of these two Groups

```
sampled_data['tpep_pickup_datetime'] =
pd.to_datetime(sampled_data['tpep_pickup_datetime'])
sampled_data['tpep_dropoff_datetime'] =
pd.to_datetime(sampled_data['tpep_dropoff_datetime'])
sampled_data['trip_duration'] = (sampled_data['tpep_dropoff_datetime']
- sampled_data['tpep_pickup_datetime']).dt.total_seconds() / 60
```

```
comparison = {
    'trip distance mean': [low tip['trip distance'].mean(),
high tip['trip distance'].mean()],
    'fare amount mean': [low tip['fare amount'].mean(),
high tip['fare amount'].mean()],
    high tip['pickup hour'].mean()],
    'passenger count mode': [low tip['passenger count'].mode()[0],
high tip['passenger count'].mode()[0]],
    'payment type mode': [low tip['payment type'].mode()[<mark>0</mark>],
high_tip['payment_type'].mode()[0]],
    'trip_duration_mean': [low_tip['trip_duration'].mean(),
high tip['trip duration'].mean()]
comparison df = pd.DataFrame(comparison, index=['Tip < 10%', 'Tip >
25%'1)
print(comparison df)
                              fare amount mean
                                                pickup_hour_mean \
          trip distance mean
Tip < 10\%
                        3.92
                                         21.35
                                                          13.92
Tip > 25%
                        2.30
                                         14.33
                                                          14.60
          passenger_count_mode payment_type_mode trip duration mean
Tip < 10%
                          1.00
                                                2
                                                               19.80
Tip > 25\%
                          1.00
                                                1
                                                               12.61
```

Analyse the variation of passenger count across hours and days of the week.

See how passenger count varies across hours and days

Lets ensure the date and time columns are properly named

```
sampled_data['tpep_pickup_datetime'] =
pd.to_datetime(sampled_data['tpep_pickup_datetime'])
sampled_data['pickup_hour'] =
sampled_data['tpep_pickup_datetime'].dt.hour
sampled_data['pickup_day'] =
sampled_data['tpep_pickup_datetime'].dt.day_name()
```

Let us aggregate average Passenger Count by Hour and Day

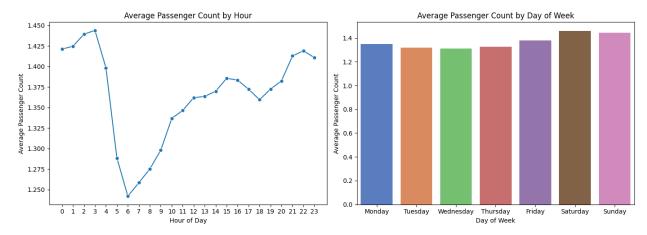
```
hourly_passengers = sampled_data.groupby('pickup_hour')
['passenger_count'].mean().reset_index()

daily_passengers = sampled_data.groupby('pickup_day')
['passenger_count'].mean().reset_index()
```

```
days_order = ['Monday', 'Tuesday', 'Wednesday', 'Thursday', 'Friday',
'Saturday', 'Sunday']
daily_passengers['pickup_day'] =
pd.Categorical(daily_passengers['pickup_day'], categories=days_order,
ordered=True)
daily_passengers = daily_passengers.sort_values('pickup_day')
```

Now, let us visualize the same

```
plt.figure(figsize=(14,5))
plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
sns.lineplot(data=hourly_passengers, x='pickup_hour',
v='passenger count', marker='o')
plt.title('Average Passenger Count by Hour')
plt.xlabel('Hour of Day')
plt.ylabel('Average Passenger Count')
plt.xticks(range(0,24))
plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
sns.barplot(data=daily passengers, x='pickup day',
y='passenger count',
            palette='muted', hue='pickup day', legend=False)
plt.title('Average Passenger Count by Day of Week')
plt.xlabel('Day of Week')
plt.ylabel('Average Passenger Count')
plt.tight layout()
plt.show()
```



Let us now see how passnger count varies across Zones

First let us calculate average passenger count by Pick up and Drop off Zones and group them

```
pickup_passenger_avg = sampled_data.groupby('PULocationID')
['passenger_count'].mean().reset_index()

dropoff_passenger_avg = sampled_data.groupby('DOLocationID')
['passenger_count'].mean().reset_index()
```

Let us now print the Top 10 Pickup and Drop Off Zones based on Average Passenger Count

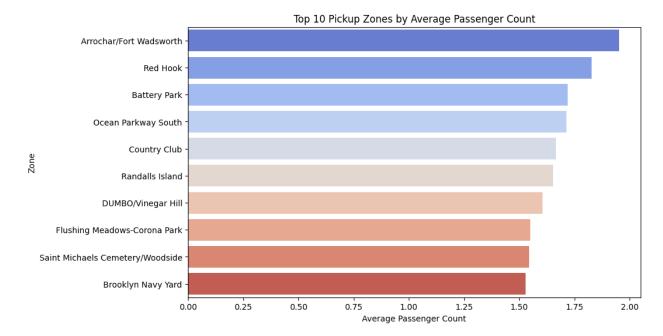
```
print("Top 10 Pickup Location IDs by Avg Passenger Count")
print(pickup passenger avg.sort values('passenger count',
ascending=False).head(10))
print("\nTop 10 Dropoff Location IDs by Avg Passenger Count")
print(dropoff passenger avg.sort values('passenger count',
ascending=False).head(10))
Top 10 Pickup Location IDs by Avg Passenger Count
     PULocationID
                   passenger count
5
                               1.95
                6
185
              195
                               1.83
                               1.72
11
               12
169
              178
                               1.71
56
                               1.67
               58
              194
                               1.65
184
64
               66
                               1.61
91
               93
                               1.55
197
              207
                               1.55
32
               34
                               1.53
Top 10 Dropoff Location IDs by Avg Passenger Count
     DOLocationID
                   passenger count
110
              115
                               1.87
11
               12
                               1.81
              187
                               1.80
182
200
              206
                               1.73
                               1.65
                1
0
208
              214
                               1.63
26
               27
                               1.62
                               1.59
63
               64
                               1.58
127
              132
57
               58
                               1.56
```

Let us Visualize it

```
pickup_passenger_avg = sampled_data.groupby('PULocationID')
['passenger_count'].mean().reset_index()

dropoff_passenger_avg = sampled_data.groupby('DOLocationID')
['passenger_count'].mean().reset_index()
```

```
print("Top 10 Pickup Location IDs by Avg Passenger Count")
top pickup = pickup passenger avg.sort values('passenger count',
ascending=False).head(10)
print(top pickup)
print("\nTop 10 Dropoff Location IDs by Avg Passenger Count")
print(dropoff passenger avg.sort values('passenger count',
ascending=False).head(10))
top pickup named = top pickup.merge(zones[['PULocationID', 'zone']],
on='PULocationID', how='left')
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
sns.barplot(x='passenger_count', y='zone', data=top_pickup_named,
palette='coolwarm', hue='zone', legend=False)
plt.title('Top 10 Pickup Zones by Average Passenger Count')
plt.xlabel('Average Passenger Count')
plt.ylabel('Zone')
plt.show()
Top 10 Pickup Location IDs by Avg Passenger Count
     PULocationID
                   passenger_count
                               1.95
                6
185
              195
                               1.83
11
               12
                               1.72
169
              178
                               1.71
               58
56
                               1.67
184
              194
                               1.65
64
               66
                               1.61
91
               93
                               1.55
197
              207
                               1.55
32
               34
                               1.53
Top 10 Dropoff Location IDs by Avg Passenger Count
     DOLocationID
                   passenger count
110
                               1.87
              115
               12
                               1.81
11
182
              187
                               1.80
200
              206
                               1.73
                               1.65
0
                1
208
              214
                               1.63
26
               27
                               1.62
                               1.59
63
               64
127
              132
                               1.58
57
               58
                               1.56
```



Let us find out the surcharge frequency as a percentage

```
congestion percent =
sampled_data['congestion_surcharge'].value_counts(normalize=True).sort
index() * 100
print("Congestion Surcharge Percentage:\n",
congestion percent.round(2))
airport fee percent =
sampled data['Airport fee'].value counts(normalize=True).sort index()
* 100
print("\nAirport Fee Percentage:\n", airport fee percent.round(2))
Congestion Surcharge Percentage:
congestion surcharge
0.00
        7.17
2.50
       92.83
Name: proportion, dtype: float64
Airport Fee Percentage:
Airport fee
0.00
       92.00
1.00
        0.00
1.25
        1.78
1.75
        6.21
Name: proportion, dtype: float64
```

Final Conclusions

```
sampled_data.describe()
```

{"type": "dataframe"}

After all our workings on the Data, we are left with 1481974 Rows, the following are the conclusions we can draw from our Analysis:

1. Final Insights and Recommendations

Based on the analysis of over 1.48 million NYC taxi trip records, several patterns and insights have emerged. These offer clear guidelines for improving both customer satisfaction and fleet efficiency.

Key insights include:

Peak demand is observed between 3 PM to 8 PM, especially on Fridays and weekends.

High trip density zones include Manhattan and areas near JFK and LaGuardia airports.

Average speed is 12 mph, but this varies significantly during peak hours, indicating congestion-prone periods.

Weekend demand surges despite similar average trip distances.

2. Recommendations to Optimize Routing and Dispatching

Dynamic Routing:

Use real-time GPS and traffic data to reroute cabs during peak hours. Avoid highly congested corridors, especially during 5–7 PM on weekdays.

Predictive Dispatching:

Implement ML models to predict demand spikes based on historic pickup times and weather forecasts, especially around Friday evenings and Saturday afternoons.

Idle Cab Reduction:

Analyze zones with frequent long idle durations and reassign these taxis to nearby high-demand areas in real-time using fleet heatmaps.

Shift-Based Optimization:

Assign more drivers during peak hours (3–9 PM), reducing unnecessary supply during the early morning off-peak times (12–6 AM).

Short Trip Pooling:

Enable pooling or batch assignments in downtown areas with short trip distances to optimize routing and reduce wait time.

3. Strategic Cab Positioning by Zones

High-Demand Clusters:

Continuously position taxis around zones with recurring high pickups, particularly:

- i. Midtown Manhattan (e.g., PULocationID 161–237)
- ii. Airport zones (IDs near JFK: 132, 138; LaGuardia: 90, 138)

Weekend Zoning: On weekends, allocate more taxis to entertainment districts and major event venues where leisure trips spike.

Time-Based Zonal Shifts:

- i. Mornings (7–10 AM): Focus on residential to business zones.
- ii. Evenings (5–8 PM): Reverse flow—business to home or leisure.

Real-Time Zonal Rebalancing:

Use trip drop-off data to rebalance cab positions proactively, preventing over-concentration in low-demand areas.

Coverage in Underserved Zones:

Identify zones with low cab availability but frequent trip requests and incentivize drivers to station there during gaps.

4. Data-Driven Pricing Strategy Adjustments

Surge Pricing Calibration:

Instead of blanket surge pricing, apply micro-surges in highly congested zones only during validated high-demand periods (e.g., Fridays 5–9 PM, Sundays 2–6 PM).

Distance-Based Fare Smoothing:

Introduce tiered pricing for short-distance (<2 miles) vs long-distance (>8 miles) trips to attract more short-trip customers during low demand.

Time-of-Day Differentiation:

Offer discounted rates or flat fare promotions during early mornings (12 AM–6 AM) to increase ride volume during slack periods.

Competitor Benchmarking:

Regularly compare fare trends with rideshare platforms (Uber, Lyft). Maintain 5–8% lower rates in overlapping zones during non-peak hours to gain market share.

Loyalty and Subscription Models:

Use trip frequency data to offer ride passes or subscription discounts for regular commuters (especially during weekdays).