

# PREDICTING NYC TAXI FARE

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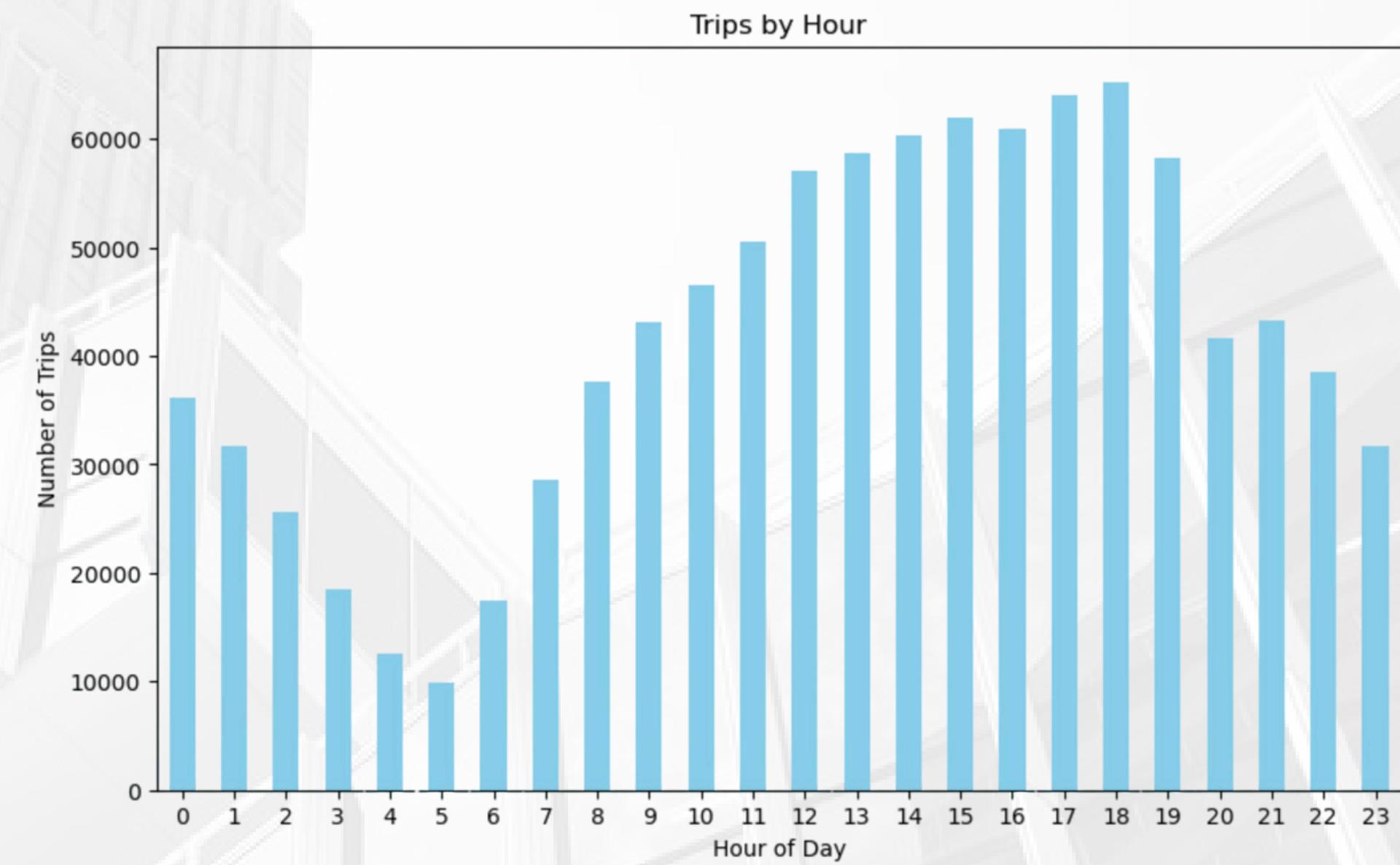
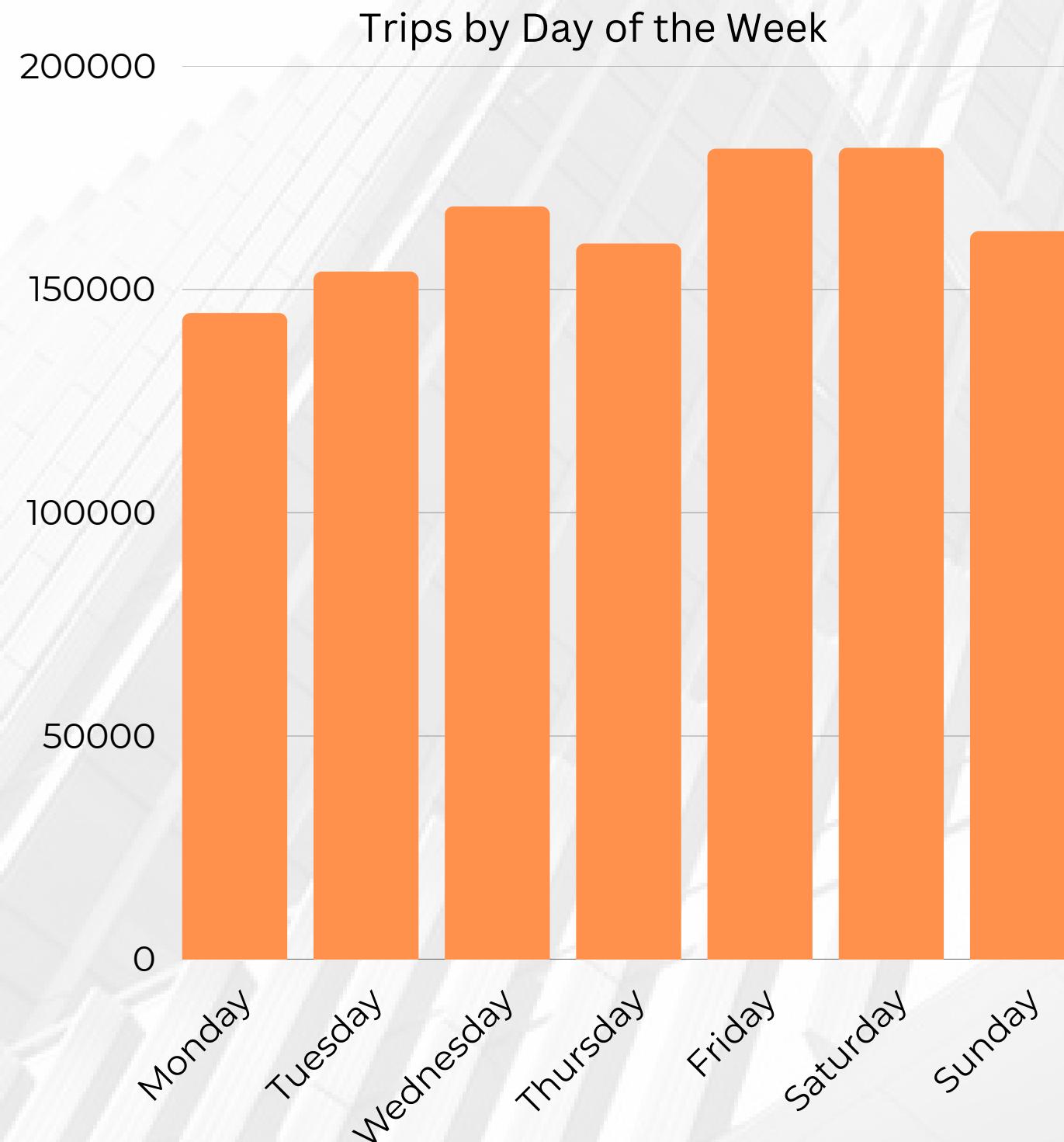
# PROJECT OVERVIEW



This project focused on predicting New York City taxi fares. A linear regression and a random forest regression model were developed to improve fare estimation accuracy by analyzing features such as trip distance, number of passengers, and time.

This work highlights key insights into New York City taxi demand and pricing trends, providing practical tools for decision making.

# EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS



# LINEAR REGRESSION MODEL

Model Accuracy:  
RMSE: 6.98  
 $R^2$  Score: 0.71

Good Fit

Moderate Error

Potential for  
Improvement

## Taxi Fare Prediction (Linear Regression Model)

Predict your taxi fare with a few clicks!

\_trip Distance (miles):

Enter trip distance

Hour of Day (0-23):



Day of the Week:

Select a day

Predict Fare

Please enter values to predict your fare!

# RANDOM FOREST MODEL

Model Accuracy:  
RMSE: 7.71  
 $R^2$  Score: 0.65

## Performance

The model shows **moderate accuracy**, capturing trends well but leaving room for improvement with better features or tuning.

### Taxi Fare Prediction

 Trip Distance (miles):

 Passenger Count:

 Hour of Day (0-23):  
  
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17

 Day of the Week:

**Predict Fare**

# **MODEL COMPARISON**



The **Linear Regression model** is more effective for the current dataset due to its better accuracy and simpler structure.

However, the **Random Forest model** could improve with further optimization, making it a robust choice for datasets with more complexity or non-linear patterns.

Linear Regression Model

**RMSE: 6.98**

**R<sup>2</sup> Score: 0.71**

Simple, interpretable, and fits well

Random Forest Model

**RMSE: 7.71**

**R<sup>2</sup> Score: 0.65**

Handles non-linear patterns but needs tuning or better features



# SUMMARY

## Goal

Build predictive models to enhance NYC taxi fare estimation and decision-making.

## Key Components

Built and compared Linear Regression and Random Forest models with an interactive map.

## Insights

Trip distance is the strongest predictor; maps show high-demand zones for fleet optimization.

