Capstone Project-2 Submission

NYC Taxi Trip Time Prediction

**Abstract:**

In New York City many of people commute to different regions of city via taxi. A lot of streets and roads in New York city are quite busy due to traffic jams, construction, or road blockage etc. Therefore, it is very important to predict the trip duration of taxi so that the user will know how much time it will take to commute from one place to other. Also, due to the increasing popularity of app-based taxi such as ola or uber and there competitive pricing levels. Decisions has to be taken by the user for opting which one to choose based on trip pricing and duration. This prediction also helps drivers to choose route having lesser trip time. We were provided with dataset which is released by NYC Taxi and Limousine Commission. This dataset contains pickup time, drop-off time, geo- coordinates, number of passengers, trip duration and several other variables.

Our primary motives are to analyze the dataset, perform feature engineering to comes up with suitable independent features and building a good model that will help us in predicting the trip duration of NYC taxi.

***Keywords: machine learning, surge pricing, dynamic pricing, classified labels***

# Problem Statement

The dataset is based on the 2016 NYC Yellow Cab trip record data made available in Big Query on Google Cloud Platform.

The data was originally published by the NYC Taxi and Limousine commission (TLC).

The main objective is to build a predictive model, which could help them in predicting the trip duration of taxi. This would in turn help them in matching the right cabs with the right customers quickly and efficiently.

* + id - a unique identifier for each trip
  + vendor\_id - a code indicating the provider associated with the trip record
  + pickup\_datetime - date and time when the meter was engaged
  + dropoff\_datetime - date and time when the meter was disengaged
  + passenger\_count - the number of passengers in the vehicle (driver entered value)
  + pickup\_longitude - the longitude where the meter was engaged
  + pickup\_latitude - the latitude where the meter was engaged
  + dropoff\_longitude - the longitude where the meter was disengaged
  + dropoff\_latitude - the latitude where the meter was disengaged
  + store\_and\_fwd\_flag - This flag indicates whether the trip record was held in vehicle memory before sending to the vendor because the vehicle did not have a connection to the server - Y=store and forward; N=not a store and forward trip
  + trip\_duration - duration of the trip in secon

# Introduction

More than 7 billion people exist on earth. With necessities of food, water and shelter there also a key requirement of commutating from one place to other. Rapid advancement in technology in the last two decades leads to adaption of a more efficient way of transportation via internet and app-based transport system. New York city is one of such advanced city with extensive use of transportation via subways, buses and taxi services. New York has more then 10,000 plus taxi and nearly 50% of population doesn’t have a personal vehicle. Due to this facts most people used taxi has a there primary mode of transport and it accounts for more than 100 millions taxi trips per year.

The dataset is based on the 2016 NYC Yellow Cab trip record data made available in Big Query on Google Cloud Platform. The data was originally published by the NYC Taxi and Limousine commission (TLC). This dataset contains around 1458644 records and 11 features.

Out of numerous machine learning algorithm we have selected Xgboost and LightGBM repressors for our used case. More accurately prediction will lead to make better taxi trip

duration prediction not in New York but also applicable to other city as well in future and make user taking better decision for choosing right taxi for there commute.

## Trip duration & Trip Duration Variation

Trip duration normally be calculated based on the distance between pickup and drop-off point and average speed of the vehicle covering this distance. However, there are many factors which affects the trip duration. Following are some of the factors:

* Peak hours: there are certain hours where route are might get busy due to moment of peoples commutating from office to home or vice versa.
* bad weather conditions (rain, snow, etc)
* big events or festivals
* traffic conditions

# Feature Engineering:

## Data Loading and general checkups

We have loaded the data from the given csv files using a function from pandas library. Then we checked the general information about data. We observed that the data contains 1458644 records and 11 features. We see that our data contains three different data types i.e. floats, strings and datetime objects.

## Null values Treatment

We inspected the dataset and found out that our dataset has no null value present in it. So, no need to do null value treatment.

# Introduction

More than 7 billion people exist on earth. With necessities of food, water and shelter there also a key requirement of commutating from one place to other. Rapid advancement in technology in the last two decades leads to adaption of a more efficient way of transportation via internet and app-based transport system. New York city is one of such advanced city with extensive use of transportation via subways, buses and taxi services. New York has more then 10,000 plus taxi and nearly 50% of population doesn’t have a personal vehicle. Due to this facts most people used taxi has a there primary mode of transport and it accounts for more than 100 millions taxi trips per year.

The dataset is based on the 2016 NYC Yellow Cab trip record data made available in Big Query on Google Cloud Platform. The data was originally published by the NYC Taxi and Limousine commission (TLC). This dataset contains around 1458644 records and 11 features.

Out of numerous machine learning algorithm we have selected Xgboost and LightGBM repressors for our used case. More accurately prediction will lead to make better taxi trip

duration prediction not in New York but also applicable to other city as well in future and make user taking better decision for choosing right taxi for there commute.

## Trip duration & Trip Duration Variation

Trip duration normally be calculated based on the distance between pickup and drop-off point and average speed of the vehicle covering this distance. However, there are many factors which affects the trip duration. Following are some of the factors:

* Peak hours: there are certain hours where route are might get busy due to moment of peoples commutating from office to home or vice versa.
* bad weather conditions (rain, snow, etc)
* big events or festivals
* traffic conditions

# Feature Engineering:

## Data Loading and general checkups

We have loaded the data from the given csv files using a function from pandas library. Then we checked the general information about data. We observed that the data contains 1458644 records and 11 features. We see that our data contains three different data types i.e. floats, strings and datetime objects.

## Null values Treatment

We inspected the dataset and found out that our dataset has no null value present in it. So, no need to do null value treatment.

# Algorithms:

## Linear Regression:

Linear Regression is a regression of dependent variable on independent variable. It is a linear model that assumes a linear relationship between dependent (y) and independent variables (x). The dependent variable

(y) is calculated by linear combination of independent variable (x).

Y=B0+B1x1+B2x2

The cost function for linear regression is given by:

Minimum sum of square error MSSE= 𝑛(𝑌 𝑎𝑐𝑡 − 𝑌 𝑝𝑟𝑒𝑑)2

1

∑ 𝑖 𝑖

**Chart, scatter chart

Description automatically generated**

# Model performance:

The model performance can be evaluated by various regression metrics such as:

## Mean Squared Error (MSE):

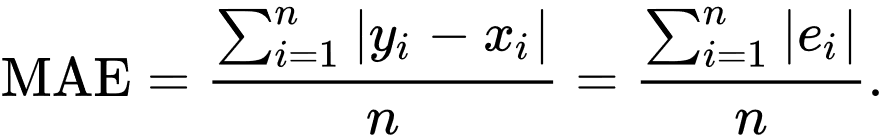
Mean squared error is the most widely used evaluation metric for regression task. It is the average of squared difference between actual and predicted value of dependent variable

A picture containing text, clock, watch, gauge

Description automatically generated

## Mean Absolute Error (MAE):

**Mean absolute error** (**MAE**) is a measure of [errors](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Error_(statistics)) between paired observations expressing the same phenomenon. Examples of *Y* versus *X* include comparisons of predicted versus observed, subsequent time versus initial time, and one technique of measurement versus an alternative technique of measurement. MAE is calculated as the **sum of absolute errors** divided by the [sample size](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sample_size).

****

{\displaystyle \mathrm {MAE} ={\frac {\sum \_{i=1}^{n}\left|y\_{i}-x\_{i}\right|}{n}}={\frac {\sum \_{i=1}^{n}\left|e\_{i}\right|}{n}}.}

## R2 Score :

Coefficient of determination also called as R2 score is used to evaluate the performance of a linear regression model. It is the amount of the variation in the output dependent attribute which is predictable from the input independent variable(s). It is used to check how well-observed results are reproduced by the model, depending on the ratio of total deviation of results described by the model.

R2= 1- SSres / SStot

Where,

SSres is the sum of squares of the residual errors.

SStot is the total sum of the errors.

## Adjusted R2 Score:

Adjusted R2 is a corrected goodness-of-fit (model accuracy) measure for linear models. It identifies the percentage of variance in the target field that is explained by the input or inputs.

R2 tends to optimistically estimate the fit of the linear regression. It always increases as the number of effects are included in the model. Adjusted R2 attempts to correct for this overestimation. Adjusted R2 might decrease if a specific effect does not improve the model.

Adjusted R squared is calculated by dividing the residual mean square error by the total mean square error (which is the sample variance of the target field). The result is then subtracted from 1.

Adjusted R2 is always less than or equal to R2. A value of 1 indicates a model that perfectly predicts values in the target field. A value that is less than or equal to 0 indicates a model that has no predictive value. In the real world, adjusted R2 lies between these values.Text

Description automatically generated

## Grid Search CV-Grid Search combines a selection of hyperparameters established by the scientist and runs through all of them to evaluate the model’s performance. Its advantage is that it is a simple technique that will go through all the programmed combinations. The biggest disadvantage is that it traverses a specific region of the parameter space and cannot understand which movement or which region of the space is important to optimize the model.

## Randomized Search CV- In Random Search, the hyperparameters are chosen at random within a range of values that it can assume. The advantage of this method is that there is a greater chance of finding regions of the cost minimization space with more suitable hyperparameters, since the choice for each iteration is random. The disadvantage of this method is that the combination of hyperparameters is beyond the scientist’s control.

**5 CONCLUSION ON MODEL TRAINING**

• At the end we conclude our project with 3 models namely Linear Regression, Decision Tree and

Random Forest.

• Decision Tree and Random Forest both model giving us a good score but One problem that might

occur with Decision Tree is that it can overfit.

• It gets overfitted on training data which couldn't predict well on unseen data.

• A random forest chooses few number of rows at random and interprets results from all the tress and

combines it to get more accurate and stable final result.

• Among this Random Forest performs the best on our dataset as we saw that the RMSLE values came out to be the least for the same.

# References:

* 1. MachineLearningMastery
  2. GeeksforGeeks
  3. Analytics Vidhya