

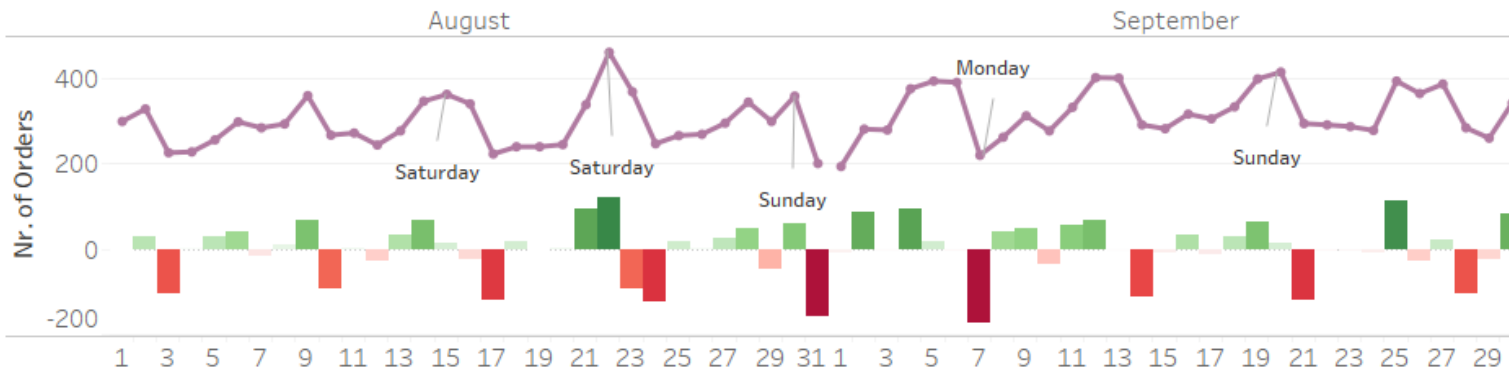
# **WOLT** DATA SCIENTIST INTERN (2024) APPLICATION ASSIGNMENT

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**Exploring Data and  
Forecasting Delays in  
Deliveries**



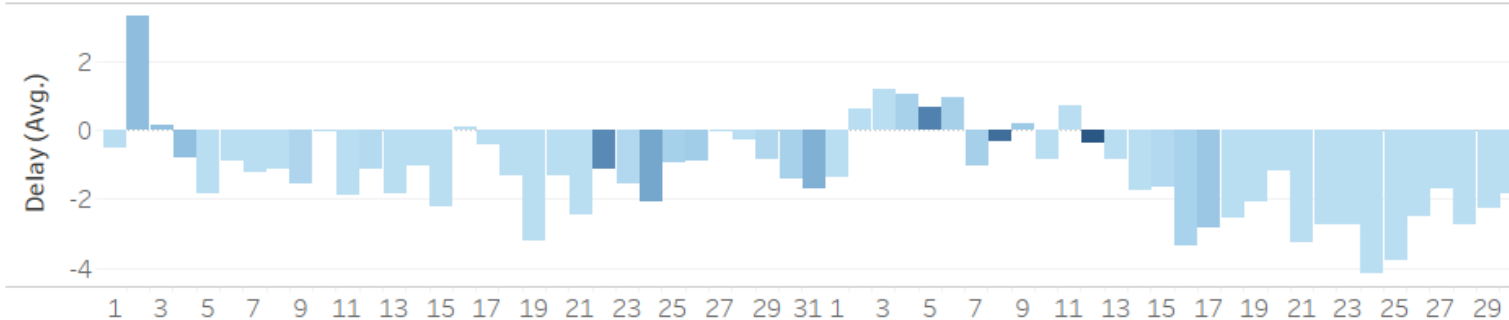
## Daily Orders



We can observe periodic patterns, due to the regular increase of orders during weekends.

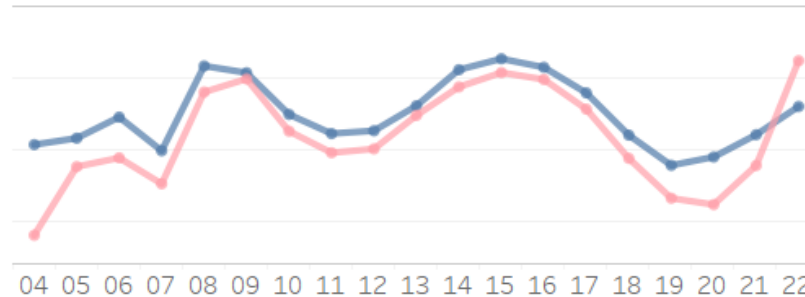
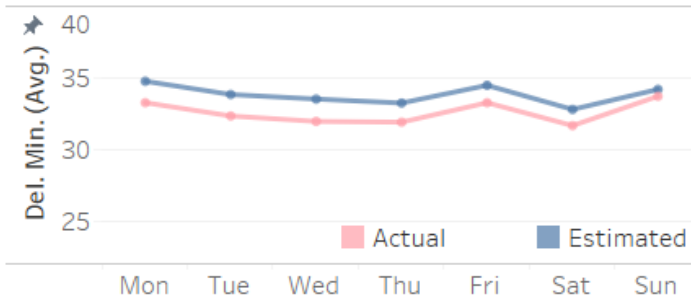
## Daily Delays (Actual - Estimated Delivery Minutes)

and how they're affected by weather, weekday, hour.



Are more orders linked with delays?  
What other factors are delays affected from?

Weather Condition  
Rain (mm) 0 3.288



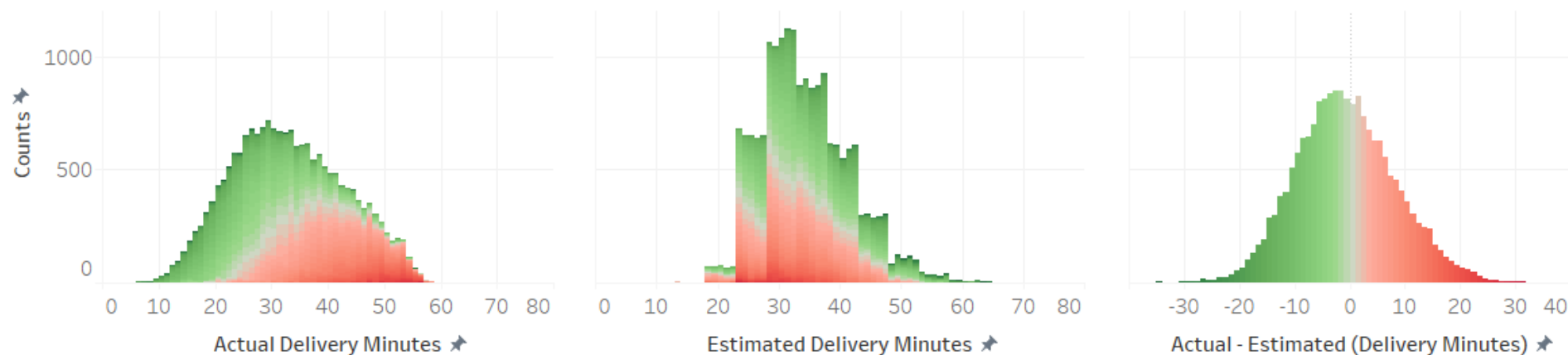
On average, **Estimated Delivery time is lower than the Actual one.** The first one is correctly adjusted during busy hours.

Delivery time doesn't seem to be strongly influenced by weather or weekday.

## A Survey in Delays

Looking at Actual Delivery Minutes and Estimated Delivery Minutes distributions

## EDA PART 2



Distribution (number of occurrences) for delivery minutes (Actual, Estimated and their difference).

Actual - Es.. -35 35

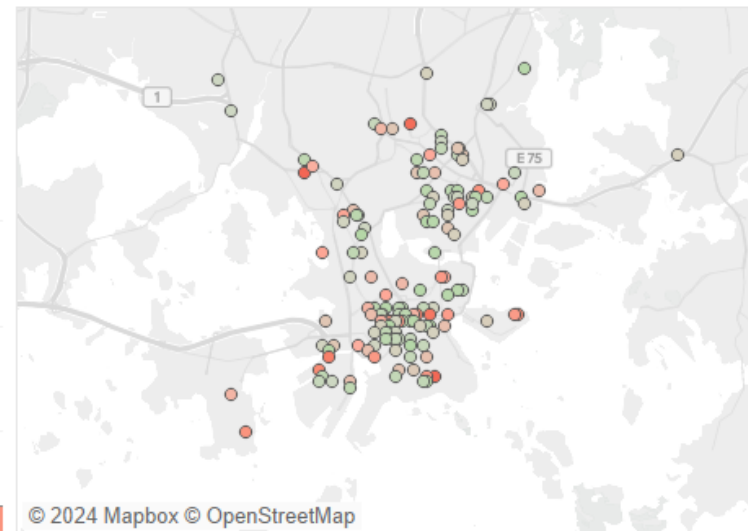
## Ranking Venues

According to the Avg. Difference between Actual and Estimated Delivery Time.

Are delays linked to Position/Popularity of Venues?



Most popular venues (higher number of orders) show shorter average delays.  
No obvious correlation between delays and Venue Position.



© 2024 Mapbox © OpenStreetMap

Top N Venues (Actual - Estimated Del. Min.)  
150

Interactive Dashboard at this [link](#)

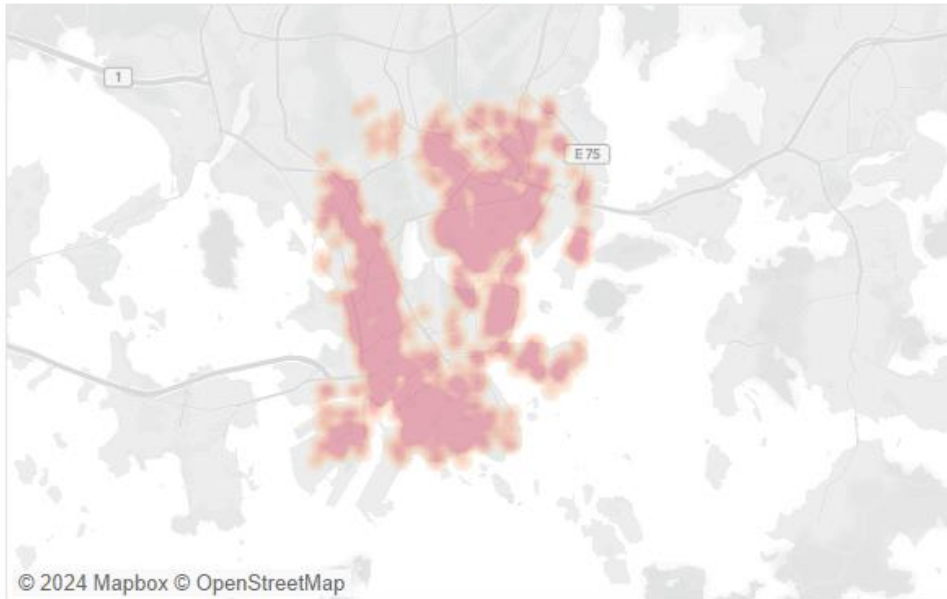


# HeatMap

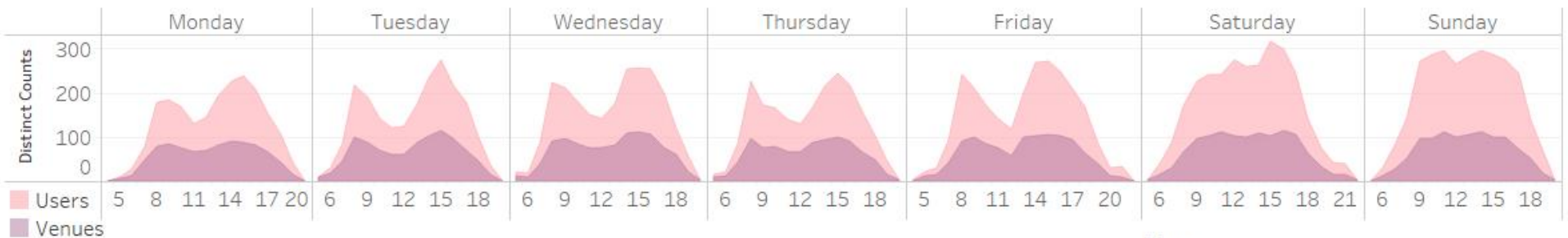
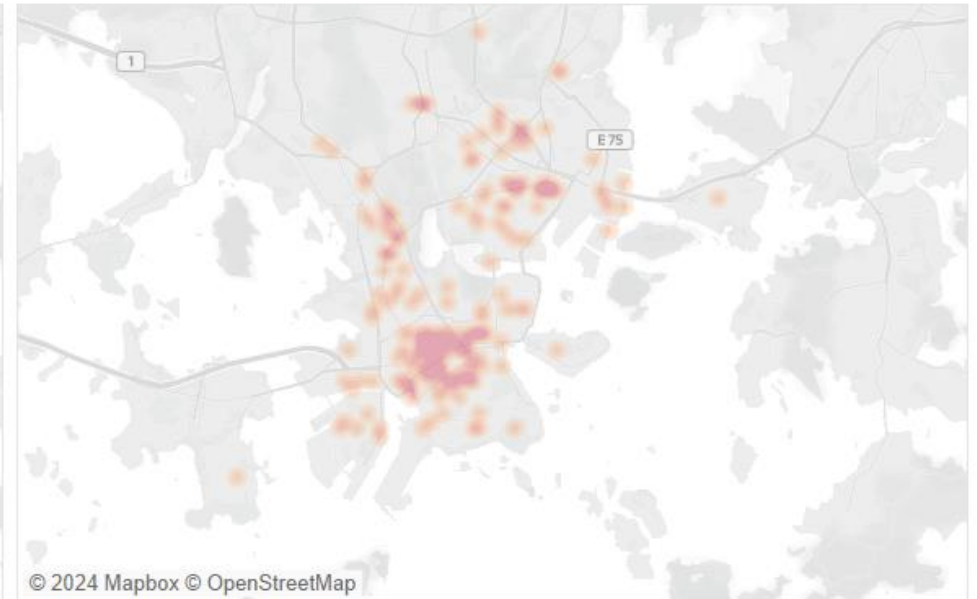
Positions of Users and Venues

EDA PART 3

USERS



VENUES



Is the **location** of ordering users influenced by hour or weekday?

Is there a **shift** of *hot* regions?

How do the numbers of users and venues **change over time**?

Hour  
11

Weekday  
All

Interactive Dashboard at this [link](#)

# MAKING PREDICTIONS BASED ON DATA

- The EDA showed interesting trends but didn't suggest any surprising phenomenon.
- To yield **quantitative predicitions**, making the most of the data, we stick to a **well defined, interpretable variable**.

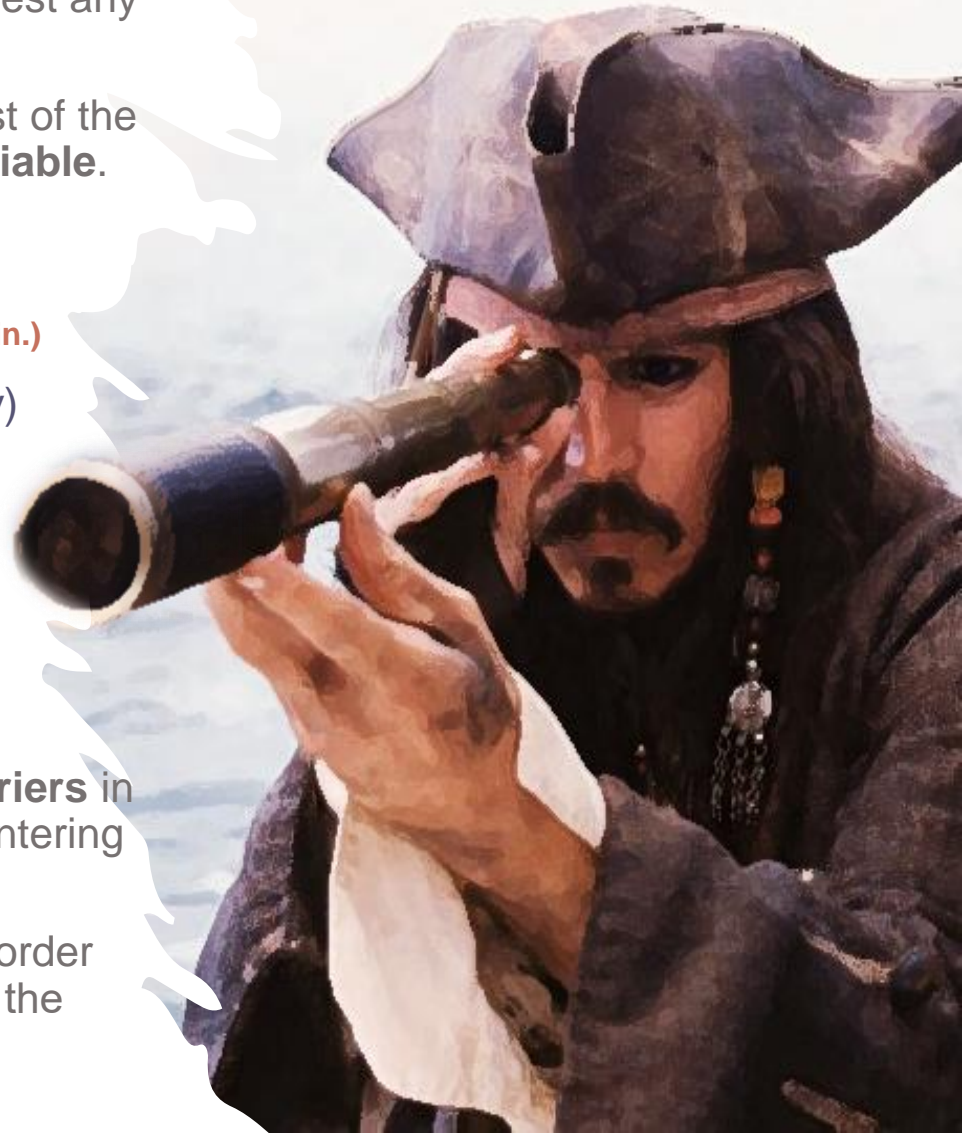
We forecast:    ○ **Delays (Act. – Est. Del. Min.)**

considering their  
dependence  
from:

- time (hourly avg. delay)
- weekday
- hour of the day
- rain

## WHY?

- ❖ The company could favor a **higher number of couriers** in those hours where **more delays** are expected, countering the latter by properly distributing deliveries.
- ❖ The app could **estimate higher delivery times**, in order not to disappoint users, making them 'conscious' of the longer waiting times.



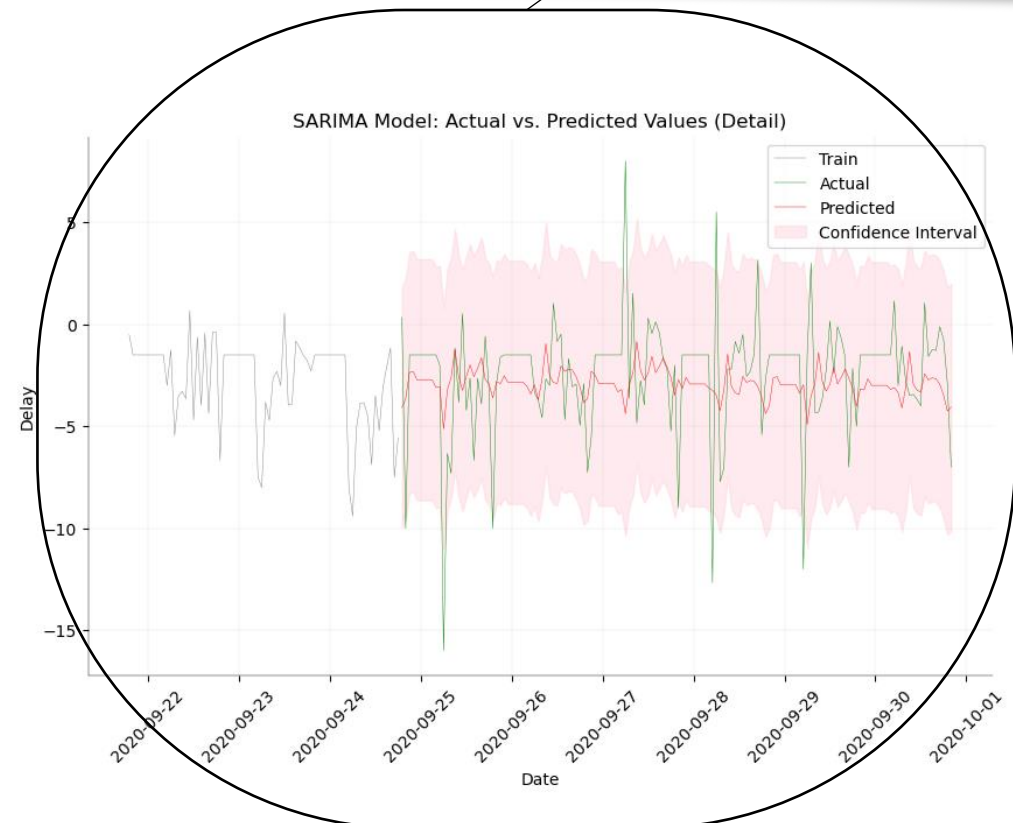
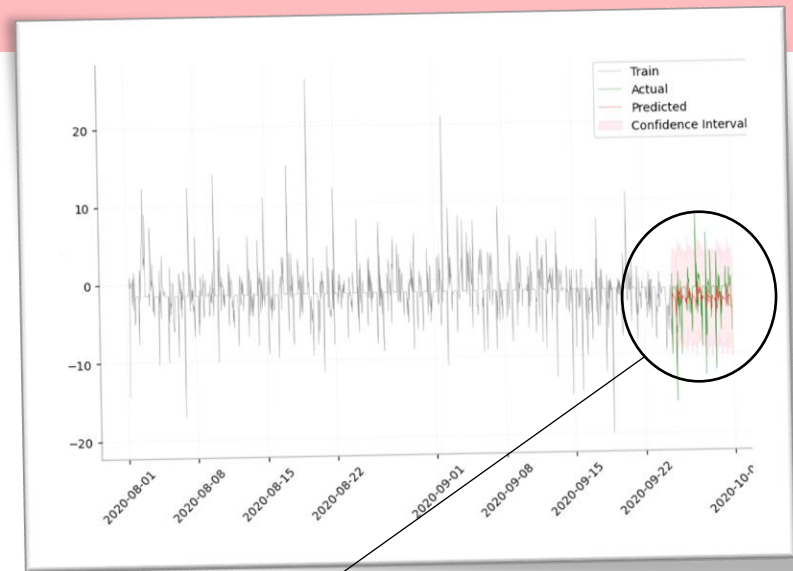
# FORECASTING WITH SARIMAX

Details in the notebook

- **Seasonal AutoRegressive Integrated Moving Average** with **HeXogenous** features
- Consider the series **global trends** (MA) and the **autocorrelation** (AR), for stationary and seasonal component.
- We used **correlograms** to identify the order parameters (**p, d, q**) for the ARIMA part and (**P, D, Q, s**) for the SARIMA part

## Results:

- The **model captures** global behaviours and patterns
- **High values for hourly delay fail to be predicted**, sometimes even trespassing outside of the 95% confidence band (pink).
- **RMSE** is about **2.9** (minutes)



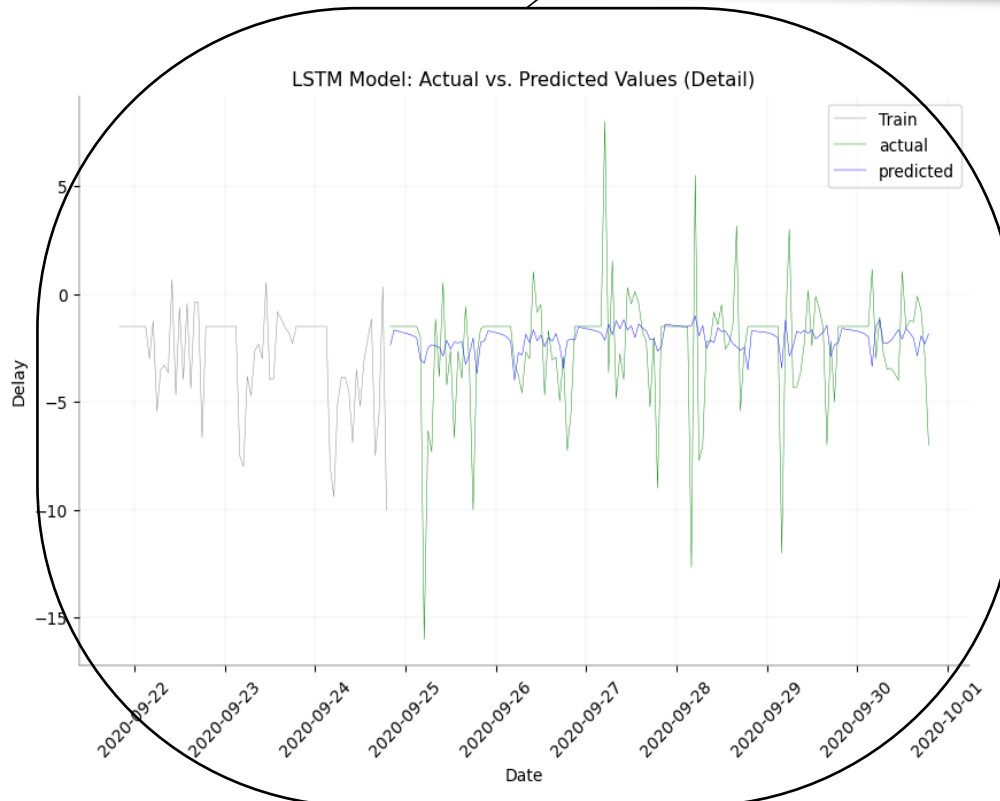
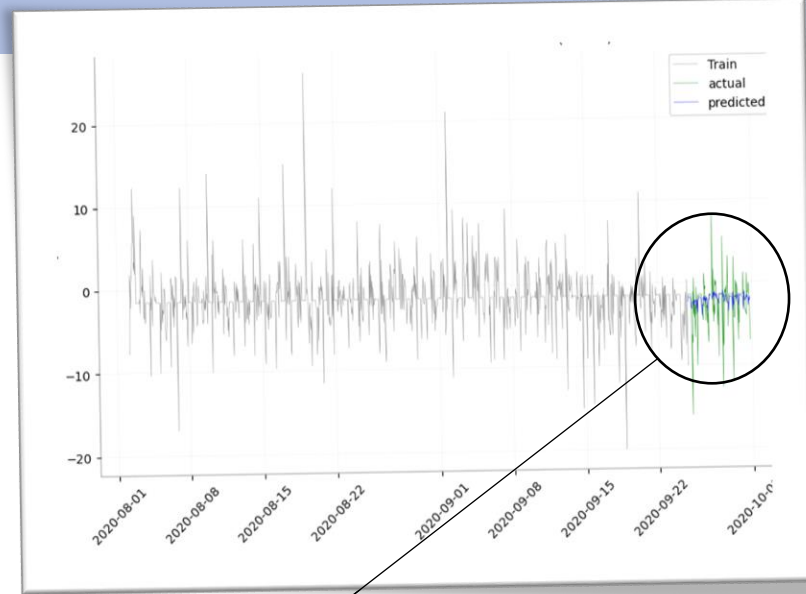
# FORECASTING WITH LSTMs

Details in the notebook

- Long Short-Term Memory Recurrent Neural Networks.
- Ability to **remember long-term dependencies** and handle variable-length sequences.
- We build two basic architectures and set a 24 hours lookback window.

## Results:

- The **model captures** global behaviours and **patterns**, but not better than SARIMAX.
- **High values for hourly delay fail to be predicted.** The predicted values tend to lay around the mean.
- **RMSE** is about **2.8** (minutes)



## CONCLUSIONS AND FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS

- Forecasting **daily delays** rather than hourly ones would be **reasonable**, and likely yield **better results**. **More data is needed** in order to do that.
- **SARIMAX** and **LSTM** models should be **optimized** by **tuning parameters** and modifying **architectures**.
- **Anomaly detection** could be employed to predict spikes in the delivery time.
- **More advanced models** should be considered. LSTMs could be replaced by **Transformers**.

