

# Capstone Project Bike Sharing Demand Prediction



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### **Problem Statement**

Currently Rental bikes are introduced in many urban cities for the enhancement of mobility comfort. It is important to make the rental bike available and accessible to the public at the right time as it lessens the waiting time. Eventually, providing the city with a stable supply of rental bikes becomes a major concern. The crucial part is the prediction of bike count required at each hour for the stable supply of rental bikes.



### **Data Summary**

- Date: year-month-day
- Rented Bike count Count of bikes rented at each hour
- Hour Hour of the day
- Temperature-Temperature in Celsius
- Humidity relative humidity in percentage
- Windspeed wind speed in m/s
- Visibility 10m
- Dew point temperature Celsius
- Solar radiation MJ/m2
- Rainfall mm
- Snowfall cm
- Seasons Winter, Spring, Summer, Autumn
- Holiday Holiday/No holiday
- Functional Day NoFunc(Non Functional Hours), Fun(Functional hours)

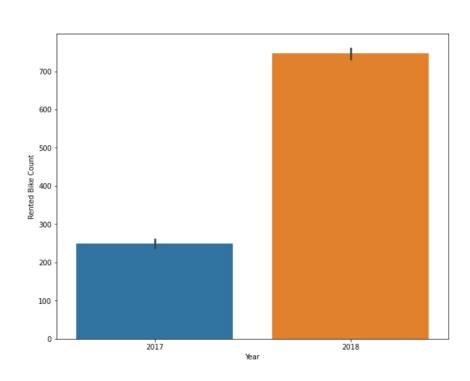


### **Basic Exploration**

- Dataset contains 8760 rows & 14 columns
- Five categorical features 'Date', 'Hour', 'Seasons',
   'Holiday' & 'Functioning Day'
- Nine continuous feature 'Rented Bike Count',
   'Temperature', 'Humidity', 'Wind speed', 'Visibility', 'Dew point temperature', 'Solar Radiation', 'Rainfall' & 'Snowfall'
- Rented Bike Count is dependent variable
- No null values present in dataset

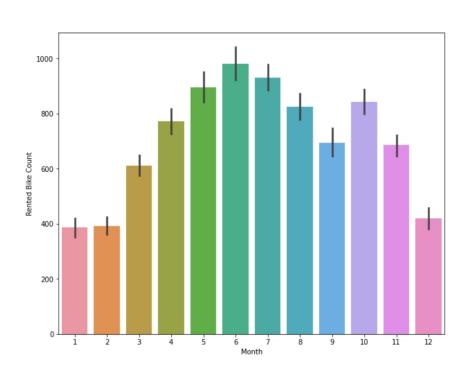


### **Rented Bike Count per Year**



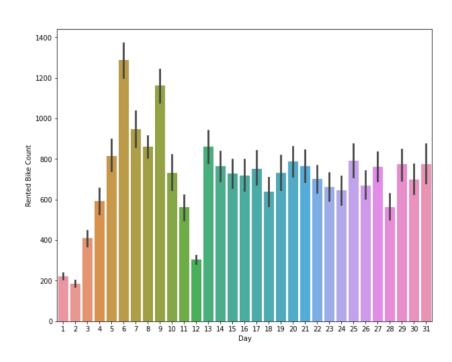


### **Rented Bike Count per Month**



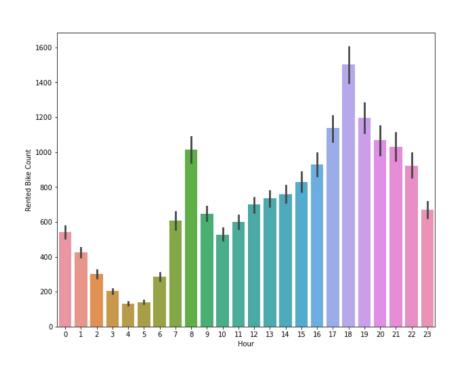


### **Rented Bike Count per Day**



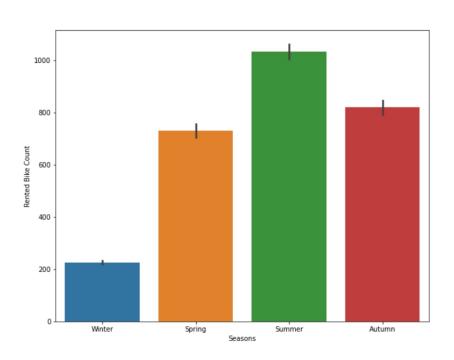


### **Rented Bike Count per Hour**



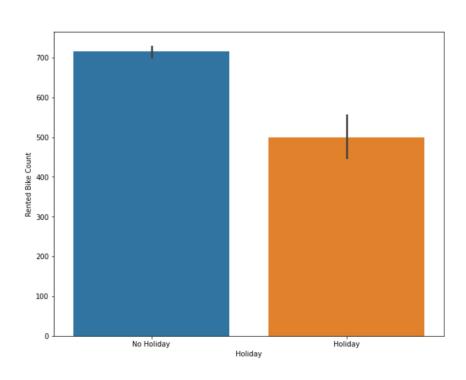


### **Rented Bike Count per Seasons**



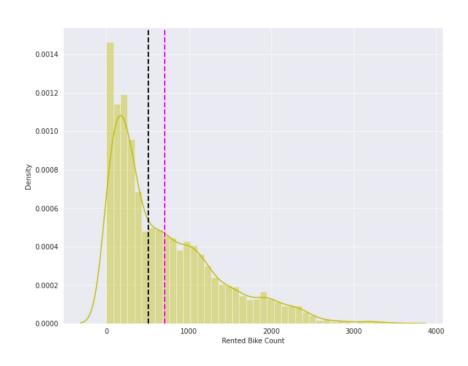


### **Rented Bike Count per Holiday**



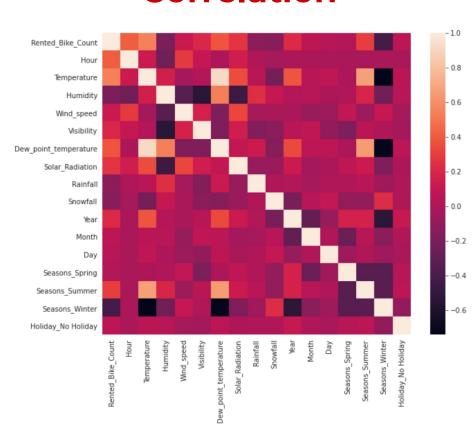


### **Distribution plot of Rented Bike Count**





### **Correlation**





### **Linear Regression**

#### **Train Set Metrics**

R2	0.50
Adjusted R2	0.50

#### **Test Set Metrics**

R2	0.49
Adjusted R2	0.49

### **Polynomial Regression**

#### **Train Set Metrics**

R2	0.65
Adjusted R2	0.64

#### **Test Set Metrics**

R2	0.62
Adjusted R2	0.62



### **Ridge Regression**

#### **Train Set Metrics**

R2	0.50
Adjusted R2	0.50

#### **Test Set Metrics**

R2	0.49
Adjusted R2	0.49

### **Lasso Regression**

#### **Train Set Metrics**

R2	0.50
Adjusted R2	0.50

#### **Test Set Metrics**

R2	0.49
Adjusted R2	0.49



### **Random Forest Regressor Algorithm**

#### **Train Set Metrics**

R2	0.97
Adjusted R2	0.97

#### **Test Set Metrics**

R2	0.81
Adjusted R2	0.81

### **XGboost Algorithm**

#### **Train Set Metrics**

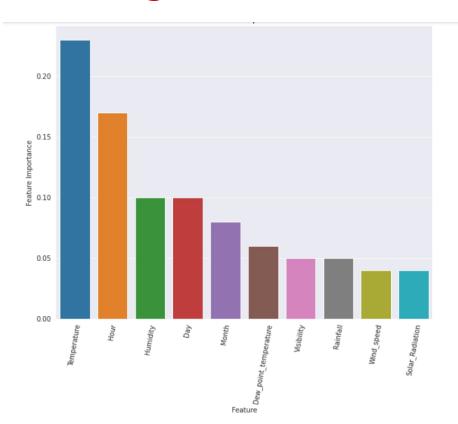
R2	0.99
Adjusted R2	0.99

#### **Test Set Metrics**

R2	0.96
Adjusted R2	0.96

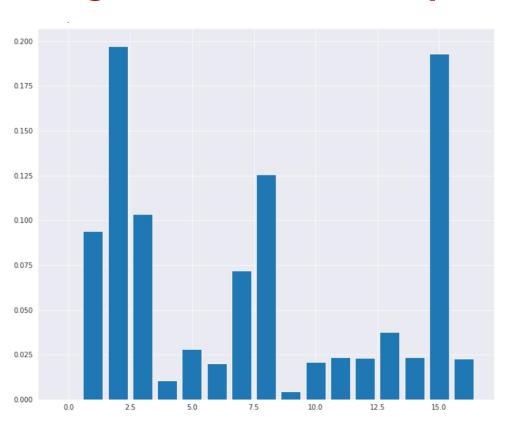


### Random Forest Regressor Feature Importance





### **XGboost Algorithm Feature Importance**





### Challenges

- Feature Engineering
- Optimising the Model



### Conclusion

- There is an high demand for Rented Bikes in the year 2018.
- There is an high demand for Rented Bikes in the month of May, June and July .
- There is an high demand for Rented Bikes in the day 6, 7 and 9.
- There is an high demand for Rented Bikes in the hour 17, 18 and 19.
- Summer season has highest Demand for Rented bikes and Winter has least Demand.
- No Holiday has higher Demand compare to Holiday.
- The features hour & temperature are the features that influence the most of the bike sharing demand data
- Comparing to all algorithms XGboost algorithm has less Mean Squared error and Mean absolute error, and gives a model score upto 99% and R-Squared value is 96%, so it is concluded as optimal model.



# **Q & A**



## **Thank You**