

Data Science Canvas				Project:	Predictive Delivery Management Engine		
				Team:	Kashinath Alias Kapil Naik, Pranav N, Atreyee Mondal, Sujith Shetty		
Problem Statement				Execution & Evaluation		Data Collection & Preparation	
<b>Business Case &amp; Value Added</b>  Food delivery ETAs are inaccurate due to driver performance variability, reducing customer satisfaction and causing inefficient resource utilization.  <u>Value Added:</u> Driver profiling improves ETA accuracy, enhances customer trust, enables performance-based incentives, optimizes assignments, reduces delays, and boosts operational efficiency.	<b>Model Selection</b>  It is a regression problem:  Linear Regression, Random Forests , Gradient Boosting, Stacking Regression, MLPregressor, ANN	<b>Model Requirements</b>  <b>Linear Regression:</b> Features should have a linear relationship with the target; minimal multicollinearity; outliers should be handled;  <b>Random Forests: :</b> Ensure sufficient data to avoid overfitting;  <b>Gradient Boosting Machines (GBM):</b> sufficient data needed for sequential learning;	<b>Skills</b>  Python programming, data preprocessing, EDA Analysis, Model Selection/training, Validation, data visualization techniques	<b>Model Evaluation</b>  MAE,MSE,R2, RMSE,	<b>Data Storytelling</b>  Any doorstep delivery business can leverage our Predictive Delivery Management Engine to gain actionable insights through driver performance profiling.	<b>Data Selection &amp; Cleansing</b>  We have public data available, need pre-processing	<b>Data Collection</b>  Based on the coordinates of the restaurant and delivery location, we calculate the distance between the two points.
<b>Data Landscape</b>  The available dataset includes order and driver details such as <i>ID, Delivery_person_ID, Delivery_person_Age, Delivery_person_Ratings, restaurant and delivery coordinates, Type_of_order, Type_of_vehicle, and Time_taken(min)</i> . These provide the foundation for tracking driver performance and analyzing delivery durations. Driver efficiency can then be calculated by comparing the predicted time against the actual Time_taken(min), highlighting overperformance or underperformance.		<b>Software &amp; Libraries</b>  pandas – data preprocessing and manipulation  NumPy – numerical computations  scikit-learn – Linear Regression, Decision Trees, Random Forests, Gradient Boosting  XGBoost / LightGBM – advanced gradient boosting models  Tensorflow geopy.distance  Matplotlib / Seaborn – data visualization and analysis				<b>Data Integration</b>  We are dealing with single source of data.	<b>Explorative Data Analysis</b>  Univariate Analysis  Bivariate Analysis  Multivariate Analysis