#### **DAEHYUN KO**

# OGTIP PROJECT 3 LINEAR REGRESSION ANALYSIS

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# PROBLEM STATEMENT

#### **BOOMBIKES DEMAND PREDICTION**

Boombikes is a US bike sharing provider who wishes to understand which factors affects the demand of the bikes. And if they can determine future demand predictions.

#### The main problem statements

- Which variables are significant in predicting the demand for shared bikes.
- How well those variables describe the bike demands

# DATA DICTIONARY

- INSTANT: RECORD INDEX
- DTEDAY: DATE
- SEASON: SEASON (1:SPRING, 2:SUMMER, 3:FALL, 4:WINTER)
- **YR**: YEAR (0: 2018, 1:2019)
- **MNTH**: MONTH (1 TO 12)
- HOLIDAY: WEATHER DAY IS A HOLIDAY OR NOT
- WEEKDAY: DAY OF THE WEEK
- WORKINGDAY: IF DAY IS NEITHER WEEKEND NOR HOLIDAY IS 1, OTHERWISE IS 0.
- + WEATHERSIT:
- 1: CLEAR, FEW CLOUDS, PARTLY CLOUDY, PARTLY CLOUDY
- 2: MIST + CLOUDY, MIST + BROKEN CLOUDS, MIST + FEW CLOUDS, MIST
- 3: LIGHT SNOW, LIGHT RAIN + THUNDERSTORM + SCATTERED CLOUDS, LIGHT RAIN +

#### **SCATTERED CLOUDS**

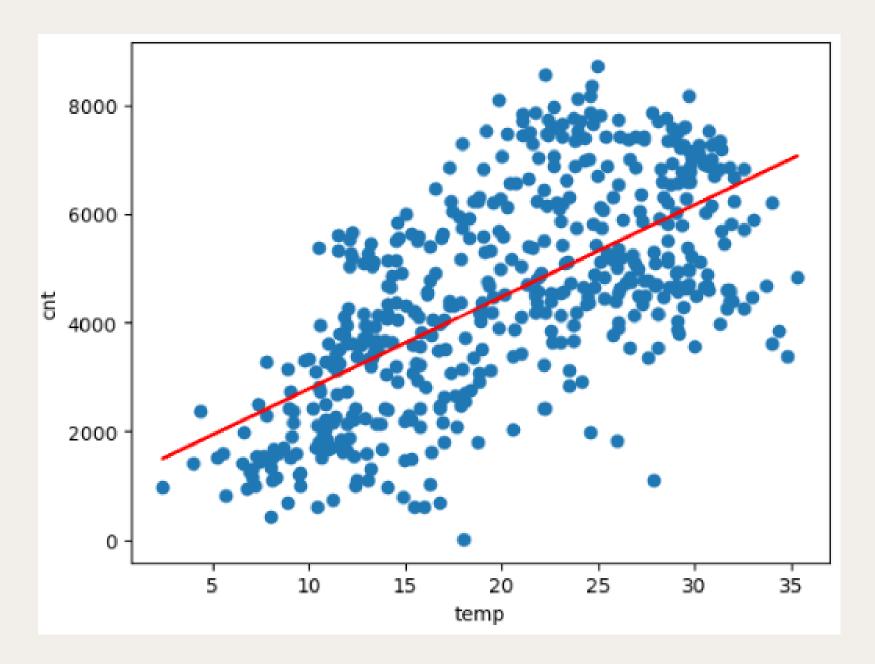
- 4: HEAVY RAIN + ICE PALLETS + THUNDERSTORM + MIST, SNOW + FOG
- TEMP: TEMPERATURE IN CELSIUS
- ATEMP: FEELING TEMPERATURE IN CELSIUS
- **HUM**: HUMIDITY
- WINDSPEED: WIND SPEED
- CASUAL: COUNT OF CASUAL USERS
- **REGISTERED**: COUNT OF REGISTERED USERS
- CNT: COUNT OF TOTAL RENTAL BIKES INCLUDING BOTH CASUAL AND REGISTERED

# LINEAR REGRESSION ANALYSIS

### 'TEMP'

	OLS R	egress	ion Re	esults		
Dep. Variable: Model: Method: Date: Time: No. Observations: Df Residuals: Df Model: Covariance Type:		ares 2023 7:48 510 508 1	Adj. F-sta Prob Log-I AIC:	uared: R-squared: atistic: (F-statistic) ikelihood:	:	0.414 0.413 359.1 5.80e-61 -4450.9 8906. 8914.
=======================================			===== t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
const 1088.043 temp 169.051						
Omnibus: Prob(Omnibus): Skew: Kurtosis:	0 0		Jarqı Prob	• •		2.047 4.555 0.103 62.0

## **MODEL**

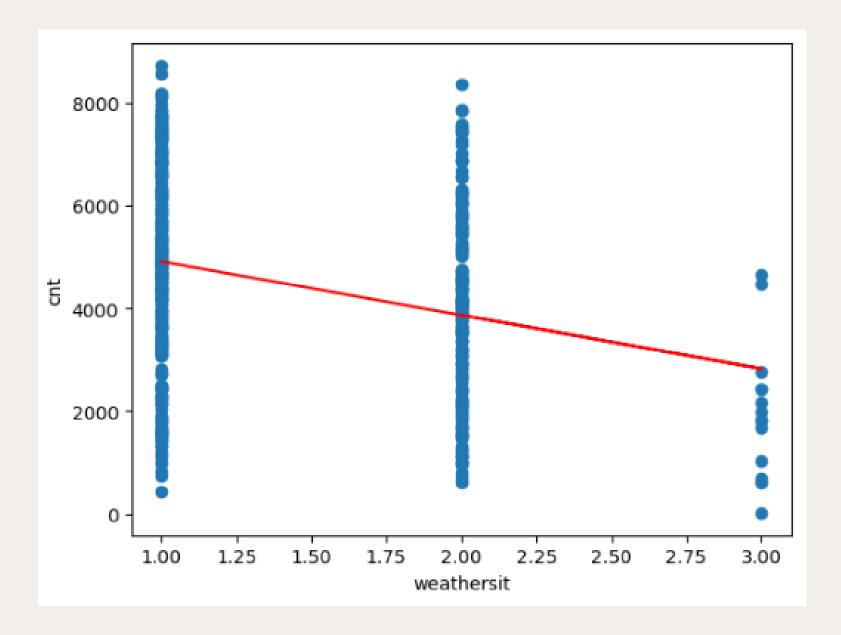


• demand increases as outside temperature increases

#### 'WEATHERSIT'

		OLS Regre	ssion Re	sults		
Dep. Variable: Model: Method: Date: Time: No. Observations: Df Residuals: Df Model: Covariance Type:	Wed, 10	st Squares May 2023 00:27:49	Adj. F-sta Prob Log-L AIC: BIC:	uared: R-squared: tistic: (F-statistic ikelihood:	:	0.085 0.084 47.47 1.66e-11 -4564.5 9133. 9141.
	ef sto	d err	 t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
const 5947.57 weathersit -1042.25						
Omnibus: Prob(Omnibus): Skew: Kurtosis:		0.000 -0.073	Jarqu			1.903 11.363 0.00341 5.80

#### **MODEL**



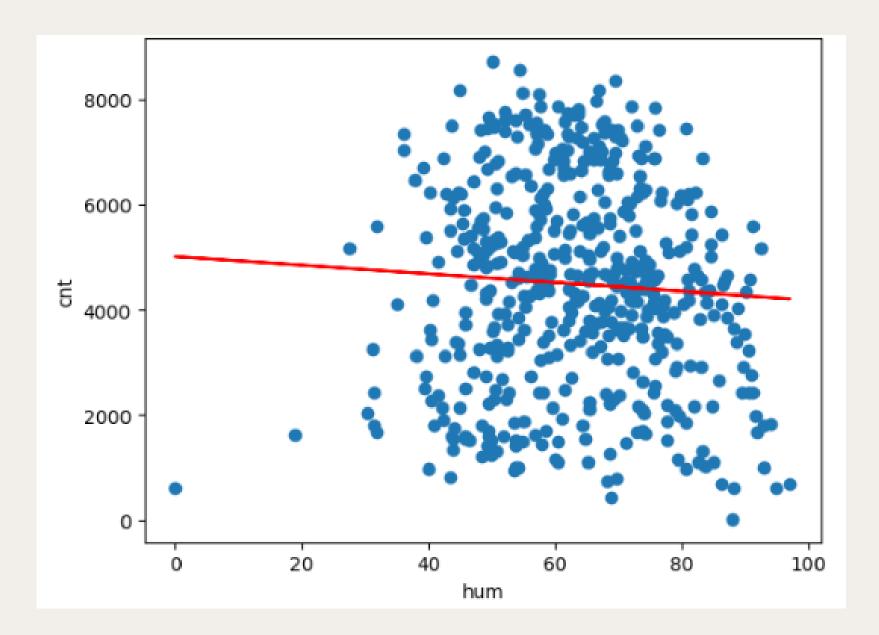
 demand is highest on clear days, medium on cloudy days and worst on rainy, snowy days

# 'HUM'(HUMIDITY)

		OLS Re	gress	ion Res	ults		
Dep. Varial Model: Method: Date: Time: No. Observa Df Residua: Df Model: Covariance	We ations: ls:	Least Squar d, 10 May 20 00:27	023 :50 510 508 1	F-stat Prob ( Log-Li	-squared: istic:	c):	0.004 0.002 1.835 0.176 -4586.4 9177. 9185.
=======	coef	std err		t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
const						4232.474 -20.271	
Omnibus: Prob(Omnibus) Skew: Kurtosis:	us):	0.0 -0.0	348 300 376 155	Jarque	*	: :	1.881 15.658 0.000398 296.

Things to note: p-value is > 0.05 thus not statistically significant

#### **MODEL**

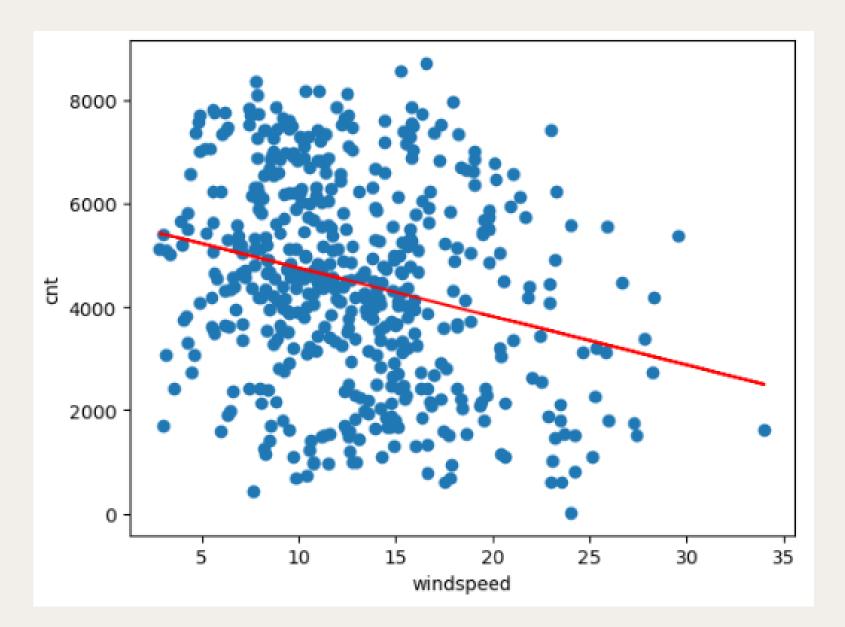


 demand for bikes are slightly less likely on humid days

### 'WINDSPEED'

	OLS Regres	sion Results	
Dep. Variable: Model: Method: Date: Time: No. Observations: Df Residuals: Df Model: Covariance Type:	cnt OLS Least Squares Wed, 10 May 2023 00:27:50 510 508 1 nonrobust	Adj. R-squared: F-statistic: Prob (F-statistic):	0.064 0.063 34.97 6.14e-09 -4570.3 9145. 9153.
CO	ef std err	t P> t	[0.025 0.975]
const 5687.70 windspeed -93.62		5.888 0.000 5: 5.914 0.000 -:	
Omnibus: Prob(Omnibus): Skew: Kurtosis:	33.829 0.000 -0.002 2.234	Jarque-Bera (JB): Prob(JB):	1.872 12.465 0.00196 36.6

### **MODEL**

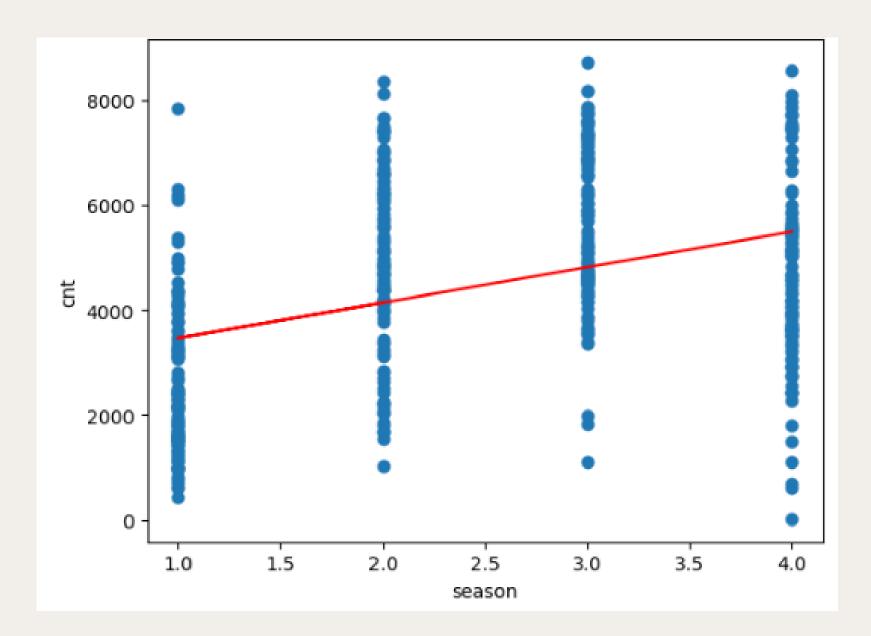


demand lowers as windspeed increases

## 'SEASON'

		OLS Re	gres:	sion Res	ults		
Dep. Varia Model: Method: Date: Time: No. Observ Df Residua Df Model:	ations: ls:	Least Squa Wed, 10 May 2 00:27	cnt R-squared OLS Adj. R-sq Least Squares F-statist , 10 May 2023 Prob (F-s 00:27:49 Log-Likel 510 AIC: 508 BIC:			c):	0.148 0.146 88.18 2.00e-19 -4546.5 9097. 9105.
Covariance	========	nonrob std err	====	 t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
const season	2786.4475 675.2078	197.862 71.902		4.083 9.391			3175.175 816.470
Omnibus: Prob(Omnib Skew: Kurtosis:	us):	0. 0.	738 000 052 340	Jarque Prob(J	*	:	1.882 9.503 0.00864 7.59

### **MODEL**



demand is non-fluctuant through the seasons

### MULTIPLE LINEAR REGRESSION ANALYSIS

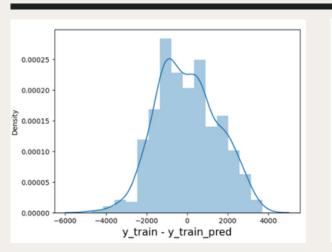
Dep. Variab	le:		cnt	R-squa	R-squared:				
Model:			OLS	•	-squared:		0.528 0.524 112.9		
Method:		Least	t Squares	F-stat	istic:				
Date:		•		Prob (	Prob (F-statistic):				
Time:			22:14:13	Log-Li	kelihood:		6.81e-80 -4395.7		
No. Observations:		510		AIC:	_				
Df Residual	s:		504	BIC:	BIC:		8829.		
Df Model:			5						
Covariance	21		nonrobust						
========	coe			t	P> t	[0.025	0.975		
const	3286.223	3 394	.035	8.340	0.000	2512.069	4060.377		
hum	-18.850	1 5.	.637	-3.344	0.001	-29.926	-7.77		
weathersit	-587.271	9 139	.133	-4.221	0.000	-860.623	-313.921		
windspeed	-50.191	1 12.	.183	-4.120	0.000	-74.126	-26.256		
season	371.806	4 58.	.390	6.368	0.000	257.088	486.524		
temp	145.311	7 8.	.759	16.589	0.000	128.102	162.521		
Omnibus:	======		6.998	Durbin	-Watson:		2.021		
Prob(Omnibu	(Omnibus): 0.030		Jarque						
		0.090				0.0886			
Kurtosis:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		· ·		455.				

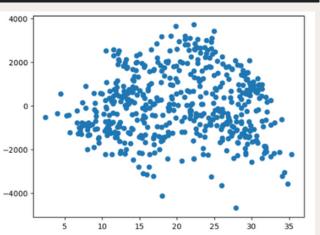
R-Squared Value is 0.528. 52.8% of the variance in demand is explained by the independent variables.

All p values indicate all variables together are statistically significant.

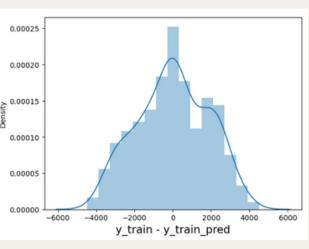
# RESIDUAL ANALYSIS

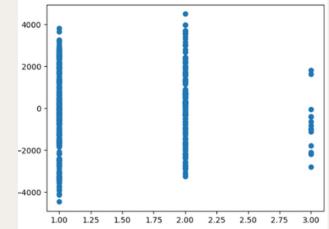
#### 'temp'



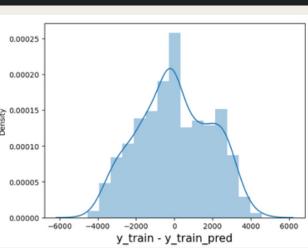


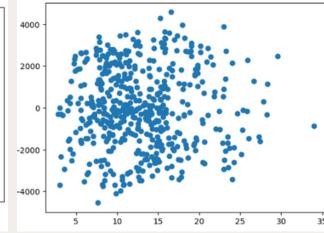
#### 'weathersit'



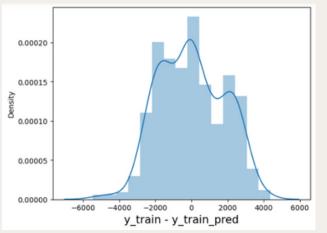


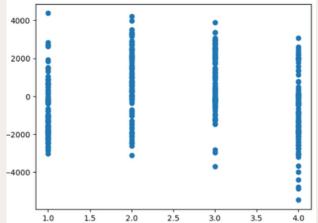
### 'windspeed'



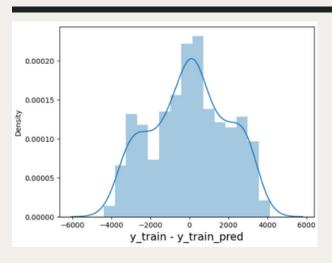


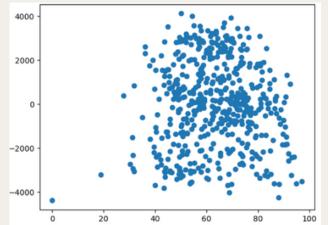
#### 'season'





#### 'hum'





#### **INFERENCE**

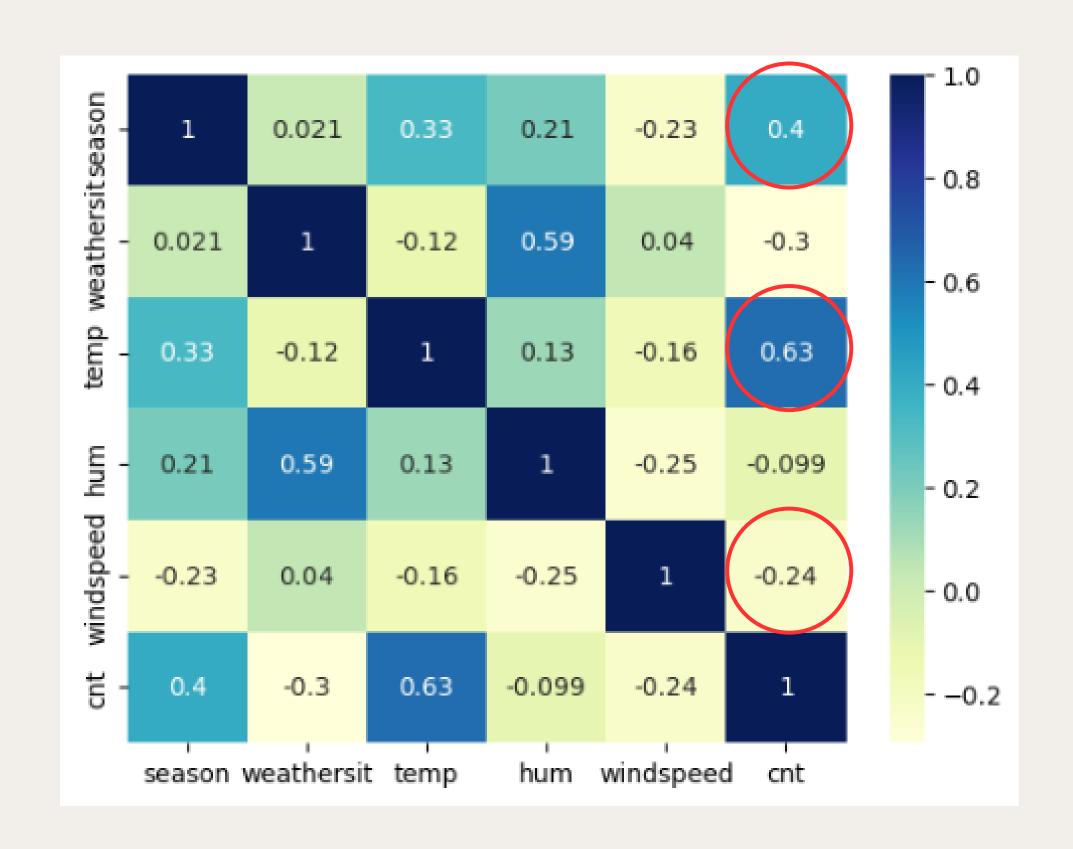
- all variables are normally distributed except 'season' and 'temp'
- all variables has significant amount of residuals

# CORRELATION HEATMAP

#### **INFERENCE**

The top 3 variables with the highest correlation to the target variable are

- 1. temp (temperature)
- 2. season
- 3. windspeed



# OVERVIEW

Based on the findings, we can conclude that the outside temperature is the variable with the highest predictor for demand of bikes. If outside temperatures are hot, people are more likely to rent out bikes. Furthermore, the demand is significantly affected by the season as well. The company tend to have higher demand during hot seasons compared to cold seasons. Lastly, outside factors such as the weather and wind speed also affects the demand of bikes. Bikes are more likely to be rented out on clear less windy days. Boombikes have to take account all these variables in order to predict the their future demands.