



November 2022

# Delivery driver location optimization with Causal Inference

ML Project

# Outline

01

Business  
Objectives

02

EDA

03

Implement  
ation

04

Conclusion  
and Future  
plan

# Business objective

- customers wish to utilize Gokada to ship their parcels
- The inefficient positioning of drivers
- This has caused many delivery orders to be unmet.



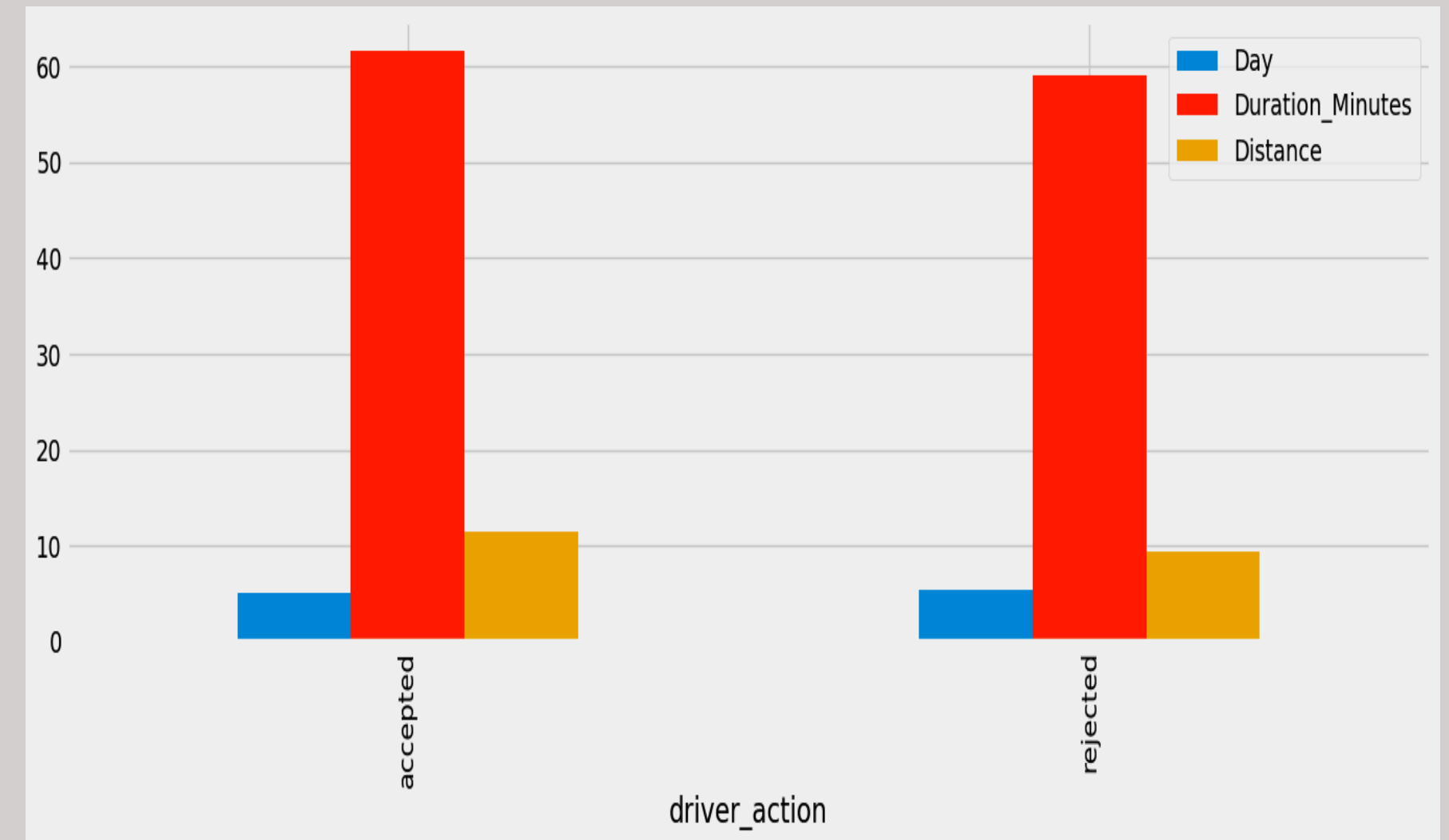
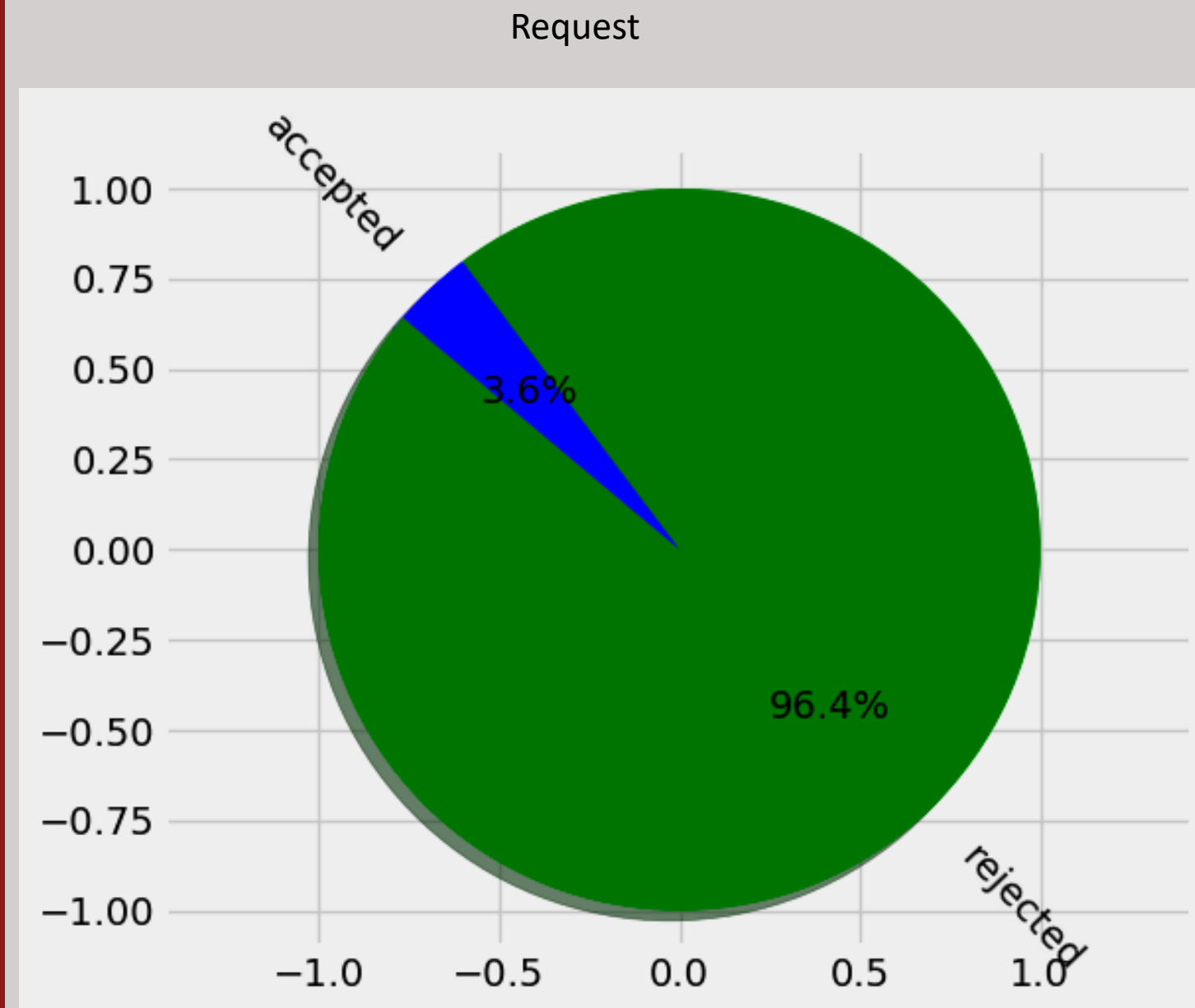


# Business objective

- Understand the primary causes of unfulfilled requests
- come up with solutions
- recommend drivers locations that increase the fraction of complete orders

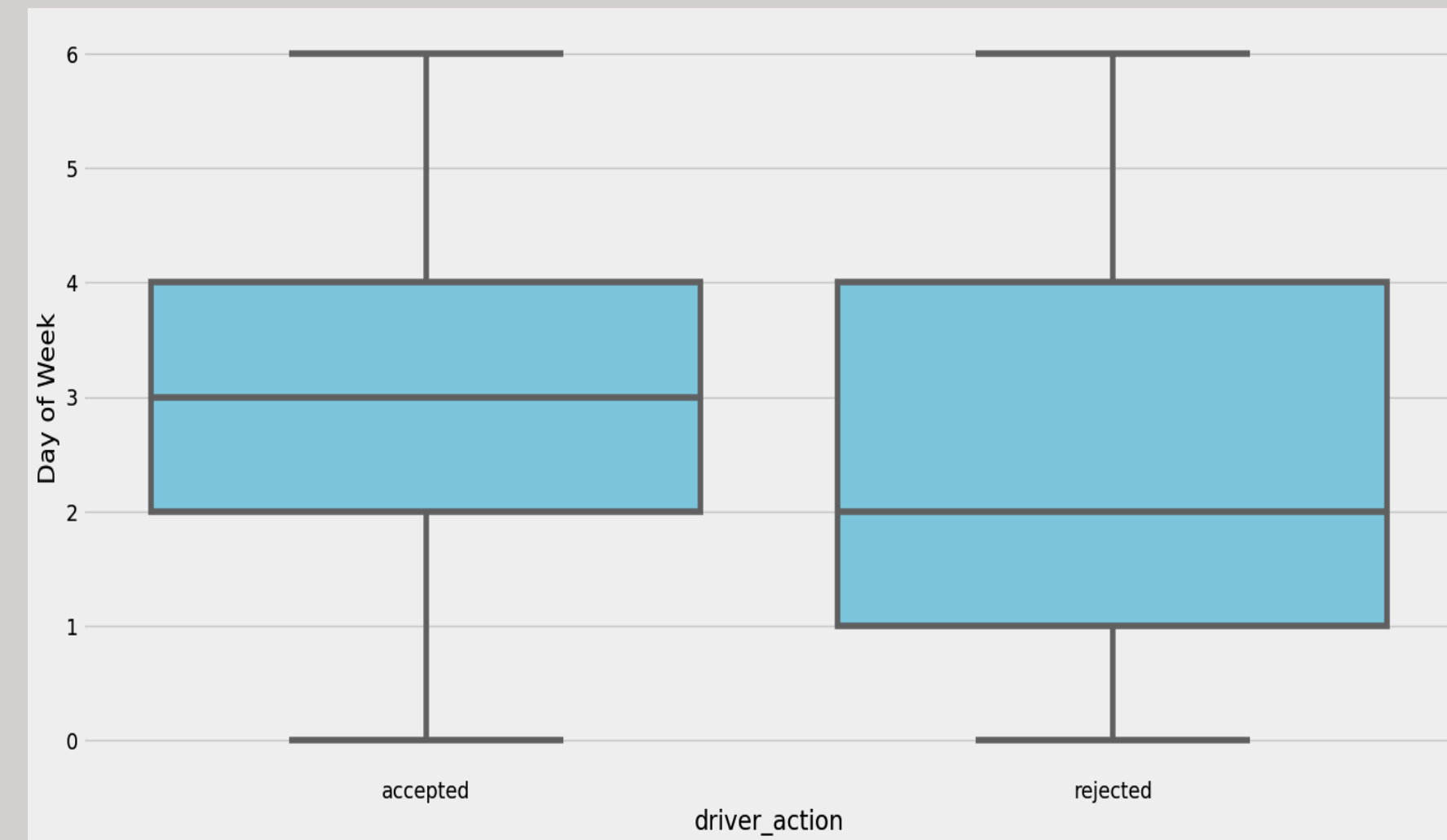
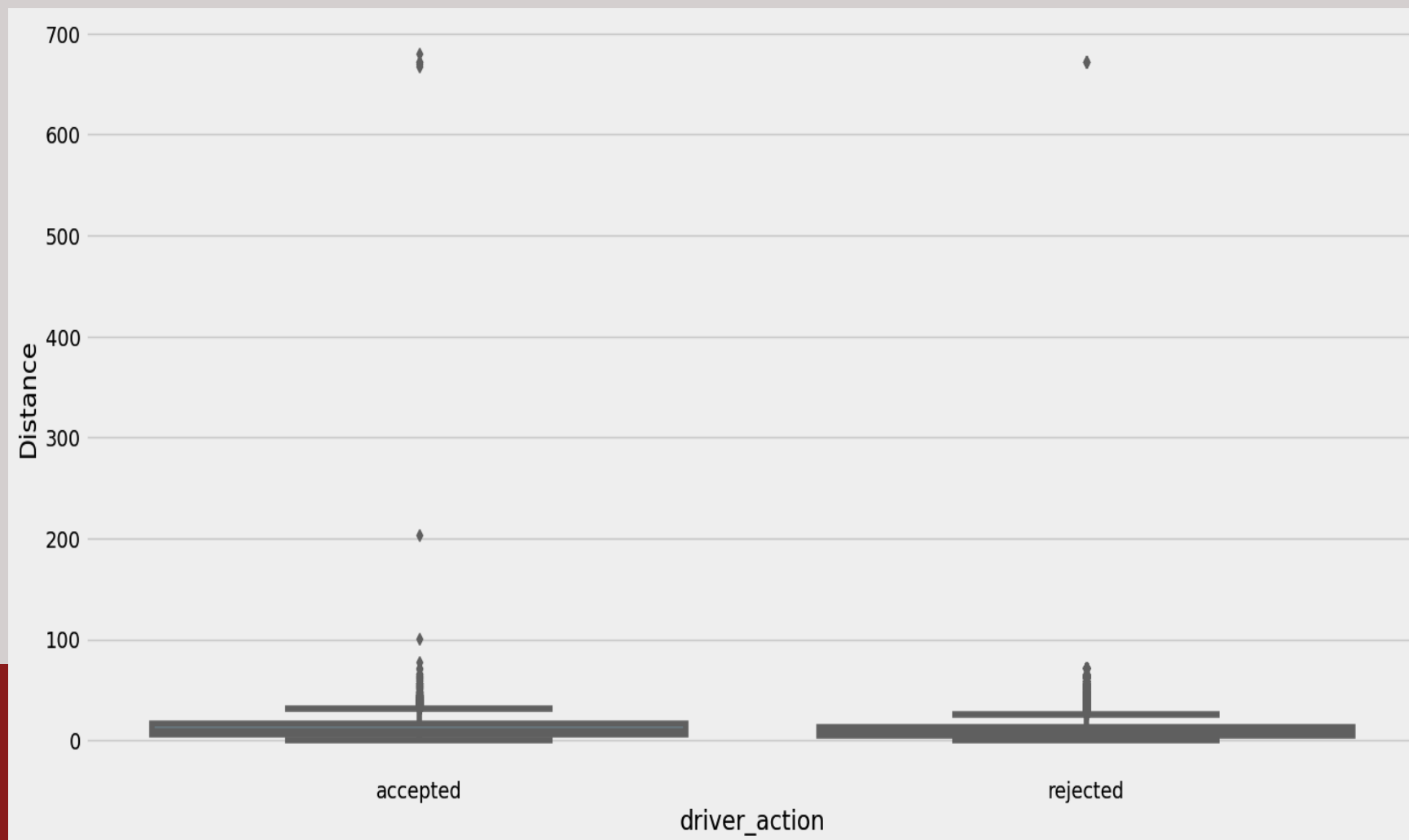


# Exploratory Data Analysis



Action of the drivers given the distance average plot shows that distance doesn't really have a big difference between the rejection and acceptance.

# Exploratory Data Analysis

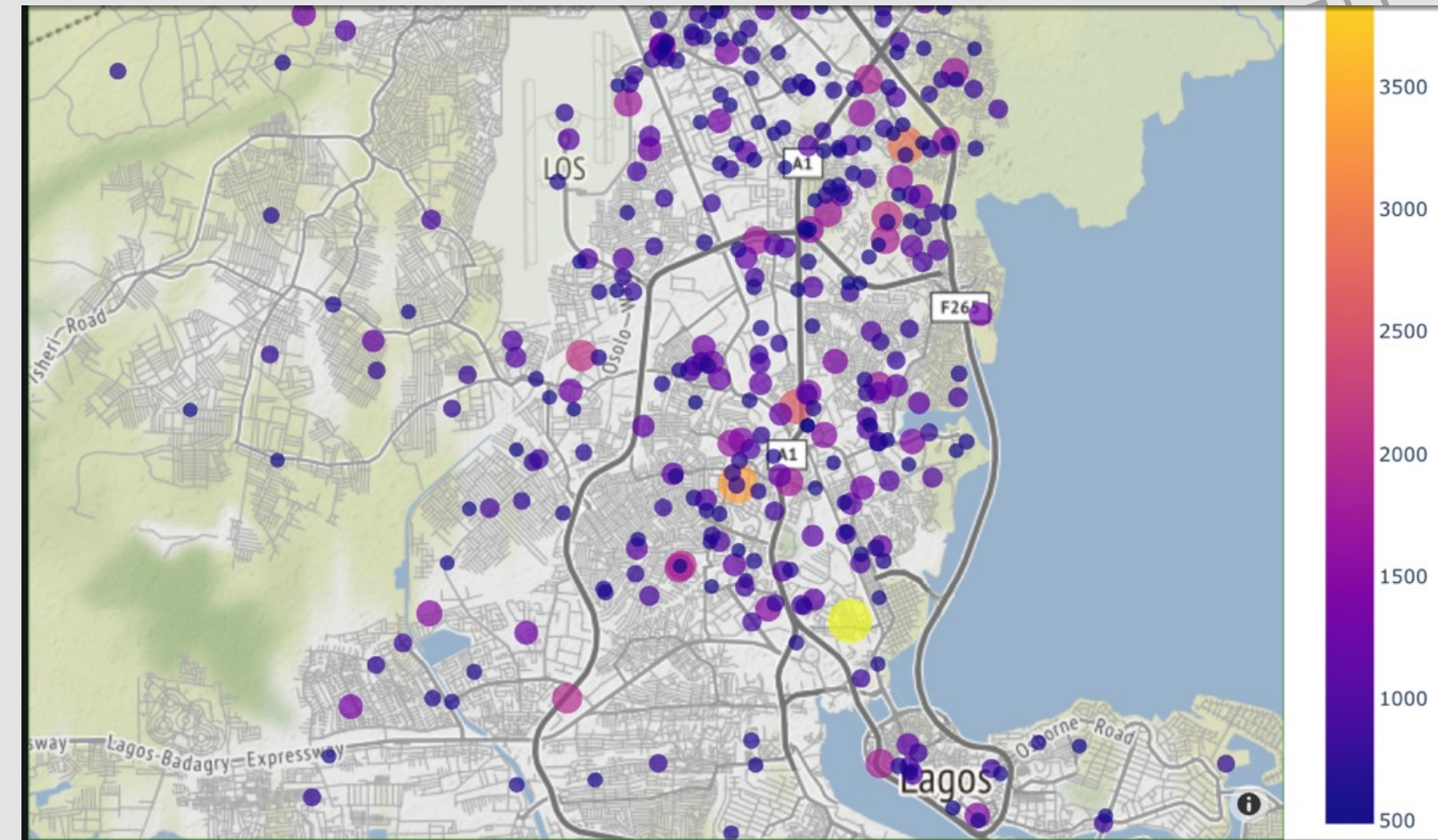
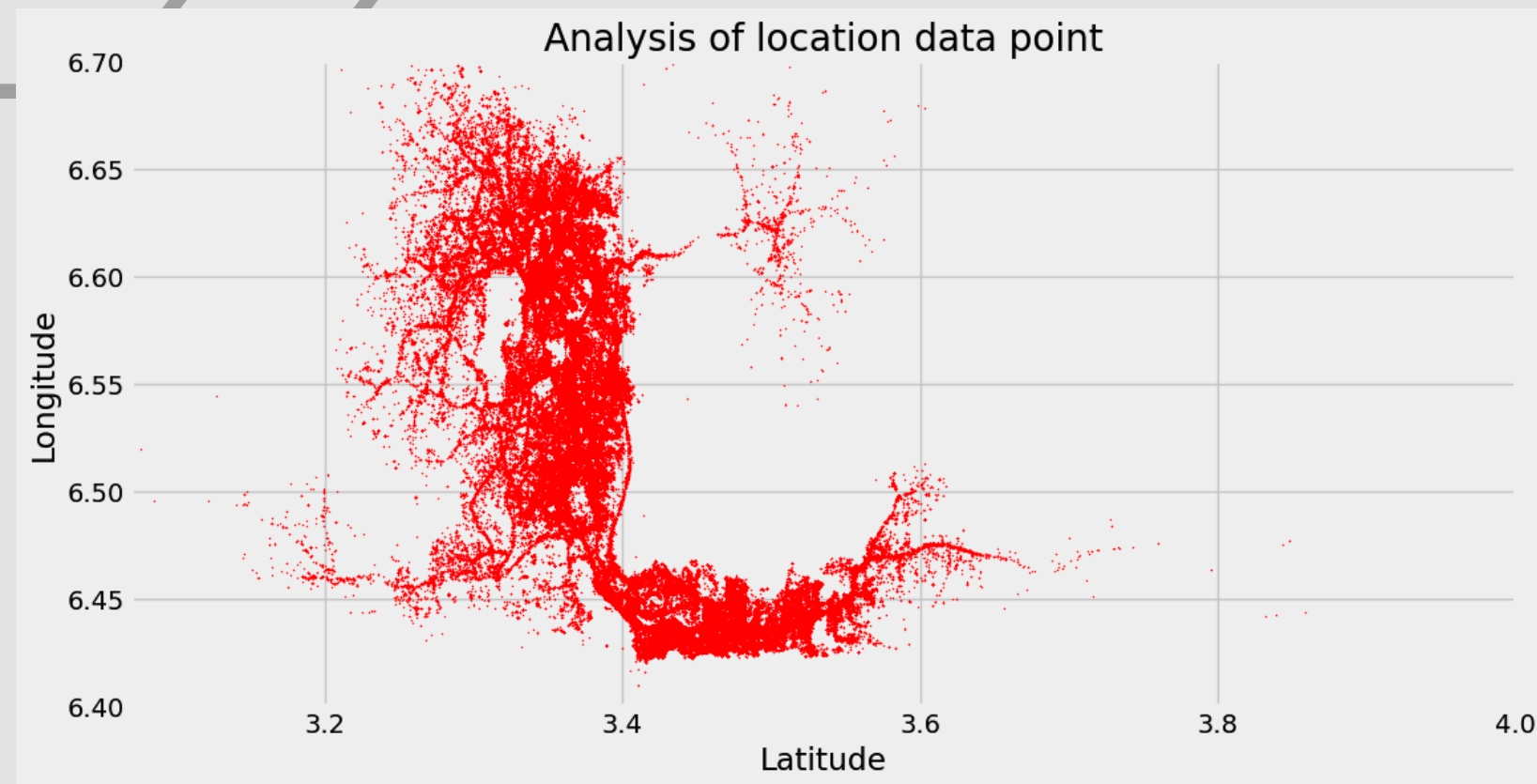


**Outliers detection.**

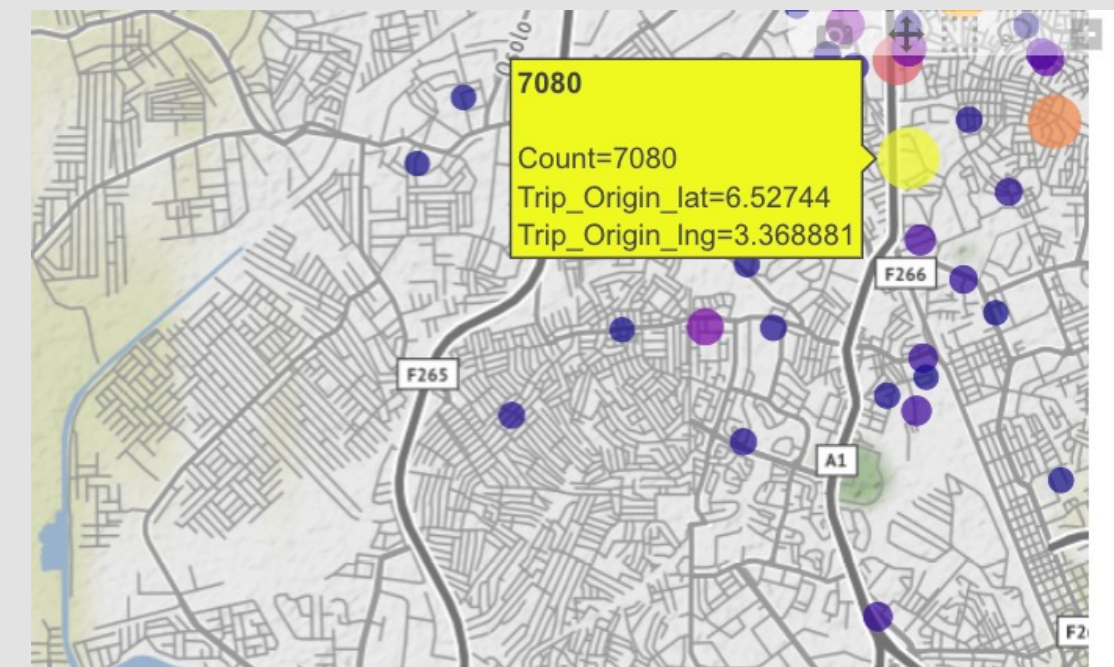


# Exploratory Data Analysis

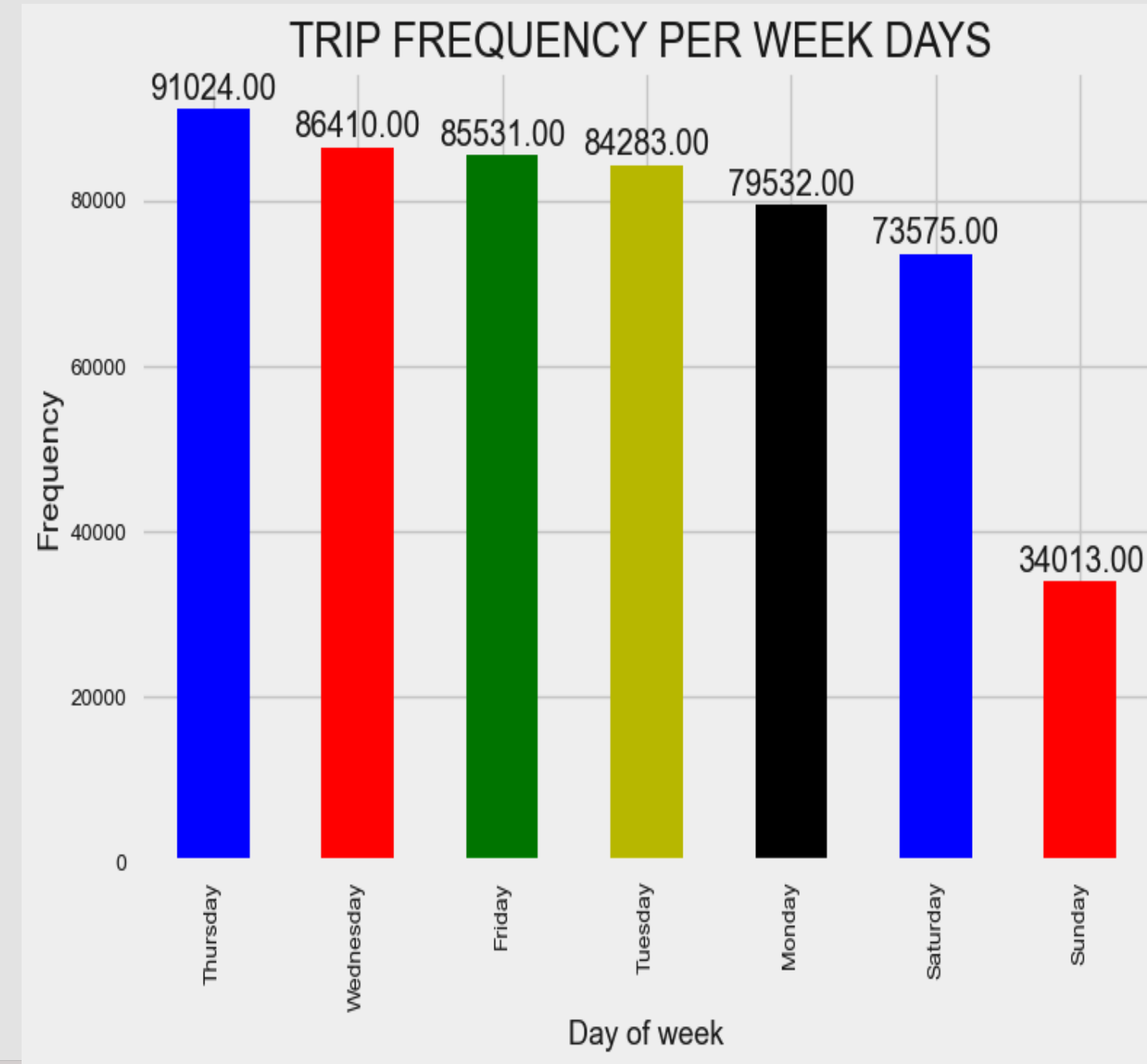
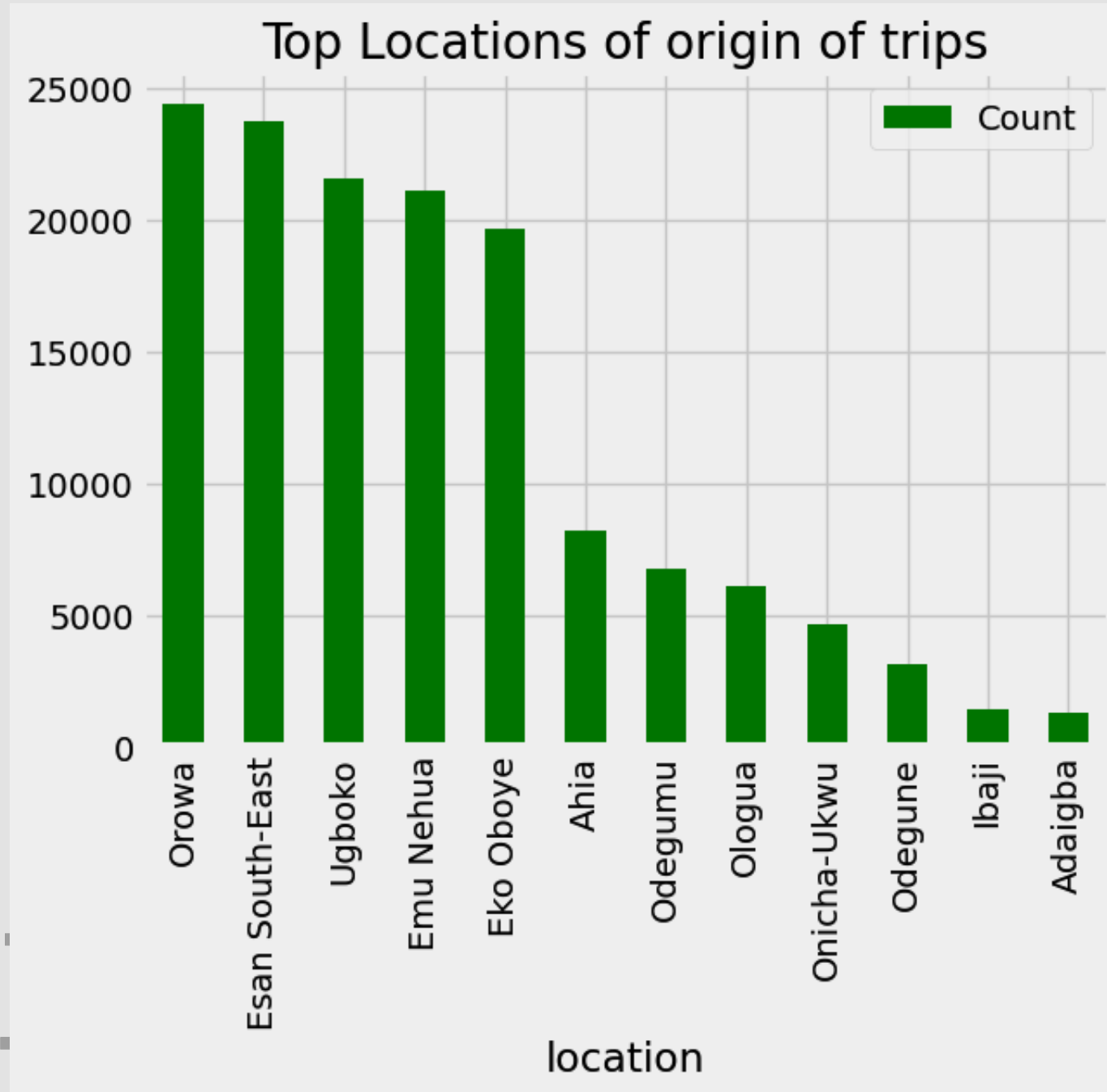
Performed Spatial Analysis on Demand given the coordinate



Analysis of location data point most orders are between 3.2 to 3.6 latitude and 6.43 to 6.70 of longitude



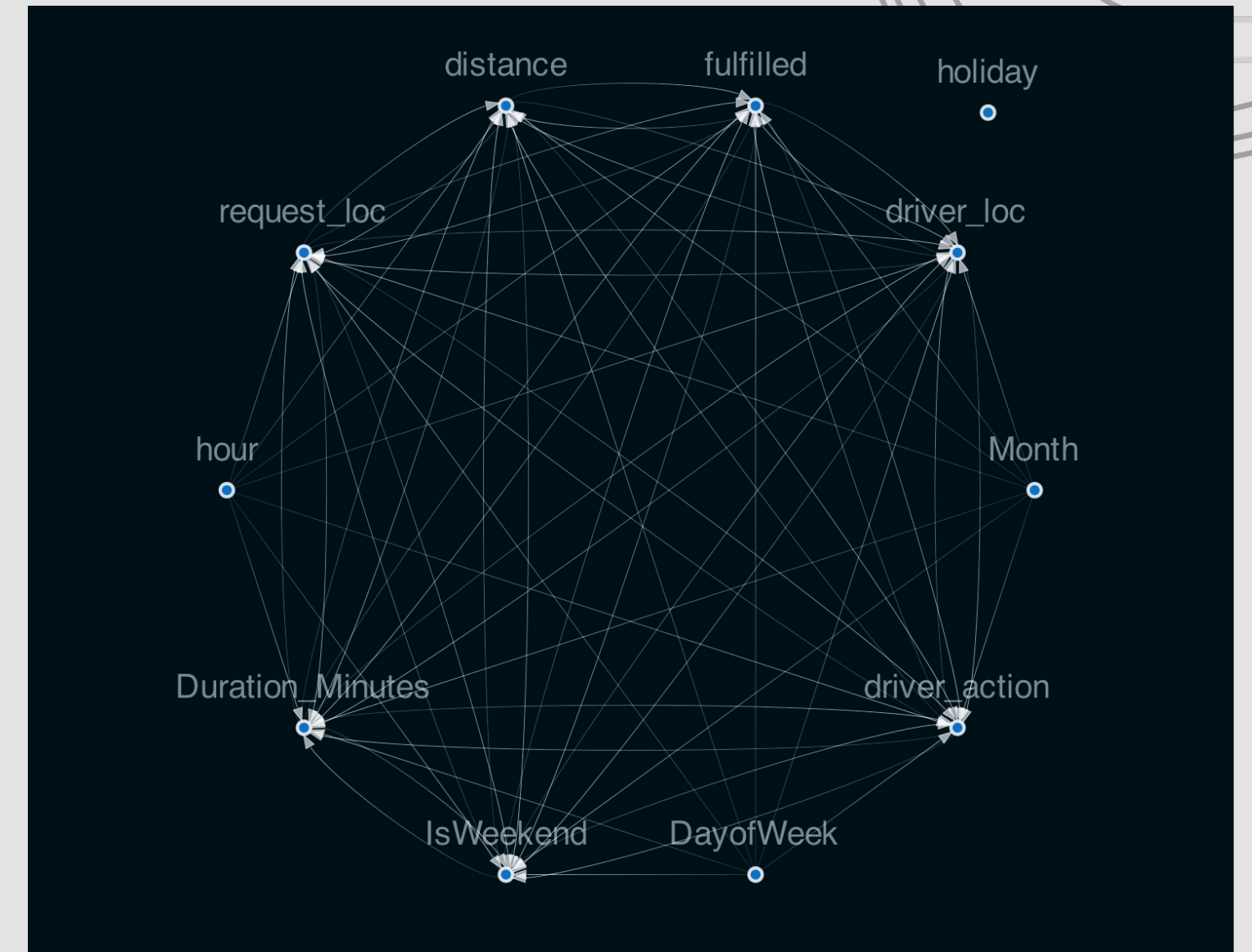
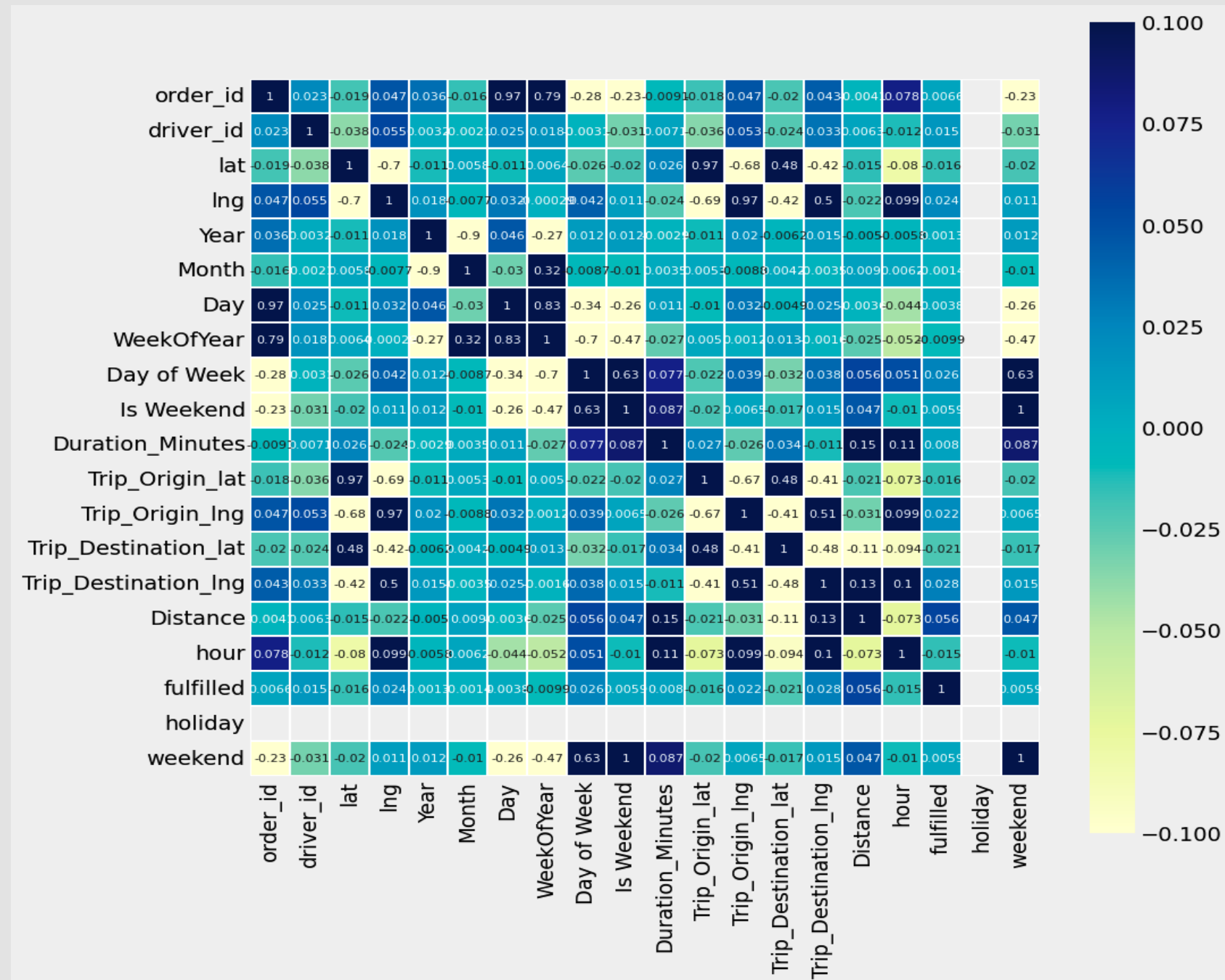
# Exploratory Data Analysis





correlation matrix      Causal inference graph

# Causal inference graph

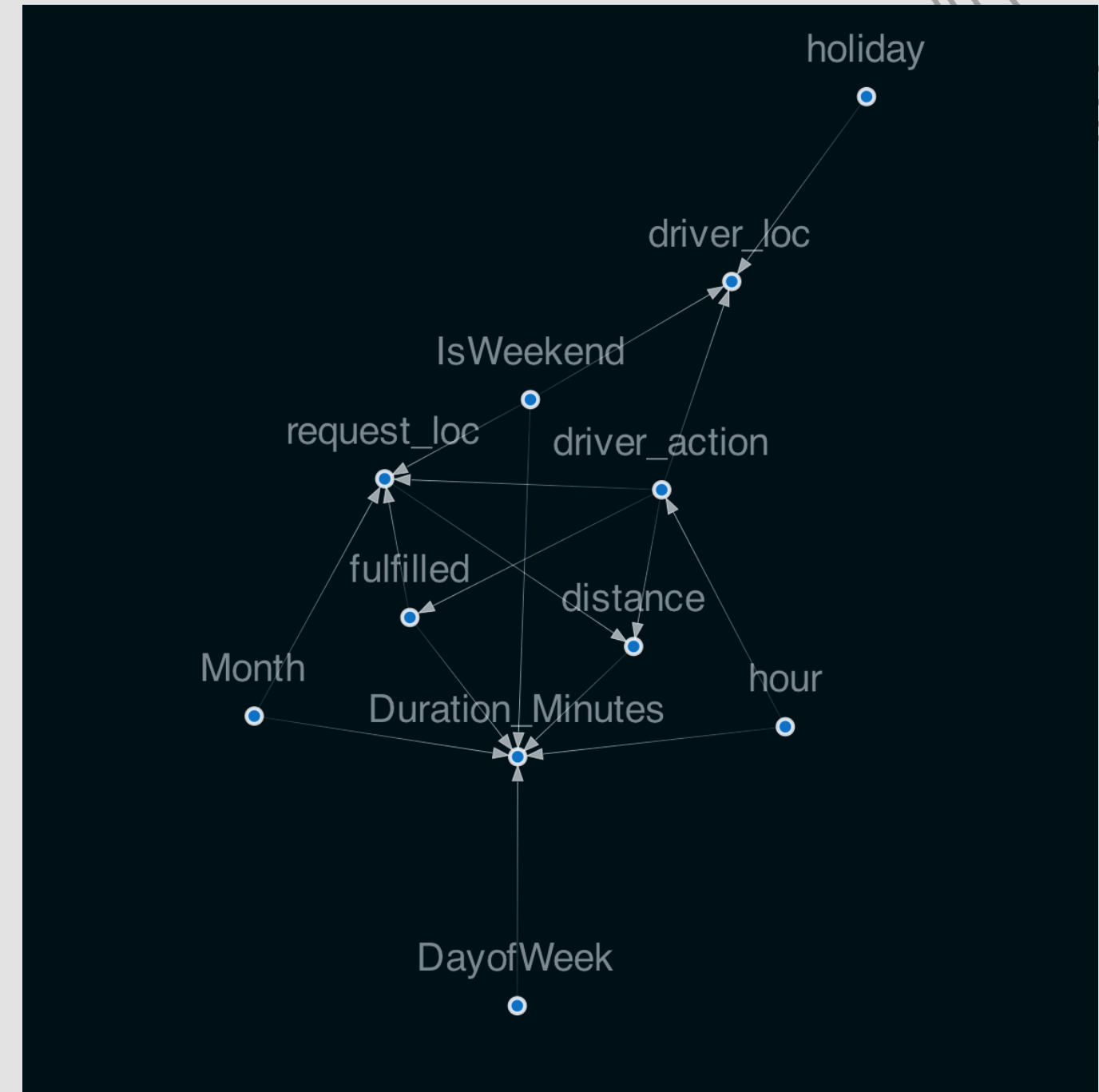
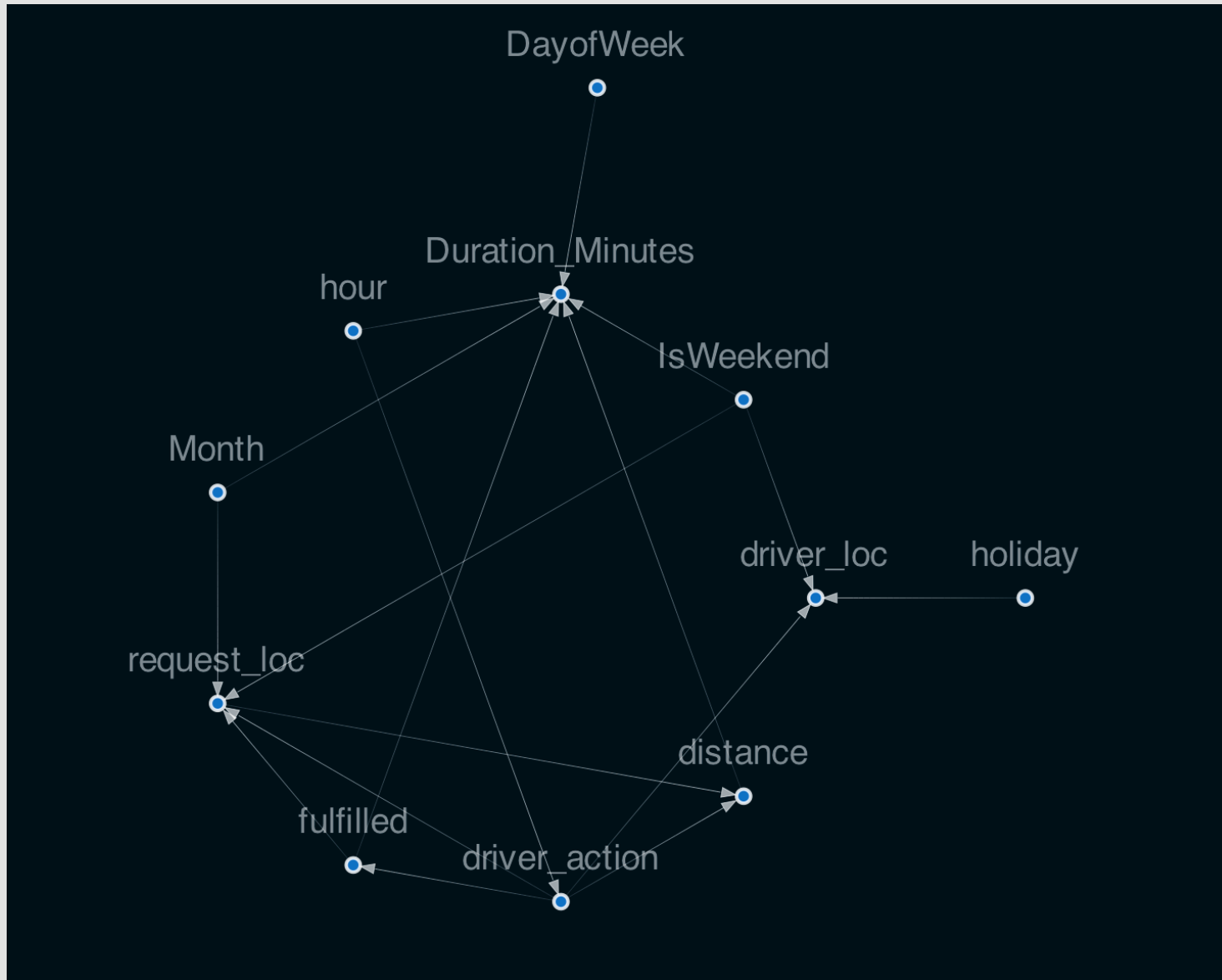


Causal inference aims at estimating the causal effect of a specific variable (treatment) over a certain outcome of interest.

# Step 1: Preparing the Causal Graph

Causal inference graph

Largest stable graph



Causal inference aims at estimating the causal effect of a specific variable (treatment) over a certain outcome of interest.

The Causalnex package allows you to manually map the causal relationships between different features.

# Preparing the Causal Graph

- Step 2: Fitting The Conditional Distribution of the Bayesian Network and preparing the Data
- Then can split the data after this as a train/test.
- Step 3: Modeling Probability
- Step 4: Predict the State from the input Data

```
# what will happen if all drivers were in 5km of the request
```

```
print("marginal fulfilled", ie.query()["fulfilled"])
ie.do_intervention("distance",
    { 'near': 1.0,
      'far': 0.0})
print("updated marginal fulfilled", ie.query()["fulfilled"])
ie.reset_do("distance")
```

Python

```
marginal fulfilled {'no': 0.9722303727303858, 'yes': 0.027769627269613968}
```

```
updated marginal fulfilled {'no': 0.9722303727303858, 'yes': 0.027769627269613968}
```

```
# what will happen if all drivers were in 5km of the request
```

```
print("marginal action", ie.query()["driver_action"])
ie.do_intervention("distance",
    { 'near': 1.0,
      'far': 0.0})
print("updated marginal actions", ie.query()["driver_action"])
ie.reset_do("distance")
```

Python

```
marginal action {'accepted': 0.030219775348635153, 'rejected': 0.9697802246513652}
```

```
updated marginal actions {'accepted': 0.030219775348635146, 'rejected': 0.969780224651365}
```

- If we decide to bring all the drivers in less than 5km of the requests, from the sampled dataset,
- we could have seen a slight decrease **in accepted requests. however, fulfilled action will not be affected.**



# Preparing the Causal Graph

## Classification Report:

- The BN shows good performance at classifying the minority class (unfulfilled requests) with good precision,
- but the recall and f1-score are zero for fulfilled.

```
from causalnex.evaluation import classification_report
classification_report(bn, test, "fulfilled")

... {'fulfilled_no': {'precision': 1.0,
                    'recall': 1.0,
                    'f1-score': 1.0,
                    'support': 50},
     'fulfilled_yes': {'precision': 0.0,
                      'recall': 0.0,
                      'f1-score': 0.0,
                      'support': 0},
     'micro avg': {'precision': 1.0,
                   'recall': 1.0,
                   'f1-score': 1.0,
                   'support': 50},
     'macro avg': {'precision': 0.5,
                   'recall': 0.5,
                   'f1-score': 0.5,
                   'support': 50},
     'weighted avg': {'precision': 1.0,
                      'recall': 1.0,
                      'f1-score': 1.0,
                      'support': 50}}
```

# Future plan

- Solve the issue of the imbalanced dataset
- SQL database integration
- Finish ML
- Implement the integer| mixed integer programming

November 2022

THANKYOU

@Thamar-niyo