



Bike Sharing Program

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Overview

A **bicycle-sharing system**, is a service in which **bicycles** are made available for shared use to individuals on a short term basis for a price or free. Many bike share systems allow people to borrow a bike from a "dock" and return it at another dock belong to the same system. For the purpose of this project, the client is Capital Bikeshare System that serves Washington, D.C. region. Capital Bikeshare has grown steadily, which has driven demand for more stations and bikes. Thus Client needed a research analysis that may help them in

- Predict the Bike Rental volume/count
- Factors or features that influence Bike Rental Count

Goals

Predict the Bike Rental volume from the dataset given by Capital Bike Sharing System.

Determine the factors or features that influence Bike Rental Count most.

The client is Capital Bikeshare System and this research to predict bike rental count will be useful to them in knowing:

- What features in the dataset influence the bike rental count
- When is the demand for bike share program maximum during the day, season, quarter or year.
- Does weather conditions like temperature, humidity, windspeed have any impact on the demand? If yes, then is it to advantage or adverse.
- Are bike users whether Registered or Casual drive Bike Rental Count? If yes, do they have similar influence on Bike Rental Count distribution?

Capital Bikeshare posts quarterly data reports of bike trip times, start and end locations, and type of user (registered or casual). Each trip is on one line of data. These data are readily and publicly available at <https://www.capitalbikeshare.com/system-data> and appear as below:

	instant	dteday	season	yr	mnth	hr	holiday	weekday	workingday	weathersit	temp	atemp	hum	windspeed	casual	registered	cnt
1	1	1/1/11	1	0	1	0	0	6	0	1	0.24	0.2879	0.81	0	3	13	16
2	2	1/1/11	1	0	1	1	0	6	0	1	0.22	0.2727	0.8	0	8	32	40
3	3	1/1/11	1	0	1	2	0	6	0	1	0.22	0.2727	0.8	0	5	27	32
4	4	1/1/11	1	0	1	3	0	6	0	1	0.24	0.2879	0.75	0	3	10	13
5	5	1/1/11	1	0	1	4	0	6	0	1	0.24	0.2879	0.75	0	0	1	1
6	6	1/1/11	1	0	1	5	0	6	0	2	0.24	0.2576	0.75	0.0896	0	1	1
7	7	1/1/11	1	0	1	6	0	6	0	1	0.22	0.2727	0.8	0	2	0	2

Data Wrangling

The Capital bikeshare datasets required little data wrangling other than renaming a few columns based on preference, formatting the date and time columns to match with the weather data.

1. Renaming the columns as below:

```
'instant': 'rec_id',

'dteday': 'datetime',

'holiday': 'is_holiday',

'workingday': 'is_workingday',

'weathersit': 'weather_condition',

'hum': 'humidity',

'mnth': 'month',

'cnt': 'total_count',

'hr': 'hour',

'yr': 'year'
```

2. There were not any missing values to drop or replace. Type casting the attributes as 'datetime' or 'category' shown below

```
stats['datetime'] = pd.to_datetime(stats.datetime)#dae time conversion
```

```
# categorical variables
```

```
stats['season'] = stats.season.astype('category')

stats['is_holiday'] = stats.is_holiday.astype('category')

stats['weekday'] = stats.weekday.astype('category')

stats['weather_condition'] = stats.weather_condition.astype('category')

stats['is_workingday'] = stats.is_workingday.astype('category')

stats['month'] = stats.month.astype('category')

stats['year'] = stats.year.astype('category')

stats['hour'] = stats.hour.astype('category')
```

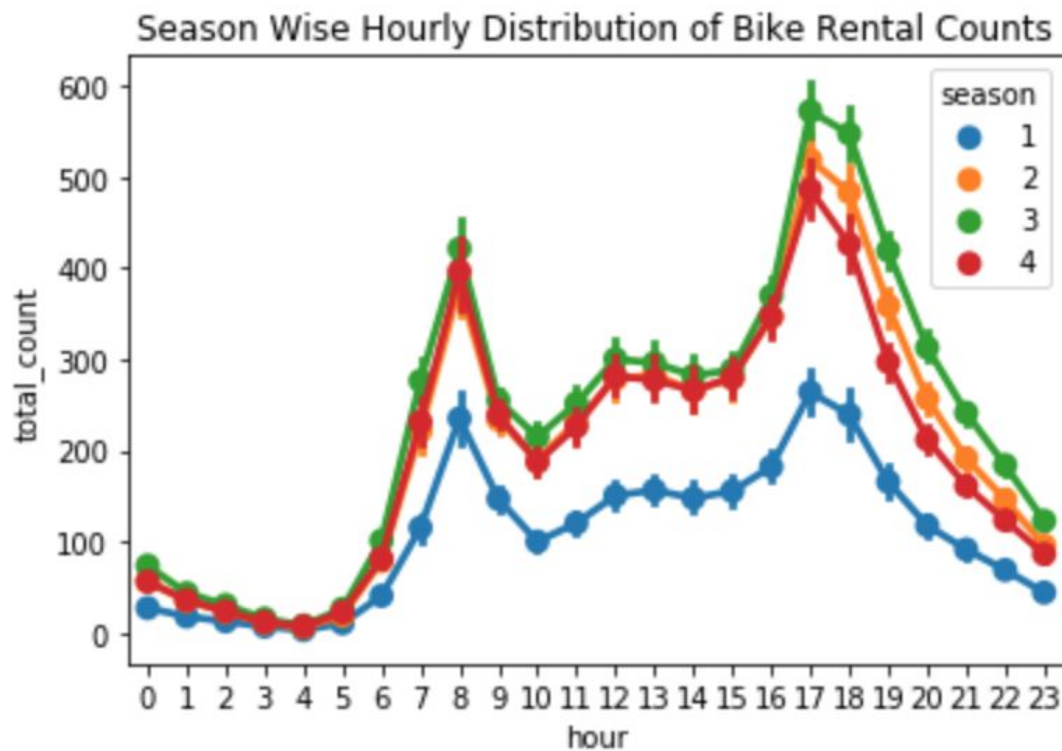
Exploratory Data Analysis/Inferential Statistics

Of the 16 features, following features showed correlation with the target variable 'cnt' i.e. Bike Rental Count:

- Season
- Month
- Temperature (temp)
- Humidity (hum)
- Windspeed
- Casual
- Registered
- Hour (hr)

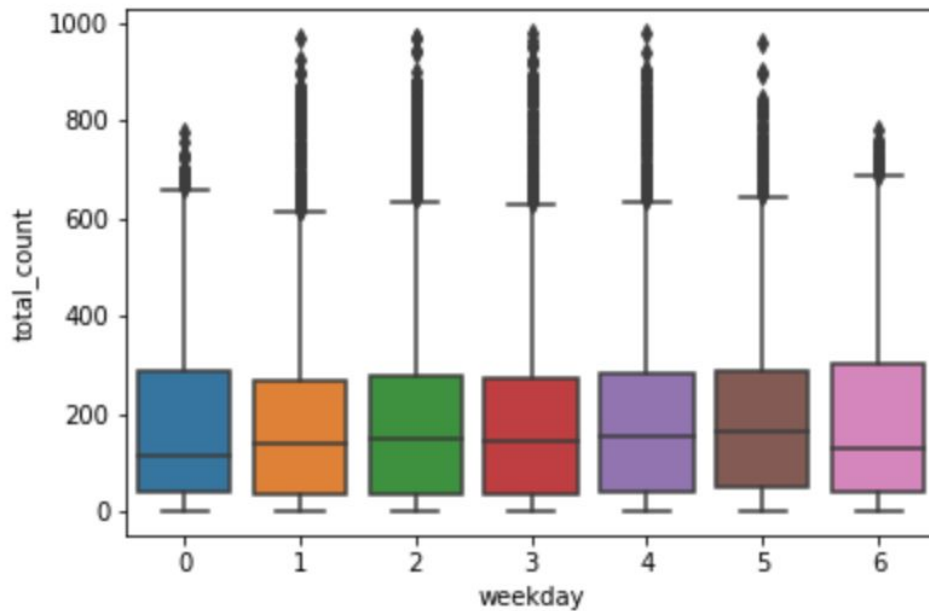
Above dependencies can be verified with following visualization graph plots and inferential statistics (code book attached too):

1. Line Chart between Bike Rental Count vs. Hour across Seasons



Season 1 = Spring, 2 = Summer, 3= Fall, 4=Winter. Above graph shows similar trends for all seasons with counts peaking in the morning between 7 -9 AM and in the evening between 4-6 PM for the reason those are business hours. The counts are lowest for spring season (Legend 1) while highest for Fall (Legend 3) across 24 hours

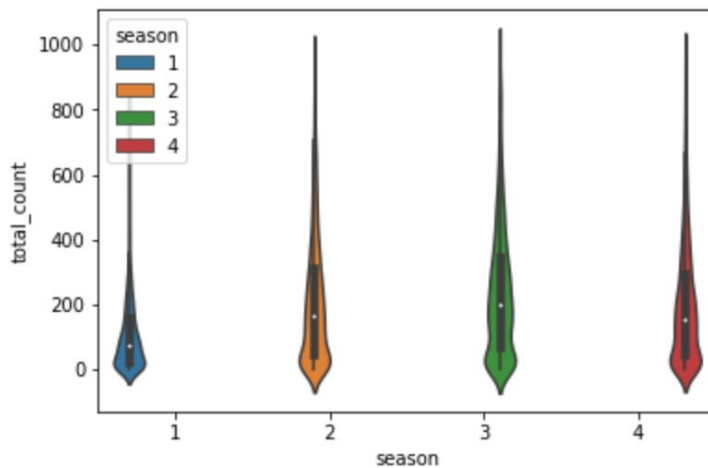
2. Box Plot between Bike Rental Count vs Weekday



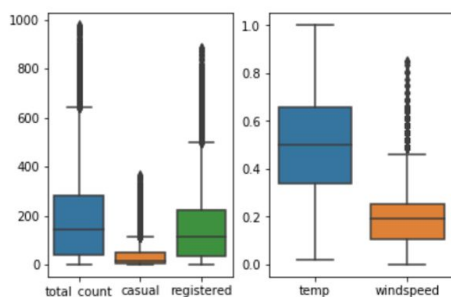
Weekday 0= Sunday, 1= Monday, 2= Tuesday & so on. During weekdays Mon -Fri, I see median of Bike Rental count is similar as opposed to weekends.

3. Violin Plot between Bike Rental Count vs Seasons

```
z = sns.violinplot(data=stats, x='season', y= 'total_count', hue = 'season')
```



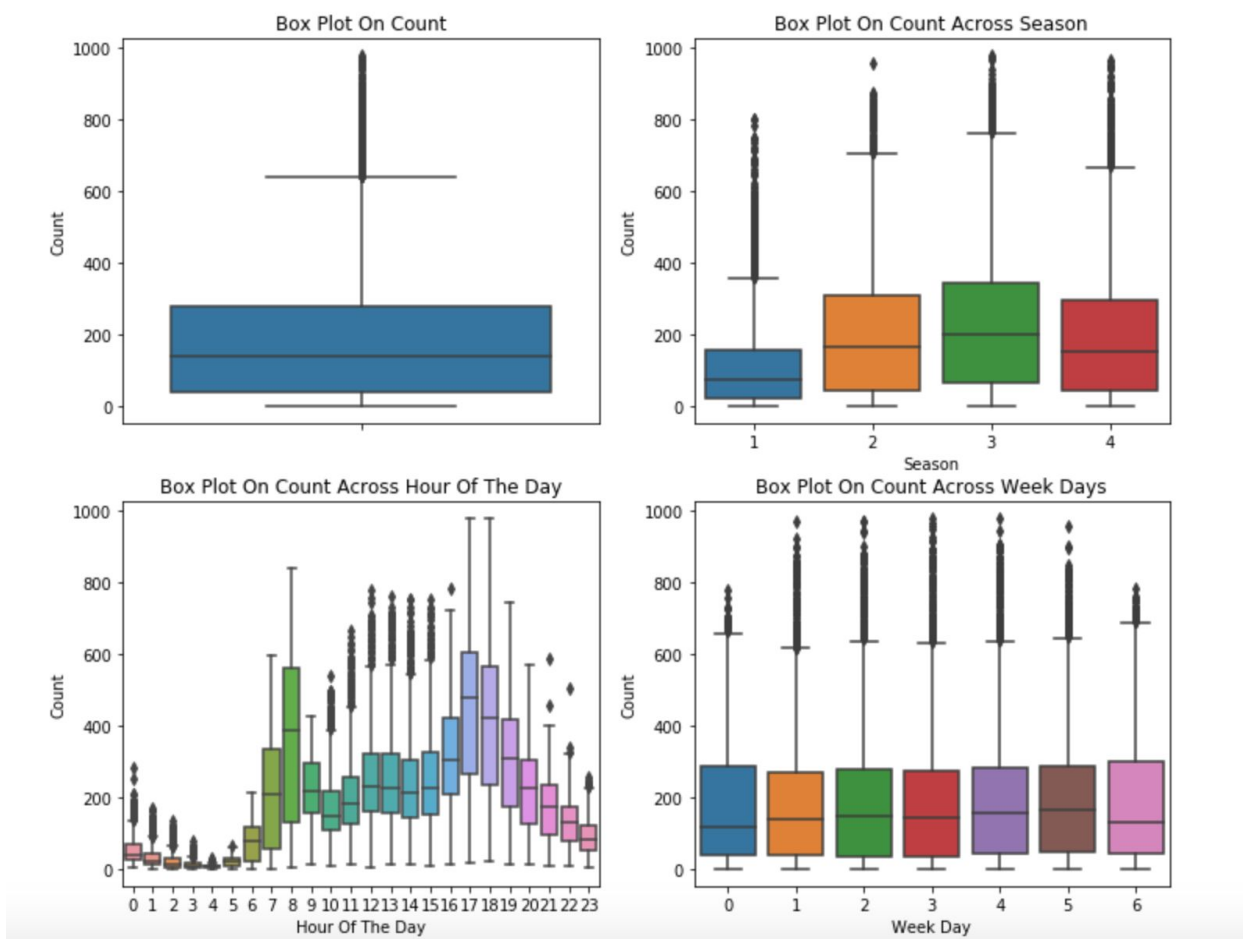
4. Box Plot between Bike Rental Count vs Casual, Registered Users



The total, casual & registered type users show sizeable number of outlier values, however casual show lower numbers though. For weather attributes of temperature and wind speed, we see outliers only in the case of windspeed.

The total, casual & registered type users show sizeable number of outlier values, however casual show lower numbers though. For weather attributes of temperature and wind speed, we see outliers only in the case of windspeed.

5. Outlier Analysis



Outliers Analysis At first look, "count" variable contains lot of outlier data points which skews the distribution towards right (as there are more data points beyond Outer Quartile

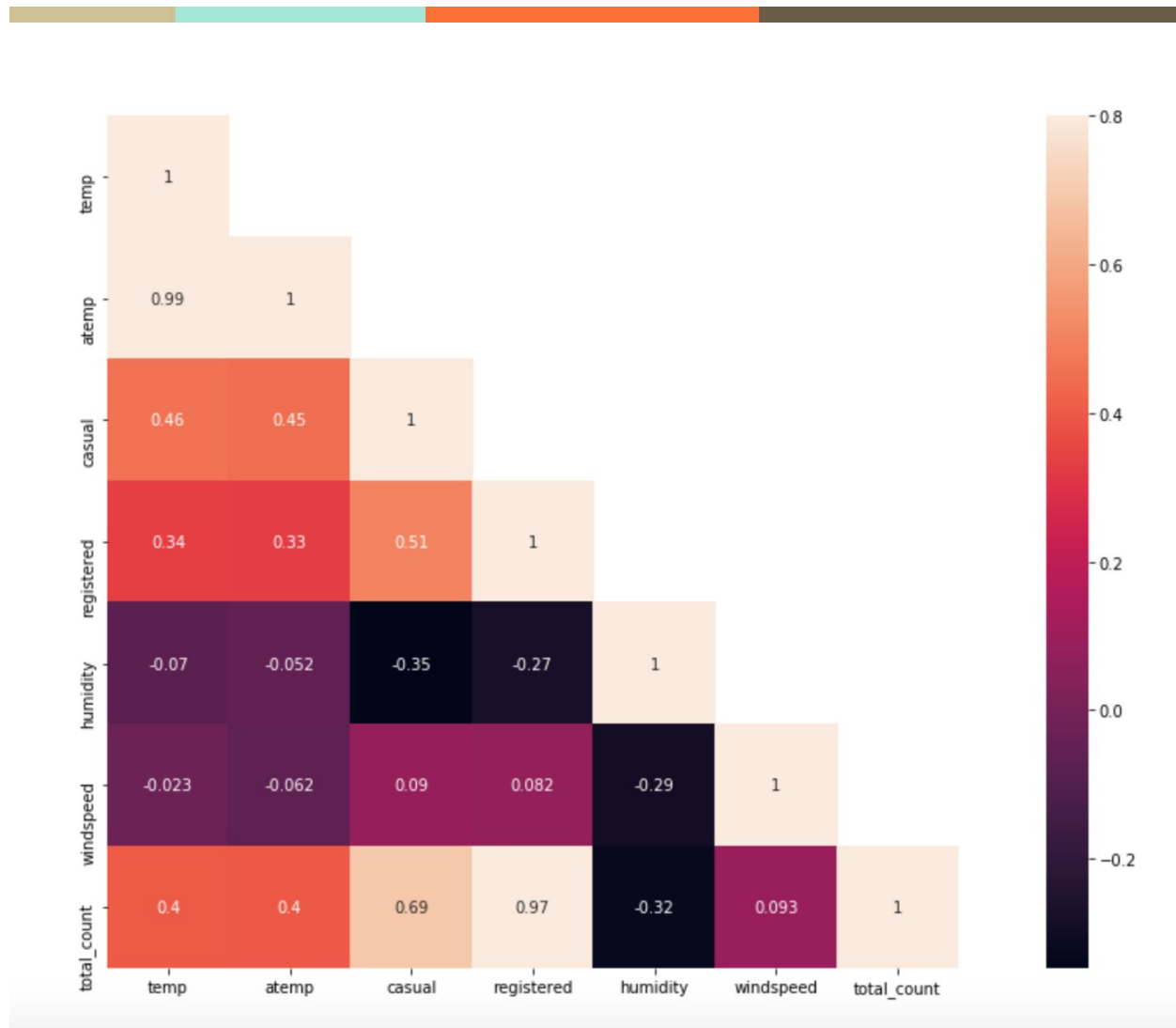
Limit). But in addition to that, following inferences can also be made from the simple boxplots given below.

Spring season has got relatively lower count. The dip in median value in boxplot gives evidence for it. The boxplot with "Hour Of The Day" is quite interesting. The median values are relatively higher at 7AM - 8AM and 5PM - 6PM. It can be attributed to regular school and office users at that time. Most of the outlier points are mainly contributed from "Working Day" than "Non Working Day". It is quite visible from figure 4.

6. Correlation plot between "count" and ["temp", "atemp", "humidity", "windspeed"]

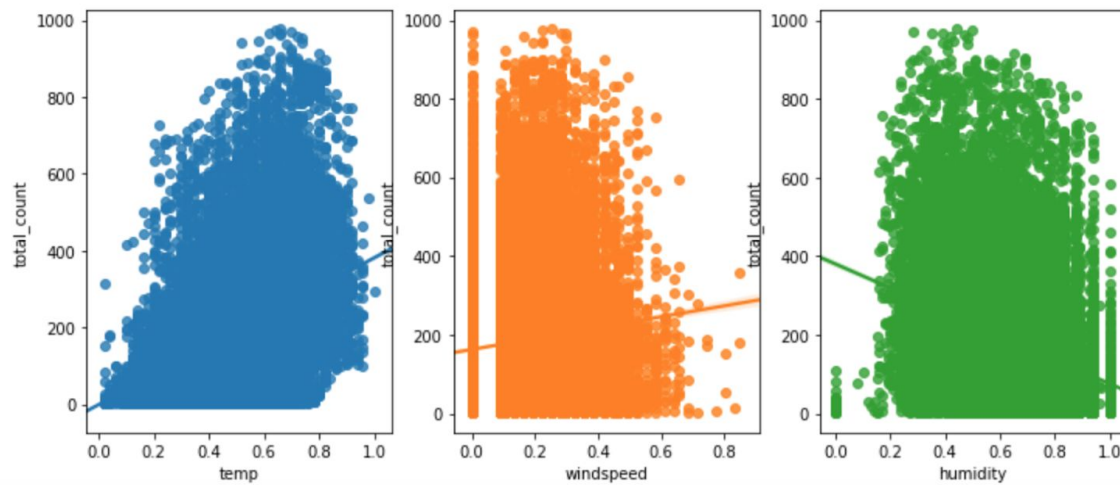
One common way to understand how a dependent variable is influenced by features (numerical) is to find a correlation matrix between them. Let's plot a correlation plot between "count" and ["temp", "atemp", "humidity", "windspeed"].

temp and humidity features have got positive and negative correlation with count respectively. Although the correlation between them are not very prominent still the count variable has got little dependency on "temp" and "humidity". windspeed is not gonna be really useful numerical feature and it is visible from its correlation value with "count". "atemp" variable is not taken into account since "atemp" and "temp" have got strong correlation with each other. During model building any one of the variables has to be dropped since they will exhibit multicollinearity in the data. "Casual" and "Registered" are also not taken into account since they are leakage variables in nature and need to be dropped during model building. Regression plot in seaborn is one useful way to depict the relationship between two features. Here we consider "count" vs "temp", "humidity", "windspeed".



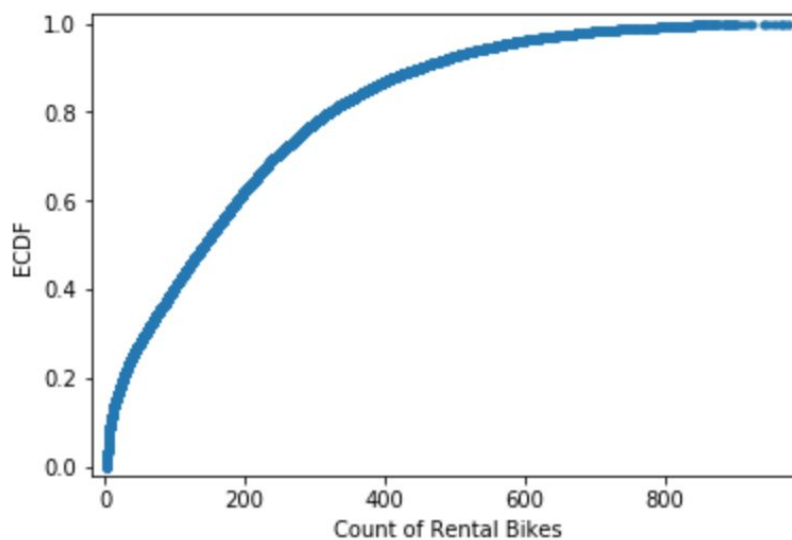
Correlation between Bike Rental Volume (total_count) and 'registered' user type is the highest. Followed by 'casual' user type. I will explore this dependency of Bike rental volume by User Type in Null Hypothesis under Inferential statistics coming later in EDA. There is moderate collinearity between 'total_count' and 'temp'(temperature)too.

7. Linear Regression plot between Bike Rental Count vs Temp, humidity, Windspeed



There is direct positive relation between Bike Rental volume(total_count) vs 'temp' while negative relation with 'windspeed'

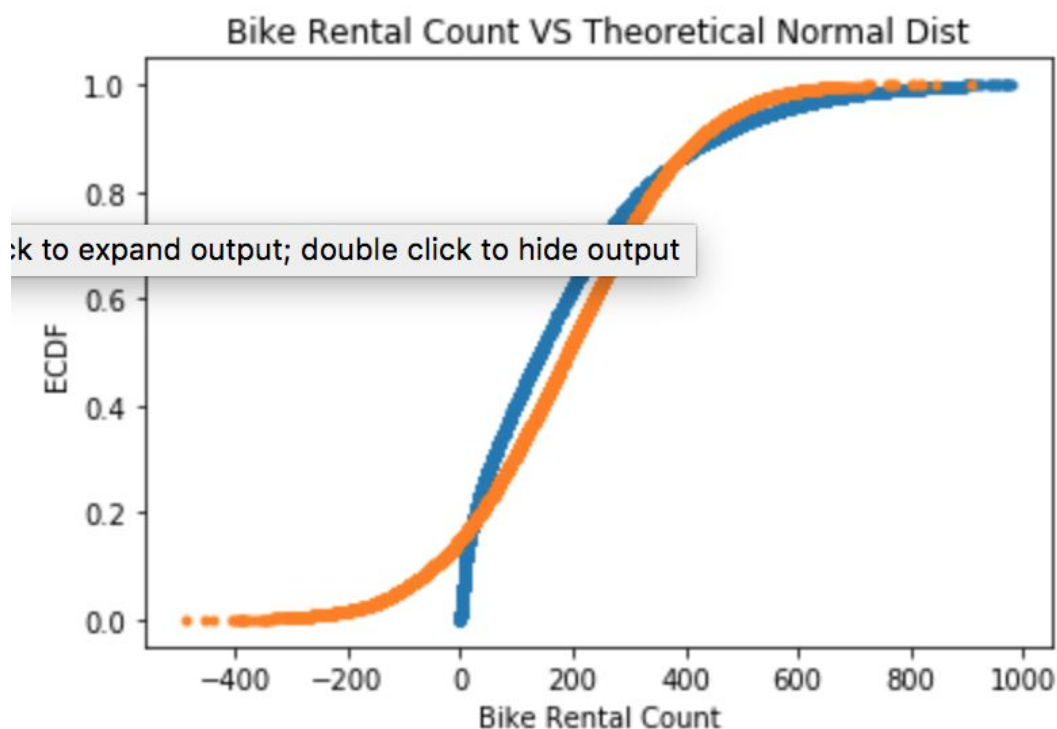
8. Empirical Continuous Distribution ECDF plot for Bike Rental Count



```
[33]: np.percentile(stats['total_count'], [25, 50, 75, 90, 98, 100])
```

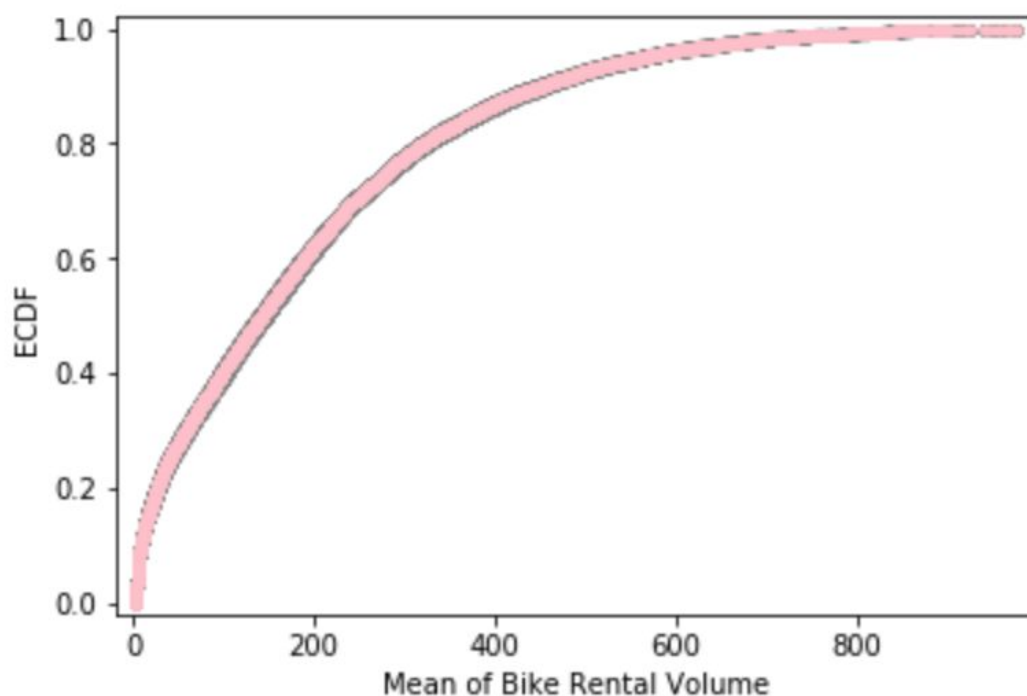
```
[33]: array([ 40. , 142. , 281. , 451.2, 690. , 977. ])
```

9. Checking ECDF Distribution of Bike Rental Count across two years(2011 & 2012) and theoretical samples of data



Compare the distribution of the data to the theoretical distribution of the data. This is done by comparing the ecdf First define a function for computing the ecdf from a data set. Next use `np.random.normal` to sample the theoretical normal distribution and overlay the ecdf of both data sets to compare distribution. We see how closely the real data set follows the theoretical normal distribution curve.

10. Visualizing ECDF using bootstrap samples



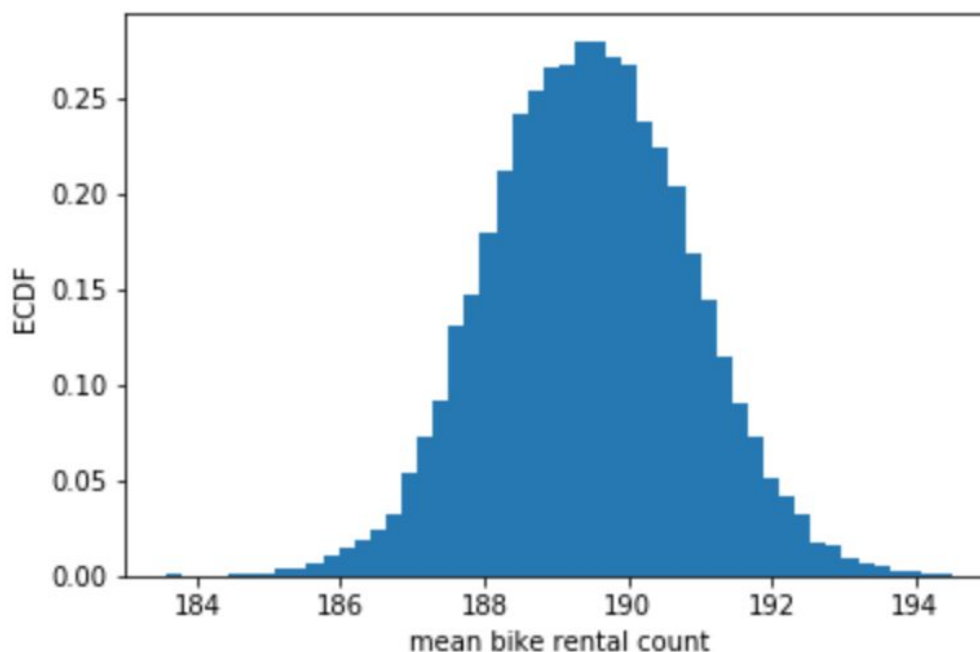
By graphically displaying the bootstrap samples with an ECDF, I see how bootstrap sampling allows probabilistic distribution of data.

11. Confidence Interval

Assuming 95% Confidence interval i.e. give the 2.5th and 97.5th percentile of bootstrap replicates is stored as `bs_replicates`

```
np.percentile(bs_replicates, [2.5, 97.5])  
O/p: array([186.82940186, 192.19181915])
```

Verifying it with histogram for bootstrap replicates

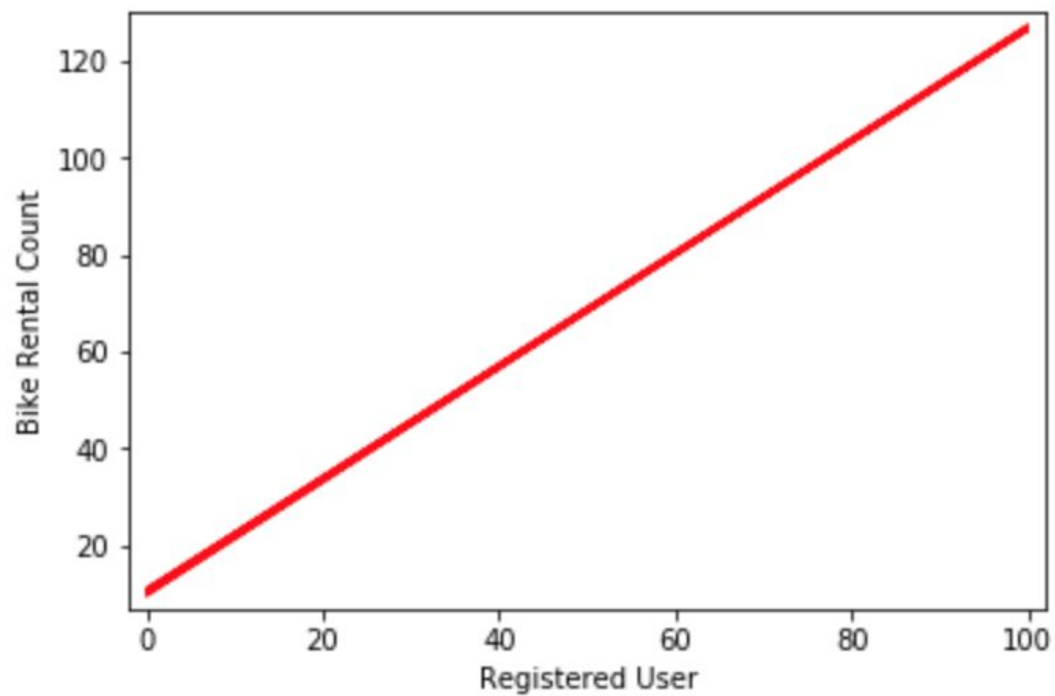
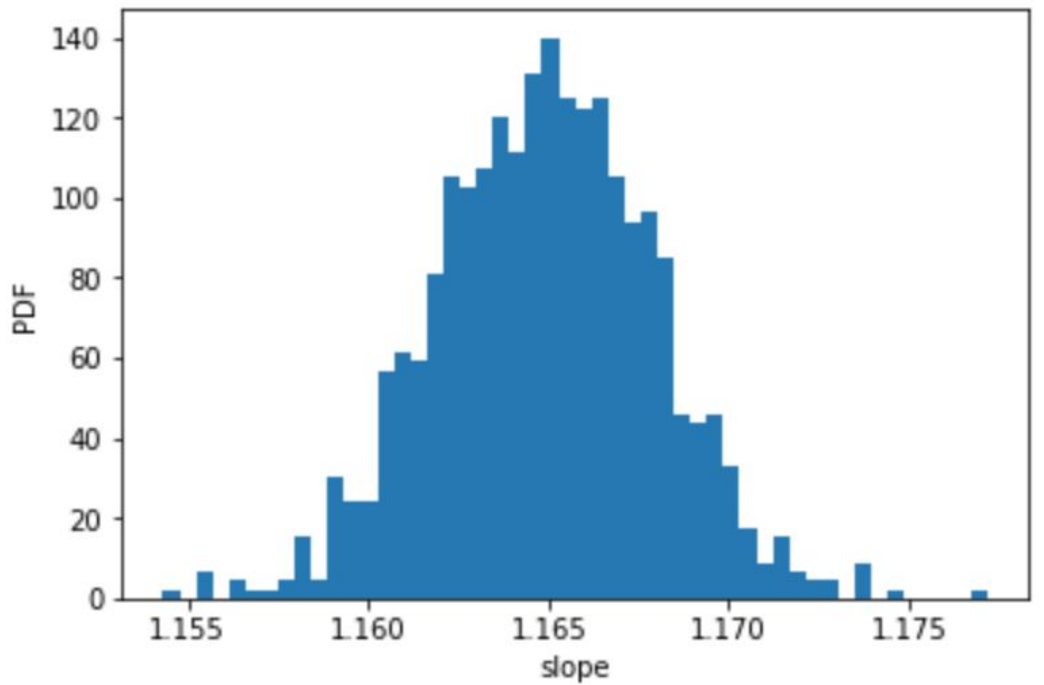


This is bootstrap estimate of the probability distribution function of the mean Bike Rental Count at the Capital Bikeshare System. Remember, we are estimating the mean Bike Rental Count we would get if the Capital Bikeshare System could repeat all of the measurements from 2011 to 2012 over and over again. This is a probabilistic estimate of the mean. I plot the PDF as a histogram, and I see that it is not Normal as it has slightly longer left tail.

In fact, it can be shown theoretically that under not-too-restrictive conditions, the value of the mean will always be Normally distributed. (This does not hold in general, just for the mean and a few other statistics.) The standard deviation of this distribution, called the standard error of the mean, or SEM, is given by the standard deviation of the data divided by the square root of the number of data points. I.e., for a data set. Notice that the SEM we got from the known expression and the bootstrap replicates is the same and the distribution of the bootstrap replicates of the mean is Normal.

12. Extending Confidence Interval Concept to Pairs Bootstrap

Finding pairs bootstrap for slope & intercept of a linear function between Bike Rental Count and Registered User Type



13. Hypothesis Testing

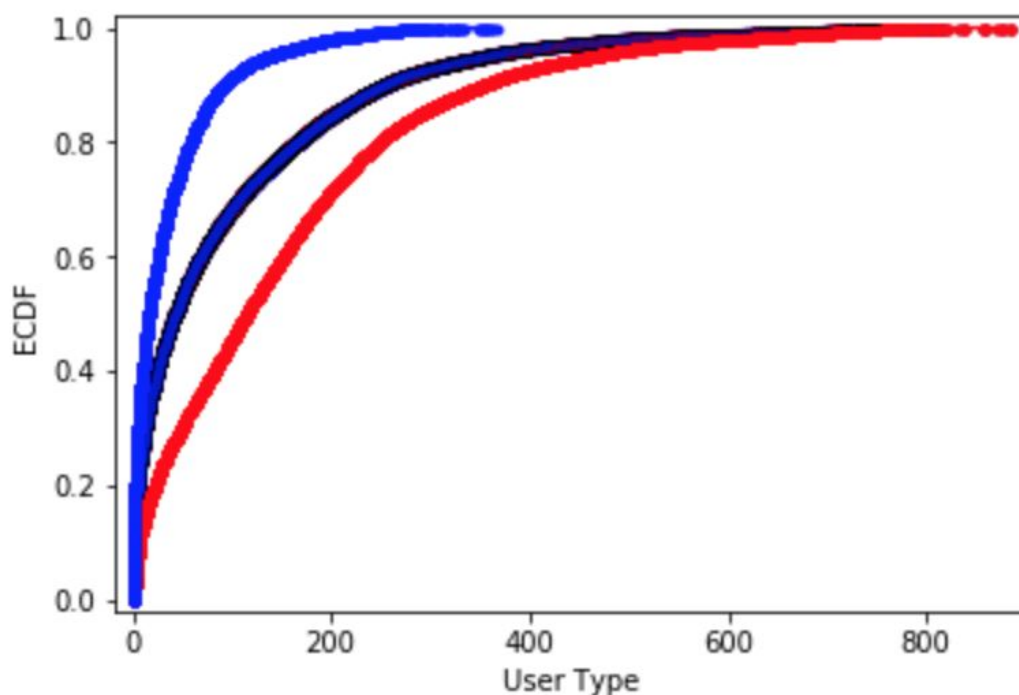
Null Hypothesis- There is no significant difference between registered and casual user type mean on Bike Rental Count.

$H_0: \mu_{\text{registered}} - \mu_{\text{casual}} = 0$

Significance Level: 95% Confidence $\alpha = 0.05$

Alternate Hypothesis -

There is significant difference between registered and casual user type mean on Bike Rental Count
 $H_A: \mu_{\text{registered}} - \mu_{\text{casual}} \neq 0$

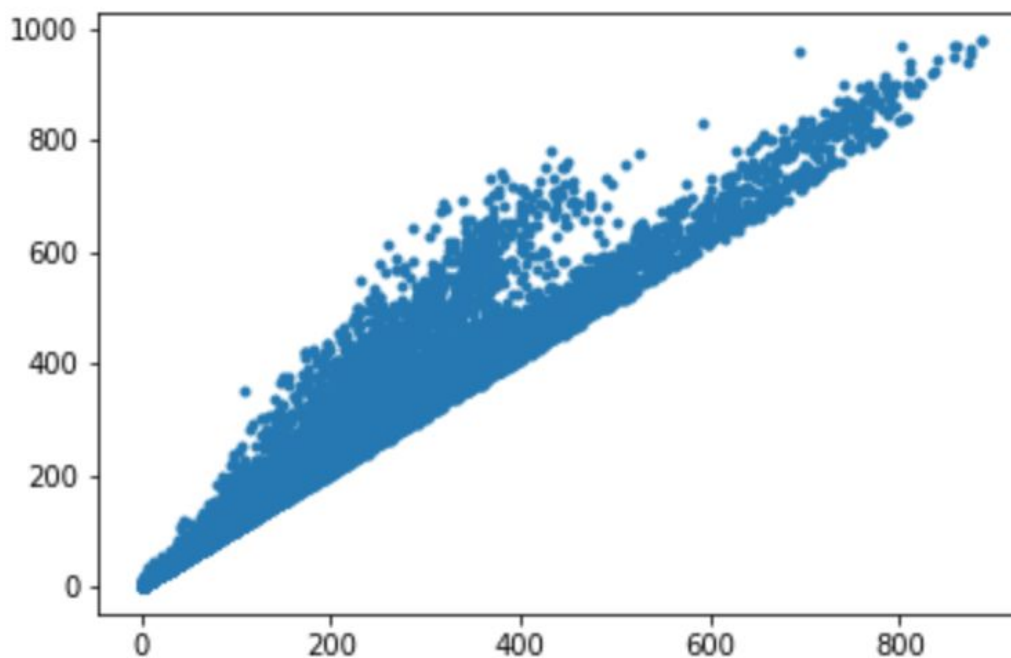


Permutation samples ECDFs overlap and give a purple haze. Few of the ECDFs from the permutation samples overlap with the observed Registered User type data towards right of the graph & even fewer overlap towards left, suggesting that the hypothesis is not commensurate with the data. Registered & Casual User Type are not identically distributed and do not influence data in similar way. So Null Hypothesis is rejected.

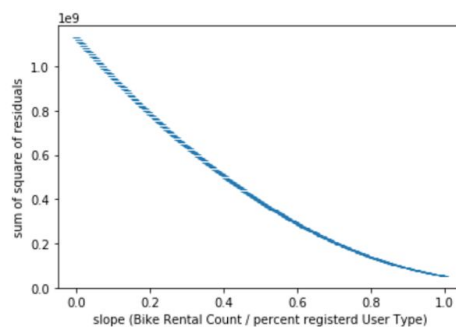
14. If ECDF is not the right estimated mean another approach to find optimal parameters and residual sum of squares is adopted.

Took the approach to establish relation between 'Bike Rental Count' and 'Registered' user type by:

- Finding Pearson correlation coefficient
- Scatter Plot



- Optimal parameter (slope, intercept) finding to find best fit linear function
- Comparing above derived slope with slope of minimum RSS & found similar, thus confirming validity of optimal parameters



minimum on the plot, that is the value of the slope (~1.16) that gives the minimum sum of the square of the residuals performing the regression above using `np.polyfit()`

minimum on the plot, that is the value of the slope (~1.16) that gives the minimum sum of the square of the residuals, is the same value I got when performing the regression above using `np.polyfit()`. Hence Bike Rental Count vs. User Type is a linear continuous function and so ECDF graphs to show Bike Rental Count distribution by User Types is correct and Null hypothesis i.e. User Type Casual & Registered carry similar influence on Bike Rental Count may be rejected.

15. ('Registered Sample Size:', 17379, '\nRegistered User Type Mean:', 153.78686920996606) ('Casual Sample Size:', 17379, '\nCasual User Type Mean:', 35.67621842453536)

There is a difference between the mean of registered and casual User Type in the sample data, but a statistical analysis will help determine if the difference is significant. Null Hypothesis: There is no significant difference between registered and casual user type mean on Bike Rental Count.

$$H_0: \mu_{\text{registered}} - \mu_{\text{casual}} = 0$$

Significance Level: 95% Confidence

$$\alpha = 0.05$$

16. Difference of Means by Permutation Samples

Using `np.concatenate`, `np.random.permutation` methods is
 ('Difference of Means', 118.11065078543069)
 ('p-value =', 0)

17. T-Test and P-Value

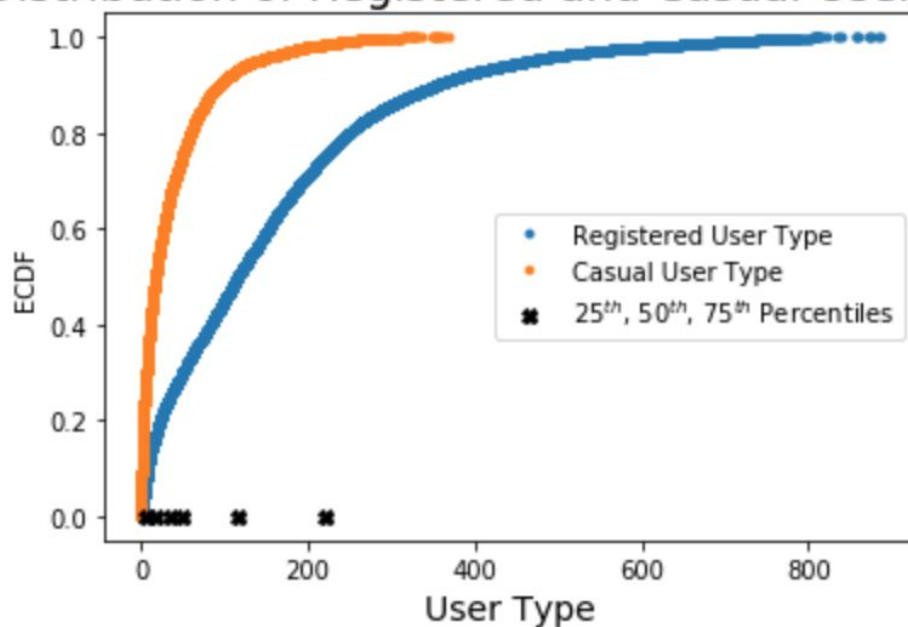
Using `scipy import stats` method performed the T-Test and P-value

('t-statistic:', 97.81332643791566)
 ('p-value:', 0.0)

This confirms Null Hypothesis may be rejected as means of Bike Rental Count by User Type is not same.

18. ECDF Plots for Bike Rental Count Distribution by Registered and casual User Types

Distribution of Registered and Casual User Type



Hence by above plot, we may reject the Null hypothesis since there is significant difference between Bike Rental Count distribution of Registered and Casual User Type.

Outcomes and Recommendations

Based on above EDA & Inferential Statistics, following are the outcomes:

- Bike rental count (volume) distribution is normal distribution curve and can be predicted based on given dataset.
- The feature set that drives this prediction is:
 - Casual
 - Registered
 - Hour (hr)
 - Windspeed
 - Humidity (hum)
 - Season
 - Month
 - Temperature (temp)
- Bike rental count is maximum contributed by 'Registered' User type than 'Casual' and total count is mutually exclusive of Registered and Casual.
- Bikes are rented more during the working days than on weekends and holidays.

- Bike demands are most during the business hours of working days i.e. 7 AM to 9 AM and 4 PM to 6 PM
- There is direct positive relation between Bike Rental volume(total_count) vs 'temp' while negative relation with 'windspeed'
- Bike rental distribution curve is almost similar across the four seasons (Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter) in a year
- Comparing ECDF Bike Rental Distribution for year 2011 & 2012 datasets with theoretical samples and bootstrap samples affirms 95% confidence interval.
- Extended Confidence Interval Concept to Pairs Bootstrap using slope & intercept of a linear function between Bike Rental Count and Registered User Type: Null hypothesis i.e. User Type Casual & Registered carry similar influence on Bike Rental Count is rejected.

Here is the link to iPython Notebook:

<https://github.com/rashi-n/Machine-Learning-Projects/blob/master/Capstone%20Projects/CS%20I%20-%20EDA%20%26%20Inferential%20Statistics.ipynb>

I next propose to do in-depth analysis on the given dataset using one of the Supervised Machine Learning algorithms of type Regression since output datasets are provided and I can use this to predict future outcomes of target variable.

Objective to undertake Machine Learning is because it focuses on the design of systems that can learn from and make decisions and predictions based on data. Machine learning enables computers to act and make data-driven decisions rather than being explicitly programmed to carry out a certain task. The iterative aspect of machine learning is important because as models are exposed to new data, they are able to independently adapt. They learn from previous computations to produce reliable, repeatable decisions and results. It's a science that's not new – but one that has gained fresh momentum.

This project is Regression problem as dependent variable 'Bike Rental Count' is continuous values and can be used to predict the output value using training data.

This is supervised regression problem as dependent variable i.e. Bike Rental Count is continuous values or ordered whole values. **Regression** means to predict the output value using training data.

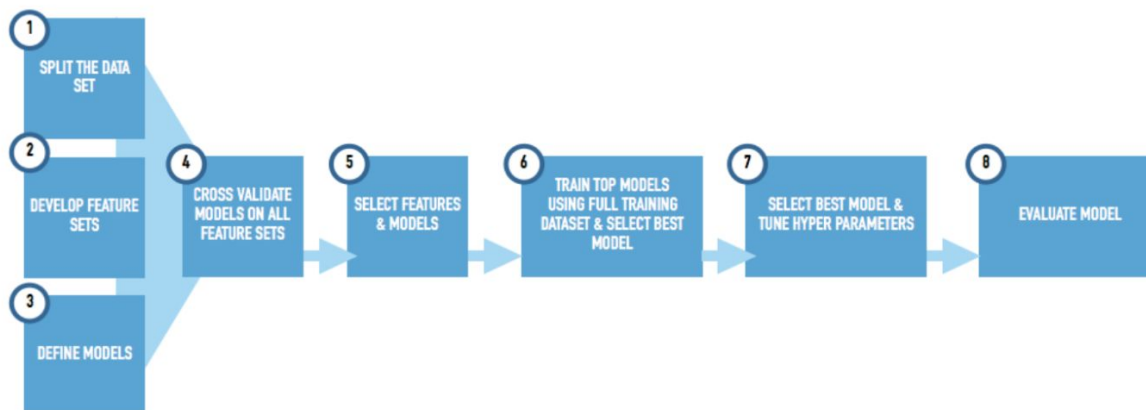
Bike rental volume is the target variable that I analyzed to find correlation, mean, standard deviation, minimum residual sum of squares to find optimal linear function for prediction with other related features(labeled data) in the dataset.

Following are independent variables that are influencing the outcome of target variable 'Bike Rental Volume' in this project:

- Temperature
- Casual User Type
- Registered User Type
- Humidity
- Windspeed
- Hour of the day

Machine Learning In-Depth Analysis

Steps taken in Machine Learning Model analysis are:



Step 1: Split the Data Set

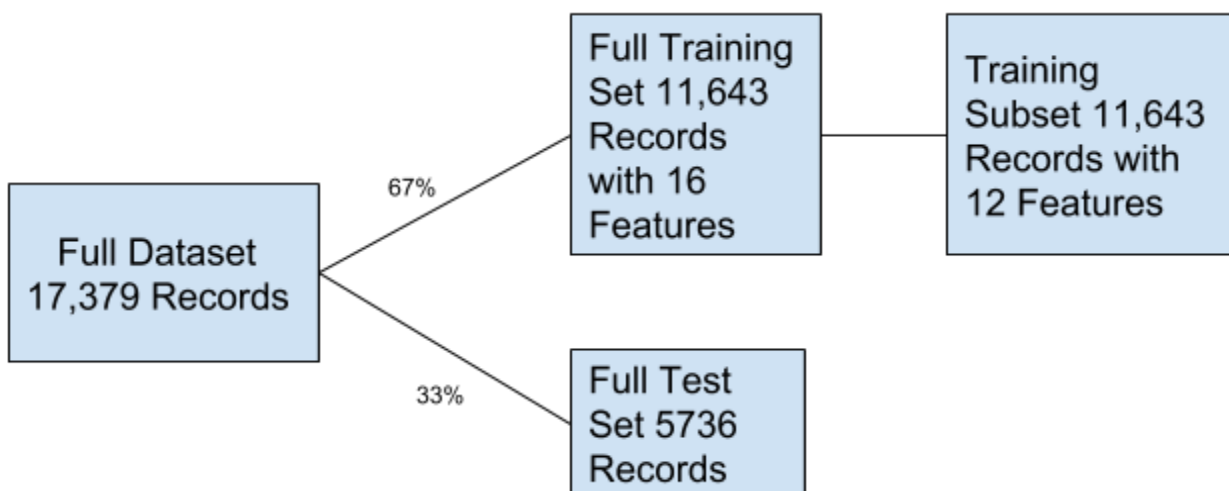
This was usual train test data split, however there was need to create two subsets of train set as to select suitable feature sets and models due to the size of full dataset (17379 observations). Additional reason was to break the one to one linear equality in the model due to feature set ('registered', 'casual') and leading to 100% prediction of target variable('Bike Rental Count').

The analysis was done in jupyter notebooks:

Step 2:

Develop Feature set for each train test split.

The no. of observations for each data split can be found in below figure:



Step 3:

Total of 4 Machine Learning models were analysed for this Supervised Linear Regression problem:

1. Linear Regression
2. Ridge Regression
3. Lasso Regression
4. Decision Tree Regression

Step 4, 6, 7:

Each of the above models were cross validated under 5 folds or 10 folds and models were trained using number of hyperparameters to ensure that the model is not underperforming due to lack of tuning.

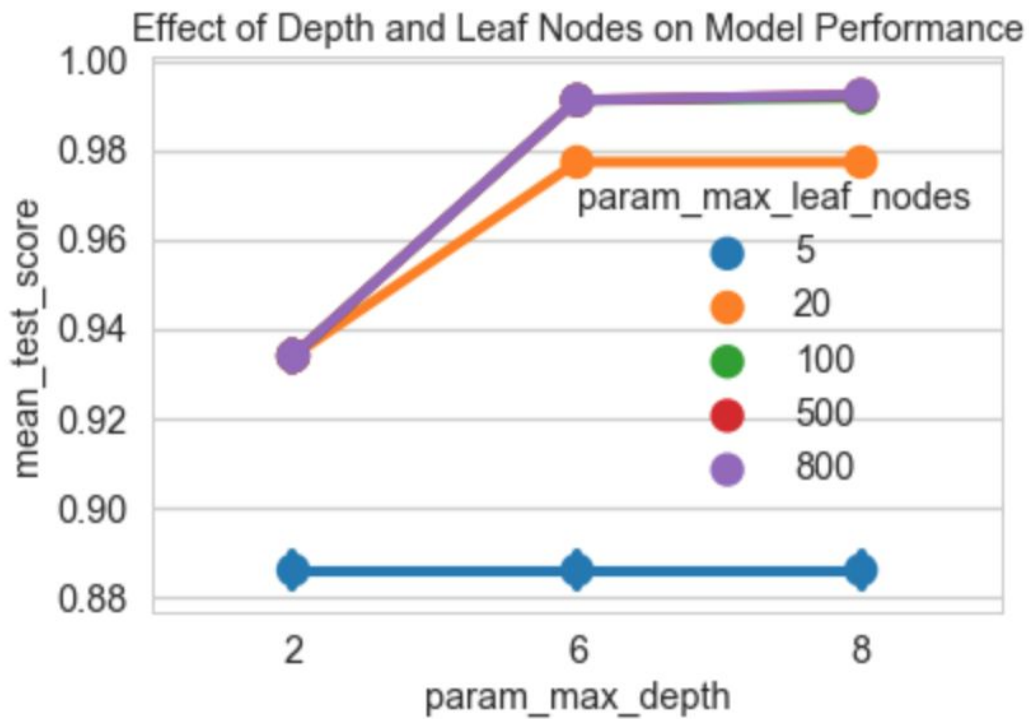
Decision Tree Regression was performed on all feature set with ONE Hot Encoding applied for Categorical variables and

Hyperparameter $R^2 = 0.9578$

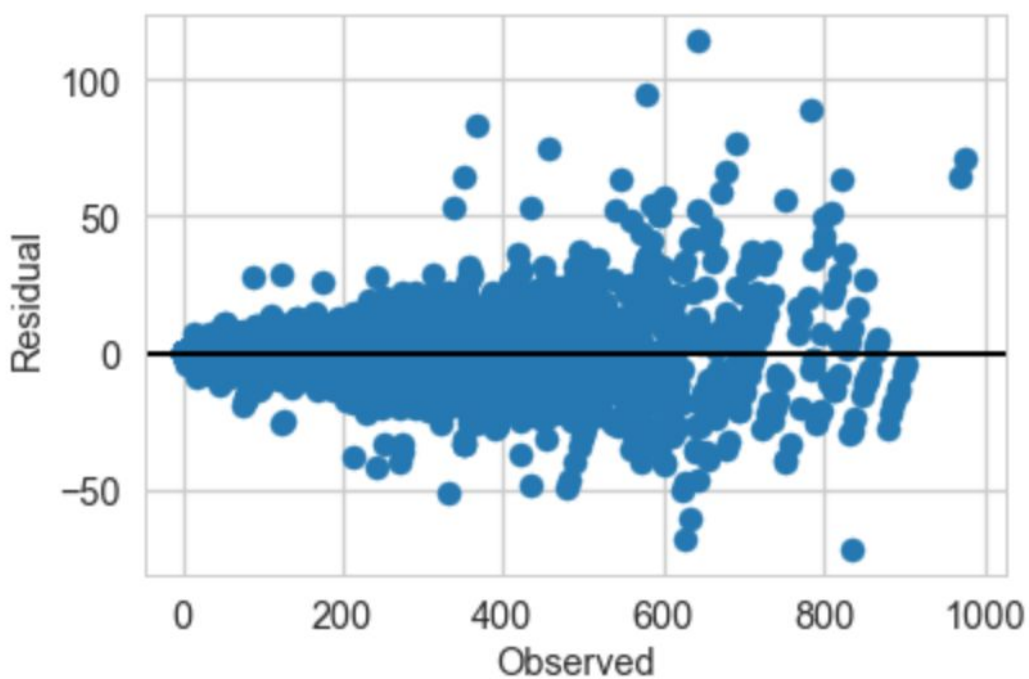
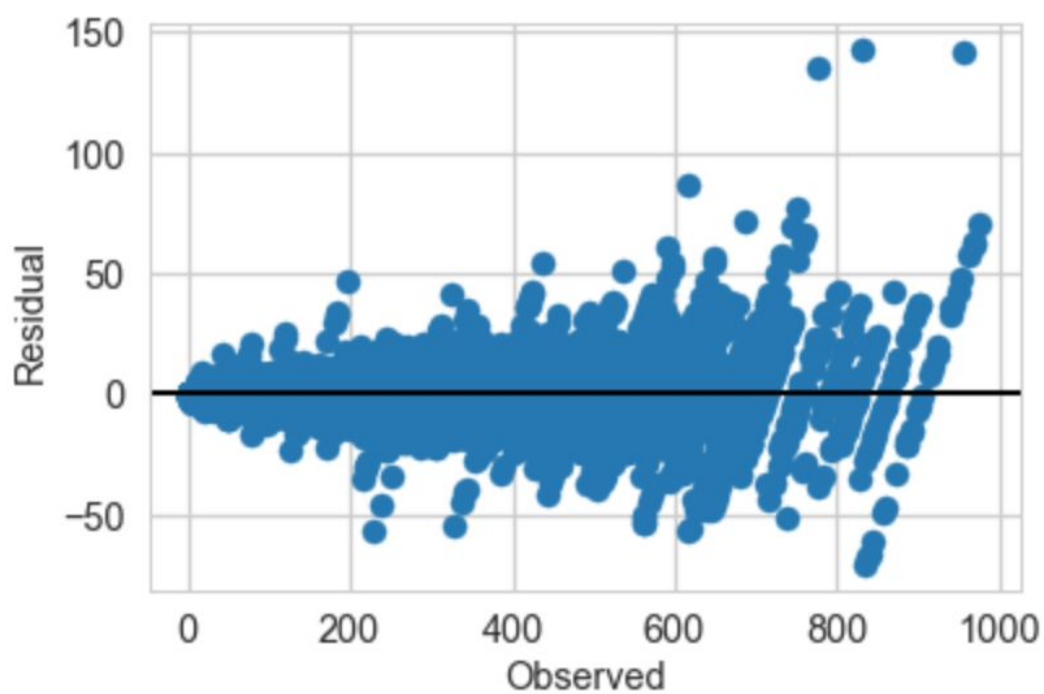
Tuning was performed using Grid Search with Cross Validation technique and

Hyperparameter $R^2 = 0.9968$

This improves the hyperparameter value & almost close to 1.0



Residual Graph Plot between Observed Y-value and predicted Y -value for training data set and test dataset showed similar structure and thus affirmed the predictability of the model:



Linear Regressor was showing $R^2 = 1.0$ when fitted on entire feature set so better approach was to break the one to one linearity of the equation by removing some features

('Registered', 'Casual') from the training set as to perform deeper analysis on rest of the feature set.

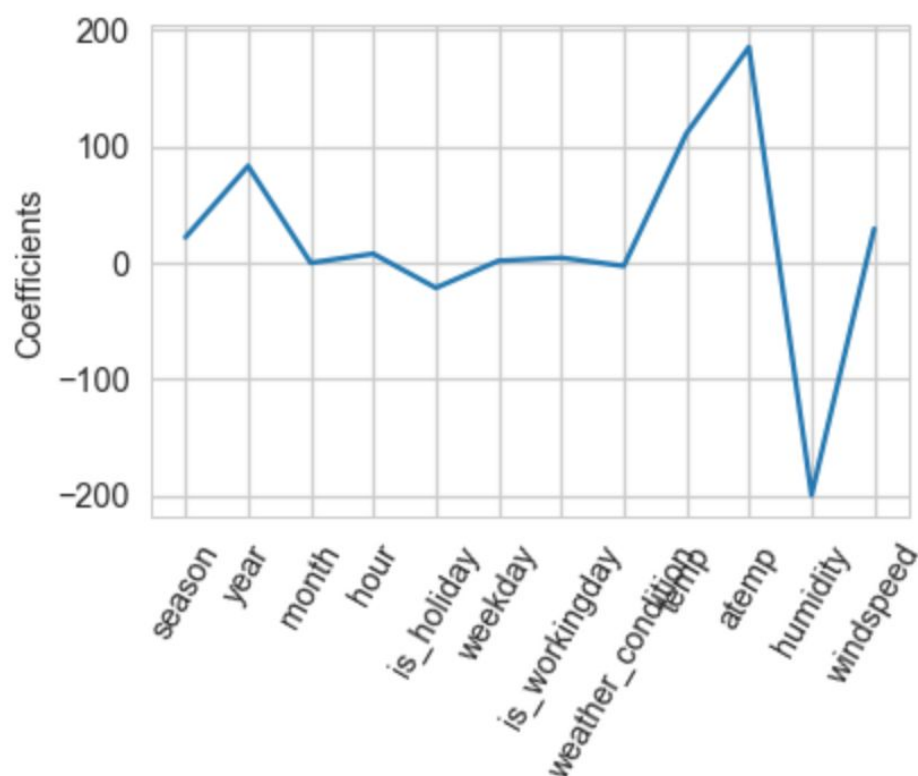
Step 5 & 6: Select Features and Models

```
x, x_test, y, y_test = train_test_split(stat.iloc[:,2:-3], stat.iloc[:,16],
                                         test_size=0.33, random_state=42)
```

Subset of training set was obtained per above train_test split and fitted for Linear Regressor, Ridge, Lasso and Decision Tree Regressor, following were the R^2 readings respectively:

0.387, 0.390, 0.378, 0.886

Lasso Coefficients Predictor graph for the Feature dataset is as shown below:



Above graph shows Temp and aTemp are most influencing predictors (after 'Registered', 'Casual') for Target variable 'Bike Rental Count'.

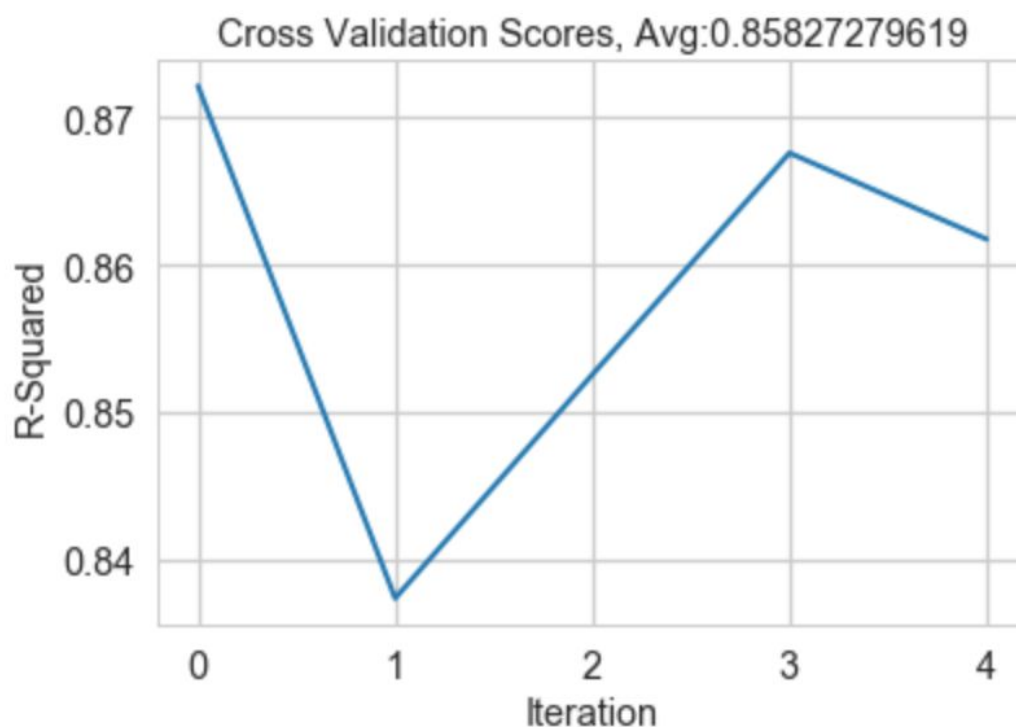
Step 7: Select Best Model and Tune Hyperparameters

Cross Validation and hyperparameter tuning was performed using Pipeline in case of Linear Regression model since I had combination of hyperparameters to tune (elasticnet__l1_ratio, R^2).

Tuned ElasticNet Alpha: {'elasticnet__l1_ratio': 1.0}

Tuned ElasticNet R squared: 0.389258056093

To tune hyperparameter R^2 in Decision Tree Regression model, cross validation 5 folds technique was applied and following was the mean of R^2 :



On applying cross validation R^2 average is lowered to 0.86 from 0.885 Decision Tree regressor score. This may be due to overfitting. Hence limiting the training set to subset of features and applying cross validation technique is not improving the model.

Other approach was taken to run Grid Search with Cross Validation on entire feature set was taken, this resulted in best hyperparameter values as shown below:

```
R-Squared::0.996848172075
Best Hyperparameters::
{'min_samples_split': 10, 'max_leaf_nodes': 500, 'criterion': 'mse', 'max_depth': 8, 'min_samples_leaf': 20}
```

	mean_fit_time	mean_score_time	mean_test_score	mean_train_score	param_criterion	param_max_depth	param_max_leaf_nodes	param_min_samples_leaf
0	0.024276	0.004257	0.893902	0.897234	mse	2	5	20
1	0.021610	0.004356	0.893902	0.897234	mse	2	5	20
2	0.024005	0.004129	0.893902	0.897234	mse	2	5	20
3	0.023785	0.004360	0.893902	0.897234	mse	2	5	40
4	0.022789	0.004187	0.893902	0.897234	mse	2	5	40

Step 8 : Evaluate the Model

The model achieved highest R^2 value of 0.996 and best hyperparameters of:

Minimum Samples Split: 10

Max Leaf Nodes: 500

Criterion: MSE

Max Depth: 8

Min Samples Leaf: 20

Based on ML analysis, the best model is devised using Decision Tree regressor with Grid Search Cross Validation technique applied on entire features of training set.

With this predictive model, Client may benefit in Better prediction of Bike Rental Count -

- by User types Registered or Casual
- Time or hour of the day
- Week day vs. Weekend/Holiday
- Temperature
- Windspeed
- Humidity
- Season