

MGT 6203 Group Project Proposal

TEAM INFORMATION (1 point)

Team #: 83

Team Members:

1. **Amynah Reimoo, *areimoo3***: I am a full-time student in the OMSA program. I also work part-time as a Business Intelligence Associate. My job primarily involves creating visualizations and business reports for various stakeholders. I also have a degree in Education and am a former elementary school teacher.
2. **Sidarth Sudhakar, *ssudhakar37***: I am a part-time OMSA student working full time as a Data Scientist building enterprise grade data products. I hold a Bachelor's degree in Mechanical Engineering and have prior analytics experience predominantly in Predictive Maintenance and Supply Chain Management.
3. **Raashid Salih, *rsalih3***: A part time OMSA student, and a recent CS graduate specializing in Data Science and Computational Intelligence. Possesses analytics experience from 8 months spent with Schlumberger in their Data and Analytics department, where I worked on tasks involving data engineering, visualization, and machine learning.
4. **Xinxing Ren, *xren81***: I am currently a student in the OMSA program while also working as an executive assistant. Previously, I held roles as a financial analyst and business intelligence analyst, where I provided strategic insights to the executive team. My educational background includes a degree in business studies.
5. **Andrew Ramirez, *aramirez89***: I am a part-time OMSA student, and recent graduate with a degree in Mathematics. I currently work as an Actuarial Analyst, and hope to transition to a more data focused job in the future.

OBJECTIVE/PROBLEM (5 points)

Project Title: Optimizing Bike Sharing Sustainability: Demand Forecasting and Inventory Management

Background Information on chosen project topic:

Bikesharing is an eco-friendly and affordable transportation choice in many urban cities across North America. Bikes are available for short term rentals across various stations in the city and stations are usually located in highly populated areas or near transit hubs. Bikes are accessible 24/7 for users and are charged based primarily on usage time and the type of bike used, which are further dependent on the users' memberships which are specific to the bike sharing company.

Capital Bikeshare is a popular bike sharing company that services the Washington DC metropolitan area in the USA with over 600 stations and 5000 bikes across 7 jurisdictions. This Bikeshare program has allowed locals and visitors to have a way to enjoy sustainable transportation options to explore the Capital of the US and generally enhances accessibility across the board.

It is important to understand that the landscape which bike sharing as a concept exists within is plagued by a certain degree of uncertainty. Customer demand can fluctuate between different stations and at different times with little concern for consistency. Hence, proper inventory management is essential to stock stations with the right amount of bikes. Understocking can lead to customer dissatisfaction and lost opportunity costs, while overstocking can lead to increased space requirements and maintenance costs. There are also costs incurred in rebalancing bikes between stations such as transportation and labor which also affects traffic and the environment. This highlights the necessity of an efficient inventory management mechanism based on robust demand forecasting (or as robust as one can get given the circumstances).

Recently, due to the Covid pandemic, Capital Bikeshare experienced a significant loss in both total cost recovery and operating cost recovery, which were down by more than 30% in 2021. Moreover, the annual membership subscription also declined by 24% compared to the previous year owing to the fact that less people were commuting and traveling during the pandemic. Consequently, it is crucial that Capital Bike Share tackles inventory management to keep the business afloat.

This problem is not only important to business owners, such as contractors for these bikes but also to the municipal government. Understanding trends in the demand, supply, cost and other ridership details can allow for smoother traffic flow, less carbon emissions and optimum profits.

Problem Statement (clear and concise statement explaining purpose of your analysis and investigation):

Bike Sharing operates in a very dynamic environment, and without a mechanism in place to accurately gauge demand, it may lead to losses to the company incurred from overstocking, understocking, rebalancing of resources and suboptimal pricing. This has further consequences downstream in terms of customer satisfaction, customer retention, and the environment which greatly impacts the sustainability of such a business.

State your Primary Research Question (RQ):

Which elements play a significant role in affecting demand and how can we predict the demand as correctly as possible based on this information?

Add some possible Supporting Research Questions (2-4 RQs that support problem statement):

1. Which factors have an influence on features of interest like bike share membership and ride duration?
Can we quantify the significance of variables present in the original dataset?
2. How important are external factors (with respect to the dataset) like weather conditions and events in determining key variables like membership and ride duration?

3. Are there certain insights or patterns between the features that are actionable?
4. Can a sufficiently performant demand forecasting model be developed aided by said insights?

Business Justification: (Why is this problem interesting to solve from a business viewpoint? Try to quantify the financial, marketing or operational aspects and implications of this problem, as if you were running a company, non-profit organization, city or government that is encountering this problem.)

Capital bikeshare is primarily owned by member jurisdictions and operated by a contractor. The two parties may collaboratively work towards effective demand forecasting to solve the following problems:

1. Analyzing the demand and supply of bike rentals will help decision makers ensure effective inventory management
2. Special focus on the geographical data can ensure better allocation of resources, ultimately resulting in higher revenue and customer retention
3. Understanding patterns and trends in the data can help the operational teams create targeted and cost-effective marketing campaigns and optimize prices.
4. All in all, this endeavor aims to lower costs and increase revenue by making the operations more efficient.
5. The bikeshare initiative may be a part of making affordable and sustainable transportation systems available to people. Accurate demand forecasting can help governmental bodies achieve this goal.

DATASET/PLAN FOR DATA (4 points)

Data Sources (links, attachments, etc.):

1. Bike share data from Capital BikeShare: <https://capitalbikeshare.com/system-data>
2. Weather data: <https://open-meteo.com/>
3. Event data: <https://pypi.org/project/holidays/>
4. Station data: https://opendata.dc.gov/datasets/a1f7acf65795451d89f0a38565a975b3_5/explore?filters=eyJMTQVNUX1JFUE9SVEVEIjpMTY5MDc4NjgwMDAwMCwxNjkwNzg2ODAwMDAwXX0%3D

Data Description (describe each of your data sources, include screenshots of a few rows of data):

Bike Share Data

Capital Bike Share generously provides first party data based on their Data License Agreement.

- Start Date – Includes start date and time
- End Date – Includes end date and time

- Start Station – Includes starting station name and number
- End Station – Includes ending station name and number
- Bike Number – Includes ID number of bike used for the trip
- Member Type – Indicates whether user was a "registered" member (Annual Member, 30-Day Member or Day Key Member) or a "casual" rider (Single Trip, 24-Hour Pass, 3-Day Pass or 5-Day Pass)
- This data has been processed to remove trips that are taken by staff as they service and inspect the system, trips that are taken to/from any of our “test” stations at our warehouses and any trips lasting less than 60 seconds (potentially false starts or users trying to re-dock a bike to ensure it's secure).

P5	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
ride_id	rideable_type	started_at	ended_at	start_station_name		start_station_id	end_station_name		end_station_id	start_lat	end_lat	end_lng	member_casual
693543D01EF9CA53	classic_bike	7/26/2023 17:22	7/26/2023 17:42	17th & G St NW		31277	16th & Irving St NW		31122	38.898301	-77.039643	38.928893	-77.03625 member
434ACB2A30805F81	classic_bike	7/2/2023 12:02	7/2/2023 13:15	5 Clark St & 33rd St		31944	Wilson Blvd & N Vermont St		31926	38.845028	-77.051956	38.87947661	-77.11456329 member
8F2CE64A5E14CD0	classic_bike	7/25/2023 22:34	7/25/2023 22:39	Kennedy Center		31211	New Hampshire Ave & 24th St NW		31275	38.897293	-77.05557	38.901755	-77.051084 member
2F897DF722B476C7	electric_bike	7/17/2023 15:24	7/17/2023 15:40	Convention Center / 7th & M St NW		31223	New Hampshire Ave & 24th St NW		31275	38.90574074	-77.02214587	38.901755	-77.051084 member
8DF8E4A97AA580DB	classic_bike	7/1/2023 21:29	7/1/2023 21:33	Kennedy Center		31211	New Hampshire Ave & 24th St NW		31275	38.897293	-77.05557	38.901755	-77.051084 member
E2234FD30C71B2BD	classic_bike	7/12/2023 13:38	7/12/2023 13:54	Convention Center / 7th & M St NW		31223	New Hampshire Ave & 24th St NW		31275	38.905737	-77.02227	38.901755	-77.051084 member
58F1B58C6F175037	classic_bike	7/29/2023 20:47	7/29/2023 21:02	Kennedy Center		31211	Maine Ave & 9th St SW		31646	38.897293	-77.05557	38.88044	-77.025236 member
1965FE47EC4CE55	classic_bike	7/6/2023 8:55	7/6/2023 9:09	Hardy Rec Center		31326	New Hampshire Ave & 24th St NW		31275	38.90970086	-77.08564639	38.901755	-77.051084 member

Sample Bike Share data: Includes start and end time, along with starting location and ending location for each bike used.

Weather Data

Weather API data is used to fetch different weather phenomena like temperature, humidity, wind speed both in history and 14 days into the future. The API gives us a bit of control in how to retrieve the data, by allowing us to specify the location with longitude and latitude (information we have in the Bike Share data), along with how the information is presented (for example, representing temperature in either F or C, and choosing the timezone used for the information, which will help in properly matching datasets together):

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	latitude	longitude	elevation	utc_offse	timezone	timezone_abbreviation		
2	38.9	-77	32	0 GMT	GMT			
3								
4	time	temperat	relativeh	precipitation (mm)				
5	2023-07-01T00:00	23.5	92	0				
6	2023-07-01T01:00	22.8	92	0				
7	2023-07-01T02:00	22.4	93	0				
8	2023-07-01T03:00	22	93	0				
9	2023-07-01T04:00	21.7	93	0				
10	2023-07-01T05:00	21.4	92	0				
11	2023-07-01T06:00	21.1	92	0				
12	2023-07-01T07:00	20.7	94	0.2				
13	2023-07-01T08:00	20.5	94	0.3				

Sample weather data retrieved through API. We can specify a location, and retrieve various bits of info about the weather. Shown are the tentative variables we will be observing

Event Data

Event data source helps list recognized holidays within the country, and state. This is a bit more straightforward, and is intended to be represented as a boolean, where a date would return 'True' if it is a holiday, as that may impact the way in which people travel.

Sample:

	A
1	2023-01-01 New Year's Day
2	2023-01-02 New Year's Day (Observed)
3	2023-01-16 Martin Luther King Jr. Day
4	2023-02-20 Washington's Birthday
5	2023-04-16 Emancipation Day
6	2023-04-17 Emancipation Day (Observed)
7	2023-05-29 Memorial Day
8	2023-06-19 Juneteenth National Independence Day
9	2023-07-04 Independence Day
10	2023-09-04 Labor Day
11	2023-10-09 Columbus Day
12	2023-11-10 Veterans Day (Observed)
13	2023-11-11 Veterans Day
14	2023-11-23 Thanksgiving
15	2023-12-25 Christmas Day

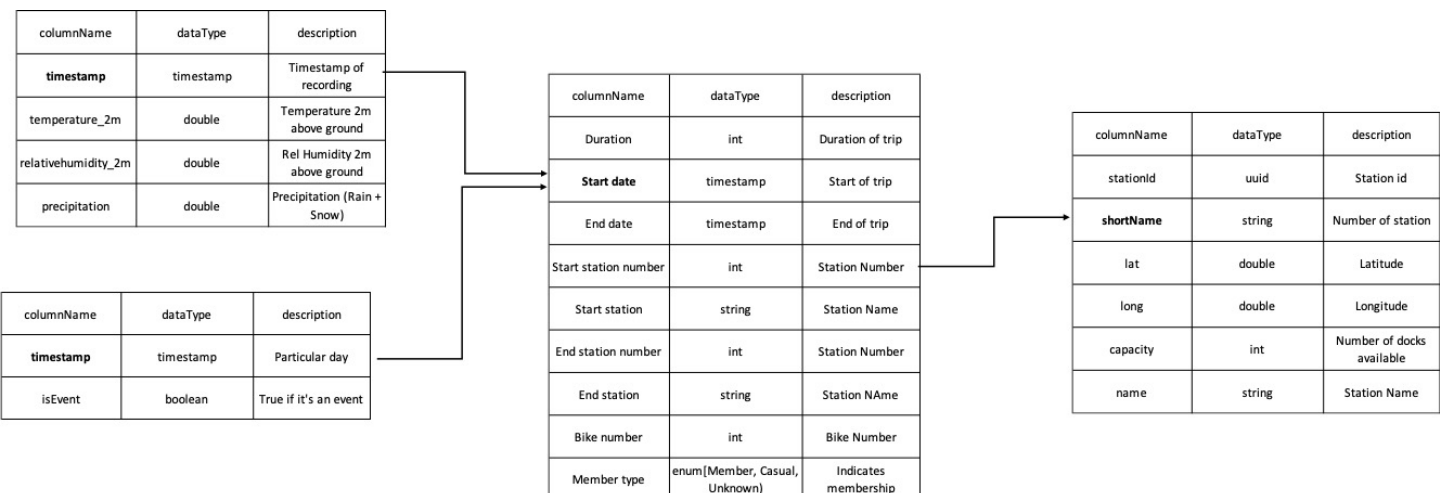
Station Data

Station data is used to determine various metrics about each capital bikeshare location, such as the number of bikes available. There is also other information, such as the latitude and longitude of each location, station type (classic or lightweight), each location's max capacity, rental methods (key or credit) and more.

NAME	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	AA
Frederick Ave & Horners Ln	classic	08259475-1f0f-11e7-b6b6-386306334450	2023/10/05 13:19:24-04	NUM_DOCKS_AVAILABLE	NUM_DOCKS_DISABLED	NUM_BIKES_AVAILABLE	NUM_BIKES_DISABLED	IS_INSTALLATION_RETURNED	IS_INSTALLATION_RETURNED	IS_INSTALLATION_RETURNED	IS_INSTALLATION_RETURNED	IS_INSTALLATION_RETURNED	IS_INSTALLATION_RETURNED	IS_INSTALLATION_RETURNED	IS_INSTALLATION_RETURNED	IS_INSTALLATION_RETURNED	IS_INSTALLATION_RETURNED	IS_INSTALLATION_RETURNED	IS_INSTALLATION_RETURNED	IS_INSTALLATION_RETURNED	IS_INSTALLATION_RETURNED	IS_INSTALLATION_RETURNED	IS_INSTALLATION_RETURNED	IS_INSTALLATION_RETURNED
Seaport Dr Convenience Center	classic	85c2b24-4241-4550-8908-2c0f85462a77	2023/10/05 13:19:29-04	4	0	8	0	0	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
2nd & N St NE	classic	08246451-1f0f-11e7-b6b6-386306334450	2023/10/05 13:19:28-04	17	0	0	0	1	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
5 Randolph St & Campbell Ave	classic	08254405-1f0f-11e7-b6b6-386306334450	2023/10/05 13:19:28-04	9	0	6	1	0	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Silver Spring Transit Center - Top Level	classic	08256553-1f0f-11e7-b6b6-386306334450	2023/10/05 13:19:33-04	13	0	2	0	0	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
White Oak Transit Center	classic	66dc4550-078f-4c58-ebdc-79b1e08b48d	2023/10/05 13:19:34-04	8	0	11	0	0	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES

Sample station data, which shows each location, along with the number of docks and bikes available at a given time

Entity Relationship Diagram



Event data is also an independent variable. It likewise has to be engineered in a way that delineates any particular day as the weekend, public holiday, or otherwise.

Demand Forecasting

For demand forecasting, potential independent variables are going to be temporal variables which are engineered from the ride dataset. These include:

- Time of the day
- Day of the week
- Season/Month of the year - Season to be encoded based on the month.

Similarly, weather information could be aggregated using their average data during these engineered temporal variables. From the Weather API, key variables include:

- Humidity
- Temperature
- Precipitation

Additionally, to understand the impact of any event (holidays), a boolean variable has to be created.

The demand, which is the dependent variable, is going to be the aggregated count of rides grouped on all the temporal independent variables.

APPROACH/METHODOLOGY (8 points)

Planned Approach (In paragraph(s), describe the approach you will take and what are the models you will try to use? Mention any data transformations that would need to happen. How do you plan to compare your models? How do you plan to train and optimize your model hyper-parameters?))

Data Preparation

1. Obtain a subset of data from the source since we have data spanning the years 2010 to July 2023.
 - a. Using all of the data can be a poor decision because less recent data will not be relevant to more recent data, hence increasing noise.
 - b. On the other hand, just utilizing the most recent data will decrease the amount of data on hand, yielding results that are not generalizable.
 - c. Furthermore, we might omit data pertaining to right after CoVID began since the ramifications of the era might increase noise as well.
 - d. Thus, to strike a balance between these different considerations, we have **tentatively** opted to work on data from 2015 up until 2020.
2. Obtain external data for weather and events, either from an API or using a dataset.
3. Merge the data together to create the master dataset.
4. Implement data cleaning methods on said dataset. This includes, but is not limited to:

- a. Dealing with missing data
 - b. Removing potential duplicates
 - c. Outlier identification
 - d. Depending on the results, outlier removal
 - e. Ensuring appropriate data types
5. Perform feature engineering to obtain certain derived columns of interest. (Split date into day, month, etc.)
6. Finally, make the dataset available for Exploratory Data Analysis and Demand Forecasting Modeling.

Exploratory Data Analysis

1. We begin by carefully inspecting the data types and the structure.
2. We can take a look at the statistical summary of the dataset to further understand the mean, median and standard deviation, etc. (especially for numerical features)
3. We will then conduct univariate and multivariate analysis to answer certain hypotheses and gain useful insights. This is fairly important for specifically gauging the relationships between the dependent and independent variables.
4. We will also model certain features of interest to quantify the degree of correlation and also the significance.
5. Explainable models like linear regression and decision trees will be employed in this regard to obtain actionable information.
6. Certain transformations (like log transformation, for instance) might be applied to make the data more conducive to modeling efforts.
7. Models will be compared using various metrics to get a nuanced understanding of fit, but generally adjusted R^2 is what is going to be used to facilitate the comparison.

Demand Forecasting

1. Analyzing the impact of each engineered feature by visualizing the distribution of demand across each of them.
2. Grouping these features into well-defined clusters to reduce cardinality in these categorical variables
3. Understanding if there are any inherent clusters with each docking station's geographical location.
 - a. Station level information might suffer from high cardinality. Whereas clusters are more intuitive. Riders would also be motivated to take a bike from nearby docking stations.
4. Can potentially use log transformation to remove the skewness in the observed distributions.
5. Two potential modeling techniques
 - a. Demand Prediction using a tree based / linear model depending on the distribution and use forecasted weather information to predict the demand for next n days
 - b. Build a forecasting technique using ARIMA / Bayesian Regression just using the underlying time Series data [Without Weather] and forecast the demand with a given confidence.
6. Similarly modeling could be done separately for registered riders and casual riders.
7. Model Comparison should be done solely based on the percentage error on test data like MAPE for example to quantify the accuracy of predicting next n observations.
8. Hyperparameter tuning can be considered depending on the model used.

Anticipated Conclusions/Hypothesis (what results do you expect, how will you approach lead you to determining the final conclusion of your analysis) Note: At the end of the project, you do not have to be correct or have acceptable accuracy, the purpose is to walk us through an analysis that gives the reader insight into the conclusion regarding your objective/problem statement

1. Hourly trend in demand as users generally use bikes for their daily commute either to office/college.
2. Demand potentially would increase during the weekdays over weekends.
3. Rain would be the highest contributing factor among other weather phenomena.
4. Certain neighborhoods/locations would face higher demand due to close proximity to prominent destinations [Office/School/Market].
5. Rides in general, and ride duration probably takes a dip during bad weather.
6. Poor weather might affect casual riders more than members.
7. Certain stations might be overrepresented during certain events.
8. Likewise, demand for certain stations drops during public holidays and events since there are no people heading to work or school.

What business decisions will be impacted by the results of your analysis? What could be some benefits?

1. Location of bike stations and the number of bikes in each station would be adjusted based on demand forecasting and inventory optimisation.
2. The insights gained from the analysis would provide management with a better idea of the various parameters that drive key interests, and to customer behavior. This can lead to more informed decision making throughout.
3. The offers that are being rolled out to customers to keep them engaged will be tweaked to prevent customer churn and incentivize bike usage during low demand season.
4. Ultimately, all these decisions would increase the bottom-line revenue for the company whilst enhancing customers engagement.

PROJECT TIMELINE/PLANNING (2 points)

Project Timeline/Mention key dates you hope to achieve certain milestones by:

Stage	Task	Description	Deadline
Proposal	Proposal Document	Prepare Proposal Document	8-Oct-23
Data Preparation	Obtain a subset of data from the source	Filter the data from 2015 to 2020, excluding the CoVID period	22-Oct-23
	Obtain external data for weather and	Use an API or a dataset to get the relevant	

	events	information	
	Merge the data together to create the master dataset	Join the data on common keys and check for consistency	
	Implement data cleaning methods on the dataset	Handle missing data, duplicates, outliers, and data types	
	Perform feature engineering to obtain derived columns	Split date into day, month, etc. and create other features of interest	
Progress Update	Progress Report	Prepare Progress Report	5-Nov-23
Exploratory Data Analysis	Inspect the data types and structure	Use descriptive statistics and summary functions to check the data quality and format	27-Nov-23
	Conduct univariate and multivariate analysis	Use plots and tables to visualize the distribution and relationship of the variables	
	Derive insights from basic analysis	Use results from plots and tables to obtain actionable insights	
	Apply certain transformations to the data	Use log transformation or other methods to make the data more suitable for modeling	
	Test certain hypotheses and model certain relationships	Use statistical tests and explainable models to quantify and validate the findings	
	Determine viable results	Narrow down on insights of statistical significance	
Demand Forecasting	Analyze the impact of each engineered feature on demand	Use plots and tables to visualize the demand across each feature and cluster	27-Nov-23
	Build different models to predict demand for bike rentals	Use tree based or linear models with weather information or time series models without weather information	
	Analyze models for possible insights	Use model parameters to gauge seasonality of certain variables and other potentially useful information	
	Evaluate and compare different models based on percentage error on test data	Use MAPE or other metrics to measure the accuracy of predicting next n observations	
	Model separately for registered riders and casual riders	Repeat the above steps for each segment of customers and compare the results	

Final Report	Final Report	Prepare Final Report	4-Dec-23
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