



Communicate Data Findings

Ford bike
trip data



Data description :-

This data set includes information about individual rides made in a bike-sharing system covering the greater San Francisco Bay area

Cleaned data columns :-

start_time	• The detailed date of the trip
start_station_name	• Address of trip start location
end_station_name	• Address of trip end location
bike_id	• An unique ID for every bike
user_type	• (Subscriber or Customer – “Subscriber” = Member or “Customer” = Casual)
member_gender	• Male , female or other
age	• The member age
distance	• The trip distance in KM
duration_min	• Trip duration in minutes
speed(km/hr)	• The member speed in the trip



DATA

OVERVIEW

Insights :-

I LOOK at age , Speed , duration and distance distribution and get some results

Study number of trips in different times as Different hour of the day...etc

User classification counting “gender and type”

Most common start and end station names

Relation between customer type and trip duration and his speed

Relation between customer gender and trip duration and his speed

find the relation between speed , duration and age

relation between gender ad user type

Relation between day and hour

Common start to end combination with more than 200 record

relation between distance and other parameter

LOOK at age distribution

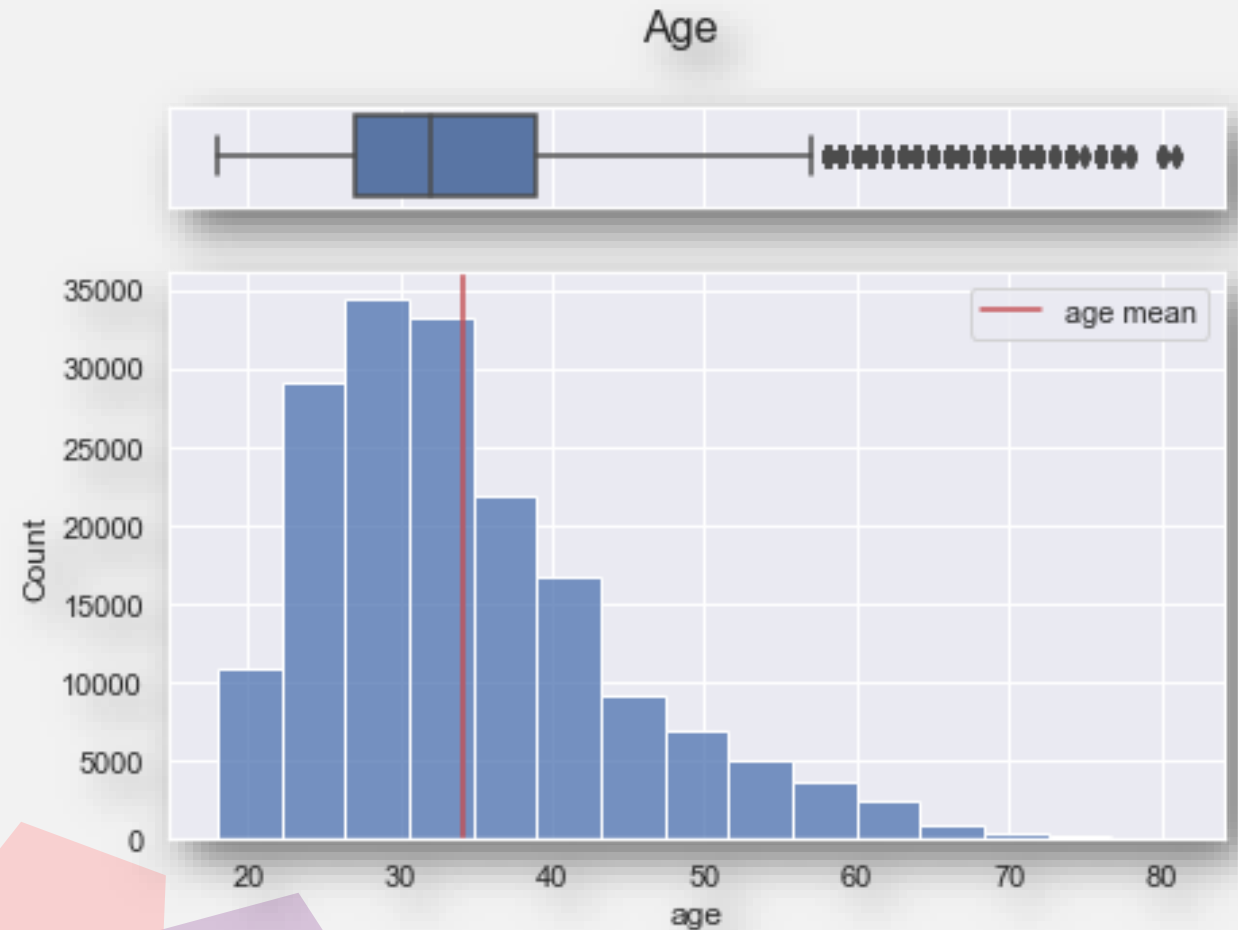


Comment :-

age has right skewed distribution with mean of 34 and minimum age of 18 and maximum age of 81

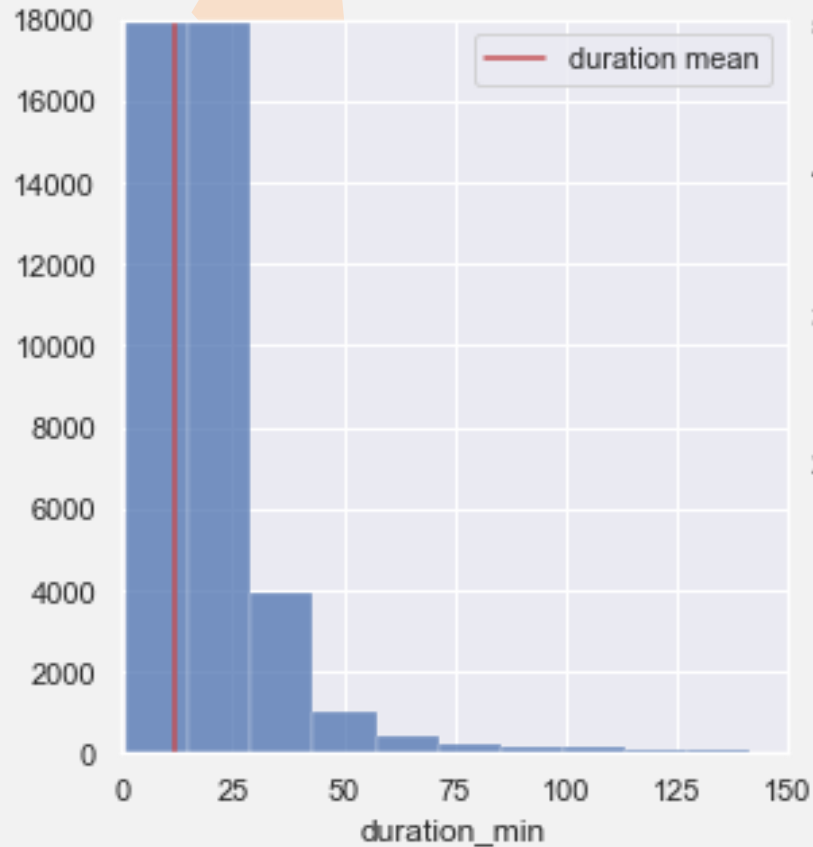
the most common customer age is 31

with the increase of age the number of customer decrease and that makes sense because the health
Also the small age has a little number of trips

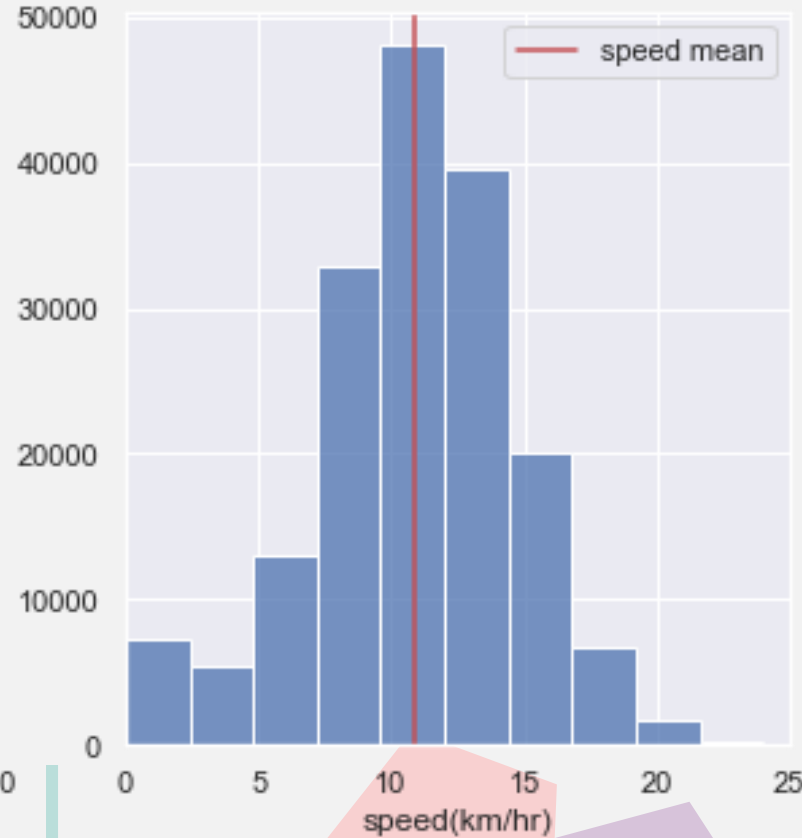


Speed , duration distance distributions

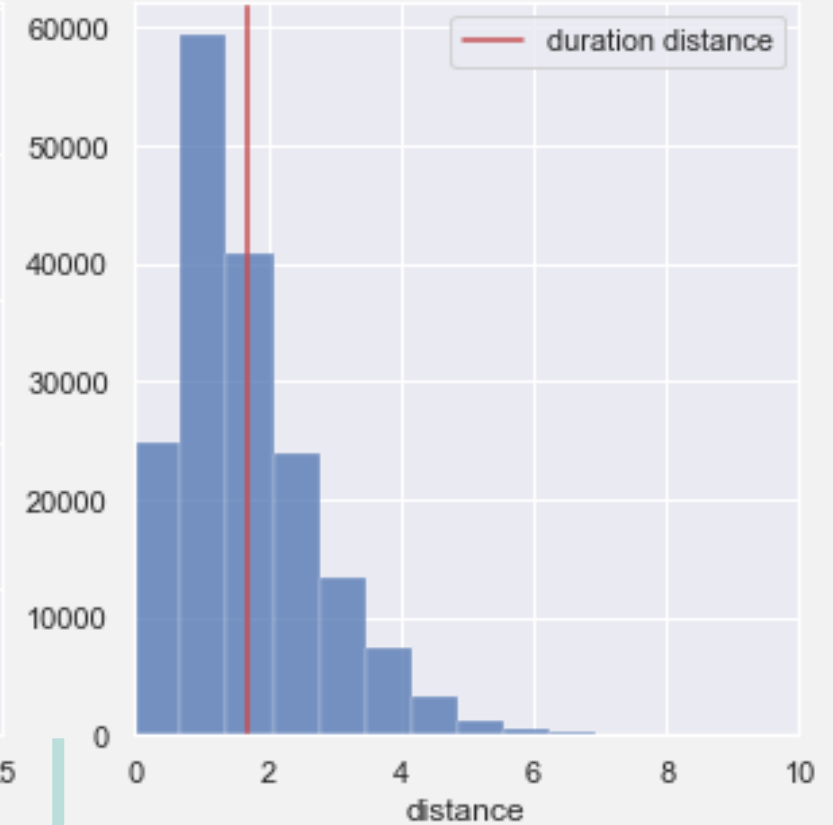
parameters distributions



duration has a common values from 0 to 25 min after that it has a right skewed distribution , and it has some outliers



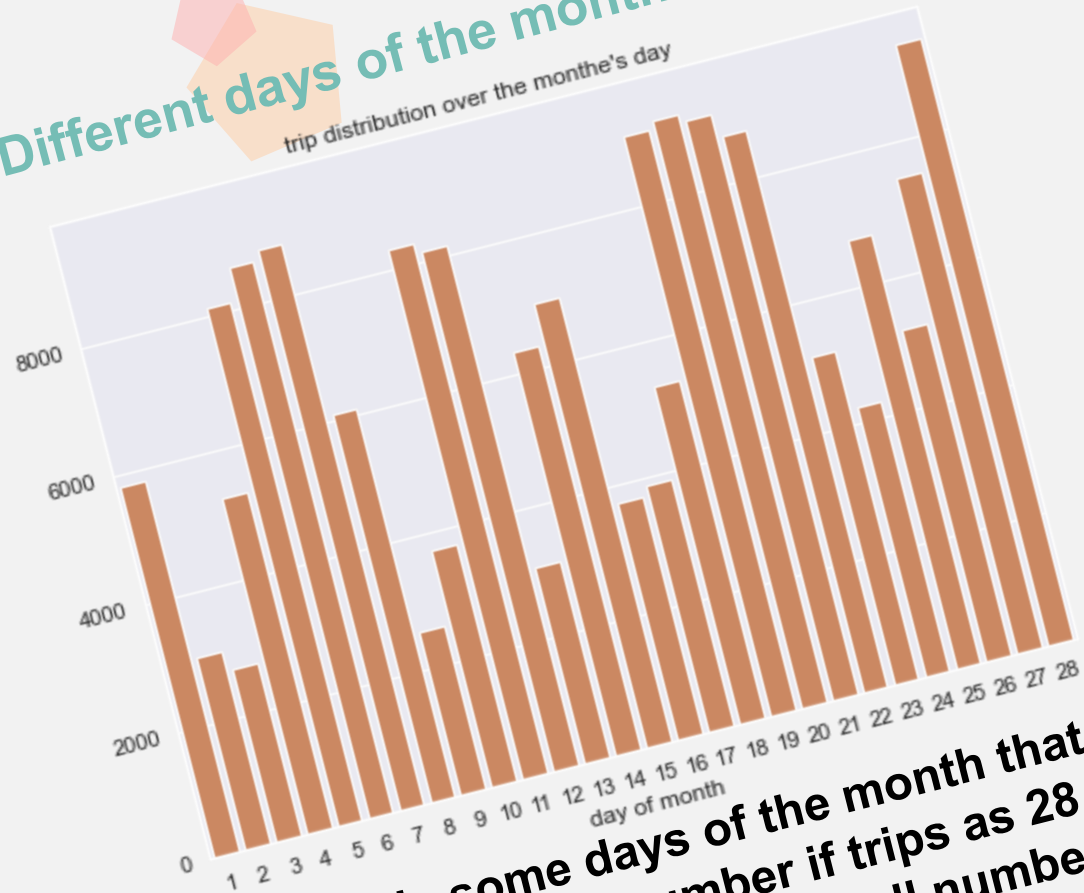
Speed has a normal distribution with a mean 10.8 km/hr and a max speed 36 km/hrs



distance has a mean of 1.7 km ,the maximum is 69 km , and it has some outliers

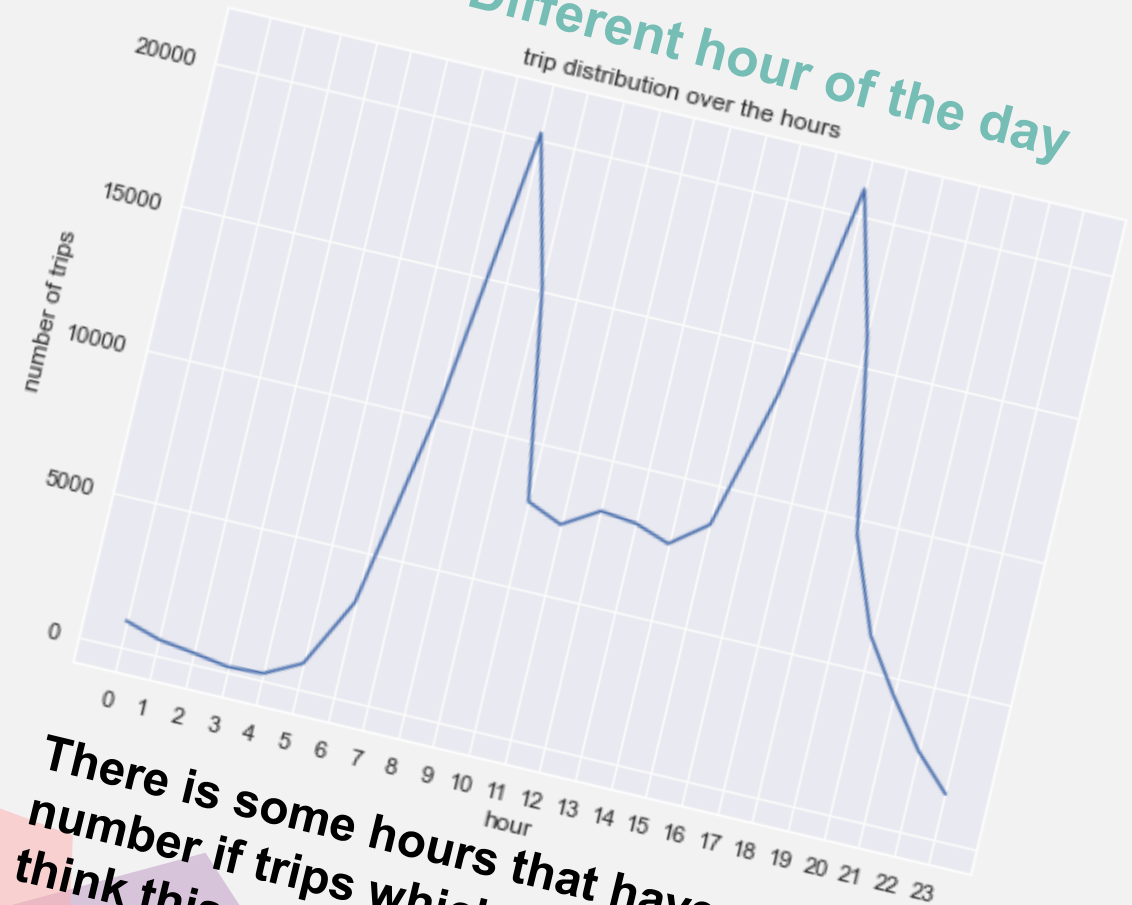
Study number of trips in different times

Different days of the month



There is some days of the month that have many number of trips as 28, 30 and other days with small number of trips as 9

Different hour of the day



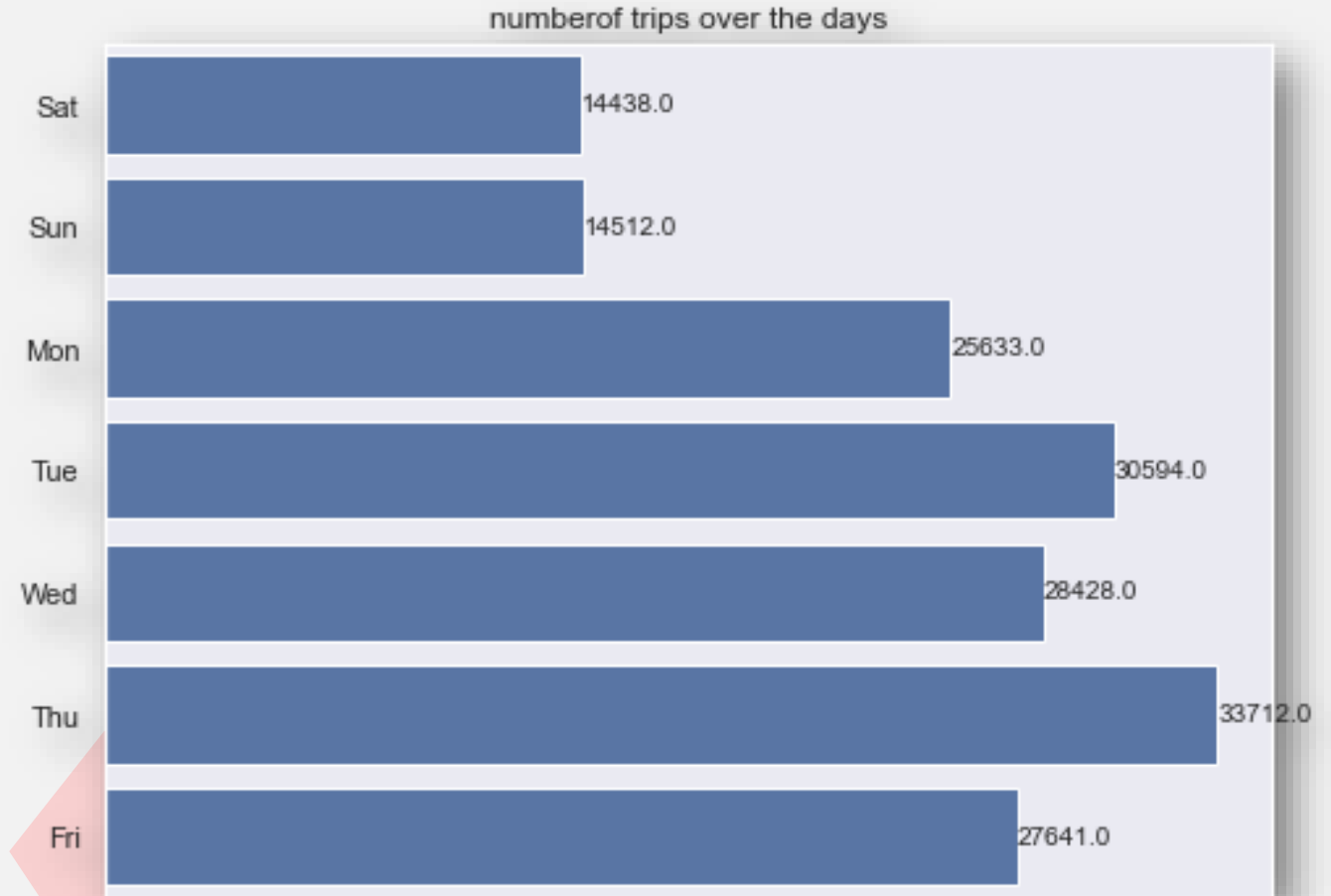
There is some hours that have many number of trips which are 8, 17 and I think this make sense because it's time for work

Number of trips per week day

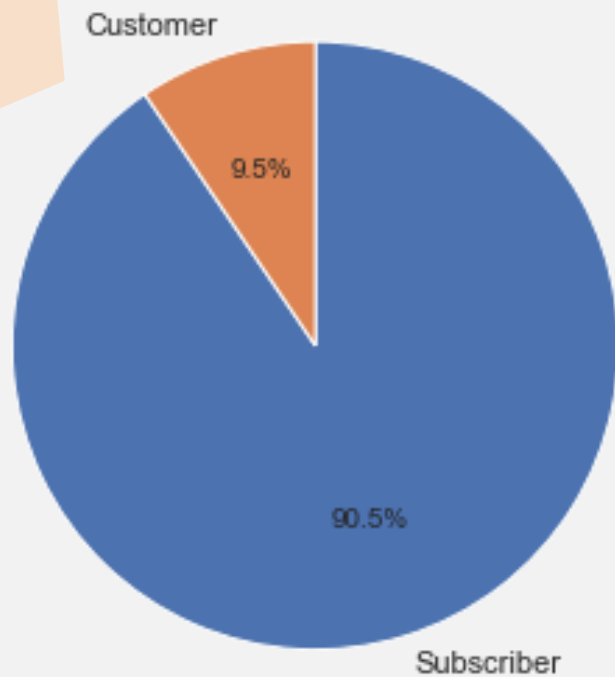
Comment :-

Thursday has the high number of trip in the week and Saturday has the least number of trips .

In my opinion this related to the weekend

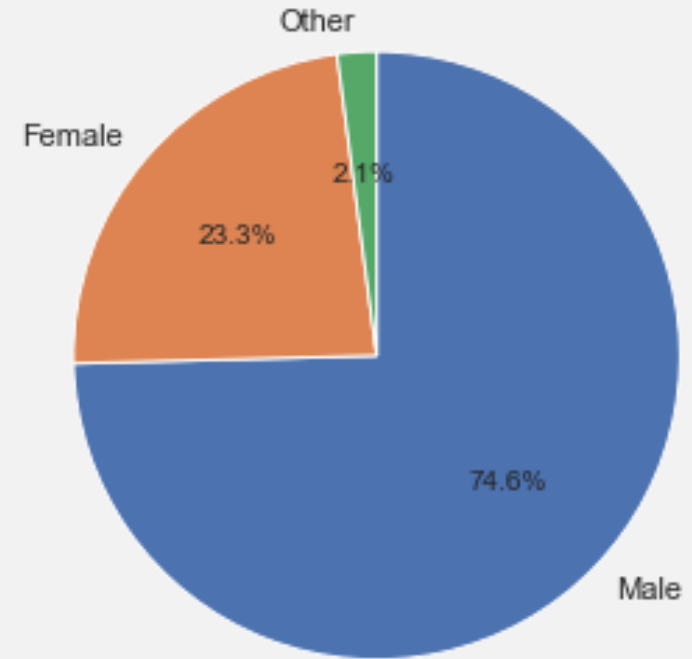


User classification



type

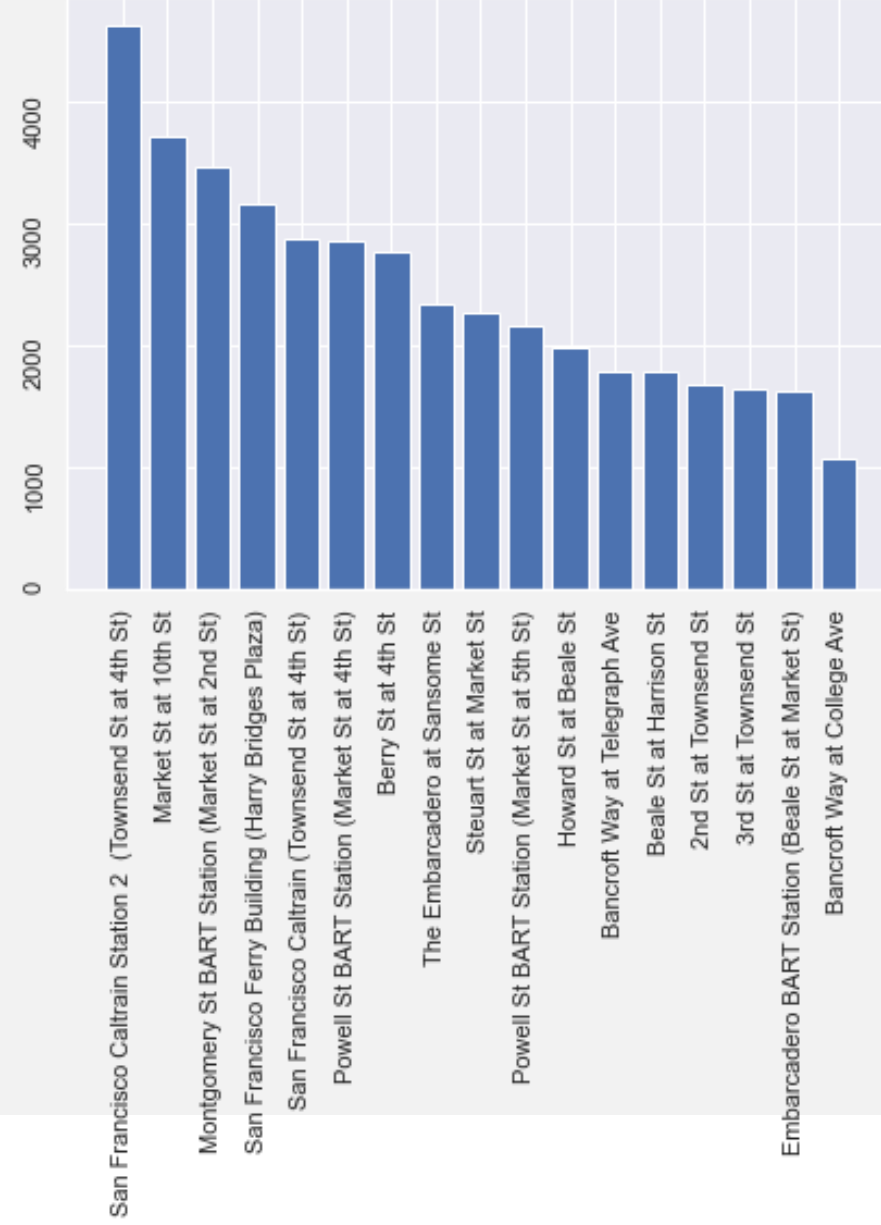
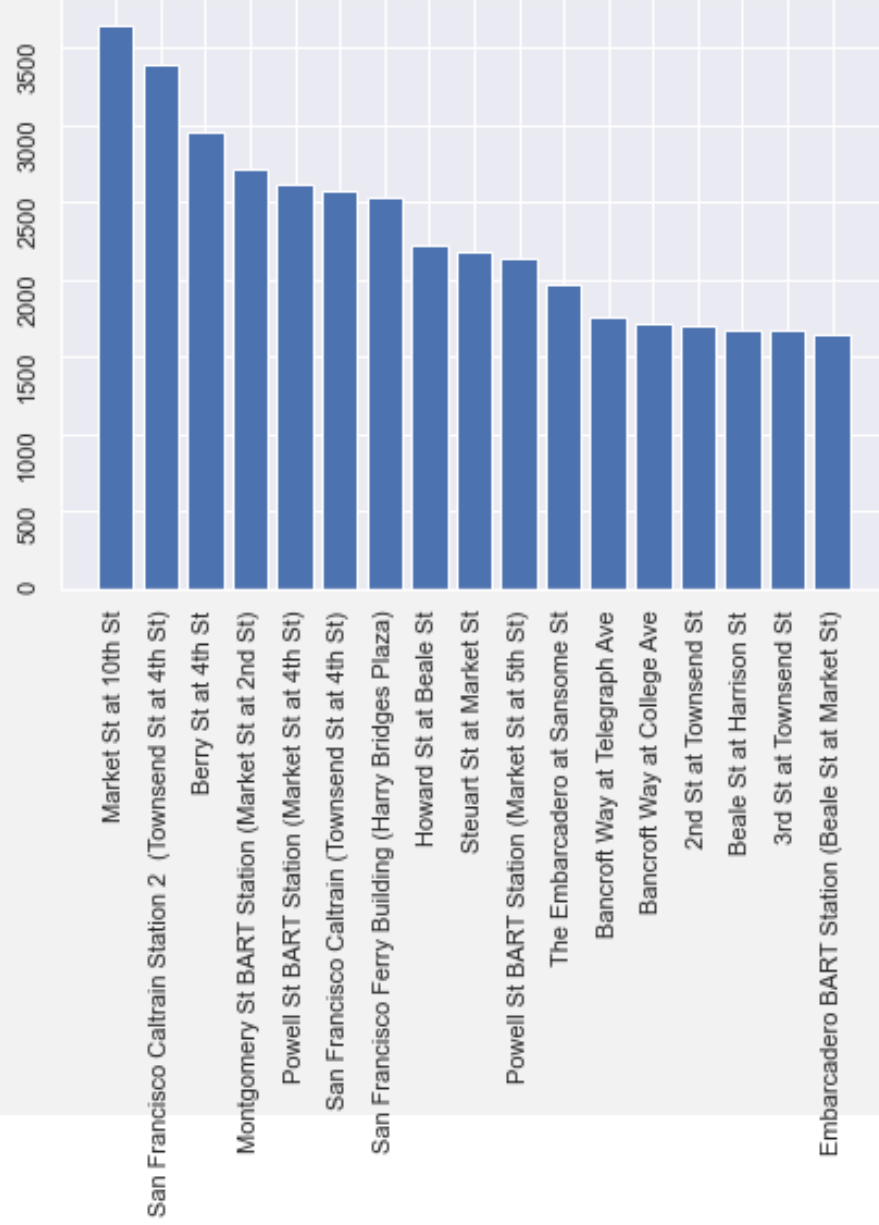
Subscriber type is the most common type more than the customer type



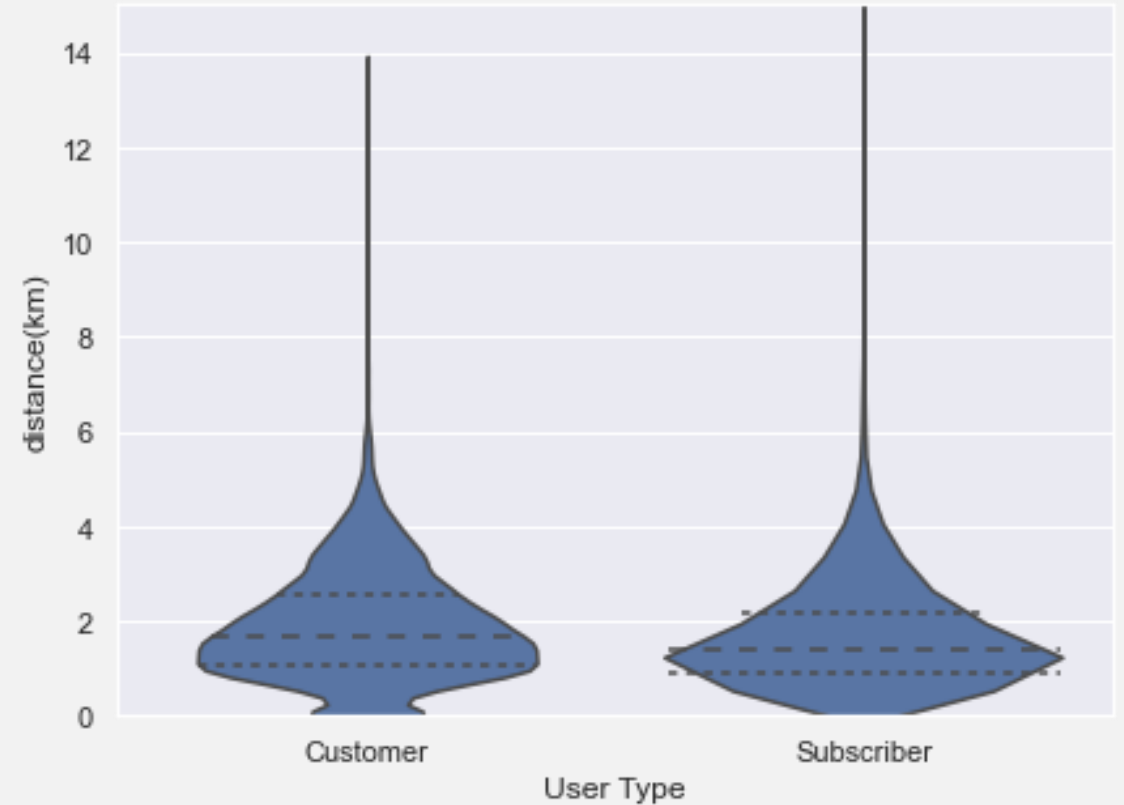
Gender

Men love riding bike more than women so that's normal that the number of men's trips more than number of women

Most common start and end station names “more than 1500 user “

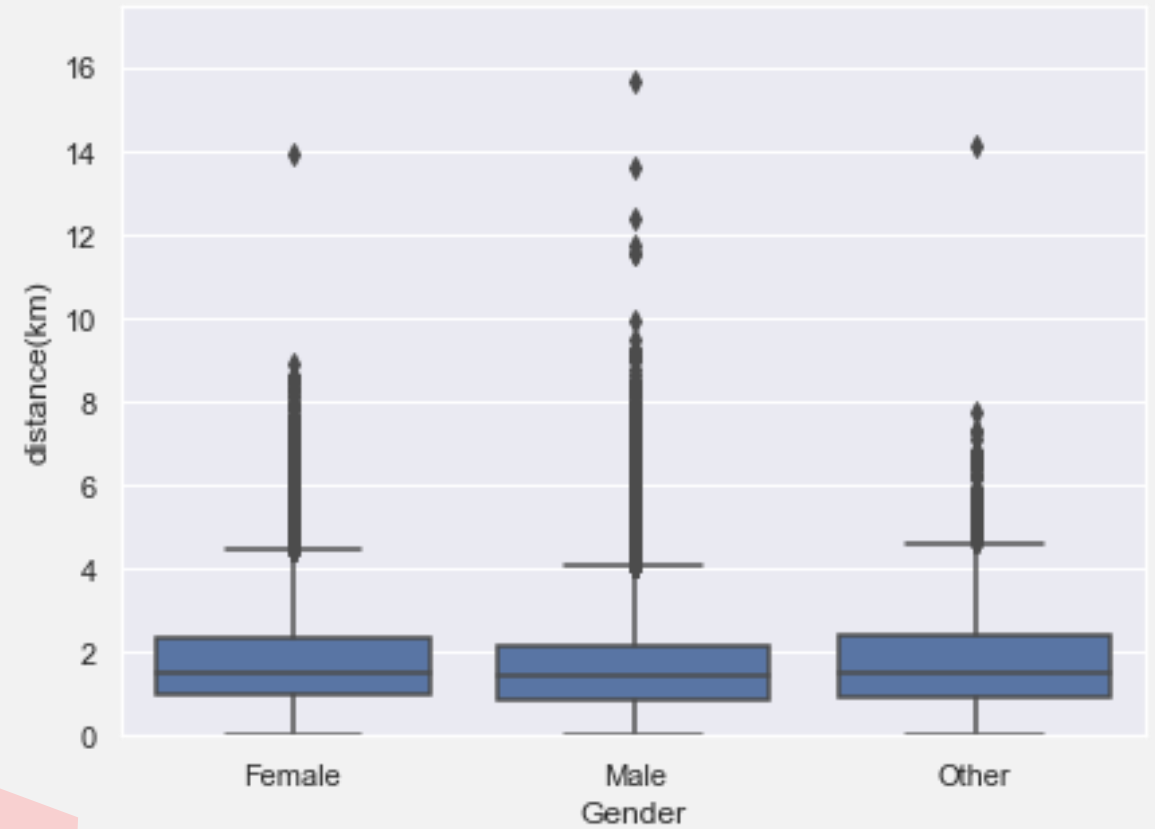
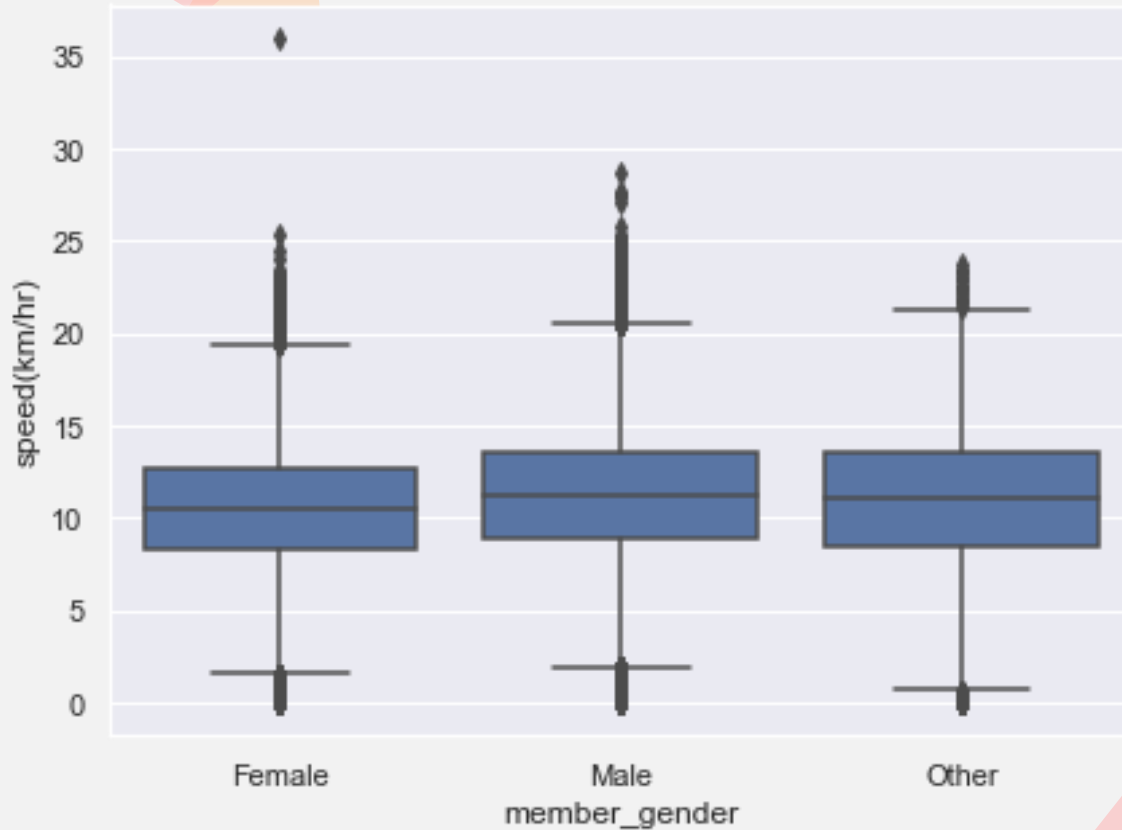


Relation between customer type and trip duration and his speed



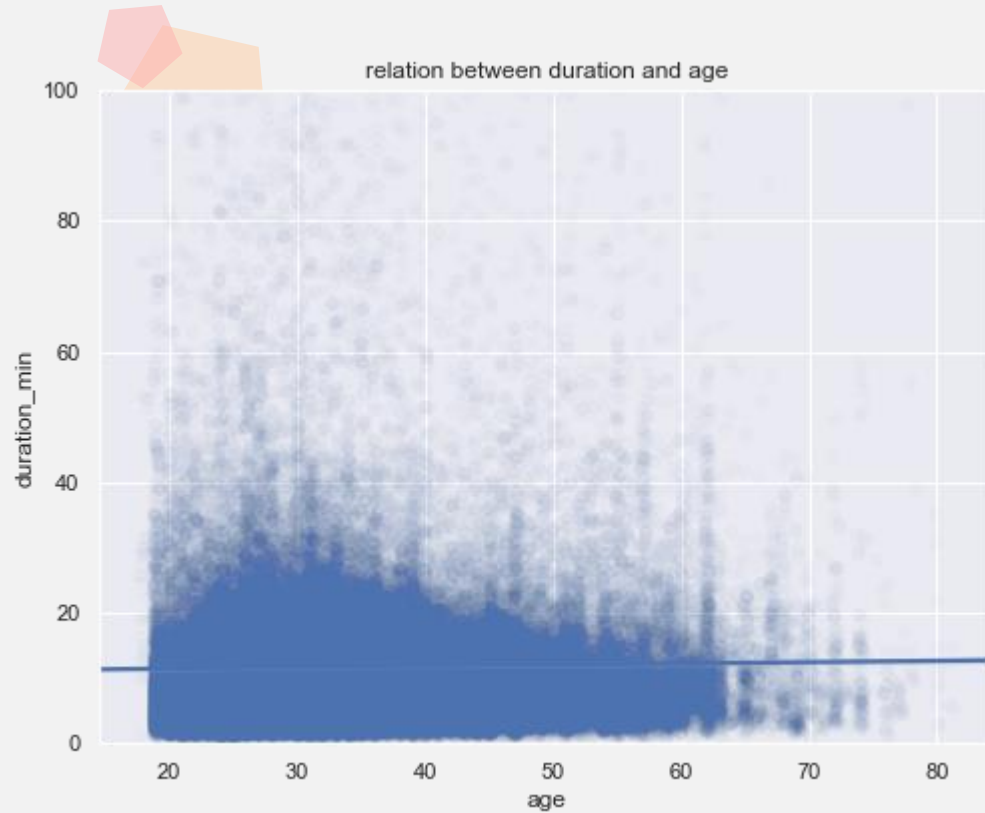
Customer travel in a small average compare to the subscriber and the normal also it has a wide range of speed rather than the customer

Relation between customer gender and trip duration and his speed

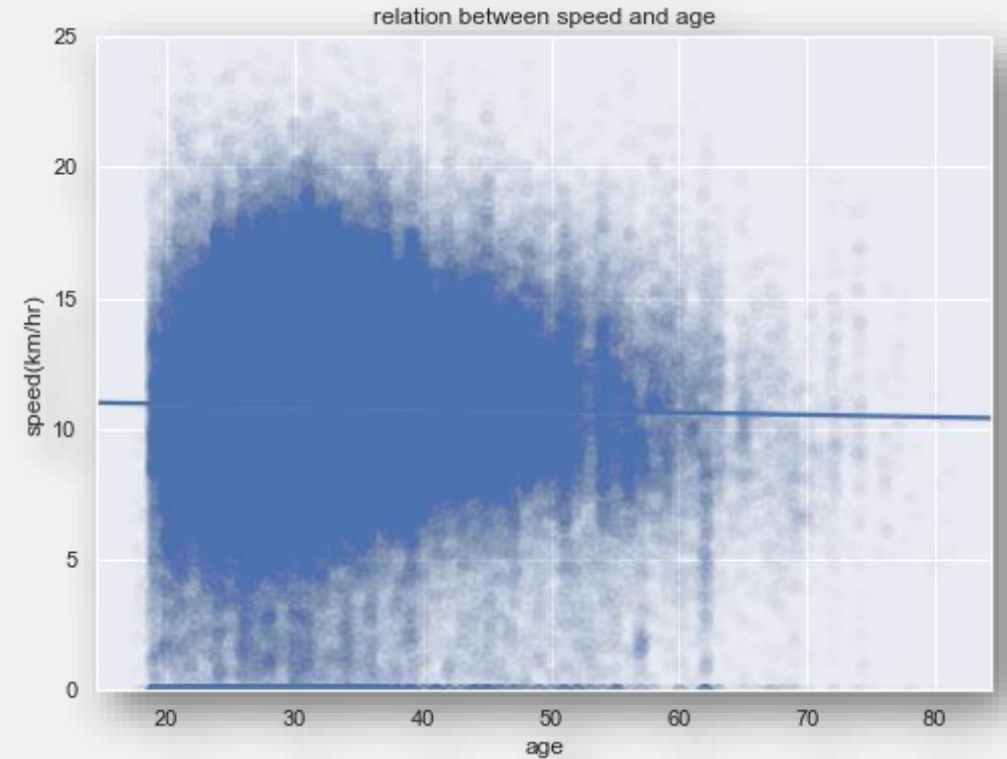


Its clear that **male** has a bigger speed and longer trips than the female

find the relation between speed , duration and age

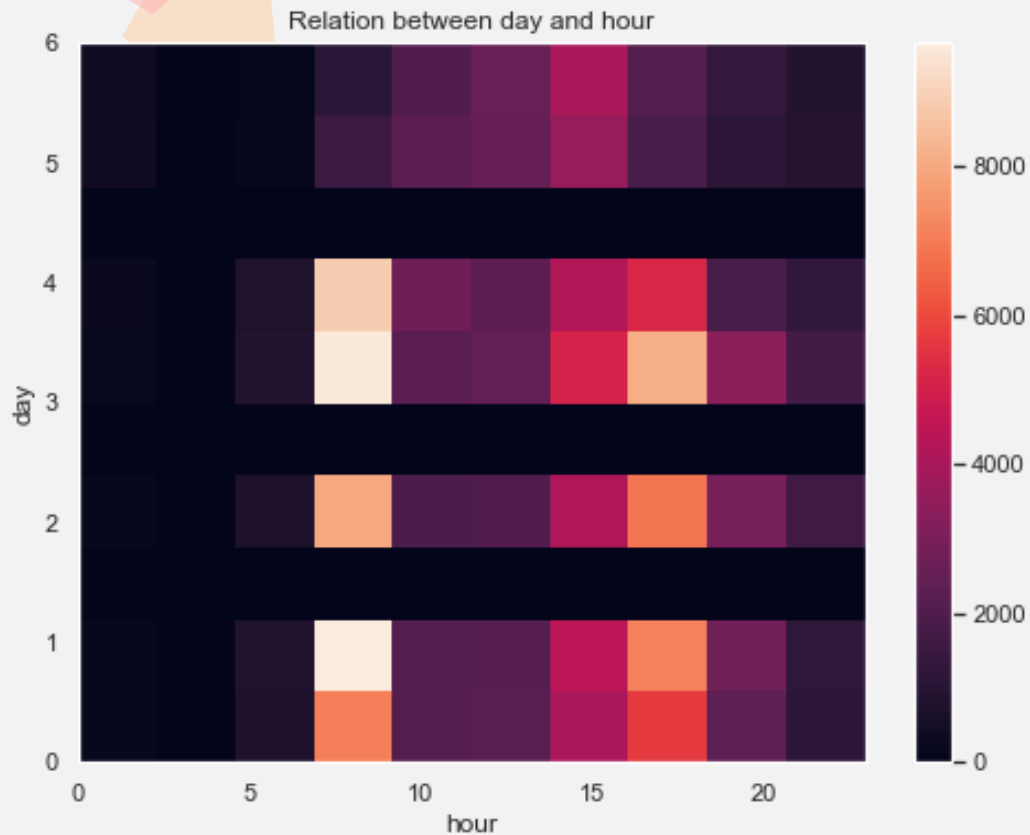


The **duration decrease also** with the increase of age as older people can't ride for long times



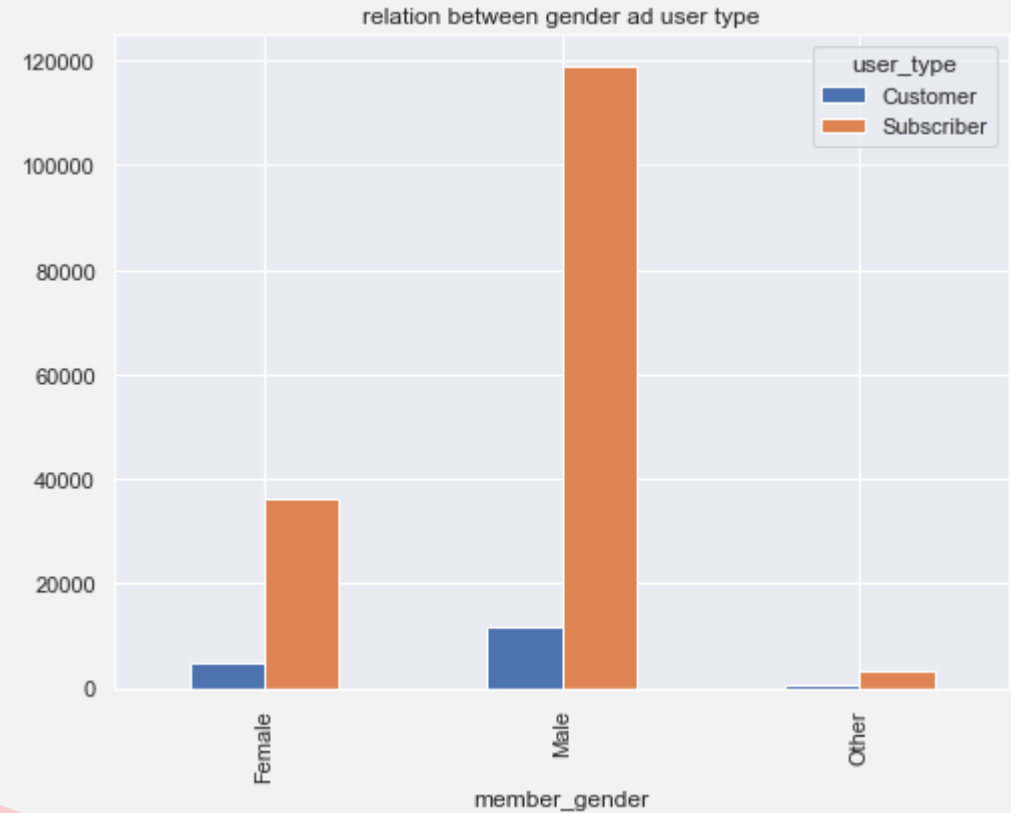
The **speed decrease** with the increase of age and that a normal observation because it is a negative relation between the age and riding bike speed

Relation between day and hour



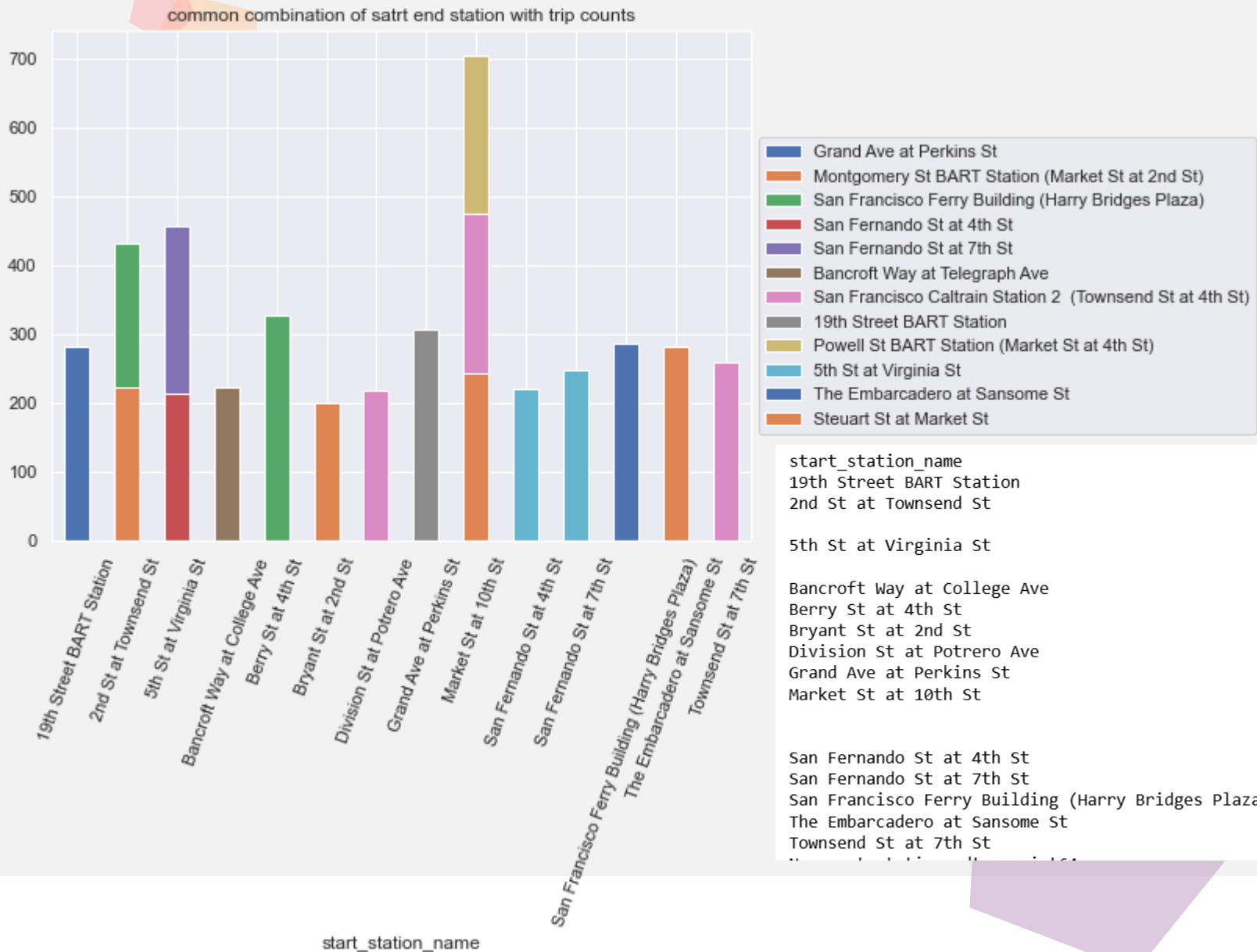
there is some active hour for every day

relation between gender ad user type



- there is a relation between gender and type as all gender has many subscriber more than customer

Common start to end combination with more than 200 record



The most common combination is from 19th Street BART Station to Grand Ave at Perkins St

start_station_name	end_station_name	
19th Street BART Station	Grand Ave at Perkins St	283
2nd St at Townsend St	Montgomery St BART Station (Market St at 2nd St)	223
	San Francisco Ferry Building (Harry Bridges Plaza)	210
	San Fernando St at 4th St	215
	San Fernando St at 7th St	242
	Bancroft Way at Telegraph Ave	223
	San Francisco Ferry Building (Harry Bridges Plaza)	327
	Montgomery St BART Station (Market St at 2nd St)	201
	San Francisco Caltrain Station 2 (Townsend St at 4th St)	218
	19th Street BART Station	308
	Montgomery St BART Station (Market St at 2nd St)	243
	Powell St BART Station (Market St at 4th St)	230
	San Francisco Caltrain Station 2 (Townsend St at 4th St)	232
	5th St at Virginia St	220
	5th St at Virginia St	249
	The Embarcadero at Sansome St	286
	Steuart St at Market St	282
	San Francisco Caltrain Station 2 (Townsend St at 4th St)	260

relation between distance and other parameter



In general the trip distance decrease with the increase of age but it's clear that subscribers has big distance than the customer and also male has a bigger distance than females

2 Convert data type

start_time	object
bike_id	int64
user_type	object
member_gender	object

start_time	datetime64[ns]
bike_id	object
user_type	category
member_gender	category

3 invalid birth of year

There is some birth of year smaller than 1934 which mean the customer is older than 85

1 Delete unneeded column



'end_time' , 'start_station_id'
, 'end_station_id'
, 'bike_share_for_all_trip'
I will not use them

4 make new columns



**Data cleaning
process**

age

• Trip year – birth
year

distance

• Calculate by the
latitude and
longitude

speed(km/hr)

• Distance /
duration

$$d = 2r \arcsin \left(\sqrt{\sin^2 \left(\frac{\phi_2 - \phi_1}{2} \right) + \cos(\phi_1) \cos(\phi_2) \sin^2 \left(\frac{\lambda_2 - \lambda_1}{2} \right)} \right)$$



Thank you

Abdelmenam tarek

Final project

Thanks a lot review team

Love you udacity