

Business Case Study and Report

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<u>Company Overview</u>

<u>Share</u>

<u>Data Analysis Process</u>

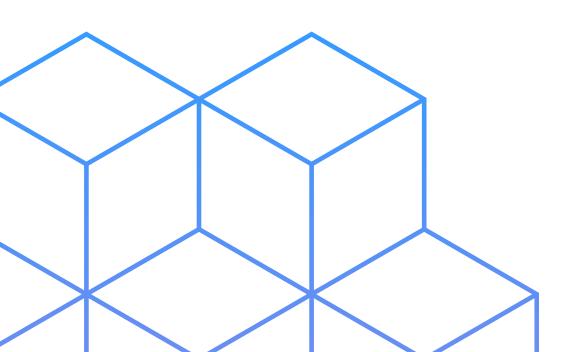
<u>Act</u>

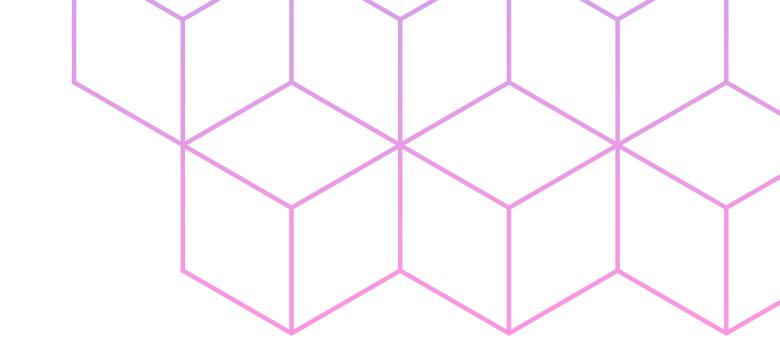
<u>Ask</u>

<u>Prepare</u>

<u>Process</u>

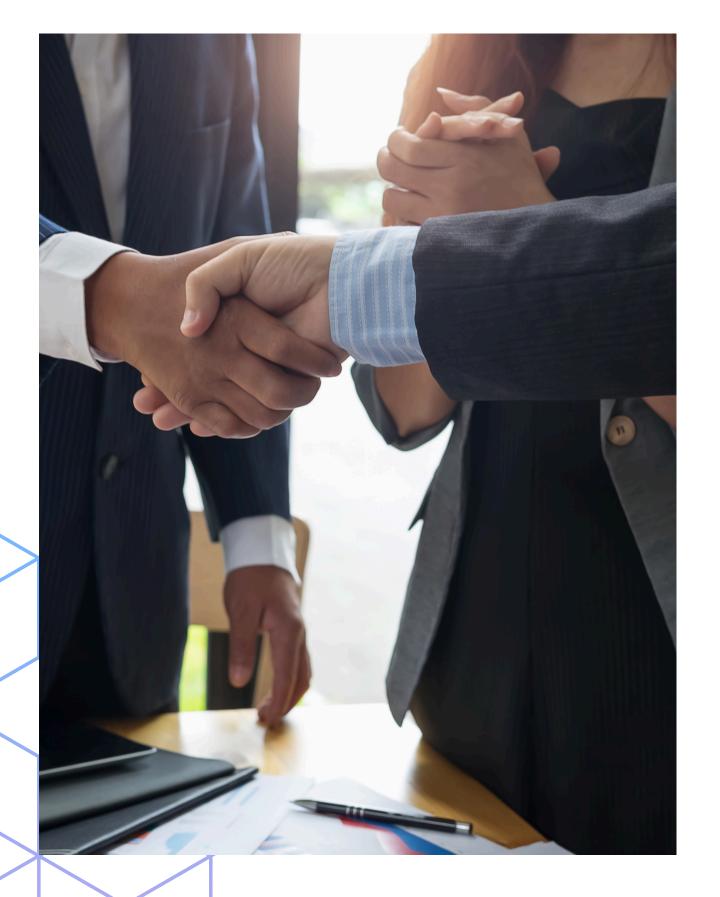
<u>Analyze</u>





Agenda

G	O	O	G	L	E		
Ask	Prepare	Process	Analyze	Share	Act	\neg	
 What are the expectation needs of our stake holders Asking Relevant questions in order to drive conclusion 	 Preparing the datasets required to complete the expectations of the stakeholders and tools. 	• The Process Phase contains the data cleaning inorder to have reliable,original, comphrehensive ,consistent data	 Analyzing the data inorder to find relationships and trends between them 	• Sharing or analyzed data throuvisualization, presentated dashboard that they could understand an easy w	• Drives to to conclusion part of analyzed data		
						BACK TO AGENDA	





Cyclistic-Bike Sharing

Company Overview

Cyclistic is a Chicago bike-share program with 5,824 bicycles and 692 stations.

The main business goal is to increase profitability by converting casual riders (single-ride/full-day pass holders) into annual members. Annual members are significantly more profitable.



Questions

- The problem I am trying to solve is that as the company goal is to make a profit from influencing the casual riders to apply for annual membership.
- To make a data driven decision first I have to understand if the casual rider are facing any issues if it is then we can give a solution to them inorder to apply for annual membership.

Ask

Stake Holders

- **Lily Mareno:**the director and the manager of Cyclist Orgtanization
- Cyclistic marketing analytics team: A data analyst team that collects, analyze, and report data that helps guide Cyclistic marketing strategy.
- Cyclistic executive team: the team that will decide whether to approve the recommended marketing program.



- To make profit through annual membership by influencing the casual rider to convert them to annual membership
- How Annual Membership rider can influence casual rider to apply for annual membership

Deliverable

• Creating a well-formatted report that tells the visualization and trends that will give a insight of "how casual riders will be influenced in order to apply for annual membership " so that the cyclist organization will have more profit.



Data Set

- Downloaded dataset from Divvy Tripdata Link (https://divvy-tripdata.s3.amazonaws.com/index.html)
- The Data set that i have chosen are Divvy 2019 Q1 and Divvy 2020 Q1

PlatForm

 The Platform for analyzing two dataset will be performed in R language i.e R-Studio as it contains vast amount of data's, Additionally it is easier to analyze and visualize the data

How is Data Organized

 The data is organized in a well format tabular structured, some of the data may be inconsistent, incomplete, duplicate but it will be resolved using the R tools.



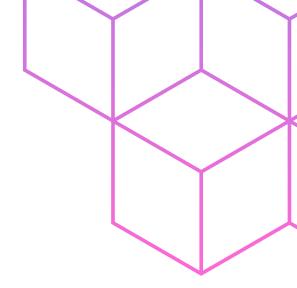
is your data ROCCC??

- **Reliablity:** The data's are reliable in which they are from Divvy Tripdata which is verified source
- Orignality: The dataset has been downloaded from verifiable link
- Comphrehensive: the data set is complete and provides all the necessary information.
- **Current:** The data are little bit older but can be helpful to identify the trends and insights
- Cite: (https://divvy-tripdata.s3.amazonaws.com/index.html)

Delivarables

• Listing up those tools of spreadsheet that will help to remove duplicates,inconsistent data and null values





Platform & Tools

- Used R Studio for handling large datasets.
- Installed and loaded tidyverse for data manipulation and visualization.
- R with tidyverse, lubridate, and ggplot2 for data cleaning, analysis, and visualization.

Process

Data Verification

- Checked min, max, mean, and median ride lengths to identify anomalies.
- Verified column types and no missing critical values for analysis.

Data Cleaning Steps

- Renamed columns to make datasets consistent.
- Converted timestamps to date-time format.
- Calculated ride_length in minutes.
- Filtered out negative ride lengths.
- Created new columns: date, month, year, day_of_week, hour.
- Converted ride IDs to character type to combine datasets.

Deliverables

Documentation of cleaning steps and data transformations, ensuring datasets from 2019 and 2020 could be combined for analysis.



Analysis

Aggregations & Insights

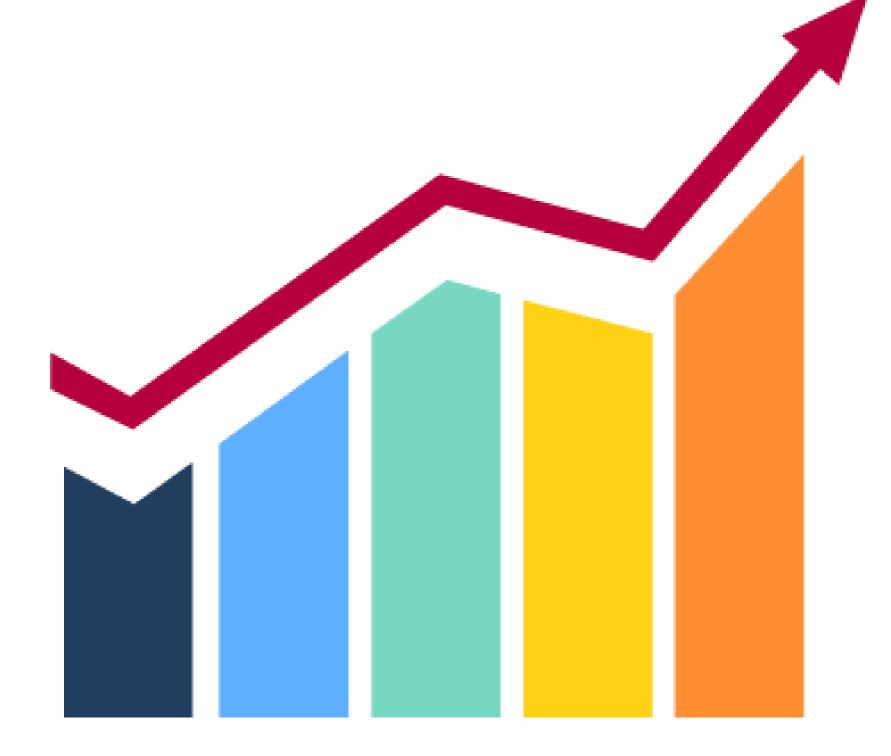
- Casual riders take longer rides, mostly on weekends.
- Members ride shorter, consistent trips throughout the week.
- Members peak in commute hours, casuals in afternoons/evenings.

Key Visuals

- Avg ride duration by day
- Rides per day of week
- Hourly ride trends







Share

Story from Data

- Casual riders use bikes for leisure; members use for commuting.
- Marketing can target weekend casual riders with promotions for annual memberships.

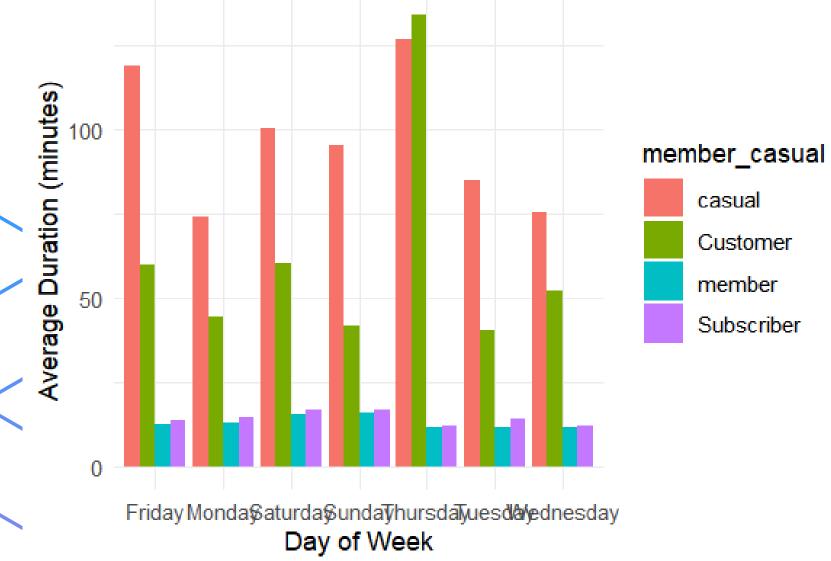
Audience & Presentation

- Targeted for Cyclistic marketing and management.
- Visualizations used to communicate trends effectively.
- All graphs created in R (ggplot2) included in the report.



Graphs

Average Ride Duration by Day of Week



Average Ride Duration by Day of Week

- Casual riders take longer rides than members.
- Ride duration peaks on weekends.
- Suggests leisurely weekend trips by casual users.



Graphs

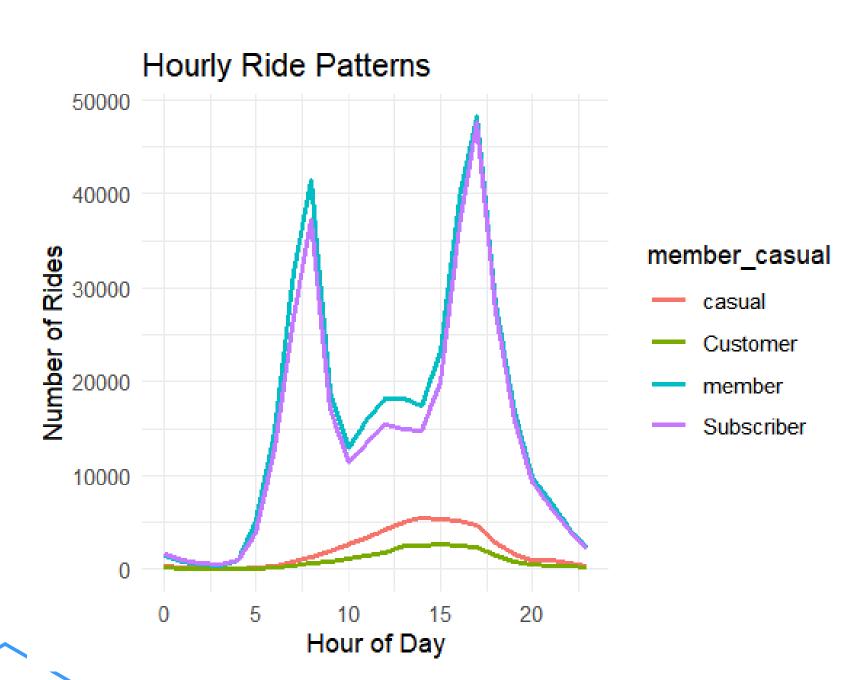
Number of Rides by Day of Week 60000 Number of Rides 40000 member_casual casual Customer member Subscriber FridayMondayaturdayundayhursdayues Day of Week

Number of Rides by Day of Week

- Members ride more on weekdays.
- Casual riders prefer weekends.
- Shows routine vs recreational usage.



Graphs



Hourly Ride Patterns

- Members ride most during 8 AM & 5 PM (commute hours).
- Casual riders ride more in afternoons.
- Indicates commuting vs leisure behavior.



Cyclistic - Bike Sharing



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Conclusions

- Casual riders take longer and fewer trips than members.
- Peak usage times differ, indicating different usage patterns.

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Recommendations

- Launch weekend promotions targeting casual riders to convert them into members.
- Offer incentives for casual riders who ride frequently during commute hours.
- Use behavioral patterns to design personalized marketing campaigns.

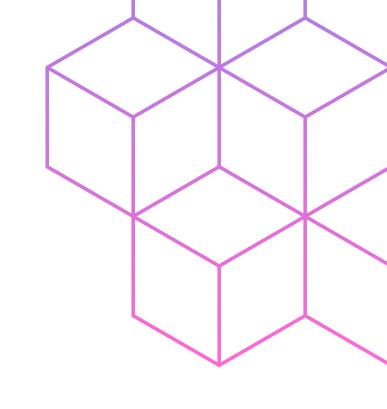
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Next Steps

- Collect additional seasonal or promotional data to refine strategies.
- Integrate demographics to target specific age or gender groups.









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Github

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Thank You

