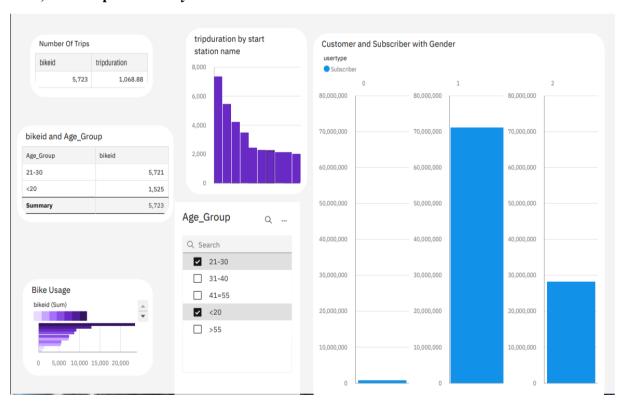
# **Project Development Phase - Sprint 3**

Date	18 November 2022
Team ID	PNT2022TMID48013
Project Name	A new hint to transportation – Analysis of
	the
	NYC bike share system.
Maximum Marks	20 Marks

## Creating a dashboard including all the visualizations created in the cognos platform:

### This dashboard has the charts including

- i) Number of trips
- ii) Customer and Subscriber percentage with gender
- iii) Bike Usage
- iv) Bike Id and Age Group
- v) Trip duration by start station name



### **Visualization Charts using Python:**

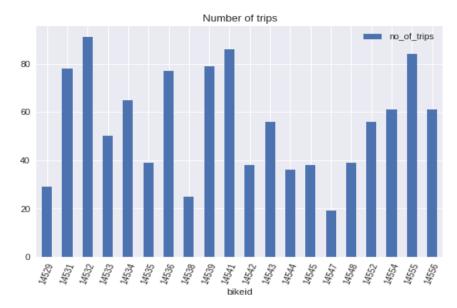
### Finding the number of trips per bike:

trips = pd.DataFrame() #creating a dataframe

trips['no\_of\_trips'] = df.groupby("bikeid")["bikeid"].count() #finding the number of trips by each bike trips['avg\_duration'] = df.groupby("bikeid")["tripduration"].mean() #avg duration of the trips

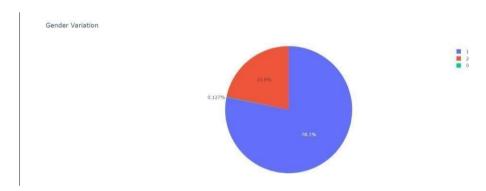
trips\_graph=trips.head(20)

trips\_graph.plot.bar(x="bikeid", y="no\_of\_trips", rot=70, title="Number of trips")



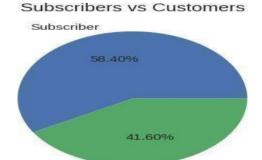
### **Gender Variation:**

plt.pie(values = df\_bike['Gender'].value\_counts(),
names = df\_bike['Gender'].value\_counts().index,
title = "Gender Variation")



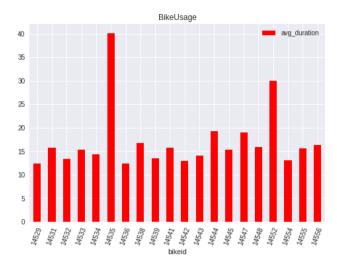
Customer

### Percentage of Subscribers and Customers:



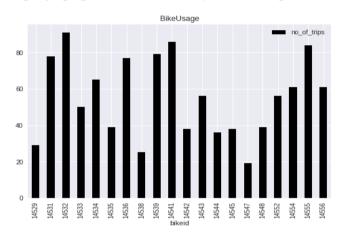
### **Bike Usage Based on Average Duration:**

trips\_graph.plot.bar(x="bikeid", y="avg\_duration", rot=70, title="BikeUsage",color="red")



### Bike Usage Based on No of Trips:

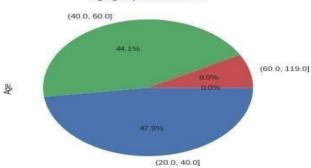
trips\_graph.plot.bar(x="bikeid", y="no\_of\_trips", rot=90, title="BikeUsage",color="black")



## **Age Group Differentiation:**

agegroup = pd.cut(df['Age'], bins=bins).value\_counts()

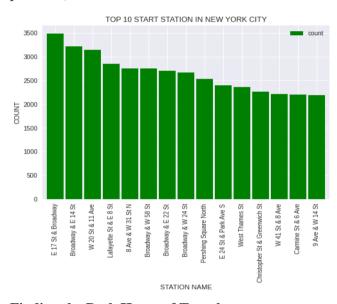
agegroup.plot.pie(autopct="%.1f%%",title='age group differentiation',counterclock=False);



# **Top 10 Start Station:**

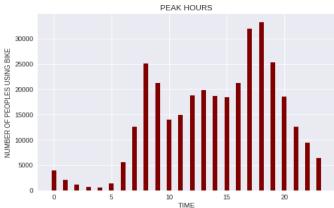
```
most=pd.DataFrame()
most_graph=pd.DataFrame()
most['name']=df["start station name"].value_counts().index
most['count']=df["start station name"].value_counts().values
most_graph=most.head(15)
```

most\_graph.plot.bar(x="name", y="count", width=0.9,rot=90, title="BikeUsage",color="green")
plt.xlabel("STATION NAME")
plt.ylabel("COUNT")
plt.title("TOP 10 START STATION IN NEW YORK CITY")
plt.show()



## Finding the Peak Hours of Travel:

```
ind=peak_hour["Hour"].value_counts().index
y=peak_hour["Hour"].value_counts().values
plt.bar(ind, y, color ='maroon', width = 0.4)
plt.xlabel("TIME")
plt.ylabel("NUMBER OF PEOPLES USING BIKE")
plt.title("PEAK HOURS")
plt.show()
```



```
Bike Trend for the month June:
#converting string to datetime object
df['starttime']= pd.to_datetime(df['starttime'])
#since we are dealing with single month, we grouping by days
#using count aggregation to get number of occurances i.e, total trips per day
start_time_count = df.set_index('starttime').groupby(pd.Grouper(freq='D')).count()
#we have data from July month for only one day which is at last row, lets drop it
start_time_count.drop(start_time_count.tail(1).index, axis=0, inplace=True)
#again grouping by day and aggregating with sum to get total trip duration per day
#which will used while plotting
trip_duration_count = df.set_index('starttime').groupby(pd.Grouper(freq='D')).sum()
#again dropping the last row for same reason
trip_duration_count.drop(trip_duration_count.tail(1).index, axis=0, inplace=True)
#plotting total rides per day
#using start station id to get the count
fig,ax=plt.subplots(figsize=(25,10))
ax.bar(start_time_count.index, 'start station id', data=start_time_count, label='Total riders')
#bbox_to_anchor is to position the legend box
ax.legend(loc ="lower left", bbox_to_anchor=(0.01, 0.89), fontsize='20')
ax.set xlabel('Days of the month June 2018', fontsize=30)
ax.set_ylabel('Riders', fontsize=40)
ax.set_title('Bikers trend for the month June', fontsize=50)
#creating twin x axis to plot line chart is same figure
ax2=ax.twinx()
#plotting total trip duration of all user per day
ax2.plot('tripduration', data=trip_duration_count, color='y', label="Total trip duration', marker='o', line
width=5, markersize=12)
ax2.set ylabel('Time duration', fontsize=40)
ax2.legend(loc ="upper left", bbox_to_anchor=(0.01, 0.9), fontsize='20')
```

```
ax.set_xticks(trip_duration_count.index)
ax.set_xticklabels([i for i in range(1,31)])
```

#tweeking x and y ticks labels of axes1
ax.tick\_params(labelsize=30, labelcolor='#eb4034')
#tweeking x and y ticks labels of axes2
ax2.tick\_params(labelsize=30, labelcolor='#eb4034')

plt.show()



#### **Least Used End Stations:**

least=pd.DataFrame()

least\_graph=pd.DataFrame()

least['name']=df["end station name"].value\_counts().index

least['count']=df["end station name"].value\_counts().values

least\_graph=most.tail(15)

least\_graph

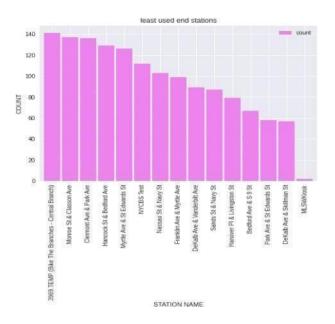
least\_graph.plot.bar(x="name", y="count", width=0.9,rot=90, title="BikeUsage",color="violet")

plt.xlabel("STATION NAME")

plt.ylabel("COUNT")

plt.title("least used end stations")

plt.show()



#### Same start and end location Vs Different start and end location:

```
#number of trips that started and ended at same station
start_end_same = df[df['start station name'] == df['end station name']].shape[0]
```

#number of trips that started and ended at different station start\_end\_diff = df.shape[0]-start\_end\_same

```
fig,ax=plt.subplots() ax.pie([start_end_same,start_end_diff], labels=['Same', 'Different'], autopct='%1.2f%%', textprops={'f ontsize': 20})
```

ax.set\_title('Same start and end location vs Different start and end location', fontsize=20)

```
circle = Circle((0,0), 0.6, facecolor='white') ax.add_artist(circle)
```

plt.show()

Same start and end location vs Different start and end location

