

Explore Bike Share Data

Versions & Library used this project

1. R version - 4.4.0
2. ggplot2 3.5.2 (visualization)
3. dplyr 2.5.0 (data manipulation)
4. lubridate 1.9.4 (dates & times manipulation)
 - OS: Windows 11
 - IDE: RStudio

Install Libraries

```
library(ggplot2)

## Warning: package 'ggplot2' was built under R version 4.4.3
library(dplyr)

## Warning: package 'dplyr' was built under R version 4.4.3
##
## Attaching package: 'dplyr'

## The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':
##
##     filter, lag

## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
##
##     intersect, setdiff, setequal, union
library(lubridate)

## Warning: package 'lubridate' was built under R version 4.4.3
##
## Attaching package: 'lubridate'

## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
##
##     date, intersect, setdiff, union
```

Load Data and process to single data set

```
# Load all csv files in data frame (df)
df_chicago <- read.csv("chicago.csv")
df_newyork <- read.csv("new-york-city.csv")
df_washington <- read.csv("washington.csv")
```

```

# Add column to df for city name to group by in charts
# we use function so we can use for each of the 3 files or more if they are added
process_city <- function(df, city) {
  df %>% mutate(
    City.Name = city
  )
}

# Load into new df with city name
df_chicago <- process_city(df_chicago, "Chicago")
df_newyork <- process_city(df_newyork, "New York City")
df_washington <- process_city(df_washington, "Washington")

# Make 1 dataset with all 3 cities so we can compare in same chart or filter this down
combined_df <- bind_rows(df_chicago, df_newyork, df_washington)

```

Question 1:

What is the most common month of usage across each of the cities

```

# Objective: Display all cities and months into bar charts to compare against each other
# Find most common month fo a data frame
# Having function lets you use single city or multi-city data frame
find_most_common_month <- function(df) {
  df %>% mutate(
    month = month(Start.Time, label = TRUE, abbr = TRUE), # mutate to just month
    city = City.Name
  ) %>%
    count(city, month) # count city by month
}

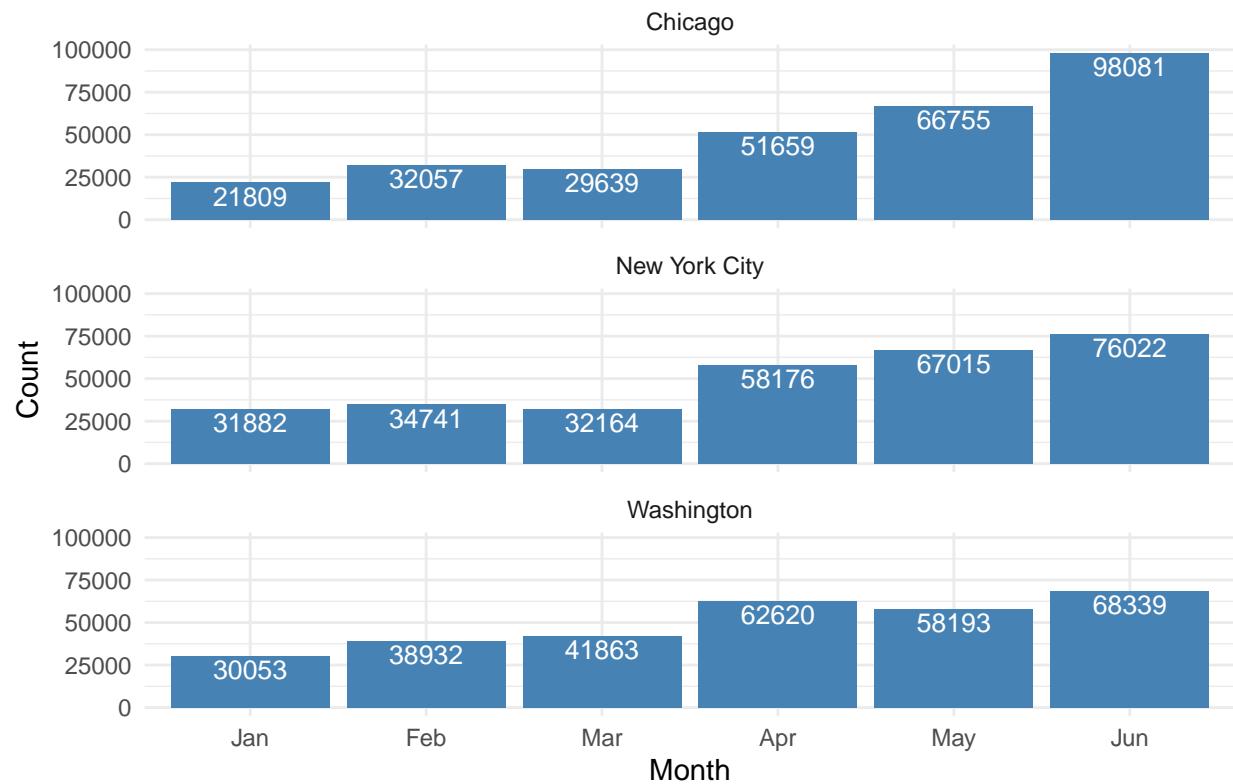
# Make df for most common month so if I want to change plot I don't redue transformation
most_common_month_df <- find_most_common_month(combined_df)

# Plot all 3 cities in different bar charts for easier comparison among each other
# Doing this in case the months for each city is different

ggplot(most_common_month_df, aes(x = month, y = n)) +
  geom_col(fill = "steelblue") +
  geom_text( # add data label to each bar to show exact number
    aes(label = n),
    position = position_dodge(width = 0.8), # dodge overlaps
    vjust = 1.2, # Adjust label into bar
    color = "white", # Label color
    size = 3.5 # Size of label
  ) +
  facet_wrap(~ city, ncol = 1) + # Use facet_wrap to make bar chart for each city
  labs(title = "Most Common Months by City", x = "Month", y = "Count") +
  theme_minimal() + # Removes gray from chart and leaves white background
  theme(
    plot.title = element_text(hjust = 0.5) # Set title to middle
  )

```

Most Common Months by City



```
# Question 1 Analysis:  
# Across all 3 cities June is when the bikes are most used
```

Question 2

Find what these bikes are mainly used for, either for work commuters or fun to bike around. Let's assume they are mainly used for work, peak would be 7-9AM and 4-6PM the time average American commutes to work. I would like to find the number of rides each month that start during ON-PEAK times and compare the OFF-PEAK usage.

```
# Objective: Define the peak windows in a new column and set to ON-PEAK and OFF-PEAK depending on start
#               show a line graph for each city by month that has 2 lines for ON-PEAK and OFF-PEAK. Display
#               separate graphs using facet_wrap to dig into each city. Doing this will not only show us e
#               if our bikes are possibly more used during these times we can assume the user is commuting

# Background of why I am curious about this. I work in the power industry and we control during peak ti
# we have found to be the peak usage of residents consuming power. Our peaks are 6-9AM and 5-8PM each d

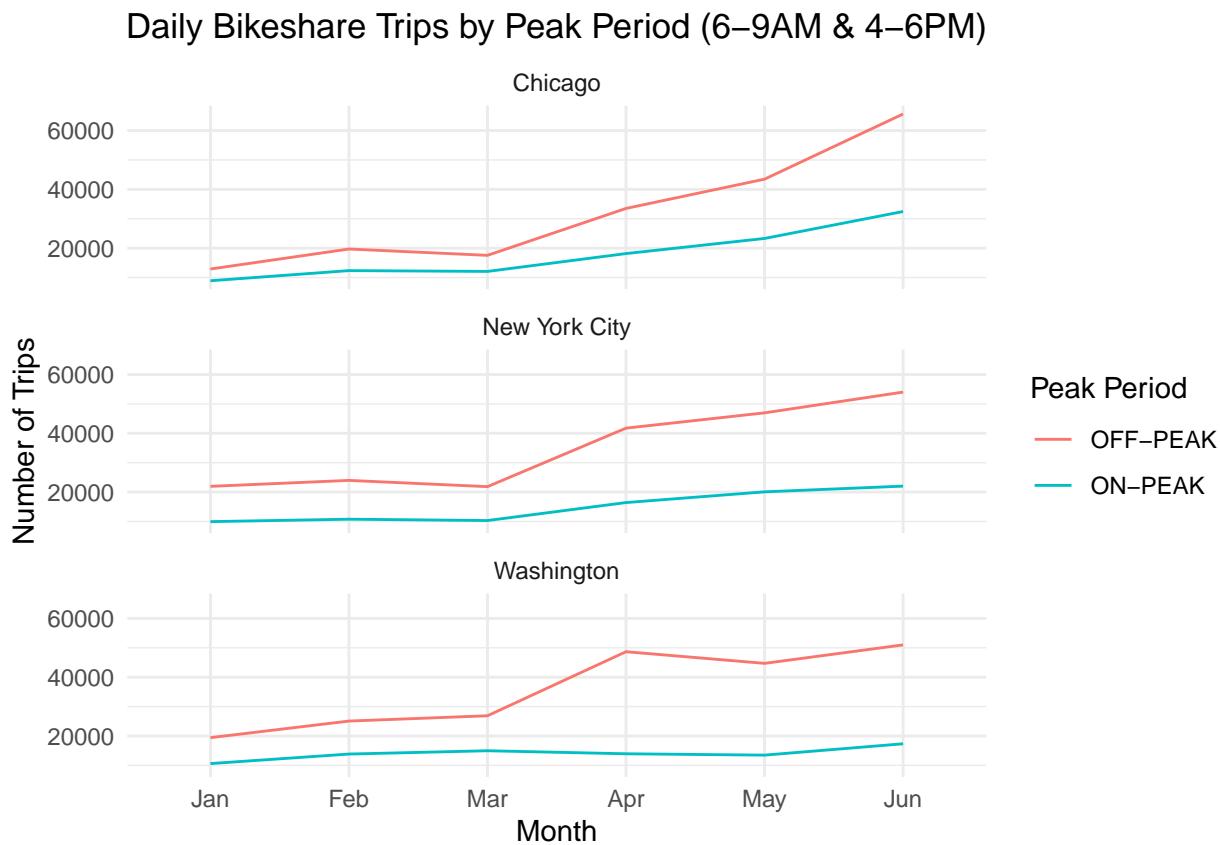
combined_peak_df <- combined_df %>%
  mutate(
    start_hour = hour(Start.Time), # Get hour of start commute, do this once so we don't repeat in
    month = month(Start.Time, label = TRUE, abbr = TRUE), # mutate to just month
    peak_period = case_when(
      start_hour >= 7 & start_hour < 9 ~ "ON-PEAK", # Morning peak
      start_hour >= 17 & start_hour < 19 ~ "ON-PEAK", # Evening peak
      start_hour >= 22 & start_hour < 24 ~ "ON-PEAK", # Nighttime peak
      start_hour < 7 | start_hour >= 19 | start_hour < 22 ~ "OFF-PEAK"
    )
  )
```

```

    start_hour >= 16 & start_hour < 18 ~ "ON-PEAK", # Evening peak
    TRUE ~ "OFF-PEAK" # Off Peak
)
) %>%
count(City.Name, month, peak_period)

ggplot(combined_peak_df, aes(x = month, y = n, color = peak_period, group = peak_period)) +
  geom_line() + # Line Chart
  facet_wrap(~ City.Name, ncol = 1) + # make chart for each city
  labs(
    title = "Daily Bikeshare Trips by Peak Period (6-9AM & 4-6PM)",
    x = "Month",
    y = "Number of Trips",
    color = "Peak Period"
) +
  theme_minimal() +
  theme (
    plot.title = element_text(hjust = 0.5) # Set title in middle of chart
)

```



```

# Question 2 Analysis:
# This is was not what I was expecting. It seems each month the rides are higher during what I defined
# as OFF-PEAK when June hit the were almost double the rides during OFF-PEAK. It was fun finding out
# to help me relate back to my job. Seeing this we can assume the bikes are used for riding around the
# this can mean to hang with friends, run errands or just having a nice ride around the city.

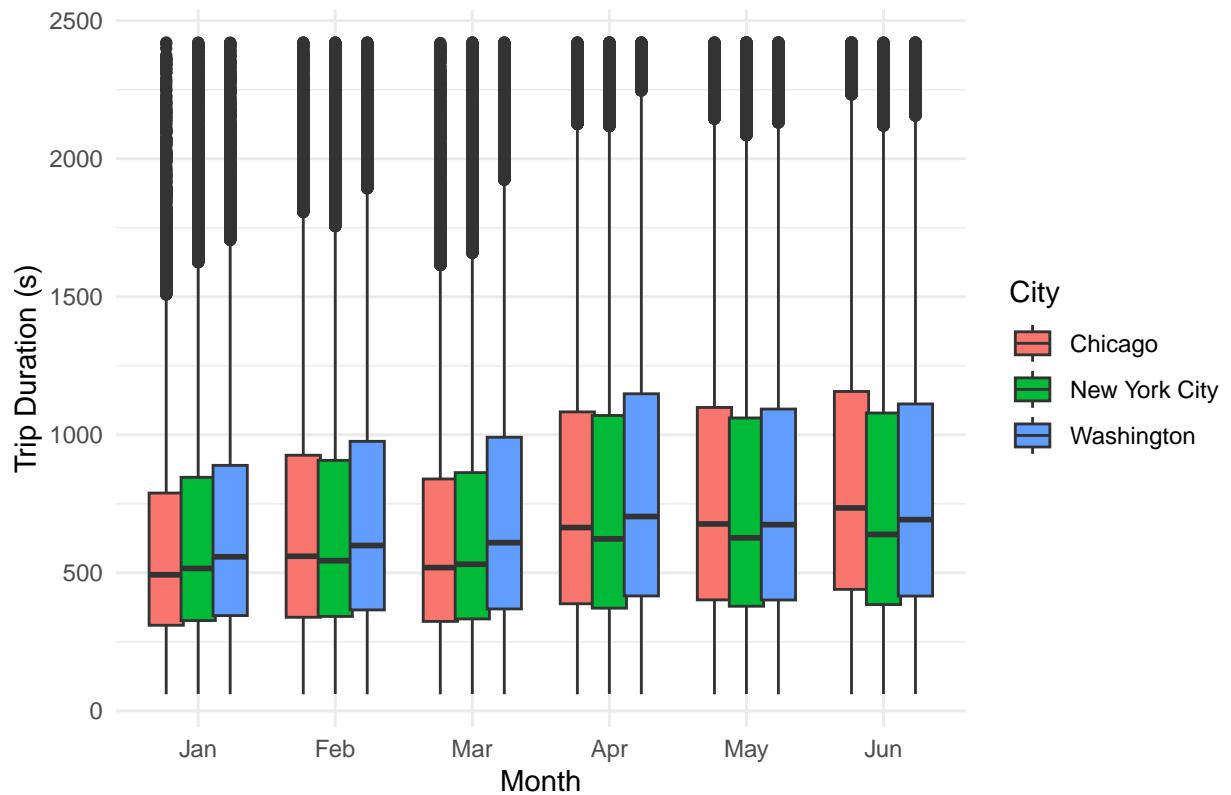
```

Question 3:

What is the minimum, median, and maximum ride duration for each of the city by month.

```
# Objective: Create a chart that has 3 box-and-whisker for each month. Each box-and-whisker will represent  
#           a city that the rides are accruing.  
  
box_and_whisker_df <- combined_df %>%  
  mutate(  
    month = month(Start.Time, label = TRUE, abbr = TRUE),  
    City.Name = City.Name  
  ) %>%  
  # I created it but each month has extreme outlier and I would like to get rid of it  
  # trim anything above 95%  
  filter(Trip.Duration <= quantile(Trip.Duration, 0.95, na.rm = TRUE))  
  
ggplot(box_and_whisker_df, aes(x = month, y = Trip.Duration, fill = City.Name)) + # Color by city  
  geom_boxplot(position = position_dodge(width = 0.7)) + # Dodge for any overlap  
  labs(  
    title = "Trip Duration Distribution by Month and City",  
    x = "Month",  
    y = "Trip Duration (s)",  
    fill = "City" # Define legend  
  ) +  
  theme_minimal() +  
  theme(  
    plot.title = element_text(hjust = 0.5) # Adjust chart title to middle of chart  
  )
```

Trip Duration Distribution by Month and City



```
# Question 3 Analysis:
```

```
# The median ride distance in seconds changes across the months and does not correlate with the average  
# the given month
```