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In [1]: import pandas as pd
In [2]: import numpy as np
In [3]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
In [4]: import seaborn as sns
In [5]: import os
In [6]: df=pd.read_csv("D:\Python\Electric Vehicle Project\EV_charging_stations_dataset.csv",encoding='latin-1')
In [6]: df.head()
```

Station ID	Latitude	Longitude	City	Availability	Distance to City (km)	Usage Stats (avg users/day)	Station Operator	Charging Capacity (kW)	Connector Types	Installation Year	Renewable Energy Source	Reviews (Rating)	Parking Spots	Maintenance Frequency	
0	EV500001	-33.400998	77.974972	Köln	9:00-18:00	4.95	35	EVgo	350	CCS, CHAdeMO	2013	Yes	4.0	7	Annually
1	EV500002	37.861857	-122.490299	Stuttgart	24/7	4.96	83	EVgo	350	Tesla Type 2	2010	Yes	3.9	2	Monthly
2	EV500003	13.776092	100.412776	Berlin	6:00-22:00	8.54	24	ChargePoint	50	Type 2, CCS	2019	No	3.6	9	Annually
3	EV500004	43.628250	-79.468935	Stuttgart	18:00	13.28	70	Greenlots	350	Type 2	2010	Yes	4.2	7	Monthly
4	EV500005	19.118685	72.913368	Leipzig	9:00-18:00	9.76	19	EVgo	350	CCS	2015	Yes	3.7	6	Annually

```
In [20]: df.info()
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 5000 entries, 0 to 4999
Data columns (total 15 columns):
 #   Column              Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  --
 0   Station ID          5000 non-null   object
 1   Latitude            5000 non-null   float64
 2   Longitude           5000 non-null   float64
 3   City               5000 non-null   object
 4   Availability         5000 non-null   object
 5   Distance to City (km) 5000 non-null   float64
 6   Usage Stats (avg users/day) 5000 non-null   int64
 7   Station Operator     5000 non-null   object
 8   Charging Capacity (kW) 5000 non-null   int64
 9   Connector Types      5000 non-null   object
10   Installation Year     5000 non-null   int64
11   Renewable Energy Source 5000 non-null   object
12   Reviews (Rating)     5000 non-null   float64
13   Parking Spots        5000 non-null   int64
14   Maintenance Frequency 5000 non-null   object
dtypes: float64(4), int64(4), object(7)
memory usage: 586.1+ KB
In [8]: df.shape
Out[8]: (5000, 15)
In [9]: df.isnull().sum()
Out[9]:
Station ID      0
Latitude         0
Longitude        0
City             0
Availability      0
Distance to City (km) 0
Usage Stats (avg users/day) 0
Station Operator 0
Charging Capacity (kW) 0
Connector Types  0
Installation Year 0
Renewable Energy Source 0
Reviews (Rating)  0
Parking Spots    0
Maintenance Frequency 0
dtype: int64
In [7]: # Data transformation steps:
# Replace availability data
df['Availability'] = df['Availability'].replace('24-7ul', '24/7')
In [8]: # removing extra spaces in Frankfurt city column
df['City'] = df['City'].str.strip()
# This formula cleans your City column by removing leading and trailing whitespace (spaces, tabs, newlines) from each city name.
In [9]: df.head(7)
Out[9]:
   Station ID  Latitude  Longitude  City  Availability  Distance to City (km)  Usage Stats (avg users/day)  Station Operator  Charging Capacity (kW)  Connector Types  Installation Year  Renewable Energy Source  Reviews (Rating)  Parking Spots  Maintenance Frequency
0  EV500001   -33.400998  77.974972  Köln   9:00-18:00          4.95             35             EVgo             350             CCS, CHAdeMO             2013             Yes             4.0             7             Annually
1  EV500002    37.861857 -122.490299  Stuttgart  24/7          4.96             83             EVgo             350             Tesla Type 2             2010             Yes             3.9             2             Monthly
2  EV500003    13.776092  100.412776  Berlin   6:00-22:00          8.54             24             ChargePoint             50             Type 2, CCS             2019             No             3.6             9             Annually
3  EV500004    43.628250 -79.468935  Stuttgart   18:00          13.28             70             Greenlots             350             Type 2             2010             Yes             4.2             7             Monthly
4  EV500005    19.118685  72.913368  Leipzig   9:00-18:00          9.76             19             EVgo             350             CCS             2015             Yes             3.7             6             Annually
5  EV500006   -23.895008  46.548187  Frankfurt   6:00-22:00          2.02             39             Ionity             350             Tesla             2016             Yes             3.2             9             Quarterly
6  EV500007    55.762409  37.655830  Hamburg   24/7           2.68             89             ChargePoint             350             Tesla, CCS             2011             Yes             4.0             4             Annually
In [10]: # City counts in ascending order
city_order=df['City'].value_counts().index
In [11]: # Number of stations in each city- station ID and group by station ID
plt.figure(figsize=(10,5))
ax=sns.countplot(df['City'],order=city_order,color='#E15759',edgecolor='black')
for bars in ax.containers:
    ax.bar_label(bars)
plt.title('Total EV Charging Stations in Each City')
plt.xlabel('Total Charging Stations')
plt.ylabel('City')
plt.savefig("D:\Python\Electric Vehicle Project\Total_infrastructure_by_city.png", dpi=300)
plt.show()
# conclusion- Stuttgart, Berlin, Hamburg, and München cities have the highest number of electric vehicle infrastructures than Köln, Leipzig, Frankfurt.
Total EV Charging Stations in Each City
City
Stuttgart 1266
Berlin 690
München 684
Hamburg 680
Frankfurt 648
Leipzig 634
Köln 398
Total Charging Stations
In [25]: # Country-wise availability of charging stations
# (Group by =axis= countries, y-axis= station ID, hue= availability)
plt.figure(figsize=(8,5))
sns.countplot(x='City',hue='Availability',data=df,palette='viridis')
plt.title('Charging Station Availability')
plt.xlabel('City')
plt.ylabel('Total Availability')
plt.savefig("D:\Python\Electric Vehicle Project\Charging Station Availability in each city.png", dpi=300)
plt.show()
Charging Station Availability
City
Köln Stuttgart Berlin Leipzig Frankfurt Hamburg München
Total Availability
In [27]: # Country-wise avg users/day (group by=country, avg=users/day)
avg_user_per_country=df.groupby('City')['Usage Stats (avg users/day)'].mean().reset_index()
avg_user_per_country=avg_user_per_country.sort_values(by='Usage Stats (avg users/day)',ascending=True)
print(avg_user_per_country)
City Usage Stats (avg users/day)
0 Berlin 54.143478
1 Frankfurt 54.478652
2 Hamburg 54.645588
3 München 55.235380
3 Köln 55.452946
6 Stuttgart 56.511058
4 Leipzig 56.870662
In [28]: # Create the directory if it doesn't exist
output_dir = "D:\Python\Electric Vehicle Project"
os.makedirs(output_dir, exist_ok=True)
In [29]: plt.figure(figsize=(7,5))
ax=sns.barplot(data=avg_user_per_country, x='City', y='Usage Stats (avg users/day)', palette='YlGnBu')
for p in ax.patches:
    ax.annotate(f'{p.get_height():.2f}', (p.get_x() + p.get_width() / 2, p.get_height()),
                ha='center', va='center', fontsize=10, color='black',
                xytext=(0, 0), textcoords='offset points')
plt.title('Country Wise Average Users/day')
plt.xlabel('City')
plt.ylabel('Average Users/day')
# Save the figure
output_path = os.path.join(output_dir, 'avg_user_per_day.png')
plt.savefig(output_path, dpi=300, bbox_inches='tight')
plt.show()
# conclusion- Stuttgart, Leipzig, Köln, München have the highest number of average users per day.
C:\Users\ADMIN\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_964\1216415045.py:2: FutureWarning:
Passing 'palette' without assigning 'hue' is deprecated and will be removed in v0.14.0. Assign the 'hue' variable to 'hue' and set 'legend=False' for the same effect.
ax=sns.barplot(data=avg_user_per_country, x='City', y='Usage Stats (avg users/day)', palette='YlGnBu')
Country Wise Average Users/day
City
Berlin Frankfurt Hamburg München Köln Stuttgart Leipzig
Average Users/day
In [24]: # Count of station operators in each city
count_operator=df['Station Operator'].value_counts()
print(count_operator)
Station Operator
Tesla 1029
ChargePoint 1004
Evgo 1002
Greenlots 987
Ionity 978
Name: Station ID, dtype: int64
In [27]: # Count of station operators in each city ( group by= city, count=operator)
plt.pie(count_operator,labels=count_operator.index,autopct='%1.1f%%',shadow=True)
plt.title('Total Operator in City')
plt.savefig("D:\Python\Electric Vehicle Project\Operator_by_city.png", dpi=300)
plt.show()
Total Operator in City
ChargePoint 20.1%
Tesla 20.6%
Ionity 19.6%
Greenlots 19.7%
Evgo 20.0%
In [12]: # Year-wise installed charging stations (group by = Installed year, count=station ID)
total_count=df.groupby('Installation Year')['Station ID'].size()
print(total_count)
Installation Year
2010 337
2011 337
2012 350
2013 373
2014 335
2015 385
2016 346
2017 374
2018 354
2019 345
2020 379
2021 366
2022 368
2023 351
Name: Station ID, dtype: int64
In [13]: plt.figure(figsize=(6,5))
plt.plot(total_count.index,total_count.values,marker='o')
plt.title('EV Charging Stations Installed per Year')
plt.xlabel('Installation Year')
plt.ylabel('Total Stations')
plt.grid()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.savefig("D:\Python\Electric Vehicle Project\Total installation by year.png",dpi=300)
plt.show()
# conclusion- Years 2013, 2015, 2017, 2020 and 2022 have the highest number of charging infrastructure in Germany.
EV Charging Stations Installed per Year
Installation Year
2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022
Total Stations
In [15]: # Country-wise average reviews to charging stations
Avg_reviews=df.groupby('City')['Reviews (Rating)'].mean().reset_index()
Avg_reviews=Avg_reviews.sort_values(by='Reviews (Rating)',ascending=True)
print(Avg_reviews)
City Reviews (Rating)
0 Berlin 3.969886
2 Hamburg 3.989559
4 Stuttgart 3.991380
1 Frankfurt 3.991975
5 München 4.005102
4 Leipzig 4.010883
3 Köln 4.019398
In [30]: plt.figure(figsize=(6,5))
sns.barplot(x='City',y='Reviews (Rating)',data=Avg_reviews,color='teal',edgecolor='black')
for p in plt.gca().patches:
    plt.gca().annotate(f'{p.get_height():.2f}', (p.get_x() + p.get_width() / 2, p.get_height()),
                        ha='center', va='center',
                        fontsize=10, color='black',
                        xytext=(0, 0), textcoords='offset points')
plt.title('Avg Reviews per city charging station')
plt.xlabel('City')
plt.ylabel('Avg Rating')
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
# Save the figure
output_path = os.path.join(output_dir, 'avg_reviews_per_city.png')
plt.savefig(output_path, dpi=300, bbox_inches='tight')
plt.show()
# Conclusion- Köln, Leipzig, and München cities have good average reviews per city charging station, which are more than 4.
Avg Reviews per city charging station
City
Berlin Hamburg Stuttgart Frankfurt München Leipzig Köln
Avg Rating
In [32]: # Charging capacity of stations by=axis= station ID, hue= charger type)
charging_counts = df['Charging Capacity (kW)'].value_counts()
In [33]: plt.pie(charging_counts, labels=charging_counts.index,autopct='%1.1f%%',shadow=True)
plt.title('Charging Capacity Distribution (kW)')
plt.savefig("D:\Python\Electric Vehicle Project\charging capacity distribution.png",dpi=300)
plt.show()
# conclusion- Charging capacity of most of the charging stations is 150 kW, 250 kW, and 50 kW.
Charging Capacity Distribution (kW)
350 25.1%
150 25.7%
22 24.1%
50 25.3%
In [35]: # renewable energy source in all of Germany
count_source=df['Renewable Energy Source'].value_counts()
In [36]: plt.pie(count_source,labels=count_source.index,autopct='%1.1f%%',shadow=True)
plt.title('Renewable Energy Source in Germany')
plt.savefig("D:\Python\Electric Vehicle Project\renewable source.png",dpi=300)
plt.show()
Renewable Energy Source in Germany
Yes 51.3%
No 48.7%
In [37]: # maintenance frequency each station
plt.figure(figsize=(4,4))
ax=sns.countplot(x='Maintenance Frequency',data=df,color='#59A14F',edgecolor='black')
for bars in ax.containers:
    ax.bar_label(bars)
plt.title('Maintenance Frequency of Station')
plt.xlabel('Frequency')
plt.ylabel('Frequency')
plt.savefig("D:\Python\Electric Vehicle Project\Maintenance Frequency.png",dpi=300)
plt.show()
# conclusion- Monthly and quarterly maintenance frequency of charging stations is mostly preferred in Germany.
Maintenance Frequency of Station
Frequency
Annually 1643
Monthly 1678
Quarterly 1679
In [38]: # Connector types
# Get the top 5 connector types and their counts
top_connectors = df['Connector Types'].value_counts().head(5)
# Convert the Series to a DataFrame
top_connectors_df = top_connectors.reset_index()
top_connectors_df.columns = ['Connector Types', 'Count']
In [39]: # Connector types
plt.figure(figsize=(5,5))
sns.barplot(x='Connector Types', y='Count', data=top_connectors_df,color='#E69F00',edgecolor='black')
for bars in ax.containers:
    ax.bar_label(bars)
plt.title('Top 5 Connector Types of Stations')
plt.xlabel('Connector Types')
plt.ylabel('Count')
plt.savefig("D:\Python\Electric Vehicle Project\Top 5 connector used.png",dpi=300)
plt.show()
# These 5 types of connectors are mostly used in Germany charging stations.
Top 5 Connector Types of Stations
Connector Type
CCS 680
Type 2 639
CHAdeMO 624
Tesla 610
Type 2, Tesla 227
Count
In [ ]:
```