Process Stage:

1. What tools do you choose and why?

- For this case study, data processing tools in Python were used, specifically `pandas` for data manipulation and analysis. The choice of Python is based on its versatility and the use of specific libraries for data science.

2. Have you ensured the integrity of your data?

- Several actions were taken to ensure data integrity, such as handling null values, removing duplicates, and sorting the dataset by the start date of the trip. These processes contribute to maintaining data integrity.

3. What measures have you taken to ensure that your data is clean?

- Various measures were applied to ensure data cleanliness, such as handling null values, converting date formats, and removing duplicates. Additionally, adjustments were made to stations, and additional columns were created to facilitate analysis.

4. How can you verify that your data is clean and ready for analysis?

- Verifications were made by identifying duplicates, managing null values, and reviewing temporal consistency. Furthermore, the creation of new columns and the export of updated data to CSV files serve as additional checks.

5. Have you documented your cleaning process to be able to review and share those results?

- Yes, the cleaning process was documented through comments in the Python code. Additionally, updated CSV files, such as `datos_cyclistic_actualizados.csv` were exported, reflecting the results of the cleaning and analysis process. These files can be reviewed and shared for increased transparency and collaboration.