Cyclistic Bike Share Client Usage Report

August 17, 2024

1 Cyclistic Bike Share Data Analysis Report

2 Table of Contents

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Data Overview
- 3. Data Preparation
- 4. Data Cleaning
- 5. Descriptive Analysis
- 6. Recomendations
- 7. Conclutions
- 8. Data Usage Note

2.1 1. Introduction

Welcome to the Cyclistic bike-share analysis case study! In this report, we explore how Cyclistic, a bike-share company in Chicago, can maximize the number of annual memberships by understanding the differences in usage between casual riders and annual members. This analysis aims to provide actionable insights to design an effective marketing strategy to convert casual riders into annual members.

2.2 2. Data Overview

Data Source: The data-set used for this analysis comprises 12 monthly data .csv files from July 2023 to June 2024.

Python: For data cleaning and analysis

Tableau: For visualization and dashboard creation

2.3 3. Data Preparation

2.3.1 3.1. Data Cleaning before merging

In this section, the 202406.csv file was cleaned by standardizing the date format and performing the necessary transformations to prepare the data for analysis. These steps were required to ensure consistency with the other files.

[]: import pandas as pd

Cleaned file saved as cleaned202406.csv

2.4 3.2 Data Merging

All monthly datasets were combined into a single data frame. It was confirmed that the June file was loaded correctly. Additionally, the data structure was explored to identify any errors or inconsistencies.

```
[]: import pandas as pd
    import numpy as np
    import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
    import seaborn as sns
    import os
    import warnings
    from datetime import datetime
    warnings.filterwarnings("ignore", category=FutureWarning)
    # Load the data from different files
    file_paths = [
        '202307.csv', '202308.csv', '202309.csv', '202310.csv', '202311.csv', '
     '202401.csv', '202402.csv', '202403.csv', '202404.csv', '202405.csv', '
     # Merging data into one DataFrame
    cyclistic_bike_share = pd.concat([pd.read_csv(file) for file in file_paths],_
     →ignore_index=True)
```

```
# Confirm that the June file is correctly loaded
print("June data loaded:")
print(cyclistic_bike_share[cyclistic_bike_share['started_at'].str.
 ⇔contains('2024-06')])
#Explore the structure of the data
print(cyclistic_bike_share.head())
print(cyclistic_bike_share.info())
June data loaded:
                 ride_id rideable_type
                                                 started_at \
5023660 CDE6023BE6B11D2F electric_bike 2024-06-11 17:20:00
5023661 462B48CD292B6A18 electric_bike 2024-06-11 17:19:00
5023662 9CFB6A858D23ABF7 electric_bike 2024-06-11 17:25:00
5023663 6365EFEB64231153 electric_bike 2024-06-11 11:53:00
5023664 BA0323C33134CBA8 electric_bike 2024-06-11 00:11:00
5734376 1D1EBE57758FB1EE electric_bike 2024-06-11 08:25:00
5734377 2F63E9CD01D79515 electric_bike 2024-06-24 11:40:00
                          electric_bike 2024-06-30 10:43:00
5734378 97D225818F9C7AC3
5734379 C8D2A48B901F7399
                          electric_bike 2024-06-11 18:20:00
5734380 C372E7A1A7BA19D4 electric_bike 2024-06-15 15:48:00
                   ended at
                                         start station name \
```

\	Start_Station_name	ended_at		
	NaN	17:21:00	2024-06-11	5023660
	NaN	17:19:00	2024-06-11	5023661
	NaN	17:30:00	2024-06-11	5023662
	NaN	12:08:00	2024-06-11	5023663
	NaN	00:11:00	2024-06-11	5023664
		•••		
	Ravenswood Ave & Lawrence Ave	08:33:00	2024-06-11	5734376
	Damen Ave & Leland Ave	11:42:00	2024-06-24	5734377
	Damen Ave & Leland Ave	10:45:00	2024-06-30	5734378
	Pine Grove Ave & Irving Park Rd	18:29:00	2024-06-11	5734379
	Ravenswood Ave & Lawrence Ave	15:52:00	2024-06-15	5734380

	start_station_id	end_station_name	end_station_id	\
5023660	NaN	NaN	NaN	
5023661	NaN	NaN	NaN	
5023662	NaN	NaN	NaN	
5023663	NaN	NaN	NaN	
5023664	NaN	NaN	NaN	
	•••		•••	
5734376	TA1309000066	Campbell Ave & Montrose Ave	15623	
5734377	TA1307000158	NaN	NaN	
5734378	TA1307000158	NaN	NaN	
5734379	TA1308000022	NaN	NaN	

```
0
     ride_id
                          object
                          object
 1
     rideable_type
 2
     started_at
                          object
 3
     ended at
                          object
 4
                          object
     start station name
 5
     start station id
                          object
 6
     end station name
                          object
 7
     end_station_id
                          object
 8
     start lat
                          float64
 9
     start_lng
                          float64
 10
     {\tt end\_lat}
                          float64
     end_lng
                          float64
 11
    member_casual
 12
                          object
dtypes: float64(4), object(9)
memory usage: 568.7+ MB
None
```

2.4.1 4. Data Cleaning

The data was further cleaned by converting date-time columns, handling errors, and performing various transformations to ensure data consistency.

2.4.2 4.1. Identified Issues

After the structure of the data was confirmed, several issues were detected:

Date and Time Format: The started_at and ended_at columns, which were in date-time format, were converted to datetime objects. Rows where datetime conversion failed were dropped.

Column Naming: The column names started_at and ended_at were found to be insufficiently descriptive. They were renamed to improve clarity.

Defining Days and Months: Columns for days of the week and months were added to facilitate better temporal analysis.

Trip Duration Calculation: A new column was created to calculate the duration of each trip. Negative values were removed to ensure accuracy, and rows with negative trip durations were dropped.

Missing Station Information: Missing station names and IDs were addressed. If either the name or ID was provided, the missing counterpart was tracked. However, if both were missing, the data was filtered out due to unreliable coordinates that did not match any station in several cases.

Handling Incomplete Data: Incomplete data were removed to avoid errors in analysis.

Removing Duplicates: Duplicate records were removed to ensure that each entry was unique.

```
[]: # Convert date-time columns to datetime objects, handling errors

cyclistic_bike_share['started_at'] = pd.

⇔to_datetime(cyclistic_bike_share['started_at'], errors='coerce')

cyclistic_bike_share['ended_at'] = pd.

⇔to_datetime(cyclistic_bike_share['ended_at'], errors='coerce')
```

```
# Check for NaT values in datetime columns
print("NaT values in 'started at':", cyclistic bike_share['started at'].isna().
print("NaT values in 'ended_at':", cyclistic_bike_share['ended_at'].isna().

sum())
# Drop rows where datetime conversion failed
cyclistic_bike_share = cyclistic_bike_share.dropna(subset=['started_at',_
 # Rename columns
cyclistic_bike_share = cyclistic_bike_share.rename(columns={
    'started_at': 'initial_time',
    'ended_at': 'final_time',
    'member_casual': 'client'
})
# Extract day of the week and month
cyclistic_bike_share['day_of_week'] = cyclistic_bike_share['initial_time'].dt.
 →day_name()
cyclistic bike share['month'] = cyclistic bike share['initial time'].dt.
 →month name()
# Create a new column for trip duration
cyclistic_bike_share['trip_time_minutes'] = (cyclistic_bike_share['final_time']_

    cyclistic_bike_share['initial_time']).dt.total_seconds() / 60

# Filter out negative trip times
cyclistic bike share = cyclistic bike share.query('trip_time_minutes >= 0')
# Filter rows with missing station names or IDs
cyclistic_bike_share = cyclistic_bike_share.query('start_station_name != "" or_u
start station id != "" and end station name != "" or end station id != ""')
# Drop rows with missing values
cyclistic_bike_share = cyclistic_bike_share.dropna()
# Drop duplicates
cyclistic_bike_share = cyclistic_bike_share.drop_duplicates()
# Clean column names
cyclistic_bike_share.columns = [col.lower().replace(' ', '_') for col in_
 →cyclistic_bike_share.columns]
# Order days of the week and months
```

```
# Define the order for days of the week
days_order = ['Monday', 'Tuesday', 'Wednesday', 'Thursday', 'Friday',
 months order = ['January', 'February', 'March', 'April', 'May', 'June', 'July', |
 # Convert to categorical with specified order
cyclistic_bike_share['day_of_week'] = pd.
 →Categorical(cyclistic_bike_share['day_of_week'], categories=days_order, __
 →ordered=True)
cyclistic_bike_share['month'] = pd.Categorical(cyclistic_bike_share['month'],_
 ⇔categories=months_order, ordered=True)
# Confirm the cleaned and ordered data
print(cyclistic_bike_share.head())
print(cyclistic_bike_share.info())
NaT values in 'started_at': 0
NaT values in 'ended_at': 0
           ride_id rideable_type
                                       initial_time
                                                            final_time \
0 9340B064F0AEE130 electric bike 2023-07-23 20:06:14 2023-07-23 20:22:44
1 D1460EE3CE0D8AF8
                    classic_bike 2023-07-23 17:05:07 2023-07-23 17:18:37
                    classic_bike 2023-07-23 10:14:53 2023-07-23 10:24:29
2 DF41BE31B895A25E
3 9624A293749EF703 electric_bike 2023-07-21 08:27:44 2023-07-21 08:32:40
                    classic_bike 2023-07-08 15:46:42 2023-07-08 15:58:08
4 2F68A6A4CDB4C99A
        start_station_name start_station_id \
     Kedzie Ave & 110th St
0
   Western Ave & Walton St
                              KA1504000103
  Western Ave & Walton St
                              KA1504000103
3 Racine Ave & Randolph St
                                     13155
     Clark St & Leland Ave
                              TA1309000014
                     end_station_name end_station_id start_lat start_lng \
  Public Rack - Racine Ave & 109th Pl
                                               877 41.692406 -87.700905
1
            Milwaukee Ave & Grand Ave
                                             13033 41.898418 -87.686596
2
               Damen Ave & Pierce Ave
                                      TA1305000041 41.898418 -87.686596
3
              Clinton St & Madison St
                                      TA1305000032 41.884112 -87.656943
                     Montrose Harbor
                                      TA1308000012 41.967088 -87.667291
    end lat
               end lng
                       client day_of_week month trip_time_minutes
0 41.694835 -87.653041
                                   Sunday July
                       member
                                                        16.500000
1 41.891578 -87.648384
                       member
                                   Sunday July
                                                       13.500000
2 41.909396 -87.677692 member
                                   Sunday July
                                                        9.600000
3 41.882752 -87.641190 member
                                  Friday July
                                                        4.933333
```

```
4 41.963982 -87.638181 member
                                    Saturday July
                                                            11.433333
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
Index: 4274279 entries, 0 to 5734376
Data columns (total 16 columns):
     Column
 #
                         Dtype
    _____
                         ____
    ride id
                         object
    rideable_type
 1
                         object
 2
    initial time
                         datetime64[ns]
                         datetime64[ns]
 3
    final_time
 4
    start_station_name
                         object
 5
     start_station_id
                         object
 6
     end_station_name
                         object
 7
     end_station_id
                         object
     start_lat
                         float64
    start_lng
                         float64
 10
    end_lat
                         float64
 11 end_lng
                         float64
 12 client
                         object
 13 day of week
                         category
 14 month
                         category
 15 trip time minutes
                         float64
dtypes: category(2), datetime64[ns](2), float64(5), object(7)
memory usage: 497.3+ MB
None
```

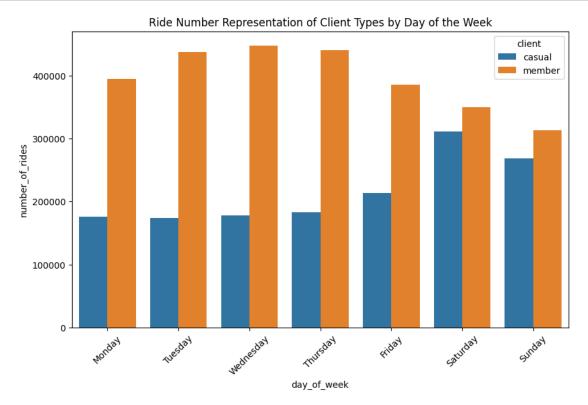
2.5 5. Descriptive Analysis

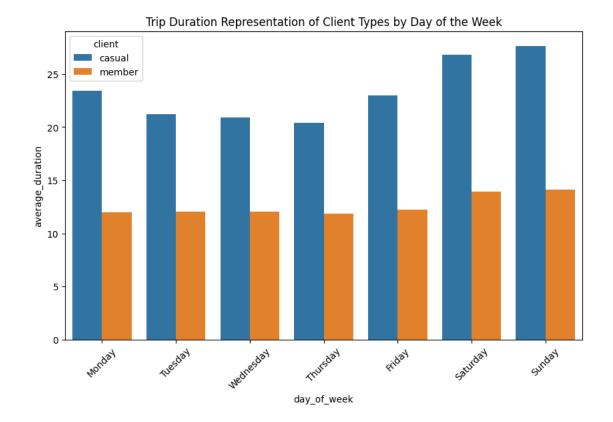
A descriptive analysis was conducted on trip durations, including calculations of mean, median, maximum, and minimum times for both member and casual users. Ridership patterns were analyzed by day of the week and month, with visualizations depicting the number of rides and average trip durations. Weekly and monthly summary data were processed and saved for further analysis.

```
1.651058e+01
    mean
    std
             3.651675e+01
    min
             0.000000e+00
    25%
             5.816667e+00
    50%
             1.001667e+01
    75%
             1.800000e+01
             6.891217e+03
    Name: trip_time_minutes, dtype: float64
    Mean Duration:
     client
    casual
              23.902368
              12.498952
    member
    Name: trip_time_minutes, dtype: float64
    Median Duration:
     client
    casual
              13.216667
               8.850000
    member
    Name: trip_time_minutes, dtype: float64
    Max Duration:
     client
    casual
              6891.216667
    member
              1497.650000
    Name: trip_time_minutes, dtype: float64
    Min Duration:
     client
    casual
              0.0
    member
              0.0
    Name: trip_time_minutes, dtype: float64
[]: # Analyze ridership data by type and weekday
     weekday_ridership = (cyclistic_bike_share
                           .groupby(['client', 'day_of_week'])
                           .agg(number_of_rides=('trip_time_minutes', 'count'),
                               average_duration=('trip_time_minutes', 'mean'))
                           .reset_index()
                           .sort_values(by=['client', 'day_of_week']))
     # Visualize the number of rides by rider type and day of the week
     plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
     sns.barplot(data=weekday_ridership, x='day_of_week', y='number_of_rides',_
      ⇔hue='client')
     plt.title('Ride Number Representation of Client Types by Day of the Week')
     plt.xticks(rotation=45)
     plt.show()
     # Visualize the average duration by rider type and day of the week
```

4.274279e+06

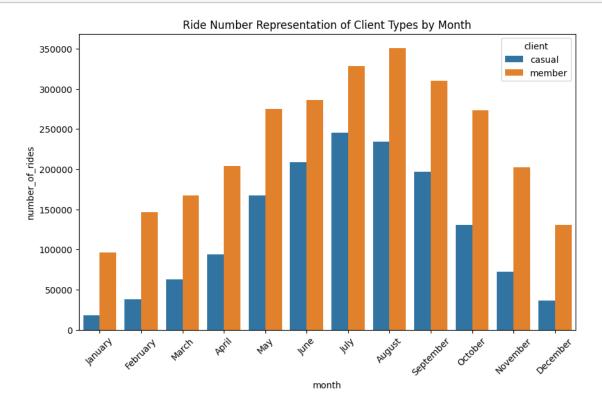
count

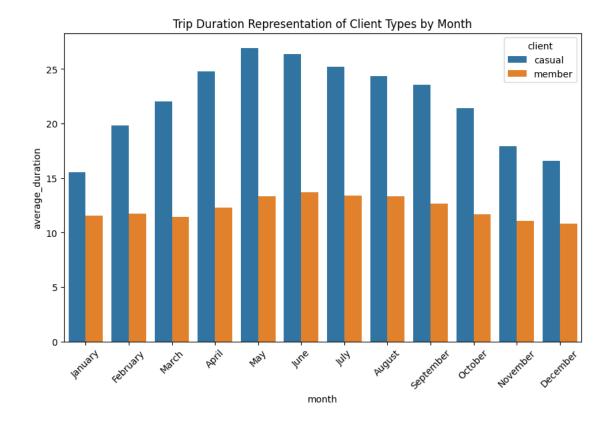




```
[]: # Analyze ridership data by type and month
     monthly_ridership = (cyclistic_bike_share
                          .groupby(['client', 'month'])
                          .agg(number_of_rides=('trip_time_minutes', 'count'),
                               average_duration=('trip_time_minutes', 'mean'))
                          .reset_index()
                          .sort_values(by=['client', 'month']))
     # Visualize the number of rides by rider type and month
     plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
     sns.barplot(data=monthly_ridership, x='month', y='number_of_rides',_
      ⇔hue='client')
    plt.title('Ride Number Representation of Client Types by Month')
     plt.xticks(rotation=45)
     plt.show()
     # Visualize the average duration by rider type and month
     plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
     sns.barplot(data=monthly_ridership, x='month', y='average_duration',_
      ⇔hue='client')
     plt.title('Trip Duration Representation of Client Types by Month')
```

plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.show()





```
[]: # Process the weekly summary data
     week_summary = (cyclistic_bike_share
                     .groupby(['day_of_week', 'client'])
                     .agg(total_cases=('trip_time_minutes', 'count'))
                     .reset_index()
                     .groupby('day_of_week')
                     .apply(lambda df: df.assign(total_cases_day=df['total_cases'].

sum()))
                     .assign(percentage=lambda df: (df['total_cases'] / ___

¬df['total_cases_day']) * 100)
                     .reset_index(drop=True))
     # Process the monthly summary data
     monthly_summary = (cyclistic_bike_share
                        .groupby(['month', 'client'])
                        .agg(total_cases=('trip_time_minutes', 'count'))
                        .reset_index()
                        .groupby('month')
                        .apply(lambda df: df.
      →assign(total_cases_month=df['total_cases'].sum()))
```

2.6 6. Recommendations

Based on the analysis, we recommend the following actions:

Targeted Promotions: Increase marketing efforts on weekends and the most popular days for casual riders to encourage them to sign up for annual memberships. Time-Based Incentives: Offer incentives for rides during off-peak hours to attract more members. Monthly Campaigns: Launch monthly campaigns highlighting the benefits of annual memberships, especially during months with lower membership growth.

2.7 7. Conclusion

This analysis provides valuable insights into the usage patterns of Cyclistic's bike-share system. By understanding these patterns, Cyclistic can design targeted marketing strategies to increase annual memberships and enhance overall user satisfaction.

2.8 8. Data Usage Note

Data Licence Link (here)

Data Source: The data used in this dashboard is sourced from the Divvy bike-sharing service, operated by Lyft Bikes and Scooters, LLC in partnership with the City of Chicago. **Data-sets** here

Purpose: This report was created for educational and portfolio demonstration purposes only. It is not intended for commercial use.

Data Usage: The data has been integrated into this analysis to showcase data visualization and analytical skills. The data itself is not sold or distributed as a standalone product.

Affiliation: This work is independent and not affiliated with, endorsed by, or sponsored by Bikeshare or the City of Chicago.

Trademark Notice: No logos or trademarks of Divvy or Bikeshare are used in this dashboard. All trademarks and logos are the property of their respective owners.

Data Access: The data was accessed through authorized channels, including the provided API and data download options.