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Cyclistic Case Study Dec21
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This is an analysis for Cyclistic Case Study for Google Data Analytics Course. This is an analysis for December 2021.
STEP ONE: INSTALL REQUIRED PACKAGES AND IMPORT DATA
Install the required packages. Tidyverse package to import and wrangling the data and ggplot2 package for visualization of the data. Lubridate
package for date parsing and anytime package for the datetime conversion.
   install.packages("tidyverse")
   install.packages("ggplot2")
   install.packages("lubridate")
   install.packages("anytime")
 library(tidyverse)
 ## — Attaching packages —
                                                                          – tidyverse 1.3.2 —
 ## ✓ ggplot2 3.4.0 ✓ purrr 0.3.5
 ## ✓ tibble 3.1.8 ✓ dplyr 1.0.10
 ## ✓ tidyr 1.2.1 ✓ stringr 1.4.1
 ## \checkmark readr 2.1.3 \checkmark forcats 0.5.2
 ## — Conflicts ——
                                                                   — tidyverse_conflicts() —
 ## * dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
 ## * dplyr::lag() masks stats::lag()
 library(lubridate)
 ## Loading required package: timechange
 ## Attaching package: 'lubridate'
 ## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
         date, intersect, setdiff, union
 library(data.table)
 ## Attaching package: 'data.table'
 ##
 ## The following objects are masked from 'package:lubridate':
 ##
        hour, isoweek, mday, minute, month, quarter, second, wday, week,
 ## The following objects are masked from 'package:dplyr':
 ##
         between, first, last
 ##
 ## The following object is masked from 'package:purrr':
 ##
        transpose
 library(ggplot2)
 library(anytime)
Import data from local drive.
 Dec21 <- read_csv("C:/Users/theby/Documents/202112-divvy-tripdata.csv")</pre>
 ## Rows: 247540 Columns: 13
 ## — Column specification -
 ## Delimiter: ","
 ## chr (9): ride_id, rideable_type, started_at, ended_at, start_station_name, s...
 ## dbl (4): start_lat, start_lng, end_lat, end_lng
 ## i Use `spec()` to retrieve the full column specification for this data.
 ## i Specify the column types or set `show_col_types = FALSE` to quiet this message.
STEP TWO: EXAMINE THE DATA
Examine the dataframe for an overview of the data. Review column names, colnames(), dimensions of the dataframe by row and column, dim(),
the first, head(), and the last, tail(), six rows in the dataframe, the summary, summary(), statistics on the columns of the dataframe, and review the
data type structure of columns, str().
View(Dec21)
 colnames(Dec21)
 ## [1] "ride_id"
                                  "rideable_type"
                                                          "started_at"
 ## [4] "ended_at"
                                  "start_station_name" "start_station_id"
                                 "end_station_id"
 ## [7] "end_station_name"
                                                          "start_lat"
 ## [10] "start_lng"
                                  "end_lat"
                                                          "end_lng"
 ## [13] "member_casual"
 nrow(Dec21)
 ## [1] 247540
 dim(Dec21)
 ## [1] 247540
 head(Dec21)
 ## # A tibble: 6 × 13
 ## ride_id ridea...¹ start...² ended...³ start...⁴ start...⁵ end_s...⁶ end_s...⁶ start...⁵
                       <chr> <chr< <chr> <chr> <chr> <chr< <chr> <chr< <chr> <chr< <chr> <chr< <
 ## 1 46F8167220E44... electr... 12/7/2... 12/7/2... Laflin... 13307 Morgan... TA1307... 41.9
 ## 2 73A77762838B3... electr... 12/11/... 12/11/... LaSall... KP1705... Claren... TA1307... 41.9
 ## 3 4CF42452054F5... electr... 12/15/... 12/15/... Halste... KA1504... Broadw... 13137 41.9
 ## 4 3278BA87BF698... classi... 12/26/... 12/26/... Halste... KA1504... LaSall... KP1705... 41.9
 ## 5 6FF54232576A3... electr... 12/30/... 12/30/... Leavit... 18058 Clark ... TA1307... 41.9
 ## 6 93E8D79490E3A... classi... 12/1/2... 12/1/2... Wabash... SL-012 Wells ... SL-011
 ## # ... with 4 more variables: start_lng <dbl>, end_lat <dbl>, end_lng <dbl>,
 ## # member_casual <chr>, and abbreviated variable names ¹rideable_type,
 ## # 2started_at, 3ended_at, 4start_station_name, 5start_station_id,
 ## # "end_station_name, 'end_station_id, 'start_lat
 tail(Dec21)
 ## # A tibble: 6 × 13
 ## ride_id ridea...¹ start...² ended...³ start...⁴ start...⁵ end_s...⁶ end_s...⁶ start...⁵
 ## <chr> <chr
 ## 1 92BBAB97D1683... electr... 12/24/... 12/24/... Canal ... 13341 <NA>
 ## 2 847431F3D5353... electr... 12/12/... 12/12/... Canal ... 13341 <NA>
 ## 3 CF407BBC3B9FA... electr... 12/6/2... 12/6/2... Canal ... 13341 Kingsb... KA1503...
 ## 4 60BB69EBF5440... electr... 12/2/2... 12/2/2... Canal ... 13341 Dearbo... TA1305...
                                                                     <NA> <NA>
 ## 5 C414F654A2863... electr... 12/13/... 12/13/... Lawnda... 362
                                                                                            41.9
 ## 6 37AC57E34B2E7... classi... 12/13/... 12/13/... Michig... TA1309... Dearbo... TA1305...
 ## # ... with 4 more variables: start_lng <dbl>, end_lat <dbl>, end_lng <dbl>,
 ## # member_casual <chr>, and abbreviated variable names ¹rideable_type,
 ## # <sup>2</sup>started_at, <sup>3</sup>ended_at, <sup>4</sup>start_station_name, <sup>5</sup>start_station_id,
 ## # "end_station_name, rend_station_id, start_lat
 summary(Dec21)
 ## ride_id
                           rideable_type
                                                  started_at
                                                                         ended_at
 ## Length:247540
                           Length:247540
                                                 Length:247540
                                                                       Length:247540
 ## Class :character Class :character Class :character Class :character
 ## Mode :character Mode :character Mode :character
 ## start_station_name start_station_id end_station_name end_station_id
 ## Length:247540
                         Length:247540
                                                Length: 247540
                                                                       Length:247540
 ## Class :character Class :character Class :character Class :character
 ## Mode :character Mode :character Mode :character
 ##
       start_lat
                          start_lng
                                               end_lat
                                                                 end_lng
 ## Min. :41.64 Min. :-87.84 Min. :41.48 Min. :-87.85
 ## 1st Qu.:41.88 1st Qu.:-87.67 1st Qu.:41.88 1st Qu.:-87.67
 ## Median :41.90 Median :-87.64 Median :41.90 Median :-87.64
 ## Mean :41.90 Mean :-87.65 Mean :41.90 Mean :-87.65
 ## 3rd Qu.:41.93 3rd Qu.:-87.63 3rd Qu.:41.93 3rd Qu.:-87.63
 ## Max. :42.07 Max. :-87.52 Max. :42.07 Max. :-87.52
                                           NA's :144 NA's :144
 ## member_casual
 ## Length:247540
 ## Class :character
 ## Mode :character
 ##
 str(Dec21)
 ## spc_tbl_ [247,540 \times 13] (S3: spec_tbl_df/tbl_df/tbl/data.frame)
                          : chr [1:247540] "46F8167220E4431F" "73A77762838B32FD" "4CF42452054F59C5" "3278BA87BF6983
 ## $ ride_id
 39" ...
 ## $ rideable_type : chr [1:247540] "electric_bike" "electric_bike" "electric_bike" "classic_bike" ...
 ## $ started_at
                           : chr [1:247540] "12/7/2021 15:06" "12/11/2021 3:43" "12/15/2021 23:10" "12/26/2021 16:1
 6" ...
                          : chr [1:247540] "12/7/2021 15:13" "12/11/2021 4:10" "12/15/2021 23:23" "12/26/2021 16:3
 ## $ ended_at
 ## $ start_station_name: chr [1:247540] "Laflin St & Cullerton St" "LaSalle Dr & Huron St" "Halsted St & North B
 ranch St" "Halsted St & North Branch St" ...
 ## $ start_station_id : chr [1:247540] "13307" "KP1705001026" "KA1504000117" "KA1504000117" ...
 ## $ end_station_name : chr [1:247540] "Morgan St & Polk St" "Clarendon Ave & Leland Ave" "Broadway & Barry Av
 e" "LaSalle Dr & Huron St" ...
 ## $ end_station_id : chr [1:247540] "TA1307000130" "TA1307000119" "13137" "KP1705001026" ...
 ## $ start_lat
                            : num [1:247540] 41.9 41.9 41.9 41.9 ...
                       : num [1:247540] -87.7 -87.6 -87.6 -87.6 -87.7 ...
 ## $ start_lng
                          : num [1:247540] 41.9 42 41.9 41.9 41.9 ...
 ## $ end_lat
                           : num [1:247540] -87.7 -87.7 -87.6 -87.6 -87.6 ...
 ## $ member_casual : chr [1:247540] "member" "casual" "member" "member" ...
 ## - attr(*, "spec")=
 ## .. cols(
 ## .. ride_id = col_character(),
 ## .. rideable_type = col_character(),
      .. started_at = col_character(),
 ## .. ended_at = col_character(),
 ## .. start_station_name = col_character(),
      .. start_station_id = col_character(),
 ## .. end_station_name = col_character(),
 ## .. end_station_id = col_character(),
 ## .. start_lat = col_double(),
 ## .. start_lng = col_double(),
 ## .. end_lat = col_double(),
 ## .. end_lng = col_double(),
 ## .. member_casual = col_character()
 ## - attr(*, "problems")=<externalptr>
Columns started_at and ended_at need to be convert from character data type to date data type. Str() syntax confirms changes.
 Dec21$started_at <- mdy_hm(Dec21$started_at)</pre>
 Dec21$ended_at <- mdy_hm(Dec21$ended_at)</pre>
 str(Dec21)
 ## spc_tbl_ [247,540 × 13] (S3: spec_tbl_df/tbl_df/tbl/data.frame)
                         : chr [1:247540] "46F8167220E4431F" "73A77762838B32FD" "4CF42452054F59C5" "3278BA87BF6983
 ## $ ride_id
 39" ...
 ## $ rideable_type : chr [1:247540] "electric_bike" "electric_bike" "electric_bike" "classic_bike" ...
                          : POSIXct[1:247540], format: "2021-12-07 15:06:00" "2021-12-11 03:43:00" ...
 ## $ started_at
                          : POSIXct[1:247540], format: "2021-12-07 15:13:00" "2021-12-11 04:10:00" ...
 ## $ ended_at
 ## $ start_station_name: chr [1:247540] "Laflin St & Cullerton St" "LaSalle Dr & Huron St" "Halsted St & North B
 ranch St" "Halsted St & North Branch St" ...
 ## $ start_station_id : chr [1:247540] "13307" "KP1705001026" "KA1504000117" "KA1504000117" ...
 ## $ end_station_name : chr [1:247540] "Morgan St & Polk St" "Clarendon Ave & Leland Ave" "Broadway & Barry Av
 e" "LaSalle Dr & Huron St" ...
 ## $ end_station_id : chr [1:247540] "TA1307000130" "TA1307000119" "13137" "KP1705001026" ...
 ## $ start_lat : num [1:247540] 41.9 41.9 41.9 41.9 ...
 ## $ start_lng : num [1:247540] -87.7 -87.6 -87.6 -87.6 -87.7 ...
                       : num [1:247540] 41.9 42 41.9 41.9 41.9 ...
 ## $ end_lat
 ## $ end_lng
                         : num [1:247540] -87.7 -87.7 -87.6 -87.6 -87.6 ...
 ## $ member_casual : chr [1:247540] "member" "casual" "member" "member" ...
 ## - attr(*, "spec")=
 ## .. ride_id = col_character(),
     .. rideable_type = col_character(),
 ## .. started_at = col_character(),
 ## .. ended_at = col_character(),
 ## .. start_station_name = col_character(),
 ## .. start_station_id = col_character(),
 ## .. end_station_name = col_character(),
      .. end_station_id = col_character(),
 ## .. start_lat = col_double(),
 ## .. start_lng = col_double(),
 ## .. end_lat = col_double(),
 ## .. end_lng = col_double(),
 ## .. member_casual = col_character()
 ## - attr(*, "problems")=<externalptr>
Create new columns as for date, month, day, year, day_of_week, and ride_length in seconds.
 Dec21$date <- as.Date(Dec21$started_at)</pre>
 Dec21$month <- format(as.Date(Dec21$date), "%m")</pre>
 Dec21$day <- format(as.Date(Dec21$date), "%d")</pre>
 Dec21$year <- format(as.Date(Dec21$date), "%Y")</pre>
 Dec21$day_of_week <- format(as.Date(Dec21$date), "%A")</pre>
 Dec21$ride_length <- difftime(Dec21$ended_at,Dec21$started_at)</pre>
Convert ride_length column to numeric in order to run calculations on the data. First, check to see if the data type is numeric, and then convert if
needed.
 is.numeric(Dec21$ride_length)
 ## [1] FALSE
Recheck ride_length data type.
 Dec21$ride_length <- as.numeric(as.character(Dec21$ride_length))</pre>
 is.numeric(Dec21$ride_length)
 ## [1] TRUE
STEP THREE: CLEAN DATA
na.omit() will remove all NA from the dataframe.
 Dec21 <- na.omit(Dec21)</pre>
Remove rows with the ride_id column character length is not 16. This will remove all the scientific ride ids that we noticed while examining the data.
 Dec21 <- subset(Dec21, nchar(as.character(ride_id)) == 16)</pre>
Remove rows with the ride_length less than 1 minute.
 Dec21 <- subset (Dec21, ride_length > "1")
STEP FOUR: ANALYZE DATA
Analyze the dataframe by find the mean, median, max (maximum), and min (minimum) of ride_length.
 mean(Dec21$ride_length)
 ## [1] 860.5358
 median(Dec21$ride_length)
 ## [1] 540
 max(Dec21$ride_length)
 ## [1] 1824000
 min(Dec21$ride_length)
 ## [1] 60
Run a statistical summary of the ride_length.
 summary(Dec21$ride_length)
          Min. 1st Qu. Median
                                            Mean 3rd Qu.
 ##
          60.0 300.0 540.0
                                           860.5 900.0 1824000.0
Compare the members and casual users
 aggregate(Dec21$ride_length ~ Dec21$member_casual, FUN = mean)
      Dec21$member_casual Dec21$ride_length
 ## 1
                     casual
                                       1498.1402
 ## 2
                     member
                                        640.7371
 aggregate(Dec21$ride_length ~ Dec21$member_casual, FUN = median)
      Dec21$member_casual Dec21$ride_length
 ## 1
                     casual
 ## 2
                     member
                                              480
 aggregate(Dec21$ride_length ~ Dec21$member_casual, FUN = max)
      Dec21$member_casual Dec21$ride_length
 ## 1
                                         1824000
                     casual
 ## 2
                     member
                                           73860
 aggregate(Dec21$ride_length ~ Dec21$member_casual, FUN = min)
      Dec21$member_casual Dec21$ride_length
 ## 1
                     casual
 ## 2
                     member
                                               60
Aggregate the average ride length by each day of the week for members and users.
 aggregate(Dec21$ride_length ~ Dec21$member_casual + Dec21$day_of_week, FUN = mean)
 ##
        Dec21$member_casual Dec21$day_of_week Dec21$ride_length
 ## 1
                      casual
                                           Friday
                                                            1361.6466
 ## 2
                       member
                                           Friday
                                                             646.0550
 ## 3
                                           Monday
                                                            1331.2799
                       casual
                       member
                                           Monday
                                                             618.8615
 ## 5
                                         Saturday
                                                            1405.7109
                       casual
 ## 6
                                                             696.1138
                       member
                                         Saturday
 ## 7
                       casual
                                           Sunday
                                                             1911.8286
 ## 8
                       member
                                           Sunday
                                                              691.6554
 ## 9
                                                             1518.3589
                       casual
                                         Thursday
 ## 10
                       member
                                         Thursday
                                                              639.2543
 ## 11
                       casual
                                          Tuesday
                                                             1459.5058
 ## 12
                                                              606.0767
                       member
                                          Tuesday
 ## 13
                       casual
                                        Wednesday
                                                             1551.9541
 ## 14
                       member
                                        Wednesday
                                                              623.8991
Sort the days of the week in order.
 Dec21$day_of_week <- ordered(Dec21$day_of_week, levels=c("Sunday", "Monday", "Tuesday", "Wednesday", "Thursday",
 "Friday", "Saturday"))
Assign the aggregate the average ride length by each day of the week for members and users to x.
 x <- aggregate(Dec21$ride_length ~ Dec21$member_casual + Dec21$day_of_week, FUN = mean)
 head(x)
 ##
      Dec21$member_casual Dec21$day_of_week Dec21$ride_length
 ## 1
                     casual
                                          Sunday
                                                           1911.8286
 ## 2
                     member
                                          Sunday
                                                            691.6554
 ## 3
                                          Monday
                                                           1331.2799
                     casual
                     member
                                                            618.8615
 ## 4
                                          Monday
                                                           1459.5058
 ## 5
                                         Tuesday
                     casual
                     member
                                                            606.0767
 ## 6
                                         Tuesday
Find the average ride length of member riders and casual riders per day and assign it to y.
 y <- Dec21 %>%
   mutate(weekday = wday(started_at)) %>%
   group_by(member_casual, weekday) %>%
   summarise(number_of_rides = n(),
               average_duration = mean(ride_length), .groups = 'drop') %>%
   arrange(member_casual, weekday)
 head(y)
 ## # A tibble: 6 × 4
 ## member_casual weekday number_of_rides average_duration
 ## <chr>
                      <int>
                                    <int>
                                                               <dbl>
## 1 casual 1 5507
## 2 casual 2 4899
## 3 casual 3 3885
## 4 casual 4 6622
## 5 casual 5 8092
## 6 casual 6 8320
                                                               1912.
                                                               1331.
                                                               1460.
                                                               1552.
                                                               1518.
                                                               1362.
Analyze the dataframe to find the frequency of member riders, casual riders, classic bikes, docked bikes, and electric bikes.
 table(Dec21$member_casual)
 ## casual member
 ## 44844 130086
 table(Dec21$rideable_type)
 ## classic_bike docked_bike electric_bike
                                             70560
             99519
STEP FIVE: VISUALIZATION
Display full digits instead of scientific number.
 options(scipen=999)
Plot the number of rides by user type during the week.
 Dec21 %>%
   mutate(day_of_week) %>%
   group_by(member_casual,day_of_week) %>%
   summarise(number_of_rides = n(), average_duration = mean(ride_length), .groups = 'drop') %>%
   arrange(member_casual, day_of_week) %>%
   ggplot(aes(x = day_of_week, y = number_of_rides, fill = member_casual)) +
   geom_col(position = "dodge")+
 labs(x = "Day of Week",
      y= "Number of Rides",
       title= "Days of the Week")
         Days of the Week
   20000 -
Number of Rides
                                                                                 member_casual
            Sunday
                     Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday
                                     Day of Week
Plot the duration of the ride by user type during the week.
 Dec21 %>%
   mutate(day_of_week) %>%
   group_by(member_casual, day_of_week) %>%
   summarise(number_of_rides = n(), average_duration = mean(ride_length), .groups = 'drop') %>%
   arrange(member_casual, day_of_week) %>%
   ggplot(aes(x = day_of_week, y = average_duration, fill = member_casual)) +
   geom_col(position = "dodge") +
   labs(x = "Day of Week",
         y= "Average Duration in Seconds",
         title= "Days of the Week vs Average Duration")
        Days of the Week vs Average Duration
   2000 -
   1500 -
 werage Duration in Seconds
                                                                                 member_casual
                    Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday
           Sunday
                                     Day of Week
Create new dataframe for plots for weekday trends vs weekend trends.
 mc<- as.data.frame(table(Dec21$day_of_week,Dec21$member_casual))</pre>
Rename columns
 mc<-rename(mc, day_of_week = Var1, member_casual = Var2)</pre>
 head(mc)
      day_of_week member_casual Freq
 ## 1
            Sunday
                            casual 5507
 ## 2
            Monday
                            casual 4899
           Tuesday
                            casual 3885
                            casual 6622
         Wednesday
                            casual 8092
          Thursday
            Friday
                            casual 8320
Weekday trends (Monday through Friday).
 mc %>%
   filter(day_of_week == "Monday" |
              day_of_week == "Tuesday"
             day_of_week == "Wednesday" |
             day_of_week == "Thursday" |
              day_of_week == "Friday") %>%
   ggplot(aes(x = day_of_week, y = Freq, fill = member_casual))+
   geom_bar(stat = "identity" , position = "dodge") +
   labs(title = "Weekdays Trends",
         x= "Day Of The Week",
         y = "Rides")
         Weekdays Trends
   20000 -
                                                                                 member_casual
                                                                                     casual
   10000 -
              Monday
                                      Wednesday Thursday
                                                                   Friday
                                   Day Of The Week
Weekend trends (Sunday and Saturday).
 mc %>%
   filter(day_of_week == "Sunday"
             day_of_week == "Saturday") %>%
   ggplot(aes(x = day_of_week, y = Freq, fill = member_casual))+
   geom_bar(stat = "identity", position = "dodge") +
   labs(title = "Weekends Trends",
         x= "Day Of The Week",
         y = "Rides")
         Weekends Trends
    10000 -
                                                                                 member_casual
                                                                                     casual
    5000 -
```

member_casual casual member = casual member =

0 -

Rename columns.

1 classic_bike

2 docked_bike

3 electric_bike

4 classic_bike

5 docked_bike

6 electric_bike

Plot for bike user vs bike type.

x= "Riders",
y = "Rides")

80000 -

Sunday

Create dataframe for member and casual riders vs ride type

rideable_type member_casual Freq

filter(member_casual == "member" |

labs(title = "Riders and Ride Types",

Riders and Ride Types

Saturday

Day Of The Week

rt<- as.data.frame(table(Dec21\$rideable_type,Dec21\$member_casual))</pre>

rt<-rename(rt, rideable_type = Var1, member_casual = Var2)</pre>

casual 19600

casual 4851

casual 20393

member 79919

member 50167

 $ggplot(aes(x = rideable_type, y = Freq, fill = member_casual))+$

member

member_casual == "casual") %>%

geom_bar(stat = "identity", position = "dodge") +