

Cyclistic Case Study Q1_2021

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This is an analysis for Cyclistic Case Study for Google Data Analytics Course. This is an analysis for 2021's first quarter.

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
## ✓ readr   2.1.3      ✓ 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,
##   yday, year
##
## 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.

```
Jan21 <- read_csv("202101-divvy-tripdata.csv")
```

```
## Rows: 96834 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.
```

```
Feb21 <- read_csv("202102-divvy-tripdata.csv")
```

```
## Rows: 49622 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.
```

```
Mar21 <- read_csv("202103-divvy-tripdata.csv")
```

```
## Rows: 228496 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()**. Then, we need to combine all data one dataframe. Then we examine dataframes to find dimensions, **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()**.

```
colnames(Jan21)
```

```
## [1] "ride_id"          "rideable_type"    "started_at"
## [4] "ended_at"         "start_station_name" "start_station_id"
## [7] "end_station_name" "end_station_id"   "start_lat"
## [10] "start_lng"        "end_lat"          "end_lng"
## [13] "member_casual"
```

```
colnames(Feb21)
```

```
## [1] "ride_id"          "rideable_type"    "started_at"
## [4] "ended_at"         "start_station_name" "start_station_id"
## [7] "end_station_name" "end_station_id"   "start_lat"
## [10] "start_lng"        "end_lat"          "end_lng"
## [13] "member_casual"
```

```
colnames(Mar21)
```

```
## [1] "ride_id"          "rideable_type"    "started_at"
## [4] "ended_at"         "start_station_name" "start_station_id"
## [7] "end_station_name" "end_station_id"   "start_lat"
## [10] "start_lng"        "end_lat"          "end_lng"
## [13] "member_casual"
```

Since all column names are the same. We can combine the data for each month into quarters.

```
q1_2021 <- bind_rows(Jan21, Feb21, Mar21)
```

```
View(q1_2021)
```

```
nrow(q1_2021)
```

```
## [1] 374952
```

```
dim(q1_2021)
```

```
## [1] 374952    13
```

```
head(q1_2021)
```

```
## # A tibble: 6 × 13
##   ride_id      ridea...1 start...2 ended...3 start...4 start...5 end_s...6 end_s...7 start...8
##   <chr>         <chr>    <chr>    <chr>    <chr>    <chr>    <chr>    <chr>    <dbl>
## 1 E19E6F1B8D4C4... electr... 1/23/2... 1/23/2... Califo... 17660    <NA>    <NA>    41.9
## 2 DC88F20C2C55F... electr... 1/27/2... 1/27/2... Califo... 17660    <NA>    <NA>    41.9
## 3 EC45C94683FE3... electr... 1/21/2... 1/21/2... Califo... 17660    <NA>    <NA>    41.9
## 4 4FA453A75AE37... electr... 1/7/20... 1/7/20... Califo... 17660    <NA>    <NA>    41.9
## 5 BE5E8EB4E7263... electr... 1/23/2... 1/23/2... Califo... 17660    <NA>    <NA>    41.9
## 6 5D8969F88C773... electr... 1/9/20... 1/9/20... Califo... 17660    <NA>    <NA>    41.9
## # ... 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,
## #   6end_station_name, 7end_station_id, 8start_lat
```

```
tail(q1_2021)
```

```
## # A tibble: 6 × 13
##   ride_id      ridea...1 start...2 ended...3 start...4 start...5 end_s...6 end_s...7 start...8
##   <chr>         <chr>    <chr>    <chr>    <chr>    <chr>    <chr>    <chr>    <dbl>
## 1 081549DEA616C... electr... 3/14/2... 3/14/2... Larrab... TA1309... New St... TA1306... 41.9
## 2 9397BDD14798A... docked... 3/20/2... 3/20/2... Michig... 13042    New St... TA1306... 41.9
## 3 BBEB8D51AAD4... classi... 3/2/20... 3/2/20... Kingsb... KA1503... New St... TA1306... 41.9
## 4 637FF754DA0BD... classi... 3/9/20... 3/9/20... Michig... 13042    Clark ... KA1504... 41.9
## 5 F8F43A0B978A7... classi... 3/1/20... 3/1/20... Kingsb... KA1503... New St... TA1306... 41.9
## 6 3AE64EA5BF43C... electr... 3/26/2... 3/26/2... <NA>      <NA>      New St... TA1306... 41.9
## # ... 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,
## #   6end_station_name, 7end_station_id, 8start_lat
```

```
summary(q1_2021)
```

```
##   ride_id      rideable_type      started_at      ended_at
## Length:374952 Length:374952 Length:374952 Length:374952
## Class :character Class :character Class :character Class :character
## Mode :character Mode :character Mode :character Mode :character
##
##
##
## start_station_name start_station_id end_station_name end_station_id
## Length:374952 Length:374952 Length:374952 Length:374952
## Class :character Class :character Class :character Class :character
## Mode :character Mode :character Mode :character Mode :character
##
##
##
## start_lat      start_lng      end_lat      end_lng
## Min. :41.64 Min. : -87.78 Min. :41.54 Min. : -88.07
## 1st Qu.:41.88 1st Qu.: -87.66 1st Qu.:41.88 1st Qu.: -87.66
## 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. : -87.53 Max. :42.08 Max. : -87.51
## NA's :484 NA's :484
## member_casual
## Length:374952
## Class :character
## Mode :character
##
##
##
##
```

```
str(q1_2021)
```

```
## spc_tbl_ [374,952 x 13] (S3: spec_tbl_df/tbl_df/tbl/data.frame)
## $ ride_id      : chr [1:374952] "E19E6F1B8D4C42ED" "DC88F20C2C55F27F" "EC45C94683FE3F27" "4FA453A75AE377
DB" ...
## $ rideable_type : chr [1:374952] "electric_bike" "electric_bike" "electric_bike" "electric_bike" ...
## $ started_at    : chr [1:374952] "1/23/2021 16:14" "1/27/2021 18:43" "1/21/2021 22:35" "1/7/2021 13:31" .
..
## $ ended_at      : chr [1:374952] "1/23/2021 16:24" "1/27/2021 18:47" "1/21/2021 22:37" "1/7/2021 13:42" .
..
## $ start_station_name: chr [1:374952] "California Ave & Cortez St" "California Ave & Cortez St" "California Av
e & Cortez St" "California Ave & Cortez St" ...
## $ start_station_id  : chr [1:374952] "17660" "17660" "17660" "17660" ...
## $ end_station_name  : chr [1:374952] NA NA NA NA ...
## $ end_station_id    : chr [1:374952] NA NA NA NA ...
## $ start_lat         : num [1:374952] 41.9 41.9 41.9 41.9 41.9 ...
## $ start_lng         : num [1:374952] -87.7 -87.7 -87.7 -87.7 -87.7 ...
## $ end_lat          : num [1:374952] 41.9 41.9 41.9 41.9 41.9 ...
## $ end_lng          : num [1:374952] -87.7 -87.7 -87.7 -87.7 -87.7 ...
## $ member_casual    : chr [1:374952] "member" "member" "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.

```
q1_2021$started_at <- mdy_hm(q1_2021$started_at)
q1_2021$ended_at <- mdy_hm(q1_2021$ended_at)
str(q1_2021)
```

```
## spc_tbl_ [374,952 x 13] (S3: spec_tbl_df/tbl_df/tbl/data.frame)
## $ ride_id      : chr [1:374952] "E19E6F1B8D4C42ED" "DC88F20C2C55F27F" "EC45C94683FE3F27" "4FA453A75AE377
DB" ...
## $ rideable_type : chr [1:374952] "electric_bike" "electric_bike" "electric_bike" "electric_bike" ...
## $ started_at    : POSIXct[1:374952], format: "2021-01-23 16:14:00" "2021-01-27 18:43:00" ...
## $ ended_at      : POSIXct[1:374952], format: "2021-01-23 16:24:00" "2021-01-27 18:47:00" ...
## $ start_station_name: chr [1:374952] "California Ave & Cortez St" "California Ave & Cortez St" "California Av
e & Cortez St" "California Ave & Cortez St" ...
## $ start_station_id  : chr [1:374952] "17660" "17660" "17660" "17660" ...
## $ end_station_name  : chr [1:374952] NA NA NA NA ...
## $ end_station_id    : chr [1:374952] NA NA NA NA ...
## $ start_lat         : num [1:374952] 41.9 41.9 41.9 41.9 41.9 ...
## $ start_lng         : num [1:374952] -87.7 -87.7 -87.7 -87.7 -87.7 ...
## $ end_lat          : num [1:374952] 41.9 41.9 41.9 41.9 41.9 ...
## $ end_lng          : num [1:374952] -87.7 -87.7 -87.7 -87.7 -87.7 ...
## $ member_casual    : chr [1:374952] "member" "member" "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>
```

Create new columns as for *date*, *month*, *day*, *year*, *day_of_week*, and *ride_length* in seconds.

```
q1_2021$date <- as.Date(q1_2021$started_at)
q1_2021$month <- format(as.Date(q1_2021$date), "%m")
q1_2021$day <- format(as.Date(q1_2021$date), "%d")
q1_2021$year <- format(as.Date(q1_2021$date), "%Y")
q1_2021$day_of_week <- format(as.Date(q1_2021$date), "%A")
q1_2021$ride_length <- difftime(q1_2021$ended_at, q1_2021$started_at)
```

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(q1_2021$ride_length)
```

```
## [1] FALSE
```

Recheck *ride_length* data type.

```
q1_2021$ride_length <- as.numeric(as.character(q1_2021$ride_length))
is.numeric(q1_2021$ride_length)
```

```
## [1] TRUE
```

STEP THREE: CLEAN DATA

na.omit() will remove all NA from the dataframe.

```
q1_2021 <- na.omit(q1_2021)
```

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.

```
q1_2021 <- subset(q1_2021, nchar(as.character(ride_id)) == 16)
```

Remove rows with the *ride_length* less than 1 minute.

```
q1_2021 <- subset (q1_2021, ride_length > "1")
```

STEP FOUR: ANALYZE DATA

Analyze the dataframe by find the **mean**, **median**, **max** (maximum), and **min** (minimum) of *ride_length*.

```
mean(q1_2021$ride_length)
```

```
## [1] 1240.123
```

```
median(q1_2021$ride_length)
```

```
## [1] 660
```

```
max(q1_2021$ride_length)
```

```
## [1] 1900920
```

```
min(q1_2021$ride_length)
```

```
## [1] 60
```

Run a statistical summary of the *ride_length*.

```
summary(q1_2021$ride_length)
```

```
##      Min. 1st Qu.  Median    Mean 3rd Qu.    Max.
##       60     420     660    1240    1260 1900920
```

Compare the members and casual users

```
aggregate(q1_2021$ride_length ~ q1_2021$member_casual, FUN = mean)
```

```
##   q1_2021$member_casual q1_2021$ride_length
## 1          casual      2256.5048
## 2          member      807.3604
```

```
aggregate(q1_2021$ride_length ~ q1_2021$member_casual, FUN = median)
```

```
##   q1_2021$member_casual q1_2021$ride_length
## 1          casual      1080
## 2          member      600
```

```
aggregate(q1_2021$ride_length ~ q1_2021$member_casual, FUN = max)
```

```
##   q1_2021$member_casual q1_2021$ride_length
## 1          casual     1900920
## 2          member     88440
```

```
aggregate(q1_2021$ride_length ~ q1_2021$member_casual, FUN = min)
```

```
##   q1_2021$member_casual q1_2021$ride_length
## 1          casual       60
## 2          member       60
```

Aggregate the average ride length by each day of the week for members and users.

```
aggregate(q1_2021$ride_length ~ q1_2021$member_casual + q1_2021$day_of_week, FUN = mean)
```

```
##   q1_2021$member_casual q1_2021$day_of_week q1_2021$ride_length
## 1          casual      Friday      1936.6101
## 2          member      Friday       751.4123
## 3          casual      Monday      2499.6927
## 4          member      Monday       797.8621
## 5          casual      Saturday     2605.2049
## 6          member      Saturday      904.7095
## 7          casual      Sunday      2381.4947
## 8          member      Sunday       917.4977
## 9          casual      Thursday     1614.5455
## 10         member      Thursday       724.1700
## 11         casual      Tuesday     2140.0934
## 12         member      Tuesday       789.5950
## 13         casual      Wednesday    1727.6843
## 14         member      Wednesday     769.3041
```

Sort the days of the week in order.

```
q1_2021$day_of_week <- ordered(q1_2021$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(q1_2021$ride_length ~ q1_2021$member_casual + q1_2021$day_of_week, FUN = mean)

head(x)
```

```
##   q1_2021$member_casual q1_2021$day_of_week q1_2021$ride_length
## 1          casual      Sunday      2381.4947
## 2          member      Sunday       917.4977
## 3          casual      Monday      2499.6927
## 4          member      Monday       797.8621
## 5          casual      Tuesday     2140.0934
## 6          member      Tuesday       789.5950
```

Find the average ride length of member riders and casual riders per day and assign it to y.

```
y <- q1_2021 %>%
  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            19415           2381.
## 2 casual         2            12820           2500.
## 3 casual         3            11565           2140.
## 4 casual         4            10226           1728.
## 5 casual         5             7513           1615.
## 6 casual         6            10248           1937.
```

Analyze the dataframe to find the frequency of member riders, casual riders, classic bikes, docked bikes, and electric bikes.

```
table(q1_2021$member_casual)
```

```
##
## casual member
## 98489 231310
```

```
table(q1_2021$rideable_type)
```

```
##
## classic_bike  docked_bike electric_bike
##      246338      18964      64497
```

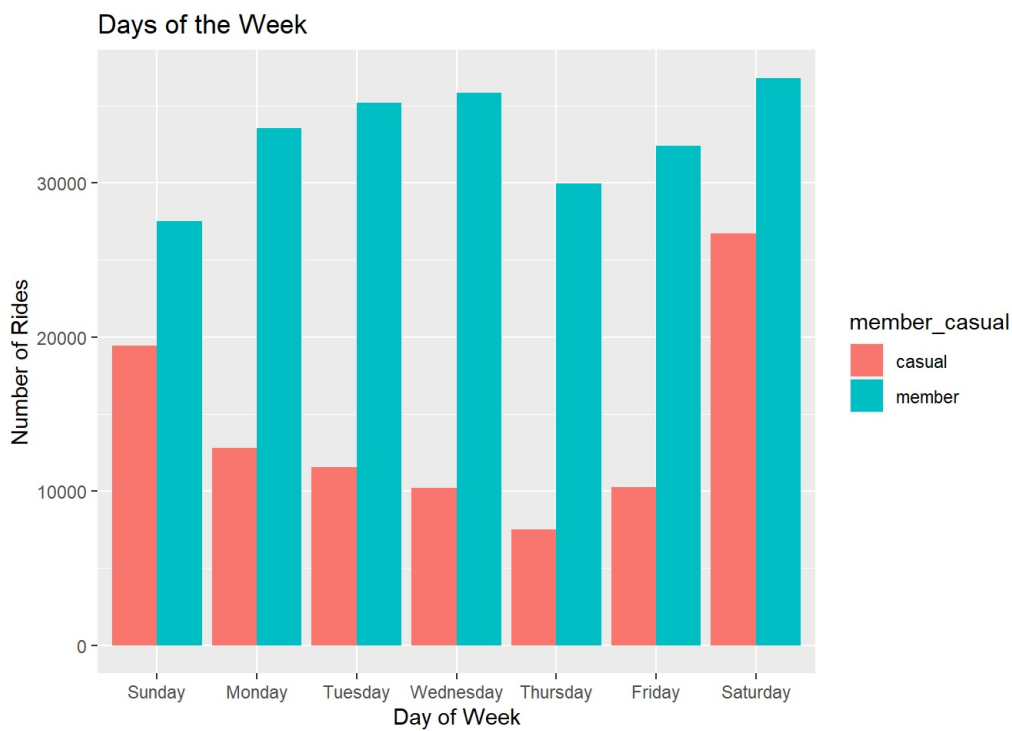
STEP FIVE: VISUALIZATION

Display full digits instead of scientific number.

```
options(scipen=999)
```

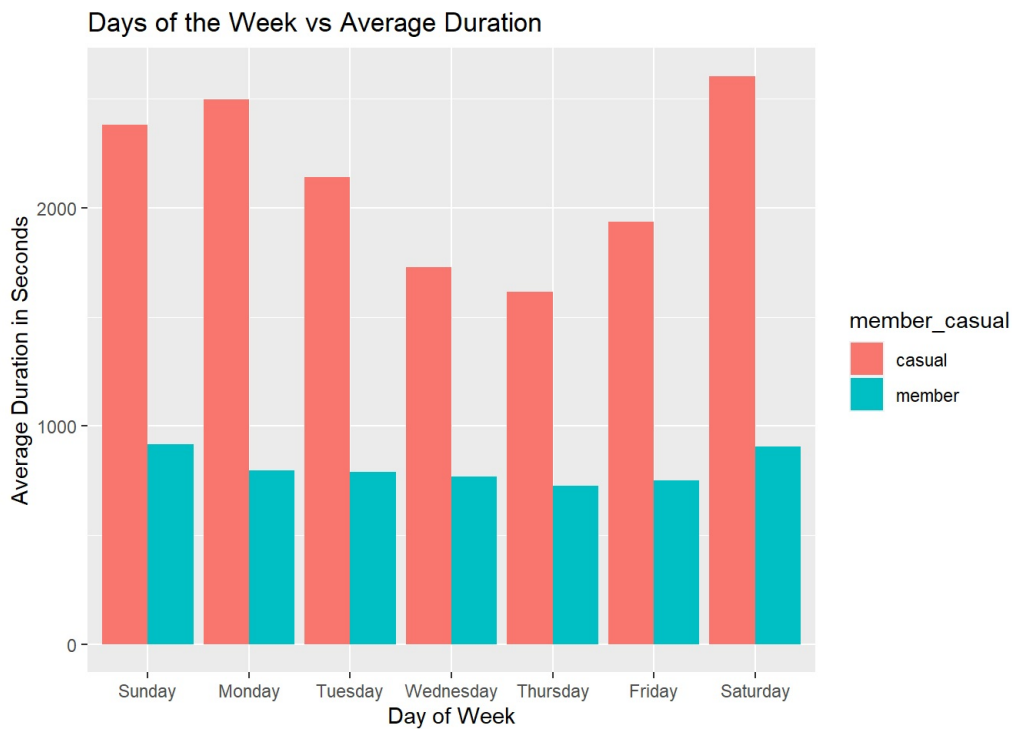
Plot the number of rides by user type during the week.

```
q1_2021 %>%
  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")
```



Plot the duration of the ride by user type during the week.

```
q1_2021 %>%
  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")
```



Create new dataframe for plots for weekday trends vs weekend trends.

```
mc<- as.data.frame(table(q1_2021$day_of_week,q1_2021$member_casual))
```

Rename columns

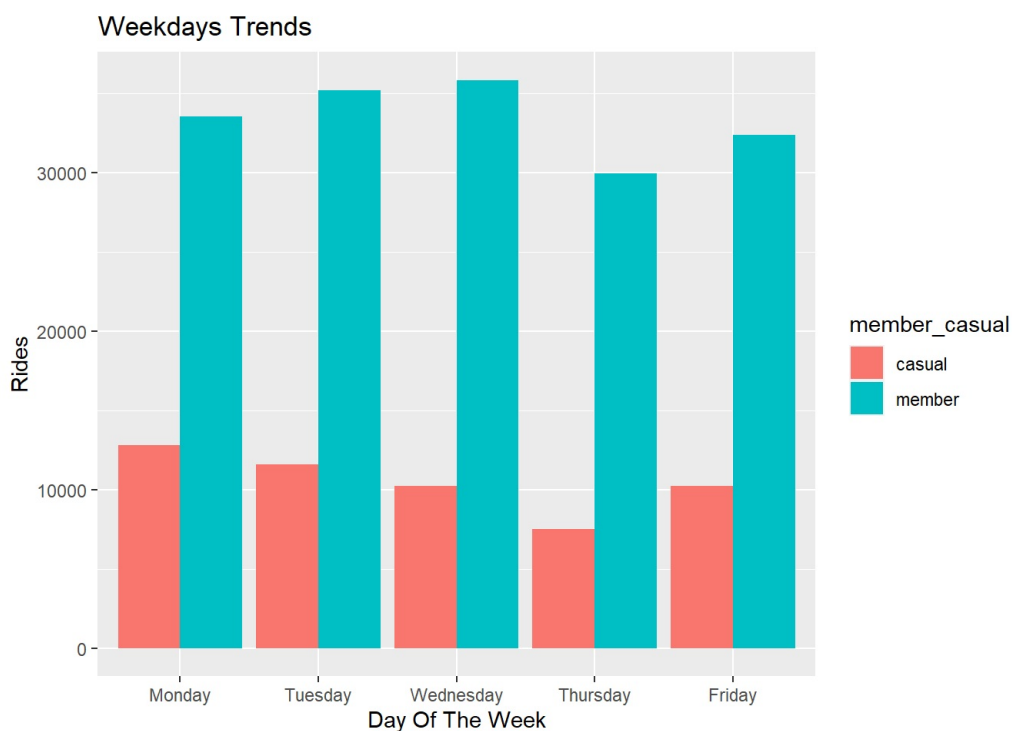
```
mc<-rename(mc, day_of_week = Var1, member_casual = Var2)
head(mc)
```



```
##   day_of_week member_casual  Freq
## 1    Sunday          casual 19415
## 2    Monday          casual 12820
## 3    Tuesday          casual 11565
## 4   Wednesday          casual 10226
## 5    Thursday          casual  7513
## 6     Friday          casual 10248
```

Weekday trends (Monday through Friday).

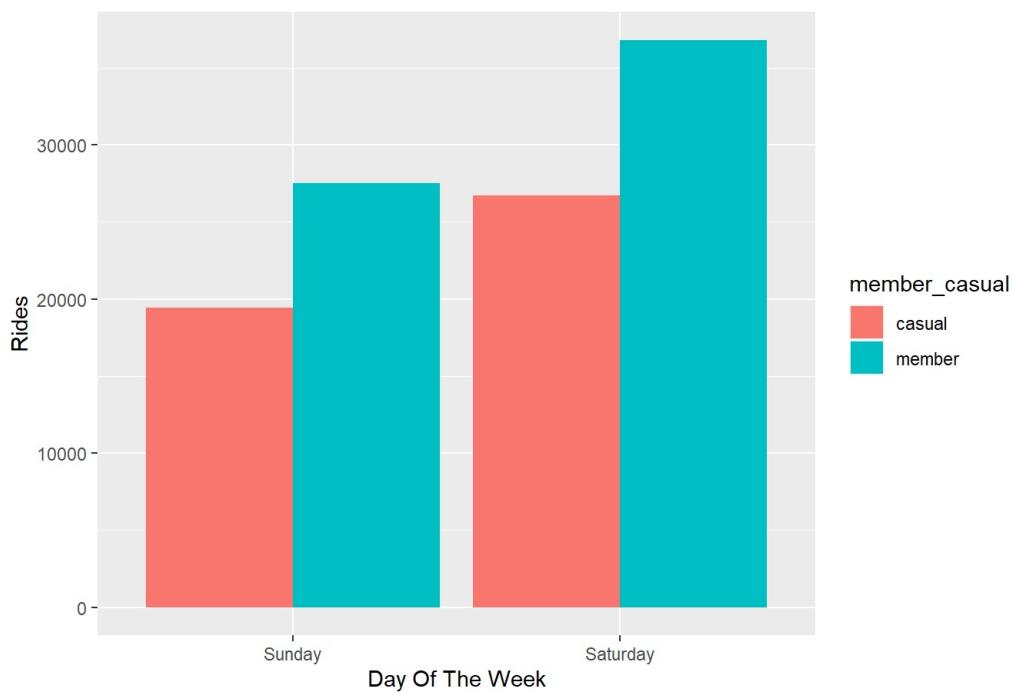
```
mc %>%
  filter(day_of_week == "Monday" |
         day_of_week == "Tuesday" |
         day_of_week == "Wednesday" |
         day_of_week == "Thursday" |
         day_of_week == "Friday") %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = day_of_week, y = Freq, fill = member_casual))+
  geom_bar(stat = "identity", position = "dodge") +
  labs(title = "Weekdays Trends",
       x = "Day Of The Week",
       y = "Rides")
```



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



Create dataframe for member and casual riders vs ride type

```
rt<- as.data.frame(table(q1_2021$rideable_type,q1_2021$member_casual))
```

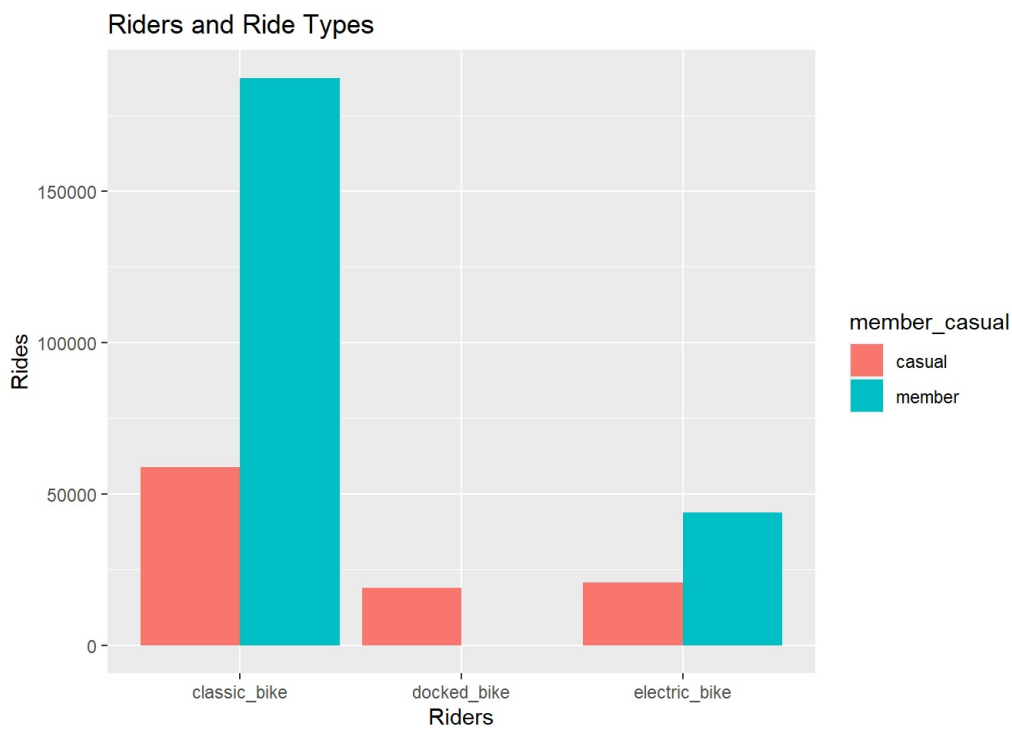
Rename columns.

```
rt<-rename(rt, rideable_type = Var1, member_casual = Var2)
head(rt)
```

```
##  rideable_type member_casual  Freq
## 1 classic_bike      casual 58901
## 2 docked_bike      casual 18963
## 3 electric_bike     casual 20625
## 4 classic_bike     member 187437
## 5 docked_bike      member      1
## 6 electric_bike     member 43872
```

Plot for bike user vs bike type.

```
rt %>%
  filter(member_casual == "member" |
         member_casual == "casual") %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = rideable_type, y = Freq, fill = member_casual))+
  geom_bar(stat = "identity", position = "dodge") +
  labs(title = "Riders and Ride Types",
       x= "Riders",
       y = "Rides")
```



STEP SIX: EXPORT ANALYZED DATA

Save the analyzed data as a new file. `fwrite(q1_2021, "q1_2021.csv")`