

# ADS505\_Final1

October 13, 2022

## 1 Predicting Bike Rental Counts in Seoul Based on the Weather and Holiday Information for a Stable Supply

## 2 Team 5

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## 3 ADS505-01-FA22

```
[51]: ! pip install dmba
```

Looking in indexes: <https://pypi.org/simple>, <https://us-python.pkg.dev/colab-wheels/public/simple/>  
Requirement already satisfied: dmba in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages (0.1.0)

```
[84]: #Imports Required

import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np

from sklearn import preprocessing
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
from sklearn.feature_selection import RFE
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
import statsmodels.api as sm
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
from dmba import gainsChart, liftChart
from dmba import regressionSummary
from dmba import adjusted_r2_score, AIC_score, BIC_score
#from dmba import classificationSummary
```

```

from sklearn.metrics import f1_score, precision_score, recall_score, \
    accuracy_score

%matplotlib inline

```

## 4 EDA

[53]: *#Data import*

```

SeoulBike_df = pd.read_csv("SeoulBikeData.csv", encoding = 'unicode_escape',
                           parse_dates=[0])

```

[54]: SeoulBike\_df.head()

```

[54]:      Date  Rented Bike Count  Hour  Temperature(°C)  Humidity(%)  \
0  2017-01-12          254      0         -5.2           37
1  2017-01-12          204      1         -5.5           38
2  2017-01-12          173      2         -6.0           39
3  2017-01-12          107      3         -6.2           40
4  2017-01-12           78      4         -6.0           36

      Wind speed (m/s)  Visibility (10m)  Dew point temperature(°C)  \
0              2.2          2000          -17.6
1              0.8          2000          -17.6
2              1.0          2000          -17.7
3              0.9          2000          -17.6
4              2.3          2000          -18.6

      Solar Radiation (MJ/m2)  Rainfall(mm)  Snowfall (cm)  Seasons  Holiday  \
0              0.0          0.0          0.0  Winter  No Holiday
1              0.0          0.0          0.0  Winter  No Holiday
2              0.0          0.0          0.0  Winter  No Holiday
3              0.0          0.0          0.0  Winter  No Holiday
4              0.0          0.0          0.0  Winter  No Holiday

      Functioning Day
0              Yes
1              Yes
2              Yes
3              Yes
4              Yes

```

[55]: SeoulBike\_df.describe() *#Statistical summary*

```
[55]:
```

	Rented Bike Count	Hour	Temperature(°C)	Humidity(%)	\
count	8760.000000	8760.000000	8760.000000	8760.000000	
mean	704.602055	11.500000	12.882922	58.226256	
std	644.997468	6.922582	11.944825	20.362413	
min	0.000000	0.000000	-17.800000	0.000000	
25%	191.000000	5.750000	3.500000	42.000000	
50%	504.500000	11.500000	13.700000	57.000000	
75%	1065.250000	17.250000	22.500000	74.000000	
max	3556.000000	23.000000	39.400000	98.000000	

  

	Wind speed (m/s)	Visibility (10m)	Dew point temperature(°C)	\
count	8760.000000	8760.000000	8760.000000	
mean	1.724909	1436.825799	4.073813	
std	1.036300	608.298712	13.060369	
min	0.000000	27.000000	-30.600000	
25%	0.900000	940.000000	-4.700000	
50%	1.500000	1698.000000	5.100000	
75%	2.300000	2000.000000	14.800000	
max	7.400000	2000.000000	27.200000	

  

	Solar Radiation (MJ/m2)	Rainfall(mm)	Snowfall (cm)
count	8760.000000	8760.000000	8760.000000
mean	0.569111	0.148687	0.075068
std	0.868746	1.128193	0.436746
min	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
25%	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
50%	0.010000	0.000000	0.000000
75%	0.930000	0.000000	0.000000
max	3.520000	35.000000	8.800000

```
[56]: SeoulBike_df.info() #Observe data types
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 8760 entries, 0 to 8759
Data columns (total 14 columns):
#   Column                                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   Date                                  8760 non-null   datetime64[ns]
1   Rented Bike Count                    8760 non-null   int64
2   Hour                                 8760 non-null   int64
3   Temperature(°C)                     8760 non-null   float64
4   Humidity(%)                          8760 non-null   int64
5   Wind speed (m/s)                    8760 non-null   float64
6   Visibility (10m)                     8760 non-null   int64
7   Dew point temperature(°C)           8760 non-null   float64
8   Solar Radiation (MJ/m2)              8760 non-null   float64
9   Rainfall(mm)                        8760 non-null   float64
```

```

10 Snowfall (cm)          8760 non-null   float64
11 Seasons                8760 non-null   object
12 Holiday                8760 non-null   object
13 Functioning Day        8760 non-null   object
dtypes: datetime64[ns](1), float64(6), int64(4), object(3)
memory usage: 958.2+ KB

```

```
[57]: SeoulBike_df.isnull().sum() #Observe if any missing data exists
```

```

[57]: Date                0
      Rented Bike Count    0
      Hour                 0
      Temperature(°C)      0
      Humidity(%)          0
      Wind speed (m/s)     0
      Visibility (10m)     0
      Dew point temperature(°C) 0
      Solar Radiation (MJ/m2) 0
      Rainfall(mm)        0
      Snowfall (cm)       0
      Seasons              0
      Holiday              0
      Functioning Day      0
      dtype: int64

```

## 5 Data Pre-processing

```
[58]: #Reformat Column Names
```

```

SeoulBike_df = SeoulBike_df.copy()

SeoulBike_df.columns = [d.replace(' ', '_').replace('.', '') for d in
↳SeoulBike_df.columns]
SeoulBike_df.head()

```

```

[58]:      Date  Rented_Bike_Count  Hour  Temperature(°C)  Humidity(%)  \
0  2017-01-12          254      0         -5.2          37
1  2017-01-12          204      1         -5.5          38
2  2017-01-12          173      2         -6.0          39
3  2017-01-12          107      3         -6.2          40
4  2017-01-12           78      4         -6.0          36

      Wind_speed_(m/s)  Visibility_(10m)  Dew_point_temperature(°C)  \
0              2.2          2000          -17.6
1              0.8          2000          -17.6

```

2	1.0	2000	-17.7
3	0.9	2000	-17.6
4	2.3	2000	-18.6

	Solar_Radiation_(MJ/m2)	Rainfall(mm)	Snowfall_(cm)	Seasons	Holiday	\
0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Winter	No Holiday	
1	0.0	0.0	0.0	Winter	No Holiday	
2	0.0	0.0	0.0	Winter	No Holiday	
3	0.0	0.0	0.0	Winter	No Holiday	
4	0.0	0.0	0.0	Winter	No Holiday	

	Functioning_Day
0	Yes
1	Yes
2	Yes
3	Yes
4	Yes

```
[59]: SeoulBike_df1 = SeoulBike_df.copy()

SeoulBike_df1 = pd.get_dummies(SeoulBike_df1, columns= ['Seasons', 'Holiday',
↳ 'Functioning_Day'],
                                prefix_sep='_')
SeoulBike_df1
```

```
[59]:
```

	Date	Rented_Bike_Count	Hour	Temperature(°C)	Humidity(%)	\
0	2017-01-12	254	0	-5.2	37	
1	2017-01-12	204	1	-5.5	38	
2	2017-01-12	173	2	-6.0	39	
3	2017-01-12	107	3	-6.2	40	
4	2017-01-12	78	4	-6.0	36	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
8755	2018-11-30	1003	19	4.2	34	
8756	2018-11-30	764	20	3.4	37	
8757	2018-11-30	694	21	2.6	39	
8758	2018-11-30	712	22	2.1	41	
8759	2018-11-30	584	23	1.9	43	

	Wind_speed_(m/s)	Visibility_(10m)	Dew_point_temperature(°C)	\
0	2.2	2000	-17.6	
1	0.8	2000	-17.6	
2	1.0	2000	-17.7	
3	0.9	2000	-17.6	
4	2.3	2000	-18.6	
...	...	...	...	
8755	2.6	1894	-10.3	
8756	2.3	2000	-9.9	

8757	0.3	1968	-9.9
8758	1.0	1859	-9.8
8759	1.3	1909	-9.3

	Solar_Radiation_(MJ/m2)	Rainfall(mm)	Snowfall_(cm)	Seasons_Autumn	\
0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	
1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	
2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	
3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	
4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	
...	...	...	...	...	
8755	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	
8756	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	
8757	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	
8758	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	
8759	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	

	Seasons_Spring	Seasons_Summer	Seasons_Winter	Holiday_Holiday	\
0	0	0	1	0	
1	0	0	1	0	
2	0	0	1	0	
3	0	0	1	0	
4	0	0	1	0	
...	...	...	...	...	
8755	0	0	0	0	
8756	0	0	0	0	
8757	0	0	0	0	
8758	0	0	0	0	
8759	0	0	0	0	

	Holiday_No	Holiday	Functioning_Day_No	Functioning_Day_Yes
0		1	0	1
1		1	0	1
2		1	0	1
3		1	0	1
4		1	0	1
...		...	...	...
8755		1	0	1
8756		1	0	1
8757		1	0	1
8758		1	0	1
8759		1	0	1

[8760 rows x 19 columns]

```
[80]: #Preprocess the data column
SeoulBike_df2 = SeoulBike_df1.copy()
```

```
SeoulBike_df2['Date_year'] = SeoulBike_df2['Date'].dt.year
SeoulBike_df2['Date_month'] = SeoulBike_df2['Date'].dt.month
SeoulBike_df2['Date_day'] = SeoulBike_df2['Date'].dt.day
```

```
[69]: #Check dataframe
SeoulBike_df2
```

```
[69]:
```

	Date	Rented_Bike_Count	Hour	Temperature(°C)	Humidity(%)	\
0	2017-01-12	254	0	-5.2	37	
1	2017-01-12	204	1	-5.5	38	
2	2017-01-12	173	2	-6.0	39	
3	2017-01-12	107	3	-6.2	40	
4	2017-01-12	78	4	-6.0	36	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
8755	2018-11-30	1003	19	4.2	34	
8756	2018-11-30	764	20	3.4	37	
8757	2018-11-30	694	21	2.6	39	
8758	2018-11-30	712	22	2.1	41	
8759	2018-11-30	584	23	1.9	43	

	Wind_speed_(m/s)	Visibility_(10m)	Dew_point_temperature(°C)	\
0	2.2	2000	-17.6	
1	0.8	2000	-17.6	
2	1.0	2000	-17.7	
3	0.9	2000	-17.6	
4	2.3	2000	-18.6	
...	...	...	...	
8755	2.6	1894	-10.3	
8756	2.3	2000	-9.9	
8757	0.3	1968	-9.9	
8758	1.0	1859	-9.8	
8759	1.3	1909	-9.3	

	Solar_Radiation_(MJ/m2)	Rainfall(mm)	...	Seasons_Summer	\
0	0.0	0.0	...	0	
1	0.0	0.0	...	0	
2	0.0	0.0	...	0	
3	0.0	0.0	...	0	
4	0.0	0.0	...	0	
...	...	...	...	...	
8755	0.0	0.0	...	0	
8756	0.0	0.0	...	0	
8757	0.0	0.0	...	0	
8758	0.0	0.0	...	0	
8759	0.0	0.0	...	0	

	Seasons_Winter	Holiday_Holiday	Holiday_No	Holiday	Functioning_Day_No	\
0	1	0		1	0	
1	1	0		1	0	
2	1	0		1	0	
3	1	0		1	0	
4	1	0		1	0	
...	...	...		...	...	
8755	0	0		1	0	
8756	0	0		1	0	
8757	0	0		1	0	
8758	0	0		1	0	
8759	0	0		1	0	

	Functioning_Day_Yes	Date_year	Date_month	Date_week	Date_day
0	1	2017	1	2	12
1	1	2017	1	2	12
2	1	2017	1	2	12
3	1	2017	1	2	12
4	1	2017	1	2	12
...	...	...	...	...	...
8755	1	2018	11	48	30
8756	1	2018	11	48	30
8757	1	2018	11	48	30
8758	1	2018	11	48	30
8759	1	2018	11	48	30

[8760 rows x 23 columns]

```
[76]: # Separate out predictors and outcome variable
X = SeoulBike_df2.drop(columns=['Rented_Bike_Count', 'Date', 'Date_week'],
    ↪axis=0)
y = SeoulBike_df2['Rented_Bike_Count']

# partition the data into training (60%) and validation (40%) sets. use
    ↪random_state=1 for reproducibility of results
train_X, valid_X, train_y, valid_y = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.4,
    ↪random_state=1)
```

```
[77]: print(train_X.shape, train_y.shape)
print(valid_X.shape, valid_y.shape)
```

```
(5256, 20) (5256,)
(3504, 20) (3504,)
```

```
[81]: train_X
```



```

[81]:      Hour  Temperature(°C)  Humidity(%)  Wind_speed_(m/s)  Visibility_(10m)  \
3631      7          18.0          82          0.7          264
790      22         -3.4          33          2.4         2000
7841     17          15.7          63          3.2         1118
934      22           0.1          68          4.6          740
6620     20          26.9          56          1.6         2000
...      ...
2895     15          18.9          28          3.7         1769
7813     13          19.4          35          1.2          678
905      17           2.3          33          0.2         1515
5192      8          23.6          93          0.9          308
235      19           1.6          53          4.0         2000

      Dew_point_temperature(°C)  Solar_Radiation_(MJ/m2)  Rainfall(mm)  \
3631          14.8          0.11          0.0
790          -17.4          0.00          0.0
7841           8.6          0.39          0.0
934          -5.1          0.00          0.0
6620          17.3          0.00          0.0
...      ...
2895           0.0          2.09          0.0
7813           3.5          1.73          0.0
905          -12.3          0.13          0.0
5192          22.3          0.21          0.0
235          -6.9          0.00          0.0

      Snowfall_(cm)  Seasons_Autumn  Seasons_Spring  Seasons_Summer  \
3631          0.0          0          1          0
790          0.0          0          0          0
7841          0.0          1          0          0
934          1.0          0          0          0
6620          0.0          1          0          0
...      ...
2895          0.0          0          1          0
7813          0.0          1          0          0
905          0.0          0          0          0
5192          0.0          0          0          1
235          0.0          0          0          0

      Seasons_Winter  Holiday_Holiday  Holiday_No Holiday  Functioning_Day_No  \
3631          0          1          0          0
790          1          0          1          0
7841          0          0          1          0
934          1          0          1          0
6620          0          0          1          0
...      ...
2895          0          0          1          0

```

7813	0	0	1	0
905	1	0	1	0
5192	0	0	1	0
235	1	0	1	0

	Functioning_Day_Yes	Date_year	Date_month	Date_day
3631	1	2018	1	5
790	1	2018	2	1
7841	1	2018	10	23
934	1	2018	8	1
6620	1	2018	2	9
...	...	...	...	...
2895	1	2018	3	31
7813	1	2018	10	22
905	1	2018	7	1
5192	1	2018	5	7
235	1	2017	10	12

[5256 rows x 20 columns]

```
[82]: #Preliminary Model to determine if all variables are to be included
sb_lm = LinearRegression()
sb_lm.fit(train_X, train_y)

# print coefficients
print('intercept ', sb_lm.intercept_)
display(pd.DataFrame({'Predictor': X.columns, 'coefficient': sb_lm.coef_}))

# print performance measures
regressionSummary(train_y, sb_lm.predict(train_X))
```

intercept 222171.79999533866

	Predictor	coefficient
0	Hour	27.575007
1	Temperature(°C)	9.439506
2	Humidity(%)	-13.157778
3	Wind_speed_(m/s)	11.186503
4	Visibility_(10m)	0.003515
5	Dew_point_temperature(°C)	17.756664
6	Solar_Radiation_(MJ/m2)	-72.818209
7	Rainfall(mm)	-49.360981
8	Snowfall_(cm)	38.756531
9	Seasons_Autumn	184.254745
10	Seasons_Spring	31.885788
11	Seasons_Summer	25.067836
12	Seasons_Winter	-241.208369
13	Holiday_Holiday	-67.900269

14	Holiday_No Holiday	67.900269
15	Functioning_Day_No	-466.229531
16	Functioning_Day_Yes	466.229531
17	Date_year	-109.847549
18	Date_month	-0.336785
19	Date_day	-1.285028

Regression statistics

Mean Error (ME) : 0.0000  
 Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE) : 432.1178  
 Mean Absolute Error (MAE) : 321.9594

```
[85]: # get predictions based on train_X
pred_y = sb_lm.predict(train_X)

#calculate adjusted r2 and information criteria measures
print('adjusted r2 : ', adjusted_r2_score(train_y, pred_y, sb_lm))
print('AIC : ', AIC_score(train_y, pred_y, sb_lm))
print('BIC : ', BIC_score(train_y, pred_y, sb_lm))
```

adjusted r2 : 0.5533662344890359  
 AIC : 78754.03677098356  
 BIC : 78898.51353330717

## 6 Model Selections

```
[ ]: 
```

```
[ ]: 
```

```
[ ]: 
```

## 7 Model Evaluation

```
[ ]: 
```

```
[ ]: 
```

```
[ ]: 
```

## 8 Final Model Selection and Conclusion

[ ]:

```
[89]: !sudo apt-get install texlive-xetex texlive-fonts-recommended_
      ↪texlive-plain-generic
      !jupyter nbconvert --to pdf /content/ADS505_Final.ipynb
```

```
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
texlive-fonts-recommended is already the newest version (2017.20180305-1).
texlive-plain-generic is already the newest version (2017.20180305-2).
texlive-xetex is already the newest version (2017.20180305-1).
The following package was automatically installed and is no longer required:
  libnvidia-common-460
Use 'sudo apt autoremove' to remove it.
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 12 not upgraded.
[NbConvertApp] WARNING | pattern '/content/ADS505_Final.ipynb' matched no files
This application is used to convert notebook files (*.ipynb)
to various other formats.
```

WARNING: THE COMMANDLINE INTERFACE MAY CHANGE IN FUTURE RELEASES.

Options

=====

The options below are convenience aliases to configurable class-options, as listed in the "Equivalent to" description-line of the aliases.

To see all configurable class-options for some <cmd>, use:

<cmd> --help-all

--debug

set log level to logging.DEBUG (maximize logging output)

Equivalent to: [--Application.log\_level=10]

--show-config

Show the application's configuration (human-readable format)

Equivalent to: [--Application.show\_config=True]

--show-config-json

Show the application's configuration (json format)

Equivalent to: [--Application.show\_config\_json=True]

--generate-config

generate default config file

Equivalent to: [--JupyterApp.generate\_config=True]

-y

Answer yes to any questions instead of prompting.

Equivalent to: [--JupyterApp.answer\_yes=True]

--execute

Execute the notebook prior to export.  
 Equivalent to: [--ExecutePreprocessor.enabled=True]

--allow-errors  
 Continue notebook execution even if one of the cells throws an error and include the error message in the cell output (the default behaviour is to abort conversion). This flag is only relevant if '--execute' was specified, too.  
 Equivalent to: [--ExecutePreprocessor.allow\_errors=True]

--stdin  
 read a single notebook file from stdin. Write the resulting notebook with default basename 'notebook.\*'  
 Equivalent to: [--NbConvertApp.from\_stdin=True]

--stdout  
 Write notebook output to stdout instead of files.  
 Equivalent to: [--NbConvertApp.writer\_class=StdoutWriter]

--inplace  
 Run nbconvert in place, overwriting the existing notebook (only relevant when converting to notebook format)  
 Equivalent to: [--NbConvertApp.use\_output\_suffix=False  
 --NbConvertApp.export\_format=notebook --FilesWriter.build\_directory=]

--clear-output  
 Clear output of current file and save in place, overwriting the existing notebook.  
 Equivalent to: [--NbConvertApp.use\_output\_suffix=False  
 --NbConvertApp.export\_format=notebook --FilesWriter.build\_directory=  
 --ClearOutputPreprocessor.enabled=True]

--no-prompt  
 Exclude input and output prompts from converted document.  
 Equivalent to: [--TemplateExporter.exclude\_input\_prompt=True  
 --TemplateExporter.exclude\_output\_prompt=True]

--no-input  
 Exclude input cells and output prompts from converted document.  
 This mode is ideal for generating code-free reports.  
 Equivalent to: [--TemplateExporter.exclude\_output\_prompt=True  
 --TemplateExporter.exclude\_input=True]

--log-level=<Enum>  
 Set the log level by value or name.  
 Choices: any of [0, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 'DEBUG', 'INFO', 'WARN', 'ERROR', 'CRITICAL']  
 Default: 30  
 Equivalent to: [--Application.log\_level]

--config=<Unicode>  
 Full path of a config file.  
 Default: ''  
 Equivalent to: [--JupyterApp.config\_file]

--to=<Unicode>  
 The export format to be used, either one of the built-in formats  
 ['asciidoc', 'custom', 'html', 'latex', 'markdown', 'notebook', 'pdf', 'python', 'rst', 'script', 'slides']

or a dotted object name that represents the import path for an  
`Exporter` class

Default: 'html'

Equivalent to: [--NbConvertApp.export\_format]

--template=<Unicode>

Name of the template file to use

Default: ''

Equivalent to: [--TemplateExporter.template\_file]

--writer=<DottedObjectName>

Writer class used to write the

results of the conversion

Default: 'FilesWriter'

Equivalent to: [--NbConvertApp.writer\_class]

--post=<DottedOrNone>

PostProcessor class used to write the

results of the conversion

Default: ''

Equivalent to: [--NbConvertApp.postprocessor\_class]

--output=<Unicode>

overwrite base name use for output files.

can only be used when converting one notebook at a time.

Default: ''

Equivalent to: [--NbConvertApp.output\_base]

--output-dir=<Unicode>

Directory to write output(s) to. Defaults

to output to the directory of each notebook.

To recover

previous default behaviour (outputting to the

current

working directory) use . as the flag value.

Default: ''

Equivalent to: [--FilesWriter.build\_directory]

--reveal-prefix=<Unicode>

The URL prefix for reveal.js (version 3.x).

This defaults to the reveal CDN, but can be any url pointing to a

copy

of reveal.js.

For speaker notes to work, this must be a relative path to a local

copy of reveal.js: e.g., "reveal.js".

If a relative path is given, it must be a subdirectory of the

current directory (from which the server is run).

See the usage documentation

([https://nbconvert.readthedocs.io/en/latest/usage.html#reveal-js-](https://nbconvert.readthedocs.io/en/latest/usage.html#reveal-js-html-slideshow)

html-slideshow)

for more details.

Default: ''

Equivalent to: [--SlidesExporter.reveal\_url\_prefix]

--nbformat=<Enum>

The nbformat version to write.  
Use this to downgrade notebooks.  
Choices: any of [1, 2, 3, 4]  
Default: 4  
Equivalent to: [--NotebookExporter.nbformat\_version]

## Examples

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The simplest way to use nbconvert is

```
> jupyter nbconvert mynotebook.ipynb
```

which will convert mynotebook.ipynb to the default format (probably HTML).

You can specify the export format with `--to``.  
Options include ['asciidoc', 'custom', 'html', 'latex', 'markdown', 'notebook', 'pdf', 'python', 'rst', 'script', 'slides'].

```
> jupyter nbconvert --to latex mynotebook.ipynb
```

Both HTML and LaTeX support multiple output templates. LaTeX

includes

'base', 'article' and 'report'. HTML includes 'basic' and 'full'.

You

can specify the flavor of the format used.

```
> jupyter nbconvert --to html --template basic mynotebook.ipynb
```

You can also pipe the output to stdout, rather than a file

```
> jupyter nbconvert mynotebook.ipynb --stdout
```

PDF is generated via latex

```
> jupyter nbconvert mynotebook.ipynb --to pdf
```

You can get (and serve) a Reveal.js-powered slideshow

```
> jupyter nbconvert myslides.ipynb --to slides --post serve
```

Multiple notebooks can be given at the command line in a couple of different ways:

```
> jupyter nbconvert notebook*.ipynb
```

```
> jupyter nbconvert notebook1.ipynb notebook2.ipynb
```

or you can specify the notebooks list in a config file, containing::

```
c.NbConvertApp.notebooks = ["my_notebook.ipynb"]
```

```
> jupyter nbconvert --config mycfg.py
```

To see all available configurables, use `--help-all`.