**Bike Share Data**

Over the past decade, bicycle-sharing systems have been growing in number and popularity in cities across the world. Bicycle-sharing systems allow users to rent bicycles on a very short-term basis for a price. This allows people to borrow a bike from point A and return it at point B, though they can also return it to the same location if they'd like to just go for a ride. Regardless, each bike can serve several users per day.

Thanks to the rise in information technologies, it is easy for a user of the system to access a dock within the system to unlock or return bicycles. These technologies also provide a wealth of data that can be used to explore how these bike-sharing systems are used.

In this project, you will use data provided by [**Motivate**](https://www.motivateco.com/), a bike share system provider for many major cities in the United States, to uncover bike share usage patterns. You will compare the system usage between three large cities: Chicago, New York City, and Washington, DC.

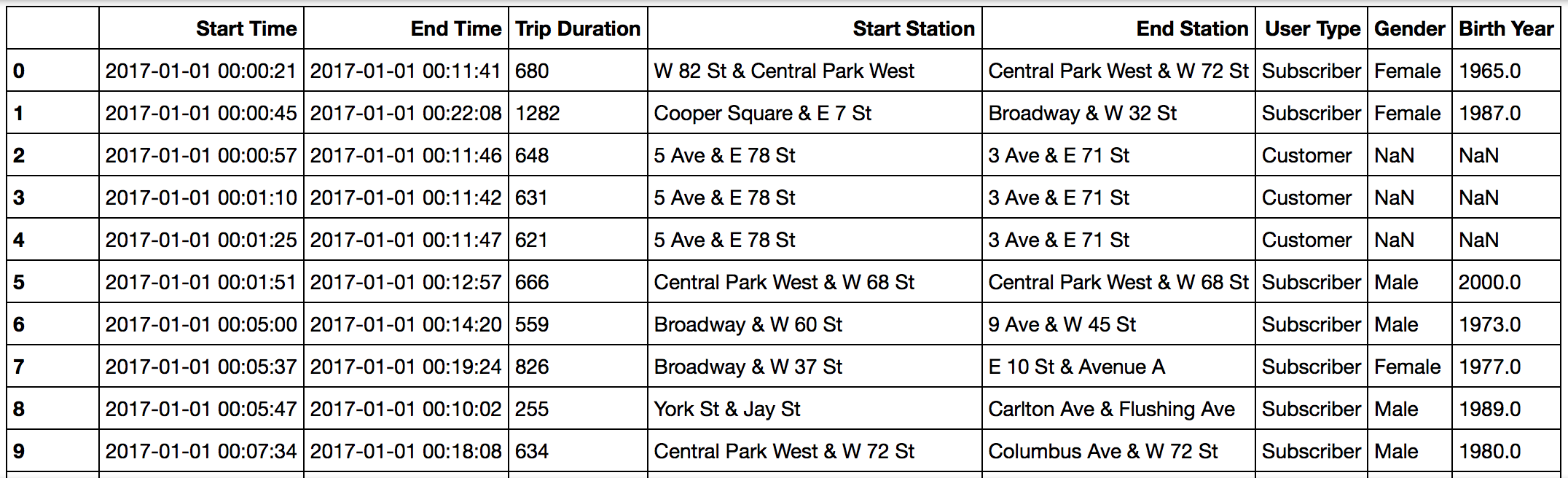
**The Datasets**

Randomly selected data for the first six months of 2017 are provided for all three cities. All three of the data files contain the same core **six (6)** columns:

* Start Time (e.g., 2017-01-01 00:07:57)
* End Time (e.g., 2017-01-01 00:20:53)
* Trip Duration (in seconds - e.g., 776)
* Start Station (e.g., Broadway & Barry Ave)
* End Station (e.g., Sedgwick St & North Ave)
* User Type (Subscriber or Customer)

The Chicago and New York City files also have the following two columns:

* Gender
* Birth Year

**[[](https://classroom.udacity.com/nanodegrees/nd002/parts/48c19eb8-eb11-4241-b0ec-9eb012e087c6/modules/7958193f-15e3-4542-a0d4-c6a2f841172c/lessons/ee7d089a-4a92-4e5d-96d2-bb256fae28e9/concepts/87034580-6b86-4f45-9981-88f5c86d21bf)](https://classroom.udacity.com/nanodegrees/nd002/parts/48c19eb8-eb11-4241-b0ec-9eb012e087c6/modules/7958193f-15e3-4542-a0d4-c6a2f841172c/lessons/ee7d089a-4a92-4e5d-96d2-bb256fae28e9/concepts/87034580-6b86-4f45-9981-88f5c86d21bf)**

***[Data for the first 10 rides in the new\_york\_city.csv file](https://classroom.udacity.com/nanodegrees/nd002/parts/48c19eb8-eb11-4241-b0ec-9eb012e087c6/modules/7958193f-15e3-4542-a0d4-c6a2f841172c/lessons/ee7d089a-4a92-4e5d-96d2-bb256fae28e9/concepts/87034580-6b86-4f45-9981-88f5c86d21bf)***

The original files are much larger and messier, and you don't need to download them, but they can be accessed here if you'd like to see them ([**Chicago**](https://www.divvybikes.com/system-data), [**New York City**](https://www.citibikenyc.com/system-data), [**Washington**](https://www.capitalbikeshare.com/system-data)). These files had more columns and they differed in format in many cases. Some [**data wrangling**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Data_wrangling) has been performed to condense these files to the above core six columns to make your analysis and the evaluation of your Python skills more straightforward. In the Data Wrangling course that comes later in the Data Analyst Nanodegree program, students learn how to wrangle the dirtiest, messiest datasets, so don't worry, you won't miss out on learning this important skill!

**Statistics Computed**

You will learn about bike share use in Chicago, New York City, and Washington by computing a variety of descriptive statistics. In this project, you'll write code to provide the following information:

**#1 Popular times of travel** (i.e., occurs most often in the start time)

* most common month
* most common day of week
* most common hour of day

**#2 Popular stations and trip**

* most common start station
* most common end station
* most common trip from start to end (i.e., most frequent combination of start station and end station)

**#3 Trip duration**

* total travel time
* average travel time

**#4 User info**

* counts of each user type
* counts of each gender (only available for NYC and Chicago)
* earliest, most recent, most common year of birth (only available for NYC and Chicago)

**An Interactive Experience**

The bikeshare.py file is set up as a script that takes in raw input to create an interactive experience in the terminal that answers questions about the dataset. The experience is interactive because depending on a user's input, the answers to the questions on the previous page will change! There are four questions that will change the answers:

1. Would you like to see data for Chicago, New York, or Washington?
2. Would you like to filter the data by month, day, or not at all?
3. (If they chose month) Which month - January, February, March, April, May, or June?
4. (If they chose day) Which day - Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, or Sunday?

The answers to the questions above will determine the city and timeframe on which you'll do data analysis. After filtering the dataset, users will see the statistical result of the data, and choose to start again or exit.

Remember that any time you ask users for input, there is a chance they may not enter what you expect, so your code should handle unexpected input well without failing. You need to anticipate raw input errors like using improper upper or lower case, typos, or users misunderstanding what you are expecting. Use the tips provided in the sections of the Scripting lesson in this course to make sure your code does not fail with an execution error due to unexpected raw input.

Your script also needs to prompt the user whether they would like want to see the raw data. If the user answers 'yes,' then the script should print 5 rows of the data at a time, then ask the user if they would like to see 5 more rows of the data. The script should continue prompting and printing the next 5 rows at a time until the user chooses 'no,' they do not want any more raw data to be displayed.