

▼ Data Loading and Cleaning

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd

data = pd.read_excel("/content/New-york-city-bike-raw-data.xlsx")

data.head()
```

	Start Time	Stop Time	Start Station ID	Start Station Name	End Station ID	End Station Name	Bike ID	User Type	Birth Year	Age	Age Groups	Trip Duration	Trip_Duration_in_min	Month	Seas
0	2017-01-01 00:38:00	2017-01-01 01:03:00	3194	McGinley Square	3271	Danforth Light Rail	24668	Subscriber	1961	60	55-64	1513	25	1	Win
1	2017-01-01 01:47:00	2017-01-01 01:58:00	3183	Exchange Place	3203	Hamilton Park	26167	Subscriber	1993	28	25-34	639	11	1	Win
2	2017-01-01 01:47:00	2017-01-01 01:58:00	3183	Exchange Place	3203	Hamilton Park	26167	Subscriber	1993	28	25-34	639	11	1	Win
3	2017-01-01	2017-01-01	3186	Grove St	3270	Jersey &	24604	Subscriber	1970	51	45-54	258	1	1	Win

```
# Check MISSING values
data.isna().sum()
```

	0
Start Time	0
Stop Time	0
Start Station ID	0
Start Station Name	0
End Station ID	0
End Station Name	1
Bike ID	0
User Type	0
Birth Year	0
Age	0
Age Groups	0
Trip Duration	0
Trip_Duration_in_min	0
Month	0
Season	0
Temperature	0
Weekday	0

```
# Check DUPLICATE values
data.duplicated().sum()
```

3555

```
# Drop rows with MISSING values
data_cleaned = data.dropna()
```

```
# Remove DUPLICATES by dropping duplicate rows
data_cleaned = data_cleaned.drop_duplicates()

# Save the cleaned data to a new Excel file
cleaned_file_path = '/content/Cleaned_Data.xlsx'
data_cleaned.to_excel(cleaned_file_path, index=False)
```


✓ **EDA(Exploratory Data Analysis)**

```
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns

# Load the cleaned Excel file
file_path = '/content/Cleaned_Data.xlsx'
NY_data = pd.read_excel(file_path)

# Descriptive statistics for numerical columns
print(NY_data.describe())

# Summary for categorical columns
print(NY_data.describe(include=['object']))
```



	Start Time		Stop Time		\	
count	16844		16844			
mean	2017-02-19 21:12:05.218475520		2017-02-19 21:21:40.693422080			
min	2017-01-01 00:38:00		2017-01-01 01:03:00			
25%	2017-01-29 18:06:15		2017-01-29 18:09:30			
50%	2017-02-23 18:05:00		2017-02-23 18:13:00			
75%	2017-03-09 18:24:00		2017-03-09 18:30:15			
max	2017-03-31 23:20:00		2017-03-31 23:30:00			
std	NaN		NaN			
	Start Station ID	End Station ID	Bike ID	Birth Year	\	
count	16844.000000	16844.000000	16844.000000	16844.000000		
mean	3215.886072	3211.575576	25292.898599	1979.304263		
min	3183.000000	152.000000	15084.000000	1931.000000		
25%	3186.000000	3186.000000	24523.000000	1974.000000		
50%	3203.000000	3202.000000	24678.000000	1982.000000		
75%	3267.000000	3217.750000	26219.000000	1986.000000		
max	3281.000000	3442.000000	29296.000000	1999.000000		
std	34.593994	80.103895	971.139271	10.051886		
	Age	Trip Duration	Trip_Duration_in_min	Month	\	
count	16844.000000	16844.000000	16844.000000	16844.000000		
mean	41.695737	574.706780	9.578307	2.151686		
min	22.000000	61.000000	1.000000	1.000000		
25%	35.000000	220.000000	4.000000	1.000000		
50%	39.000000	312.000000	5.000000	2.000000		
75%	47.000000	515.000000	9.000000	3.000000		
max	90.000000	390893.000000	6515.000000	3.000000		
std	10.051886	4306.726768	71.778274	0.822899		
	Temperature					
count	16844.000000					
mean	14.754096					
min	9.000000					
25%	13.000000					
50%	15.000000					
75%	16.000000					
max	19.000000					
std	2.388317					
	Start Station Name	End Station Name	User Type	Age Groups	Season	\
count	16844	16844	16844	16844	16844	
unique	50	56	2	7	2	
top	Grove St PATH	Grove St PATH	Subscriber	35-44	Winter	
freq	2115	2743	16526	7698	9670	
	Weekday					
count	16844					
unique	7					
top	Wednesday					
freq	3301					

```
# Count occurrences of each station as a Start and End location
top_pickup = NY_data["Start Station Name"].value_counts().nlargest(10)
```

```

top_dropoff = NY_data["End Station Name"].value_counts().nlargest(10)

plt.figure(figsize=(14, 6))

# Plot Pickup locations
plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
sns.barplot(x=top_pickup.values, y=top_pickup.index, palette="Blues_r")
plt.xlabel("Number of Pickups")
plt.ylabel("Start Station Name")
plt.title("Top 10 Pick-up Locations")

# Plot Drop-off locations
plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
sns.barplot(x=top_dropoff.values, y=top_dropoff.index, palette="Greens_r")
plt.xlabel("Number of Drop-offs")
plt.ylabel("End Station Name")
plt.title("Top 10 Drop-off Locations")

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

```

 <ipython-input-16-a98d369d13d7>:9: FutureWarning:

Passing `palette` without assigning `hue` is deprecated and will be removed in v0.14.0. Assign the `y` variable to `hue` and set `legend`

```

sns.barplot(x=top_pickup.values, y=top_pickup.index, palette="Blues_r")
<ipython-input-16-a98d369d13d7>:16: FutureWarning:

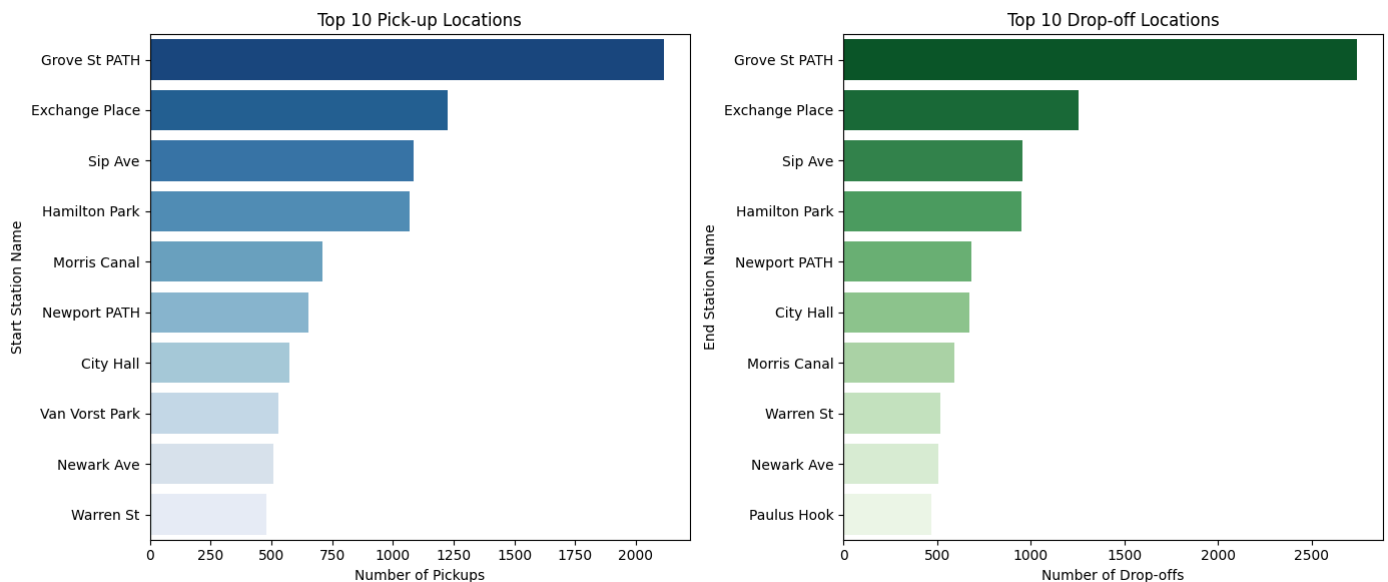
```

Passing `palette` without assigning `hue` is deprecated and will be removed in v0.14.0. Assign the `y` variable to `hue` and set `legend`

```

sns.barplot(x=top_dropoff.values, y=top_dropoff.index, palette="Greens_r")

```



```

# Convert 'Trip_Duration_in_min' to numeric
NY_data['Trip_Duration_in_min'] = pd.to_numeric(NY_data['Trip_Duration_in_min'], errors='coerce')

# Group by Age Groups and calculate the mean trip duration
age_group_duration = NY_data.groupby('Age Groups')['Trip_Duration_in_min'].mean().reset_index()

# Plot the bar chart
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 5))
sns.barplot(data=age_group_duration, x='Age Groups', y='Trip_Duration_in_min', palette='coolwarm')

# Customizations
plt.xlabel('Age Groups')
plt.ylabel('Average Trip Duration (minutes)')
plt.title('Average Trip Duration Across Different Age Groups')
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.grid(axis='y', linestyle='--', alpha=0.7)

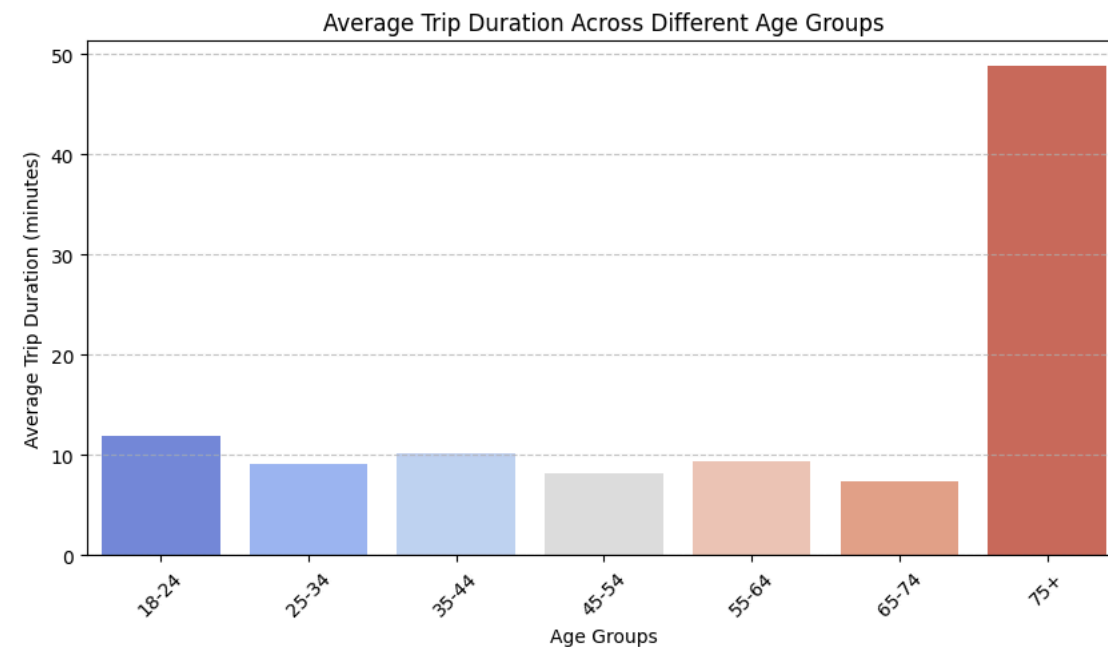
```

```
# Show the plot
plt.show()
```

```
<ipython-input-17-1a3a80344a3a>:9: FutureWarning:
```

Passing `palette` without assigning `hue` is deprecated and will be removed in v0.14.0. Assign the `x` variable to `hue` and set `legend`

```
sns.barplot(data=age_group_duration, x='Age Groups', y='Trip_Duration_in_min', palette='coolwarm')
```



```
# Count bike rentals by age group
age_group_counts = NY_data["Age Groups"].value_counts().sort_values(ascending=False)
```

```
# Plot the data
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
sns.barplot(x=age_group_counts.index, y=age_group_counts.values, palette="viridis")
```

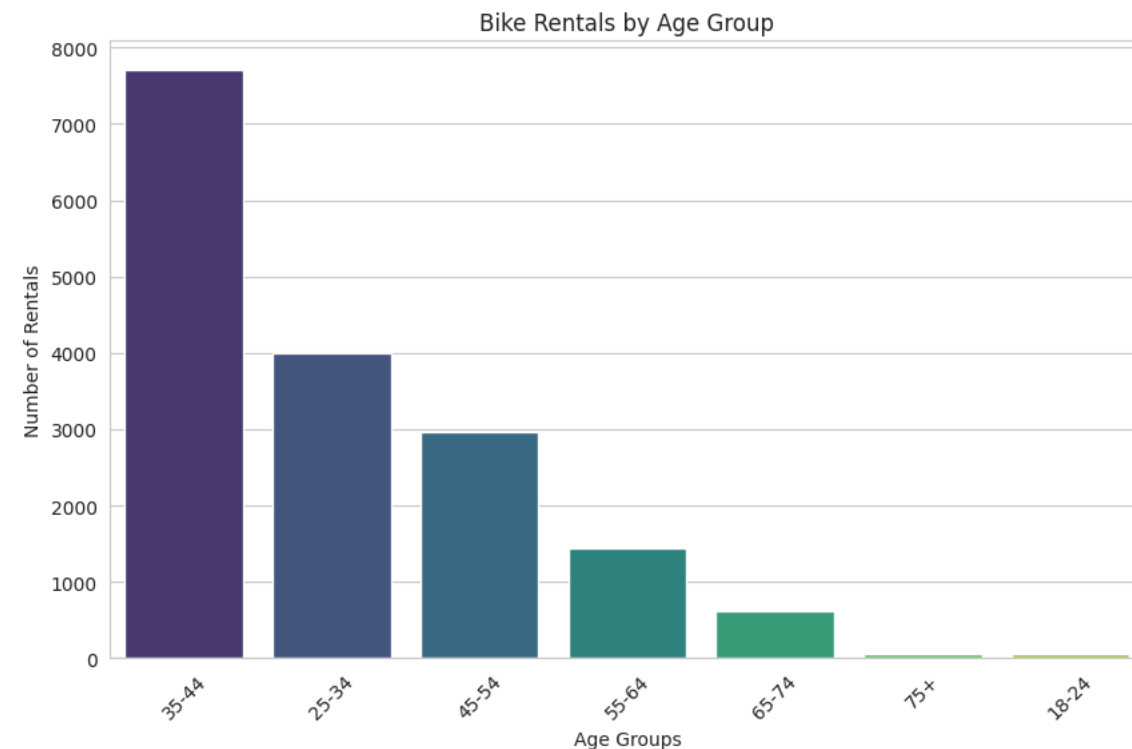
```
# Customize the plot
plt.xlabel("Age Groups")
plt.ylabel("Number of Rentals")
plt.title("Bike Rentals by Age Group")
plt.xticks(rotation=45) # Rotate x-axis labels for better readability
```

```
# Show the plot
plt.show()
```

 <ipython-input-19-e30710246738>:6: FutureWarning:

Passing `palette` without assigning `hue` is deprecated and will be removed in v0.14.0. Assign the `x` variable to `hue` and set `legend`

```
sns.barplot(x=age_group_counts.index, y=age_group_counts.values, palette="viridis")
```



```
# Count bike rentals by user type
user_type_counts = NY_data['User Type'].value_counts()

# Plot the bar chart
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 5))
sns.barplot(x=user_type_counts.index, y=user_type_counts.values, palette='coolwarm')

# Add labels
plt.xlabel("User Type")
plt.ylabel("Number of Rentals")
plt.title("Bike Rentals: Short-term Users vs Annual Subscribers")
plt.xticks(rotation=0)

# Show the plot
plt.show()
```

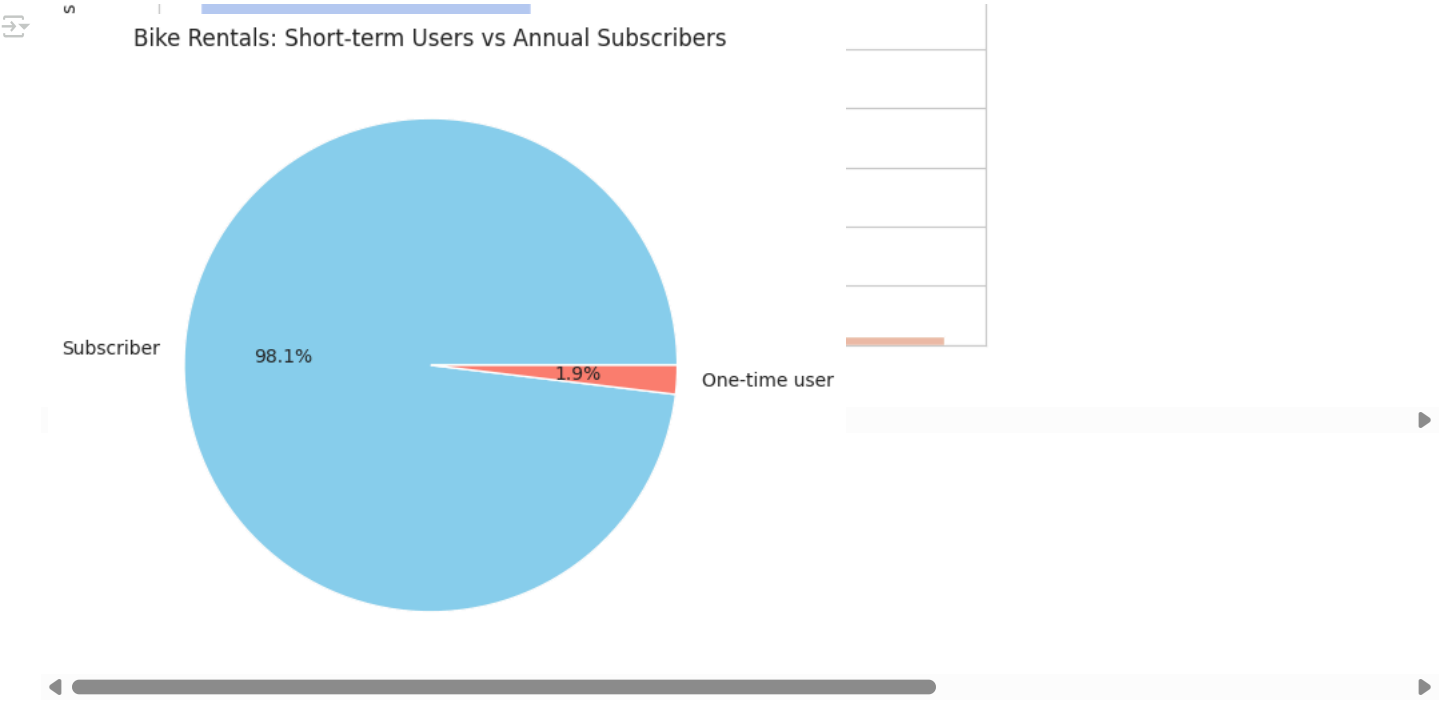
```
<ipython-input-20-22211db7b0f8>:6: FutureWarning:
Passing `palette` without assigning `hue` is deprecated and will be removed in v0.14.0. Assign the `x` variable to `hue` and set `legend`

sns.barplot(x=user_type_counts.index, y=user_type_counts.values, palette='coolwarm')

Bike Rentals: Short-term Users vs Annual Subscribers

16000

plt.figure(figsize=(6, 6))
plt.pie(user_type_counts, labels=user_type_counts.index, autopct='%1.1f%%', colors=['skyblue', 'salmon'])
plt.title("Bike Rentals: Short-term Users vs Annual Subscribers")
plt.show()
```



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