Cyclistic bike-share analysis

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About the conpany

Cyclistic is a fictional bike-share company launched in 2016. The shareable bikes are geotracked and locked into a network of 692 stations across Chicago. The bikes can be unlocked from one station and returned to any other station in the system anytime. Cyclistic offers flexible pricing plans: single-ride passes, full-day passes, and annual memberships. Customers who purchase single-ride or full-day passes are referred to as casual riders. Customers who purchase annual memberships are Cyclistic members.

Introduction

As a junior data analyst working in the marketing team of a bike-share company Cyclistic in Chicago, I'm responsible for collecting, analyzing, and reporting data that helps guide Cyclistic marketing strategy. In order to get the Cyclistic executives approval for my recommendations, I will come up with compelling data insights and professional data visualizations. The project follow the data analysis process: ask, prepare, process, analyze, share, and act.

Ask

To improve the company's performance, the director of marketing believes the company needs to maximize the number of annual merberships. Therefore, I want to understand How do annual members and casual riders use Cyclistic bikes differently, and designs a new marketing strategy to convert casual riders into annual members.

Prepare

I will be using the Cyclistic's historical trip data from May 2021 to April 2022 to analyze and identify trends. The data has been made available by Motivate International Inc. under this license. It is public data that you can use to explore how different customer types are using Cyclistic bikes.

Process

Load necessary libraries

```
library(tidyverse) # needed for read_csv()
library(janitor) # needed for compare_df_cols()
library(dplyr) # needed for bind_rows()
library(hms) # change difftime to HHMMSS
library(scales) # scale_y_continuous(labels = comma)
```

Load the previous 12 months of cyclistic trip data

```
data_202105 <- read_csv("/Users/yehao/Desktop/Coursera/Google Data Analytics Professional Certification data_202106 <- read_csv("/Users/yehao/Desktop/Coursera/Google Data Analytics Professional Certification
```

```
data_202107 <- read_csv("/Users/yehao/Desktop/Coursera/Google Data Analytics Professional Certification data_202108 <- read_csv("/Users/yehao/Desktop/Coursera/Google Data Analytics Professional Certification data_202109 <- read_csv("/Users/yehao/Desktop/Coursera/Google Data Analytics Professional Certification data_202110 <- read_csv("/Users/yehao/Desktop/Coursera/Google Data Analytics Professional Certification data_202111 <- read_csv("/Users/yehao/Desktop/Coursera/Google Data Analytics Professional Certification data_202112 <- read_csv("/Users/yehao/Desktop/Coursera/Google Data Analytics Professional Certification data_202201 <- read_csv("/Users/yehao/Desktop/Coursera/Google Data Analytics Professional Certification data_202202 <- read_csv("/Users/yehao/Desktop/Coursera/Google Data Analytics Professional Certification data_202203 <- read_csv("/Users/yehao/Desktop/Coursera/Google Data Analytics Professional Certification data_202204 <- read_csv("/Users/yehao/Desktop/Coursera/Google Data Ana
```

Examine the data types for the columns of each dataset, Ensure merge can be successful

```
compare_df_cols(data_202105, data_202106, data_202107, data_202108,
    data_202109, data_202110, data_202111, data_202112, data_202201,
    data_202202, data_202203, data_202204)
```

##		column_name	e data_20210	05 data_202106	data_202107
##	1	end_la	t numeri	ic numeric	numeric
##	2	end_lng	g numeri	ic numeric	numeric
##	3	end_station_i	d characte	er character	character
##	4	end_station_name	e characte	er character	character
##	5	ended_a	t POSIXct, POSIX	Kt POSIXct, POSIXt	POSIXct, POSIXt
##	6	member_casua	l characte	er character	character
##	7	ride_i	d characte	er character	character
##	8	rideable_type	e characte	er character	character
##	9	start_la	t numeri	ic numeric	numeric
##	10	start_lng	g numeri	ic numeric	numeric
##	11	start_station_i	d characte	er character	character
##	12	start_station_name	e characte	er character	character
##	13	started_a	t POSIXct, POSIX	Kt POSIXct, POSIXt	POSIXct, POSIXt
##		data_202108	data_202109	data_202110	data_202111
##	1	numeric	numeric	numeric	numeric
##	2	numeric	numeric	numeric	numeric
##	3	character	character	character	character
##	4	character	character	character	character
##	5	POSIXct, POSIXt PO	OSIXct, POSIXt F	POSIXct, POSIXt PO	SIXct, POSIXt
##	6	character	character	character	character
##	7	character	character	character	character
##	8	character	character	character	character
##	9	numeric	numeric	numeric	numeric
##	10	numeric	numeric	numeric	numeric
##	11	character	character	character	character
##	12	character	character	character	character
##	13	POSIXct, POSIXt PO	OSIXct, POSIXt F	POSIXct, POSIXt PO	SIXct, POSIXt
##		data_202112	data_202201	data_202202	data_202203
##	1	numeric	numeric	numeric	numeric
##	2	numeric	numeric	numeric	numeric
##	3	character	character	character	character
##	4	character	character	character	character
##	5	POSIXct, POSIXt P	OSIXct, POSIXt F	POSIXct, POSIXt PO	SIXct, POSIXt
##	6	character	character	character	character
##	7	character	character	character	character

```
## 8
            character
                             character
                                              character
                                                               character
## 9
              numeric
                               numeric
                                                numeric
                                                                 numeric
## 10
              numeric
                               numeric
                                                numeric
                                                                 numeric
## 11
            character
                             character
                                              character
                                                               character
            character
                             character
                                              character
                                                               character
## 13 POSIXct, POSIXt POSIXt, POSIXt POSIXct, POSIXt POSIXct, POSIXt
##
          data 202204
## 1
              numeric
## 2
              numeric
## 3
            character
## 4
            character
## 5
      POSIXct, POSIXt
## 6
            character
## 7
            character
## 8
            character
## 9
              numeric
## 10
              numeric
## 11
            character
## 12
            character
## 13 POSIXct, POSIXt
```

Merge the previous 12 months of data

```
data_12months <- bind_rows(data_202105, data_202106, data_202107,
    data_202108, data_202109, data_202110, data_202111, data_202112,
    data_202201, data_202202, data_202203, data_202204)</pre>
```

See if the merge is successful

```
str(data_12months)
```

```
## spec tbl df [5,757,551 x 13] (S3: spec tbl df/tbl df/tbl/data.frame)
## $ ride_id
                        : chr [1:5757551] "C809ED75D6160B2A" "DD59FDCE0ACACAF3" "OAB83CB88C43EFC2" "788
## $ rideable_type
                        : chr [1:5757551] "electric_bike" "electric_bike" "electric_bike" "electric_bik
                        : POSIXct[1:5757551], format: "2021-05-30 11:58:15" "2021-05-30 11:29:14" ...
## $ started_at
##
   $ ended_at
                        : POSIXct[1:5757551], format: "2021-05-30 12:10:39" "2021-05-30 12:14:09" ...
## $ start_station_name: chr [1:5757551] NA NA NA NA ...
  $ start_station_id : chr [1:5757551] NA NA NA NA ...
##
  $ end_station_name : chr [1:5757551] NA NA NA NA ...
##
   $ end_station_id
                        : chr [1:5757551] NA NA NA NA ...
## $ start_lat
                        : num [1:5757551] 41.9 41.9 41.9 41.9 ...
## $ start_lng
                        : num [1:5757551] -87.6 -87.6 -87.7 -87.7 -87.7 ...
                        : num [1:5757551] 41.9 41.8 41.9 41.9 41.9 ...
##
   $ end_lat
                        : num [1:5757551] -87.6 -87.6 -87.7 -87.7 -87.7 ...
##
   $ end lng
##
                        : chr [1:5757551] "casual" "casual" "casual" "casual" ...
  $ member_casual
##
   - attr(*, "spec")=
##
     .. cols(
##
         ride_id = col_character(),
##
         rideable type = col character(),
         started_at = col_datetime(format = ""),
##
##
         ended at = col datetime(format = ""),
     . .
##
         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>
```

Calculate the length of each ride in secs

```
ride_length <- difftime(data_12months$ended_at, data_12months$started_at,
    units = "secs")</pre>
```

Change the length of each ride to the format of HHMMSS and store it in a new column ride_length

```
# x \leftarrow abs(as.numeric(ride\_length))
# data\_12months\$ride\_length \leftarrow sprintf('\%02d:\%02d:\%02d', x
# \%\% 86400 %/% 3600, x %% 3600 %/% 60, x %% 60 %/% 1)
# data\_12months\$day\_of\_week \leftarrow
# weekdays(data\_12months\$started\_at)

data\_12months$ride_length <- as_hms(ride_length)
```

Filter out the rows with ride_length <= 0

```
data_12months <- filter(data_12months, ride_length > 0)
str(data_12months)
```

```
## spec_tbl_df [5,756,899 x 14] (S3: spec_tbl_df/tbl_df/tbl/data.frame)
                      : chr [1:5756899] "C809ED75D6160B2A" "DD59FDCE0ACACAF3" "OAB83CB88C43EFC2" "788
## $ ride id
## $ rideable_type
                      : chr [1:5756899] "electric_bike" "electric_bike" "electric_bike" "electric_bik
                      : POSIXct[1:5756899], format: "2021-05-30 11:58:15" "2021-05-30 11:29:14" ...
## $ started_at
                      : POSIXct[1:5756899], format: "2021-05-30 12:10:39" "2021-05-30 12:14:09" ...
## $ ended_at
## $ start_station_name: chr [1:5756899] NA NA NA NA ...
## $ start_station_id : chr [1:5756899] NA NA NA NA ...
## $ end station name : chr [1:5756899] NA NA NA NA ...
## $ end_station_id
                      : chr [1:5756899] NA NA NA NA ...
## $ start_lat
                       : num [1:5756899] 41.9 41.9 41.9 41.9 ...
## $ start_lng
                      : num [1:5756899] -87.6 -87.6 -87.7 -87.7 -87.7 ...
## $ end_lat
                      : num [1:5756899] 41.9 41.8 41.9 41.9 41.9 ...
                      : num [1:5756899] -87.6 -87.6 -87.7 -87.7 -87.7 ...
## $ end_lng
## $ member_casual
                     : chr [1:5756899] "casual" "casual" "casual" "casual" ...
## $ ride_length
                      : 'hms' num [1:5756899] 00:12:24 00:44:55 00:01:12 00:15:13 ...
    ..- attr(*, "units")= chr "secs"
   - attr(*, "spec")=
##
    .. cols(
##
##
         ride_id = col_character(),
##
    .. rideable_type = col_character(),
##
       started_at = col_datetime(format = ""),
##
    .. ended_at = col_datetime(format = ""),
    .. 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 a column "day_of_week" and calculate the day of the week that each ride started and select the necessary columns for analysis

Analyze

Calculate the mean of ride_length

```
length_secs <- as.numeric(data_12months$ride_length)
cat("Mean of ride_length is", mean(length_secs), "\n")

## Mean of ride_length is 1268.466
cat("Max ride_length is", max(length_secs), "\n")

## Max ride_length is 3356649

getmode <- function(v) {
    uniqv <- unique(v)
    uniqv[which.max(tabulate(match(v, uniqv)))]
}
cat("Mode of day_of_week is", getmode(data_12months$day_of_week))</pre>
```

Mode of day_of_week is Saturday

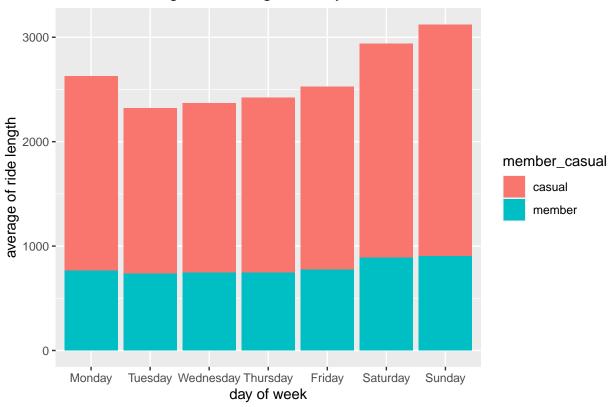
Calculate the average ride_length for members and casual riders.

```
mean_rl_mc <- data_12months %>%
   group_by(member_casual) %>%
   summarise(`Average of ride_length` = round(mean(ride_length),
```

```
2)) %>%
   rename(`member or casual` = member_casual)
mean_rl_mc
## # A tibble: 2 x 2
     `member or casual` `Average of ride_length`
     <chr>
                        <drtn>
## 1 casual
                        1877.74 secs
## 2 member
                        788.75 secs
Sort the data from Monday to Sunday and then calculate the average ride_length for users
by day_of_week.
data_12months$day_of_week <- ordered(data_12months$day_of_week,</pre>
    levels = c("Monday", "Tuesday", "Wednesday", "Thursday",
        "Friday", "Saturday", "Sunday"))
mean_rl_mc_wday <- data_12months %>%
    group_by(day_of_week, member_casual) %>%
    summarise(Average_of_ride_length = round(mean(ride_length),
mean_rl_mc_wday
## # A tibble: 14 x 3
## # Groups:
              day of week [7]
      day_of_week member_casual Average_of_ride_length
##
      <ord>
                  <chr>
                                <drtn>
##
                                1864.19 secs
## 1 Monday
                  casual
## 2 Monday
                 member
                                762.79 secs
## 3 Tuesday
                                1588.05 secs
                 casual
## 4 Tuesday
                 member
                                735.63 secs
## 5 Wednesday
                               1625.75 secs
                 casual
## 6 Wednesday
                               745.01 secs
                 member
## 7 Thursday
                               1673.42 secs
                 casual
## 8 Thursday
                 member
                                746.33 secs
## 9 Friday
                  casual
                                1752.74 secs
## 10 Friday
                 member
                                772.74 secs
## 11 Saturday
                                2051.84 secs
                 casual
## 12 Saturday
                 member
                                886.90 secs
## 13 Sunday
                  casual
                                2218.41 secs
## 14 Sunday
                 member
                                903.78 secs
ggplot(data = mean_rl_mc_wday) + geom_bar(mapping = aes(x = day_of_week,
   y = as.numeric(Average_of_ride_length), fill = member_casual),
   stat = "identity") + labs(x = "day of week", y = "average of ride length",
```

title = "Average Ride Length vs Day of Week") + theme(plot.title = element_text(hjust = 0.5))

Average Ride Length vs Day of Week



Calculate the number of rides for users by day_of_week by adding Count of trip_id to Values.

```
num_ride_wday <- data_12months %>%
    group_by(day_of_week, member_casual) %>%
    summarise(number_of_rides = n_distinct(ride_id))
num_ride_wday
## # A tibble: 14 x 3
## # Groups:
               day_of_week [7]
##
      day_of_week member_casual number_of_rides
      <ord>
##
                   <chr>
                                            <int>
##
    1 Monday
                  casual
                                           288991
##
    2 Monday
                  member
                                           445605
    3 Tuesday
                                           270509
##
                  casual
    4 Tuesday
                                           498645
```

284833

506899

298033

485812

358157

453244

558543

442711

476936

387981

##

##

##

##

##

##

5 Wednesday

6 Wednesday

7 Thursday

8 Thursday

9 Friday

10 Friday

11 Saturday

12 Saturday

13 Sunday

14 Sunday

member

casual

member

casual

member

casual

member

casual

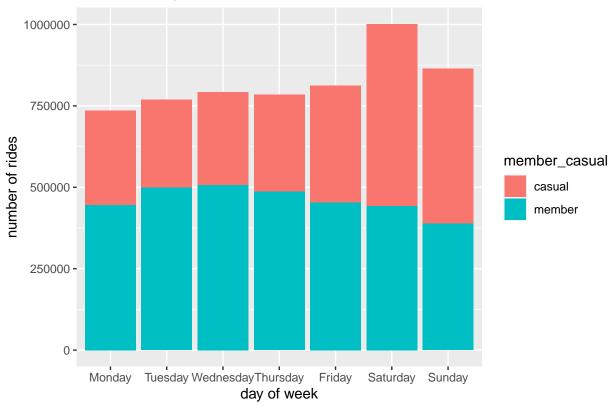
member

casual

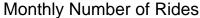
member

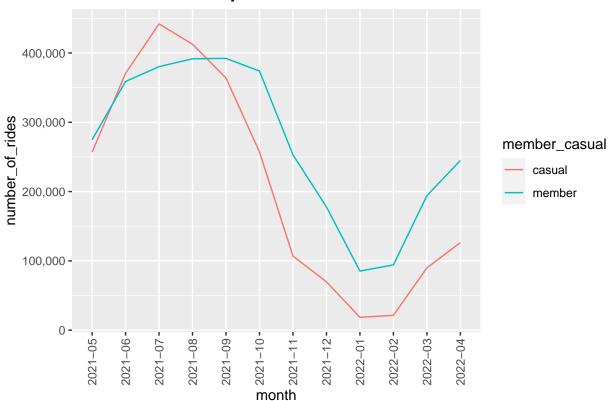
```
ggplot(data = num_ride_wday) + geom_bar(mapping = aes(x = day_of_week,
    y = number_of_rides, fill = member_casual), stat = "identity") +
    labs(x = "day of week", y = "number of rides", title = "Day of Week vs Number of Rides") +
    theme(plot.title = element_text(hjust = 0.5))
```

Day of Week vs Number of Rides



Difference in number of rides for both annual member and casual riders by month

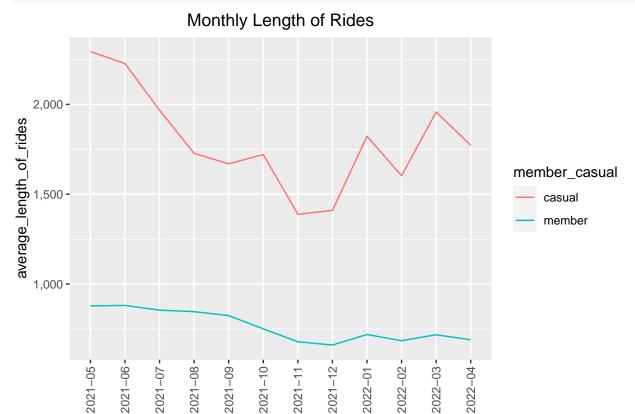




Difference in length of rides for both annual member and casual riders by month

```
ride_length_per_month <- data_12months %>%
    group_by(month = format(as.Date(started_at), "%Y-%m"), member_casual) %>%
    summarise(average_length_of_rides = round(mean(ride_length),
        2))
ride_length_per_month
## # A tibble: 24 x 3
## # Groups:
               month [12]
##
      month
              member_casual average_length_of_rides
##
      <chr>
              <chr>>
                            <drtn>
   1 2021-05 casual
                            2294.11 secs
##
   2 2021-05 member
                             878.42 secs
##
   3 2021-06 casual
                            2227.56 secs
   4 2021-06 member
                             880.72 secs
   5 2021-07 casual
                            1967.61 secs
##
##
   6 2021-07 member
                             854.44 secs
  7 2021-08 casual
##
                            1727.45 secs
   8 2021-08 member
                             846.15 secs
  9 2021-09 casual
                            1669.13 secs
## 10 2021-09 member
                             824.19 secs
## # ... with 14 more rows
ggplot(data = ride_length_per_month) + geom_line(mapping = aes(x = month,
   y = average_length_of_rides, colour = member_casual, group = member_casual)) +
    scale_y_continuous(labels = comma) + labs(title = "Monthly Length of Rides") +
```

```
theme(plot.title = element_text(hjust = 0.5), axis.text.x = element_text(angle = 90,
    vjust = 0.5, hjust = 1))
```



Share

Act

From the above tables and graphs, we know that the annual members tend to ride the bikes for commute to work because their usage of bikes are higher during the weekdays. In contrast, the casual riders prefer to ride the bikes for leisure during the weekend. we can also conclude that most of the time annual members have used the shareable bikes more frequently than the casual riders. However, the average ride length of casual riders are significantly longer than the annual members. To improve the company's performance, we can use this conclusion to convince the casual riders that even though they might not use our bikes very often, they would probably save more money by becoming a annual member because each of their ride is expensive based on the length. Then, we can also introduce a new annual weekend plan where the members of this plan can use the bikes freely during all the weekends.

month