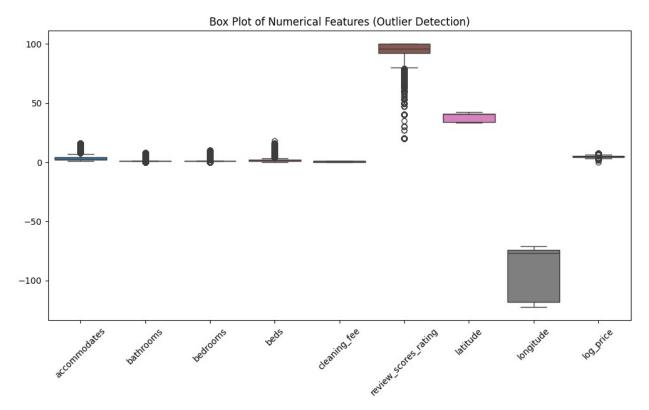
```
# Import necessary libraries
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
from sklearn.model selection import train test split
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
from sklearn.metrics import mean squared error, mean absolute error,
r2 score
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from sklearn.linear model import LinearRegression
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestRegressor
from xgboost import XGBRegressor
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
# Load the dataset
df = pd.read csv('Airbnb data.csv')
df.shape
(74111, 29)
# Display the first few rows of the dataset
df.head()
{"type":"dataframe", "variable name": "df"}
features = [
    'accommodates', 'bathrooms', 'bedrooms', 'beds', 'cleaning fee',
    'host_response_rate', 'instant_bookable', 'review_scores_rating',
    'latitude', 'longitude', 'cancellation policy', 'log price'
]
# Filter the dataset to include only the important features
df = df[features]
# Display the filtered data to check
df.head()
{"summary":"{\n \"name\": \"df\",\n \"rows\": 74111,\n \"fields\":
[\n {\n \"column\": \"accommodates\",\n \"properties\":
{\n \"dtype\": \"number\",\n \"std\": 2,\n
\"min\": 1,\n \"max\": 16,\n \"num_unique_values\": 16,\n
\"samples\": [\n 3,\n 7,\n 6\n
],\n \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n
\"num unique values\": 17,\n \"samples\": [\n
\"semantic_type\": \"\",\n
\"bedrooms\",\n\\"properties\": {\n\\"dt\\"number\",\n\\"std\": 0.8521434907019653,\n\
                                                \"dtype\":
                                                           \"min\":
```

```
\"max\": 10.0,\n \"num_unique_values\": 11,\n [\n 5.0,\n 1.0,\n 9.0\n
\"samples\": [\n
],\n \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n
                                               \"description\": \"\"\n
       },\n {\n \"column\": \"beds\",\n \"properties\":
}\n
{\n \"dtype\": \"number\",\n \"std\":
1.2541417469629401,\n\\"min\": 0.0,\n\\"max\": 18.0,\n
\"num_unique_values\": 18,\n \"samples\": [\n 1.0,\n
\"samples\":
[\n false,\n true\n ],\n
\"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n
n },\n {\n \"column\": \"host_response_rate\",\n
\"properties\": {\n \"dtype\": \"category\",\n
                                                                  }\
\"num_unique_values\": 80,\n \"samples\": [\n\"79%\",\n \"100%\"\n ],\n \"s
\"79%\",\n \"100%\"\n ],\n \"semantic_\"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n }\n },\n {\\"column\": \"instant_bookable\",\n \"properties\": {\n \"bookable\",\n \"properties\": 2.\n
                                                    \"semantic_type\":
                                                     },\n {\n
\"dtype\": \"category\\",\n \"num_unique_values\\": 2,\n
\label{eq:continuous_samples} $$ \scalebox{$\cdot$} : [\n \ \"t\",\n \ \ \"f\"\n \ ],\n $$
\"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n
     },\n {\n \"column\": \"review_scores_rating\",\n
\"properties\": {\n \"dtype\": \"number\",\n \"std\": 7.836556107045955,\n \"min\": 20.0,\n \"max\": 100.0,\n
\"num_unique_values\": 54,\n \"samples\": [\n
                                                                85.0,\n
\"min\":
\"num_unique_values\": 74058,\n \"samples\": [\n 40.68134165,\n 41.98058544\n ],\n
\"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n
n },\n {\n \"column\": \"longitude\",\n \"properties\": {\n \"dtype\": \"number\",\n \"min\": -122.5115.\n
                                                            \"std\":
21.705321883896307,\n
                            \"min\": -122.5115,\n
                                                             \"max\": -
70.9850466,\n\\"num_unique_values\": 73973,\n\\"samples\": [\n\\-77.03256472,\n\\\-7
                                                      -73.94130231\n
       \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n
],\n
}\n },\n {\n \"column\": \"cancellation_policy\",\n \"properties\": {\n \"dtype\": \"category\",\n
\"num_unique_values\": 5,\n \"samples\": [\n
\"moderate\",\n \"super_strict_60\"\n
\"properties\": {\n \"dtype\": \"number\",\n \
0.7173937845251064,\n \"min\": 0.0,\n \"max\":
                                                             \"std\":
7.600402335,\n\\"num\unique\values\\": 767,\n
```

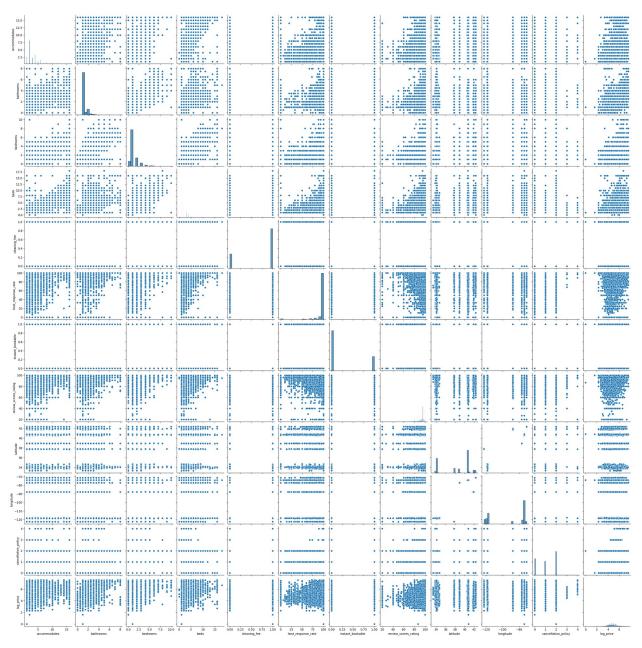
```
\"samples\": [\n
],\n
}\n
      }\n ]\n}","type":"dataframe","variable_name":"df"}
# Check for missing values
missing data = df.isnull().sum()
print(f"\nMissing Values:\n{missing_data[missing_data > 0]}")
Missing Values:
bathrooms
                        200
bedrooms
                        91
beds
                        131
host response rate
                      18299
review scores rating
                      16722
dtype: int64
# Create a box plot to visualize outliers
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
sns.boxplot(data=df)
# Add title and format x-axis labels
plt.title("Box Plot of Numerical Features (Outlier Detection)")
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.show()
```



```
# Convert 'host response rate' to numeric by removing '%' and then
converting to float
df['host response rate'] = df['host response rate'].str.replace('%',
'').astype(float)
# Handle missing values in numerical columns with median
df['bathrooms'].fillna(df['bathrooms'].median(), inplace=True)
df['bedrooms'].fillna(df['bedrooms'].median(), inplace=True)
df['beds'].fillna(df['beds'].median(), inplace=True)
df['host response rate'].fillna(df['host response rate'].median(),
inplace=True)
df['review scores rating'].fillna(df['review scores rating'].median(),
inplace=True)
<ipython-input-10-057116735f90>:5: FutureWarning: A value is trying to
be set on a copy of a DataFrame or Series through chained assignment
using an inplace method.
The behavior will change in pandas 3.0. This inplace method will never
work because the intermediate object on which we are setting values
always behaves as a copy.
For example, when doing 'df[col].method(value, inplace=True)', try
using 'df.method({col: value}, inplace=True)' or df[col] =
df[col].method(value) instead, to perform the operation inplace on the
original object.
  df['bathrooms'].fillna(df['bathrooms'].median(), inplace=True)
<ipython-input-10-057116735f90>:6: FutureWarning: A value is trying to
be set on a copy of a DataFrame or Series through chained assignment
using an inplace method.
The behavior will change in pandas 3.0. This inplace method will never
work because the intermediate object on which we are setting values
always behaves as a copy.
For example, when doing 'df[col].method(value, inplace=True)', try
using 'df.method({col: value}, inplace=True)' or df[col] =
df[col].method(value) instead, to perform the operation inplace on the
original object.
  df['bedrooms'].fillna(df['bedrooms'].median(), inplace=True)
<ipython-input-10-057116735f90>:7: FutureWarning: A value is trying to
be set on a copy of a DataFrame or Series through chained assignment
using an inplace method.
The behavior will change in pandas 3.0. This inplace method will never
work because the intermediate object on which we are setting values
always behaves as a copy.
For example, when doing 'df[col].method(value, inplace=True)', try
```

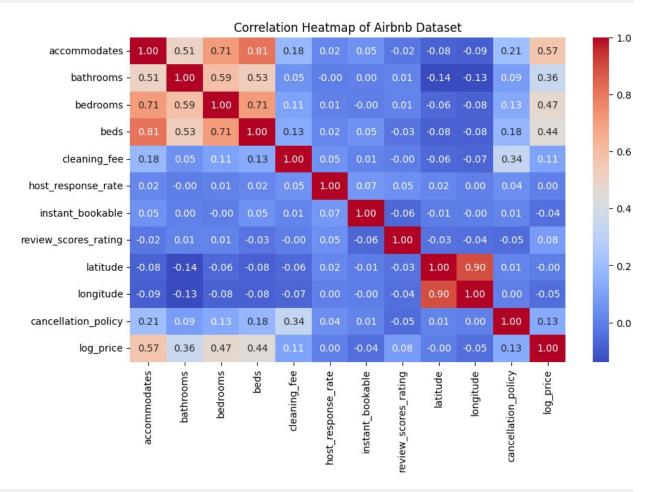
```
using 'df.method({col: value}, inplace=True)' or df[col] =
df[col].method(value) instead, to perform the operation inplace on the
original object.
 df['beds'].fillna(df['beds'].median(), inplace=True)
<ipython-input-10-057116735f90>:8: FutureWarning: A value is trying to
be set on a copy of a DataFrame or Series through chained assignment
using an inplace method.
The behavior will change in pandas 3.0. This inplace method will never
work because the intermediate object on which we are setting values
always behaves as a copy.
For example, when doing 'df[col].method(value, inplace=True)', try
using 'df.method({col: value}, inplace=True)' or df[col] =
df[col].method(value) instead, to perform the operation inplace on the
original object.
  df['host response rate'].fillna(df['host response rate'].median(),
inplace=True)
<ipython-input-10-057116735f90>:9: FutureWarning: A value is trying to
be set on a copy of a DataFrame or Series through chained assignment
using an inplace method.
The behavior will change in pandas 3.0. This inplace method will never
work because the intermediate object on which we are setting values
always behaves as a copy.
For example, when doing 'df[col].method(value, inplace=True)', try
using 'df.method({col: value}, inplace=True)' or df[col] =
df[col].method(value) instead, to perform the operation inplace on the
original object.
df['review scores rating'].fillna(df['review scores rating'].median(),
inplace=True)
missing data = df.isnull().sum()
print(f"\nMissing Values:\n{missing data[missing data > 0]}")
Missing Values:
Series([], dtype: int64)
# Initialize LabelEncoder for cleaning fee and instant bookable
columns
label encoder = LabelEncoder()
# Label encoding for cleaning fee (TRUE/FALSE) and instant bookable
df['cleaning fee'] = label encoder.fit transform(df['cleaning fee'])
```

```
df['instant_bookable'] =
label_encoder.fit_transform(df['instant_bookable'])
df['cancellation_policy'] =
label_encoder.fit_transform(df['cancellation_policy'])
sns.pairplot(df)
# Show the plot
plt.show()
```



```
#Compute the correlation matrix
correlation_matrix = df.corr()

plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
sns.heatmap(correlation_matrix, annot=True, cmap="coolwarm",
fmt=".2f")
plt.title("Correlation Heatmap of Airbnb Dataset")
plt.show()
```



```
df.tail()
{"summary":"{\n \"name\": \"df\",\n \"rows\": 5,\n \"fields\": [\n
        \"column\": \"accommodates\",\n \"properties\": {\n
\"dtype\": \"number\",\n
                        \"std\": 1,\n
                                                 \"min\": 1,\n
                   \"num_unique_values\": 4,\n
\"max\": 5,\n
                                                      \"samples\":
[\n]
                          2,\n
            4,\n
                                       1\n
                                                  ],\n
\"semantic type\": \"\",\n
                                \"description\": \"\"\n
                                                            }\
                    \"column\": \"bathrooms\",\n
    },\n
            {\n
\"properties\": {\n \"dtype\": \"number\",\n
                                                        \"std\":
                           \"min\": 1.0,\n
0.44721359549995804,\n
                                                   \"max\": 2.0,\n
                                 \"samples\": [\n
\"num unique values\": 2,\n
                                                          2.0, n
```

```
0.0,\n \"max\": 2.0,\n \"num_unique_values\": 3,\n \"samples\": [\n 1.0,\n 2.0\n ],\n \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n }\
n },\n {\n \"column\": \"beds\",\n \"properties\": {\n \"dtype\": \"number\",\n \"std\": 1.0954451150103321,\n
\"min\": 1.0,\n \"max\": 4.0,\n \"num_unique_values\":
3,\n \"samples\": [\n 1.0,\n 4.0\n ]
n \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n
                                                                                                                                        4.0\n ],\
}\n },\n {\n \"column\": \"cleaning_fee\",\n \"properties\": {\n \"dtype\": \"number\",\n \"std\":
0,\n \"min\": 0,\n \"max\": 1,\n
\"num_unique_values\": 2,\n \"samples\": [\n
                                                                                                                                                          1, n
0\n ],\n \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n
0,\n \"min\": 0,\n \"max\": 1,\n
\"num_unique_values\": 2,\n \"samples\": [\n
],\n \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n
],\n \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n
\ \ \\n \\n \\"column\\": \\"latitude\\\",\n
\"properties\": {\n \"dtype\": \"number\",\n \\3.780483264320623,\n \"min\": 33.76109645,\n
                                                                                                                                                 \"std\":
3.780483264320623,\n\\"min\": 33.76109645,\n\\"max\": 40.73853473,\n\\"num_unique_values\": 5,\n\\"samples\":
[\n 33.87154884\n ],\n \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"n }\n {\n
\"column\": \"longitude\",\n\\"std\": 24.282623271251055,\n\\"min\": -118.3960534,\n\\"num_unique_values\": 5,\n\\"semantic_type\": \"\",\n\\"semantic_type\": \"\",\n\"semantic_type\": \"\",\n\"semantic_type\": \"\",\n\"semantic_type\": \"\",\n\"semantic_type\": \"\",\n\"semantic_type\": \"
\"description\": \"\"\n }\n },\n {\n \"column\":
\"cancellation_policy\",\n \"properties\": {\n \"dtype\":
\"number\",\n \"std\": 0,\n \"min\": 0,\n \"max\": 2,\n \"num_unique_values\": 3,\n \"samples\":
 [\n
                                 0\n
                                                           ],\n \"semantic type\": \"\",\n
```

```
\"description\": \"\"\n
                                       },\n {\n
                                                          \"column\":
                                }\n
\"log_price\",\n \"properties\": {\n \"d\"number\",\n \"std\": 0.2751134168925157,\n
                                                      \"dtype\":
\"number\",\n\\"std\": 0.27511341689253
4.605170186,\n\\"max\": 5.272999559,\n
                                                                 \"min\":
\"num_unique_values\": 5,\n \"samples\": [\n 5.043425117\n ],\n \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n }\n ]\n}","type":"dataframe"}
# Split data into features (X) and target (y)
X = df.drop(columns=['log_price'])
y = df['log_price']
# Split the data into training and testing sets
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train test split(X, y,
test size=0.2, random state=42)
# Initialize StandardScaler
scaler = StandardScaler()
# Fit on the training data and transform both train and test sets
X train scaled = scaler.fit transform(X train)
X test scaled = scaler.transform(X test)
# 1. Linear Regression Model
lr model = LinearRegression()
lr model.fit(X train, y train)
lr pred = lr model.predict(X test)
# 2. Random Forest Regressor Model
rf model = RandomForestRegressor(n estimators=100, random state=42)
rf_model.fit(X_train, y_train)
rf pred = rf model.predict(X test)
# 3. XGBoost Regressor Model
xgb model = XGBRegressor(n estimators=100, random state=42)
xgb model.fit(X train, y train)
xgb pred = xgb model.predict(X test)
# Model Evaluation - RMSE, MAE, and R<sup>2</sup>
def evaluate model(model name, y true, y pred):
    rmse = np.sqrt(mean squared error(y true, y pred)) # RMSE
    mae = mean absolute error(y true, y_pred) # MAE
    r2 = r2 score(y true, y pred) # R^2
    print(f'{model name} - RMSE: {rmse:.4f}, MAE: {mae:.4f}, R<sup>2</sup>:
{r2:.4f}')
# Evaluate models
evaluate model('Linear Regression', y test, lr pred)
evaluate model('Random Forest Regressor', y_test, rf_pred)
evaluate model('XGBoost Regressor', y test, xqb pred)
```

```
Linear Regression - RMSE: 0.5771, MAE: 0.4406, R<sup>2</sup>: 0.3516
Random Forest Regressor - RMSE: 0.4412, MAE: 0.3224, R<sup>2</sup>: 0.6210
XGBoost Regressor - RMSE: 0.4302, MAE: 0.3179, R<sup>2</sup>: 0.6398
# Mapping for cancellation policies
cancellation mapping = {'strict': 3, 'moderate': 2, 'flexible': 1}
# Function for user input and prediction
def predict listing price(model):
    # Ask for user input
    accommodates = int(input("Enter the number of guests the property
can accommodate: "))
    bathrooms = float(input("Enter the number of bathrooms: "))
    bedrooms = int(input("Enter the number of bedrooms: "))
    beds = int(input("Enter the number of beds: "))
    cleaning fee = input("Is there a cleaning fee (TRUE/FALSE)?
").strip().upper() == "TRUE" # Convert to boolean
    host response rate = float(input("Enter host response rate (e.g.,
95.0 for 95%): ")) / 100
    instant bookable = input("Is the listing instantly bookable (t/f)?
").strip().\overline{lower}() == "t"
    review scores rating = float(input("Enter the average review
score: "))
    latitude = float(input("Enter the latitude coordinate: "))
    longitude = float(input("Enter the longitude coordinate: "))
    cancellation policy = input("Enter the cancellation policy
(strict, moderate, flexible): ").strip().lower()
    # Prepare the input as a list or array
    input data = [
        accommodates, bathrooms, bedrooms, beds,
        int(cleaning fee), host response rate, int(instant bookable),
        review scores rating, latitude, longitude,
        cancellation mapping.get(cancellation policy, 0) # Default to
0 if invalid
    ]
    # Convert input data into the right shape (1 row, 11 features)
    input data = np.array(input data).reshape(1, -1)
    # Make prediction using the model (log price prediction)
    log price pred = model.predict(input data)
    # Convert log price to actual price using exponential function
    actual price pred = np.exp(log price pred[0]) # Reverse the log
transformation
    # Print the result
    print(f"\n\t\tPredicted log price: {log price pred[0]:.4f}")
    print(f"\t\tPredicted actual price: ${actual price pred:.2f}")
```

```
# Ask user which model to use
model choice = input("Choose a model for prediction (1.Linear
Regression / 2.Random Forest / 3.XGBoost): ").strip().lower()
if model choice == 'linear regression':
    predict_listing_price(lr_model)
elif model choice == 'random forest':
    predict listing price(rf model)
elif model choice == 'xgboost':
    predict listing price(xgb model)
else:
    print("Invalid choice. Please choose one of the available
models.")
Choose a model for prediction (1.Linear Regression / 2.Random Forest /
3.XGBoost): XGBoost
Enter the number of guests the property can accommodate: 5
Enter the number of bathrooms: 3
Enter the number of bedrooms: 6
Enter the number of beds: 8
Is there a cleaning fee (TRUE/FALSE)? TRUE
Enter host response rate (e.g., 95.0 for 95%): 85
Is the listing instantly bookable (t/f)? f
Enter the average review score: 3.54
Enter the latitude coordinate: 85.112
Enter the longitude coordinate: 69.964
Enter the cancellation policy (strict, moderate, flexible): moderate
           Predicted log price: 6.3926
           Predicted actual price: $597.42
```