# **SQL-Mongo Project – Seattle Airbnb**

BUAN 6320.SW1

**Group Members** 

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Activity	Arul Chakravarthy	Raghav Sridhar
Prepared Data Model	X	
Data Cleaning and Loaded Data into Database	X	X
Wrote SQL Queries		
Prepared Mongo Database		
Loaded data into Mongo DB		
Wrote Mongo Queries		
Prepared Report		
Reviewed Report		

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# Scenario

Design a database using good practices for database design and normalization. Use the data provided here. The business scenario is as follows.

Airbnb is an American vacation rental online marketplace offers arrangement for lodging, primarily homestays, or tourism experiences. Since 2008, guests and hosts have used Airbnb to travel in a more unique, personalized way. As part of the Airbnb Inside initiative, dataset (from kaggle.com) describes the listing activity of homestays in Seattle, WA.

Combining city-level data on Airbnb availability, property configurations, host details, amenities can help us identify which factors play a crucial role in engaging more customers and servicing the Airbnb customers in a better way.

#### Relational Data Model

#### **Assumptions**

The columns in listing file is collected from various other sources and because of uncertainity of source columns in listings table, all the columns except for host subset are considered independent to achieve 3NF.

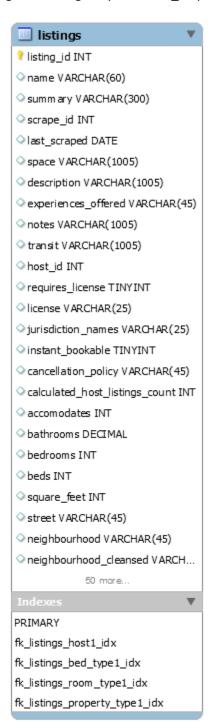
#### Reasons why the data model is in 3NF?

- All the tables of the data model are in second normal form and there is no transitive dependency.
- Considering the assumption-1 mentioned earlier, every non-key attribute of each table of the data model is functionally dependent only on the complete primary key and every attribute contains only a single atomic value.
- Considering the assumption-1, in addition, every non-key attribute is independent of any other non-key attribute.

#### Data requirements for Seattle Airbnb Data:

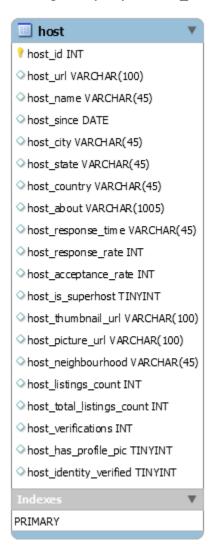
#### 1. Listings

The' **listing\_id'** which uniquely identifies each listing and its listing equivalents in Seattle, United States of Airbnb is the primary key. Listings contains the all the high level properties of the Seattle Airbnb listings The foreign keys are host\_id, property\_type, room\_type andx` bed\_type.



#### 2. Host

Airbnb hosts can list entire homes/apartments, private or shared rooms. In order to keep a note of the host details. Some Airbnb hosts have multiple listings. A host may list separate rooms in the same apartment, or multiple apartments or homes available in their entity. The primary key is 'host id' and no foreign key as such.



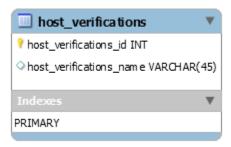
#### 3. Verifications

Verifications table act as the linking table between hosts table and host\_verifications table. It consists of the foreign keys ie host\_id from the hosts table and host\_verifications\_id from host verifications table



#### 4. host\_verifications

All the different mediums used for host verifications like email, linkedin etc are maintained in this table and the primary key is host\_verifications\_id and there is no foreign key



#### 5. reviews

Airbnb guests may leave a review after their stay, and these can be used as an indicator of airbnb activity. The minimum stay, price and number of reviews have been used to estimate the occupancy rate, the number of nights per year and the income per month for each listing. Listing\_id along with date acts as the composite primary key and listing\_id, reviewer\_id is the foreign key



#### 6. reviewers

Reviewers as part of the reviews table and their details are maintained in a separate table wherein reviewer\_id acts as the primary\_key and there is no foreign key



#### 7. availability

Each listings availability in a datewise fashion is maintained inside the availability table and the listings id along with date acts as composite primary key and listing\_id is the foreign key



#### 8. property\_amenities

property\_amenities table act as the linking table between listings table and property\_amenities table. It consists of the foreign keys ie listings\_id from the listings table and amenities\_id from property\_amenities table



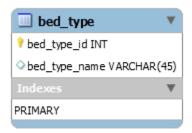
#### 9. amenities

Each listing in Airbnb can host a multiple array of amenities and the unique set of amenities are maintained inside this table where amenities\_id acts as the primary key and there are no foreign keys



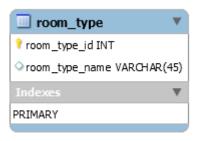
#### 10. bed\_type

This table consists of the all the unique bed types made available by Airbnb listings. bed\_type\_id acts as the primary key and there is no foreign key



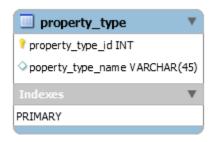
#### 11. room\_type

This table consists of the all the unique bed types made available by Airbnb listings. room\_type\_id acts as the primary key and there is no foreign key

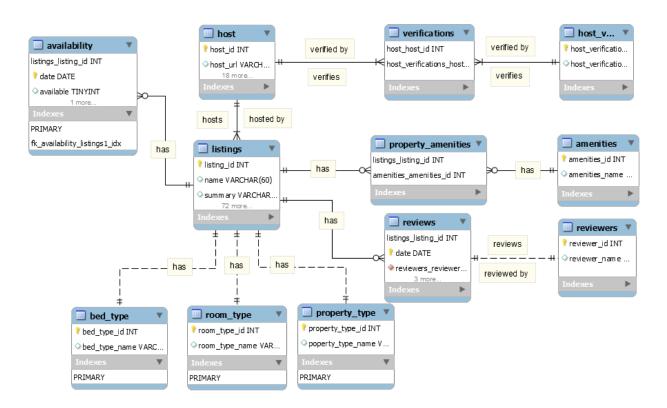


#### 12. property\_type

This table consists of the all the unique bed types made available by Airbnb listings. property\_type\_id acts as the primary key and there is no foreign key



## Entity-Relationship Diagram



#### **Data Entities and Relationships**

- 1. The listings and availability are in 0:m relationship. Each listing corresponds to unique property listing in Seattle, hence listing\_id acts as the primary key in listings table. 1 listing can have 0 to many records in availability table in a datewise fashion. Forming a composite primary key (CPK) with "listing id" and "date" columns in availability table help achieve this relation.
- 2. The listings and reviews are in 0:m relationship. Each listing (unique listing id) can have 0 to many reviews. Forming a composite primary key (CPK) with "listing\_id" and "date" columns in reviews table help to achieve this relation.
- 3. The listings and reviewers are in 1:1 relationship. Each review (unique review id) would have been reviewed by 1 reviewer. Forming a primary and foreign key (PK and FK) with "reviewer\_id" column helps to achieve this relation.
- 4. The host and listings are in 1:m relationship. Each host (unique host id) can have many listings in airbnb. Forming a primary and foreign key (PK and FK) with "host\_id" column helps to achieve this relation.
- 5. The listings and amenities are in **m:m** relationship. Each listing (unique listing id) can have several amenities and vice versa. In order to resolve this property\_amenities **linking table** is used which has foreign keys namely listing\_id and amenities\_id from each of the above tables to achieve this relation.
- 6. The host and host\_verifications are in **m:m** relationship. Each host (unique host\_id) can have several verifications mediums and vice versa. In order to resolve this verifications **linking table** is used which has foreign keys namely host\_id and verifications\_id from each of the above tables to achieve this relation.
- 7. Listings has 1:1 relationship with bed\_type, room\_type and property\_type tables each. Each listing (unique listing id) has an associated bed\_type, room\_type and property\_type whose enumeration is maintained in above mentioned type tables. Forming a non-identifying relationship using primary and foreign key (PK and FK) with "bed\_type\_id", "room\_type\_id" and "property\_type\_id" columns helps to achieve this relation.

#### Notes:

Since there are too many columns in the data model to be fitted in this document, we have made an .xlsx file consisting more details on column names of each table with their datatypes along with primary and foreign keys.



# Physical MySQL Database

### Assumptions/Notes About Data Set

#### **Assumptions:**

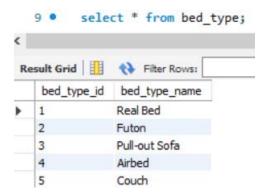
The missing observations in the dataset are replaced with NULL values. In future if we need to consider all the observations to calculate an aggregation function for a specific column. We calculate using the sum (all values) and count(rows).

#### Notes:

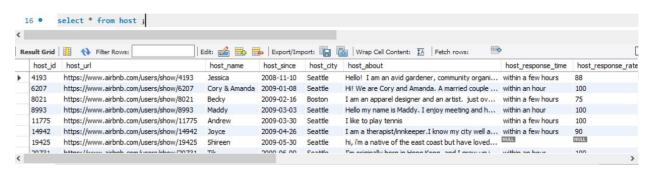
There were close to 4000 listings at Seattle Airbnb, that contains data about each property, host details, pricing details, reviews of each listings. Columns like price, weekly\_price, monthly\_price, security\_deposit, cleaning\_fee, street, extra\_people, host\_is\_superhost, host\_location, first\_review, last\_review had data cleaning to be done.Removed excess strings in the data like '%','\$', limited the float characters. Street column had the details that are redundant like city and state which has been removed.

## Screen shot of Physical Database objects

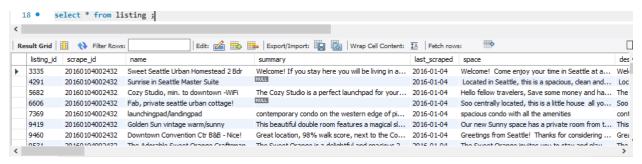
#### Bed\_type



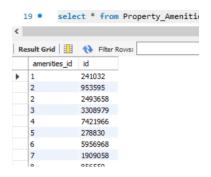
#### Host



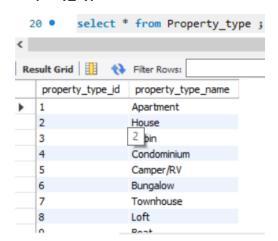
#### Listing



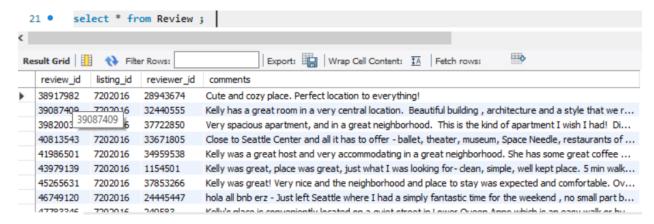
#### **Property\_Amenities**



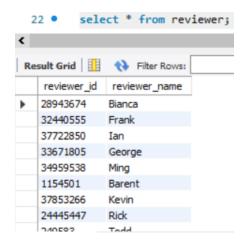
#### Property\_Type



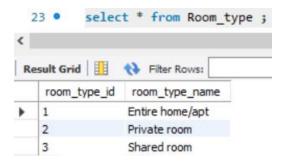
#### **Review**



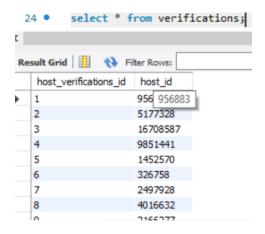
#### Reviewer



#### Room\_type

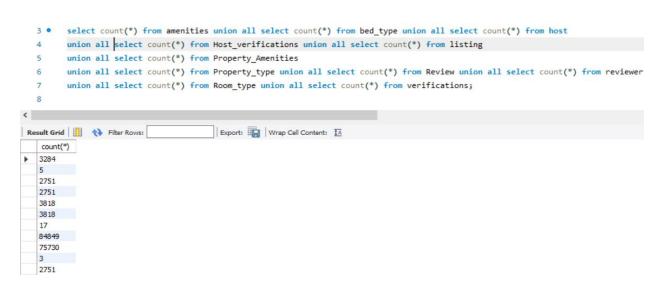


#### **Verifications**



#### Count of all tables in the database

amenities
bed\_type
calendar
host
host\_verifications
listing
property\_amenities
property\_type
review
reviewer
room\_type
verifications



#### Data in the database

Table Name	Primary Key	Foreign Key	# of Rows in Table
Amenities	Amenities_Id	-	3284
Bed_type	bed_type_id	-	5
Host	host_ld	-	2751
Host_verifications	host_Verifications_i	-	2751
listing	Listing_Id	Host_id, bed_type_id, room_type_id, property_type_id	3818
Property_Amenities	Listing_id	Listing_id, amenities_id	3818
Property_type	Property_type_id	-	17
Reviews	Listing_id, date (Composite Primary Key)	Listing_id, reviewer_id	84849
reviewers	Reviewer_id	-	75730
Room_type	Room_type_id	-	3
verifications	Host_id	Host_id, host_verifications_id	2751

# Data Review for MongoDB

Assumptions/Notes About Data Collections, Attributes and Relationships between Collections

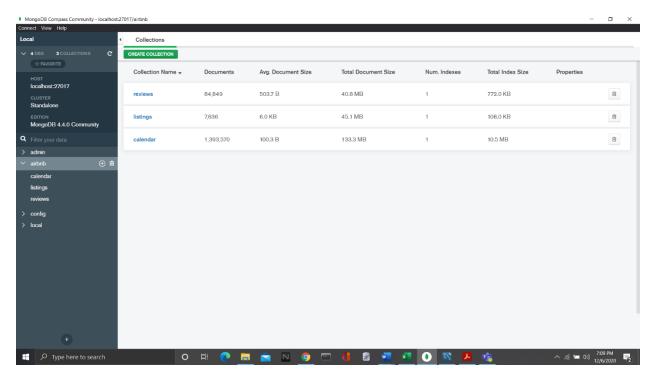
- 1. There is no relationship between any collections in MongoDB. Hence, we tried to load raw data files into the MongoDB community.
- 2. To develop the query as instructed, we have loaded the given raw files as individual collections into the MongoDB and used for querying.

# Physical Mongo Database

## Assumptions/Notes About Data Set

- 1. Data is loaded into the Mongo through Compass and visualized using Compass and Mongo Shell.
- 2. We created a database names Airbnb and loaded the required collection for the listings, reviews and calendar for querying.

Screen shot of Physical Database objects (Database, Collections and Attributes)



#### Data in the Database

Collection Name	Relationships With Other Collections (if any)	# of Documents in Collection
reviews	NA	84849
Listings	NA	7636
calendar	NA	1393570

# MongoDB Queries/Code

Pick 3 SQL queries and write them in MongoDB

#### Mongo Query 1

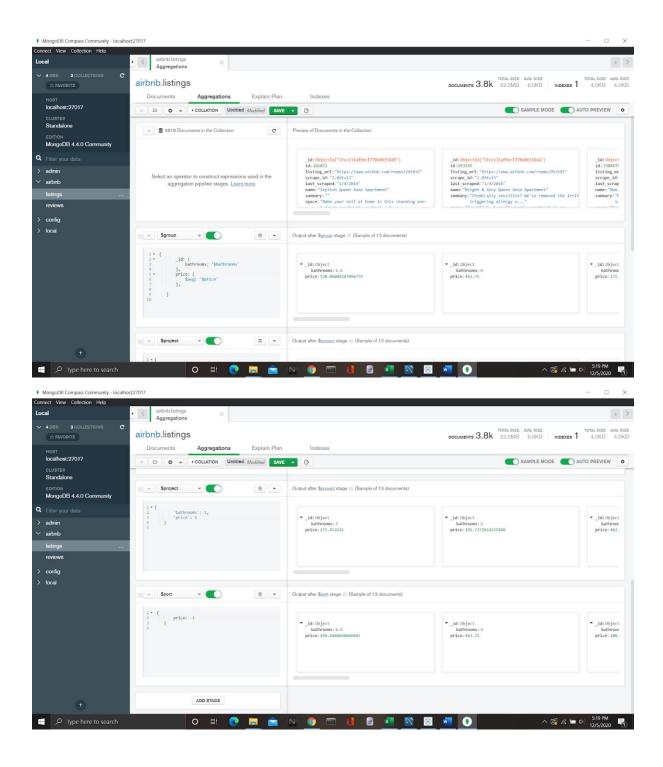
Question Daily prices can be higher for properties with more bathrooms

Notes/Comments About MongoDB Query/Code and Results (Include # of Documents in Result)

This statement proves true for most properties, although properties like Dorm have many bathrooms, yet their prices are low and properties like townhouses have single bathrooms but have high prices. But as we see in general, there can be high prices for properties with more bathrooms

#### Translation

Group by bathrooms and got average daily price all bathrooms, projected the above fields. Sorted based on descending prices.



#### Mongo Query 2

Question Weekly prices can be lower for properties with lesser bedrooms

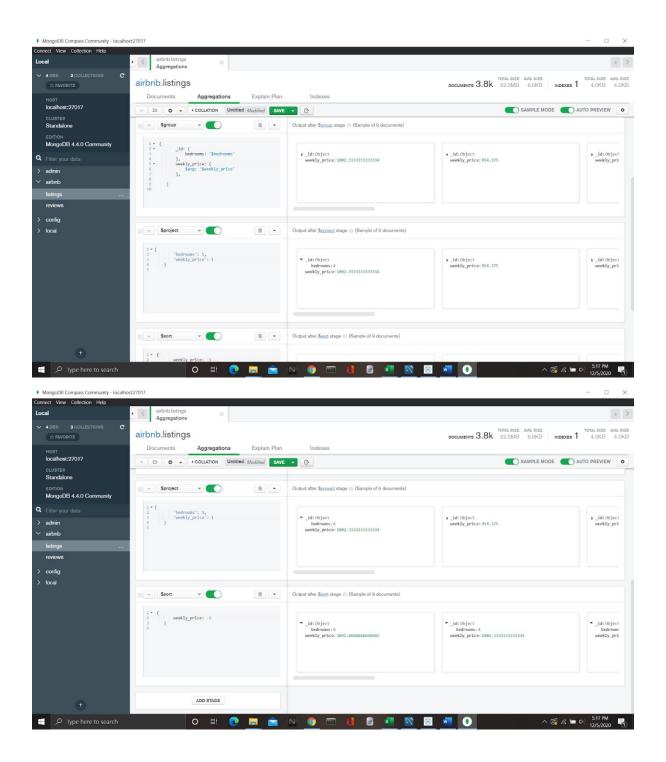
#### Notes/Comments About MongoDB Query/Code and Results (Include # of Documents in Result)

This above statement is clearly an invalid statement as we could see there are same weekly prices for all the properties regardless of number of bedrooms. Although daily prices have their differences, the weekly price seems to be normalized across all the properties in Seattle.

#### Translation

Group by bedrooms, find average price, project all the above variables, sort based on weekly price descending

```
[{
  $group: {
    _id: {
      bedrooms: '$bedrooms'
    },
    weekly_price: {
      $avg: '$weekly_price'
    },
  }
}, {
  $project: {
    'bedrooms': 1,
    'weekly_price': 1
}, {
  $sort: {
    weekly_price: -1
}]
```



#### Mongo Query 3

Question Strict cancellation policies are best for properties with high review scores

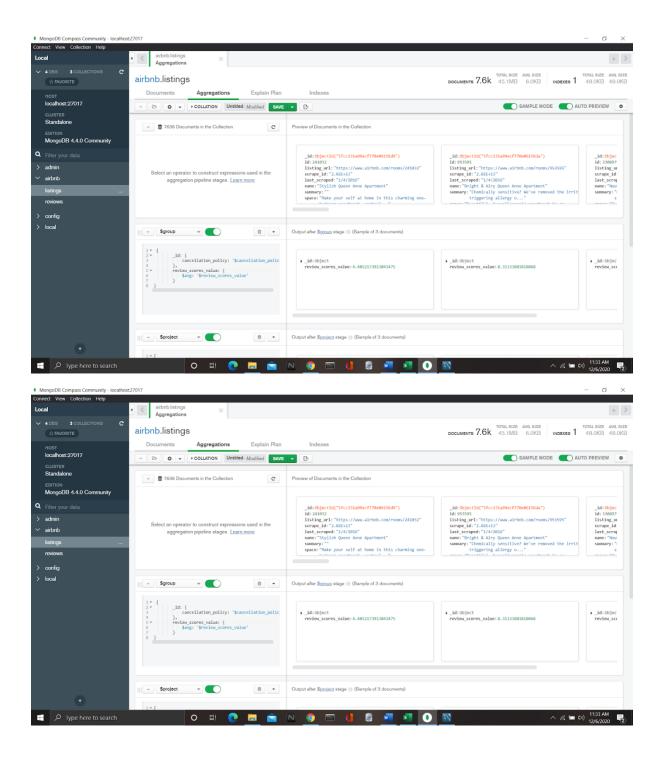
Notes/Comments About MongoDB Query/Code and Results (Include # of Documents in Result)

Cancellation policies although seem to be a factor initially based on the statement, while we analyzed the data, we could see that the average review scores based on the cancellation policies are lying really close to each other, and properties moderate cancellation policy has slightly higher review scores. So, we can say that cancellation policy is not a strong feature to look at best properties.

#### Translation

Grouped by cancellation policies, found out average review scores based on cancellation policies, projected all the above columns, sorted based on descending review scores

```
{
    $group: {
        id: {
            cancellation_policy: '$cancellation_policy'
      },
      review_scores_value: {
            $avg: '$review_scores_value'
      }
    }
}, {
    $project: {
        'cancellation_policy': 1,
        'review_scores_value': 1
    }
}, {
    $sort: {
        review_scores_value: -1
    }
}]
```



# Physical Mongo Database

Assumptions/Notes About Data Set

Screen shot of Physical Database objects (Database, Collections and Attributes)

## Data in the Database

Collection Name	Relationships With Other Collections (if any)	# of Documents in Collection

# MongoDB Queries/Code

Pick 3 SQL queries and write them in MongoDB

Mongo Query 1

Question

Notes/Comments About MongoDB Query/Code and Results (Include # of Documents in Result)

Translation

Mongo Query 2
Question
Notes/Comments About MongoDB Query/Code and Results (Include # of Documents in Result
Translation

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