

# LOW LEVEL DESIGN (LLD)

# **Booking Data Analysis**

(AirBnB Booking Analysis)



Written By / Author	Gaurav Rajgor
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# **Document Version Control**

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## **Low Level Design (LLD)**



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## **Abstract**

Airbnb is a corporation based in the United States that operates an online marketplace for lodging, primarily homestays for holiday rentals, and tourism activities. It essentially connects travelers with local hosts who want to rent out their homes with others looking for lodging in that area. This platform, on the other hand, allows hosts to list their available space and earn extra income through rent, while also allowing travelers to book unique homestays from local hosts, saving them money and providing them the opportunity to interact with locals.

The travel industry is advancing with the role of Data Science and Analytics in a world of rising new technology and innovation. Data analysis can help them understand their business in a new light and improve the quality of service by identifying the company's weak points. This study demonstrates how various analyses can help businesses make better decisions and analyze customer trends and satisfaction, which can lead to new and improved products and services. Various analyses, such as exploratory data analysis and descriptive analysis, were performed on a variety of use cases to obtain key insights from this data, which will be used to make business decisions.



## 1 Introduction

#### 1.1 Why this Low-Level design document?

This LLD or Low-Level Design (LLD) document's purpose is to provide the internal logical design of the actual program code for the Airbnb Data Analysis project. LLD describes class diagrams with methods and relationships between classes and program specifications. It describes the modules in detail so that the programmer can code the program directly from the document. This document is intended for both stakeholders and project developers, and it will be submitted to upper management for approval.

The project's main goal is to analyze various aspects with different use cases that cover many aspects of Airbnb listings. It not only aids in identifying the meaningful links between features, but it also allows us to do our own research and present our findings.

#### **1.2** Scope

Low-level design (LLD) is a component-level design process that involves iterative refinement. This method can be used to create data structures, software architecture, source code, and, ultimately, performance algorithms. Overall, the data organization can be defined during the requirement analysis phase and then refined during the data design phase.

This study demonstrates how various analyses can help businesses make better decisions and analyze customer trends and satisfaction, which can lead to new and improved products and services.

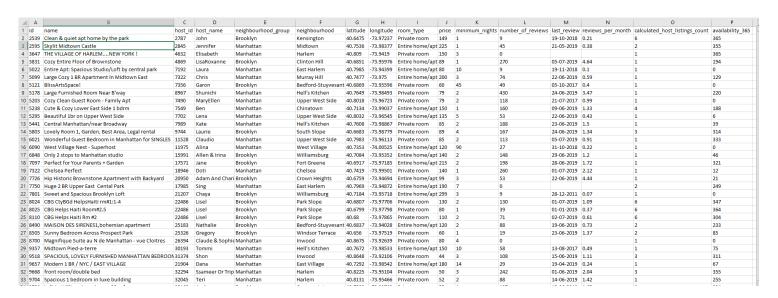
#### **1.3** Constraints

The analysis must be user friendly, the code must be neat and clean, and EDA should be automated as much as possible to save time. Furthermore, users should not be required to have any coding knowledge because the insights they seek are detailed with accompanying visuals.



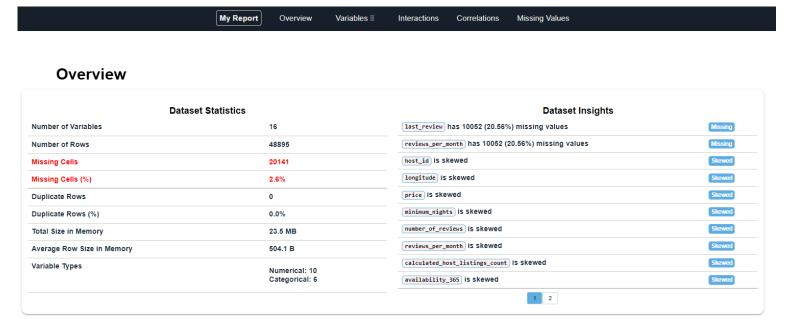
## 2 Technical Specifications

#### 2.1 Listings Dataset -



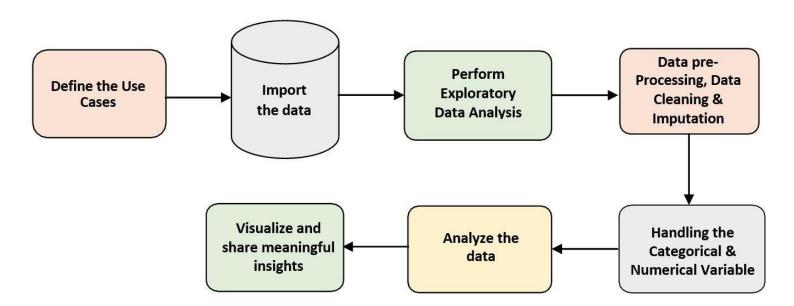
#### 2.1.1 Listings Dataset Overview –

The Listings dataset consists of a table with 48895 records and 16 features. Features are distributed as 10 Continuous features and 6 Categorical features. There are a total 2.6% of records having Missing values.





## 3 Architecture



## 3.1 Architecture Description -

### 3.1.1 Data Description –

As we have seen earlier, in our listing's dataset, we have around 48 thousand of records with 16 differentfeatures. Features are distributed as 10 Continuous features and 6 Categorical features. These datasets are given in the form of Comma Separated Value (.csv) format.

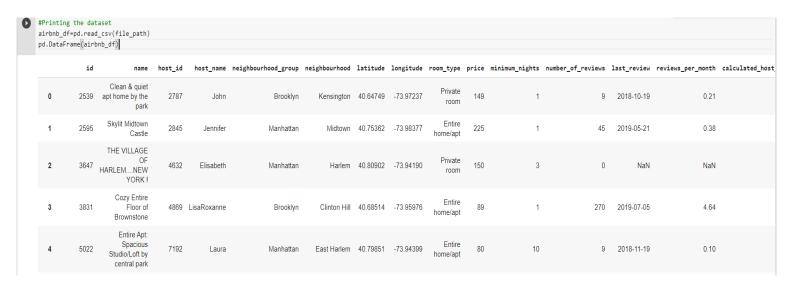
#### 3.1.2 Define the Use Cases –

At this stage, we have defined several Use Cases to perform the analysis on based on the given dataset and business problems, and this will undoubtedly help us get the key insights from this data on which business decisions will be made. Furthermore, it not only aids in understanding the meaningful relationships between attributes, but it also allows us to conduct our own research and come to our own conclusions.

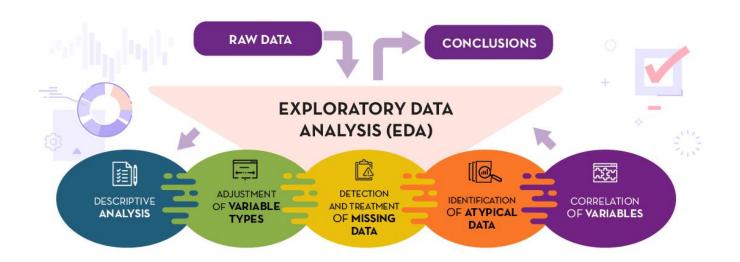


## 3.1.3 Import the Dataset –

As we have received the dataset in the form of Comma Separated Value (.csv) format, therefore we can import the same using Pandas read\_csv() function.



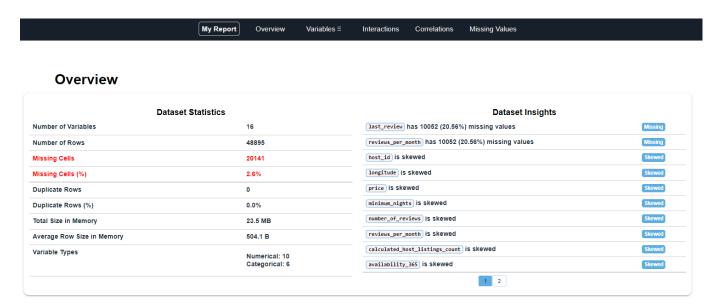
## 3.1.4 Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA) –



## Low Level Design (LLD)



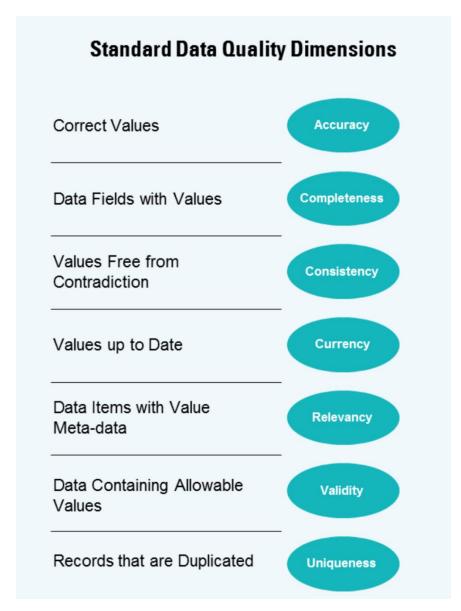
- "Exploratory Data Analysis" (EDA) is a "Data Exploration" step in the Data Analysis Process, where a number of techniques are used to better understand the dataset being used.
- Understanding the Dataset can refer to a number of things including but not limited to...
  - Extracting Important "Variables".
  - Identifying "Outliers", "Missing Values", or "Human Error".
  - Understanding the Relationships between variables.
  - Ultimately, maximizing our insights of a dataset and minimizing potential "Error" that may occur later in the process.
- In other words, it will give you a better Understanding of the "Variables" and the "Relationships" between them.
- Here, we make use of dataprep module to automate our EDA process.
- It provides the following information:
  - Overview: detect the types of columns in a DataFrame.
  - Variables: variable type, unique values, distinct count, missing values
  - Quartile statistics like minimum value, Q1, median, Q3, maximum, range, interquartile range
  - Descriptive statistics like mean, mode, standard deviation, sum, median absolute deviation, coefficient of variation, kurtosis, skewness.
  - Correlations: highlighting of highly correlated variables, Spearman,
    Pearson and Kendall matrices
  - Missing Values: Bar Chart, Heatmap and spectrum of missing values.





# 3.1.5 Data Pre-processing, Data Cleaning & Imputation (Handling the Categorical & Numerical Variables) –

Data pre-processing is a process of preparing the raw data and making it suitable for our analysis purpose, where we have to do lot of Data Cleaning, handle the missing values by using appropriate imputation techniques and based on that variable nature i.e. either of Categorical & Numerical variable. Here, in this project, we have done the substitution/imputation of missing values using either mean, median or mode according to the nature of those variables. Moreover, we also removed the columns which are does not participate in our analysis.



Ref. KPMG Virtual Internship



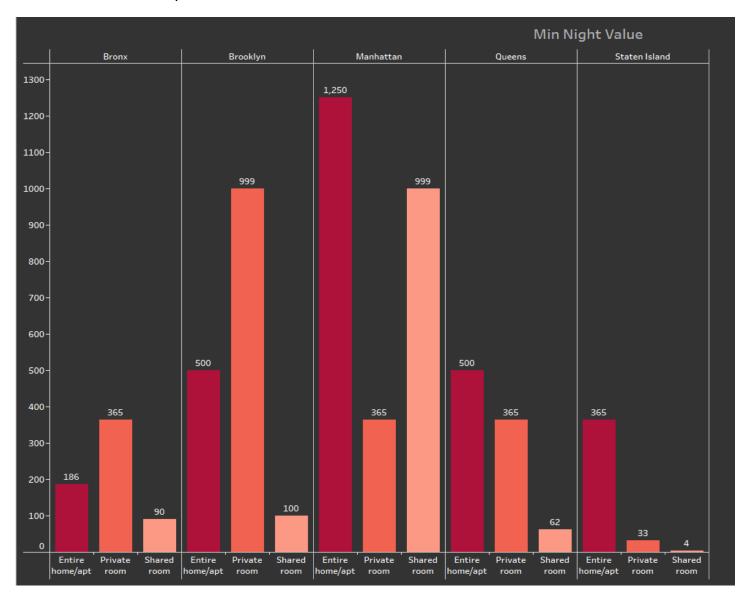
## 3.1.6 Analyze the Data –

Once the pre-processing is complete, we can begin our actual analysis, in which we write lines of code and logic to prepare our data in accordance with the defined use cases.

### 3.1.7 Visualize & Share Meaningful Insights –

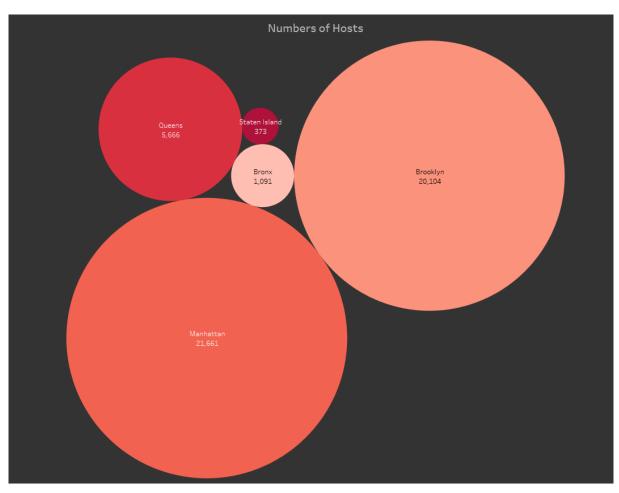
Finally, it's time to transform our data into a visual representation. In a nutshell, data visualization is the process of converting large data sets and metrics into charts, graphs, and other visuals such as the Bar Plot, Pie Chart, Heat Map, Box Plot, Scatter Plot, and others. The resulting visual representation of data makes it easier to identify and share insights about the data's information.

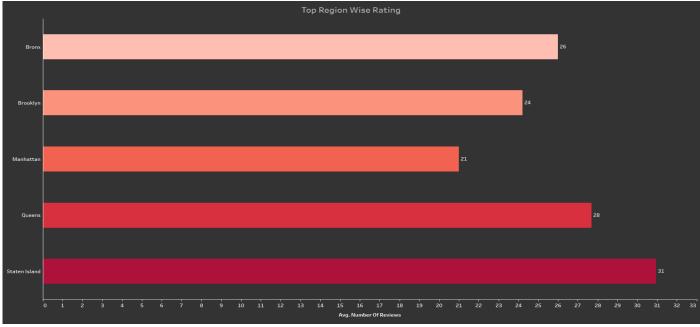
Here is a beautiful preview of one of our visuals –













## **4 Technology Stack**

Data Manipulation & Mathematical ComputationLibrary	Pandas, NumPy
Visualization Library	Matplotlib, Seaborn, Plotly, etc
EDA	dataprep
Dataset	.CSV Format
IDE	Jupyter Notebook, Google Collab