

Data Analysis Using R Programming- Mini Project Report

Jeeva Mary Loui

Metro College Of Technology

Data Analysis Of Airbnb Data using R Programming

Abstract

[Inside Airbnb](#) is an independent, non-commercial set of tools and data that is not associated with or endorsed by Airbnb or any of Airbnb's competitors. The dataset here used is from the Toronto Airbnb data. The project will be dealing with comparison of various factors such as price, neighbourhood, room type ,bed type , amenities provided ,most expensive listing , time of year , time of week , reviews etc.It uses techniques like ggplot ,textmining ,word cloud etc.

Dataset Source:

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The Dataset used in this analysis is the Airbnb Dataset of Toronto which has files in csv format with data on listings reviews and calendar.

THE ANALYSIS**CALENDAR**

The calendar file which has records of the availability data is unzipped and read to a variable. There are 7410929 rows and 7 columns. In which there are 20303 unique host listings availability data spread across 367 days, a year from May 2019 -the last month to May 2020.

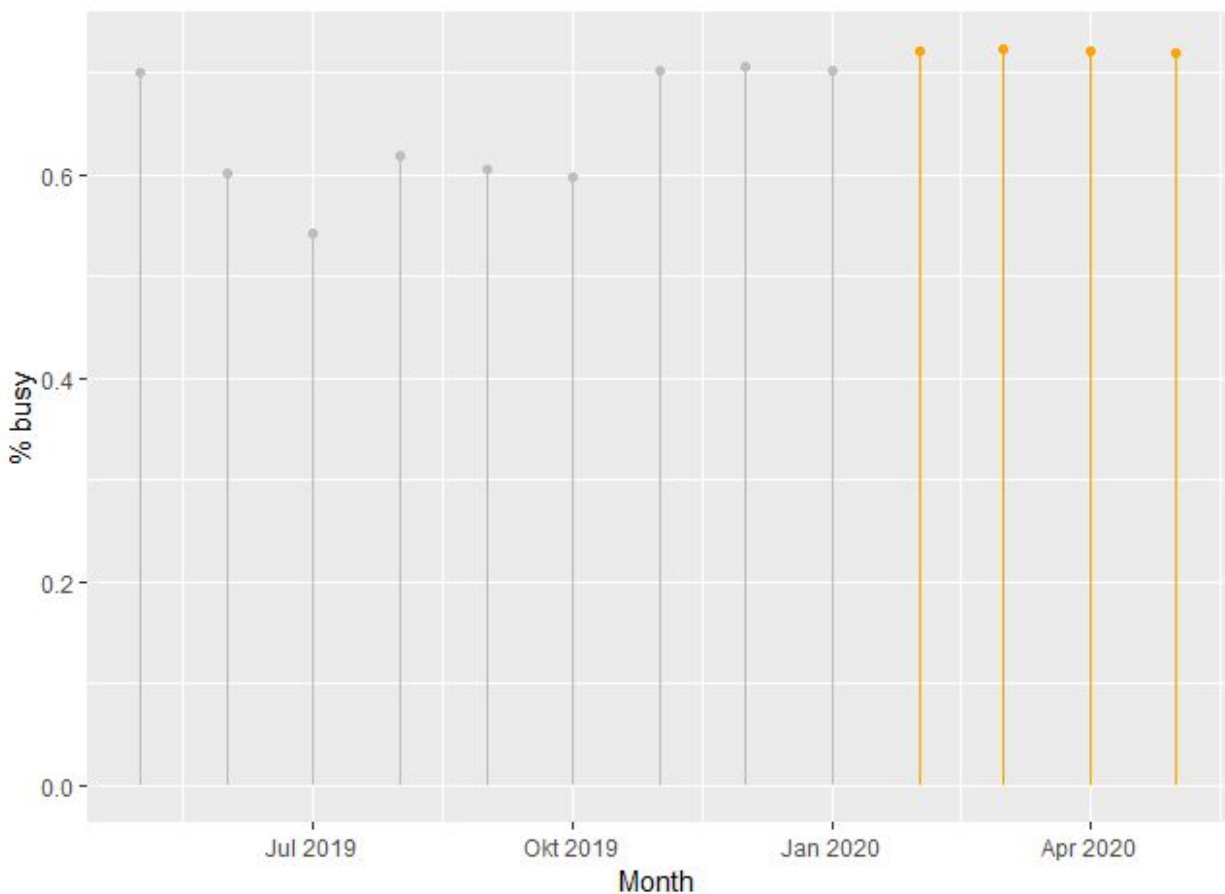
```
zz=gzfile('calendar.csv.gz','rt')
> cal=read.csv(zz,header=T)
> head(cal)
```

	listing_id	date	available	price	adjusted_price	minimum_nights	maximum_ni
1	1419	2019-05-06	f	\$469.00	\$469.00	4	
2	234500	2019-05-06	f	\$97.00	\$97.00	1	
3	234500	2019-05-07	f	\$97.00	\$97.00	1	
4	234500	2019-05-08	f	\$97.00	\$97.00	1	
5	234500	2019-05-09	f	\$97.00	\$97.00	1	

#1 How busy is Airbnb host in Toronto?

The busy months of the hosts can be found using lollipop plot.

```
> calg=cal%>% group_by(monthgrouped=floor_date(date, "month")) %>%  
+   summarize(bus=mean(busy))  
> ggplot(calg, aes(monthgrouped,bus,label=calg$bus)) +  
+   geom_segment(aes(x=monthgrouped, xend=monthgrouped, y=0, yend=bus) , color=ifelse((calg$bus>quantile(calg$bus,0.75)),  
+   geom_point(color=ifelse(calg$bus>quantile(calg$bus,0.75), "orange", "grey")) +  
+   ylab("% busy")+  
+   xlab("Month")
```



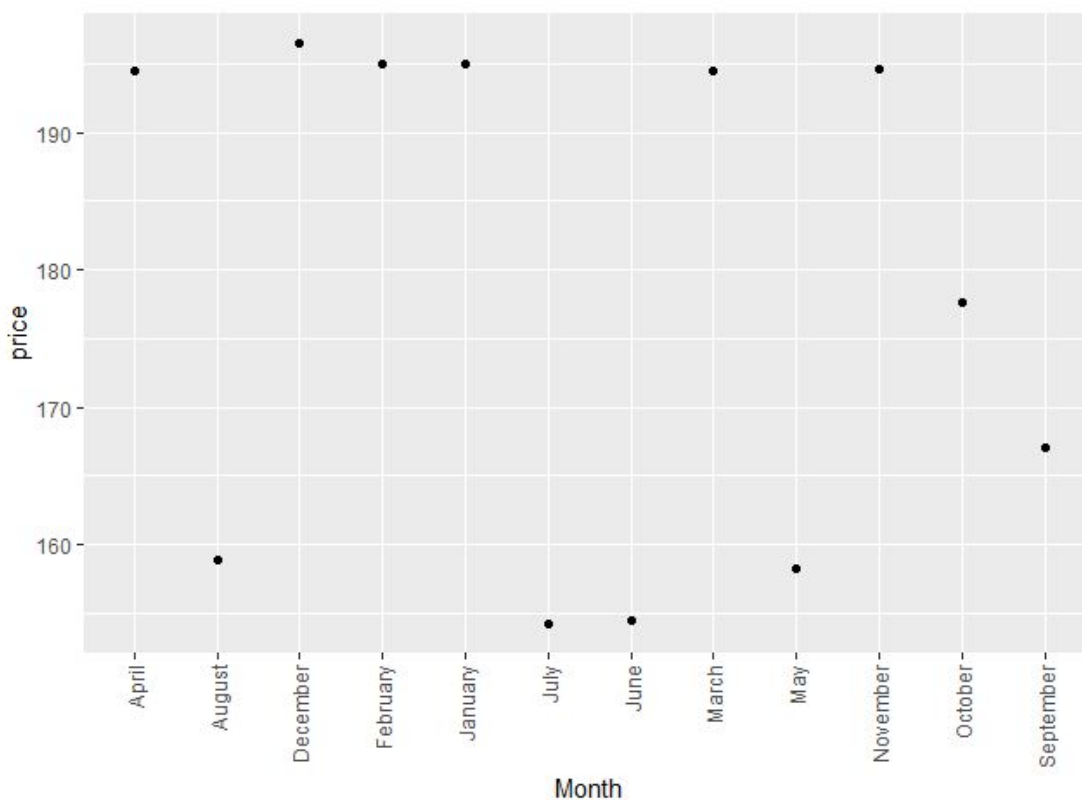
The months from February to June are busy and has low chance to get Airbnb Rooms.

Price on the Calendar

#2 How price changes over the year by month?

We remove “\$” symbol in price column and convert it to numeric, and convert date to datetime data type. The months of the year and price is evaluated using dplyr library.

```
kcal$price <- as.numeric(gsub('\\$', '', cal$price))
readr::locale("en")
Sys.setlocale("LC_TIME", "English")
# Reorder following the value of another column:
calp=head(cal,2000)
plt <- ggplot(calp, aes(months.Date(calp$date), price ),color="red") +
  xlab("Month")+
  stat_summary(fun.y = "mean", geom = "point",na.rm=TRUE)+
  ggpubr::rotate_x_text()
plt
```

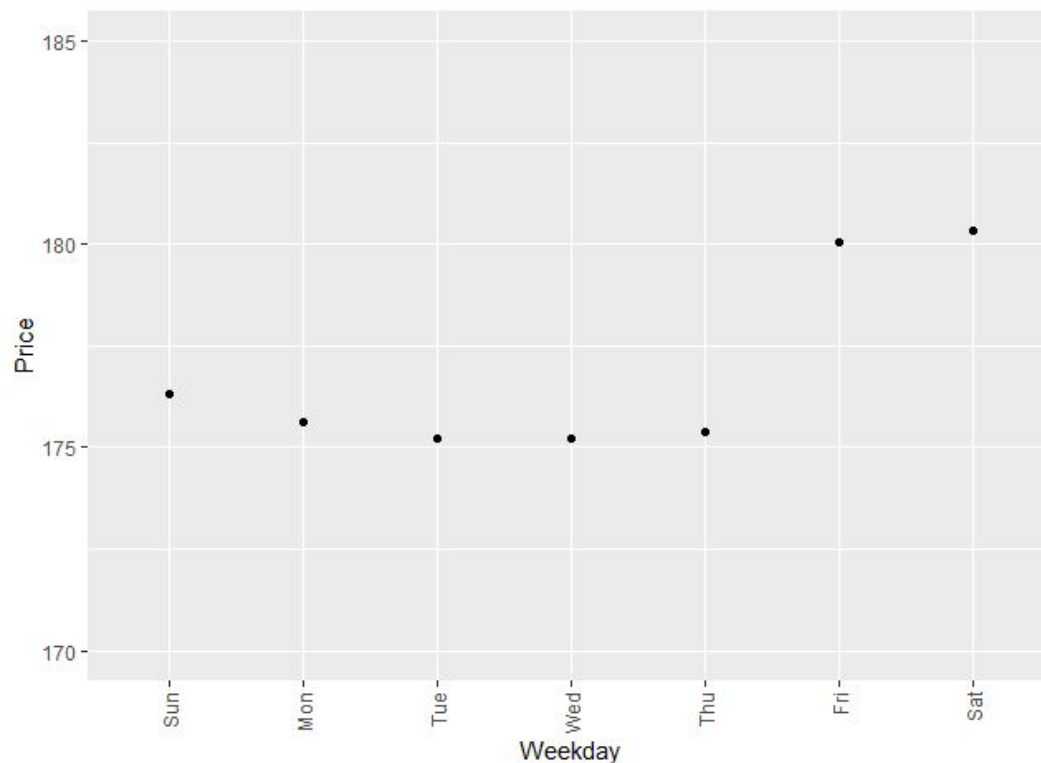


The price over the year has a variation of about 40\$ maximum as interpreted from the plot. The price is higher December compared to all other months.

#3 How price changes during day of week?

For the analysis first 2000 rows are extracted considering fast computing, using head function.

```
calp=head(cal,2000)
calp$wd=wday(calp$date,label=TRUE)
calpg=calp%>% group_by(Weekday=calp$wd) %>%
  summarize(Price=mean(price),na.rm=TRUE)
j=ggplot(calpg, aes(x =calpg$Weekday, y =calpg$Price,na.rm=TRUE)) +
  geom_point()+
  xlab("Weekday")+
  ylab("Price")+
  ylim(170,185)+
  ggpubr::rotate_x_text()
```



Fridays and Saturdays are over \$10 more expensive than the rest of the week.

LISTING

Listing is a large dataset with 20303 rows and 106 columns.

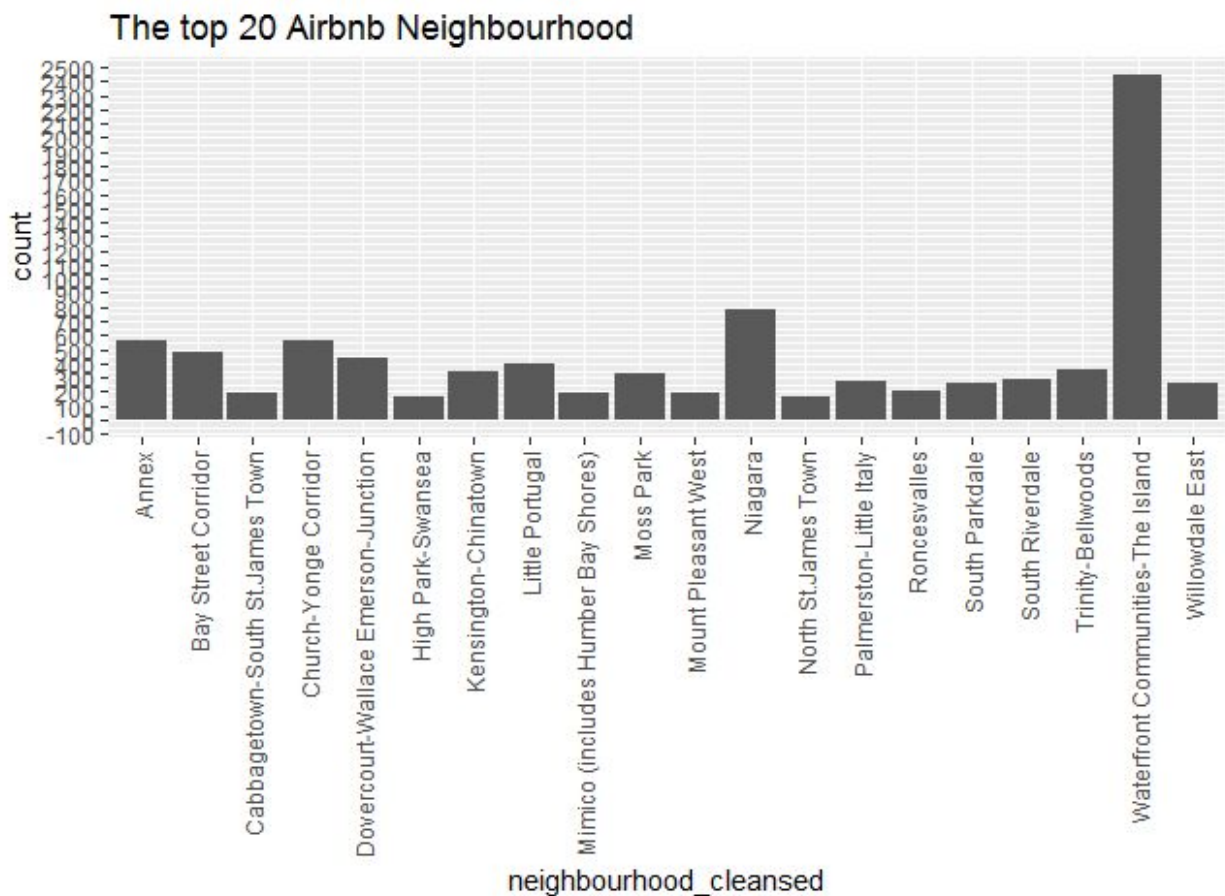
#4 Number of listings in each neighbourhood

```
listb=read.csv("listing.csv")
> dim(listb)
[1] 20303    106
> paste("There are total",n_distinct(listb$host_id) ,"unique host")
[1] "There are total 13491 unique host"
```

The top 20 neighbourhoods with highest number of Airbnb host are found using the following codes.

```
nbhd= listb %>% group_by(neighbourhood_cleansed) %>%
  summarise(count=n_distinct(host_id)) %>%
  arrange(desc(count))
k1=head(nbhd,20)
paste("The neighbourhood with highest number of airbnb host is",nbhd$neighbourhood_cleansed[k1[1,1]])
k3=ggplot(k1, aes(x = neighbourhood_cleansed, y =count,na.rm=TRUE)) +
  stat_summary(fun.y="mean",geom="bar",na.rm=TRUE)+
  scale_y_continuous(breaks = scales::pretty_breaks(n = 20))+
  scale_fill_brewer(palette = "Set1")+
  ggpubr::rotate_x_text()+
  ggtitle("The top 20 Airbnb Neighbourhood")
```

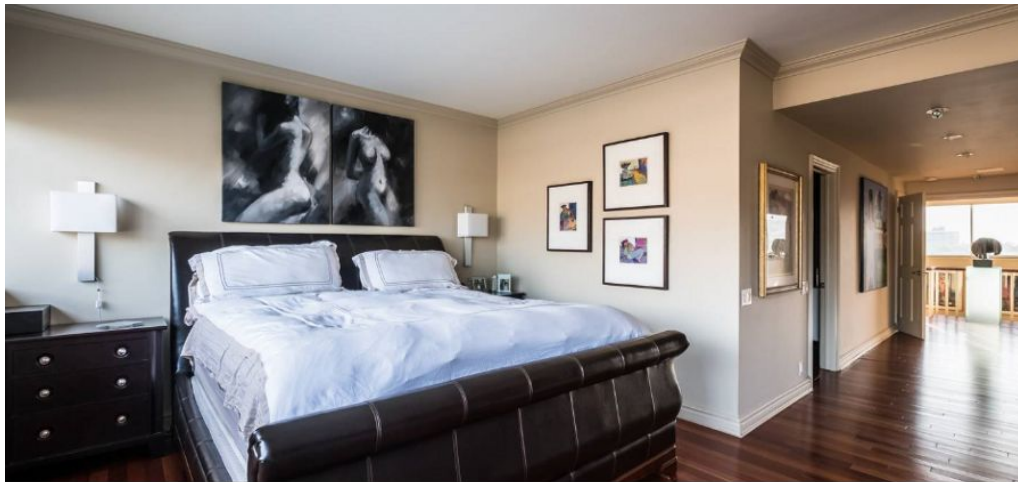
The neighbourhood that has the highest number of listings is Waterfront Communities-The Island, and almost four times more than the second most neighbourhood (Niagara).



#5 The most expensive Airbnb Host in Toronto

"The most expensive Airbnb listing in Toronto is Art Collector's Penthouse with price of \$13426/night .

```
expensive=listb[listb$price==max(listb$price),]
> paste("The most expensive Airbnb listing in Toronto is",expensive$name,"with one night price of",max(listb$price))
[1] "The most expensive Airbnb listing in Toronto is Art Collector's Penthouse with one night price of $13426"
> expensive$listing_url
[1] https://www.airbnb.com/rooms/16039481
20303 Levels: https://www.airbnb.com/rooms/10002202 ... https://www.airbnb.com/rooms/9997841
> expensive$picture_url
[1] https://a0.muscache.com/im/pictures/b3a20d13-8608-4a8b-8bee-4853ba196bbe.jpg?aki_policy=large
```

ENTIRE CONDOMINIUM

Art Collector's Penthouse

Toronto

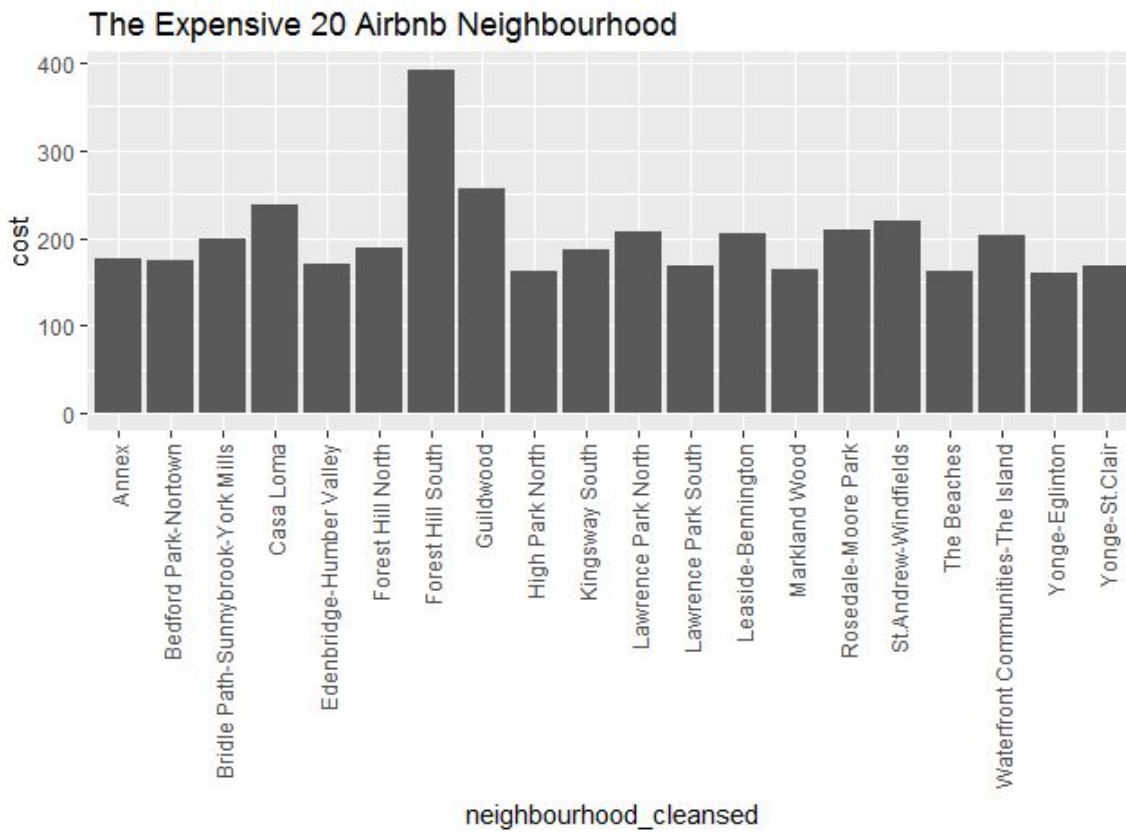
👤 8 guests 🛏 4 bedrooms 🛏 4 beds 🚿 3.5 baths

#6 Expensive 20 Neighbourhood

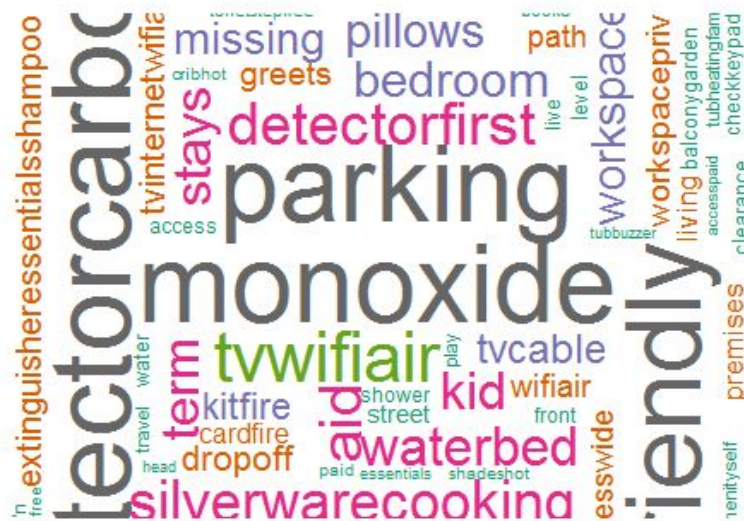
```
nbdp= listb %>% group_by(neighbourhood_cleansed) %>%
  summarise(cost=mean(price)) %>%
  arrange(desc(cost))

gpl=ggplot(head(nbdp,20),aes(x=neighbourhood_cleansed,y=cost))+
  geom_bar(stat="identity")+
  scale_fill_brewer(palette = "Set2")+
  ggpubr::rotate_x_text()+
  ggtitle("The Expensive 20 Airbnb Neighbourhood")
```

Without removing the outliers Forest Hill South is the most expensive followed by Guildwood as interpreted from the following barplot.

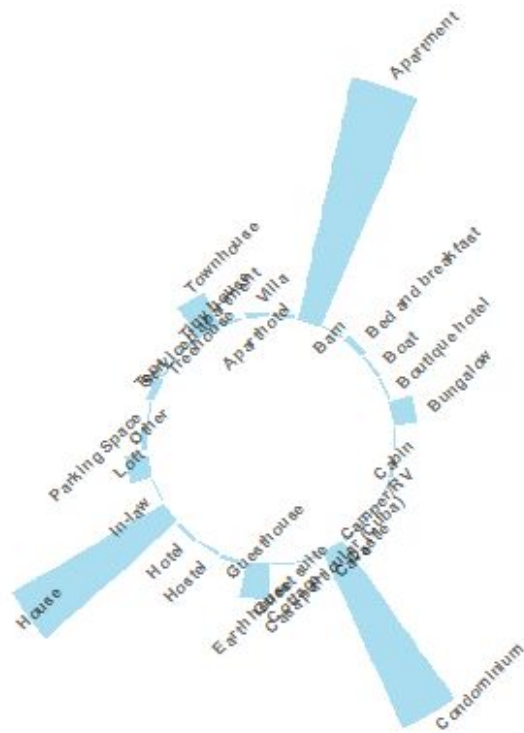


The most listed amenities can be found using text mining the amenities column of listing and forming the word cloud.



#8 Most listed Room Type

The most listed room type is found from circular bar plot.



Condominium is the most listed room type followed by Apartment and Houses

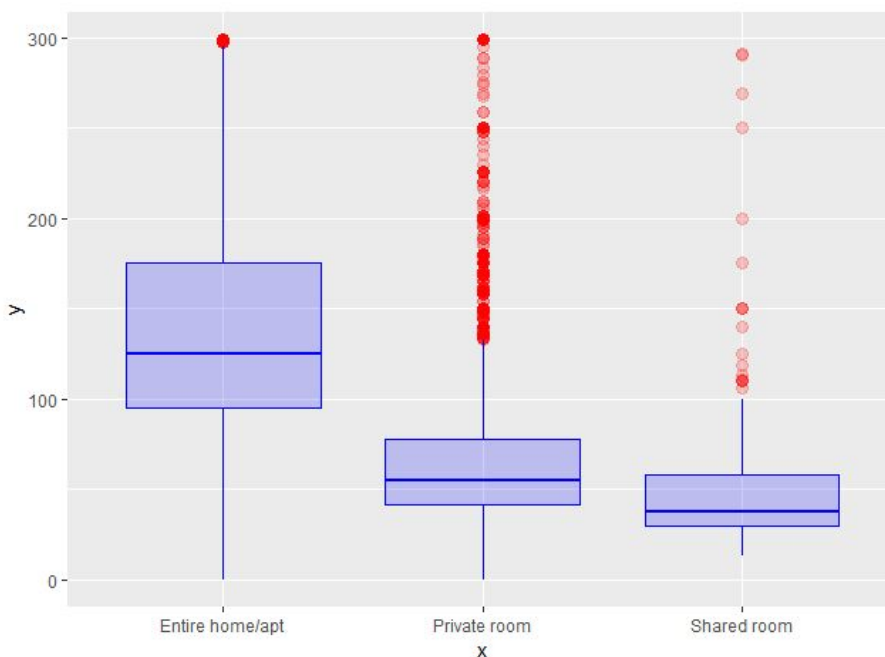
#9 Room Type Vs Price & Bed Type Vs Price

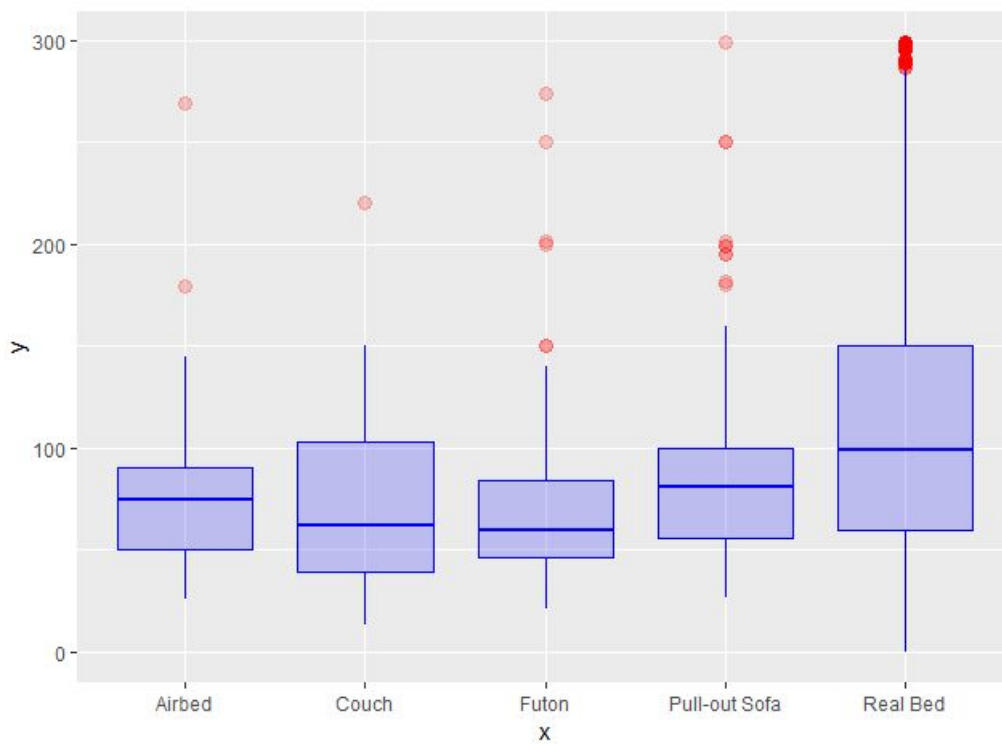
```

ggplt= function(x,y=price)
{
p=ggplot(listo, aes(x,y)) +
  geom_boxplot(
    # custom boxes
    color="blue",
    fill="blue",
    alpha=0.2,
    # custom outliers
    outlier.colour="red",
    outlier.fill="red",
    outlier.size=3
  )
p
}
ggplt(listo$room_type,listo$price)
ggplt(listo$bed_type,listo$price)

```

Using ggplot- box plot can be found to get the most prominent room type and bed type to the pricing.



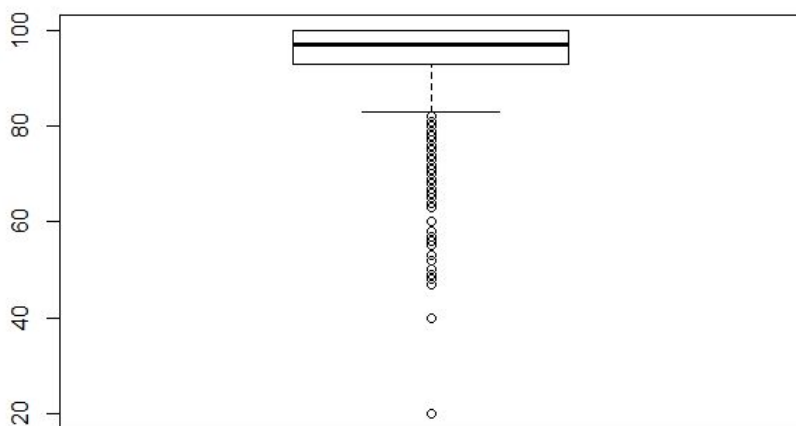


REVIEWS

Reviews is a large dataset which has data regarding reviews of customers, scores, date and host id etc

```
> dim(rvw)
[1] 508754    6
```

#10 Box plot of review scores:



As expected, most of reviewers leave high scores.

#11 The most popular words used in best reviews with scores equal to 100 in reviews are:

```
head(r, 20)
```

	word	freq
great	great	126
mallory	mallory	101
place	place	90
stay	stay	83
room	room	78
nice	nice	62
house	house	61
location	location	61
toronto	toronto	57
really	really	48
hosts	hosts	45
easy	easy	35
recommend	recommend	35
get	get	35
time	time	32
friendly	friendly	32
everything	everything	31
good	good	31
restaurants	restaurants	30
comfortable	comfortable	29