002 eda airbnb

May 16, 2025

```
[1]: # Celda 1: Importación de Librerías
     import pandas as pd
     import psycopg2
     from sqlalchemy import create_engine
     import os
     import logging
     from dotenv import load_dotenv
     import numpy as np
     import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
     import seaborn as sns
[2]: logging.basicConfig(
         level=logging.INFO,
         format='%(asctime)s - %(levelname)s - %(message)s',
         handlers=[
             logging.FileHandler("002_eda_airbnb.log"),
             logging.StreamHandler()
         ]
     )
     logging.info("Inicio del notebook de EDA (002_eda_airbnb.ipynb).")
     pd.set_option('display.max_columns', None)
     pd.set_option('display.max_rows', 100)
     pd.set option('display.float format', lambda x: '%.3f' % x)
     pd.set_option('display.width', 1000)
    logging.info("Configuraciones de Pandas para visualización aplicadas.")
    2025-05-16 22:08:41,092 - INFO - Inicio del notebook de EDA
    (002 eda airbnb.ipynb).
    2025-05-16 22:08:41,093 - INFO - Configuraciones de Pandas para visualización
    aplicadas.
    2025-05-16 22:08:41,093 - INFO - Configuraciones de Pandas para visualización
    aplicadas.
```

```
[3]: # Celda 3: Carqa de Variables de Entorno para PostgreSQL
     ENV_FILE_PATH = '/home/nicolas/Escritorio/proyecto ETL/develop/env/.env'
     TABLE_NAME = 'raw_airbnb' # Tabla de donde leeremos los datos
     logging.info(f"Ruta del archivo .env: {ENV_FILE_PATH}")
     logging.info(f"Nombre de la tabla en PostgreSQL a leer: {TABLE_NAME}")
     if os.path.exists(ENV_FILE_PATH):
        load_dotenv(ENV_FILE_PATH)
        logging.info(f"Archivo .env encontrado y cargado desde {ENV_FILE_PATH}")
     else:
        logging.error(f"Archivo .env NO encontrado en {ENV_FILE_PATH}. Asegúrate deu
      oque la ruta es correcta.")
     POSTGRES_USER = os.getenv('POSTGRES_USER')
     POSTGRES_PASSWORD = os.getenv('POSTGRES_PASSWORD')
     POSTGRES_HOST = os.getenv('POSTGRES HOST')
     POSTGRES PORT = os.getenv('POSTGRES PORT')
     POSTGRES_DATABASE = os.getenv('POSTGRES_DATABASE')
     if not all([POSTGRES_USER, POSTGRES_PASSWORD, POSTGRES_HOST, POSTGRES_PORT,
      →POSTGRES DATABASE]):
        logging.error("Una o más variables de entorno de PostgreSQL no estánu
      →definidas. Revisa tu archivo .env y la carga.")
         # Puedes decidir si detener el script aquí
        raise ValueError("Faltan credenciales de PostgreSQL. Verifica el archivo .
      ⇔env v su carga.")
     else:
        logging.info("Variables de entorno para PostgreSQL cargadas correctamente.")
    2025-05-16 22:08:41,100 - INFO - Ruta del archivo .env:
    /home/nicolas/Escritorio/proyecto ETL/develop/env/.env
    2025-05-16 22:08:41,101 - INFO - Nombre de la tabla en PostgreSQL a leer:
    raw_airbnb
    2025-05-16 22:08:41,103 - INFO - Archivo .env encontrado y cargado desde
    /home/nicolas/Escritorio/proyecto ETL/develop/env/.env
    2025-05-16 22:08:41,104 - INFO - Variables de entorno para PostgreSQL cargadas
    correctamente.
    2025-05-16 22:08:41,101 - INFO - Nombre de la tabla en PostgreSQL a leer:
    raw airbnb
    2025-05-16 22:08:41,103 - INFO - Archivo .env encontrado y cargado desde
    /home/nicolas/Escritorio/proyecto ETL/develop/env/.env
    2025-05-16 22:08:41,104 - INFO - Variables de entorno para PostgreSQL cargadas
    correctamente.
[4]: # Celda 4: Extracción de Datos desde PostgreSQL
     df_bruto = pd.DataFrame()
```

```
engine = None
try:
    logging.info("Intentando conectar a la base de datos PostgreSQL y extraer_

datos.")
    DATABASE URL = f"postgresql+psycopg2://{POSTGRES USER}:
  -{POSTGRES_PASSWORD}@{POSTGRES_HOST}: {POSTGRES_PORT}/{POSTGRES_DATABASE}"
    engine = create_engine(DATABASE_URL)
    logging.info(f"Consultando la tabla completa '{TABLE NAME}'...")
    # Usar\ read\ sql\ table\ es\ bueno\ si\ la\ tabla\ no\ es\ extremadamente\ grande\ y_{\sqcup}
  ⇔quieres todos los datos
    # Para tablas muy grandes, considera leer en chunks o con una consulta SQL_{f L}
 ⇔específica.
    df_bruto = pd.read_sql_table(TABLE_NAME, con=engine)
    logging.info(f"Datos extraídos exitosamente de la tabla '{TABLE_NAME}'.")
    logging.info(f"El DataFrame df_bruto tiene {df_bruto.shape[0]} filas yu
  →{df_bruto.shape[1]} columnas.")
except Exception as e:
    logging.error(f"Error al conectar a PostgreSQL o extraer datos de la tabla

¬'{TABLE_NAME}': {e}")
finally:
    if engine:
        engine.dispose() # Cerrar todas las conexiones en el pool del engine
        logging.info("Conexiones del motor de SQLAlchemy dispuestas (cerradas).
  " )
2025-05-16 22:08:41,111 - INFO - Intentando conectar a la base de datos
PostgreSQL y extraer datos.
2025-05-16 22:08:41,126 - INFO - Consultando la tabla completa 'raw_airbnb'...
WARNING: la base de datos «airbnb» tiene una discordancia de versión de
ordenamiento ("collation")
DETAIL: La base de datos fue creada usando la versión de ordenamiento 2.31,
pero el sistema operativo provee la versión 2.35.
HINT: Reconstruya todos los objetos en esta base de datos que usen el
ordenamiento por omisión y ejecute ALTER DATABASE airbnb REFRESH COLLATION
VERSION, o construya PostgreSQL con la versión correcta de la biblioteca.
2025-05-16 22:08:41,950 - INFO - Datos extraídos exitosamente de la tabla
'raw_airbnb'.
2025-05-16 22:08:41,951 - INFO - El DataFrame df_bruto tiene 102599 filas y 26
2025-05-16 22:08:41,951 - INFO - Conexiones del motor de SQLAlchemy dispuestas
(cerradas).
```

```
[5]: # Celda 5: Mostrar Primeras Filas (df_bruto)
   logging.info("Celda 5: Mostrando las primeras 5 filas del DataFrame df_bruto.")
   if not df_bruto.empty:
      print("Primeras 5 filas de df_bruto (formato markdown):")
      print(df_bruto.head().to_markdown(index=False))
      logging.info("Head de df_bruto mostrado.")
   else:
      logging.warning("El DataFrame df_bruto está vacío. No se puede mostrar el⊔
    ⇔head.")
   2025-05-16 22:08:41,957 - INFO - Celda 5: Mostrando las primeras 5 filas del
   DataFrame df_bruto.
   2025-05-16 22:08:41,963 - INFO - Head de df_bruto mostrado.
   Primeras 5 filas de df_bruto (formato markdown):
        id | NAME
                                                     host id |
   host_identity_verified
                      | host name
                                | neighbourhood group | neighbourhood
                            | country code | instant_bookable
       lat | long | country
   cancellation_policy
                  | room type
                               Construction year | price
                              number of reviews | last review
   service fee | minimum nights |
   reviews per month | review rate number | calculated host listings count |
   availability 365 | house_rules
   license
   -----:|-----:|:------|:-----|:-----|:-----|:-----|
   : [:-----
   -----|:-----|
   | 1001254 | Clean & quiet apt home by the park
                                                 | 80014485718 |
                     | Madaline
                                | Brooklyn
                                                  | Kensington
   | 40.6475 | -73.9724 | United States | US
                                            | false
   strict
                   | Private room
                                              2020 | $966
                                                         | $193
               10
                                9 | 10/19/2021
                                                           0.21
   4 |
                             6 |
                                            286 | Clean up and treat
   the home the way you'd like your home to be treated.
                                           No smoking.
   | 1002102 | Skylit Midtown Castle
                                                 | 52335172823 |
   verified
                      | Jenna
                                | Manhattan
                                                  | Midtown
   | 40.7536 | -73.9838 | United States | US
                                            lfalse
   moderate
                   | Entire home/apt |
                                              2007 | $142
                                                         1 $28
               30 |
                               45 | 5/21/2022
                                                           0.38 I
```

```
please confirm with me if the pet you are planning on bringing with you is OK. I
    have a cute and quiet mixed chihuahua. I could accept more guests (for an extra
    fee) but this also needs to be confirmed beforehand. Also friends traveling
    together could sleep in separate beds for an extra fee (the second bed is either
    a sofa bed or inflatable bed). Smoking is only allowed on the porch. |
    | 1002403 | THE VILLAGE OF HARLEM...NEW YORK !
                                                               l 78829239556 l
                                                            | 40.809 | -73.9419 |
                  Manhattan
                                          | Harlem
    United States | US
                                   | true
                                                         | flexible
                                     2005 | $620
    Private room
                                                    | $124
                    1
    3 I
                          0 |
                                                           nan
    5 I
                                                           352 | I encourage you to
                                       1 |
    use my kitchen, cooking and laundry facilities. There is no additional charge to
    use the washer/dryer in the basement. No smoking, inside or outside. Come home
    as late as you want. If you come home stumbling drunk, it's OK the first time.
    If you do it again, and you wake up me or the neighbors downstairs, we will be
    annoyed. (Just so you know . . . )
    | 1002755 |
                                                                  85098326012
    unconfirmed
                             | Garry
                                           Brooklyn
                                                                    | Clinton Hill
    | 40.6851 | -73.9598 | United States | US
                          | Entire home/apt |
                                                             2005 | $368
                                                                             | $74
    30 l
                                         270 | 7/5/2019
                                                              4.64 l
    4 |
                                                           322 I
    | 1003689 | Entire Apt: Spacious Studio/Loft by central park | 92037596077 |
                                          | Manhattan
    verified
                             Lyndon
                                                                    | East Harlem
    | 40.7985 | -73.944 | United States | US
                                                           | false
                          | Entire home/apt |
                                                                             I $41
    moderate
                                                              2009 | $204
                    10 |
                                           9 | 11/19/2018
                                                                               0.1
                                                              1
                                                           289 | Please no smoking in
    the house, porch or on the property (you can go to the nearby corner).
    Reasonable quiet after 10:30 pm. Please remove shoes in the house.
                [6]: # Celda 6: Verificar Filas Duplicadas (df_bruto)
     logging.info("Celda 6: Verificando filas duplicadas en df_bruto.")
     if not df_bruto.empty:
         num_duplicados = df_bruto.duplicated().sum()
         logging.info(f"Número de filas duplicadas encontradas en df_bruto:
      →{num_duplicados}")
     else:
         logging.warning("El DataFrame df_bruto está vacío. No se pueden verificar⊔
      ⇔duplicados.")
         print("El DataFrame df_bruto está vacío.")
```

2 |

228 | Pet friendly but

```
2025-05-16 22:08:42,154 - INFO - Número de filas duplicadas encontradas en
    df_bruto: 541
[7]: # Celda 7: Calcular Porcentaje de Nulos (df_bruto)
     logging.info("Celda 7: Calculando la cantidad y porcentaje de valores nulos por⊔
      ⇔columna en df_bruto.")
     if not df_bruto.empty:
         nulos_counts = df_bruto.isnull().sum()
         nulos_percentage = (nulos_counts / len(df_bruto)) * 100
         df_nulos = pd.DataFrame({
             'Columna': df_bruto.columns,
             'Nulos': nulos_counts,
             'Porcentaje_Nulos': nulos_percentage
         })
         df_nulos_sorted = df_nulos[df_nulos['Nulos'] > 0].
      sort_values(by='Porcentaje_Nulos', ascending=False) # Mostrar solo columnasu
      ⇔con nulos
         if not df_nulos_sorted.empty:
             print("Cantidad y porcentaje de valores nulos por columna (ordenado de⊔

→mayor a menor, solo columnas con nulos):")
             print(df_nulos_sorted.to_markdown(index=False))
             logging.info("Tabla de nulos por columna generada y mostrada.")
         else:
             logging.info("No se encontraron valores nulos en df_bruto.")
     else:
         logging.warning("El DataFrame df_bruto está vacío. No se pueden calcular⊔
      ⇔los nulos.")
```

df_bruto.

2025-05-16 22:08:42,160 - INFO - Celda 7: Calculando la cantidad y porcentaje de valores nulos por columna en df_bruto.
2025-05-16 22:08:42,235 - INFO - Tabla de nulos por columna generada y mostrada.

Cantidad y porcentaje de valores nulos por columna (ordenado de mayor a menor, solo columnas con nulos):

Columna	Nulos	Porcentaje_Nulos
:	:	:
license	102597	99.9981
house_rules	52131	50.8104
last review	15893	15.4904
reviews per month	15879	15.4768
country	J 532	0.518524
availability 365	448	0.436651
minimum nights	409	0.398639
host name	l 406	0.395715

```
| review rate number
                                        326 I
                                                      0.317742
| calculated host listings count |
                                        319 |
                                                      0.310919
| host_identity_verified
                                        289 I
                                                      0.281679
| service fee
                                       273 l
                                                      0.266084
I NAME
                                       250 l
                                                      0.243667
| price
                                       247 l
                                                      0.240743
| Construction year
                                       214 |
                                                      0.208579
| number of reviews
                                       183 l
                                                      0.178364
| country code
                                       131 l
                                                      0.127682
| instant_bookable
                                       105 L
                                                      0.10234
| cancellation_policy
                                        76 I
                                                      0.0740748
| neighbourhood group
                                        29 I
                                                      0.0282654
| neighbourhood
                                        16 |
                                                      0.0155947
| long
                                         8 I
                                                      0.00779735
| lat
                                         8 |
                                                      0.00779735 |
```

2025-05-16 22:08:42,241 - INFO - Celda 8: Mostrando información general de df_bruto con df_bruto.info(show_counts=False).
2025-05-16 22:08:42,246 - INFO - df_bruto.info ejecutado.

Información general de df_bruto (show_counts=False):

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>

RangeIndex: 102599 entries, 0 to 102598

Data columns (total 26 columns):

#	Column	Dtype
0	id	int64
1	NAME	object
2	host id	int64
3	host_identity_verified	object
4	host name	object
5	neighbourhood group	object
6	neighbourhood	object
7	lat	float64
8	long	float64

```
country
                                         object
     10 country code
                                         object
     11 instant_bookable
                                         object
     12 cancellation_policy
                                         object
     13 room type
                                         object
     14 Construction year
                                         float64
     15 price
                                         object
     16 service fee
                                         object
     17 minimum nights
                                         float64
     18 number of reviews
                                         float64
     19 last review
                                         object
     20 reviews per month
                                         float64
                                         float64
     21 review rate number
     22 calculated host listings count float64
     23 availability 365
                                         float64
     24 house_rules
                                         object
     25 license
                                         object
    dtypes: float64(9), int64(2), object(15)
    memory usage: 20.4+ MB
[9]: # Celda 9: Limpieza Preliminar y Conversión de Tipos de Datos (Volviendo a un
     ⇔estilo más conciso)
     logging.info("Celda 9: Iniciando limpieza preliminar y conversión de tipos de⊔
     ⇔datos (versión concisa).")
     df cleaned = pd.DataFrame() # Predefinir
     if not df bruto.empty:
         # Crear una copia para no modificar el DataFrame original (df_bruto)
         df cleaned = df bruto.copy()
         logging.info("Copia de df_bruto creada como df_cleaned.")
         # --- Paso Clave: Normalizar nombres de columnas en df_cleaned ---
         # Esto asequra que podemos usar nombres consistentes (ej. 'host id')
      ⇔después.
         df_cleaned.columns = df_cleaned.columns.str.lower().str.replace(' ', '_',

      →regex=False)
         logging.info(f"Columnas de df_cleaned normalizadas. Nuevas columnas:⊔
      →{df_cleaned.columns.tolist()}")
         try:
             # 1. id
             # Para el cálculo de nulos simplificado: contamos antes y después en 🛭
      \hookrightarrow df cleaned
             nulls_before = df_cleaned['id'].isna().sum()
             df_cleaned['id'] = pd.to_numeric(df_cleaned['id'], errors='coerce').
      →astype('Int64')
             coerced_nulls = df_cleaned['id'].isna().sum() - nulls_before
```

```
if coerced_nulls > 0:
           logging.warning(f"Columna 'id': {coerced_nulls} nuevos NaNs por_
⇔coerción.")
      logging.info("Columna 'id' convertida a Int64.")
       # 2. name
       df_cleaned['name'] = df_cleaned['name'].astype(str).str.strip().
→replace({'nan': pd.NA, '': pd.NA})
      logging.info("Columna 'name' limpiada.")
       # 3. host_id
      nulls before = df cleaned['host id'].isna().sum()
      df_cleaned['host_id'] = pd.to_numeric(df_cleaned['host_id'],__
⇔errors='coerce').astype('Int64')
       coerced_nulls = df_cleaned['host_id'].isna().sum() - nulls_before
       if coerced nulls > 0:
           logging.warning(f"Columna 'host_id': {coerced_nulls} nuevos NaNs_u
→por coerción.")
      logging.info("Columna 'host_id' convertida a Int64.")
       # 4. host_identity_verified -> is_verified, is_unconfirmed
       df_cleaned['is_verified'] = df_cleaned['host_identity_verified'].
→map({'verified': True, 'unconfirmed': False}).astype('boolean')
       df_cleaned['is_unconfirmed'] = df_cleaned['host_identity_verified'].
→map({'unconfirmed': True, 'verified': False}).astype('boolean')
       logging.info("Columnas 'is verified', 'is unconfirmed' creadas.")
       # 5. host name
      df_cleaned['host_name'] = df_cleaned['host_name'].astype(str).str.
⇔strip().replace({'nan': pd.NA, '': pd.NA})
       logging.info("Columna 'host_name' limpiada.")
       # 6. neighbourhood_group
      df cleaned['neighbourhood group'] = df cleaned['neighbourhood group'].
→astype(str).str.strip().replace({'nan': pd.NA, '': pd.NA})
       # Opcional: convertir a category si hay pocos valores únicos
       if df_cleaned['neighbourhood_group'].nunique(dropna=False) < 20:</pre>
            df_cleaned['neighbourhood_group'] =__
→df_cleaned['neighbourhood_group'].astype('category')
            logging.info("Columna 'neighbourhood_group' convertida a category.
" )
       else:
            logging.info("Columna 'neighbourhood_group' limpiada.")
       # 7. neighbourhood
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df_cleaned['neighbourhood'] = df_cleaned['neighbourhood'].astype(str).
⇔str.strip().replace({'nan': pd.NA, '': pd.NA})
      if df_cleaned['neighbourhood'].nunique(dropna=False) < 50:</pre>
           df_cleaned['neighbourhood'] = df_cleaned['neighbourhood'].
→astype('category')
           logging.info("Columna 'neighbourhood' convertida a category.")
          logging.info("Columna 'neighbourhood' limpiada.")
      # 8. lat
      nulls_before = df_cleaned['lat'].isna().sum()
      df cleaned['lat'] = pd.to numeric(df cleaned['lat'], errors='coerce')
      coerced_nulls = df_cleaned['lat'].isna().sum() - nulls_before
      if coerced_nulls > 0:
          logging.warning(f"Columna 'lat': {coerced_nulls} nuevos NaNs por_
⇔coerción.")
      logging.info("Columna 'lat' convertida a float.")
      # 9. long
      nulls_before = df_cleaned['long'].isna().sum()
      df_cleaned['long'] = pd.to_numeric(df_cleaned['long'], errors='coerce')
      coerced_nulls = df_cleaned['long'].isna().sum() - nulls_before
      if coerced nulls > 0:
          logging.warning(f"Columna 'long': {coerced_nulls} nuevos NaNs por_
⇔coerción.")
      logging.info("Columna 'long' convertida a float.")
      # 10. country
      df_cleaned['country'] = df_cleaned['country'].astype(str).str.strip().

¬replace({'nan': pd.NA, '': pd.NA})
      if df_cleaned['country'].nunique(dropna=False) < 10:</pre>
          df_cleaned['country'] = df_cleaned['country'].astype('category')
          logging.info("Columna 'country' convertida a category.")
      else:
          logging.info("Columna 'country' limpiada.")
      # 11. country_code
      df_cleaned['country_code'] = df_cleaned['country_code'].astype(str).str.
⇔strip().replace({'nan': pd.NA, '': pd.NA})
      if df_cleaned['country_code'].nunique(dropna=False) < 10:</pre>
          df_cleaned['country_code'] = df_cleaned['country_code'].
⇔astype('category')
          logging.info("Columna 'country_code' convertida a category.")
          logging.info("Columna 'country_code' limpiada.")
```

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# 12. instant_bookable -> instant_bookable_flag
             df_cleaned['instant_bookable_flag'] = df_cleaned['instant_bookable'].
سap({'TRUE': True, 'FALSE': False, 'True': True, 'False': False, 'true': المالة المال

¬True, 'false': False}).astype('boolean')

             logging.info("Columna 'instant bookable flag' creada.")
             # 13. cancellation_policy
             df_cleaned['cancellation_policy'] = df_cleaned['cancellation_policy'].
Gastype(str).str.strip().replace({'nan': pd.NA, '': pd.NA}).astype('category')
             logging.info("Columna 'cancellation_policy' convertida a category.")
             # 14. room_type
             df_cleaned['room_type'] = df_cleaned['room_type'].astype(str).str.
strip().replace({'nan': pd.NA, '': pd.NA}).astype('category')
             logging.info("Columna 'room_type' convertida a category.")
             # 15. construction_year
             nulls_before = df_cleaned['construction_year'].isna().sum()
             df_cleaned['construction_year'] = pd.
oto_numeric(df_cleaned['construction_year'], errors='coerce').astype('Int64')
             coerced nulls = df cleaned['construction year'].isna().sum() -___
\negnulls_before
             if coerced_nulls > 0:
                     logging.warning(f"Columna 'construction_year': {coerced_nulls}__
→nuevos NaNs por coerción.")
             logging.info("Columna 'construction_year' convertida a Int64.")
             # 16. price -> price_str_cleaned, price_numeric
             df_cleaned['price_str_cleaned'] = df_cleaned['price'].astype(str).str.
oreplace('$', '', regex=False).str.replace(',', '', regex=False).str.strip().
→replace({'nan': pd.NA, '': pd.NA})
             df cleaned['price numeric'] = pd.
oto_numeric(df_cleaned['price_str_cleaned'], errors='coerce')
             logging.info("Columnas 'price_str_cleaned' y 'price_numeric' creadas.")
             # 17. service_fee -> service_fee_str_cleaned, service_fee_numeric
             df_cleaned['service_fee_str_cleaned'] = df_cleaned['service_fee'].
→astype(str).str.replace('$', '', regex=False).str.replace(',', '',
→regex=False).str.strip().replace({'nan': pd.NA, '': pd.NA})
             df cleaned['service fee numeric'] = pd.
sto_numeric(df_cleaned['service_fee_str_cleaned'], errors='coerce')
             logging.info("Columnas 'service_fee_str_cleaned' y_

¬'service_fee_numeric' creadas.")
```

```
# 18. minimum_nights
      nulls_before = df_cleaned['minimum_nights'].isna().sum()
      df_cleaned['minimum_nights'] = pd.
oto_numeric(df_cleaned['minimum_nights'], errors='coerce').astype('Int64')
       coerced_nulls = df_cleaned['minimum_nights'].isna().sum() - nulls_before
       if coerced nulls > 0:
           logging.warning(f"Columna 'minimum_nights': {coerced_nulls} nuevos__
→NaNs por coerción.")
      logging.info("Columna 'minimum_nights' convertida a Int64.")
       # 19. number_of_reviews
      nulls before = df cleaned['number of reviews'].isna().sum()
      df_cleaned['number_of_reviews'] = pd.
ode_numeric(df_cleaned['number_of_reviews'], errors='coerce').astype('Int64')
       coerced_nulls = df_cleaned['number_of_reviews'].isna().sum() -__
⊸nulls before
       if coerced_nulls > 0:
           logging.warning(f"Columna 'number_of_reviews': {coerced_nulls}_
⇒nuevos NaNs por coerción.")
      logging.info("Columna 'number_of_reviews' convertida a Int64.")
       # 20. last review
      nulls_before = df_cleaned['last_review'].isna().sum() # o .isnull()
      df_cleaned['last_review'] = pd.to_datetime(df_cleaned['last_review'],__

¬format='%m/%d/%Y', errors='coerce')
      coerced_nulls = df_cleaned['last_review'].isna().sum() - nulls_before #__
⇔o .isnull()
       if coerced nulls > 0:
           logging.warning(f"Columna 'last review': {coerced nulls} nuevos NaTu
⇔por coerción.")
      logging.info("Columna 'last_review' convertida a datetime.")
       # 21. reviews_per_month
      nulls_before = df_cleaned['reviews_per_month'].isna().sum()
      df_cleaned['reviews_per_month'] = pd.
→to_numeric(df_cleaned['reviews_per_month'], errors='coerce')
       coerced_nulls = df_cleaned['reviews_per_month'].isna().sum() -__
→nulls before
      if coerced_nulls > 0:
           logging.warning(f"Columna 'reviews_per_month': {coerced_nulls}_u
⇔nuevos NaNs por coerción.")
      logging.info("Columna 'reviews_per_month' convertida a float.")
       # 22. review rate number
      nulls before = df cleaned['review rate number'].isna().sum()
```

```
df_cleaned['review_rate_number'] = pd.
sto_numeric(df_cleaned['review_rate_number'], errors='coerce').astype('Int64')
      coerced_nulls = df_cleaned['review_rate_number'].isna().sum() -__
⊸nulls before
      if coerced_nulls > 0:
          logging.warning(f"Columna 'review_rate_number': {coerced_nulls}__
⇒nuevos NaNs por coerción.")
      logging.info("Columna 'review_rate_number' convertida a Int64.")
      # 23. calculated host listings count
      nulls_before = df_cleaned['calculated_host_listings_count'].isna().sum()
      df cleaned['calculated host listings count'] = pd.

¬to_numeric(df_cleaned['calculated_host_listings_count'], errors='coerce').
⇔astype('Int64')
      coerced_nulls = df_cleaned['calculated_host_listings_count'].isna().
⇒sum() - nulls_before
      if coerced nulls > 0:
          logging.warning(f"Columna 'calculated_host_listings_count':
→{coerced_nulls} nuevos NaNs por coerción.")
      logging.info("Columna 'calculated host listings count' convertida a
# 24. availability 365
      nulls_before = df_cleaned['availability_365'].isna().sum()
      df_cleaned['availability_365'] = pd.
→to_numeric(df_cleaned['availability_365'], errors='coerce').astype('Int64')
      coerced nulls = df cleaned['availability 365'].isna().sum() -___
⊸nulls before
      if coerced nulls > 0:
          logging.warning(f"Columna 'availability_365': {coerced_nulls}__
⇔nuevos NaNs por coerción.")
      logging.info("Columna 'availability_365' convertida a Int64.")
      # 25. house rules
      df cleaned['house rules'] = df cleaned['house rules'].astype(str).str.
⇔strip().replace({'nan': pd.NA, '': pd.NA})
      logging.info("Columna 'house_rules' limpiada.")
      # 26. license
      df_cleaned['license'] = df_cleaned['license'].astype(str).str.strip().

¬replace({'nan': pd.NA, '': pd.NA})
      logging.info("Columna 'license' limpiada.")
      # Columnas a eliminar (los nombres ya están normalizados en df_cleaned)
      cols_to_drop = ['host_identity_verified', 'instant_bookable', 'price', __
```

```
existing_cols_to_drop = [col for col in cols_to_drop if col in_
  ⇒df_cleaned.columns]
        if existing_cols_to_drop:
            df_cleaned.drop(columns=existing_cols_to_drop, inplace=True)
            logging.info(f"Columnas {existing_cols_to_drop} eliminadas de_

df cleaned.")

        logging.info("Proceso de limpieza preliminar y conversión de tipos⊔
  ⇔completado.")
    except KeyError as ke:
        logging.error(f"Ocurrió un KeyError: '{ke}'. Verifica que la columna⊔
  ⇔exista en df_cleaned después de la normalización.")
        print(f"Ocurrió un KeyError: '{ke}'. Revisa los nombres de las columnas⊔
  →y la lógica de normalización.")
        print(f"Columnas disponibles en df_cleaned: {df_cleaned.columns.
  →tolist()}")
    except Exception as e:
        logging.error(f"Ocurrió un error general durante la limpieza: {e}")
        import traceback
        logging.error(traceback.format exc())
        print(f"Ocurrió un error general: {e}")
    logging.warning("El DataFrame df_bruto está vacío. No se puede realizar la⊔
 ⇔limpieza.")
    print("El DataFrame df_bruto está vacío.")
2025-05-16 22:08:42,268 - INFO - Celda 9: Iniciando limpieza preliminar y
conversión de tipos de datos (versión concisa).
2025-05-16 22:08:42,292 - INFO - Copia de df_bruto creada como df_cleaned.
2025-05-16 22:08:42,294 - INFO - Columnas de df_cleaned normalizadas. Nuevas
columnas: ['id', 'name', 'host_id', 'host_identity_verified', 'host_name',
'neighbourhood_group', 'neighbourhood', 'lat', 'long', 'country',
'country_code', 'instant_bookable', 'cancellation_policy', 'room_type',
'construction_year', 'price', 'service_fee', 'minimum_nights',
'number_of_reviews', 'last_review', 'reviews_per_month', 'review_rate_number',
'calculated_host_listings_count', 'availability_365', 'house_rules', 'license']
2025-05-16 22:08:42,295 - INFO - Columna 'id' convertida a Int64.
2025-05-16 22:08:42,335 - INFO - Columna 'name' limpiada.
2025-05-16 22:08:42,337 - INFO - Columna 'host_id' convertida a Int64.
2025-05-16 22:08:42,367 - INFO - Columnas 'is_verified', 'is_unconfirmed'
creadas.
2025-05-16 22:08:42,447 - INFO - Columna 'host_name' limpiada.
2025-05-16 22:08:42,533 - INFO - Columna 'neighbourhood_group' convertida a
category.
2025-05-16 22:08:42,603 - INFO - Columna 'neighbourhood' limpiada.
```

```
2025-05-16 22:08:42,763 - INFO - Columna 'country_code' convertida a category.
     2025-05-16 22:08:42,779 - INFO - Columna 'instant bookable flag' creada.
     2025-05-16 22:08:42,843 - INFO - Columna 'cancellation_policy' convertida a
     2025-05-16 22:08:42,906 - INFO - Columna 'room_type' convertida a category.
     2025-05-16 22:08:42,912 - INFO - Columna 'construction year' convertida a Int64.
     2025-05-16 22:08:43,013 - INFO - Columnas 'price_str_cleaned' y 'price_numeric'
     creadas.
     2025-05-16 22:08:43,125 - INFO - Columnas 'service fee_str_cleaned' y
     'service_fee_numeric' creadas.
     2025-05-16 22:08:43,131 - INFO - Columna 'minimum nights' convertida a Int64.
     2025-05-16 22:08:43,136 - INFO - Columna 'number_of_reviews' convertida a Int64.
     2025-05-16 22:08:43,164 - INFO - Columna 'last review' convertida a datetime.
     2025-05-16 22:08:43,166 - INFO - Columna 'reviews_per_month' convertida a float.
     2025-05-16 22:08:43,171 - INFO - Columna 'review_rate number' convertida a
     Int64.
     2025-05-16 22:08:43,177 - INFO - Columna 'calculated_host_listings_count'
     convertida a Int64.
     2025-05-16 22:08:43,182 - INFO - Columna 'availability_365' convertida a Int64.
     2025-05-16 22:08:43,229 - INFO - Columna 'house_rules' limpiada.
     2025-05-16 22:08:43,259 - INFO - Columna 'license' limpiada.
     2025-05-16 22:08:43,296 - INFO - Columnas ['host_identity_verified',
     'instant_bookable', 'price', 'service_fee'] eliminadas de df_cleaned.
     2025-05-16 22:08:43,297 - INFO - Proceso de limpieza preliminar y conversión de
     tipos completado.
[10]: # Celda 10: Estadísticas Descriptivas para Columnas Numéricas (df_cleaned)
      logging.info("Celda 10: Calculando estadísticas descriptivas para columnas⊔
       ⊖numéricas en df_cleaned.")
      if not df_cleaned.empty:
          df_numeric_desc = df_cleaned.select_dtypes(include=np.number).describe().T
          if not df_numeric_desc.empty:
              print("\nEstadísticas Descriptivas para Columnas Numéricas (df_cleaned):
       ")
              print(df_numeric_desc.to_markdown())
              logging.info("Estadísticas descriptivas para columnas numéricas⊔

→mostradas.")
          else:
              logging.info("No se encontraron columnas numéricas en df cleaned.")
      else:
          logging.warning("El DataFrame df_cleaned está vacío. No se pueden calcular⊔
       ⇔estadísticas numéricas.")
     2025-05-16 22:08:43,303 - INFO - Celda 10: Calculando estadísticas descriptivas
```

2025-05-16 22:08:42,605 - INFO - Columna 'lat' convertida a float. 2025-05-16 22:08:42,606 - INFO - Columna 'long' convertida a float.

2025-05-16 22:08:42,683 - INFO - Columna 'country' convertida a category.

para columnas numéricas en df_cleaned. 2025-05-16 22:08:43,361 - INFO - Estadísticas descriptivas para columnas numéricas mostradas.

Estadísticas Des	criptivas par	a Co	olumnas Numér	cicas (df_cleane	ed)	:	
1			count		I		.
min	25%		50%	75%		max	
:							
-:		• 1		• 1		• 1	
id			102599	2.91462e+07	ı	1.62575e+07	
1.00125e+06	1.50858e+07	I	2.91366e+07	4.32012e	+07	5.73674	e+07
 host_id			l 102500 l	4.92541e+10	1	2 85300+10	1
-	2.45833e+10	ı		7.39965e			
Ī				·		•	
lat			102591	40.7281	1	0.0558565	
40.4998	40.6887	I	40.7223	40.7628		40.917	
 long			l 102591 l	-73.9496	ī	0.0495213	ı
•	-73.9826	1		-73.9323			2
1							
construction_y			102385			5.76556	
2003	2007		2012	2017		2022	
 minimum_nights			l 102190 l	8.13584	1	30 5538	ı
-1223			3	1 5	'	5645	'
	. –					,	
number_of_revi	ews		102416	27.4837	1	49.509	
0	1		7	30		1024	
 reviews_per_mo	.n+h		I 86720 I	1.37402	1	1 7/1660	1
0.01				1.37402	1	1.74002	ı
	0.22		0.112	, -		1 00	
review_rate_nu	mber		102273	3.27911	1	1.28466	
1	2		3	4		5	
1							
calculated_hos	_	unt		7.93661	ı	32.2188	l
1	1	I	1	1 2		332	
availability_3	65		102151	141.133	1	135.435	ı
-10	3	- 1	96	269	•	3677	'
1		•					
price_numeric			102352	625.294	1	331.672	
50	340	1	624	913		1200	
 service_fee_nu	meric		102326	125.027	1	66.3257	1
' per aree_ree_ma			1 102020	120.021	•	50.0201	1

```
10 | 68 | 125 | 183 | 240
    1
[11]: # Celda 11: Estadísticas Descriptivas para Columnas object/str y category
     \hookrightarrow (df_cleaned)
     logging.info("Celda 11: Calculando estadísticas descriptivas para columnas⊔
     ⇔object, string y category en df_cleaned.")
     if not df cleaned.empty:
        df_object_desc = df_cleaned.select_dtypes(include=['object', 'string',__
      if not df_object_desc.empty:
           print("\nEstadísticas Descriptivas para Columnas Object/String/Category⊔
      print(df_object_desc.to_markdown())
           logging.info("Estadísticas descriptivas para columnas object/string/
      else:
            logging.info("No se encontraron columnas object/string/category en ∪

df_cleaned.")
     else:
        logging.warning("El DataFrame df_cleaned está vacío. No se pueden calcular_
      ⇔estadísticas de object/category.")
```

2025-05-16 22:08:43,368 - INFO - Celda 11: Calculando estadísticas descriptivas para columnas object, string y category en df_cleaned. 2025-05-16 22:08:43,524 - INFO - Estadísticas descriptivas para columnas object/string/category mostradas.

Estadísticas Descriptivas para Columnas Object/String/Category (df_cleaned):

```
| count | unique | top | freq |
|:----:|:-----:|:-----:|
           | 102599 | 61280 | None
| 102599 | 13191 | Michael
name
                                  250 l
| host_name
                               | 881 |
| country_code
                    2 | US
           | 102599 |
                                | 102468 |
| house_rules
| license
           | 102599 |
                   2 | None
                               | 102597 |
247 I
| service_fee_str_cleaned | 102599 | 232 | 41
                                | 526 |
```

[12]: # Celda 12: Estadísticas Descriptivas para Columnas Boolean (df_cleaned) \neg \Box \Box \Box CORREGIDA

```
logging.info("Celda 12: Calculando estadísticas descriptivas para columnas<sub>∪</sub>
 ⇔boolean en df_cleaned.")
if not df_cleaned.empty:
    boolean_cols = df_cleaned.select_dtypes(include='boolean').columns
    if not boolean cols.empty:
        print("\nEstadísticas Descriptivas para Columnas Boolean (df_cleaned):")
        for col in boolean_cols:
            print(f"\n--- {col} ---")
            counts = df_cleaned[col].value_counts(dropna=False)
            df_counts = counts.reset_index()
            df_counts.columns = ['Value', 'Count']
            df_counts['Value'] = df_counts['Value'].astype(str)
            print(df_counts.to_markdown(index=False))
        logging.info("Estadísticas descriptivas para columnas boolean mostradas.
 ")
    else:
        print("No hay columnas de tipo boolean (nullable) en df_cleaned parau
 →mostrar estadísticas.")
        logging.info("No se encontraron columnas boolean (nullable) en_
 ⇔df cleaned.")
else:
    logging.warning("El DataFrame df_cleaned está vacío. No se pueden calcular⊔
 ⇔estadísticas boolean.")
    print("El DataFrame df_cleaned está vacío.")
```

2025-05-16 22:08:43,531 - INFO - Celda 12: Calculando estadísticas descriptivas para columnas boolean en df_cleaned.

2025-05-16 22:08:43,538 - INFO - Estadísticas descriptivas para columnas boolean mostradas.

Estadísticas Descriptivas para Columnas Boolean (df_cleaned):

```
|:----:|
     | True
                  51200 |
              | False
                  51110
     | <NA>
             289 |
     --- instant_bookable_flag ---
     | Value
              Count
     |:----:|
     | False |
                  51474
     | True
                  51020 I
     | <NA>
                    105 |
              [13]: # Celda 13: Estadísticas Descriptivas para Columnas Datetime (df_cleaned)
     logging.info("Celda 13: Calculando estadísticas descriptivas para columnas⊔
       ⇔datetime en df_cleaned.")
     if not df_cleaned.empty:
         datetime_cols = df_cleaned.select_dtypes(include='datetime64[ns]').columns
         if not datetime_cols.empty:
             try:
                 df_datetime_desc = df_cleaned[datetime_cols].
       →describe(datetime_is_numeric=True).T
             except TypeError:
                 logging.info("Argumento 'datetime_is_numeric' no soportado_
       →(probablemente Pandas < 1.0.0). Se llamará a describe() sin él.")
                 df_datetime_desc = df_cleaned[datetime_cols].describe().T
             print("\nEstadísticas Descriptivas para Columnas Datetime (df_cleaned):
       ")
             print(df_datetime_desc.to_markdown())
             logging.info("Estadísticas descriptivas para columnas datetime,
       else:
             print("No hay columnas de tipo datetime en df_cleaned para mostrar⊔
       ⇔estadísticas.")
             logging.info("No se encontraron columnas datetime en df_cleaned.")
     else:
         logging.warning("El DataFrame df_cleaned está vacío. No se pueden calcular⊔
       ⇔estadísticas datetime.")
         print("El DataFrame df_cleaned está vacío.")
     2025-05-16 22:08:43,545 - INFO - Celda 13: Calculando estadísticas descriptivas
```

2025-05-16 22:08:43,545 - INFO - Celda 13: Calculando estadísticas descriptivas para columnas datetime en df_cleaned.
2025-05-16 22:08:43,548 - INFO - Argumento 'datetime_is_numeric' no soportado (probablemente Pandas < 1.0.0). Se llamará a describe() sin él.
2025-05-16 22:08:43,554 - INFO - Estadísticas descriptivas para columnas datetime mostradas.

```
Estadísticas Descriptivas para Columnas Datetime (df_cleaned):
                     count | mean
                                                        | min
    25%
                       I 50%
                                           1 75%
                                                                max
    ----|
     | last review | 86706 | 2019-06-12 03:40:52.065601024 | 2012-07-11 00:00:00 |
    2018-10-28 00:00:00 | 2019-06-14 00:00:00 | 2019-07-05 00:00:00 | 2058-06-16
    00:00:00 |
[14]: # Celda 15: Análisis de 'construction year' con Gráfico de Líneas
     logging.info("Celda 15: Analizando 'construction_year' con un gráfico de líneas.
     if not df_cleaned.empty:
         if 'construction_year' in df_cleaned.columns:
             construction_year_counts = df_cleaned['construction_year'].dropna().
      →value_counts().sort_index()
             if not construction_year_counts.empty:
                plt.figure(figsize=(14, 7))
                sns.lineplot(x=construction_year_counts.index.astype(float),__
      ⇒y=construction year counts.values, marker='o', color='dodgerblue') #1
      ⇒astype(float) para el plot
                plt.title('Número de Propiedades por Año de Construcción', u
      ⇔fontsize=16)
                plt.xlabel('Año de Construcción', fontsize=12)
                plt.ylabel('Número de Propiedades', fontsize=12)
                plt.grid(True, linestyle='--', alpha=0.7)
                min_year, max_year = construction_year_counts.index.min(),__

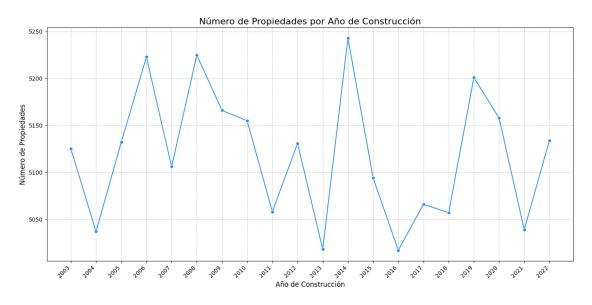
→construction_year_counts.index.max()
                if isinstance(min_year, pd.Timestamp) or isinstance(max_year, pd.
      →Timestamp): # Handle if it's somehow timestamp
                    min_year = min_year.year if isinstance(min_year, pd.Timestamp)__
      ⇔else int(min_year)
                    max_year = max_year.year if isinstance(max_year, pd.Timestamp)__
      ⇔else int(max_year)
                else: # Convert Int64Proxy to int for range
                    min_year = int(min_year)
                    max_year = int(max_year)
                if (max_year - min_year) > 20:
                    step = max(1, (max_year - min_year) // 20) # Ajustar step_
      \rightarrow dinámicamente
```

```
ticks = list(range(min_year, max_year + step, step))
                if min_year not in ticks: ticks.insert(0, min_year)
                if max_year not in ticks and max_year > ticks[-1]: ticks.
 →append(max_year)
                plt.xticks(sorted(list(set(ticks))), rotation=45, ha='right')
            else:
                plt.xticks(construction_year_counts.index.astype(int),_
 ⇔rotation=45, ha='right')
            plt.tight_layout()
            plt.show()
            logging.info("Gráfico de líneas para 'construction_year' generado y⊔
 →mostrado.")
        else:
            logging.warning("No hay datos válidos en 'construction_year' para⊔
 →el gráfico después de quitar NaNs.")
   else:
        logging.warning("La columna 'construction_year' no se encontró en⊔

df cleaned.")

else:
   logging.warning("El DataFrame df_cleaned está vacío. No se puede analizar⊔
 ⇔'construction_year'.")
```

2025-05-16 22:08:43,563 - INFO - Celda 15: Analizando 'construction_year' con un gráfico de líneas.



2025-05-16 22:08:43,753 - INFO - Gráfico de líneas para 'construction_year' generado y mostrado.

```
[15]: # Celda 16: Análisis de 'minimum nights' con Gráfico de Barras
     logging.info("Celda 16: Analizando 'minimum_nights' con un gráfico de barras.")
     if not df_cleaned.empty:
         if 'minimum_nights' in df_cleaned.columns:
             min_nights_counts = df_cleaned['minimum_nights'].dropna().value_counts()
             if not min_nights_counts.empty:
                 N = 20
                 top_n_min_nights = min_nights_counts.nlargest(N)
                 if not top_n_min_nights.empty:
                     plt.figure(figsize=(12, 7))
                     # Convertir índice a string para orden categórico, pero ordenar
       →numéricamente antes del plot
                     sorted_top_n_index = top_n_min_nights.index.astype('Int64').
       ⇒sort values().astype(str)
                     sns.barplot(x=top_n_min_nights.index.astype(str),__

    y=top_n_min_nights.values,
                                 palette="viridis", order=sorted_top_n_index) # Usar_
       ⇔el índice ordenado
                     plt.title(f'Top {N} Valores Más Comunes para "Minimum Nights"', u
       ⇔fontsize=16)
                     plt.xlabel('Minimum Nights (Noches Minimas)', fontsize=12)
                     plt.ylabel('Número de Propiedades', fontsize=12)
                     plt.xticks(rotation=45, ha='right')
                     plt.grid(axis='y', linestyle='--', alpha=0.7)
                     plt.tight_layout()
                     plt.show()
                     logging.info(f"Gráfico de barras para los top {N}⊔
       →'minimum_nights' generado y mostrado.")
                     print(f"Top {N} valores para 'minimum_nights':")
                     print(top_n_min_nights.to_markdown())
                 else:
                     logging.info(f"No hay suficientes datos para mostrar los topu
       else:
                 logging.warning("No hay datos válidos en 'minimum_nights' para el⊔
       ⇔gráfico después de quitar NaNs.")
         else:
             logging warning ("La columna 'minimum_nights' no se encontró en_
       else:
```

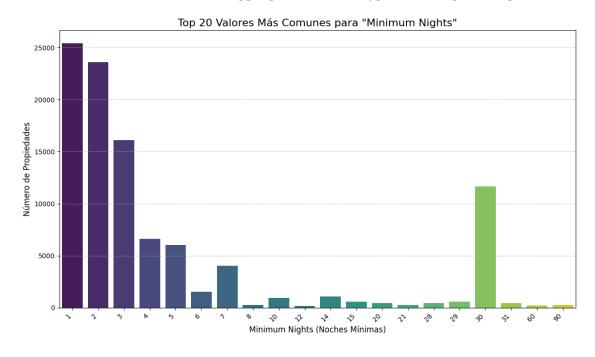
logging.warning("El DataFrame df_cleaned está vacío. No se puede analizar $_{\hookrightarrow}$ 'minimum_nights'.")

2025-05-16 22:08:43,764 - INFO - Celda 16: Analizando 'minimum_nights' con un gráfico de barras.

2025-05-16 22:08:43,780 - INFO - Using categorical units to plot a list of strings that are all parsable as floats or dates. If these strings should be plotted as numbers, cast to the appropriate data type before plotting. /tmp/ipykernel_1221687/2761008193.py:17: FutureWarning:

Passing `palette` without assigning `hue` is deprecated and will be removed in v0.14.0. Assign the `x` variable to `hue` and set `legend=False` for the same effect.

sns.barplot(x=top_n_min_nights.index.astype(str), y=top_n_min_nights.values, 2025-05-16 22:08:43,788 - INFO - Using categorical units to plot a list of strings that are all parsable as floats or dates. If these strings should be plotted as numbers, cast to the appropriate data type before plotting.



2025-05-16 22:08:44,088 - INFO - Gráfico de barras para los top 20 'minimum_nights' generado y mostrado.

Top 20 valores para 'minimum_nights':

	minimum_nights		count
	:	-	:
	1		25421
1	2	ı	23604 l

```
3 I
       16113 l
30 I
       11653 |
4 I
        6625 I
5 I
        6051 |
7 |
        4039 I
6 I
        1538 I
14 l
        1077 |
10 l
         932 I
15 l
         593 I
29 |
         569 I
31 l
         453 l
20 I
         440
28 I
         432 |
21 l
         256 I
90 I
         248 I
8 I
         246 I
60 I
         234 I
         171 l
12 |
```

```
[16]: # Celda 17: Determinar el Año con Mayor Actividad de Reviews (basado en
       → 'last_review')
      logging.info("Celda 17: Determinando el año con mayor actividad de reviews⊔
       ⇒basado en 'last_review'.")
      if not df cleaned.empty:
          if 'last_review' in df_cleaned.columns and pd.api.types.
       →is_datetime64_any_dtype(df_cleaned['last_review']):
              valid_last_reviews = df_cleaned['last_review'].dropna()
              if not valid_last_reviews.empty:
                  review_years = valid_last_reviews.dt.year.astype('Int64')
                  year_counts = review_years.value_counts().sort_index()
                  if not year_counts.empty:
                      most_active_year = year_counts.idxmax()
                      max_reviews_count = year_counts.max()
                      print(f"El año con mayor actividad de 'últimos reviews' fue:
       →{most_active_year}")
                      print(f"Número de 'últimos reviews' en ese año: <math>\Box
       →{max_reviews_count}")
                      logging.info(f"El año con mayor actividad de 'últimos reviews'
       →fue {most_active_year} con {max_reviews_count} reviews.")
                      plt.figure(figsize=(12, 7))
                      sns.barplot(x=year_counts.index.astype(int), y=year_counts.
       ⇔values, palette="inferno")
```

```
plt.title('Número de "Últimos Reviews" por Año', fontsize=16)
                plt.xlabel('Año del Review', fontsize=12)
                plt.ylabel('Número de "Últimos Reviews"', fontsize=12)
                plt.xticks(rotation=45, ha='right')
                plt.grid(axis='y', linestyle='--', alpha=0.7)
                plt.legend()
                plt.tight_layout()
                plt.show()
                logging.info("Gráfico de barras de actividad de reviews por añou
 ⇔generado y mostrado.")
                print("\nActividad de 'últimos reviews' por año:")
                print(year_counts.to_markdown())
            else:
                logging.warning("No hay datos de años de review después de L
  →procesar 'last_review'.")
        else:
            logging.warning("La columna 'last_review' está vacía o solou
  ⇔contiene NaT.")
    elif 'last_review' not in df_cleaned.columns:
        logging.warning("La columna 'last_review' no se encontró en df_cleaned.
 ")
    else:
        logging.warning(f"La columna 'last_review' no es de tipo datetime⊔
 →({df_cleaned['last_review'].dtype}). No se puede extraer el año.")
else:
    logging.warning("El DataFrame df_cleaned está vacío. No se puede analizar⊔
  ⇔la actividad de reviews.")
2025-05-16 22:08:44,098 - INFO - Celda 17: Determinando el año con mayor
actividad de reviews basado en 'last_review'.
2025-05-16 22:08:44,105 - INFO - El año con mayor actividad de 'últimos reviews'
fue 2019 con 42931 reviews.
2025-05-16 22:08:44,115 - INFO - Using categorical units to plot a list of
strings that are all parsable as floats or dates. If these strings should be
plotted as numbers, cast to the appropriate data type before plotting.
/tmp/ipykernel_1221687/132907764.py:21: FutureWarning:
Passing `palette` without assigning `hue` is deprecated and will be removed in
v0.14.0. Assign the `x` variable to `hue` and set `legend=False` for the same
effect.
  sns.barplot(x=year_counts.index.astype(int), y=year_counts.values,
```

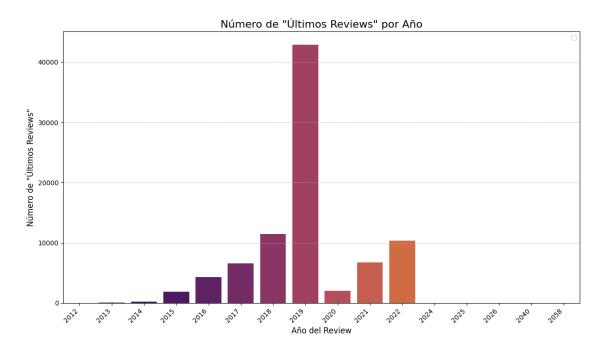
2025-05-16 22:08:44,120 - INFO - Using categorical units to plot a list of strings that are all parsable as floats or dates. If these strings should be

plotted as numbers, cast to the appropriate data type before plotting.

palette="inferno")

/tmp/ipykernel_1221687/132907764.py:28: UserWarning: No artists with labels
found to put in legend. Note that artists whose label start with an underscore
are ignored when legend() is called with no argument.
 plt.legend()

El año con mayor actividad de 'últimos reviews' fue: 2019 Número de 'últimos reviews' en ese año: 42931



2025-05-16 22:08:44,313 - INFO - Gráfico de barras de actividad de reviews por año generado y mostrado.

Actividad de 'últimos reviews' por año:

last_review		count
:	: -	:
2012		26
2013		80
2014	1	246
2015	1	1874
2016	1	4316
2017		6601
2018		11455
2019		42931
2020		2063
2021		6740
2022		10369
2024		1
2025		1

```
2040 l
                              1 l
                              1 l
                 2058 I
[17]: | # Celda 18: Análisis de 'number_of_reviews' y 'reviews_per_month'
      logging.info("Celda 18: Analizando 'number_of_reviews' y 'reviews_per_month'.")
      if not df_cleaned.empty:
          cols_to_analyze = ['number_of_reviews', 'reviews_per_month']
          for col_name in cols_to_analyze:
              if col_name in df_cleaned.columns and pd.api.types.
       →is_numeric_dtype(df_cleaned[col_name]):
                  data_series = df_cleaned[col_name].dropna()
                  if not data_series.empty:
                       logging.info(f"Analizando la columna: {col_name}")
                      print(f"\n--- Estadísticas Descriptivas para '{col_name}' ---")
                      print(data series.describe().to markdown())
                       fig, axes = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(15, 5))
                       fig.suptitle(f'Distribución de "{col_name}"', fontsize=16)
                       sns.histplot(data_series, bins=50, kde=True, ax=axes[0],__
       ⇔color='teal')
                       axes[0].set title('Histograma')
                       axes[0].set_xlabel(col_name); axes[0].set_ylabel('Frecuencia')
                       sns.boxplot(x=data series, ax=axes[1], color='lightcoral',

orient='h')
                       axes[1].set_title('Boxplot'); axes[1].set_xlabel(col_name)
                      plt.tight_layout(rect=[0, 0.03, 1, 0.95]); plt.show()
                       skewness = data_series.skew()
                       if skewness > 2 or skewness < -2:
                           logging.info(f"La columna '{col_name}' está sesgada_
       ⇔(skewness: {skewness:.2f}). Mostrando con transformación logarítmica.")
                           data_for_log = data_series.copy()
                           log_label_suffix = ""
                           if (data_for_log <= 0).any(): # Hay ceros o negativos</pre>
                               if (data_for_log == 0).all() or (data_for_log < 0).</pre>
       →any():
                                    logging.warning(f"No se puede aplicar log all
       _{\hookrightarrow}'{col_name}' directamente debido a valores cero/negativos. Se omitirá el_{\sqcup}
       →plot logarítmico.")
                                    continue
```

1 l

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```
elif (data_for_log == 0).any(): # Hay ceros, pero no__
  \rightarrownegativos
                            data_for_log = data_for_log + 1
                            log_label_suffix = "(log(x+1))"
                    else: # Todos positivos
                        log_label_suffix = " (log)"
                    if not (data_for_log <= 0).any(): # Doble chequeo después_
 ⇔de la transformación x+1 si se hizo
                        log_data = np.log(data_for_log)
                        fig_log, axes_log = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(15, 5))
                        fig log.suptitle(f'Distribución dell

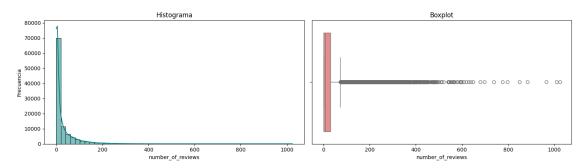
¬"{col_name}"{log_label_suffix}', fontsize=16)
                        sns.histplot(log_data, bins=50, kde=True,__
 ⇔ax=axes_log[0], color='darkblue')
                        axes_log[0].set_title(f'Histograma{log_label_suffix}');__
 →axes_log[0].set_xlabel(f'{col_name}{log_label_suffix}')
                        sns.boxplot(x=log_data, ax=axes_log[1], color='gold',__

orient='h')
                        axes_log[1].set_title(f'Boxplot{log_label_suffix}');__
 →axes_log[1].set_xlabel(f'{col_name}{log_label_suffix}')
                        plt.tight_layout(rect=[0, 0.03, 1, 0.95]); plt.show()
                    else:
                         logging.warning(f"Después de ajustar para log, la_
 ⇒serie para '{col_name}' aún contiene valores no positivos. Se omitirá el⊔
 →plot logarítmico.")
            else:
                logging.warning(f"La columna '{col_name}' está vacía o solou
 ⇔contiene NaNs.")
        elif col_name in df_cleaned.columns:
             logging.warning(f"La columna '{col_name}' no es numérica. Se omite.
  ")
            logging.warning(f"La columna '{col_name}' no se encontró en∟

→df cleaned.")
else:
    logging.warning("El DataFrame df_cleaned está vacío.")
2025-05-16 22:08:44,326 - INFO - Celda 18: Analizando 'number_of_reviews' y
'reviews_per_month'.
2025-05-16 22:08:44,328 - INFO - Analizando la columna: number_of_reviews
--- Estadísticas Descriptivas para 'number_of_reviews' ---
          number_of_reviews |
|:----:|
| count |
                 102416
```

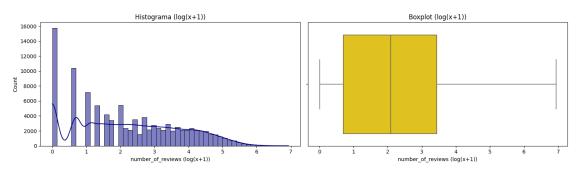
mean	1	27.4837	
std	1	49.509	
min	1	0	
1 25%	1	1	
50%	1	7	
75%	1	30	
max	1	1024	Ι

Distribución de "number_of_reviews"



2025-05-16 22:08:44,897 - INFO - La columna 'number_of_reviews' está sesgada (skewness: 3.84). Mostrando con transformación logarítmica.

Distribución de "number_of_reviews" (log(x+1))

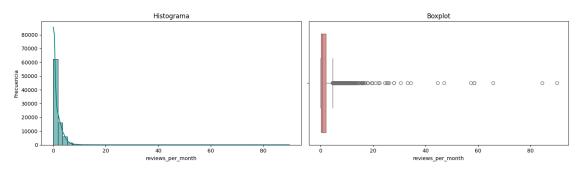


2025-05-16 22:08:45,397 - INFO - Analizando la columna: reviews_per_month

--- Estadísticas Descriptivas para 'reviews_per_month' ---

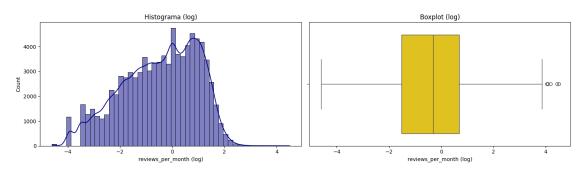
1
-:
2
2
- 1
-
_

Distribución de "reviews_per_month"



2025-05-16 22:08:45,844 - INFO - La columna 'reviews_per_month' está sesgada (skewness: 7.03). Mostrando con transformación logarítmica.

Distribución de "reviews_per_month" (log)



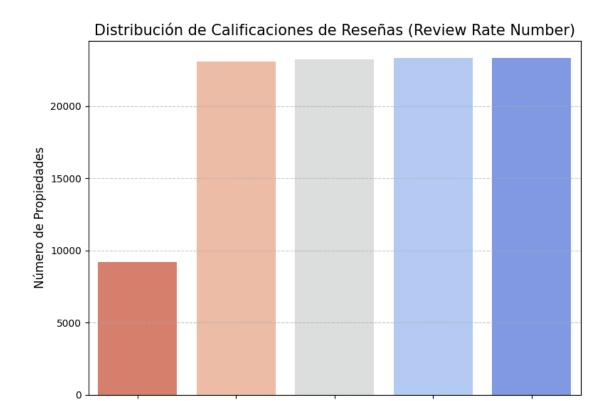
```
[18]: # Celda 19: Análisis de 'review_rate_number'
logging.info("Celda 19: Analizando 'review_rate_number'.")

if not df_cleaned.empty:
    if 'review_rate_number' in df_cleaned.columns and pd.api.types.
    is_numeric_dtype(df_cleaned['review_rate_number']):
        review_rate_counts = df_cleaned['review_rate_number'].dropna().
        value_counts().sort_index()

if not review_rate_counts.empty:
        logging.info("Generando gráfico de barras para 'review_rate_number'.
        v")
        plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
```

```
# Asegurar que el índice se trata como categórico para el plot, si_{\sqcup}
  ⇔es necesario.
            # Si ya es Int64, .astype(str) para barplot es una buena prácticau
  ⇔si los números son etiquetas.
            sns.barplot(x=review_rate_counts.index.astype(str),_
  plt.title('Distribución de Calificaciones de Reseñas (Review Rate
 →Number)', fontsize=15)
            plt.xlabel('Calificación (Rate Number)', fontsize=12)
            plt.ylabel('Número de Propiedades', fontsize=12)
            plt.grid(axis='y', linestyle='--', alpha=0.7)
            plt.tight_layout(); plt.show()
            print("\nFrecuencia de cada 'review_rate_number':")
            print(review_rate_counts.to_markdown())
        else:
            logging.warning("La columna 'review rate number' está vacía o solo L
 ⇔contiene NaNs.")
    elif 'review_rate_number' in df_cleaned.columns:
        logging.warning(f"La columna 'review_rate_number' no es numérica. Se⊔
  ⇔omite.")
    else:
        logging.warning("La columna 'review_rate_number' no se encontró en⊔

df cleaned.")
else:
    logging.warning("El DataFrame df_cleaned está vacío.")
2025-05-16 22:08:46,330 - INFO - Celda 19: Analizando 'review_rate_number'.
2025-05-16 22:08:46,334 - INFO - Generando gráfico de barras para
'review_rate_number'.
2025-05-16 22:08:46,346 - INFO - Using categorical units to plot a list of
strings that are all parsable as floats or dates. If these strings should be
plotted as numbers, cast to the appropriate data type before plotting.
/tmp/ipykernel_1221687/278569687.py:13: FutureWarning:
Passing `palette` without assigning `hue` is deprecated and will be removed in
v0.14.0. Assign the `x` variable to `hue` and set `legend=False` for the same
effect.
  sns.barplot(x=review_rate_counts.index.astype(str),
y=review rate counts.values, palette="coolwarm r")
2025-05-16 22:08:46,353 - INFO - Using categorical units to plot a list of
strings that are all parsable as floats or dates. If these strings should be
plotted as numbers, cast to the appropriate data type before plotting.
```



Calificación (Rate Number)

```
Frecuencia de cada 'review_rate_number':
```

```
| review_rate_number | count |
|-----:|----:|
| 1 | 9212 |
| 2 | 23098 |
| 3 | 23265 |
| 4 | 23329 |
| 5 | 23369 |
```

```
[19]: # Celda 20: Matriz de Histogramas y Boxplots para Columnas Numéricas Adicionales logging.info("Celda 20: Generando matriz de histogramas y boxplots para

columnas numéricas adicionales.")

if not df_cleaned.empty:

# Usar las columnas numéricas creadas en la limpieza: price_numeric,

service_fee_numeric

cols_for_matrix = [

'calculated_host_listings_count',

'availability_365',

'price_numeric',
```

```
'service_fee_numeric'
  ]
  df_plot_temp = pd.DataFrame()
  valid_cols_for_plot = []
  for col_name in cols_for_matrix:
       if col_name in df_cleaned.columns and pd.api.types.
→is_numeric_dtype(df_cleaned[col_name]):
           df_plot_temp[col_name] = df_cleaned[col_name]
           valid_cols_for_plot.append(col_name)
       else:
           logging.warning(f"Columna '{col_name}' no encontrada o no numéricaL
⇔en df_cleaned. Se omitirá del plot matricial.")
   if not df_plot_temp.empty and valid_cols_for_plot:
       num_valid_cols = len(valid_cols_for_plot)
       n_cols_subplot_matrix = 2 # Dos "pares" de plots (hist+box) por fila
       n\_rows\_subplot\_matrix = (num\_valid\_cols + n\_cols\_subplot\_matrix - 1) //_{\sqcup}

¬n_cols_subplot_matrix
       # Cada columna a plotear necesita 2 subplots (hist, box)
       # Entonces, la matriz de subplots será n rows subplot matrix x
\hookrightarrow (n_{cols\_subplot\_matrix * 2})
       fig, axes_matrix = plt.subplots(n_rows_subplot_matrix,__
⇔n_cols_subplot_matrix * 2,
                                        figsize=(15, n_rows_subplot_matrix *_
→4), squeeze=False)
       # squeeze=False asequra que axes_matrix sea siempre 2D array
       fig.suptitle('Distribución de Variables Numéricas Adicionales', u
\rightarrowfontsize=18, y=1.02)
       plot idx = 0
       for r_matrix in range(n_rows_subplot_matrix):
           for c_matrix_group in range(n_cols_subplot_matrix):
               if plot_idx < num_valid_cols:</pre>
                   col_name_current = valid_cols_for_plot[plot_idx]
                   data_series_current = df_plot_temp[col_name_current].
→dropna()
                   ax_hist_col_idx = c_matrix_group * 2
                   ax_box_col_idx = c_matrix_group * 2 + 1
                   ax_h = axes_matrix[r_matrix, ax_hist_col_idx]
```

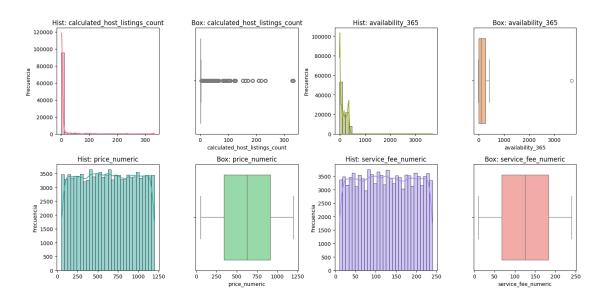
```
ax_b = axes_matrix[r_matrix, ax_box_col_idx]
                    if not data_series_current.empty:
                        sns.histplot(data_series_current, bins=30, kde=True,_
 ax=ax_h, color=sns.color_palette("hus1", num_valid_cols)[plot_idx])
                        ax h.set title(f'Hist: {col name current}'); ax h.
 ⇔set_xlabel(''); ax_h.set_ylabel('Frecuencia')
                        sns.boxplot(x=data_series_current, ax=ax_b, orient='h',__
 →color=sns.color_palette("pastel", num_valid_cols)[plot_idx])
                        ax b.set title(f'Box: {col name current}'); ax b.
 set_xlabel(col_name_current)
                    else:
                        ax_h.text(0.5, 0.5, f'No data for\n{col_name_current}',__
 wha='center', va='center'); ax_h.set_title(f'Hist: {col_name_current}')
                        ax_b.text(0.5, 0.5, f'No data for\n{col_name_current}',__
 ha='center', va='center'); ax_b.set_title(f'Box: {col_name_current}')
                    plot idx += 1
                else: # Ocultar subplots no utilizados
                    if ax_hist_col_idx < axes_matrix.shape[1]:__
 →axes_matrix[r_matrix, ax_hist_col_idx].axis('off')
                    if ax box col idx < axes matrix.shape[1]:
 →axes_matrix[r_matrix, ax_box_col_idx].axis('off')
       plt.tight_layout(rect=[0, 0, 1, 0.97])
       plt.show()
        logging.info("Matriz de histogramas y boxplots generada.")
   elif df_plot_temp.empty and valid_cols_for_plot: # Check if df_plot_temp is_
 →empty but valid_cols_for_plot is not (should not happen)
        print("Error: df_plot_temp is empty but valid_cols_for_plot is not.
 ⇔Check logic.")
        logging.error("Error: df_plot_temp is empty but valid_cols_for_plot is_

onot.")

    elif not valid_cols_for_plot:
       print("No hay columnas válidas para generar la matriz de visualización⊔
 ⇔después del filtrado.")
        logging.warning("valid cols for plot está vacío. No se puede generar la ...
 →matriz.")
else:
   logging.warning("El DataFrame df_cleaned está vacío.")
   print("El DataFrame df_cleaned está vacío.")
logging.info("Fin del notebook de EDA (002_eda.ipynb).")
```

2025-05-16 22:08:46,468 - INFO - Celda 20: Generando matriz de histogramas y boxplots para columnas numéricas adicionales.

Distribución de Variables Numéricas Adicionales



```
2025-05-16 22:08:48,336 - INFO - Matriz de histogramas y boxplots generada. 2025-05-16 22:08:48,336 - INFO - Fin del notebook de EDA (002_eda.ipynb). 2025-05-16 22:08:48,336 - INFO - Fin del notebook de EDA (002_eda.ipynb).
```