

Where
Search destinations

Check in
Add dates

Check out
Add dates

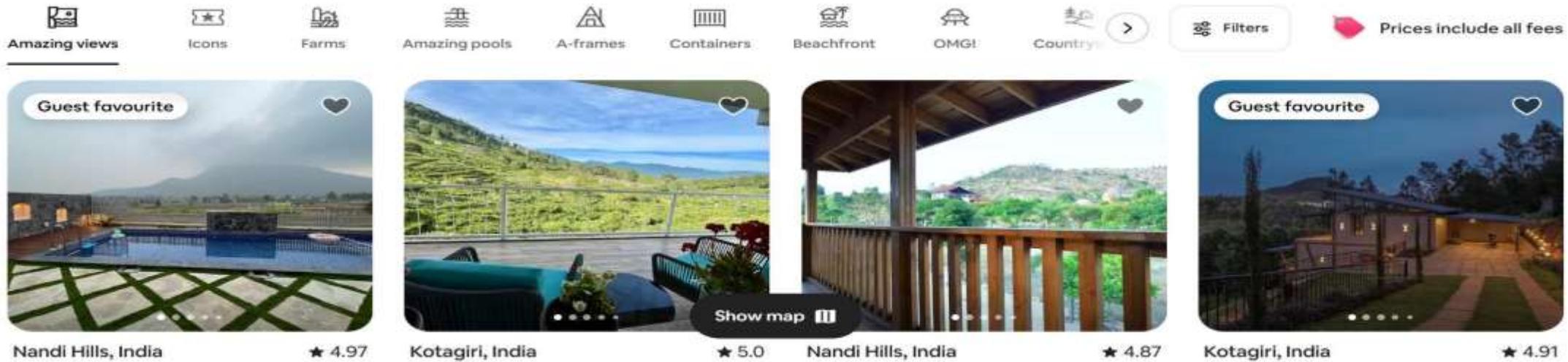
Who
Add guests



Airbnb Listings EDA Project: New York 2025

- Kruthika P

Amazing views Icons Farms Amazing pools A-frames Containers Beachfront OMG! Countries Filters Prices include all fees



Location	Rating
Nandi Hills, India	★ 4.97
Kotagiri, India	★ 5.0
Nandi Hills, India	★ 4.87
Kotagiri, India	★ 4.91

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Project Overview

This project performs Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA) on New York Airbnb data to uncover trends and patterns in rental listings. Using libraries like Pandas, Numpy, Matplotlib, Seaborn for cleaning, visualization and analysis.



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Objective

The goal of this project is to:

- Analyze room types, prices, and availability across different neighborhoods.
- Understand host behavior and listing patterns.
- Detect potential outliers in prices.
- Provide recommendations for guests and hosts based on insights.

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Dataset Overview

- Data source – Kaggle
- Number of rows and columns – 20770 X 22
- Key variables / Features - Latitude, Longitude, Price, Minimum nights, Number of reviews, Reviews per month, Availability 365, Beds, Neighbourhood group





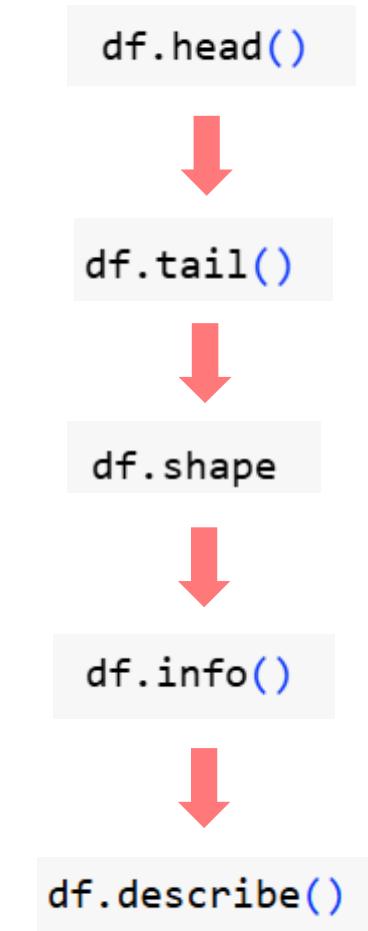
Import libraries

```
[ ] import pandas as pd  
import numpy as np  
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
import seaborn as sns
```

Loading dataset

```
from google.colab import files  
uploaded = files.upload()  
  
df = pd.read_csv('airbnb.csv', encoding='latin1') # or encoding='latin1'  
df.head()
```

Data exploration



Data cleaning

```
df.isnull().sum()

#dropping the missing value rows
df.dropna(inplace=True)

df.isnull().sum()
```



```
# Handling duplicate datas
df.duplicated().sum()

#dropping duplicate records
df.drop_duplicates(inplace=True)
df.duplicated().sum()
```

	0
id	0
name	0
host_id	0
host_name	0
neighbourhood_group	0
neighbourhood	0

np.int64(0)



```
# Type casting
df.dtypes

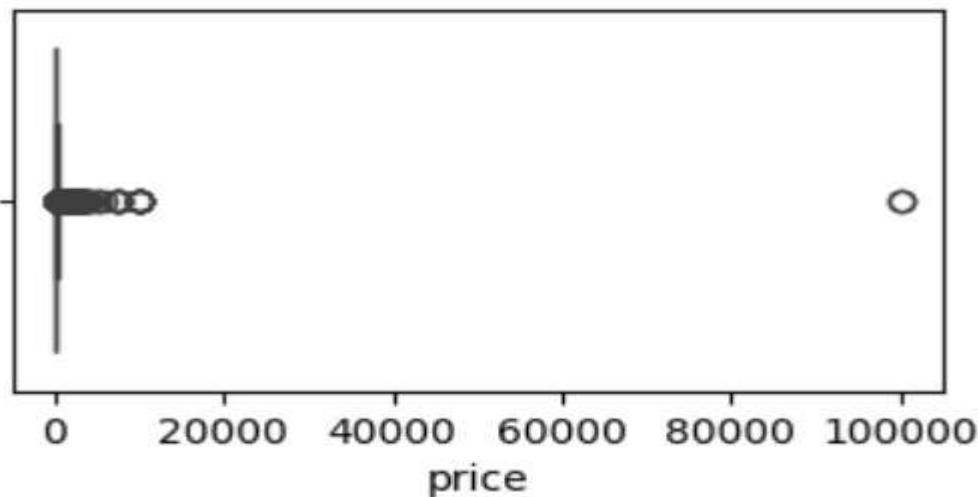
df['id']=df['id'].astype(object)
df.dtypes

df['host_id']=df['host_id'].astype(object)
df.dtypes
```

EDA – Univariate Analysis

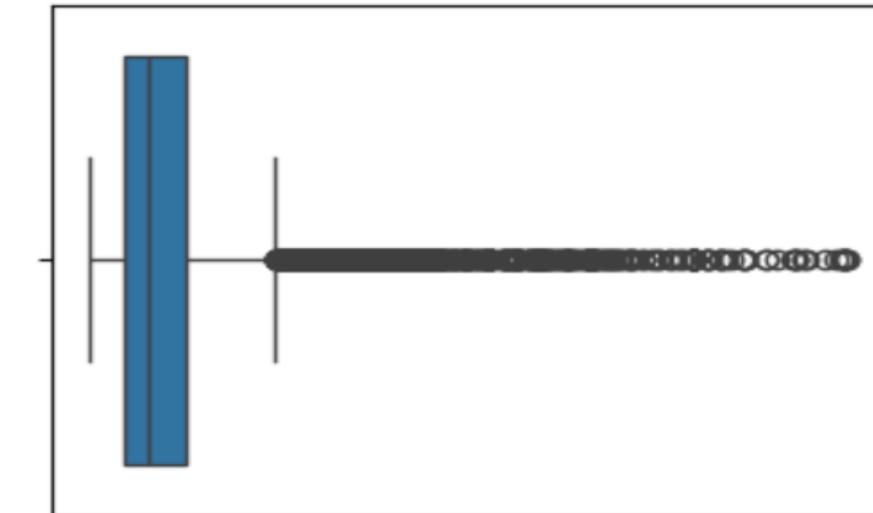
Checking Outliers for price column

```
plt.figure(figsize=(4,2))
sns.boxplot(data=df,x='price')
plt.show()
```



```
data=df[df['price']<1500]
```

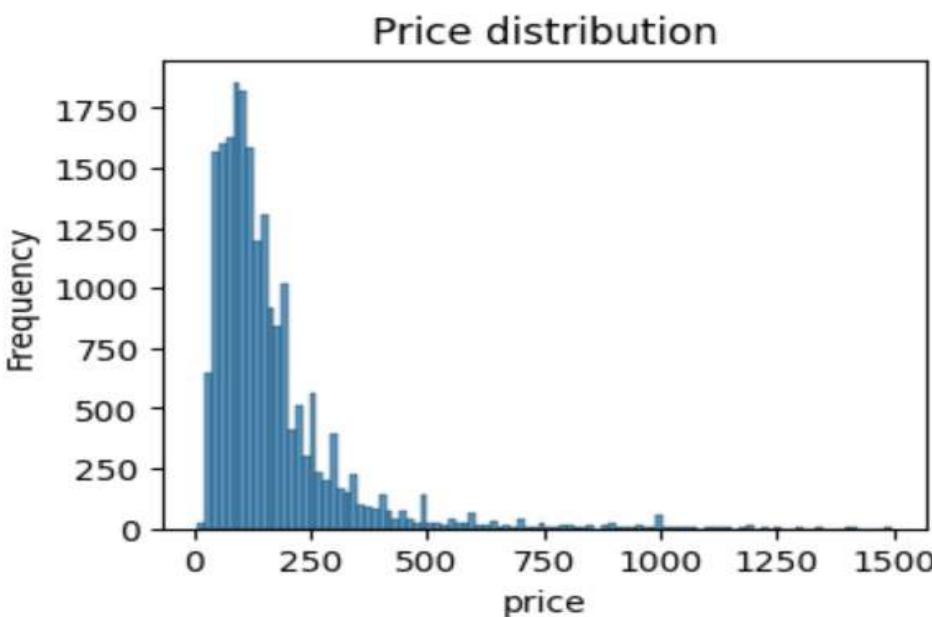
```
plt.figure(figsize=(4,3))
sns.boxplot(data=data,x='price')
plt.show()
```



EDA – Univariate Analysis

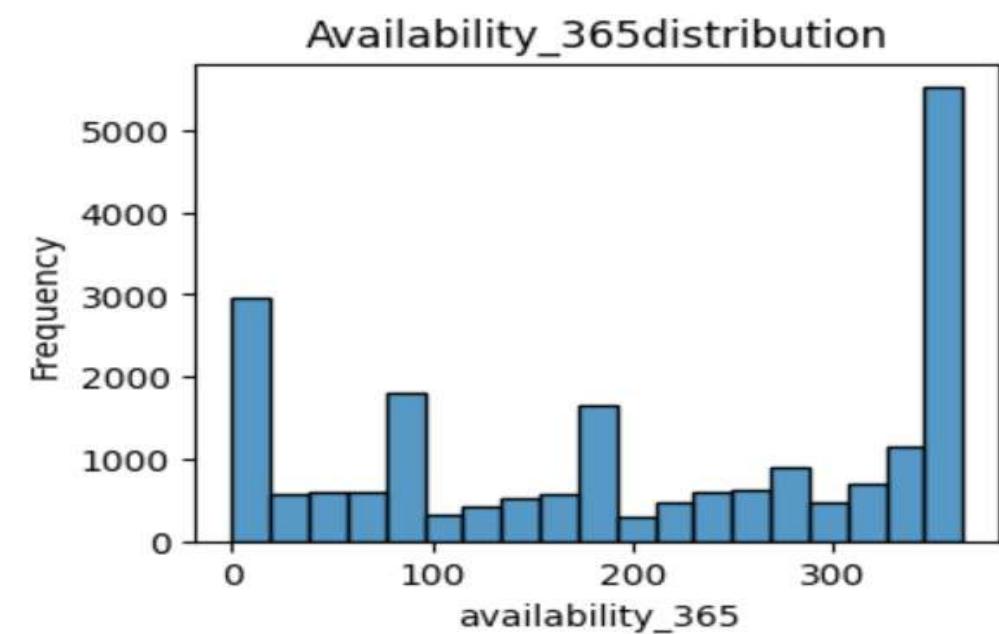
Data distribution of price column

```
plt.figure(figsize=(4,3))
sns.histplot(data=data,x='price',bins=100)
plt.title('Price distribution')
plt.ylabel('Frequency')
plt.show()
```



Data distribution of Availability 365 column

```
plt.figure(figsize=(4,3))
sns.histplot(data=df,x='availability_365')
plt.title('Availability_365distribution')
plt.ylabel('Frequency')
plt.show()
```





EDA – Univariate Analysis

Data summary of neighbourhood group with price

```
data.groupby('neighbourhood_group')['price'].mean()
```

	price
neighbourhood_group	
Bronx	107.990506
Brooklyn	155.138317
Manhattan	204.146014
Queens	121.681939
Staten Island	118.780069

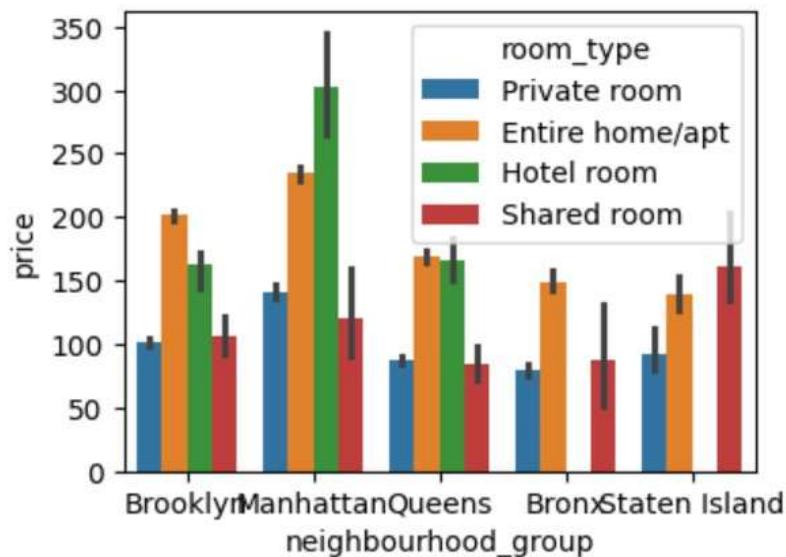
Feature engineering

```
data['price per bed']= data['price']/data['beds']
data.head()
```

EDA – Bivariate Analysis

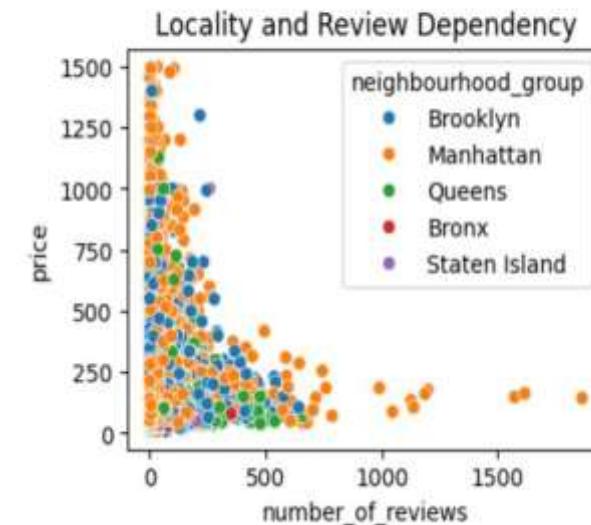
Price dependency on room type

```
plt.figure(figsize=(4,3))
sns.barplot(data=data,x='neighbourhood_group',y='price',hue='room_type')
plt.show()
```



Price relationship with number of reviews

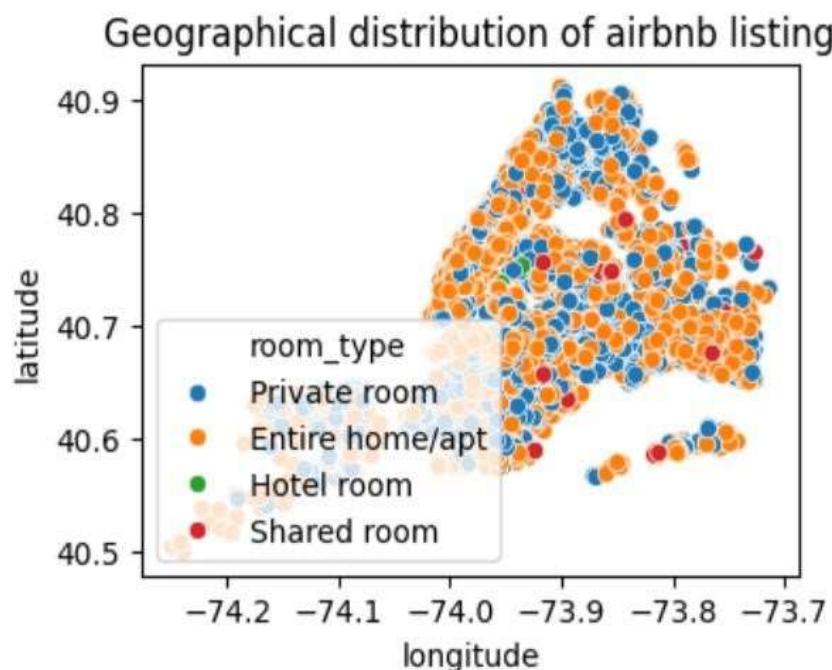
```
plt.figure(figsize=(4,3))
sns.scatterplot(data=data,x='number_of_reviews',y='price',hue='neighbourhood_group')
plt.title('Locality and Review Dependency')
plt.show()
```



EDA – Bivariate Analysis

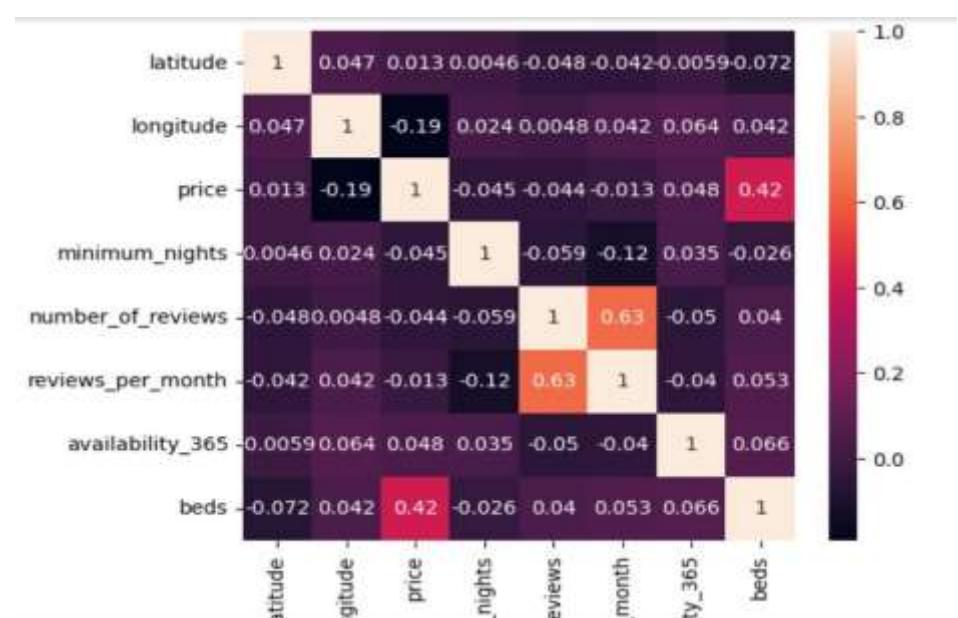
Geographical distribution of Airbnb listing

```
plt.figure(figsize=(4,3))
sns.scatterplot(data=data,x='longitude',y='latitude',hue='room_type')
plt.title("Geographical distribution of airbnb listing")
plt.show()
```



Correlation between numerical columns

```
plt.figure(figsize=(7,6))
corr=data[['latitude','longitude','price','minimum_nights','number_of_reviews',
           'reviews_per_month','availability_365','beds']].corr()
corr
sns.heatmap(data=corr,annot=True)
plt.show()
```





Key Insights

1. Price Trends:

- **Manhattan** has the most expensive listings, followed by Brooklyn.
- **Entire homes/apartments** cost significantly more than private or shared rooms.

2. Room Type Distribution:

- **Entire homes/apartments** are the most common, but **private rooms** offer budget-friendly options.

3. Outliers in Price:

- Few listings priced at **\$10,000+** were detected, indicating the need to filter such extreme values.

4. Availability Patterns:

- Listings with **high availability** tend to have lower prices and more reviews, likely due to better guest experience.

5. Host Behavior:

- Some hosts manage **multiple listings**, indicating a trend toward professional hosting.



Recommendations

• For Guests:

- Look for listings with high availability and good reviews for a better experience.
- **Private rooms** in Brooklyn offer affordable stays compared to Manhattan.

• For Hosts:

- Improve **availability** and **review response rates** to attract more bookings.
- Manage pricing effectively to compete within the borough's market.

Conclusion

This project offers valuable insights into the New York Airbnb market, helping both guests and hosts make informed decisions. By using **EDA techniques**, I have identified key trends and developed actionable recommendations. Future improvements can involve advanced analytics and predictive modeling to further enhance the findings.



Thank you

