

Competitive Analysis On Rental Pricing

```
In [4]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import pandas_profiling as pd_prof
from decimal import Decimal

data = pd.read_csv("C:\\Users\\Yat\\Documents\\MSDS\\MSDS 7331\\ML_Lab_Data\\listing
s.csv")
```

C:\Users\Yat\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\IPython\core\interactiveshell.py:3058: DtypeWarning: Columns (61,62,94,95) have mixed types. Specify dtype option on import or set low_memory=False.

```
interactivity=interactivity, compiler=compiler, result=result)
```

```
In [1]: #data.head()
```

After reviewing the raw dataset, columns contain ID, URLs and text descriptions will be dropped.

```
In [5]: sub=data.drop(['id','listing_url','scrape_id','last_scraped','summary','space','desc
ription','experiences_offered'
                      , 'neighborhood_overview', 'notes', 'transit', 'access', 'interaction'
, 'house_rules',
                      'thumbnail_url', 'medium_url', 'picture_url', 'xl_picture_url', 'host_
url', 'host_thumbnail_url',
                      'host_picture_url', 'country_code', 'country','amenities', 'minimum_mi
nimum_nights',
                      'maximum_minimum_nights','minimum_maximum_nights', 'maximum_maximum_ni
ghts','minimum_nights_avg_ntm',
                      'maximum_nights_avg_ntm', 'availability_30', 'availability_365','avail
ability_90','has_availability',
                      'calculated_host_listings_count','calculated_host_listings_count_shar
ed_rooms',
                      'is_business_travel_ready','host_about', 'host_acceptance_rate', 'hos
t_total_listings_count',
                      'jurisdiction_names','license','monthly_price','square_feet','weekly_p
rice', 'requires_license'], axis=1)
```

```
In [10]: #data.info()
```

```
In [7]: #functions courtesy of Karen
def money_to_decimal(x):
    x = x.replace("$", "").replace(",", "", "").replace(" ", "")
    return float(x)

def rem_percent(x):
    x=x.replace("%", "")
    return float(x)/100
def truncate(n):
    return int(n * 1000) / 1000
```

```

In [8]: #courtesy of Karen
#converts objects with money values into decimal values to become continuous attribute
sub.cleaning_fee = sub.cleaning_fee.astype(str)
sub.extra_people = sub.extra_people.astype(str)
sub.security_deposit = sub.security_deposit.astype(str)
sub.price = sub.price.astype(str)
sub.loc[:, 'price'] = sub.loc[:, 'price'].apply(money_to_decimal)
sub.loc[:, 'cleaning_fee'] = sub.loc[:, 'cleaning_fee'].apply(money_to_decimal)
sub.loc[:, 'extra_people'] = sub.loc[:, 'extra_people'].apply(money_to_decimal)
sub.loc[:, 'security_deposit'] = sub.loc[:, 'security_deposit'].apply(money_to_decimal)

#imputations
sub['price'] = sub.price.mask(sub.price == 0, sub.price.median())
sub.cleaning_fee = sub.cleaning_fee.fillna(sub.cleaning_fee.median())
sub.first_review = sub.first_review.fillna('2019-08-01')
sub['first_review'] = pd.to_datetime(sub['first_review'],
                                     format='%Y-%m-%d')
sub.host_response_rate = sub.host_response_rate.astype(str)
sub.loc[:, 'host_response_rate'] = sub.loc[:, 'host_response_rate'].apply(rem_percent)
sub.host_response_rate = sub.host_response_rate.fillna(sub.host_response_rate.median())
sub['host_since'] = pd.to_datetime(sub['host_since'],
                                   format='%Y-%m-%d')
sub.last_review = sub.last_review.fillna('2019-08-01')
sub['last_review'] = pd.to_datetime(sub['last_review'],
                                   format='%Y-%m-%d')
sub.review_scores_accuracy = sub.review_scores_accuracy.fillna(truncate(sub.review_scores_accuracy.median()))
sub.review_scores_checkin = sub.review_scores_checkin.fillna(truncate(sub.review_scores_checkin.median()))
sub.review_scores_cleanliness = sub.review_scores_cleanliness.fillna(truncate(sub.review_scores_cleanliness.median()))
sub.review_scores_communication = sub.review_scores_communication.fillna(truncate(sub.review_scores_communication.median()))
sub.review_scores_location = sub.review_scores_location.fillna(truncate(sub.review_scores_location.median()))
sub.review_scores_rating = sub.review_scores_rating.fillna(truncate(sub.review_scores_rating.median()))
sub.review_scores_value = sub.review_scores_value.fillna(truncate(sub.review_scores_value.median()))
sub.reviews_per_month = sub.reviews_per_month.fillna(sub.reviews_per_month.median())
sub.security_deposit = sub.security_deposit.fillna(sub.security_deposit.median())

```

```

In [2]: #sub.describe()

```

```
In [9]: sub.info()  
#checking the data objects after the conversion
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>  
RangeIndex: 48864 entries, 0 to 48863  
Data columns (total 60 columns):
```

name	48848	non-null	object
host_id	48864	non-null	int64
host_name	48846	non-null	object
host_since	48846	non-null	datetime64[ns]
host_location	48694	non-null	object
host_response_time	32282	non-null	object
host_response_rate	48864	non-null	float64
host_is_superhost	48846	non-null	object
host_neighbourhood	42443	non-null	object
host_listings_count	48846	non-null	float64
host_verifications	48864	non-null	object
host_has_profile_pic	48846	non-null	object
host_identity_verified	48846	non-null	object
street	48864	non-null	object
neighbourhood	48853	non-null	object
neighbourhood_cleansed	48864	non-null	object
neighbourhood_group_cleansed	48864	non-null	object
city	48802	non-null	object
state	48859	non-null	object
zipcode	48349	non-null	object
market	48761	non-null	object
smart_location	48864	non-null	object
latitude	48864	non-null	float64
longitude	48864	non-null	float64
is_location_exact	48864	non-null	object
property_type	48864	non-null	object
room_type	48864	non-null	object
accommodates	48864	non-null	int64
bathrooms	48808	non-null	float64
bedrooms	48837	non-null	float64
beds	48822	non-null	float64
bed_type	48864	non-null	object
price	48864	non-null	float64
security_deposit	48864	non-null	float64
cleaning_fee	48864	non-null	float64
guests_included	48864	non-null	int64
extra_people	48864	non-null	float64
minimum_nights	48864	non-null	int64
maximum_nights	48864	non-null	int64
calendar_updated	48864	non-null	object
availability_60	48864	non-null	int64
calendar_last_scraped	48864	non-null	object
number_of_reviews	48864	non-null	int64
number_of_reviews_ltm	48864	non-null	int64
first_review	48864	non-null	datetime64[ns]
last_review	48864	non-null	datetime64[ns]
review_scores_rating	48864	non-null	float64
review_scores_accuracy	48864	non-null	float64
review_scores_cleanliness	48864	non-null	float64
review_scores_checkin	48864	non-null	float64
review_scores_communication	48864	non-null	float64
review_scores_location	48864	non-null	float64
review_scores_value	48864	non-null	float64
instant_bookable	48864	non-null	object
cancellation_policy	48863	non-null	object
require_guest_profile_picture	48864	non-null	object
require_guest_phone_verification	48864	non-null	object
calculated_host_listings_count_entire_homes	48864	non-null	int64

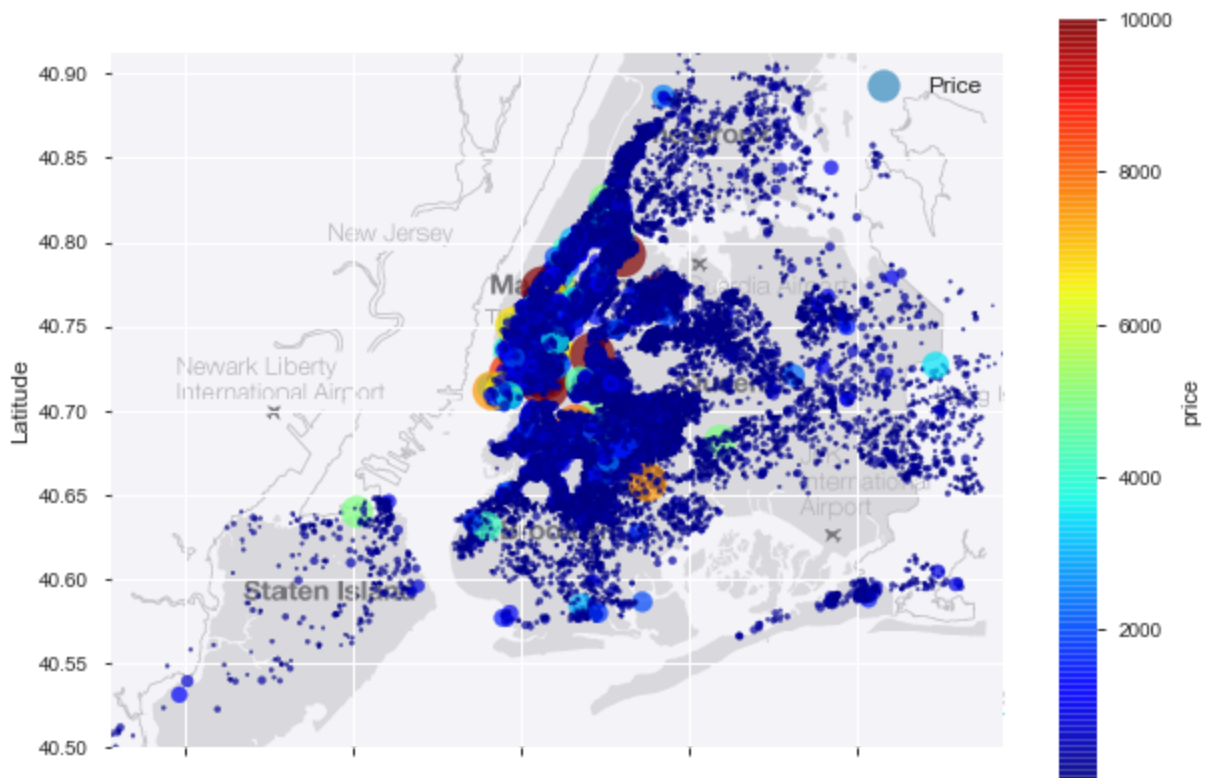
calculated_host_listings_count_private_rooms 48864 non-null int64
 reviews_per_month 48864 non-null float64
 dtypes: datetime64[ns](3), float64(19), int64(10), object(28)
 memory usage: 22.4+ MB

```
In [91]: import geopandas as gpd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import matplotlib.image as mpimg

%matplotlib inline

NYC_img=mpimg.imread("C:\\Users\\Yat\\Documents\\MSDS\\MSDS 7331\\ML_Lab_Data\\nyc-b
oros.png")
ax = sub.plot(kind="scatter", x="longitude", y="latitude",
               s=sub['price']/20, label="Price",
               c="price", cmap=plt.get_cmap("jet"),
               colorbar=True, alpha=0.7, figsize=(10,7),
               )
plt.imshow(NYC_img, extent=[-74.244, -73.713, 40.5, 40.912], alpha=0.5)
plt.ylabel("Latitude", fontsize=12)
plt.xlabel("Longitude", fontsize=12)

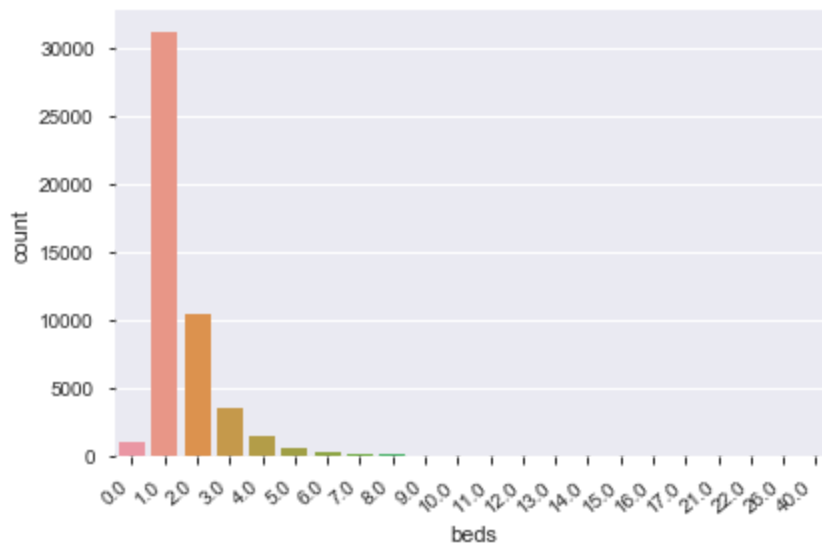
plt.legend(fontsize=12)
plt.show()
```



Projecting Rental Price Onto The NYC Boros Map

In the scatter plot, a high concentration of rentals were from the Manhattan and Brooklyn. Majority of the rental prices were below the 2000 price range. However, there are some high rental price (8000 and above) spots within Manhattan area. Our preliminary analysis suggest that the highly concentrated rental areas correspond to certain landmarks and mass transit locations such as Time Square or La Guardia Airport

```
In [113]: import seaborn as sns
ax=sns.countplot(x="beds", data=sub)
ax.set_xticklabels(ax.get_xticklabels(), rotation=40, ha="right")
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

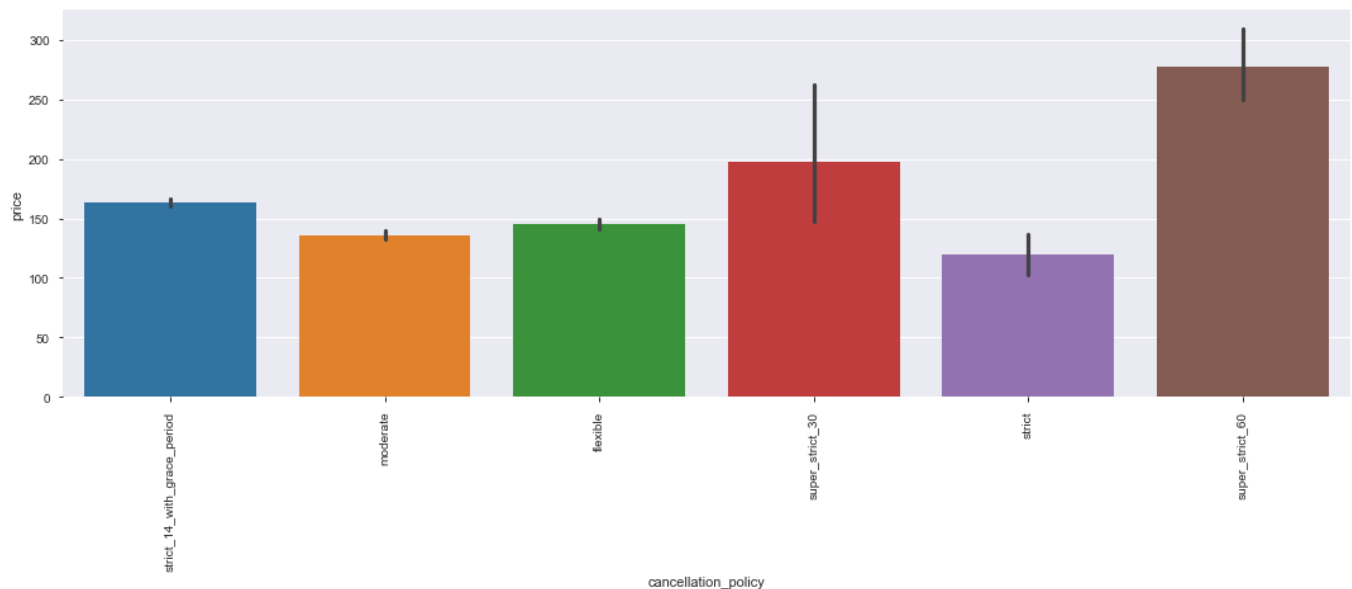


Beds

Most units have between 1 to 2 beds with price ranges from sub 2000 to 10000. 0 bed option was shown in the plot and there could be reason such as these units may have alternative sleeping arrangement and will need to investigate further for explanations. The beds versus price plot is right skewed and there are outliers are identified at beds = 21, 22, 26 and 40.

```
In [155]: ax=sns.catplot(x="cancellation_policy", y="price", kind="bar", data=sub,height=5, as
pect=3)
ax.set_xticklabels(rotation=90)
```

Out[155]: <seaborn.axisgrid.FacetGrid at 0x1d01c50e7f0>

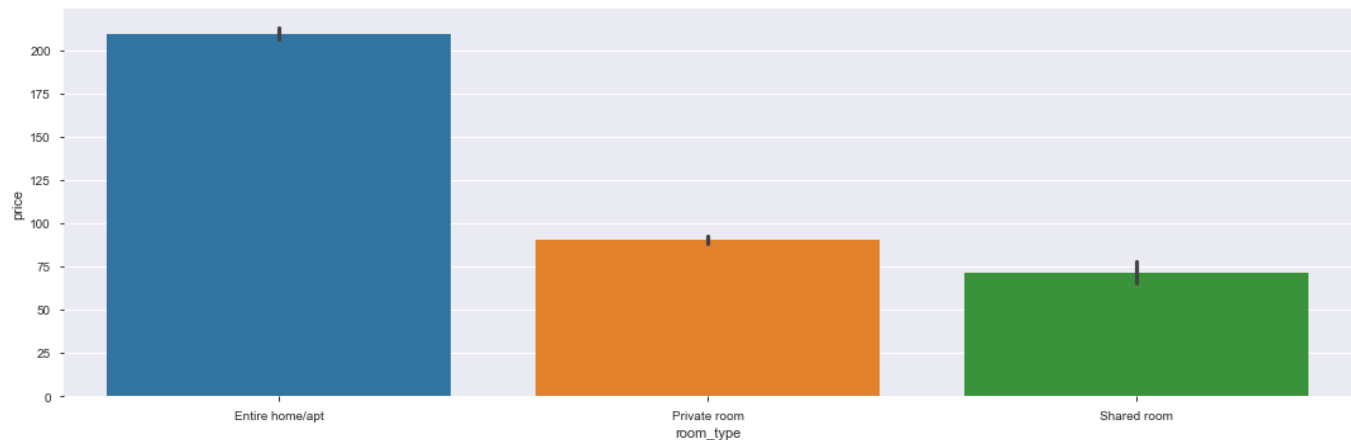


Cancellation Policy and Price

Rental Price over 200 usually has a (super strict 60) 60 days cancellation policy while the 140-150 units usually have a moderate to flexible cancellation. Units with >150 to <200 have a 14 days grace period and at 200, the cancellation policy is 30 days (super strict 20). Properties with a \$<150 price and strict cancellation policy will need to be further examined to determine if this could be grouped into either the super strict 30 or super strict 60 group.

```
In [156]: sns.catplot(x="room_type", y="price", kind="bar", data=sub,height=5, aspect=3)
```

```
Out[156]: <seaborn.axisgrid.FacetGrid at 0x1d0f9782748>
```

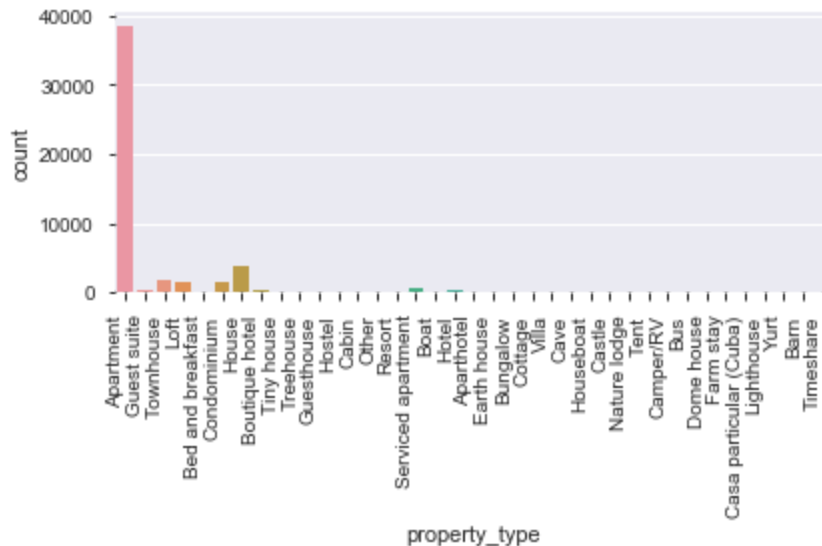


Room Type

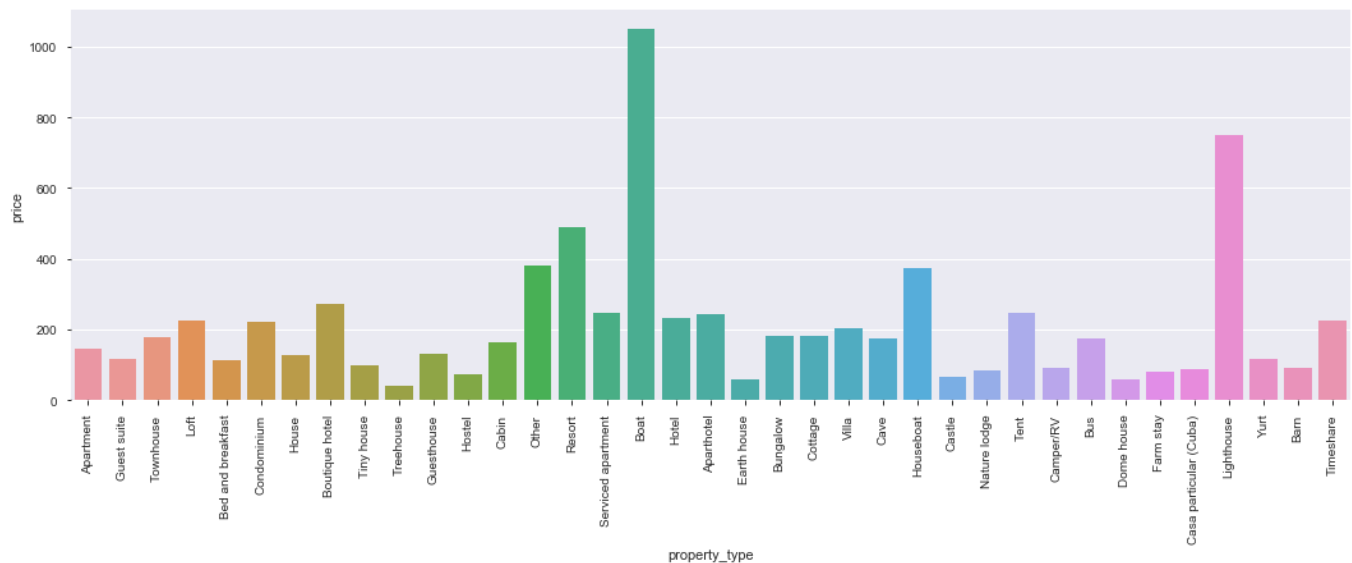
In terms of room type, most prefer the entire home/ apartment option which costs approximately 200 (For reference, standard deviation of price is 236.576536). Followed by private room at 90 and shared room at 70.

```
In [157]: ax=sns.countplot(x="property_type", data=sub)
ax.set_xticklabels(ax.get_xticklabels(), rotation=90, ha="right")
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

ax=sns.catplot(x="property_type", y="price", kind="bar", data=sub, ci=None,height=5,
aspect=3)
ax.set_xticklabels(rotation=90)
```



Out[157]: <seaborn.axisgrid.FacetGrid at 0x1d03d5aeef0>

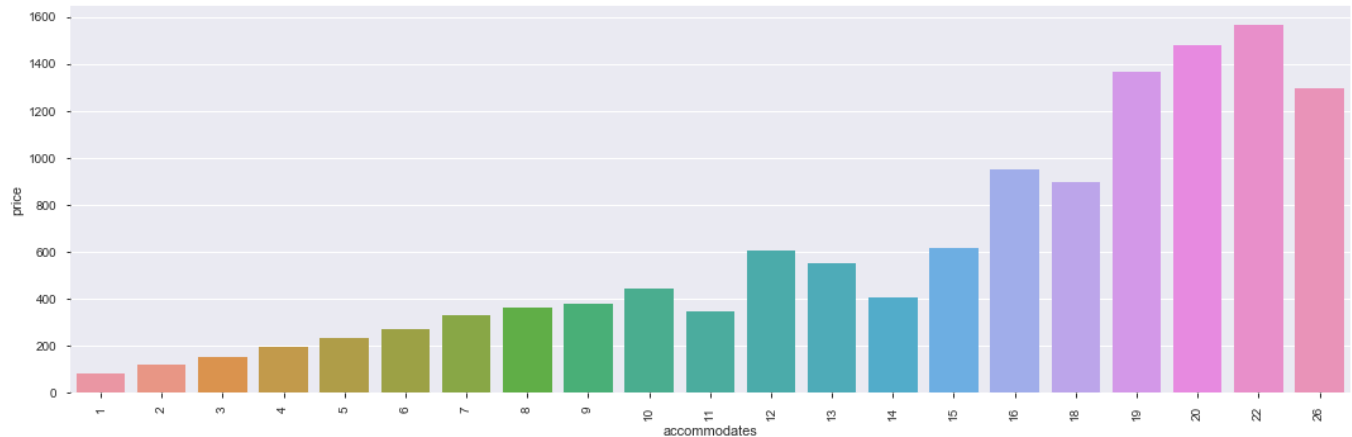


Property Type

In the property type by count plot, we see that the most popular and common type is an apartment. In the plot we can also see that boutique hotel is also a common choice for Airbnb renters after apartment. In the property type versus price, we can see that the rental price variable ranged from the 100 to over 1000. Most of the rental properties were in the sub 500 range however we also see unusual properties such as boat and lighthouse which could cost renters from >500 to >\$1000.


```
In [158]: ax=sns.catplot(x="accommodates", y="price", kind="bar", data=sub, ci=None,height=5,
aspect=3)
ax.set_xticklabels(rotation=90)
```

```
Out[158]: <seaborn.axisgrid.FacetGrid at 0x1d0ce3bca90>
```



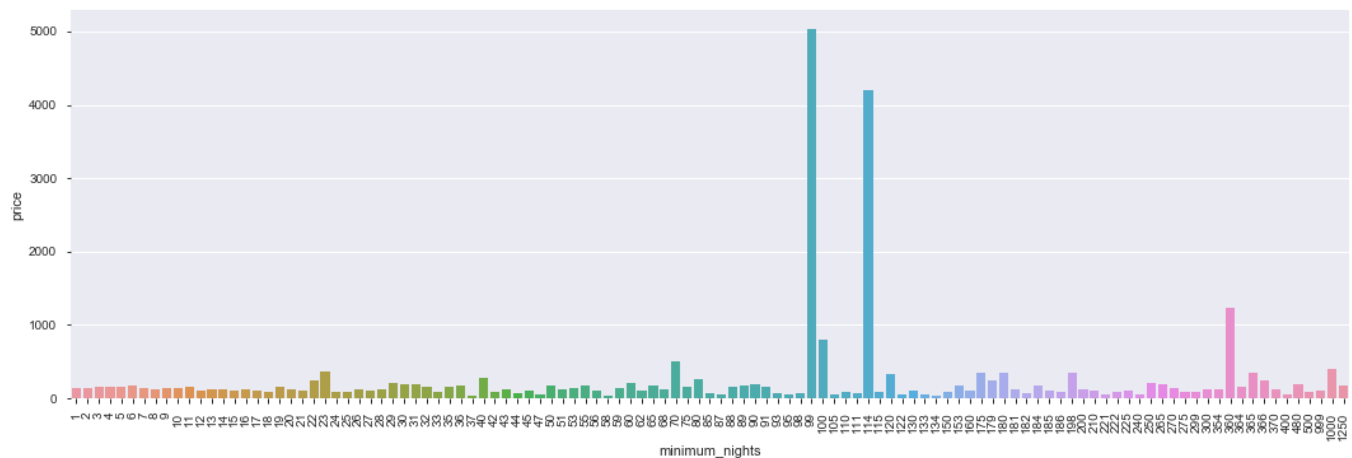
Accommodates

Properties that can accomodates between 1-4 guests were usually in the ≥ 200 range. For 5 to 9 guests, the cost is between >200 to $\$400$. In general, the rent price costs more if it can accommodate more guests. There were exceptions where a 11-guest, 14-guest, 18-guest and 26-guest units would cost less than a smaller units (10,13,16,22-guest variants).

```
In [154]: plt.figure(figsize=(20,15))
ax=sns.catplot(x="minimum_nights", y="price", kind="bar", data=sub, ci=None,height=5,
, aspect=3)
ax.set_xticklabels(rotation=90)
```

```
Out[154]: <seaborn.axisgrid.FacetGrid at 0x1d014facf98>
```

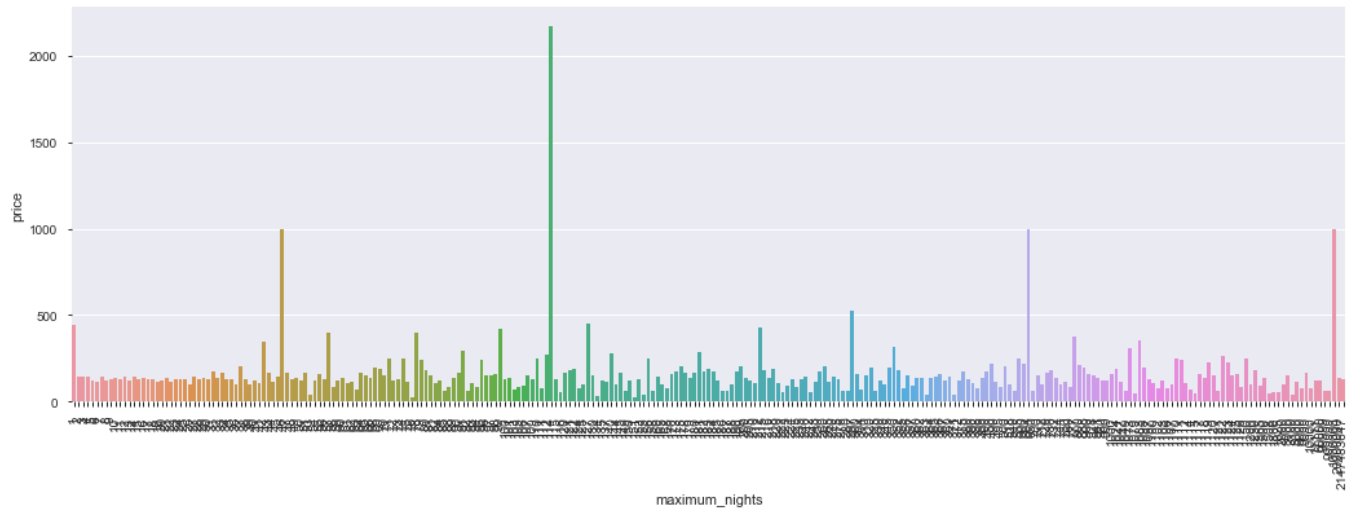
<Figure size 1440x1080 with 0 Axes>



```
In [150]: plt.figure(figsize=(20,15))
ax=sns.catplot(x="maximum_nights", y="price", kind="bar", data=sub, ci=None,height=5
, aspect=3)
ax.set_xticklabels(rotation=90)
```

Out[150]: <seaborn.axisgrid.FacetGrid at 0x1d01891f940>

<Figure size 1440x1080 with 0 Axes>



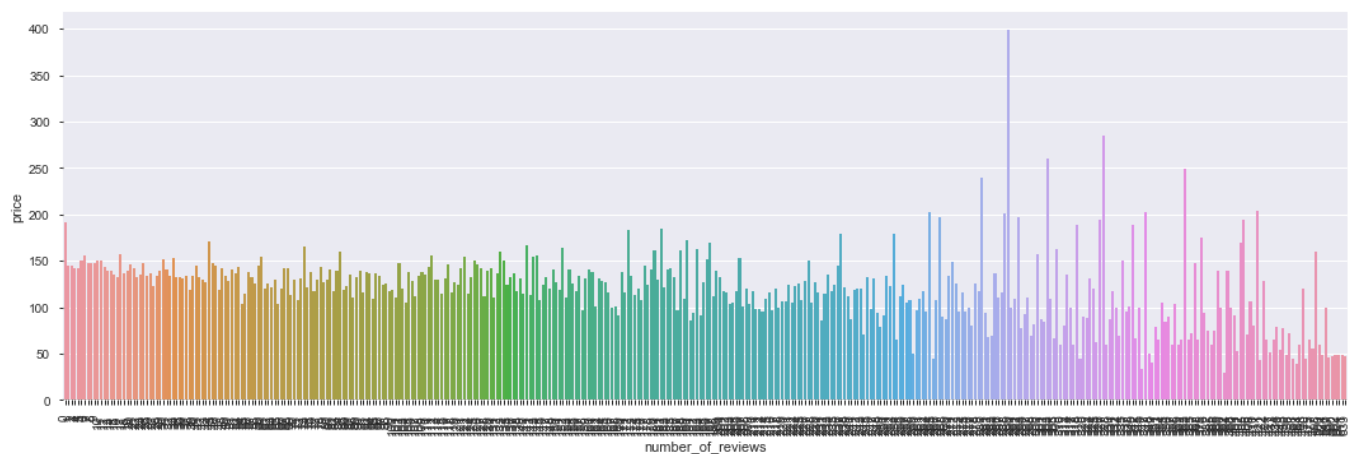
Maximum Nights

Similar to the minimum nights stay, some of the maximum nights data points had 1000 to over 2000 rental price that that could either be the total cost of renting the unit up to the maximum days or they were pricing for a long term stay.

```
In [143]: plt.figure(figsize=(20,15))
ax=sns.catplot(x="number_of_reviews", y="price", kind="bar", data=sub , ci=None,height=5, aspect=3)
ax.set_xticklabels(rotation=90)
```

Out[143]: <seaborn.axisgrid.FacetGrid at 0x1d02d38a128>

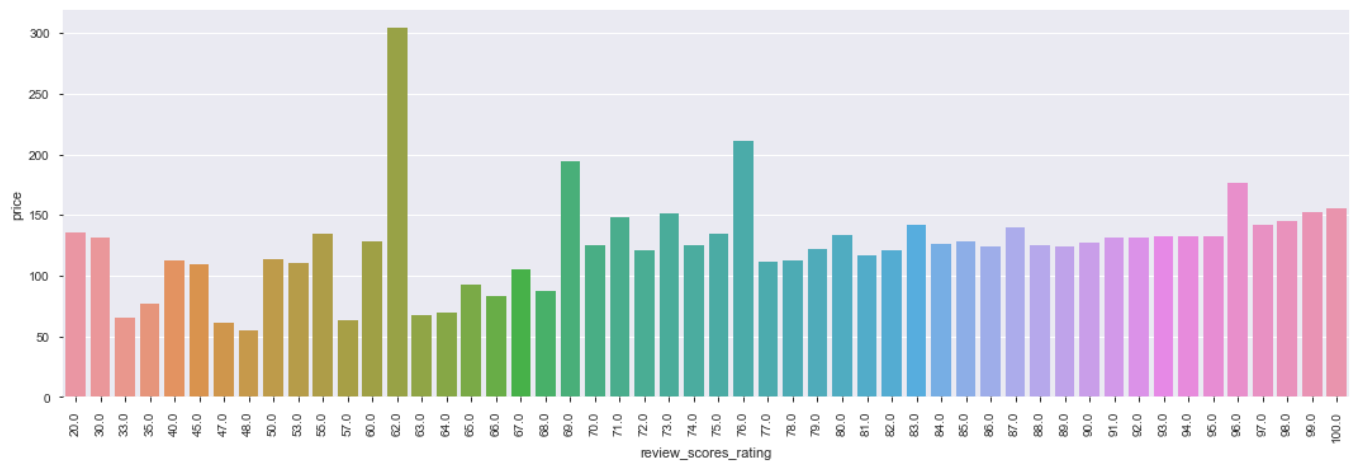
<Figure size 1440x1080 with 0 Axes>



```
In [147]: plt.figure(figsize=(20,15))
ax=sns.catplot(x="review_scores_rating", y="price", kind="bar", data=sub , ci=None,h
eight=5, aspect=3)
ax.set_xticklabels(rotation=90)
```

Out[147]: <seaborn.axisgrid.FacetGrid at 0x1d0d5586240>

<Figure size 1440x1080 with 0 Axes>



Review Rating Score vs Price

Rating Score between 80 to 100 were associated primarily with the rental units between >100 to <200 . There was a low score of 62 that was associated with a rental price of \$300 and this needs to be examine to reference the property type and location to see if we could perhaps isolate the point.

In []: