

--Total Searches For Rooms

Solution:

```
select city,room_type,count(id) as total_search
from airbnb_search_details
group by room_type;
```

--Find all search details where data is missing from the host_response_rate column.

Solution:

```
select *
from airbnb_search_details
where host_response_rate is null;
```

--Find the search details made by people who searched for apartments designed for a single-person stay.


solution:

```
select *
from airbnb_search_details
where property_type="Apartment"
and accommodates=1;
```

--Find hotels in the Netherlands that got complaints from guests about room dirtiness (word "dirty" in its negative review).

solution:

```
select * from hotel_reviews
where hotel_address like "%Netherlands%"
and negative_review like "%dirty%" ;
```



--Find the average number of searches made by each user and present the result with their corresponding user id.

solution:

```
select id_user,avg(n_searches)
from airbnb_searches
group by id_user;
```

--Find the total number of searches for houses in Westlake neighborhood with a TV among the amenities.

solution:

```
select count(id) as total_search
from
airbnb_search_details
where neighbourhood='Westlake' and amenities like '%TV%' and property_type="House" ;
```

--Find the top two hotels with the most negative reviews

solution:

```
select hotel_name,count(negative_review) as Total_negative_reviews
from hotel_reviews
where negative_review != "No negative"
group by hotel_name
order by Total_negative_reviews desc
limit 2;
```

--Find all searches for San Francisco with a flexible cancellation policy and a review score rating
solution:

```
select count(id) as total_search,review_scores_rating
from airbnb_search_details
where city="SF"
and cancellation_policy="flexible"
and review_scores_rating is not null
order by review_scores_rating desc;
```

--Find the 10 lowest rated hotels.

Output the hotel name along with the corresponding average score.

solution:

```
select hotel_name, average_score
from hotel_reviews
order by average_score
limit 10;
```

--Find the top ten hotels with the highest ratings.Output the hotel name along with the corresponding average score.Sort records based on the average score in descending order.

solution:

```
select hotel_name,average_score
from hotel_reviews
order by average_score desc
limit 10;
```

--Find the number of apartments per nationality that are owned by people under 30 years old. Output the nationality along with the number of apartments. Sort records by the apartments count in descending order.

solution:

```
SELECT h.nationality, COUNT(DISTINCT u.unit_type) as no_apartment
FROM airbnb_hosts h
INNER JOIN airbnb_units u
ON h.host_id=u.host_id
WHERE h.age<30 AND u.unit_type='Apartment'
GROUP BY h.nationality
ORDER BY no_apartment DESC;
```

--Find the acceptance rate of requests which is defined as the ratio of accepted contacts vs all contacts. Multiply the ratio by 100 to get the rate.

solution:

```
select (count(ts_accepted_at)/count(ts_contact_at))*100 as acceptance_rate
from airbnb_contacts;
```

--Find the average age of guests reviewed by each host. Output the user along with the average age.

solution:

```
select r.from_user, avg(g.age) as average_age
from airbnb_reviews r
inner join airbnb_guests g
on r.to_user=g.guest_id
group by r.from_user;
```

--Find all searches for accommodations where the number of bedrooms is equal to the number of bathrooms.

solution:

```
select *
from airbnb_search_details
where bedrooms=bathrooms;
```