

Hotel Booking Cancellation Prediction

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METHODOLOGY

- ▲ Problem understanding
- ▲ Data collection
- ▲ Data cleaning
- ▲ Exploratory data analysis (EDA)
- ▲ Feature Engineering and selection
- ▲ Data modeling

Proplem understanding

Overview:

In this project, we will use data from the kaggle website, which provides information hotel and the label (cancel or not) . Our goal from this project is to build classification models that predict if the customer will cancel the booking or not.

Scope:

observation represents a hotel booking between the 1st of July 2015 and 31st of August 2017, including booking that effectively arrived and booking that were canceled. The dataset contains 119390 rows and 10 columns.

Data cleaning



check nulls

I filled in the null values in the country ,children features with mode and mean.



check duplicates and drop

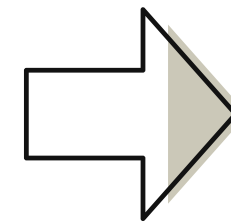
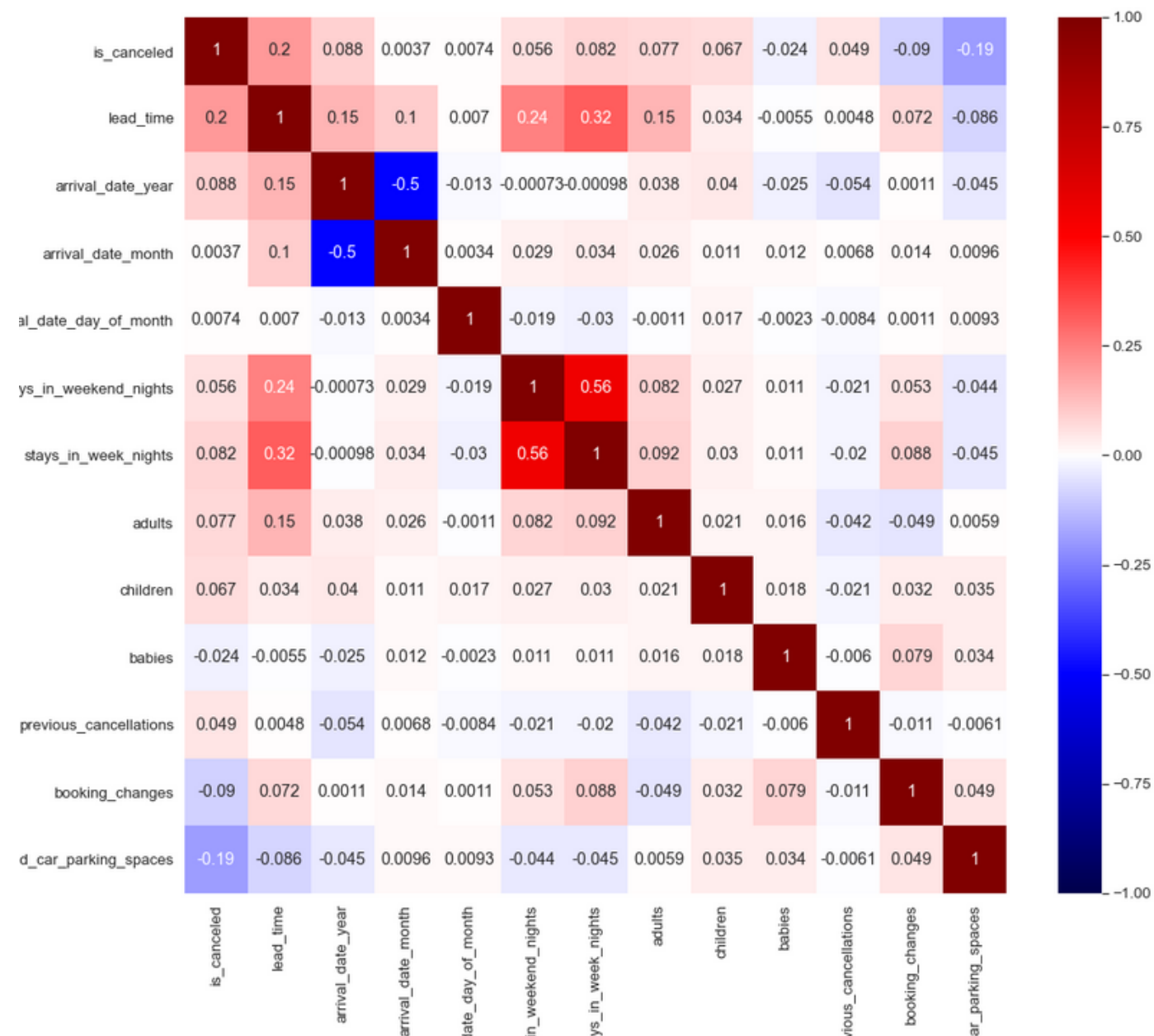


check outliers using EDA and remove



replace some character to numbers like month

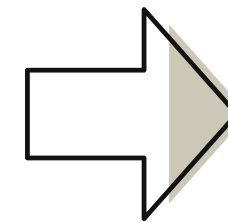
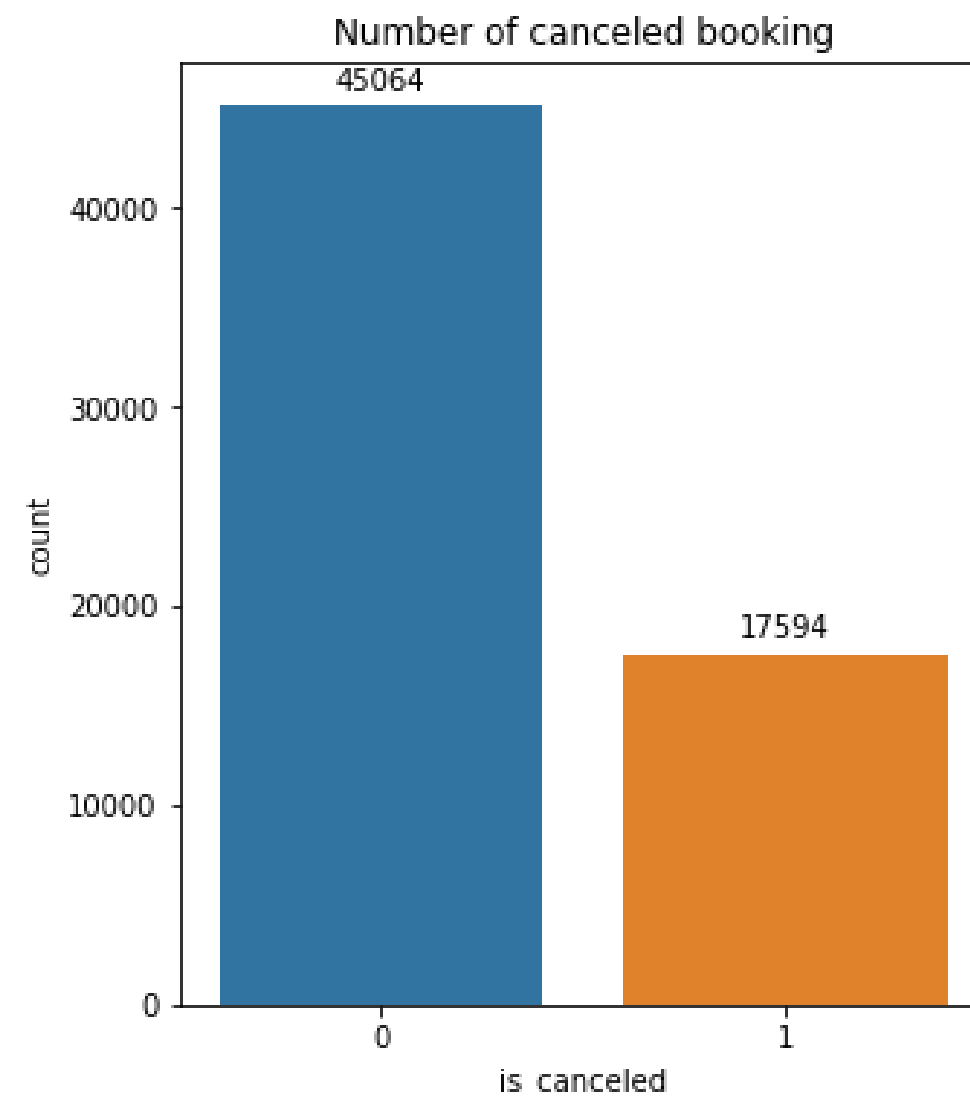
Exploratory data analysis (EDA)



Observations:

This heat map shows that there is no strong relationship between the dependent variable and features .

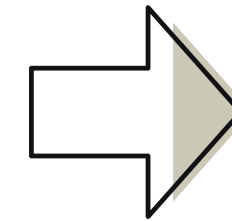
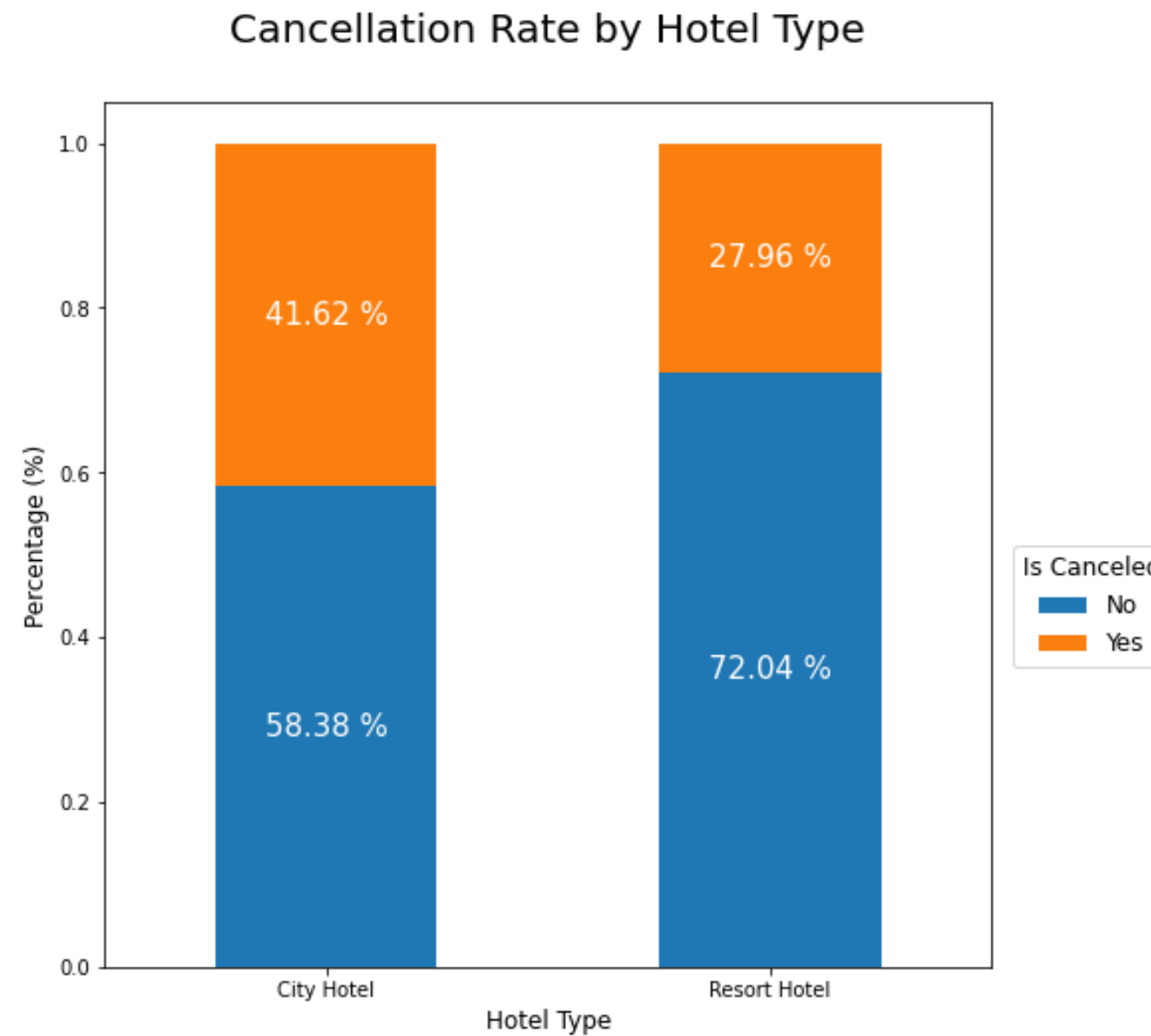
Exploratory data analysis (EDA)



Observations:

The bar plot shows the Number of canceled booking

Exploratory data analysis (EDA)



Observations:

The bar plot shows the Cancellation Rate by Hotel Type



Feature Engineering and selection

Combine several columns into one column

Dummies variable for categorical Feature

Scaling: StandardScale

Data modeling

MAIN METRIC USED FOR EVALUATION : F1

SECONDARY METRICS: PRECISION, RECALL AND ACCURACY

BASELINE MODEL USED: LOGISTIC REGRESSION

MODEL USED: RANDOM FOREST, DECISION TREE

Data modeling

▲ baseline

TRAIN SCORES:
F1 SCORE IS 0.457
PRECISION SCORE IS 0.669
RECALL SCORE IS 0.346

VALIDATION SCORES:
F1 SCORE IS 0.459
PRECISION SCORE IS 0.665
RECALL SCORE IS 0.350

▲ dummies

TRAIN SCORES:
F1 SCORE IS 0.573
PRECISION SCORE IS 0.901
RECALL SCORE IS 0.421

VALIDATION SCORES:
F1 SCORE IS 0.575
PRECISION SCORE IS 0.903
RECALL SCORE IS 0.422

▲ Remove outliers

TRAIN SCORES:
F1 SCORE IS 0.582
PRECISION SCORE IS 0.880
RECALL SCORE IS 0.4351

VALIDATION SCORES:
F1 SCORE IS 0.583
PRECISION SCORE IS 0.859
RECALL SCORE IS 0.441

Data modeling

▲ RandomOverSampler

TRAIN SCORES:

F1 SCORE IS 0.674

PRECISION SCORE IS 0.777

RECALL SCORE IS 0.594

VALIDATION SCORES:

F1 SCORE IS 0.625

PRECISION SCORE IS 0.656

RECALL SCORE IS 0.596

▲ TomekLinks

TRAIN SCORES:

F1 SCORE IS 0.597

PRECISION SCORE IS 0.862

RECALL SCORE IS 0.456

VALIDATION SCORES:

THE F1 SCORE IS 0.593

THE PRECISION SCORE IS 0.828

THE RECALL SCORE IS 0.4621

▲ SMOTE

TRAIN SCORES:

F1 SCORE IS 0.682

PRECISION SCORE IS 0.763

RECALL SCORE IS 0.616

VALIDATION SCORES:

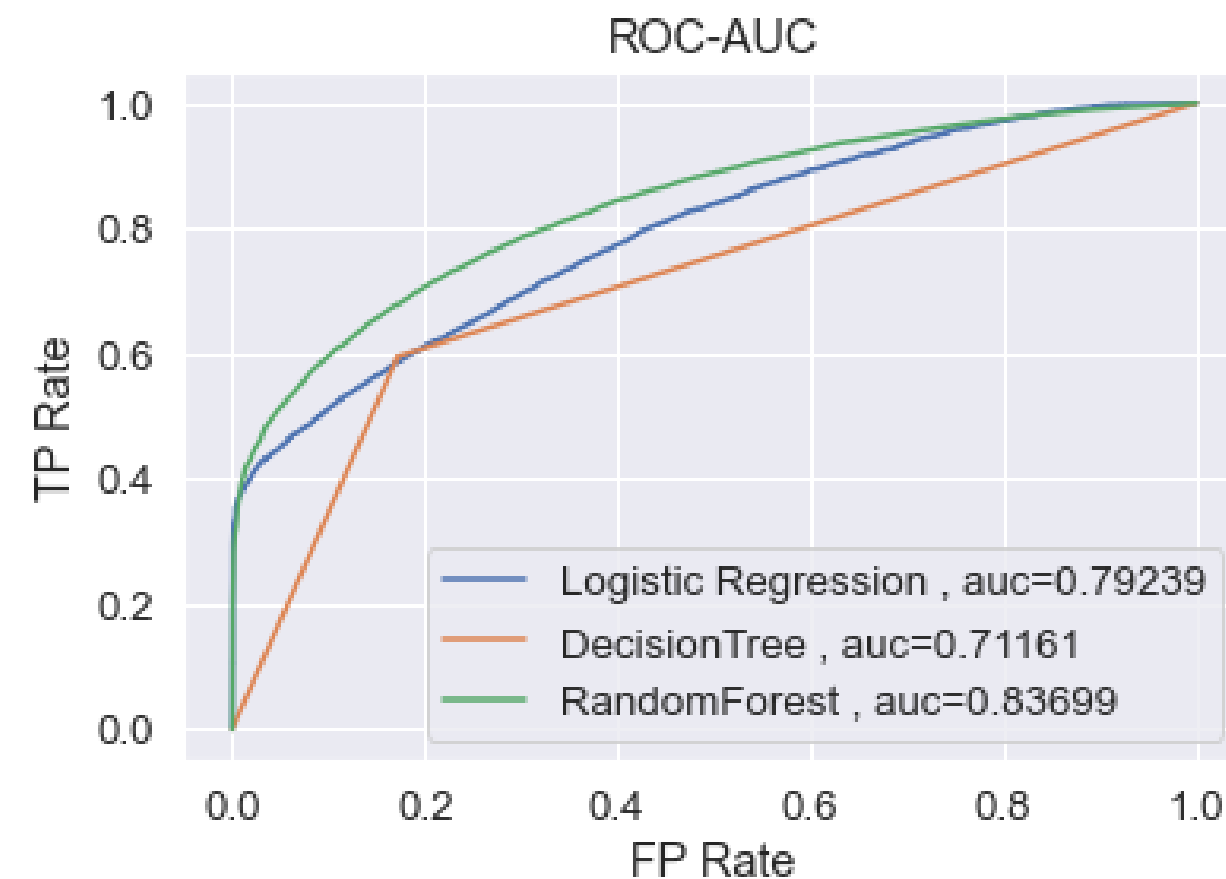
F1 SCORE IS 0.627

PRECISION SCORE IS 0.640

RECALL SCORE IS 0.615

CONCLUSION

Result the best model



Difficulties:

No strong relationship between the dependent variable and features
The data volume is large, so the training time is long



Thank you

Any questions?

