

# Low Level Design (LLD)

## Travel Data Analysis

(AirBNB Data Analysis)

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## Document Version Control

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## Abstract

AirBNB began in 2008 when two designers who had space to share hosted three travelers looking for a place to stay. Now, millions of hosts and travelers choose to create a free AirBNB account so they can list their space and book unique accommodation anywhere in the world. In addition, AirBNB experience hosts share their passions and interests with both travelers and locals.

AirBNB helps make sharing easy, enjoyable, and safe. We verify personal profiles and listings, maintain a smart messaging system so hosts and guests can communicate with certainty, and manage a trusted platform to collect and transfer payments.

AirBNB has provided many travelers a great, easy and convenient place to stay during their travels. Similarly, it has also given an opportunity for many to earn extra revenue by listing their properties for residents to stay. However, with so many listings available with varying prices, how can an aspiring host know what type of property to invest in if his main aim is to list it in AirBNB and earn rental revenue? Additionally, if a traveler wants to find the cheapest listing available but with certain features, he prefers like 'free parking' etc., how does he know what aspects to look into to find a suitable listing? There are many factors, which influence the price of a listing. Which is why we aim to find the most important factors that affect the price and more importantly the features that is common among the most expensive listings. This will allow an aspiring AirBNB host to ensure that his listing is equipped with those important features such that he will be able to charge a higher price without losing customers. Moreover, a traveler will also know the factors to look into to get the lowest price possible while having certain features he prefers.

In the arena of rising new generation and innovation, Travel enterprise is advancing with the function of Data Science and Analytics. Data analysis can assist them to understand their business in a quiet distinct way and helps to improve the exceptional of the provider by using identifying the vulnerable areas of the business. This examine demonstrates the how distinct analysis assist out to make higher business choices and help examine customer tendencies and pride, that may lead to new and higher products and services. Different evaluation accomplished along with Exploratory Data Analysis and Descriptive Analysis on type of use instances to get the important thing insights from these records primarily based on which enterprise decisions might be taken.

# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Why this Low-Level design document?

The purpose of this LLD or a Low-Level Design (LLD) document is to give the internal logical design of the actual program code for Airbnb Data Analysis project. LLD describes the class diagrams with the methods and relations between classes and program specs. It describes the modules so that the programmer can directly code the program from the document. This document is intended for both the stakeholders and the developers of this project and will be proposed to the higher management for its approval.

The main objective of the project is to analyze the various aspects with different use cases which covers many aspects of AirBNB listings. It helps in not only understanding the meaningful relationships between attributes but it also allows us to do our own research and come-up with our findings.

## 1.2 Scope

Low-level design (LLD) is a component-level design process that follows a step-by step refinement process. This process can be used for designing data structures, required software architecture, source code and ultimately, performance algorithms. Overall, the data organization may be defined during requirement analysis and then refined during data design work.

This study demonstrates the how different analysis help out to make better business decisions and help analysis customer trends and satisfaction, which can lead to new and better products and services.

## 1.3 Constraints

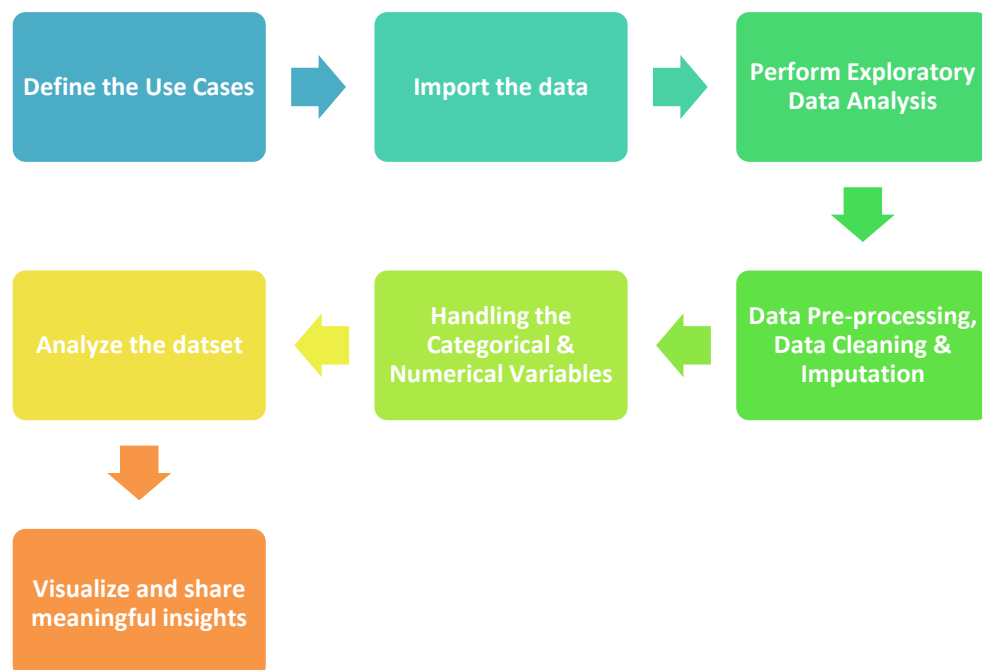
The analysis must be user friendly, code must be neat & clean, EDA must be automated as much as possible because it will save huge amount of time. Moreover, users should not be required to have any of the coding knowledge as the insights they are looking for are mentioned in-detail with respective visuals.



## 2.2 D-tale EDA Visual -

D-TALE		Actions	Visualize	Highlight	Settings							
▶	23	room_id	survey_id	host_id	room_type	country	city	borough	neighborhood	reviews	overall_satisfaction	accommodates
18723												
	0	10176931	1476	49180562	Shared room	Netherlands	Amsterdam	Centrum	De Pijp / Rivierenbuurt	7	4.50	2
	1	8935871	1476	46718394	Shared room	Netherlands	Amsterdam	Centrum	Centrum West	45	4.50	4
	2	14011697	1476	10346595	Shared room	Netherlands	Amsterdam	Centrum	Watergraafsmeer	1	0.00	3
	3	6137978	1476	8685430	Shared room	Netherlands	Amsterdam	Centrum	Centrum West	7	5.00	4
	4	18630616	1476	70191803	Shared room	Netherlands	Amsterdam	Centrum	De Baarsjes / Oud West	1	0.00	2
	5	5790170	1476	29968916	Shared room	Netherlands	Amsterdam	Centrum	De Pijp / Rivierenbuurt	184	4.50	2
	6	934060	1476	5037506	Shared room	Netherlands	Amsterdam	Centrum	Oostelijk Havengebied / Indische Buurt	67	5.00	16
	7	19590049	1476	132687356	Shared room	Netherlands	Amsterdam	Centrum	Westerpark	2	0.00	2
	8	5020280	1476	4059485	Shared room	Netherlands	Amsterdam	Centrum	Oud Oost	2	0.00	2
	9	15810783	1476	84978218	Shared room	Netherlands	Amsterdam	Centrum	Centrum West	0	0.00	12
	10	9188521	1476	29968916	Shared room	Netherlands	Amsterdam	Centrum	De Pijp / Rivierenbuurt	26	5.00	4
	11	10162121	1476	4555726	Shared room	Netherlands	Amsterdam	Centrum	Centrum Oost	10	4.50	4
	12	14217287	1476	7490631	Shared room	Netherlands	Amsterdam	Centrum	Centrum Oost	0	0.00	2
	13	19304350	1476	89256471	Shared room	Netherlands	Amsterdam	Centrum	De Baarsjes / Oud West	1	0.00	2
	14	9060570	1476	47264416	Shared room	Netherlands	Amsterdam	Centrum	Oostelijk Havengebied / Indische Buurt	15	4.00	4
	15	13797285	1476	12570608	Shared room	Netherlands	Amsterdam	Centrum	Oostelijk Havengebied / Indische Buurt	2	0.00	1
	16	8692643	1476	12950894	Shared room	Netherlands	Amsterdam	Centrum	Geuzenveld / Slotermeer	3	4.00	1
	17	12314602	1476	31766654	Shared room	Netherlands	Amsterdam	Centrum	De Pijp / Rivierenbuurt	11	4.00	2
	18	18985831	1476	22542624	Shared room	Netherlands	Amsterdam	Centrum	Buitenveldert / Zuidas	6	5.00	2
	19	11122903	1476	13122312	Shared room	Netherlands	Amsterdam	Centrum	Buitenveldert / Zuidas	6	4.50	2
	20	9088830	1476	47264416	Shared room	Netherlands	Amsterdam	Centrum	Oud Noord	73	4.50	4
	21	9537235	1476	45584652	Shared room	Netherlands	Amsterdam	Centrum	Westerpark	1	0.00	1
	22	14309046	1476	31168044	Shared room	Netherlands	Amsterdam	Centrum	De Baarsjes / Oud West	60	4.50	2
	23	19243789	1476	47752678	Shared room	Netherlands	Amsterdam	Centrum	De Pijp / Rivierenbuurt	1	0.00	1

## 3 Architecture



## 3.1 Architecture Description –

### 3.1.1 Data Description –

As we have seen earlier, in our listings dataset, we have around 1.19 Lacs of records with 20 different features. Features are distributed as 10 Continuous features and 10 Categorical features and in our reviews dataset, we have around 3.44 Lacs of records with 6 different features among them there are 3 Continuous features and 3 Categorical features. These datasets are given in the form of Comma Separated Value (.csv) format.

### 3.1.2 Define the Use Cases –

At this stage, based on the given dataset and business problems we have defined the several Use Cases to perform the analysis on and this will definitely help out get the key insights from this data based on which business decisions will be taken. Furthermore, It helps in not only understanding the meaningful relationships between attributes but it also allows us to do our own research and come-up with our findings.

### 3.1.3 Import the Dataset –

As we have received the dataset in the form of Comma Separated Value (.csv) format, therefore we can import the same using Pandas read\_csv( ) function.

#### READING CSV FILE

```
In [2]: df_airbnb = pd.read_csv('airbnb prices.csv')
```

```
In [3]: df_airbnb.shape
```

```
Out[3]: (18723, 20)
```

```
In [4]: df_airbnb.head()
```

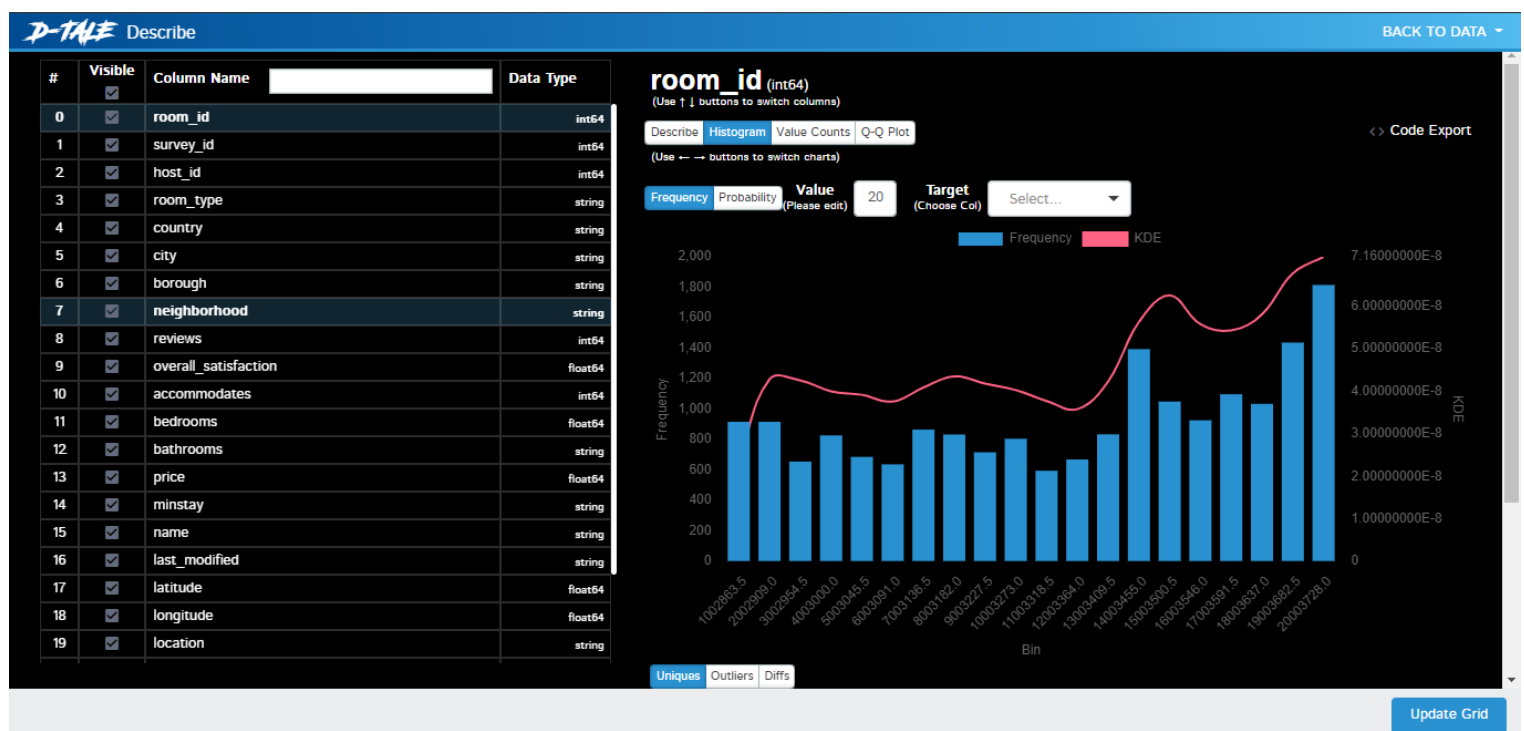
```
Out[4]:
```

	room_id	survey_id	host_id	room_type	country	city	borough	neighborhood	reviews	overall_satisfaction	accommodates	bedrooms	bathroom
0	10176931	1476	49180562	Shared room	NaN	Amsterdam	NaN	De Pijp / Rivierenbuurt	7	4.5	2	1.0	NaN
1	8935871	1476	46718394	Shared room	NaN	Amsterdam	NaN	Centrum West	45	4.5	4	1.0	NaN
2	14011697	1476	10346595	Shared room	NaN	Amsterdam	NaN	Watergraafsmeer	1	0.0	3	1.0	NaN
3	6137978	1476	8685430	Shared room	NaN	Amsterdam	NaN	Centrum West	7	5.0	4	1.0	NaN
4	18630616	1476	70191803	Shared room	NaN	Amsterdam	NaN	De Baarsjes / Oud West	1	0.0	2	1.0	NaN



### 3.1.4 Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA) using D-Tale –

- "Exploratory Data Analysis" (EDA) is a "Data Exploration" step in the Data Analysis Process, where a number of techniques are used to better understand the dataset being used.
- Understanding the Dataset can refer to a number of things including but not limited to...
  - Extracting Important "Variables".
  - Identifying "Outliers", "Missing Values", or "Human Error".
  - Understanding the Relationships between variables.
  - Ultimately, maximizing our insights of a dataset and minimizing potential "Error" that may occur later in the process.
- In other words, it will give you a better Understanding of the "Variables" and the "Relationships" between them.
- Here, we make use of the dataprep module to automate our EDA process.
- It provides the following information:
  - Overview: detect the types of columns in a DataFrame.
  - Variables: variable type, unique values, distinct count, missing values
  - Quartile statistics like minimum value, Q1, median, Q3, maximum, range, interquartile range
  - Descriptive statistics like mean, mode, standard deviation, sum, median absolute deviation, coefficient of variation, kurtosis, skewness.
  - Correlations: highlighting of highly correlated variables, Spearman, Pearson and Kendall matrices
  - Missing Values: Bar Chart, Heatmap and spectrum of missing values.



### 3.1.5 Data Pre-processing, Data Cleaning & Imputation (Handling the Categorical & Numerical Variables) –

Data pre-processing is a process of preparing the raw data and making it suitable for our analysis purpose, where we have to do lot of Data Cleaning, handle the missing values by using appropriate imputation techniques and based on that variable nature i.e. either of Categorical & Numerical variable. Here, in this project, we have done the substitution/imputation of missing values using either mean, median or mode according to the nature of those variables. Moreover, we also removed the columns which are does not participate in our analysis.

### 3.1.6 Analyse the Data –

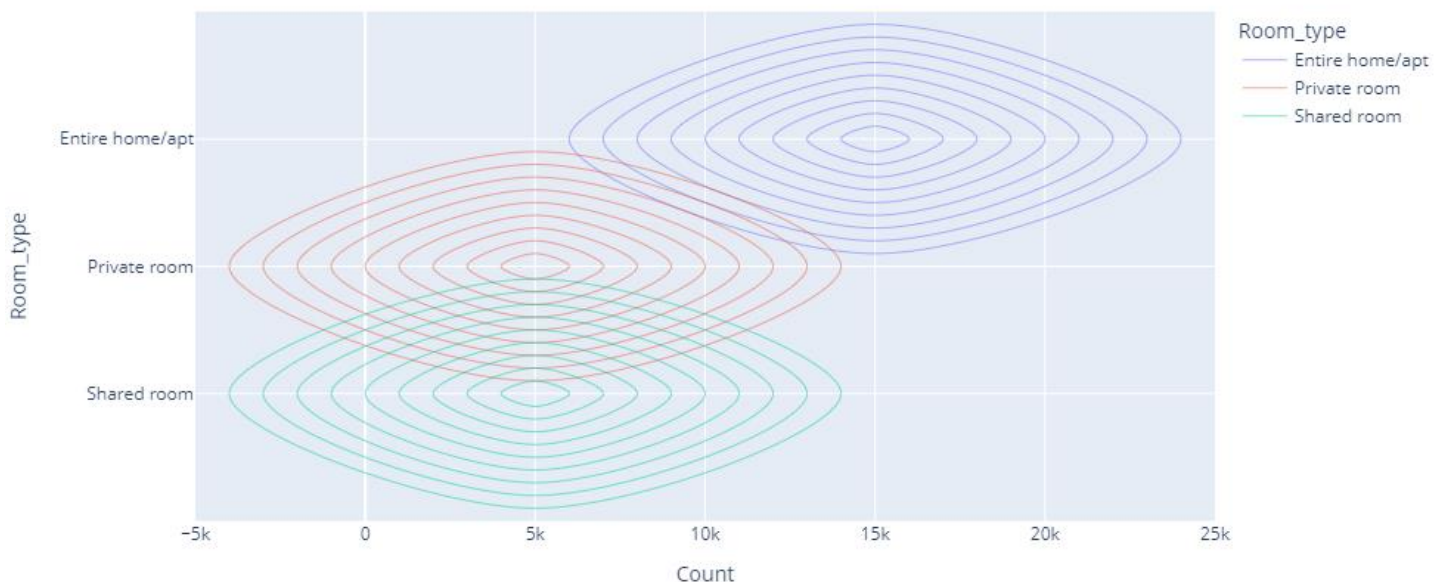
Once the pre-processing is done, we are good to go with our actual analysis where we write lines of codes and logics to prepare our data as per the defined use cases.

### 3.1.7 Visualize & Share Meaningful Insights –

Finally, it is time to turn our data into some sort of visual representation. In short, Data visualization is the process of translating large data sets and metrics into charts, graphs and other visuals such as Bar Plot, Pie Chart, Heat map, Box Plot, Scatter Plot, and many more. The resulting visual representation of data makes it easier to identify and share insights about the information represented in the data.

Here is the beautiful glimpse of one of our visuals are –

Preference of Guests w.r.t. Room Type



All those different analysis help out to make better business decisions and help analyse customer trends and satisfaction, which can lead to new and better products and services.

## 4 Technology Stack

<b>Data Manipulation &amp; Mathematical Computation Library</b>	Pandas, NumPy
<b>Visualization Library</b>	Matplotlib, Seaborn, Plotly, cufflinks, WordCloud, etc
<b>EDA</b>	Dataprep, D-tale
<b>Dataset</b>	.CSV Format
<b>IDE</b>	Jupyter Notebook