Capstone Project

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Problem Statement

Hotel Reservation Cancellation Prediction

Given a Dataset containing data of reservations made by customers in different hotels, train the machine learning model to predict whether the customer cancels hotel reservation or not.

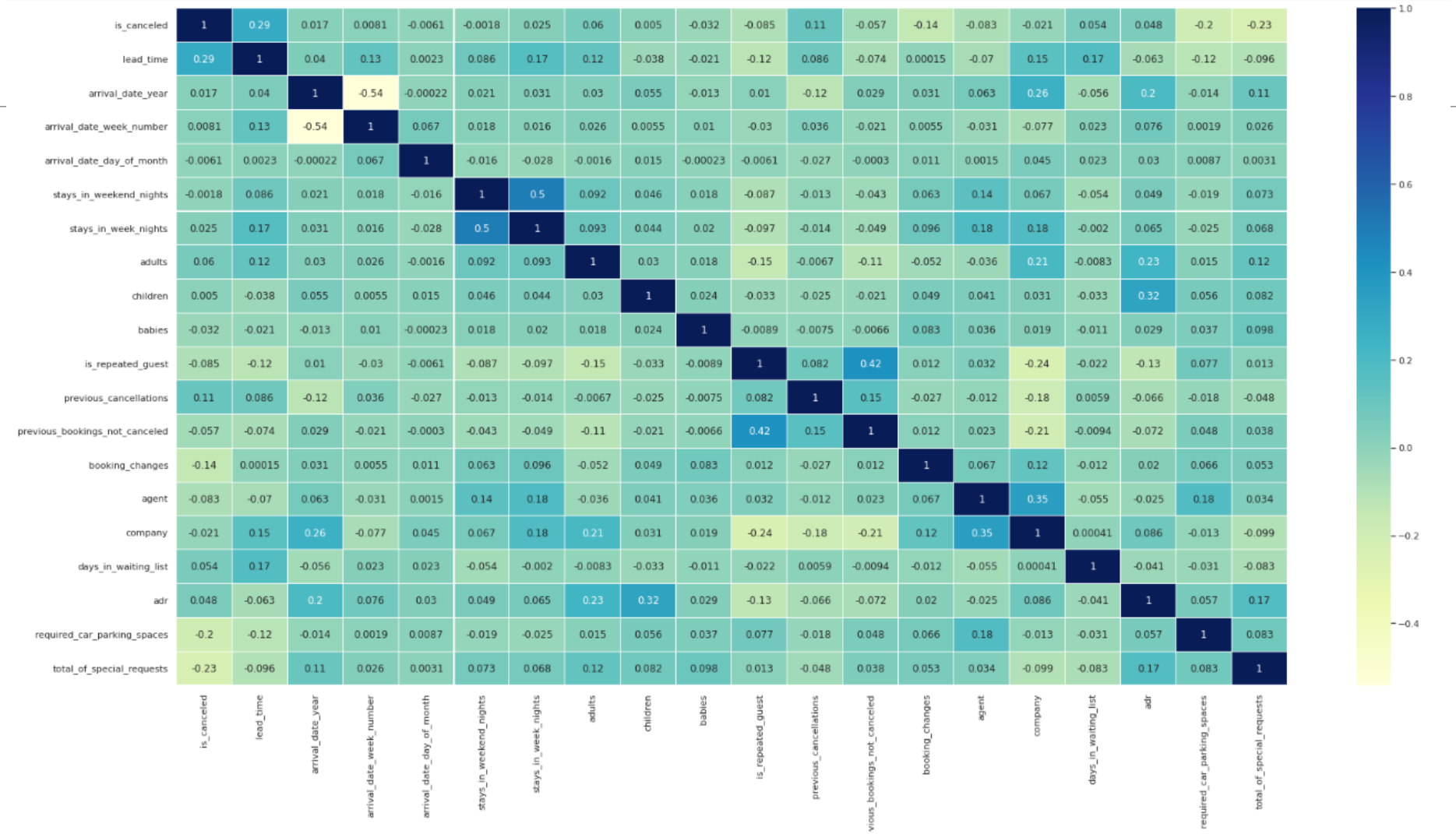
Dataset Details

- No. of rows = 119390
- No. of attributes = 32
- No. of independent variables = 31
- No. of numeric variables = 12
- No. of object variables = 19
- **Target variable = is_canceled**

Independent variables in the dataset

- Hotel
- Lead_time
- Arrival_date_year
- Arrival_date_month
- Arrival_date_week_number
- Arrival_date_day_of_month
- Stays_in_weekend_nights
- Stays_in_week_nights
- Adults
- Children
- adr
- Babies
- Meal
- Country
- Market_segment
- distribution_channel
- is_repeated_guest
- previous_cancellations
- previous_bookings_not_cancelled
- reserved_room_type
- assigned_room_type
- booking_changes
- deposit_type
- agent
- company
- days_in_waiting_list
- customer_type
- required_car_parking_spaces
- total_of_special_requests
- reservation_status
- reservation_status_date

Correlation Matrix



Data Cleaning

Data cleaning is the process of fixing or removing incorrect, corrupted, incorrectly formatted, duplicate, or incomplete data within a dataset. It involves

- **Replacing NULL/MISSING Values**
  - Replacing categorical missing values with **Mean/Median**
    - No. of null values in [children] = 4
    - No. of null values in [agent] = 16340
    - No. of null values in [company] = 112593
  - Replacing numerical missing values with **Mode**
    - No. of null values in [country] = 488

Data Cleaning

➢ Removing the Duplicate Values

- No. of duplicate values in the data set = 32013
- Since we have 32013 duplicate records in the data, we will remove this from the data
- set so that we get only distinct records. Post removing the duplicate, we will check
- whether the duplicates have been removed from the data set or not.
- No. of rows in the dataset after removing duplicates = 87377

Encoding Categorical Data

- Encoding categorical data is a process of converting categorical data into integer format so that the data with converted categorical values can be provided to the different models.
- An approach to encoding categorical values is to use a technique called label encoding.
- Label encoding is simply converting each value in a column to a number.

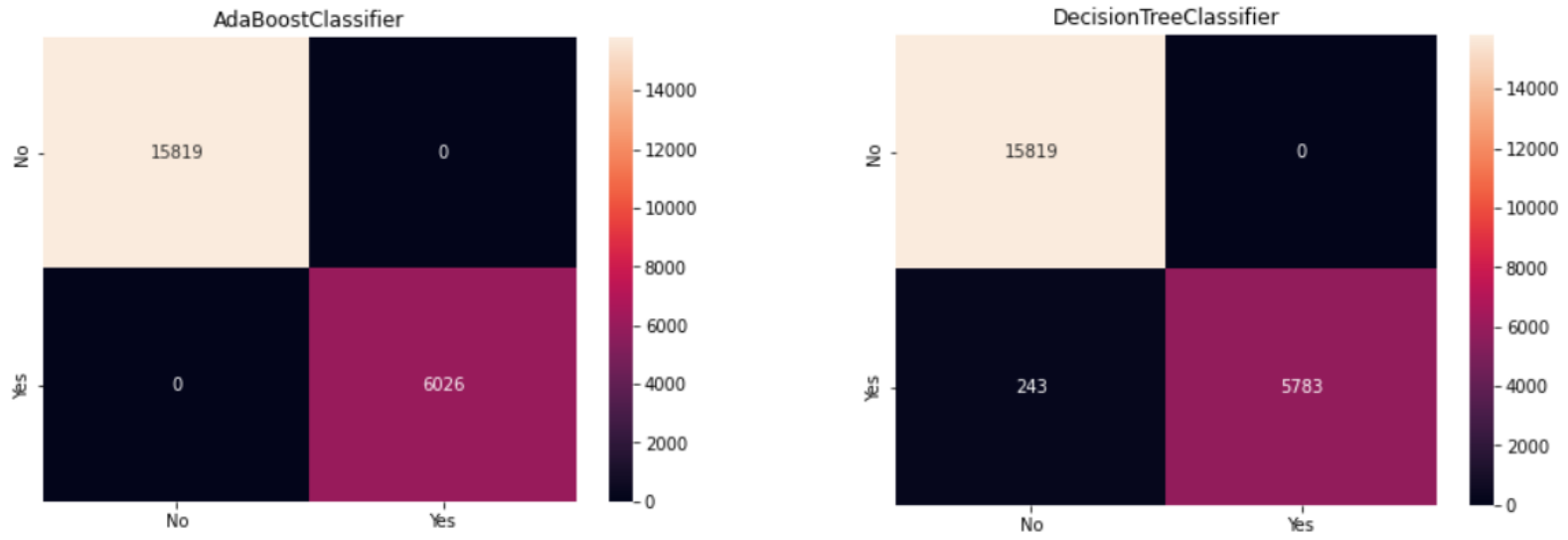
Categorical variables in our data set:

Hotel, arrival_date_month, mean, country, Market_segment, distribution_channel, reserved_room_type, assigned_room_type, deposit_type, customer_type, reservation_status, reservation_status_date.

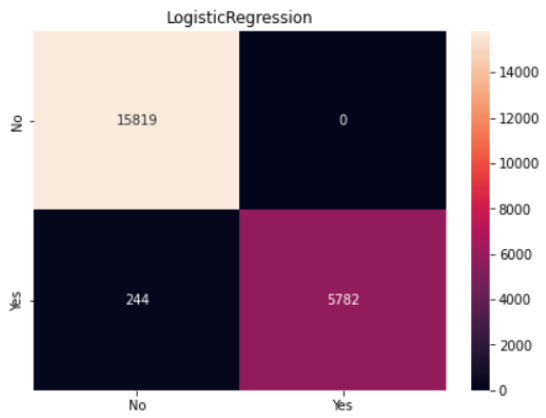
Training the Model

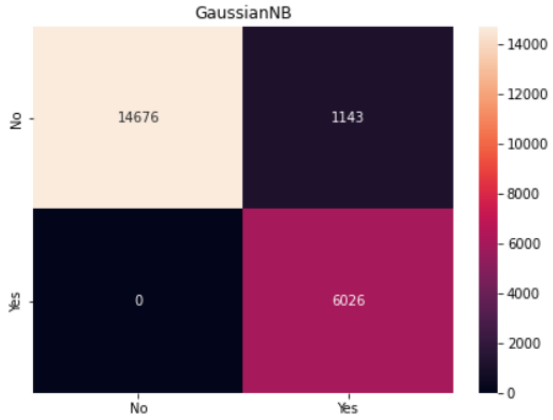
- Size of training data = 75%
- Size of testing data = 25%

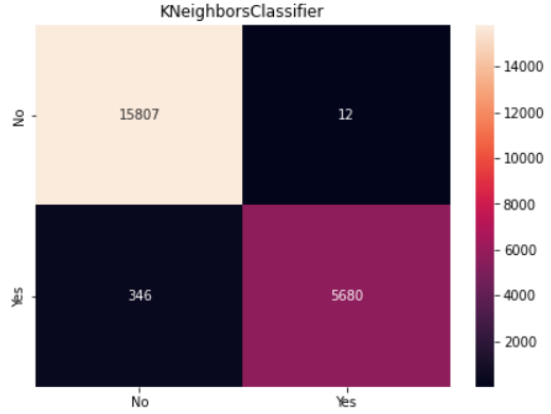
Confusion Matrix

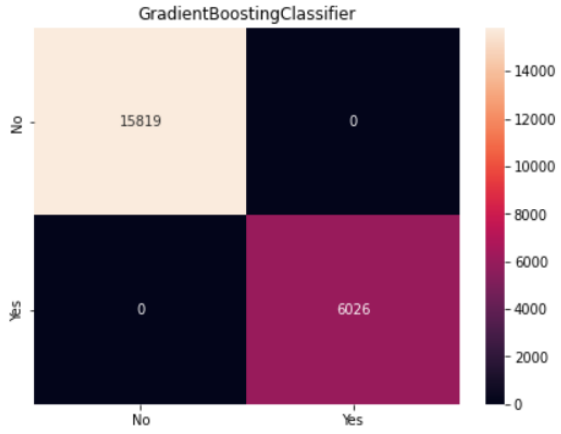


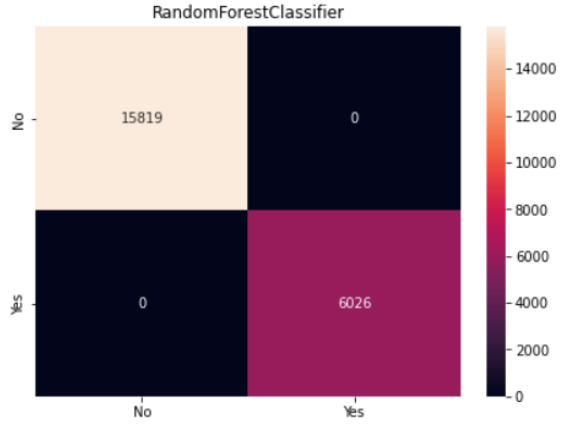
Confusion Matrix

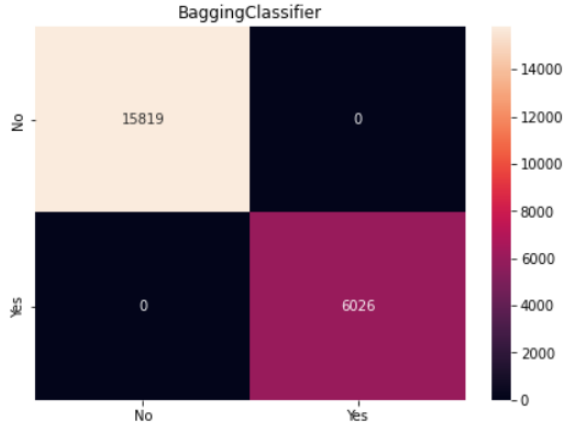












Accuracy using Various Classifiers

- LogisticRegression
  - Training Accuracy : 0.988219495818836 6
  - Testing Accuracy : 0.988830395971618 3
- Gaussian Naive Bayes
  - Training Accuracy : 0.946865653421229 3
  - Testing Accuracy : 0.9487296864271
- K Neighbors Classifier
  - Training Accuracy : 0.988295794421046 2
  - Testing Accuracy : 0.983199816891737 2
- DecisionTreeClassifier
  - Training Accuracy : 0.988234755539278 5
  - Testing Accuracy : 0.988876173037308 3
- RandomForestClassifier
  - Training Accuracy : 1.0
  - Testing Accuracy : 1.0

Conclusion

- The highest accuracy in this problem is obtained using the

  RANDOM FOREST CLASSIFIER.

- **Highest Accuracy=100%**