**SQL PROJECT:**

**Property Listing Analysis**

**1. Find out sum rental price of each the room type available in the database**

select room\_type, sum (price) as Sum from listing\_venice\_df group by room\_type;

**2. Analyze the difference between property vacancy rate between the months in the year 2022.**

select month(date) as Month, year(date) as Year, count(available) as Count from df\_venice\_availability

where year(date) = 2022 and available=1

group by month(date),year(date)

order by count(available) desc

**3. Find The Cummulative Sum Of Price By Property\_Type**

SELECT ID,PRICE, property\_type, SUM(PRICE) OVER(PARTITION BY PROPERTY\_TYPE ORDER BY PRICE)

FROM listing\_venice\_df;

**4. Find out top 5 less selling/rented property types available.**

select top 5 a.property\_type,count(d.available) as number\_of\_availabilty from

df\_venice\_availability as d

inner join

listing\_venice\_df as a

on d.listing\_id= a.id

where d.available =0 and year(d.date)=2022

group by a.property\_type

order by number\_of\_availabilty ASC

**5. Finding out month in year in which mostlty property type are available and categories them on the basis of minimum availability**

select a.property\_type,count(d.available) as number\_of\_availabilty,month(d.date)

as month,avg(a.price) as avg\_price from df\_venice\_availability as d

inner join

listing\_venice\_df as a

on d.listing\_id= a.id

where d.available =1 and month(d.date)=3

group by a.property\_type,month(d.date)

order by count(d.available) ASC

**6. Try to search if there is any relation between hosts response time and property being rented**

select t1.host\_response\_time , count(t3.available) as not\_available

from host\_venice\_df as t1 inner join listing\_venice\_df as t2 on t1.host\_id =

t2.host\_id inner join df\_venice\_availability as t3 on t2.id =

t3.listing\_id

where t3.available = 0 and t1.host\_response\_time is not null

group by t1.host\_response\_time

**7. categorize property ratings into different types based on the score of ratings into average, good, best. Find total count of properties in each category and find out the average rating of each segment.**

select

case

when review\_scores\_rating < 4.0 then 'average'

when review\_scores\_rating >= 4.7 then 'premium'

when review\_scores\_rating >= 4.0 then 'good'

else 'not\_rated'

end as rating\_category , count(\*) as total\_property , avg(review\_scores\_rating)

as avg\_rating

from listing\_venice\_df

group by

case

when review\_scores\_rating < 4.0 then 'average'

when review\_scores\_rating >= 4.7 then 'premium'

when review\_scores\_rating >= 4.0 then 'good'

else 'not\_rated'

end

order by total\_property desc

**8. Find out the average price of properties by their bedroom count along with their neighbourhood area.**

select neighbourhood\_cleansed , bedrooms , avg(price)

from listing\_venice\_df

group by neighbourhood\_cleansed , bedrooms

order by bedroomsv

**9. Find out no. of property rented as per their area as well as their average price and order them as from higher priced property to lower price properties.**

select neighbourhood\_cleansed , avg(t1.price) as avg\_price , count(available) as

rented\_property

from listing\_venice\_df t1 inner join df\_venice\_availability t2 on t1.id = t2.listing\_id

where available = 0

group by neighbourhood\_cleansed

order by rented\_property desc

**10. Find out top 5 best selling/rented property types available.**

select top 5 a.property\_type,count(d.available) as number\_of\_availabilty from

df\_venice\_availability as d

inner join

listing\_venice\_df as a

on d.listing\_id= a.id

where d.available =0 and year(d.date)=2022

group by a.property\_type

order by number\_of\_availabilty desc