

Airbnb Price Prediction & Analysis

Team 1

Agenda

- 1. Business Problem/ Introduce Dataset
- 2. Data Cleaning
- Show Descriptive Analyses in R
- 4. Model & Main Results & Challenges
- 5. Conclusion





Imagine you are an House owner...















Project Mission

Use the property and host information to predict a reasonable price.

From Airbnb price prediction dataset





Dataset

- Kaggle Airbnb price prediction (Feb, 2018)
- 29 columns with Mixture of data types : String/Categorical/Numerice

• 74k rows

Detail Compact Column 29 of 29 columns ✓						
⇔ id =	# log_price =	▲ property_t =	▲ room_type 🖃	A amenities	# accommo =	# bathroom
6901257	5.0106352940962 56	Apartment	Entire home/apt	{"Wireless Internet", "Air conditioning", K itchen, Heating, "Family/kid friendly", Essen tials, "Hair dryer	3	1.0
6304928	5.1298987149230 735	Apartment	Entire home/apt	("Wireless Internet", "Air conditioning", K itchen, Heating, "Family/kid friendly", Washe r, Dryer, "Smoke de	7	1.0
7919400	4.9767337424205	Apartment	Entire home/apt	{TV, "Cable TV", "Wireless Internet", "Air conditioning", K itchen, Breakfas t, "Buzzer/wirel ess intercom", H	5	1.0
13418779	6.6200732065303 56	House	Entire home/apt	{TV, "Cable TV", Internet, "W ireless	4	1.0





Data Cleaning

Delete: ID, description, zip code, neighborhood,

Deal with missing Data: numerical variables -> impute with mean

categorical ->drop

Create Dummies using one hot encoding





Data Cleaning

Convert to time length: host_since

Clean categorical variable by regex: Amenities

amenities

{"Wireless Internet","Air conditioning",Kitchen,Heating,"Family/kid friendly",Essentials,"Hair dryer",Iron,"translation missing: en.h {"Wireless Internet","Air conditioning",Kitchen,Heating,"Family/kid friendly",Washer,Dryer,"Smoke detector","Fire extinguisher",E {TV,"Cable TV","Wireless Internet","Air conditioning",Kitchen,Breakfast,"Buzzer/wireless intercom",Heating,"Family/kid friendly",' {TV,"Cable TV",Internet,"Wireless Internet",Kitchen,"Indoor fireplace","Buzzer/wireless intercom",Heating,Washer,Dryer,"Smoke (

amenities_Air conditioning	amenities_Bath towel	amenities_Bathtub	amenities_Coffee maker
1	0	0	0
1	0	0	0
1	0	0	0

Final: 117 column and over 73k rows

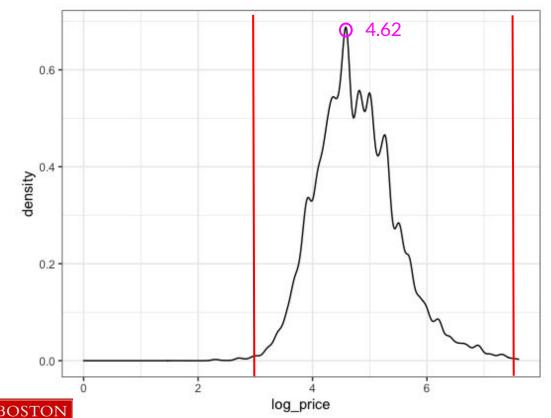
Create Train and Test Dataset with ratio of 30-70

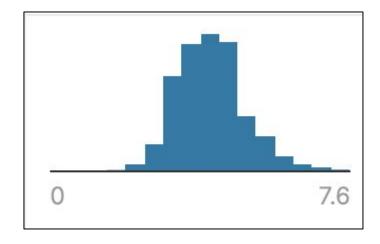
Three Dimensions:

- 1. Single variable plot-distribution of the predicted variable
- 2. Two-variable plot rough relationship plot
- 3. Three- variable plot- with a hue



Single Variable - the Predicted Variable



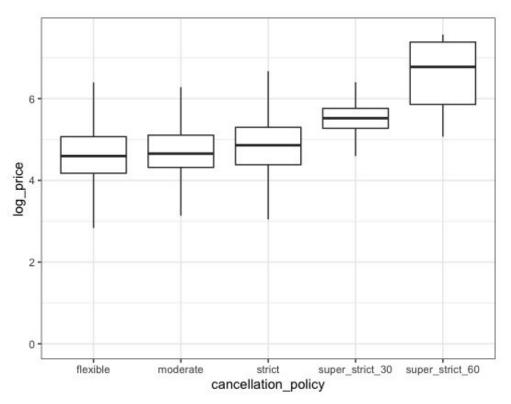


- Central range: [3, 7]
 - = Price range: [20.08, 1998.19]
- Highest density: 4.62 (about 70%)
 - = Price: 101.49





Two-variable plot - the predicted variable with one predictor (simple)

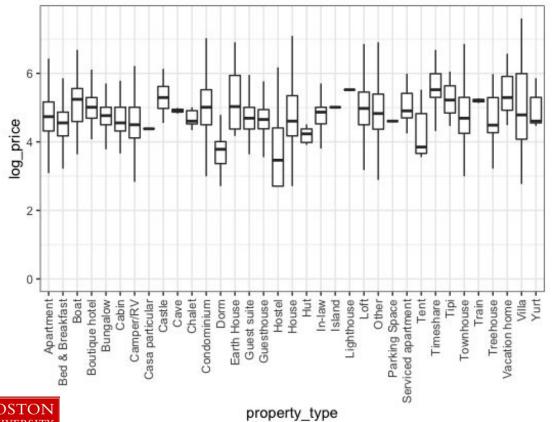


- Assumption: positive relationship: stricter policy - higher price
- **Result**: positive relationship
- Median
- Range between the 25th and 75th percentile
- Outliers are omitted in this case





Two-variable plot - the predicted variable with one predictor (complicated)

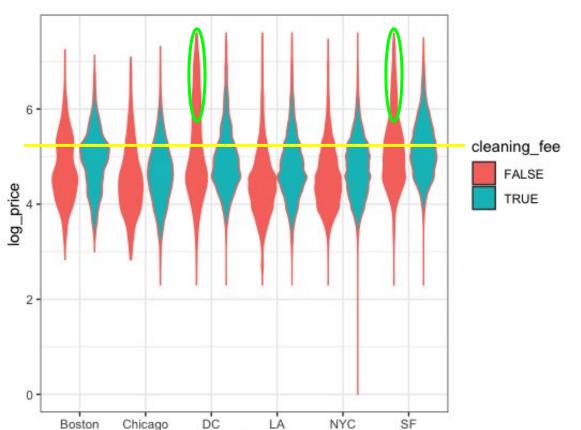


- Log price and property types
- Highest median: Tent and lighthouse
- Assumed reason: High cost
- Interesting finding: Cave and island





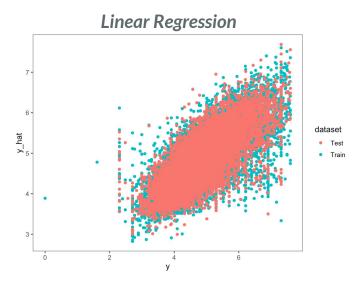
Three-variable plot - the predicted variable with two predictors (hue added)



- Mean and median are not enough
- The distribution of log price with more variables
- Cleaning fee: higher log price
- Similar ranges but different distributions
- Fatter tails for DC and SF

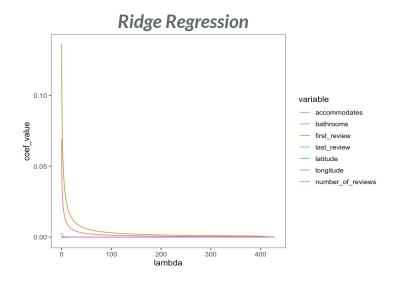


Main Results



MSE Train: 0.2072

MSE Test: 0.2109



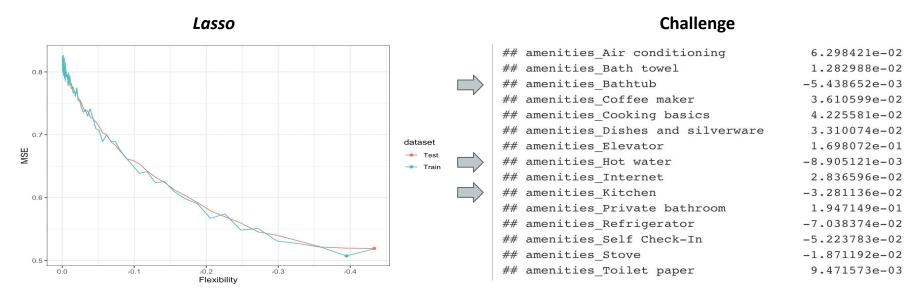
MSE Train: 0.2173

MSE Test: 0.2170





Main Results II



MSE Train: 0.3948

MSE Test: 0.4333

Some of coefficients can not be explained





Main Results III

Bagging

```
fit.bagging <- bagging(
  formula = y_train~.,
  dd = dd_train,
  nbagg = 100,
  coob = TRUE,
  control = rpart.control(
    minsplit = 2,
    cp = 0.01
))</pre>
```

Random Forests

```
fit.rndfor <- randomForest(
  y_train~.,
  x_train,
  ntree = 100,
  do.trace = T
)</pre>
```

Boosting

```
fit.btree <- gbm(
  f1,
  data = dd.train.sample,
  distribution = "gaussian",
  n.trees = 100,
  interaction.depth = 3,
  shrinkage = 0.1,
  cv.folds = 5
)</pre>
```

MSE Train: 0.2510

MSE Test: 0.2536

MSF Test: 0.1541

MSE Train: 0.0305

MSE Test: 0.1850

MSE Train: 0.1802





Boosting

- n.trees = 100, interaction.depth = 1, shrinkage = 0.001, mse train: 0.4796789; mse test: 0.48406
- n.trees = 100, interaction.depth = 1, shrinkage = 0.01, mse train: 0.3406027; mse test: 0.3454715
- n.trees = 100, interaction.depth = 1, shrinkage = 0.1, mse_train: 0.2251666; mse_test: 0.2283994
- n.trees = 100, interaction.depth = 2, shrinkage = 0.001, mse_train: 0.4711037; mse_test: 0.4750863
- n.trees = 100, interaction.depth = 2, shrinkage = 0.01, mse_train: 0.3064798; mse_test: 0.3099995
- n.trees = 100, interaction.depth = 2, shrinkage = 0.1, mse_train: 0.1902003; mse_test: 0.194123
- n.trees = 100, interaction.depth = 3, shrinkage = 0.001, mse_train: 0.4696736; mse_test: 0.4735253
- n.trees = 100, interaction.depth = 3, shrinkage = 0.01, mse_train: 0.2963097; mse_test: 0.299599
- n.trees = 100, interaction.depth = 3, shrinkage = 0.1, mse_train: 0.1802872; mse_test: 0.1850507





Challenges



- Find the best parameters
- Interpret the results

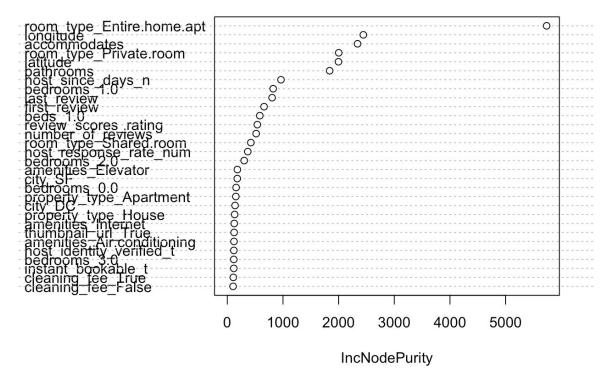




Conclusion

- Among all models,
 Random Forest outputs
 the best mse for both
 training and testing.
- Variables most important plotted.

fit.rndfor







Conclusion

- Most Important Variables
 - 1. Accommodates
 - 2. Bathrooms
 - 3. Beds
- Room type:
 - 1. Positive: Entire home/apt, Private room
 - 2. Negative: Tent, Hostel, Shared room, Dorm
- Amenities: Private bathroom, Internet, Elevator
- Bed type:
 - 1. Positive: Couch, Real Bed, Sofa
 - 2. Negative: Airbed, Futon







Q&A



