



Hotel Bookings Cancellation

BY

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PROBLEM STATEMENT



Have you ever wondered when the best time of year to book a hotel room is?



What is the optimal length of stay in order to get the best daily rate?



What if you wanted to predict whether or not a hotel was likely to receive a disproportionately high number of special requests?

PROPOSED SOLUTION

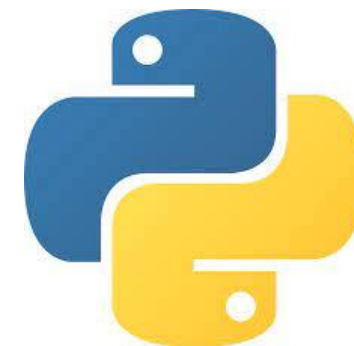
The main goal is to generate meaningful estimators from the data set we have and then choose the model that best predicts cancellation by comparing it to the accuracy ratings of several ML models.

2 different Logistic
Regression models

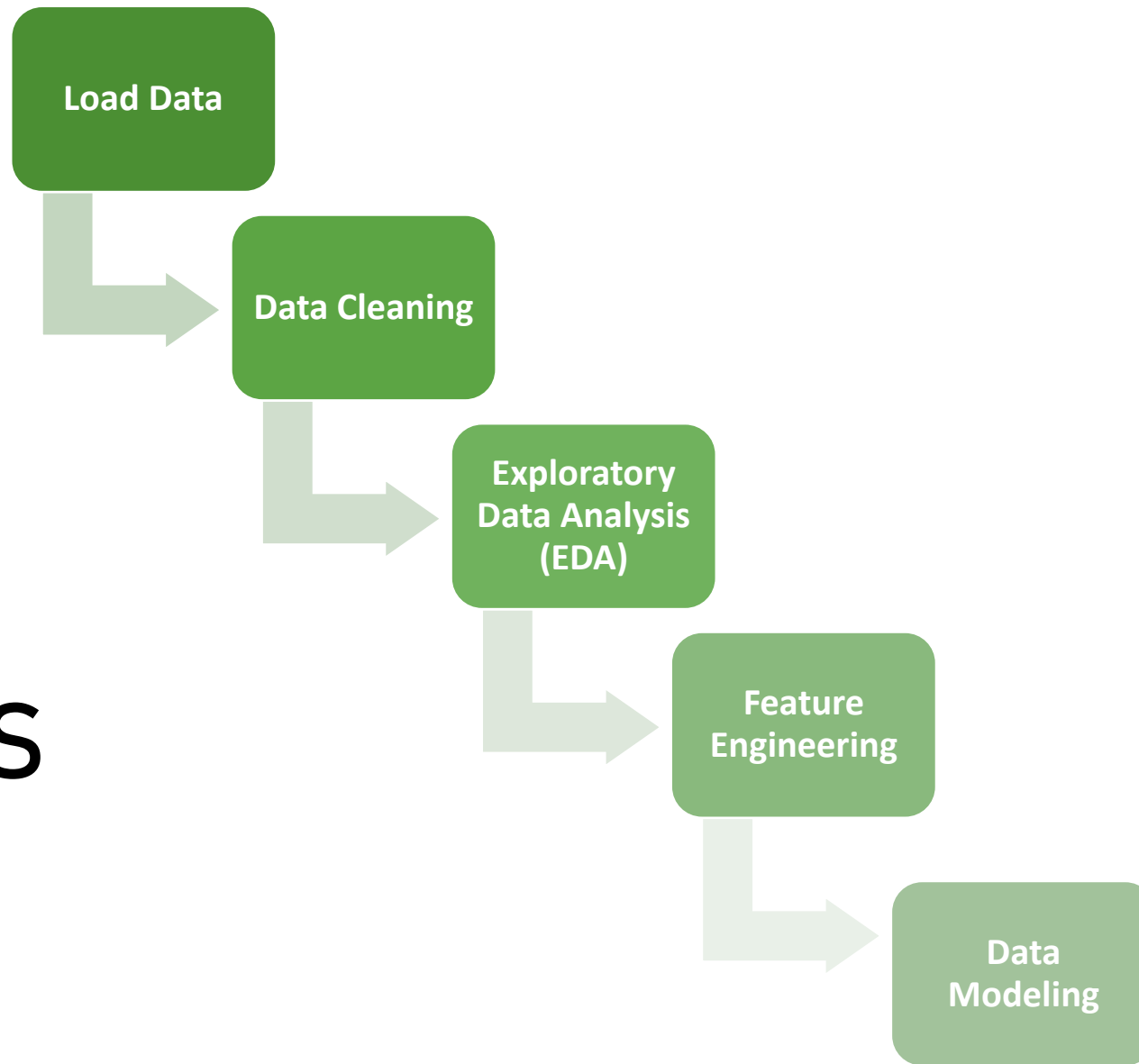
Random Forest
using K-Folds
cross-validation

Decision Tree
model

XgBoost model



PROJECT STAGES



**Building
Training
Evaluating
Testing**

DATASET

shape = (119390, 32)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W
hotel	is_canceled	lead_time	arrival_date	arrival_date	arrival_date	arrival_date	stays_in_week	stays_in_week	adults	children	babies	meal	country	market_segment	distribution_channel	is_repeated_guest	previous_bookings_not_canceled	previous_bookings_not_canceled	reserved_rooms	assigned_rooms	booking_changes	deposit_type
Resort Hotel	0	342	2015	July		27	1	0	0	2	0	0 BB	PRT	Direct	Direct	0	0	0	C	C	3	No Deposit
Resort Hotel	0	737	2015	July		27	1	0	0	2	0	0 BB	PRT	Direct	Direct	0	0	0	C	C	4	No Deposit
Resort Hotel	0	7	2015	July		27	1	0	1	1	0	0 BB	GBR	Direct	Direct	0	0	0	A	C	0	No Deposit
Resort Hotel	0	13	2015	July		27	1	0	1	1	0	0 BB	GBR	Corporate	Corporate	0	0	0	A	A	0	No Deposit
Resort Hotel	0	14	2015	July		27	1	0	2	2	0	0 BB	GBR	Online TA	TA/TO	0	0	0	A	A	0	No Deposit
Resort Hotel	0	14	2015	July		27	1	0	2	2	0	0 BB	GBR	Online TA	TA/TO	0	0	0	A	A	0	No Deposit
Resort Hotel	0	0	2015	July		27	1	0	2	2	0	0 BB	PRT	Direct	Direct	0	0	0	C	C	0	No Deposit
Resort Hotel	0	9	2015	July		27	1	0	2	2	0	0 FB	PRT	Direct	Direct	0	0	0	C	C	0	No Deposit
Resort Hotel	1	85	2015	July		27	1	0	3	2	0	0 BB	PRT	Online TA	TA/TO	0	0	0	A	A	0	No Deposit
Resort Hotel	1	75	2015	July		27	1	0	3	2	0	0 HB	PRT	Offline TA	TA/TO	0	0	0	D	D	0	No Deposit
Resort Hotel	1	23	2015	July		27	1	0	4	2	0	0 BB	PRT	Online TA	TA/TO	0	0	0	E	E	0	No Deposit
Resort Hotel	0	35	2015	July		27	1	0	4	2	0	0 HB	PRT	Online TA	TA/TO	0	0	0	D	D	0	No Deposit
Resort Hotel	0	68	2015	July		27	1	0	4	2	0	0 BB	USA	Online TA	TA/TO	0	0	0	D	E	0	No Deposit
Resort Hotel	0	18	2015	July		27	1	0	4	2	1	0 HB	ESP	Online TA	TA/TO	0	0	0	G	G	1	No Deposit
Resort Hotel	0	37	2015	July		27	1	0	4	2	0	0 BB	PRT	Online TA	TA/TO	0	0	0	E	E	0	No Deposit
Resort Hotel	0	68	2015	July		27	1	0	4	2	0	0 BB	IRL	Online TA	TA/TO	0	0	0	D	E	0	No Deposit
Resort Hotel	0	37	2015	July		27	1	0	4	2	0	0 BB	PRT	Offline TA	TA/TO	0	0	0	E	E	0	No Deposit
Resort Hotel	0	12	2015	July		27	1	0	1	2	0	0 BB	IRL	Online TA	TA/TO	0	0	0	A	E	0	No Deposit
Resort Hotel	0	0	2015	July		27	1	0	1	2	0	0 BB	FRA	Corporate	Corporate	0	0	0	A	G	0	No Deposit
Resort Hotel	0	7	2015	July		27	1	0	4	2	0	0 BB	GBR	Direct	Direct	0	0	0	G	G	0	No Deposit
Resort Hotel	0	37	2015	July		27	1	1	4	1	0	0 BB	GBR	Online TA	TA/TO	0	0	0	F	F	0	No Deposit
Resort Hotel	0	72	2015	July		27	1	2	4	2	0	0 BB	PRT	Direct	Direct	0	0	0	A	A	1	No Deposit
Resort Hotel	0	72	2015	July		27	1	2	4	2	0	0 BB	PRT	Direct	Direct	0	0	0	A	A	1	No Deposit
Resort Hotel	0	72	2015	July		27	1	2	4	2	0	0 BB	PRT	Direct	Direct	0	0	0	D	D	1	No Deposit
Resort Hotel	0	127	2015	July		27	1	2	5	2	0	0 HB	GBR	Offline TA	TA/TO	0	0	0	D	I	0	No Deposit
Resort Hotel	0	78	2015	July		27	1	2	5	2	0	0 BB	PRT	Offline TA	TA/TO	0	0	0	D	D	0	No Deposit

DATA CLEANING – Dealing with nulls

column: children	Nulls: 4	Percentage: 0.00%
column: country	Nulls: 488	Percentage: 0.41%
column: agent	Nulls: 16340	Percentage: 13.69%
column: company	Nulls: 112593	Percentage: 94.31%

A 94.31% of company column are missing values. It seems that the best option is dropping the company column.

There are 334 unique agents, since there are too many agents, they may not be predictable. I will decide what to do about the agent after the correlation section.

We have also 4 missing values in the children column. If there is no information about children those customers do not have any children.

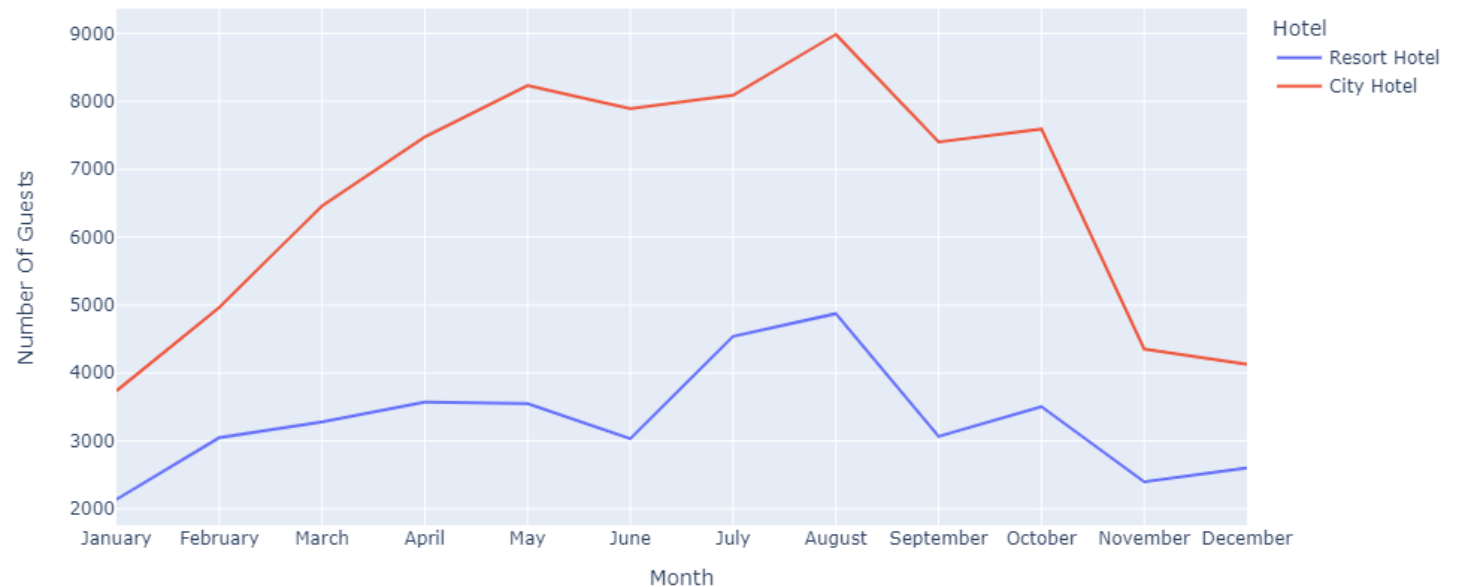
We have also only 0.41% missing values in the country column. we can simply drop them.

Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)

- *What is the busiest month?*
- *What is the busiest hotel?*

- ❑ *Seems that the August is the busiest month.*
- ❑ *Resort Hotel has less guests than City hotel.*

NUMBER OF GUESTS FOR EACH MONTH

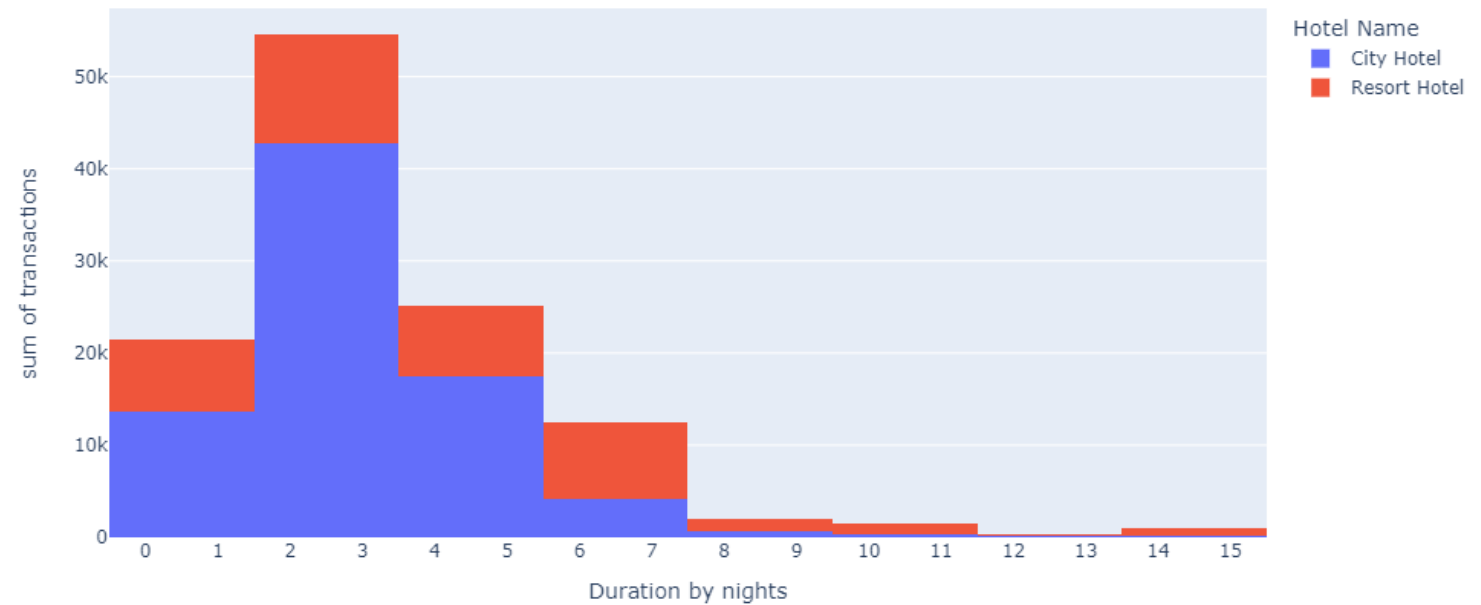


Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)

- *What is the number of guests for each time duration (per night)?*
- *What is the hotel type with more time spent?*

□ *Most people do not seem to prefer to stay at the hotel for more than 1 week. But it seems normal to stay in Resort hotels for up to 15 days.*

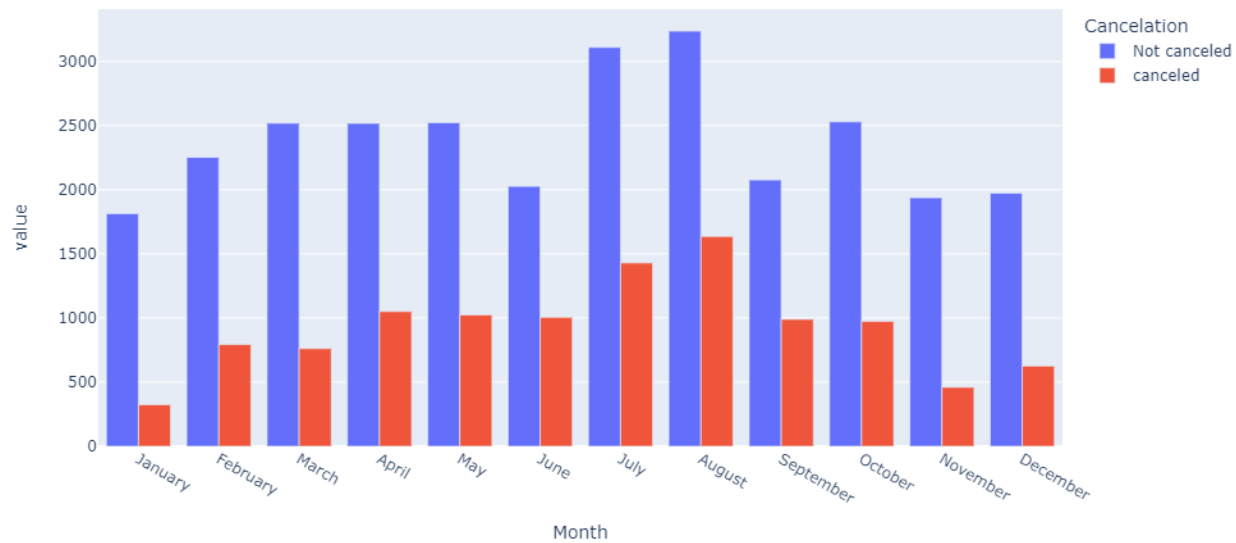
NUMBER OF TRANSACTIONS PER NUMBER NIGHTS DURATION



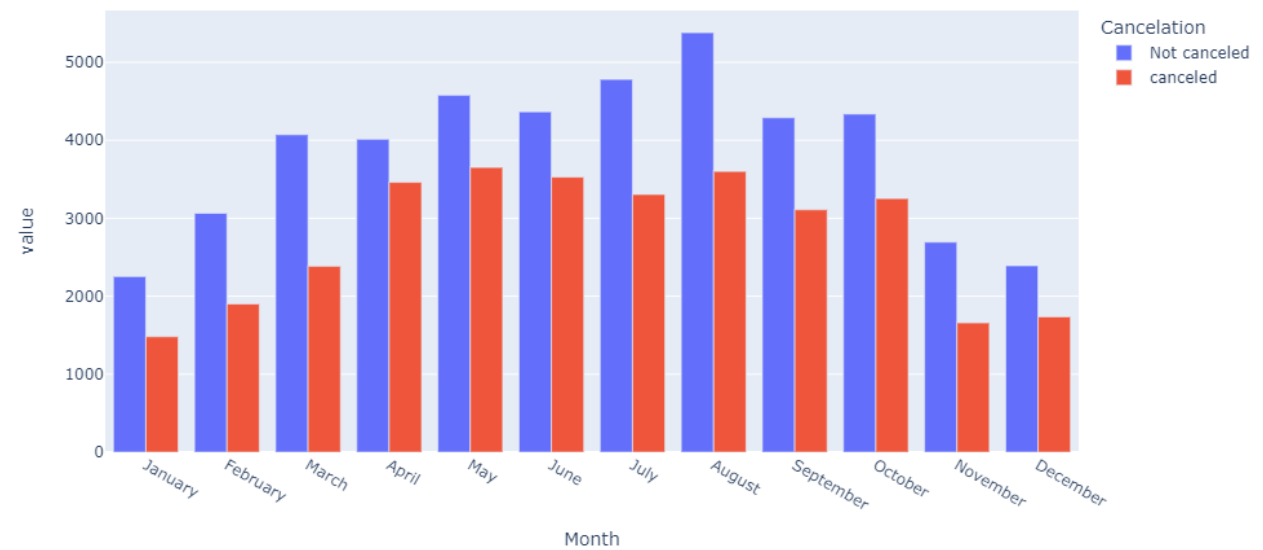
Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)

- What is the number of cancellations according to the month in both hotels?*

NUMBER OF CANCELTION PER MONTH FOR RESORT HOTEL



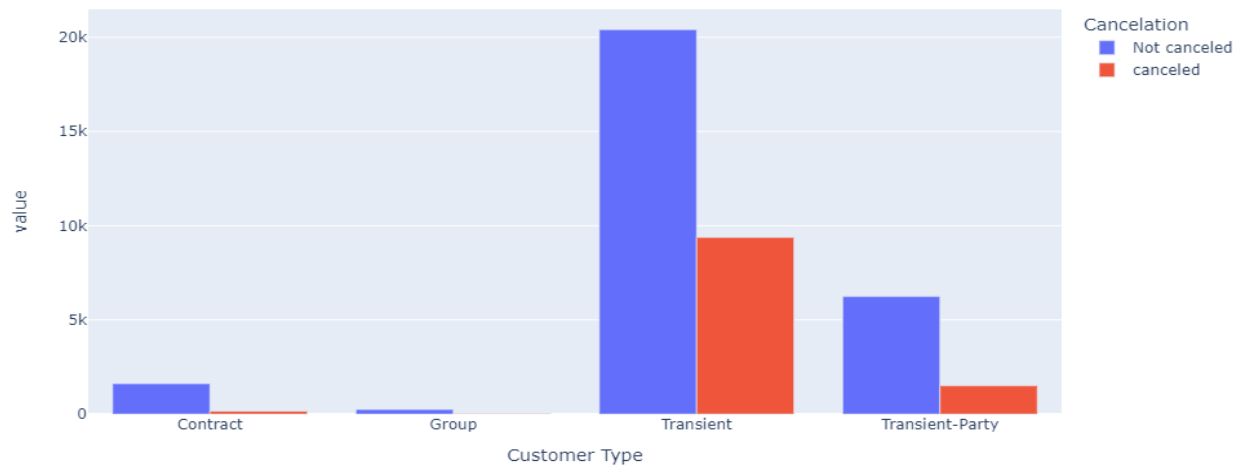
NUMBER OF CANCELTION PER MONTH FOR CITY HOTEL



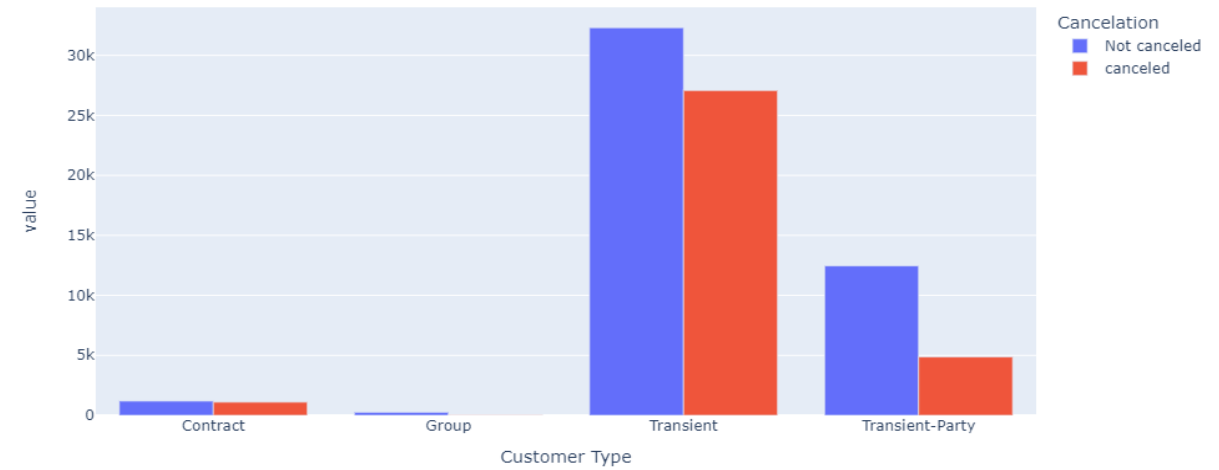
Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)

- What is the number of cancellations according to customer type in both hotels?*

NUMBER OF CANCELTION PER CUSTOMER TYPE FOR RESORT HOTEL



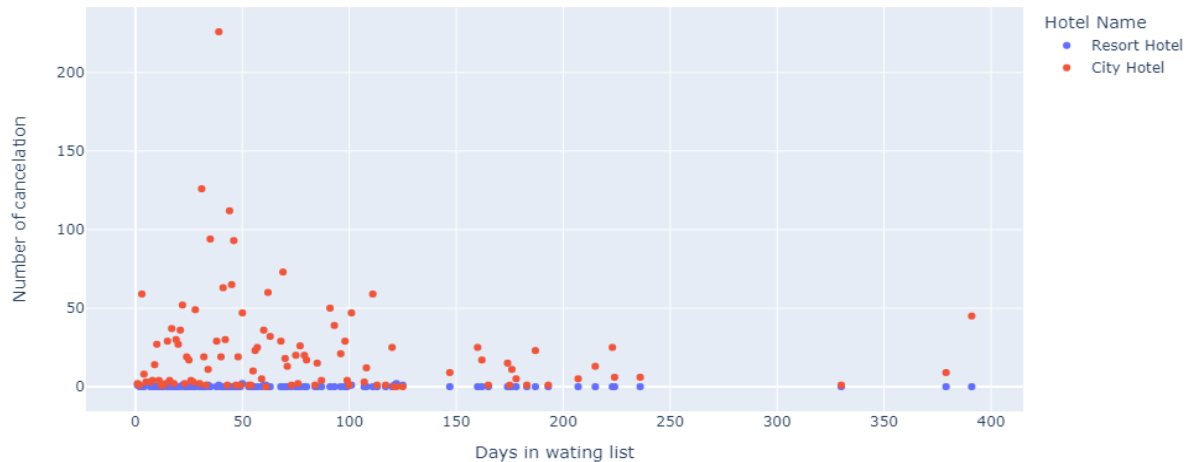
NUMBER OF CANCELTION PER CUSTOMER TYPE FOR CITY HOTEL



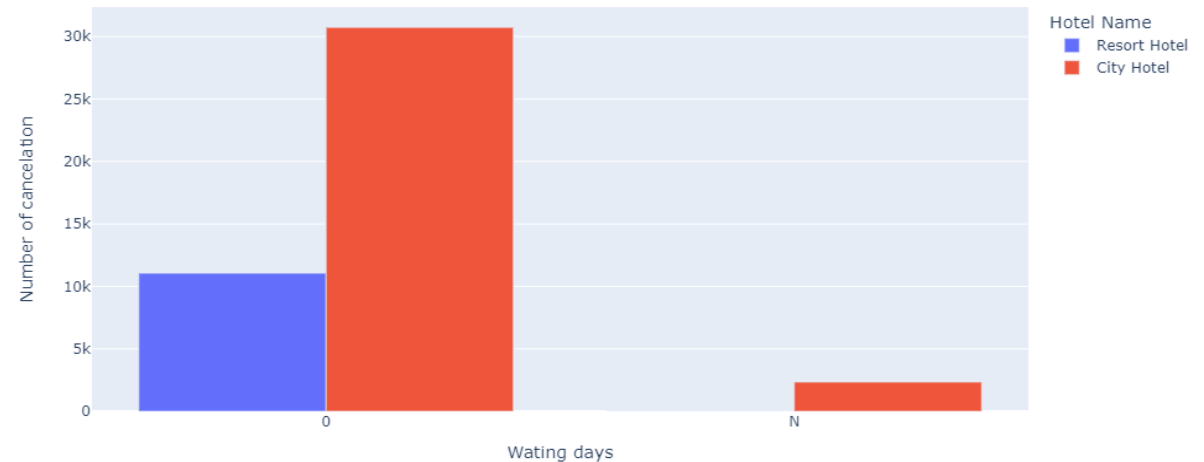
Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)

- *What is the number of cancellations according to waiting days type in both hotels?*
- *What is the number of cancellations of 0 waiting days and n waiting days in both hotels?*

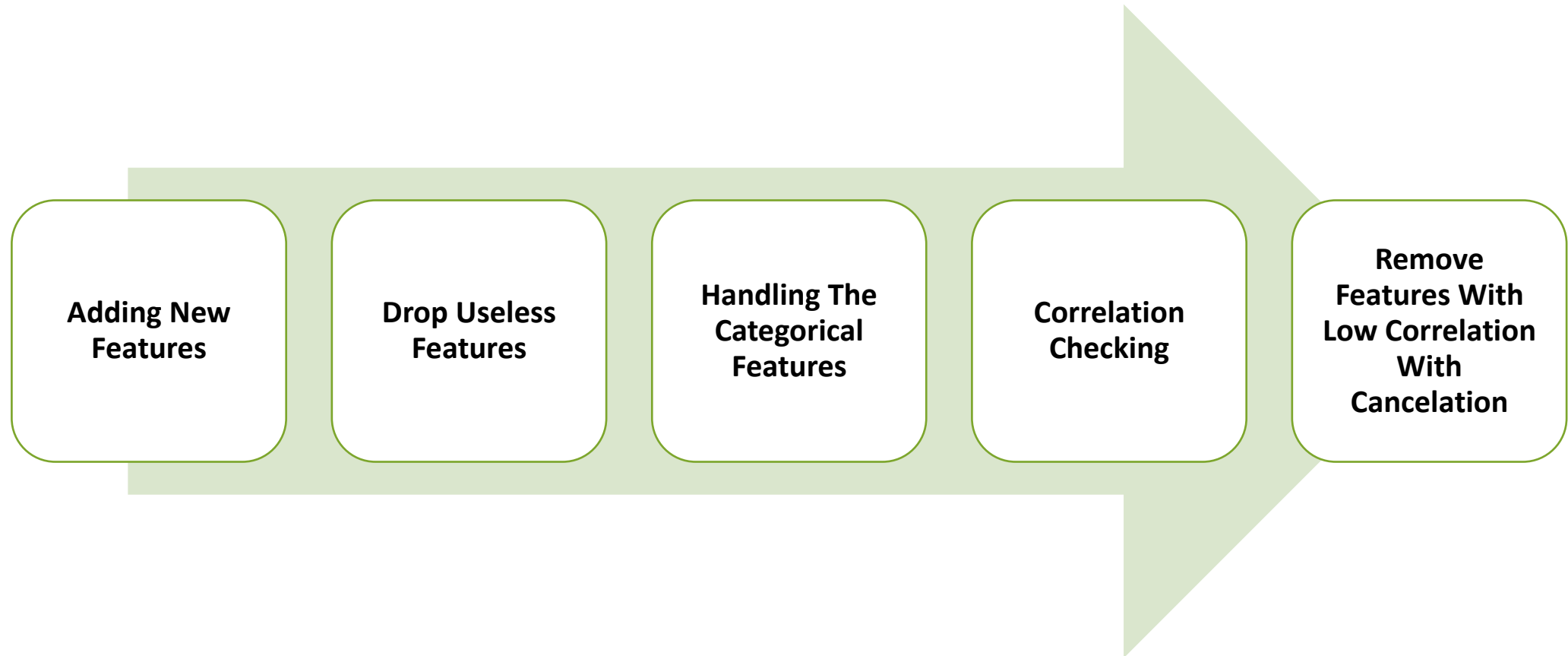
NUMBER OF CANCELATION PER WAITING DAYS FOR BOTH HOTELS



NUMBER OF CANCELATION PER WAITING DAYS FOR BOTH HOTELS



FEATURE ENGINEERING



FEATURE ENGINEERING – Adding 4 new features

❑ *is_family*

$$x = (adults > 0 \& children > 0) \mid (adults > 0 \& babies > 0)$$

$$isfamily(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x = 1 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

❑ *total_customer*

$$totalcustomers = adults + children + babies$$

❑ *deposit_given*

$$depositgiven(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x = 'Refundable' \mid 'No Deposit' \\ 0, & x = 'Non Refund' \end{cases}$$

❑ *total_nights*

$$totalnights = stays_in_weekend_nights + stays_in_week_nights$$

FEATURE ENGINEERING – Drop useless features

I created new features more expressive than this one, so I'll drop the following columns:

- *adults*
- *babies*
- *children*
- *deposit_type*
- *reservation_status_date*

FEATURE ENGINEERING – Handling the categorical features

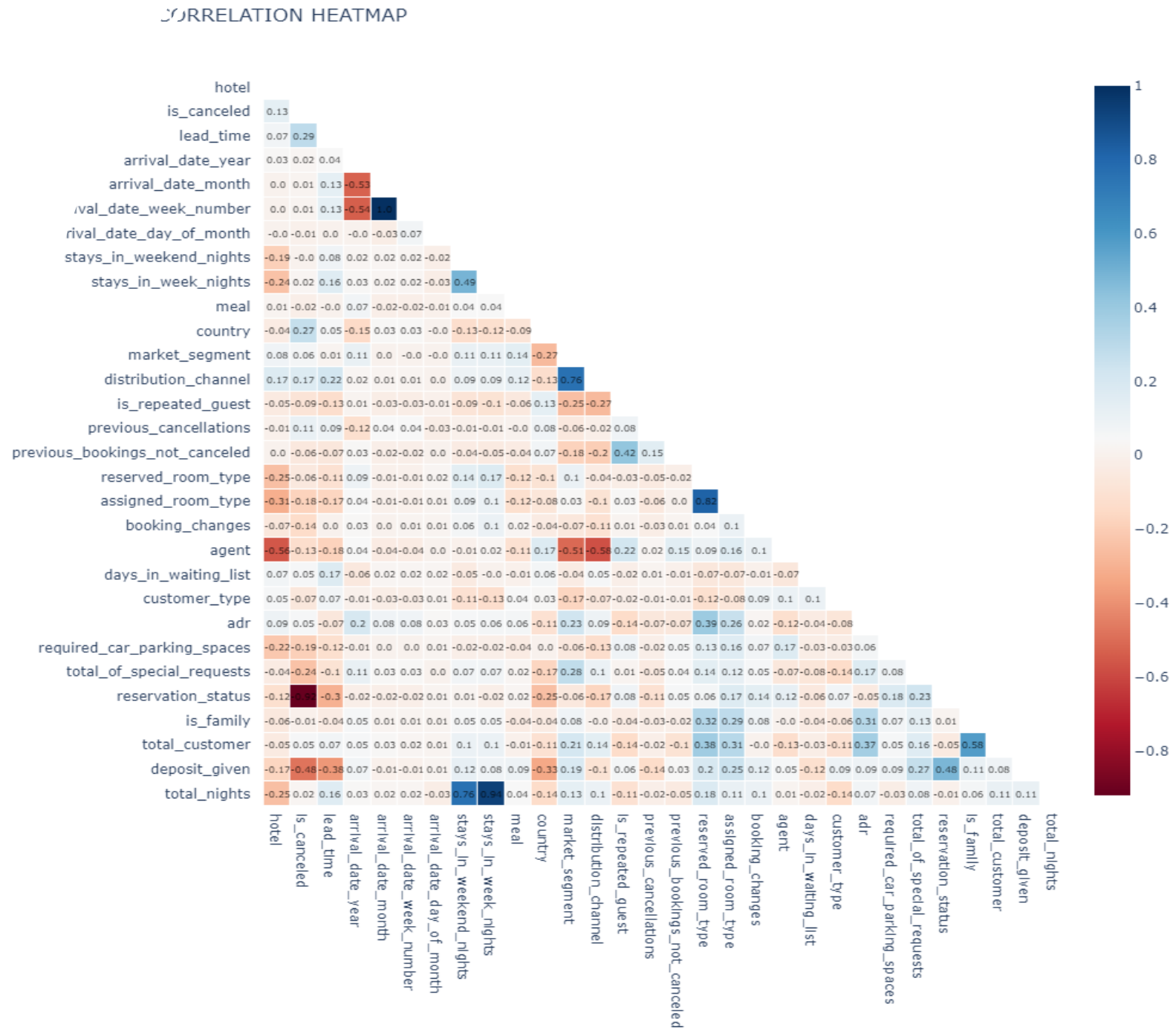
Replace the (hotel, arrival_date_month) features with numerical values manually.

Using LabelEncoder with the following columns:

- meal
- distribution_channel
- reserved_room_type
- assigned_room_type
- agent
- customer_type
- reservation_status
- market_segment

FEATURE ENGINEERING

Correlation Checking



SAVE DATASET

Before saving I dropped all features with high impact of cancellation

total_nights

is_family

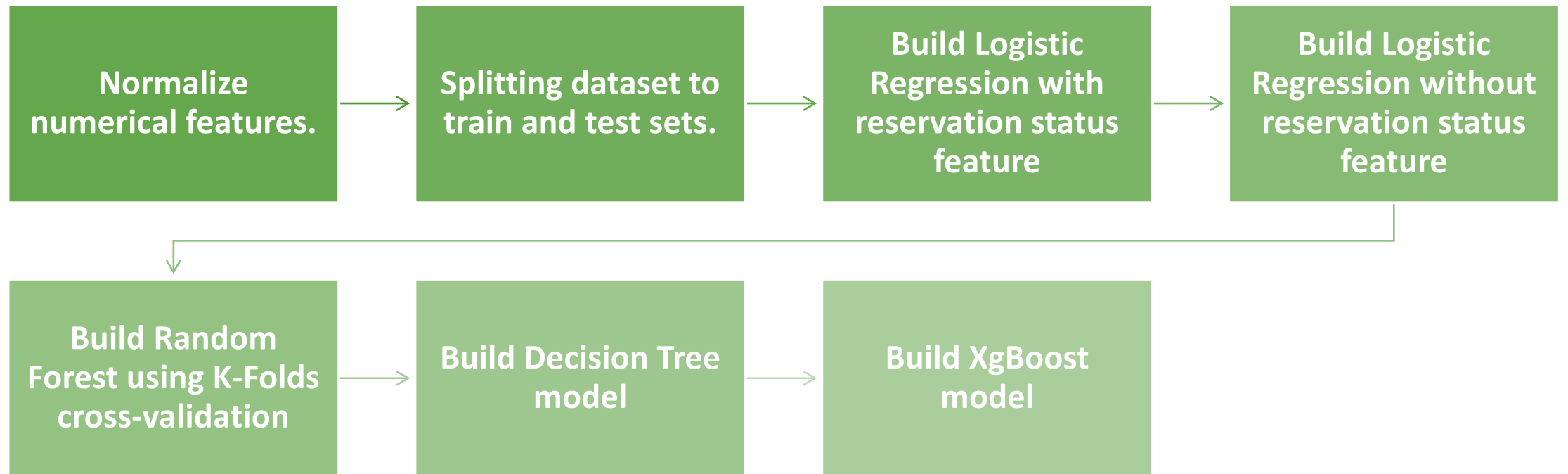
arrival_date_week_number

stays_in_weekend_nights

arrival_date_month

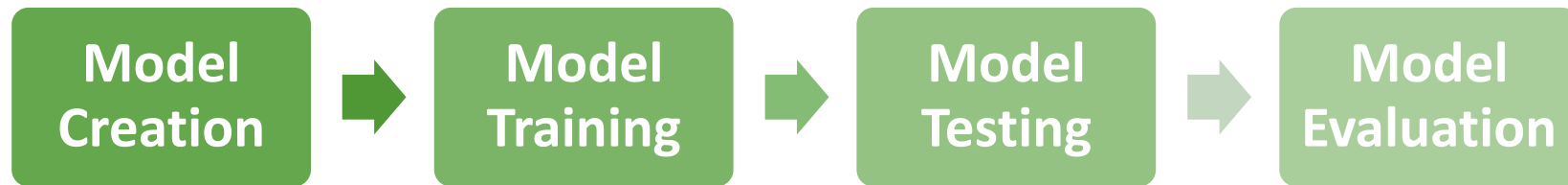
agent

DATA MODELING



Build Logistic Regression

$$J(\theta) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m (h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)})^2. \quad h_{\theta}(X) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(\beta_0 + \beta_1 X)}}$$



```
#### The Logistic Regression (with reservation_status feature) ####
```

```
Accuracy Score of Logistic Regression is:  
98.93%
```

```
Confusion Matrix of Logistic Regression is:  
[[22331    7]  
 [  375 12958]]
```

```
Classification Report of Logistic Regression is:
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.98	1.00	0.99	22338
1	1.00	0.97	0.99	13333
accuracy			0.99	35671
macro avg	0.99	0.99	0.99	35671
weighted avg	0.99	0.99	0.99	35671

```
##### End #####
```

Results of
Logistic
Regression With
Reservation
Status Feature

The Logistic Regression (without reservation_status feature)

Accuracy Score of Logistic Regression is:
80.12%

Confusion Matrix of Logistic Regression is:
[[20888 1450]
[5641 7692]]

Classification Report of Logistic Regression is:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.79	0.94	0.85	22338
1	0.84	0.58	0.68	13333
accuracy			0.80	35671
macro avg	0.81	0.76	0.77	35671
weighted avg	0.81	0.80	0.79	35671

End

Results of
Logistic
Regression
Without
Reservation
Status Feature

```
##### The Decision Tree Classifier #####
```

```
Accuracy Score of Logistic Regression is:  
83.88%
```

```
Confusion Matrix of Logistic Regression is:  
[[19815  2523]  
 [ 3227 10106]]
```

```
Classification Report of Logistic Regression is:
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.86	0.89	0.87	22338
1	0.80	0.76	0.78	13333
accuracy			0.84	35671
macro avg	0.83	0.82	0.83	35671
weighted avg	0.84	0.84	0.84	35671

```
##### End #####
```

**Results of
Decision Tree
Classifier**
with max_depth = 15

Results of XgBoost Classifier

With parameters as the table bellow.

PARAMETER	VALUE
Booster	'gbtree' uses tree-based model.
learning_rate	0.1
max_depth	15
n_estimators	500

```
##### The Decision Tree Classifier #####
```

```
Accuracy Score of Logistic Regression is:  
83.88%
```

```
Confusion Matrix of Logistic Regression is:  
[[19815  2523]  
 [ 3227 10106]]
```

```
Classification Report of Logistic Regression is:
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.86	0.89	0.87	22338
1	0.80	0.76	0.78	13333
accuracy			0.84	35671
macro avg	0.83	0.82	0.83	35671
weighted avg	0.84	0.84	0.84	35671

```
##### End #####
```


Random Forest Classifier using Grid Search CV

With parameters as the table below.

PARAMETER	VALUE
<i>max_depth</i>	[16,18,20]
<i>n_estimators</i>	[100,500]
<i>min_samples_split</i>	[2,5]
<i>CV</i>	5

```
##### The Random Forest Classifier #####
```

```
Accuracy Score of Logistic Regression is:  
86.98%
```

```
Confusion Matrix of Logistic Regression is:  
[[20863  1475]  
 [ 3169 10164]]
```

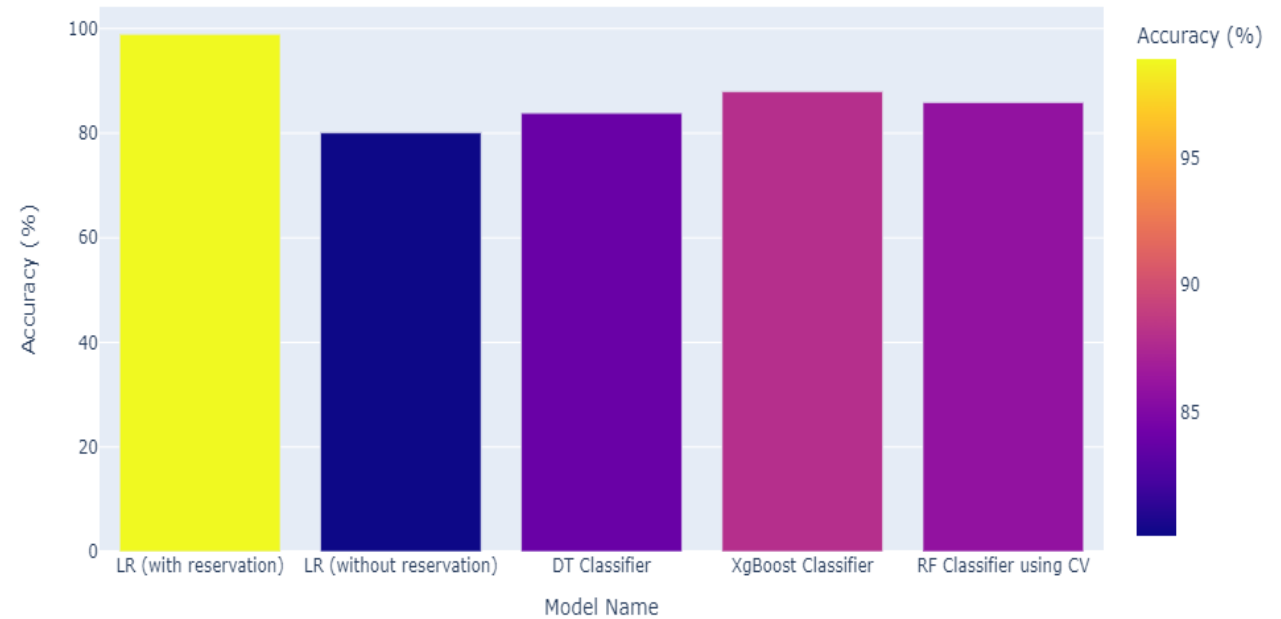
```
Classification Report of Logistic Regression is:  
                precision    recall  f1-score   support  
  
      0               0.87        0.93        0.90        22338  
      1               0.87        0.76        0.81        13333  
  
   accuracy                0.87        35671  
  macro avg               0.87        0.85        0.86        35671  
 weighted avg               0.87        0.87        0.87        35671
```


```
##### End #####
```

CONCLUSION

MODEL NAME	ACCURACY
LR (with reservation)	98.93%
LR (without reservation)	80.12%
DT Classifier	83.88%
XgBoost Classifier	87.97%
RF Classifier using CV	86.98%

MODELS COMPARASION





**Thanks
Any Question?**

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5. Koehrsen, W. (2019, December 10). Hyperparameter Tuning the Random Forest in Python - Towards Data Science. Medium. Retrieved December 17, 2021, from <https://towardsdatascience.com/hyperparameter-tuning-the-random-forest-in-python-using-scikit-learn-28d2aa77dd74>