## airbnb-project

April 24, 2025

### 1 PROJECT OVERVIEW

Airbnb provides a platform for property owners to rent out their spaces to travelers. Pricing a listing effectively is critical for maximizing revenue while staying competitive in the market. For hosts, understanding what factors influence the price of their listings is essential.

This project aims to build a machine learning model to predict the price of Airbnb listings based on various features such as property type, room type, location, amenities, and host characteristics. By analyzing these factors, this project will provide actionable insights to Airbnb hosts to optimize their listing prices.

#### 2 PROBLEM STATEMENT

The primary objective of this project is to develop a regression model that predicts the price of an Airbnb listing. Using features such as property type, room type, number of reviews, location, and amenities, the model will aim to estimate the price accurately.

The insights derived from this analysis will help Airbnb hosts understand the key drivers of price, enabling them to make data-driven decisions for pricing their properties. Additionally, the project will help Airbnb refine its recommendations for pricing to improve host and guest satisfaction.

### 3 1. Data Exploration and Preprocessing

```
[18]: # Importing necessary libraries
  import pandas as pd
  import numpy as np
  import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
  import seaborn as sns
  from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split, GridSearchCV
  from sklearn.preprocessing import OneHotEncoder, StandardScaler
  from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestRegressor
  from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error, mean_absolute_error, r2_score
  import xgboost as xgb
  import warnings

# Ignore Warnings
warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")
```

```
# 1. Data exploration
df = pd.read_csv("C:/Users/Himanshu/Downloads/airbnb_data.csv")
print(df.info())
print(df.describe())
print(df.isnull().sum())

# 1.2 Analyze trends (example: price vs. room type)
sns.boxplot(x='room_type', y='log_price', data=df)
plt.title('Log Price vs. Room Type')
plt.show()
```

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 74111 entries, 0 to 74110
Data columns (total 29 columns):

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype	
0	id	74111 non-null	int64	
1	log_price	74111 non-null	float64	
2	property_type	74111 non-null	object	
3	room_type	74111 non-null	object	
4	amenities	74111 non-null	object	
5	accommodates	74111 non-null	int64	
6	bathrooms	73911 non-null	float64	
7	bed_type	74111 non-null	object	
8	cancellation_policy	74111 non-null	object	
9	cleaning_fee	74111 non-null	bool	
10	city	74111 non-null	object	
11	description	74111 non-null	object	
12	first_review	58247 non-null	object	
13	host_has_profile_pic	73923 non-null	object	
14	host_identity_verified	73923 non-null	object	
15	host_response_rate	55812 non-null	object	
16	host_since	73923 non-null	object	
17	instant_bookable	74111 non-null	object	
18	last_review	58284 non-null	object	
19	latitude	74111 non-null	float64	
20	longitude	74111 non-null	float64	
21	name	74111 non-null	object	
22	neighbourhood	67239 non-null	object	
23	number_of_reviews	74111 non-null	int64	
24	review_scores_rating	57389 non-null	float64	
25	thumbnail_url	65895 non-null	object	
26	zipcode	73143 non-null	object	
27	bedrooms	74020 non-null	float64	
28	beds	73980 non-null	float64	
dtypes: $bool(1)$ , $float64(7)$ , i		int64(3), object(18)		

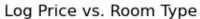
memory usage: 15.9+ MB

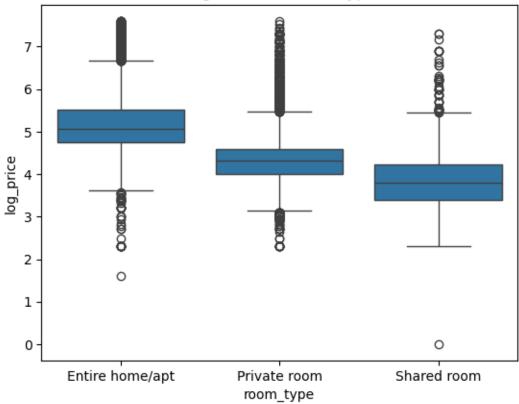
None

None						
	id	log_price	accommodates	bathrooms	latitude	\
count	7.411100e+04	74111.000000	74111.000000	73911.000000	74111.000000	
mean	1.126662e+07	4.782069	3.155146	1.235263	38.445958	
std	6.081735e+06	0.717394	2.153589	0.582044	3.080167	
min	3.440000e+02	0.000000	1.000000	0.000000	33.338905	
25%	6.261964e+06	4.317488	2.000000	1.000000	34.127908	
50%	1.225415e+07	4.709530	2.000000	1.000000	40.662138	
75%	1.640226e+07	5.220356	4.000000	1.000000	40.746096	
max	2.123090e+07	7.600402	16.000000	8.000000	42.390437	
liax	2.1200506107	7.000402	10.000000	0.000000	42.000401	
	longitude	number_of_rev	ious rowiou	scores_rating	bedrooms	\
t	74111.000000	74111.00		57389.000000	74020.000000	`
count						
mean	-92.397525	20.90		94.067365	1.265793	
std	21.705322	37.82		7.836556	0.852143	
min	-122.511500	0.00		20.000000	0.000000	
25%	-118.342374	1.00		92.000000	1.000000	
50%	-76.996965	6.00		96.000000	1.000000	
75%	-73.954660	23.00	0000	100.000000	1.000000	
max	-70.985047	605.00	0000	100.000000	10.000000	
	beds					
count	73980.000000					
mean	1.710868					
std	1.254142					
min	0.000000					
25%	1.000000					
50%	1.000000					
75%	2.000000					
max	18.000000					
id	10.000000	0				
	ri aa	0				
log_price						
property_type		0				
room_type		0				
amenities		0				
accommodates		0				
bathrooms		200				
bed_type		0				
cancellation_policy		0				
cleaning_fee		0				
city		0				
description		0				
first_review		15864				
host_has_profile_pic		188				
host_identity_verified		ed 188				
	host_response_rate					
host_since		18299 188				

instant_bookable	0
last_review	15827
latitude	0
longitude	0
name	0
neighbourhood	6872
number_of_reviews	0
review_scores_rating	16722
thumbnail_url	8216
zipcode	968
bedrooms	91
beds	131
3.	

dtype: int64





## 4 DATA CLEANING

```
[22]: df['host_response_rate'] = df['host_response_rate'].astype(str).str.

oreplace('%', '', regex=True)
```

```
df['host_response_rate'] = pd.
 sto_numeric(df['host_response_rate'],errors='coerce')
df.fillna({
    'bathrooms': df['bathrooms'].median(),
    'bedrooms': df['bedrooms'].median(),
    'beds': df['beds'].median(),
    'review_scores_rating': df['review_scores_rating'].median(),
    'cleaning_fee': 0,
    'host_response_rate': df['host_response_rate'].median()
}, inplace=True)
df.dropna(inplace=True)
# Feature Engineering
df['num_amenities'] = df['amenities'].apply(lambda x: len(str(x).split(',')))
df['host_since'] = pd.to_datetime(df['host_since'])
df['host_duration'] = (pd.Timestamp.now() - df['host_since']).dt.days
df['instant_bookable'] = df['instant_bookable'].map({'t': 1, 'f': 0})
df['host has profile pic'] = df['host has profile pic'].map({'t': 1, 'f': 0})
df['host_identity_verified'] = df['host_identity_verified'].map({'t': 1, 'f':__
 →0})
df['price_per_accommodation'] = df['log_price'] / df['accommodates']
df['beds_per_room'] = df['beds'] / df['bedrooms']
df['bathroom_to_bedroom_ratio'] = df['bathrooms'] / df['bedrooms']
# One-Hot Encoding for Categorical Features
df = pd.get_dummies(df, columns=['neighbourhood'], drop_first=True)
```

#### 5 2. MODEL DEVELOPMENT

```
param_grid = {
    'n_estimators': [200, 500],
    'learning_rate': [0.01, 0.05, 0.1],
    'max_depth': [4, 6, 8]
}
grid_search = GridSearchCV(xgb.XGBRegressor(objective='reg:
    squarederror',random_state=42), param_grid, cv=3,___
    scoring='neg_root_mean_squared_error')
grid_search.fit(X_train, y_train)
best_model = grid_search.best_estimator_

# Predictions
y_pred = best_model.predict(X_test)
```

### 6 3. MODEL EVALUATION

```
[13]: rmse = np.sqrt(mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred))
    mae = mean_absolute_error(y_test, y_pred)
    r2 = r2_score(y_test, y_pred)
    print(f'Best Parameters: {grid_search.best_params_}')
    print(f'RMSE: {rmse}')
    print(f'MAE: {mae}')
    print(f'R^2: {r2}')

# Visualization
    sns.scatterplot(x=y_test, y=y_pred)
    plt.xlabel("Actual Prices")
    plt.ylabel("Predicted Prices")
    plt.title("Actual vs. Predicted Airbnb Prices")
    plt.show()

# Feature Importance - Improved Visualization
```

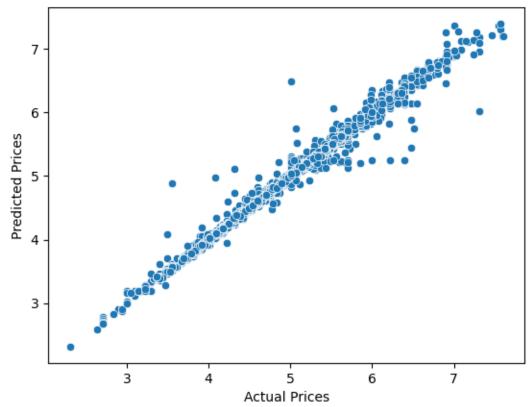
```
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 8))
importance = best_model.feature_importances_
feature_names = X_train.columns

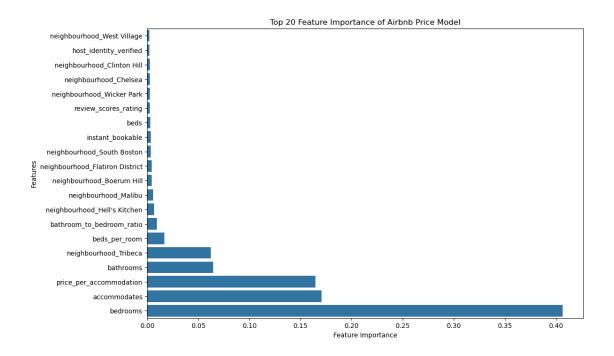
# Sort feature importances in descending order and select top 20
sorted_idx = np.argsort(importance)[-20:]
sns.barplot(x=importance[sorted_idx], y=np.array(feature_names)[sorted_idx])
plt.xlabel("Feature Importance")
plt.ylabel("Features")
plt.title("Top 20 Feature Importance of Airbnb Price Model")
plt.show()
```

Best Parameters: {'learning\_rate': 0.1, 'max\_depth': 4, 'n\_estimators': 500}

RMSE: 0.05547814454205561 MAE: 0.02111743446641313 R^2: 0.993014951523612

### Actual vs. Predicted Airbnb Prices





# 7 4. Insights

Room Type & Property Type: Entire homes and apartments usually demand higher prices.

Location Influence: Some neighborhoods tend to fetch higher prices due to popularity.

Amenities and Reviews: Listings with more reviews and higher ratings tend to be priced higher.

Cleaning Fee and Instant Booking: Positively influence the price.

# 8 Video Explanation:

 $https://drive.google.com/file/d/1F0Wm\_lS2Q\_eGYjGHFOuNsAk1jGNFXXSu/view?usp=sharing$ 

[]: