

## CMPS451 - Big Data

## Team Members

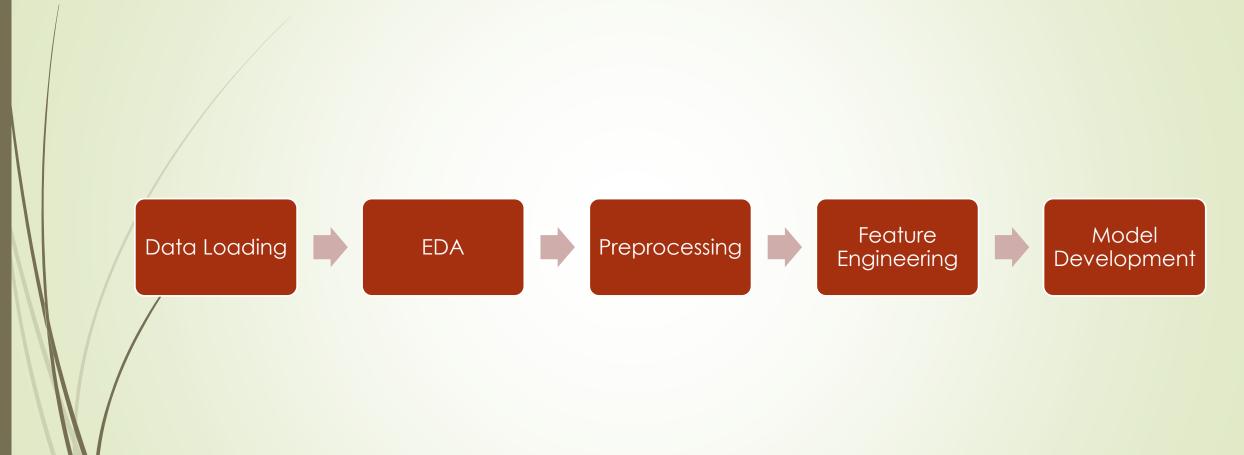
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## **Problem Description**

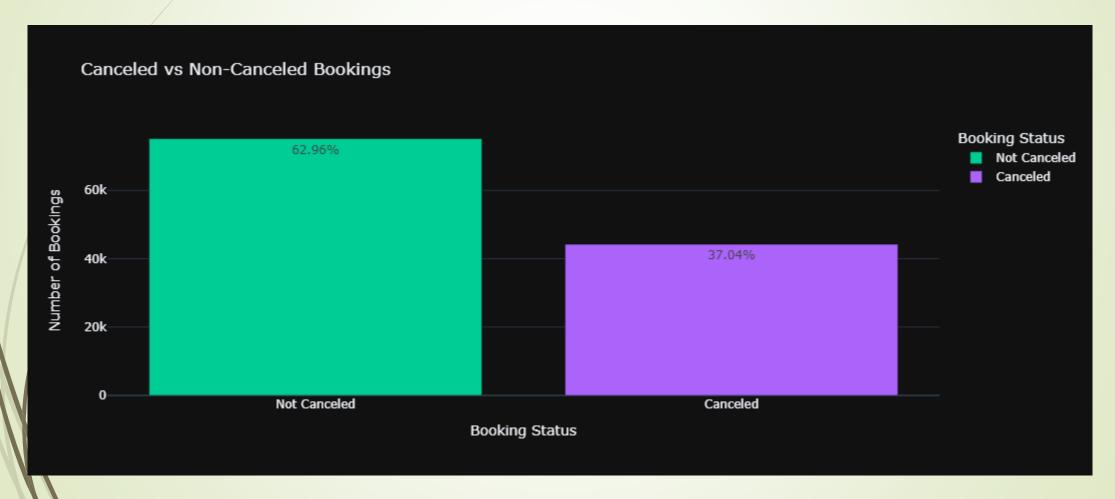
Hotel Cancellation Prediction with Machine Learning

- Actionable insights for hotels
- Predict cancellations to:
  - ✓ Offer discounts and prevent revenue loss
  - ✓ Adjust staffing and optimize costs

## **Project Pipeline**



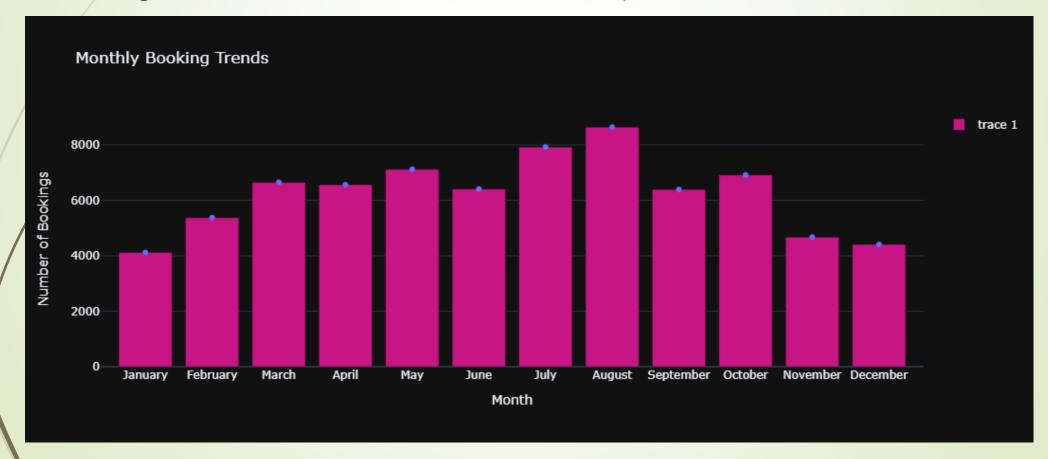
**Ancelled vs. Not Canceled:** 





## First Observation:

The majority of reservations occur in the months of July and August, while the fewest bookings are made at the start and close of the year.







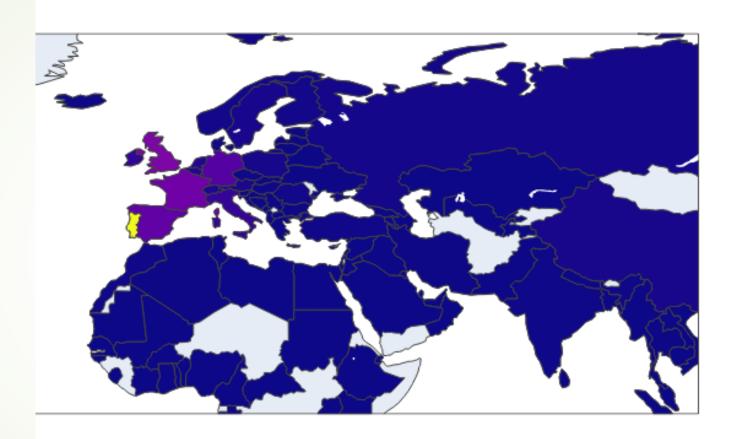
### **Record Observation:**

- City Hotels have more monthly bookings and overall bookings than Resort Hotels.
- Both hotels have the fewest guests during the winter.



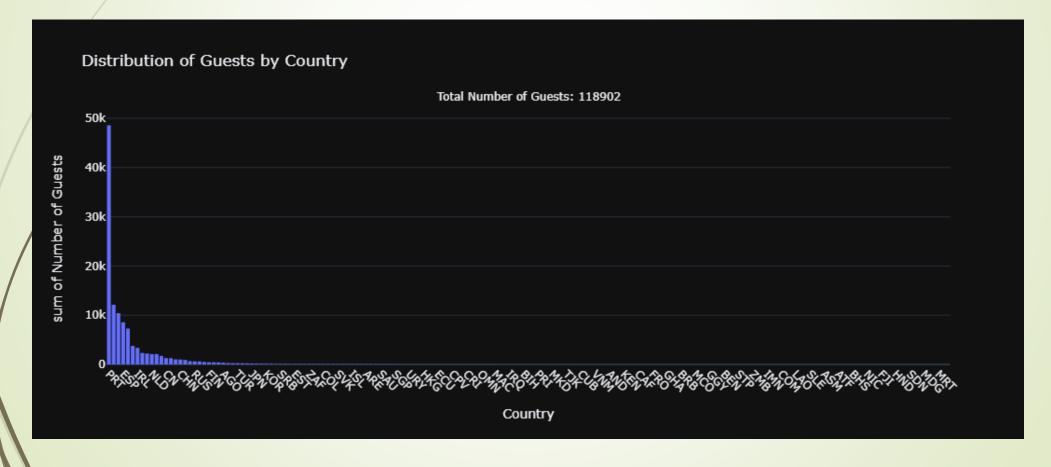
### Third Observation:

- Portugal is significantly higher than the other countries.
- Portugal, Great Britain and France account for 50% of the guests.



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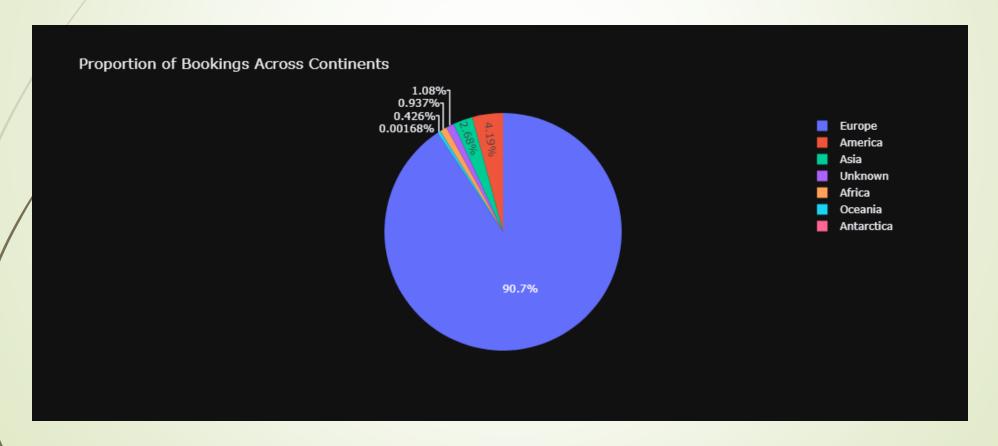
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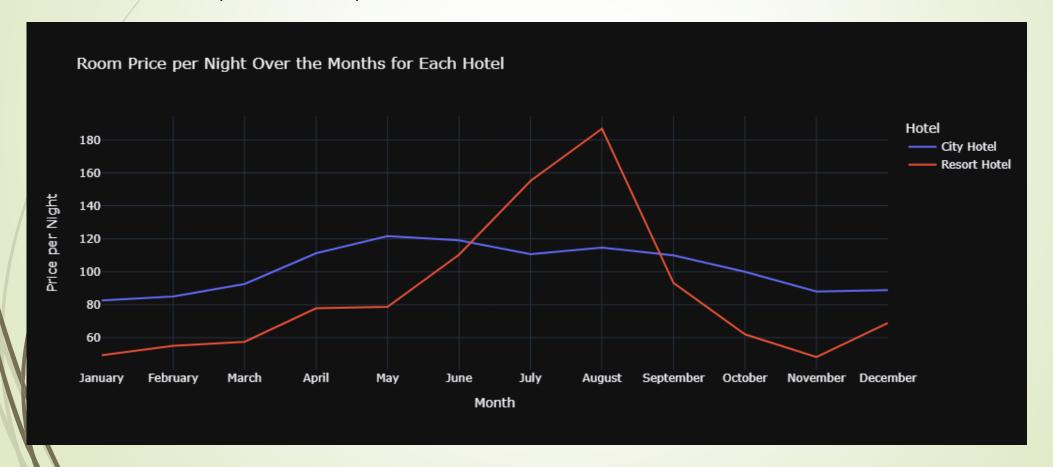
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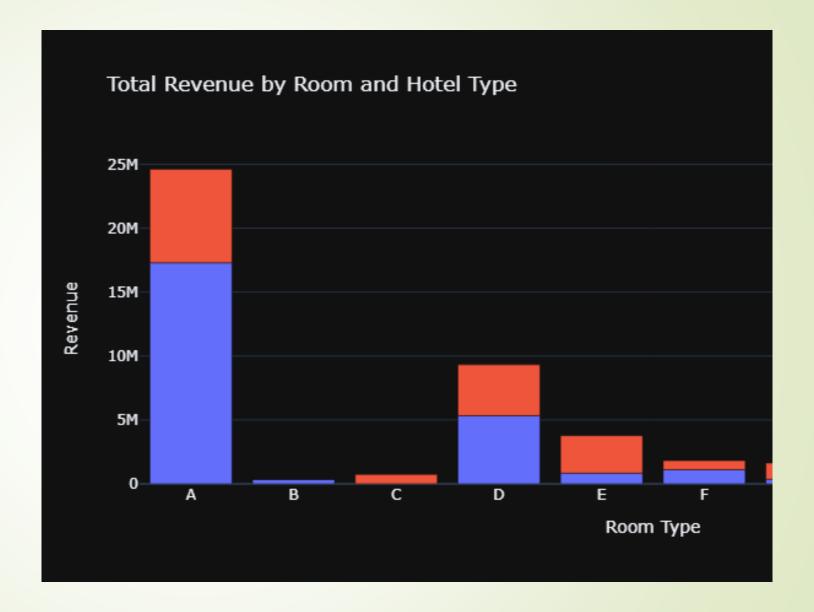
### **Report Annual Property of Servation:**

This plot clearly shows that prices in the Resort Hotel are much higher during the summer and prices of city hotel varies less.



### Fifth Observation:

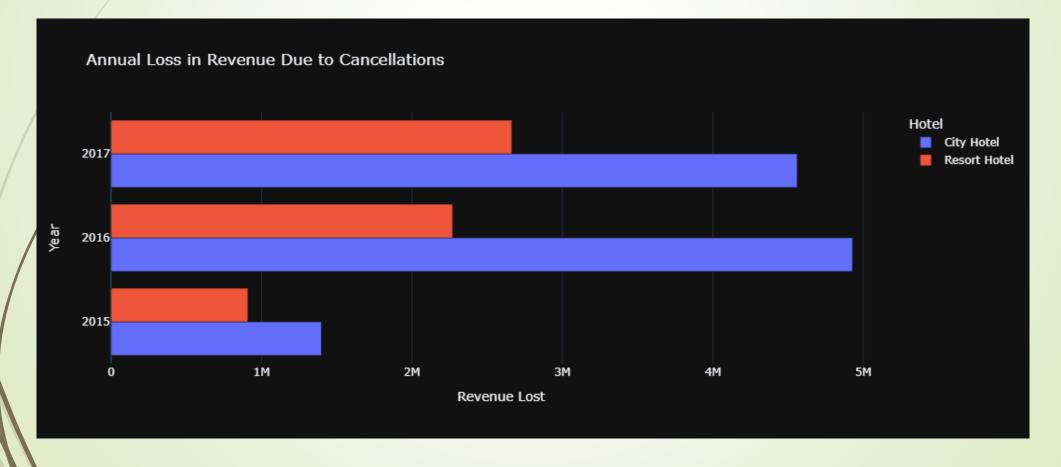
- City hotels generate higher revenues compared to resort hotels across all room types.
- Room type A are the most profitable for both city and resort hotels.





### **Sixth Observation:**

 There is a great loss over the years in the revenue due to cancellations for both city and resort hotels, but it is more obvious in the city hotels significantly.



## Preprocessing

### Handling missing values

- ☐ Get percentage of missing values in each column.
- Drop the columns 'agent and company'.
- ☐ Drop/fhe rows with missing values in the column 'country'.

children 0.003350 country 0.408744 agent 13.686238 company 94.306893

# **Reature Engineering**

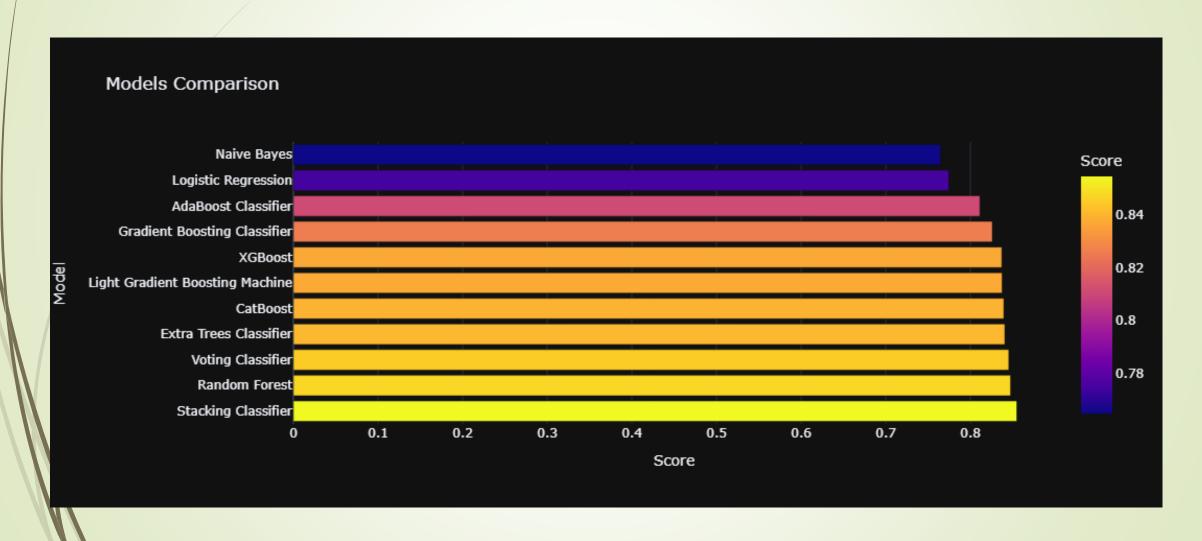
- Preventing Data Leakage
- The `reservation\_status` and `reservation\_status\_date` columns should be dropped because they provide information about when the booking was canceled or when the customer checked out of the hotel.
- Encoding the categorical columns and discretizing the numerical columns
- ☐ Encoding Categorical Columns
- Discretizing Numerical Columns



Analyzing the correlation between the target variable and the independent features:



## **Model Development**



## Unsuccessful Trials

### ANOVA:

- Assumes continuous target variables and may not provide meaningful insights when applied to binary outcomes.
- Inappropriate for capturing the relationship between categorical predictors and binary targets, leading to ineffective feature selection.

## Naïve Bayes Classifier

### **Prior Probabilities:**

1. Mapper:

Output: [(c0, 1), (c1, 1), (c0, 1), (c0, 1), (c1, 1)]

2. Reducer: (by key)

Output: Output: [(c0, 3), (c1, 2)]

**Prior probability:** {0.0: 0.629, 1.0: 0.3708}

## Naïve Bayes Classifier

### Likelihood Probabilities:

- 1. Mapper: [(c0, (f1, v1, 5)), (c0, (f1, v2, 10)), (c1, (f1, v1, 2))]
- 2. Reducer1: [(c0, (f1, v1, 50)), (c0, (f1, v2, 45)), (c1, (f1, v1, 36))]
- 3. Reducer2: [(c0, (f1, v1, 50, 100)), (c0, (f1, v2, 45, 100)), (c1, (f1, v1, 36, 80))]
- 4. Reducer3: [(c0, (f1, v1, 50/100)), (c0, (f1, v2, 45/100)), (c1, (f1, v1, 36/80))]

**Training Accuracy:** 0.7757330104753382 **Testing Accuracy:** 0.7701604413189035

Thank you!

