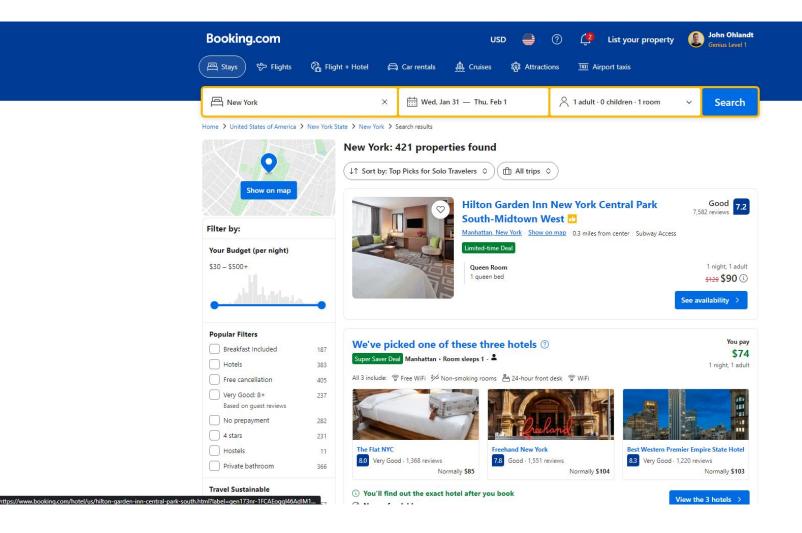
### Data Scraping Booking.com

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#### **Use Cases**

- Trip Planning
  - Whether or not a hotel is a good deal
- Competitor Research
  - Competing companies could utilize data in analysis
- Market Research
  - o Analyzing prices or other data across a time period



### **Software**

- Beautiful Soup
  - Used to Parse through HTML
- Pandas
  - For dataframe and modifying data
- Chromedriver & Selenium
  - Simulate web page and access more pages

### Data Scraper

- Went through each hotel listing using find
- Recorded data with strip function
- Added them to a list
- Used panda to store them in a dataframe
- Finally saved as CSV

```
import pandas as pd
response = requests.get(url, headers=headers)
soup = BeautifulSoup(response.text, features: 'html.parser')
for hotel in hotels:
   name = name_elem.text.strip()
   location = location_elem.text.strip()
   hotels_list.append({
     hotels = pd.DataFrame(hotels_list)
 hotels.head()
 print(hotels)
 hotels.to_csv( path_or_buf: 'hotels.csv', header=True, index=False)
```

## Handling Additional Pages and Handling No Reviews

- Broke into web scraper into 2 different functions
- Utilized Selenium and ChromeDriver to go through each page
- Putting N/A for no reviews

```
import pandas as pd
from selenium import webdriver
fਊom selenium.webdriver.chrome.service import Service
from selenium.webdriver.common.by import By
from webdriver_manager.chrome import ChromeDriverManager
driver = webdriver.Chrome(service=Service(ChromeDriverManager().install()))
driver.get(pageUrl)
hotels_list = []
total = int(driver.find_element(By.CSS_SELECTOR, value: 'div[data-testid="pagination"] li:last-child').text)
def get_hotel_total():
    url = 'https://www.booking.com/searchresults.html?label=qen173nr-1FCAEoqqI46AdIM1qEaJQCiAEBmAExuAEXyAEM2AEB6AEB-AECiAIBqAIDuALY7birBsACAdICJDU5ZmY1YTFkLTNkZmI
    for i in range(0, total):
        get_hotel_data(url)
        next_page_button = driver.find_element(By.XPATH, value: '//button[contains(@aria-label, "Next page")]')
        next_page_button.click()
        url = driver.current url
    # Converted the list to the dataframe
    hotels = pd.DataFrame(hotels_list)
    hotels.head()
    print(hotels)
    hotels.to_csv( path_or_buf: 'hotels.csv', header=True, index=False)
def get_hotel_data(url):
```

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from bs4 import BeautifulSoup

headers = {

```
headers = {
    'User-Agent': 'Mozilla/5.0 (X11; CrOS x86_64 8172.45.0) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/51.0.2704.64 Safari/537.36',
soup = BeautifulSoup(response.text, features: 'html.parser')
hotels = soup.findAll( name: 'div', attrs: {'data-testid': 'property-card'})
for hotel in hotels:
    name_element = hotel.find('div', {'data-testid': 'title'})
    location_element = hotel.find('span', {'data-testid': 'address'})
    price_element = hotel.find('span', {'data-testid': 'price-and-discounted-price'})
    rating_element = hotel.find('div', {'class': 'a3b8729ab1 d86cee9b25'})
    # Stripped each piece of information
    name = name_element.text.strip()
    location = location_element.text.strip()
    price = price_element.text.strip()
    # If else statement to check if rating exists. If not, it is set to N/A
    if rating_element:
        rating = rating_element.text.strip()
        rating = "N/A"
    hotels_list.append({
        'price': price,
```

def get\_hotel\_data(url):

return hotels

```
name location price rating
Hilton Garden Inn New York Central Park South-Midtown West, "Manhattan, New York", $90,7.2
INNSiDE by Meliá New York Nomad, "Chelsea, New York", $151.8.4
Pod Times Square, "Hell's Kitchen, New York", $89,8.1
Sheraton Tribeca New York Hotel, "Tribeca, New York", $149,7.6
"The Draper New York, Tapestry Collection by Hilton", "Manhattan, New York", $132.8.4
Hilton Garden Inn New York - Times Square Central, "Manhattan, New York", $109,7.6
HI New York City Hostel. "Upper West Side. New York". $34.8.2
DoubleTree by Hilton New York Downtown, "Wall Street - Financial District, New York", $143,7.3
Hilton Garden Inn New York Times Square North, "Manhattan, New York", $155,7.7
DoubleTree by Hilton New York Times Square South, "Hell's Kitchen, New York", $138,7.9
"The Historic Mayfair Hotel Times Square, Ascend Hotel Collection","Manhattan, New York",$90,9.0
Tempo By Hilton New York Times Square. "Manhattan. New York". $213.8.5
"EVEN Hotel New York - Times Square South, an IHG Hotel", "Hell's Kitchen, New York", $152,8.5
Freehand New York, "Gramercy, New York", $104,7.8
Element Times Square West, "Hell's Kitchen, New York", $114,7.6
"The Historic Blue Angel Hotel Lexington Ave, Ascend Hotel Collection","Midtown East, New York",$95,8.6
Hilton New York Times Square, "Manhattan, New York", $136,7.6
TownePlace Suites by Marriott New York Manhattan/Chelsea, "Chelsea, New York", $129,8.1
Pod 51. "Midtown East, New York", $80,7.8
Royalton New York, "Manhattan, New York", $169,7.7
Four Points by Sheraton New York Downtown, "Wall Street - Financial District, New York", $127,7.2
"Club Quarters Hotel Grand Central, New York", "Midtown East, New York", $144,8.0
Pod 39, "Murray Hill, New York", $80,8.1
"Holiday Inn Lower East Side, an IHG Hotel","Lower East Side, New York",$125,7.9
```

### Cleaning Up Data

- Converted Ratings and Price to Floats
- Removed N/A Ratings

```
import pandas as pd
 hotels = pd.read_csv('hotels.csv')
w ### Cleans Ratings ###
 # converts ratings result to string
 hotels['rating'] = hotels['rating'].astype(str)
 # removes all rows with rating of N/A
v if hotels['rating'].str.contains('nan').any():
     hotels = hotels[hotels.rating != 'nan']
     hotels = hotels.reset_index(drop=True)
 # converts ratings result to int
 hotels['rating'] = hotels['rating'].astype(float)
~ ### Cleans Prices ###
 hotels['price'] = hotels['price'].str.replace('$', '')
 hotels['price'] = hotels['price'].str.replace(',', '')
 hotels['price'] = hotels['price'].astype(float)
```

### Cleaning Data

- Removed Outliers
- Created New CSV File

```
Q1 = hotels['price'].quantile(0.25)
Q3 = hotels['price'].quantile(0.75)
IQR = Q3 - Q1
lower_bound = Q1 - 1 * IQR
upper_bound = Q3 + 1 * IQR
# Detect outliers
outliers = hotels[(hotels['price'] < lower_bound) | (hotels['price'] > upper_bound)]
# Remove outliers
hotels = hotels[(hotels['price'] >= lower_bound) & (hotels['price'] <= upper_bound)]
# Adds to csv file
hotels.to_csv('HotelsCleaned.csv', header=True, index=False)
```

# Linear Regression Model



```
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
hotels = pd.read_csv('HotelsCleaned.csv')
X = hotels[['rating']]
y = hotels['price']
# Create and fit the linear regression model
model = LinearRegression()
model.fit(X, y)
# Make linear regression line
predictions = model.predict(X)
# Width and height of graph
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
plt.scatter(X, y, label='Data')
# Plots the linear regression line
plt.plot( *args: X, predictions, color='red', label='Linear Regression')
# Adds labels and legend
plt.title('Hotel Prices vs. Ratings with Linear Regression')
plt.xlabel('Rating')
plt.ylabel('Price')
plt.legend()
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()
```

### R Squared and Root Mean Squared

- R squared value of 0.234
  - Model could be improved
- RMSE value of \$52

```
# R Squared Value
R2 = model.score(X, y)
R2 = str(R2.item())
print("The R Squared Value is "+R2)
# Root Mean Squared Error
MSE = mean_squared_error(y, predictions)
RMSE = MSE ** 0.5
#print(RMSE)
RMSE = str(RMSE.item())
print("The Root Mean Squared Error is "+RMSE)
```