



Hotel Booking Cancellation Prediction

Data Preprocessing Pipeline

The dataset initially shows no missing values in any field—a rare but ideal scenario for real-world data! This suggests strong data collection practices or prior cleaning. However, we still implemented safeguards in our pipeline to handle potential future inconsistencies."

```
Missing Values After Handling:
Booking_ID          0
number of adults    0
number of children  0
number of weekend nights 0
number of week nights 0
type of meal        0
car parking space   0
room type           0
lead time           0
market segment type 0
repeated            0
P-C                 0
P-not-C             0
average price       0
special requests    0
date of reservation 0
booking status      0
dtype: int64
```

```
Missing Values Before Handling:
Booking_ID          0
number of adults    0
number of children  0
number of weekend nights 0
number of week nights 0
type of meal        0
car parking space   0
room type           0
lead time           0
market segment type 0
repeated            0
P-C                 0
P-not-C             0
average price       0
special requests    0
date of reservation 0
booking status      0
dtype: int64
```

"The dataset contains zero duplicate entries—both before and after preprocessing—indicating highly clean and unique booking records. With 36,285 entries and 17 features, we have a robust, non-redundant dataset for training our cancellation prediction model."

```
Number of duplicates before: 0  
Number of duplicates after: 0  
New shape: (36285, 17)
```

"Normalization standardizes features for fair model training."

Data after outlier treatment:

	number of adults	number of children	number of weekend nights \
count	36285.0	36285.0	36285.000000
mean	2.0	0.0	0.810087
std	0.0	0.0	0.867286
min	2.0	0.0	0.000000
25%	2.0	0.0	0.000000
50%	2.0	0.0	1.000000
75%	2.0	0.0	2.000000
max	2.0	0.0	5.000000

	number of week nights	lead time	average price	special requests
count	36285.000000	36285.000000	36285.000000	36285.000000
mean	2.178145	83.767893	102.968399	0.606642
std	1.290708	81.662186	31.678904	0.746950
min	0.000000	0.000000	20.750000	0.000000
25%	1.000000	17.000000	80.300000	0.000000
50%	2.000000	57.000000	99.450000	0.000000
75%	3.000000	126.000000	120.000000	1.000000
max	6.000000	289.500000	179.550000	2.500000

"Label encoding preserves ordinal relationships for meal plans."

```
Categorical columns before encoding:  
out actions ['Booking_ID', 'type of meal', 'room type', 'market segment type',  
             'date of reservation', 'booking status'],  
dtype='object')
```

After encoding:

	type of meal	room type	market segment type	booking status
0	0	0	3	1
1	3	0	4	1
2	0	0	4	0
3	0	0	4	0
4	3	0	4	0

Table showing type of meal → encoded values (0, 1, 2)

"Min-Max scaling ensures equal feature weighting in models."

After normalization:

	number of adults	number of children	number of weekend nights \
count	36285.0	36285.0	36285.000000
mean	0.0	0.0	0.162017
std	0.0	0.0	0.173457
min	0.0	0.0	0.000000
25%	0.0	0.0	0.000000
50%	0.0	0.0	0.200000
75%	0.0	0.0	0.400000
max	0.0	0.0	1.000000

	number of week nights	lead time	average price	special requests
count	36285.000000	36285.000000	36285.000000	36285.000000
mean	0.363024	0.289354	0.517748	0.242657
std	0.215118	0.282080	0.199489	0.298780
min	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
25%	0.166667	0.058722	0.375000	0.000000
50%	0.333333	0.196891	0.495592	0.000000
75%	0.500000	0.435233	0.625000	0.400000
max	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000

"Upsampled minority class to prevent model bias toward majority."

```
Class distribution before balancing:
```

```
booking status
```

```
1      24396
```

```
0      11889
```

```
Name: count, dtype: int64
```

```
Class distribution after balancing:
```

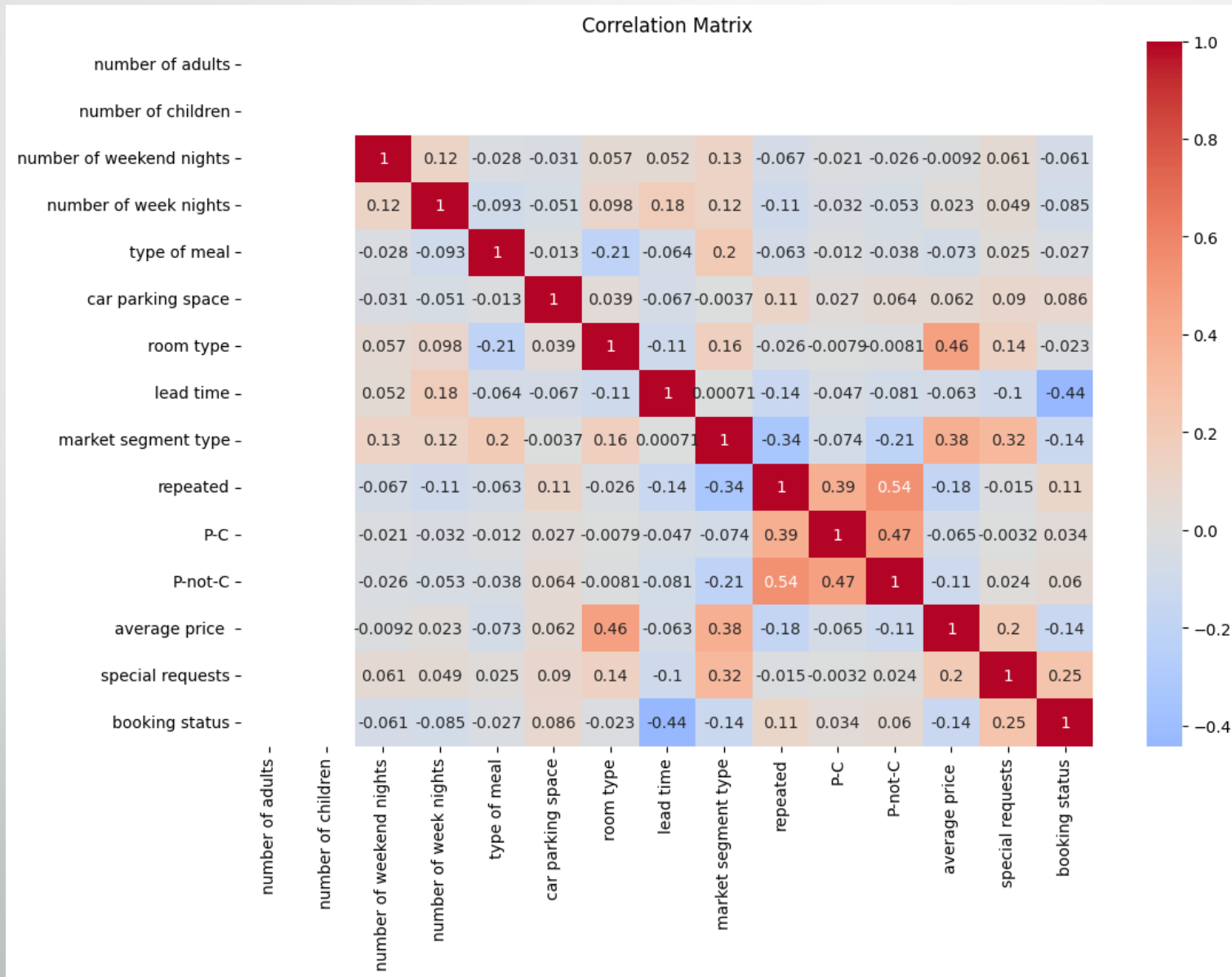
```
booking status
```

```
0      11889
```

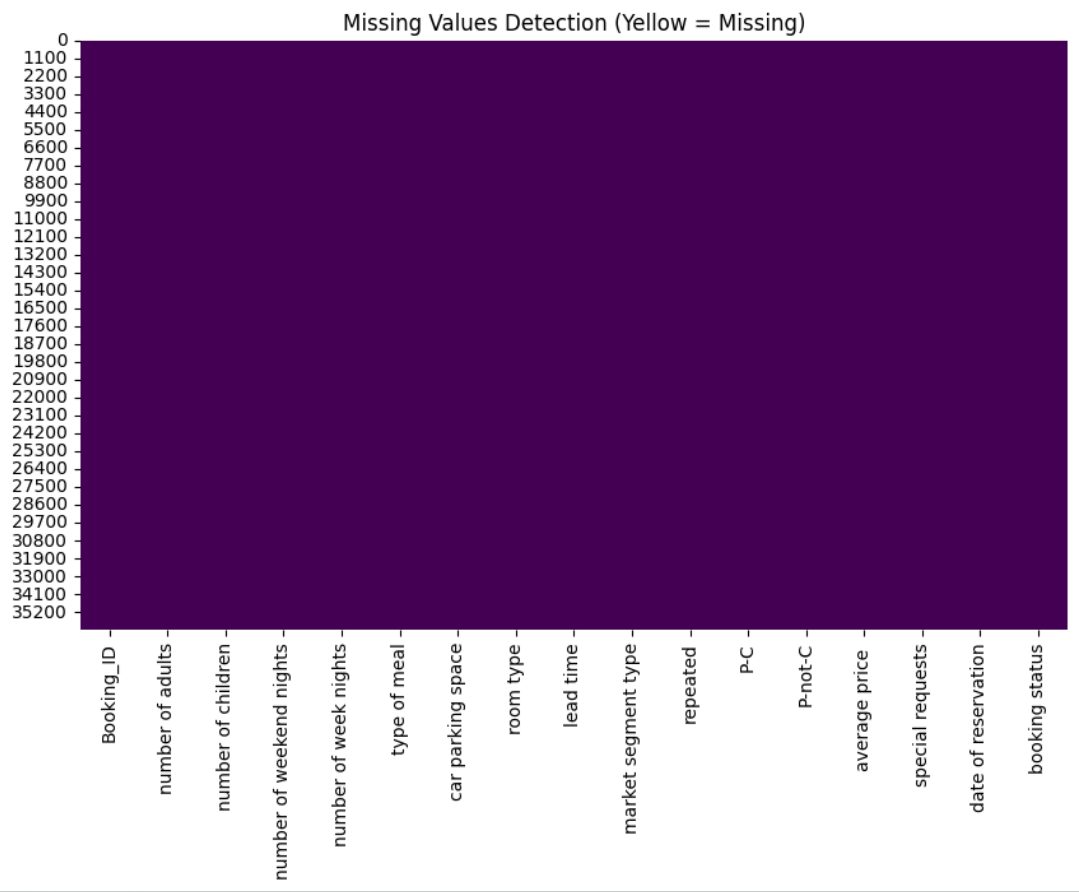
```
1      11889
```

```
Name: count, dtype: int64
```

"No features dropped – all correlations < 0.8 ."



"No missing values detected – rare for real-world data! Our pipeline includes safeguards anyway."



1. "Feature Distributions Post-Normalization"
2. "Standardized Features: Adults, Lead Time & Price"
3. "Normalized Data for Model Readiness"
4. "From Raw to Scaled: Key Features"

