Final Assignment: Majorcan *Airbnb* Price Prediction using Regression models

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1. Introduction and project aims

Question: *Is it possible to predict the price of Majorca's Airbnb rentals?*

Airbnb is a home-sharing platform that allows home-owners and renters ('hosts') to put their properties ('listings') online, so that guests can pay to stay in them. Hosts are expected to set their own prices for their listings. Although Airbnb and other sites provide some general guidance, there are currently no free services which help hosts price their properties. Paid third party pricing software is available, but generally you are required to put in your own expected average price ('base price'), and the algorithm will vary the daily price around that base price on each day depending on day of the week, seasonality, how far away the date is, and other factors [1].

This project aims to use **machine learning** (ML) techniques in order to predict the price for properties (referred to as listings) in Majorca. The ML approach that will be taken to predict the price is by **applying regression models** to the given data.

This Jupyter notebook can be found in this [Github repository (https://github.com/magheata/airbnb_price_regression)].

---

2. The dataset

In [1]:
```
import pandas as pd
airbnb = pd.read_csv('airbnb.csv')
```

In [2]:
```python
print(f"The dataset contains {len(airbnb)} Airbnb listings. There are {airbnb.shape[1]} features available.\n"
)
pd.set_option('display.max_columns', len(airbnb.columns)) # To view all columns
pd.set_option('display.max_rows', 100)
airbnb.head(3)
```

```
The dataset contains 17608 Airbnb listings. There are 74 features available.
```

Out[2]:

	id	listing_url	scrape_id	last_scraped	name	description	neighborhood_overview	
0	11547	https://www.airbnb.com/rooms/11547	20200919153121	2020-09-21	My home at the beach	Sun, joy, relax, quality, beach & peace. ...	NaN	https://a0.muscache.co
1	100831	https://www.airbnb.com/rooms/100831	20200919153121	2020-09-21	HOUSE IN MALLORCA - WiFi(ET-3045)	The space House situated in a quie...	NaN	https://a0.muscache.co
2	105891	https://www.airbnb.com/rooms/105891	20200919153121	2020-09-20	VILLAGE HOUSE WITH POOL: IDEAL FOR FAMILIES	The house is a street on the outskirts of the ...	The village's population does not reach two th...	https://a0.muscache.c

3. Cleaning and pre-processing the data

A problem that can arise when dealing with ML tasks (e.g. prediction, classification) is that the data provided for the study is not clean: it contains a large amount of invalid data (e.g. null values, outliers), duplicated information, unscaled values, and so forth. The concept of "*Garbage in, garbage out*" describes the fact that the prediction model will perform poorly (give *garbage* results) if it is given unprocessed data (*garbage* data). In order to avoid having a bad model because it was not trained with suitable data, we will *pre-process* the Airbnb data as the first step of this prediction task.

3.0.1 Library imports

In [3]:
```python
import numpy as np
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from scipy.stats import norm
from scipy import stats
```

3.0.2. Functions definitions

In [4]:
```python
pd.set_option("display.max_rows", None, "display.max_columns", None)
def na_count(df):
    print('Feature                    Number of NaN')
    print(df.isnull().sum().sort_values(ascending=True))#.loc[lambda x : x!=0])
```

3.1. Dropping initial columns

The dataset has several features that do not offer any special meaning without applying pertinent techniques (such as NLP). Therefore, we will delete any text-related features, as well as other non-neccesary features (e.g. listing id, urls, host information, scraping information).

In [5]:
```python
airbnb = airbnb.drop(columns=['id', 'name', 'description', 'neighborhood_overview'])
airbnb = airbnb[airbnb.columns.drop(list(airbnb.filter(regex='host')))]
airbnb = airbnb[airbnb.columns.drop(list(airbnb.filter(regex='url')))]
airbnb = airbnb[airbnb.columns.drop(list(airbnb.filter(regex='scrape')))]
airbnb = airbnb[airbnb.columns.drop(list(airbnb.filter(regex='ntm')))]
airbnb = airbnb[airbnb.columns.drop(list(airbnb.filter(regex='calendar')))]
airbnb = airbnb[airbnb.columns.drop(list(airbnb.filter(regex='review')))]
```

Any features that do not have any values (neighbourhood_group_cleansed, bathrooms) or have a considerable amount of null values will also be deleted (neighbourhood).

In [6]:
```python
airbnb.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 17608 entries, 0 to 17607
Data columns (total 27 columns):
 #   Column                        Non-Null Count  Dtype  
---  ------                        --------------  -----  
 0   neighbourhood                 8213 non-null   object 
 1   neighbourhood_cleansed        17608 non-null  object 
 2   neighbourhood_group_cleansed  0 non-null      float64
 3   latitude                      17608 non-null  float64
 4   longitude                     17608 non-null  float64
 5   property_type                 17608 non-null  object 
 6   room_type                     17608 non-null  object 
 7   accommodates                  17608 non-null  int64  
 8   bathrooms                     0 non-null      float64
 9   bathrooms_text                17600 non-null  object 
 10  bedrooms                      17333 non-null  float64
 11  beds                          17511 non-null  float64
 12  amenities                     17608 non-null  object 
 13  price                         17608 non-null  object 
 14  minimum_nights                17608 non-null  int64  
 15  maximum_nights                17608 non-null  int64  
 16  minimum_minimum_nights        17608 non-null  int64  
 17  maximum_minimum_nights        17608 non-null  int64  
 18  minimum_maximum_nights        17608 non-null  int64  
 19  maximum_maximum_nights        17608 non-null  int64  
 20  has_availability              17608 non-null  object 
 21  availability_30               17608 non-null  int64  
 22  availability_60               17608 non-null  int64  
 23  availability_90               17608 non-null  int64  
 24  availability_365              17608 non-null  int64  
 25  license                       11431 non-null  object 
 26  instant_bookable              17608 non-null  object 
dtypes: float64(6), int64(11), object(10)
memory usage: 3.6+ MB
```

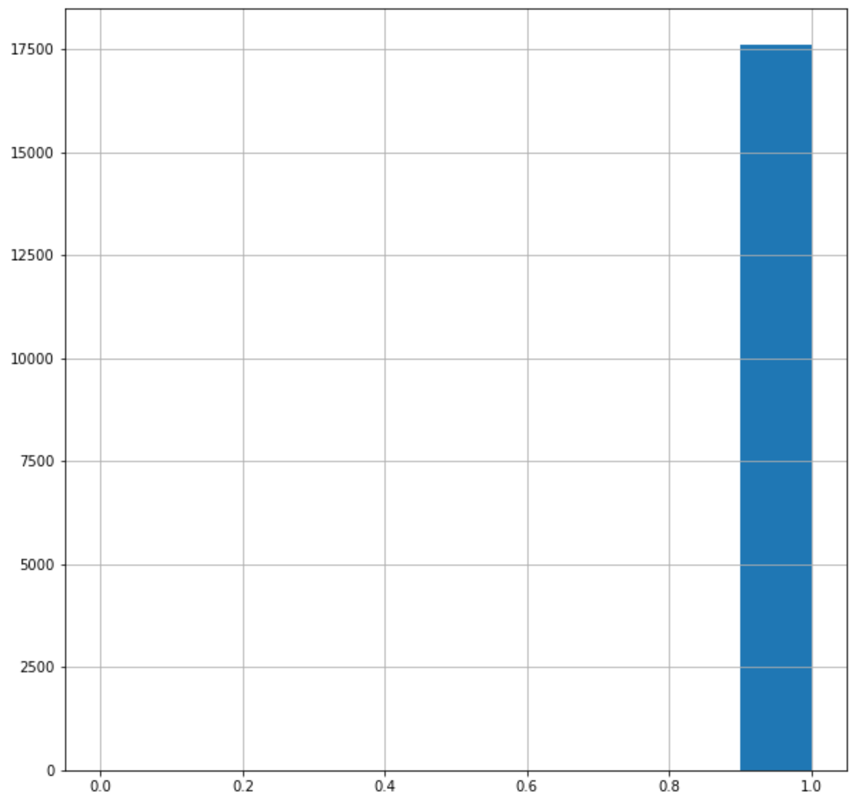
In [7]:
```python
airbnb = airbnb.drop(columns=['neighbourhood_group_cleansed',
                              'neighbourhood',
                              'bathrooms'])
```

As for the minimum and maximum number of nights that a booking needs to have, only the features `minimum_nights` and `maximum_nights` will be kept. As for the availability, this study will only consider those listings that are available for a period of 90 days.

In [8]:
```python
airbnb = airbnb.drop(columns=['minimum_minimum_nights',
                              'maximum_minimum_nights',
                              'minimum_maximum_nights',
                              'maximum_maximum_nights',
                              'availability_30',
                              'availability_60',
                              'availability_365',
                              'license',
                              'instant_bookable'
                             ])
```

Next, let's plot the histogram of the feature `has_availability` to determine wether or not it provides useful data for the prediction.

In [9]:
```python
# Replacing columns with f/t with 0/1
airbnb.has_availability.replace({'f': 0, 't': 1}, inplace=True)

# Plotting the distribution of numerical and boolean categories
airbnb.has_availability.hist(figsize=(10,10));
```



This feature is not useful as it only has one value (all of the listings are available). Therefore, it will be deleted as it redundant information.

In [10]:
```python
airbnb = airbnb.drop(columns=['has_availability'])
```

3.2. Feature pre-processing

The remaining features of this dataset are:

In [11]:
```python
airbnb.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 17608 entries, 0 to 17607
Data columns (total 14 columns):
 #   Column                  Non-Null Count  Dtype  
---  ------                  --------------  -----  
 0   neighbourhood_cleansed  17608 non-null  object 
 1   latitude                17608 non-null  float64
 2   longitude               17608 non-null  float64
 3   property_type           17608 non-null  object 
 4   room_type               17608 non-null  object 
 5   accommodates            17608 non-null  int64  
 6   bathrooms_text          17600 non-null  object 
 7   bedrooms                17333 non-null  float64
 8   beds                    17511 non-null  float64
 9   amenities               17608 non-null  object 
 10  price                   17608 non-null  object 
 11  minimum_nights          17608 non-null  int64  
 12  maximum_nights          17608 non-null  int64  
 13  availability_90         17608 non-null  int64  
dtypes: float64(4), int64(4), object(6)
memory usage: 1.9+ MB
```

Description of each feature:

- `neighbourhood_cleansed` - the Majorca neighborhood the property is in.
- `property_type` - type of property, e.g. house or flat.
- `room_type` - type of listing, e.g. entire home, private room or shared room.
- `accommodates` - how many people the property accommodates.
- `bathrooms_text` - number of bathrooms.
- `bedrooms` - number of bedrooms.
- `beds` - number of beds.
- `amenities` - list of amenities.
- `price` - nightly advertised price (the **target** variable).
- `minimum_nights` - the minimum length of stay.
- `maximum_nights` - the maximum length of stay.
- `availability_90` - how many nights are available to be booked in the next 90 days.

Next, we will analyze each individual feature and apply the neccesary processing techniques.

`price`

First, let's analyze the **target variable**.

In [12]:
```
airbnb['price'].head()
```

Out[12]:
```
0     $89.00
1    $175.00
2    $140.00
3    $200.00
4    $110.00
Name: price, dtype: object
```

This variable needs to be transformed to a numerical format.

In [13]:
```
airbnb['price'] = airbnb['price'].str.replace("$","").str.replace(",","").astype(float)
airbnb['price'].head()
```

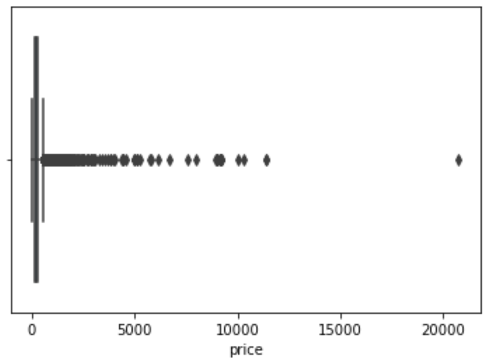
Out[13]:
```
0     89.0
1    175.0
2    140.0
3    200.0
4    110.0
Name: price, dtype: float64
```

In [14]:
```
airbnb['price'].describe()
```

Out[14]:
```
count    17608.000000
mean       244.383561
std        409.958169
min          0.000000
25%        110.000000
50%        179.000000
75%        275.000000
max      20736.000000
Name: price, dtype: float64
```

In [15]:
```
sns.boxplot(x=airbnb["price"])
```

Out[15]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='price'>



The price feature contains many outliers; there is a listing that has a price of $20.736, but the mean of the prices is \$244. Looking at the amount of listings with each price, we can see that the most usual prices are below 450. We will filter the dataset so that we will only take into consideration those listings with a price between $1 and \$440.

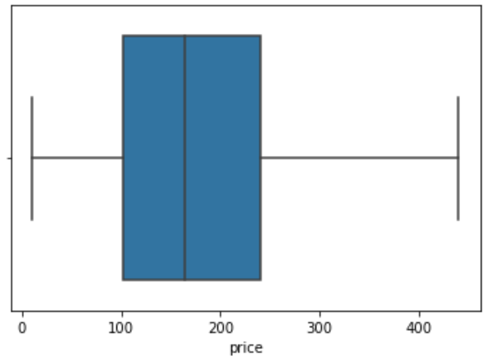
In [16]:
```
airbnb.price.value_counts().head(50)
```

Out[16]:
```
150.0    304
100.0    304
120.0    247
200.0    225
90.0     199
80.0     197
70.0     195
250.0    194
140.0    178
160.0    177
110.0    163
50.0     163
180.0    162
130.0    161
125.0    155
170.0    142
60.0     140
190.0    133
85.0     131
300.0    130
75.0     126
65.0     126
95.0     123
175.0    119
115.0    117
350.0    116
220.0    108
135.0    106
210.0    103
230.0    101
40.0     101
195.0     95
105.0     95
145.0     91
165.0     90
240.0     88
55.0      83
185.0     82
159.0     80
155.0     78
45.0      76
280.0     76
225.0     74
30.0      73
169.0     71
129.0     70
99.0      70
35.0      68
179.0     67
215.0     66
Name: price, dtype: int64
```

In [17]:
```
airbnb = airbnb.loc[(airbnb.price <=440) & (airbnb.price>0)]
```

In [18]:
```
sns.boxplot(x=airbnb["price"])
```

Out[18]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='price'>



In [19]:
```
airbnb['price'].describe()
```

Out[19]:
```
count    15921.000000
mean       178.451532
std         95.569292
min         10.000000
25%        102.000000
50%        164.000000
75%        240.000000
max        440.000000
Name: price, dtype: float64
```

property-type

This feature represents the types of properties that can be found in the dataset.

```
In [20]: old_property_count = len(airbnb.property_type.unique())
print(f"There are {len(airbnb.property_type.unique())} different types of properties in this dataset. The amou
nt of listings for each one of them is: \n\n{airbnb.property_type.value_counts()}")
```

```
There are 73 different types of properties in this dataset. The amount of listings for each one of them is:

Entire house                             4363
Entire villa                             3982
Entire apartment                         3201
Entire cottage                            811
Private room in apartment                 630
Entire chalet                             593
Entire townhouse                          357
Private room in house                     286
Entire condominium                        282
Room in boutique hotel                    186
Room in hotel                              98
Entire guesthouse                          95
Earth house                                94
Private room in bed and breakfast          91
Entire loft                                78
Entire serviced apartment                  70
Entire guest suite                         55
Room in serviced apartment                 49
Private room in villa                      48
Entire bungalow                            48
Private room in cottage                    39
Private room in condominium                37
Private room in chalet                     37
Camper/RV                                  36
Private room in townhouse                  34
Private room in guest suite                34
Room in aparthotel                         28
Farm stay                                  27
Room in bed and breakfast                  24
Private room in resort                     21
Private room in hostel                     20
Private room in guesthouse                 20
Boat                                       16
Private room in farm stay                  15
Private room in serviced apartment          9
Shared room in apartment                    9
Entire cabin                                8
Island                                      7
Private room                                7
Private room in castle                      6
Private room in boat                        6
Entire bed and breakfast                    6
Private room in cabin                       5
Tiny house                                  4
Room in hostel                              4
Private room in bungalow                    4
Room in nature lodge                        3
Shared room in house                        3
Private room in casa particular             3
Castle                                      3
Casa particular                             2
Entire place                                2
Private room in tiny house                  2
Entire floor                                2
Shared room in bed and breakfast            2
Private room in loft                        2
Houseboat                                   1
Private room in earth house                 1
Shared room in farm stay                    1
Private room in hut                         1
Barn                                        1
Entire resort                               1
Shared room in townhouse                    1
Shared room in igloo                        1
Private room in dome house                  1
Cave                                        1
Shared room in guesthouse                   1
Shared room in condominium                  1
Room in heritage hotel                      1
Private room in island                      1
Entire vacation home                        1
Windmill                                    1
Room in resort                              1
Name: property_type, dtype: int64
```

This dataset has many different types of properties, but only a few of them have a large amount of listings in the dataset. In order to compress the information that this feature provides, we will group the different property types into three new property types: **House**, **Apartment** and **Other**. Note that this does not mean that any information is lost, even if we are *reducing* it. From 74 property types, we go down to only 3.

In [21]:
```
# Replacing categories that are types of houses or apartments
airbnb.property_type.replace({
    'Townhouse': 'House',
    'Entire house': 'House',
    'Entire apartment': 'Apartment',
    'Entire serviced apartment': 'Apartment',
    'Entire loft': 'Apartment',
    'Entire bungalow': 'House',
    'Entire cottage': 'House',
    'Entire villa': 'House',
    'Tiny house': 'House',
    'Earth house': 'House',
    'Casa particular': 'House',
    'Entire chalet': 'House'
    }, inplace=True)

# Replacing other categories with 'other'
airbnb.loc[~airbnb.property_type.isin(['House', 'Apartment']), 'property_type'] = 'Other'
```

In [22]:
```
print(f"We have reduced the information from {old_property_count} property types to only {len(airbnb.property_
type.unique())} property types. The amount of listings for each one of them is: \n\n{airbnb.property_type.valu
e_counts()}")
```

```
We have reduced the information from 73 property types to only 3 property types. The amount of listings for e
ach one of them is:

House        9897
Apartment    3349
Other        2675
Name: property_type, dtype: int64
```

bathrooms_text , beds , bedrooms

In [23]:
```
na_count(airbnb)
```

```
Feature                      Number of NaN
neighbourhood_cleansed       0
latitude                     0
longitude                    0
property_type                0
room_type                    0
accommodates                 0
amenities                    0
price                        0
minimum_nights               0
maximum_nights               0
availability_90              0
bathrooms_text               7
beds                        81
bedrooms                   263
dtype: int64
```

After checking for null values, it has been found that features `bathroom_text` , `beds` and `bedrooms` have a few missing values. In order to deal with it we will use the median of each one of them to replace the null values. However, notice how feature `bathroom_text` is a string.

In [24]:
```
airbnb.bathrooms_text.head()
```

Out[24]:
```
0      1 bath
1     3 baths
2     2 baths
3      1 bath
4      1 bath
Name: bathrooms_text, dtype: object
```

The digit that represents the number of bathrooms of a listing will be extracted and will be saved in a new feature `bathrooms` .

In [25]:
```
airbnb['bathrooms'] = airbnb.bathrooms_text.str.extract('(\d+)')
airbnb = airbnb.drop(columns=['bathrooms_text'])
airbnb = airbnb.dropna()
airbnb['bathrooms'] = airbnb['bathrooms'].astype(str).astype(int)
```

Now, we can add replace the null values of the desired features with the median.

In [26]:
```
for col in ['bathrooms', 'bedrooms', 'beds']:
    airbnb[col].fillna(airbnb[col].median(), inplace=True)
```

In [27]:
```
na_count(airbnb)
```

```
Feature                      Number of NaN
neighbourhood_cleansed     0
latitude                   0
longitude                  0
property_type              0
room_type                  0
accommodates               0
bedrooms                   0
beds                       0
amenities                  0
price                      0
minimum_nights             0
maximum_nights             0
availability_90            0
bathrooms                  0
dtype: int64
```

amenities

Amenities is a list of additional features in the property, e.g. whether it has a TV or parking. Examples are below:

In [28]:
```
# Example of amenities listed
airbnb.amenities[:1].values
```

Out[28]:
```
array(['["Oven", "Wifi", "Coffee maker", "Dishes and silverware", "Essentials", "Kitchen", "TV", "Cooking bas
ics", "Refrigerator", "Shampoo", "Microwave", "Pool", "Beachfront", "Free parking on premises", "Free street
parking", "Air conditioning", "Host greets you", "Elevator", "Hot water", "Patio or balcony", "Stove", "Washe
r", "Heating"]'],
      dtype=object)
```

In [29]:

```python
# Creating a set of all possible amenities
amenities_list = list(airbnb.amenities)
amenities_list_string = " ".join(amenities_list)
amenities_list_string = amenities_list_string.replace('{', '')
amenities_list_string = amenities_list_string.replace('[', '')
amenities_list_string = amenities_list_string.replace(']', '')
amenities_list_string = amenities_list_string.replace('}', ',')
amenities_list_string = amenities_list_string.replace('"', '')
amenities_set = [x.strip() for x in amenities_list_string.split(',')]
amenities_set = set(amenities_set)
amenities_set
```

```
Out[29]: {'Air conditioning',
 'BBQ grill',
 'BBQ grill Hair dryer',
 'BBQ grill Oven',
 'BBQ grill Pool',
 'BBQ grill Smoke alarm',
 'Baby bath',
 'Baby bath Oven',
 'Baby monitor',
 'Babysitter recommendations',
 'Babysitter recommendations Extra pillows and blankets',
 'Babysitter recommendations Oven',
 'Babysitter recommendations Pool',
 'Baking sheet',
 'Barbecue utensils',
 'Bathtub',
 'Bathtub  Hair dryer',
 'Bathtub  Oven',
 'Bathtub Air conditioning',
 'Bathtub Beachfront',
 'Bathtub Body soap',
 'Bathtub Building staff',
 'Bathtub Crib',
 'Bathtub Extra pillows and blankets',
 'Bathtub First aid kit',
 'Bathtub Free parking on premises',
 'Bathtub Free street parking',
 'Bathtub Hair dryer',
 'Bathtub Hangers',
 'Bathtub Iron',
 'Bathtub Kitchen',
 'Bathtub Oven',
 'Bathtub Pack \\u2019n Play/travel crib',
 'Bathtub Pool',
 'Bathtub Private living room',
 'Bathtub Room-darkening shades',
 'Bathtub Smoke alarm',
 'Bathtub Washer',
 'Bathtub Wifi',
 'Beach essentials',
 'Beach essentials Hair dryer',
 'Beach essentials Pool',
 'Beachfront',
 'Bed linens',
 'Body soap',
 'Bread maker',
 'Breakfast',
 'Breakfast First aid kit',
 'Breakfast Oven',
 'Building staff',
 'Cable TV',
 'Cable TV  Hair dryer',
 'Cable TV  Smoke alarm',
 'Cable TV Baby monitor',
 'Cable TV Beachfront',
 'Cable TV Bread maker',
 'Cable TV Building staff',
 'Cable TV Crib',
 'Cable TV Essentials',
 'Cable TV Extra pillows and blankets',
 'Cable TV First aid kit',
 'Cable TV Free parking on premises',
 'Cable TV Free street parking',
 'Cable TV Garden or backyard',
 'Cable TV Hair dryer',
 'Cable TV Hangers',
 'Cable TV Heating',
 'Cable TV Iron',
 'Cable TV Kitchen',
 'Cable TV Lock on bedroom door',
 'Cable TV Oven',
 'Cable TV Pack \\u2019n Play/travel crib',
 'Cable TV Pool',
 'Cable TV Smoke alarm',
 'Cable TV TV TV',
 'Cable TV Washer',
 'Cable TV Wifi',
 'Carbon monoxide alarm',
 'Ceiling fan',
 'Changing table',
 'Changing table Oven',
 'Children\\u2019s books and toys',
```

'Children\\u2019s books and toys First aid kit',
'Children\\u2019s books and toys Oven',
'Children\\u2019s books and toys Smoke alarm',
'Children\\u2019s books and toys Wifi',
'Children\\u2019s books and toys Air conditioning',
'Children\\u2019s books and toys Beachfront',
'Children\\u2019s books and toys Breakfast',
'Children\\u2019s books and toys Building staff',
'Children\\u2019s books and toys Crib',
'Children\\u2019s books and toys Essentials',
'Children\\u2019s books and toys Extra pillows and blankets',
'Children\\u2019s books and toys First aid kit',
'Children\\u2019s books and toys Free parking on premises',
'Children\\u2019s books and toys Game console',
'Children\\u2019s books and toys Garden or backyard',
'Children\\u2019s books and toys Hair dryer',
'Children\\u2019s books and toys Hangers',
'Children\\u2019s books and toys Host greets you',
'Children\\u2019s books and toys Host greets you Smoke alarm',
'Children\\u2019s books and toys Iron',
'Children\\u2019s books and toys Kitchen',
'Children\\u2019s books and toys Kitchen Oven',
'Children\\u2019s books and toys Lock on bedroom door',
'Children\\u2019s books and toys Oven',
'Children\\u2019s books and toys Pack \\u2019n Play/travel crib',
'Children\\u2019s books and toys Pool',
'Children\\u2019s books and toys Private entrance',
'Children\\u2019s books and toys Smoke alarm',
'Children\\u2019s books and toys Table corner guards',
'Children\\u2019s books and toys Washer',
'Children\\u2019s books and toys Wifi',
'Children\\u2019s dinnerware',
'Children\\u2019s dinnerware First aid kit',
'Children\\u2019s dinnerware Oven',
'Children\\u2019s dinnerware Smoke alarm',
'Cleaning before checkout',
'Coffee maker',
'Coffee maker Oven',
'Coffee maker Pack \\u2019n Play/travel crib',
'Coffee maker Pool',
'Coffee maker Washer',
'Conditioner',
'Cooking basics',
'Cooking basics Air conditioning',
'Cooking basics Oven',
'Cooking basics Pool',
'Cooking basics Smoke alarm',
'Crib',
'Dishes and silverware',
'Dishes and silverware Washer',
'Dishes and silverware Air conditioning',
'Dishes and silverware Beachfront',
'Dishes and silverware Extra pillows and blankets',
'Dishes and silverware First aid kit',
'Dishes and silverware Free parking on premises',
'Dishes and silverware Free street parking',
'Dishes and silverware Hair dryer',
'Dishes and silverware Iron',
'Dishes and silverware Oven',
'Dishes and silverware Pack \\u2019n Play/travel crib',
'Dishes and silverware Pool',
'Dishes and silverware Record player',
'Dishes and silverware Smoke alarm',
'Dishes and silverware Washer',
'Dishes and silverware Wifi',
'Dishwasher',
'Dryer',
'Dryer Air conditioning',
'Dryer Bathtub',
'Dryer Beachfront',
'Dryer Building staff',
'Dryer Crib',
'Dryer EV charger',
'Dryer Elevator',
'Dryer Essentials',
'Dryer Essentials Wifi',
'Dryer Extra pillows and blankets',
'Dryer First aid kit',
'Dryer Free parking on premises',
'Dryer Free street parking',
'Dryer Garden or backyard',
'Dryer Hair dryer',

```
'Dryer Host greets you',
'Dryer Iron',
'Dryer Kitchen Hair dryer',
'Dryer Lock on bedroom door',
'Dryer Oven',
'Dryer Pack \\u2019n Play/travel crib',
'Dryer Pool',
'Dryer Private entrance',
'Dryer Private living room',
'Dryer Record player',
'Dryer Smoke alarm',
'Dryer TV',
'Dryer Washer',
'Dryer Wifi',
'EV charger',
'Elevator',
'Elevator Beachfront',
'Elevator Extra pillows and blankets',
'Elevator First aid kit',
'Elevator Free parking on premises',
'Elevator Hair dryer',
'Elevator Iron',
'Elevator Oven',
'Elevator Pool',
'Elevator Smoke alarm',
'Elevator Washer',
'Elevator Wifi',
'Essentials',
'Essentials First aid kit',
'Essentials Oven',
'Essentials Pack \\u2019n Play/travel crib',
'Essentials Pool',
'Essentials Smoke alarm',
'Ethernet connection',
'Ethernet connection Hair dryer',
'Ethernet connection Oven',
'Ethernet connection Pool',
'Ethernet connection Smoke alarm',
'Ethernet connection Wifi',
'Extra pillows and blankets',
'Fire extinguisher',
'Fire extinguisher Beachfront',
'Fire extinguisher EV charger',
'Fire extinguisher Essentials',
'Fire extinguisher Extra pillows and blankets',
'Fire extinguisher First aid kit',
'Fire extinguisher Free parking on premises',
'Fire extinguisher Hair dryer',
'Fire extinguisher Iron',
'Fire extinguisher Lock on bedroom door',
'Fire extinguisher Oven',
'Fire extinguisher Pack \\u2019n Play/travel crib',
'Fire extinguisher Pool',
'Fire extinguisher Smoke alarm',
'Fire extinguisher Washer',
'Fire extinguisher Wifi',
'Fireplace guards',
'Fireplace guards Pool',
'First aid kit',
'Free parking on premises',
'Free street parking',
'Freezer',
'Game console',
'Garden or backyard',
'Garden or backyard   Smoke alarm',
'Garden or backyard Beachfront',
'Garden or backyard Extra pillows and blankets',
'Garden or backyard Iron',
'Garden or backyard Oven',
'Garden or backyard Pool',
'Garden or backyard Smoke alarm',
'Garden or backyard Washer',
'Gym',
'Gym Beachfront',
'Gym Extra pillows and blankets',
'Gym First aid kit',
'Gym Free street parking',
'Gym Hair dryer',
'Gym Iron',
'Gym Oven',
'Gym Pool',
'Gym Smoke alarm',
```

'Gym Washer',
'Gym Wifi',
'Hair dryer',
'Hangers',
'Hangers Oven',
'Hangers Beachfront',
'Hangers Crib',
'Hangers Extra pillows and blankets',
'Hangers First aid kit',
'Hangers Free parking on premises',
'Hangers Garden or backyard',
'Hangers Hair dryer',
'Hangers Iron',
'Hangers Lock on bedroom door',
'Hangers Oven',
'Hangers Pack \\u2019n Play/travel crib',
'Hangers Pool',
'Hangers Smoke alarm',
'Hangers Washer',
'Hangers Wifi',
'Heating',
'Heating Extra pillows and blankets',
'Heating Beachfront',
'Heating Coffee maker',
'Heating Dishes and silverware',
'Heating EV charger',
'Heating Extra pillows and blankets',
'Heating First aid kit',
'Heating Garden or backyard',
'Heating Hair dryer',
'Heating Iron',
'Heating Lock on bedroom door',
'Heating Oven',
'Heating Pack \\u2019n Play/travel crib',
'Heating Pool',
'Heating Shampoo',
'Heating Smoke alarm',
'Heating Washer',
'Heating Wifi',
'High chair',
'Host greets you',
'Hot tub',
'Hot tub Extra pillows and blankets',
'Hot tub First aid kit',
'Hot tub Hair dryer',
'Hot tub Oven',
'Hot tub Pool',
'Hot tub Smoke alarm',
'Hot tub Wifi',
'Hot water',
'Hot water Beachfront',
'Hot water Building staff',
'Hot water Extra pillows and blankets',
'Hot water First aid kit',
'Hot water Hair dryer',
'Hot water Hangers',
'Hot water Heating',
'Hot water Lock on bedroom door',
'Hot water Oven',
'Hot water Pack \\u2019n Play/travel crib',
'Hot water Pool',
'Hot water Private living room',
'Hot water Smoke alarm',
'Hot water Washer',
'Hot water Wifi',
'Indoor fireplace',
'Iron',
'Keypad',
'Keypad Hair dryer',
'Keypad Oven',
'Keypad Pool',
'Keypad Smoke alarm',
'Keypad Wifi',
'Kitchen',
'Kitchen Crib',
'Kitchen Essentials',
'Kitchen Extra pillows and blankets',
'Kitchen First aid kit',
'Kitchen Hair dryer',
'Kitchen Hangers',
'Kitchen Oven',
'Kitchen Pool',

'Kitchen Smoke alarm',
'Kitchen Washer',
'Kitchen Wifi',
'Lake access',
'Laptop-friendly workspace',
'Laptop-friendly workspace Beachfront',
'Laptop-friendly workspace Free parking on premises',
'Laptop-friendly workspace Hair dryer',
'Laptop-friendly workspace Oven',
'Laptop-friendly workspace Pool',
'Laptop-friendly workspace Smoke alarm',
'Laptop-friendly workspace Wifi',
'Laundromat nearby',
'Laundromat nearby Pack \\u2019n Play/travel crib',
'Lock on bedroom door',
'Lockbox',
'Lockbox Smoke alarm',
'Long term stays allowed',
'Long term stays allowed Hair dryer',
'Long term stays allowed Oven',
'Long term stays allowed Wifi',
'Long term stays allowed Air conditioning',
'Long term stays allowed Baby monitor',
'Long term stays allowed Beachfront',
'Long term stays allowed Building staff',
'Long term stays allowed Crib',
'Long term stays allowed Dishes and silverware',
'Long term stays allowed Dishes and silverware Hair dryer',
'Long term stays allowed EV charger',
'Long term stays allowed Essentials',
'Long term stays allowed Extra pillows and blankets',
'Long term stays allowed First aid kit',
'Long term stays allowed Free parking on premises',
'Long term stays allowed Free street parking',
'Long term stays allowed Game console',
'Long term stays allowed Hair dryer',
'Long term stays allowed Host greets you',
'Long term stays allowed Iron',
'Long term stays allowed Kitchen',
'Long term stays allowed Lock on bedroom door',
'Long term stays allowed Oven',
'Long term stays allowed Pack \\u2019n Play/travel crib',
'Long term stays allowed Pool',
'Long term stays allowed Smoke alarm',
'Long term stays allowed Washer',
'Long term stays allowed Wifi',
'Luggage dropoff allowed',
'Luggage dropoff allowed Extra pillows and blankets',
'Luggage dropoff allowed Hair dryer',
'Luggage dropoff allowed Oven',
'Luggage dropoff allowed Pool',
'Luggage dropoff allowed Smoke alarm',
'Luggage dropoff allowed Wifi',
'Microwave',
'Microwave Air conditioning',
'Microwave Beachfront',
'Microwave Carbon monoxide alarm',
'Microwave Coffee maker',
'Microwave Crib',
'Microwave Essentials',
'Microwave Extra pillows and blankets',
'Microwave First aid kit',
'Microwave Free parking on premises',
'Microwave Free street parking',
'Microwave Hair dryer',
'Microwave Hangers',
'Microwave Iron',
'Microwave Lock on bedroom door',
'Microwave Oven',
'Microwave Pack \\u2019n Play/travel crib',
'Microwave Pool',
'Microwave Private living room',
'Microwave Shampoo',
'Microwave Smoke alarm',
'Microwave Washer',
'Microwave Wifi',
'Mini fridge',
'Nespresso machine',
'Outlet covers',
'Outlet covers Pool',
'Outlet covers Smoke alarm',
'Oven',

```
'Pack \\u2019n Play/travel crib',
'Paid parking off premises',
'Paid parking on premises',
'Patio or balcony',
'Patio or balcony Beachfront',
'Patio or balcony Hair dryer',
'Patio or balcony Iron',
'Patio or balcony Oven',
'Patio or balcony Pack \\u2019n Play/travel crib',
'Patio or balcony Pool',
'Patio or balcony Smoke alarm',
'Patio or balcony Washer',
'Patio or balcony Wifi',
'Piano',
'Pocket wifi',
'Pocket wifi Essentials',
'Pocket wifi Extra pillows and blankets',
'Pocket wifi First aid kit',
'Pocket wifi Hair dryer',
'Pocket wifi Hangers',
'Pocket wifi Oven',
'Pocket wifi Pack \\u2019n Play/travel crib',
'Pocket wifi Pool',
'Pocket wifi Smoke alarm',
'Pocket wifi Washer',
'Pocket wifi Wifi',
'Pool',
'Portable fans',
'Pour Over Coffee',
'Private entrance',
'Private entrance Oven',
'Private entrance Pool',
'Private living room',
'Record player',
'Refrigerator',
'Refrigerator  Hair dryer',
'Refrigerator Air conditioning',
'Refrigerator Beachfront',
'Refrigerator Essentials',
'Refrigerator Extra pillows and blankets',
'Refrigerator First aid kit',
'Refrigerator Free street parking',
'Refrigerator Hair dryer',
'Refrigerator Iron',
'Refrigerator Lock on bedroom door',
'Refrigerator Oven',
'Refrigerator Pack \\u2019n Play/travel crib',
'Refrigerator Pool',
'Refrigerator Smoke alarm',
'Refrigerator Washer',
'Refrigerator Wifi',
'Rice Maker',
'Room-darkening shades',
'Room-darkening shades Extra pillows and blankets',
'Room-darkening shades First aid kit',
'Room-darkening shades Hair dryer',
'Room-darkening shades Oven',
'Room-darkening shades Pack \\u2019n Play/travel crib',
'Room-darkening shades Pool',
'Room-darkening shades Smoke alarm',
'Room-darkening shades Washer',
'Room-darkening shades Wifi',
'Shampoo',
'Shampoo  Beachfront',
'Shampoo  Pool',
'Shampoo Air conditioning',
'Shampoo Beachfront',
'Shampoo Building staff',
'Shampoo Coffee maker',
'Shampoo Coffee maker Air conditioning',
'Shampoo Crib',
'Shampoo EV charger',
'Shampoo Essentials',
'Shampoo Extra pillows and blankets',
'Shampoo First aid kit',
'Shampoo Free parking on premises',
'Shampoo Free street parking',
'Shampoo Game console',
'Shampoo Hair dryer',
'Shampoo Hangers',
'Shampoo Heating',
'Shampoo Iron',
```

```
'Shampoo Lock on bedroom door',
'Shampoo Oven',
'Shampoo Pack \\u2019n Play/travel crib',
'Shampoo Pool',
'Shampoo Shampoo',
'Shampoo Smoke alarm',
'Shampoo TV',
'Shampoo Washer',
'Shampoo Wifi',
'Shower gel',
'Single level home',
'Single level home Smoke alarm',
'Ski-in/Ski-out',
'Ski-in/Ski-out First aid kit',
'Ski-in/Ski-out Hair dryer',
'Ski-in/Ski-out Lock on bedroom door',
'Ski-in/Ski-out Oven',
'Ski-in/Ski-out Pool',
'Ski-in/Ski-out Smoke alarm',
'Smart lock',
'Smart lock Oven',
'Smart lock Pool',
'Smart lock Washer',
'Smoke alarm',
'Sound system',
'Stair gates',
'Stove',
'Stove First aid kit',
'Stove Heating',
'Stove Iron',
'Stove Oven',
'Stove Pool',
'Stove Smoke alarm',
'Stove Washer',
'Stove Wifi',
'TV',
'TV Air conditioning',
'TV Beachfront',
'TV Crib',
'TV Essentials',
'TV Extra pillows and blankets',
'TV First aid kit',
'TV Free street parking',
'TV Garden or backyard',
'TV Hair dryer',
'TV Iron',
'TV Lock on bedroom door',
'TV Oven',
'TV Pack \\u2019n Play/travel crib',
'TV Pool',
'TV Smoke alarm',
'TV Washer',
'TV Wifi',
'Table corner guards',
'Trash compactor',
'Washer',
'Washer Beachfront',
'Washer First aid kit',
'Washer Hair dryer',
'Washer Oven',
'Washer Pool',
'Washer Smoke alarm',
'Washer Washer',
'Waterfront',
'Wifi',
'Wifi   Oven',
'Wifi  Oven',
'Wifi Air conditioning',
'Wifi Garden or backyard',
'Wifi Hair dryer',
'Wifi Oven',
'Wifi Pool',
'Wifi Smoke alarm',
'Wifi Washer',
'Wifi Wifi',
'Window guards',
'Window guards  Pool',
'Window guards Beachfront',
'Window guards Crib',
'Window guards First aid kit',
'Window guards Hair dryer',
'Window guards Hangers',
```

```
'Window guards Lock on bedroom door',
'Window guards Oven',
'Window guards Pack \\u2019n Play/travel crib',
'Window guards Pool',
'Window guards Smoke alarm',
'Window guards Washer',
'Window guards Wifi'}
```

In the list above, some amenities are more important than others (e.g. a balcony is more likely to increase price than a fax machine), and some are likely to be fairly uncommon (e.g. 'Wine cellar'). A selection of the more important amenities will be extracted.

The amenities chosen are (slashes indicate separate categories that can be combined):

- Air conditioning/central air conditioning
- Anything containing 'children'
- BBQ grill/BBQ grill Beachfront/BBQ grill Pool
- Balcony/patio
- Beachfront/Lake access/Mountain view/Ski-in Ski-out/Waterfront (i.e. great location/views)
- Bed linens
- Breakfast
- TV
- Coffee maker/Nespresso machine
- Cooking basics
- Dishwasher/Dryer/Washer
- Elevator
- Gym
- Free parking on premises/parking/Free street parking
- Garden or /outdoor/terrace
- Game Console/smart TV (i.e. non-basic electronics)
- Host greets you
- Hot tub/pool
- Internet/pocket wifi/wifi
- Long term stays allowed
- Private entrance

In [30]:
```
airbnb.loc[airbnb['amenities'].str.contains('Air conditioning|Central air conditioning'), 'air_conditioning']
= 1
airbnb.loc[airbnb['amenities'].str.contains('Game console|Record player|Smart TV'), 'high_end_electronics'] =
1
airbnb.loc[airbnb['amenities'].str.contains('BBQ grill|BBQ grill Beachfront|BBQ grill Pool'), 'bbq'] = 1
airbnb.loc[airbnb['amenities'].str.contains('Balcony|Patio'), 'balcony'] = 1
airbnb.loc[airbnb['amenities'].str.contains('Beachfront|Lake access|Mountain view|Ski-in/Ski-out|Waterfront'),
'nature_and_views'] = 1
airbnb.loc[airbnb['amenities'].str.contains('Bed linens'), 'bed_linen'] = 1
airbnb.loc[airbnb['amenities'].str.contains('Breakfast'), 'breakfast'] = 1
airbnb.loc[airbnb['amenities'].str.contains('TV'), 'tv'] = 1
airbnb.loc[airbnb['amenities'].str.contains('Coffee maker|Nespresso machine'), 'coffee_machine'] = 1
airbnb.loc[airbnb['amenities'].str.contains('Cooking basics'), 'cooking_basics'] = 1
airbnb.loc[airbnb['amenities'].str.contains('Dishwasher|Dryer|Washer'), 'white_goods'] = 1
airbnb.loc[airbnb['amenities'].str.contains('Elevator'), 'elevator'] = 1
airbnb.loc[airbnb['amenities'].str.contains('Gym|gym'), 'gym'] = 1
airbnb.loc[airbnb['amenities'].str.contains('Children|children'), 'child_friendly'] = 1
airbnb.loc[airbnb['amenities'].str.contains('parking|Free parking on premises|Free street parking'), 'parking'
] = 1
airbnb.loc[airbnb['amenities'].str.contains('Garden|Outdoor|Terrace'), 'outdoor_space'] = 1
airbnb.loc[airbnb['amenities'].str.contains('Host greets you'), 'host_greeting'] = 1
airbnb.loc[airbnb['amenities'].str.contains('Hot tub|hot tub|Pool|pool'), 'hot_tub_or_pool'] = 1
airbnb.loc[airbnb['amenities'].str.contains('Internet|Pocket wifi|Wifi|Ethernet connection'), 'internet'] = 1
airbnb.loc[airbnb['amenities'].str.contains('Long term stays allowed'), 'long_term_stays'] = 1
airbnb.loc[airbnb['amenities'].str.contains('Private entrance'), 'private_entrance'] = 1
```

Now, let's check if there are any amenities that almost all properties do not have. That feature will not be very useful in helping explain differences in prices, and will be consequently deleted from the dataframe.

In [31]:
```python
# Replacing nulls with zeros for new columns
cols_to_replace_nulls = airbnb.iloc[:,14:].columns
airbnb[cols_to_replace_nulls] = airbnb[cols_to_replace_nulls].fillna(0)

# Produces a list of amenity features where one category (true or false) contains fewer than 10% of listings
infrequent_amenities = []
for col in airbnb.iloc[:,15:].columns:
    if airbnb[col].sum() < len(airbnb)/10:
        infrequent_amenities.append(col)
print(f"The infrequent amenities are: {infrequent_amenities}.")

# Dropping infrequent amenity features
airbnb.drop(infrequent_amenities, axis=1, inplace=True)

# Dropping the original amenity feature
airbnb.drop('amenities', axis=1, inplace=True)
```

```
The infrequent amenities are: ['high_end_electronics', 'breakfast', 'elevator', 'gym'].
```

In [32]:
```python
airbnb.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
Int64Index: 15568 entries, 0 to 17607
Data columns (total 30 columns):
 #   Column                  Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  ------                  --------------  -----
 0   neighbourhood_cleansed  15568 non-null  object
 1   latitude                15568 non-null  float64
 2   longitude               15568 non-null  float64
 3   property_type           15568 non-null  object
 4   room_type               15568 non-null  object
 5   accommodates            15568 non-null  int64
 6   bedrooms                15568 non-null  float64
 7   beds                    15568 non-null  float64
 8   price                   15568 non-null  float64
 9   minimum_nights          15568 non-null  int64
 10  maximum_nights          15568 non-null  int64
 11  availability_90         15568 non-null  int64
 12  bathrooms               15568 non-null  int64
 13  air_conditioning        15568 non-null  float64
 14  bbq                     15568 non-null  float64
 15  balcony                 15568 non-null  float64
 16  nature_and_views        15568 non-null  float64
 17  bed_linen               15568 non-null  float64
 18  tv                      15568 non-null  float64
 19  coffee_machine          15568 non-null  float64
 20  cooking_basics          15568 non-null  float64
 21  white_goods             15568 non-null  float64
 22  child_friendly          15568 non-null  float64
 23  parking                 15568 non-null  float64
 24  outdoor_space           15568 non-null  float64
 25  host_greeting           15568 non-null  float64
 26  hot_tub_or_pool         15568 non-null  float64
 27  internet                15568 non-null  float64
 28  long_term_stays         15568 non-null  float64
 29  private_entrance        15568 non-null  float64
dtypes: float64(22), int64(5), object(3)
memory usage: 3.7+ MB
```

The categorical features `neighbourhood_cleansed` and `room_type` will be transformed into dummy variables for the prediction, so they will not be modified. The processed dataset looks like this:

In [33]:
```python
airbnb.head()
```

Out[33]:

	neighbourhood_cleansed	latitude	longitude	property_type	room_type	accommodates	bedrooms	beds	price	minimum_nights	maximum_nigh
0	Calvià	39.51888	2.48182	Apartment	Entire home/apt	2	1.0	1.0	89.0	5	6
1	Santa Margalida	39.76347	3.16255	House	Entire home/apt	8	4.0	7.0	175.0	7	36
2	Maria de la Salut	39.66044	3.07165	Other	Entire home/apt	6	3.0	4.0	140.0	6	36
3	Sant Llorenç des Cardassar	39.61600	3.30121	House	Entire home/apt	4	2.0	4.0	200.0	5	36
4	Palma de Mallorca	39.56478	2.60333	Other	Private room	2	1.0	2.0	110.0	2	36

4. Exploratory Data Analysis

In this section, the features will be analyzed and displayed in order to determine beforehand if there are any interesting factors that determine the price.

4.0.1. Function definitions

In [34]:
```
def category_count_plot(col, figsize=(8,4)):
    """
    Plots a simple bar chart of the total count for each category in the column specified.
    A figure size can optionally be specified.
    """
    plt.figure(figsize=figsize)
    airbnb[col].value_counts().plot(kind='bar')
    plt.title(col)
    plt.xticks(rotation=30)
    plt.show()
```

In [35]:
```
def binary_count_and_price_plot(col, figsize=(8,3)):
    """
    Plots a simple bar chart of the counts of true and false categories in the column specified,
    next to a bar chart of the median price for each category.
    A figure size can optionally be specified.
    """
    fig, (ax1, ax2) = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=figsize)
    fig.suptitle(col, fontsize=16, y=1)
    plt.subplots_adjust(top=0.70) # So that the suptitle does not overlap with the ax plot titles

    airbnb.groupby(col).size().plot(kind='bar', ax=ax1, color=['firebrick', 'seagreen'])
    ax1.set_xticklabels(labels=['false', 'true'], rotation=0)
    ax1.set_title('Category count')
    ax1.set_xlabel('')

    airbnb.groupby(col).price.median().plot(kind='bar', ax=ax2, color=['firebrick', 'seagreen'])
    ax2.set_xticklabels(labels=['false', 'true'], rotation=0)
    ax2.set_title('Median price ($)')
    ax2.set_xlabel('')

    plt.show()
```

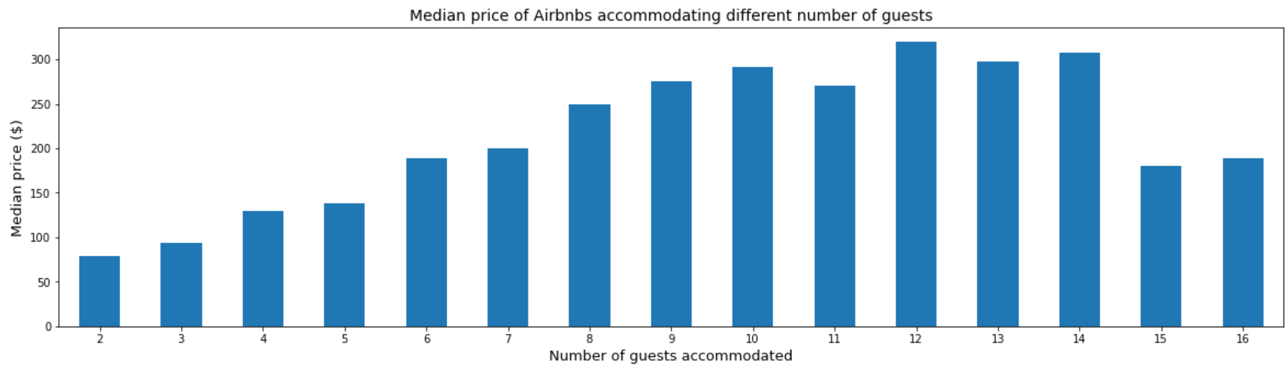
In [36]:
```
def multi_collinearity_heatmap(df, figsize=(11,9)):
    """
    Creates a heatmap of correlations between features in the df. A figure size can optionally be set.
    """
    # Set the style of the visualization
    sns.set(style="white")

    # Create a covariance matrix
    corr = df.corr()

    # Generate a mask the size of our covariance matrix
    mask = np.zeros_like(corr, dtype=np.bool)
    mask[np.triu_indices_from(mask)] = True

    # Set up the matplotlib figure
    f, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=figsize)

    # Generate a custom diverging colormap
    cmap = sns.diverging_palette(220, 10, as_cmap=True)

    # Draw the heatmap with the mask and correct aspect ratio
    sns.heatmap(corr, mask=mask, cmap=cmap, center=0, square=True, linewidths=.5, cbar_kws={"shrink": .5}, vma
x=corr[corr != 1.0].max().max());
```

4.1. Number of people accommodated, bathrooms, bedrooms and beds

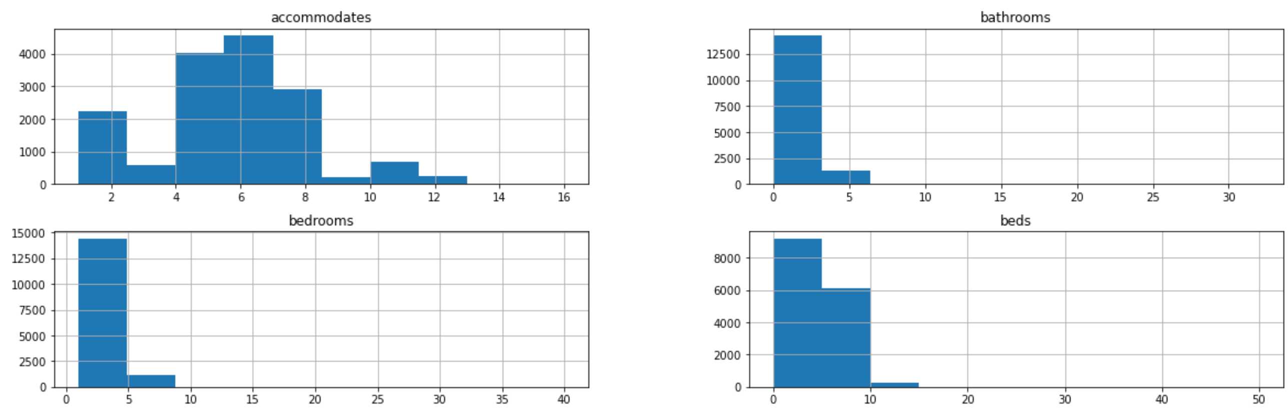
Question: what are the average number of people accommodated, bathrooms, bedrooms and beds in Airbnb listings in Majorca, and how do prices differ?

Answer: the most common property setup are 5-6 in one property, with one bedroom and one bathroom. Unsurprisingly, properties that accommodate more people achieve noticeably higher nightly rates.

In [37]:
```
plt.figure(figsize=(20,5))
airbnb.groupby('accommodates').price.median().plot(kind='bar')
plt.title('Median price of Airbnbs accommodating different number of guests', fontsize=14)
plt.xlabel('Number of guests accommodated', fontsize=13)
plt.ylabel('Median price ($)', fontsize=13)
plt.xticks(rotation=0)
plt.xlim(left=0.5)
plt.show()
```



In [38]:
```
airbnb[['accommodates', 'bathrooms', 'bedrooms', 'beds']].hist(figsize=(20,6));
```



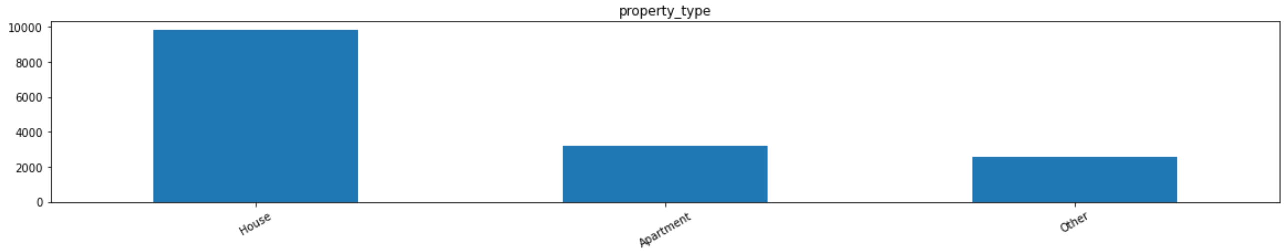
4.2. Property and room types

Question: what are the most common property and room types?

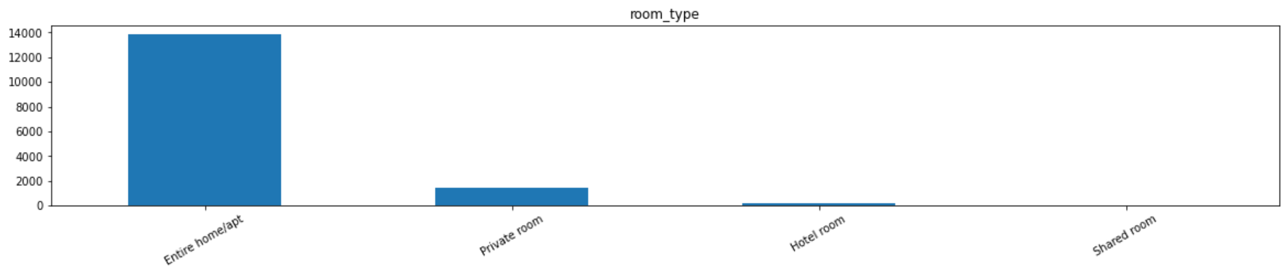
Answer: about 63% of properties are houses. The remainder are apartments or more uncommon property types (e.g. 'boats' or 'windmill').

About 89% of listings are entire homes (i.e. you are renting the entire property on your own). Most of the remainder are private rooms (i.e. you are renting a bedroom and possibly also a bathroom, but there will be other people in the property). Fewer than 0.1% are shared rooms (i.e. you are sharing a room with either the property owner or other guests).

In [39]:
```
for col in ['property_type', 'room_type']:
    category_count_plot(col, figsize=(20,3))
    print(airbnb[col].value_counts(normalize=True))
```




```
House          0.630717
Apartment      0.205999
Other          0.163284
Name: property_type, dtype: float64
```




```
Entire home/apt    0.891765
Private room       0.094553
Hotel room         0.012526
Shared room        0.001156
Name: room_type, dtype: float64
```

4.3. Amenities

Question: which amenities are common, and which increase the price of an Airbnb listing?

Answer: amenities can be split into three main groups:

1. Uncommon, but properties with it have a higher median price:

- Barbecue
- Child friendly
- Host greeting
- Outdoor space
- Nature and views (e.g. beachfront, mountain view)
- Private entrance

2. Most properties have it, and properties with it have a higher median price:

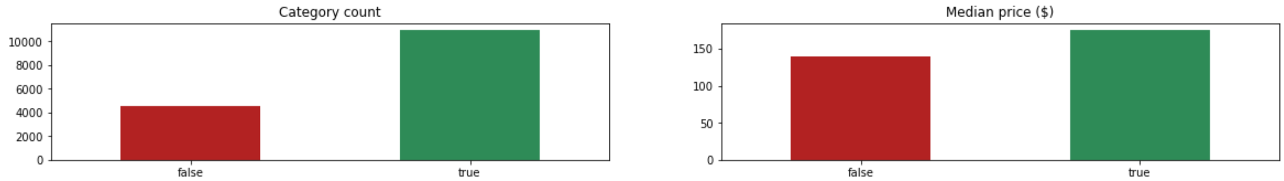
- Air conditioning
- Long term stays allowed
- TV
- Hot tub or pool
- White goods (washer, dryer, dishwasher)

3. Most properties have it, and there is no major difference in price between properties with and without it:

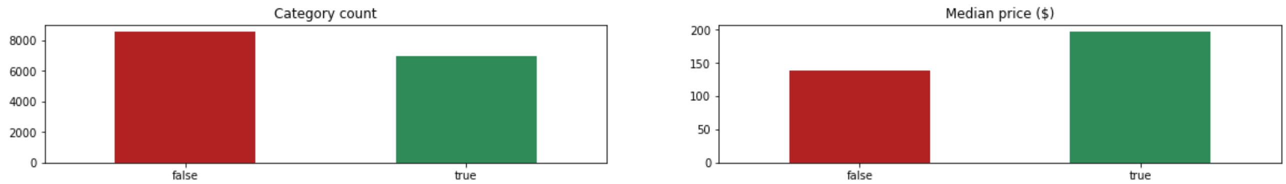
- Balcony
- Basic cooking equipment
- Bed and linen
- Coffee machine
- Internet
- Parking
- White goods (washer, dryer, dishwasher)

In [40]:
```
for col in airbnb.iloc[:,13:].columns:
    binary_count_and_price_plot(col, figsize=(20,3))
```

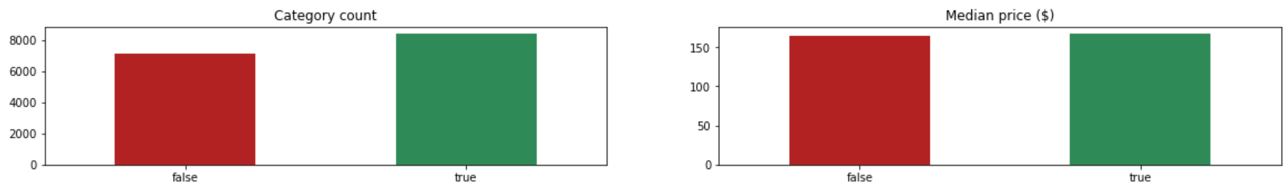
air_conditioning



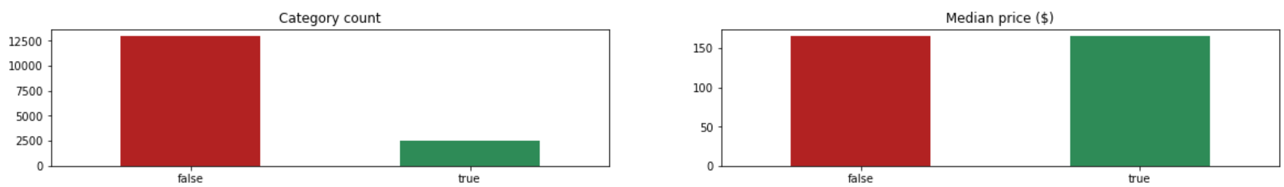
bbq



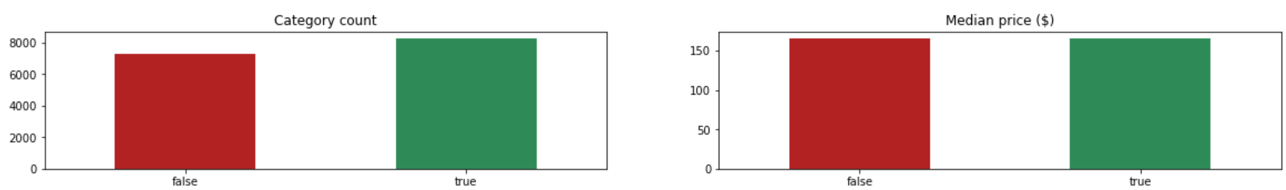
balcony



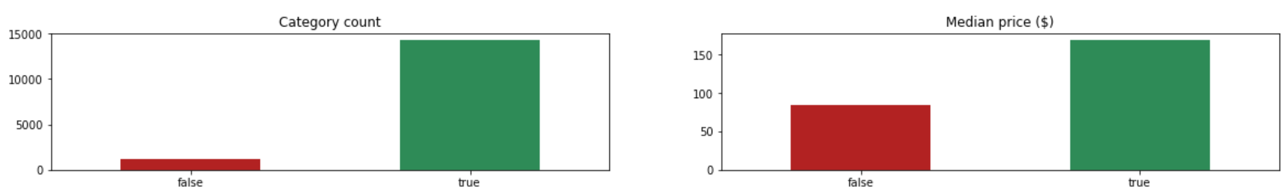
nature_and_views



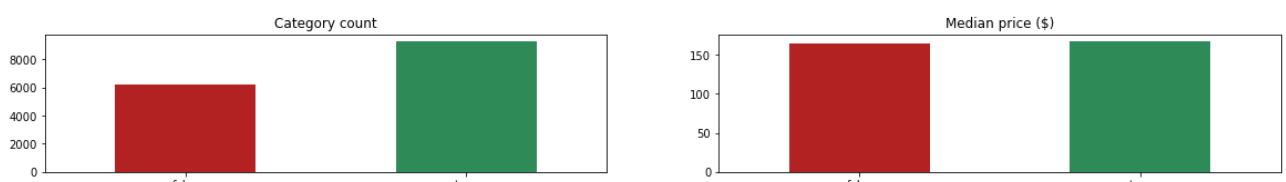
bed_linen

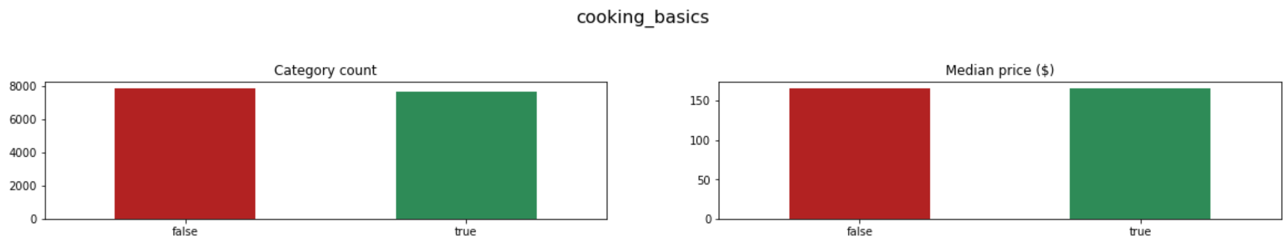


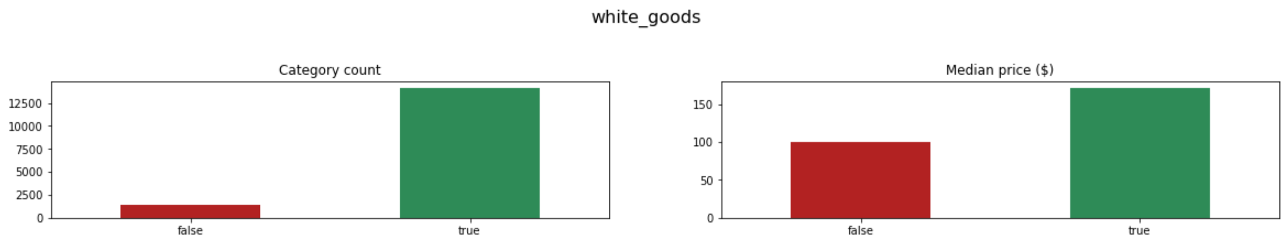
tv

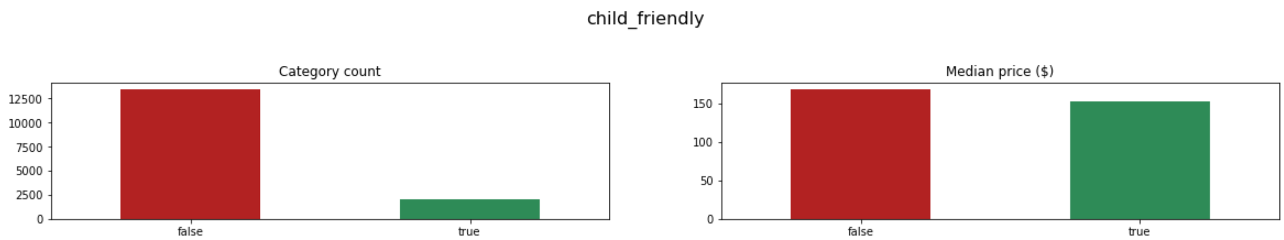


coffee_machine

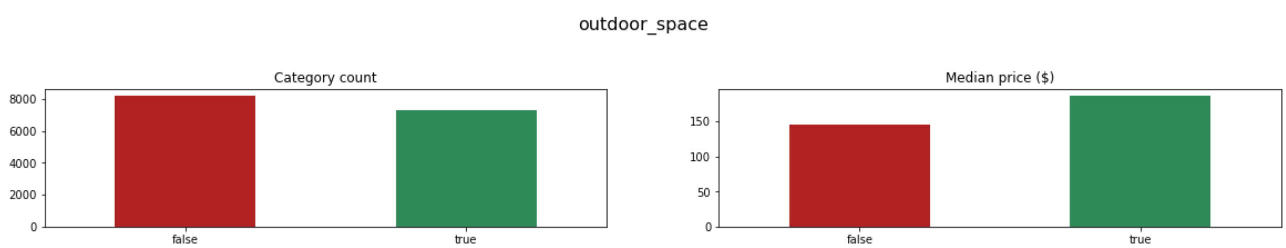


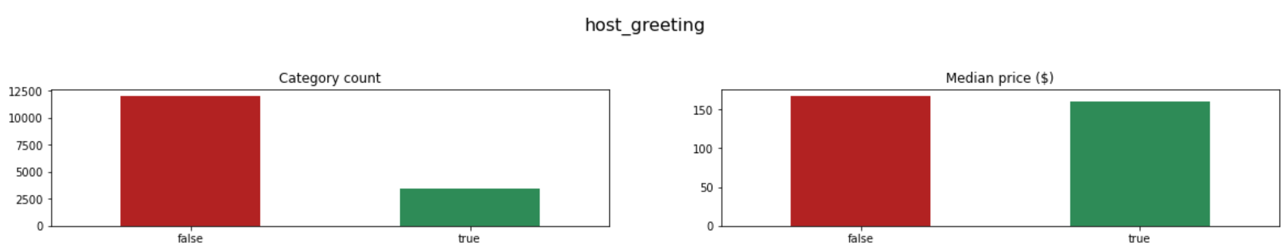

cooking_basics
Category count
0
2000
4000
6000
8000
false
true
Median price ($)
0
50
100
150
false
true

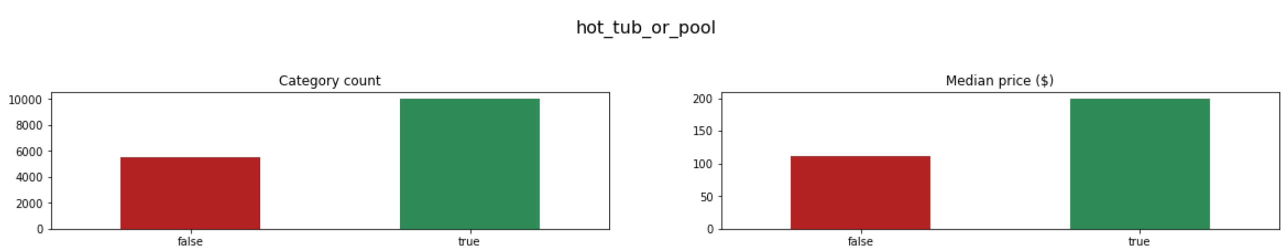

white_goods
Category count
0
2500
5000
7500
10000
12500
false
true
Median price ($)
0
50
100
150
false
true

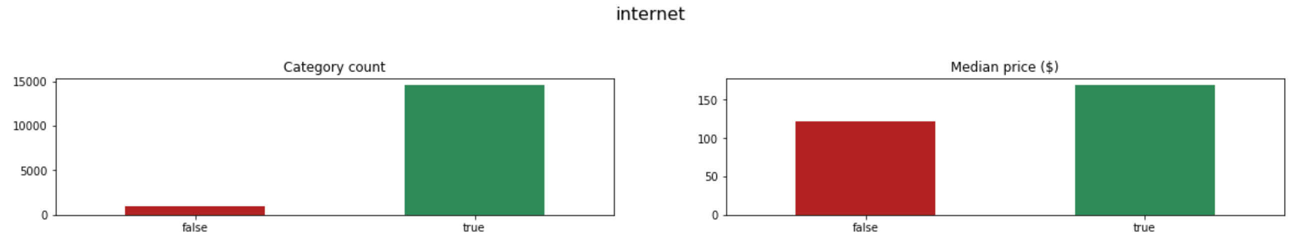

child_friendly
Category count
0
2500
5000
7500
10000
12500
false
true
Median price ($)
0
50
100
150
false
true

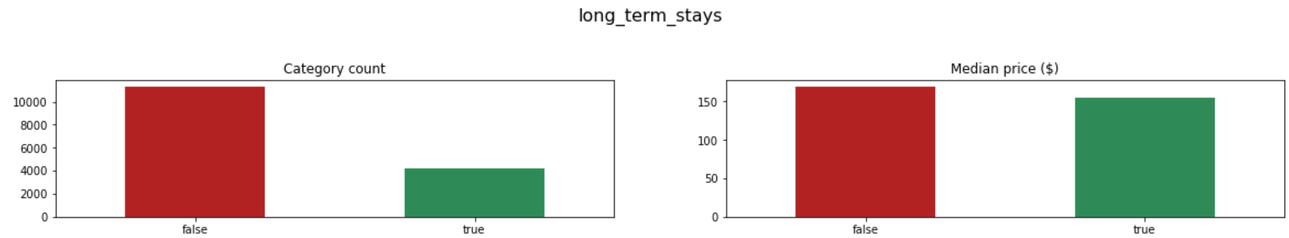

parking
Category count
0
2500
5000
7500
10000
12500
false
true
Median price ($)
0
50
100
150
false
true

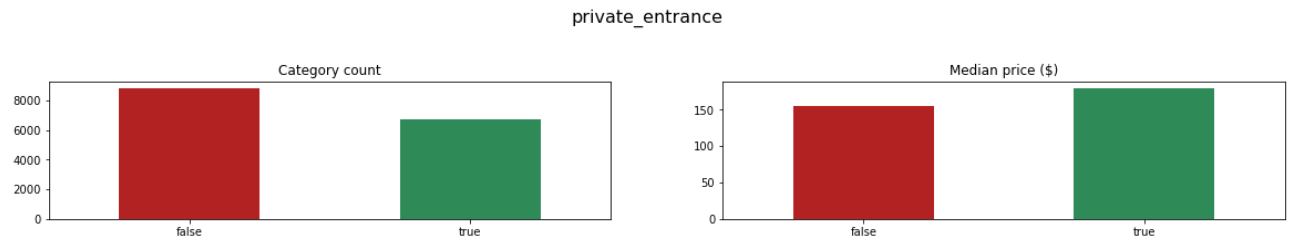

outdoor_space
Category count
0
2000
4000
6000
8000
false
true
Median price ($)
0
50
100
150
false
true


host_greeting
Category count
0
2500
5000
7500
10000
12500
false
true
Median price ($)
0
50
100
150
false
true


hot_tub_or_pool
Category count
0
2000
4000
6000
8000
10000
false
true
Median price ($)
0
50
100
150
200
false
true





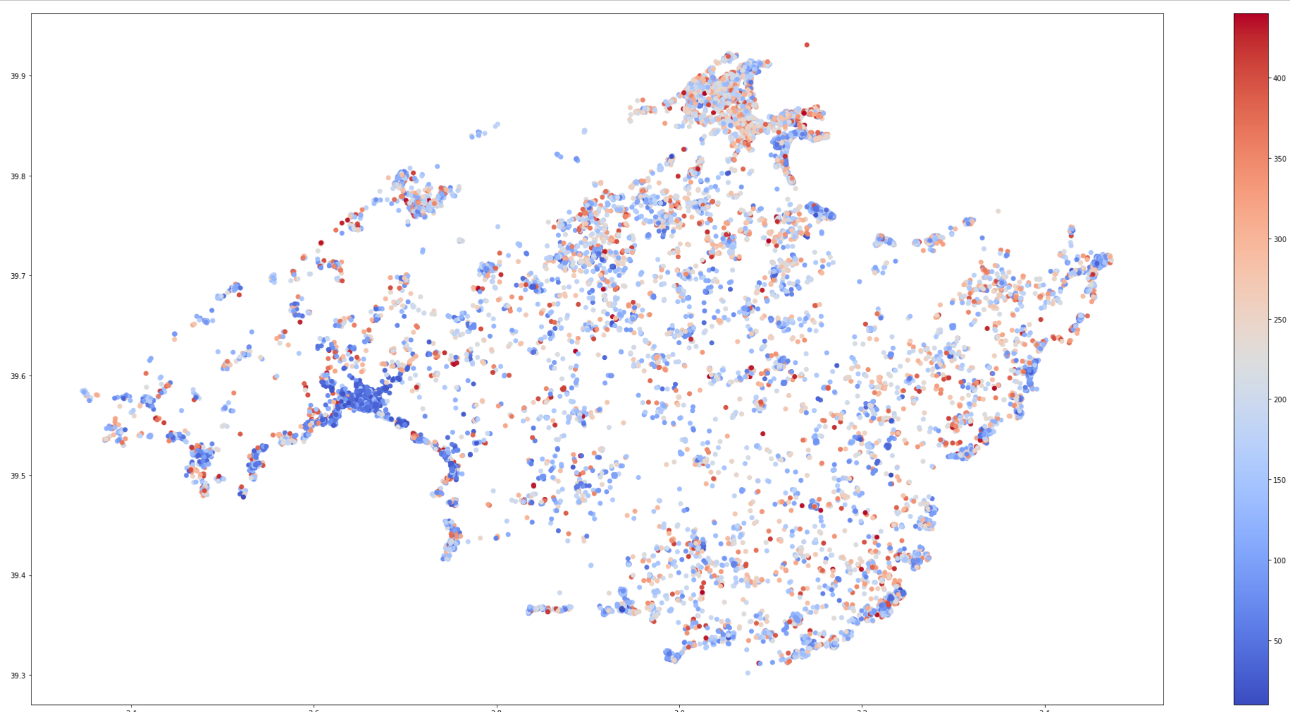


4.4. Location

Question: which locations have a higher influence on the price of a listing?

Answer: listings with a lower price can be found in the Palma, and listings with higher prices can be found in Alcudia. We can also determine that locations closer to the beachfront are more likely to have a higher price.

In [41]:
```
plt.subplots(figsize=(36,18))
plt.scatter(x=airbnb.longitude, y=airbnb.latitude, c=airbnb.price, cmap='coolwarm')
plt.colorbar()
plt.show()
```



5. Creating the regression models

5.0.1 Library imports

In [42]:
```
import time
from numpy.random import seed
seed(123)
from datetime import datetime

from sklearn.decomposition import PCA

from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler, MinMaxScaler
from sklearn.model_selection import ShuffleSplit, cross_validate, train_test_split, GridSearchCV
from sklearn.metrics import explained_variance_score, mean_squared_error, r2_score, mean_absolute_error

import sys
!{sys.executable} -m pip install xgboost
import xgboost as xgb
from xgboost import plot_importance

from sklearn import svm
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeRegressor
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsRegressor
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestRegressor, GradientBoostingRegressor
```

```
Requirement already satisfied: xgboost in /opt/anaconda3/envs/ds-uib/lib/python3.7/site-packages (1.3.3)
Requirement already satisfied: scipy in /opt/anaconda3/envs/ds-uib/lib/python3.7/site-packages (from xgboost)
(1.5.2)
Requirement already satisfied: numpy in /opt/anaconda3/envs/ds-uib/lib/python3.7/site-packages (from xgboost)
(1.19.1)
```

5.0.2. Function definitions

In [43]:
```
def predict_target(model, X_train, y_train, X_test, y_test):
    '''
    Fits the model to the given training data and predicts the test data. MSE, MAE and R squared are
    computed to determine the error in both the training and testing datasets.
    '''
    model.fit(X_train, y_train)
    training_preds = model.predict(X_train)
    val_preds = model.predict(X_test)

    actual_price = mms.inverse_transform(pd.DataFrame(y_test))
    predicted_price = np.round(mms.inverse_transform(pd.DataFrame(val_preds)), 3)
    diff = np.round(abs(np.subtract(actual_price, predicted_price)), 3)

    df_predictions = pd.DataFrame(np.hstack((actual_price, predicted_price, diff)), columns=['Actual Price',
'Predicted Price', 'Difference'])

    # MSE, MAE and r squared values
    print("Training RMSE:", round(np.sqrt(mean_squared_error(y_train, training_preds)),4))
    print("Validation RMSE:", round(np.sqrt(mean_squared_error(y_test, val_preds)),4))
    print("\nTraining MAE:", round(mean_absolute_error(y_train, training_preds),4))
    print("Validation MAE:", round(mean_absolute_error(y_test, val_preds),4))
    print("\nTraining r2:", round(r2_score(y_train, training_preds),4))
    print("Validation r2:", round(r2_score(y_test, val_preds),4))
    print("\n")

    return model, df_predictions
```

```
In [44]: def find_best_params(model, param_grid, model_name, X_train, y_train):
             '''
             Applies GridSearch to the model by taking all the combinations of parameters
             found in the param_grid. Returns the best combination of hyperparameters.
             '''
             search = GridSearchCV(model, param_grid, n_jobs=-1)
             search.fit(X_train, y_train)
             print(f"Best parameter for {model_name} model (CV score={search.best_score_}): {search.best_params_}\n")
             return search.best_params_
```

```
In [45]: def scores_cv(model, cv, X, y):
             '''
             Cross validates the given model.
             '''
             print("*******************************************\nCross validation of the model\n***********************
         ********************")
             cv = ShuffleSplit(n_splits=cv, test_size=0.2, random_state=0)
             scores = cross_validate(model, X, y, cv=cv,
                                     scoring=('neg_root_mean_squared_error', 'neg_mean_absolute_error', 'r2'),
                                     return_train_score=True)
             return pd.DataFrame.from_dict(scores, orient='index')
```

5.1. Preparing the data for modeling

5.1.1. Categorical data

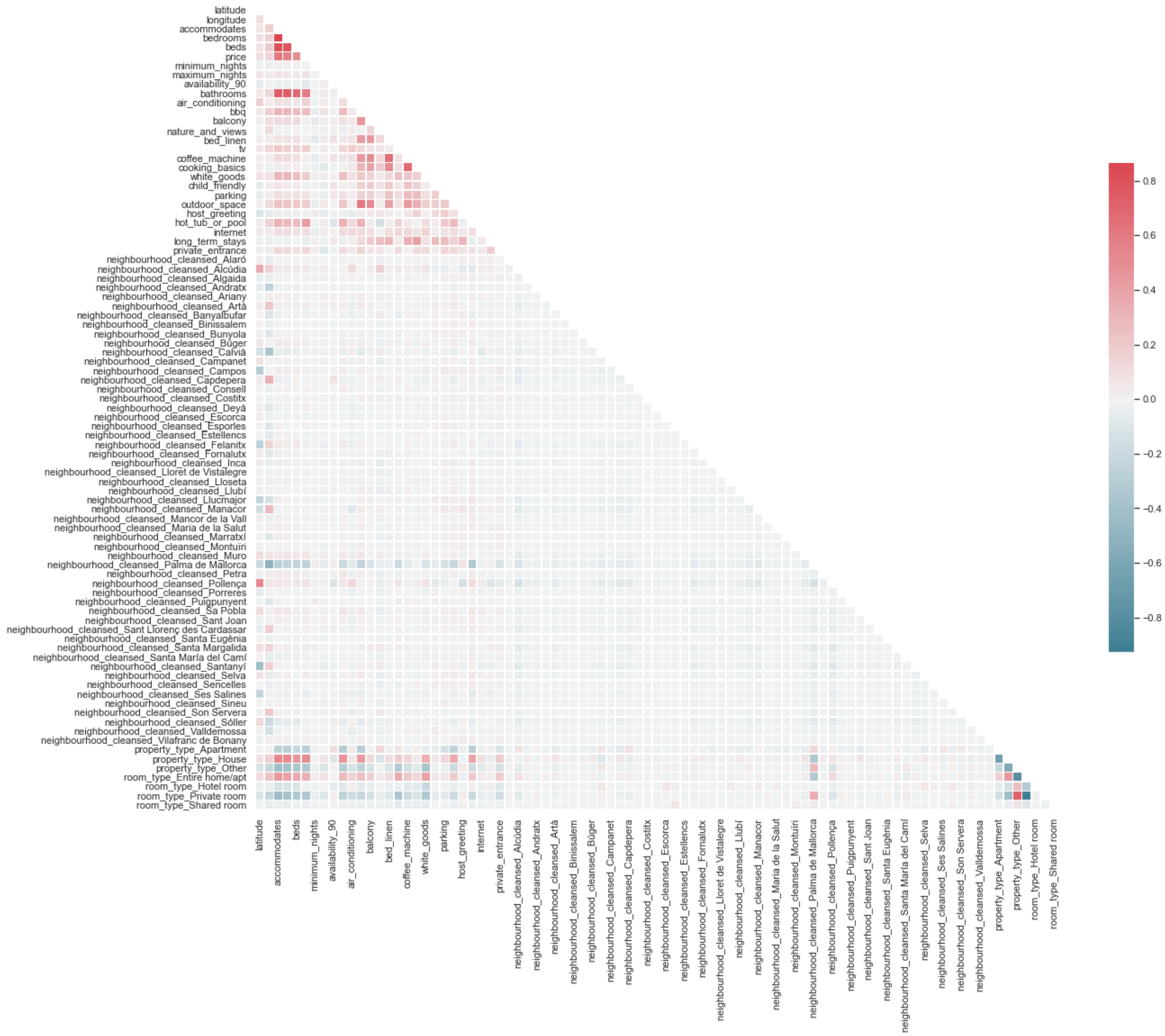
Categorical variables will now be one-hot encoded:

```
In [46]: transformed_df = pd.get_dummies(airbnb)
```

5.1.2. Collinearity detection

The dataset can now be assessed for multi-collinearity.

```
In [47]: multi_collinearity_heatmap(transformed_df, figsize=(20,20))
```



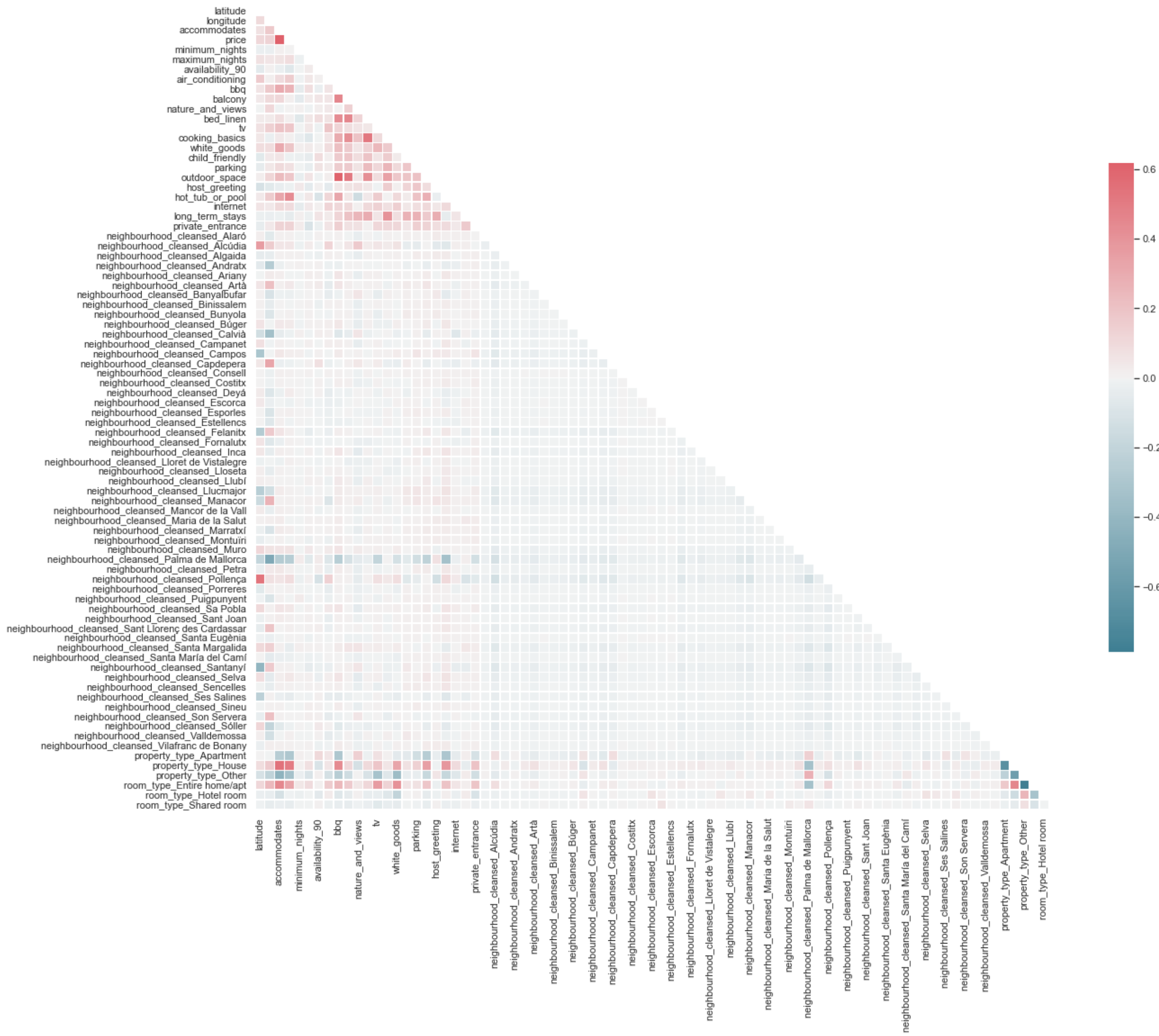
Areas of multi-collinearity:

- Beds, bedrooms and the number of people that a property accommodates are highly correlated. The number of people accommodated has traditionally been a more high priority search parameter on Airbnb, as it is more relevant for private and shared rooms than the number of bedrooms.
- There are strong negative correlations between houses and apartments, and between private rooms and entire homes (as these were the main two categories of their features before they were one-hot encoded). Although these are important categories, one of each will be dropped in order to reduce multi-collinearity (apartments and private rooms, as these are the second most common categories).

```
In [48]: transformed_df = transformed_df.drop(columns=['bedrooms',
                                                       'beds',
                                                       'bathrooms',
                                                       'coffee_machine',
                                                       'room_type_Private room'])
```

Let's check again:

In [49]:
```
multi_collinearity_heatmap(transformed_df, figsize=(20,20))
```



There are still a few variables that have a high correlation. However, as it does not surpass the value of 0.7, we can leave them in the dataframe.

5.1.3. Features with highest correlation with the target variable

Let's also see which variables have the most correlation (in the absolute value) with the target variable. A higher correlation means that the feature has a bigger influence on the value of the target variable. A positive correlation means that the *higher* the value of the feature (in numerical features) or the mere presence of a feature (in categorical features), the target variable has a bigger value. For negative correlation, the higher the correlation the less value the target variable will have.

In [50]:
```
corr_price = transformed_df[transformed_df.columns[0:]].corr()['price'][:]
corr_price[np.abs(corr_price) > 0.1].sort_values(ascending=False)
```

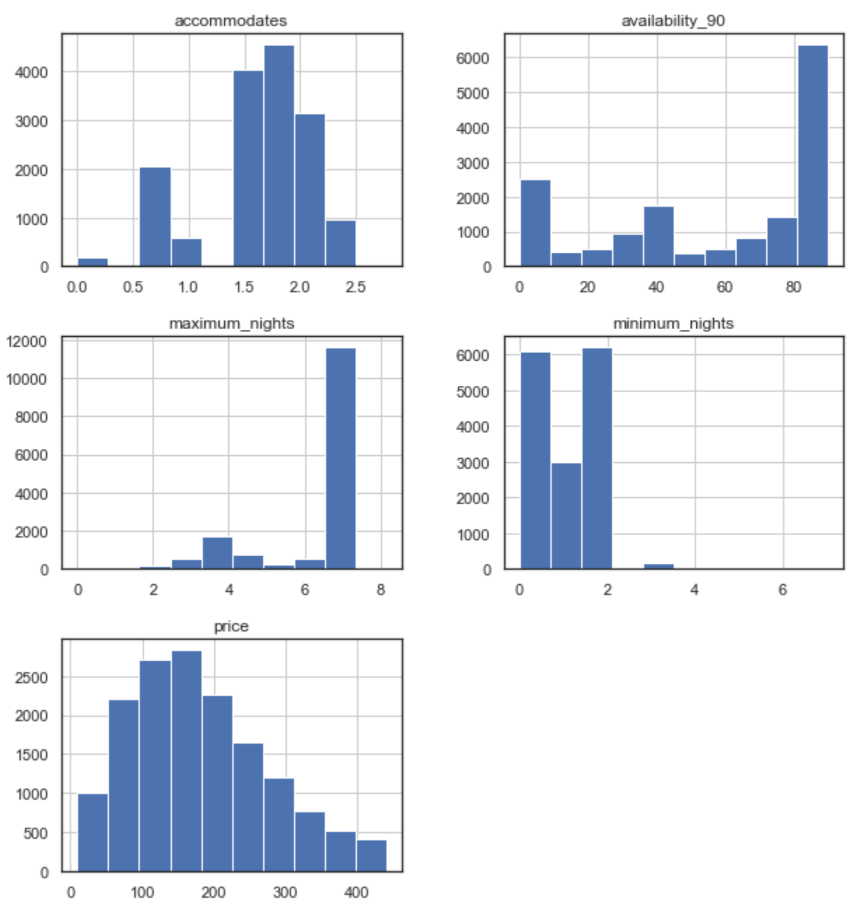
Out[50]:
```
price                                      1.000000
accommodates                               0.619077
property_type_House                        0.498664
hot_tub_or_pool                            0.431336
room_type_Entire home/apt                  0.332979
bbq                                        0.262045
white_goods                                0.193177
outdoor_space                              0.190036
tv                                         0.185306
air_conditioning                           0.161366
longitude                                  0.134060
private_entrance                           0.132737
latitude                                   0.107702
neighbourhood_cleansed_Palma de Mallorca  -0.256354
property_type_Apartment                   -0.288543
property_type_Other                       -0.335382
Name: price, dtype: float64
```

From this analysis, we can determine that houses with a high number of accomodates have a higher price. Also, if the listing is in the neighborhood Palma de Mallorca, it is more likely to have a smaller price.

5.1.3. Standardising and normalising

In [79]:
```
numerical_columns = ['accommodates', 'availability_90', 'maximum_nights', 'minimum_nights', 'price']
```

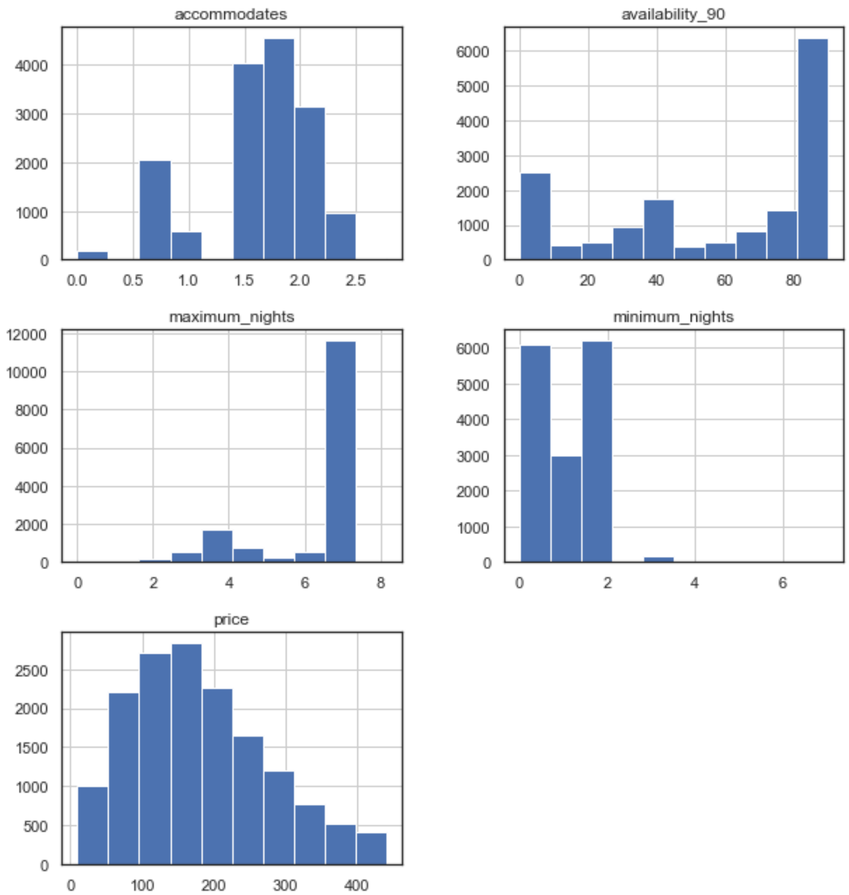
In [80]:
```
transformed_df[numerical_columns].hist(figsize=(10,11));
```



Other than the `price` and `availability_90`, the remaining numerical features are all postively skewed and could benefit from log transformation.

In [53]:
```
# Log transforming columns
for col in numerical_columns:
    if col != 'price' and col != 'availability_90':
        transformed_df[col] = transformed_df[col].astype('float64').replace(0.0, 0.01) # Replacing 0s with 0.0
1
        transformed_df[col] = np.log(transformed_df[col])
```

In [54]:
```
transformed_df[numerical_columns].hist(figsize=(10,11));
```



5.1.4. Training and testing sets

In [56]:
```
# Separating X and y
X = transformed_df.drop('price', axis=1)
y = transformed_df.price

# Splitting into train and test sets
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=123)

# Scaling the X
scaler = StandardScaler()

X_train = pd.DataFrame(scaler.fit_transform(X_train), columns=list(X_train.columns))
X_test = pd.DataFrame(scaler.fit_transform(X_test), columns=list(X_test.columns))
X_scaled = pd.DataFrame(scaler.fit_transform(X), columns=list(X.columns))

X_train[X_train.select_dtypes(include='float64').columns] = X_train[X_train.select_dtypes(include='float64').c
olumns].astype(int)
X_test[X_test.select_dtypes(include='float64').columns] = X_test[X_test.select_dtypes(include='float64').colum
ns].astype(int)

y_train = y_train.astype(int)
y_test = y_test.astype(int)

# Scaling the y
mms = MinMaxScaler()
y_train = mms.fit_transform(pd.DataFrame(y_train))
y_test = mms.fit_transform(pd.DataFrame(y_test))
y_scaled = mms.fit_transform(pd.DataFrame(y))

cv = 5
```

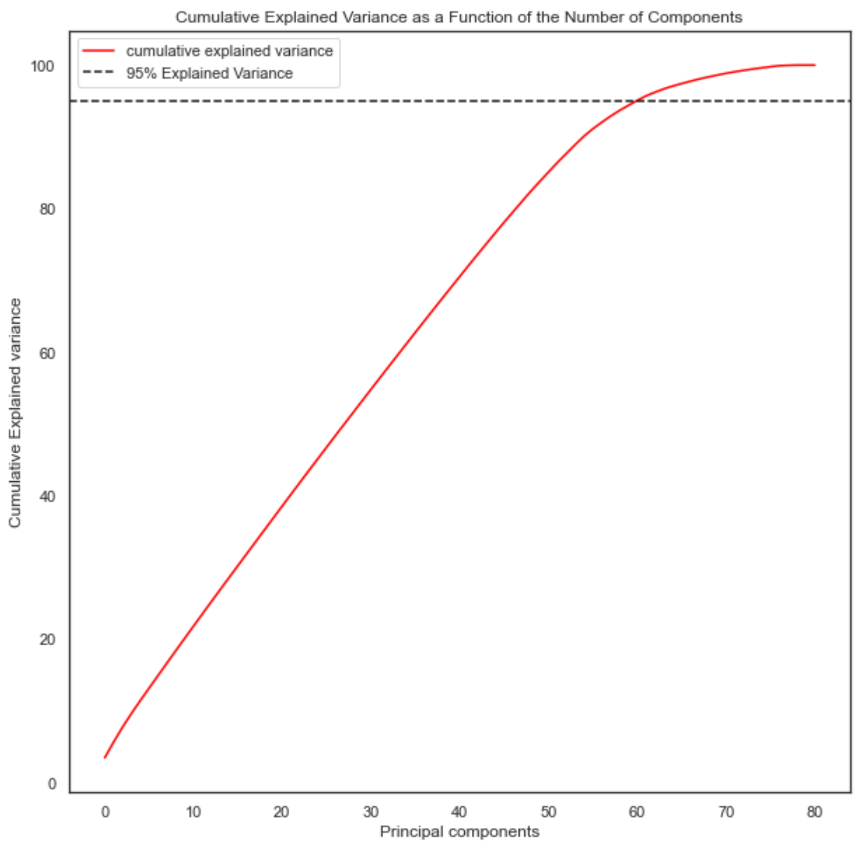
5.1.5. Dimensionality reduction

In [57]:
```
param_grid = {
    'n_components': range(transformed_df.shape[1])
}
pca = PCA()
search = GridSearchCV(pca, param_grid, n_jobs=-1)
search.fit(X_train)
print("Best parameter (CV score=%0.3f):" % search.best_score_)
print(search.best_params_)
```

```
Best parameter (CV score=-87.251):
{'n_components': 78}

/opt/anaconda3/envs/ds-uib/lib/python3.7/site-packages/sklearn/model_selection/_search.py:814: RuntimeWarnin
g: invalid value encountered in subtract
  array_means[:, np.newaxis]) ** 2,
```

In [58]:
```
pca.fit(X_train)
cumsum = np.cumsum(pca.explained_variance_ratio_)*100
d = [n for n in range(len(cumsum))]
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 10))
plt.plot(d,cumsum, color = 'red',label='cumulative explained variance')
plt.title('Cumulative Explained Variance as a Function of the Number of Components')
plt.ylabel('Cumulative Explained variance')
plt.xlabel('Principal components')
plt.axhline(y = 95, color='k', linestyle='--', label = '95% Explained Variance')
plt.legend(loc='best')
```

Out[58]: <matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x7fd97fcd8b90>



In [59]:
```
print(f"The total number of variables in the original data is {transformed_df.shape[1]}, and the PCA component
s is {search.best_params_['n_components']}.")
```

```
The total number of variables in the original data is 82, and the PCA components is 78.
```

PCA will not be applied to this dataset because the number of variables is not reduced significantly.

5.2. Implementing the models

5.2.1. Models used

The models used in this analysis can be grouped in three different types: (1) **linear models**, (2) **tree-based models** and (3) **clustering-like models**. There is a total of **6 models** used.

1. Linear models

- `LinearRegression` Regression analysis that tries to determine the linear relationship between the independent variable(s) (`x`) and dependent variable (`y`).

2. Tree-based models

- `DecisionTreeRegressor` Decision tree builds regression or classification models in the form of a tree structure. It breaks down a dataset into smaller and smaller subsets while at the same time an associated decision tree is incrementally developed. The final result is a tree with decision nodes and leaf nodes [2].
- `GradientBoostingRegressor` "Boosting" in machine learning is a way of combining multiple simple models into a single composite model. This is also why boosting is known as an additive model, since simple models (also known as weak learners) are added one at a time, while keeping existing trees in the model unchanged. As we combine more and more simple models, the complete final model becomes a stronger predictor. The term "gradient" in "gradient boosting" comes from the fact that the algorithm uses gradient descent to minimize the loss [3].
- `RandomForestRegressor` Random forests or random decision forests are an ensemble learning method for classification, regression and other tasks that operate by constructing a multitude of decision trees at training time and outputting the class that is the mode of the classes (classification) or mean/average prediction (regression) of the individual trees.
- `XGBRegressor` XGBoost stands for “Extreme Gradient Boosting”, where the term “Gradient Boosting” originates from the paper Greedy Function Approximation: A Gradient Boosting Machine, by Friedman. XGBoost is used for supervised learning problems, where we use the training data (with multiple features) x_i to predict a target variable y_i [4].

3. Clustering-like models

- `KNeighborsRegressor` Regression based on *k-nearest neighbors*. The target is predicted by local interpolation of the targets associated of the nearest neighbors in the training set.

5.2.2. Metrics choosed to validate the models

In order to determine wether a model is good at making predictions for a given dataset, it is neccesary to evaluate it with some metrics. These metrics usually describe the error in the predictions. In this analysis, the metrics used to evaluate the regression models are:

- **Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE)** - RMSE is a quadratic scoring rule that also measures the average magnitude of the error. It’s the square root of the average of squared differences between prediction and actual observation.

$$\mathrm{RMSE} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n}\sum_{j=1}^{n}(y_j - \hat{y}_j)^2}$$

- **Mean Absolute Error (MAE)** - Measures the average magnitude of the errors in a set of predictions, without considering their direction. It’s the average over the test sample of the absolute differences between prediction and actual observation where all individual differences have equal weight.

$$\mathrm{MAE} = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{j=1}^{n}|y_j - \hat{y}_j|$$

- R^2 - Proportion of the variance in the dependent variable that is predictable from the independent variable(s).

5.2.3. Predicting the prices of Airbnb listings

`LinearRegression`

In [60]:
```
lin_reg, lin_predictions = predict_target(LinearRegression(), X_train, y_train.ravel(), X_test, y_test.ravel
())
lin_score = scores_cv(LinearRegression(), cv, X_scaled, y_scaled.ravel())
lin_score.mean(axis=1)
```

```
Training RMSE: 0.1671
Validation RMSE: 8805052239.7029

Training MAE: 0.1303
Validation MAE: 4411900287.4636

Training r2: 0.4332
Validation r2: -1.5822047637754633e+21


*******************************************
Cross validation of the model
*******************************************
```

Out[60]:
```
fit_time                              0.021520
score_time                            0.004044
test_neg_root_mean_squared_error     -0.159558
train_neg_root_mean_squared_error    -0.157868
test_neg_mean_absolute_error         -0.123740
train_neg_mean_absolute_error        -0.122050
test_r2                               0.491341
train_r2                              0.488272
dtype: float64
```

In [100]:
```
lin_predictions.head(20)
```

Out[100]:

	Actual Price	Predicted Price	Difference
0	80.823529	-2.728490e+12	2.728490e+12
1	167.835294	-4.287627e+12	4.287627e+12
2	116.235294	1.781590e+02	6.192400e+01
3	146.588235	2.164110e+02	6.982300e+01
4	133.435294	1.717880e+02	3.835300e+01
5	197.176471	7.357200e+01	1.236040e+02
6	178.964706	1.844250e+02	5.460000e+00
7	97.011765	-2.308722e+12	2.308722e+12
8	291.270588	-4.287627e+12	4.287627e+12
9	248.776471	2.291990e+02	1.957700e+01
10	69.694118	9.289500e+01	2.320100e+01
11	100.047059	2.053100e+02	1.052630e+02
12	75.764706	8.523800e+01	9.473000e+00
13	79.811765	-2.501116e+12	2.501116e+12
14	281.152941	1.736580e+02	1.074950e+02
15	135.458824	1.492430e+02	1.378400e+01
16	298.352941	-1.000446e+13	1.000446e+13
17	195.152941	-2.143813e+12	2.143813e+12
18	75.764706	-1.000446e+13	1.000446e+13
19	220.447059	2.234380e+02	2.991000e+00

This first model is not quite capable of making accurate predictions: it has a $R^2 = 0.48$ for the training data and $R^2 = 0.49$ for the testing data.

However, there is not a big difference between the errors made in the training and testing datasets, so there is a **large bias** and **smaller variance**, as it is characteristic of linear models such as the `LinearRegression` model.

DecisionTreeRegressor

```
In [62]: # DecisionTreeRegressor
parameters = {'criterion': ['mse', 'mae'], 'splitter': ['random', 'best']}
dtr_params = find_best_params(DecisionTreeRegressor(), parameters, 'DecisionTreeRegressor', X_train, y_train)

dtr_reg, dtr_predictions = predict_target(DecisionTreeRegressor(criterion=dtr_params['criterion'],
                                                               splitter=dtr_params['splitter']),
                           X_train, y_train.ravel(), X_test, y_test.ravel())
dtr_score = scores_cv(DecisionTreeRegressor(), cv, X_scaled, y_scaled.ravel())
dtr_score.mean(axis=1)
```

```
Best parameter for DecisionTreeRegressor model (CV score=0.13306514587461676): {'criterion': 'mse', 'splitte
r': 'random'}

Training RMSE: 0.0582
Validation RMSE: 0.207

Training MAE: 0.0208
Validation MAE: 0.1499

Training r2: 0.9311
Validation r2: 0.1258


********************************************
Cross validation of the model
********************************************
```

```
Out[62]: fit_time                              0.144744
score_time                            0.004561
test_neg_root_mean_squared_error     -0.199089
train_neg_root_mean_squared_error    -0.002142
test_neg_mean_absolute_error         -0.141509
train_neg_mean_absolute_error        -0.000050
test_r2                               0.207735
train_r2                              0.999898
dtype: float64
```

```
In [63]: dtr_predictions.head(20)
```

Out[63]:

	Actual Price	Predicted Price	Difference
0	80.823529	119.00	38.176
1	167.835294	205.50	37.665
2	116.235294	245.00	128.765
3	146.588235	213.00	66.412
4	133.435294	118.50	14.935
5	197.176471	28.00	169.176
6	178.964706	192.00	13.035
7	97.011765	256.00	158.988
8	291.270588	171.00	120.271
9	248.776471	229.00	19.776
10	69.694118	70.00	0.306
11	100.047059	138.00	37.953
12	75.764706	55.00	20.765
13	79.811765	105.00	25.188
14	281.152941	110.00	171.153
15	135.458824	111.00	24.459
16	298.352941	400.00	101.647
17	195.152941	150.00	45.153
18	75.764706	130.00	54.235
19	220.447059	221.26	0.813

This second model has a $R^2 = 0.99$ for the training data and $R^2 = 0.20$ for the testing data; it has a **small bias** and **large variance**.

Comparing the RMSE values of the previous model ($\text{RMSE} = 0.159$) and this one ($\text{RMSE} = 0.199$), it can be seen that the error has increased, meaning that this model is less appropiate for predicting the price.

RandomForestRegressor

In [64]:
```
raf_reg, raf_predictions = predict_target(RandomForestRegressor(), X_train, y_train.ravel(), X_test, y_test.ravel())
raf_score = scores_cv(RandomForestRegressor(), cv, X_scaled, y_scaled.ravel())
raf_score.mean(axis=1)
```

```
Training RMSE: 0.0784
Validation RMSE: 0.1616

Training MAE: 0.0541
Validation MAE: 0.1214

Training r2: 0.8751
Validation r2: 0.467


*******************************************
Cross validation of the model
*******************************************
```

Out[64]:
```
fit_time                            8.502130
score_time                          0.091535
test_neg_root_mean_squared_error   -0.145956
train_neg_root_mean_squared_error  -0.054202
test_neg_mean_absolute_error       -0.106465
train_neg_mean_absolute_error      -0.039326
test_r2                             0.574177
train_r2                            0.939674
dtype: float64
```

In [65]:
```
raf_predictions.head(20)
```

Out[65]:

	Actual Price	Predicted Price	Difference
0	80.823529	114.610	33.786
1	167.835294	207.798	39.963
2	116.235294	206.510	90.275
3	146.588235	211.517	64.929
4	133.435294	124.795	8.640
5	197.176471	40.413	156.763
6	178.964706	141.528	37.437
7	97.011765	233.750	136.738
8	291.270588	192.190	99.081
9	248.776471	251.505	2.729
10	69.694118	103.652	33.958
11	100.047059	172.545	72.498
12	75.764706	66.706	9.059
13	79.811765	109.993	30.181
14	281.152941	131.174	149.979
15	135.458824	139.177	3.718
16	298.352941	293.150	5.203
17	195.152941	179.765	15.388
18	75.764706	157.058	81.293
19	220.447059	220.867	0.420

This third model is similar to the previous model, as it uses decision trees to make the predictions. However, it has a $R^2 = 0.93$ for the training data and $R^2 = 0.57$ for the testing data. It has improved significantly its accuracy when predicting the testing data, both when compared with the `LinearRegression` model and `DecisionTreeRegressor` model.

GradientBoostingRegressor

In [66]:
```
# GradientBoostingRegressor
#parameters = {'loss': ['ls', 'huber'], 'criterion': ['mse', 'mae']}
#grb_params = find_best_params(GradientBoostingRegressor(), parameters, 'GradientBoostingRegressor', X_train,
 y_train)

gbr_reg, gbr_predictions = predict_target(GradientBoostingRegressor(), X_train, y_train.ravel(), X_test, y_tes
t.ravel())
gbr_score = scores_cv(GradientBoostingRegressor(), cv, X_scaled, y_scaled.ravel())
gbr_score.mean(axis=1)
```

```
Training RMSE: 0.1583
Validation RMSE: 0.1626

Training MAE: 0.1212
Validation MAE: 0.1264

Training r2: 0.4909
Validation r2: 0.4603


*******************************************
Cross validation of the model
*******************************************
```

Out[66]:
```
fit_time                             2.212486
score_time                           0.008152
test_neg_root_mean_squared_error    -0.150703
train_neg_root_mean_squared_error   -0.146439
test_neg_mean_absolute_error        -0.114408
train_neg_mean_absolute_error       -0.111097
test_r2                              0.546137
train_r2                             0.559681
dtype: float64
```

In [67]:
```
gbr_predictions.head(20)
```

Out[67]:

	Actual Price	Predicted Price	Difference
0	80.823529	133.969	53.145
1	167.835294	170.904	3.069
2	116.235294	154.181	37.946
3	146.588235	225.422	78.834
4	133.435294	155.123	21.688
5	197.176471	47.106	150.070
6	178.964706	183.492	4.527
7	97.011765	212.273	115.261
8	291.270588	233.857	57.414
9	248.776471	233.259	15.517
10	69.694118	59.548	10.146
11	100.047059	196.590	96.543
12	75.764706	94.535	18.770
13	79.811765	140.241	60.429
14	281.152941	155.846	125.307
15	135.458824	142.143	6.684
16	298.352941	222.981	75.372
17	195.152941	229.850	34.697
18	75.764706	170.099	94.334
19	220.447059	223.484	3.037

The next model used has given good results as well (when compared to the the `LinearRegression` model and `DecisionTreeRegressor` model). However, it has a lower variance than the `RandomForestRegressor` : it has a $R^2 = 0.55$ for the training data and $R^2 = 0.54$ for the testing data.

`KNeighborsRegressor`

In [68]:
```
# KNeighborsRegressor
#parameters = {'weights': ['uniform', 'distance'], 'algorithm': ['auto', 'ball_tree', 'brute']}
#knr_params = find_best_params(KNeighborsRegressor(), parameters, 'KNeighborsRegressor', X_train, y_train)

knr_reg, knr_predictions = predict_target(KNeighborsRegressor(), X_train, y_train.ravel(), X_test, y_test.rave
l())
knr_score = scores_cv(KNeighborsRegressor(), cv, X_scaled, y_scaled.ravel())
knr_score.mean(axis=1)
```

```
Training RMSE: 0.1465
Validation RMSE: 0.1806

Training MAE: 0.111
Validation MAE: 0.1386

Training r2: 0.5643
Validation r2: 0.3342


*******************************************
Cross validation of the model
*******************************************
```

Out[68]:
```
fit_time                           0.238950
score_time                         2.599852
test_neg_root_mean_squared_error  -0.175350
train_neg_root_mean_squared_error -0.140481
test_neg_mean_absolute_error      -0.133632
train_neg_mean_absolute_error     -0.106490
test_r2                            0.385584
train_r2                           0.594773
dtype: float64
```

In [69]:
```
knr_predictions.head(20)
```

Out[69]:

	Actual Price	Predicted Price	Difference
0	80.823529	163.0	82.176
1	167.835294	153.8	14.035
2	116.235294	200.0	83.765
3	146.588235	231.2	84.612
4	133.435294	137.6	4.165
5	197.176471	43.2	153.976
6	178.964706	270.6	91.635
7	97.011765	213.2	116.188
8	291.270588	204.2	87.071
9	248.776471	210.6	38.176
10	69.694118	227.6	157.906
11	100.047059	181.2	81.153
12	75.764706	84.8	9.035
13	79.811765	124.0	44.188
14	281.152941	128.6	152.553
15	135.458824	184.2	48.741
16	298.352941	209.2	89.153
17	195.152941	200.6	5.447
18	75.764706	207.2	131.435
19	220.447059	202.0	18.447

The next model used has given good results as well (when compared to the the `LinearRegression` model and `DecisionTreeRegressor` model). However, it has a lower variance than the `RandomForestRegressor` : it has a $R^2 = 0.55$ for the training data and $R^2 = 0.54$ for the testing data.

XGBRegressor

In [70]:
```
xgb_reg, xgb_predictions = predict_target(xgb.XGBRegressor(), X_train, y_train.ravel(), X_test, y_test.ravel
())
xgb_score = scores_cv(xgb.XGBRegressor(), cv, X_scaled, y_scaled.ravel())
xgb_score.mean(axis=1)
```

```
Training RMSE: 0.127
Validation RMSE: 0.1597

Training MAE: 0.0943
Validation MAE: 0.1216

Training r2: 0.6727
Validation r2: 0.4794


*******************************************
Cross validation of the model
*******************************************
```

Out[70]:
```
fit_time                             1.672183
score_time                           0.010787
test_neg_root_mean_squared_error    -0.145711
train_neg_root_mean_squared_error   -0.102041
test_neg_mean_absolute_error        -0.108157
train_neg_mean_absolute_error       -0.075433
test_r2                              0.575794
train_r2                             0.786196
dtype: float64
```

In [71]:
```
xgb_predictions.head(20)
```

Out[71]:

	Actual Price	Predicted Price	Difference
0	80.823529	115.927002	35.103
1	167.835294	204.222000	36.387
2	116.235294	176.117996	59.883
3	146.588235	220.634003	74.046
4	133.435294	157.942993	24.508
5	197.176471	39.407001	157.769
6	178.964706	202.457993	23.493
7	97.011765	226.514999	129.503
8	291.270588	229.514008	61.757
9	248.776471	230.712006	18.064
10	69.694118	105.135002	35.441
11	100.047059	178.231003	78.184
12	75.764706	94.488998	18.724
13	79.811765	119.494003	39.682
14	281.152941	151.253998	129.899
15	135.458824	122.413002	13.046
16	298.352941	263.932007	34.421
17	195.152941	197.035995	1.883
18	75.764706	166.595001	90.830
19	220.447059	226.018997	5.572

The last model has given the best results It has a $R^2 = 0.78$ for the training data and $R^2 = 0.57$ for the testing data. The RMSE and MAE scores are also the lowest of all the models.

An interesting analysis is to see which features (independent variables) of the dataset are more important when making the predictions with this model.

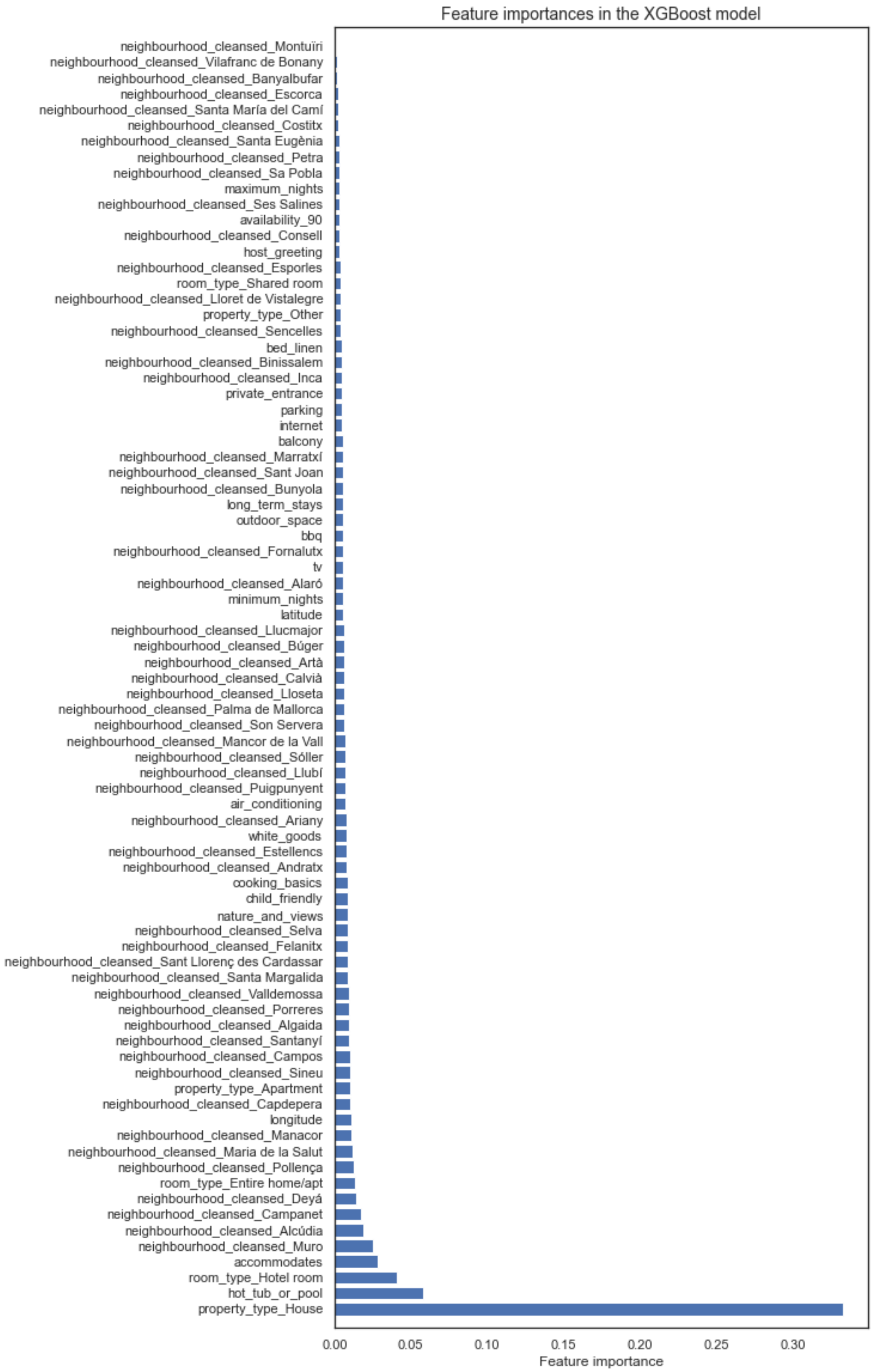
In [72]:
```
ft_weights_xgb_reg = pd.DataFrame(xgb_reg.feature_importances_, columns=['weight'], index=X_train.columns)
ft_weights_xgb_reg.sort_values('weight', inplace=True, ascending=False)
ft_weights_xgb_reg.head()
```

Out[72]:

	weight
property_type_House	0.332783
hot_tub_or_pool	0.058140
room_type_Hotel room	0.040529
accommodates	0.028491
neighbourhood_cleansed_Muro	0.025109

The most important features is if **the listing is a house**. The rest of the features have significantly less importance. Below is a graph showing in ascending order the importante of each feature for this model.

In [73]:
```
# Plotting feature importances
plt.figure(figsize=(8,20))
plt.barh(ft_weights_xgb_reg.index, ft_weights_xgb_reg.weight, align='center')
plt.title("Feature importances in the XGBoost model", fontsize=14)
plt.xlabel("Feature importance")
plt.margins(y=0.01)
plt.show()
```



5.2.4. Comparing the models

The last step of this analysis is to compare all the values for each metric of all the models and determine which model makes the best predictions.

In [104]:
```
df_results = pd.DataFrame(data=[lin_score.mean(axis=1),
                                dtr_score.mean(axis=1),
                                raf_score.mean(axis=1),
                                knr_score.mean(axis=1),
                                xgb_score.mean(axis=1),
                                gbr_score.mean(axis=1)],
                          index=['LinearRegression',
                                 'DecisionTreeRegressor',
                                 'RandomForestRegressor',
                                 'KNeighborsRegressor',
                                 'XGBRegressor',
                              'GradientBoostingRegressor'])
df_results = df_results.sort_values(["test_neg_root_mean_squared_error", "train_neg_mean_absolute_error"], asc
ending=(False, False))
```

In [105]:
```
df_results
```

Out[105]:

	fit_time	score_time	test_neg_root_mean_squared_error	train_neg_root_mean_squared_error	test_neg_mean_absolute_error
XGBRegressor	1.672183	0.010787	-0.145711	-0.102041	-0.108157
RandomForestRegressor	8.502130	0.091535	-0.145956	-0.054202	-0.106465
GradientBoostingRegressor	2.212486	0.008152	-0.150703	-0.146439	-0.114408
LinearRegression	0.021520	0.004044	-0.159558	-0.157868	-0.123740
KNeighborsRegressor	0.238950	2.599852	-0.175350	-0.140481	-0.133632
DecisionTreeRegressor	0.144744	0.004561	-0.199089	-0.002142	-0.141509

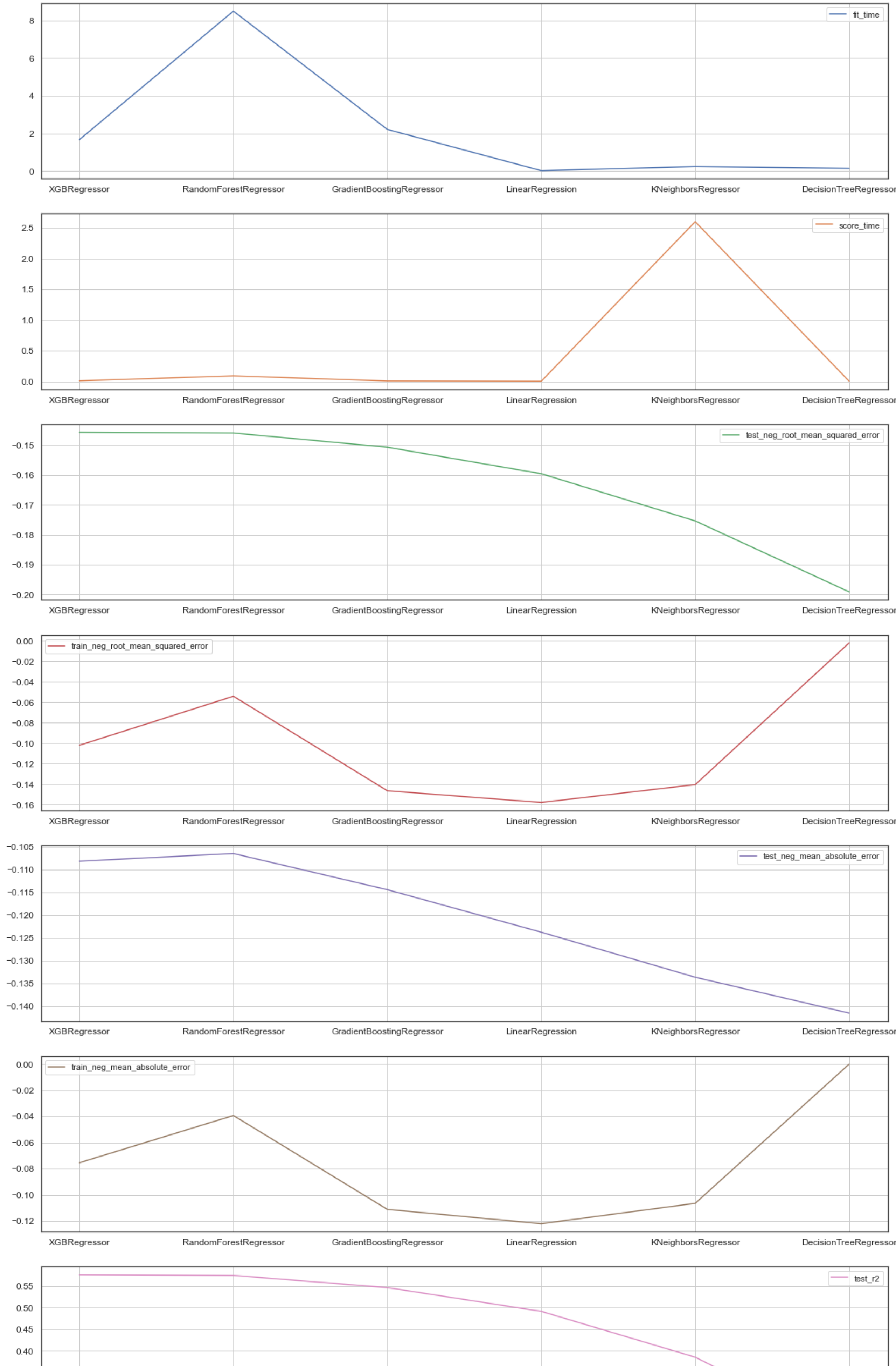
In descending order, the best models are:

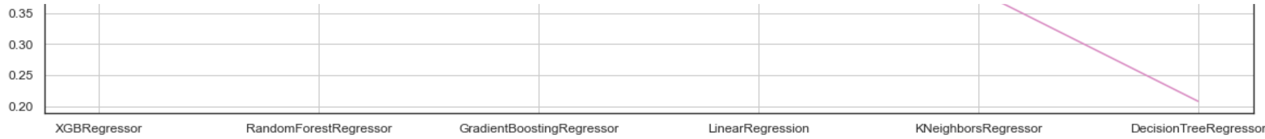
1. `XGBRegressor` (Best model)
2. `RandomForestRegressor`
3. `GradientBoostingRegressor`
4. `LinearRegression`
5. `KNeighborsRegressor`
6. `DecisionTreeRegressor` (Worst model)

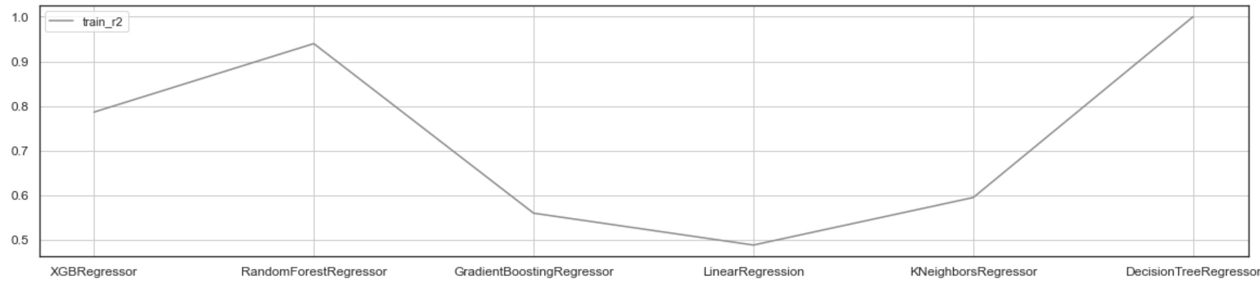
Plotting the values of each metric, we can see that `XGBRegressor` model has the lowest values for the error, and the biggest R^2 coefficient.

In [106]:
```
df_results.plot.line(figsize=(20, 40), subplots=True, sharex=False, grid=True, fontsize=12)
```

```
Out[106]: array([<AxesSubplot:>, <AxesSubplot:>, <AxesSubplot:>, <AxesSubplot:>,
                 <AxesSubplot:>, <AxesSubplot:>, <AxesSubplot:>, <AxesSubplot:>],
                dtype=object)
```


fit_time
0
2
4
6
8
XGBRegressor
RandomForestRegressor
GradientBoostingRegressor
LinearRegression
KNeighborsRegressor
DecisionTreeRegressor
score_time
0.0
0.5
1.0
1.5
2.0
2.5
test_neg_root_mean_squared_error
−0.15
−0.16
−0.17
−0.18
−0.19
−0.20
train_neg_root_mean_squared_error
0.00
−0.02
−0.04
−0.06
−0.08
−0.10
−0.12
−0.14
−0.16
test_neg_mean_absolute_error
−0.105
−0.110
−0.115
−0.120
−0.125
−0.130
−0.135
−0.140
train_neg_mean_absolute_error
0.00
−0.02
−0.04
−0.06
−0.08
−0.10
−0.12
test_r2
0.55
0.50
0.45
0.40





6. Conclusions

The price of the listings of the *Airbnb* can be predicted with regression models. However, it is extremely important to clean the given data in order to obtain good results with any regression model. The majority of the time dedicated in the implementation of this assignment was during the pre-processing phase. The information that can be extracted from the categorical features has a big influence of the performance of the model: if all the categorical features are one-hot encoded (OHE), the dataset can turn to have a total of 200 different features, which doesn't necessarily mean that the model will train better. By grouping together the values of the categorical features (for instance, the property-types) the number of columns have been reduced significantly.

Another important aspect that ensures that the models can perform correctly is the scaling of the data.

In conclusion, the steps previous to the actual implementation of the model (cleaning, pre-processing, scaling) is just as important (or even more) as choosing the right parameters for the model.

7. Bibliography

[1] https://towardsdatascience.com/predicting-airbnb-prices-with-deep-learning-part-1-how-to-clean-up-airbnb-data-a5d58e299f6c (https://towardsdatascience.com/predicting-airbnb-prices-with-deep-learning-part-1-how-to-clean-up-airbnb-data-a5d58e299f6c)

[2] https://www.saedsayad.com/decision_tree_reg.htm#:~:text=Decision%20tree%20builds%20regression%20or,decision%20nodes%20and%20leaf%20nodes (https://www.saedsayad.com/decision_tree_reg.htm#:~:text=Decision%20tree%20builds%20regression%20or,decision%20nodes%20and%20leaf%20nodes).

[3] https://blog.paperspace.com/implementing-gradient-boosting-regression-python/ (https://blog.paperspace.com/implementing-gradient-boosting-regression-python/)

[4] https://xgboost.readthedocs.io/en/latest/tutorials/model.html (https://xgboost.readthedocs.io/en/latest/tutorials/model.html)