Graph 1

In the first graph we see the classification_nights on the X-axis and Priceperson on the Y-axis. Here we can distinguish the classification_nights between 0, 1 and 2 where 0 represents the group that does stick to the 30-day rule, 1 people who do not but do not rent out their property for more than 60 days and 2 that represents people who rent out their property for more than 60 days. Priceperson is the Price per person, calculated by the price per night divided by the number of people the location accommodates. As supported by the ANOVA analysis, we can see that classification 1 has a slightly higher average than classification 0 and 2.

Graph 2

In the second graph we see the classification_neighbourhood on the X-axis and Priceperson on the Y-axis. The classification_neighbourhood can be distinguished in 3 groups: 0 which represents Amsterdam Noord, 1 which represents Amsterdam Centrum and the nameless group which represents the rest of Amsterdam. Priceperson is the Price per person, calculated by the price per night divided by the number of people the location accommodates. As supported by the ANOVA analysis we can clearly see that the neighbourhood has a significant effect on the price, where an Airbnb in the centre, on average, demands a higher price per person than the other neighbourhoods.