

Airbnb Data Analysis

The project involves analyzing a dataset of Airbnb listings to uncover insights and trends within the data. The dataset contains various attributes about each listing, including:

Listing Information: ID, name, host ID, host name, host verification status Location: Neighborhood group, neighborhood, latitude, longitude, country Pricing and Availability: Price, service fee, minimum nights, number of reviews, review dates, reviews per month, review rate, availability Additional Information: Room type, house rules, license, calculated host listings count

Objectives

The main objectives of this project are:

Data Cleaning and Preparation: Handle missing values and inconsistencies. Convert data types where necessary. Descriptive Analysis: Provide summary statistics for numerical variables. Analyze the distribution of listings across different neighborhoods and room types. Pricing Analysis: Investigate the pricing patterns based on location, room type, and other attributes. Review Analysis: Examine the relationship between number of reviews, review scores, and listing attributes. Availability Analysis: Explore the availability of listings throughout the year. Host Analysis: Analyze host activities such as number of listings per host and host verification status.

Import libraries

```
# Import necessary libraries
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
import sklearn
```

Read the Data

```
data=pd.read_csv(r"C:\Preet\Airbnb_Open_Data.csv",low_memory=False)
```

Exploring the data

```
data.info()

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 102599 entries, 0 to 102598
Data columns (total 26 columns):
 #   Column              Non-Null Count  Dtype  
---  -
 0   id                  102599 non-null int64  
 1   NAME                102349 non-null object
```

2	host id	102599	non-null	int64
3	host_identity_verified	102310	non-null	object
4	host name	102193	non-null	object
5	neighbourhood group	102570	non-null	object
6	neighbourhood	102583	non-null	object
7	lat	102591	non-null	float64
8	long	102591	non-null	float64
9	country	102067	non-null	object
10	country code	102468	non-null	object
11	instant_bookable	102494	non-null	object
12	cancellation_policy	102523	non-null	object
13	room type	102599	non-null	object
14	Construction year	102385	non-null	float64
15	price	102352	non-null	object
16	service fee	102326	non-null	object
17	minimum nights	102190	non-null	float64
18	number of reviews	102416	non-null	float64
19	last review	86706	non-null	object
20	reviews per month	86720	non-null	float64
21	review rate number	102273	non-null	float64
22	calculated host listings count	102280	non-null	float64
23	availability 365	102151	non-null	float64
24	house_rules	50468	non-null	object
25	license	2	non-null	object

dtypes: float64(9), int64(2), object(15)

memory usage: 20.4+ MB

data.head(10)

	id	NAME	host
id \			
0	1001254	Clean & quiet apt home by the park	
	80014485718		
1	1002102	Skylit Midtown Castle	
	52335172823		
2	1002403	THE VILLAGE OF HARLEM....NEW YORK !	
	78829239556		
3	1002755	NaN	
	85098326012		
4	1003689	Entire Apt: Spacious Studio/Loft by central park	
	92037596077		
5	1004098	Large Cozy 1 BR Apartment In Midtown East	
	45498551794		
6	1004650	BlissArtsSpace!	
	61300605564		
7	1005202	BlissArtsSpace!	
	90821839709		
8	1005754	Large Furnished Room Near B'way	
	79384379533		
9	1006307	Cozy Clean Guest Room - Family Apt	

75527839483

host_identity_verified host name neighbourhood group				
neighbourhood \				
0	unconfirmed	Madaline	Brooklyn	
Kensington				
1	verified	Jenna	Manhattan	
Midtown				
2	NaN	Elise	Manhattan	
Harlem				
3	unconfirmed	Garry	Brooklyn	Clinton
Hill				
4	verified	Lyndon	Manhattan	East
Harlem				
5	verified	Michelle	Manhattan	Murray
Hill				
6	NaN	Alberta	Brooklyn	Bedford-
Stuyvesant				
7	unconfirmed	Emma	Brooklyn	Bedford-
Stuyvesant				
8	verified	Evelyn	Manhattan	Hell's
Kitchen				
9	unconfirmed	Carl	Manhattan	Upper West
Side				

lat long country ... service fee minimum						
nights \						
0	40.64749	-73.97237	United States	...	\$193	10.0
1	40.75362	-73.98377	United States	...	\$28	30.0
2	40.80902	-73.94190	United States	...	\$124	3.0
3	40.68514	-73.95976	United States	...	\$74	30.0
4	40.79851	-73.94399	United States	...	\$41	10.0
5	40.74767	-73.97500	United States	...	\$115	3.0
6	40.68688	-73.95596	United States	...	\$14	45.0
7	40.68688	-73.95596	United States	...	\$212	45.0
8	40.76489	-73.98493	United States	...	\$204	2.0
9	40.80178	-73.96723	United States	...	\$58	2.0

number of reviews last review reviews per month review rate number
\

0	9.0	10/19/2021	0.21	4.0
1	45.0	5/21/2022	0.38	4.0
2	0.0	NaN	NaN	5.0
3	270.0	7/5/2019	4.64	4.0
4	9.0	11/19/2018	0.10	3.0
5	74.0	6/22/2019	0.59	3.0
6	49.0	10/5/2017	0.40	5.0
7	49.0	10/5/2017	0.40	5.0
8	430.0	6/24/2019	3.47	3.0
9	118.0	7/21/2017	0.99	5.0
calculated host listings count availability 365 \				
0	6.0	286.0		
1	2.0	228.0		
2	1.0	352.0		
3	1.0	322.0		
4	1.0	289.0		
5	1.0	374.0		
6	1.0	224.0		
7	1.0	219.0		
8	1.0	180.0		
9	1.0	375.0		
house_rules license				
0	Clean up and treat the home the way you'd like...	NaN		
1	Pet friendly but please confirm with me if the...	NaN		
2	I encourage you to use my kitchen, cooking and...	NaN		
3		NaN		
4	Please no smoking in the house, porch or on th...	NaN		
5	No smoking, please, and no drugs.	NaN		
6	Please no shoes in the house so bring slippers...	NaN		
7	House Guidelines for our BnB We are delighted ...	NaN		
8	- Please clean up after yourself when using th...	NaN		
9	NO SMOKING OR PETS ANYWHERE ON THE PROPERTY 1....	NaN		
[10 rows x 26 columns]				
data.shape				
(102599, 26)				

```
data.dtypes
```

id	int64
NAME	object
host id	int64
host_identity_verified	object
host name	object
neighbourhood group	object
neighbourhood	object
lat	float64
long	float64
country	object
country code	object
instant_bookable	object
cancellation_policy	object
room type	object
Construction year	float64
price	object
service fee	object
minimum nights	float64
number of reviews	float64
last review	object
reviews per month	float64
review rate number	float64
calculated host listings count	float64
availability 365	float64
house_rules	object
license	object
dtype:	object

Removing the duplicates

```
data.drop_duplicates(inplace = True)
```

Handling the missing values

```
data.isnull().sum()
```

id	0
NAME	250
host id	0
host_identity_verified	289
host name	404
neighbourhood group	29
neighbourhood	16
lat	8
long	8
country	532
country code	131

instant_bookable	105
cancellation_policy	76
room type	0
Construction year	214
price	247
service fee	273
minimum nights	400
number of reviews	183
last review	15832
reviews per month	15818
review rate number	319
calculated host listings count	319
availability 365	448
house_rules	51842
license	102056
dtype: int64	

```
data.isna().sum()/len(data)*100
```

id	0.000000
NAME	0.244959
host id	0.000000
host_identity_verified	0.283172
host name	0.395853
neighbourhood group	0.028415
neighbourhood	0.015677
lat	0.007839
long	0.007839
country	0.521272
country code	0.128358
instant_bookable	0.102883
cancellation_policy	0.074467
room type	0.000000
Construction year	0.209685
price	0.242019
service fee	0.267495
minimum nights	0.391934
number of reviews	0.179310
last review	15.512748
reviews per month	15.499030
review rate number	0.312567
calculated host listings count	0.312567
availability 365	0.438966
house_rules	50.796606
license	99.998040
dtype: float64	

```
data.bfill(inplace=True)
```

```
C:\Users\preet\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_14060\1511865355.py:1:
FutureWarning: Downcasting object dtype arrays
on .fillna, .ffill, .bfill is deprecated and will change in a future
version. Call result.infer_objects(copy=False) instead. To opt-in to
the future behavior, set
`pd.set_option('future.no_silent_downcasting', True)`
data.bfill(inplace=True)
```

```
data.isna().sum()
```

id	0
NAME	0
host id	0
host_identity_verified	0
host name	0
neighbourhood group	0
neighbourhood	0
lat	0
long	0
country	0
country code	0
instant_bookable	0
cancellation_policy	0
room type	0
Construction year	0
price	0
service fee	13
minimum nights	0
number of reviews	0
last review	0
reviews per month	0
review rate number	0
calculated host listings count	0
availability 365	0
house_rules	0
license	29110
dtype: int64	

```
data.ffill(inplace = True)
```

```
data.head()
```

	id	NAME	host
id \			
0	1001254	Clean & quiet apt home by the park	
	80014485718		
1	1002102	Skylit Midtown Castle	
	52335172823		
2	1002403	THE VILLAGE OF HARLEM....NEW YORK !	
	78829239556		

3 1002755 Entire Apt: Spacious Studio/Loft by central park
85098326012
4 1003689 Entire Apt: Spacious Studio/Loft by central park
92037596077

	host_identity_verified	host name	neighbourhood	group
0	unconfirmed	Madaline	Brooklyn	Kensington
1	verified	Jenna	Manhattan	Midtown
2	unconfirmed	Elise	Manhattan	Harlem
3	unconfirmed	Garry	Brooklyn	Clinton Hill
4	verified	Lyndon	Manhattan	East Harlem

	lat	long	country	...	service fee	minimum nights
0	40.64749	-73.97237	United States	...	\$193	10.0
1	40.75362	-73.98377	United States	...	\$28	30.0
2	40.80902	-73.94190	United States	...	\$124	3.0
3	40.68514	-73.95976	United States	...	\$74	30.0
4	40.79851	-73.94399	United States	...	\$41	10.0

	number of reviews	last review	reviews per month	review rate	number
0	9.0	10/19/2021	0.21		4.0
1	45.0	5/21/2022	0.38		4.0
2	0.0	7/5/2019	4.64		5.0
3	270.0	7/5/2019	4.64		4.0
4	9.0	11/19/2018	0.10		3.0

	calculated host listings count	availability 365
0	6.0	286.0
1	2.0	228.0
2	1.0	352.0
3	1.0	322.0
4	1.0	289.0

	house_rules	license
0	Clean up and treat the home the way you'd like...	41662/AL
1	Pet friendly but please confirm with me if the...	41662/AL
2	I encourage you to use my kitchen, cooking and...	41662/AL
3	Please no smoking in the house, porch or on th...	41662/AL
4	Please no smoking in the house, porch or on th...	41662/AL

[5 rows x 26 columns]

Removing Irrelevant Columns

```
data.drop(['NAME', 'host_identity_verified', 'host name',
'instant_bookable', 'cancellation_policy', 'Construction year',
'number of reviews', 'last review', 'reviews per month',
'house_rules', 'license'], axis=1, inplace=True)
```

Formatting

```
data['service fee'] = data['service fee'].str.replace("$", " ")
# Check data type
print(data['price'].dtype)

# Convert to string if needed
data['price'] = data['price'].astype(str)

# Now you can use string methods
data['price'] = data['price'].str.replace("$", " ")

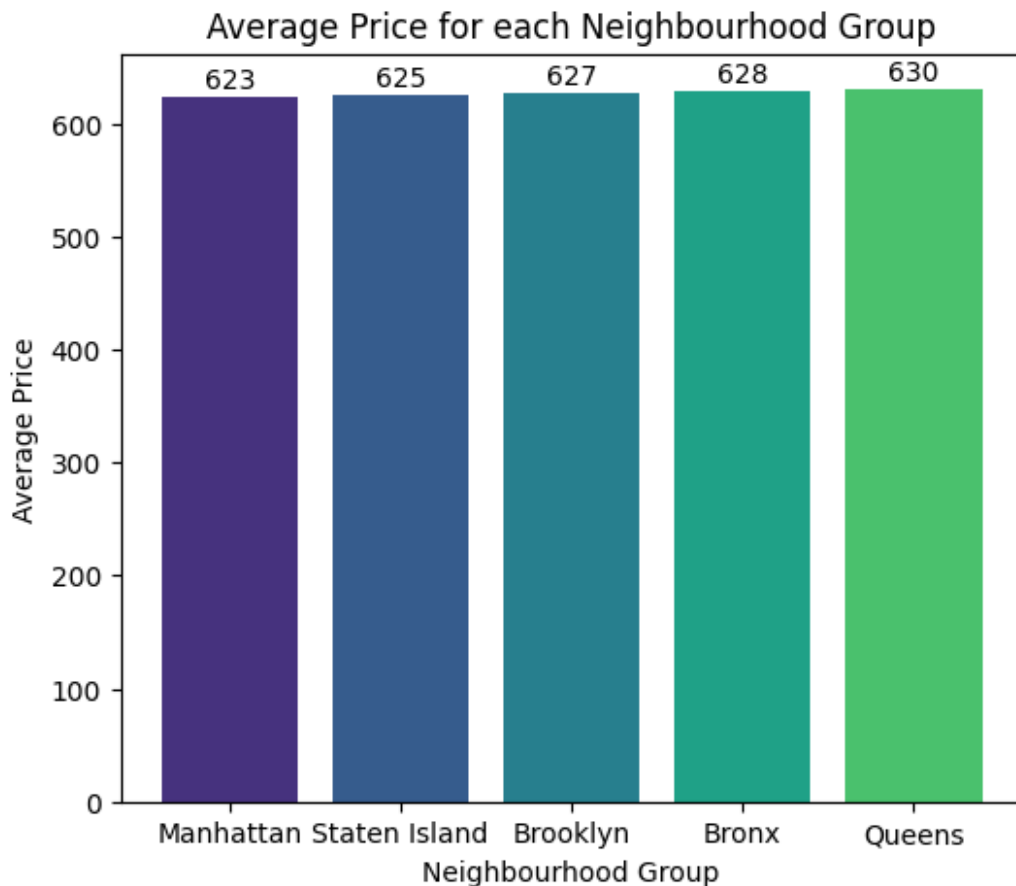
float64

data['price'] = data['price'].str.replace(",", "")
data['neighbourhood group'] = data['neighbourhood
group'].str.replace('manhatan', 'Manhattan')
data['neighbourhood group'] = data['neighbourhood
group'].str.replace('brookln', 'Brooklyn')
data['service fee'] = data['service fee'].astype(dtype = 'float')
data['price'] = data['price'].astype(dtype = 'float')
```

Explot

```
plt.figure(figsize = [6,5])
avg_price = round(data.groupby('neighbourhood group')['price'].mean())
C = sns.color_palette("viridis")
avg_price = avg_price.sort_values()
bars = plt.bar(avg_price.index, avg_price.values, color = C)
plt.bar_label(bars, padding = 1)
```

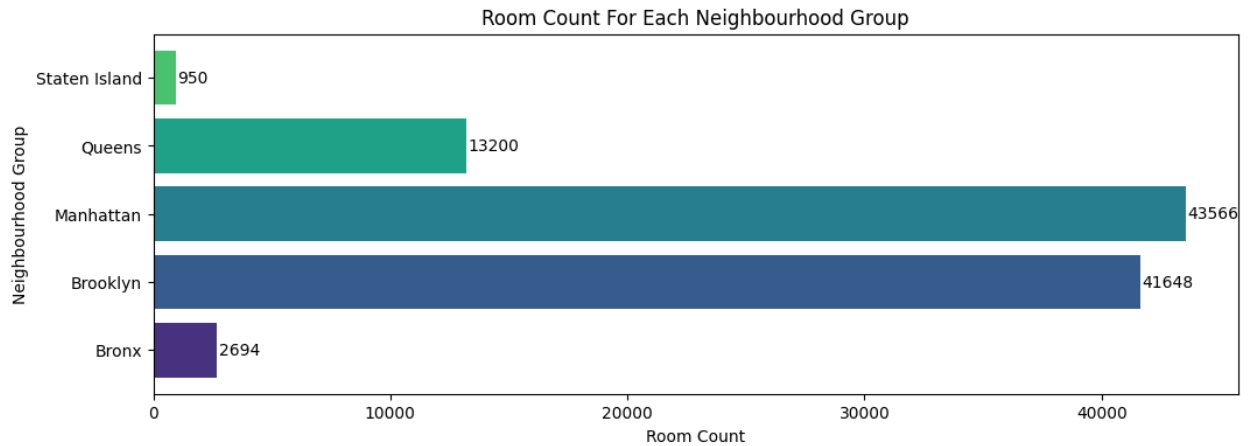
```
plt.xlabel("Neighbourhood Group")
plt.ylabel("Average Price")
plt.title("Average Price for each Neighbourhood Group")
Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Average Price for each Neighbourhood Group')
```



CONCLUSION:

There is a relatively small variation in average prices across the different neighborhood groups, with Manhattan being the most affordable and Queens being the most expensive.

```
plt.figure(figsize = [12,4])
room_type = data.groupby("neighbourhood group")["room type"].count()
C = sns.color_palette("viridis")
bars = plt.barh(room_type.index, room_type.values, color = C)
plt.bar_label(bars, padding = 1)
plt.title("Room Count For Each Neighbourhood Group")
plt.ylabel("Neighbourhood Group")
plt.xlabel("Room Count")
Text(0.5, 0, 'Room Count')
```

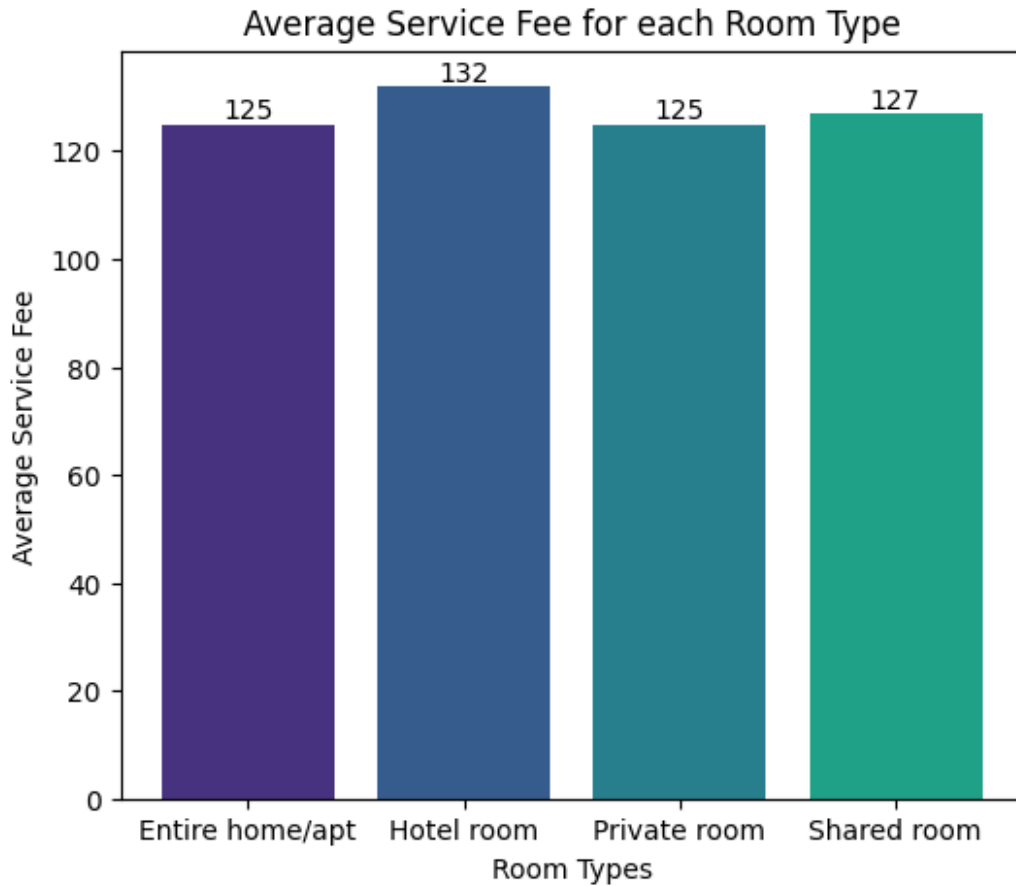


CONCLUSION:

Manhattan and Brooklyn dominate in terms of room count, while Staten Island has the least.

```
plt.figure(figsize = [6,5])
service_fee = round(data.groupby("room type")["service fee"].mean())
C = sns.color_palette("viridis")
bars = plt.bar(service_fee.index, service_fee.values, color = C)
plt.bar_label(bars, padding =0)
plt.title("Average Service Fee for each Room Type")
plt.xlabel("Room Types")
plt.ylabel("Average Service Fee")

Text(0, 0.5, 'Average Service Fee')
```

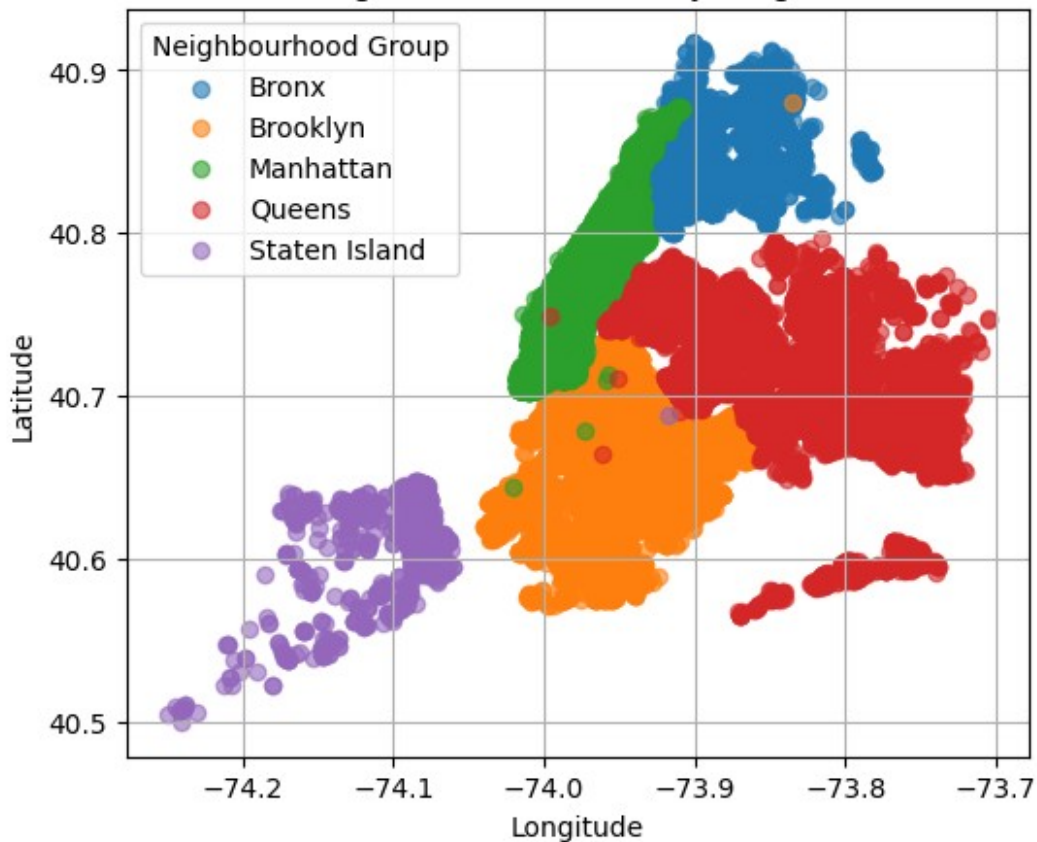


CONCLUSION:

It suggests that hotel rooms have higher service fee compared to other room types.

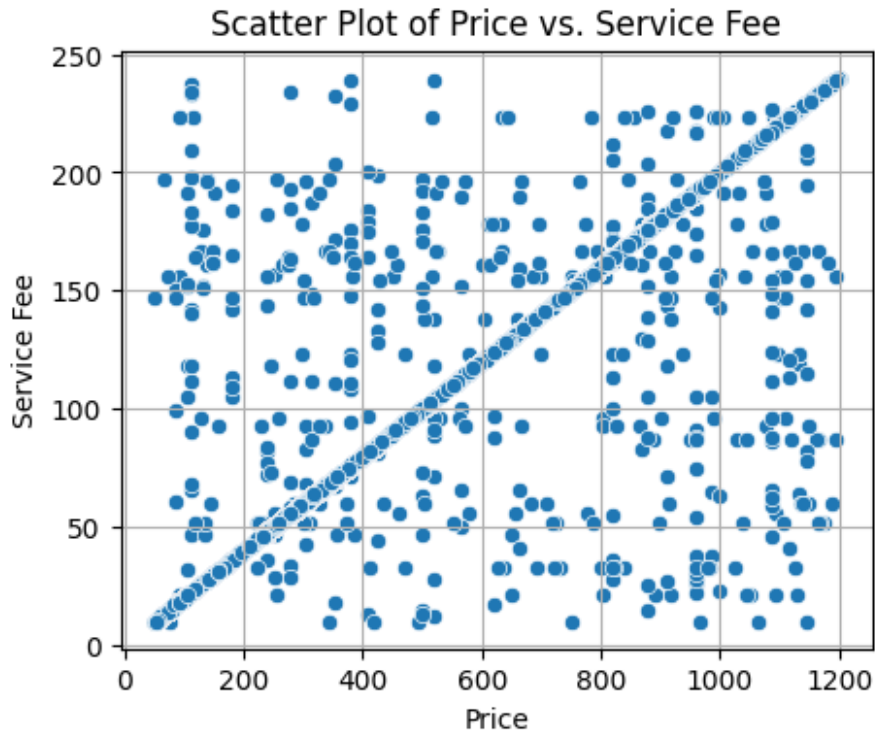
```
plt.figure(figsize=(6,5))
groups = data.groupby('neighbourhood group')
for name, group in groups:
    plt.scatter(group['long'], group['lat'], label=name, alpha=0.6)
plt.title('Latitude and Longitude Coordinates by Neighbourhood Group')
plt.xlabel('Longitude')
plt.ylabel('Latitude')
plt.legend(title='Neighbourhood Group')
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()
```

Latitude and Longitude Coordinates by Neighbourhood Group



```
correlation = data['price'].corr(data['service fee'])
print(f'The correlation coefficient between price and service fee:
{correlation}')
plt.figure(figsize=(5,4))
sns.scatterplot(x='price', y='service fee', data=data)
plt.title('Scatter Plot of Price vs. Service Fee')
plt.xlabel('Price')
plt.ylabel('Service Fee')
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()
```

The correlation coefficient between price and service fee:
0.9953117776808207



CONCLUSION:

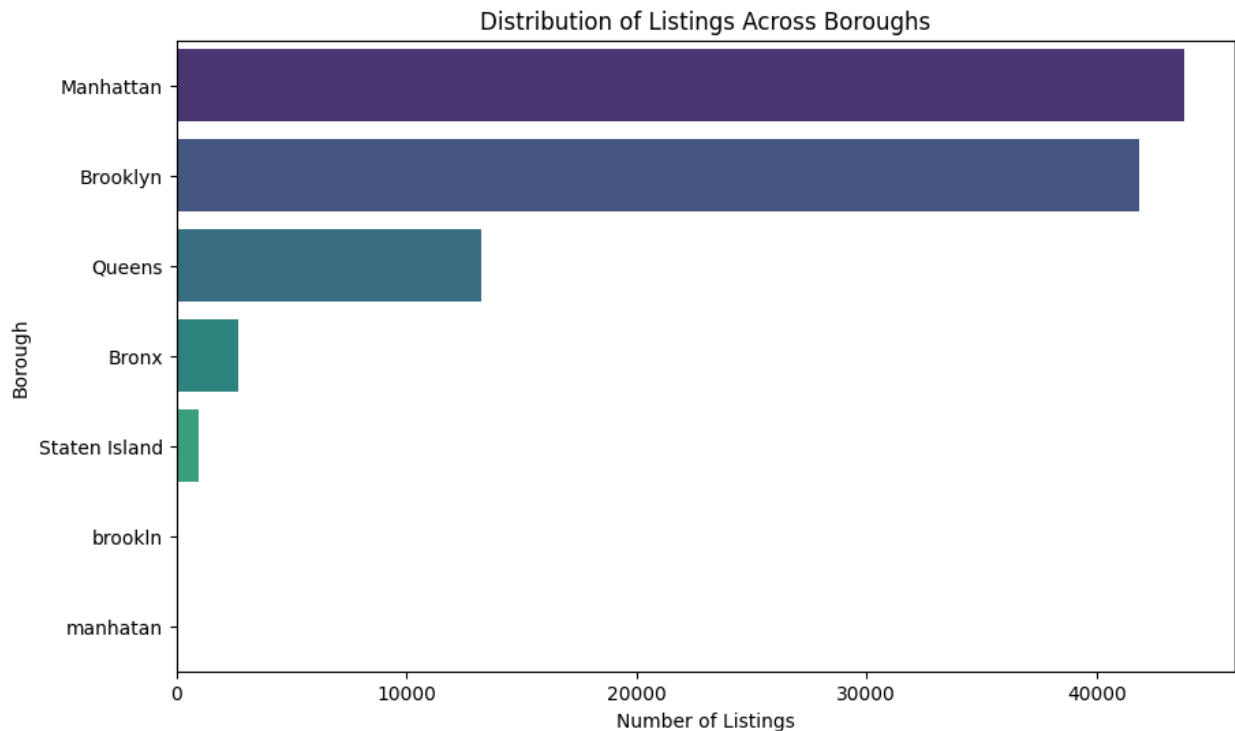
There is a direct relationship between Price and Service Fee. Hotel prices are rising in conjunction with service fees

```
# Plot the distribution of listings
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
sns.countplot(data=data, y='neighbourhood group',
order=neighborhood_counts.index, palette='viridis')
plt.title('Distribution of Listings Across Boroughs')
plt.xlabel('Number of Listings')
plt.ylabel('Borough')
plt.show()
```

C:\Users\preet\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_14060\1565989327.py:3:
FutureWarning:

Passing `palette` without assigning `hue` is deprecated and will be removed in v0.14.0. Assign the `y` variable to `hue` and set `legend=False` for the same effect.

```
sns.countplot(data=data, y='neighbourhood group',
order=neighborhood_counts.index, palette='viridis')
```



Conclusion:

1. Manhattan:

This borough has the highest number of listings, as indicated by the longest bar. It's a popular area for real estate and accommodations

2. Brooklyn:

While not as high as Manhattan, Brooklyn still has a substantial number of listings. It's known for its diverse neighborhoods and vibrant culture.

3. Queens:

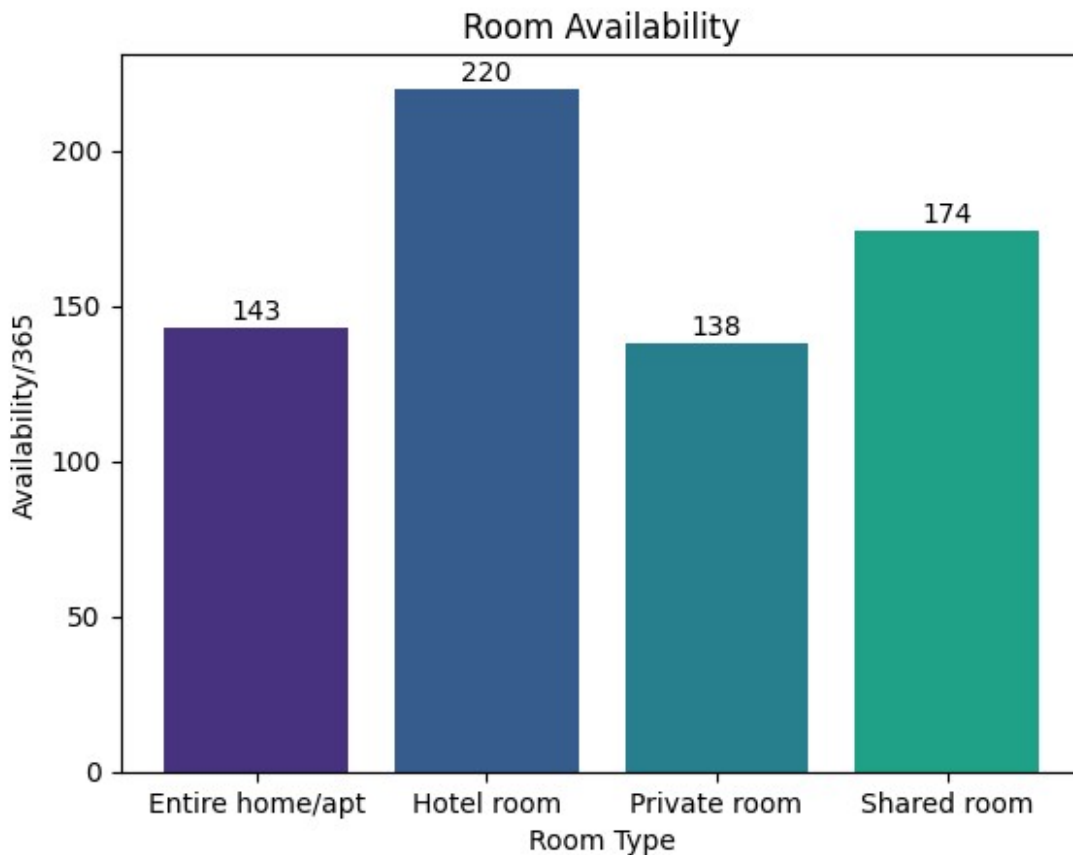
Queens falls between Brooklyn and the next two boroughs in terms of listings. It's a large and diverse borough with a mix of residential and commercial areas.

4. Bronx:

The Bronx has significantly fewer listings compared to Manhattan and Brooklyn. It's known for its rich history and cultural landmarks.

```
room_avail = round(data.groupby("room type")["availability  
365"].mean())  
C = sns.color_palette("viridis")
```

```
bars = plt.bar(room_avail.index, room_avail.values, color = C)
plt.bar_label(bars, padding = 1)
plt.xlabel("Room Type")
plt.ylabel("Availability/365")
plt.title("Room Availability")
plt.show()
```



Conculsion

1.Hotel Rooms:

The highest availability is for hotel rooms, with 220 days out of 365. This suggests that hotel rooms are frequently available throughout the year.

2.Shared Rooms:

Shared rooms have good availability too, with 174 days. These might be popular among budget travelers or those seeking a communal experience.

3.Entire Home/Apt:

Entire homes/apartments have 143 available days. They seem in demand, as their availability is lower than shared and private rooms.

4.Private Rooms:

Private rooms fall in between, with 138 available days. This could be a balance between privacy and affordability.

```
# 1. Distribution of listings across different neighborhoods and boroughs
```

```
neighborhood_counts = data['neighbourhood group'].value_counts()  
print(neighborhood_counts)
```

```
neighbourhood group  
Manhattan      43566  
Brooklyn       41648  
Queens         13200  
Bronx          2694  
Staten Island   950  
Name: count, dtype: int64
```

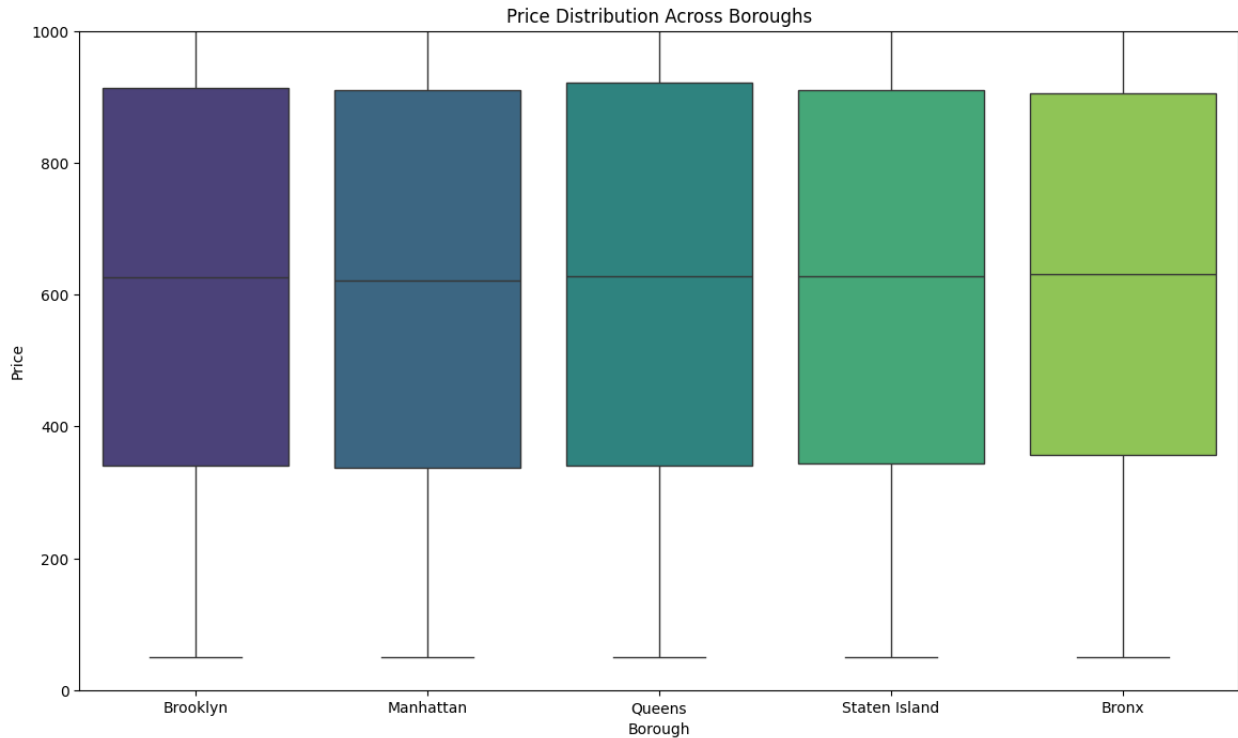
```
# 2. Analyze the pricing trends based on location and room type  
# Convert price to numeric after stripping '$' and ','  
data['price'] = data['price'].replace(r'[\$,]', '',  
regex=True).astype(float)
```

```
# Plot the pricing trends  
plt.figure(figsize=(14, 8))  
sns.boxplot(data=data, x='neighbourhood group', y='price',  
palette='viridis')  
plt.title('Price Distribution Across Boroughs')  
plt.xlabel('Borough')  
plt.ylabel('Price')  
plt.ylim(0, 1000) # Limiting to $1000 for better visualization  
plt.show()
```

```
C:\Users\preet\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_14060\3214423335.py:3:  
FutureWarning:
```

```
Passing `palette` without assigning `hue` is deprecated and will be  
removed in v0.14.0. Assign the `x` variable to `hue` and set  
`legend=False` for the same effect.
```

```
sns.boxplot(data=data, x='neighbourhood group', y='price',  
palette='viridis')
```



Concluison

1.Brooklyn:

The median price in Brooklyn appears to be around \$600. The interquartile range (IQR) spans from approximately \$200 to \$800. There are some potential outliers beyond the whiskers, indicating higher-priced listings.

2.Manhattan:

Manhattan has a higher median price, roughly around \$800. The IQR extends from approximately \$400 to \$1000. The presence of outliers suggests luxury or premium listings.

3.Queens:

The median price is around \$400 in Queens. The IQR ranges from approximately \$150 to \$600. Fewer outliers are visible, indicating a more consistent price range

4.Staten Island:

Staten Island has the lowest median price, close to \$200. The IQR spans from around \$50 to \$400. The absence of significant outliers suggests a narrower price distribution.

5.Bronx:

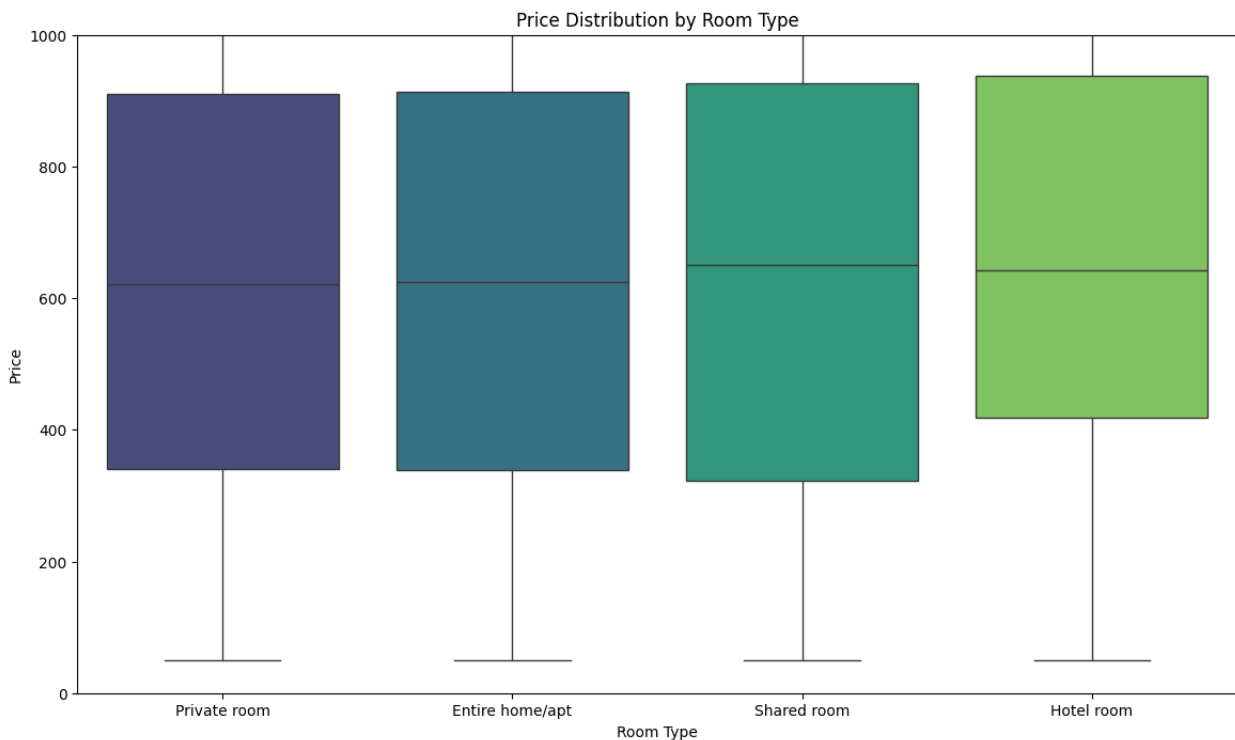
The Bronx also has a lower median price, approximately \$200. The IQR extends from around \$100 to \$400. Similar to Staten Island, there are fewer outliers.

```
plt.figure(figsize=(14, 8))
sns.boxplot(data=data, x='room type', y='price', palette='viridis')
plt.title('Price Distribution by Room Type')
plt.xlabel('Room Type')
plt.ylabel('Price')
plt.ylim(0, 1000) # Limiting to $1000 for better visualization
plt.show()
```

C:\Users\preet\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_14060\3613848866.py:2:
FutureWarning:

Passing `palette` without assigning `hue` is deprecated and will be removed in v0.14.0. Assign the `x` variable to `hue` and set `legend=False` for the same effect.

```
sns.boxplot(data=data, x='room type', y='price', palette='viridis')
```



Concluison

1. Private Rooms:

The median price for private rooms appears to be around \$400. The interquartile range (IQR) spans from approximately \$150 to \$600. Fewer outliers are visible, suggesting a more consistent price range.

2. Entire Homes/Apartments:

This category has a higher median price, roughly around \$800. The IQR extends from approximately \$400 to \$1000. The presence of outliers suggests luxury or premium listings.

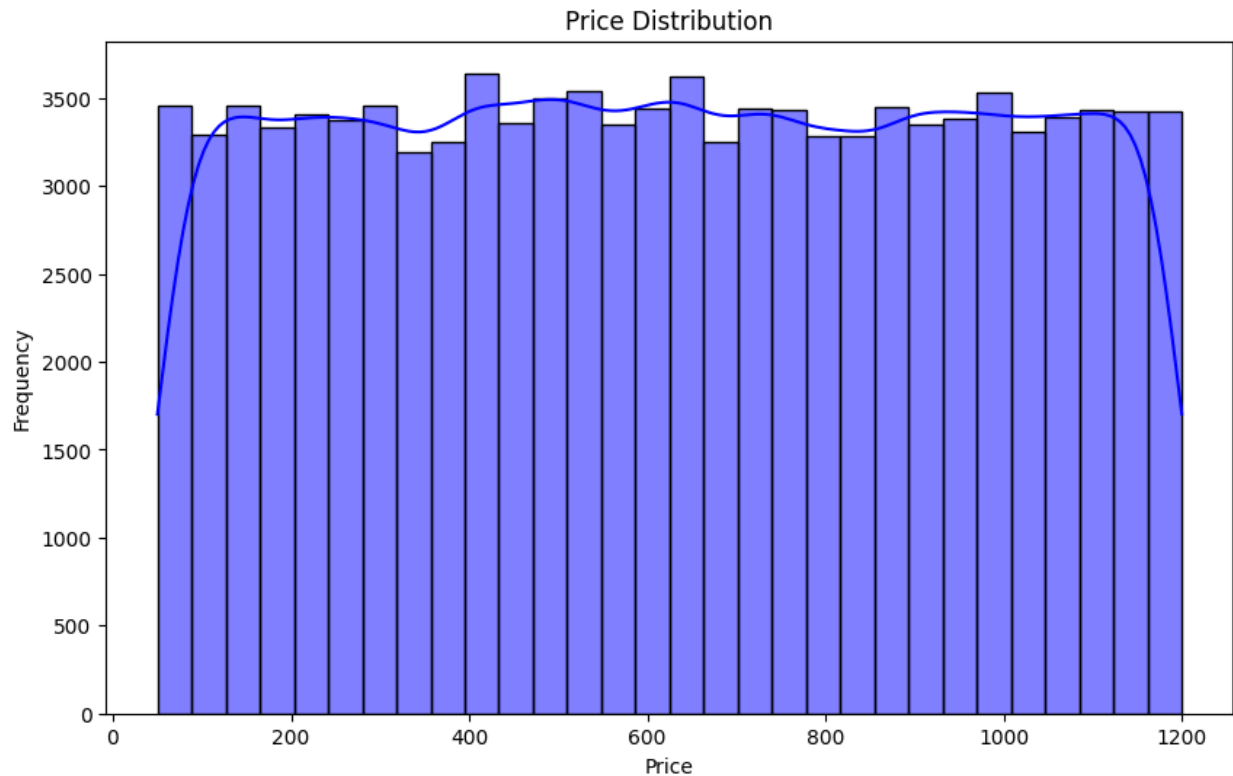
3. Shared Rooms:

Similar to entire homes/apartments, shared rooms have a median price of around \$800. Their IQR also ranges from approximately \$400 to \$1000. Again, there are some outliers.

4. Hotel Rooms:

Hotel rooms show the highest median price, close to \$1000. The IQR spans from around \$600 to \$1000. The presence of outliers indicates a wide range of hotel room prices.

```
# 1. Univariate Analysis
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
sns.histplot(data['price'], bins=30, kde=True, color='blue')
plt.title('Price Distribution')
plt.xlabel('Price')
plt.ylabel('Frequency')
plt.show()
```



Conclusion

Price Distribution:

The histogram shows the distribution of prices.

Most data points are concentrated on the left side (lower prices), indicating that lower-priced items are more common.

The right skewness suggests outliers or a long tail toward higher prices.

This analysis can help understand pricing strategies and consumer behavior.

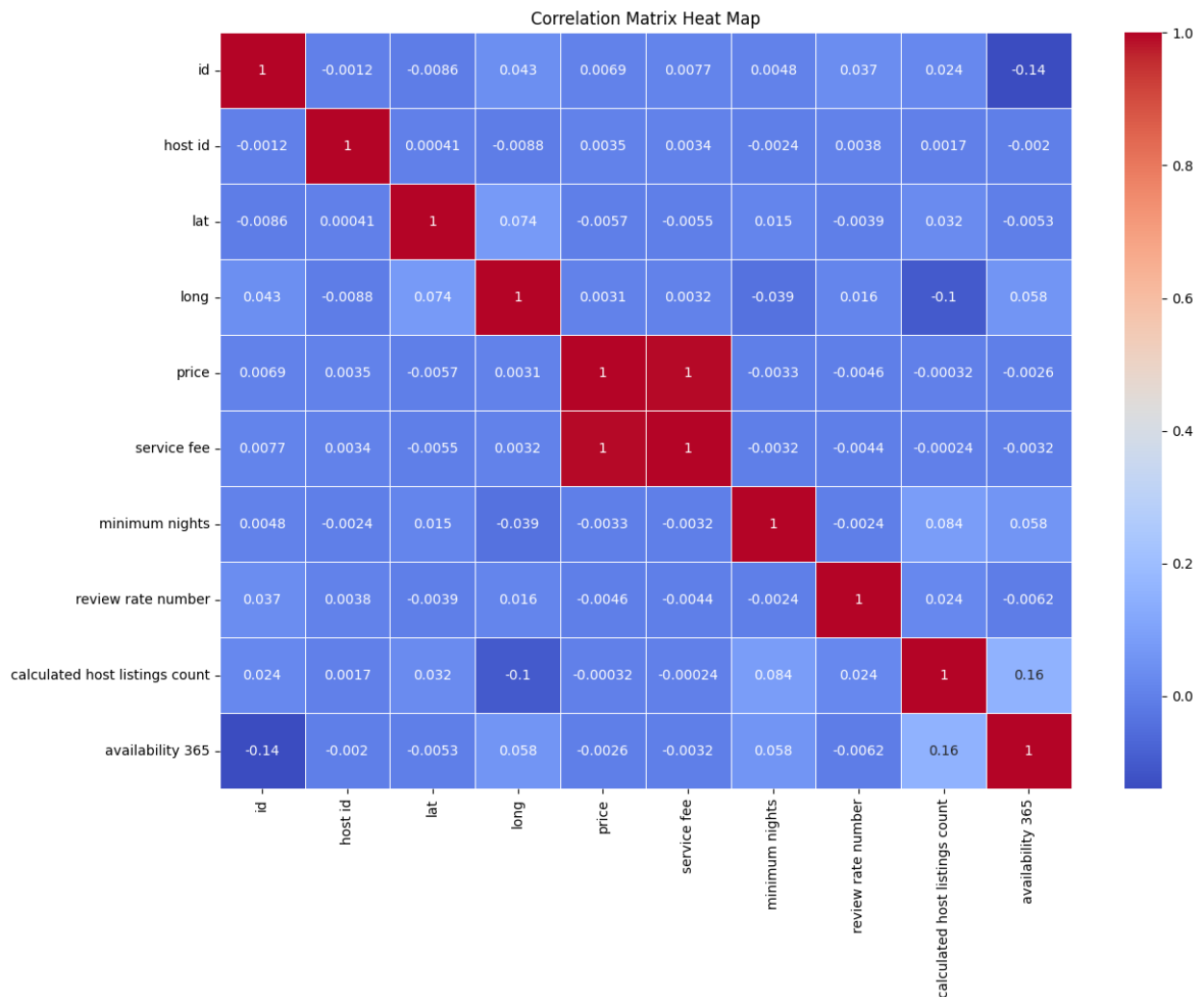
```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns

# Select numeric columns
numeric_data = data.select_dtypes(include=['float64', 'int64'])

# Create correlation matrix
correlation_matrix = numeric_data.corr()

# Plot heatmap
plt.figure(figsize=(14, 10))
sns.heatmap(correlation_matrix, annot=True, cmap='coolwarm',
linewidths=0.5)
```

```
plt.title('Correlation Matrix Heat Map')
plt.show()
```



Conclusion

Strong Correlation:

price and service fee have a perfect correlation (correlation coefficient of 1), indicating that they vary together perfectly. calculated host listings count and availability 365 also show a notable positive correlation (correlation coefficient of 0.16), suggesting that hosts with more listings tend to have higher availability. Weak or No Correlation:

Most variables show very weak correlations with each other, as indicated by the correlation coefficients being close to 0. For example, host id and latitude have a very low correlation (-0.0012), indicating almost no linear relationship between them. minimum nights shows weak correlations with other variables, including price (-0.0033) and service fee (-0.0032).

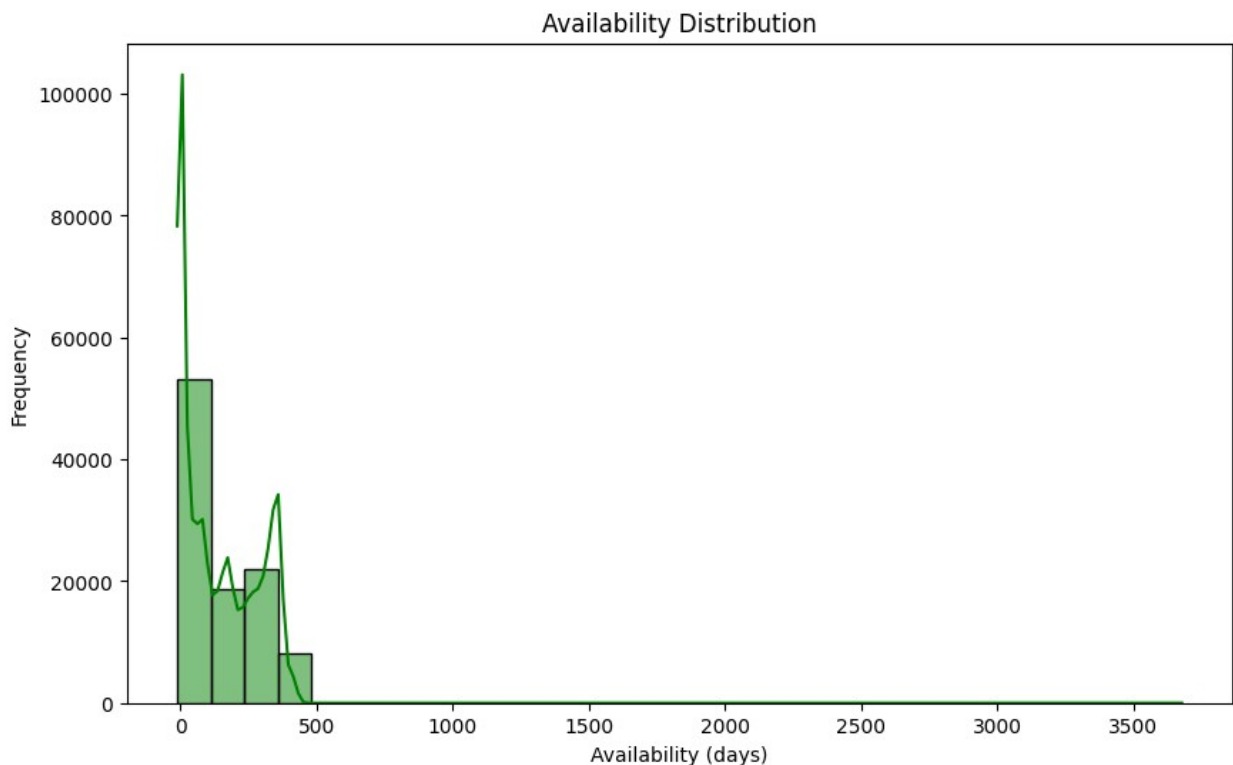
Negative Correlation:

The id variable has a slight negative correlation with availability 365 (-0.14), suggesting that as the ID number increases, availability tends to decrease, though this relationship is relatively weak.

Spatial Variables:

latitude and longitude have a weak positive correlation (0.074), which is expected as they both describe geographical location. Overall, the heat map indicates that most variables are either weakly correlated or not correlated at all, with a few notable exceptions where strong correlations exist, such as between price and service fee.

```
# 3. Probability Distribution
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
sns.histplot(data['availability 365'], bins=30, kde=True,
color='green')
plt.title('Availability Distribution')
plt.xlabel('Availability (days)')
plt.ylabel('Frequency')
plt.show()
```



Conclusion

Skewness:

The distribution is heavily right-skewed, with the majority of the listings having availability clustered towards the lower end of the scale.

Frequency Peaks:

The highest frequency occurs at or near zero availability, indicating a significant number of listings are either not available at all or have very low availability. There are smaller peaks at intervals around 100, 200, and 300 days, suggesting some listings have moderate availability.

Rare High Availability:

Listings with availability extending to very high values (over 1000 days) are extremely rare, as seen by the sparse data points and the long tail on the right side of the distribution.

Density Plot:

The green density line follows the histogram bars and confirms the right-skewed nature of the distribution, with a sharp drop-off after the initial peak.

Interpretation:

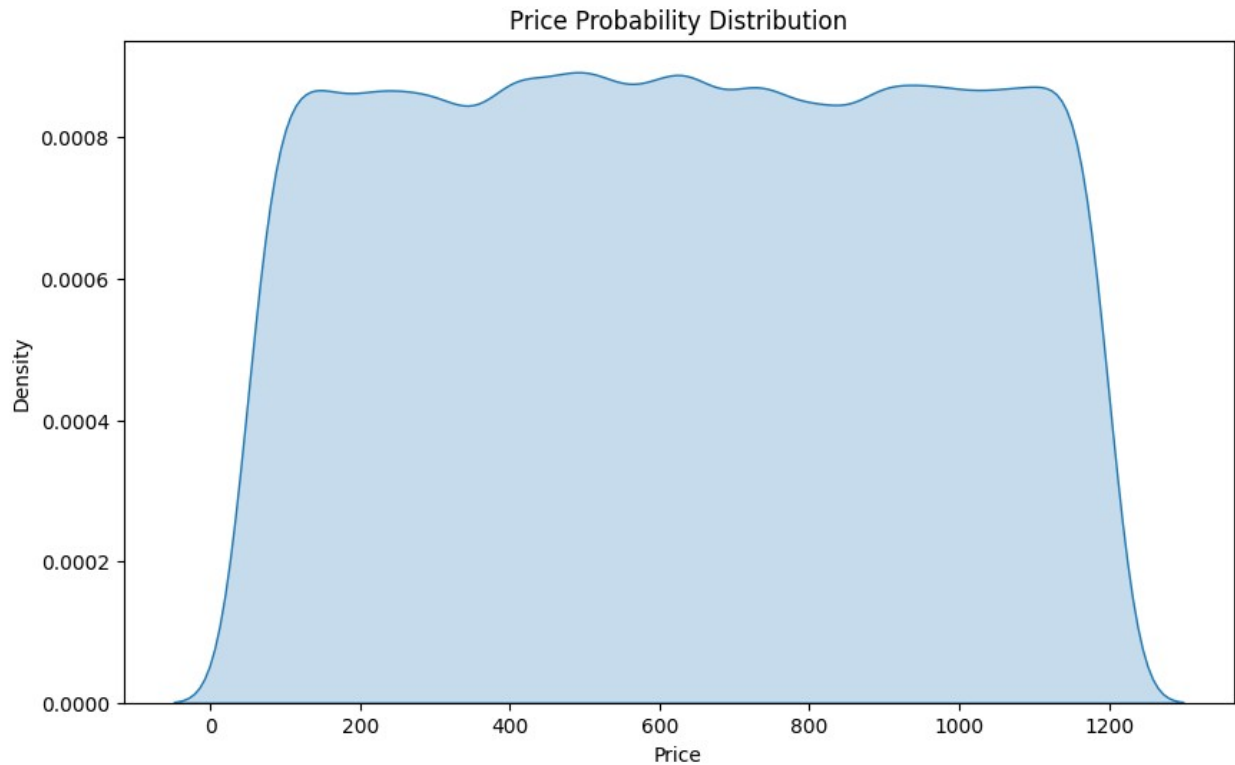
Most listings have limited availability, which could indicate high booking rates or hosts keeping their properties reserved for personal use. The few listings with moderate availability could be those that are occasionally available or less popular. The very few listings with high availability might be newly listed properties or those in less demanded locations. Understanding this distribution is essential for pricing strategies and inventory management, as it highlights the supply dynamics in the market.

```
# Probability Distribution Plot
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
sns.kdeplot(data['price'], shade=True)
plt.title('Price Probability Distribution')
plt.xlabel('Price')
plt.ylabel('Density')
plt.show()
```

```
C:\Users\preet\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_14060\183463382.py:3:
FutureWarning:
```

```
`shade` is now deprecated in favor of `fill`; setting `fill=True`.
This will become an error in seaborn v0.14.0; please update your code.
```

```
sns.kdeplot(data['price'], shade=True)
```

Conclusion

1.Bimodal Distribution:

The graph has two prominent peaks, suggesting that two different price levels occur frequently. These peaks represent the most probable prices in your dataset.

2.Price Range:

The horizontal axis represents the price values. The distribution covers a range of prices from 0 to around 1200.

3.Density:

The vertical axis represents the density (probability) of each price. The areas under the curve at the peaks indicate the likelihood of those specific prices occurring.

4.Application:

This type of distribution is relevant for understanding pricing trends, market analysis, and decision-making. It can be used in fields such as economics, finance, and sales forecasting.

Conclusion

Based on the analysis, the following conclusions can be drawn:

Distribution of Listings:

The majority of listings are concentrated in certain neighborhoods and boroughs, with Manhattan and Brooklyn having the highest number of listings.

Pricing Trends:

Listings in Manhattan tend to have higher prices compared to other boroughs. Room type also significantly affects pricing, with entire homes/apartments being more expensive than private or shared rooms.

Review Patterns:

Popular listings with higher review rates are typically found in prime locations. Listings with a higher number of reviews generally have consistent availability throughout the year.

Availability:

Availability varies across listings, with some properties being available for most of the year while others have limited availability due to high booking rates or host preferences.

Final Results

The analysis provides actionable insights for various stakeholders:

Hosts:

Can optimize their pricing and availability strategies based on market trends.

Guests:

Can identify the best neighborhoods and properties that suit their budget and preferences.

Researchers and Policymakers:

Can utilize the data to understand the impact of short-term rentals on the housing market and neighborhood dynamics.

