**Inside Airbnb Project:**

1. **How many Airbnb listings are there in the city you chose?**

In Dublin, I found out there are 7,894Airbnb listings available as of 17 December 2020.

1. **How many listings are there in each neighborhood?**

Dublin’s “neighborhoods” are not well defined. Rather, they are more akin to towns surrounding Dublin City, and Dublin City itself. In Dublin City, there are 6,001 listings. In Fingal, there are 752 listings. South Dublin offers 321 listings. Dn Laoghaire-Rathdown has 820 listings.

1. **What is the average price for a listing?**

The average listing price is $274.95 a night.

1. **Make a map where you filter the listings somehow (for example, showing listings with "quaint" in their name versus those with "cozy" in the name).**

*Listing features: showing those that are a listing for a “private room” versus those that are for a “shared room, see:*

<https://thenewschool.carto.com/u/schig158/builder/7b14de1a-a73d-4948-ae23-0770be823f26/embed>

**Personal Data SQL Statements and Results**

For this assignment, I utilized the data I had mapped last week visualizing the public schools in New York City. I felt the map was lacking some more specific information, so I wanted to use the SQL exercises to expand upon it.

**Statement 1:**

I wanted to count the number of schools in total, so I input:

SELECT COUNT(\*)

from public\_schools\_points\_2011\_2012a

The result was 1,709 schools. They were not mappable data points because I input the operation to merely count the points.

Graphical user interface, application

Description automatically generated

**Statement 2:**

In addition to the general number of schools, I wanted to find out how many of each type of schools there were based on the breaks of K-8, elementary school (grades K-6), middle school/junior high (grades 7-8), and high school (grades 9-12) classifications. This information was unmappable because I input the “COUNT” function. I input:

SELECT sch\_type, COUNT(\*)

from public\_schools\_points\_2011\_2012a

WHERE sch\_type = 'K-8' OR sch\_type = 'K-12' OR sch\_type = 'Elementary' OR sch\_type = 'High school' OR sch\_type = 'Junior High-Intermediate-Middle'

GROUP BY sch\_type

The results can be seen circled in the image below:

Graphical user interface, application

Description automatically generated

**Statement 3:**

For the next SQL statement, I wanted to map the K-8 schools by district. To do this, I input:

SELECT \* FROM schig158.public\_schools\_points\_2011\_2012a

WHERE sch\_type = 'K-8'

Map

Description automatically generated

**Statement 4:**

Next, I wanted to isolate all the schools within District 1. My SQL statement focused on isolating information by “geo\_distri”.

SELECT \* FROM public\_schools\_points\_2011\_2012a

WHERE geo\_distri = '1'

Map

Description automatically generated

**Statement 5:**

For the final SQL statement, I wanted to map the types of schools within District 1. However, I was not sure how to isolate both features. So I first input:

SELECT \* FROM public\_schools\_points\_2011\_2012a

WHERE geo\_distri = '1’

After that, I used the analysis feature on separate copies of the above to create individual-colored points (with hover-over pop-ups with the school type and name) to achieve what I wanted. Please see the link for the final product: <https://thenewschool.carto.com/u/schig158/builder/51912c6d-25c7-41c4-98b5-74b887c3c962/embed>