Chicago's Airbnb price predictor

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Objective

As people try to get into new businesses to increase their income after a hard year, we found that there is no way to predict how much someone should charge for an Airbnb listing. To make that transition easier we want to create a model that can predict the price of the market for a new place taking into account its characteristics. This model then could be used to create web applications or mobile apps and help people to get into the Airbnb business.

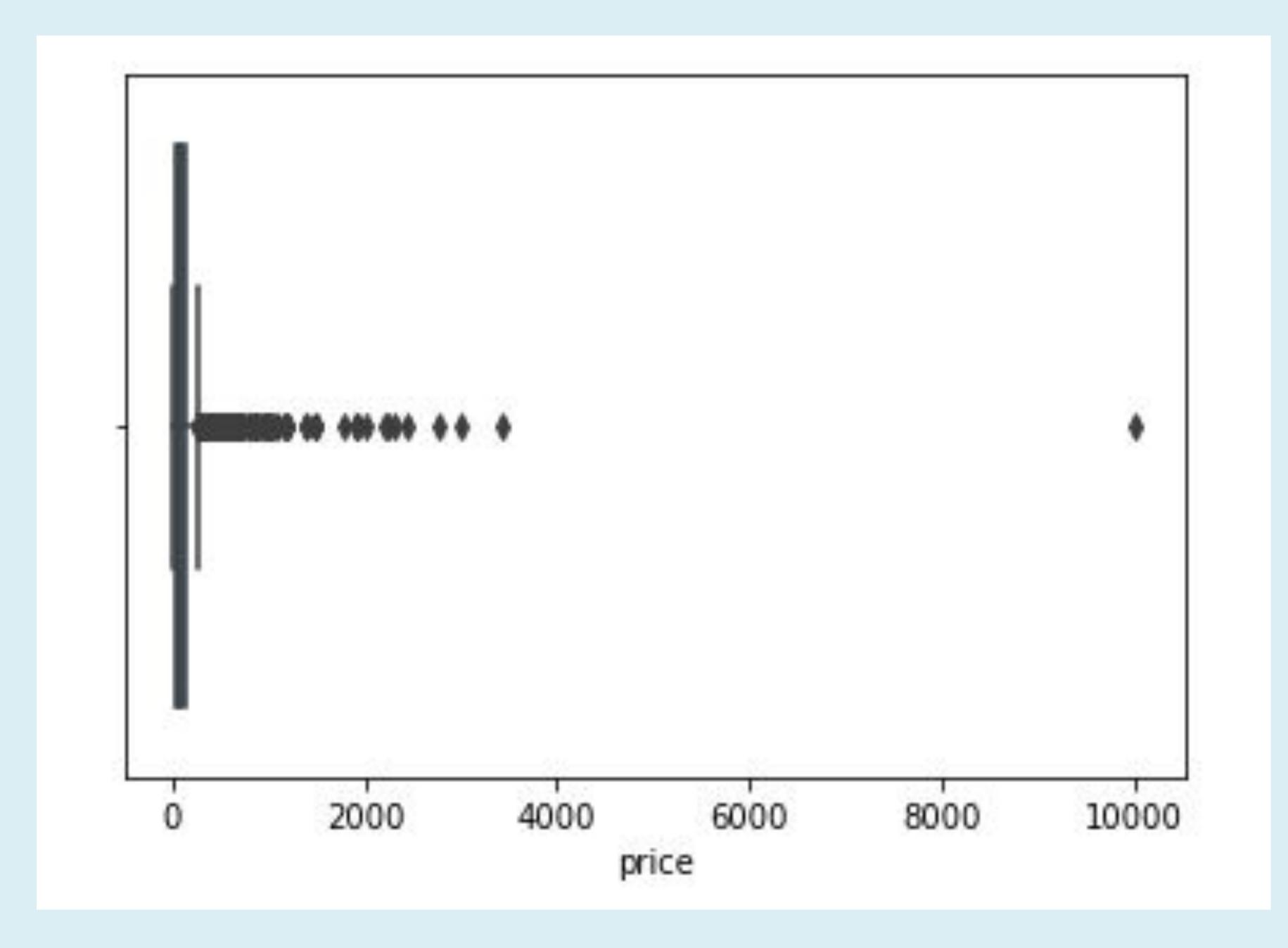
Data

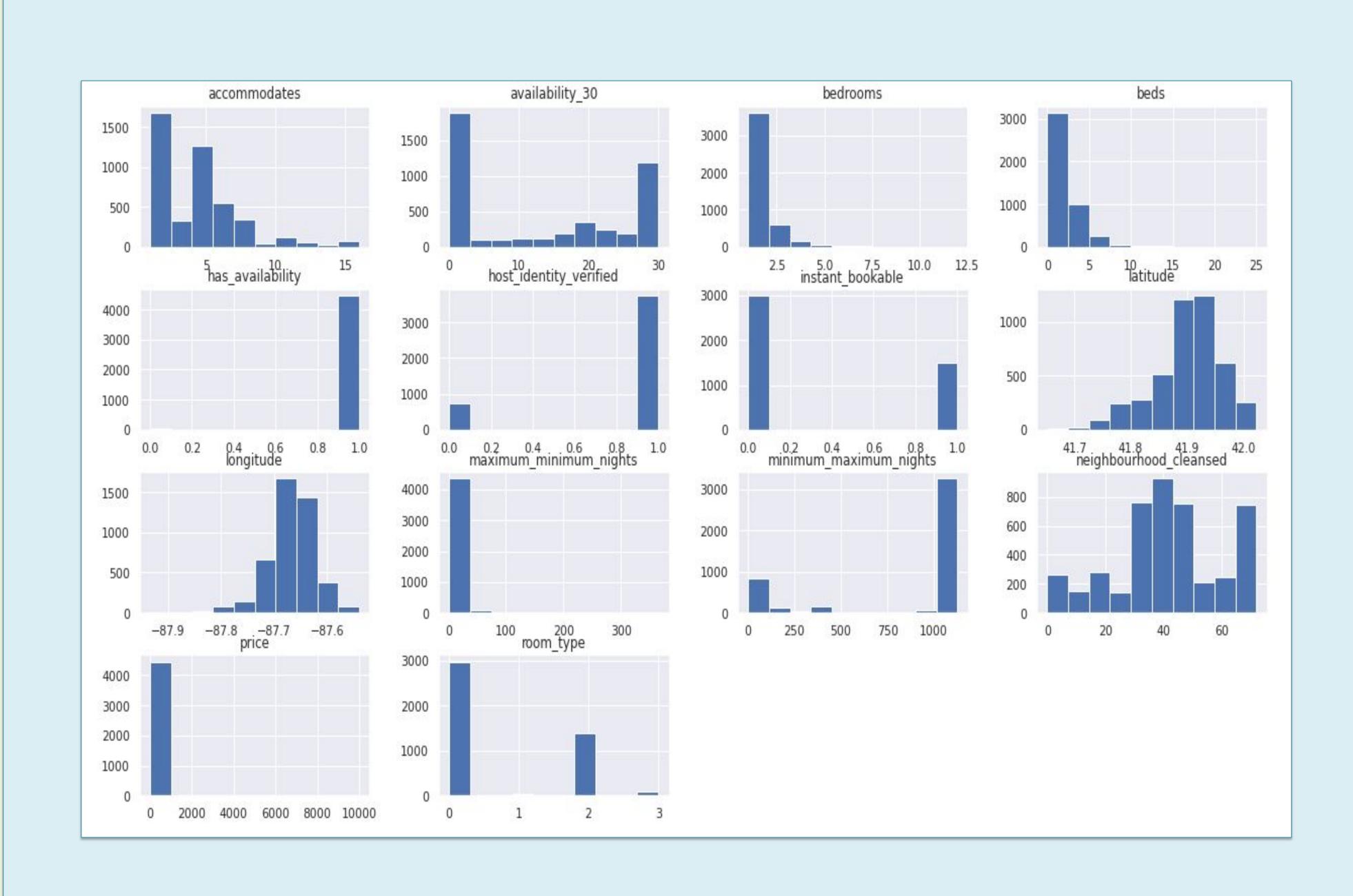
Source: This dataset belongs to *Inside Airbnb*. Specifically, we will use Chicago's dataset posted on December 20th, 2020. The dataset consists of 6523 rows and 74 columns.

The dataset after cleaning consists of 4179 rows and 14 columns. The data types are integers and floats.

Int6	4Index: 4477 entries, 0	to 65	22	
Data	columns (total 14 column	ns):		
#	Column	Non-I	Null Count	Dtype
0	host_identity_verified	4477	non-null	int64
1	neighbourhood_cleansed	4477	non-null	int64
2	latitude	4477	non-null	float64
3	longitude	4477	non-null	float64
4	room_type	4477	non-null	int64
5	accommodates	4477	non-null	int64
6	bedrooms	4477	non-null	float64
7	beds	4477	non-null	float64
8	price	4477	non-null	float64
9	maximum minimum nights	4477	non-null	int64
10	minimum maximum nights	4477	non-null	int64
11	has availability	4477	non-null	int64
12	availability 30	4477	non-null	int64
13		4477	non-null	int64

Data Visualization





Results

R-squared	Training Set	Testing Set
Multilinear regression	0.35	0.29
Polynomial Regression degree= 4	0.75	0.99
Polynomial Regression degree= 6	0.88	0.99

Conclusion

- The model with the highest R-squared value was polynomial regression with degree = 6.
- Airbnb's characteristics explain 88% of the total variation in the Airbnb price.