

Hotel Bookings

2022-04-30

Hotels Booking Dataset

Step 1: Importing Data

The data in this example is originally from the article Hotel Booking Demand Datasets (<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2352340918315191>), written by Nuno Antonio, Ana Almeida, and Luis Nunes for Data in Brief, Volume 22, February 2019.

The data was downloaded and cleaned by Thomas Mock and Antoine Bichat for #TidyTuesday during the week of February 11th, 2020 (<https://github.com/rfordatascience/tidytuesday/blob/master/data/2020/2020-02-11/readme.md>).

You can learn more about the dataset here: <https://www.kaggle.com/jessemostipak/hotel-booking-demand>

Run the code below to read in the file 'hotel_bookings.csv' into a data frame:

```
hotel_bookings <- read.csv("hotel_bookings.csv")
```

Step 2: Refresh Your Memory

```
head(hotel_bookings)
```

```
##           hotel is_canceled lead_time arrival_date_year arrival_date_month
## 1 Resort Hotel           0       342           2015           July
## 2 Resort Hotel           0       737           2015           July
## 3 Resort Hotel           0         7           2015           July
## 4 Resort Hotel           0        13           2015           July
## 5 Resort Hotel           0        14           2015           July
## 6 Resort Hotel           0        14           2015           July
## arrival_date_week_number arrival_date_day_of_month stays_in_weekend_nights
## 1                      27                      1                      0
## 2                      27                      1                      0
## 3                      27                      1                      0
## 4                      27                      1                      0
## 5                      27                      1                      0
## 6                      27                      1                      0
## stays_in_week_nights adults children babies meal country market_segment
## 1                   0      2        0      0  BB    PRT      Direct
## 2                   0      2        0      0  BB    PRT      Direct
## 3                   1      1        0      0  BB    GBR      Direct
## 4                   1      1        0      0  BB    GBR      Corporate
## 5                   2      2        0      0  BB    GBR      Online TA
## 6                   2      2        0      0  BB    GBR      Online TA
## distribution_channel is_repeated_guest previous_cancellations
## 1          Direct           0           0
## 2          Direct           0           0
```

```

## 3          Direct          0          0
## 4        Corporate          0          0
## 5          TA/TO          0          0
## 6          TA/TO          0          0
##  previous_bookings_not_canceled reserved_room_type assigned_room_type
## 1              0              C              C
## 2              0              C              C
## 3              0              A              C
## 4              0              A              A
## 5              0              A              A
## 6              0              A              A
##  booking_changes deposit_type agent company days_in_waiting_list customer_type
## 1              3   No Deposit  NULL   NULL              0   Transient
## 2              4   No Deposit  NULL   NULL              0   Transient
## 3              0   No Deposit  NULL   NULL              0   Transient
## 4              0   No Deposit  304   NULL              0   Transient
## 5              0   No Deposit  240   NULL              0   Transient
## 6              0   No Deposit  240   NULL              0   Transient
##  adr required_car_parking_spaces total_of_special_requests reservation_status
## 1    0              0              0          Check-Out
## 2    0              0              0          Check-Out
## 3   75              0              0          Check-Out
## 4   75              0              0          Check-Out
## 5   98              0              1          Check-Out
## 6   98              0              1          Check-Out
##  reservation_status_date
## 1          2015-07-01
## 2          2015-07-01
## 3          2015-07-02
## 4          2015-07-02
## 5          2015-07-03
## 6          2015-07-03

```

```
colnames(hotel_bookings)
```

```

## [1] "hotel"          "is_canceled"
## [3] "lead_time"      "arrival_date_year"
## [5] "arrival_date_month" "arrival_date_week_number"
## [7] "arrival_date_day_of_month" "stays_in_weekend_nights"
## [9] "stays_in_week_nights" "adults"
## [11] "children"       "babies"
## [13] "meal"          "country"
## [15] "market_segment" "distribution_channel"
## [17] "is_repeated_guest" "previous_cancellations"
## [19] "previous_bookings_not_canceled" "reserved_room_type"
## [21] "assigned_room_type" "booking_changes"
## [23] "deposit_type"    "agent"
## [25] "company"        "days_in_waiting_list"
## [27] "customer_type"   "adr"
## [29] "required_car_parking_spaces" "total_of_special_requests"
## [31] "reservation_status" "reservation_status_date"

```

Step 3: Install and load the 'ggplot2' package

Install and load the ggplot2 package

Step 4: Annotating your chart

The first step will be adding a title; that is often the first thing people will pay attention to when they encounter a data visualization for the first time. To add a title, you will add `labs()` at the end of your `ggplot()` command and then input a title there:

```
ggplot(data = hotel_bookings) +  
  geom_bar(mapping = aes(x = market_segment, fill=market_segment)) +  
  facet_wrap(~hotel) +  
  labs(title="Comparison of market segments by hotel type for hotel bookings")
```



I also want to add another detail about what time period this data covers. To do this, I need to find out when the data is from.

I realize I can use the `min()` function on the year column in the data:

```
min(hotel_bookings$arrival_date_year)
```

```
## [1] 2015
```

And the `max()` function:

```
max(hotel_bookings$arrival_date_year)
```

```
## [1] 2017
```

But I will need to save them as variables in order to easily use them in my labeling; the following code chunk creates two of those variables:

```
mindate <- min(hotel_bookings$arrival_date_year)  
maxdate <- max(hotel_bookings$arrival_date_year)
```

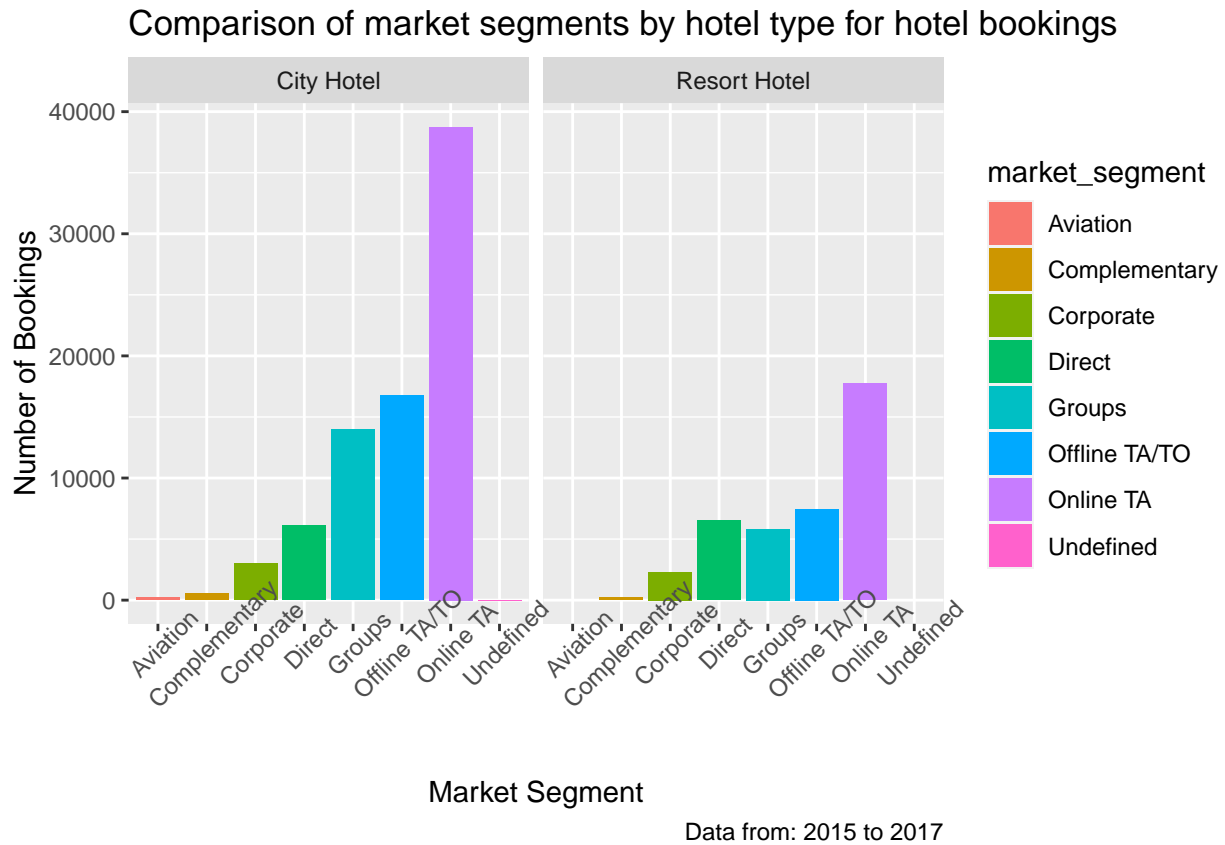
I decide to switch the subtitle to a caption which will appear in the bottom right corner instead.

```
ggplot(data = hotel_bookings) +
  geom_bar(mapping = aes(x = market_segment, fill=market_segment)) +
  facet_wrap(~hotel) +
  labs(title="Comparison of market segments by hotel type for hotel bookings",
       caption=paste0("Data from: ", mindate, " to ", maxdate))
```



Now I want to clean up the x and y axis labels to make sure they are really clear. To do that, I add to the labs() function and use x= and y=.

```
ggplot(data = hotel_bookings) +
  geom_bar(mapping = aes(x = market_segment, fill=market_segment)) +
  facet_wrap(~hotel) +
  theme(axis.text.x = element_text(angle = 45))+
  labs(title="Comparison of market segments by hotel type for hotel bookings",
       caption=paste0("Data from: ", mindate, " to ", maxdate),
       x="Market Segment",
       y="Number of Bookings",
       )
```



Step 5: Saving Chart

The `ggsave()` function was used to save the last plot that was generated, so if I have run something after running the code chunk above, then run that code chunk again.

```
ggsave('hotel_booking_chart.png')
```

```
## Saving 6.5 x 4.5 in image
```