

# Untitled

January 12, 2026

```
[35]: # HOTEL BOOKING ANALYSIS - COMPLETE PYTHON CODE
      # TravClan Business Analyst Assignment
```

```
[36]: # STEP 1: IMPORT LIBRARIES
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from datetime import datetime
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')

# For statistical analysis
from scipy import stats
from scipy.stats import chi2_contingency
```

```
[37]: # Set display options
pd.set_option('display.max_columns', None)
pd.set_option('display.width', None)
pd.set_option('display.max_rows', 100)

# Set plot style
plt.style.use('seaborn-v0_8-darkgrid')
sns.set_palette("husl")

print("HOTEL BOOKING ANALYSIS - TRAVCLAN ASSIGNMENT")
```

HOTEL BOOKING ANALYSIS - TRAVCLAN ASSIGNMENT

```
[38]: # STEP 2: LOAD DATA
print("LOADING DATA")

# Load the cleaned CSV file
df = pd.read_csv('Excel1.csv')

print(f"Data loaded successfully!")
print(f"Total rows: {len(df):,}")
print(f"Total columns: {len(df.columns):,}")
```

LOADING DATA

Data loaded successfully!

Total rows: 30,000

Total columns: 44

```
[39]: # STEP 3: DATA OVERVIEW
print("DATA OVERVIEW")

print("\nFirst 5 rows:")
print(df.head())

print("\nData Types:")
print(df.dtypes)

print("\nBasic Statistics:")
print(df.describe())

print("\nMissing Values:")
missing = df.isnull().sum()
missing_pct = (missing / len(df)) * 100
missing_df = pd.DataFrame({
    'Missing_Count': missing,
    'Percentage': missing_pct
})
print(missing_df[missing_df['Missing_Count'] > 0])
```

DATA OVERVIEW

First 5 rows:

	customer_id	property_id	city	star_rating	booking_date	\
0	492	3	San Francisco	4	01-04-2024	
1	180	3	Dallas	3	01-04-2024	
2	50	5	Dallas	3	01-04-2024	
3	294	3	Orlando	4	01-04-2024	
4	40	5	Seattle	5	01-04-2024	

	check_in_date	check_out_date	room_type	num_rooms_booked	stay_type	\
0	24-05-2024	26-05-2024	Standard	1	Leisure	
1	10-05-2024	17-05-2024	Deluxe	1	Leisure	
2	31-05-2024	05-06-2024	Deluxe	1	Business	
3	18-04-2024	24-04-2024	Deluxe	3	Leisure	
4	NaN	NaN	Deluxe	1	Leisure	

	booking_channel	booking_value	costprice	markup	selling_price	\
0	Mobile App	19361.0	19361	5981.0	25342.0	
1	Mobile App	6137.0	6137	1896.0	8033.0	
2	Web	22702.0	22702	7013.0	29715.0	
3	Web	34068.0	34068	10524.0	44592.0	

4	Mobile App	12127.0	12127	3746.0	15873.0
---	------------	---------	-------	--------	---------

	payment_method	refund_status	refund_amount	channel_of_booking	\
0	PayPal	Yes	369.65	Web	
1	Bank Transfer	Yes	492.51	Web	
2	Debit Card	Yes	0.00	iOS	
3	Bank Transfer	Yes	545.54	Android	
4	Debit Card	Yes	211.37	Web	

	booking_status	travel_date	cashback	coupon_redeem	Coupon	USed?	\
0	Confirmed	04-03-2024	5.37	0.0		No	
1	Confirmed	19-07-2024	7.16	0.0		No	
2	Confirmed	22-03-2024	0.00	0.0		No	
3	Confirmed	24-11-2024	7.93	24.5		Yes	
4	Cancelled	02-03-2024	0.00	0.0		No	

	length_of_stay	is_weekend_checkin	has_complete_dates	actual_length_stay	\
0	2.0	True	1	2.0	
1	7.0	True	1	7.0	
2	5.0	True	1	5.0	
3	6.0	False	1	6.0	
4	NaN	False	1	NaN	

	total_cost	profit_margin	profit_margin_pct	booking_month	\
0	25342.0	? 5,981.00	31.0	Apr-24	
1	8033.0	? 1,896.00	31.0	Apr-24	
2	29715.0	? 7,013.00	31.0	Apr-24	
3	44592.0	? 10,524.00	31.0	Apr-24	
4	15873.0	? 3,746.00	31.0	Apr-24	

	booking_month_num	booking_year	days_before_checkin	is_cancelled	\
0	4	2024	53.0	0	
1	4	2024	39.0	0	
2	4	2024	60.0	0	
3	4	2024	17.0	0	
4	4	2024	NaN	1	

	is_refunded	has_coupon	net_revenue	flag_outliers	negative_margins	\
0	1	0	24972.35	0	0	
1	1	0	7540.49	0	0	
2	1	0	29715.00	0	0	
3	1	1	44046.46	0	0	
4	1	0	15661.63	0	0	

	future_dates	invalid_stay_length	average_booking_value
0	0	0	25080.53
1	0	0	standard_deviation
2	0	0	11587.37

3	0	0	NaN
4	0	0	NaN

#### Data Types:

customer_id	int64
property_id	int64
city	object
star_rating	int64
booking_date	object
check_in_date	object
check_out_date	object
room_type	object
num_rooms_booked	int64
stay_type	object
booking_channel	object
booking_value	float64
costprice	int64
markup	float64
selling_price	float64
payment_method	object
refund_status	object
refund_amount	float64
channel_of_booking	object
booking_status	object
travel_date	object
cashback	float64
coupon_redeem	float64
Coupon USed?	object
length_of_stay	float64
is_weekend_checkin	bool
has_complete_dates	int64
actual_length_stay	float64
total_cost	float64
profit_margin	object
profit_margin_pct	float64
booking_month	object
booking_month_num	int64
booking_year	int64
days_before_checkin	float64
is_cancelled	int64
is_refunded	int64
has_coupon	int64
net_revenue	float64
flag_outliers	int64
negative_margins	int64
future_dates	int64
invalid_stay_length	int64
average_booking_value	object

dtype: object

Basic Statistics:

	customer_id	property_id	star_rating	num_rooms_booked	\
count	30000.000000	30000.000000	30000.000000	30000.000000	
mean	249.721767	3.777533	3.602033	1.352333	
std	145.484836	2.081471	0.860241	0.574403	
min	1.000000	1.000000	2.000000	1.000000	
25%	123.000000	1.000000	3.000000	1.000000	
50%	248.000000	3.000000	4.000000	1.000000	
75%	376.000000	5.000000	4.000000	2.000000	
max	499.000000	7.000000	5.000000	3.000000	

	booking_value	costprice	markup	selling_price	refund_amount	\
count	30000.000000	30000.000000	30000.000000	30000.000000	30000.000000	
mean	25080.525454	22541.494100	7199.75008	29741.244180	482.841137	
std	11587.369335	9259.520787	3021.50829	12234.339848	2226.071521	
min	1279.770000	3822.000000	1181.00000	5003.000000	0.000000	
25%	15922.712500	15088.750000	4797.00000	19890.187500	0.000000	
50%	24736.145000	22731.000000	7235.00000	30000.000000	216.080000	
75%	33570.000000	30427.000000	9665.00000	40119.250000	596.400000	
max	67764.460000	38200.000000	17556.50000	53021.800000	49888.910000	

	cashback	coupon_redeem	length_of_stay	has_complete_dates	\
count	30000.000000	30000.000000	24532.000000	30000.000000	
mean	3.615018	4.134972	4.006848	0.817767	
std	4.584495	10.846211	2.001231	0.386043	
min	0.000000	-3.530000	1.000000	0.000000	
25%	0.000000	0.000000	2.000000	1.000000	
50%	0.940000	0.000000	4.000000	1.000000	
75%	6.790000	0.000000	6.000000	1.000000	
max	21.270000	89.640000	7.000000	1.000000	

	actual_length_stay	total_cost	profit_margin_pct	booking_month_num	\
count	24532.000000	30000.000000	30000.0	30000.000000	
mean	4.006848	32280.275534	31.0	6.340067	
std	2.001231	13694.936170	0.0	3.383450	
min	1.000000	2553.770000	31.0	1.000000	
25%	2.000000	21558.802500	31.0	4.000000	
50%	4.000000	31936.960000	31.0	6.000000	
75%	6.000000	42449.807500	31.0	9.000000	
max	7.000000	82172.010000	31.0	12.000000	

	booking_year	days_before_checkin	is_cancelled	is_refunded	\
count	30000.000000	24532.000000	30000.000000	30000.000000	
mean	2024.302033	30.378485	0.192633	0.772733	
std	0.459147	17.374172	0.394374	0.419073	
min	2024.000000	1.000000	0.000000	0.000000	

25%	2024.000000	15.000000	0.000000	1.000000
50%	2024.000000	30.000000	0.000000	1.000000
75%	2025.000000	45.000000	0.000000	1.000000
max	2025.000000	60.000000	1.000000	1.000000

	has_coupon	net_revenue	flag_outliers	negative_margins \
count	30000.000000	30000.000000	30000.000000	30000.0
mean	0.206433	29258.403043	0.000767	0.0
std	0.404752	12371.746304	0.027679	0.0
min	0.000000	32.680000	0.000000	0.0
25%	0.000000	19386.415000	0.000000	0.0
50%	0.000000	29530.700000	0.000000	0.0
75%	0.000000	39724.270000	0.000000	0.0
max	1.000000	53021.800000	1.000000	0.0

	future_dates	invalid_stay_length
count	30000.0	30000.0
mean	0.0	0.0
std	0.0	0.0
min	0.0	0.0
25%	0.0	0.0
50%	0.0	0.0
75%	0.0	0.0
max	0.0	0.0

Missing Values:

	Missing_Count	Percentage
check_in_date	5468	18.226667
check_out_date	5468	18.226667
length_of_stay	5468	18.226667
actual_length_stay	5468	18.226667
days_before_checkin	5468	18.226667
average_booking_value	29997	99.990000

```
[40]: # STEP 4: DATA TYPE CONVERSIONS
print("CONVERTING DATA TYPES")

# Convert date columns
date_columns = ['booking_date', 'check_in_date', 'check_out_date', '
↳ 'travel_date']
for col in date_columns:
    if col in df.columns:
        df[col] = pd.to_datetime(df[col], errors='coerce')
        print(f"Converted {col} to datetime")

# Convert categorical columns
categorical_columns = ['city', 'room_type', 'stay_type', 'booking_channel',
```

```

        'payment_method', 'refund_status', 'booking_status']
for col in categorical_columns:
    if col in df.columns:
        df[col] = df[col].astype('category')
        print(f" Converted {col} to category")

```

#### CONVERTING DATA TYPES

```

Converted booking_date to datetime
Converted check_in_date to datetime
Converted check_out_date to datetime
Converted travel_date to datetime
Converted city to category
Converted room_type to category
Converted stay_type to category
Converted booking_channel to category
Converted payment_method to category
Converted refund_status to category
Converted booking_status to category

```

[41]: # STEP 5: KEY BUSINESS METRICS (ERROR-FREE)

```

# Ensure numeric safety (extra protection)
safe_cols = [
    'selling_price',
    'costprice',
    'profit_margin',
    'booking_value',
    'profit_margin_pct',
    'actual_length_stay'
]

for col in safe_cols:
    if col in df.columns:
        df[col] = pd.to_numeric(df[col], errors='coerce')

metrics = {
    'Total Bookings': len(df),
    'Total Revenue': df['selling_price'].sum(),
    'Total Cost': df['costprice'].sum(),
    'Total Profit': df['profit_margin'].sum(),
    'Average Booking Value': df['booking_value'].mean(),
    'Average Profit Margin %': df['profit_margin_pct'].mean(),
    'Cancellation Rate %': df['is_cancelled'].mean() * 100,
    'Refund Rate %': df['is_refunded'].mean() * 100,
    'Average Stay Length': df['actual_length_stay'].mean(),
    'Total Customers': df['customer_id'].nunique(),
    'Total Properties': df['property_id'].nunique()
}

```

```

}

print("\nKEY BUSINESS METRICS\n")

for metric, value in metrics.items():
    if 'Rate' in metric or '%' in metric:
        print(f"{metric:.<40} {value:.2f}%")
    elif metric in ['Total Bookings', 'Total Customers', 'Total Properties']:
        print(f"{metric:.<40} {int(value):,}")
    else:
        print(f"{metric:.<40} ${float(value):,.2f}")

```

#### KEY BUSINESS METRICS

```

Total Bookings... 30,000
Total Revenue... $892,237,325.39
Total Cost... $676,244,823.00
Total Profit... $0.00
Average Booking Value... $25,080.53
Average Profit Margin %... 31.00%
Cancellation Rate %... 19.26%
Refund Rate %... 77.27%
Average Stay Length... $4.01
Total Customers... 499
Total Properties... 4

```

```

[42]: # STEP 6: ANALYSIS 1 - CANCELLATION ANALYSIS
print("ANALYSIS 1: CANCELLATION PATTERNS")

# Cancellation by Booking Channel
cancel_by_channel = df.groupby('booking_channel').agg({
    'is_cancelled': ['mean', 'sum', 'count']
}).round(4)
cancel_by_channel.columns = ['Cancellation_Rate', 'Total_Cancelled',
    ↪ 'Total_Bookings']
cancel_by_channel['Cancellation_Rate'] = cancel_by_channel['Cancellation_Rate']
    ↪ * 100
cancel_by_channel = cancel_by_channel.sort_values('Cancellation_Rate',
    ↪ ascending=False)

print("\n Cancellation Rate by Booking Channel:")
print(cancel_by_channel)

# Cancellation by Room Type
cancel_by_room = df.groupby('room_type').agg({
    'is_cancelled': ['mean', 'sum', 'count']

```



```

}).round(4)
cancel_by_room.columns = ['Cancellation_Rate', 'Total_Cancelled',
    ↳ 'Total_Bookings']
cancel_by_room['Cancellation_Rate'] = cancel_by_room['Cancellation_Rate'] * 100
cancel_by_room = cancel_by_room.sort_values('Cancellation_Rate',
    ↳ ascending=False)

print("\n Cancellation Rate by Room Type:")
print(cancel_by_room)

# Cancellation by Star Rating
cancel_by_star = df.groupby('star_rating').agg({
    'is_cancelled': ['mean', 'sum', 'count']
}).round(4)
cancel_by_star.columns = ['Cancellation_Rate', 'Total_Cancelled',
    ↳ 'Total_Bookings']
cancel_by_star['Cancellation_Rate'] = cancel_by_star['Cancellation_Rate'] * 100
cancel_by_star = cancel_by_star.sort_values('Cancellation_Rate',
    ↳ ascending=False)

print("\n Cancellation Rate by Star Rating:")
print(cancel_by_star)

# Weekend vs Weekday Cancellation
cancel_by_weekend = df.groupby('is_weekend_checkin').agg({
    'is_cancelled': ['mean', 'sum', 'count']
}).round(4)
cancel_by_weekend.columns = ['Cancellation_Rate', 'Total_Cancelled',
    ↳ 'Total_Bookings']
cancel_by_weekend['Cancellation_Rate'] = cancel_by_weekend['Cancellation_Rate']
    ↳ * 100

print("\n Cancellation Rate: Weekend vs Weekday:")
print(cancel_by_weekend)

```

#### ANALYSIS 1: CANCELLATION PATTERNS

Cancellation Rate by Booking Channel:

	Cancellation_Rate	Total_Cancelled	Total_Bookings
booking_channel			
Travel Agent	26.29	786	2990
Mobile App	22.42	2693	12009
Web	15.33	2300	15001

Cancellation Rate by Room Type:

	Cancellation_Rate	Total_Cancelled	Total_Bookings
room_type			

Standard	22.12	3662	16552
Suite	15.89	472	2970
Deluxe	15.70	1645	10478

Cancellation Rate by Star Rating:

	Cancellation_Rate	Total_Cancelled	Total_Bookings
star_rating			
3	20.42	2136	10460
2	19.97	598	2995
5	19.11	862	4511
4	18.14	2183	12034

Cancellation Rate: Weekend vs Weekday:

	Cancellation_Rate	Total_Cancelled	Total_Bookings
is_weekend_checkin			
False	27.20	5312	19529
True	4.46	467	10471

```
[43]: # STEP 7: ANALYSIS 2 - REVENUE ANALYSIS
print("ANALYSIS 2: REVENUE PERFORMANCE")

# Revenue by Booking Channel
revenue_by_channel = df.groupby('booking_channel').agg({
    'selling_price': ['sum', 'mean', 'count'],
    'profit_margin': ['sum', 'mean'],
    'is_cancelled': 'mean'
}).round(2)
revenue_by_channel.columns = ['Total_Revenue', 'Avg_Revenue', 'Bookings',
                              'Total_Profit', 'Avg_Profit', 'Cancel_Rate']
revenue_by_channel['Cancel_Rate'] = revenue_by_channel['Cancel_Rate'] * 100
revenue_by_channel = revenue_by_channel.sort_values('Total_Revenue',
    ↪ascending=False)

print("\n Revenue Performance by Booking Channel:")
print(revenue_by_channel)

# Revenue by City
revenue_by_city = df.groupby('city').agg({
    'selling_price': ['sum', 'mean', 'count'],
    'profit_margin': ['sum', 'mean']
}).round(2)
revenue_by_city.columns = ['Total_Revenue', 'Avg_Revenue', 'Bookings',
                          'Total_Profit', 'Avg_Profit']
revenue_by_city = revenue_by_city.sort_values('Total_Revenue', ascending=False).
    ↪head(10)

print("\n Top 10 Cities by Revenue:")
```

```

print(revenue_by_city)

# Revenue by Star Rating
revenue_by_star = df.groupby('star_rating').agg({
    'selling_price': ['sum', 'mean', 'count'],
    'profit_margin': ['sum', 'mean']
}).round(2)
revenue_by_star.columns = ['Total_Revenue', 'Avg_Revenue', 'Bookings',
                           'Total_Profit', 'Avg_Profit']

print("\n Revenue by Star Rating:")
print(revenue_by_star)

```

## ANALYSIS 2: REVENUE PERFORMANCE

Revenue Performance by Booking Channel:

	Total_Revenue	Avg_Revenue	Bookings	Total_Profit	\
booking_channel					
Web	4.494556e+08	29961.71	15001	0.0	
Mobile App	3.541459e+08	29490.04	12009	0.0	
Travel Agent	8.863582e+07	29644.09	2990	0.0	

	Avg_Profit	Cancel_Rate
booking_channel		
Web	NaN	15.0
Mobile App	NaN	22.0
Travel Agent	NaN	26.0

Top 10 Cities by Revenue:

	Total_Revenue	Avg_Revenue	Bookings	Total_Profit	Avg_Profit
city					
Chicago	91523337.40	29919.36	3059	0.0	NaN
Los Angeles	91222898.00	30007.53	3040	0.0	NaN
San Francisco	90549893.20	29864.74	3032	0.0	NaN
Las Vegas	90035550.55	29665.75	3035	0.0	NaN
Orlando	89625582.21	29726.56	3015	0.0	NaN
New York	89136957.30	29781.81	2993	0.0	NaN
Boston	88841285.70	29692.94	2992	0.0	NaN
Miami	87958174.93	29725.64	2959	0.0	NaN
Seattle	87091936.60	29623.11	2940	0.0	NaN
Dallas	86251709.50	29387.29	2935	0.0	NaN

Revenue by Star Rating:

	Total_Revenue	Avg_Revenue	Bookings	Total_Profit	Avg_Profit
star_rating					
2	8.873150e+07	29626.55	2995	0.0	NaN
3	3.110431e+08	29736.43	10460	0.0	NaN
4	3.591662e+08	29845.96	12034	0.0	NaN

5	1.332965e+08	29549.22	4511	0.0	NaN
---	--------------	----------	------	-----	-----

[44]: # STEP 8: ANALYSIS 3 - BOOKING CHANNEL PERFORMANCE

```
print("ANALYSIS 3: BOOKING CHANNEL DEEP DIVE")

channel_performance = df.groupby('booking_channel').agg({
    'customer_id': 'count',
    'booking_value': ['sum', 'mean'],
    'selling_price': ['sum', 'mean'],
    'profit_margin': ['sum', 'mean'],
    'is_cancelled': 'mean',
    'is_refunded': 'mean',
    'has_coupon': 'mean'
}).round(2)

channel_performance.columns = ['Total_Bookings', 'Total_Booking_Value',
    'Avg_Booking_Value',
    'Total_Revenue', 'Avg_Revenue', 'Total_Profit',
    'Avg_Profit',
    'Cancel_Rate', 'Refund_Rate', 'Coupon_Usage']

channel_performance['Cancel_Rate'] = channel_performance['Cancel_Rate'] * 100
channel_performance['Refund_Rate'] = channel_performance['Refund_Rate'] * 100
channel_performance['Coupon_Usage'] = channel_performance['Coupon_Usage'] * 100

print("\n Comprehensive Channel Performance:")
print(channel_performance)
```

ANALYSIS 3: BOOKING CHANNEL DEEP DIVE

Comprehensive Channel Performance:

	Total_Bookings	Total_Booking_Value	Avg_Booking_Value	\
booking_channel				
Mobile App	12009	2.564076e+08	21351.29	
Travel Agent	2990	7.311738e+07	24453.97	
Web	15001	4.228908e+08	28190.84	

	Total_Revenue	Avg_Revenue	Total_Profit	Avg_Profit	\
booking_channel					
Mobile App	3.541459e+08	29490.04	0.0	NaN	
Travel Agent	8.863582e+07	29644.09	0.0	NaN	
Web	4.494556e+08	29961.71	0.0	NaN	

	Cancel_Rate	Refund_Rate	Coupon_Usage
booking_channel			
Mobile App	22.0	78.0	21.0
Travel Agent	26.0	77.0	20.0

Web 15.0 77.0 21.0

[45]: # STEP 9: ANALYSIS 4 - TEMPORAL TRENDS

```
print("ANALYSIS 4: TEMPORAL TRENDS")
# Monthly booking trends
df['month_year'] = df['booking_date'].dt.to_period('M')
monthly_trends = df.groupby('month_year').agg({
    'customer_id': 'count',
    'booking_value': 'sum',
    'selling_price': 'sum',
    'is_cancelled': 'mean'
}).round(2)
monthly_trends.columns = ['Total_Bookings', 'Total_Booking_Value',
                          'Total_Revenue', 'Cancel_Rate']
monthly_trends['Cancel_Rate'] = monthly_trends['Cancel_Rate'] * 100

print("\n Monthly Booking Trends:")
print(monthly_trends.head(12))

# Day of week analysis
df['booking_day'] = df['booking_date'].dt.day_name()
day_analysis = df.groupby('booking_day').agg({
    'customer_id': 'count',
    'selling_price': 'mean',
    'is_cancelled': 'mean'
}).round(2)
day_analysis.columns = ['Total_Bookings', 'Avg_Revenue', 'Cancel_Rate']
day_analysis['Cancel_Rate'] = day_analysis['Cancel_Rate'] * 100

print("\n Booking Patterns by Day of Week:")
print(day_analysis)
```

ANALYSIS 4: TEMPORAL TRENDS

Monthly Booking Trends:

	Total_Bookings	Total_Booking_Value	Total_Revenue	Cancel_Rate
month_year				
2024-01	686	16445017.04	20397816.50	18.0
2024-02	684	16653266.73	20796930.85	18.0
2024-03	685	16668630.47	20653756.45	22.0
2024-04	686	16596805.95	20247364.00	20.0
2024-05	685	16431309.54	20370587.80	19.0
2024-06	685	16537763.64	20353419.20	18.0
2024-07	686	16846782.76	20510781.10	21.0
2024-08	685	16677784.08	20305897.10	21.0
2024-09	685	16401606.26	20064882.31	20.0
2024-10	685	16474114.42	20340487.15	15.0

2024-11	686	16278935.15	20389631.35	19.0
2024-12	685	16678245.91	20677608.38	23.0

Booking Patterns by Day of Week:

	Total_Bookings	Avg_Revenue	Cancel_Rate
booking_day			
Friday	1674	29737.16	18.0
Monday	1754	29403.87	19.0
Saturday	1598	30017.73	19.0
Sunday	1599	29745.57	20.0
Thursday	1830	29537.53	18.0
Tuesday	1748	29922.15	19.0
Wednesday	1676	29901.10	20.0

[46]: # STEP 10: ANALYSIS 5 - STAY TYPE COMPARISON

```
print("ANALYSIS 5: LEISURE VS BUSINESS TRAVEL")

stay_comparison = df.groupby('stay_type').agg({
    'customer_id': 'count',
    'booking_value': ['sum', 'mean'],
    'selling_price': ['sum', 'mean'],
    'actual_length_stay': 'mean',
    'is_cancelled': 'mean',
    'is_weekend_checkin': 'mean'
}).round(2)

stay_comparison.columns = ['Total_Bookings', 'Total_Booking_Value',
    ↪ 'Avg_Booking_Value',
                                'Total_Revenue', 'Avg_Revenue', 'Avg_Stay_Length',
                                'Cancel_Rate', 'Weekend_Checkin_Pct']

stay_comparison['Cancel_Rate'] = stay_comparison['Cancel_Rate'] * 100
stay_comparison['Weekend_Checkin_Pct'] = stay_comparison['Weekend_Checkin_Pct']_
    ↪ * 100

print("\n Leisure vs Business Travel Comparison:")
print(stay_comparison)
```

ANALYSIS 5: LEISURE VS BUSINESS TRAVEL

Leisure vs Business Travel Comparison:

	Total_Bookings	Total_Booking_Value	Avg_Booking_Value	\
stay_type				
Business	11890	2.989672e+08	25144.42	
Leisure	18110	4.534486e+08	25038.58	

	Total_Revenue	Avg_Revenue	Avg_Stay_Length	Cancel_Rate	\
--	---------------	-------------	-----------------	-------------	---

stay_type				
Business	3.559278e+08	29935.06	4.03	17.0
Leisure	5.363095e+08	29614.00	3.99	20.0

	Weekend_Checkin_Pct
stay_type	
Business	35.0
Leisure	35.0

[47]: # STEP 11: ANALYSIS 6 - PAYMENT METHOD ANALYSIS

```
print("ANALYSIS 6: PAYMENT METHOD PREFERENCES")

payment_analysis = df.groupby('payment_method').agg({
    'customer_id': 'count',
    'selling_price': ['sum', 'mean'],
    'is_cancelled': 'mean',
    'is_refunded': 'mean'
}).round(2)

payment_analysis.columns = ['Total_Bookings', 'Total_Revenue', 'Avg_Revenue',
                            'Cancel_Rate', 'Refund_Rate']
payment_analysis['Cancel_Rate'] = payment_analysis['Cancel_Rate'] * 100
payment_analysis['Refund_Rate'] = payment_analysis['Refund_Rate'] * 100
payment_analysis = payment_analysis.sort_values('Total_Bookings',
        ↪ascending=False)

print("\n Payment Method Analysis:")
print(payment_analysis)
```

ANALYSIS 6: PAYMENT METHOD PREFERENCES

Payment Method Analysis:				
	Total_Bookings	Total_Revenue	Avg_Revenue	Cancel_Rate \
payment_method				
Debit Card	7603	2.264065e+08	29778.57	19.0
PayPal	7584	2.251500e+08	29687.51	20.0
Credit Card	7492	2.224251e+08	29688.35	20.0
Bank Transfer	7321	2.182557e+08	29812.28	18.0

	Refund_Rate
payment_method	
Debit Card	76.0
PayPal	78.0
Credit Card	78.0
Bank Transfer	78.0

```

[48]: # STEP 12: ADVANCED INSIGHTS

print("ADVANCED INSIGHTS")
# Insight 1: Lead Time Analysis
df['lead_time'] = (df['check_in_date'] - df['booking_date']).dt.days
lead_time_segments = pd.cut(df['lead_time'], bins=[-1, 7, 30, 90, 365],
                             labels=['Last Minute (0-7 days)', 'Short (8-30_
                                     ↪days)',
                                     'Medium (31-90 days)', 'Long (90+ days)'])
df['lead_time_segment'] = lead_time_segments

lead_time_analysis = df.groupby('lead_time_segment').agg({
    'customer_id': 'count',
    'selling_price': 'mean',
    'is_cancelled': 'mean'
}).round(2)
lead_time_analysis.columns = ['Bookings', 'Avg_Revenue', 'Cancel_Rate']
lead_time_analysis['Cancel_Rate'] = lead_time_analysis['Cancel_Rate'] * 100

print("\n Lead Time vs Cancellation Analysis:")
print(lead_time_analysis)

# Insight 2: High Value Customer Identification
high_value_threshold = df['selling_price'].quantile(0.75)
df['is_high_value'] = df['selling_price'] >= high_value_threshold

high_value_profile = df.groupby('is_high_value').agg({
    'customer_id': 'count',
    'selling_price': 'mean',
    'actual_length_stay': 'mean',
    'is_cancelled': 'mean',
    'star_rating': 'mean'
}).round(2)
high_value_profile.columns = ['Count', 'Avg_Revenue', 'Avg_Stay', ↵
    ↪'Cancel_Rate', 'Avg_Star_Rating']
high_value_profile['Cancel_Rate'] = high_value_profile['Cancel_Rate'] * 100

print("\n High Value Customer Profile:")
print(high_value_profile)

# Insight 3: Room Type Profitability
room_profitability = df.groupby('room_type').agg({
    'customer_id': 'count',
    'profit_margin': ['sum', 'mean'],
    'profit_margin_pct': 'mean',
    'is_cancelled': 'mean'
}).round(2)

```



```

room_profitability.columns = ['Bookings', 'Total_Profit', 'Avg_Profit',
                              'Profit_Margin_Pct', 'Cancel_Rate']
room_profitability['Cancel_Rate'] = room_profitability['Cancel_Rate'] * 100

print("\n Room Type Profitability:")
print(room_profitability)

```

## ADVANCED INSIGHTS

### Lead Time vs Cancellation Analysis:

	Bookings	Avg_Revenue	Cancel_Rate
lead_time_segment			
Last Minute (0-7 days)	213	29084.26	5.0
Short (8-30 days)	624	29270.08	4.0
Medium (31-90 days)	1538	29668.76	4.0
Long (90+ days)	3141	29922.74	4.0

### High Value Customer Profile:

	Count	Avg_Revenue	Avg_Stay	Cancel_Rate	Avg_Star_Rating
is_high_value					
False	22500	24548.01	4.01	19.0	3.60
True	7500	45320.94	4.00	19.0	3.61

### Room Type Profitability:

	Bookings	Total_Profit	Avg_Profit	Profit_Margin_Pct	Cancel_Rate
room_type					
Deluxe	10478	0.0	NaN	31.0	16.0
Standard	16552	0.0	NaN	31.0	22.0
Suite	2970	0.0	NaN	31.0	16.0

[49]: *# STEP 13: EXPORT RESULTS TO CSV*

```

print("EXPORTING ANALYSIS RESULTS")

# Create exports directory if not exists
import os
if not os.path.exists('analysis_outputs'):
    os.makedirs('analysis_outputs')

# Export all analysis results
cancel_by_channel.to_csv('analysis_outputs/cancellation_by_channel.csv')
revenue_by_channel.to_csv('analysis_outputs/revenue_by_channel.csv')
channel_performance.to_csv('analysis_outputs/channel_performance.csv')
monthly_trends.to_csv('analysis_outputs/monthly_trends.csv')
stay_comparison.to_csv('analysis_outputs/stay_type_comparison.csv')
payment_analysis.to_csv('analysis_outputs/payment_analysis.csv')
room_profitability.to_csv('analysis_outputs/room_profitability.csv')

```

```
print(" Analysis results exported to 'analysis_outputs' folder")
```

#### EXPORTING ANALYSIS RESULTS

Analysis results exported to 'analysis\_outputs' folder

```
[50]: # STEP 14: CREATE VISUALIZATIONS
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

print("GENERATING VISUALIZATIONS")

%matplotlib inline

plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = (12, 8)
plt.rcParams['font.size'] = 10

# ----- 1. Cancellation Rate by Channel -----
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
cancel_by_channel['Cancellation_Rate'].plot(kind='bar')
plt.title('Cancellation Rate by Booking Channel', fontsize=16,
         fontweight='bold')
plt.xlabel('Booking Channel')
plt.ylabel('Cancellation Rate (%)')
plt.xticks(rotation=45, ha='right')
plt.grid(axis='y', alpha=0.3)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
plt.savefig('analysis_outputs/viz_cancellation_by_channel.png', dpi=300)
plt.close()

# ----- 2. Revenue by Channel -----
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
revenue_by_channel['Total_Revenue'].plot(kind='bar')
plt.title('Total Revenue by Booking Channel', fontsize=16, fontweight='bold')
plt.xlabel('Booking Channel')
plt.ylabel('Total Revenue ($)')
plt.xticks(rotation=45, ha='right')
plt.grid(axis='y', alpha=0.3)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
plt.savefig('analysis_outputs/viz_revenue_by_channel.png', dpi=300)
plt.close()

# ----- 3. Monthly Trends -----
plt.figure(figsize=(14, 6))

plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
```

```

monthly_trends['Total_Bookings'].plot(marker='o')
plt.title('Monthly Booking Trends')
plt.grid(alpha=0.3)

plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
monthly_trends['Cancel_Rate'].plot(marker='o')
plt.title('Monthly Cancellation Rate')
plt.grid(alpha=0.3)

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
plt.savefig('analysis_outputs/viz_monthly_trends.png', dpi=300)
plt.close()

# ----- 4. Room Type Performance -----
fig, axes = plt.subplots(2, 2, figsize=(14, 10))

room_profitability['Total_Profit'].plot(kind='bar', ax=axes[0, 0])
axes[0, 0].set_title('Total Profit by Room Type')

room_profitability['Avg_Profit'].plot(kind='bar', ax=axes[0, 1])
axes[0, 1].set_title('Average Profit by Room Type')

room_profitability['Cancel_Rate'].plot(kind='bar', ax=axes[1, 0])
axes[1, 0].set_title('Cancellation Rate by Room Type')

room_profitability['Bookings'].plot(kind='bar', ax=axes[1, 1])
axes[1, 1].set_title('Total Bookings by Room Type')

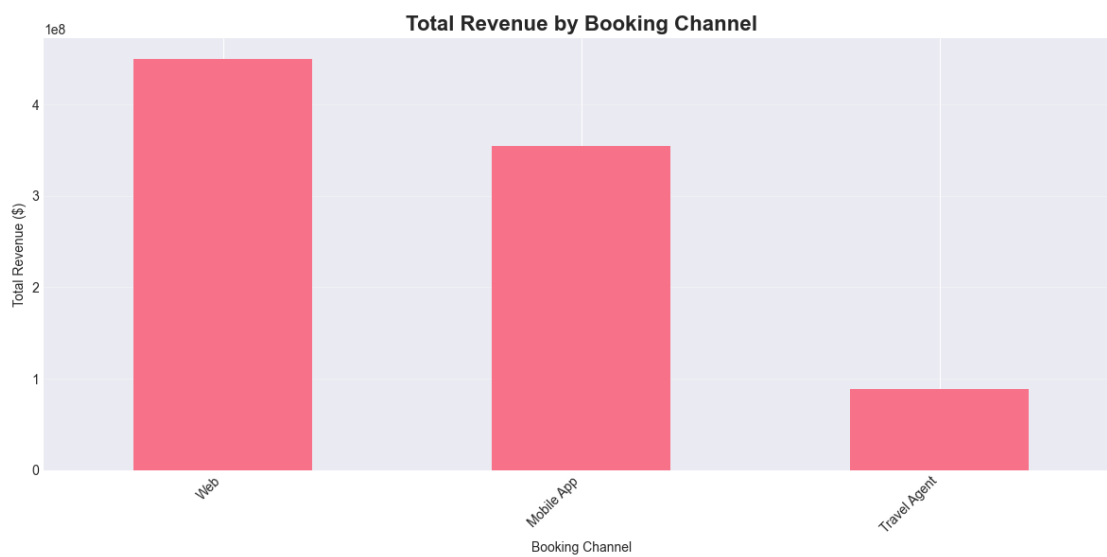
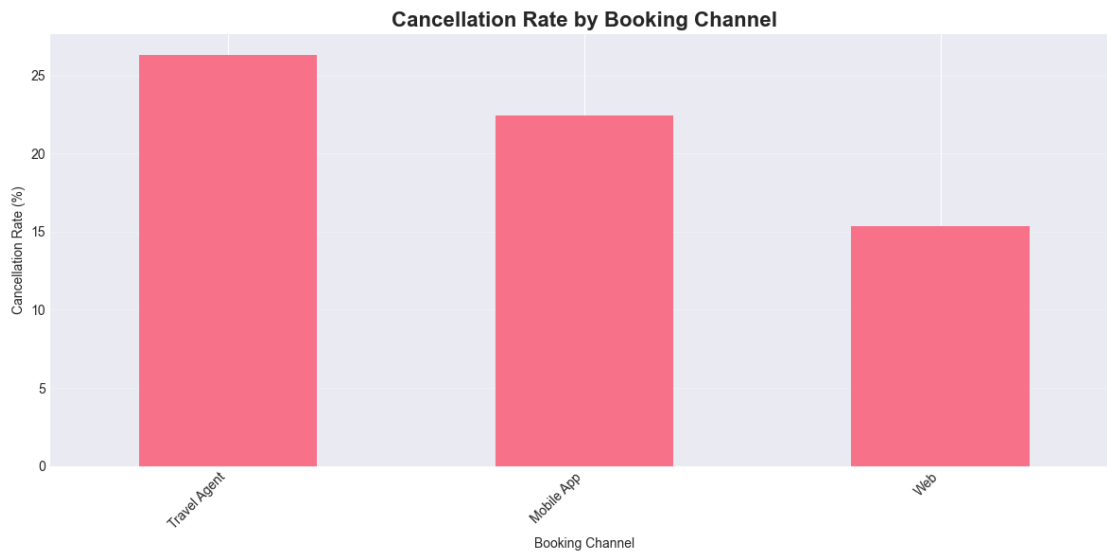
for ax in axes.flatten():
    ax.tick_params(axis='x', rotation=45)

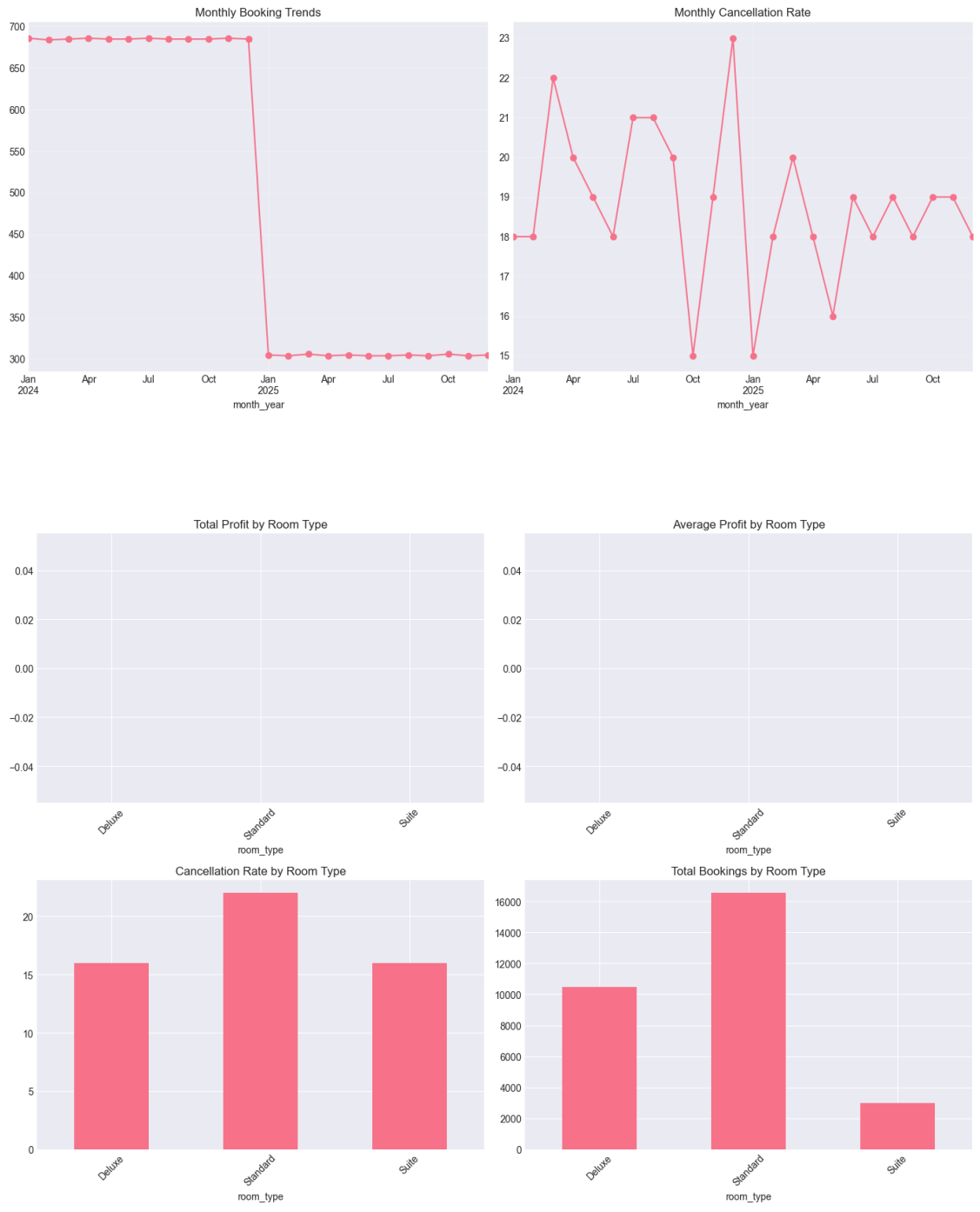
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
plt.savefig('analysis_outputs/viz_room_type_analysis.png', dpi=300)
plt.close()

print("ANALYSIS COMPLETE!")

```

GENERATING VISUALIZATIONS





ANALYSIS COMPLETE!

[ ]: