

21st of October 2022

Data mining for Airbnb New York

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Domingo, Ricard Guixaró Tranco, David Daniel Streuli

Outline of talk

Metadata

Preprocessing

Basic statistical descriptive analysis

PCA analysis

Clustering

Conclusions

Basic structure of the data

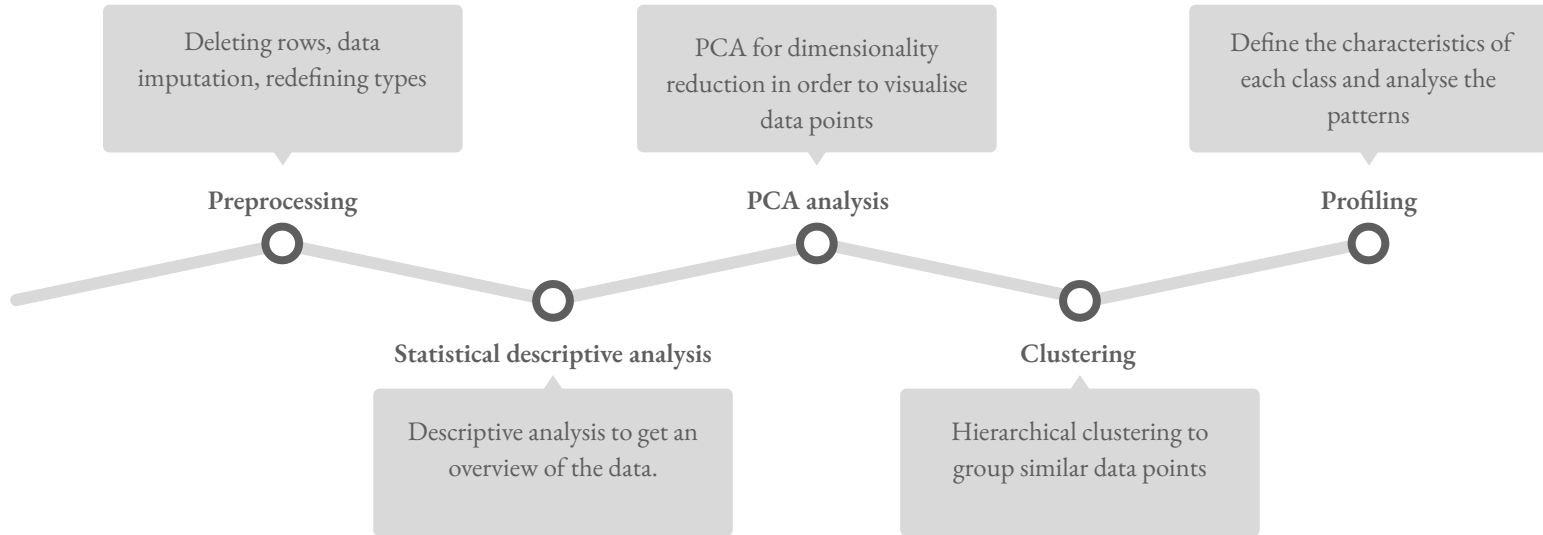
Number of records	5000
Number of variables	21
Number of numerical variables	13
Number of binary variables	2
Number of date variables	1
Number of qualitative variables	5

<https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/arianazmoudeh/airbnbopendata>.

Goals

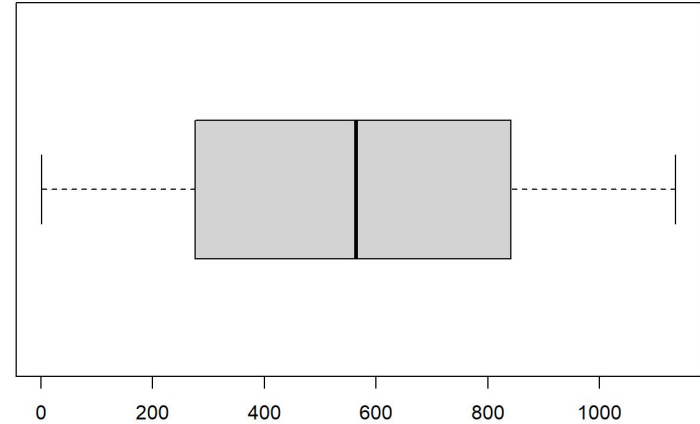
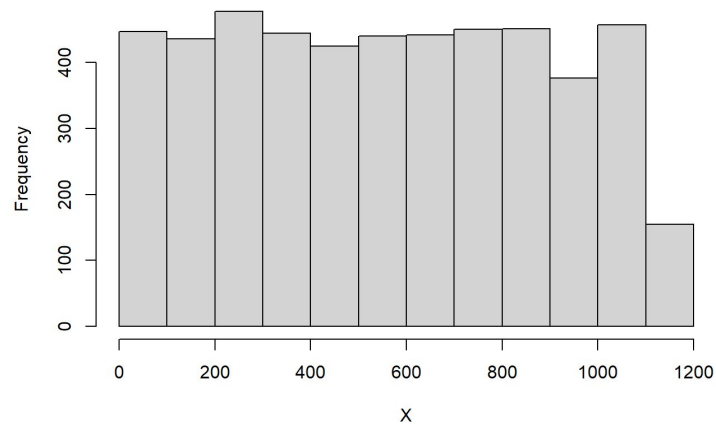
1. Preprocessing the data and prepare it for further analysis
2. Visualising the data using different data mining techniques
3. Find relationships between the different data points and dimensions

Complete data mining process



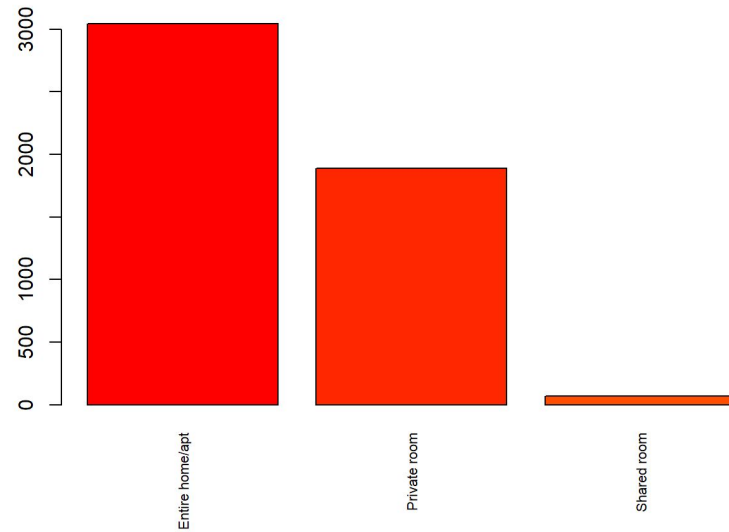
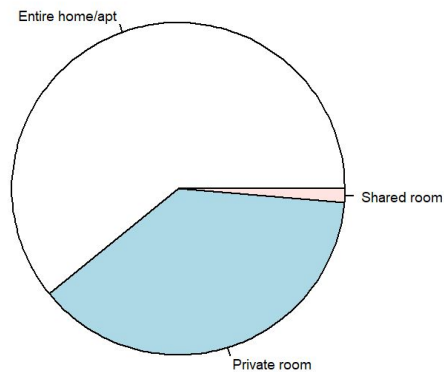
Basic statistical descriptive analysis

In the following slides we present various descriptive charts of our data



Minimum value | \$1
 Maximum value | \$1136
 Mean | \$563.1

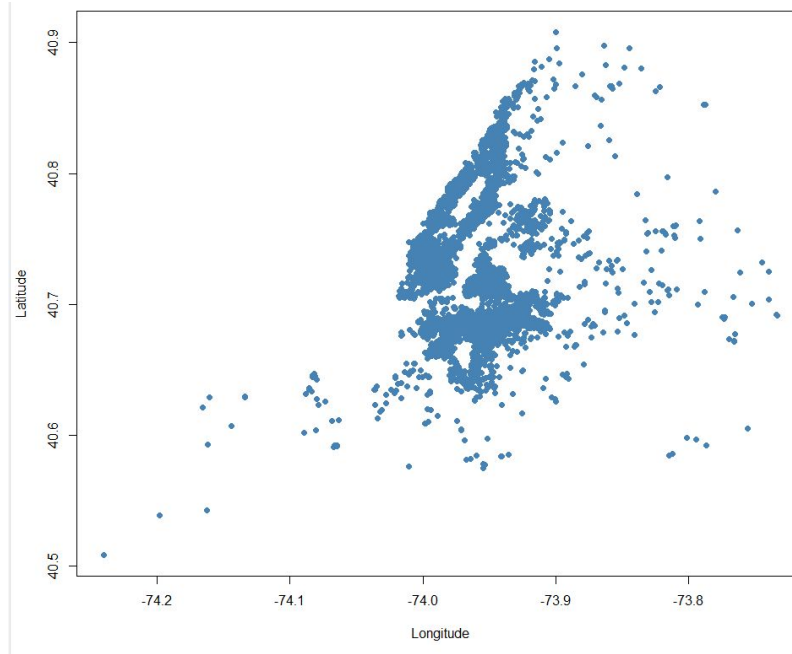
Histogram and box plot of *price*



Entire home/apt	61%
Private room	38%
Shared room	1%

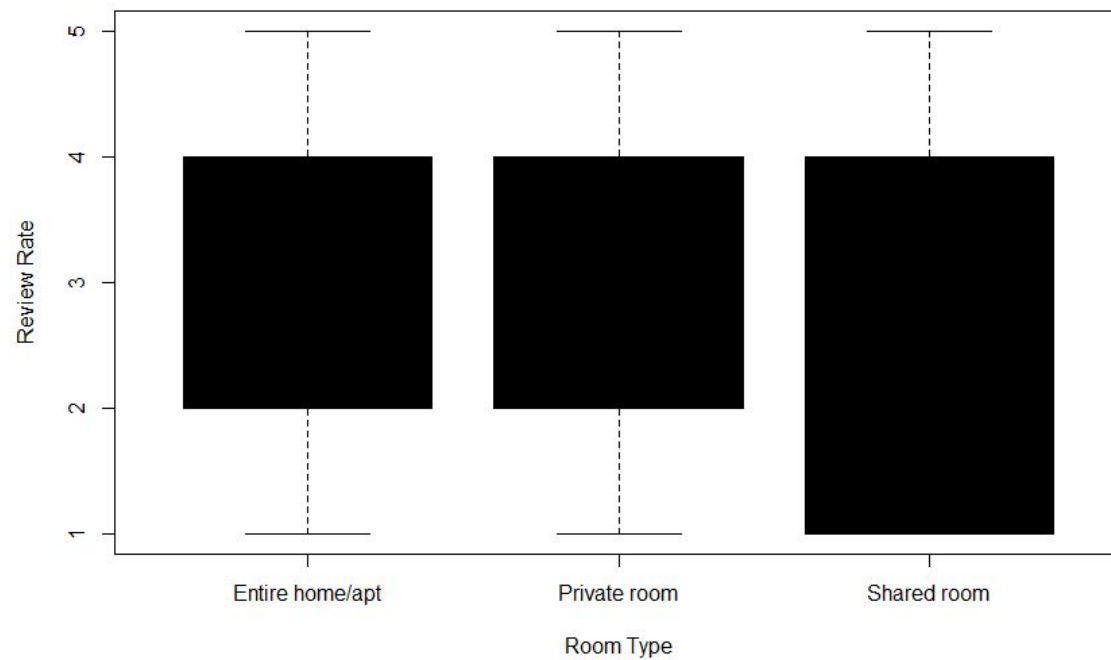
Pie-chart and bar plot of *room.type*

Bivariate descriptive analysis

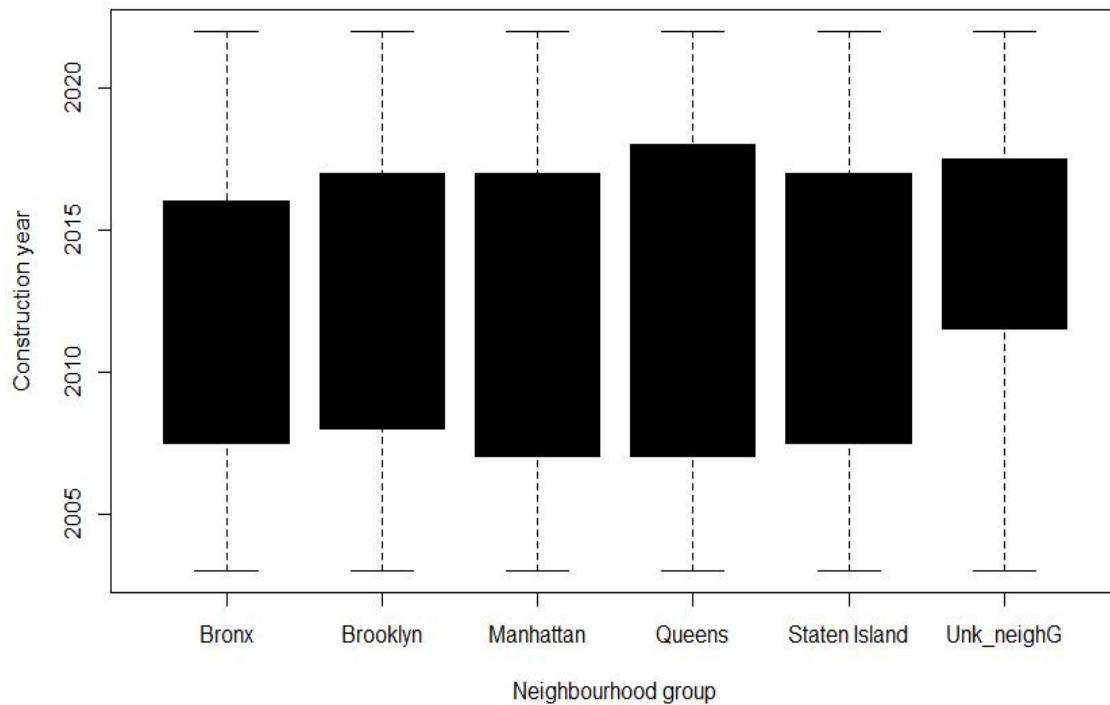


Latitude vs Longitude

Review rate vs Room type



Construction year vs Neighbourhood group



Preprocessing

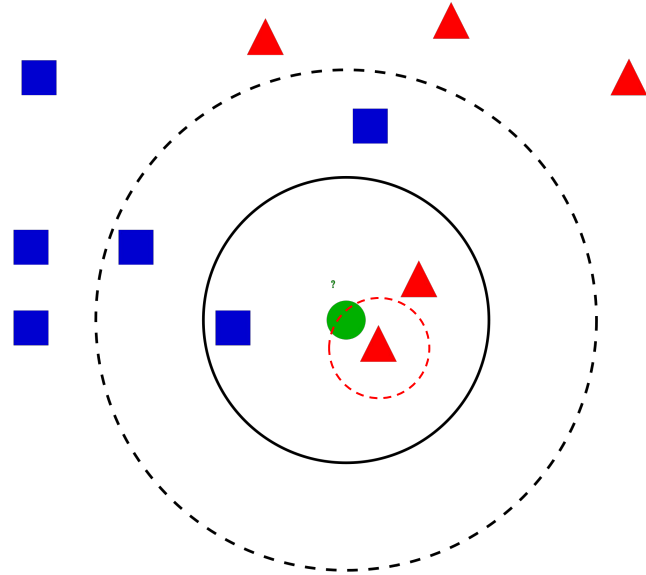
1. Deletion of some rows for efficiency reasons
2. Redefining the type of some variables
3. Data imputation using KNN
4. Outlier detection

KNN method

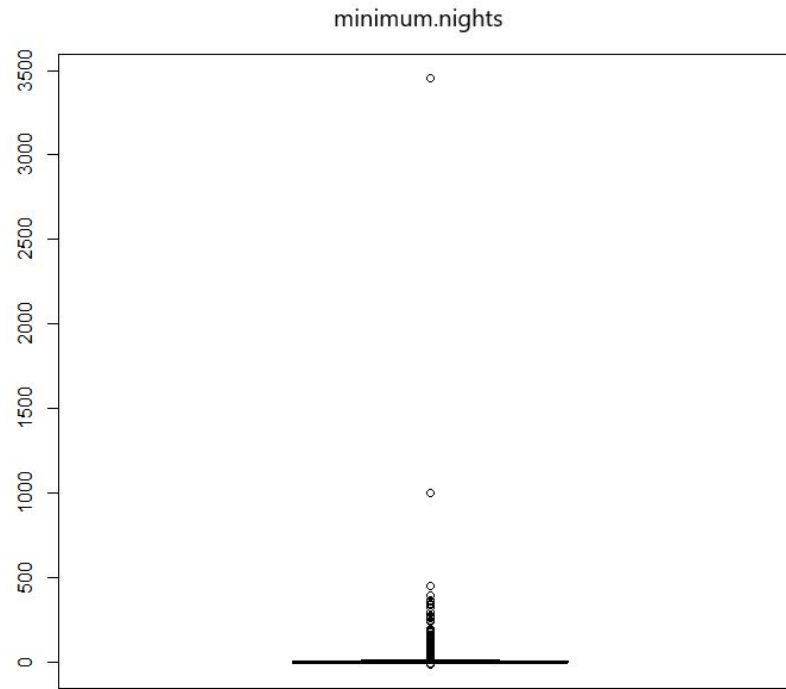
1 nearest neighbour for data imputation

data point with missing values for some columns

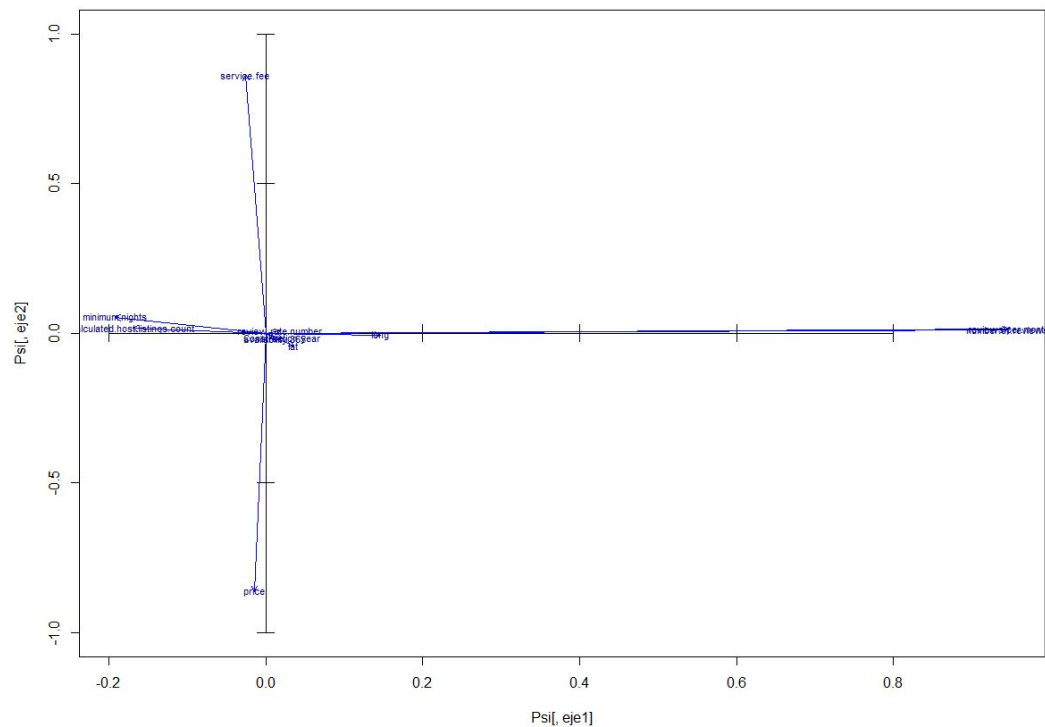
nearest neighbour



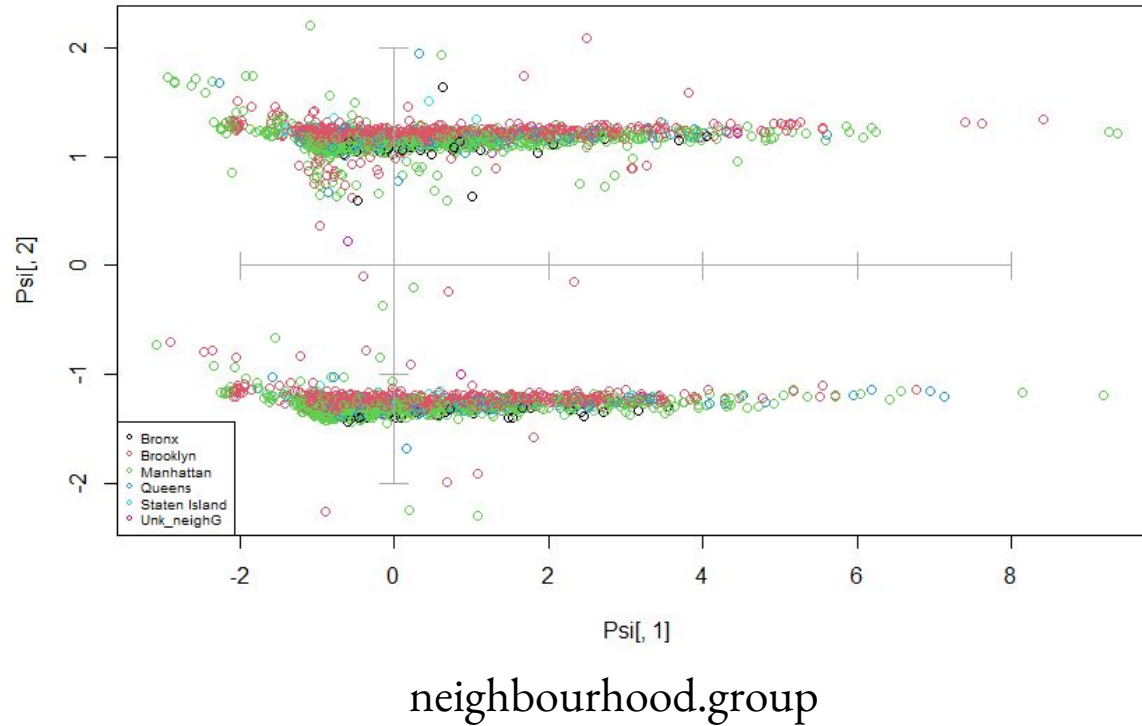
Outlier detection



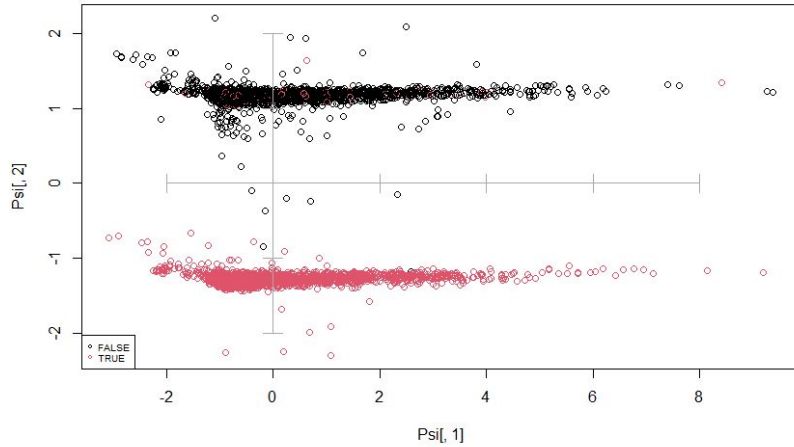
PCA analysis



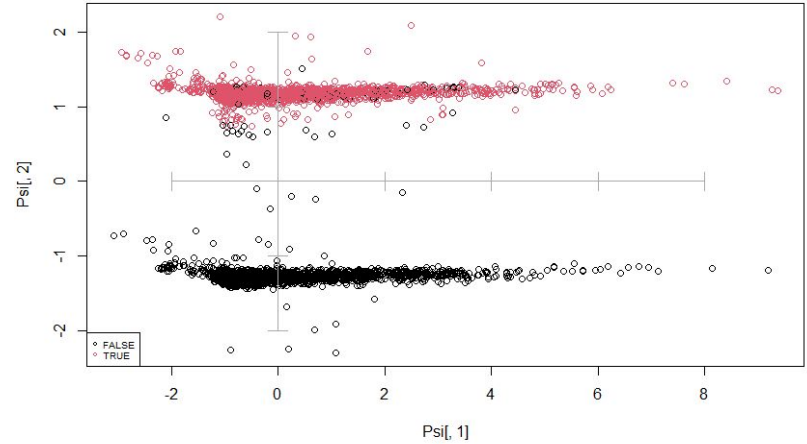
PCA analysis



PCA analysis

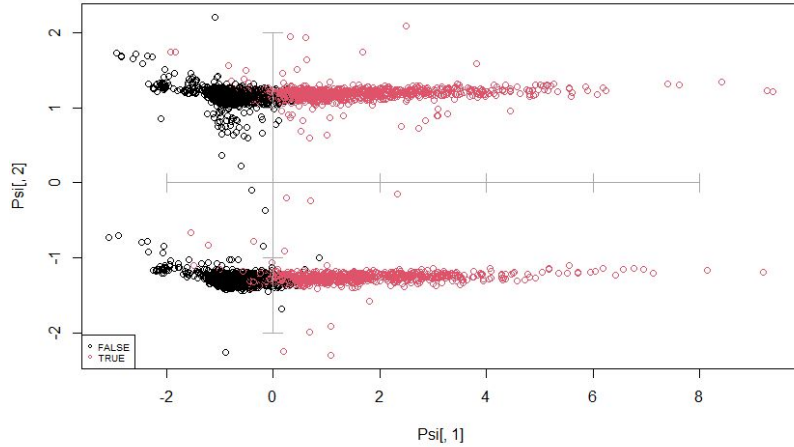


above.mean.price

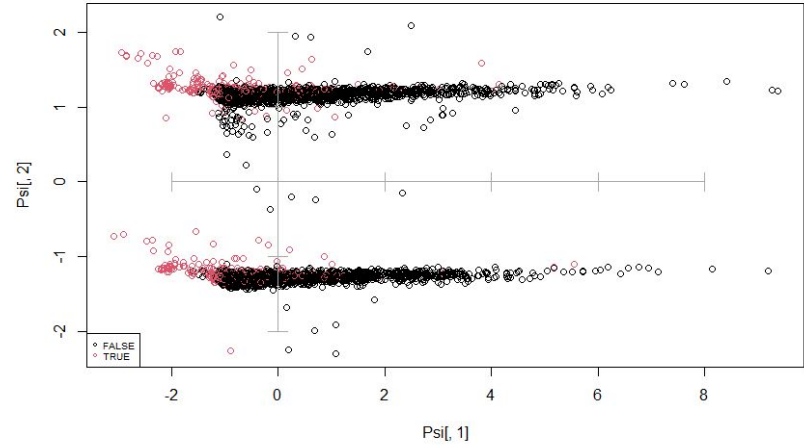


above.mean.service.fee

PCA analysis

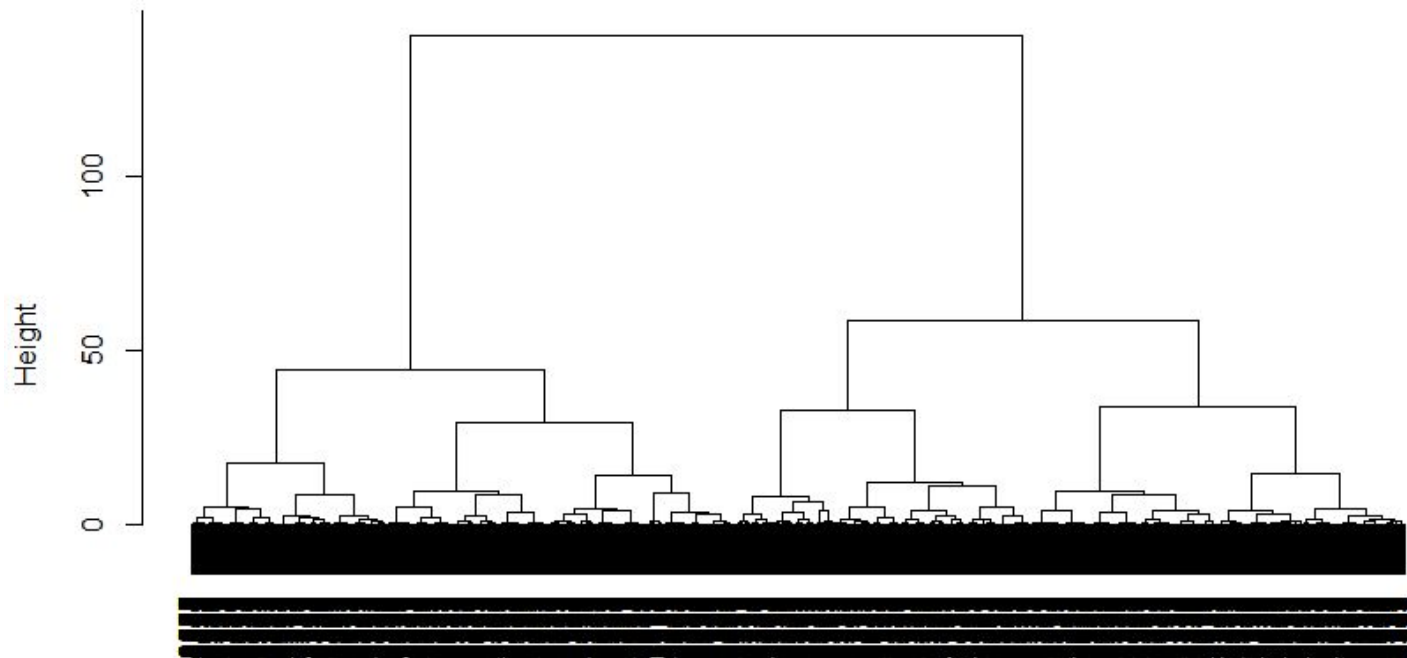


above.mean.reviews.per.month

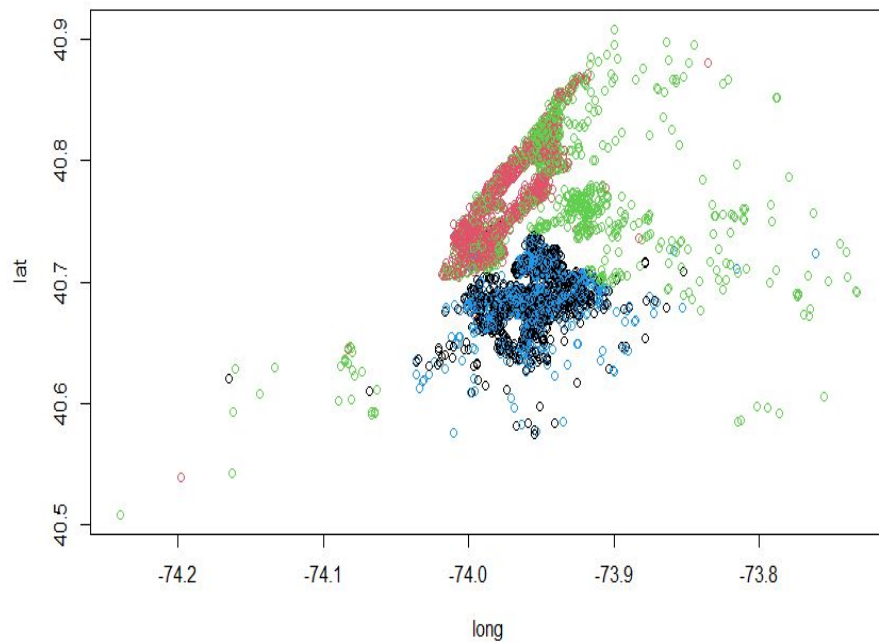


above.mean.minimum.nights

Clustering



Locational membership

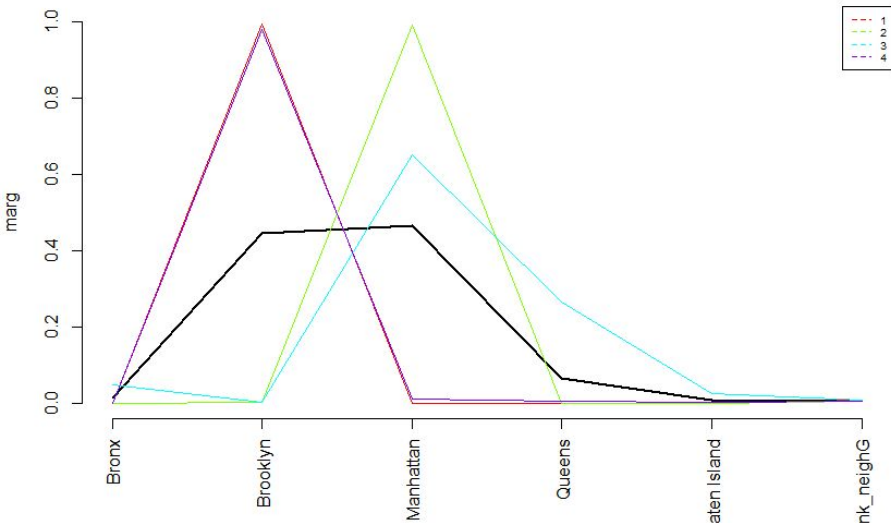


Actual map of New York

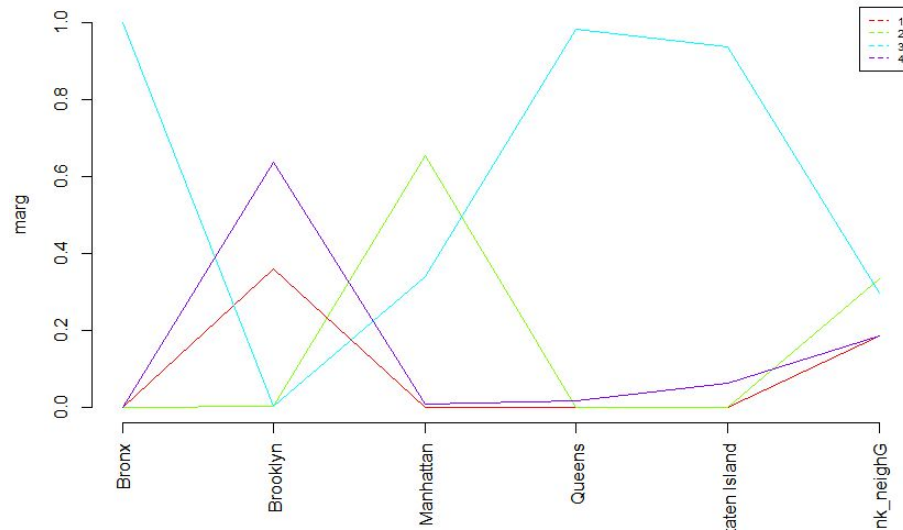


Profiling variables

neighbourhood.group



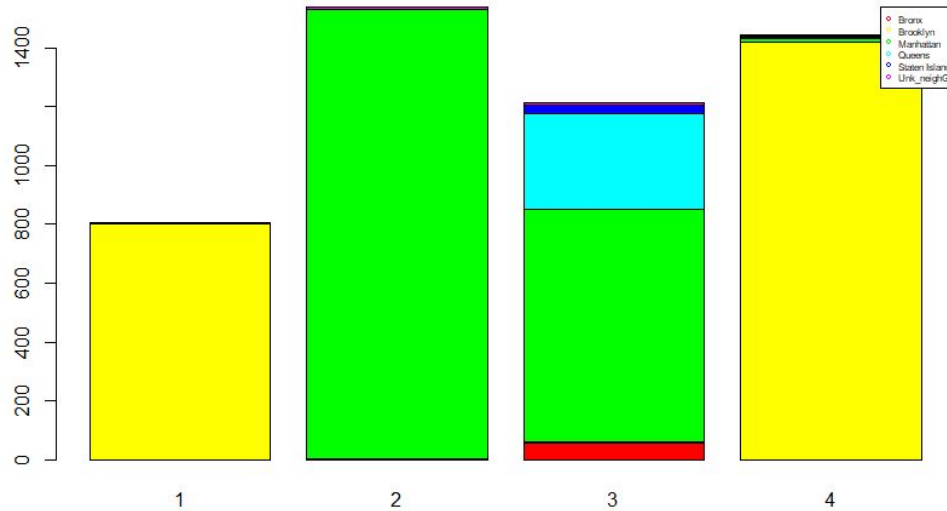
Distribution by class



P value of classes

Profiling variables

neighbourhood.group

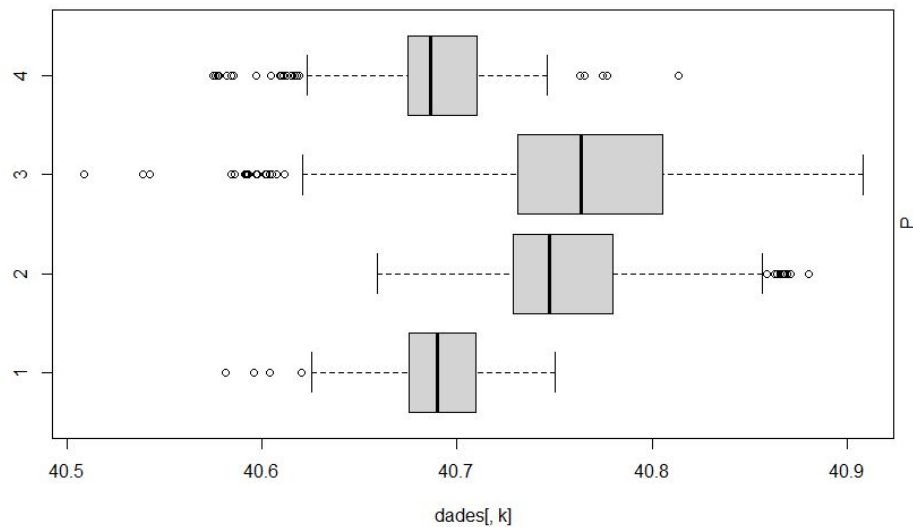


Class histogram

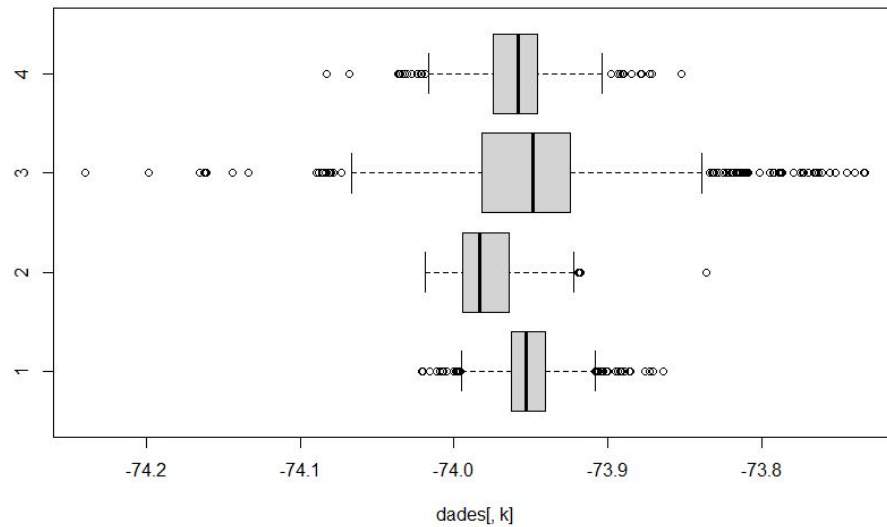
Profiling variables

lat and long

Boxplot of lat vs Class

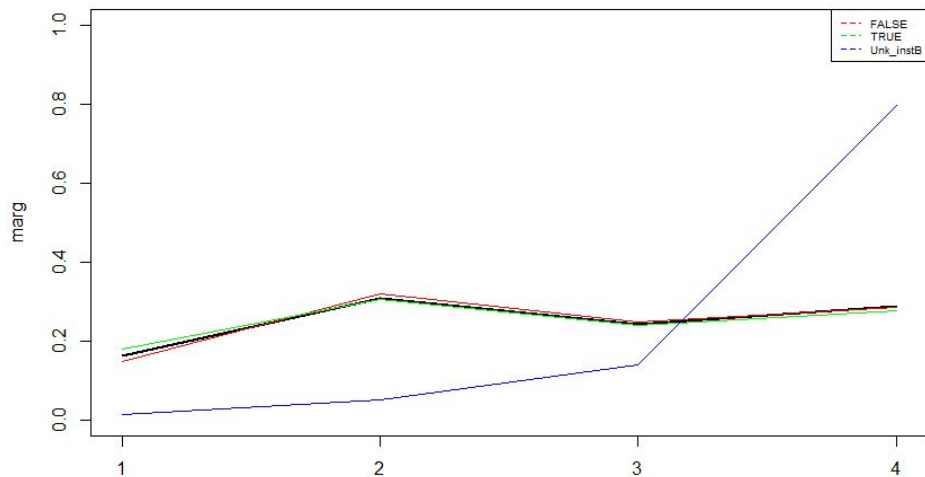


Boxplot of long vs Class

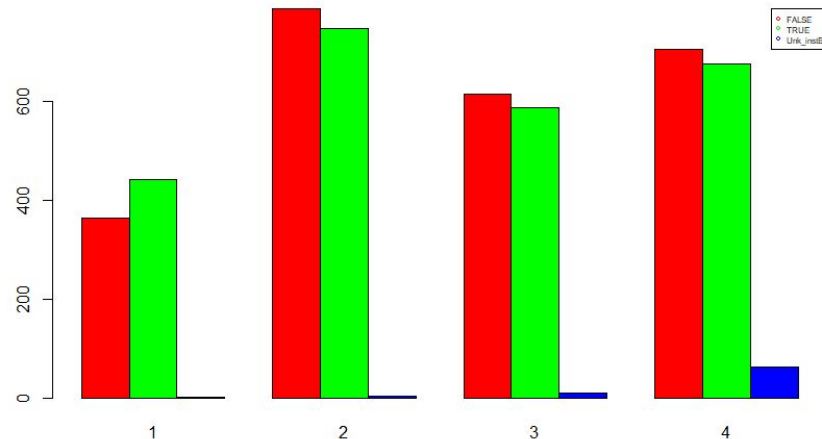


Profiling variables

Instant.bookable



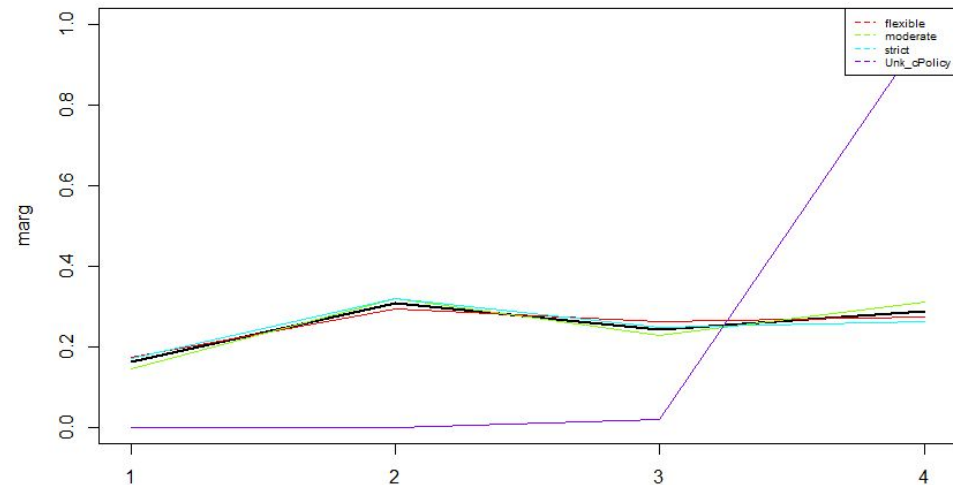
P value of classes



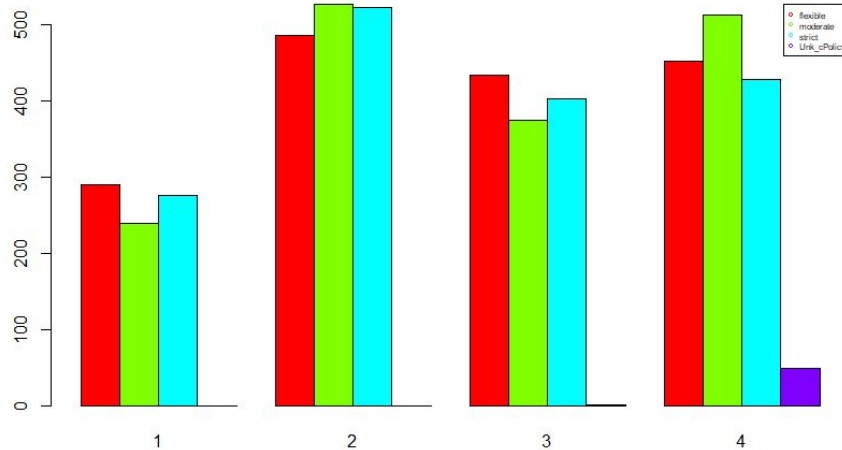
Class histogram

Profiling variables

cancellation.policy



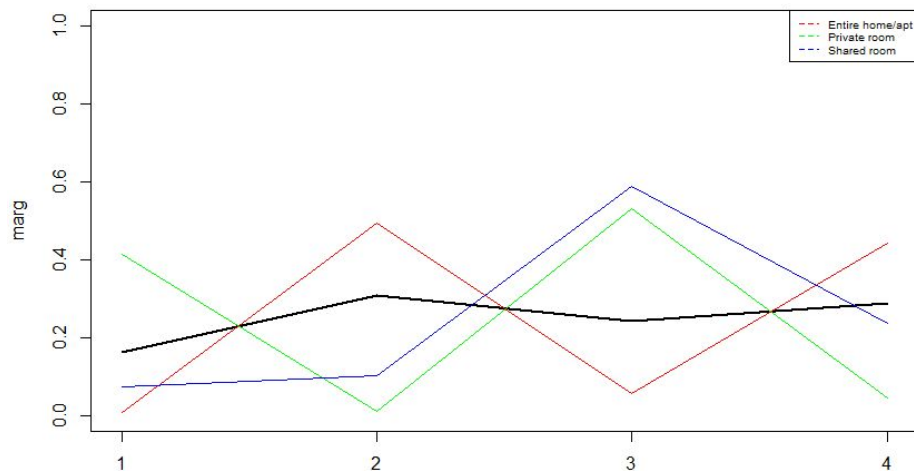
P value of classes



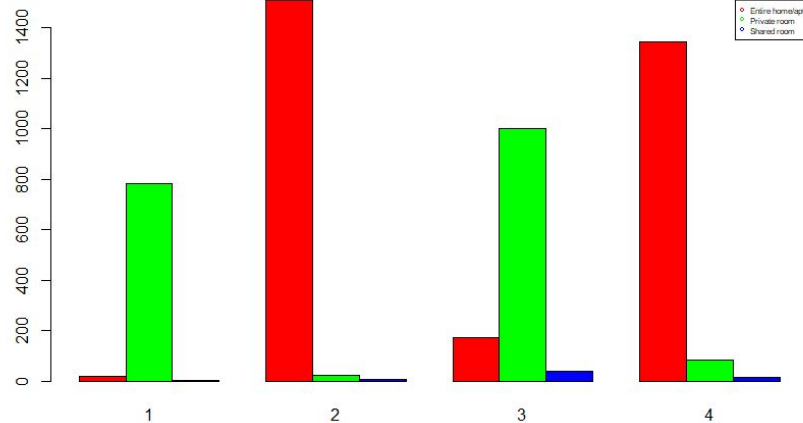
Class histogram

Profiling variables

room.type

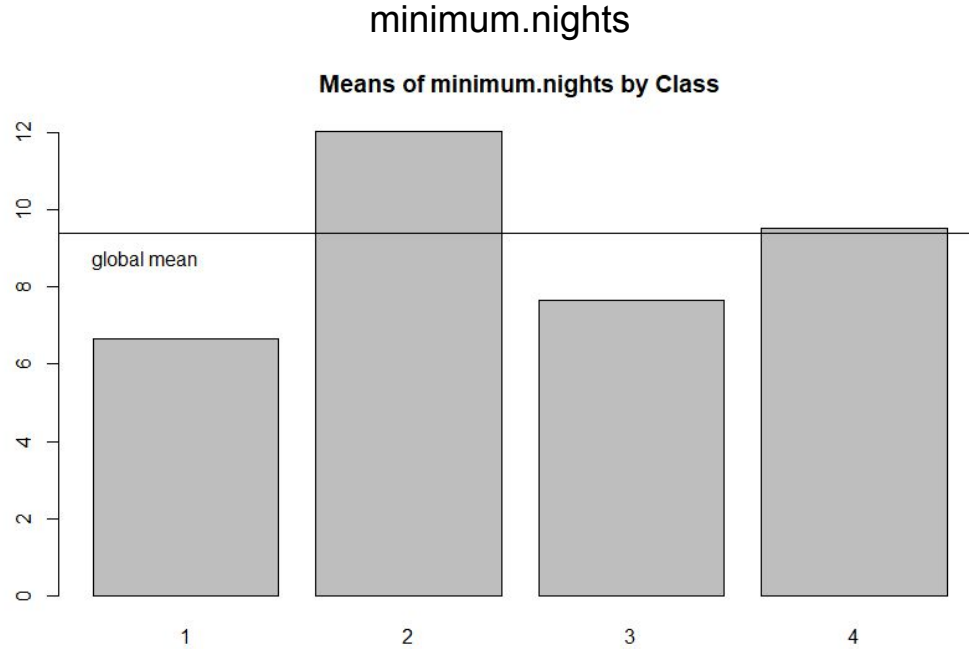


P value of classes

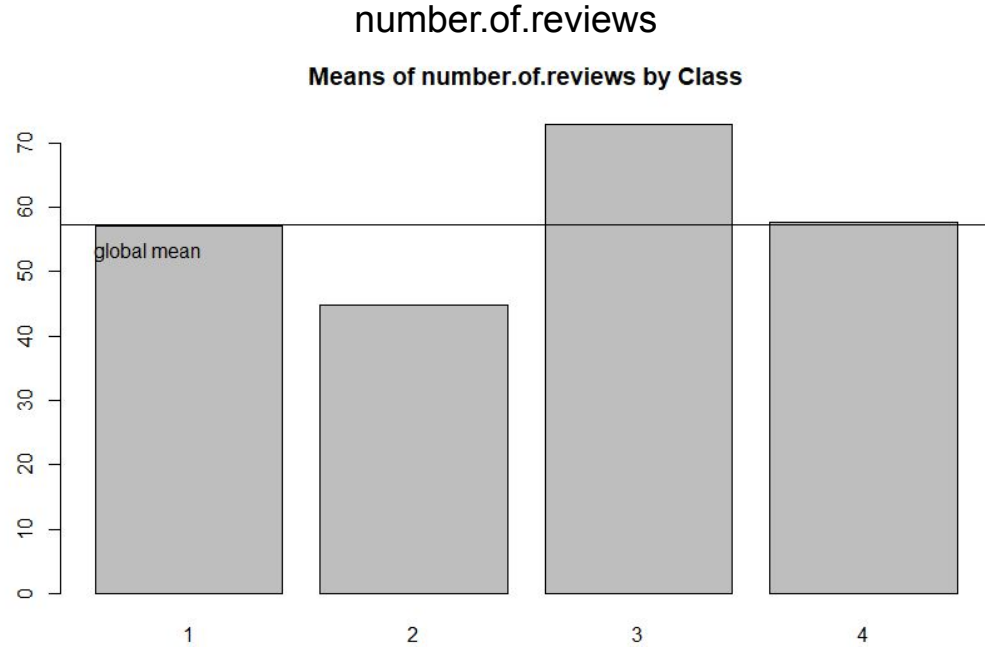


Class histogram

Profiling variables

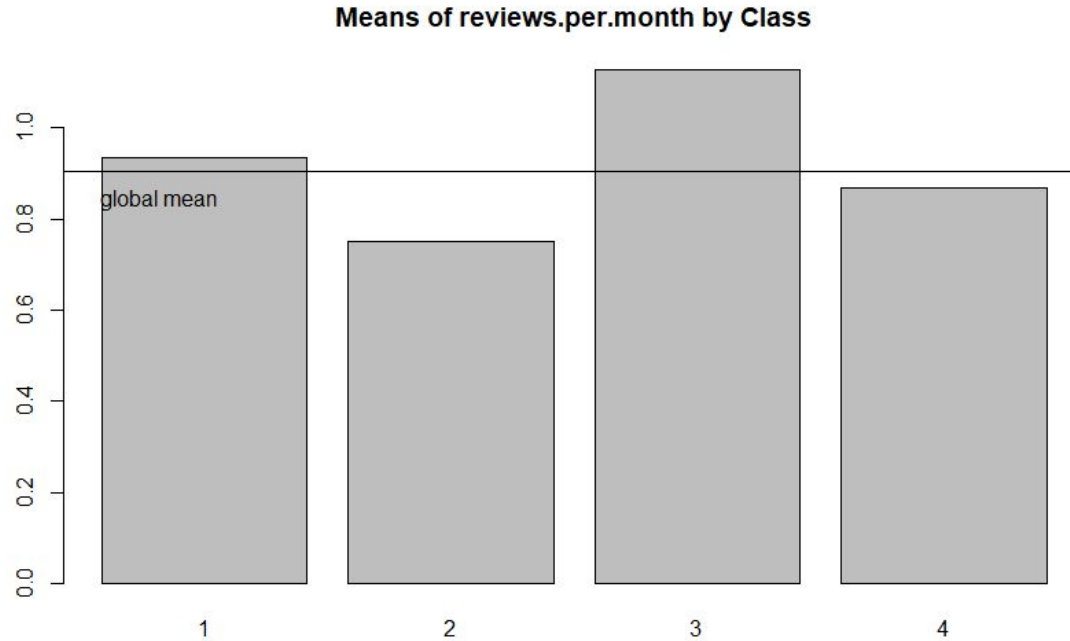


Profiling variables



Profiling variables

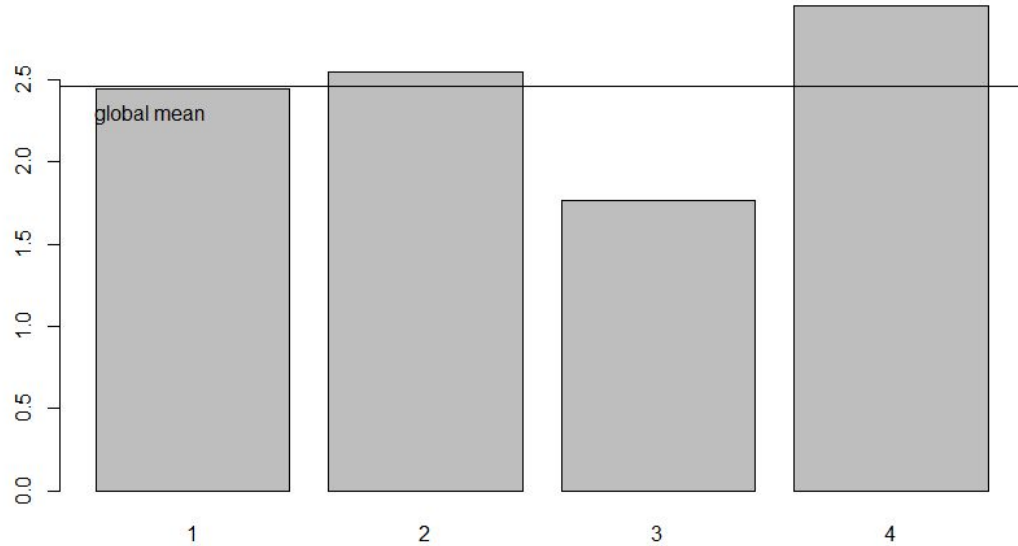
reviews.per.month



Profiling variables

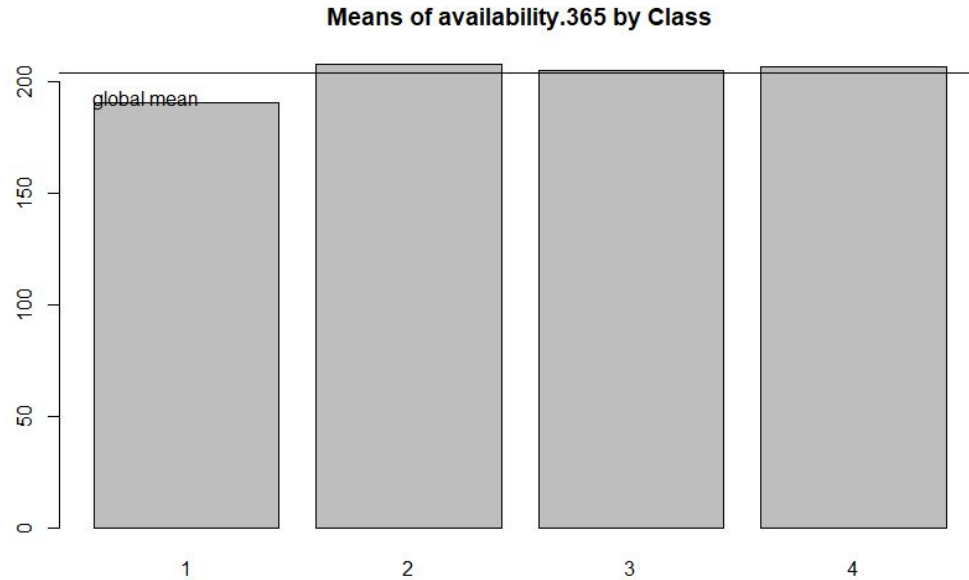
calculated.host.listings.count

Means of calculated.host.listings.count by Class



Profiling variables

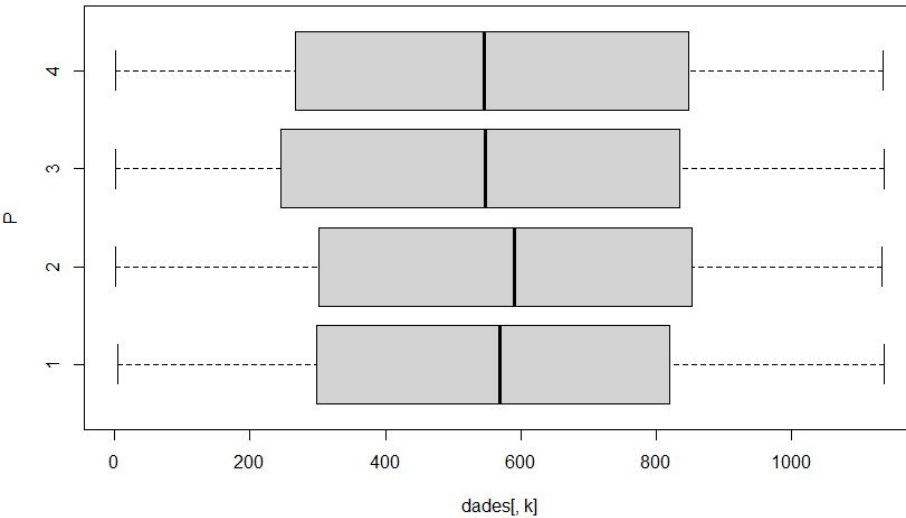
availability.365



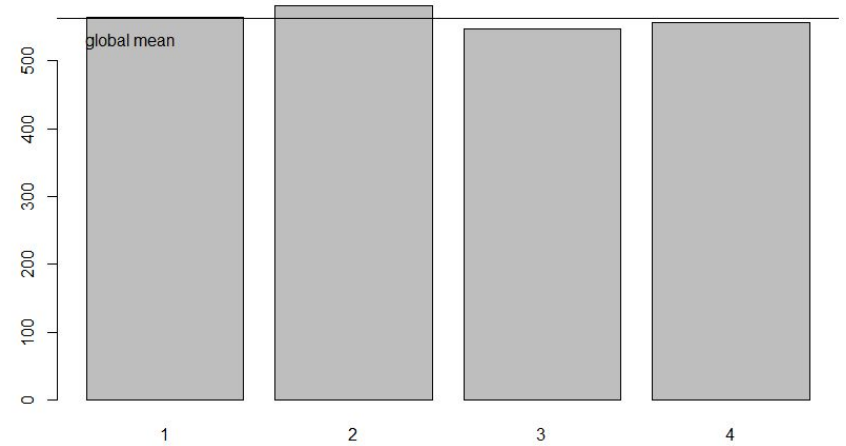
Profiling variables

price

Boxplot of price vs Class



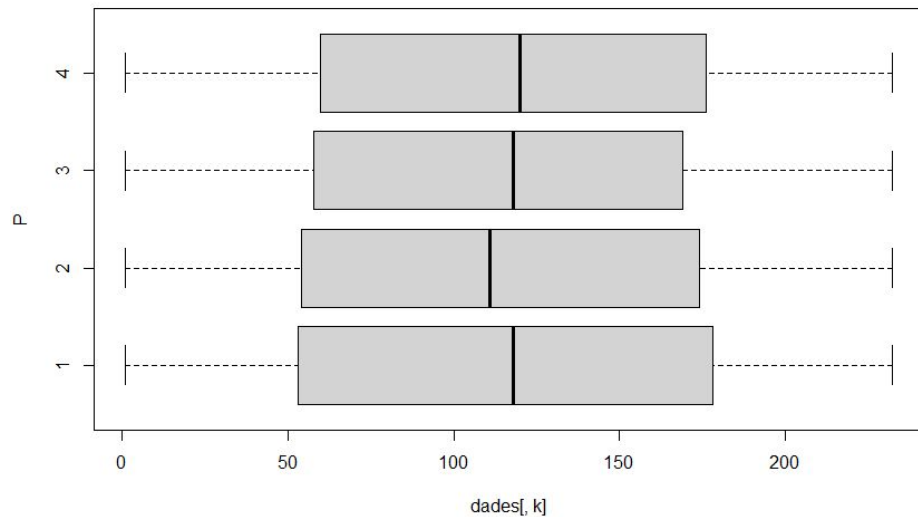
Means of price by Class



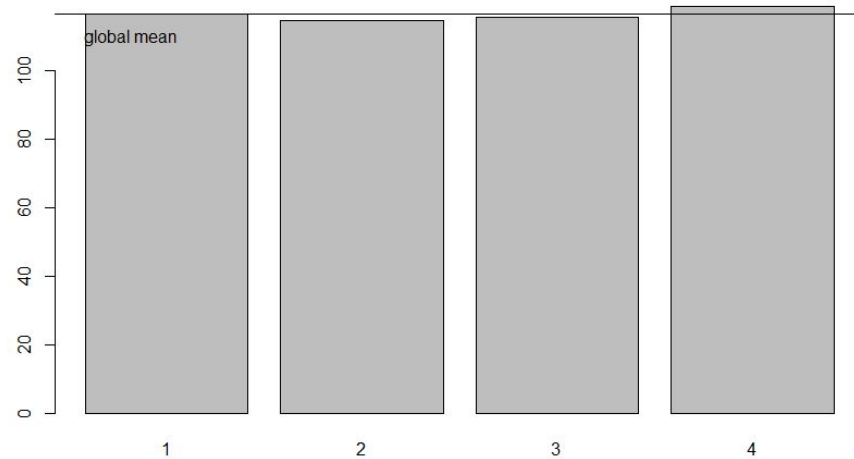
Profiling variables

service.fee

Boxplot of service.fee vs Class



Means of service.fee by Class



Cluster Description

Cluster 1

- Brooklyn
- Private rooms
- Low minimum nights
- High reviews per month
- Instant bookability

Cluster 2

- Manhattan
- Full apartments
- High minimum nights
- Low reviews per month

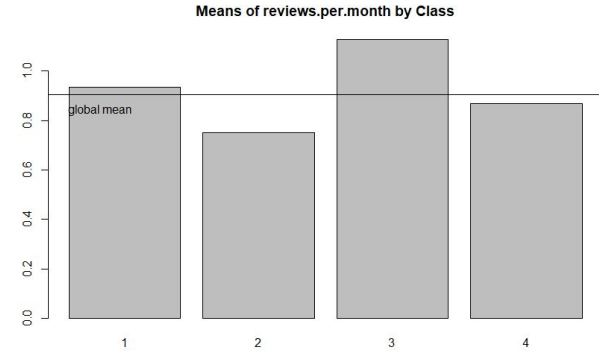
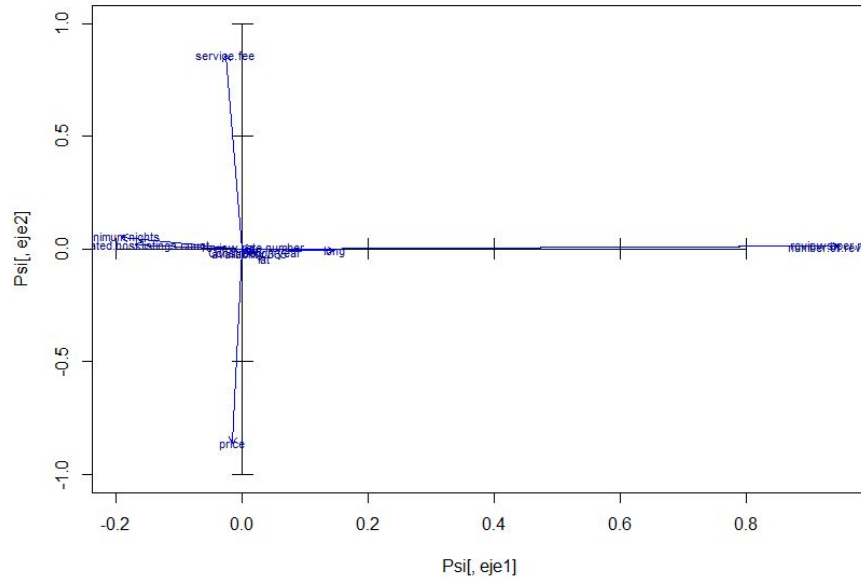
Cluster 3

- Location diversity
- Has most shared rooms
- Mostly private rooms
- Low minimum nights
- High reviews per month
- Cheapest

Cluster 4

- Brooklyn
- Full apartments
- High minimum nights
- Low reviews per month
- Highest hosts listings
- Unknown data

Comparison of conclusions between PCA and clustering



Conclusions

Good overview of tourist accommodation data in New York

Could be used for market research in tourist sector or city planning

Original and final scheduling

