

airbnb-analysis

July 17, 2024

1 Airbnb Bookings Analysis

1.0.1 Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)

The purpose of the analysis: * The goal is to identify factors influencing Airbnb prices in New York City and provide insights for travelers and hosts, enhancing the Airbnb business.

1.0.2 Importing the necessary libraries

```
[3]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt      #for visualization
%matplotlib inline
import seaborn as sns                #for visualization
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
```

1.0.3 Load Airbnb Dataset

```
[6]: Airbnb_df = pd.read_csv('Airbnb NYC 2019.csv')
Airbnb_df
```

```
[6]:
```

	id	name	host_id	\
0	2539	Clean & quiet apt home by the park	2787	
1	2595	Skylit Midtown Castle	2845	
2	3647	THE VILLAGE OF HARLEM...NEW YORK !	4632	
3	3831	Cozy Entire Floor of Brownstone	4869	
4	5022	Entire Apt: Spacious Studio/Loft by central park	7192	
...	
48890	36484665	Charming one bedroom - newly renovated rowhouse	8232441	
48891	36485057	Affordable room in Bushwick/East Williamsburg	6570630	
48892	36485431	Sunny Studio at Historical Neighborhood	23492952	
48893	36485609	43rd St. Time Square-cozy single bed	30985759	
48894	36487245	Trendy duplex in the very heart of Hell's Kitchen	68119814	

	host_name	neighbourhood_group	neighbourhood	latitude	\
0	John	Brooklyn	Kensington	40.64749	
1	Jennifer	Manhattan	Midtown	40.75362	

2	Elisabeth	Manhattan	Harlem	40.80902
3	LisaRoxanne	Brooklyn	Clinton Hill	40.68514
4	Laura	Manhattan	East Harlem	40.79851
...
48890	Sabrina	Brooklyn	Bedford-Stuyvesant	40.67853
48891	Marisol	Brooklyn	Bushwick	40.70184
48892	Ilgar & Aysel	Manhattan	Harlem	40.81475
48893	Taz	Manhattan	Hell's Kitchen	40.75751
48894	Christophe	Manhattan	Hell's Kitchen	40.76404

	longitude	room_type	price	minimum_nights	number_of_reviews	\
0	-73.97237	Private room	149	1	9	
1	-73.98377	Entire home/apt	225	1	45	
2	-73.94190	Private room	150	3	0	
3	-73.95976	Entire home/apt	89	1	270	
4	-73.94399	Entire home/apt	80	10	9	
...	
48890	-73.94995	Private room	70	2	0	
48891	-73.93317	Private room	40	4	0	
48892	-73.94867	Entire home/apt	115	10	0	
48893	-73.99112	Shared room	55	1	0	
48894	-73.98933	Private room	90	7	0	

	last_review	reviews_per_month	calculated_host_listings_count	\
0	2018-10-19	0.21	6	
1	2019-05-21	0.38	2	
2	NaN	NaN	1	
3	2019-07-05	4.64	1	
4	2018-11-19	0.10	1	
...	
48890	NaN	NaN	2	
48891	NaN	NaN	2	
48892	NaN	NaN	1	
48893	NaN	NaN	6	
48894	NaN	NaN	1	

	availability_365
0	365
1	355
2	365
3	194
4	0
...	...
48890	9
48891	36
48892	27
48893	2

[48895 rows x 16 columns]

About the Dataset * This dataset contains information about Airbnb bookings in New York City in 2019. This Airbnb dataset contains nearly 49,000 observations from New York , with 16 columns of data.

- The Data includes both categorical and numeric values, providing a diverse range of information about the listings.
- This Dataset may be useful for analyzing trends and patterns in the Airbnb market in New York and also gain insights into the preferences and behavior of Airbnb users in the area.

UNDERSTAND THE GIVEN VARIABLES

Listing_id :- This is a unique identifier for each listing in the dataset.

Listing_name :- This is the name or title of the listing, as it appears on the Airbnb website.

Host_id :- This is a unique identifier for each host in the dataset.

Host_name :- This is the name of the host as it appears on the Airbnb website.

Neighbourhood_group :- This is a grouping of neighborhoods in New York City, such as Manhattan or Brooklyn.

Neighbourhood :- This is the specific neighborhood in which the listing is located.

Latitude :- This is the geographic latitude of the listing.

Longitude :- This is the geographic longitude of the listing.

Room_type :- This is the type of room or property being offered, such as an entire home, private room, shared room.

Price :- This is the nightly price for the listing, in US dollars.

Minimum_nights :- This is the minimum number of nights that a guest must stay at the listing.

Total_reviews :- This is the total number of reviews that the listing has received.

Reviews_per_month :- This is the average number of reviews that the listing receives per month.

Host_listings_count :- This is the total number of listings that the host has on Airbnb.

Availability_365 :- This is the number of days in the next 365 days that the listing is available for booking.

2 Data Exploration and Data Cleaning

```
[7]: Airbnb_df.head().T
```

```

[7]:
id 2539
name Clean & quiet apt home by the park
host_id 2787
host_name John
neighbourhood_group Brooklyn
neighbourhood Kensington
latitude 40.64749
longitude -73.97237
room_type Private room
price 149
minimum_nights 1
number_of_reviews 9
last_review 2018-10-19
reviews_per_month 0.21
calculated_host_listings_count 6
availability_365 365

```

```

1 \
id 2595
name Skylit Midtown Castle
host_id 2845
host_name Jennifer
neighbourhood_group Manhattan
neighbourhood Midtown
latitude 40.75362
longitude -73.98377
room_type Entire home/apt
price 225
minimum_nights 1
number_of_reviews 45
last_review 2019-05-21
reviews_per_month 0.38
calculated_host_listings_count 2
availability_365 355

```

```

2 \
id 3647
name THE VILLAGE OF HARLEM...NEW YORK !
host_id 4632
host_name Elisabeth
neighbourhood_group Manhattan
neighbourhood Harlem
latitude 40.80902
longitude -73.9419
room_type Private room
price 150

```

minimum_nights	3
number_of_reviews	0
last_review	NaN
reviews_per_month	NaN
calculated_host_listings_count	1
availability_365	365

	3	\
id	3831	
name	Cozy Entire Floor of Brownstone	
host_id	4869	
host_name	LisaRoxanne	
neighbourhood_group	Brooklyn	
neighbourhood	Clinton Hill	
latitude	40.68514	
longitude	-73.95976	
room_type	Entire home/apt	
price	89	
minimum_nights	1	
number_of_reviews	270	
last_review	2019-07-05	
reviews_per_month	4.64	
calculated_host_listings_count	1	
availability_365	194	

	4	
id	5022	
name	Entire Apt: Spacious Studio/Loft by central park	
host_id	7192	
host_name	Laura	
neighbourhood_group	Manhattan	
neighbourhood	East Harlem	
latitude	40.79851	
longitude	-73.94399	
room_type	Entire home/apt	
price	80	
minimum_nights	10	
number_of_reviews	9	
last_review	2018-11-19	
reviews_per_month	0.1	
calculated_host_listings_count	1	
availability_365	0	

```
[ ]: Airbnb_df.columns
```

```
[ ]: Index(['id', 'name', 'host_id', 'host_name', 'neighbourhood_group',
           'neighbourhood', 'latitude', 'longitude', 'room_type', 'price',
```

```

    'minimum_nights', 'number_of_reviews', 'last_review',
    'reviews_per_month', 'calculated_host_listings_count',
    'availability_365'],
    dtype='object')

```

- Renaming few columns for better understanding of variables -

```

[9]: rename_col = {'id': 'listing_id', 'name': 'listing_name', 'number_of_reviews':
    ↪ 'total_reviews', 'calculated_host_listings_count': 'host_listings_count'}

```

```

[10]: Airbnb_df = Airbnb_df.rename(columns = rename_col)
      Airbnb_df.head(2)

```

```

[10]:   listing_id      listing_name  host_id host_name \
0      2539  Clean & quiet apt home by the park    2787    John
1      2595      Skylit Midtown Castle    2845  Jennifer

      neighbourhoud_group neighbourhoud  latitude  longitude  room_type \
0      Brooklyn      Kensington  40.64749  -73.97237  Private room
1      Manhattan      Midtown  40.75362  -73.98377  Entire home/apt

      price  minimum_nights  total_reviews  last_review  reviews_per_month \
0      149              1              9  2018-10-19              0.21
1      225              1              45  2019-05-21              0.38

      host_listings_count  availability_365
0              6              365
1              2              355

```

```

[ ]: #Shape of dataset
      Airbnb_df.shape

```

```

[ ]: (48895, 16)

```

```

[12]: #Information about the dataset
      Airbnb_df.info()

```

```

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 48895 entries, 0 to 48894
Data columns (total 16 columns):
#   Column              Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   listing_id          48895 non-null  int64
1   listing_name        48879 non-null  object
2   host_id             48895 non-null  int64
3   host_name           48874 non-null  object
4   neighbourhoud_group 48895 non-null  object
5   neighbourhoud        48895 non-null  object

```

```

6  latitude          48895 non-null float64
7  longitude         48895 non-null float64
8  room_type        48895 non-null object
9  price            48895 non-null int64
10 minimum_nights   48895 non-null int64
11 total_reviews    48895 non-null int64
12 last_review      38843 non-null object
13 reviews_per_month 38843 non-null float64
14 host_listings_count 48895 non-null int64
15 availability_365  48895 non-null int64
dtypes: float64(3), int64(7), object(6)
memory usage: 6.0+ MB

```

Host_name, neighbourhood_group, neighbourhood and room_type fall into categorical variable category.

While host_id, latitude, longitude, price, minimum_nights, number_of_reviews, last_review, reviews_per_month, host_listings_count, availability_365 are numerical variables

```

[ ]: # Check duplicate rows in dataset
Airbnb_df = Airbnb_df.drop_duplicates()
Airbnb_df.count()

```

```

[ ]: listing_id          48895
listing_name          48879
host_id              48895
host_name            48874
neighbourhood_group  48895
neighbourhood        48895
latitude            48895
longitude           48895
room_type           48895
price               48895
minimum_nights      48895
total_reviews       48895
last_review         38843
reviews_per_month    38843
host_listings_count  48895
availability_365     48895
dtype: int64

```

```

[ ]: # Checking null values of each columns
Airbnb_df.isnull().sum()

```

```

[ ]: listing_id          0
listing_name           16

```

```

host_id          0
host_name        21
neighbourhood_group  0
neighbourhood    0
latitude         0
longitude        0
room_type        0
price            0
minimum_nights   0
total_reviews    0
last_review      10052
reviews_per_month 10052
host_listings_count  0
availability_365    0
dtype: int64

```

Replacing some null values.

```
[ ]: Airbnb_df['listing_name'].fillna('unknown',inplace=True)
Airbnb_df['host_name'].fillna('no_name',inplace=True)
```

```
[ ]: #Null values are removed
Airbnb_df[['host_name','listing_name']].isnull().sum()
```

```
[ ]: host_name      0
listing_name      0
dtype: int64
```

```
[ ]: #removing last_review column beacause of not that much important
Airbnb_df = Airbnb_df.drop(['last_review'], axis=1)
```

```
[ ]: Airbnb_df.info()
```

```

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
Int64Index: 48895 entries, 0 to 48894
Data columns (total 15 columns):
#   Column                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   listing_id            48895 non-null  int64
1   listing_name          48895 non-null  object
2   host_id               48895 non-null  int64
3   host_name             48895 non-null  object
4   neighbourhood_group    48895 non-null  object
5   neighbourhood          48895 non-null  object
6   latitude              48895 non-null  float64
7   longitude              48895 non-null  float64
8   room_type             48895 non-null  object
9   price                 48895 non-null  int64

```



```

10  minimum_nights      48895 non-null  int64
11  total_reviews       48895 non-null  int64
12  reviews_per_month   38843 non-null  float64
13  host_listings_count  48895 non-null  int64
14  availability_365     48895 non-null  int64
dtypes: float64(3), int64(7), object(5)
memory usage: 6.0+ MB

```

```
[ ]: Airbnb_df['reviews_per_month'] = Airbnb_df['reviews_per_month'].
    ↪replace(to_replace=np.nan,value=0).astype('int64')
```

```
[ ]: # Null values are replaced by 0 value
Airbnb_df['reviews_per_month'].isnull().sum()
```

```
[ ]: 0
```

```
[ ]: #Updated Data
Airbnb_df.sample(5)
```

```
[ ]:      listing_id      listing_name \
47676    35865788  Brand new 1Bedroom apartment with private terrace
10482     8034514      Sunny & Spacious Apartment in LES
36679     29157794      Full size room for rent
30239     23353909      Room in crown heights
18744     14839106  Modern Private Room-L Train in front of building!
```

```

      host_id  host_name  neighbourhood_group  neighbourhood \
47676  81957246    Kasper                Queens  Long Island City
10482   1346505  Jovan & Zaga              Manhattan  Lower East Side
36679  181885938    Ismael                Queens    Elmhurst
30239   63801339    Karina                Brooklyn  Crown Heights
18744   60968776    Kaitlyn               Brooklyn  Williamsburg

```

```

      latitude  longitude  room_type  price  minimum_nights \
47676  40.75041  -73.93761  Entire home/apt    175           7
10482  40.72045  -73.99016  Entire home/apt    250           3
36679  40.73288  -73.87177  Private room     55           2
30239  40.66916  -73.93710  Private room     32           1
18744  40.70812  -73.94003  Private room    113           3

```

```

      total_reviews  reviews_per_month  host_listings_count  availability_365
47676             1                  1              1           17
10482             4                  0              1            0
36679             8                  0              2          315
30239             8                  0              1            0
18744            27                  0              1           37

```

2.0.1 Check Unique Value for variables

```
[ ]: # Unique values for listing/property Ids
Airbnb_df['listing_id'].nunique()
```

```
[ ]: 48895
```

```
[ ]: # Unique neighborhood in Dataset
Airbnb_df['neighbourhood'].nunique()
```

```
[ ]: 221
```

```
[ ]: # Unique neighborhood_group in Dataset
Airbnb_df['neighbourhood_group'].nunique()
```

```
[ ]: 5
```

```
[ ]: #Unique hosts in Airbnb-NYC
Airbnb_df['host_name'].nunique()
```

```
[ ]: 11453
```

```
[ ]: # Most of the listing/property are different in Dataset
Airbnb_df['listing_name'].nunique()
```

```
[ ]: 47906
```

```
[ ]: # Same host David operates different 402 listing/property
Airbnb_df[Airbnb_df['host_name']=='David']['listing_name'].nunique()
```

```
[ ]: 402
```

```
[ ]: # Few listings where the listing/property name and the host have same names
Airbnb_df[Airbnb_df['listing_name']==Airbnb_df['host_name']].head()
```

```
[ ]:      listing_id  listing_name  host_id  host_name \
9473      7264659      Olivier  6994503      Olivier
10682     8212051        Monty  43302952        Monty
16422    13186374        Sean  35143476        Sean
23996    19348168         Cyn  74033595         Cyn
24152    19456810 Hillside Hotel 134184451 Hillside Hotel

      neighbourhoud_group  neighbourhoud  latitude  longitude \
9473          Manhattan  Upper West Side  40.78931  -73.97520
10682          Brooklyn  East Flatbush  40.66383  -73.92706
16422          Brooklyn  Windsor Terrace  40.65182  -73.98043
23996          Brooklyn  Bedford-Stuyvesant  40.67850  -73.91478
24152           Queens      Briarwood  40.70454  -73.81549
```

	room_type	price	minimum_nights	total_reviews	\
9473	Entire home/apt	200	5	12	
10682	Shared room	95	2	7	
16422	Entire home/apt	400	7	0	
23996	Private room	75	2	1	
24152	Private room	93	1	2	

	reviews_per_month	host_listings_count	availability_365
9473	0	1	25
10682	0	1	238
16422	0	1	0
23996	0	1	0
24152	0	18	90

```
[ ]: # Same host have hosted different listing/property in different or same
      ↪neighbourhood in same neighbourhood groups
Airbnb_df.loc[(Airbnb_df['neighbourhood_group']=='Queens') &
      ↪(Airbnb_df['host_name']=='Alex')].head(4)
```

	listing_id	listing_name	host_id	host_name	\
3523	2104910	SPACIOUS APT BK/QUEENS w/BACKYARD!	10643810	Alex	
4512	3116519	Large 900 sqft Artist's Apartment	3008690	Alex	
6178	4518242	Zen MiniPalace Astoria	23424461	Alex	
10543	8090529	Modern studio in Queens, NY	17377835	Alex	

	neighbourhood_group	neighbourhood	latitude	longitude	room_type	\
3523	Queens	Ridgewood	40.70988	-73.90845	Entire home/apt	
4512	Queens	Ridgewood	40.70124	-73.90941	Entire home/apt	
6178	Queens	Astoria	40.76369	-73.91601	Entire home/apt	
10543	Queens	Sunnyside	40.74674	-73.91881	Entire home/apt	

	price	minimum_nights	total_reviews	reviews_per_month	\
3523	99	2	57	0	
4512	70	10	0	0	
6178	80	1	3	0	
10543	250	3	0	0	

	host_listings_count	availability_365
3523	1	42
4512	1	0
6178	1	0
10543	1	364

3 Describe the Dataset and removing outliers

```
[ ]: # Describe the DataFrame
Airbnb_df.describe()
```

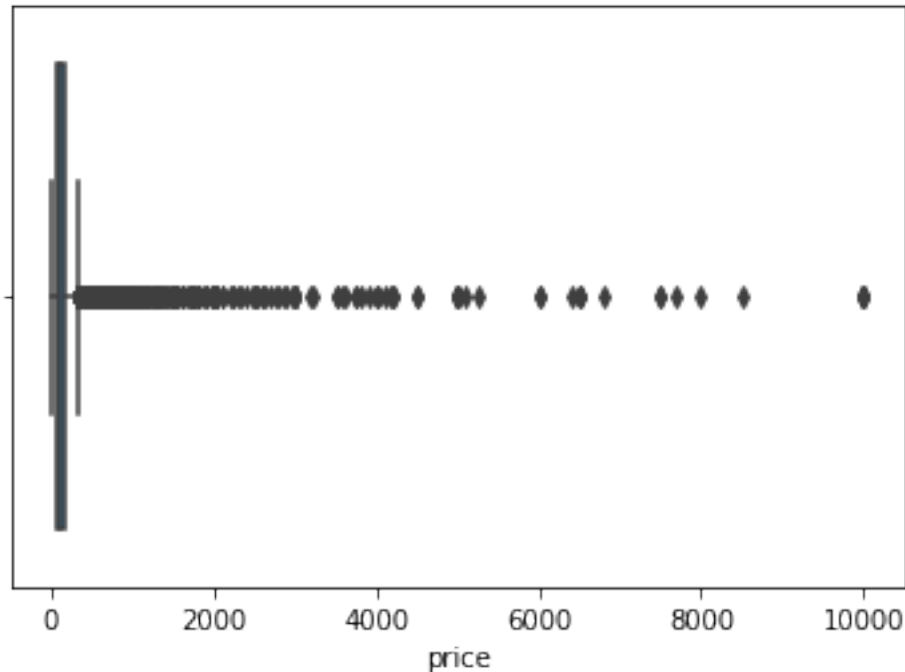
```
[ ]:      listing_id      host_id      latitude      longitude      price \
count  4.889500e+04  4.889500e+04  48895.000000  48895.000000  48895.000000
mean   1.901714e+07  6.762001e+07   40.728949   -73.952170   152.720687
std    1.098311e+07  7.861097e+07    0.054530    0.046157   240.154170
min    2.539000e+03  2.438000e+03   40.499790   -74.244420    0.000000
25%    9.471945e+06  7.822033e+06   40.690100   -73.983070    69.000000
50%    1.967728e+07  3.079382e+07   40.723070   -73.955680   106.000000
75%    2.915218e+07  1.074344e+08   40.763115   -73.936275   175.000000
max    3.648724e+07  2.743213e+08   40.913060   -73.712990  10000.000000

      minimum_nights  total_reviews  reviews_per_month  host_listings_count \
count      48895.000000      48895.000000      48895.000000      48895.000000
mean         7.029962        23.274466         0.806258         7.143982
std        20.510550        44.550582         1.502767        32.952519
min          1.000000         0.000000         0.000000         1.000000
25%          1.000000         1.000000         0.000000         1.000000
50%          3.000000         5.000000         0.000000         1.000000
75%          5.000000        24.000000         1.000000         2.000000
max        1250.000000        629.000000        58.000000        327.000000

      availability_365
count      48895.000000
mean        112.781327
std        131.622289
min           0.000000
25%           0.000000
50%         45.000000
75%        227.000000
max        365.000000
```

```
[ ]: sns.boxplot(x = Airbnb_df['price'])

plt.show()
```



3.0.1 using IQR technique

```
[ ]: # writing a outlier function for removing outliers in important columns.
def iqr_technique(DFcolumn):
    Q1 = np.percentile(DFcolumn, 25)
    Q3 = np.percentile(DFcolumn, 75)
    IQR = Q3 - Q1
    lower_range = Q1 - (1.5 * IQR)
    upper_range = Q3 + (1.5 * IQR)                                # interquantile range

    return lower_range, upper_range

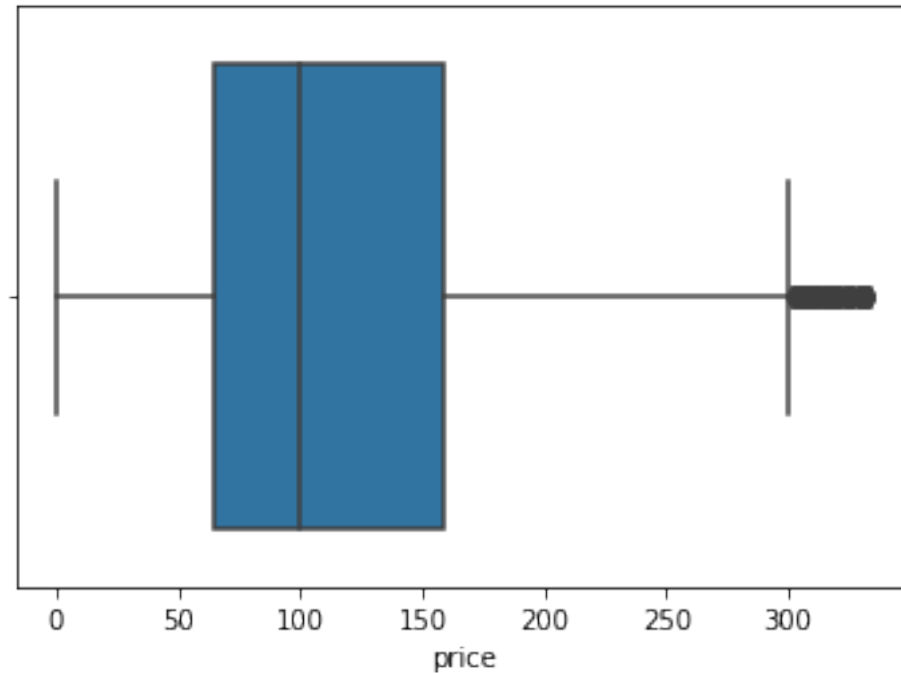
[ ]: lower_bound, upper_bound = iqr_technique(Airbnb_df['price'])

Airbnb_df = Airbnb_df[(Airbnb_df.price > lower_bound) & (Airbnb_df.
    ↳ price < upper_bound)]

[ ]: # Outliers are removed from price column now check with boxplot and also check
    ↳ shape of new Dataframe!

sns.boxplot(x = Airbnb_df['price'])
print(Airbnb_df.shape)
```

(45918, 15)



```
[ ]: # Outliers are removed, see the new max price
print(Airbnb_df['price'].max())
```

333

4 Data Visualization

(1) Distribution Of Airbnb Bookings Price Range Using Histogram

```
[ ]: plt.figure(figsize=(12, 5))

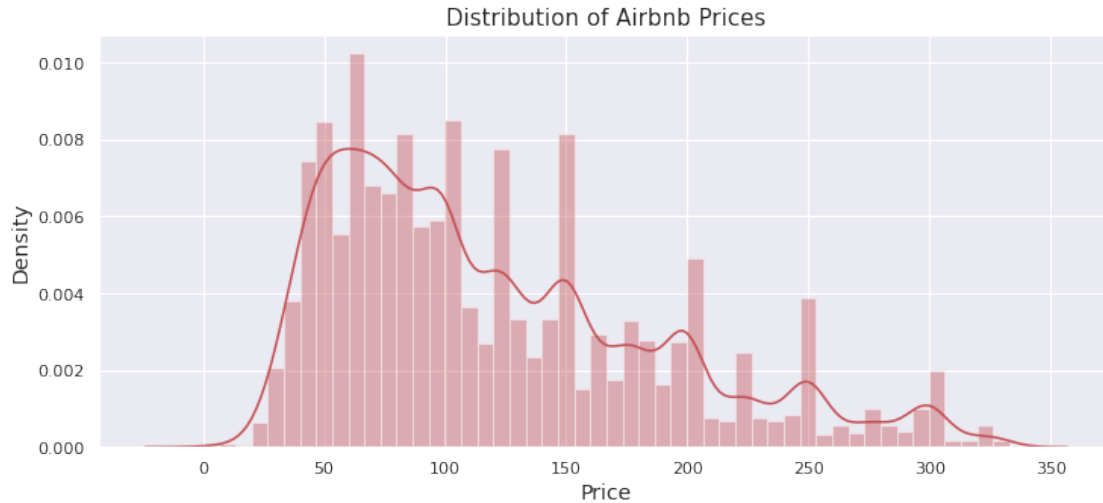
sns.set_theme(style='darkgrid')

# A histogram of the 'price' column of the Airbnb_df dataframe
sns.distplot(Airbnb_df['price'],color=('r'))

plt.xlabel('Price', fontsize=14)
plt.ylabel('Density', fontsize=14)

plt.title('Distribution of Airbnb Prices',fontsize=15)
```

```
[ ]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Distribution of Airbnb Prices')
```



observations

- The range of prices being charged on Airbnb appears to be from **20 to 330 dollars** , with the majority of listings falling in the price range of **50 to 150 dollars**.
- The distribution of prices appears to have a peak in the **50 to 150 dollars range**, with a relatively lower density of listings in higher and lower price ranges.
- There may be fewer listings available at prices above **250 dollars**, as the density of listings drops significantly in this range.

(2) Total Listing/Property count in Each Neighborhood Group using Count plot

```
[ ]: counts = Airbnb_df['neighbourhood_group'].value_counts()

# Reset the index of the series so that the neighborhood groups become columns
↳ in the resulting dataframe
Top_Neighborhood_group = counts.reset_index()

Top_Neighborhood_group.columns = ['Neighborhood_Groups', 'Listing_Counts']

Top_Neighborhood_group
```

```
[ ]:   Neighborhood_Groups  Listing_Counts
0           Manhattan      19501
1           Brooklyn      19415
2            Queens       5567
3            Bronx       1070
4      Staten Island        365
```

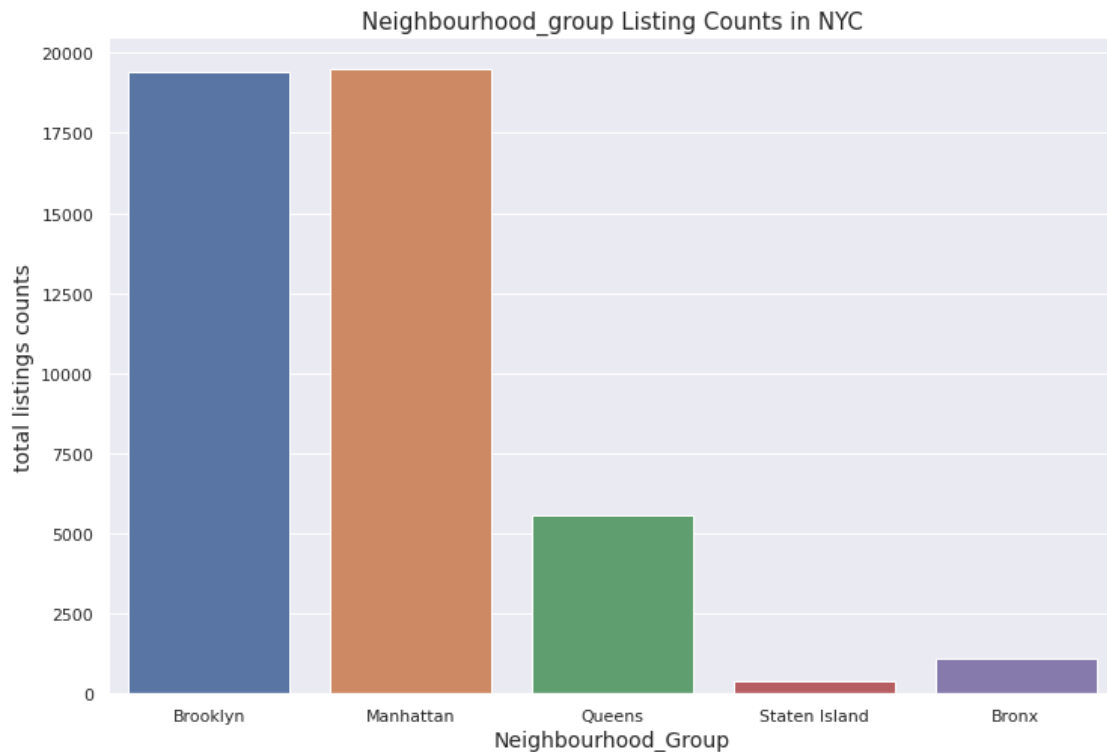
```
[ ]: plt.figure(figsize=(12, 8))
```

```
# A countplot of the neighbourhood group data
sns.countplot(Airbnb_df['neighbourhood_group'])

plt.title('Neighbourhood_group Listing Counts in NYC', fontsize=15)

plt.xlabel('Neighbourhood_Group', fontsize=14)
plt.ylabel('total listings counts', fontsize=14)
```

```
[ ]: Text(0, 0.5, 'total listings counts')
```



Observations * Manhattan and Brooklyn have the highest number of listings on Airbnb, with over 19,000 listings each.

- Queens and the Bronx have significantly fewer listings compared to Manhattan and Brooklyn, with 5,567 and 1,070 listings, respectively
- Staten Island has the fewest number of listings, with only 365.
- The distribution of listings across the different neighborhood groups is skewed, with a concentration of listings in Manhattan and Brooklyn.

(3) Average Price Of Each Neighborhood Group using Point Plot

```
[ ]: # Group the Airbnb dataset by neighborhood group and calculate the mean of each
      ↪ group
```



```
grouped = Airbnb_df.groupby("neighbourhood_group").mean()

# Reset the index of the grouped dataframe so that the neighborhood group
↳ becomes a column
neighbourhood_group_avg_price = grouped.reset_index()

neighbourhood_group_avg_price = round(neighbourhood_group_avg_price.
↳ rename(columns={"price": "avg_price"}),2)

neighbourhood_group_avg_price[['neighbourhood_group', 'avg_price']].head()
```

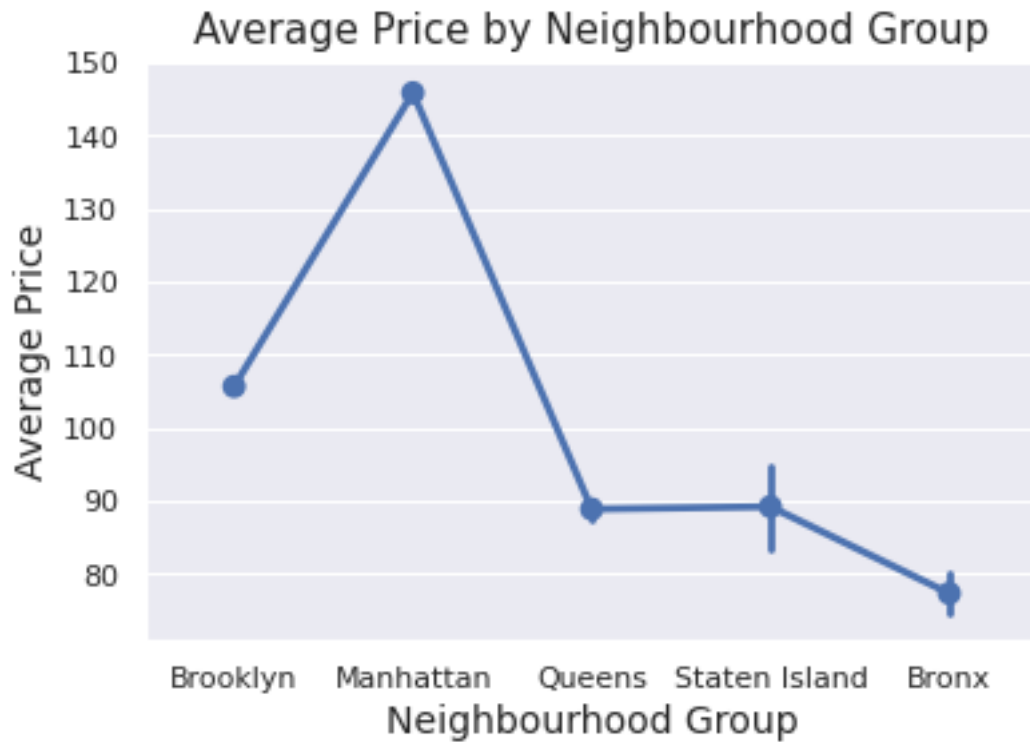
```
[ ]:  neighbourhood_group  avg_price
0          Bronx        77.37
1       Brooklyn       105.70
2       Manhattan       145.90
3          Queens        88.90
4    Staten Island        89.24
```

```
[ ]: from statistics import mean

# The point plot
sns.pointplot(x = 'neighbourhood_group', y='price', data=Airbnb_df, estimator =
↳ np.mean)

plt.xlabel('Neighbourhood Group',fontsize=14)
plt.ylabel('Average Price',fontsize=14)
plt.title('Average Price by Neighbourhood Group',fontsize=15)
```

```
[ ]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Average Price by Neighbourhood Group')
```

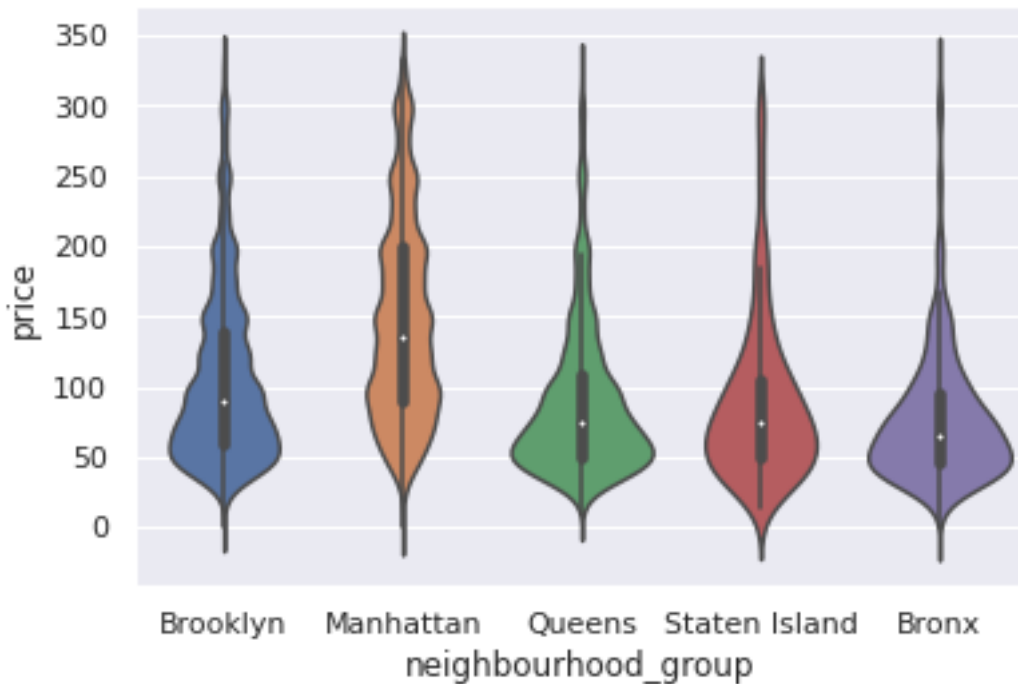


Observations

- The average price of a listing in New York City varies significantly across different neighborhoods, with **Manhattan having the highest 146 dollars/day average price** and **the Bronx having the lowest near 77 dollars/day**.

(4) Price Distribution Of Each Neighborhood Group using Violin Plot

```
[ ]: # The violin plot for price distribution in each Neighbourhood_groups  
ax= sns.violinplot(x='neighbourhood_group',y='price',data= Airbnb_df)
```



Observations

- price distribution is very high in Manhattan and Brooklyn. but Manhattan have more Diversity in price range, you can see in violin plot.
- Queens and Bronx have same price distribution but in Queens area more distribution in 50\$ to 100\$ but diversity in price is not like Manhattan and Brooklyn.

(4) Top Neighborhoods by Listing/property using Bar plot

```
[ ]: # A new DataFrame that displays the top 10 neighborhoods in the Airbnb NYC
      ↪ dataset based on the number of listings in each neighborhood
Top_Neighborhoods = Airbnb_df['neighbourhood'].value_counts()[:10].reset_index()

Top_Neighborhoods.columns = ['Top_Neighborhoods', 'Listing_Counts']

Top_Neighborhoods
```

```
[ ]:   Top_Neighborhoods  Listing_Counts
0      Williamsburg          3732
1  Bedford-Stuyvesant          3638
2           Harlem          2585
3        Bushwick          2438
4   Upper West Side          1788
5    Hell's Kitchen          1731
6      East Village          1714
```

7	Upper East Side	1670
8	Crown Heights	1519
9	Midtown	1143

```
[ ]: # Top 10 neighborhoods by listing count
top_10_neighbourhoods = Airbnb_df['neighbourhood'].value_counts().nlargest(10)

colors = ['c', 'g', 'olive', 'y', 'm', 'orange', '#C0C0C0', '#800000', '#008000', '#000080']

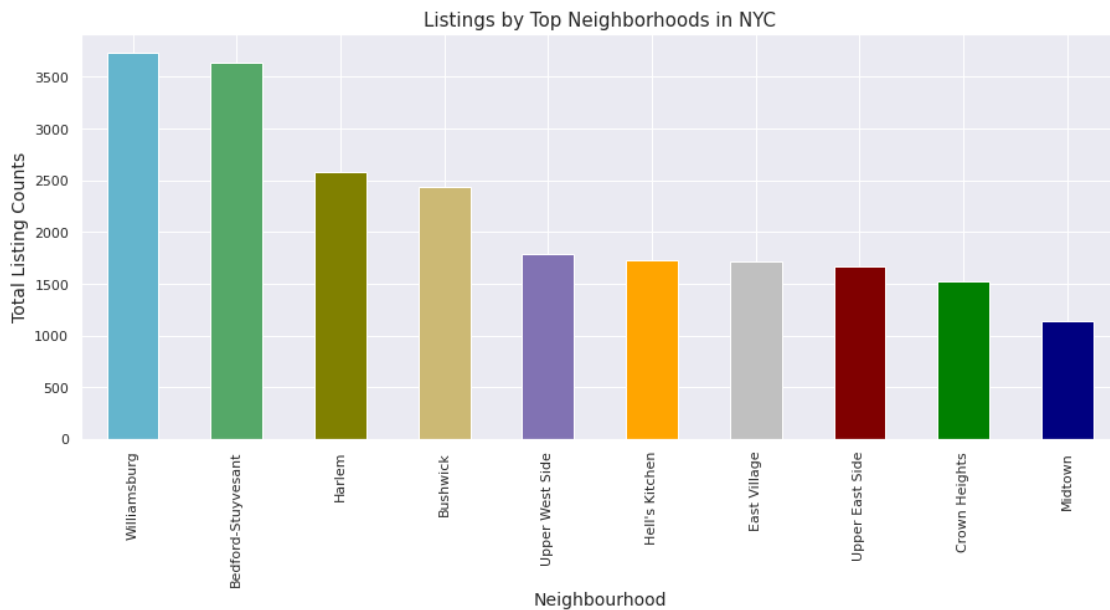
# A bar plot of the top 10 neighborhoods using the specified colors
top_10_neighbourhoods.plot(kind='bar', figsize=(15, 6), color = colors)

plt.xlabel('Neighbourhood', fontsize=14)

plt.ylabel('Total Listing Counts', fontsize=14)

plt.title('Listings by Top Neighborhoods in NYC', fontsize=15)
```

```
[ ]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Listings by Top Neighborhoods in NYC')
```



Observations

- The top neighborhoods in New York City in terms of listing counts are Williamsburg, Bedford-Stuyvesant, Harlem, Bushwick, and the Upper West Side.
- The top neighborhoods are primarily located in Brooklyn and Manhattan. This may be due to the fact that these boroughs have a higher overall population and a higher demand for

housing.

- The number of listings alone may not be indicative of the overall demand for housing in a particular neighborhood, as other factors such as the cost of living and the availability of housing may also play a role.

(5) Top Hosts With More Listing/Property using Bar chart

```
[ ]: # A new DataFrame that displays the top 10 hosts in the Airbnb NYC dataset,
      ↪based on the number of listings each host has
top_10_hosts = Airbnb_df['host_name'].value_counts()[:10].reset_index()

top_10_hosts.columns = ['host_name', 'Total_listings']

top_10_hosts
```

```
[ ]:      host_name  Total_listings
0      Michael         383
1       David         368
2        John         276
3  Sonder (NYC)         272
4        Alex         253
5       Sarah         221
6      Daniel         212
7       Maria         197
8      Jessica         185
9        Mike         184
```

```
[ ]: # The top 10 hosts by listing count
top_hosts = Airbnb_df['host_name'].value_counts()[:10]

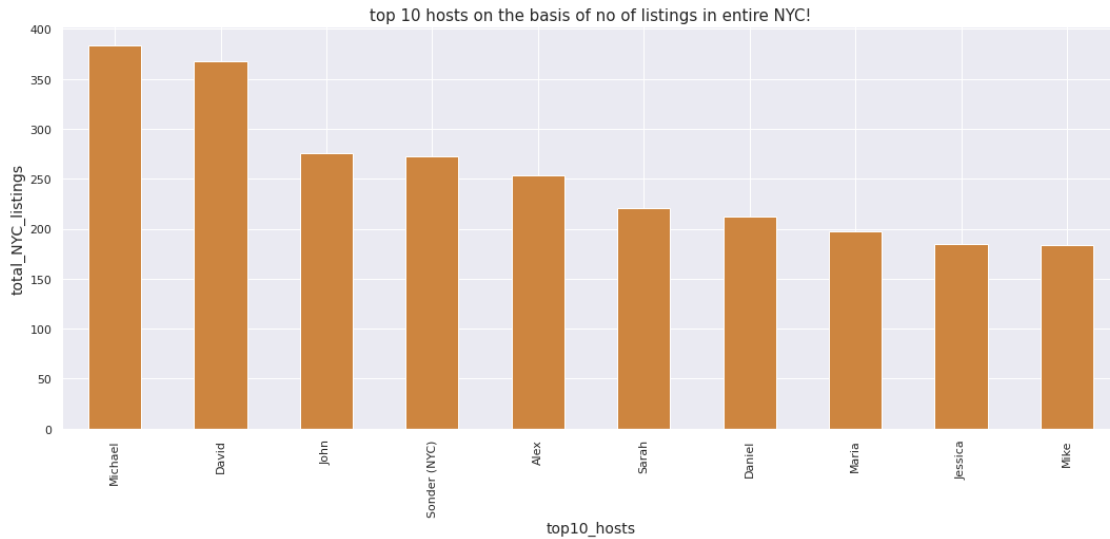
# A bar plot of the top 10 hosts
top_hosts.plot(kind='bar', color='peru', figsize=(18, 7))

plt.xlabel('top10_hosts', fontsize=14)

plt.ylabel('total_NYC_listings', fontsize=14)

plt.title('top 10 hosts on the basis of no of listings in entire NYC!',
          ↪fontsize=15)
```

```
[ ]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'top 10 hosts on the basis of no of listings in entire NYC!')
```



Observations

- The top three hosts in terms of total listings are Michael, David, and John, who have 383, 368, and 276 listings, respectively.
- There is a relatively large gap between the top two hosts and the rest of the hosts. For example, John has 276 listings, which is significantly fewer than Michael's 383 listings.
- In this top10 list Mike has 184 listings, which is significantly fewer than Michael's 383 listings. This could indicate that there is a lot of variation in the success of different hosts on Airbnb.
- There are relatively few hosts with a large number of listings. This could indicate that the Airbnb market is relatively competitive, with a small number of hosts dominating a large portion of the market.

(6) Number Of Active Hosts Per Location Using Line Chart

```
[ ]: # A new DataFrame that displays the number of hosts in each neighborhood group
      ↪ in the Airbnb NYC dataset
hosts_per_location = Airbnb_df.groupby('neighbourhood_group')['listing_id'].
      ↪ count().reset_index()

hosts_per_location.columns = ['Neighbourhood_Groups', 'Host_counts']

hosts_per_location
```

```
[ ]:   Neighbourhood_Groups  Host_counts
0           Bronx         1070
1        Brooklyn        19415
2        Manhattan        19501
3           Queens         5567
4      Staten Island         365
```

```
[ ]: # Group the data by neighbourhood_group and count the number of listings for
      ↪ each group
hosts_per_location = Airbnb_df.groupby('neighbourhood_group')['listing_id'].
      ↪ count()

# Get the list of neighbourhood_group names
locations = hosts_per_location.index

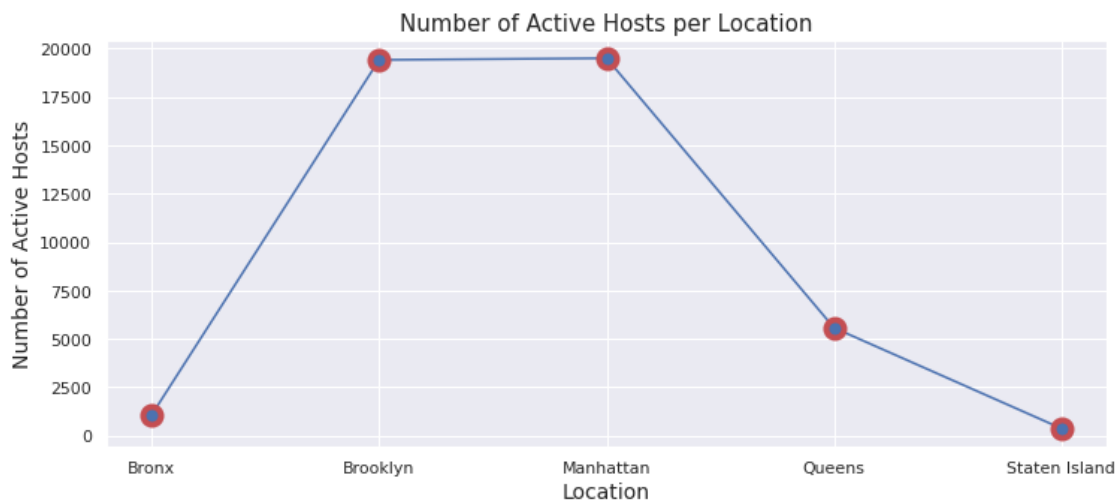
# Get the list of host counts for each neighbourhood_group
host_counts = hosts_per_location.values

plt.figure(figsize=(12, 5))

# The line chart with some experiments using marker function
plt.plot(locations, host_counts, marker='o', ms=12, mew=4, mec='r')

plt.title('Number of Active Hosts per Location', fontsize='15')
plt.xlabel('Location', fontsize='14')
plt.ylabel('Number of Active Hosts', fontsize='14')

plt.show()
```



Observations

- Manhattan has the largest number of hosts with 19501, Brooklyn has the second largest number of hosts with 19415.
- After that Queens with 5567 and the Bronx with 1070. while Staten Island has the fewest with 365.
- Brooklyn and Manhattan have the largest number of hosts, with more than double the number of hosts in Queens and more than 18 times the number of hosts in the Bronx.

(7) Average Minimum Price In Neighborhoods using Scatter and Bar chart

```
[ ]: # A new DataFrame that displays the average price of Airbnb rentals in each
      ↪neighbourhood
neighbourhood_avg_price = Airbnb_df.groupby("neighbourhood").mean().
      ↪reset_index().rename(columns={"price": "avg_price"})[['neighbourhood',
      ↪'avg_price']]

# Top 10 neighborhoods with the lowest average prices
neighbourhood_avg_price = neighbourhood_avg_price.sort_values("avg_price").
      ↪head(10)

# join the resulting DataFrame with the 'neighbourhood_group' column from the
      ↪Airbnb NYC dataset, dropping any duplicate entries
neighbourhood_avg_price_sorted_with_group = neighbourhood_avg_price.
      ↪join(Airbnb_df[['neighbourhood', 'neighbourhood_group']].drop_duplicates().
      ↪set_index('neighbourhood'),
      ↪on='neighbourhood')

# Display the resulting data
display(neighbourhood_avg_price_sorted_with_group.style.hide_index())
```

<pandas.io.formats.style.Styler at 0x7fb129c8d220>

```
[ ]: neighbourhood_avg_price = (Airbnb_df.groupby("neighbourhood").mean().
      ↪reset_index().rename(columns={"price": "avg_price"}))[['neighbourhood',
      ↪'avg_price']]
neighbourhood_avg_price = (neighbourhood_avg_price.sort_values("avg_price"))

# Group the data by neighborhood and calculate the average price
neighbourhood_avg_price = Airbnb_df.groupby("neighbourhood")["price"].mean()

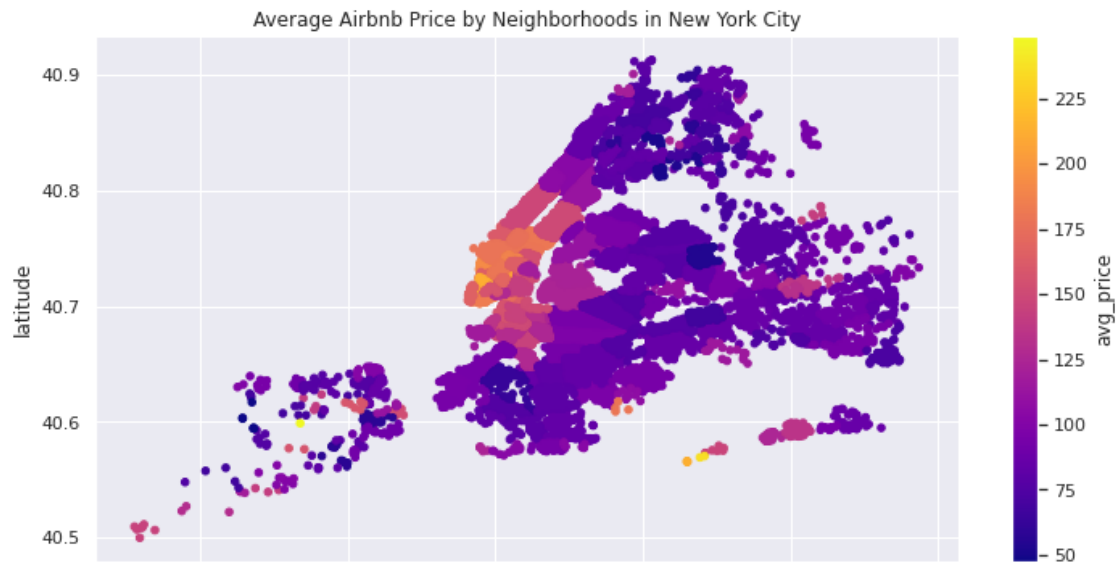
# A new DataFrame with the average price for each neighborhood
neighbourhood_prices = pd.DataFrame({"neighbourhood": neighbourhood_avg_price.
      ↪index, "avg_price": neighbourhood_avg_price.values})

# Merge the average price data with the original DataFrame#trying to find where
      ↪the coordinates belong from the latitude and longitude
df = Airbnb_df.merge(neighbourhood_prices, on="neighbourhood")

# The scattermapbox plot
fig = df.plot.scatter(x="longitude", y="latitude", c="avg_price",
      ↪title="Average Airbnb Price by Neighborhoods in New York City",
      ↪figsize=(12,6), cmap="plasma")
fig
```



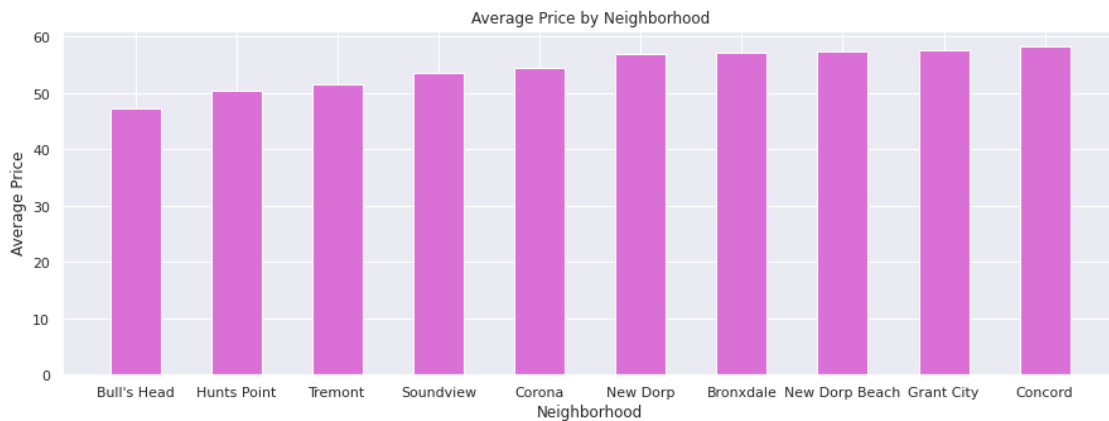
```
[ ]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7fb1299374f0>
```



```
[ ]: # Extract the values from the dataset
neighborhoods = neighbourhood_avg_price_sorted_with_group['neighbourhood']
prices = neighbourhood_avg_price_sorted_with_group['avg_price']

# The bar plot
plt.figure(figsize=(15,5))
plt.bar(neighborhoods, prices,width=0.5, color = 'orchid')
plt.xlabel('Neighborhood')
plt.ylabel('Average Price')
plt.title('Average Price by Neighborhood')

plt.show()
```



Observations

- All of the neighborhoods listed are located in the outer boroughs of New York City (Bronx, Queens, and Staten Island). This suggests that these neighborhoods may have a lower overall cost of living compared to neighborhoods in Manhattan and Brooklyn.
- Most of these neighborhoods are located in the Bronx and Staten Island. These boroughs tend to have a lower overall cost of living compared to Manhattan and Brooklyn.
- These neighborhoods may be attractive to renters or buyers looking for more affordable housing options in the New York City area.

(8) Total Counts Of Each Room Type

```
[ ]: # A new DataFrame that displays the number of listings of each room type in the Airbnb NYC dataset
top_room_type = Airbnb_df['room_type'].value_counts().reset_index()

top_room_type.columns = ['Room_Type', 'Total_counts']

top_room_type
```

```
[ ]:      Room_Type  Total_counts
0  Entire home/apt      22784
1    Private room      21996
2    Shared room      1138
```

```
[ ]: plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))

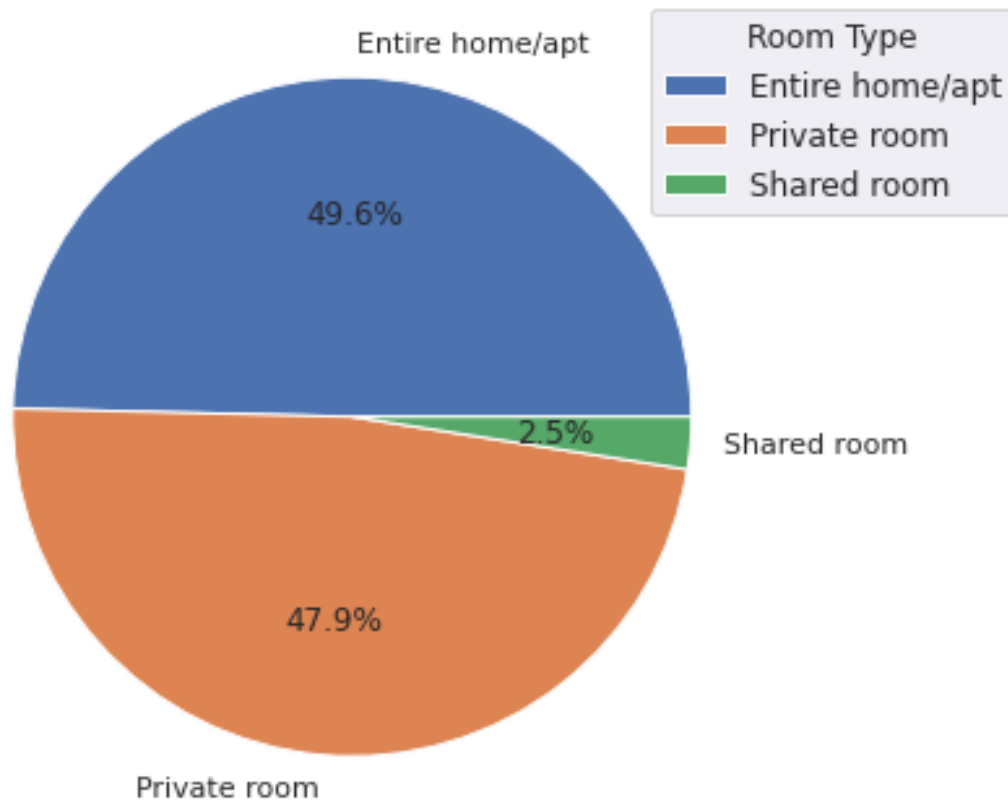
# The room type counts
room_type_counts = Airbnb_df['room_type'].value_counts()

labels = room_type_counts.index
sizes = room_type_counts.values

# A pie chart
plt.pie(sizes, labels=labels, autopct='%1.1f%%')

plt.legend(title='Room Type', bbox_to_anchor=(0.8, 0, 0.5, 1), fontsize='12')

plt.show()
```



Observations

- The majority of listings on Airbnb are for entire homes or apartments, with 22784 listings, followed by private rooms with 21996 listings, and shared rooms with 1138 listings.
- There is a significant difference in the number of listings for each room type. For example, there are almost 20 times as many listings for entire homes or apartments as there are for shared rooms.
- The data suggests that travelers using Airbnb have a wide range of accommodation options to choose from, including private rooms and entire homes or apartments

(9) Stay Requirement counts by Minimum Nights using Bar chart

```
[ ]: # Group the DataFrame by the minimum_nights column and count the number of rows
      ↳ in each group
min_nights_count = Airbnb_df.groupby('minimum_nights').size().reset_index(name=
      ↳ 'count')

# Sort the resulting DataFrame in descending order by the count column
min_nights_count = min_nights_count.sort_values('count', ascending=False)
```

```

# Select the top 10 rows
min_nights_count = min_nights_count.head(15)

# Reset the index
min_nights_count = min_nights_count.reset_index(drop=True)

min_nights_count

```

```

[ ]:
   minimum_nights  count
0                1  12067
1                2  11080
2                3   7375
3               30   3489
4                4   3066
5                5   2821
6                7   1951
7                6    679
8               14    539
9               10    462
10              29    327
11              15    272
12              20    215
13              31    189
14              28    173

```

```

[ ]: # Extract the minimum_nights and count columns from the DataFrame
minimum_nights = min_nights_count['minimum_nights']
count = min_nights_count['count']

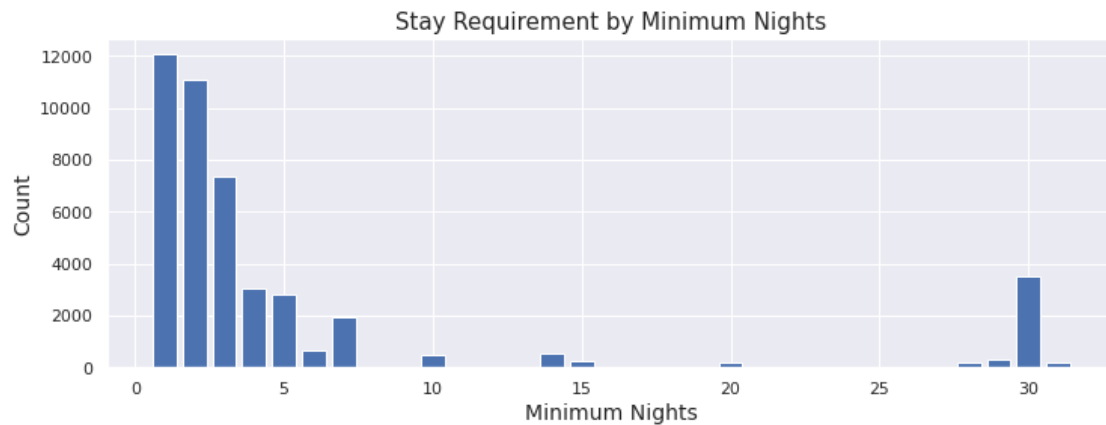
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 4))

# A bar plot
plt.bar(minimum_nights, count)

plt.xlabel('Minimum Nights', fontsize='14')
plt.ylabel('Count', fontsize='14')
plt.title('Stay Requirement by Minimum Nights', fontsize='15')

plt.show()

```



Observations

- The majority of listings on Airbnb have a minimum stay requirement of 1 or 2 nights, with 12067 and 11080 listings, respectively.
- The number of listings with a minimum stay requirement decreases as the length of stay increases, with 7375 listings requiring a minimum stay of 3 nights, and so on.
- There are relatively few listings with a minimum stay requirement of 30 nights or more, with 3489 and 189 listings, respectively.

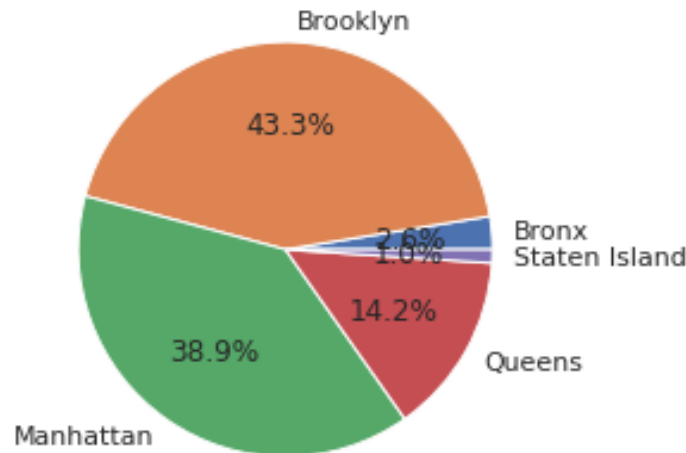
(10) Total Reviews by Each Neighborhood Group using Pie Chart

```
[ ]: # Group the data by neighborhood group and calculate the total number of reviews
reviews_by_neighbourhood_group = Airbnb_df.
    ↳groupby("neighbourhood_group")["total_reviews"].sum()

# A pie chart
plt.pie(reviews_by_neighbourhood_group, labels=reviews_by_neighbourhood_group.
    ↳index, autopct='%1.1f%%')
plt.title("Number of Reviews by Neighborhood Group in New York City",
    ↳fontsize='15')

plt.show()
```

Number of Reviews by Neighborhood Group in New York City



Observations

- Brooklyn has the largest share of total reviews on Airbnb, with 43.3%, followed by Manhattan with 38.9%.
- Queens has the third largest share of total reviews, with 14.2%, followed by the Bronx with 2.6% and Staten Island with 1.0%.
- The data suggests that Airbnb is more popular in Brooklyn and Manhattan compared to the other neighborhood groups.

(11) Number of Max. Reviews by Each Neighborhood Group using Pie Chart

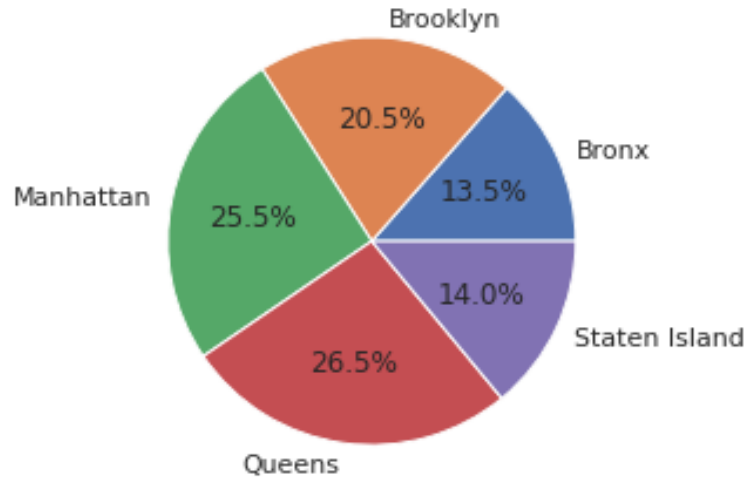
```
[ ]: # Group the Airbnb data by neighbourhood group
reviews_by_neighbourhood_group = Airbnb_df.
    ↳groupby("neighbourhood_group")["total_reviews"].max()

# A pie chart to visualize the distribution of maximum number of reviews among
    ↳different neighbourhood groups
plt.pie(reviews_by_neighbourhood_group, labels=reviews_by_neighbourhood_group.
    ↳index, autopct='%1.1f%%')

plt.title("Number of maximum Reviews by Neighborhood Group in NYC",
    ↳fontsize='15')

plt.show()
```

Number of maximum Reviews by Neighborhood Group in NYC



Observations

- Queens and Manhattan seem to be the most popular neighborhoods for reviewing, as they have both high number of maximum reviews.
- Queens has the highest percentage of reviews at 26.5%, but it has the third highest number of listings, behind Manhattan and Brooklyn. This suggests that Queens may be a particularly popular destination for tourists or visitors, even though it has fewer listings compared to Manhattan and Brooklyn.
- Manhattan and Brooklyn also have a high percentage of reviews, at 25.5% & 20.5%. This indicates that it is a popular destination for tourists or visitors as well. (number of listings higher than queens)
- Overall, this data suggests that Queens, Manhattan, and Brooklyn are the most popular neighborhoods for tourists or visitors, based on the high number of reviews they receive.

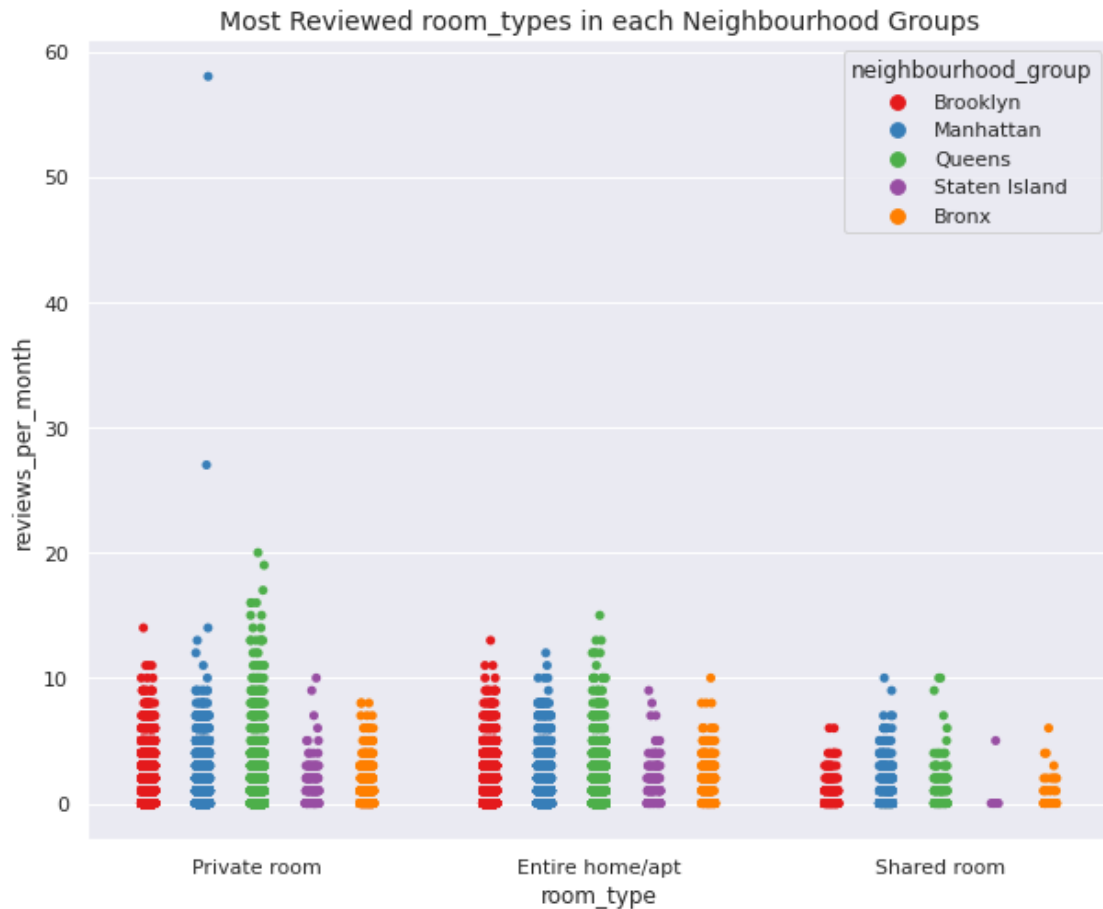
(12) most reviewed room type per month in neighbourhood groups

```
[ ]: f, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(10, 8))

# A stripplot that displays the number of reviews per month for each room type
# in the Airbnb NYC dataset
ax = sns.stripplot(x='room_type', y='reviews_per_month',
    hue='neighbourhood_group', dodge=True, data=Airbnb_df, palette='Set1')

ax.set_title('Most Reviewed room_types in each Neighbourhood Groups',
    fontsize='14')
```

```
[ ]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Most Reviewed room_types in each Neighbourhood Groups')
```



Observations

- The private room received the most number of reviews/month where Manhattan had the highest reviews received for Private rooms with more than 50 reviews/month, followed by Manhattan in the chase.
- Manhattan & Queens got the most number of reviews for Entire home/apt room type.
- There were less reviews received from shared rooms as compared to other room types and it was from Staten Island followed by Bronx.

(13) Count Of Each Room Types In Entire NYC Using Multiple Bar Plot

```
[ ]: plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = (8, 5)

# A countplot using seaborn
ax = sns.countplot(y='room_type', hue='neighbourhood_group', data=Airbnb_df,
                  palette='bright')

# Calculate the total number of room_type values
total = len(Airbnb_df['room_type'])
```



```
# Add percentage labels to each bar in the plot
for p in ax.patches:
    percentage = '{:.1f}%'.format(100 * p.get_width()/total)
    x = p.get_x() + p.get_width() + 0.02
    y = p.get_y() + p.get_height()/2
    ax.annotate(percentage, (x, y))

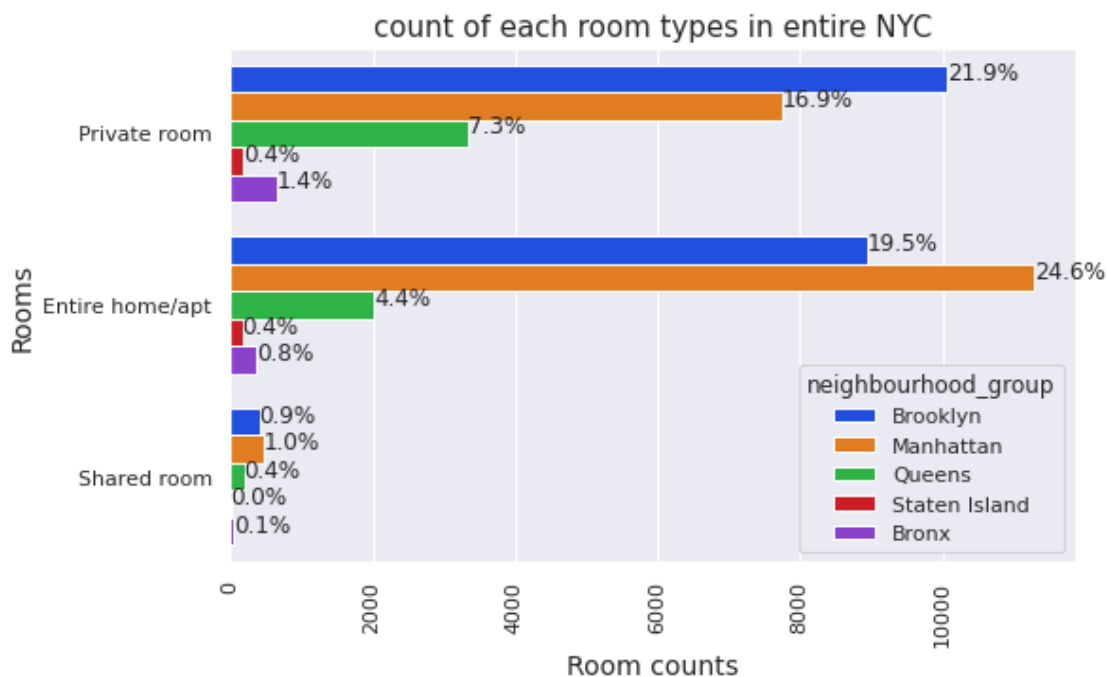
plt.title('count of each room types in entire NYC', fontsize='15')

plt.xlabel('Room counts', fontsize='14')

plt.xticks(rotation=90)

plt.ylabel('Rooms', fontsize='14')

plt.show()
```



Observations

- Manhattan has more listed properties with Entire home/apt around 24.6% of total listed properties followed by Brooklyn with around 19.5%.
- Private rooms are more in Brooklyn as in 21.9% of the total listed properties followed by Manhattan with 16.9% of them. While 7.3% of private rooms are from Queens.
- Very few of the total listed have shared rooms listed on Airbnb where there's negligible or

almost very rare shared rooms in Staten Island and Bronx.

- We can infer that Brooklyn, Queens, Bronx has more private room types while Manhattan which has the highest no of listings in entire NYC has more Entire home/apt room types.

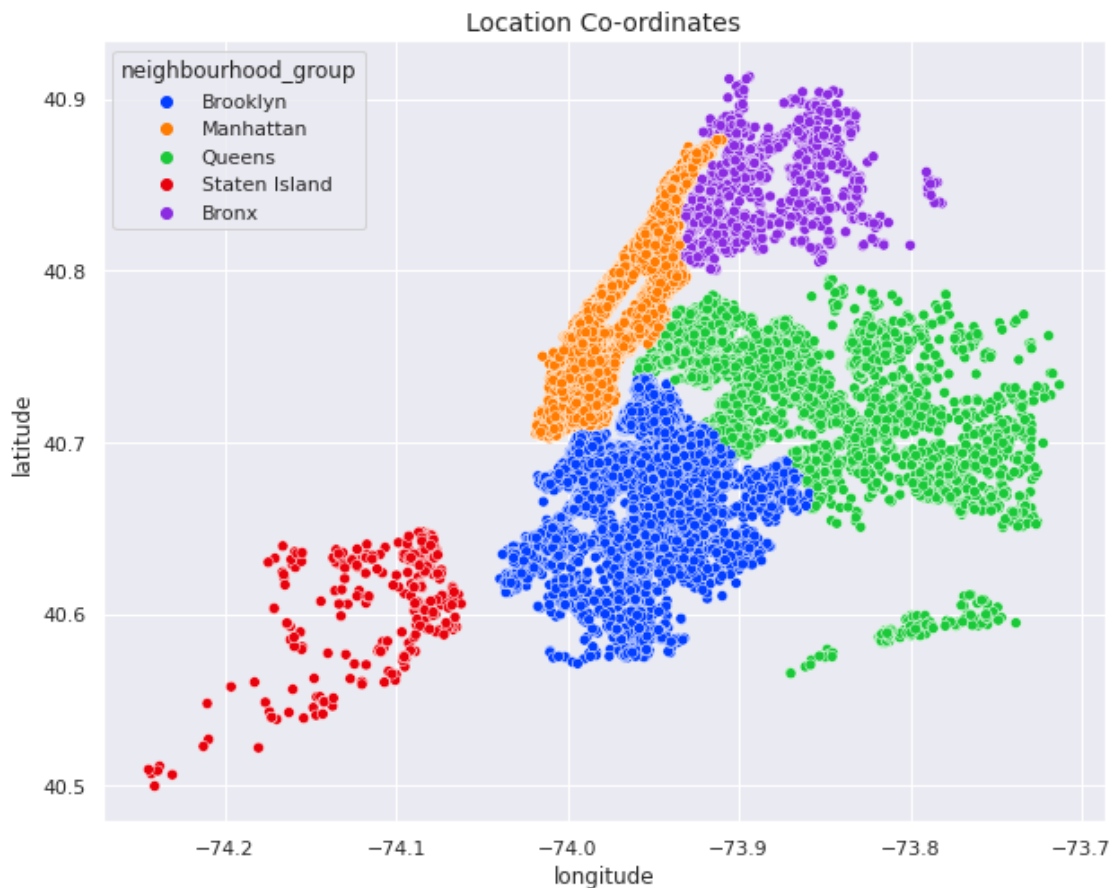
(14) Latitude and longitude in scatterplot map and find neighbourhood_groups and Room types in map

```
[ ]: sns.set(rc={"figure.figsize": (10, 8)})

# A scatter plot that displays the longitude and latitude of the listings in
↳ the Airbnb NYC dataset
ax = sns.scatterplot(data=Airbnb_df, x="longitude", y="latitude",
↳ hue='neighbourhood_group', palette='bright')

ax.set_title('Location Co-ordinates', fontsize='14')

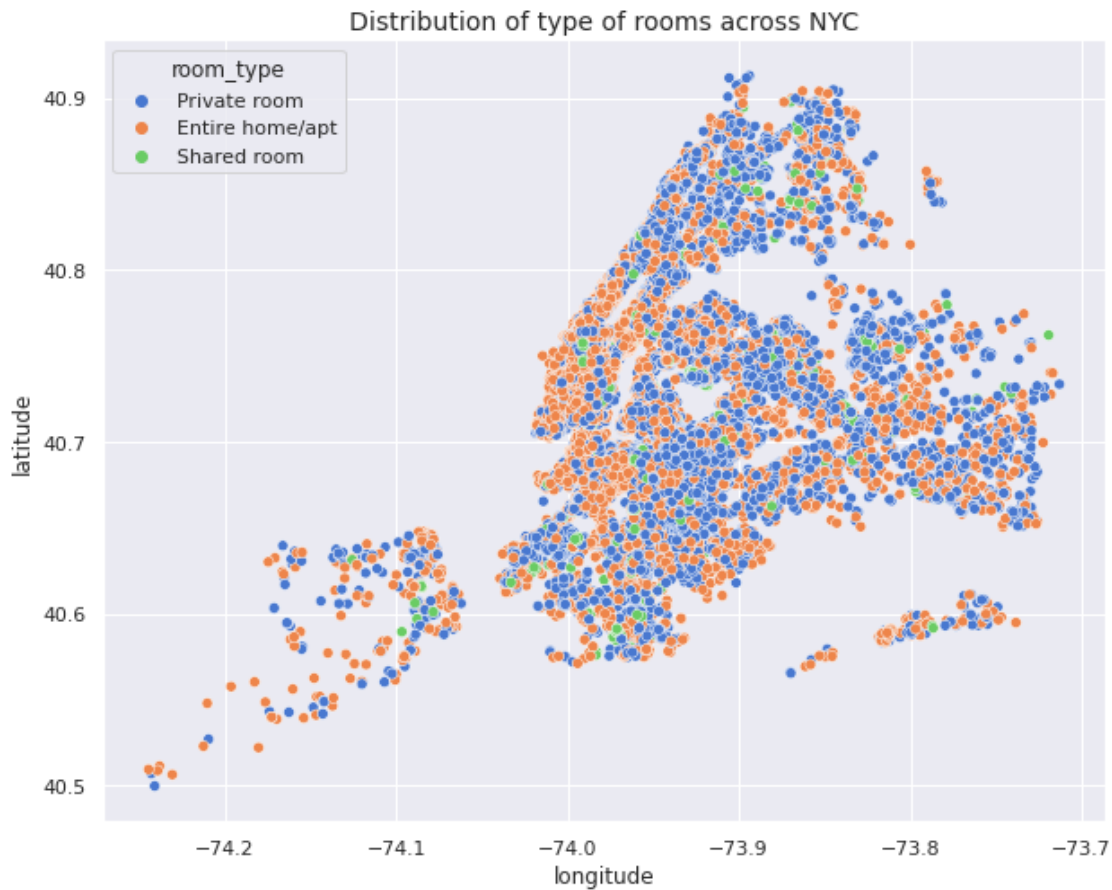
[ ]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Location Co-ordinates')
```



```
[ ]: sns.set(rc={"figure.figsize": (10, 8)})

# A scatter plot that displays the longitude and latitude of the listings in
↳ the Airbnb NYC dataset with room_types.
ax = sns.scatterplot(x=Airbnb_df.longitude, y=Airbnb_df.latitude, hue=Airbnb_df.
↳ room_type, palette='muted')
ax.set_title('Distribution of type of rooms across NYC', fontsize='14')

[ ]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Distribution of type of rooms across NYC')
```

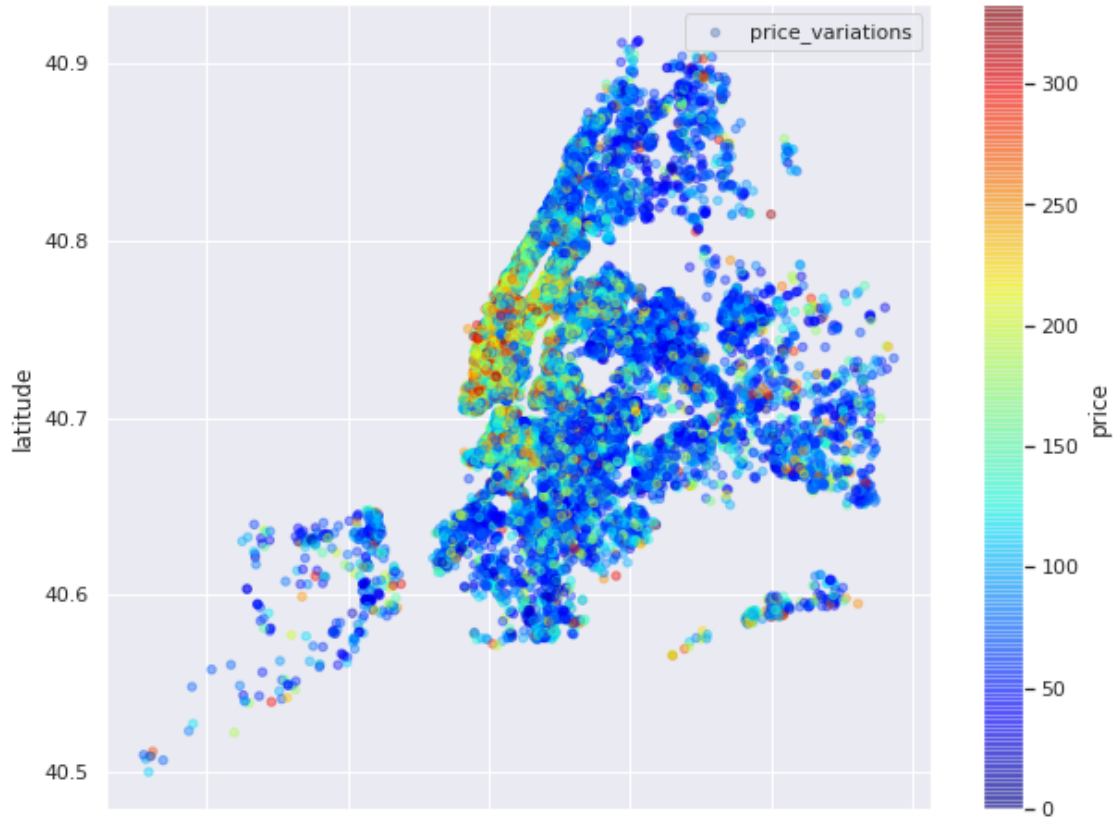


(15) Price variations in NYC Neighbourhood groups using scatter plot

```
[ ]: # A scatter plot that displays the longitude and latitude of the listings in
↳ the Airbnb NYC dataset, with the color of each point indicating the price of
↳ the listing
lat_long = Airbnb_df.plot(kind='scatter', x='longitude', y='latitude',
↳ label='price_variations', c='price',
↳ cmap=plt.get_cmap('jet'), colorbar=True, alpha=0.4,
↳ figsize=(10, 8))
```

```
lat_long.legend()
```

```
[ ]: <matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x7fb127d67700>
```



(16) Find Best Location Listing/Property Location For Travelers and Hosts

```
[ ]: # Group the data by neighborhood and calculate the average number of reviews
neighbourhood_avg_reviews = Airbnb_df.groupby("neighbourhood")["total_reviews"].
    ↪mean()

# A new DataFrame with the average number of reviews for each neighborhood
neighbourhood_reviews = pd.DataFrame({"neighbourhood":_
    ↪neighbourhood_avg_reviews.index, "avg_reviews": neighbourhood_avg_reviews.
    ↪values})

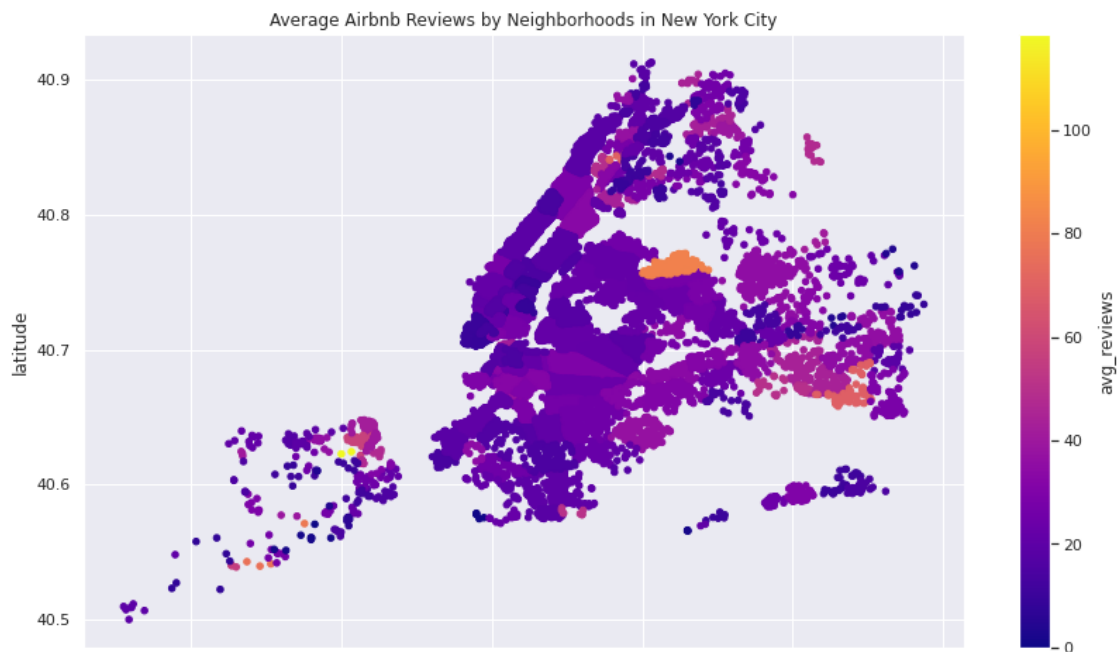
# Merge the average number of reviews data with the original DataFrame
df = Airbnb_df.merge(neighbourhood_reviews, on="neighbourhood")

# The scattermapbox plot
```

```
fig = df.plot.scatter(x="longitude", y="latitude", c="avg_reviews",
    ↪title="Average Airbnb Reviews by Neighborhoods in New York City",
    ↪figsize=(14,8), cmap="plasma")

fig
```

```
[ ]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7fb127ecf730>
```



(17) Correlation Heatmap Visualization

```
[ ]: # Correlations between columns
corr = Airbnb_df.corr()
corr
```

```
[ ]:
```

	listing_id	host_id	latitude	longitude	price	\
listing_id	1.000000	0.581439	-0.008072	0.101403	-0.018180	
host_id	0.581439	1.000000	0.015965	0.144330	-0.034812	
latitude	-0.008072	0.015965	1.000000	0.091354	0.068789	
longitude	0.101403	0.144330	0.091354	1.000000	-0.306922	
price	-0.018180	-0.034812	0.068789	-0.306922	1.000000	
minimum_nights	-0.013841	-0.017972	0.025853	-0.064128	0.031141	
total_reviews	-0.320428	-0.136529	-0.012515	0.053831	-0.027547	
reviews_per_month	0.189768	0.216020	-0.015752	0.135783	-0.041992	
host_listings_count	0.125179	0.147276	0.021285	-0.107333	0.172891	
availability_365	0.073188	0.193673	-0.017492	0.097181	0.066179	

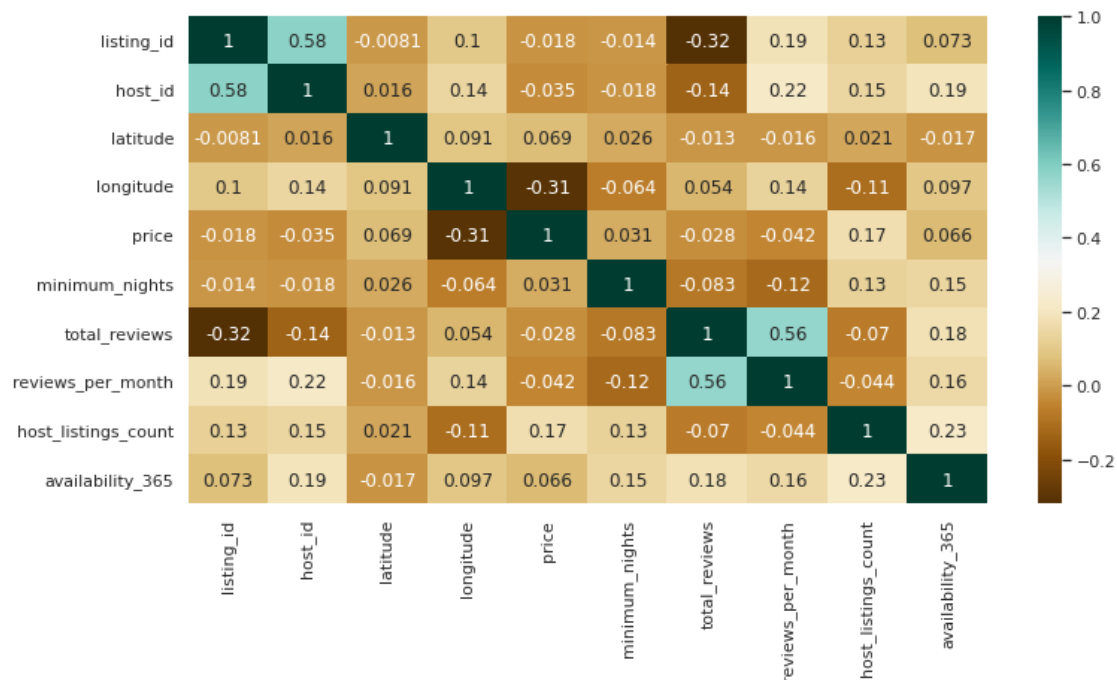
	minimum_nights	total_reviews	reviews_per_month	\
listing_id	-0.013841	-0.320428	0.189768	
host_id	-0.017972	-0.136529	0.216020	
latitude	0.025853	-0.012515	-0.015752	
longitude	-0.064128	0.053831	0.135783	
price	0.031141	-0.027547	-0.041992	
minimum_nights	1.000000	-0.082851	-0.117291	
total_reviews	-0.082851	1.000000	0.562593	
reviews_per_month	-0.117291	0.562593	1.000000	
host_listings_count	0.133237	-0.070357	-0.043678	
availability_365	0.146329	0.183707	0.156463	

	host_listings_count	availability_365
listing_id	0.125179	0.073188
host_id	0.147276	0.193673
latitude	0.021285	-0.017492
longitude	-0.107333	0.097181
price	0.172891	0.066179
minimum_nights	0.133237	0.146329
total_reviews	-0.070357	0.183707
reviews_per_month	-0.043678	0.156463
host_listings_count	1.000000	0.225251
availability_365	0.225251	1.000000

```
[ ]: plt.figure(figsize=(12,6))

# Correlations as a heatmap
sns.heatmap(corr, cmap='BrBG',annot=True)

plt.show()
```



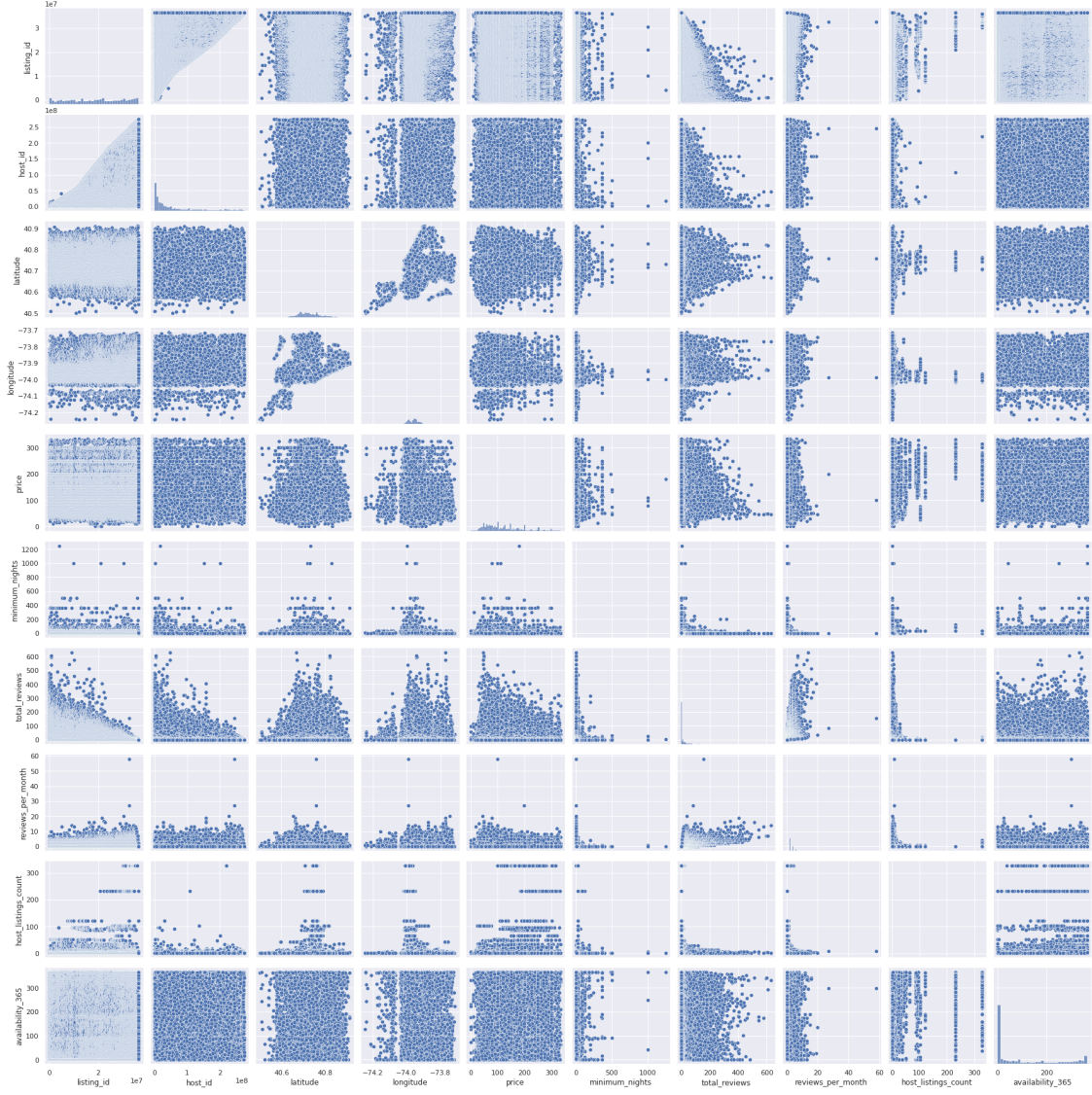
Observations

- There is a moderate positive correlation (0.58) between the host_id and id columns, which suggests that hosts with more listings are more likely to have unique host IDs.
- There is a weak positive correlation (0.17) between the price column and the calculated_host_listings_count column, which suggests that hosts with more listings tend to charge higher prices for their listings.
- There is a moderate positive correlation (0.23) between the calculated_host_listings_count column and the availability_365 column, which suggests that hosts with more listings tend to have more days of availability in the next 365 days.
- There is a strong positive correlation (0.58) between the number_of_reviews column and the reviews_per_month column, which suggests that listings with more total reviews tend to have more reviews per month.

(18) Pair Plot Visualization

```
[ ]: # A pairplot using the seaborn library to visualize the relationships between
      ↪ different variables in the Airbnb NYC dataset
sns.pairplot(Airbnb_df)

plt.show()
```

4.1 CONCLUSION :-

- Manhattan and Brooklyn have the highest demand for Airbnb rentals, as evidenced by the large number of listings in these neighborhoods. This could make them attractive areas for hosts to invest in property.
- Manhattan is world-famous for its parks, museums, buildings, town, liberty, gardens, markets, island and also its substantial number of tourists throughout the year ,it makes sense that demand and price both high.
- Brooklyn comes in second with significant number of listings and cheaper prices as compared to the Manhattan: With most listings located in Williamsburg and Bedford Stuyvesant two

neighborhoods strategically close to Manhattan tourists get the chance to enjoy both boroughs equally while spending less.

- Williamsburg, Bedford-Stuyvesant, Harlem, Bushwick, and the Upper West Side are the top neighborhoods in terms of listing counts, indicating strong demand for Airbnb rentals in these areas.
- The average price of a listing in New York City is higher in the center of the city (Manhattan) compared to the outer boroughs. This could indicate that investing in property in Manhattan may be more lucrative for Airbnb rentals. But Manhattan and Brooklyn have the largest number of hosts, indicating a high level of competition in these boroughs.
- The data suggests that Airbnb rentals are primarily used for short-term stays, with relatively few listings requiring a minimum stay of 30 nights or more. Hosts may want to consider investing in property that can accommodate shorter stays in order to maximize their occupancy rate.
- The majority of listings on Airbnb are for entire homes or apartments and also Private Rooms with relatively fewer listings for shared rooms. This suggests that travelers using Airbnb have a wide range of accommodation options to choose from, and hosts may want to consider investing in property that can accommodate multiple guests.
- The data indicates that the availability of Airbnb rentals varies significantly across neighborhoods, with some neighborhoods having a high concentration of listings and others having relatively few.
- The data indicates that there is a high level of competition among Airbnb hosts, with a small number of hosts dominating a large portion of the market. Hosts may want to consider investing in property in areas with relatively fewer listings in order to differentiate themselves from the competition.
- The neighborhoods near the airport in Queens would have a higher average number of reviews, as they are likely to attract a lot of tourists or visitors who are passing through the area. The proximity to the airport could make these neighborhoods a convenient and appealing place to stay for travelers for short-term stay with spending less money because The price distribution is high in Manhattan and Brooklyn.