DSO 530 Final Project

# Expedia Hotel Recommendations

Which hotel type will an Expedia customer book?

**Group 6** 

Tong Xie Yidan Xue Yifeng Wang Ningdong Wang Weichen Zhang





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Business Goal

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#### **Business Goal**

What big-data-driven business can we build from users' behavior?



#### **Business Goal**



- Predict the hotel type that a user would like to book
- Provide 10 personalized hotel recommendations to travelers



















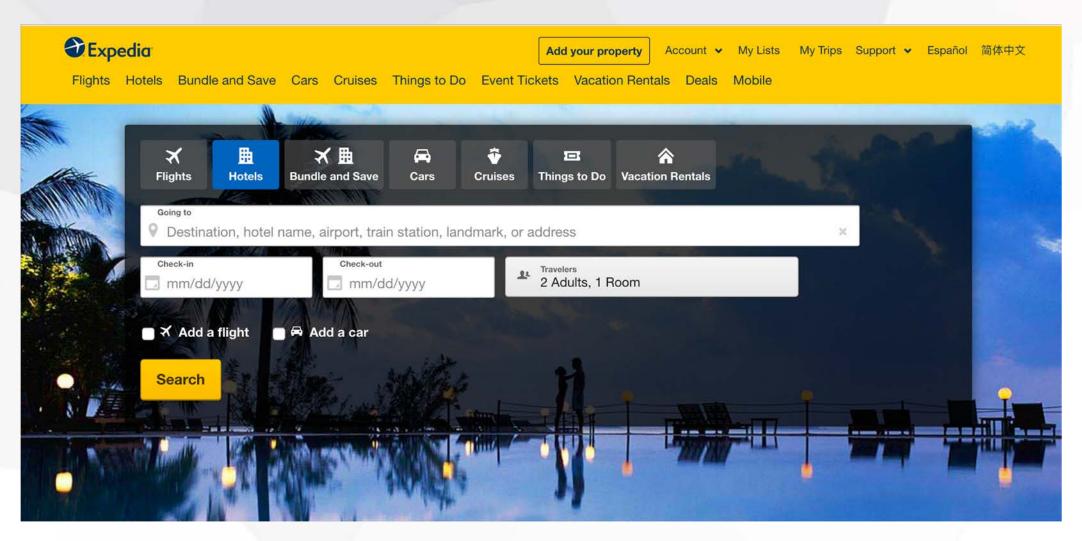
## **Data understanding**

How are data generated?



#### **Expedia Website**

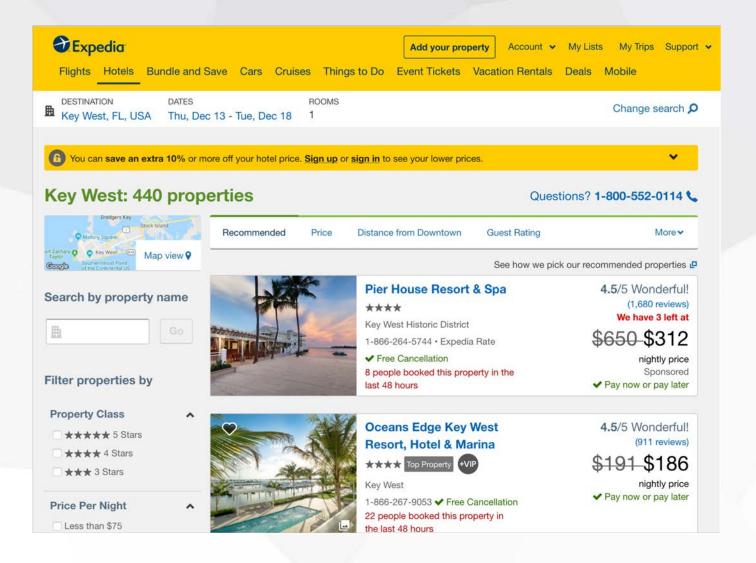






#### Search Result





	Property Type	
	Private vacation home	
	Condo	
	Hotel	
	Apartment	
	Bed & Breakfast	
	House boat	
	Hotel resort	
	Guest house	
	Cottage	
	Villa	
	Condominium resort	
	☐ Inn	
	TownHouse	
	Motel	
	Apart-hotel	
	Hostel/Backpacker accommodation	





## **Exploratory Data Analysis**

How does data look like? What expect variables can be created?



### **Challenges in Handling the Dataset**



**5** numerical variables

**15** categorical variables

3 date/time variables

Target variable

**192,014** rows

very different scales at most over 10,000 unique values

noise, outliers

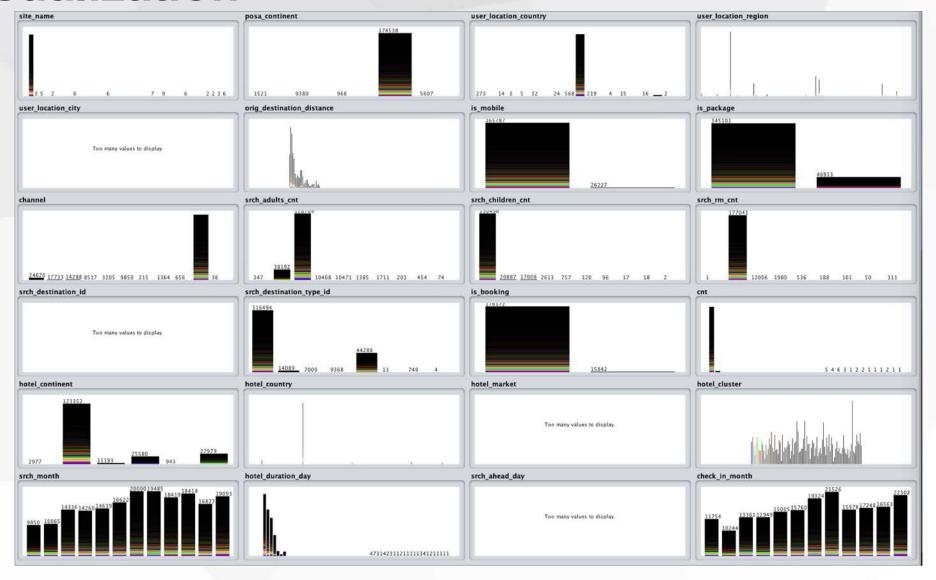
100 levels

Masked data — difficult to group



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#### **Visualization**







• date\_time Timestamp

srch\_ci

• srch\_co

Check in date
Check out date

Expert Variable	Definition
hotel_duration_day	Days that users plan to stay in the hotel
srch_ahead_day	Days in advance that users plan a trip
srch_month	The month that users perform the search
check_in_month	The month that users plan to check in





## Model Selection and Evaluation

Challenges and progress in the modeling process



#### Approaches we took

**kNN** 

Hard to determine the type of distance for classification

Random Forest

Computationally intensive

**XGBoost** 

First used grouped levels, 50% accuracy Need to create a dummy variable for each categorical level, computationally intensive

**Neural Network** 

Hard to choose a proper activate function for output layers to output more than one prediction with proper accuracy

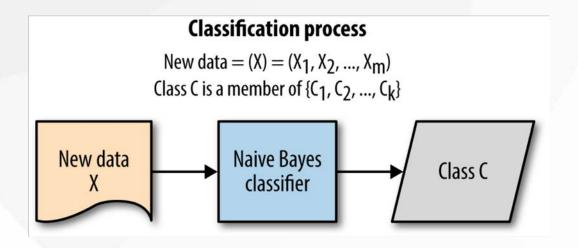


## **Improved Method**



#### Naïve Bayes Model

- Easy and fast to predict the class of testing data set
- When assumption of independence holds, Naive Bayes classifier performs better
- Performs well with categorical input variables compared to numerical variables.







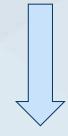


Naïve Bayes Model

Suitable for datasets with many categorical variables

For 10 predictions,

1st Trial Accuracy: 30.0%



Aggregate numerical to categorical

2nd Trial Accuracy: 42.9%







Naïve Bayes Model

Suitable for datasets with many categorical variables

For 10 predictions,

2nd Trial Accuracy: 42.9%



3rd Trial Accuracy: 59.6%

To be continued...



### **Improved Method**

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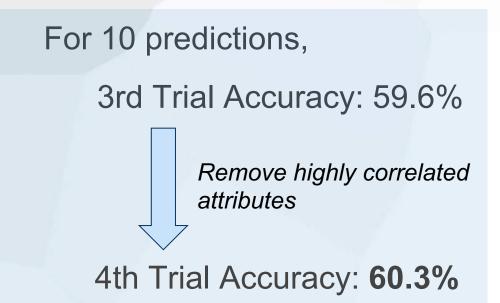
#### Naïve Bayes Model

Recap Assumption: independency among variables

- hotel\_continent and hotel\_country
- user\_location\_country and user\_location\_region

have high correlation.

So, remove the former ones.



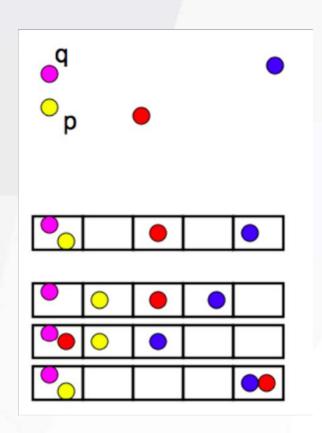


#### **Further Steps**

#### Locality Sensitive Hashing (LSH)

- Commonly used to deduplicate large quantities of documents, webpages, and other files
- Data points are hashed into buckets
- Suitable for categorical variables with a large number of levels









## **Business Insights**

To which business scenario can we apply our model?



### **Business Insights**





- Make personalized booking recommendations based on user locations and destinations
  - Attract new customers
  - Develop existing customers' loyalty

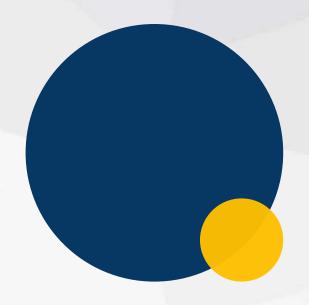


- Discover popular hotel types based on user search habits
  - Partner with hotels with a high booking frequency before competitors do
  - 25% commission in one booking









## **Appendix**

- How do hotel clusters look like?
- Final Variables
- Data Cleaning
- Chi-Square Test of Independence



#### What is the "hotel cluster"?











#### Final Variable - Numeric

Numerical Variable	Description
orig_destination_distance	Physical distance between a hotel and a customer at the time of search
srch_adults_cnt	Number of adults specified in the hotel room
srch_children_cnt	Number of (extra occupancy) children specified in the hotel room
srch_rm_cnt	Number of hotel rooms specified in the search
cnt	Number of similar events in the context of the same user session
hotel_duration_day	(Check out date - Check in date) in days
srch_ahead_day	(Check in date - User search date) in days



## Final Variable - Categorical (1)

Categorical Variable	Description	Number of levels
site_name	ID of the Expedia point of sale (i.e. Expedia.com, Expedia.co.uk, Expedia.co.jp,)	36
posa_continent	ID of continent associated with site_name	5
user_location_country	The ID of the country the customer is located	19
user_location_region	The ID of the region the customer is located	211
user_location_city	The ID of the city the customer is located	6062
hotel_continent	Hotel continent	6
hotel_country	Hotel country	182
hotel_market	Hotel market	1916
srch_month	The month that a user conducts the booking search	12



## Final Variable - Categorical (2)

Categorical Variable	Description	Number of levels
is_mobile	1 when a user connected from a mobile device, 0 otherwise	2
is_package	1 if the click/booking was generated as a part of a package (i.e. combined with a flight), 0 otherwise	2
channel	ID of a marketing channel	11
check_in_month	The month that the check in date falls in	12
is_booking	1 if a booking, 0 if a click	2





## Final Variable - Categorical (3)

Categorical Variable	Description	Number of levels
srch_destination_id	ID of the destination where the hotel search was performed	11365
srch_destination_type_id	Type of destination	8
is_booking	1 if a booking, 0 if a click	2





- Delete rows with null values in check in or check out dates
- Delete variables that do not describe the user behavior: user ID
- Delete categorical variables with over 10,000 levels
  - some categorical variables are overlapping (city, region, country)
  - keep those that make sense and with moderate and manageable levels

## **Chi-Square Test of Independence**

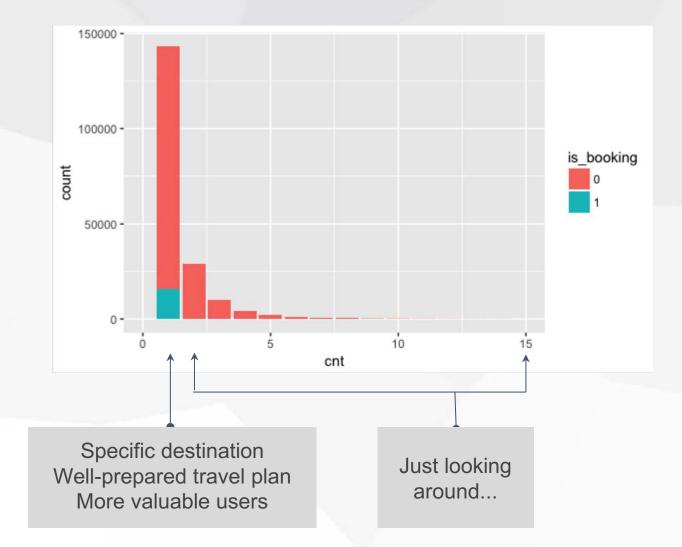
- Conducted Chi-square test between each categorical variable and the target variable.
- All the p values are smaller than 0.05, therefore we reject the hypothesis of independence.
- All the categorical variables are correlated to the target variable.

Categorical Variable	p-value
site_name	0
posa_continent	0
user_location_country	0
user_location_region	0
user_location_city	0
is_mobile	9.090527e-69
is_package	0
channel	0
srch_destination_id	0
srch_destination_type_id	0
is_booking	0
hotel_continent	0
hotel_country	0
hotel_market	0
srch_month	1.563823e-190
check_in_month	0



#### cnt filled by is\_booking





#### cnt

Number of similar events in the context of the same user session

#### is\_booking

1 if a booking, 0 if a click