

## **Exploring Three Cities & Their Hotel Rankings**

Akash Navneeth, David Diaz, Jayni Desai, & Spencer Wu

Naveen Jindal School of Management, The University of Texas at Dallas

ITSS 4300: Database Fundamentals

Professor Thiru Pandian

## Content of the Dataset

### Link to the Dataset (Kaggle):

<https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/thedevastator/sentiment-analyses-of-city-hotels>

Booking.com is a travel booking website that allows its page visitors to book hotel rooms, flights, car rentals, and so much more all in one convenient place. The specific data that the team explored has five different comma-separated values (CSV) files called *hotel*, *location*, *rating\_info*, *amenities*, and *quality*. Each of these tables contains data about three cities – New York City, Los Angeles, & Orlando – and how each of these cities' hotels have been rated based on consumer or visitor feedback that was posted on the Booking.com website and was compiled onto Kaggle, then the team did some data cleaning to ensure that we had only the relevant data necessary from Kaggle.

Descriptions of each of the tables highlight what data each table contains to further explain how the team came to examine this dataset:

- The *hotel.csv* file contains data about the hotel names and the number of reviews each of those hotels received while also including a hotel ID number for easy identification.
- The *location.csv* file contains data of which city, state, and zip code each of the hotels are located in.
- The *rating\_info.csv* file contains data of the average rating (on a scale of 1 to 10) of how consumers felt about certain aspects of the hotel that they stayed in.
- The *amenities.csv* file contains data of what additional amenities are available for visitors of each hotel.
- The *quality.csv* file contains data of the relative sentiment (as average) of how consumers felt regarding their hotel experience, either positive or negative.

## **Business/Project Objective**

The exploration of the ratings of hotels in New York City, Los Angeles, and Orlando is to help Booking.com determine which hotels most people tend to visit as well as what amenities or hotel characteristics people look for (through number of visits to a particular hotel). These findings could help Booking.com find ways to attract more consumer/hotel visitors to certain hotels that do not garner enough traction by figuring out what kinds of offers the travel company could offer to increase the hotel visits.

Also based on this data from Booking.com and Kaggle, the team can figure out how much of an influence the rating of hotels really has on future hotel visitors. This can be accomplished by examining the overall quality rating that these hotels received based on the reviews.

## **Project Insights**

These are the questions that the team has come across to help Booking.com take advantage of the data to potentially increase website traffic by highlighting certain hotels with offers to potential customers/hotel visitors. To ensure that this is possible, below there are ten insights that could improve the Booking.com website's goals of increasing bookings for certain hotels.

The ten insights that the team is looking into is as follows:

1. What hotels are the 50 most reviewed on the platform?
2. Is there a particular city that has more hotels in the 50 most reviewed hotels?
3. Is there a particular city that has more hotels in the 50 least reviewed hotels?
4. What is the total number of hotels in each city to have at least 2000 reviews on the platform?
5. What are the ratings for the hotel characteristics for the 10 most rated hotels?
6. What amenities are offered at the hotels that are in the 10 most rated hotels?

7. What are the ratings for the hotel characteristics for the 10 least rated hotels?
8. What amenities are offered at the hotels that are in the 10 least rated hotels?
9. Does the number of reviews influence the overall score for the 50 most rated hotels?
10. What hotels are in the top 50 when it comes to overall positive quality?

### **Target Audience**

Our target audience is going to be the management of Booking.com because the insights that the team will gather from this exploration of the dataset pertains to how the business could grow. The growth of Booking.com stems from its clients – the hotels – so getting to help the hotels grow will in turn increase growth for the Booking.com website.

### **Problem Statement**

The problem that is being faced at the moment is how hotel bookings are being influenced by ratings shared on Booking.com. What this report looks to accomplish is discover the hotel attributes and reviews that attract the most customers. This would allow Booking.com to market and emphasize certain hotels that offer these experiences and will in turn increase the consumer base of Booking.com users.

## Physical Model

```
-- MySQL Workbench Forward Engineering
```

```
SET @OLD_UNIQUE_CHECKS=@@UNIQUE_CHECKS, UNIQUE_CHECKS=0;
```

```
SET @OLD_FOREIGN_KEY_CHECKS=@@FOREIGN_KEY_CHECKS, FOREIGN_KEY_CHECKS=0;
```

```
SET @OLD_SQL_MODE=@@SQL_MODE,  
SQL_MODE='ONLY_FULL_GROUP_BY,STRICT_TRANS_TABLES,NO_ZERO_IN_DATE,NO_ZERO_DATE,ERROR_F  
OR_DIVISION_BY_ZERO,NO_ENGINE_SUBSTITUTION';
```

```
-- Schema mydb
```

```
-- Schema mydb
```

```
CREATE SCHEMA IF NOT EXISTS `mydb` DEFAULT CHARACTER SET utf8mb3 ;  
USE `mydb` ;
```

```
-- Table `mydb`.`hotel`
```

```
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS `mydb`.`hotel` (  
  `hotel_id` INT NOT NULL,  
  `name` TEXT NOT NULL,  
  `numRev` INT NOT NULL,  
  PRIMARY KEY (`hotel_id`))  
ENGINE = InnoDB  
DEFAULT CHARACTER SET = utf8mb3;
```

```
-- Table `mydb`.`amenities`
```

```
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS `mydb`.`amenities` (  
  `Fitness Center` INT NOT NULL,  
  `Room Service` INT NOT NULL,  
  `Family Rooms` INT NOT NULL,  
  `Parking` INT NOT NULL,  
  `Airport Shuttle` INT NOT NULL,  
  `Laundry` INT NOT NULL,  
  `Free WiFi.1` INT NOT NULL,  
  `Air Conditioning` INT NOT NULL,  
  `Pet Friendly` INT NOT NULL,  
  `hotel_hotel_id` INT NOT NULL,  
  INDEX `fk_amenities_hotel1_idx` (`hotel_hotel_id` ASC) VISIBLE,  
  CONSTRAINT `fk_amenities_hotel1`  
  FOREIGN KEY (`hotel_hotel_id`)  
  REFERENCES `mydb`.`hotel` (`hotel_id`)  
  ON DELETE NO ACTION  
  ON UPDATE NO ACTION)  
ENGINE = InnoDB  
DEFAULT CHARACTER SET = utf8mb3;
```

```
-- Table `mydb`.`location`
```

```
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS `mydb`.`location` (  
  `city` TEXT NOT NULL,  
  `state` TEXT NOT NULL,  
  `zip code` INT NOT NULL,  
  `hotel_hotel_id` INT NOT NULL,
```

```
INDEX `fk_location_hotel_idx` (`hotel_hotel_id` ASC) VISIBLE,  
CONSTRAINT `fk_location_hotel`  
FOREIGN KEY (`hotel_hotel_id`)  
REFERENCES `mydb`.`hotel` (`hotel_id`)  
ON DELETE NO ACTION  
ON UPDATE NO ACTION)  
ENGINE = InnoDB  
DEFAULT CHARACTER SET = utf8mb3;
```

```
-- Table `mydb`.`quality`  
-----
```

```
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS `mydb`.`quality` (  
  `pos` DOUBLE NOT NULL,  
  `neg` DOUBLE NOT NULL,  
  `hotel_hotel_id` INT NOT NULL,  
  INDEX `fk_quality_hotel1_idx` (`hotel_hotel_id` ASC) VISIBLE,  
  CONSTRAINT `fk_quality_hotel1`  
  FOREIGN KEY (`hotel_hotel_id`)  
  REFERENCES `mydb`.`hotel` (`hotel_id`)  
  ON DELETE NO ACTION  
  ON UPDATE NO ACTION)  
ENGINE = InnoDB  
DEFAULT CHARACTER SET = utf8mb3;
```

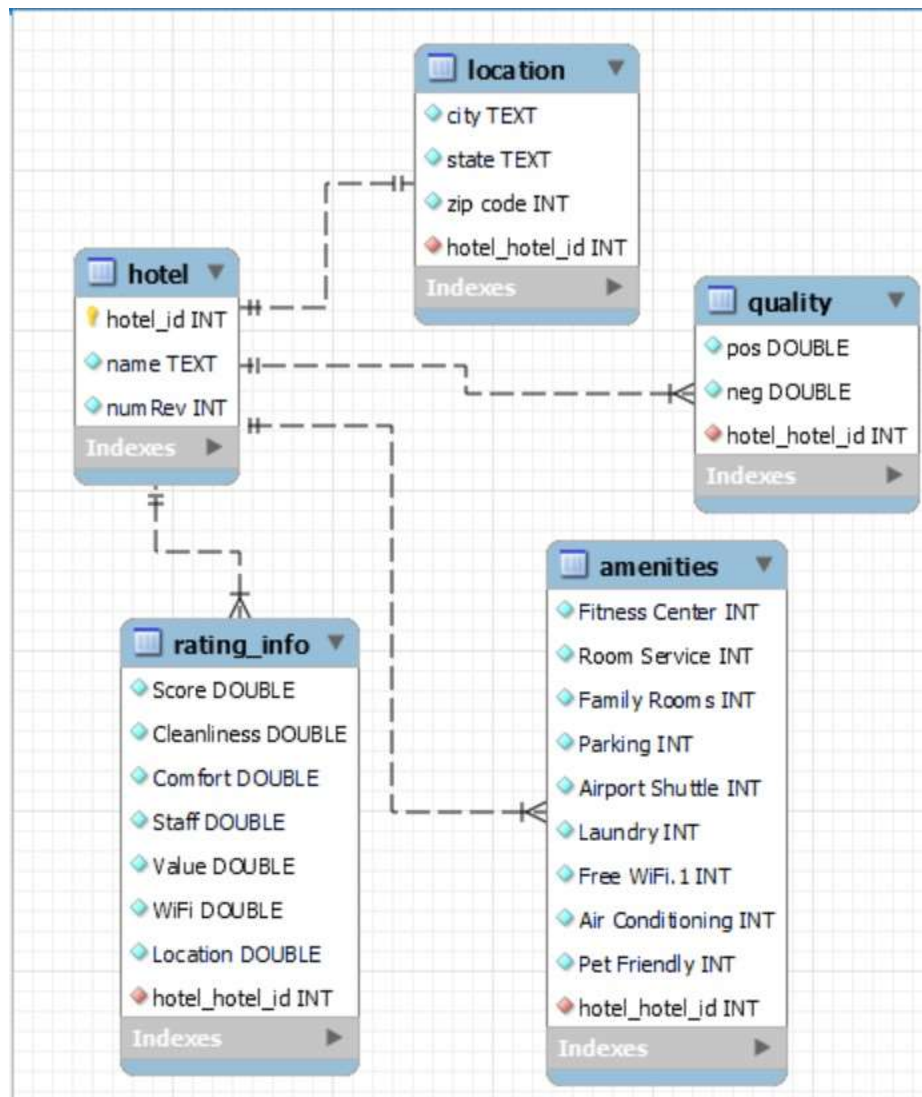
```
-- Table `mydb`.`rating_info`  
-----
```

```
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS `mydb`.`rating_info` (  
  `Score` DOUBLE NOT NULL,  
  `Cleanliness` DOUBLE NOT NULL,
```

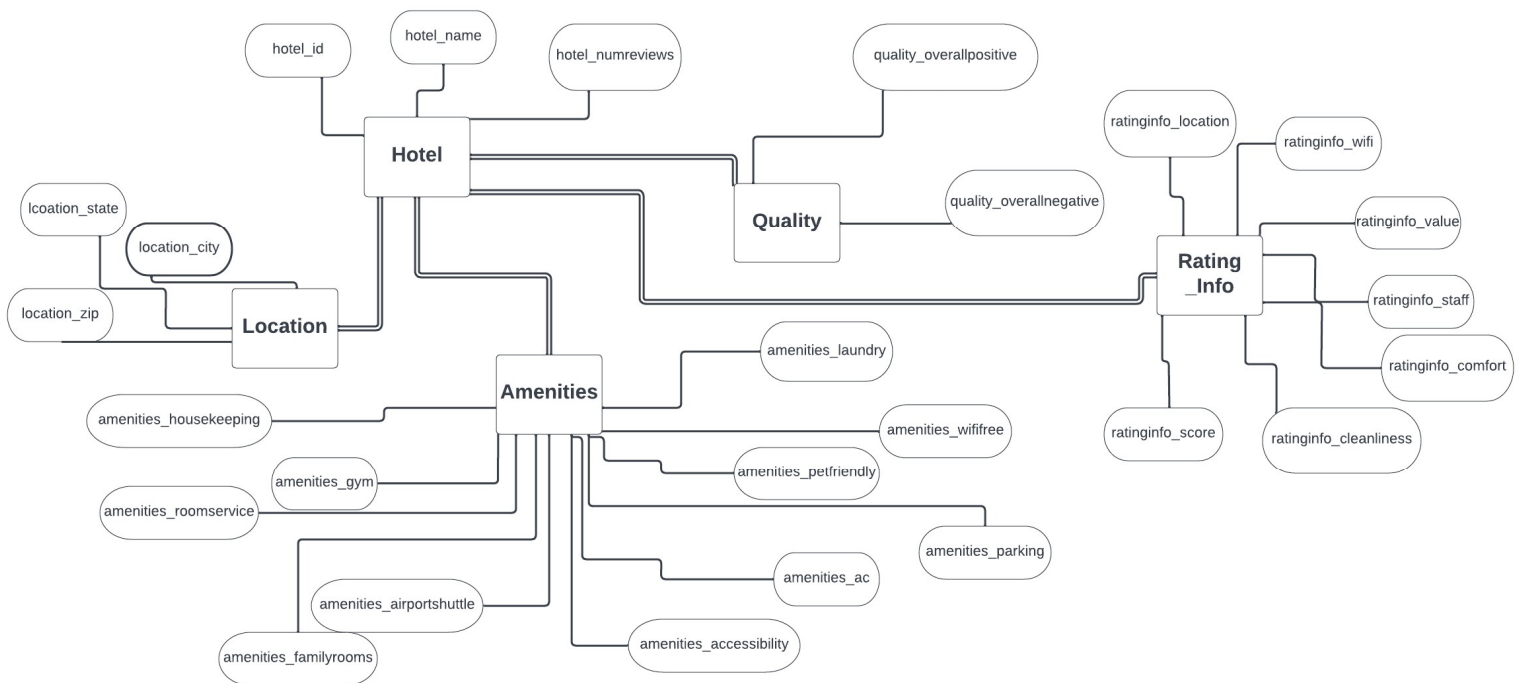
```
`Comfort` DOUBLE NOT NULL,  
`Staff` DOUBLE NOT NULL,  
`Value` DOUBLE NOT NULL,  
`WiFi` DOUBLE NOT NULL,  
`Location` DOUBLE NOT NULL,  
`hotel_hotel_id` INT NOT NULL,  
INDEX `fk_rating_info_hotel1_idx` (`hotel_hotel_id` ASC) VISIBLE,  
CONSTRAINT `fk_rating_info_hotel1`  
FOREIGN KEY (`hotel_hotel_id`)  
REFERENCES `mydb`.`hotel` (`hotel_id`)  
ON DELETE NO ACTION  
ON UPDATE NO ACTION)  
ENGINE = InnoDB  
DEFAULT CHARACTER SET = utf8mb3;  
  
SET SQL_MODE=@OLD_SQL_MODE;  
SET FOREIGN_KEY_CHECKS=@OLD_FOREIGN_KEY_CHECKS;  
SET UNIQUE_CHECKS=@OLD_UNIQUE_CHECKS;
```



## Logical Model/ER Diagram



## Conceptual Model



## Project Insights Analysis

### Insight 1 – What hotels are the 50 most reviewed on the platform?

Limit to 1000 rows

```

1 • use mydb;
2
3 -- What hotels are the 50 most reviewed hotels on the platform?
4 • SELECT hotel.hotel_id, hotel.name, hotel.numRev, location.city
5 FROM hotel JOIN location ON (hotel.hotel_id)
6 WHERE hotel.hotel_id = location.hotel_id
7 ORDER BY hotel.numRev DESC
8 LIMIT 50;

```

Result Grid

hotel_id	name	numRev	city
100001	Hotel Pennsylvania	35615	NYC
100492	Row NYC at Times Square	13536	NYC
100220	Hotel Edison Times Square	13138	NYC
100298	HI NYC Hostel	10889	NYC
100245	Hudson New York, Central Park	9620	NYC
100212	The Watson Hotel	8697	NYC
100521	The Manhattan at Times Square	8229	NYC
100119	Element Times Square West	8114	NYC
100305	Pod 51	8007	NYC
100007	Radisson Martinique on Broadway	7075	NYC

Result 2 x

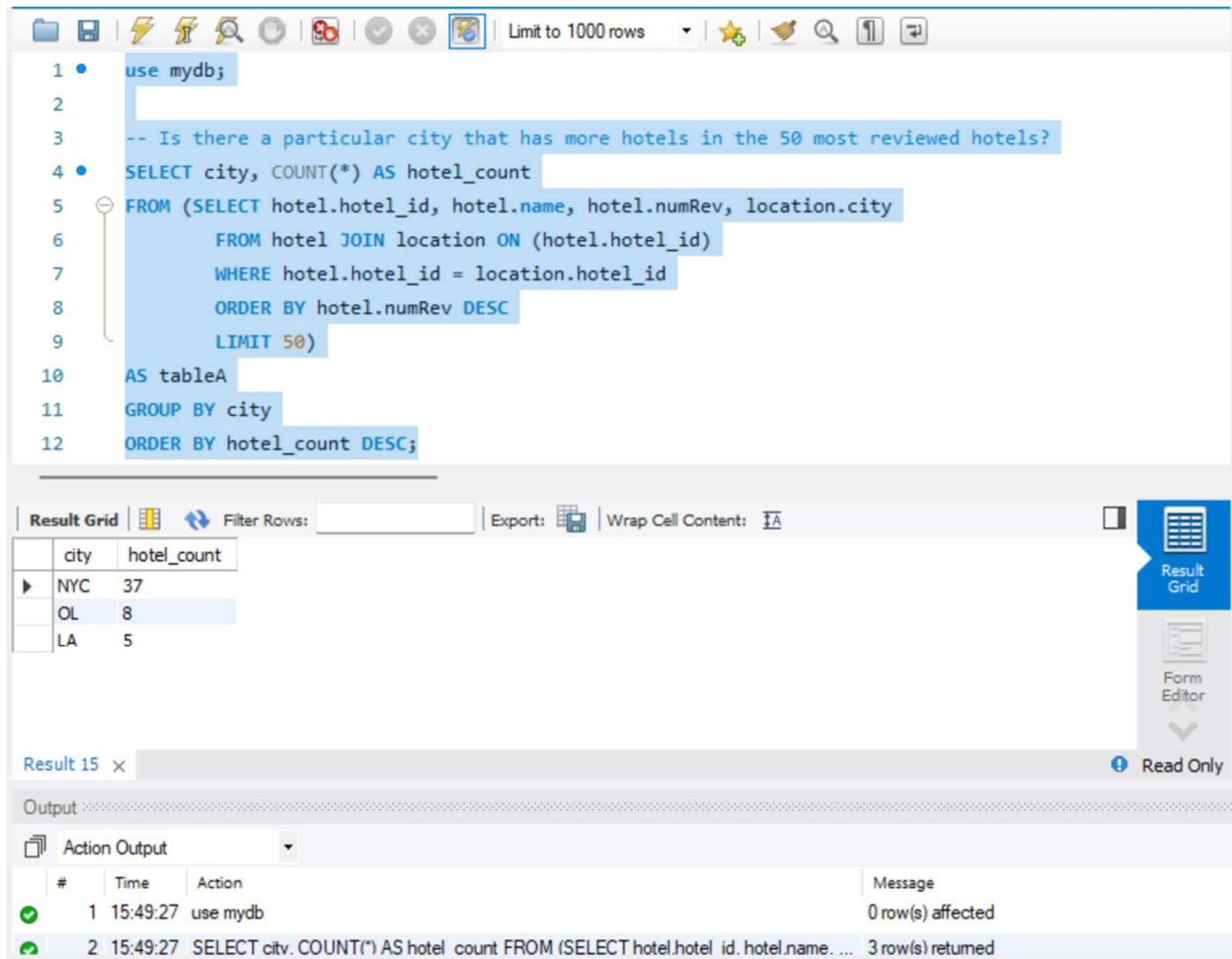
Output

Action Output

#	Time	Action	Message
1	13:52:06	use mydb	0 row(s) affected
2	13:52:06	SELECT hotel.hotel_id, hotel.name, hotel.numRev, location.city FROM hotel JOI...	50 row(s) returned

Analysis of Insight – From this insight, it looks like Hotel Pennsylvania is the most-rated hotel on the platform with an astounding 35,615 reviews. The next highest number of reviews is Row NYC at Times Square with 13,536 reviews. This indicates that Hotel Pennsylvania seems to be the most popular hotel in the dataset since there is a huge disparity in the number of reviews between the number of reviews between this hotel and the subsequent hotel in the list. From this initial insight, there is something to keep a look out for what makes Hotel Pennsylvania so popular for reviews. So, there will need to be some additional insights to find out what makes that hotel special.

## Insight 2 – Is there a particular city that has more hotels in the 50 most reviewed hotels?



```

1 • use mydb;
2
3 -- Is there a particular city that has more hotels in the 50 most reviewed hotels?
4 • SELECT city, COUNT(*) AS hotel_count
5 FROM (SELECT hotel.hotel_id, hotel.name, hotel.numRev, location.city
6       FROM hotel JOIN location ON (hotel.hotel_id)
7       WHERE hotel.hotel_id = location.hotel_id
8       ORDER BY hotel.numRev DESC
9       LIMIT 50)
10 AS tableA
11 GROUP BY city
12 ORDER BY hotel_count DESC;

```

city	hotel_count
NYC	37
OL	8
LA	5

Result 15 x Read Only

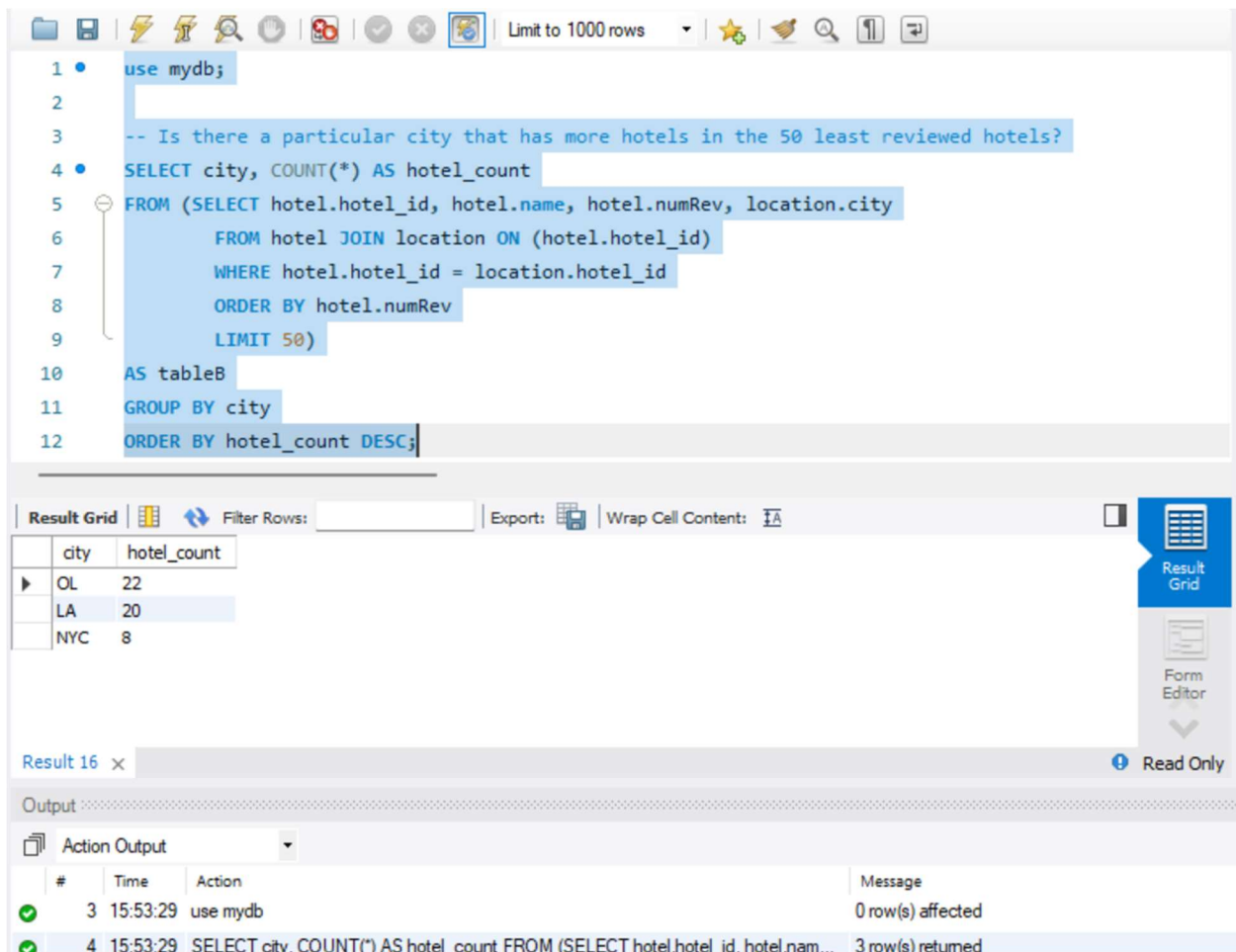
Output

Action Output

#	Time	Action	Message
1	15:49:27	use mydb	0 row(s) affected
2	15:49:27	SELECT city, COUNT(*) AS hotel_count FROM (SELECT hotel.hotel_id, hotel.name, ...	3 row(s) returned

Analysis of Insight – Based on this insight, it looks like New York City, NY is dominating the list of the 50 most reviewed hotels on the platform. So, what this means for the Booking.com platform is that the management team needs to figure out ways to promote the hotels in the other two cities – Los Angeles, CA and Orlando, FL – because those hotels are not getting as many reviews maybe due to lower density of visitors or travelers to those destinations. But to be sure it's just the density of the population of the visitors and not other factors that the hotels are able to influence, this is going to require more insights to understand this disparity.

### Insight 3 – Is there a particular city that has more hotels in the 50 least reviewed hotels?



The screenshot shows a SQL IDE interface. The top toolbar includes icons for file operations, search, and execution, along with a 'Limit to 1000 rows' dropdown. The SQL editor contains the following code:

```

1 • use mydb;
2
3 -- Is there a particular city that has more hotels in the 50 least reviewed hotels?
4 • SELECT city, COUNT(*) AS hotel_count
5 FROM (SELECT hotel.hotel_id, hotel.name, hotel.numRev, location.city
6       FROM hotel JOIN location ON (hotel.hotel_id)
7       WHERE hotel.hotel_id = location.hotel_id
8       ORDER BY hotel.numRev
9       LIMIT 50)
10 AS tableB
11 GROUP BY city
12 ORDER BY hotel_count DESC;

```

Below the editor, the 'Result Grid' tab is active, displaying the following data:

city	hotel_count
OL	22
LA	20
NYC	8

The 'Output' pane at the bottom shows the execution log:

#	Time	Action	Message
3	15:53:29	use mydb	0 row(s) affected
4	15:53:29	SELECT city, COUNT(*) AS hotel_count FROM (SELECT hotel.hotel_id, hotel.name, hotel.numRev, location.city FROM hotel JOIN location ON (hotel.hotel_id) WHERE hotel.hotel_id = location.hotel_id ORDER BY hotel.numRev LIMIT 50) AS tableB GROUP BY city ORDER BY hotel_count DESC;	3 row(s) returned

Analysis of Insight – Based on this insight, it looks like Orlando, FL and Los Angeles are almost equally dominant in the list of the 50 least reviewed hotels on the platform.

What this means for the Booking.com platform is that the management team needs to figure out ways to promote the hotels in the other two cities – Los Angeles, CA and Orlando, FL – because those hotels are not getting as many reviews but there is still something unclear about why these two cities are suffering from lower number of reviews for the hotels – especially when each of those hotels is getting less than ten total reviews on the platform.

## Insight 4 – What is the total number of hotels in each city to have at least 2000 reviews on the platform?

Limit to 1000 rows

```

1 • use mydb;
2
3 -- What is the total number of hotels in each city to have at least 2000 reviews on the platform?
4 • SELECT city, COUNT(*) AS total_hotels
5 FROM location JOIN hotel ON (hotel.hotel_id)
6 WHERE hotel.hotel_id = location.hotel_id AND hotel.numRev >= 2000
7 GROUP BY location.city
8 ORDER BY total_hotels DESC;

```

Result Grid

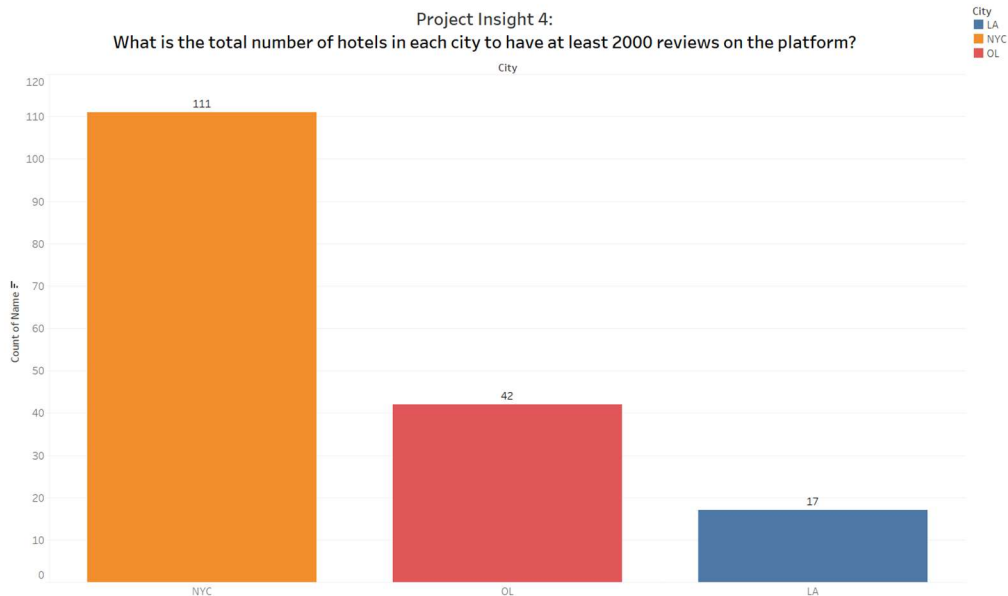
city	total_hotels
NYC	111
OL	42
LA	17

Result 18 × Read Only

Output

Action Output

#	Time	Action	Message
3	16:08:32	use mydb	0 row(s) affected
4	16:08:32	SELECT city, COUNT(*) AS total_hotels FROM location JOIN hotel ON (hotel.hotel...	3 row(s) returned



Analysis of Insight – Based on this insight, it looks like New York City dominates the list for the most hotels with more than 2000 reviews for each hotel. This is of no surprise since when the team examined the 50 most-rated hotels, NYC was dominating that list as well. Moreover, from this insight, it indicated that there is something that hotels in NYC are doing that allows them to get more reviews overall compared to hotels in the other cities of Los Angeles and Orlando.



## Insight 5 – What are the ratings for the hotel characteristics for the 10 most rated hotels?

Limit to 1000 rows

```

1 • use mydb;
2
3 -- What are the ratings for the hotel characteristics for the 10 most rated hotels?
4 • SELECT hotel.name, hotel.numRev, rating_info.Score, rating_info.Cleanliness,
5 rating_info.Comfort, rating_info.Staff, rating_info.Value, rating_info.WiFi,
6 rating_info.Location
7 FROM rating_info JOIN hotel ON (hotel.hotel_id)
8 WHERE hotel.hotel_id = rating_info.hotel_id
9 ORDER BY hotel.numRev DESC
10 LIMIT 10;

```

Result Grid

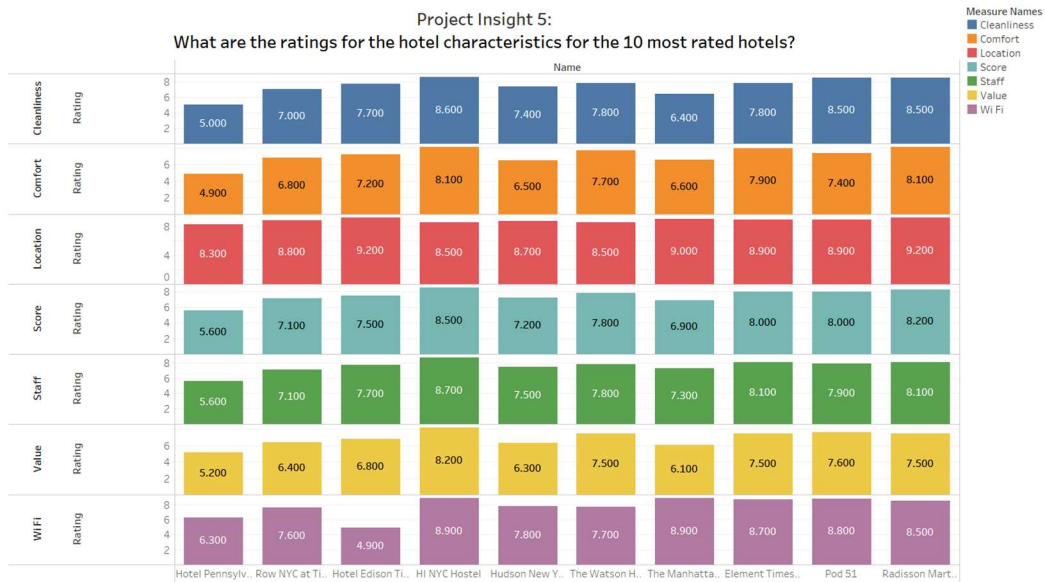
	name	numRev	Score	Cleanliness	Comfort	Staff	Value	WiFi	Location
▶	Hotel Pennsylvania	35615	5.6	5	4.9	5.6	5.2	6.3	8.3
	Row NYC at Times Square	13536	7.1	7	6.8	7.1	6.4	7.6	8.8
	Hotel Edison Times Square	13138	7.5	7.7	7.2	7.7	6.8	4.9	9.2
	HI NYC Hostel	10889	8.5	8.6	8.1	8.7	8.2	8.9	8.5
	Hudson New York, Central Park	9620	7.2	7.4	6.5	7.5	6.3	7.8	8.7
	The Watson Hotel	8697	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.8	7.5	7.7	8.5
	The Manhattan at Times Square	8229	6.9	6.4	6.6	7.3	6.1	8.9	9

Result 10 × Read Only

Output

Action Output

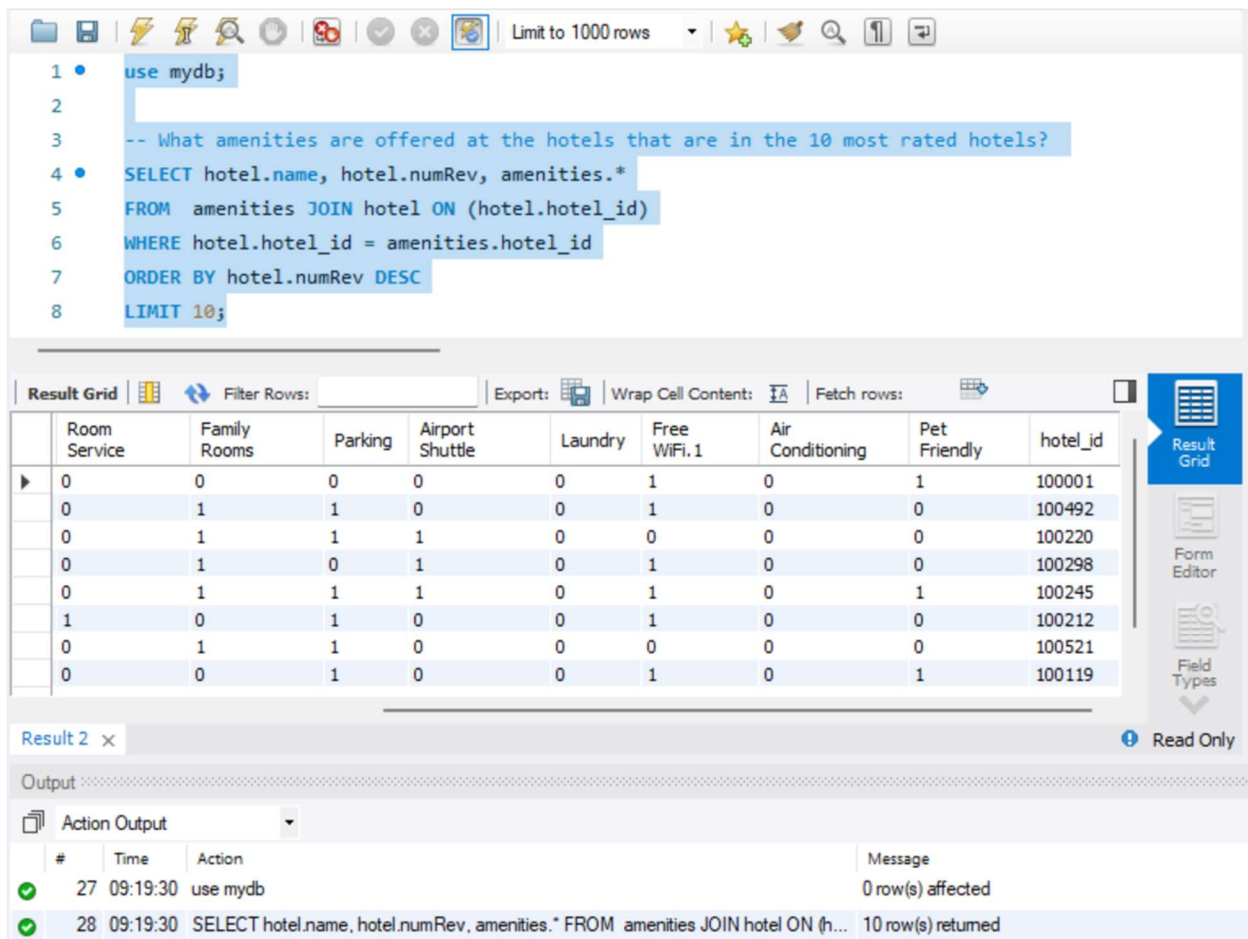
#	Time	Action	Message
✓ 25	09:15:50	use mydb	0 row(s) affected
✓ 26	09:15:50	SELECT hotel.name, hotel.numRev, rating_info.Score, rating_info.Cleanliness, rating_info.Comfort, rating_info.Staff, rating_info.Value, rating_info.WiFi, rating_info.Location	10 row(s) returned





Analysis of Insight – Based on this insight, it looks like a majority (9 out of the 10 hotels listed) have ratings for each of the hotel rating criteria of at least 6.0. However, it looks like Hotel Pennsylvania (the first hotel on the list with the most reviews), has very poor ratings but has the most reviews overall, which indicates that more reviews a hotel has, it's likely to have lower ratings. So, based on this insight, it is clear that the total number of reviews a hotel has on the Booking.com platform does not indicate that the hotel is of good quality – but it does indicate that the hotel has a lot of visitors who stay in that hotel.

## Insight 6 – What amenities are offered at the hotels that are in the 10 most rated hotels?



The screenshot shows a database query interface. The SQL query is as follows:

```

1 • use mydb;
2
3 -- What amenities are offered at the hotels that are in the 10 most rated hotels?
4 • SELECT hotel.name, hotel.numRev, amenities.*
5 FROM amenities JOIN hotel ON (hotel.hotel_id)
6 WHERE hotel.hotel_id = amenities.hotel_id
7 ORDER BY hotel.numRev DESC
8 LIMIT 10;

```

The results are displayed in a table with the following columns: Room Service, Family Rooms, Parking, Airport Shuttle, Laundry, Free WiFi, 1, Air Conditioning, Pet Friendly, and hotel\_id. The table contains 10 rows of data representing the top 10 most-rated hotels.

Room Service	Family Rooms	Parking	Airport Shuttle	Laundry	Free WiFi, 1	Air Conditioning	Pet Friendly	hotel_id
0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	100001
0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	100492
0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	100220
0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	100298
0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	100245
1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	100212
0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	100521
0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	100119

Below the table, the 'Action Output' section shows the execution of the query:

#	Time	Action	Message
27	09:19:30	use mydb	0 row(s) affected
28	09:19:30	SELECT hotel.name, hotel.numRev, amenities.* FROM amenities JOIN hotel ON (h...	10 row(s) returned

Analysis of Insight – Based on this insight, it looks like the most common amenities offered by the 10 most-rated hotels, the fitness center, free parking, and free Wi-Fi. The other amenities are sparsely offered between all of those 10 hotels. This indicates that out of the amenities, people look for fitness centers, free parking spaces at hotels, and free Wi-Fi services, so that they can enjoy their stay – this is because these services are so common in the 10 most-rated hotels. So, Booking.com needs to work with other hotels to offer these common amenities to draw more customers to other hotels that may not be doing so well.

## Insight 7 - What are the ratings for the hotel characteristics for the 10 least rated hotels?

Limit to 1000 rows

```

3  -- What are the ratings for the hotel characteristics for the 10 least rated hotels?
4  • SELECT hotel.name, hotel.numRev, rating_info.Score, rating_info.Cleanliness,
5     rating_info.Comfort, rating_info.Staff, rating_info.Value, rating_info.WiFi,
6     rating_info.Location
7  FROM rating_info JOIN hotel ON (hotel.hotel_id)
8  WHERE hotel.hotel_id = rating_info.hotel_id
9  ORDER BY hotel.numRev
10 LIMIT 10;

```

Result Grid

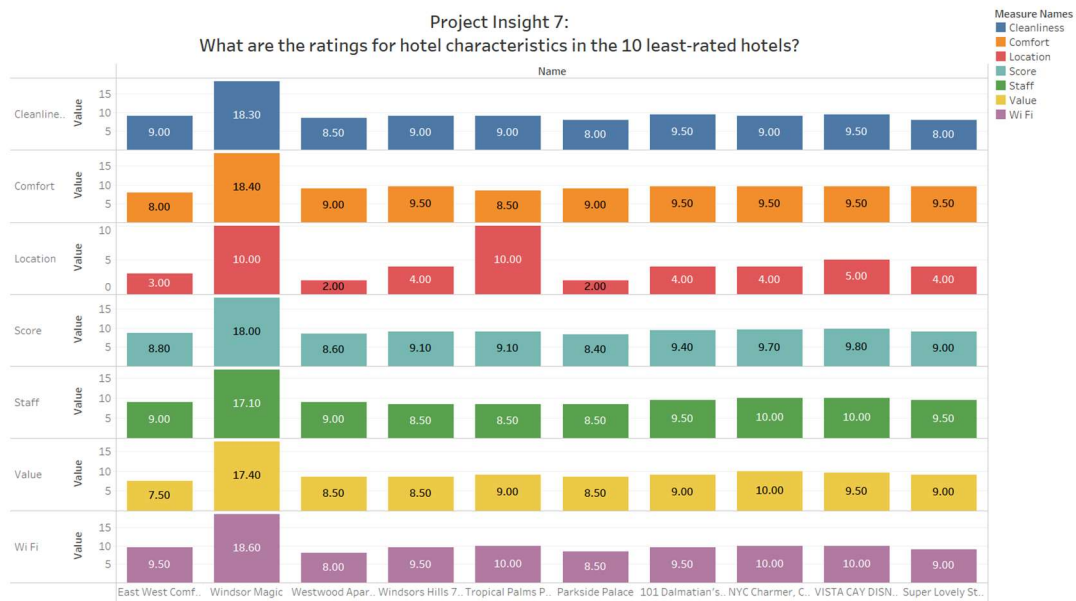
	name	numRev	Score	Cleanliness	Comfort	Staff	Value	WiFi	Location
▶	East West Comfort: Downtown LA Inspiring Apa...	5	8.8	9	8	9	7.5	9.5	3
	Windsor Magic	5	8.9	9	9.5	8	8.5	9.5	2
	Westwood Apartment 409W	5	8.6	8.5	9	9	8.5	8	2
	Windsors Hills 7749	5	9.1	9	9.5	8.5	8.5	9.5	4
	Tropical Palms Premium Loft Cottage 33	5	9.1	9	8.5	8.5	9	10	10
	Parkside Palace	5	8.4	8	9	8.5	8.5	8.5	2
	101 Dalmatian's Den	5	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.5	9	9.5	4
	NYC Charmer, Central Park/Lincoln Center	5	9.7	9	9.5	10	10	10	4
	VISTA CAY DISNEY PARADISE 6	5	9.8	9.5	9.5	10	9.5	10	5
	Super Lovely Studio Apartment	5	9	8	9.5	9.5	9	9	4

Result 11 x Read Only

Output

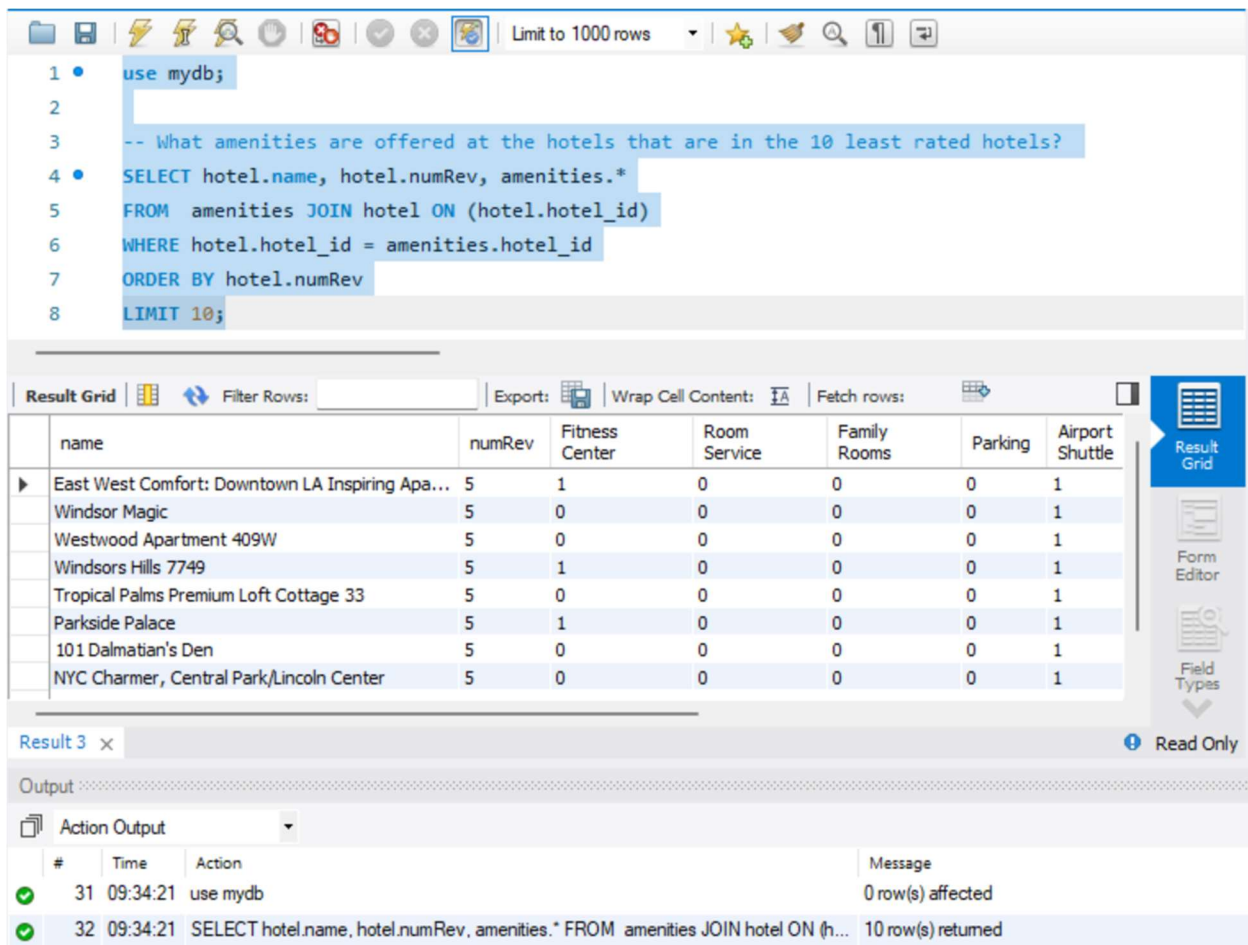
Action Output

#	Time	Action	Message
✓ 29	09:23:00	use mydb	0 row(s) affected
✓ 30	09:23:00	SELECT hotel.name, hotel.numRev, rating_info.Score, rating_info.Cleanliness, rating_info.Comfort, rating_info.Staff, rating_info.Value, rating_info.WiFi, rating_info.Location	10 row(s) returned



Analysis of Insight – Based on this insight, it highlights the issue with few reviews for hotels. The issue is that few reviews can skew the perceptions of the hotels themselves, because the 10 least rated hotels listed above have ratings above 8.0. So, why are these hotels reviewed the least but have the highest ratings? Well, that answer lies in how many bookings these hotels might be getting through the Booking.com platform. So, Booking.com will need to come up with ways to increase traffic on booking these hotels on the platform.

## Insight 8 - What amenities are offered at the hotels that are in the 10 least rated hotels?



The screenshot shows a database query interface with a SQL editor at the top and a results grid below. The SQL query is as follows:

```

1 • use mydb;
2
3 -- What amenities are offered at the hotels that are in the 10 least rated hotels?
4 • SELECT hotel.name, hotel.numRev, amenities.*
5 FROM amenities JOIN hotel ON (hotel.hotel_id)
6 WHERE hotel.hotel_id = amenities.hotel_id
7 ORDER BY hotel.numRev
8 LIMIT 10;

```

The results grid displays the following data:

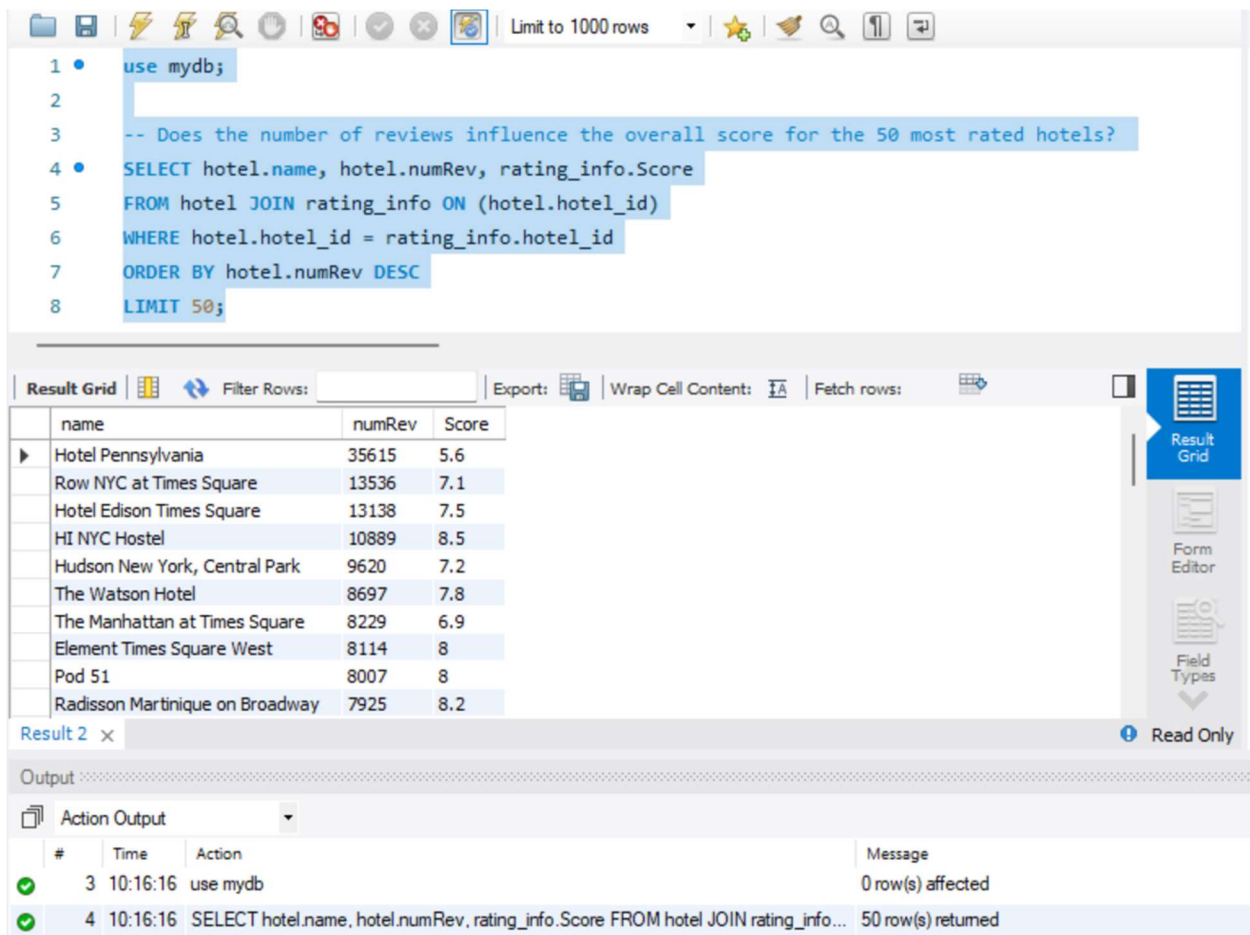
name	numRev	Fitness Center	Room Service	Family Rooms	Parking	Airport Shuttle
East West Comfort: Downtown LA Inspiring Apa...	5	1	0	0	0	1
Windsor Magic	5	0	0	0	0	1
Westwood Apartment 409W	5	0	0	0	0	1
Windsors Hills 7749	5	1	0	0	0	1
Tropical Palms Premium Loft Cottage 33	5	0	0	0	0	1
Parkside Palace	5	1	0	0	0	1
101 Dalmatian's Den	5	0	0	0	0	1
NYC Charmer, Central Park/Lincoln Center	5	0	0	0	0	1

Below the results grid, the 'Output' section shows the execution log:

#	Time	Action	Message
31	09:34:21	use mydb	0 row(s) affected
32	09:34:21	SELECT hotel.name, hotel.numRev, amenities.* FROM amenities JOIN hotel ON (h...	10 row(s) returned

Analysis of Insight – Based on this insight, it looks like the most common amenities that the 10 least-rated hotels offer its guests include an airport shuttle service and a laundry room option. In comparison to Insight 6 (which looked into the amenities offered in the 10 most-rated hotels), the least-rated hotels are not offering some of the key amenities for guests like free Wi-Fi and free parking. This indicates that people refrain from going to hotels that don't offer as many of the 'given' amenities that people expect when they stay as a guest at a hotel. So, Booking.com can work with these hotels to help bring in more guests by creating offers for potential guests and slowly bringing together some of the 'given' amenities of a hotel stay.

### Insight 9 – Does the number of reviews influence the overall score for the 50 most rated hotels?



The screenshot shows a database query interface. The SQL query is as follows:

```

1 • use mydb;
2
3 -- Does the number of reviews influence the overall score for the 50 most rated hotels?
4 • SELECT hotel.name, hotel.numRev, rating_info.Score
5 FROM hotel JOIN rating_info ON (hotel.hotel_id)
6 WHERE hotel.hotel_id = rating_info.hotel_id
7 ORDER BY hotel.numRev DESC
8 LIMIT 50;

```

The results are displayed in a table with the following columns: name, numRev, and Score. The table shows the top 50 hotels by the number of reviews, ordered in descending order.

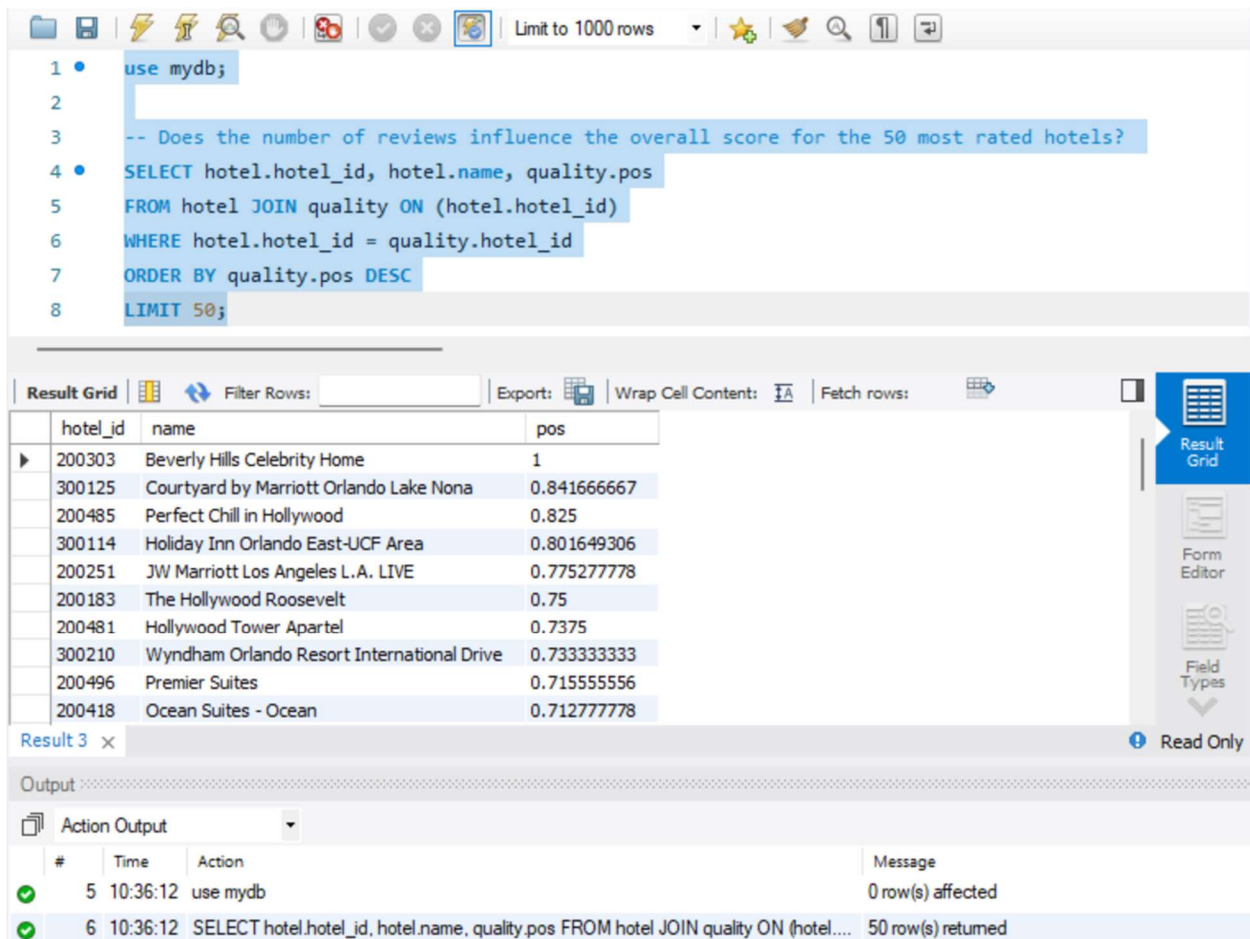
name	numRev	Score
Hotel Pennsylvania	35615	5.6
Row NYC at Times Square	13536	7.1
Hotel Edison Times Square	13138	7.5
HI NYC Hostel	10889	8.5
Hudson New York, Central Park	9620	7.2
The Watson Hotel	8697	7.8
The Manhattan at Times Square	8229	6.9
Element Times Square West	8114	8
Pod 51	8007	8
Radisson Martinique on Broadway	7925	8.2

The interface also shows an "Output" section with the following actions:

#	Time	Action	Message
3	10:16:16	use mydb	0 row(s) affected
4	10:16:16	SELECT hotel.name, hotel.numRev, rating_info.Score FROM hotel JOIN rating_info...	50 row(s) returned

Analysis of Insight – Based on this insight, it looks like there is a correlation between the number of reviews and the overall score of the hotel of the 50 most-rated hotels. As the number of reviews increased, it shows that the overall score has generally decreased. So, of course, with the overall score shows that there are some neutral or negative reviews that bring down the overall score of hotels that are in top positions of the 50 most-rated hotels. But to know for sure, this will require one more insight looking into the general positive and negative reviews of the hotels.

### Insight 10 – What hotels are in the top 50 when it comes to overall positive quality?



The screenshot shows a database query interface. The top section contains a SQL query editor with the following code:

```

1 • use mydb;
2
3 -- Does the number of reviews influence the overall score for the 50 most rated hotels?
4 • SELECT hotel.hotel_id, hotel.name, quality.pos
5 FROM hotel JOIN quality ON (hotel.hotel_id)
6 WHERE hotel.hotel_id = quality.hotel_id
7 ORDER BY quality.pos DESC
8 LIMIT 50;

```

Below the query editor is a "Result Grid" showing the results of the query. The grid has three columns: hotel\_id, name, and pos. The results are as follows:

hotel_id	name	pos
200303	Beverly Hills Celebrity Home	1
300125	Courtyard by Marriott Orlando Lake Nona	0.841666667
200485	Perfect Chill in Hollywood	0.825
300114	Holiday Inn Orlando East-UCF Area	0.801649306
200251	JW Marriott Los Angeles L.A. LIVE	0.775277778
200183	The Hollywood Roosevelt	0.75
200481	Hollywood Tower Apartel	0.7375
300210	Wyndham Orlando Resort International Drive	0.733333333
200496	Premier Suites	0.715555556
200418	Ocean Suites - Ocean	0.712777778

Below the result grid is an "Output" section showing the execution log. The log contains two entries:

#	Time	Action	Message
5	10:36:12	use mydb	0 row(s) affected
6	10:36:12	SELECT hotel.hotel_id, hotel.name, quality.pos FROM hotel JOIN quality ON (hotel....	50 row(s) returned

Analysis of Insight – Based on this insight, it looks like the hotels listed are not the same as the 50 most-rated hotels – which is of no surprise because the most-rated hotels had overall score of nowhere near the 10 out of 10 rating. As such, the 50 hotels with the highest positive ratings out of their respective total reviews/ratings showcase that the hotels have moderate traffic/bookings because these hotels were not in the most-rated or least-rated lists that were gathered from previous insights/queries.

## **Conclusion**

Booking.com needs to do the following to help improve hotels and increase the likelihood the platform gets hotel reviews for future analysis:

1. Introduce new offers to potential hotel customers to visit certain hotels to help hotels increase bookings
2. Introduce additional offers or discounts after a hotel stay if a customer completes a review on the Booking.com platform
3. Provide information to hotels that use Booking.com in these cities with information on what people look for when booking a hotel at these destinations (i.e., what hotel characteristics or hotel amenities)