

Data Management and Visualization Politecnico

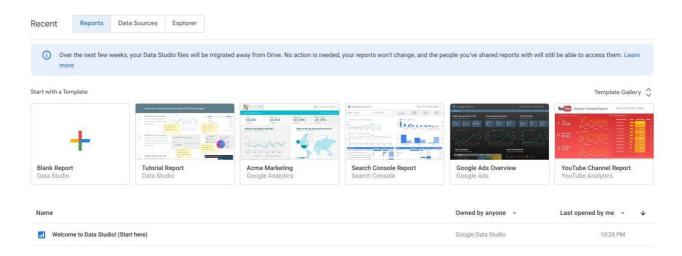
di Torino

Looker Studio – Practice 3

1. Login

Connect to Google Looker Studio, login with your Google Account or create a new free Google Account.

• https://datastudio.google.com



2. Welcome report

Click on "Tutorial Report" and follow the tutorial.

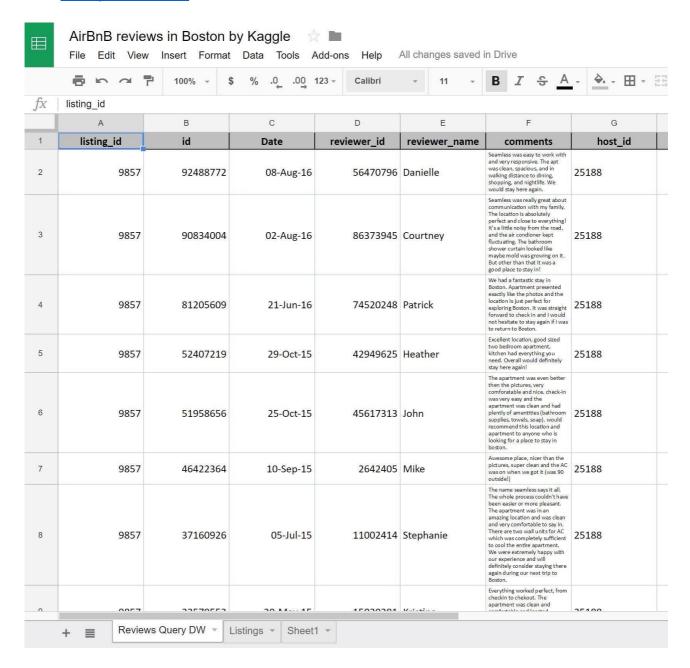
- https://lookerstudio.google.com/u/0/reporting/edb8c110-6946-4054-a287-8fe65fcce8f6/page/r7vQ
- learn the basics of the Looker Studio tool by copying the "Welcome report" and following the stepby-step instructions provided.



3. New report on Airbnb Boston reviews

To create a new report from scratch, a data source must be identified. To this aim, a portion of the <u>Kaggle</u> <u>dataset of the Airbnb reviews in Boston</u> has been uploaded into a <u>shared Google Sheets</u> to be used as data source for Google Looker Studio.

 the Google Sheets, with approximately 10k reviews to be used as data source, is available at https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1a2c9vCMFFfDXmhjoEoX2EwS2IYTbqE4WfZY72TXW9co/edit#gid=285360760



- Spend some time to understand the data by reading their description on Kaggle and looking at the table on Google Sheets.
- The data source table has been created by joining the "Listings" and "Reviews" original tables provided by Kaggle and exporting the first 10k joined rows sorted by ascending "listing_id".

Data sources

Data sources have two types of fields: dimensions and metrics.

- A dimension is a categorical data.
- A **metric** is a number that quantifies something in that category.
- A Looker Studio report lets you visualize those dimensions and metrics in charts and tables.
- In your Looker Studio data sources and report properties panels, dimensions appear as **green** chips, while metrics appear as **blue** chips.



Create a new report

- Go to the Looker Studio home page.
- Click on "Start a new report" (Blank).
- Rename the "Untitled Report" with a name of your choice by clicking on the name itself.

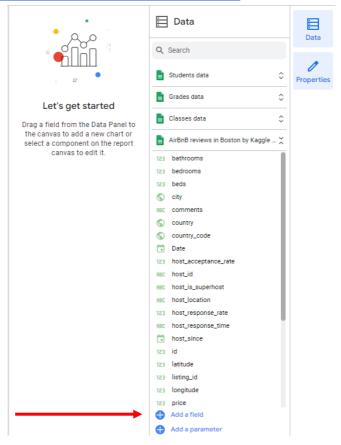


- Create a new data source by clicking on the button on the top left or select the Airbnb data source if it is already present in the right-pane list.
- Connect to the Google Sheet data source by using its URL:
 - o Choose the "Google Sheets" connector from the list of possible connectors
 - o Choose the "URL" option in the first column
 - o Paste the Airbnb-data Google Sheet URL in the specific field: https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1a2c9vCMFFfDXmhjoEoX2EwS2IYTbqE4WfZY72TXW9 co/edit?usp=sharing
 - o Choose the "Reviews Query DW" worksheet in the next column
 - o Tick the option to "use the first row as headers" if it is not ticked yet
 - o Click on the "Add" button to execute the connection to the data source

Dimensions, metrics, and transformations

- Check the **type** and **aggregation** of each field. Measures and dimensions are interpreted **automatically**. Although, you can safely go on if you think that they have been misinterpreted.
- Create new useful fields (dimensions or metrics) from the existing ones by exploiting formulas, such as in the following (click on the "+" and "fx" placeholders). For details on this step, see:

https://support.google.com/datastudio/answer/6299685?hl=en



- **LENGTH**(comments) → to count the number of chars of the comment field
- o **CONCAT**(latitude, CONCAT(', ', longitude)) \rightarrow to generate a (lat, long) field useful for map charts; before generating this new field, set "**Type=Text**" for latitude and longitude fields, so that they become dimensions (by default, Looker Studio considers them as metrics) o **price** / **square_feet** \rightarrow to compute the average price per square feet (try to create a field that contains the square meters instead of the square feet (1 foot = 0.3048 meter)).
- o MONTH(Date) → to extract the month of the year from the full date, e.g. 12
- \circ YEAR(Date) \rightarrow to extract the year from the full date, e.g. 2017
- \circ CONCAT(YEAR(Date), MONTH(Date)) \rightarrow to build a field which is the full month, e.g. 201712
 - if you already have the computed fields "month" and "year", you can also use them in the formula, e.g., CONCAT(year, month)

← EDIT CONNECTION

Index	Field		Туре			Aggregation
21	property_type	:	ABC	Text	~	None
22	room_type	:	ABC	Text	~	None
23	bathrooms		123	Number	•	None -
24	bedrooms	*	123	Number	~	None •
25	beds	• •	123	Number	•	None •
26	square_feet	*	123	Number	~	None •
27	price	:	123	Number	~	None •
28	review_scores_rating	*	123	Number	~	None •
29	review_scores_value	*	123	Number	~	None •
30	comment_length	fx	123	Number	~	None •
31	latlong	fx		Latitude, Longitude	~	None
32	price_per_ft2	fx	123	Number	~	None •
33	month	fx		Month (MM)	~	None
34	year	fx		Year (YYYY)	~	None
35	month_year	fx	ABC	Text	~	None

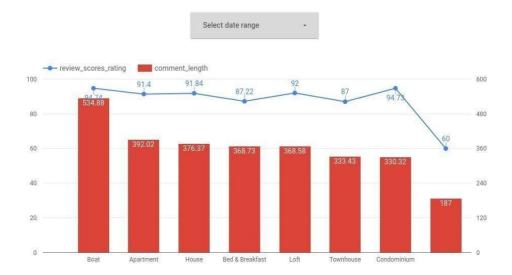
** REFRESH FIELDS

After creating new fields and updating the existing ones, click on "Add to report"

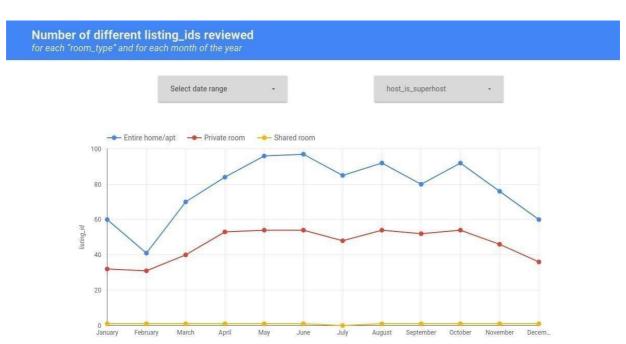
Analyse the data

Analyse the data by building the following visualizations. Then, explore and create new visualizations to find interesting insights on your own.

• Analysis (1): compare the trend of the average length of the review "comments" (number of chars) vs the average "review_scores_rating" for different "propert_type". Sort the data by descending average length of comments. Allow end-users to filter the data under analysis by selecting a date range of their choice.

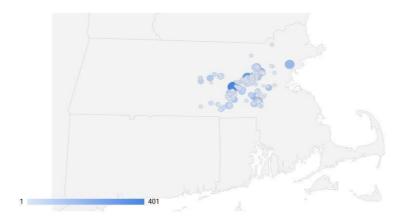


• Analysis (2): compare the trend of the number of different "listing_id" reviewed, for each "room_type", and for each month of the year. Allow end-users to filter the data under analysis by selecting a date range and the type of superhost (true/false).



Explore, create, and present new additional analyses to identify interesting insights. For instance:

Analysis (3): analyse the number of different reviewers for each location (lat, long).
 Note that the Kaggle dataset of the Airbnb reviews is in Boston, Massachusetts, US



• Analysis (4): Visualize, for each property type and for each year, the average rating score values sorted by ascending property type and by descending mean rating_score_value. Exclude possible null values for the attribute property_type.

Average review score values for each property type and year				
	property_type ① •	year	review_scores_value @ 🔻	
1.	Apartment	2009	9.38	
2.	Apartment	2010	9.04	
3.	Apartment	2016	9.03	
4.	Apartment	2014	9	
5.	Apartment	2013	8.99	
6.	Apartment	2015	8.97	
7.	Apartment	2011	8.94	
8.	Apartment	2012	8.92	
9.	Bed & Breakfast	2014	8.94	
10.	Bed & Breakfast	2013	8.93	

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• Analysis (5): Visualize, for each year and for each room type, the total count of top-scored reviews (review_score_value = 10).

Compare the obtained results with the count of the distinct listing_id reviewed.

