



# House Price Detection

## Data Science Project Review

Transforming raw data into accurate property valuations through advanced analytics and machine learning



# The Challenge of Predicting House Prices

House prices emerge from a complex interplay of multiple forces. Physical attributes—size, condition, and construction quality—form the foundation. Yet location matters equally: proximity to urban centers, transportation hubs, and quality schools all influence value. Neighborhood character, market cycles, and economic conditions add layers of complexity. This multifaceted nature makes automated valuation challenging but essential—accurate predictions empower buyers and sellers to negotiate fairly, help banks assess loan risk, and enable policymakers to understand housing markets.

## Structural Factors

Size, age, condition,  
bedrooms, bathrooms

## Location Dynamics

Distance, accessibility,  
neighborhood quality

## Market Forces

Economic trends, demand, supply cycles

COEONES	FOR LIER	90.1%	90.90	5.000 2
98.87001	SR 1 E50	54.25	5.5 0	\$5.00
PBBASSILORENER	FeaLIER	90.1%	5602	5.000 2
59.95.1	SR 1 E20	55.91	59.13	\$5.80
COGOLBUTG			90.02	5.000 2
98.93001			1493	\$5.00

# Data Overview & Key Features

## Structural Variables

- Living area and lotsize
- Year built and renovations
- Bedroom and bathroom count
- Overall quality ratings

## Location-Based Features

- Proximitytocitycenter
- Transit accessibility
- Neighborhood demographics
- School district quality

Our dataset combines structural measurements with spatial attributes. We applied sophisticated imputation strategies for missing values and conducted rigorous feature selection to eliminate noise and focus on the strongest price predictors. This preprocessing foundation ensures model reliability and interpretability.

# Exploratory Data Analysis Highlights

## Price Distribution

Sale prices showed pronounced right skewness. We applied logarithmic transformation to normalize the distribution, reducing the influence of extreme values and improving model stability.

## Feature Correlations

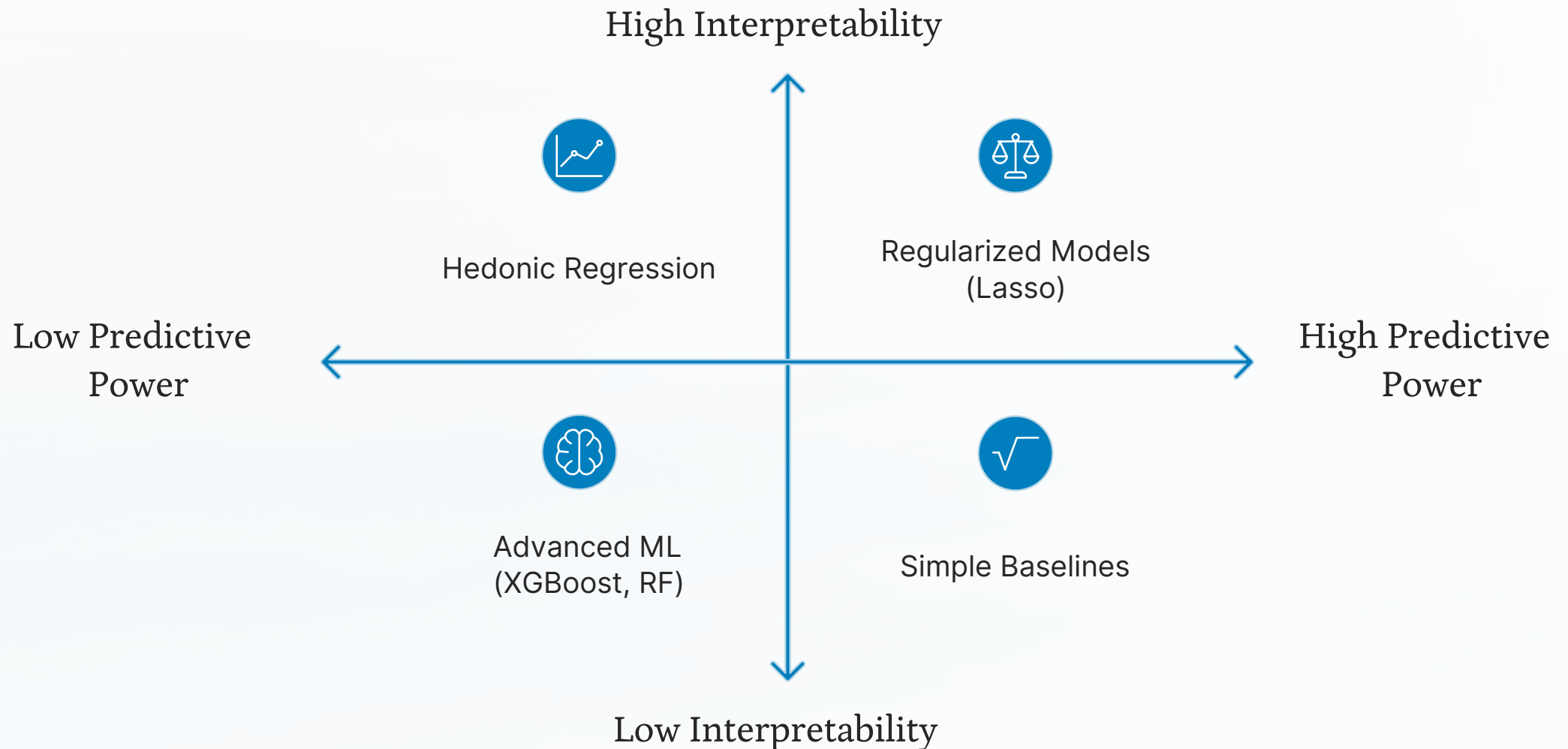
Living area, overall quality, and neighborhood emerged as the strongest price predictors. Correlation analysis revealed clear linear relationships with sale price and minimal multicollinearity among predictors.

## Outlier Treatment

Detected unusual values in lot size and extreme prices. Careful treatment preserved genuine market variations while removing data entry errors that could bias model training.



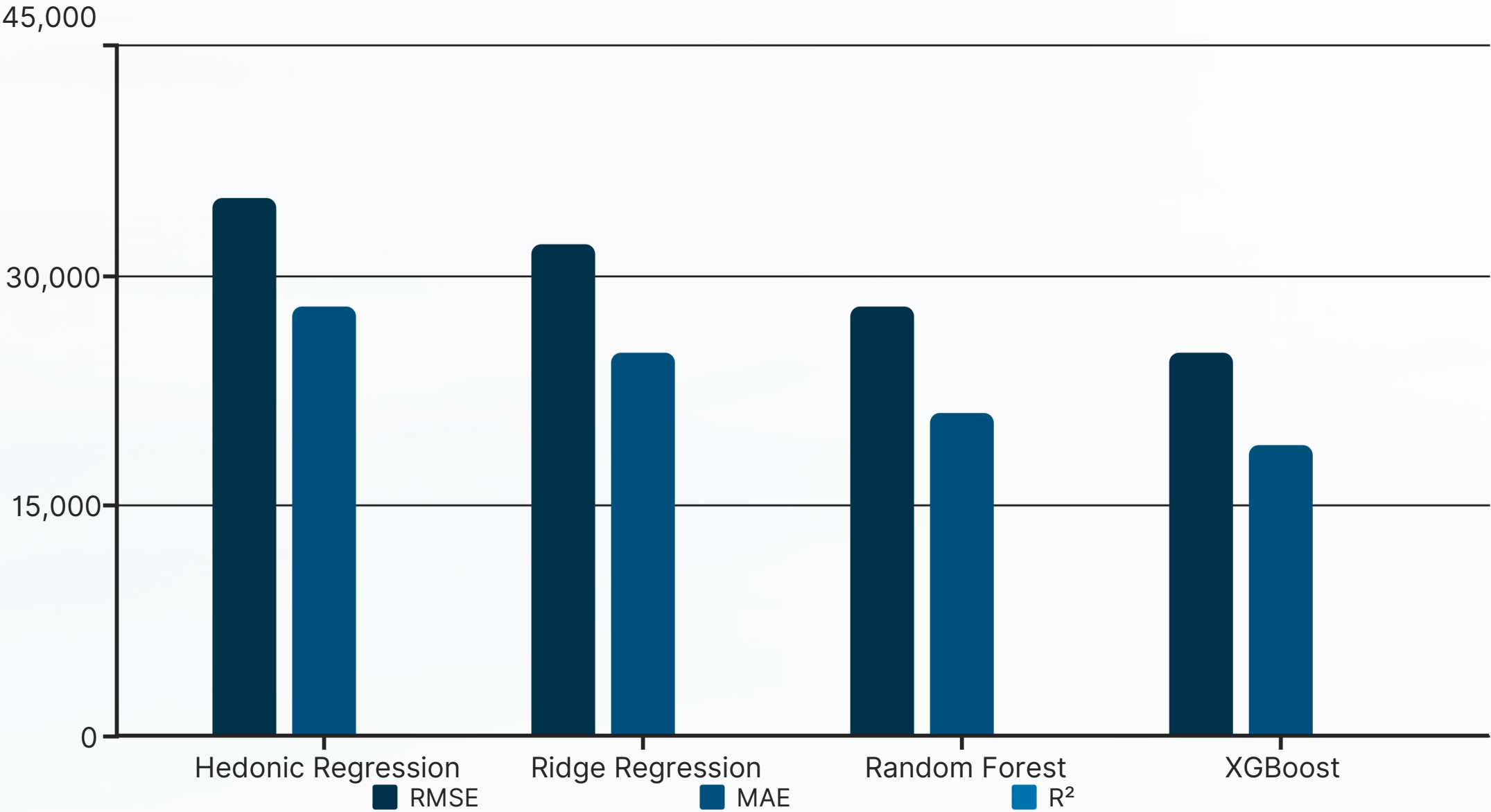
# Modeling Approaches Explored



We adopted a multi-model strategy balancing interpretability with accuracy. Traditional hedonic regression revealed which features drive prices and by how much. Advanced ensemble methods<sup>4</sup> Random Forest, XGBoost, and Gradient Boosting<sup>4</sup> captured complex non-linear patterns. Regularization techniques (Ridge and Lasso) prevented overfitting and automatically selected the most influential features.

# Model Evaluation & Performance

We evaluated all models using RMSE (Root Mean Squared Error), MAE (Mean Absolute Error), and  $R^2$  (coefficient of determination) to ensure comprehensive performance assessment.



XGBoost and ensemble methods demonstrated superior predictive power, explaining 89% of price variance. While hedonic models sacrificed raw accuracy, they provided invaluable interpretability4revealing exactly how each feature influences value.



An isometric illustration of a cityscape in shades of blue. In the center, a small figure stands on a tiered pedestal. Surrounding this are various geometric shapes representing buildings and infrastructure, connected by thin lines and dots, suggesting a network or data flow.

# Limitations & Future Directions

## 1 Data Gaps

Incomplete socioeconomic indicators and crime statistics limited model comprehensiveness. Enriching data sources would capture neighborhood quality dimensions currently missing.

## 2 Geographic Intelligence

Integrating satellite imagery, detailed zoning maps, and proximity networks could unlock hidden spatial patterns. Big geo-data offers unprecedented insight into environmental and infrastructure factors.

## 3 Dynamic Modeling

Real estate markets shift seasonally and cyclically. Continuous model retraining and adaptive algorithms ensure predictions remain calibrated to current market conditions and emerging trends.



# Conclusion: Unlocking Value Through Data-Driven Prediction

## Balanced Approach

Combining traditional statistical methods with advanced machine learning delivers both accuracy and understanding as the foundation for trust.

## Actionable Intelligence

Data-driven valuations empower stakeholders to make smarter decisions with confidence, reducing risk and increasing fairness across transactions.

## Continuous Evolution

Emerging data sources, deep learning techniques, and real-time market feeds promise transformative improvements in property valuation technology ahead.

The future of real estate markets belongs to those who harness the full potential of data analytics and machine learning.