


```
from google.colab import files
uploaded = files.upload()
```

 Choose files

Real\_Estate...Afii.csv.xlsx



- **Real\_Estate\_Dataset\_Afii.csv.xlsx**(application/vnd.openxmlformats-officedocument.spreadsheetml.sheet) - 9209 bytes, last modified: 24/06/2025 - 100% done

Saving Real Estate Dataset Afii.csv.xlsx to Real Estate Dataset Afii.csv.xlsx

```
import pandas as pd

# Load Excel file
df = pd.read_excel("Real_Estate_Dataset_Afii.csv.xlsx")
df.head()
```



|   | Area (sqft) | Bedrooms | Bathrooms | Location  | Price (Lakhs) |  |
|---|-------------|----------|-----------|-----------|---------------|---|
| 0 | 1200        | 2        | 2         | Chennai   | 55            |  |
| 1 | 1500        | 3        | 2         | Bangalore | 75            |   |
| 2 | 1800        | 3        | 3         | Hyderabad | 80            |   |
| 3 | 1000        | 2        | 1         | Delhi     | 50            |   |
| 4 | 2200        | 4        | 3         | Mumbai    | 120           |   |


Next steps:

[Generate code with df](#)

 [View recommended plots](#)

[New interactive sheet](#)

```
# Check data types and missing values
df.info()
df.isnull().sum()
```

 <class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>  
RangeIndex: 10 entries, 0 to 9  
Data columns (total 5 columns):  
# Column Non-Null Count Dtype  
--- ---  
0 Area (sqft) 10 non-null int64  
1 Bedrooms 10 non-null int64  
2 Bathrooms 10 non-null int64  
3 Location 10 non-null object  
4 Price (Lakhs) 10 non-null int64  
dtypes: int64(4), object(1)  
memory usage: 532.0+ bytes

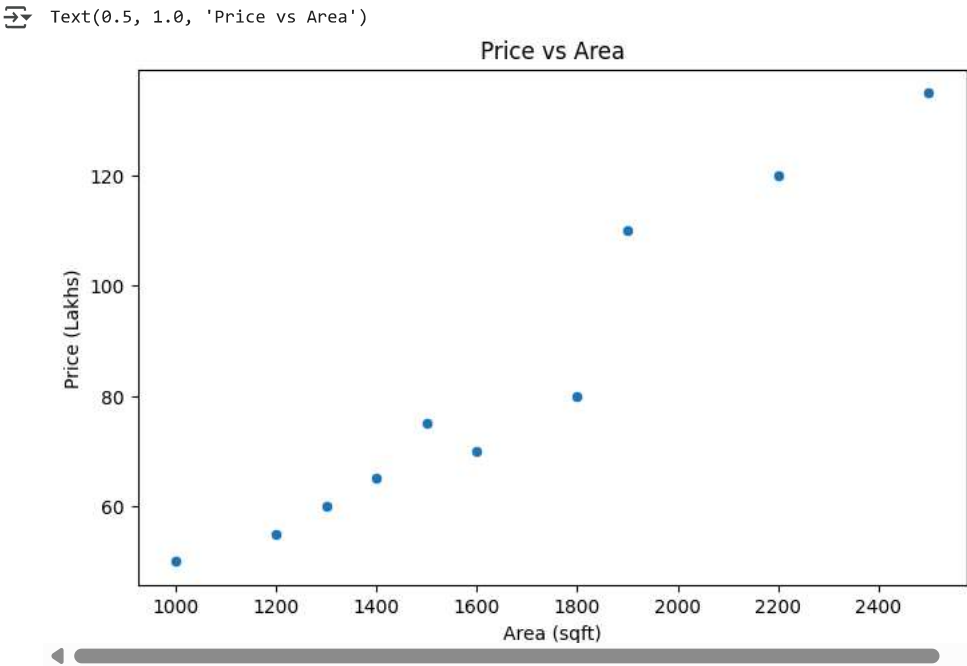
|               |   |
|---------------|---|
|               | 0 |
| Area (sqft)   | 0 |
| Bedrooms      | 0 |
| Bathrooms     | 0 |
| Location      | 0 |
| Price (Lakhs) | 0 |

```
df.describe()
```

|       | Area (sqft) | Bedrooms  | Bathrooms | Price (Lakhs) | <div></div> |
|-------|-------------|-----------|-----------|---------------|-------------|
| count | 10.000000   | 10.000000 | 10.000000 | 10.000000     | <div></div> |
| mean  | 1640.000000 | 2.900000  | 2.100000  | 82.000000     |             |
| std   | 464.758002  | 0.737865  | 0.737865  | 29.363621     |             |
| min   | 1000.000000 | 2.000000  | 1.000000  | 50.000000     |             |
| 25%   | 1325.000000 | 2.250000  | 2.000000  | 61.250000     |             |
| 50%   | 1550.000000 | 3.000000  | 2.000000  | 72.500000     |             |
| 75%   | 1875.000000 | 3.000000  | 2.750000  | 102.500000    |             |
| max   | 2500.000000 | 4.000000  | 3.000000  | 135.000000    |             |

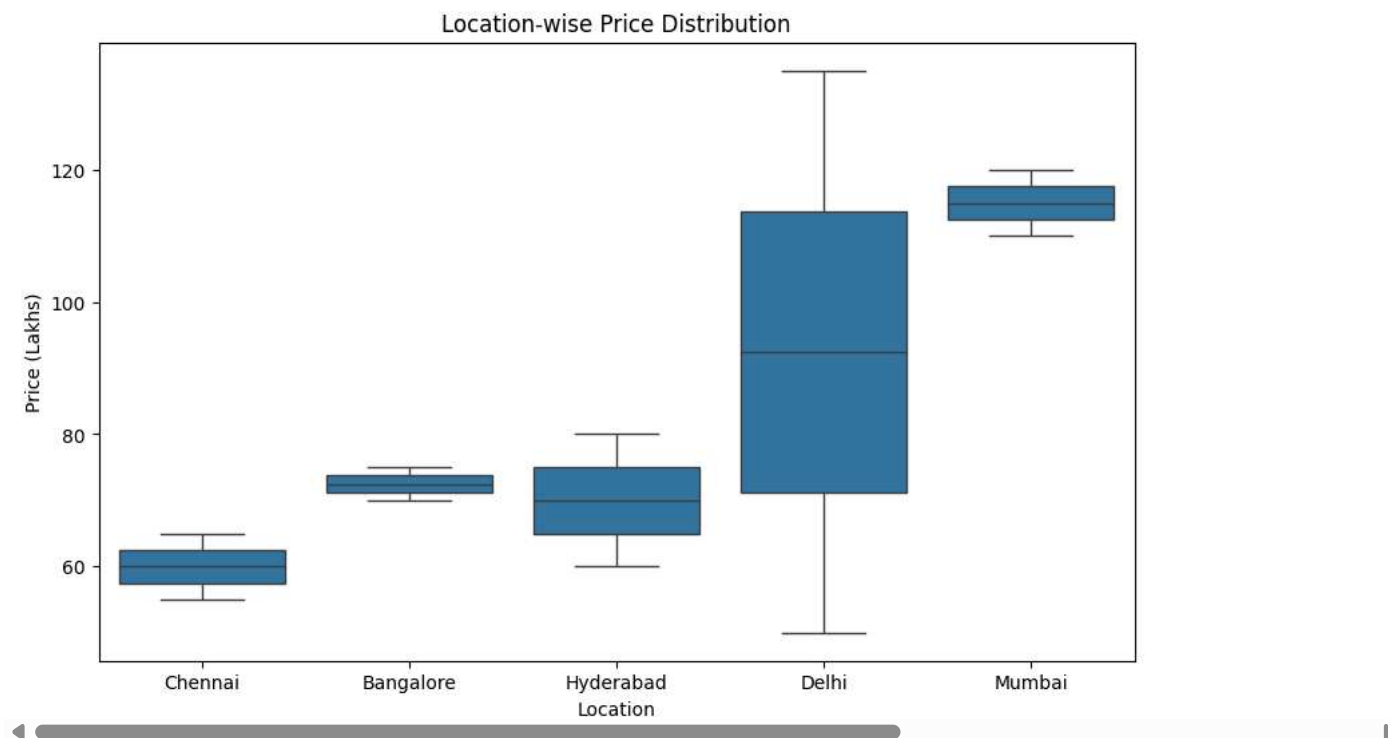
```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns

plt.figure(figsize=(8,5))
sns.scatterplot(x='Area (sqft)', y='Price (Lakhs)', data=df)
plt.title("Price vs Area")
```



```
plt.figure(figsize=(10,6))
sns.boxplot(x='Location', y='Price (Lakhs)', data=df)
plt.title("Location-wise Price Distribution")
```

↻ Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Location-wise Price Distribution')



```
# Convert categorical 'Location' to numeric codes
df['Location_encoded'] = df['Location'].astype('category').cat.codes

# Check to confirm
df[['Location', 'Location_encoded']].head()

# Input features
X = df[['Area (sqft)', 'Bedrooms', 'Bathrooms', 'Location_encoded']]

# Target variable
y = df['Price (Lakhs)']

from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

# Split the data
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)

from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression

# Create the model
model = LinearRegression()

# Train the model with training data
model.fit(X_train, y_train)

# Predict on the test set
y_pred = model.predict(X_test)


from sklearn.metrics import r2_score, mean_squared_error
import numpy as np

r2 = r2_score(y_test, y_pred)
rmse = np.sqrt(mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred))
```

↻ LinearRegression ⓘ ?

```
LinearRegression()
```

```
print("R² Score:", round(r2, 2))  
print("RMSE:", round(rmse, 2))
```

 R² Score: 0.93  
RMSE: 8.2