



Project Title	Real Estate Price Predictor
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Documentation

Scenario

Real Estate (House Price Predictor)

New users register on the Real Estate platform, providing their username, password, email, and specifying their user type (Buyer/Seller/Agent).

Users log in to the system using their credentials, initiating a session. User authentication is mandatory for all subsequent actions.

Users, predominantly buyers, perform property searches based on criteria such as location, budget, and features. The system records each search in the user's search history.

Users explore property details, including features, listing prices, and historical transactions. The system displays accurate and up-to-date information.

Sellers add properties to the system for selling, providing details such as address, area, bedrooms, bathrooms, features, and the desired selling price. Each property is associated with the respective seller.

Users, both buyers and sellers, initiate predictions for selected properties to estimate future house prices. The system uses a Linear Regression model to provide accurate predictions.

When buyers decide to purchase a property, they initiate a transaction. The system records the transaction details, including the property, buyer, seller, transaction date, and price.

Users can review their search history to track previously explored properties. The system links each entry in the search history to the corresponding user and property.

Sellers mark their properties as sold when transactions are completed. The system records the selling details, including the seller, property, selling price, and date.

Users log out of the system, ending their session. The system records the logout time in the user session history.

The system manages user sessions, allowing users to have multiple sessions and keeping track of login and logout times.

Each property is associated with features and types. Features, such as "Swimming Pool" or "Garden," are linked to properties, providing additional information to users. Properties also belong to specific types, such as "Apartment" or "House."

This scenario outlines a typical user journey on the Real Estate platform, incorporating actions like property search, selling, prediction, and transaction. The system's entities, attributes, and relationships ensure accurate and transparent information for users, contributing to a reliable real estate experience.

Real Estate (House Price Predictor) SQL Database Documentation

1. Introduction

The Real Estate (House Price Predictor) SQL Database is designed to manage and organize data related to properties, users, transactions, predictions, and other entities within the context of a real estate system. The database supports functionalities such as property search, prediction of house prices, user transactions, and more.

2. Entity-Relationship Diagram (ERD)

User: Represents registered users of the system.

Property: Contains information about individual properties listed in the system.

Transaction: Records transactions between buyers and sellers.

Prediction: Stores predicted prices for properties.

SearchHistory: Keeps track of users' property search history.

SellingProperty: Records properties that have been sold.

UserSession: Manages user login and logout sessions.

PropertyFeature: Stores various features associated with properties.

PropertyType: Defines different types of properties.

3. Tables and Attributes

3.1 **User**(UserID (PK),Username>Password>Email,UserType)

3.2 **Property**(PropertyID (PK),Address.Area,Bedrooms,Bathroom)

3.3 **Transaction** (TransactionID (PK),PropertyID (FK),BuyerID (FK),SellerID (FK))

3.4 **Prediction** (PredictionID (PK),PropertyID (FK),PredictedPrice
PredictionDate)

3.5 **SearchHistory**(SearchID (PK) ,UserID (FK),PropertyID (FK)
SearchDate)

3.6 **SellingProperty**(SellingID (PK),UserID (FK),PropertyID (FK),
SellingPrice,SellingDate)

3.7 **UserSession** (SessionID (PK),UserID (FK),LoginTime,LogoutTime)

3.8 **PropertyFeature**(FeatureID (PK),FeatureName)

3.9 **PropertyType Table**(TypeID (PK),TypeName)

3.10 **PropertyPropertyFeature** (PropertyID (FK),FeatureID FK())

3.11 **PropertyPropertyType** (PropertyID (FK),TypeID (FK))

4. Relationships

- User-Property (1:N): One user can own many properties.
- User-Transaction (1:N): One user can be involved in many transactions.
- User-SearchHistory (1:N): One user can have many search history entries.
- User-SellingProperty (1:N): One user can sell many properties.

- User-UserSession (1:N): One user can have many sessions.
- Property-Transaction (1:N): One property can be involved in many transactions.
- Property-Prediction (1:N): One property can have many predictions.
- SearchHistory-Property (1:1): Each search history entry is associated with one property.
- Property-PropertyFeature (1:N): One property can have many features.
- Property-PropertyType (1:1): Each property belongs to one property type.

Cardinality and Optionality For Each Relationship

User-Property (User owns Property):

Cardinality: One User can own Many Properties (1:N)

Optionality: Mandatory (Each user must own at least one property)

User-Transaction (User involved in Transaction):

Cardinality: One User can be involved in Many Transactions (1:N)

Optionality: Optional (A user may not be involved in any transactions)

User-SearchHistory (User performs property searches):

Cardinality: One User can have Many Search History entries (1:N)

Optionality: Optional (A user may not have any search history)

User-SellingProperty (User sells Property):

Cardinality: One User can sell Many Properties (1:N)

Optionality: Optional (A user may not sell any properties)

User-UserSession (User has a session):

Cardinality: One User can have Many User Sessions (1:N)

Optionality: Optional (A user may not have any active sessions)

Property-Transaction (Property involved in Transaction):

Cardinality: One Property can be involved in Many Transactions (1:N)

Optionality: Optional (A property may not be involved in any transactions)

Property-Prediction (Property has Prediction):

Cardinality: One Property can have Many Predictions (1:N)

Optionality: Optional (A property may not have any predictions)

SearchHistory-Property (Property is part of a search history):

Cardinality: One Search History entry can be associated with One Property ((1:1

Optionality: Mandatory (Each search history entry must be associated with a property)

Property-PropertyFeature (Property has features):

Cardinality: One Property can have Many Property Features (1:N)

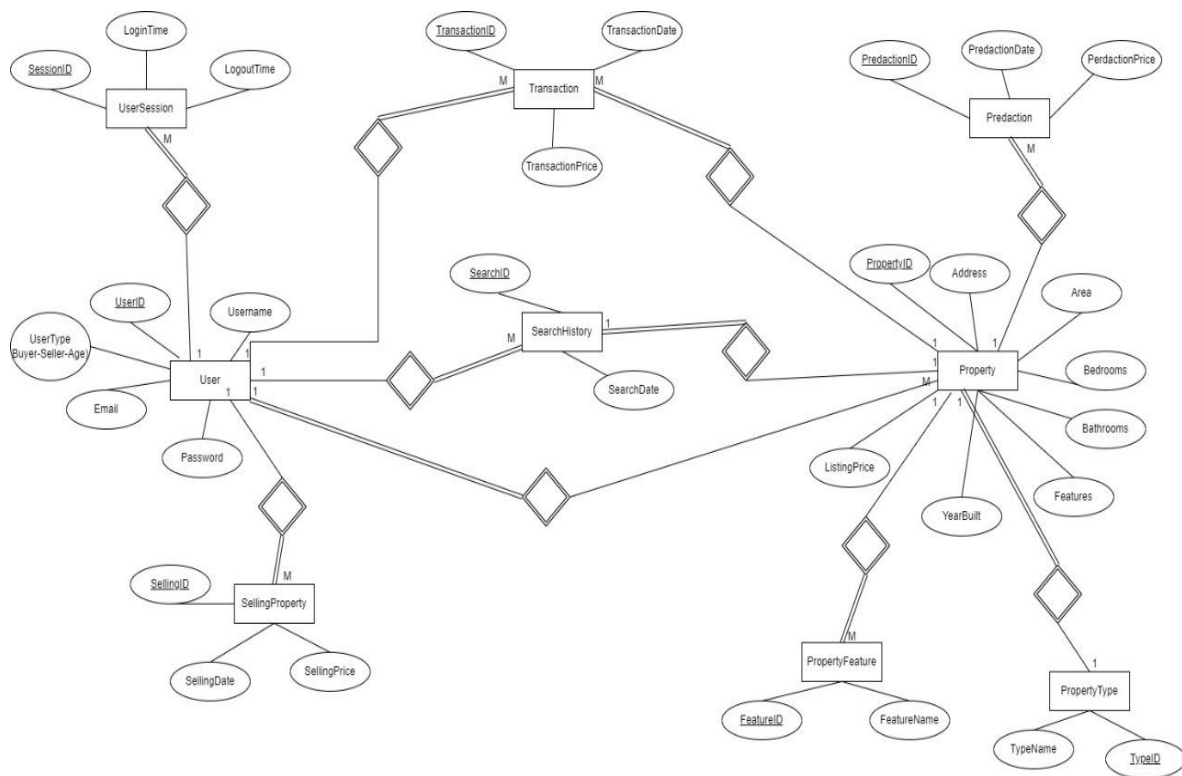
Optionality: Optional (A property may not have any features)

Property-PropertyType (Property belongs to a type):

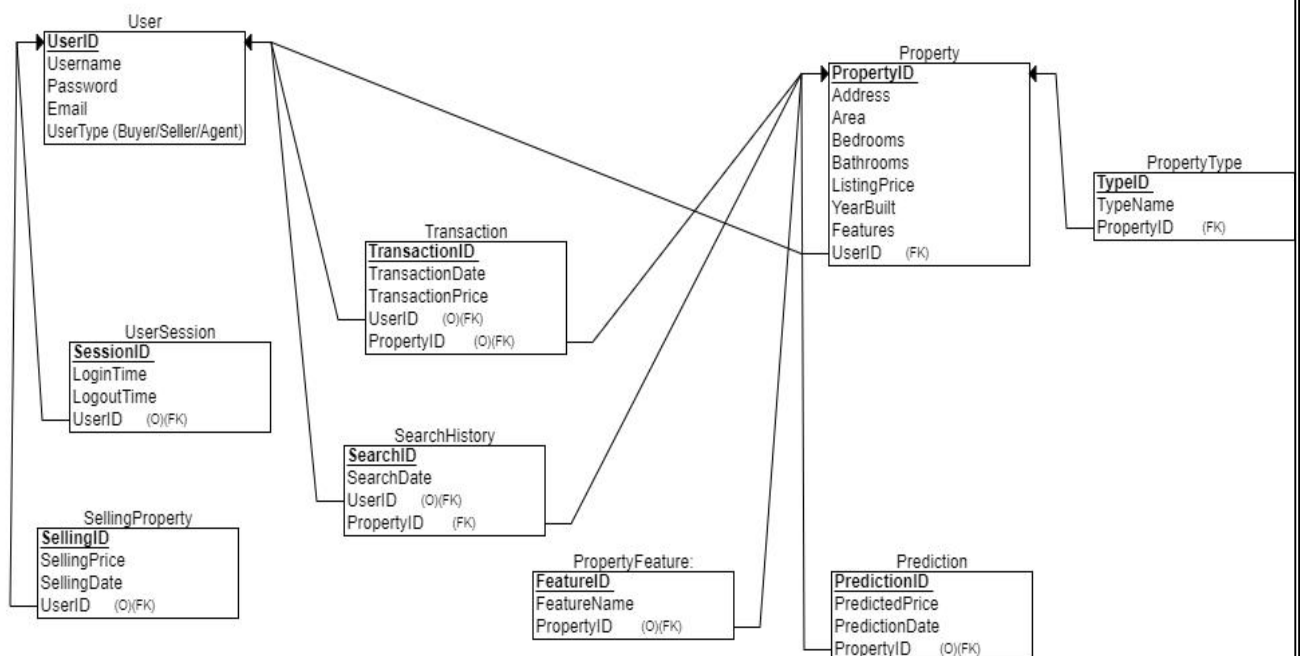
Cardinality: One Property can belong to One Property Type ((1:1

Optionality: Mandatory (Each property must belong to a type)

ERD

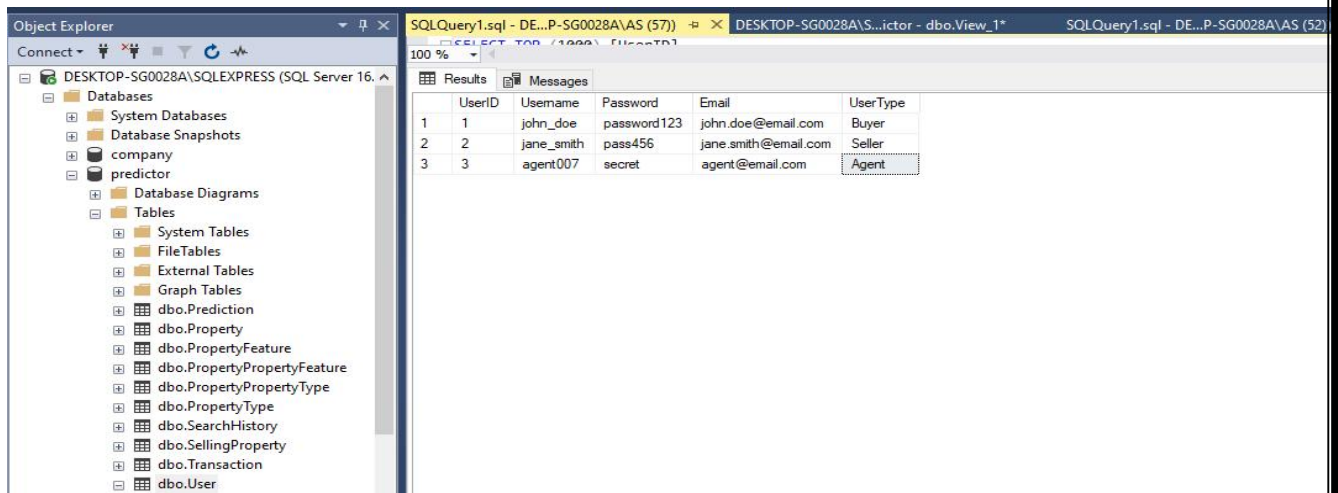


Relational schema



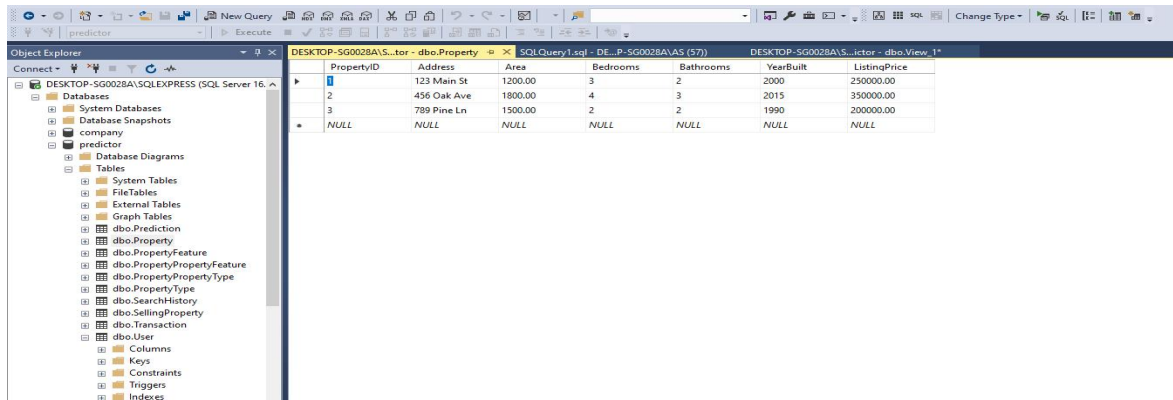
Sample Data in tables

User table



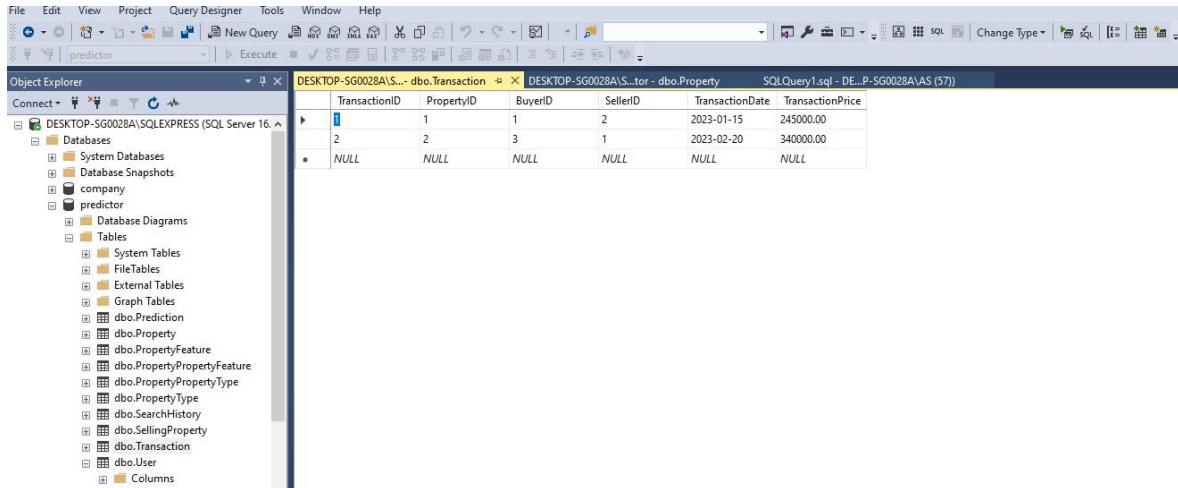
UserID	Username	Password	Email	UserType
1	john_doe	password123	john.doe@email.com	Buyer
2	jane_smith	pass456	jane.smith@email.com	Seller
3	agent007	secret	agent@email.com	Agent

Property table



PropertyID	Address	Area	Bedrooms	Bathrooms	YearBuilt	ListingPrice
1	123 Main St	1200.00	3	2	2000	250000.00
2	456 Oak Ave	1800.00	4	3	2015	350000.00
3	789 Pine Ln	1500.00	2	2	1990	200000.00
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

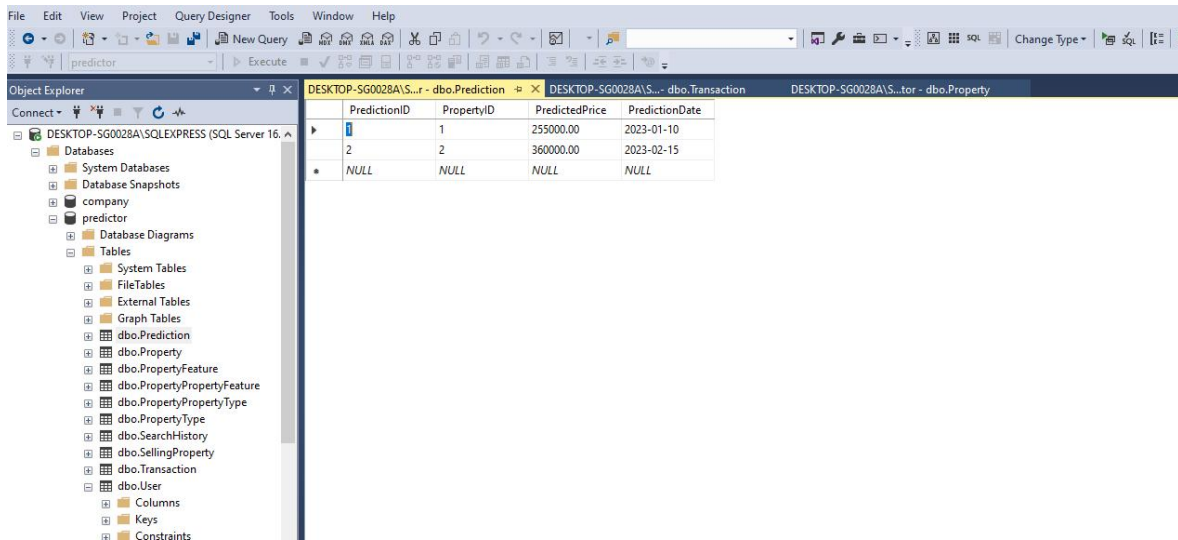
Transaction table



Object Explorer: predictor > Databases > predictor > Tables > dbo.Transaction

TransactionID	PropertyID	BuyerID	SellerID	TransactionDate	TransactionPrice
1	1	1	2	2023-01-15	245000.00
2	2	3	1	2023-02-20	340000.00
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

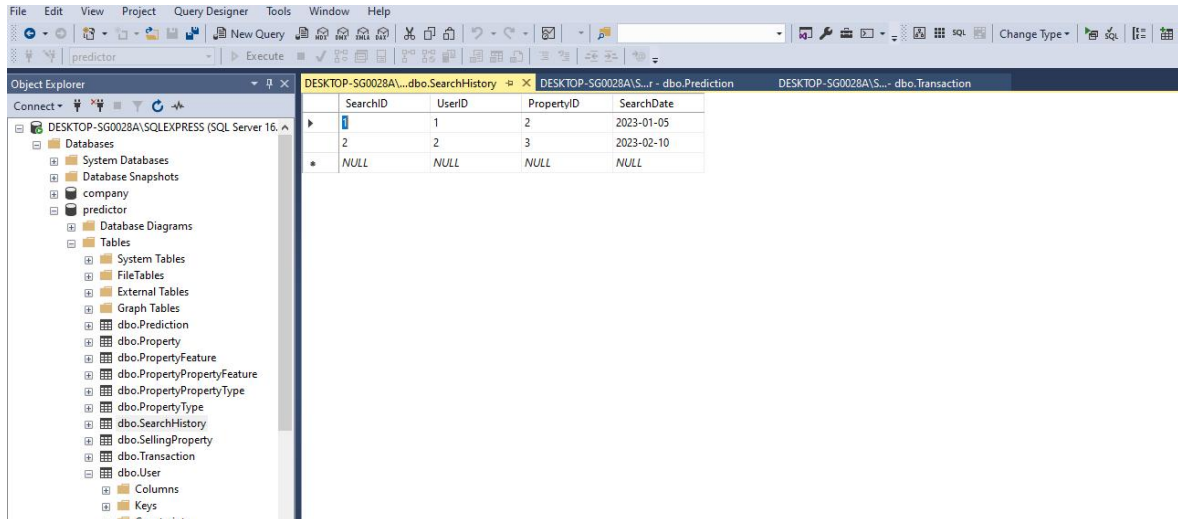
Prediction table



Object Explorer: predictor > Databases > predictor > Tables > dbo.Prediction

PredictionID	PropertyID	PredictedPrice	PredictionDate
1	1	255000.00	2023-01-10
2	2	360000.00	2023-02-15
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

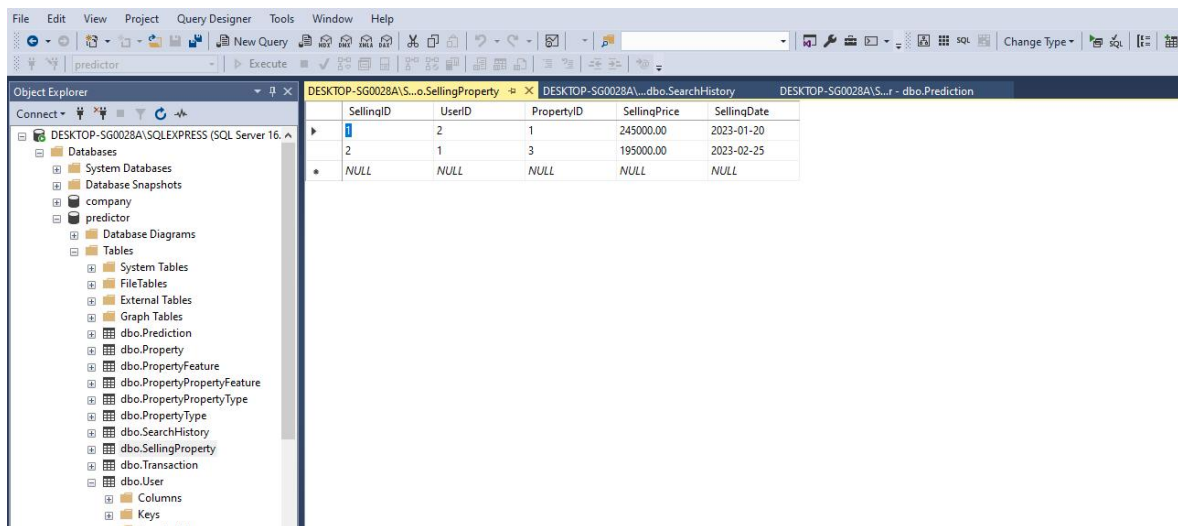
SearchHistory table



The screenshot shows the SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface. The Object Explorer on the left displays the database structure for 'DESKTOP-SG0028A\SQLEXPRESS (SQL Server 16.0)'. The 'SearchHistory' table is selected under the 'dbo' schema. The table structure is shown in the right pane, and the data is displayed in a grid below it.

SearchID	UserID	PropertyID	SearchDate
1	1	2	2023-01-05
2	2	3	2023-02-10
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

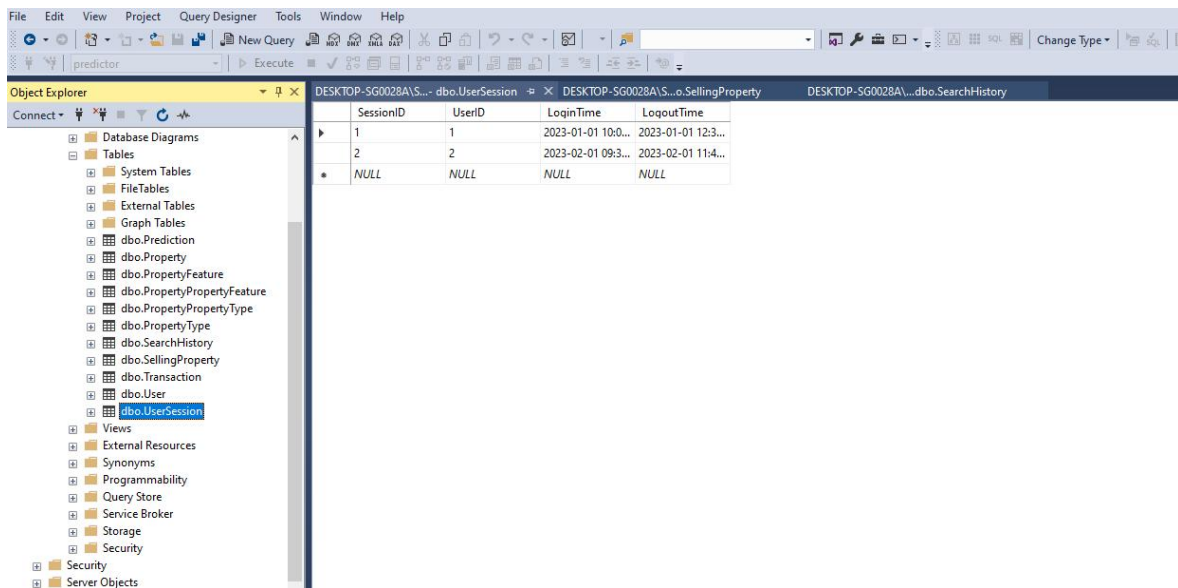
SellingProperty table



The screenshot shows the SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface. The Object Explorer on the left displays the database structure for 'DESKTOP-SG0028A\SQLEXPRESS (SQL Server 16.0)'. The 'SellingProperty' table is selected under the 'dbo' schema. The table structure is shown in the right pane, and the data is displayed in a grid below it.

SellingID	UserID	PropertyID	SellingPrice	SellingDate
1	2	1	245000.00	2023-01-20
2	1	3	195000.00	2023-02-25
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

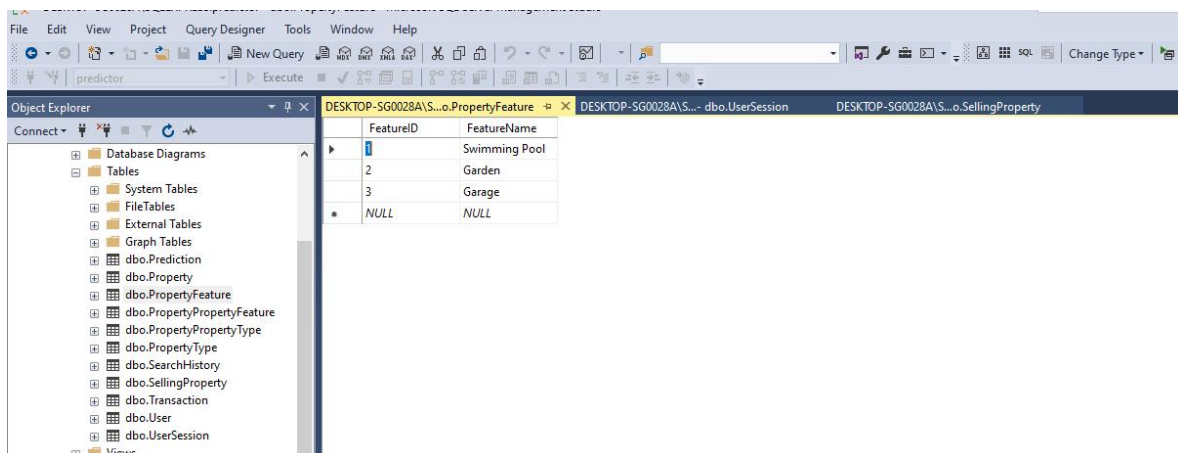
UserSession table



The screenshot shows the SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface. In the Object Explorer on the left, the 'dbo.UserSession' table is selected under the 'Tables' folder. The Results pane on the right displays the data for the 'dbo.UserSession' table, which includes columns for SessionID, UserID, LoginTime, and LogoutTime.

SessionID	UserID	LoginTime	LogoutTime
1	1	2023-01-01 10:0...	2023-01-01 12:3...
2	2	2023-02-01 09:3...	2023-02-01 11:4...
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

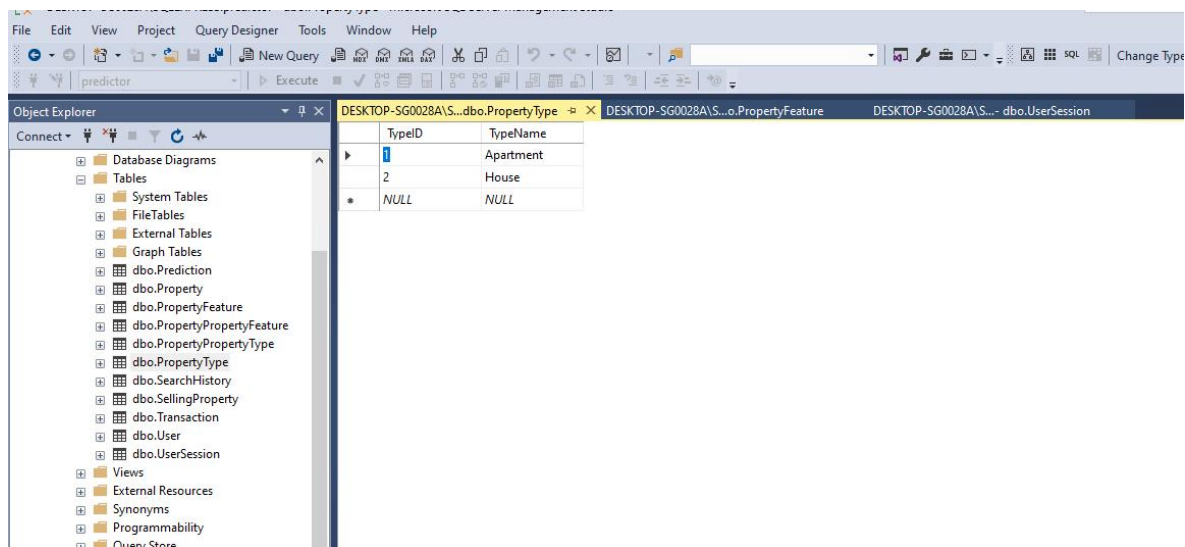
PropertyFeature Table



The screenshot shows the SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface. In the Object Explorer on the left, the 'dbo.PropertyFeature' table is selected under the 'Tables' folder. The Results pane on the right displays the data for the 'dbo.PropertyFeature' table, which includes columns for FeatureID and FeatureName.

FeatureID	FeatureName
1	Swimming Pool
2	Garden
3	Garage
NULL	NULL

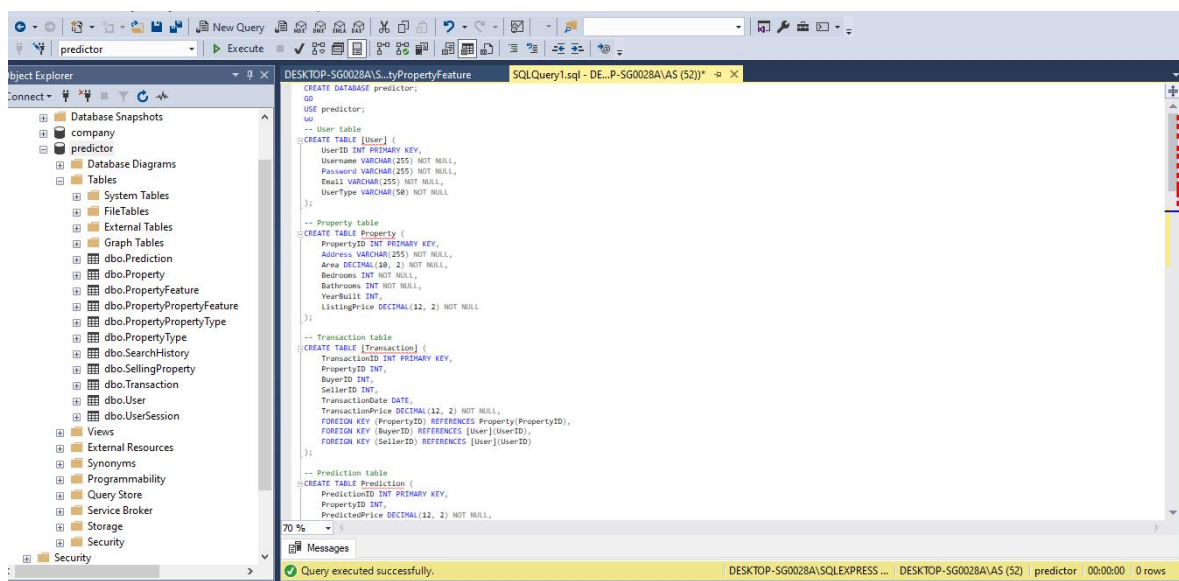
PropertyType Table



TypeID	TypeName
1	Apartment
2	House
NULL	NULL

Queries & output

DDL:

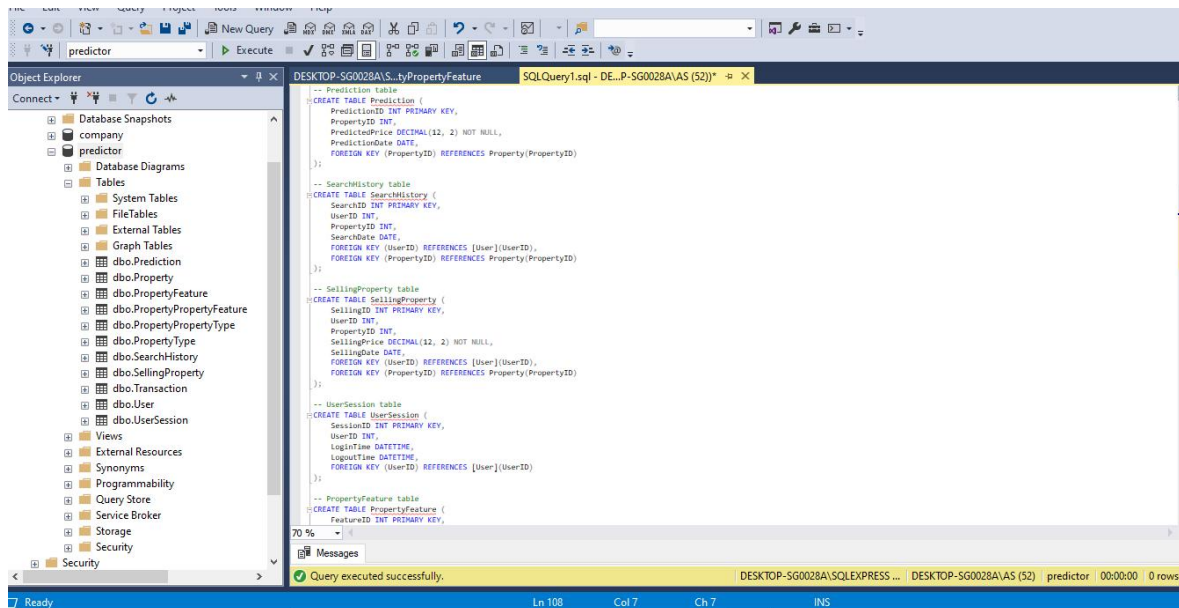


```

CREATE DATABASE predictor;
GO
USE predictor;
GO
-- User table
CREATE TABLE [User] (
  UserID INT PRIMARY KEY,
  Username VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
  Password VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
  Email VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
  UserType VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL
);
-- Property table
CREATE TABLE [Property] (
  PropertyID INT PRIMARY KEY,
  Address VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
  Area DECIMAL(18, 2) NOT NULL,
  Bedrooms INT NOT NULL,
  Bathrooms INT NOT NULL,
  YearBuilt INT,
  ListingPrice DECIMAL(12, 2) NOT NULL
);
-- Transaction table
CREATE TABLE [Transaction] (
  TransactionID INT PRIMARY KEY,
  PropertyID INT,
  BuyerID INT,
  SellerID INT,
  TransactionDate DATE,
  TransactionPrice DECIMAL(12, 2) NOT NULL,
  FOREIGN KEY (PropertyID) REFERENCES Property(PropertyID),
  FOREIGN KEY (BuyerID) REFERENCES [User](UserID),
  FOREIGN KEY (SellerID) REFERENCES [User](UserID)
);
-- Prediction table
CREATE TABLE [Prediction] (
  PredictionID INT PRIMARY KEY,
  PropertyID INT,
  PredictedPrice DECIMAL(12, 2) NOT NULL
);

```

Query executed successfully. DESKTOP-SG0028A\SQL EXPRESS ... DESKTOP-SG0028A\AS (52) | predictor 00:00:00 0 rows



The screenshot shows the SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface. The Object Explorer on the left displays the database structure for 'DESKTOP-SG0028A\S...tyPropertyFeature'. The main window shows the SQL script for creating several tables:

```

-- Prediction table
CREATE TABLE Prediction (
    PredictionID INT PRIMARY KEY,
    PropertyID INT,
    PredictedPrice DECIMAL(12, 2) NOT NULL,
    PredictionDate DATE,
    FOREIGN KEY (PropertyID) REFERENCES Property(PropertyID)
);

-- SearchHistory table
CREATE TABLE SearchHistory (
    SearchID INT PRIMARY KEY,
    UserID INT,
    PropertyID INT,
    SearchDate DATE,
    FOREIGN KEY (UserID) REFERENCES [User](UserID),
    FOREIGN KEY (PropertyID) REFERENCES Property(PropertyID)
);

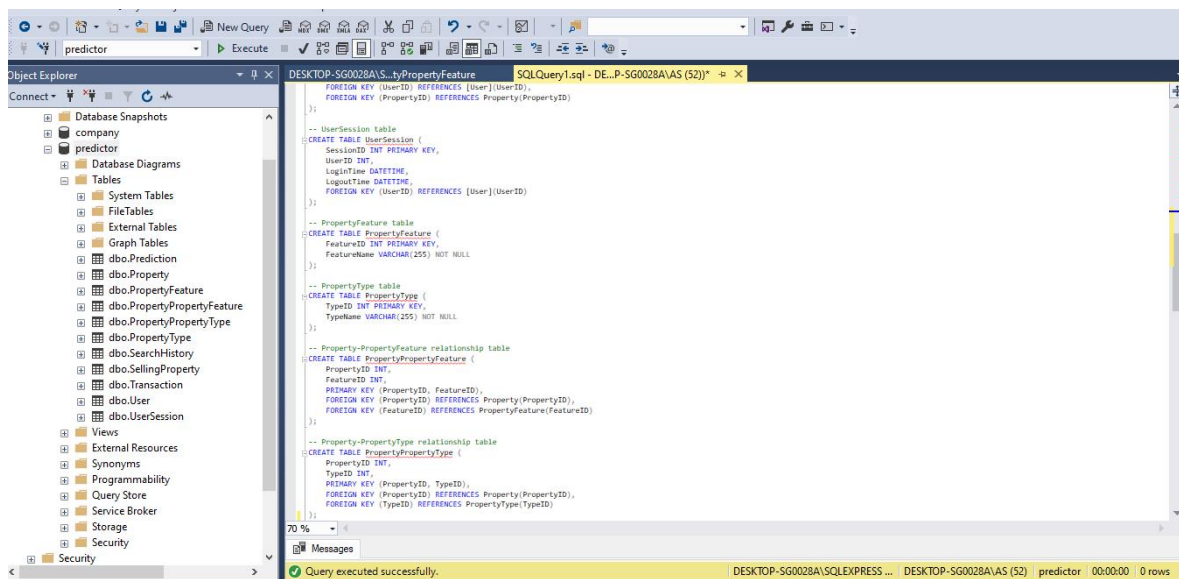
-- SellingProperty table
CREATE TABLE SellingProperty (
    SellingID INT PRIMARY KEY,
    UserID INT,
    PropertyID INT,
    SellingPrice DECIMAL(12, 2) NOT NULL,
    SellingDate DATE,
    FOREIGN KEY (UserID) REFERENCES [User](UserID),
    FOREIGN KEY (PropertyID) REFERENCES Property(PropertyID)
);

-- UserSession table
CREATE TABLE UserSession (
    SessionID INT PRIMARY KEY,
    UserID INT,
    LoginTime DATETIME,
    LogoutTime DATETIME,
    FOREIGN KEY (UserID) REFERENCES [User](UserID)
);

-- PropertyFeature table
CREATE TABLE PropertyFeature (
    FeatureID INT PRIMARY KEY,

```

The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Query executed successfully.' and 'DESKTOP-SG0028A\SQLEXPRESS ... | DESKTOP-SG0028A\AS (52) | predictor | 00:00:00 | 0 rows'.



The screenshot shows the continuation of the SQL script for creating the database schema. The Object Explorer on the left displays the database structure for 'DESKTOP-SG0028A\S...tyPropertyFeature'. The main window shows the SQL script for creating several tables:

```

    FeatureID INT PRIMARY KEY,
    FeatureName VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL
);

-- PropertyType table
CREATE TABLE PropertyType (
    TypeID INT PRIMARY KEY,
    TypeName VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL
);

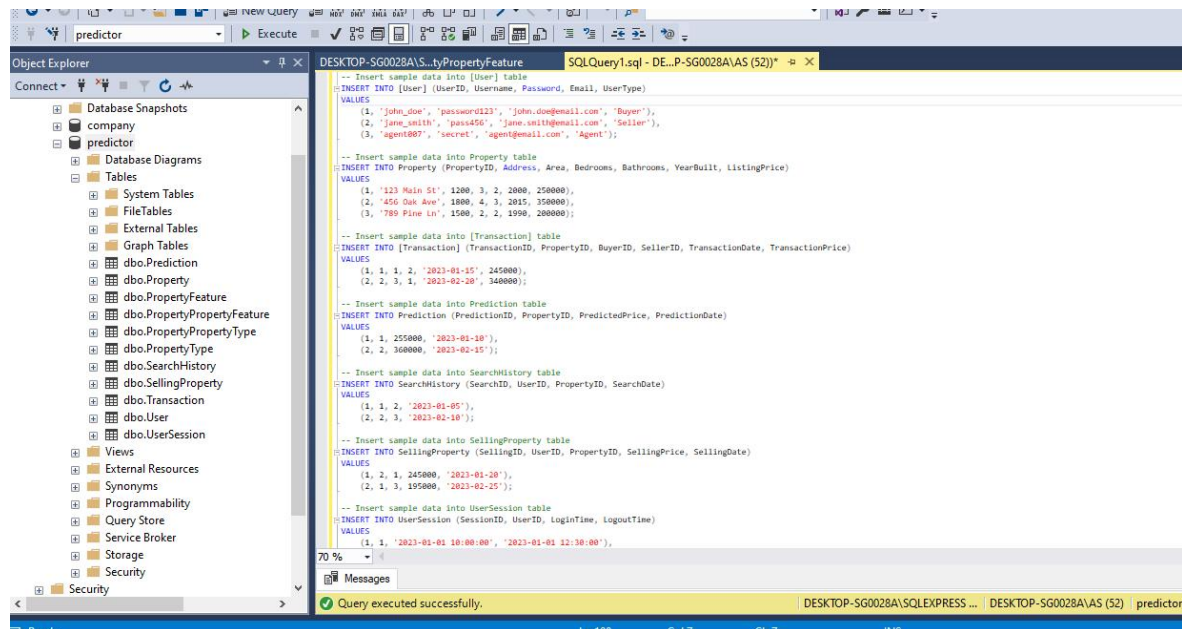
-- Property-PropertyFeature relationship table
CREATE TABLE PropertyPropertyFeature (
    PropertyID INT,
    FeatureID INT,
    PRIMARY KEY (PropertyID, FeatureID),
    FOREIGN KEY (PropertyID) REFERENCES Property(PropertyID),
    FOREIGN KEY (FeatureID) REFERENCES PropertyFeature(FeatureID)
);

-- Property-PropertyType relationship table
CREATE TABLE PropertyPropertyType (
    PropertyID INT,
    TypeID INT,
    PRIMARY KEY (PropertyID, TypeID),
    FOREIGN KEY (PropertyID) REFERENCES Property(PropertyID),
    FOREIGN KEY (TypeID) REFERENCES PropertyType(TypeID)
);

```

The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Query executed successfully.' and 'DESKTOP-SG0028A\SQLEXPRESS ... | DESKTOP-SG0028A\AS (52) | predictor | 00:00:00 | 0 rows'.

DML:



```
-- Insert sample data into [User] table
INSERT INTO [User] (UserID, Username, Password, Email, UserType)
VALUES
(1, 'John_doe', 'password123', 'john.doe@email.com', 'Buyer'),
(2, 'Jane_smith', 'pass456', 'jane.smith@email.com', 'Seller'),
(3, 'Agent007', 'secret', 'agent@email.com', 'Agent');

-- Insert sample data into [Property] table
INSERT INTO [Property] (PropertyID, Address, Area, Bedrooms, Bathrooms, YearBuilt, ListingPrice)
VALUES
(1, '123 Main St', 1200, 3, 2, 2000, 250000),
(2, '456 Oak Ave', 1800, 4, 3, 2015, 350000),
(3, '789 Pine Ln', 1500, 2, 2, 1990, 200000);

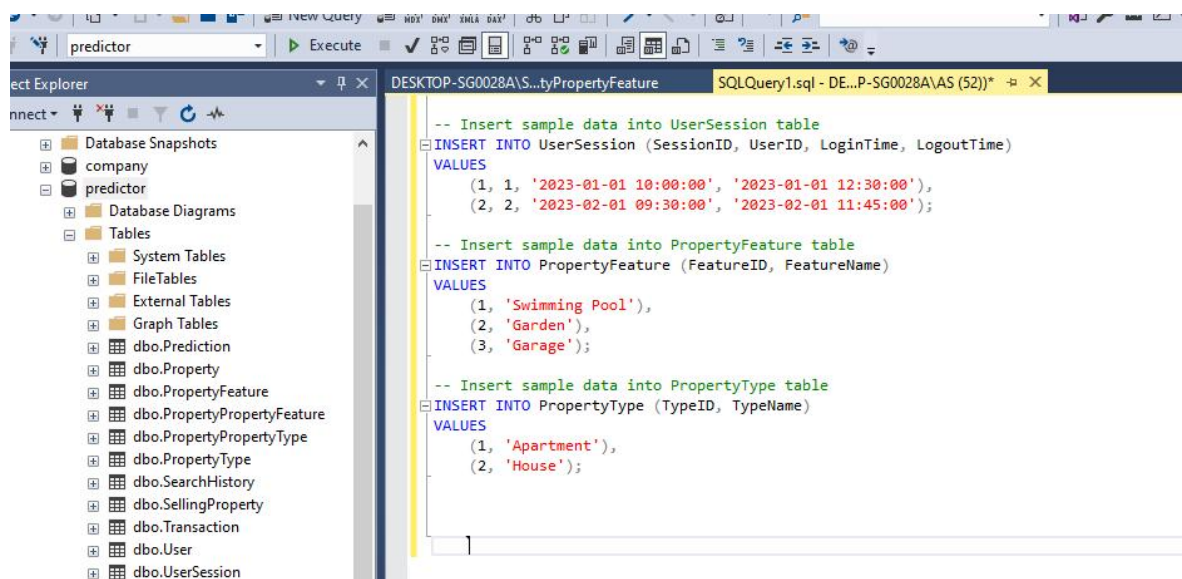
-- Insert sample data into [Transaction] table
INSERT INTO [Transaction] (TransactionID, PropertyID, BuyerID, SellerID, TransactionDate, TransactionPrice)
VALUES
(1, 1, 1, 2, '2023-01-15', 245000),
(2, 2, 3, 1, '2023-02-20', 340000);

-- Insert sample data into [Prediction] table
INSERT INTO [Prediction] (PredictionID, PropertyID, PredictedPrice, PredictionDate)
VALUES
(1, 1, 255000, '2023-01-10'),
(2, 2, 360000, '2023-02-15');

-- Insert sample data into [SearchHistory] table
INSERT INTO [SearchHistory] (SearchID, UserID, PropertyID, SearchDate)
VALUES
(1, 1, 2, '2023-01-05'),
(2, 2, 3, '2023-02-10');

-- Insert sample data into [SellingProperty] table
INSERT INTO [SellingProperty] (SellingID, UserID, PropertyID, SellingPrice, SellingDate)
VALUES
(1, 2, 1, 245000, '2023-01-20'),
(2, 3, 3, 195000, '2023-02-25');

-- Insert sample data into [UserSession] table
INSERT INTO [UserSession] (SessionID, UserID, LoginTime, LogoutTime)
VALUES
(1, 1, '2023-01-01 10:00:00', '2023-01-01 12:30:00'),
(2, 2, '2023-02-01 09:30:00', '2023-02-01 11:45:00');
```

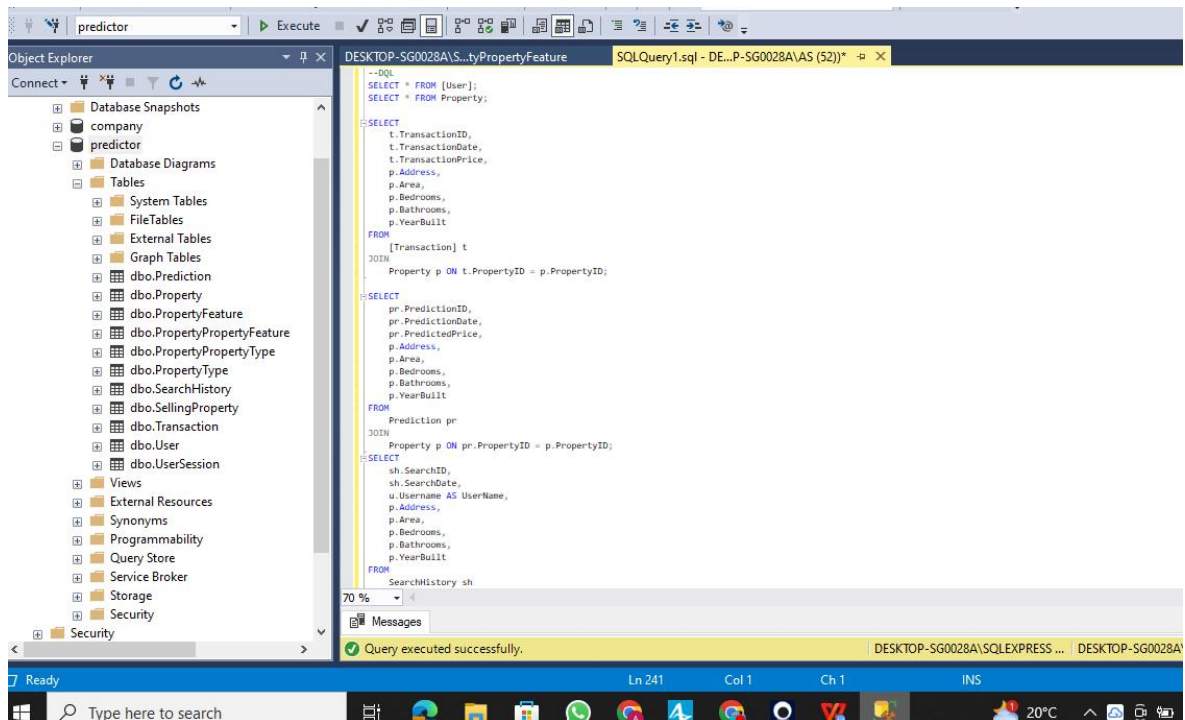


```
-- Insert sample data into UserSession table
INSERT INTO UserSession (SessionID, UserID, LoginTime, LogoutTime)
VALUES
(1, 1, '2023-01-01 10:00:00', '2023-01-01 12:30:00'),
(2, 2, '2023-02-01 09:30:00', '2023-02-01 11:45:00');

-- Insert sample data into PropertyFeature table
INSERT INTO PropertyFeature (FeatureID, FeatureName)
VALUES
(1, 'Swimming Pool'),
(2, 'Garden'),
(3, 'Garage');

-- Insert sample data into PropertyType table
INSERT INTO PropertyType (TypeID, TypeName)
VALUES
(1, 'Apartment'),
(2, 'House');
```

DQL:



```

--SQL
SELECT * FROM [User];
SELECT * FROM Property;

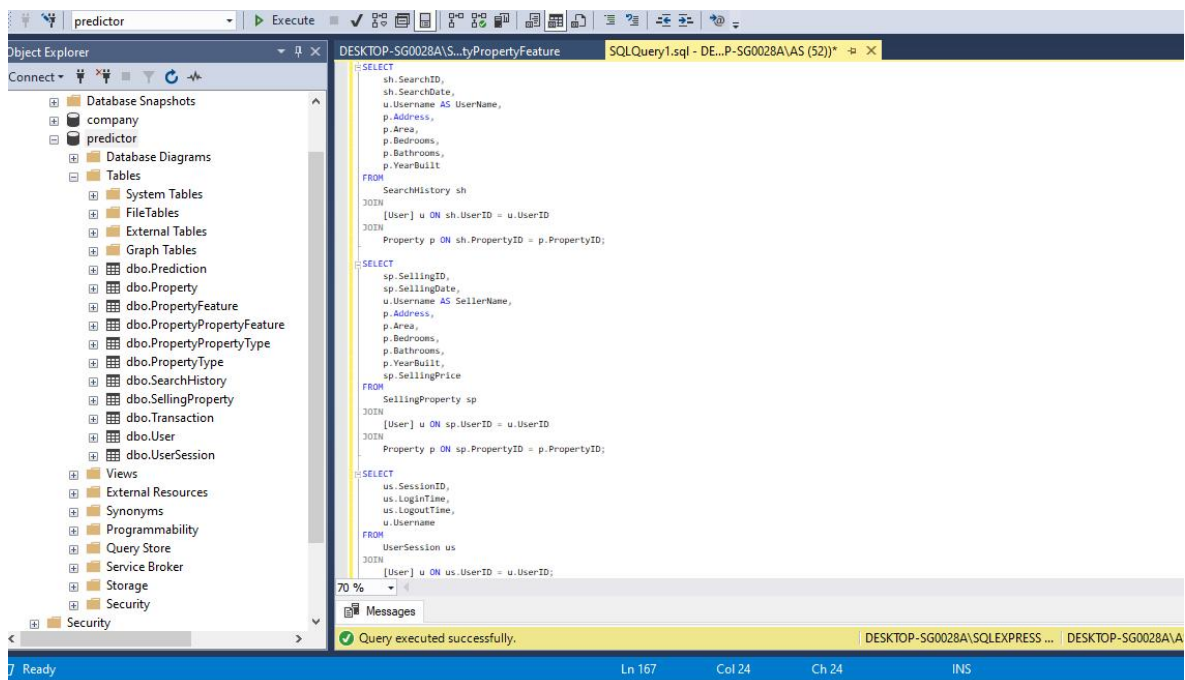
--SELECT
t.TransactionID,
t.TransactionDate,
t.TransactionPrice,
p.Address,
p.Area,
p.Bedrooms,
p.Bathrooms,
p.YearBuilt
FROM
[Transaction] t
JOIN
Property p ON t.PropertyID = p.PropertyID;

--SELECT
pr.PredictionID,
pr.PredictionDate,
pr.PredictedPrice,
p.Address,
p.Area,
p.Bedrooms,
p.Bathrooms,
p.YearBuilt
FROM
Prediction pr
JOIN
Property p ON pr.PropertyID = p.PropertyID;

--SELECT
sh.SearchID,
sh.SearchDate,
u.Username AS UserName,
p.Address,
p.Area,
p.Bedrooms,
p.Bathrooms,
p.YearBuilt
FROM
SearchHistory sh

```

Query executed successfully.



```

--SELECT
sh.SearchID,
sh.SearchDate,
u.Username AS UserName,
p.Address,
p.Area,
p.Bedrooms,
p.Bathrooms,
p.YearBuilt
FROM
SearchHistory sh
JOIN
[User] u ON sh.UserID = u.UserID
JOIN
Property p ON sh.PropertyID = p.PropertyID;

--SELECT
sp.SellingID,
sp.SellingDate,
u.Username AS SellerName,
p.Address,
p.Area,
p.Bedrooms,
p.Bathrooms,
p.YearBuilt,
sp.SellingPrice
FROM
SellingProperty sp
JOIN
[User] u ON sp.UserID = u.UserID
JOIN
Property p ON sp.PropertyID = p.PropertyID;

--SELECT
us.SessionID,
us.LoginTime,
us.LogoutTime,
u.Username
FROM
UserSession us
JOIN
[User] u ON us.UserID = u.UserID;

```

Query executed successfully.

Output

SQL Query 1.sql - DESKTOP-SG0028A\S...lyPropertyFeature

```
--DQL
SELECT * FROM [User];
```

Results

	UserID	Username	Password	Email	UserType
1	1	john_doe	password123	john.doe@email.com	Buyer
2	2	jane_smith	pass456	jane.smith@email.com	Seller
3	3	agent007	secret	agent@email.com	Agent

SQL Query 1.sql - DESKTOP-SG0028A\S...lyPropertyFeature

```
--DQL
SELECT * FROM [User];

SELECT * FROM Property;
```

Results

	PropertyID	Address	Area	Bedrooms	Bathrooms	YearBuilt	ListingPrice
1	1	123 Main St	1200.00	3	2	2000	250000.00
2	2	456 Oak Ave	1800.00	4	3	2015	350000.00
3	3	789 Pine Ln	1500.00	2	2	1990	200000.00

Explorer

DESKTOP-SG0028A\S...tyPropertyFeature

SQLQuery1.sql - DE...P-SG0028A\AS (52))*

```

SELECT
    t.TransactionID,
    t.TransactionDate,
    t.TransactionPrice,
    p.Address,
    p.Area,
    p.Bedrooms,
    p.Bathrooms,
    p.YearBuilt
FROM
    [Transaction] t
JOIN
    Property p ON t.PropertyID = p.PropertyID;

```

100 %

Results Messages

	TransactionID	TransactionDate	TransactionPrice	Address	Area	Bedrooms	Bathrooms	YearBuilt
1	1	2023-01-15	245000.00	123 Main St	1200.00	3	2	2000
2	2	2023-02-20	340000.00	456 Oak Ave	1800.00	4	3	2015

Explorer

DESKTOP-SG0028A\S...tyPropertyFeature

SQLQuery1.sql - DE...P-SG0028A\AS (52))*

```

SELECT
    pr.PredictionID,
    pr.PredictionDate,
    pr.PredictedPrice,
    p.Address,
    p.Area,
    p.Bedrooms,
    p.Bathrooms,
    p.YearBuilt
FROM
    Prediction pr
JOIN
    Property p ON pr.PropertyID = p.PropertyID;

```

100 %

Results Messages

	PredictionID	PredictionDate	PredictedPrice	Address	Area	Bedrooms	Bathrooms	YearBuilt
1	1	2023-01-10	255000.00	123 Main St	1200.00	3	2	2000
2	2	2023-02-15	360000.00	456 Oak Ave	1800.00	4	3	2015

DESKTOP-SG0028A\S...tyPropertyFeature SQLQuery1.sql - DE...P-SG0028A\AS (52))*

```

SELECT
    sh.SearchID,
    sh.SearchDate,
    u.Username AS UserName,
    p.Address,
    p.Area,
    p.Bedrooms,
    p.Bathrooms,
    p.YearBuilt
FROM
    SearchHistory sh
JOIN
    [User] u ON sh.UserID = u.UserID
JOIN
    Property p ON sh.PropertyID = p.PropertyID;

```

Results

	PredictionID	PredictionDate	PredictedPrice	Address	Area	Bedrooms	Bathrooms	YearBuilt
1	1	2023-01-10	255000.00	123 Main St	1200.00	3	2	2000
2	2	2023-02-15	360000.00	456 Oak Ave	1800.00	4	3	2015

DESKTOP-SG0028A\S...tyPropertyFeature SQLQuery1.sql - DE...P-SG0028A\AS (52))*

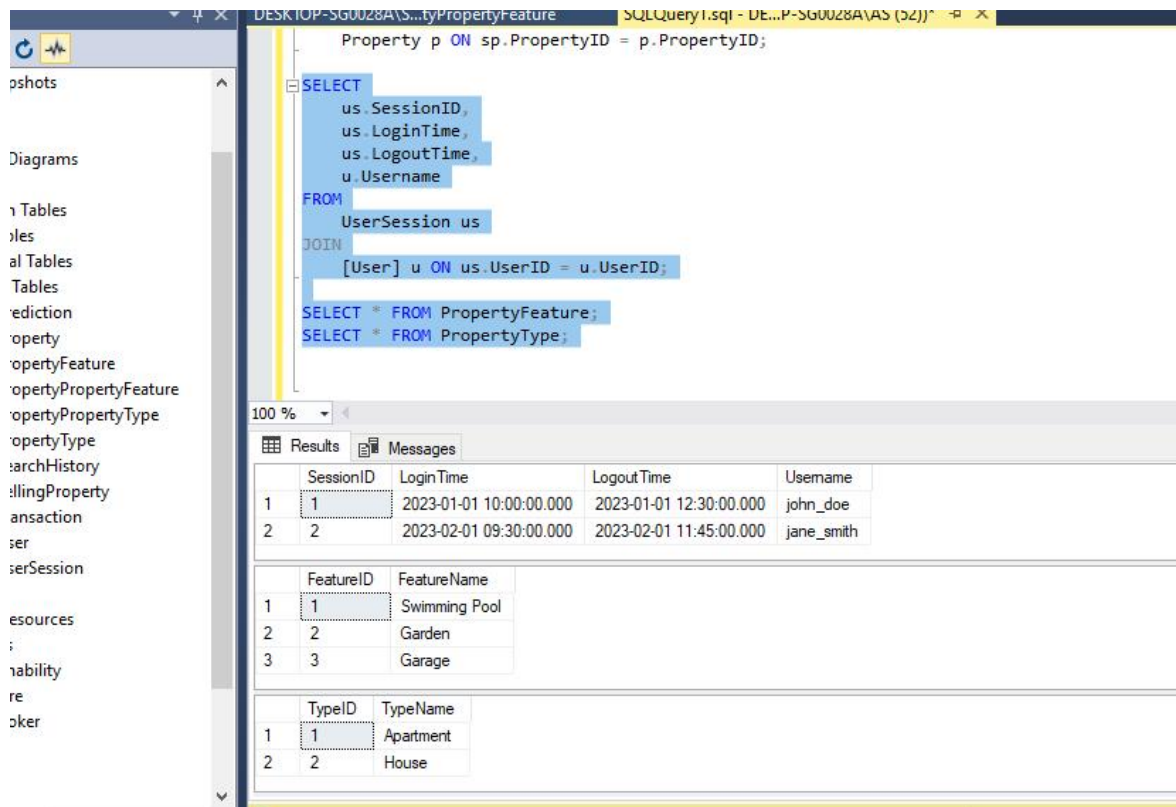
```

SELECT
    sp.SellingID,
    sp.SellingDate,
    u.Username AS SellerName,
    p.Address,
    p.Area,
    p.Bedrooms,
    p.Bathrooms,
    p.YearBuilt,
    sp.SellingPrice
FROM
    SellingProperty sp
JOIN
    [User] u ON sp.UserID = u.UserID
JOIN
    Property p ON sp.PropertyID = p.PropertyID;

```

Results

	SellingID	SellingDate	SellerName	Address	Area	Bedrooms	Bathrooms	YearBuilt	SellingPrice
1	1	2023-01-20	jane_smith	123 Main St	1200.00	3	2	2000	245000.00
2	2	2023-02-25	john_doe	789 Pine Ln	1500.00	2	2	1990	195000.00



The screenshot shows a SQL query in the Query Designer window. The query is as follows:

```

Property p ON sp.PropertyID = p.PropertyID;

SELECT
    us.SessionID,
    us.LoginTime,
    us.LogoutTime,
    u.Username
FROM
    UserSession us
JOIN
    [User] u ON us.UserID = u.UserID;

SELECT * FROM PropertyFeature;
SELECT * FROM PropertyType;
  
```

The Results pane displays the following data:

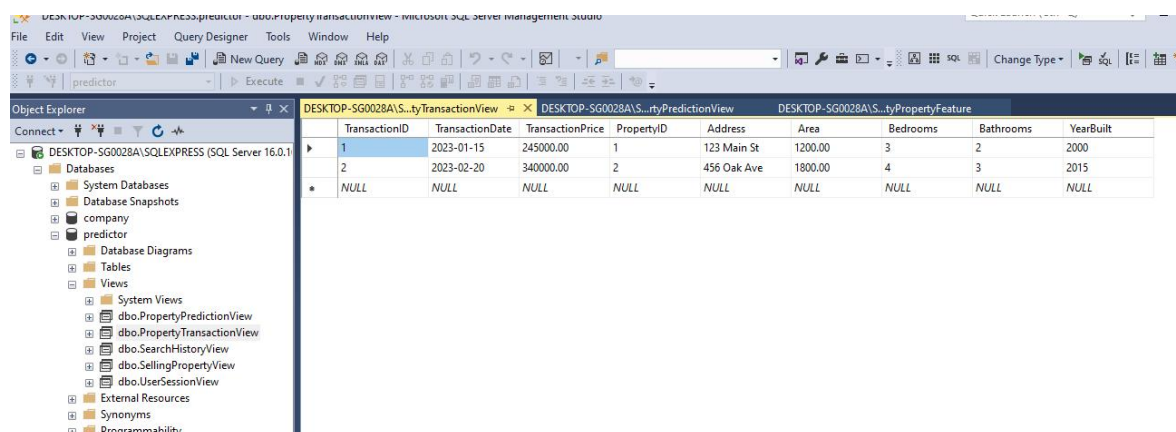
SessionID	LoginTime	LogoutTime	Username
1	2023-01-01 10:00:00.000	2023-01-01 12:30:00.000	john_doe
2	2023-02-01 09:30:00.000	2023-02-01 11:45:00.000	jane_smith

FeatureID	FeatureName
1	Swimming Pool
2	Garden
3	Garage

TypeID	TypeName
1	Apartment
2	House

Views

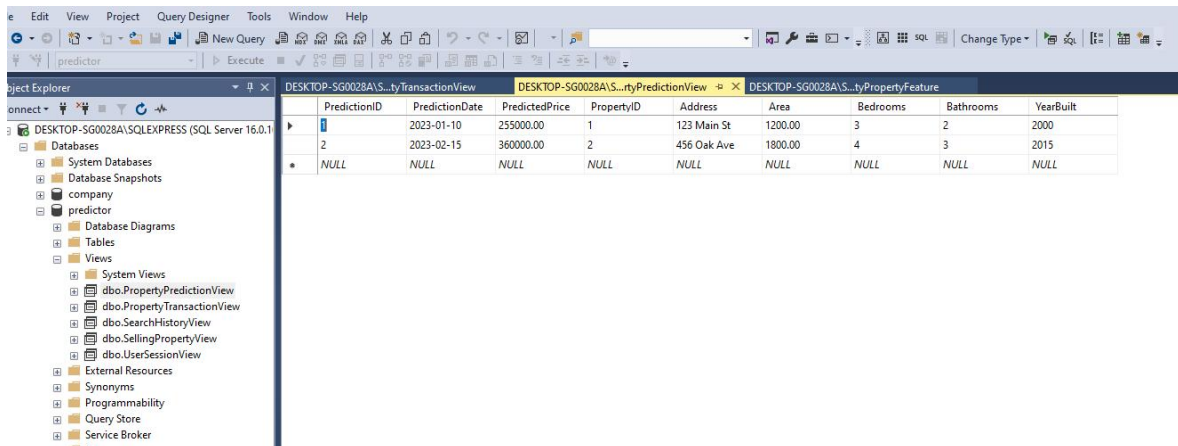
PropertyTransactionView



The screenshot shows the Object Explorer with the 'Views' folder expanded. The 'PropertyTransactionView' is selected. The query results are displayed as follows:

TransactionID	TransactionDate	TransactionPrice	PropertyID	Address	Area	Bedrooms	Bathrooms	YearBuilt
1	2023-01-15	245000.00	1	123 Main St	1200.00	3	2	2000
2	2023-02-20	340000.00	2	456 Oak Ave	1800.00	4	3	2015
*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

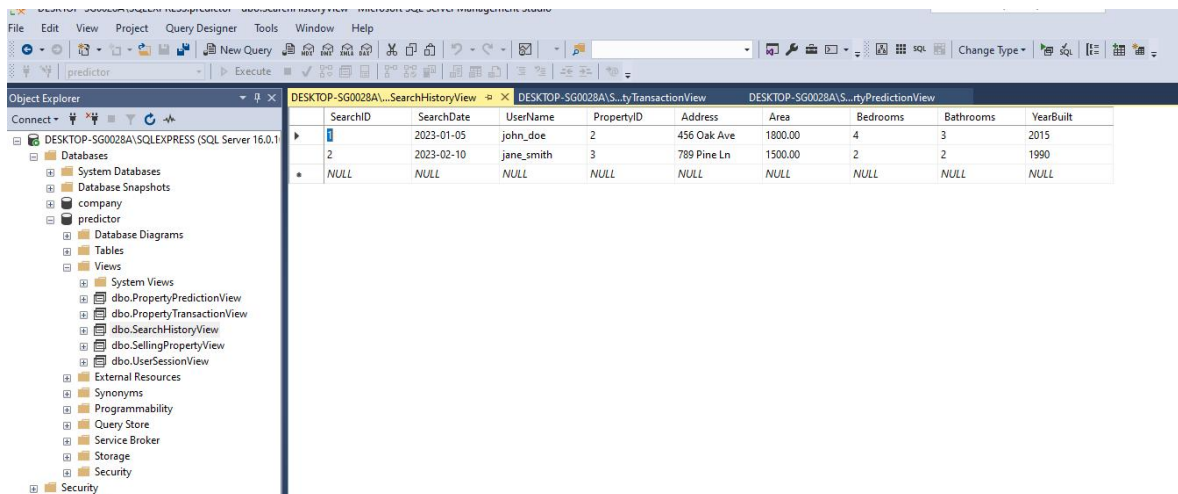
PropertyPredictionView



The screenshot shows the SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface. The Object Explorer on the left displays the database structure, including the 'predictor' database and its 'dbo' schema. The main pane shows the 'PropertyPredictionView' table with the following data:

PredictionID	PredictionDate	PredictedPrice	PropertyID	Address	Area	Bedrooms	Bathrooms	YearBuilt
1	2023-01-10	255000.00	1	123 Main St	1200.00	3	2	2000
2	2023-02-15	360000.00	2	456 Oak Ave	1800.00	4	3	2015
*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

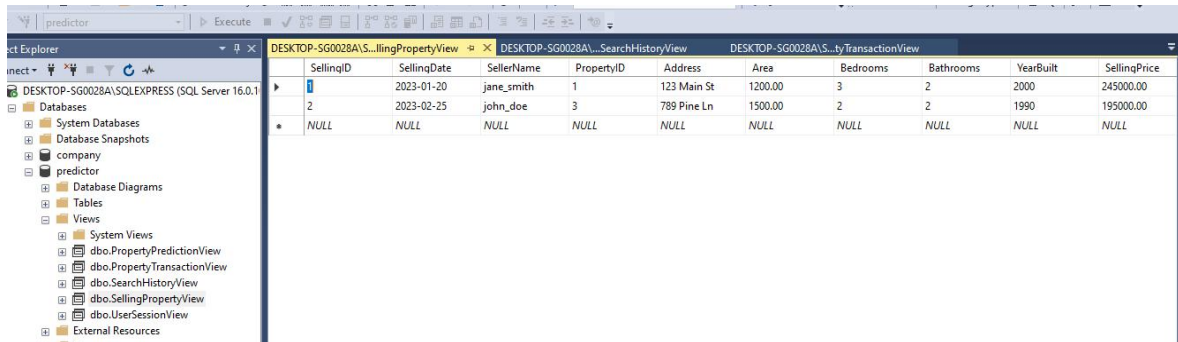
SearchHistoryView



The screenshot shows the SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface. The Object Explorer on the left displays the database structure, including the 'predictor' database and its 'dbo' schema. The main pane shows the 'SearchHistoryView' table with the following data:

SearchID	SearchDate	UserName	PropertyID	Address	Area	Bedrooms	Bathrooms	YearBuilt
1	2023-01-05	john_doe	2	456 Oak Ave	1800.00	4	3	2015
2	2023-02-10	jane_smith	3	789 Pine Ln	1500.00	2	2	1990
*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

SellingPropertyView



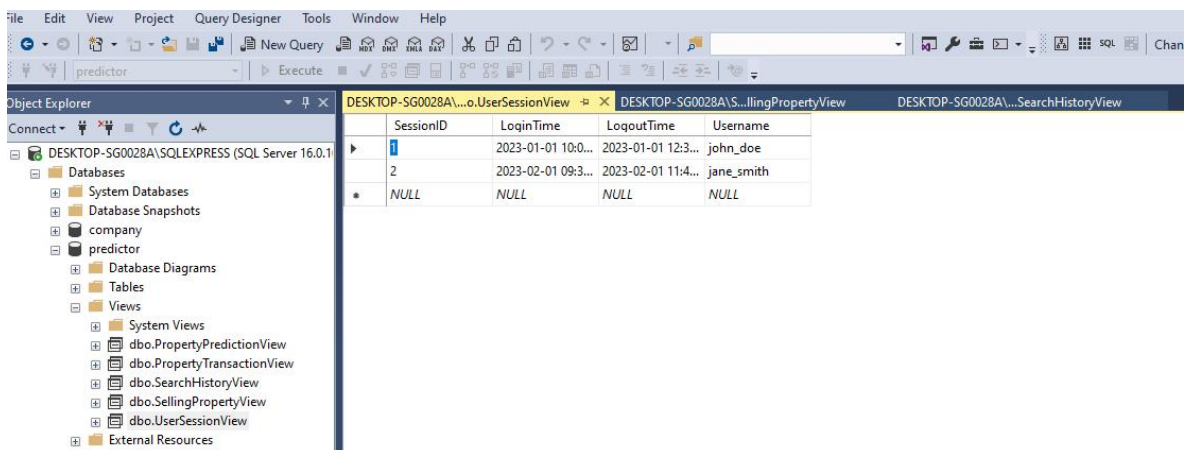
Object Explorer: predictor database structure

- System Databases
- Database Snapshots
- company
- predictor
 - Database Diagrams
 - Tables
 - Views
 - System Views
 - dbo.PropertyPredictionView
 - dbo.PropertyTransactionView
 - dbo.SearchHistoryView
 - dbo.SellingPropertyView
 - dbo.UserSessionView
 - External Resources

Query Result: SellingPropertyView

SellingID	SellingDate	SellerName	PropertyID	Address	Area	Bedrooms	Bathrooms	YearBuilt	SellingPrice
1	2023-01-20	jane_smith	1	123 Main St	1200.00	3	2	2000	245000.00
2	2023-02-25	john_doe	3	789 Pine Ln	1500.00	2	2	1990	195000.00
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

UserSessionView



Object Explorer: predictor database structure

- System Databases
- Database Snapshots
- company
- predictor
 - Database Diagrams
 - Tables
 - Views
 - System Views
 - dbo.PropertyPredictionView
 - dbo.PropertyTransactionView
 - dbo.SearchHistoryView
 - dbo.SellingPropertyView
 - dbo.UserSessionView
 - External Resources

Query Result: UserSessionView

SessionID	LoginTime	LogoutTime	Username
1	2023-01-01 10:0...	2023-01-01 12:3...	john_doe
2	2023-02-01 09:3...	2023-02-01 11:4...	jane_smith
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

Interface

Enter the attributes of the housing.

Clear markers

Total Rooms within a block: 6

Households for a block: 6

Total Bedrooms within a block: 9

Median income within a block (in thousands of U.S. dollars): 6.50

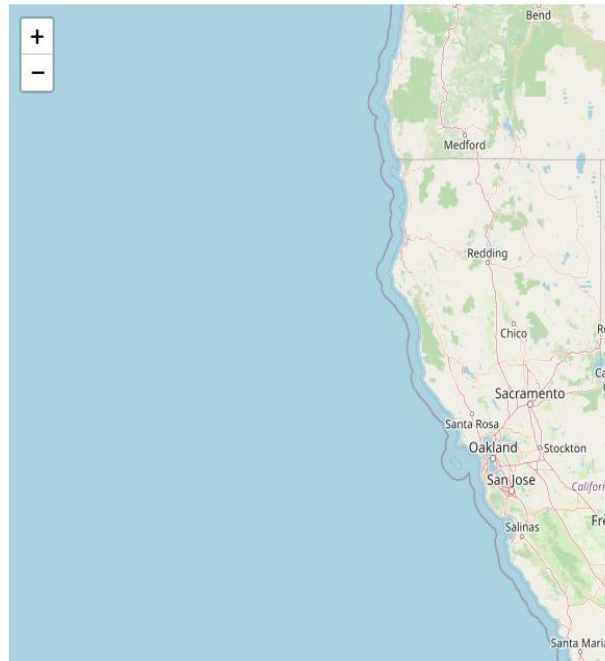
Ocean Proximity: 0.50 15.00

NEAR BAY

Random address

Address: 2443 Sierra Nevada Road, Mammoth L2

Press the button below to mark the address in



Ocean Proximity: 0.50 15.00

NEAR BAY

Random address

Address: 2807 Huxley Place, Fremont CA 94555

Press the button below to mark the address in the map.

Locate

Nearest City: Union City | Distance 1.04 km

Predict

Done!

Median House Value
\$ 181350.97

