

Machine Learning: Project 2

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Group 2

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Abstract

We are trying to predict the grade of a house based on a couple key features of the house like, Price, Sq. Footage, Numbers of Bedrooms and Bathrooms, and more.

We used a housing market data set for Kings County Washington. There are over 21,000 entries but we have limited it to around 20,000 since we aren't calculating models for entries above a grade 10, or below a grade 6 since the number of entries for those classifications are less than 5% of the entire dataset but can change our accuracy by upto 10%. The features we decided upon using in our models were:

Bedrooms, Bathrooms, Price, Sq Footage of the House, Sq Footage of the property, Year Built, Number of Floors, and Sq. Footage of the Basement

We used a grand total of 6 different learning models:

Logistic Regression, K Nearest Neighbors, Linear SVC, Polynomial SVC, RBF SVC, and a Linear Kernel version of SVC

The outcome of all the learning models was around 65% accuracy, which is actually fairly good considering both the size of the dataset and the number of classes we have to go off of is so large.

In general, prediction of an average house, grade 7, was around 83% while a below average grade is about 45%, and above average was around 65%.

Introduction

The problem we are trying to solve with this program is to see if we (using multiple differernt machine learning models) can predict the grade of property. The grade of a house is a number between 1-15, which denotes how well it was constructed as well as the overall quality of the house. A 1 is a very poorly constructed and practically falling apart house, while a 15 is overly extravagant in the construction material and would be equivalent to a celebrity's mansion in terms of construction and quality. For our dataset, we limited our classes to just predict grades 6-10 instead of 1-15 because the only ones out side of that range

had extreme numbers that massively through off our predictions, and most people would go for a house with grade 6-10 anyways in real world applications.

First we loaded up our data using the desired features, then we scaled the data down to a range between 0 and 1. This allows the models to perform better without actually changing the significance of the real values. This alone improved our accuracy by almost 15%.

We then performed Logistic Regression, KNN, and multiple SVM learning models on our dataset. Finally we show the overall data (with graphs) and the statistics for the classes like min, max, mean, etc.

Statistical Summary

Note: Due to the way we handled the data, we were unable to get a realistic Median and Mode for *Each* class, so for those two stats we used the entire datasets Median, and Mode by calculating it in Excel or another table based software.

Below are the statistical features of our dataset.

Statistics for Grade: 6

#	-----Max-----				#
bedrooms	7.00	bathrooms	3.75	price	1200000.00
sqft_living	3900.00	sqft_lot	1651359.00	yr_built	2015.00
floors	2.50	sqft_basement	1340.00		

#	-----Min-----				#
bedrooms	1.0	bathrooms	0.5	price	82000.0
sqft_living	390.0	sqft_lot	835.0	yr_built	1900.0
floors	1.0	sqft_basement	0.0		

#	-----Mean-----				#
bedrooms	2.686	bathrooms	1.243	price	301919.637
sqft_living	1191.561	sqft_lot	12646.954	yr_built	1942.471
floors	1.109	sqft_basement	122.914		

#	-----STD-----				#
bedrooms	0.832	bathrooms	0.426	price	122940.107
sqft_living	396.685	sqft_lot	44858.659	yr_built	20.963
floors	0.244	sqft_basement	265.064		

Statistics for Grade: 7

#	-----Max-----				#
bedrooms	11.0	bathrooms	7.5	price	2050000.0
sqft_living	4480.0	sqft_lot	843309.0	yr_built	2014.0
floors	3.5	sqft_basement	2070.0		

#	-----Min-----				#
bedrooms	0.0	bathrooms	0.0	price	90000.0
sqft_living	550.0	sqft_lot	520.0	yr_built	1900.0

```

floors          1.0 sqft_basement          0.0

#-----#
#-----Mean-----#
bedrooms        3.252 bathrooms            1.829 price          402563.825
sqft_living     1689.408 sqft_lot           11767.081 yr_built       1963.628
floors          1.297 sqft_basement        280.838

```

```

#-----#
#-----STD-----#
bedrooms        0.857 bathrooms            0.616 price          155856.785
sqft_living     510.151 sqft_lot           28963.753 yr_built       26.808
floors          0.453 sqft_basement        384.833

```

Statistics for Grade: 8

```

#-----#
#-----Max-----#
bedrooms        9.0 bathrooms            6.0 price          3070000.0
sqft_living     5370.0 sqft_lot           1074218.0 yr_built       2015.0
floors          3.5 sqft_basement          2170.0

```

```

#-----#
#-----Min-----#
bedrooms        0.0 bathrooms            0.0 price          140000.0
sqft_living     750.0 sqft_lot           600.0 yr_built       1900.0
floors          1.0 sqft_basement          0.0

```

```

#-----#
#-----Mean-----#
bedrooms        3.480 bathrooms            2.348 price          542852.766
sqft_living     2184.749 sqft_lot           13510.187 yr_built       1980.400
floors          1.668 sqft_basement          317.337

```

```

#-----#
#-----STD-----#
bedrooms        0.845 bathrooms            0.527 price          217455.450
sqft_living     595.850 sqft_lot           35894.488 yr_built       26.796
floors          0.585 sqft_basement          445.110

```

Statistics for Grade: 9

```

#-----#
#-----Max-----#
bedrooms        10.00 bathrooms            5.25 price          2700000.00
sqft_living     6900.00 sqft_lot           715690.00 yr_built       2015.00
floors          3.00 sqft_basement          2720.00

```

```

#-----#
#-----Min-----#
bedrooms        1.0 bathrooms            1.0 price          230000.0
sqft_living     860.0 sqft_lot           635.0 yr_built       1900.0
floors          1.0 sqft_basement          0.0

```

```

#-----#
#-----Mean-----#
bedrooms        3.773 bathrooms            2.664 price          773513.186
sqft_living     2868.140 sqft_lot           20638.515 yr_built       1988.419
floors          1.849 sqft_basement          313.745

```

```

#-----#
#-----STD-----#
bedrooms        0.773 bathrooms            0.500 price          316059.632
sqft_living     664.024 sqft_lot           48014.070 yr_built       25.034

```

```

floors                0.440 sqft_basement          505.529

Statistics for Grade: 10

#-----Max-----#
bedrooms              8.0 bathrooms              5.5 price              3600000.0
sqft_living           6630.0 sqft_lot            1024068.0 yr_built          2015.0
floors                3.0 sqft_basement          2850.0

#-----Min-----#
bedrooms              1.0 bathrooms              1.5 price              316000.0
sqft_living           1180.0 sqft_lot            873.0 yr_built          1900.0
floors                1.0 sqft_basement           0.0

#-----Mean-----#
bedrooms              3.907 bathrooms              3.006 price              1071771.074
sqft_living           3520.300 sqft_lot            28191.063 yr_bui          1989.570
floors                1.893 sqft_basement          408.213

#-----STD-----#
bedrooms              0.786 bathrooms              0.640 price              483331.841
sqft_living           756.581 sqft_lot            63717.403 yr_built          22.354
floors                0.386 sqft_basement          592.760

Mode and Median for All Grades:

#-----Mode-----#
bedrooms              3 bathrooms              2.5 price              450000
sqft_living           1300 sqft_lot            5000 yr_built          2014
floors                1 sqft_basement           0

#-----Median-----#
bedrooms              3 bathrooms              2.5 price              450000
sqft_living           1910 sqft_lot            7619 yr_built          1975
floors                1.5 sqft_basement           0

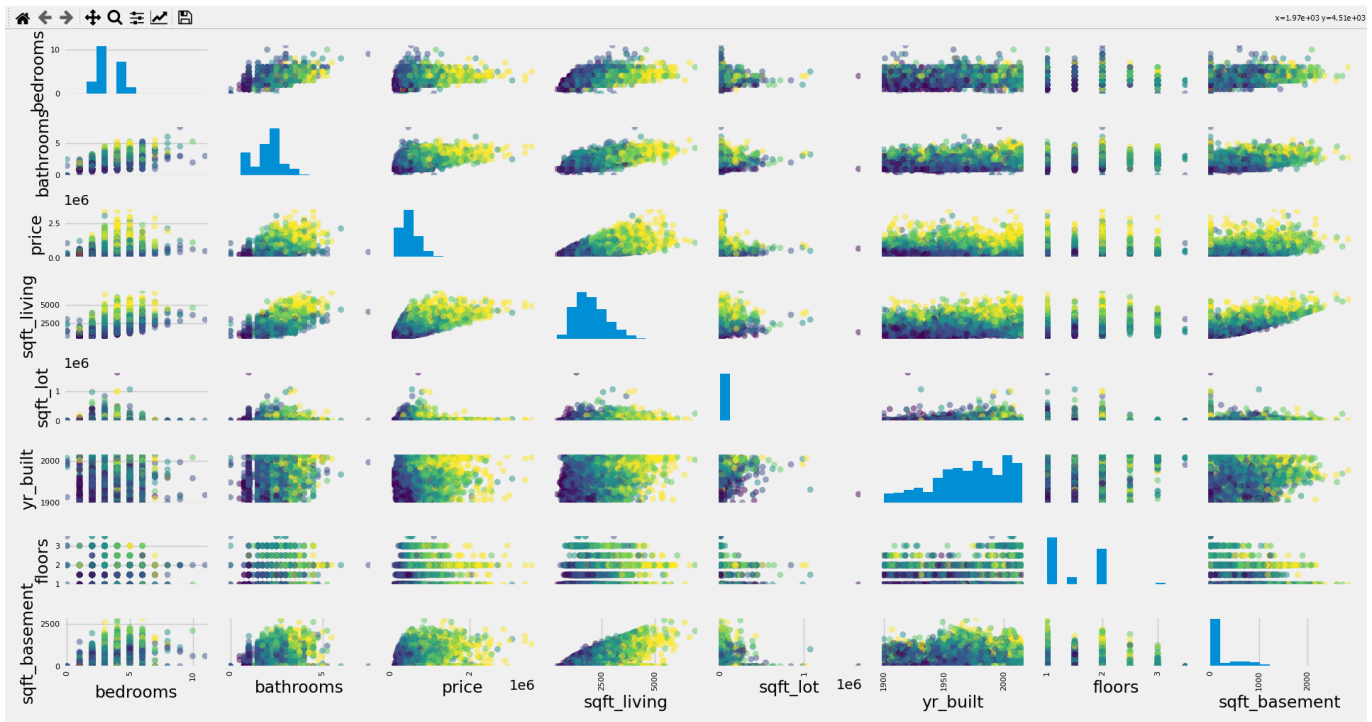
```

We have excluded entries in our data set whose grade was less than 6, as well as the entries whose grade was over 10. We did this primarily because the data that fell into these settings were generally large outliers that ended up majorly skewing any results we got. For example, we believe one entry had a typo, where the house had 33 bedrooms, but had only 1100 sq.ft for the house. Meaning that if there were no other amenities in the house, you would have a bedroom that was a 5.75 ft x 5.75 ft. The average adult male is around 5.83 ft long (or 5 ft 10 in). That means the average person wouldn't be able to sleep in any of the bedrooms.

As for houses that were above grade 10, they were generally mansions in terms of size and price, and the values for them also largely skewed any data we would throw into the models (albeit much less than the lower grade houses) and since this would be ideally used in a real world application, you would be able to tell by looking at a mansion that it was well built instead of a normal house.

Our last reason for excluding the entries that fit in those criterion, was that it was less than 5% of our total dataset (about 1000 entries total) but gave an increase in accuracy of up to 15% in some cases.

Below is a comparison graph of all our features that we are using in our models.



Feature Comparison

Summary of Classification Results

Note: Values may differ based on random-state set and computer/OS used.

Below are the results of the various learning algorithms.

```
#####
8 Features, 5 classes, 20835 Entries
Using 25% for Testing. 75% for Training.
#####
```

Logistic Regression Score: 65.8%

Linear SVM Training set score: 51.12%

Linear SVM Test set score: 51.14%

Linear SVM Failed To Converge #See Below for Details

SVM Poly Training set score: 54.33%

SVM Poly Test set score: 53.47%

SVM RBF Gaussian Training set score: 64.18%

SVM RBF Gaussian Test set score: 65.91%

SVM Linear Kernel Gaussian Training set score: 70.27%

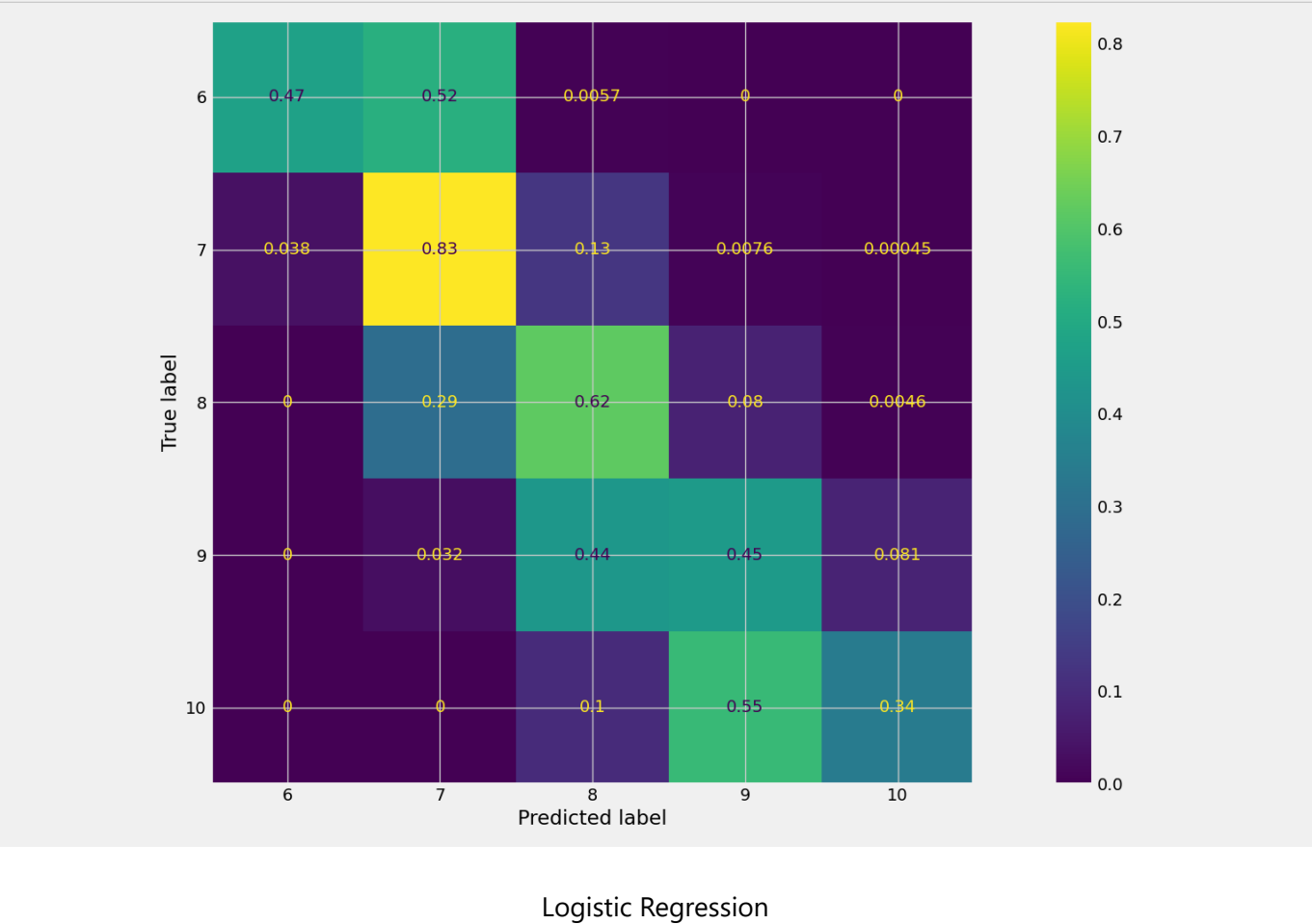
SVM Linear Kernel Gaussian Test set score: 66.42%

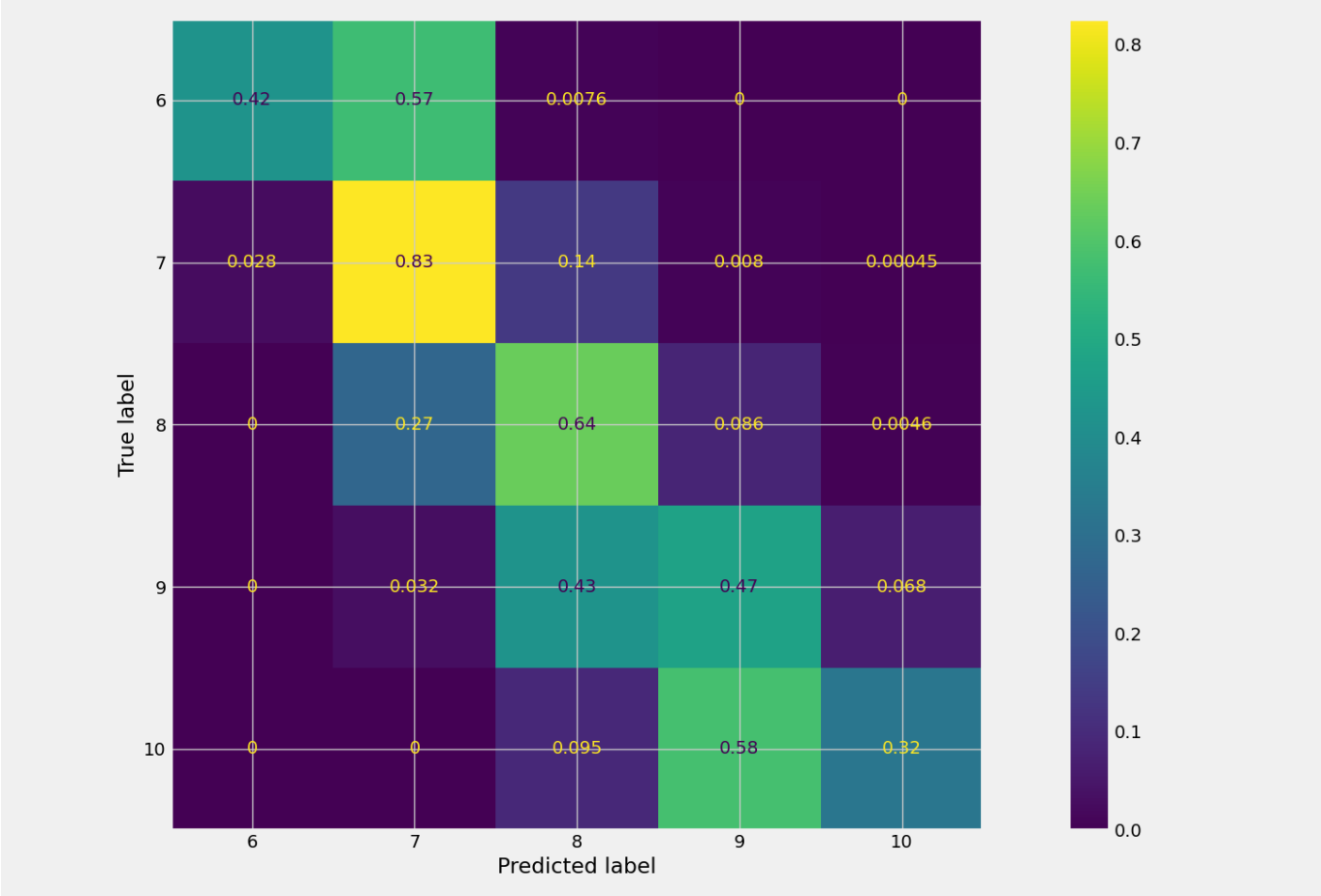
KNN Score: 66.7%

For our data, Logistic Regression and the Linear Kernel of the Gaussian SVM produced the highest accuracy.

We tried multiple different configurations of Linear SVM to try and get our data to converge. But due to the way our data is structured it never converged, meaning that the features don't follow a Linear Path that allows them to be easily separated. Thus we had to use either a Polynomial kernel, or use the linear kernel with a Gaussian distribuion to find a meaningful convergence.

Below is the confusion matrix for our best learning models, Logistic regression, and SVM using a Linear Kernel and a Guassian Distribution





SVM Linear Kernel with Gaussian Distribution

Discussion

Conclusion

In conclusion our data set was best trained using Logistic Regression, or SVM with a Linear Kernel and a Gaussian Distribution. Those models gave us the largest accuracy for all classes ranging between 63% -72% depending on how the data was split for training and testing.
