

# EDA Capstone Project 2

In [62]:

```
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
import seaborn as sns
%matplotlib inline
pd.pandas.set_option('display.max_columns',None)
```

In [63]:

```
pwd
```

Out[63]:

'C:\\Users\\Admin\\Desktop\\SPRINGBOARDFILES\\Unit 11\\Unit 11.5'

## Data Collection

### Load the data from CSV File

In [64]:

```
df=pd.read_csv(r'C:\Users\Admin\Desktop\SPRINGBOARDFILES\Unit 11\Unit 11.5\house-prices-a
dvanced-regression-techniques\Wrangled.csv')
```

In [65]:

```
df.head()
```

Out[65]:

Unnamed: 0		Id	MSSubClass	MSZoning	LotFrontage	LotArea	Street	LotShape	LandContour	Utilities	LotConfig	LandSk
0	0	1	60	RL	65.0	8450	Pave	Reg	Lvl	AllPub	Inside	
1	1	2	20	RL	80.0	9600	Pave	Reg	Lvl	AllPub	FR2	
2	2	3	60	RL	68.0	11250	Pave	IR1	Lvl	AllPub	Inside	
3	3	4	70	RL	60.0	9550	Pave	IR1	Lvl	AllPub	Corner	
4	4	5	60	RL	84.0	14260	Pave	IR1	Lvl	AllPub	FR2	

In [66]:

```
df.shape
```

Out[66]:

(1460, 77)

In [67]:

```
df.columns
```

Out[67]:

Index(['Unnamed: 0', 'Id', 'MSSubClass', 'MSZoning', 'LotFrontage', 'LotArea', 'Street', 'LotShape', 'LandContour', 'Utilities', 'LotConfig', 'LandSlope', 'Neighborhood', 'Condition1', 'Condition2', 'BldgType', 'HouseStvle', 'OverallQual', 'OverallCond', 'YearBuilt', 'YearRemodAdd',

```
'RoofStyle', 'RoofMatl', 'Exterior1st', 'Exterior2nd', 'MasVnrType',
'MasVnrArea', 'ExterQual', 'ExterCond', 'Foundation', 'BsmtQual',
'BsmtCond', 'BsmtExposure', 'BsmtFinType1', 'BsmtFinSF1',
'BsmtFinType2', 'BsmtFinSF2', 'BsmtUnfSF', 'TotalBsmtSF', 'Heating',
'HeatingQC', 'CentralAir', 'Electrical', '1stFlrSF', '2ndFlrSF',
'LowQualFinSF', 'GrLivArea', 'BsmtFullBath', 'BsmtHalfBath', 'FullBath',
'HalfBath', 'BedroomAbvGr', 'KitchenAbvGr', 'KitchenQual',
'TotRmsAbvGrd', 'Functional', 'Fireplaces', 'FireplaceQu', 'GarageType',
'GarageFinish', 'GarageCars', 'GarageArea', 'GarageQual', 'GarageCond',
'PavedDrive', 'WoodDeckSF', 'OpenPorchSF', 'EnclosedPorch', '3SsnPorch',
'ScreenPorch', 'PoolArea', 'MiscVal', 'MoSold', 'YrSold', 'SaleType',
'SaleCondition', 'SalePrice'],
dtype='object')
```

**Calculating the percentage of null values in each feature**

## Numerical Variables

In [68]:

```
numeric_features=df.select_dtypes(include=[np.number])

numeric_features.columns
```

Out[68]:

```
Index(['Unnamed: 0', 'Id', 'MSSubClass', 'LotFrontage', 'LotArea',
'OverallQual', 'OverallCond', 'YearBuilt', 'YearRemodAdd', 'MasVnrArea',
'BsmtFinSF1', 'BsmtFinSF2', 'BsmtUnfSF', 'TotalBsmtSF', '1stFlrSF',
'2ndFlrSF', 'LowQualFinSF', 'GrLivArea', 'BsmtFullBath', 'BsmtHalfBath',
'FullBath', 'HalfBath', 'BedroomAbvGr', 'KitchenAbvGr', 'TotRmsAbvGrd',
'Fireplaces', 'GarageCars', 'GarageArea', 'WoodDeckSF', 'OpenPorchSF',
'EnclosedPorch', '3SsnPorch', 'ScreenPorch', 'PoolArea', 'MiscVal',
'MoSold', 'YrSold', 'SalePrice'],
dtype='object')
```

### Discrete numeric variables

In [69]:

```
## Numerical variables are usually of 2 type
## 1. Continous variable and Discrete Variables

discrete_feature=[feature for feature in numeric_features if len(df[feature].unique())<2
5 and feature not in year_feature+['Id']]
print("Discrete Variables Count: {}".format(len(discrete_feature)))
```

Discrete Variables Count: 17

In [70]:

```
discrete_feature
```

Out[70]:

```
['MSSubClass',
'OverallQual',
'OverallCond',
'LowQualFinSF',
'BsmtFullBath',
'BsmtHalfBath',
'FullBath',
'HalfBath',
'BedroomAbvGr',
'KitchenAbvGr',
'TotRmsAbvGrd',
'Fireplaces',
'GarageCars',
'3SsnPorch',
```

```
'PoolArea',  
'MiscVal',  
'MoSold']
```

In [71]:

```
df[discrete_feature].head()
```

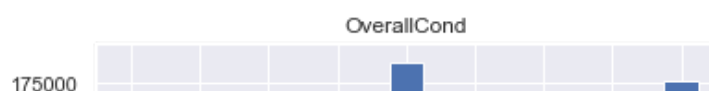
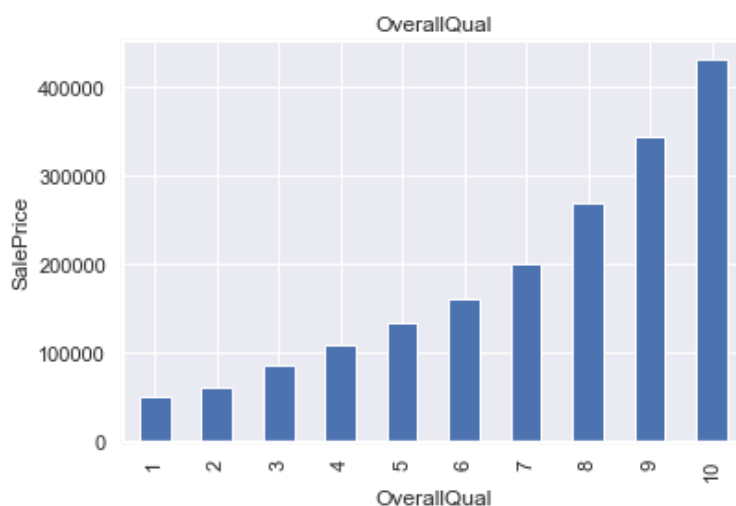
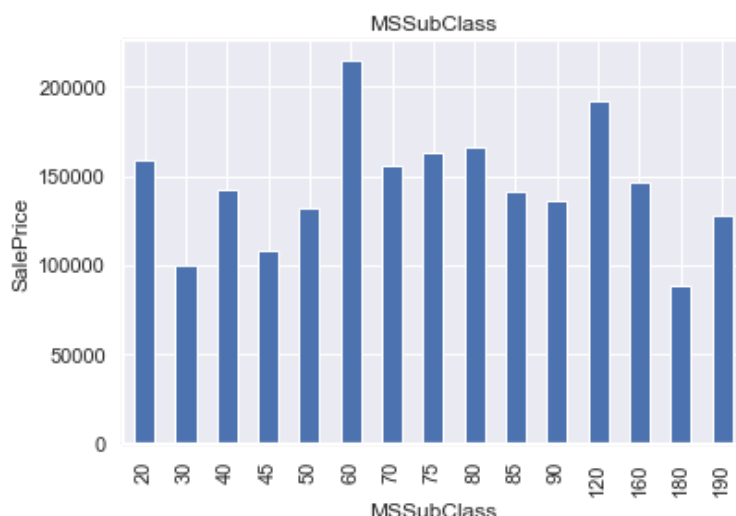
Out[71]:

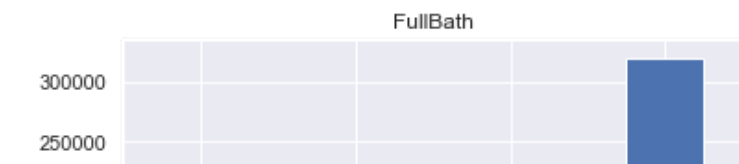
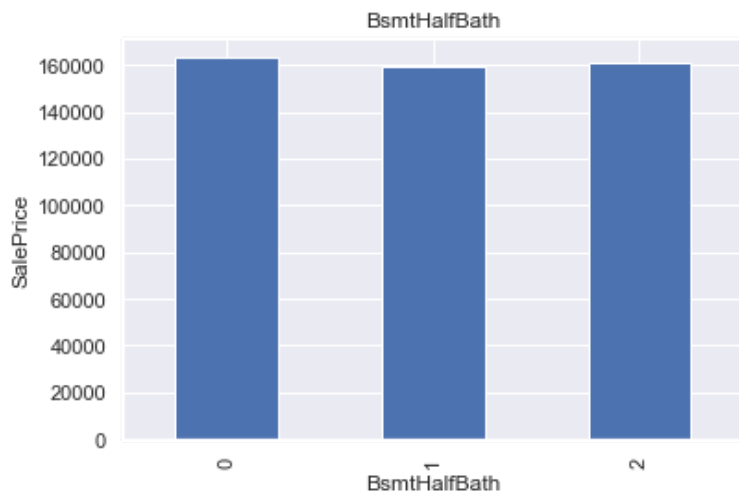
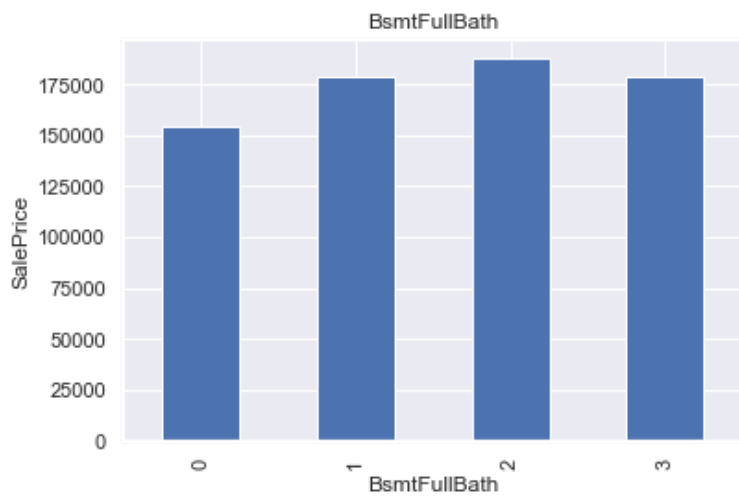
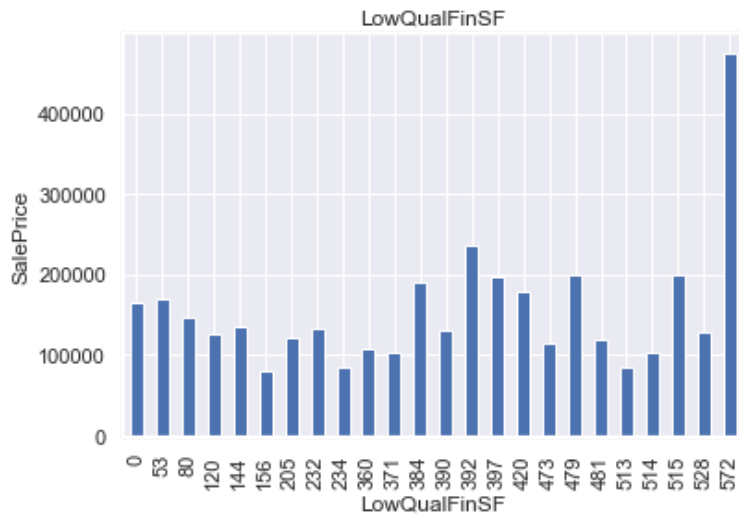
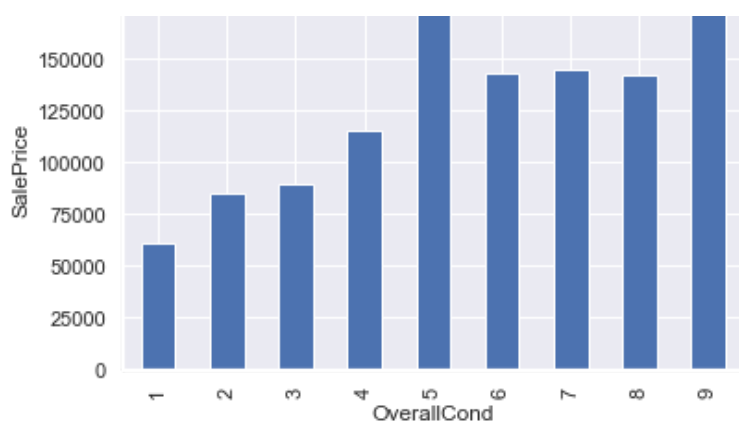
	MSSubClass	OverallQual	OverallCond	LowQualFinSF	BsmtFullBath	BsmtHalfBath	FullBath	HalfBath	BedroomAbvGr	Ki
0	60	7	5	0	1	0	2	1	3	
1	20	6	8	0	0	1	2	0	3	
2	60	7	5	0	1	0	2	1	3	
3	70	7	5	0	1	0	1	0	3	
4	60	8	5	0	1	0	2	1	4	

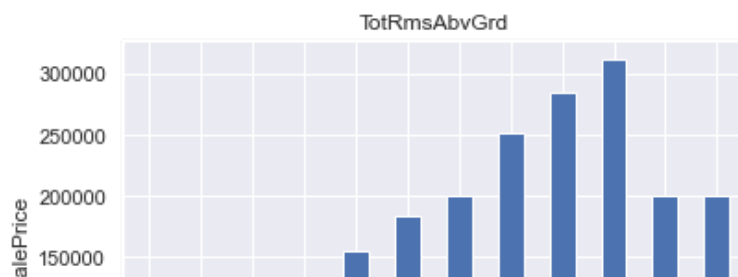
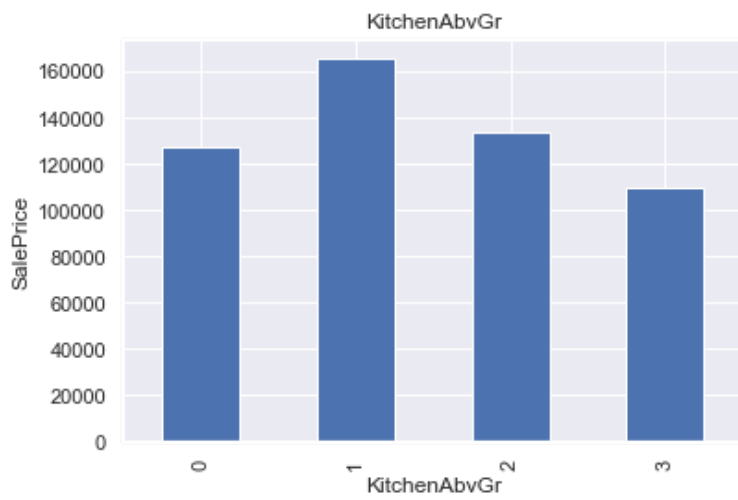
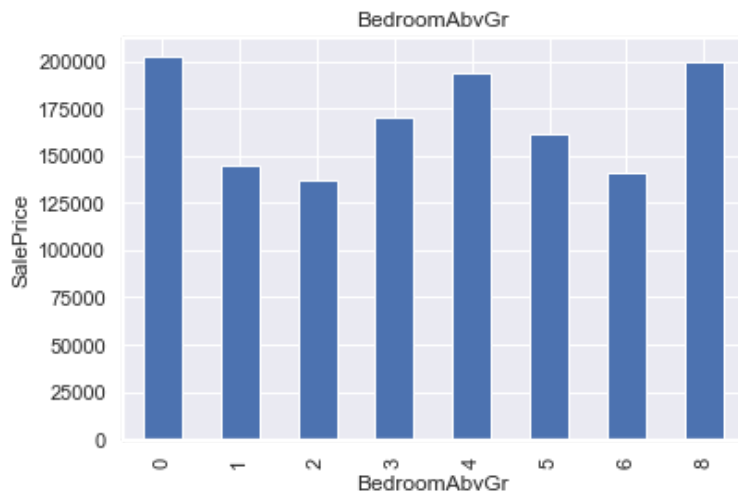
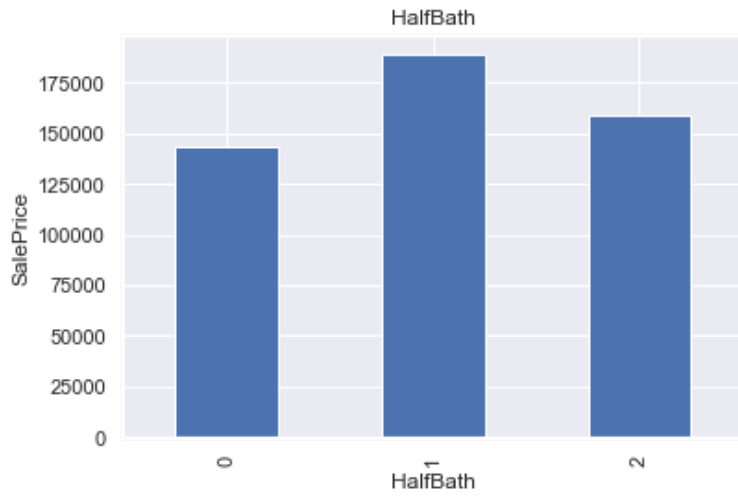
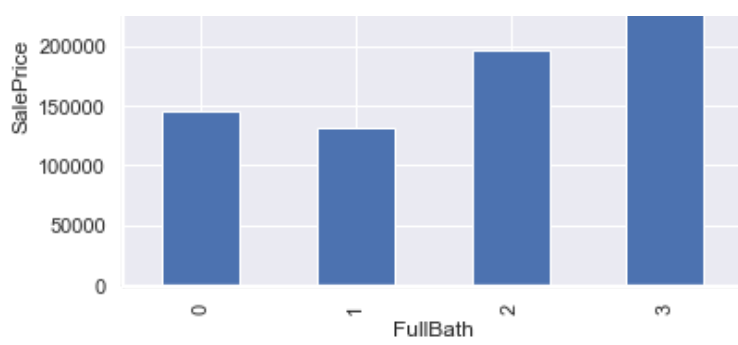
In [72]:

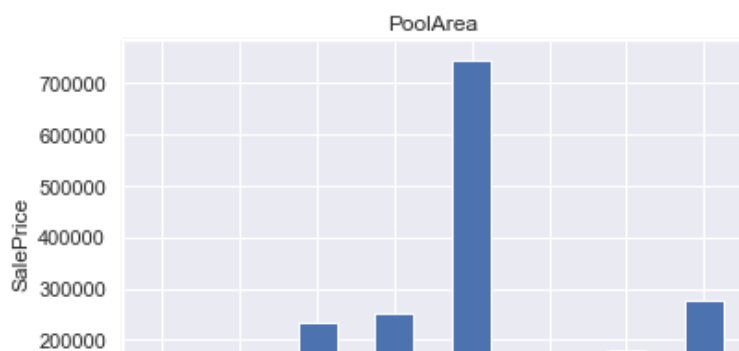
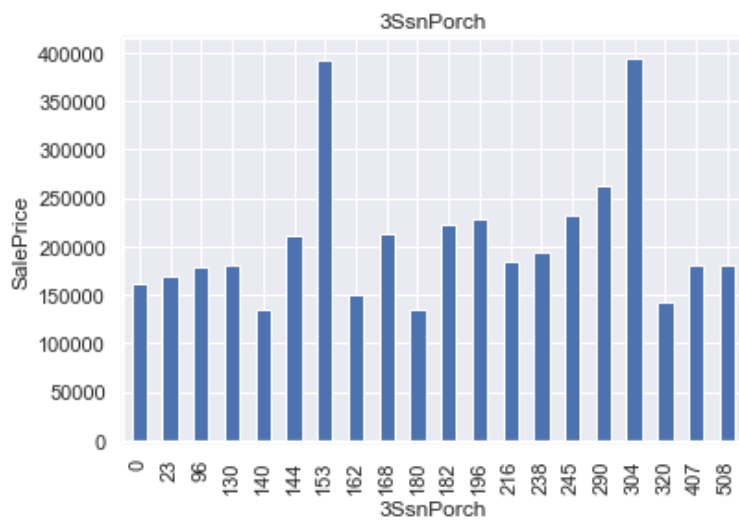
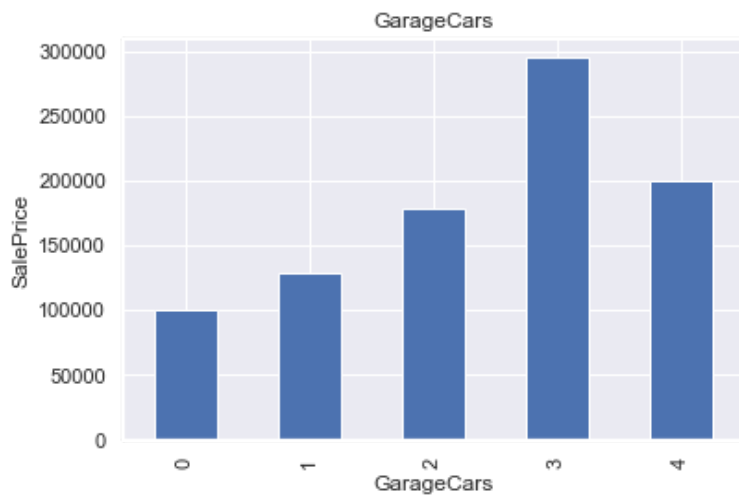
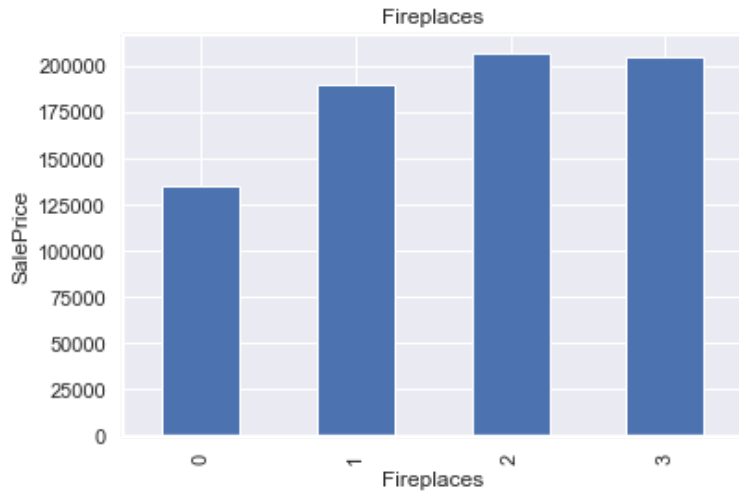
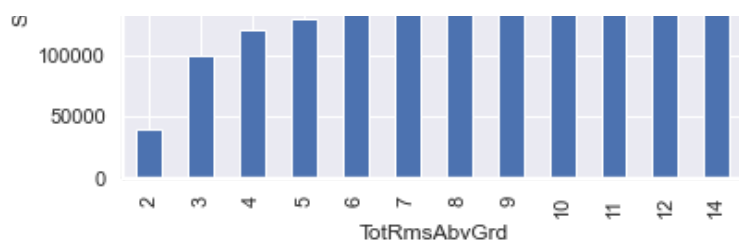
```
## Lets Find the realtionship between them and Sale Price
```

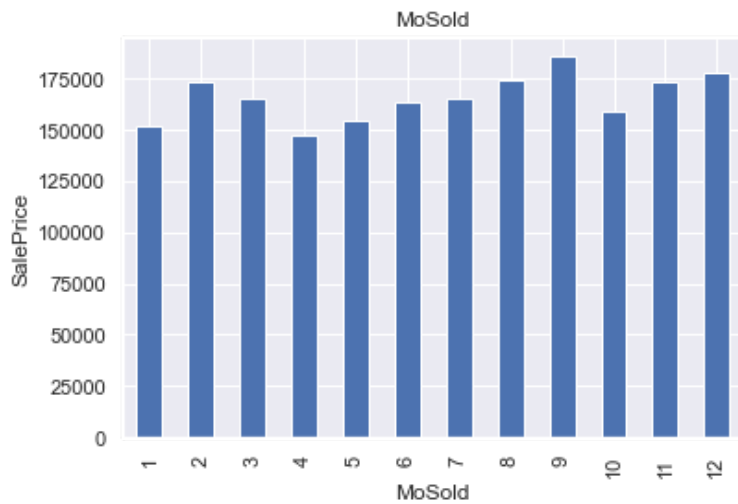
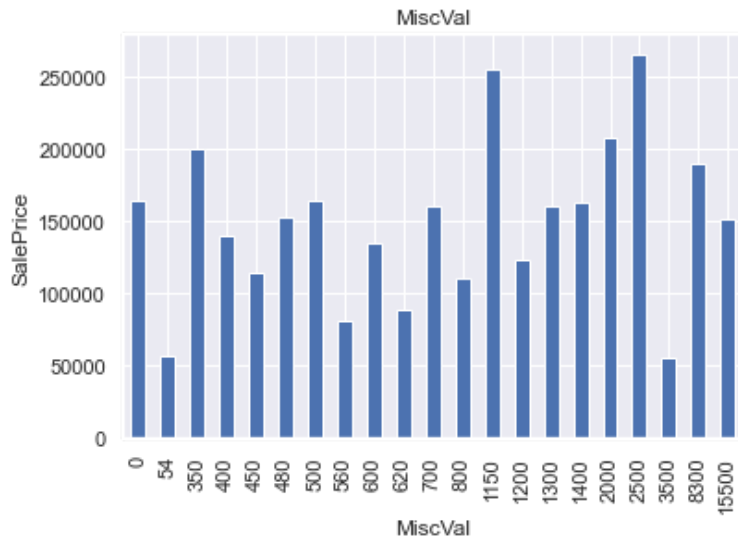
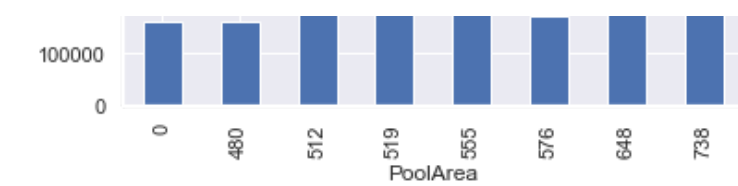
```
for feature in discrete_feature:  
    data=df.copy()  
    data.groupby(feature)['SalePrice'].median().plot.bar()  
    plt.xlabel(feature)  
    plt.ylabel('SalePrice')  
    plt.title(feature)  
    plt.show()
```











In [ ]:

In [ ]:

### Correlation of all the numerical variables with respect to the target variable 'SaleProce'

In [73]:

```
correlation=numeric_features.corr()
print(correlation['SalePrice'].sort_values(ascending=False))
```

SalePrice	1.000000
OverallQual	0.790982
GrLivArea	0.708624
GarageCars	0.640409
GarageArea	0.623431
TotalBsmtSF	0.613581
1stFlrSF	0.605852
FullBath	0.560664
TotRmsAbvGrd	0.533723
YearBuilt	0.522897
YearRemodAdd	0.507101
MasVnrArea	0.475241
Fireplaces	0.466929

```

11000000      0.160923
BsmtFinSF1      0.386420
LotFrontage      0.334901
WoodDeckSF      0.324413
2ndFlrSF      0.319334
OpenPorchSF      0.315856
HalfBath      0.284108
LotArea      0.263843
BsmtFullBath      0.227122
BsmtUnfSF      0.214479
BedroomAbvGr      0.168213
ScreenPorch      0.111447
PoolArea      0.092404
MoSold      0.046432
3SsnPorch      0.044584
BsmtFinSF2      -0.011378
BsmtHalfBath      -0.016844
MiscVal      -0.021190
Id      -0.021917
Unnamed: 0      -0.021917
LowQualFinSF      -0.025606
YrSold      -0.028923
OverallCond      -0.077856
MSSubClass      -0.084284
EnclosedPorch      -0.128578
KitchenAbvGr      -0.135907
Name: SalePrice, dtype: float64

```

In [74]:

```

year_feature = [feature for feature in numerical_features if 'Yr' in feature or 'Year' i
n feature]

```

## Continuous numerical variables

In [75]:

```

continuous_feature=[feature for feature in numeric_features if feature not in discrete_f
eature+year_feature+['Id','Unnamed: 0']]
print("Continuous feature Count {}".format(len(continuous_feature)))

```

Continuous feature Count 16

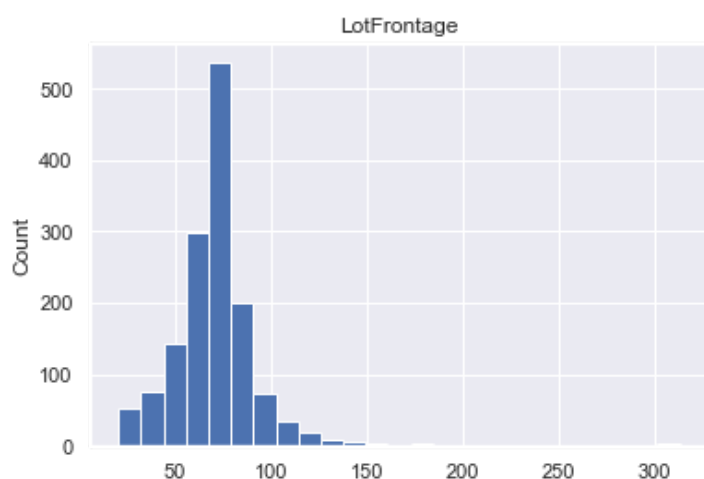
In [76]:

```

## Lets analyse the continuous values by creating histograms to understand the distributi
on

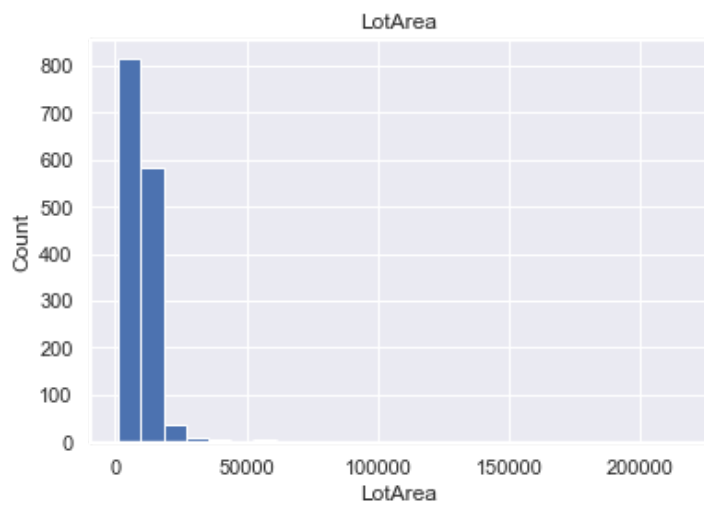
for feature in continuous_feature:
    data=df.copy()
    data[feature].hist(bins=25)
    plt.xlabel(feature)
    plt.ylabel("Count")
    plt.title(feature)
    plt.show()

```

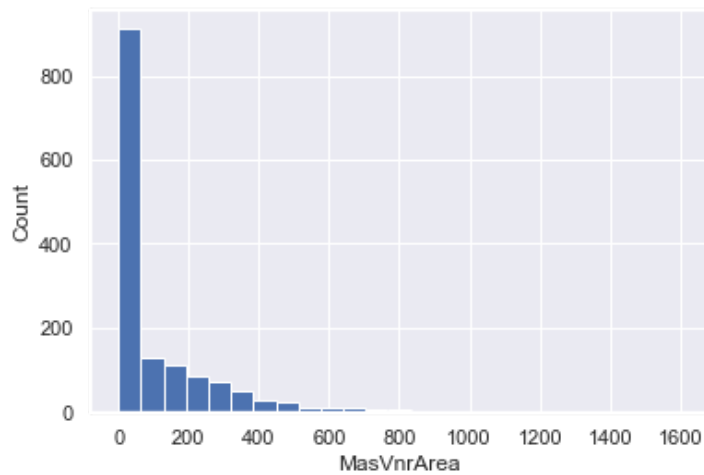




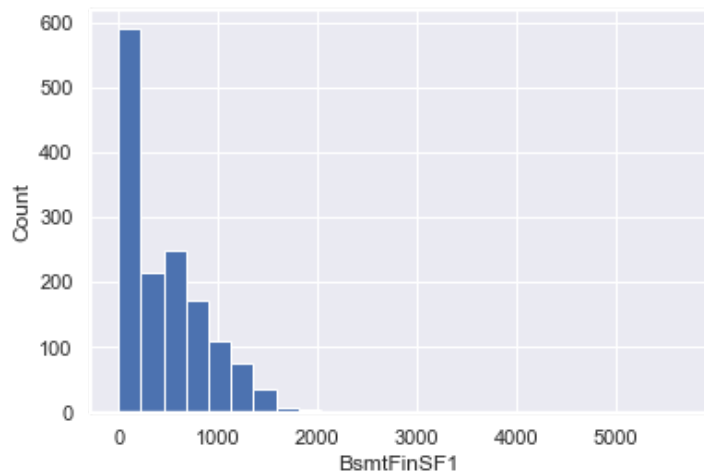
LotFrontage



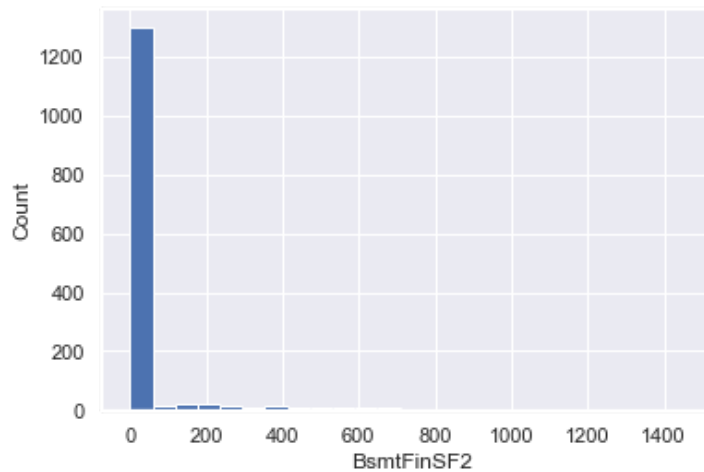
MasVnrArea

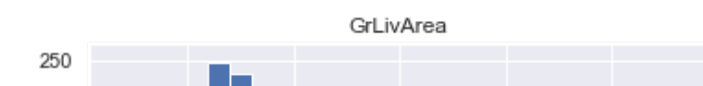
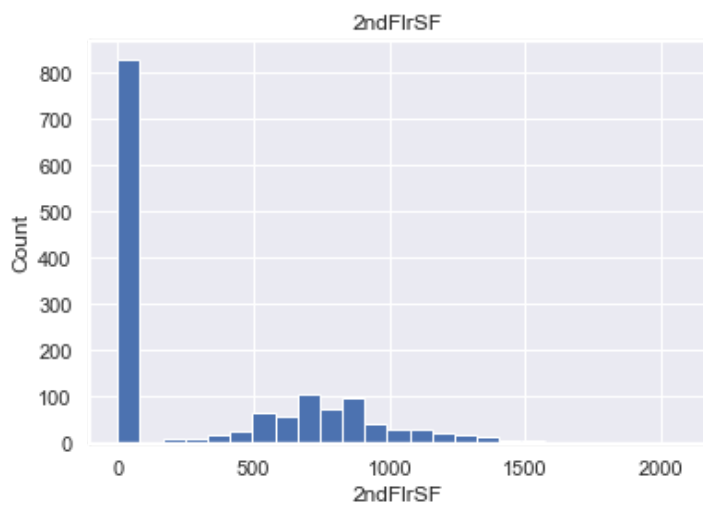
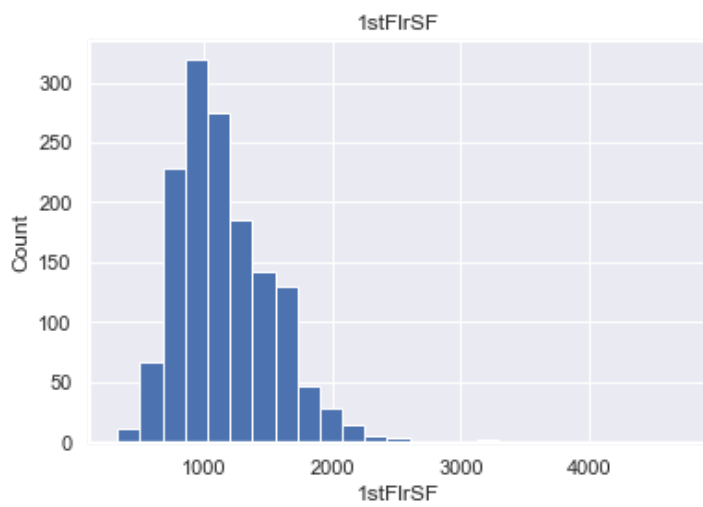
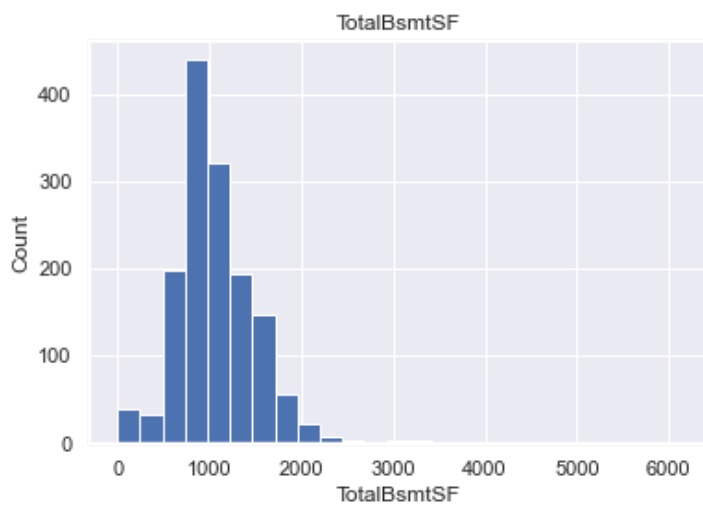
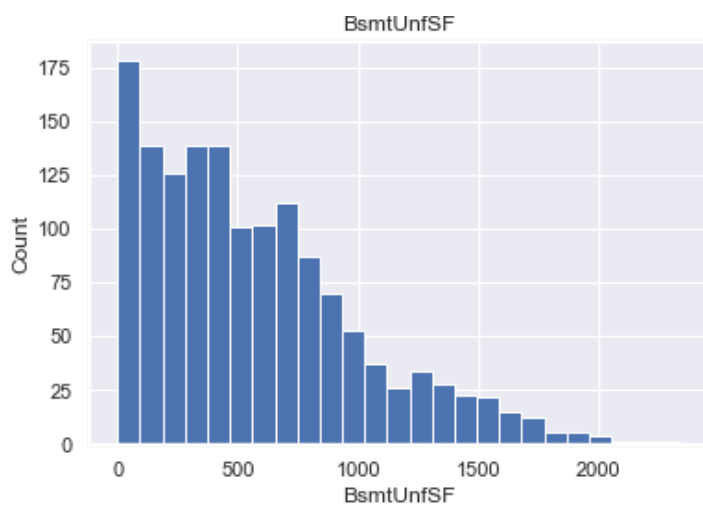


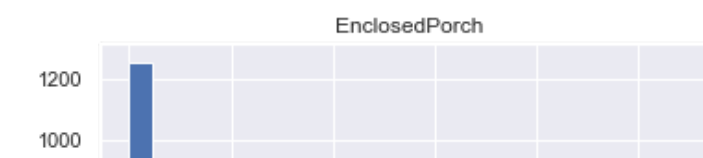
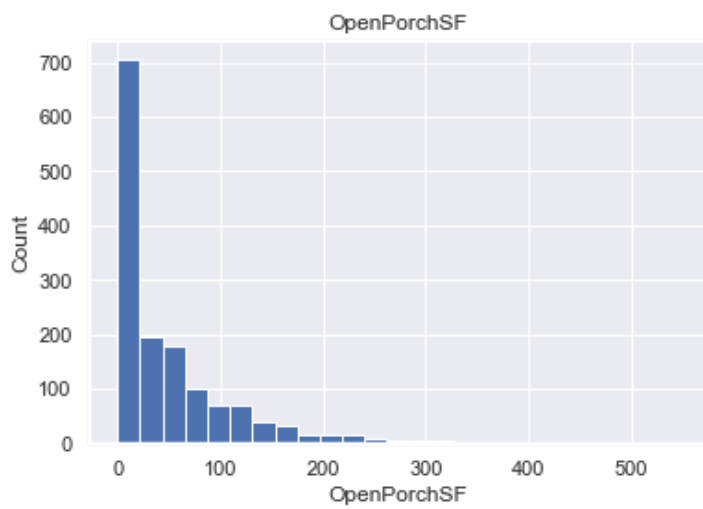
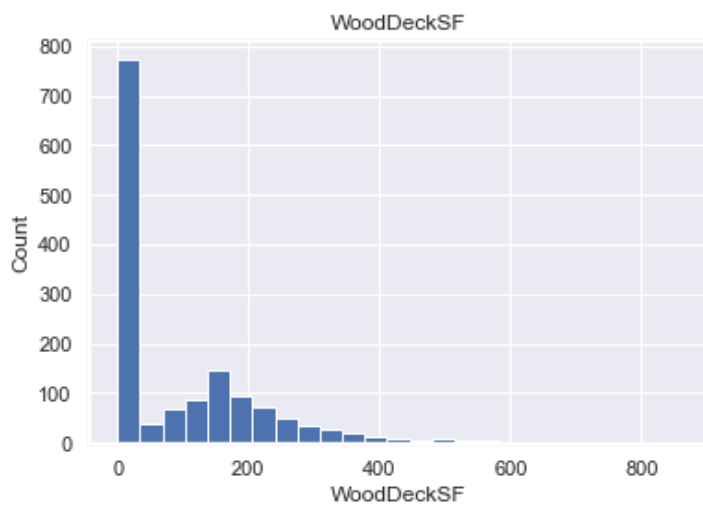
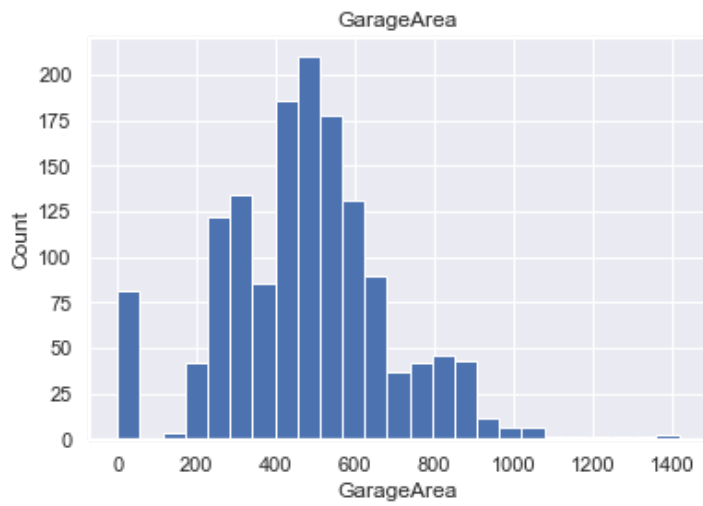
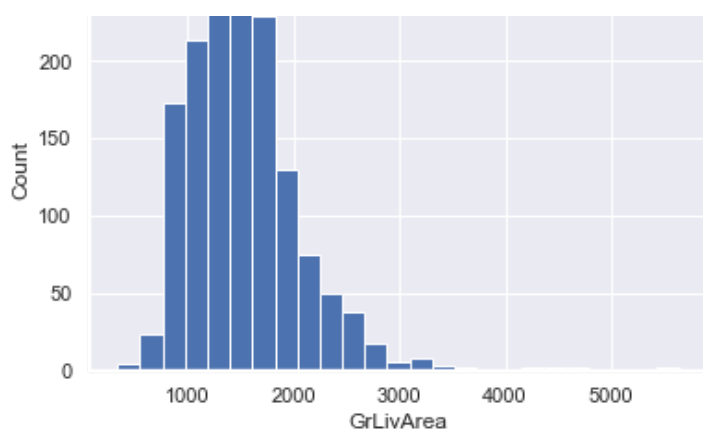
BsmtFinSF1

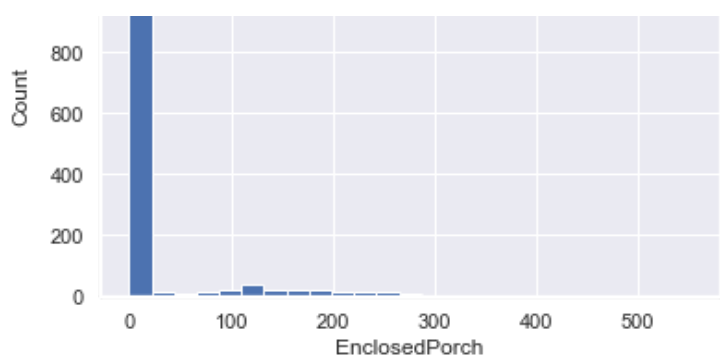


BsmtFinSF2









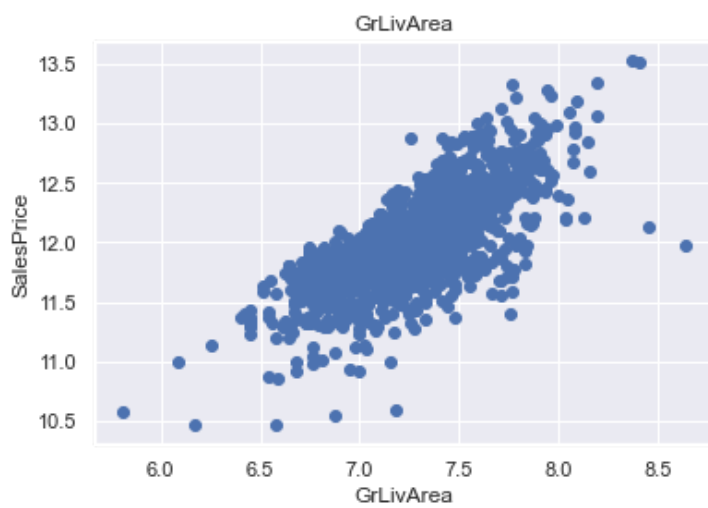
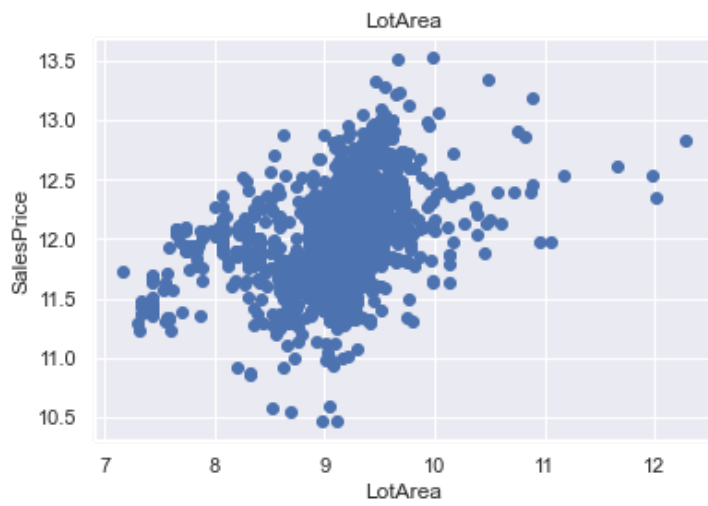
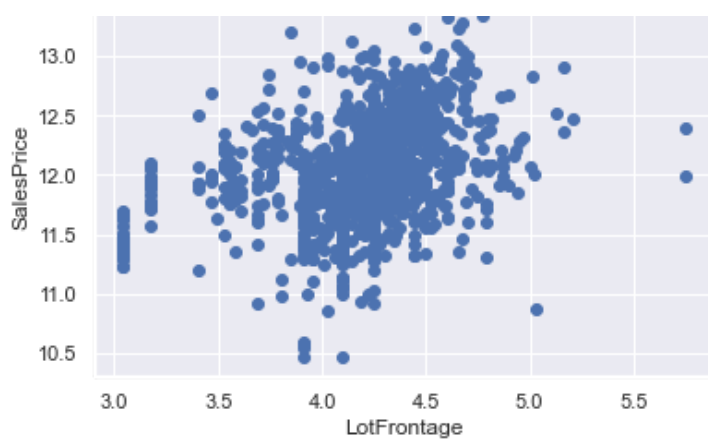
In [ ]:

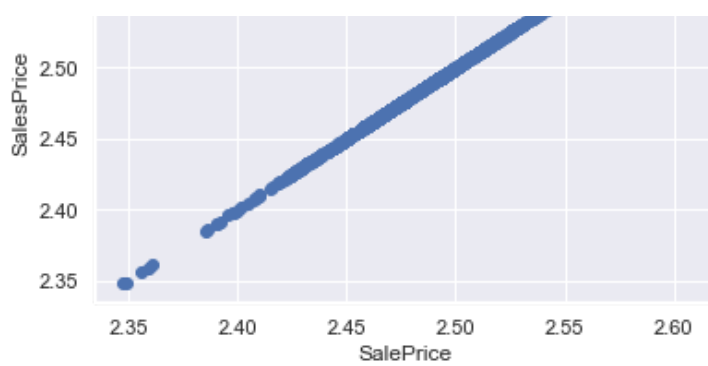
In [77]:

```
## We will be using logarithmic transformation

for feature in continuous_feature:
    data=df.copy()
    if 0 in data[feature].unique():
        pass
    else:
        data[feature]=np.log(data[feature])
        data['SalePrice']=np.log(data['SalePrice'])
        plt.scatter(data[feature],data['SalePrice'])
        plt.xlabel(feature)
        plt.ylabel('SalesPrice')
        plt.title(feature)
        plt.show()
```



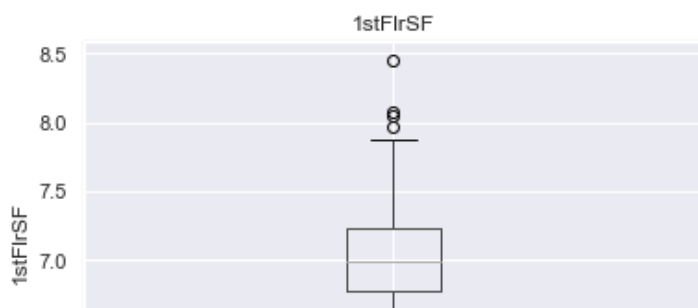
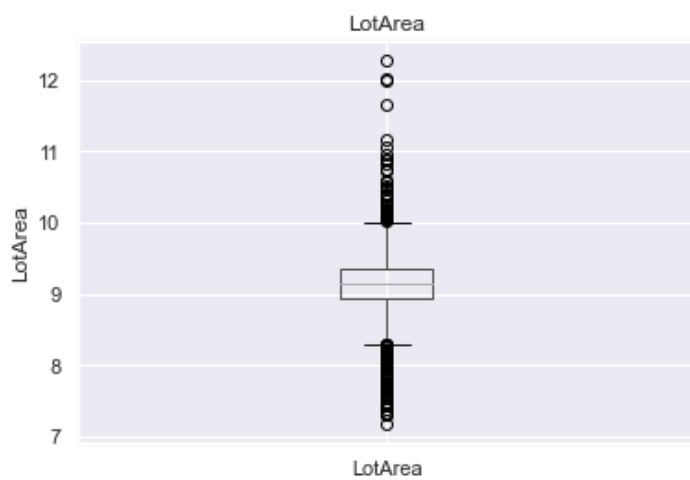
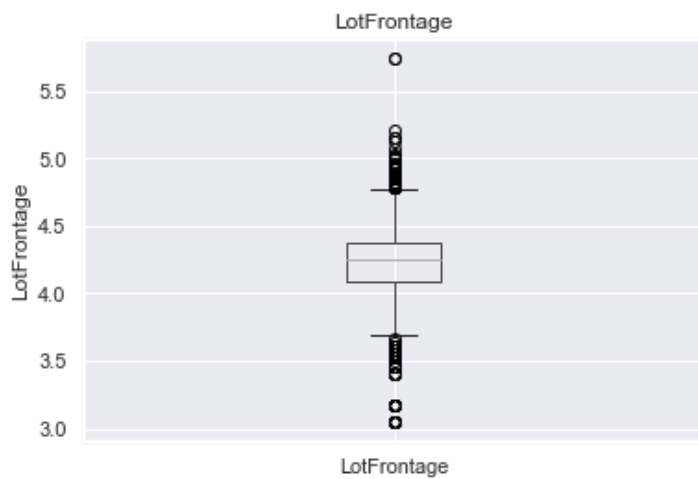


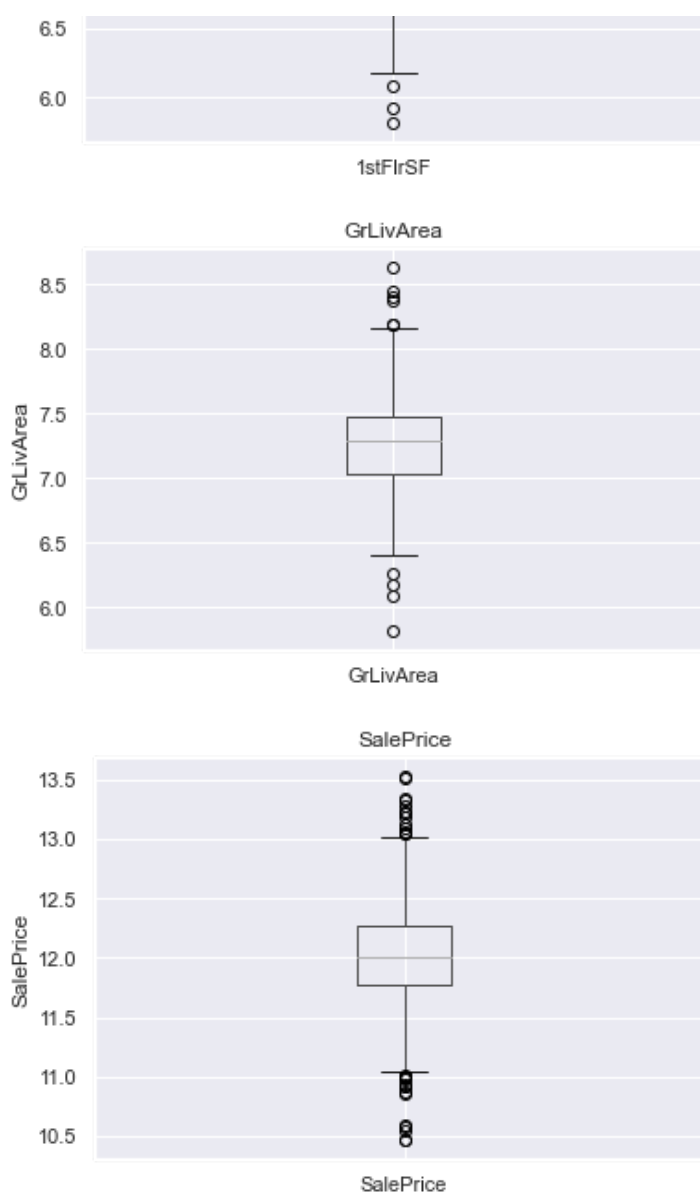


## Outliers:

In [78]:

```
for feature in continuous_feature:
    data=df.copy()
    if 0 in data[feature].unique():
        pass
    else:
        data[feature]=np.log(data[feature])
        data.boxplot(column=feature)
        plt.ylabel(feature)
        plt.title(feature)
        plt.show()
```





## Categorical Variables

In [79]:

```
categorical_features=[feature for feature in df.columns if data[feature].dtypes=='O']
categorical_features
```

Out[79]:

```
['MSZoning',
 'Street',
 'LotShape',
 'LandContour',
 'Utilities',
 'LotConfig',
 'LandSlope',
 'Neighborhood',
 'Condition1',
 'Condition2',
 'BldgType',
 'HouseStyle',
 'RoofStyle',
 'RoofMatl',
 'Exterior1st',
 'Exterior2nd',
 'MasVnrType',
 'ExterQual',
 'ExterCond',
 'Foundation',
 'BsmtQual',
 'BsmtCond',
 'BsmtExposure']
```

```

'BsmtExposure',
'BsmtFinType1',
'BsmtFinType2',
'Heating',
'HeatingQC',
'CentralAir',
'Electrical',
'KitchenQual',
'Functional',
'FireplaceQu',
'GarageType',
'GarageFinish',
'GarageQual',
'GarageCond',
'PavedDrive',
'SaleType',
'SaleCondition']

```

In [80]:

```
df[categorical_features].head()
```

Out[80]:

	MSZoning	Street	LotShape	LandContour	Utilities	LotConfig	LandSlope	Neighborhood	Condition1	Condition2	BldgTyp
0	RL	Pave	Reg	Lvl	AllPub	Inside	Gtl	CollgCr	Norm	Norm	1Fam
1	RL	Pave	Reg	Lvl	AllPub	FR2	Gtl	Veenker	Feedr	Norm	1Fam
2	RL	Pave	IR1	Lvl	AllPub	Inside	Gtl	CollgCr	Norm	Norm	1Fam
3	RL	Pave	IR1	Lvl	AllPub	Corner	Gtl	Crawfor	Norm	Norm	1Fam
4	RL	Pave	IR1	Lvl	AllPub	FR2	Gtl	NoRidge	Norm	Norm	1Fam

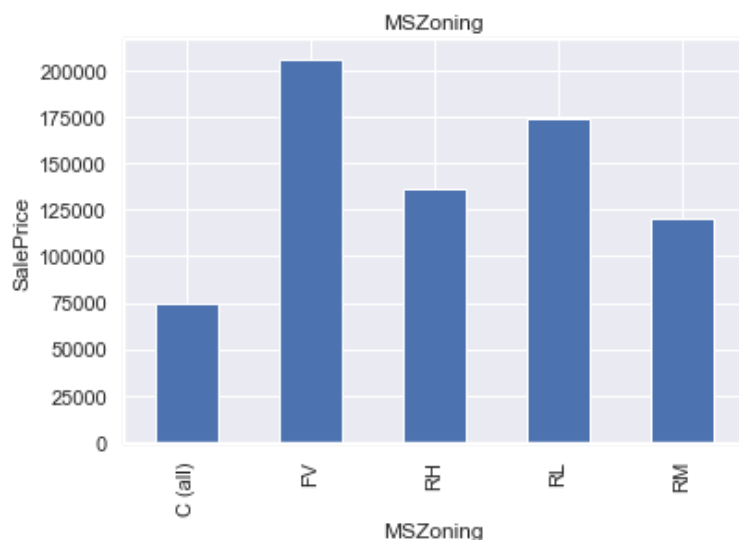
**Find out the relationship between categorical variable and dependent feature SalesPrice**

In [81]:

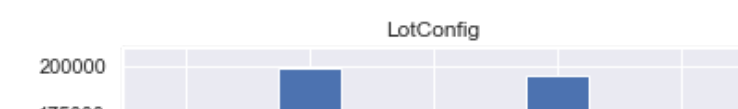
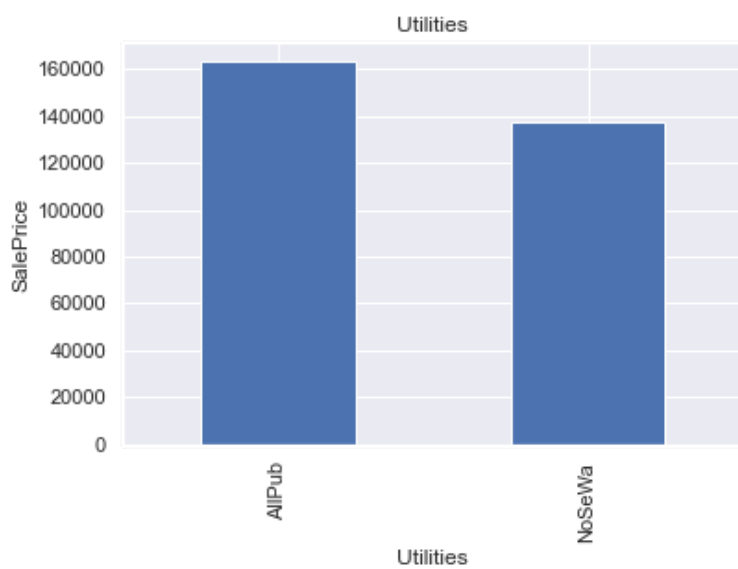
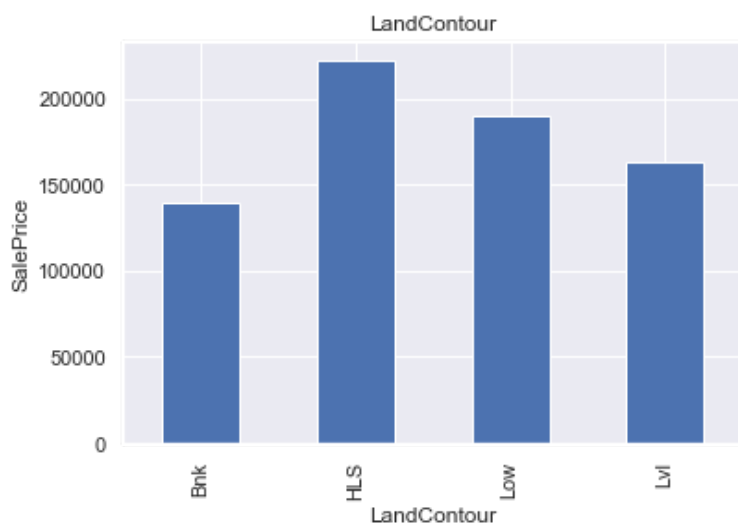
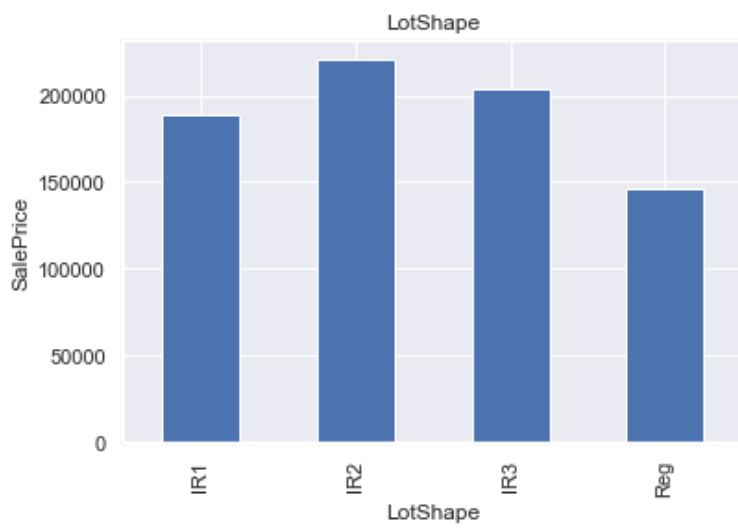
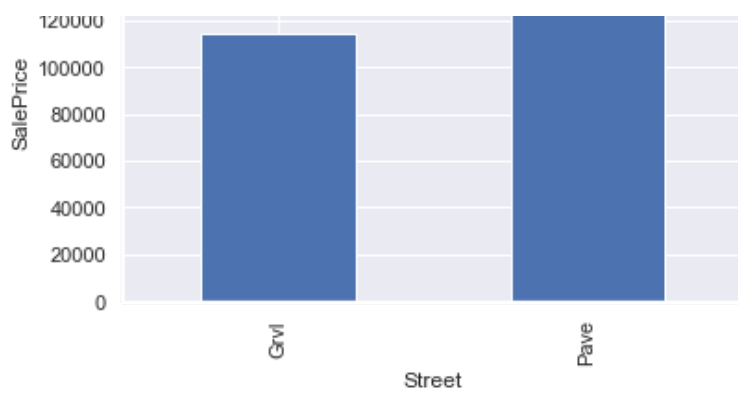
```

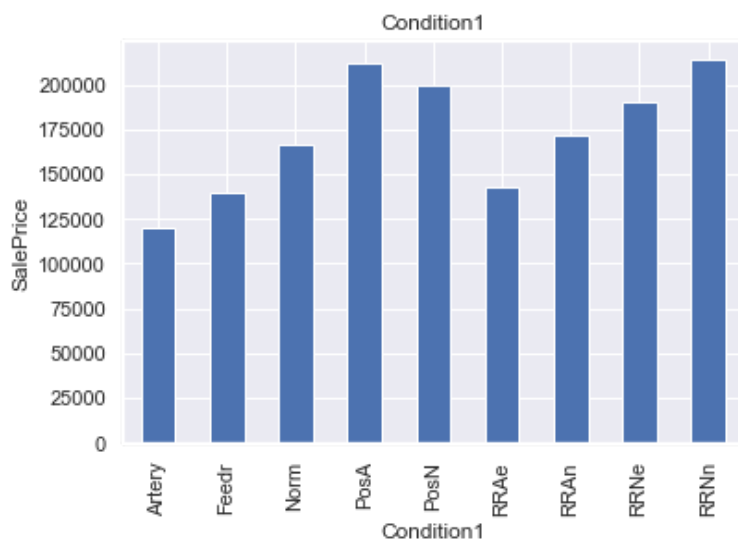
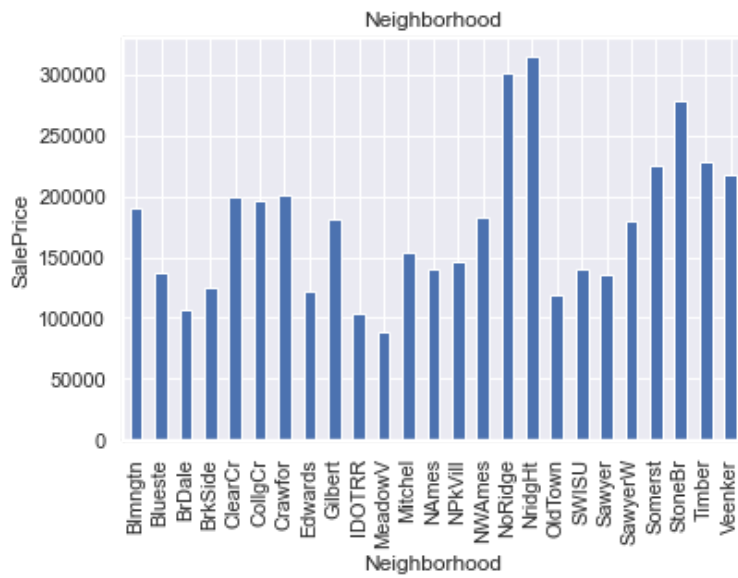
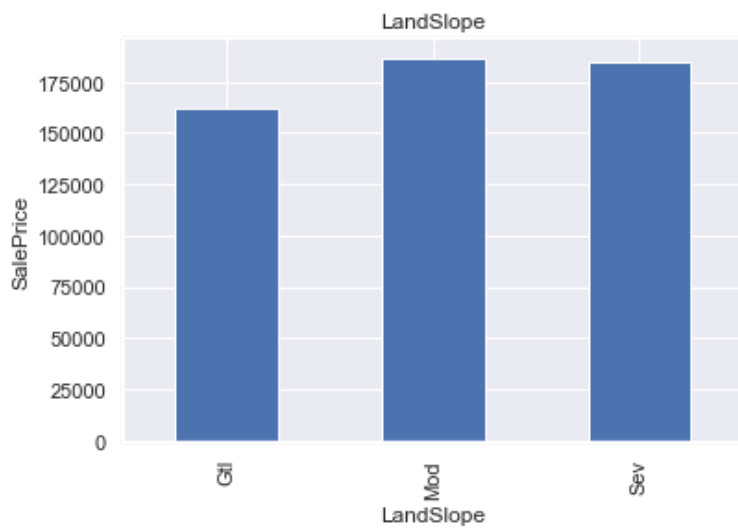
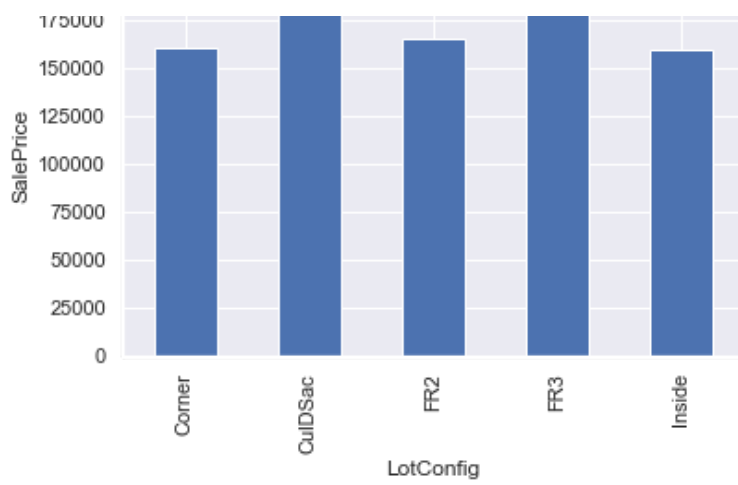
for feature in categorical_features:
    data=df.copy()
    data.groupby(feature)['SalePrice'].median().plot.bar()
    plt.xlabel(feature)
    plt.ylabel('SalePrice')
    plt.title(feature)
    plt.show()

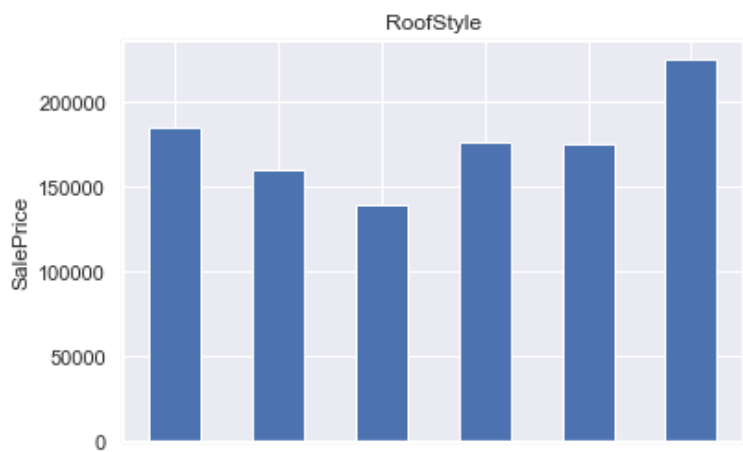
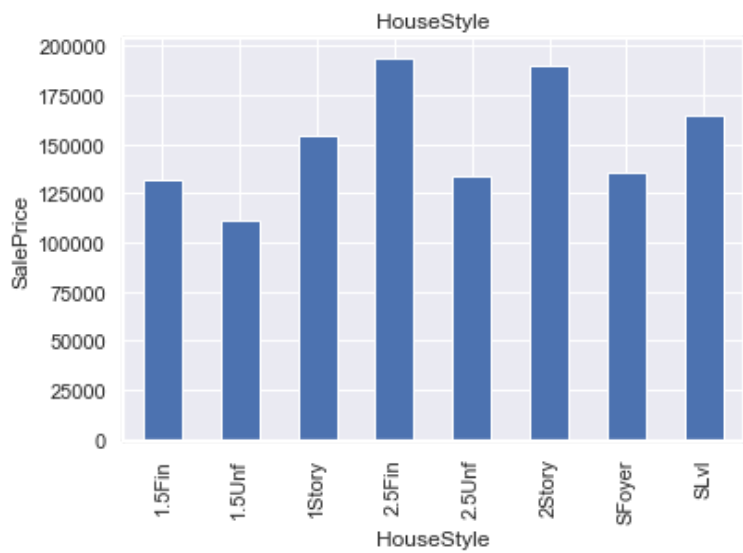
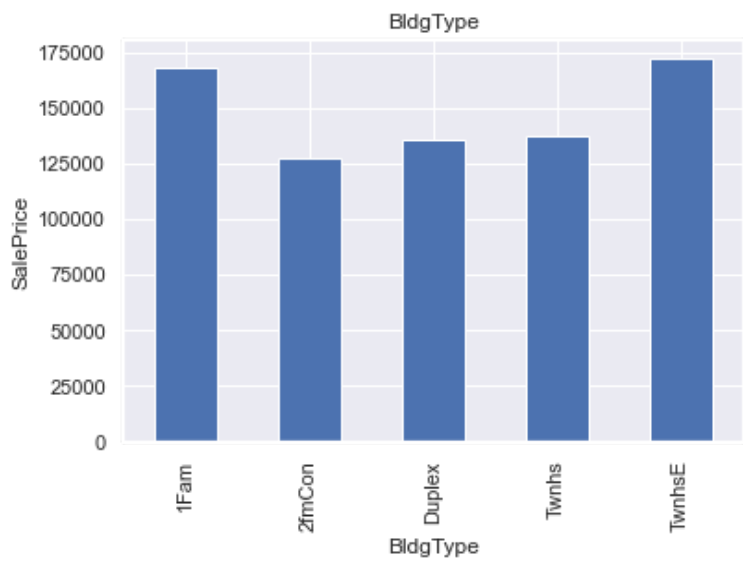
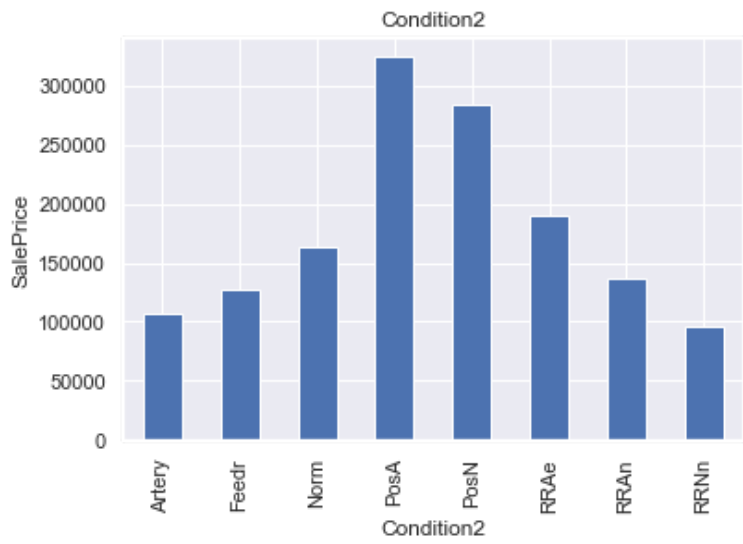
```

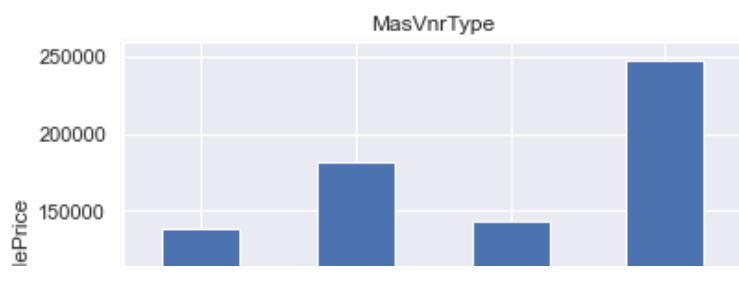
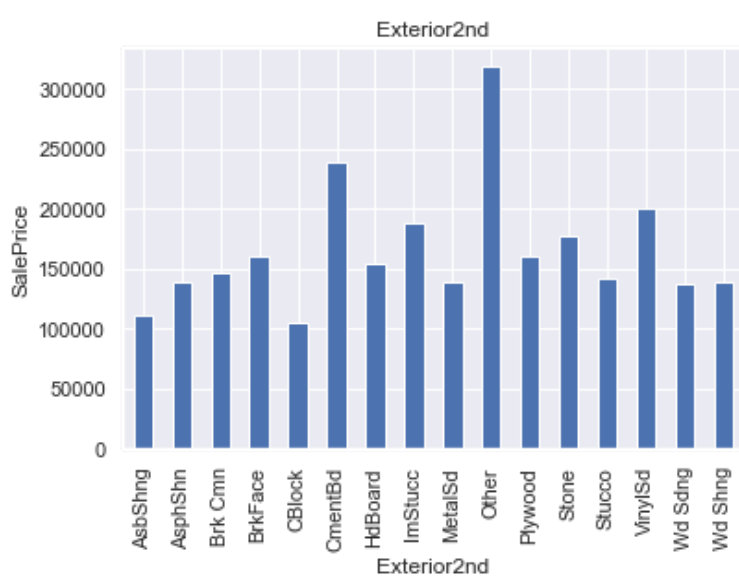
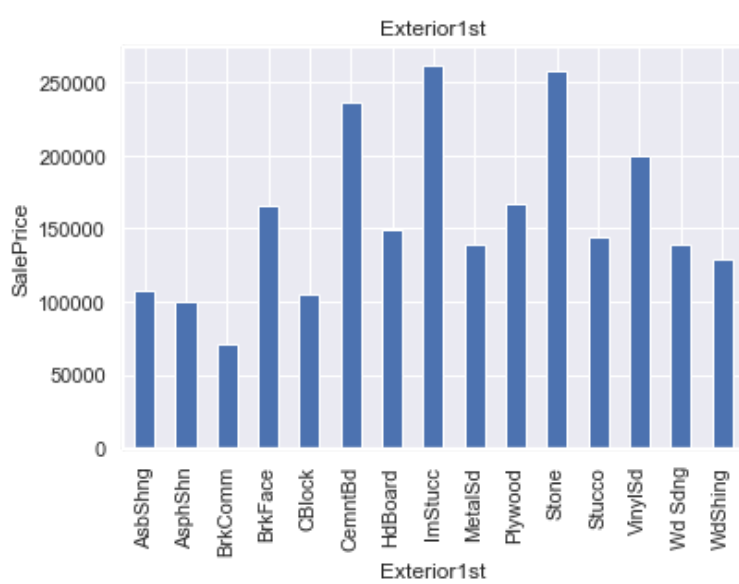
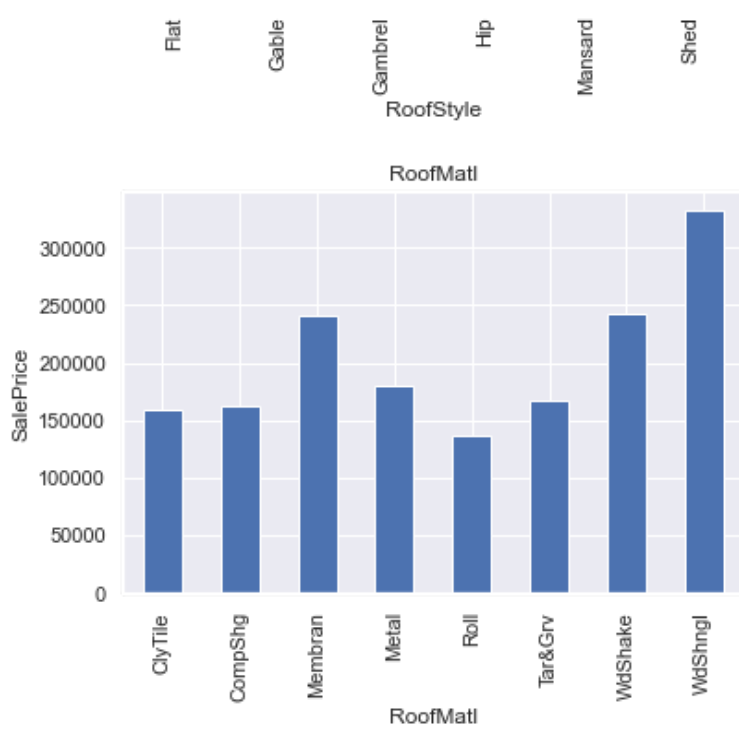


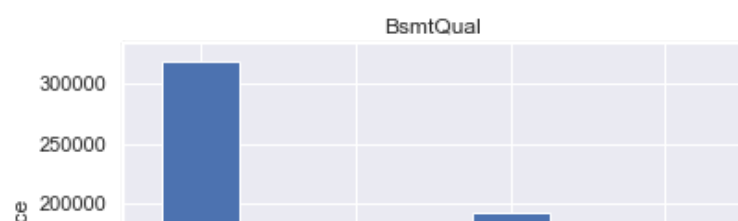
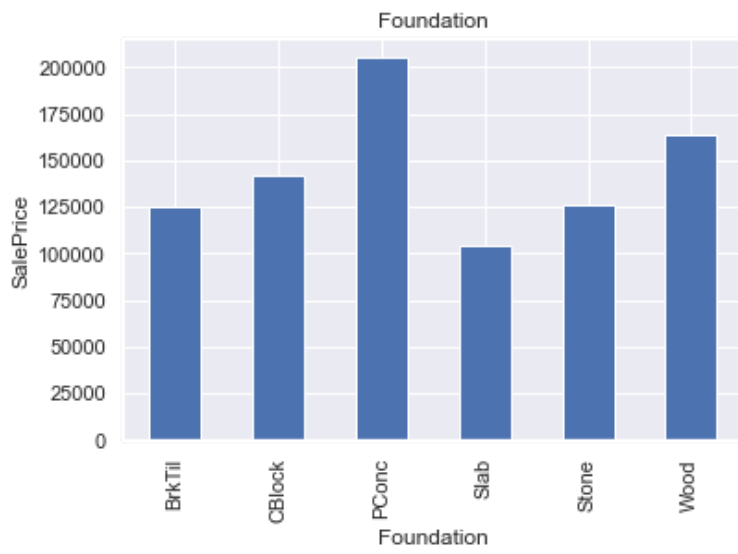
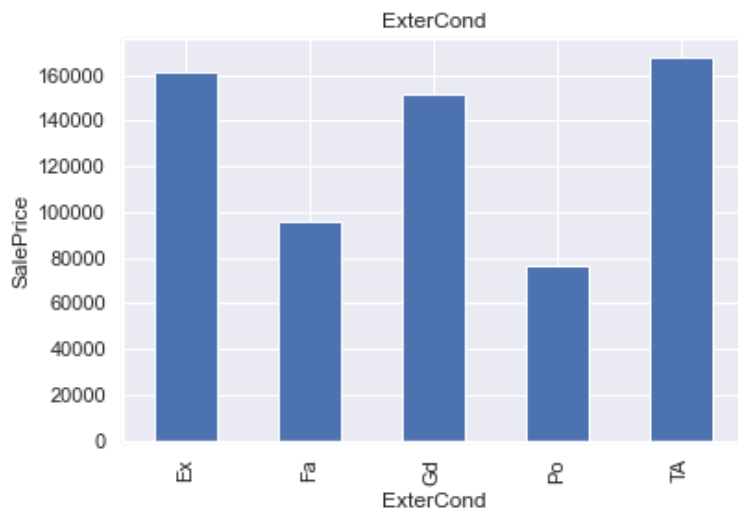
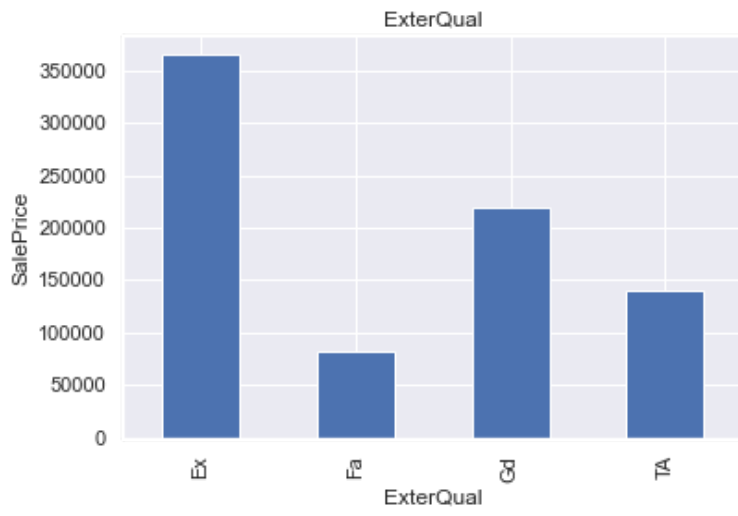
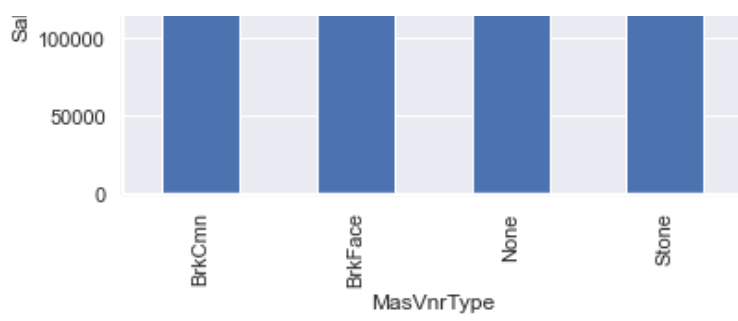


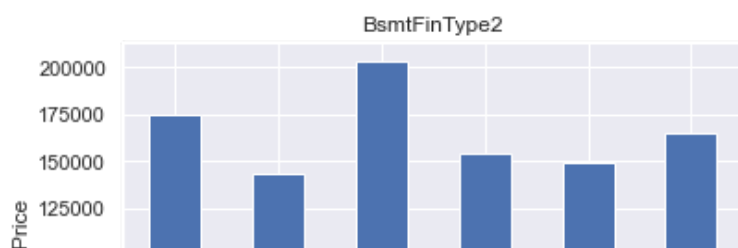
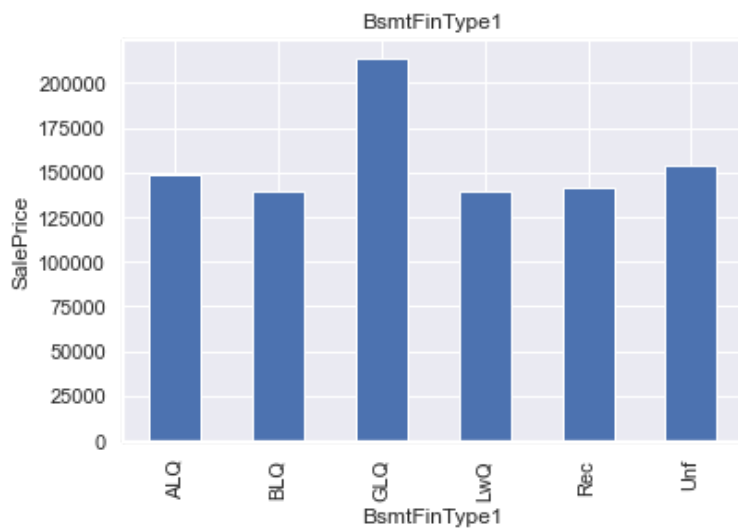
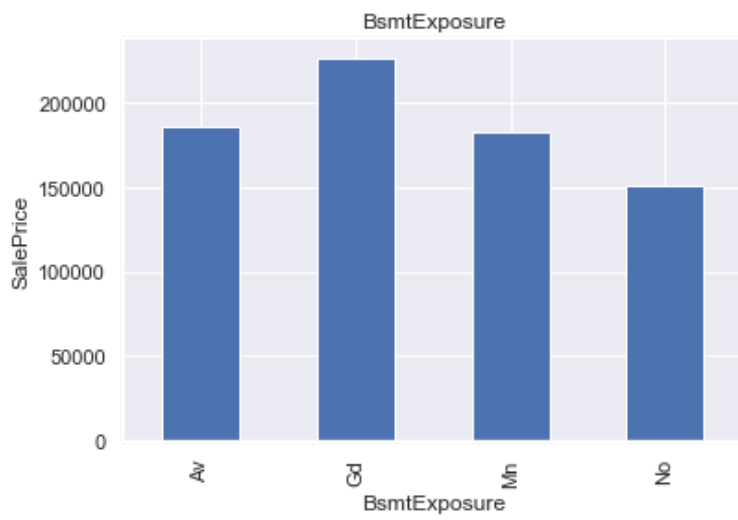
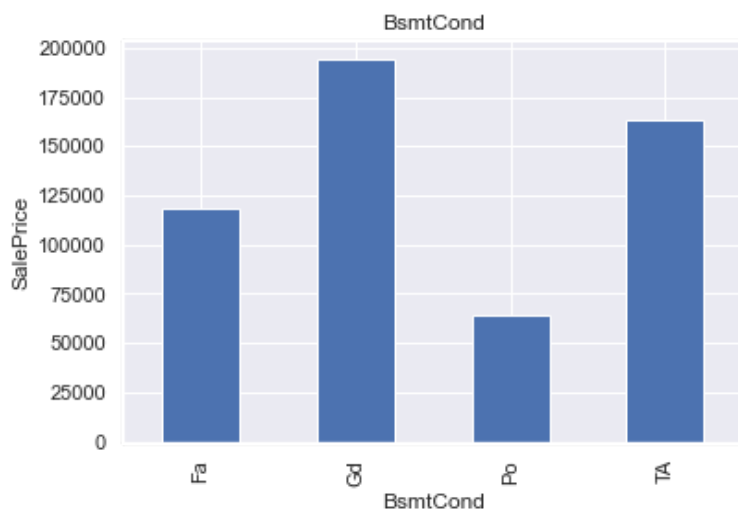
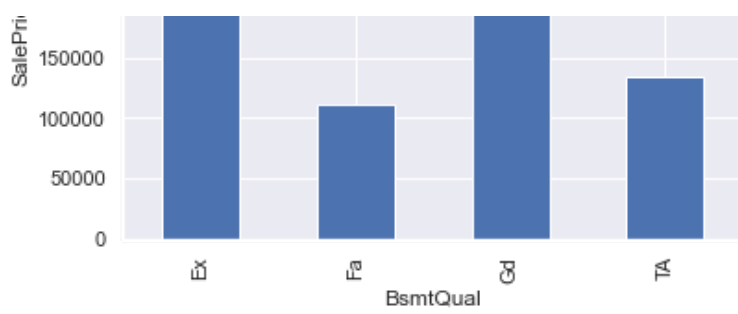


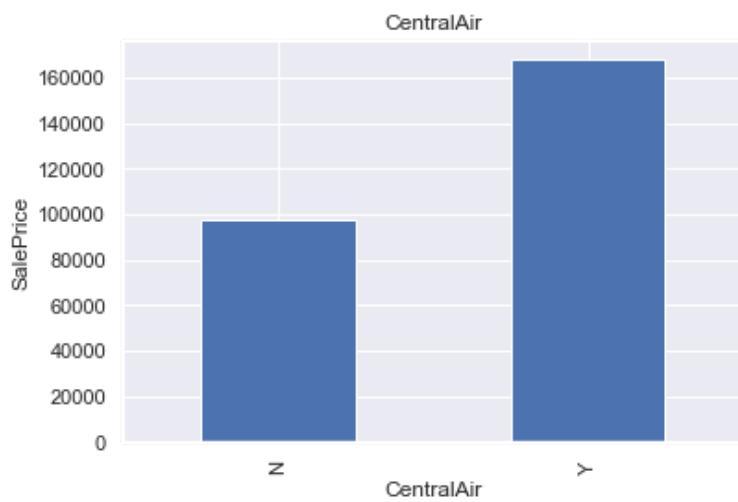
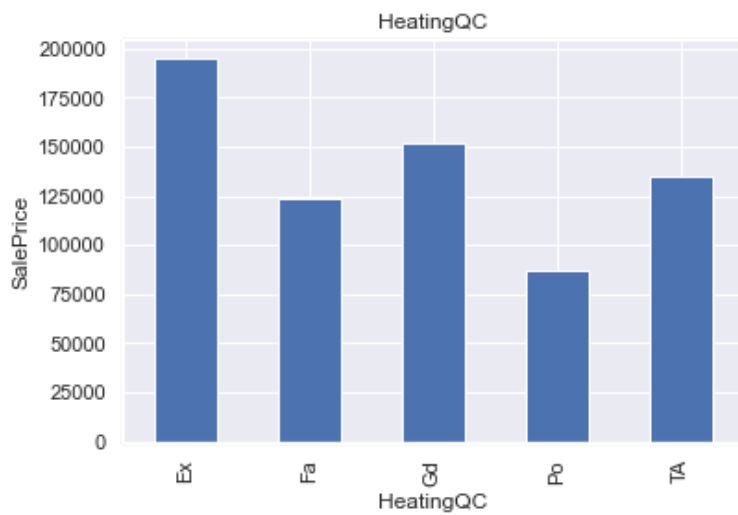
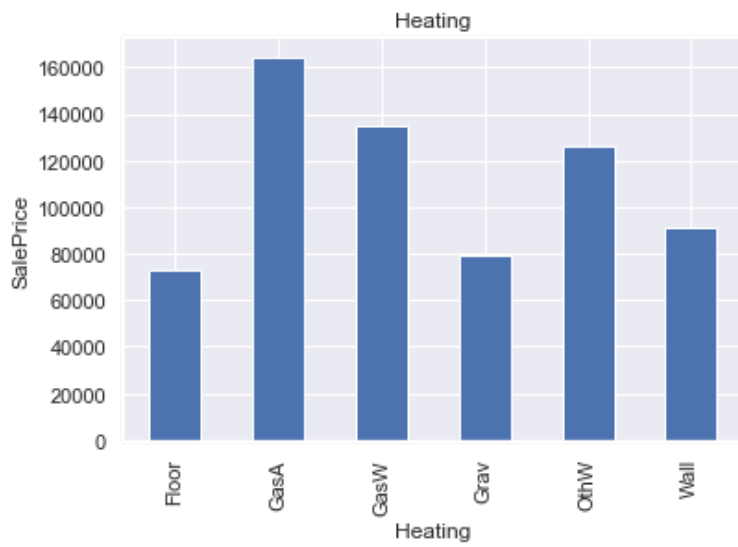
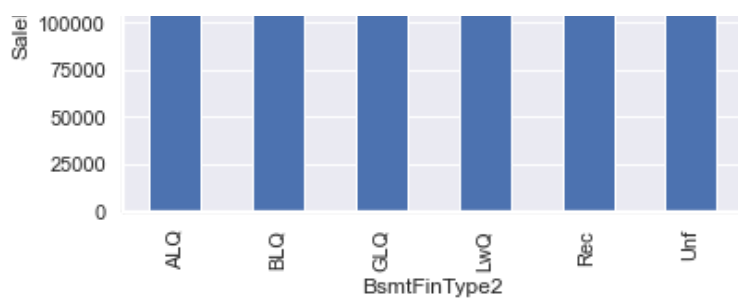


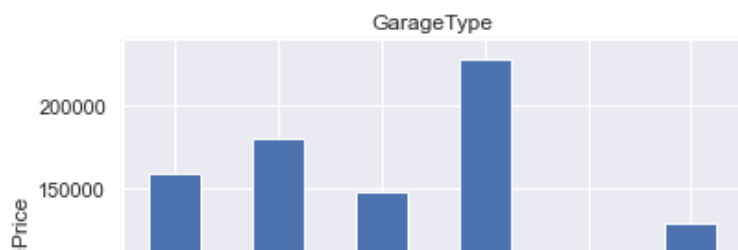
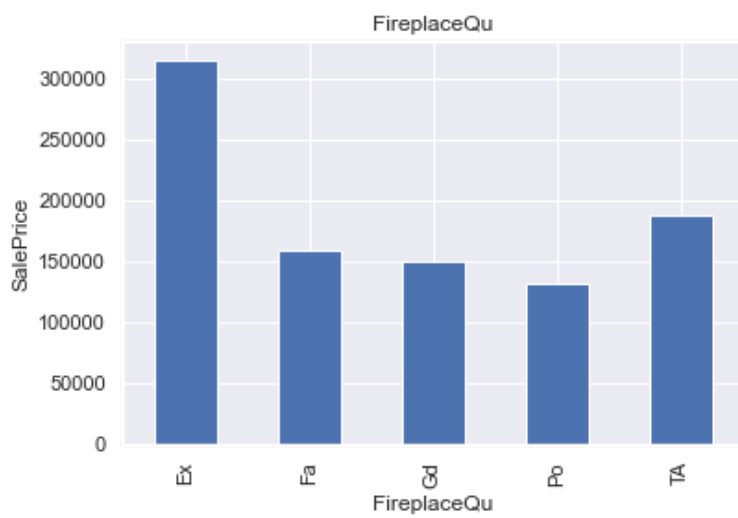
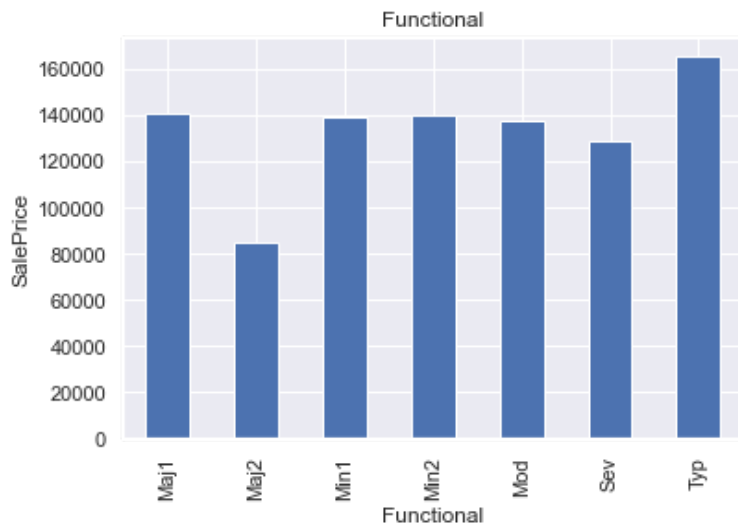
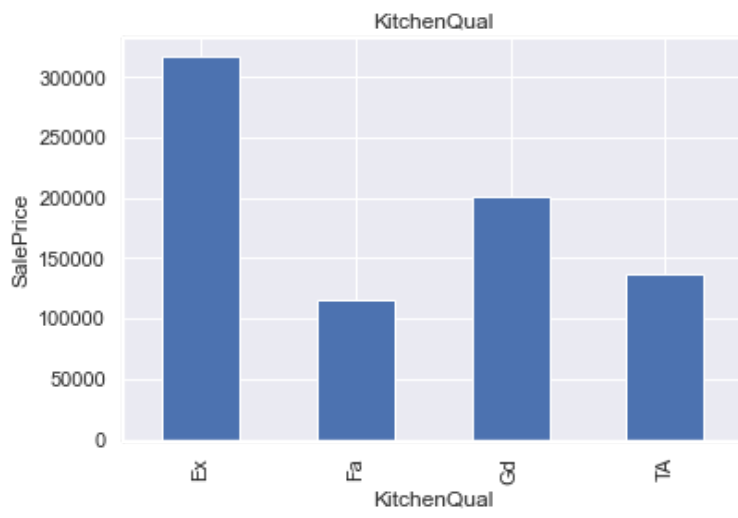
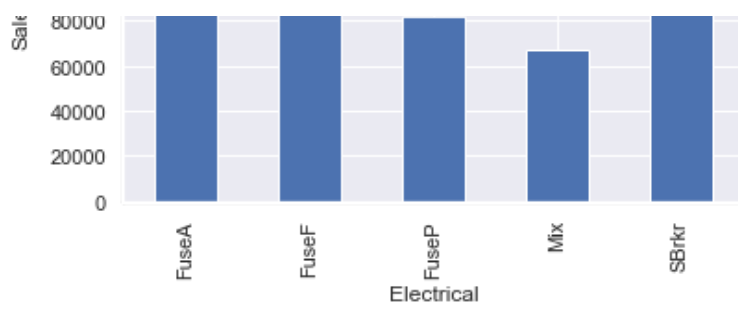




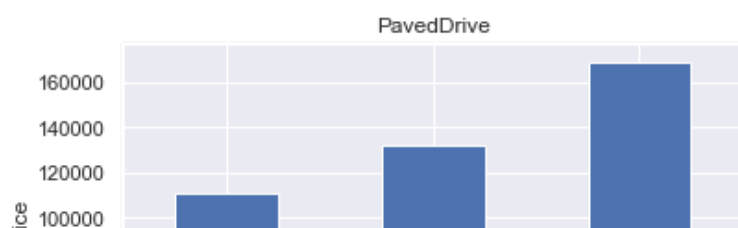
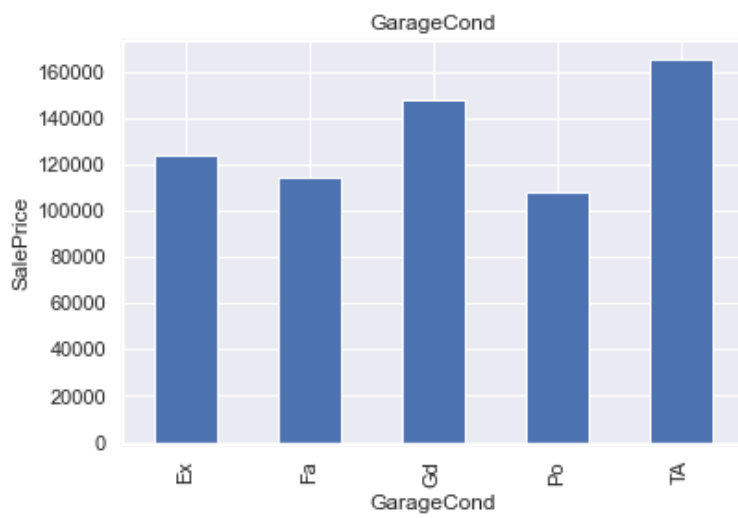
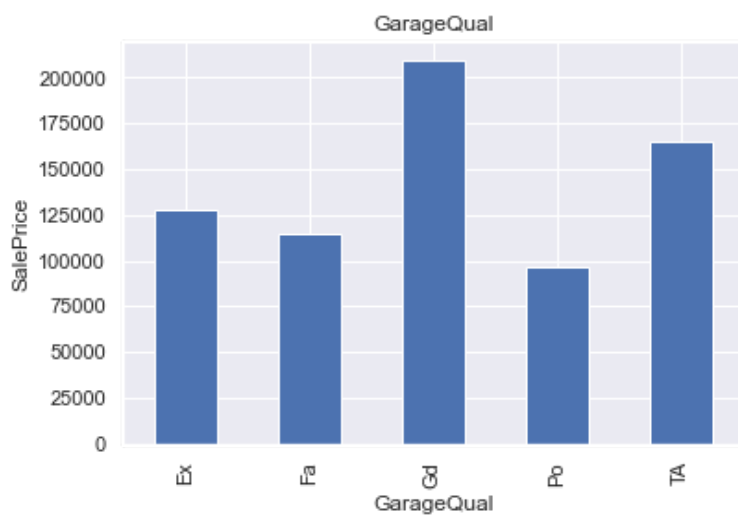
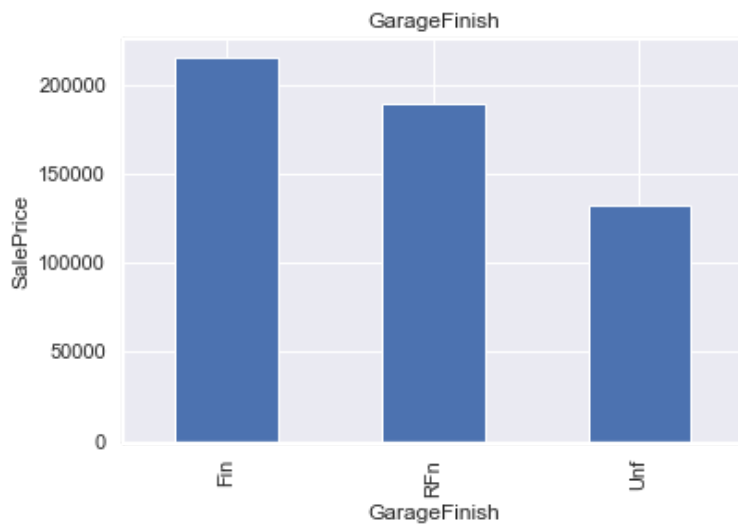
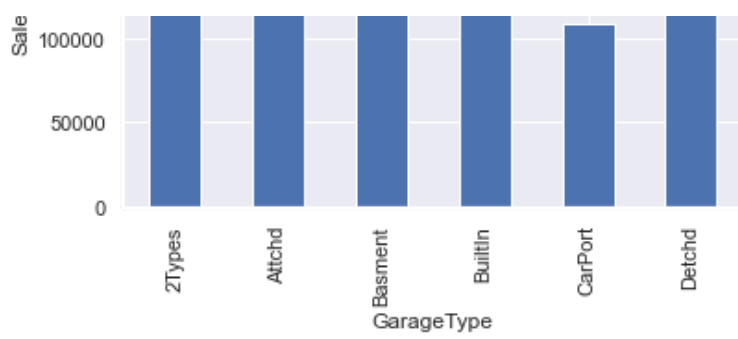


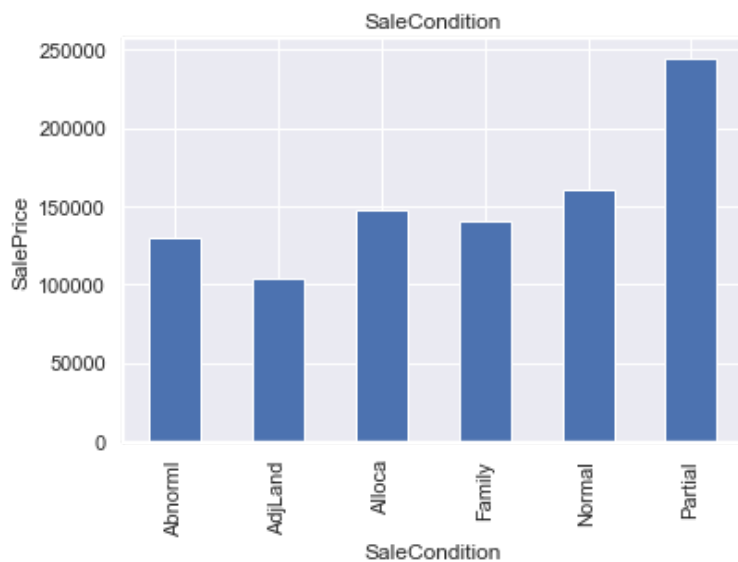
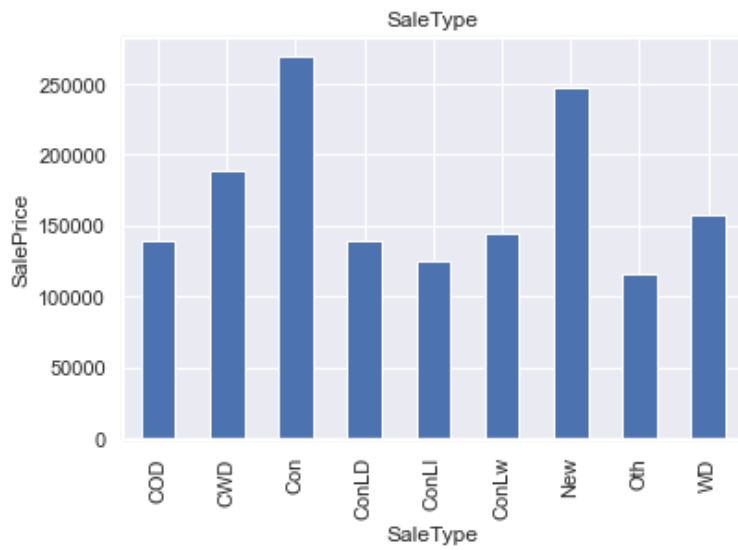












In [ ]:

**Scatter plot between variables which are most correlated with the target variable 'SalePrice'**

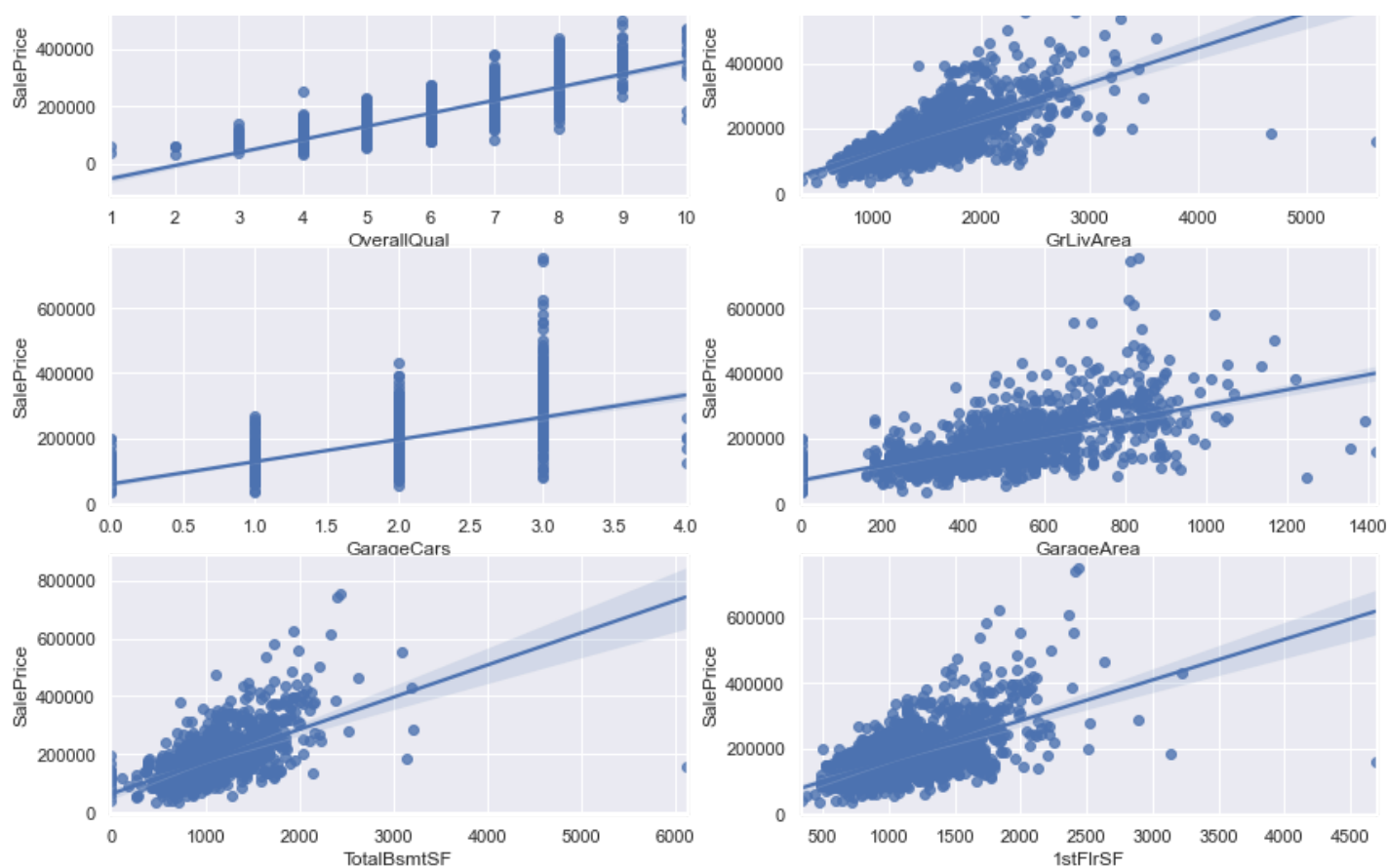
In [82]:

```
fig, ((ax1, ax2), (ax3, ax4), (ax5, ax6)) = plt.subplots(nrows=3, ncols=2, figsize=(14, 10))
sns.regplot(x='OverallQual', y='SalePrice', data=df, scatter=True, ax=ax1)
sns.regplot(x='GrLivArea', y='SalePrice', data=df, scatter=True, ax=ax2)
sns.regplot(x='GarageCars', y='SalePrice', data=df, scatter=True, ax=ax3)
sns.regplot(x='GarageArea', y='SalePrice', data=df, scatter=True, ax=ax4)
sns.regplot(x='TotalBsmntSF', y='SalePrice', data=df, scatter=True, ax=ax5)
sns.regplot(x='1stFlrSF', y='SalePrice', data=df, scatter=True, ax=ax6)
```

Out[82]:

<matplotlib.axes.\_subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x23d449f5be0>





In [ ]:

In [ ]:

## Temporal Variables(Eg: Datetime Variables)

In [83]:

```
# list of variables that contain year information
year_feature = [feature for feature in numerical_features if 'Yr' in feature or 'Year' in feature]

year_feature
```

Out[83]:

```
['YearBuilt', 'YearRemodAdd', 'YrSold']
```

In [84]:

```
## We will check whether there is a relation between year the house is sold and the sales price

df.groupby('YrSold')['SalePrice'].median().plot()
plt.xlabel('Year Sold')
plt.ylabel('Median House Price')
plt.title("House Price vs YearSold")
```

Out[84]:

```
Text(0.5, 1.0, 'House Price vs YearSold')
```





**This shows the saleprice decreases with respect to time.**

In [ ]:

In [ ]:

**Plotting the 'SalePrice' in a histogram to check any outliers are present or not.**

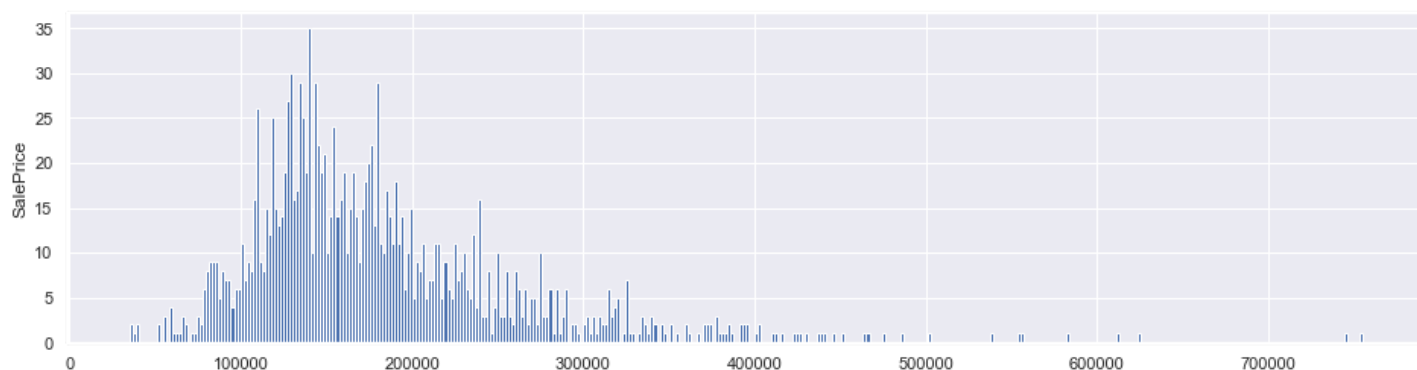
In [85]:

```
fig_size = plt.rcParams["figure.figsize"]
fig_size[0] = 16.0
fig_size[1] = 4.0

x = df['SalePrice']
plt.hist(x, bins=400)
plt.ylabel('SalePrice')
```

Out[85]:

Text(0, 0.5, 'SalePrice')



**Plotting the 'SalePrice' in a Boxplot to check any outliers are present or not**

In [86]:

```
sns.boxplot(x=df['SalePrice'])
```

Out[86]:

<matplotlib.axes.\_subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x23d431784f0>





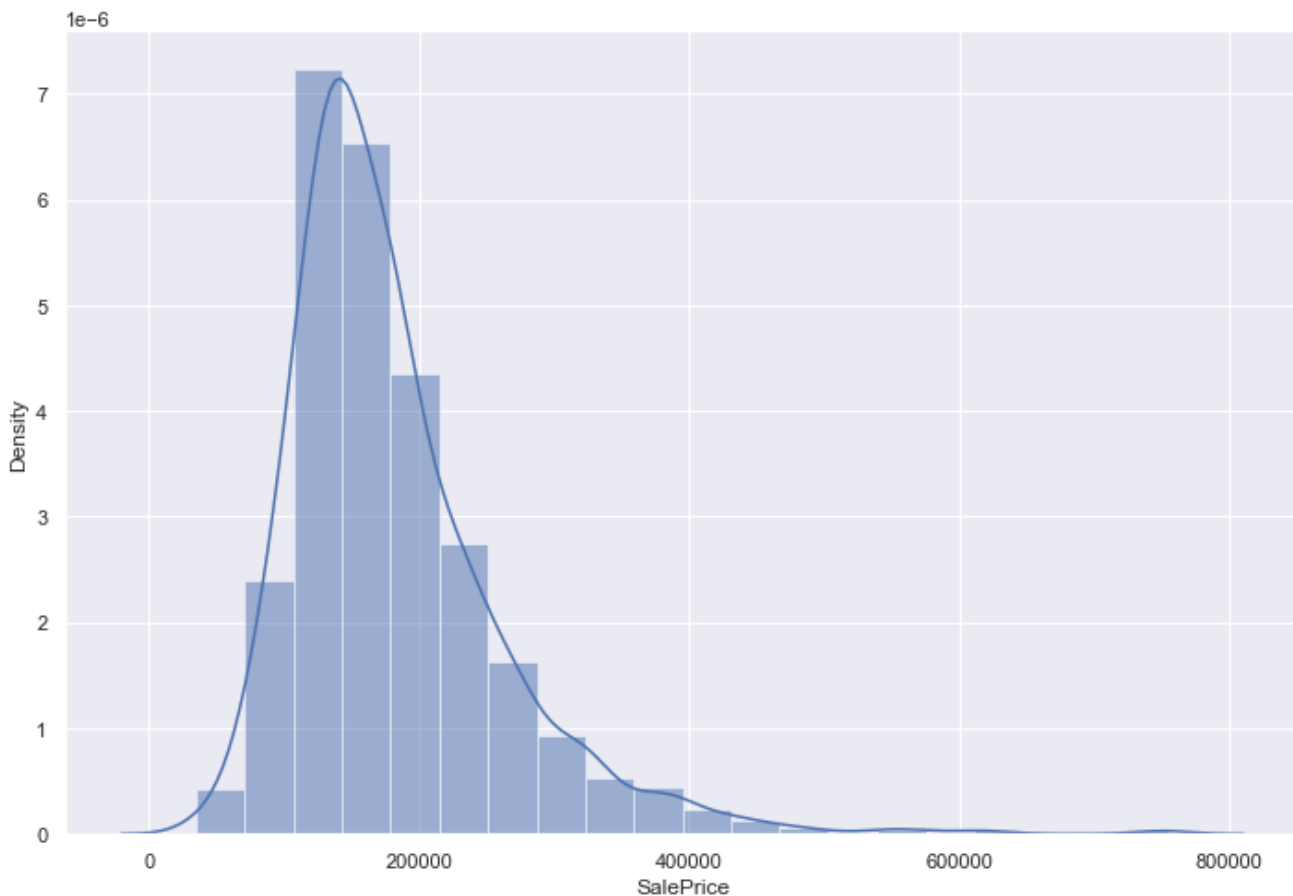
The above histogram and boxplot shows many outliers are present.

## Plotting histogram using seaborn

In [87]:

```
sns.set(rc={'figure.figsize': (12,8)})
sns.distplot(df['SalePrice'], color='b', bins=20, hist_kws={'alpha': 0.5});
```

C:\Users\Admin\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn\distributions.py:2551: FutureWarning: `distplot` is a deprecated function and will be removed in a future version. Please adapt your code to use either `displot` (a figure-level function with similar flexibility) or `histplot` (an axes-level function for histograms).  
warnings.warn(msg, FutureWarning)



The above histogram shows the distribution is right skewed.

The box plot below will show the outliers in more clear.

In [88]:

```
print(df['SalePrice'].describe())
```

```
count    1460.000000
mean     180921.195890
std       79442.502883
min       34900.000000
25%      129975.000000
50%      163000.000000
75%      214000.000000
max       755000.000000
```

```
max      733000.000000  
Name: SalePrice, dtype: float64
```

```
In [ ]:
```