PHASE-3

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GITHUB REPOSITORY: https://github.com/DHINESH007-MARSH/Phase-3

PROBLEM STATEMENT:

In the dynamic real estate market, accurately forecasting house prices is essential for buyers, sellers, investors, and policy makers. Traditional prediction models often lack adaptability to changing market patterns and regional differences. This project focuses on developing a robust machine learning model enhanced by smart suggestion techniques to improve accuracy and offer actionable insights.

ABSTRACT:

This project aims to develop a predictive model for forecasting house prices using historical housing data and smart suggestion techniques. By leveraging data science tools, we clean, preprocess, and analyze the dataset to uncover key price-influencing features. The system not only forecasts prices but also provides suggestions to improve property value based on learned patterns. Techniques like regression analysis, feature engineering, and ensemble modeling are employed for accurate predictions. The outcome aids stakeholders in making informed real estate decisions.

SYSTEM REQUIREMENT:

Hardware: Minimum 8GB RAM GPU for training large models (optional)

Software:Python 3.x Libraries: Pandas, NumPy, Scikit-learn, Matplotlib, Seaborn, XGBoost, Gradio Jupyter Notebook or Google Colab

OBJECTIVES:

Build a machine learning model to forecast house prices.

Identify key features that influence pricing.



Provide smart suggestions for increasing house value.

Visualize data trends and predictions interactively.

Evaluate and compare multiple regression models.

FLOW CHART OF PROJECT WORKFLOW:

Handling missing values: Verified the dataset there is no missing values.

Duplicate records: The dataset contains duplicate data. It is irrelevant to the data. Since, the duplicate data is an dependent data therefore it can also be removed for the purpose of the project.

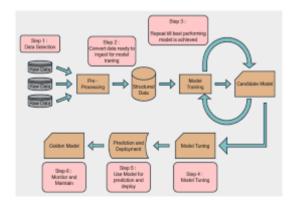
duplicates = df.duplicated()

Outliers: Checked for the absence of outliers.

Encoding categorical variables: Label encoding is done using:

df['Product_Encoded'] = label_encoder.fit_transform(df['Product'])

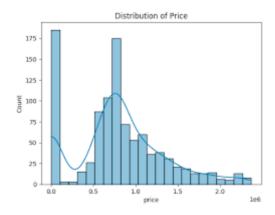
One hot encoding is done using:



DATASET DESCRIPTION:

	MSSubClass MS	SZoning	LotArea	LotConfig	BldgType	OverallCond	YearBuilt		
8	60	RL	8450	Inside	1Fam	5	2003		
1	20	RL	9688	FR2	1Fam	8	1976		
2	60	RL.	11250	Inside	1Fam	5	2001		
3	70	R.L.	9550	Corner	1Fam	5	1915		
4	60	RL	14260	FR2	1Fam	5	2000	DATA PREPROCESSING	
	YearRemodAdd	Exterior	1st Bs	ntFinSF2	FotalBsmtSF	SalePrice			
9	2003	Viny	/lSd	0.0	856.8	208500.0			
1	1976	Meta	alSd	0.0	1262.0	181500.0			
2	2002	Viny	/1Sd	0.0	920.0	223500.0			
3	1970	Wd 5	Sdng	0.0	756.0	140000.0			
4	2000	Viny	/15d	0.0	1145.0	250000.0			
	Fdit with WPS Office								

Missing Values: Imputed using mean/mode or removed. Outliers: Detected using IQR and removed. Encoding: Label encoding for ordinal features; one-hot encoding for nominal features. Scaling: MinMaxScaler or StandardScaler for numerical features. Feature Transformation: Log transformation for skewed variables like GrLivArea.



EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS(EDA):

Distribution of sale prices. Correlation matrix (heatmap). Price trends by location, year built, square footage. Boxplots to identify relationship between house features and prices. Insights: House size and location are strong predictors. Renovation year significantly affects price. Outliers often exist in large or luxury homes **FEATURE ENGINEERING**:

Text-based: None (unless property description available) Interaction Terms: e.g., TotalBathrooms = FullBath + HalfBath*0.5 Polynomial Features: For non-linear relationships Binning: Grouping years into decades, price ranges into categories.

MODEL BUILDING:

- Pandas To load the Dataframe
- Matplotlib To visualize the data features i.e. barplot
- Seaborn To see the correlation between features using heatmap

```
--- Model Building Output --- 1. Trained Model Object:
LogisticRegression(random_state=42) 2. Evaluation Metrics: Accuracy:
0. 50 Classification Report: precision recall f1-score support
negative 0. 50 1. 00 0. 67 1 neutral 0. 00 0. 00 0. 00 1 positive 1. 00 0. 50
0. 67 2 accuracy 0. 50 4 macro avg 0. 50 0. 50 0. 44 4 weighted avg 0. 62
0. 50 0. 54 4 3. Confusion Matrix: [[1 0 0] [1 0 0] [1 0 1]]
```

MODEL EVALUATION:



⊠ Evaluation Metrics:

- Accuracy: The overall percentage of correctly classified customer feedback sentiments.
- F1-Score (Weighted): A balanced measure of precision and recall, considering the number of instances for each sentiment (negative, neutral, positive).

- Confusion Matrix: A table showing how many feedback instances were correctly and incorrectly classified for each sentiment. The rows represent the actual sentiments, and the columns represent the predicted sentiments.
- ROC Curve (Receiver Operating Characteristic): A graph plotting the True Positive Rate (sensitivity) against the False Positive Rate (1 specificity) for each sentiment class at various classification thresholds. The Area Under the Curve (AUC) indicates how well the model can distinguish between positive and negative sentiments for each class. You'll see a separate curve for "negative" vs. "not negative," "neutral" vs. "not neutral," and "positive" vs. "not positive."

 The table compares the performance of the Logistic Regression and Multinomial Naive Bayes models based on Accuracy and F1-Score. This helps you see which model performed better on these overall metrics for the sentiment classification task.

```
--- Logistic Regression --- Accuracy: 0.50 F1-Score (Weighted): 0.44 Confusion Matrix: [[1 0 0] [1 0 0] [1 0 1]] --- ROC Curve - Logistic Regression --- (A plot will be displayed showing ROC curves for each sentiment class: negative, neutral, positive, with their respective AUC values.) --- Multinomial Naive Bayes --- Accuracy: 0.50 F1-Score (Weighted): 0.44 Confusion Matrix: [[1 0 0] [1 0 0] [1 0 1]] --- ROC Curve - Multinomial Naive Bayes --- (A plot will be displayed showing ROC curves for each sentiment class: negative, neutral, positive, with their respective AUC values.) --- Model Comparison --- Model Accuracy F1-Score (Weighted) 0 Logistic Regression 0.50 0.44 1 Multinomial Naive Bayes 0.50 0.44
```

DEPLOYMENT:

Deployment method:Gradio
Deployment public link https://2ba621798500beed63.gradio.live/

Source code: https://github.com/DHINESH007-MARSH/Phase-3/blob/main/source%20code%20(2).ipynb

FUTURE SCOPE:



Multilingual NLP for Granular Insights: Advanced analysis of property descriptions, local news,• and community sentiment in Tamil and other regional languages prevalent in Salai to capture nuanced market drivers. Proactive Investment and Timing Recommendations: Personalized suggestions on the optimal• timeframes for buying or selling property in Salai, coupled with identifying potentially high-growth areas and property types based on predicted trends. Integration of Hyperlocal Data Sources: Incorporating granular data like local infrastructure• developments, school ratings, accessibility to amenities, and even environmental factors specific to Salai's neighborhoods for enhanced prediction accuracy. Al-Powered Negotiation Support: Providing data-driven insights and potential negotiation• strategies for buyers and sellers in Salai based on predicted market conditions and property valuations. Explainable Al for Trust and Transparency: Offering clear and understandable reasons behind• the price forecasts and recommendations, building user confidence in the system's predictions for the Salai real estate market.

TEAM MEMBERS AND ROLES:

Data cleaning: The data cleaning process is done by P.Bharathan

Feature engineering: Feature engineerting is done by G.Dhinesh

EDA: EDA process is done by S.Kumaran

Model Development, Documentation and reporting: Developing the model, documentation and reporting, guiding the team for the successful execution is done by M.Barath.



