

A Machine Learning Predictive Model



QUESTION O2 definition

DATA 03 what it tells us

workflow 04 and the pipelines

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FEATURE SELECTION analysis

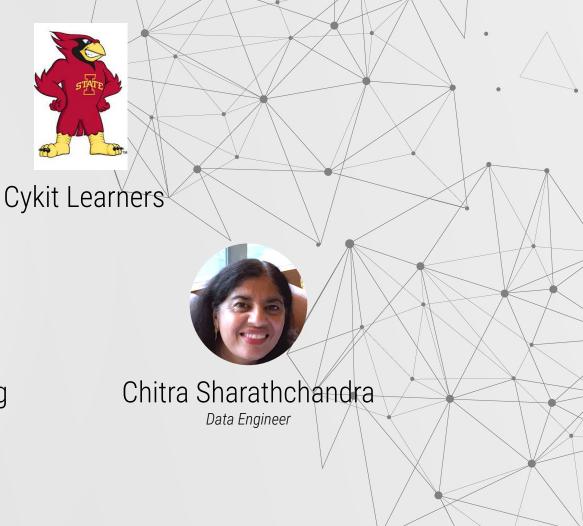
of FINAL MODEL back to basics

MODEL APPLICATION answers

LOOKING FORWARD and next steps

# O1 WHO ARE WE







Darish Sakeesing
Master's Student in Databases



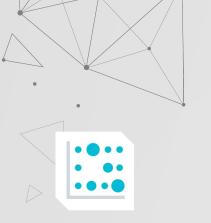
## Question we are answering...

Ames, Iowa is home to Iowa State University(ISU) which accounts for half of the city's population

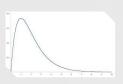
Housing is always a challenge for universities and a huge cost for students and their families.

As members of ISU Department of Residence Data Analysis team, we are studying the Ames Housing data set to determine whether there are opportunities to expand Housing options for students





#### **DATA CHARACTERISTICS**



## Large number of features

"Curse of Dimensionality"

Variable independence in question **Highly collinear** 



## **Skewed Distribution**

Target variable skewed

Imputation mechanism required

Missingness



#### **DATA ANALYSIS**







#### Imputation

#### **Numerical variables**

If related variables provide information, use that to derive grouping and calculate mean.
Otherwise set to 0

#### **Categorical variables**

If related variables
provide information, use
it to derive grouping and
calculate mode.
Otherwise set to
appropriate category
and dummify if needed

#### Handle Skewness

#### **Target variable**

Log the SalePrice variable

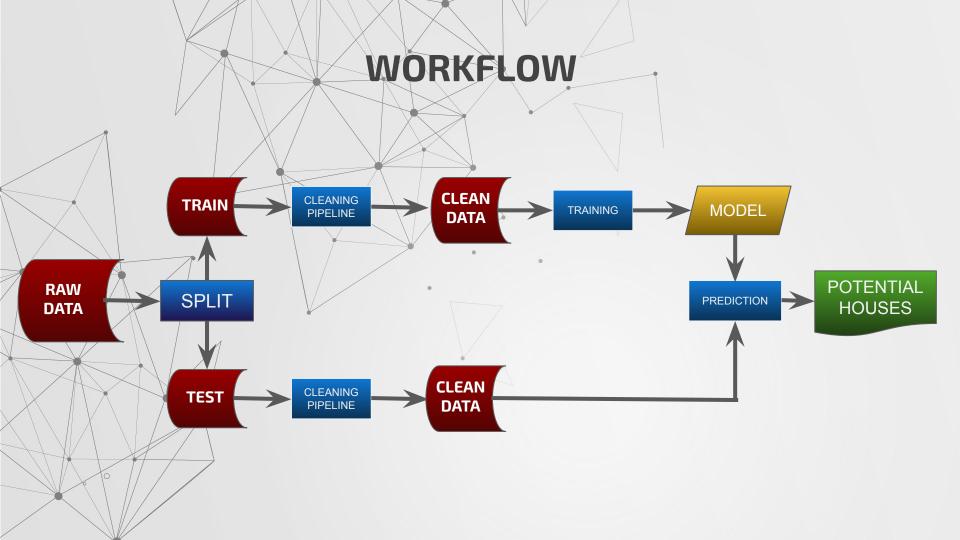
## Scaled feature variables

Standardized all variables for linear regression

## Feature Selection

Use models to perform feature selection





### **Some Key Steps**

#### 1. SPLIT BEFORE CLEANING

Since the split is random, we have to make sure that the test set is not <u>contaminated</u> with the mean of neighborhoods of houses in the training set. Therefore, the train and test sets have to undergo cleaning separately so that there is no <u>information leakage.</u>

#### 2. BUILDING A CUSTOM PIPELINE

Since the cleaning will happen more than once and potentially many more times, it made sense to build a pipeline so that with one function call, the entire dataset is cleaned and formatted.

import CustomPipeline as cp
data = cp.clean('data/train.csv')

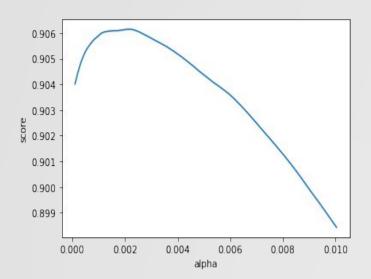
cp.clean() returns a dataframe



CustomPipeline.py



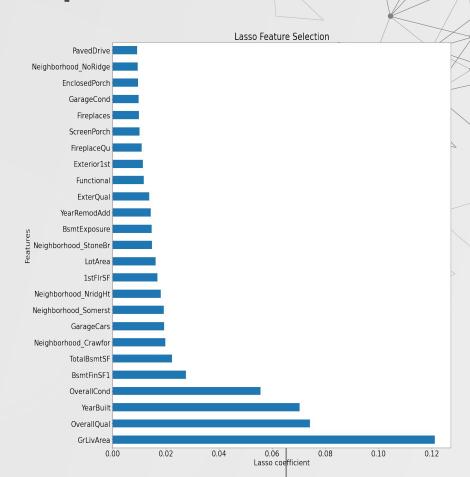
### **Lasso Snapshot**



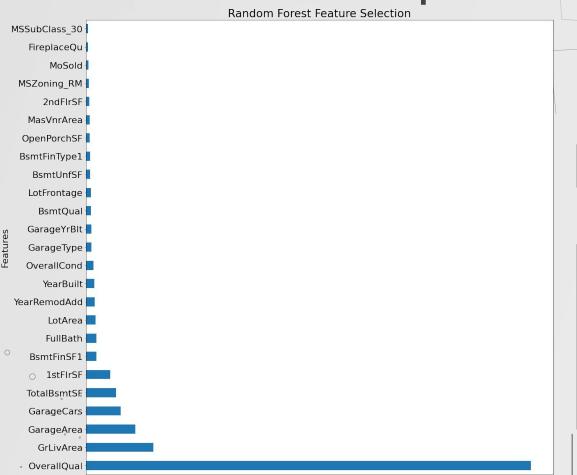
#### 3° - Fold Cross Validation:

**Optimal Alpha =** 0.00209

**Adjusted R2** = 0.921



### Random Forest Snapshot



0.3

Random Forest Feature Importance

0.4

0.5

0.0

0.1

**Adjusted R2 =** 0.977

## GridSearch Best Params:

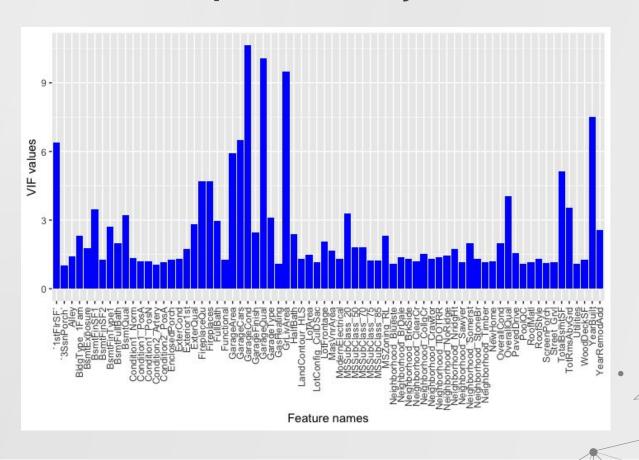
ccp\_alpha:0,min\_samples\_leaf:2,n\_estimators:100,Bootstrap:False

#### **Lasso vs Random Forest**

Top 25 Features

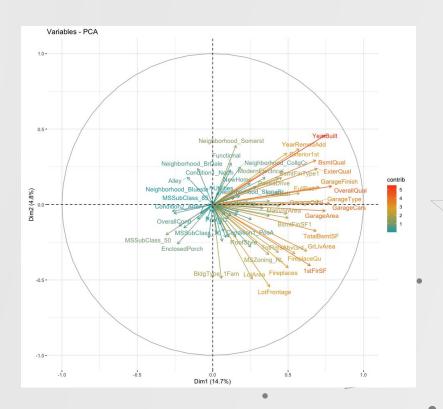
Both	Lasso only	Random Forest only	Mutually Exclusive	
GrLivArea OverallQual YearBuilt OverallCond BsmtFinSF1 TotalBsmtSF GarageCars 1stFlrSF LotArea YearRemodAd FireplaceQu	Fireplaces GarageCond BsmtExposure PavedDrive ExterQual	BsmtQual GarageYrBlt GarageArea 2ndFlrSF BsmtUnfSF MSZoning RM FullBath LotFrontage GarageType BsmtFinType1 MasVnrArea MoSold MSSubClass_30 OpenPorchSF	Appear in the total feature list	

## Step 1 - VIF Analysis

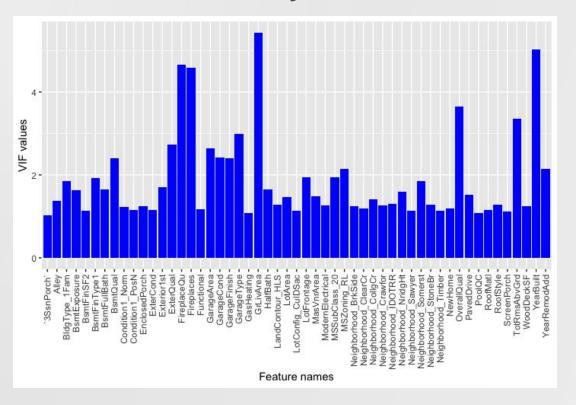


### **Step 2 Regress across features**

- Eliminated with backward selection using adjusted R2 as metric - GarageQual, 1stFloorSF, TotalBsmtSF, GarageCars with minimal impact on adjusted R2
- To study the high VIF for GrLivArea, ran a Linear Regression between GrLivArea and other features
- Attempted forward and backward stepwise regression with no success
- Used PCA to find high impact features and eliminated those

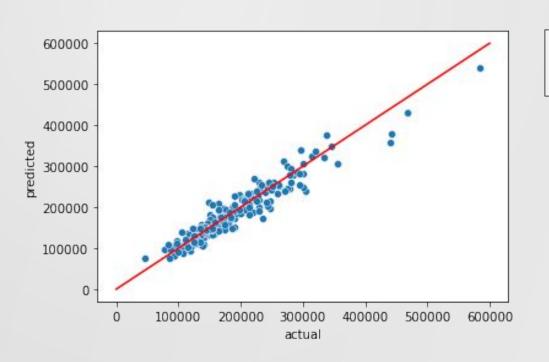


# Step 3 - post elimination VIF analysis





## LINEAR REGRESSION PERFORMANCE



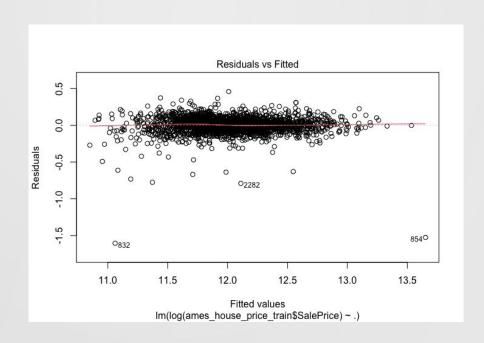
**Adjusted R2 =** 0.901 **RMSE** = 0.108

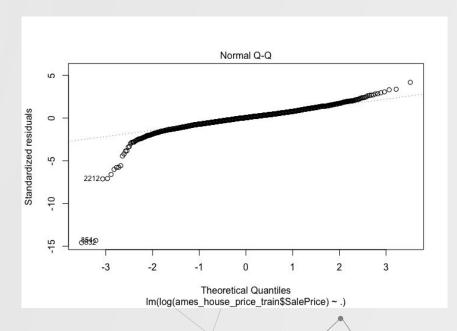
In Plain Terms:

Minimum Error: \$60 Median Error: \$10k

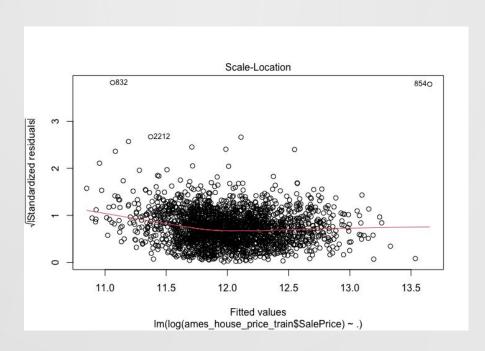


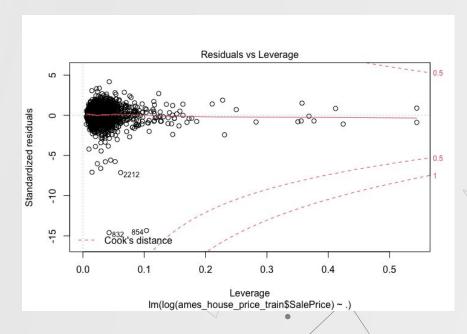
# Step 4 - Post elimination model analysis





# Step 4 - Post elimination model analysis





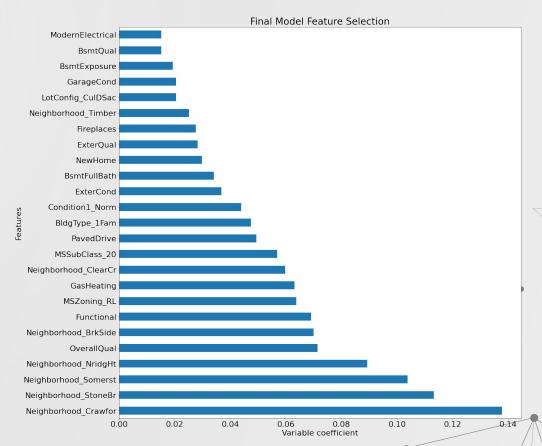
### And the top 25 features are...

#### Not surprising finds

- Neighborhoods are important in determining house price
- Overall quality of the house is an important indicator for house prices
- Many features contribute to the price of the house

#### Surprising finds

- Only OverallQual shows up from original common list of 25
- Having a basement full bath and basement quality matters so homeowners should finish their basements
- Single story new homes are more valuable







## Iowa State University Department of Residence

Home Selection Criteria

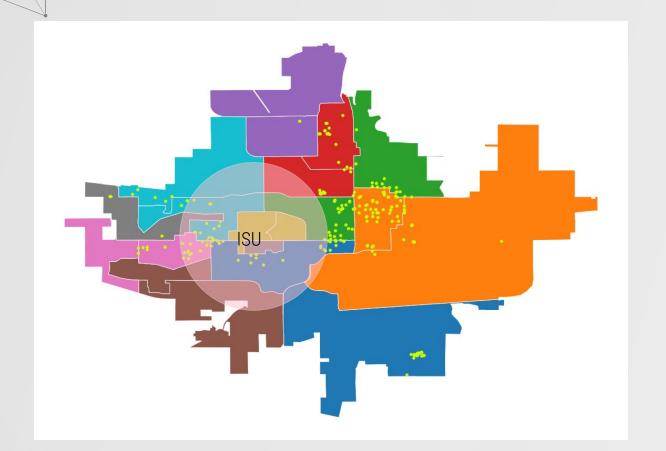
- Use the model to generate predicted Sales Price of newly provided data set
- Retrieve 10% of homes with the lowest Sales Price
- Filter further to meet University requirement of the following criteria:
  - 1 mile distance from campus
  - Bedroom to bathroom ratio of less than or equal to 2
  - Overall condition and quality is Fair and above

**import** PredictPipeline

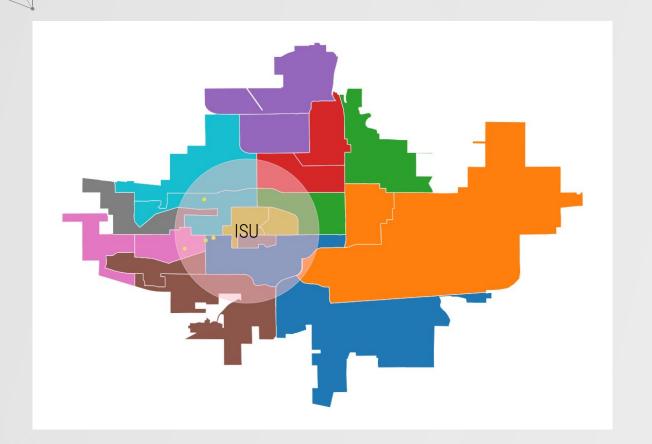
PredictPipeline.getUniHouses('path/to/your/data')

Produces a .csv file with list of potential houses

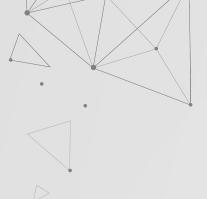
## Map of candidate homes



## Map of selected homes







### What next?



- Build a user friendly app for the university to enter criteria to find potential homes to expand housing
- Study other models to improve performance

