

# ----- House price Analysis, Visualization and Prediction -----

## TOTAL PROJECT DIVIDED INTO THREE PARTS

### 1. ANALYSIS

- It loads the data and tells all the information about the dataframe
- Some are
  - data.head(), data.tail(), data.shape, data.sample() etc..

### 2. VISUALIZATION

- Representation of the data in graph
- These of mainly two types
  - Matplotlib
  - Seaborn

### 3. PREDICTION

- Predicting the data using Regression or classification model

## 1. ANALYSIS OF THE DATA

### IMPORT LIBRARIES

In [1]:

```
1 import numpy as np                                     #importing i
2 import pandas as pd                                    #importing p
3 import seaborn as sns                                 #import sea
4 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt                      #import mat
5 from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression #import Log
6 from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split  #import tra
```

### Loading the data set

In [2]:

```
1 data = pd.read_csv("Houseprice.csv")
```

### Reading full data and displaying

In [3]:

1 data

Out[3]:

	POSTED_BY	UNDER_CONSTRUCTION	RERA	BHK_NO.	BHK_OR_RK	SQUARE_FT	RE
0	Owner	0	0	2	BHK	1300.236407	
1	Dealer	0	0	2	BHK	1275.000000	
2	Owner	0	0	2	BHK	933.159722	
3	Owner	0	1	2	BHK	929.921143	
4	Dealer	1	0	2	BHK	999.009247	
5	Owner	0	0	3	BHK	1250.000000	
6	Dealer	0	0	3	BHK	1495.053957	
7	Owner	0	1	3	BHK	1181.012946	
8	Dealer	0	1	2	BHK	1040.000000	
9	Owner	0	1	2	BHK	879.120879	
10	Owner	0	0	3	BHK	1350.308642	
11	Dealer	0	0	2	BHK	1333.010179	
12	Owner	0	0	2	BHK	927.177902	
13	Owner	0	1	2	BHK	1122.171946	
14	Owner	0	0	1	BHK	649.983750	
15	Dealer	1	1	3	BHK	1394.117647	
16	Owner	0	0	3	BHK	1800.084710	
17	Dealer	1	1	3	BHK	2124.896706	
18	Owner	0	0	2	BHK	1100.000000	
19	Dealer	0	1	3	BHK	2178.649237	
20	Owner	0	0	2	BHK	881.143529	
21	Dealer	0	0	2	BHK	944.881890	
22	Dealer	0	1	3	BHK	1310.147689	
23	Dealer	0	0	1	BHK	630.000630	
24	Dealer	0	0	2	BHK	1219.809710	
25	Owner	0	0	2	BHK	780.141844	
26	Owner	0	0	3	BHK	1600.000000	
27	Dealer	0	0	2	BHK	1180.412371	
28	Owner	1	0	2	BHK	1000.000000	
29	Dealer	0	0	2	BHK	1000.000000	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29421	Dealer	0	0	2	BHK	1409.064497	

POSTED_BY	UNDER_CONSTRUCTION	RERA	BHK_NO.	BHK_OR_RK	SQUARE_FT	RE
29422	Owner	0	0	2	BHK	646.987465
29423	Dealer	0	0	3	BHK	1250.000000
29424	Owner	0	0	1	BHK	632.069195
29425	Dealer	0	0	4	BHK	2800.074669
29426	Dealer	0	0	3	BHK	1816.666667
29427	Owner	0	0	2	BHK	1200.000000
29428	Owner	0	0	1	BHK	800.000000
29429	Builder	0	1	2	BHK	974.930362
29430	Owner	0	1	3	BHK	1265.060241
29431	Owner	0	0	2	BHK	712.105799
29432	Owner	0	0	4	BHK	1212.121212
29433	Owner	0	0	2	BHK	1195.028681
29434	Owner	0	0	3	BHK	1700.404858
29435	Dealer	0	1	4	BHK	2189.160468
29436	Owner	1	1	2	BHK	1175.132676
29437	Dealer	0	0	2	BHK	760.116253
29438	Builder	1	1	3	BHK	1560.000000
29439	Dealer	1	1	2	BHK	975.609756
29440	Builder	0	1	3	BHK	1652.634861
29441	Owner	0	0	3	BHK	1500.375094
29442	Dealer	0	0	3	BHK	1554.968123
29443	Dealer	0	1	3	BHK	1161.194975
29444	Dealer	1	1	1	BHK	752.049334
29445	Owner	0	0	2	BHK	1062.134891
29446	Owner	0	0	3	BHK	2500.000000
29447	Owner	0	0	2	BHK	769.230769
29448	Dealer	0	0	2	BHK	1022.641509
29449	Owner	0	0	2	BHK	927.079009
29450	Dealer	0	1	2	BHK	896.774194

29451 rows × 12 columns



## Reading first five data and displaying

In [4]:

```
1 data.head()
```

Out[4]:

	POSTED_BY	UNDER_CONSTRUCTION	RERA	BHK_NO.	BHK_OR_RK	SQUARE_FT	READY
0	Owner		0	0	2	BHK	1300.236407
1	Dealer		0	0	2	BHK	1275.000000
2	Owner		0	0	2	BHK	933.159722
3	Owner		0	1	2	BHK	929.921143
4	Dealer		1	0	2	BHK	999.009247

## Reading last five data and displaying

In [5]:

```
1 data.tail()
```

Out[5]:

	POSTED_BY	UNDER_CONSTRUCTION	RERA	BHK_NO.	BHK_OR_RK	SQUARE_FT	RE
29446	Owner		0	0	3	BHK	2500.000000
29447	Owner		0	0	2	BHK	769.230769
29448	Dealer		0	0	2	BHK	1022.641509
29449	Owner		0	0	2	BHK	927.079009
29450	Dealer		0	1	2	BHK	896.774194

## Shape of the data

In [6]:

```
1 data.shape
```

Out[6]:

(29451, 12)

## Sample data i.e random data from the data set

In [7]:

```
1 data.sample()
```

Out[7]:

POSTED_BY	UNDER_CONSTRUCTION	RERA	BHK_NO.	BHK_OR_RK	SQUARE_FT	RE
25603	Owner	0	0	15	BHK	8000.0



## Checking null values using isnull()

In [8]:

```
1 data.isnull().sum()
```

Out[8]:

```
POSTED_BY          0
UNDER_CONSTRUCTION 0
RERA              0
BHK_NO.            0
BHK_OR_RK          0
SQUARE_FT          0
READY_TO_MOVE      0
RESALE             0
ADDRESS             0
LONGITUDE           0
LATITUDE            0
TARGET(PRICE_IN_LACS) 0
dtype: int64
```

In [9]:

```
1 data.isnull().sum().sum()
```

Out[9]:

0

## Describing data i.e finding mean, standard deviation, min, max, etc..

In [10]:

```
1 data.describe()
```

Out[10]:

	UNDER_CONSTRUCTION	RERA	BHK_NO.	SQUARE_FT	READY_TO_MOVE
<b>count</b>	29451.000000	29451.000000	29451.000000	2.945100e+04	29451.000000
<b>mean</b>	0.179756	0.317918	2.392279	1.980217e+04	0.820244
<b>std</b>	0.383991	0.465675	0.879091	1.901335e+06	0.383991
<b>min</b>	0.000000	0.000000	1.000000	3.000000e+00	0.000000
<b>25%</b>	0.000000	0.000000	2.000000	9.000211e+02	1.000000
<b>50%</b>	0.000000	0.000000	2.000000	1.175057e+03	1.000000
<b>75%</b>	0.000000	1.000000	3.000000	1.550688e+03	1.000000
<b>max</b>	1.000000	1.000000	20.000000	2.545455e+08	1.000000

## Checking datatype of the each coulmns in a data set

In [11]:

```
1 data.dtypes
```

Out[11]:

POSTED_BY	object
UNDER_CONSTRUCTION	int64
RERA	int64
BHK_NO.	int64
BHK_OR_RK	object
SQUARE_FT	float64
READY_TO_MOVE	int64
RESALE	int64
ADDRESS	object
LONGITUDE	float64
LATITUDE	float64
TARGET(PRICE_IN_LACS)	float64
dtype:	object

## Collecting information using info()

In [12]:

```
1 data.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 29451 entries, 0 to 29450
Data columns (total 12 columns):
POSTED_BY           29451 non-null object
UNDER_CONSTRUCTION 29451 non-null int64
RERA               29451 non-null int64
BHK_NO.             29451 non-null int64
BHK_OR_RK           29451 non-null object
SQUARE_FT            29451 non-null float64
READY_TO_MOVE       29451 non-null int64
RESALE              29451 non-null int64
ADDRESS              29451 non-null object
LONGITUDE            29451 non-null float64
LATITUDE             29451 non-null float64
TARGET(PRICE_IN_LACS) 29451 non-null float64
dtypes: float64(4), int64(5), object(3)
memory usage: 2.7+ MB
```

## Displaying all columns

In [13]:

```
1 data.columns
```

Out[13]:

```
Index(['POSTED_BY', 'UNDER_CONSTRUCTION', 'RERA', 'BHK_NO.', 'BHK_OR_RK',
       'SQUARE_FT', 'READY_TO_MOVE', 'RESALE', 'ADDRESS', 'LONGITUDE',
       'LATITUDE', 'TARGET(PRICE_IN_LACS)'],
      dtype='object')
```

## Counting the total number of values

In [14]:

```
1 data.count().sum()
```

Out[14]:

353412

## Checking dummies

In [15]:

```
1 pd.get_dummies(data["BHK_OR_RK"]).head()
```

Out[15]:

	BHK	RK
0	1	0
1	1	0
2	1	0
3	1	0
4	1	0

In [16]:

```
1 data.head()
```

Out[16]:

	POSTED_BY	UNDER_CONSTRUCTION	RERA	BHK_NO.	BHK_OR_RK	SQUARE_FT	READY
0	Owner		0	0	2	BHK	1300.236407
1	Dealer		0	0	2	BHK	1275.000000
2	Owner		0	0	2	BHK	933.159722
3	Owner		0	1	2	BHK	929.921143
4	Dealer		1	0	2	BHK	999.009247

In [17]:

```
1 data["BHK_OR_RK"].value_counts()
```

Out[17]:

```
BHK     29427
RK      24
Name: BHK_OR_RK, dtype: int64
```

In [18]:

```
1 pd.get_dummies(data["POSTED_BY"]).head()
```

Out[18]:

	Builder	Dealer	Owner
0	0	0	1
1	0	1	0
2	0	0	1
3	0	0	1
4	0	1	0

In [19]:

```
1 data["POSTED_BY"].value_counts()
```

Out[19]:

```
Dealer      18291
Owner       10538
Builder      622
Name: POSTED_BY, dtype: int64
```

In [20]:

```
1 data.head()
```

Out[20]:

	POSTED_BY	UNDER_CONSTRUCTION	RERA	BHK_NO.	BHK_OR_RK	SQUARE_FT	READY
0	Owner		0	0	2	BHK	1300.236407
1	Dealer		0	0	2	BHK	1275.000000
2	Owner		0	0	2	BHK	933.159722
3	Owner		0	1	2	BHK	929.921143
4	Dealer		1	0	2	BHK	999.009247

## Pre-processing i.e Used to convert categorical data into numerical data

### For single column

In [21]:

```
1 from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
2 le = LabelEncoder()
```

In [22]:

```
1 data["BHK_OR_RK"] = le.fit_transform(data["BHK_OR_RK"])
```

In [23]:

```
1 data.head()
```

Out[23]:

	POSTED_BY	UNDER_CONSTRUCTION	RERA	BHK_NO.	BHK_OR_RK	SQUARE_FT	READY
0	Owner		0	0	2	0	1300.236407
1	Dealer		0	0	2	0	1275.000000
2	Owner		0	0	2	0	933.159722
3	Owner		0	1	2	0	929.921143
4	Dealer		1	0	2	0	999.009247

In [24]:

```
1 data["SQUARE_FT"].mean()
```

Out[24]:

19802.170190334633

In [25]:

```
1 data["SQUARE_FT"].std()
```

Out[25]:

1901334.9125039035

In [26]:

```
1 data.rename(columns={'TARGET(PRICE_IN_LACS)': 'PRICE', 'SQUARE_FT': 'AREA'}, inplace=True)
```

In [27]:

```
1 data.head()
```

Out[27]:

	POSTED_BY	UNDER_CONSTRUCTION	RERA	BHK_NO.	BHK_OR_RK	AREA	READY.
0	Owner		0	0	2	0	1300.236407
1	Dealer		0	0	2	0	1275.000000
2	Owner		0	0	2	0	933.159722
3	Owner		0	1	2	0	929.921143
4	Dealer		1	0	2	0	999.009247

## For multiple coulmns

In [28]:

```
1
2 from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
3 cols = ['POSTED_BY', "ADDRESS"]
4 le = LabelEncoder()
5 for col in cols:
6     data[col] = le.fit_transform(data[col])
```

In [29]:

```
1 data.head()
```

Out[29]:

	POSTED_BY	UNDER_CONSTRUCTION	RERA	BHK_NO.	BHK_OR_RK	AREA	READY.
0	2		0	0	2	0	1300.236407
1	1		0	0	2	0	1275.000000
2	2		0	0	2	0	933.159722
3	2		0	1	2	0	929.921143
4	1		1	0	2	0	999.009247

## VISUALIZING DATA

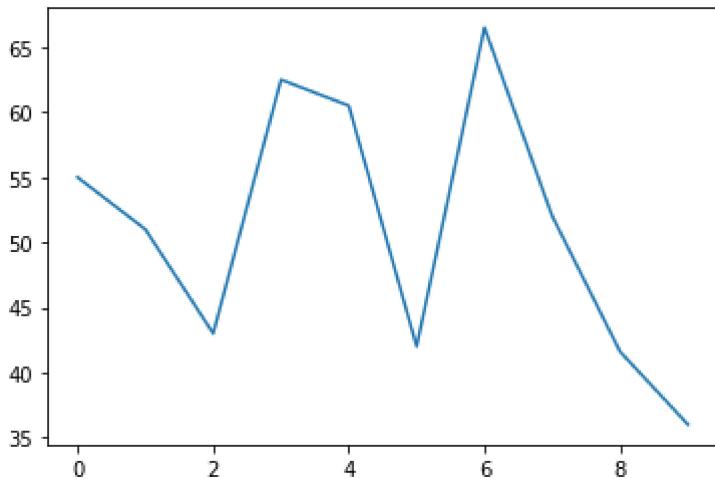
- Importance of Visualization
  - To understand the data clearly when there is large data
  - to understand easier

- For better and quick understanding
- Types of data storage
  - Files like records with csv,excel,html,py,ipnb,etc..
  - Images/vedios
  - Graphs/plots
- pyplot Module is used to represent the data in the graphical format.
- The various types of plots available in matplotlib are
  1. Line plot : Line plot is the linear graph, in which all points are join by a line.
  2. Scatter Plot. It show the relation between two variables
  3. Histogram : Probability Distribution
  4. Bar Graph
  5. Pie Chart
  6. Box Plot

## line plot

In [30]:

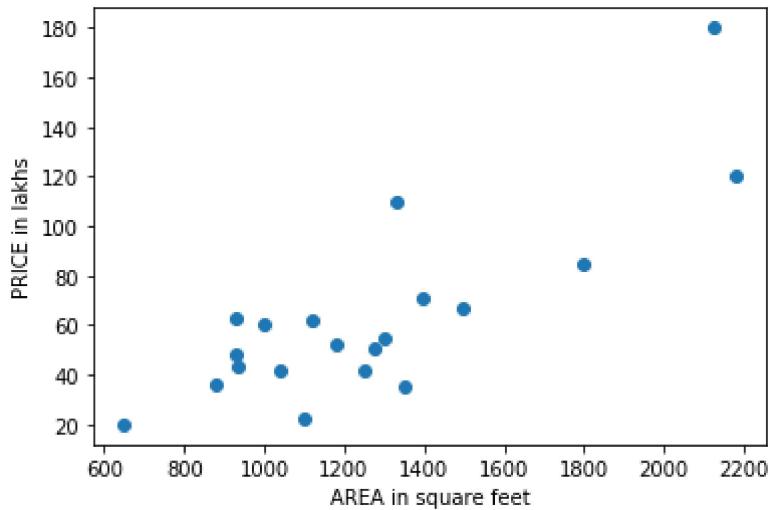
```
1 ## draw a line plot
2 plt.plot(data["PRICE"][:10])
3 plt.show()
```



## Scatter plot

In [31]:

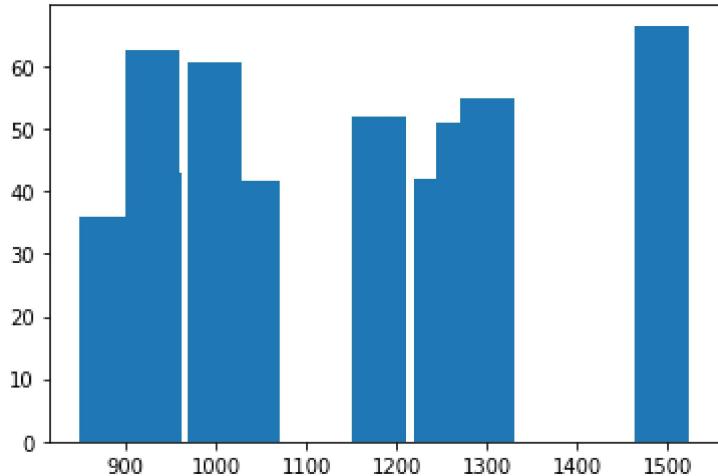
```
1 ## Scatter plot
2 plt.scatter(data["AREA"][:20],data["PRICE"][:20])
3 plt.xlabel("AREA in square feet")
4 plt.ylabel("PRICE in lakhs")
5 plt.show()
```



## bar graph

In [32]:

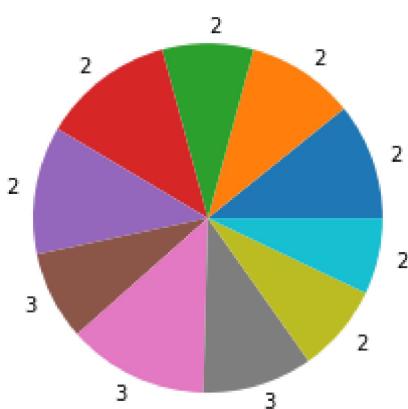
```
1 # bar graph
2 plt.bar(data["AREA"][:10],data["PRICE"][:10],width=60)
3 plt.show()
```



## pie chart

In [33]:

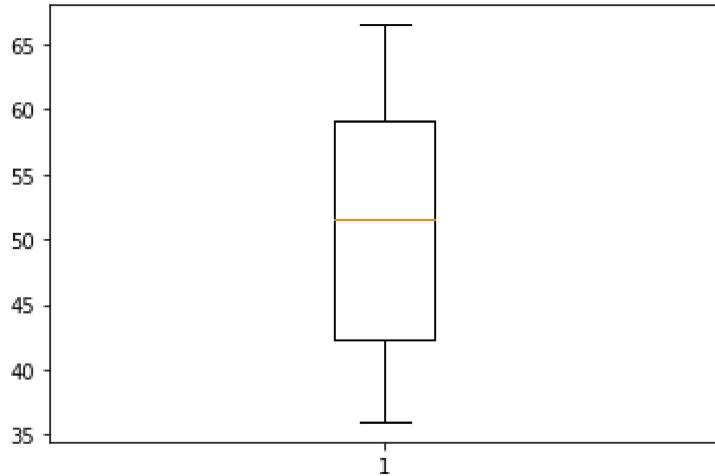
```
1 ## pie chart
2 plt.pie(data["PRICE"][:10],labels=data["BHK_NO."][:10])
3 plt.show()
```



## boxplot

In [34]:

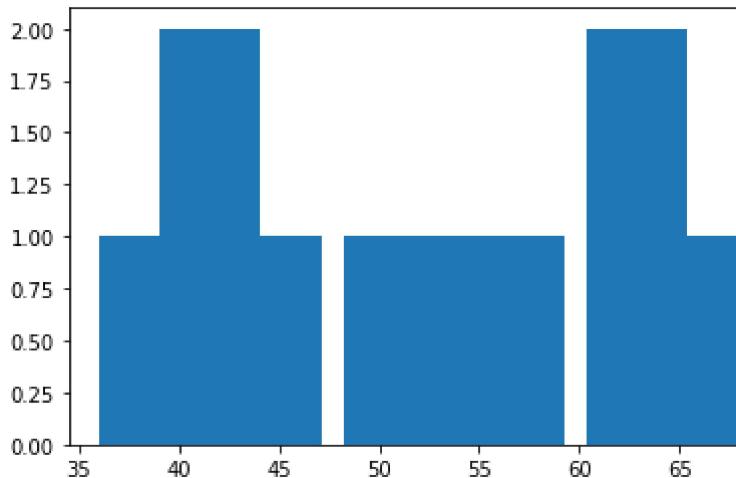
```
1 ## boxplot
2 plt.boxplot(data["PRICE"][:10])
3 plt.show()
```



## Histogram

In [35]:

```
1 plt.hist(data["PRICE"][:10],width=5)
2 plt.show()
```



## Seaborn

- The various types of plots available in Seaborn are
  - Line plot
  - Distribution plot
  - Joint plot
  - Heat map
  - Pairplot
  - Cluster plot
  - Lmplot

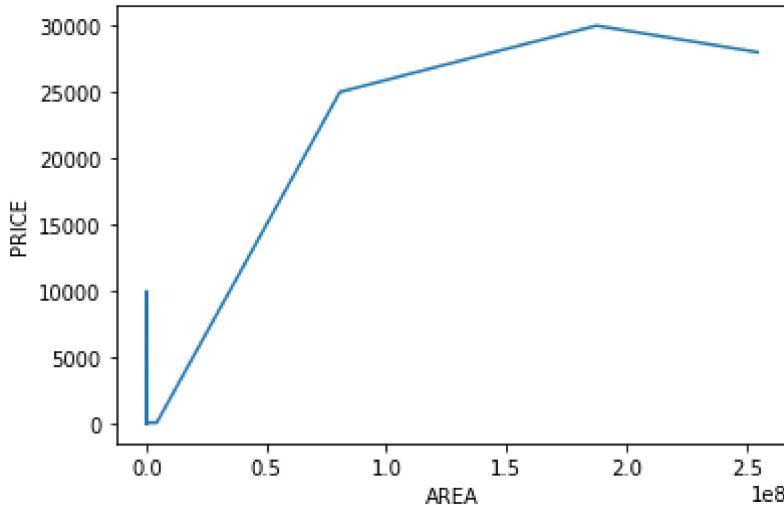
## Lineplot

In [36]:

```
1 sns.lineplot(x="AREA",y="PRICE",data=data)
```

Out[36]:

```
<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x1e38dfeed68>
```



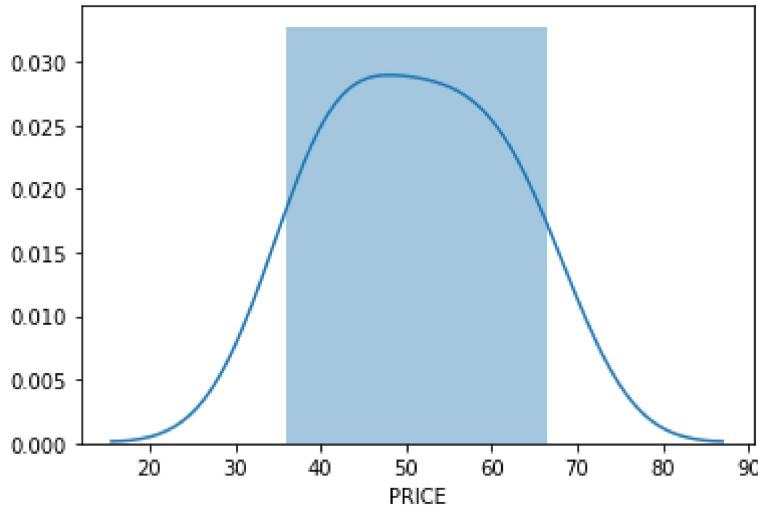
## Distplot

In [37]:

```
1 sns.distplot(data['PRICE'][:10])
```

Out[37]:

```
<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x1e38db1d198>
```

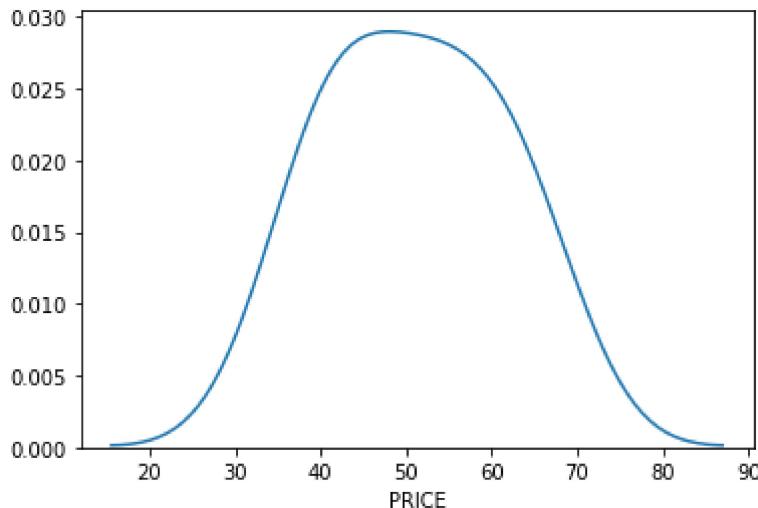


In [38]:

```
1 sns.distplot(data['PRICE'][:10],hist=False)
```

Out[38]:

```
<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x1e38e08a2e8>
```



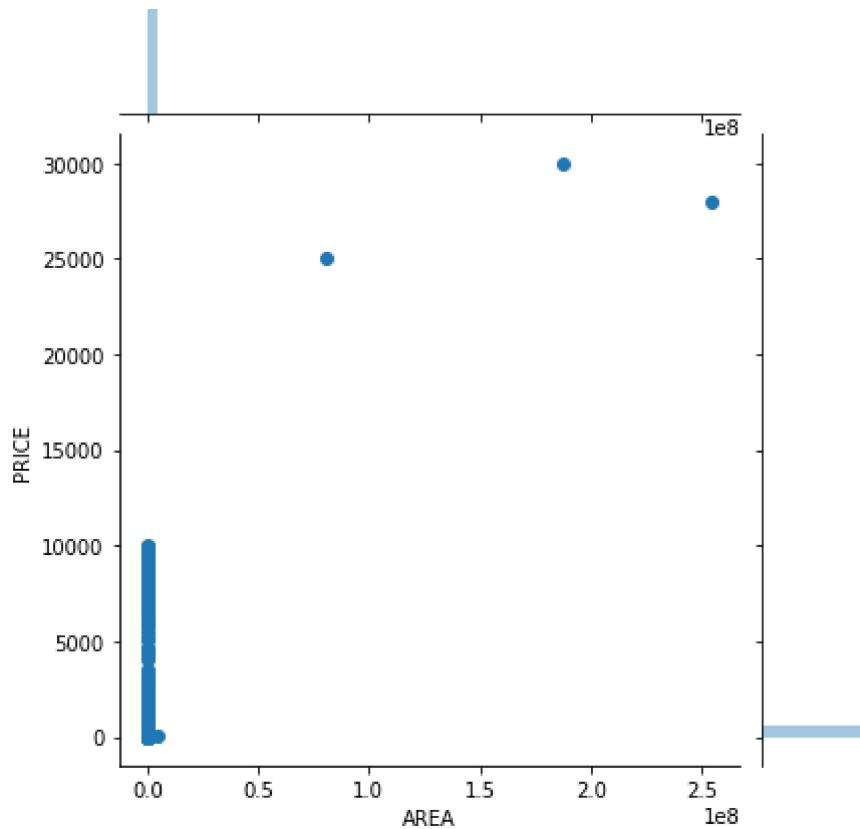
## Jointplot

In [39]:

```
1 sns.jointplot(x="AREA)[:5],y="PRICE":5],data=data)
```

Out[39]:

```
<seaborn.axisgrid.JointGrid at 0x1e38e0e8c50>
```



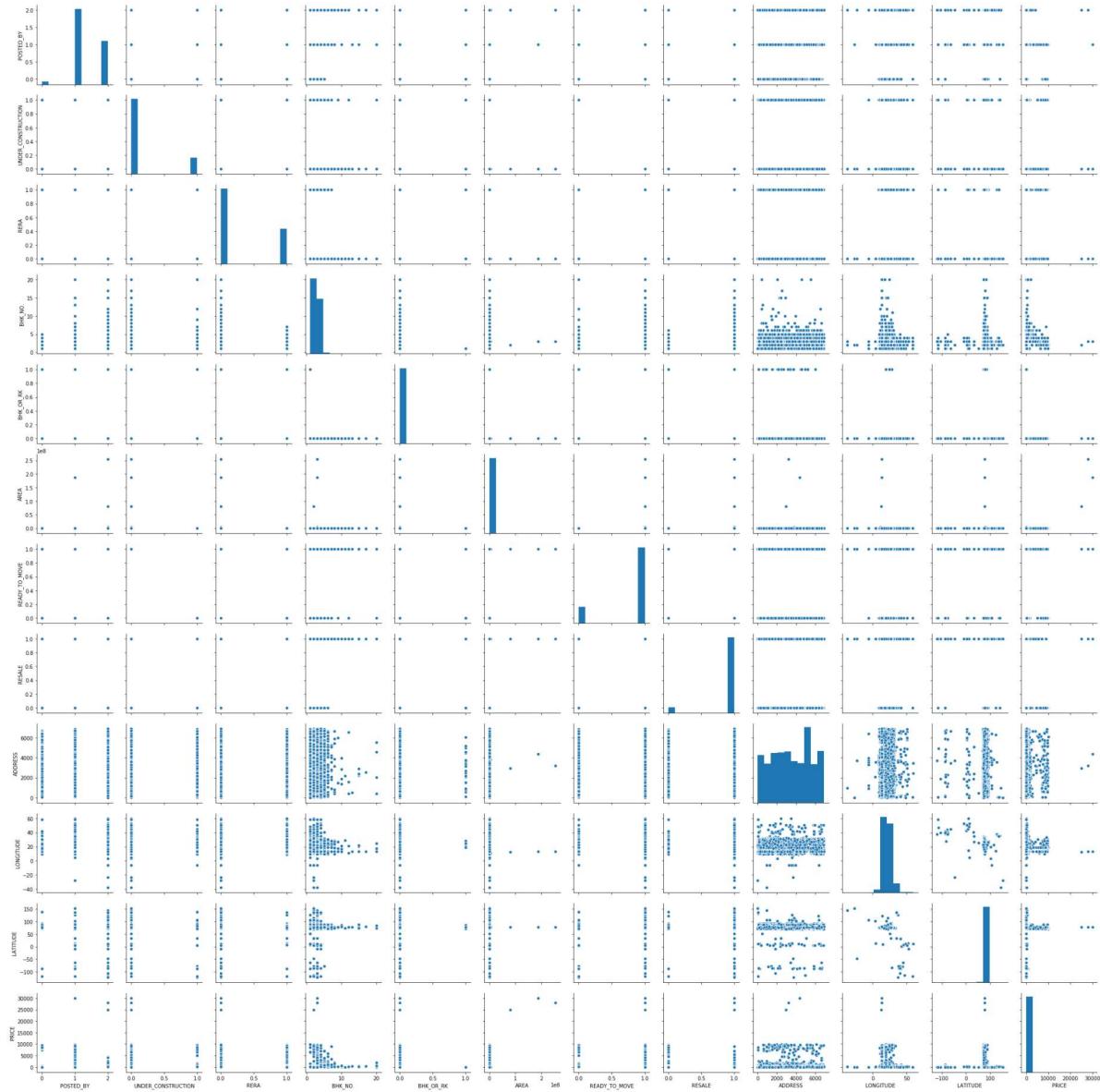
## Pairplot

In [40]:

```
1 sns.pairplot(data)
```

Out[40]:

```
<seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x1e38e08a1d0>
```



## Correlation of the data

In [41]:

1 data.corr()

Out[41]:

	POSTED_BY	UNDER_CONSTRUCTION	RERA	BHK_NO.	BHK_OR_RK
POSTED_BY	1.000000	-0.263473	-0.285316	-0.072466	-0.027
UNDER_CONSTRUCTION	-0.263473	1.000000	0.363826	-0.040712	0.020
RERA	-0.285316	0.363826	1.000000	0.009547	0.006
BHK_NO.	-0.072466	-0.040712	0.009547	1.000000	-0.045
BHK_OR_RK	-0.027895	0.020719	0.006056	-0.045231	1.000
AREA	0.005415	-0.004204	-0.006229	0.005303	-0.000
READY_TO_MOVE	0.263473	-1.000000	-0.363826	0.040712	-0.020
RESALE	0.332280	-0.347405	-0.270351	0.014581	-0.029
ADDRESS	-0.040621	-0.013684	0.073604	0.042386	-0.011
LONGITUDE	-0.049164	0.006440	0.104976	0.068730	0.009
LATITUDE	0.025425	-0.000381	-0.065106	0.046930	0.000
PRICE	-0.093328	0.055399	0.067636	0.112283	-0.004

## Heatmap

In [42]:

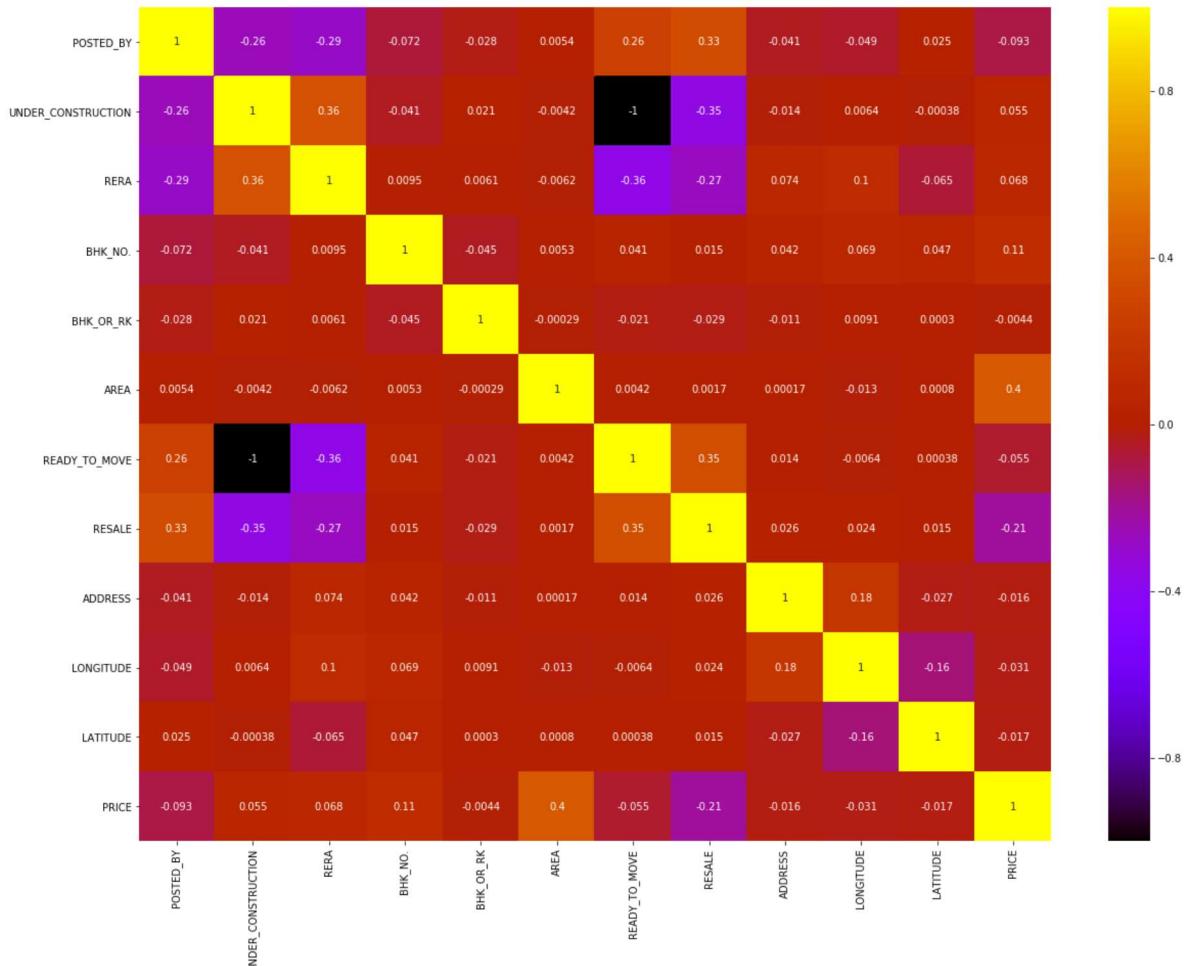
```

1 plt.figure(figsize=(20,15))
2 sns.heatmap(data.corr(), annot=True, cmap='gnuplot')

```

Out[42]:

&lt;matplotlib.axes.\_subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x1e393b496d8&gt;



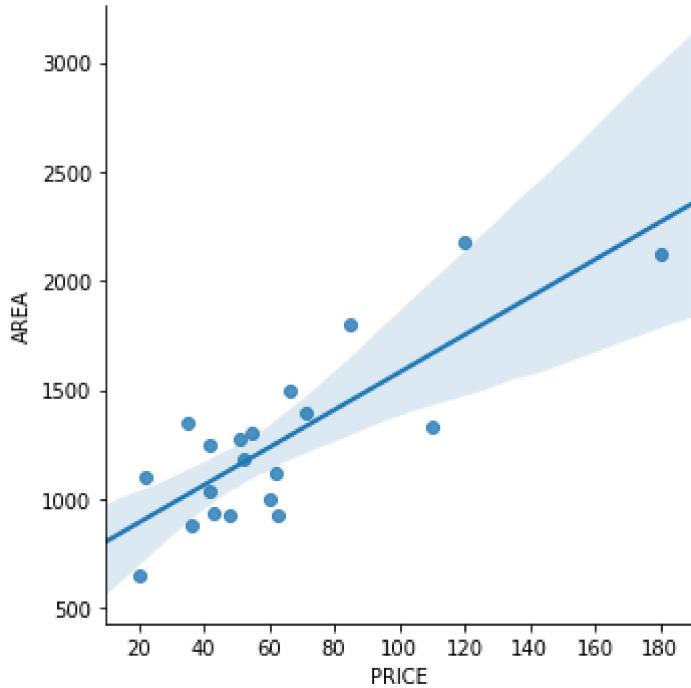
## LmPlot

In [43]:

```
1 sns.lmplot(x="PRICE",y="AREA",data=data[:20])
```

Out[43]:

```
<seaborn.axisgrid.FacetGrid at 0x1e39b01bb00>
```



## PREDICTING THE DATA

### Linear Regression

**Linear Regression:** Linear Regression is a linear approach to modeling the relation between dependent variable and one or more independent variables

#### Two different types of linear regression models:

- Simple linear regression : Simple Linear Regression uses one independent variable to predict the values of the dependent variable.

Ex: House price prediction({“Independent variable”:[‘room size’], “Dependent variable”:[“Price”]})

- Multiple linear regression: Multiple Linear Regression uses two or more independent variables and one dependent variable

Ex: House Price Prediction ({“Independent variable”:[‘room size’, ‘area size’, ‘no.of.rooms’], “Dependent variable”:[“Price”]})

#### Train/Test splitting of data & Cross Validation

As with most machine learning algorithms, we have to split our dataset into:

1. Training set: the data used to fit the model(Train the model)
2. Test set: the data partitioned away at the very start of the experiment (to provide an unbiased evaluation of the model)

**Here are the parameters:**

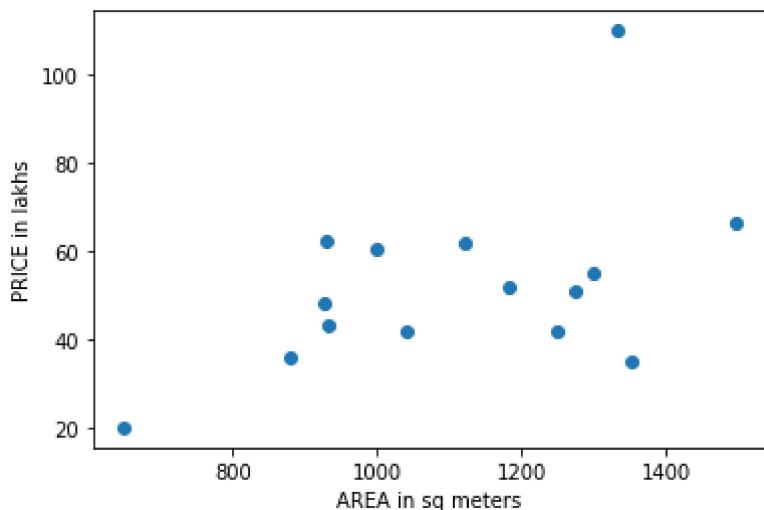
- train\_size: the proportion of the dataset to include in the train split (between 0.0 and 1.0)
- test\_size: the proportion of the dataset to include in the test split (between 0.0 and 1.0)
- random\_state: the seed used by the random number generator [optional]

## Steps in Machine Learning Model

- loading raw Data
- data Analysis/ Exploration of the data
- Separation of features and Target
- Separate training data and testing data
- select algorithm
- Build ML modal - fit your trained data
- Prediction - testing data
- Evaluate the model

In [44]:

```
1 plt.scatter(data["AREA"][:15],data["PRICE"][:15])
2 plt.xlabel("AREA in sq meters")
3 plt.ylabel("PRICE in lakhs")
4 plt.show()
```



In [45]:

```
1 X = data[["AREA"]] # input Feature  
2 X.head()
```

Out[45]:

**AREA**

<b>0</b>	1300.236407
<b>1</b>	1275.000000
<b>2</b>	933.159722
<b>3</b>	929.921143
<b>4</b>	999.009247

In [46]:

```
1 y = data["PRICE"] # Target variable
2 y
```

Out[46]:

```
0      55.0
1      51.0
2      43.0
3      62.5
4      60.5
5      42.0
6      66.5
7      52.0
8      41.6
9      36.0
10     35.0
11     110.0
12     48.0
13     62.0
14     20.0
15     71.1
16     85.0
17     180.0
18     22.0
19     120.0
20     45.0
21     42.0
22     55.0
23     300.0
24     50.0
25     27.5
26     46.0
27     22.9
28     39.0
29     12.5
...
29421    97.0
29422    16.0
29423    150.0
29424    19.0
29425    750.0
29426    54.5
29427    15.0
29428    24.0
29429    21.0
29430    63.0
29431    21.0
29432    110.0
29433    50.0
29434    63.0
29435    82.4
29436    62.0
29437    34.0
29438    54.6
29439    120.0
29440    53.0
29441    40.0
29442    200.0
29443    220.0
```

```
29444    100.0
29445     40.0
29446     45.0
29447     16.0
29448     27.1
29449     67.0
29450     27.8
Name: PRICE, Length: 29451, dtype: float64
```

In [47]:

```
1 from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
2 lreg_model = LinearRegression()
3 lreg_model.fit(X,y)
```

Out[47]:

```
LinearRegression(copy_X=True, fit_intercept=True, n_jobs=None, normalize=False)
```

In [48]:

```
1 pred_values = lreg_model.predict(X)
2 pred_values
```

Out[48]:

```
array([140.32473665, 140.32122573, 140.27366854, ..., 140.28611734,
       140.27282259, 140.26860655])
```

In [49]:

```
1 from sklearn.metrics import r2_score
2 print("Accuracy score of the model is " ,r2_score(y,pred_values) * 100,"%")
```

```
Accuracy score of the model is 16.215491796475078 %
```

In [50]:

```
1 X.iloc[100]
```

Out[50]:

```
AREA      989.902989
Name: 100, dtype: float64
```

In [51]:

```
1 y.iloc[100] # actual value
```

Out[51]:

```
50.0
```

In [52]:

```
1 lreg_model.predict([[989.902989]]) # 1246 predicted value from the model
```

Out[52]:

```
array([140.28156273])
```

In [53]:

```
1 140.28156273-50.0
```

Out[53]:

```
90.28156272999999
```

In [54]:

```
1 lreg_model.predict([[2010]]) # new data point
```

Out[54]:

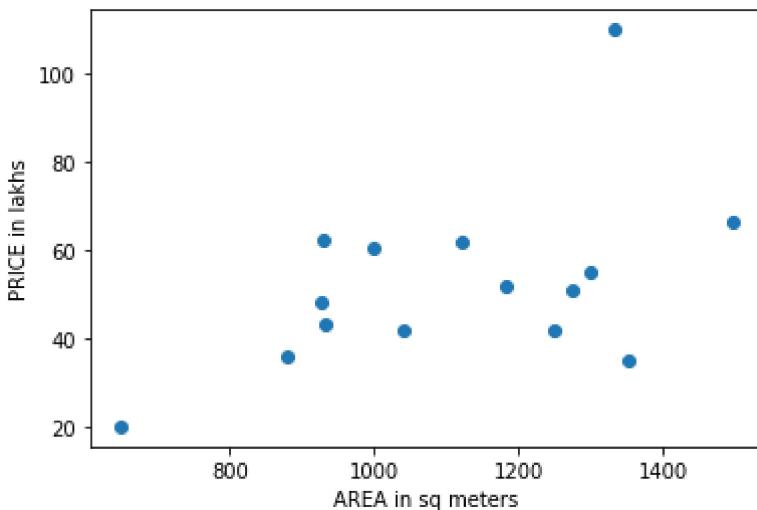
```
array([140.42347973])
```

In [55]:

```
1 from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error
```

In [56]:

```
1 plt.scatter(data["AREA"][:15], data["PRICE"][:15])
2 plt.xlabel("AREA in sq meters")
3 plt.ylabel("PRICE in lakhs")
4 plt.show()
```



In [57]:

```
1 y.min()
```

Out[57]:

```
0.25
```

In [58]:

```
1 y.max()
```

Out[58]:

30000.0

In [59]:

```
1 pred_values.min()
```

Out[59]:

140.14426371279333

In [60]:

```
1 pred_values.max()
```

Out[60]:

35552.78316254658

In [61]:

```
1 lreg_model.intercept_
```

Out[61]:

140.14384634954416

In [62]:

```
1 lreg_model.coef_
```

Out[62]:

array([0.00013912])

In [63]:

```
1 X.iloc[100]
```

Out[63]:

AREA 989.902989  
Name: 100, dtype: float64

In [64]:

```
1 # y = mx+c
2 y = lreg_model.coef_*X.iloc[100] + lreg_model.intercept_
3 y
```

Out[64]:

AREA 140.281563  
Name: 100, dtype: float64

In [65]:

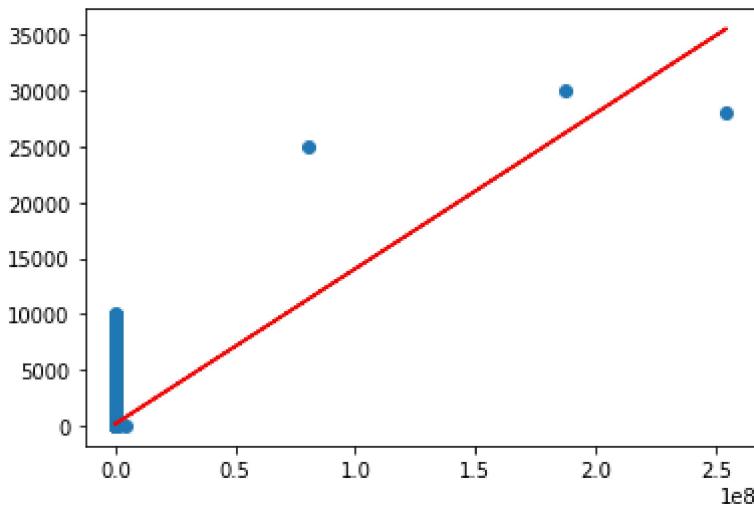
```
1 lreg_model.predict([[989.902989]])
```

Out[65]:

```
array([140.28156273])
```

In [66]:

```
1 plt.scatter(data["AREA"], data["PRICE"])
2 plt.plot(X, pred_values, c = "r")
3 plt.show()
```



## POLYNOMIAL REGRESSION

- Polynomial regression is one of the linear regression model.
- If the change between the dependent and independent variables is non-uniform, then we go for polynomial regression **Linear Equation:**

$y = mx + c$

- $y$  is the target variable
- $c$  is the bias
- $x$  is the predictor
- $m$  is the weight of the regression equation

### Polynomial Equation:

$$y = c + c_1x + c_2x^2 + c_3x^3 + \dots + c_nx^n$$

- \*  $y$  is the target variable
- \*  $x$  is the predictor
- \*  $c_1, c_2, c_n$  are the weight of the regression equation
- \*  $c$  is the bias

### Polynomial regression for more input features:

$$y = c + c_1x_1x_2 + c_2x_1^2x_2^2 + c_3x_1^3x_2^3 + \dots + c_nx_1^nx_2^n$$

- $y$  is the target variable

- $x_1$  and  $x_2$  are the predictors
- $c_1, c_2, c_n$  are the weight of the regression equation
- $c$  is the bias

In [67]:

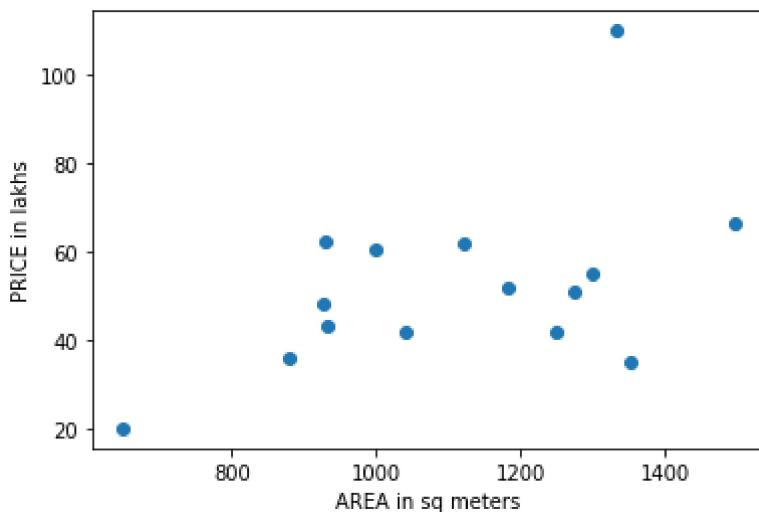
```
1 data.columns
```

Out[67]:

```
Index(['POSTED_BY', 'UNDER_CONSTRUCTION', 'RERA', 'BHK_NO.', 'BHK_OR_RK',
       'AREA', 'READY_TO_MOVE', 'RESALE', 'ADDRESS', 'LONGITUDE', 'LATITUDE',
       'PRICE'],
      dtype='object')
```

In [68]:

```
1 plt.scatter(data["AREA"][:15], data["PRICE"][:15])
2 plt.xlabel("AREA in sq meters")
3 plt.ylabel("PRICE in lakhs")
4 plt.show()
```



In [69]:

```
1 x = data[["AREA"]]
2 y = data["PRICE"]
```

In [70]:

```
1 from sklearn.preprocessing import PolynomialFeatures
2 poly = PolynomialFeatures(degree = 3)
3 x_poly = poly.fit_transform(x)
4 from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
5 model = LinearRegression()
6 model.fit(x_poly,y)
```

Out[70]:

```
LinearRegression(copy_X=True, fit_intercept=True, n_jobs=None, normalize=False)
```

In [71]:

```
1 y_pred = model.predict(x_poly)
```

In [72]:

```
1 y_pred
```

Out[72]:

```
array([140.36838026, 140.36838008, 140.36837803, ..., 140.3683785 ,  
     140.36837799, 140.36837784])
```

In [73]:

```
1 from sklearn.metrics import r2_score,mean_squared_error  
2 print("r2_score:",r2_score(y,y_pred))  
3 print("RMSE :",(mean_squared_error(y,y_pred)))
```

r2\_score: 0.16578774681801844

RMSE : 359943.9172888587

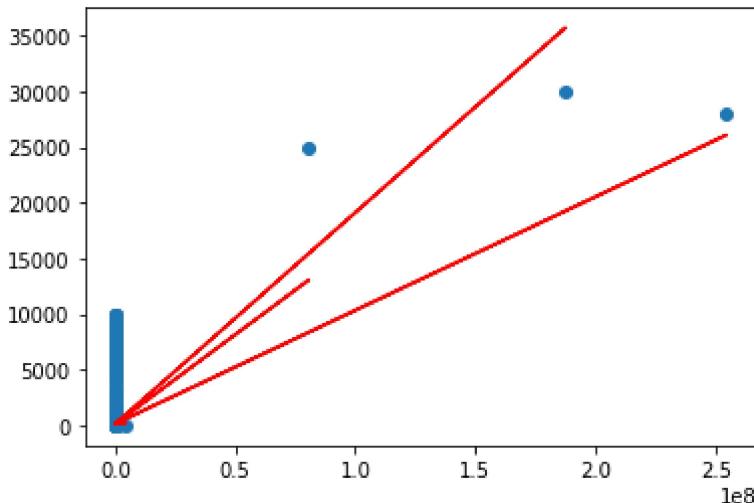
In [74]:

```
1 from sklearn.metrics import r2_score  
2 print("Accuracy score of the model is " ,r2_score(y,y_pred) * 100,"%")
```

Accuracy score of the model is 16.578774681801846 %

In [75]:

```
1 plt.scatter(data["AREA"],data["PRICE"])  
2 plt.plot(x,y_pred,c = "r")  
3 plt.show()
```



**NOTE AS IT IS NOT CONTINOUS DATA WE COULD NOT ATTEMPT THE CLASSIFICATION MODELS**

In [ ]:

```
1
```

