Part B Question 2

10/10/22, 8:01 AM

```
In [ ]: # Setting the seed here is sufficient.
        # If you don't plan to use these starter code, make sure you add this cell.
        SEED = 42
        import os
        os.environ['TF CUDNN DETERMINISTIC'] = '1'
        os.environ["CUDA_VISIBLE_DEVICES"] = "-1"
         import random
         random.seed(SEED)
         import numpy as np
        np.random.seed(SEED)
        import tensorflow as tf
        tf.random.set_seed(SEED)
In [ ]: import graphviz
        import pydot_ng as pydot
        from tensorflow import keras
        from tensorflow.keras import layers
        from tensorflow.keras.layers import Normalization, StringLookup, IntegerLookup
        from math import floor
         from math import sqrt
In [ ]: import pandas as pd
        df = pd.read_csv('hdb_price_prediction.csv')
        df
```

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Out[]:		month	year	full_address	nearest_stn	dist_to_nearest_stn	dist_to_dhoby	degree_centrality ϵ
	0	1	2017	406 ANG MO KIO AVENUE 10	Ang Mo Kio	1.007264	7.006044	0.016807
	1	1	2017	108 ANG MO KIO AVENUE 4	Ang Mo Kio	1.271389	7.983837	0.016807
	2	1	2017	602 ANG MO KIO AVENUE 5	Yio Chu Kang	1.069743	9.090700	0.016807
	3	1	2017	465 ANG MO KIO AVENUE 10	Ang Mo Kio	0.946890	7.519889	0.016807
	4	1	2017	601 ANG MO KIO AVENUE 5	Yio Chu Kang	1.092551	9.130489	0.016807
	•••							
	133407	6	2022	877 YISHUN STREET 81	Khatib	0.475885	12.738721	0.016807
	133408	1	2022	633 YISHUN STREET 61	Khatib	0.774113	13.229106	0.016807
	133409	2	2022	633 YISHUN STREET 61	Khatib	0.774113	13.229106	0.016807
	133410	2	2022	632 YISHUN STREET 61	Khatib	0.700595	13.222912	0.016807
	133411	5	2022	605 YISHUN STREET 61	Khatib	0.603845	13.592586	0.016807

133412 rows × 13 columns

```
# The functions in this cell are adapted from https://keras.io/examples/structured_data,
# It is the same link as the one mentioned in the question paper (Q1b)
def dataframe_to_dataset(dataframe):
    dataframe = dataframe.copy()
    labels = dataframe.pop("resale_price")
    ds = tf.data.Dataset.from_tensor_slices((dict(dataframe), labels))
    ds = ds.shuffle(buffer_size=len(dataframe))
    return ds
def encode_numerical_feature(feature, name, dataset):
    # Create a Normalization layer for our feature
    normalizer = Normalization()
    # Prepare a Dataset that only yields our feature
```

```
feature_ds = dataset.map(lambda x, y: x[name])
            feature_ds = feature_ds.map(lambda x: tf.expand_dims(x, -1))
            # Learn the statistics of the data
            normalizer.adapt(feature ds)
            # Normalize the input feature
            encoded_feature = normalizer(feature)
            return encoded_feature
        def encode_categorical_feature(feature, name, dataset, is_string):
            lookup_class = StringLookup if is_string else IntegerLookup
            # Create a lookup layer which will turn strings into integer indices
            lookup = lookup class(output mode="binary") # NOTE: as mentioned in the question pa
            # Prepare a Dataset that only yields our feature
            feature_ds = dataset.map(lambda x, y: x[name])
            feature_ds = feature_ds.map(lambda x: tf.expand_dims(x, -1))
            # Learn the set of possible string values and assign them a fixed integer index
            lookup.adapt(feature_ds)
            # Turn the string input into integer indices
            encoded feature = lookup(feature)
            return encoded_feature
In [ ]: from keras import backend as K
        def r2(y_true, y_pred):
            # Obtained from https://jmlb.github.io/ml/2017/03/20/CoeffDetermination_CustomMetric
            # TODO: you have to find out how to use it in your code
```

```
SS_res = K.sum(K.square( y_true - y_pred ))
SS_tot = K.sum(K.square( y_true - K.mean(y_true) ) )
return ( 1 - SS_res/(SS_tot + K.epsilon()) )
```

From Question 1

```
In [ ]: # Split data
         train dataframe = df[df['year']<= 2020]</pre>
         test_dataframe = df[df['year']>2020]
In [ ]: category_not_used = ["full_address", "nearest_stn"]
         train_dataframe = train_dataframe.drop(category_not_used, axis = 1)
         test_dataframe = test_dataframe.drop(category_not_used, axis = 1)
         train_ds = dataframe_to_dataset(train_dataframe)
         test_ds = dataframe_to_dataset(test_dataframe)
         train_ds = train_ds.batch(256)
         test_ds = test_ds.batch(256)
        #Categorical feature encoded as integer
In [ ]:
         month = keras.Input(shape=(1,), name="month", dtype="int64")
```

```
# Categorical feature encoded as string
        flat_model_type = keras.Input(shape=(1,), name="flat_model_type", dtype="string")
        storey_range = keras.Input(shape=(1,), name="storey_range", dtype="string")
        # Numerical features
        dist_to_nearest_stn = keras.Input(shape=(1,), name="dist_to_nearest_stn")
        dist to dhoby = keras.Input(shape=(1,), name="dist to dhoby")
        degree_centrality = keras.Input(shape=(1,), name="degree_centrality")
        eigenvector_centrality = keras.Input(shape=(1,), name="eigenvector_centrality")
        remaining lease years = keras.Input(shape=(1,), name="remaining lease years")
        floor_area_sqm = keras.Input(shape=(1,), name="floor_area_sqm")
In []: all_inputs = [month,flat_model_type,storey_range,dist_to_nearest_stn,
                    dist_to_dhoby,degree_centrality,eigenvector_centrality,remaining_lease_years
```

Question 2

Question 2A

Further split of training dataset to train and validation

```
In []: Q2_validation_dataframe = train_dataframe[train_dataframe["year"]==2020]
         Q2_train_dataframe = train_dataframe[train_dataframe["year"]<2020]</pre>
In [ ]: Q2 train ds = dataframe to dataset(Q2 train dataframe)
         Q2 val ds = dataframe to dataset(Q2 validation dataframe)
         Q2_train_ds = Q2_train_ds.batch(256)
         Q2 \text{ val ds} = Q2 \text{ val ds.batch}(256)
```

Question 2B

```
In [ ]: def Q2_encode_categorical_feature(feature, name, dataset, is_string, num_categories, div
            lookup_class = StringLookup if is_string else IntegerLookup
            # Create a lookup layer which will turn strings into integer indices
            lookup = lookup_class(output_mode="int")
            # Prepare a Dataset that only yields our feature
            feature_ds = dataset.map(lambda x, y: x[name])
            feature_ds = feature_ds.map(lambda x: tf.expand_dims(x,-1))
            # Learn the set of possible string values and assign them a fixed integer index
            lookup.adapt(feature_ds)
            # Turn the string input into integer indices
            encoded feature = lookup(feature)
            emb = layers.Embedding(input_dim=num_categories+1, output_dim=floor(num_categories/)
            embedded = emb(encoded_feature)
            return layers.Flatten()(embedded)
```

Question 2C

```
callback = tf.keras.callbacks.EarlyStopping(monitor='val loss', patience=10)
In [ ]:
In [ ]: # Numerical features encoded wit Q2_train_ds
         dist_to_nearest_stn_encoded = encode_numerical_feature(dist_to_nearest_stn, "dist_to_nearest_stn")
         dist_to_dhoby_encoded = encode_numerical_feature(dist_to_dhoby, "dist_to_dhoby", Q2_tra:
         degree centrality encoded = encode numerical feature(degree centrality, "degree central
         eigenvector centrality encoded = encode numerical feature(eigenvector centrality, "eigen
         remaining_lease_year_encoded = encode_numerical_feature(remaining_lease_years, "remaini
         floor area sqm encoded = encode numerical feature(floor area sqm, "floor area sqm", Q2 to
In [ ]: import keras_tuner
         def build model(hp):
             Q2 optimizer = tf.keras.optimizers.Adam(hp.Float('learning rate', 1e-4, 2e-1, sampl:
             divisor = hp.Int("divisor", min_value=1, max_value=2, step=1)
             hidden_units = hp.Int("hidden_units", min_value=4, max_value=32, step=4)
             month num categories = df["month"].nunique()
             flat_model_type_num_categories = df["flat_model_type"].nunique()
             storey range num categories = df["storey range"].nunique()
             #Integer categorical features
             month embedded = Q2 encode categorical feature(month, "month", Q2 train ds, False, mo
             #String categorical features
             flat model type embedded = Q2 encode categorical feature(flat model type, "flat model
             storey_range_embedded = Q2_encode_categorical_feature(storey_range, "storey_range",(
             Q2 all features = layers.Concatenate()(
                                 month embedded,
                                 storey range embedded,
                                 flat_model_type_embedded,
                                 floor area sqm encoded,
                                 remaining_lease_year_encoded,
                                 degree_centrality_encoded,
                                 eigenvector_centrality_encoded,
                                 dist_to_nearest_stn_encoded,
                                 dist to dhoby encoded
                             1
             hidden layer = layers.Dense(units=hidden units, activation ="linear")(Q2 all feature
             Q2_output = layers.Dense(1, activation="linear")(hidden_layer)
             Q2_model = keras.Model(all_inputs, Q2_output)
             Q2 model.compile(optimizer=Q2 optimizer, loss= "mse",metrics=[r2])
             return Q2 model
        tuner = keras tuner.RandomSearch(
In [ ]:
             build_model,
             objective='val_loss',
             max trials=10)
         tuner.search(Q2 train ds, epochs=50, validation data=Q2 val ds, callbacks=[callback])
```

```
best_model = tuner.get_best_models(1)[0]
best_hyperparameters = tuner.get_best_hyperparameters(1)[0]
Trial 10 Complete [00h 01m 21s]
val_loss: 206107623424.0
Best val_loss So Far: 3843214080.0
Total elapsed time: 00h 12m 29s
INFO:tensorflow:Oracle triggered exit
```

Best hyperparamters

```
best_hyperparameters.values
        {'learning_rate': 0.046185127256095915, 'divisor': 2, 'hidden_units': 8}
Out[ ]:
```

Question 2D

Training of model based on best model configuration and test RMSE

```
Q2 best model history = {}
Q2_best_model = build_model(best_hyperparameters)
# Save best epoch only
callback_list = [
       tf.keras.callbacks.ModelCheckpoint(
            filepath='PartB_bestepoch/',
            save_freq='epoch', verbose=1, monitor='val_loss',
            save_weights_only=True, save_best_only=True
1
# Train on the non-test split ( 2020 and before hence using train_ds instead of Q2_train
Q2_best_model_history["best_model"] = Q2_best_model.fit(train_ds, epochs=50, validation]
# Save the model train with the optimal hyperparameters
Q2 best model.save('PartB best model/')
```

```
Epoch 1/50
Epoch 1: val_loss improved from inf to 17899706368.00000, saving model to PartB_bestepo
342/342 [=========== ] - 3s 6ms/step - loss: 80105832448.0000 - r2: -
2.4058 - val loss: 17899706368.0000 - val r2: 0.3491
Epoch 2/50
342/342 [=============== ] - ETA: 0s - loss: 9185911808.0000 - r2: 0.6118
Epoch 2: val loss improved from 17899706368.00000 to 14939295744.00000, saving model to
PartB bestepoch\
6118 - val loss: 14939295744.0000 - val r2: 0.4546
Epoch 3/50
Epoch 3: val loss improved from 14939295744.00000 to 14265612288.00000, saving model to
PartB bestepoch\
6635 - val loss: 14265612288.0000 - val r2: 0.4781
Epoch 4/50
Epoch 4: val_loss did not improve from 14265612288.00000
342/342 [=============== ] - 3s 7ms/step - loss: 7381860352.0000 - r2: 0.
6869 - val loss: 14277165056.0000 - val r2: 0.4776
Epoch 5/50
Epoch 5: val_loss improved from 14265612288.00000 to 12391053312.00000, saving model to
PartB bestepoch\
7049 - val loss: 12391053312.0000 - val r2: 0.5462
Epoch 6/50
Epoch 6: val loss did not improve from 12391053312.00000
7225 - val_loss: 12759575552.0000 - val_r2: 0.5335
Epoch 7/50
Epoch 7: val loss improved from 12391053312.00000 to 12358235136.00000, saving model to
PartB bestepoch\
7387 - val_loss: 12358235136.0000 - val_r2: 0.5481
Epoch 8/50
Epoch 8: val loss improved from 12358235136.00000 to 11545470976.00000, saving model to
PartB bestepoch\
7543 - val loss: 11545470976.0000 - val r2: 0.5775
Epoch 9/50
Epoch 9: val_loss did not improve from 11545470976.00000
7683 - val loss: 11560046592.0000 - val r2: 0.5764
Epoch 10/50
Epoch 10: val_loss improved from 11545470976.00000 to 10713629696.00000, saving model t
o PartB bestepoch\
7798 - val loss: 10713629696.0000 - val r2: 0.6078
Epoch 11/50
342/342 [=========================== ] - ETA: 0s - loss: 4964157440.0000 - r2: 0.7890
```

```
Epoch 11: val_loss did not improve from 10713629696.00000
7890 - val loss: 11783515136.0000 - val r2: 0.5685
Epoch 12/50
Epoch 12: val loss did not improve from 10713629696.00000
7980 - val loss: 10740106240.0000 - val r2: 0.6064
Epoch 13/50
Epoch 13: val loss improved from 10713629696.00000 to 10165262336.00000, saving model t
o PartB bestepoch\
8051 - val loss: 10165262336.0000 - val r2: 0.6280
Epoch 14: val loss did not improve from 10165262336.00000
8115 - val loss: 11078604800.0000 - val r2: 0.5939
Epoch 15/50
Epoch 15: val_loss did not improve from 10165262336.00000
8175 - val loss: 10185533440.0000 - val r2: 0.6270
Epoch 16/50
Epoch 16: val_loss did not improve from 10165262336.00000
8225 - val loss: 10620626944.0000 - val r2: 0.6109
Epoch 17/50
Epoch 17: val_loss improved from 10165262336.00000 to 10087306240.00000, saving model t
o PartB bestepoch\
8267 - val_loss: 10087306240.0000 - val_r2: 0.6298
Epoch 18/50
Epoch 18: val loss did not improve from 10087306240.00000
8299 - val loss: 10753428480.0000 - val r2: 0.6065
Epoch 19/50
Epoch 19: val loss did not improve from 10087306240.00000
8329 - val_loss: 10312682496.0000 - val_r2: 0.6220
Epoch 20/50
Epoch 20: val loss improved from 10087306240.00000 to 9415782400.00000, saving model to
PartB bestepoch\
8352 - val loss: 9415782400.0000 - val_r2: 0.6546
Epoch 21/50
Epoch 21: val loss did not improve from 9415782400.00000
8366 - val loss: 10388734976.0000 - val r2: 0.6190
Epoch 22/50
Epoch 22: val loss did not improve from 9415782400.00000
```

```
8385 - val loss: 9441271808.0000 - val r2: 0.6543
Epoch 23/50
Epoch 23: val loss did not improve from 9415782400.00000
8390 - val loss: 9438312448.0000 - val r2: 0.6544
Epoch 24/50
Epoch 24: val_loss did not improve from 9415782400.00000
8396 - val loss: 10380033024.0000 - val r2: 0.6199
Epoch 25/50
Epoch 25: val loss did not improve from 9415782400.00000
8404 - val loss: 10070590464.0000 - val r2: 0.6311
Epoch 26/50
Epoch 26: val loss did not improve from 9415782400.00000
8410 - val loss: 10189365248.0000 - val r2: 0.6271
Epoch 27/50
Epoch 27: val loss did not improve from 9415782400.00000
8416 - val loss: 9697868800.0000 - val r2: 0.6442
Epoch 28/50
Epoch 28: val loss did not improve from 9415782400.00000
8414 - val loss: 10179208192.0000 - val r2: 0.6268
Epoch 29/50
Epoch 29: val loss improved from 9415782400.00000 to 9402954752.00000, saving model to
PartB bestepoch\
8424 - val_loss: 9402954752.0000 - val_r2: 0.6555
Epoch 30/50
Epoch 30: val_loss did not improve from 9402954752.00000
8421 - val loss: 10483511296.0000 - val r2: 0.6156
Epoch 31/50
Epoch 31: val_loss did not improve from 9402954752.00000
8425 - val loss: 9969513472.0000 - val r2: 0.6349
Epoch 32/50
Epoch 32: val_loss did not improve from 9402954752.00000
8430 - val loss: 10640462848.0000 - val r2: 0.6102
Epoch 33/50
Epoch 33: val loss did not improve from 9402954752.00000
8432 - val loss: 9882433536.0000 - val r2: 0.6381
Epoch 34/50
Epoch 34: val_loss did not improve from 9402954752.00000
```

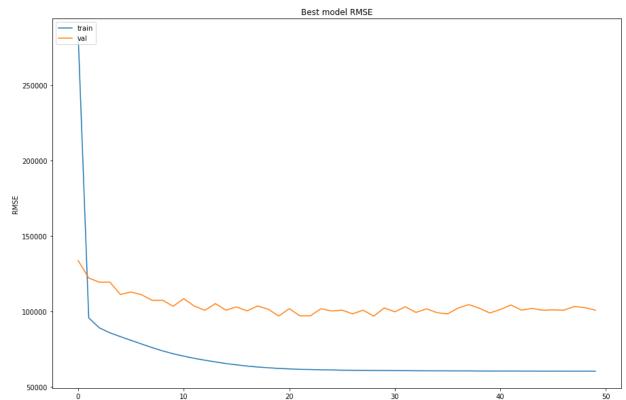
```
8434 - val loss: 10364608512.0000 - val r2: 0.6199
Epoch 35/50
Epoch 35: val loss did not improve from 9402954752.00000
8433 - val loss: 9852348416.0000 - val r2: 0.6392
Epoch 36/50
Epoch 36: val loss did not improve from 9402954752.00000
8435 - val loss: 9692525568.0000 - val r2: 0.6449
Epoch 37/50
Epoch 37: val_loss did not improve from 9402954752.00000
8434 - val loss: 10471049216.0000 - val r2: 0.6154
Epoch 38/50
Epoch 38: val loss did not improve from 9402954752.00000
8436 - val_loss: 10943375360.0000 - val_r2: 0.5992
Epoch 39/50
342/342 [============] - ETA: 0s - loss: 3670298368.0000 - r2: 0.8444
Epoch 39: val loss did not improve from 9402954752.00000
8444 - val_loss: 10448453632.0000 - val_r2: 0.6163
Epoch 40/50
Epoch 40: val loss did not improve from 9402954752.00000
8442 - val_loss: 9807437824.0000 - val_r2: 0.6404
Epoch 41/50
Epoch 41: val loss did not improve from 9402954752.00000
8444 - val loss: 10278647808.0000 - val r2: 0.6227
Epoch 42/50
Epoch 42: val loss did not improve from 9402954752.00000
8439 - val loss: 10889697280.0000 - val r2: 0.6006
Epoch 43/50
Epoch 43: val_loss did not improve from 9402954752.00000
8442 - val loss: 10192940032.0000 - val r2: 0.6266
Epoch 44/50
Epoch 44: val_loss did not improve from 9402954752.00000
8444 - val loss: 10419182592.0000 - val r2: 0.6186
Epoch 45/50
Epoch 45: val loss did not improve from 9402954752.00000
8445 - val loss: 10176596992.0000 - val r2: 0.6265
Epoch 46/50
Epoch 46: val loss did not improve from 9402954752.00000
```

```
8446 - val loss: 10224751616.0000 - val r2: 0.6250
   Epoch 47/50
   Epoch 47: val loss did not improve from 9402954752.00000
   8446 - val loss: 10177386496.0000 - val r2: 0.6276
   Epoch 48/50
   Epoch 48: val loss did not improve from 9402954752.00000
   8448 - val loss: 10679427072.0000 - val r2: 0.6079
   Epoch 49/50
   Epoch 49: val loss did not improve from 9402954752.00000
   8446 - val loss: 10527970304.0000 - val r2: 0.6138
   Epoch 50/50
   Epoch 50: val loss did not improve from 9402954752.00000
   8447 - val loss: 10181057536.0000 - val r2: 0.6268
   INFO:tensorflow:Assets written to: PartB best model/assets
In [ ]:
   def square roots(1):
     result = [sqrt(i) for i in 1]
     return result
```

Plot of Train & Test RMSE for 50 epochs

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
plt_1 = plt.figure(figsize=(15, 10))
# Plot

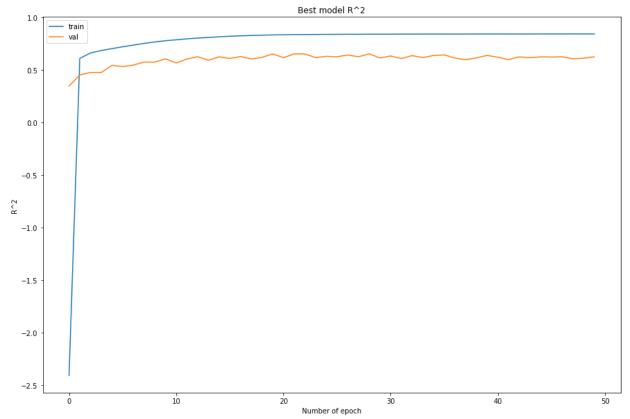
plt.plot(square_roots(Q2_best_model_history['best_model'].history['loss']))
plt.plot(square_roots(Q2_best_model_history['best_model'].history['val_loss']))
plt.title('Best model RMSE')
plt.ylabel('RMSE')
plt.xlabel('Number of epoch')
plt.legend(['train', 'val'], loc='upper left')
plt.show()
```



Number of epoch

Plot of Train & Test R^2 for 50 epochs

```
plt_1 = plt.figure(figsize=(15, 10))
In [ ]:
        plt.plot(Q2_best_model_history['best_model'].history['r2'])
        plt.plot(Q2_best_model_history['best_model'].history['val_r2'])
        plt.title('Best model R^2')
        plt.ylabel('R^2')
        plt.xlabel('Number of epoch')
        plt.legend(['train', 'val'], loc='upper left')
        plt.show()
```



Question 2E

```
In [ ]: # Do a prediction on test set and look for error against predicted - actual
        def flatten(1):
             return [item for sublist in 1 for item in sublist]
         def df to dataset(dataframe):
             dataframe = dataframe.copy()
             labels = dataframe.pop("resale_price")
             ds = tf.data.Dataset.from_tensor_slices((dict(dataframe), labels))
             return ds
        ## We use the test dataframe defined in the first question (Test > 2020)
        Q2E_test_df = test_dataframe.copy()
        Q2E_test_ds = df_to_dataset(Q2E_test_df)
        Q2E test ds = Q2E test ds.batch(256)
         # Load the best weights
        Q2_best_model.load_weights('PartB_bestepoch/')
        prediction = Q2_best_model.predict(Q2E_test_ds)
        prediction = flatten(prediction)
        data_df = test_dataframe.copy()
        data df["Predicted Resale Value"] = prediction
        data_df["Error"] = abs(data_df["resale_price"] - data_df["Predicted Resale Value"])
         data_df = data_df.sort_values(by="Error", ascending=False)
        data_df = data_df.head(30)
```

data_df

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15/180 [=>.....] - ETA: 0s

c:\Users\JoeTe\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python310\lib\site-packages\keras\engine\f unctional.py:566: UserWarning: Input dict contained keys ['year'] which did not match a ny model input. They will be ignored by the model.

inputs = self._flatten_to_reference_inputs(inputs)

180/180 [==========] - 1s 4ms/step

Out[]:

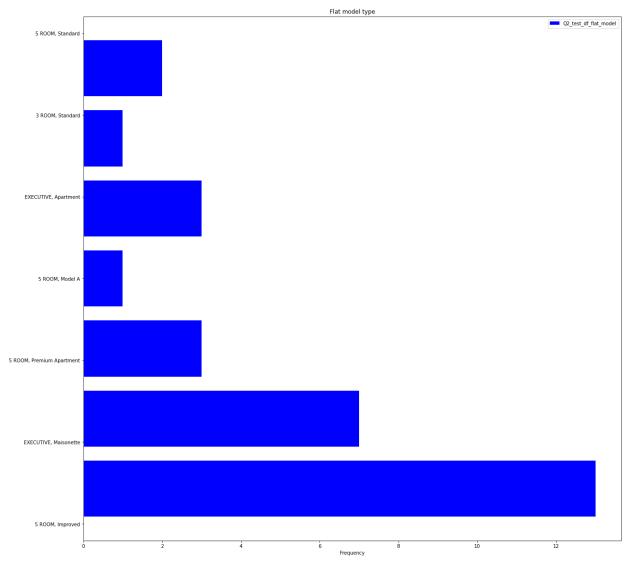
	month	year	dist_to_nearest_stn	dist_to_dhoby	degree_centrality	eigenvector_centrality	flat
119399	5	2022	0.586629	2.932814	0.016807	0.047782	
114504	12	2021	0.428356	8.948410	0.016807	0.001358	
127227	8	2022	0.489478	3.977493	0.016807	0.008342	
119400	5	2022	0.586629	2.932814	0.016807	0.047782	
120164	1	2022	0.271583	9.003026	0.016807	0.001358	
121586	4	2022	0.245502	9.313260	0.016807	0.001179	
127207	8	2022	0.504800	5.727076	0.016807	0.010276	5 R
120166	3	2022	0.271583	9.003026	0.016807	0.001358	
117107	7	2022	1.216557	8.071776	0.016807	0.006243	
127251	8	2022	0.334556	5.561626	0.016807	0.010276	
114505	12	2021	0.473544	8.936025	0.016807	0.001358	
117058	6	2022	1.722450	7.861222	0.016807	0.006243	
90353	2	2021	0.271583	9.003026	0.016807	0.001358	
111790	11	2021	0.581977	2.309477	0.016807	0.047782	
125467	5	2022	1.192284	14.877669	0.016807	0.000127	
118295	7	2022	0.786740	6.514619	0.033613	0.015854	
117054	4	2022	1.722450	7.861222	0.016807	0.006243	
121584	4	2022	0.245502	9.313260	0.016807	0.001179	
117057	5	2022	1.722450	7.861222	0.016807	0.006243	
117052	2	2022	1.722450	7.861222	0.016807	0.006243	
100263	6	2021	0.245207	4.709043	0.016807	0.008342	

					44 .
month year d	list to nearest stn	dist to dhoby	degree centrality	eigenvector_centrality	flat

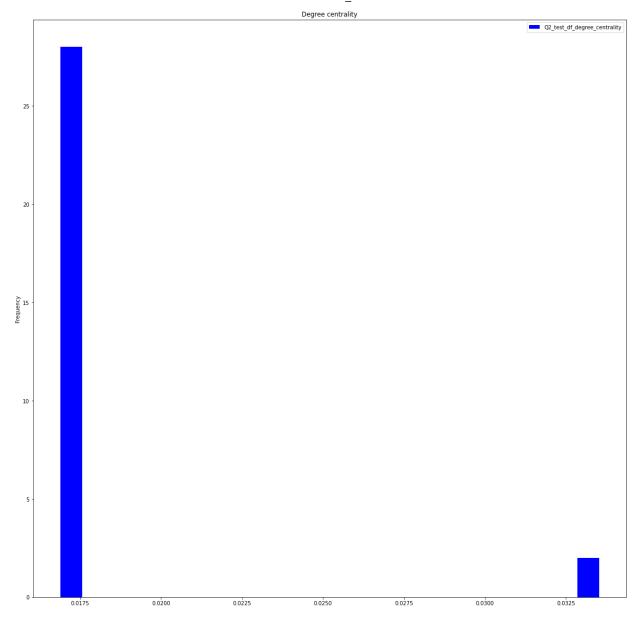
117060	7 2022	1.745057	7.818413	0.016807	0.006243
127289	7 2022	0.245207	4.709043	0.016807	0.008342
125026	8 2022	1.949971	7.761923	0.016807	0.002799
117061	7 2022	1.722450	7.861222	0.016807	0.006243
127226	7 2022	0.489478	3.977493	0.016807	0.008342
124901	6 2022	0.187007	3.052121	0.016807	0.047857
118234	7 2022	0.947205	6.663943	0.033613	0.015854
111865	11 2021	0.686789	2.664024	0.016807	0.047782
125006	1 2022	1.821677	6.985963	0.016807	0.007049
					×

Identifying the patterns and trends with a histogram plots of certain features

```
fig, axes =plt.subplots(1, figsize=(20,20))
axes.hist(data_df['flat_model_type'],bins = data_df["flat_model_type"].nunique(), histty
axes.legend(loc='upper right')
axes.set_title('Flat model type')
axes.set_xlabel('Frequency')
plt.show()
```



```
fig, axes =plt.subplots(1, figsize=(20,20))
In [ ]:
        axes.hist(data_df['degree_centrality'],bins = 20, histtype='bar', color =['blue'], label
        axes.legend(loc='upper right')
        axes.set_title('Degree centrality')
        axes.set_ylabel('Frequency')
        plt.show()
```



List down the trends and suggest a way to reduce the errors

Since the best model was train using train_ds, I will be using test_ds for the model's prediction. From the model's prediction, we can see that the largest error mainly comes from high value HDB apartment (5 room or better). This could be due to sharp rise in prices of 5 room or better HDB apartments over the past few years as compared to the other flat types.

In addition, the degree centrality mainly holds at the value = 0.016807.

One solution will be to introduce more data into the training dataset which are from the past year(2021) and current year(2022) such that the model have the information to learn about current HDB pricing trends.