## ▼ ENCODING

```
#mapping in sequence to get an order in data (label encoding)
area={'T Nagar':0,'Adyar':1,
      'Anna Nagar':2,'Velachery':3,
      'KK Nagar':4, 'Karapakkam':5,
      'Chrompet':6}
df['AREA']=df['AREA'].map(area)
buildtype={'House':0,'Others':1,'Commercial':3}
df['BUILDTYPE']=df['BUILDTYPE'].map(buildtype)
street={'NoAccess':0,'Paved':1,'Gravel':2}
df['STREET']=df['STREET'].map(street)
salecondition={'AbNormal':2, 'Family':1, 'Partial':0, 'AdjLand':4, 'NormalSale':3}
df['SALE_COND']=df['SALE_COND'].map(salecondition)
park_cond = {'Yes': 1, 'No': 0}
df['PARK_FACIL']=df['PARK_FACIL'].map(park_cond)
Encoded for categorical columns with order.
#one hot encoding using dummies
df=pd.get_dummies(df,columns=['MZZONE','UTILITY_AVAIL'])
df
```

#### AREA INT\_SQFT DATE\_SALE DIST\_MAINROAD N\_BEDROOM N\_BATHROOM N\_ROOM SALE\_

```
. - - .
                                    -- . .
df.columns
     Index(['AREA', 'INT_SQFT', 'DATE_SALE', 'DIST_MAINROAD', 'N_BEDROOM',
              'N_BATHROOM', 'N_ROOM', 'SALE_COND', 'PARK_FACIL', 'DATE_BUILD',
             'BUILDTYPE', 'STREET', 'QS_ROOMS', 'QS_BATHROOM', 'QS_BEDROOM', 'QS_OVERALL', 'SALES_PRICE', 'AGE', 'MZZONE_A', 'MZZONE_C', 'MZZONE_I',
              'MZZONE_RH', 'MZZONE_RL', 'MZZONE_RM', 'UTILITY_AVAIL_All Pub',
             'UTILITY_AVAIL_ELO', 'UTILITY_AVAIL_NoSeWa', 'UTILITY_AVAIL_NoSewr'],
            dtype='object')
      7404
                _
                         E00
                                    2011
                                                       51
                                                                                          2
df.isnull().sum()
     AREA
                                 0
     INT SQFT
                                 0
     DATE SALE
                                 0
     DIST MAINROAD
                                 0
     N BEDROOM
                                 0
     N BATHROOM
                                 0
                                 0
     N_ROOM
     SALE COND
                                 0
     PARK FACIL
                                 0
     DATE_BUILD
                                 0
     BUILDTYPE
                                 0
     STREET
                                 0
     QS ROOMS
                                 0
     QS BATHROOM
                                 0
     QS BEDROOM
                                 0
     QS OVERALL
                                 0
     SALES_PRICE
                                 0
                                 0
     AGE
     MZZONE A
                                 0
                                 0
     MZZONE C
     MZZONE_I
                                 0
     MZZONE RH
                                 0
                                 0
     MZZONE_RL
     MZZONE RM
     UTILITY_AVAIL_All Pub
                                 0
                                 0
     UTILITY_AVAIL_ELO
     UTILITY_AVAIL_NoSeWa
                                 0
     UTILITY AVAIL NoSewr
                                 0
     dtype: int64
X=df[['AREA', 'INT_SQFT', 'N_BEDROOM',
        'N_BATHROOM', 'N_ROOM', 'SALE_COND', 'PARK_FACIL',
        'BUILDTYPE', 'STREET', 'QS_BATHROOM', 'AGE',
           'MZZONE_A', 'MZZONE_C',
        'MZZONE_I', 'MZZONE_RH', 'MZZONE_RL', 'MZZONE_RM',
        'UTILITY_AVAIL_All Pub', 'UTILITY_AVAIL_ELO', 'UTILITY_AVAIL_NoSeWa',
        'UTILITY AVAIL NoSewr ']]
```

	AREA	INT_SQFT	N_BEDROOM	N_BATHROOM	N_ROOM	SALE_COND	PARK_FACIL	BUILDTYP
0	5	1004	1	1	3	2	1	;
1	2	1986	2	1	5	2	0	;
2	1	909	1	1	3	2	1	
3	3	1855	3	2	5	1	0	•
4	5	1226	1	1	3	2	1	
								••
7104	5	598	1	1	2	4	0	,
7105	3	1897	3	2	5	1	1	
7106	3	1614	2	1	4	3	0	(
7107	5	787	1	1	2	0	1	,
7108	3	1896	3	2	5	0	1	

7109 rows × 21 columns

```
y=df['SALES_PRICE']
```

from sklearn.model\_selection import train\_test\_split
X\_train, X\_test, y\_train, y\_test = train\_test\_split(X,y, test\_size = 0.3, random\_state = 4

df.AREA.unique()

array([5, 2, 1, 3, 6, 4, 0], dtype=int64)

```
# Import library for Linear Regression
from sklearn import metrics
from sklearn import linear_model
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
```

# Create a Linear regressor
lm = LinearRegression()

# Train the model using the training sets
lm.fit(X\_train, y\_train)

LinearRegression
LinearRegression()

```
# Model prediction on train data
y_pred = lm.predict(X_train)
y_pred
```

```
array([ 8255392.56827569, 18499107.9790409 , 11318452.04276718, ..., 13128586.59435115, 16959875.52963616, 11457371.77192385])
```

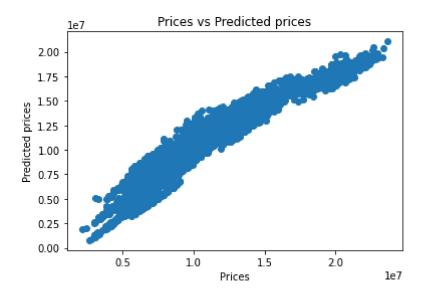
```
print('R^2:',metrics.r2_score(y_train, y_pred))
print('Adjusted R^2:',1 - (1-metrics.r2_score(y_train, y_pred))*(len(y_train)-1)/(len(y_tr
print('MAE:',metrics.mean_absolute_error(y_train, y_pred))
print('MSE:',metrics.mean_squared_error(y_train, y_pred))
print('RMSE:',np.sqrt(metrics.mean_squared_error(y_train, y_pred)))
```

R^2: 0.9100140148945116

Adjusted R^2: 0.9096325644126353

MAE: 879374.7599016309 MSE: 1262184514547.6724 RMSE: 1123469.8547569811

# Visualizing the differences between actual prices and predicted values
plt.scatter(y\_train, y\_pred)
plt.xlabel("Prices")
plt.ylabel("Predicted prices")
plt.title("Prices vs Predicted prices")
plt.show()



```
# Checking residuals
plt.scatter(y_pred,y_train-y_pred)
plt.title("Predicted vs residuals")
plt.xlabel("Predicted")
plt.ylabel("Residuals")
plt.show()
```

```
Predicted vs residuals
         3
         2
y_test_pred = lm.predict(X_test)
y_test_pred
     array([11742059.51615519, 10091515.85546189, 9462677.52811251, ...,
             7210851.22840429, 4500084.70981717, 12180310.87965248])
          0.00 0.25 0.50 0.75 1.00 1.25 1.50 1.75 2.00
# Model Evaluation
acc linreg = metrics.r2 score(y test, y test pred)
print('R^2:', acc linreg)
print('Adjusted R^2:',1 - (1-metrics.r2_score(y_test, y_test_pred))*(len(y_test)-1)/(len(y_
print('MAE:',metrics.mean_absolute_error(y_test, y_test_pred))
print('MSE:',metrics.mean_squared_error(y_test, y_test_pred))
print('RMSE:',np.sqrt(metrics.mean_squared_error(y_test, y_test_pred)))
     R^2: 0.9087153539549042
     Adjusted R^2: 0.9078072641553083
     MAE: 890981.6147025187
     MSE: 1332531460339.6929
     RMSE: 1154353.2649668788
```

## RANDOMN FOREST

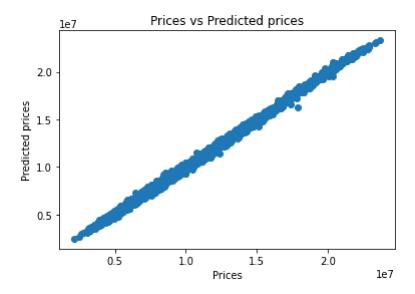
```
print('Adjusted R^2:',1 - (1-metrics.r2_score(y_train, y_pred))*(len(y_train)-1)/(len(y_tr
print('MAE:',metrics.mean_absolute_error(y_train, y_pred))
print('MSE:',metrics.mean_squared_error(y_train, y_pred))
print('RMSE:',np.sqrt(metrics.mean_squared_error(y_train, y_pred)))
```

R^2: 0.9977033551158098

Adjusted R^2: 0.9976936196409273

MAE: 135543.93639469452 MSE: 32213789790.063965 RMSE: 179482.00408415313

```
# Visualizing the differences between actual prices and predicted values
plt.scatter(y_train, y_pred)
plt.xlabel("Prices")
plt.ylabel("Predicted prices")
plt.title("Prices vs Predicted prices")
plt.show()
```



```
plt.scatter(y_pred,y_train-y_pred)
plt.title("Predicted vs residuals")
plt.xlabel("Predicted")
plt.ylabel("Residuals")
plt.show()
```

```
Predicted vs residuals
# Predicting Test data with the model
y_test_pred = reg.predict(X_test)
y_test_pred
     array([11698865. , 10203239.15, 10317692.95, ..., 8147056.75,
             5686229.95, 12300640.6 ])
         ا ۵۵
# Model Evaluation
acc rf = metrics.r2 score(y test, y test pred)
print('R^2:', acc_rf)
print('Adjusted R^2:',1 - (1-metrics.r2_score(y_test, y_test_pred))*(len(y_test)-1)/(len(y_test)
print('MAE:',metrics.mean_absolute_error(y_test, y_test_pred))
print('MSE:',metrics.mean_squared_error(y_test, y_test_pred))
print('RMSE:',np.sqrt(metrics.mean_squared_error(y_test, y_test_pred)))
     R^2: 0.9849801182432028
     Adjusted R^2: 0.9848307020817187
     MAE: 360092.52369901544
     MSE: 219253355724.54465
     RMSE: 468244.97405155847
reg.score(X_train,y_train)
     0.9977033551158098
reg.score(X_test,y_test)
```

# ▼ XG BOOST

0.9849801182432028

```
# Import XGBoost Regressor
from xgboost import XGBRegressor

#Create a XGBoost Regressor
reg2 = XGBRegressor()

# Train the model using the training sets
reg2.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

```
XGBRegressor
     XGBRegressor(base_score=0.5, booster='gbtree', callbacks=None,
y_pred = reg2.predict(X_train)
 # Model Evaluation
print('R^2:',metrics.r2_score(y_train, y_pred))
print('Adjusted R^2:',1 - (1-metrics.r2_score(y_train, y_pred))*(len(y_train)-1)/(len(y_tr
print('MAE:',metrics.mean_absolute_error(y_train, y_pred))
print('MSE:',metrics.mean_squared_error(y_train, y_pred))
print('RMSE:',np.sqrt(metrics.mean_squared_error(y_train, y_pred)))
     R^2: 0.9994222352758405
     Adjusted R^2: 0.9994197861318745
     MAE: 68633.61238946945
     MSE: 8103991827.5174465
     RMSE: 90022.17408792928
 # Visualizing the differences between actual prices and predicted values
plt.scatter(y_train, y_pred)
plt.xlabel("Prices")
plt.ylabel("Predicted prices")
plt.title("Prices vs Predicted prices")
plt.show()
```



```
print('MAE:',metrics.mean_absolute_error(y_test, y_test_pred))
print('MSE:',metrics.mean_squared_error(y_test, y_test_pred))
print('RMSE:',np.sqrt(metrics.mean_squared_error(y_test, y_test_pred)))
     R^2: 0.9955885395369309
     Adjusted R^2: 0.9955446548047071
     MAE: 190374.91303328646
     MSE: 64396479668.44568
     RMSE: 253764.61468937248
reg2.score(X_train,y_train)
     0.9994222352758405
reg2.score(X_test,y_test)
     0.9955885395369309
models = pd.DataFrame({
    'Model': ['Linear Regression', 'Random Forest', 'XGBoost'],
    'R-squared Score': [acc linreg*100, acc rf*100, acc xgb*100]})
models.sort_values(by='R-squared Score', ascending=False)
```

### Model R-squared Score

2	XGBoost	99.558854
1	Random Forest	98.498012
0	Linear Regression	90.871535

```
feature_cols = X.columns.tolist()
```

```
# Plot feature importance of selected model - Random Forest
fea_df = pd.DataFrame({'Feature':feature_cols, 'Feature importance':reg.feature_importance
fea_df = fea_df.sort_values(by='Feature importance')

fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(10,8))
fea_df.plot.barh(x='Feature', y='Feature importance', ax=ax)
plt.title('Feature Importances', fontsize=14);
```