



Phase 2 Project

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The Business Case

- A real estate company's need to help its clients understand how prices of houses vary
- The clients: 1. Homeowners
2. Potential house buyers



Objectives

- Analyze relationship between location and price of houses
- Analyze seasonal trends of price
- Predict prices of houses depending on features



Data Understanding

- Sources of data for analysis:
 1. KC house data - Various features against price
 2. Delivery locations - Zip-codes and their corresponding cities



Correlation Matrix



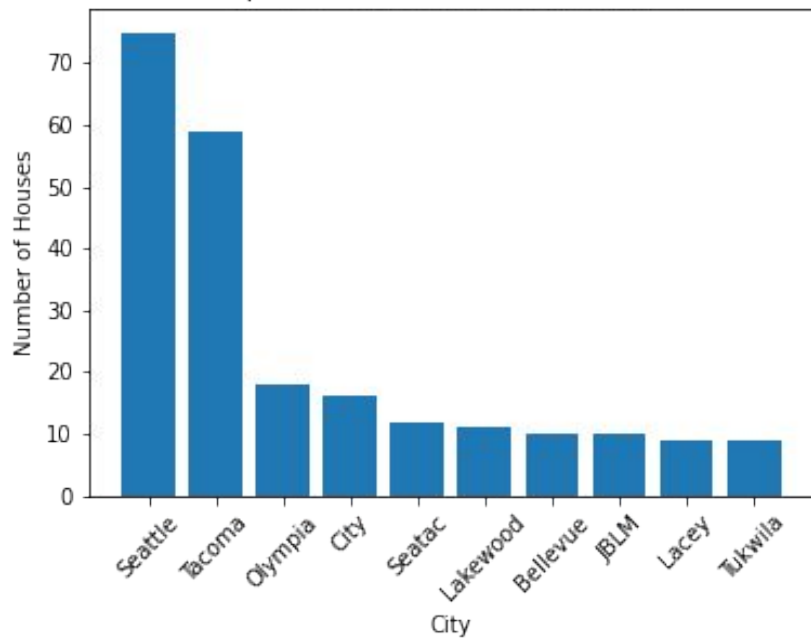
An illustration on the left side of the slide depicts a data analysis workflow. It features two stylized human figures in dark blue suits. The upper figure stands and interacts with a large digital display showing a grid of data points, with a red circular highlight and a padlock icon. The lower figure is seated, holding a tablet, and looking at a network diagram on the floor composed of various icons (laptop, briefcase, email, gear) connected by lines. The background is a dark blue gradient with a light blue diagonal band.

Data Analysis

- Visualized top cities with the most houses.
- Showed the top ten cities with the highest prices.
- Analyzed seasonal trends in prices
 - Created seasonal variables
 - Visualized trends and differences
 - Performed ANOVA test for seasonality

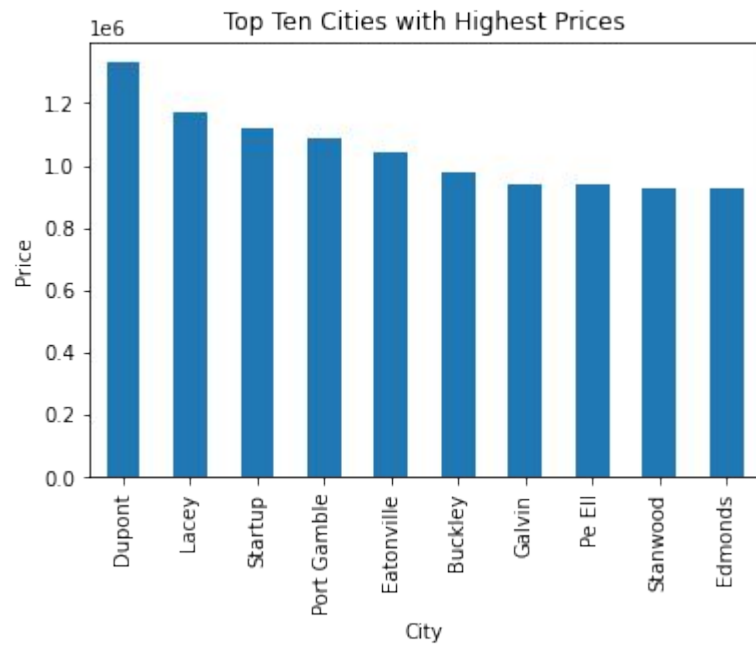
PRICE VS LOCATION

Top Ten Cities with the Most Houses



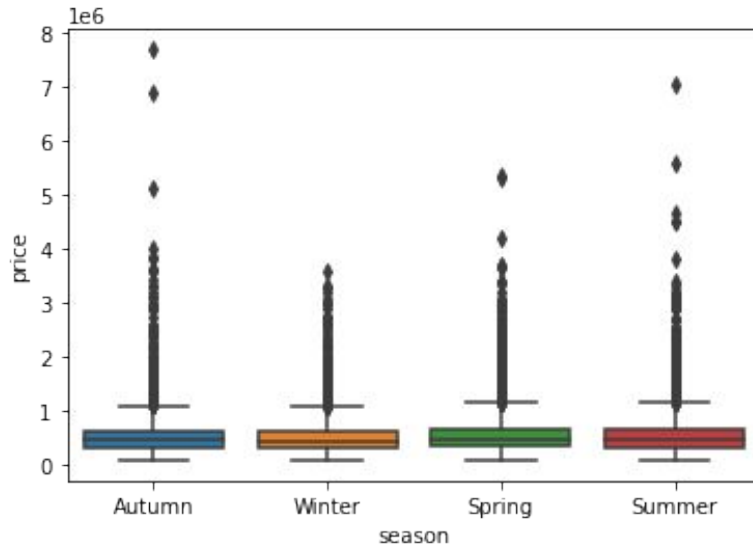
- Seattle has the most houses
- Tacoma is a close second

PRICE VS LOCATION



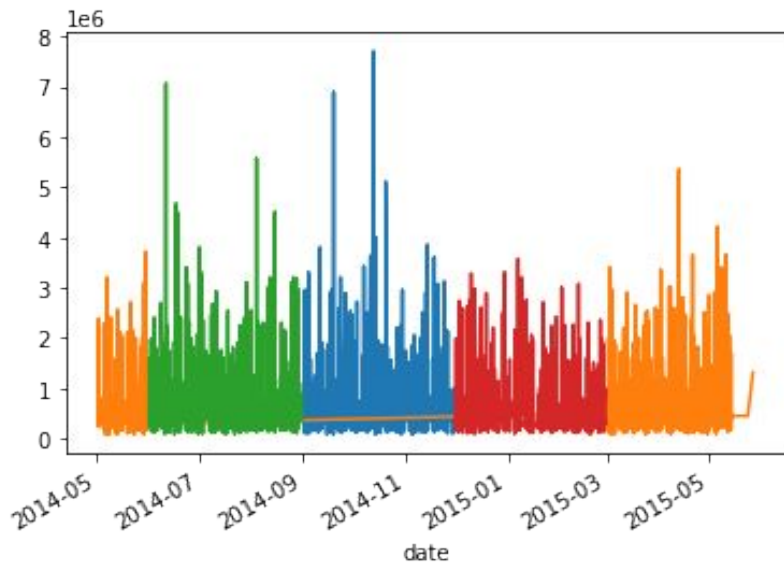
- Dupont has houses with the highest prices
- Lacey is a close second

Seasonal Trends vs. Prices



- Spring has the highest mean price
- Winter has the lowest mean price

Seasonal trends vs. Prices



- Spring and Autumn have the highest sales prices.



Linear Regression -Baseline Model

- Detailing the selection of the target and features for the baseline model.
- Explaining the process of splitting the data into training and test sets.
- Providing the model summary and interpreting the findings:
 - F-statistic and R-squared.
 - Interpretation of coefficients.
- Displaying the evaluation metrics:
 - Mean Absolute Error (MAE).
 - Mean Squared Error (MSE).
 - R-squared values for training and test sets.

Model Evaluation

- Metrics for model evaluation
- Compared R-squared values for training and test models
- Visualized residuals for normality



Log Transformations

- Discussed the need for target transformation
- Performed a log transformation on the target
- Visualized the transformed target
- Created a new model with the log-transformed target
- Model summary and evaluation



An illustration on the left side of the slide depicts a server room environment. In the background, a person in a dark suit stands next to a tall server rack, reaching out to interact with a glowing blue interface that features a padlock icon. In the foreground, another person in a dark suit stands holding a tablet, looking at a network diagram projected on the floor. The diagram consists of several circular nodes connected by lines, with icons representing a smartphone, a briefcase, an email symbol, and a gear. The overall color scheme is dark blue with red and white accents.

2nd Model (Multiple Linear Regression)

- Feature selection
- Standardization of data
- Model creation and summary
- Model evaluation and metrics

Polynomial Transformation

- Introduction to polynomial transformation
- Transformation of features
- Model creation and summary for polynomial regression
- Analysis of coefficients and p-values





CONCLUSION RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The agency should be on the lookout for features such as square footage of the living area, square footage above, when advising and valuing house for homeowners because they have strong correlations to price.
2. The agency should be on the lookout for houses in the areas: Seattle, Tacoma, Olympia, City, Seatac, Lakewood, Bellevue, JBLM, Lacey, Tukwila because they have the highest number of houses
3. When advising homeowners, the agency should be aware that the areas: Dupont, Lacey, Startup, Port Gamble and Eatonville.



CONCLUSION RECOMMENDATIONS

4. The agency should be aware that the Spring season generally demands higher prices for the houses.
5. The agency should be aware that the Summer season generally demands lower prices for the houses.



NEXT STEPS

1. The agency should look for more data in regards to other house features.
2. The agency should conduct surveys to look find specific factors that cause this seasonal variation so as to understand the market better.
3. The agency should conduct research to find location specific data, such as social amenities, neighborhoods and political stability to understand why certain areas command higher prices as compared to other