In [1]: # loading the packages needed for this project import pandas as pd import numpy as np import zipfile import matplotlib.pyplot as plt import seaborn as sns from scipy import stats from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split, GridSearchCV from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestRegressor from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler	
<pre>from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error import os # Define the path to the zip file and the extraction directory desktop_path = os.path.join(os.path.expanduser('~'), 'Desktop') zip_file_path = os.path.join(desktop_path, 'Jules', 'house-prices-advanced-regression-techniques.zip') extraction_path = os.path.join(desktop_path, 'Jules')</pre>	
<pre># Extract the contents of the zip file with zipfile.ZipFile(zip_file_path, 'r') as zip_ref: zip_ref.extractall(extraction_path) # Load the dataset into a Pandas DataFrame csv_file_path = os.path.join(extraction_path, 'train.csv') train_data = pd.read_csv(csv_file_path) # Display the first few rows of the DataFrame to ensure it loaded correctly #print(train_data.head())</pre>	
Train_data Tra	
3 4 70 RL 60.0 9550 Pave NaN IR1 Lvl AllPub 0 NaN NaN NaN 0 2 2006 WD Abnorml 140000 4 5 60 RL 84.0 14260 Pave NaN IR1 Lvl AllPub 0 NaN NaN NaN 0 12 2008 WD Normal 250000 <t< td=""><td></td></t<>	
1456 1457 20 RL 85.0 13175 Pave NaN Reg Lvl AllPub 0 NaN MnPrv NaN 0 2 2010 WD Normal 210000 1457 1458 70 RL 66.0 9042 Pave NaN Reg Lvl AllPub 0 NaN GdPrv Shed 2500 5 2010 WD Normal 266500 1458 1459 20 RL 68.0 9717 Pave NaN Reg Lvl AllPub 0 NaN NaN NaN 0 4 2010 WD Normal 142125 1459 1460 20 RL 75.0 9937 Pave NaN Reg Lvl AllPub 0 NaN NaN NaN 0 6 2008 WD Normal 147500	
m [3]: # Inspect the dataset for missing values missing_values = train_data.isnull().sum().sort_values(ascending=False) missing_values ut[3]: PoolQC 1453 MiscFeature 1406 Alley 1369 Fence 1179	
MasVnrType 872 ExterQual 0 Exterior2nd 0 Exterior1st 0 RoofMatl 0 SalePrice 0 Length: 81, dtype: int64	
<pre># Separate numeric columns and non-numeric columns numeric_cols = train_data.select_dtypes(include=['number']) non_numeric_cols = train_data.select_dtypes(exclude=['number']) # Fill missing values in numeric columns with the median numeric_cols_filled = numeric_cols.fillna(numeric_cols.median()) # Combine numeric and non-numeric columns back into a single DataFrame train_data_filled = pd.concat([numeric_cols_filled, non_numeric_cols], axis=1)</pre>	
# Display the first few rows of the DataFrame to ensure it loaded correctly print(train_data_filled.head()) Id MSSubClass LotFrontage LotArea OverallQual OverallCond YearBuilt \ 0	
YearRemodAdd MasVnrArea BsmtFinSF1 GarageType GarageFinish 0 2003 196.0 706 Attchd RFn 1 1976 0.0 978 Attchd RFn 2 2002 162.0 486 Attchd RFn 3 1970 0.0 216 Detchd Unf 4 2000 350.0 655 Attchd RFn GarageQual GarageCond PavedDrive PoolQC Fence MiscFeature SaleType \ Output NoN NoN NoN NoN NoN NoN NoN NoN NoN No	
0 TA TA Y NAN NAN NAN NAN WD 1 TA TA Y NAN NAN NAN WD 2 TA TA Y NAN NAN NAN WD 3 TA TA Y NAN NAN NAN WD 4 TA TA Y NAN NAN NAN WD SaleCondition 0 Normal 1 Normal 2 Normal 2 Normal	
Abnorm1 Normal [5 rows x 81 columns] [7 [5]: # Perform data cleaning to ensure the dataset is ready for analysis initial_rows = train_data.shape[0] train_data_cleaned = train_data_filled.copy()	
# Display the first few rows of the cleaned data print(train_data_cleaned.head(), initial_rows, missing_values.head(10)) Id MSSubClass LotFrontage LotArea OverallQual OverallCond YearBuilt \ 0	
YearRemodAdd MasVnrArea BsmtFinSF1 GarageType GarageFinish 0 2003 196.0 706 Attchd RFn 1 1976 0.0 978 Attchd RFn 2 2002 162.0 486 Attchd RFn 3 1970 0.0 216 Detchd Unf 4 2000 350.0 655 Attchd RFn GarageQual GarageCond PavedDrive PoolQC Fence MiscFeature SaleType \ 0 TA TA Y NaN NaN NaN WD 1 TA TA Y NaN NaN NaN WD	
TA TA Y NAN NAN NAN WD TA TA Y NAN NAN NAN WD TA TA Y NAN NAN NAN WD SaleCondition Normal Normal Normal Normal Normal A Normal A Normal	
4 Normal [5 rows x 81 columns] 1460 PoolQC 1453 MiscFeature 1406 Alley 1369 Fence 1179 MasVnrType 872 FireplaceQu 690 LotFrontage 259 GarageYrBlt 81	
GarageCond 81 GarageType 81 dtype: int64 n [6]: # Phase 2: Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA) # Distribution of target variable plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6)) sns.histplot(train_data_cleaned['SalePrice'], kde=True)	
plt.title('Distribution of Sale Prices') plt.show() C:\Users\Barry J\anaconda3\envs\DS_Explore\Lib\site-packages\seaborn_oldcore.py:1119: FutureWarning: use_inf_as_na option is deprecated and will be removed in a future version. Convert inf various operating instead. with pd.option_context('mode.use_inf_as_na', True): Distribution of Sale Prices	alues to NaN
150 -	
75 - 50 -	
25 -	
n [7]: # Scatter plot plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6)) sns.scatterplot(x='GrLivArea', y='SalePrice', data=train_data_cleaned) plt.title('Sale Price vs. GrLivArea') plt.show() Sale Price vs. GrLivArea Sale Price vs. GrLivArea	
70000 - 600000 -	
500000 - <u><u><u>u</u> 400000 - 300000 -</u></u>	
200000 - 100000 - 10000 2000 3000 4000 5000	
In [8]: # Box plot plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6)) sns.boxplot(x='OverallQual', y='SalePrice', data=train_data_cleaned) plt.title('Sale Price vs. Overall Quality') plt.show() Sale Price vs. Overall Quality	
700000 - 600000 -	
500000 - 10	
OverallQual n [9]: # Identifying outliers using z-score z_scores = stats.zscore(train_data_cleaned.select_dtypes(include=[np.number])) abs_z_scores = np.abs(z_scores) outliers = (abs_z_scores > 3).sum(axis=1) outlier_rows = train_data_cleaned[outliers > 0].index train_data_cleaned = train_data_cleaned.drop(outlier_rows)	
print(train_data_cleaned.describe(), train_data_cleaned.head()) Td MSSubClass LotFrontage LotArea OverallQual \ count 1015.000000 1015.00	
75% 1105.500000 60.000000 76.000000 10996.000000 7.000000 max 1457.000000 180.000000 134.000000 29959.000000 10.000000 OverallCond YearBuilt YearRemodAdd MasVnrArea BsmtFinSF1 \ count 1015.000000 1015.000000 1015.000000 1015.000000 1015.000000 mean 5.521182 1975.111330 1986.039409 82.213793 413.388177 std 0.984743 29.052194 20.737640 130.064354 403.773301 min 3.000000 1885.000000 1950.000000 0.000000 0.000000 25% 5.000000 1956.000000 1968.000000 0.000000 0.000000	
50% 5.000000 1977.000000 1996.000000 0.000000 386.000000 75% 6.000000 2003.000000 2004.000000 143.500000 695.000000 max 8.000000 2009.000000 2010.000000 640.000000 1646.000000 WoodDeckSF OpenPorchSF EnclosedPorch 3SsnPorch ScreenPorch \ count 1015.000000 1015.000000 1015.000000 1015.00000 1015.00000 1015.0000000 1015.000000 1015.000000 10	
50% 0.000000 27.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 75% 167.000000 63.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 max 468.000000 244.000000 205.000000 182.000000 PoolArea MiscVal MoSold YrSold SalePrice count 1015.0 1015.000000 1015.000000 1015.000000 1015.000000 mean 0.0 14.782266 6.252217 2007.813793 172714.054187 std 0.0 101.436540 2.681560 1.343333 63514.906369 min 0.0 0.000000 1.000000 2006.000000 35311.000000	
25% 0.0 0.000000 4.000000 128000.000000 128000.000000 50% 0.000000 2008.000000 160000.000000 160000.000000 75% 0.0 0.000000 8.000000 2009.000000 206950.000000 12.000000 12.000000 12.000000 2010.000000 402861.000000 12.000000 12.000000 12.000000 12.000000 402861.000000 12.0000000 12.0000000 12.00	
6 7 20 75.0 10084 8 5 2004 10 11 20 70.0 11200 5 5 1965 YearRemodAdd MasVnrArea BsmtFinSF1 GarageType GarageFinish \ 0 2003 196.0 706 Attchd RFn 2 2002 162.0 486 Attchd RFn 4 2000 350.0 655 Attchd RFn 6 2005 186.0 1369 Attchd RFn 10 1965 0.0 906 Detchd Unf	
GarageQual GarageCond PavedDrive PoolQC Fence MiscFeature SaleType \ 0 TA TA Y NAN NAN WD 2 TA TA Y NAN NAN WD 4 TA TA Y NAN NAN WD 6 TA TA Y NAN NAN WD 10 TA TA Y NAN NAN WD SaleCondition 0 Normal	
2 Normal 4 Normal 6 Normal 10 Normal [5 rows x 81 columns] [10]: # Phase 3: Feature Engineering	
<pre># 3.1: Create new features train_data_cleaned['TotalSF'] = train_data_cleaned['TotalBsmtSF'] + train_data_cleaned['1stFlrSF'] + train_data_cleaned['2ndFlrSF'] # 3.2: Encode categorical variables train_data_encoded = pd.get_dummies(train_data_cleaned) # 3.3: Normalize or standardize numerical features scaler = StandardScaler() numerical_cols = train_data_encoded.select_dtypes(include=[np.number]).columns train_data_encoded[numerical_cols] = scaler.fit_transform(train_data_encoded[numerical_cols])</pre>	
# Display the first few rows of the processed data print(train_data_encoded.head()) Id MSSubClass LotFrontage LotArea OverallQual OverallCond \ 0 -1.735986 0.150409 -0.126156 -0.189854 0.705529 -0.529518 2 -1.731260 0.150409 0.038149 0.580944 0.705529 -0.529518 4 -1.726533 0.150409 0.914439 1.409551 1.466540 -0.529518 6 -1.721807 -0.840925 0.421526 0.259961 1.466540 -0.529518 10 -1.712354 -0.840925 0.147685 0.567179 -0.816494 -0.529518	
YearBuilt YearRemodAdd MasVnrArea BsmtFinSF1 SaleType_ConLw \ 0	
0 False False True False 2 False False True False 4 False False True False 6 False False True False 10 False False True False SaleCondition_AdjLand SaleCondition_Alloca SaleCondition_Family \ 0 False False False False 2 False False False	
4 False	
<pre>[5 rows x 261 columns] [11]: # Phase 4: Model Training and Evaluation # Define target and features X = train_data_encoded.drop('SalePrice', axis=1) y = train_data_encoded['SalePrice']</pre>	
<pre># 4.1: Split the dataset into training and testing sets X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42) [12]: # 4.2: Choose and justify the selection of machine learning algorithms # Linear Regression model_lr = LinearRegression() model_lr.fit(X_train, y_train) y_pred_lr = model_lr.predict(X_test)</pre>	
<pre>model_rf = RandomForestRegressor(random_state=42) model_rf.fit(X_train, y_train) y_pred_rf = model_rf.predict(X_test) [14]: # 4.3: Train multiple models and evaluate their performance using appropriate metrics rmse_lr = mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred_lr, squared=False) rmse_rf = mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred_rf, squared=False)</pre>	
# 4.4: Perform hyperparameter tuning to optimize the model's performance param_grid = { 'n_estimators': [50, 100], 'max_depth': [None, 10, 20], 'min_samples_split': [2, 5] } grid_search = GridSearchCV(RandomForestRegressor(random_state=42), param_grid, cv=3, scoring='neg_mean_squared_error') grid_search.fit(X_train, y_train)	
<pre>best_rf_model = grid_search.best_estimator_ n [16]: # 4.5: Select and evaluate the best-performing model on the testing set y_pred_best = best_rf_model.predict(X_test) rmse_best = mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred_best, squared=False) n [17]: # Summary results</pre>	
rmse_results = { "Linear Regression RMSE": rmse_lr, "Random Forest RMSE": rmse_rf, "Best_Model RMSE": rmse_best	

print(rmse_results, best_rf_model)

{'Linear Regression RMSE': 139260627752.467, 'Random Forest RMSE': 0.29934269764909005, 'Best Model RMSE': 0.29934269764909005} RandomForestRegressor(random_state=42)