

Introduction

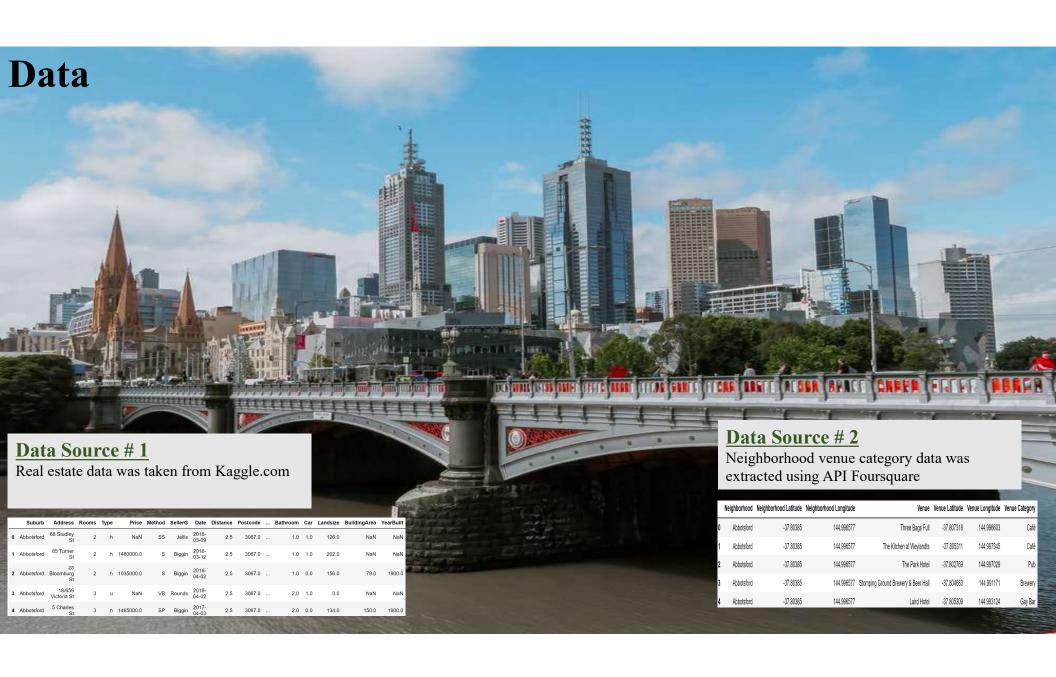
Background

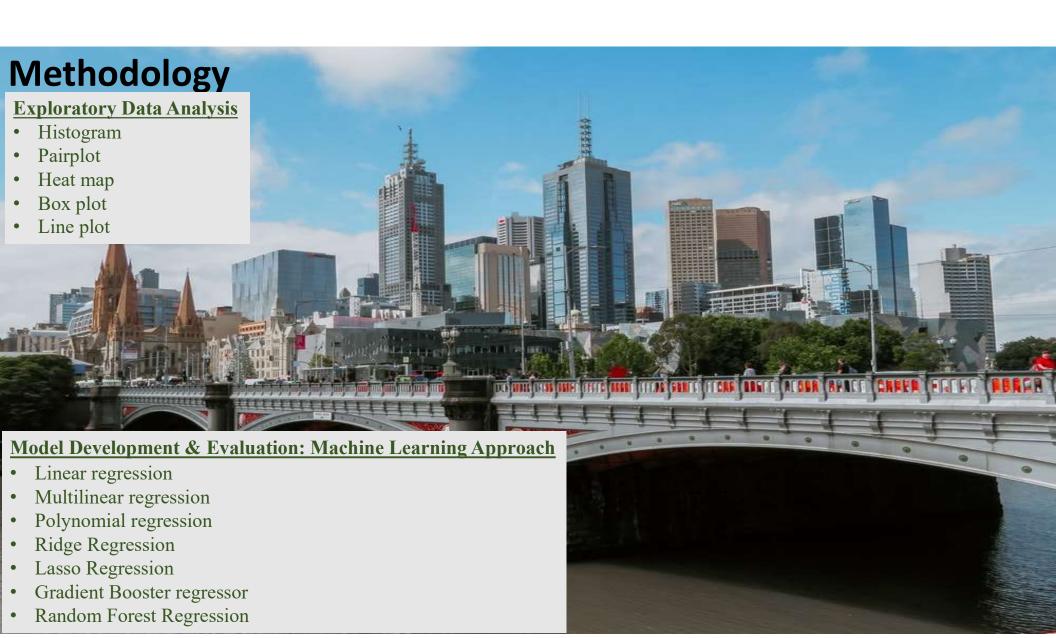
- Melbourne is the capital and most populous city of the Australian state of Victoria with enormous employment & business opportunities
- These recompenses have gained attention of several local Australian and International Immigrants.
- But with all these amenities, there lies Melbourne's real estate market hype

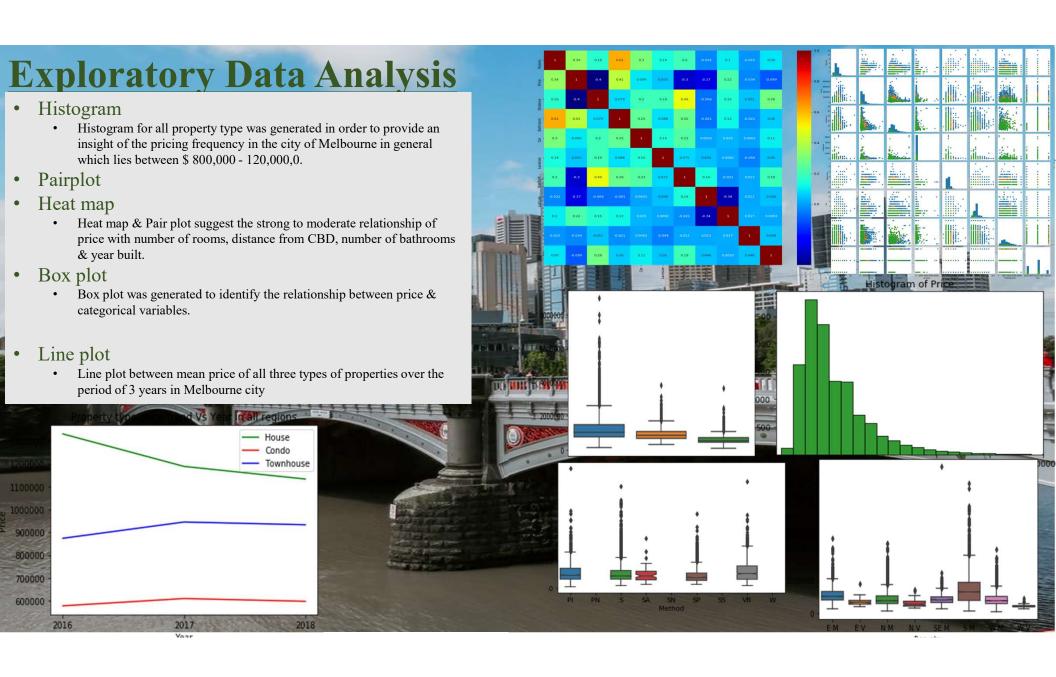


Business Problem

- Challenge in selecting suitable property type for local & internationals to move in Melbourne due to its hot estate market.
- Affordability, accommodation features and nearby facilities always remain qualifying parameters for selection of an appropriate place to live for them
- The project seeks to explore real estate data to get an insight of property price variation in combination with its traits and near services



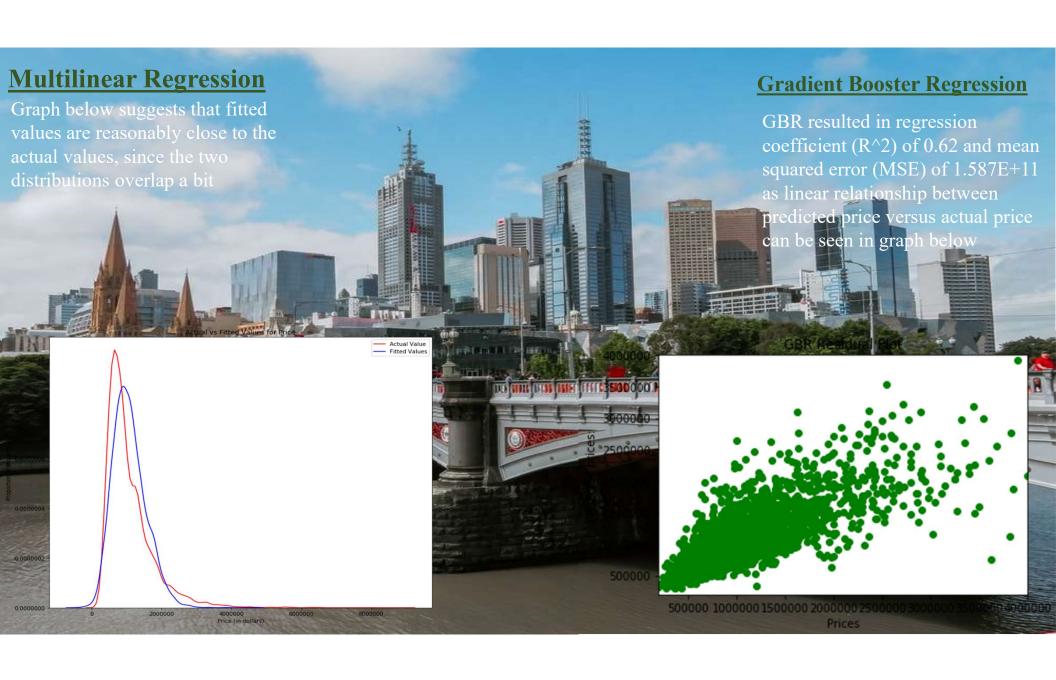


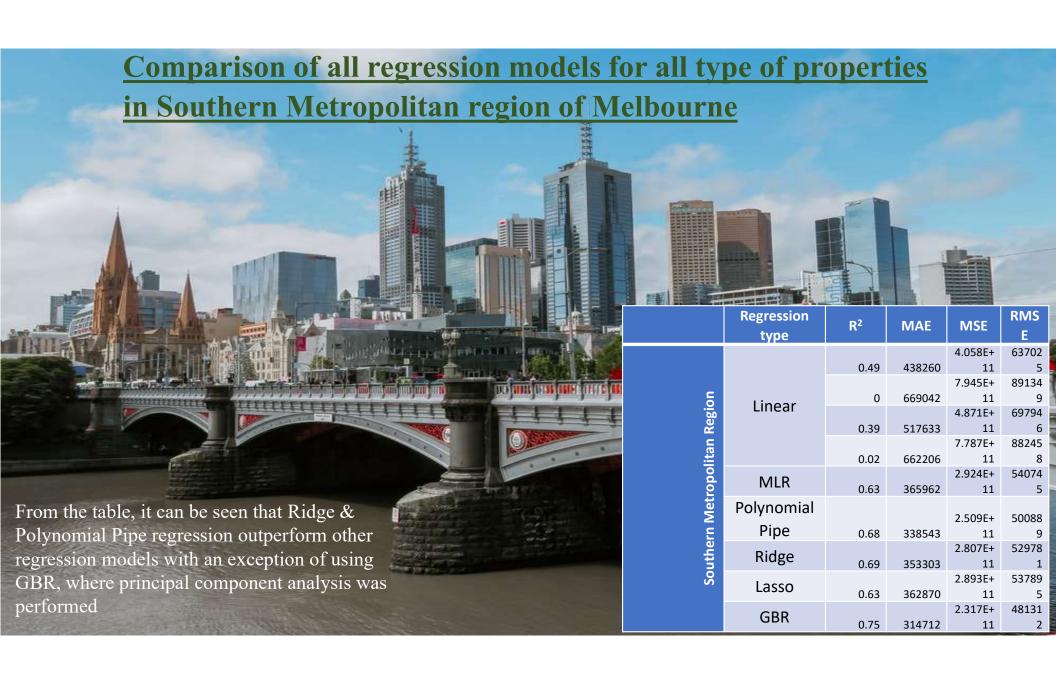


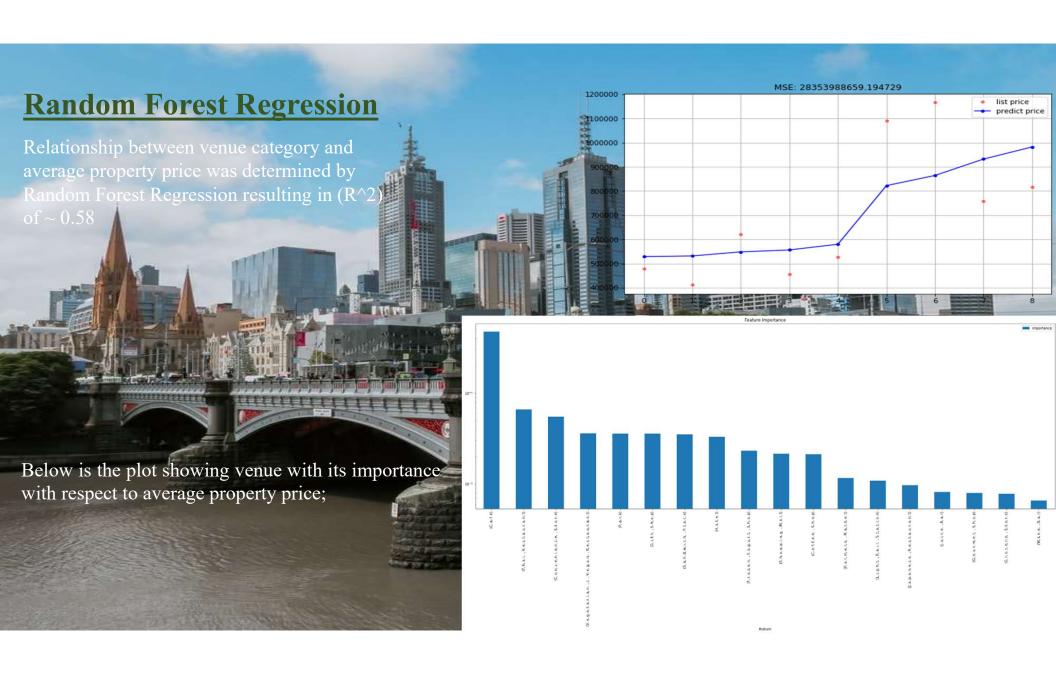


Machine learning approach regression was chosen because of is simplicity and with aid of Sklearn library implementation of model is quick an easy for analyzing the process. Regression approach was used to develop model for following dependent & independent variables. Number of bedrooms versus price

- Number of bathrooms versus price
- Year versus price
- Distance (from CBD) versus price
- Neighborhood venue count versus average property price
- Neighborhood venue category count versus average property price



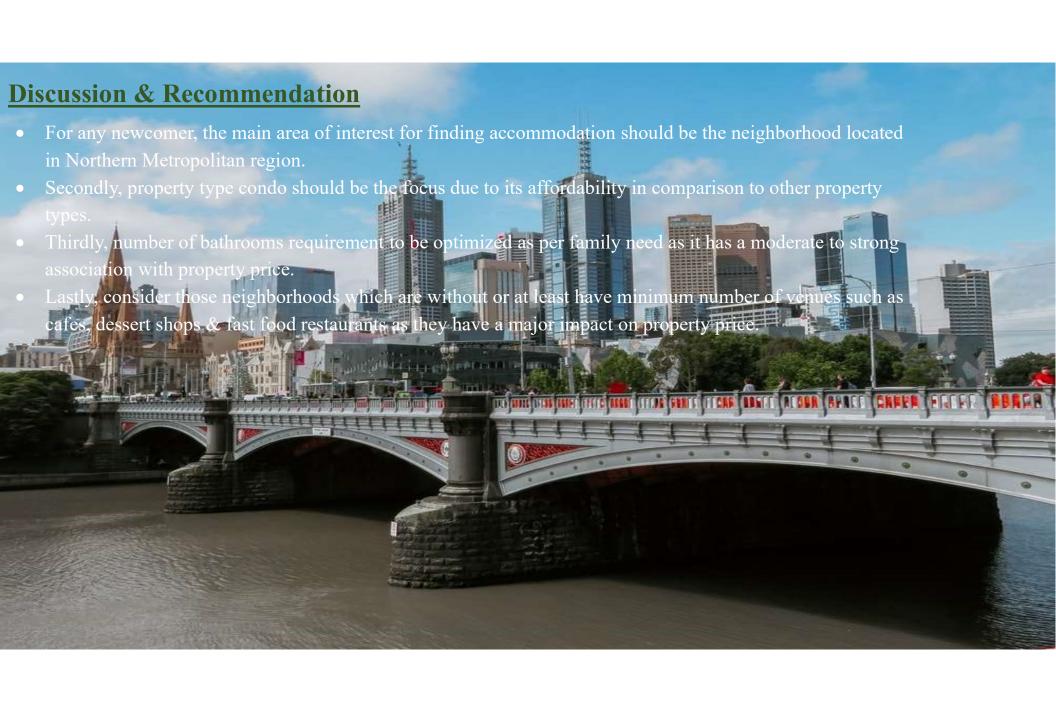






Results

- Histogram for all property type was generated in order to provide an insight of the pricing frequency in the city of Melbourne in general which lies between \$800,000 120,000,0.
- Box plot was generated to identify the relationship between price & categorical variables but there seems an overlap between all variables, hence these variables can't be good predictors of price.
- Heat map & Pair plot suggest the strong to moderate relationship of price with number of rooms, distance from CBD, number of bathrooms & year built.
- Line plot between mean price of all three types of properties in Melbourne suggests that buyers should be interested in buying House in coming years due to dramatic change (~\$100,000/year) in price.
- Line plot between mean price of all 3 types of properties in Southern Metropolitan region suggests that sellers should be interested in selling. Houses in coming years due to dramatic change (increased by ~ \$100,000/year) in price.
- Line plot between mean price of all 3 types of properties in Northern Metropolitan region suggests that sellers should be interested in selling Townhouses in coming years due to dramatic change in price.
- GBR gives maximum R^2 of 0.62, 0.59 & 0.45 when applied on all variables for all type of properties, for type = house & for type = townhouse in Melbourne, respectively.
- Ridge regression gives maximum R² of 0.53 when applied on all variables for type unit in Melbourne.
- GBR gives maximum R² of 0.75, 0.61, 0.65 & 0.53 when applied on all variables for all type of properties, for type = house, for type = unit & for type = townhouse in Southern Metropolitan region.
- GBR gives maximum R^2 of 0.72, 0.7 & 0.77 when applied on all variables for all type of properties, for type = house & for type = townhouse in Northern Metropolitan region.
- Maximum number of venues & unique venues category are concentrated in Northern Metropolitan region, where house & units are located.



Conclusion

- Based on data visualization, neighborhoods closer to the Southern Metropolitan region in Melbourne are the expensive ones possibly due to less venue types.
- Based on data visualization, neighborhoods closer to the Northern Metropolitan region in Melbourne are the least expensive ones possibly due to greater number of venue types.
- With respect to number of venue types and category, price for townhouse & house in Northern Metropolitan region shows reasonably good relationship with R² value of 0.58 & 0.4, respectively.
- With respect to modelling including Multilinear, Polynomial, Lasso and Ridge regression shows similar results in terms of regression coefficient and mean squared error, with exceptions of Unit & Townhouse types in Southern Metropolitan region.
- Since regression techniques including linear and polynomial regression didn't show any association of venue category data with neighborhood average property price. In this regard, random forest regression with feature importance was performed which improved regression coefficient and showed feature importance with respect to average property price of neighborhoods.
- Based on feature importance results; cafes, Australian & Japanese Restaurants, light trail station and convenient stores are considered as top three venues that have major impact on average property price of property in Melbourne.