importing modules and dataset

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
```

 $\label{lem:df=pd:read_csv("C:\Users\hp\Downloads\prodigy infotech\housing_price_dataset.csv")} $$ df.head()$

_							
₹		SquareFeet	Bedrooms	Bathrooms	Neighborhood	YearBuilt	Price
	0	2126	4	1	Rural	1969	215355.283618
	1	2459	3	2	Rural	1980	195014.221626
	2	1860	2	1	Suburb	1970	306891.012076
	3	2294	2	1	Urban	1996	206786.787153
	4	2130	5	2	Suburb	2001	272436.239065

data preprocessing and eda

df.info() #to check basic info of the data

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 50000 entries, 0 to 49999
Data columns (total 6 columns):
```

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	SquareFeet	50000 non-null	int64
1	Bedrooms	50000 non-null	int64
2	Bathrooms	50000 non-null	int64
3	Neighborhood	50000 non-null	object
4	YearBuilt	50000 non-null	int64
5	Price	50000 non-null	int32
dtype	es: int32(1),	int64(4), object	(1)
memor	ry usage: 2.1+	MB	

converting float to int of Price column

df['Price']=df['Price'].astype(int)
df.info() #to check info of the data

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
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```

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0	SquareFeet	50000 non-null	int64						
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2	Bathrooms	50000 non-null	int64						
3	Neighborhood	50000 non-null	object						
4	YearBuilt	50000 non-null	int64						
5	Price	50000 non-null	int32						
<pre>dtypes: int32(1), int64(4), object(1)</pre>									
memoi	ry usage: 2.1+	MB							

convert categorical column to int

```
df['Neighborhood'].unique() #to check unique values
```

```
⇒ array(['Rural', 'Suburb', 'Urban'], dtype=object)
```

```
df1=pd.get_dummies(df['Neighborhood'])
df1.head() #to print dummies values
```

₹		Rural	Suburb	Urban
	0	1	0	0
	1	1	0	0
	2	0	1	0
	3	0	0	1
	4	0	1	0

df1.drop('Rural',axis=1,inplace=True) #drop useless columns

df1.head()

→		Suburb	Urban
	0	0	0
	1	0	0
	2	1	0
	3	0	1
	4	1	0

final=pd.concat([df,df1],axis=1)
final.head() #to merge both columns

₹		SquareFeet	Bedrooms	Bathrooms	Neighborhood	YearBuilt	Price	Suburb	Urban
	0	2126	4	1	Rural	1969	215355	0	0
	1	2459	3	2	Rural	1980	195014	0	0
	2	1860	2	1	Suburb	1970	306891	1	0
	3	2294	2	1	Urban	1996	206786	0	1
	4	2130	5	2	Suburb	2001	272436	1	0

final.drop('Neighborhood',axis=1,inplace=True) #drop useless columns

final.head()

→		SquareFeet	Bedrooms	Bathrooms	YearBuilt	Price	Suburb	Urban
	0	2126	4	1	1969	215355	0	0
	1	2459	3	2	1980	195014	0	0
	2	1860	2	1	1970	306891	1	0
	3	2294	2	1	1996	206786	0	1
	4	2130	5	2	2001	272436	1	0

final.info()

<<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 50000 entries, 0 to 49999

Data	columns (tot	tal 7 columns):	
#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	SquareFeet	50000 non-null	int64
1	Bedrooms	50000 non-null	int64
2	Bathrooms	50000 non-null	int64
3	YearBuilt	50000 non-null	int64
4	Price	50000 non-null	int32
5	Suburb	50000 non-null	uint8
6	Urban	50000 non-null	uint8
dtype	es: int32(1),	, int64(4), uint	3(2)
memor	ry usage: 1.8	3 MB	

```
final['Suburb']=final['Suburb'].astype(int)
final['Urban']=final['Urban'].astype(int)
```

final.info()



<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'> RangeIndex: 50000 entries, 0 to 49999

Data	columns (to	tal 7 columns):	
#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	SquareFeet	50000 non-null	int64
1	Bedrooms	50000 non-null	int64
2	Bathrooms	50000 non-null	int64
3	YearBuilt	50000 non-null	int64
4	Price	50000 non-null	int32
5	Suburb	50000 non-null	int32
6	Urban	50000 non-null	int32
dtyne	oc. in+32/3)	in+64(4)	

dtypes: int32(3), int64(4)memory usage: 2.1 MB

from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression

lr=LinearRegression()

 $from \ sklearn.model_selection \ import \ train_test_split$

X=final.drop('Price',axis=1) y=final['Price']

X_train,X_test,y_train,y_test=train_test_split(X,y,test_size=0.2,random_state=42)

X_train.head()

_		SquareFeet	Bedrooms	Bathrooms	YearBuilt	Suburb	Urban
	39087	2498	2	3	2021	0	0
	30893	2380	5	3	1977	0	1
	45278	2274	5	2	1957	0	1
	16398	2215	5	1	1977	1	0
	13653	2078	2	3	1962	1	0

final[39086:39088:1]

 *		SquareFeet	Bedrooms	Bathrooms	YearBuilt	Price	Suburb	Urban
	39086	1856	2	3	1970	191313	0	0
	39087	2498	2	3	2021	288178	0	0

len(X_train)



len(X_test)

→ 10000

from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression

lr=LinearRegression()

lr.fit(X_train,y_train)

→ LinearRegression()

```
print("test score :",lr.score(X_test,y_test))
print("train score :",lr.score(X_train,y_train))
→ test score : 0.5755628291469783
     train score : 0.5688922008119348
# this is the model that is used to predict the prices of
# houses based on their square footage and the number of bedrooms and bathrooms.
lr.predict([[2498,2,3,2021,0,0]]) \#bedroom = 2 , bathroom = 3
돺 C:\Users\hp\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\sklearn\base.py:450: UserWarning: X does not have valid feature names, but LinearRegression was
      warnings.warn(
     array([268316.54483847])
lr.predict([[2380,5,3,1977,0,1]]) #bedroom =5 , bathroom =2
🚁 C:\Users\hp\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\sklearn\base.py:450: UserWarning: X does not have valid feature names, but LinearRegression was
       warnings.warn(
     array([273952.08453754])
```

Start coding or generate with AI.