

Project Name:Advanced House Price Prediction

```
In [2]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
pd.pandas.set_option('display.max_columns',None)
```

```
In [3]: ds=pd.read_csv('train.csv')
```

```
In [4]: print(ds.shape)
```

```
(1460, 81)
```

```
In [5]: ds.head()
```

```
Out[5]:
```

	Id	MSSubClass	MSZoning	LotFrontage	LotArea	Street	Alley	LotShape	LandContou
0	1	60	RL	65.0	8450	Pave	NaN	Reg	Li
1	2	20	RL	80.0	9600	Pave	NaN	Reg	Li
2	3	60	RL	68.0	11250	Pave	NaN	IR1	Li
3	4	70	RL	60.0	9550	Pave	NaN	IR1	Li
4	5	60	RL	84.0	14260	Pave	NaN	IR1	Li



In Data Analysis we will analyze to find out Missing values All the numerical variables Distribution of the numerical variables Categorical variables cardinality of categorical variables Outliers Relationship between independent and dependent features

Missing Values

```
In [6]: #check the percentage of nan values present in each feature
#step 1 -the list of features which has missing values
features_with_na=[feature for feature in ds.columns if ds[feature].isnull().sum()>1
##step-2 print the features name and the percentage of misssing values

for feature in features_with_na:
    print(feature, np.round(ds[feature].isnull().mean(), 4), '%missing values')
```

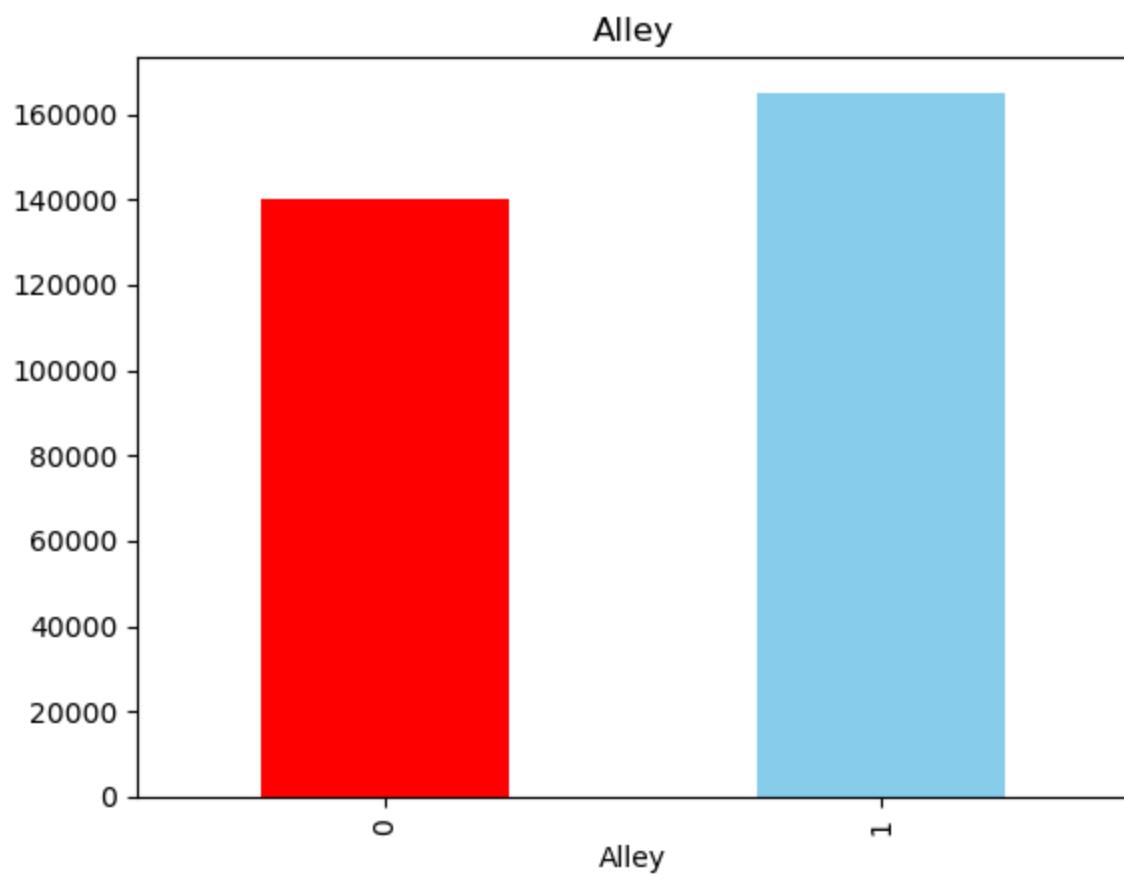
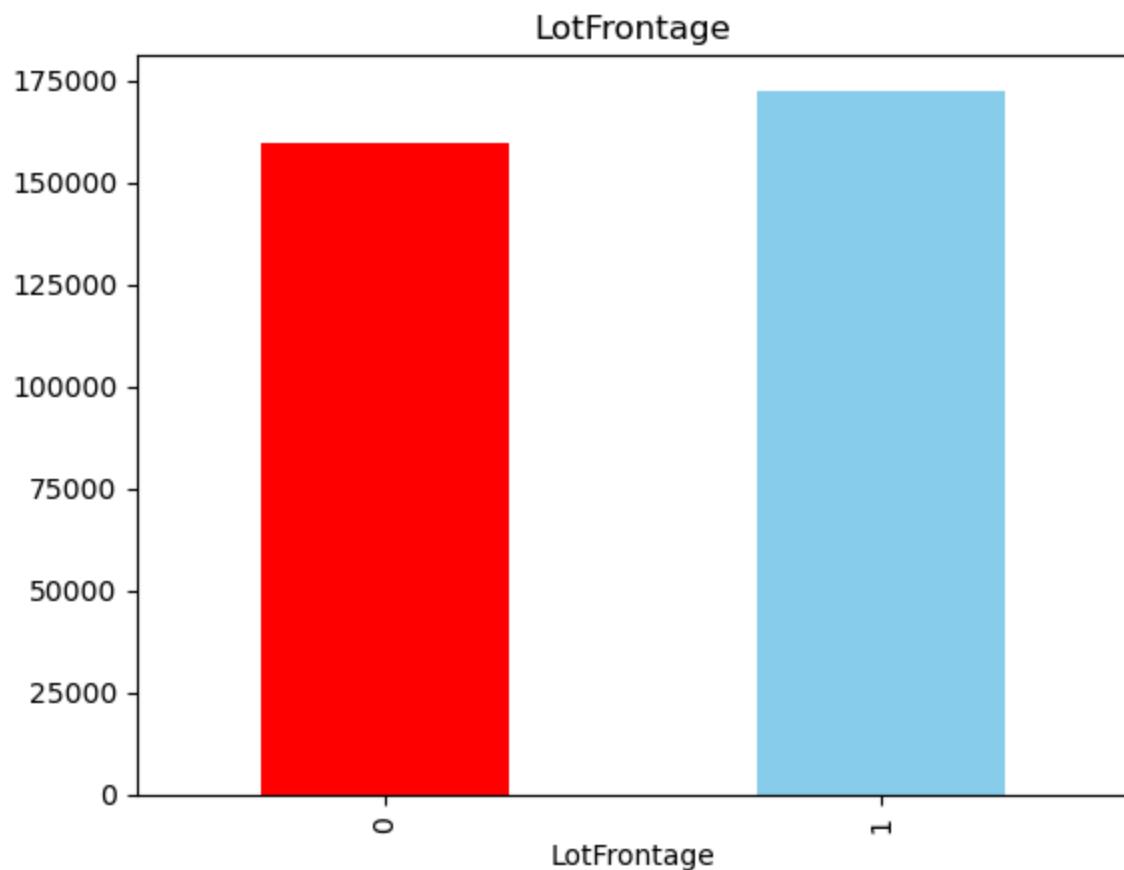
```
LotFrontage 0.1774 %missing values
Alley 0.9377 %missing values
MasVnrType 0.5973 %missing values
MasVnrArea 0.0055 %missing values
BsmtQual 0.0253 %missing values
BsmtCond 0.0253 %missing values
BsmtExposure 0.026 %missing values
BsmtFinType1 0.0253 %missing values
BsmtFinType2 0.026 %missing values
FireplaceQu 0.4726 %missing values
GarageType 0.0555 %missing values
GarageYrBlt 0.0555 %missing values
GarageFinish 0.0555 %missing values
GarageQual 0.0555 %missing values
GarageCond 0.0555 %missing values
PoolQC 0.9952 %missing values
Fence 0.8075 %missing values
MiscFeature 0.963 %missing values
```

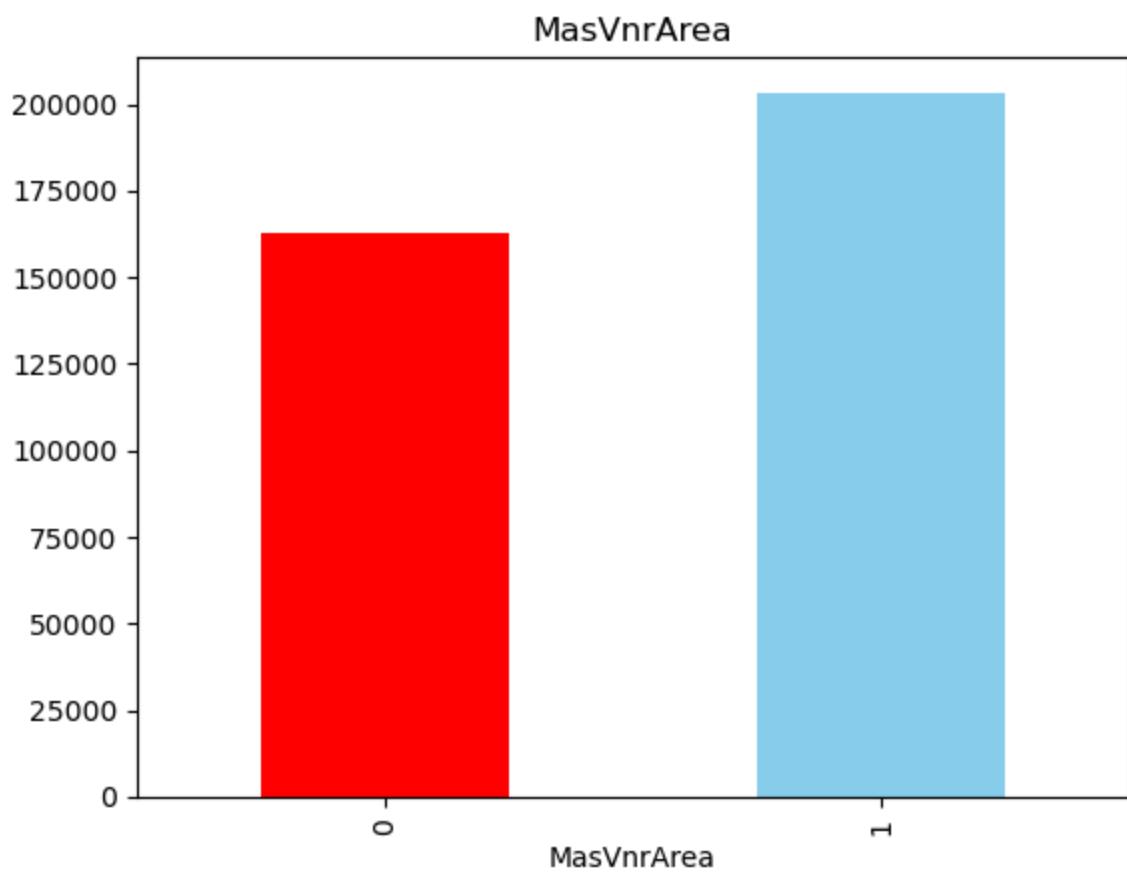
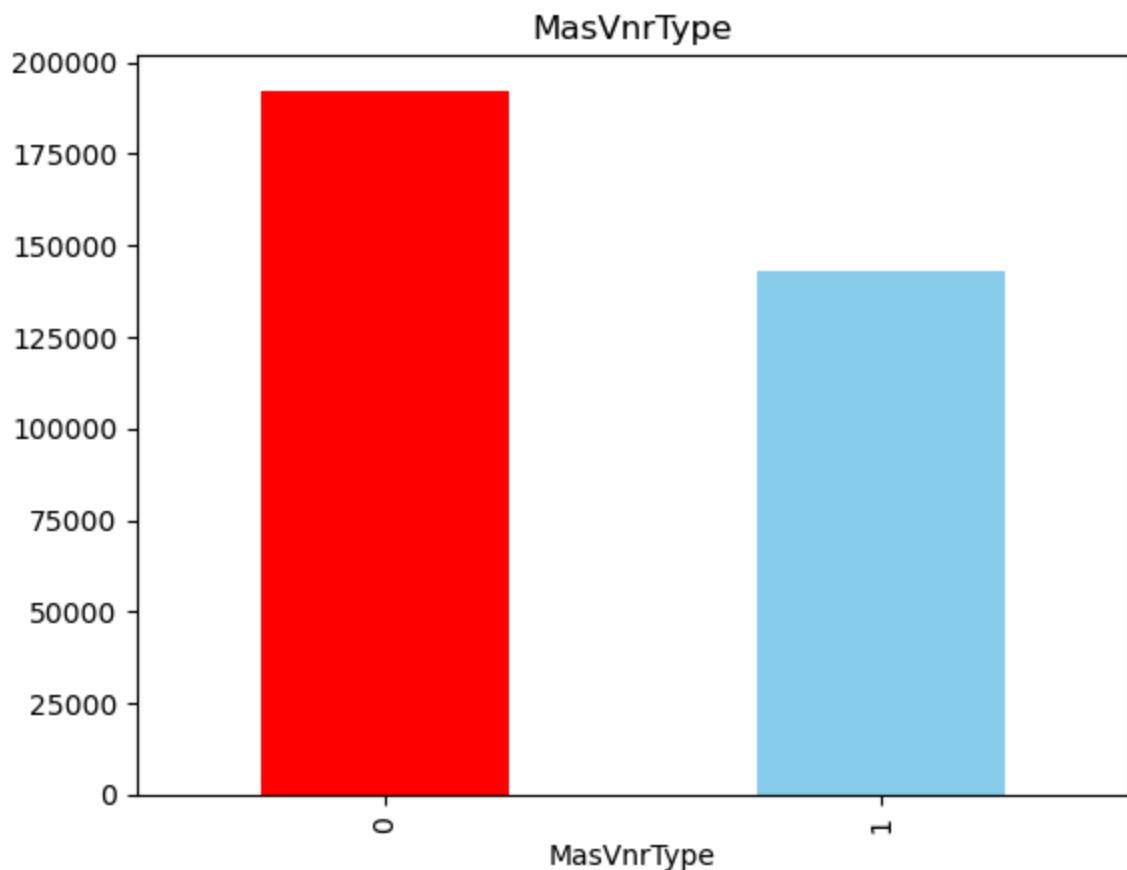
Since they are many missing values ,we need to find the relationship between missing values and sales price

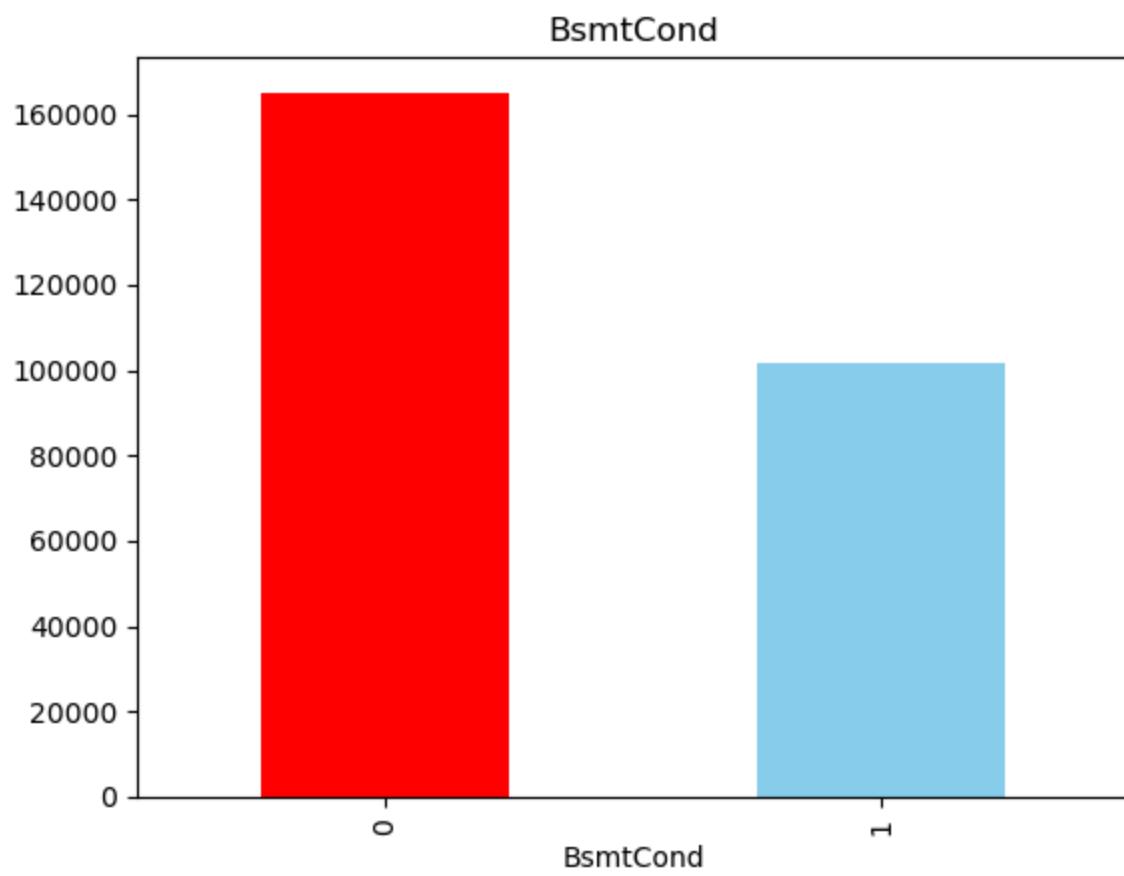
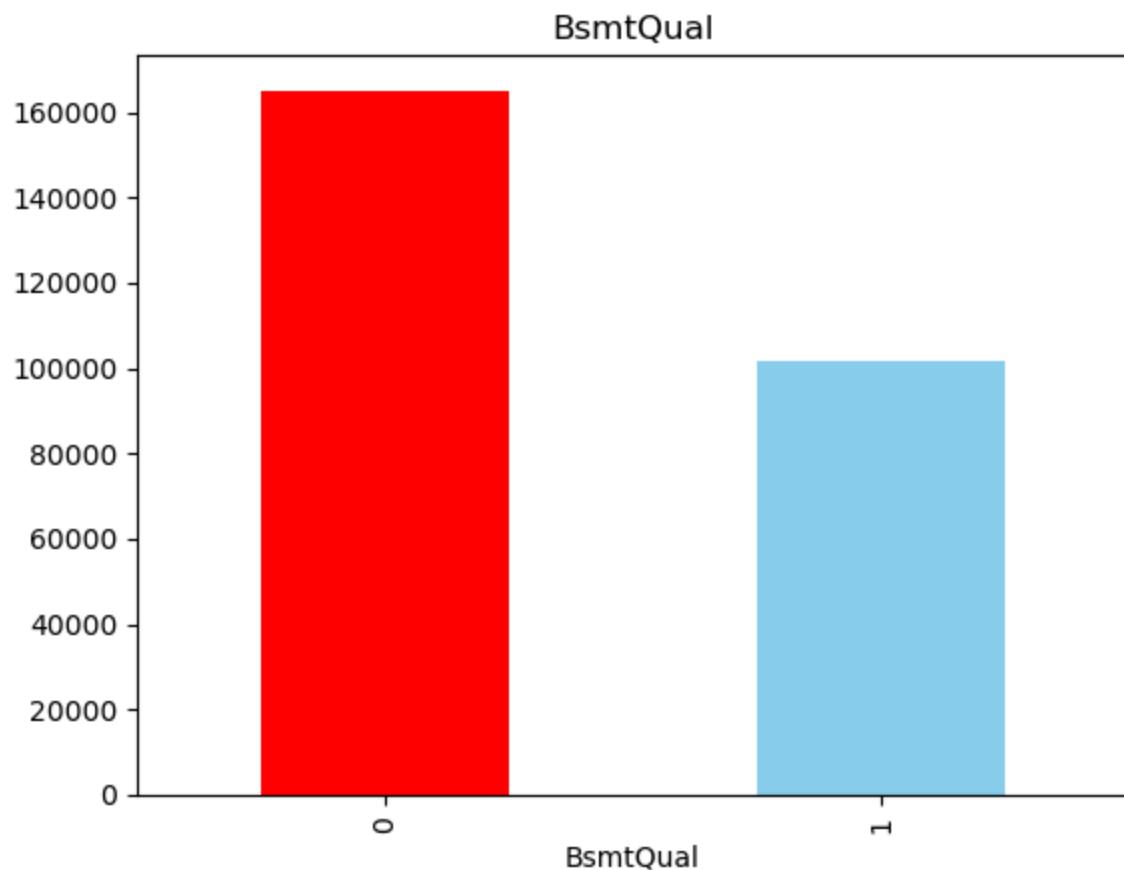
```
In [7]: for feature in features_with_na:
    data=ds.copy()

    #lets make a variable that indicates 1 if the observation was missing or zero
    data[feature]=np.where(data[feature].isnull(),1,0)

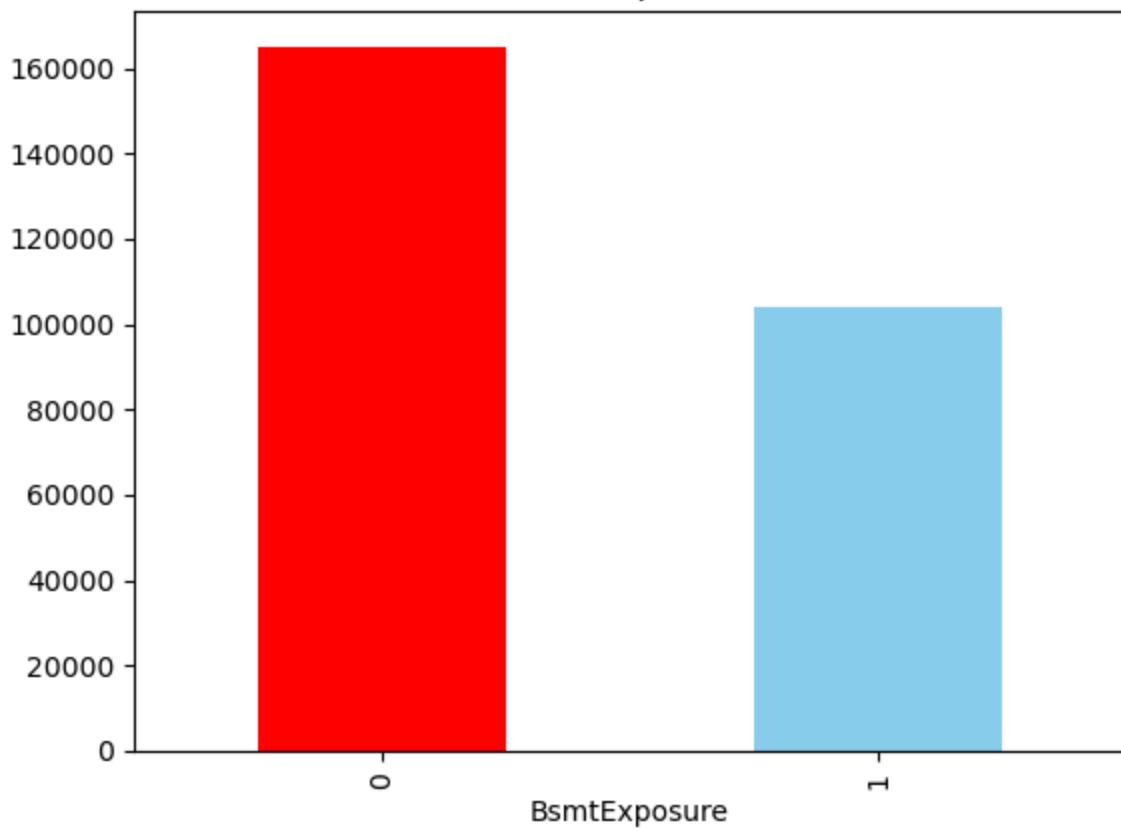
    #lets calculate the mean Saleprice where the information missing or present
    data.groupby(feature)['SalePrice'].median().plot.bar(color=['red','skyblue'] #
                                                       )
    plt.title(feature)
    plt.show()
```



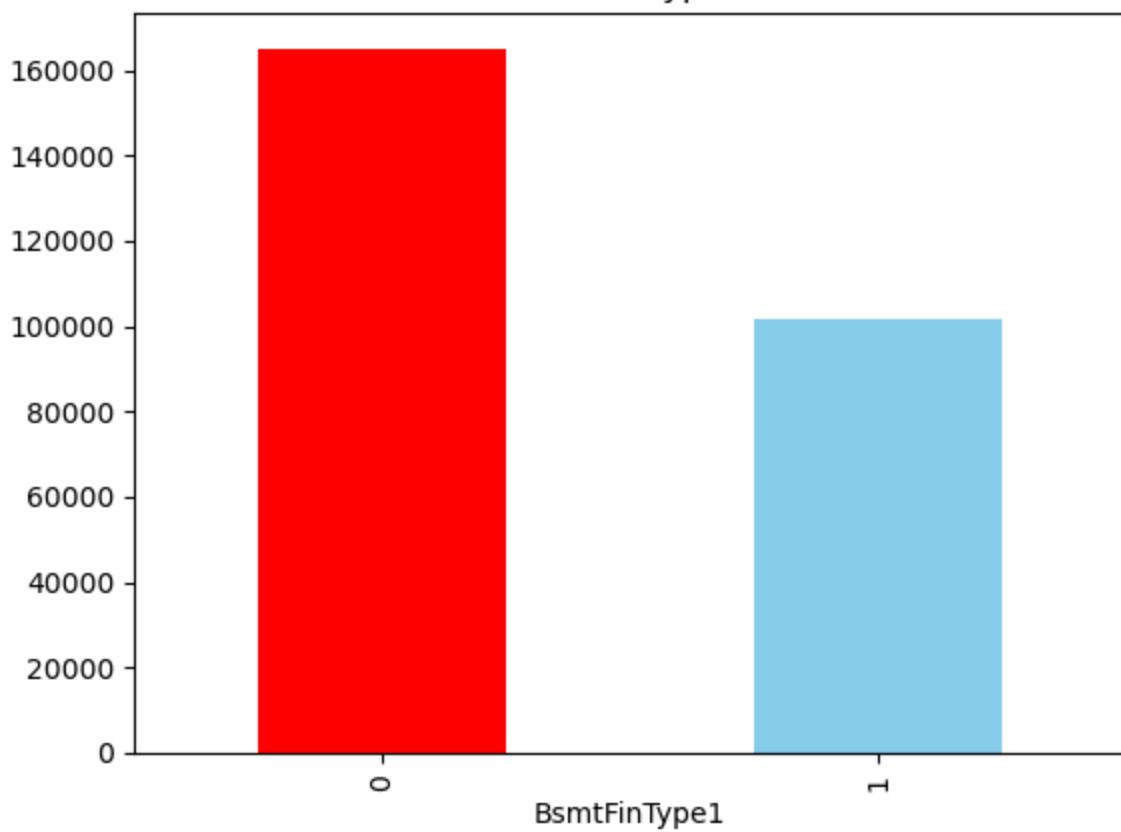




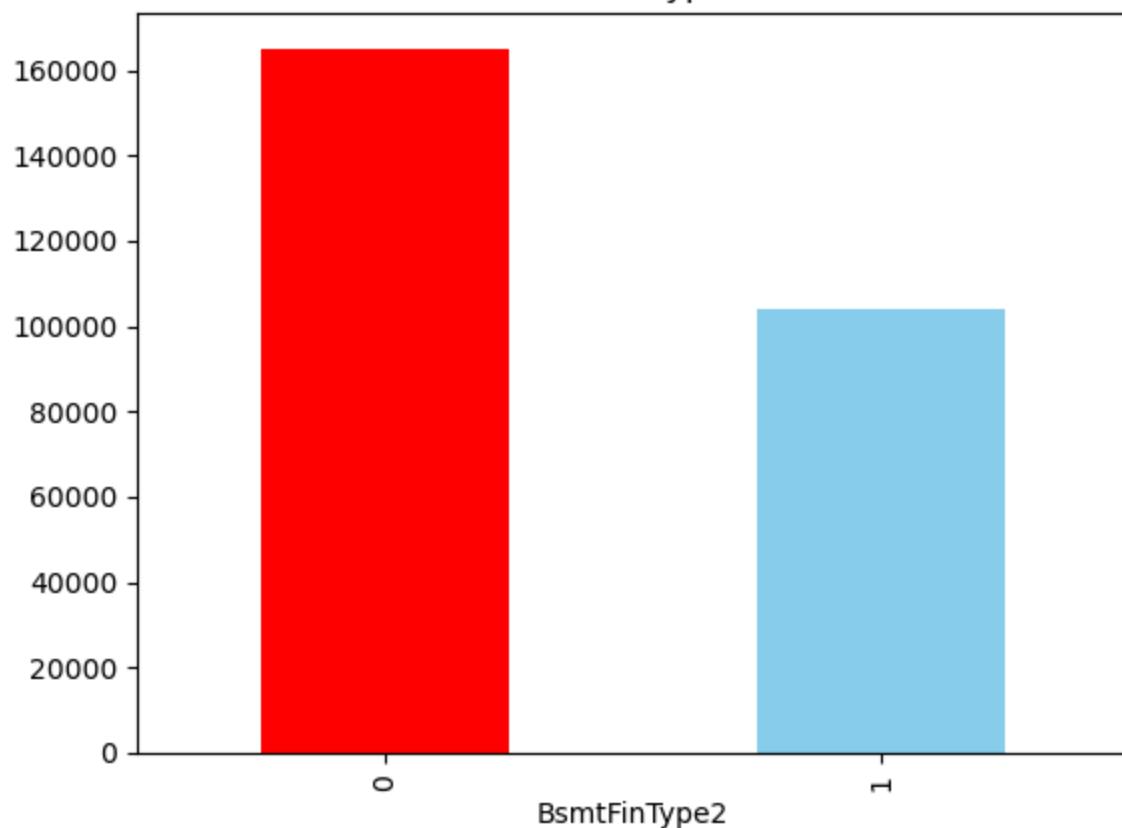
BsmtExposure



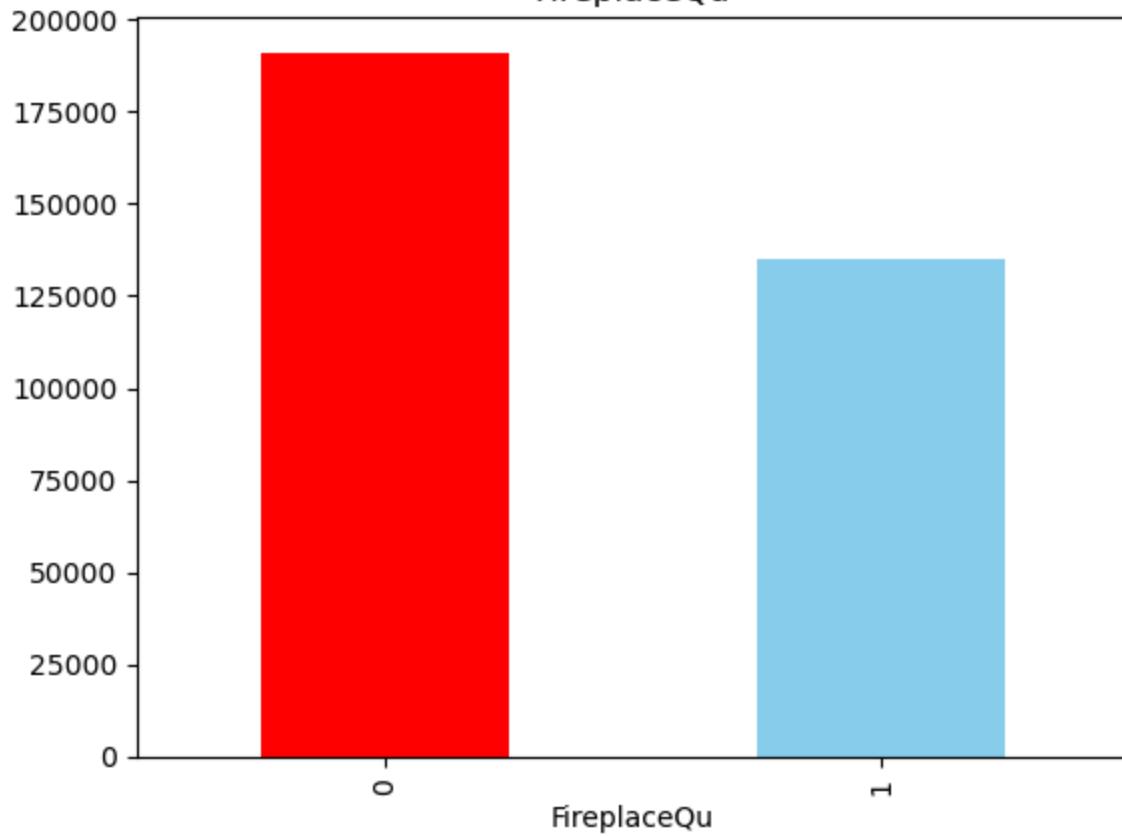
BsmtFinType1

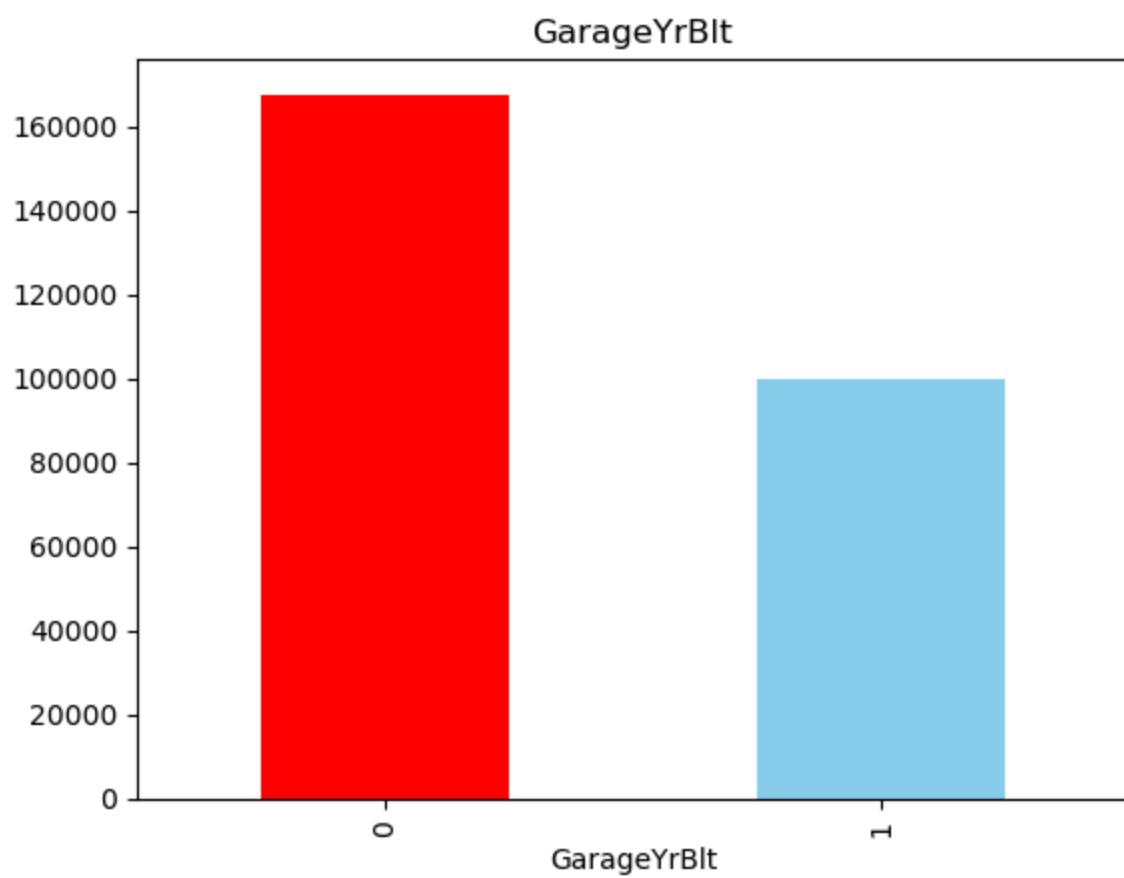
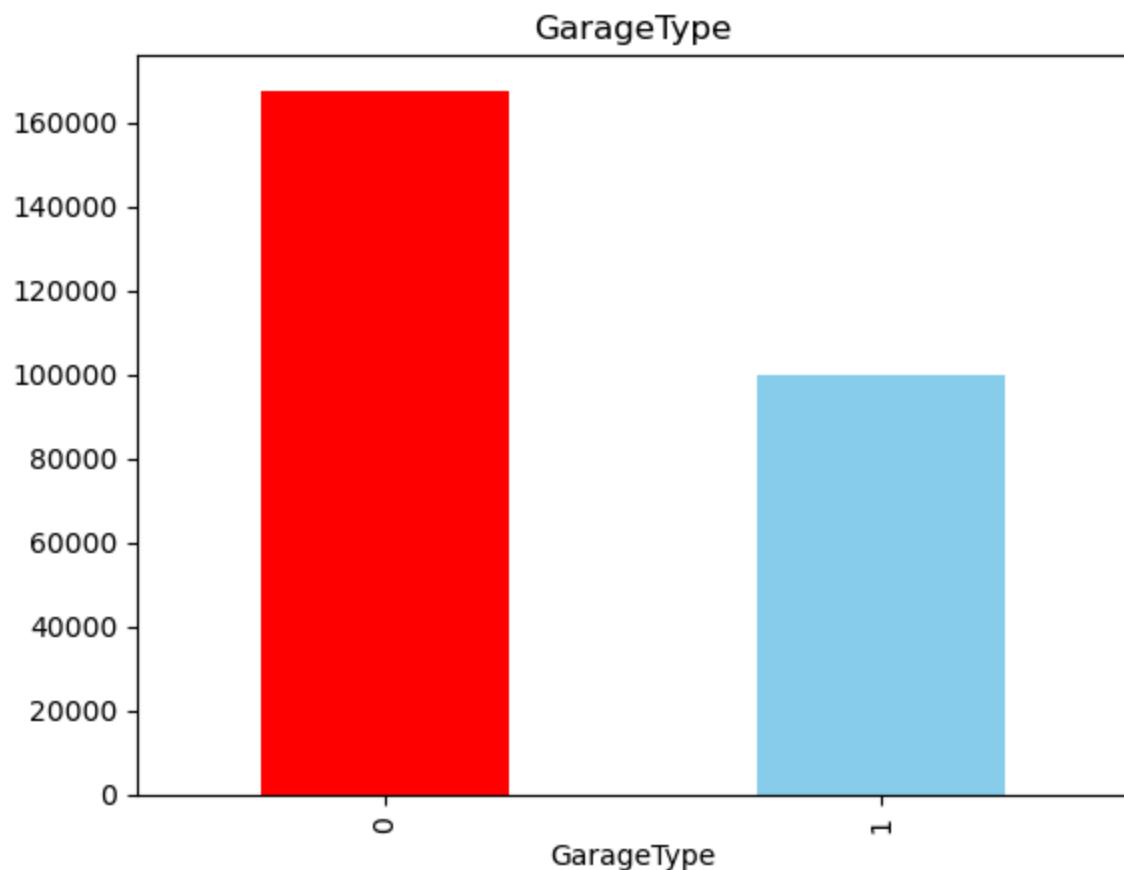


BsmtFinType2

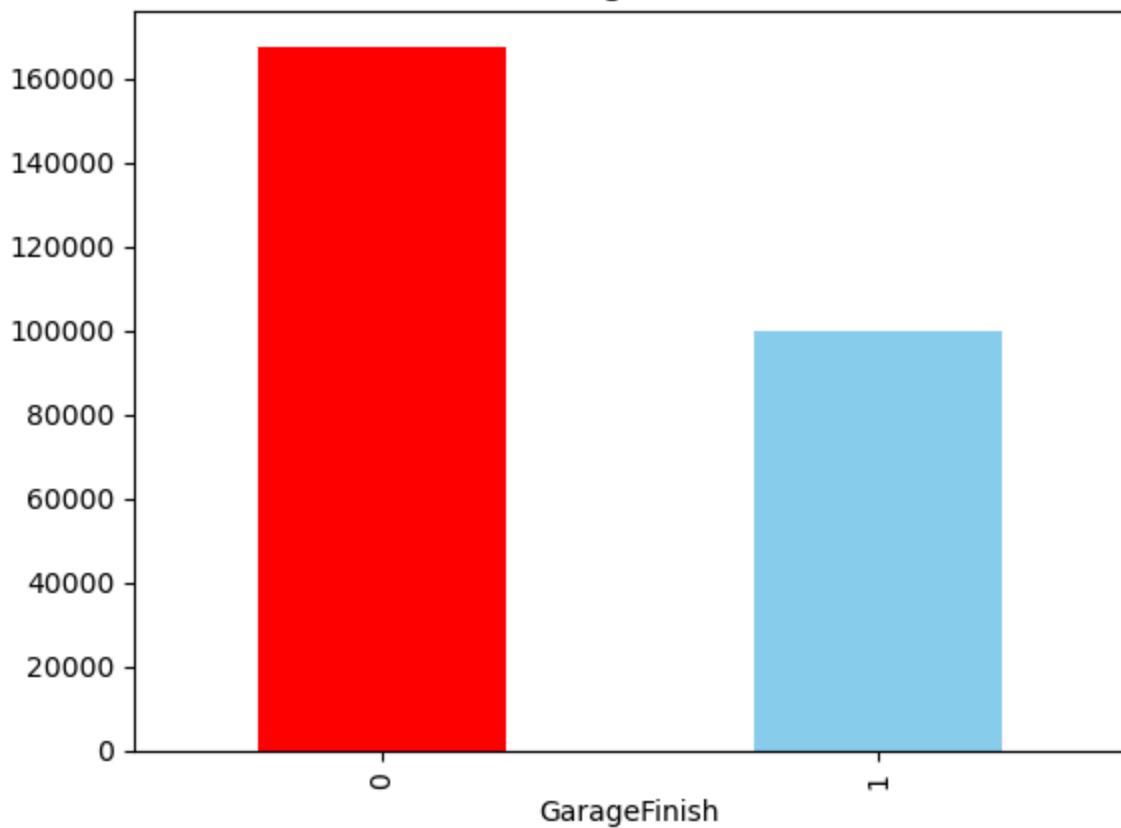


FireplaceQu

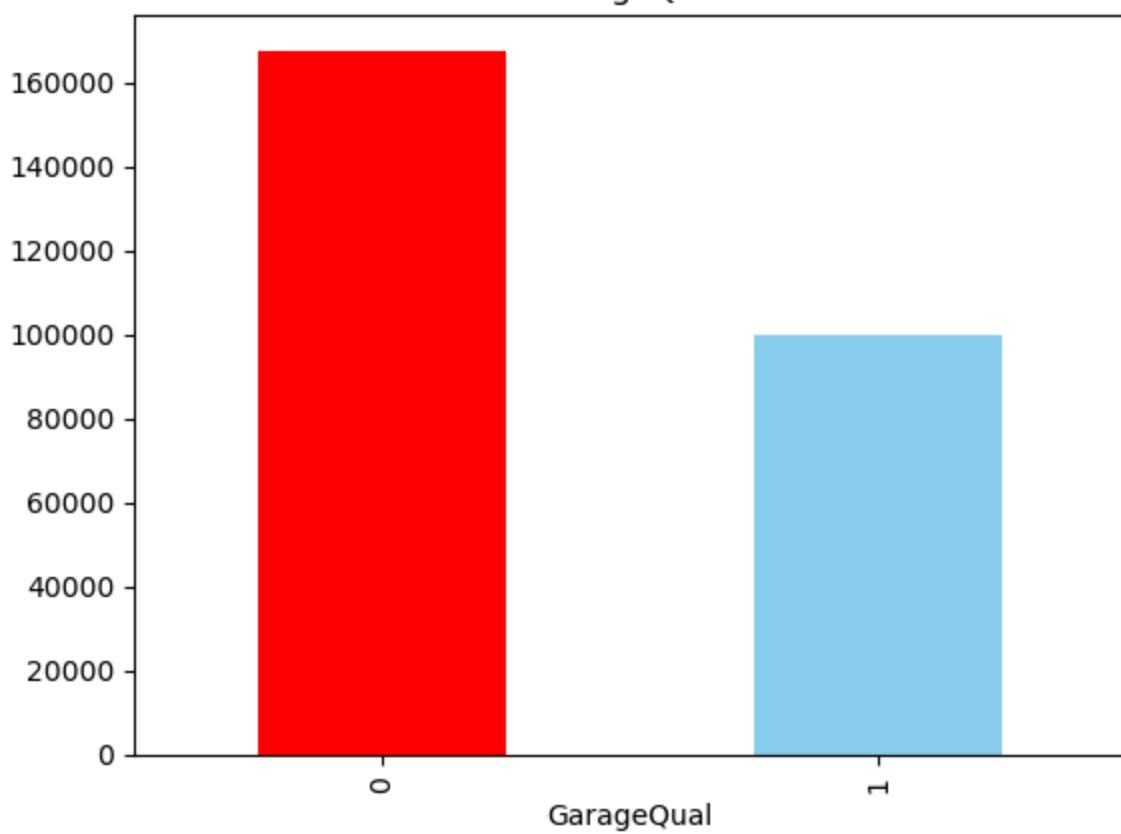




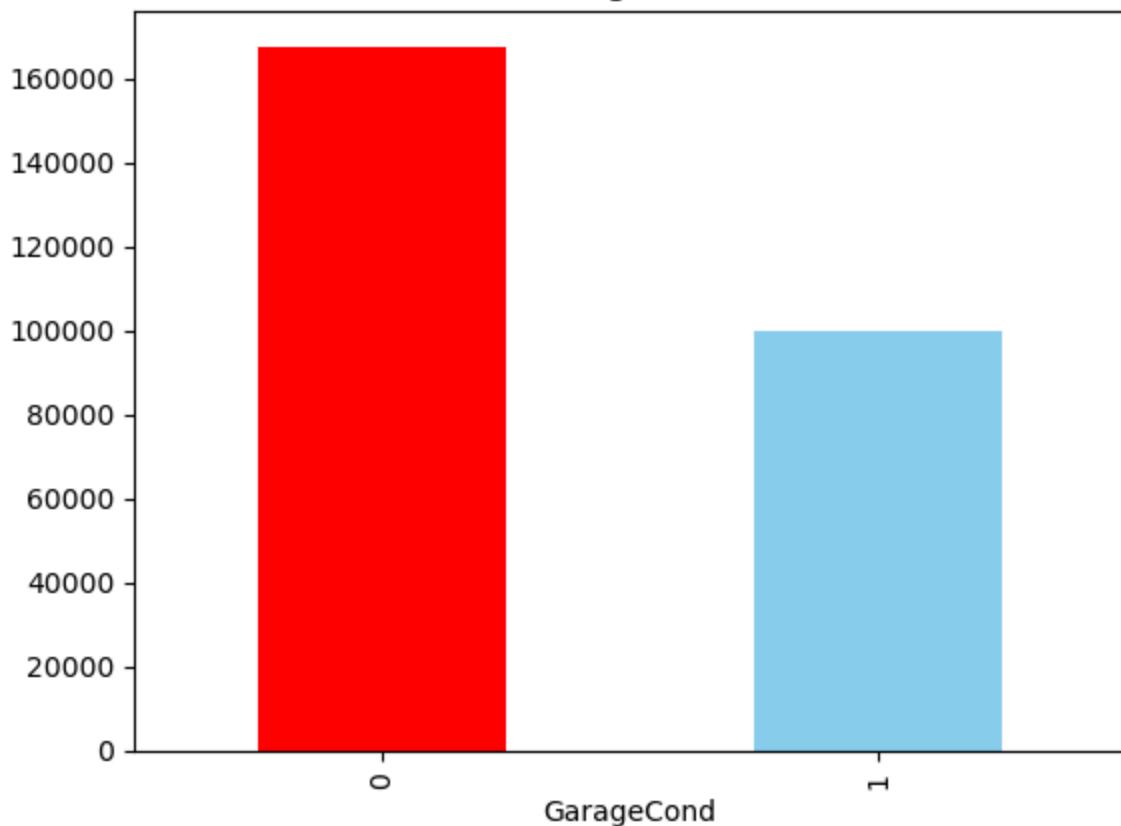
GarageFinish



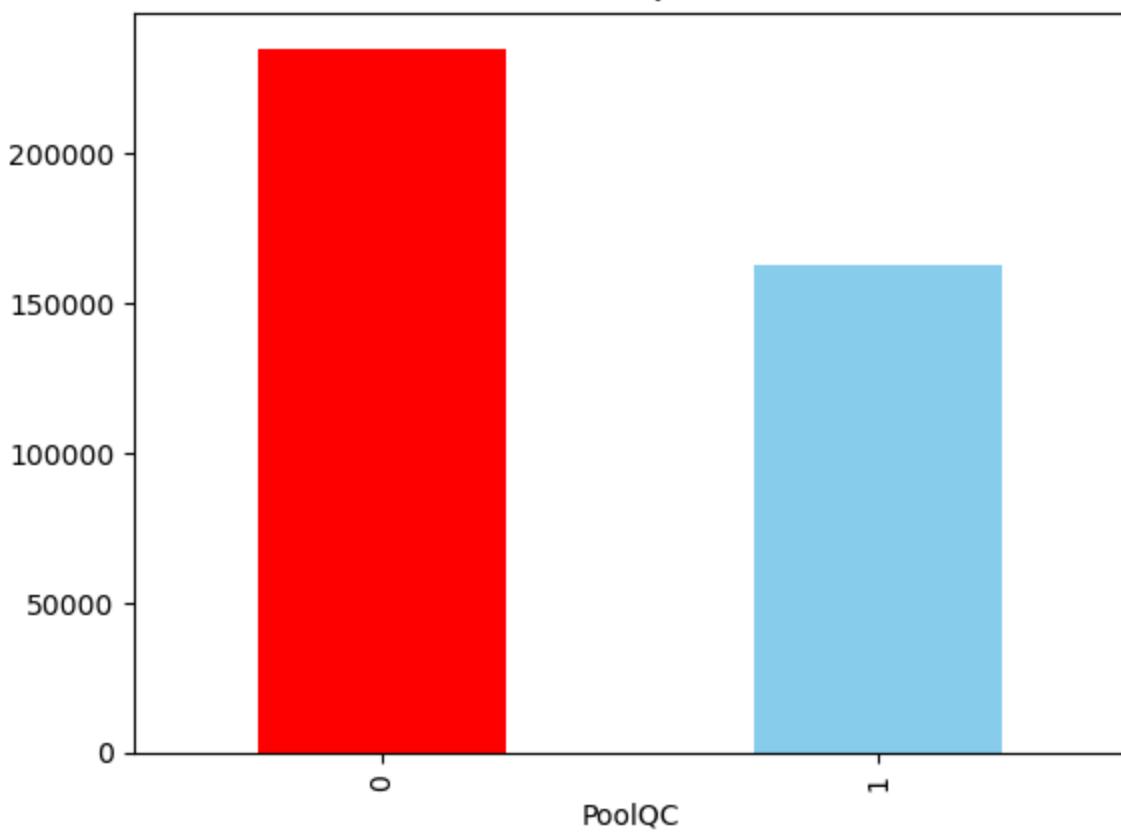
GarageQual

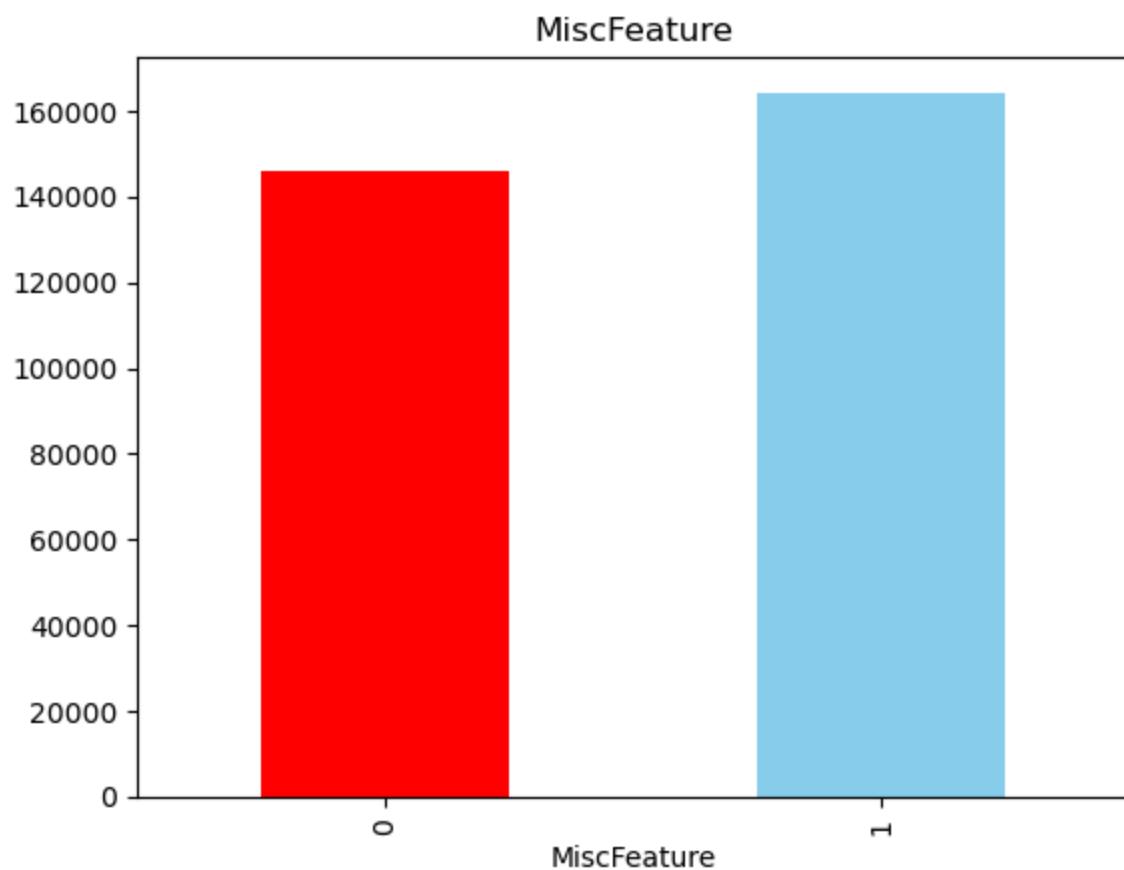
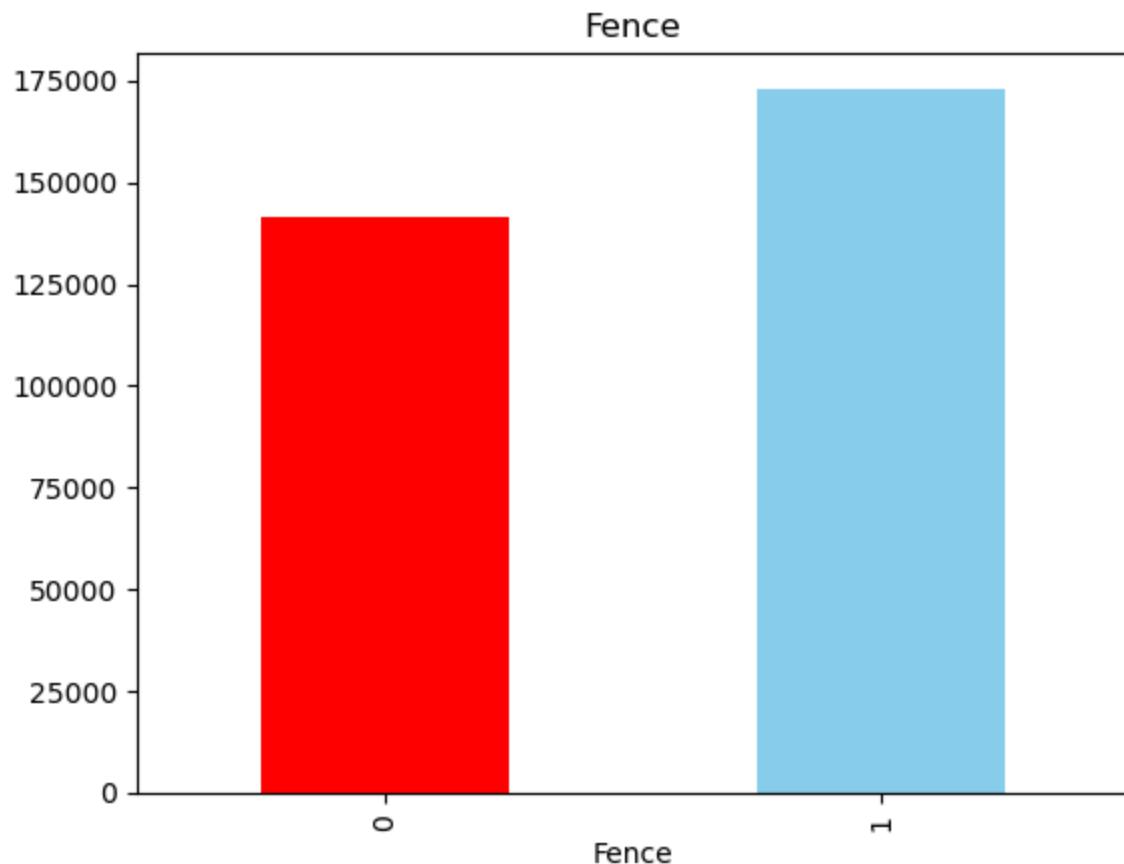


GarageCond



PoolQC





Here with relation between the missing values and the dependent variables is clearly visible. So we need to replace these nan values with something meaningful which we will do

in the Feature Engineering selection From the above dataset some of the features like id is not required

```
In [8]: print("Id of Houses {}".format(len(ds.Id)))
```

```
Id of Houses 1460
```

Numerical Variables

```
In [9]: #List of numerical variables
```

```
In [10]: numerical_features=[feature for feature in ds.columns if ds[feature].dtypes != 'O']
print('Number of numerical variables: ', len(numerical_features))

#visualise the numerical variables
ds[numerical_features].head()
```

```
Number of numerical variables: 81
```

```
Out[10]:
```

	Id	MSSubClass	MSZoning	LotFrontage	LotArea	Street	Alley	LotShape	LandContou
0	1	60	RL	65.0	8450	Pave	NaN	Reg	Li
1	2	20	RL	80.0	9600	Pave	NaN	Reg	Li
2	3	60	RL	68.0	11250	Pave	NaN	IR1	Li
3	4	70	RL	60.0	9550	Pave	NaN	IR1	Li
4	5	60	RL	84.0	14260	Pave	NaN	IR1	Li

Temporal variables (Eg: Datetime Variables)

From the Dataset we have 4 year variables. We have exact information from the datetime variables like no of years or no of dates. One example in this specific scenario can be difference in years between the year the house was built and the year house was sold. We will be performing this analysis in the Feature Engineering which is the next video

```
In [11]: # List of variables that contain year information
year_feature=[feature for feature in numerical_features if 'Yr' in feature or 'Year'
year_feature
```

```
Out[11]: ['YearBuilt', 'YearRemodAdd', 'GarageYrBlt', 'YrSold']
```

```
In [12]: # Let's explore the content of these year variables
for feature in year_feature:
    print(feature,ds[feature].unique())
```

```

YearBuilt [2003 1976 2001 1915 2000 1993 2004 1973 1931 1939 1965 2005 1962 2006
1960 1929 1970 1967 1958 1930 2002 1968 2007 1951 1957 1927 1920 1966
1959 1994 1954 1953 1955 1983 1975 1997 1934 1963 1981 1964 1999 1972
1921 1945 1982 1998 1956 1948 1910 1995 1991 2009 1950 1961 1977 1985
1979 1885 1919 1990 1969 1935 1988 1971 1952 1936 1923 1924 1984 1926
1940 1941 1987 1986 2008 1908 1892 1916 1932 1918 1912 1947 1925 1900
1980 1989 1992 1949 1880 1928 1978 1922 1996 2010 1946 1913 1937 1942
1938 1974 1893 1914 1906 1890 1898 1904 1882 1875 1911 1917 1872 1905]
YearRemodAdd [2003 1976 2002 1970 2000 1995 2005 1973 1950 1965 2006 1962 2007 1960
2001 1967 2004 2008 1997 1959 1990 1955 1983 1980 1966 1963 1987 1964
1972 1996 1998 1989 1953 1956 1968 1981 1992 2009 1982 1961 1993 1999
1985 1979 1977 1969 1958 1991 1971 1952 1975 2010 1984 1986 1994 1988
1954 1957 1951 1978 1974]
GarageYrBlt [2003. 1976. 2001. 1998. 2000. 1993. 2004. 1973. 1931. 1939. 1965. 2005.
1962. 2006. 1960. 1991. 1970. 1967. 1958. 1930. 2002. 1968. 2007. 2008.
1957. 1920. 1966. 1959. 1995. 1954. 1953. nan 1983. 1977. 1997. 1985.
1963. 1981. 1964. 1999. 1935. 1990. 1945. 1987. 1989. 1915. 1956. 1948.
1974. 2009. 1950. 1961. 1921. 1900. 1979. 1951. 1969. 1936. 1975. 1971.
1923. 1984. 1926. 1955. 1986. 1988. 1916. 1932. 1972. 1918. 1980. 1924.
1996. 1940. 1949. 1994. 1910. 1978. 1982. 1992. 1925. 1941. 2010. 1927.
1947. 1937. 1942. 1938. 1952. 1928. 1922. 1934. 1906. 1914. 1946. 1908.
1929. 1933.]
YrSold [2008 2007 2006 2009 2010]

```

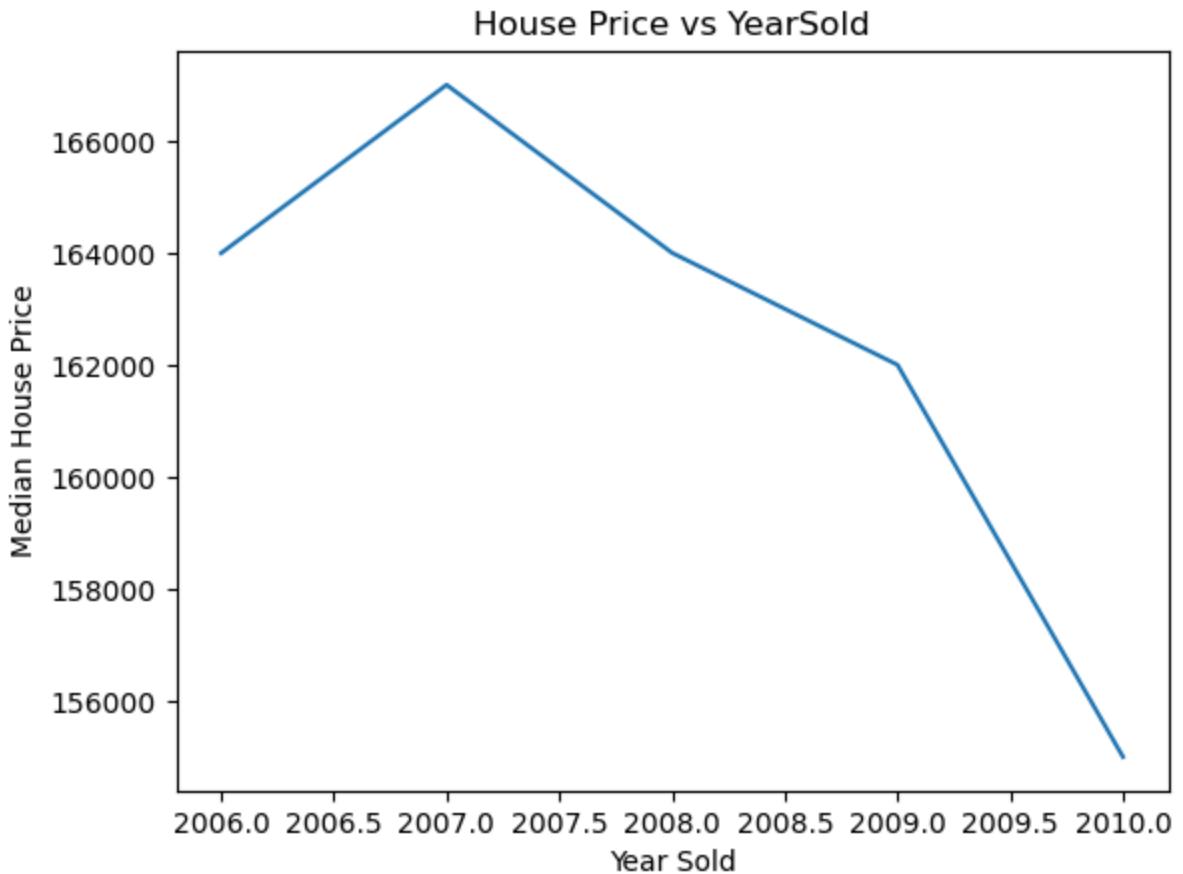
```

In [13]: ## lets analyze the temporal datetime variables
## we will check whether there is a relation between year the house is sold and

ds.groupby('YrSold')[['SalePrice']].median().plot()
plt.xlabel('Year Sold')
plt.ylabel('Median House Price')
plt.title('House Price vs YearSold')

```

```
Out[13]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'House Price vs YearSold')
```



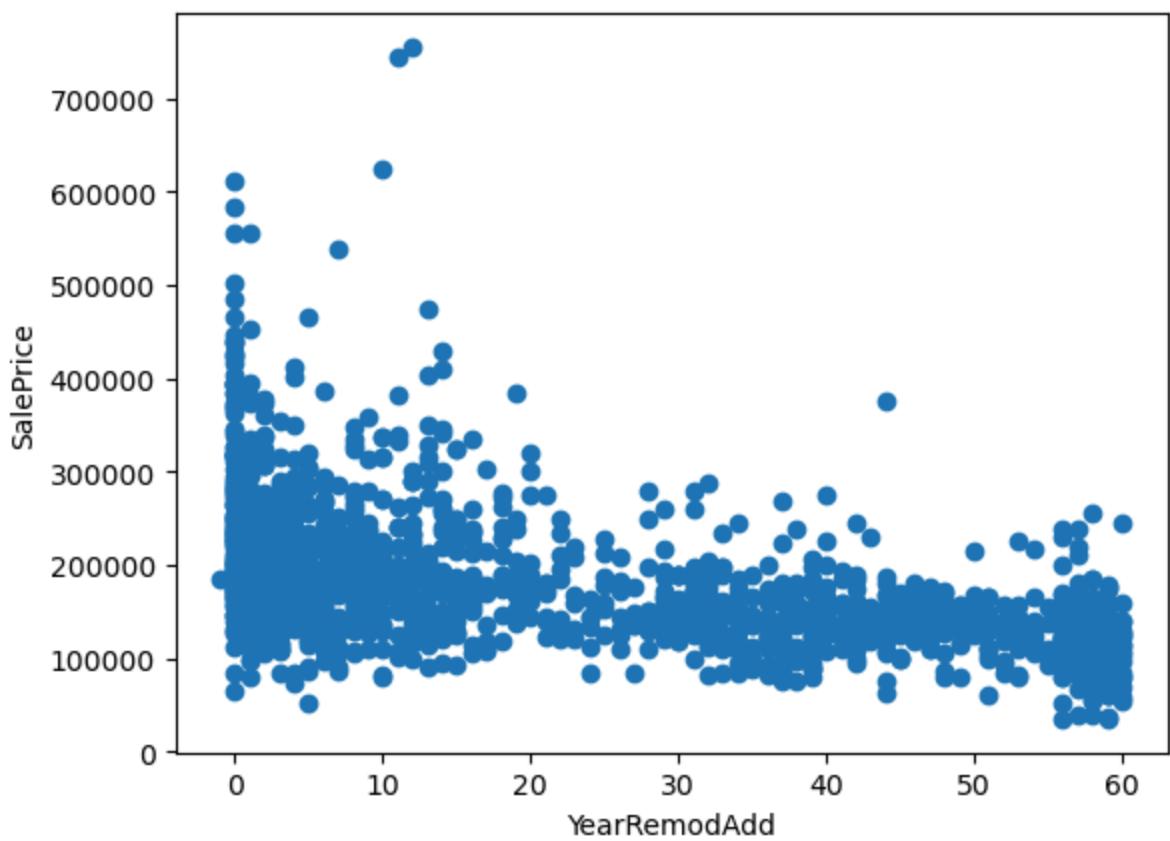
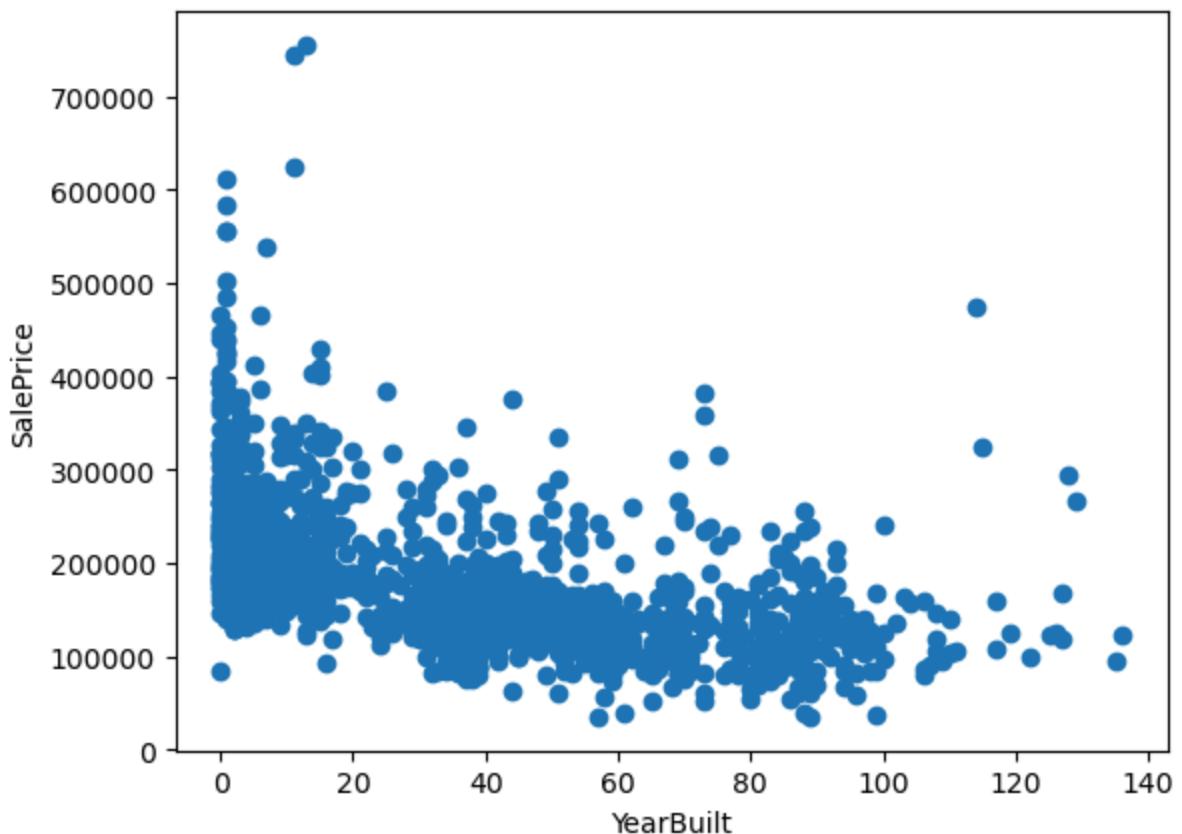
```
In [14]: year_feature
```

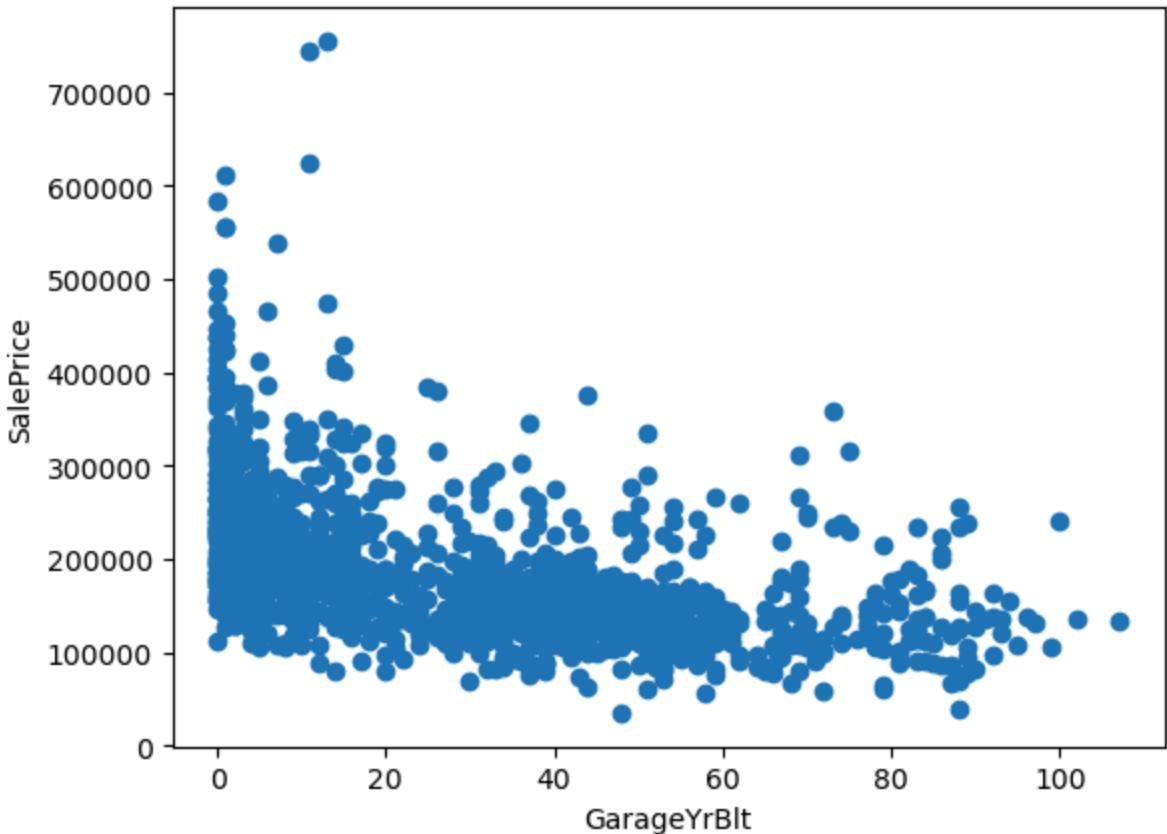
```
Out[14]: ['YearBuilt', 'YearRemodAdd', 'GarageYrBlt', 'YrSold']
```

```
In [15]: ## Here we will compare the difference between all years feature with SalePrice
```

```
for feature in year_feature:
    if feature != 'YrSold':
        data=ds.copy()
        ##we will capture the difference between your variables and year of the house
        data[feature]=data['YrSold']-data[feature]

        plt.scatter(data[feature],data['SalePrice'])
        plt.xlabel(feature)
        plt.ylabel('SalePrice')
        plt.show()
```





```
In [16]: ## Numerical Variables are usually of 2 types
## 1. Continuous variables and Discrete variables

discrete_feature=[feature for feature in numerical_features if len(ds[feature].unique) < 10]
print("Discrete Variables Count: {}".format(len(discrete_feature)))
```

Discrete Variables Count: 59

```
In [17]: discrete_feature
```

```
Out[17]: ['MSSubClass',
 'MSZoning',
 'Street',
 'Alley',
 'LotShape',
 'LandContour',
 'Utilities',
 'LotConfig',
 'LandSlope',
 'Condition1',
 'Condition2',
 'BldgType',
 'HouseStyle',
 'OverallQual',
 'OverallCond',
 'RoofStyle',
 'RoofMatl',
 'Exterior1st',
 'Exterior2nd',
 'MasVnrType',
 'ExterQual',
 'ExterCond',
 'Foundation',
 'BsmtQual',
 'BsmtCond',
 'BsmtExposure',
 'BsmtFinType1',
 'BsmtFinType2',
 'Heating',
 'HeatingQC',
 'CentralAir',
 'Electrical',
 'LowQualFinSF',
 'BsmtFullBath',
 'BsmtHalfBath',
 'FullBath',
 'HalfBath',
 'BedroomAbvGr',
 'KitchenAbvGr',
 'KitchenQual',
 'TotRmsAbvGrd',
 'Functional',
 'Fireplaces',
 'FireplaceQu',
 'GarageType',
 'GarageFinish',
 'GarageCars',
 'GarageQual',
 'GarageCond',
 'PavedDrive',
 '3SsnPorch',
 'PoolArea',
 'PoolQC',
 'Fence',
 'MiscFeature',
 'MiscVal',
```

```
'MoSold',  
'SaleType',  
'SaleCondition']
```

```
In [18]: ds[discrete_feature].head()
```

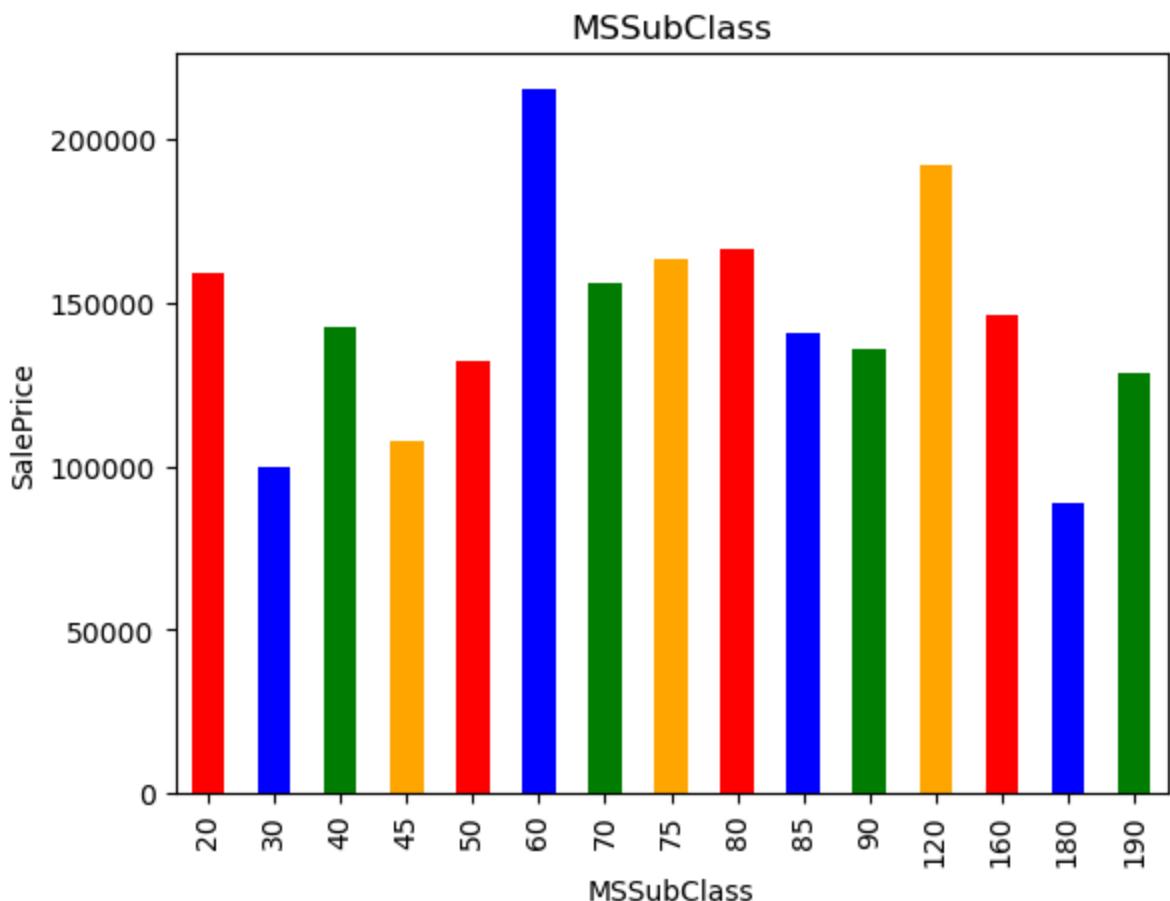
```
Out[18]:
```

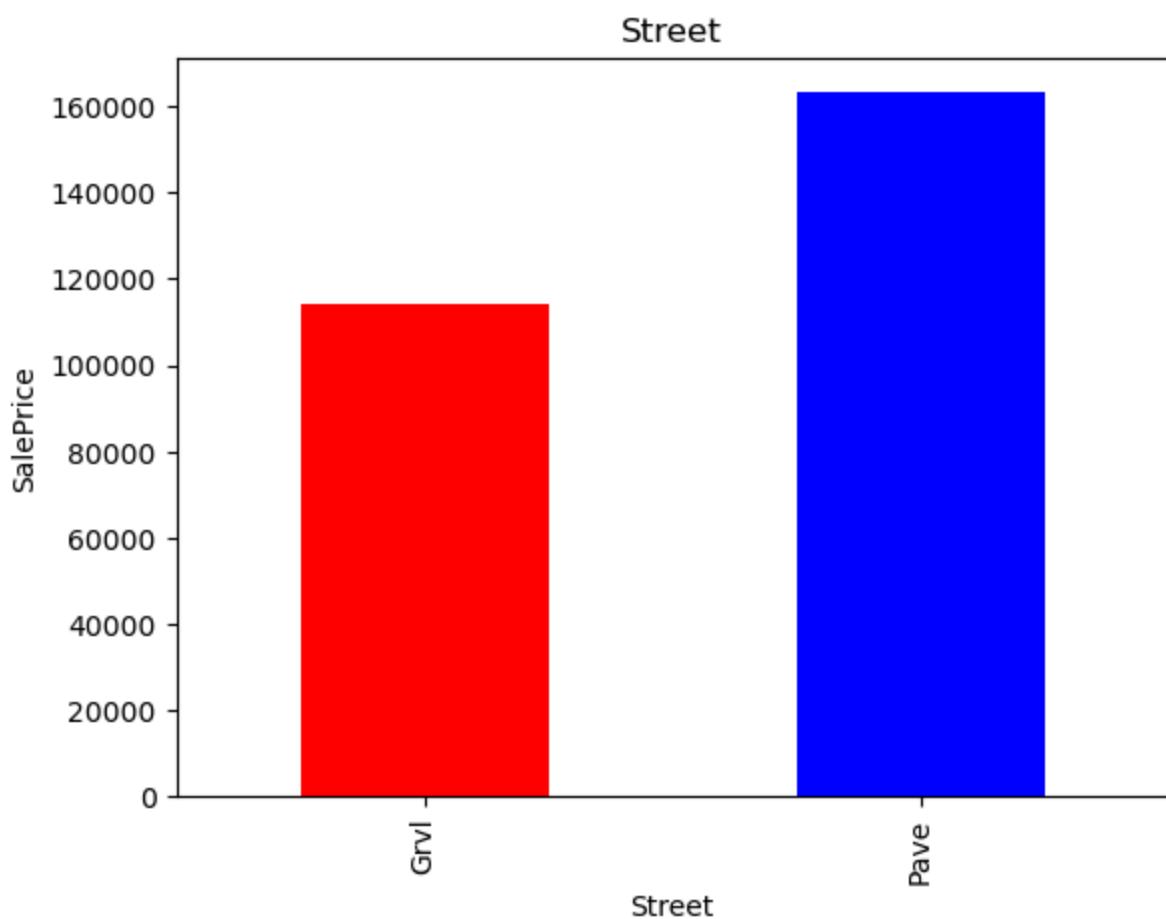
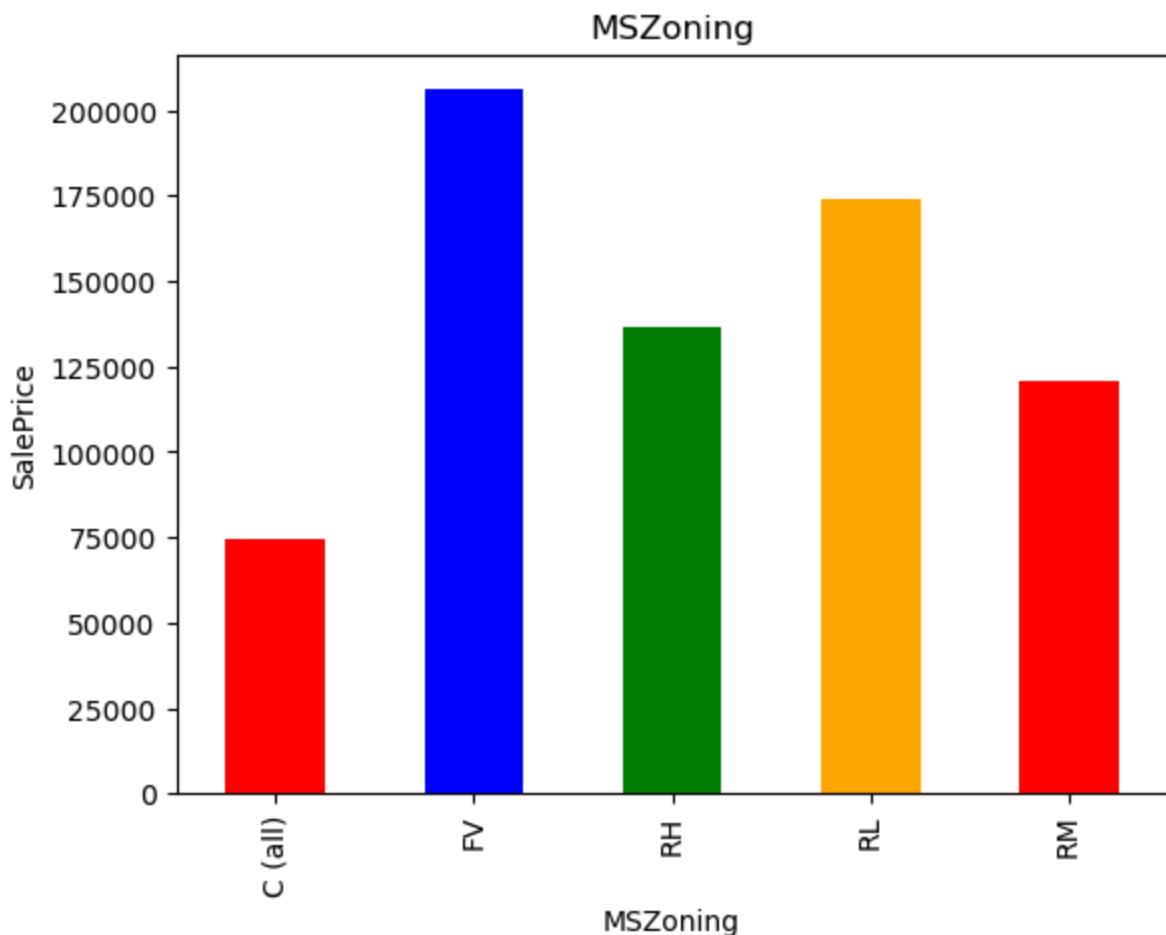
	MSSubClass	MSZoning	Street	Alley	LotShape	LandContour	Utilities	LotConfig	Lan
0	60	RL	Pave	NaN	Reg		Lvl	AllPub	Inside
1	20	RL	Pave	NaN	Reg		Lvl	AllPub	FR2
2	60	RL	Pave	NaN	IR1		Lvl	AllPub	Inside
3	70	RL	Pave	NaN	IR1		Lvl	AllPub	Corner
4	60	RL	Pave	NaN	IR1		Lvl	AllPub	FR2

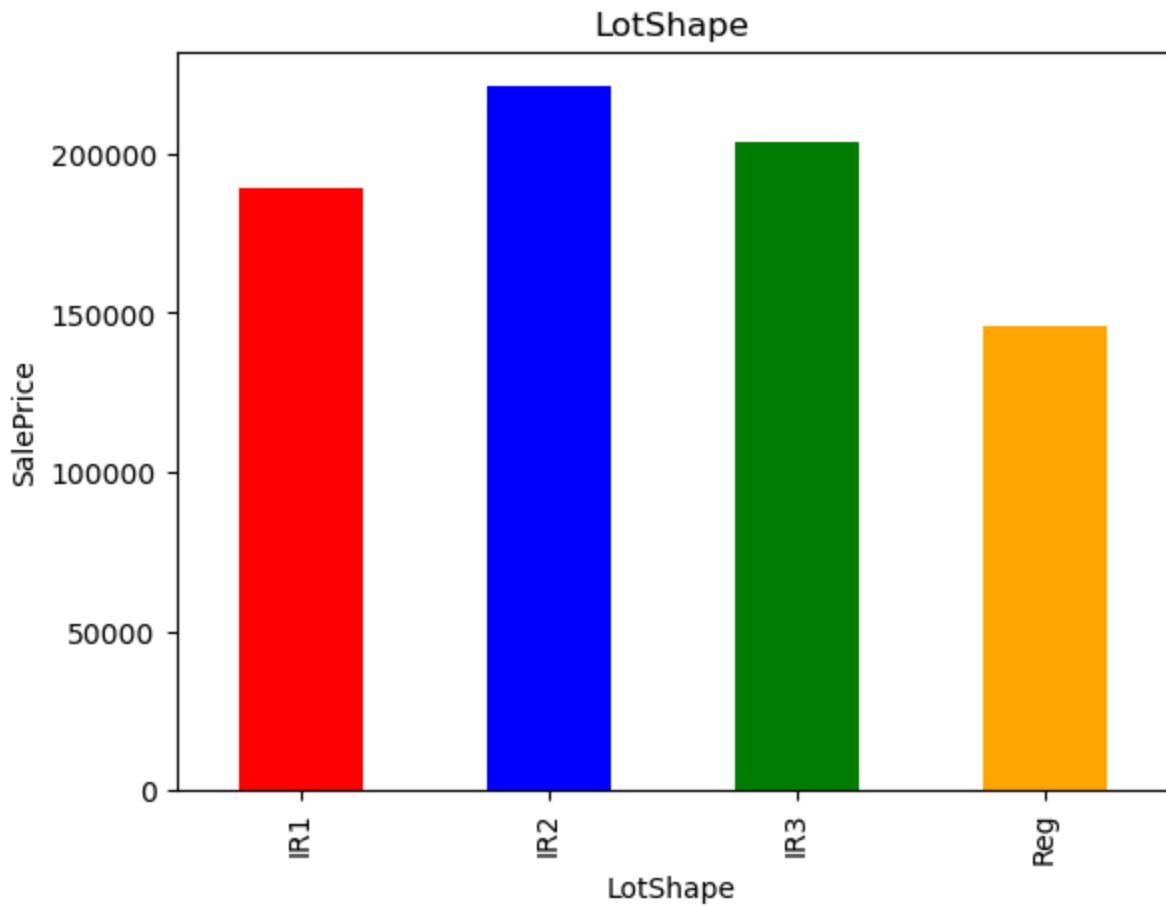
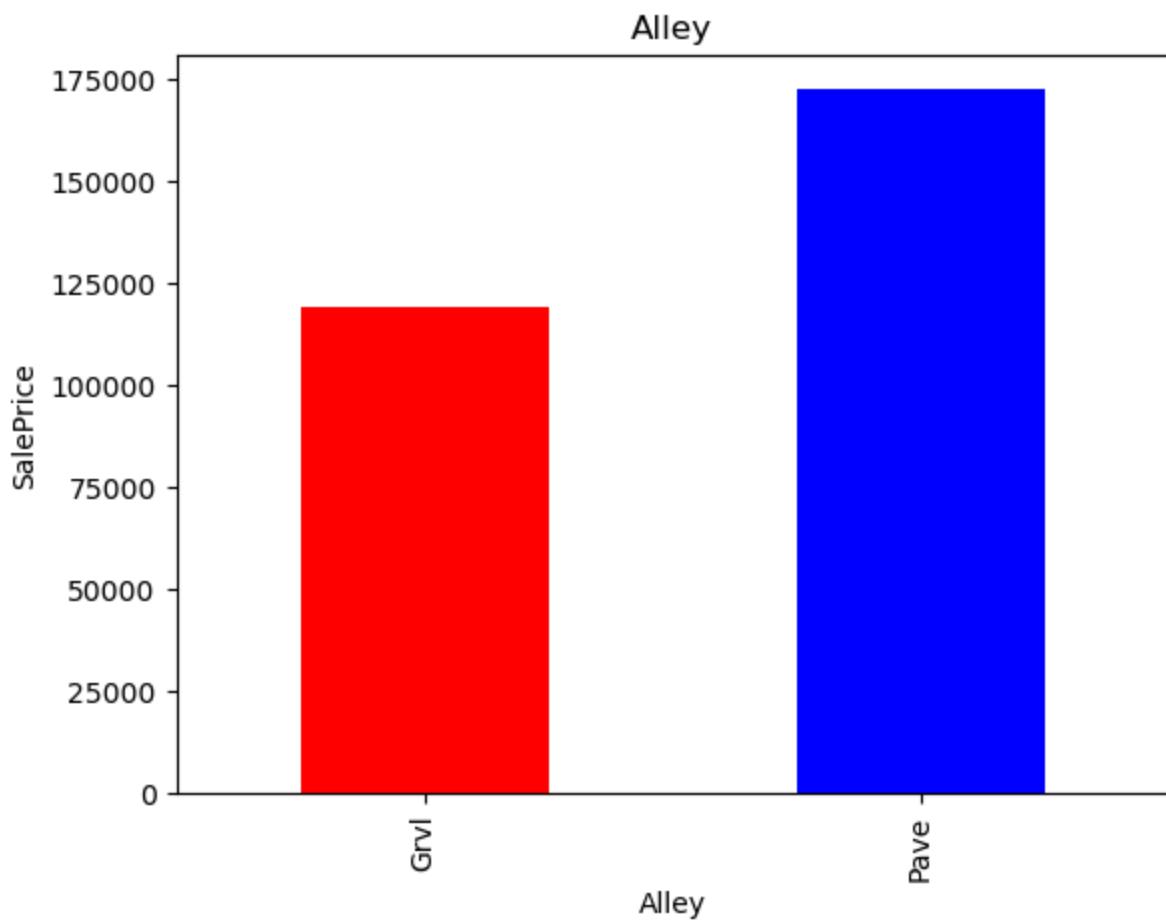


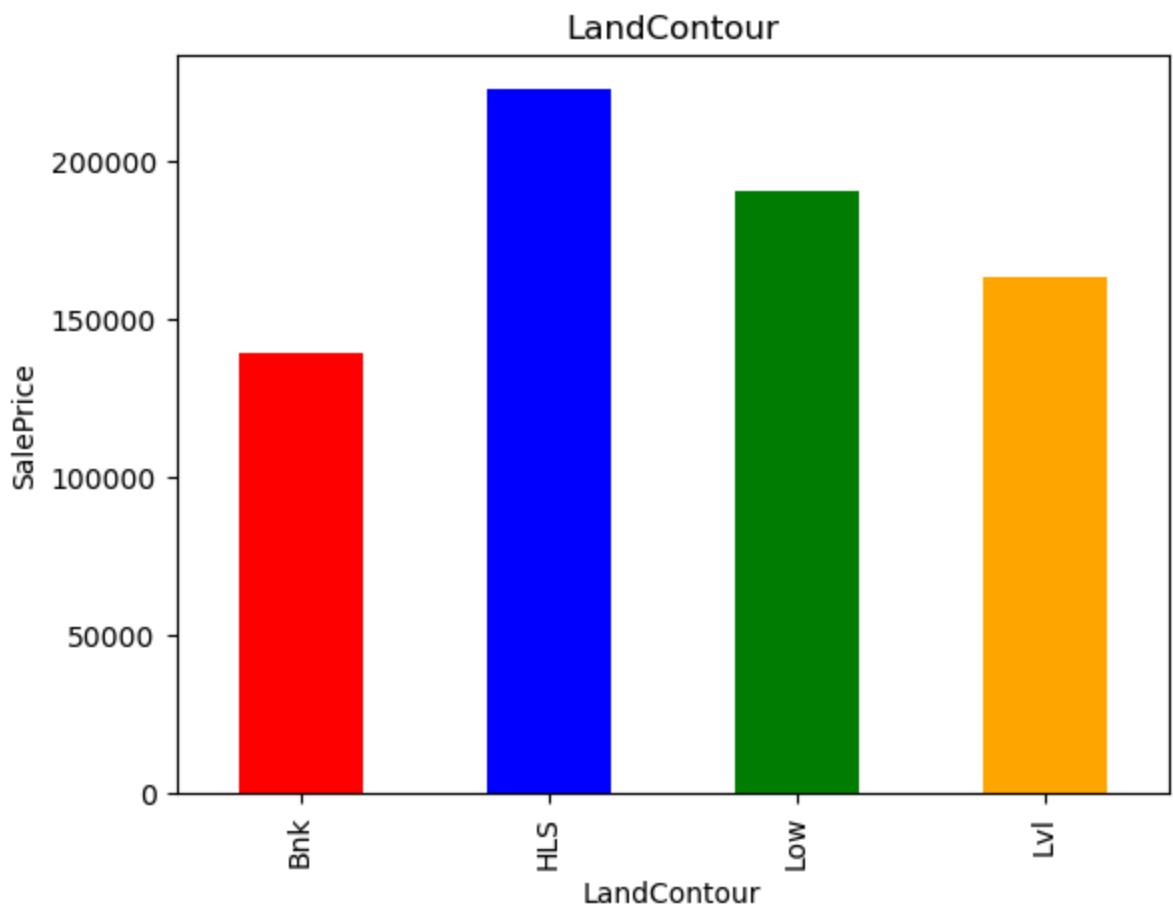
```
In [19]: #Let's find the relationship between them and Sale Price
```

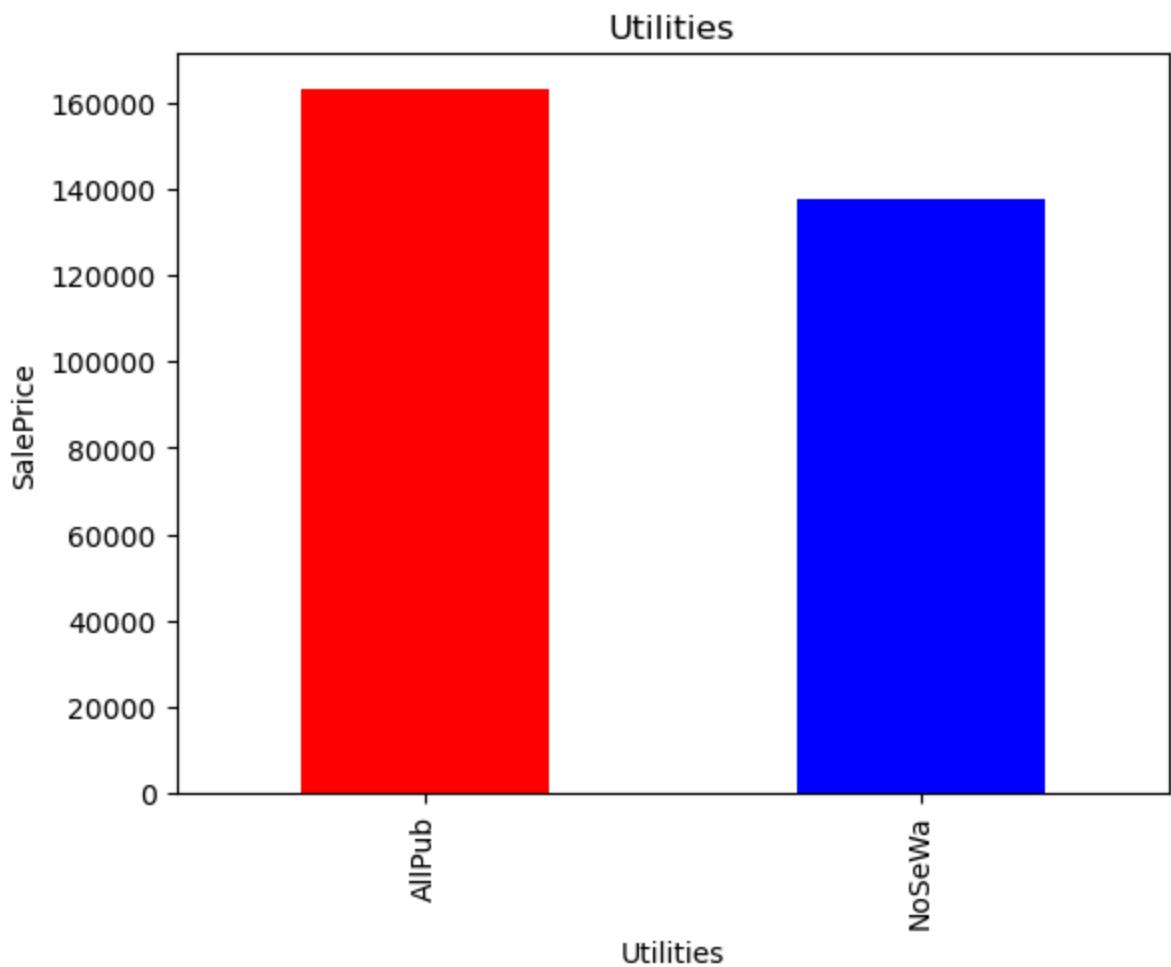
```
for feature in discrete_feature:  
    data=ds.copy()  
    data.groupby(feature)['SalePrice'].median().plot.bar(color=['red','blue','green'])  
    plt.xlabel(feature)  
    plt.ylabel('SalePrice')  
    plt.title(feature)  
    plt.show()
```

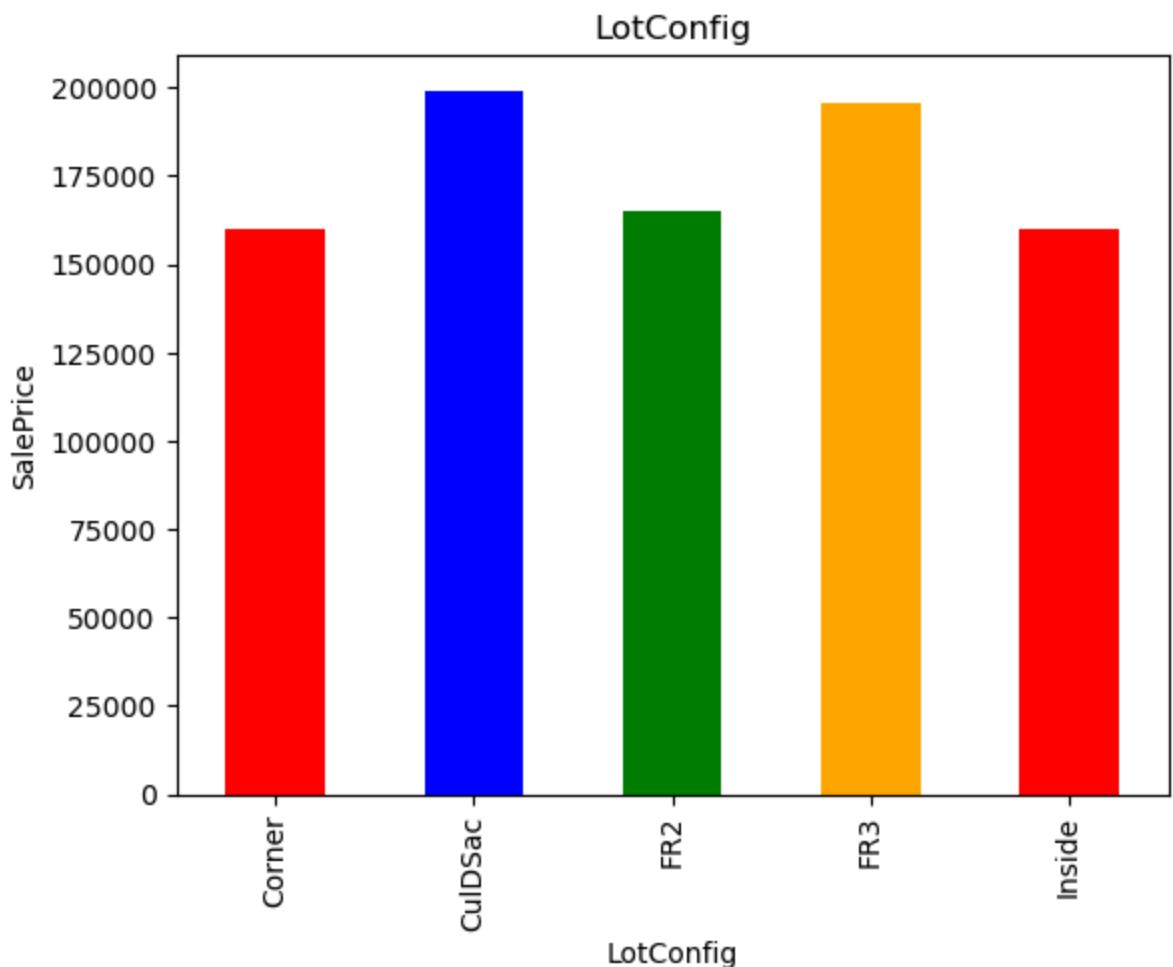


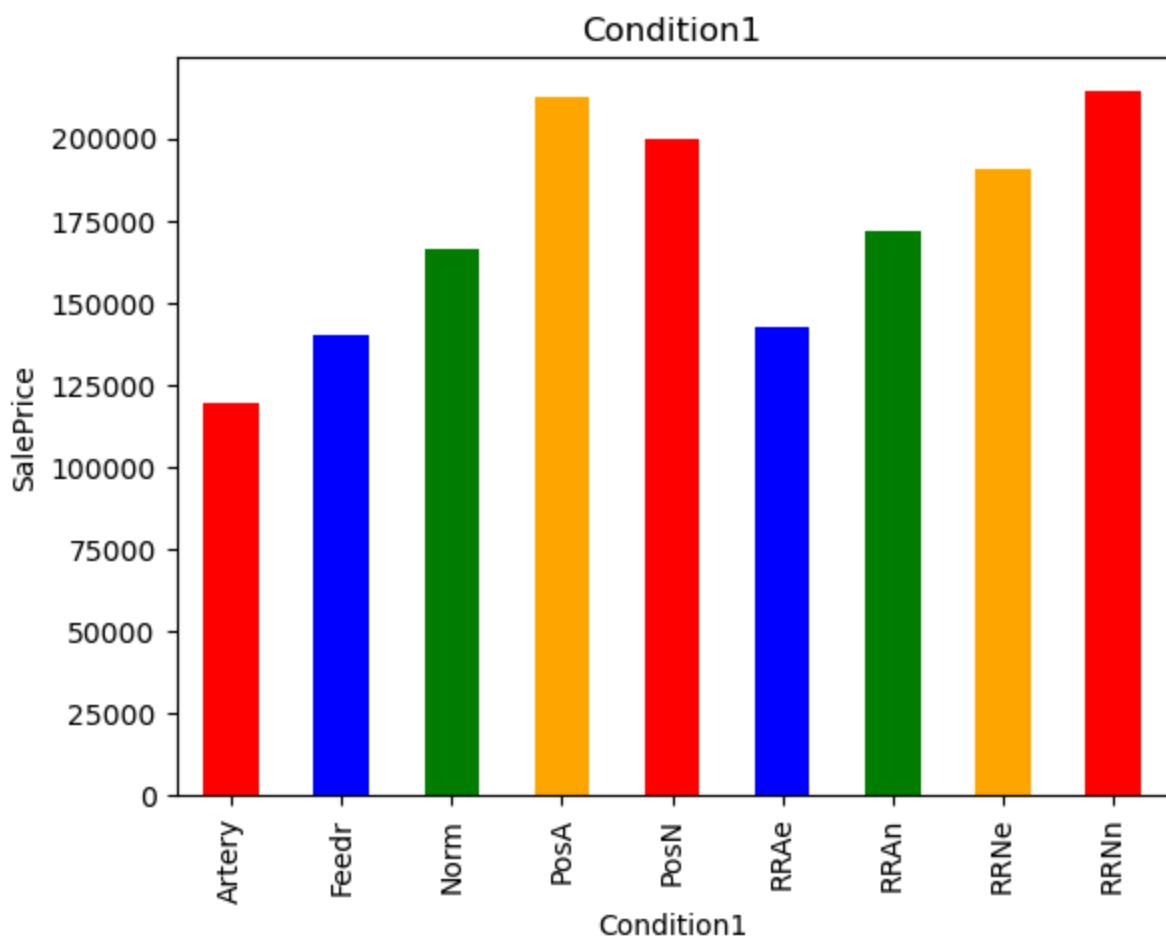
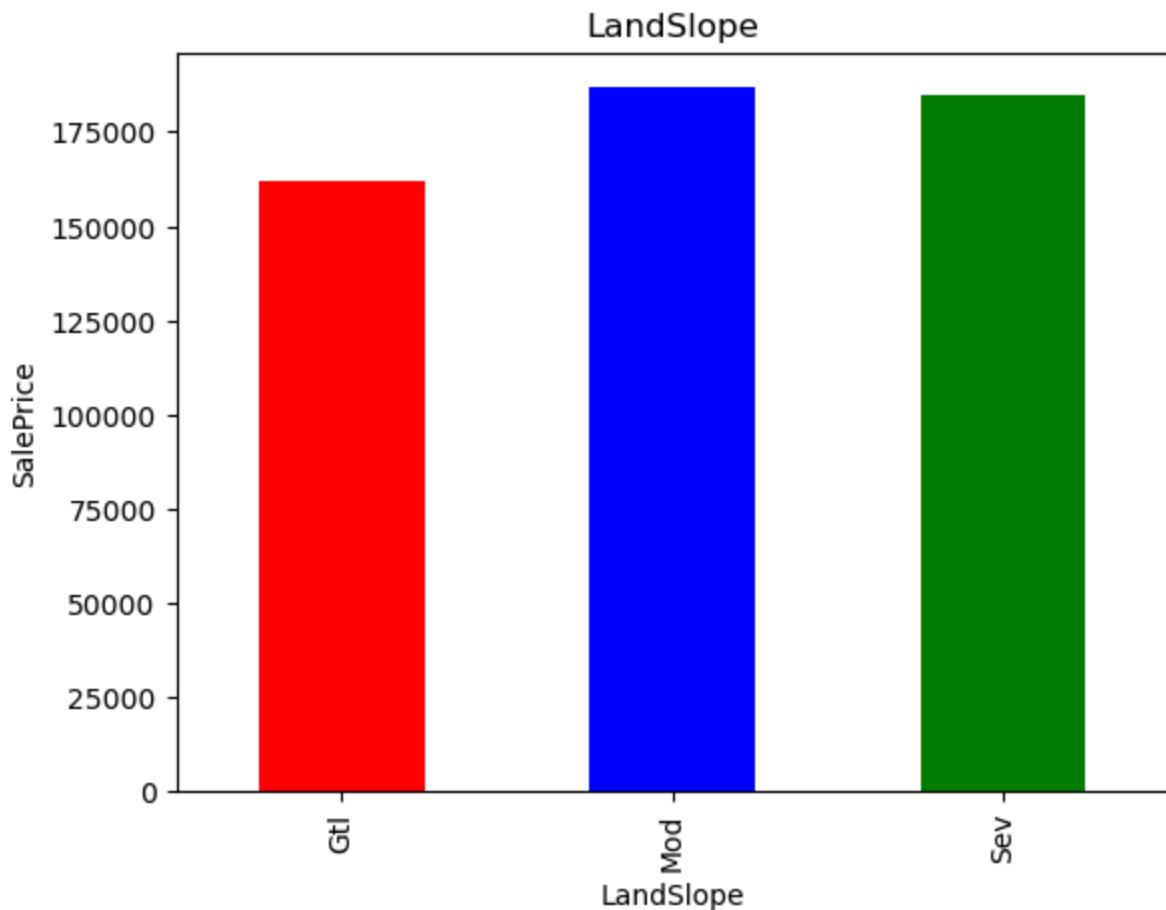


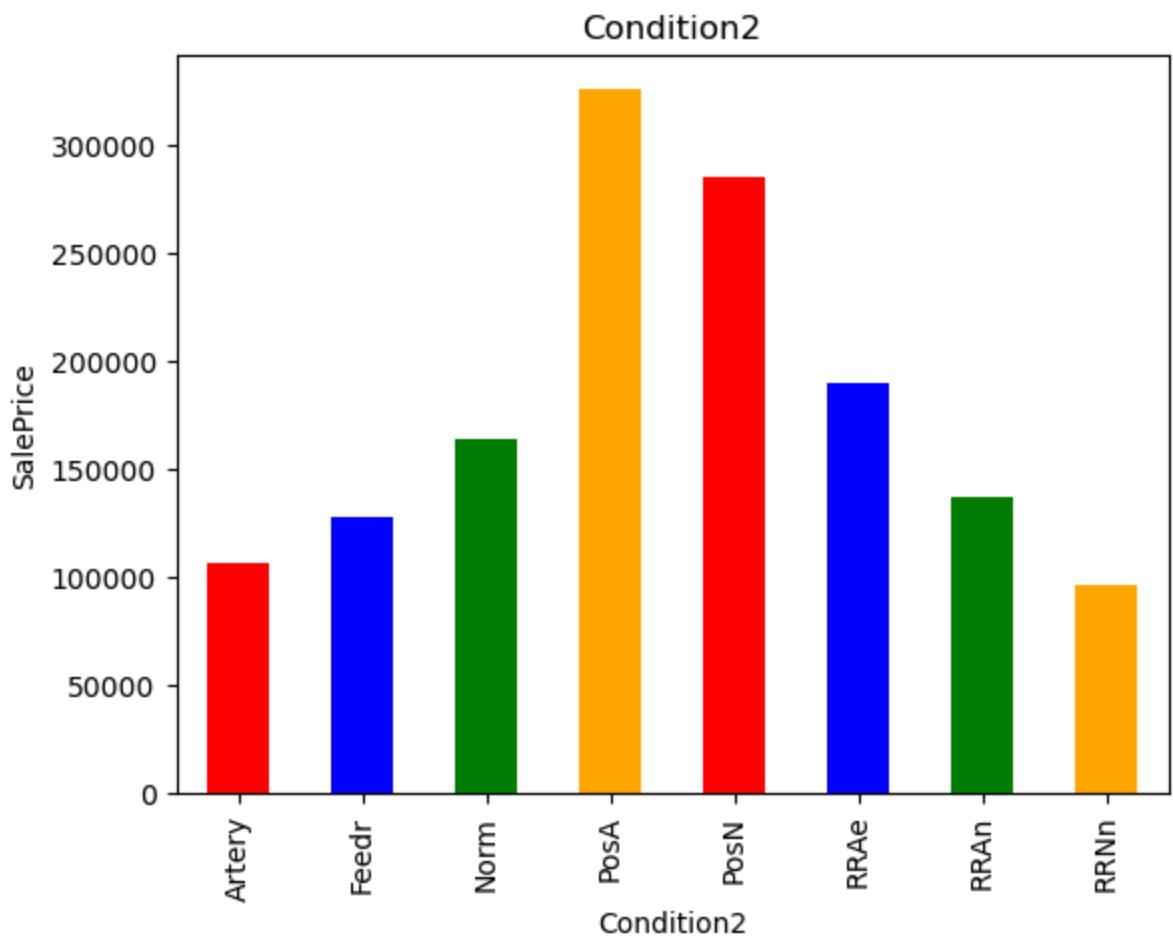


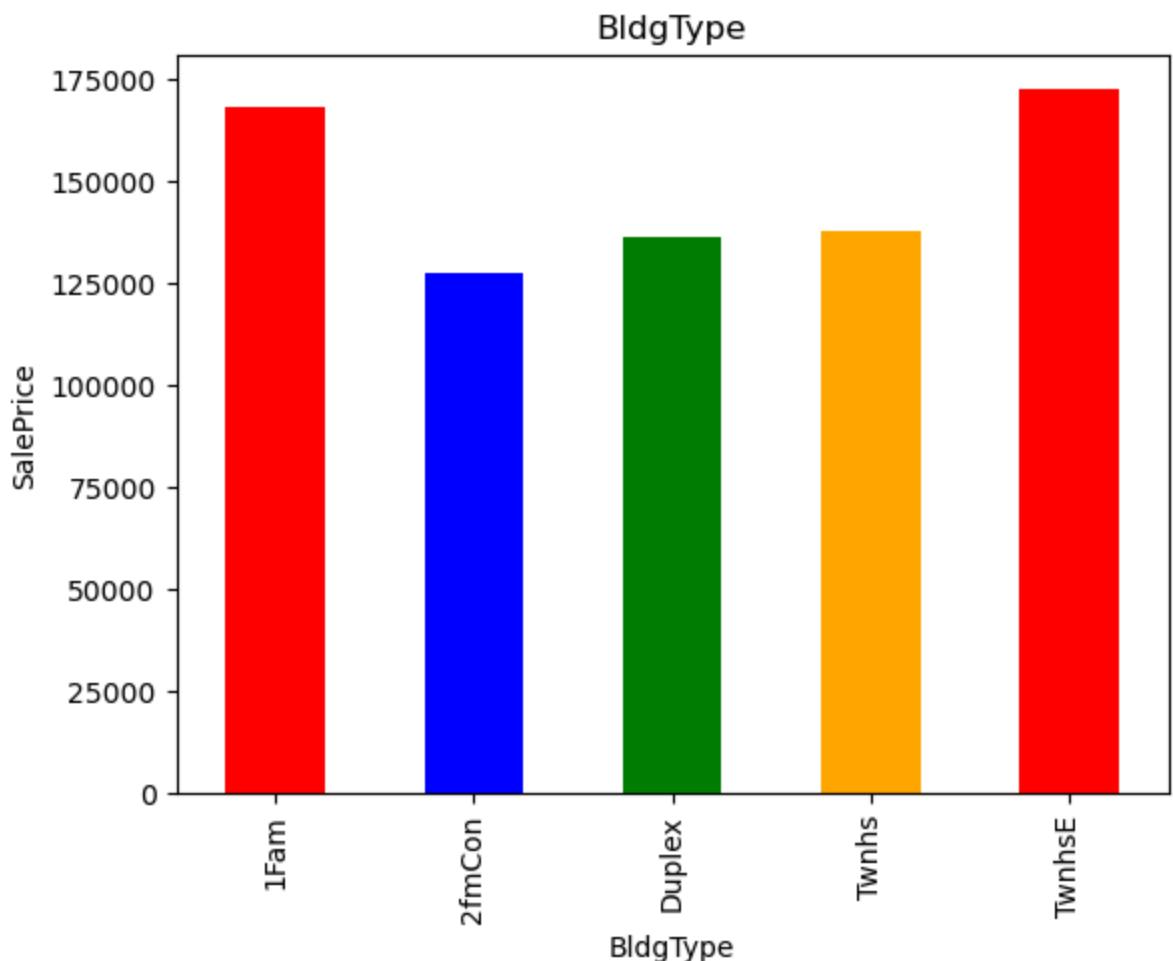


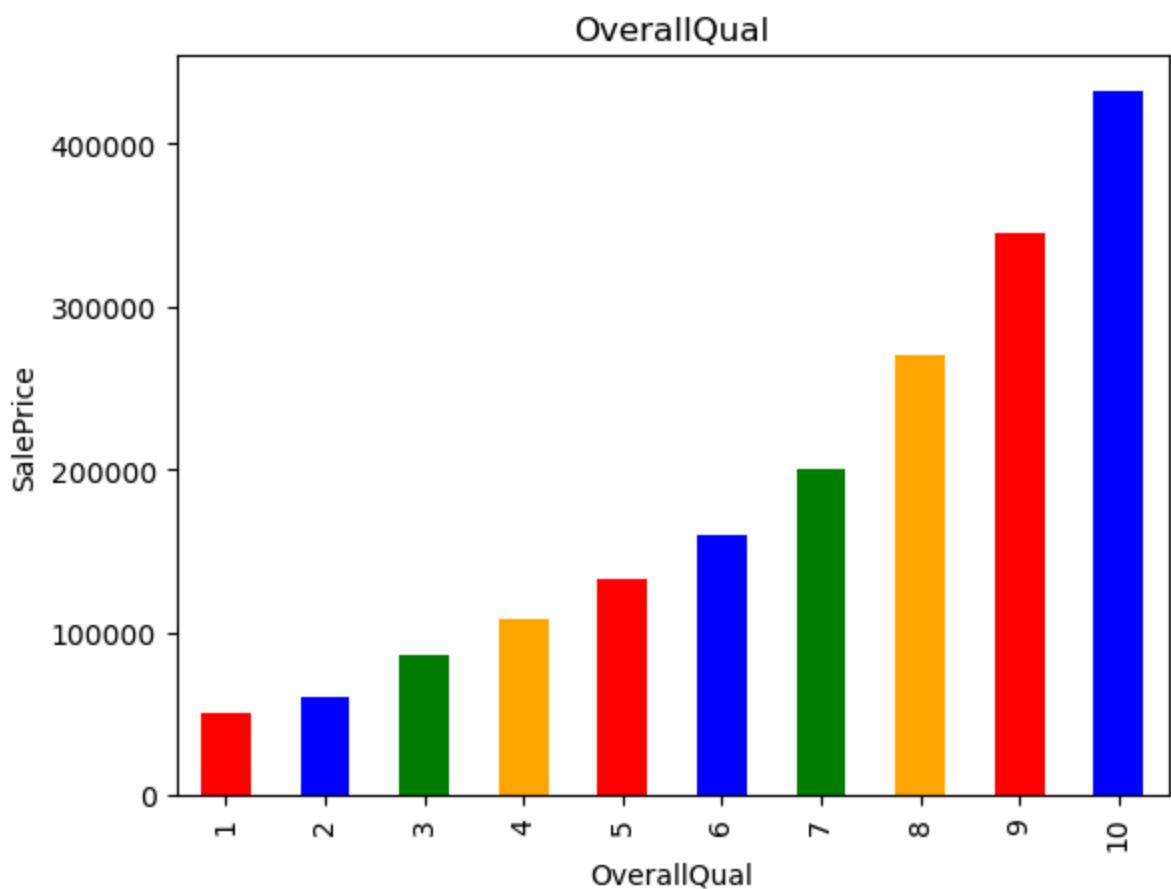
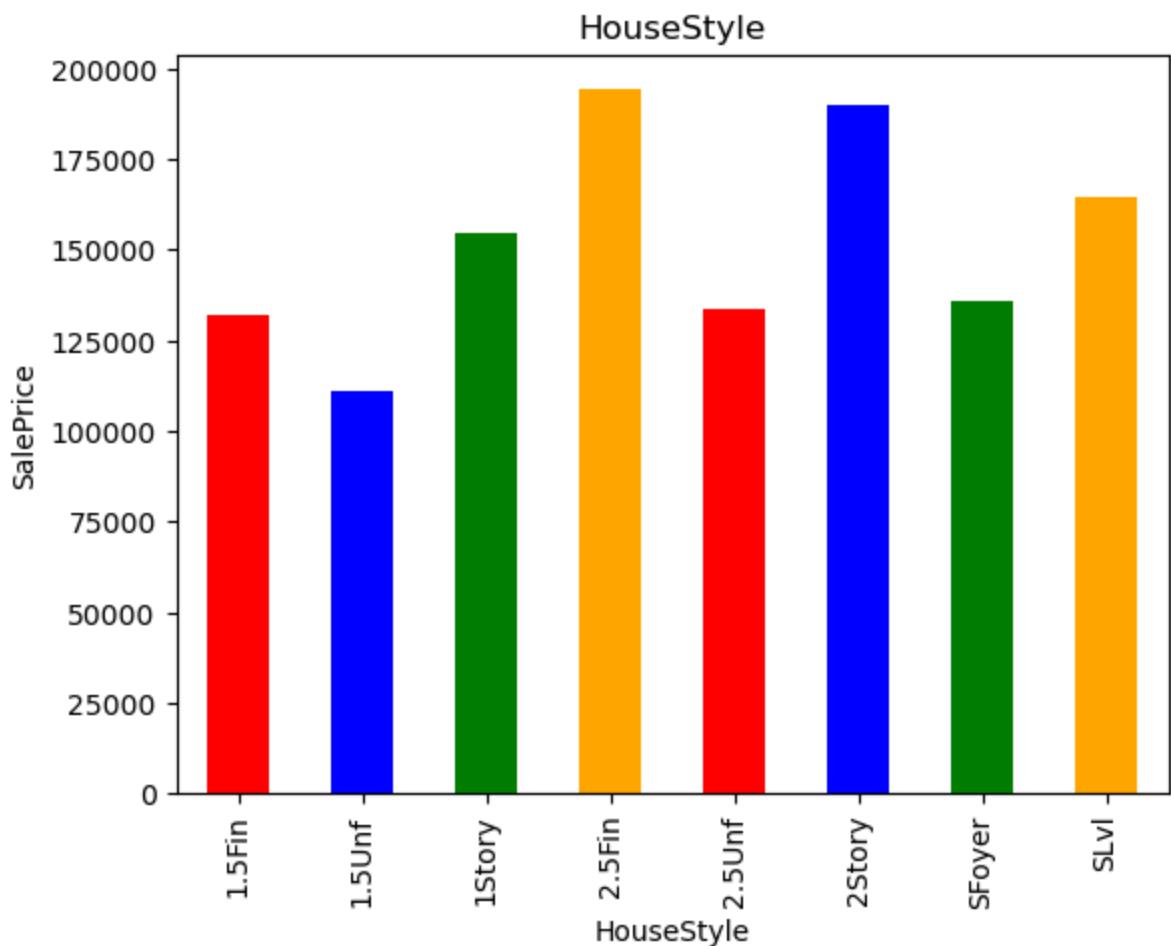




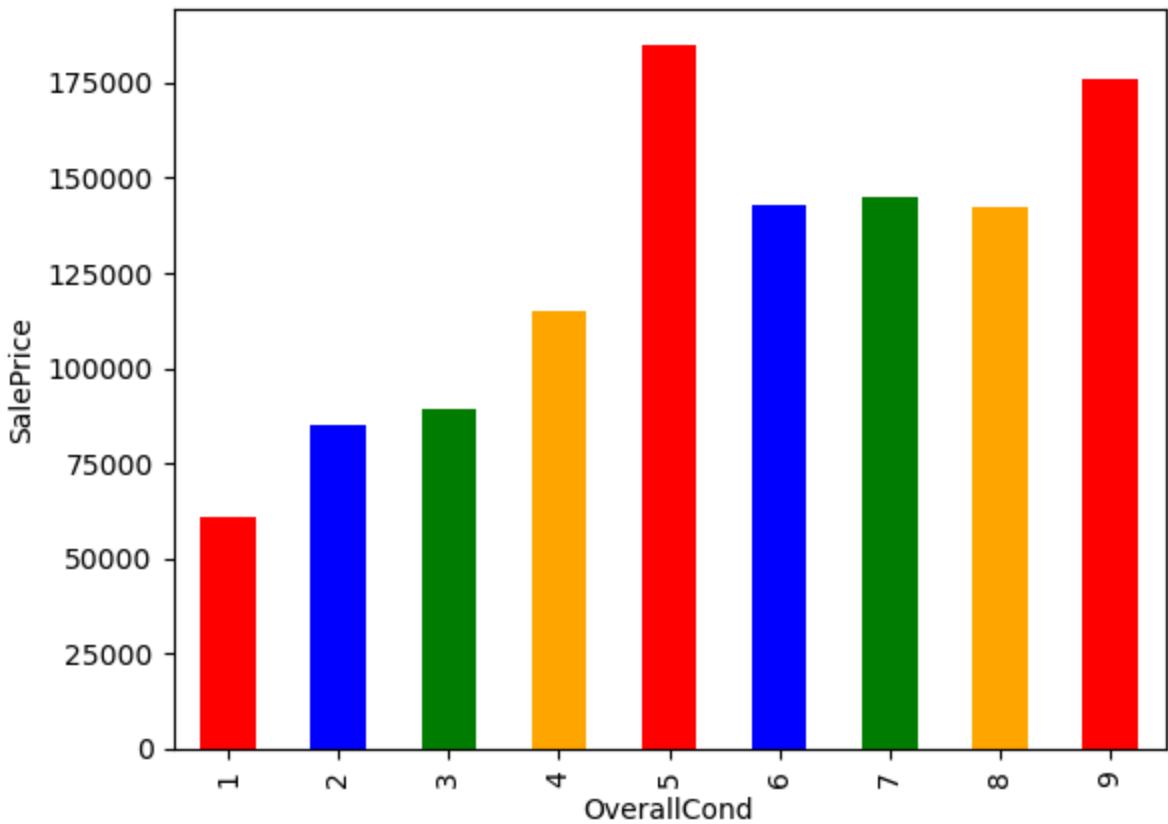




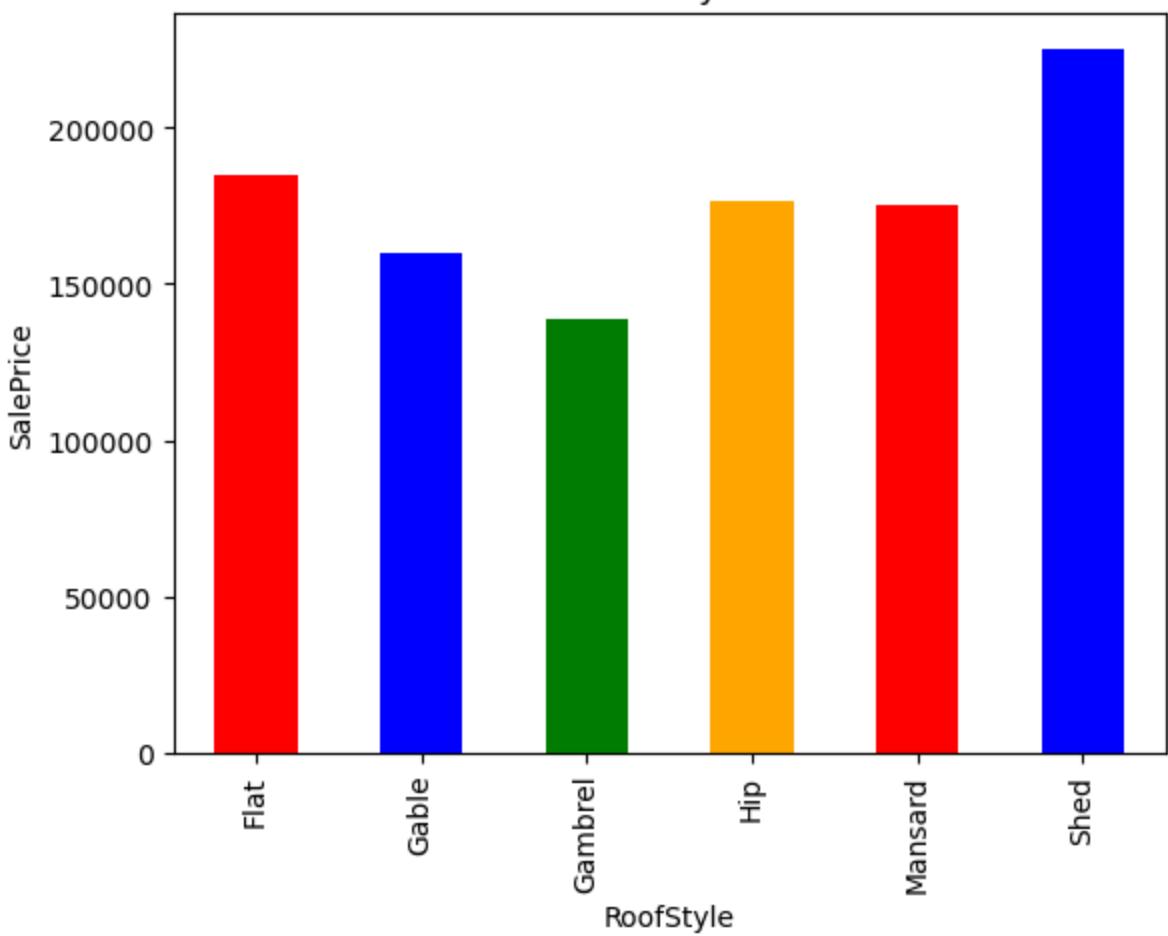


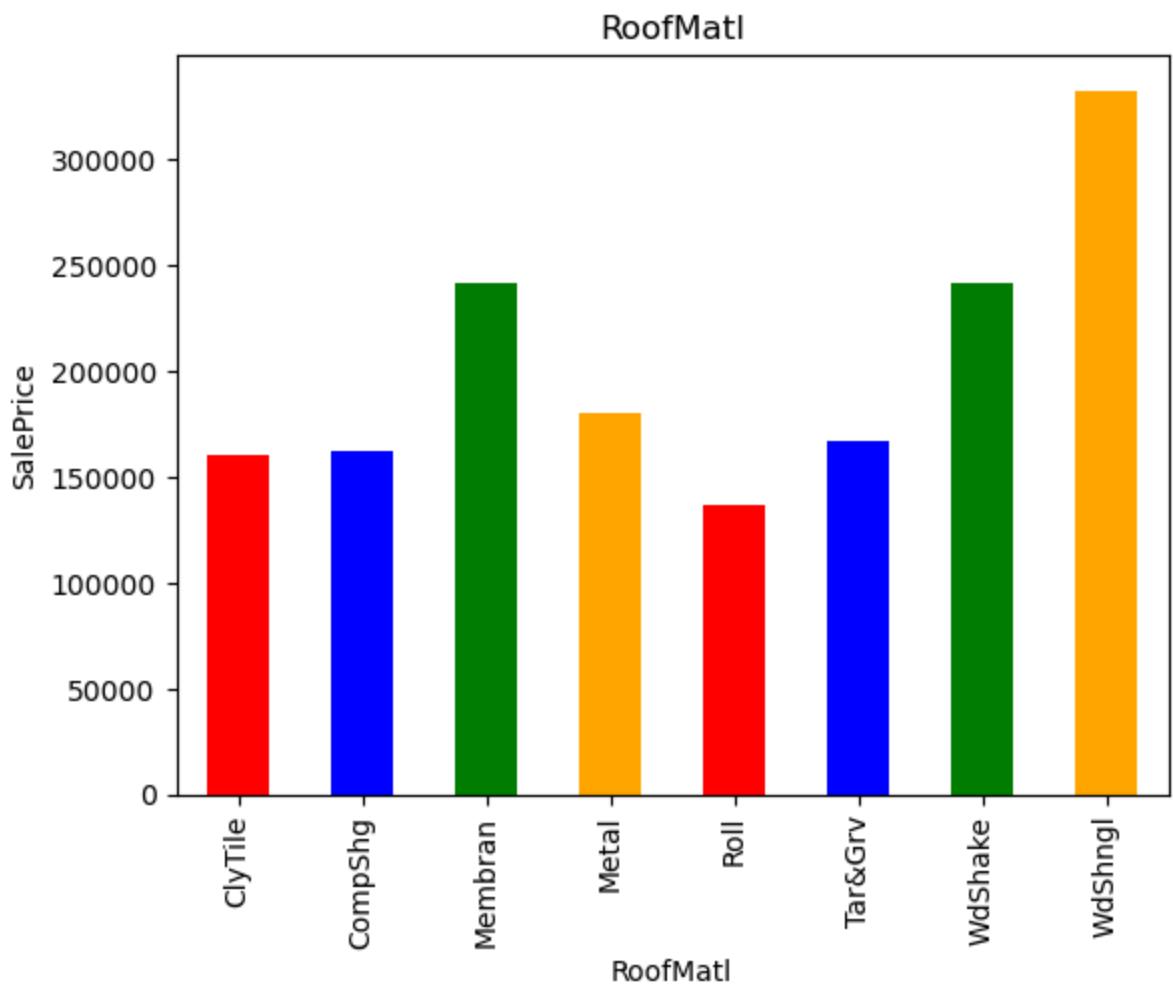


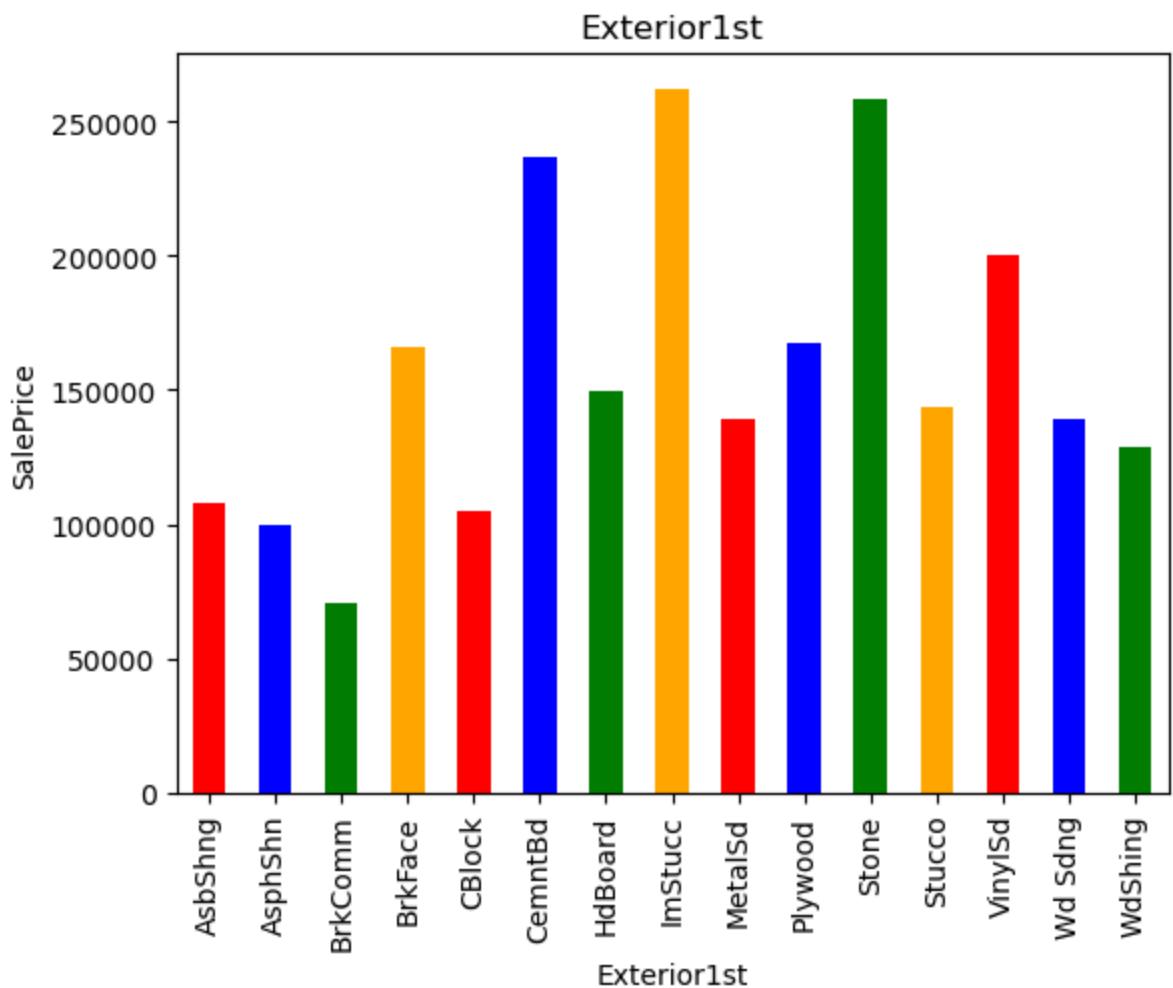
OverallCond

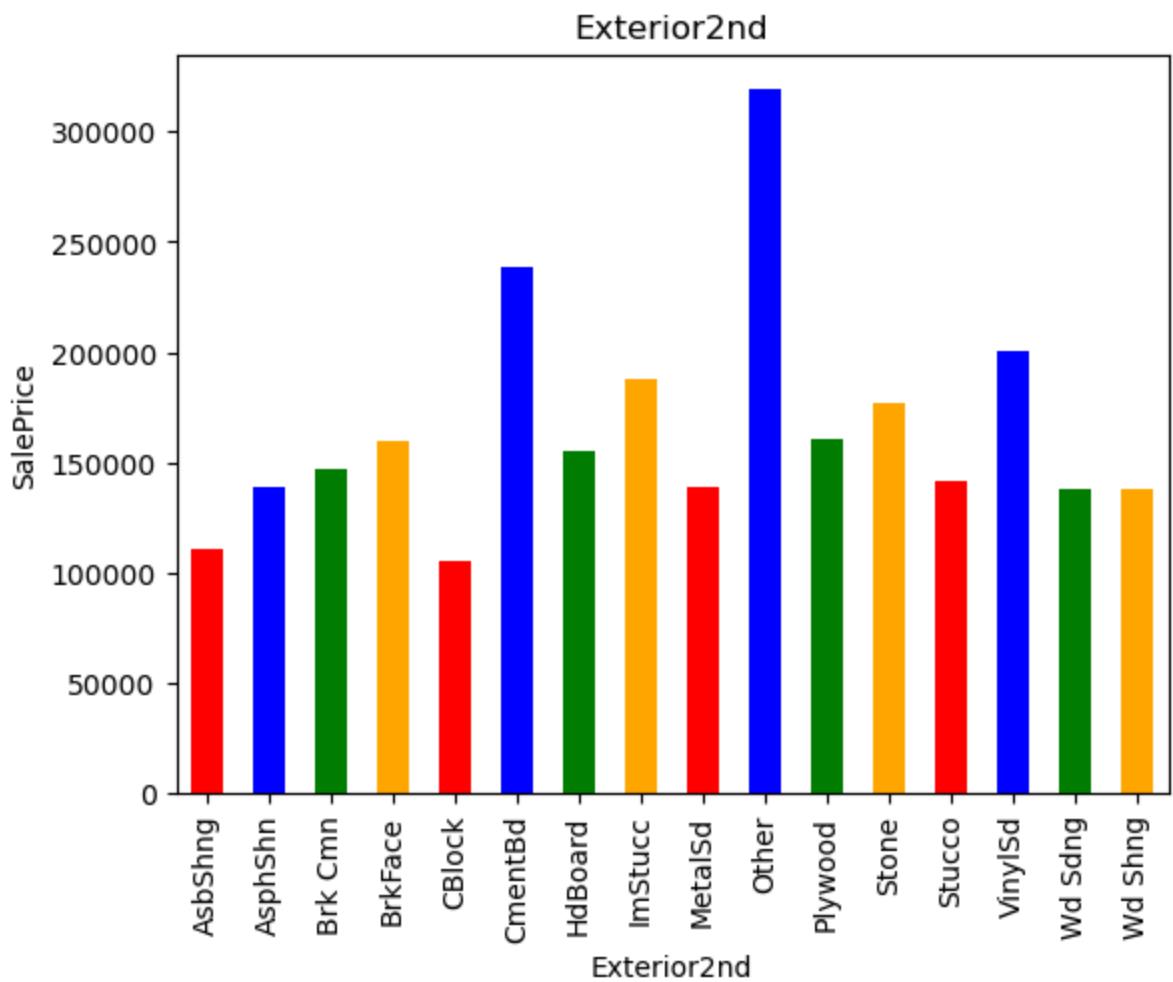


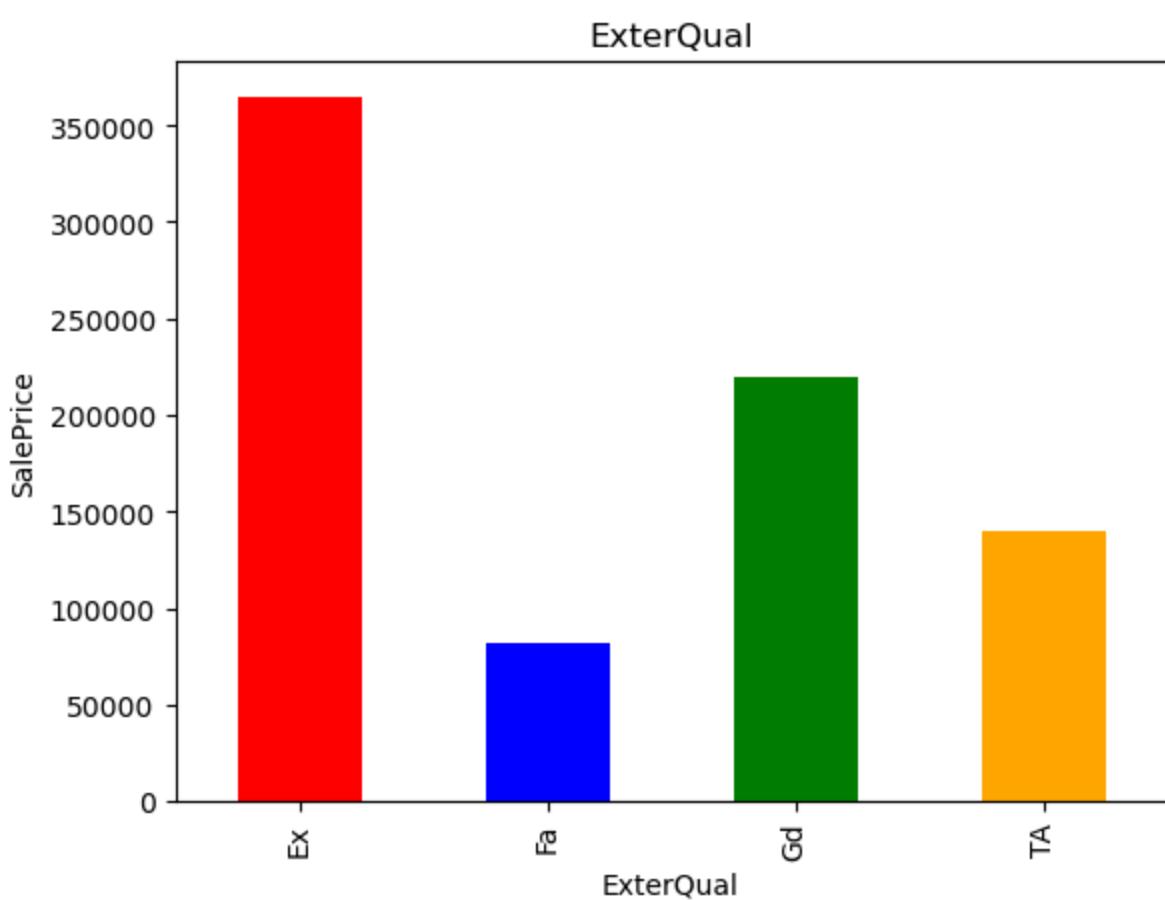
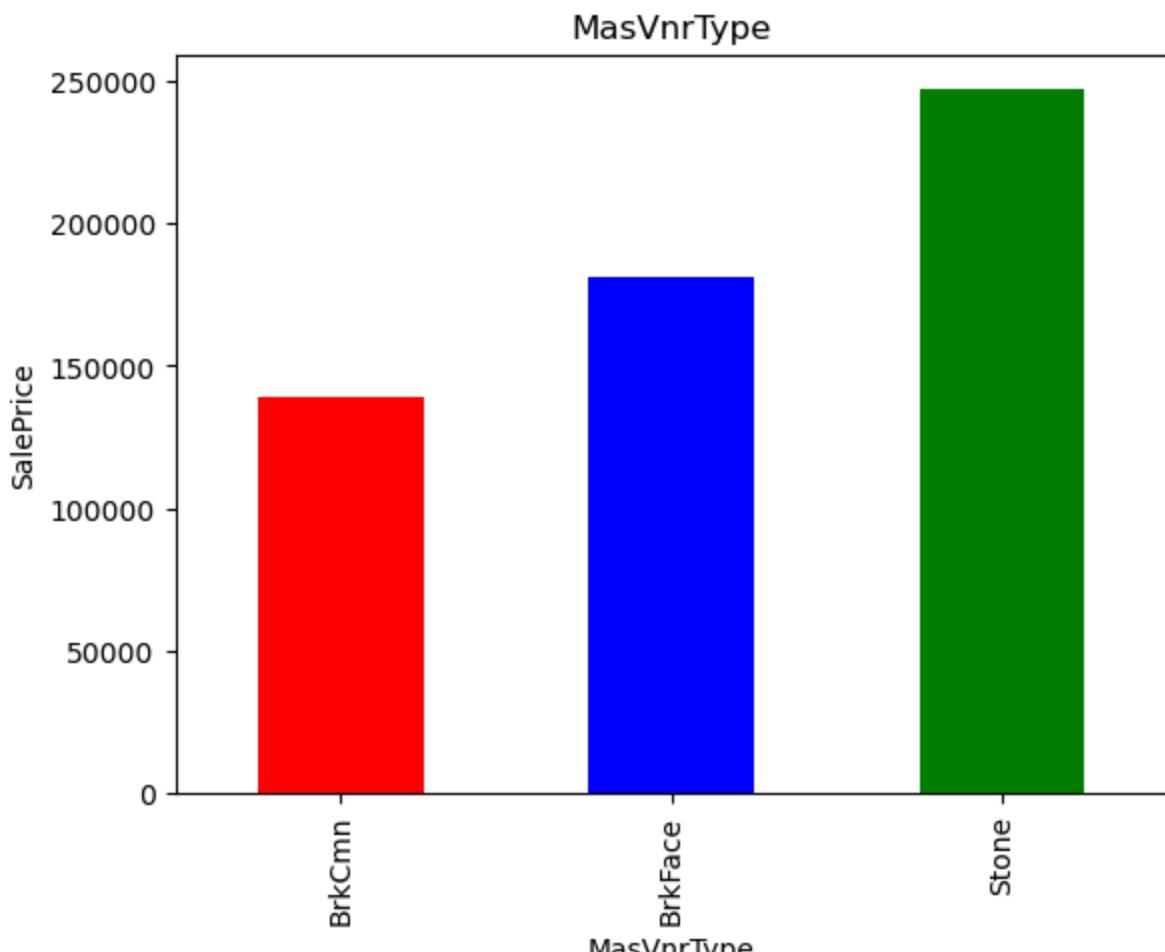
RoofStyle

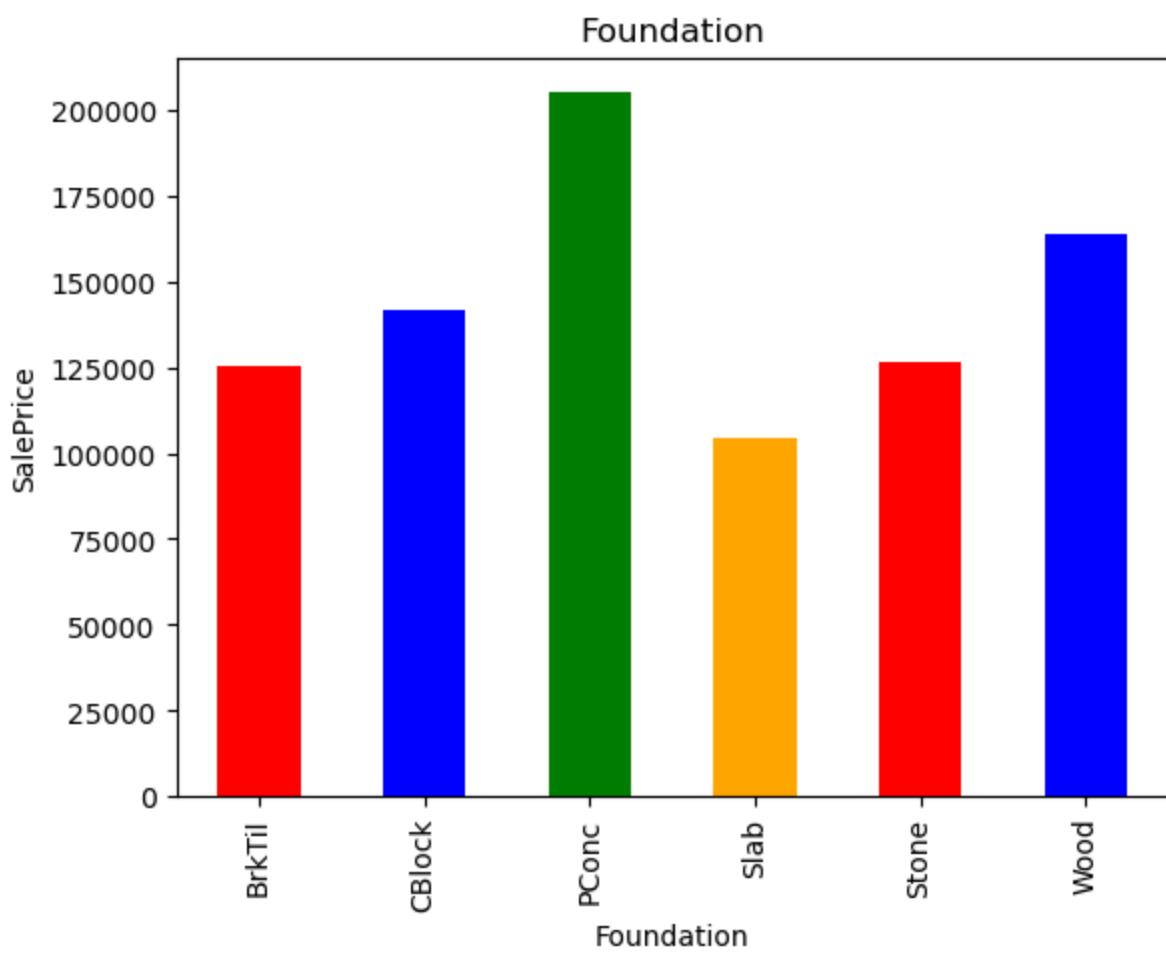
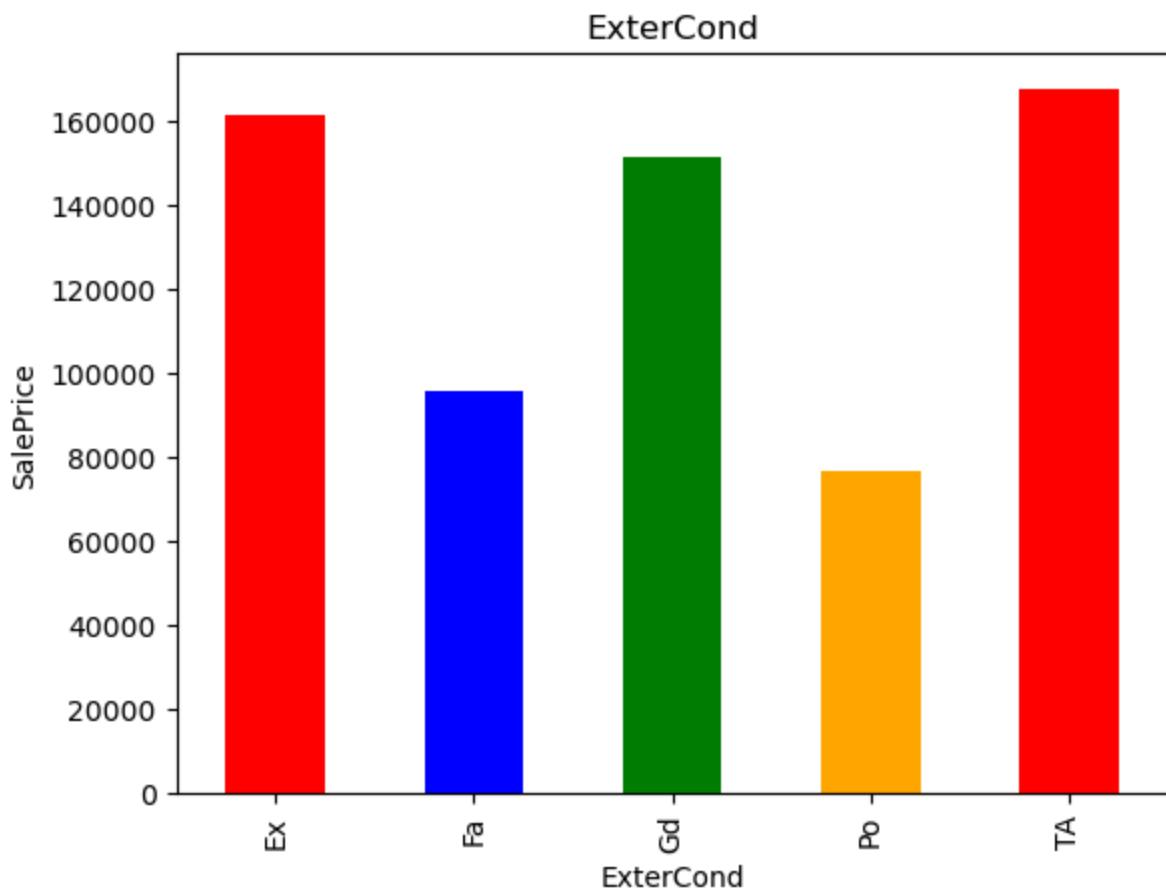


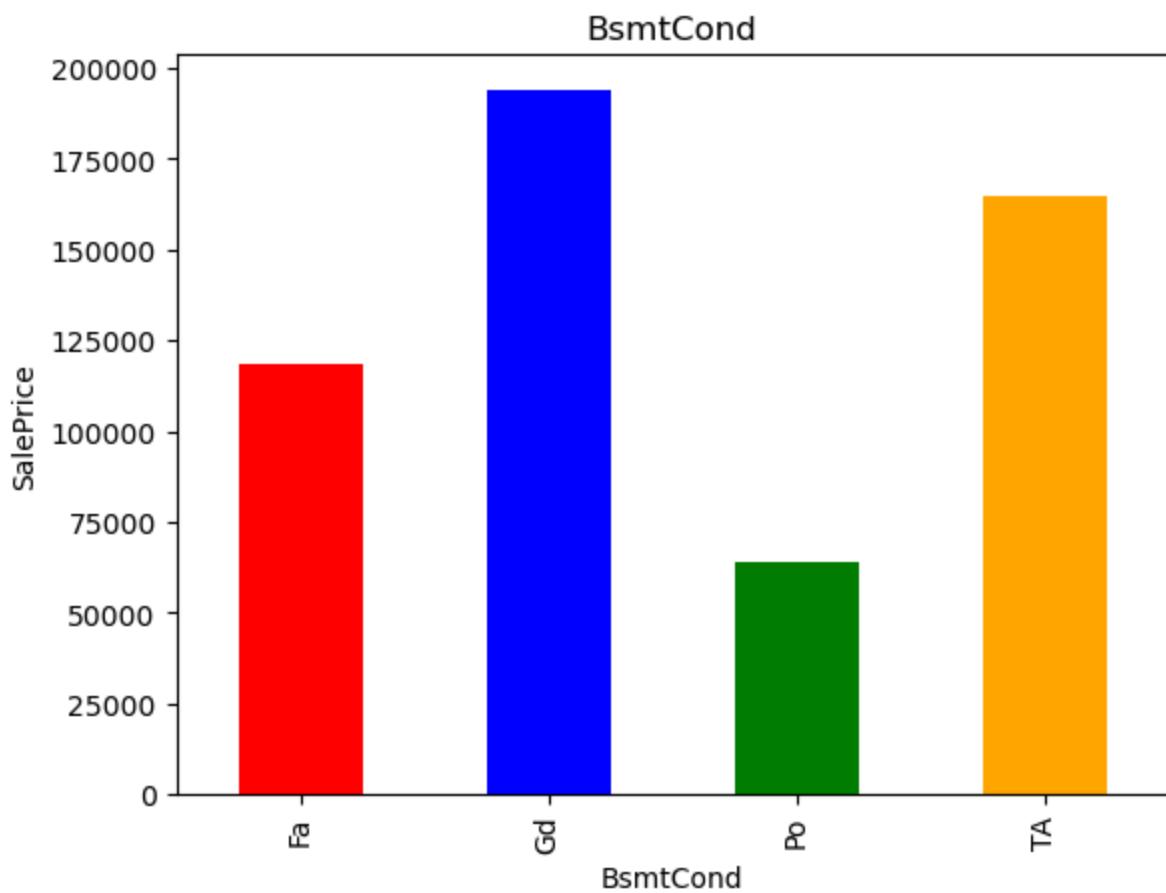
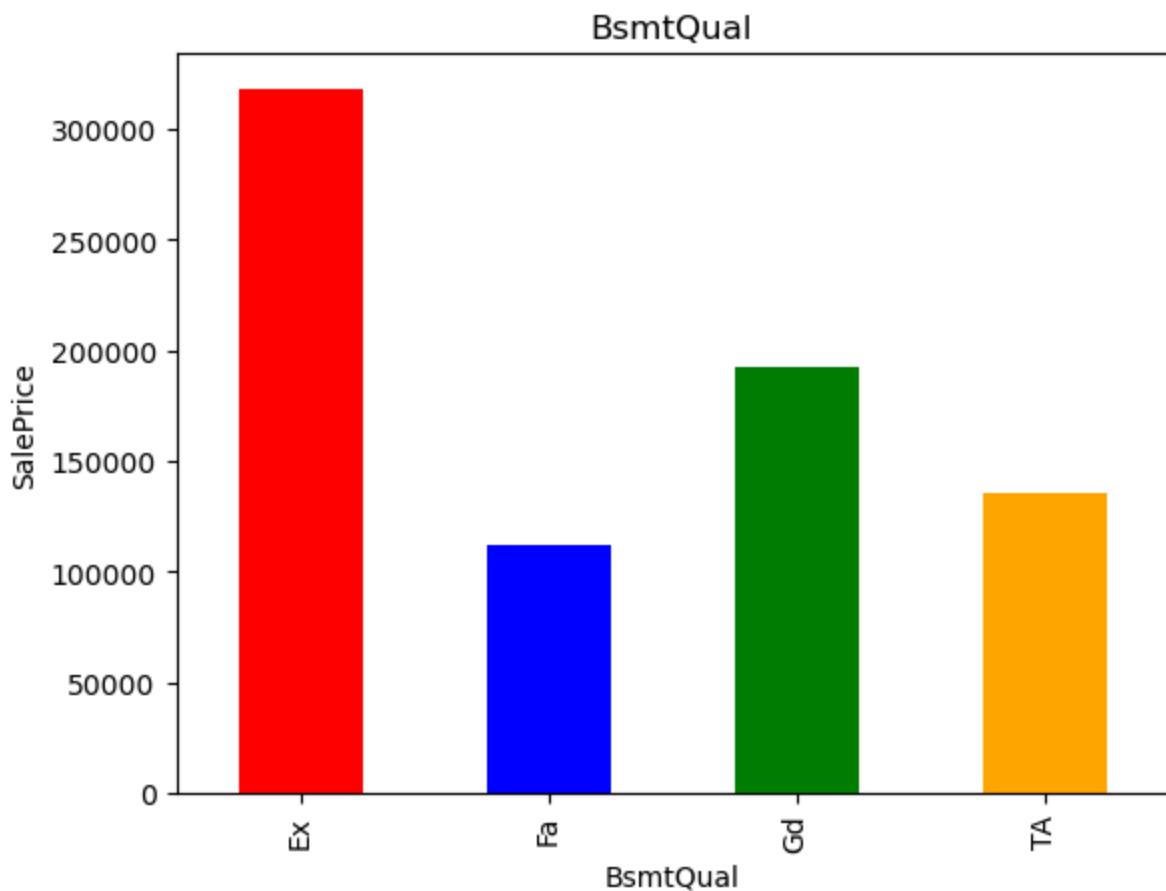


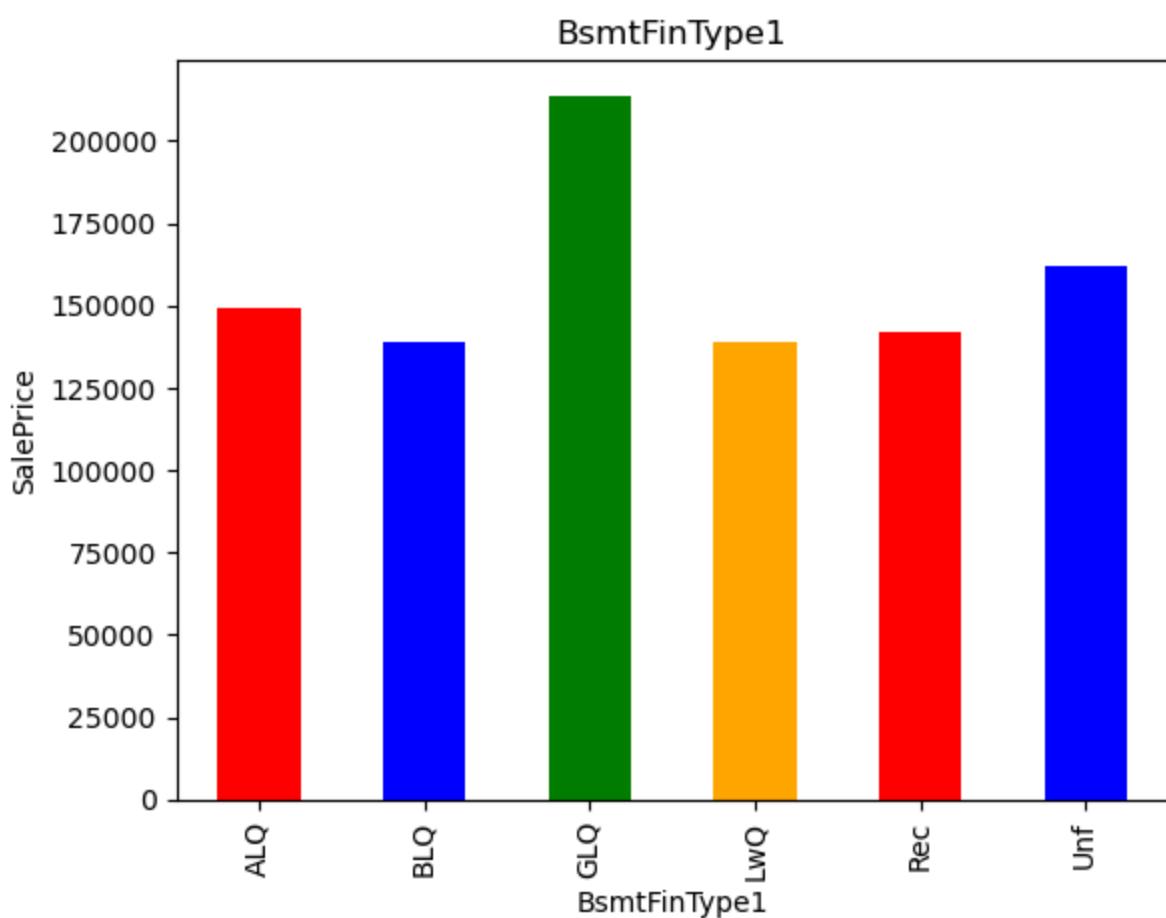
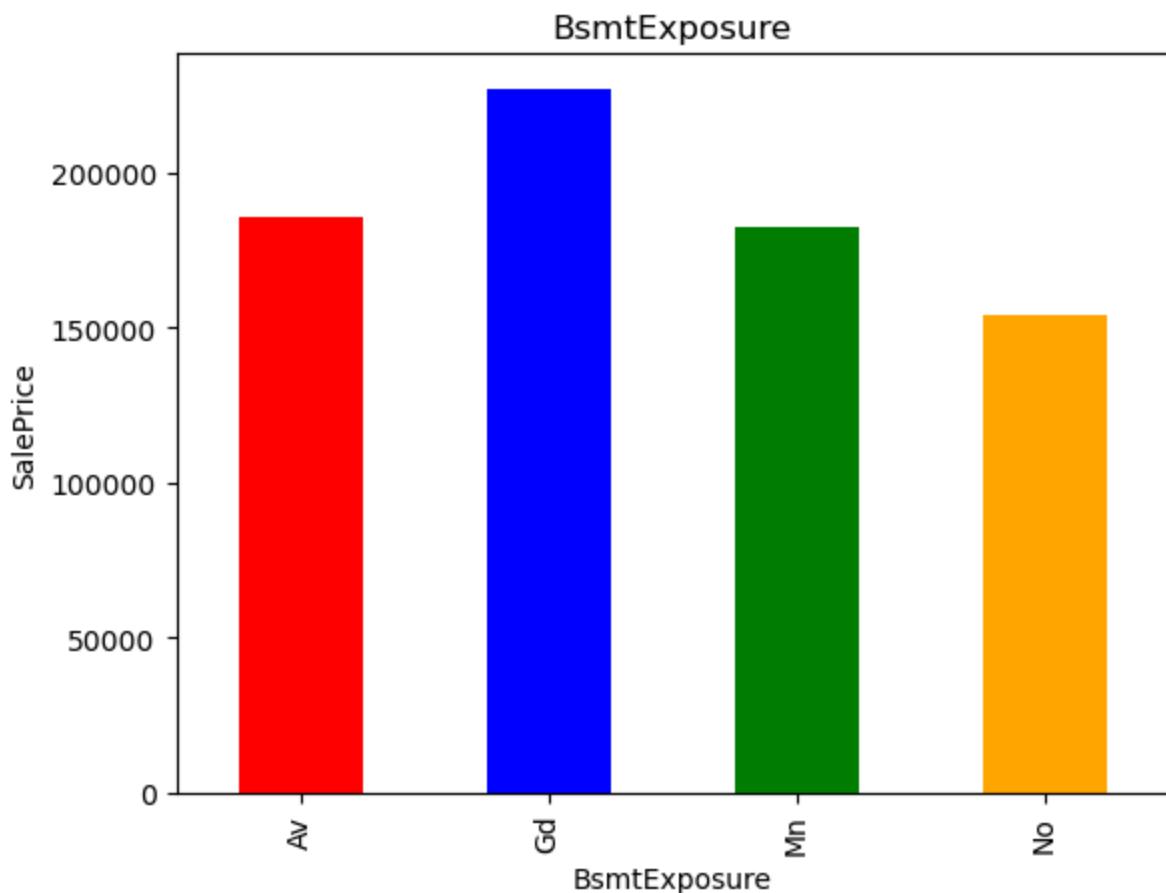


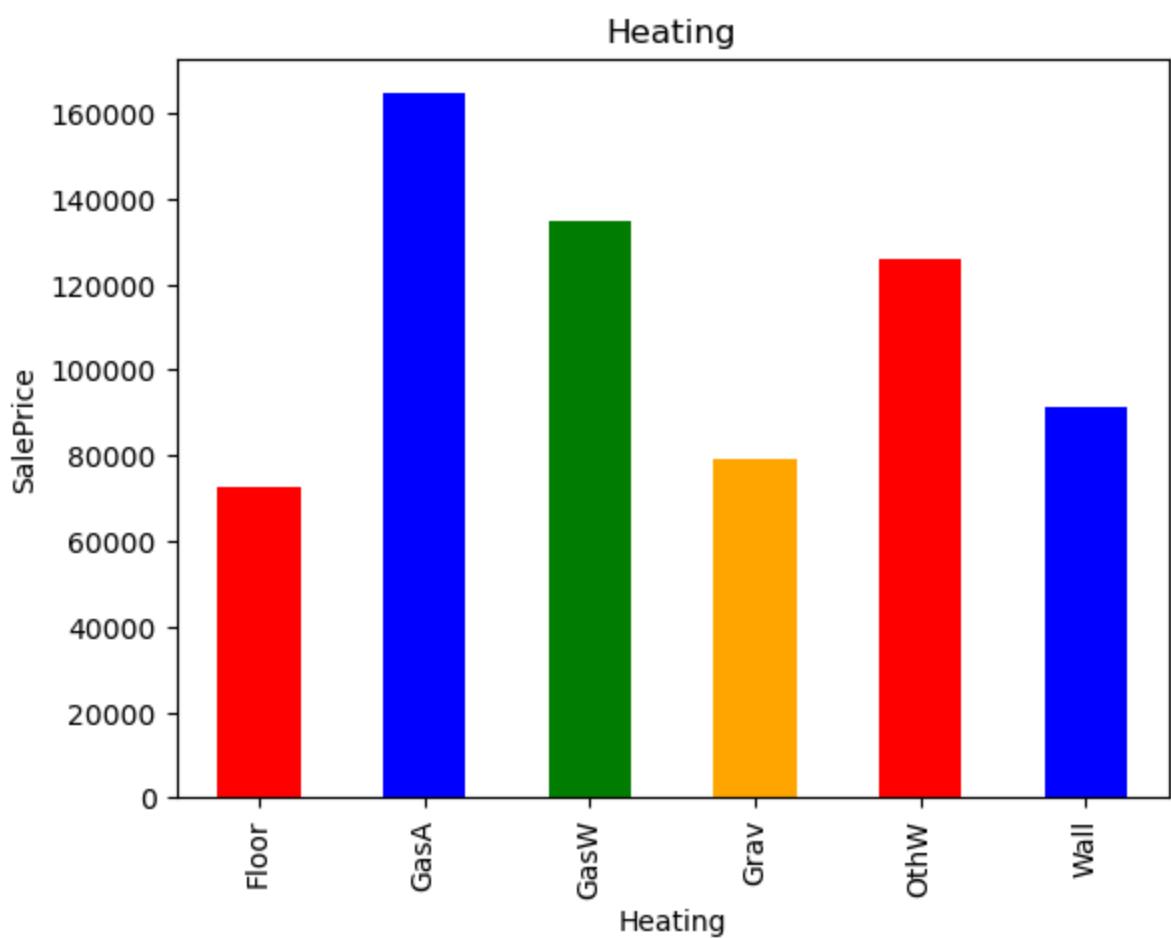
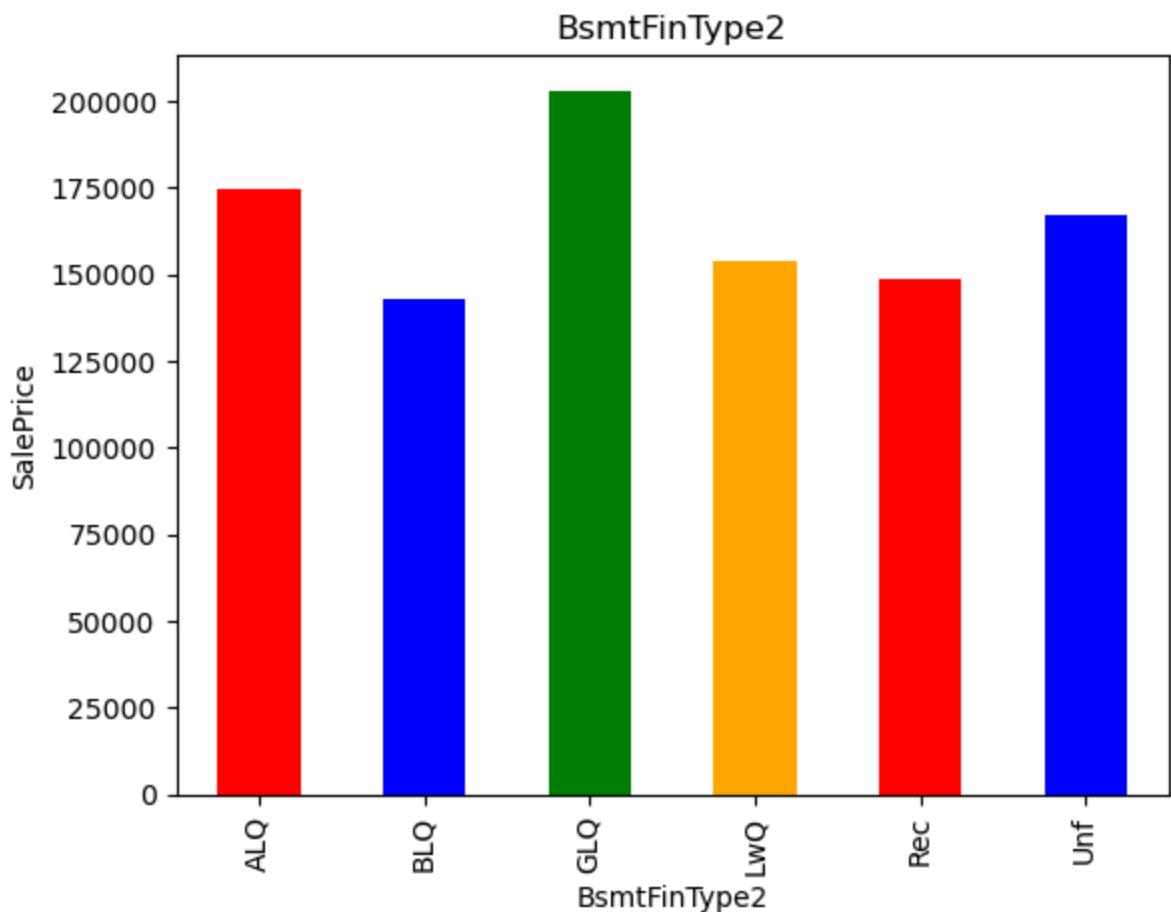


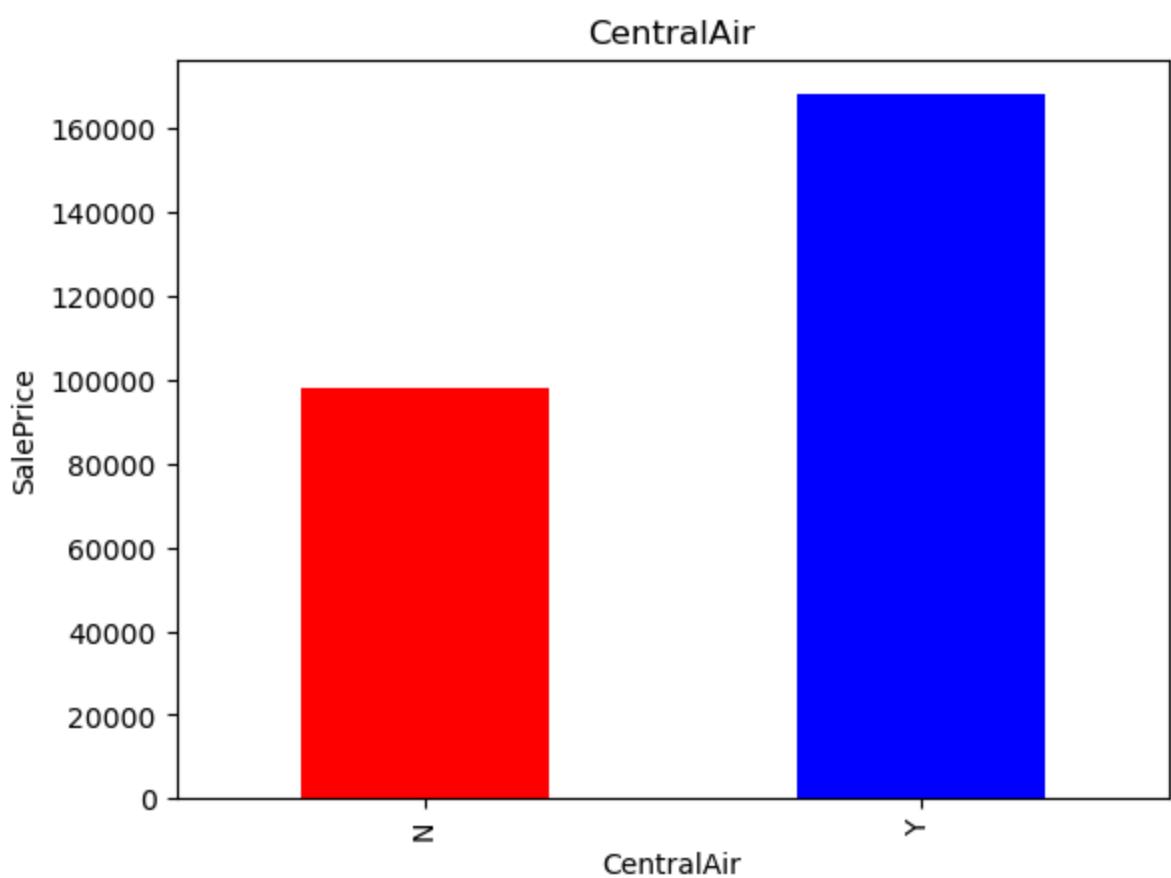
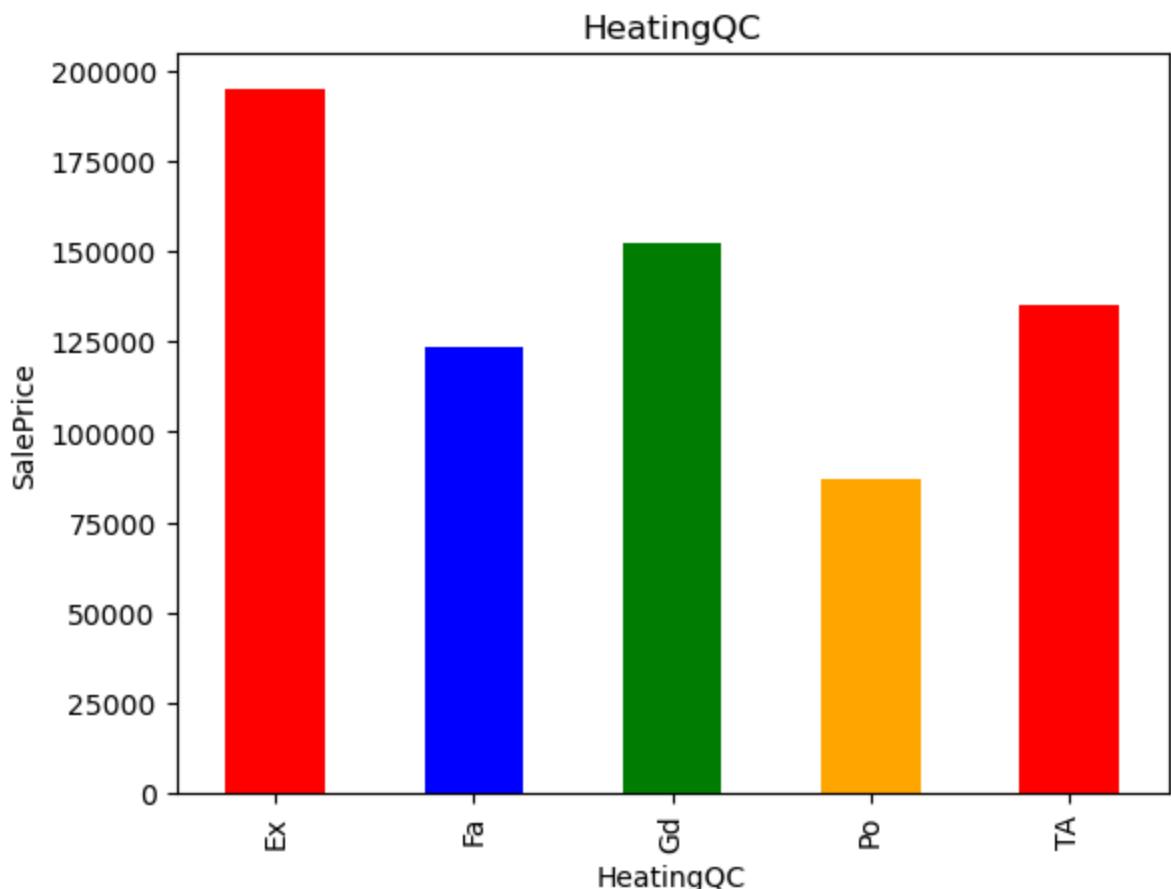


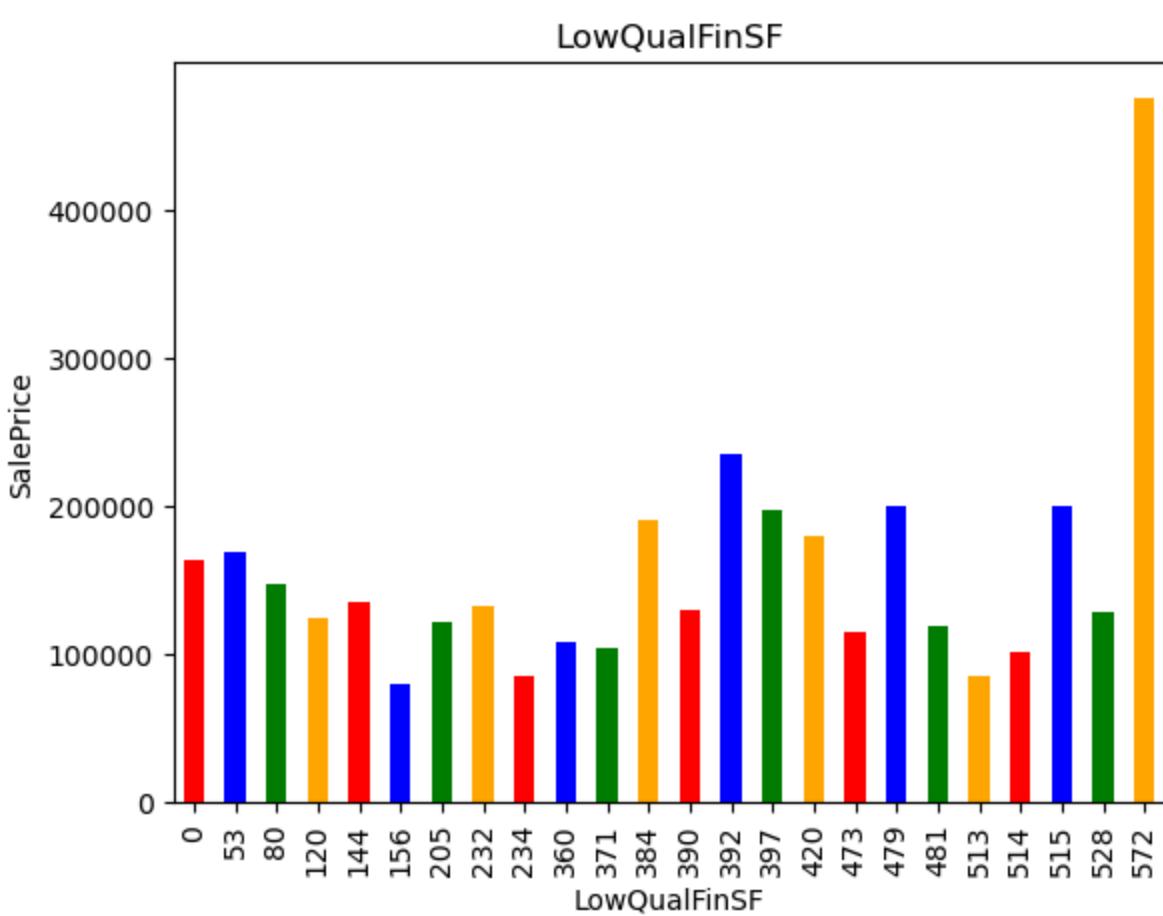
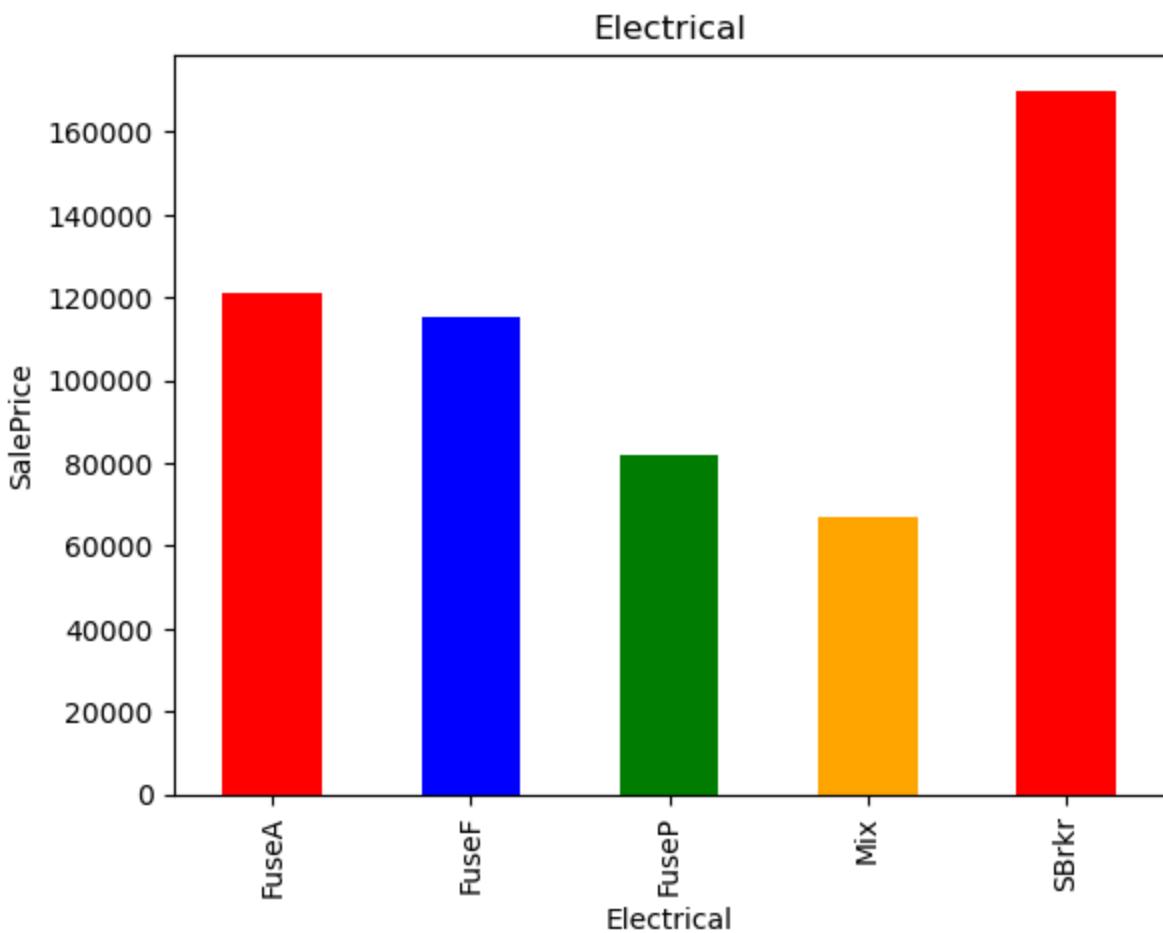




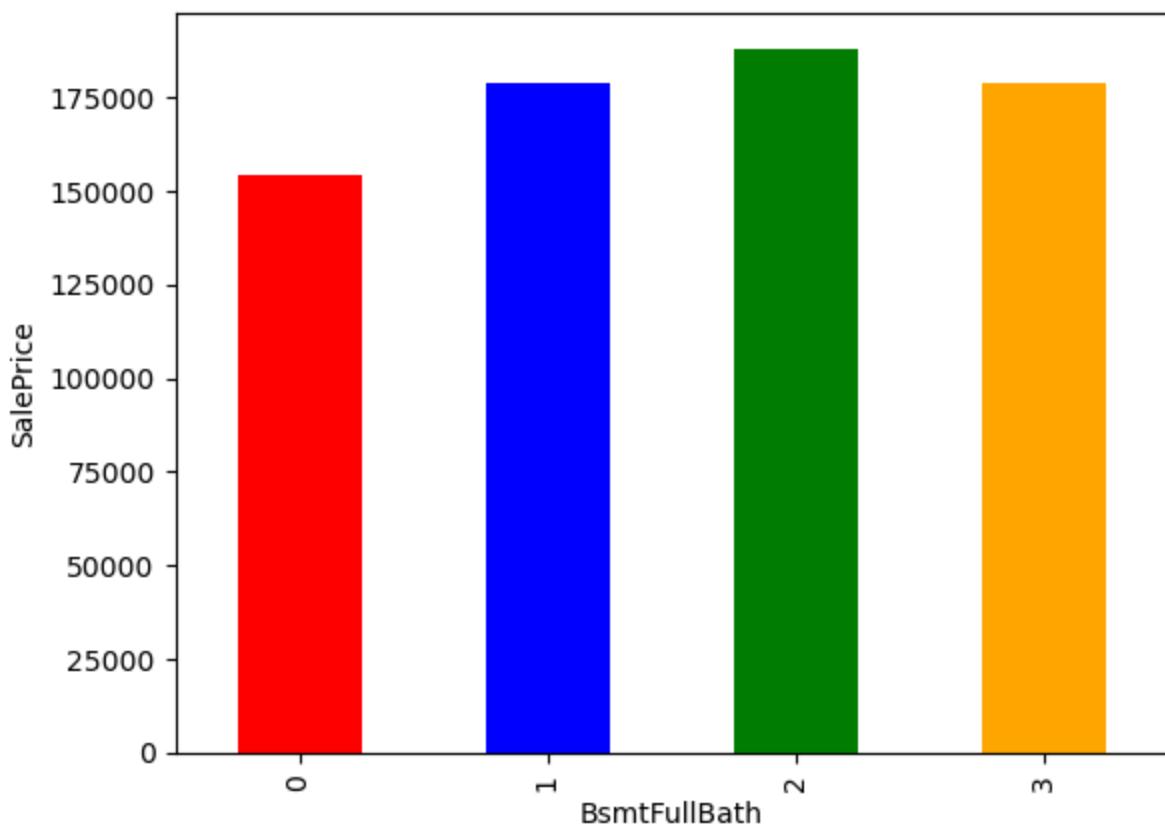




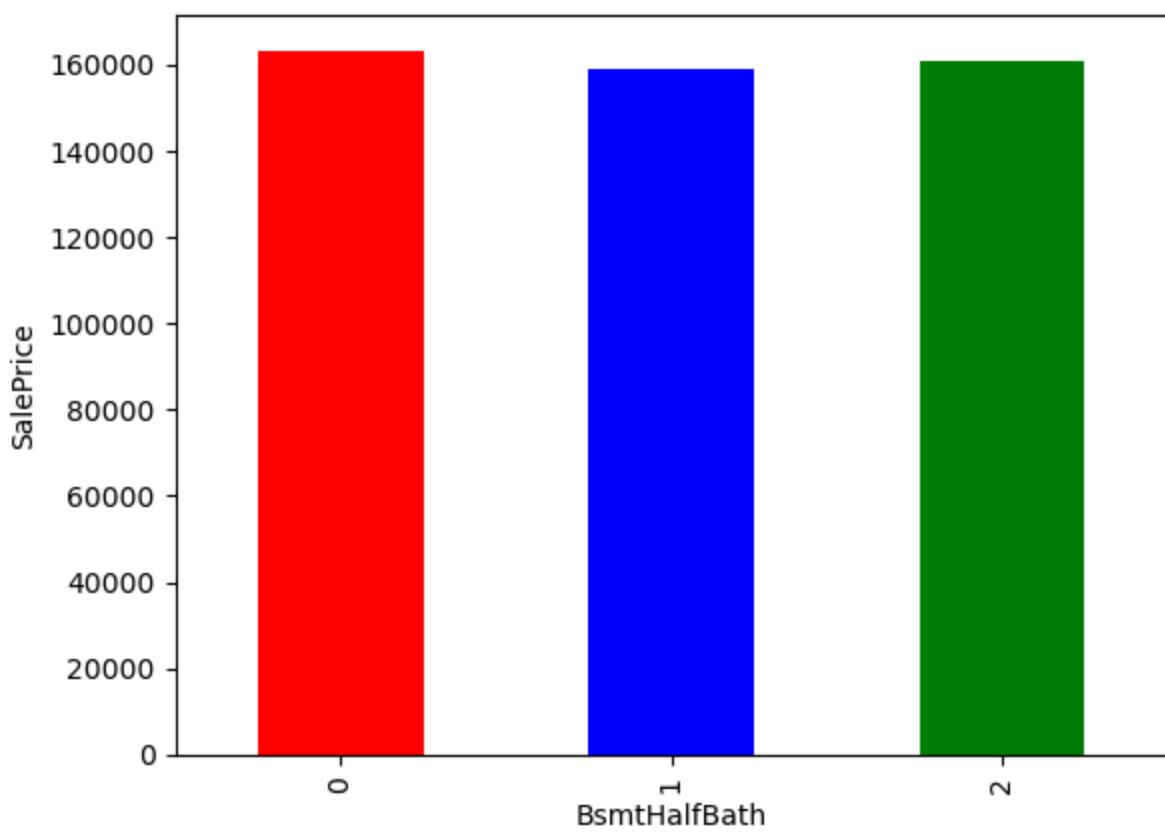




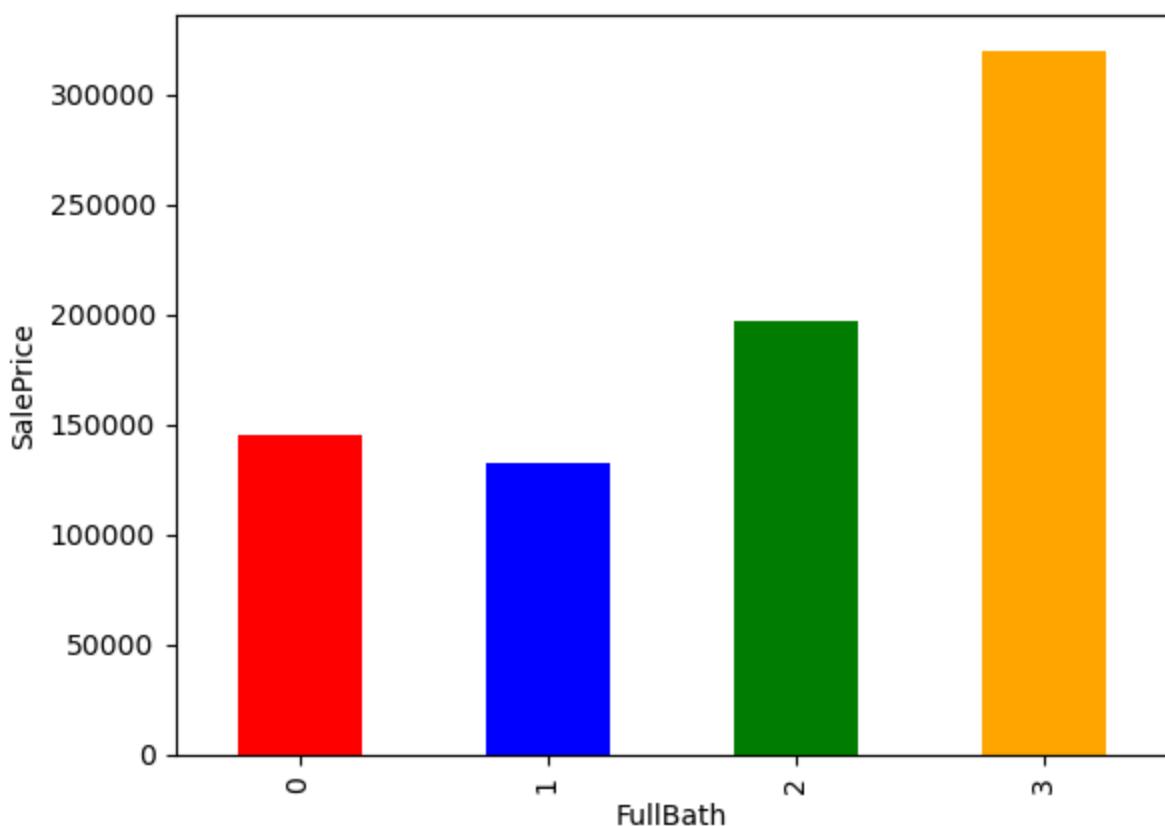
BsmtFullBath



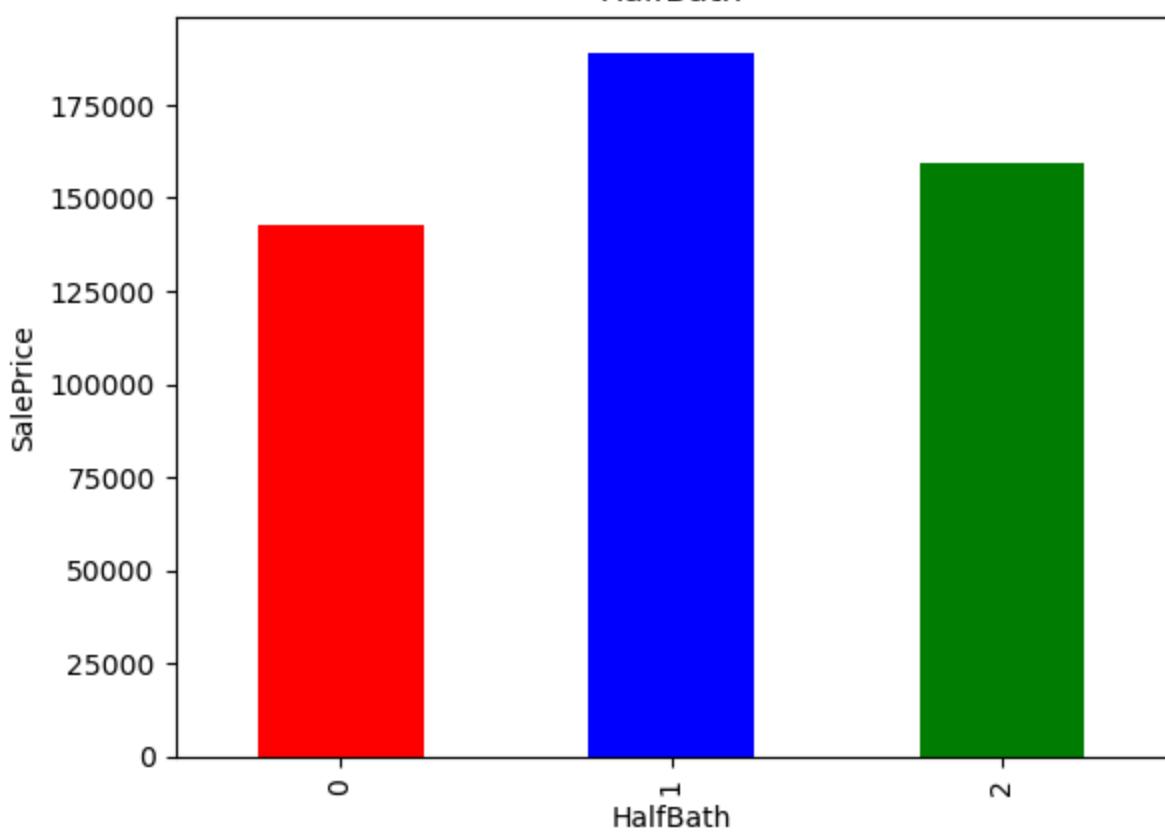
BsmtHalfBath

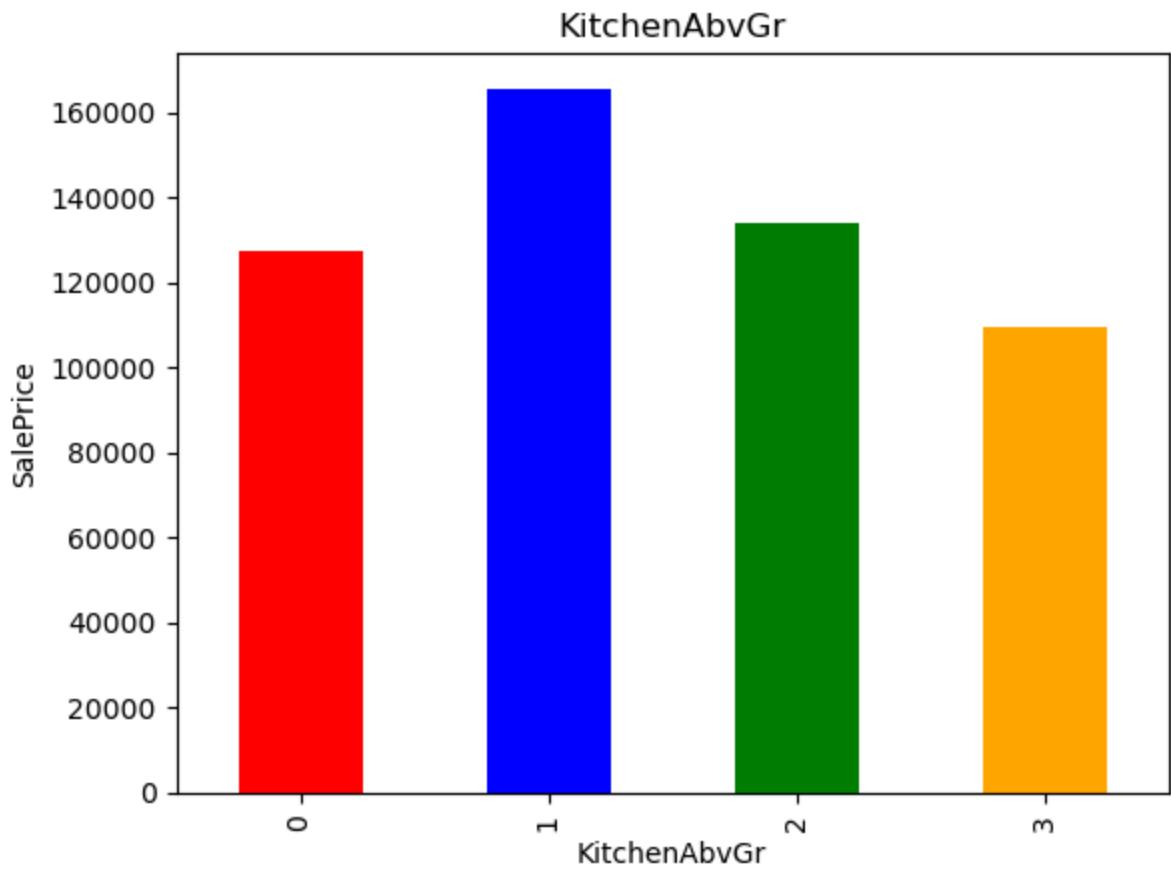
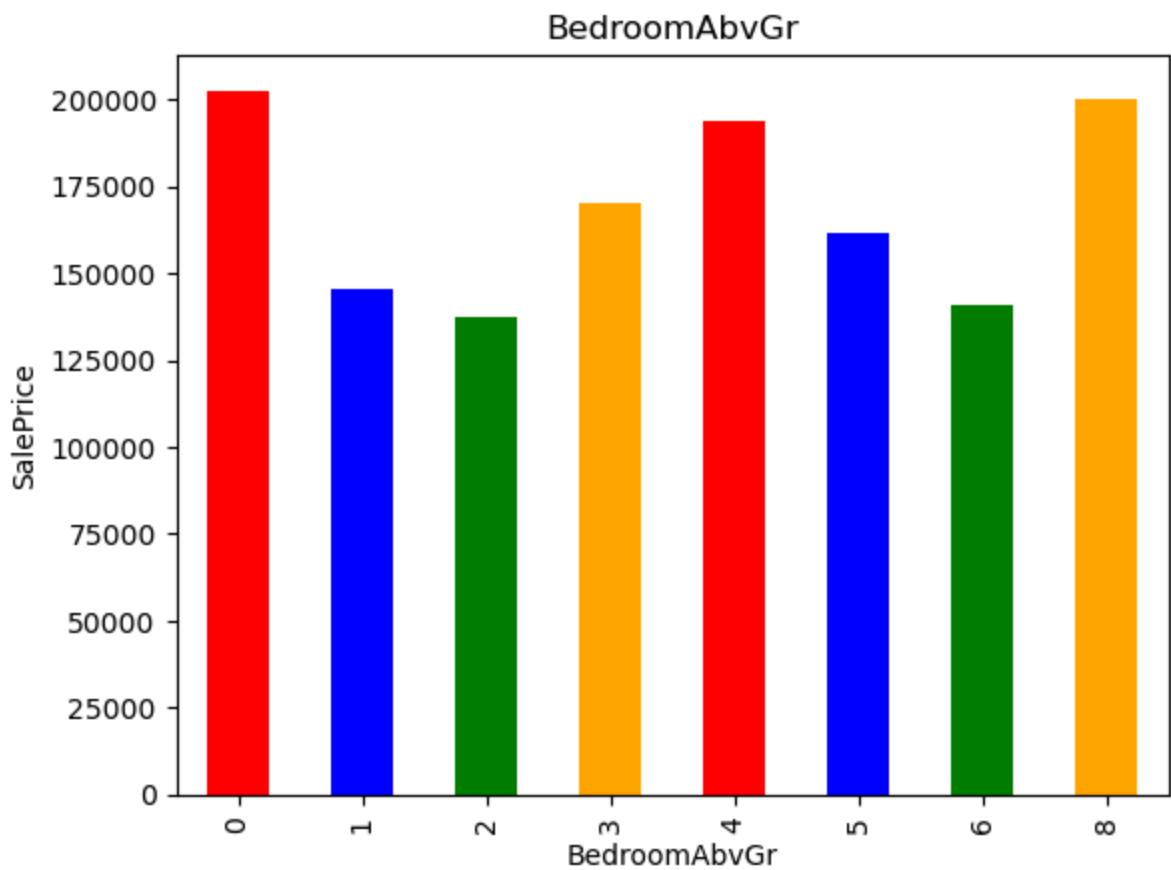


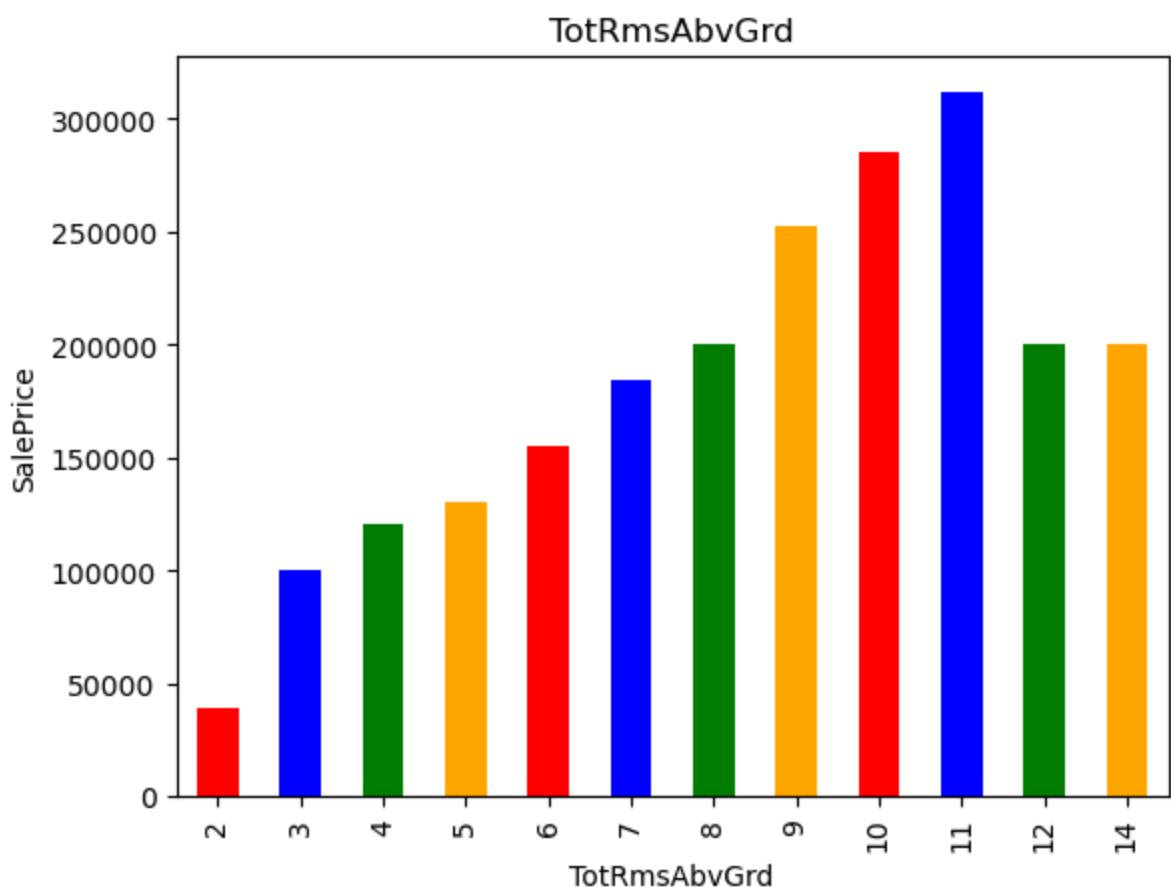
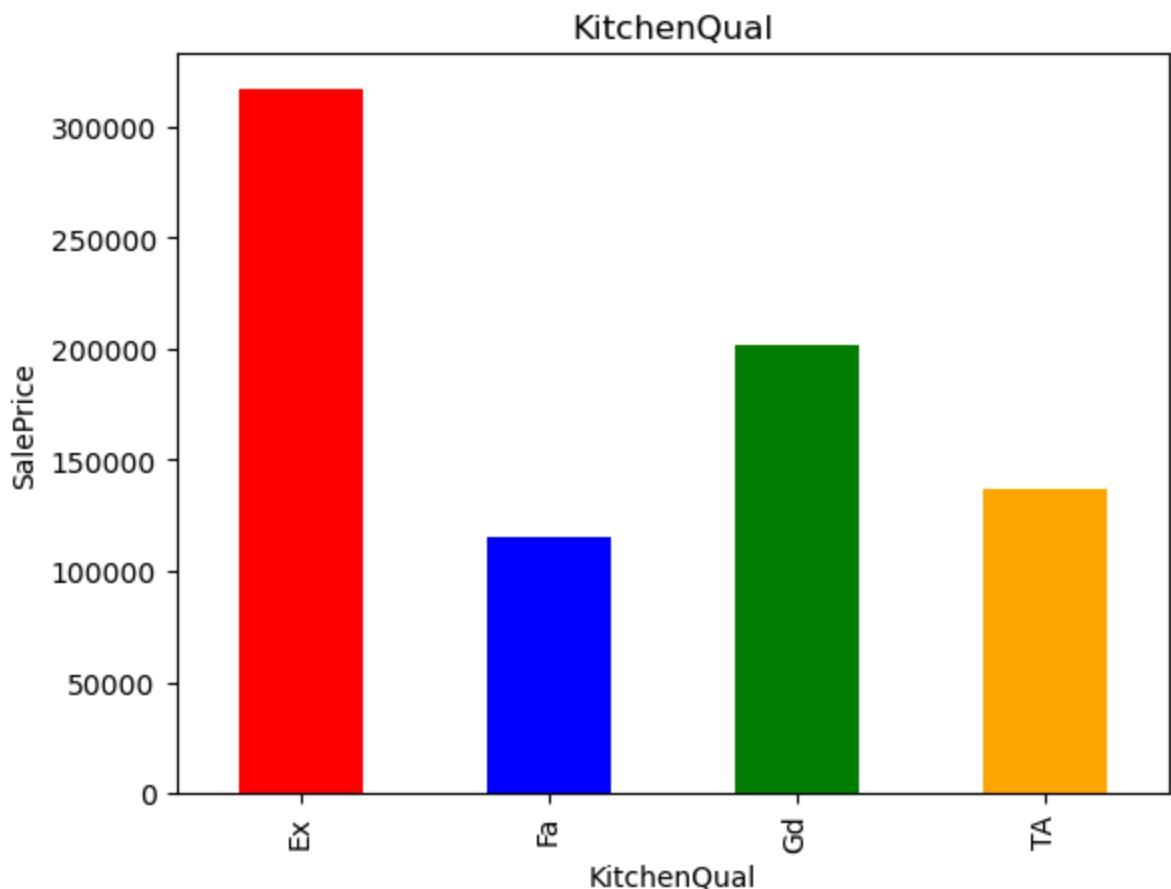
FullBath

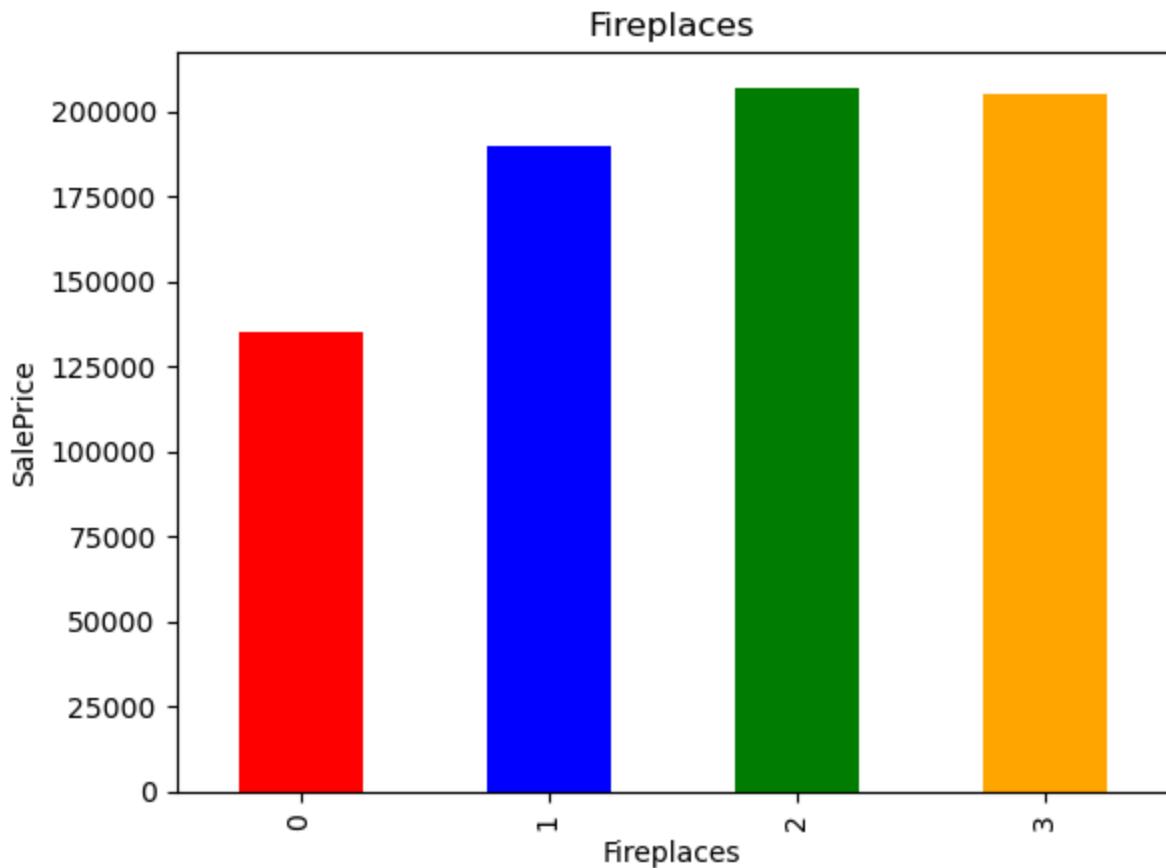
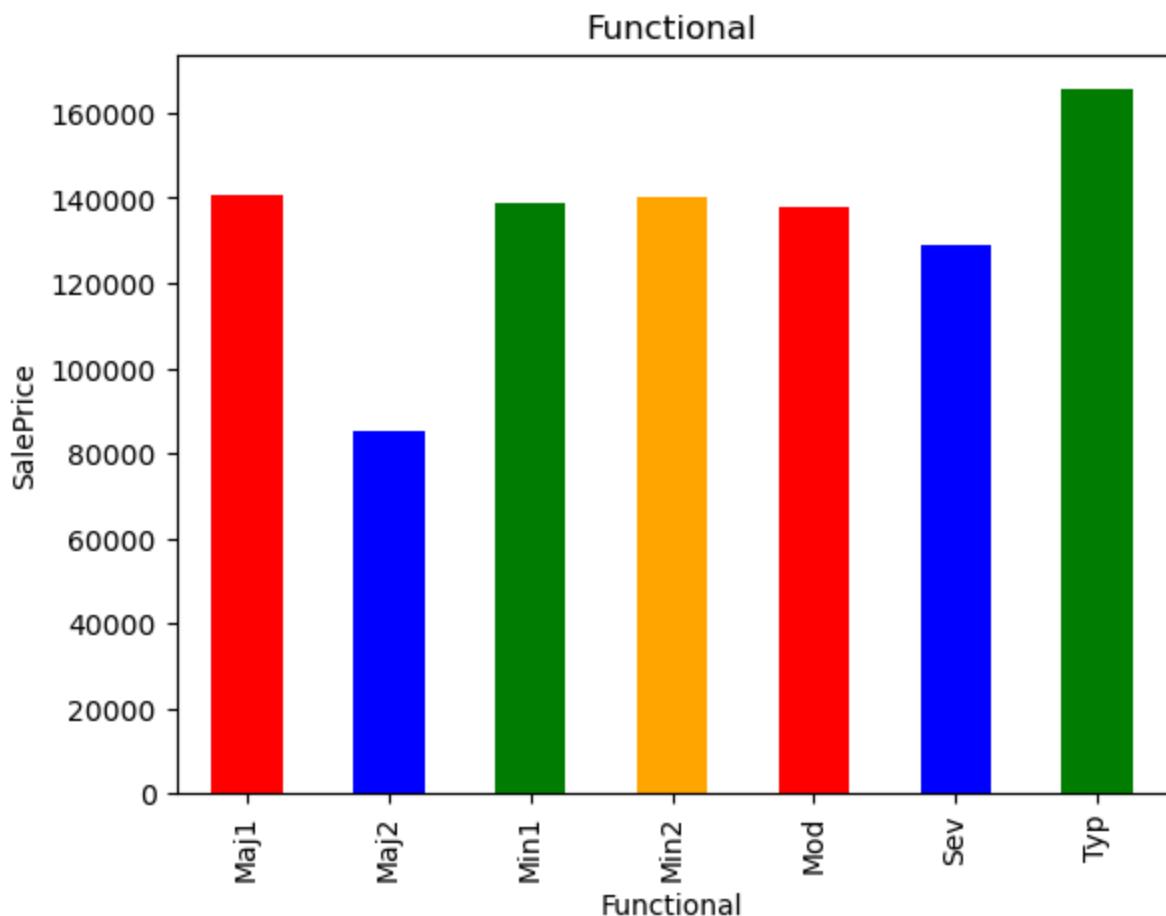


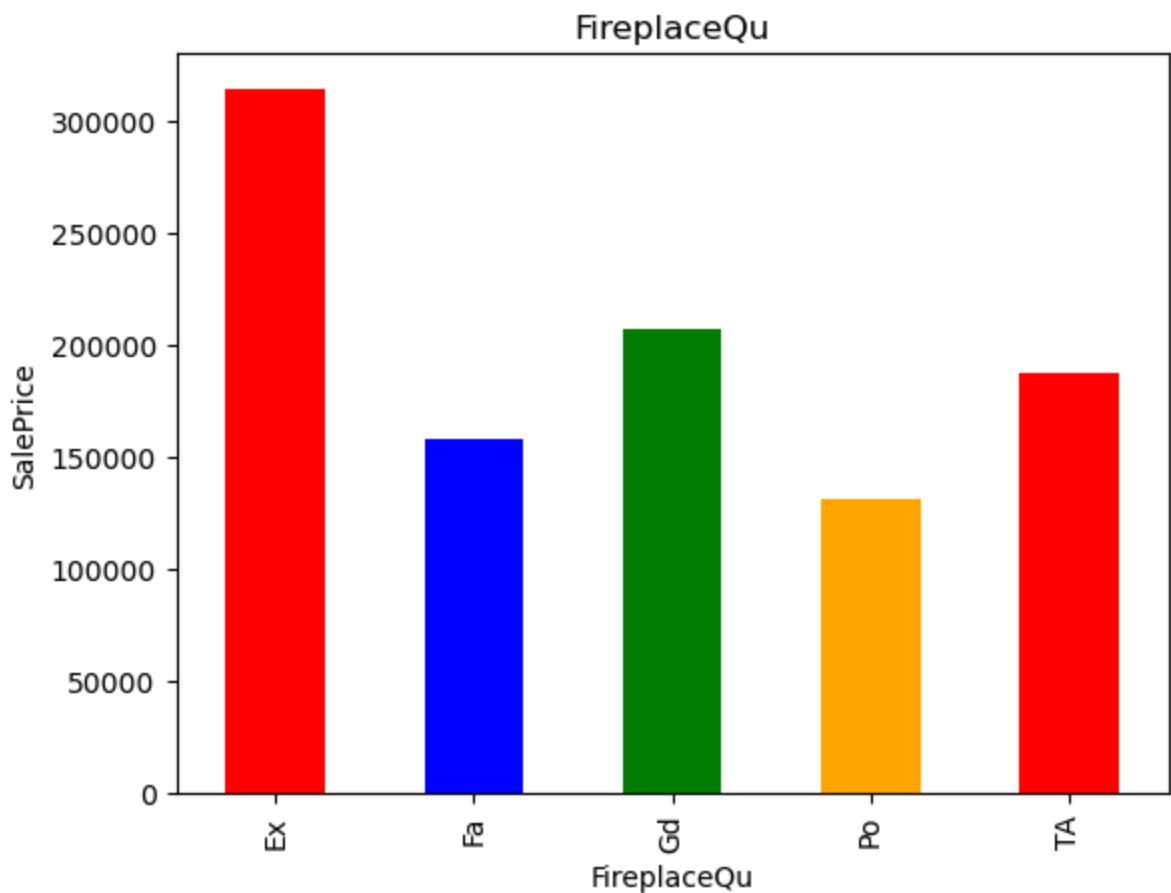
HalfBath

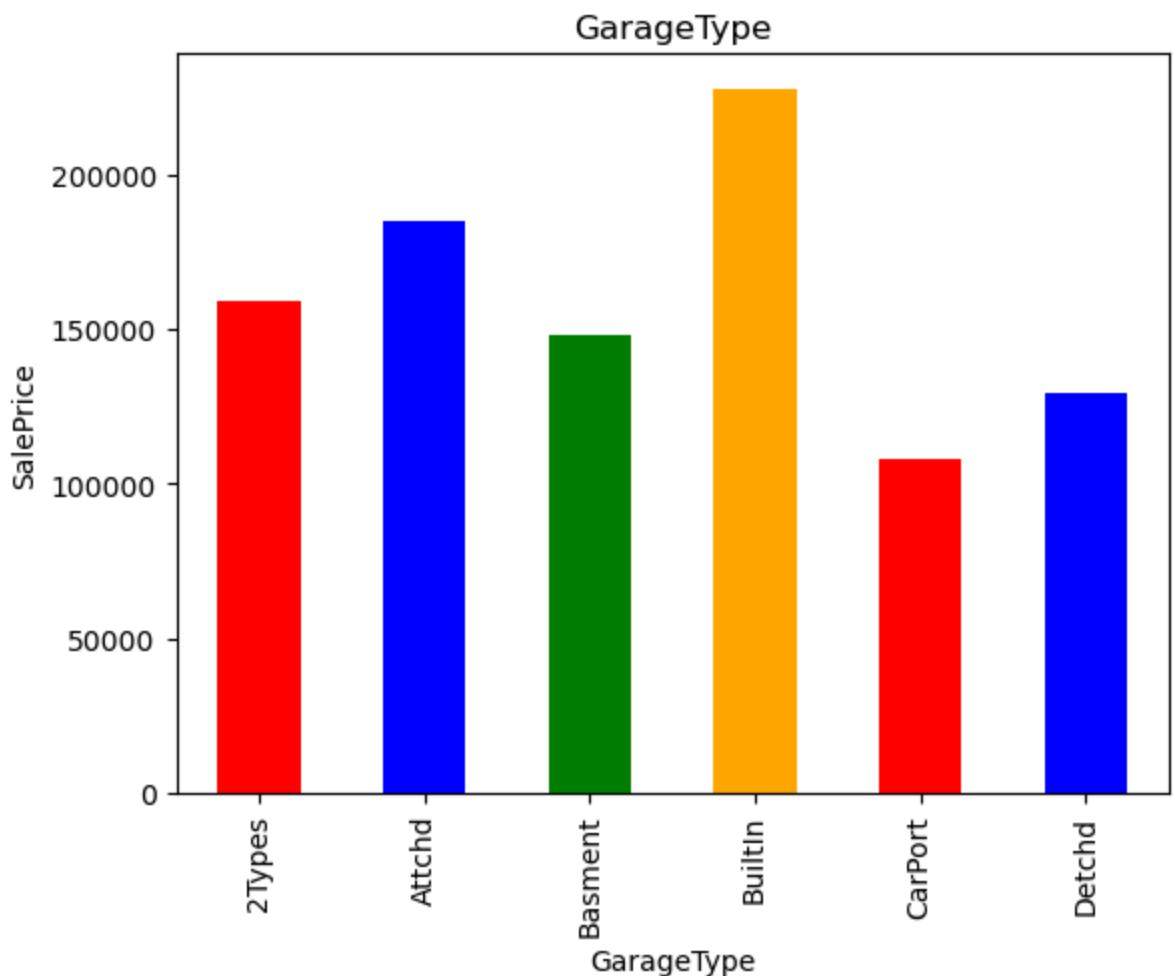




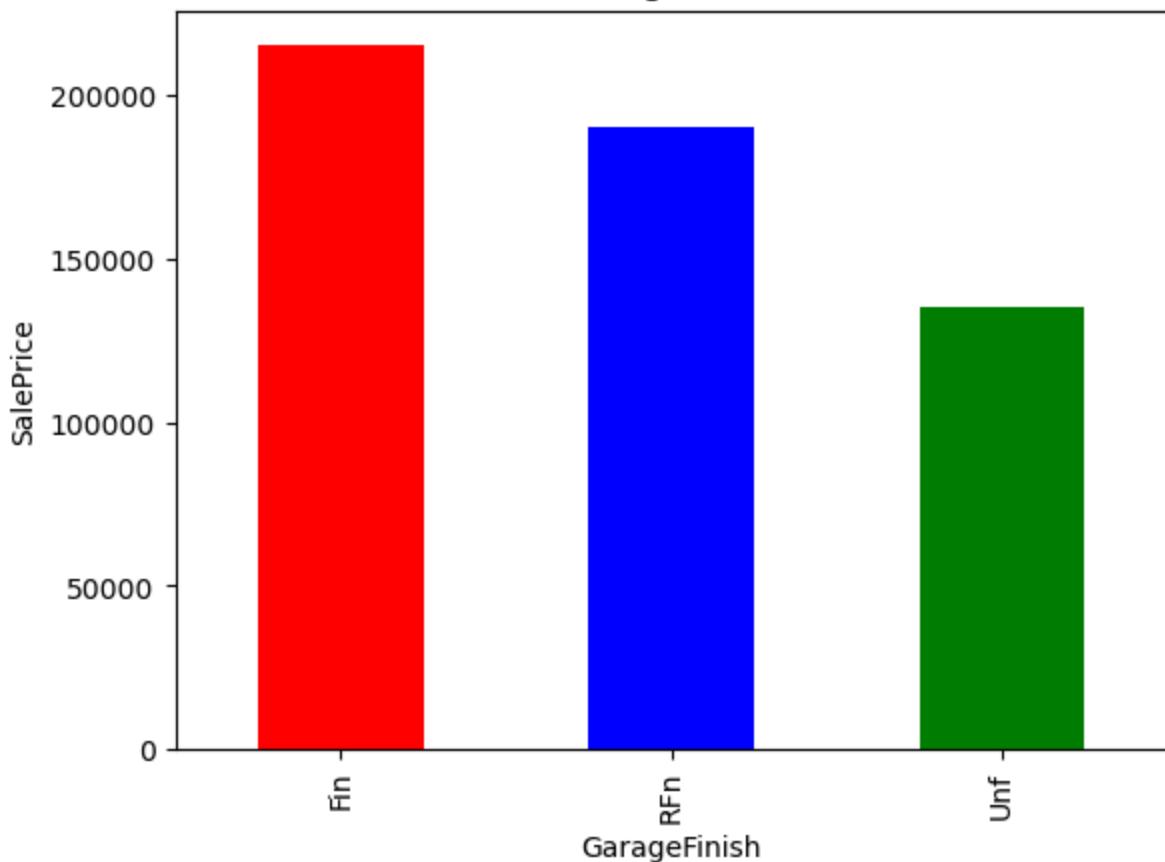




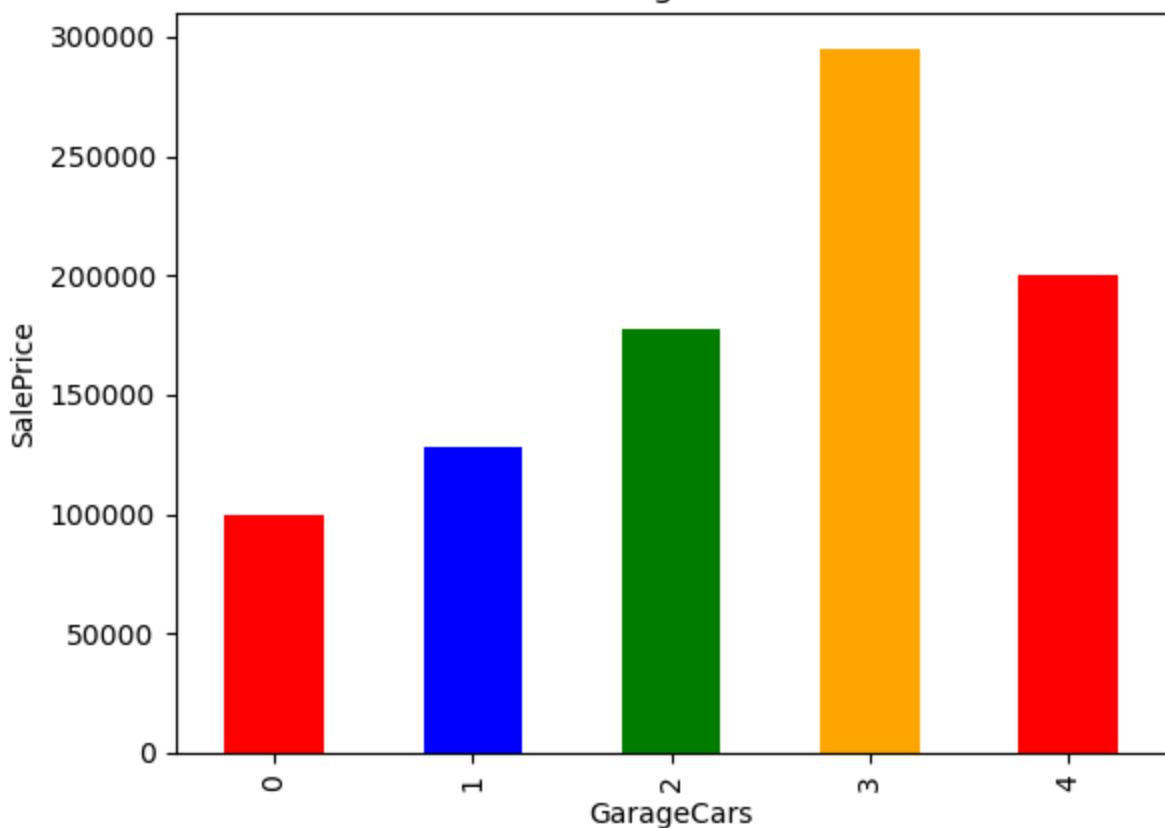


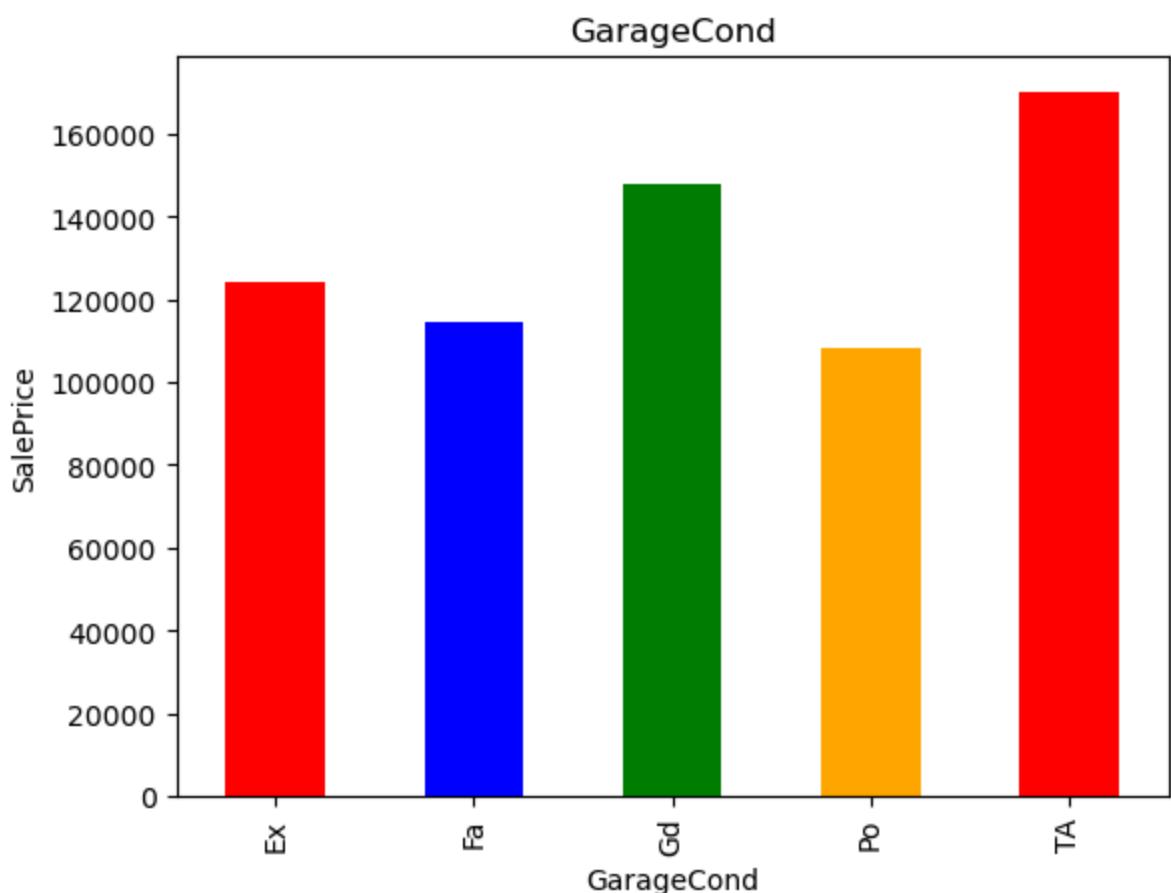
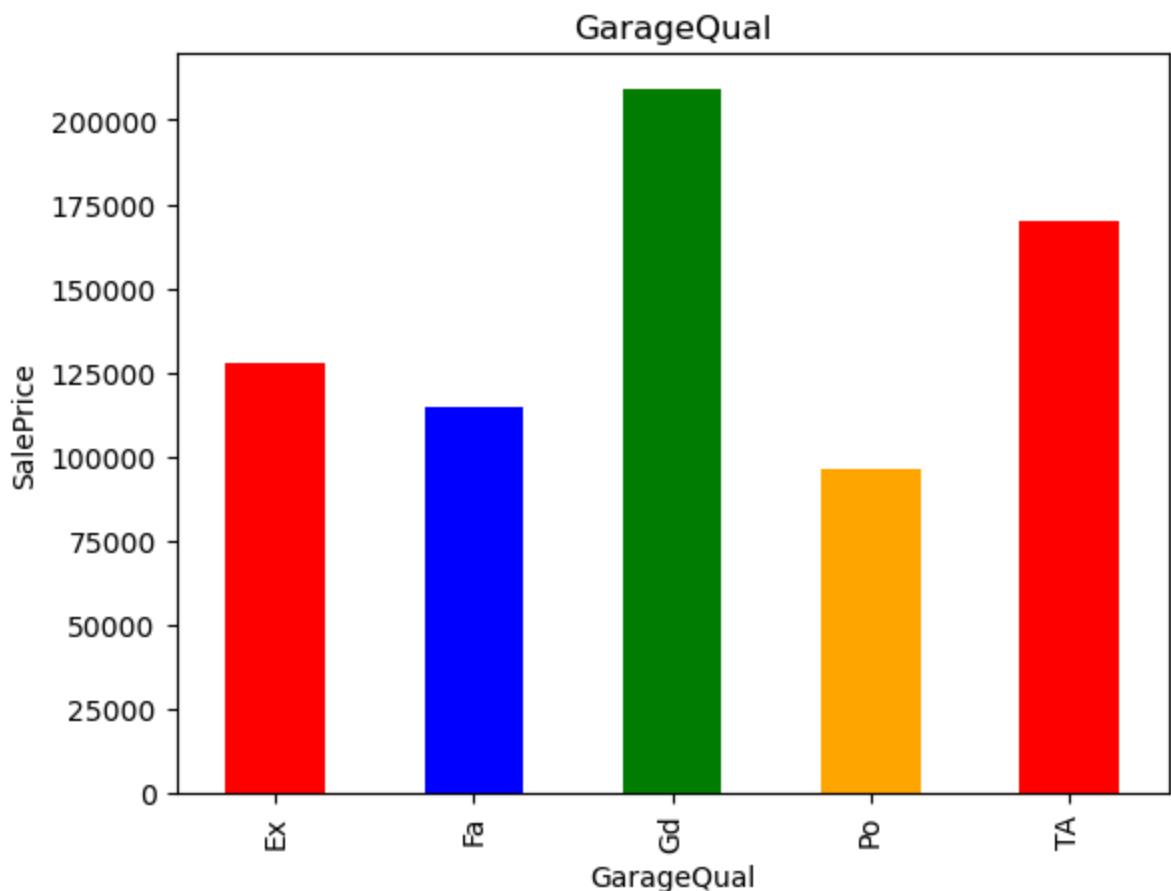


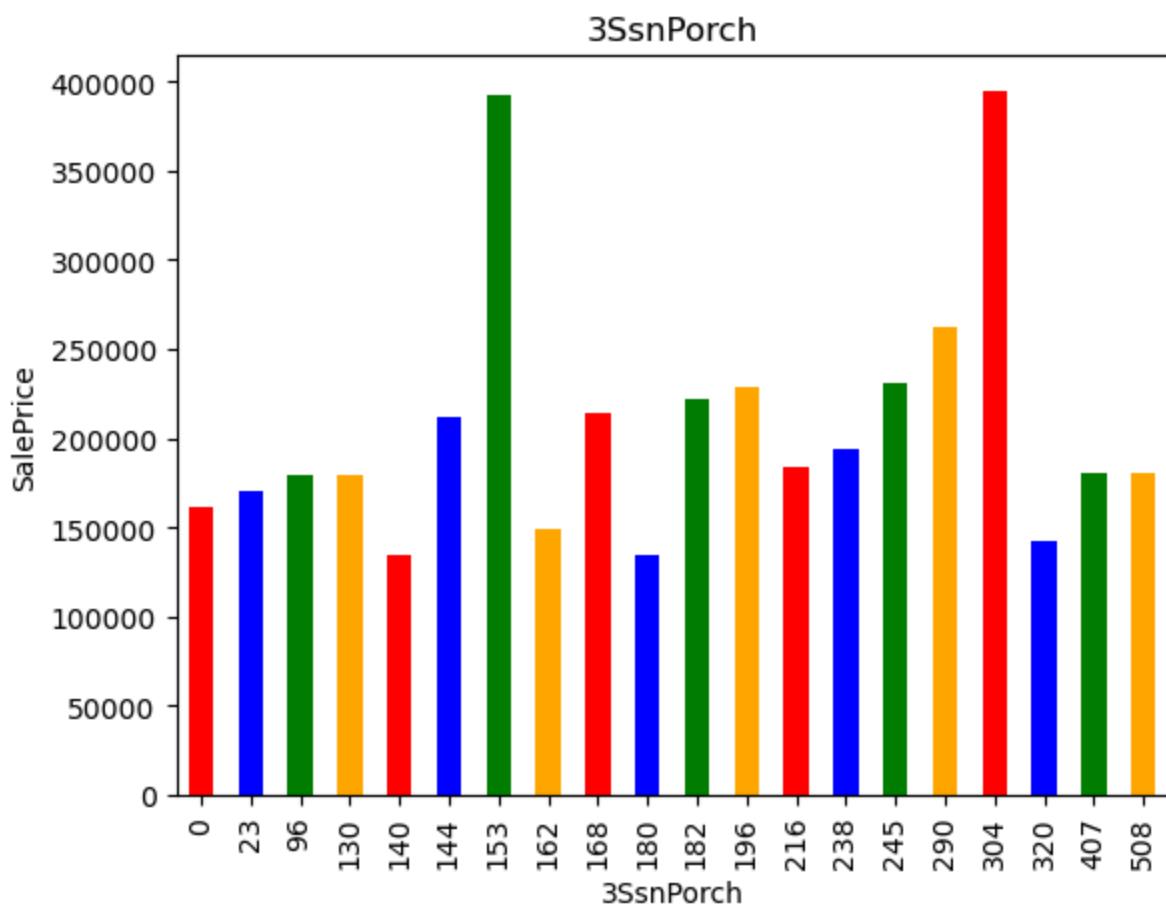
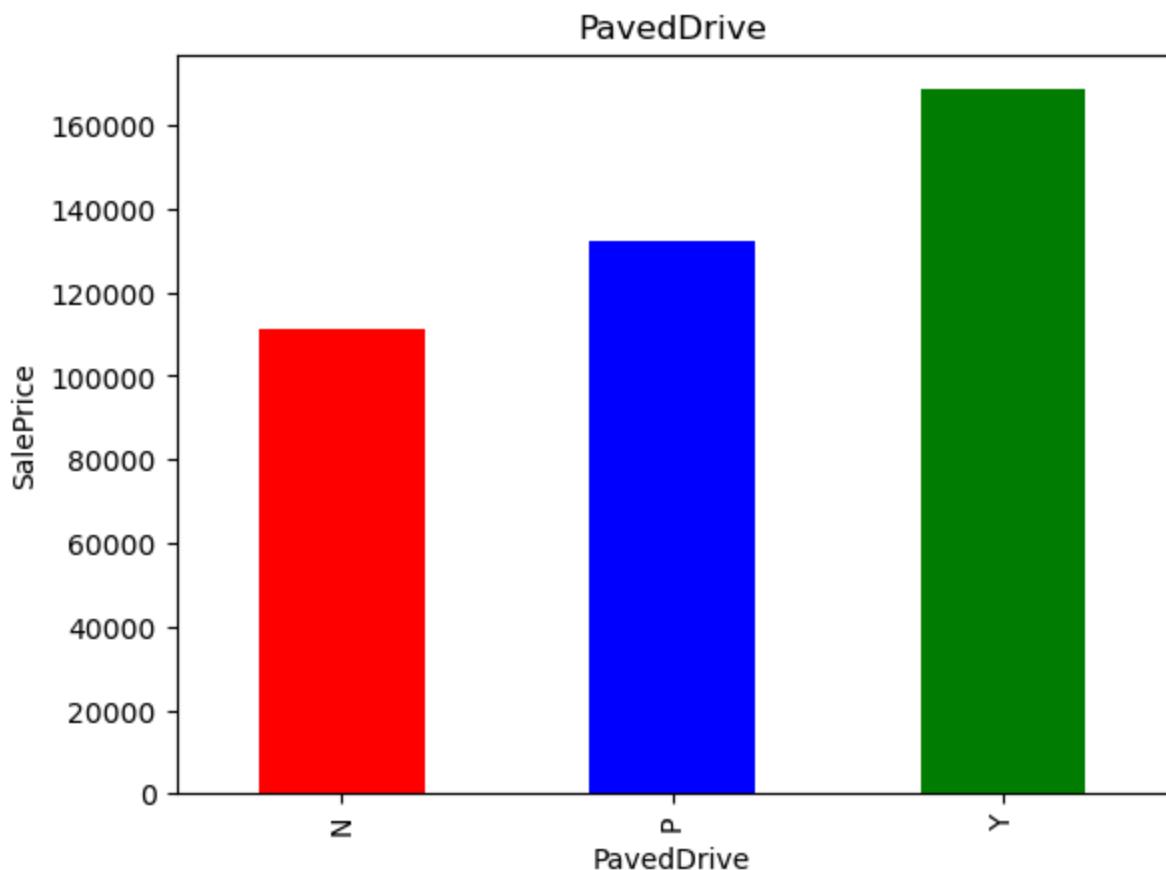
GarageFinish

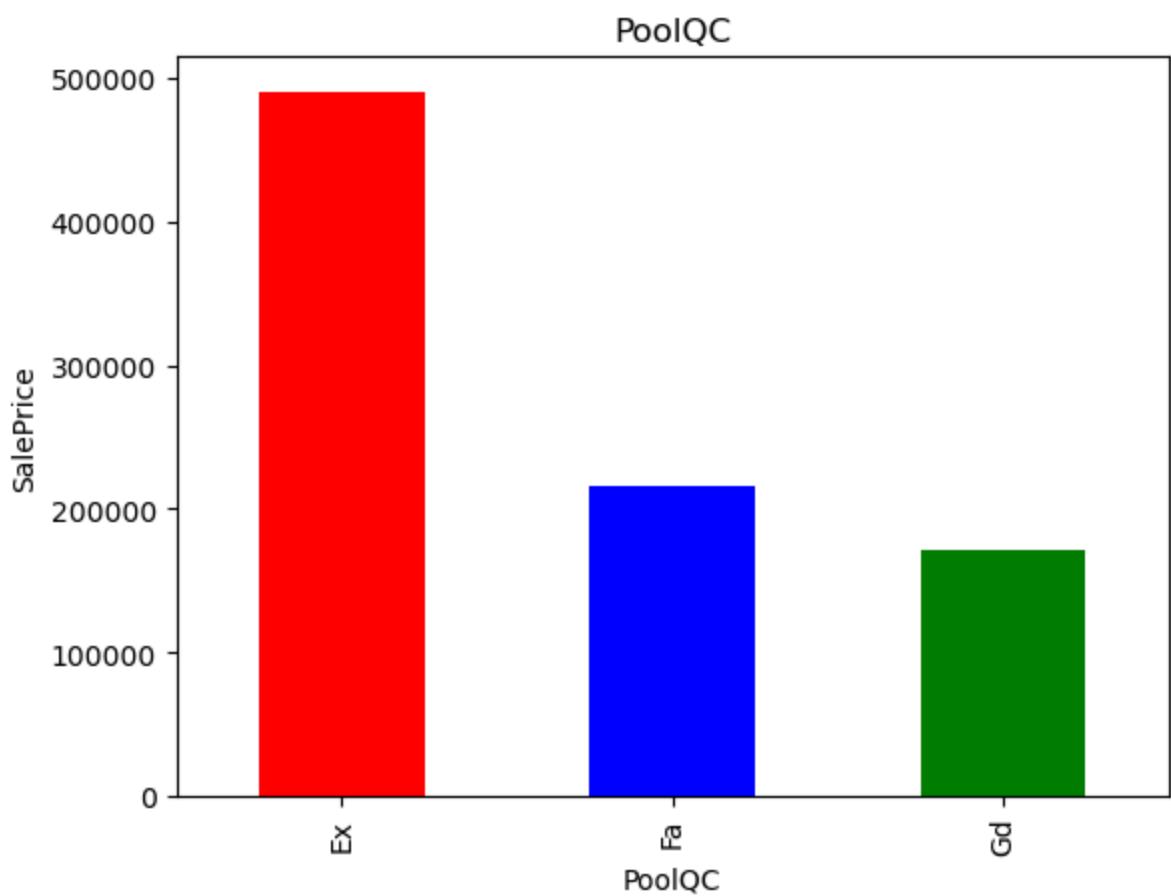
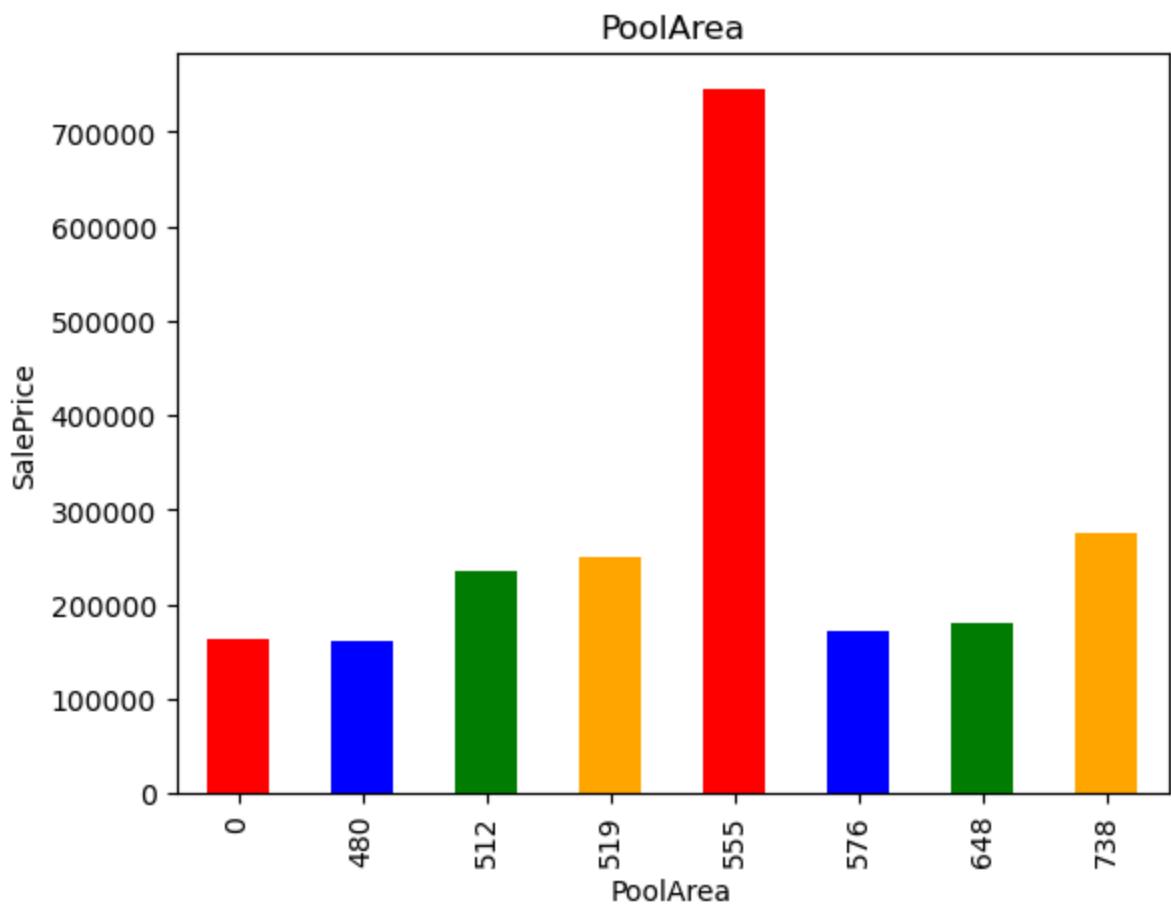


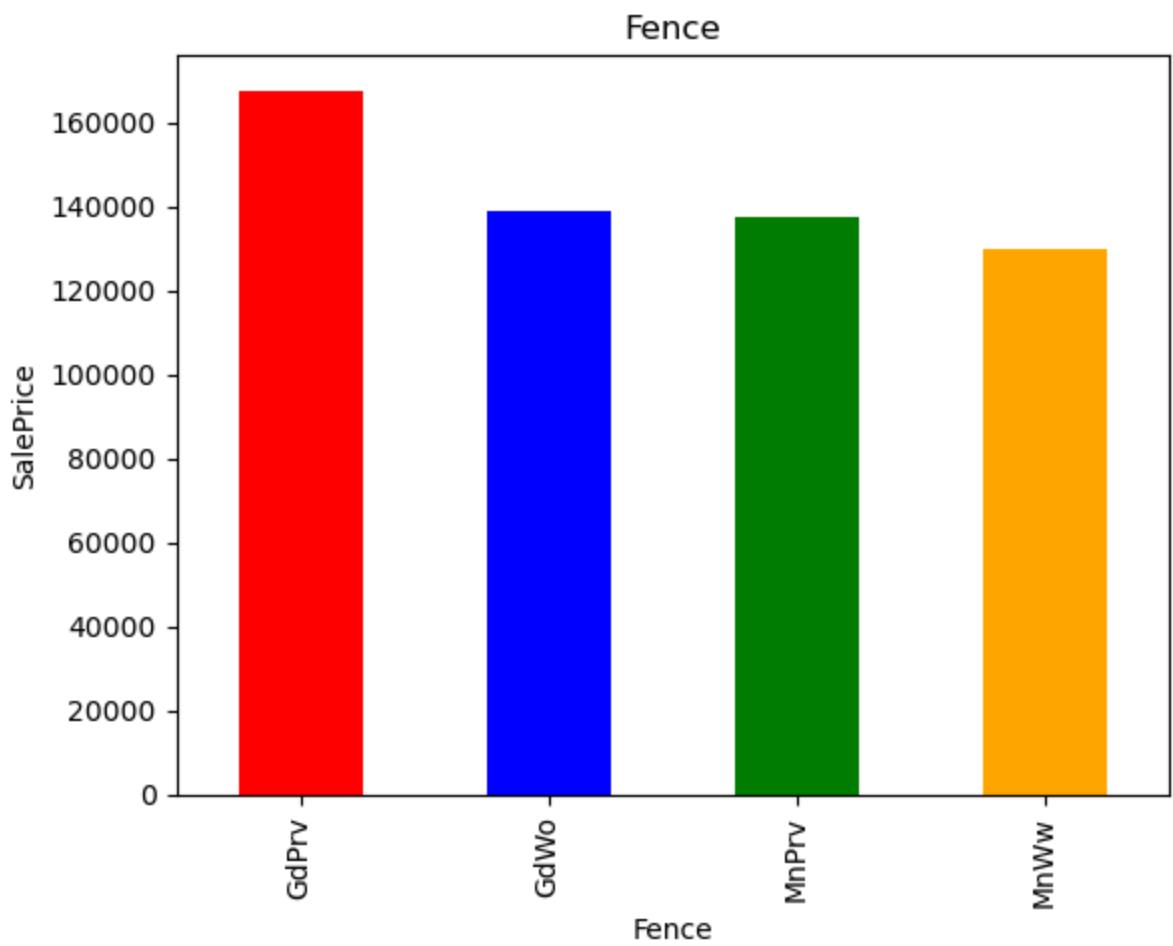
GarageCars

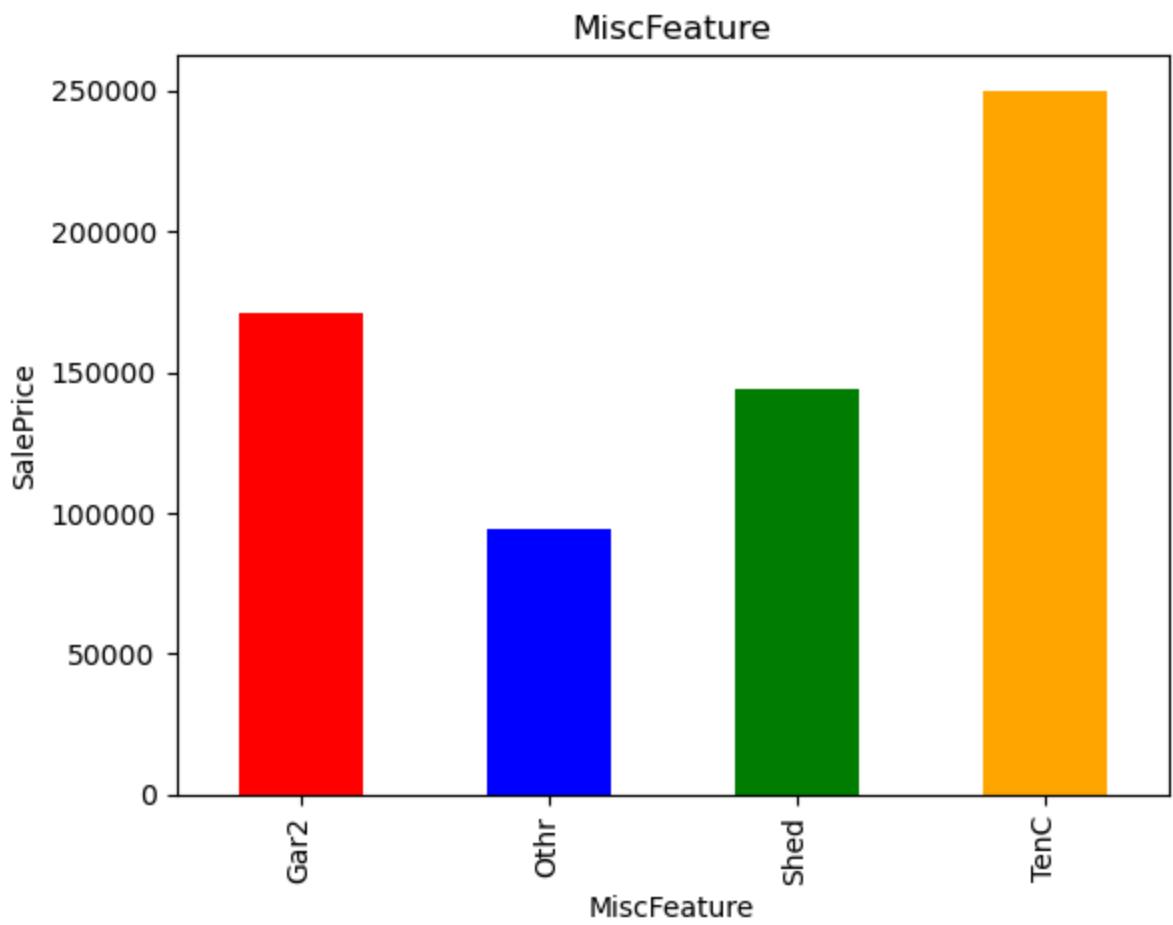




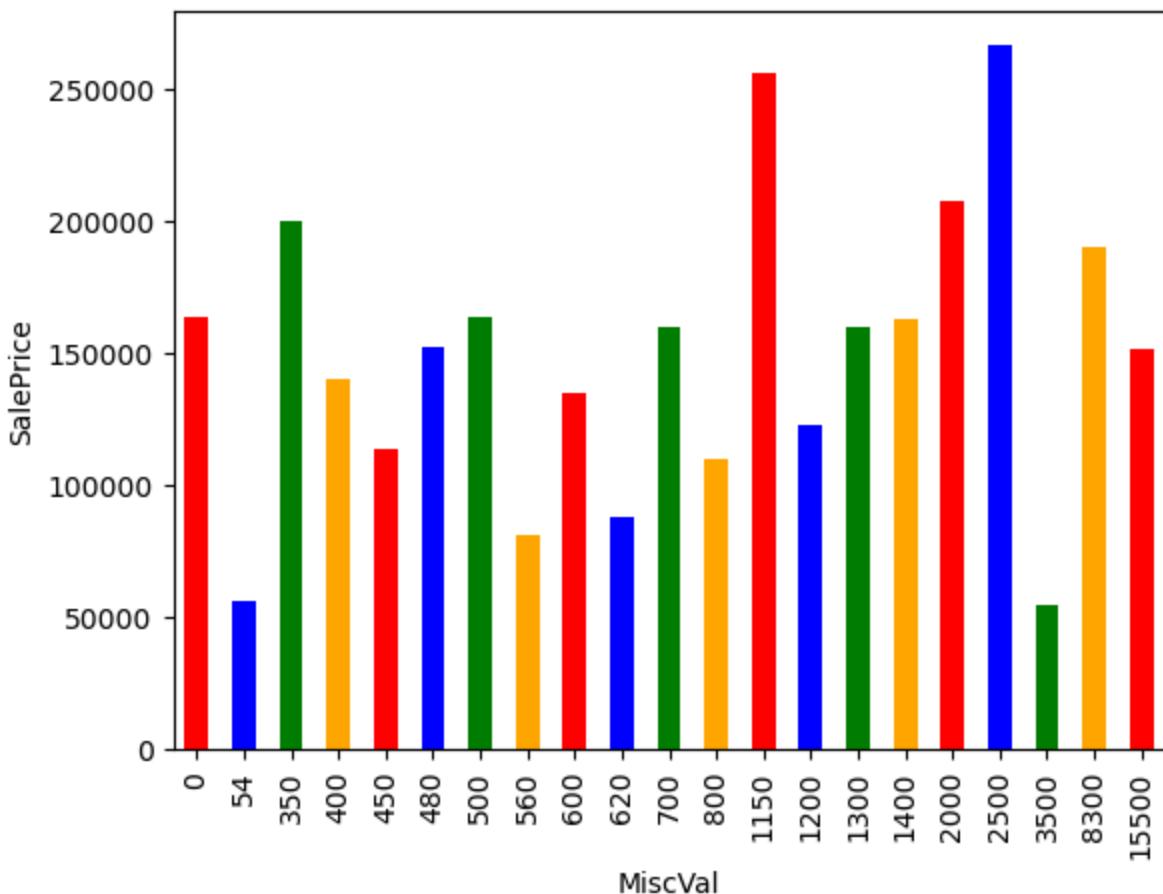




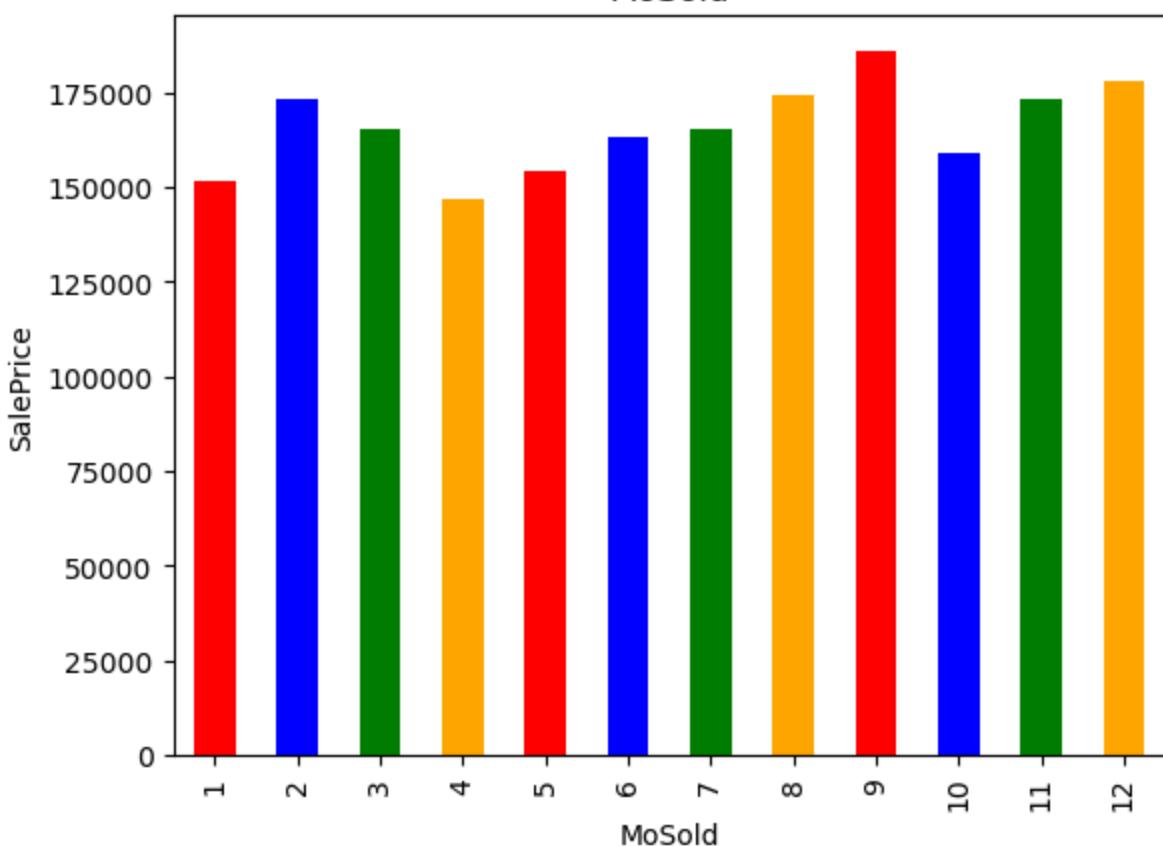


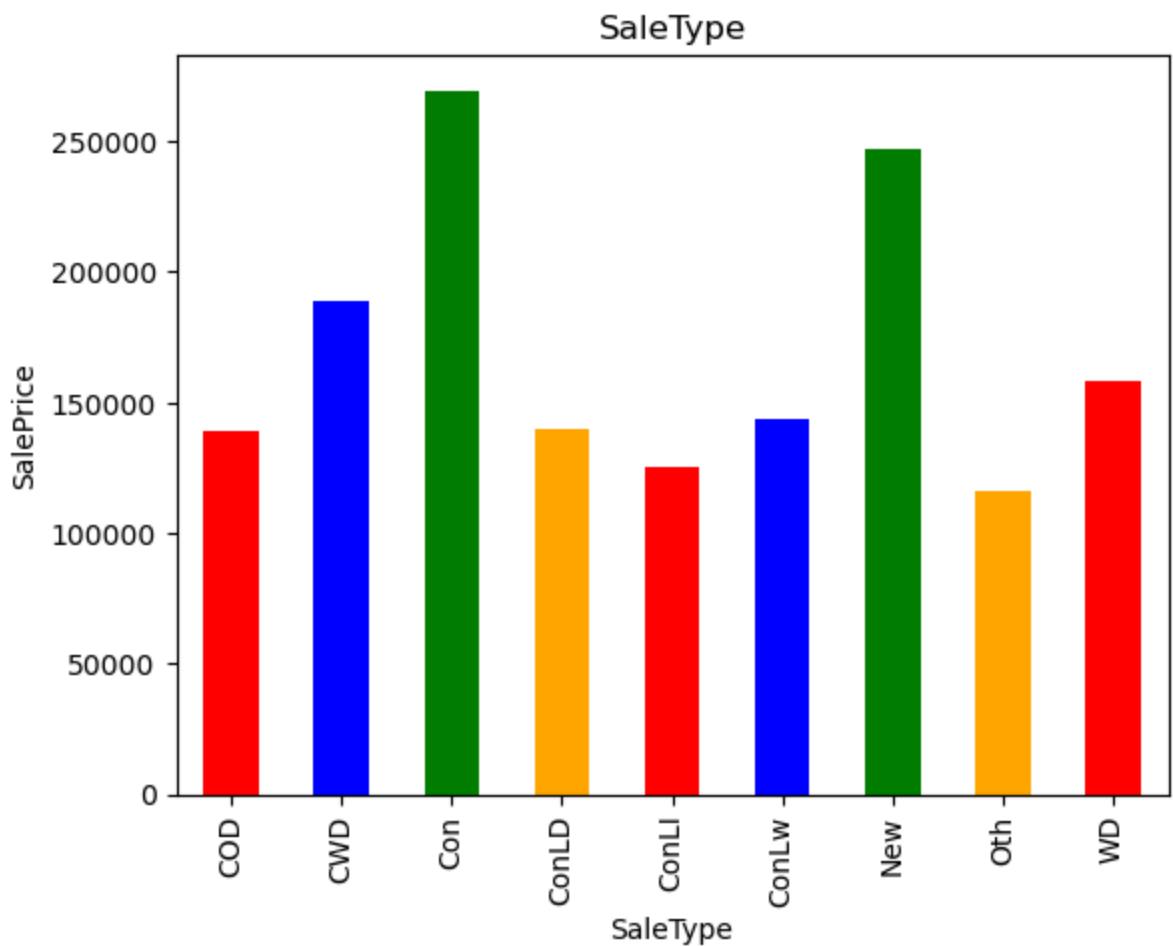


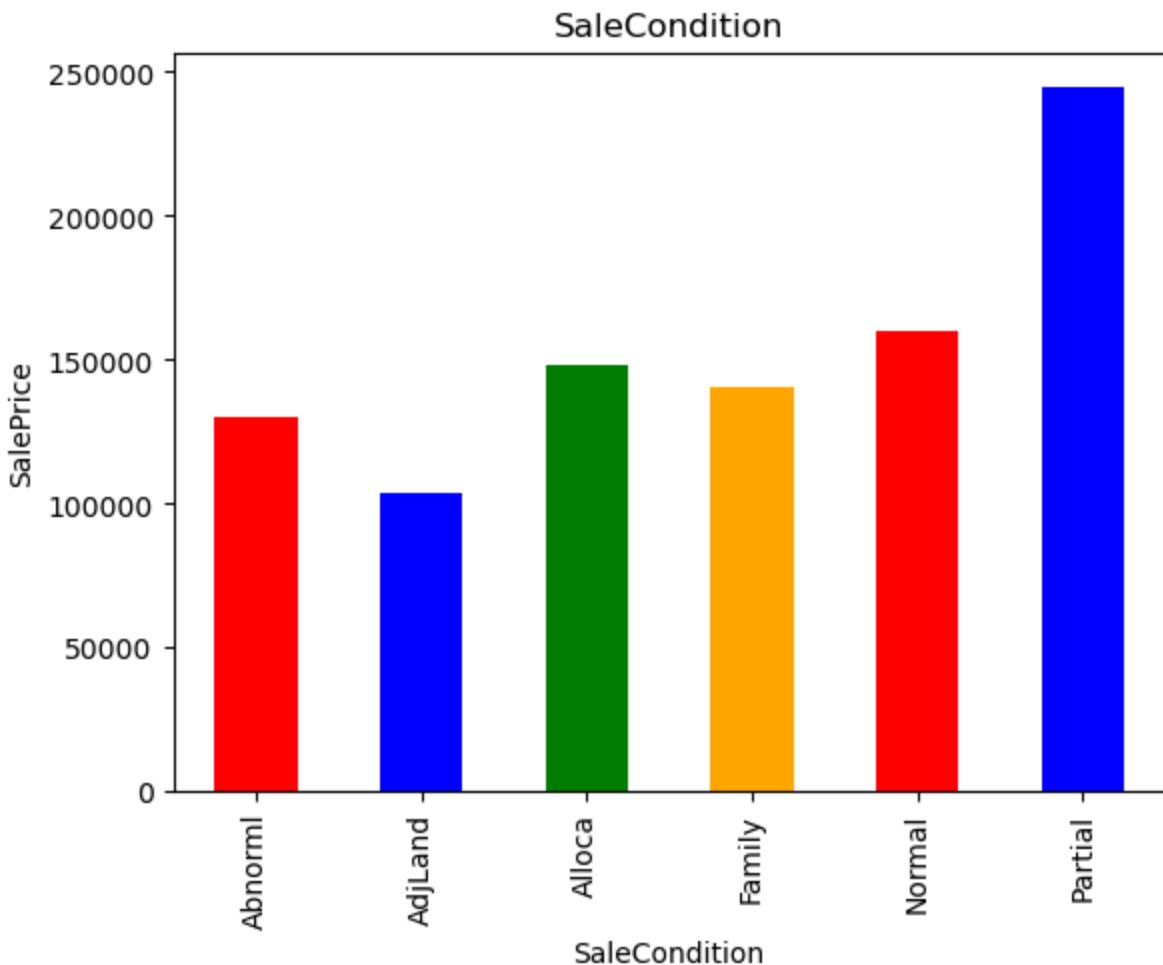
MiscVal



MoSold







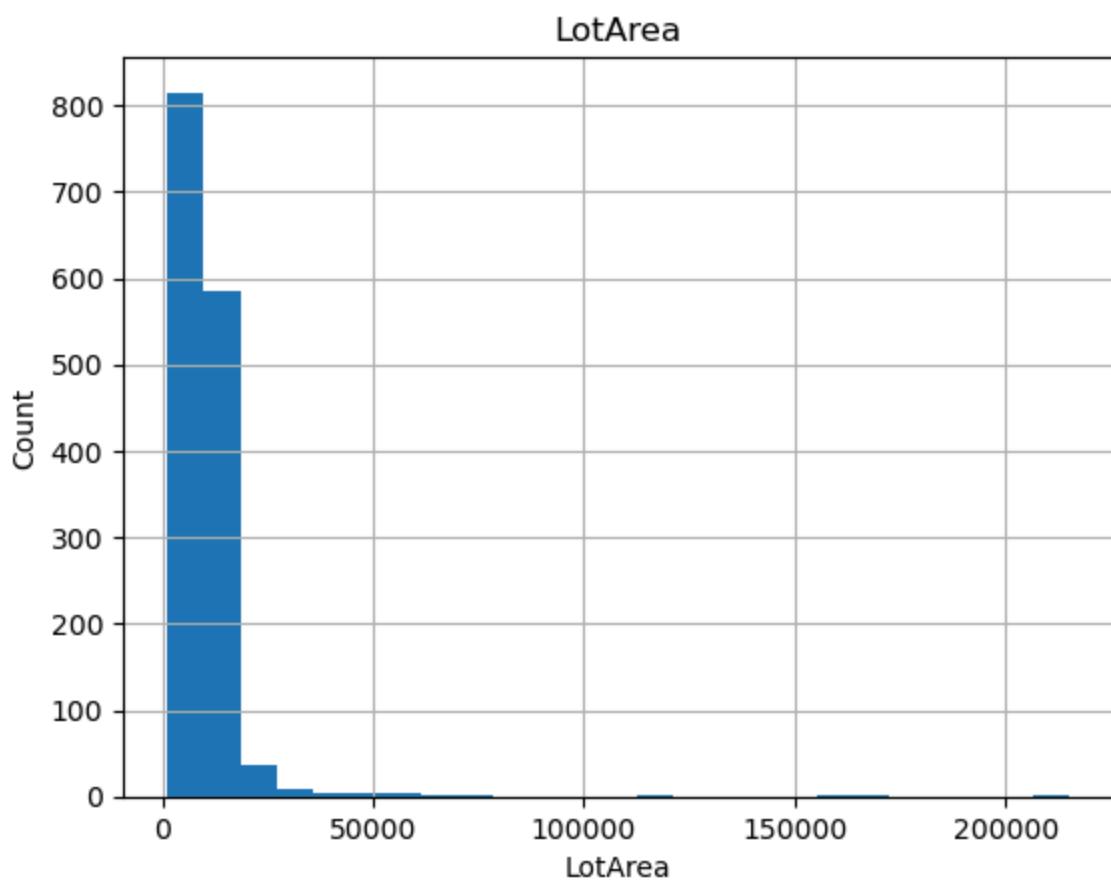
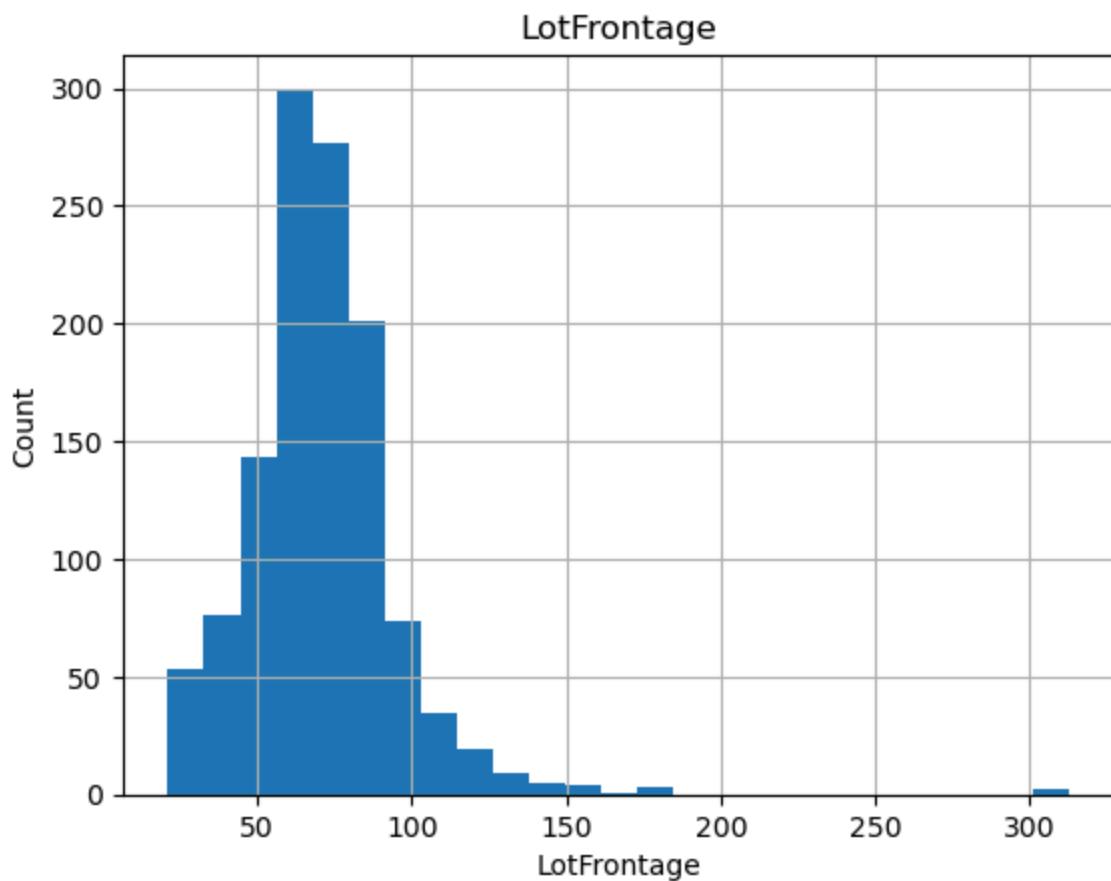
```
In [20]: ## There is a relationship between variable number and Saleprice
```

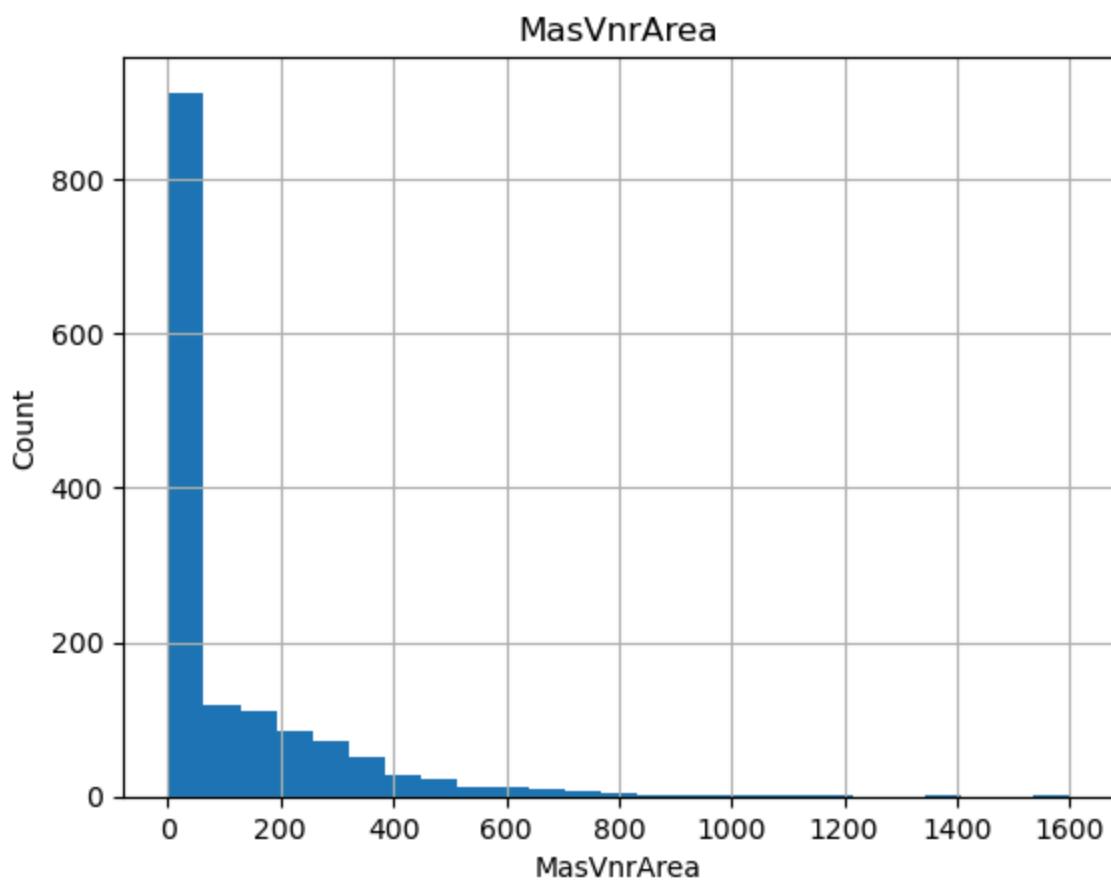
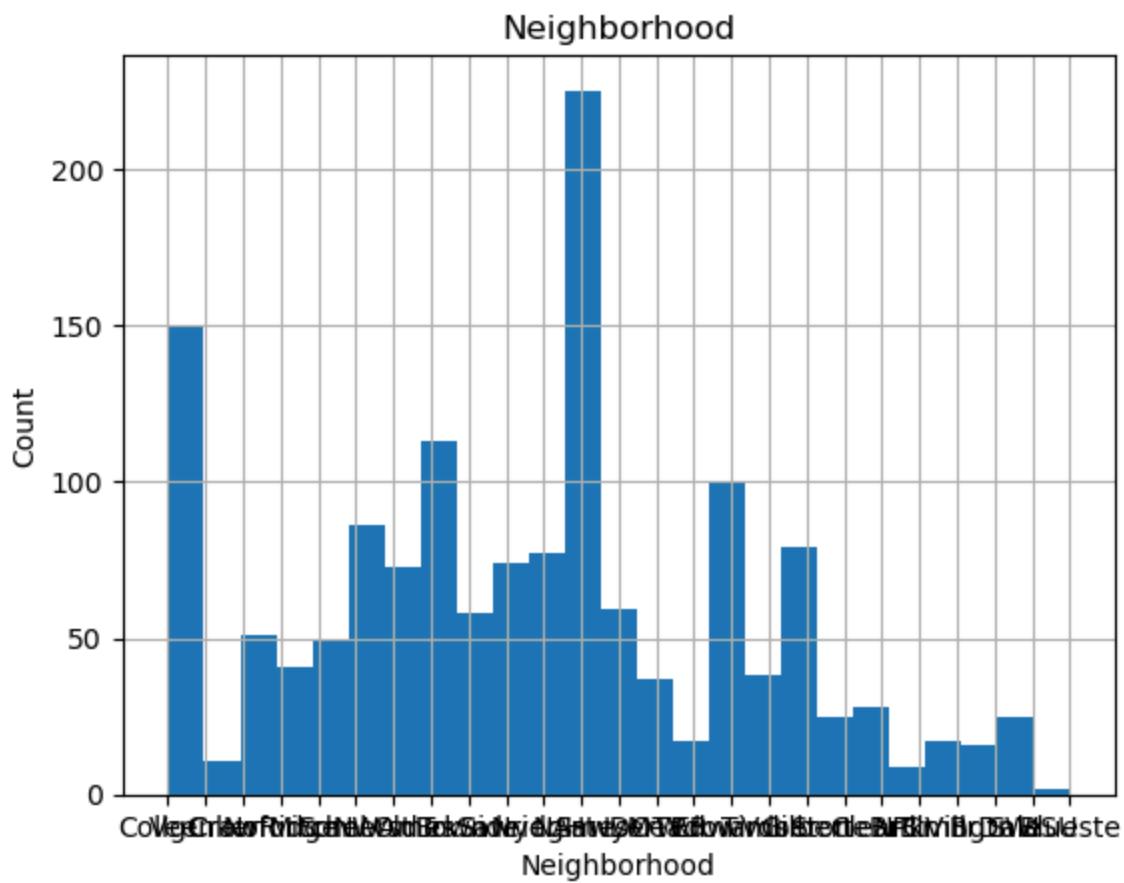
Continuous Variable

```
In [21]: continuous_feature=[feature for feature in numerical_features if feature not in disc  
print("Continuous feature count {}".format(len(continuous_feature)))
```

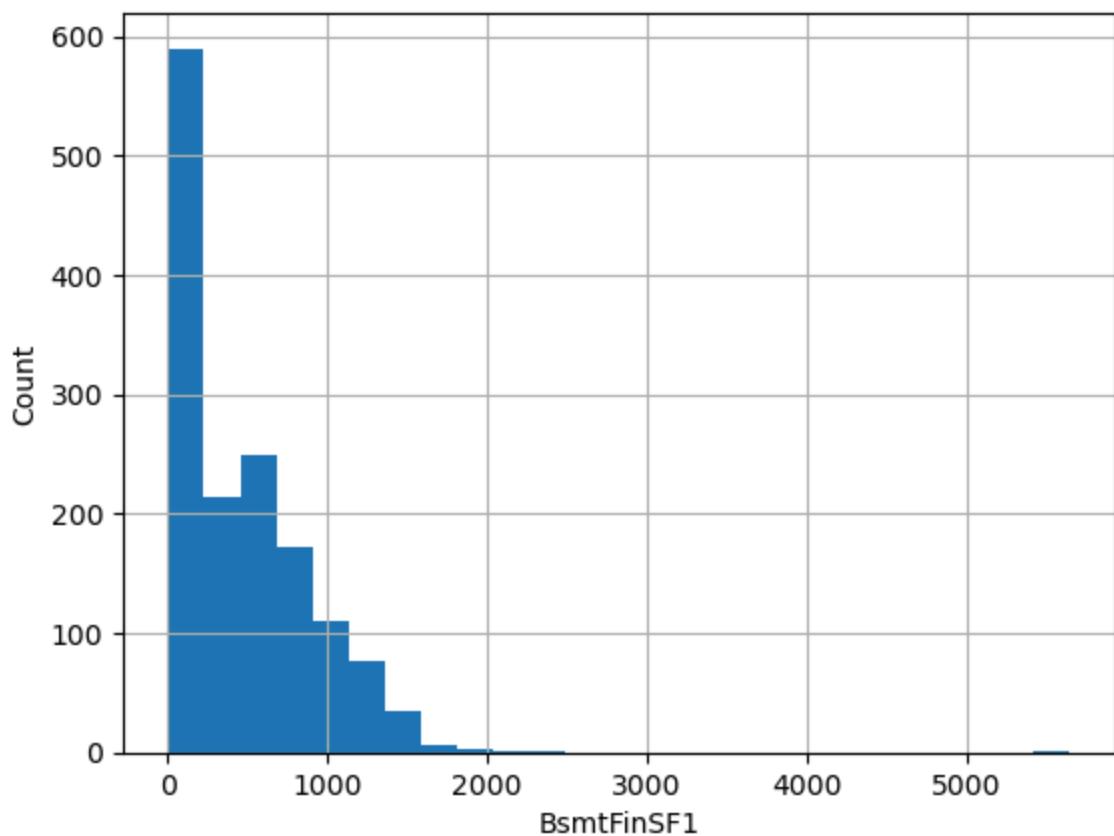
```
Continuous feature count 17
```

```
In [22]: #Lets analyze the continous values by creating histograms to understand  
  
for feature in continuous_feature:  
    data=ds.copy()  
    data[feature].hist(bins=25)  
    plt.xlabel(feature)  
    plt.ylabel("Count")  
    plt.title(feature)  
    plt.show()
```

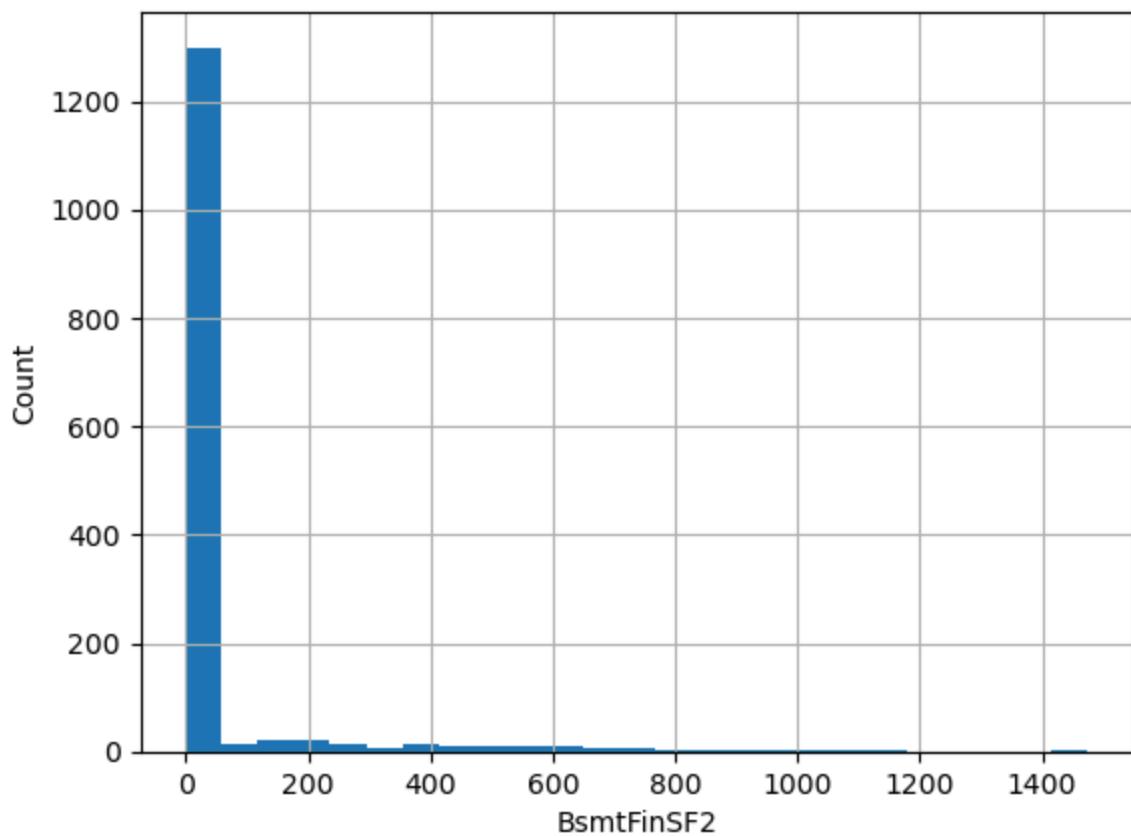




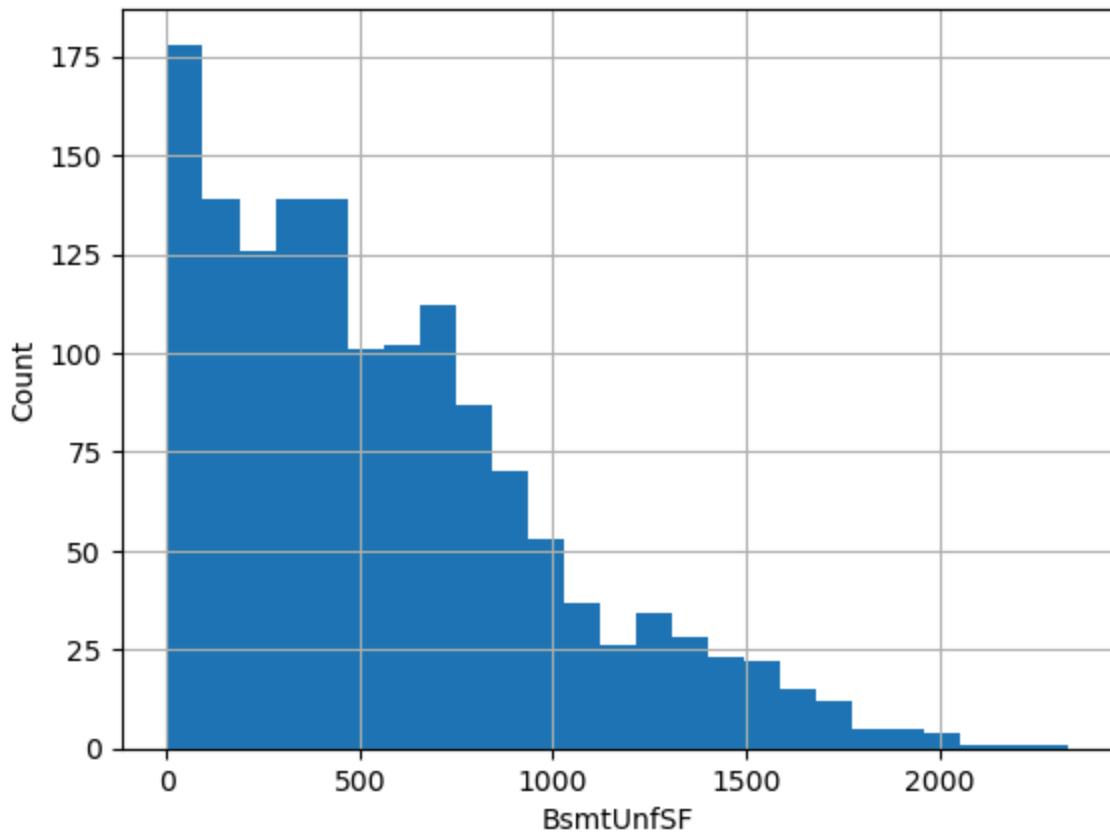
BsmtFinSF1



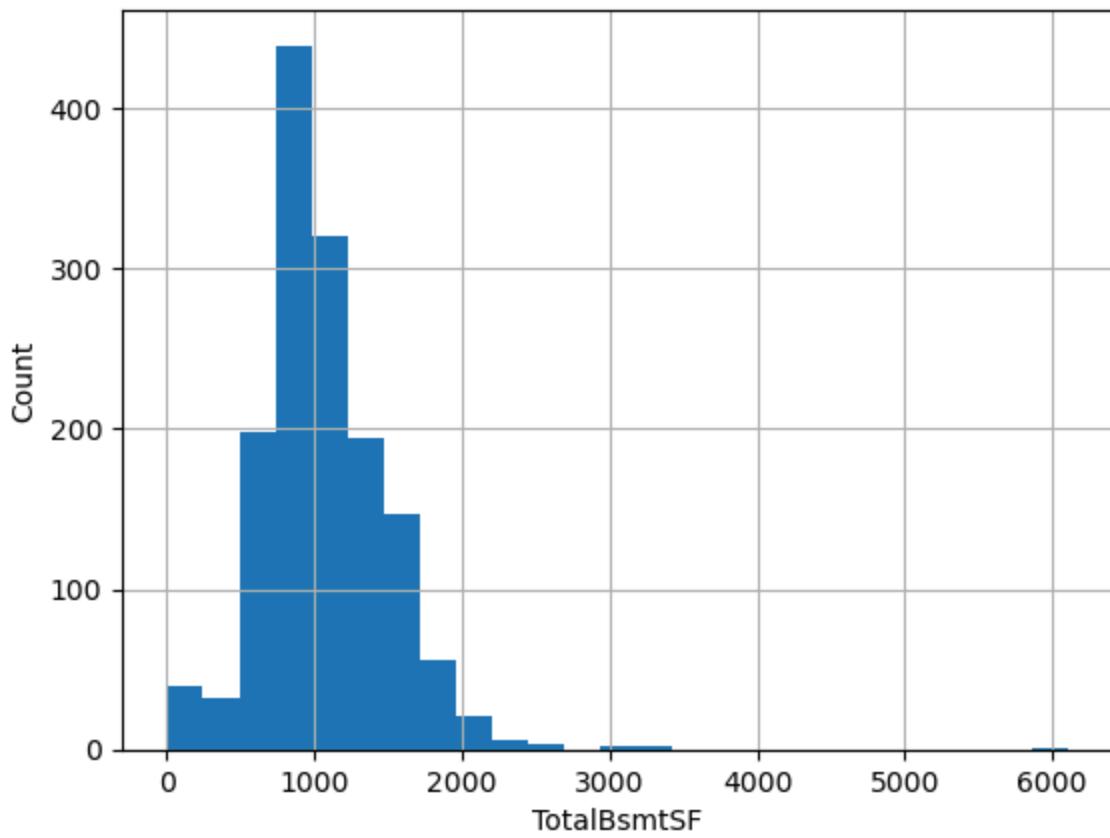
BsmtFinSF2



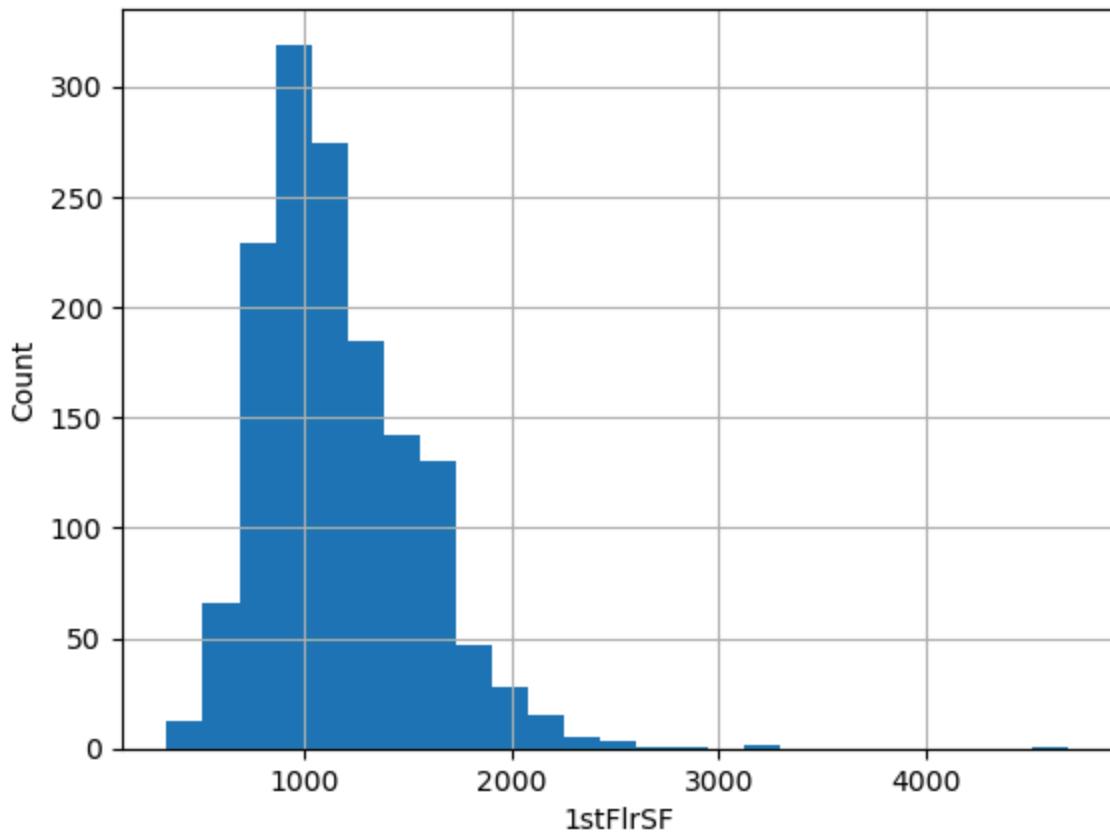
BsmtUnfSF



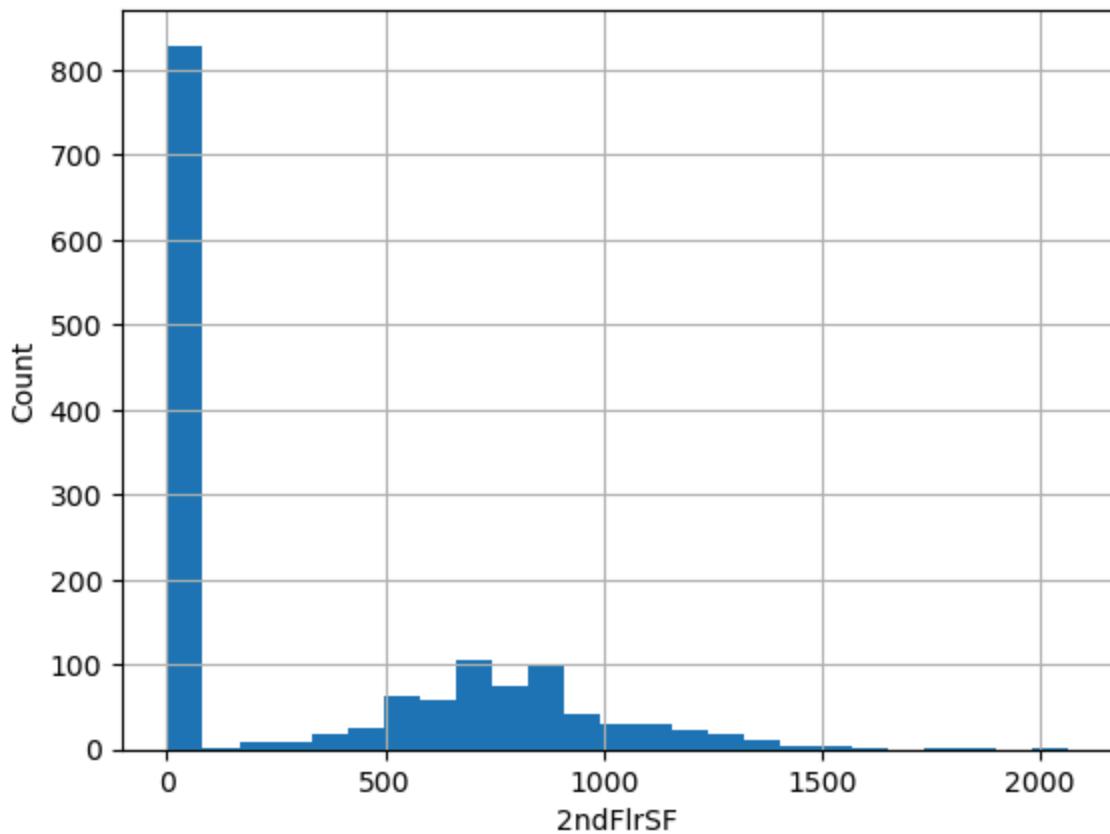
TotalBsmtSF

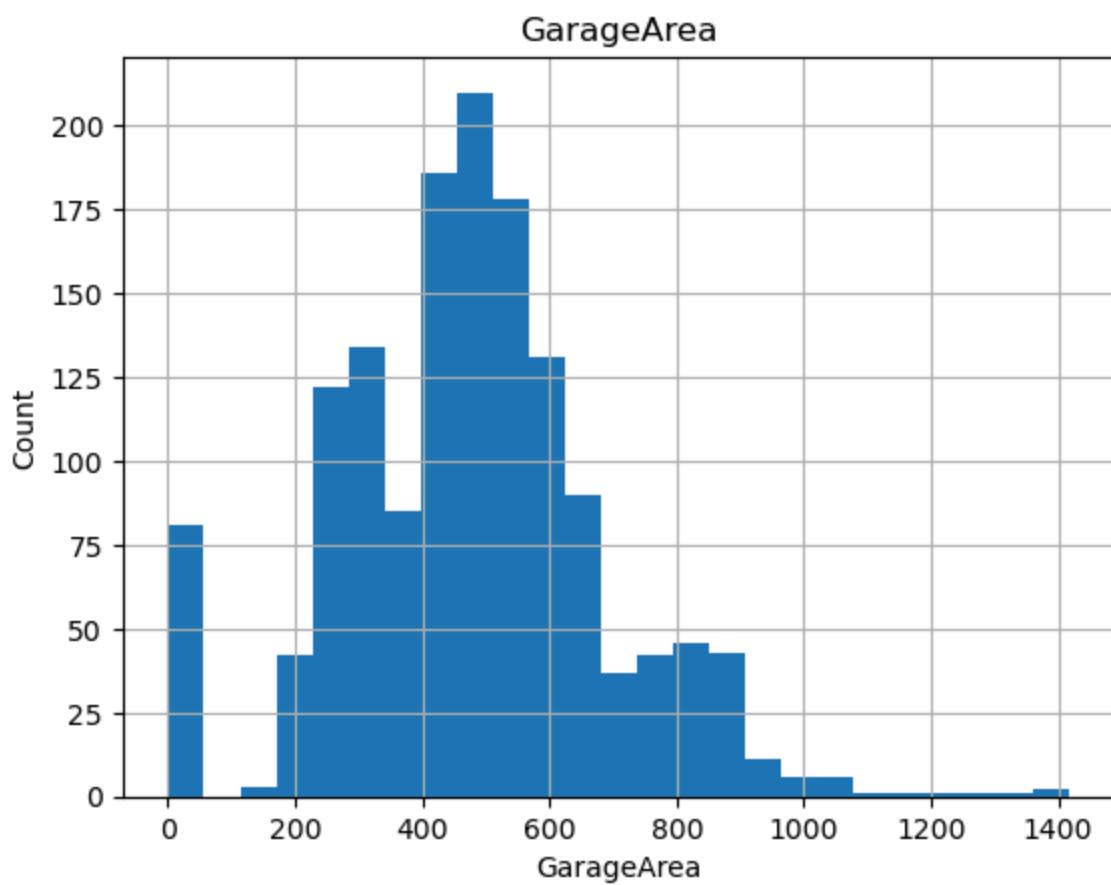
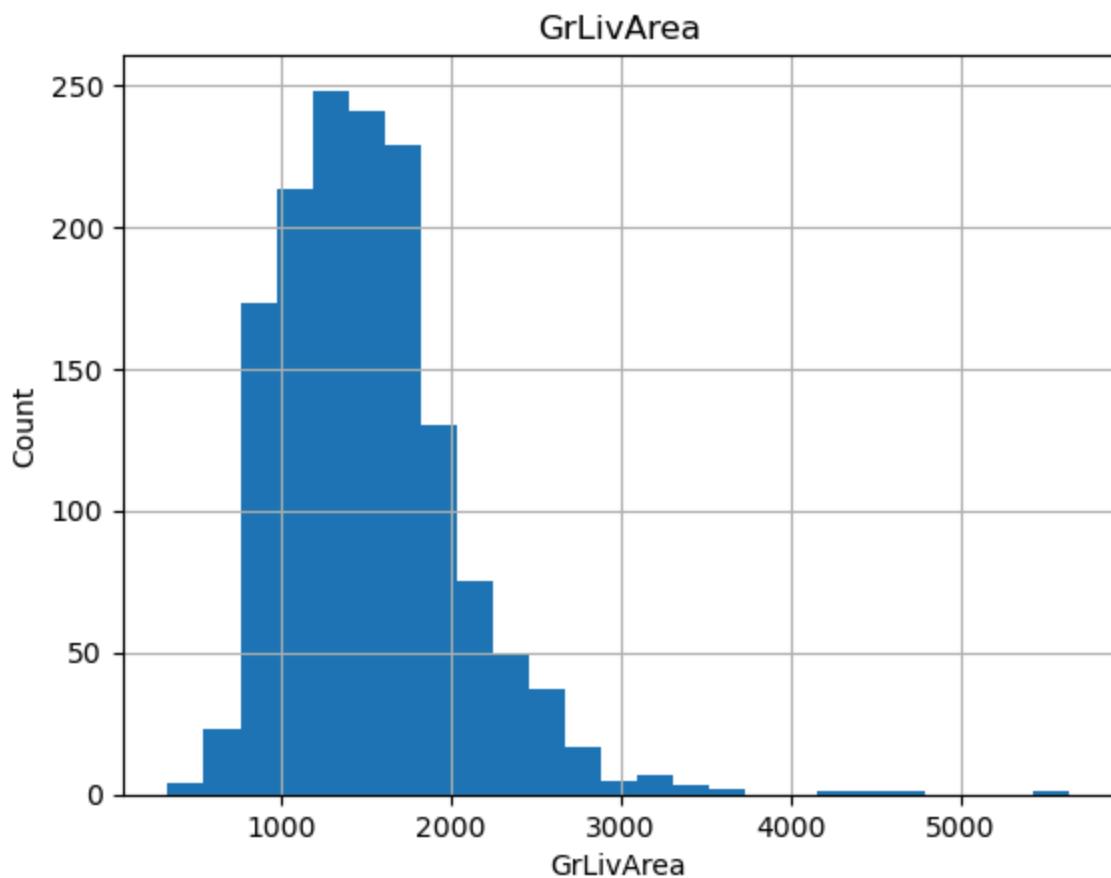


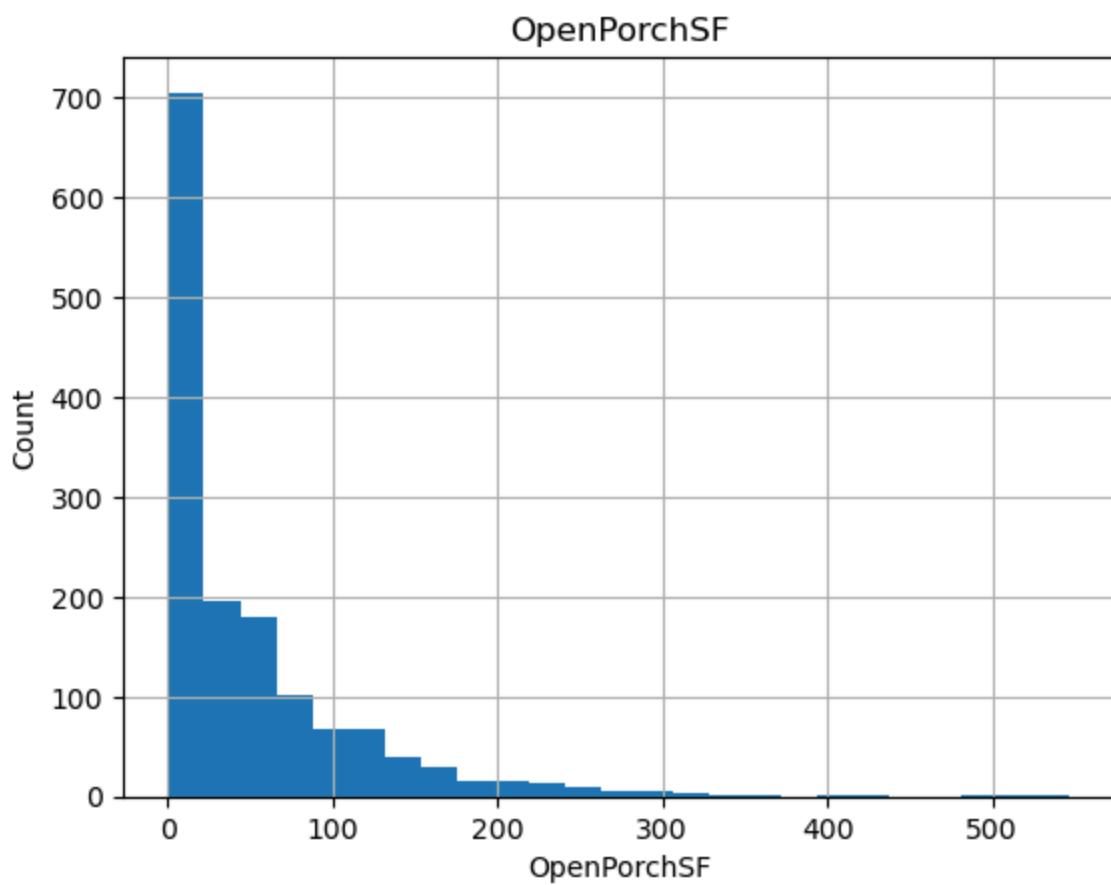
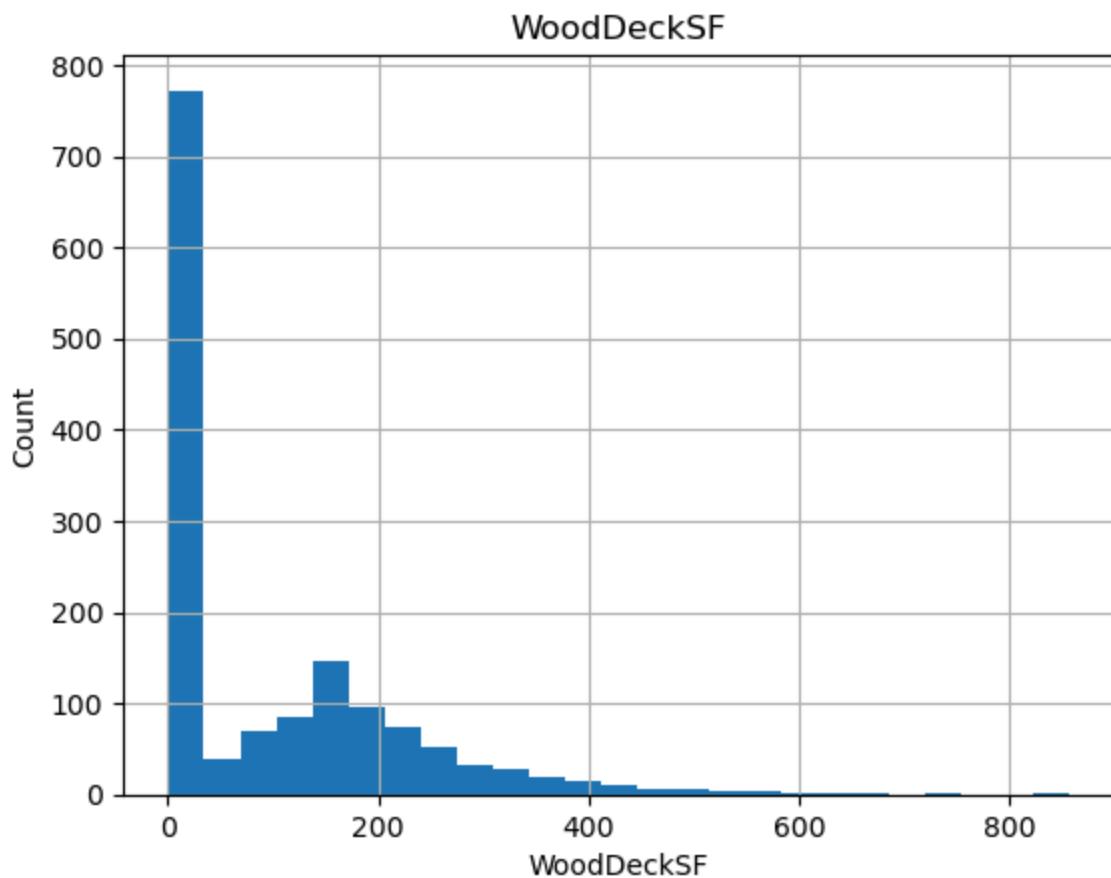
1stFlrSF



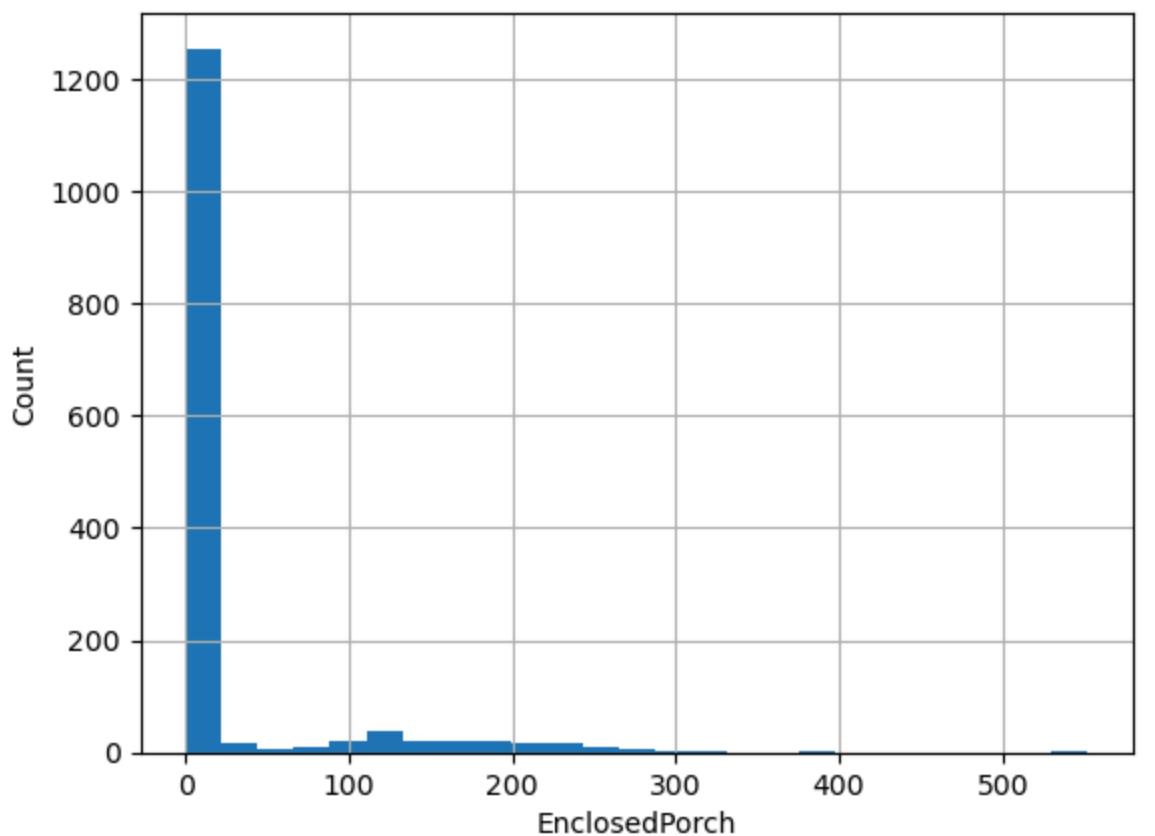
2ndFlrSF



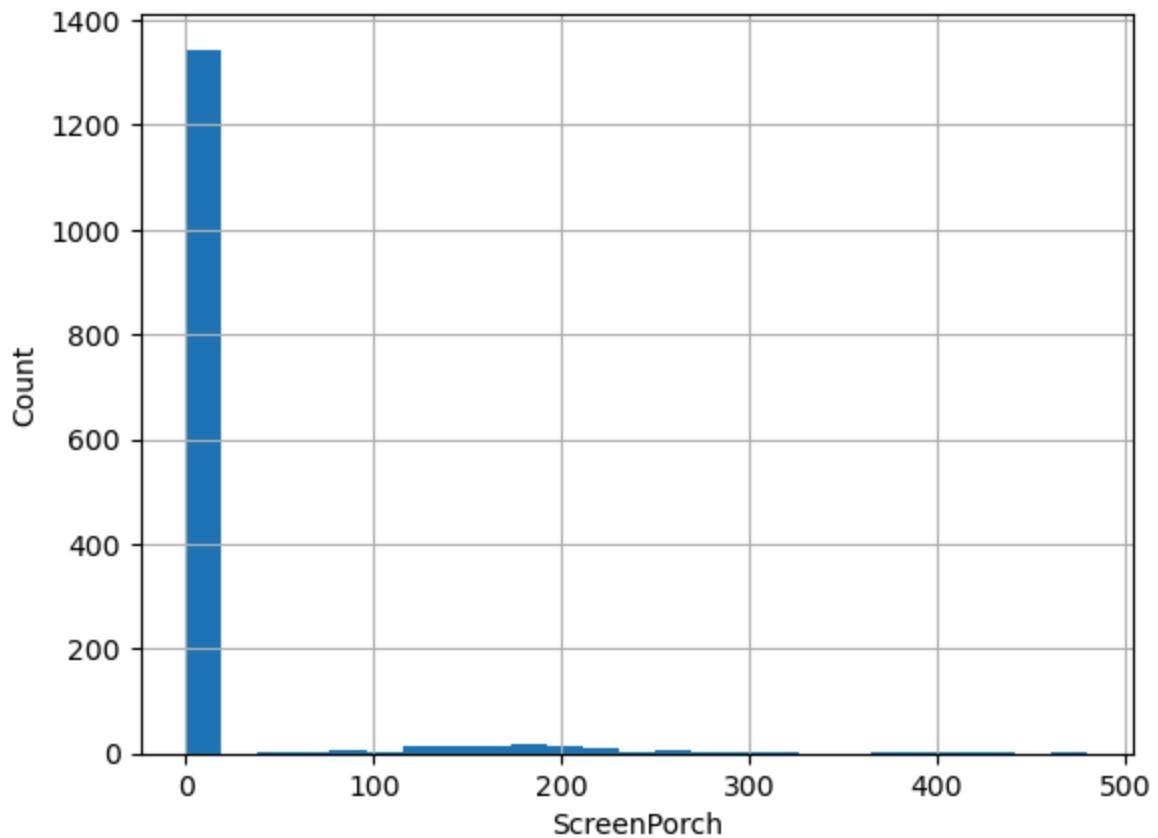


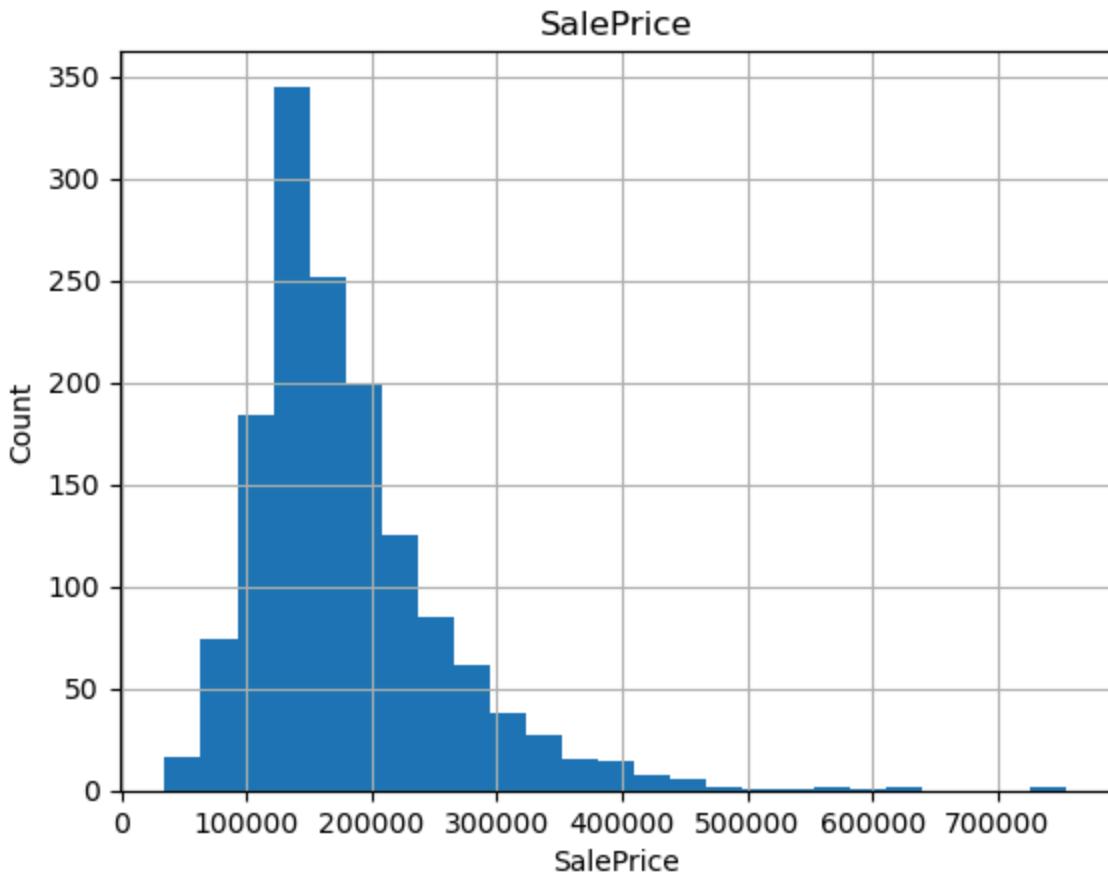


EnclosedPorch



ScreenPorch





Exploratory Data Analysis

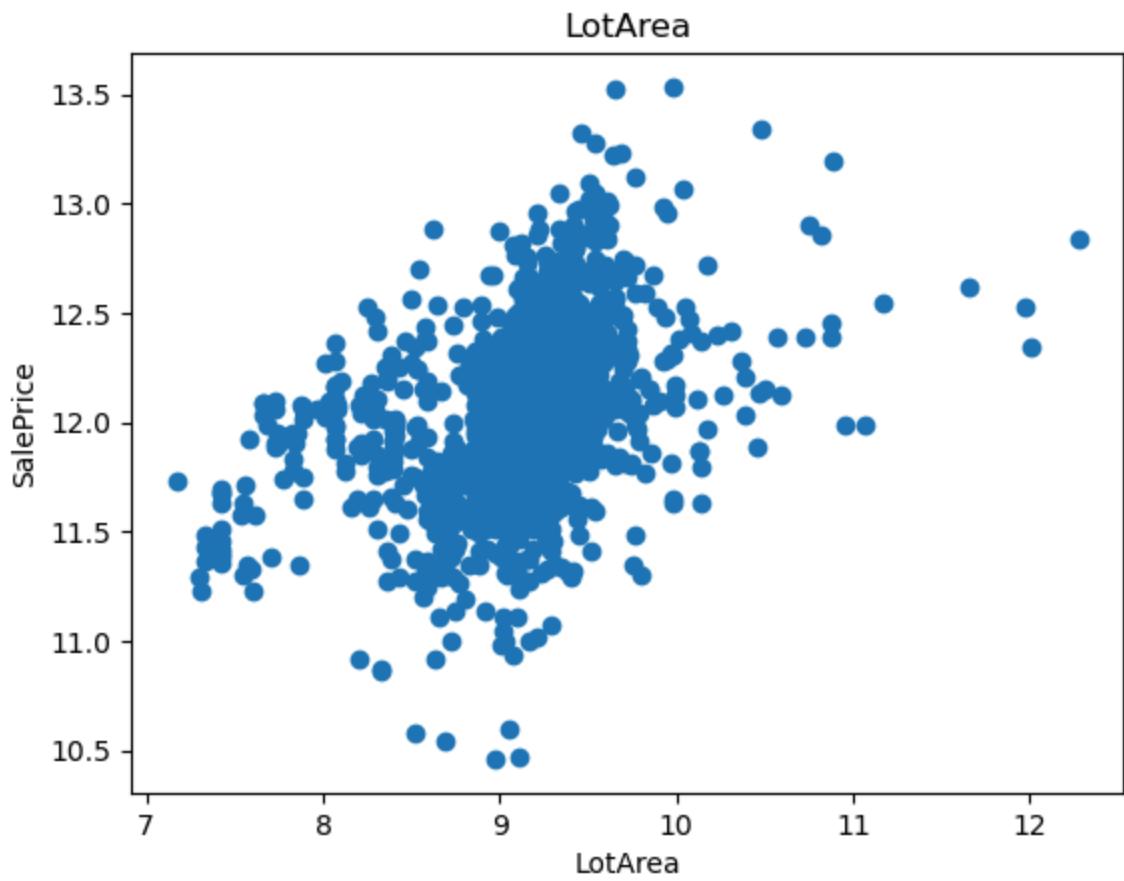
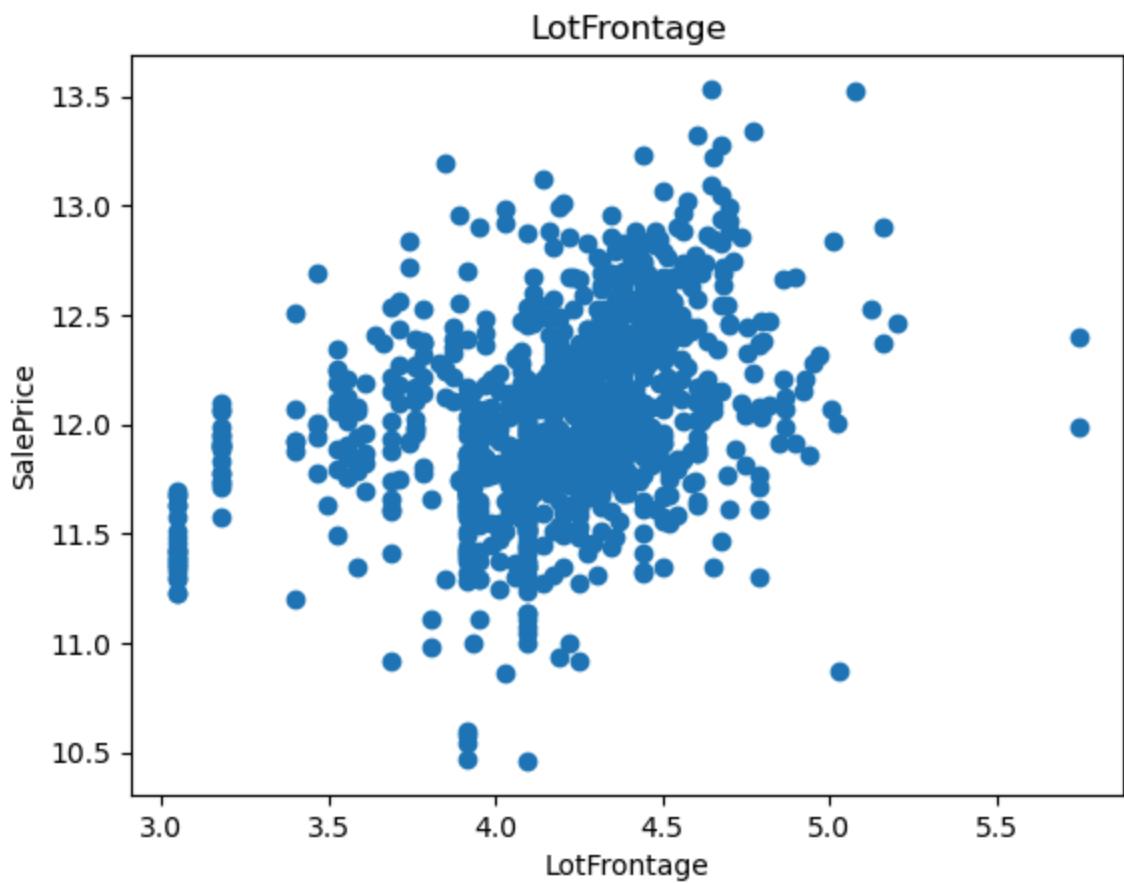
```
In [23]: ## we will be using Logarithmic transformation

for feature in continous_feature:
    data=ds.copy()

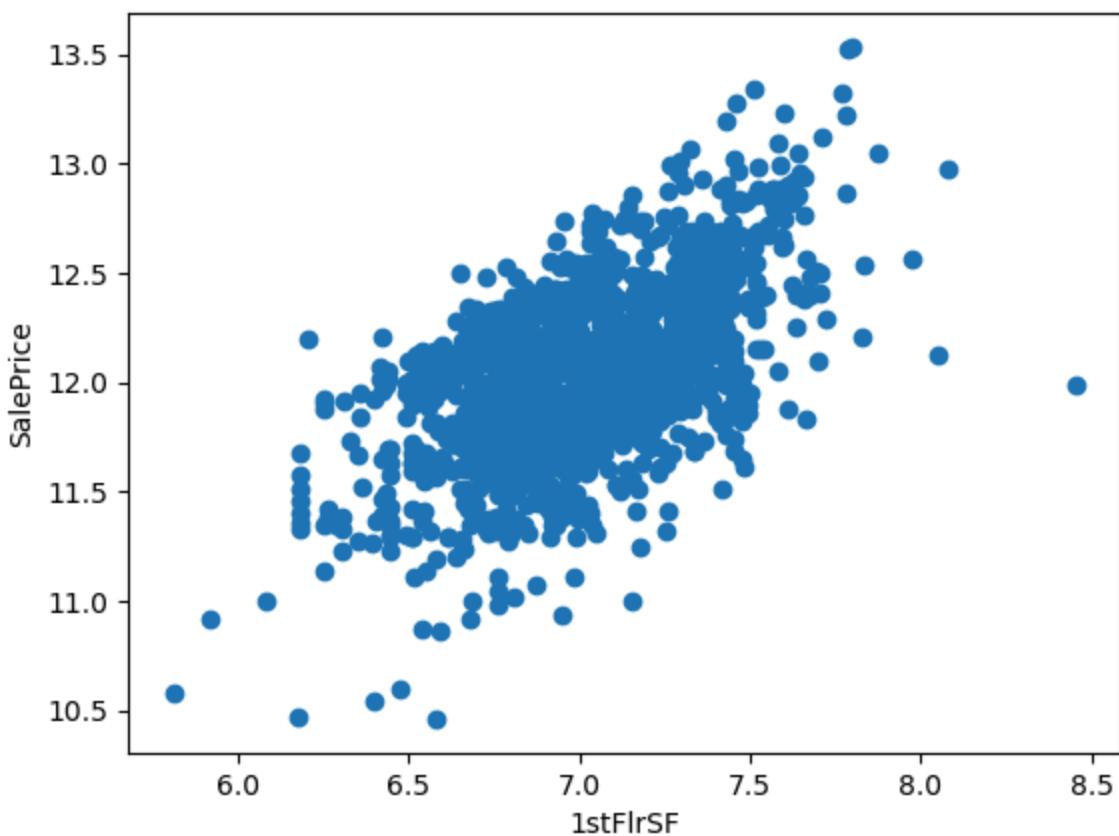
    # skip if column is not numeric
    if data[feature].dtype == 'object':
        continue

    # skip if column has 0 values
    if 0 in data[feature].values:
        continue

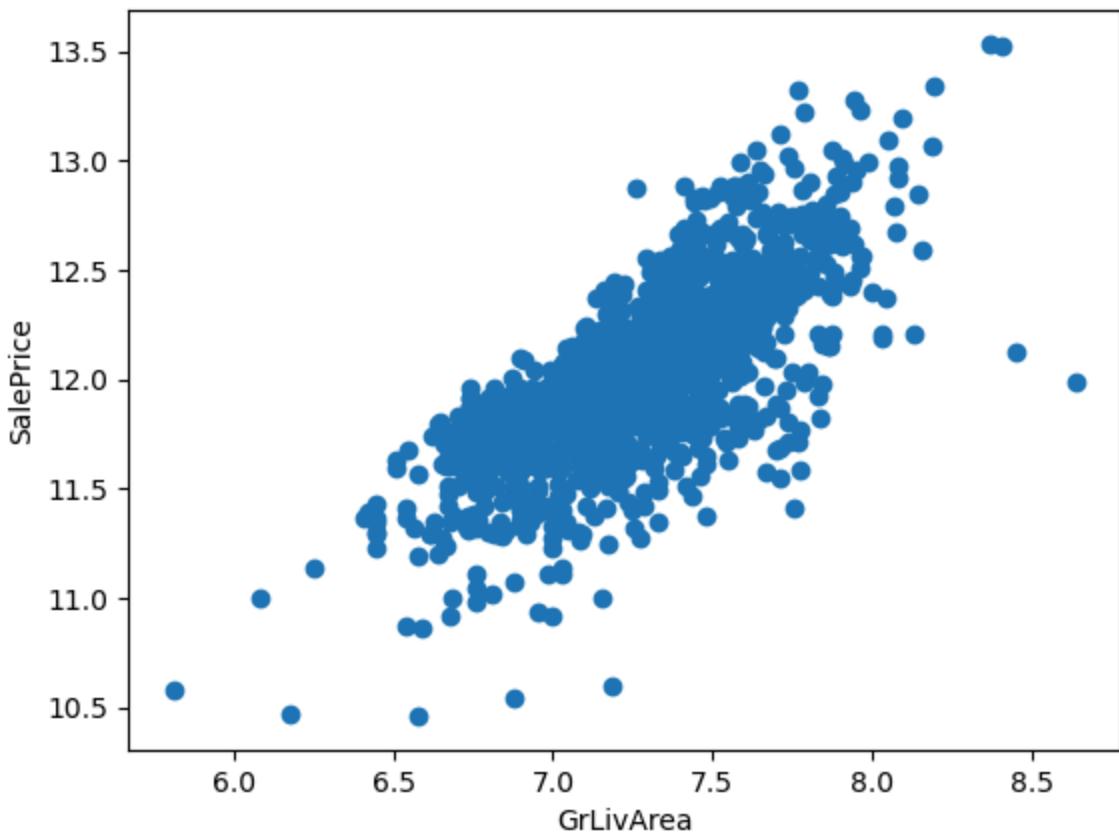
    else:
        data[feature]=np.log(data[feature])
        data['SalePrice']=np.log(data['SalePrice'])
        plt.scatter(data[feature],data['SalePrice'])
        plt.xlabel(feature)
        plt.ylabel('SalePrice')
        plt.title(feature)
        plt.show()
```

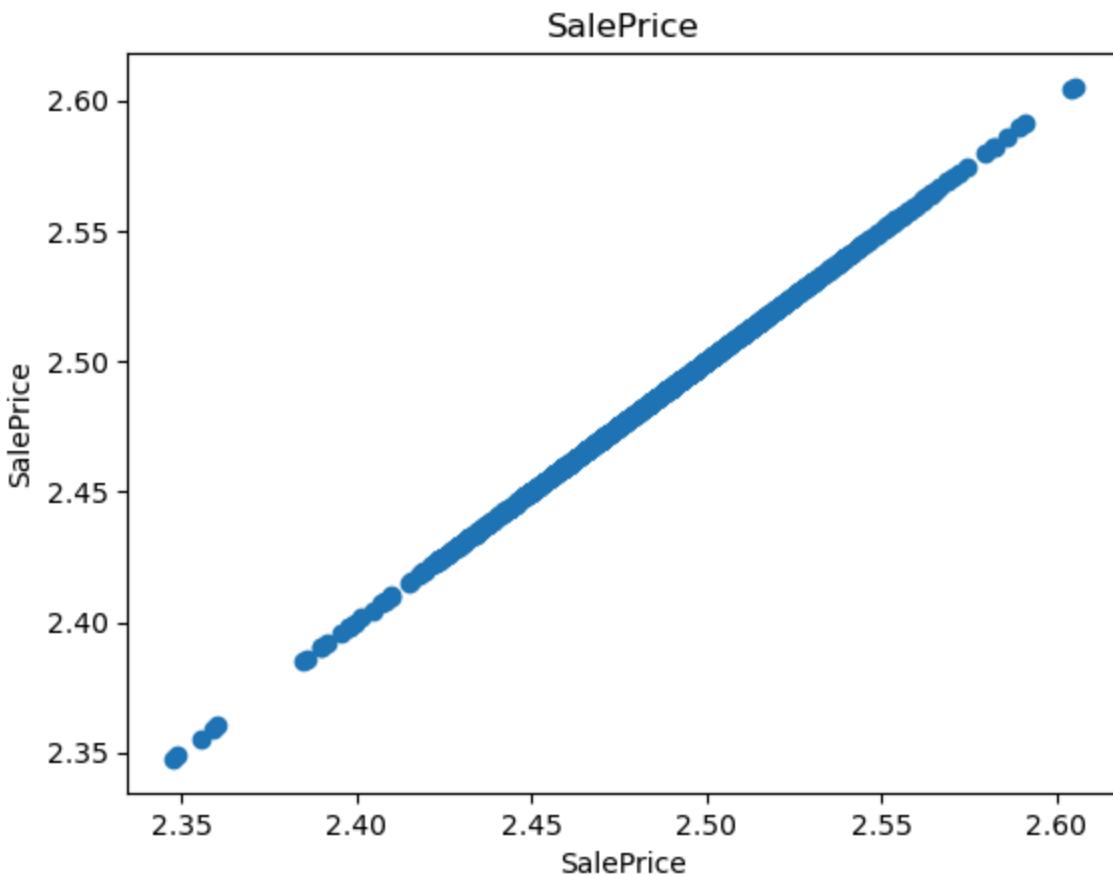


1stFlrSF



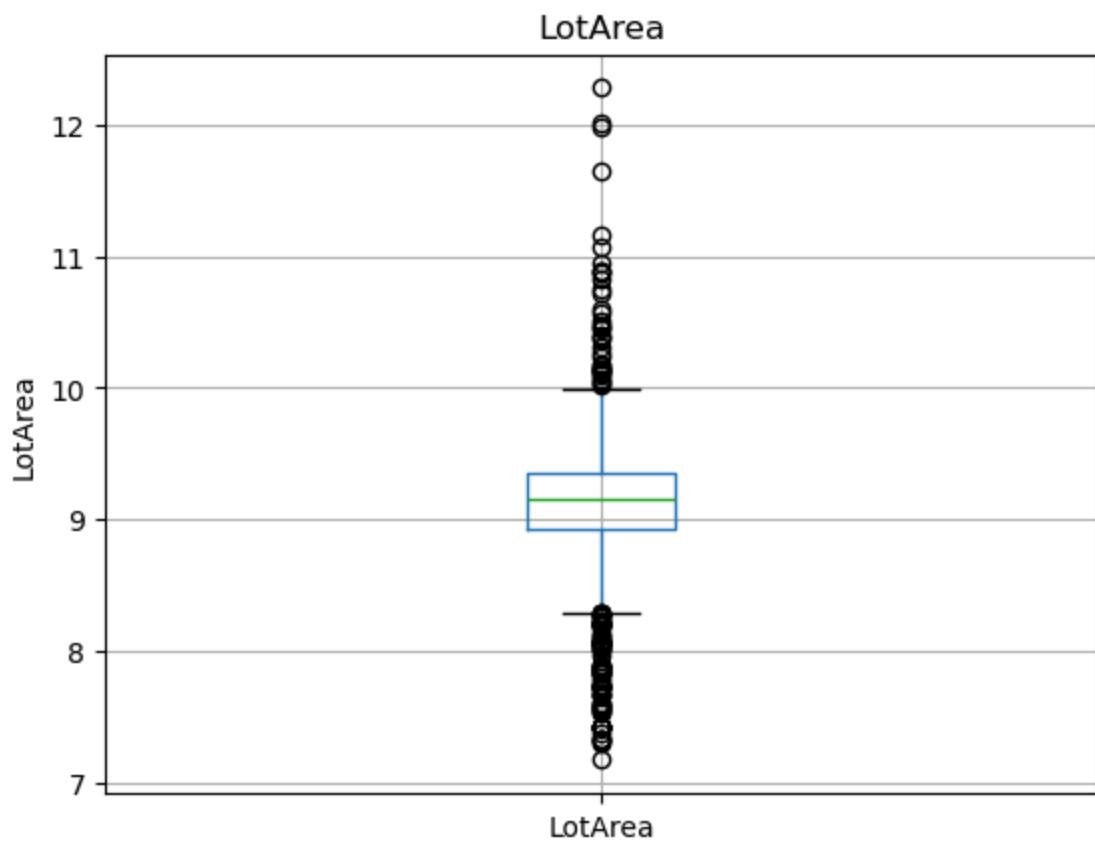
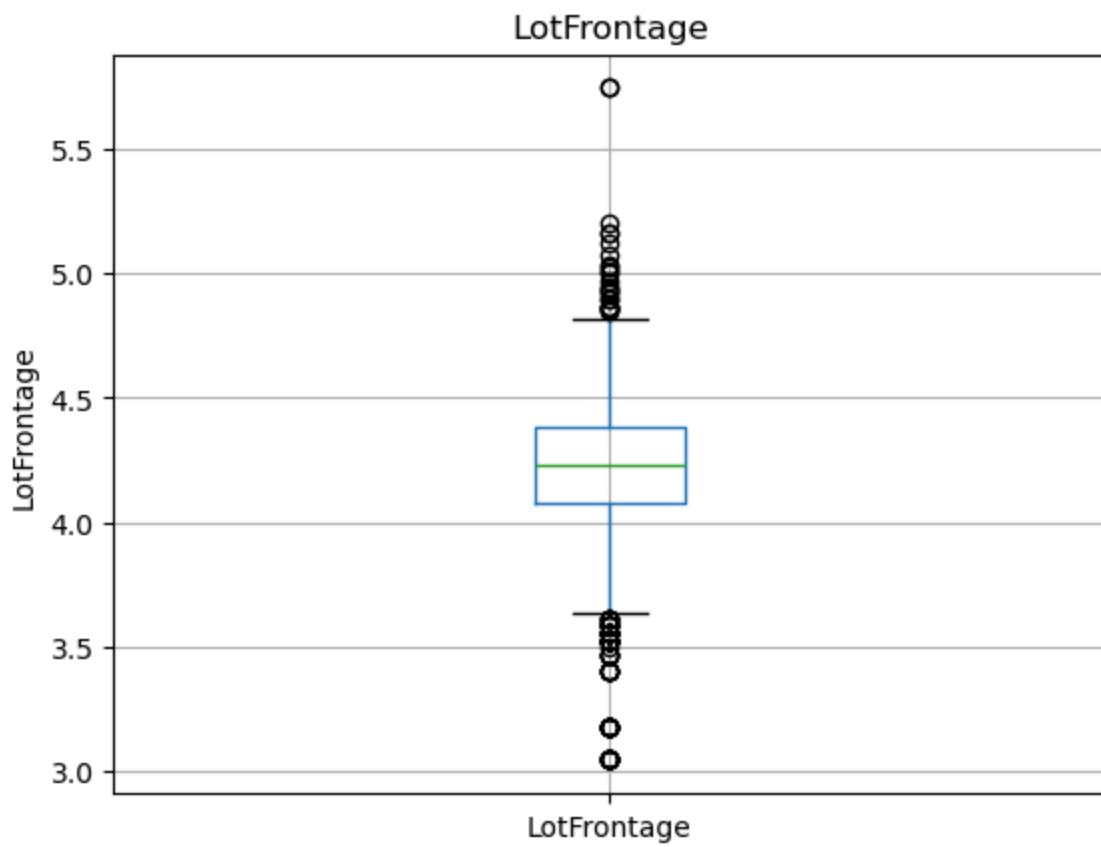
GrLivArea

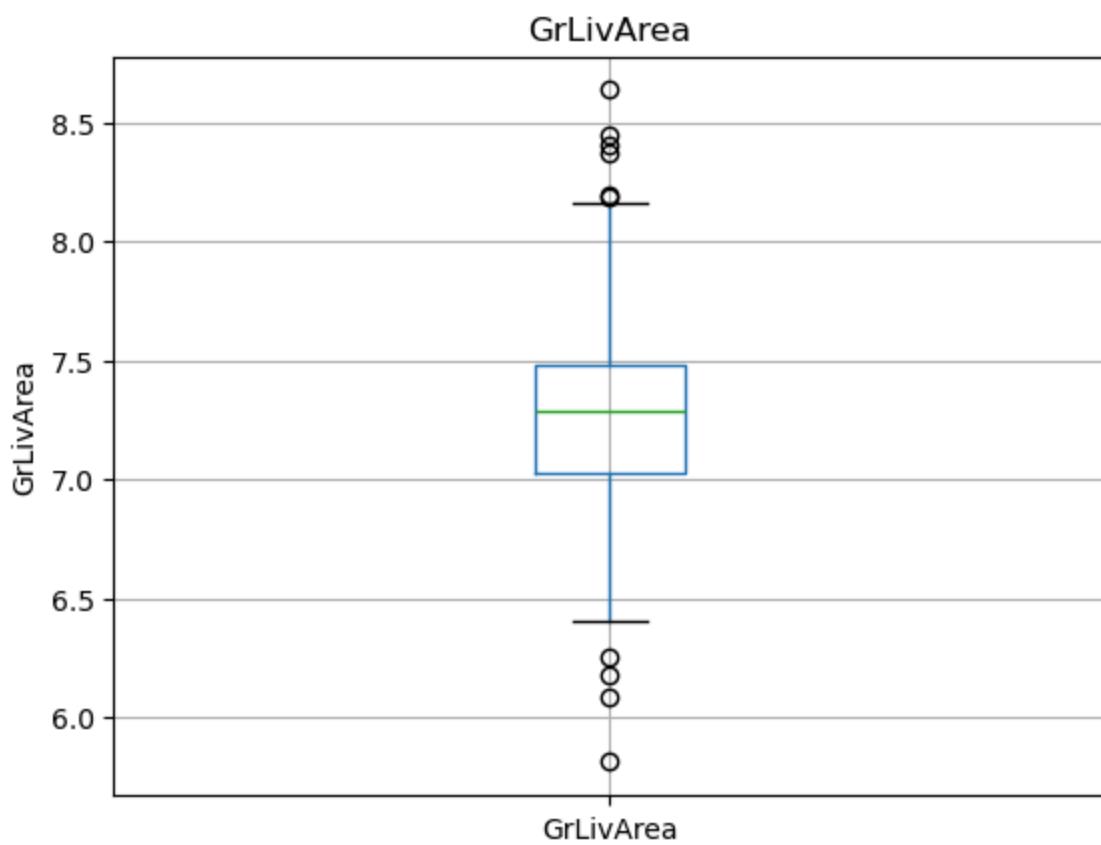
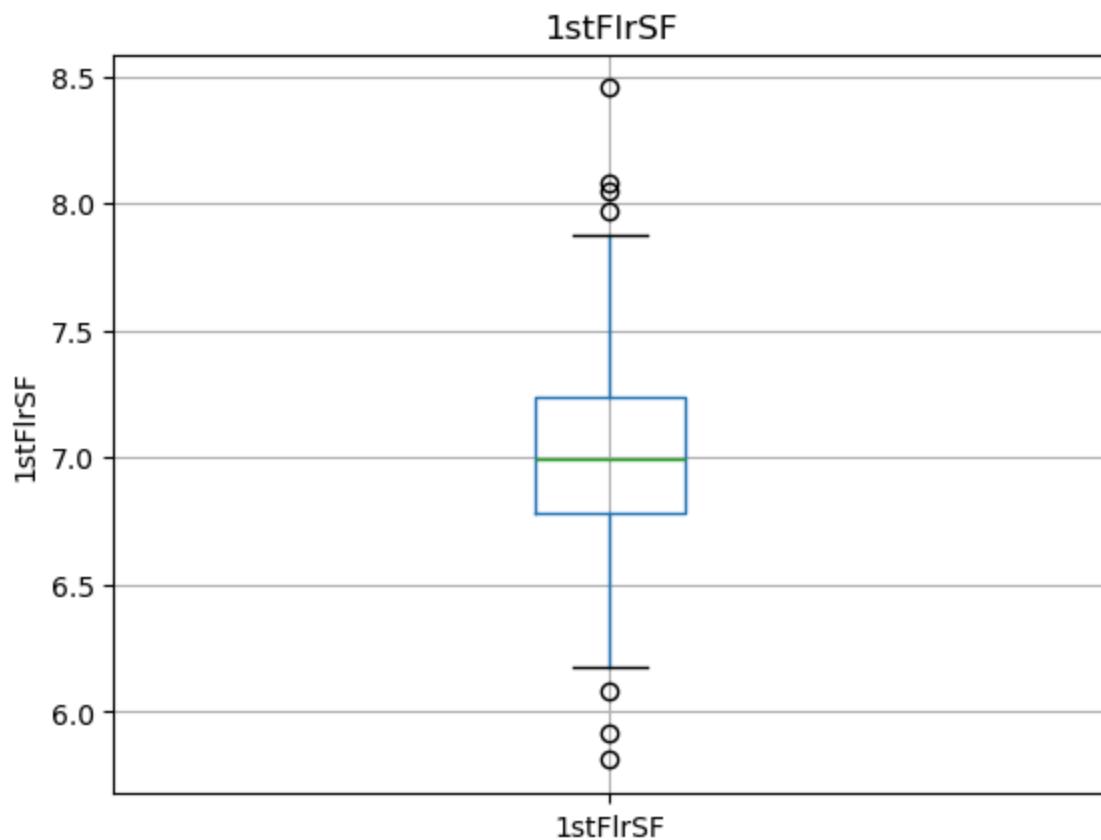


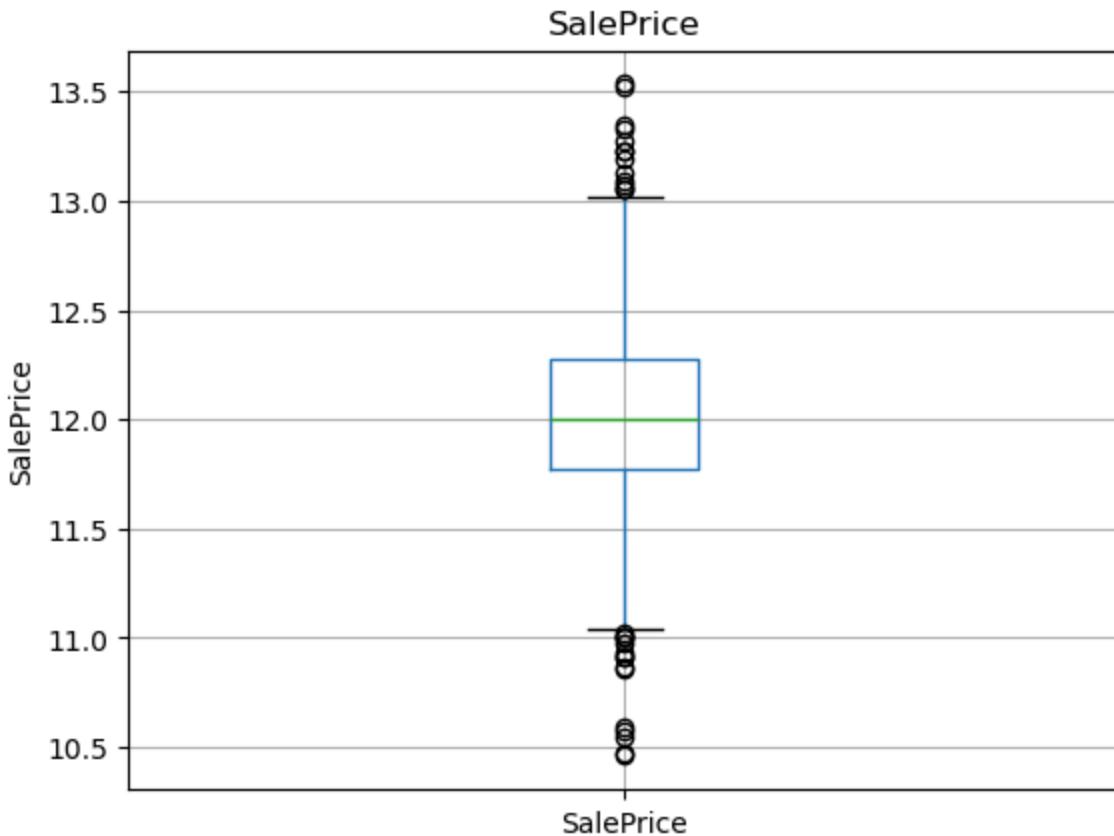


Outliers

```
In [24]: for feature in continuous_feature:  
    data=ds.copy()  
  
    # skip if column is not numeric  
    if data[feature].dtype == 'object':  
        continue  
  
    if 0 in data[feature].values:  
        continue  
  
    else:  
        data[feature]=np.log(data[feature])  
        data.boxplot(column=feature)  
        plt.ylabel(feature)  
        plt.title(feature)  
        plt.show()
```







Categorical Variables

```
In [25]: categorical_features=[feature for feature in ds.columns if data[feature].dtype=='O'  
categorical_features
```

```
Out[25]: ['MSZoning',
'Street',
'Alley',
'LotShape',
'LandContour',
'Utilities',
'LotConfig',
'LandSlope',
'Neighborhood',
'Condition1',
'Condition2',
'BldgType',
'HouseStyle',
'RoofStyle',
'RoofMatl',
'Exterior1st',
'Exterior2nd',
'MasVnrType',
'ExterQual',
'ExterCond',
'Foundation',
'BsmtQual',
'BsmtCond',
'BsmtExposure',
'BsmtFinType1',
'BsmtFinType2',
'Heating',
'HeatingQC',
'CentralAir',
'Electrical',
'KitchenQual',
'Functional',
'FireplaceQu',
'GarageType',
'GarageFinish',
'GarageQual',
'GarageCond',
'PavedDrive',
'PoolQC',
'Fence',
'MiscFeature',
'SaleType',
'SaleCondition']
```

```
In [26]: ds[categorical_features].head()
```

Out[26]:

	MSZoning	Street	Alley	LotShape	LandContour	Utilities	LotConfig	LandSlope	Neig
0	RL	Pave	NaN	Reg	Lvl	AllPub	Inside	Gtl	
1	RL	Pave	NaN	Reg	Lvl	AllPub	FR2	Gtl	
2	RL	Pave	NaN	IR1	Lvl	AllPub	Inside	Gtl	
3	RL	Pave	NaN	IR1	Lvl	AllPub	Corner	Gtl	
4	RL	Pave	NaN	IR1	Lvl	AllPub	FR2	Gtl	

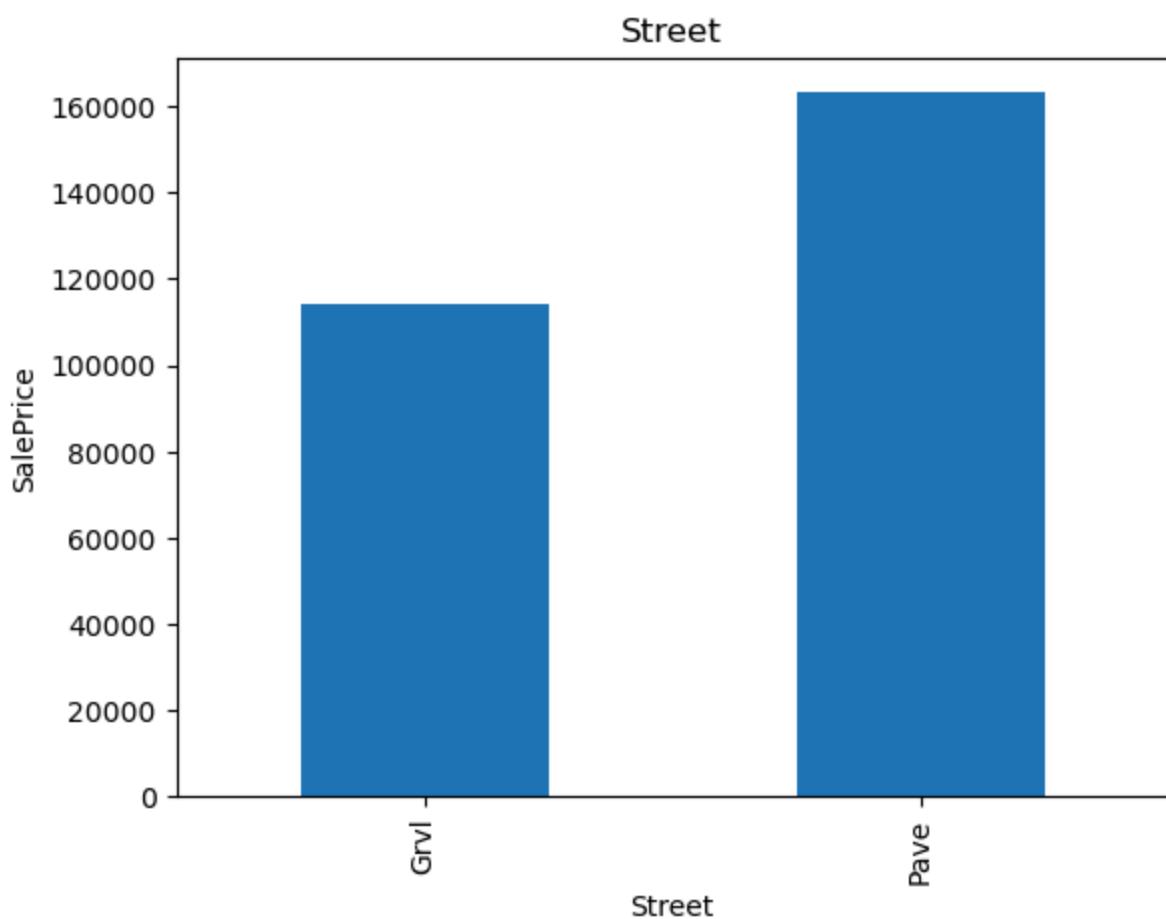
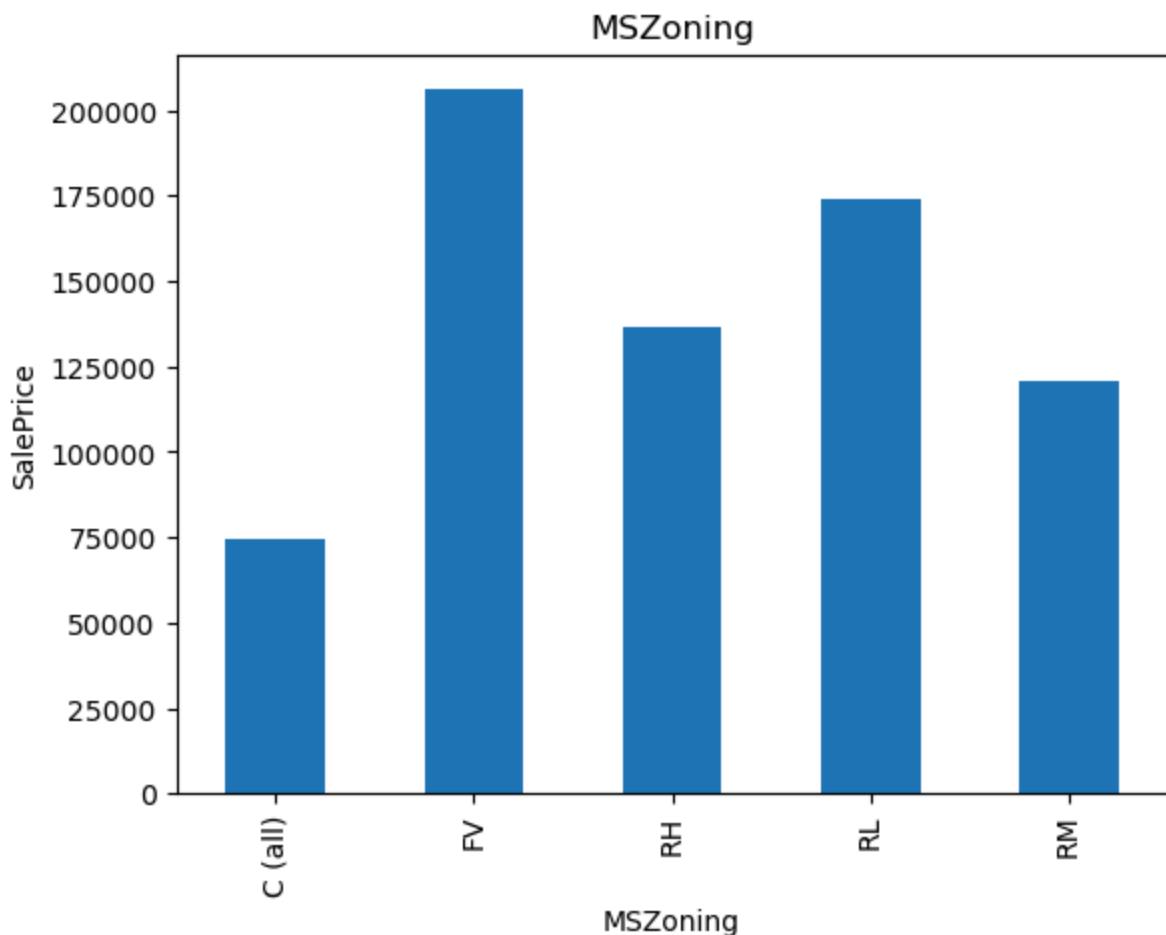
In [27]:

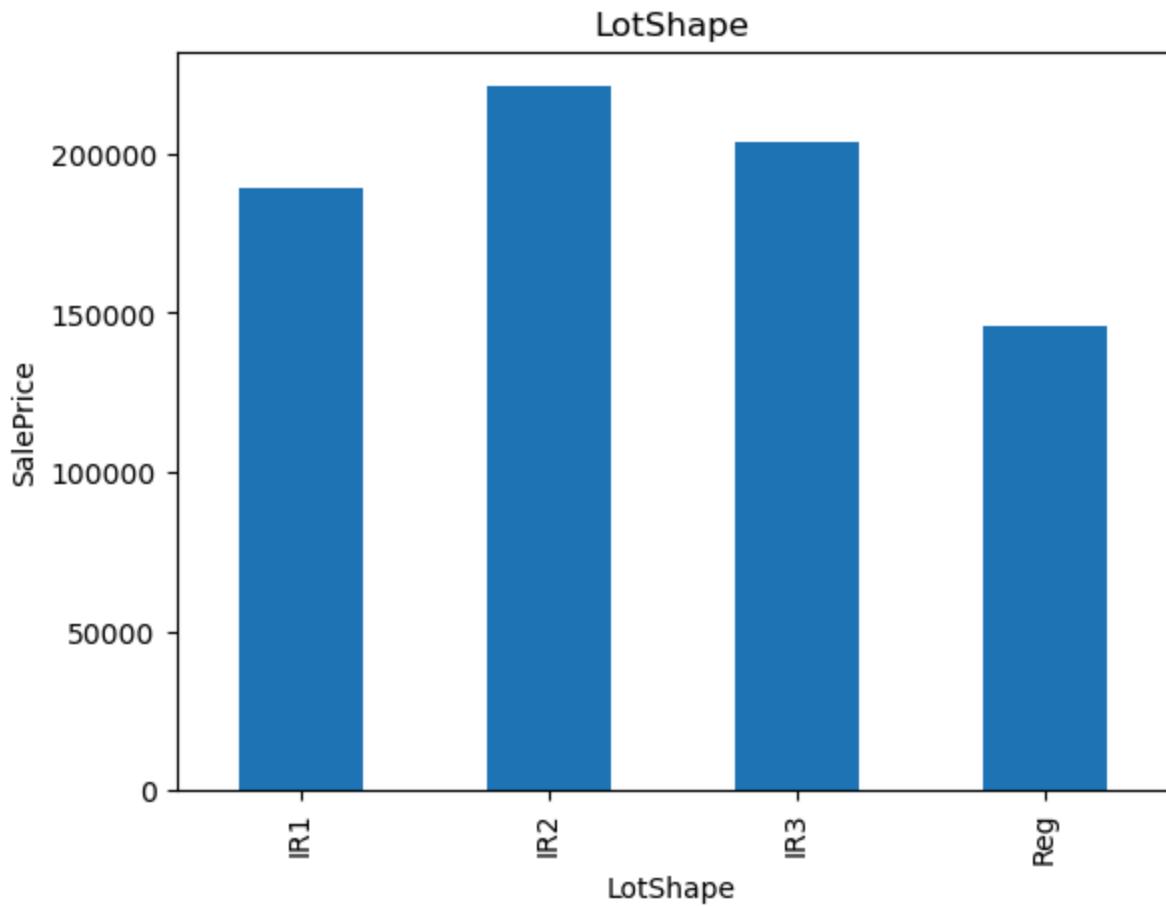
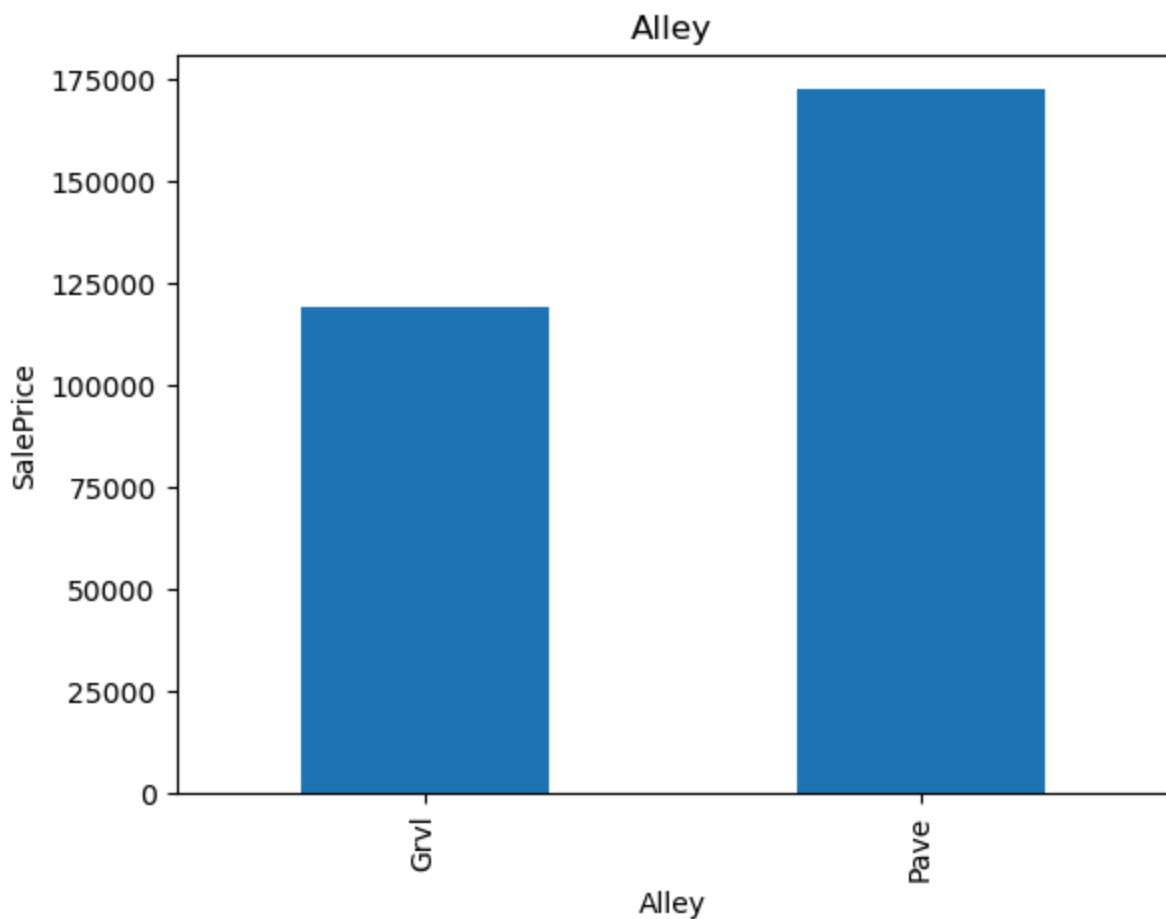
```
for feature in categorical_features:  
    print('The feature is {} and number of categories are {}'.format(feature, len(ds
```

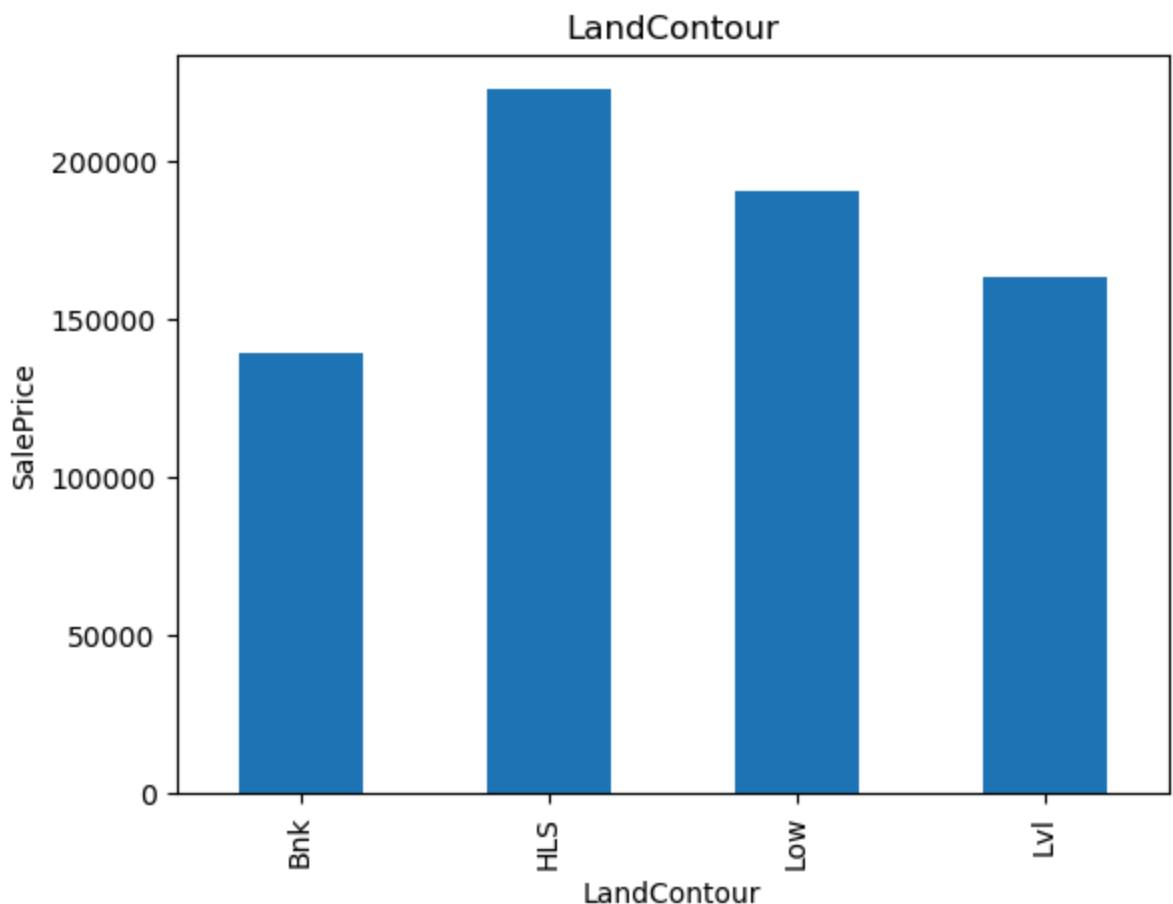
```
The feature is MSZoning and number of categories are 5
The feature is Street and number of categories are 2
The feature is Alley and number of categories are 3
The feature is LotShape and number of categories are 4
The feature is LandContour and number of categories are 4
The feature is Utilities and number of categories are 2
The feature is LotConfig and number of categories are 5
The feature is LandSlope and number of categories are 3
The feature is Neighborhood and number of categories are 25
The feature is Condition1 and number of categories are 9
The feature is Condition2 and number of categories are 8
The feature is BldgType and number of categories are 5
The feature is HouseStyle and number of categories are 8
The feature is RoofStyle and number of categories are 6
The feature is RoofMatl and number of categories are 8
The feature is Exterior1st and number of categories are 15
The feature is Exterior2nd and number of categories are 16
The feature is MasVnrType and number of categories are 4
The feature is ExterQual and number of categories are 4
The feature is ExterCond and number of categories are 5
The feature is Foundation and number of categories are 6
The feature is BsmtQual and number of categories are 5
The feature is BsmtCond and number of categories are 5
The feature is BsmtExposure and number of categories are 5
The feature is BsmtFinType1 and number of categories are 7
The feature is BsmtFinType2 and number of categories are 7
The feature is Heating and number of categories are 6
The feature is HeatingQC and number of categories are 5
The feature is CentralAir and number of categories are 2
The feature is Electrical and number of categories are 6
The feature is KitchenQual and number of categories are 4
The feature is Functional and number of categories are 7
The feature is FireplaceQu and number of categories are 6
The feature is GarageType and number of categories are 7
The feature is GarageFinish and number of categories are 4
The feature is GarageQual and number of categories are 6
The feature is GarageCond and number of categories are 6
The feature is PavedDrive and number of categories are 3
The feature is PoolQC and number of categories are 4
The feature is Fence and number of categories are 5
The feature is MiscFeature and number of categories are 5
The feature is SaleType and number of categories are 9
The feature is SaleCondition and number of categories are 6
```

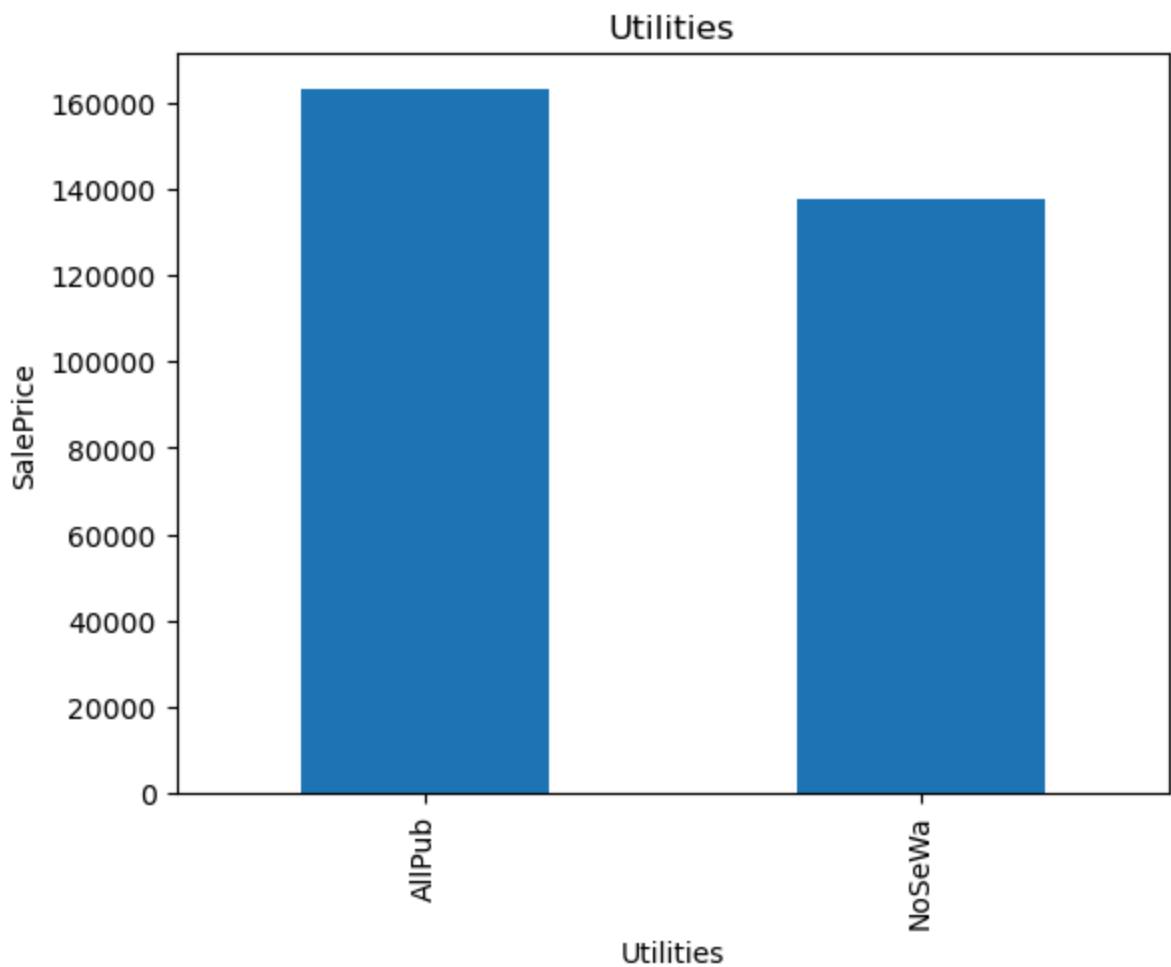
```
In [28]: ## Findout the relationship between categorical variables and dependent feature i.
```

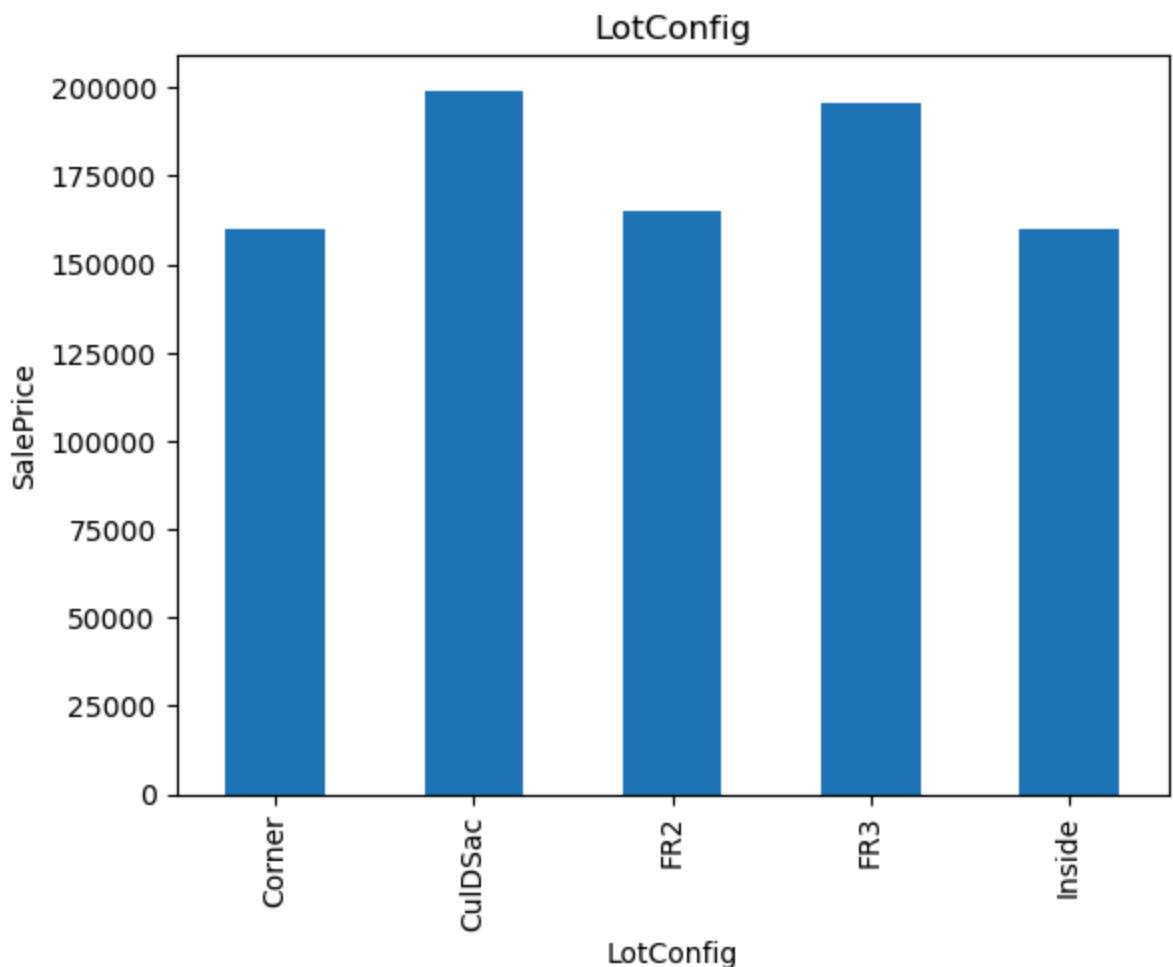
```
In [29]: for feature in categorical_features:
    data=ds.copy()
    data.groupby(feature)['SalePrice'].median().plot.bar()
    plt.xlabel(feature)
    plt.ylabel('SalePrice')
    plt.title(feature)
    plt.show()
```

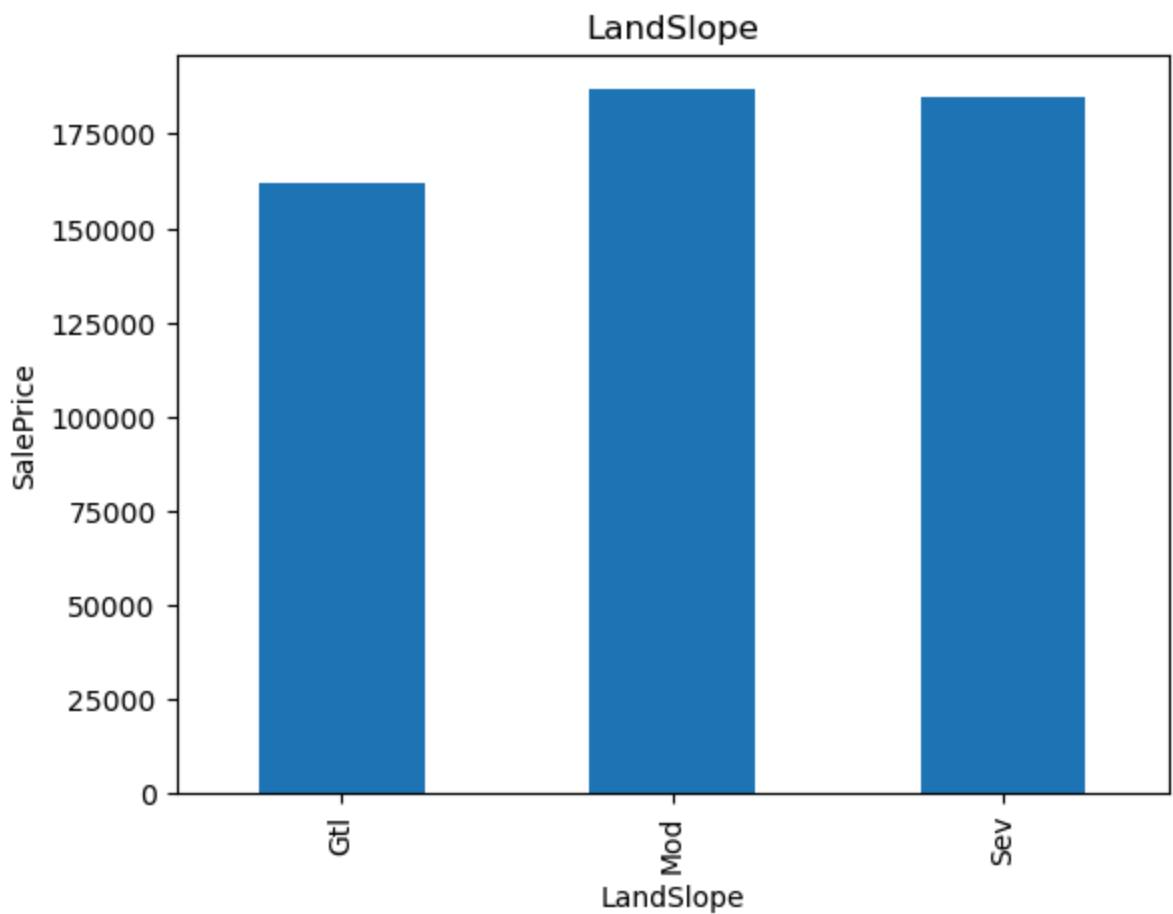


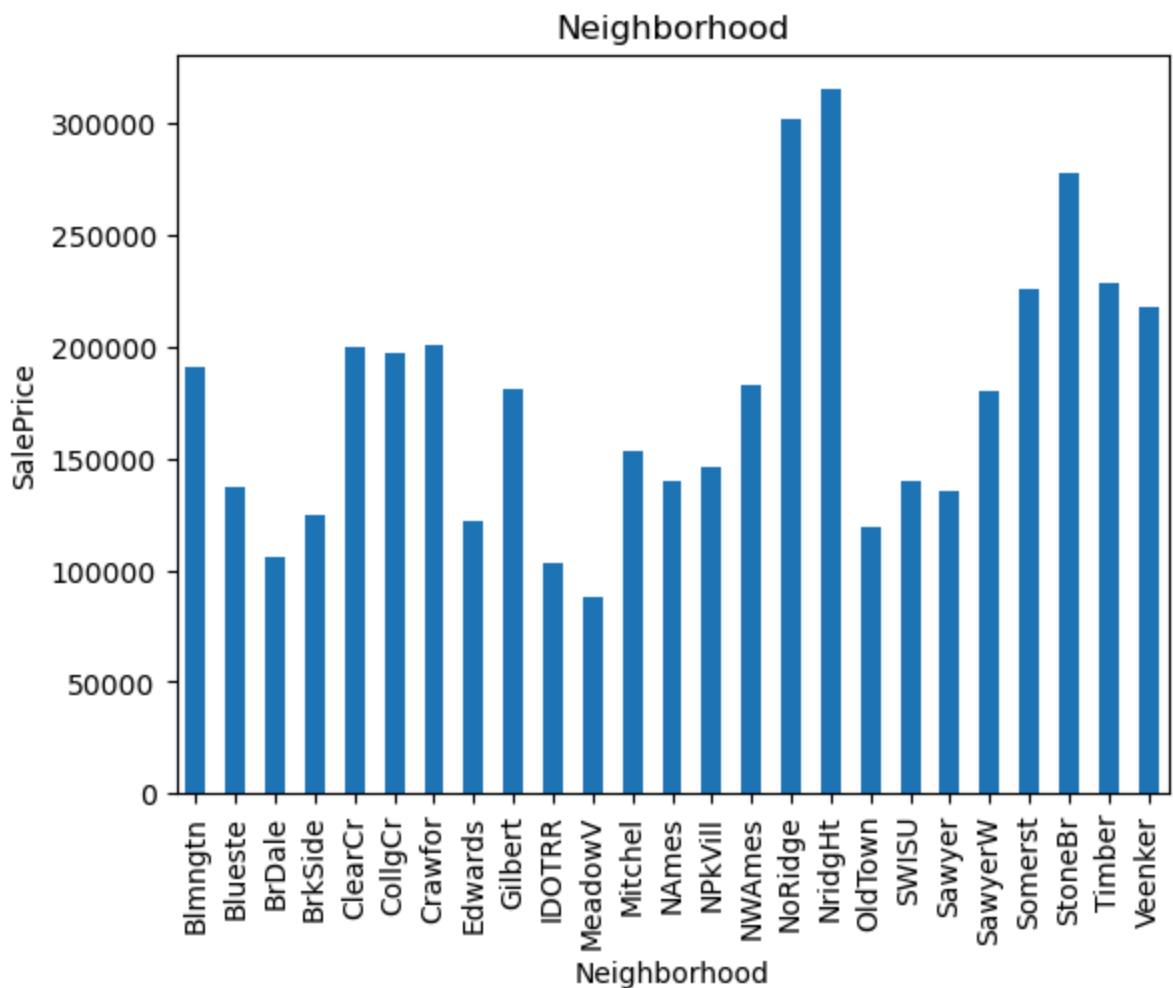


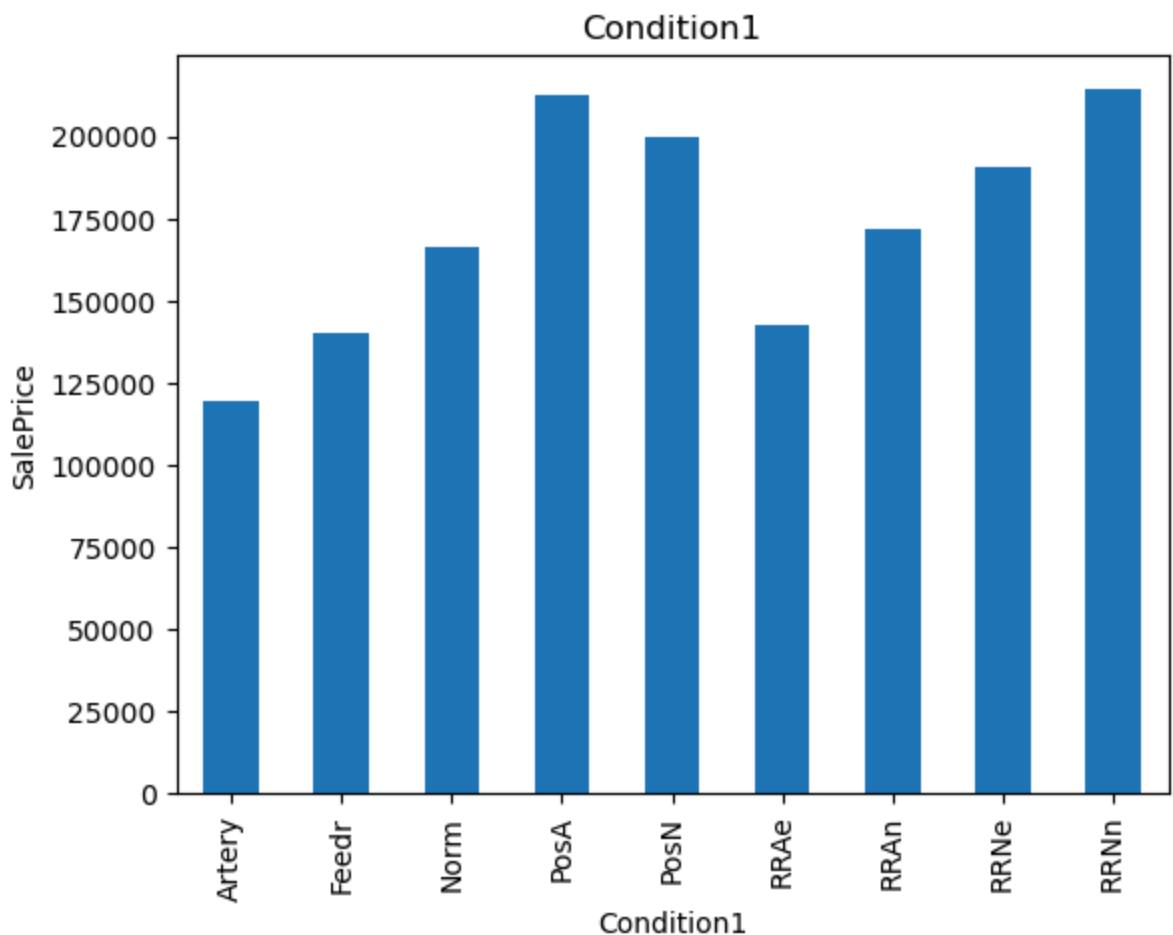


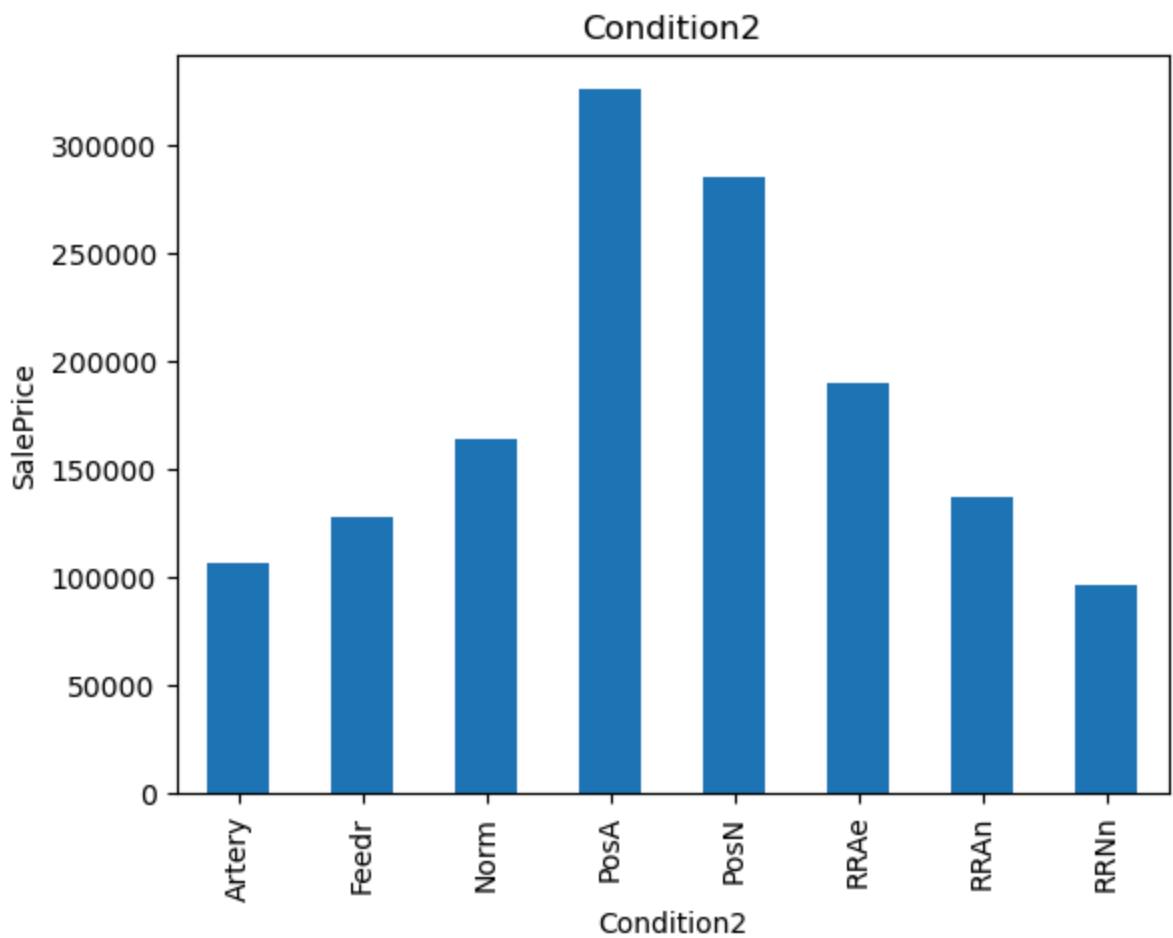


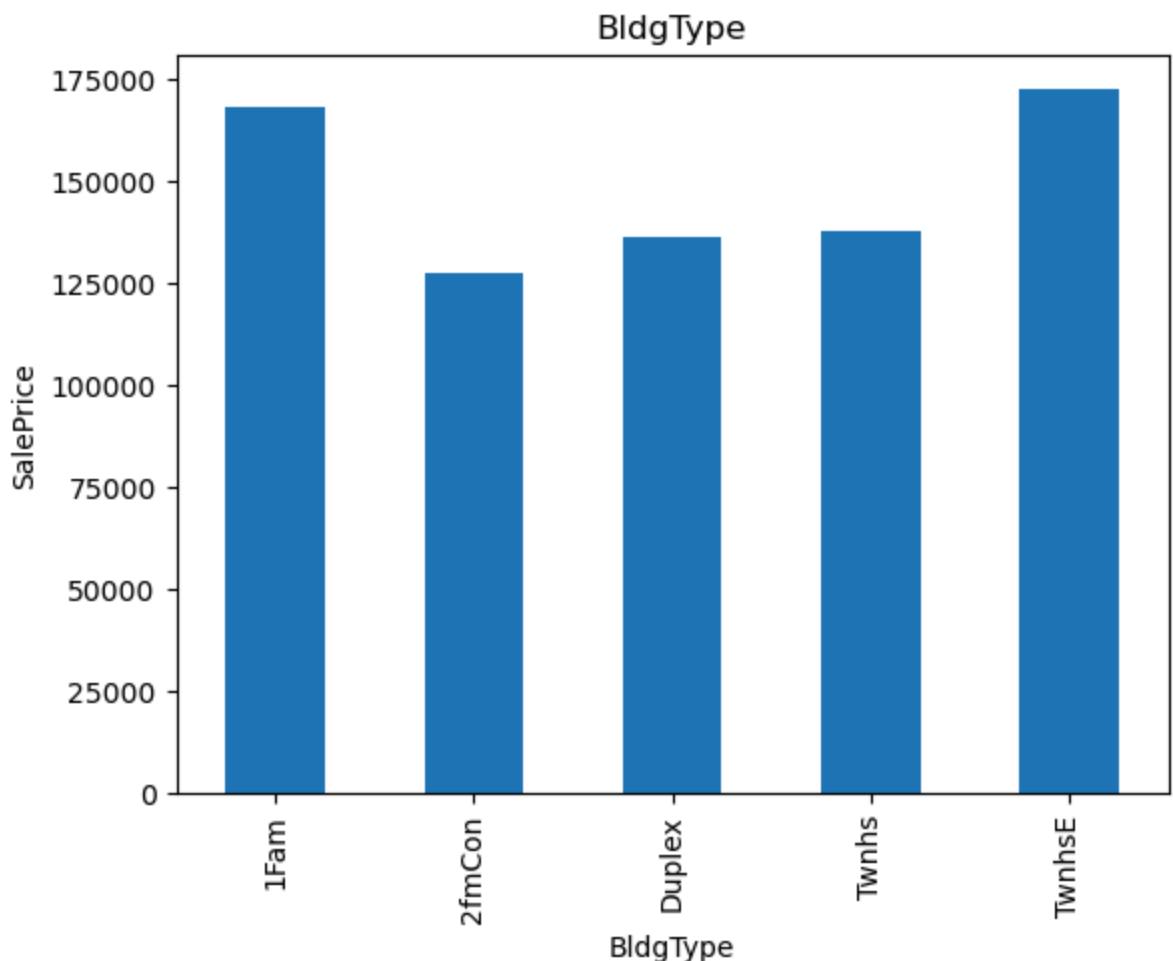


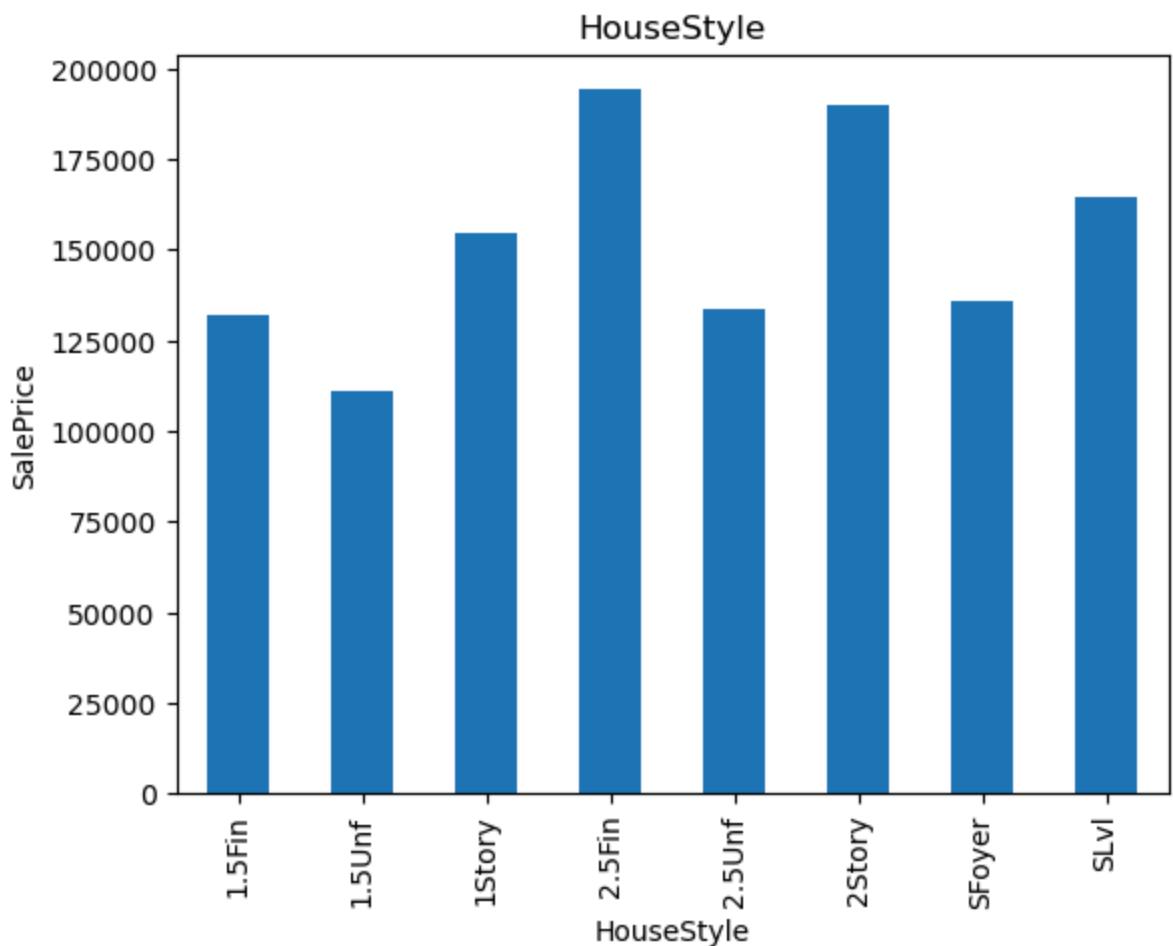


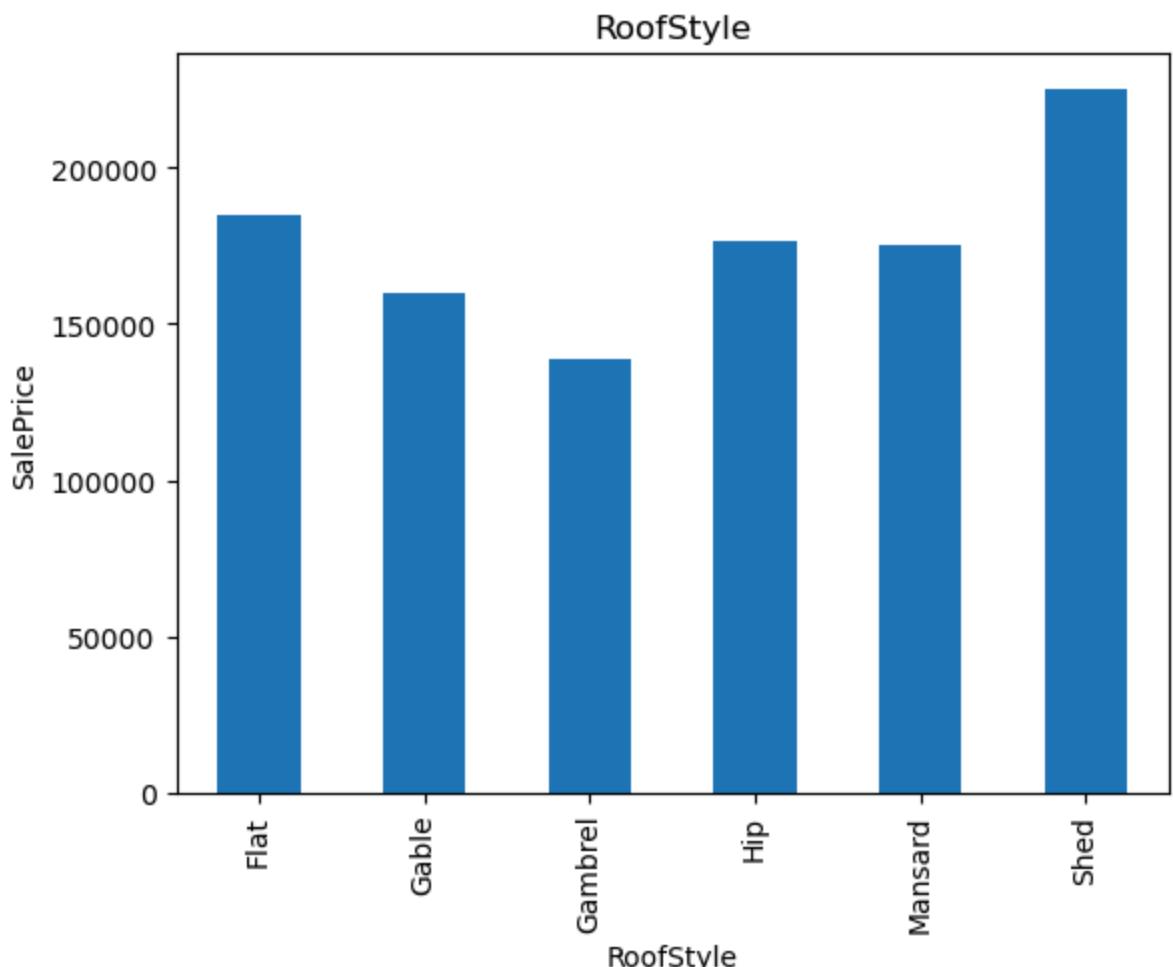


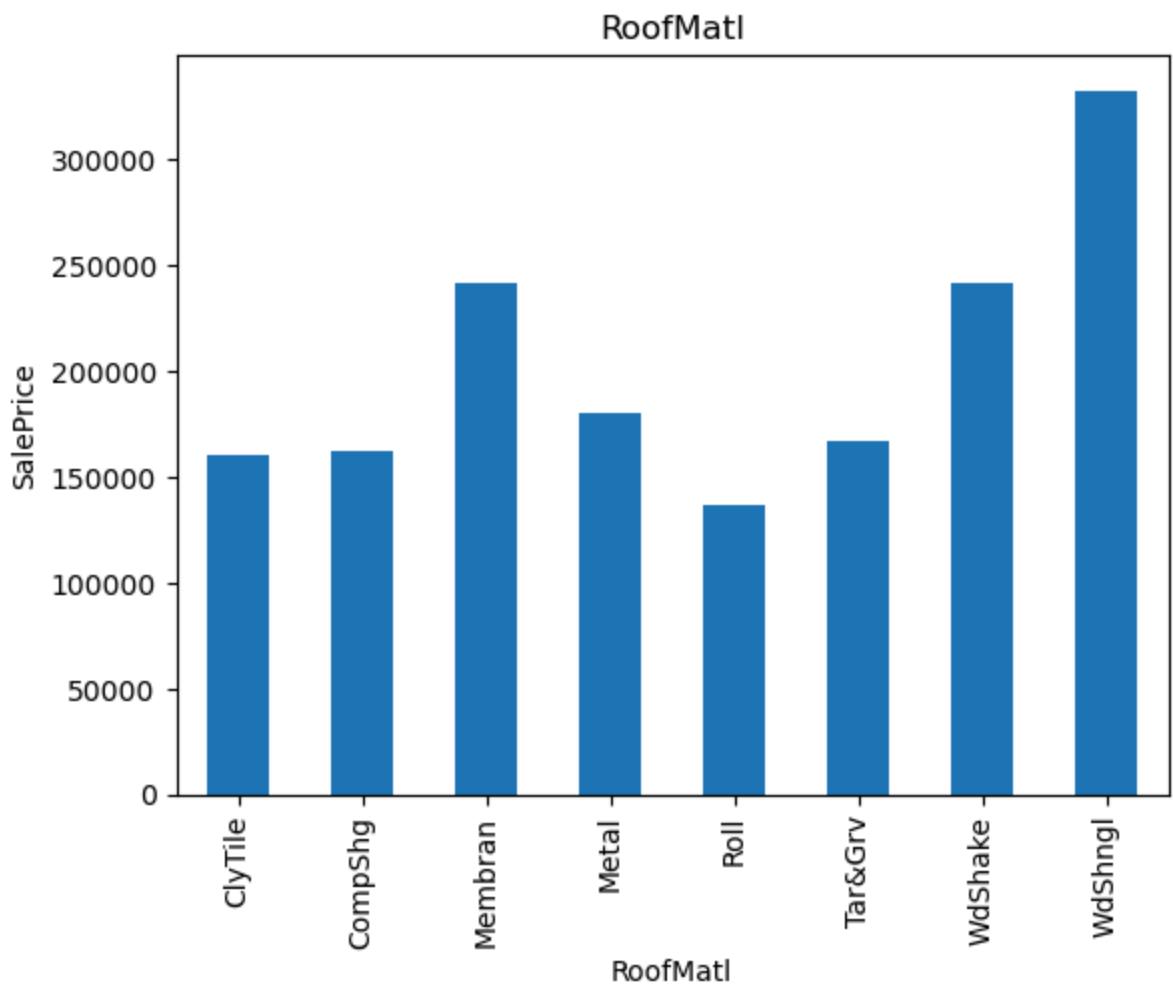


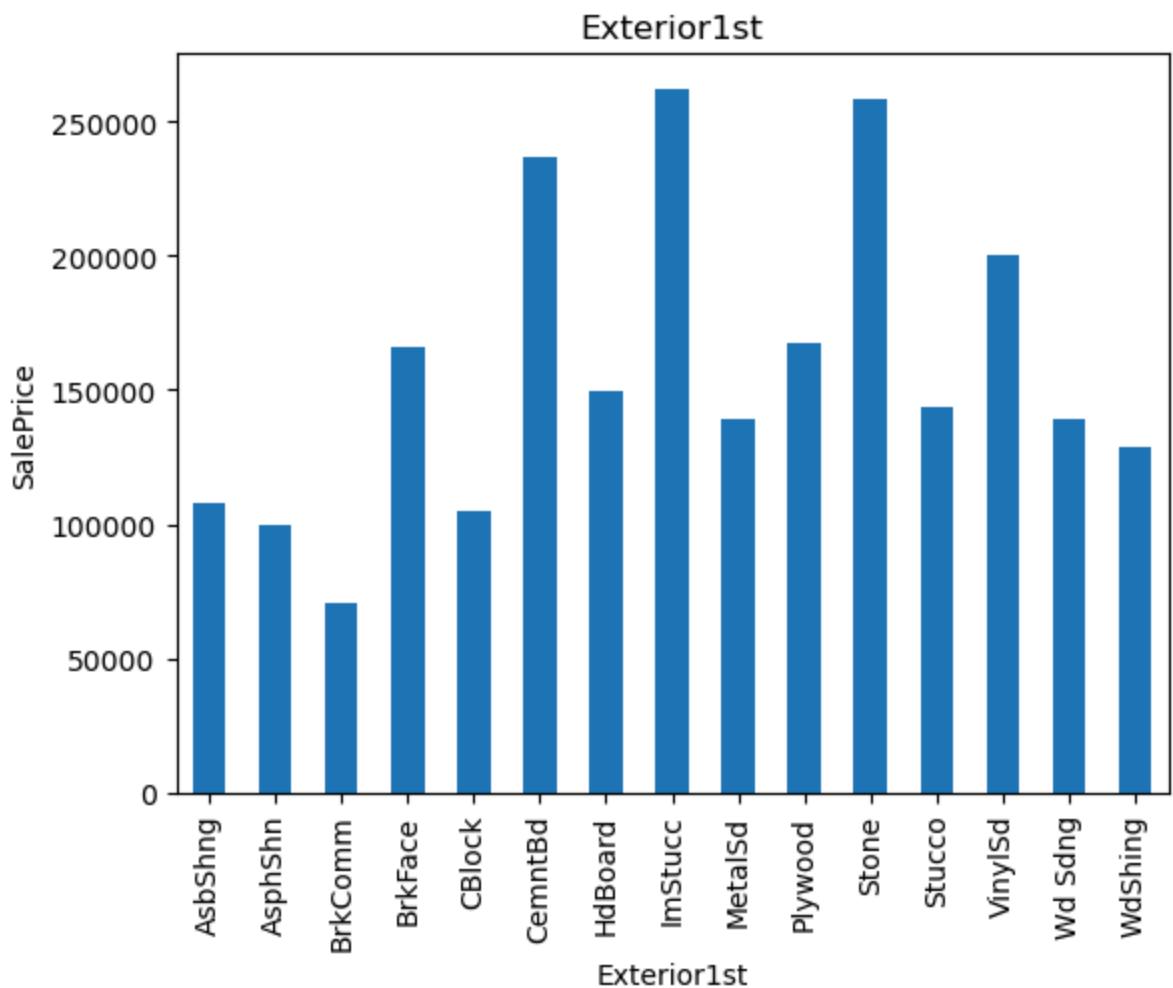


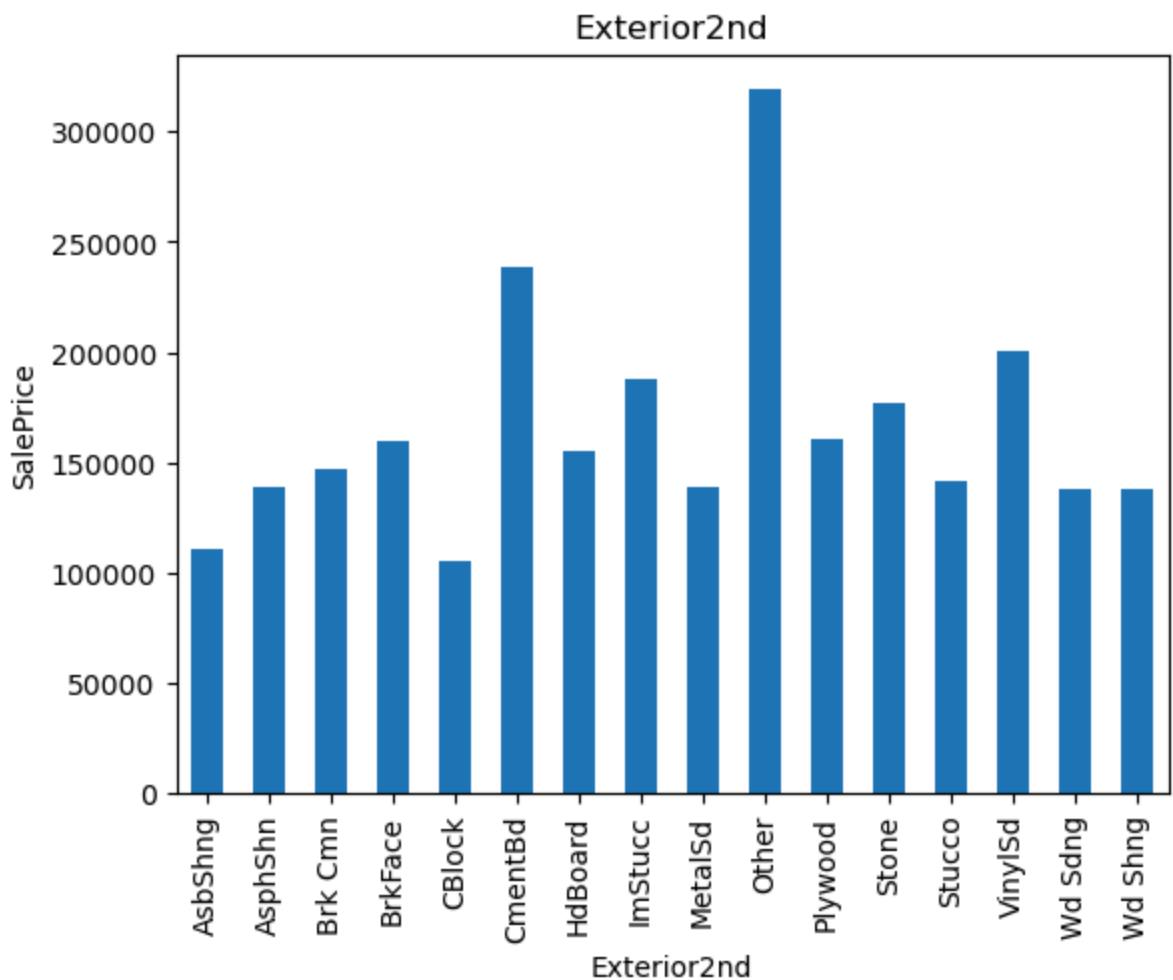


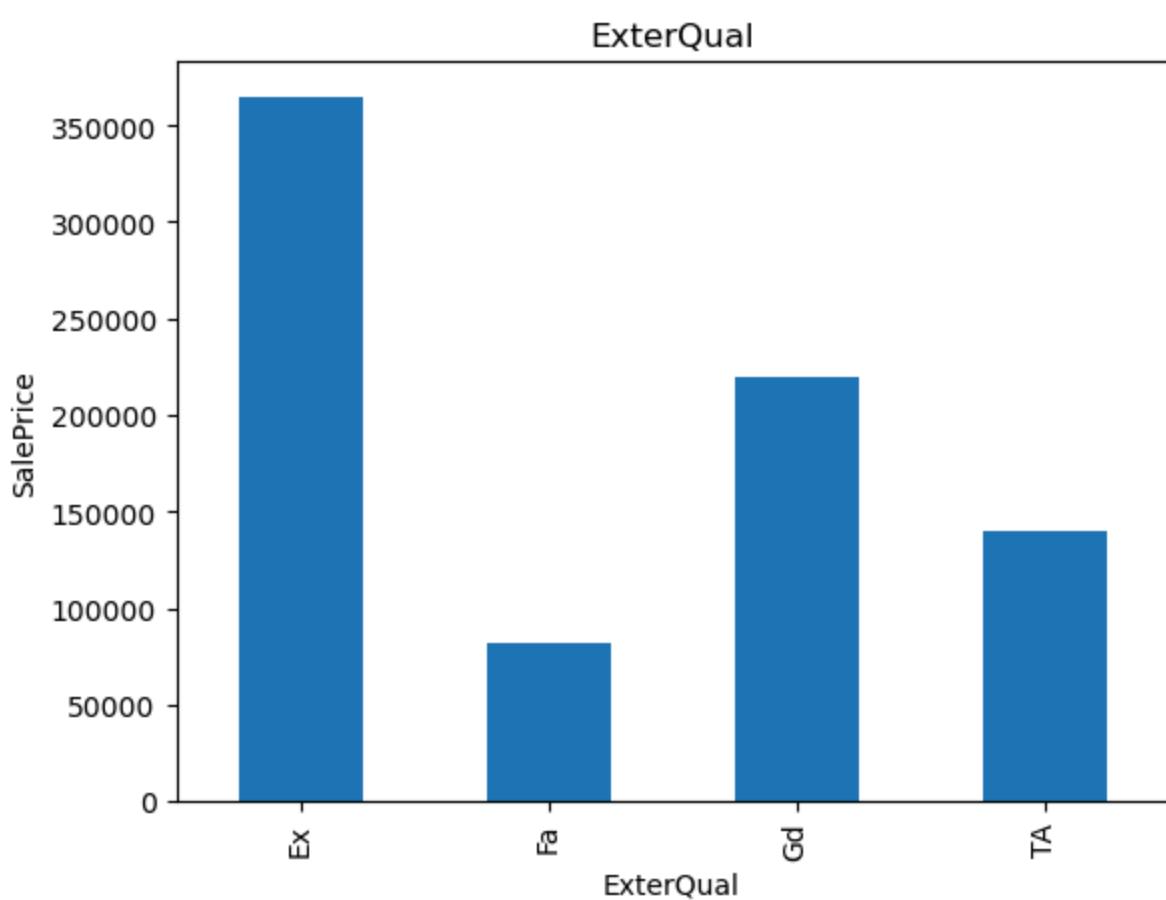
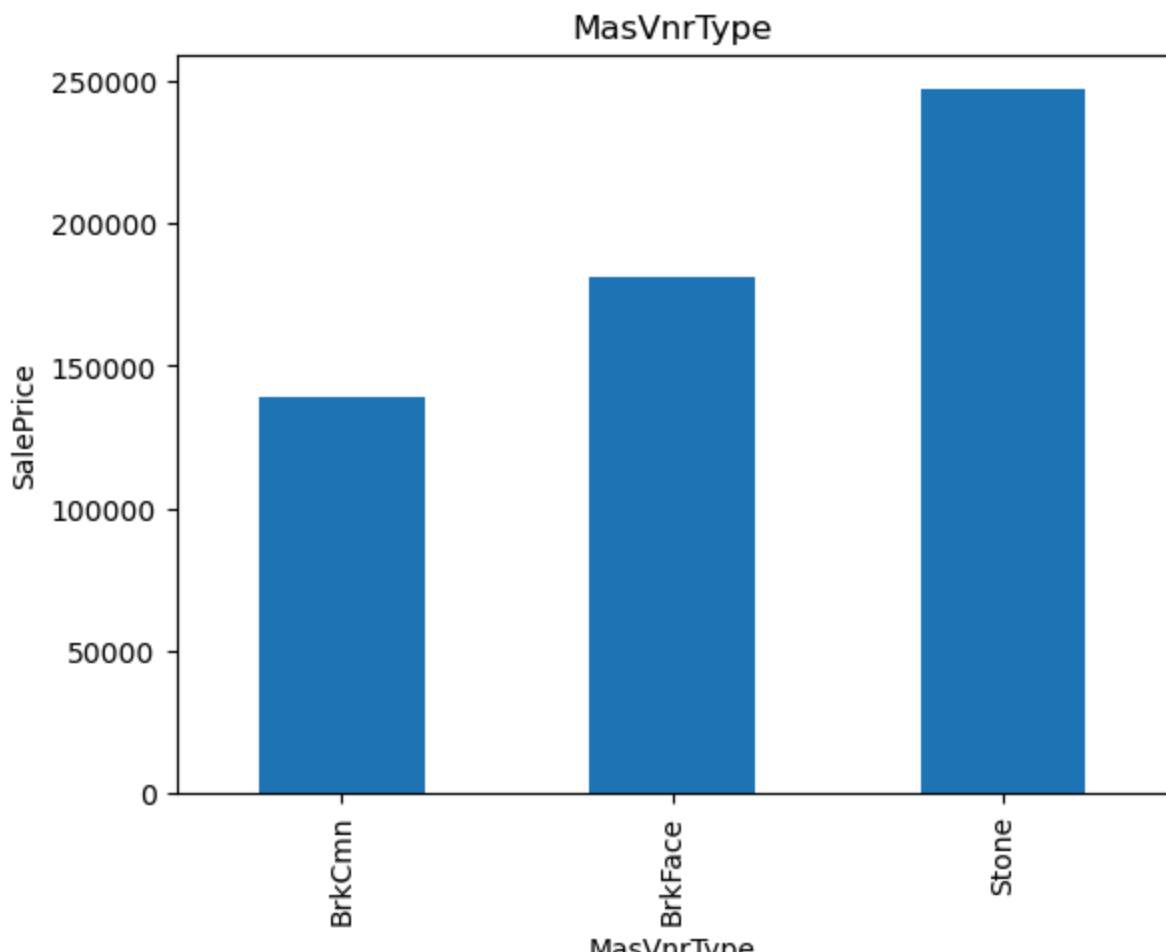


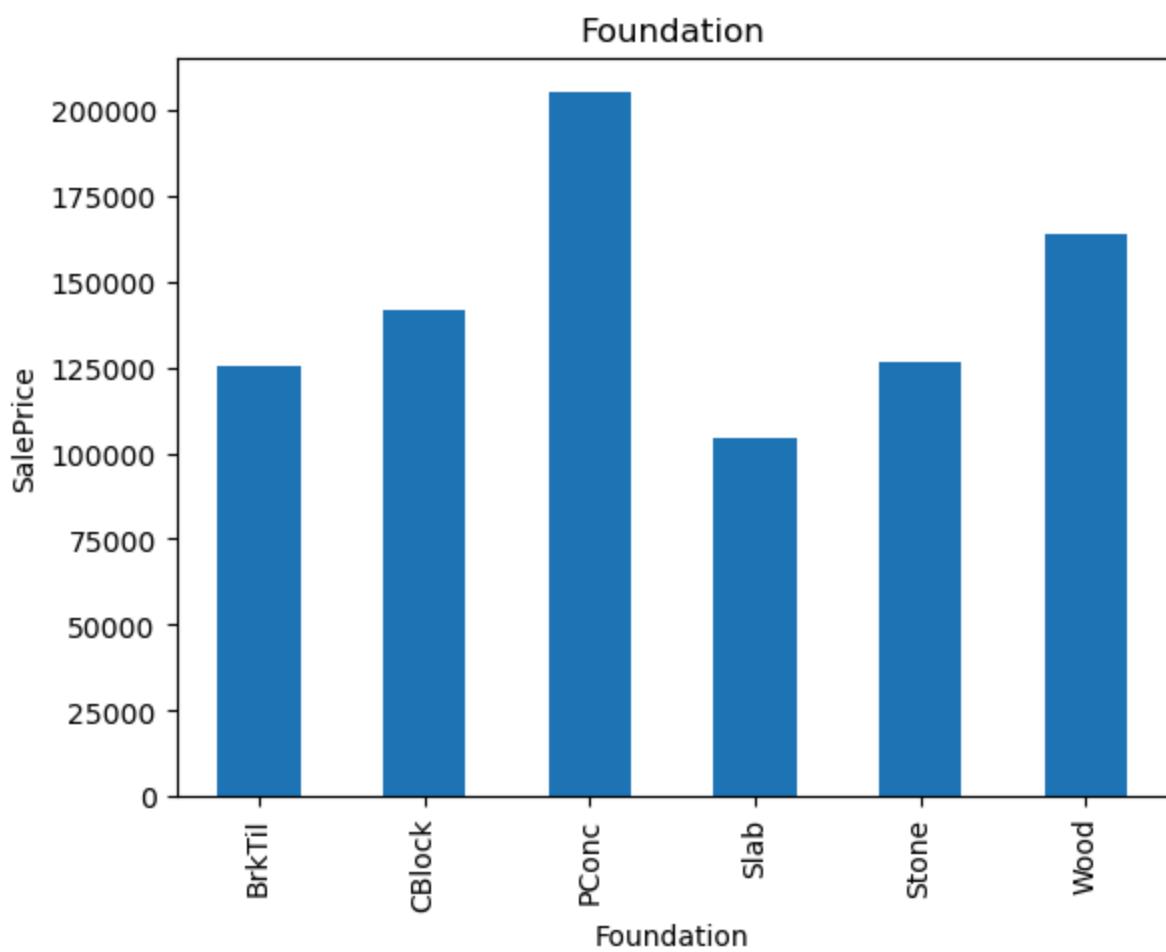
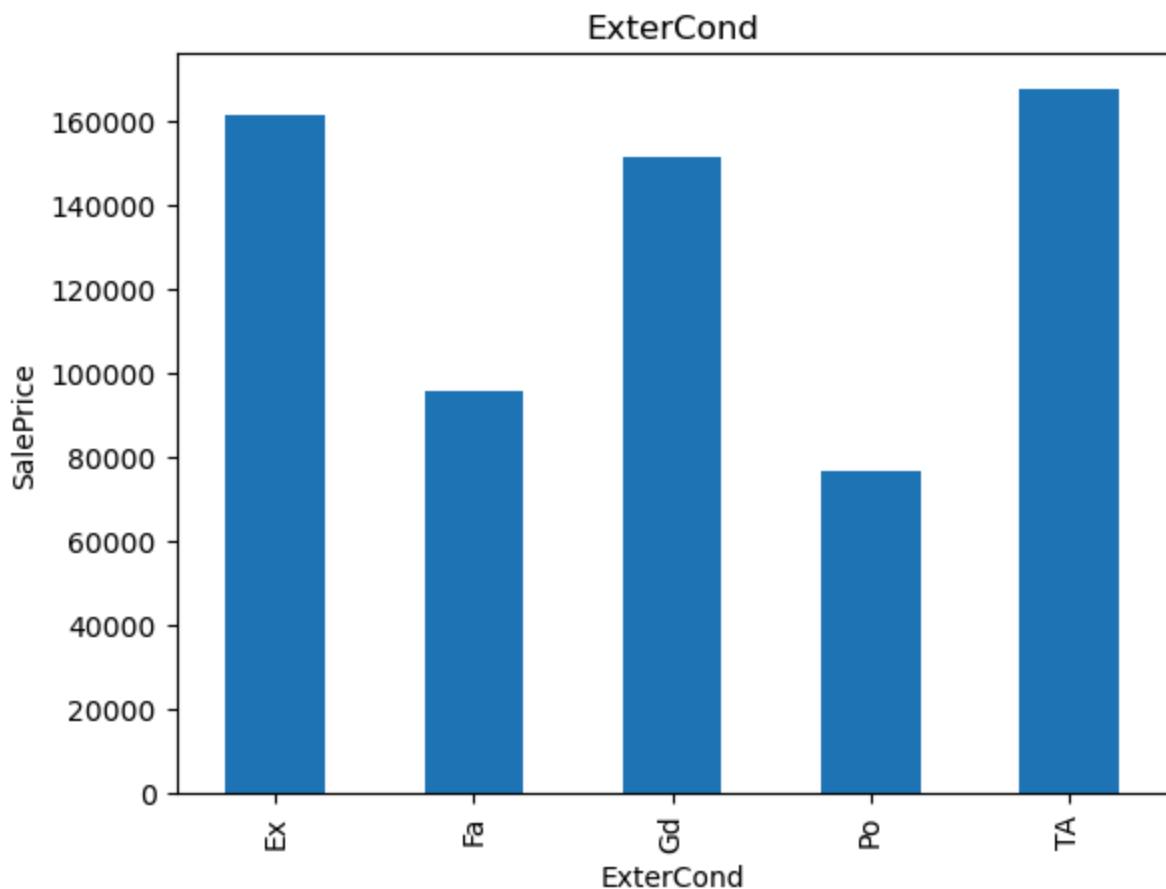


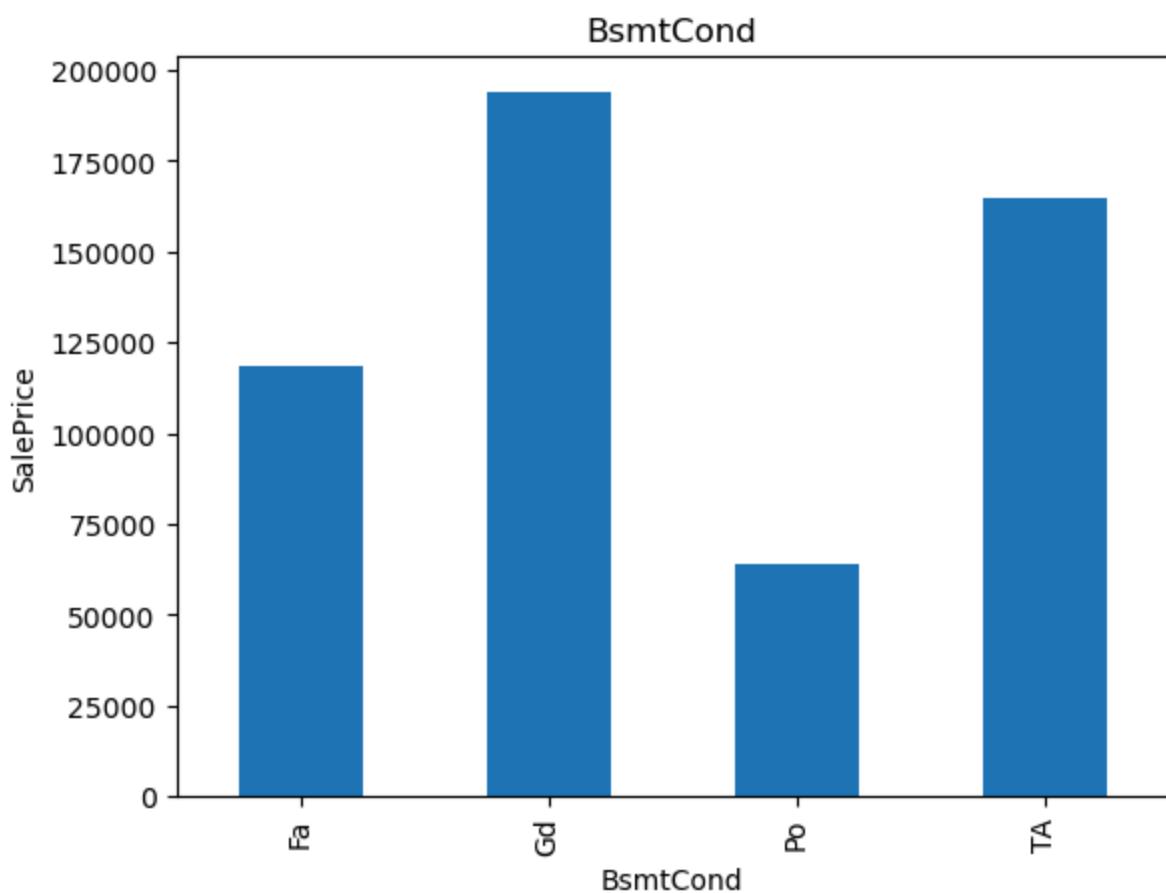
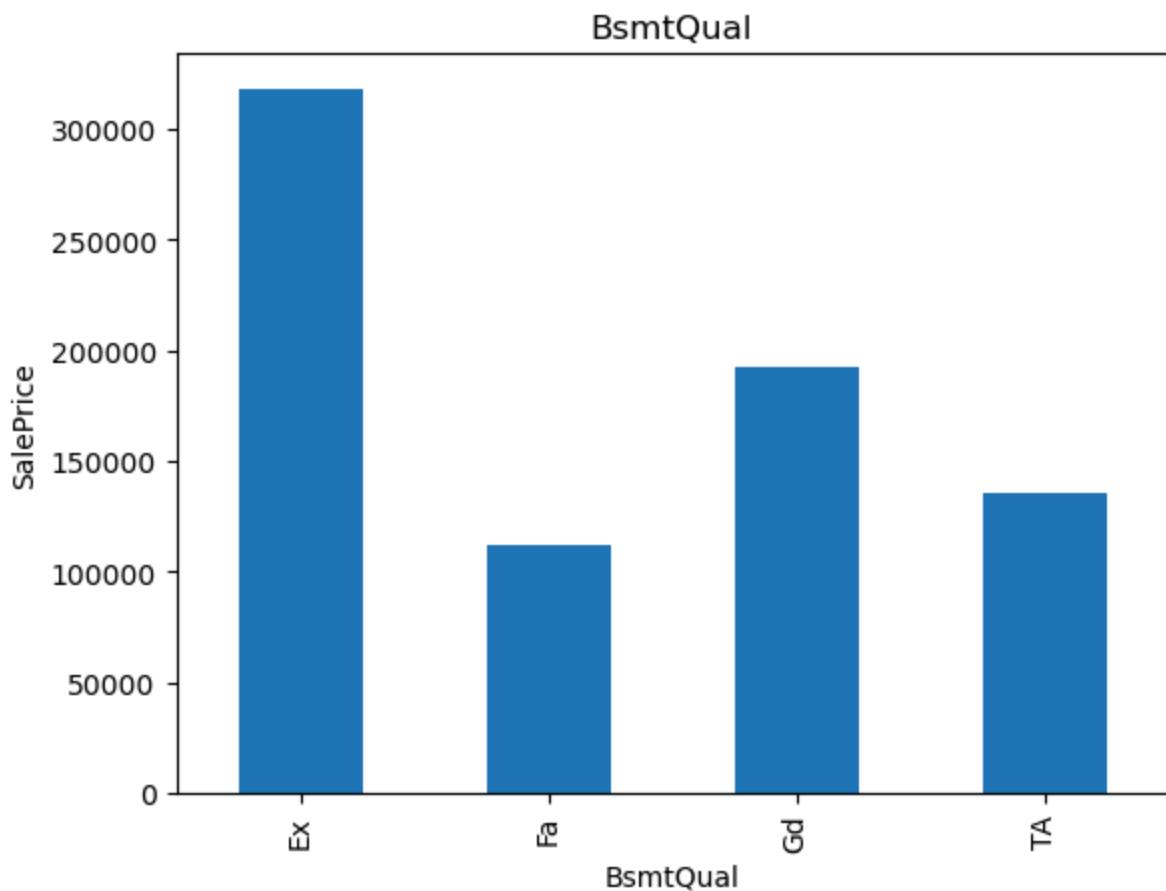


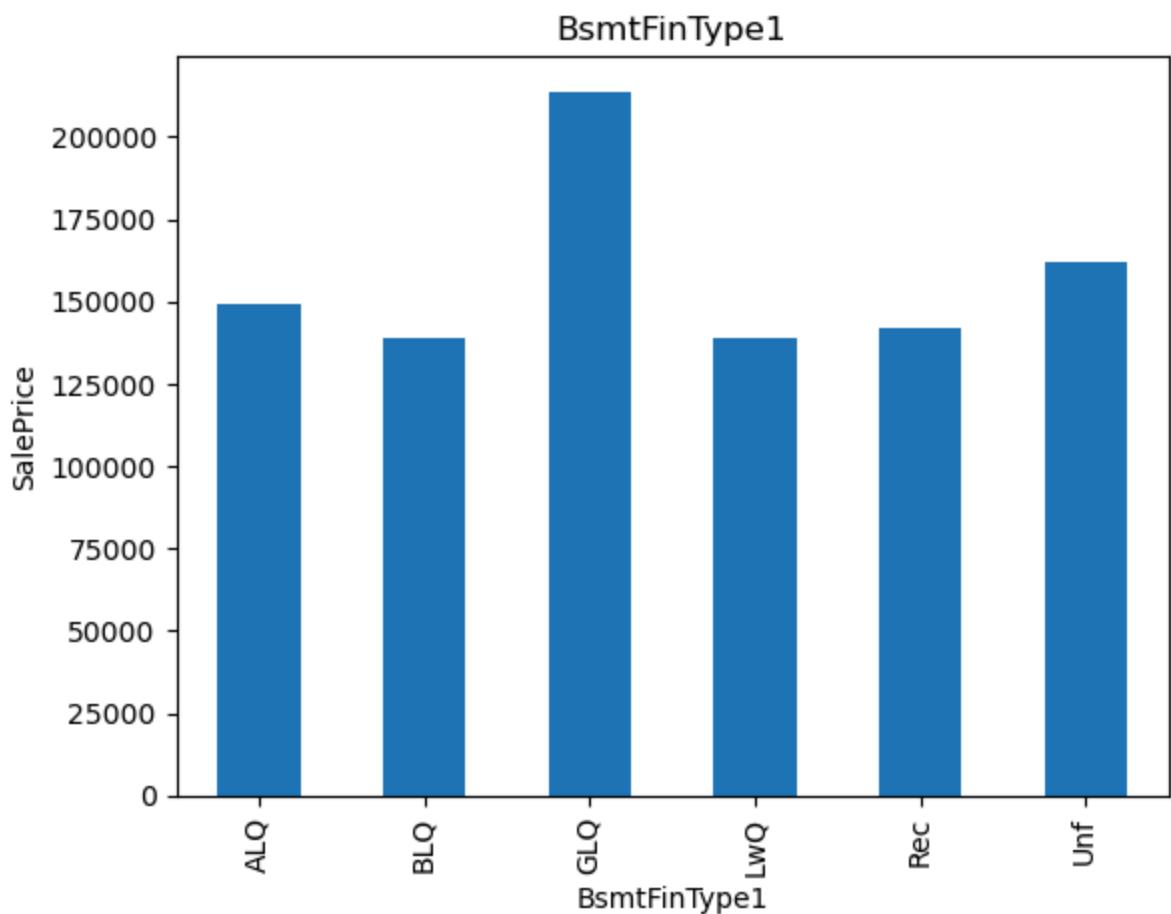
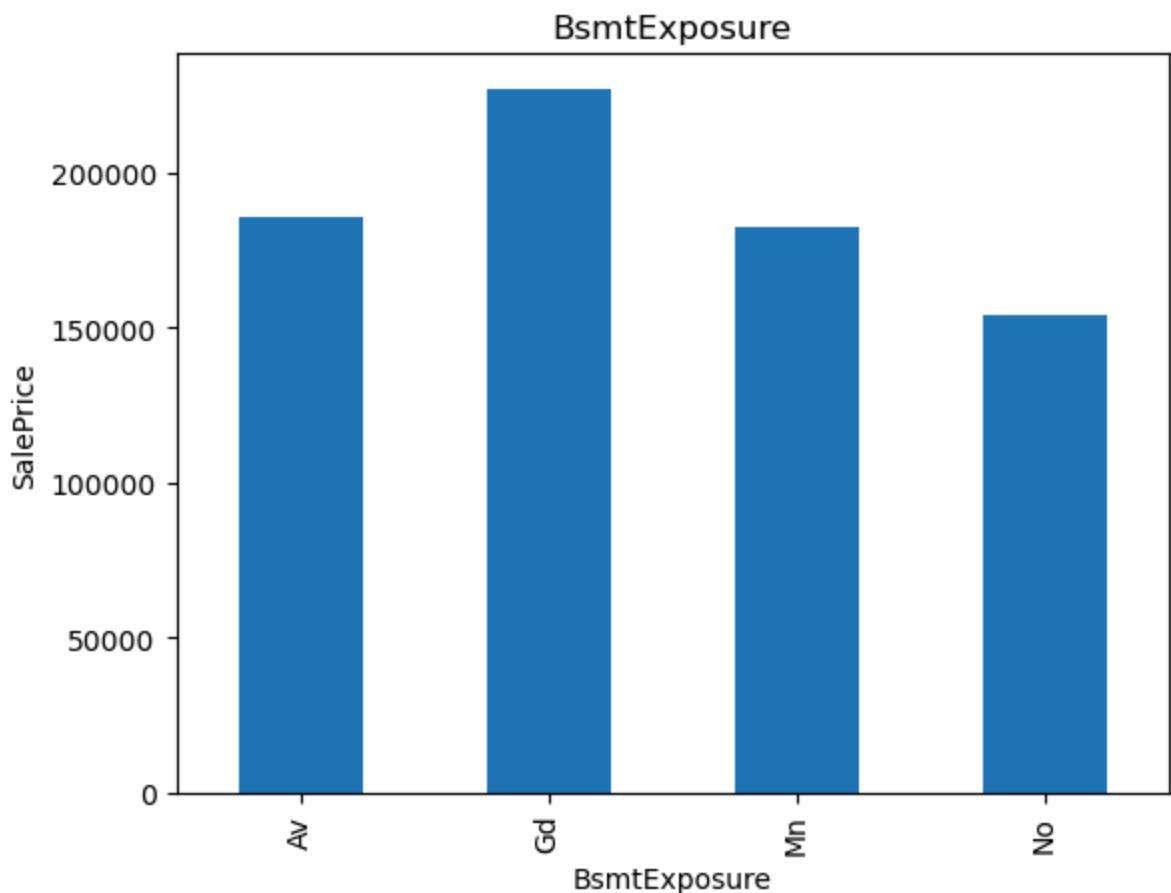


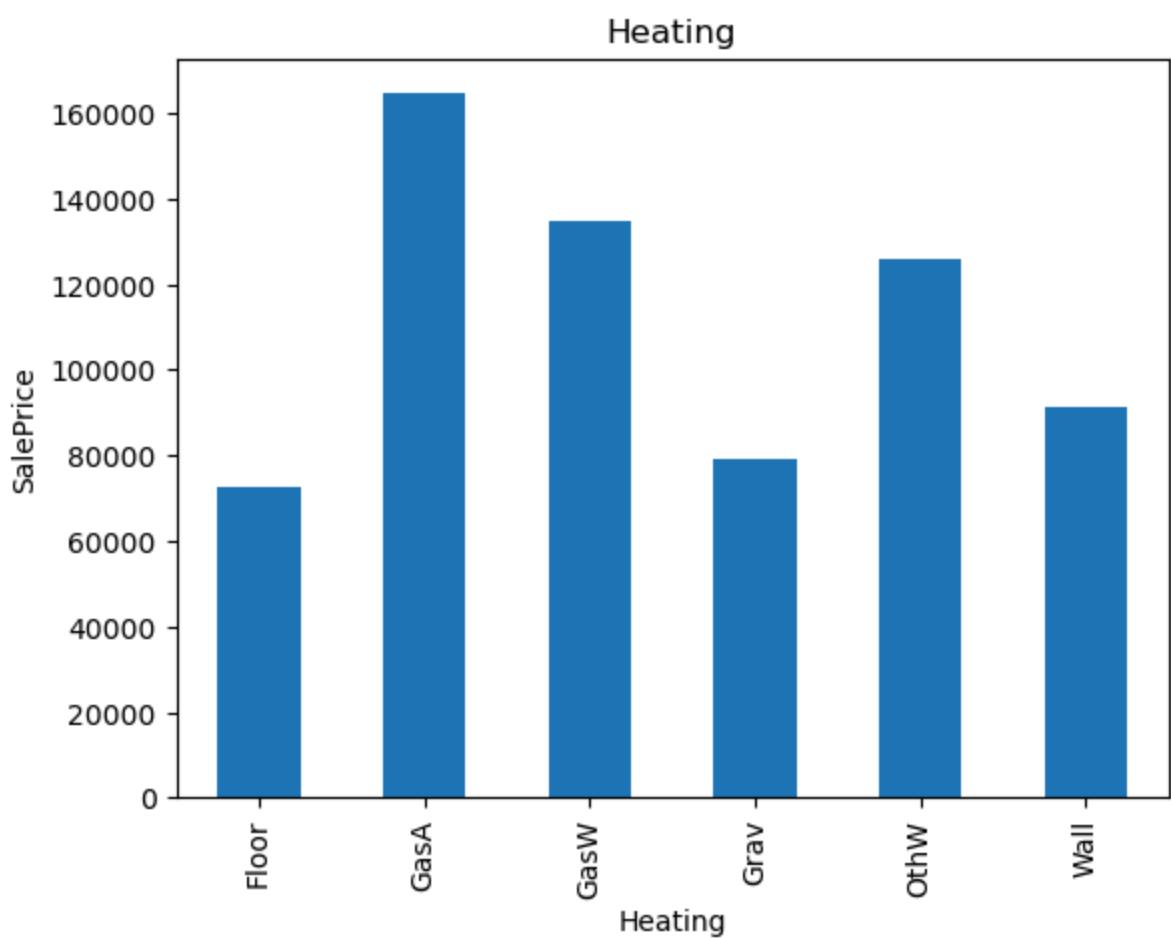
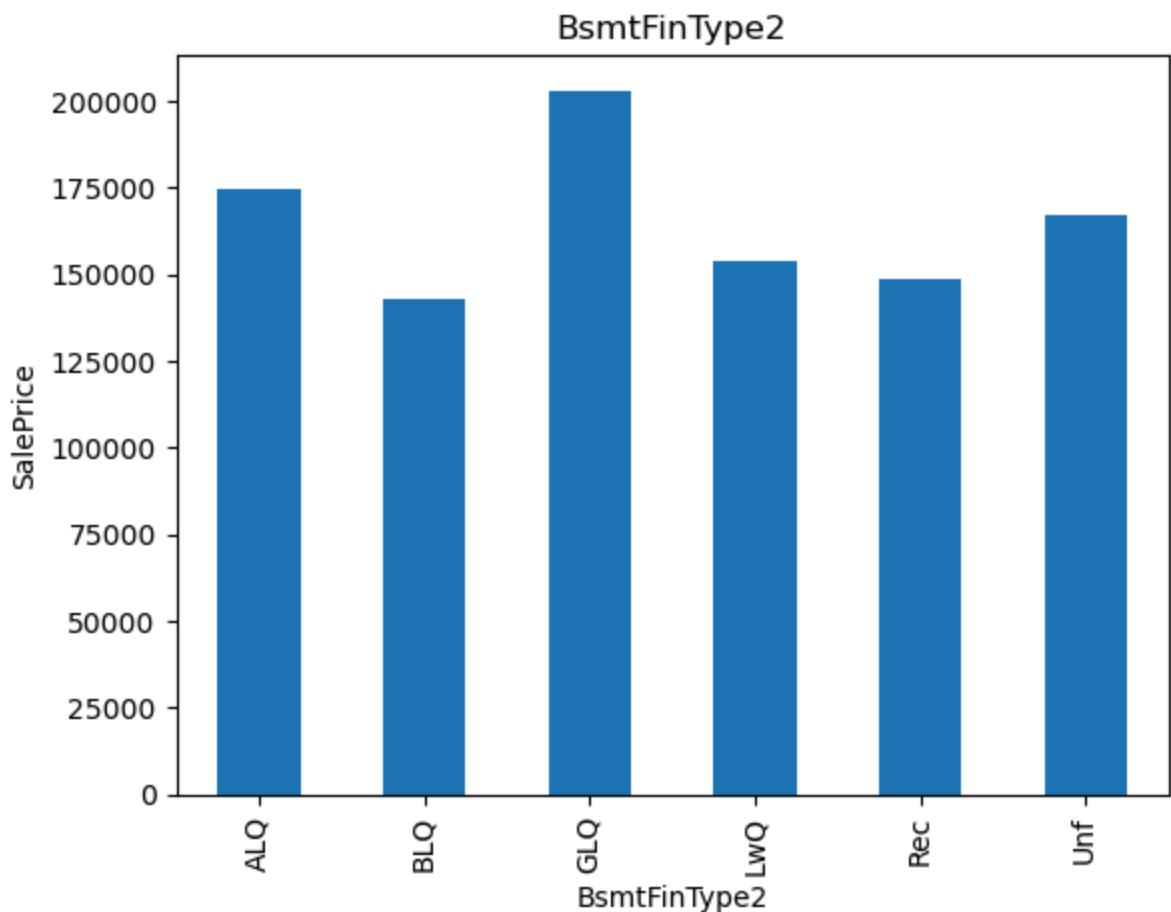


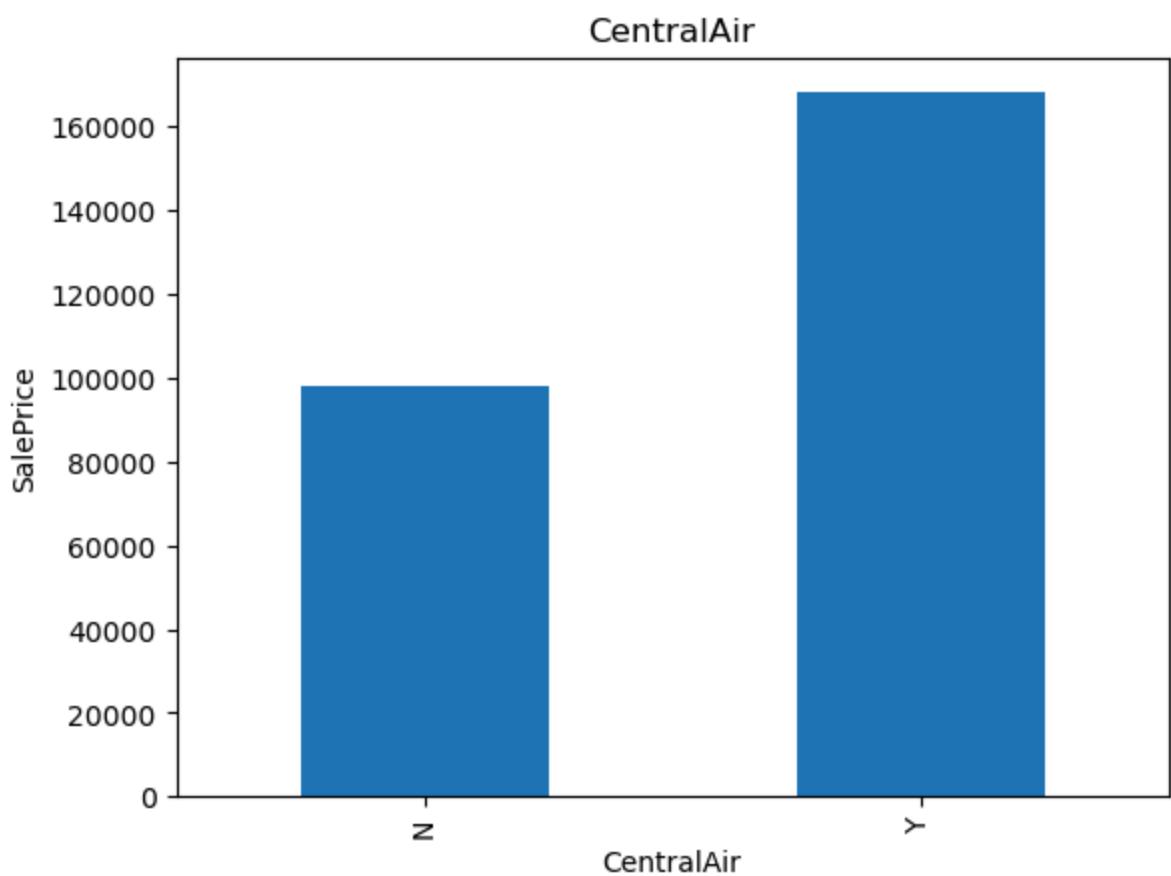
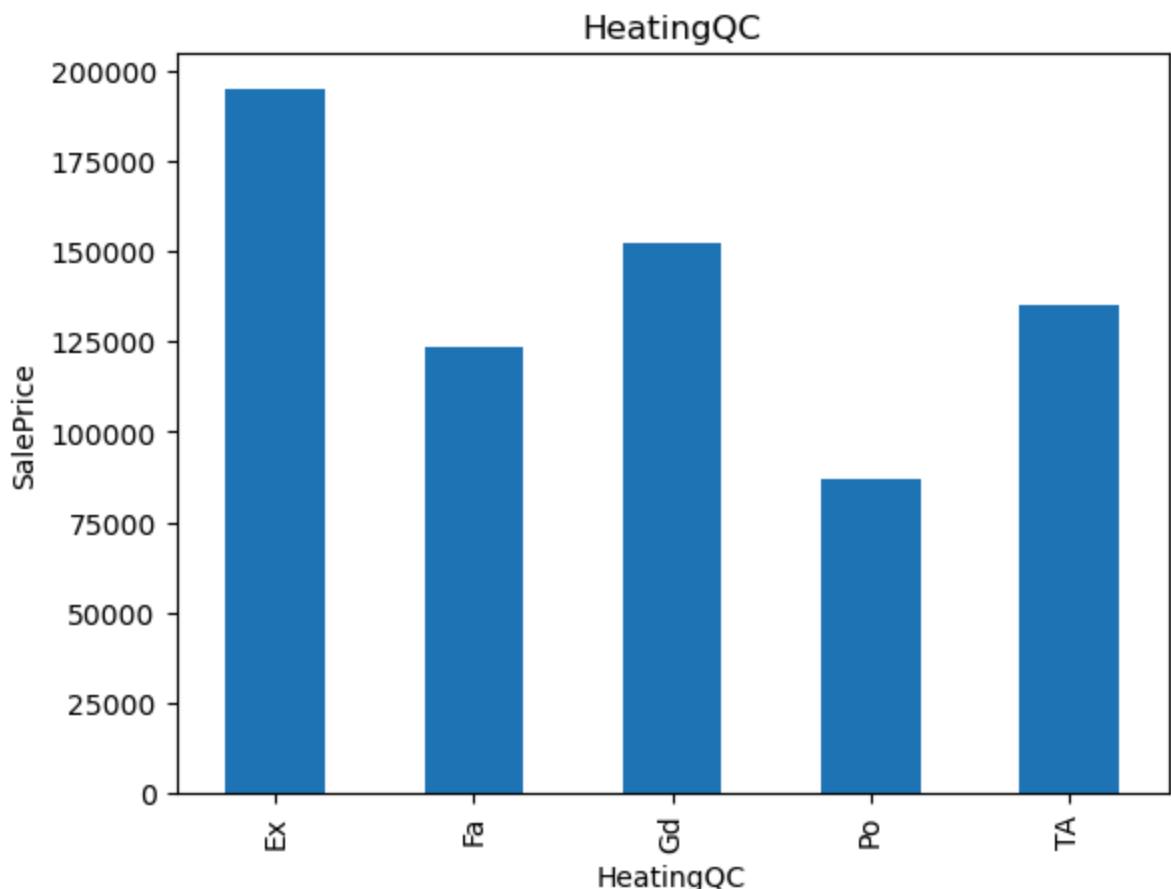


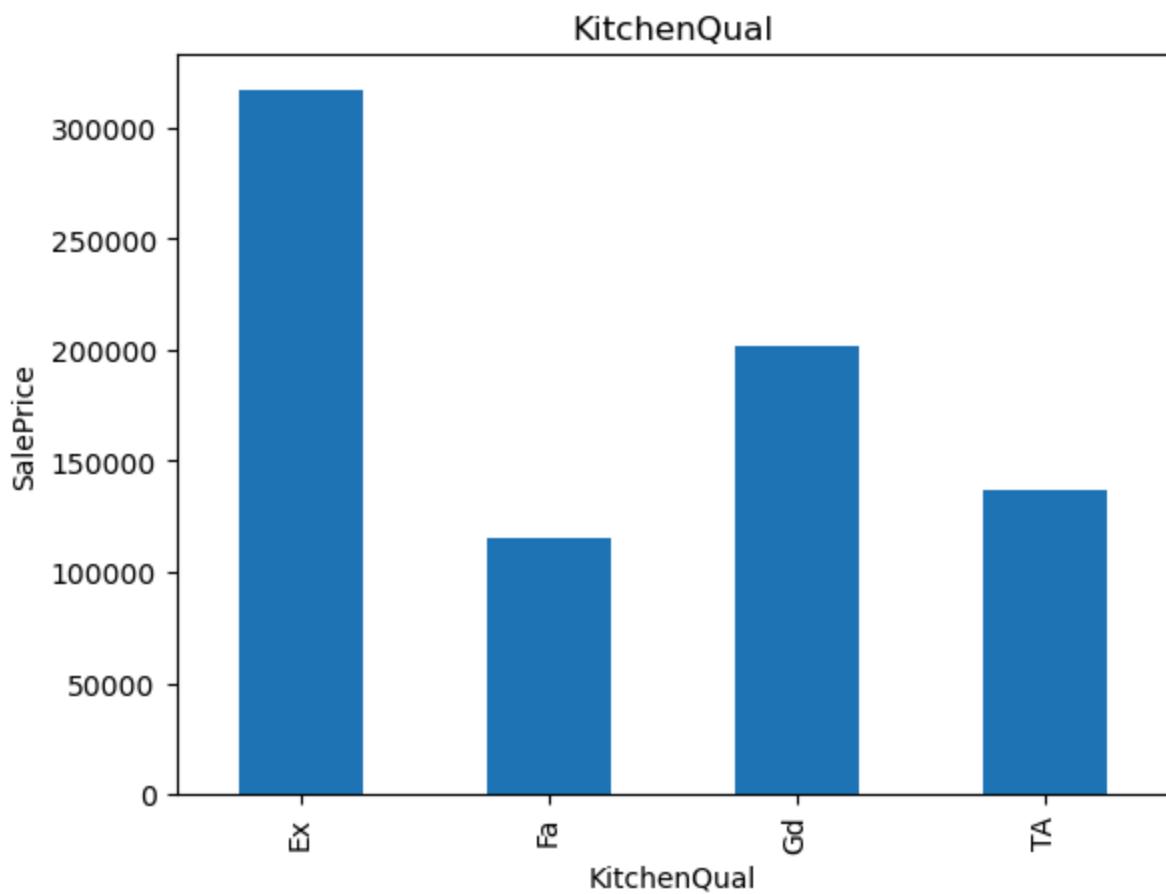
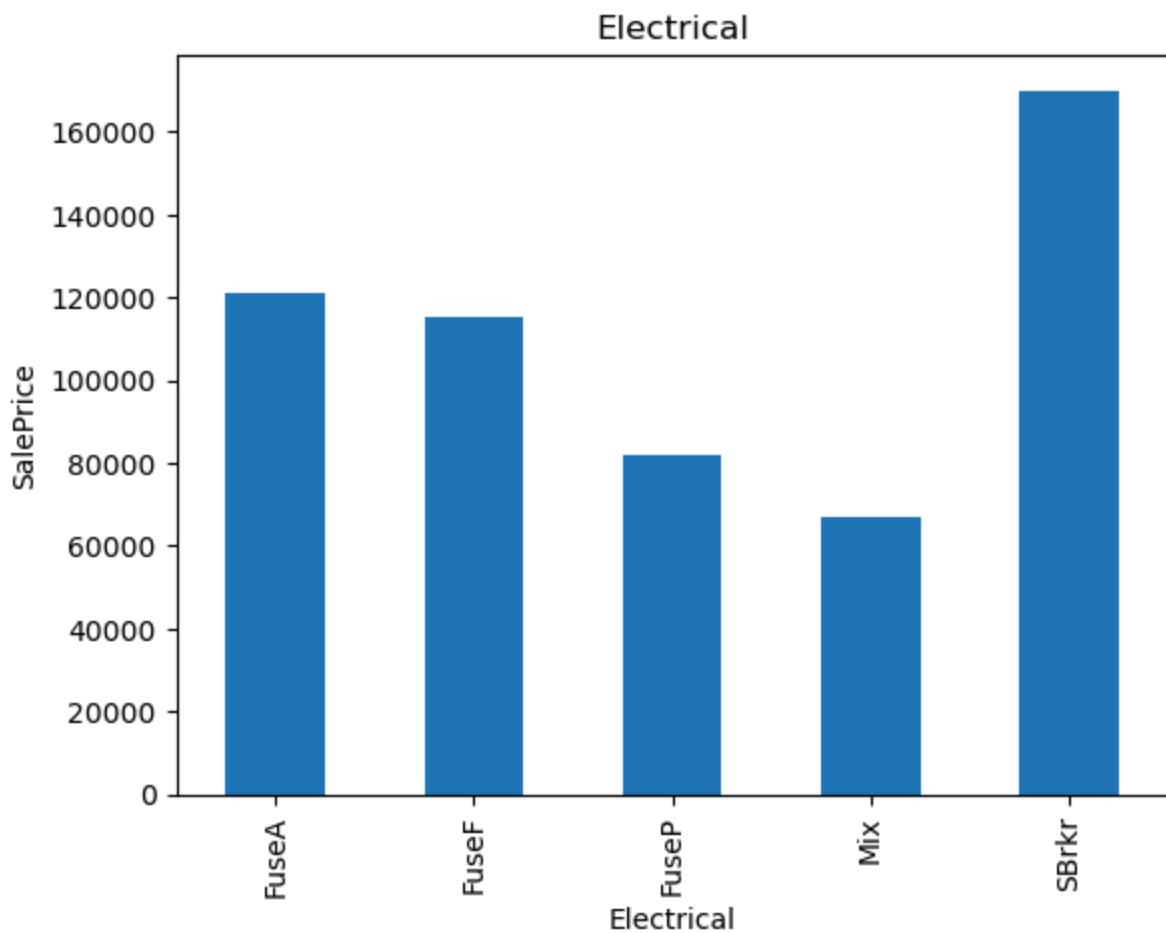


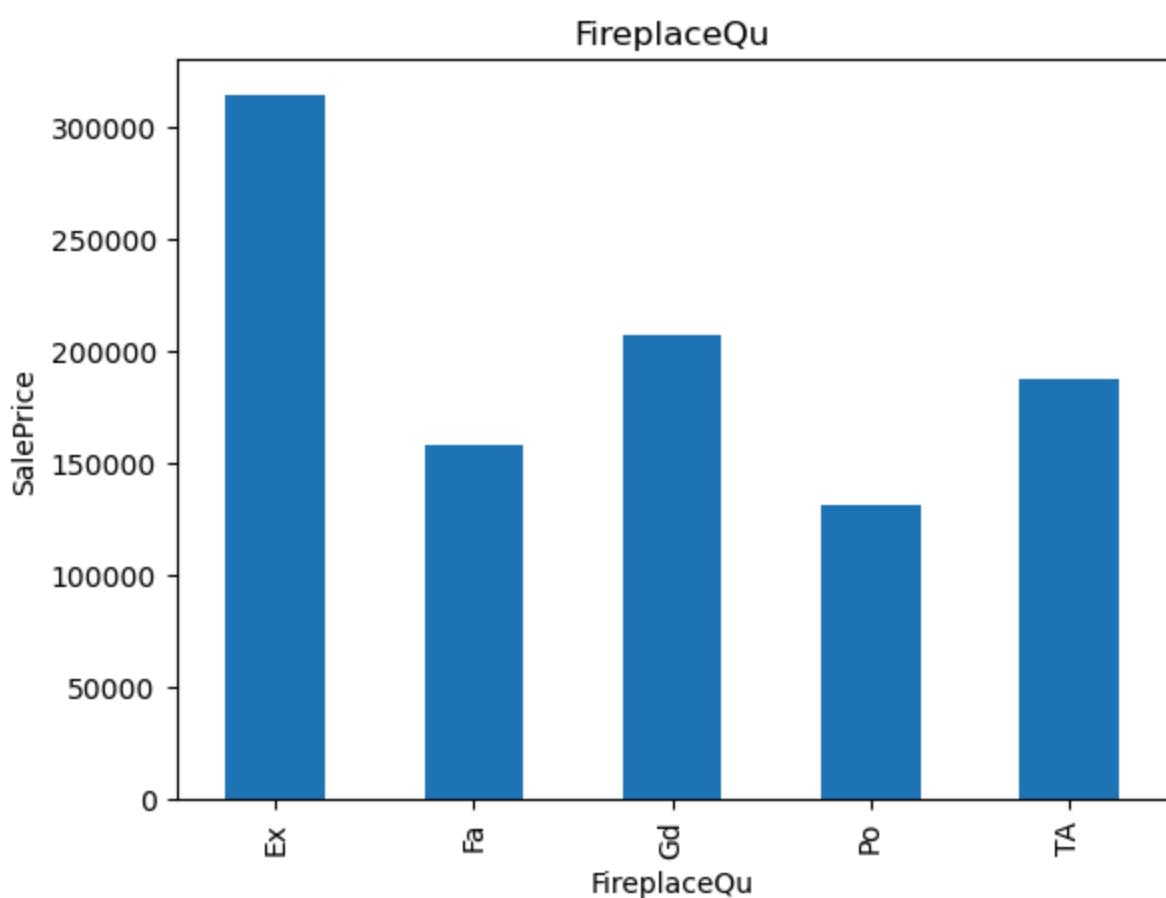
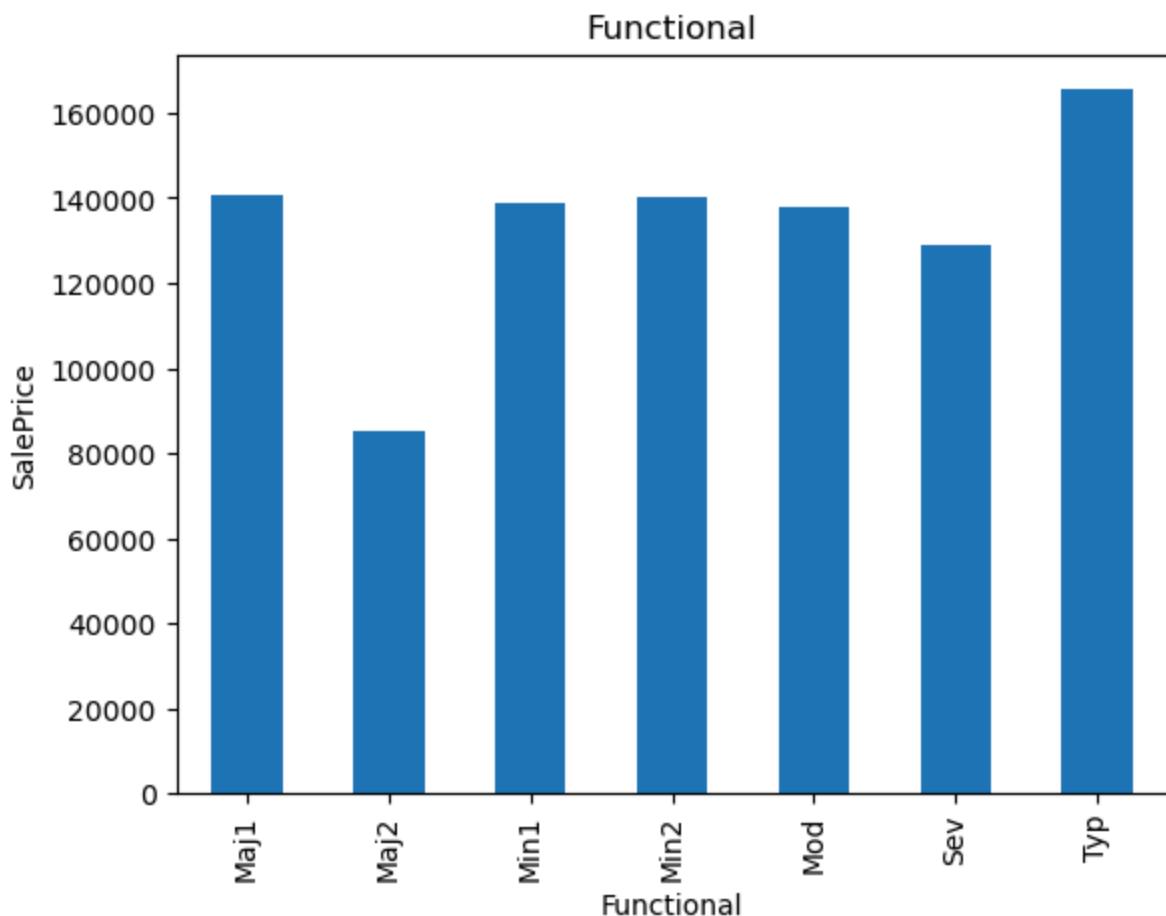


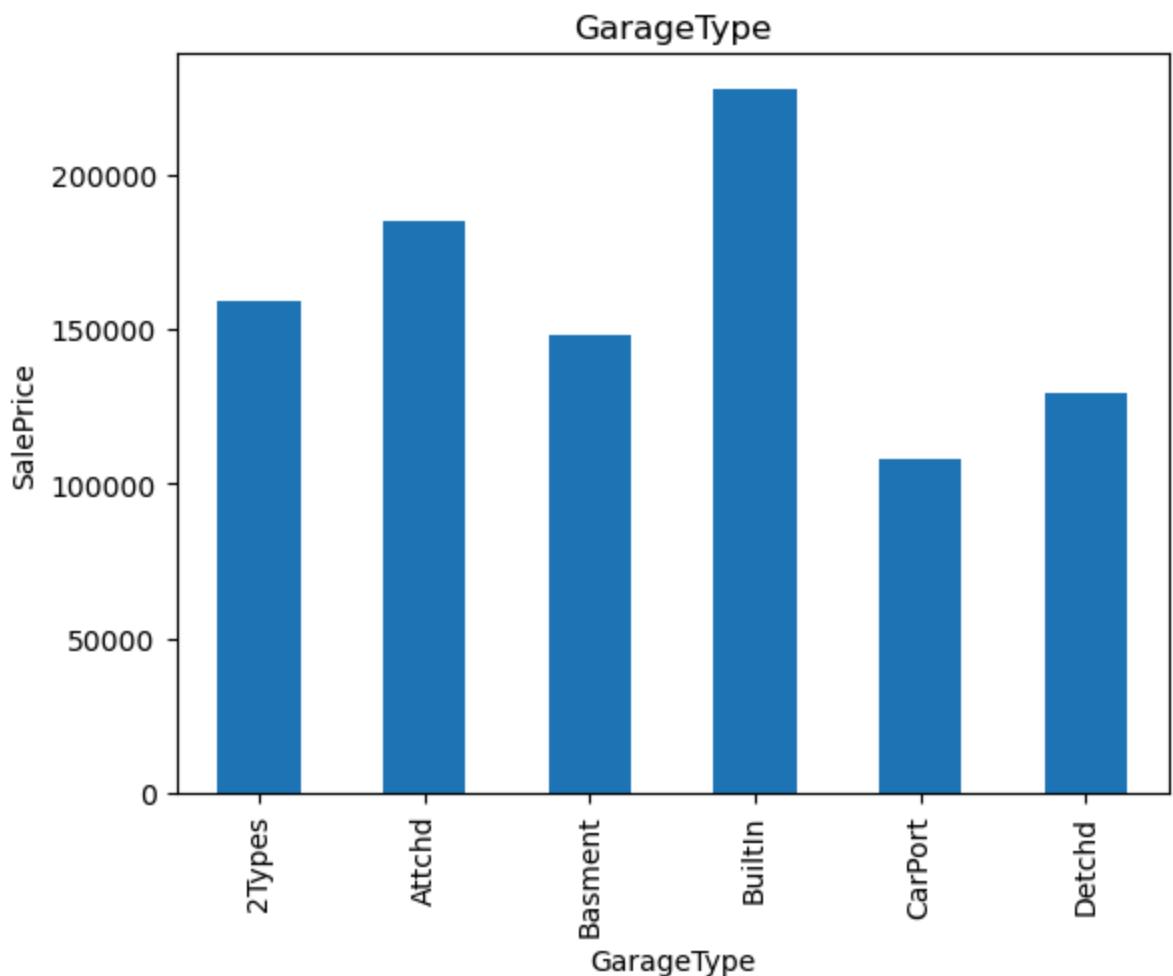


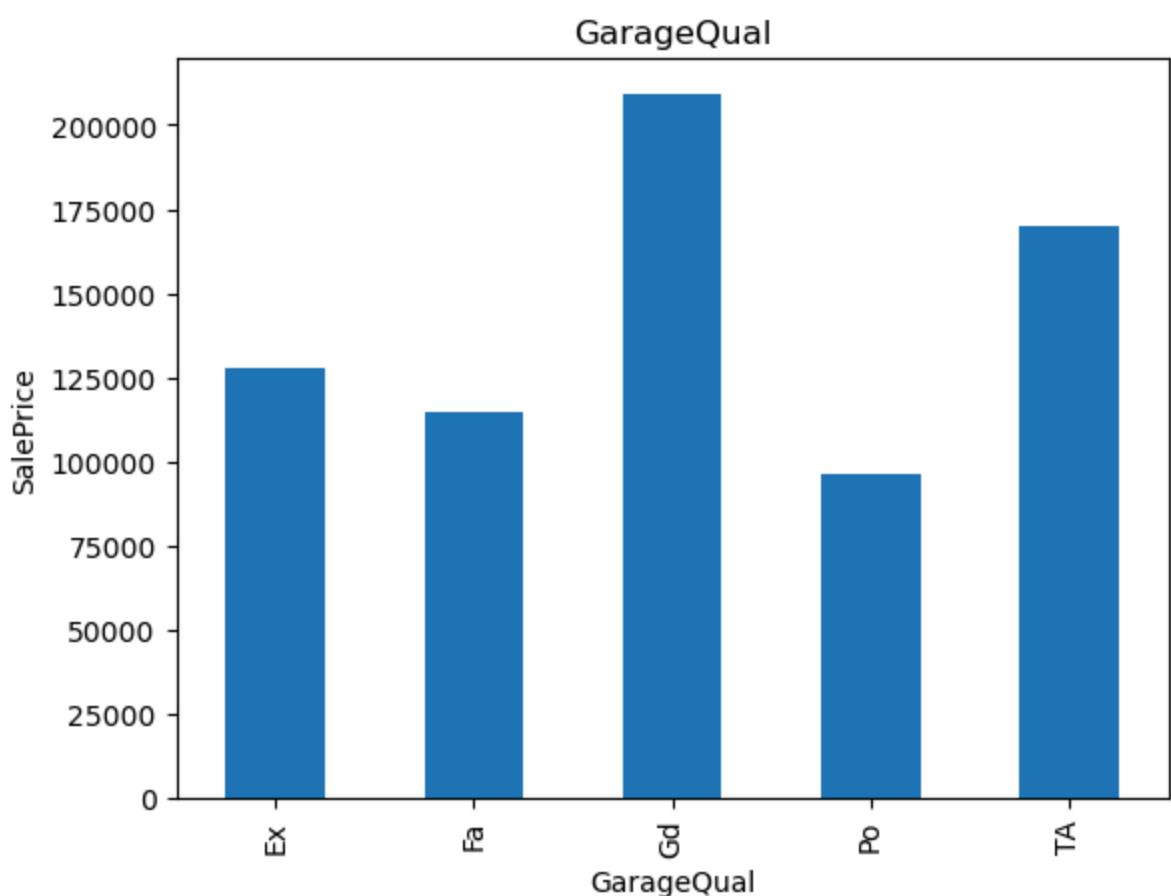
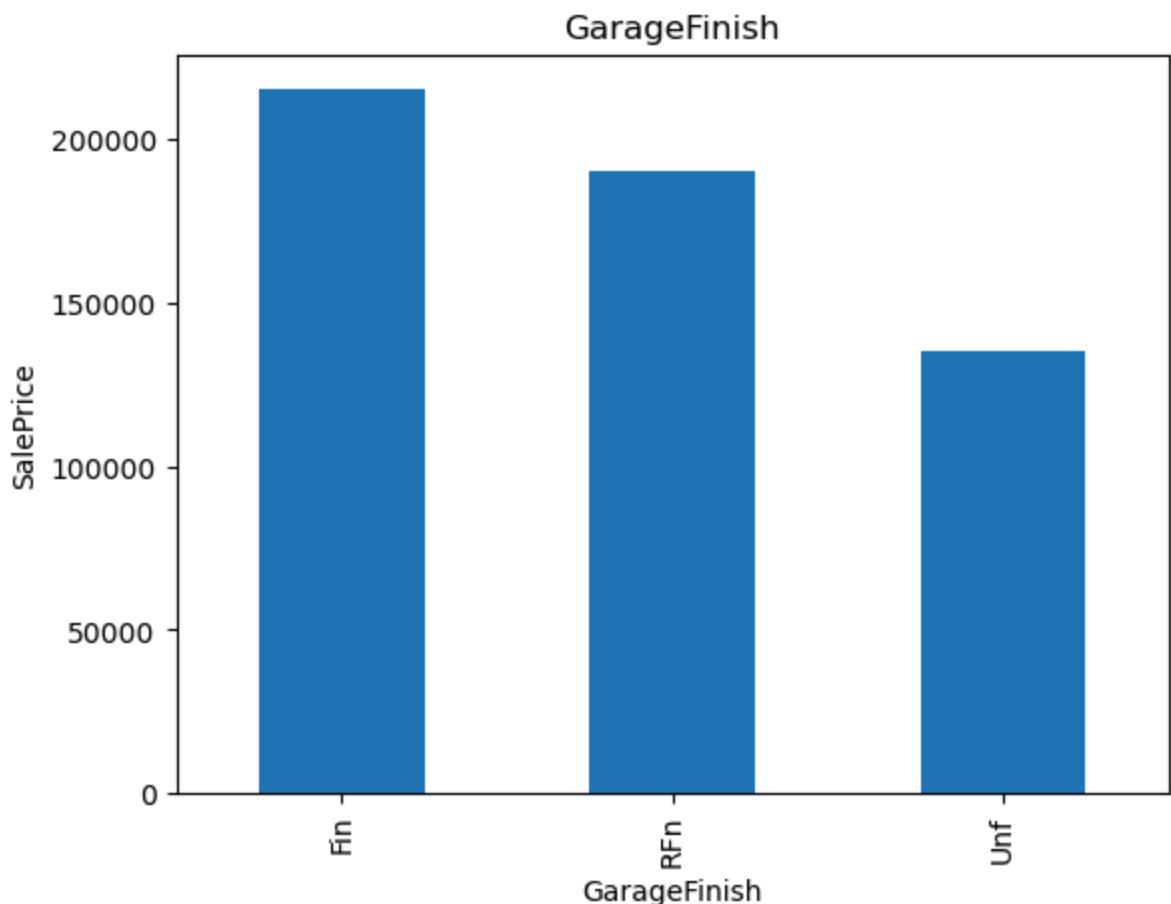


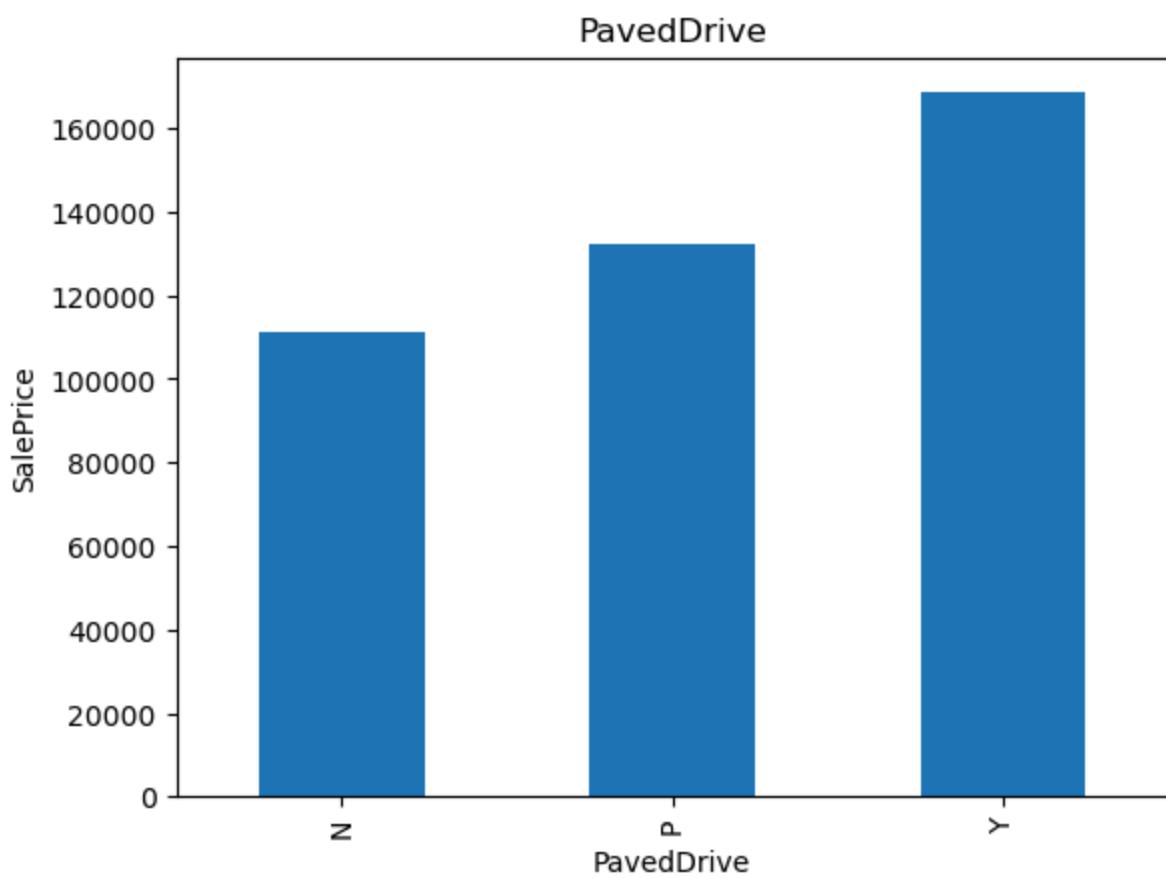
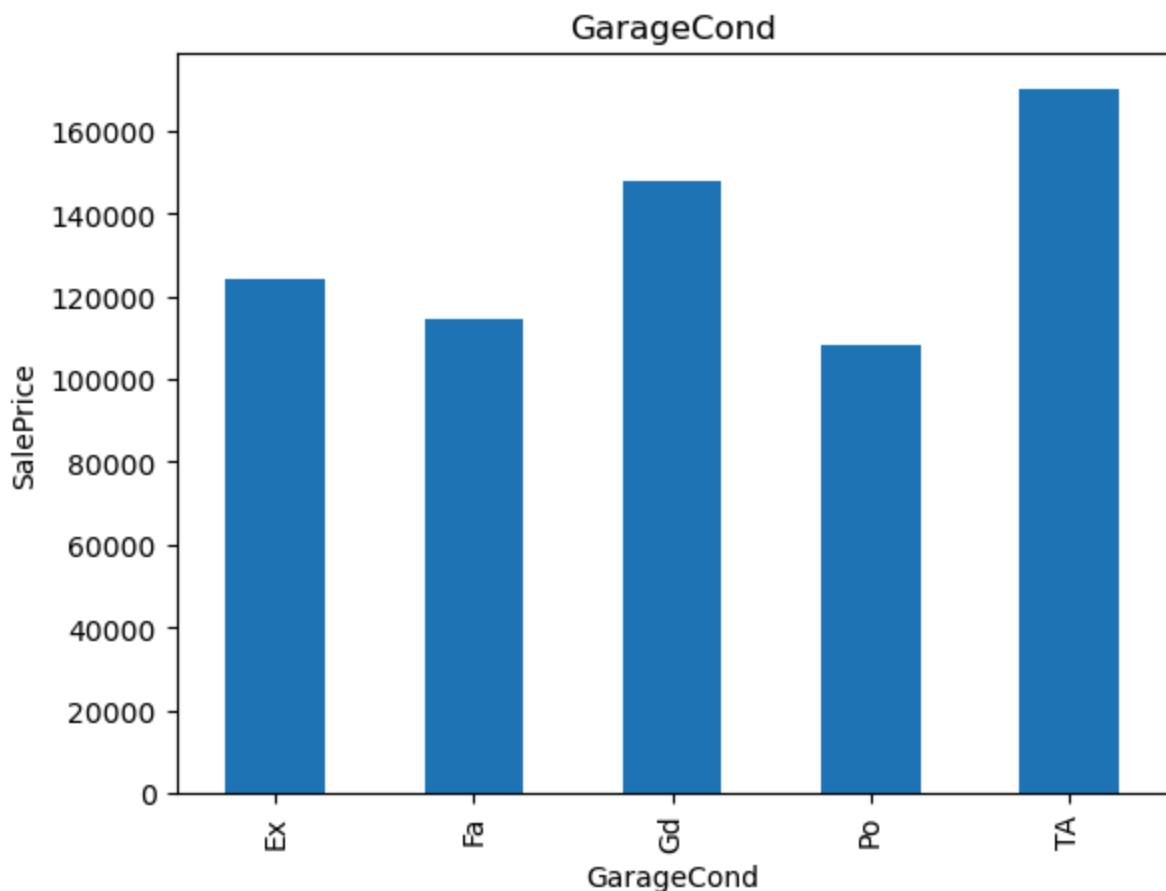


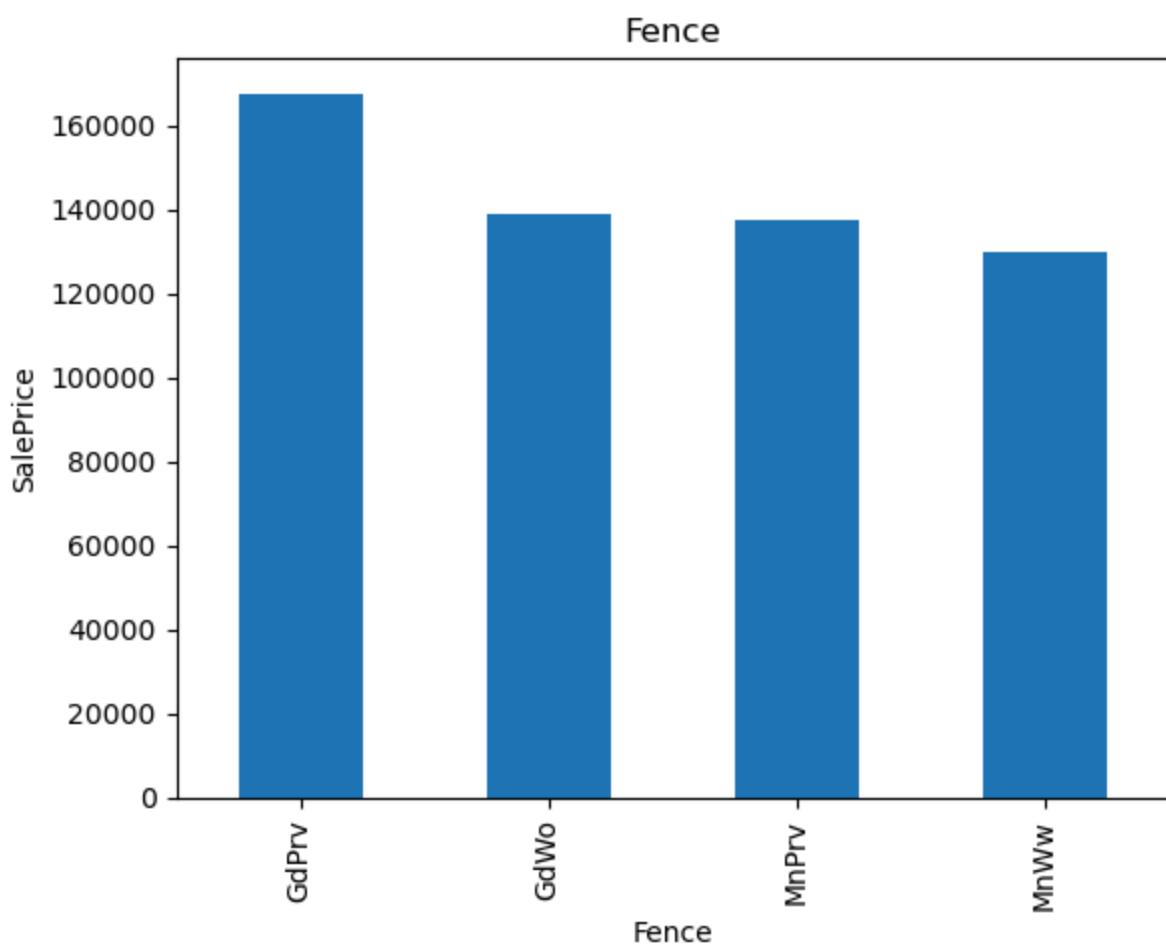
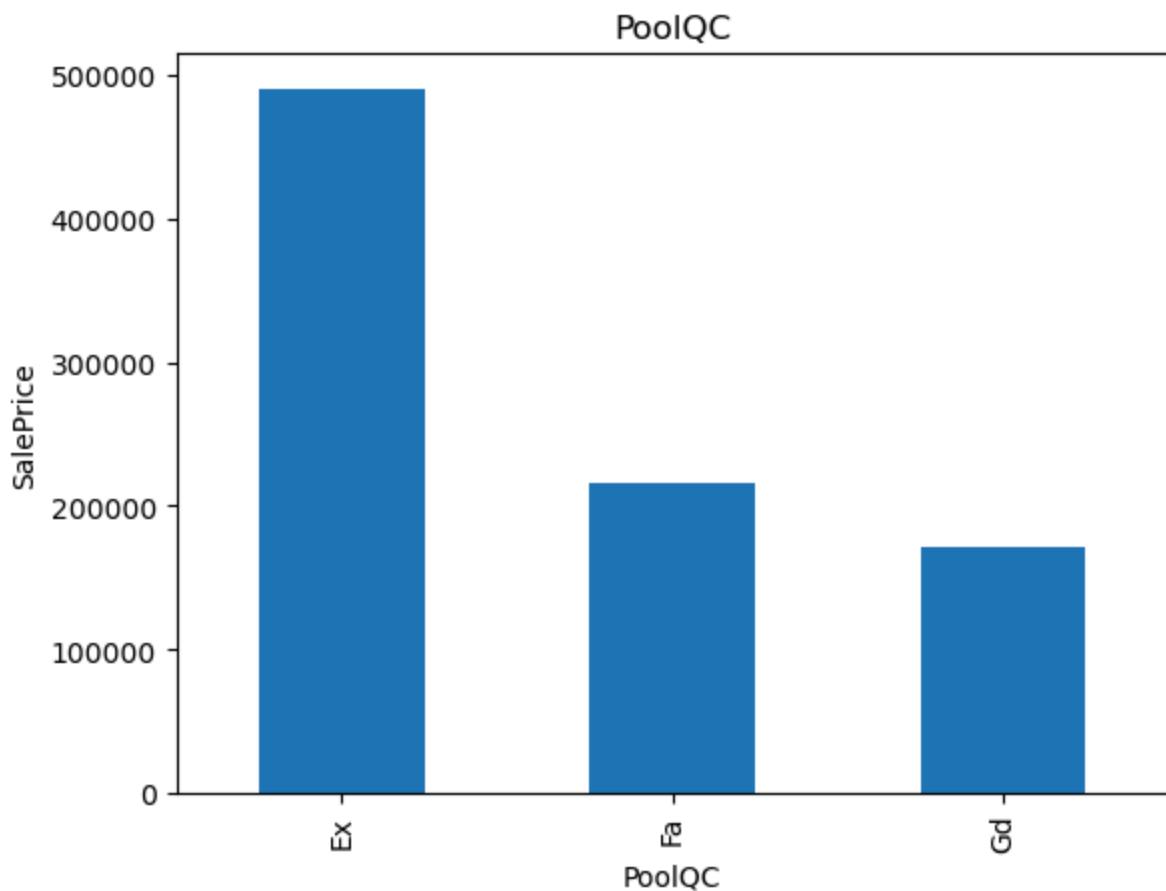


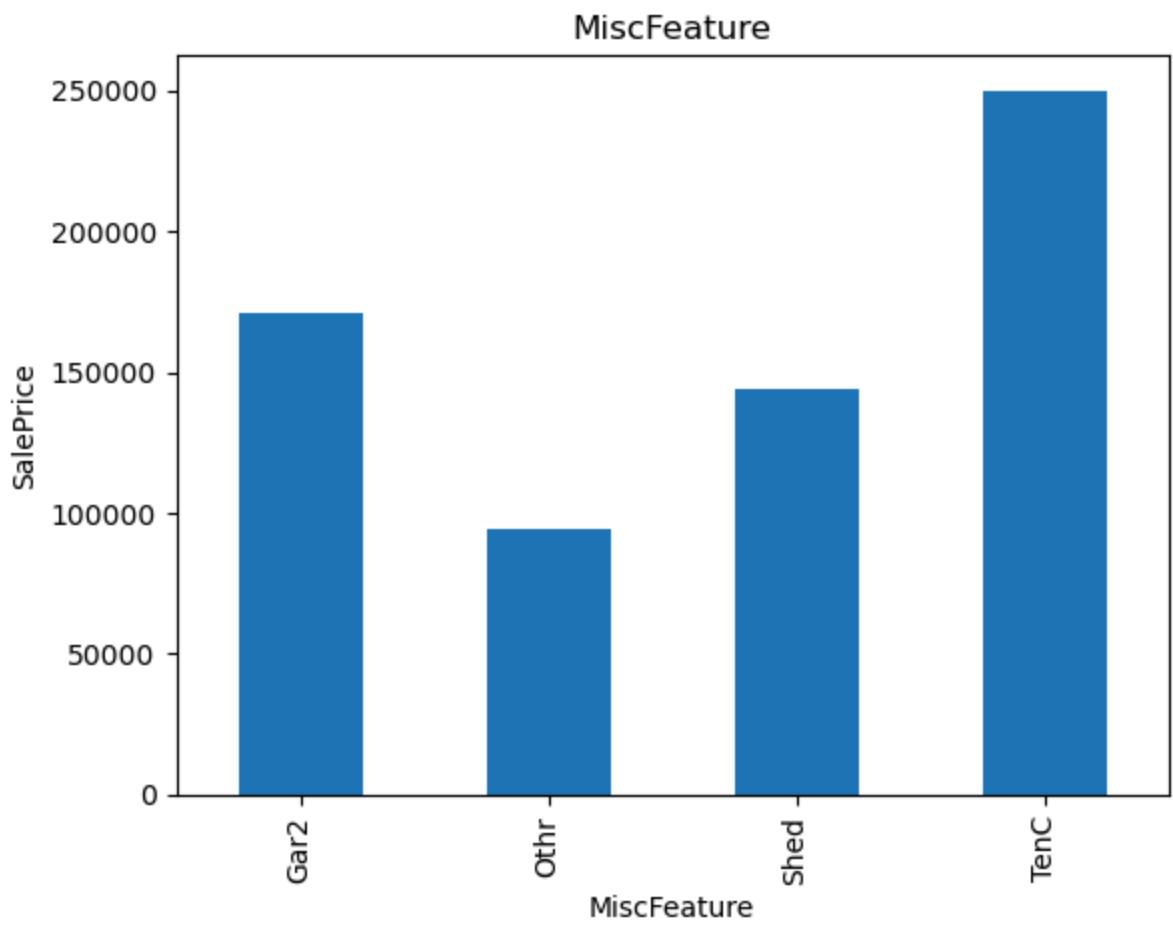


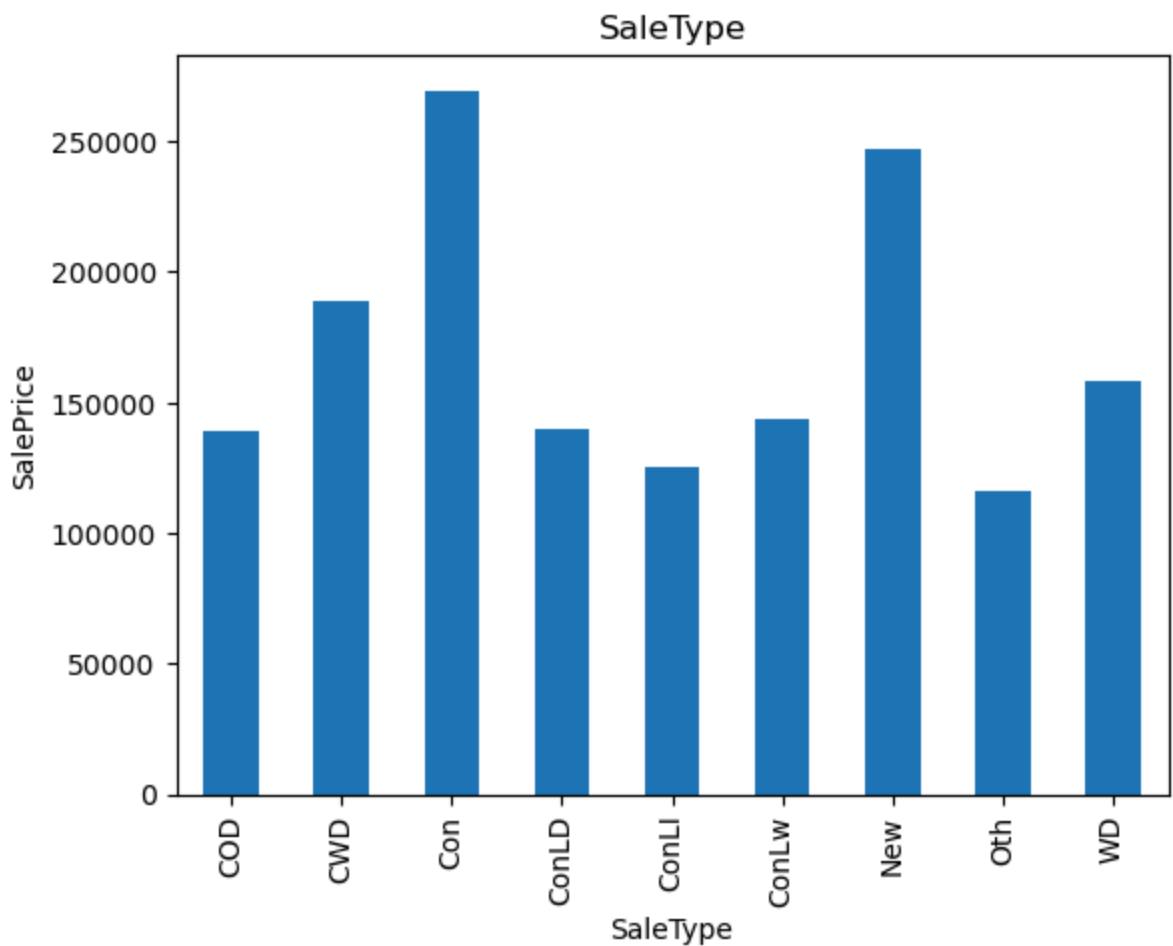


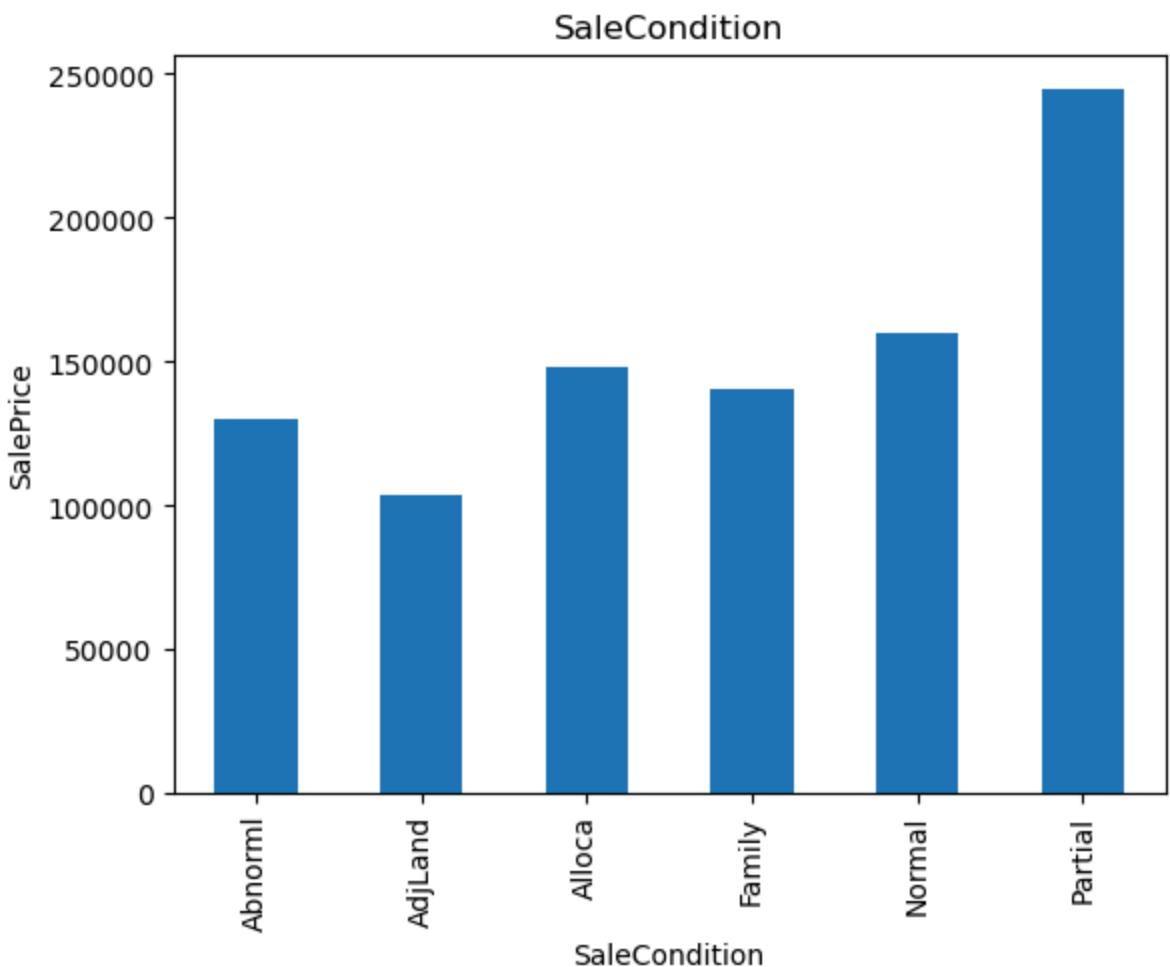












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