




House Sales in King County, USA

 Reading: Project Scenario
10 min

 **Ungraded External Tool:**
Lab for Final Project
1h

 **Peer-graded Assignment:** Submit your Project and Review Others
Grading in progress

 **Review Your Peers:**
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Peer-graded Assignment: Submit your Project and Review Others

Reviews 2 left to complete

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House Sale

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PROMPT

Question 1) Display the data types of each column using the attribute `dtypes`, then take a screenshot and submit it, include your code in the image.

```
In [15]: df.dtypes
```

```
Out[5]: id          int64
date          object
price         float64
bedrooms     int64
bathrooms    float64
sqft_living   int64
sqft_lot      int64
floors        float64
waterfront    int64
view          int64
condition     int64
grade         int64
sqft_above    int64
sqft_basement int64
yr_built      int64
yr_renovated  int64
zipcode       int64
lat           float64
long          float64
sqft_living15 int64
sqft_lot15    int64
dtype: object
```

RUBRIC

1 a) Does the assignment use the data attribute **dtypes** to get the data type and display the following image

```

Unnamed: 0      int64
id              int64
date            object
price           float64
bedrooms        float64
bathrooms       float64
sqft_living      int64
sqft_lot         int64
floors           float64
waterfront       int64
view             int64
condition        int64
grade            int64
sqft_above       int64
sqft_basement    int64
yr_built         int64
yr_renovated     int64
zipcode          int64
lat              float64
long             float64
sqft_living15    int64
sqft_lot15       int64
dtype: object

```

☐ 0 pts
No

☒ 1 pt
Yes

PROMPT

Question 2) Drop the columns "id" and "Unnamed: 0" from axis 1 using the method `drop()`, then use the method `describe()` to obtain a statistical summary of the data. Take a screenshot and submit it, make sure the `inplace` parameter is set to `True`. Your output should look like this:

[illegible]

RUBRIC

Question 2) Does the assignment drop the columns "id" and "Unnamed: 0"?

use the method **describe()** to obtain a statistical summary of the dataframe and produce the result. Note the missing columns

```

min 3.67272e+05 0.00000 0.788808 916.40087 4.16201e+04 0.00000 0.08817 6.78820 0.450743 1.17649 828.08078 442.1
min 7.93000e+04 1.00000 0.00000 290.00000 0.00000e+00 1.00000 0.00000 0.00000 1.00000 1.00000 290.00000 0.0
10% 3.71900e+05 3.00000 1.78000 1417.00000 0.00000e+00 1.00000 0.00000 0.00000 3.00000 3.00000 186.00000 0.0
50% 4.45000e+05 3.00000 3.25000 1815.00000 7.81800e+01 1.00000 0.00000 0.00000 3.00000 3.00000 186.00000 0.0
75% 4.45000e+05 4.00000 3.50000 1865.00000 1.00800e+02 1.00000 0.00000 0.00000 4.00000 4.00000 210.00000 0.0
max 7.70000e+06 10.00000 8.00000 1845.00000 1.00100e+02 1.00000 1.00000 4.00000 8.00000 10.00000 210.00000 4850.0

```

```

In [1]: df.drop(['lat', 'longitude', '0'], axis = 1, inplace = True)
df.describe()

Out[1]:

```

	price	bedrooms	bathrooms	sqft_living	sqft_tot	floors	waterfront	view	condition	grade	sqft_above	sqft_bas
count	2.18100e+04	2.1800.00000	2.1800.00000	2.1810.00000	2.1810.00000	2.1810.00000	2.1810.00000	2.1810.00000	2.1810.00000	2.1810.00000	2.1810.00000	2.1810.00000
mean	4.40000e+05	3.07200	2.11576	2079.880738	1.51880e+04	1.49430	0.007542	0.23403	3.40440	7.88873	1788.38	
std	3.67172e+05	0.80887	0.788808	916.40087	4.16201e+04	0.008817	0.78820	0.450743	1.17649	828.08078		
min	3.67272e+05	1.00000	0.00000	290.00000	0.00000e+00	1.00000	0.00000	1.00000	1.00000	290.00000	0.0	
10%	3.71900e+05	3.00000	1.78000	1417.00000	0.00000e+00	1.00000	0.00000	3.00000	3.00000	186.00000	0.0	
50%	4.45000e+05	3.00000	3.25000	1815.00000	7.81800e+01	1.00000	0.00000	3.00000	3.00000	186.00000	0.0	
75%	4.45000e+05	4.00000	3.50000	1865.00000	1.00800e+02	1.00000	0.00000	4.00000	4.00000	210.00000	0.0	
max	7.70000e+06	10.00000	8.00000	1845.00000	1.00100e+02	1.00000	4.00000	8.00000	10.00000	210.00000	4850.0	

```

count 2.18100e+04 2.1800.00000 2.1800.00000 2.1810.00000 2.1810.00000 2.1810.00000 2.1810.00000 2.1810.00000 2.1810.00000 2.1810.00000 2.1810.00000 2.1810.00000
mean 4.40000e+05 3.07200 2.11576 2079.880738 1.51880e+04 1.49430 0.007542 0.23403 3.40440 7.88873 1788.38
std 3.67172e+05 0.80887 0.788808 916.40087 4.16201e+04 0.008817 0.78820 0.450743 1.17649 828.08078 442.1
min 3.67272e+05 1.00000 0.00000 290.00000 0.00000e+00 1.00000 0.00000 0.00000 1.00000 290.00000 0.0
10% 3.71900e+05 3.00000 1.78000 1417.00000 0.00000e+00 1.00000 0.00000 0.00000 3.00000 3.00000 186.00000 0.0
50% 4.45000e+05 3.00000 3.25000 1815.00000 7.81800e+01 1.00000 0.00000 0.00000 3.00000 3.00000 186.00000 0.0
75% 4.45000e+05 4.00000 3.50000 1865.00000 1.00800e+02 1.00000 0.00000 0.00000 4.00000 4.00000 210.00000 0.0
max 7.70000e+06 10.00000 8.00000 1845.00000 1.00100e+02 1.00000 4.00000 8.00000 10.00000 210.00000 4850.0

```

- ☐ 0 pts
No
- ☐ 1 pt
Partially complete
- ☒ 2 pts
Yes

PROMPT

Question 3) use the method `value_counts` to count the number of houses with unique floor values, use the method `.to_frame()` to convert it to a dataframe. Your output should look like this :

```

floors
1.0 10680
2.0 8241
1.5 1910
3.0 613
2.5 161
3.5 8

```

Y

```

In [45]: df.floors.value_counts().to_frame()

Out[45]:

```

```

floors
1.0 10680
2.0 8241
1.5 1910
3.0 613
2.5 161
3.5 8

```

RUBRIC

Question 3) does the assignment use the method `value_counts` to count the number of houses with unique floor values, then produce the following plot:

```

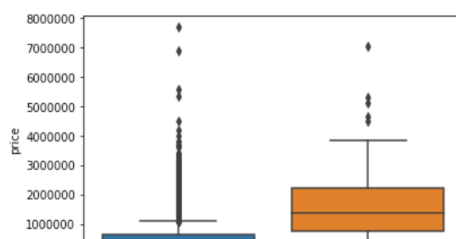
floors
1.0 10680
2.0 8241
1.5 1910
3.0 613
2.5 161
3.5 8

```

- ☐ 0 pts
No
- ☐ 0.5 pts
They used the method `value_counts` on the correct column but did not produce the plot.
- ☒ 1 pt
Yes

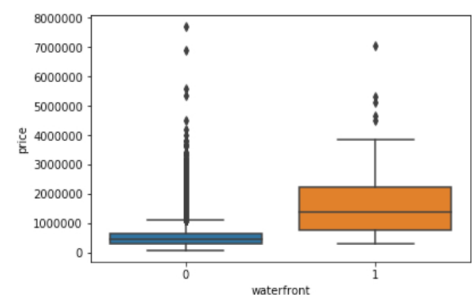
PROMPT

Question 4) use the function `boxplot` in the seaborn library to produce a plot that can be used to determine whether houses with a waterfront view or without a waterfront view have more price outliers. Your output should look like this with the code that produced it (the colors may be different) :

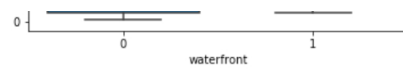


RUBRIC

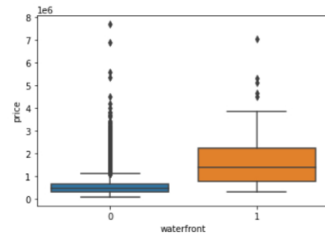
Question 4) was the following plot produced:



- ☐ 0 pts



```
sns.boxplot(x="waterfront", y="price", data=df)
<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x2cb2a432bb0>
```



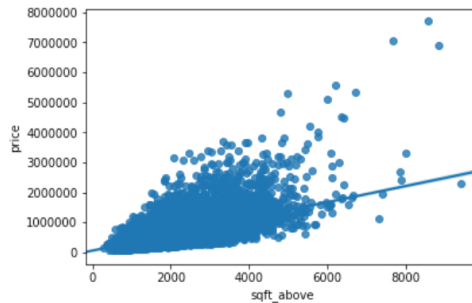
0 pts
No
☒ 1 pt
Yes

?

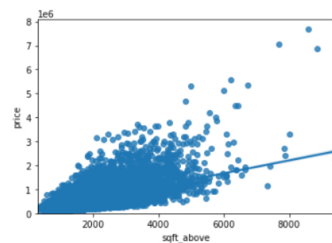
PROMPT

Question 5) Use the function *regplot* in the seaborn library to determine if the feature *sqft_above* is negatively or positively correlated with *price*. Take a screenshot of the plot and the code used to generate it.

Your output should look like this with the code that produced it :

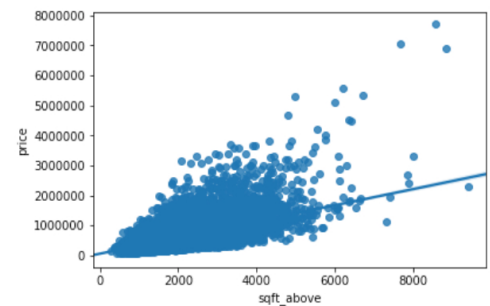


```
sns.regplot(x=df["sqft_above"], y=df["price"], data=df)
plt.ylim(0,)
```



RUBRIC

Question 5) Was the following plot produced?



0 pts
No
☒ 1 pt
Yes

?

?

PROMPT

Question 6) Fit a linear regression model to predict the price using the feature 'sqft_living' then calculate the R^2 . Take a screenshot of your code and the value of the R^2 .

```
..
In [60]: x = df[['sqft_living']]
         y = df['price']
```

RUBRIC

Question 6) Was a linear regression model fit and a R^2 of approximately 0.49285 calculated?

0 pts
No

?

```
lr = LinearRegression()
lr.fit(x, y)
lr.score(x, y)
```

Out[60]: 0.49285321790379316

☐ 1 pt
Partially complete

☒ 2 pts
Yes

?

PROMPT

Question 7) Fit a linear regression model to predict the 'price' using the list of features:

- "floors"
- "waterfront"
- "lat"
- "bedrooms"
- "sqft_basement"
- "view"
- "bathrooms"
- "sqft_living15"
- "sqft_above"
- "grade"
- "sqft_living"

The calculate the R^2 . Take a screenshot of your code and the value of the R^2 .

```
In [81]: Features = ["floors", "waterfront", "lat", "bedrooms", "sqft_basement", "view", "bathrooms", "sqft_living15", "sqft_above", "grade"]
Then calculate the R^2. Take a screenshot of your code.

In [81]: x = df[features]
y = df.price
lr = LinearRegression()
lr.fit(x, y)
lr.score(x, y)

Out[81]: 0.657695288344205
```

RUBRIC

Question 7) Was a linear regression model fit and a R^2 of approximately 0.657695 calculated?

☐ 0 pts
No

☐ 1 pt
Partially complete

☒ 2 pts
Yes

?

?

PROMPT

Question 8) Create a pipeline object that scales the data performs a polynomial transform and fits a linear regression model. Fit the object using the features in the question above, then fit the model and calculate the R^2 . Take a screenshot of your code and the R^2 .

There are some hints in the notebook

```
In [89]: x = df[features]
y = df.price
pipe = Pipeline(Input)
pipe.fit(X, y)
pipe.score(X, y)
```

Out[89]: 0.7473257069312564

RUBRIC

Question 8) Was an R^2 of approximately 0.75133 calculated?

☐ 0 pts
No

☐ 1 pt
Partially complete

☒ 2 pts
Yes

?

PROMPT

Question 9) Create and fit a Ridge regression object using the training data, setting the regularization parameter to 0.1 and calculate the R^2 using the test data. Take a screenshot for your code and the R^2

```
from sklearn.linear_model import Ridge

rm = Ridge(alpha=0.1)
rm.fit(x_train, y_train)
```

RUBRIC

Question 9) Was the R^2 of approximately 0.647?

☐ 0 pts
No

☐ 1 pt
Partially complete

?

```
rm.score(x_test, y_test)
```

```
0.6478759163939112
```

2 pts
Yes

?

PROMPT

Question 10) Perform a second order polynomial transform on both the training data and testing data. Create and fit a Ridge regression object using the training data, setting the regularisation parameter to 0.1. Calculate the R^2 utilising the test data provided. Take a screenshot of your code and the R^2 .

```
pr = PolynomialFeatures(degree = 2)
X_train_pr = pr.fit_transform(x_train)
X_test_pr = pr.fit_transform(x_test)
```

```
rr = Ridge(alpha = 0.1)
rr.fit(X_train_pr, y_train)
rr.score(X_test_pr, y_test)
```

```
0.7002744255607272
```

RUBRIC

Question 10) Was the R^2 of approximately 0.7?

- ☐ 0 pts
No
- ☒ 1 pt
Yes

?

PROMPT

Upload your notebook.

```
..
In [15]: df.dtypes
```

```
Out[15]: id          int64
         date        object
         price      float64
         bedrooms   int64
         bathrooms  float64
         sqft_living int64
         sqft_lot    int64
         floors      float64
         waterfront int64
         view        int64
         condition  int64
         grade       int64
         sqft_above  int64
         sqft_basement int64
         yr_built    int64
         yr_renovated int64
         zipcode     int64
         lat         float64
         long        float64
         sqft_living15 int64
         sqft_lot15  int64
         dtype: object
```

RUBRIC

Did the user share their notebook?

- ☒ 0 pts
No
- ☐ 3 pts
Yes

?

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?

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RR

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