".. \_Boston dataset:

Boston house prices dataset

Data Set Characteristics:

:Number of Instances: 506

:Number of Attributes: 13 numeric/categorical predictive. Median Value (attribute 14) is usually the target.

:Attribute Information (in order):

- CRIM per capita crime rate by town\n

- ZN proportion of residential land zoned for lots over 25,000 sq.ft.

- INDUS proportion of non-retail business acres per town

- CHAS Charles River dummy variable (= 1 if tract bounds river; 0 otherwise)

- NOX nitric oxides concentration (parts per 10 million)

- RM average number of rooms per dwelling

- AGE proportion of owner-occupied units built prior to 1940 - DIS weighted distances to five Boston employment centres

- RAD index of accessibility to radial highways

- TAX full-value property-tax rate per $10,000

- PTRATIO pupil-teacher ratio by town\n

- B 1000(Bk - 0.63)^2 where Bk is the proportion of blacks by town

- LSTAT % lower status of the population

- MEDV Median value of owner-occupied homes in $1000's

:Missing Attribute Values: None

:Creator: Harrison, D. and Rubinfeld, D.L.

This is a copy of UCI ML housing dataset.

https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/machine-learning-databases/housing/

This dataset was taken from the StatLib library which is maintained at Carnegie Mellon University.

The Boston house-price data of Harrison, D. and Rubinfeld, D.L. 'Hedonic

prices and the demand for clean air', J. Environ. Economics & Management,

vol.5, 81-102, 1978. Used in Belsley, Kuh & Welsch, 'Regression diagnostics',

Wiley, 1980. N.B. Various transformations are used in the table on

pages 244-261 of the latter.

The Boston house-price data has been used in many machine learning papers that address regression

problems.

topic:: References   
- Belsley, Kuh & Welsch, 'Regression diagnostics: Identifying Influential Data and Sources of Collinearity', Wiley, 1980. 244-261.

- Quinlan,R. (1993). Combining Instance-Based and Model-Based Learning. In Proceedings on the Tenth International Conference of Machine Learning, 236-243, University of Massachusetts, Amherst. Morgan Kaufmann."