

Data MJB

Xuya Jiang, Yanbin Liu, Weili He

Ruitong Zhu, Avyay Sah, Tony Nie

Overview

In Shanghai the prices of real estate are skyrocketing with no correct estimation of price of land for a particular area. Hence we did a project where we solve this problem, estimating the correct price, helping people in making their decisions.

What Problem you have solved

Prices for apartments in Shanghai vary according to districts and sub districts alot. The prices depend on a number of features like the neighbourhood, orientation of the apartment, number of bedrooms and bathrooms, the floor area, whether the society has a garden, a parking lot and many such features. But there is no proper compilation of data for real estate in Shanghai. Large amounts of data is present online with a random collection of some of these features. Therefore we decided to estimate the price per square meter and help people know the real price for a particular neighbourhood.

To solve this problem, we began by scrapping large amounts of data. We wrote different scrappers to collect the vasts amount of data from a number of websites. After collecting the data, the next biggest challenge was to compile it in one location and clean the data. Many of the rows had empty cells, making it difficult for us to work with the data. Once we were done with data cleaning, we had around 18000 rows of non repeated data. With this in hand, we trained our data model using different algorithms. We trained our model on Dense Neural Network, Random Forest Regressor and Random Forest Classifier. The best accuracy was given by Random Forest Classifier when the error rate was kept to $\pm 15\%$.

How Solution Works

We take features like the number of rooms and neighbourhood, and then use a model to get a prediction on price. The accuracy used in regression is defined in the following way.

(1)A prediction is accurate if

$$|\text{prediction} - \text{actual price}| < \beta * \text{actual price}$$

(2)The accuracy of a regression is:

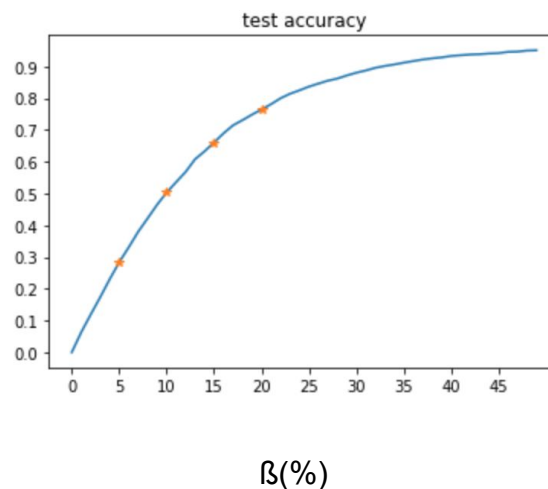
$$\text{accuracy} = \text{accurate predictions} / \text{total predictions}$$

1.DNN of 55% accuracy

The DNN is constructed on 3 hidden layers, with 500, 300,100 neuron units respectively. The activation function is “tanh” instead of relu because it is a regressor. In this way, we get a accuracy of 55% with $\beta=15\%$.

2.Random forest Regressor of 66% accuracy

In random forest regressor we just use the default parameters except that n_estimator is set to be 100. From this model we achieve a 66% accuracy with $\beta=15\%$.



3.Random forest Classifier of 75% accuracy(5 labels)

In random forest classifier, we label the price with 5 categories,from “very high” to “very low”. In this case, we can achieve a 75% accuracy.

User Interface

After we got the model, we want to put it onto website and give access to users to do the prediction based on the features they input. We first saved the model to the local using the sklearn package joblib. Then we built a simple webpage and a webserver to hold it by getting the input from the website and sending response back. Below is the screenshot of the webpage. For simple demonstration purpose, here we just put six features and set the others as the default values. As we see, once the user input the features, ‘railway line’, ‘walking distance to the railway’, ‘orientation’, ‘school’, ‘number of

bedroom', 'number of living room' and click 'submit'. The webserver would get the input and use the model in the backend to predict the price. In the future, we would make the website more beautiful and user-friendly.

The screenshot displays a web browser window with the address bar showing 'localhost:5000/prediction'. The page features a dark blue navigation bar at the top with links for 'Homepage', 'About us', and 'Price Prediction' (the latter is highlighted in orange). Below this, the main content area has a light blue background and is titled 'Input the Attribute'. It contains several input fields: 'Railway', 'School', 'Orientation', 'Distance to Rail Station', 'Number of Bedroom', and 'Number of Livingroom'. A 'Submit' button is positioned below the 'Distance to Rail Station' field. At the bottom of the page, there is an orange footer bar with the same navigation links: 'Homepage', 'About us', and 'Price Prediction'.

Future work

In the future, we are going to separate the price into 2 parts-Price index and Price Premium in order to predict both the price of the house and the future price of the house. Also, we are going to complete our User Interface.

Summary of project-idea, method and experience.

DataMJB is an data-driven, machine-learning price estimation solution for the housing market in Shanghai. The project takes inspiration from success of home price estimation tools for the U.S market, built by Zillow and Redfin. With real estate prices skyrocketing in Shanghai, investors and homebuyers will find great value in a data-driven prediction tool that specifically targets the city.

DataMJB has a number of advantages over other machine-learning price estimation tools on the market today. DataMJB is focused on only the Shanghai market, therefore its estimation is more accurate than a model that learns from a breadth of different cities. It acquires data primarily through web-scraping, meaning the model not only

learns from the most updated real estate listings, but also can be easily tuned to learn from a variety of data sources. It gains valuable insights in addition to providing price prediction, such as which features of a real estate is the best predictor of its market value.

=====

Our Project aims at helping people with a better understanding of the house price via technical prediction, since in Shanghai the prices of real estate are skyrocketing with no correct estimation of price of land for a particular area.