# **Data Mining Project**

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### Understanding the problem:

The goal of this problem to expect the prices for the houses. With missing data and a big number of features. The problem from "Kaggle" called "House Prices: Advanced Regression Techniques".

81 features and 1460 sample with many missing values. So during this project I am trying to deal with the big number of features and find the best model to predict the house prices correctly.

The source code in github with the dataset:

https://github.com/a511260195/house-price-predicting

SalePrice - the property's sale price in dollars. This is the target variable that you're trying to predict.

MSSubClass: The building class

MSZoning: The general zoning classification

LotFrontage: Linear feet of street connected to property

LotArea: Lot size in square feet Street: Type of road access Alley: Type of alley access

LotShape: General shape of property LandContour: Flatness of the property Utilities: Type of utilities available LotConfig: Lot configuration LandSlope: Slope of property

Neighborhood: Physical locations within Ames city limits

Condition1: Proximity to main road or railroad

**Condition2**: Proximity to main road or railroad (if a second is present)

**BldgType**: Type of dwelling **HouseStyle**: Style of dwelling

OverallQual: Overall material and finish quality

OverallCond: Overall condition rating YearBuilt: Original construction date YearRemodAdd: Remodel date

**RoofStyle**: Type of roof **RoofMatl**: Roof material

Exterior1st: Exterior covering on house

Exterior2nd: Exterior covering on house (if more than one material)

**MasVnrType**: Masonry veneer type

MasVnrArea: Masonry veneer area in square feet

**ExterQual**: Exterior material quality

**ExterCond**: Present condition of the material on the exterior

**Foundation**: Type of foundation **BsmtQual**: Height of the basement

BsmtCond: General condition of the basement

**BsmtExposure**: Walkout or garden level basement walls

**BsmtFinType1**: Quality of basement finished area

**BsmtFinSF1**: Type 1 finished square feet

**BsmtFinType2**: Quality of second finished area (if present)

**BsmtFinSF2**: Type 2 finished square feet

**BsmtUnfSF**: Unfinished square feet of basement area **TotalBsmtSF**: Total square feet of basement area

**Heating**: Type of heating

**HeatingQC**: Heating quality and condition **CentralAir**: Central air conditioning

Electrical: Electrical system
1stFlrSF: First Floor square feet
2ndFlrSF: Second floor square feet

**LowQualFinSF**: Low quality finished square feet (all floors) **GrLivArea**: Above grade (ground) living area square feet

**BsmtFullBath**: Basement full bathrooms **BsmtHalfBath**: Basement half bathrooms **FullBath**: Full bathrooms above grade **HalfBath**: Half baths above grade

Bedroom: Number of bedrooms above basement level

**Kitchen**: Number of kitchens **KitchenQual**: Kitchen quality

**TotRmsAbvGrd**: Total rooms above grade (does not include bathrooms)

Functional: Home functionality rating Fireplaces: Number of fireplaces FireplaceQu: Fireplace quality GarageType: Garage location

GarageYrBlt: Year garage was built GarageFinish: Interior finish of the garage GarageCars: Size of garage in car capacity GarageArea: Size of garage in square feet

GarageQual: Garage quality GarageCond: Garage condition PavedDrive: Paved driveway

WoodDeckSF: Wood deck area in square feet OpenPorchSF: Open porch area in square feet EnclosedPorch: Enclosed porch area in square feet 3SsnPorch: Three season porch area in square feet ScreenPorch: Screen porch area in square feet

PoolArea: Pool area in square feet

**PoolQC**: Pool quality **Fence**: Fence quality

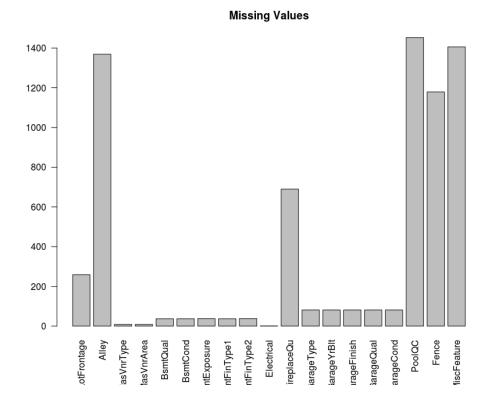
MiscFeature: Miscellaneous feature not covered in other categories

MiscVal: \$Value of miscellaneous feature

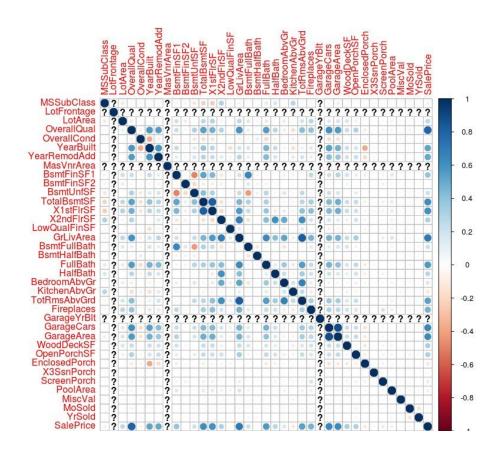
MoSold: Month Sold YrSold: Year Sold SaleType: Type of sale

SaleCondition: Condition of sale

#### The Features with Missing Values:



#### The correlation between the Features:



We can notice a big similar between the Garage Area and the number of cars in the garage

and between Overall material and finish quality and the price.

## **Data Prepration:**

So to deal with the missing value.

We can notice for example about Garage features the features is null in the same time. when the GarageCars=0 and GarageArea=0. so that's meaning there are no information to the garage for this house.

In this way I will give "None" instead of null for this value in the data.

Gara	geType	GarageYrBlt	GarageFinish	Garaş	geCars	GarageArea	GarageQual	GarageCond
1338	<NA	> NA	<NA $>$	0	0	<NA $>$	<NA $>$	
1339	BuiltIn	2002	RFn	2	492	TA	TA	
1340	Attcho	1 1972	RFn	1	288	TA	TA	
1341	Detch	d 1974	Unf	4	480	TA	TA	
1342	Detch	d 2004	Unf	2	576	TA	TA	
1343	Attcho	1 2002	RFn	2	647	TA	TA	
1344	Detch	d 1929	Unf	2	342	Fa	Fa	
1345	Attcho	1 2006	Fin	2	440	TA	TA	
1346	Detch	d 1997	Unf	1	308	TA	TA	
1347	Attcho	l 1968	RFn	2	508	Gd	TA	
1348	Attcho	1 2006	Fin	3	712	TA	TA	
1349	Attcho	l 1998	RFn	2	514	TA	TA	
1350	<na< td=""><td>&gt; NA</td><td><na></na></td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td><na></na></td><td><na></na></td><td></td></na<>	> NA	<na></na>	0	0	<na></na>	<na></na>	

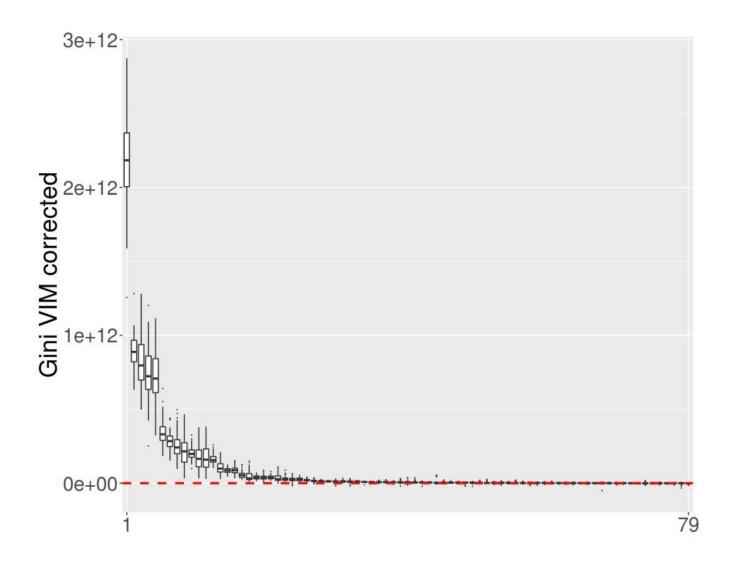
and for example for "LotFrontage" it is integer so I will replace the null value with the median.

And that processing for all the features.

#### Feature selection:

I used Decision tree in parallel and choose the best 15 feature. After that I saved the features because the code take long time. So the feature after the selection.

```
names\_f <- c ("OverallQual", "GrLivArea", "Neighborhood", "GarageCars", "ExterQual", "TotalBsmtSF", "X1stFlrSF", "GarageArea", "KitchenQual", "X2ndFlrSF", "BsmtQual", "YearBuilt", "BsmtFinSF1") \\
```



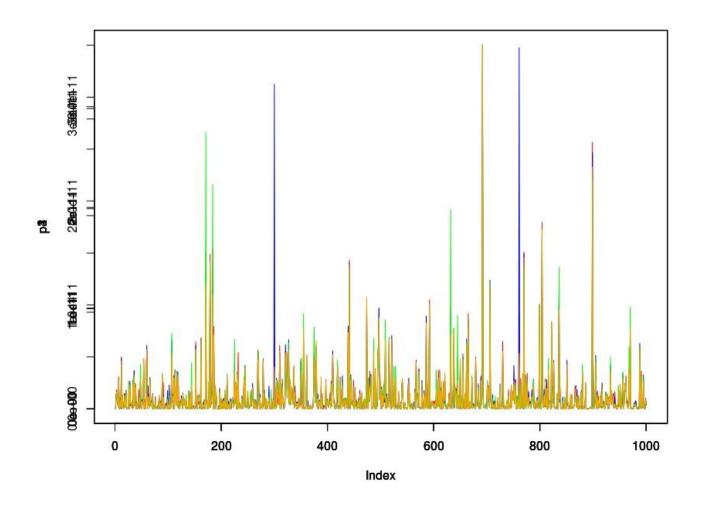
# Modeling:

I tried 4 algorithms SVM, Bossting with laplace, Random forest and Regression.

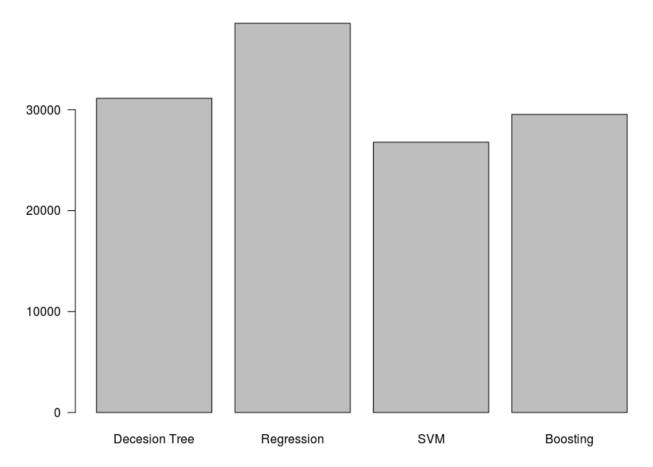
# Model Selection:

so at the end I found the SVM is the best model for this problem.

```
#The differnt between the predict value and the real value for all the algorithms p1 <- (predict-train_label)*(predict-train_label) p2 <- (predict2-train_label)*(predict2-train_label) p3 <- (predict3-train_label)*(predict3-train_label) p4 <- (predict4-train_label)*(predict4-train_label) plot(p1,type="l",col="red") par(new=TRUE) plot(p2,type="l",col="blue") par(new=TRUE) plot(p3,type="l",col="green") par(new=TRUE) plot(p4,type="l",col="orange")
```



### **Model Selection**



So SVM has the lowest error. And now we can predict the test file for predict the answers.