UNIVERSITY OF MUMBAI

PROJECT REPORT ON

REAL ESTATE PRICE PREDICTION

PROJECT

SUBMITTED BY

ASHISH RAMJANAM MALLAH

UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF

PROF.BHANUDAS SATAM & AQUILA SHAIKH

LATE BHAUSAHEB HIRAY SMARNIKA SAMITI TRUST

HIRAY GROUP OF INSTITUTES

MUMBAI - 400051

MAHARASHTRA

MCA SEM I [2020-2021]

LATE BHAUSAHEB HIRAY S.S. TRUST'S INSTITUTE OF COMPUTER APPLICATION

ISO 90012008 CERTIFIED

S.N. 341, Next to New English School, Govt. Colony,

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Tel: 91-22-26570892/3181

Date:

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Mr. ASHISH RAMJANAM MALLAH

----------Roll No. 202114

is a student of MCA of 1th year Semester-I has completed successfully full-semester Mini-Project of subject "REAL STATE PRICE PREDICTION" for the academic year 2020 – 21.

---------- **----------**

Subject In-Charge **Director**

External Examiner

PROFORMA FOR THE APPROVAL PROJECT PROPOSAL

PNR No.:- 2017016400250142 **SEAT No.:-**202178

Name of the Student:- ASHISH RAMJANAM MALLAH

Title of the Project:- REAL ESTATE PRICE PREDICTION

Name of the Guide:- Prof. AQUILA SHAIKH & BHANUDAS SATAM

Teaching experience of the Guide:

Is this your first submission? Yes No

_____ _____

Signature of the Student **Signature of the Guide**

Date: _____ Date:_____

Signature of the Coordinator: _____

Date: _____

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I extend my deepest appreciation to my esteemed guide, **Prof. AQUILA SHAIKH & BHANUDAS SATAM** for providing me with the possibility to complete this project with the right guidance and advice.

Special gratitude I give to my respected head of the division **PROF. VIKRAM PATALBANSI**, for allowing me to use the facilities available and also help me to coordinate my project Furthermore, I would also like to acknowledge with much appreciation the crucial role of faculty members on this occasion.

Last but not least, I would like to thank friends who help me to assemble the parts and gave a suggestion about the project.

Abstract:-

Real estate is the least transparent industry in our ecosystem. Housing prices keep changing day in and day out and sometimes are hyped rather than being based on valuation.

Predicting housing prices with real factors is the main crux of our research project. Here we aim to make our evaluations based on every basic parameter that is considered while determining the price.

We use various regression techniques in this pathway, and our results are not sole determination of one technique rather it is the weighted mean of various techniques to give most accurate results.

The results proved that this approach yields minimum error and maximum accuracy than individual algorithms applied. We also propose to use real-time neighborhood details using Google maps to get exact real-world valuations.

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INTRODUCTION

Real Estate Price Prediction Project

Investment is a business activity on which most people are interested in this globalization era. There are several objects that are often used for investment, for example, gold, stocks and property. In particular, property investment has increased significantly.

Housing price trends are not only the concern of buyers and sellers, but it also indicates the current economic situation. There are many factors which has impact on house prices, such as numbers of bedrooms and bathrooms. Even the nearby location, a location with a great accessibility to highways, expressways, schools, shopping malls and local employment opportunities contributes to the rise in house price.

Manual house predication becomes difficult, hence there are many systems developed for house price prediction. We have proposed an advanced house prediction system using linear regression. This system aim is to make a model which can give us a good house pricing prediction based on other variables. We are going to use Linear Regression for this dataset and hence it gives a good accuracy.

This house price prediction project has two modules namely, Admin and User. Admin can add location and view the location. Admin has authority to add density on the basis of per unit area. User can view the location and see the predicted housing price for the particular location.

1.2.Need and Motivation:-

Having lived in India for so many years if there is one thing that I had been taking for granted, it's that housing and rental prices continue to rise. Since the housing crisis of 2008, housing prices have recovered remarkably well, especially in major housing markets. However, in the 4th quarter of 2016, I was surprised to read that Bombay housing prices had fallen the most in the last 4 years. In fact, median resale prices for condos and coops fell 6.3%, marking the first time there was a decline since Q1 of 2017.

The decline has been partly attributed to political uncertainty domestically and abroad and the 2014 election. So, to maintain the transparency among customers and also the comparison can be made easy through this model. If customer finds the price of house at some given website higher than the price predicted by the model, so he can reject that house.

REQUIREMENTS

❖ Hardware Requirement:

- Processor –Core i3
- Hard Disk – 160 GB
- Memory – 1GB RAM

❖ Software Requirement:

- Windows 7 or higher
- Python
- python flask server

❖ Advantages

- Saves time
- Easy to access the system anywhere and anytime.

❖ Limitation

- Requires an active internet connection.

❖ Application

- This system can be used by the multiple peoples to get the counselling sessions online.

❖ Modules:

The system comprises of 3 major modules with their sub-modules as follows:

1. **Admin:**
    - **Add Location:** Admin can add locations.
    - **View Location:** Admin can View the added location.
    - **Add Density:** Admin can add density of the houses by per unit area.

2. **User:**
    - **View Location:** User can view the location.
    - **View Predicted housing price:** User can view the predicted price of house.

2.DATA SET

Steps in Preparing Data for Model

❖ STEPS:

This data science project walks through step by step process of how to build a real estate price prediction website.

We will first build a model using sklearn and linear regression using banglore home prices dataset from kaggle.com.

Second step would be to write a python flask server that uses the saved model to serve http requests.

Third component is the website built in html, css and javascript that allows user to enter home square ft area, bedrooms etc and it will call python flask server to retrieve the predicted price.

During model building we will cover almost all **data science concepts** such as :-

2.1. Data load and cleaning,

2.2. Feature engineering,

2.3. Outlier detection and removal,

2.4. Dimensionality Reduction

2.5. Grid Search Cv

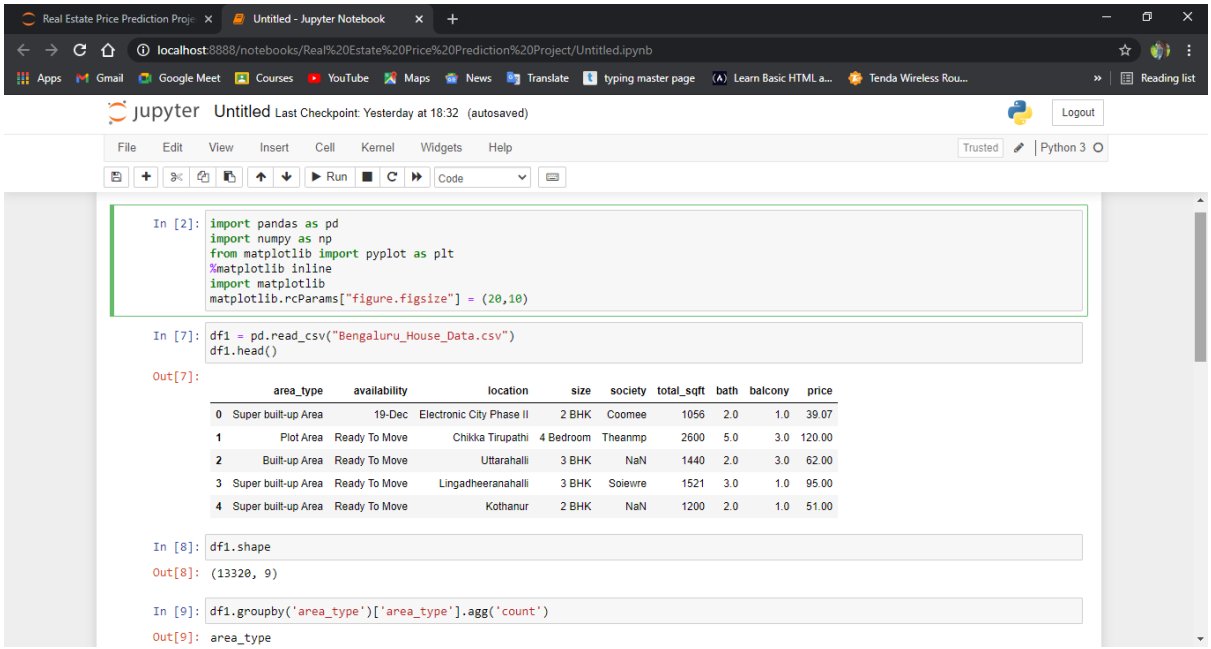
2.6. K-Fold Cross Validation

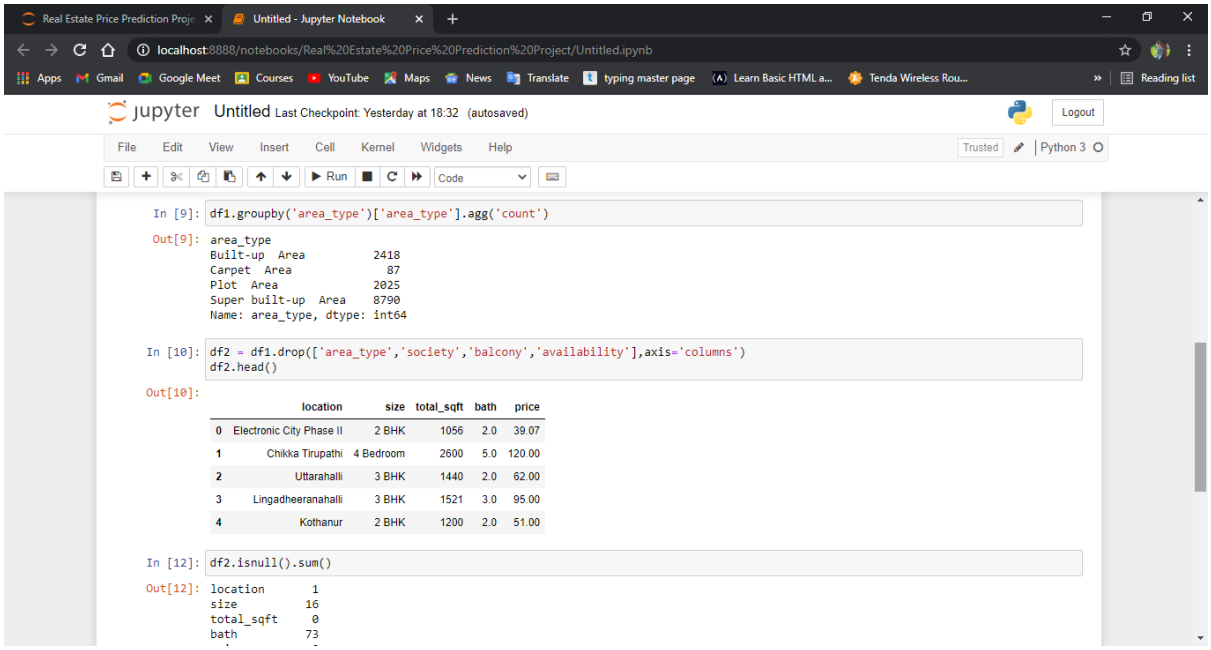
2.1)Data Load and Cleaning:-

Data cleansing or data cleaning is the process of detecting and correcting corrupt or inaccurate records from a record set, table, or database and refers to identifying incomplete, incorrect, inaccurate or irrelevant parts of the data and then replacing, modifying, or deleting the dirty or coarse data.

Data cleansing may be performed interactively with data wrangling tools, or as batch processing through scripting.

Data Cleaning Screen Shot :-

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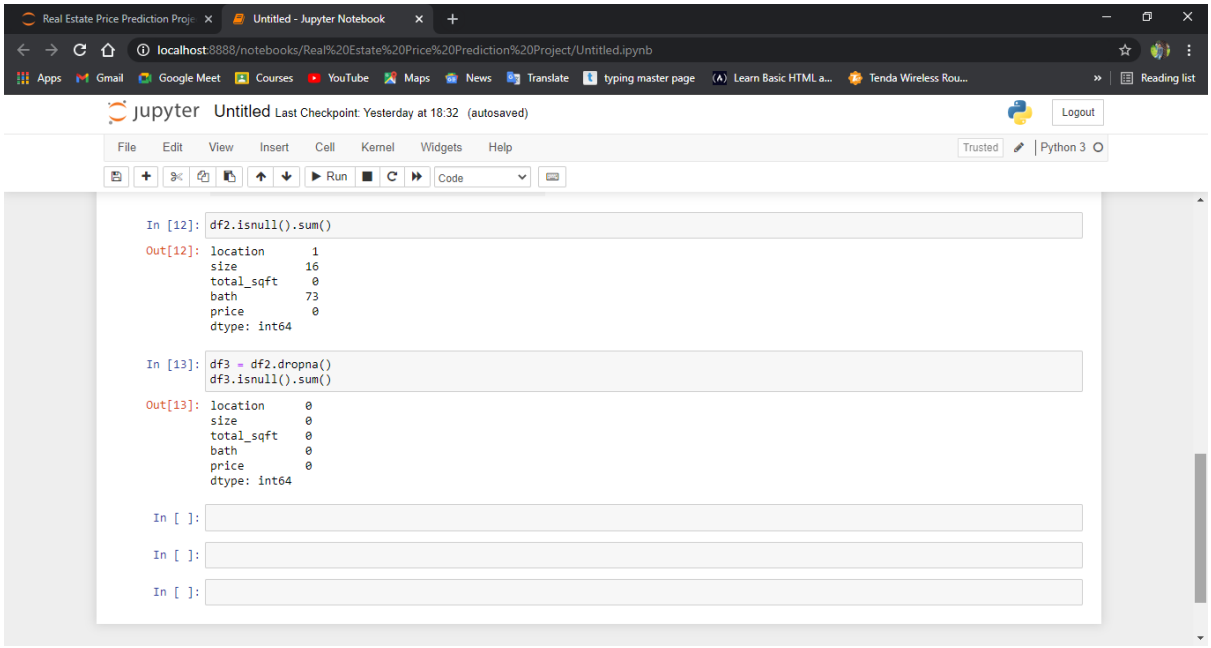
File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Widgets Help
Trusted Python 3
Run Code
In [9]: df1.groupby('area_type')['area_type'].agg('count')
Out[9]: area_type
Built-up Area 2418
Carpet Area 87
Plot Area 2025
Super built-up Area 8790
Name: area_type, dtype: int64
In [10]: df2 = df1.drop(['area_type','society','balcony','availability'],axis='columns')
df2.head()
Out[10]:
location size total_sqft bath price
0 Electronic City Phase II 2 BHK 1056 2.0 39.07
1 Chikka Tirupathi 4 Bedroom 2600 5.0 120.00
2 Uttarahalli 3 BHK 1440 2.0 62.00
3 Lingadheeranahalli 3 BHK 1521 3.0 95.00
4 Kothanur 2 BHK 1200 2.0 51.00
In [12]: df2.isnull().sum()
Out[12]: location 1
size 16
total_sqft 0
bath 73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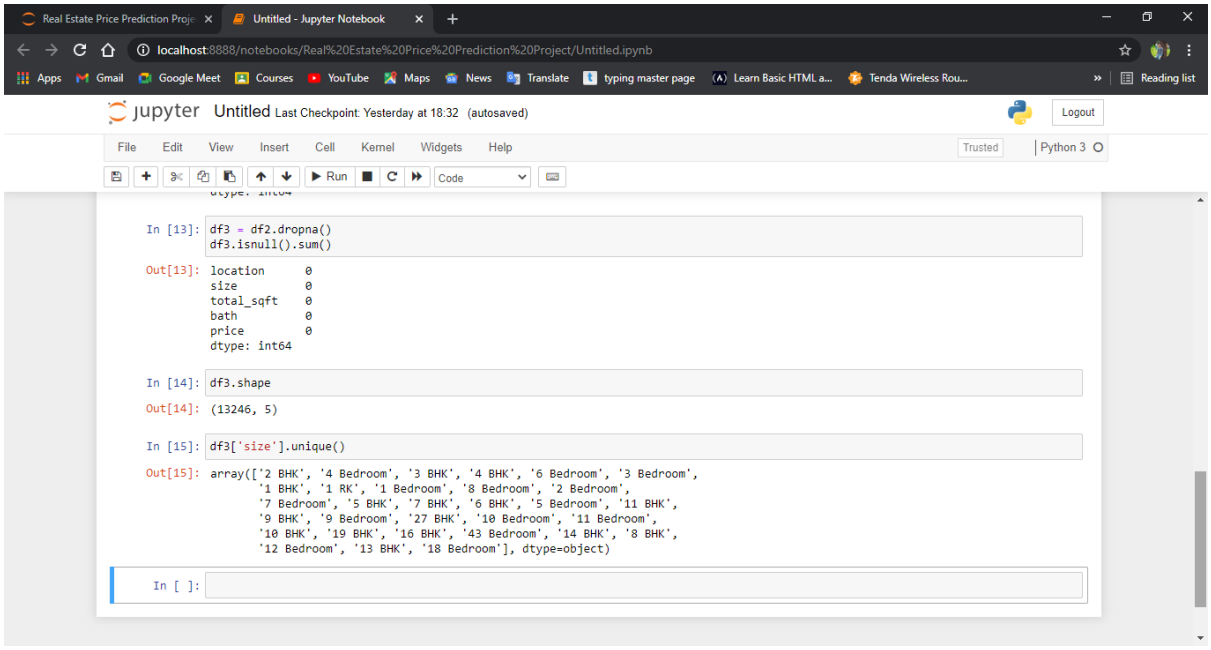
Trusted Python 3
Run Code
In [12]: df2.isnull().sum()
Out[12]: location 1
size 16
total_sqft 0
bath 73
price 0
dtype: int64
In [13]: df3 = df2.dropna()
df3.isnull().sum()
Out[13]: location 0
size 0
total_sqft 0
bath 0
price 0
dtype: int64
In [ ]:
In [ ]:
In [ ]: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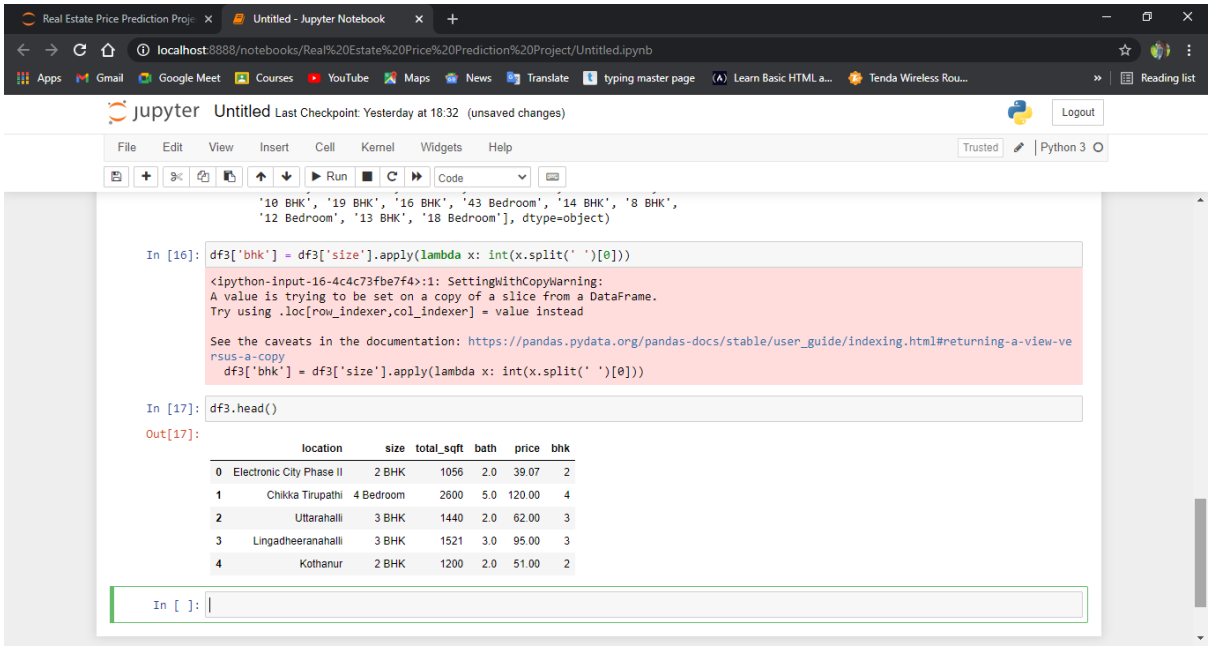
Python 3
Run
Code
In [13]:
df3 = df2.dropna()
df3.isnull().sum()
Out[13]:
location 0
size 0
total_sqft 0
bath 0
price 0
dtype: int64
In [14]:
df3.shape
Out[14]:
(13246, 5)
In [15]:
df3['size'].unique()
Out[15]:
array(['2 BHK', '4 Bedroom', '3 BHK', '4 BHK', '6 Bedroom', '3 Bedroom',
'1 BHK', '1 RK', '1 Bedroom', '8 Bedroom', '2 Bedroom',
'7 Bedroom', '5 BHK', '7 BHK', '6 BHK', '5 Bedroom', '11 BHK',
'9 BHK', '9 Bedroom', '27 BHK', '10 Bedroom', '11 Bedroom',
'10 BHK', '19 BHK', '16 BHK', '43 Bedroom', '14 BHK', '8 BHK',
'12 Bedroom', '13 BHK', '18 Bedroom'], dtype=object)
In [ ]: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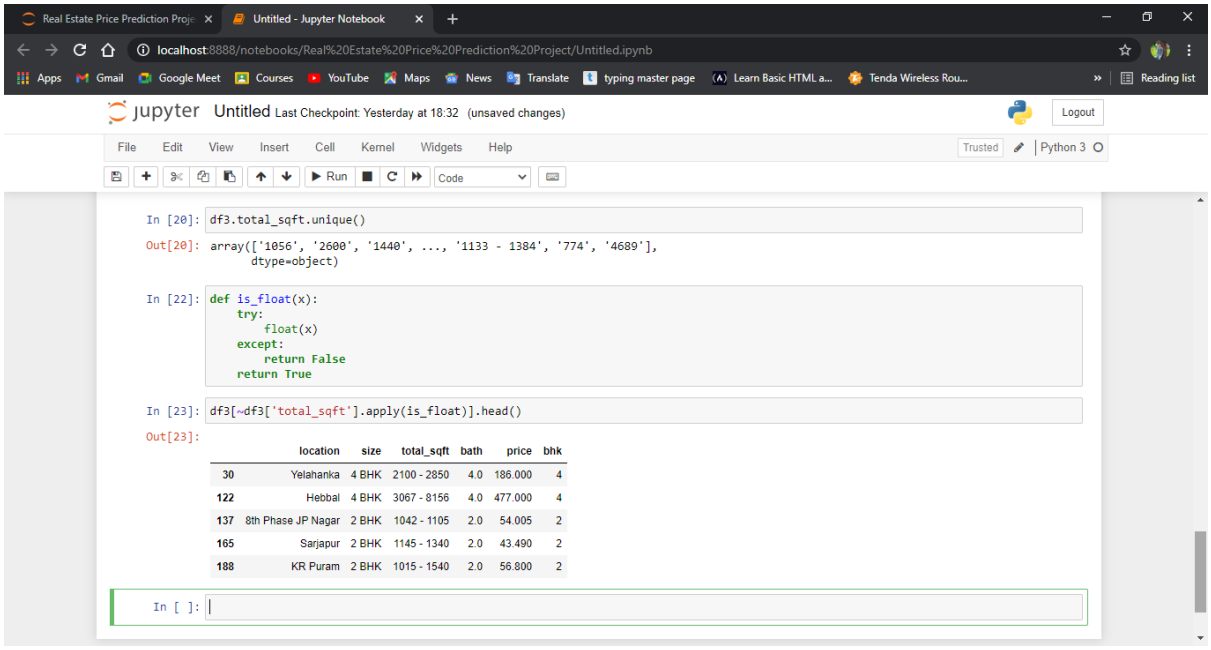
Python 3
Run
Code
'10 BHK', '19 BHK', '16 BHK', '43 Bedroom', '14 BHK', '8 BHK',
'12 Bedroom', '13 BHK', '18 Bedroom'], dtype=object)
In [16]:
df3['bhk'] = df3['size'].apply(lambda x: int(x.split(' ')[0]))
<ipython-input-16-4c4c73fbe7f4>:1: SettingWithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead
See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy
df3['bhk'] = df3['size'].apply(lambda x: int(x.split(' ')[0]))
In [17]:
df3.head()
Out[17]:
location size total_sqft bath price bhk
0 Electronic City Phase II 2 BHK 1056 2.0 39.07 2
1 Chikka Tirupathi 4 Bedroom 2600 5.0 120.00 4
2 Uttarahalli 3 BHK 1440 2.0 62.00 3
3 Lingadheeranahalli 3 BHK 1521 3.0 95.00 3
4 Kothanur 2 BHK 1200 2.0 51.00 2
In [ ]: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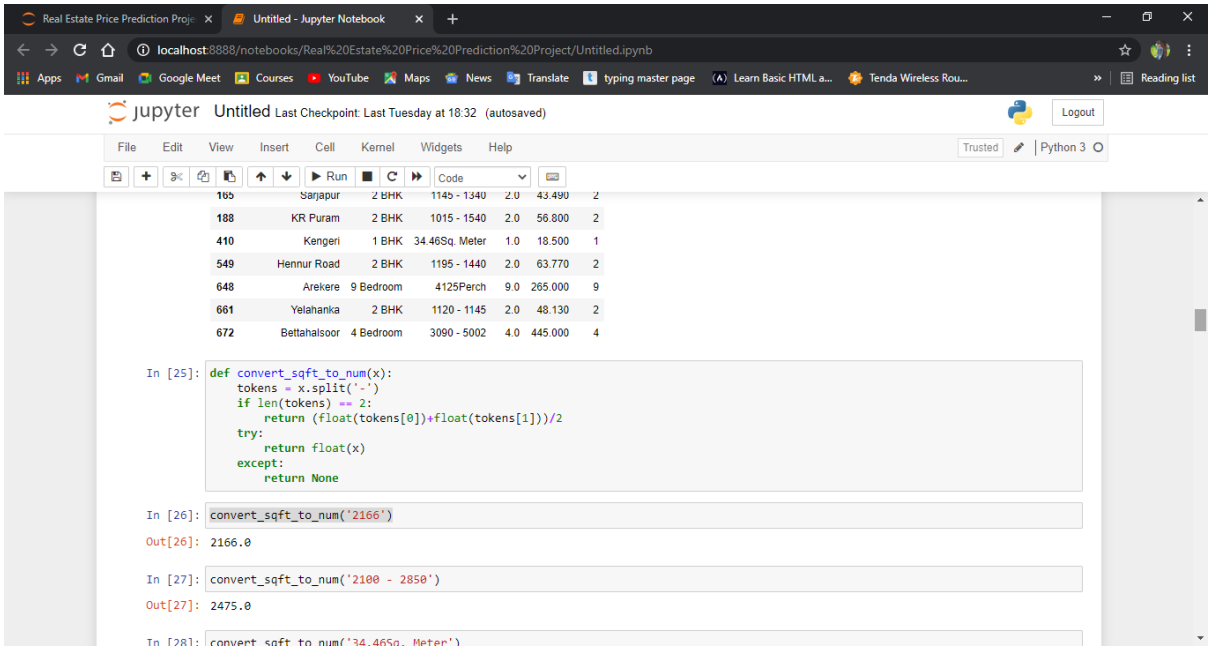
Trusted Python 3
Run Code
In [20]: df3.total_sqft.unique()
Out[20]: array(['1056', '2600', '1440', ..., '1133 - 1384', '774', '4689'], dtype=object)
In [22]: def is_float(x):
try:
float(x)
except:
return False
return True
In [23]: df3[~df3['total_sqft'].apply(is_float)].head()
Out[23]:
location size total_sqft bath price bhk
30 Yelahanka 4 BHK 2100 - 2850 4.0 186.000 4
122 Hebbal 4 BHK 3067 - 8156 4.0 477.000 4
137 8th Phase JP Nagar 2 BHK 1042 - 1105 2.0 54.005 2
165 Sarjapur 2 BHK 1145 - 1340 2.0 43.490 2
188 KR Puram 2 BHK 1015 - 1540 2.0 56.800 2
In [ ]: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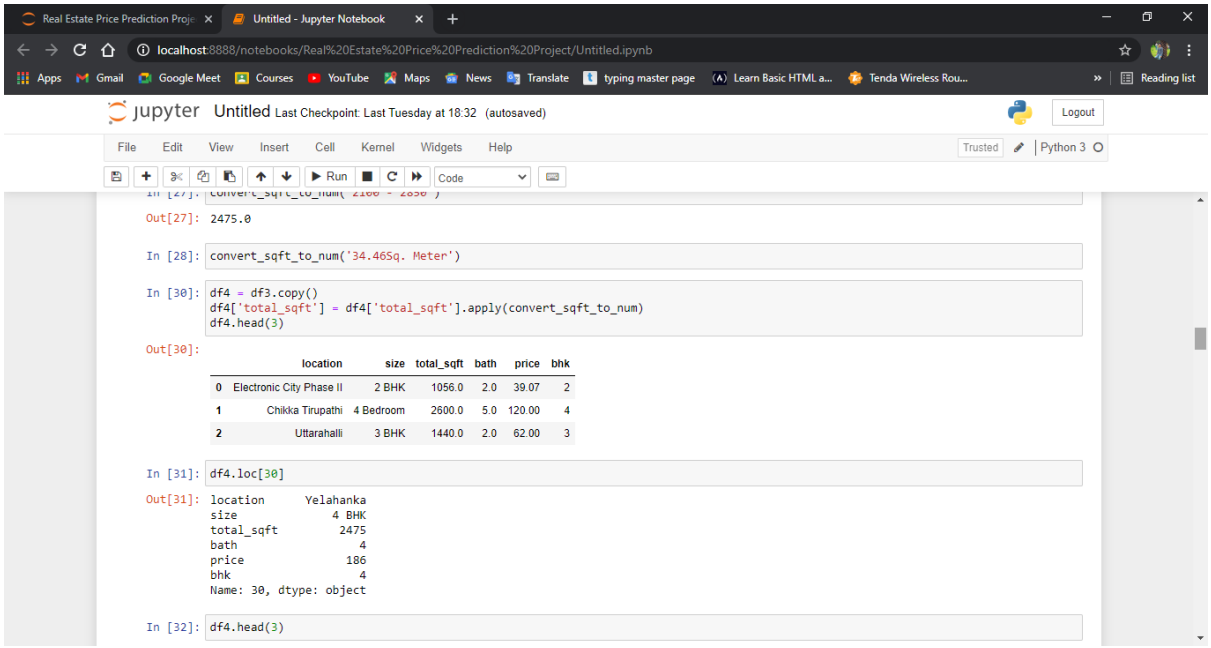
Trusted Python 3
Run Code
165 Sarjapur 2 BHK 1145 - 1340 2.0 43.490 2
188 KR Puram 2 BHK 1015 - 1540 2.0 56.800 2
410 Kengeri 1 BHK 34.46Sq. Meter 1.0 18.500 1
549 Hennur Road 2 BHK 1195 - 1440 2.0 63.770 2
648 Arekere 9 Bedroom 4125Perch 9.0 265.000 9
661 Yelahanka 2 BHK 1120 - 1145 2.0 48.130 2
672 Bettahalsoor 4 Bedroom 3090 - 5002 4.0 445.000 4
In [25]: def convert_sqft_to_num(x):
tokens = x.split('-')
if len(tokens) == 2:
return (float(tokens[0])+float(tokens[1]))/2
try:
return float(x)
except:
return None
In [26]: convert_sqft_to_num('2166')
Out[26]: 2166.0
In [27]: convert_sqft_to_num('2100 - 2850')
Out[27]: 2475.0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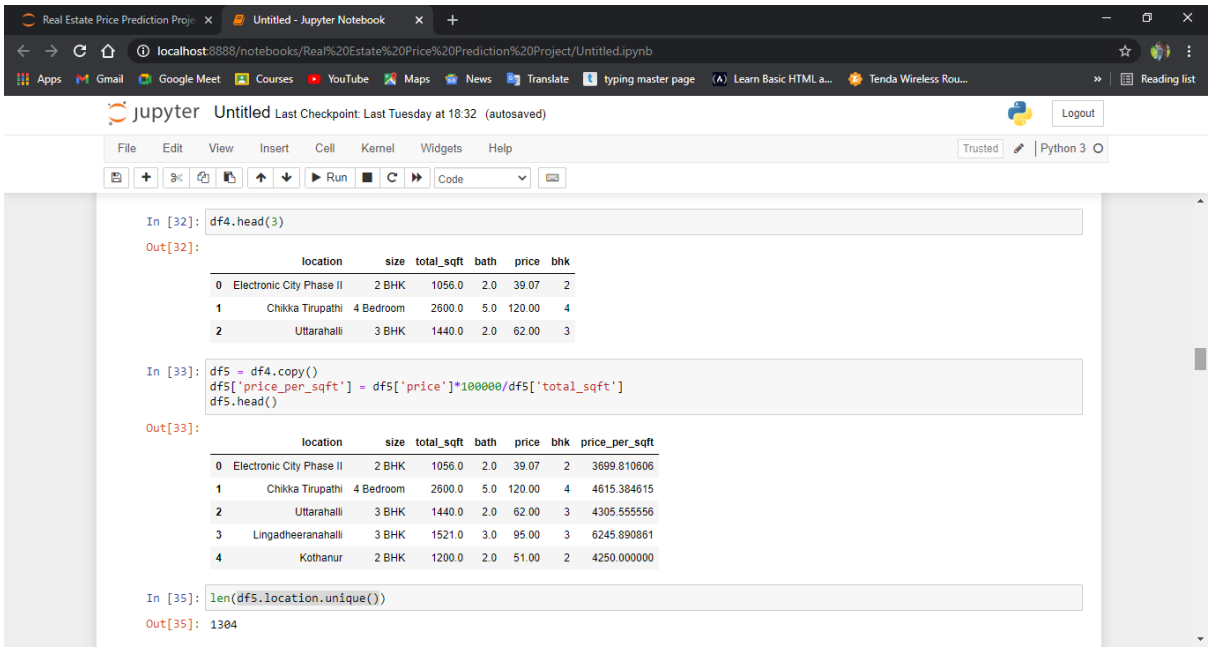
Trusted Python 3
Run Code
Out[27]: 2475.0
In [28]: convert_sqft_to_num('34.46Sq. Meter')
In [30]: df4 = df3.copy()
df4['total_sqft'] = df4['total_sqft'].apply(convert_sqft_to_num)
df4.head(3)
Out[30]:
location size total_sqft bath price bhk
0 Electronic City Phase II 2 BHK 1056.0 2.0 39.07 2
1 Chikka Tirupathi 4 Bedroom 2600.0 5.0 120.00 4
2 Uttarahalli 3 BHK 1440.0 2.0 62.00 3
In [31]: df4.loc[30]
Out[31]: location Yelahanka
size 4 BHK
total_sqft 2475
bath 4
price 186
bhk 4
Name: 30, dtype: object
In [32]: df4.head(3)

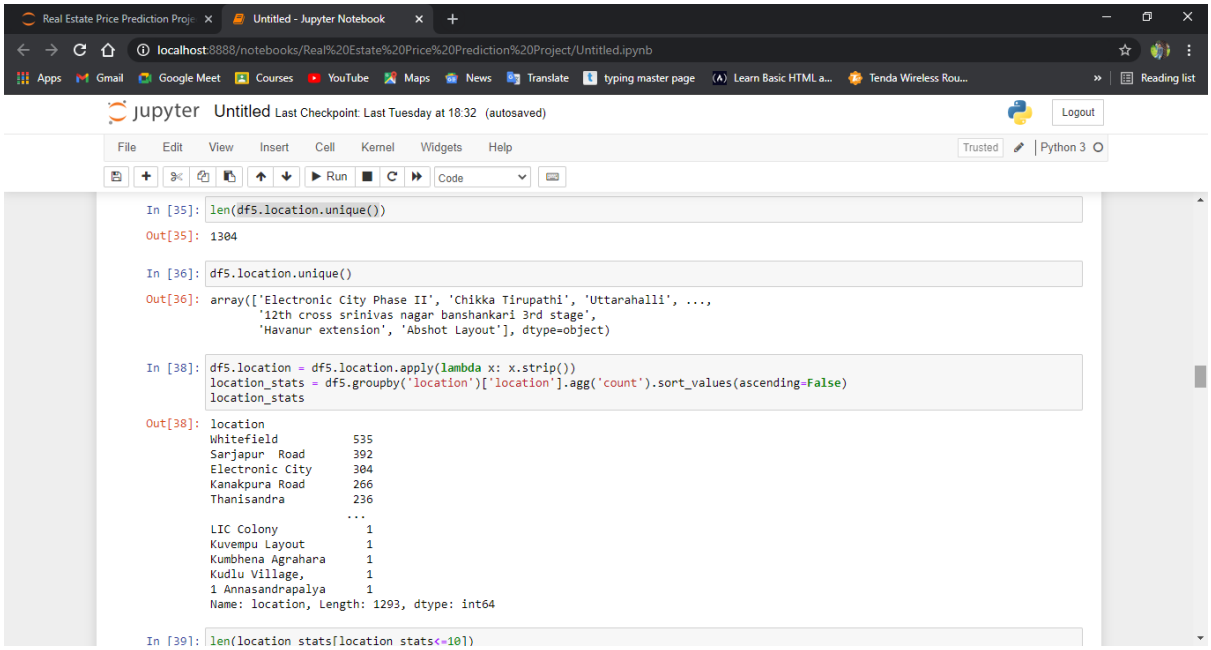
2.2) Feature Engineering:-

Feature engineering is **the process of using domain knowledge to extract features from raw data.**

These features can be used to improve the performance of machine learning algorithms. Feature engineering can be considered as applied machine learning itself.

ScreenShot:-

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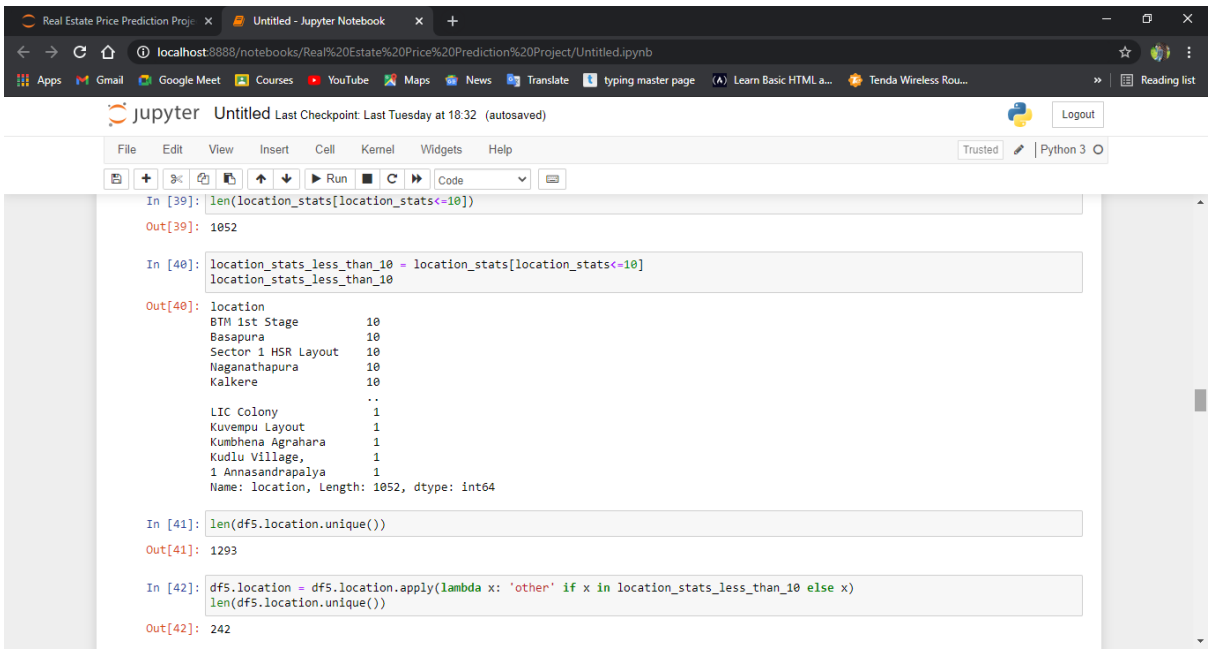
Trusted Python 3
Run Code
In [35]: len(df5.location.unique())
Out[35]: 1304
In [36]: df5.location.unique()
Out[36]: array(['Electronic City Phase II', 'Chikka Tirupathi', 'Uttarahalli', ...,
'12th cross srinivas nagar banshankari 3rd stage',
'Havanur extension', 'Abshot Layout'], dtype=object)
In [38]: df5.location = df5.location.apply(lambda x: x.strip())
location_stats = df5.groupby('location')['location'].agg('count').sort_values(ascending=False)
location_stats
Out[38]: location
Whitefield 535
Sarjapur Road 392
Electronic City 304
Kanakpura Road 266
Thanisandra 236
...
LIC Colony 1
Kuvempu Layout 1
Kumbhena Agrahara 1
Kudlu Village, 1
1 Annasandrapalya 1
Name: location, Length: 1293, dtype: int64
In [39]: len(location_stats[location_stats<=10])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File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Widgets Help
Trusted Python 3
Run Code
In [39]: len(location_stats[location_stats<=10])
Out[39]: 1052
In [40]: location_stats_less_than_10 = location_stats[location_stats<=10]
location_stats_less_than_10
Out[40]: location
BTM 1st Stage 10
Basapura 10
Sector 1 HSR Layout 10
Naganathapura 10
Kalkere 10
..
LIC Colony 1
Kuvempu Layout 1
Kumbhena Agrahara 1
Kudlu Village, 1
1 Annasandrapalya 1
Name: location, Length: 1052, dtype: int64
In [41]: len(df5.location.unique())
Out[41]: 1293
In [42]: df5.location = df5.location.apply(lambda x: 'other' if x in location_stats_less_than_10 else x)
len(df5.location.unique())
Out[42]: 242

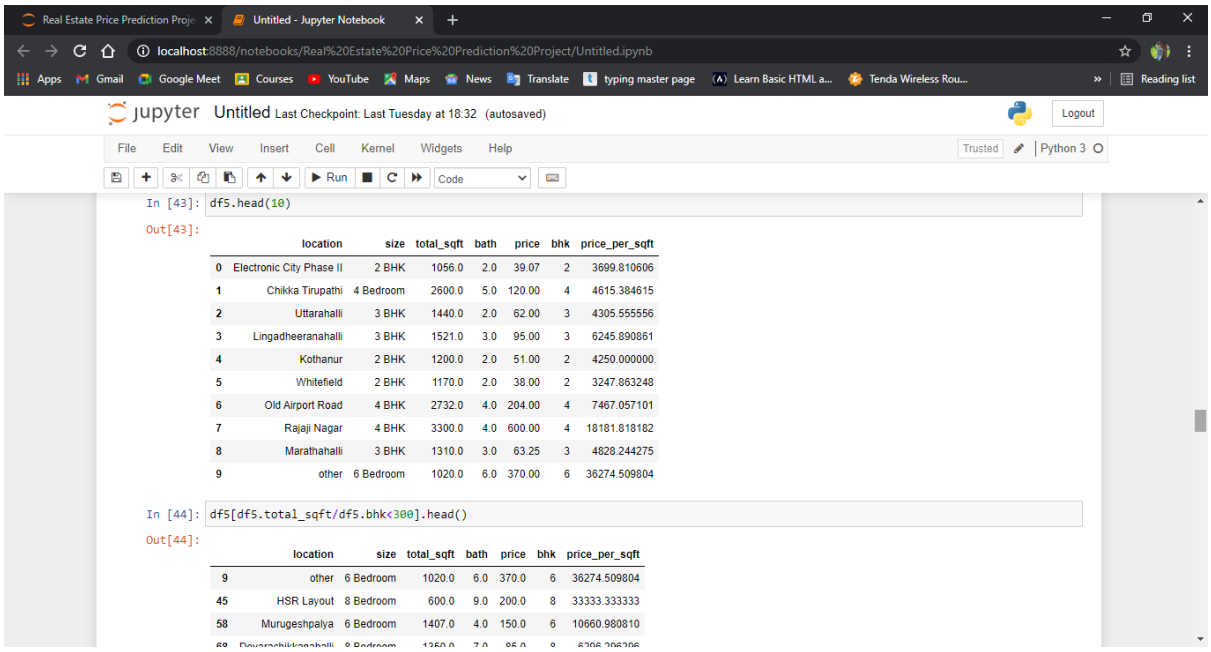
2.3) Outlier detection and removal:-

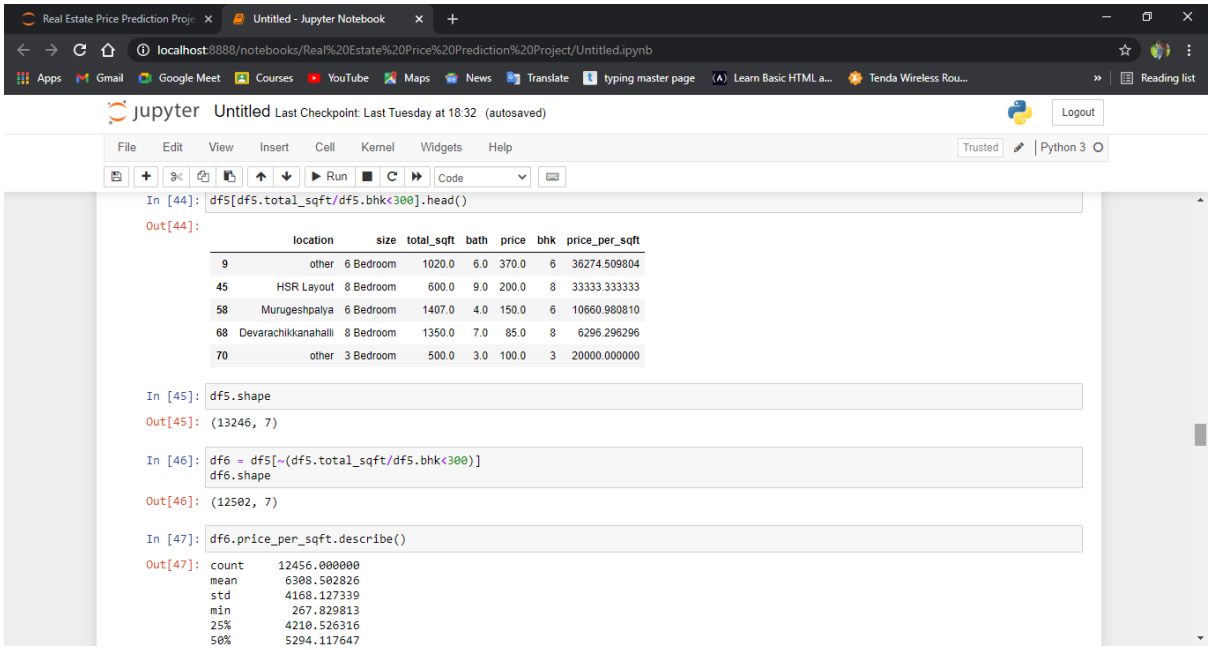
In statistics, an outlier is a data point that differs significantly from other observations.

An outlier may be due to variability in the measurement or it may indicate experimental error; the latter are sometimes excluded from the data set.

An outlier can cause serious problems in statistical analyses.

ScreenShot:-

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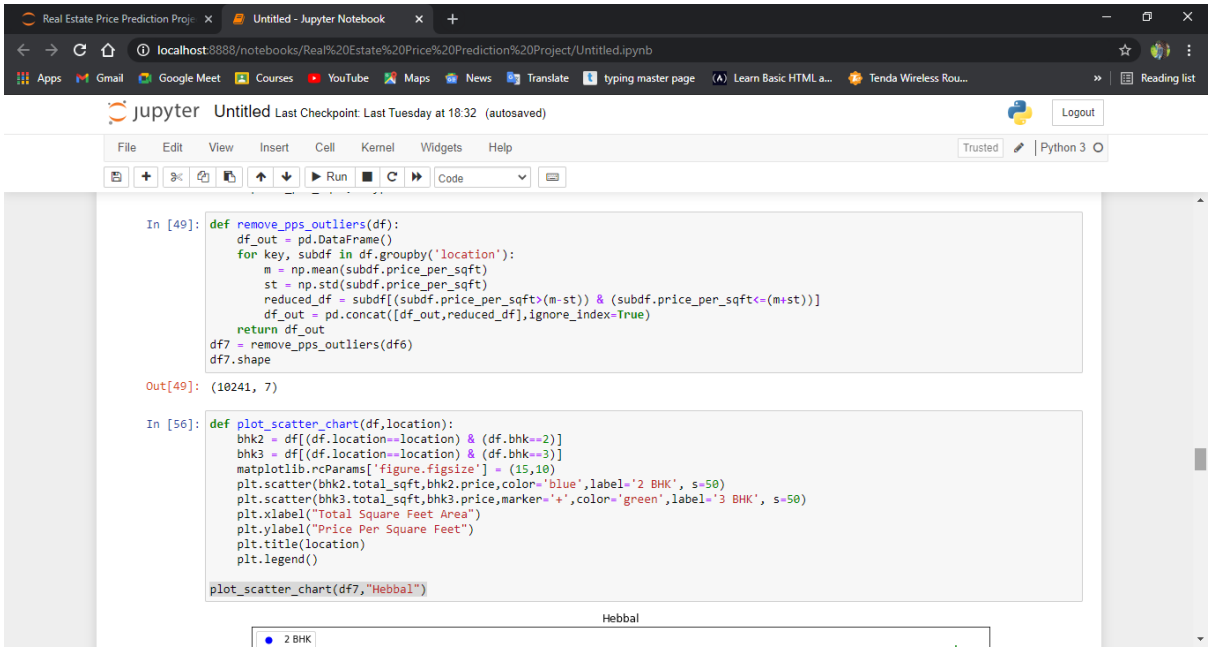
File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Widgets Help
Trusted Python 3
Run Code
In [44]: df5[df5.total_sqft/df5.bhk<300].head()
Out[44]:
location size total_sqft bath price bhk price_per_sqft
9 other 6 Bedroom 1020.0 6.0 370.0 6 36274.509804
45 HSR Layout 8 Bedroom 600.0 9.0 200.0 8 33333.333333
58 Murugeshpalya 6 Bedroom 1407.0 4.0 150.0 6 10660.980810
68 Devarachikkanahalli 8 Bedroom 1350.0 7.0 85.0 8 6296.296296
70 other 3 Bedroom 500.0 3.0 100.0 3 20000.000000
In [45]: df5.shape
Out[45]: (13246, 7)
In [46]: df6 = df5[~(df5.total_sqft/df5.bhk<300)]
df6.shape
Out[46]: (12502, 7)
In [47]: df6.price_per_sqft.describe()
Out[47]: count 12456.000000
mean 6308.502826
std 4168.127339
min 267.829813
25% 4210.526316
50% 5294.117647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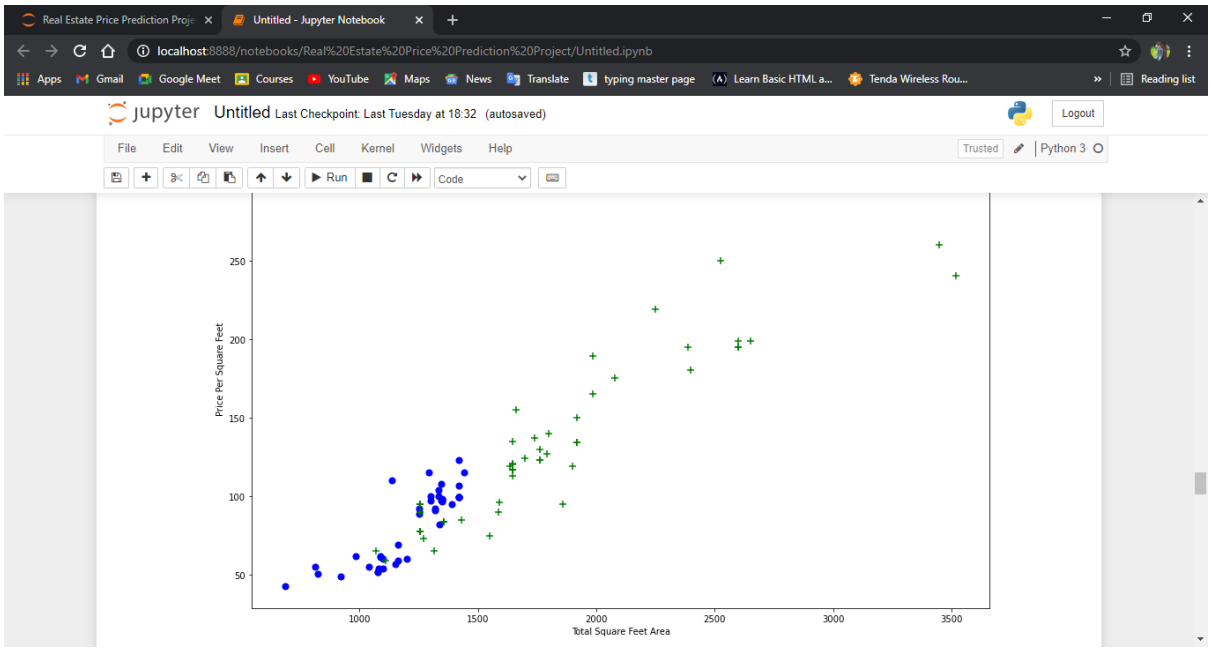
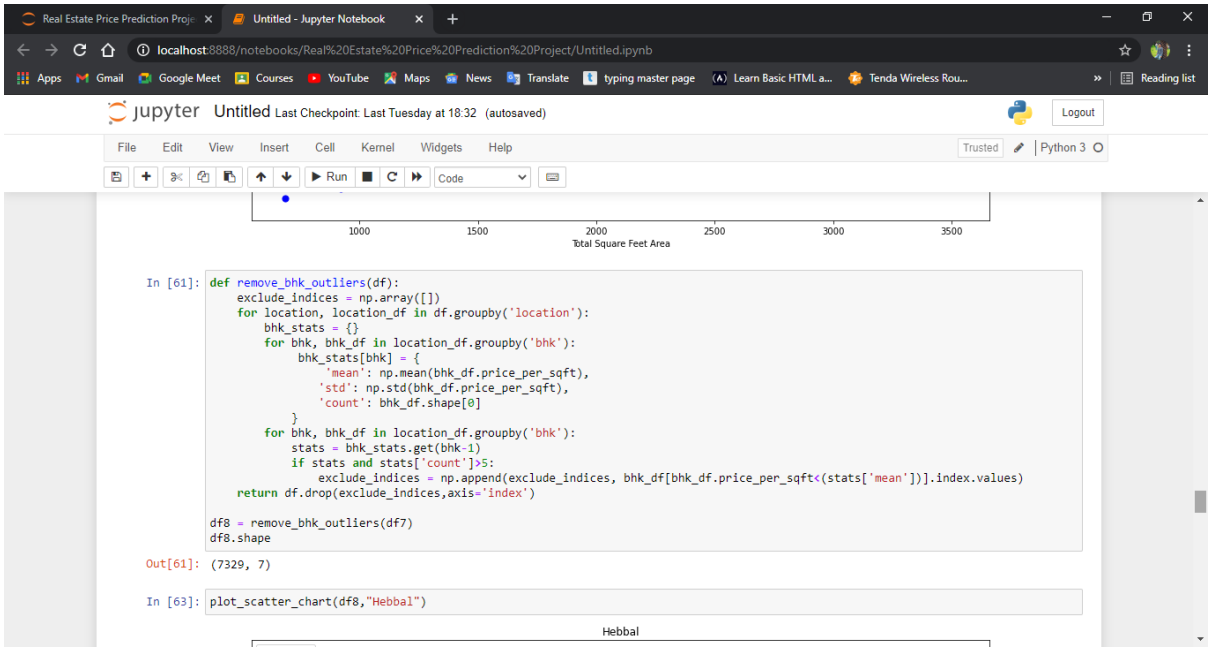
File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Widgets Help
Trusted Python 3
Run Code
In [49]: def remove_pps_outliers(df):
df_out = pd.DataFrame()
for key, subdf in df.groupby('location'):
m = np.mean(subdf.price_per_sqft)
st = np.std(subdf.price_per_sqft)
reduced_df = subdf[(subdf.price_per_sqft>(m-st)) & (subdf.price_per_sqft<=(m+st))]
df_out = pd.concat([df_out,reduced_df],ignore_index=True)
return df_out
df7 = remove_pps_outliers(df6)
df7.shape
Out[49]: (10241, 7)
In [56]: def plot_scatter_chart(df,location):
bhk2 = df[(df.location==location) & (df.bhk==2)]
bhk3 = df[(df.location==location) & (df.bhk==3)]
matplotlib.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = (15,10)
plt.scatter(bhk2.total_sqft,bhk2.price,color='blue',label='2 BHK', s=50)
plt.scatter(bhk3.total_sqft,bhk3.price,marker='+',color='green',label='3 BHK', s=50)
plt.xlabel("Total Square Feet Area")
plt.ylabel("Price Per Square Feet")
plt.title(location)
plt.legend()
plot_scatter_chart(df7,"Hebbal")
Hebbal
2 BHK



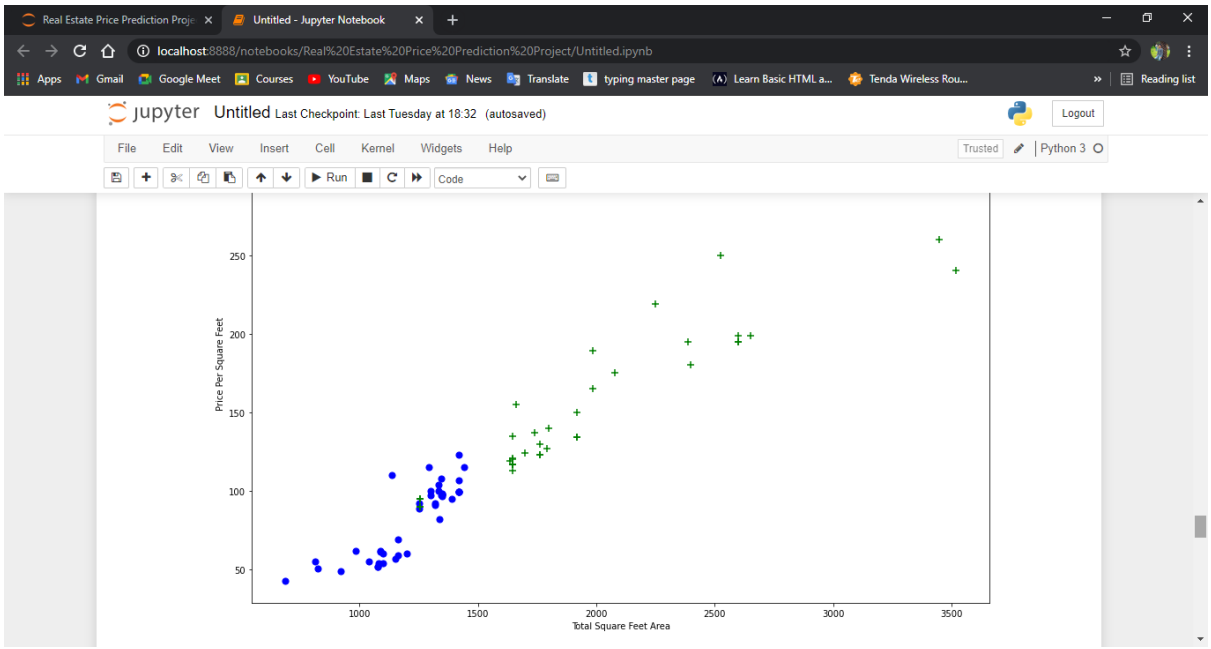


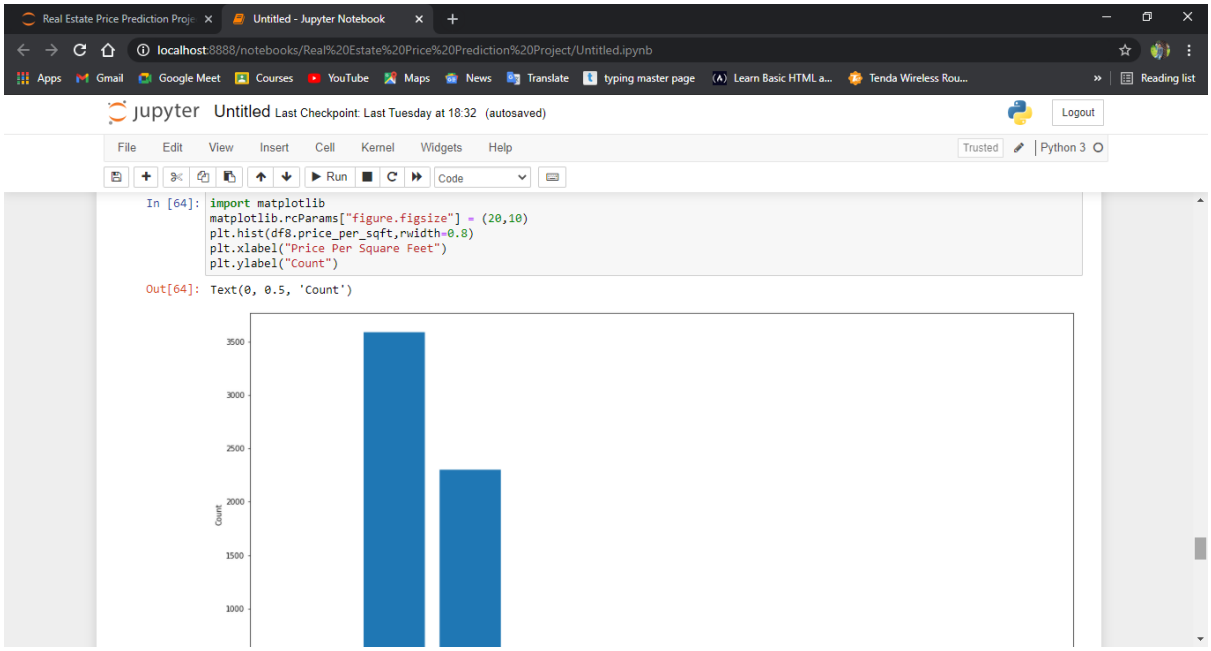
In [61]:
```
def remove_bhk_outliers(df):
    exclude_indices = np.array([])
    for location, location_df in df.groupby('location'):
        bhk_stats = {}
        for bhk, bhk_df in location_df.groupby('bhk'):
            bhk_stats[bhk] = {
                'mean': np.mean(bhk_df.price_per_sqft),
                'std': np.std(bhk_df.price_per_sqft),
                'count': bhk_df.shape[0]
            }
        for bhk, bhk_df in location_df.groupby('bhk'):
            stats = bhk_stats.get(bhk-1)
            if stats and stats['count']>5:
                exclude_indices = np.append(exclude_indices, bhk_df[bhk_df.price_per_sqft<(stats['mean'])].index.values)
    return df.drop(exclude_indices,axis='index')

df8 = remove_bhk_outliers(df7)
df8.shape
```

Out[61]: (7329, 7)

In [63]:
```
plot_scatter_chart(df8,"Hebbal")
```

Hebbal


Real Estate Price Prediction Proje
Untitled - Jupyter Notebook
localhost:8888/notebooks/Real%20Estate%20Price%20Prediction%20Project/Untitled.ipynb
jupyter Untitled Last Checkpoint: Last Tuesday at 18:32 (autosaved)
Logout
File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Widgets Help
Trusted Python 3
Run Code
Price Per Square Feet
Total Square Feet Area
250
200
150
100
50
1000
1500
2000
2500
3000
3500


Real Estate Price Prediction Proje
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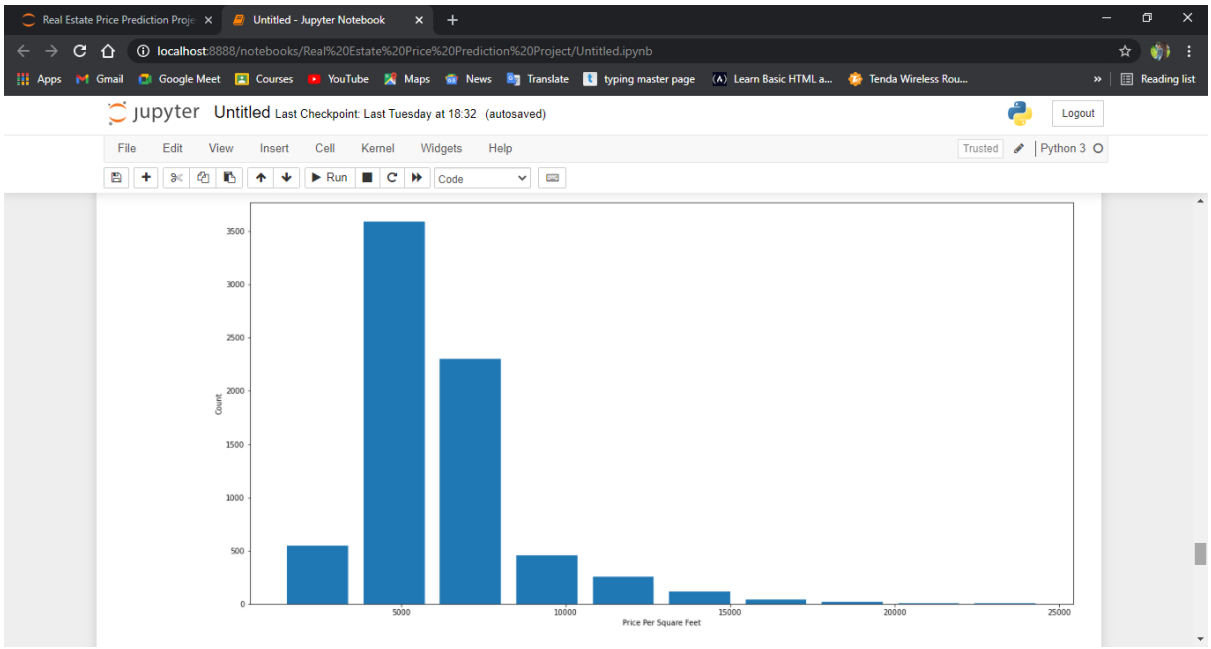
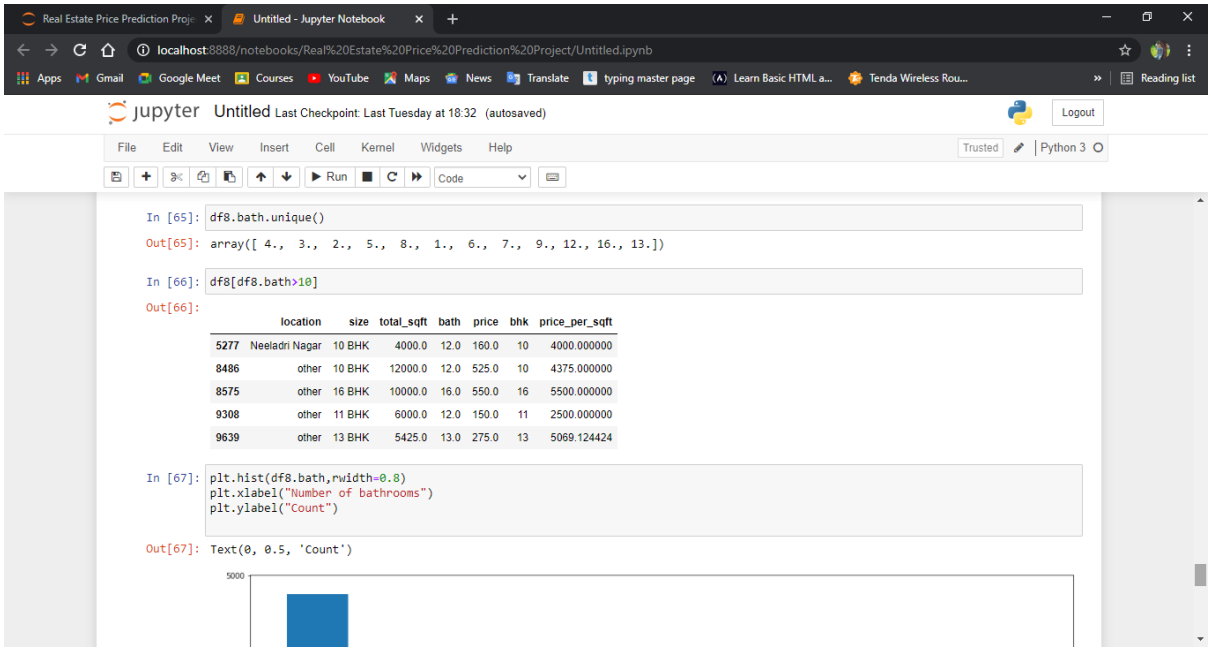
localhost:8888/notebooks/Real%20Estate%20Price%20Prediction%20Project/Untitled.ipynb
jupyter Untitled Last Checkpoint: Last Tuesday at 18:32 (autosaved)
Logout
File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Widgets Help
Trusted Python 3
Run Code
In [64]:
import matplotlib
matplotlib.rcParams["figure.figsize"] = (20,10)
plt.hist(df8.price_per_sqft,rwidth=0.8)
plt.xlabel("Price Per Square Feet")
plt.ylabel("Count")
Out[64]: Text(0, 0.5, 'Count')
Count
3500
3000
2500
2000
1500
1000



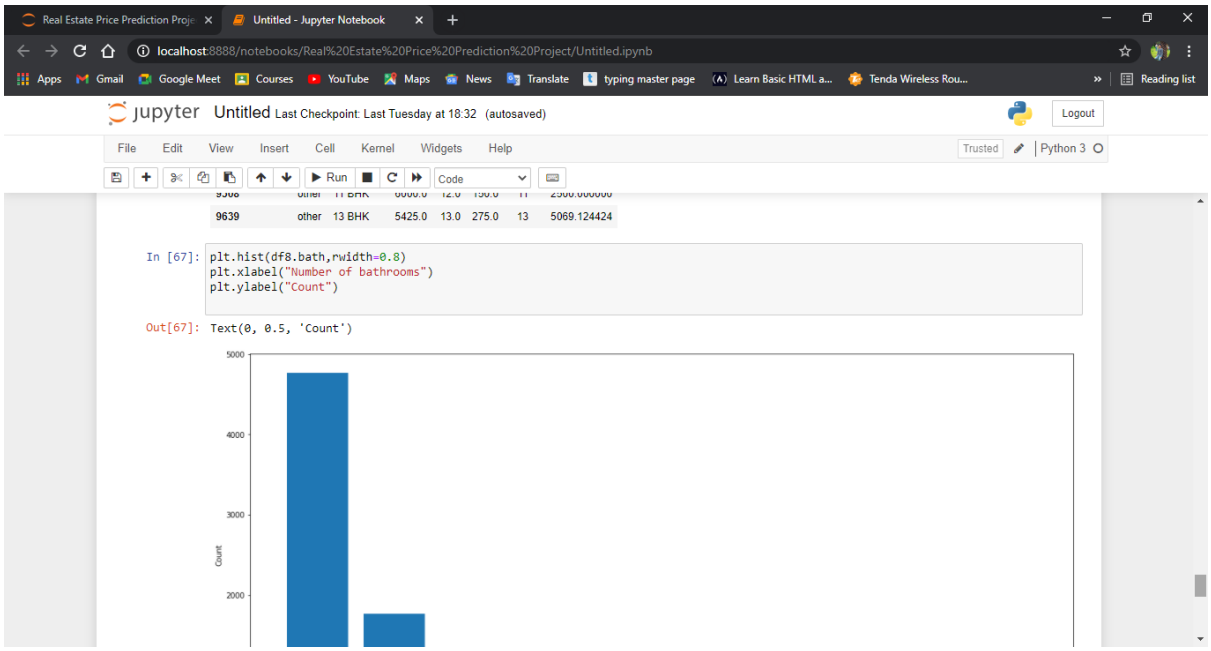



```
In [65]: df8.bath.unique()
Out[65]: array([ 4.,  3.,  2.,  5.,  8.,  1.,  6.,  7.,  9., 12., 16., 13.])

In [66]: df8[df8.bath>10]
```

Out[66]:

	location	size	total_sqft	bath	price	bhk	price_per_sqft
5277	Neeladri Nagar	10 BHK	4000.0	12.0	160.0	10	4000.000000
8486	other	10 BHK	12000.0	12.0	525.0	10	4375.000000
8575	other	16 BHK	10000.0	16.0	550.0	16	5500.000000
9308	other	11 BHK	6000.0	12.0	150.0	11	2500.000000
9639	other	13 BHK	5425.0	13.0	275.0	13	5069.124424

```
In [67]: plt.hist(df8.bath,rwidth=0.8)
         plt.xlabel("Number of bathrooms")
         plt.ylabel("Count")

Out[67]: Text(0, 0.5, 'Count')
```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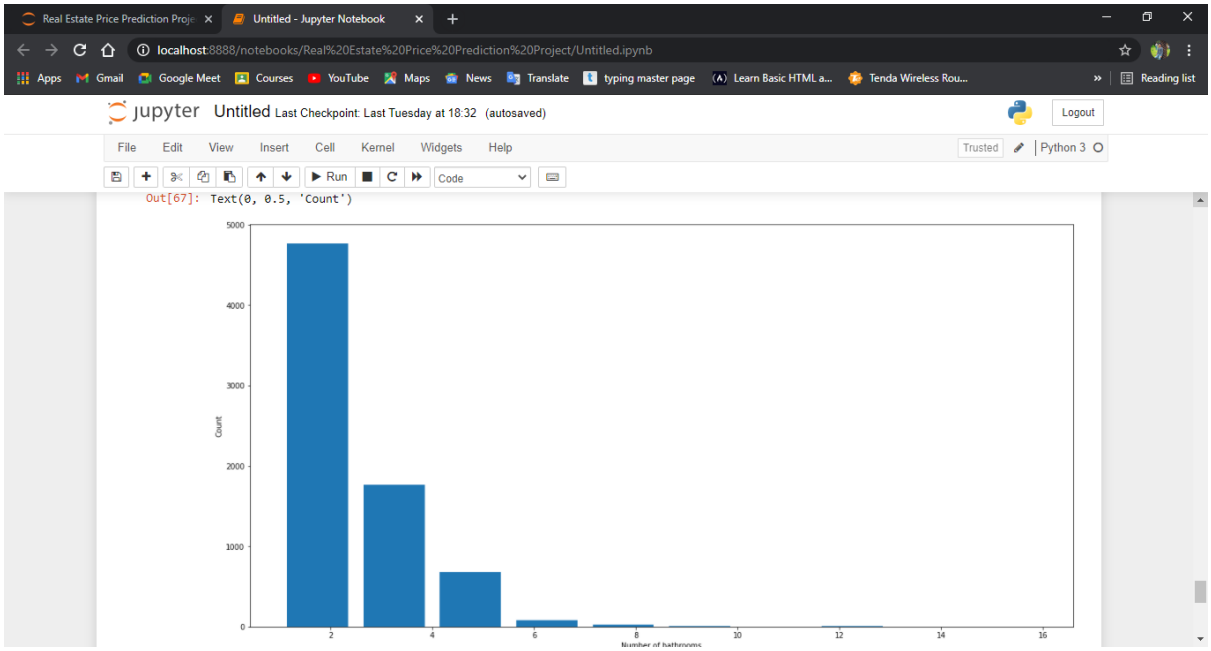
jupyter Untitled Last Checkpoint: Last Tuesday at 18:32 (autosaved)
Logout
File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Widgets Help
Trusted Python 3
Run Code
9639 other 13 BHK 5425.0 13.0 275.0 13 5069.124424
In [67]:
plt.hist(df8.bath,rwidth=0.8)
plt.xlabel("Number of bathrooms")
plt.ylabel("Count")
Out[67]: Text(0, 0.5, 'Count')
Count


Real Estate Price Prediction Proje
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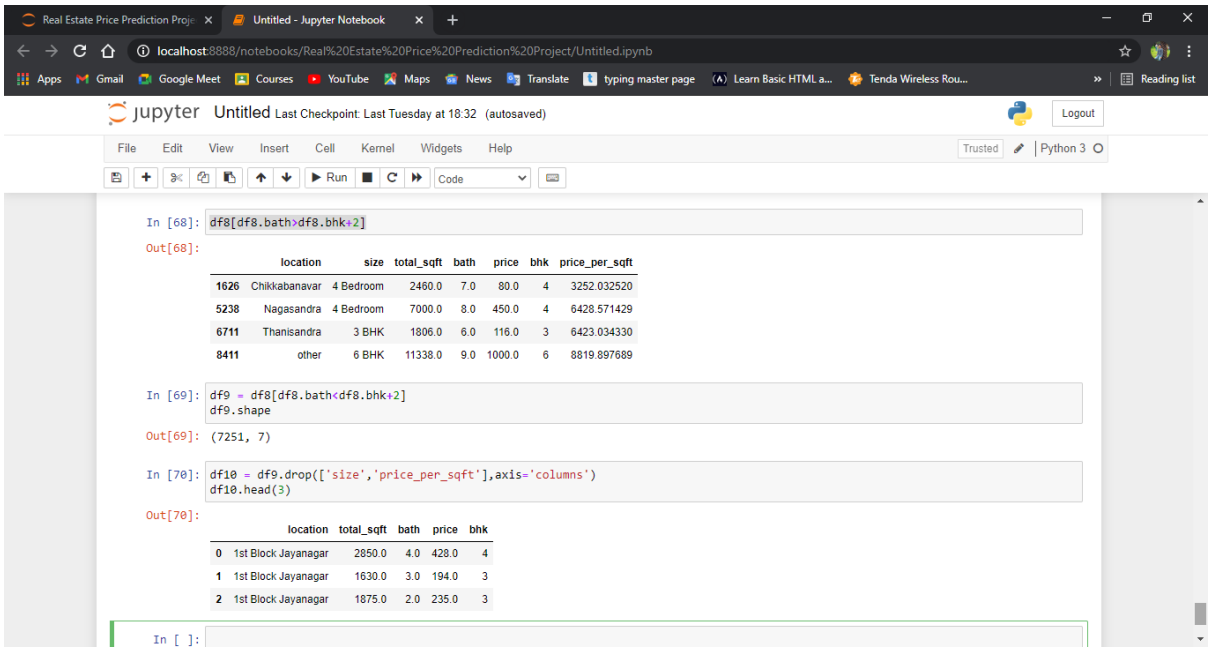
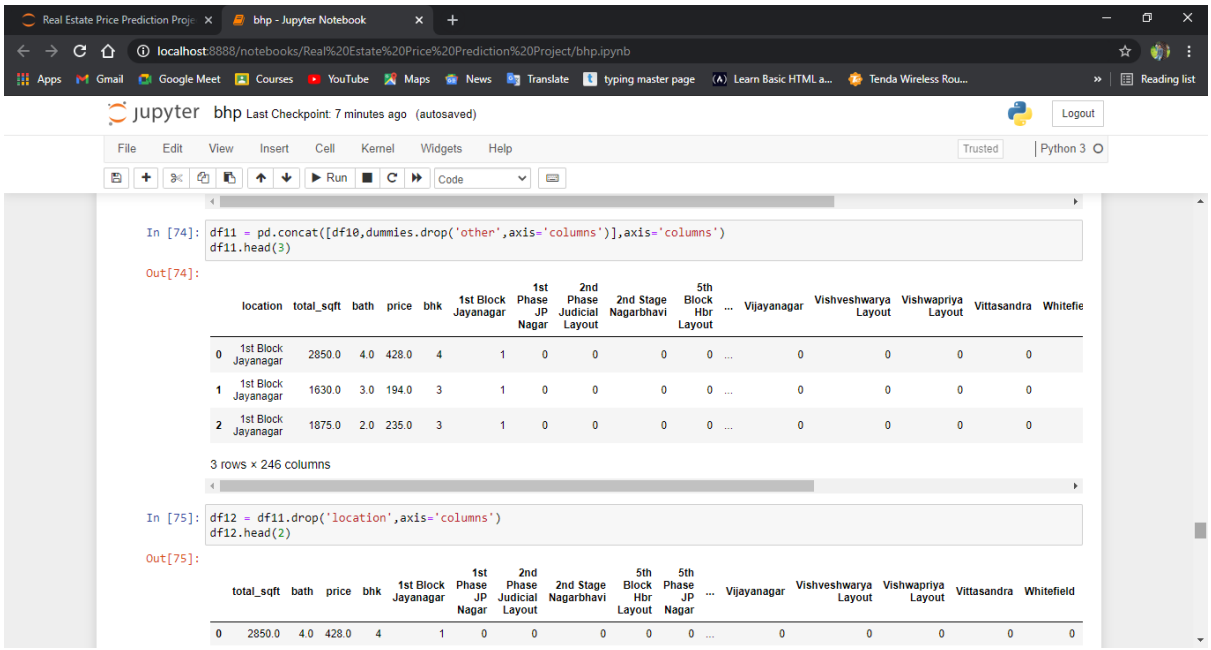
localhost:8888/notebooks/Real%20Estate%20Price%20Prediction%20Project/Untitled.ipynb
jupyter Untitled Last Checkpoint: Last Tuesday at 18:32 (autosaved)
Logout
File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Widgets Help
Trusted Python 3
Run Code
Out[67]: Text(0, 0.5, 'Count')
Count
Number of bathrooms

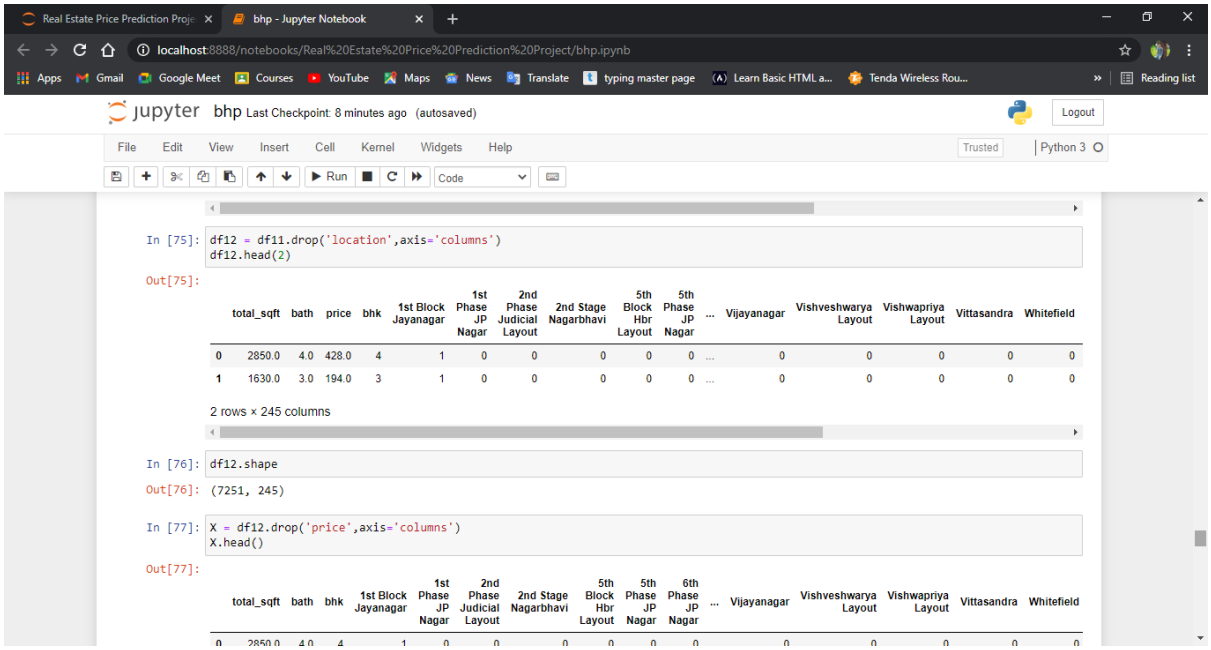

Real Estate Price Prediction Proje
Untitled - Jupyter Notebook
localhost:8888/notebooks/Real%20Estate%20Price%20Prediction%20Project/Untitled.ipynb
jupyter Untitled Last Checkpoint: Last Tuesday at 18:32 (autosaved)
Logout
File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Widgets Help
Trusted Python 3
Run Code
In [68]: df8[df8.bath>df8.bhk+2]
Out[68]:
location size total_sqft bath price bhk price_per_sqft
1626 Chikkabanavar 4 Bedroom 2460.0 7.0 80.0 4 3252.032520
5238 Nagasandra 4 Bedroom 7000.0 8.0 450.0 4 6428.571429
6711 Thanisandra 3 BHK 1806.0 6.0 116.0 3 6423.034330
8411 other 6 BHK 11338.0 9.0 1000.0 6 8819.897689
In [69]: df9 = df8[df8.bath<df8.bhk+2]
df9.shape
Out[69]: (7251, 7)
In [70]: df10 = df9.drop(['size','price_per_sqft'],axis='columns')
df10.head(3)
Out[70]:
location total_sqft bath price bhk
0 1st Block Jayanagar 2850.0 4.0 428.0 4
1 1st Block Jayanagar 1630.0 3.0 194.0 3
2 1st Block Jayanagar 1875.0 2.0 235.0 3
In [ ]:

2.4Dimensionality reduction:-

Dimensionality reduction, or dimension reduction, is the transformation of data from a high-dimensional space into a low-dimensional space so that the low-dimensional representation retains some meaningful properties of the original data, ideally close to its intrinsic dimension. Working in high-dimensional spaces can be undesirable for many reasons; raw data are often sparse as a consequence of the curse of dimensionality, and analyzing the data is usually computationally intractable. Dimensionality reduction is common in fields that deal with large numbers of observations and/or large numbers of variables, such as signal processing, speech recognition, neuroinformatics, and bioinformatics.

ScreenShot:-




Real Estate Price Prediction Proje
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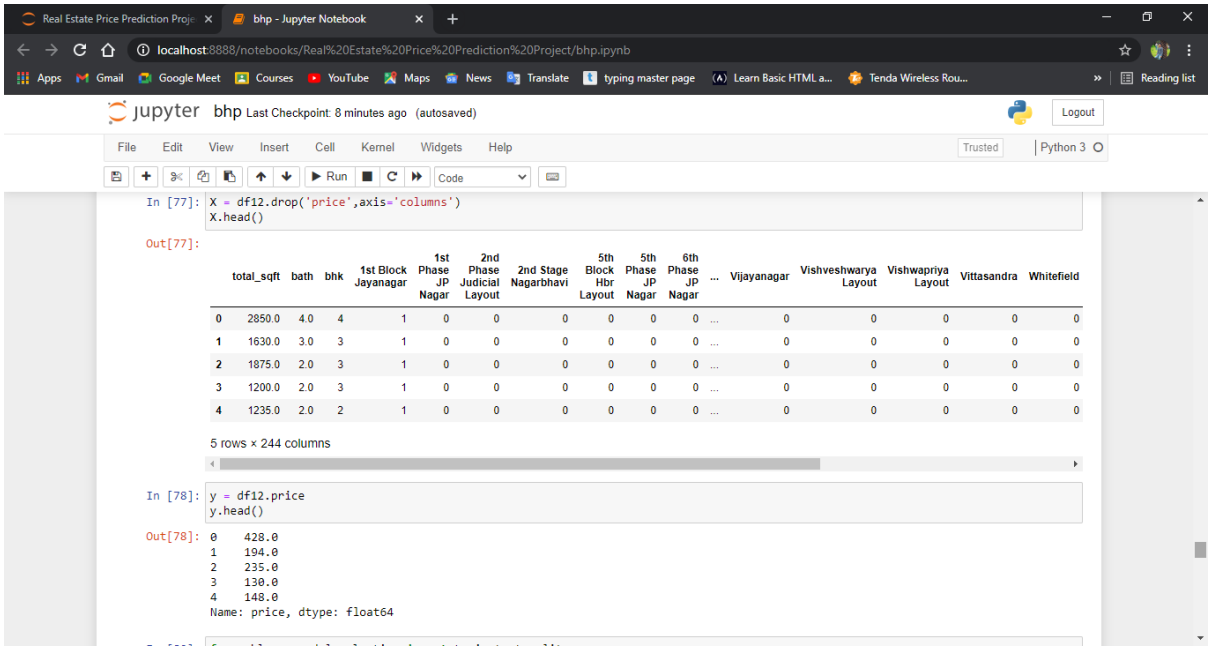
jupyter bhp Last Checkpoint: 8 minutes ago (autosaved)
Logout
File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Widgets Help
Trusted
Python 3
Run
Code
In [75]:
df12 = df11.drop('location',axis='columns')
df12.head(2)
Out[75]:
total_sqft bath price bhk 1st Block Jayanagar 1st Phase JP Nagar 2nd Phase Judicial Layout 2nd Stage Nagarbhavi 5th Block Hbr Layout 5th Phase JP Nagar ... Vijayanagar Vishveshwarya Layout Vishwapriya Layout Vittasandra Whitefield
0 2850.0 4.0 428.0 4 1 0 0 0 0 0 ... 0 0 0 0 0
1 1630.0 3.0 194.0 3 1 0 0 0 0 0 ... 0 0 0 0 0
2 rows × 245 columns
In [76]:
df12.shape
Out[76]:
(7251, 245)
In [77]:
X = df12.drop('price',axis='columns')
X.head()
Out[77]:
total_sqft bath bhk 1st Block Jayanagar 1st Phase JP Nagar 2nd Phase Judicial Layout 2nd Stage Nagarbhavi 5th Block Hbr Layout 5th Phase JP Nagar 6th Phase JP Nagar ... Vijayanagar Vishveshwarya Layout Vishwapriya Layout Vittasandra Whitefield


Real Estate Price Prediction Proje
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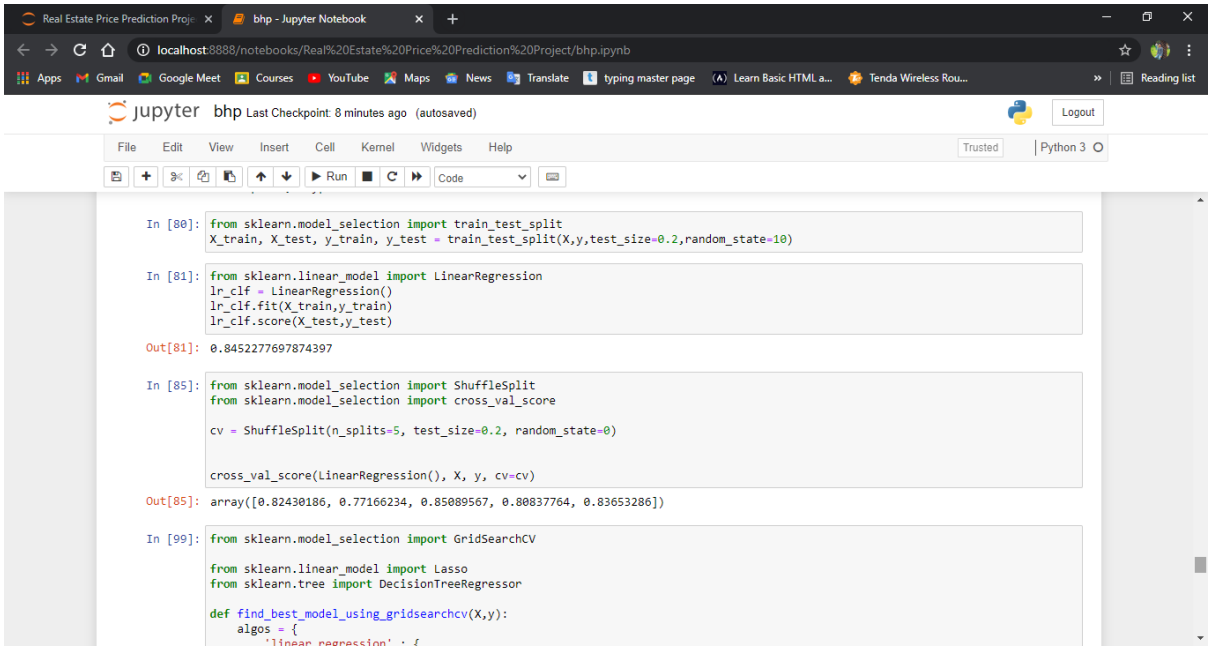
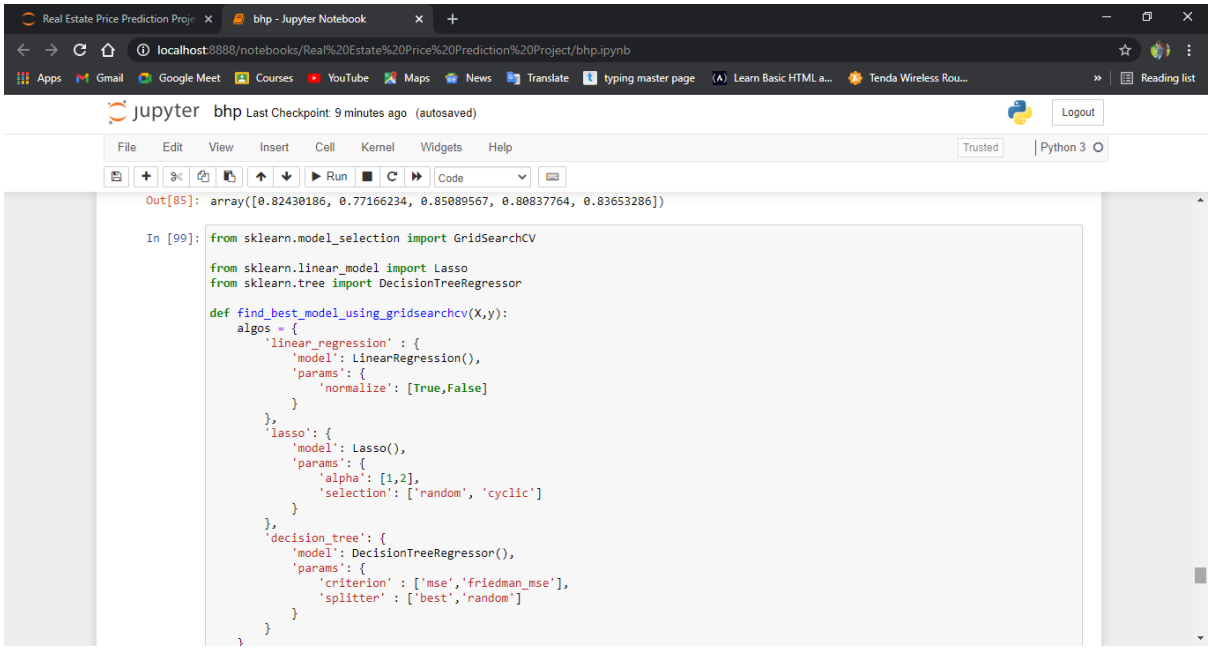
localhost:8888/notebooks/Real%20Estate%20Price%20Prediction%20Project/bhp.ipynb
jupyter bhp Last Checkpoint: 8 minutes ago (autosaved)
Logout
File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Widgets Help
Trusted
Python 3
Run
Code
In [77]:
X = df12.drop('price',axis='columns')
X.head()
Out[77]:
total_sqft bath bhk 1st Block Jayanagar 1st Phase JP Nagar 2nd Phase Judicial Layout 2nd Stage Nagarbhavi 5th Block Hbr Layout 5th Phase JP Nagar 6th Phase JP Nagar ... Vijayanagar Vishveshwarya Layout Vishwapriya Layout Vittasandra Whitefield
0 2850.0 4.0 4 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 ... 0 0 0 0 0
1 1630.0 3.0 3 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 ... 0 0 0 0 0
2 1875.0 2.0 3 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 ... 0 0 0 0 0
3 1200.0 2.0 3 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 ... 0 0 0 0 0
4 1235.0 2.0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 ... 0 0 0 0 0
5 rows × 244 columns
In [78]:
y = df12.price
y.head()
Out[78]:
0 428.0
1 194.0
2 235.0
3 130.0
4 148.0
Name: price, dtype: float64

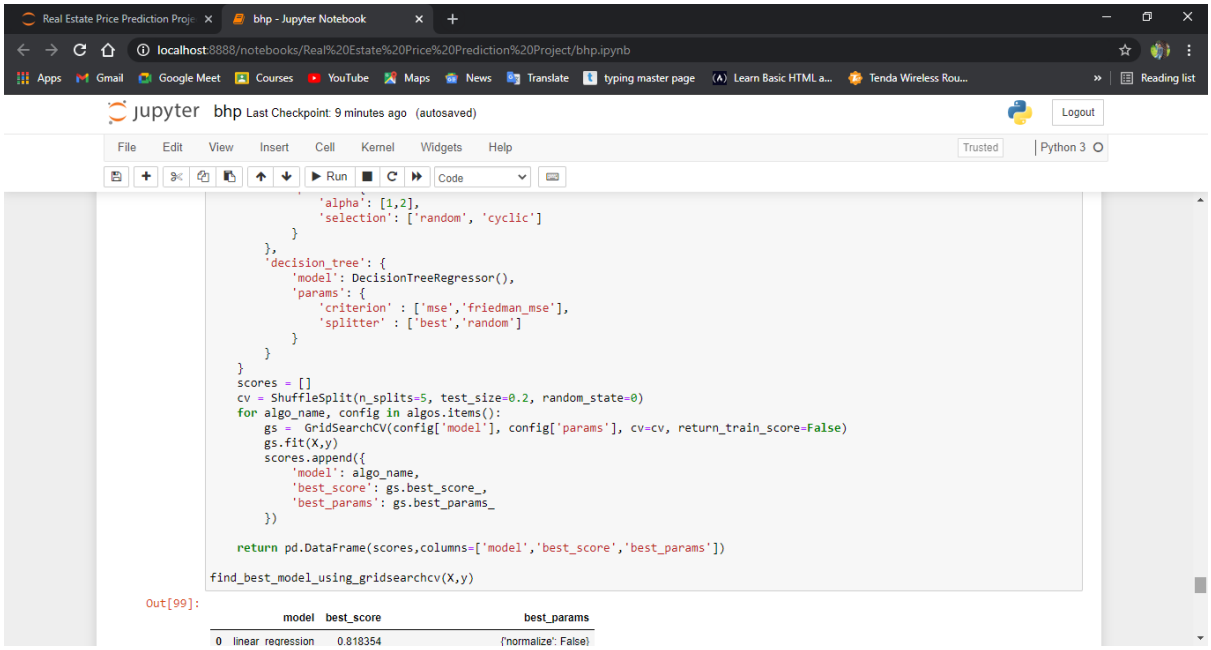
2.5 Grid Search Cv:-

GridSearchCV is a method to search the candidate best parameters exhaustively from the grid of given parameters. Target estimator (model) and parameters for search need to be provided for this cross-validation search method.

ScreenShot:-







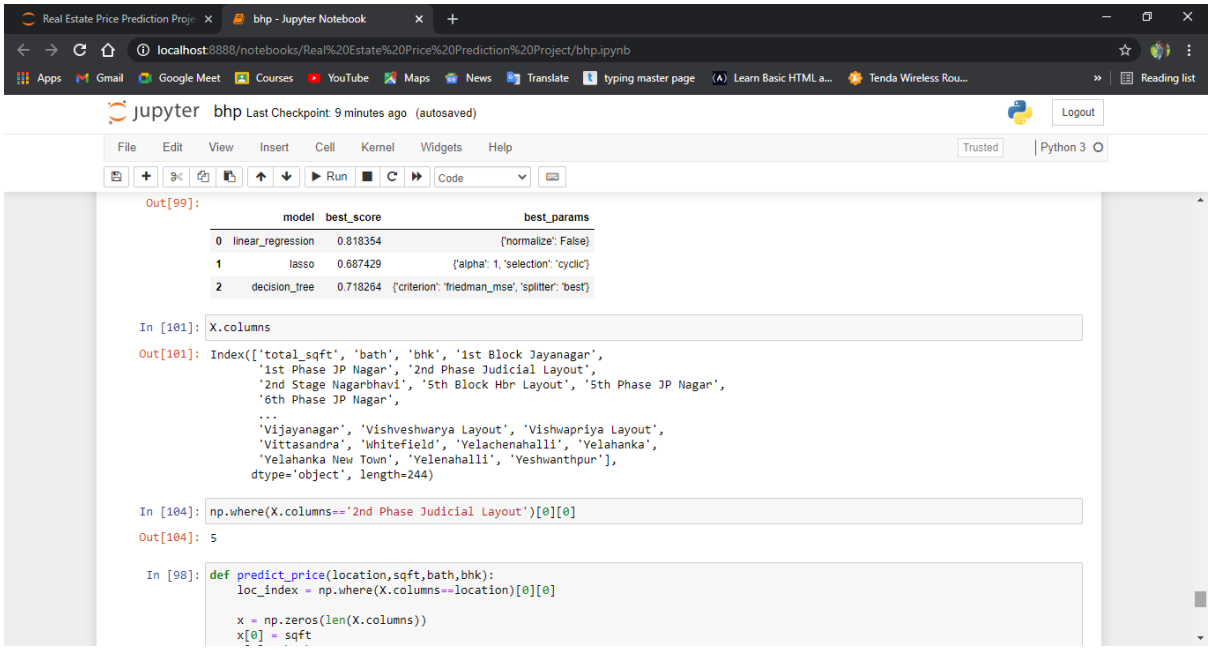
```
            'alpha': [1,2],
            'selection': ['random', 'cyclic']
        }
    },
    'decision_tree': {
        'model': DecisionTreeRegressor(),
        'params': {
            'criterion' : ['mse','friedman_mse'],
            'splitter' : ['best','random']
        }
    }
}
scores = []
cv = ShuffleSplit(n_splits=5, test_size=0.2, random_state=0)
for algo_name, config in algos.items():
    gs =  GridSearchCV(config['model'], config['params'], cv=cv, return_train_score=False)
    gs.fit(X,y)
    scores.append({
        'model': algo_name,
        'best_score': gs.best_score_,
        'best_params': gs.best_params_
    })

return pd.DataFrame(scores,columns=['model','best_score','best_params'])

find_best_model_using_gridsearchcv(X,y)
```

Out[99]:

	model	best_score	best_params
0	linear_regression	0.818354	{'normalize': False}



Out[99]:

	model	best_score	best_params
0	linear_regression	0.818354	{'normalize': False}
1	lasso	0.687429	{'alpha': 1, 'selection': 'cyclic'}
2	decision_tree	0.718264	{'criterion': 'friedman_mse', 'splitter': 'best'}

In [101]:
```
X.columns
```

Out[101]:
```
Index(['total_sqft', 'bath', 'bhk', '1st Block Jayanagar',
       '1st Phase JP Nagar', '2nd Phase Judicial Layout',
       '2nd Stage Nagarbhavi', '5th Block Hbr Layout', '5th Phase JP Nagar',
       '6th Phase JP Nagar',
       ...
       'Vijayanagar', 'Vishveshwarya Layout', 'Vishwapriya Layout',
       'Vittasandra', 'Whitefield', 'Yelachenahalli', 'Yelahanka',
       'Yelahanka New Town', 'Yelenahalli', 'Yeshwanthpur'],
      dtype='object', length=244)
```

In [104]:
```
np.where(X.columns=='2nd Phase Judicial Layout')[0][0]
```

Out[104]: 5

In [98]:
```
def predict_price(location,sqft,bath,bhk):
    loc_index = np.where(X.columns==location)[0][0]

    x = np.zeros(len(X.columns))
    x[0] = sqft
```

K-Fold Cross Validation:-

Cross-validation is a resampling procedure used to evaluate machine learning models on a limited data sample.

The procedure has a single parameter called k that refers to the number of groups that a given data sample is to be split into.

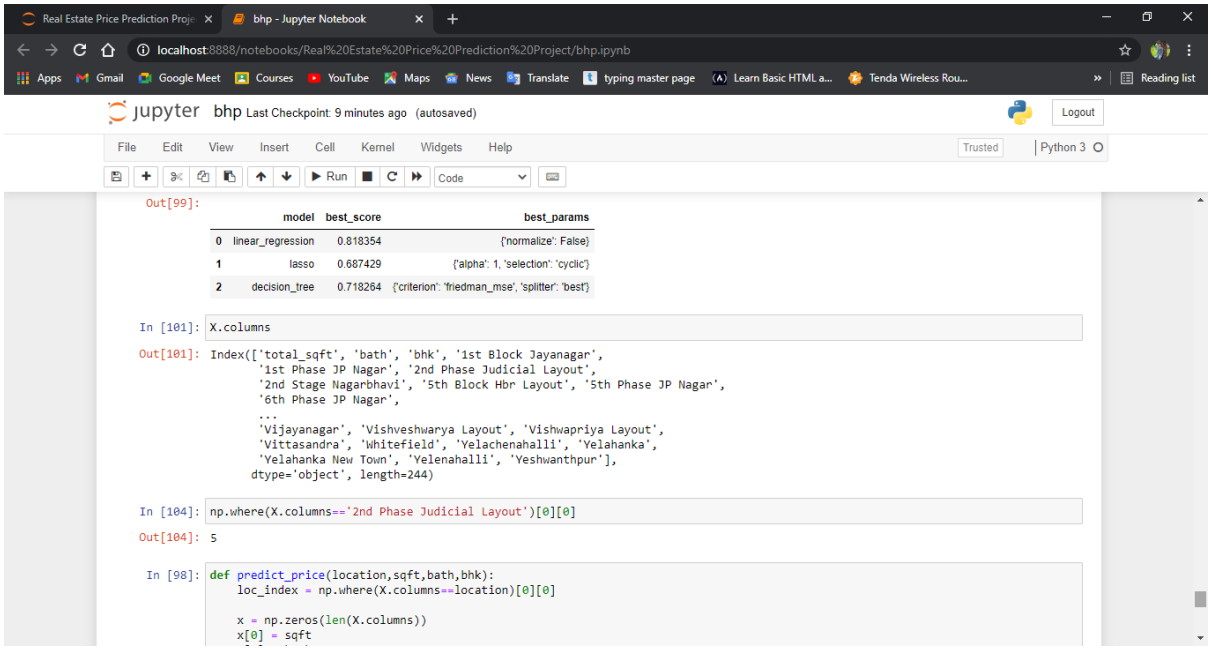
As such, the procedure is often called k-fold cross-validation. When a specific value for k is chosen, it may be used in place of k in the reference to the model, such as k=10 becoming 10-fold cross-validation.

Cross-validation is primarily used in applied machine learning to estimate the skill of a machine learning model on unseen data.

That is, to use a limited sample in order to estimate how the model is expected to perform in general when used to make predictions on data not used during the training of the model.

It is a popular method because it is simple to understand and because it generally results in a less biased or less optimistic estimate of the model skill than other methods, such as a simple train/test split.

ScreenShot:-


Real Estate Price Prediction Proje
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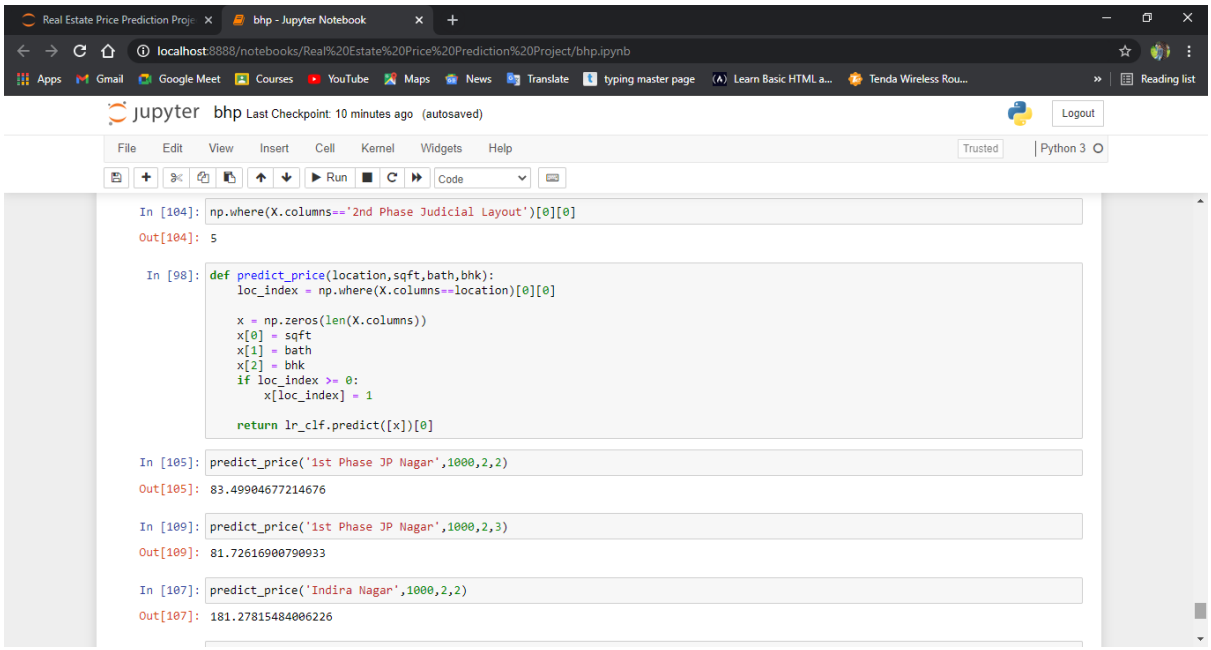
localhost:8888/notebooks/Real%20Estate%20Price%20Prediction%20Project/bhp.ipynb
jupyter bhp Last Checkpoint: 9 minutes ago (autosaved)
Logout
File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Widgets Help
Trusted
Python 3
Run
Code
Out[99]:
model best_score best_params
0 linear_regression 0.818354 {'normalize': False}
1 lasso 0.687429 {'alpha': 1, 'selection': 'cyclic'}
2 decision_tree 0.718264 {'criterion': 'friedman_mse', 'splitter': 'best'}
In [101]: X.columns
Out[101]: Index(['total_sqft', 'bath', 'bhk', '1st Block Jayanagar',
'1st Phase JP Nagar', '2nd Phase Judicial Layout',
'2nd Stage Nagarbhavi', '5th Block Hbr Layout', '5th Phase JP Nagar',
'6th Phase JP Nagar',
...
'Vijayanagar', 'Vishveshwarya Layout', 'Vishwapriya Layout',
'Vittasandra', 'Whitefield', 'Yelachenahalli', 'Yelahanka',
'Yelahanka New Town', 'Yelenahalli', 'Yeshwanthpur'],
dtype='object', length=244)
In [104]: np.where(X.columns=='2nd Phase Judicial Layout')[0][0]
Out[104]: 5
In [98]: def predict_price(location,sqft,bath,bhk):
loc_index = np.where(X.columns==location)[0][0]
x = np.zeros(len(X.columns))
x[0] = sqft


Real Estate Price Prediction Proje
bhp - Jupyter Notebook
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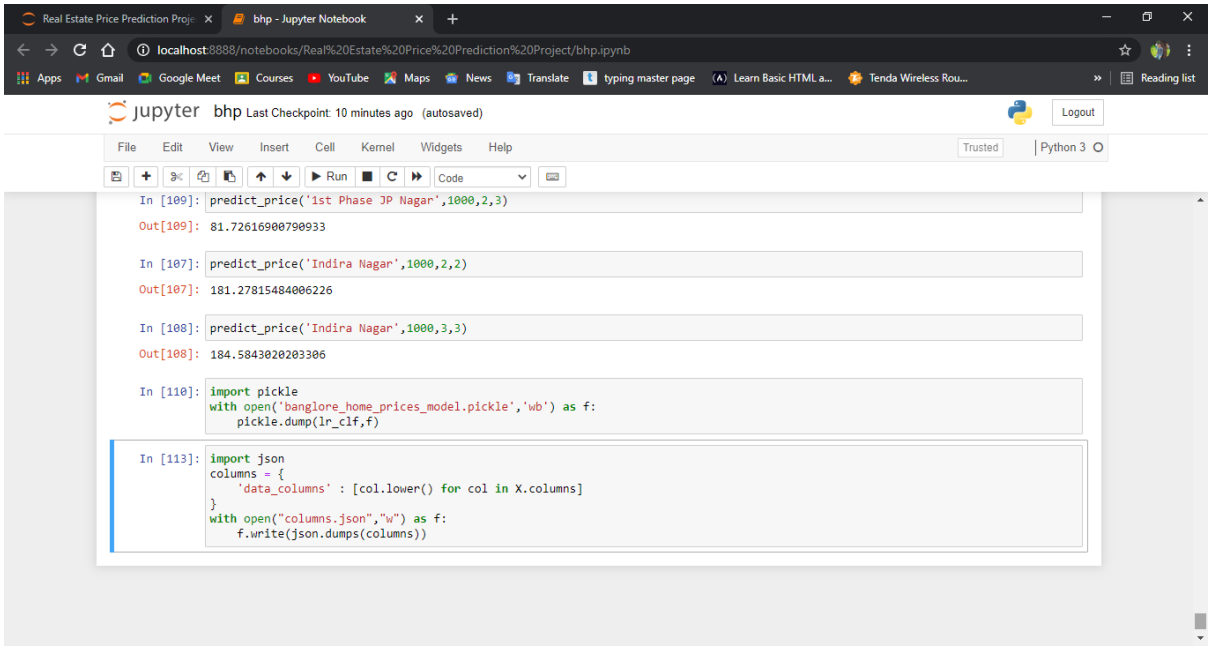
jupyter bhp Last Checkpoint: 10 minutes ago (autosaved)
Logout
File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Widgets Help
Trusted
Python 3
Run
Code
In [104]: np.where(X.columns=='2nd Phase Judicial Layout')[0][0]
Out[104]: 5
In [98]: def predict_price(location,sqft,bath,bhk):
loc_index = np.where(X.columns==location)[0][0]
x = np.zeros(len(X.columns))
x[0] = sqft
x[1] = bath
x[2] = bhk
if loc_index >= 0:
x[loc_index] = 1
return lr_clf.predict([x])[0]
In [105]: predict_price('1st Phase JP Nagar',1000,2,2)
Out[105]: 83.49904677214676
In [109]: predict_price('1st Phase JP Nagar',1000,2,3)
Out[109]: 81.72616900790933
In [107]: predict_price('Indira Nagar',1000,2,2)
Out[107]: 181.27815484006226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jupyter bhp Last Checkpoint: 10 minutes ago (autosaved)
Logout
File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Widgets Help
Trusted
Python 3
Run
Code
In [109]: predict_price('1st Phase JP Nagar',1000,2,3)
Out[109]: 81.72616900790933
In [107]: predict_price('Indira Nagar',1000,2,2)
Out[107]: 181.27815484006226
In [108]: predict_price('Indira Nagar',1000,3,3)
Out[108]: 184.5843020203306
In [110]: import pickle
with open('banglore_home_prices_model.pickle','wb') as f:
pickle.dump(lr_clf,f)
In [113]: import json
columns = {
'data_columns' : [col.lower() for col in X.columns]
}
with open("columns.json","w") as f:
f.write(json.dumps(columns))

3.LANGUAGE & MODELS USED:-

Technology and tools wise this project covers:-

1) Python
2) Numpy and Pandas for data cleaning
3) Matplotlib for data visualization
4) Sklearn for model building
5) Jupyter notebook, visual studio code and pycharm as IDE
6) Python flask for http server
7) HTML/CSS/Javascript for UI

Python

Python is widely used in scientific and numeric computing:

- **SciPy is a collection of packages for mathematics, science, and engineering.**
- **Pandas is a data analysis and modelling library.**
- **IPython is a powerful interactive shell that features easy editing and recording of a work session, and supports visualizations and parallel computing.**

Libraries Used for this Project include –

- Pandas
- NumPy
- Matplotlib
- Seaborn
- Scikit Learn

Juypter Notebook:-

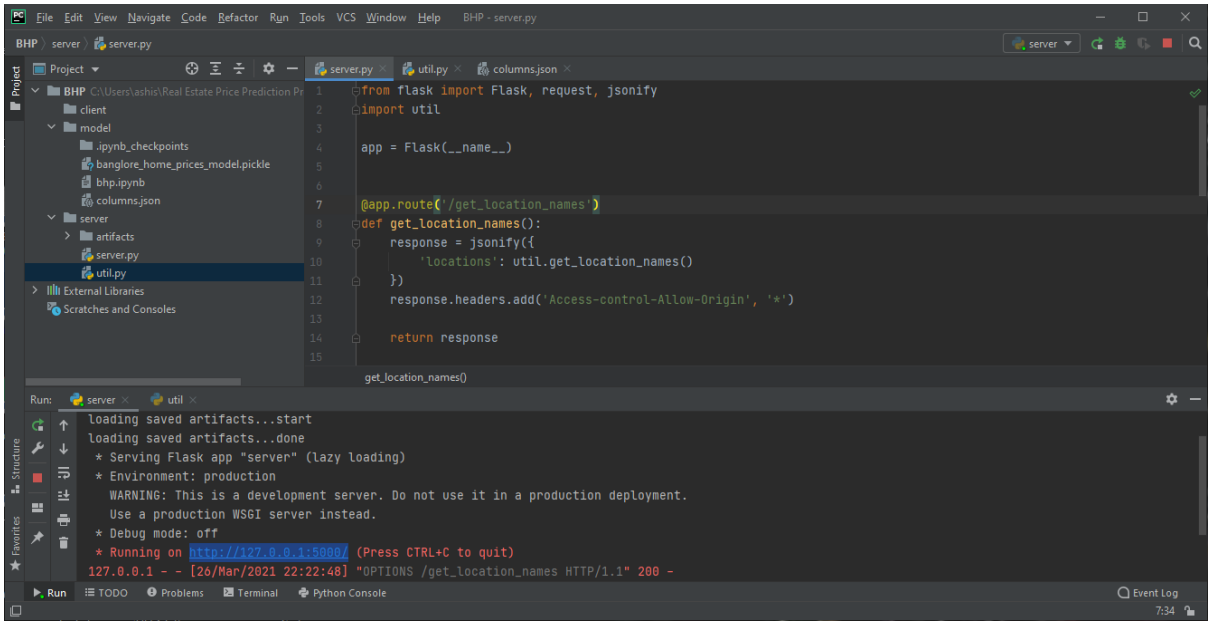
Project Jupyter is a project and community whose goal is to "develop open-source software, open-standards, and services for interactive computing across dozens of programming languages". It was spun off from IPython in 2014 by Fernando Pérez. Project Jupyter's name is a reference to the three core programming languages supported by Jupyter, which are Julia, Python and R, and also a homage to Galileo's notebooks recording the discovery of the moons of Jupiter. Project Jupyter has developed and supported the interactive computing products Jupyter Notebook, JupyterHub, and JupyterLab.

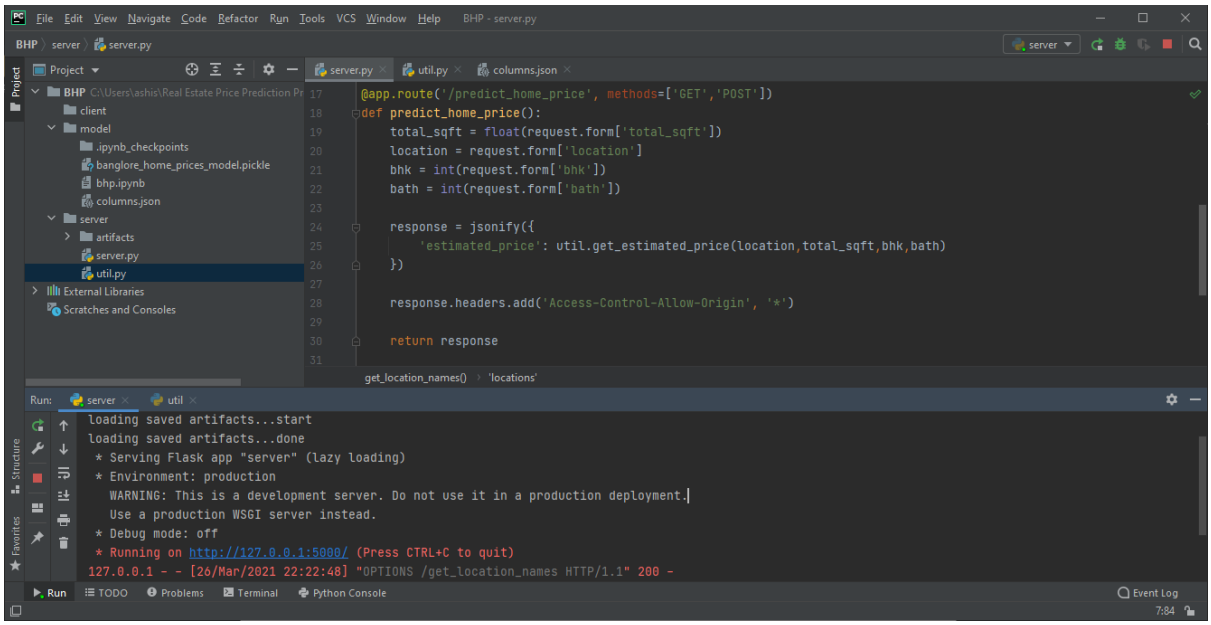
Python Flask Server:-

Flask is a micro web framework written in Python. It is classified as a microframework because it does not require particular tools or libraries. It has no database abstraction layer, form validation, or any other components where pre-existing third-party libraries provide common functions. However, Flask supports extensions that can add application features as if they were implemented in Flask itself. Extensions exist for object-relational mappers, form validation, upload handling, various open authentication technologies and several common framework related tools.

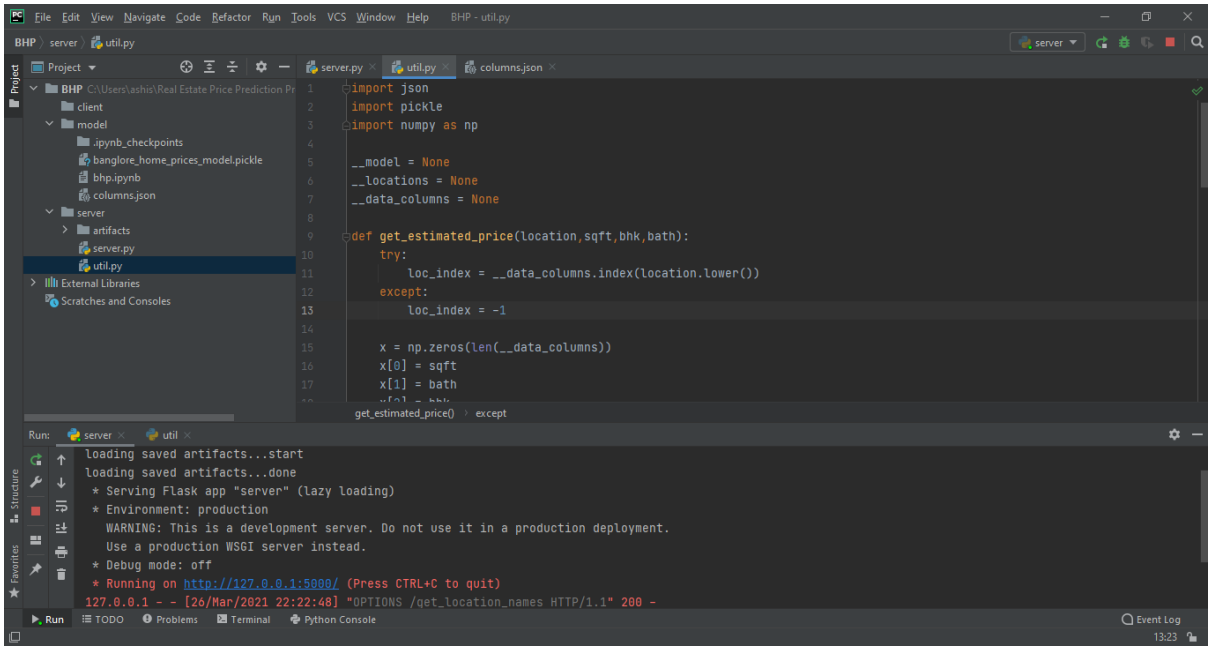
Python Flask Server:-

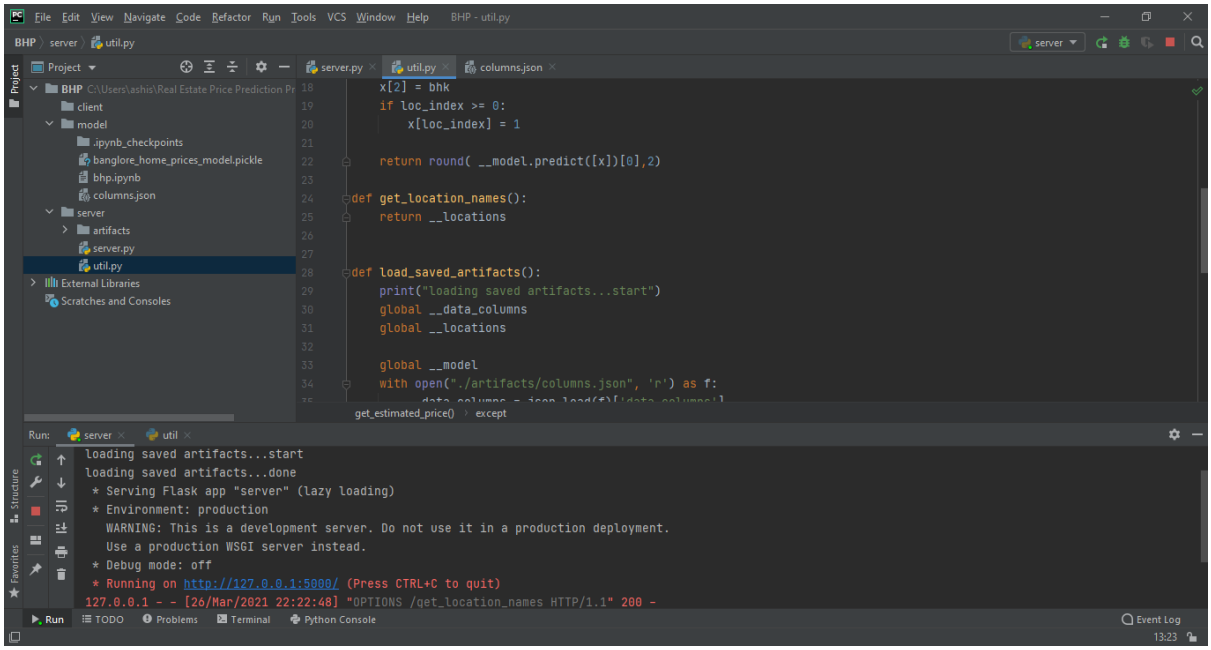
Server.py

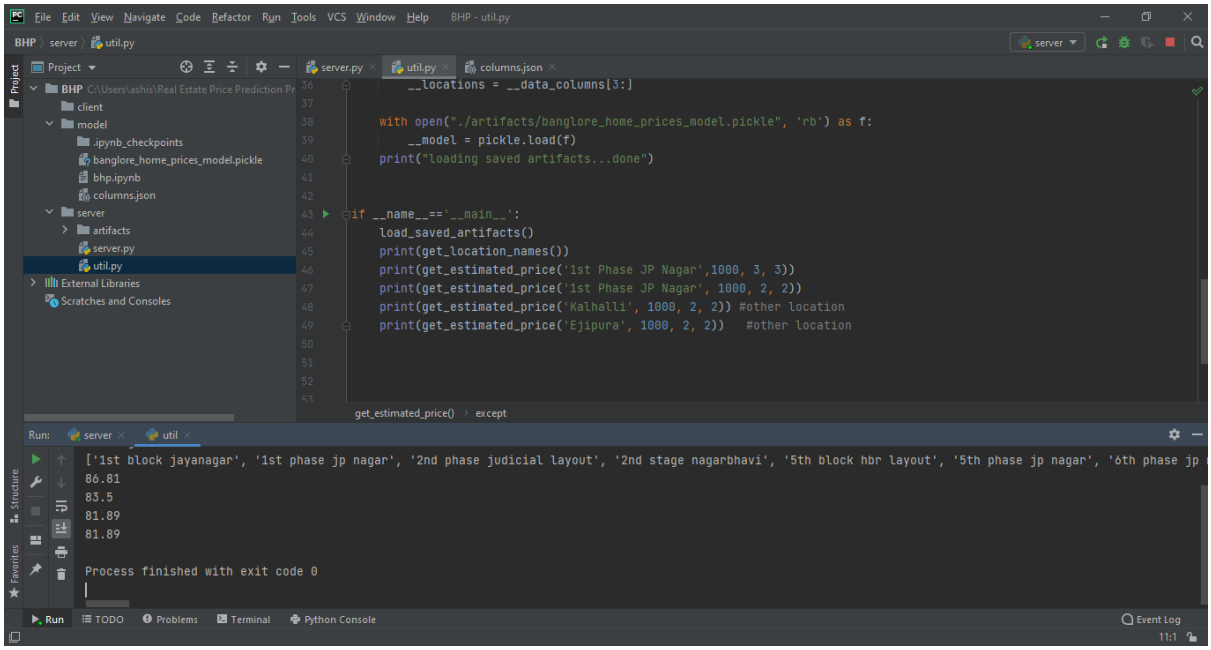




util.py


import json
import pickle
import numpy as np
__model = None
__locations = None
__data_columns = None
def get_estimated_price(location,sqft,bhk,bath):
try:
loc_index = __data_columns.index(location.lower())
except:
loc_index = -1
x = np.zeros(len(__data_columns))
x[0] = sqft
x[1] = bath
loading saved artifacts...start
loading saved artifacts...done
* Serving Flask app "server" (lazy loading)
* Environment: production
WARNING: This is a development server. Do not use it in a production deployment.
Use a production WSGI server instead.
* Debug mode: off
* Running on http://127.0.0.1:5000/ (Press CTRL+C to quit)
127.0.0.1 - - [26/Mar/2021 22:22:48] "OPTIONS /get_location_names HTTP/1.1" 200 -


x[2] = bhk
if loc_index >= 0:
x[loc_index] = 1
return round(__model.predict([x])[0],2)
def get_location_names():
return __locations
def load_saved_artifacts():
print("loading saved artifacts...start")
global __data_columns
global __locations
global __model
with open("./artifacts/columns.json", 'r') as f:
loading saved artifacts...start
loading saved artifacts...done
* Serving Flask app "server" (lazy loading)
* Environment: production
WARNING: This is a development server. Do not use it in a production deployment.
Use a production WSGI server instead.
* Debug mode: off
* Running on http://127.0.0.1:5000/ (Press CTRL+C to quit)
127.0.0.1 - - [26/Mar/2021 22:22:48] "OPTIONS /get_location_names HTTP/1.1" 200 -


File Edit View Navigate Code Refactor Run Tools VCS Window Help BHP - util.py
BHP server util.py
Project
BHP C:\Users\ashis\Real Estate Price Prediction Pr
client
model
.ipynb_checkpoints
banglore_home_prices_model.pickle
bhp.ipynb
columns.json
server
artifacts
server.py
util.py
External Libraries
Scratches and Consoles
server.py util.py columns.json
__locations = __data_columns[3:]
with open("./artifacts/banglore_home_prices_model.pickle", 'rb') as f:
__model = pickle.load(f)
print("loading saved artifacts...done")
if __name__=='__main__':
load_saved_artifacts()
print(get_location_names())
print(get_estimated_price('1st Phase JP Nagar',1000, 3, 3))
print(get_estimated_price('1st Phase JP Nagar', 1000, 2, 2))
print(get_estimated_price('Kalhalli', 1000, 2, 2)) #other location
print(get_estimated_price('Ejipura', 1000, 2, 2)) #other location
get_estimated_price() except
Run: server util
['1st block jayanagar', '1st phase jp nagar', '2nd phase judicial layout', '2nd stage nagarbhavi', '5th block hbr layout', '5th phase jp nagar', '6th phase jp
86.81
83.5
81.89
81.89
Process finished with exit code 0
Run TODO Problems Terminal Python Console Event Log
11:1

Python Flask Server Code:-

Server.py code:-

```
from flask import Flask, request, jsonify
import util

app = Flask(__name__)

@app.route('/get_location_names', methods=['GET'])
def get_location_names():
    response = jsonify({
        'locations': util.get_location_names()
    })
    response.headers.add('Access-Control-Allow-Origin', '*')

    return response

@app.route('/predict_home_price', methods=['GET', 'POST'])
def predict_home_price():
    total_sqft = float(request.form['total_sqft'])
    location = request.form['location']
    bhk = int(request.form['bhk'])
    bath = int(request.form['bath'])

    response = jsonify({
        'estimated_price':
util.get_estimated_price(location,total_sqft,bhk,bath)
    })
    response.headers.add('Access-Control-Allow-Origin', '*')

    return response

if __name__ == "__main__":
    print("Starting Python Flask Server For Home Price Prediction...")
    util.load_saved_artifacts()
    app.run()
```

util.py :-

```
import pickle
import json
import numpy as np

__locations = None
__data_columns = None
__model = None

def get_estimated_price(location,sqft,bhk,bath):
    try:
        loc_index = __data_columns.index(location.lower())
    except:
        loc_index = -1

    x = np.zeros(len(__data_columns))
    x[0] = sqft
    x[1] = bath
    x[2] = bhk
    if loc_index>=0:
        x[loc_index] = 1

    return round(__model.predict([x])[0],2)


def load_saved_artifacts():
    print("loading saved artifacts...start")
    global  __data_columns
    global __locations

    with open("./artifacts/columns.json", "r") as f:
        __data_columns = json.load(f)['data_columns']
        __locations = __data_columns[3:]  # first 3 columns are sqft,
bath, bhk

    global __model
    if __model is None:
```

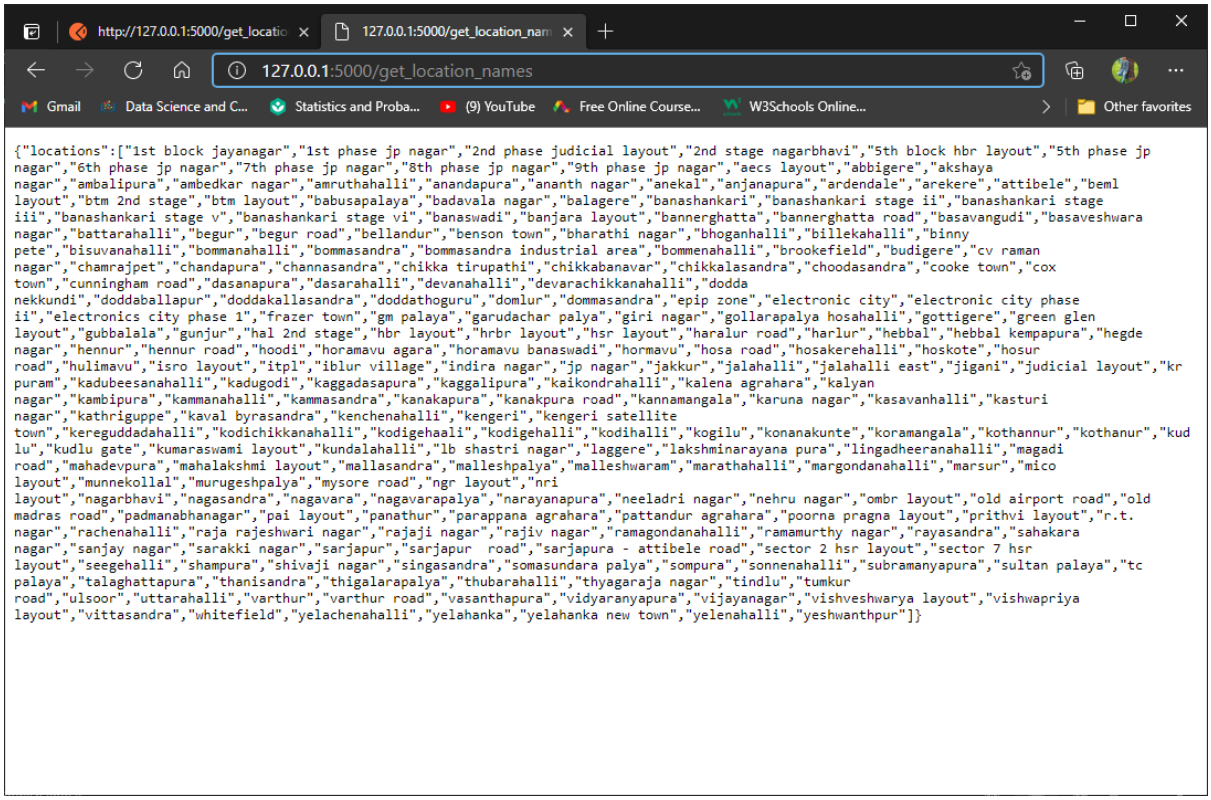
```
        with open('./artifacts/banglore_home_prices_model.pickle', 'rb')
as f:
            __model = pickle.load(f)
    print("loading saved artifacts...done")

def get_location_names():
    return __locations

def get_data_columns():
    return __data_columns

if __name__ == '__main__':
    load_saved_artifacts()
    print(get_location_names())
    print(get_estimated_price('1st Phase JP Nagar',1000, 3, 3))
    print(get_estimated_price('1st Phase JP Nagar', 1000, 2, 2))
    print(get_estimated_price('Kalhalli', 1000, 2, 2)) # other location
    print(get_estimated_price('Ejipura', 1000, 2, 2))  # other location
```

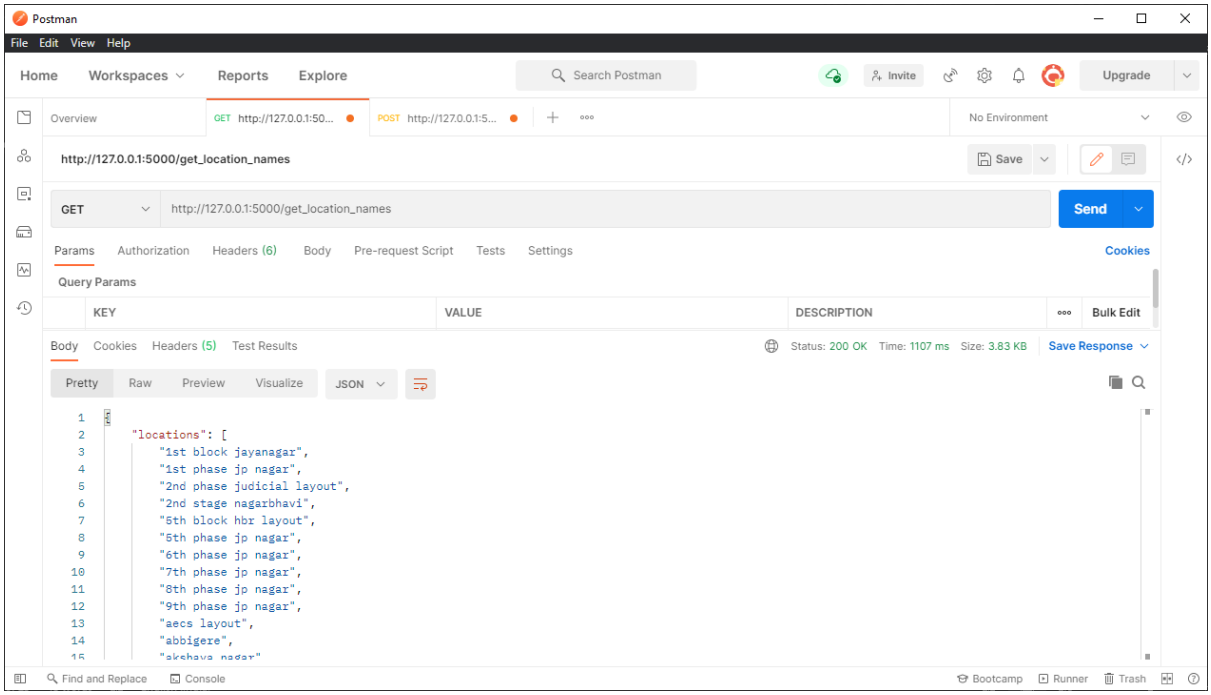
Server.py output:-

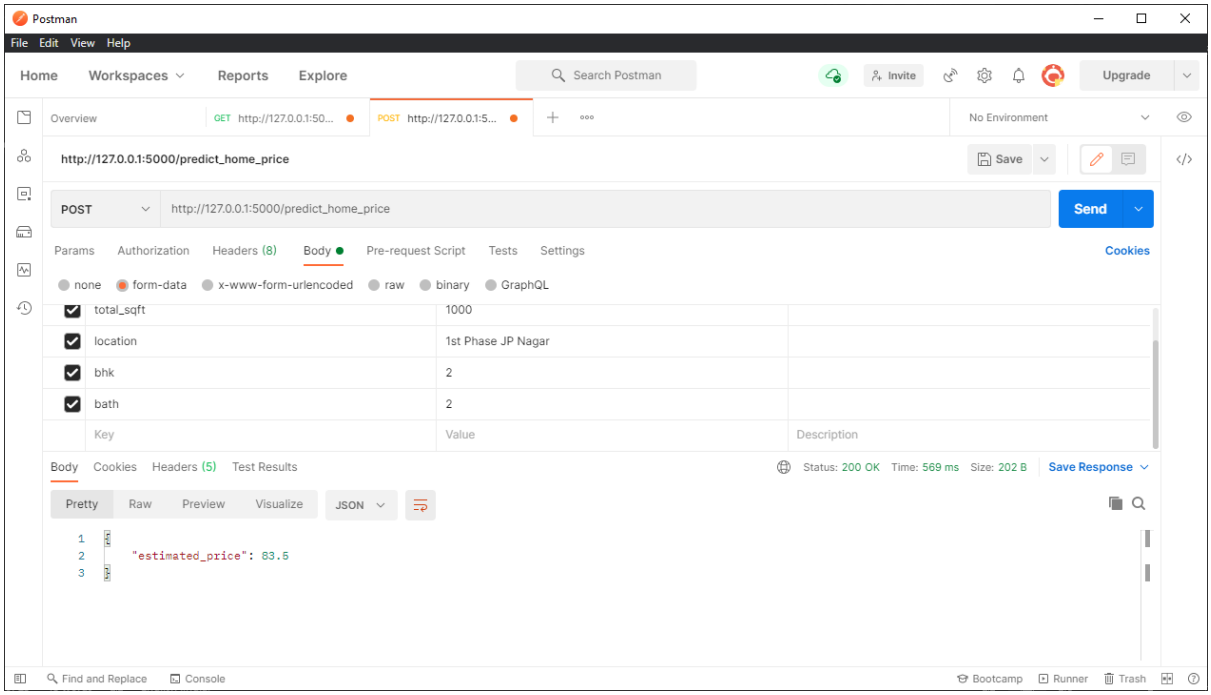


{"locations":["1st block jayanagar","1st phase jp nagar","2nd phase judicial layout","2nd stage nagarbhavi","5th block hbr layout","5th phase jp nagar","6th phase jp nagar","7th phase jp nagar","8th phase jp nagar","9th phase jp nagar","aecs layout","abbigere","akshaya nagar","ambalipura","ambedkar nagar","amruthahalli","anandapura","ananth nagar","anekal","anjanapura","ardendale","arekere","attibele","beml layout","btm 2nd stage","btm layout","babusapalaya","badavala nagar","balagere","banashankari","banashankari stage ii","banashankari stage iii","banashankari stage v","banashankari stage vi","banaswadi","banjara layout","bannerghatta","bannerghatta road","basavangudi","basaveshwara nagar","battarahalli","begur","begur road","bellandur","benson town","bharathi nagar","bhoganhalli","billekahalli","binny pete","bisuvanahalli","bommanahalli","bommasandra","bommasandra industrial area","bommenahalli","brookefield","budigere","cv raman nagar","chamrajpet","chandapura","channasandra","chikka tirupathi","chikkabanavar","chikkalasandra","choodasandra","cooke town","cox town","cunningham road","dasanapura","dasarahalli","devanahalli","devarachikkanahalli","dodda nekkundi","doddaballapur","doddakallasandra","doddathoguru","domlur","dommasandra","epip zone","electronic city","electronic city phase ii","electronics city phase 1","frazer town","gm palaya","garudachar palya","giri nagar","gollarapalya hosahalli","gottigere","green glen layout","gubbalala","gunjur","hal 2nd stage","hbr layout","hrbr layout","hsr layout","haralur road","harlur","hebbal","hebbal kempapura","hegde nagar","hennur","hennur road","hoodi","horamavu agara","horamavu banaswadi","hormavu","hosa road","hosakerehalli","hoskote","hosur road","hulimavu","isro layout","itpl","iblur village","indira nagar","jp nagar","jakkur","jalahalli","jalahalli east","jigani","judicial layout","kr puram","kadubeesanahalli","kadugodi","kaggadasapura","kaggalipura","kaikondrahalli","kalena agrahara","kalyan nagar","kambipura","kammanahalli","kammasandra","kanakapura","kanakpura road","kannamangala","karuna nagar","kasavanhalli","kasturi nagar","kathriguppe","kaval byrasandra","kenchenahalli","kengeri","kengeri satellite town","kereguddadahalli","kodichikkanahalli","kodigehaali","kodigehalli","kodihalli","kogilu","konanakunte","koramangala","kothannur","kothanur","kudlu","kudlu gate","kumaraswami layout","kundalahalli","lb shastri nagar","laggere","lakshminarayana pura","lingadheeranahalli","magadi road","mahadevpura","mahalakshmi layout","mallasandra","malleshpalya","malleshwaram","marathahalli","margondanahalli","marsur","mico layout","munnekollal","murugeshpalya","mysore road","ngr layout","nri layout","nagarbhavi","nagasandra","nagavara","nagavarapalya","narayanapura","neeladri nagar","nehru nagar","ombr layout","old airport road","old madras road","padmanabhanagar","pai layout","panathur","parappana agrahara","pattandur agrahara","poorna pragna layout","prithvi layout","r.t. nagar","rachenahalli","raja rajeshwari nagar","rajaji nagar","rajiv nagar","ramagondanahalli","ramamurthy nagar","rayasandra","sahakara nagar","sanjay nagar","sarakki nagar","sarjapur","sarjapur road","sarjapura - attibele road","sector 2 hsr layout","sector 7 hsr layout","seegehalli","shampura","shivaji nagar","singasandra","somasundara palya","sompura","sonnenahalli","subramanyapura","sultan palaya","tc palaya","talaghattapura","thanisandra","thigalarapalya","thubarahalli","thyagaraja nagar","tindlu","tumkur road","ulsoor","uttarahalli","varthur","varthur road","vasanthapura","vidyaranyapura","vijayanagar","vishveshwarya layout","vishwapriya layout","vittasandra","whitefield","yelachenahalli","yelahanka","yelahanka new town","yelenahalli","yeshwanthpur"]}

Using PostMan Application for GET & POST:-

Postman is a scalable API testing tool that quickly integrates into CI/CD pipeline. It started in 2012 as a side project by Abhinav Asthana to simplify API workflow in testing and development. API stands for Application Programming Interface which allows software applications to communicate with each other via API calls.





3.7 HTML/CSS/JAVASCRIPT FOR USER INTERFACE:-

Visual Studio Code:-

App.html :-

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>
<head>
   <title>Banglore Home Price Prediction</title>
   <script src="https://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/3.
4.1/jquery.min.js"></script>
   <script src="app.js"></script>
   <link rel="stylesheet" href="app.css">
</head>
<body>
<div class="img"></div>
<form class="form">
   <h2>Area (Square Feet)</h2>
   <input class="area"  type="text" id="uiSqft" class="floatLabe
l" name="Squareft" value="1000">
   <h2>BHK</h2>
   <div class="switch-field">
      <input type="radio" id="radio-bhk-
1" name="uiBHK" value="1"/>
      <label for="radio-bhk-1">1</label>
      <input type="radio" id="radio-bhk-
2" name="uiBHK" value="2" checked/>
      <label for="radio-bhk-2">2</label>
      <input type="radio" id="radio-bhk-
3" name="uiBHK" value="3"/>
      <label for="radio-bhk-3">3</label>
      <input type="radio" id="radio-bhk-
4" name="uiBHK" value="4"/>
      <label for="radio-bhk-4">4</label>
      <input type="radio" id="radio-bhk-
5" name="uiBHK" value="5"/>
```

```
      <label for="radio-bhk-5">5</label>
    </div>
    </form>
<form class="form">
    <h2>Bath</h2>
    <div class="switch-field">
      <input type="radio" id="radio-bath-
1" name="uiBathrooms" value="1"/>
      <label for="radio-bath-1">1</label>
      <input type="radio" id="radio-bath-
2" name="uiBathrooms" value="2" checked/>
      <label for="radio-bath-2">2</label>
      <input type="radio" id="radio-bath-
3" name="uiBathrooms" value="3"/>
      <label for="radio-bath-3">3</label>
      <input type="radio" id="radio-bath-
4" name="uiBathrooms" value="4"/>
      <label for="radio-bath-4">4</label>
      <input type="radio" id="radio-bath-
5" name="uiBathrooms" value="5"/>
      <label for="radio-bath-5">5</label>
    </div>
      <h2>Location</h2>
    <div>
  <select class="location" name="" id="uiLocations">
    <option value="" disabled="disabled" selected="selected">C
hoose a Location</option>
      <option>Electronic City</option>
      <option>Rajaji Nagar</option>
  </select>
</div>
    <button class="submit" onclick="onClickedEstimatePrice()"
type="button">Estimate Price</button>
    <div id="uiEstimatedPrice" class="result">  <h2></h2> </di
v>
</body>
</html>
```

app.css :-

```
@import url(https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Roboto:300);

.switch-field {
  display: flex;
  margin-bottom: 36px;
  overflow: hidden;
}

.switch-field input {
  position: absolute !important;
  clip: rect(0, 0, 0, 0);
  height: 1px;
  width: 1px;
  border: 0;
  overflow: hidden;
}

.switch-field label {
  background-color: #e4e4e4;
  color: rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.6);
  font-size: 14px;
  line-height: 1;
  text-align: center;
  padding: 8px 16px;
  margin-right: -1px;
  border: 1px solid rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.2);
  box-
shadow: inset 0 1px 3px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.3), 0 1px rgba(255, 255, 255, 0.1);
  transition: all 0.1s ease-in-out;
}

.switch-field label:hover {
  cursor: pointer;
}
```

```
.switch-field input:checked + label {
   background-color: #a5dc86;
   box-shadow: none;
}

.switch-field label:first-of-type {
   border-radius: 4px 0 0 4px;
}

.switch-field label:last-of-type {
   border-radius: 0 4px 4px 0;
}

.form {
   max-width: 270px;
   font-family: "Lucida Grande", Tahoma, Verdana, sans-serif;
   font-weight: normal;
   line-height: 1.625;
   margin: 8px auto;
   padding-left: 16px;
   z-index: 2;
}

h2 {
   font-size: 18px;
   margin-bottom: 8px;
}
.area{
  font-family: "Roboto", sans-serif;
  outline: 0;
  background: #f2f2f2;
  width: 76%;
  border: 0;
  margin: 0 0 10px;
  padding: 10px;
  box-sizing: border-box;
  font-size: 15px;
```

```
  height: 35px;
  border-radius: 5px;
}

.location{
  font-family: "Roboto", sans-serif;
  outline: 0;
  background: #f2f2f2;
  width: 76%;
  border: 0;
  margin: 0 0 10px;
  padding: 10px;
  box-sizing: border-box;
  font-size: 15px;
  height: 40px;
  border-radius: 5px;
}

.submit{
  background: #a5dc86;
  width: 76%;
  border: 0;
  margin: 25px 0 10px;
  box-sizing: border-box;
  font-size: 15px;
    height: 35px;
    text-align: center;
    border-radius: 5px;
}

.result{
        background: #dcd686;
        width: 76%;
        border: 0;
        margin: 25px 0 10px;
        box-sizing: border-box;
        font-size: 15px;
        height: 35px;
```

```
      text-align: center;
}

.img {
  background: url('https://images.unsplash.com/photo-
1564013799919-ab600027ffc6?ixlib=rb-
1.2.1&auto=format&fit=crop&w=1350&q=80');
    background-repeat: no-repeat;
  background-size: auto;
  background-size:100% 100%;
  -webkit-filter: blur(5px);
  -moz-filter: blur(5px);
  -o-filter: blur(5px);
  -ms-filter: blur(5px);
  filter: blur(15px);
  position: fixed;
  width: 100%;
  height: 100%;
  top: 0;
  left: 0;
  z-index: -1;
}

body, html {
  height: 100%;
}
```

App.js :-

```
function getBathValue() {
  var uiBathrooms = document.getElementsByName("uiBathro
oms");
  for(var i in uiBathrooms) {
    if(uiBathrooms[i].checked) {
        return parseInt(i)+1;
    }
  }
  return -1; // Invalid Value
}

function getBHKValue() {
  var uiBHK = document.getElementsByName("uiBHK");
  for(var i in uiBHK) {
    if(uiBHK[i].checked) {
        return parseInt(i)+1;
    }
  }
  return -1; // Invalid Value
}

function onClickedEstimatePrice() {
  console.log("Estimate price button clicked");
  var sqft = document.getElementById("uiSqft");
  var bhk = getBHKValue();
  var bathrooms = getBathValue();
  var location = document.getElementById("uiLocations");
  var estPrice = document.getElementById("uiEstimatedPrice");

  var url = "http://127.0.0.1:5000/predict_home_price"; //Use
this if you are NOT using nginx which is first 7 tutorials
   // Use this if  you are using nginx. i.e tutorial 8 and onwards

  $.post(url, {
      total_sqft: parseFloat(sqft.value),
      bhk: bhk,
```

```
    bath: bathrooms,
    location: location.value
  },function(data, status) {
    console.log(data.estimated_price);
    estPrice.innerHTML = "<h2>" + data.estimated_price.toStr
ing() + " Lakh</h2>";
    console.log(status);
  });
}
function onPageLoad() {
  console.log( "document loaded" );
  var url = "http://127.0.0.1:5000/get_location_names"; // Use
 this if you are NOT using nginx which is first 7 tutorials
  //var url = "/api/get_location_names"; // Use this if  you are
using nginx. i.e tutorial 8 and onwards
  $.get(url,function(data, status) {
    console.log("got response for get_location_names request");
    if(data) {
        var locations = data.locations;
        var uiLocations = document.getElementById("uiLocations
");
        $('#uiLocations').empty();
        for(var i in locations) {
            var opt = new Option(locations[i]);
            $('#uiLocations').append(opt);
        }
    }
  });
}

window.onload = onPageLoad;
```

MODELS USED

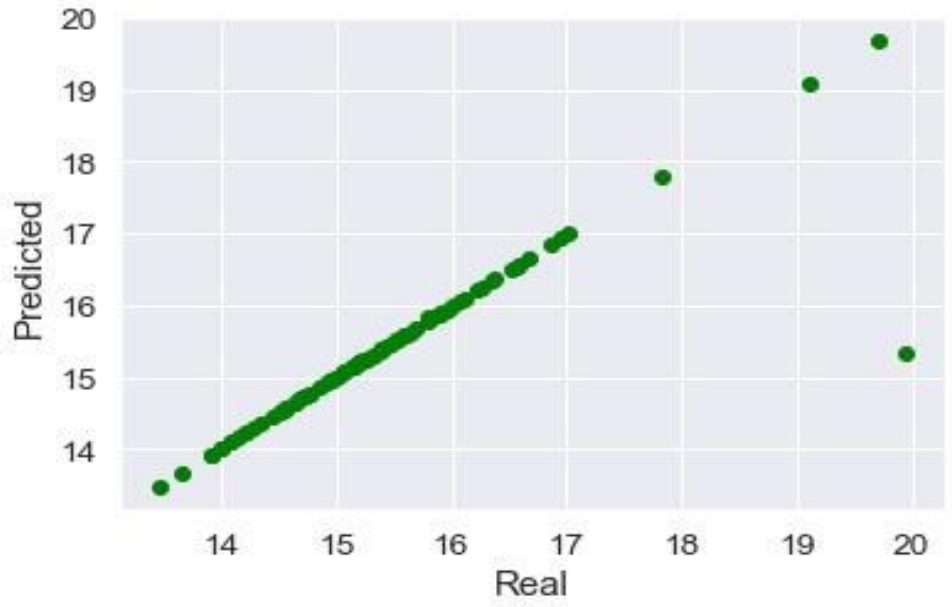
Regression Model:-

Linear Regression is a machine learning algorithm based on supervised learning.

It performs a regression task. Regression models a target prediction value based on independent variables.

It is mostly used for finding out the relationship between variables and forecasting.

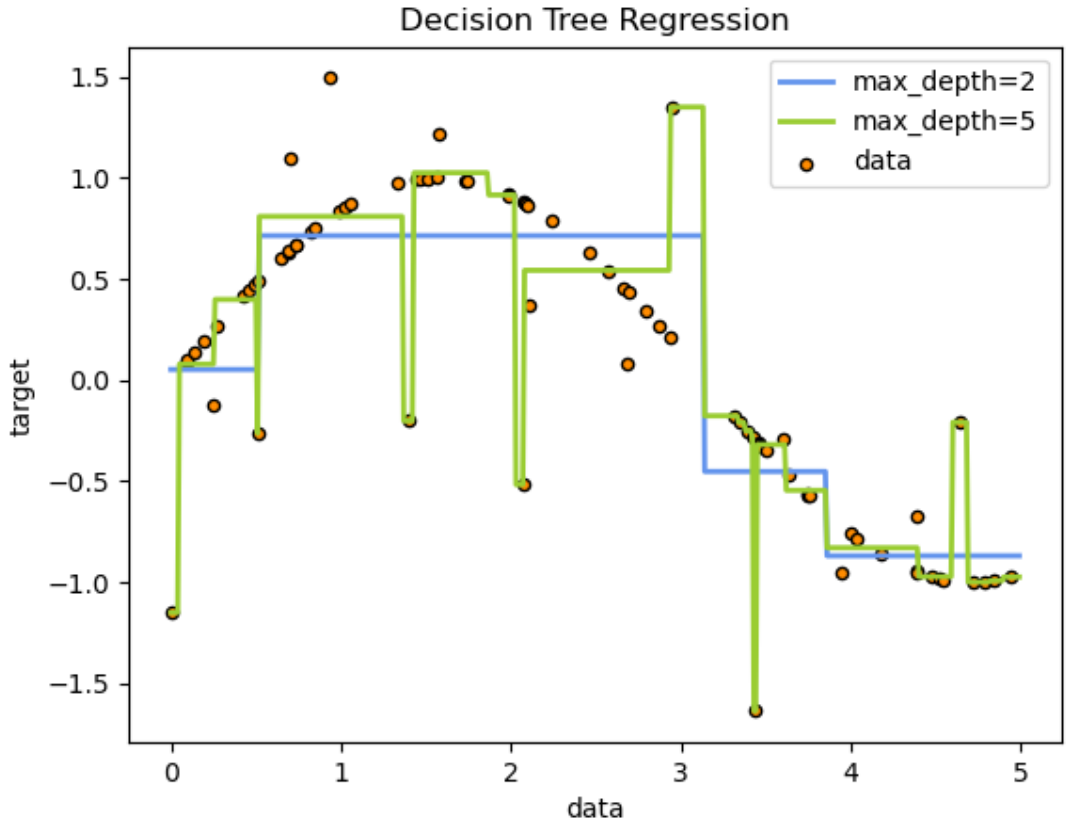
Real Vs Predicted



Decision Tree Regressor:-

A decision tree is a decision support tool that uses a tree-like model of decisions and their possible consequences, including chance event outcomes, resource costs, and utility.

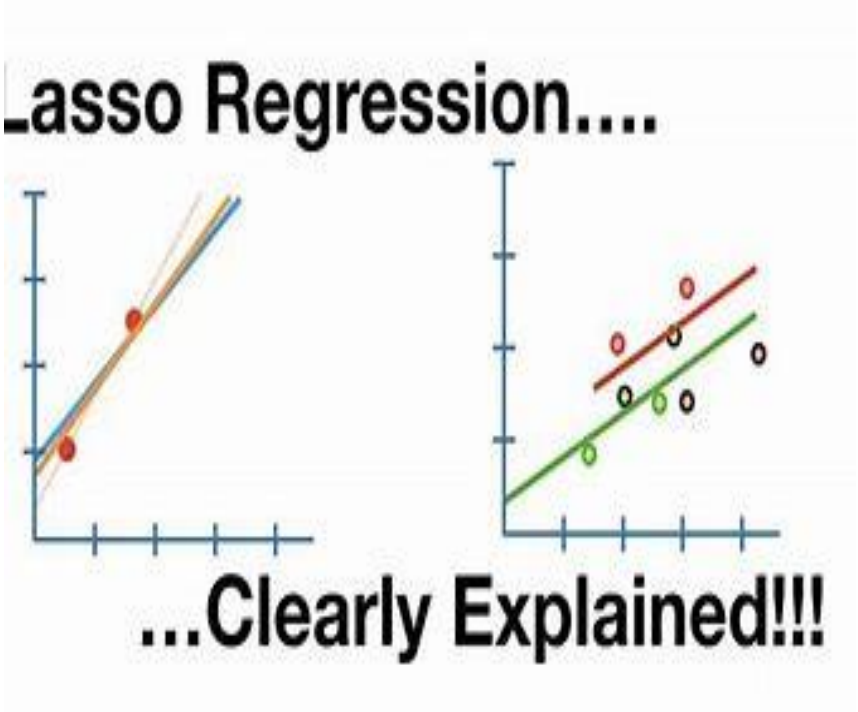
It is one way to display an algorithm that only contains conditional control statements.



Lasso Regression:-

In statistics and machine learning, lasso is a regression analysis method that performs both variable selection and regularization in order to enhance the prediction accuracy and interpretability of the resulting statistical model.

It was originally introduced in geophysics, and later by Robert Tibshirani, who coined the term.



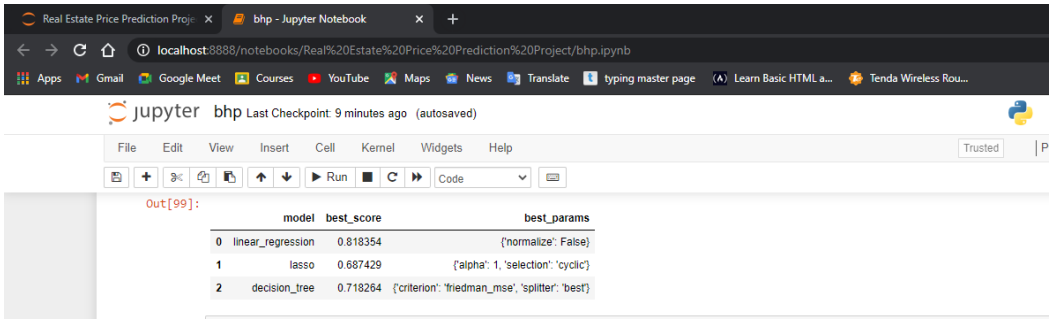
RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Best Suited Model

So, our study showed that……..

Linear Regression displayed the best performance for this Dataset and can be used for deploying purposes.

Decision Tree Regressor and Lasso Regressor are far behind, so can't be recommended for further deployment purposes.



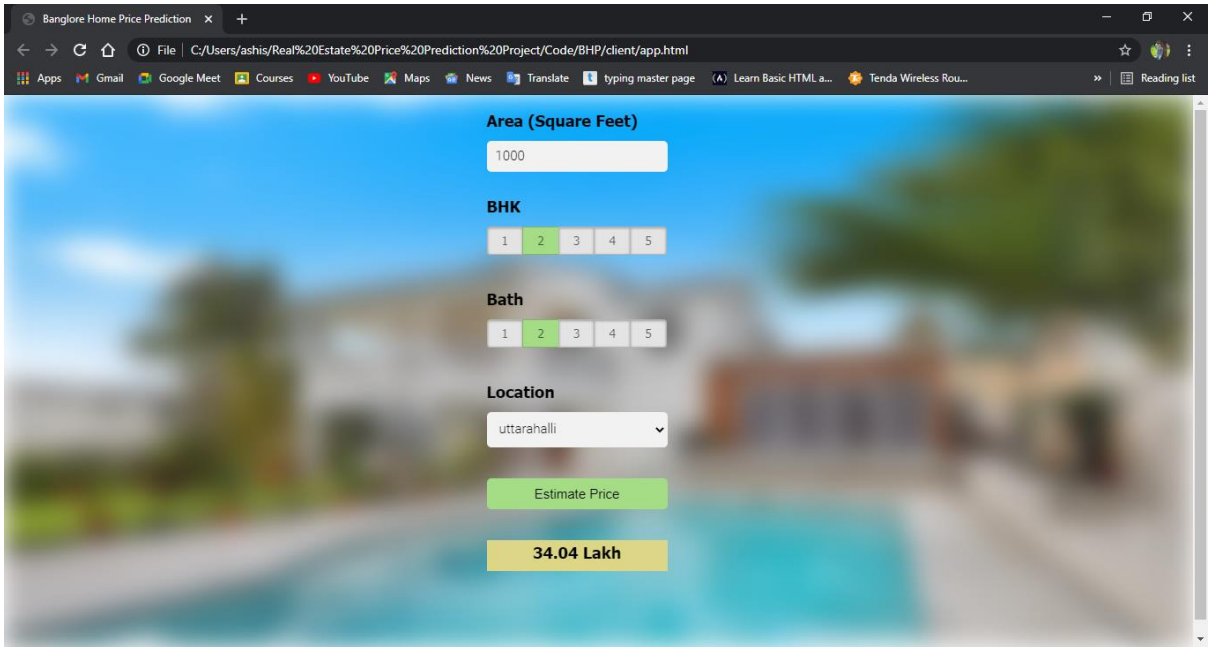
	model	best_score	best_params
0	linear_regression	0.818354	{'normalize': False}
1	lasso	0.687429	{'alpha': 1, 'selection': 'cyclic'}
2	decision_tree	0.718264	{'criterion': 'friedman_mse', 'splitter': 'best'}

Deployment App

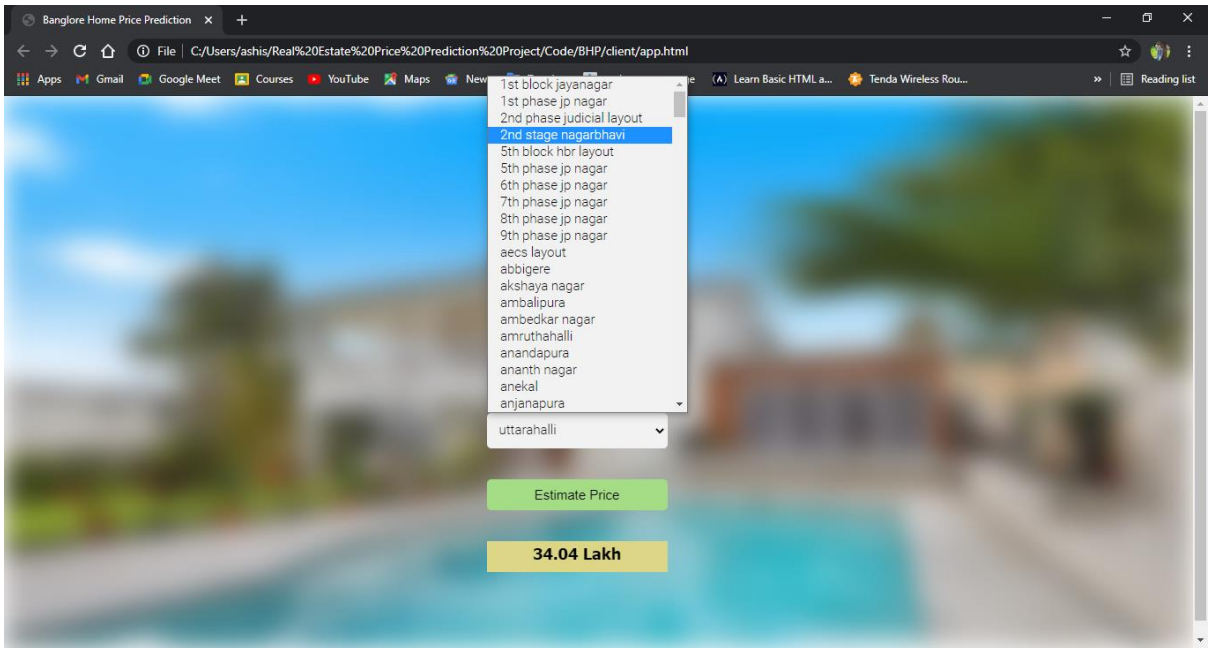
The Model is deployed through Python Web App Flask in collaboration with HTML and CSS.

Output screenshoot:-

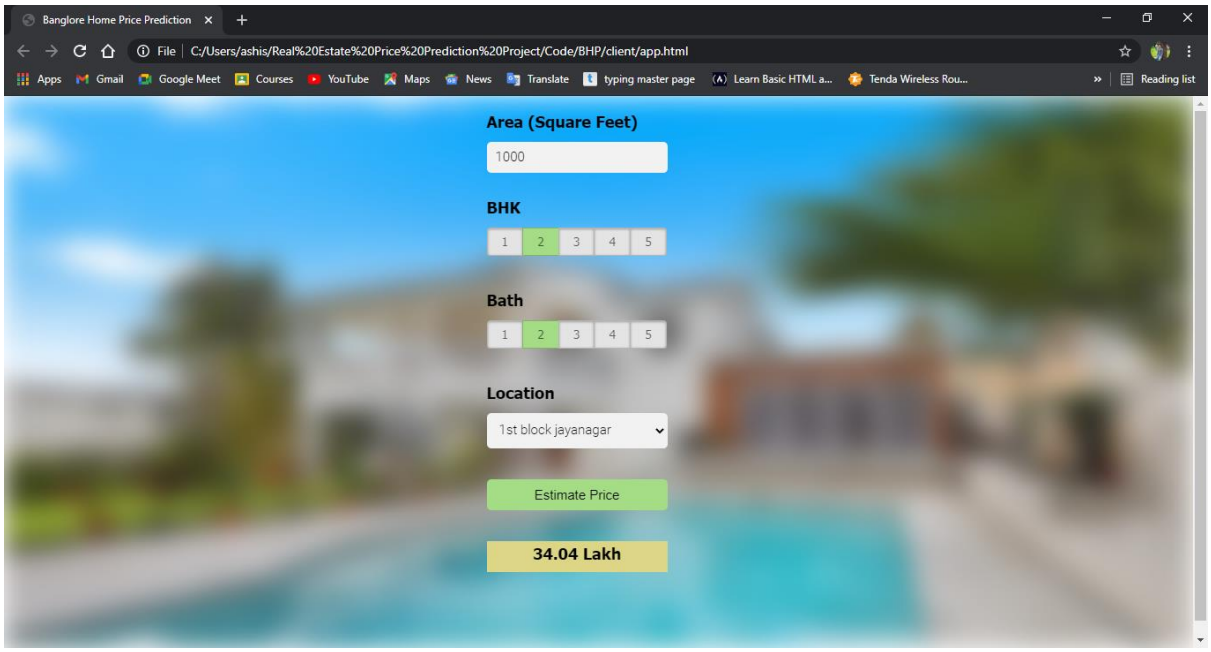
1)web Page:-



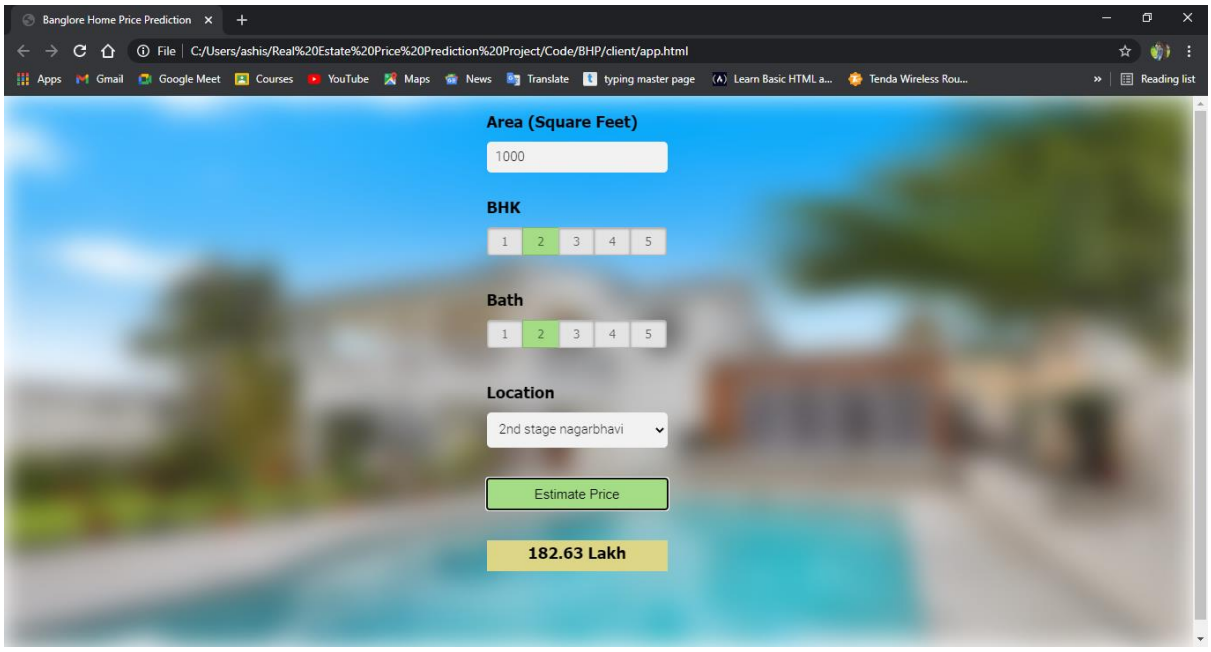
2) All Location scroll:-



3)Selection of sqft, bhk, bath:-



4)Price Prediction Depends upon bhk, bath,sqft, different location:-



CONCLUSION

So, our Aim is achieved as we have successfully ticked all our parameters as mentioned in our CONTEXT Column.

We use different model to predict best price for home in their particular location.

It is seen that circle rate is the most effective attribute in predicting the house price and that the Linear Regression is the most effective model for our Dataset with BEST score of 0.818354.

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