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Section:

BSAI-4C

Task:

(1)

Home Price Prediction Model:

1) Import Libraries:

For data manipulation (pandas), model training (sklearn), and evaluation are imported.

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

2) Load Dataset:

```
df = pd.read_csv("train.csv") #
print("frist 5 rows:")
print (df.head(5))
```

3) Handle Missing Values:

```
4) #handling the missing values
5) df['Age'].fillna(df['Age'].mean(), inplace=True)
6) df.isnull().sum().sort_values(ascending=False)
```

Data Overview:

```
df.describe() df.isnull().sum()
df.info()
```

7) Define Target Variable:

```
# Define target (dependent variable)
y = df['SalePrice'] # Target column
```

8) Define Features:

```
# Define features (independent variables)
df = df.drop(['PassengerId', 'Name'], axis=1)
df.head(5)
# Drop the target column from dataset
```

7) Check for Remaining Missing Values:

```
df.isnull().sum().sum()
df.isnull().sum().to_frame().transpose()
```

8) Fill Missing Values:

```
9) df[['VIP', 'CryoSleep', 'FoodCourt', 'ShoppingMall', 'Spa',
'VRDeck']] = df[['VIP', 'CryoSleep', 'FoodCourt', 'ShoppingMall',
'Spa', 'VRDeck']].fillna(value=0)
10) df.isnull().sum().sort_values(ascending=False)
```

11) Feature Scaling:

```
scaler = StandardScaler()  
X_scaled = scaler.fit_transform(X)
```

12) Train-Test Split:

```
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X_scaled, y, test_size=0.2,  
random_state=42)
```

13) Initialize and Train the Model:

```
model = RandomForestRegressor(n_estimators=100, random_state=42)  
model.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

14) Make Predictions:

```
y = df.SalePrice  
features = ['LotArea', 'YearBuilt', '1stFlrSF',  
'2ndFlrSF', 'FullBath',  
'BedroomAbvGr', 'TotRmsAbvGrd']  
X = df[features]
```

13) Evaluate the Model:

```
14) import pandas as pd  
15) from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split  
16) from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestRegressor  
17) from sklearn.metrics import mean_absolute_error  
18)  
19) # Assuming df is already loaded  
20) X = df.drop(columns=['Transported']) # Features  
21) y = df['Transported'] # Target  
22)  
23) # Handle missing values in X  
24) # Fill numerical columns with mean  
25) numerical_cols =  
X.select_dtypes(include=['float64']).columns  
26) X[numerical_cols] =  
X[numerical_cols].fillna(X[numerical_cols].mean())  
27)
```

```

28) # Fill categorical columns with "Unknown"
29) categorical_cols =
X.select_dtypes(include=['object']).columns
30) X[categorical_cols] = X[categorical_cols].fillna("Unknown")
31)
32) # One-hot encode categorical columns
33) X = pd.get_dummies(X, drop_first=True)
34)
35) # Convert target variable to numeric if needed
36) y = y.astype(int)
37)
38) # Train-test split
39) X_train, X_valid, y_train, y_valid = train_test_split(X, y,
test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
40)
41) # Train Random Forest model
42) rf_model = RandomForestRegressor(n_estimators=100,
random_state=42)
43) rf_model.fit(X_train, y_train)
44)
45) # Make predictions
46) y_pred = rf_model.predict(X_valid)
47)
48) # Evaluate the model
49) mae = mean_absolute_error(y_valid, y_pred)
50) print("Mean Absolute Error:", mae)
51)

```

52) Print Evaluation Metrics:

```

53) from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score,
mean_absolute_error, r2_score
54)
55) y_pred_binary = (y_pred > 0.5).astype(int)
56)
57) accuracy = accuracy_score(y_valid, y_pred_binary)
58) print("Classification Accuracy:", accuracy)
59)
60) mae = mean_absolute_error(y_valid, y_pred)

```

```
61) print("Mean Absolute Error (MAE):", mae)
62)
63) r2 = r2_score(y_valid, y_pred)
64) print("R2 Score:", r2)
```

65) **Prepare Submission File:**

```
output = pd.DataFrame({'Id': .Id, 'SalePrice': test_preds})
output.to_csv('submission.csv', index=False)
```