realEstateDictionaries

Loading the data

The **listings** data set includes 24,446 listings from Atlanta, GA. The data set includes the price, square footage of living space, and public remarks about the property.

```
library(realEstateDictionaries)
data(listings)
str(listings)
## 'data frame': 24446 obs. of 3 variables:
```

Cleaning the Text

The **cleanText** function cleans the text by removing punctuation, numerical values, and stop words from the text. The raw text

The cleaned text

```
text1 <- cleanText(text0)
text1</pre>
```

[1] "rare bedroom home fresh paint new light carpet vinyl plus dual pane windows taxes investors seller never occupied home"

[2] "house vacant lockbox older home huge lot sold condition"

[3] "Il never need space newer light neutral executive home acre ultra spacious rooms thruout rare car garage real parking concrete slab boat rv even sport court kids light stone tile entry kitchen lndry downstairs bath th bed den office built cabinetry wood blinds wood window sills stereo surround pre wire central audio pre wire garage speakers extended back patio"

Other options are available in the options of **cleanText**

```
text2 <- cleanText(text0 , removeStopWords = FALSE)</pre>
```

```
## [1] "rare bedroom home with fresh paint in out new light carpet and vinyl plus dual pane windows taxes are investors seller has never occupied home"
```

[2] "house is vacant on lockbox older home on huge lot sold in as is condition"

[3] "you ll never need more space than this newer light neutral executive home on over acre with ultra spacious rooms thruout that rare car garage and real parking with concrete slab for boat rv and even sport court for the kids light stone tile in entry kitchen lndry downstairs bath th bed is den office with built in cabinetry wood blinds wood window sills stereo surround pre wire central audio pre wire garage speakers extended back patio"

Creating a Token Matrix

You can also create a matrix M of indicator variables for the n-gram tokens. A token is a sequence of n consecutive phrases. The n=1 or unigram corresponds to single words. The n=2 or bigram corresponds to two-word phrases. **tokenMatrixMaker** can handle up to n=3 or trigrams. You can specify n using **GRAM**. The default is 1-grams.

colnames(M1)

```
[1] "home"
                      "liaht"
                                    "never"
                                                  "rare"
##
                                                                "bedroom"
                      "dual"
                                    "fresh"
## [6] "carpet"
                                                  "investors"
                                                               "new"
## [11] "occupied"
                      "paint"
                                    "pane"
                                                 "plus"
                                                               "seller"
                      "vinyl"
                                                  "condition"
                                                               "house"
## [16] "taxes"
                                    "windows"
## [21] "huge"
                      "lockbox"
                                    "lot"
                                                  "older"
                                                               "sold"
                      "acre"
                                                  "back"
## [26] "vacant"
                                    "audio"
                                                               "bath"
## [31] "bed"
                      "blinds"
                                    "boat"
                                                  "built"
                                                               "cabinetry"
## [36] "car"
                      "central"
                                    "concrete"
                                                 "court"
                                                               "den"
## [41] "downstairs" "entry"
                                    "even"
                                                  "executive"
                                                               "extended"
## [46] "garage"
                      "kids"
                                    "kitchen"
                                                  "lndry"
                                                                "need"
## [51] "neutral"
                                    "office"
                                                  "parking"
                                                                "patio"
                      "newer"
## [56] "pre"
                      "real"
                                    "rooms"
                                                  "sills"
                                                                "slab"
## [61] "space"
                      "spacious"
                                    "speakers"
                                                  "sport"
                                                                "stereo"
                                                                "ultra"
## [66] "stone"
                      "surround"
                                    "thruout"
                                                  "tile"
                                    "wood"
## [71] "window"
                      "wire"
```

The columns of M are sorted from most frequent token to least frequent token. You can specify how many columns (K) to keep in M using **KTOKEN**. The default is K=500.

```
M1 <- tokenMatrixMaker(text1 , GRAM=2 , KTOKEN=10)
head(M1)
```

```
## 3 x 10 sparse Matrix of class "ngCMatrix"
```

Identifying the Dictionary

You can identify a dictionary $S \subseteq \{1, ..., K\}$ using LASSO methods. You can also include other explanatory variables alongisde the tokens (square footage, age, date of sale, etc.).

An example

```
X <- as.matrix(cbind(listings$sqft,listings$sqft**2))
text0 <- listings$remarks
text1 <- cleanText(text0)
M <- tokenMatrixMaker(text1 , GRAM=1 , KTOKEN=500)
y <- log(listings$price)
fit <- lassoPostLasso(X,M,y)</pre>
```

lassoPostLasso includes prediction information

```
fit$predictionInformation

## N K Q_min Q_het rmse_baseline rmse_min rmse_het mae_baseline
## 1 24446 500 180 106 0.2822435 0.2430242 0.2469402 0.186479
## mae_min mae_het
## 1 0.1528359 0.1558884
```

fit includes the tokens selected by both LASSO procedures

```
head(fit$cvDictionary)
         token estimate
##
## 1
                  0.091
          acre
## 2
         added -0.008
## 3 appliances
                  0.014
## 4
     arizona -0.026
      backyard
## 5
                  0.007
## 6
       balcony
                 -0.049
head(fit$hetDictionary)
```

```
##
          token estimate
## 1
                    0.105
           acre
                   0.024
## 2 appliances
## 3
                   0.043
            bbq
## 4
           best
                   0.047
## 5
                  -0.030
            big
                  -0.032
## 6
          block
```

head(fit\$fittedValues)

```
## original hetFitted cvFitted
## 1 11.57402    11.63285 11.61822
## 2 11.08214    11.23268 11.20849
## 3 12.44902    12.56801 12.63996
## 4 11.77452    11.49771 11.46436
## 5 12.10071    12.44141 12.42522
## 6 12.01370    12.07475 12.02610
```

realEstateDictionary

The function realEstateDictionary is a wrapper for the above procedures. Simply provide i) a data frame, ii) columns to use in the X matrix, iii) the name of the column that contains the text, iv) the name of the column that includes the dependent variable

```
##
         token estimate
## 1
          acre
                  0.105
## 2 appliances
                  0.024
## 3
                 0.043
           bbq
## 4
          best
                  0.047
               -0.030
## 5
           big
## 6
         block
                -0.032
```