

Saratoga House Prices

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Classwork:

```
library(tidyverse, quietly = TRUE)

## Warning: package 'tidyverse' was built under R version 3.6.2
## -- Attaching packages -----
## <U+2713> ggplot2 3.2.1      <U+2713> purrr  0.3.3
## <U+2713> tibble  2.1.3      <U+2713> dplyr  0.8.4
## <U+2713> tidyr   1.0.0      <U+2713> stringr 1.4.0
## <U+2713> readr   1.3.1      <U+2713> forcats 0.4.0
## Warning: package 'dplyr' was built under R version 3.6.3
## -- Conflicts -----
## x dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
## x dplyr::lag()     masks stats::lag()
library(dplyr, quietly = TRUE)
library(mosaic, quietly = TRUE)

## Warning: package 'mosaic' was built under R version 3.6.2
## Warning: package 'ggstance' was built under R version 3.6.2
##
## Attaching package: 'ggstance'
##
## The following objects are masked from 'package:ggplot2':
##
##   geom_errorbarh, GeomErrorbarh
##
## New to ggformula? Try the tutorials:
##   learnr::run_tutorial("introduction", package = "ggformula")
##   learnr::run_tutorial("refining", package = "ggformula")
## Warning: package 'mosaicData' was built under R version 3.6.2
##
## Attaching package: 'Matrix'
##
## The following objects are masked from 'package:tidyr':
##
##   expand, pack, unpack
##
## Registered S3 method overwritten by 'mosaic':
##   method          from
##   fortify.SpatialPolygonsDataFrame ggplot2
```

```
##
## The 'mosaic' package masks several functions from core packages in order to add
## additional features. The original behavior of these functions should not be affected by this.
##
## Note: If you use the Matrix package, be sure to load it BEFORE loading mosaic.
##
## Attaching package: 'mosaic'
##
## The following object is masked from 'package:Matrix':
##
##     mean
##
## The following objects are masked from 'package:dplyr':
##
##     count, do, tally
##
## The following object is masked from 'package:purrr':
##
##     cross
##
## The following object is masked from 'package:ggplot2':
##
##     stat
##
## The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':
##
##     binom.test, cor, cor.test, cov, fivenum, IQR, median, prop.test,
##     quantile, sd, t.test, var
##
## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
##
##     max, mean, min, prod, range, sample, sum
```

```
library(FNN, quietly = TRUE)
```

```
## Warning: package 'FNN' was built under R version 3.6.2
```

```
library(foreach, quietly = TRUE)
```

```
## Warning: package 'foreach' was built under R version 3.6.3
##
## Attaching package: 'foreach'
##
## The following objects are masked from 'package:purrr':
##
##     accumulate, when
```

```
data(SaratogaHouses)

summary(SaratogaHouses)
```

##	price	lotSize	age	landValue
## Min. :	5000	Min. : 0.0000	Min. : 0.00	Min. : 200
## 1st Qu.:145000		1st Qu.: 0.1700	1st Qu.: 13.00	1st Qu.: 15100
## Median :	189900	Median : 0.3700	Median : 19.00	Median : 25000
## Mean :	211967	Mean : 0.5002	Mean : 27.92	Mean : 34557
## 3rd Qu.:259000		3rd Qu.: 0.5400	3rd Qu.: 34.00	3rd Qu.: 40200
## Max. :	775000	Max. :12.2000	Max. :225.00	Max. :412600
##	livingArea	pctCollege	bedrooms	fireplaces
##				bathrooms

```
## Min. : 616 Min. :20.00 Min. :1.000 Min. :0.0000 Min. :0.0
## 1st Qu.:1300 1st Qu.:52.00 1st Qu.:3.000 1st Qu.:0.0000 1st Qu.:1.5
## Median :1634 Median :57.00 Median :3.000 Median :1.0000 Median :2.0
## Mean :1755 Mean :55.57 Mean :3.155 Mean :0.6019 Mean :1.9
## 3rd Qu.:2138 3rd Qu.:64.00 3rd Qu.:4.000 3rd Qu.:1.0000 3rd Qu.:2.5
## Max. :5228 Max. :82.00 Max. :7.000 Max. :4.0000 Max. :4.5
## rooms heating fuel
## Min. : 2.000 hot air :1121 gas :1197
## 1st Qu.: 5.000 hot water/steam: 302 electric: 315
## Median : 7.000 electric : 305 oil : 216
## Mean : 7.042
## 3rd Qu.: 8.250
## Max. :12.000
## sewer waterfront newConstruction centralAir
## septic : 503 Yes: 15 Yes: 81 Yes: 635
## public/commercial:1213 No :1713 No :1647 No :1093
## none : 12
##
##
##
```

#Defining models

Baseline model

```
lm_small = lm(price ~ bedrooms + bathrooms + lotSize, data=SaratogaHouses)
```

11 main effects

```
lm_medium = lm(price ~ lotSize + age + livingArea + pctCollege + bedrooms +
                fireplaces + bathrooms + rooms + heating + fuel + centralAir, data=SaratogaHouses)
```

Sometimes it's easier to name the variables we want to leave out

The command below yields exactly the same model.

the dot (.) means "all variables not named"

the minus (-) means "exclude this variable"

```
lm_medium2 = lm(price ~ . - sewer - waterfront - landValue - newConstruction, data=SaratogaHouses)
```

```
coef(lm_medium)
```

```
## (Intercept) lotSize age
## 28627.73165 9350.45188 47.54722
## livingArea pctCollege bedrooms
## 91.86974 296.50809 -15630.71950
## fireplaces bathrooms rooms
## 985.06117 22006.97108 3259.11923
## heatinghot water/steam heatingelectric fuelelectric
## -9429.79463 -3609.98574 -12094.12195
## fueloil centralAirNo
## -8873.13971 -17112.81908
```

```
coef(lm_medium2)
```

```
## (Intercept) lotSize age
## 28627.73165 9350.45188 47.54722
## livingArea pctCollege bedrooms
## 91.86974 296.50809 -15630.71950
## fireplaces bathrooms rooms
```

```
##           985.06117           22006.97108           3259.11923
## heatinghot water/steam      heatingelectric      fuelelectric
##           -9429.79463          -3609.98574          -12094.12195
##           fueloil           centralAirNo
##           -8873.13971          -17112.81908

# All interactions
# the ()^2 says "include all pairwise interactions"
lm_big = lm(price ~ (. - sewer - waterfront - landValue - newConstruction)^2, data=SaratogaHouses)

####
# Compare out-of-sample predictive performance
####

# Split into training and testing sets
n = nrow(SaratogaHouses) # number of rows
n_train = round(0.8*n) # round to nearest integer
n_test = n - n_train
train_cases = sample.int(n, n_train, replace=FALSE)
test_cases = setdiff(1:n, train_cases)
saratoga_train = SaratogaHouses[train_cases,]
saratoga_test = SaratogaHouses[test_cases,]

# Fit to the training data
lm1 = lm(price ~ lotSize + bedrooms + bathrooms, data=saratoga_train)
lm2 = lm(price ~ . - sewer - waterfront - landValue - newConstruction, data=saratoga_train)
lm3 = lm(price ~ (. - sewer - waterfront - landValue - newConstruction)^2, data=saratoga_train)

# Predictions out of sample
yhat_test1 = predict(lm1, saratoga_test)
yhat_test2 = predict(lm2, saratoga_test)
yhat_test3 = predict(lm3, saratoga_test)

## Warning in predict.lm(lm3, saratoga_test): prediction from a rank-deficient fit
## may be misleading

rmse = function(y, yhat) {
  sqrt( mean( (y - yhat)^2 ) )
}

# Root mean-squared prediction error
rmse(saratoga_test$price, yhat_test1)

## [1] 82835.17

rmse(saratoga_test$price, yhat_test2)

## [1] 68531.43

rmse(saratoga_test$price, yhat_test3)

## [1] 184405.9

# easy averaging over train/test splits
n_train = round(0.8*n) # round to nearest integer
```

```

n_test = n - n_train

rmse_vals = do(100)*[

  # re-split into train and test cases with the same sample sizes
  train_cases = sample.int(n, n_train, replace=FALSE)
  test_cases = setdiff(1:n, train_cases)
  saratoga_train = SaratogaHouses[train_cases,]
  saratoga_test = SaratogaHouses[test_cases,]

  # Fit to the training data
  lm1 = lm(price ~ lotSize + bedrooms + bathrooms, data=saratoga_train)
  lm2 = lm(price ~ . - sewer - waterfront - landValue - newConstruction, data=saratoga_train)
  lm3 = lm(price ~ (. - sewer - waterfront - landValue - newConstruction)^2, data=saratoga_train)

  lm_dominate = lm(price ~ lotSize + age + livingArea + pctCollege +
                    bedrooms + fireplaces + bathrooms + rooms + heating + fuel +
                    centralAir + lotSize:heating + livingArea:rooms + newConstruction + livingArea:new

  # Predictions out of sample
  yhat_test1 = predict(lm1, saratoga_test)
  yhat_test2 = predict(lm2, saratoga_test)
  yhat_test3 = predict(lm3, saratoga_test)
  yhat_test4 = predict(lm_dominate, saratoga_test)

  c(rmse(saratoga_test$price, yhat_test1),
    rmse(saratoga_test$price, yhat_test2),
    rmse(saratoga_test$price, yhat_test3),
    rmse(saratoga_test$price, yhat_test4))
}

```

```
## Warning in predict.lm(lm3, saratoga_test): prediction from a rank-deficient fit
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```

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## Warning in predict.lm(lm3, saratoga_test): prediction from a rank-deficient fit
## may be misleading
```

```
rmse_vals
```

##	V1	V2	V3	V4
## 1	73433.02	69085.45	71473.16	69013.39
## 2	74783.15	65912.30	63990.03	66043.21
## 3	75916.47	64260.88	64637.23	63618.49
## 4	70012.03	58817.51	63800.41	58521.61
## 5	71175.37	59376.87	71098.31	59575.28
## 6	79444.03	68603.30	68281.47	68479.84
## 7	74664.56	64899.32	85899.18	64381.48
## 8	75308.60	69525.27	96834.70	70169.55
## 9	75366.72	63292.70	71135.05	63424.16
## 10	83635.27	72709.34	75521.84	74500.15
## 11	77429.41	62661.33	73969.83	61807.68
## 12	74249.07	62151.13	69579.21	62356.79
## 13	70334.10	61774.12	63661.13	61651.47
## 14	75666.33	68524.00	90633.07	68180.19
## 15	80141.92	68794.58	68413.08	69016.35
## 16	76809.26	63274.86	66289.72	62280.59
## 17	76898.18	66880.74	75183.03	66757.36
## 18	70224.82	59188.99	63955.72	58731.71
## 19	75963.68	65589.80	62559.60	64570.25
## 20	81246.80	70366.91	70327.36	70438.37
## 21	84219.85	73558.54	73270.69	72883.41
## 22	77656.96	63307.52	66452.38	62105.96
## 23	80384.06	68075.49	95526.22	68750.86
## 24	80468.07	69528.04	97522.43	69110.50
## 25	80023.31	72681.97	71363.63	73567.45
## 26	80666.04	73136.84	83145.80	73277.77
## 27	75681.73	66401.80	66084.84	66778.87
## 28	76521.40	67322.35	65114.96	67888.47
## 29	79419.79	70572.11	69698.86	69513.10
## 30	73642.68	65399.41	67339.92	65360.56

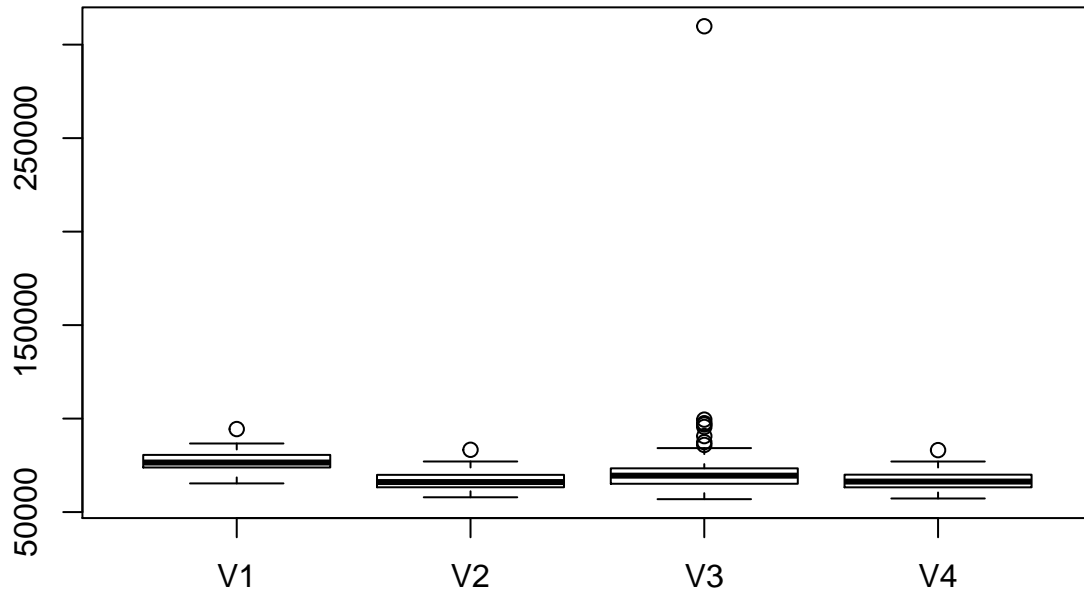
## 31	78639.64	70942.05	71618.99	72210.29
## 32	75552.19	63889.56	62734.60	63535.18
## 33	80910.98	69322.75	69381.79	68392.60
## 34	84186.65	74832.22	73510.37	74199.64
## 35	72795.51	62545.98	82869.11	61538.11
## 36	81822.22	73334.55	80388.10	72744.12
## 37	73759.90	60788.96	87394.52	60512.22
## 38	75149.67	63480.72	64041.32	63231.87
## 39	81774.90	71071.60	72855.50	70702.89
## 40	73804.48	64386.04	65654.35	64089.70
## 41	82119.01	69812.95	71519.95	69985.32
## 42	71974.43	61634.09	60600.61	61118.11
## 43	74738.30	66207.27	68278.96	66757.27
## 44	80835.42	68858.37	68610.56	68240.90
## 45	82451.62	71150.46	72562.89	71199.03
## 46	74174.75	65561.39	68617.75	66142.51
## 47	76121.98	69763.55	70246.35	69454.58
## 48	67049.91	58277.49	62231.60	57742.96
## 49	74779.34	65098.33	72738.43	65250.06
## 50	75592.00	67386.72	66209.66	67364.44
## 51	77403.32	67599.61	73253.44	69396.50
## 52	79712.16	69591.53	309818.14	68688.68
## 53	71477.22	60262.88	60316.16	59499.19
## 54	84286.66	69889.93	72748.45	69768.67
## 55	82133.04	69907.08	66872.16	69152.46
## 56	75315.08	64952.55	65450.85	65325.83
## 57	94407.26	83325.03	81160.25	83136.33
## 58	81161.19	72312.17	71679.92	71648.47
## 59	86642.89	77059.08	75802.52	77039.28
## 60	86686.01	71050.13	68536.42	70034.02
## 61	73764.89	64360.28	70009.62	65480.53
## 62	77199.74	66711.84	66748.04	66490.86
## 63	77929.35	68148.46	69222.39	67370.29
## 64	84875.65	73965.86	83249.17	73586.25
## 65	77003.42	70912.08	71081.07	70371.74
## 66	81175.06	69911.88	70652.57	70274.13
## 67	72021.89	62959.53	65177.05	63243.11
## 68	71741.10	61627.98	63272.95	60915.99
## 69	71729.92	64079.61	63892.84	63665.93
## 70	75485.40	64629.59	66335.41	63972.80
## 71	80854.24	69319.74	67685.46	68837.59
## 72	79079.31	65806.57	65622.62	64982.15
## 73	73626.40	62321.39	63534.90	63605.03
## 74	70187.70	64429.87	71173.43	63461.89
## 75	78864.15	64326.64	66569.37	65809.76
## 76	77538.29	62297.55	63950.58	62119.46
## 77	79416.47	67545.93	64063.33	66850.04
## 78	80488.36	73971.46	74439.54	74238.21
## 79	73898.38	63804.04	84223.72	64257.27
## 80	67395.31	58916.31	58576.66	58413.34
## 81	84649.66	74061.29	72041.97	73480.39
## 82	70569.86	60969.77	81188.42	60564.41
## 83	74091.84	65174.86	74364.72	65493.22
## 84	68521.47	57925.51	56913.32	57276.87


```
## 85 72494.92 60818.97 99451.08 60608.35
## 86 69753.96 60976.76 60352.38 62245.35
## 87 73183.32 61531.89 61206.17 61005.53
## 88 84662.14 71995.56 71823.42 71532.57
## 89 75280.71 63276.36 67929.84 63682.45
## 90 86539.44 74794.91 75624.62 75538.62
## 91 75938.17 65751.15 67275.08 65019.82
## 92 80491.63 70034.87 76823.49 69997.42
## 93 75229.59 60780.31 60406.74 59957.90
## 94 65343.40 59218.29 63628.34 59814.81
## 95 81856.27 71238.78 71000.66 71039.02
## 96 78345.83 64651.67 68235.97 64266.96
## 97 77424.44 67765.57 70403.65 70173.80
## 98 75662.01 63107.54 64997.00 62175.09
## 99 84652.79 75626.64 80737.44 75348.45
## 100 76486.10 64965.99 64061.88 64409.87
```

```
colMeans(rmse_vals)
```

```
##      V1      V2      V3      V4
## 77142.97 66746.82 73284.14 66624.33
```

```
boxplot(rmse_vals)
```



Attempt at “hand-building” a model for price that outperforms the “medium” model that we considered in class by using combinations of transformations, polynomial terms, and interactions:

```
str(SaratogaHouses)
```

```
## 'data.frame':    1728 obs. of  16 variables:
## $ price          : int  132500 181115 109000 155000 86060 120000 153000 170000 90000 122900 ...
## $ lotSize        : num  0.09 0.92 0.19 0.41 0.11 0.68 0.4 1.21 0.83 1.94 ...
## $ age            : int  42 0 133 13 0 31 33 23 36 4 ...
## $ landValue      : int  50000 22300 7300 18700 15000 14000 23300 14600 22200 21200 ...
## $ livingArea     : int  906 1953 1944 1944 840 1152 2752 1662 1632 1416 ...
## $ pctCollege     : int  35 51 51 51 51 22 51 35 51 44 ...
## $ bedrooms       : int  2 3 4 3 2 4 4 4 3 3 ...
## $ fireplaces     : int  1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 ...
## $ bathrooms      : num  1 2.5 1 1.5 1 1 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 ...
## $ rooms          : int  5 6 8 5 3 8 8 9 8 6 ...
## $ heating        : Factor w/ 3 levels "hot air","hot water/steam",...: 3 2 2 1 1 1 2 1 3 1 ...
## $ fuel           : Factor w/ 3 levels "gas","electric",...: 2 1 1 1 1 1 3 3 2 1 ...
## $ sewer          : Factor w/ 3 levels "septic","public/commercial",...: 1 1 2 1 2 1 1 1 1 3 ...
## $ waterfront     : Factor w/ 2 levels "Yes","No": 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 ...
## $ newConstruction: Factor w/ 2 levels "Yes","No": 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 ...
## $ centralAir     : Factor w/ 2 levels "Yes","No": 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 ...
```

```
# New variables for "hand-built" model
```

```
SaratogaHouses$ConstructionCost <- SaratogaHouses$price - SaratogaHouses$landValue
SaratogaHouses$waterfrontDummy <- ifelse(SaratogaHouses$waterfront == "yes", 1,0)
SaratogaHouses$newConstructionDummy <- ifelse(SaratogaHouses$age == "yes", 1,0)
SaratogaHouses$centralAirDummy <- ifelse(SaratogaHouses$age == "yes", 1,0)
```

```
str(SaratogaHouses)
```

```
## 'data.frame':    1728 obs. of  20 variables:
## $ price          : int  132500 181115 109000 155000 86060 120000 153000 170000 90000 122900 ..
## $ lotSize        : num  0.09 0.92 0.19 0.41 0.11 0.68 0.4 1.21 0.83 1.94 ...
## $ age            : int  42 0 133 13 0 31 33 23 36 4 ...
## $ landValue      : int  50000 22300 7300 18700 15000 14000 23300 14600 22200 21200 ...
## $ livingArea     : int  906 1953 1944 1944 840 1152 2752 1662 1632 1416 ...
## $ pctCollege     : int  35 51 51 51 51 22 51 35 51 44 ...
## $ bedrooms       : int  2 3 4 3 2 4 4 4 3 3 ...
## $ fireplaces     : int  1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 ...
## $ bathrooms      : num  1 2.5 1 1.5 1 1 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 ...
## $ rooms          : int  5 6 8 5 3 8 8 9 8 6 ...
## $ heating        : Factor w/ 3 levels "hot air","hot water/steam",...: 3 2 2 1 1 1 2 1 3 1 ...
## $ fuel           : Factor w/ 3 levels "gas","electric",...: 2 1 1 1 1 1 3 3 2 1 ...
## $ sewer          : Factor w/ 3 levels "septic","public/commercial",...: 1 1 2 1 2 1 1 1 1 3 ...
## $ waterfront     : Factor w/ 2 levels "Yes","No": 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 ...
## $ newConstruction : Factor w/ 2 levels "Yes","No": 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 ...
## $ centralAir     : Factor w/ 2 levels "Yes","No": 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 ...
## $ ConstructionCost : int  82500 158815 101700 136300 71060 106000 129700 155400 67800 101700 ...
## $ waterfrontDummy : num  0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ newConstructionDummy: num  0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ centralAirDummy  : num  0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
```

```
HeatingElectric <- SaratogaHouses[grepl("electric", SaratogaHouses$heating), ]
#View(HeatingElectric)
#str(HeatingElectric)
```

```

HeatingSteam <- SaratogaHouses[grep("hot water/steam", SaratogaHouses$heating), ]
#View(HeatingSteam)
#str(HeatingSteam)

HeatingHotAir <- SaratogaHouses[grep("hot air", SaratogaHouses$heating), ]
#View(HeatingHotAir)
#str(HeatingHotAir)

FuelOil <- SaratogaHouses[grep("oil", SaratogaHouses$fuel), ]
#View(FuelOil)
#str(FuelOil)

FuelGas <- SaratogaHouses[grep("gas", SaratogaHouses$fuel), ]
#View(FuelGas)
#str(FuelGas)

FuelElectric <- SaratogaHouses[grep("electric", SaratogaHouses$fuel), ]
#View(FuelElectric)
#str(FuelElectric)

SewerSeptic <- SaratogaHouses[grep("septic", SaratogaHouses$sewer), ]
#View(SewerSeptic)
#str(SewerSeptic)

SewerPublicCommercial <- SaratogaHouses[grep("public/commercial", SaratogaHouses$sewer), ]
#View(SewerPublicCommercial)
#str(SewerPublicCommercial)

SewerNone <- SaratogaHouses[grep("none", SaratogaHouses$sewer), ]
#View(SewerNone)
#str(SewerNone)

#Defining the models

#Baseline model

lm_medium = lm(price ~ lotSize + age + livingArea + pctCollege + bedrooms +
               fireplaces + bathrooms + rooms + heating + fuel + centralAir, data=SaratogaHouses)

#Hand-built Model

lm_handbuilt = lm(price ~ lotSize + age + livingArea + pctCollege + bedrooms +
                  fireplaces + bathrooms + rooms + heating + fuel + centralAir + ConstructionCost +
                  ConstructionCost*landValue + newConstructionDummy*landValue + newConstructionDummy*lotSize +
                  pctCollege*age + bathrooms*bedrooms, data = SaratogaHouses)

#Defining only the numerics of the train-test data sets
N = nrow(SaratogaHouses)
train = round(0.8*N)
test = (N-train)

#Defining the function

```

```

rmse = function(y, yhat) {
  sqrt( mean( (y - yhat)^2 ) )
}

#Rmse iterations
rmse1 <- NULL
rmse2 <- NULL

for (i in seq(1:100)){
  #Choosing data for training and testing
  train_cases = sample.int(N, train, replace=FALSE)
  test_cases = setdiff(1:N, train_cases)

  #Define the train-test data sets (for all X's and Y)
  saratoga_train = SaratogaHouses[train_cases,]
  saratoga_test = SaratogaHouses[test_cases,]

  #Training
  #Baseline model

  lm_medium = lm(price ~ lotSize + age + livingArea + pctCollege + bedrooms +
    fireplaces + bathrooms + rooms + heating + fuel + centralAir, data=saratoga_train)

  #Hand-built Model
  lm_handbuilt = lm(price ~ lotSize + age + livingArea + pctCollege + bedrooms +
    fireplaces + bathrooms + rooms + heating + fuel + centralAir + ConstructionCost +
    ConstructionCost*landValue + newConstructionDummy*landValue + newConstructionDummy*lotSize +
    pctCollege*age + bathrooms*bedrooms, data = saratoga_train)

  #Testing
  yhat_test1 = predict(lm_medium, saratoga_test)
  yhat_test2 = predict(lm_handbuilt, saratoga_test)

  #Run it on the actual and the predicted values
  rmse1[i]= rmse(saratoga_test$price, yhat_test1)
  rmse2[i]= rmse(saratoga_test$price, yhat_test2)
}

```

```

## Warning in predict.lm(lm_handbuilt, saratoga_test): prediction from a rank-
## deficient fit may be misleading

```

```

## Warning in predict.lm(lm_handbuilt, saratoga_test): prediction from a rank-
## deficient fit may be misleading

```

```
mean(rmse1)
```

```
## [1] 66576.58
```

```
mean(rmse2)
```

```
## [1] 2.33846e-11
```

The variable ConstructionCost and the interactions of ConstructionCost and landValue, newConstructionDummy and landValue, newConstructionDummy and lotSize, pctCollege and age, and bathrooms and

bedrooms, all seem to be especially strong drivers of house prices.

Attempt at turning my hand-built linear model into a better-performing KNN model:

```
# K-Nearest Neighbors Model

#Defining train-test sets for the hand-built regression model

KNNModel = do(100)*{
  N = nrow(SaratogaHouses)
  train = round(0.8*N)
  test = (N-train)

  train_cases = sample.int(N, train, replace=FALSE)
  test_cases = setdiff(1:N, train_cases)

  saratoga_train = SaratogaHouses[train_cases,]
  saratoga_test = SaratogaHouses[test_cases,]

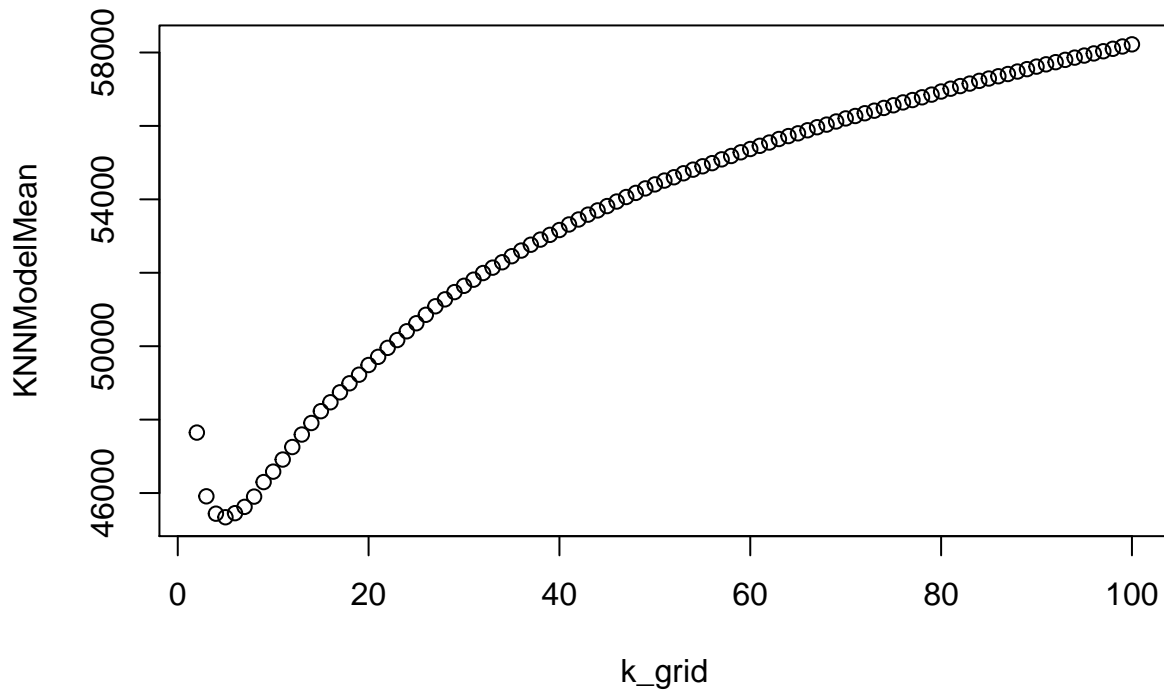
  Xtrain = model.matrix(~ lotSize + age + livingArea + pctCollege + bedrooms +
    fireplaces + bathrooms + rooms + heating + fuel + centralAir + ConstructionCost
    - 1, data=saratoga_train)
  Xtest = model.matrix(~ lotSize + age + livingArea + pctCollege + bedrooms +
    fireplaces + bathrooms + rooms + heating + fuel + centralAir + ConstructionCost
    - 1, data=saratoga_test)

  Ytrain = saratoga_train$price
  Ytest = saratoga_test$price

  #Scaling the features (Standardization)
  scale_train = apply(Xtrain, 2, sd)
  Xtilde_train = scale(Xtrain, scale = scale_train)
  Xtilde_test = scale(Xtest, scale = scale_train)

  #The for loop
  k_grid = seq(2,100)
  rmse_grid = foreach(K = k_grid, .combine='c') %do% {
    KNNModel = knn.reg(Xtilde_train, Xtilde_test, Ytrain, k=K)
    rmse(Ytest, KNNModel$pred)
  }
}
KNNModelMean = colMeans(KNNModel)

#Plotting
plot(k_grid, KNNModelMean)
abline(h=rmse(Ytest, yhat_test2))
```



We conclude that variables giving the same information that is completely captured by another variable do not need to be included in the model. For example, the variable 'newConstruction' is not essential because we can just look at the value of the age variable of the house and if its' value is 0 then the house is newly built. When a variable does not completely capture all the information about the house then we should not eliminate it without giving it any thought because then we may lose some important information. For example, we should not eliminate bathrooms and bedrooms variables because knowing how many of bathrooms and bedrooms specifically is important for buyers which is not fully captured by the rooms variable. On the other hand, we cannot eliminate rooms and only have bedrooms and bathrooms because bedrooms and bathrooms are not the only type of rooms that effects house prices. Other types of rooms such as laundry room, storeroom, sunroom etc. are also included in rooms and how many rooms besides bathrooms and bedrooms are important in determining house prices.

Additionally, we have found that newer houses are bigger and are correlated with an increase in pricing. Also, it appears as if the age of the house is correlated with the percentage of college graduates living in the neighborhood and the higher the age and/or percent of college graduates, the higher is the predicted price.