



HOUSING PRICE PREDICTION PROJECT

Submitted by:

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INTRODUCTION

- **Business Problem Framing**

Housing and Real Estate Markets are one of the major contributor's in a country's economy. It is very large market and various companies are working in this domain. Data Science can play a vital role in solving problems related to this domain and can help the countries in their overall revenue, profits and improving their marketing strategies. Machine learning techniques can be used for achieving business goals for this housing companies. Our Problem is related to one of such U.S based housing company named Surprise Housing which want to enter Australian Market. The company want to use Data Analytics to purchase houses at a price below their actual values and flip them at a higher price. The company has collected a dataset from the sale of houses in Australia. The company is looking at prospective properties to buy houses to enter the market. we will build a model using Machine Learning to predict the actual value of the prospective properties and it will help the company to decide whether to invest in property or not.

- **Conceptual Background of the Domain Problem**

Trends in housing prices indicate the current economic situation and also are a concern to the buyers and sellers. There are many factors that have an impact on house prices, such as the number of bedrooms and bathrooms. House price depends upon its location as well. A house with great accessibility to highways, schools, malls, employment opportunities, would have a greater price as compared to a house with no such accessibility. Predicting house prices manually is a difficult task and generally not very accurate, hence there are many systems developed for house price prediction.

- **Review of Literature**

The world is shifting from manual to automated systems. The objective of our project is to reduce the problems faced by the customer. In the present situation, the customer visits a real estate agent so that he/she can suggest suitable showplaces for his investments. But the above method is risky as the agent may forecast wrong prices to the customer and that will lead to loss of customer's investment. This manual technique which is currently used in the market is outdated and has a high risk. So as to overcome the drawback, there is a need for an updated and automated system. So we are using machine learning techniques where we will be using different algorithms for this project to get the accurate prediction for the price of the house.

Machine learning is a form of artificial intelligence which compose available computers with the efficiency to be trained without being veraciously programmed. Machine learning interest on the extensions of computer programs which is capable enough to modify when unprotected to new-fangled data. Machine learning algorithms are broadly classified into three divisions, namely; Supervised learning, Unsupervised learning and Reinforcement learning.

Supervised learning is a learning in which we teach or train the machine using data which is well labelled that means some data is already tagged with correct answer. After that, machine is provided with new set of examples so that supervised learning algorithm analyses the training data and produces a correct outcome from labelled data

- **Undertaken**

Growing unaffordability of housing has become one of the major challenge for countries around the world. In order to gain a better understanding of the commercialized housing market we are currently facing, we want to figure out what are the top influential factors of the housing price. Apart from the more obvious driving forces such as the inflation and the scarcity of land, there are also a number of variable that are worth looking into. Therefore, we choose to study the house price prediction., which enables us to dig into the variables in depth and to provide a model that could more accurately estimate house prices. In this way, people could make better decision when it comes to home investment.

Our objective is to discuss the major factors that affect housing price and make precise prediction for it. We use 80 explanatory variables including almost every aspect of residential homes in Australia. Methods of both statistical, regression models and machine learning models are applied and further compared according to their performance to better estimate the final price of each house. The model provides price prediction based on similar comparable of people's dream house, which allow both buyers and sellers to better negotiate home prices according to market trend.

Analytical Problem Framing

- **Data Sources and their formats**

In this project we are given two CSV file containing train and test dataset of sales of houses in Australia.

There are 80 columns and our target variable is to predict Sale price.

Below are the description of the columns

MSSubClass: Identifies the type of dwelling involved in the sale.

MSZoning: Identifies the general zoning classification of the sale.

LotFrontage: Linear feet of street connected to property

LotArea: Lot size in square feet

Street: Type of road access to property

Alley: Type of alley access to property

LotShape: General shape of property

LandContour: Flatness of the property

Utilities: Type of utilities available

LotConfig: Lot configuration

LandSlope: Slope of property

Neighborhood: Physical locations within Ames city limits

Condition1: Proximity to various conditions

Condition2: Proximity to various conditions (if more than one is present)

BldgType: Type of dwelling

HouseStyle: Style of dwelling

OverallQual: Rates the overall material and finish of the house

OverallCond: Rates the overall condition of the house

YearBuilt: Original construction date

YearRemodAdd: Remodel date (same as construction date if no remodelling or additions)

RoofStyle: Type of roof

RoofMatl: Roof material

Exterior1st: Exterior covering on house

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

MasVnrType: Masonry veneer type

MasVnrArea: Masonry veneer area in square feet

ExterQual: Evaluates the quality of the material on the exterior

ExterCond: Evaluates the present condition of the material on the exterior

Foundation: Type of foundation

BsmtQual: Evaluates the height of the basement

BsmtCond: Evaluates the general condition of the basement

BsmtExposure: Refers to walkout or garden level walls

BsmtFinType1: Rating of basement finished area

BsmtFinSF1: Type 1 finished square feet

BsmtFinType2: Rating of basement finished area (if multiple types)

BsmtFinSF2: Type 2 finished square feet

BsmtUnfSF: Unfinished square feet of basement area

TotalBsmtSF: Total square feet of basement area

Heating: Type of heating

HeatingQC: Heating quality and condition

CentralAir: Central air conditioning

Electrical: Electrical system

1stFlrSF: First Floor square feet

2ndFlrSF: Second floor square feet

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

feet BsmtFullBath: Basement full bathrooms

BsmtHalfBath: Basement half bathrooms

FullBath: Full bathrooms above grade

HalfBath: Half baths above grade

Bedroom: Bedrooms above grade (does NOT include basement bedrooms)

Kitchen: Kitchens above grade

KitchenQual: Kitchen quality

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

Functional: Home functionality (Assume typical unless deductions are warranted)

Fireplaces: Number of fireplaces

FireplaceQu: Fireplace quality

GarageType: Garage location

GarageYrBlt: Year garage was built

GarageFinish: Interior finish of the garage

GarageCars: Size of garage in car capacity

GarageArea: Size of garage in square feet

GarageQual: Garage quality

GarageCond: Garage condition

PavedDrive: Paved driveway

WoodDeckSF: Wood deck area in square feet

OpenPorchSF: Open porch area in square feet

EnclosedPorch: Enclosed porch area in square feet

3SsnPorch: Three season porch area in square feet

ScreenPorch: Screen porch area in square feet

PoolArea: Pool area in square feet

PoolQC: Pool quality

Fence: Fence quality

MiscFeature: Miscellaneous feature not covered in other categories

MiscVal: \$Value of miscellaneous feature

MoSold: Month Sold (MM)

YrSold: Year Sold (YYYY)

SaleType: Type of sale

SaleCondition: Condition of sale

- **Mathematical/ Analytical Modeling of the Problem**

```
: dataset = pd.read_csv("House_train.csv")

: dataset_test=pd.read_csv("House_test.csv")

: dataset.head()

:
```

	Id	MSSubClass	MSZoning	LotFrontage	LotArea	Street	Alley	LotShape	LandContour	Utilities	LotConfig	LandSlope	Neighborhood	Condition1	Condi
0	127	120	RL	NaN	4928	Pave	NaN	IR1	Lvl	AllPub	Inside	Gtl	NPkVill	Norm	
1	889	20	RL	95.0	15865	Pave	NaN	IR1	Lvl	AllPub	Inside	Mod	NAmes	Norm	
2	793	60	RL	92.0	9920	Pave	NaN	IR1	Lvl	AllPub	CulDSac	Gtl	NoRidge	Norm	
3	110	20	RL	105.0	11751	Pave	NaN	IR1	Lvl	AllPub	Inside	Gtl	NWAmes	Norm	
4	422	20	RL	NaN	16635	Pave	NaN	IR1	Lvl	AllPub	FR2	Gtl	NWAmes	Norm	

First of all we will load necessary libraries and then will load our HOUSING.csv file

Now we will check the columns and shape of the dataset

Simultaneously with the same process we will check our test data set.

```
[ ] dataset.shape
```

```
(1168, 81)
```

```
[ ] dataset_test.shape
```

```
(292, 80)
```

From the above visualization we can see that we have 1168 rows and 81 columns in train data set and 292 rows and 80 columns in test data set.

Let's check null values in both the data set.

```
features_with_na = [features for features in dataset.columns if dataset[features].isnull().sum()>1]
for feature in features_with_na:
    print(feature, np.round(dataset[feature].isnull().mean(),4))
    #printing percentage of missing values
```

```
LotFrontage 0.1832
Alley 0.9341
MasVnrType 0.006
MasVnrArea 0.006
BsmtQual 0.0257
BsmtCond 0.0257
BsmtExposure 0.0265
BsmtFinType1 0.0257
BsmtFinType2 0.0265
FireplaceQu 0.4717
GarageType 0.0548
GarageYrBlt 0.0548
GarageFinish 0.0548
GarageQual 0.0548
GarageCond 0.0548
PoolQC 0.994
Fence 0.7971
MiscFeature 0.9623
```

Here we can see that there are many null values present in train dataset. Some columns contains more than 80% of the null values.

```
# Here we will check the percentage of nan values present in each feature
features_with_na=[features for features in test_df.columns if test_df[features].isnull().sum()>1]
for feature in features_with_na:
    print(feature, np.round(test_df[feature].isnull().mean(),4), ' % missing values')

LotFrontage 0.1541 % missing values
Alley 0.9521 % missing values
BsmtQual 0.024 % missing values
BsmtCond 0.024 % missing values
BsmtExposure 0.024 % missing values
BsmtFinType1 0.024 % missing values
BsmtFinType2 0.024 % missing values
FireplaceQu 0.476 % missing values
GarageType 0.0582 % missing values
GarageYrBlt 0.0582 % missing values
GarageFinish 0.0582 % missing values
GarageQual 0.0582 % missing values
GarageCond 0.0582 % missing values
PoolQC 1.0 % missing values
Fence 0.8493 % missing values
MiscFeature 0.9658 % missing values
```

Let's go with test dataset.

The same can be seen in test data set also.

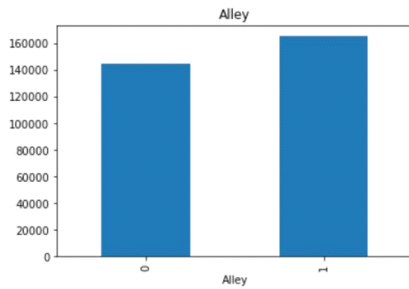
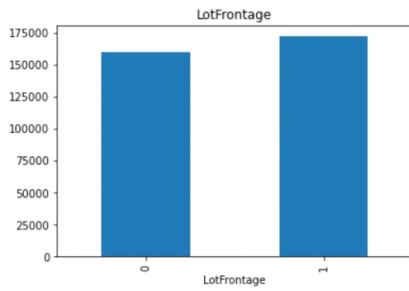
- Visualization

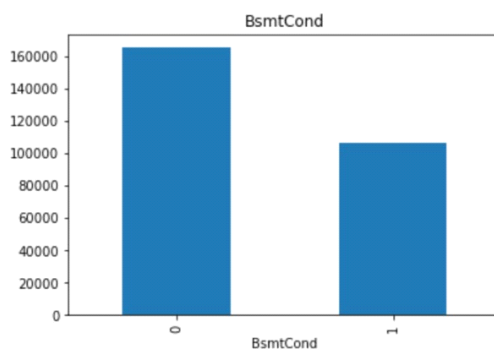
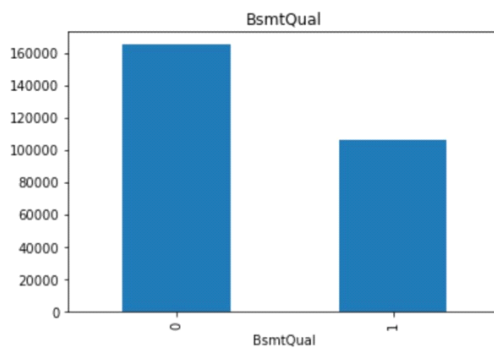
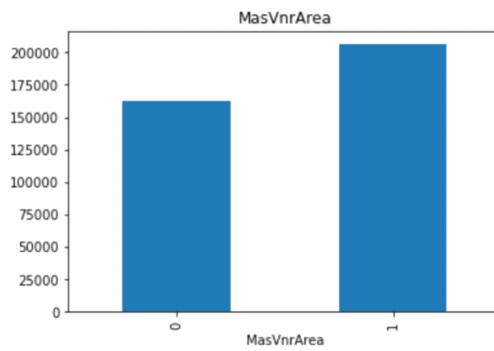
Since there are many missing values, we need to find the relationship between missing values and Sales price

```
for feature in features_with_na:
    data= df.copy()

    #Let's make a variable that indicate 1 if the observation was missing or zero if its not
    data[feature] = np.where(data[feature].isnull(),1,0)

    #Let's calculate the mean Sale Price where the information is missing or present
    data.groupby(feature)['SalePrice'].median().plot.bar()
    plt.title(feature)
    plt.show()
```





Here variable 1 indicates missing and 0 indicates its not

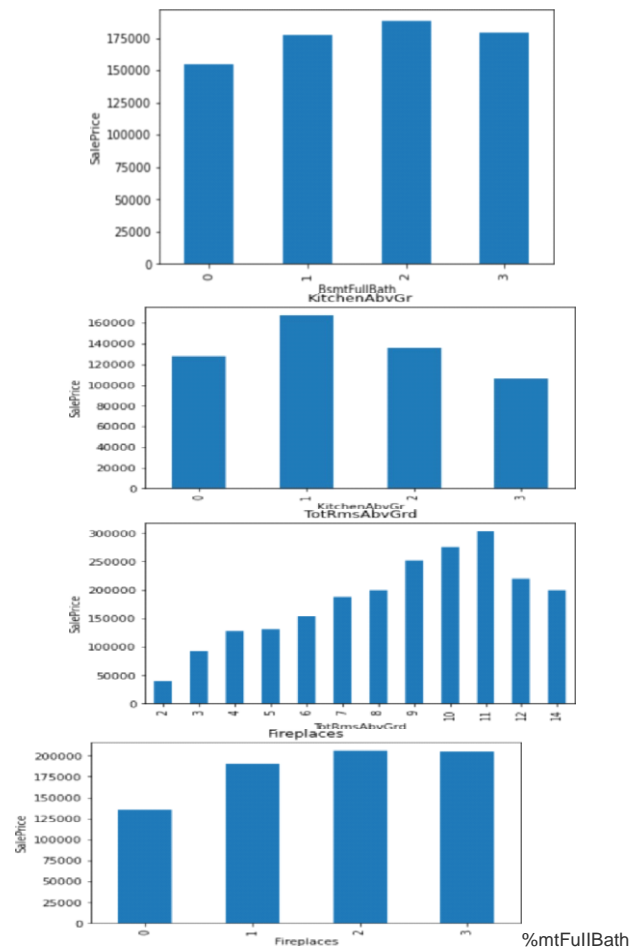
With the relation between the missing values and the dependent variable is clearly visible. So We need to replace these nan values with something meaningful.

we can see that features like lot frontage, alley has nan values because of this the median sale price is increasing so we will replace it with some meaningful later on.



Here we can see that year built, The house which was built earlier has less price than the recent one.
Year of recodification, if the year is 60 the price is very less as compared to 0 to 10 years.
Same thing happening with garage built year.





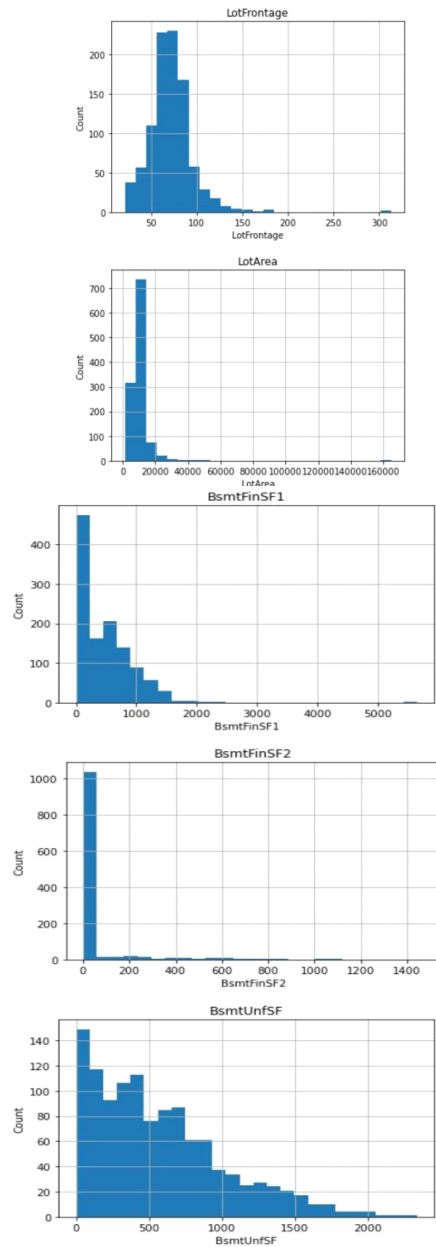
As we can see the overall quality is increasing the price is high.
 If the overall condition of the house is average the price is more that others. As
 there is increase in no of fire places the price of house is rising.
 As the house has a pool area of 555 sq feet the price of the house is more as compared
 to others.

```
In [18]: continuous_feature=[feature for feature in numerical_features if feature not in discrete_feature+year_feature+['Id']]
print("Continuous feaature count {}".format(len(continuous_feature)))
```

Continuous feaature count 16

```
In [19]: #Lets analyse the continuous values by creating histogram to understand the distribution
```

```
for feature in continuous_feature:
    data=df.copy()
    data[feature].hist(bins=25)
    plt.xlabel(feature)
    plt.ylabel("Count")
    plt.title(feature)
    plt.show()
```



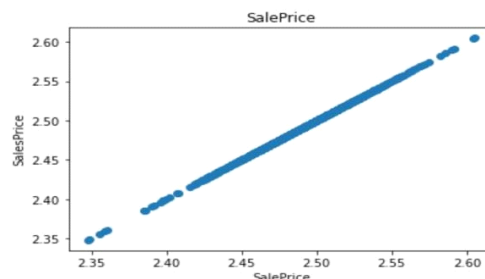
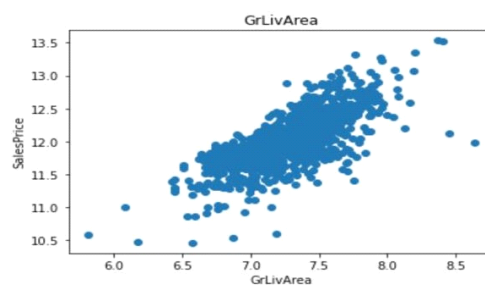
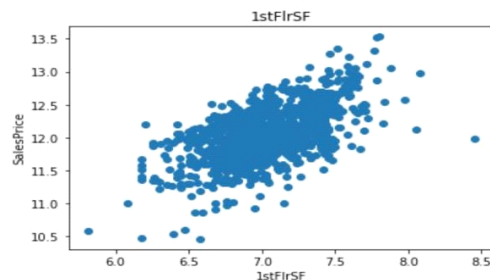
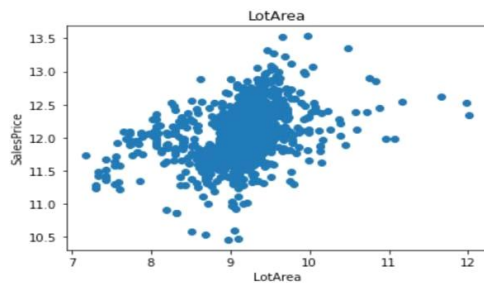
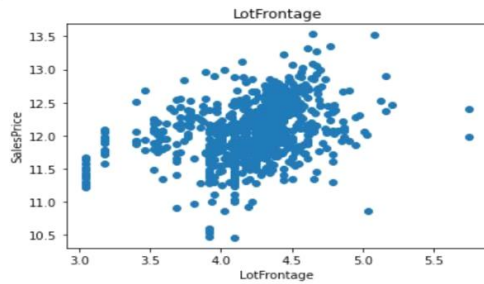
Here you can see that the data is skewed so we will perform log transformation to reduced skewness of the data.

```

: ## We will be using Logarithmic transformation

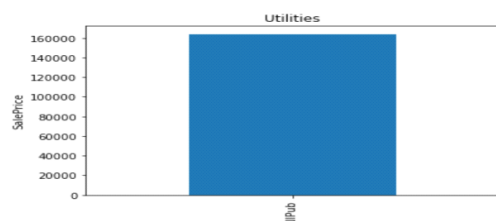
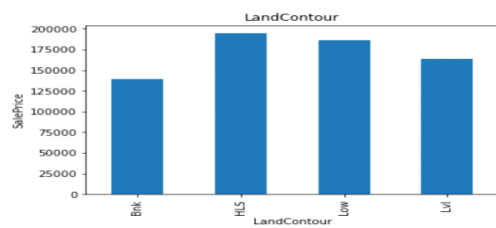
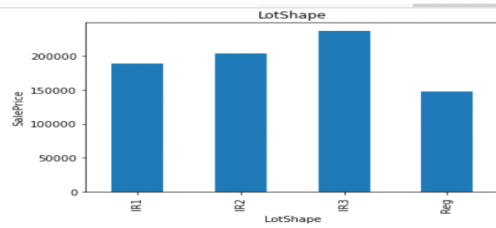
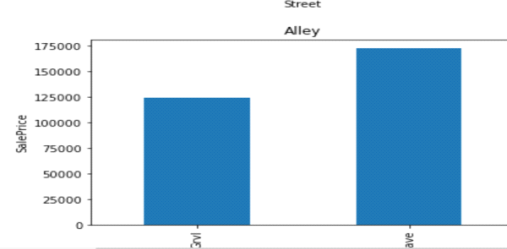
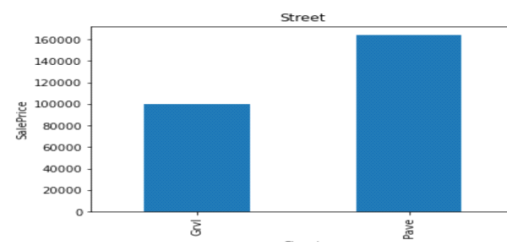
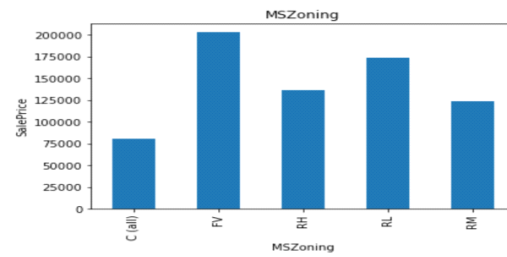
for feature in continuous_feature:
    data=df.copy()
    if 0 in data[feature].unique():
        pass
    else:
        data[feature]=np.log(data[feature])
        data['SalePrice']=np.log(data['SalePrice'])
        plt.scatter(data[feature],data['SalePrice'])
        plt.xlabel(feature)
        plt.ylabel('SalesPrice')
        plt.title(feature)
        plt.show()

```



So after applying log transformation its giving monotonic relationship, as lot frontage, lotarea, Grlivarea is increasing the price is increasing.

Let's see the relationship between categorical feature and dependent variable.



In this we found that Variables like OverallQual (overall material and finish of the house) , Year Built , TotRmsAbvGrd (Total rooms above grade (does not include bathrooms) , GarageCars (Size of garage in car capacity) ,GarageArea (Size of garage in square feet) , GrLivArea (Above grade (ground) living area square feet) , FullBath (Full bathrooms above grade) have positive relationship with the sales Price.
YearBuilt, YearRemodAdd, GarageYrBuilt are negatively related with sale price.

• Data Preprocessing Done

As above we have seen there is lot of missing data so we will deal with these missing values .

First of all we will drop columns Alley , MiscFeature , PoolQC , Fence and GarageYrBlt because more than 80 % data in these columns are missing if we replace these missing data with some data it can give us wrong prediction in the final model thus making our model less effective so better to drop these columns.

```
In [30]: df.drop(['Id', 'Alley', 'GarageYrBlt', 'PoolQC', 'Fence', 'MiscFeature'], axis=1, inplace=True)
```

Now in the other columns GarageType, GarageFinish , GarageQual , GarageCond , BsmtFinType2 , BsmtExposure, Bsmtclond which have missing data of 10-20 % we will replace the missing data with the mode value .

Same we will do with our test data set.

Now we will call our Finalised Test data set and append train and test data set .

Importing Finalised Test data

```
: test_final=pd.read_csv('finaltest.csv')
test_final.head(5)
```

	MSSubClass	MSZoning	LotFrontage	LotArea	Street	LotShape	LandContour	Utilities	LotConfig	LandSlope	Neighborhood	Condition1	Condition2	BI
0	20	RL	86.000000	14157	Pave	IR1	HLS	AllPub	Corner	Gtl	StoneBr	Norm	Norm	1F
1	120	RL	66.425101	5814	Pave	IR1	Lvl	AllPub	CulDSac	Gtl	StoneBr	Norm	Norm	Tv
2	20	RL	66.425101	11838	Pave	Reg	Lvl	AllPub	Inside	Gtl	CollgCr	Norm	Norm	1F
3	70	RL	75.000000	12000	Pave	Reg	Bnk	AllPub	Inside	Gtl	Crawfor	Norm	Norm	1F
4	60	RL	86.000000	14598	Pave	IR1	Lvl	AllPub	CulDSac	Gtl	Somerst	Feedr	Norm	1F

```
: # Appending Both Dataset
df1=df.append(test_final)
df1.head()
```

	MSSubClass	MSZoning	LotFrontage	LotArea	Street	LotShape	LandContour	Utilities	LotConfig	LandSlope	Neighborhood	Condition1	Condition2	BI
0	120	RL	70.98847	4928	Pave	IR1	Lvl	AllPub	Inside	Gtl	NPkVill	Norm	Norm	Tv
1	20	RL	95.00000	15865	Pave	IR1	Lvl	AllPub	Inside	Mod	NAmes	Norm	Norm	1F
2	60	RL	92.00000	9920	Pave	IR1	Lvl	AllPub	CulDSac	Gtl	NoRidge	Norm	Norm	1F
3	20	RL	105.00000	11751	Pave	IR1	Lvl	AllPub	Inside	Gtl	NWAmes	Norm	Norm	1F
4	20	RL	70.98847	16635	Pave	IR1	Lvl	AllPub	FR2	Gtl	NWAmes	Norm	Norm	1F

- **Data Inputs- Logic- Output Relationships**

Now we will divide the data into input and output , the output will be ‘SalePrice’ and all the other remaining columns will be input.

```
# Splitting Test and Train database.
Train=df1[0:1138]
Test=df1[1138:]
Test=Test.drop(['SalePrice'],axis=1)

x=Train.drop(['SalePrice'],axis=1)
y=Train['SalePrice']

x.tail()
```

	MSSubClass	MSZoning	LotFrontage	LotArea	Street	LotShape	LandContour	Utilities	LotConfig	LandSlope	Neighborhood	Condition1	Condition2
1162	30	3	45.00000	8212	1	3	3	0	4	0	7	2	2
1163	20	3	70.98847	9819	1	0	3	0	4	0	19	2	2
1165	160	3	24.00000	2280	1	3	3	0	2	0	13	2	2
1166	70	0	50.00000	8500	1	3	3	0	4	0	9	1	2
1167	60	3	70.98847	7861	1	0	3	0	4	0	8	2	2

```
y.tail()
1162    58500.0
1163   122000.0
1165   148500.0
1166   49000.0
1167   183200.0
Name: SalePrice, dtype: float64
```

- **Hardware and Software Requirements and Tools Used**

Hardware: 8GB RAM, 64-bit, 7th gen i7 processor.

Software: MS-Excel, Jupyter Notebook, python 3.6

Importing Necessary libraries

```
from sklearn.metrics import mean_absolute_error
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error
from sklearn.metrics import r2_score
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsRegressor
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeRegressor
from sklearn.model_selection import cross_val_score
from sklearn.ensemble import GradientBoostingRegressor
from sklearn.linear_model import Lasso
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestRegressor
from sklearn.ensemble import AdaBoostRegressor
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
```

Model/s Development and Evaluation

- **Identification of possible problem-solving approaches (methods)**

As we know that it is a Regression problem in which our output is ‘Sale Price’ so we will use the regression model like linear Regression , KNeighbors Regressor , Decision Tree Regressor, Gradient Boosting Regressor , Random Forest Regressor , Ada Boost Regressor etc we will train our training data using these algorithms and then we will test on the finalised test data set for final house price prediction . The algorithm which is giving better accuracy and Cross value score will be chosen as final model.

- Testing of Identified Approaches (Algorithms)

Here we will use here KNeighborsRegressor , Decision Tree Regressor , Gradient Boosting Regressor , Lasso , Random Forest Regressor ,Ada Boost Regressor And Linear Regression algorithms.

- Run and Evaluate selected models

```
def maxr2_score(regr,x,y):
    max_r_score=0
    for i in range(42,100):
        x_train,x_test,y_train,y_test=train_test_split(x,y,random_state= i ,test_size=0.20)
        regr.fit(x,y)
        y_pred=regr.predict(x_test)
        r2_scr=r2_score(y_test,y_pred)
        if r2_scr>max_r_score:
            max_r_score=r2_scr
            final_i=i
    print(" We are getting maximum r2 score corresponding to",final_i,"is",max_r_score)
    return final_i

lreg=LinearRegression()
i=maxr2_score(lreg,x,y)

We are getting maximum r2 score corresponding to 80 is 0.9016128009289508

print("Mean r2 score for Linear Regression:",cross_val_score(lreg,x,y,cv=5,scoring="r2").mean())
print("standard deviation in r2 score for Linear Regression",cross_val_score(lreg,x,y,cv=5,scoring="r2").std())

Mean r2 score for Linear Regression: 0.7313019398098832
standard deviation in r2 score for Linear Regression 0.13647787720419355

# using Grid search CV to find best parameters of different algorithm .
#Best parameters for KNeighborsRegressor
knn=KNeighborsRegressor()
parameters={"n_neighbors" :range(1,10) , 'algorithm' :['auto', 'ball_tree', 'kd_tree', 'brute']}
gd=GridSearchCV(knn,parameters)
gd.fit(x,y)
print(" Best parameters of KNeighborsRegressor is :-")
print(gd.best_params_)
print("\n")

#Best parameters for DecisionTreeRegressor
dtr=DecisionTreeRegressor()
parameters={"criterion" :('mse', 'friedman_mse', 'mae'), 'max_features' : ['auto', 'sqrt', 'log2']}
gd=GridSearchCV(dtr,parameters)
gd.fit(x,y)
print(" Best parameters of DecisionTreeRegressor is :-")
print(gd.best_params_)
print("\n")
```

Now we will find best

parameters of different algorithms.

```
#Best parameters for GradientBoostingRegressor
gbr=GradientBoostingRegressor()
parameters={"learning_rate": [0.001,0.01,0.1,1], "n_estimators": [25,50,100,120,150]}
gd=GridSearchCV(gbr,parameters)
gd.fit(x,y)
print(" Best parameters of GradientBoostingRegressor is :-")
print(gd.best_params_)
print("\n")

#Best parameters for LassoRegressor
lsreg=Lasso()
parameters={"alpha": [0.001,0.01,0.1,1] , 'selection' : ['cyclic', 'random']}
gd=GridSearchCV(lsreg,parameters)
gd.fit(x,y)
print(" Best parameters of Lasso is :-")
print(gd.best_params_)
print("\n")

#Best parameters for RandomForestRegressor
rfr=RandomForestRegressor()
parameters={"n_estimators": [10,50,100,120,150], "max_features": ["auto", "sqrt", "log2"]}
gd=GridSearchCV(rfr,parameters,cv=5)
gd.fit(x,y)
print(" Best parameters of RandomForestRegressor is :-")
print(gd.best_params_)
print("\n")

#Best parameters for AdaBoostRegressor
ada=AdaBoostRegressor()
parameters={"learning_rate": [0.001,0.01,0.1,1], "n_estimators": [25,50,100,150,200]}
gd=GridSearchCV(ada,parameters)
gd.fit(x,y)
print(" Best parameters of AdaBoostRegressor is :-")
print(gd.best_params_)
print("\n")
```

```
Best parameters of KNeighborsRegressor is :-
{'algorithm': 'auto', 'n_neighbors': 8}

Best parameters of DecisionTreeRegressor is :-
{'criterion': 'mae', 'max_features': 'auto'}

Best parameters of GradientBoostingRegressor is :-
{'learning_rate': 0.1, 'n_estimators': 100}

Best parameters of Lasso is :-
{'alpha': 1, 'selection': 'random'}

Best parameters of RandomForestRegressor is :-
{'max_features': 'sqrt', 'n_estimators': 150}

Best parameters of AdaBoostRegressor is :-
{'learning_rate': 1, 'n_estimators': 100}
```

Now we will find the r2 score , cross value score and standard deviation of different algorithm.

```
# Finding best r2 score value for KNeighbors regressor
print("KNeighbors regressor ")

knn=KNeighborsRegressor(n_neighbors= 8 , algorithm = 'auto')
i=maxr2_score(knn,x,y)
print(" ")
print("Mean r2 score for KNeighbor Regression:",cross_val_score(knn,x,y,cv=135,scoring="r2").mean())
print("standard deviation in r2 score for KNeighbor Regression",cross_val_score(knn,x,y,cv=5,scoring="r2").std())

print("\n_____ \n")

# Finding best r2 score value for DecisionTreeRegressor
print("DecisionTreeRegressor")

dtc=DecisionTreeRegressor(criterion = 'mae' , max_features = 'auto')
i=maxr2_score(dtc,x,y)
print(" ")
from sklearn.model_selection import cross_val_score
print("Mean r2 score for DecisionTreeRegressor :",cross_val_score(dtc,x,y,cv=139,scoring="r2").mean())
print("standard deviation in r2 score for DecisionTreeRegressor",cross_val_score(dtc,x,y,cv=5,scoring="r2").std())

print("\n_____ \n")

# Finding best r2 score value for GradientBoostingRegressor
print("GradientBoostingRegressor")

gbr=GradientBoostingRegressor(n_estimators=100 , learning_rate = 0.1)
i=maxr2_score(gbr,x,y)
print(" ")
print("Mean r2 score for GradientBoostingRegressor :",cross_val_score(gbr,x,y,cv=10,scoring="r2").mean())
print("standard deviation in r2 score for GradientBoostingRegressor ",cross_val_score(gbr,x,y,cv=5,scoring="r2").std())

print("\n_____ \n")

# Finding best r2 score value for Lasso Regressor
print("Lasso Regressor")

lsreg=Lasso(alpha=1 , selection = 'random')
i=maxr2_score(lsreg,x,y)
print(" ")
print("Mean r2 score for Lasso Regression:",cross_val_score(lsreg,x,y,cv=63,scoring="r2").mean())
print("standard deviation in r2 score for Lasso Regression",cross_val_score(lsreg,x,y,cv=5,scoring="r2").std())

print("\n_____ \n")
```

```

# Finding best r2 score value for Random Forest Regressor
print("Random Forest Regressor Regressor")

rfr=RandomForestRegressor(max_features='sqrt' , n_estimators = 150)
i=maxr2_score(rfr,x,y)
print(" ")
print("Mean r2 score for Lasso Regression:",cross_val_score(lsrreg,x,y,cv=63,scoring="r2").mean())
print("standard deviation in r2 score for Lasso Regression",cross_val_score(lsrreg,x,y,cv=5,scoring="r2").std())

print("\n_____ \n")

# Finding best r2 score value for AdaBoostRegressor
print("AdaBoostRegressor")

ada=AdaBoostRegressor(n_estimators=100 , learning_rate = 1)
i=maxr2_score(ada,x,y)
print(" ")
print("Mean r2 score for AdaBoostRegressor :",cross_val_score(ada,x,y,cv=10,scoring="r2").mean())
print("standard deviation in r2 score for AdaBoostRegressor ",cross_val_score(ada,x,y,cv=5,scoring="r2").std())

print("\n_____ \n")

KNeighborsRegressor
We are getting maximum r2 score corresponding to 98 is 0.7977072611046131

Mean r2 score for KNeighbor Regression: 0.4678005051763844
standard deviation in r2 score for KNeighbor Regression 0.0474595598655803

DecisionTreeRegressor
We are getting maximum r2 score corresponding to 42 is 1.0

Mean r2 score for DecisionTreeRegressor : 0.5075463100945778
standard deviation in r2 score for DecisionTreeRegressor 0.06360428761298062

GradientBoostingRegressor
We are getting maximum r2 score corresponding to 92 is 0.9773907712750841

Mean r2 score for GradientBoostingRegressor : 0.8542658132398382
standard deviation in r2 score for GradientBoostingRegressor 0.05076818422769042

Lasso Regressor
We are getting maximum r2 score corresponding to 80 is 0.9016141005662217

Mean r2 score for Lasso Regression: 0.673807560782654
standard deviation in r2 score for Lasso Regression 0.13654099493783195

Random Forest Regressor Regressor
We are getting maximum r2 score corresponding to 98 is 0.9862371541789222

Mean r2 score for Lasso Regression: 0.6738075580766497
standard deviation in r2 score for Lasso Regression 0.13654097611944369

AdaBoostRegressor
We are getting maximum r2 score corresponding to 75 is 0.9036812323445376

Mean r2 score for AdaBoostRegressor : 0.7810159317254959
standard deviation in r2 score for AdaBoostRegressor 0.032062317187178044

```

• Interpretation of the Results

From the above running different algorithms we found that Decision tree Regressor is giving better value of r2 score , cross value score and standard deviation so we will choose it as final model.

**Decision Tree Regressor is giving best result **

```

[ ] x_train,x_test,y_train,y_test=train_test_split(dataset,dataset['SalePrice'],random_state=92,test_size=0.20)
    dt=DecisionTreeRegressor(criterion='friedman_mse',max_features='auto')
    dt.fit(dataset,dataset['SalePrice'])
    y_pred=dt.predict(x_test)

```

```

[ ] print("RMSE is: ",np.sqrt(mean_squared_error(y_test,y_pred)))
    print("r2_score is:",r2_score(y_test,y_pred))

```

```

RMSE is: 0.00011645327374872253
r2_score is: 0.9999999033253483

```

Now we will predict the sale price for our Test data.

Using Model to predict House Price

```
model=joblib.load('House_Price.pkl')

] House_Price=model.predict(dataset)
House_Price

array([11.76274801, 12.49337698, 12.51344905, ..., 11.91619812,
       10.59746571, 12.11940949])

df3=pd.DataFrame({"House_Price":House_Price})
df3.head(10)
```

	House_Price
0	11.762748
1	12.493377
2	12.513449
3	12.154425

CONCLUSION

- Key Findings and Conclusions of the Study

In this we found that Variables like OverallQual (overall material and finish of the house) , Year Built , TotRmsAbvGrd (Total rooms above grade (does not include bathrooms) , GarageCars (Size of garage in car capacity) ,GarageArea (Size of garage in square feet) , GrLivArea (Above grade (ground) living area square feet) , FullBath (Full bathrooms above grade) have positive relationship with the sales Price and they effect the sales price hence these factors should be considered

- Learning Outcomes of the Study in respect of Data Science

The goal is to achieve the system which will reduce the human effort to find a house having reasonable price. The proposed system. House Price Prediction model approximately try to achieve the same one. Proposed system focused on predict the house price according to the area for that image processing and machine learning methods are used. The experimental results showed that this technique that are used while developing system will give accurate prediction of house price

- Limitations of this work and Scope for Future Work

There are some more algorithms which can be used and checked if they are giving better results ,
Using Deep Learning for predicting house price may get some good results.