Predicting House Prices Using Machine Learning.

# Test Heading

## **Test Heading 2**

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# Heading 1

## Heading 2

### Heading 3

**House Market Prices Predicting with Machine Learning**

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Title: Final Project Report (FPR)

# Abstract

This project aims to help the buyer buy the house with max features and a great location according to minimum cost. This project-based on Indian house prices, but this project implementation was not dependent on location can be applied whole world. This dataset collected from Kaggle, which was licensed GPLv2.

 The project divided into three stages. First, Analysing what factors influence the prices and which features play a crucial role in buying houses. Second, Upon understanding the data, implementing machine learning algorithms and neural networks on data for better predictions. Third, after building complex models to statistical techniques will be applied to conclude the final model.

The total project implemented using Python and machine-learning frameworks. Because it is open source and 1.6 million users using it. Predicting prices of houses will always be continuous values in machine learning; this specific type of problem is called regression type—a lot of regression available like Linear regression, Support Vector Machines, Random Forest. Every regression has its unique ability to predict the price.

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# Chapter 1 - Introduction

## Introduction

In history, humankind has evolved many things. Once, humans lived from caves to currently living luxurious houses. Many things have changed over time. Throughout the time's humans begin living in a society. These necessities made huge demand on real-estate over the period.

Regularly people in their adulthood will tend to have their own house. Before buying the house, the buyer will check several factors within their budget. Rarely be able to find it.

Real estate was not only permitted houses. It also applies to business, farming and constructing sites as well. So, every need is interlinked with real estate.

## Current Issues

# Chapter 2 - Research

## 2.1 Background research similar ideas

Similar like this project have been implemented if it is there any difference between this project will be able to know. After lot research surprisingly same idea of this project have not implemented yet. Some similarities have found. Those are discussed are here.

There are a lot of suggestions websites and blogs are present to guide the user what needs to be done and what need to care about. However, those are allowed to guidelines but not dwelling research on those areas. Some critical analysis on those guidelines.

## 2.2 Suggestions suggested by similar websites and assessment

### 2.2.1 Local Experts

Local experts will guide valuable information on locally and pros and cons on the location. But evaluating the price based on features and location may or may not be precise enough. Even though the taking advise from locals need to see current and earlier sold houses.

### 2.2.2 Search online property sites

Searching online is one of the useful. This will be able to find the house that are sold and prices are currently purposing. There are a lot of useful websites are present currently like “Magic bricks, housing.com, 99 -acres”.

These websites allow owners, builders, & realtors can post the property for rental, lease, selling and buying purpose. Here buyer and seller can visit the website, contact, and negotiate the prices. If mutual agreement has happened deal will be completed. These websites act as a platform for properties buying. These websites take a little commission for bring users to posted owners.

However, these platforms will never suggest the buyer features based prices. It can only show the listings of properties. It will never show earlier histories of selling houses.

### 2.2.3 Online price calculators

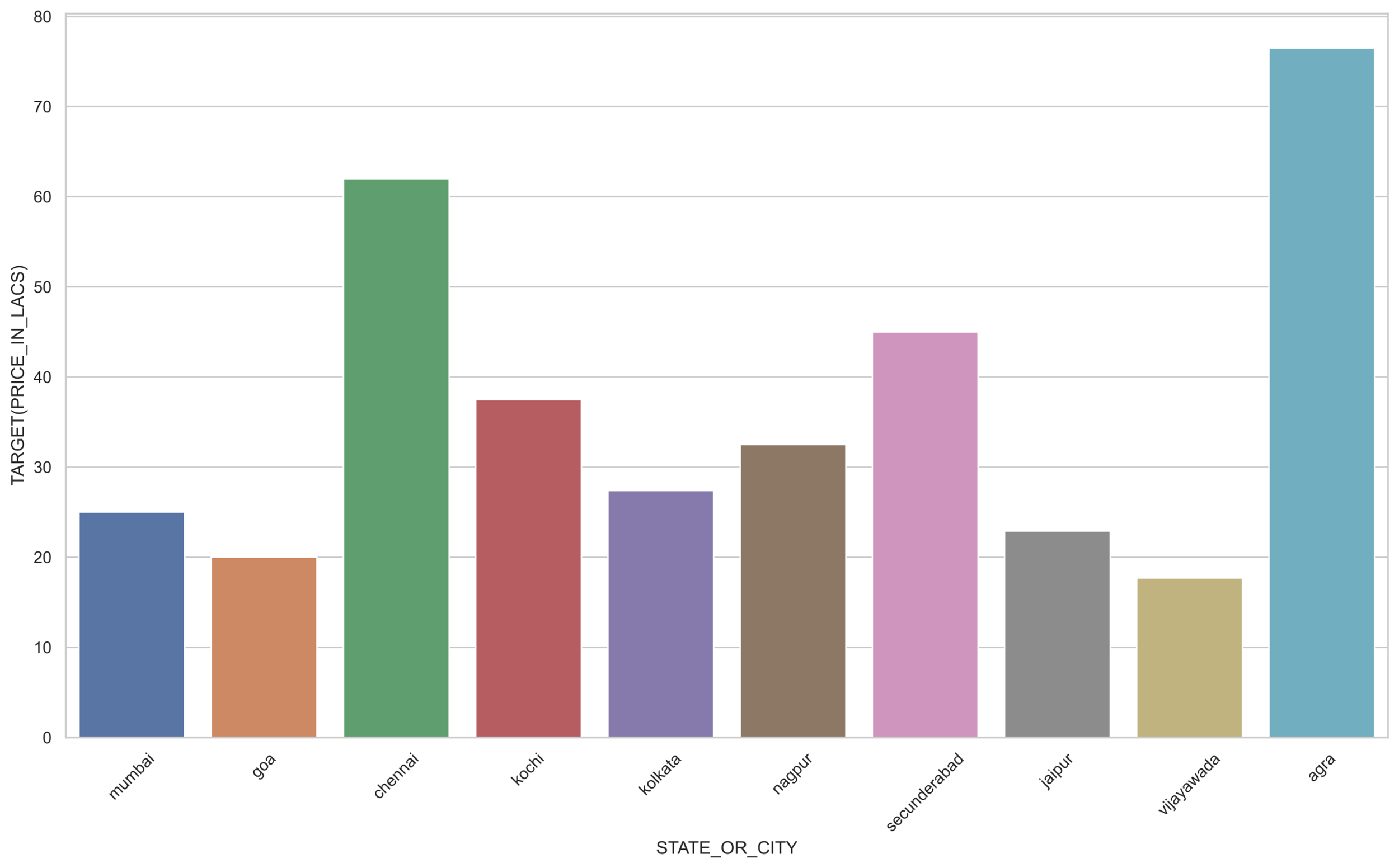
Price calculators will help only to calculate the construction estimation based on square feet and house how buyer wants to build. This tool can also very much helpful to buyer to estimate and how much the construction materials will be used to build.

Nevertheless, here user need to have a property and thinking about built. But these will useless when buyer wants to buy constructed property or not interested to construct at once. Moreover, these tools will never help to negotiate the prices and find the situations, features and prices.

## 2.3 Background research on house data

### 2.3.1 Which cities will spend a high average on housing

To Identify the above question. Two main tasks are needed. Identifying main cities in India and average spends on the housing market.

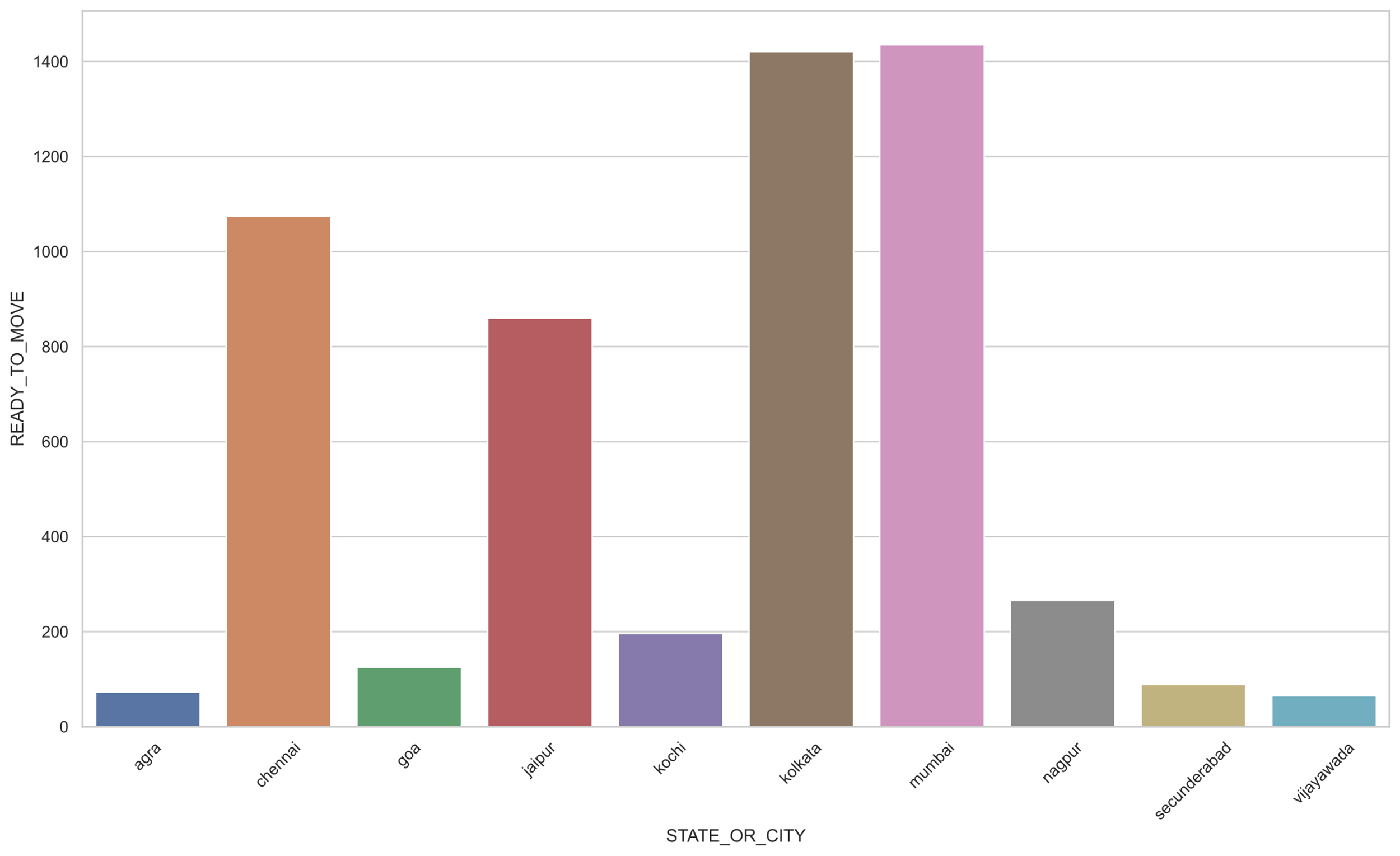


Ref: Please refer appendices (1)

India is the seventh-largest country in the world, Rather than Identifying the most spending housing areas. Another way is identifying main cities average spending will reveal which city spending most on real estate. [[appendix 7.a](#_7.a._Identifying_top)]

### 2.3.2 Which city was constructing real estate more rapidly

Several factors needed to develop urban areas. Real estate plays a significant role in that. People across different parts of India will come to cities, finding for work & live here.

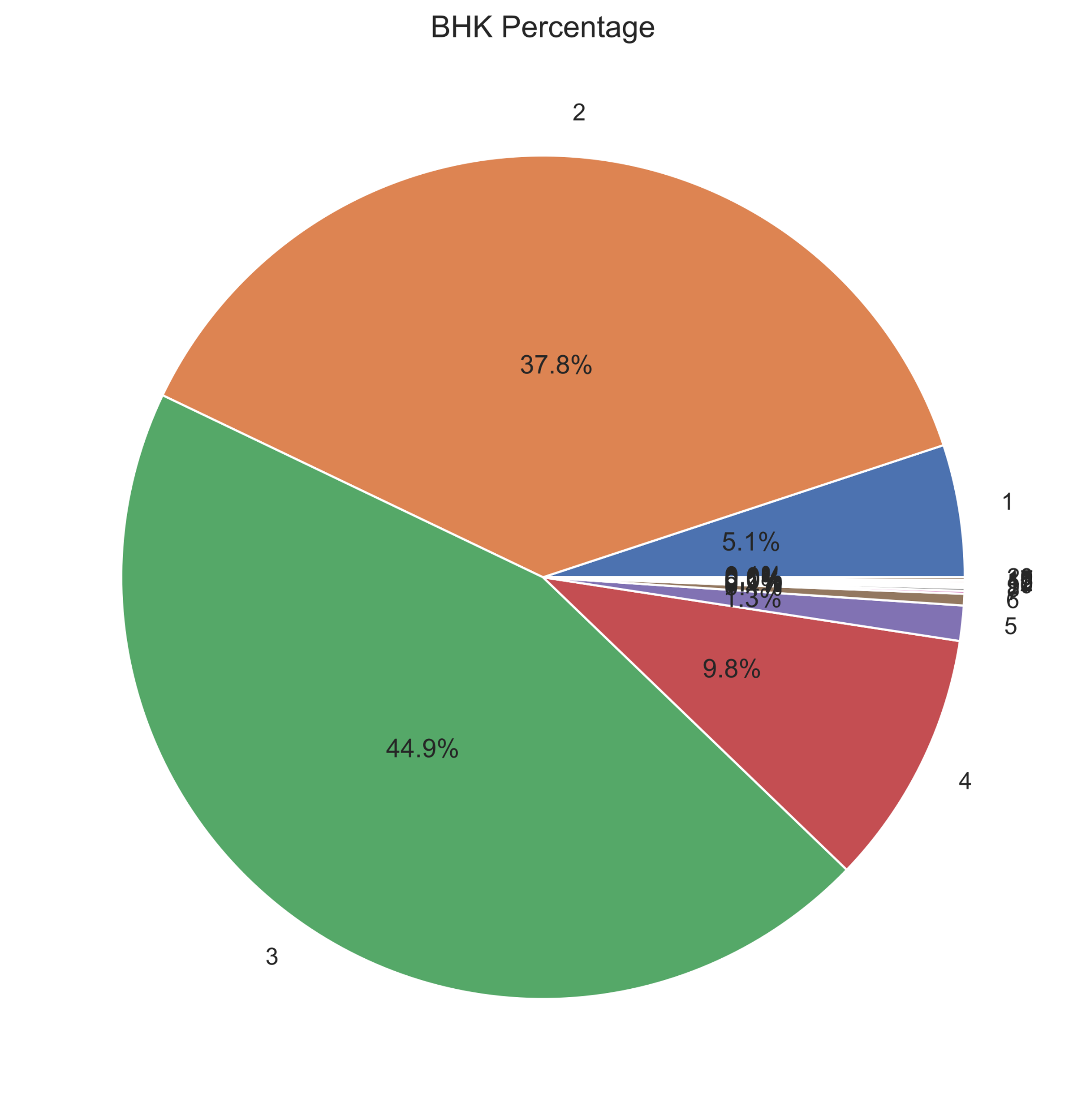


Ref: Please refer appendices (2)

Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, & Jaipur was rapidly developing on real estate. Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai are coastal areas and most developed crowdsourced areas as well. So that factors have influencing real estate development. The Prime minister has announced a high-speed railway and Delhi to Mumbai express highway connecting through Jaipur. These factors have influenced real estate to grow in Jaipur. [[appendix 7.b](#_7.b._Which_City/State)]

### 2.3.3 How many bedrooms most people prefer

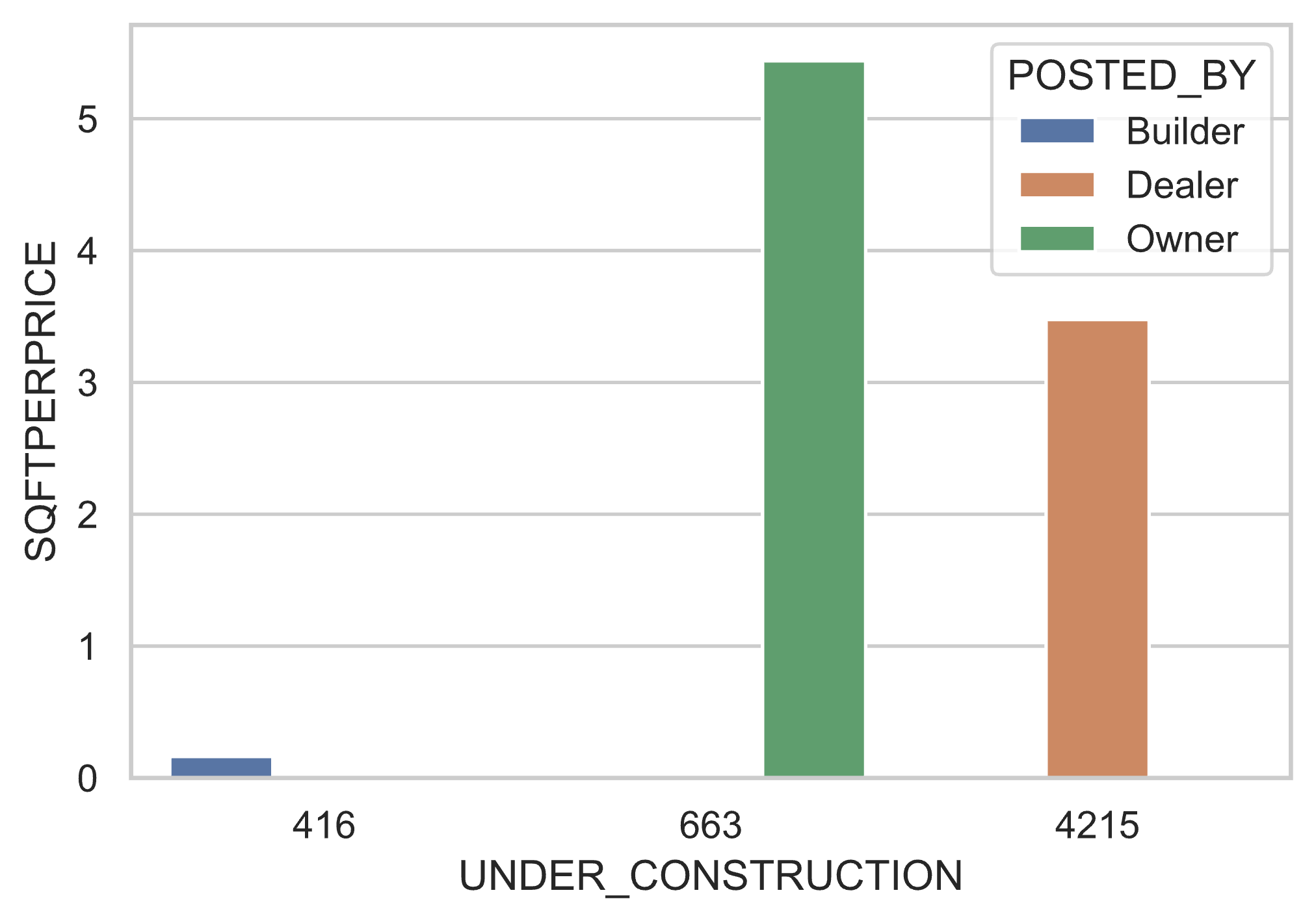
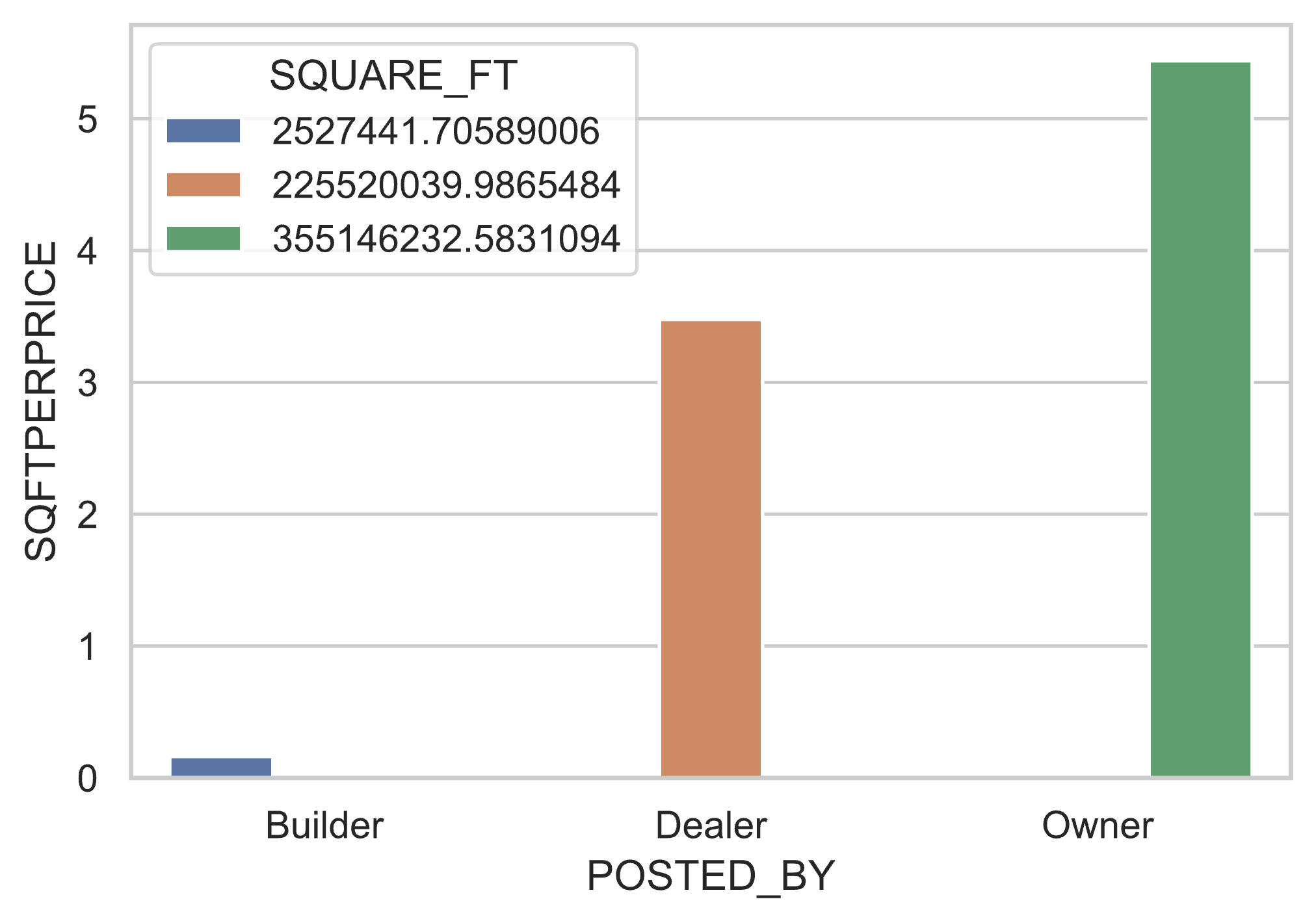
Everyone will think before buying a home. How spacious it is and how many bedrooms are there, and many features are cross-checked before buying.



Ref: Please refer appendices (3)

Applying analysis on BHK Distribution percentage. Three bedrooms have 44.9%, two bedrooms have 37.8%, Four bedrooms has 9.8%, and One bedroom 5.1%. Most Middle-income person can mostly afford 2 or 3 bedrooms. So, most housing categories mainly focus on two or three bedrooms. Upper and upper-middle-income groups can afford four and above. [[appendix 7.c](#_7.c._Which_bedrooms)]

### 2.3.4 Did who posted will influence the price



Considering the data, the Owner has posted more amount than the dealer or builder. On contradictory Owner has posted more SQFT than the builder or dealer. This concludes that the Owner owns more land and sells, coming to dealer/builder, dividing the land, building more houses, and selling at the profit margin. [[appendix 7.d](#_7.d._Did_price)]

## Chapter 3 – Methodology

## 3.1 Factors responsible for the house price

House prices are not independent it is dependent on several factors. Some factors are discussed below.

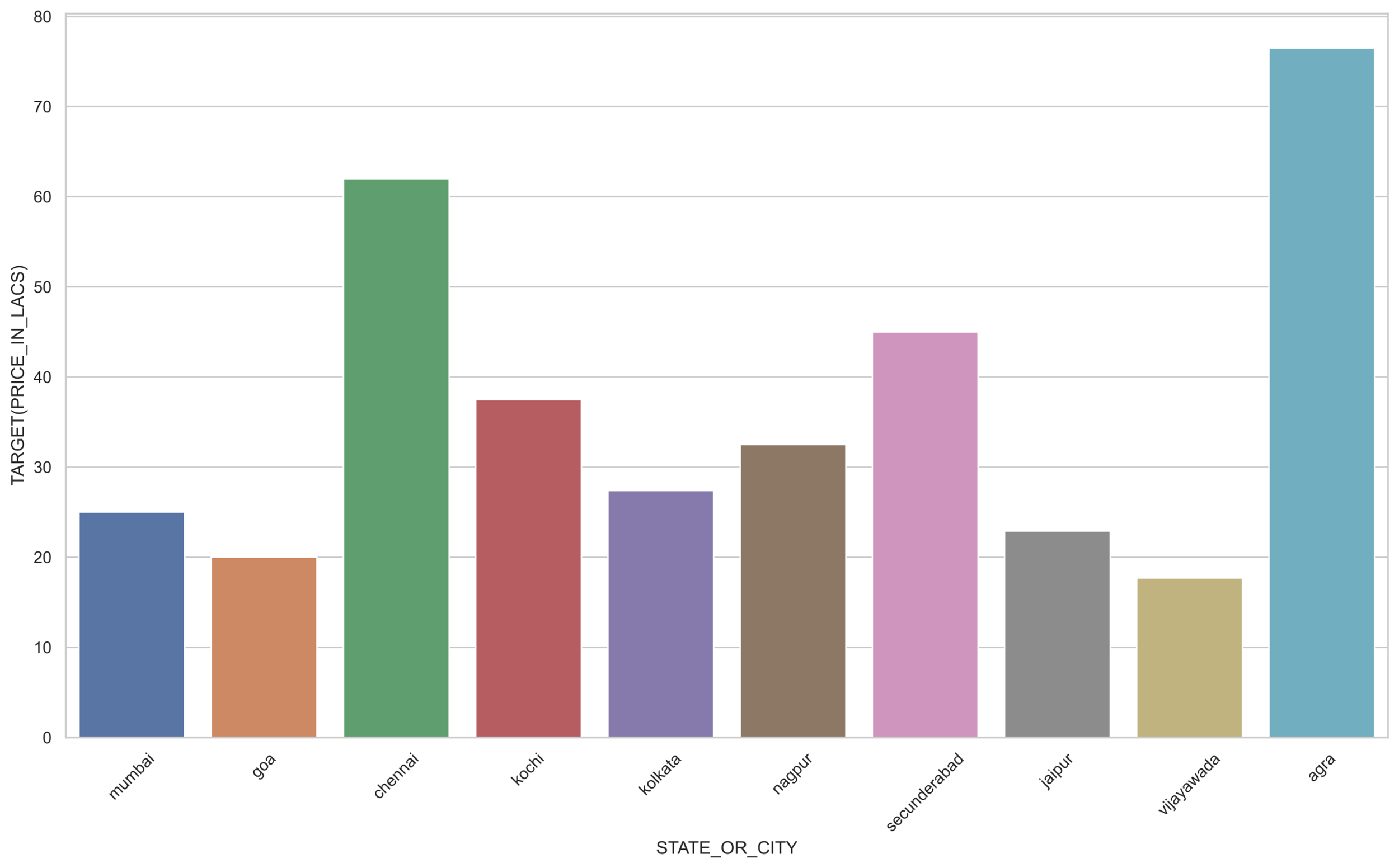
|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Economic Change** | **Supply Demand** | **Interest Rates** | **Location** | **Laws** |
| Country economic status | More demand and Supply | Banks offers lower interest rates | Schools | Government laws that offers to buy/build houses. |
| Hospitals |
| Currency trends | Transportation | Tax exemptions |
| Neighbourhood |

In India, people will trust that investing in land is the safest investment overall the period. Even inflation/deflation, people believed betting their savings on real estate will be more beneficial than other investing options. If year by year, investing in real estate steady increase across the country. Even on fundamental analysis on cities property sales were high. Ref [1]

Chart, line chart

Description automatically generated

Ref1



Ref: Please refer appendices (1)

What factors people thinking investing in properties will better option. Due to the continuous increase in prices every year, Mortgage will give regular incomes; government tax exemptions have imposed property and building-related (Section 80C, Section 24, Section 80EE https://www.bajajfinserv.in/tax-benefits-on-home-loan). Even regular income people will get benefits under these laws. Additionally, state governments even pay half of the payment for constructing (under scheme Awas yojana).

Buying individual property locations was mainly considered. Property must be reachable to hospitals, workgroups, good neighbourhoods, schools, transportation. The above factors were crucial for day-to-day life for a living. This factor makes central urban properties make demand and more sharp prices.

Sometimes the government will break the previously imposed taxes to encourage investment in real estate. Like on covid times, the central government eases RERA regulations fees. Because in India government impose 18% tax on the total price of the house. Due to high taxes and non-movement of the country economically, these conditions make the real estate nearly broke for balancing this government has exempted for some time. This boost real estate almost immediately.

## 3.2 Choice of methods

The predictive model can be developed by using data mining techniques. Data mining techniques are helpful to understand feature importance and analyzing the data. It is crucial for investigating rightful machine learning and neural networks techniques is vital for better predictions. There are several machine learning and hyper-parameters are available. Each has its unique possibilities to predict even in complex data patterns. It is very crucial for finding the correct technique and parameters for a better solution. Even in high scaling of traffic should be able to predict concisely. In machine learning and neural networks, there are several papers, articles and journals are published. The main aim of this thesis was careful to understand the algorithm and correctly fit in the problem.

### 3.2.1 Feature Importance

In data, all features do not correspond to dependent factors even it impacts negatively. "Irrelevant or partially relevant features can negatively impact model performance (Eleanor Roosevelt,2018)".

On implementing the feature selection on the house, data will get to know which feature supports predictions and which features do not help. For selecting features, we use the "sklearn SelectKBest" algorithm. This algorithm internally uses the chi-square test to find the feature importance.

Formula



c = degree of freedom

O = Observed value(s)

E = Expected value(s)

Degree of freedom refers to independent factor’s maximum vary overall. Expected refers to an average of values.

### 3.2.2 Linear Regression

Linear regression is primarily applied for predictive analysis. It is the most straightforward regression technique and very basic. Several advanced regression techniques are available, but all are developed on top of linear regression.



 = predicted value

 = weights

X = independent features

Linear regression will predict the output based on adding little weights to independent features and scales error using distances (using Euclidean distances or similar.) and correct it regularly (Uses Gradient Descent) to find an optimal weight for predicting.

House prediction data is more complex than usual it needs more sophisticated techniques to fit well. Some techniques are seen and discussed in great detail and how well fit in our problem.

House Predictions

Step 0:







Residuals



If all errors are more than convergence level. Then using gradient descent algorithm optimise the weights.



Repeat until Convergence level



**Justification of use**

Using this basic regression, able to know how well it will fit in the regression technique. How much it can improve when tuning hyper-parameters.

### 3.2.3 Logistic Regression

This regression can also be called a binary classifier. It usually compares results and searches which class it belongs to. If the result is greater than 50%, it concludes the result. That is why the price should not be float. It should be a natural number. This regression can impose a penalty for weights; this dramatically and quickly finds optimal weights.

Formula





**Chart, histogram

Description automatically generated**

Ref: by hands-on scikit-learn

**Justification of use**

Implementing in a project will be able to know. Applying “L1, L2, and elastic-net” penalty to the learning rate will perform any better than linear regression.

### 3.2.4 Support Vector Regression

Support vector was developed at AT&T Bell laboratories. This technique will also work classification and regression tasks. Support vectors are well suited for complex datasets. Our data does not represent a straight line to predict the values. Above mentioned techniques try to draw a straight line on the optimal solution. In this technique, while applying kernel, can a draw a line to mostly perfectly separated. See the below picture of how it can represent the data.

Chart, scatter chart

Description automatically generated

Source: hands on sci-kit learn

Formula





 : training sample.

 : target value.

 : inner product plus intercept.

: free parameter that serves as threshold.



This technique can also be used to find outlier and outlier detections. Sometimes in our project, the property can be sold amount or more features on less price unusually. This type of residuals cannot be able to figure out with our model. Using this technique with kernel prediction can be sensitive or hard on future decisions.

How kernel can be able to separate data, and other techniques were unable to. The answer is when opting for kernel trick in support vector machine. Hyperplane will be the same dimension as features were for previous techniques. In SVM, the kernel multiplies the features and tries to divide the data with hyperplane into multi-dimensions; this can achieve more accurate results than the previous techniques. Even curve data can be able to split into groups.

**Justification of use**

Applying kernel to data will predict with fewer residuals than the other regression techniques. This technique can also be non-sensitive to outliers (which means unusual transaction prices on a property cannot change the model prediction rate).

### 3.2.5 Random Forest

In statistics, always population was better than the single and The law of large numbers declares that many trials results will lead to average number. Similarly, ensemble techniques also follow a similar theory. Here many regression techniques will combine and predict the value collectively.

Using the above technique, Random Forest was created by "TinKam Ho in 1995". Random forest was the ensemble technique of the Decision tree. Here random forest multiplies random subsets of features and increases features like tree branches. It will increase predictions. This regressor will also help find each feature importance.

Random Forest is a combination of bagging and pasting. It trains predictors with different random subsets of the training set. If sampling is performed with replacement is called Bagging, or without replacement is called pasting. Random forest is a combination of both. It will try both and bring the best suitable option.

In machine learning for regression or classification tasks, Support vector machines and Random Forest techniques are more powerful than any other. It works like magic and predicts accurately will not much change on further on new data. It will optimise well on changes.

Bagging: 

Pasting: 

Note: Bagging and Pasting formula is same only difference is pasting will replace training subsets but bagging doesn’t.

1. Sample with replacement, n training examples from X, Y; call these 
2. Train a Regression tree  on 

Chart, radar chart

Description automatically generated

Source: ref random forest Wikipedia

**Justification for use**

A random forest can improve prediction more on our project while multiplying more subset features and deriving hyper-planes on multiple dimensionalities.

### 3.2.6 Gradient Boosting Regressor

Gradient Boosting Regressor is another ensemble technique. This is similar technique of Random Forest only difference it will add tree one at a time and fit for correct predictions. This type model is called boosting in machine learning.

Gradient Boosting Regressor is best known for listed below.

* Tree constraints: depth of trees and count of the trees.
* Weighted updates: learning rate will limit each tree depending on how much it contributes for predictions.
* Random Sampling: It tries to random subsets of features as trees and try to predict the output.

Formula



*  : Expected value
* : Loss function
*  : actual output
* : predicted output

**Justification for use**

This model can be extremely useful in our project. Even though Random Forest is similar. Random forest will never be able to supply which subset of features will supporting the final output. By, implementing this model can prove beneficial to project.

### 3.2.7 Voting ensemble method

All regression is good in their way. Nevertheless, in this project include all possibilities to predict. The voting technique is another technique in ensemble methods. It will combine multiple regression or classification techniques and bring majority votes which purposed by most techniques.

**Justification of use**

To make solid predictions in all possibilities. This project will choose the best regression techniques to combine and predict the final output price and make a confidence interval.

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