# The Battle of Neighborhoods Based on Housing Prices

# COURSERA CAPSTONE FINAL PROJECT REPORT

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#### 1.INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1.Background:

Housing is the basic necessity of human beings. Whenever a person or company gains some surplus in income or profits, their first priority is to get abode of their own or improve their dwelling or expand their enterprises. Despite the increase in the housing project, the demand-supply equilibrium cannot be achieved. Everyone has a different set of reservations over their choice in buying their dream house. Some people cannot afford their own house, they are in need of an affordable house and some have concerns over the locality and facilities near their house.

#### 1.2.Problem

The NYC Property Sales dataset is a record of every building or building unit (apartment, office space, condos,etc.) sold in the New York City property market over a 12-month period. This housing sales dataset will provide trends in housing prices and can be useful in predicting sales price.

This project also aims at selecting the houses or apartments in a borough-based on housing prices and explore the neighborhoods of each borough and cluster venues into a group of top 10 venues in each neighborhood using the K Means clustering technique and using FourSquare API to get the venue around a neighborhood.

## 1.3.Interest

A person who is considering buying an apartment, office space, condos, etc. in real estate based on his choice of location in Newyork will be interested in getting the best at the sale price. He also would be interested in the locality around the house interested in and would explore neighborhoods and venues around the neighborhood.

#### 2.DATASETS

#### 2.1.Data Source:

# **Dataset**[1].NYC Property Sales

This dataset is a record of every building or building unit (apartment, etc.) sold in the New York City property market over a 12-month period. This dataset acquired from the KAGGLE dataset(<a href="https://www.kaggle.com/new-york-city/nyc-property-sales">https://www.kaggle.com/new-york-city/nyc-property-sales</a>). This dataset has the following columns:

BOROUGH, NEIGHBORHOOD, BUILDING CLASS CATEGORY, TAX CLASS AT PRESENT, BLOCK, LOT, EASE-MENT, BUILDING CLASS AT PRESENT, ADDRESS, APARTMENT NUMBER, ZIP CODE, RESIDENTIAL UNITS, COMMERCIAL UNITS, TOTAL UNITS, LAND SQUARE FEET, GROSS SQUARE FEET, YEAR BUILT, TAX CLASS AT TIME OF SALE, BUILDING CLASS AT, TIME OF SALE, SALE PRICE, SALE DATE

Columns which are used in this project are:

[1].BOROUGH: Newyork state has 5 boroughs namely Manhattan (1), Bronx (2), Brooklyn (3), Queens (4), and Staten Island (5). The name of the borough in which the corresponding property is located.

[2].NEIGHBORHOOD: Neighborhood name in a borough where the property is located.

[3].BUILDING CLASS CATEGORY: Category of property describing whether it is Condos Apartment or for rental or elevator apartment or loft apartment.

[4].SALE PRICE: Corresponding Sale Price of property in real estate.

#### Dataset[2]. Neighborhoods in New York City

This dataset is scrapped using BeautifulSoup from the Wikipedia page which contains a list of neighborhoods(<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neighborhoods\_in\_New\_York\_City">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neighborhoods\_in\_New\_York\_City</a>). The dataset contains the following columns:

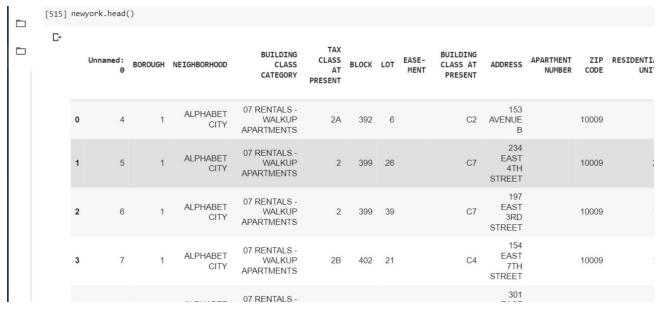
1Community\_board, Area(km²), Population census, Pop./km², Neighborhoods

This dataset is merely used to get more neighborhood in a borough and also get population census in each neighborhood

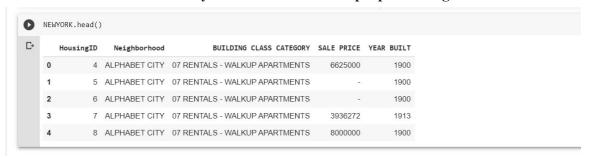
**Dataset[3].FourSquare** API: Foursquare API is used to get the location of each neighborhood and venue around the neighborhood using requests.

# **Data Cleaning**

The Newyork sales dataset has 24 columns out of which only 5 columns are used for this project. The required data frame is sliced from the dataset and the column's name has been for convenience.

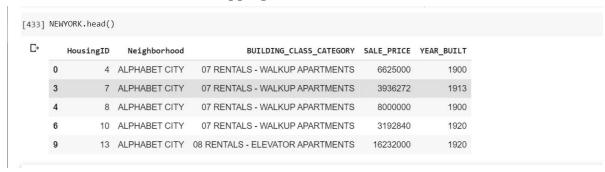


Newyork sales data before preprocessing



The sale price column of the NEWYORK data frame has a large amount of Nan value due to the fact that these are not transactional sales(Transfer property). The entire row is dropped which has Nan value as this input would not help in predicting future sales.

# Dropping the row with Nan value





# Dataset[2] Newyork neighborhood data with their location



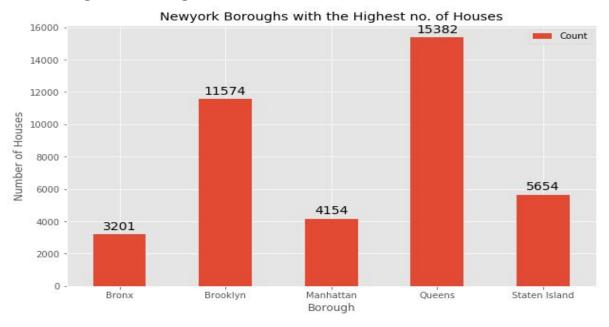
Final merged dataset after preprocessing

The above two datasets are merged into two forms' final dataset which has eight features and each house is now with its location as well as information about which Borough it will be in.

# 3.METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1.EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS:

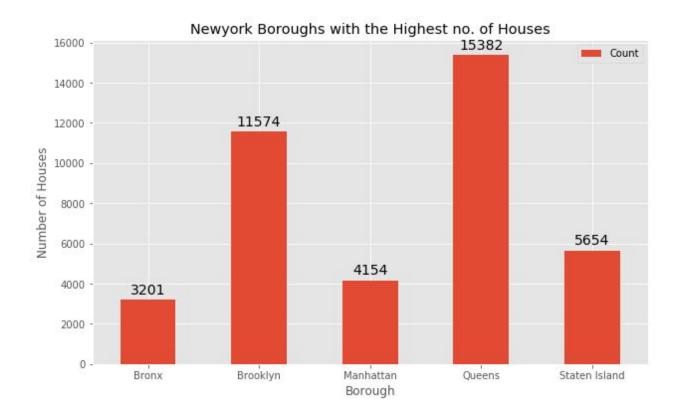
# 3.1.1.Borough with the Highest Number of Houses sold



This Bar graph compares the number of houses sold in each Borough. This bar graph utilizes Newyork sales dataset in which Houses are built after 2010.



This bar graph shows the mean sale price of houses in each Borough. This bar graph utilizes the same dataset as above,



This bar graph compares the number of houses sold in 2016 in each of Borough. This bar graph utilizes the entire dataset of the NewYork Sales dataset.

#### 4.MODELING

Using the final dataset containing the neighborhoods in Manhattan along with the latitude and longitude, we can find all the venues within a 500-meter radius of each neighborhood by connecting to the Foursquare API. This returns a JSON file containing all the venues in each neighborhood which is converted to a pandas data frame. This data frame contains all the venues along with their coordinates and category, Venue details of each Neighborhood.

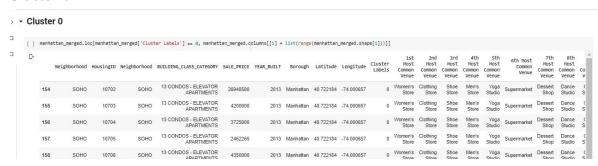
One hot encoding is done on the venue's data. (One hot encoding is a process by which categorical variables are converted into a form that could be provided to ML algorithms to do a better job in prediction). The Venues data is then grouped by the Neighborhood and the mean of the venues is calculated, finally, the 25 common venues are calculated for each of the neighborhoods.

To help people find similar neighborhoods in the borough we will be clustering similar neighborhoods using K - means clustering which is a form of unsupervised machine learning algorithm that clusters data based on predefined cluster size. We will use a cluster size of 10 for this project that will cluster 25 neighborhoods into 10 clusters. The reason to conduct a K- means clustering is to cluster neighborhoods with similar venues together so that people can shortlist the area of their interests based on the venues/amenities around each neighborhood.

#### **5.RESULT**

The aim of this project is to help people who want to relocate to the different area of Newyork, any person can choose the neighborhoods to which they want to relocate based on the most common venues in it. For example, if a person is looking for a neighborhood with good connectivity and public transportation we can see that Clusters 3 and 4 have Train stations and Bus stops as the most common venues. If a person is looking for a neighborhood with stores and restaurants in close proximity then the neighborhoods in the first cluster are suitable. For a family I feel that the neighborhoods in Cluster 4 are more suitable due to the common venues in that cluster, these neighborhoods have common venues such as Parks, Gym/Fitness centers, Bus Stops, Restaurants, Electronics Stores and Soccer fields which is ideal for a family.

#### Cluster 0



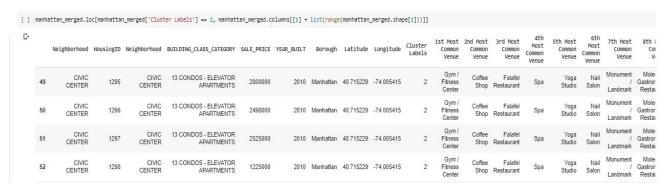
#### Cluster 1

Cluster 1



#### Cluster 2

Cluster 2



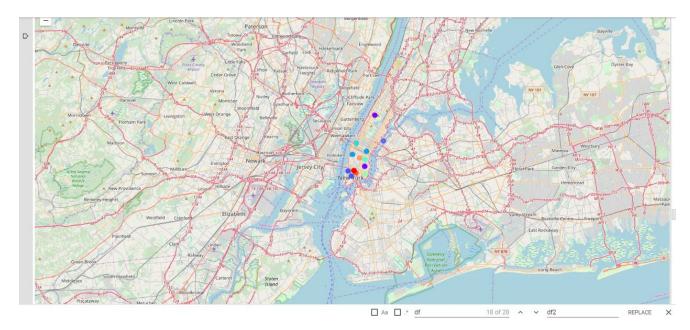
#### Cluster 9

Cluster 9

[] manhattan\_merged.loc[manhattan\_merged['Cluster Labels'] == 9, manhattan\_merged.columns[[1] + list(range(manhattan\_merged.shape[3]))]]

[] manhattan\_merged.loc[manhattan\_merged.loc[manhattan\_merged.loc[manhattan\_merged.shape[3]))]]

[] Meighborhood HousingID Neighborhood BUILDING\_CLASS\_CATEGORY SALE\_PRICE YEAR\_BUILT Borough Latitude Longitude Cluster Labels Common Penue Venue V



**Clustered Neighborhoods of Manhattan Borough** 

# **6.OBSERVATION**

We have observed using EDA that new houses for sale in 2016 which has been built after 2010 are highest in Brooklyn. Queens has the highest number of houses for sale in 2016 followed by Brooklyn. If we see the average sale price, Manhattan has the highest mean sale price for houses and the Bronx has the least mean sale price for the house.

# 7.CONCLUSION

This project helps a person get a better understanding of the neighborhoods with respect to the most common venues in that neighborhood. It is always helpful to make use of technology to stay one step ahead i.e. finding out more about places before moving into a neighborhood. We have just taken safety as a primary concern to shortlist the borough of London. The future of this project includes taking other factors such as the cost of living in the areas into consideration to shortlist the borough based on the house sale price, amenities, and venue around the location of the house.