

Aligarh College of Engineering and Technology

(APPROVED BY A.I.C.T.E & AFFILIATED TO AKTU, LUCKNOW)

Session: 2020 - 2024

A Project Report on

House Price Prediction

Exploring the House Prices in Bengaluru



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Submitted To

Dr. Anand Sharma	Mr. Rohit Yadav
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PROBLEM STATEMENT,

- It is very difficult to search house at places like Bengaluru. Even if you find a house it is very difficult to get a perfect price for the same.
- To overcome such problem Machine Learning technique can be used.
- Using Data Analysis and Machine Learning Technique it will be easy to know the price of house based on the area available, number of bedrooms, facilities available.



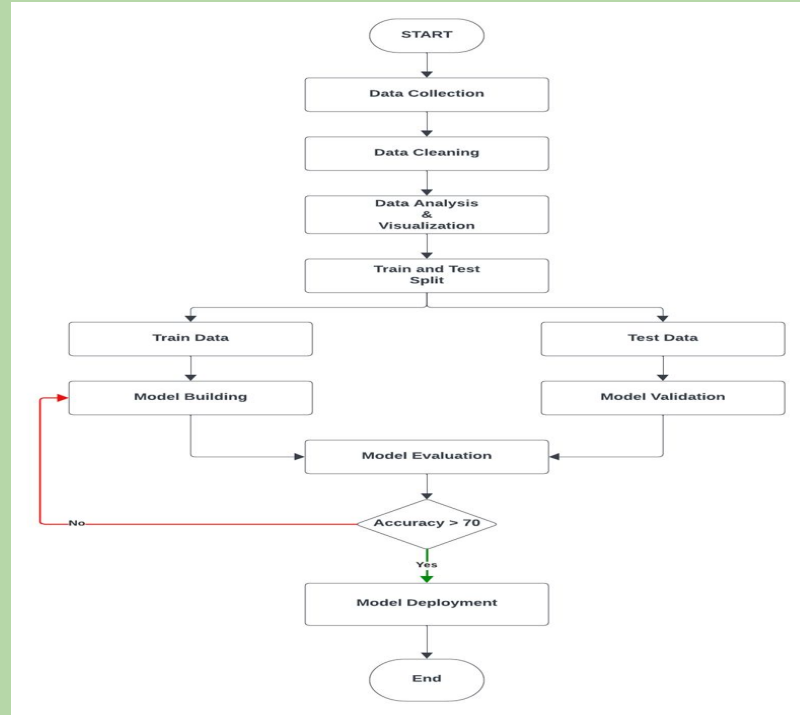


OBJECTIVE,

The objective of the House Price Prediction Project is to develop an accurate machine learning model forecasting residential property prices in Bangalore. It aims to provide precise predictions, offer insights into market dynamics, ensure transparency, generalize well to unseen data, and empower users with a user-friendly interface. By achieving these goals, the project seeks to contribute to a transparent and informed real estate market, enabling stakeholders to make confident decisions in property transactions.



WORKFLOW,



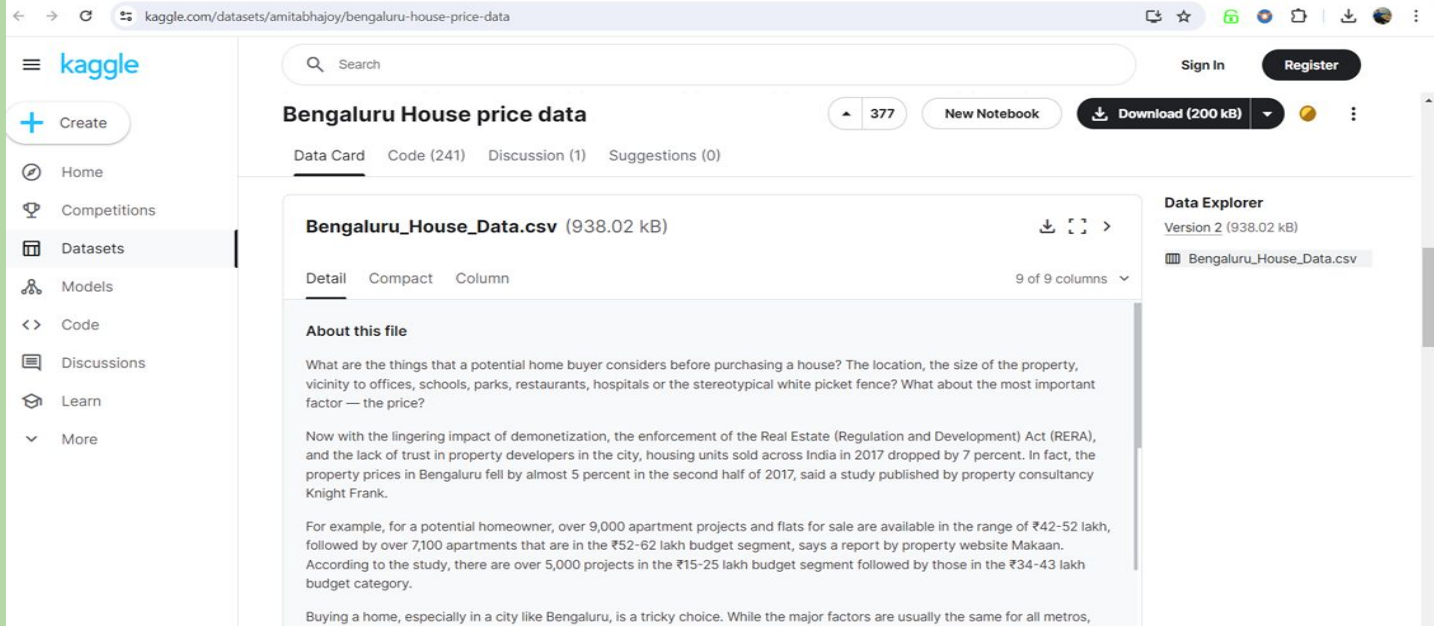


TOOLS AND TECHNOLOGIES,

1. Python.
2. Numpy and Pandas for data cleaning.
3. Matplotlib and Seaborn for data visualization.
4. Sklearn for model building.
5. Google Collab, Jupyter notebook, and visual studio code as IDE.
6. Python, flask for http server.
7. HTML/CSS for UI.



DATA COLLECTION,



The screenshot displays the Kaggle website interface for the 'Bengaluru House price data' dataset. The browser address bar shows the URL: kaggle.com/datasets/amitabhajoy/bengaluru-house-price-data. The Kaggle logo is in the top left, and navigation links include Home, Competitions, Datasets, Models, Code, Discussions, Learn, and More. The dataset title 'Bengaluru House price data' is prominently displayed, along with a search bar, 'Sign In', 'Register', and a 'Download (200 kB)' button. Below the title, tabs for 'Data Card', 'Code (241)', 'Discussion (1)', and 'Suggestions (0)' are visible. The 'Data Card' tab is active, showing the file 'Bengaluru_House_Data.csv' (938.02 kB) with download and view icons. A 'Data Explorer' sidebar on the right shows 'Version 2 (938.02 kB)' and the file name. The main content area has tabs for 'Detail', 'Compact', and 'Column', with 'Detail' selected. Under 'About this file', there is a paragraph about factors influencing house prices, a paragraph about the impact of demonetization and the RERA Act, and a paragraph about the availability of apartment projects and flats for sale in Bengaluru. The text mentions that housing units sold across India in 2017 dropped by 7 percent, and property prices in Bengaluru fell by almost 5 percent in the second half of 2017. It also states that for a potential homeowner, over 9,000 apartment projects and flats for sale are available in the range of ₹42-52 lakh, followed by over 7,100 apartments in the ₹52-62 lakh budget segment, according to a report by property website Makaan. Finally, it notes that there are over 5,000 projects in the ₹15-25 lakh budget segment followed by those in the ₹34-43 lakh budget category. The last sentence of the visible text is 'Buying a home, especially in a city like Bengaluru, is a tricky choice. While the major factors are usually the same for all metros,'.





ABOUT DATASET,

1. **Area type** : Description of the area.
2. **Availability** : when it is ready.
3. **Location** : Where it is located in Bengaluru.
4. **Size** : BHK or Bedrooms.
5. **Society** : To which society it belongs.
6. **Total sqft** : Size of the property in sq.ft.
7. **Bath** : No. of Bathrooms.
8. **Balcony** : No. of the Balcony.
9. **Price** : Value of the property in lakhs (Indian Rupee - ₹).

Now Check the shape of Dataset,

```
df.shape
```

```
(13320, 9)
```





DATA CLEANING AND PREPROCESSING,

Data cleaning and preprocessing involves preparing raw data for analysis by removing errors, and irrelevant information.

It includes tasks like handling missing values.

✓ ***Checking if there is some null values or not (Sum).***

```
df.isnull().sum()

area_type          0
availability       0
location           1
size              16
society            5502
total_sqft         0
bath               73
balcony            609
price              0
dtype: int64
```



DATA CLEANING AND PREPROCESSING,

After Checking Null Value, we drop Null value by using command “df.dropna()”.

✓ *Droppping Null Values.*

```
df=df.dropna()
```

```
df.isnull().sum()
```

```
location      0  
size          0  
total_sqft    0  
bath          0  
price         0  
dtype: int64
```





DATA VISUALIZATION,

Data visualization is about presenting data in graphical or visual formats like,

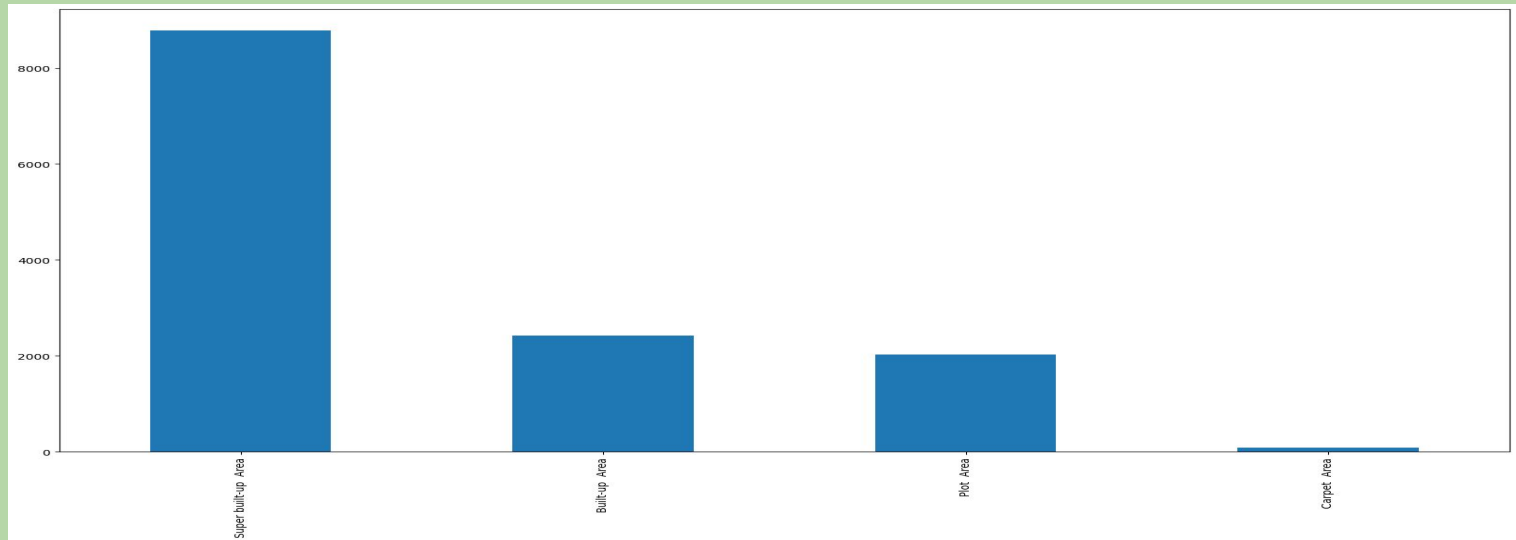
1. Charts,
2. Graphs,
3. Maps.

It helps make complex data easier to understand, allowing us to spot patterns, trends, and insights more quickly and effectively.



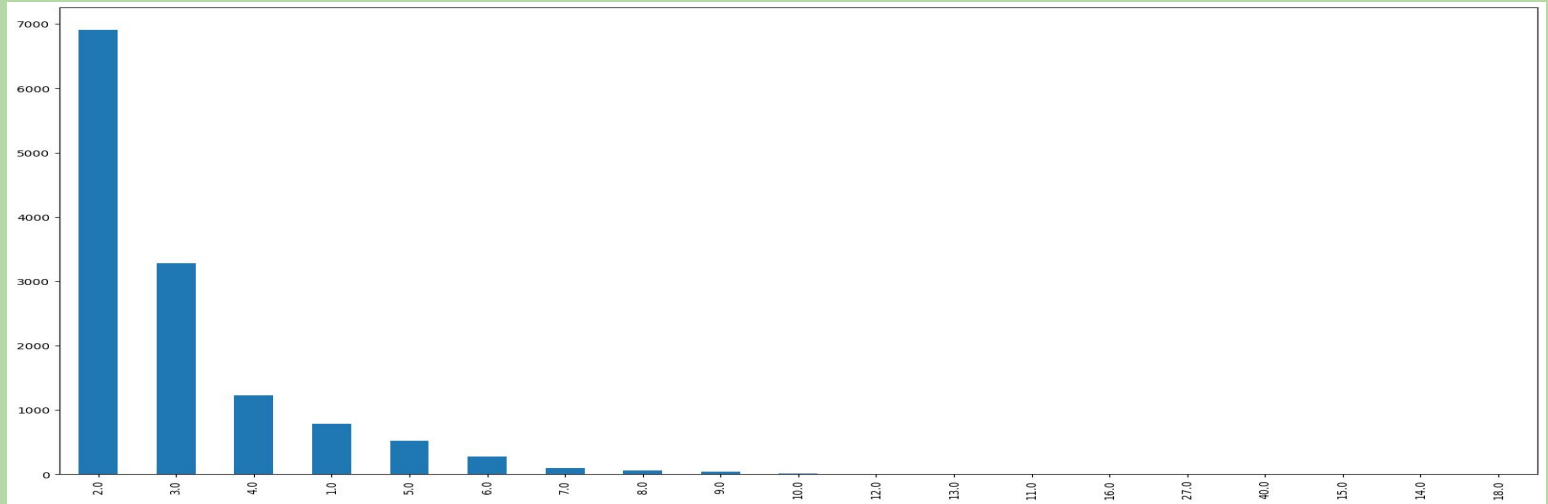
DATA VISUALIZATION,

1. BAR CHART : In the given Bar Chart, it shows that which area type have how much Property.



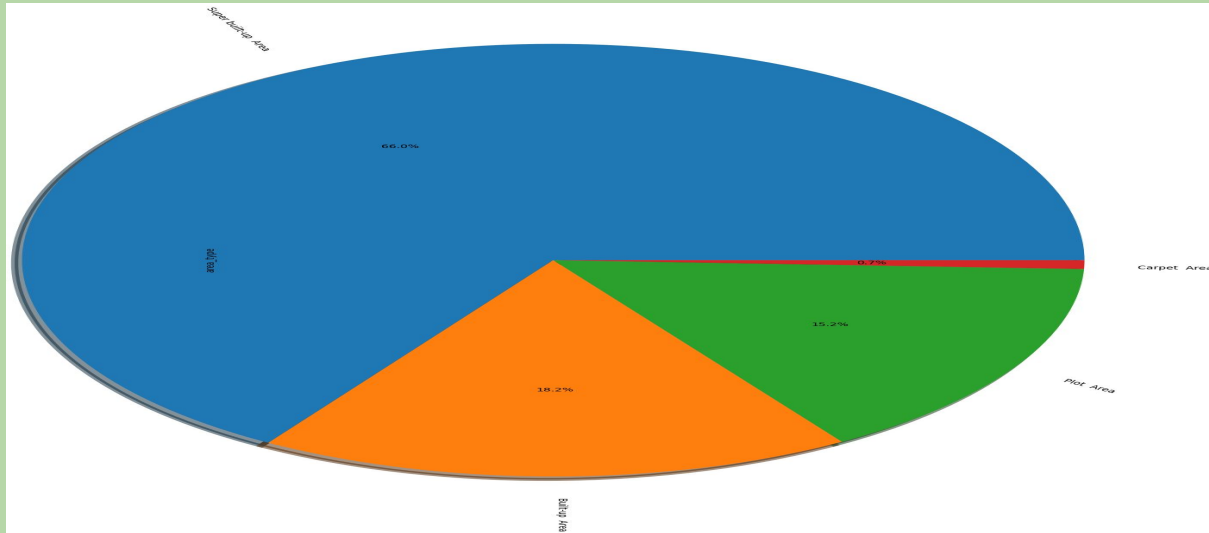
DATA VISUALIZATION,

2. BAR CHART : In the given Bar Chart, it shows that how much property have how much bathrooms.



DATA VISUALIZATION,

3. PIE CHART : In the given Pie Chart, it shows that which area type have how much Property in Percentage (%).



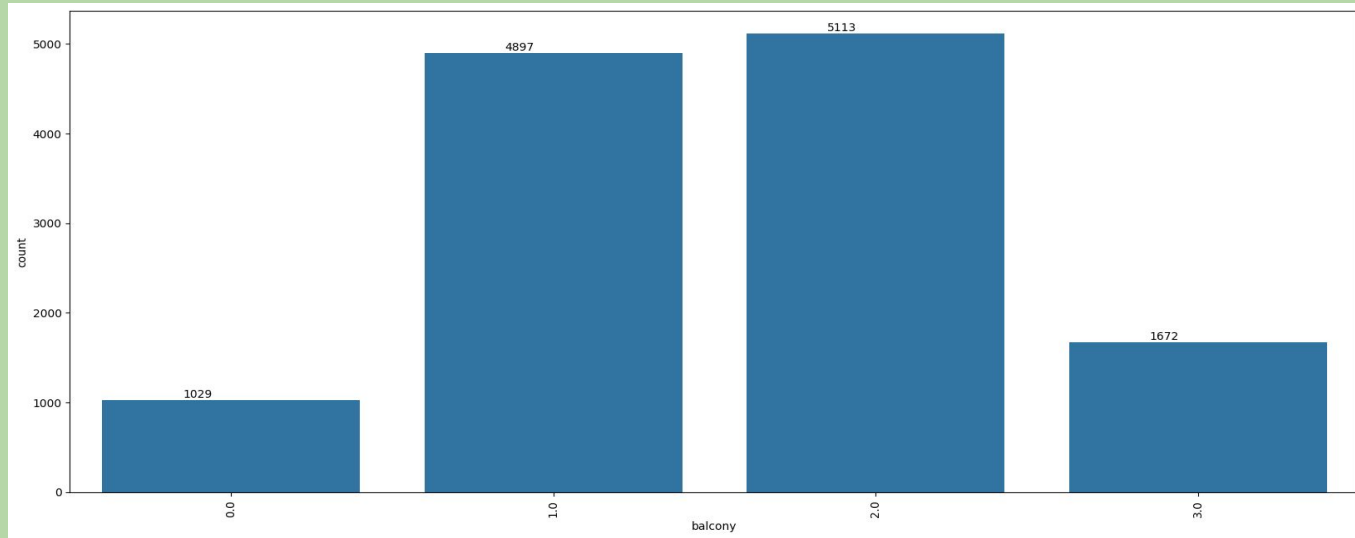
Area Type in %.

- Super built-up area. (66.6%)
- Built-up Area. (18.2%)
- Plot Area. (15.2%)
- Carpet Area. (0.7%)



DATA VISUALIZATION,

4. BAR CHART : In the given Bar Chart, it shows that how many Property have how much balcony.



DATA VISUALIZATION,

5. SCATTER PLOT : In the given Scatter plot it shows that as the 'Price' of house increases with increase in 'Area' of house.



FEATURE ENGINEERING,

Firstly We get a Unique Function from Size,

```
df["size"].unique()

array(['2 BHK', '4 Bedroom', '3 BHK', '4 BHK', '6 Bedroom', '3 Bedroom',
       '1 BHK', '1 RK', '1 Bedroom', '8 Bedroom', '2 Bedroom',
       '7 Bedroom', '5 BHK', '7 BHK', '6 BHK', '5 Bedroom', '11 BHK',
       '9 BHK', '9 Bedroom', '27 BHK', '10 Bedroom', '11 Bedroom',
       '10 BHK', '19 BHK', '16 BHK', '43 Bedroom', '14 BHK', '8 BHK',
       '12 Bedroom', '13 BHK', '18 Bedroom'], dtype=object)
```

From the above we can clearly see that Bedroom is represented with 2 different methods. One is BHK and the other one is Bedroom. So we are making a new column called BHK and we are discarding all the units (like BHK, Bedroom).

```
df['BHK'] = df["size"].apply(lambda x: int(x.split(" ")[0]))
```

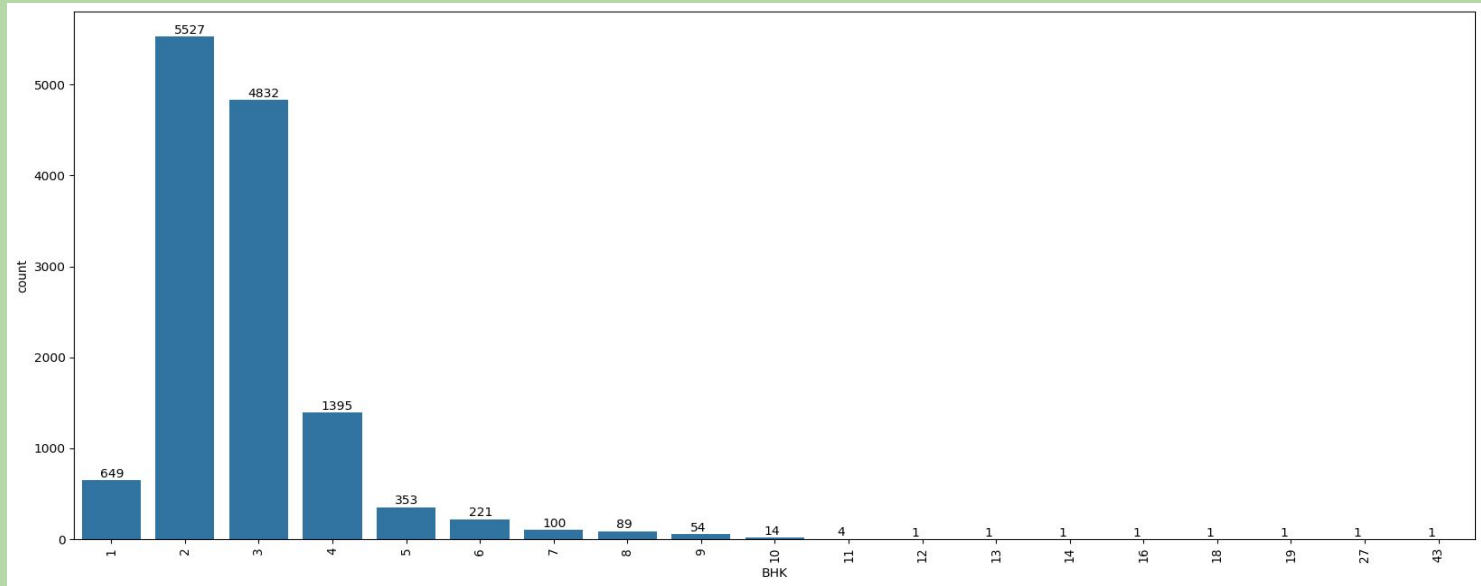
```
df.head()
```

	location	size	total_sqft	bath	price	BHK
0	Electronic City Phase II	2 BHK	1056	2.0	39.07	2
1	Chikka Tirupathi	4 Bedroom	2600	5.0	120.00	4
2	Uttarahalli	3 BHK	1440	2.0	62.00	3
3	Lingadheeranahalli	3 BHK	1521	3.0	95.00	3
4	Kothanur	2 BHK	1200	2.0	51.00	2



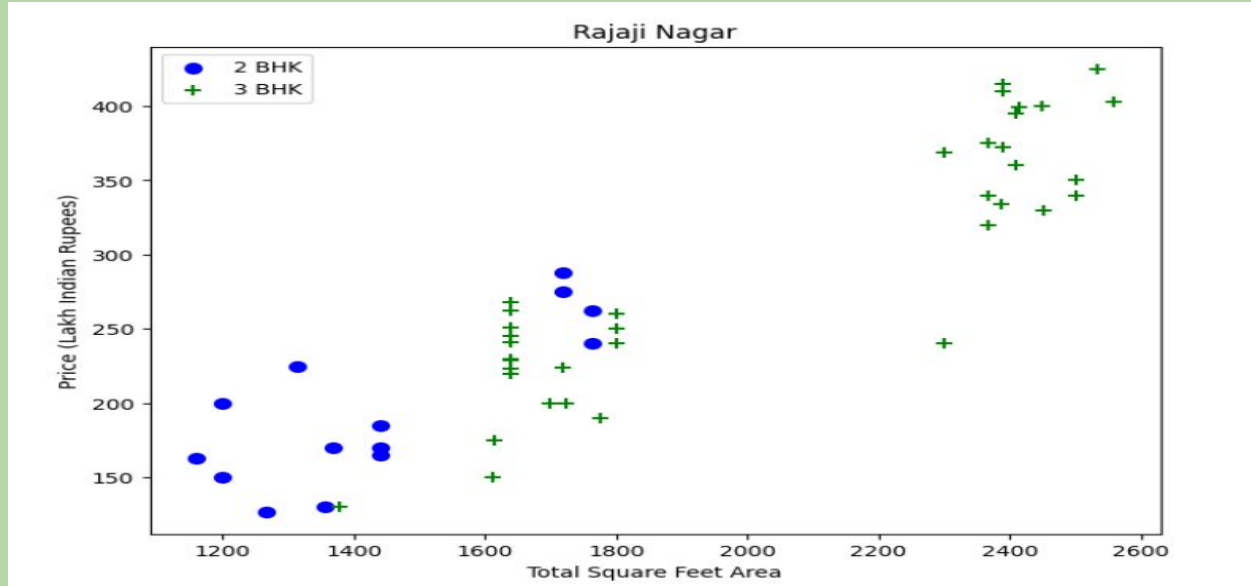
FEATURE ENGINEERING,

Secondly we created a Bar Chart, which shows how much property have how much BHK.



FEATURE ENGINEERING,

Now, we Plotting the Scatter Chart for 2 BHK and 3 BHK properties.



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THANK YOU

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(2001090100021)





MACHINE LEARNING MODEL DEVELOPMENT,



SPLITTING DATA,

Splitting Data and Dropping some columns

```
In [206]: X = df.drop(['location', 'size', 'price_per_sqft', 'price'], axis='columns')  
X.head()
```

```
Out[206]:
```

	total_sqft	bath	BHK	encoded_loc
0	2850.0	4.0	4	0
1	1630.0	3.0	3	0
2	1875.0	2.0	3	0
3	1200.0	2.0	3	0
4	1235.0	2.0	2	0

```
In [207]: y = df.price  
y.head()
```

```
Out[207]:
```

0	428.0
1	194.0
2	235.0
3	130.0
4	148.0

Name: price, dtype: float64

```
In [208]: X.shape
```

```
Out[208]: (7251, 4)
```

```
In [209]: y.shape
```

```
Out[209]: (7251,)
```

Splitting the data for training and testing of model.

- Independent data as X
- Dependent data as Y



IMPORTING LIBRARIES,

Machine Learning Model Development

```
In [210]: #importing neccessary libraries
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
from sklearn.linear_model import ElasticNet
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeRegressor
from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error, mean_absolute_error, r2_score
```



MODEL DEVELOPMENT,

```
In [212]: #model training
def modelevaluation(x_train,y_train,x_test,y_test):
    models = {"LR":LinearRegression(),"DT":DecisionTreeRegressor(),
              "EN":ElasticNet()}
    for i in models.keys():
        regressor_model = models[i]
        regressor_model.fit(x_train,y_train)
        y_pred = regressor_model.predict(x_test)
        print(' '*50)
        print(models[i])
        print("Accuracy Score is:",r2_score(y_test,y_pred))
        print("MSE:",mean_squared_error(y_test,y_pred))
        print("MAE:",mean_absolute_error(y_test,y_pred))
```

```
In [213]: modelevaluation(x_train,y_train,x_test,y_test)
```

```
LinearRegression()
Accuracy Score is: 0.7276985403562471
MSE: 1733.9815095901956
MAE: 23.306535767308954
```

```
DecisionTreeRegressor()
Accuracy Score is: 0.582729602106449
MSE: 2657.125508593075
MAE: 22.586367445163994
```

```
ElasticNet()
Accuracy Score is: 0.7281269733891832
MSE: 1731.2533018230372
MAE: 23.281732852506536
```

Linear Regression is performing the best out of all, So we are developing model with it

```
In [214]: lr_model = LinearRegression()
lr_model.fit(x_train,y_train)
y_pred = lr_model.predict(x_test)
print("Accuracy Score is:",r2_score(y_test,y_pred)*100)
```

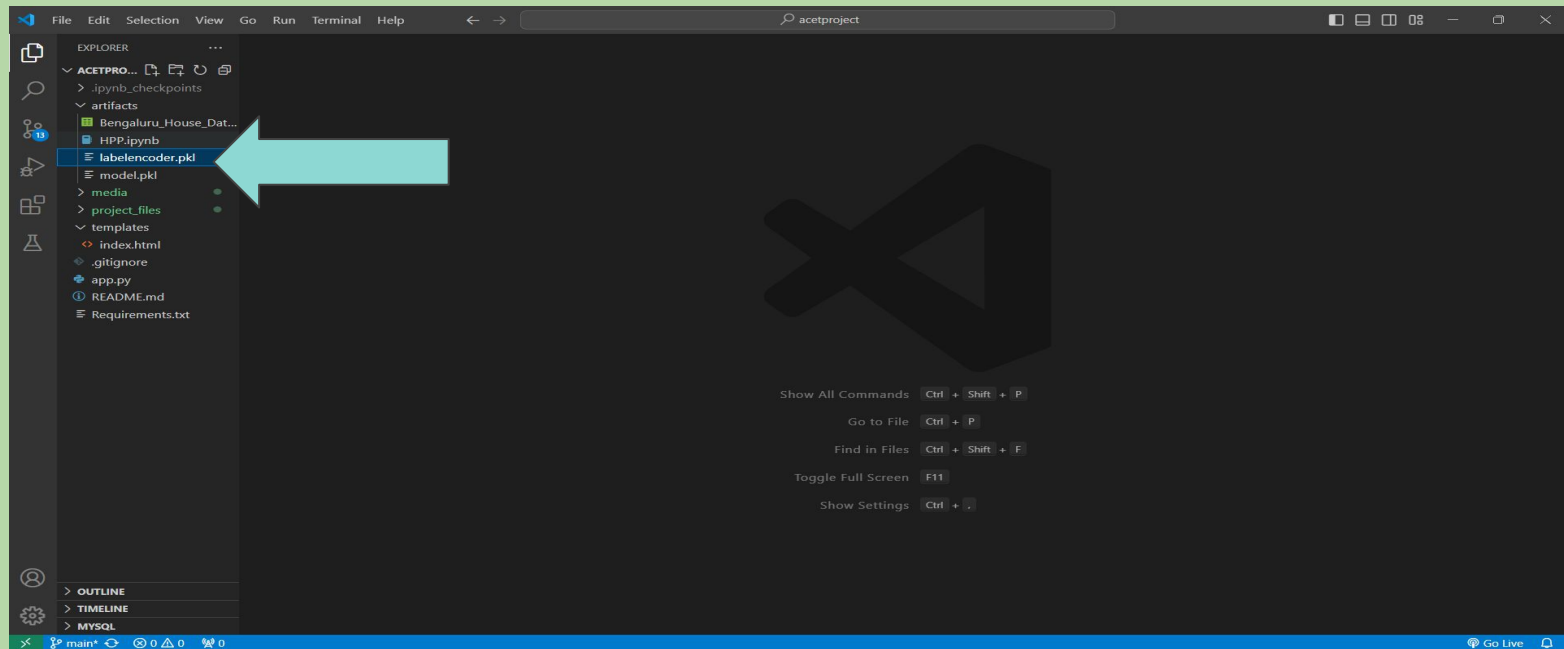
```
Accuracy Score is: 72.76985403562472
```

Building the ML Model by considering various algorithms and out of which we are selecting the best model.

- **Linear Regression** performing best of all model with **Accuracy Score** more than **70%**



EXPORTING MODEL,



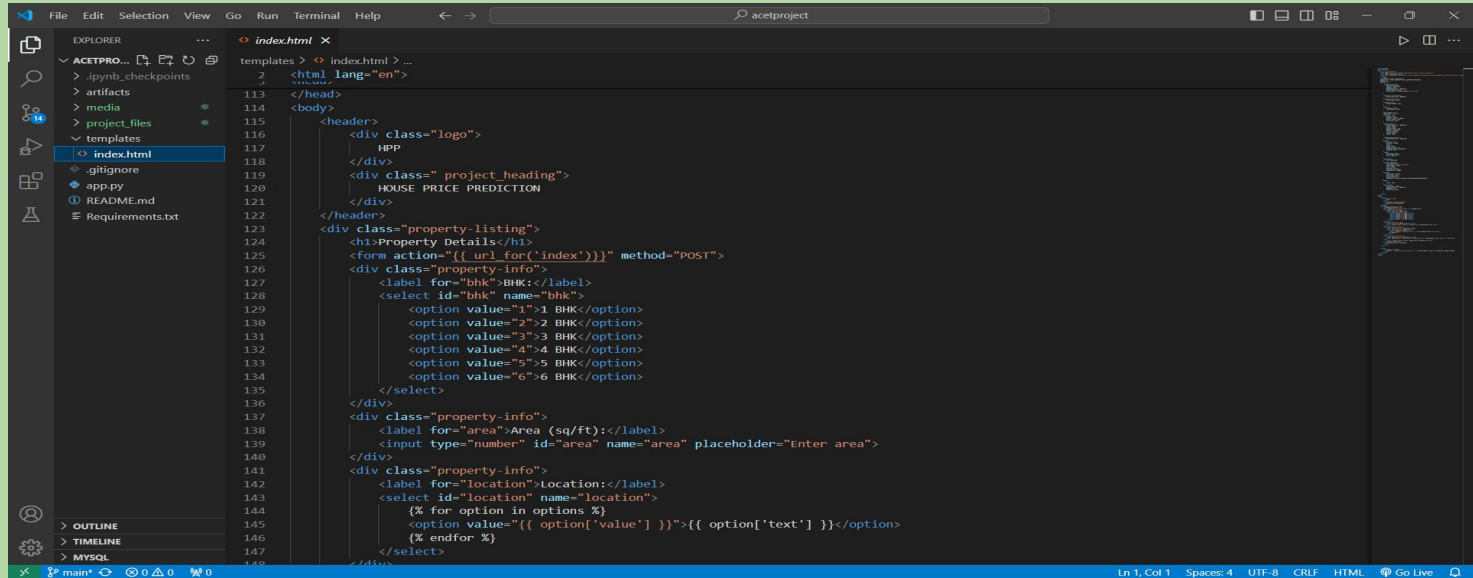


MODEL DEPLOYMENT,



FRONTEND DEVELOPMENT,

1. HTML:



The screenshot shows a code editor with a dark theme. The Explorer panel on the left shows a file structure for 'ACETPRO...' with folders like 'artifacts', 'media', 'project_files', and 'templates'. The 'index.html' file is selected. The main editor displays the HTML code for 'index.html'. The code includes a header with a logo and a project heading 'HOUSE PRICE PREDICTION'. The main content area contains a form for property details, including a dropdown for BHK (1 to 6), a text input for area (sq/ft), and a dropdown for location. The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Ln 1, Col 1', 'Spaces: 4', 'UTF-8', 'CRLF', 'HTML', and 'Go Live'.

```
2 <html lang="en">
113 </head>
114 <body>
115 <header>
116 <div class="logo">
117 <img alt="HPP Logo" data-bbox="117 440 130 460"/>
118 </div>
119 <div class="project_heading">
120 <h1>HOUSE PRICE PREDICTION</h1>
121 </div>
122 </header>
123 <div class="property-listing">
124 <h2>Property Details</h2>
125 <form action="{url_for('index')}}" method="POST">
126 <div class="property-info">
127 <label for="bhk">BHK:</label>
128 <select id="bhk" name="bhk">
129 <option value="1">1 BHK</option>
130 <option value="2">2 BHK</option>
131 <option value="3">3 BHK</option>
132 <option value="4">4 BHK</option>
133 <option value="5">5 BHK</option>
134 <option value="6">6 BHK</option>
135 </select>
136 </div>
137 <div class="property-info">
138 <label for="area">Area (sq/ft):</label>
139 <input type="number" id="area" name="area" placeholder="Enter area">
140 </div>
141 <div class="property-info">
142 <label for="location">Location:</label>
143 <select id="location" name="location">
144 <option value="{option['value']}">{{ option['text'] }}</option>
145 <option value="{option['value']}">{{ option['text'] }}</option>
146 <option value="{option['value']}">{{ option['text'] }}</option>
147 </select>
148 </div>
```

RAW WEBSITE,

←

→

🔄

🔍 File C:/Users/mrgup/Desktop/index.html

☆

🔒

🌐

📁

🌍

⋮

HPP
HOUSE PRICE PREDICTION

Property Details

BHK: 1 BHK ▾

Area (sq/ft):

Location: {{ option["text"] }} ▾

Bathroom:

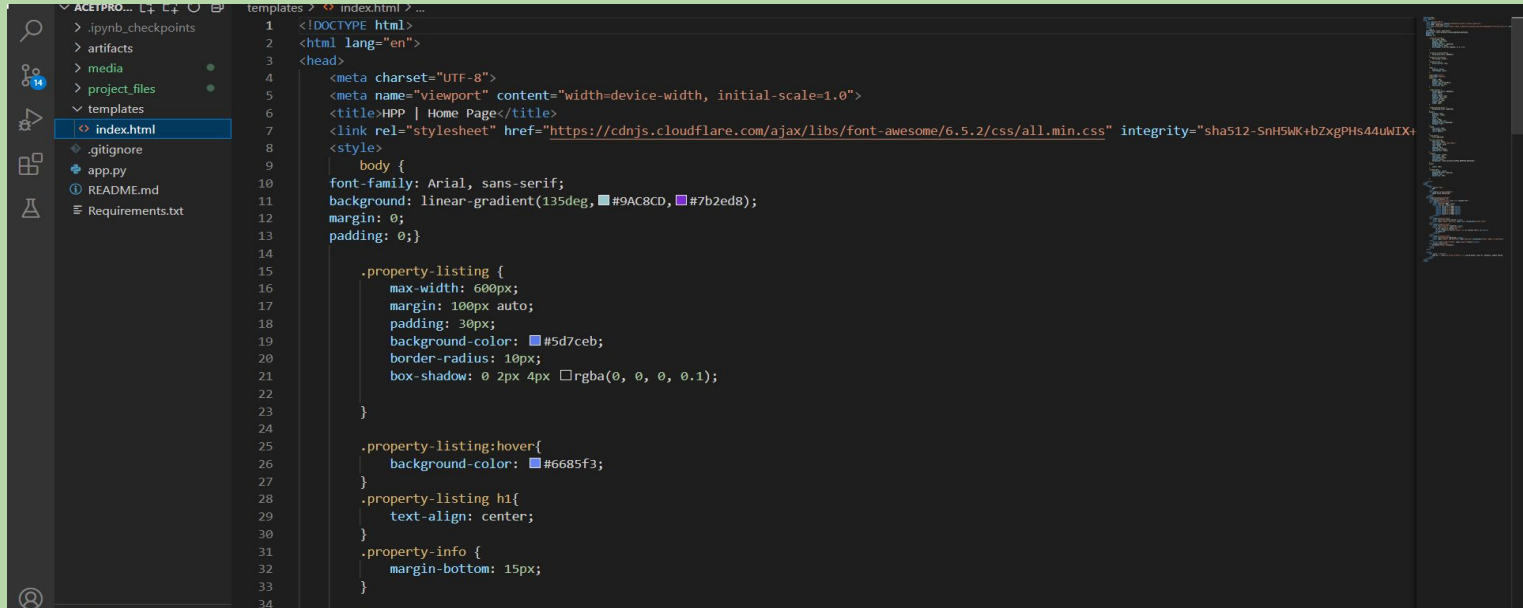
Estimated Price: { {output} }

made by Anurag Gupta, Arpit Kr. Nauhwara, Hemant Sharma



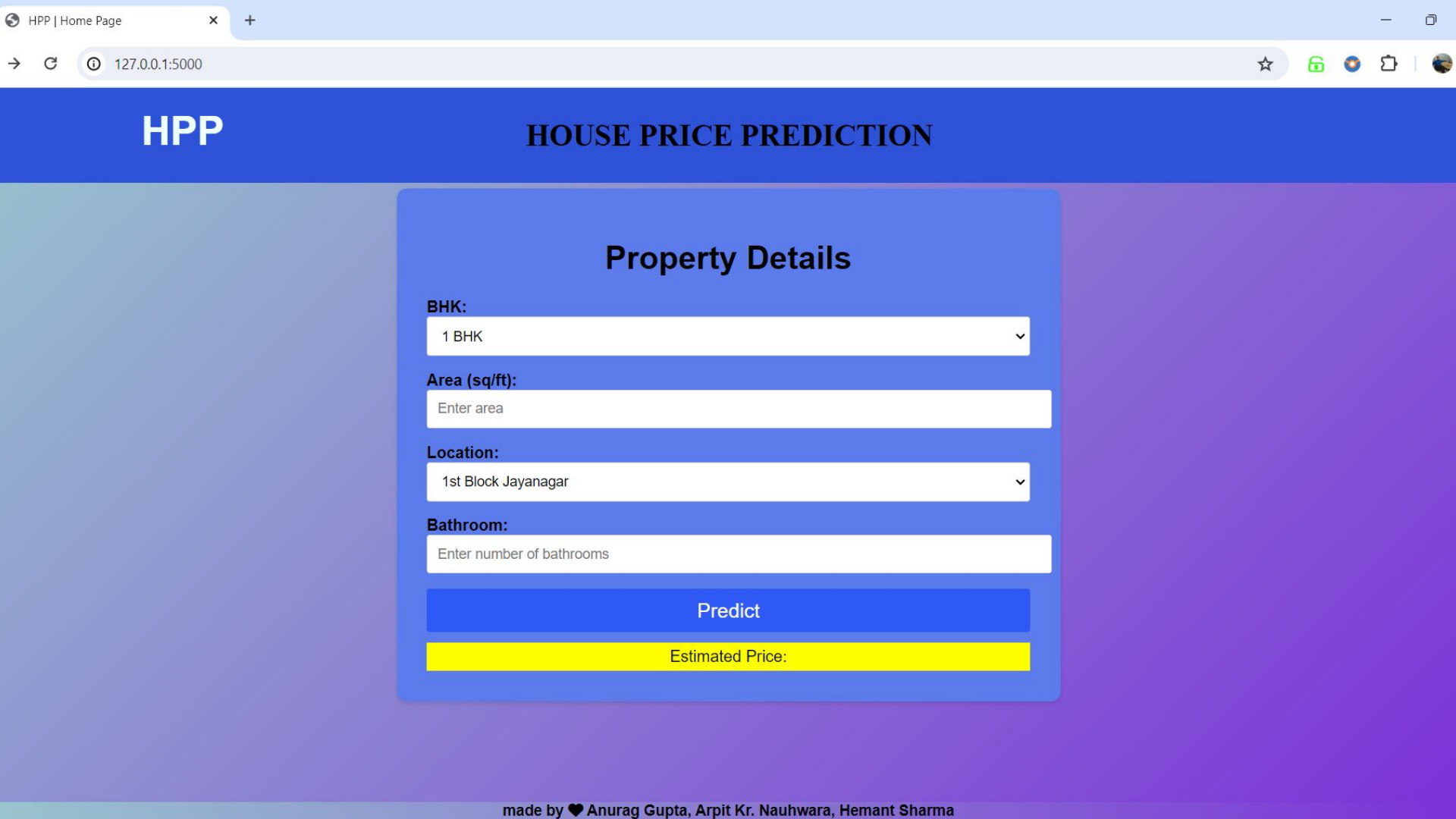
FRONTEND DEVELOPMENT,

2. CSS



The screenshot shows a code editor with a dark theme. On the left is a file explorer showing a project structure with folders like .ipynb_checkpoints, artifacts, media, project_files, and templates. The 'index.html' file is selected. The main editor area displays the content of 'index.html', which includes a basic HTML5 boilerplate with a viewport meta tag, a title 'HPP | Home Page', and a link to a Font Awesome CSS file. The CSS section defines styles for a 'body' and a '.property-listing' class, including a linear gradient background for the body and various layout and styling properties for the listing.

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4
5   <meta charset="UTF-8">
6   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
7   <title>HPP | Home Page</title>
8   <link rel="stylesheet" href="https://cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/font-awesome/6.5.2/css/all.min.css" integrity="sha512-SnH5Wk+bZxgPHs44uWIX+
9
10  <style>
11    body {
12      font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
13      background: linear-gradient(135deg, #9AC8CD, #7b2ed8);
14      margin: 0;
15      padding: 0;
16
17      .property-listing {
18        max-width: 600px;
19        margin: 100px auto;
20        padding: 30px;
21        background-color: #5d7ceb;
22        border-radius: 10px;
23        box-shadow: 0 2px 4px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.1);
24      }
25
26      .property-listing:hover{
27        background-color: #6685f3;
28      }
29      .property-listing h1{
30        text-align: center;
31      }
32      .property-info {
33        margin-bottom: 15px;
34    }
35  }
```



Property Details

BHK:

1 BHK

Area (sq/ft):

Enter area

Location:

1st Block Jayanagar

Bathroom:

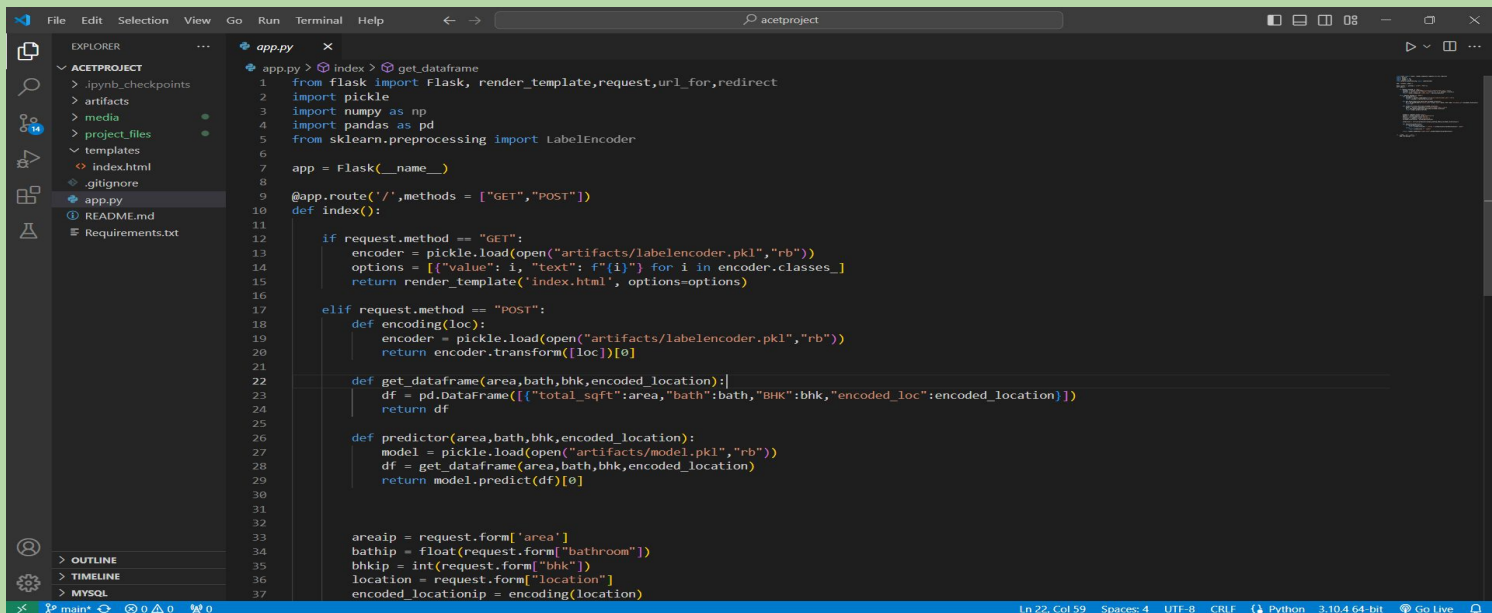
Enter number of bathrooms

Predict

Estimated Price:

BACKEND DEVELOPMENT,

1. FLASK



```
File Edit Selection View Go Run Terminal Help
acetproject

EXPLORER
ACETPROJECT
> .ipynb_checkpoints
> artifacts
> media
> project_files
> templates
  index.html
  .gitignore
  app.py
  README.md
  Requirements.txt

OUTLINE
TIMELINE
MYSQL

app.py
1 from flask import Flask, render_template, request, url_for, redirect
2 import pickle
3 import numpy as np
4 import pandas as pd
5 from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
6
7 app = Flask(__name__)
8
9 @app.route('/', methods = ["GET", "POST"])
10 def index():
11
12     if request.method == "GET":
13         encoder = pickle.load(open("artifacts/labelencoder.pkl", "rb"))
14         options = [{"value": i, "text": f"{i}"} for i in encoder.classes_]
15         return render_template("index.html", options=options)
16
17     elif request.method == "POST":
18         def encoding(loc):
19             encoder = pickle.load(open("artifacts/labelencoder.pkl", "rb"))
20             return encoder.transform([loc])[0]
21
22         def get_dataframe(area, bath, bhk, encoded_location):
23             df = pd.DataFrame([{"total_sqft": area, "bath": bath, "BHK": bhk, "encoded_loc": encoded_location}])
24             return df
25
26         def predictor(area, bath, bhk, encoded_location):
27             model = pickle.load(open("artifacts/model.pkl", "rb"))
28             df = get_dataframe(area, bath, bhk, encoded_location)
29             return model.predict(df)[0]
30
31
32
33         areaip = request.form['area']
34         bathip = float(request.form["bathroom"])
35         bhkip = int(request.form["bhk"])
36         location = request.form["location"]
37         encoded_locationip = encoding(location)
```



TUTORIAL,





COMMAND TO RUN

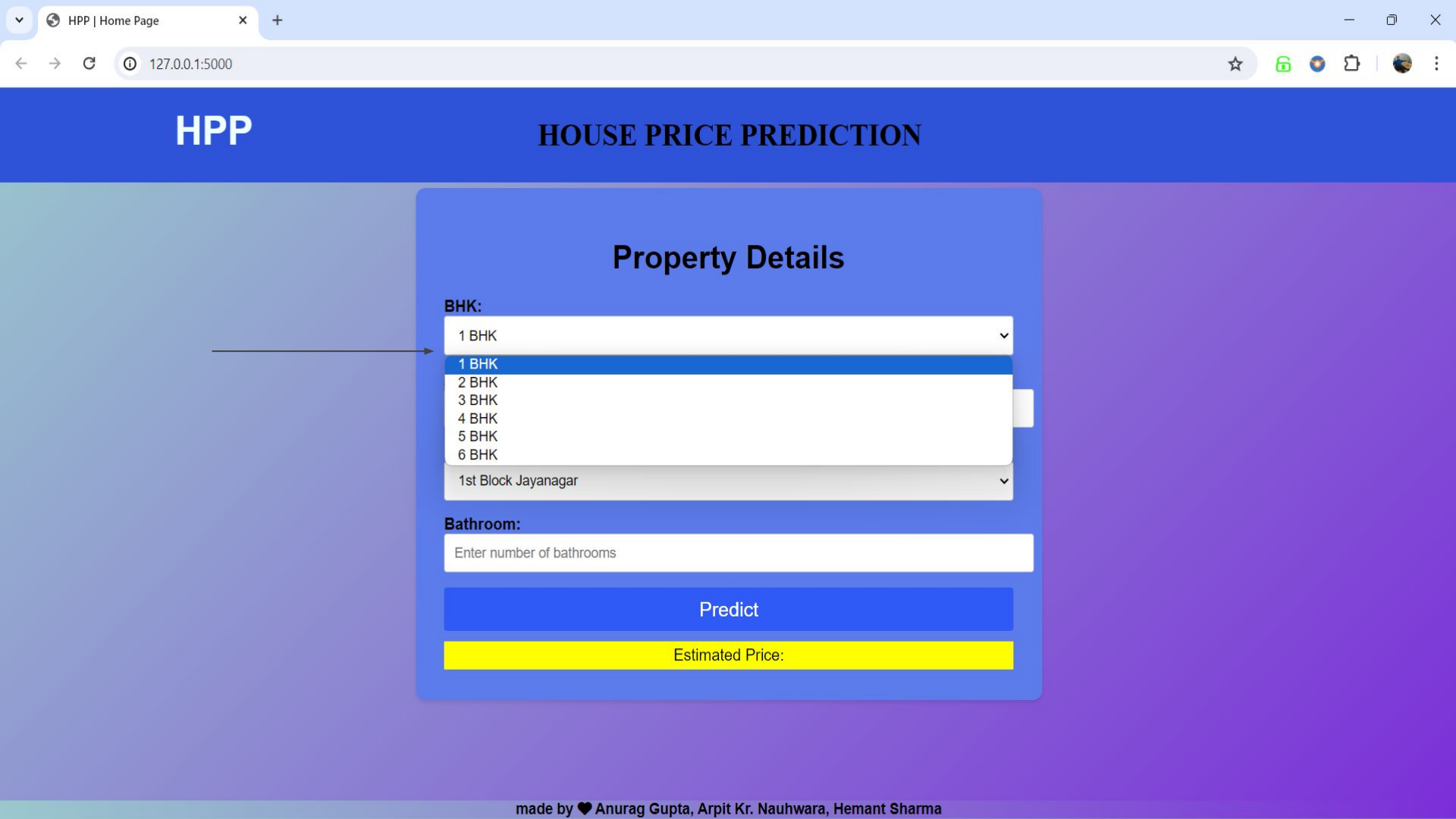
```
PROBLEMS  OUTPUT  DEBUG CONSOLE  TERMINAL  PORTS

PS D:\acetproject> python app.py
```

```
PROBLEMS  OUTPUT  DEBUG CONSOLE  TERMINAL  PORTS

PS D:\acetproject> python app.py
* Serving Flask app 'app'
* Debug mode: on
WARNING: This is a development server. Do not use it in a production deployment. Use a production WSGI server instead.
* Running on http://127.0.0.1:5000
Press CTRL+C to quit
* Restarting with stat
* Debugger is active!
* Debugger PIN: 127-562-122
```





HPP

HOUSE PRICE PREDICTION

Property Details

BHK:

1 BHK

1 BHK

2 BHK

3 BHK

4 BHK

5 BHK

6 BHK

1st Block Jayanagar

Bathroom:

Enter number of bathrooms

Predict

Estimated Price:

HOUSE PRICE PREDICTION

BHK:

2 BHK

Area (sq/ft):

800|

Location:

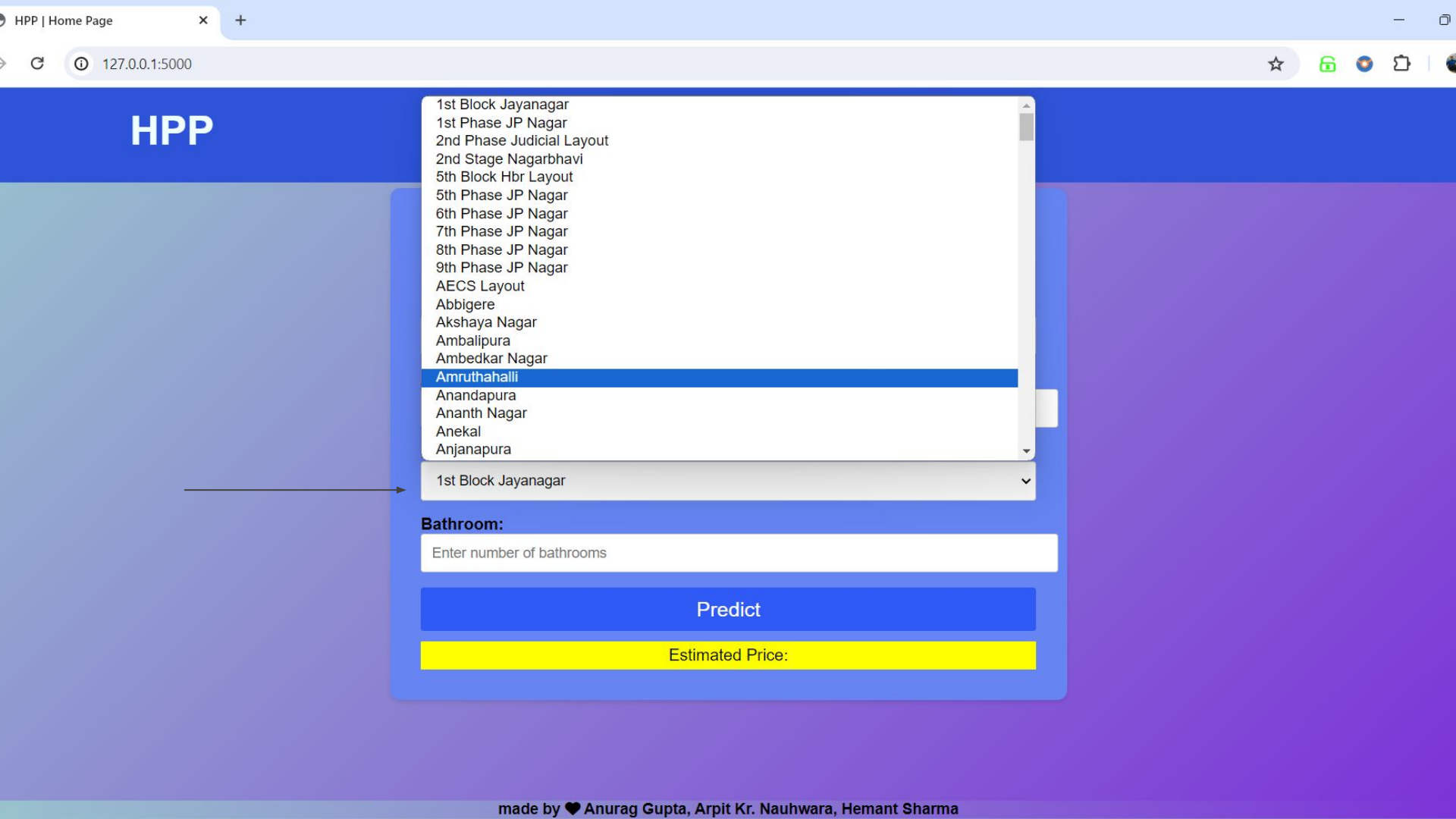
1st Block Jayanagar

Bathroom:

Enter number of bathrooms

Predict

Estimated Price:



HPP

- 1st Block Jayanagar
- 1st Phase JP Nagar
- 2nd Phase Judicial Layout
- 2nd Stage Nagarbhavi
- 5th Block Hbr Layout
- 5th Phase JP Nagar
- 6th Phase JP Nagar
- 7th Phase JP Nagar
- 8th Phase JP Nagar
- 9th Phase JP Nagar
- AECS Layout
- Abbigere
- Akshaya Nagar
- Ambalipura
- Ambedkar Nagar
- Amruthahalli**
- Anandapura
- Ananth Nagar
- Anekal
- Anjanapura

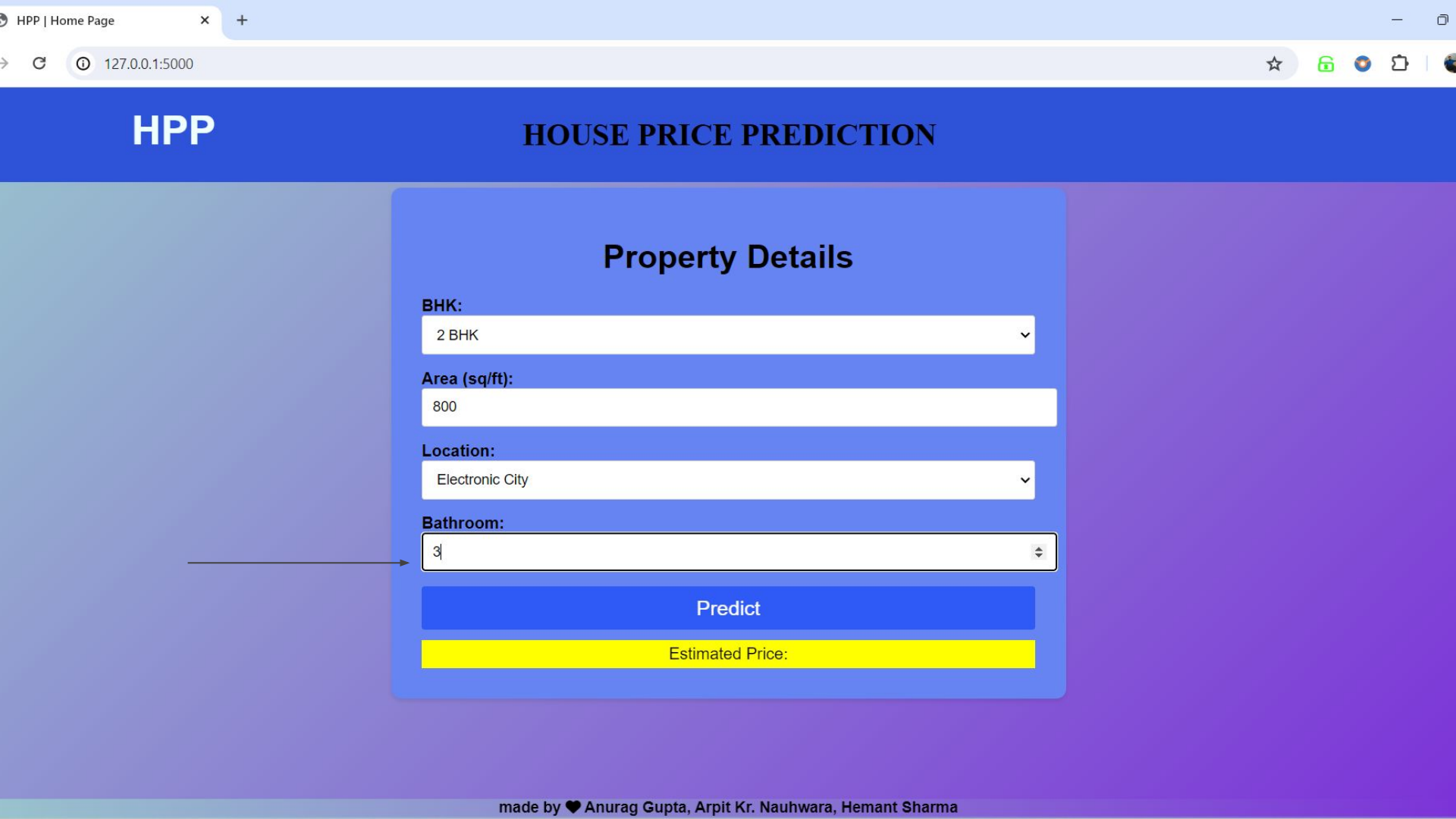
1st Block Jayanagar

Bathroom:

Enter number of bathrooms

Predict

Estimated Price:



HPP

HOUSE PRICE PREDICTION

Property Details

BHK:

2 BHK

Area (sq/ft):

800

Location:

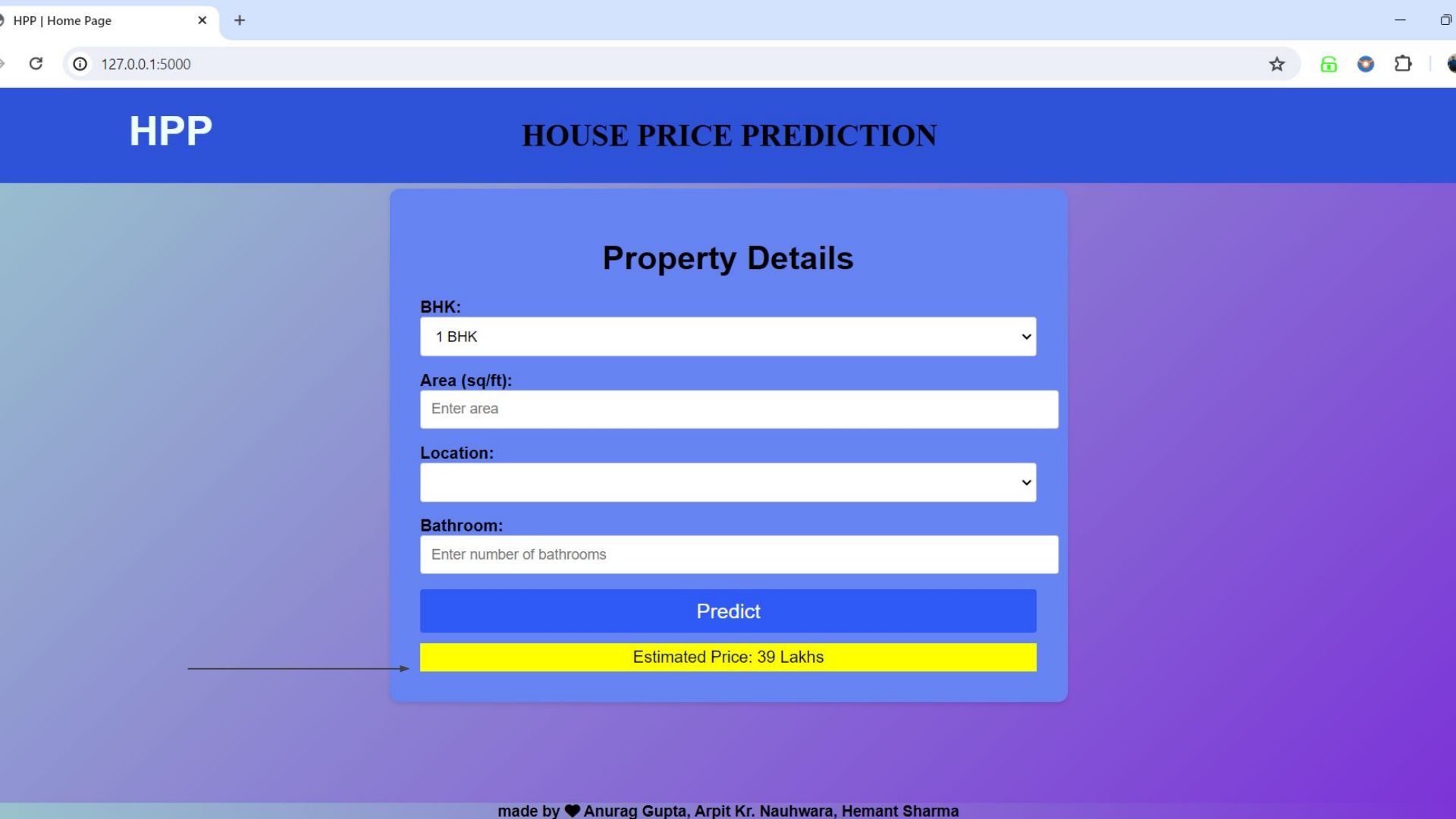
Electronic City

Bathroom:

3

Predict

Estimated Price:



HPP

HOUSE PRICE PREDICTION

Property Details

BHK:

1 BHK

▼

Area (sq/ft):

Enter area

Location:

▼

Bathroom:

Enter number of bathrooms

Predict

Estimated Price: 39 Lakhs





(APPROVED BY A.I.C.T.E & AFFILIATED TO AKTU, LUCKNOW)

THANKYOU!

Anurag Gupta	(2001090100004)
Arpit Kumar Nauhwara	(2001090100006)
Hemant Sharma	(2001090100021)

