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# Predicting House Sale Price

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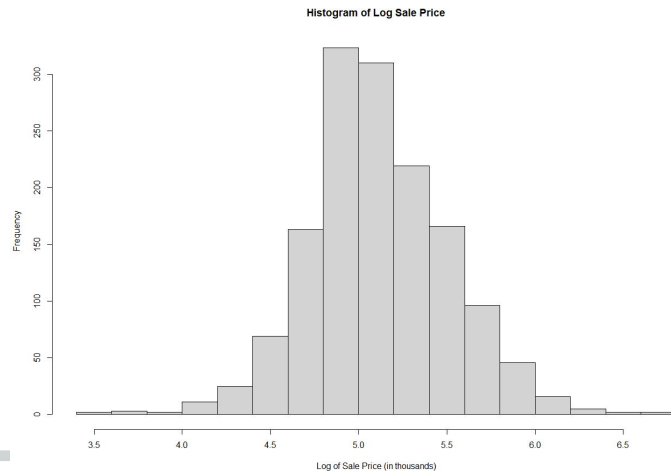
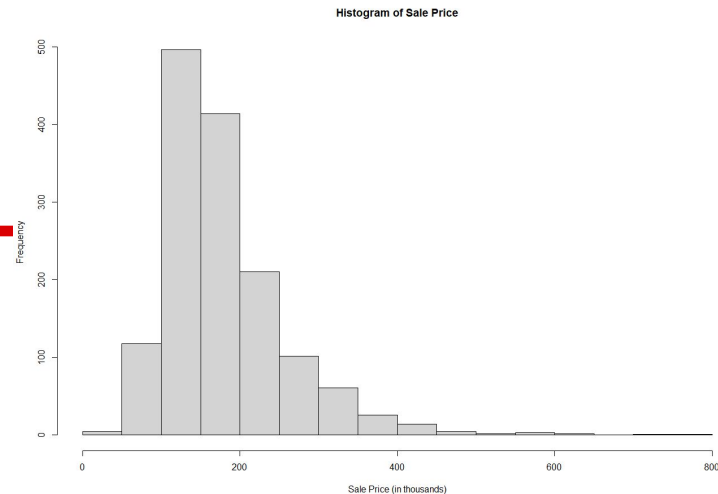
Jacob Bayer and Wei Bin Li

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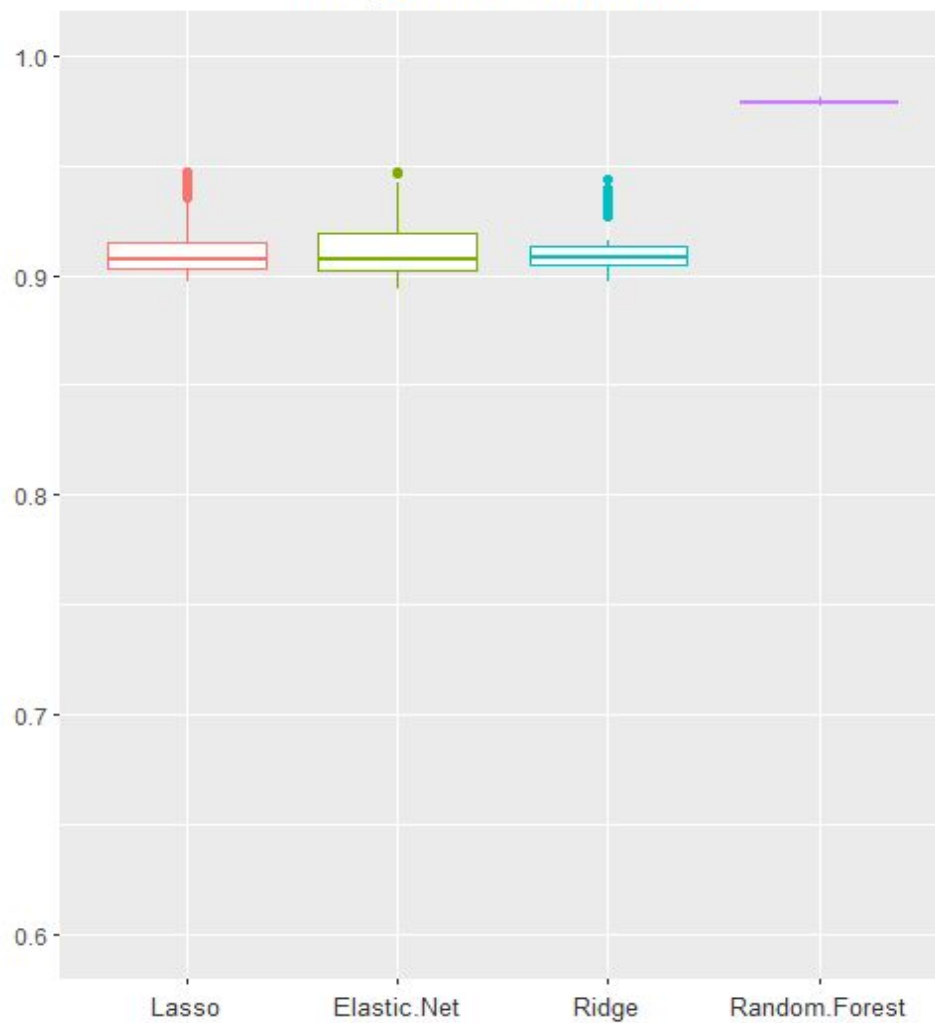
# About the data

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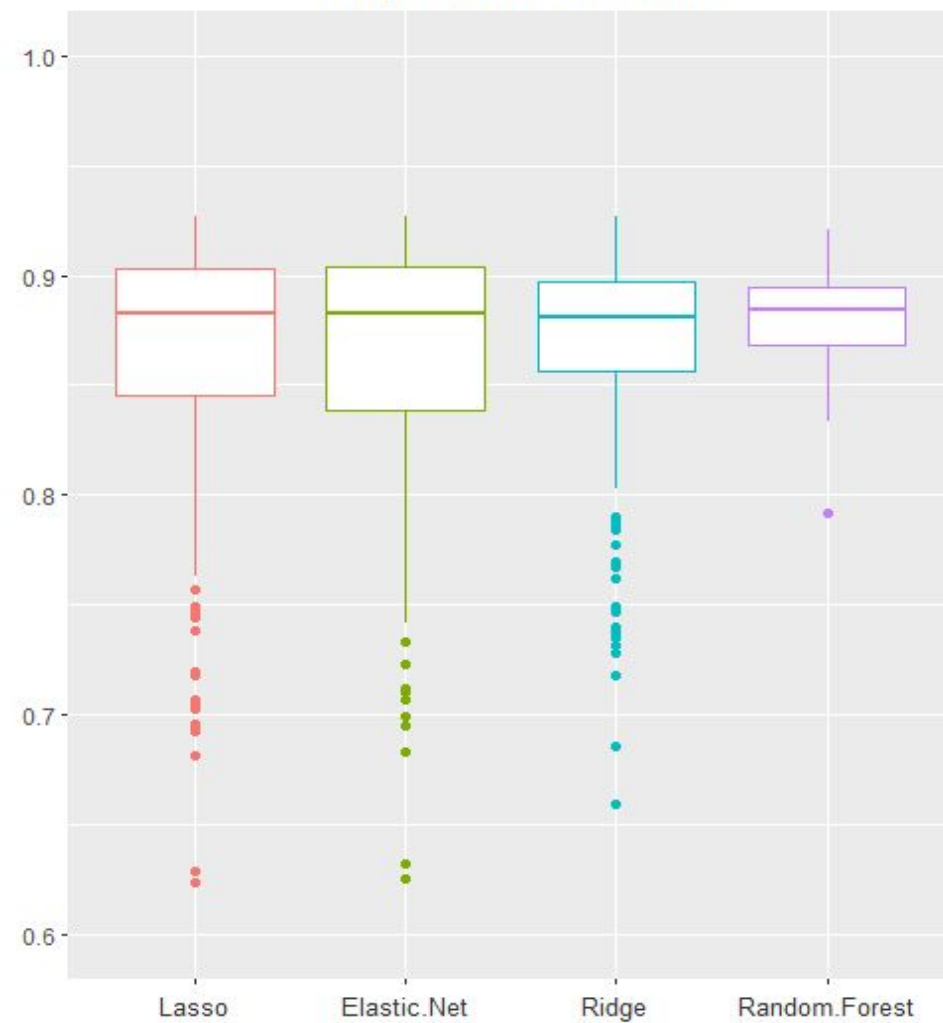
- Dependent Variable: sale price of a house
- Dimensions: 1460 x 79
- 18 numerical & 61 categorical predictors
- $P = 188$  after creating dummy variables



R-squared for Train Data

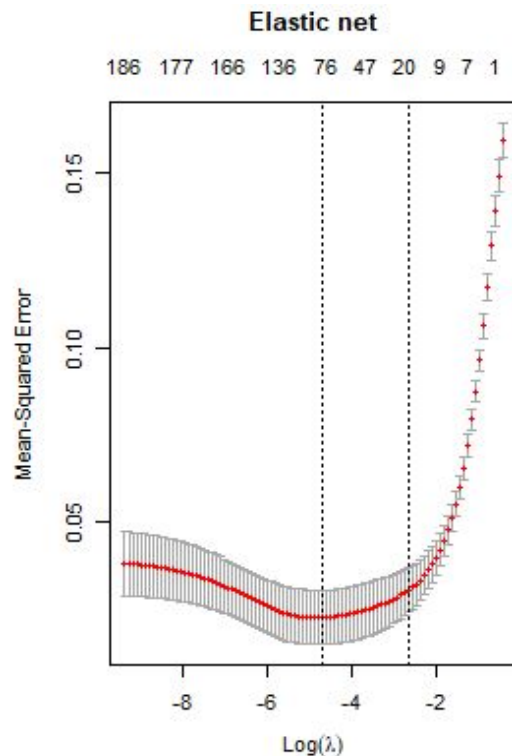
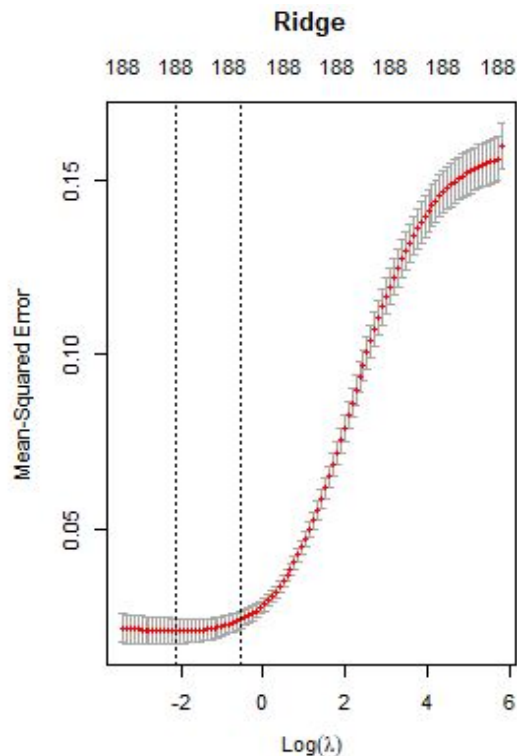
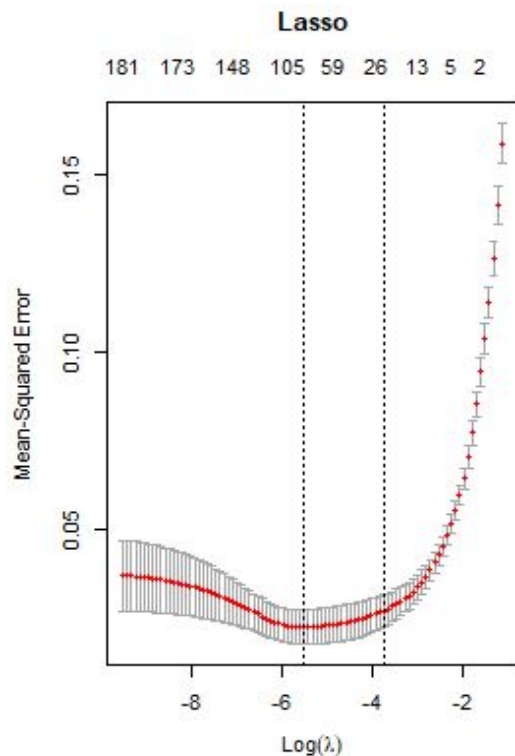


R-squared for Test Data

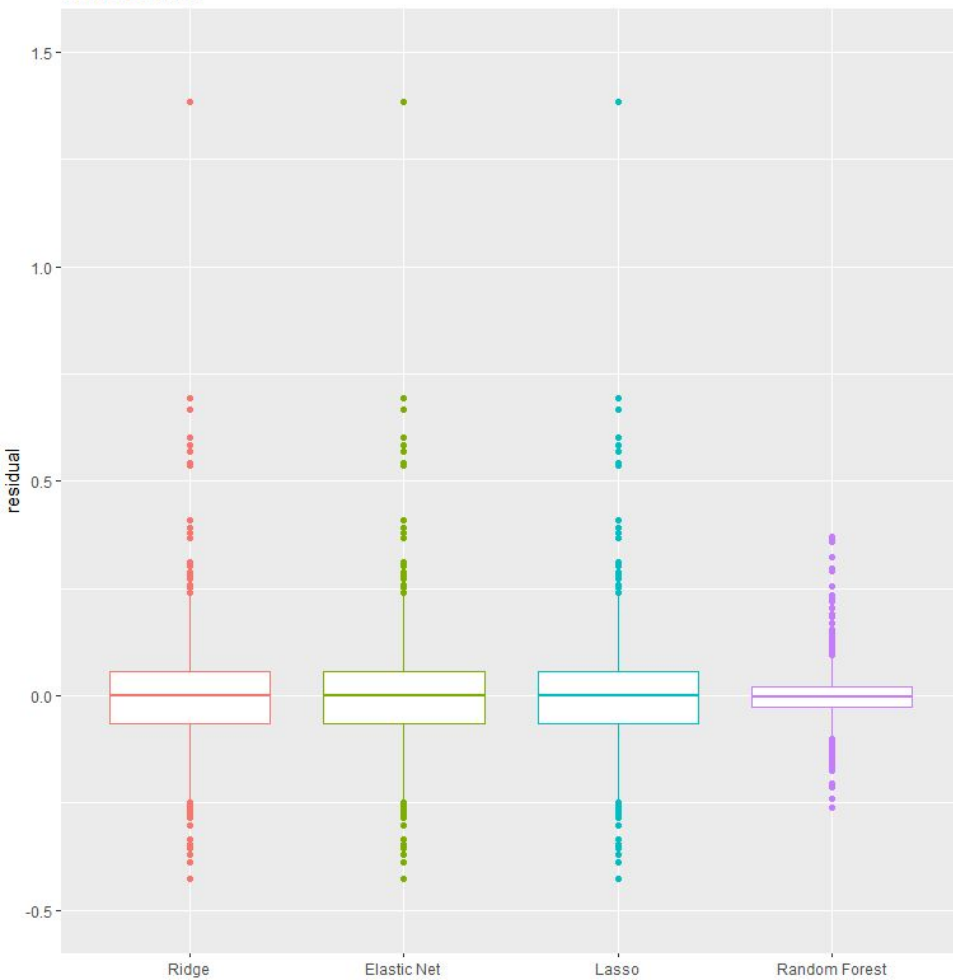


# CV plots

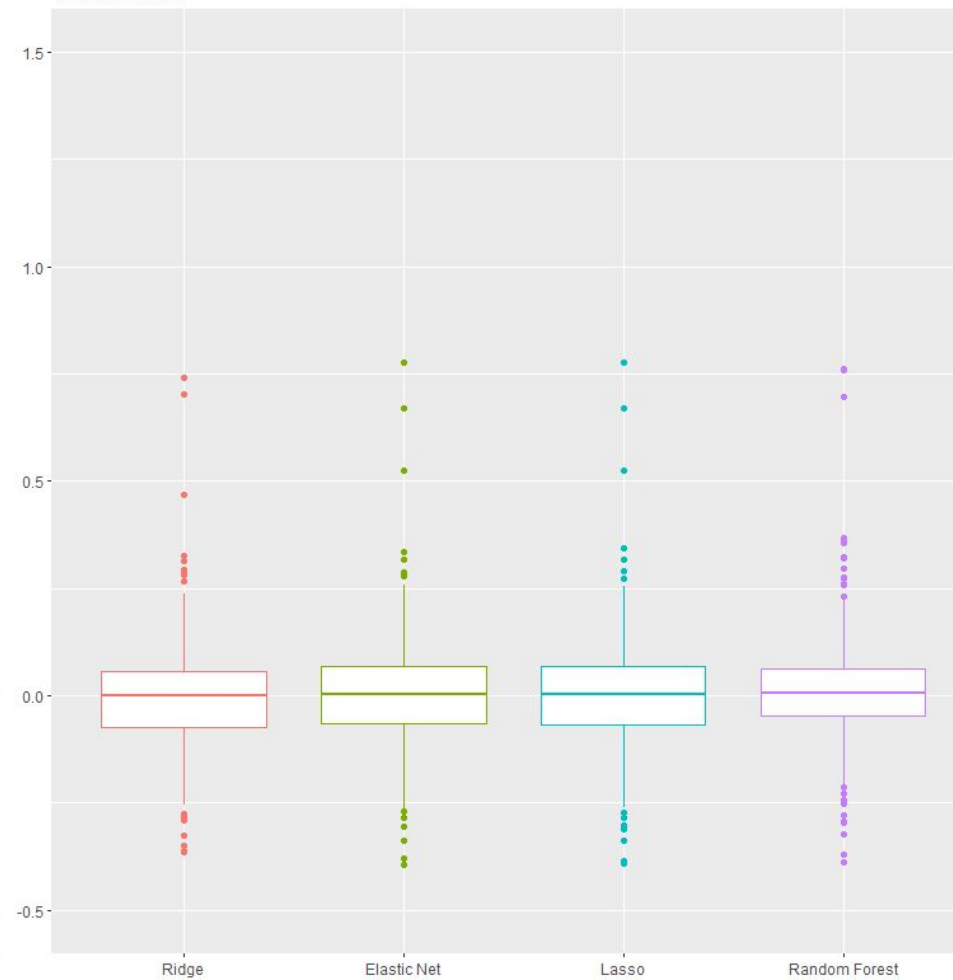
Ridge	0.44s
Lasso	0.62s
Elastic Net	0.61s

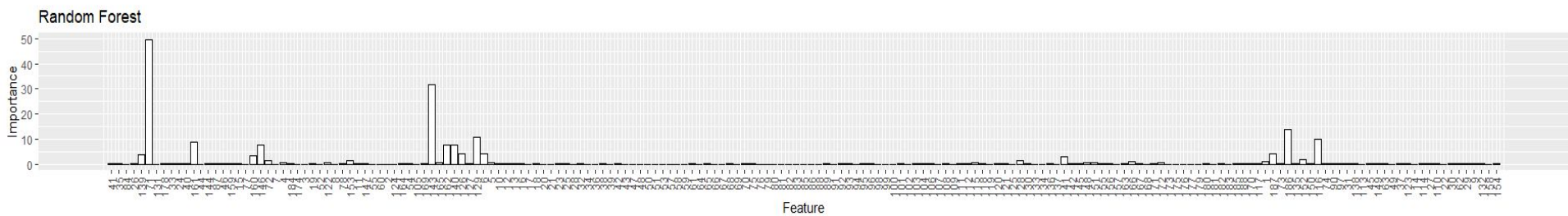
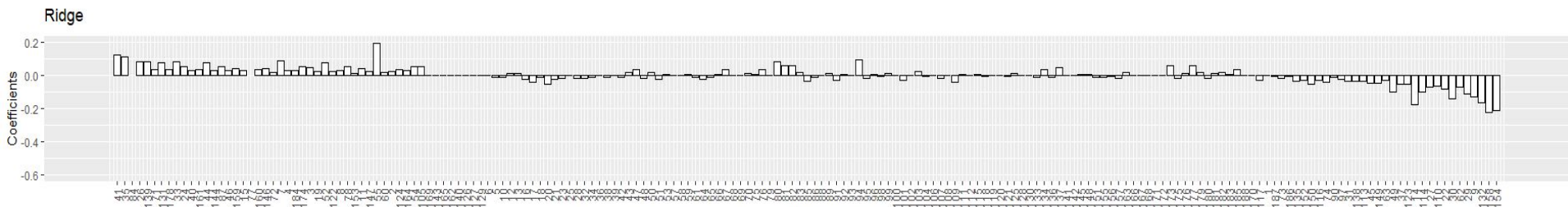
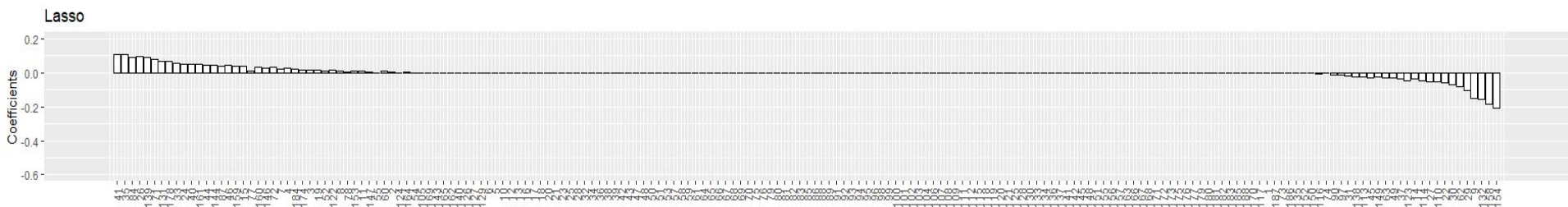
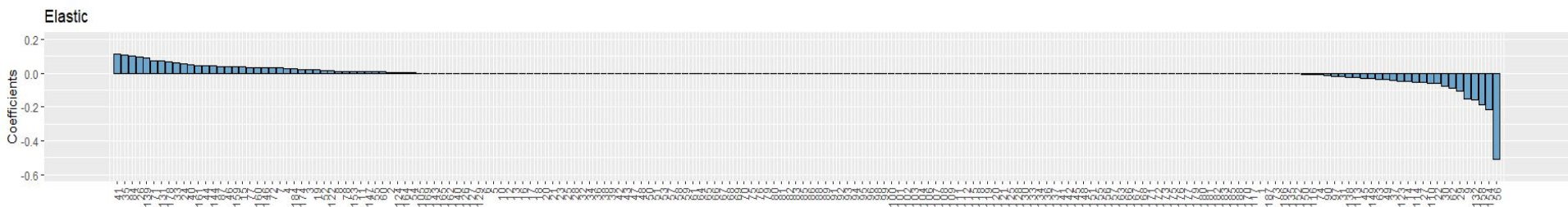


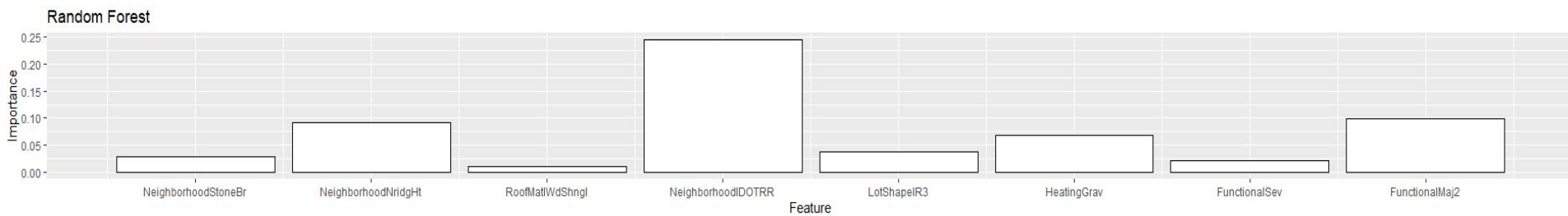
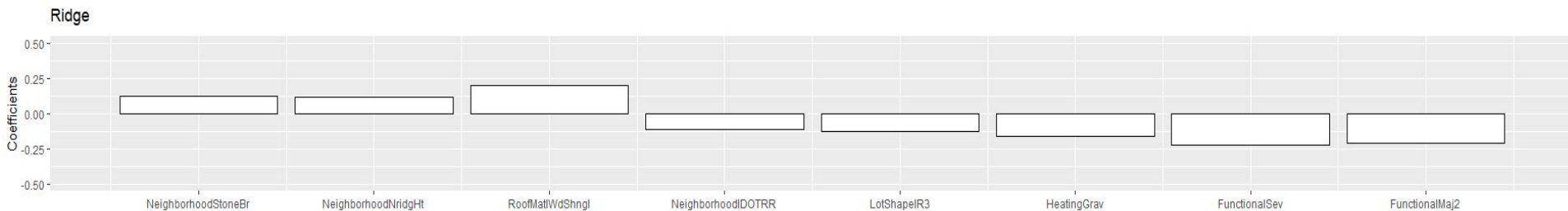
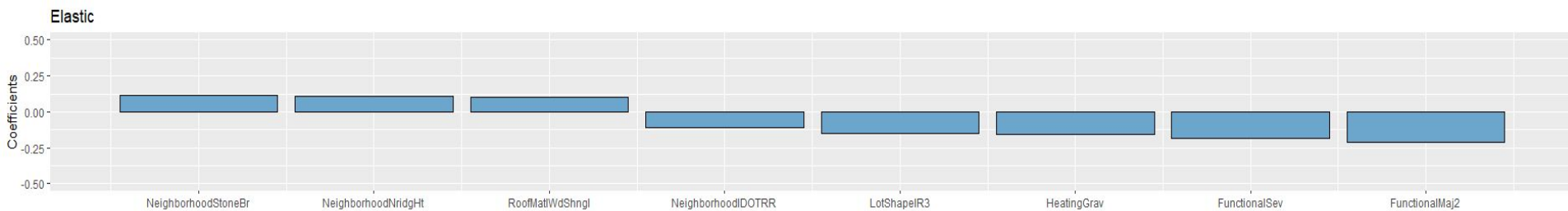
Train residual

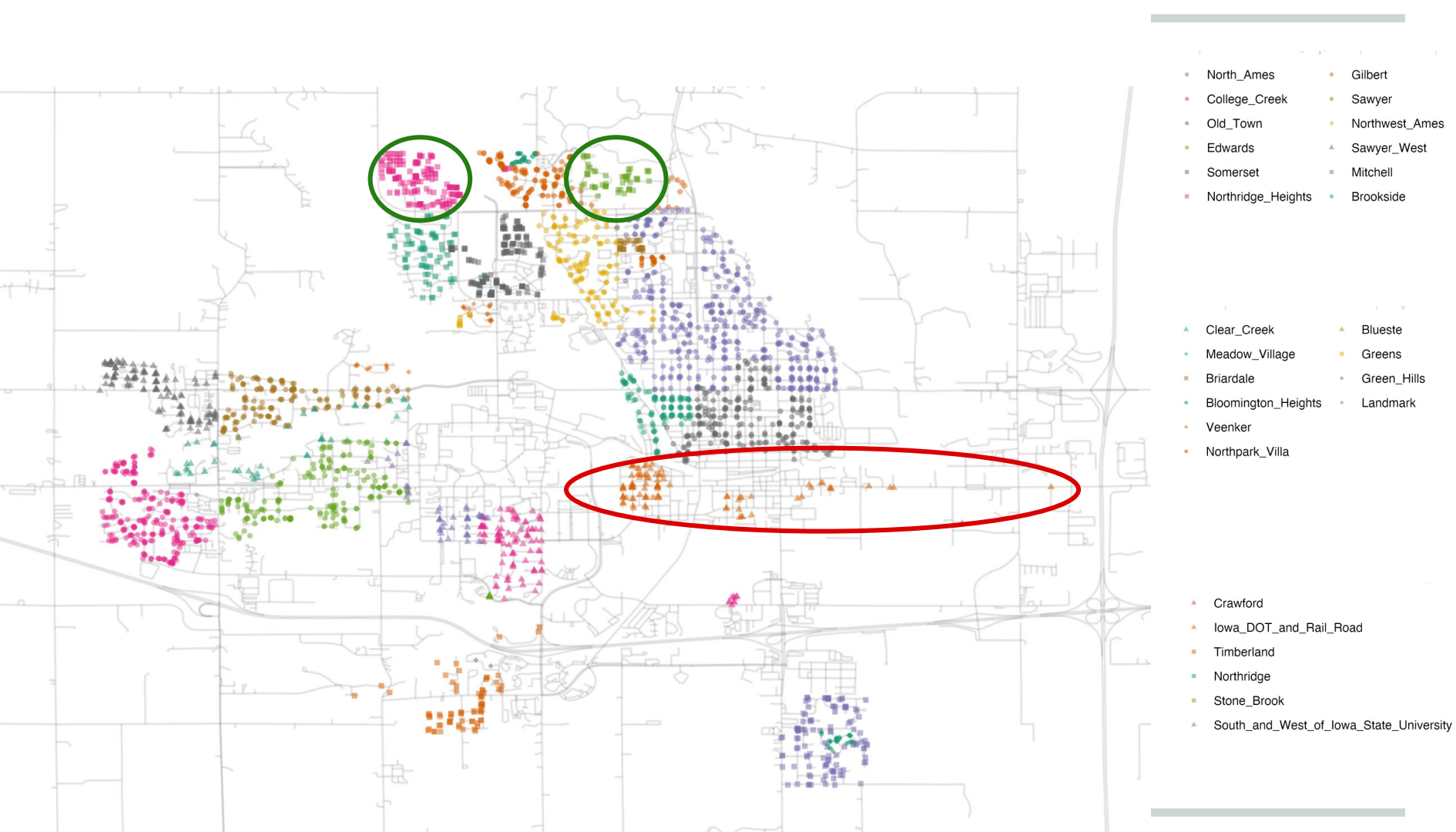


Test residual











# Model Performance

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MODEL	90% CI for $R^2$	MEAN $R^2$ PERFORMANCE	TIME (Seconds)
LASSO	(0.70,0.92)	0.85	0.71
ELASTIC NET	(0.70,0.92)	0.84	0.94
RIDGE	(0.74,0.92)	0.86	0.52
RANDOM FOREST	(0.85,0.91)	0.88	15.11

# Conclusion

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- Random forest is the best model, but it takes the longest to calculate
  - The most important factor in predicting house price is location (neighborhood)
  - The second most important factor appears to be whether or not the house is damaged
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