

How should we price homes in Seattle?

```
In [1]: # Ignore user warnings
import warnings
warnings.simplefilter("ignore", UserWarning)

# Load relevant packages
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
from scipy import stats
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
sns.set_style('darkgrid')
import statsmodels.api as sm
import statsmodels.formula.api as smf
import pylab

%matplotlib inline
plt.style.use('ggplot')
```

Introduction (5 mts)

Business Context. You have been hired as a data scientist by a large real estate company in their Seattle office. Your job is to assist Seattle residents willing to sell their home with determining an optimal price to sell their property at in order to maximize their proceeds while still being able to find willing buyers. To do this, the firm would like you to build a pricing model for Seattle real estate, in order to maximize the probability of helping residents close sales (and thus maximizing commissions for the firm).

Business Problem. Your task is to **build a model that uses past sales data in Seattle to recommend an optimal sell price for any particular property.**

Analytical Context. The provided dataset was retrieved from Kaggle (<https://www.kaggle.com/harlfoxem/housesalesprediction>) and includes sales prices of houses in the state of Washington (King county, where Seattle is located) between May 2014 and May 2015. As we have learned, the primary tool to predict a response variable is the multiple regression model. However, sometimes the assumptions of a linear model are not met by our data. We will learn a set of strategies to mitigate some common issues that appear during regression analysis.

The case is structured as follows: you will (1) conduct basic EDA of some of the variables to determine that standard linear regression is not sufficient; (2) learn about variable transformations and use these to improve the initial model; and finally (3) learn how to incorporate interaction effects (which are themselves a form of variable transformation involving two or more variables) into our model.

Data exploration (15 mts)

Let's start by reviewing the columns of the dataset and what they mean:

1. **id**: identification for a house
2. **date**: date house was sold
3. **price**: price house was sold at
4. **bedrooms**: number of bedrooms
5. **bathrooms**: number of bathrooms
6. **sqft_living**: square footage of the home
7. **sqft_lot**: square footage of the lot
8. **floors**: total floors (levels) in house
9. **waterfront**: whether or not the house has a view of a waterfront
10. **view**: whether or not the house has been viewed
11. **condition**: how good the condition of the house is
12. **grade**: overall grade given to the housing unit, based on King County grading system
13. **sqft_above**: square footage of the house apart from basement
14. **sqft_basement**: square footage of the basement
15. **yr_built**: year house was built

- 16. **yr_renovated**: year house was renovated
- 17. **zipcode**: zipcode of the house
- 18. **lat**: latitude coordinate of the house
- 19. **long**: longitude coordinate of the house

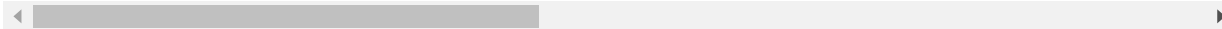
```
In [2]: houses = pd.read_csv('kc_house_data.csv')
```

```
In [3]: houses.head()
```

Out[3]:

	id	date	price	bedrooms	bathrooms	sqft_living	sqft_lot	floors	w
0	7129300520	20141013T000000	221900.0	3	1.00	1180	5650	1.0	
1	6414100192	20141209T000000	538000.0	3	2.25	2570	7242	2.0	
2	5631500400	20150225T000000	180000.0	2	1.00	770	10000	1.0	
3	2487200875	20141209T000000	604000.0	4	3.00	1960	5000	1.0	
4	1954400510	20150218T000000	510000.0	3	2.00	1680	8080	1.0	

5 rows × 21 columns



Exercise 1: (5 mts)

Analyze the distribution of house prices using `.describe()`, a QQ plot, and a histogram plot. Does it look Gaussian?

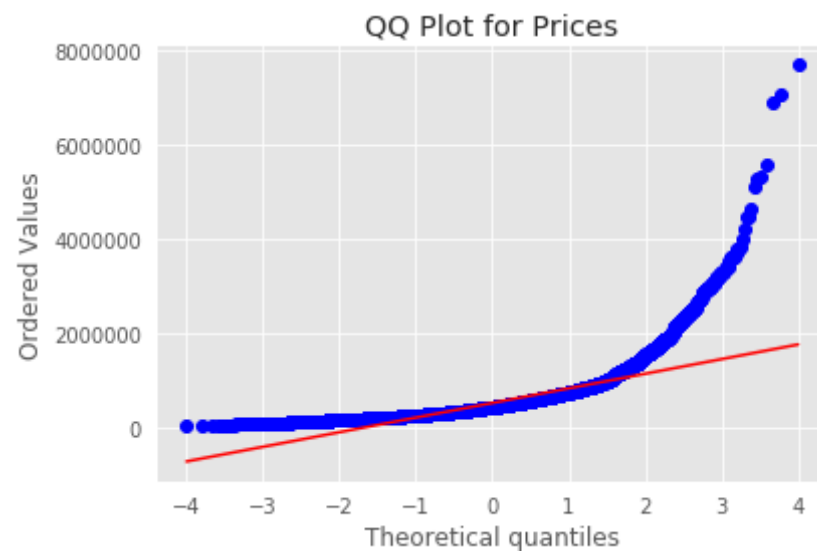
Answer. One possible solution is shown below:

```
In [4]: houses['price'].describe()
```

```
Out[4]: count    2.161300e+04  
mean      5.400881e+05  
std       3.671272e+05
```

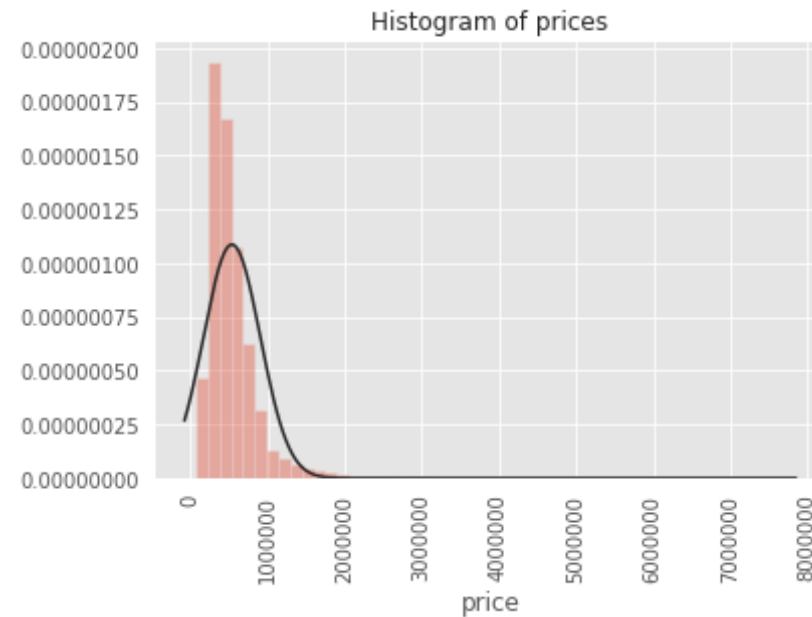
```
min      7.500000e+04
25%      3.219500e+05
50%      4.500000e+05
75%      6.450000e+05
max      7.700000e+06
Name: price, dtype: float64
```

```
In [5]: ## QQ plot of price
stats.probplot(houses['price'], dist = "norm", plot = plt)
plt.title("QQ Plot for Prices")
plt.show()
```



```
In [6]: ## histogram plot of price
#sns.distplot(houses['price'], fit=stats.laplace, kde=False)
sns.distplot(houses['price'], fit=stats.norm, kde=False)
sns.set(color_codes=True)
plt.xticks(rotation=90)
plt.title("Histogram of prices")
```

```
Out[6]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Histogram of prices')
```



The distribution does not look Gaussian. Looking at both the QQ plot and the histogram, we can see that the distribution of our data is heavily skewed.

Exercise 2: (5 mts)

Analyze the relationship between house prices and price per square foot of living space. What can you conclude? (Hint: use the `lmplot()` function in the `seaborn` library.)

Answer. We can create a regression plot to visualize this relationship:

```
In [7]: ## linear relation between sqft_living and price
sns.lmplot(x='sqft_living', y='price', data=houses,
           line_kws = {'color': "red"}, aspect= 2)
plt.title("Price vs. Sqft_living");
```



Given the way that house price vs. price per square foot seems to "fan out", we see that the relationship does not appear to be linear. In fact, it is not immediately obvious what sort of relationship is exhibited at all here.

Variable transformation (30 mts)

We have seen in Exercise 1 that the distribution of house prices is not Gaussian, and that this may be contributing to the "fanning out" effect we observed in Exercise 2. We want to find a way to remove the "fanning out" effect, as it implies that a linear fit becomes less and less suitable, with higher and higher variance from the line of best fit for large values of the predictor and response variables. A common method of addressing this issue is to transform the response variable and/or the predictor variable. Such a **variable transformation** involves applying a known function to one or more of these variables to achieve conditions that are suitable for the application of a linear model.

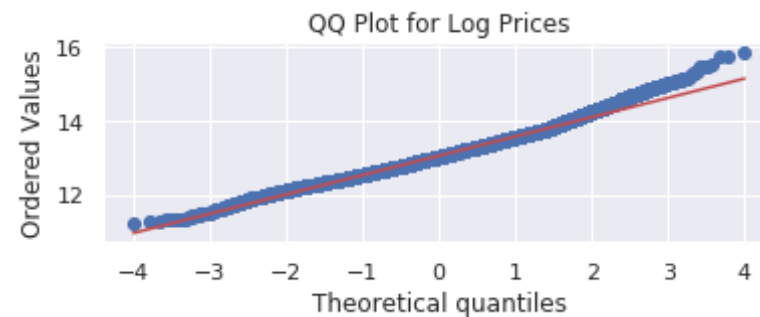
Typical mathematical functions used to transform variables include powers (quadratic, cubic, square root, etc.), logarithms, and trigonometric functions. Let's start with the logarithmic transformation to see if we can achieve some results.

Exercise 3: (5 mts)

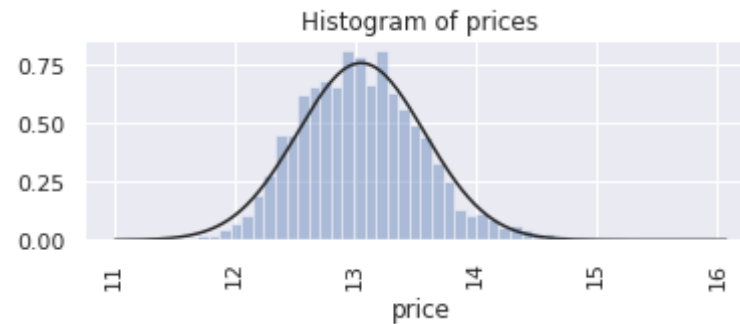
Take the logarithm of house prices and create plots to ascertain if this makes the distribution of the transformed variable roughly Gaussian.

Answer. One possible solution is shown below:

```
In [8]: ## QQ plot of price
plt.subplot(2,1,1)
stats.probplot(np.log(houses['price']), dist = "norm", plot = plt)
plt.title("QQ Plot for Log Prices")
plt.show()
plt.subplot(2,1,2)
sns.distplot(np.log(houses['price']), fit=stats.norm, kde=False)
sns.set(color_codes=True)
plt.xticks(rotation=90)
plt.title("Histogram of prices")
```



```
Out[8]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Histogram of prices')
```



```
In [9]: np.log(houses['price']).describe()
```

```
Out[9]: count      21613.000000  
mean         13.047817  
std           0.526685  
min          11.225243  
25%          12.682152  
50%          13.017003  
75%          13.377006  
max          15.856731  
Name: price, dtype: float64
```

We can see from both the QQ plot and the histogram that the distribution is far closer to normal.

Building a linear model with transformed variables (15 mts)

Of course, we aren't just restricted to applying the logarithmic transformation to house prices; we can do it to any other variable in our dataset. Let's transform both house prices and price per square foot by this method and interpret the resulting linear model:

```
In [10]: mod1 = smf.ols(formula='np.log(price) ~ np.log(sqft_living)', data=hous  
es).fit()  
print(mod1.summary())
```

OLS Regression Results


```

=====
=====
Dep. Variable:          np.log(price)  R-squared:
    0.456
Model:                  OLS           Adj. R-squared:
    0.455
Method:                Least Squares   F-statistic:          1.
808e+04
Date:                  Fri, 29 May 2020 Prob (F-statistic):
    0.00
Time:                  16:02:55        Log-Likelihood:
-10240.
No. Observations:      21613           AIC:                  2.
048e+04
Df Residuals:          21611           BIC:                  2.
050e+04
Df Model:               1

Covariance Type:       nonrobust

=====
=====
                                coef    std err          t      P>|t|
-----
[0.025    0.975]
-----
Intercept                6.7299      0.047    143.001      0.000
6.638      6.822
np.log(sqft_living)      0.8368      0.006    134.459      0.000
0.825      0.849
=====
=====
Omnibus:                123.344   Durbin-Watson:
    1.978
Prob(Omnibus):          0.000   Jarque-Bera (JB):
113.759
Skew:                   0.142   Prob(JB):
1.98e-25
Kurtosis:               2.787   Cond. No.

```

137.

=====

=====

Warnings:

[1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified.

We have to be mindful of how we interpret the coefficients. Although we could say that our results tell us that a 1 unit increase in the logarithm of living space will result in a 0.836 increase in the logarithm of the price, this is a very mechanical and not at all intuitive interpretation.

Mathematics can help us come up with a more intuitive interpretation. Note that the fit our above model has come up with is $\log price = 0.84 * \log sqft_living + 6.73$. Exponentiating both sides, we get $price = e^{6.73} * sqft_living^{0.84}$. This is a nonlinear relationship, so it's not as straightforward as "increasing `sqft_living` by 1 means that `price` goes up by X".

However, we can try reframing this in percentage terms; i.e. how does a 1 percent increase in `sqft_living` affect price? We can plug $sqft_living_0 = 1.01 * sqft_living$ into this equation to get

$price_0 = e^{6.73} * 1.01^{0.84} * sqft_living^{0.84} = 1.01^{0.84} * price \approx 1.0084 * price$; i.e. a 1 percent increase in living space results in a 0.84 percent increase in price. This percentage vs. percentage change comparison is known as **elasticity**.

Let's now build a linear model where the logarithmic transform is only applied to the house prices:

```
In [11]: mod2 = smf.ols(formula='np.log(price) ~ sqft_living', data=houses).fit()
print(mod2.summary())
```

OLS Regression Results

=====

=====

```

Dep. Variable:          np.log(price)    R-squared:
0.483
Model:                  OLS              Adj. R-squared:
0.483
Method:                Least Squares     F-statistic:                2.
023e+04
Date:                  Fri, 29 May 2020   Prob (F-statistic):
0.00
Time:                  16:02:57          Log-Likelihood:
-9670.2
No. Observations:      21613             AIC:                        1.
934e+04
Df Residuals:          21611             BIC:                        1.
936e+04
Df Model:              1

```

Covariance Type: nonrobust

```

=====
=====
              coef      std err          t      P>|t|      [0.025
0.975]
-----
-----
Intercept      12.2185        0.006    1916.883      0.000      12.206
12.231
sqft_living    0.0004        2.8e-06    142.233      0.000      0.000
0.000
=====
=====

```

```

=====
Omnibus:          3.128    Durbin-Watson:
1.979
Prob(Omnibus):    0.209    Jarque-Bera (JB):
3.149
Skew:             0.027    Prob(JB):
0.207
Kurtosis:         2.974    Cond. No.
5.63e+03
=====
=====

```

Warnings:

[1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified.
[2] The condition number is large, 5.63e+03. This might indicate that there are strong multicollinearity or other numerical problems.

The interpretation of the regression coefficient is once again different. We interpret the coefficient as a **semi-elasticity**, where an absolute increase in `sqft_living` (because it has not had the logarithm function applied to it) corresponds to a percentage increase in `price`. Specifically, here we can say that an increase in living space by 1 square foot leads to a 0.04% percent increase in price.

Exercise 4: (10 mts)

Using the `sns.lmplot()` function, determine which of the above two models is "more linear".

Answer. One possible solution is given below:

```
In [12]: houses['log_price'] = np.log(houses['price'])
         houses['log_sqft_living'] = np.log(houses['sqft_living'])
```

```
In [13]: ## linear relation between sqft_living and log-price
         sns.lmplot(x='sqft_living', y='log_price', data=houses,
                   line_kws = {'color': "red"}, aspect= 2, scatter_kws={"s": 5
                                })
         plt.title("Log-Price vs. Sqft_living");
```



```
In [14]: ## linear relation between log-sqft_living and log-price
sns.lmplot(x='log_sqft_living',y='log_price',data=houses,
           line_kws = {'color': "red"},aspect= 2, scatter_kws={"s": 5
})
plt.title("Log-Price vs. Log_Sqft_living");
```



We can see from these plots that the data points of the log-log model cluster more uniformly around the line of best fit across different levels of the predictor variable as compared to the other model, suggesting that the log-log model is more linear.

Box-Cox transformation (5 mts)

Logarithmic transformations are just one of the possible transformations that we discussed. Earlier, we mentioned powers (e.g. squares, cubes, square roots, etc.) as well as trigonometric functions. In some cases, choosing a transformation can be straightforward (e.g. the logarithm because it is easily interpretable); other times, it is much more difficult. A formal way to decide on which transformation to use is to estimate the coefficient λ of the Box-Cox transformation:

$$BC(\lambda) = \frac{Y^\lambda - 1}{\lambda}$$

If the estimate of λ is close to 2, we can use the quadratic transformation; if it is close to 0.5, the square root transformation; if it is close to zero or less than zero (negative), the logarithmic transformation; etc. In our case, we have:

```
In [15]: price, fitted_lambda = stats.boxcox(houses['price'])
         round(fitted_lambda, 2)
```

```
Out[15]: -0.23
```

This is less than zero, so it would seem that using the logarithmic transformation is sensible.

Multiple linear regression with transformed variables (25 mts)

Of course, as we have seen from the previous case, it doesn't make sense to restrict ourselves to modeling house prices based on only one predictor variable. Let's add in several more variables, some transformed and some not:

Exercise 5: (5 mts)

Fit a linear model of `log price` vs. `log sqft_living`, `log sqft_lot`, `bedrooms`, `floors`, `bathrooms`, `waterfront`, `condition`, `view`, `grade`, `yr_built`, `lat`, and `long`. Provide interpretations for the coefficients of `log sqft_living` and `waterfront`.

Answer. One possible solution is given below:

```
In [16]: mod3 = smf.ols (formula = 'np.log(price) ~ np.log(sqft_living)+ np.log
         (sqft_lot) +bedrooms + floors + bathrooms +waterfront + condition + wat
         erfront + view + grade + yr_built + lat + long ', data = houses).fit()
         print(mod3.summary())
```

OLS Regression Results

```

=====
=====
Dep. Variable:          np.log(price)    R-squared:
0.762
Model:                  OLS              Adj. R-squared:
0.762
Method:                Least Squares     F-statistic:
5772.
Date:                  Fri, 29 May 2020   Prob (F-statistic):
0.00
Time:                  16:03:06          Log-Likelihood:
-1284.6
No. Observations:      21613            AIC:
2595.
Df Residuals:          21600            BIC:
2699.
Df Model:              12

Covariance Type:      nonrobust

```

```

=====
=====
                                coef    std err          t      P>|t|
[0.025    0.975]
-----
-----
Intercept                -39.9251      2.036     -19.609      0.000      -4
3.916    -35.934
np.log(sqft_living)       0.4096      0.009      46.679      0.000
0.392      0.427
np.log(sqft_lot)         -0.0076      0.002      -3.070      0.002      -
0.012     -0.003
bedrooms                 -0.0256      0.002     -10.265      0.000      -
0.031     -0.021
floors                   0.0490      0.004      11.302      0.000
0.040      0.057
bathrooms                0.0705      0.004      17.458      0.000
0.063      0.078

```



```

waterfront      0.3911      0.022      17.680      0.000
0.348      0.434
condition      0.0552      0.003      18.832      0.000
0.049      0.061
view      0.0715      0.003      27.024      0.000
0.066      0.077
grade      0.1858      0.003      74.252      0.000
0.181      0.191
yr_built      -0.0038      8.66e-05      -44.115      0.000      -
0.004      -0.004
lat      1.3443      0.013      100.583      0.000
1.318      1.371
long      0.0673      0.015      4.446      0.000
0.038      0.097
=====
=====
Omnibus:      568.294      Durbin-Watson:
1.981
Prob(Omnibus):      0.000      Jarque-Bera (JB):      1
119.493
Skew:      0.182      Prob(JB):      8.
04e-244
Kurtosis:      4.054      Cond. No.
2.30e+06
=====
=====

Warnings:
[1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is
correctly specified.
[2] The condition number is large, 2.3e+06. This might indicate that th
ere are
strong multicollinearity or other numerical problems.

```

All the variables are statistically significant (all p - values less than 0.01). Overall this linear model explains over 76 percent of the total variability of the response variable.

An increase of one percent in living space leads to an increase of 0.4096 percent in price. A property with a water view has an increase in price of 39.11 percent.

What other factors may impact the price that we have left out? Some that may play a role include proximity to services (hospitals, schools, commercial areas, movie theaters, metro stops...), crime rates, etc. Our dataset does not have a comprehensive list of possible factors; however, we do have some variables that would be interesting to investigate further.

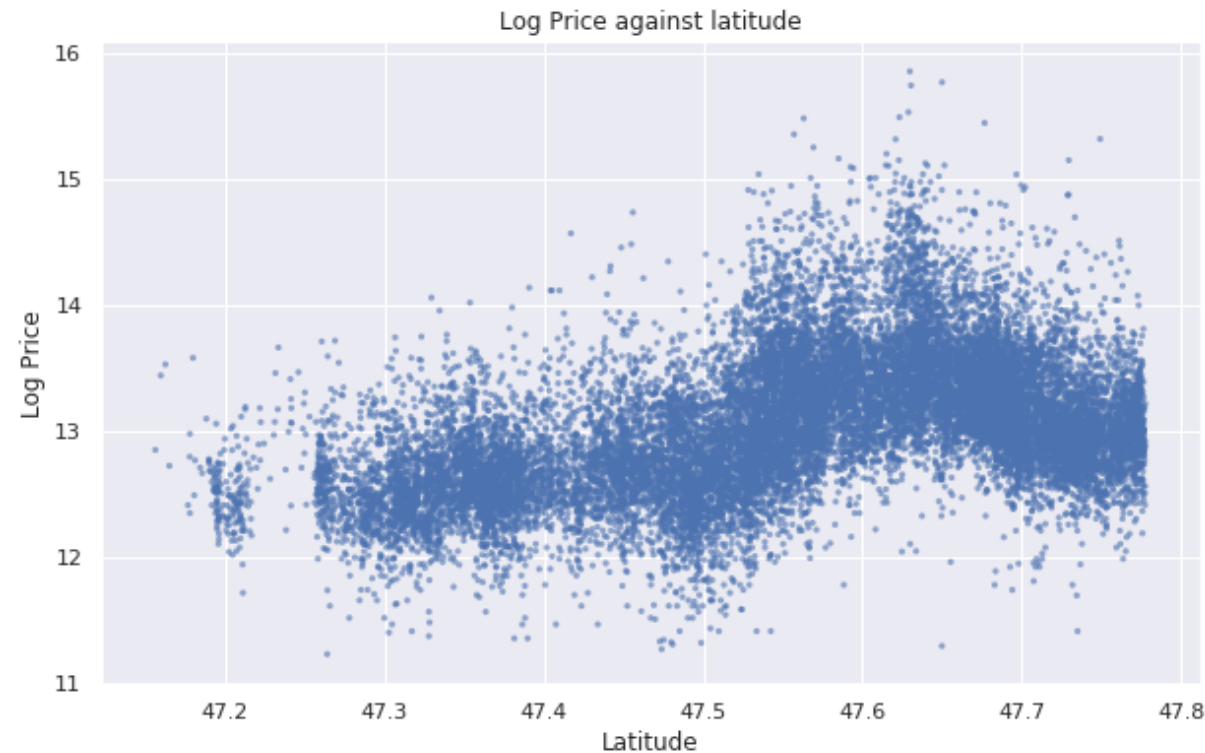
In general, house prices change depending on the location. Two houses with comparable features can be priced very differently depending on the neighborhood and geographic position. In this dataset, we have zipcode and geographic coordinates. Let us start by taking a look at the relationship between latitude and prices.

Exercise 6: (5 mts)

Examine the relationship between latitude and the logarithm of house prices. What do you observe?

Answer. One possible solution is shown below:

```
In [17]: fig = plt.figure(figsize = (10,6))
ax = fig.add_subplot(111)
ax.scatter(houses['lat'], np.log(houses['price']), c = 'b', alpha=0.6, edgecolors='none', s=10)
plt.xlabel("Latitude")
plt.ylabel("Log Price")
ax.set_title("Log Price against latitude")
plt.show();
```



We can see that there is a nonlinear relationship between latitude and price. Based on the concave curvature in the right half of the plot above, it seems that adding a quadratic term would be able to help us explain this.

Exercise 7: (10 mts)

Add the square of the latitude as an additional predictor to the model in Exercise 5. Is the term significant? Use the AIC score (described below) to evaluate whether or not the fit has improved.

Background on AIC Score: One of the drawbacks of R^2 is that it can never decrease when the set of predictors is increased. In other words, there is no penalty for continuing to add variables that have little explanatory power. Consequently, selecting predictor variables trying to maximize

R^2 can lead to choosing unnecessarily complex and redundant models. How do we choose a model that offers a good quality of fit while minimizing the number of features?

There are several model selection criteria that quantify the quality of a model by managing the tradeoff between goodness-of-fit and simplicity. The most common one is the AIC (Akaike Information Criterion). The AIC penalizes the addition of more terms to a model, so in order for an updated model to have a better AIC, its R^2 needs to improve at least as much as the additional imposed penalty. The smaller a model's AIC, the higher its quality.

For now, do not worry about the technical details behind AIC (although you are free to look them up yourself). In future cases on **regularization**, you will learn more about the rationale behind why these sorts of estimators matter and how to construct and use them in model-building.

Answer. One possible solution is shown below:

```
In [18]: ## lat square effect
mod4 = smf.ols ( formula = 'np.log(price) ~ np.log(sqft_living)+ np.log
(sqft_lot) +bedrooms + floors + bathrooms +waterfront + condition + wat
erfront + view + grade + yr_built + lat + I(lat**2) + long ', data = ho
uses ).fit()
print(mod4.summary())
```

OLS Regression Results

```
=====
=====
Dep. Variable:          np.log(price)  R-squared:
    0.778
Model:                  OLS           Adj. R-squared:
    0.778
Method:                 Least Squares  F-statistic:
    5816.
Date:                   Fri, 29 May 2020  Prob (F-statistic):
    0.00
Time:                   16:03:11        Log-Likelihood:
   -554.41
No. Observations:      21613          AIC:
    1127
```

```

1137.
Df Residuals:          21599   BIC:
1249.
Df Model:              13

```

```

Covariance Type:      nonrobust

```

[0.025 0.975]		coef	std err	t	P> t	

Intercept		-7773.2083	199.024	-39.057	0.000	-816
3.311 -7383.106						
np.log(sqft_living)		0.4084	0.008	48.137	0.000	
0.392 0.425						
np.log(sqft_lot)		0.0122	0.002	4.968	0.000	
0.007 0.017						
bedrooms		-0.0253	0.002	-10.498	0.000	-
0.030 -0.021						
floors		0.0488	0.004	11.643	0.000	
0.041 0.057						
bathrooms		0.0660	0.004	16.913	0.000	
0.058 0.074						
waterfront		0.3755	0.021	17.555	0.000	
0.334 0.417						
condition		0.0598	0.003	21.083	0.000	
0.054 0.065						
view		0.0687	0.003	26.853	0.000	
0.064 0.074						
grade		0.1763	0.002	72.508	0.000	
0.172 0.181						
yr_built		-0.0032	8.53e-05	-37.186	0.000	-
0.003 -0.003						
lat		326.2171	8.361	39.019	0.000	30
9.830 342.604						
I(lat ** 2)		-3.4174	0.088	-38.858	0.000	-
3.590 -3.245						
long		-0.0232	0.015	-1.568	0.117	-

```

0.052      0.006
=====
=====
Omnibus:      649.112   Durbin-Watson:
  1.984
Prob(Omnibus):      0.000   Jarque-Bera (JB):      1
420.202
Skew:      0.175   Prob(JB):      4.
05e-309
Kurtosis:      4.206   Cond. No.
3.54e+08
=====
=====

```

Warnings:

[1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified.
 [2] The condition number is large, 3.54e+08. This might indicate that there are strong multicollinearity or other numerical problems.

In [19]: `print(mod3.aic)`

2595.2534342787694

In [20]: `print(mod4.aic)`

1136.8143169405448

We can see that the coefficient is highly significant. The R-squared has increased by about 1%. Comparing model 3 and model 4 we can see that the AIC has improved from 2597.253 to 1138.814.

Let's now add the zipcode to our model:

In [21]: `## location effect with dummy variables`

```
mod5 = smf.ols ( formula = 'np.log(price) ~ np.log(sqft_living)+ np.log
(sqft_lot) +bedrooms + floors + bathrooms +waterfront + condition + wat
erfront + view + grade + yr_built + lat + I(lat**2) + long + C(zipcod
e)', data = houses ).fit()
print(mod5.summary())
```

OLS Regression Results

```
=====
=====
Dep. Variable:          np.log(price)  R-squared:
0.879
Model:                  OLS           Adj. R-squared:
0.879
Method:                Least Squares  F-statistic:
1910.
Date:                  Fri, 29 May 2020  Prob (F-statistic):
0.00
Time:                  16:03:15        Log-Likelihood:
6026.8
No. Observations:      21613          AIC:
189e+04
Df Residuals:          21530          BIC:
123e+04
Df Model:              82

Covariance Type:      nonrobust

=====
=====
[0.025    0.975]
-----
Intercept          -5882.6548    526.169    -11.180    0.000    -691
3.984    -4851.325
C(zipcode)[T.98002]    0.0200    0.017    1.208    0.227    -
0.012    0.052
C(zipcode)[T.98003]   -0.0119    0.015   -0.804    0.421    -
0.041    0.017
```

C(zipcode) [T.98004]	0.9101	0.028	32.355	0.000	
0.855 0.965					
C(zipcode) [T.98005]	0.5146	0.030	17.169	0.000	
0.456 0.573					
C(zipcode) [T.98006]	0.4547	0.026	17.704	0.000	
0.404 0.505					
C(zipcode) [T.98007]	0.4419	0.031	14.293	0.000	
0.381 0.503					
C(zipcode) [T.98008]	0.4523	0.030	15.326	0.000	
0.394 0.510					
C(zipcode) [T.98010]	0.3120	0.025	12.308	0.000	
0.262 0.362					
C(zipcode) [T.98011]	0.2602	0.037	7.108	0.000	
0.188 0.332					
C(zipcode) [T.98014]	0.1927	0.041	4.747	0.000	
0.113 0.272					
C(zipcode) [T.98019]	0.2136	0.040	5.393	0.000	
0.136 0.291					
C(zipcode) [T.98022]	0.3399	0.024	13.880	0.000	
0.292 0.388					
C(zipcode) [T.98023]	-0.0631	0.014	-4.648	0.000	-
0.090 -0.036					
C(zipcode) [T.98024]	0.3140	0.037	8.503	0.000	
0.242 0.386					
C(zipcode) [T.98027]	0.3753	0.026	14.191	0.000	
0.323 0.427					
C(zipcode) [T.98028]	0.2015	0.036	5.667	0.000	
0.132 0.271					
C(zipcode) [T.98029]	0.4724	0.030	15.928	0.000	
0.414 0.530					
C(zipcode) [T.98030]	0.0020	0.017	0.118	0.906	-
0.032 0.036					
C(zipcode) [T.98031]	-0.0240	0.019	-1.292	0.196	-
0.060 0.012					
C(zipcode) [T.98032]	-0.1287	0.020	-6.313	0.000	-
0.169 -0.089					
C(zipcode) [T.98033]	0.5712	0.031	18.518	0.000	
0.511 0.632					
C(zipcode) [T.98034]	0.3229	0.033	9.881	0.000	

0.259	0.387				
C(zipcode) [T.98038]		0.1920	0.019	9.995	0.000
0.154	0.230				
C(zipcode) [T.98039]		1.0861	0.037	29.279	0.000
1.013	1.159				
C(zipcode) [T.98040]		0.6648	0.026	25.771	0.000
0.614	0.715				
C(zipcode) [T.98042]		0.0526	0.016	3.199	0.001
0.020	0.085				
C(zipcode) [T.98045]		0.3142	0.036	8.834	0.000
0.245	0.384				
C(zipcode) [T.98052]		0.4500	0.031	14.297	0.000
0.388	0.512				
C(zipcode) [T.98053]		0.4481	0.034	13.292	0.000
0.382	0.514				
C(zipcode) [T.98055]		-0.0070	0.021	-0.328	0.743
0.049	0.035				-
C(zipcode) [T.98056]		0.1444	0.023	6.239	0.000
0.099	0.190				
C(zipcode) [T.98058]		0.0387	0.020	1.912	0.056
0.001	0.078				-
C(zipcode) [T.98059]		0.2042	0.023	8.974	0.000
0.160	0.249				
C(zipcode) [T.98065]		0.3722	0.033	11.197	0.000
0.307	0.437				
C(zipcode) [T.98070]		0.0356	0.025	1.443	0.149
0.013	0.084				-
C(zipcode) [T.98072]		0.3015	0.036	8.287	0.000
0.230	0.373				
C(zipcode) [T.98074]		0.3943	0.031	12.847	0.000
0.334	0.454				
C(zipcode) [T.98075]		0.4312	0.030	14.342	0.000
0.372	0.490				
C(zipcode) [T.98077]		0.2904	0.038	7.676	0.000
0.216	0.365				
C(zipcode) [T.98092]		0.0821	0.015	5.565	0.000
0.053	0.111				
C(zipcode) [T.98102]		0.6994	0.032	21.700	0.000
0.636	0.763				

C(zipcode) [T.98103]	0.5426	0.030	18.208	0.000	
0.484 0.601					
C(zipcode) [T.98105]	0.6933	0.031	22.540	0.000	
0.633 0.754					
C(zipcode) [T.98106]	0.0775	0.024	3.215	0.001	
0.030 0.125					
C(zipcode) [T.98107]	0.5516	0.031	17.928	0.000	
0.491 0.612					
C(zipcode) [T.98108]	0.1021	0.026	3.900	0.000	
0.051 0.153					
C(zipcode) [T.98109]	0.7096	0.032	22.107	0.000	
0.647 0.772					
C(zipcode) [T.98112]	0.7930	0.029	27.537	0.000	
0.737 0.849					
C(zipcode) [T.98115]	0.5516	0.030	18.263	0.000	
0.492 0.611					
C(zipcode) [T.98116]	0.4565	0.026	17.471	0.000	
0.405 0.508					
C(zipcode) [T.98117]	0.5155	0.031	16.889	0.000	
0.456 0.575					
C(zipcode) [T.98118]	0.2292	0.024	9.680	0.000	
0.183 0.276					
C(zipcode) [T.98119]	0.6845	0.030	22.566	0.000	
0.625 0.744					
C(zipcode) [T.98122]	0.5481	0.028	19.758	0.000	
0.494 0.602					
C(zipcode) [T.98125]	0.3041	0.032	9.399	0.000	
0.241 0.367					
C(zipcode) [T.98126]	0.2688	0.025	10.968	0.000	
0.221 0.317					
C(zipcode) [T.98133]	0.1944	0.033	5.827	0.000	
0.129 0.260					
C(zipcode) [T.98136]	0.3992	0.025	15.937	0.000	
0.350 0.448					
C(zipcode) [T.98144]	0.4202	0.026	15.981	0.000	
0.369 0.472					
C(zipcode) [T.98146]	0.0226	0.023	0.985	0.325	-
0.022 0.067					
C(zipcode) [T.98148]	-0.0319	0.029	-1.090	0.276	-

0.089	0.025					
C(zipcode)[T.98155]		0.1852	0.035	5.322	0.000	
0.117	0.253					
C(zipcode)[T.98166]		0.0839	0.021	4.013	0.000	
0.043	0.125					
C(zipcode)[T.98168]		-0.1574	0.022	-7.066	0.000	-
0.201	-0.114					
C(zipcode)[T.98177]		0.3235	0.035	9.275	0.000	
0.255	0.392					
C(zipcode)[T.98178]		-0.0625	0.023	-2.716	0.007	-
0.108	-0.017					
C(zipcode)[T.98188]		-0.0918	0.023	-3.999	0.000	-
0.137	-0.047					
C(zipcode)[T.98198]		-0.0715	0.017	-4.166	0.000	-
0.105	-0.038					
C(zipcode)[T.98199]		0.5506	0.029	18.691	0.000	
0.493	0.608					
np.log(sqft_living)		0.4229	0.006	66.616	0.000	
0.410	0.435					
np.log(sqft_lot)		0.0703	0.002	33.767	0.000	
0.066	0.074					
bedrooms		-0.0148	0.002	-8.202	0.000	-
0.018	-0.011					
floors		0.0194	0.003	5.966	0.000	
0.013	0.026					
bathrooms		0.0383	0.003	13.145	0.000	
0.033	0.044					
waterfront		0.4698	0.016	29.193	0.000	
0.438	0.501					
condition		0.0418	0.002	19.413	0.000	
0.038	0.046					
view		0.0640	0.002	32.841	0.000	
0.060	0.068					
grade		0.1117	0.002	58.285	0.000	
0.108	0.115					
yr_built		-0.0006	7.15e-05	-7.745	0.000	-
0.001	-0.000					
lat		245.3030	22.157	11.071	0.000	20
1.873	288.733					

```

I(lat ** 2)          -2.5750      0.233    -11.045      0.000    -
3.032      -2.118
long          -0.4050      0.052     -7.749      0.000    -
0.507      -0.303
=====
=====
Omnibus:          1422.131    Durbin-Watson:
  2.001
Prob(Omnibus):          0.000    Jarque-Bera (JB):          5
908.533
Skew:          -0.193    Prob(JB):
  0.00
Kurtosis:          5.532    Cond. No.
1.27e+09
=====
=====

```

Warnings:

[1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified.

[2] The condition number is large, 1.27e+09. This might indicate that there are strong multicollinearity or other numerical problems.

From the output, we can see how many of the different ZIP codes exert a significant effect. The R-squared of the model has increased dramatically to 87.92%.

Modeling interaction effects (50 mts)

As we have seen during the EDA cases, **interaction effects can complicate the perceived effect of the predictor variables on the outcome of interest**. Let's dig into potential interactions by looking at three of the predictors in tandem: `waterfront`, geographic position (`lat` and `long`), and `sqft_living`. Specifically, is the effect of geographic position and `sqft_living` different among the houses that have a waterfront view vs. those that do not?

To study this interaction effect, let's fit two separate regression lines for each subgroup (here, the two subgroups are having a waterfront or not):

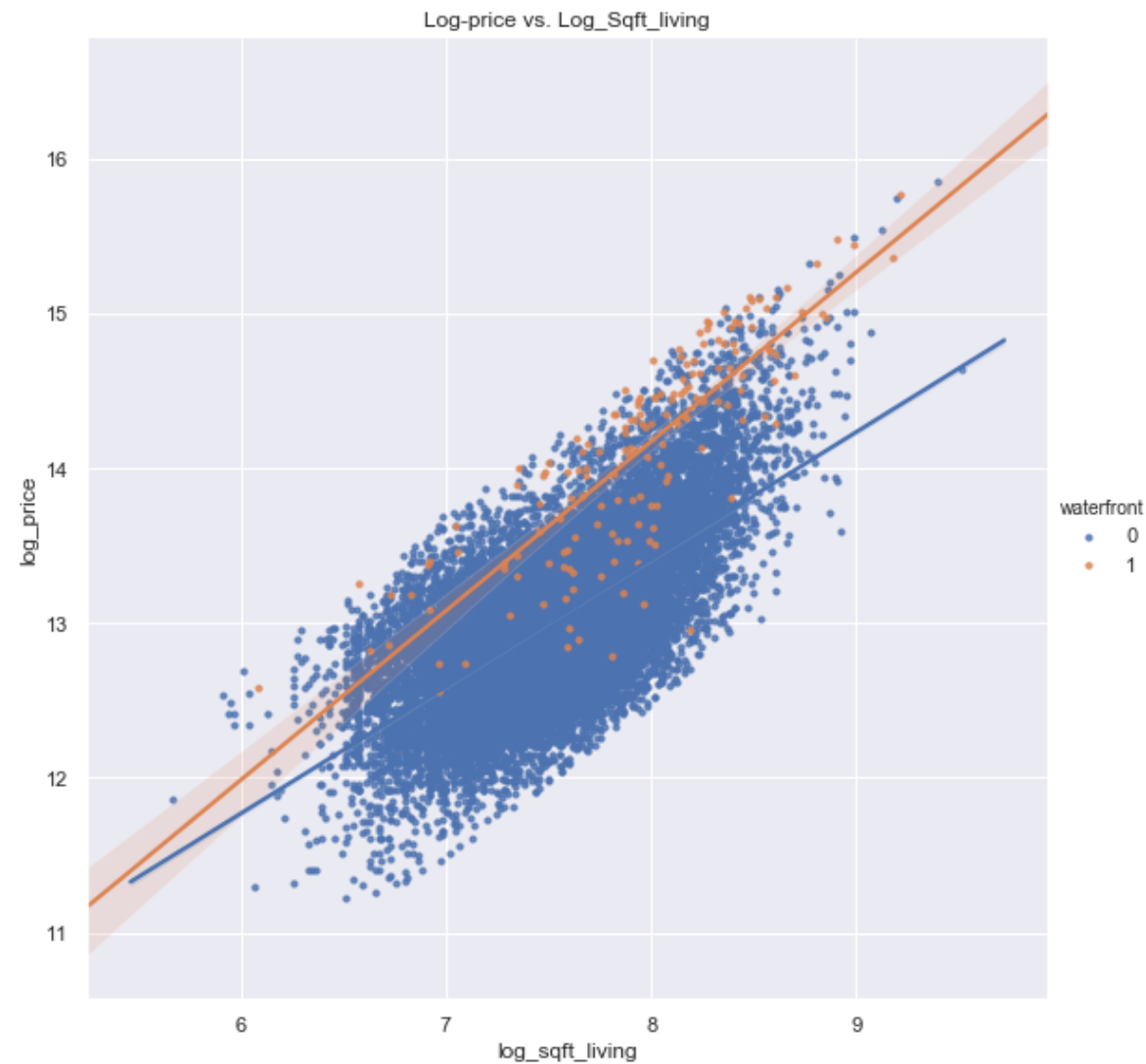
```
In [61]: sns.lmplot(x = 'lat', y= 'log_price', data = houses,  
                  hue="waterfront", height=8, scatter_kws={"s": 10})  
plt.title("Log-price vs. Latitude")
```

```
Out[61]: Text(0.5, 1, 'Log-price vs. Latitude')
```



```
In [62]: sns.lmplot(x='log_sqft_living', y='log_price', data=houses,  
                  hue="waterfront", height=8, scatter_kws={"s": 10})  
plt.title("Log-price vs. Log_Sqft_living")
```

```
Out[62]: Text(0.5, 1, 'Log-price vs. Log_Sqft_living')
```



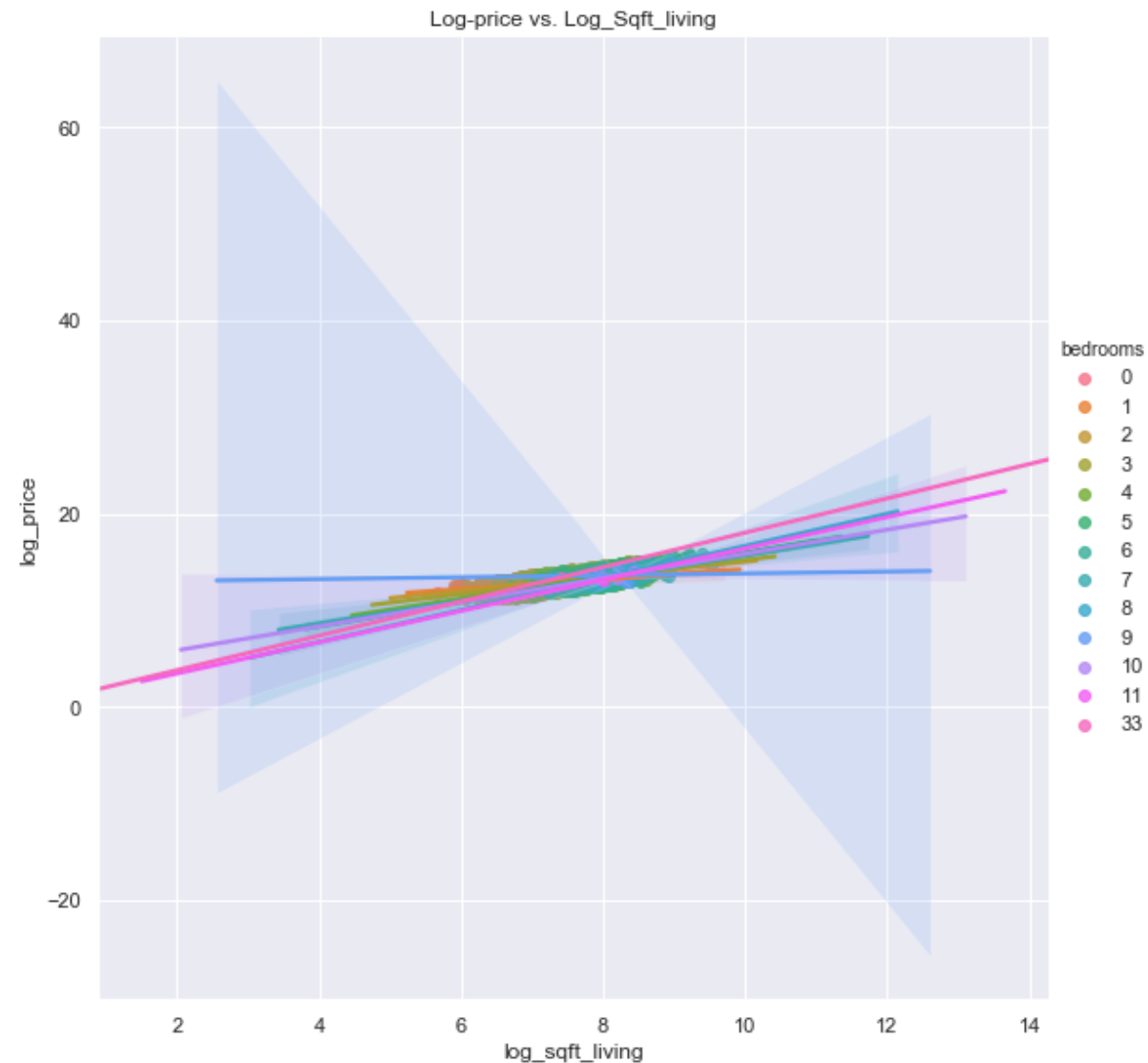
We see that the effects of `latitude` and the logarithm of `sqft_living` are more pronounced for the subgroup of houses with a waterfront view.

Exercise 8: (5 mts)

Using the `lmplot()` function in `seaborn`, create a regression plot of the logarithm of `price` vs. the logarithm of `sqft_living`, interacting on the number of bedrooms. What patterns do you observe?

Answer. One possible solution is shown below:

```
In [63]: sns.lmplot(x = 'log_sqft_living', y= 'log_price', data = houses, hue="bedrooms", height=8)
plt.title("Log-price vs. Log_Sqft_living");
```

There is not a clear monotonic pattern in regression line slope as the number of bedrooms increases, so we will say that the number of bedrooms does *not* interact with the relationship between price and square footage.

Exercise 9: (10 mts)

Create a regression plot to see if a house's renovation status interacts with the relationship between the logarithm of price and the logarithm of sqft_living. What can you conclude?

Answer. One possible solution is shown below:

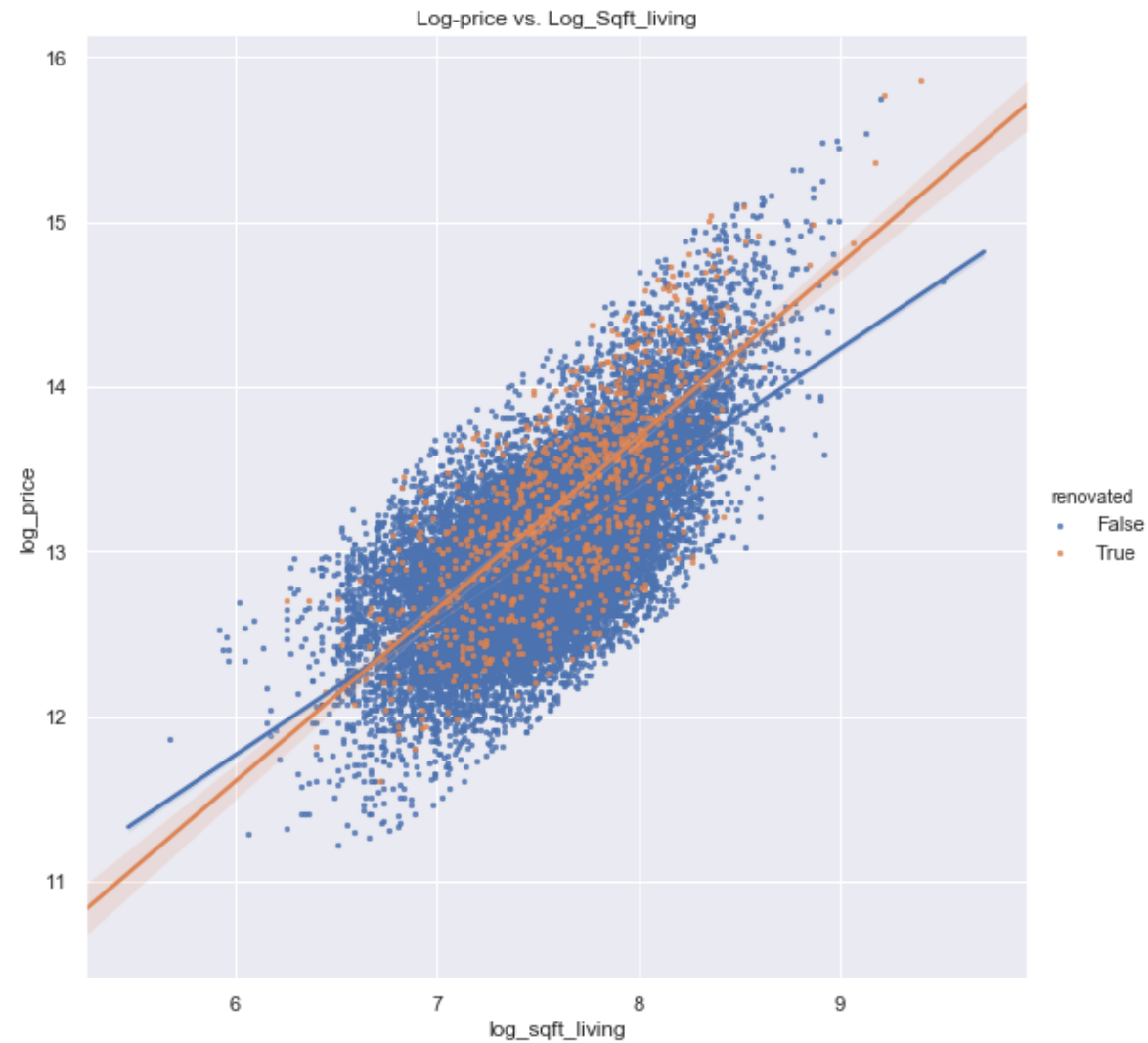
```
In [64]: houses['renovated'] = houses['yr_renovated'] > 0
```

```
In [65]: sns.lmplot(x = 'lat', y= 'log_price', data = houses, hue="renovated", height=8, scatter_kws={"s": 5});  
plt.title("Log-price vs. Latitude");
```



```
In [66]: sns.lmplot(x = 'log_sqft_living', y= 'log_price', data = houses,  
                  hue="renovated", height=8, scatter_kws={"s": 5})  
plt.title("Log-price vs. Log_Sqft_living")
```

```
Out[66]: Text(0.5, 1, 'Log-price vs. Log_Sqft_living')
```



We can see that the relationship between the predictor and outcome variables is more pronounced for houses that have been renovated.

We verify this with the following statistical models:

In [67]: `formula = ('np.log(price) ~ lat*C(waterfront)')`
`mod5_1 = smf.ols(formula=formula, data=houses).fit()`
`print(mod5_1.summary())`

OLS Regression Results

```

=====
=====
Dep. Variable:          np.log(price)  R-squared:
    0.236
Model:                  OLS           Adj. R-squared:
    0.236
Method:                 Least Squares  F-statistic:
    2228.
Date:                   Thu, 14 Nov 2019  Prob (F-statistic):
    0.00
Time:                   01:50:02        Log-Likelihood:
-13898.
No. Observations:      21613           AIC:                2.
780e+04
Df Residuals:          21609           BIC:                2.
784e+04
Df Model:               3
Covariance Type:       nonrobust

=====
=====
                                coef    std err          t      P>|t|
-----
[0.025    0.975]
-----
Intercept                -68.0880      1.078    -63.180      0.000
-70.200    -65.976
C(waterfront)[T.1]      -102.3040     14.909     -6.862      0.000  -
131.526    -73.082
lat                     1.7058      0.023     75.280      0.000
1.661      1.750
lat:C(waterfront)[T.1]  2.1753      0.314      6.936      0.000
1.561      2.790

```

```

=====
=====
Omnibus:                1283.881    Durbin-Watson:
    1.957
Prob(Omnibus):          0.000    Jarque-Bera (JB):        1
927.815
Skew:                   0.510    Prob(JB):
    0.00
Kurtosis:               4.049    Cond. No.
2.27e+05
=====
=====

```

Warnings:

[1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified.

[2] The condition number is large, 2.27e+05. This might indicate that there are strong multicollinearity or other numerical problems.

```

In [68]: formula = ('np.log(price) ~ np.log(sqft_living)*C(waterfront)')
mod5_2 = smf.ols(formula=formula, data=houses).fit()
print(mod5_1.summary())

```

OLS Regression Results

```

=====
=====
Dep. Variable:          np.log(price)    R-squared:
    0.236
Model:                  OLS              Adj. R-squared:
    0.236
Method:                 Least Squares    F-statistic:
    2228.
Date:                   Thu, 14 Nov 2019  Prob (F-statistic):
    0.00
Time:                   01:50:02          Log-Likelihood:
    -13898.
No. Observations:      21613             AIC:
                                           2.

```

```

780e+04
Df Residuals:          21609    BIC:          2.
784e+04
Df Model:              3

```

```

Covariance Type:      nonrobust

```

```

=====
=====

```

	coef	std err	t	P> t
[0.025 0.975]				

Intercept	-68.0880	1.078	-63.180	0.000
-70.200 -65.976				
C(waterfront)[T.1]	-102.3040	14.909	-6.862	0.000
131.526 -73.082				
lat	1.7058	0.023	75.280	0.000
1.661 1.750				
lat:C(waterfront)[T.1]	2.1753	0.314	6.936	0.000
1.561 2.790				

```

=====
=====
Omnibus:          1283.881    Durbin-Watson:
1.957
Prob(Omnibus):    0.000    Jarque-Bera (JB):          1
927.815
Skew:             0.510    Prob(JB):
0.00
Kurtosis:         4.049    Cond. No.
2.27e+05
=====
=====

```

```

Warnings:
[1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is
correctly specified.
[2] The condition number is large, 2.27e+05. This might indicate that t

```

here are
strong multicollinearity or other numerical problems.

For the latitude model (mod5_1) the difference between the two intercepts is -102.303 and the difference between the two slopes is 2.175. They are both statistically significant, as we can conclude from the very small p-values. For the log of square feet model (mod5_2) the difference between the two intercepts is -1.415 and the difference between the two slopes is 0.272. Also in this case they are both statistically significant, as we can conclude from the very small p-values.

We can conclude that there is a significant interaction effect between the effect of geographic position and house size when compared for properties with and without a waterfront view. In particular the price of houses with a waterfront increase faster with size and latitude.

Incorporating interaction effects into a linear model (15 mts)

Of course, the above methodology is very inefficient for two reasons:

1. It can only incorporate one interaction effect at a time.
2. It requires fitting multiple linear regression models, depending on the value(s) of the interacting term.

Let's start with our base model which includes all of the other variables we have discussed before, along with separate fixed effects for `waterfront` and `renovated` (but no interaction):

```
In [69]: formula = ('np.log(price) ~ np.log(sqft_living)+ np.log(sqft_lot) + bed  
rooms + floors + bathrooms '  
          '+ waterfront + condition + C(waterfront) + view + grade + y  
r_built + lat + I(lat**2) '  
          '+ long + C(zipcode)+ C(renovated)')  
mod6 = smf.ols(formula=formula, data=houses).fit()  
print(mod6.summary())
```

OLS Regression Results


```

=====
=====
Dep. Variable:          np.log(price)  R-squared:
    0.880
Model:                  OLS           Adj. R-squared:
    0.879
Method:                 Least Squares  F-statistic:
    1894.
Date:                   Thu, 14 Nov 2019  Prob (F-statistic):
    0.00
Time:                   01:50:04         Log-Likelihood:
6064.5
No. Observations:      21613           AIC:                -1.
196e+04
Df Residuals:          21529           BIC:                -1.
129e+04
Df Model:               83

Covariance Type:       nonrobust

=====
=====
                                coef    std err          t      P>|t|
[0.025    0.975]
-----
Intercept                -6000.5172    525.440    -11.420    0.000    -703
0.419   -4970.615
C(waterfront) [T.1]      0.2312      0.008    28.748    0.000
0.215      0.247
C(zipcode) [T.98002]     0.0206      0.017     1.244    0.213    -
0.012      0.053
C(zipcode) [T.98003]    -0.0109      0.015    -0.738    0.460    -
0.040      0.018
C(zipcode) [T.98004]     0.9089      0.028    32.366    0.000
0.854      0.964
C(zipcode) [T.98005]     0.5169      0.030    17.277    0.000
0.458      0.576
C(zipcode) [T.98006]     0.4552      0.026    17.754    0.000

```

0.405	0.505				
C(zipcode) [T.98007]		0.4437	0.031	14.375	0.000
0.383	0.504				
C(zipcode) [T.98008]		0.4550	0.029	15.443	0.000
0.397	0.513				
C(zipcode) [T.98010]		0.3080	0.025	12.169	0.000
0.258	0.358				
C(zipcode) [T.98011]		0.2647	0.037	7.243	0.000
0.193	0.336				
C(zipcode) [T.98014]		0.1971	0.041	4.863	0.000
0.118	0.277				
C(zipcode) [T.98019]		0.2179	0.040	5.512	0.000
0.140	0.295				
C(zipcode) [T.98022]		0.3415	0.024	13.971	0.000
0.294	0.389				
C(zipcode) [T.98023]		-0.0630	0.014	-4.649	0.000
0.090	-0.036				
C(zipcode) [T.98024]		0.3142	0.037	8.522	0.000
0.242	0.386				
C(zipcode) [T.98027]		0.3769	0.026	14.277	0.000
0.325	0.429				
C(zipcode) [T.98028]		0.2064	0.036	5.812	0.000
0.137	0.276				
C(zipcode) [T.98029]		0.4756	0.030	16.065	0.000
0.418	0.534				
C(zipcode) [T.98030]		0.0029	0.017	0.169	0.866
0.031	0.036				
C(zipcode) [T.98031]		-0.0236	0.019	-1.276	0.202
0.060	0.013				
C(zipcode) [T.98032]		-0.1286	0.020	-6.320	0.000
0.169	-0.089				
C(zipcode) [T.98033]		0.5725	0.031	18.593	0.000
0.512	0.633				
C(zipcode) [T.98034]		0.3271	0.033	10.024	0.000
0.263	0.391				
C(zipcode) [T.98038]		0.1926	0.019	10.044	0.000
0.155	0.230				
C(zipcode) [T.98039]		1.0816	0.037	29.207	0.000
1.009	1.154				

C(zipcode)[T.98040]	0.6621	0.026	25.708	0.000	
0.612 0.713					
C(zipcode)[T.98042]	0.0514	0.016	3.132	0.002	
0.019 0.084					
C(zipcode)[T.98045]	0.3168	0.036	8.921	0.000	
0.247 0.386					
C(zipcode)[T.98052]	0.4534	0.031	14.432	0.000	
0.392 0.515					
C(zipcode)[T.98053]	0.4513	0.034	13.410	0.000	
0.385 0.517					
C(zipcode)[T.98055]	-0.0055	0.021	-0.259	0.796	-
0.047 0.036					
C(zipcode)[T.98056]	0.1439	0.023	6.231	0.000	
0.099 0.189					
C(zipcode)[T.98058]	0.0378	0.020	1.871	0.061	-
0.002 0.077					
C(zipcode)[T.98059]	0.2037	0.023	8.968	0.000	
0.159 0.248					
C(zipcode)[T.98065]	0.3751	0.033	11.303	0.000	
0.310 0.440					
C(zipcode)[T.98070]	0.0316	0.025	1.281	0.200	-
0.017 0.080					
C(zipcode)[T.98072]	0.3056	0.036	8.412	0.000	
0.234 0.377					
C(zipcode)[T.98074]	0.3975	0.031	12.976	0.000	
0.337 0.458					
C(zipcode)[T.98075]	0.4342	0.030	14.467	0.000	
0.375 0.493					
C(zipcode)[T.98077]	0.2957	0.038	7.828	0.000	
0.222 0.370					
C(zipcode)[T.98092]	0.0827	0.015	5.615	0.000	
0.054 0.112					
C(zipcode)[T.98102]	0.7057	0.032	21.929	0.000	
0.643 0.769					
C(zipcode)[T.98103]	0.5476	0.030	18.404	0.000	
0.489 0.606					
C(zipcode)[T.98105]	0.6996	0.031	22.780	0.000	
0.639 0.760					
C(zipcode)[T.98106]	0.0773	0.024	3.215	0.001	

0.030	0.125				
C(zipcode)[T.98107]		0.5557	0.031	18.090	0.000
0.495	0.616				
C(zipcode)[T.98108]		0.1054	0.026	4.032	0.000
0.054	0.157				
C(zipcode)[T.98109]		0.7152	0.032	22.316	0.000
0.652	0.778				
C(zipcode)[T.98112]		0.7971	0.029	27.722	0.000
0.741	0.853				
C(zipcode)[T.98115]		0.5557	0.030	18.429	0.000
0.497	0.615				
C(zipcode)[T.98116]		0.4564	0.026	17.498	0.000
0.405	0.508				
C(zipcode)[T.98117]		0.5206	0.030	17.083	0.000
0.461	0.580				
C(zipcode)[T.98118]		0.2321	0.024	9.816	0.000
0.186	0.278				
C(zipcode)[T.98119]		0.6880	0.030	22.718	0.000
0.629	0.747				
C(zipcode)[T.98122]		0.5506	0.028	19.883	0.000
0.496	0.605				
C(zipcode)[T.98125]		0.3074	0.032	9.518	0.000
0.244	0.371				
C(zipcode)[T.98126]		0.2699	0.024	11.032	0.000
0.222	0.318				
C(zipcode)[T.98133]		0.1978	0.033	5.936	0.000
0.132	0.263				
C(zipcode)[T.98136]		0.3992	0.025	15.964	0.000
0.350	0.448				
C(zipcode)[T.98144]		0.4225	0.026	16.096	0.000
0.371	0.474				
C(zipcode)[T.98146]		0.0206	0.023	0.903	0.367
0.024	0.065				
C(zipcode)[T.98148]		-0.0299	0.029	-1.026	0.305
0.087	0.027				
C(zipcode)[T.98155]		0.1894	0.035	5.452	0.000
0.121	0.257				
C(zipcode)[T.98166]		0.0814	0.021	3.896	0.000
0.040	0.122				

C(zipcode)[T.98168]	-0.1559	0.022	-7.012	0.000	-
0.200 -0.112					
C(zipcode)[T.98177]	0.3255	0.035	9.351	0.000	
0.257 0.394					
C(zipcode)[T.98178]	-0.0605	0.023	-2.631	0.009	-
0.105 -0.015					
C(zipcode)[T.98188]	-0.0910	0.023	-3.972	0.000	-
0.136 -0.046					
C(zipcode)[T.98198]	-0.0722	0.017	-4.211	0.000	-
0.106 -0.039					
C(zipcode)[T.98199]	0.5527	0.029	18.794	0.000	
0.495 0.610					
C(renovated)[T.True]	0.0579	0.007	8.671	0.000	
0.045 0.071					
np.log(sqft_living)	0.4225	0.006	66.665	0.000	
0.410 0.435					
np.log(sqft_lot)	0.0709	0.002	34.107	0.000	
0.067 0.075					
bedrooms	-0.0141	0.002	-7.827	0.000	-
0.018 -0.011					
floors	0.0175	0.003	5.388	0.000	
0.011 0.024					
bathrooms	0.0349	0.003	11.905	0.000	
0.029 0.041					
waterfront	0.2312	0.008	28.748	0.000	
0.215 0.247					
condition	0.0451	0.002	20.677	0.000	
0.041 0.049					
view	0.0637	0.002	32.732	0.000	
0.060 0.067					
grade	0.1115	0.002	58.283	0.000	
0.108 0.115					
yr_built	-0.0004	7.51e-05	-4.691	0.000	-
0.000 -0.000					
lat	250.2116	22.126	11.308	0.000	20
6.842 293.581					
I(lat ** 2)	-2.6267	0.233	-11.283	0.000	-
3.083 -2.170					
long	-0.4128	0.052	-7.911	0.000	-

```

0.515      -0.311
=====
=====
Omnibus:                1424.478   Durbin-Watson:
    2.001
Prob(Omnibus):          0.000   Jarque-Bera (JB):          5
984.714
Skew:                  -0.188   Prob(JB):
    0.00
Kurtosis:              5.550   Cond. No.
4.47e+19
=====
=====

```

Warnings:

[1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified.
 [2] The smallest eigenvalue is 9.74e-29. This might indicate that there are strong multicollinearity problems or that the design matrix is singular.

```

In [70]: ## effect of a waterfront view different for houses that were recently
renovated
formula = ('np.log(price) ~ np.log(sqft_living)*C(renovated) + np.log(sqft_lot) + bedrooms + floors + bathrooms '
          ' + condition + view + grade + yr_built + lat*C(waterfront)
          + I(lat**2) '
          '+ long + C(zipcode)')
mod7 = smf.ols (formula=formula, data=houses).fit()
print(mod7.summary())

```

Effect

OLS Regression Results

```

=====
=====
Dep. Variable:          np.log(price)   R-squared:
    0.880
Model:                  OLS             Adj. R-squared:
    0.879

```

```

Method: Least Squares F-statistic:
1855.
Date: Thu, 14 Nov 2019 Prob (F-statistic):
0.00
Time: 01:50:05 Log-Likelihood:
6088.9
No. Observations: 21613 AIC: -1.
201e+04
Df Residuals: 21527 BIC: -1.
132e+04
Df Model: 85

Covariance Type: nonrobust

```

```

=====
=====

```

				coef	std err	
t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]			
Intercept				-5894.6846	525.102	-11.2
26	0.000	-6923.924	-4865.445			
C(renovated) [T.True]				-0.1618	0.108	-1.4
92	0.136	-0.374	0.051			
C(waterfront) [T.1]				-40.1983	6.092	-6.5
99	0.000	-52.139	-28.258			
C(zipcode) [T.98002]				0.0202	0.017	1.2
22	0.222	-0.012	0.053			
C(zipcode) [T.98003]				-0.0110	0.015	-0.7
44	0.457	-0.040	0.018			
C(zipcode) [T.98004]				0.9138	0.028	32.5
55	0.000	0.859	0.969			
C(zipcode) [T.98005]				0.5232	0.030	17.4
97	0.000	0.465	0.582			
C(zipcode) [T.98006]				0.4614	0.026	18.0
03	0.000	0.411	0.512			
C(zipcode) [T.98007]				0.4496	0.031	14.5
75	0.000	0.389	0.510			
C(zipcode) [T.98008]				0.4595	0.029	15.6

07	0.000	0.402	0.517			
C(zipcode)[T.98010]				0.3098	0.025	12.2
52	0.000	0.260	0.359			
C(zipcode)[T.98011]				0.2707	0.037	7.4
14	0.000	0.199	0.342			
C(zipcode)[T.98014]				0.2041	0.041	5.0
40	0.000	0.125	0.283			
C(zipcode)[T.98019]				0.2244	0.040	5.6
80	0.000	0.147	0.302			
C(zipcode)[T.98022]				0.3386	0.024	13.8
65	0.000	0.291	0.387			
C(zipcode)[T.98023]				-0.0618	0.014	-4.5
67	0.000	-0.088	-0.035			
C(zipcode)[T.98024]				0.3204	0.037	8.6
97	0.000	0.248	0.393			
C(zipcode)[T.98027]				0.3825	0.026	14.4
96	0.000	0.331	0.434			
C(zipcode)[T.98028]				0.2113	0.035	5.9
57	0.000	0.142	0.281			
C(zipcode)[T.98029]				0.4816	0.030	16.2
76	0.000	0.424	0.540			
C(zipcode)[T.98030]				0.0047	0.017	0.2
73	0.785	-0.029	0.038			
C(zipcode)[T.98031]				-0.0210	0.019	-1.1
37	0.256	-0.057	0.015			
C(zipcode)[T.98032]				-0.1271	0.020	-6.2
52	0.000	-0.167	-0.087			
C(zipcode)[T.98033]				0.5777	0.031	18.7
78	0.000	0.517	0.638			
C(zipcode)[T.98034]				0.3312	0.033	10.1
59	0.000	0.267	0.395			
C(zipcode)[T.98038]				0.1948	0.019	10.1
68	0.000	0.157	0.232			
C(zipcode)[T.98039]				1.0842	0.037	29.2
89	0.000	1.012	1.157			
C(zipcode)[T.98040]				0.6664	0.026	25.8
87	0.000	0.616	0.717			
C(zipcode)[T.98042]				0.0535	0.016	3.2
62	0.001	0.021	0.086			

C(zipcode)[T.98045]				0.3219	0.035	9.0
72	0.000	0.252	0.391			
C(zipcode)[T.98052]				0.4594	0.031	14.6
31	0.000	0.398	0.521			
C(zipcode)[T.98053]				0.4579	0.034	13.6
15	0.000	0.392	0.524			
C(zipcode)[T.98055]				-0.0016	0.021	-0.0
77	0.939	-0.043	0.040			
C(zipcode)[T.98056]				0.1488	0.023	6.4
42	0.000	0.103	0.194			
C(zipcode)[T.98058]				0.0417	0.020	2.0
66	0.039	0.002	0.081			
C(zipcode)[T.98059]				0.2086	0.023	9.1
88	0.000	0.164	0.253			
C(zipcode)[T.98065]				0.3813	0.033	11.4
97	0.000	0.316	0.446			
C(zipcode)[T.98070]				0.0588	0.025	2.3
58	0.018	0.010	0.108			
C(zipcode)[T.98072]				0.3115	0.036	8.5
81	0.000	0.240	0.383			
C(zipcode)[T.98074]				0.4032	0.031	13.1
69	0.000	0.343	0.463			
C(zipcode)[T.98075]				0.4402	0.030	14.6
76	0.000	0.381	0.499			
C(zipcode)[T.98077]				0.3025	0.038	8.0
14	0.000	0.229	0.377			
C(zipcode)[T.98092]				0.0827	0.015	5.6
23	0.000	0.054	0.112			
C(zipcode)[T.98102]				0.7108	0.032	22.1
04	0.000	0.648	0.774			
C(zipcode)[T.98103]				0.5530	0.030	18.6
00	0.000	0.495	0.611			
C(zipcode)[T.98105]				0.7038	0.031	22.9
34	0.000	0.644	0.764			
C(zipcode)[T.98106]				0.0819	0.024	3.4
06	0.001	0.035	0.129			
C(zipcode)[T.98107]				0.5610	0.031	18.2
77	0.000	0.501	0.621			
C(zipcode)[T.98108]				0.1102	0.026	4.2

20	0.000	0.059	0.161			
C(zipcode)[T.98109]				0.7209	0.032	22.5
09	0.000	0.658	0.784			
C(zipcode)[T.98112]				0.8029	0.029	27.9
44	0.000	0.747	0.859			
C(zipcode)[T.98115]				0.5610	0.030	18.6
19	0.000	0.502	0.620			
C(zipcode)[T.98116]				0.4617	0.026	17.7
11	0.000	0.411	0.513			
C(zipcode)[T.98117]				0.5258	0.030	17.2
67	0.000	0.466	0.586			
C(zipcode)[T.98118]				0.2367	0.024	10.0
20	0.000	0.190	0.283			
C(zipcode)[T.98119]				0.6936	0.030	22.9
19	0.000	0.634	0.753			
C(zipcode)[T.98122]				0.5560	0.028	20.0
91	0.000	0.502	0.610			
C(zipcode)[T.98125]				0.3099	0.032	9.6
05	0.000	0.247	0.373			
C(zipcode)[T.98126]				0.2744	0.024	11.2
25	0.000	0.227	0.322			
C(zipcode)[T.98133]				0.2028	0.033	6.0
93	0.000	0.138	0.268			
C(zipcode)[T.98136]				0.4039	0.025	16.1
63	0.000	0.355	0.453			
C(zipcode)[T.98144]				0.4270	0.026	16.2
78	0.000	0.376	0.478			
C(zipcode)[T.98146]				0.0258	0.023	1.1
31	0.258	-0.019	0.071			
C(zipcode)[T.98148]				-0.0268	0.029	-0.9
21	0.357	-0.084	0.030			
C(zipcode)[T.98155]				0.1921	0.035	5.5
38	0.000	0.124	0.260			
C(zipcode)[T.98166]				0.0895	0.021	4.2
85	0.000	0.049	0.131			
C(zipcode)[T.98168]				-0.1520	0.022	-6.8
37	0.000	-0.196	-0.108			
C(zipcode)[T.98177]				0.3296	0.035	9.4
77	0.000	0.261	0.398			

C(zipcode)[T.98178]				-0.0550	0.023	-2.3
97	0.017	-0.100	-0.010			
C(zipcode)[T.98188]				-0.0875	0.023	-3.8
21	0.000	-0.132	-0.043			
C(zipcode)[T.98198]				-0.0646	0.017	-3.7
63	0.000	-0.098	-0.031			
C(zipcode)[T.98199]				0.5579	0.029	18.9
85	0.000	0.500	0.616			
np.log(sqft_living)				0.4213	0.006	66.2
85	0.000	0.409	0.434			
np.log(sqft_living):C(renovated)[T.True]				0.0289	0.014	2.0
34	0.042	0.001	0.057			
np.log(sqft_lot)				0.0708	0.002	34.0
49	0.000	0.067	0.075			
bedrooms				-0.0142	0.002	-7.8
55	0.000	-0.018	-0.011			
floors				0.0174	0.003	5.3
45	0.000	0.011	0.024			
bathrooms				0.0345	0.003	11.7
63	0.000	0.029	0.040			
condition				0.0452	0.002	20.7
31	0.000	0.041	0.049			
view				0.0634	0.002	32.6
25	0.000	0.060	0.067			
grade				0.1114	0.002	58.2
85	0.000	0.108	0.115			
yr_built				-0.0003	7.51e-05	-4.6
43	0.000	-0.000	-0.000			
lat				245.7639	22.112	11.1
14	0.000	202.423	289.105			
lat:C(waterfront)[T.1]				0.8552	0.128	6.6
74	0.000	0.604	1.106			
I(lat ** 2)				-2.5800	0.233	-11.0
89	0.000	-3.036	-2.124			
long				-0.4142	0.052	-7.9
44	0.000	-0.516	-0.312			
=====						
=====						
Omnibus:				1409.500	Durbin-Watson:	

```

2.001
Prob(Omnibus):          0.000   Jarque-Bera (JB):          5
902.036
Skew:                  -0.183   Prob(JB):
0.00
Kurtosis:              5.534   Cond. No.
1.27e+09
=====
=====

Warnings:
[1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is
correctly specified.
[2] The condition number is large, 1.27e+09. This might indicate that t
here are
strong multicollinearity or other numerical problems.

```

In [71]: `print(mod7.aic)`

```
-12005.868261991935
```

We can see that both the effect and renovations have a positive impact on price. The effect of a waterfront view is 46.25 percent on prices of comparable homes, while the effect of renovations is 5.794 percent. So far we have looked at global effects of predictors, irrespective of the levels of the other variables. However we might ask, is the effect of a waterfront view different for houses that were recently renovated? To answer this question we need to add an interaction term.

In [72]:

```

formula = ('np.log(price) ~ np.log(sqft_living)*waterfront + np.log(sqft_living)*renovated + np.log(sqft_lot)'
          '+ bedrooms + floors + bathrooms '
          '+ waterfront + condition + view + grade + yr_built + lat +
          I(lat**2) + long + C(zipcode)')
mod8= smf.ols(formula=formula, data=houses).fit()
print(mod8.summary())

```

OLS Regression Results

```

=====
=====
Dep. Variable:          np.log(price)  R-squared:
0.880
Model:                  OLS           Adj. R-squared:
0.879
Method:                 Least Squares  F-statistic:
1851.
Date:                   Thu, 14 Nov 2019  Prob (F-statistic):
0.00
Time:                   01:50:06         Log-Likelihood:
6068.8
No. Observations:      21613           AIC:                -1.
197e+04
Df Residuals:          21527           BIC:                -1.
128e+04
Df Model:               85

```

Covariance Type: nonrobust

			coef	std err	t
P> t	[0.025	0.975]			

Intercept			-5996.9104	525.362	-11.415
0.000	-7026.658	-4967.163			
renovated[T.True]			-0.1488	0.109	-1.368
0.171	-0.362	0.064			
C(zipcode)[T.98002]			0.0200	0.017	1.214
0.225	-0.012	0.052			
C(zipcode)[T.98003]			-0.0110	0.015	-0.748
0.454	-0.040	0.018			
C(zipcode)[T.98004]			0.9079	0.028	32.329
0.000	0.853	0.963			
C(zipcode)[T.98005]			0.5170	0.030	17.283

0.000	0.458	0.576			
C(zipcode)[T.98006]			0.4555	0.026	17.769
0.000	0.405	0.506			
C(zipcode)[T.98007]			0.4433	0.031	14.364
0.000	0.383	0.504			
C(zipcode)[T.98008]			0.4537	0.029	15.400
0.000	0.396	0.511			
C(zipcode)[T.98010]			0.3081	0.025	12.176
0.000	0.259	0.358			
C(zipcode)[T.98011]			0.2647	0.037	7.244
0.000	0.193	0.336			
C(zipcode)[T.98014]			0.1967	0.041	4.853
0.000	0.117	0.276			
C(zipcode)[T.98019]			0.2174	0.040	5.501
0.000	0.140	0.295			
C(zipcode)[T.98022]			0.3414	0.024	13.965
0.000	0.293	0.389			
C(zipcode)[T.98023]			-0.0629	0.014	-4.645
0.000	-0.089	-0.036			
C(zipcode)[T.98024]			0.3138	0.037	8.513
0.000	0.242	0.386			
C(zipcode)[T.98027]			0.3767	0.026	14.270
0.000	0.325	0.428			
C(zipcode)[T.98028]			0.2060	0.036	5.803
0.000	0.136	0.276			
C(zipcode)[T.98029]			0.4753	0.030	16.055
0.000	0.417	0.533			
C(zipcode)[T.98030]			0.0026	0.017	0.151
0.880	-0.031	0.036			
C(zipcode)[T.98031]			-0.0240	0.019	-1.298
0.194	-0.060	0.012			
C(zipcode)[T.98032]			-0.1290	0.020	-6.341
0.000	-0.169	-0.089			
C(zipcode)[T.98033]			0.5721	0.031	18.583
0.000	0.512	0.632			
C(zipcode)[T.98034]			0.3264	0.033	10.003
0.000	0.262	0.390			
C(zipcode)[T.98038]			0.1922	0.019	10.024
0.000	0.155	0.230			

C(zipcode)[T.98039]			1.0794	0.037	29.137
0.000	1.007	1.152			
C(zipcode)[T.98040]			0.6606	0.026	25.646
0.000	0.610	0.711			
C(zipcode)[T.98042]			0.0513	0.016	3.123
0.002	0.019	0.083			
C(zipcode)[T.98045]			0.3160	0.036	8.901
0.000	0.246	0.386			
C(zipcode)[T.98052]			0.4533	0.031	14.428
0.000	0.392	0.515			
C(zipcode)[T.98053]			0.4511	0.034	13.405
0.000	0.385	0.517			
C(zipcode)[T.98055]			-0.0058	0.021	-0.271
0.786	-0.047	0.036			
C(zipcode)[T.98056]			0.1434	0.023	6.209
0.000	0.098	0.189			
C(zipcode)[T.98058]			0.0376	0.020	1.863
0.062	-0.002	0.077			
C(zipcode)[T.98059]			0.2036	0.023	8.964
0.000	0.159	0.248			
C(zipcode)[T.98065]			0.3748	0.033	11.296
0.000	0.310	0.440			
C(zipcode)[T.98070]			0.0400	0.025	1.606
0.108	-0.009	0.089			
C(zipcode)[T.98072]			0.3052	0.036	8.403
0.000	0.234	0.376			
C(zipcode)[T.98074]			0.3974	0.031	12.973
0.000	0.337	0.457			
C(zipcode)[T.98075]			0.4345	0.030	14.477
0.000	0.376	0.493			
C(zipcode)[T.98077]			0.2959	0.038	7.835
0.000	0.222	0.370			
C(zipcode)[T.98092]			0.0826	0.015	5.610
0.000	0.054	0.111			
C(zipcode)[T.98102]			0.7050	0.032	21.911
0.000	0.642	0.768			
C(zipcode)[T.98103]			0.5472	0.030	18.393
0.000	0.489	0.605			
C(zipcode)[T.98105]			0.6987	0.031	22.753

0.000	0.639	0.759			
C(zipcode)[T.98106]			0.0770	0.024	3.200
0.001	0.030	0.124			
C(zipcode)[T.98107]			0.5552	0.031	18.077
0.000	0.495	0.615			
C(zipcode)[T.98108]			0.1050	0.026	4.019
0.000	0.054	0.156			
C(zipcode)[T.98109]			0.7151	0.032	22.317
0.000	0.652	0.778			
C(zipcode)[T.98112]			0.7971	0.029	27.728
0.000	0.741	0.853			
C(zipcode)[T.98115]			0.5553	0.030	18.418
0.000	0.496	0.614			
C(zipcode)[T.98116]			0.4565	0.026	17.503
0.000	0.405	0.508			
C(zipcode)[T.98117]			0.5201	0.030	17.069
0.000	0.460	0.580			
C(zipcode)[T.98118]			0.2313	0.024	9.787
0.000	0.185	0.278			
C(zipcode)[T.98119]			0.6878	0.030	22.717
0.000	0.628	0.747			
C(zipcode)[T.98122]			0.5502	0.028	19.873
0.000	0.496	0.605			
C(zipcode)[T.98125]			0.3067	0.032	9.499
0.000	0.243	0.370			
C(zipcode)[T.98126]			0.2695	0.024	11.016
0.000	0.222	0.317			
C(zipcode)[T.98133]			0.1971	0.033	5.919
0.000	0.132	0.262			
C(zipcode)[T.98136]			0.3993	0.025	15.971
0.000	0.350	0.448			
C(zipcode)[T.98144]			0.4215	0.026	16.062
0.000	0.370	0.473			
C(zipcode)[T.98146]			0.0208	0.023	0.909
0.363	-0.024	0.066			
C(zipcode)[T.98148]			-0.0301	0.029	-1.033
0.302	-0.087	0.027			
C(zipcode)[T.98155]			0.1885	0.035	5.429
0.000	0.120	0.257			

C(zipcode)[T.98166]			0.0814	0.021	3.896
0.000	0.040	0.122			
C(zipcode)[T.98168]			-0.1563	0.022	-7.029
0.000	-0.200	-0.113			
C(zipcode)[T.98177]			0.3248	0.035	9.332
0.000	0.257	0.393			
C(zipcode)[T.98178]			-0.0602	0.023	-2.618
0.009	-0.105	-0.015			
C(zipcode)[T.98188]			-0.0912	0.023	-3.979
0.000	-0.136	-0.046			
C(zipcode)[T.98198]			-0.0718	0.017	-4.189
0.000	-0.105	-0.038			
C(zipcode)[T.98199]			0.5526	0.029	18.793
0.000	0.495	0.610			
np.log(sqft_living)			0.4210	0.006	66.165
0.000	0.409	0.434			
np.log(sqft_living):renovated[T.True]			0.0271	0.014	1.904
0.057	-0.001	0.055			
waterfront			-0.0103	0.227	-0.045
0.964	-0.455	0.434			
np.log(sqft_living):waterfront			0.0593	0.028	2.084
0.037	0.004	0.115			
np.log(sqft_lot)			0.0708	0.002	34.042
0.000	0.067	0.075			
bedrooms			-0.0141	0.002	-7.781
0.000	-0.018	-0.011			
floors			0.0175	0.003	5.388
0.000	0.011	0.024			
bathrooms			0.0345	0.003	11.743
0.000	0.029	0.040			
condition			0.0452	0.002	20.717
0.000	0.041	0.049			
view			0.0636	0.002	32.694
0.000	0.060	0.067			
grade			0.1114	0.002	58.199
0.000	0.108	0.115			
yr_built			-0.0003	7.51e-05	-4.608
0.000	-0.000	-0.000			
lat			250.0677	22.123	11.304

```

      0.000      206.705      293.430
I(lat ** 2)      -2.6252      0.233      -11.278
      0.000      -3.081      -2.169
long      -0.4112      0.052      -7.879
      0.000      -0.513      -0.309
=====
=====
Omnibus:      1424.704      Durbin-Watson:
      2.001
Prob(Omnibus):      0.000      Jarque-Bera (JB):      5
990.854
Skew:      -0.187      Prob(JB):
      0.00
Kurtosis:      5.552      Cond. No.
1.27e+09
=====
=====

```

Warnings:

[1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified.
 [2] The condition number is large, 1.27e+09. This might indicate that there are strong multicollinearity or other numerical problems.

In [73]: `print(mod8.aic)`

```
-11965.54786190483
```

Exercise 10: (15 mts)

Our reference model (mod7) contained the following predictors: `bedrooms`, `floors`, `bathrooms`, `condition`, `view`, `grade`, `yr_built`, `long`, `log(sqft_living)`, `C(renovated)`, `lat * C(waterfront)`, `I(lat**2)`, `log(sqft_lot)` and `C(zipcode)`. The AIC for this model was -12005.86 and the R^2 is 0.8798 .

Expand this model above by doing the following:

1. Add a term which accounts for the square of the year the house was built
2. Add an interaction term for the presence of a basement in affecting the relationship between the longitude coordinate and the price of a house

Compare the model fit and AIC with the previous model.

Answer. One possible solution is shown below:

```
In [74]: formula = ('np.log(price) ~ np.log(sqft_living)*C(renovated) + np.log(sqft_lot) + bedrooms + floors + bathrooms '
          '+ condition + view + grade + yr_built + lat*C(waterfront) + I(lat**2) + long + C(zipcode)'
          '+ I(yr_built**2)')
mod9 = smf.ols(formula=formula, data=houses).fit()
print(mod9.summary())
```

OLS Regression Results

```
=====
=====
Dep. Variable:          np.log(price)  R-squared:
0.884
Model:                  OLS           Adj. R-squared:
0.883
Method:                Least Squares   F-statistic:
1899.
Date:                  Thu, 14 Nov 2019 Prob (F-statistic):
0.00
Time:                  01:50:08        Log-Likelihood:
6428.5
No. Observations:      21613          AIC:
268e+04
Df Residuals:          21526          BIC:
199e+04
Df Model:              86
Covariance Type:       nonrobust
```

				coef	std err	
t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]			

Intercept				-6012.6468	516.949	-11.6
31	0.000	-7025.905	-4999.389			
C(renovated)[T.True]				-0.3822	0.107	-3.5
69	0.000	-0.592	-0.172			
C(waterfront)[T.1]				-40.7918	5.997	-6.8
02	0.000	-52.547	-29.037			
C(zipcode)[T.98002]				0.0233	0.016	1.4
36	0.151	-0.009	0.055			
C(zipcode)[T.98003]				0.0072	0.015	0.4
98	0.619	-0.021	0.036			
C(zipcode)[T.98004]				0.9283	0.028	33.5
85	0.000	0.874	0.982			
C(zipcode)[T.98005]				0.5507	0.029	18.6
96	0.000	0.493	0.608			
C(zipcode)[T.98006]				0.4802	0.025	19.0
26	0.000	0.431	0.530			
C(zipcode)[T.98007]				0.4816	0.030	15.8
44	0.000	0.422	0.541			
C(zipcode)[T.98008]				0.4917	0.029	16.9
50	0.000	0.435	0.549			
C(zipcode)[T.98010]				0.3011	0.025	12.0
96	0.000	0.252	0.350			
C(zipcode)[T.98011]				0.2840	0.036	7.8
98	0.000	0.213	0.354			
C(zipcode)[T.98014]				0.2023	0.040	5.0
73	0.000	0.124	0.280			
C(zipcode)[T.98019]				0.2224	0.039	5.7
19	0.000	0.146	0.299			
C(zipcode)[T.98022]				0.3422	0.024	14.2
30	0.000	0.295	0.389			
C(zipcode)[T.98023]				-0.0471	0.013	-3.5
31	0.000	-0.073	-0.021			
C(zipcode)[T.98024]				0.3110	0.036	8.5

74	0.000	0.240	0.382			
C(zipcode)[T.98027]				0.3871	0.026	14.9
03	0.000	0.336	0.438			
C(zipcode)[T.98028]				0.2208	0.035	6.3
22	0.000	0.152	0.289			
C(zipcode)[T.98029]				0.4922	0.029	16.8
97	0.000	0.435	0.549			
C(zipcode)[T.98030]				0.0048	0.017	0.2
88	0.774	-0.028	0.038			
C(zipcode)[T.98031]				-0.0093	0.018	-0.5
13	0.608	-0.045	0.026			
C(zipcode)[T.98032]				-0.1095	0.020	-5.4
66	0.000	-0.149	-0.070			
C(zipcode)[T.98033]				0.5869	0.030	19.3
74	0.000	0.527	0.646			
C(zipcode)[T.98034]				0.3515	0.032	10.9
50	0.000	0.289	0.414			
C(zipcode)[T.98038]				0.1913	0.019	10.1
41	0.000	0.154	0.228			
C(zipcode)[T.98039]				1.0983	0.036	30.1
36	0.000	1.027	1.170			
C(zipcode)[T.98040]				0.6911	0.025	27.2
51	0.000	0.641	0.741			
C(zipcode)[T.98042]				0.0579	0.016	3.5
81	0.000	0.026	0.090			
C(zipcode)[T.98045]				0.3316	0.035	9.4
91	0.000	0.263	0.400			
C(zipcode)[T.98052]				0.4753	0.031	15.3
73	0.000	0.415	0.536			
C(zipcode)[T.98053]				0.4433	0.033	13.3
88	0.000	0.378	0.508			
C(zipcode)[T.98055]				0.0032	0.021	0.1
55	0.877	-0.038	0.044			
C(zipcode)[T.98056]				0.1495	0.023	6.5
77	0.000	0.105	0.194			
C(zipcode)[T.98058]				0.0579	0.020	2.9
10	0.004	0.019	0.097			
C(zipcode)[T.98059]				0.2036	0.022	9.1
07	0.000	0.160	0.247			

C(zipcode)[T.98065]				0.3734	0.033	11.4
35	0.000	0.309	0.437			
C(zipcode)[T.98070]				0.0264	0.025	1.0
74	0.283	-0.022	0.075			
C(zipcode)[T.98072]				0.3251	0.036	9.0
97	0.000	0.255	0.395			
C(zipcode)[T.98074]				0.4183	0.030	13.8
75	0.000	0.359	0.477			
C(zipcode)[T.98075]				0.4458	0.030	15.0
98	0.000	0.388	0.504			
C(zipcode)[T.98077]				0.3151	0.037	8.4
79	0.000	0.242	0.388			
C(zipcode)[T.98092]				0.0852	0.014	5.8
79	0.000	0.057	0.114			
C(zipcode)[T.98102]				0.6984	0.032	22.0
59	0.000	0.636	0.760			
C(zipcode)[T.98103]				0.5360	0.029	18.3
08	0.000	0.479	0.593			
C(zipcode)[T.98105]				0.7033	0.030	23.2
81	0.000	0.644	0.763			
C(zipcode)[T.98106]				0.0714	0.024	3.0
16	0.003	0.025	0.118			
C(zipcode)[T.98107]				0.5413	0.030	17.9
09	0.000	0.482	0.601			
C(zipcode)[T.98108]				0.0959	0.026	3.7
29	0.000	0.046	0.146			
C(zipcode)[T.98109]				0.7021	0.032	22.2
65	0.000	0.640	0.764			
C(zipcode)[T.98112]				0.7957	0.028	28.1
28	0.000	0.740	0.851			
C(zipcode)[T.98115]				0.5674	0.030	19.1
29	0.000	0.509	0.626			
C(zipcode)[T.98116]				0.4499	0.026	17.5
29	0.000	0.400	0.500			
C(zipcode)[T.98117]				0.5188	0.030	17.3
05	0.000	0.460	0.578			
C(zipcode)[T.98118]				0.2249	0.023	9.6
67	0.000	0.179	0.270			
C(zipcode)[T.98119]				0.6695	0.030	22.4

64	0.000	0.611	0.728			
C(zipcode)[T.98122]				0.5280	0.027	19.3
68	0.000	0.475	0.581			
C(zipcode)[T.98125]				0.3282	0.032	10.3
30	0.000	0.266	0.390			
C(zipcode)[T.98126]				0.2645	0.024	10.9
87	0.000	0.217	0.312			
C(zipcode)[T.98133]				0.2129	0.033	6.4
97	0.000	0.149	0.277			
C(zipcode)[T.98136]				0.3930	0.025	15.9
73	0.000	0.345	0.441			
C(zipcode)[T.98144]				0.4047	0.026	15.6
64	0.000	0.354	0.455			
C(zipcode)[T.98146]				0.0290	0.022	1.2
88	0.198	-0.015	0.073			
C(zipcode)[T.98148]				-0.0134	0.029	-0.4
67	0.640	-0.070	0.043			
C(zipcode)[T.98155]				0.2101	0.034	6.1
50	0.000	0.143	0.277			
C(zipcode)[T.98166]				0.0979	0.021	4.7
56	0.000	0.058	0.138			
C(zipcode)[T.98168]				-0.1458	0.022	-6.6
63	0.000	-0.189	-0.103			
C(zipcode)[T.98177]				0.3481	0.034	10.1
62	0.000	0.281	0.415			
C(zipcode)[T.98178]				-0.0416	0.023	-1.8
39	0.066	-0.086	0.003			
C(zipcode)[T.98188]				-0.0750	0.023	-3.3
25	0.001	-0.119	-0.031			
C(zipcode)[T.98198]				-0.0510	0.017	-3.0
20	0.003	-0.084	-0.018			
C(zipcode)[T.98199]				0.5676	0.029	19.6
19	0.000	0.511	0.624			
np.log(sqft_living)				0.4126	0.006	65.8
52	0.000	0.400	0.425			
np.log(sqft_living):C(renovated)[T.True]				0.0592	0.014	4.2
29	0.000	0.032	0.087			
np.log(sqft_lot)				0.0852	0.002	40.2
04	0.000	0.081	0.089			

```

bedrooms
16      0.000      -0.014      -0.007      -0.0105      0.002      -5.9
floors
74      0.000      -0.019      -0.006      -0.0125      0.003      -3.6
bathrooms
23      0.000      0.019      0.031      0.0251      0.003      8.6
condition
61      0.000      0.050      0.058      0.0540      0.002      24.8
view
70      0.000      0.063      0.070      0.0667      0.002      34.7
grade
06      0.000      0.104      0.112      0.1081      0.002      57.3
yr_built
59      0.000      -0.204      -0.175      -0.1896      0.007      -26.2
lat
61      0.000      215.577      300.931      258.2540      21.773      11.8
lat:C(waterfront)[T.1]
78      0.000      0.620      1.115      0.8676      0.126      6.8
I(lat ** 2)
35      0.000      -3.160      -2.262      -2.7113      0.229      -11.8
long
15      0.000      -0.564      -0.362      -0.4630      0.051      -9.0
I(yr_built ** 2)
12      0.000      4.47e-05      5.19e-05      4.833e-05      1.84e-06      26.2
=====
=====
Omnibus:                1552.582      Durbin-Watson:
2.005
Prob(Omnibus):          0.000      Jarque-Bera (JB):          6
876.465
Skew:                   -0.214      Prob(JB):
0.00
Kurtosis:               5.730      Cond. No.
1.64e+12
=====
=====

Warnings:
[1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is

```


correctly specified.

[2] The condition number is large, 1.64e+12. This might indicate that there are strong multicollinearity or other numerical problems.

```
In [75]: print(mod9.aic)
```

```
-12682.956456731124
```

```
In [76]: # built dummy variable to separate houses with a basement and houses with no basement
houses['has_basement'] = (houses['sqft_basement'] > 0) * 1.0
```

```
In [77]: # estimate a model with an interaction between the longitude coordinate
# and the presence of a basement.
formula = ('np.log(price) ~ np.log(sqft_living)*C(renovated) + np.log(sqft_lot) + bedrooms + floors + bathrooms '
          '+ condition + view + grade + yr_built + lat * C(waterfront) + I(lat**2) + long + C(zipcode) '
          '+ has_basement * long')
mod10 = smf.ols(formula=formula, data=houses).fit()
print(mod10.summary())
```

OLS Regression Results

```
=====
=====
Dep. Variable:          np.log(price)    R-squared:
0.881
Model:                  OLS              Adj. R-squared:
0.881
Method:                 Least Squares     F-statistic:
1833.
Date:                   Thu, 14 Nov 2019  Prob (F-statistic):
0.00
Time:                   01:50:10          Log-Likelihood:
6199.6
No. Observations:      21613             AIC:
-1.
```

```

222e+04
Df Residuals:          21525    BIC:          -1.
152e+04
Df Model:              87

```

Covariance Type: nonrobust

=====						
=====					coef	std err
t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]			

Intercept				-6308.3439	523.203	-12.0
57	0.000	-7333.860	-5282.827			
C(renovated)[T.True]				-0.2039	0.108	-1.8
88	0.059	-0.416	0.008			
C(waterfront)[T.1]				-40.0337	6.064	-6.6
02	0.000	-51.920	-28.147			
C(zipcode)[T.98002]				0.0163	0.016	0.9
93	0.321	-0.016	0.048			
C(zipcode)[T.98003]				-0.0093	0.015	-0.6
34	0.526	-0.038	0.019			
C(zipcode)[T.98004]				0.9153	0.028	32.7
43	0.000	0.860	0.970			
C(zipcode)[T.98005]				0.5272	0.030	17.6
99	0.000	0.469	0.586			
C(zipcode)[T.98006]				0.4651	0.026	18.2
12	0.000	0.415	0.515			
C(zipcode)[T.98007]				0.4502	0.031	14.6
55	0.000	0.390	0.510			
C(zipcode)[T.98008]				0.4626	0.029	15.7
66	0.000	0.405	0.520			
C(zipcode)[T.98010]				0.3097	0.025	12.3
12	0.000	0.260	0.359			
C(zipcode)[T.98011]				0.2827	0.036	7.7
72	0.000	0.211	0.354			
C(zipcode)[T.98014]				0.2061	0.040	5.1
15	0.000	0.127	0.285			

C(zipcode)[T.98019]				0.2316	0.039	5.8
87	0.000	0.154	0.309			
C(zipcode)[T.98022]				0.3434	0.024	14.1
29	0.000	0.296	0.391			
C(zipcode)[T.98023]				-0.0590	0.013	-4.3
72	0.000	-0.085	-0.033			
C(zipcode)[T.98024]				0.3188	0.037	8.6
96	0.000	0.247	0.391			
C(zipcode)[T.98027]				0.3938	0.026	14.9
55	0.000	0.342	0.445			
C(zipcode)[T.98028]				0.2237	0.035	6.3
33	0.000	0.155	0.293			
C(zipcode)[T.98029]				0.4780	0.029	16.2
30	0.000	0.420	0.536			
C(zipcode)[T.98030]				0.0011	0.017	0.0
65	0.948	-0.032	0.034			
C(zipcode)[T.98031]				-0.0231	0.018	-1.2
55	0.210	-0.059	0.013			
C(zipcode)[T.98032]				-0.1237	0.020	-6.1
12	0.000	-0.163	-0.084			
C(zipcode)[T.98033]				0.5824	0.031	19.0
07	0.000	0.522	0.642			
C(zipcode)[T.98034]				0.3417	0.032	10.5
22	0.000	0.278	0.405			
C(zipcode)[T.98038]				0.1871	0.019	9.8
09	0.000	0.150	0.224			
C(zipcode)[T.98039]				1.0789	0.037	29.2
78	0.000	1.007	1.151			
C(zipcode)[T.98040]				0.6677	0.026	26.0
53	0.000	0.617	0.718			
C(zipcode)[T.98042]				0.0484	0.016	2.9
61	0.003	0.016	0.080			
C(zipcode)[T.98045]				0.3175	0.035	8.9
91	0.000	0.248	0.387			
C(zipcode)[T.98052]				0.4658	0.031	14.8
90	0.000	0.405	0.527			
C(zipcode)[T.98053]				0.4493	0.033	13.4
18	0.000	0.384	0.515			
C(zipcode)[T.98055]				-0.0038	0.021	-0.1

78	0.859	-0.045	0.038			
C(zipcode)[T.98056]				0.1430	0.023	6.2
22	0.000	0.098	0.188			
C(zipcode)[T.98058]				0.0396	0.020	1.9
71	0.049	0.000	0.079			
C(zipcode)[T.98059]				0.1981	0.023	8.7
60	0.000	0.154	0.242			
C(zipcode)[T.98065]				0.3699	0.033	11.2
05	0.000	0.305	0.435			
C(zipcode)[T.98070]				0.0581	0.025	2.3
42	0.019	0.009	0.107			
C(zipcode)[T.98072]				0.3258	0.036	9.0
09	0.000	0.255	0.397			
C(zipcode)[T.98074]				0.4026	0.030	13.2
06	0.000	0.343	0.462			
C(zipcode)[T.98075]				0.4321	0.030	14.4
70	0.000	0.374	0.491			
C(zipcode)[T.98077]				0.3103	0.038	8.2
56	0.000	0.237	0.384			
C(zipcode)[T.98092]				0.0815	0.015	5.5
68	0.000	0.053	0.110			
C(zipcode)[T.98102]				0.7378	0.032	23.0
24	0.000	0.675	0.801			
C(zipcode)[T.98103]				0.5717	0.030	19.3
07	0.000	0.514	0.630			
C(zipcode)[T.98105]				0.7255	0.031	23.7
33	0.000	0.666	0.785			
C(zipcode)[T.98106]				0.0914	0.024	3.8
20	0.000	0.045	0.138			
C(zipcode)[T.98107]				0.5814	0.031	19.0
20	0.000	0.522	0.641			
C(zipcode)[T.98108]				0.1200	0.026	4.6
16	0.000	0.069	0.171			
C(zipcode)[T.98109]				0.7400	0.032	23.2
05	0.000	0.678	0.803			
C(zipcode)[T.98112]				0.8242	0.029	28.7
94	0.000	0.768	0.880			
C(zipcode)[T.98115]				0.5812	0.030	19.3
67	0.000	0.522	0.640			

C(zipcode)[T.98116]				0.4745	0.026	18.2
69	0.000	0.424	0.525			
C(zipcode)[T.98117]				0.5435	0.030	17.9
23	0.000	0.484	0.603			
C(zipcode)[T.98118]				0.2461	0.024	10.4
64	0.000	0.200	0.292			
C(zipcode)[T.98119]				0.7157	0.030	23.7
34	0.000	0.657	0.775			
C(zipcode)[T.98122]				0.5749	0.028	20.8
55	0.000	0.521	0.629			
C(zipcode)[T.98125]				0.3247	0.032	10.1
07	0.000	0.262	0.388			
C(zipcode)[T.98126]				0.2831	0.024	11.6
31	0.000	0.235	0.331			
C(zipcode)[T.98133]				0.2180	0.033	6.5
78	0.000	0.153	0.283			
C(zipcode)[T.98136]				0.4158	0.025	16.6
99	0.000	0.367	0.465			
C(zipcode)[T.98144]				0.4443	0.026	17.0
07	0.000	0.393	0.495			
C(zipcode)[T.98146]				0.0253	0.023	1.1
12	0.266	-0.019	0.070			
C(zipcode)[T.98148]				-0.0326	0.029	-1.1
24	0.261	-0.089	0.024			
C(zipcode)[T.98155]				0.2059	0.035	5.9
60	0.000	0.138	0.274			
C(zipcode)[T.98166]				0.0887	0.021	4.2
66	0.000	0.048	0.129			
C(zipcode)[T.98168]				-0.1487	0.022	-6.7
27	0.000	-0.192	-0.105			
C(zipcode)[T.98177]				0.3422	0.035	9.8
84	0.000	0.274	0.410			
C(zipcode)[T.98178]				-0.0515	0.023	-2.2
51	0.024	-0.096	-0.007			
C(zipcode)[T.98188]				-0.0885	0.023	-3.8
84	0.000	-0.133	-0.044			
C(zipcode)[T.98198]				-0.0661	0.017	-3.8
73	0.000	-0.100	-0.033			
C(zipcode)[T.98199]				0.5753	0.029	19.6

```

39      0.000      0.518      0.633
np.log(sqft_living)      0.4518      0.007      67.2
61      0.000      0.439      0.465
np.log(sqft_living):C(renovated)[T.True]      0.0345      0.014      2.4
40      0.015      0.007      0.062
np.log(sqft_lot)      0.0669      0.002      31.8
95      0.000      0.063      0.071
bedrooms      -0.0156      0.002      -8.6
48      0.000      -0.019      -0.012
floors      -0.0062      0.004      -1.7
09      0.087      -0.013      0.001
bathrooms      0.0403      0.003      13.6
99      0.000      0.035      0.046
condition      0.0462      0.002      21.2
86      0.000      0.042      0.050
view      0.0657      0.002      33.8
54      0.000      0.062      0.069
grade      0.1069      0.002      55.4
79      0.000      0.103      0.111
yr_built      -0.0003      7.49e-05      -3.4
39      0.001      -0.000      -0.000
lat      263.2078      22.032      11.9
46      0.000      220.023      306.393
lat:C(waterfront)[T.1]      0.8518      0.128      6.6
78      0.000      0.602      1.102
I(lat ** 2)      -2.7637      0.232      -11.9
22      0.000      -3.218      -2.309
long      -0.4075      0.052      -7.8
38      0.000      -0.509      -0.306
has_basement      -7.2390      2.610      -2.7
74      0.006      -12.354      -2.124
has_basement:long      -0.0588      0.021      -2.7
55      0.006      -0.101      -0.017
=====
=====
Omnibus:      1458.357      Durbin-Watson:
2.000
Prob(Omnibus):      0.000      Jarque-Bera (JB):      6
307.671

```

```
Skew:                -0.186   Prob(JB):  
    0.00  
Kurtosis:            5.620   Cond. No.  
1.27e+09
```

```
=====
```

Warnings:

```
[1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is  
correctly specified.  
[2] The condition number is large, 1.27e+09. This might indicate that t  
here are  
strong multicollinearity or other numerical problems.
```

The effects are significant in both cases. Both models improve the fit of our reference models, but the addition of a square term in the building year has a stronger impact compared to the interaction between basement and longitude.

```
In [78]: # the r-squared results  
r7 = mod7.rsquared  
r9 = mod9.rsquared  
r10 = mod10.rsquared  
  
# the aic results  
aic7 = mod7.aic  
aic9 = mod9.aic  
aic10 = mod10.aic  
  
print("----- R Squared results -----")  
print("Model 7 -", r7)  
print("Model 9 -", r9)  
print("Model 10 -", r10)  
print("\n----- AIC results -----")  
print("AIC 7 -", aic7)  
print("AIC 9 -", aic9)  
print("AIC 10 -", aic10)
```

```
----- R Squared results -----  
Model 7 - 0.8798452507027756  
Model 9 - 0.8835618615444407  
Model 10 - 0.8810696008728642  
  
----- AIC results -----  
AIC 7 - -12005.868261991935  
AIC 9 - -12682.956456731124  
AIC 10 - -12223.229661644618
```

Conclusions (5 mts)

In this case, we applied various types of transformations to the predictor and response variables to improve the quality of our linear modeling. In particular, we found that fitting the logarithm of house prices allowed us to get better results. Using our understanding of transformations, we were able to effectively model nonlinear relationships, such as the quadratic relationship between latitude and the log of price. Finally, we tied in our understanding of interaction effects from previous EDA cases in order to directly model and quantify the interaction of renovation and waterfront status on square footage.

Takeaways (5 mts)

Variable transformations are a powerful technique to improve the quality of our linear models. In particular:

1. Transforming the dependent variable can improve linearity and resolve the problem of uneven variance around the line of best fit.
2. Transforming the independent variables can be useful to improve the quality of the fit, capture nonlinear relationships between the independent and response variables, and test a wider range of hypotheses.
3. Interaction terms are a specific type of variable transformation, involving the product of two other independent variables. They can capture dependencies in the relationship between a predictor variable and the response variable on the value of a third variable.

