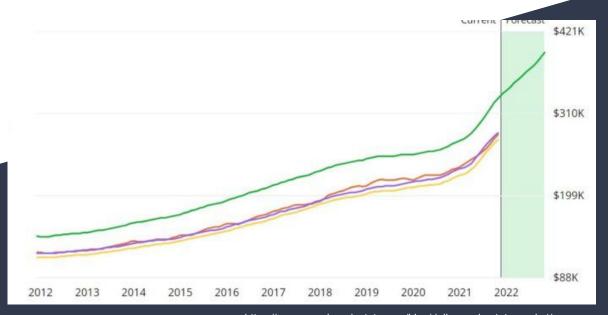
# Housing Sales Price Prediction in North Dallas 2021



## Project Background

- The housing market in North Dallas has been growing rapidly over the last few years and even more so in the last 6 months.
  - Several large corporations are relocating their headquarters to the area and moving large numbers of employees with them which is driving the market upward.
- The goal of the project is to solve the problem of optimal housing pricing by using machine learning to estimate a sale price of homes in a small section of North Dallas suburbs.
- This project will use a small subset of the available data as a case study to prove effectiveness of the methodology. If the models show that a home could be sold higher this results in more money for the home sellers, a larger fee for the realty company, and a larger commission for the realtor.
- If the model shows that homes are overpriced then it can be suggested to lower the price if it is needed to move the home quickly.

## Data Wrangling

93 Auction Date Int64Index: 9117 entries, 0 to 2613 45 Total Market Value 94 Default Date 0 non-null float64 Data columns (total 140 columns): 9117 non-null Int64 8945 non-rull, object 46 Market Ublied and 95 Recording Date # Column Non-Null Count Dtype 47 Market Value Improvement 9117 non-null int64 96 Document Type 8789 non-null object 48 Estimated Value 8819 non-null float64 97 Sales Price 6153 non-null float64 0 APN/PIN/Tax 1 9117 non-null object 8527 non-null object 49 Absortoo Status 98 Enulty 8819 non-out float64 1 APN/PIN/Tay 2 8577 non-ruli object 50 Exemption-Veterans 9117 non-null book 99 Equity Percentage 8956 non-null object 2 APN/PIN/Tax 3 3774 non-null object 100 Number Of Mortgages 3 FIRS 9117 non-null Int64 9117 non-out hoof 52 Evernation-Senior 101 Mortgage Loan Balance 9117 non-mill float64 4 Census Tract 9006 non-null float64 53 Exemption-Widow 9117 non-null boo 102 Mortgage 1 Lender Name 6547 non-null object 5 Property Address 103 Mortgage 1 Loan Type F. House Number 9069 non-null object 55 Block # 8816 non-null object 104 Mortgage 1 Amount 6647 non-null float64 7 Pre Direction 198 non-null object 56 Lot# 9008 non-null object 105 Mortgage 1 Loan Date 6635 non-null object 106 Mortgage 1 Rate 9968 papauli object 58 County Use Code 9113 non-null object 6647 non-rull object B. Street Suffly 107 Estimated Rate 9 non-null object 5B Universal Land Use 9117 non-null object 108 Estimated Rate 1 6647 non-null object 11 Unit Type 450 non-null object 0 non-null float64 109 Mortgage 1 Age 6635 non-null object 12 Unit Number 450 non-null object 61 Zonico 2318 non-null object 110 Mortgage 2 Lender Name 260 non-null object 13 City 9103 non-mill object 62 Plat Map Reference 3730 non-hull object 111 Mortgage 2 Loan Type 14 State 112 Mortgage 2 Amount 15 ZP 5 9094 non-null float64 64 Lot SOFT 9117 non-null float64 113 Mortgage 2 Loan Date 259 populariti object 15 ZIP 4 9028 non-null float64 65 New Construction 8847 non-null object 114 Mortgage 2 Rate 260 non-null object 17 Mailing Address 9013 non-null float64 115 Mortgage 2 Age 18 Mailing House Number 67 Baths 9117 non-null float64 116 Mortgage 31 onder Name 19 Mailing Pre Direction 384 non-null object 68 Total Building Area 9117 non-null Int64 117 Mortgage 3 Loan Type 3 non-null object 20 Mailing Street 69 Living Area SQFT 9041 non-null float64 118 Mortgage 3 Amount 21 Mailing Street Suffix 8724 non-null object 355 non-null float64 119 Mortgage 3 Loan Date 3 non-null object 7 non-null final64 22 Mailing Post Direction 57 non-null object 71 Basement SQE 120 Mortgage 3 Rate 3 non-null 23 Mailing Unit Type 8301 non-null float64 121 Mortgage 3 Age 24 Mailing Linit Number 889 non-rull object 73 Rasomont 1551 non-null object 177 Mortnage 4 Lender Name 25 Mailing City 9085 non-null object 74 Flooring Cover 2968 non-null object 123 Mortgage 4 Loan Type 2 non-null object 26 Mailing State 9074 non-null object 75 Stories 8915 non-null object 124 Mortgage 4 Amount 27 Mailing ZIP 5 9073 non-null object 76 Style 1086 non-null object 125 Mortgage 4 Loan Date 2 non-mill object 28 Mailing ZIP 4 R944 non-null float64 77 Year Built 8847 non-null finat64 126 Mortgage 4 Rate 2 non-null object 29 MLS ID 9117 non-null int64 78 Air conditioning 8311 non-null object 30 Listing Type 9117 non-null object 79 Heat Type R174 non-rull object 128 Owner 1 First Name 31 Status 9117 non-null object 80 Fireplace indicator 9117 non-out book 129 Owner 1 Middle Name 4869 non-null object 32 List Price 9117 non-null int64 81 Construction Type 4996 non-null object 130 Owner 1 Last Name 33 Days on Market 9115 non-null float64 82 Exterior Wall 8312 non-null object 131 Owner 1 Full Name 9117 non-null object 34 Contract Status Change Date 9117 non-mill object 83 Roof Material Type BB75 non-rull object 132 Owner 1 Email Addresses 2578 non-null inhiert 35 Township Name 5825 non-null object 133 Owner 1 Phone Numbers 1115 con auf object 85 Has Pool 1631 non-ruil object 134 Owner 2 First Name 4809 non-null object 36 Subdivision Code 37 Subdivision 9114 non-rull object 86 Parking spaces 9117 non-null int64 135 Owner 2 Middle Name 2583 non-null object 38 Current Year Tax 9117 non-null int64 87 Parking Type 39 Tax Amount 9110 non-null float64 RR Total Links 9117 non-null Int64 137 Owner 2 Full Name 4953 non-null object 40 Tax Rate Code Area 5444 non-null object 89 Sell Score Dinonunul Boat64 138 Owner 2 Email Addresses 690 non-rid object 41 Current Year Assessment 139 Owner 2 Phone Numbers 635 non-null object 42 Total Assessed Value 9117 non-rull Int64 91 Distressed Recording Date 191 non-out object rhynes: honi/6) float64/28) int64/14) phiori/92) 9117 non-null int64 3 non-null object 92 Distressed Case Number

44 Assessed Improvement 9117 non-mill int64

84 non-initial object

- Goal of Data Wrangling
  - Remove unnecessary features
  - Investigate and fix null values
  - Each row for each feature has a relevant value
  - Each feature is the correct Dtype for analysis
- The list of features and data types of the raw data can be seen to the left
  - It is clear that there is a lot of work to be done removing features
    - Before even looking at values, features that include personal information were removed
      - Owner names
      - Mortgage information
      - Tax information
      - Contact information

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## Data Wrangling

- This was a very well populated data set so all of the numerical values were populated
- The categorical values needed some work to make sure each row had a value for each feature
- Since the values of some of the categorical features were either 'Yes' or 0 it was assumed that 0 was a no, so they were filled as such
  - Has pool
  - Basement
  - Porch Type
- Other features were the opposite so were filled with 'No'
  - Heat Type
  - Air conditioning

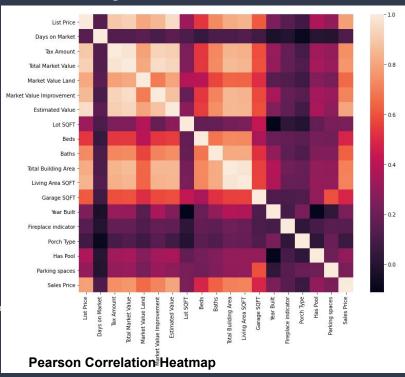
```
cleaning['Has Pool'].fillna('None', inplace = True)
cleaning['Basement'].fillna('No Basement', inplace = True)
cleaning['Porch Type'].fillna('None', inplace = True)
cleaning['Heat Type'].fillna('Yes', inplace = True)
cleaning['Roof Material Type'].fillna('Composition Shingle', inplace = True)
cleaning['Air conditioning'].fillna('Yes', inplace = True)
cleaning = cleaning.drop(['Basement SQFT', 'Total Assessed Value', 'Assessed Land', 'Assessed Improvement', 'State', 'Status', 'Z
```

### **Code Snippet Showing Filling Null Categorical Data**

City	object
ZIP 5	float64
ZIP 4	float64
List Price	int64
Township Name	object
Subdivision	object
Tax Amount	float64
Total Market Value	int64
Market Value Land	int64
Market Value Improvement	int64
Estimated Value	float64
County Use Code	object
Lot SQFT	float64
New Construction	object
Beds	float64
Baths	float64
Total Building Area	int64
Living Area SQFT	float64
Garage SQFT	float64
Basement	object
Stories	object
Year Built	float64
Air conditioning	object
Heat Type	object
Fireplace indicator	bool
Porch Type	object
Has Pool	object
Parking spaces	int64
Sales Price	float64
dtype: object	

#### **Final List of Features and Type**

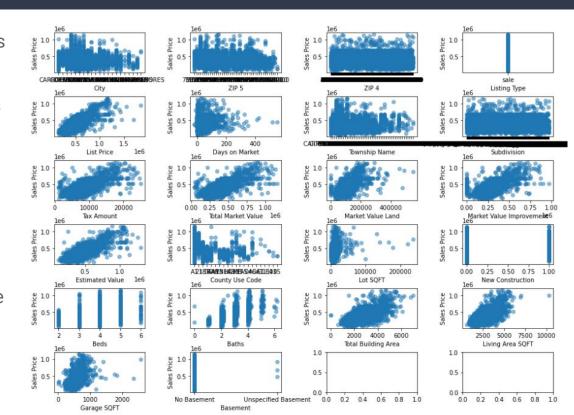
## Exploratory Data Analysis



- Exploratory data analysis is an important part of getting to know your data before you move on to modeling
  - Summarize and visualize important features
  - Identify patterns
  - Identify correlations
- To the left you can see the Pearson correlation heatmap
  - This is a quick way to view correlations of all of your features
- Another useful library is Pandas Profiling
  - o Histograms of each feature
  - Number of null values remaining
  - Identify outliers
- After viewing histograms and outliers you can circle back to your data wrangling to fix any features that are still problematic

### **Exploratory Data Analysis**

- Another way to visualize the correlations is to scatter plot each of the features vs the target variable
- After looking through all of the variables it seems a little unfair to use some of them due to collinearity. The features that may be removed are Tax Amount, Total Market Value, Market Value Land, Market Value Improvement, and Estimated Value
  - In a future update to the project I would use t-SNE with different thresholds to see how many of the correlated features would be removed



## Preprocessing

- One Hot encoding variables
  - Massively expanded the number of features, 29-5893
  - Looked into some of the encoded features more and found the 4 digit ZIP codes had very few duplicates
  - These were removed to prevent over complication
- Different X/Y datasets for modeling
  - Tried different combinations of features for modeling
  - Just house features vs including location or price estimates
- Create new features for modeling
  - It was determined that the predicted sales price had the largest effect on the actual sales price
  - I tested creating new features by multiplying the predicted price by 90%-110% to see how it would change the actual sales price
- Split into train/test subsets

## Modeling

```
start = time.time()
steps = [('scaler', StandardScaler()), ('xgbr', XGBRegressor())]
pipe = Pipeline(steps)
n estimators = [int(x) for x in np.linspace(start = 200, stop = 2000, num = 10)]
max depth = [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10]
eta = [.001,.005,.01,.025,.05,.1,.2,.3]
subsample = [.25,.5,.75,1]
colsample bytree = [.25,.5,.75,1]
random_grid = {'xgbr__n_estimators': n estimators,
               'xgbr max depth': max depth.
               'xgbr eta': eta,
               'xgbr subsample': subsample,
               'xgbr_colsample_bytree': colsample_bytree}
xgboost = RandomizedSearchCV(
        estimator=pipe,
       param distributions = random grid, n iter = 100, cv = 5, verbose=2, random state=42, n jobs = -1)
grid_result = xgboost.fit(X_big_train, y_big_train)
best params = xgboost.best params
print(best_params)
y_pred_xgboost = xgboost.predict(X_big_test)
y tr pred xgboost = xgboost.predict(X big train)
print('It takes %s minutes' % ((time.time() - start)/60))
median mae xgboost = mean absolute error(y big train, y tr pred xgboost), mean absolute error(y big test, y pred xgboost)
median mae xgboost
print(median_mae_xgboost)
r2_score(y_big_train, y_tr_pred_xgboost), r2_score(y_big_test, y_pred_xgboost)
Fitting 5 folds for each of 100 candidates, totalling 500 fits
{'xgbr_subsample': 0.5, 'xgbr_n_estimators': 1800, 'xgbr_max_depth': 2, 'xgbr_eta': 0.005, 'xgbr_colsample_bytree': 0.75}
It takes 75.25825051069259 minutes
(60930.19888094893, 64929.436901653615)
```

**Code Snippet of Best Performing Model Tuning - XGBoost** 

- When I got to the modeling phase I planned to test a wide variety of model types in order to compare results
  - Support Vector Regression
  - Random Forest Regression
  - Lasso Regression
  - Ridge Regression
  - XGBoost Regression
- For each of the models I used GridSearchCV for hyperparameter optimization and cross validation in order to find the best combination of parameters
- Metrics Used
  - o R2
  - Mean Average Error
  - Both metrics were used to assess the training and test datasets to see how well the model learned the training data and how well it generalized to the testing data

## Modeling Results

Model	Train MAE (\$)	Test MAE (\$)
Support Vector Regression	116,322	109,472
Random Forest Regression	67,369	74,960
Lasso Regression	64,532	66,370
Ridge Regression	64,574	66,138
XGBoost Regression	60,930	64,929

- It is plain to see the XGBoost model had the lowest error and would be the recommended model to use for production.
- All of the models seem to generalize well to the testing data and did not overfit on the training data.
- The five most important features used by the model can be seen here

#### Importance

Feature	
Estimated Value	0.181957
Total Market Value	0.107437
List Price	0.079475
Tax Amount	0.029974
Market Value Improvement	0.023867

### Conclusions

- This project was a good overview of the entire data science sequence with practise in each phase
  - Data manipulation/wrangling
  - Exploratory Data Analysis
  - Preprocessing
  - Modeling
- Future work or changes to process
  - As a continuation of the process I would include more in the feature selection/extraction process
    - t-SNE for feature selection
    - Principal component analysis for feature extraction
  - For a different direction for modeling I would try a neural network to see if better results can be achieved