

# Predicting Real Estate Prices

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King County Housing Dataset



# Data Science Life Cycle: OSEMN



## ***OSEMN:***

Obtain - Gather Data from relevant resources

Scrub - Clean data to formats that machine understands

Explore - Find significant patterns and trends using statistical methods

Model - Construct models to predict and forecast

Interpret - Put the results into good use



# OBTAIN

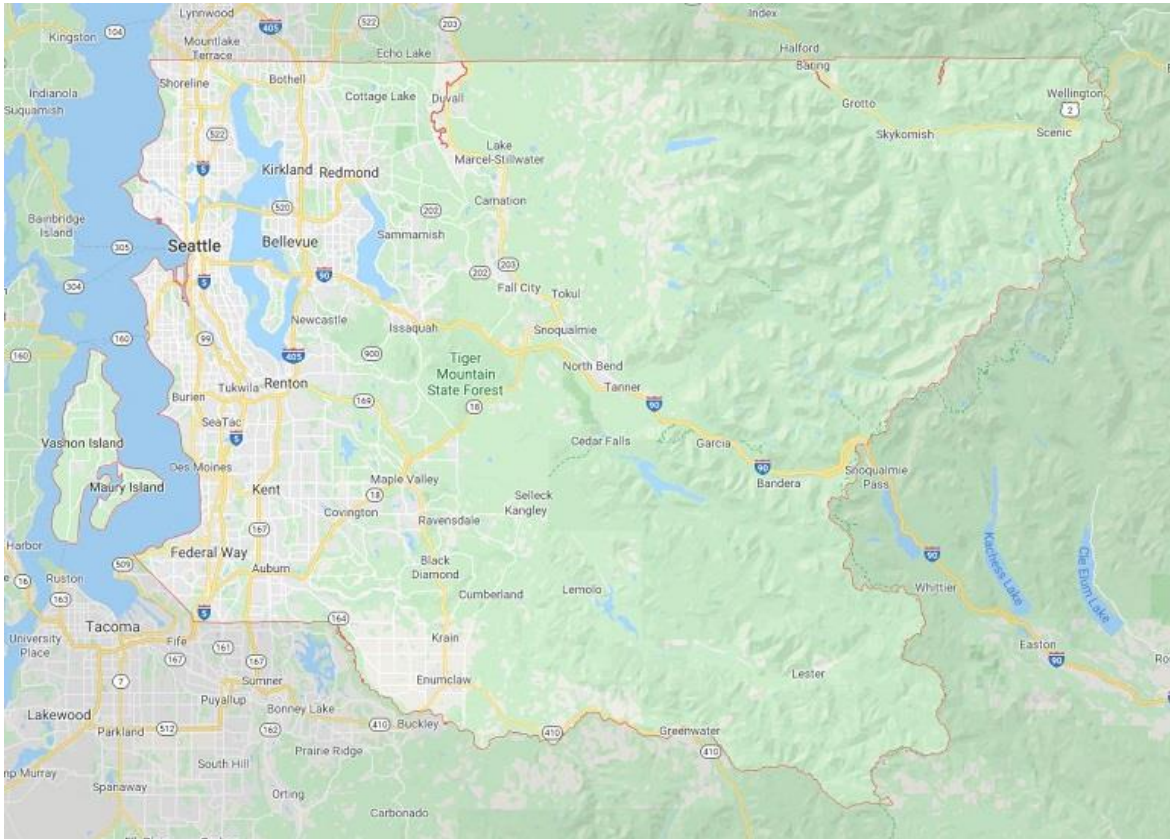
Provided data on housing prices and different features for houses in King County, Seattle, WA

```
#First Look at the data  
data.head()
```

	id	date	price	bedrooms	bathrooms	sqft_living	sqft_lot	floors	waterfront	view	condition	grade	sqft_above	sqft_basement	yr_built
0	7129300520	10/13/2014	221900.0	3	1.00	1180	5650	1.0	NaN	0.0	3	7	1180	0.0	1951
1	6414100192	12/9/2014	538000.0	3	2.25	2570	7242	2.0	0.0	0.0	3	7	2170	400.0	1951
2	5631500400	2/25/2015	180000.0	2	1.00	770	10000	1.0	0.0	0.0	3	6	770	0.0	1931
3	2487200875	12/9/2014	604000.0	4	3.00	1960	5000	1.0	0.0	0.0	5	7	1050	910.0	1961
4	1954400510	2/18/2015	510000.0	3	2.00	1680	8080	1.0	0.0	0.0	3	8	1680	0.0	1961

# OBTAIN

More information about the dataset

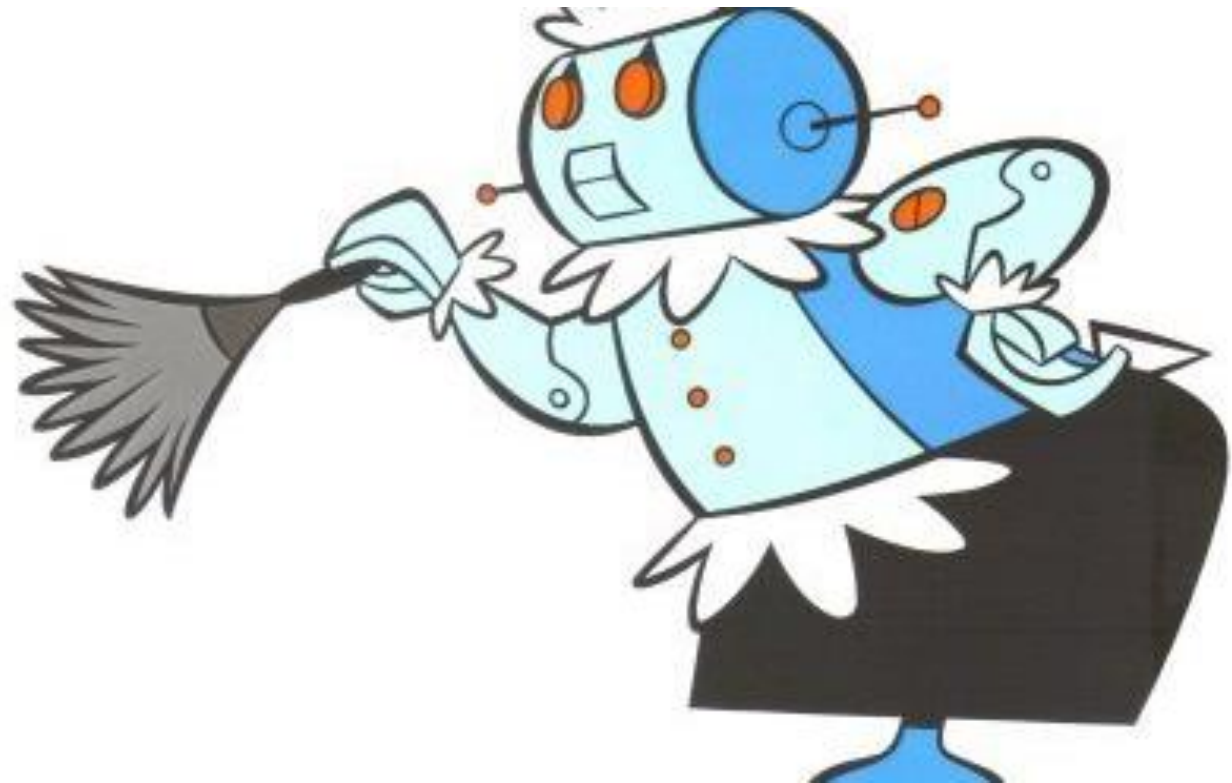


## Column Names and descriptions for King County Data Set

- **id** - unique identified for a house
- **dateDate** - house was sold
- **pricePrice** - is prediction target
- **bedroomsNumber** - of Bedrooms/House
- **bathroomsNumber** - of bathrooms/bedrooms
- **sqft\_livingsquare** - footage of the home
- **sqft\_lotsquare** - footage of the lot
- **floorsTotal** - floors (levels) in house
- **waterfront** - House which has a view to a waterfront
- **view** - Has been viewed
- **condition** - How good the condition is ( Overall )
- **grade** - overall grade given to the housing unit, based on King County grading system
- **sqft\_above** - square footage of house apart from basement
- **sqft\_basement** - square footage of the basement
- **yr\_built** - Built Year
- **yr\_renovated** - Year when house was renovated
- **zipcode** - zip
- **lat** - Latitude coordinate
- **long** - Longitude coordinate
- **sqft\_living15** - The square footage of interior housing living space for the nearest 15 neighbors
- **sqft\_lot15** - The square footage of the land lots of the nearest 15 neighbors

# SCRUB

- Cleaning Data means fixing problems with the data that are preventing the information from being interpreted by the user and the machine.



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# SCRUB

Is this useable data?

```
df.waterfront.value_counts(normalize=True)
```

```
0.0    0.992342  
1.0    0.007658  
Name: waterfront, dtype: float64
```

```
df.view.value_counts(normalize=True)
```

```
0.0    0.901484  
2.0    0.044763  
3.0    0.023646  
1.0    0.015405  
4.0    0.014702  
Name: view, dtype: float64
```

```
#Check for na values  
df.isna().sum()
```

```
id            0  
date          0  
price         0  
bedrooms     0  
bathrooms    0  
sqft_living   0  
sqft_lot      0  
floors        0  
waterfront   2355  
view          63  
condition     0  
grade         0  
sqft_above   0  
sqft_basement 0  
yr_built      0  
yr_renovated  3810  
zipcode       0  
lat           0  
long          0  
sqft_living15 0  
sqft_lot15    0  
dtype: int64
```

sqft_basement	yr.
0.0	
0.0	
0.0	
0.0	
0.0	
...	
0.0	
?	
700.0	
1040.0	
1040.0	

# EXPLORE

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ASK MEANINGFUL  
QUESTIONS ABOUT THE DATA



MULTICOLLINEARITY



SEE HOW FEATURES RELATE  
TO PRICE



# EXPLORE

- Question 1: Does renovation have a noticeable effect on price?
- Question 2: Is there a difference in price between a house built in a given time period versus a house renovated in that same time period?
- Question 3: Is there a difference in price based on geographical location in King's County? And if so, why?



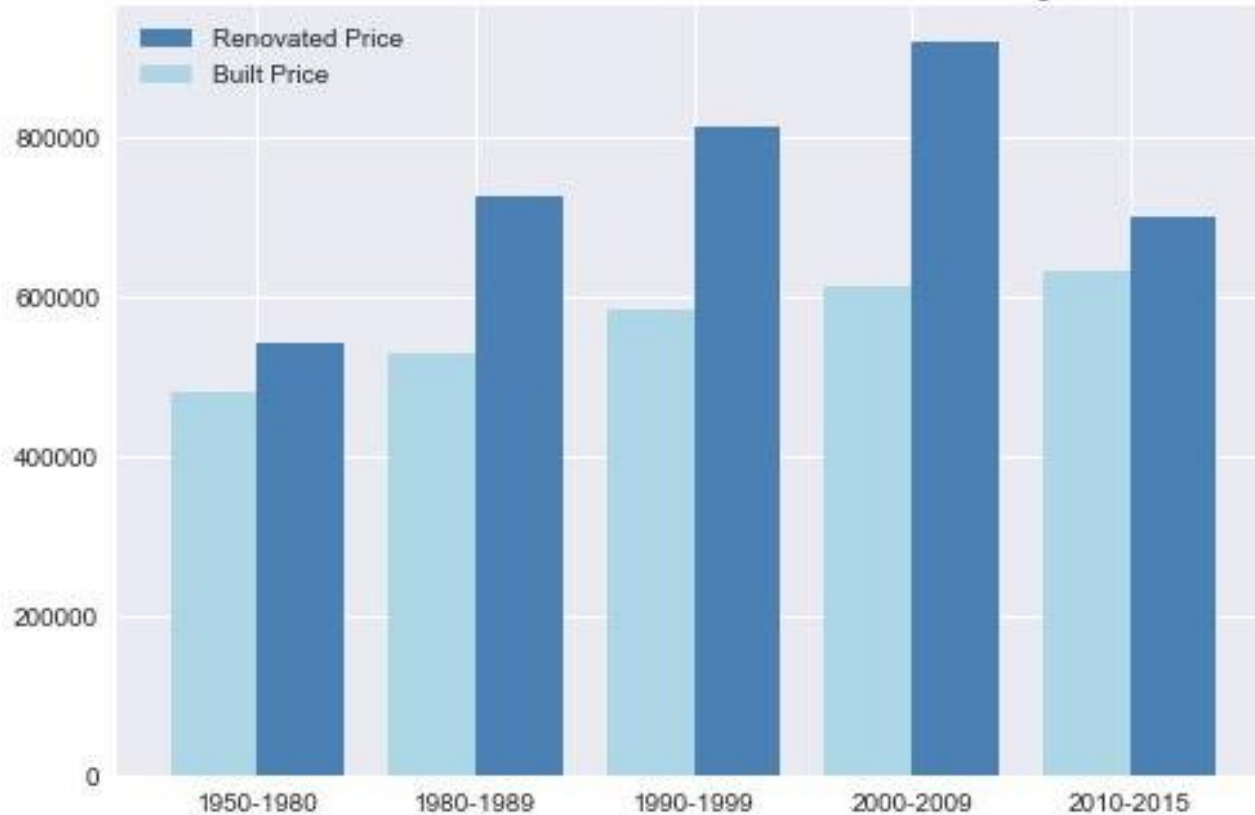
# Question 1: Does renovation have a noticeable effect on price?



- Renovating a house in King County has a mean price increase of \$237,423 or 144%

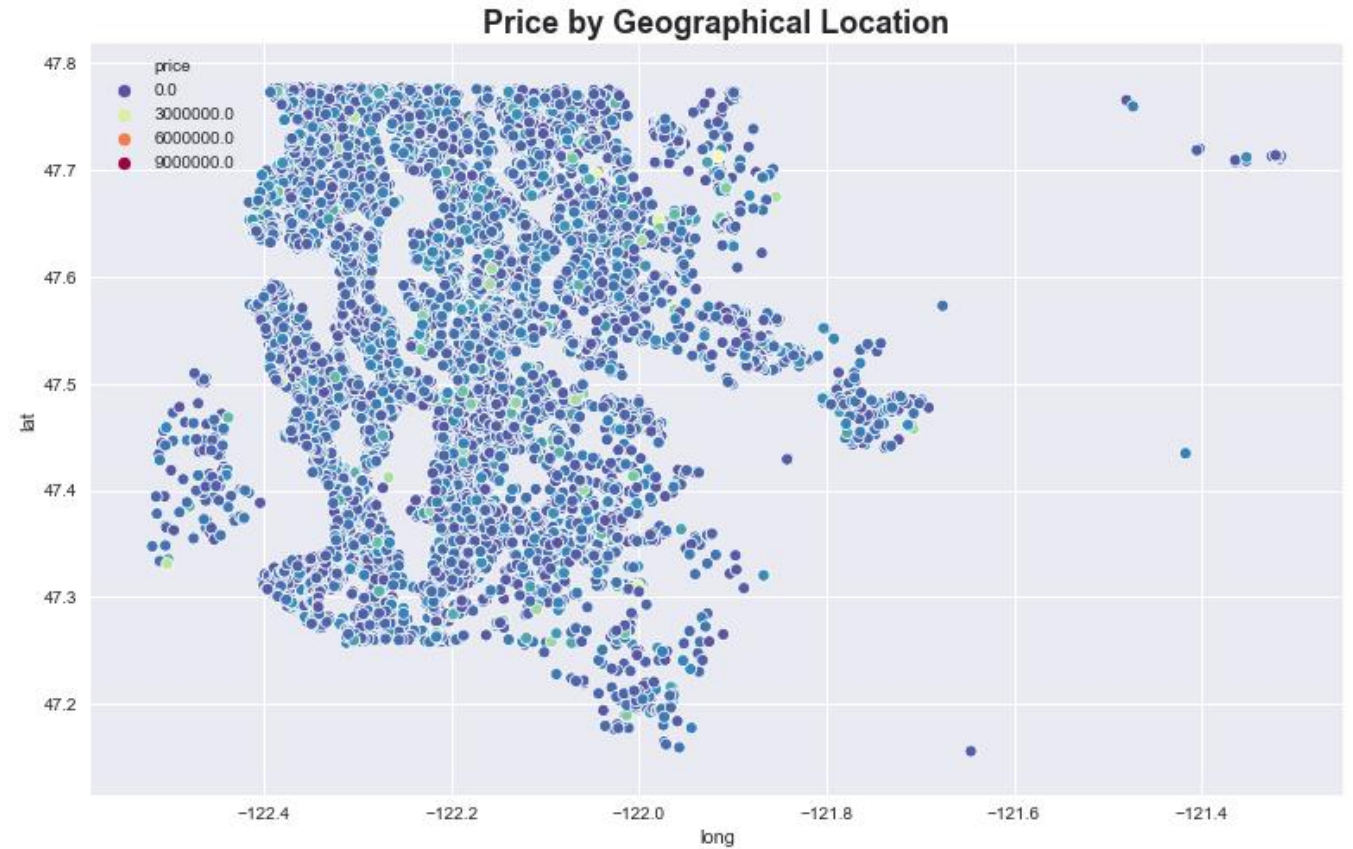
## Question 2: Is there a difference in price between a house built in a given time period versus a house renovated in that same time period?

Price of a Renovated House vs Built House by Time Period

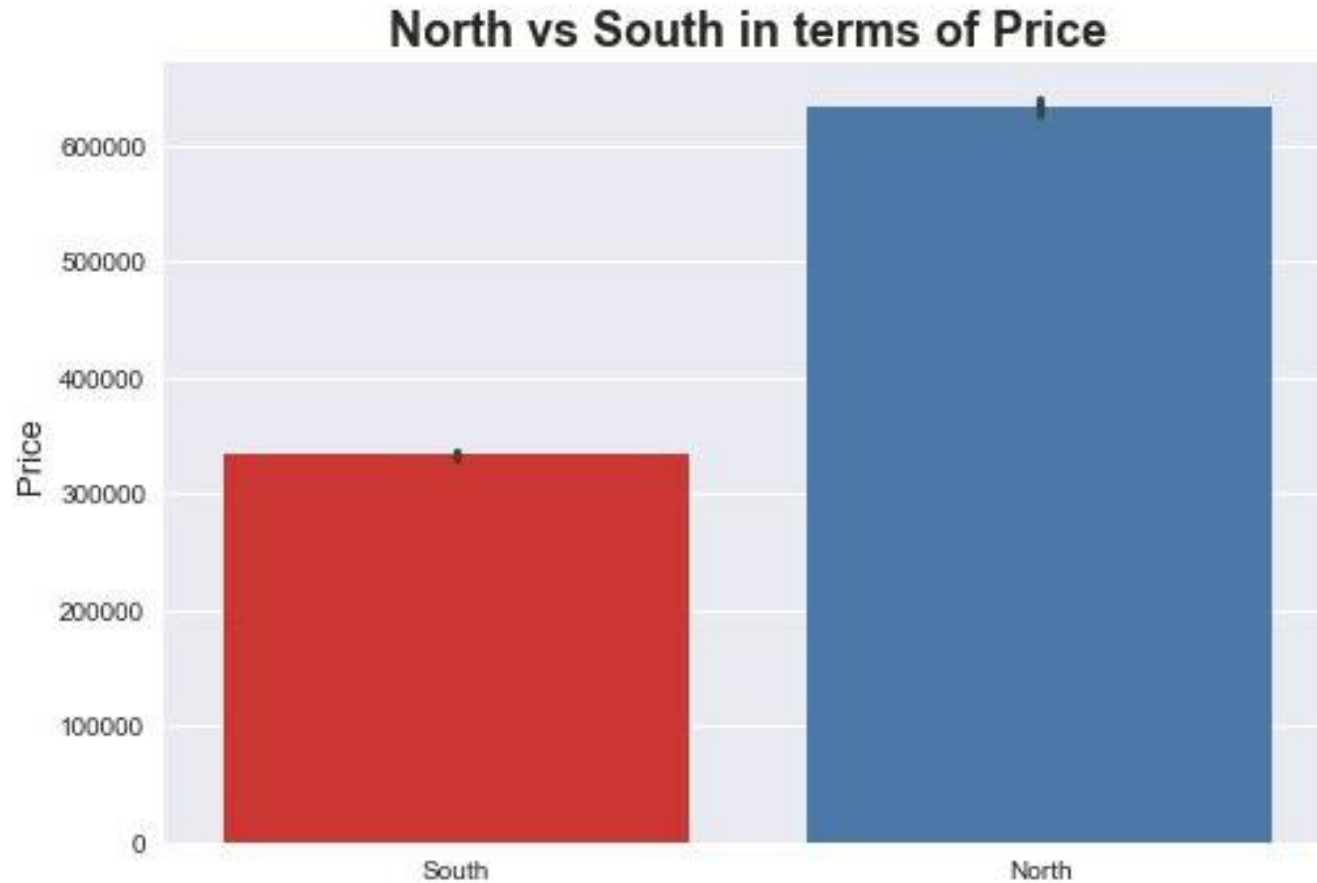


- Significantly larger price for renovated houses
- Gap between renovated and built houses seems to be growing
- 2010-2015 might need more data points to observe this trend

**Question 3: Is there a difference in price based on geographical location in King's County?**



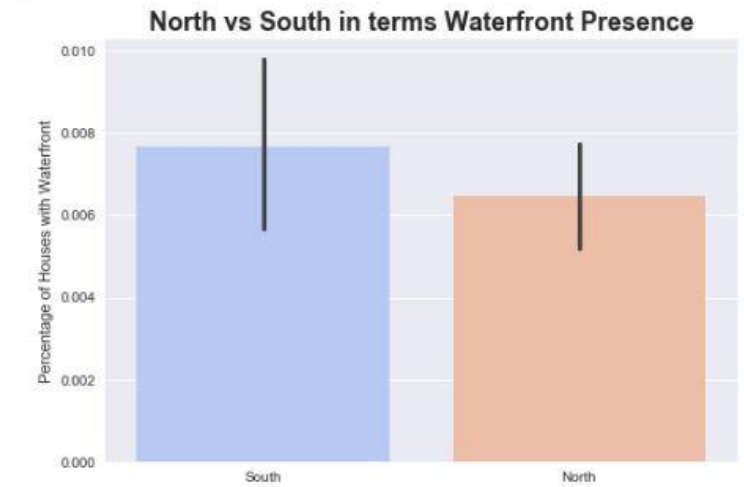
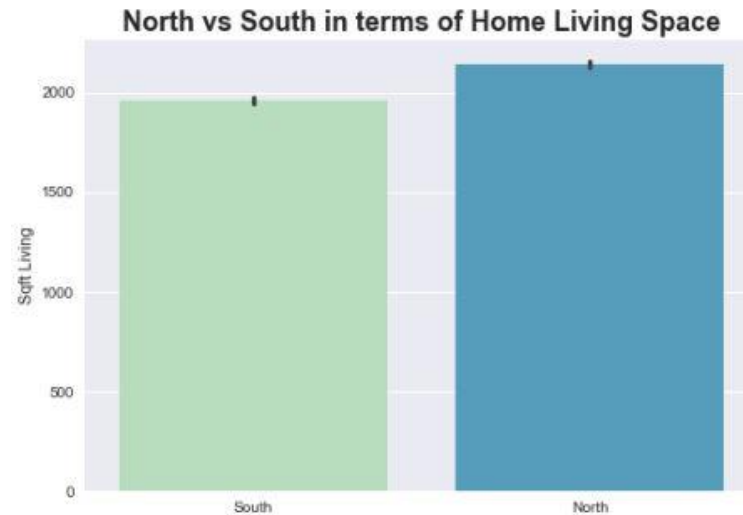
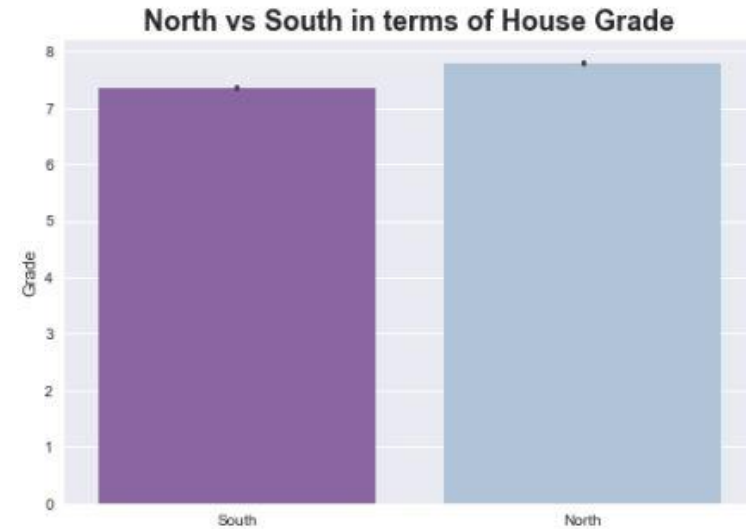
# Question 3: Is there a difference in price based on geographical location in King's County?



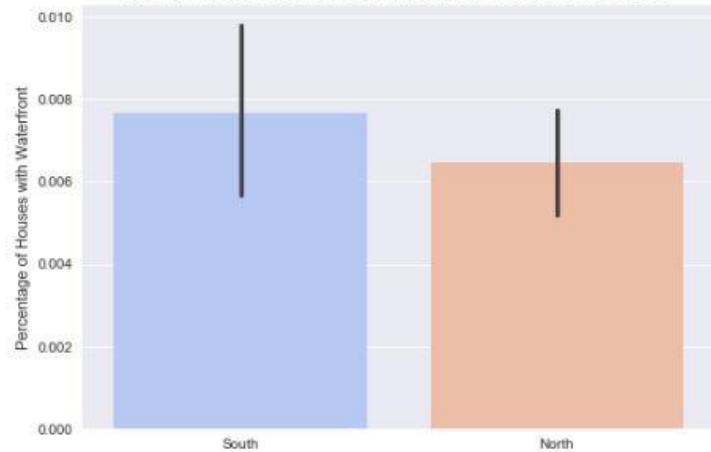
- Houses in the Northern half of Seattle are worth 190% those of in the Southern half - Almost double the price



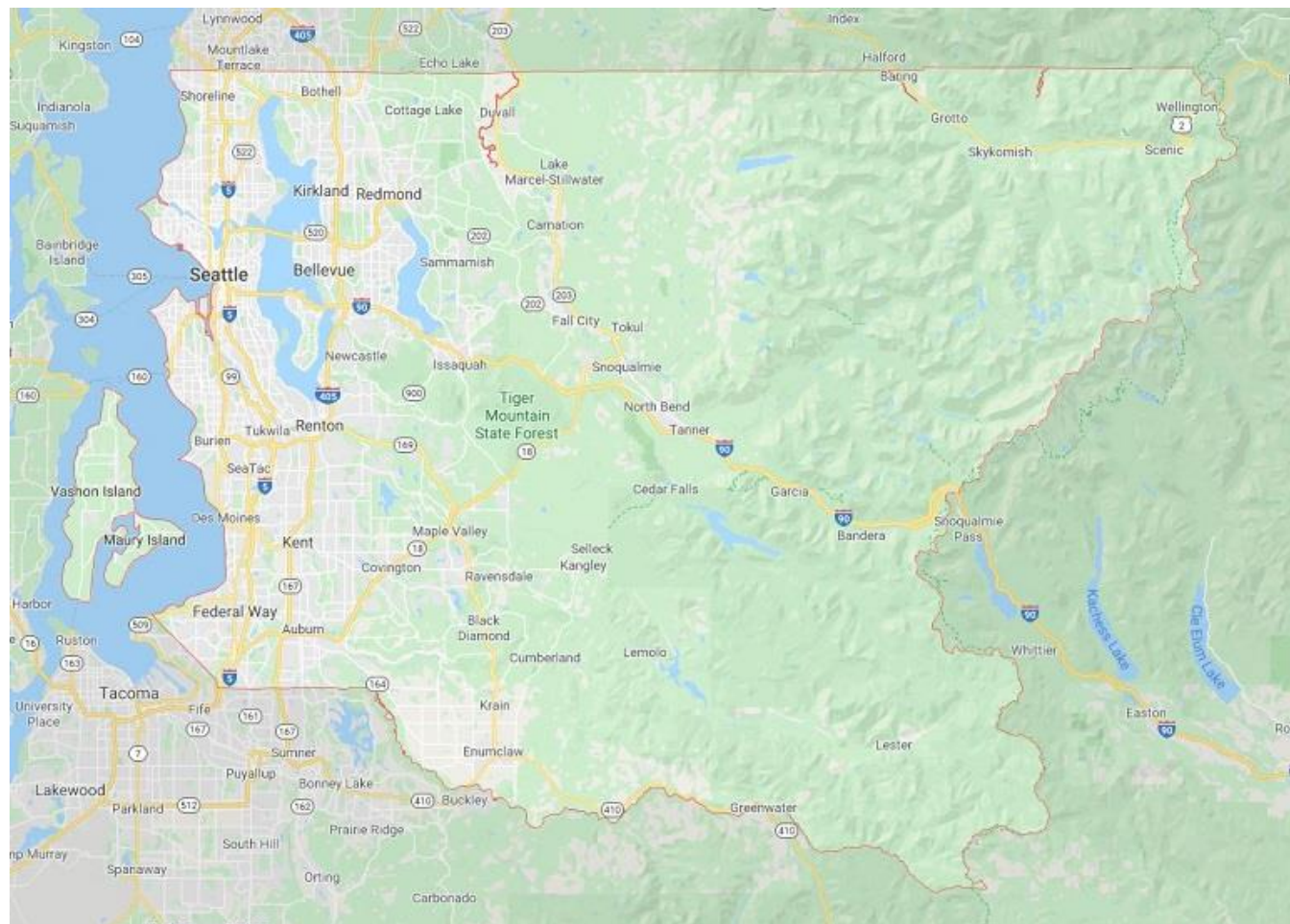
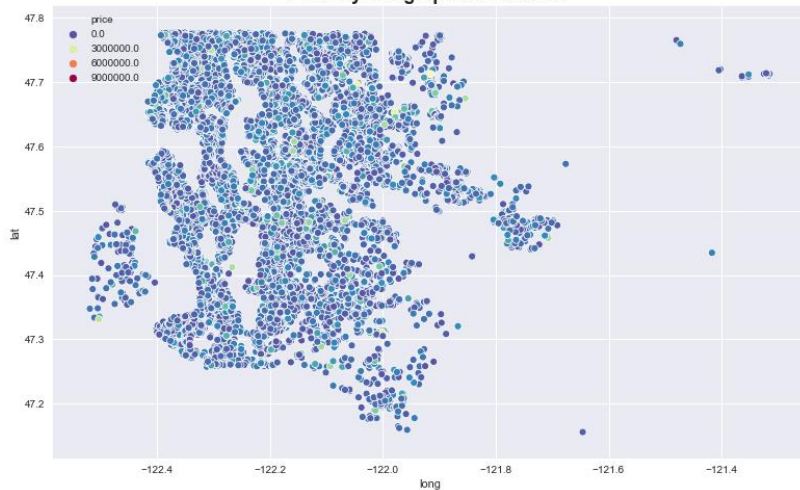
## Question 3 (cont.): Why is there a difference in price between Northern and Southern homes in Seattle?



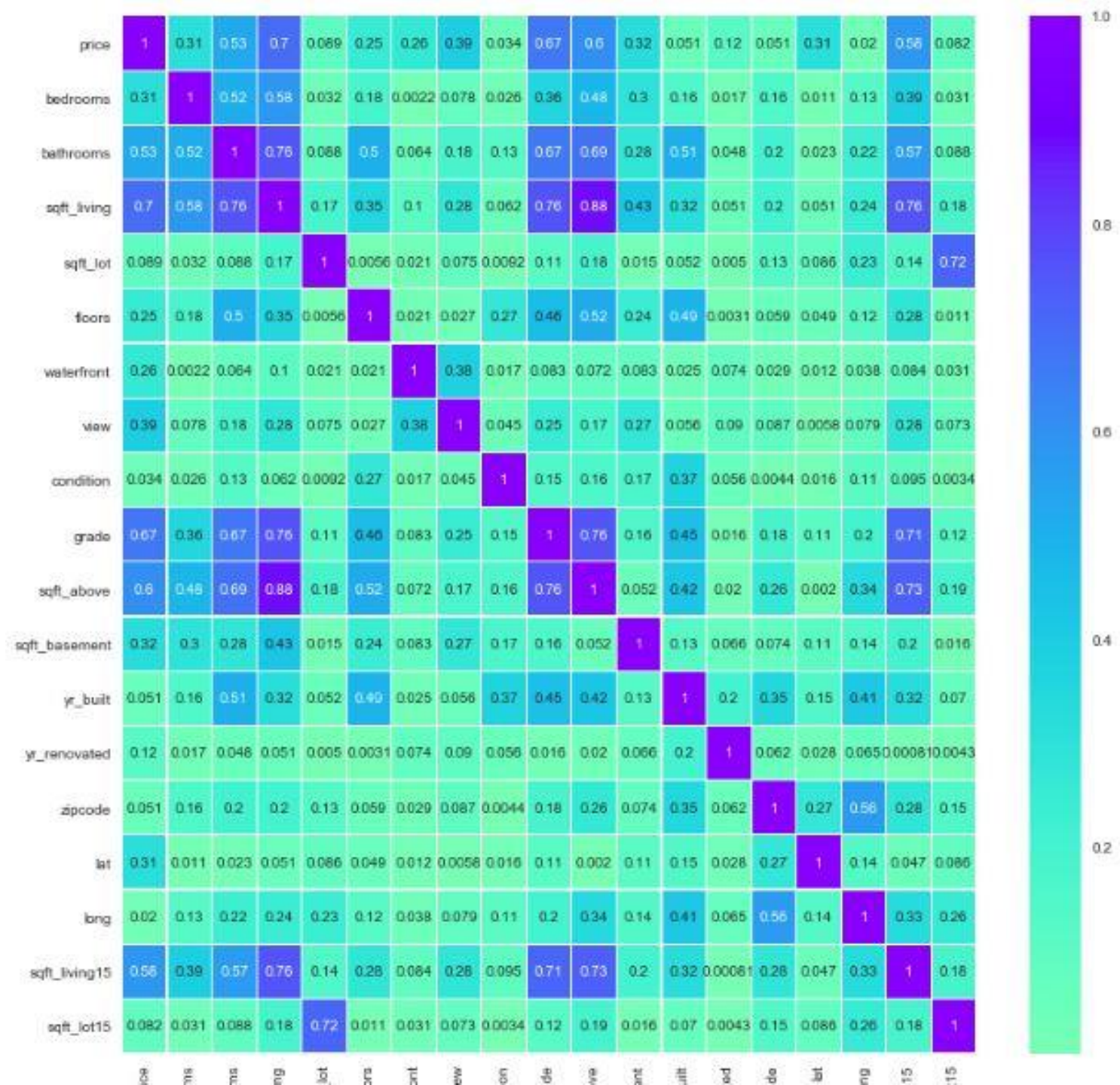
North vs South in terms Waterfront Presence



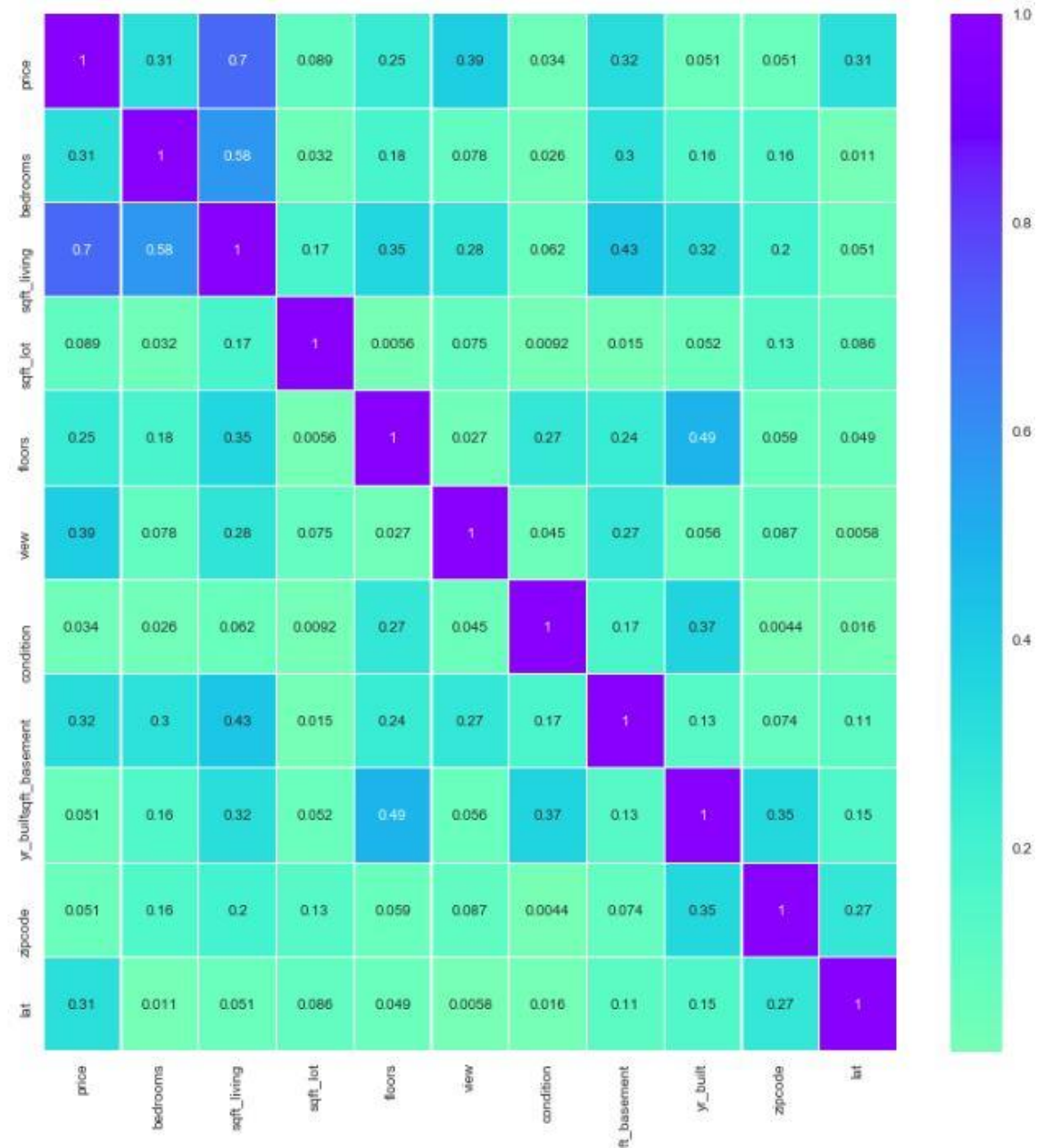
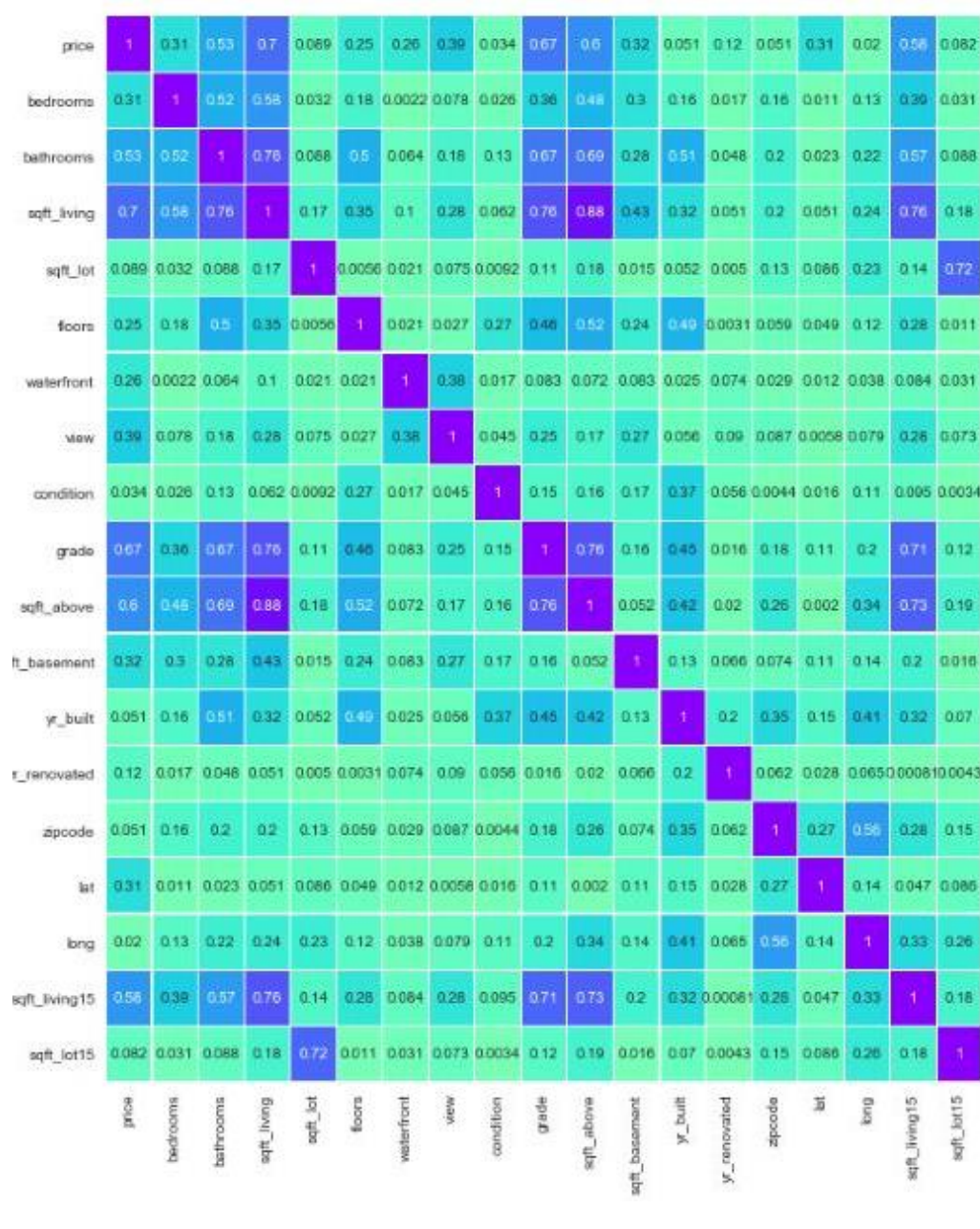
Price by Geographical Location



# Multicollinearity



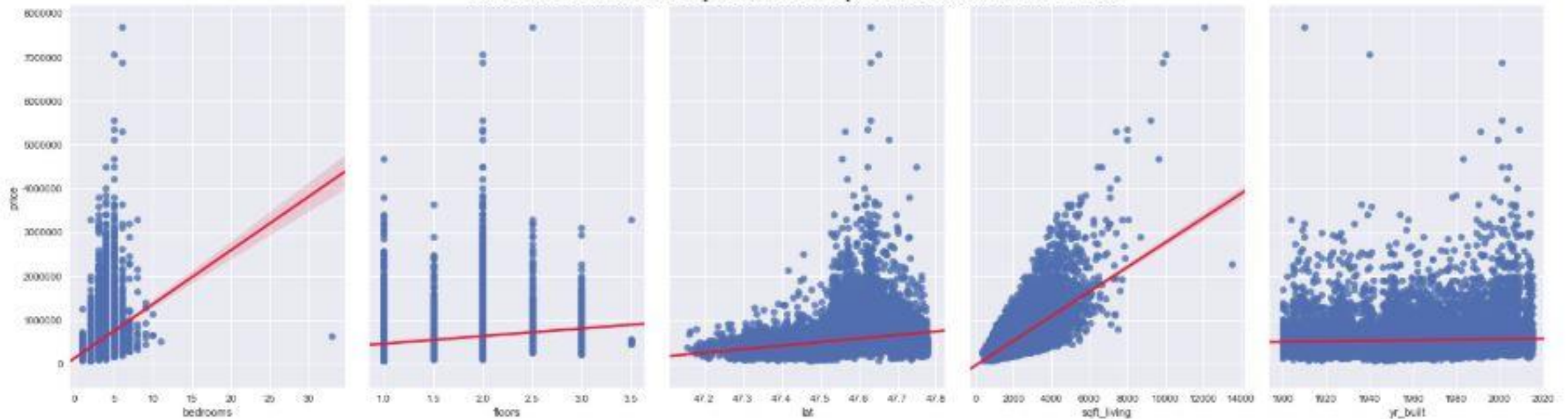






# Relationship between house features and Price

Pair Plots of Relationships between Dependent Variables and Price



# MODEL



**LINEARITY:** The relationship between the independent and dependent variables needs to be linear



**NORMALITY:** The linear regression analysis requires all variables to be normal.

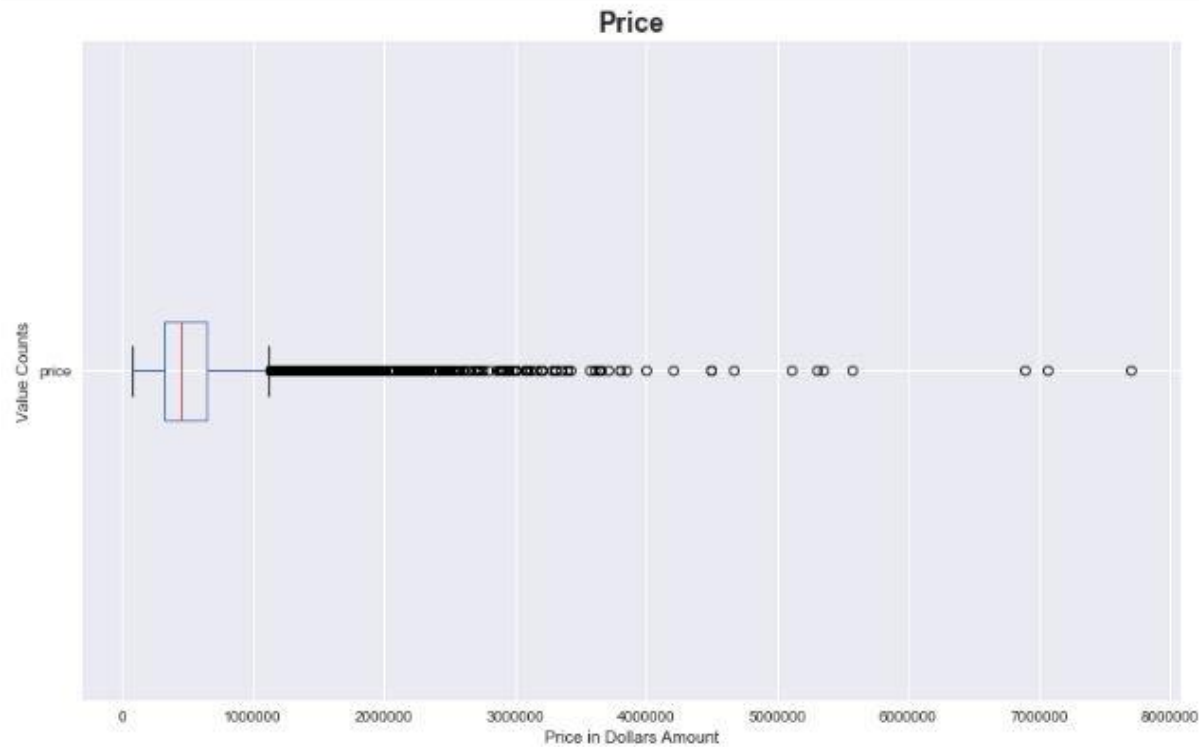


**MULTICOLLINEARITY:** There is little to no multicollinearity in the data.



**HOMOSCEDASTICITY:** Residuals must be equal across the regression line.

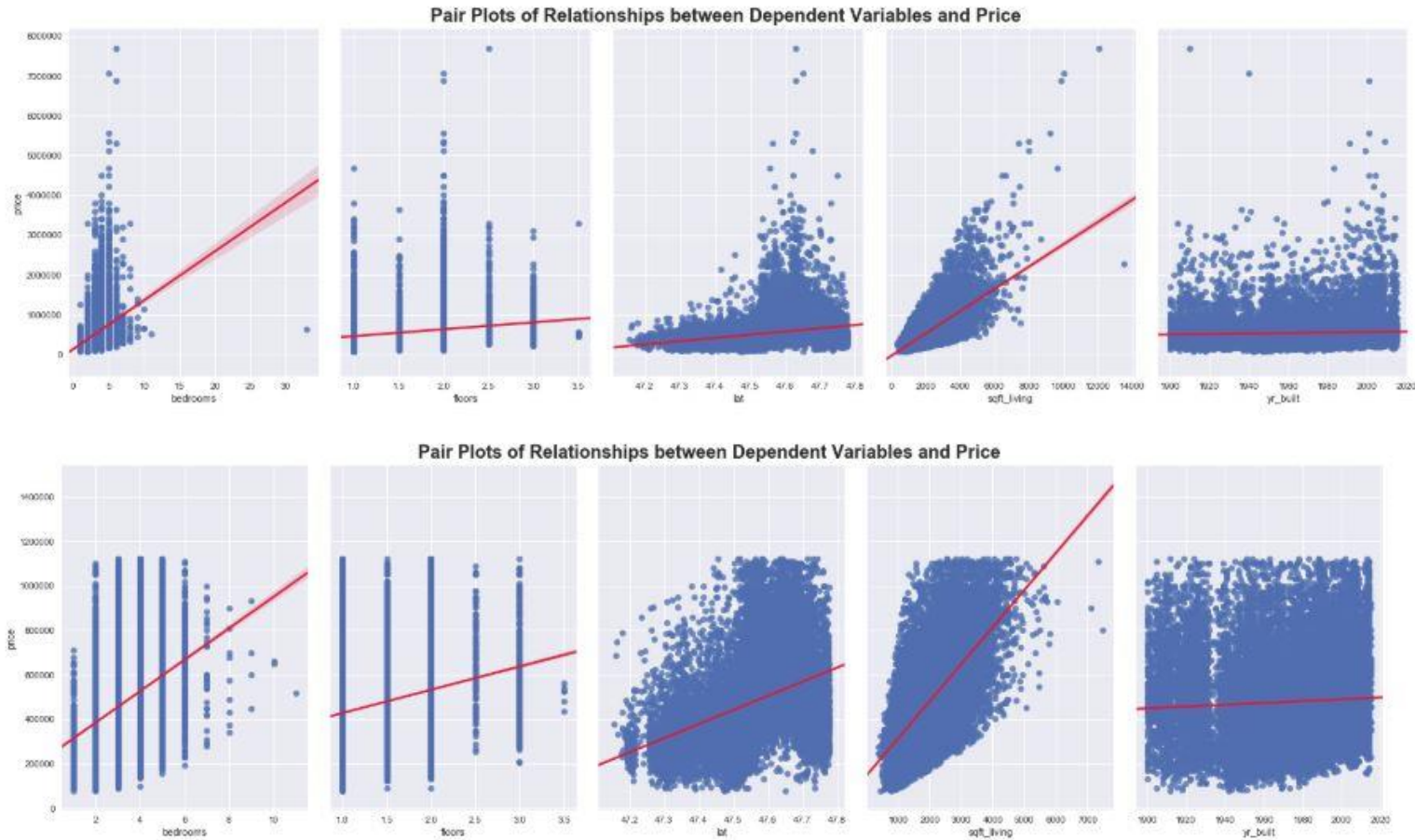
# MODEL



In the linear relationships, there was a skewness due to outliers high in price.

Cut outliers at the upper whisker - \$1,120,000

# Linear Relationships before and after removal of Price Outliers





# Multicollinearity: Round 2

## OLS Regression Results

Dep. Variable:	price	R-squared (uncentered):	0.919
Model:	OLS	Adj. R-squared (uncentered):	0.919
Method:	Least Squares	F-statistic:	4.619e+04
Date:	Sun, 16 Feb 2020	Prob (F-statistic):	0.00
Time:	10:44:39	Log-Likelihood:	-2.7004e+05
No. Observations:	20267	AIC:	5.401e+05
Df Residuals:	20262	BIC:	5.401e+05
Df Model:	5		
Covariance Type:	nonrobust		

	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
floors	8e+04	2266.511	35.297	0.000	7.56e+04	8.44e+04
bedrooms	-2.855e+04	1477.412	-19.327	0.000	-3.14e+04	-2.57e+04
lat	1.008e+05	1606.914	62.701	0.000	9.76e+04	1.04e+05
sqft_living	198.1701	1.798	110.220	0.000	194.646	201.694
yr_built	-2399.0821	39.682	-60.457	0.000	-2476.863	-2321.301

Omnibus:	863.525	Durbin-Watson:	0.968
Prob(Omnibus):	0.000	Jarque-Bera (JB):	1104.233
Skew:	0.452	Prob(JB):	1.65e-240
Kurtosis:	3.701	Cond. No.	6.58e+03

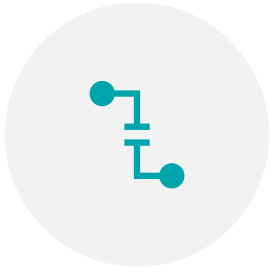


# Multicollinearity: Round 2

## OLS Regression Results

Dep. Variable:	price	R-squared (uncentered):	0.903			
Model:	OLS	Adj. R-squared (uncentered):	0.903			
Method:	Least Squares	F-statistic:	9.423e+04			
Date:	Sat, 15 Feb 2020	Prob (F-statistic):	0.00			
Time:	21:44:58	Log-Likelihood:	-2.7192e+05			
No. Observations:	20267	AIC:	5.438e+05			
Df Residuals:	20265	BIC:	5.439e+05			
Df Model:	2					
Covariance Type:	nonrobust					
	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
lat	3179.6410	65.790	48.330	0.000	3050.687	3308.595
sqft_living	165.4083	1.473	112.293	0.000	162.521	168.296
Omnibus:	924.899	Durbin-Watson:	0.743			
Prob(Omnibus):	0.000	Jarque-Bera (JB):	1055.063			
Skew:	0.548	Prob(JB):	7.87e-230			
Kurtosis:	3.216	Cond. No.	123.			

# MODEL



LINEARITY: THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE INDEPENDENT AND DEPENDENT VARIABLES NEEDS TO BE LINEAR



NORMALITY: THE LINEAR REGRESSION ANALYSIS REQUIRES ALL VARIABLES TO BE NORMAL.



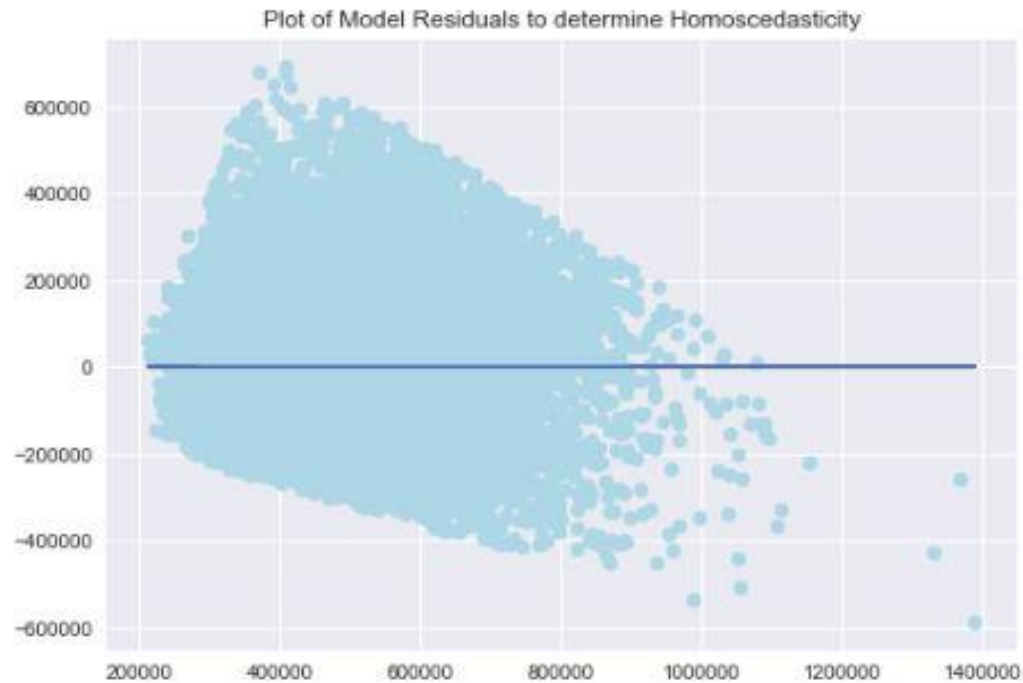
MULTICOLLINEARITY: THERE IS LITTLE TO NO MULTICOLLINEARITY IN THE DATA.



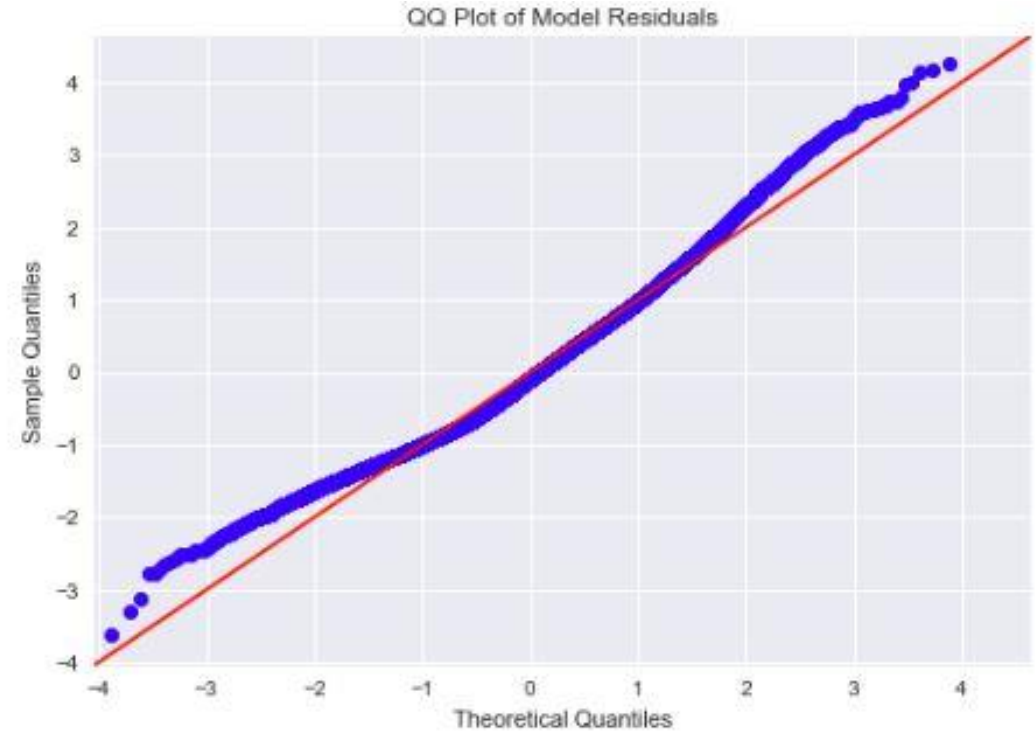
HOMOSCEDASTICITY: RESIDUALS MUST BE EQUAL ACROSS THE REGRESSION LINE.

# Assumptions that can only be tested after the model has been created

## Homoscedasticity



## Normality





# INTERPRET

- **Scores:**
  - R-squared: The proportion of the variance in the dependent variable that is predictable from the independent variables. Approximately 90% of the variance in the price of a house can be predicted from the model.
  - F-Statistic: The F-statistic is the ratio of the mean regression sum of squares divided by the mean error of sum squares. With a probability of 0, the null hypothesis that the fit of the intercept only model and my model are equal is rejected.
  - Coefficients: The coefficients show the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable.
  - p-Values: The p-values are all 0, meaning the independent variables are statistically significant to the model.
  - Skew: The skewness is positive which implies a skewness towards the right. With a value between -0.5 and 0.5, the data is pretty symmetrical.
  - Kurtosis: The Kurtosis score is about 3, implying that the data fits a normal distribution.
  - Jarque-Bera: The Jarque-Bera test is a goodness-of-fit test. Because the Jarque-Bera score is large, this indicates that errors are not normally distributed.
  - Condition Number: Measures multicollinearity, the number is large which implies multicollinearity.

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# Questions

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King County Housing Dataset

