ZHVI dataset comes from https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/paultimothymooney/zillow-house-price-data?select=Sale_Prices_City.csv

Unemployment rate dataset comes from https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/axeltorbenson/unemployment-data-19482021

Inflation Rate(CPI) Dataset https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/varpit94/us-inflation-data-updated-till-may-2021

Interest rate dataset https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/raoofiali/us-interest-rate-weekly

GDP Growth Rate dataset https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/rajkumarpandey02/economy-of-the-united-states

```
#!pip install ydata-profiling
#!pip install tensorflow

import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import statsmodels.api as sm
import kagglehub
import math
import os
import warnings

#from ydata_profiling import ProfileReport
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.linear_model import Ridge
from sklearn.linear_model import Lasso
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error, mean_absolute_percentage_error, mean_absc

from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestRegressor
from sklearn.preprocessing import PolynomialFeatures
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
#from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
#from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense
from IPython.display import clear_output, display, HTML

warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")
clear_output()
```

Adding Housing Data

```
# Download housing data
path = kagglehub.dataset_download("paultimothymooney/zillow-house-price-data")

print("Files in the dataset:")
for root, dirs, files in os.walk(path):
    for file in files:
        print(os.path.join(root, file))
```

```
Downloading from https://www.kaggle.com/api/v1/datasets/download/paultimothymooney/zillo
100%|██████████| 124M/124M [00:02<00:00, 64.1MB/s]Extracting files...

Files in the dataset:
/root/.cache/kagglehub/datasets/paultimothymooney/zillow-house-price-data/versions/14/Ci
/root/.cache/kagglehub/datasets/paultimothymooney/zillow-house-price-data/versions/14/St
/root/.cache/kagglehub/datasets/paultimothymooney/zillow-house-price-data/versions/14/Ci
/root/.cache/kagglehub/datasets/paultimothymooney/zillow-house-price-data/versions/14/Ci
/root/.cache/kagglehub/datasets/paultimothymooney/zillow-house-price-data/versions/14/Da
/root/.cache/kagglehub/datasets/paultimothymooney/zillow-house-price-data/versions/14/St
/root/.cache/kagglehub/datasets/paultimothymooney/zillow-house-price-data/versions/14/St
/root/.cache/kagglehub/datasets/paultimothymooney/zillow-house-price-data/versions/14/Ci
/root/.cache/kagglehub/datasets/paultimothymooney/zillow-house-price-data/versions/14/Ci
/root/.cache/kagglehub/datasets/paultimothymooney/zillow-house-price-data/versions/14/St
/root/.cache/kagglehub/datasets/paultimothymooney/zillow-house-price-data/versions/14/Ci
/root/.cache/kagglehub/datasets/paultimothymooney/zillow-house-price-data/versions/14/Ci
/root/.cache/kagglehub/datasets/paultimothymooney/zillow-house-price-data/versions/14/Ci
/root/.cache/kagglehub/datasets/paultimothymooney/zillow-house-price-data/versions/14/Ci
/root/.cache/kagglehub/datasets/paultimothymooney/zillow-house-price-data/versions/14/Sa
/root/.cache/kagglehub/datasets/paultimothymooney/zillow-house-price-data/versions/14/St
/root/.cache/kagglehub/datasets/paultimothymooney/zillow-house-price-data/versions/14/Ci
/root/.cache/kagglehub/datasets/paultimothymooney/zillow-house-price-data/versions/14/St
/root/.cache/kagglehub/datasets/paultimothymooney/zillow-house-price-data/versions/14/St
/root/.cache/kagglehub/datasets/paultimothymooney/zillow-house-price-data/versions/14/Ci
/root/.cache/kagglehub/datasets/paultimothymooney/zillow-house-price-data/versions/14/Ci
/root/.cache/kagglehub/datasets/paultimothymooney/zillow-house-price-data/versions/14/Sa
/root/.cache/kagglehub/datasets/paultimothymooney/zillow-house-price-data/versions/14/St
/root/.cache/kagglehub/datasets/paultimothymooney/zillow-house-price-data/versions/14/St
/root/.cache/kagglehub/datasets/paultimothymooney/zillow-house-price-data/versions/14/St
/root/.cache/kagglehub/datasets/paultimothymooney/zillow-house-price-data/versions/14/Ci
/root/.cache/kagglehub/datasets/paultimothymooney/zillow-house-price-data/versions/14/Da
/root/.cache/kagglehub/datasets/paultimothymooney/zillow-house-price-data/versions/14/St
/root/.cache/kagglehub/datasets/paultimothymooney/zillow-house-price-data/versions/14/Ci
/root/.cache/kagglehub/datasets/paultimothymooney/zillow-house-price-data/versions/1
/root/.cache/kagglehub/datasets/paultimothymooney/zillow-house-price-data/versions/1
/root/.cache/kagglehub/datasets/paultimothymooney/zillow-house-price-data/versions/14/St
/root/.cache/kagglehub/datasets/paultimothymooney/zillow-house-price-data/versions/14/Ci
/root/.cache/kagglehub/datasets/paultimothymooney/zillow-house-price-data/versions/14/Ci
/root/.cache/kagglehub/datasets/paultimothymooney/zillow-house-price-data/versions/14/St
/root/.cache/kagglehub/datasets/paultimothymooney/zillow-house-price-data/versions/14/Ci
/root/.cache/kagglehub/datasets/paultimothymooney/zillow-house-price-data/versions/14/St
/root/.cache/kagglehub/datasets/paultimothymooney/zillow-house-price-data/versions/14/St
/root/.cache/kagglehub/datasets/paultimothymooney/zillow-house-price-data/versions/14/Ci
/root/.cache/kagglehub/datasets/paultimothymooney/zillow-house-price-data/versions/14/St
```

```python
csv_path = os.path.join(path, "City_Zhvi_AllHomes.csv")
df = pd.read_csv(csv_path)
print(df.head())
```

```
   Unnamed: 0  RegionID  SizeRank   RegionName RegionType StateName State  \
0           0      6181         0     New York       City        NY    NY   
1           1     12447         1  Los Angeles       City        CA    CA   
2           2     39051         2      Houston       City        TX    TX   
3           3     17426         3      Chicago       City        IL    IL   
4           4      6915         4  San Antonio       City        TX    TX   

                             Metro         CountyName  1996-01-31  ...  \
0       New York-Newark-Jersey City      Queens County    196258.0  ...   
1     Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim  Los Angeles County    185649.0  ...   
2  Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land       Harris County     93518.0  ...   
3          Chicago-Naperville-Elgin         Cook County    130920.0  ...   
4         San Antonio-New Braunfels        Bexar County     94041.0  ...   

   2019-06-30  2019-07-31  2019-08-31  2019-09-30  2019-10-31  2019-11-30  \
0    659421.0    659007.0    658239.0    656925.0    655613.0    654394.0   
1    712660.0    713807.0    715688.0    718245.0    721896.0    725180.0   
2    186844.0    187464.0    188070.0    188496.0    189125.0    189612.0   
3    248372.0    248646.0    248725.0    248483.0    248278.0    248090.0   
4    182732.0    183350.0    183930.0    184846.0    185490.0    186244.0   

   2019-12-31  2020-01-31  2020-02-29  2020-03-31  
0    653930.0    653901.0    653565.0    652307.0  
1    730358.0    735910.0    744137.0    752508.0  
2    190179.0    190395.0    190938.0    191907.0  
3    248029.0    248220.0    248599.0    249152.0  
4    186420.0    186962.0    187129.0    187718.0  

[5 rows x 300 columns]
```

```python
# remove rows with NaN
df_cleaned = df.dropna()
print("DataFrame after removing rows with any NaN values:")
print(df_cleaned.head())
data = df_cleaned
```

```
DataFrame after removing rows with any NaN values:
   Unnamed: 0  RegionID  SizeRank   RegionName RegionType StateName State  \
0           0      6181         0     New York       City        NY    NY   
1           1     12447         1  Los Angeles       City        CA    CA   
2           2     39051         2      Houston       City        TX    TX   
3           3     17426         3      Chicago       City        IL    IL   
4           4      6915         4  San Antonio       City        TX    TX   

                             Metro         CountyName  1996-01-31  ...  \
0       New York-Newark-Jersey City      Queens County    196258.0  ...   
1     Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim  Los Angeles County    185649.0  ...   
2  Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land       Harris County     93518.0  ...   
3          Chicago-Naperville-Elgin         Cook County    130920.0  ...   
```

```
4         San Antonio-New Braunfels        Bexar County     94041.0  ...

   2019-06-30  2019-07-31  2019-08-31  2019-09-30  2019-10-31  2019-11-30  \
0    659421.0    659007.0    658239.0    656925.0    655613.0    654394.0
1    712660.0    713807.0    715688.0    718245.0    721896.0    725180.0
2    186844.0    187464.0    188070.0    188496.0    189125.0    189612.0
3    248372.0    248646.0    248725.0    248483.0    248278.0    248090.0
4    182732.0    183350.0    183930.0    184846.0    185490.0    186244.0

   2019-12-31  2020-01-31  2020-02-29  2020-03-31
0    653930.0    653901.0    653565.0    652307.0
1    730358.0    735910.0    744137.0    752508.0
2    190179.0    190395.0    190938.0    191907.0
3    248029.0    248220.0    248599.0    249152.0
4    186420.0    186962.0    187129.0    187718.0

[5 rows x 300 columns]
```

```
# Remove location identifier since only one city has data for each month/year
data.drop('State',axis=1,inplace=True)
data.drop('CountyName',axis=1,inplace=True)
data.drop('SizeRank',axis=1,inplace=True)
data.drop('Metro',axis=1,inplace=True)
data.drop('Unnamed: 0',axis=1,inplace=True)
data.drop('RegionID',axis=1,inplace=True)
data.drop('RegionType',axis=1,inplace=True)
data.drop('StateName',axis=1,inplace=True)
data = data.reset_index(drop=True)

# Select single city (New York)
data = data[data['RegionName']=='New York']
data.drop('RegionName',axis=1,inplace=True)
print(data)
```

```
   1996-01-31  1996-02-29  1996-03-31  1996-04-30  1996-05-31  1996-06-30  \
0    196258.0    195693.0    195383.0    194836.0    194652.0    194520.0

   1996-07-31  1996-08-31  1996-09-30  1996-10-31  ...  2019-06-30  \
0    194447.0    194313.0    194271.0    194341.0  ...    659421.0

   2019-07-31  2019-08-31  2019-09-30  2019-10-31  2019-11-30  2019-12-31  \
0    659007.0    658239.0    656925.0    655613.0    654394.0    653930.0

   2020-01-31  2020-02-29  2020-03-31
0    653901.0    653565.0    652307.0

[1 rows x 291 columns]
```

Adding Interest Rate Data

```
path = kagglehub.dataset_download("raoofiali/us-interest-rate-weekly")

```

```
print("Files in the dataset:")
for root, dirs, files in os.walk(path):
    for file in files:
        print(os.path.join(root, file))

xlsx_path = os.path.join(path, "Us-Interest Rate-Weekly.xlsx")
ir_df = pd.read_excel(xlsx_path)
ir_df.drop('Unnamed: 0',axis=1,inplace=True)
print(ir_df.head())
print(ir_df.tail())
```

```
Downloading from https://www.kaggle.com/api/v1/datasets/download/raoofiali/us-interest-r
100%|██████████| 31.5k/31.5k [00:00<00:00, 31.1MB/s]Extracting files...
Files in the dataset:
/root/.cache/kagglehub/datasets/raoofiali/us-interest-rate-weekly/versions/1/Us-Interest

         Date  Value
0  1971-08-04   5.50
1  1971-08-15   5.50
2  1971-08-16   5.75
3  1971-08-31   5.75
4  1971-09-01   5.13
            Date  Value
1678  2024-02-29    5.5
1679  2024-03-19    5.5
1680  2024-03-20    5.5
1681  2024-04-30    5.5
1682  2024-05-01    5.5
```

```
# convert date format
ir_df['Date'] = pd.to_datetime(ir_df['Date'])

# Filter to include only rows between January 1996 and March 2020 to match housing data
start_date = pd.to_datetime('1996-01-01')
end_date = pd.to_datetime('2020-03-31')
filtered_ir_df = ir_df[(ir_df['Date'] >= start_date) & (ir_df['Date'] <= end_date)]

# Resample the data to get the monthly average
ir_df = filtered_ir_df.resample('M', on='Date').mean().reset_index()

# create time index
ir_df['Year'] = ir_df['Date'].dt.year
ir_df['Month'] = ir_df['Date'].dt.month
ir_df['TimeIndex'] = (ir_df['Year'] - ir_df['Year'].min()) * 12 + (ir_df['Month'] - ir_c
ir_df.drop('Date',axis=1,inplace=True)

print(ir_df.head())
print(ir_df.tail())
```

```
   Value  Year  Month  TimeIndex
0  5.375  1996      1          0
```

```
1  5.250  1996      2          1
2  5.250  1996      3          2
3  5.250  1996      4          3
4  5.250  1996      5          4
     Value  Year  Month  TimeIndex
286  1.750  2019     11        286
287  1.750  2019     12        287
288  1.750  2020      1        288
289  1.750  2020      2        289
290  1.125  2020      3        290
```

Adding Inflation Rate Data

```
path = kagglehub.dataset_download("varpit94/us-inflation-data-updated-till-may-2021")

print("Files in the dataset:")
for root, dirs, files in os.walk(path):
    for file in files:
        print(os.path.join(root, file))

csv_path = os.path.join(path, "US CPI.csv")
cpi_df = pd.read_csv(csv_path)

print(cpi_df.head())
print(cpi_df.tail())
```

```
Downloading from https://www.kaggle.com/api/v1/datasets/download/varpit94/us-inflation-c
100%|██████████| 4.53k/4.53k [00:00<00:00, 6.34MB/s]Extracting files...
Files in the dataset:
/root/.cache/kagglehub/datasets/varpit94/us-inflation-data-updated-till-may-2021/versior
      Yearmon  CPI
0  01-01-1913  9.8
1  01-02-1913  9.8
2  01-03-1913  9.8
3  01-04-1913  9.8
4  01-05-1913  9.7
         Yearmon      CPI
1298  01-03-2021  264.877
1299  01-04-2021  267.054
1300  01-05-2021  269.195
1301  01-06-2021  271.696
1302  01-07-2021  273.003
```

```
cpi_df['Yearmon'] = pd.to_datetime(cpi_df['Yearmon'], format='%d-%m-%Y')

start_date = pd.to_datetime('1996-01-01')
end_date = pd.to_datetime('2020-03-31')
filtered_cpi_df = cpi_df[(cpi_df['Yearmon'] >= start_date) & (cpi_df['Yearmon'] <= end_c
filtered_cpi_df = filtered_cpi_df.reset_index(drop=True)
```

```

filtered_cpi_df['Year'] = filtered_cpi_df['Yearmon'].dt.year
filtered_cpi_df['Month'] = filtered_cpi_df['Yearmon'].dt.month
filtered_cpi_df['TimeIndex'] = (filtered_cpi_df['Year'] - filtered_cpi_df['Year'].min())
filtered_cpi_df = filtered_cpi_df.reset_index(drop=True)

print(filtered_cpi_df)
```

```
        Yearmon      CPI  Year  Month  TimeIndex
0   1996-01-01  154.400  1996      1          0
1   1996-02-01  154.900  1996      2          1
2   1996-03-01  155.700  1996      3          2
3   1996-04-01  156.300  1996      4          3
4   1996-05-01  156.600  1996      5          4
..         ...      ...   ...    ...        ...
286 2019-11-01  257.208  2019     11        286
287 2019-12-01  256.974  2019     12        287
288 2020-01-01  257.971  2020      1        288
289 2020-02-01  258.678  2020      2        289
290 2020-03-01  258.115  2020      3        290

[291 rows x 5 columns]
```

Adding Unemployment rate data

```
# download unemployment rate data
path = kagglehub.dataset_download("axeltorbenson/unemployment-data-19482021")

print("Files in the dataset:")
for root, dirs, files in os.walk(path):
    for file in files:
        print(os.path.join(root, file))

# Load CSV file
csv_path = os.path.join(path, "unemployment_rate_data.csv")
un_df = pd.read_csv(csv_path)

print(un_df.head())
print(un_df.tail())
```

```
Downloading from https://www.kaggle.com/api/v1/datasets/download/axeltorbenson/unemp
100%|██████████| 13.5k/13.5k [00:00<00:00, 16.6MB/s]Extracting files...
Files in the dataset:
/root/.cache/kagglehub/datasets/axeltorbenson/unemployment-data-19482021/versions/1/unem
       date  unrate  unrate_men  unrate_women  unrate_16_to_17  \
0  1/1/1948     4.0         4.2           3.5             10.8
1  2/1/1948     4.7         4.7           4.8             15.0
2  3/1/1948     4.5         4.5           4.4             13.2
3  4/1/1948     4.0         4.0           4.1              9.9
4  5/1/1948     3.4         3.3           3.4              6.4

   unrate_18_to_19  unrate_20_to_24  unrate_25_to_34  unrate_35_to_44  \
0              9.6              6.6              3.6              2.6
1              9.5              8.0              4.0              3.2
2              9.3              8.6              3.5              3.2
3              8.1              6.8              3.5              3.1
4              7.2              6.3              2.8              2.5

   unrate_45_to_54  unrate_55_over
0              2.7             3.6
1              3.4             4.0
2              2.9             3.5
3              2.9             3.2
4              2.3             2.9
          date  unrate  unrate_men  unrate_women  unrate_16_to_17  \
882   7/1/2021     5.7         5.5           5.8             12.8
883   8/1/2021     5.3         5.1           5.5             10.7
884   9/1/2021     4.6         4.6           4.5              9.2
885  10/1/2021     4.3         4.2           4.4              8.6
886  11/1/2021     3.9         3.9           3.9              9.7

     unrate_18_to_19  unrate_20_to_24  unrate_25_to_34  unrate_35_to_44  \
882              9.9              9.5              6.3              4.8
883             11.0              9.1              5.8              4.4
884             12.6              7.7              5.0              3.8
885             12.7              6.8              4.5              3.6
886             11.0              6.6              3.8              3.6

     unrate_45_to_54  unrate_55_over
882              4.0             4.6
883              4.2             4.1
884              3.7             3.3
885              3.5             3.3
886              2.8             3.1
```

```
# select same range of dates of housing data and only the overall unemployment rate
un_df = un_df.iloc[576:576+291][['unrate','date']]
un_df = un_df.reset_index(drop=True)

# Convert the date column to get specific year and month feature
un_df['date'] = pd.to_datetime(un_df['date'])
un_df['Year'] = un_df['date'].dt.year
un_df['Month'] = un_df['date'].dt.month
un_df['TimeIndex'] = (un_df['Year'] - un_df['Year'].min()) * 12 + (un_df['Month'] - un_c
un_df.drop('date',axis=1,inplace=True)
```

Adding GDP Growth %

```
# Download data
path = kagglehub.dataset_download("rajkumarpandey02/economy-of-the-united-states")

print("Path to dataset files:", path)

print("Files in the dataset:")
for root, dirs, files in os.walk(path):
    for file in files:
        print(os.path.join(root, file))

csv_path = os.path.join(path, "Economy of the United States.csv")
gdp_df = pd.read_csv(csv_path)

print(gdp_df.head())
print(gdp_df.tail())
```

```
Path to dataset files: /root/.cache/kagglehub/datasets/rajkumarpandey02/economy-of-th
Files in the dataset:
/root/.cache/kagglehub/datasets/rajkumarpandey02/economy-of-the-united-states/version
   Unnamed: 0  Year  GDP (in Bil. US$PPP)  GDP per capita (in US$ PPP)  \
0           0  1980                2857.3                      12552.9   
1           1  1981                3207.0                      13948.7   
2           2  1982                3343.8                      14405.0   
3           3  1983                3634.0                      15513.7   
4           4  1984                4037.7                      17086.4   

   GDP (in Bil. US$nominal)  GDP per capita (in US$ nominal)  \
0                    2857.3                          12552.9   
1                    3207.0                          13948.7   
2                    3343.8                          14405.0   
3                    3634.0                          15513.7   
4                    4037.7                          17086.4   

  GDP growth (real) Inflation rate (in Percent) Unemployment (in Percent)  \
0            -0.30%                      13.50%                     7.20%   
1             2.50%                      10.40%                     7.60%   
2            -1.80%                       6.20%                     9.70%   
3             4.60%                       3.20%                     9.60%   
4             7.20%                       4.40%                     7.50%   

  Government debt (in % of GDP)  
0                           NaN  
1                           NaN  
2                           NaN  
3                           NaN  
4                           NaN  
    Unnamed: 0  Year  GDP (in Bil. US$PPP)  GDP per capita (in US$ PPP)  \
43          43  2023               26185.2                      78421.9   
44          44  2024               27057.2                      80779.3   
45          45  2025               28045.3                      83463.2   
46          46  2026               29165.5                      86521.2   
47          47  2027               30281.5                      89546.4   

    GDP (in Bil. US$nominal)  GDP per capita (in US$ nominal)  \
43                   26185.2                          78421.9   
44                   27057.2                          80779.3   
45                   28045.3                          83463.2   
```

```
   GDP growth (real) Inflation rate (in Percent) Unemployment (in Percent)  \
43             1.00%                       3.50%                     4.60%
44             1.20%                       2.20%                     5.40%
45             1.80%                       2.00%                     5.40%
46             2.10%                       2.00%                     4.90%
47             1.90%                       2.00%                     4.70%

   Government debt (in % of GDP)
43                       122.90%
44                       126.00%
45                       129.40%
46                       132.20%
47                       134.90%
```

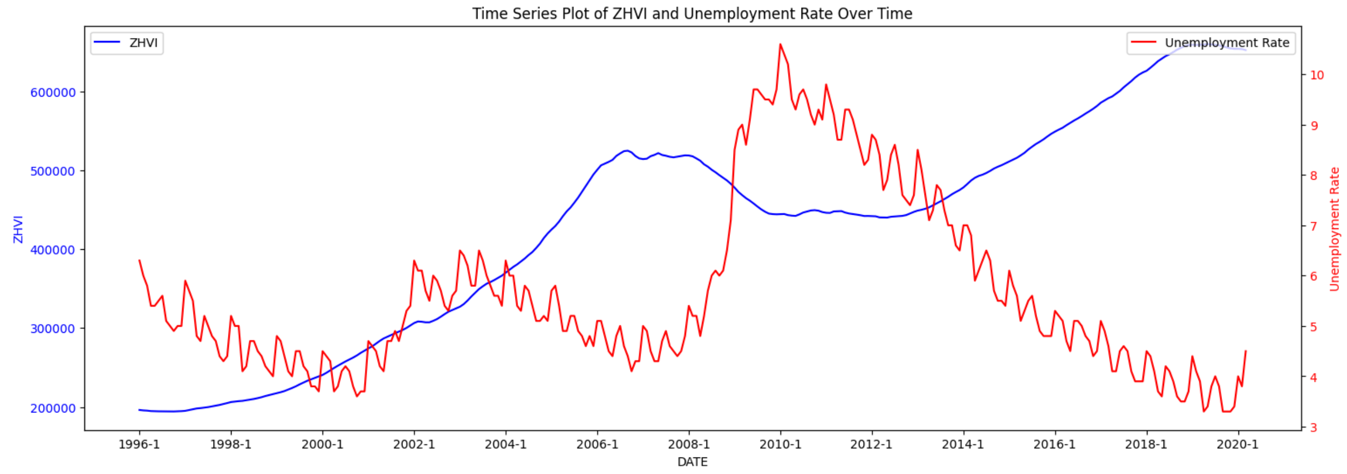
```
gdp_df = gdp_df[gdp_df['Year'] >= 1996]
gdp_df = gdp_df[gdp_df['Year'] <= 2020]
gdp_df = gdp_df.reset_index(drop=True)
gdp_df = gdp_df[['Year','GDP growth (real)']]

gdp_df['GDP growth (real)'] = gdp_df['GDP growth (real)'].str.replace('%', '')
gdp_df['GDP Growth'] = pd.to_numeric(gdp_df['GDP growth (real)'])
gdp_df.drop('GDP growth (real)',axis=1,inplace=True)

# add instance for each month
gdp_df = gdp_df.loc[gdp_df.index.repeat(12)].reset_index(drop=True)
gdp_df['Month'] = (gdp_df.groupby('Year').cumcount() % 12) + 1
gdp_df = gdp_df.iloc[:-9]

print(gdp_df.head())
print(gdp_df.tail())
```

```
   Year  GDP Growth  Month
0  1996         3.8      1
1  1996         3.8      2
2  1996         3.8      3
3  1996         3.8      4
4  1996         3.8      5
     Year  GDP Growth  Month
286  2019         2.3     11
287  2019         2.3     12
288  2020        -3.4      1
289  2020        -3.4      2
290  2020        -3.4      3
```

```
# reshape data to have rows correspond to each time, with features being the time, price
reshaped_data = []

# Loop through each column to get feature dates
for column in data.columns:
  year, month,day = map(int, column.split('-'))

  # Loop through each row to get price for the current date
  for index, row in data.iterrows():
   zhvi = row[column]

   reshaped_data.append({
      'ZHVI': zhvi,
      'Year': year,
      'Month': month,
      'Year-Month': f'{year}-{month}'
      })

reshaped_df = pd.DataFrame(reshaped_data)

# Add a time index
reshaped_df['TimeIndex'] = (reshaped_df['Year'] - reshaped_df['Year'].min()) * 12 + (res

# Sort data by month/year
full_df = reshaped_df.sort_values(by=['Year', 'Month']).reset_index(drop=True)
full_df['Unemployment Rate'] = un_df['unrate']
full_df['CPI'] = filtered_cpi_df['CPI']
full_df['Interest Rate'] = ir_df['Value']
full_df['GDP Growth'] = gdp_df['GDP Growth']
print("Reshaped DataFrame:")
print(full_df)
```

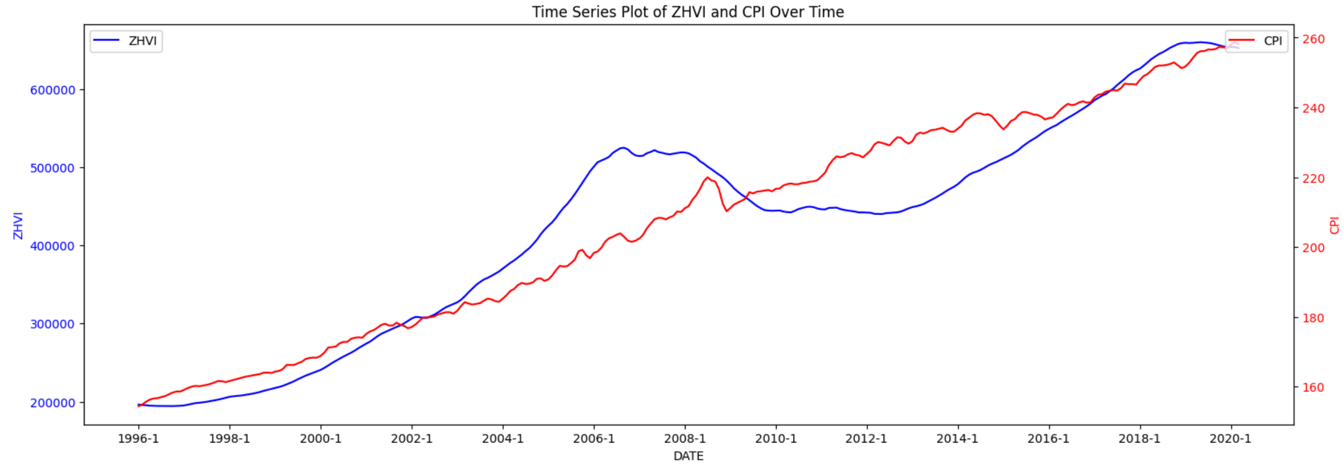
```
Reshaped DataFrame:
         ZHVI  Year  Month Year-Month  TimeIndex  Unemployment Rate      CPI  \
0    196258.0  1996      1     1996-1          0                6.3  154.400   
1    195693.0  1996      2     1996-2          1                6.0  154.900   
2    195383.0  1996      3     1996-3          2                5.8  155.700   
3    194836.0  1996      4     1996-4          3                5.4  156.300   
4    194652.0  1996      5     1996-5          4                5.4  156.600   
..        ...   ...    ...        ...        ...                ...      ...   
286  654394.0  2019     11    2019-11        286                3.3  257.208   
287  653930.0  2019     12    2019-12        287                3.4  256.974   
288  653901.0  2020      1     2020-1        288                4.0  257.971   
289  653565.0  2020      2     2020-2        289                3.8  258.678   
290  652307.0  2020      3     2020-3        290                4.5  258.115   

     Interest Rate  GDP Growth  
0            5.375         3.8  
1            5.250         3.8  
2            5.250         3.8  
3            5.250         3.8  
4            5.250         3.8  
..             ...         ...  
286          1.750         2.3  
287          1.750         2.3  
288          1.750        -3.4  
289          1.750        -3.4  
290          1.125        -3.4  

[291 rows x 9 columns]
```

```
# Create figure and primary axis
fig, ax1 = plt.subplots(figsize=(18, 6))

# Plot the first ZHVI dataset
ax1.plot(full_df['Year-Month'], full_df['ZHVI'], color='blue', label='ZHVI')
ax1.set_xlabel('DATE')
ax1.set_ylabel('ZHVI', color='blue')
ax1.tick_params(axis='y', labelcolor='blue')

# Create a second axis sharing the same x-axis
ax2 = ax1.twinx()

# Plot the Unemployment Rate data
ax2.plot(un_df['TimeIndex'], un_df['unrate'], color='red', label='Unemployment Rate')
ax2.set_ylabel('Unemployment Rate', color='red')
ax2.tick_params(axis='y', labelcolor='red')

x_ticks = np.arange(0, 290, 24)
ax1.set_xticks(x_ticks)

plt.title('Time Series Plot of ZHVI and Unemployment Rate Over Time')

# legend
ax1.legend(loc='upper left')
ax2.legend(loc='upper right')

plt.show()
```



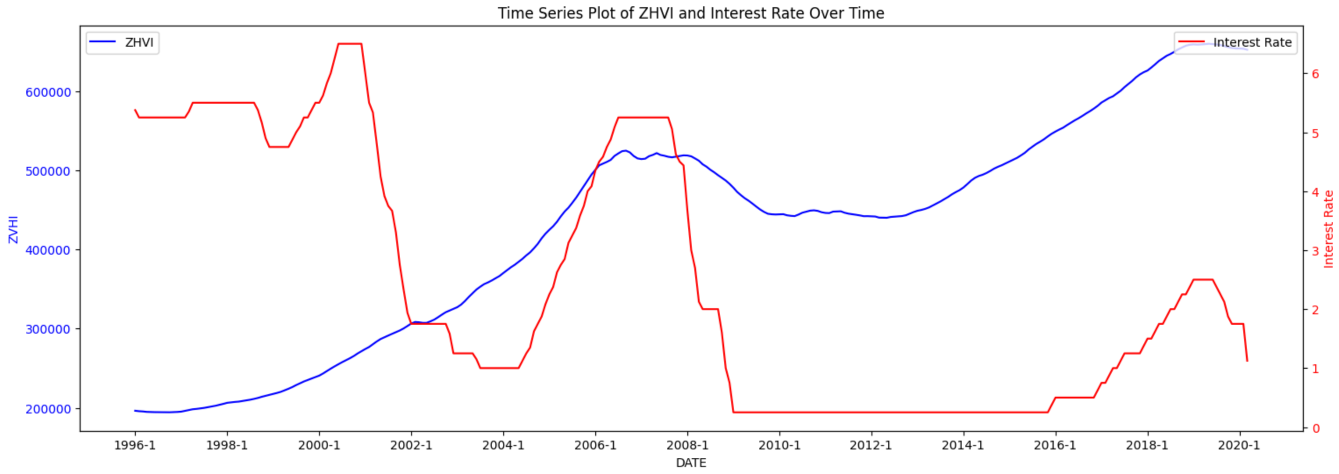
```
# Create figure and primary axis
fig, ax1 = plt.subplots(figsize=(18, 6))

# Plot the first ZHVI dataset
ax1.plot(full_df['Year-Month'], full_df['ZHVI'], color='blue', label='ZHVI')
ax1.set_xlabel('DATE')
ax1.set_ylabel('ZHVI', color='blue')
ax1.tick_params(axis='y', labelcolor='blue')

# Create a second axis sharing the same x-axis
ax2 = ax1.twinx()

# Plot the Unemployment Rate data
ax2.plot(filtered_cpi_df['TimeIndex'], filtered_cpi_df['CPI'], color='red', label='CPI')
ax2.set_ylabel('CPI', color='red')
ax2.tick_params(axis='y', labelcolor='red')

x_ticks = np.arange(0, 290, 24)
ax1.set_xticks(x_ticks)

plt.title('Time Series Plot of ZHVI and CPI Over Time')
```

```

# legend
ax1.legend(loc='upper left')
ax2.legend(loc='upper right')

plt.show()
```



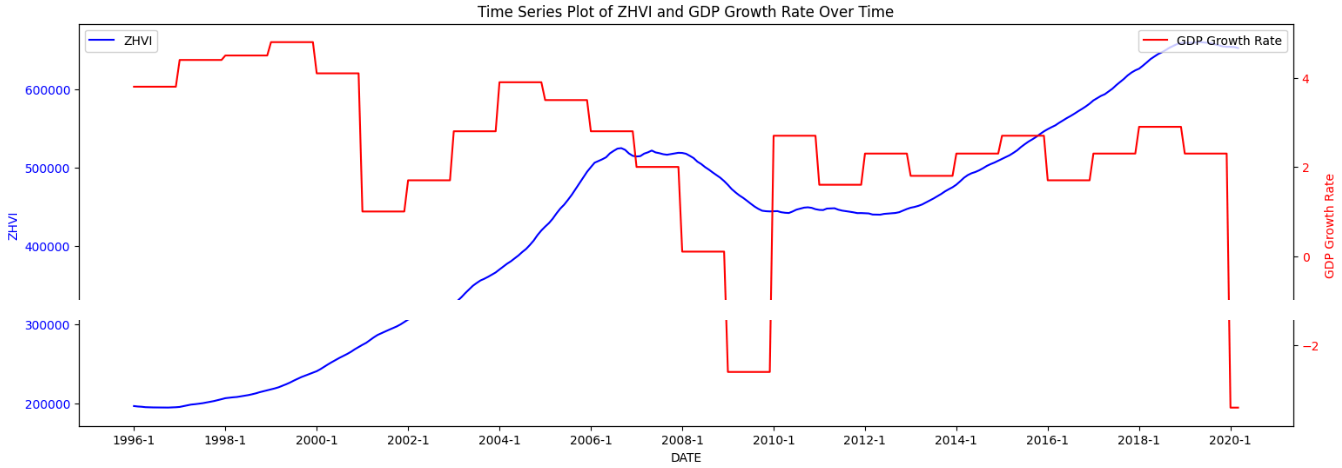
```
# Create figure and primary axis
fig, ax1 = plt.subplots(figsize=(18, 6))

# Plot the first ZHVI dataset
ax1.plot(full_df['Year-Month'], full_df['ZHVI'], color='blue', label='ZHVI')
ax1.set_xlabel('DATE')
ax1.set_ylabel('ZVHI', color='blue')
ax1.tick_params(axis='y', labelcolor='blue')

# Create a second axis sharing the same x-axis
ax2 = ax1.twinx()

# Plot the Unemployment Rate data
ax2.plot(ir_df['TimeIndex'], ir_df['Value'], color='red', label='Interest Rate')
ax2.set_ylabel('Interest Rate', color='red')
```

```
ax2.tick_params(axis='y', labelcolor='red')

x_ticks = np.arange(0, 290, 24)
ax1.set_xticks(x_ticks)

plt.title('Time Series Plot of ZHVI and Interest Rate Over Time')

# legend
ax1.legend(loc='upper left')
ax2.legend(loc='upper right')

plt.show()
```



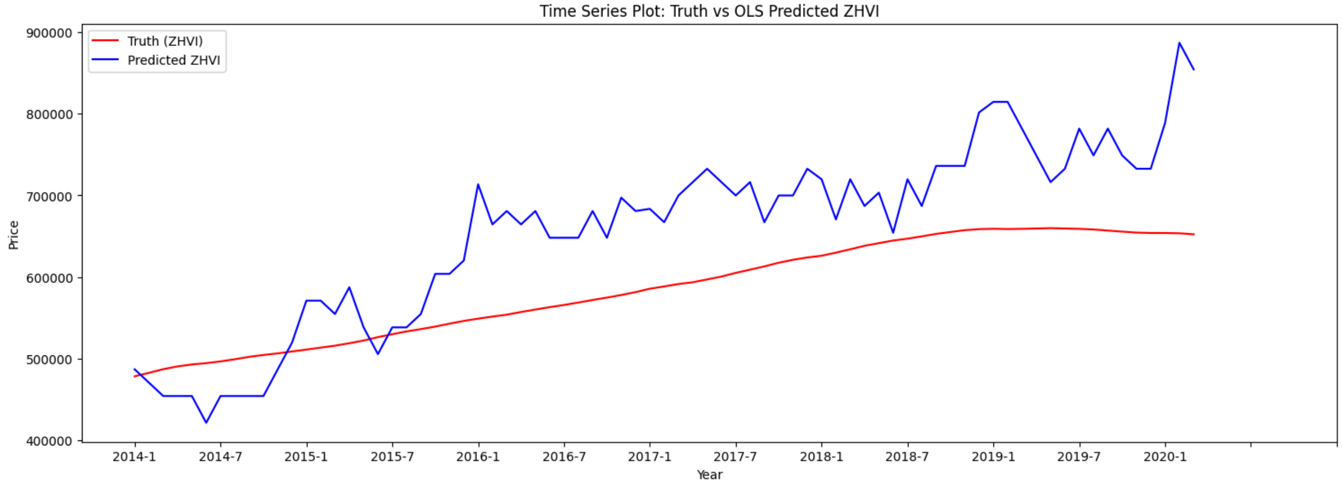
```
# Create figure and primary axis
fig, ax1 = plt.subplots(figsize=(18, 6))

# Plot the first ZHVI dataset
ax1.plot(full_df['Year-Month'], full_df['ZHVI'], color='blue', label='ZHVI')
ax1.set_xlabel('DATE')
ax1.set_ylabel('ZHVI', color='blue')
ax1.tick_params(axis='y', labelcolor='blue')
```

```

# Create a second axis sharing the same x-axis
ax2 = ax1.twinx()

# Plot the Unemployment Rate data
ax2.plot(ir_df['TimeIndex'], gdp_df['GDP Growth'], color='red', label='GDP Growth Rate')
ax2.set_ylabel('GDP Growth Rate', color='red')
ax2.tick_params(axis='y', labelcolor='red')

x_ticks = np.arange(0, 290, 24)
ax1.set_xticks(x_ticks)

plt.title('Time Series Plot of ZHVI and GDP Growth Rate Over Time')

# legend
ax1.legend(loc='upper left')
ax2.legend(loc='upper right')

plt.show()
```



```
# Split data into training and test
train = full_df[(full_df['Year'] < 2014) | ((full_df['Year'] == 2013) & (full_df['Month']
test = full_df[(full_df['Year'] > 2013) | ((full_df['Year'] == 2014) & (full_df['Month']

# Define features and target
X_train = train[['Year', 'Month', 'TimeIndex', 'Unemployment Rate', 'CPI', 'Interest Rate
y_train = train['ZHVI']

# add constant
X_train = sm.add_constant(X_train)

# Prediction test
X_test = test[['Year', 'Month', 'TimeIndex','Unemployment Rate', 'CPI','Interest Rate', '
X_test = sm.add_constant(X_test)

# add polynomial features and scale
scaler = StandardScaler()
poly = PolynomialFeatures(degree=2)
X_train_poly = poly.fit_transform(X_train)
X_test_poly = poly.transform(X_test)

X_train_scaled = scaler.fit_transform(X_train_poly)
X_test_scaled = scaler.transform(X_test_poly)

# Fit OLS model
model = sm.OLS(y_train, X_train_scaled)
results = model.fit()

predictions = results.predict(X_test_scaled)
test['Predicted_ZHVI'] = predictions

y_test = test['ZHVI']
y_pred = test['Predicted_ZHVI']
OLS_pred = test['Predicted_ZHVI']

# model evaluation
rmse = math.sqrt(mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred))
print(f"OLS Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE): {rmse}")
mape = mean_absolute_percentage_error(y_test, y_pred)
print("OLS Mean Absolute Percentage Error:", mape)
MAE = mean_absolute_error(y_test, y_pred)
print("OLS Mean Absolute Error:", MAE)
r2 = r2_score(y_pred,y_test)
print(f"OLS R-squared: {r2}")

# Plot truth vs prediction
plt.figure(figsize=(18, 6))
plt.plot(test['Year-Month'], test['ZHVI'], color='red', label='Truth (ZHVI)')
plt.plot(test['Year-Month'], test['Predicted_ZHVI'], color='blue', label='Predicted ZHVI'
plt.xlabel('Year')
plt.ylabel('Price')
x_ticks = np.arange(0, 90, 6)
plt.xticks(x_ticks)
plt.title('Time Series Plot: Truth vs OLS Predicted ZHVI')
plt.legend(loc='upper left')
plt.show()
```

```
OLS Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE): 92178.70622305939
OLS Mean Absolute Percentage Error: 0.13433149617978665
OLS Mean Absolute Error: 80354.23611166129
OLS R-squared: 0.30169319042236065
```

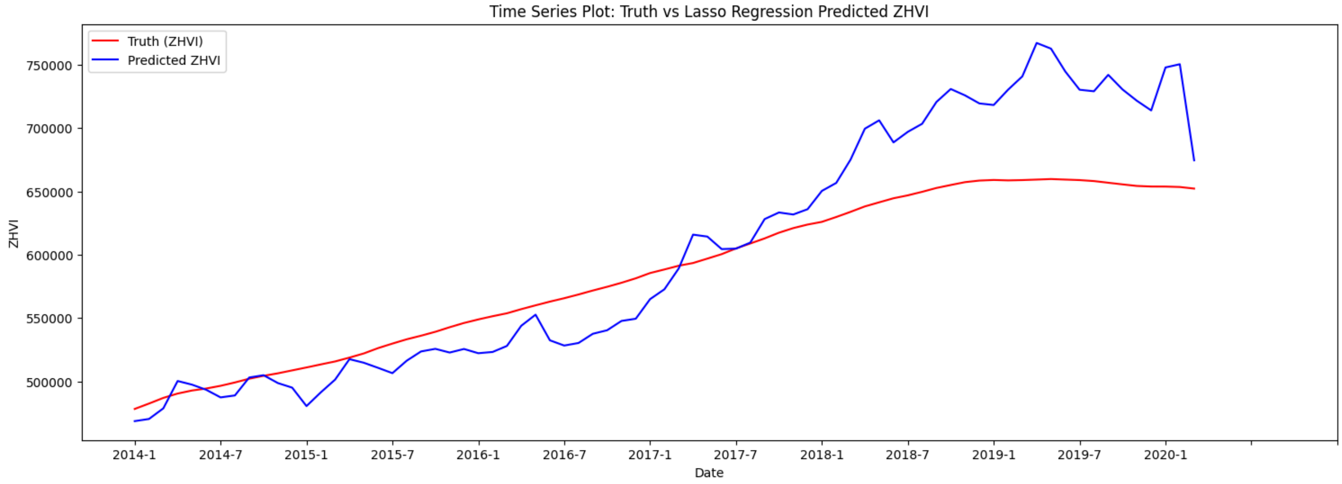


```
# Split data into training and test
train = full_df[(full_df['Year'] < 2014) | ((full_df['Year'] == 2013) & (full_df['Month'
test = full_df[(full_df['Year'] > 2013) | ((full_df['Year'] == 2014) & (full_df['Mont

# Define features and target
X_train = train[['Year', 'Month', 'TimeIndex', 'Unemployment Rate', 'CPI','Interest Rate
y_train = train['ZHVI']

# Prepare test data for prediction
X_test = test[['Year', 'Month', 'TimeIndex', 'Unemployment Rate', 'CPI','Interest Rate',

# add polynomial features and scale
scaler = StandardScaler()
poly = PolynomialFeatures(degree=2)
```

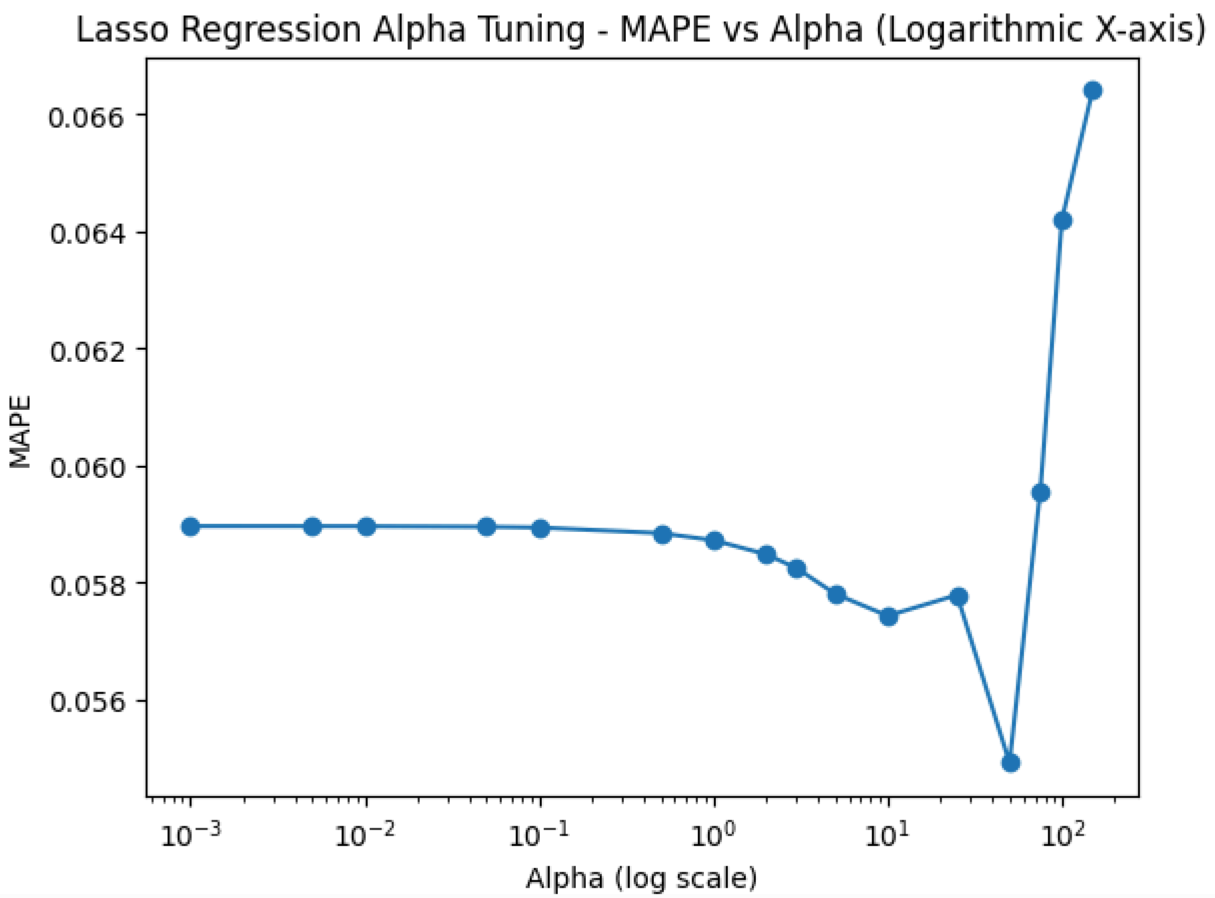
```
X_train_poly = poly.fit_transform(X_train)
X_test_poly = poly.transform(X_test)

X_train_scaled = scaler.fit_transform(X_train_poly)
X_test_scaled = scaler.transform(X_test_poly)

# Fit Lasso regression model
alphas = [0.001,0.005,0.01, 0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10,25,50,75,100,150]
results = []
lowest_alpha = alphas[0]
lowest_mape = float('inf')

for alpha in alphas:
  lasso_model = Lasso(alpha=alpha)
  lasso_model.fit(X_train_scaled, y_train)

  # Predict
  predictions = lasso_model.predict(X_test_scaled)
  test['Predicted_ZHVI'] = predictions

  # Model evaluation
  y_test = test['ZHVI']
  y_pred = test['Predicted_ZHVI']
  lasso_pred = test['Predicted_ZHVI']

  mape = mean_absolute_percentage_error(y_test, y_pred)
  results.append(mape)
  if mape < lowest_mape:
    lowest_mape = mape
    lowest_alpha = alpha

print("Lowest MAPE:", lowest_mape)
print("Lowest Alpha:", lowest_alpha)

alpha = lowest_alpha

lasso_model = Lasso(alpha=alpha)
lasso_model.fit(X_train_scaled, y_train)

# Predict
predictions = lasso_model.predict(X_test_scaled)
test['Predicted_ZHVI'] = predictions

# Model evaluation
y_test = test['ZHVI']
y_pred = test['Predicted_ZHVI']
lasso_pred = test['Predicted_ZHVI']

rmse = math.sqrt(mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred))
print(f"\n\nLasso Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE): {rmse}")
mape = mean_absolute_percentage_error(y_test, y_pred)
```

```
print("Lasso Mean Absolute Percentage Error:", mape)
MAE = mean_absolute_error(y_test, y_pred)
print("Mean Absolute Error:", MAE)
r2 = r2_score(y_pred,y_test)
print(f"R-squared: {r2}")

# Plot truth vs prediction
plt.figure(figsize=(18, 6))
plt.plot(test['Year-Month'], test['ZHVI'], color='red', label='Truth (ZHVI)')
plt.plot(test['Year-Month'], test['Predicted_ZHVI'], color='blue', label='Predicted ZHVI
plt.xlabel('Date')
plt.ylabel('ZHVI')
x_ticks = np.arange(0, 86, 6)
plt.xticks(x_ticks)
plt.title('Time Series Plot: Truth vs Lasso Regression Predicted ZHVI')
plt.legend(loc='upper left')
plt.show()
```

```
Lowest MAPE: 0.05492470799176251
Lowest Alpha: 50


Lasso Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE): 44618.016149679155
Lasso Mean Absolute Percentage Error: 0.05492470799176251
Mean Absolute Error: 34030.374729689334
R-squared: 0.7853309788737721
```



```
# Plot hyperparameter tuning
plt.plot(alphas, results, marker='o')
plt.xscale('log')

plt.xlabel('Alpha (log scale)')
plt.ylabel('MAPE')
plt.title('Lasso Regression Alpha Tuning - MAPE vs Alpha (Logarithmic X-axis)')

plt.show()
```

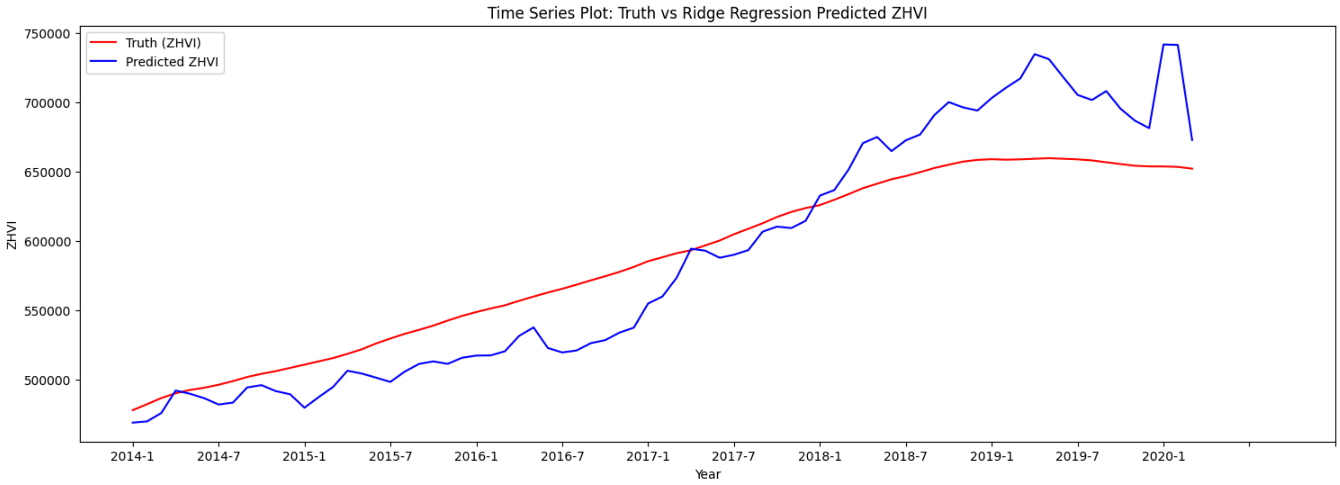


```
# Split data into training and test
train = full_df[(full_df['Year'] < 2014) | ((full_df['Year'] == 2013) & (full_df['Month'
test = full_df[(full_df['Year'] > 2013) | ((full_df['Year'] == 2014) & (full_df['Month']

# Define features and target
X_train = train[['Year', 'Month', 'TimeIndex', 'Unemployment Rate', 'CPI','Interest Rate
y_train = train['ZHVI']

X_test = test[['Year', 'Month', 'TimeIndex', 'Unemployment Rate', 'CPI','Interest Rate',

# add polynomial features and scale
scaler = StandardScaler()
poly = PolynomialFeatures(degree=2)
X_train_poly = poly.fit_transform(X_train)
X_test_poly = poly.transform(X_test)

X_train_scaled = scaler.fit_transform(X_train_poly)
X_test_scaled = scaler.transform(X_test_poly)


# Fit Ridge regression model
alphas = [0.001,0.005,0.01, 0.05, 0.075, 0.1, 0.25, 0.35, 0.5, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10]

lowest_alpha = alphas[0]
lowest_mape = float('inf')
```

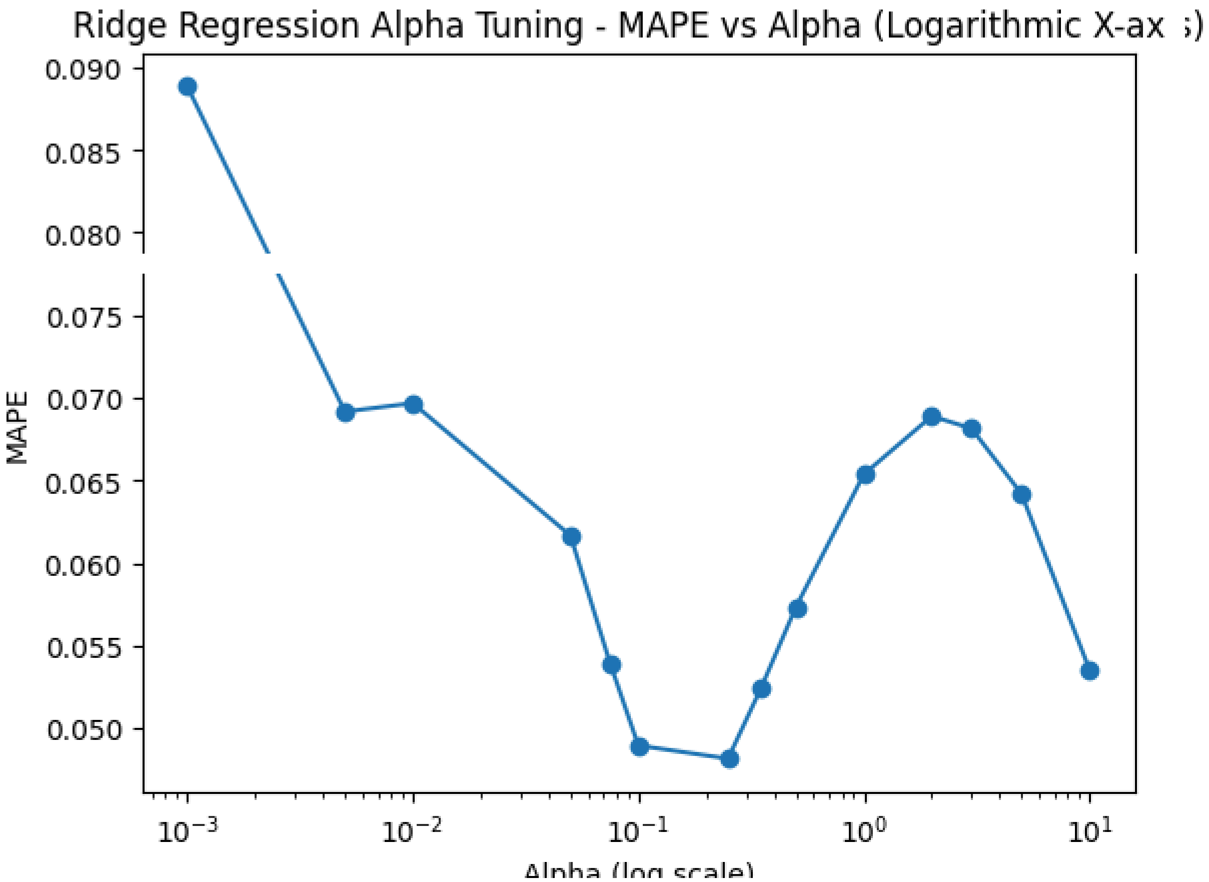
```
results = []
for alpha in alphas:
  ridge_model = Ridge(alpha=alpha)
  ridge_model.fit(X_train_scaled, y_train)

  # Predict
  predictions = ridge_model.predict(X_test_scaled)
  test['Predicted_ZHVI'] = predictions

  # Model evaluation
  y_test = test['ZHVI']
  y_pred = test['Predicted_ZHVI']
  ridge_pred = test['Predicted_ZHVI']

  mape = mean_absolute_percentage_error(y_test, y_pred)
  results.append(mape)
  if mape < lowest_mape:
    lowest_mape = mape
    lowest_alpha = alpha

print("Lowest MAPE:", lowest_mape)
print("Lowest Alpha:", lowest_alpha)

alpha = lowest_alpha
ridge_model = Ridge(alpha=alpha)
ridge_model.fit(X_train_scaled, y_train)

# Predict
predictions = ridge_model.predict(X_test_scaled)
test['Predicted_ZHVI'] = predictions

# Model evaluation
y_test = test['ZHVI']
y_pred = test['Predicted_ZHVI']
ridge_pred = test['Predicted_ZHVI']

rmse = math.sqrt(mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred))
print(f"\n\nRR Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE): {rmse}")
mape = mean_absolute_percentage_error(y_test, y_pred)
print("RR Mean Absolute Percentage Error:", mape)
MAE = mean_absolute_error(y_test, y_pred)
print("RR Mean Absolute Error:", MAE)
r2 = r2_score(y_pred,y_test)
print(f"R-squared: {r2}")

# Plot truth vs prediction
plt.figure(figsize=(18, 6))
plt.plot(test['Year-Month'], test['ZHVI'], color='red', label='Truth (ZHVI)')
plt.plot(test['Year-Month'], test['Predicted_ZHVI'], color='blue', label='Predicted ZHVI
plt.xlabel('Year')
plt.ylabel('ZHVI')
```

```
x_ticks = np.arange(0, 86, 6)
plt.xticks(x_ticks)
plt.title('Time Series Plot: Truth vs Ridge Regression Predicted ZHVI')
plt.legend(loc='upper left')
plt.show()
```

```
Lowest MAPE: 0.048158052345300082
Lowest Alpha: 0.25


RR Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE): 34586.997710405834
RR Mean Absolute Percentage Error: 0.048158052345300082
RR Mean Absolute Error: 28891.172716798137
R-squared: 0.846871147352243
```



```
# Plot hyperparameter tuning
plt.plot(alphas, results, marker='o')
plt.xscale('log')

plt.xlabel('Alpha (log scale)')
plt.ylabel('MAPE')
plt.title('Ridge Regression Alpha Tuning - MAPE vs Alpha (Logarithmic X-axis)'
8
```


Ridge Regression Alpha Tuning - MAPE vs Alpha (Logarithmic X-ax s)
MAPE
0.090
0.085
0.080
0.075
0.070
0.065
0.060
0.055
0.050
10^{-3}
10^{-2}
10^{-1}
10^{0}
10^{1}
Alpha (log scale)