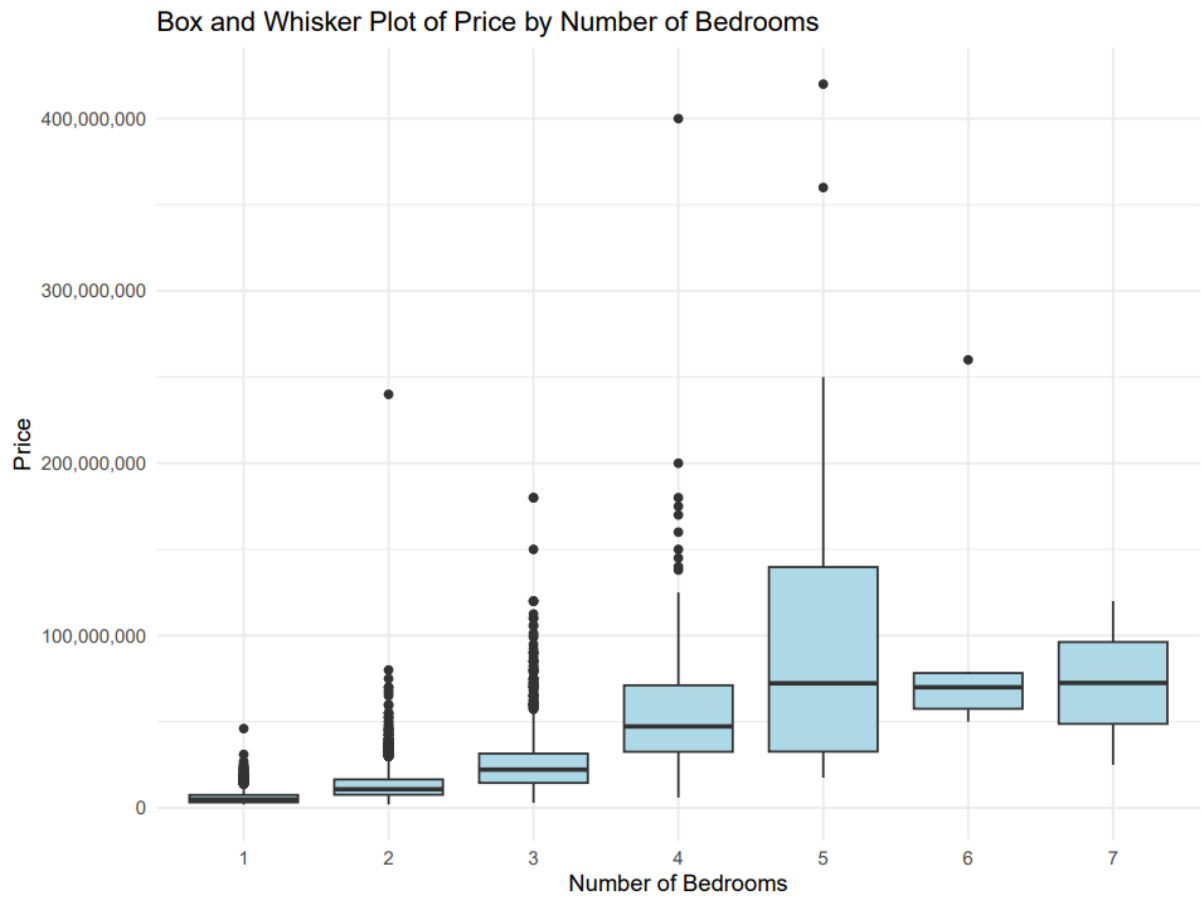


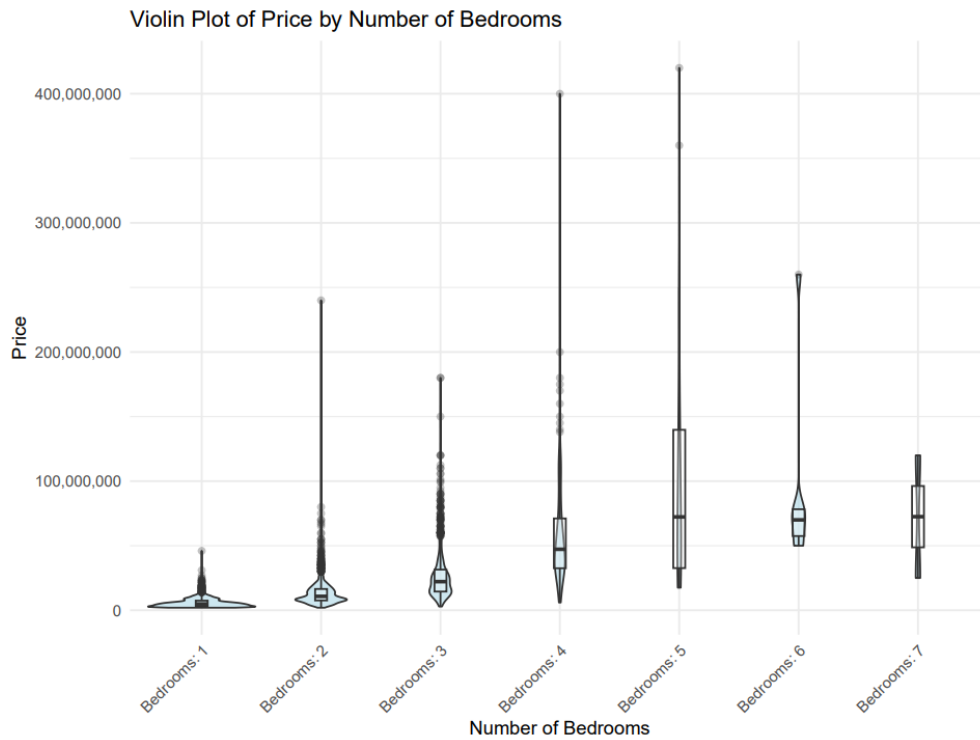
Name : Rohit Sanjay Phalke

UID : 2021300100

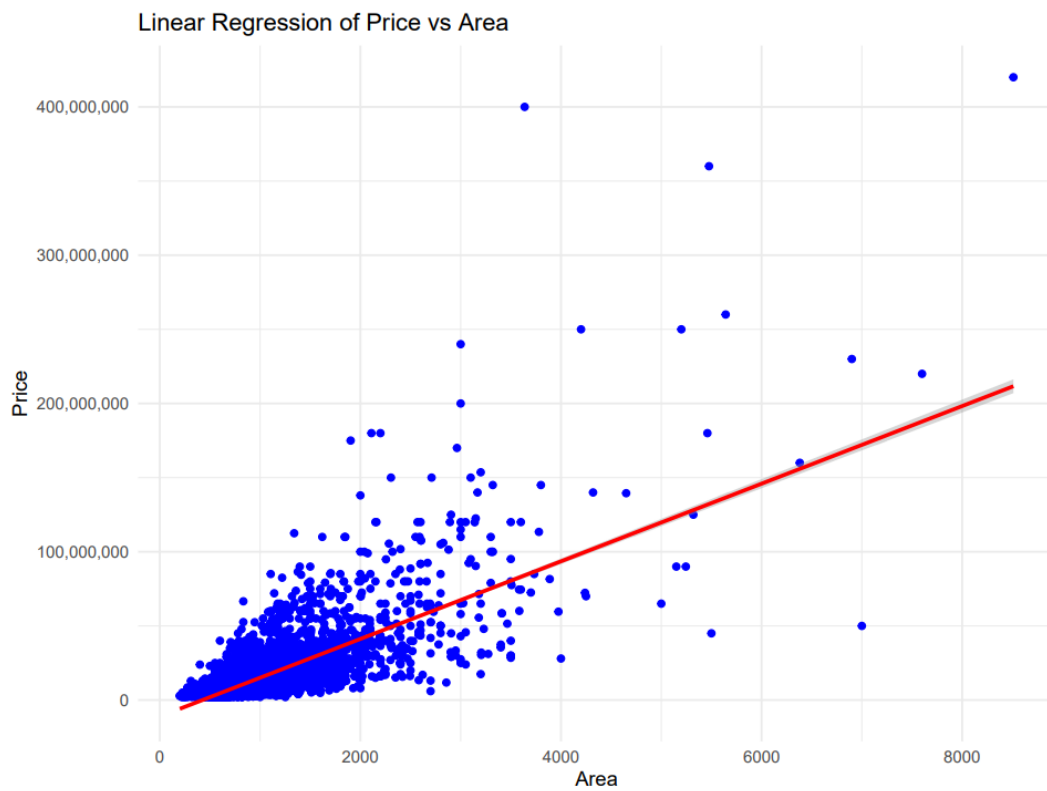
Batch : G



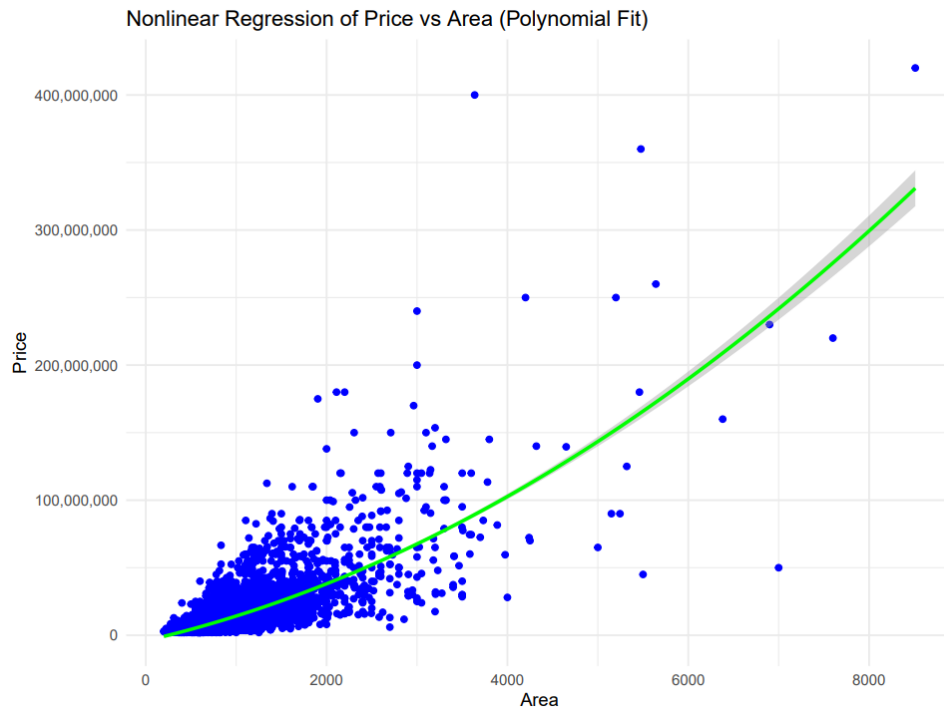
Observation : We can see clearly from the figure that the max value increases by increase in the number of bedrooms gradually but at a certain point, we see that after 5, the price drops gradually for 6 and 7 rooms. In most of the situations, the price increases, by increase in rooms, which is a very common observation in any dataset and also in reality.



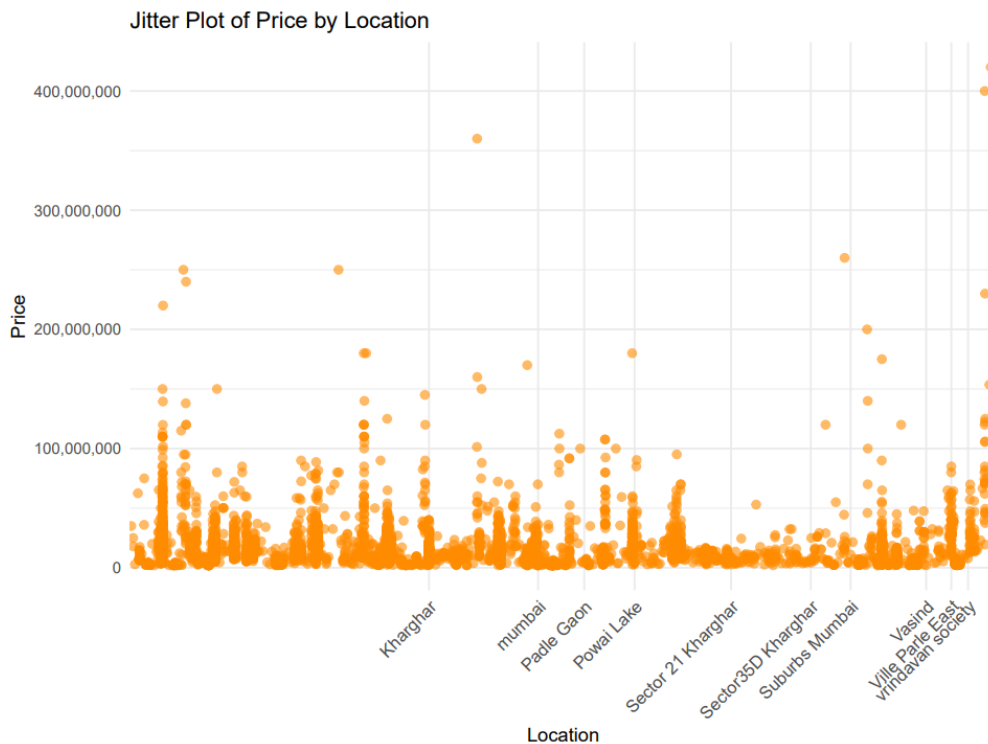
Observation : This visualization uses the same data as the previous plot. Over here also, we can infer that the price increases gradually with increase in bedrooms.



Observation : We see most of the clusters being formed at the bottom left, and very few dots in the rest of the chart. Thus for areas with size < 2000, the price can be predictable, but further it varies unpredictably so cannot be captured with linear regression.



Observation : This chart gives a better curve as compared to the previous plot. We see a complete curve starting from the bottom, to the top, since we have some scattered dots on the top as well.



Observation : There were many locations in this dataset, but the locations showing the most spread are being labelled on the x-axis. Most of the places in Mumbai are having almost the same price, but some places like Vrindavan Society, Kharghar, and some other areas are having more price than the others.

By using these advanced visualization techniques, we can gain valuable insights into the housing dataset. We can identify patterns, relationships, and outliers that would be difficult to detect with simple visualizations. These insights can be used for further analysis, modeling, and decision-making in the housing market.