## **About Dataset**

Real estate markets are of great importance for both local and international investors. Sydney and Melbourne are two dynamic markets where economic and social factors have significant impacts on property prices. Below is a detailed  
description of each feature:

1. **Date:** The date when the property was sold. This feature helps in understanding  
   the temporal trends in property prices.
2. **Price:**The sale price of the property in USD. This is the target variable we aim  
   to predict.
3. **Bedrooms:**The number of bedrooms in the property. Generally, properties with  
   more bedrooms tend to have higher prices.
4. **Bathrooms:** The number of bathrooms in the property. Similar to bedrooms,  
   more bathrooms can increase a property’s value.
5. **Sqft Living:** The size of the living area in square feet. Larger living areas are  
   typically associated with higher property values.
6. **Sqft Lot:**The size of the lot in square feet. Larger lots may increase a property’s  
   desirability and value.
7. **Floors**: The number of floors in the property. Properties with multiple floors may  
   offer more living space and appeal.
8. **Waterfront**: A binary indicator (1 if the property has a waterfront view, 0 other-  
   wise). Properties with waterfront views are often valued higher.
9. **View**: An index from 0 to 4 indicating the quality of the property’s view. Better  
   views are likely to enhance a property’s value.
10. **Condition**: An index from 1 to 5 rating the condition of the property. Properties  
    in better condition are typically worth more.
11. **Sqft Above**: The square footage of the property above the basement. This can  
    help isolate the value contribution of above-ground space.
12. **Sqft Basement:** The square footage of the basement. Basements may add value  
    depending on their usability.
13. **Yr Built:** The year the property was built. Older properties may have historical  
    value, while newer ones may offer modern amenities.
14. **Yr Renovated**: The year the property was last renovated. Recent renovations can  
    increase a property’s appeal and value.
15. **Street:** The street address of the property. This feature can be used to analyze  
    location-specific price trends.
16. **City**: The city where the property is located. Different cities have distinct market  
    dynamics.
17. **Statezip**: The state and zip code of the property. This feature provides regional  
    context for the property.
18. **Country**: The country where the property is located. While this dataset focuses  
    on properties in Australia, this feature is included for completeness.