

# Final Capstone Regression Project

October 2, 2022

## 1 Capstone Regression Project

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### 1.1 Business Understanding

Building a Multi-Variate Linear Regression Model using King County,WA House Prices Dataset

For this multiple linear regression project I will be using the `kc_house_data.csv` dataset. I will obtain the data using the pandas package and retrieve valuable information pertaining to the dataset using its associated modules. I will then scrub the dataset, going column per column, and inspecting for null values and dropping unnecessary columns that we won't be using in our linear regression. There will be some renaming of columns and also creation of dummies that will aid in the process. The columns with a vast number of null values will be filled in with the median, whereas the columns with not many null values will be filled with 0's. During the exploration phase of this project, we will be creating visualizations using the matplotlib library and also seaborn. I will be creating barplots, scatterplots, bargraph and matrices. These visualizations will help us derive particular features that may be of interest to us as we move along. The trends and correlations we observe will help drive our linear regression moving forward.

### 1.2 Data Understanding

After completing this initial phase of the project, I will dive right into the moduling phase of the project which encompasses building boxplots to deal with outliers. But, first I will need to deal with the categorical and continuous features for my model I will be using. For the categorical features I want, I will be using dummy datasets, whereas for the continuous features, I will then perform the linear regression looking at valuable information such as the  $r^2$  score, & significant coefficient value ,as well as the average predicted price and the average actual price for that particular model. I will conduct two models. For each, I will also going to test for model accuracy and looking at the significant features we used in the model that were below a p-value of 0.05.

### 1.3 Data Preparation

#### 1.3.1 Loading the Data

```
[1]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import statsmodels.api as sm
```

```

import seaborn as sns
import statsmodels.formula.api as smf
import scipy.stats as stats
import statsmodels.stats.api as sms

import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')

%matplotlib inline
sns.set(style='dark')
plt.style.use('seaborn')

```

[2]: *# loading in dataset and displaying head and tail of dataset*

```

df = pd.read_csv('./data/kc_house_data.csv')
display(df.head())
df.tail()

```

	id	date	price	bedrooms	bathrooms	sqft_living	\
0	7399300360	5/24/2022	675000.0	4	1.0	1180	
1	8910500230	12/13/2021	920000.0	5	2.5	2770	
2	1180000275	9/29/2021	311000.0	6	2.0	2880	
3	1604601802	12/14/2021	775000.0	3	3.0	2160	
4	8562780790	8/24/2021	592500.0	2	2.0	1120	

	sqft_lot	floors	waterfront	greenbelt	...	sewer_system	sqft_above	\
0	7140	1.0	NO	NO	...	PUBLIC	1180	
1	6703	1.0	NO	NO	...	PUBLIC	1570	
2	6156	1.0	NO	NO	...	PUBLIC	1580	
3	1400	2.0	NO	NO	...	PUBLIC	1090	
4	758	2.0	NO	NO	...	PUBLIC	1120	

	sqft_basement	sqft_garage	sqft_patio	yr_built	yr_renovated	\
0	0	0	40	1969	0	
1	1570	0	240	1950	0	
2	1580	0	0	1956	0	
3	1070	200	270	2010	0	
4	550	550	30	2012	0	

	address	lat	long
0	2102 Southeast 21st Court, Renton, Washington ...	47.461975	-122.19052
1	11231 Greenwood Avenue North, Seattle, Washing...	47.711525	-122.35591
2	8504 South 113th Street, Seattle, Washington 9...	47.502045	-122.22520
3	4079 Letitia Avenue South, Seattle, Washington...	47.566110	-122.29020
4	2193 Northwest Talus Drive, Issaquah, Washingt...	47.532470	-122.07188

[5 rows x 25 columns]

```
[2]:
```

	id	date	price	bedrooms	bathrooms	sqft_living	\
30150	7834800180	11/30/2021	1555000.0	5	2.0	1910	
30151	194000695	6/16/2021	1313000.0	3	2.0	2020	
30152	7960100080	5/27/2022	800000.0	3	2.0	1620	
30153	2781280080	2/24/2022	775000.0	3	2.5	2570	
30154	9557800100	4/29/2022	500000.0	3	1.5	1200	

	sqft_lot	floors	waterfront	greenbelt	...	sewer_system	sqft_above	\
30150	4000	1.5	NO	NO	...	PUBLIC	1600	
30151	5800	2.0	NO	NO	...	PUBLIC	2020	
30152	3600	1.0	NO	NO	...	PUBLIC	940	
30153	2889	2.0	NO	NO	...	PUBLIC	1830	
30154	11058	1.0	NO	NO	...	PUBLIC	1200	

	sqft_basement	sqft_garage	sqft_patio	yr_built	yr_renovated	\
30150	1130	0	210	1921	0	
30151	0	0	520	2011	0	
30152	920	240	110	1995	0	
30153	740	480	100	2006	0	
30154	0	420	0	1965	0	

	address	lat	long
30150	4673 Eastern Avenue North, Seattle, Washington...	47.664740	-122.32940
30151	4131 44th Avenue Southwest, Seattle, Washingto...	47.565610	-122.38851
30152	910 Martin Luther King Jr Way, Seattle, Washin...	47.610395	-122.29585
30153	17127 114th Avenue Southeast, Renton, Washingt...	47.449490	-122.18908
30154	18615 7th Avenue South, Burien, Washington 981...	47.435840	-122.32634

[5 rows x 25 columns]

## 1.4 Data Exploration

```
[3]: df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 30155 entries, 0 to 30154
Data columns (total 25 columns):
#   Column          Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   id              30155 non-null  int64
1   date            30155 non-null  object
2   price           30155 non-null  float64
3   bedrooms        30155 non-null  int64
4   bathrooms       30155 non-null  float64
5   sqft_living     30155 non-null  int64
6   sqft_lot        30155 non-null  int64
```

```

7  floors          30155 non-null float64
8  waterfront      30155 non-null object
9  greenbelt       30155 non-null object
10 nuisance        30155 non-null object
11 view            30155 non-null object
12 condition       30155 non-null object
13 grade           30155 non-null object
14 heat_source     30123 non-null object
15 sewer_system    30141 non-null object
16 sqft_above      30155 non-null int64
17 sqft_basement   30155 non-null int64
18 sqft_garage     30155 non-null int64
19 sqft_patio      30155 non-null int64
20 yr_built        30155 non-null int64
21 yr_renovated    30155 non-null int64
22 address         30155 non-null object
23 lat             30155 non-null float64
24 long            30155 non-null float64
dtypes: float64(5), int64(10), object(10)
memory usage: 5.8+ MB

```

```
[4]: # shape of the dataset
```

```
df.shape
```

```
[4]: (30155, 25)
```

```
[5]: # columns of the dataset as a list
```

```
df.columns
```

```
[5]: Index(['id', 'date', 'price', 'bedrooms', 'bathrooms', 'sqft_living',
        'sqft_lot', 'floors', 'waterfront', 'greenbelt', 'nuisance', 'view',
        'condition', 'grade', 'heat_source', 'sewer_system', 'sqft_above',
        'sqft_basement', 'sqft_garage', 'sqft_patio', 'yr_built',
        'yr_renovated', 'address', 'lat', 'long'],
        dtype='object')
```

```
[6]: # description of the dataset
```

```
df.describe()
```

```
[6]:
```

	id	price	bedrooms	bathrooms	sqft_living \
count	3.015500e+04	3.015500e+04	30155.000000	30155.000000	30155.000000
mean	4.538104e+09	1.108536e+06	3.413530	2.334737	2112.424739
std	2.882587e+09	8.963857e+05	0.981612	0.889556	974.044318
min	1.000055e+06	2.736000e+04	0.000000	0.000000	3.000000

25%	2.064175e+09	6.480000e+05	3.000000	2.000000	1420.000000
50%	3.874011e+09	8.600000e+05	3.000000	2.500000	1920.000000
75%	7.287100e+09	1.300000e+06	4.000000	3.000000	2619.500000
max	9.904000e+09	3.075000e+07	13.000000	10.500000	15360.000000

	sqft_lot	floors	sqft_above	sqft_basement	sqft_garage \
count	3.015500e+04	30155.000000	30155.000000	30155.000000	30155.000000
mean	1.672360e+04	1.543492	1809.826098	476.039396	330.211142
std	6.038260e+04	0.567717	878.306131	579.631302	285.770536
min	4.020000e+02	1.000000	2.000000	0.000000	0.000000
25%	4.850000e+03	1.000000	1180.000000	0.000000	0.000000
50%	7.480000e+03	1.500000	1560.000000	0.000000	400.000000
75%	1.057900e+04	2.000000	2270.000000	940.000000	510.000000
max	3.253932e+06	4.000000	12660.000000	8020.000000	3580.000000

	sqft_patio	yr_built	yr_renovated	lat	long
count	30155.000000	30155.000000	30155.000000	30155.000000	30155.000000
mean	217.412038	1975.163953	90.922301	47.328076	-121.317397
std	245.302792	32.067362	416.473038	1.434005	5.725475
min	0.000000	1900.000000	0.000000	21.274240	-157.791480
25%	40.000000	1953.000000	0.000000	47.405320	-122.326045
50%	150.000000	1977.000000	0.000000	47.551380	-122.225585
75%	320.000000	2003.000000	0.000000	47.669913	-122.116205
max	4370.000000	2022.000000	2022.000000	64.824070	-70.074340

```
[7]: df.head()
```

```
[7]:
```

	id	date	price	bedrooms	bathrooms	sqft_living \
0	7399300360	5/24/2022	675000.0	4	1.0	1180
1	8910500230	12/13/2021	920000.0	5	2.5	2770
2	1180000275	9/29/2021	311000.0	6	2.0	2880
3	1604601802	12/14/2021	775000.0	3	3.0	2160
4	8562780790	8/24/2021	592500.0	2	2.0	1120

	sqft_lot	floors	waterfront	greenbelt	... sewer_system	sqft_above \
0	7140	1.0	NO	NO	... PUBLIC	1180
1	6703	1.0	NO	NO	... PUBLIC	1570
2	6156	1.0	NO	NO	... PUBLIC	1580
3	1400	2.0	NO	NO	... PUBLIC	1090
4	758	2.0	NO	NO	... PUBLIC	1120

	sqft_basement	sqft_garage	sqft_patio	yr_built	yr_renovated \
0	0	0	40	1969	0
1	1570	0	240	1950	0
2	1580	0	0	1956	0
3	1070	200	270	2010	0
4	550	550	30	2012	0

	address	lat	long
0	2102 Southeast 21st Court, Renton, Washington ...	47.461975	-122.19052
1	11231 Greenwood Avenue North, Seattle, Washing...	47.711525	-122.35591
2	8504 South 113th Street, Seattle, Washington 9...	47.502045	-122.22520
3	4079 Letitia Avenue South, Seattle, Washington...	47.566110	-122.29020
4	2193 Northwest Talus Drive, Issaquah, Washingt...	47.532470	-122.07188

[5 rows x 25 columns]

### 1.4.1 Data Cleaning

```
[8]: df.drop(labels='id' , axis=1)
```

```
[8]:
```

	date	price	bedrooms	bathrooms	sqft_living	sqft_lot	\
0	5/24/2022	675000.0	4	1.0	1180	7140	
1	12/13/2021	920000.0	5	2.5	2770	6703	
2	9/29/2021	311000.0	6	2.0	2880	6156	
3	12/14/2021	775000.0	3	3.0	2160	1400	
4	8/24/2021	592500.0	2	2.0	1120	758	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
30150	11/30/2021	1555000.0	5	2.0	1910	4000	
30151	6/16/2021	1313000.0	3	2.0	2020	5800	
30152	5/27/2022	800000.0	3	2.0	1620	3600	
30153	2/24/2022	775000.0	3	2.5	2570	2889	
30154	4/29/2022	500000.0	3	1.5	1200	11058	

	floors	waterfront	greenbelt	nuisance	...	sewer_system	sqft_above	\
0	1.0	NO	NO	NO	...	PUBLIC	1180	
1	1.0	NO	NO	YES	...	PUBLIC	1570	
2	1.0	NO	NO	NO	...	PUBLIC	1580	
3	2.0	NO	NO	NO	...	PUBLIC	1090	
4	2.0	NO	NO	YES	...	PUBLIC	1120	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
30150	1.5	NO	NO	NO	...	PUBLIC	1600	
30151	2.0	NO	NO	NO	...	PUBLIC	2020	
30152	1.0	NO	NO	YES	...	PUBLIC	940	
30153	2.0	NO	NO	NO	...	PUBLIC	1830	
30154	1.0	NO	NO	NO	...	PUBLIC	1200	

	sqft_basement	sqft_garage	sqft_patio	yr_built	yr_renovated	\
0	0	0	40	1969	0	
1	1570	0	240	1950	0	
2	1580	0	0	1956	0	
3	1070	200	270	2010	0	
4	550	550	30	2012	0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	

30150	1130	0	210	1921	0
30151	0	0	520	2011	0
30152	920	240	110	1995	0
30153	740	480	100	2006	0
30154	0	420	0	1965	0

		address	lat	long
0	2102 Southeast 21st Court, Renton, Washington ...	47.461975	-122.19052	
1	11231 Greenwood Avenue North, Seattle, Washing...	47.711525	-122.35591	
2	8504 South 113th Street, Seattle, Washington 9...	47.502045	-122.22520	
3	4079 Letitia Avenue South, Seattle, Washington...	47.566110	-122.29020	
4	2193 Northwest Talus Drive, Issaquah, Washingt...	47.532470	-122.07188	
...	...	...	...	...
30150	4673 Eastern Avenue North, Seattle, Washington...	47.664740	-122.32940	
30151	4131 44th Avenue Southwest, Seattle, Washingto...	47.565610	-122.38851	
30152	910 Martin Luther King Jr Way, Seattle, Washin...	47.610395	-122.29585	
30153	17127 114th Avenue Southeast, Renton, Washingt...	47.449490	-122.18908	
30154	18615 7th Avenue South, Burien, Washington 981...	47.435840	-122.32634	

[30155 rows x 24 columns]

```
[9]: df = df.drop(labels='id' , axis=1)
```

```
[10]: df.dtypes
```

```
[10]: date          object
price          float64
bedrooms       int64
bathrooms      float64
sqft_living    int64
sqft_lot       int64
floors         float64
waterfront     object
greenbelt      object
nuisance       object
view           object
condition      object
grade          object
heat_source    object
sewer_system   object
sqft_above     int64
sqft_basement  int64
sqft_garage    int64
sqft_patio     int64
yr_built       int64
yr_renovated   int64
address        object
```

```
lat          float64
long         float64
dtype: object
```

```
[11]: df['sale_yr'] = df.date.map(lambda x: '{}'.format(x[-4:]))
df.head(5)
```

```
[11]:      date      price  bedrooms  bathrooms  sqft_living  sqft_lot  floors \
0  5/24/2022  675000.0         4         1.0         1180      7140      1.0
1  12/13/2021  920000.0         5         2.5         2770      6703      1.0
2   9/29/2021  311000.0         6         2.0         2880      6156      1.0
3  12/14/2021  775000.0         3         3.0         2160      1400      2.0
4   8/24/2021  592500.0         2         2.0         1120       758      2.0
```

```
      waterfront  greenbelt  nuisance  ...  sqft_above  sqft_basement  sqft_garage \
0           NO          NO         NO  ...      1180           0           0
1           NO          NO        YES  ...      1570          1570           0
2           NO          NO         NO  ...      1580          1580           0
3           NO          NO         NO  ...      1090          1070          200
4           NO          NO        YES  ...      1120           550          550
```

```
      sqft_patio  yr_built  yr_renovated \
0           40      1969           0
1          240      1950           0
2           0      1956           0
3          270      2010           0
4           30      2012           0
```

```
      address      lat      long \
0  2102 Southeast 21st Court, Renton, Washington ...  47.461975 -122.19052
1  11231 Greenwood Avenue North, Seattle, Washing...  47.711525 -122.35591
2  8504 South 113th Street, Seattle, Washington 9...  47.502045 -122.22520
3  4079 Letitia Avenue South, Seattle, Washington...  47.566110 -122.29020
4  2193 Northwest Talus Drive, Issaquah, Washingt...  47.532470 -122.07188
```

```
      sale_yr
0      2022
1      2021
2      2021
3      2021
4      2021
```

```
[5 rows x 25 columns]
```

```
[12]: df['sale_yr'] = df['sale_yr'].astype('int')
```

```
[13]: df.dtypes
```



```
[13]: date            object
      price          float64
      bedrooms       int64
      bathrooms      float64
      sqft_living     int64
      sqft_lot        int64
      floors          float64
      waterfront      object
      greenbelt       object
      nuisance        object
      view            object
      condition       object
      grade           object
      heat_source     object
      sewer_system    object
      sqft_above      int64
      sqft_basement   int64
      sqft_garage     int64
      sqft_patio      int64
      yr_built        int64
      yr_renovated    int64
      address         object
      lat             float64
      long            float64
      sale_yr         int64
      dtype: object
```

```
[14]: df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 30155 entries, 0 to 30154
Data columns (total 25 columns):
#   Column          Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  ---
0   date            30155 non-null  object
1   price          30155 non-null  float64
2   bedrooms       30155 non-null  int64
3   bathrooms      30155 non-null  float64
4   sqft_living     30155 non-null  int64
5   sqft_lot        30155 non-null  int64
6   floors          30155 non-null  float64
7   waterfront      30155 non-null  object
8   greenbelt       30155 non-null  object
9   nuisance        30155 non-null  object
10  view            30155 non-null  object
11  condition       30155 non-null  object
12  grade           30155 non-null  object
```

```

13 heat_source      30123 non-null object
14 sewer_system     30141 non-null object
15 sqft_above        30155 non-null int64
16 sqft_basement     30155 non-null int64
17 sqft_garage       30155 non-null int64
18 sqft_patio        30155 non-null int64
19 yr_built          30155 non-null int64
20 yr_renovated      30155 non-null int64
21 address           30155 non-null object
22 lat               30155 non-null float64
23 long              30155 non-null float64
24 sale_yr           30155 non-null int64
dtypes: float64(5), int64(10), object(10)
memory usage: 5.8+ MB

```

```

[15]: df['yr_old'] = np.where(df['yr_renovated'] != 0, df['sale_yr'].apply(lambda x: x - df['yr_renovated'],
                                     df['sale_yr'].apply(lambda x: x) - df['yr_built']))

```

```

[16]: df.head()

```

```

[16]:      date      price  bedrooms  bathrooms  sqft_living  sqft_lot  floors \
0  5/24/2022  675000.0         4         1.0         1180     7140     1.0
1  12/13/2021  920000.0         5         2.5         2770     6703     1.0
2   9/29/2021  311000.0         6         2.0         2880     6156     1.0
3  12/14/2021  775000.0         3         3.0         2160     1400     2.0
4   8/24/2021  592500.0         2         2.0         1120      758     2.0

```

```

      waterfront  greenbelt  nuisance  ...  sqft_basement  sqft_garage  sqft_patio \
0           NO          NO          NO  ...           0           0           40
1           NO          NO         YES  ...        1570           0          240
2           NO          NO          NO  ...        1580           0           0
3           NO          NO          NO  ...        1070          200          270
4           NO          NO         YES  ...          550          550          30

```

```

      yr_built  yr_renovated      address \
0       1969           0  2102 Southeast 21st Court, Renton, Washington ...
1       1950           0  11231 Greenwood Avenue North, Seattle, Washing...
2       1956           0  8504 South 113th Street, Seattle, Washington 9...
3       2010           0  4079 Letitia Avenue South, Seattle, Washington...
4       2012           0  2193 Northwest Talus Drive, Issaquah, Washingto...

```

```

      lat      long  sale_yr  yr_old
0  47.461975 -122.19052    2022     53
1  47.711525 -122.35591    2021     71
2  47.502045 -122.22520    2021     65
3  47.566110 -122.29020    2021     11

```

```
4  47.532470 -122.07188      2021      9
```

```
[5 rows x 26 columns]
```

Adding the Zipcodes that is in the range of King County

```
[17]: df.address[0:5]
```

```
[17]: 0    2102 Southeast 21st Court, Renton, Washington ...
      1    11231 Greenwood Avenue North, Seattle, Washing...
      2    8504 South 113th Street, Seattle, Washington 9...
      3    4079 Letitia Avenue South, Seattle, Washington...
      4    2193 Northwest Talus Drive, Issaquah, Washingt...
      Name: address, dtype: object
```

```
[18]: #zipcodes started at 98.....
      # it looks like every column has the same format and ending...
      # when working with strings, keep in mind that if the strings are not of equal
      ↪length
      df.address[1000][-20:-15]
```

```
[18]: '98019'
```

```
[19]: df.address[0].split(',')
```

```
[19]: ['2102 Southeast 21st Court', ' Renton', ' Washington 98055', ' United States']
```

```
[20]: df.address[0].split(',')[2][-5:]
```

```
[20]: '98055'
```

```
[21]: df['zipcode'] = df.address.apply(lambda x: x[-20:-15])
```

```
[22]: df['zipcode'].value_counts()
```

```
[22]: 98042    992
      98038    858
      98115    761
      98103    761
      98117    748
      ...
      62204     1
      68862     1
      85207     1
      99202     1
      34470     1
      Name: zipcode, Length: 399, dtype: int64
```

```
[23]: df['zipcode'] = df['zipcode'].astype(str)
```

```
[24]: Zip_list = ['98042', '98038', '98103', '98115', '98117', '98023', '98133',
↳ '98058',
      '98034', '98001', '98092', '98118', '98106', '98059', '98031', '98033',
      '98052', '98056', '98155', '98125', '98022', '98107', '98126', '98146',
      '98144', '98122', '98045', '98003', '98198', '98006']
```

```
[25]: Filtered_df = df[df['zipcode'].isin(Zip_list)]
```

```
[26]: Filtered_df
```

```
[26]:
```

	date	price	bedrooms	bathrooms	sqft_living	sqft_lot	\
1	12/13/2021	920000.0	5	2.5	2770	6703	
3	12/14/2021	775000.0	3	3.0	2160	1400	
5	7/20/2021	625000.0	2	1.0	1190	5688	
8	3/17/2022	780000.0	4	2.5	2340	8125	
10	6/1/2022	1025000.0	3	1.5	2570	6379	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
30145	12/27/2021	705000.0	3	2.5	2260	50965	
30147	2/28/2022	665000.0	3	2.5	2100	7210	
30149	10/7/2021	719000.0	3	2.5	1270	1141	
30150	11/30/2021	1555000.0	5	2.0	1910	4000	
30152	5/27/2022	800000.0	3	2.0	1620	3600	

	floors	waterfront	greenbelt	nuisance	...	sqft_garage	sqft_patio	\
1	1.0	NO	NO	YES	...	0	240	
3	2.0	NO	NO	NO	...	200	270	
5	1.0	NO	NO	YES	...	300	0	
8	2.0	NO	NO	NO	...	440	70	
10	1.5	NO	NO	YES	...	0	250	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
30145	2.0	NO	NO	NO	...	480	200	
30147	2.0	NO	NO	NO	...	440	40	
30149	2.0	NO	NO	NO	...	200	60	
30150	1.5	NO	NO	NO	...	0	210	
30152	1.0	NO	NO	YES	...	240	110	

	yr_built	yr_renovated	\
1	1950	0	
3	2010	0	
5	1948	0	
8	1989	0	
10	1912	0	
...	...	...	
30145	1998	0	
30147	1979	0	

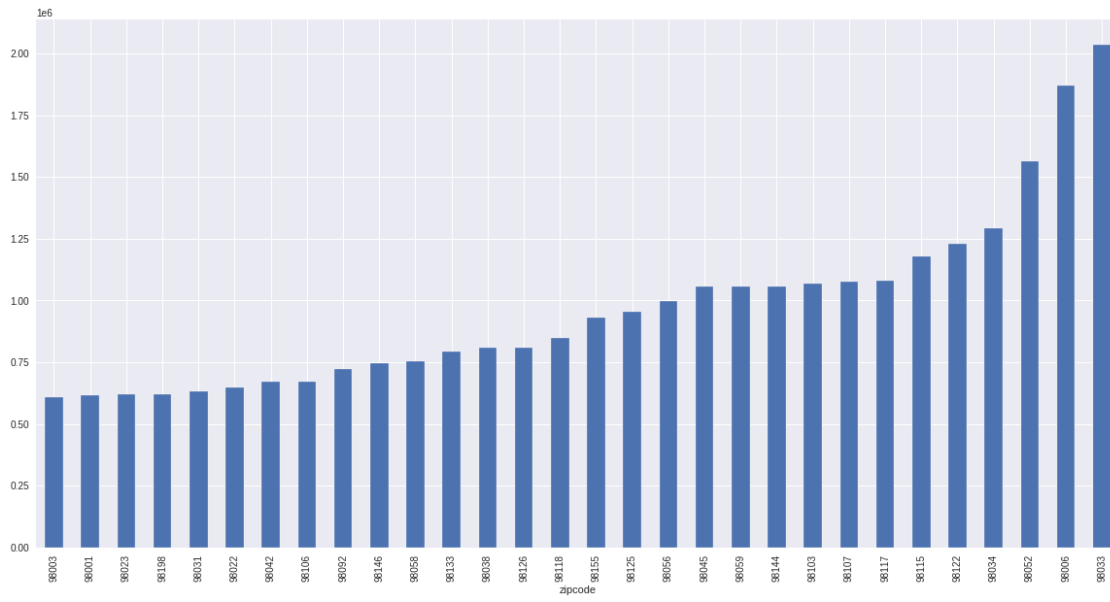
30149	2007	0
30150	1921	0
30152	1995	0

	address	lat \
1	11231 Greenwood Avenue North, Seattle, Washing...	47.711525
3	4079 Letitia Avenue South, Seattle, Washington...	47.566110
5	1602 North 185th Street, Shoreline, Washington...	47.763470
8	2721 Southwest 343rd Place, Federal Way, Washi...	47.293770
10	3408 Beacon Avenue South, Seattle, Washington ...	47.572760
...	...	...
30145	46533 Southeast 156th Place, North Bend, Washi...	47.457410
30147	5218 South 302nd Place, Auburn, Washington 980...	47.331160
30149	8359 11th Avenue Northwest, Seattle, Washingto...	47.690440
30150	4673 Eastern Avenue North, Seattle, Washington...	47.664740
30152	910 Martin Luther King Jr Way, Seattle, Washin...	47.610395

	long	sale_yr	yr_old	zipcode
1	-122.355910	2021	71	98133
3	-122.290200	2021	11	98118
5	-122.340155	2021	73	98133
8	-122.369320	2022	33	98023
10	-122.308200	2022	110	98144
...	...	...	...	...
30145	-121.719630	2021	23	98045
30147	-122.268565	2022	43	98001
30149	-122.370620	2021	14	98117
30150	-122.329400	2021	100	98103
30152	-122.295850	2022	27	98122

[17570 rows x 27 columns]

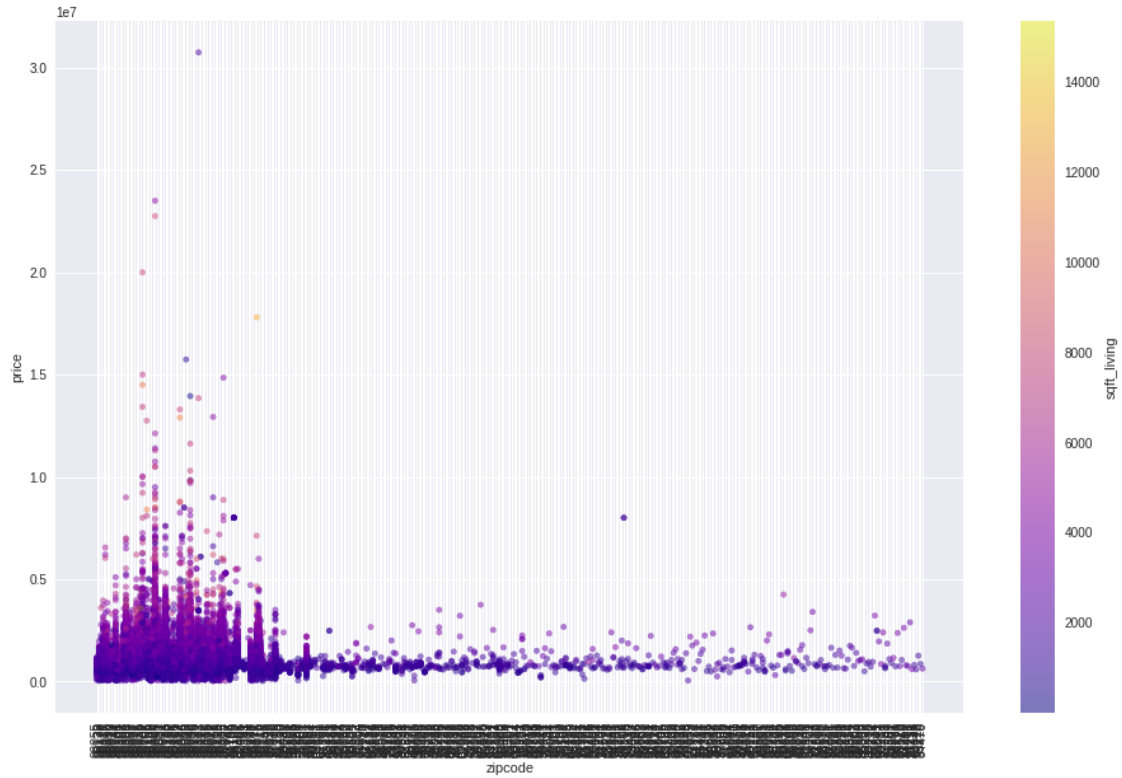
```
[27]: plt.figure(figsize=(20,10))
zip_graph = Filtered_df.groupby(Filtered_df.zipcode).price.mean().
    ↪sort_values(ascending=True)
zip_graph.plot(kind='bar');
```



```
[28]: # plotting the sqft_living and zipcode and coding it according to price

df.plot(kind='scatter', x='zipcode', y='price',
        alpha=.5, figsize=(16,10), c='sqft_living', cmap='plasma', sharey=True,
        ↪sharex=False);

plt.xticks(rotation =90);
```



Note: House prices are clustered according to zipcode. Many factors and variables, tied into the zipcode, may influence the price either positively or negatively and we must be mindful of that.

## 1.5 Dropping missing values

```
[29]: # remove missing values in these columns, make change permanent using ↵
      ↪ `inplace=True`
      df.dropna(subset=['heat_source', 'sewer_system'], axis=0, inplace=True)
```

```
[30]: df.isna().sum()/df.shape[0]
```

```
[30]: date          0.0
      price         0.0
      bedrooms     0.0
      bathrooms    0.0
      sqft_living   0.0
      sqft_lot      0.0
      floors        0.0
      waterfront   0.0
      greenbelt     0.0
      nuisance     0.0
      view         0.0
```

```

condition      0.0
grade          0.0
heat_source    0.0
sewer_system   0.0
sqft_above     0.0
sqft_basement  0.0
sqft_garage    0.0
sqft_patio     0.0
yr_built       0.0
yr_renovated   0.0
address        0.0
lat            0.0
long           0.0
sale_yr        0.0
yr_old         0.0
zipcode        0.0
dtype: float64

```

```

[31]: # quantity of null values for each column

df.isnull().sum().sort_values(ascending=False)

```

```

[31]: date          0
sewer_system      0
yr_old            0
sale_yr           0
long              0
lat              0
address           0
yr_renovated      0
yr_built          0
sqft_patio        0
sqft_garage       0
sqft_basement     0
sqft_above        0
heat_source       0
price             0
grade             0
condition         0
view              0
nuisance          0
greenbelt         0
waterfront        0
floors            0
sqft_lot          0
sqft_living       0
bathrooms         0

```



```
bedrooms      0
zipcode        0
dtype: int64
```

```
[32]: # unique values for sqft_basement column
```

```
df.sqft_basement.unique()
```

```
[32]: array([ 0, 1570, 1580, 1070, 550, 1560, 1100, 1310, 430, 660, 700,
        810, 860, 1250, 1220, 340, 1040, 1650, 2030, 930, 1030, 940,
        1400, 680, 300, 1230, 190, 830, 640, 1150, 990, 1740, 1810,
        1170, 1630, 1060, 470, 950, 500, 650, 780, 380, 530, 1240,
        1110, 2960, 1020, 600, 1380, 460, 1610, 1010, 1440, 670, 1500,
        1120, 750, 160, 390, 1280, 1530, 1090, 560, 720, 1200, 980,
        440, 630, 1360, 800, 610, 2070, 1450, 870, 250, 260, 320,
        1290, 740, 1340, 1300, 580, 730, 770, 900, 880, 400, 1410,
        1140, 669, 570, 710, 2590, 3140, 590, 1080, 1480, 1600, 920,
        1270, 840, 790, 850, 1330, 1430, 220, 410, 1180, 910, 382,
        2060, 1160, 1640, 450, 760, 420, 290, 2830, 1210, 960, 520,
        330, 350, 620, 310, 1460, 820, 1130, 1596, 510, 1510, 1490,
        2620, 480, 1550, 1800, 1390, 1000, 1370, 2460, 5350, 1690, 1870,
        1050, 80, 970, 690, 2740, 270, 1470, 1910, 1260, 1720, 962,
        525, 1620, 1840, 370, 360, 1860, 1420, 1590, 1540, 695, 2280,
        2640, 890, 1670, 1056, 1700, 280, 1970, 2800, 1770, 540, 2580,
        1940, 490, 2120, 1350, 130, 1850, 452, 200, 150, 2220, 1960,
        1950, 1520, 1190, 2147, 1780, 1320, 2210, 2200, 1930, 1820, 4520,
        1900, 2240, 100, 1760, 2540, 782, 602, 1495, 672, 170, 2750,
        576, 1392, 1730, 2050, 938, 230, 1880, 240, 180, 2720, 835,
        928, 1423, 943, 2380, 2770, 1920, 120, 3560, 110, 2020, 1790,
        2420, 2550, 2320, 1473, 1076, 1660, 1131, 1225, 3810, 1680, 552,
        968, 4000, 3150, 2170, 909, 2440, 210, 2010, 2510, 762, 3910,
        2190, 1710, 2390, 140, 2080, 1128, 2310, 2100, 474, 1890, 786,
        1750, 1466, 6970, 1830, 2230, 2110, 2360, 2130, 1333, 3320, 986,
        924, 3090, 387, 2262, 2610, 379, 1221, 2520, 3120, 1079, 1012,
        675, 3310, 1749, 429, 1605, 3750, 2300, 2560, 953, 608, 2090,
        404, 475, 472, 3060, 3960, 2450, 2330, 2660, 3220, 2480, 1508,
        768, 1174, 438, 2430, 2700, 1708, 1353, 2205, 3050, 3080, 3000,
        2177, 3710, 70, 2760, 1990, 2000, 2990, 454, 2140, 838, 892,
        1158, 988, 2340, 2870, 3160, 1906, 2160, 1168, 1003, 2040, 637,
        755, 476, 3410, 469, 532, 2500, 1166, 325, 374, 2680, 776,
        543, 736, 2569, 375, 1, 896, 1657, 1471, 2290, 508, 694,
        728, 3180, 733, 2250, 652, 2400, 766, 417, 775, 1832, 2670,
        1164, 1408, 1972, 888, 60, 1980, 442, 8020, 4420, 1156, 555,
        615, 1502, 557, 2470, 2176, 1874, 3280, 3110, 416, 265, 994,
        708, 2180, 535, 3700, 3640, 3500, 599, 1289, 1548, 2150, 3350,
        459, 2526, 3530, 2260, 493, 1302, 2270, 2350, 1963, 1686, 3200,
        3660, 512, 662, 946, 1179, 1412, 2570, 2940, 572, 1541, 1836,
```

```
781, 902, 626, 4130, 90, 471, 933, 1245, 1118, 3390, 3590,  
746, 1704, 632, 3600, 3010, 1429, 504, 369, 2044, 2710, 2780,  
858, 812, 315, 627, 432, 1279, 1812, 1365])
```

```
[33]: # remove missing values in these columns, make change permanent using  
      ↪ 'inplace=True'  
df.dropna(subset=['heat_source', 'sewer_system'], axis=0, inplace=True)
```

```
[34]: #check percentage of missing data in columns  
      # sum of na values for each column, they should all be 0  
df.isna().sum()/df.shape[0]
```

```
[34]: date                0.0  
price                  0.0  
bedrooms              0.0  
bathrooms             0.0  
sqft_living           0.0  
sqft_lot              0.0  
floors               0.0  
waterfront           0.0  
greenbelt            0.0  
nuisance             0.0  
view                 0.0  
condition            0.0  
grade                0.0  
heat_source          0.0  
sewer_system         0.0  
sqft_above           0.0  
sqft_basement        0.0  
sqft_garage          0.0  
sqft_patio           0.0  
yr_built             0.0  
yr_renovated         0.0  
address              0.0  
lat                  0.0  
long                 0.0  
sale_yr              0.0  
yr_old               0.0  
zipcode              0.0  
dtype: float64
```

```
[35]: df.shape
```

```
[35]: (30111, 27)
```

## 1.6 Exploring Data

```
[36]: # displaying head and tail of final dataset
```

```
display(df.head())
display(df.tail())
```

	date	price	bedrooms	bathrooms	sqft_living	sqft_lot	floors	\
0	5/24/2022	675000.0	4	1.0	1180	7140	1.0	
1	12/13/2021	920000.0	5	2.5	2770	6703	1.0	
2	9/29/2021	311000.0	6	2.0	2880	6156	1.0	
3	12/14/2021	775000.0	3	3.0	2160	1400	2.0	
4	8/24/2021	592500.0	2	2.0	1120	758	2.0	

	waterfront	greenbelt	nuisance	...	sqft_garage	sqft_patio	yr_built	\
0	NO	NO	NO	...	0	40	1969	
1	NO	NO	YES	...	0	240	1950	
2	NO	NO	NO	...	0	0	1956	
3	NO	NO	NO	...	200	270	2010	
4	NO	NO	YES	...	550	30	2012	

	yr_renovated	address	lat	\
0	0	2102 Southeast 21st Court, Renton, Washington ...	47.461975	
1	0	11231 Greenwood Avenue North, Seattle, Washing...	47.711525	
2	0	8504 South 113th Street, Seattle, Washington 9...	47.502045	
3	0	4079 Letitia Avenue South, Seattle, Washington...	47.566110	
4	0	2193 Northwest Talus Drive, Issaquah, Washingt...	47.532470	

	long	sale_yr	yr_old	zipcode
0	-122.19052	2022	53	98055
1	-122.35591	2021	71	98133
2	-122.22520	2021	65	98178
3	-122.29020	2021	11	98118
4	-122.07188	2021	9	98027

[5 rows x 27 columns]

	date	price	bedrooms	bathrooms	sqft_living	sqft_lot	\
30150	11/30/2021	1555000.0	5	2.0	1910	4000	
30151	6/16/2021	1313000.0	3	2.0	2020	5800	
30152	5/27/2022	800000.0	3	2.0	1620	3600	
30153	2/24/2022	775000.0	3	2.5	2570	2889	
30154	4/29/2022	500000.0	3	1.5	1200	11058	

	floors	waterfront	greenbelt	nuisance	...	sqft_garage	sqft_patio	\
30150	1.5	NO	NO	NO	...	0	210	
30151	2.0	NO	NO	NO	...	0	520	

30152	1.0	NO	NO	YES ...	240	110
30153	2.0	NO	NO	NO ...	480	100
30154	1.0	NO	NO	NO ...	420	0

	yr_built	yr_renovated	\
30150	1921	0	
30151	2011	0	
30152	1995	0	
30153	2006	0	
30154	1965	0	

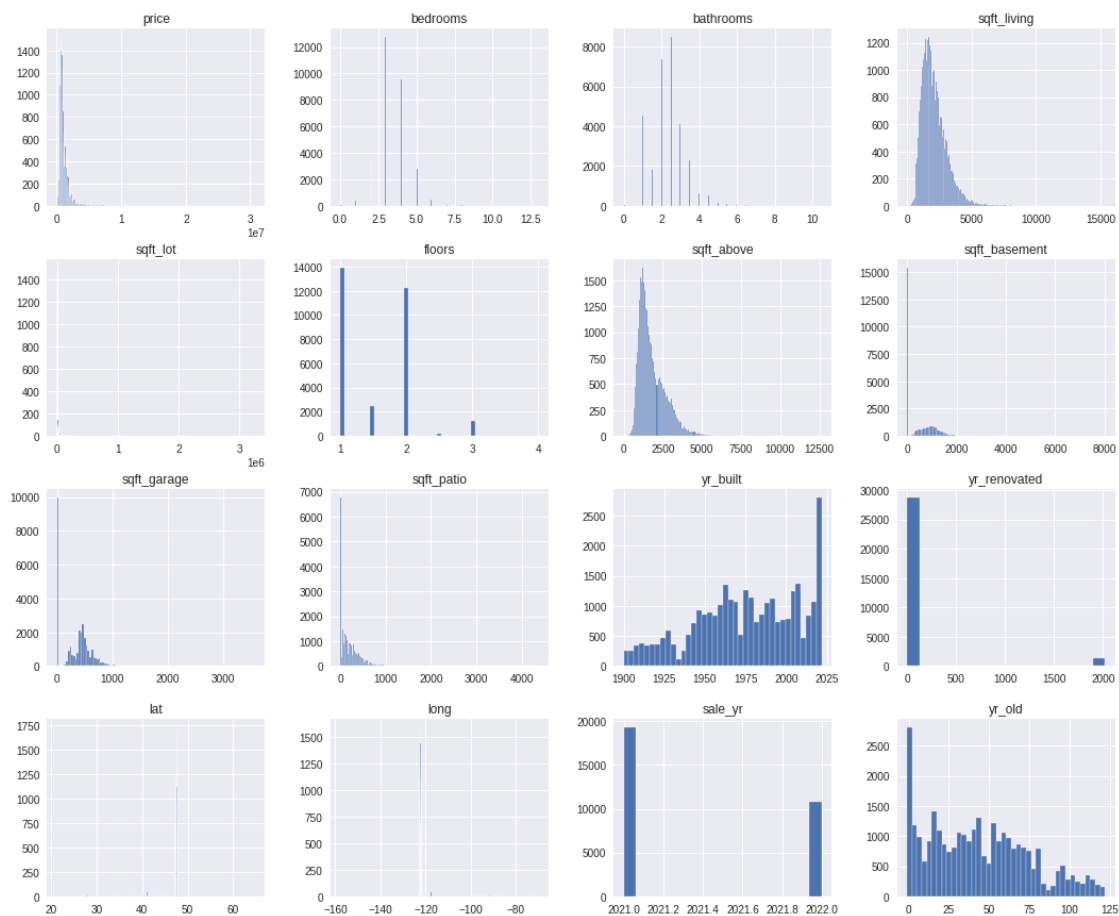
	address	lat	\
30150	4673 Eastern Avenue North, Seattle, Washington...	47.664740	
30151	4131 44th Avenue Southwest, Seattle, Washingto...	47.565610	
30152	910 Martin Luther King Jr Way, Seattle, Washin...	47.610395	
30153	17127 114th Avenue Southeast, Renton, Washingt...	47.449490	
30154	18615 7th Avenue South, Burien, Washington 981...	47.435840	

	long	sale_yr	yr_old	zipcode
30150	-122.32940	2021	100	98103
30151	-122.38851	2021	10	98116
30152	-122.29585	2022	27	98122
30153	-122.18908	2022	16	98055
30154	-122.32634	2022	57	98148

[5 rows x 27 columns]

```
[37]: # histograms across all columns

df.hist(figsize=(18,15), bins='auto');
```

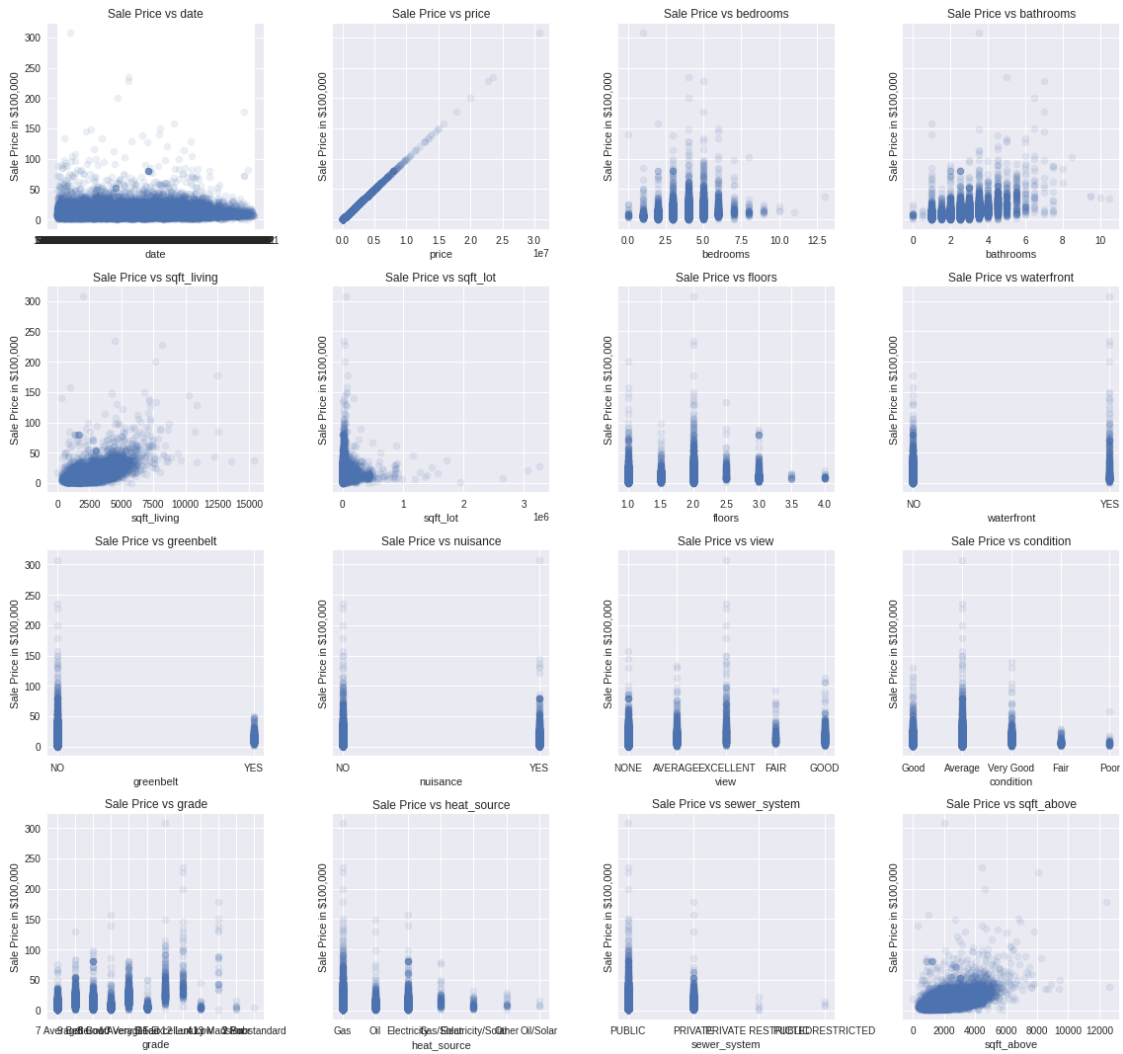


```
[38]: # scatterplots across all columns
```

```
fig, axes = plt.subplots(nrows=4, ncols=4, figsize=(16,15), sharey=True)

for ax, column in zip(axes.flatten(), df.columns):
    ax.scatter(df[column], df['price'] / 100_000, label=column, alpha=.1)
    ax.set_title(f'Sale Price vs {column}')
    ax.set_xlabel(column)
    ax.set_ylabel('Sale Price in $100,000')

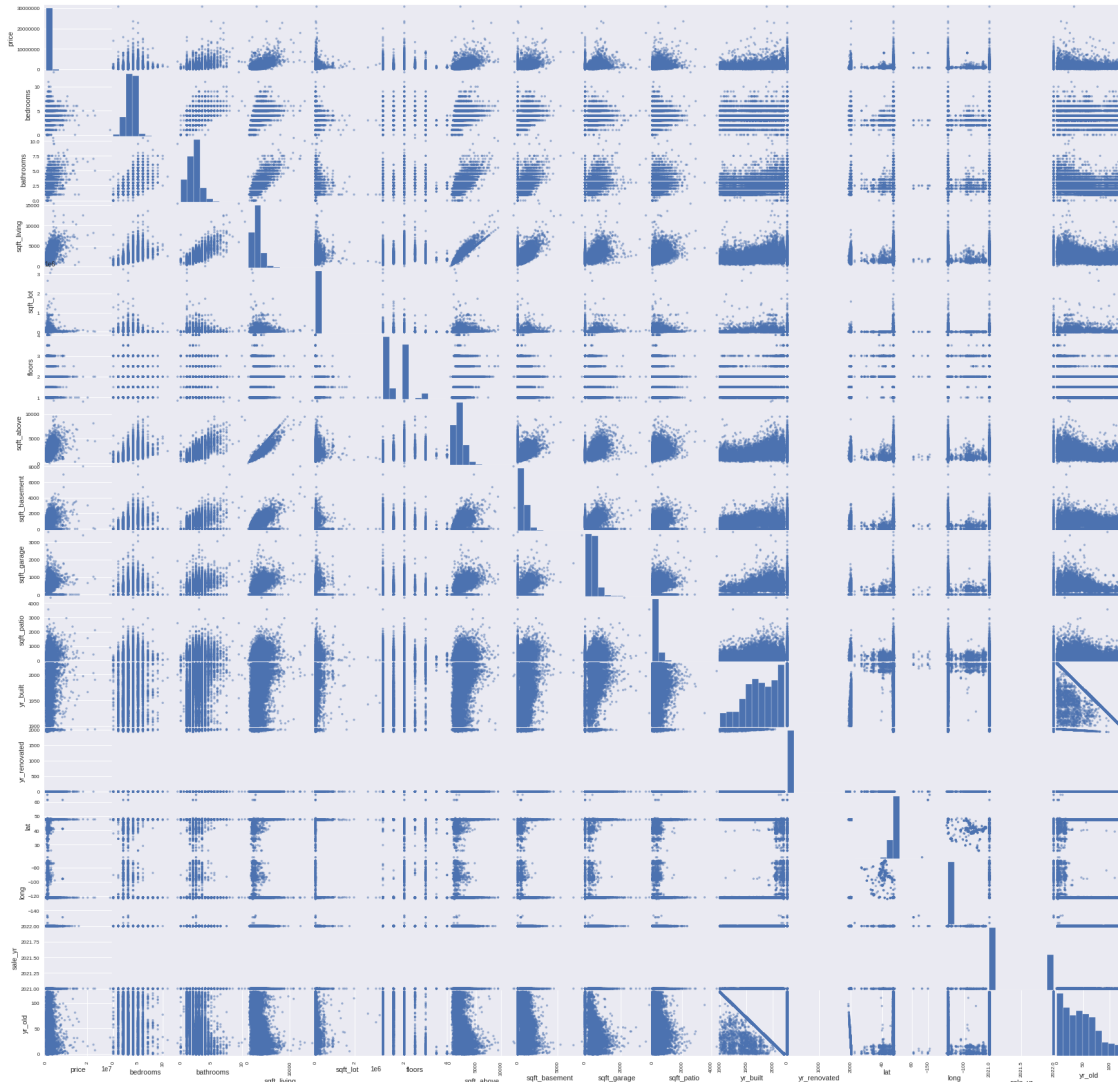
fig.tight_layout()
```



Scatter Matrix:

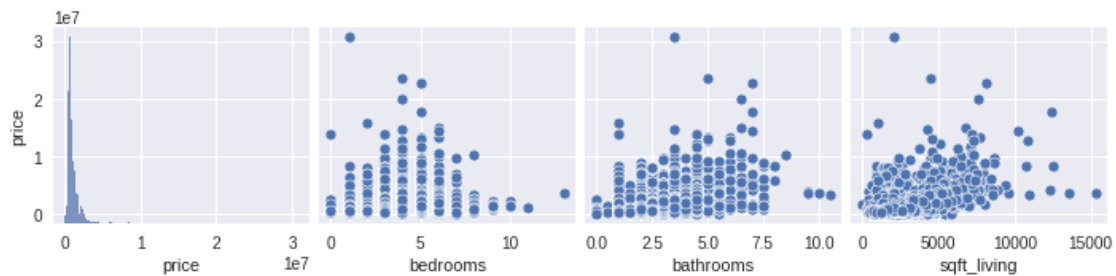
```
[39]: # scatter matrix plotting every feature against each other
```

```
pd.plotting.scatter_matrix(df, figsize = [30,30]);
plt.show()
```



[40]: # pairplot of certain features from the dataset vs. price

```
sns.pairplot(data=df, x_vars=['price', 'bedrooms', 'bathrooms', 'sqft_living'],  
             y_vars=['price']);
```



### 1.6.1 Exploring Main Columns

```
[41]: df.columns
```

```
[41]: Index(['date', 'price', 'bedrooms', 'bathrooms', 'sqft_living', 'sqft_lot',  
        'floors', 'waterfront', 'greenbelt', 'nuisance', 'view', 'condition',  
        'grade', 'heat_source', 'sewer_system', 'sqft_above', 'sqft_basement',  
        'sqft_garage', 'sqft_patio', 'yr_built', 'yr_renovated', 'address',  
        'lat', 'long', 'sale_yr', 'yr_old', 'zipcode'],  
        dtype='object')
```

```
[42]: df.head()
```

```
[42]:
```

	date	price	bedrooms	bathrooms	sqft_living	sqft_lot	floors	\
0	5/24/2022	675000.0	4	1.0	1180	7140	1.0	
1	12/13/2021	920000.0	5	2.5	2770	6703	1.0	
2	9/29/2021	311000.0	6	2.0	2880	6156	1.0	
3	12/14/2021	775000.0	3	3.0	2160	1400	2.0	
4	8/24/2021	592500.0	2	2.0	1120	758	2.0	

	waterfront	greenbelt	nuisance	...	sqft_garage	sqft_patio	yr_built	\
0	NO	NO	NO	...	0	40	1969	
1	NO	NO	YES	...	0	240	1950	
2	NO	NO	NO	...	0	0	1956	
3	NO	NO	NO	...	200	270	2010	
4	NO	NO	YES	...	550	30	2012	

	yr_renovated	address	lat	\
0	0	2102 Southeast 21st Court, Renton, Washington ...	47.461975	
1	0	11231 Greenwood Avenue North, Seattle, Washing...	47.711525	
2	0	8504 South 113th Street, Seattle, Washington 9...	47.502045	
3	0	4079 Letitia Avenue South, Seattle, Washington...	47.566110	
4	0	2193 Northwest Talus Drive, Issaquah, Washingt...	47.532470	

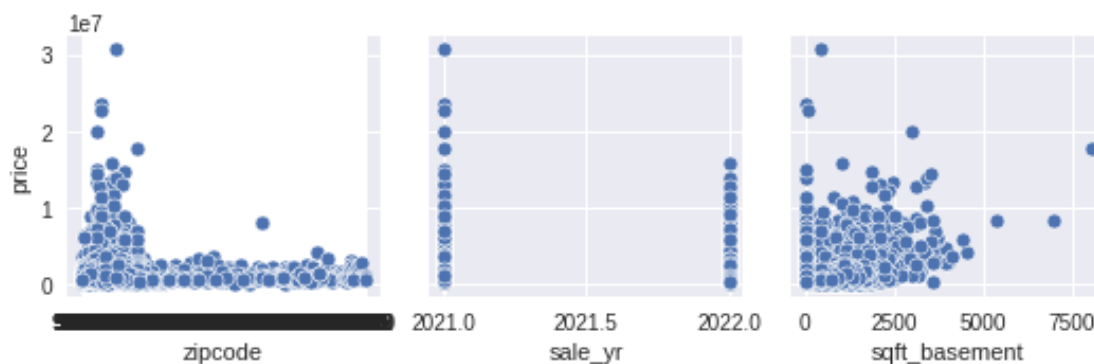
	long	sale_yr	yr_old	zipcode
0	-122.19052	2022	53	98055
1	-122.35591	2021	71	98133
2	-122.22520	2021	65	98178
3	-122.29020	2021	11	98118
4	-122.07188	2021	9	98027

[5 rows x 27 columns]

```
[43]: # pairplot of certain features from the dataset vs. price
```



```
sns.pairplot(data=df, x_vars=['zipcode', 'sale_yr', 'sqft_basement'],  
             y_vars=['price']);
```



Bedrooms column

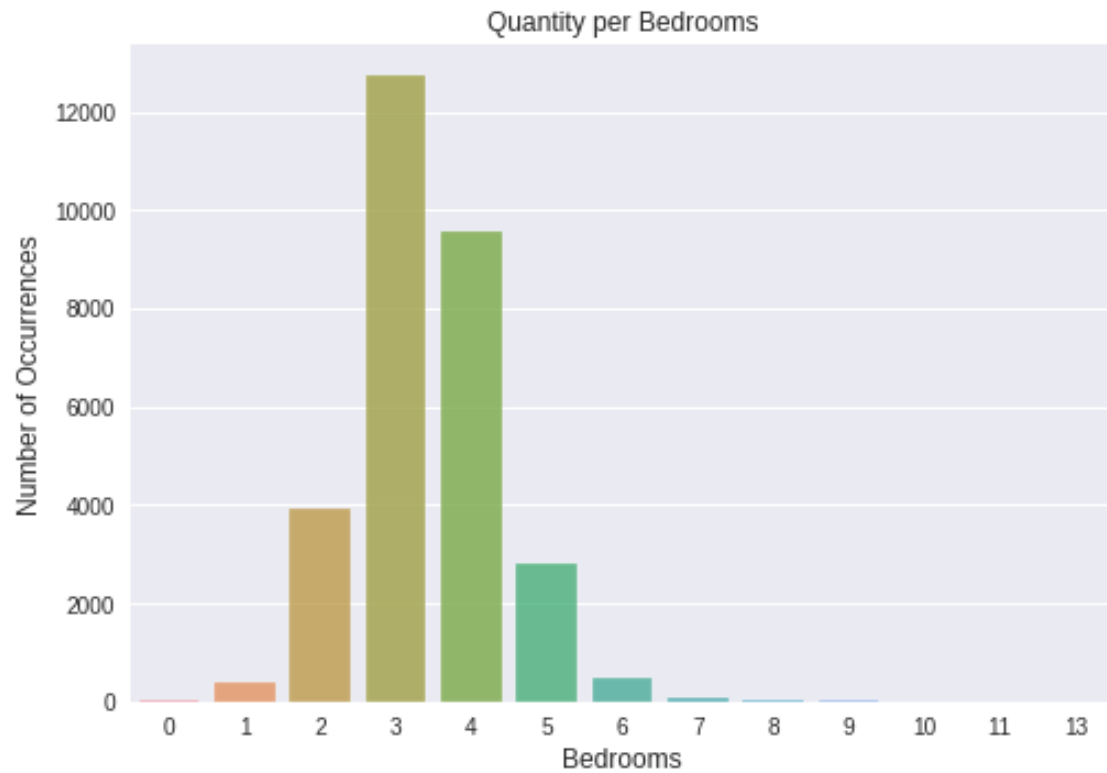
```
[44]: # value counts for bedrooms in sorting them in descending order
```

```
df.bedrooms.value_counts().sort_values(ascending=False)
```

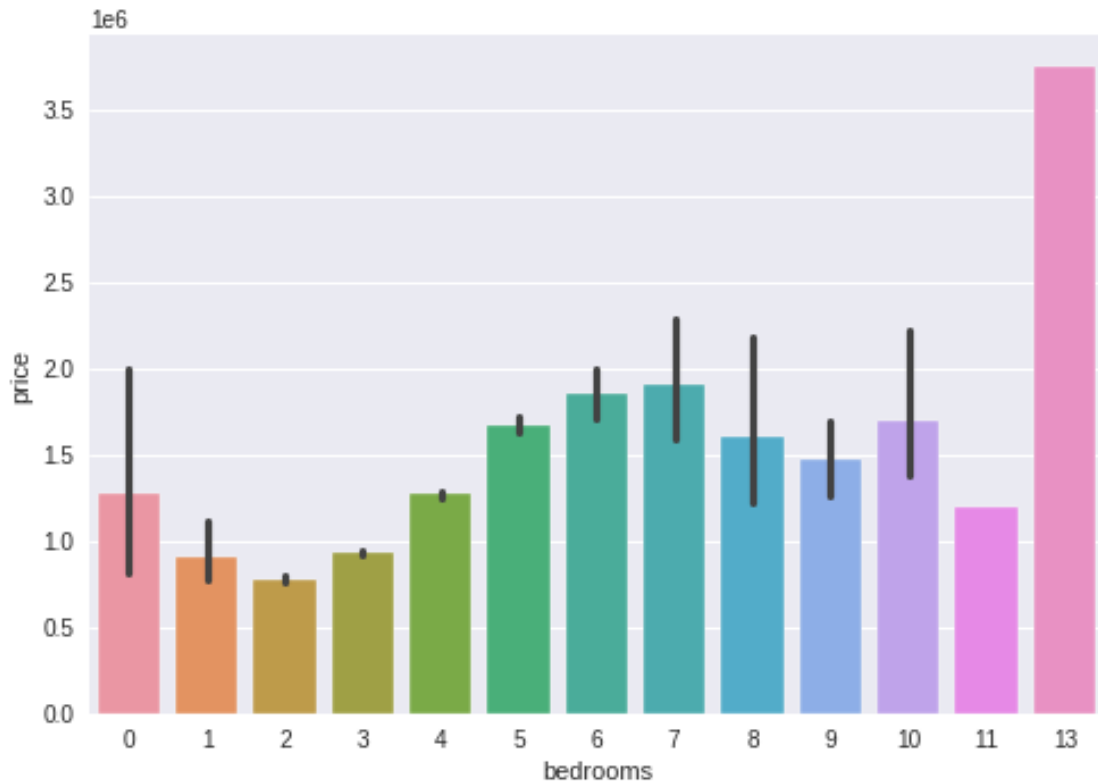
```
[44]: 3      12746  
      4      9591  
      2      3925  
      5      2794  
      6       498  
      1       381  
      7        80  
      0        39  
      8        38  
      9        14  
     10         3  
     11         1  
     13         1  
      Name: bedrooms, dtype: int64
```

```
[45]: # barplot of bedrooms vs. number of occurrences
```

```
bedrooms = df['bedrooms'].value_counts()  
sns.barplot(bedrooms.index, bedrooms.values, alpha=0.8)  
plt.title('Quantity per Bedrooms')  
plt.ylabel('Number of Occurrences', fontsize=12)  
plt.xlabel('Bedrooms', fontsize=12)  
plt.show()
```



```
[46]: # barplot of bedrooms vs. price  
sns.barplot(x="bedrooms", y="price", data=df);
```



Grade Column

```
[47]: # value counts for grades and sorting them in descending order
```

```
df.grade.value_counts().sort_values(ascending=False)
```

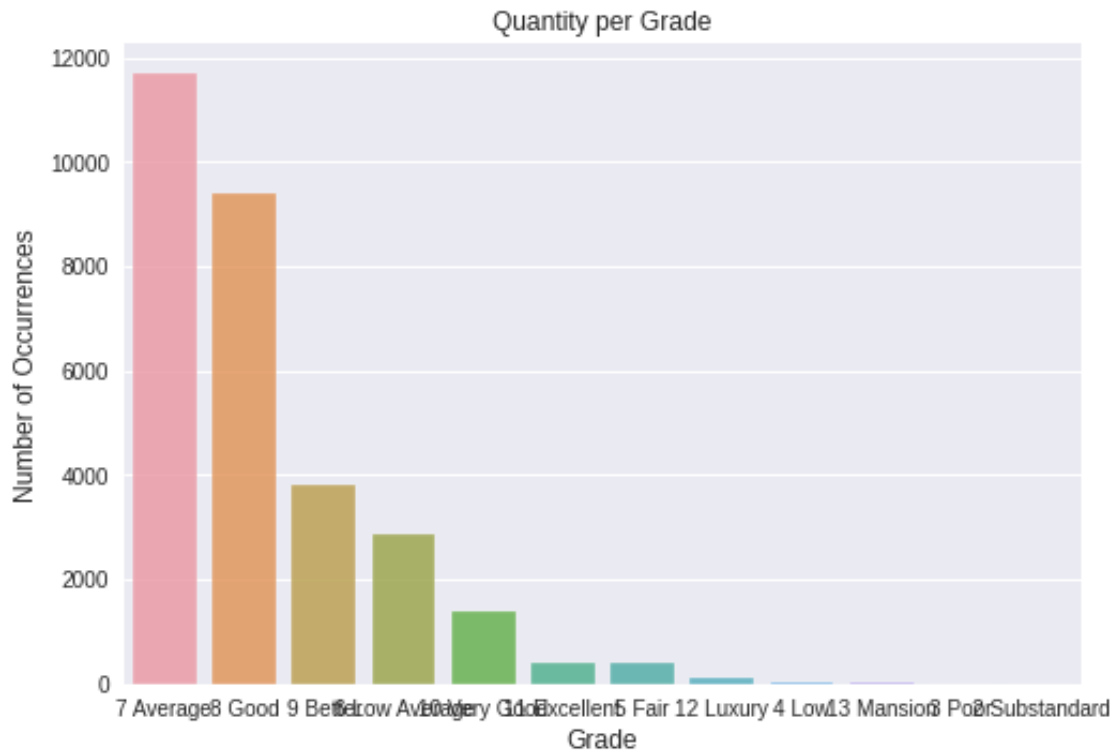
```
[47]: 7 Average          11693
      8 Good           9400
      9 Better        3804
      6 Low Average    2852
      10 Very Good     1369
      11 Excellent      406
      5 Fair           385
      12 Luxury         122
      4 Low             46
      13 Mansion        24
      3 Poor             9
      2 Substandard      1
      Name: grade, dtype: int64
```

```
[48]: # bar graph of grade vs. number of occurrences
```

```

grades = df['grade'].value_counts()
sns.barplot(grades.index, grades.values, alpha=0.8)
plt.title('Quantity per Grade')
plt.ylabel('Number of Occurrences', fontsize=12)
plt.xlabel('Grade', fontsize=12)
plt.show()

```

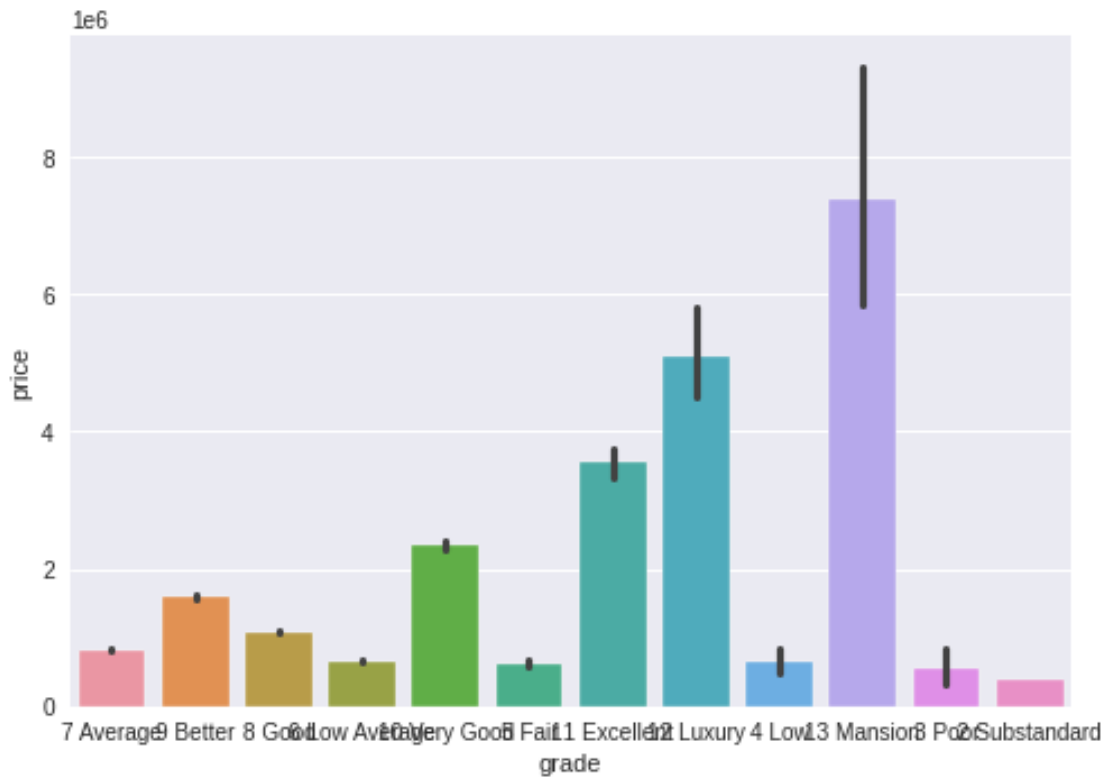


```

[49]: # barplot of grade vs. price

sns.barplot(x="grade", y="price", data=df);

```



Bathrooms column

```
[50]: # value counts for bathrooms and sorting them in descending order
```

```
df.bathrooms.value_counts().sort_values(ascending=False)
```

```
[50]: 2.5      8471
      2.0      7343
      1.0      4556
      3.0      4116
      3.5      2264
      1.5      1807
      4.0       645
      4.5       531
      5.0       145
      5.5       102
      6.0        45
      6.5        25
      0.0        25
      7.0         12
      7.5         12
      0.5          5
```

```
9.5      2
8.0      2
10.5     1
10.0     1
8.5      1
Name: bathrooms, dtype: int64
```

```
[51]: # value counts for floors and sorting them in descending order

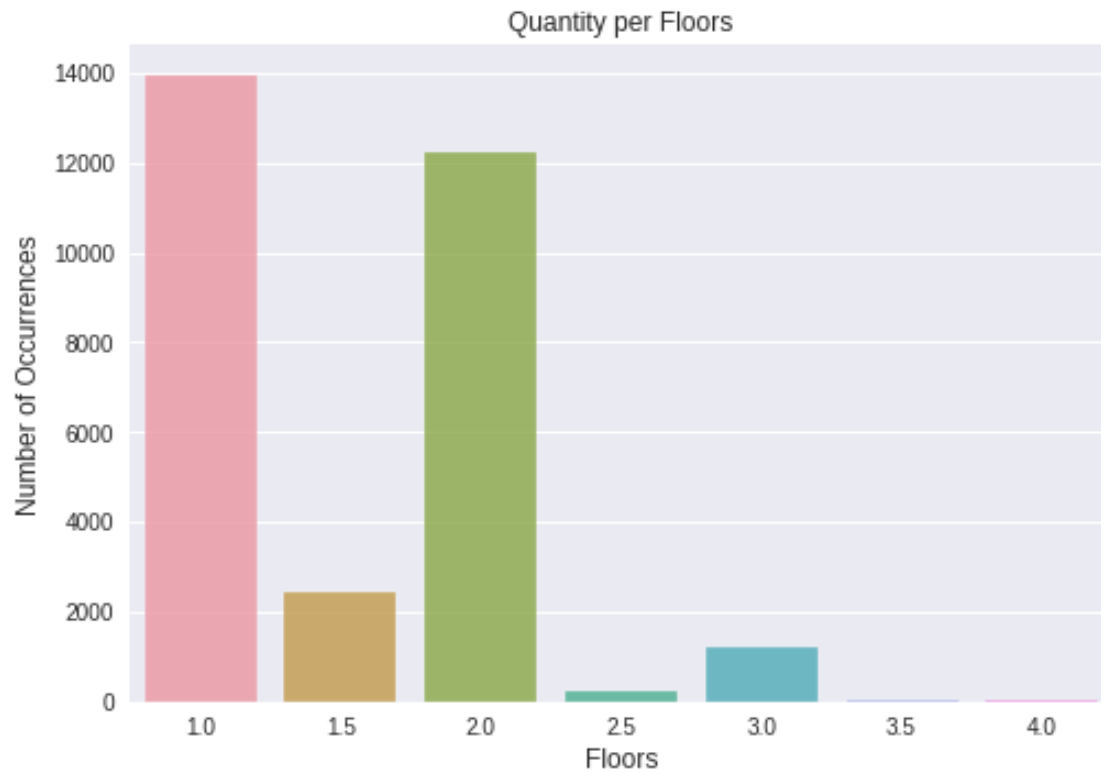
df.floors.value_counts().sort_values(ascending=False)
```

```
[51]: 1.0    13943
      2.0    12246
      1.5     2434
      3.0     1221
      2.5      222
      4.0       30
      3.5       15
      Name: floors, dtype: int64
```

Sale\_Yr column:

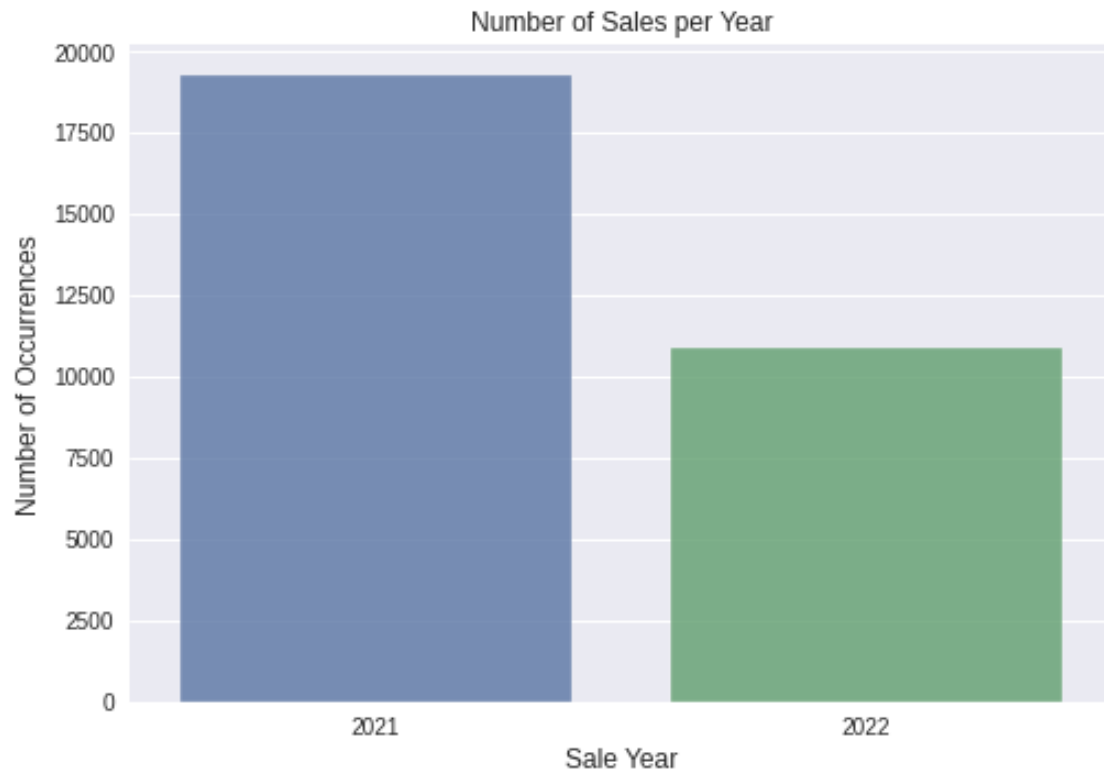
```
[52]: # barplot of floors vs. number of occurrences

floors = df['floors'].value_counts()
sns.barplot(floors.index, floors.values, alpha=0.8)
plt.title('Quantity per Floors')
plt.ylabel('Number of Occurrences', fontsize=12)
plt.xlabel('Floors', fontsize=12)
plt.show()
```



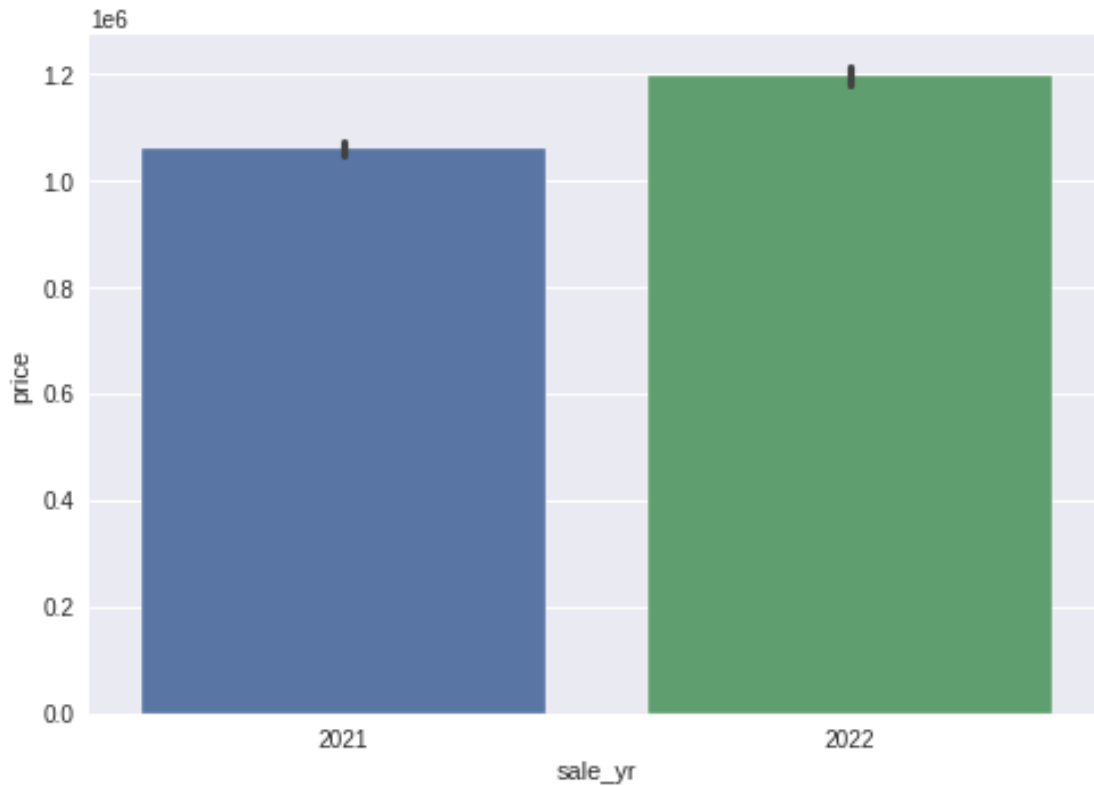
```
[53]: # barplot of sale_yr vs. number of occurrences

sale_yr = df['sale_yr'].value_counts()
sns.barplot(sale_yr.index, sale_yr.values, alpha=0.8)
plt.title('Number of Sales per Year')
plt.ylabel('Number of Occurrences', fontsize=12)
plt.xlabel('Sale Year', fontsize=12)
plt.show()
```



```
[54]: # barplot of sale_yr vs. price  
sns.barplot(x="sale_yr", y="price", data=df);
```





Sale Year Column:

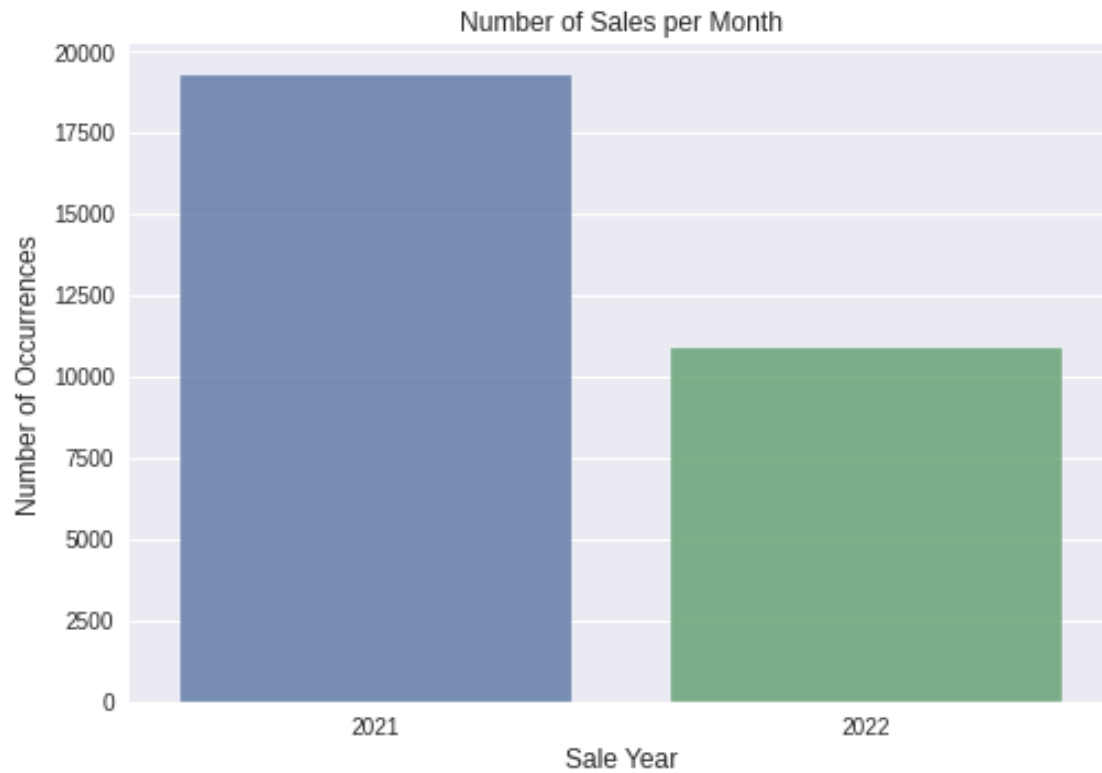
```
[55]: # value counts of sale_yr column and sorting them in descending order
```

```
df.sale_yr.value_counts().sort_values(ascending=False)
```

```
[55]: 2021    19261
      2022    10850
      Name: sale_yr, dtype: int64
```

```
[56]: # barplot of sale_month vs. number of occurrences
```

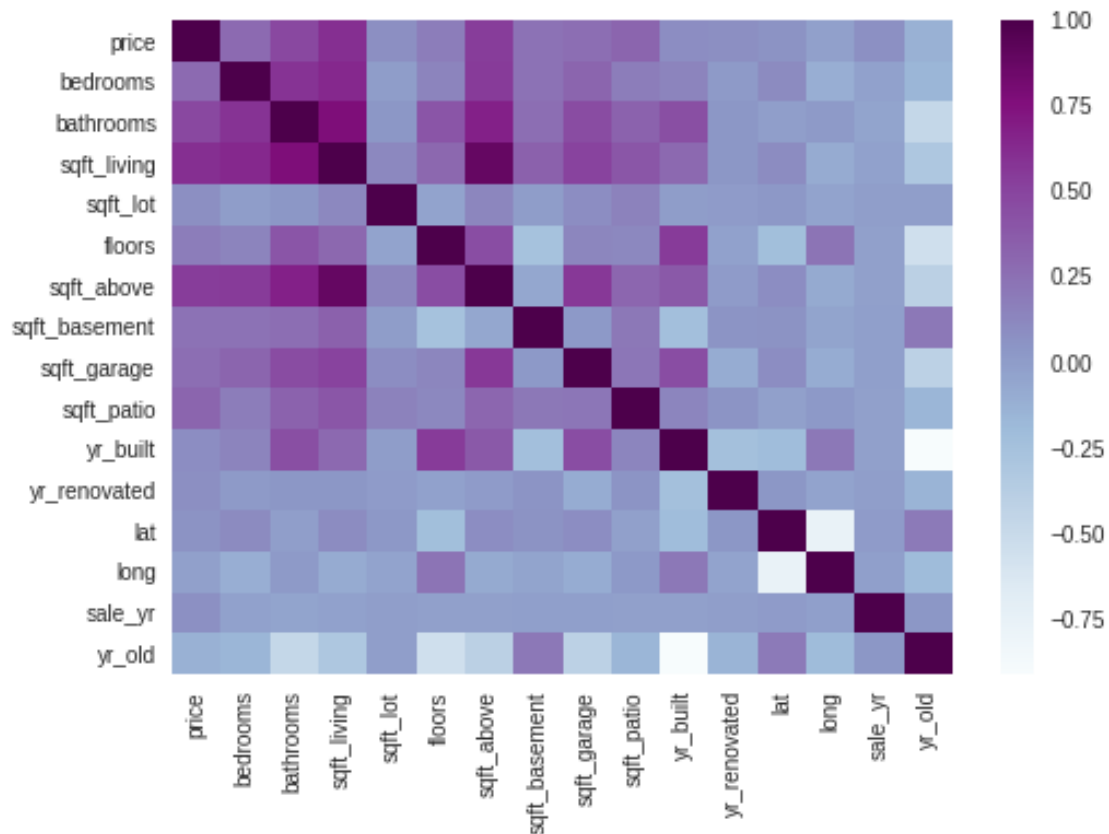
```
sale_month = df['sale_yr'].value_counts()
sns.barplot(sale_month.index, sale_month.values, alpha=0.8)
plt.title('Number of Sales per Month')
plt.ylabel('Number of Occurrences', fontsize=12)
plt.xlabel('Sale Year', fontsize=12)
plt.show()
```



### 1.6.2 Correlation Visualizations

[57]: *# correlational heatmap comparing all features of the dataset*

```
sns.heatmap(df.corr(), cmap="BuPu");
```



```
[58]: # correlational values comparing all features
df.corr()
```

```
[58]:
```

	price	bedrooms	bathrooms	sqft_living	sqft_lot	floors	\
price	1.000000	0.288954	0.480337	0.608616	0.086550	0.180589	
bedrooms	0.288954	1.000000	0.588035	0.637048	0.006215	0.146871	
bathrooms	0.480337	0.588035	1.000000	0.772226	0.038028	0.404291	
sqft_living	0.608616	0.637048	0.772226	1.000000	0.122271	0.303911	
sqft_lot	0.086550	0.006215	0.038028	0.122271	1.000000	-0.031555	
floors	0.180589	0.146871	0.404291	0.303911	-0.031555	1.000000	
sqft_above	0.538631	0.546221	0.674239	0.883733	0.131756	0.448245	
sqft_basement	0.245005	0.237957	0.260684	0.338387	0.004457	-0.248466	
sqft_garage	0.263674	0.318110	0.456264	0.510967	0.089318	0.132363	
sqft_patio	0.313789	0.183660	0.327982	0.396530	0.154575	0.125016	
yr_built	0.095796	0.145497	0.443379	0.291242	0.001897	0.544314	
yr_renovated	0.085023	0.015369	0.041574	0.039089	0.009390	-0.025041	
lat	0.063430	0.108883	-0.005481	0.102205	0.030041	-0.218174	
long	-0.022278	-0.106791	0.017684	-0.087625	-0.034408	0.233589	
sale_yr	0.073904	-0.027387	-0.042125	-0.029198	-0.004733	-0.017305	
yr_old	-0.126909	-0.156650	-0.471854	-0.312269	-0.003427	-0.552862	

	sqft_above	sqft_basement	sqft_garage	sqft_patio	yr_built	\
price	0.538631	0.245005	0.263674	0.313789	0.095796	
bedrooms	0.546221	0.237957	0.318110	0.183660	0.145497	
bathrooms	0.674239	0.260684	0.456264	0.327982	0.443379	
sqft_living	0.883733	0.338387	0.510967	0.396530	0.291242	
sqft_lot	0.131756	0.004457	0.089318	0.154575	0.001897	
floors	0.448245	-0.248466	0.132363	0.125016	0.544314	
sqft_above	1.000000	-0.067306	0.559972	0.312593	0.387253	
sqft_basement	-0.067306	1.000000	0.025766	0.210305	-0.230783	
sqft_garage	0.559972	0.025766	1.000000	0.216512	0.447720	
sqft_patio	0.312593	0.210305	0.216512	1.000000	0.138112	
yr_built	0.387253	-0.230783	0.447720	0.138112	1.000000	
yr_renovated	0.011036	0.054032	-0.098301	0.056183	-0.239466	
lat	0.092317	0.059664	0.092092	-0.019666	-0.207133	
long	-0.082722	-0.045104	-0.096639	0.025675	0.209842	
sale_yr	-0.023131	-0.009571	-0.012821	-0.016531	-0.023375	
yr_old	-0.397502	0.211054	-0.409075	-0.157426	-0.912768	

	yr_renovated	lat	long	sale_yr	yr_old
price	0.085023	0.063430	-0.022278	0.073904	-0.126909
bedrooms	0.015369	0.108883	-0.106791	-0.027387	-0.156650
bathrooms	0.041574	-0.005481	0.017684	-0.042125	-0.471854
sqft_living	0.039089	0.102205	-0.087625	-0.029198	-0.312269
sqft_lot	0.009390	0.030041	-0.034408	-0.004733	-0.003427
floors	-0.025041	-0.218174	0.233589	-0.017305	-0.552862
sqft_above	0.011036	0.092317	-0.082722	-0.023131	-0.397502
sqft_basement	0.054032	0.059664	-0.045104	-0.009571	0.211054
sqft_garage	-0.098301	0.092092	-0.096639	-0.012821	-0.409075
sqft_patio	0.056183	-0.019666	0.025675	-0.016531	-0.157426
yr_built	-0.239466	-0.207133	0.209842	-0.023375	-0.912768
yr_renovated	1.000000	0.036880	-0.035598	-0.001741	-0.144820
lat	0.036880	1.000000	-0.760532	0.010180	0.197614
long	-0.035598	-0.760532	1.000000	-0.011211	-0.200985
sale_yr	-0.001741	0.010180	-0.011211	1.000000	0.041987
yr_old	-0.144820	0.197614	-0.200985	0.041987	1.000000

```
[59]: # correlational map with levels of precision
```

```
corr = df.corr()
corr.style.background_gradient(cmap='viridis').set_precision(3)
```

```
[59]: <pandas.io.formats.style.Styler at 0x7f0f02ec6280>
```

Note: The Grade given by King county seems to be very influential after looking at the correlation visualizations.

## 1.7 Modeling:

Dealing with the Outliers:

```
[60]: # looking at the head of the dataframe for a final check of the model
df.head()
```

```
[60]:      date      price  bedrooms  bathrooms  sqft_living  sqft_lot  floors  \
0  5/24/2022  675000.0         4         1.0         1180     7140     1.0
1  12/13/2021  920000.0         5         2.5         2770     6703     1.0
2   9/29/2021  311000.0         6         2.0         2880     6156     1.0
3  12/14/2021  775000.0         3         3.0         2160     1400     2.0
4   8/24/2021  592500.0         2         2.0         1120      758     2.0

      waterfront  greenbelt  nuisance  ...  sqft_garage  sqft_patio  yr_built  \
0           NO          NO         NO  ...           0          40     1969
1           NO          NO        YES  ...           0         240     1950
2           NO          NO         NO  ...           0           0     1956
3           NO          NO         NO  ...        200         270     2010
4           NO          NO        YES  ...        550          30     2012

      yr_renovated      address      lat  \
0              0  2102 Southeast 21st Court, Renton, Washington ...  47.461975
1              0  11231 Greenwood Avenue North, Seattle, Washing...  47.711525
2              0  8504 South 113th Street, Seattle, Washington 9...  47.502045
3              0  4079 Letitia Avenue South, Seattle, Washington...  47.566110
4              0  2193 Northwest Talus Drive, Issaquah, Washingt...  47.532470

      long  sale_yr  yr_old  zipcode
0 -122.19052    2022     53   98055
1 -122.35591    2021     71   98133
2 -122.22520    2021     65   98178
3 -122.29020    2021     11   98118
4 -122.07188    2021      9   98027
```

[5 rows x 27 columns]

```
[61]: # info of final dataset
```

```
df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
Int64Index: 30111 entries, 0 to 30154
Data columns (total 27 columns):
#   Column      Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   date        30111 non-null  object
1   price       30111 non-null  float64
```

```

2 bedrooms      30111 non-null int64
3 bathrooms     30111 non-null float64
4 sqft_living   30111 non-null int64
5 sqft_lot      30111 non-null int64
6 floors        30111 non-null float64
7 waterfront    30111 non-null object
8 greenbelt     30111 non-null object
9 nuisance      30111 non-null object
10 view         30111 non-null object
11 condition    30111 non-null object
12 grade        30111 non-null object
13 heat_source   30111 non-null object
14 sewer_system  30111 non-null object
15 sqft_above    30111 non-null int64
16 sqft_basement 30111 non-null int64
17 sqft_garage   30111 non-null int64
18 sqft_patio    30111 non-null int64
19 yr_built      30111 non-null int64
20 yr_renovated  30111 non-null int64
21 address      30111 non-null object
22 lat          30111 non-null float64
23 long         30111 non-null float64
24 sale_yr      30111 non-null int64
25 yr_old       30111 non-null int64
26 zipcode      30111 non-null object
dtypes: float64(5), int64(11), object(11)
memory usage: 7.4+ MB

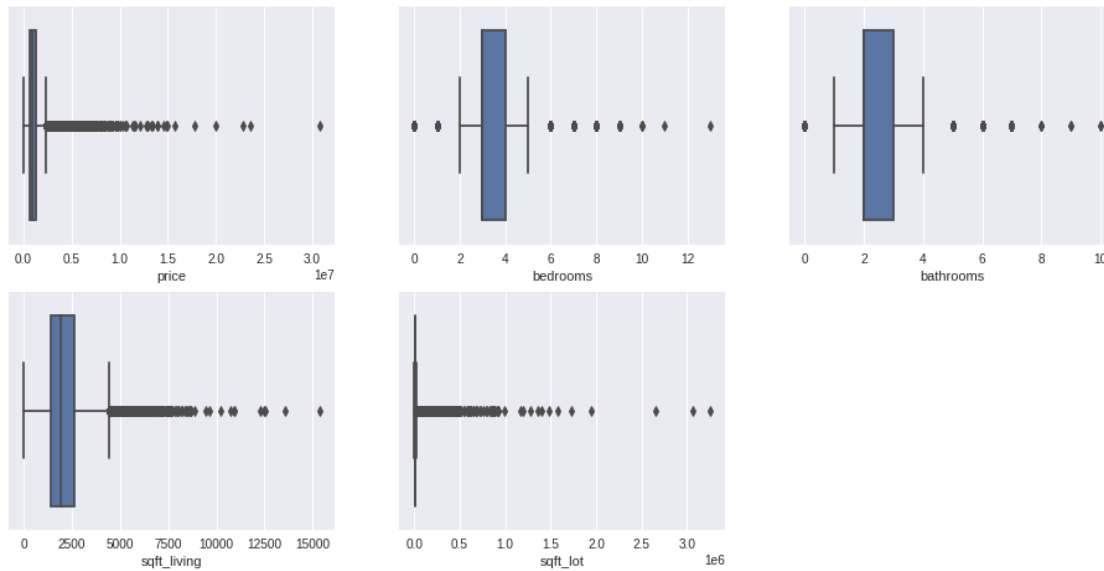
```

[62]: *# boxplots on certain features that contain a great deal of outliers*

```

plt.figure(figsize=(16,12))
plt.subplot(331)
sns.boxplot(df.price)
plt.subplot(332)
sns.boxplot(df.bedrooms)
plt.subplot(333)
sns.boxplot(df.bathrooms.astype('int'))
plt.subplot(334)
sns.boxplot(df.sqft_living)
plt.subplot(335)
sns.boxplot(df.sqft_lot);

```



```
[63]: # create a filter that has only the numerical columns of the dataset
pred_cols = [x for x in df.columns if x not in_
↳ ['selldate', 'price', 'waterfront', 'greenbelt', 'nuisance', 'view', 'condition', 'grade', 'heat_so
pred_cols
```

```
[63]: ['date',
        'bedrooms',
        'bathrooms',
        'sqft_living',
        'sqft_lot',
        'floors',
        'sqft_above',
        'sqft_basement',
        'sqft_garage',
        'sqft_patio',
        'yr_built',
        'yr_renovated',
        'lat',
        'long',
        'sale_yr',
        'yr_old']
```

```
[64]: pred_cols = ['bedrooms',
                    'bathrooms',
                    'sqft_living',
                    'sqft_lot',
                    'floors',
                    'sqft_above',
```

```
'sqft_basement',
'sqft_garage',
'sqft_patio',
'yr_built',
'sale_yr',
'yr_old',
'zipcode']
```

[65]: Filtered\_df

```
[65]:
```

	date	price	bedrooms	bathrooms	sqft_living	sqft_lot	\
1	12/13/2021	920000.0	5	2.5	2770	6703	
3	12/14/2021	775000.0	3	3.0	2160	1400	
5	7/20/2021	625000.0	2	1.0	1190	5688	
8	3/17/2022	780000.0	4	2.5	2340	8125	
10	6/1/2022	1025000.0	3	1.5	2570	6379	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
30145	12/27/2021	705000.0	3	2.5	2260	50965	
30147	2/28/2022	665000.0	3	2.5	2100	7210	
30149	10/7/2021	719000.0	3	2.5	1270	1141	
30150	11/30/2021	1555000.0	5	2.0	1910	4000	
30152	5/27/2022	800000.0	3	2.0	1620	3600	

	floors	waterfront	greenbelt	nuisance	...	sqft_garage	sqft_patio	\
1	1.0	NO	NO	YES	...	0	240	
3	2.0	NO	NO	NO	...	200	270	
5	1.0	NO	NO	YES	...	300	0	
8	2.0	NO	NO	NO	...	440	70	
10	1.5	NO	NO	YES	...	0	250	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
30145	2.0	NO	NO	NO	...	480	200	
30147	2.0	NO	NO	NO	...	440	40	
30149	2.0	NO	NO	NO	...	200	60	
30150	1.5	NO	NO	NO	...	0	210	
30152	1.0	NO	NO	YES	...	240	110	

	yr_built	yr_renovated	\
1	1950	0	
3	2010	0	
5	1948	0	
8	1989	0	
10	1912	0	
...	...	...	
30145	1998	0	
30147	1979	0	
30149	2007	0	
30150	1921	0	



30152      1995                      0

		address	lat \
1		11231 Greenwood Avenue North, Seattle, Washing...	47.711525
3		4079 Letitia Avenue South, Seattle, Washington...	47.566110
5		1602 North 185th Street, Shoreline, Washington...	47.763470
8		2721 Southwest 343rd Place, Federal Way, Washi...	47.293770
10		3408 Beacon Avenue South, Seattle, Washington ...	47.572760
...		...	...
30145		46533 Southeast 156th Place, North Bend, Washi...	47.457410
30147		5218 South 302nd Place, Auburn, Washington 980...	47.331160
30149		8359 11th Avenue Northwest, Seattle, Washingto...	47.690440
30150		4673 Eastern Avenue North, Seattle, Washington...	47.664740
30152		910 Martin Luther King Jr Way, Seattle, Washin...	47.610395

	long	sale_yr	yr_old	zipcode
1	-122.355910	2021	71	98133
3	-122.290200	2021	11	98118
5	-122.340155	2021	73	98133
8	-122.369320	2022	33	98023
10	-122.308200	2022	110	98144
...	...	...	...	...
30145	-121.719630	2021	23	98045
30147	-122.268565	2022	43	98001
30149	-122.370620	2021	14	98117
30150	-122.329400	2021	100	98103
30152	-122.295850	2022	27	98122

[17570 rows x 27 columns]

```
[66]: # apply the filter we created to our dataset, assign the model features to
      ↪ 'preds' and assign price to 'target'.
preds = Filtered_df[pred_cols]
target = Filtered_df.price
preds = pd.get_dummies(preds, columns=['zipcode'], drop_first=True)
```

```
[67]: # create baseline model predictor df and target
y= target
X= preds

model = sm.OLS(y, sm.add_constant(X))
results= model.fit()
```

```
[68]: results.summary()
```

```
[68]: <class 'statsmodels.iolib.summary.Summary'>
      """
```

# OLS Regression Results

```

=====
Dep. Variable:          price      R-squared:                0.531
Model:                  OLS        Adj. R-squared:           0.530
Method:                 Least Squares    F-statistic:             483.9
Date:                  Sun, 02 Oct 2022    Prob (F-statistic):      0.00
Time:                  02:27:44      Log-Likelihood:         -2.5349e+05
No. Observations:      17570        AIC:                    5.071e+05
Df Residuals:          17528        BIC:                    5.074e+05
Df Model:              41
Covariance Type:       nonrobust
=====

```

```

=====
=
              coef      std err          t      P>|t|      [0.025
0.975]
-----
-
const      -2.675e+08    1.42e+07    -18.821    0.000    -2.95e+08
-2.4e+08
bedrooms   -6.881e+04     4872.019    -14.123    0.000    -7.84e+04
-5.93e+04
bathrooms   5.768e+04     7096.661     8.127    0.000     4.38e+04
7.16e+04
sqft_living  223.2195      16.628     13.424    0.000     190.626
255.813
sqft_lot     0.6769        0.060     11.205    0.000         0.558
0.795
floors      -6.176e+04     9722.290    -6.353    0.000    -8.08e+04
-4.27e+04
sqft_above  183.0324      16.859     10.856    0.000     149.986
216.078
sqft_basement 38.5500      12.662     3.045    0.002     13.732
63.368
sqft_garage  72.1712      17.928     4.026    0.000     37.030
107.312
sqft_patio  202.9465      16.617     12.213    0.000     170.375
235.518
yr_built    -1854.8044     277.819     -6.676    0.000    -2399.358
-1310.251
sale_yr      1.342e+05     7036.368     19.068    0.000     1.2e+05
1.48e+05
yr_old      -1139.6758     277.625     -4.105    0.000    -1683.849
-595.503
zipcode_98003 3.316e+04     2.78e+04     1.191    0.234    -2.14e+04
8.77e+04
zipcode_98006 9.378e+05     2.68e+04     34.968    0.000     8.85e+05
9.9e+05

```

zipcode_98022	-1.027e+04	2.78e+04	-0.370	0.712	-6.47e+04
4.42e+04					
zipcode_98023	-1.504e+04	2.47e+04	-0.609	0.543	-6.35e+04
3.34e+04					
zipcode_98031	4.687e+04	2.64e+04	1.774	0.076	-4929.354
9.87e+04					
zipcode_98033	1.213e+06	2.56e+04	47.337	0.000	1.16e+06
1.26e+06					
zipcode_98034	6.546e+05	2.48e+04	26.435	0.000	6.06e+05
7.03e+05					
zipcode_98038	9.052e+04	2.36e+04	3.834	0.000	4.42e+04
1.37e+05					
zipcode_98042	2442.6679	2.29e+04	0.107	0.915	-4.24e+04
4.73e+04					
zipcode_98045	2.466e+05	2.75e+04	8.983	0.000	1.93e+05
3e+05					
zipcode_98052	8.075e+05	2.6e+04	31.044	0.000	7.57e+05
8.59e+05					
zipcode_98056	3.547e+05	2.66e+04	13.347	0.000	3.03e+05
4.07e+05					
zipcode_98058	1.048e+05	2.48e+04	4.232	0.000	5.63e+04
1.53e+05					
zipcode_98059	2.945e+05	2.58e+04	11.417	0.000	2.44e+05
3.45e+05					
zipcode_98092	-4.479e+04	2.56e+04	-1.751	0.080	-9.49e+04
5335.920					
zipcode_98103	6.227e+05	2.56e+04	24.317	0.000	5.73e+05
6.73e+05					
zipcode_98106	2.679e+05	2.68e+04	9.986	0.000	2.15e+05
3.21e+05					
zipcode_98107	6.258e+05	2.88e+04	21.747	0.000	5.69e+05
6.82e+05					
zipcode_98115	6.402e+05	2.52e+04	25.446	0.000	5.91e+05
6.9e+05					
zipcode_98117	6.002e+05	2.55e+04	23.561	0.000	5.5e+05
6.5e+05					
zipcode_98118	3.675e+05	2.63e+04	13.959	0.000	3.16e+05
4.19e+05					
zipcode_98122	7.218e+05	2.94e+04	24.585	0.000	6.64e+05
7.79e+05					
zipcode_98125	4.444e+05	2.74e+04	16.203	0.000	3.91e+05
4.98e+05					
zipcode_98126	3.805e+05	2.86e+04	13.284	0.000	3.24e+05
4.37e+05					
zipcode_98133	3.403e+05	2.53e+04	13.456	0.000	2.91e+05
3.9e+05					
zipcode_98144	5.57e+05	2.92e+04	19.090	0.000	5e+05

```

6.14e+05
zipcode_98146    2.86e+05    2.84e+04    10.073    0.000    2.3e+05
3.42e+05
zipcode_98155    3.917e+05    2.69e+04    14.582    0.000    3.39e+05
4.44e+05
zipcode_98198    9.302e+04    2.82e+04    3.297    0.001    3.77e+04
1.48e+05
=====
Omnibus:                39918.472    Durbin-Watson:                1.865
Prob(Omnibus):           0.000    Jarque-Bera (JB):            959358946.422
Skew:                    21.171    Prob(JB):                     0.00
Kurtosis:                1146.966    Cond. No.                     2.54e+08
=====

```

Notes:

[1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified.

[2] The condition number is large, 2.54e+08. This might indicate that there are strong multicollinearity or other numerical problems.

"""

Note: the  $r^2$  value which gives the accuracy of the model. its at 1146.96. Cleaning the data, feature engineering and including the dummified categorical variables should improve the  $r^2$ .

## 1.8 Model Iteration

```
[69]: # getting rid of those outliers to drive our linear regression
```

```

Filtered_df2 = Filtered_df[Filtered_df.price < 4000000]
Filtered_df = Filtered_df[Filtered_df.bedrooms < 5]
Filtered_df = Filtered_df[Filtered_df.bathrooms < 4]
Filtered_df = Filtered_df[Filtered_df.sqft_living < 8000]
Filtered_df = Filtered_df[Filtered_df.sqft_lot < 500000]

```

```
[70]: # creating copies of the dataframe which will be used in the trial linear
      ↪ regressions
```

```

trial_df1 = df.copy()
trial_df2 = df.copy()
trial_df3 = df.copy()

```

```
[71]: df.dtypes
```

```

[71]: date                object
      price              float64
      bedrooms            int64
      bathrooms          float64

```

```

sqft_living      int64
sqft_lot         int64
floors           float64
waterfront       object
greenbelt        object
nuisance         object
view            object
condition        object
grade           object
heat_source      object
sewer_system     object
sqft_above       int64
sqft_basement    int64
sqft_garage      int64
sqft_patio       int64
yr_built         int64
yr_renovated     int64
address          object
lat             float64
long            float64
sale_yr         int64
yr_old          int64
zipcode         object
dtype: object

```

```

[72]: # Take a look at the value_counts for our categorical variables. Consider how
      ↪ some of the entries might be reformatted.
      # for example, condition can be altered to take on values of above average,
      ↪ average and below average...
      df[['waterfront', 'greenbelt', 'nuisance', 'view', 'condition', 'grade']].
      ↪ value_counts()

```

```

[72]: waterfront  greenbelt  nuisance  view    condition  grade
      NO          NO          NO      NONE      Average    8 Good      4863
                                           7 Average    4448
                                           Good         7 Average    2931
                                           Average      9 Better    2083
                                           Good         8 Good      1447
                                           ...
                                           YES          AVERAGE  Poor      7 Average      1
                                           6 Low Average 1
      YES          NO          NO      AVERAGE  Very Good  9 Better      1
      NO          NO          YES      AVERAGE  Poor      5 Fair        1
      YES          YES         NO      AVERAGE  Good      12 Luxury      1
      Length: 470, dtype: int64

```

```
[73]: #use pd.get_dummies to dummify categorical variables
cat_columns = [
    'waterfront', 'greenbelt', 'nuisance', 'view', 'condition', 'grade', 'heat_source', 'sewer_system'
]
dummy_df = pd.get_dummies(data=df, columns=cat_columns, drop_first=True)
```

```
[74]: dummy_df.columns
```

```
[74]: Index(['date', 'price', 'bedrooms', 'bathrooms', 'sqft_living', 'sqft_lot',
            'floors', 'sqft_above', 'sqft_basement', 'sqft_garage', 'sqft_patio',
            'yr_built', 'yr_renovated', 'address', 'lat', 'long', 'sale_yr',
            'yr_old', 'zipcode', 'waterfront_YES', 'greenbelt_YES', 'nuisance_YES',
            'view_EXCELLENT', 'view_FAIR', 'view_GOOD', 'view_NONE',
            'condition_Fair', 'condition_Good', 'condition_Poor',
            'condition_Very Good', 'grade_11 Excellent', 'grade_12 Luxury',
            'grade_13 Mansion', 'grade_2 Substandard', 'grade_3 Poor',
            'grade_4 Low', 'grade_5 Fair', 'grade_6 Low Average', 'grade_7 Average',
            'grade_8 Good', 'grade_9 Better', 'heat_source_Electricity/Solar',
            'heat_source_Gas', 'heat_source_Gas/Solar', 'heat_source_Oil',
            'heat_source_Oil/Solar', 'heat_source_Other',
            'sewer_system_PRIVATE RESTRICTED', 'sewer_system_PUBLIC',
            'sewer_system_PUBLIC RESTRICTED'],
            dtype='object')
```

## 1.9 Baseline Model

### 1.9.1 Model Trial 1

```
[75]: # dealing with all the categorical features from the dataset

trial_df1.grade = trial_df1.grade.astype('category')
trial_df1.zipcode = trial_df1.zipcode.astype('category')
```

```
[76]: trial_df1.columns
```

```
[76]: Index(['date', 'price', 'bedrooms', 'bathrooms', 'sqft_living', 'sqft_lot',
            'floors', 'waterfront', 'greenbelt', 'nuisance', 'view', 'condition',
            'grade', 'heat_source', 'sewer_system', 'sqft_above', 'sqft_basement',
            'sqft_garage', 'sqft_patio', 'yr_built', 'yr_renovated', 'address',
            'lat', 'long', 'sale_yr', 'yr_old', 'zipcode'],
            dtype='object')
```

```
[77]: # making dummies for all the categorical features
grade = pd.get_dummies(trial_df1.grade, prefix='grade', drop_first=True)
zipcode = pd.get_dummies(trial_df1.zipcode, prefix='zipcode', drop_first=True)
```

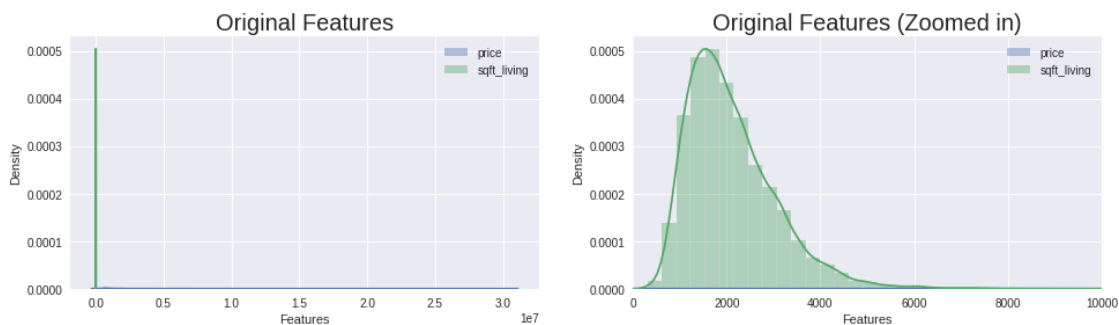
```
[78]: # adding dummies to the dataset and removing the original features
```

```
trial_df1 = trial_df1.join([grade, zipcode])
trial_df1.drop(['grade', 'zipcode'], axis=1, inplace=True)
```

[79]: *# displots on the continuous features from the dataset*

```
plt.figure(figsize=(16,4))
plt.subplot(121)
sns.distplot(trial_df2.price, label='price')
sns.distplot(trial_df2.sqft_living, label='sqft_living')
plt.title('Original Features', fontdict={'fontsize': 20})
plt.xlabel('Features')
plt.legend()

plt.subplot(122)
sns.distplot(trial_df2.price, label='price')
sns.distplot(trial_df2.sqft_living, label='sqft_living')
plt.title('Original Features (Zoomed in)', fontdict={'fontsize': 20})
plt.xlabel('Features')
plt.xlim(0, 10000)
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



[80]: `trial_df1['price_1'] = ( trial_df1['price'] - trial_df1['price'].min() ) / ( trial_df1['price'].max() - trial_df1['price'].min() )`  
`trial_df1['sqft_living_1'] = ( trial_df1['sqft_living'] - trial_df1['sqft_living'].min() ) / ( trial_df1['sqft_living'].max() - trial_df1['sqft_living'].min() )`

[81]: `trial_df1`

```
[81]:
```

	date	price	bedrooms	bathrooms	sqft_living	sqft_lot	\
0	5/24/2022	675000.0	4	1.0	1180	7140	
1	12/13/2021	920000.0	5	2.5	2770	6703	
2	9/29/2021	311000.0	6	2.0	2880	6156	
3	12/14/2021	775000.0	3	3.0	2160	1400	

4	8/24/2021	592500.0	2	2.0	1120	758
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30150	11/30/2021	1555000.0	5	2.0	1910	4000
30151	6/16/2021	1313000.0	3	2.0	2020	5800
30152	5/27/2022	800000.0	3	2.0	1620	3600
30153	2/24/2022	775000.0	3	2.5	2570	2889
30154	4/29/2022	500000.0	3	1.5	1200	11058

	floors	waterfront	greenbelt	nuisance	...	zipcode_2	Substandard	\
0	1.0	NO	NO	NO	...		0	
1	1.0	NO	NO	YES	...		0	
2	1.0	NO	NO	NO	...		0	
3	2.0	NO	NO	NO	...		0	
4	2.0	NO	NO	YES	...		0	
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	
30150	1.5	NO	NO	NO	...		0	
30151	2.0	NO	NO	NO	...		0	
30152	1.0	NO	NO	YES	...		0	
30153	2.0	NO	NO	NO	...		0	
30154	1.0	NO	NO	NO	...		0	

	zipcode_3	Poor	zipcode_4	Low	zipcode_5	Fair	zipcode_6	Low	Average	\
0		0		0		0				0
1		0		0		0				0
2		0		0		0				0
3		0		0		0				0
4		0		0		0				0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30150		0		0		0				0
30151		0		0		0				0
30152		0		0		0				0
30153		0		0		0				0
30154		0		0		0				0

	zipcode_7	Average	zipcode_8	Good	zipcode_9	Better	price_1	\
0		1		0		0	0.021080	
1		1		0		0	0.029055	
2		1		0		0	0.009232	
3		0		0		1	0.024335	
4		1		0		0	0.018395	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
30150		0		1		0	0.049724	
30151		1		0		0	0.041847	
30152		1		0		0	0.025149	
30153		0		1		0	0.024335	
30154		1		0		0	0.015384	



	sqft_living_1
0	0.076643
1	0.180178
2	0.187341
3	0.140457
4	0.072736
...	...
30150	0.124178
30151	0.131341
30152	0.105294
30153	0.167155
30154	0.077945

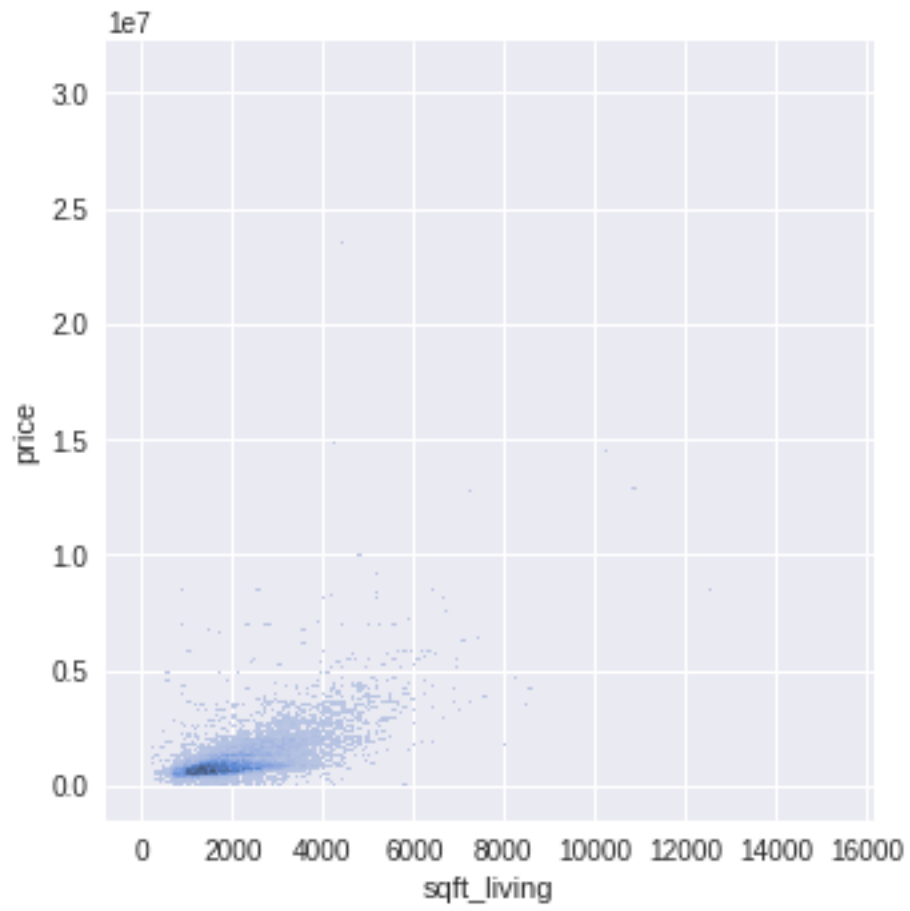
[30111 rows x 49 columns]

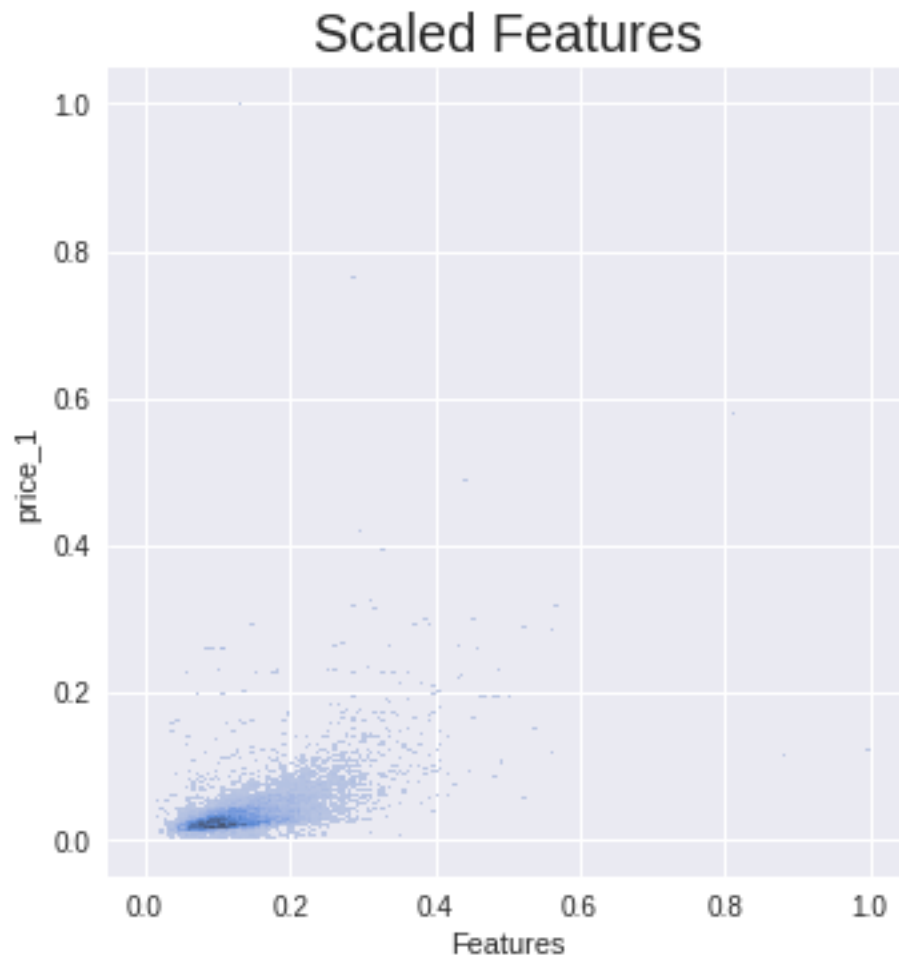
```
[82]: # performing min-max scaling on continuous features

plt.figure(figsize=(10.5,6))
sns.displot(data=trial_df1, x='sqft_living', y='price', kind='hist')
sns.displot(data=trial_df1, x='sqft_living_1', y='price_1', kind='hist')

plt.title('Scaled Features', fontdict={'fontsize': 20})
plt.xlabel('Features')
plt.show();
```

<Figure size 756x432 with 0 Axes>





Note: Correlation between square footage of living space and price of the home is fairly high compared to the other features. It is clear that larger homes mandate higher asking prices. Selling homes on the larger-end of the spectrum are guaranteed to generate the most revenue.

#### 1.9.2 Model Trial 2

```
[83]: # dealing with all the categorical features from the dataset
      #bathroom,grade, zipcode

      trial_df2.bathrooms = trial_df2.bathrooms.astype('int').astype('category')
      trial_df2.grade = trial_df2.grade.astype('category')
      trial_df2.zipcode = trial_df2.zipcode.astype('category')
```

```
[84]: # making dummies for all the categorical features

      bathrooms = pd.get_dummies(trial_df2.bathrooms, prefix='bathrooms',
      ↪drop_first=True)
```

```
grade = pd.get_dummies(trial_df2.grade, prefix='grade', drop_first=True)
zipcode = pd.get_dummies(trial_df2.zipcode, prefix='zipcode', drop_first=True)
```

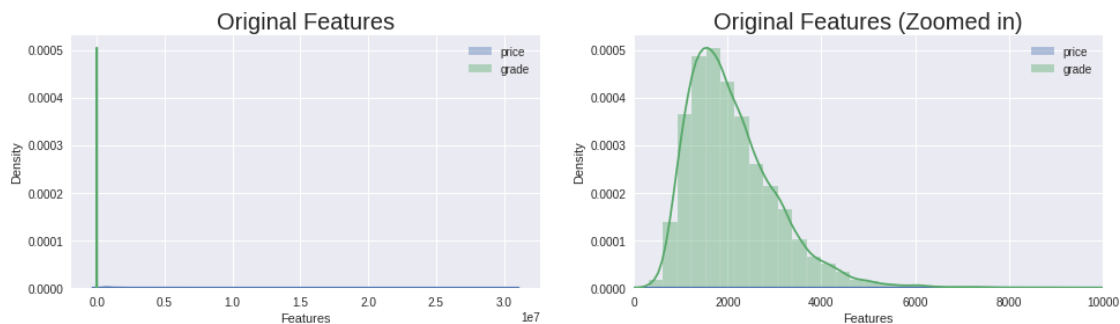
[85]: *# adding dummies to the dataset and removing the original features*

```
trial_df2 = trial_df2.join([bathrooms, grade, zipcode])
trial_df2.drop(['bathrooms', 'grade', 'zipcode'], axis=1, inplace=True)
```

[86]: *# displots on the continuous features from the dataset*

```
plt.figure(figsize=(16,4))
plt.subplot(121)
sns.distplot(trial_df3.price, label='price')
sns.distplot(trial_df3.sqft_living, label='grade')
plt.title('Original Features', fontdict={'fontsize': 20})
plt.xlabel('Features')
plt.legend()

plt.subplot(122)
sns.distplot(trial_df2.price, label='price')
sns.distplot(trial_df2.sqft_living, label='grade')
plt.title('Original Features (Zoomed in)', fontdict={'fontsize': 20})
plt.xlabel('Features')
plt.xlim(0, 10000)
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



Note: It is very influential in the price of the home. In general, as the grade increases, the price increases as well. This highlights the positive linear correlation between the two.

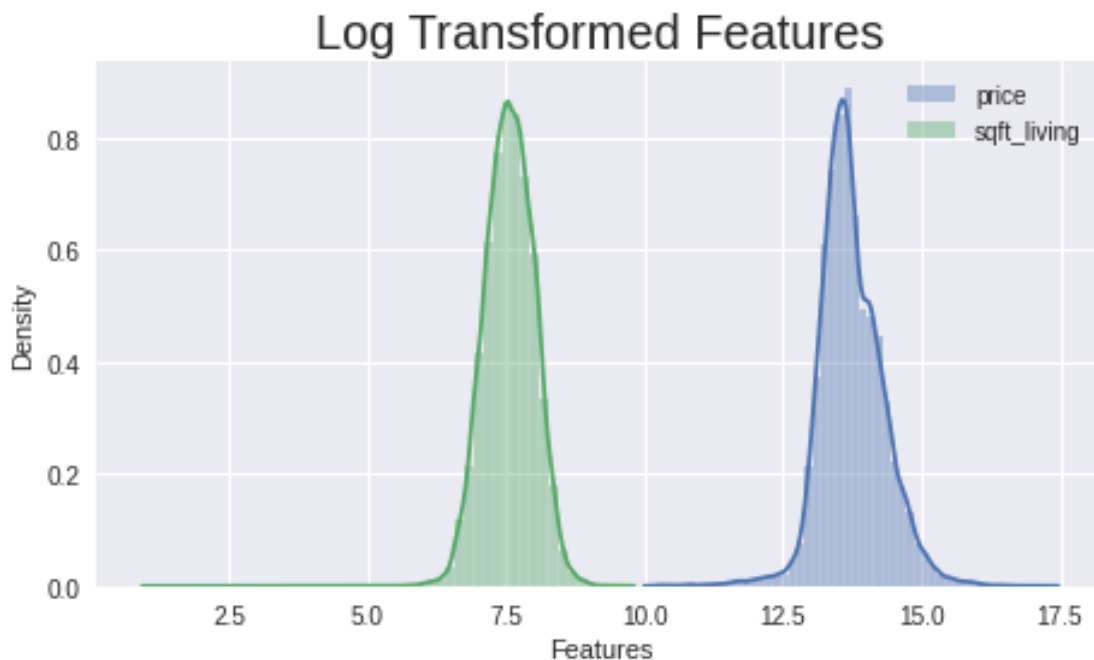
Sidenote: The grade distribution follows a normal curve, which suggests that they are being issued in a forthright and diligent manner. If interested it would be engaging to see what goes into the grading component of the homes. But that's a project for another time.

```
[87]: # logarithmic transformation on the continuous features price versus sqft_living
```

```
price = np.log(trial_df2.price)
sqft_living = np.log(trial_df2.sqft_living)

plt.figure(figsize=(7.5,4))
sns.distplot(price, label='price')
sns.distplot(sqft_living, label='sqft_living')

plt.title('Log Transformed Features', fontdict={'fontsize': 20})
plt.xlabel('Features')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



```
[88]: # performing min-max scaling on continuous features price versus sqft_lot
```

```
trial_df2['price_2'] = ( price - min(price) ) / ( max(price) - min(price) )
trial_df2['sqft_living_2'] = ( sqft_living - min(sqft_living) ) / (
    max(sqft_living) - min(sqft_living) )

test = trial_df2[['sqft_living_2', 'price_2']] #Mini dataframe
test_1 = trial_df2[['sqft_lot', 'price']]

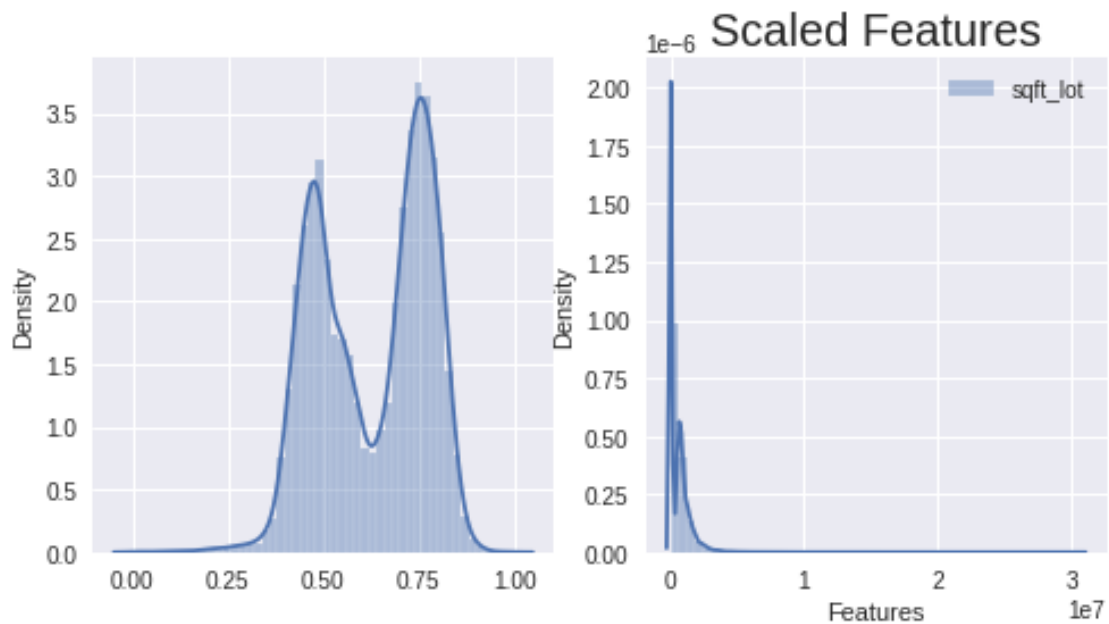
fig, (ax1, ax2) = plt.subplots(ncols=2 , figsize=(8,4))
sns.distplot(test, label='sqft_living', ax=ax1)
```

```

sns.distplot(test_1, label='sqft_lot', ax=ax2)
#sns.displot(trial_df3.sqft_lot, trial_df3.price, label='sqft_lot')

plt.title('Scaled Features', fontdict={'fontsize': 20})
plt.xlabel('Features')
plt.legend()
plt.show()

```



### 1.9.3 Final Model

```
[89]: df.head()
```

```

[89]:
   date      price  bedrooms  bathrooms  sqft_living  sqft_lot  floors  \
0  5/24/2022  675000.0         4         1.0        1180     7140     1.0
1  12/13/2021  920000.0         5         2.5        2770     6703     1.0
2   9/29/2021  311000.0         6         2.0        2880     6156     1.0
3  12/14/2021  775000.0         3         3.0        2160     1400     2.0
4   8/24/2021  592500.0         2         2.0        1120      758     2.0

   waterfront  greenbelt  nuisance  ...  sqft_garage  sqft_patio  yr_built  \
0          NO          NO         NO  ...          0          40      1969
1          NO          NO        YES  ...          0          240      1950
2          NO          NO         NO  ...          0           0      1956
3          NO          NO         NO  ...        200          270      2010
4          NO          NO        YES  ...        550          30      2012

```

	yr_renovated	address	lat	\
0	0	2102 Southeast 21st Court, Renton, Washington ...	47.461975	
1	0	11231 Greenwood Avenue North, Seattle, Washing...	47.711525	
2	0	8504 South 113th Street, Seattle, Washington 9...	47.502045	
3	0	4079 Letitia Avenue South, Seattle, Washington...	47.566110	
4	0	2193 Northwest Talus Drive, Issaquah, Washingt...	47.532470	

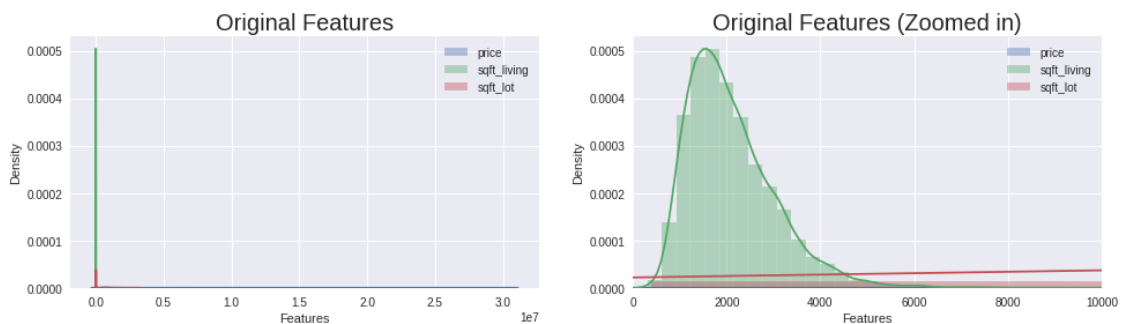
	long	sale_yr	yr_old	zipcode
0	-122.19052	2022	53	98055
1	-122.35591	2021	71	98133
2	-122.22520	2021	65	98178
3	-122.29020	2021	11	98118
4	-122.07188	2021	9	98027

[5 rows x 27 columns]

```
[90]: # displots on the continuous features from the dataset
#sqft_living, sqft_lot and price

plt.figure(figsize=(16,4))
plt.subplot(121)
sns.distplot(trial_df1.price, label='price')
sns.distplot(trial_df1.sqft_living, label='sqft_living')
sns.distplot(trial_df1.sqft_lot, label='sqft_lot')
plt.title('Original Features', fontdict={'fontsize': 20})
plt.xlabel('Features')
plt.legend()

plt.subplot(122)
sns.distplot(trial_df1.price, label='price')
sns.distplot(trial_df1.sqft_living, label='sqft_living')
sns.distplot(trial_df1.sqft_lot, label='sqft_lot')
plt.title('Original Features (Zoomed in)', fontdict={'fontsize': 20})
plt.xlabel('Features')
plt.xlim(0, 10000)
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



```
[91]: # logarithmic transformation on the continuous features
```

```
price = np.log(trial_df1.price)
sqft_living = np.log(trial_df1.sqft_living)
sqft_lot = np.log(trial_df1.sqft_lot)

plt.figure(figsize=(7.5,4))
sns.distplot(price, label='price')
sns.distplot(sqft_living, label='sqft_living')
sns.distplot(sqft_lot, label='sqft_lot')

plt.title('Log Transformed Features', fontdict={'fontsize': 20})
plt.xlabel('Features')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

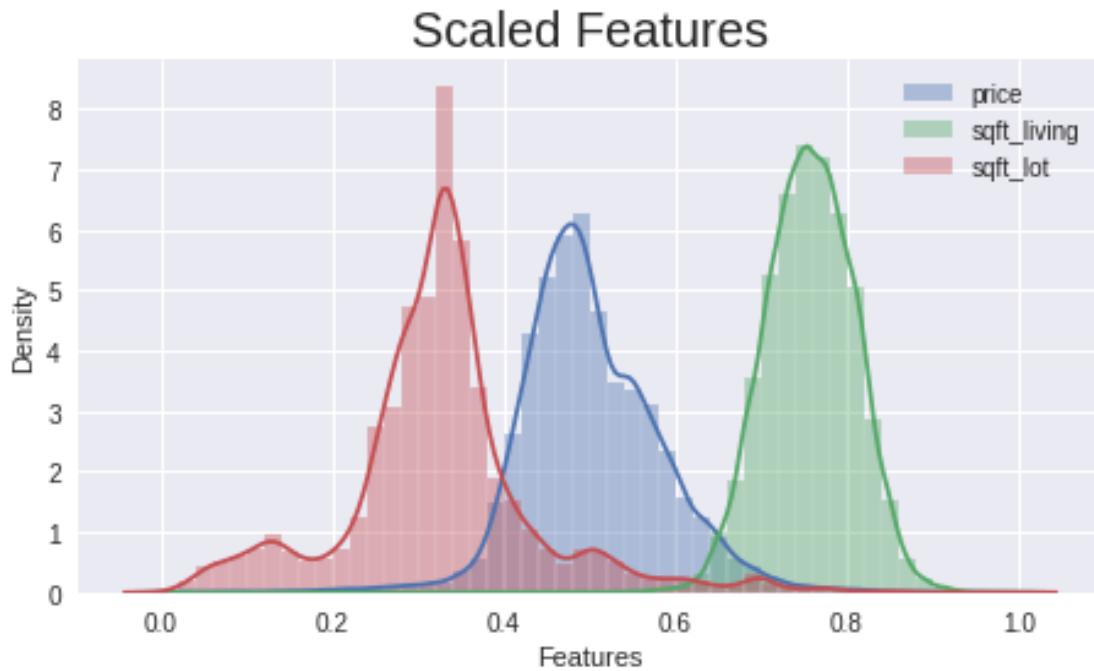


```
[92]: # performing min-max scaling on continuous features
```

```
trial_df1['price'] = ( price - min(price) ) / ( max(price) - min(price) )
trial_df1['sqft_living'] = ( sqft_living - min(sqft_living) ) / (
    ↪ max(sqft_living) - min(sqft_living) )
trial_df1['sqft_lot'] = ( sqft_lot - min(sqft_lot) ) / ( max(sqft_lot) -
    ↪ min(sqft_lot) )
```



```
plt.figure(figsize=(7.5,4))
sns.distplot(trial_df1.price, label='price')
sns.distplot(trial_df1.sqft_living, label='sqft_living')
sns.distplot(trial_df1.sqft_lot, label='sqft_lot')
plt.title('Scaled Features', fontdict={'fontsize': 20})
plt.xlabel('Features')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



```
[93]: # create a filter that has only the numerical columns of the dataset
pred_cols = [x for x in df.columns if x not in_
↳ ['selldate', 'price', 'waterfront', 'greenbelt', 'nuisance', 'view', 'condition', 'grade', 'heat_so
pred_cols
```

```
[93]: ['date',
'bedrooms',
'bathrooms',
'sqft_living',
'sqft_lot',
'floors',
'sqft_above',
'sqft_basement',
'sqft_garage',
'sqft_patio',
```

```
'yr_built',
'yr_renovated',
'lat',
'long',
'sale_yr',
'yr_old']
```

```
[94]: pred_cols = ['bedrooms',
'        'bathrooms',
'        'sqft_living',
'        'sqft_lot',
'        'floors',
'        'sqft_above',
'        'sqft_basement',
'        'sqft_garage',
'        'sqft_patio',
'        'yr_built',
'        'sale_yr',
'        'yr_old']
```

```
[95]: Filtered_df2['Mean_sqft_living'] = Filtered_df2['sqft_living'] -
↳ Filtered_df2['sqft_living'].mean()
Filtered_df2['Mean_sqft_lot'] = Filtered_df2['sqft_lot'] -
↳ Filtered_df2['sqft_lot'].mean()
Filtered_df2['Mean_sqft_above'] = Filtered_df2['sqft_above'] -
↳ Filtered_df2['sqft_above'].mean()
Filtered_df2['Mean_sqft_basement'] = Filtered_df2 ['sqft_basement'] -
↳ Filtered_df2['sqft_basement'].mean()
```

```
[96]: pred_cols_test = ['bedrooms',
'        'bathrooms',
'        'Mean_sqft_living',
'        'Mean_sqft_lot',
'        'floors',
'        'Mean_sqft_above',
'        'Mean_sqft_basement',
'        'sqft_garage',
'        'sqft_patio',
'        'yr_built',
'        'sale_yr',
'        'yr_old',
'        'zipcode']
```

```
[97]: Filtered_df2.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
Int64Index: 17498 entries, 1 to 30152
```

Data columns (total 31 columns):

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	date	17498 non-null	object
1	price	17498 non-null	float64
2	bedrooms	17498 non-null	int64
3	bathrooms	17498 non-null	float64
4	sqft_living	17498 non-null	int64
5	sqft_lot	17498 non-null	int64
6	floors	17498 non-null	float64
7	waterfront	17498 non-null	object
8	greenbelt	17498 non-null	object
9	nuisance	17498 non-null	object
10	view	17498 non-null	object
11	condition	17498 non-null	object
12	grade	17498 non-null	object
13	heat_source	17489 non-null	object
14	sewer_system	17490 non-null	object
15	sqft_above	17498 non-null	int64
16	sqft_basement	17498 non-null	int64
17	sqft_garage	17498 non-null	int64
18	sqft_patio	17498 non-null	int64
19	yr_built	17498 non-null	int64
20	yr_renovated	17498 non-null	int64
21	address	17498 non-null	object
22	lat	17498 non-null	float64
23	long	17498 non-null	float64
24	sale_yr	17498 non-null	int64
25	yr_old	17498 non-null	int64
26	zipcode	17498 non-null	object
27	Mean_sqft_living	17498 non-null	float64
28	Mean_sqft_lot	17498 non-null	float64
29	Mean_sqft_above	17498 non-null	float64
30	Mean_sqft_basement	17498 non-null	float64

dtypes: float64(9), int64(11), object(11)

memory usage: 4.3+ MB

```
[98]: # apply the filter we created to our dataset, assign the model features to
      ↪ 'preds' and assign price to 'target'.
```

```
preds2 = Filtered_df2[pred_cols_test]
```

```
target2 = Filtered_df2.price
```

```
preds2 = pd.get_dummies(preds2, columns=['zipcode'], drop_first=True)
```

```
[99]: # create baseline model predictor df and target
```

```
y2= target2
```

```
X2= preds2
```

```
model2 = sm.OLS(y2, sm.add_constant(X2))
results2 = model2.fit()
```

```
[100]: results2.summary()
```

```
[100]: <class 'statsmodels.iolib.summary.Summary'>
```

```
"""
                                OLS Regression Results
=====
Dep. Variable:                  price    R-squared:                  0.689
Model:                            OLS    Adj. R-squared:            0.688
Method:                 Least Squares    F-statistic:                 942.3
Date:                Sun, 02 Oct 2022    Prob (F-statistic):          0.00
Time:                  02:27:54    Log-Likelihood:             -2.4500e+05
No. Observations:          17498    AIC:                        4.901e+05
Df Residuals:              17456    BIC:                        4.904e+05
Df Model:                     41
Covariance Type:            nonrobust
=====
=====
                                coef    std err          t      P>|t|      [0.025
0.975]
-----
const          -2.651e+08   9.31e+06   -28.479    0.000   -2.83e+08
-2.47e+08
bedrooms       -3.76e+04   3208.410   -11.720    0.000   -4.39e+04
-3.13e+04
bathrooms      4.955e+04   4654.851    10.645    0.000    4.04e+04
5.87e+04
Mean_sqft_living  229.0350    10.958    20.900    0.000    207.555
250.515
Mean_sqft_lot     0.6347     0.040    16.058    0.000     0.557
0.712
floors          -5.328e+04   6375.611    -8.356    0.000   -6.58e+04
-4.08e+04
Mean_sqft_above   133.5156    11.097    12.032    0.000    111.765
155.267
Mean_sqft_basement  7.3212     8.325     0.879    0.379    -8.997
23.639
sqft_garage       79.4208    11.800     6.731    0.000    56.292
102.550
sqft_patio       128.2852    10.957    11.708    0.000    106.808
149.763
yr_built        -1864.3002    182.179   -10.233    0.000   -2221.389
-1507.211
sale_yr          1.333e+05   4607.518    28.933    0.000    1.24e+05
1.42e+05
=====
=====
```

1.42e+05					
yr_old	-1262.6780	181.967	-6.939	0.000	-1619.352
-906.004					
zipcode_98003	3579.3787	1.82e+04	0.196	0.844	-3.21e+04
3.93e+04					
zipcode_98006	8.907e+05	1.76e+04	50.511	0.000	8.56e+05
9.25e+05					
zipcode_98022	4072.6313	1.82e+04	0.224	0.823	-3.15e+04
3.97e+04					
zipcode_98023	-1.106e+04	1.61e+04	-0.685	0.493	-4.27e+04
2.06e+04					
zipcode_98031	4.293e+04	1.73e+04	2.486	0.013	9084.274
7.68e+04					
zipcode_98033	1.142e+06	1.69e+04	67.580	0.000	1.11e+06
1.18e+06					
zipcode_98034	6.081e+05	1.62e+04	37.463	0.000	5.76e+05
6.4e+05					
zipcode_98038	1.015e+05	1.54e+04	6.576	0.000	7.12e+04
1.32e+05					
zipcode_98042	4471.8438	1.49e+04	0.299	0.765	-2.48e+04
3.38e+04					
zipcode_98045	2.669e+05	1.79e+04	14.876	0.000	2.32e+05
3.02e+05					
zipcode_98052	8.084e+05	1.7e+04	47.490	0.000	7.75e+05
8.42e+05					
zipcode_98056	3.176e+05	1.74e+04	18.251	0.000	2.84e+05
3.52e+05					
zipcode_98058	1.074e+05	1.62e+04	6.639	0.000	7.57e+04
1.39e+05					
zipcode_98059	2.805e+05	1.69e+04	16.629	0.000	2.47e+05
3.14e+05					
zipcode_98092	-3.048e+04	1.67e+04	-1.824	0.068	-6.32e+04
2281.534					
zipcode_98103	6.216e+05	1.67e+04	37.120	0.000	5.89e+05
6.54e+05					
zipcode_98106	2.604e+05	1.75e+04	14.845	0.000	2.26e+05
2.95e+05					
zipcode_98107	6.203e+05	1.88e+04	32.945	0.000	5.83e+05
6.57e+05					
zipcode_98115	6.388e+05	1.65e+04	38.814	0.000	6.07e+05
6.71e+05					
zipcode_98117	6.029e+05	1.67e+04	36.197	0.000	5.7e+05
6.36e+05					
zipcode_98118	3.653e+05	1.72e+04	21.222	0.000	3.32e+05
3.99e+05					
zipcode_98122	6.25e+05	1.92e+04	32.485	0.000	5.87e+05
6.63e+05					

zipcode_98125	4.408e+05	1.79e+04	24.570	0.000	4.06e+05
4.76e+05					
zipcode_98126	3.794e+05	1.87e+04	20.263	0.000	3.43e+05
4.16e+05					
zipcode_98133	3.325e+05	1.65e+04	20.115	0.000	3e+05
3.65e+05					
zipcode_98144	5.41e+05	1.91e+04	28.288	0.000	5.04e+05
5.78e+05					
zipcode_98146	2.631e+05	1.86e+04	14.158	0.000	2.27e+05
3e+05					
zipcode_98155	3.771e+05	1.76e+04	21.459	0.000	3.43e+05
4.12e+05					
zipcode_98198	9.053e+04	1.84e+04	4.911	0.000	5.44e+04
1.27e+05					

Omnibus:	5950.012	Durbin-Watson:	1.940
Prob(Omnibus):	0.000	Jarque-Bera (JB):	93449.777
Skew:	1.209	Prob(JB):	0.00
Kurtosis:	14.060	Cond. No.	2.47e+08

Notes:

[1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified.

[2] The condition number is large, 2.47e+08. This might indicate that there are strong multicollinearity or other numerical problems.

""

Note the  $r^2$  value which gives the accuracy of the model. its at 14.060, therefor there is an increase of  $r^2$  score at 0.158.

## 1.10 Regression Results

After building the multiple linear regression, I arrived at an increase of the variance of the price, for the first model at  $r^2$  score of .531 and second model at  $r^2$  score of 0.689 , after performing the final model it validates that the model accuracy of an increase of  $r^2$  score of .0158. In which the model accuracy increases to 69%. When using significant features using those p-value below 0.05 - Mean\_sqft\_basement = 0.379, zipcode\_98003 = 0.844 , zipcode\_98022 = .0823 , zipcode\_98023 = 0.493 , zipcode\_98031= 0.013 ,zipcode\_98042=0.0765 , zipcode\_98092 = 0.068

In using all the data of columns choosen for final model , the regression coefficient matrix for bedrooms = -3.76e+04 indicates that the value decreases than the bathrooms = 4.955e+04 tends to increase , The coefficient values that signifies how much the mean of following , Mean\_sqft\_living = 229.0350 , Mean\_sqft\_lot = 0.6347, Mean\_sqft\_above = 133.5156 , Mean\_sqft\_basement = 7.3212, it changes the model constant. Coefficients tell you about these changes and p-values tell you if these coefficients are significantly different from zero.

### 1.11 Conclusion

After having done for the First Model linear regression without extracting any of the features it is evident that the model was in less status. The accuracy was on the below and it was nowhere close to predicting the house price at an accurate level or precision. After controlling for the features in the final model and only allowing for sqft\_living, sqft\_lot grade, and zipcode (which was one feature I never considered using until it came up as a significant feature in the final model ), the  $r^2$  score from .0531 in first Model to .0689 in the final model and the model accuracy was up to 69%.

I can conclude from looking at all this that the final model are more significant (sqft\_living, sqft\_above, zipcode) to best predict house prices. The model without controlling for significant features did slightly better than the one that did, but the results we obtained don't seem to be that different from one another. Both models did extremely well.

### 1.12 Recommendations

1. Make sure to focus a great deal on the living space (sqft) of the house when taking price into account. These two are very much positively correlated. This means that as living space square footage increases, so does the price. If there is one sole feature that will drive the price of a particular house up, it would have to be the square footage.

2. Location, location, and location! Pay particular attention to the locality of the house. Particular zipcodes are associated with quite expensive homes and vice-versa. Although we didn't dive much into it in this project, it would be interesting to see what the ratings of the schools are in these areas and the median salaries for people living in these regions.

3. The grade of the home had a significant impact on the price of the homes as well. I'm not too sure what goes into the grading system that King County uses. It would be interesting to see what the variables are that are taken into account when grading a particular home. The grading system seems to be fairly distributed in terms of homes per particular grade.

4. If there was a need to include a fourth feature when looking at house prices it would have to be bathrooms. I found it quite odd, to say the least, that bathrooms drove the price up more than did bedrooms. I would've assumed it would be the other way around, but after performing correlation analysis, it proved to be bathrooms first and bedrooms second.

### 1.13 Level Up: Project Enhancements

After completing the minimum project requirements, you could consider the following enhancements if you have time:

- Consider applying a linear or non-linear transformation to your features and/or target
- Investigate the linear regression assumptions for your final model
- Identify and remove outliers, then redo the analysis
- Compile the data cleaning code into a function

NOTE: I was not able to have more time on this  $\sim$ , but it's absolutely a good project in the future.