House Price Prediction - End-to-End Report

1. Introduction

This report provides a structured overview of the **House Price Prediction** project, detailing the approaches used for **data preprocessing, feature engineering, model training**, and **evaluation** using Machine Learning (ML) and Artificial Neural Networks (ANN).

2. Data Preprocessing

2.1 Data Loading & Initial Exploration

- The dataset was loaded using pandas.
- Displayed the first few rows (df.head()) to understand the structure.
- Checked for missing values using missingno and df.isnull().sum().

2.2 Handling Missing Values

- Columns with high missing values were dropped.
- Numerical columns with moderate missing values were **filled with median/mean**.
- Categorical missing values were **filled with mode or 'None'**.

2.3 Data Visualization

- **Heatmap** (seaborn.heatmap) was used to check feature correlations.
- **Distribution plots** (sns.distplot) analyzed numerical variables.
- **Box plots** (sns.boxplot) helped in detecting outliers.

2.4 Feature Engineering

- **Skewed features** were transformed using np.log1p().
- Encoding categorical variables:
 - One-hot encoding for nominal variables.
 - Label encoding for ordinal variables.
- Feature scaling applied using StandardScaler.

3. Model Training & Evaluation

3.1 Machine Learning Models

Several regression models were trained, including:

- 1. Linear Regression
- 2. Random Forest Regressor
- 3. Gradient Boosting (XGBoost)

Performance Evaluation Metrics:

- RMSE (Root Mean Squared Error)
- R² Score

Model	RMSE	R ² Score
Linear Regression	9.650158357116333e-07	0.999999999946964
Gradient Boosting	0.006164869968149626	0.9997835515493321
Random Forest	0.009346862976938224	0.999502448096361
XGBoost	0.026308936805809095	0.9960580307188373

3.2 Artificial Neural Network (ANN) Model

- Built an ANN model using **TensorFlow/Keras**.
- Network Architecture:
 - o **Input layer**: 40 features
 - o **Hidden layers**: Dense layers with ReLU activation
 - o **Dropout layers**: Added after dense layers to prevent overfitting.
 - o **Output layer**: Single neuron (for regression)
 - o **Loss function**: Mean Squared Error (MSE)
 - o **Optimizer**: Adam
- Regularization Techniques Used:
 - o **Dropout Layers**: Applied to randomly deactivate neurons and reduce overfitting.
 - Early Stopping: Monitored validation loss to stop training when performance stopped improving.

ANN Training Setup:

- Model trained for **500 epochs** with **batch size 32 (default)**.
- Used **EarlyStopping** to stop training if validation loss did not improve for **330 epochs**.

ANN Performance:

MSE: 0.0084
R² Score: 0.9416