



HOUSING: PRICE PREDICTION

Submitted by:

SANDES P

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I used different online sources and research papers to understand the domain. Some of them are given below. I used informative tutorials to follow some steps in the task from websites like geeksforgeeks, stackoverflow, etc.

<http://www.econ.mq.edu.au/>

<https://www.livingin-australia.com/australian-house-prices/>

INTRODUCTION

- Business Problem Framing

Houses are one of the necessary need of each and every person around the globe and therefore housing and real estate market is one of the markets which is one of the major contributors in the world's economy. It is a very large market and there are various companies working in the domain. Data science comes as a very important tool to solve problems in the domain to help the companies increase their overall revenue, profits, improving their marketing strategies and focusing on changing trends in house sales and purchases. Predictive modelling, Market mix modelling, recommendation systems are some of the machine learning techniques used for achieving the business goals for housing companies. Our problem is related to one such housing company.

A US-based housing company named Surprise Housing has decided to enter the Australian market. The company uses data analytics to purchase houses at a price below their actual values and flip them at a higher price. For the same purpose, the company has collected a data set from the sale of houses in Australia. The data is provided in the CSV file below.

The company is looking at prospective properties to buy houses to enter the market. You are required to build a model using Machine Learning in order to predict the actual value of the prospective properties and decide whether to invest in them or not. For this company wants to know:

- Which variables are important to predict the price of variable?

- How do these variables describe the price of the house?

Business Goal:

You are required to model the price of houses with the available independent variables. This model will then be used by the management to understand how exactly the prices vary with the variables. They can accordingly manipulate the strategy of the firm and concentrate on areas that will yield high returns. Further, the model will be a good way for the management to understand the pricing dynamics of a new market.

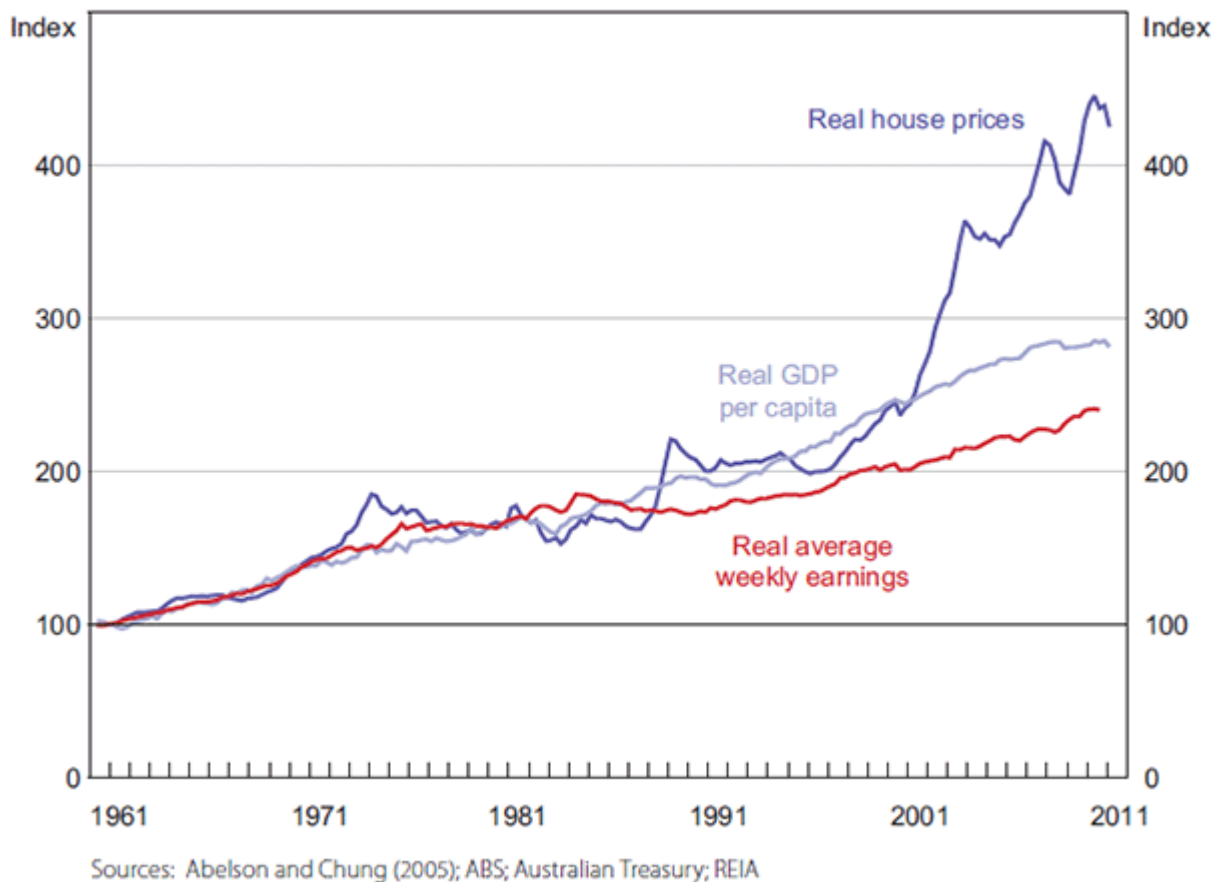
- **Conceptual Background of the Domain Problem**

This domain is related to the real estate field in Australia. The aim of this project is to create a machine learning model that predicts the prices of houses using independent feature values. The price of a house not only depends on how big it is but also a lot of other factors like where it stands, how old it is, how far the street etc.

- **Review of Literature**

We have done some researches on the domain to gain more knowledge. The main feature that determines the price of a house is its location. In different cities price varies drastically. At present, the average price of a house lies between \$150,000 and \$280,000. But in our dataset, we are working on the sales from 2006-2011. The price of houses started increasing rapidly in the first decade of the 21st. The percentage of increase of price was 6%/year during 1995-2005 with an annual increase of 15% during 2003-2005.

Figure 1: Real House Prices, GDP per Capita and Earnings
1960/61 = 100



Due to the increase in household income, the demand for houses has increased in this time span. According to researches, demography, economic growth, and wealth effect are the three major long-term factors which determine the house price.

Tax benefits, underlying socio-demographic factors, institutional reforms, increasing income, broader development within the economy, and capital markets contributed to increased investment demand for housing. A sharp downward correction was observed in the equity market around the world in mid-2000; this caused a capital switch from shares to other assets like bonds and real estate. A sharp increase in the flow of debt-financed private investment into residential property occurred with the perception that investment in property is preferable in terms of risk and return.

Demographic factors significantly affect housing prices in the long run. Increasing

population growth increases the number of households in a country which in turn increases the housing demand and thus housing price

A positive relationship exists between household income and housing demand. In a country like Australia, the income elasticity of demand for housing is likely to be one or greater. So the demand for housing increases at least proportionately with income. The long-term trend in real income is important in explaining house prices.

In every society, housing is generally considered as the major store of wealth. In Australia gross housing assets account for more than half of total personal wealth. Owner-occupiers and landlord investors feel wealthier with the rising prices of existing houses. This is called the 'wealth effect' which leads to an increase in consumption expenditure. As a result, aggregate demand, and thus economic growth, occurs which in turn support rising housing prices through a self-reinforcing cycle. This factor also contributed to the recent price hike of Australian housing.

- **Motivation for the Problem Undertaken**

We have the data of different house prices with independent factors. Our objective is to find the important features that affect the house price and to build a model that predicts the house prices given the independent features are provided. This model will be helpful for people who are looking for new houses in Australia to estimate their expenditure.

Analytical Problem Framing

- Mathematical/ Analytical Modeling of the Problem

Here we tried to use different regression modeling techniques such as SVR, KNN, linear regression, etc to find the best accuracy.

- Data Sources and their formats

The data source is a study done about the house prices in Australia during 2006-2010. There is one train dataset and test data set provided. Both data are provided in CSV format. The dataset has 81 columns and 1168 rows. The snapshot of the data is given below

Id	MSSubClass	MSZoning	LotFrontage	LotArea	Street	Alley	LotShape	LandContour	Utilities	LotConfig	LandSlope
127	120	RL	NaN	4928	Pave	NaN	IR1	Lvl	AllPub	Inside	Gtl
889	20	RL	95.0	15865	Pave	NaN	IR1	Lvl	AllPub	Inside	Mod
793	60	RL	92.0	9920	Pave	NaN	IR1	Lvl	AllPub	CulDSac	Gtl
110	20	RL	105.0	11751	Pave	NaN	IR1	Lvl	AllPub	Inside	Gtl
422	20	RL	NaN	16635	Pave	NaN	IR1	Lvl	AllPub	FR2	Gtl

The description of the columns

MSSubClass: Identifies the type of dwelling involved in the sale.

- 20 1-STORY 1946 & NEWER ALL STYLES
- 30 1-STORY 1945 & OLDER
- 40 1-STORY W/FINISHED ATTIC ALL AGES

45	1-1/2 STORY - UNFINISHED ALL AGES
50	1-1/2 STORY FINISHED ALL AGES
60	2-STORY 1946 & NEWER
70	2-STORY 1945 & OLDER
75	2-1/2 STORY ALL AGES
80	SPLIT OR MULTI-LEVEL
85	SPLIT FOYER
90	DUPLEX - ALL STYLES AND AGES
120	1-STORY PUD (Planned Unit Development) - 1946 & NEWER
150	1-1/2 STORY PUD - ALL AGES
160	2-STORY PUD - 1946 & NEWER
180	PUD - MULTILEVEL - INCL SPLIT LEV/FOYER
190	2 FAMILY CONVERSION - ALL STYLES AND AGES

MSZoning: Identifies the general zoning classification of the sale.

A Agriculture

C Commercial

FV Floating Village Residential

I Industrial

RH Residential High Density

RL Residential Low Density

RP Residential Low Density Park

RM Residential Medium Density

LotFrontage: Linear feet of street connected to property

LotArea: Lot size in square feet

Street: Type of road access to property

Grvl	Gravel
------	--------

Pave	Paved
------	-------

Alley: Type of alley access to property

Grvl	Gravel
------	--------

Pave	Paved
------	-------

NA	No alley access
----	-----------------

LotShape: General shape of property

Reg	Regular
-----	---------

IR1	Slightly irregular
-----	--------------------

IR2	Moderately Irregular
-----	----------------------

IR3	Irregular
-----	-----------

LandContour: Flatness of the property

Lvl	Near Flat/Level
Bnk building	Banked - Quick and significant rise from street grade to building
HLS	Hillside - Significant slope from side to side
Low	Depression

Utilities: Type of utilities available

AllPub	All public Utilities (E,G,W,& S)
NoSewr	Electricity, Gas, and Water (Septic Tank)
NoSeWa	Electricity and Gas Only
ELO	Electricity only

LotConfig: Lot configuration

Inside	Inside lot
Corner	Corner lot
CulDSac	Cul-de-sac
FR2	Frontage on 2 sides of property
FR3	Frontage on 3 sides of property

LandSlope: Slope of property

Gtl	Gentle slope
Mod	Moderate Slope

Sev Severe Slope

Neighborhood: Physical locations within Ames city limits

Blmngtn Bloomington Heights

Blueste Bluestem

BrDale Briardale

BrkSide Brookside

ClearCr Clear Creek

CollgCr College Creek

CrawforCrawford

Edwards Edwards

Gilbert Gilbert

IDOTRR Iowa DOT and Rail Road

MeadowV Meadow Village

Mitchel Mitchell

Names North Ames

NoRidge Northridge

NPkVill Northpark Villa

NridgHtNorthridge Heights

NWAmes Northwest Ames

OldTown Old Town

SWISU South & West of Iowa State University

Sawyer Sawyer

SawyerW Sawyer West

Somerst	Somerset
StoneBr	Stone Brook
Timber	Timberland
Veenker	Veenker

Condition1: Proximity to various conditions

Artery	Adjacent to arterial street
Feedr	Adjacent to feeder street
Norm	Normal
RRNn	Within 200' of North-South Railroad
RRAn	Adjacent to North-South Railroad
PosN	Near positive off-site feature--park, greenbelt, etc.
PosA	Adjacent to postive off-site feature
RRNe	Within 200' of East-West Railroad
RR Ae	Adjacent to East-West Railroad

Condition2: Proximity to various conditions (if more than one is present)

Artery	Adjacent to arterial street
Feedr	Adjacent to feeder street
Norm	Normal
RRNn	Within 200' of North-South Railroad
RRAn	Adjacent to North-South Railroad

PosN Near positive off-site feature--park, greenbelt, etc.

PosA Adjacent to positive off-site feature

RRNe Within 200' of East-West Railroad

RRAe Adjacent to East-West Railroad

BldgType: Type of dwelling

1Fam Single-family Detached

2FmCon Two-family Conversion; originally built as
one-family dwelling

Duplx Duplex

TwNhSE Townhouse End Unit

TwNhSI Townhouse Inside Unit

HouseStyle: Style of dwelling

1Story One story

1.5Fin One and one-half story: 2nd level finished

1.5Unf One and one-half story: 2nd level unfinished

2Story Two story

2.5Fin Two and one-half story: 2nd level finished

2.5Unf Two and one-half story: 2nd level unfinished

SFoyer Split Foyer

SLvl Split Level

OverallQual: Rates the overall material and finish of the house

10 Very Excellent

9 Excellent

8 Very Good

7 Good

6 Above Average

5 Average

4 Below Average

3 Fair

2 Poor

1 Very Poor

OverallCond: Rates the overall condition of the house

10 Very Excellent

9 Excellent

8 Very Good

7 Good

6 Above Average

5 Average

4 Below Average

3 Fair

2 Poor

1 Very Poor

YearBuilt: Original construction date

YearRemodAdd: Remodel date (same as construction date if no remodeling or additions)

RoofStyle: Type of roof

Flat Flat

Gable Gable

Gambrel Gabrel (Barn)

Hip Hip

Mansard Mansard

Shed Shed

RoofMatl: Roof material

ClyTile Clay or Tile

CompShg Standard (Composite) Shingle

Membran Membrane

Metal Metal

Roll Roll

Tar&Grv Gravel & Tar

WdShake Wood Shakes

WdShngl Wood Shingles

Exterior1st: Exterior covering on house

AsbShng Asbestos Shingles

AsphShn Asphalt Shingles

BrkComm Brick Common

BrkFaceBrick Face

CBlock Cinder Block

CemntBd Cement Board

HdBoard Hard Board

ImStuccImitation Stucco

MetalSd Metal Siding

Other Other

Plywood Plywood

PreCast PreCast

Stone Stone

Stucco Stucco

VinylSd Vinyl Siding

Wd Sdng Wood Siding

WdShing Wood Shingles

Exterior2nd: Exterior covering on house (if more than one material)

AsbShng Asbestos Shingles

AsphShn Asphalt Shingles

BrkComm Brick Common

BrkFaceBrick Face

CBlock Cinder Block

CemntBd Cement Board

HdBoard Hard Board

ImStuccImitation Stucco

MetalSd Metal Siding

Other Other

Plywood Plywood

PreCast PreCast

Stone Stone

Stucco Stucco

VinylSd Vinyl Siding

Wd Sdng Wood Siding

WdShing Wood Shingles

MasVnrType: Masonry veneer type

BrkCmnBrick Common

BrkFaceBrick Face

CBlock Cinder Block

None None

Stone Stone

MasVnrArea: Masonry veneer area in square feet

ExterQual: Evaluates the quality of the material on the exterior

Ex	Excellent
Gd	Good
TA	Average/Typical
Fa	Fair
Po	Poor

ExterCond: Evaluates the present condition of the material on the exterior

Ex	Excellent
Gd	Good
TA	Average/Typical
Fa	Fair
Po	Poor

Foundation: Type of foundation

BrkTil	Brick & Tile
CBlock	Cinder Block
PConc	Poured Contrete
Slab	Slab
Stone	Stone

Wood Wood

BsmtQual: Evaluates the height of the basement

Ex	Excellent (100+ inches)
Gd	Good (90-99 inches)
TA	Typical (80-89 inches)
Fa	Fair (70-79 inches)
Po	Poor (<70 inches)
NA	No Basement

BsmtCond: Evaluates the general condition of the basement

Ex	Excellent
Gd	Good
TA	Typical - slight dampness allowed
Fa	Fair - dampness or some cracking or settling
Po	Poor - Severe cracking, settling, or wetness
NA	No Basement

BsmtExposure: Refers to walkout or garden level walls

Gd	Good Exposure
Av	Average Exposure (split levels or foyers typically score average or above)

Mn	Mimimum Exposure
No	No Exposure
NA	No Basement

BsmtFinType1: Rating of basement finished area

GLQ	Good Living Quarters
ALQ	Average Living Quarters
BLQ	Below Average Living Quarters
Rec	Average Rec Room
LwQ	Low Quality
Unf	Unfinished
NA	No Basement

BsmtFinSF1: Type 1 finished square feet

BsmtFinType2: Rating of basement finished area (if multiple types)

GLQ	Good Living Quarters
ALQ	Average Living Quarters
BLQ	Below Average Living Quarters
Rec	Average Rec Room
LwQ	Low Quality
Unf	Unfinished
NA	No Basement

BsmtFinSF2: Type 2 finished square feet

BsmtUnfSF: Unfinished square feet of basement area

TotalBsmtSF: Total square feet of basement area

Heating: Type of heating

Floor Floor Furnace

GasA Gas forced warm air furnace

GasW Gas hot water or steam heat

Grav Gravity furnace

OthW Hot water or steam heat other than gas

Wall Wall furnace

HeatingQC: Heating quality and condition

Ex Excellent

Gd Good

TA Average/Typical

Fa Fair

Po Poor

CentralAir: Central air conditioning

N No

Y Yes

Electrical: Electrical system

SBrkr Standard Circuit Breakers & Romex

FuseA Fuse Box over 60 AMP and all Romex wiring (Average)

FuseF 60 AMP Fuse Box and mostly Romex wiring (Fair)

FuseP 60 AMP Fuse Box and mostly knob & tube wiring (poor)

Mix Mixed

1stFlrSF: First Floor square feet

2ndFlrSF: Second floor square feet

LowQualFinSF: Low quality finished square feet (all floors)

GrLivArea: Above grade (ground) living area square feet

BsmtFullBath: Basement full bathrooms

BsmtHalfBath: Basement half bathrooms

FullBath: Full bathrooms above grade

HalfBath: Half baths above grade

Bedroom: Bedrooms above grade (does NOT include basement bedrooms)

Kitchen: Kitchens above grade

KitchenQual: Kitchen quality

Ex	Excellent
Gd	Good
TA	Typical/Average
Fa	Fair
Po	Poor

TotRmsAbvGrd: Total rooms above grade (does not include bathrooms)

Functional: Home functionality (Assume typical unless deductions are warranted)

Typ	Typical Functionality
Min1	Minor Deductions 1
Min2	Minor Deductions 2

Mod	Moderate Deductions
Maj1	Major Deductions 1
Maj2	Major Deductions 2
Sev	Severely Damaged
Sal	Salvage only

Fireplaces: Number of fireplaces

FireplaceQu: Fireplace quality

Ex	Excellent - Exceptional Masonry Fireplace
Gd	Good - Masonry Fireplace in main level
TA	Average - Prefabricated Fireplace in main living area or Masonry Fireplace in basement
Fa	Fair - Prefabricated Fireplace in basement
Po	Poor - Ben Franklin Stove
NA	No Fireplace

GarageType: Garage location

2Types	More than one type of garage
Attchd	Attached to home
Basment	Basement Garage
BuiltIn	Built-In (Garage part of house - typically has room above garage)
CarPort	Car Port

Detchd Detached from home

NA No Garage

GarageYrBlt: Year garage was built

GarageFinish: Interior finish of the garage

Fin Finished

RFn Rough Finished

Unf Unfinished

NA No Garage

GarageCars: Size of garage in car capacity

GarageArea: Size of garage in square feet

GarageQual: Garage quality

Ex Excellent

Gd Good

TA Typical/Average

Fa Fair

Po Poor

NA No Garage

GarageCond: Garage condition

Ex	Excellent
Gd	Good
TA	Typical/Average
Fa	Fair
Po	Poor
NA	No Garage

PavedDrive: Paved driveway

Y	Paved
P	Partial Pavement
N	Dirt/Gravel

WoodDeckSF: Wood deck area in square feet

OpenPorchSF: Open porch area in square feet

EnclosedPorch: Enclosed porch area in square feet

3SsnPorch: Three season porch area in square feet

ScreenPorch: Screen porch area in square feet

PoolArea: Pool area in square feet

PoolQC: Pool quality

Ex	Excellent
Gd	Good
TA	Average/Typical
Fa	Fair
NA	No Pool

Fence: Fence quality

GdPrv	Good Privacy
MnPrv	Minimum Privacy
GdWo	Good Wood
MnWw	Minimum Wood/Wire
NA	No Fence

MiscFeature: Miscellaneous feature not covered in other categories

Elev	Elevator
Gar2	2nd Garage (if not described in garage section)
Othr	Other
Shed	Shed (over 100 SF)
TenC	Tennis Court

NA None

MiscVal: \$Value of miscellaneous feature

MoSold: Month Sold (MM)

YrSold: Year Sold (YYYY)

SaleType: Type of sale

WD Warranty Deed - Conventional

CWD Warranty Deed - Cash

VWD Warranty Deed - VA Loan

New Home just constructed and sold

COD Court Officer Deed/Estate

Con Contract 15% Down payment regular terms

ConLw Contract Low Down payment and low interest

ConLI Contract Low Interest

ConLD Contract Low Down

Oth Other

SaleCondition: Condition of sale

Normal Normal Sale

Abnorml Abnormal Sale - trade, foreclosure, short sale

AdjLand Adjoining Land Purchase

Alloca Allocation - two linked properties with separate deeds,
typically condo with a garage unit

Family Sale between family members

Partial Home was not completed when last assessed
(associated with New Homes)

● Data Preprocessing Done

- The first task to treat the missing values.
- Checked the null values and dropped the columns which have null values of more than 80%. Alley, MiscFeature, Fence, PoolQC are the columns that are dropped.
- Plotted boxplot for the numerical values to find out which columns have outliers and found out the columns
- The outlier values are replaced by nan values
- The nan values are replaced by the median in numerical columns and by mode in categorical columns
- Found out the categorical columns which have only one unique value and drop those columns. We get one unique value for the utility column here.
- EDA
- Plotted different scatterplots between sale price and other variables to get the relationship of columns with sale price
- Dropped the single values columns from the numerical columns also
- Found out the skewness of all the columns
- Plotted distplots of all variables
- Plotted count plots of all categorical variable
- Found out and plotted the correlation values using heatmap
- Compared the correlation values of skewed columns and removed the skewness of less correlated values
- Created three new columns using the year related features

- `train["builtTosale"] = train["YrSold"] - train["YearBuilt"]`
- `train["modiTosale"] = train["YrSold"] - train["YearRemodAdd"]`
- `train["garageTosale"] = train["YrSold"] - train["GarageYrBlt"]`

- Labelencoded the categorical columns
- Scaled the columns

● Data Inputs- Logic- Output Relationships

- * In sub class, Price decrease with increase in value within sub division of sub class(in the base of stories and styles)
- * Lot Fontage has no direct relationship with price. It might have dependent with other features
- * Price increases with overall quality
- * In over all condition, Price is higher in the middle range
- * Year built is approximately +ve correlated with price, but we have to check with other parameters too
- * BsmtFinSF2 column has only 1 value which is zero. so we can drop that
- * Other basement area(sq ft) related features is almost directly propotional to saleprice
- * Floor squre feet is + correlated with sale price
- * LowQualFinSF column has only 1 value which is zero. so we can drop that
- * BsmtHalfBath,kitchenabvgr,EnclosedPorch,3ssnporch,screenporch,poolarea,miscval columns have only 1 value which is zero. so we can drop that
- * GrLivArea is directly correlated with price
- * FullBath, BedroomAbvgr,fireplaces, GarageYrBlt,GarageCars is directly correlated with price

- * columns MSSubClass, OverallQual, OverallCond, BsmtFullBath, Fullbath, HalfBath, BedroomAbvGr, TotRmsAbvGrd, FirePlaces, GarageCars, MoSols, YrSold can be treated as categorical values
- * basement full bath and basementunitsf are -vely correlated
- * First floor sqft and basement sqft are highly +ve correlated
- * Overall quality and price are highly correlated
- * garage car and garage area are +vely correlated
- * Price decreases from MZZoning RL to C
- * HOuses in Paved street is more costly
- * Houses in flat level have more price and banked houses cost less
- * House price decreases with slope of the place
- * Typical basement houses have more price than excellent basement . So there is less over all consideration for basement
- * Houses with gas forced heating have more price
- * Central air conditioned houses have more price
- * Mixed wired houses have lesser price
- * Houses with attached garage have more price
- * Houses with paved driveway have more price

● Hardware and Software Requirements and Tools Used

The model building is done on a computer with specifications as follows

- 8GB RAM
- i5 7th gen processor

Softer requirements

- Python
- Jupyter notebook

Libraries

- Numpy
- Pandas
- Matplotlib
- Seaborn
- SKLearn

Model/s Development and Evaluation

- Identification of possible problem-solving approaches (methods)
 - Treating outliers, missing values
 - EDA for finding the relationship
 - Feature Engineering
 - Encoding
 - Scaling
- Testing of Identified Approaches (Algorithms)
 - SVR
 - KNN
 - RandomForest
 - Linear Regression
 - Ridge
- Run and Evaluate selected models


```

1 models = {"SVR":SVR(),"KNN":KNeighborsRegressor(), "RandomForest":RandomForestRegressor(),
2           "LinearRegression":LinearRegression(), "Ridge":Ridge() }
3 acc = {}
4 mod_list = []
5 for i in models:
6     mod = i
7     mod = models[i]
8     mod.fit(x_train, y_train)
9     pred = mod.predict(x_test)
10    r2_sc = r2_score(y_test,pred)
11    acc[i] = r2_sc
12    mod_list.append(mod)
13 print(acc)

```

We have used SVR, KNN, RandomForestRegressor, LinearRegression, and ridge. The result of these algorithm as follows

```

mod.fit(x_train, y_train)

{'SVR': -0.08816674306526151, 'KNN': 0.8113179937166635, 'RandomForest': 0.8917710201079561, 'LinearRegression': 0.8676123464894193, 'Ridge': 0.867670566713543}

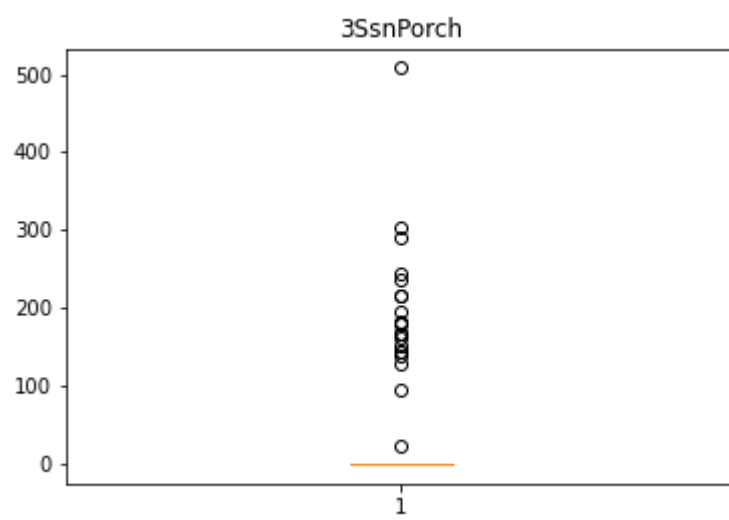
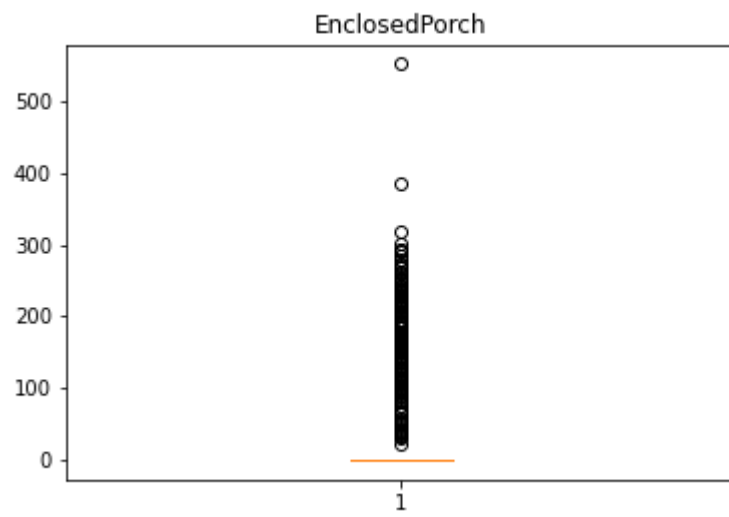
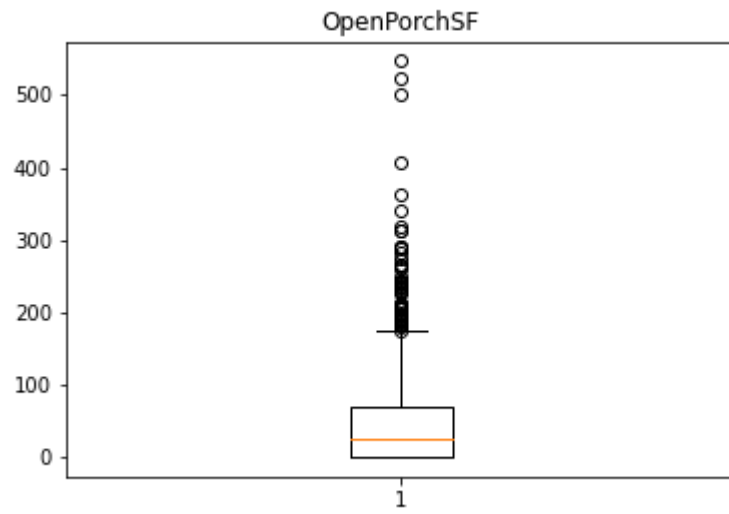
```

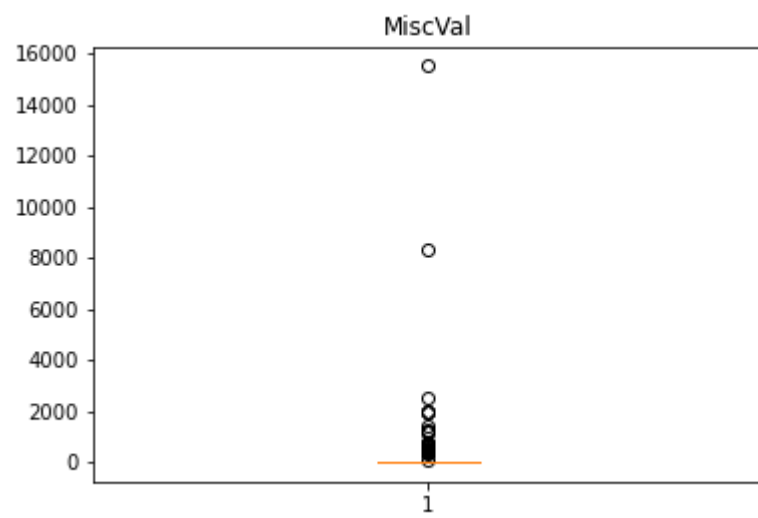
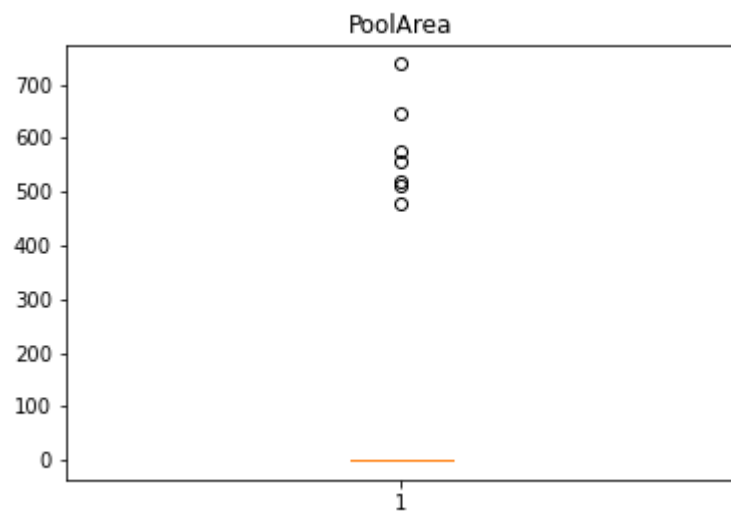
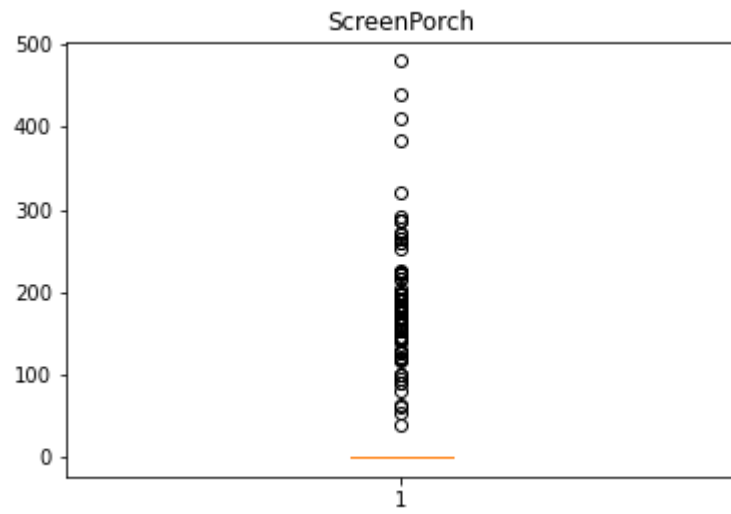
- Key Metrics for success in solving problem under consideration

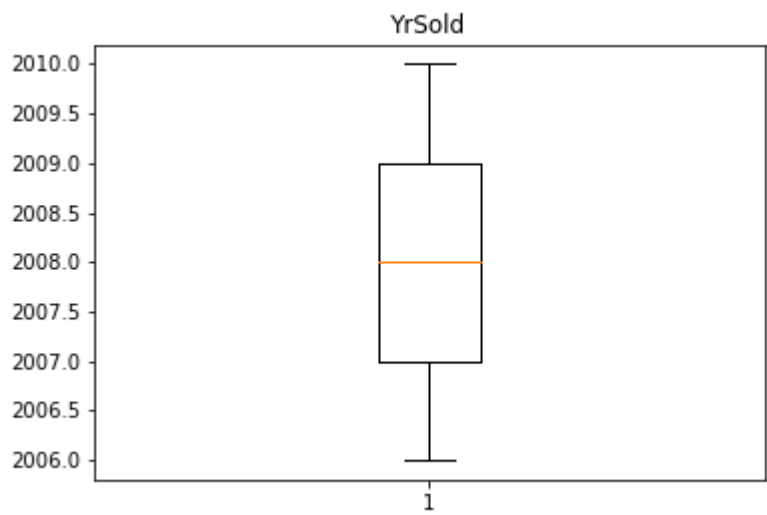
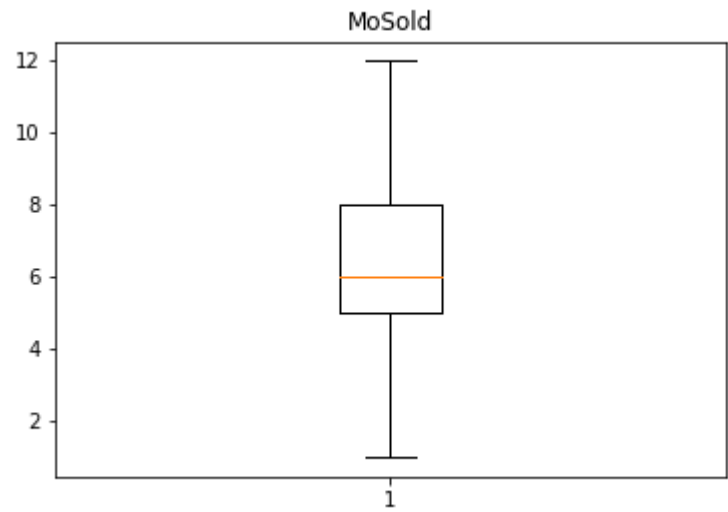
Here we used r2score since this is a regression problem

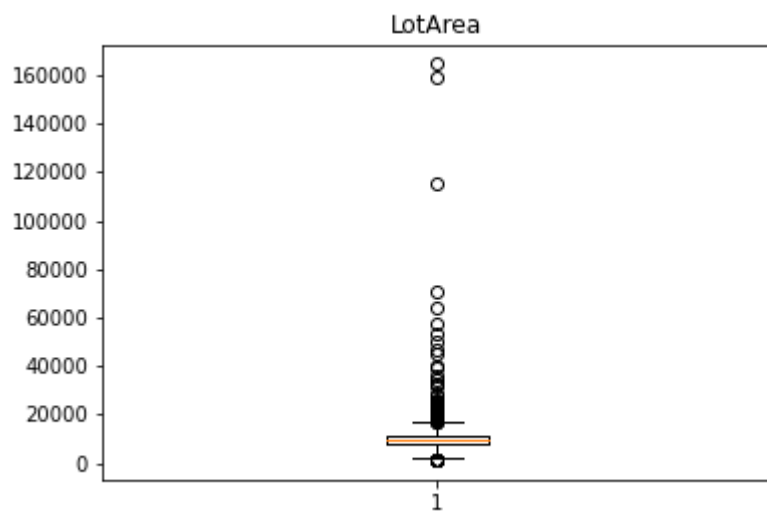
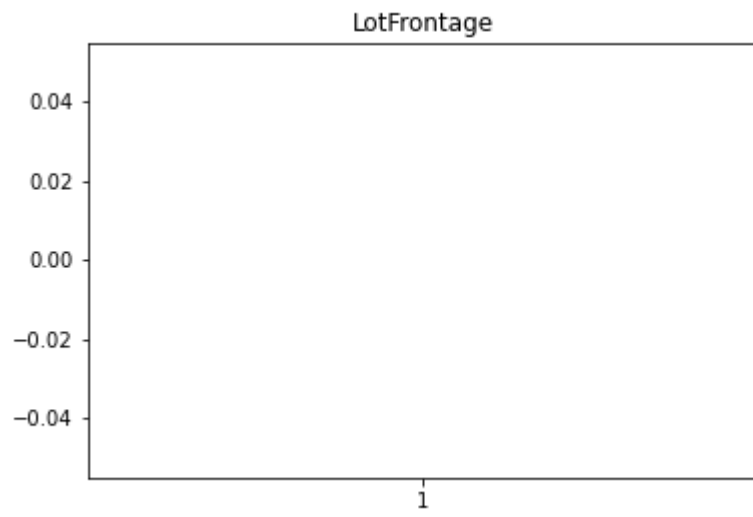
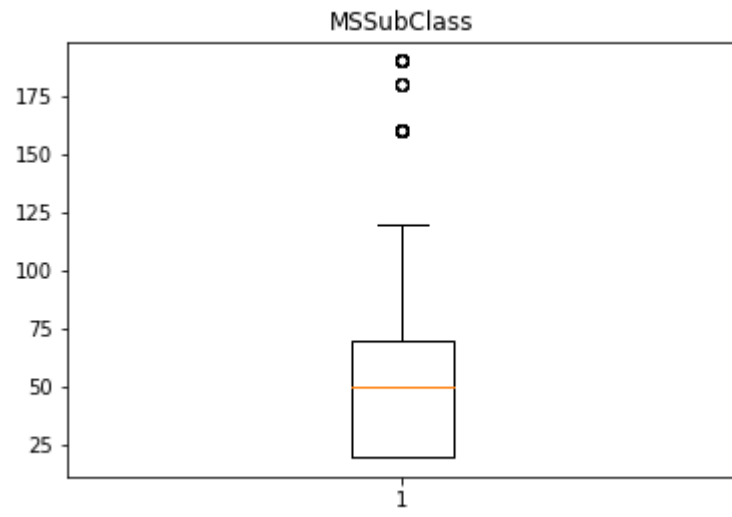
- Visualizations

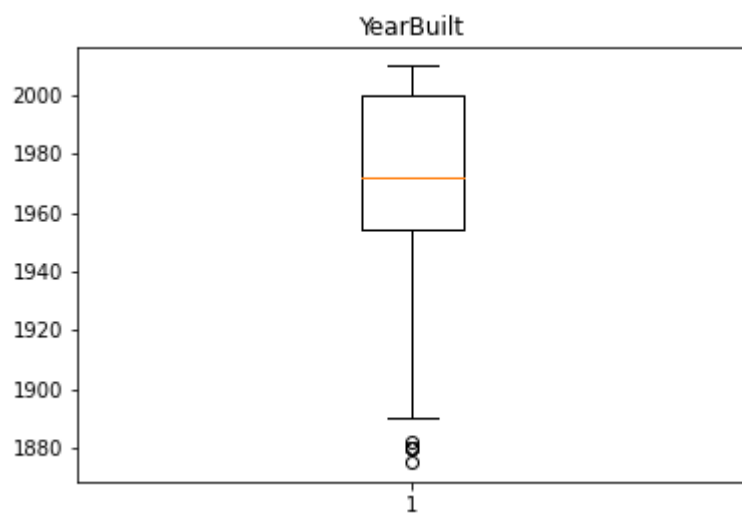
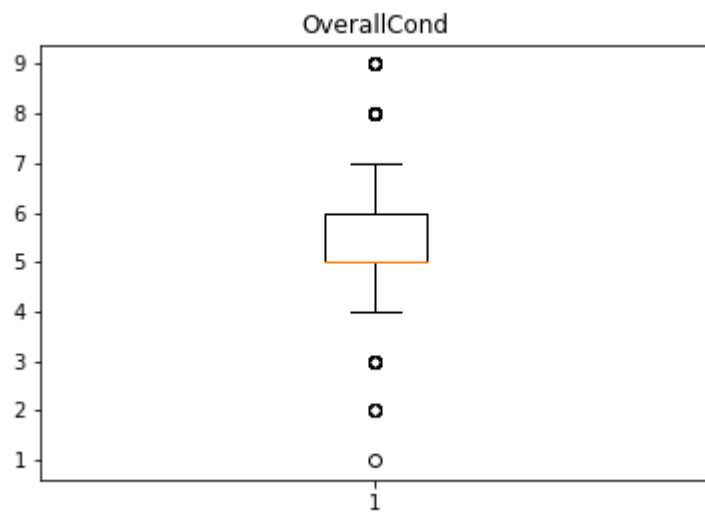
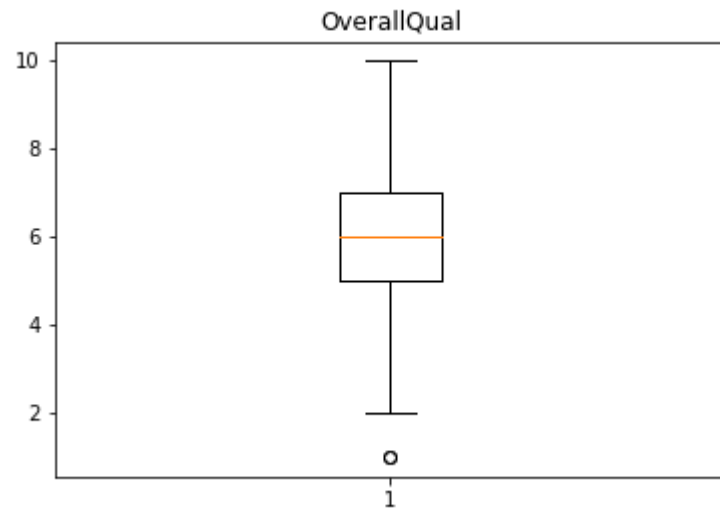
Plotted outliers using boxplot

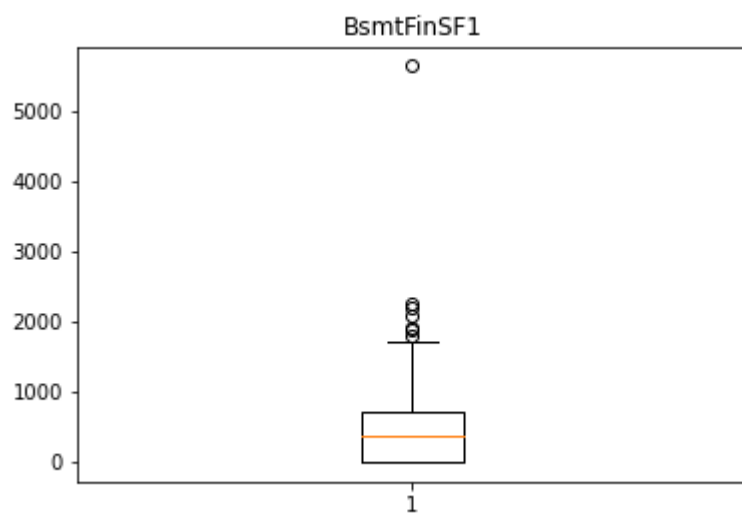
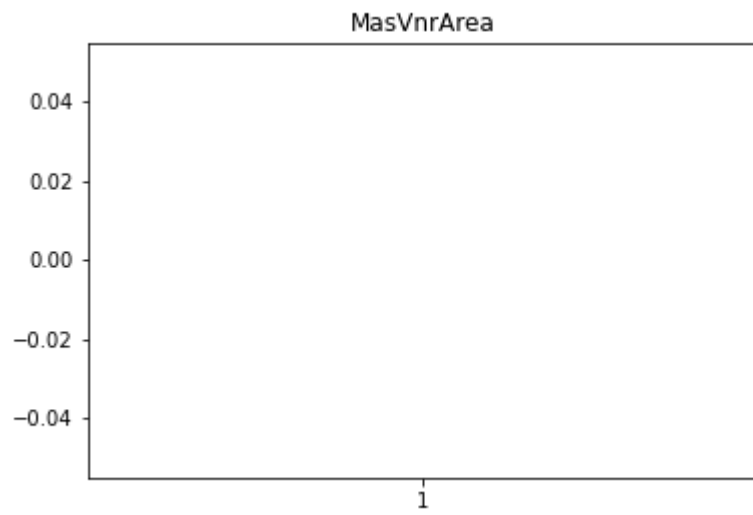
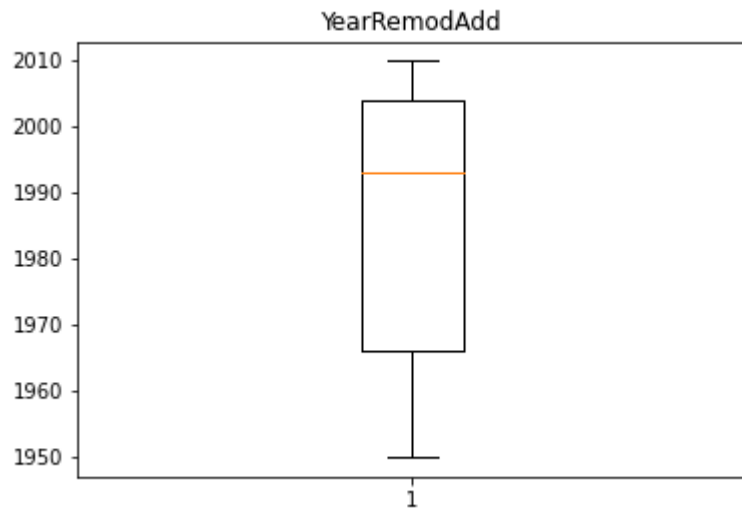


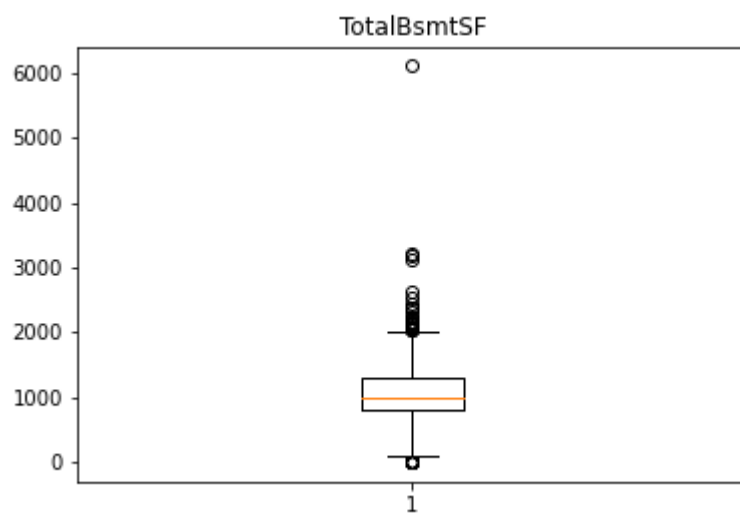
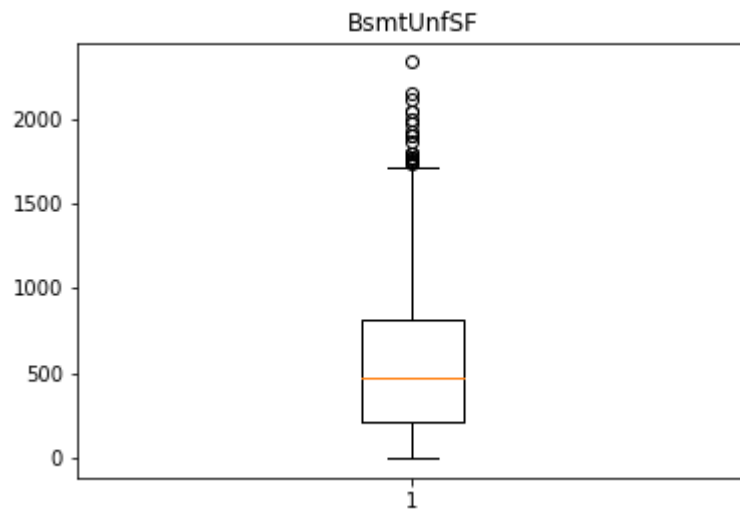
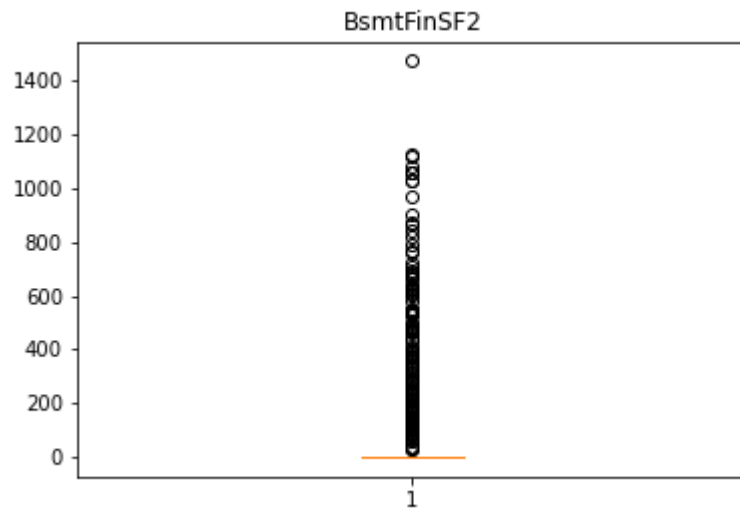


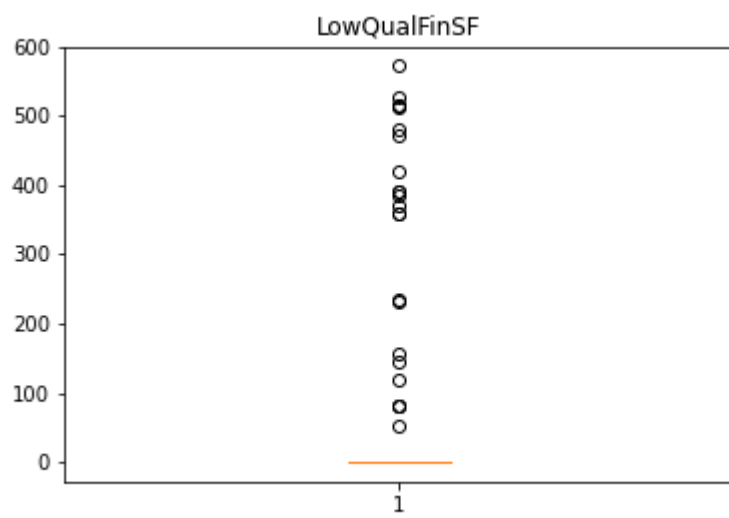
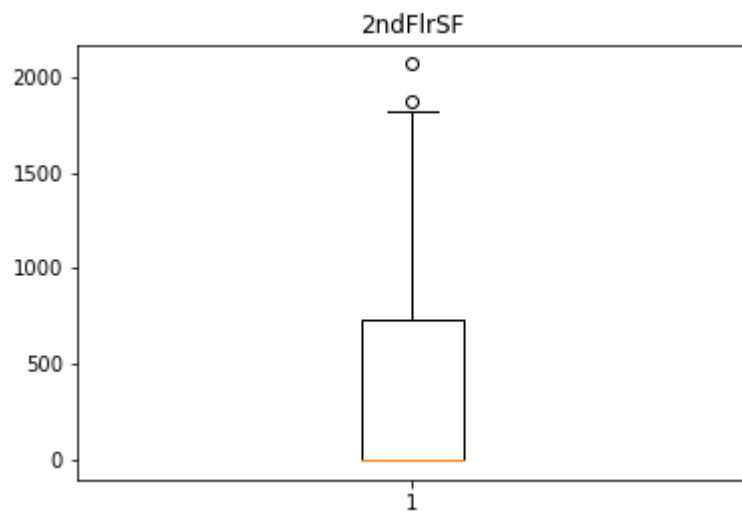
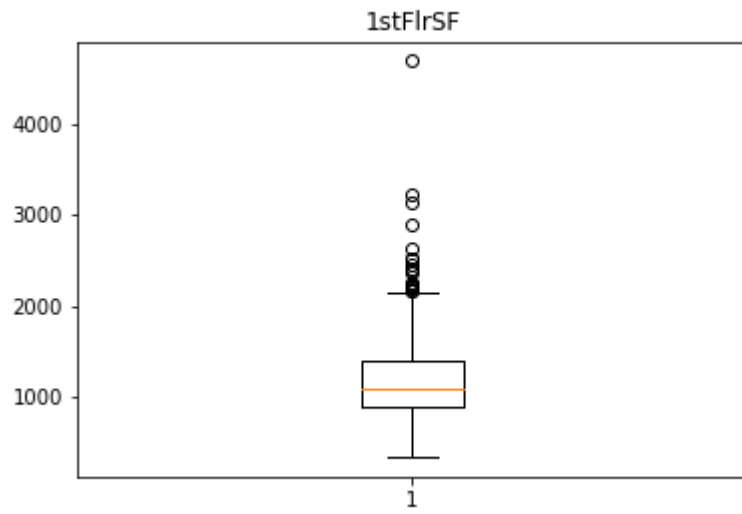


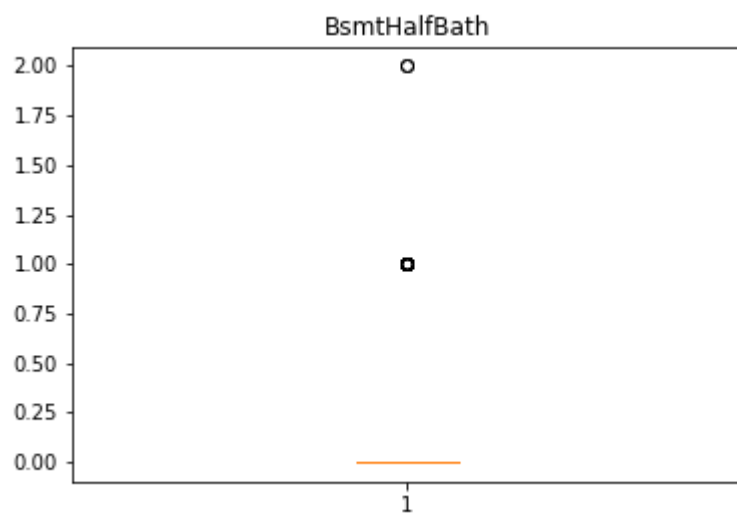
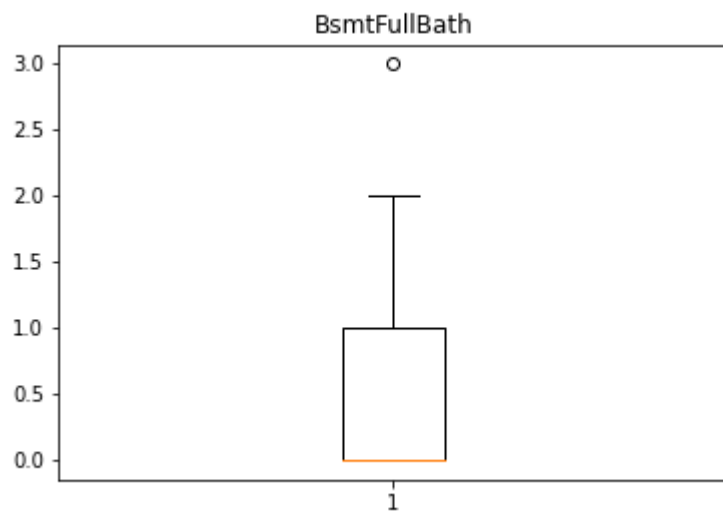
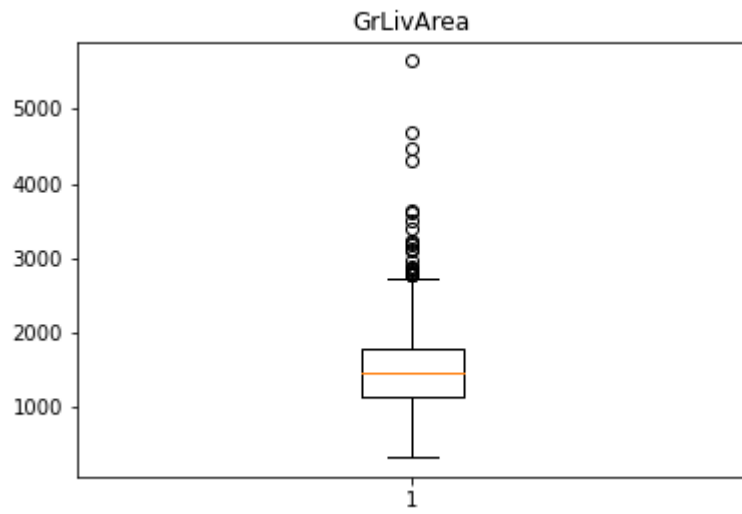


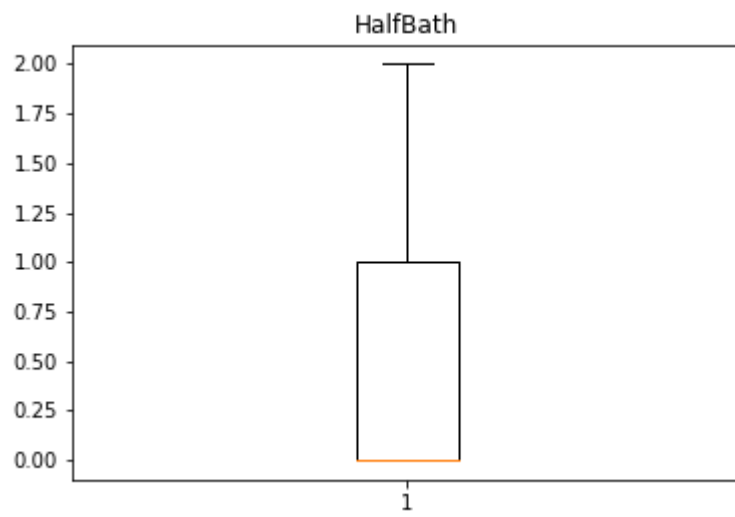
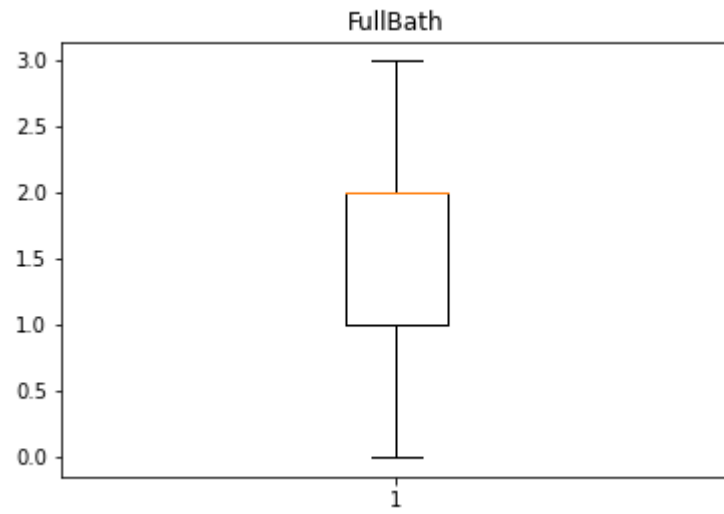


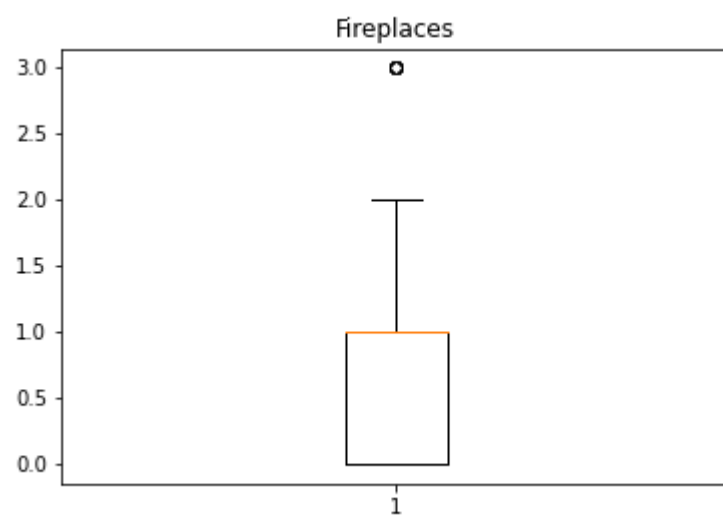
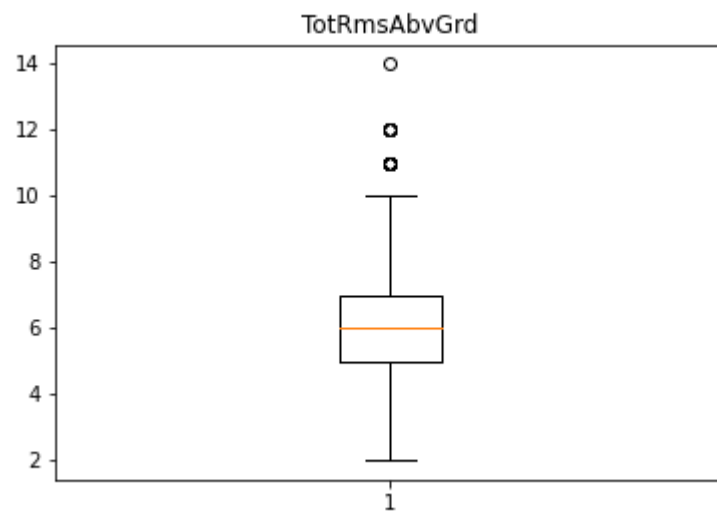
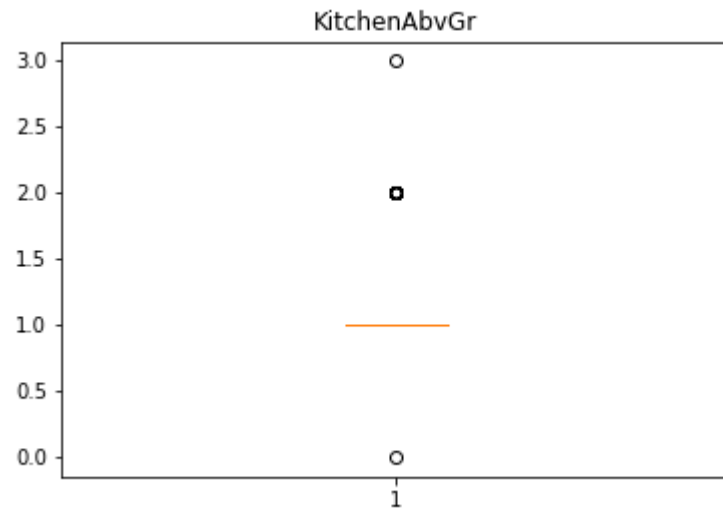


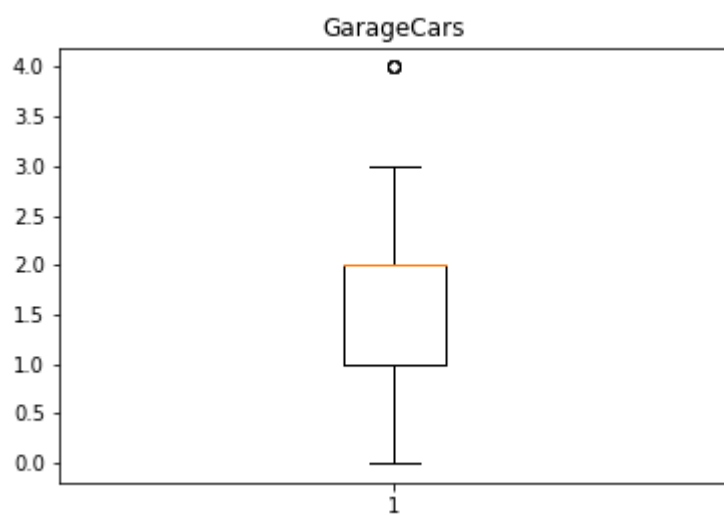
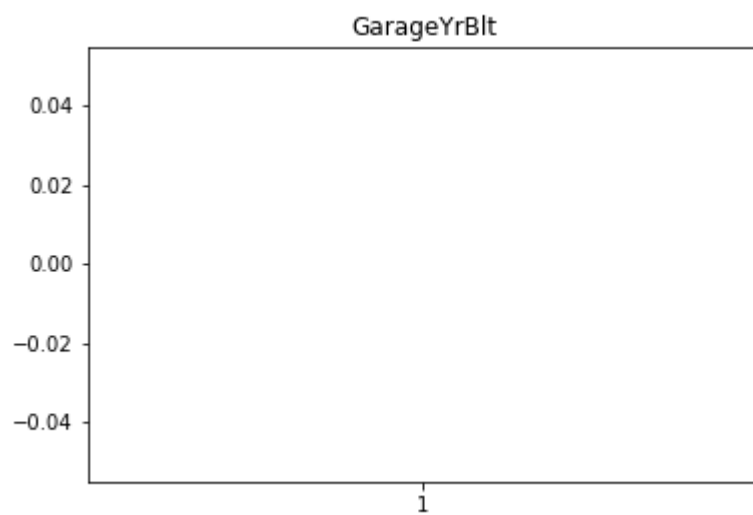


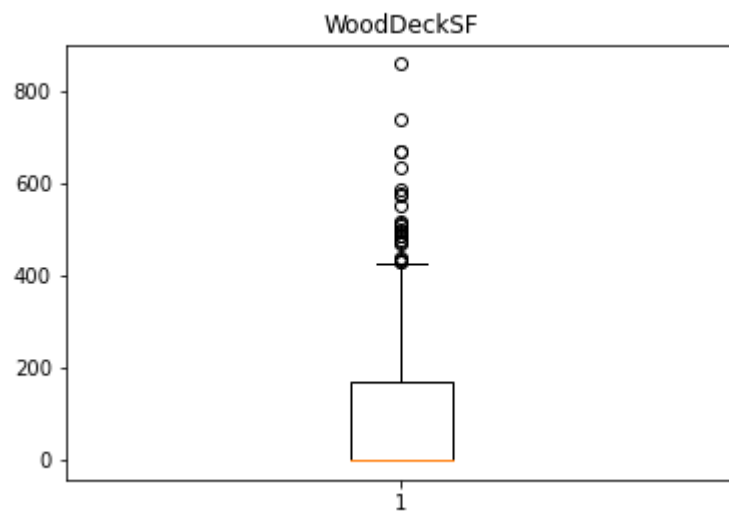
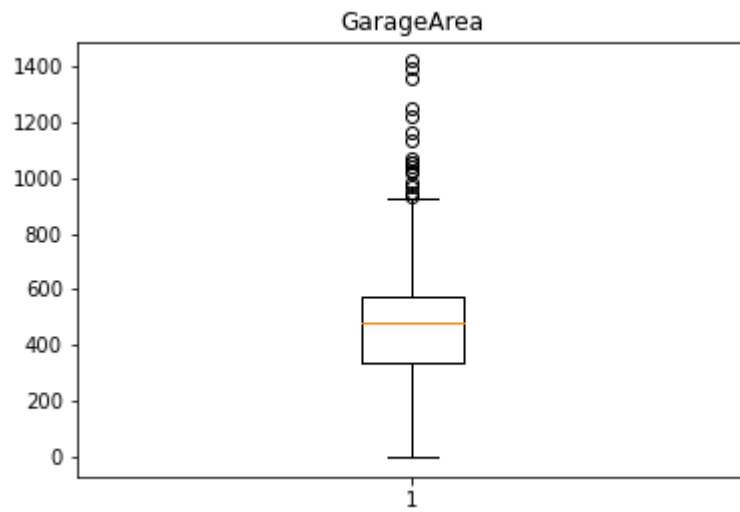




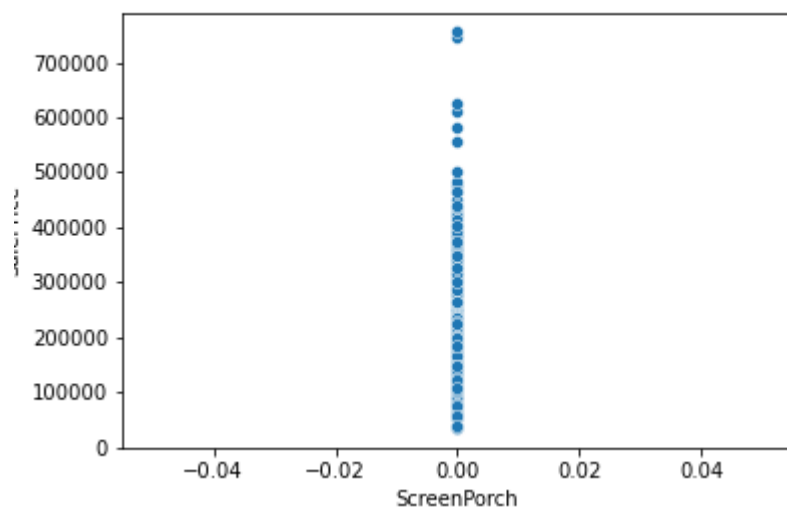
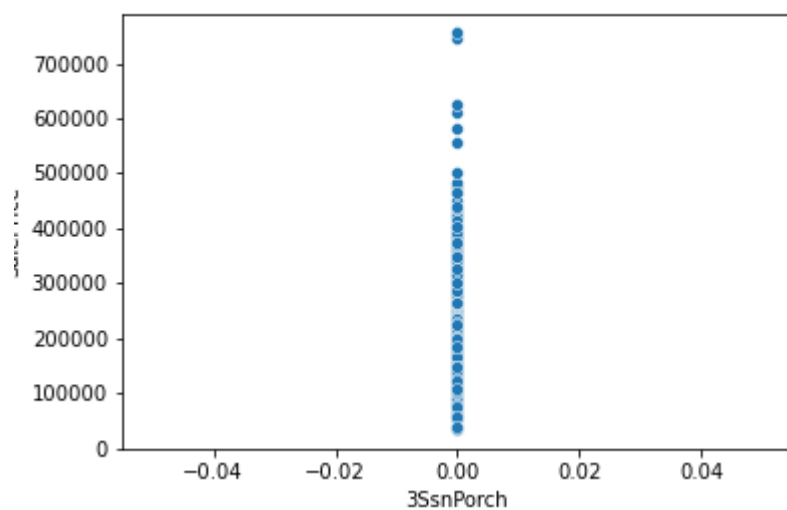
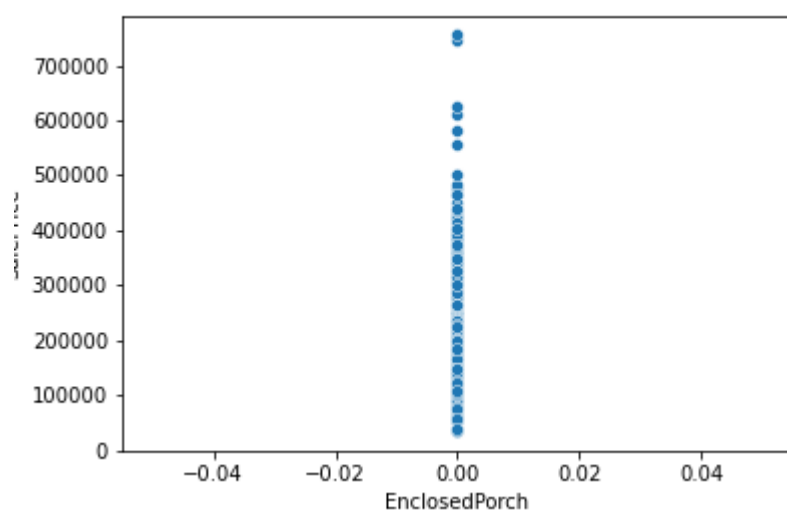


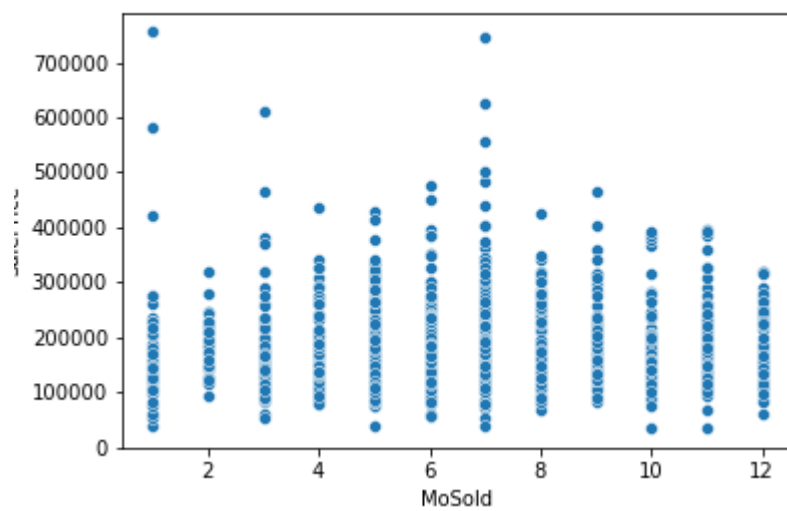
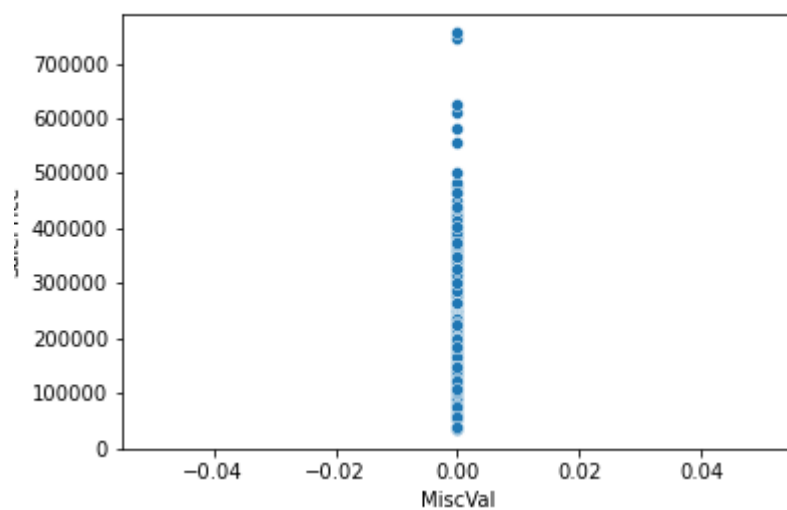
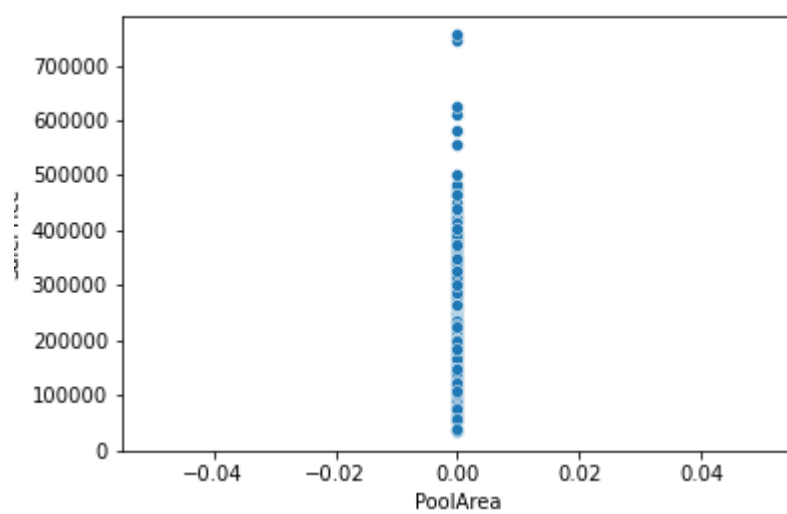


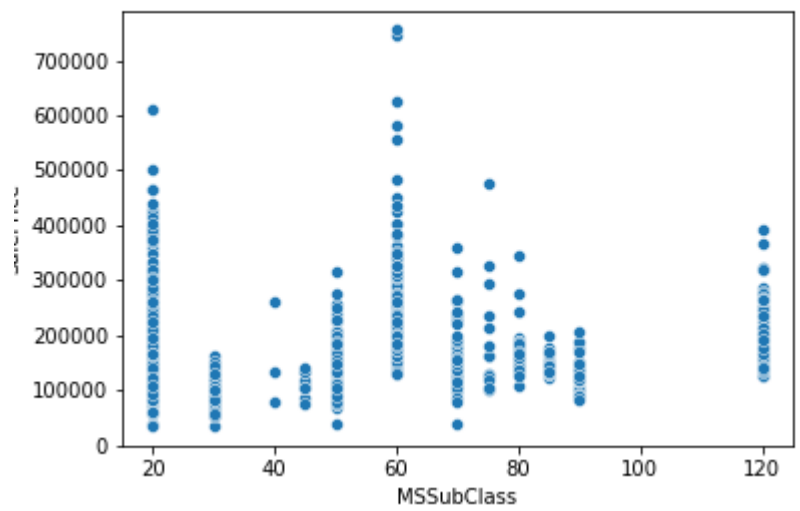
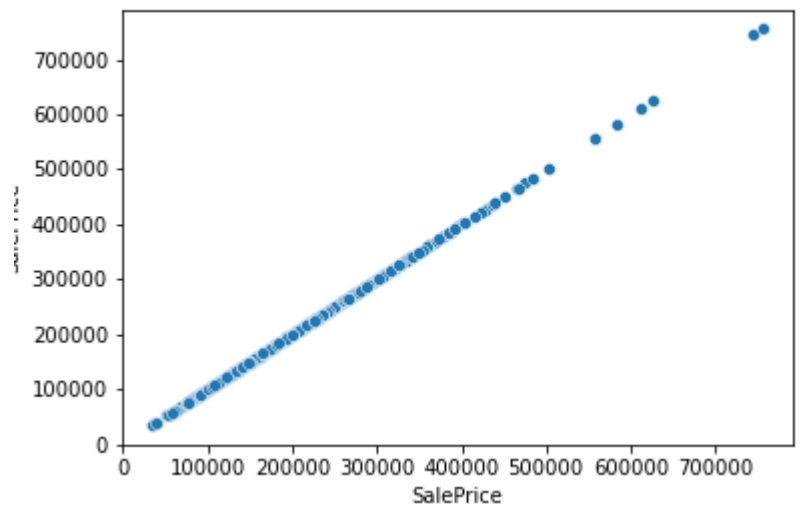
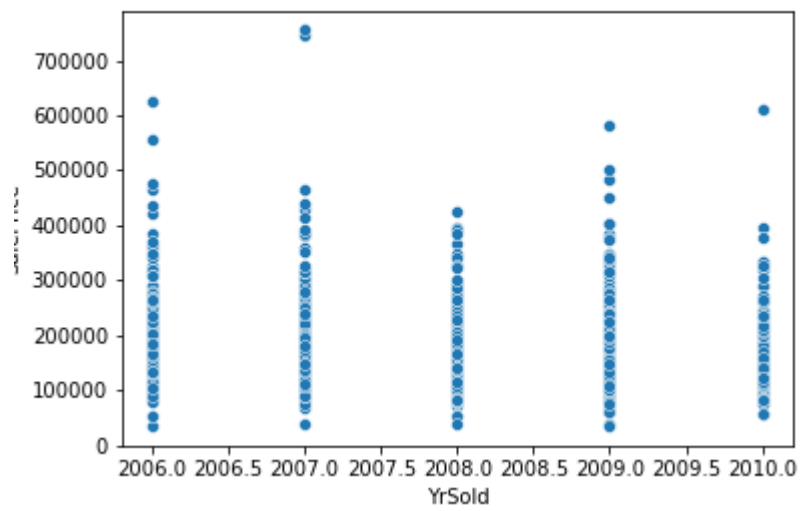


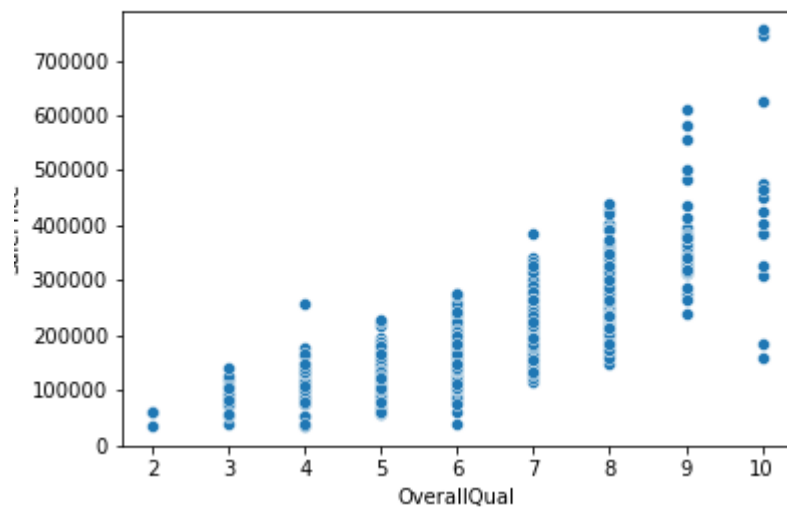
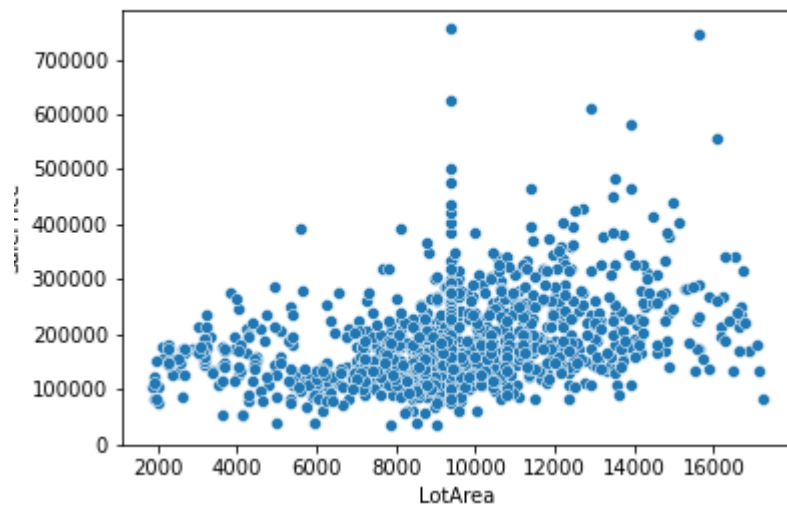
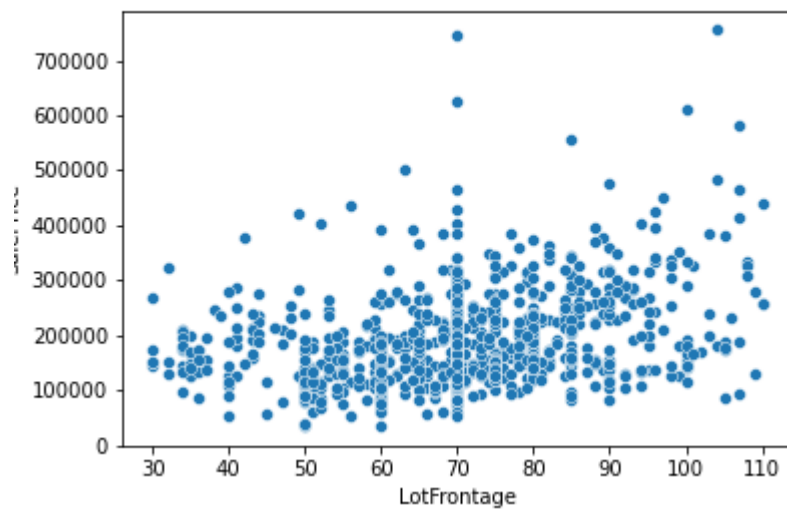


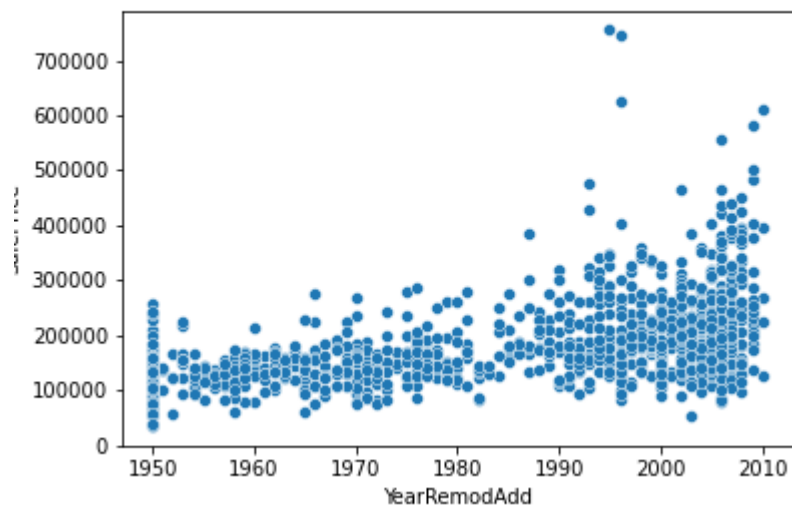
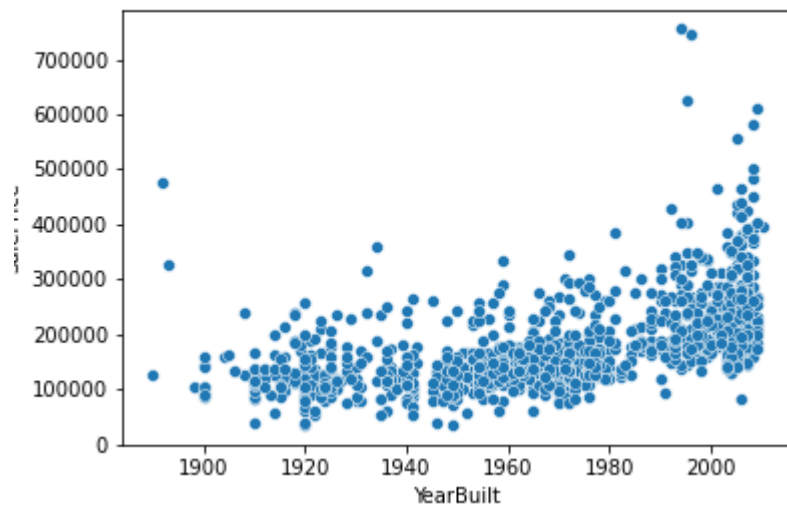
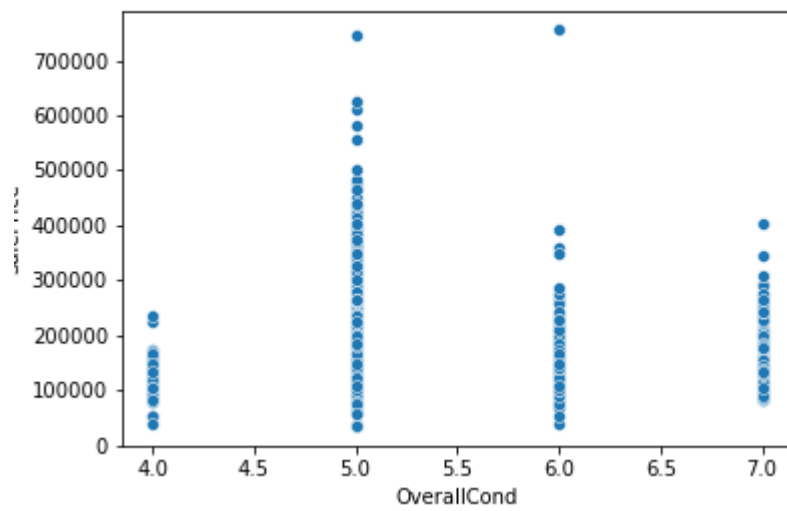
For EDA, Scatterplot, countplot, distplot and heatmap is used

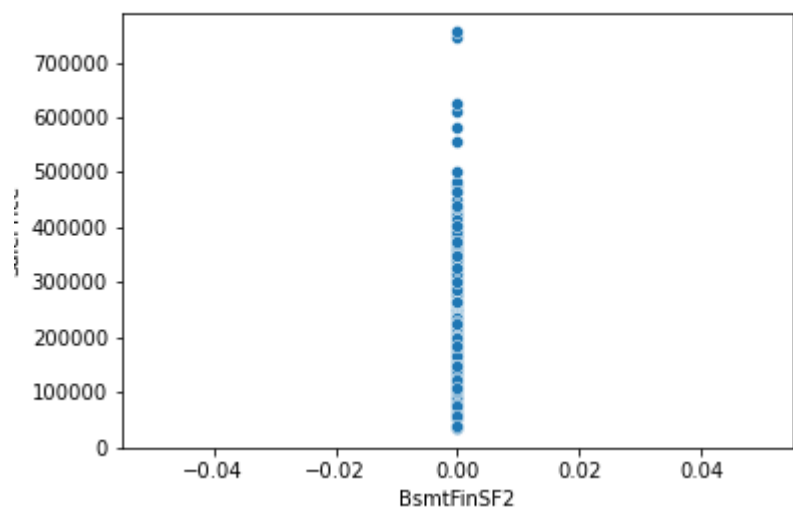
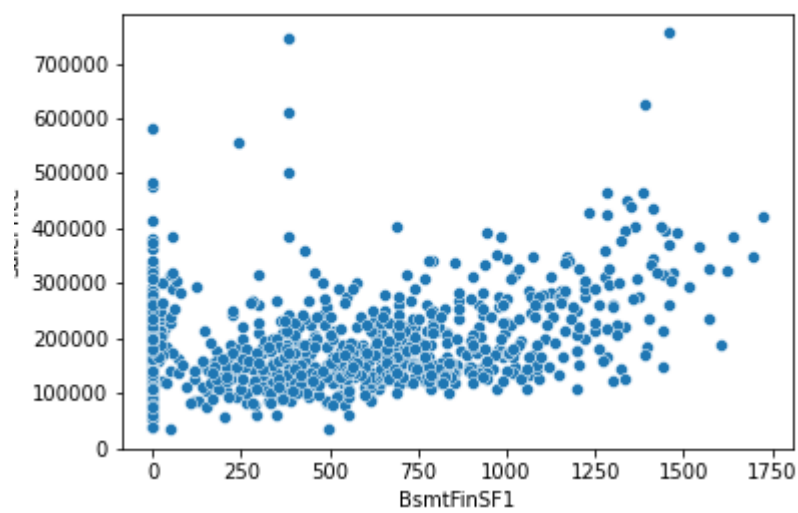
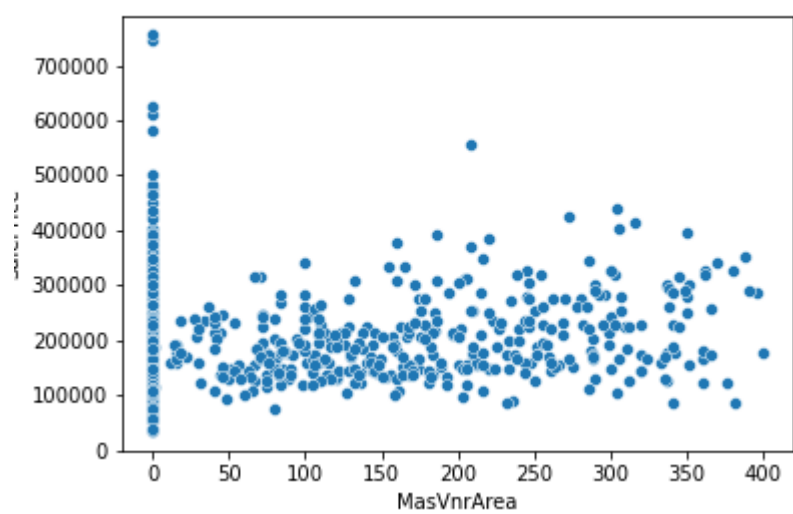


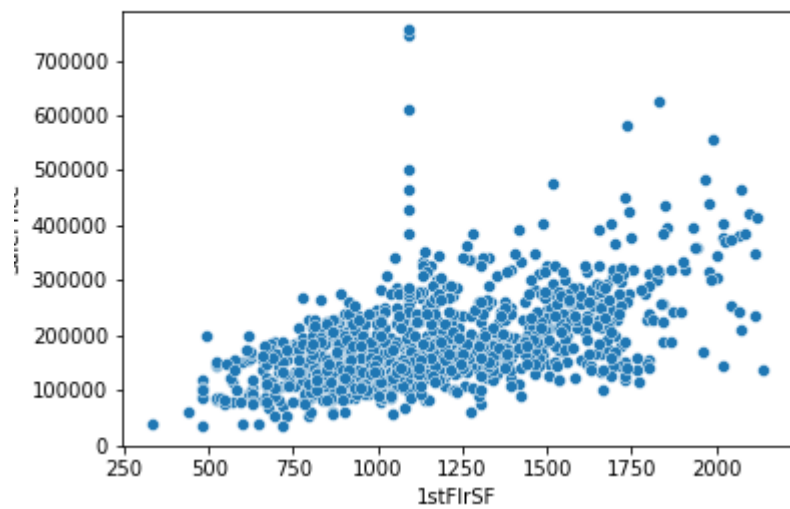
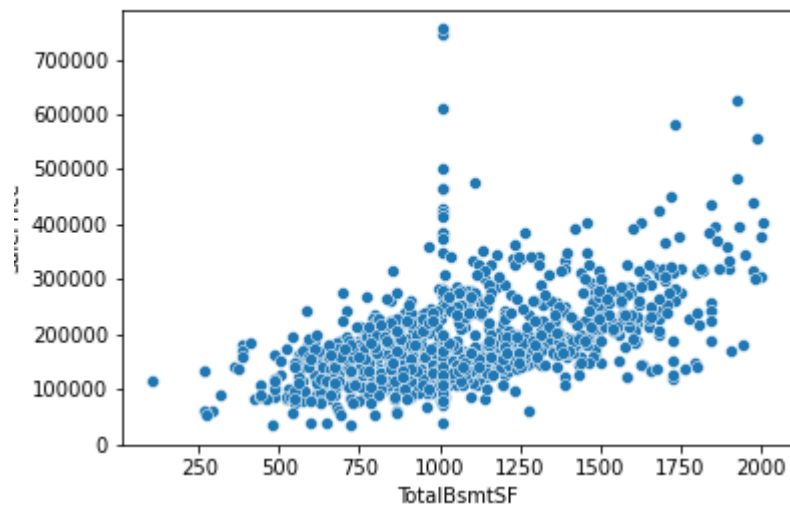
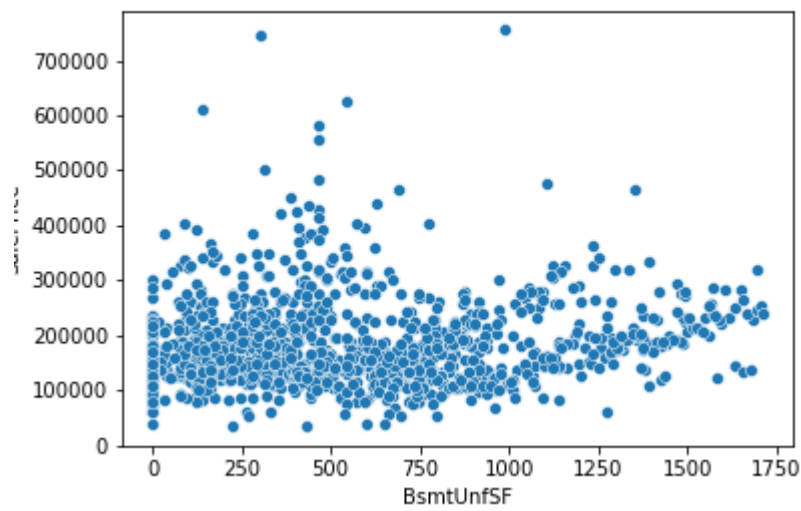


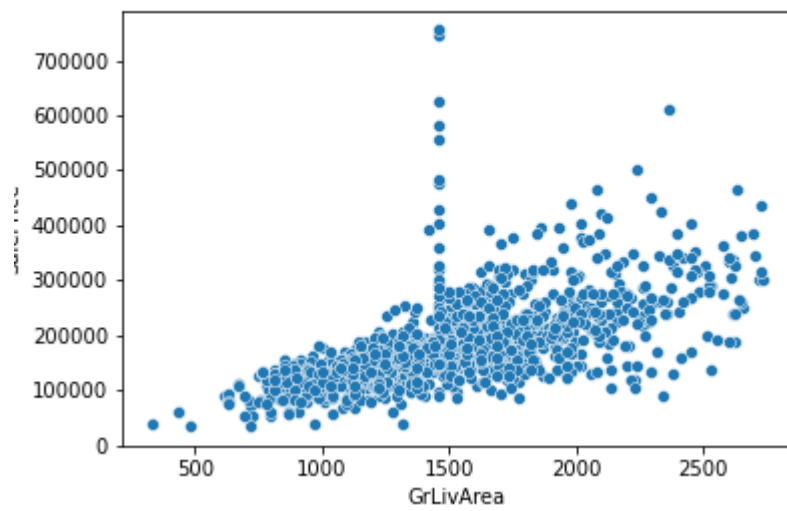
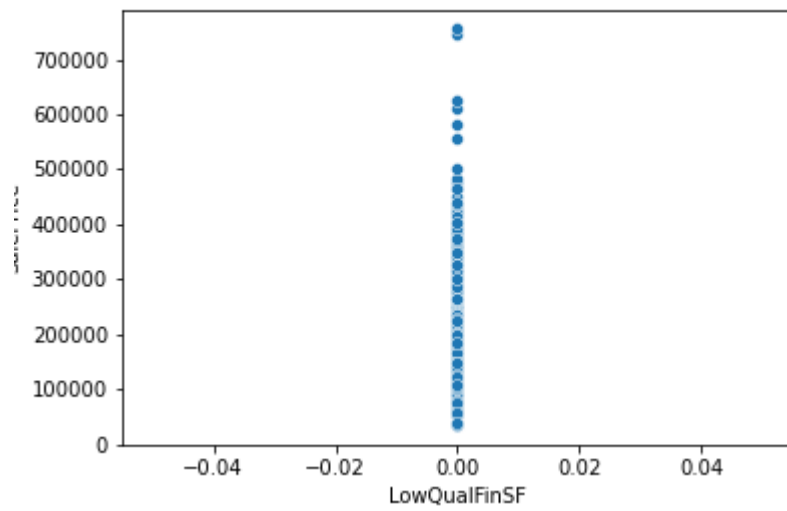
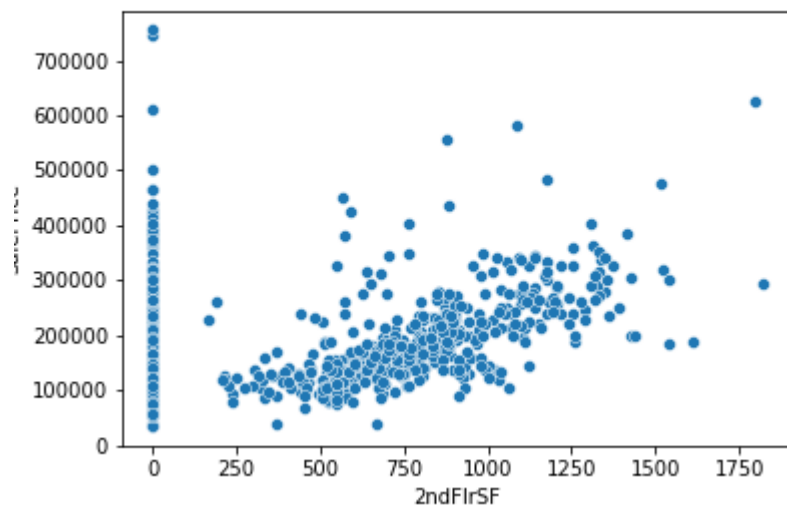


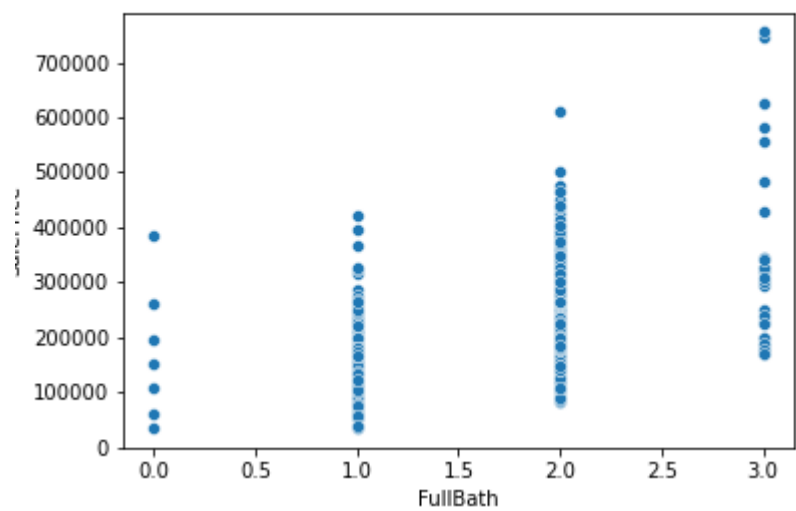
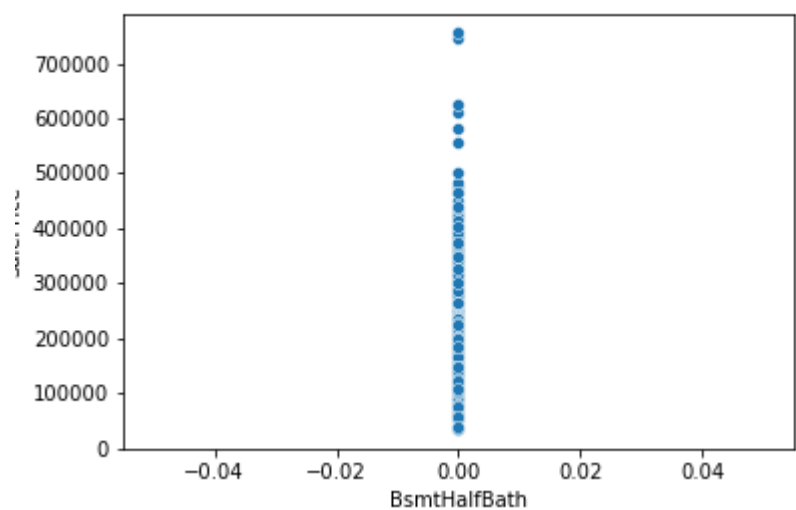
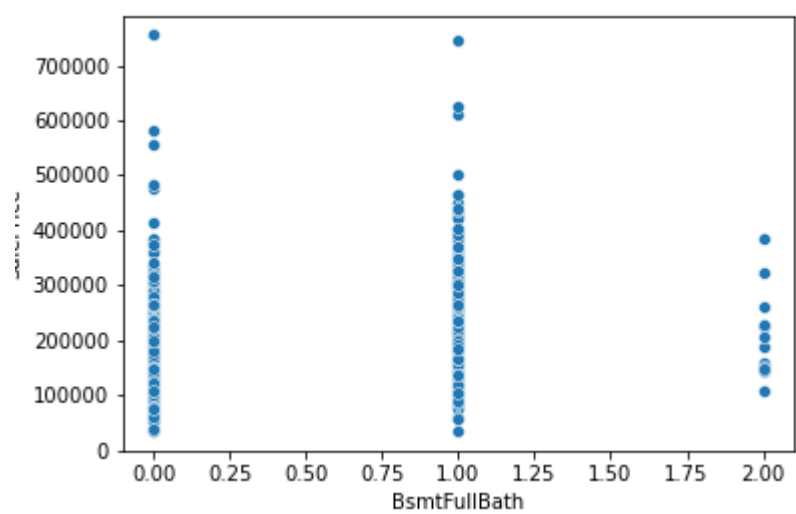


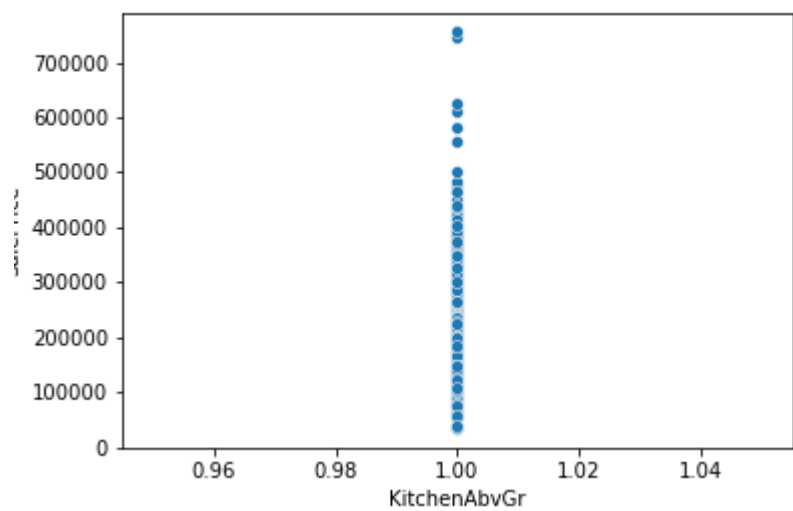
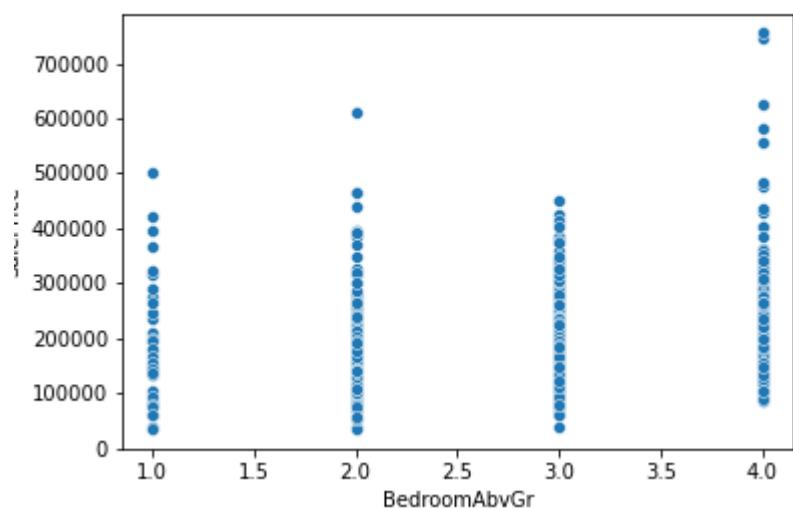
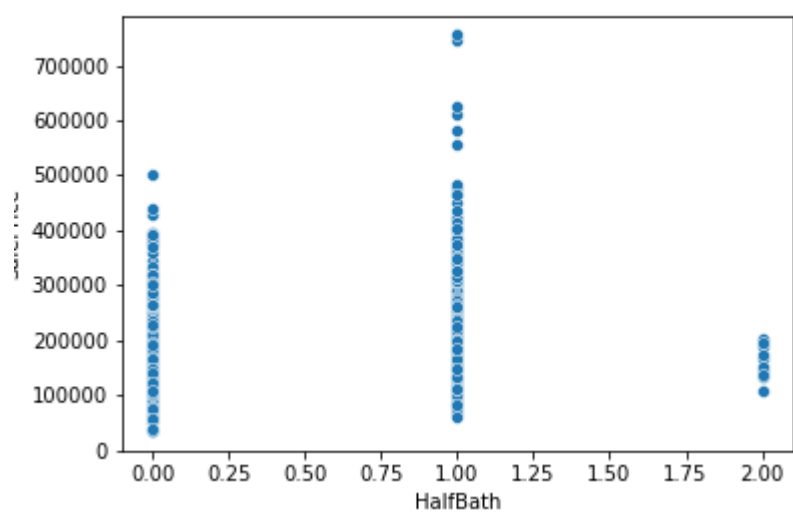


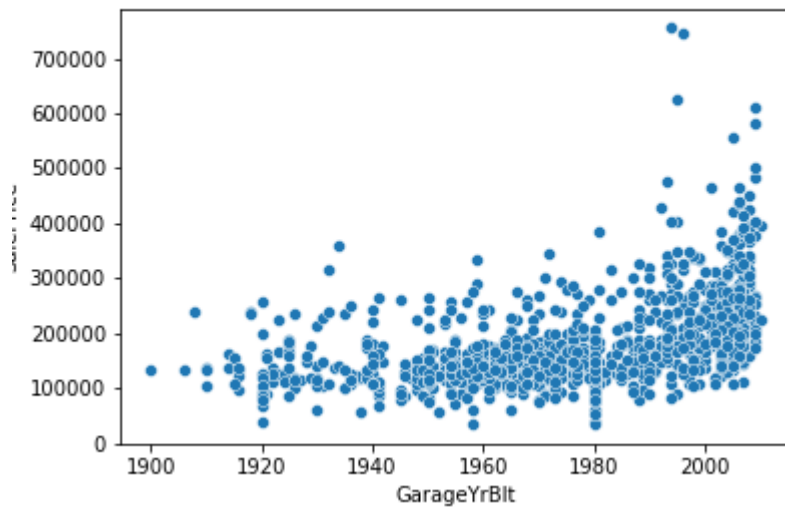
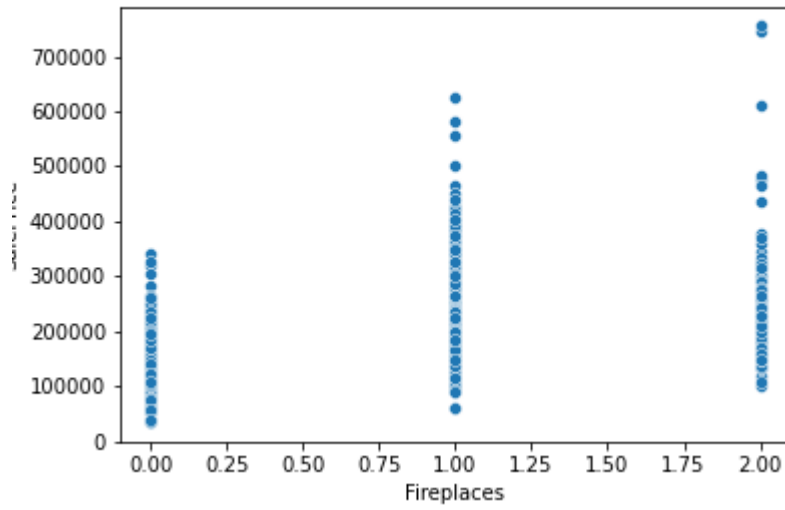
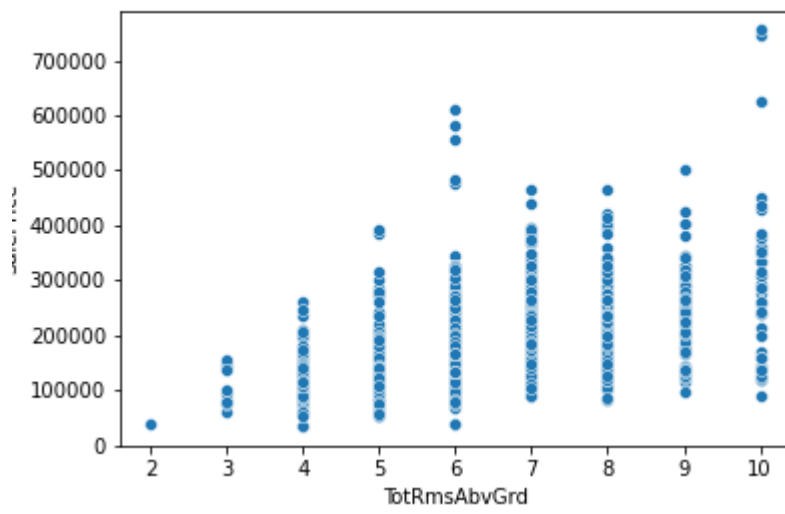


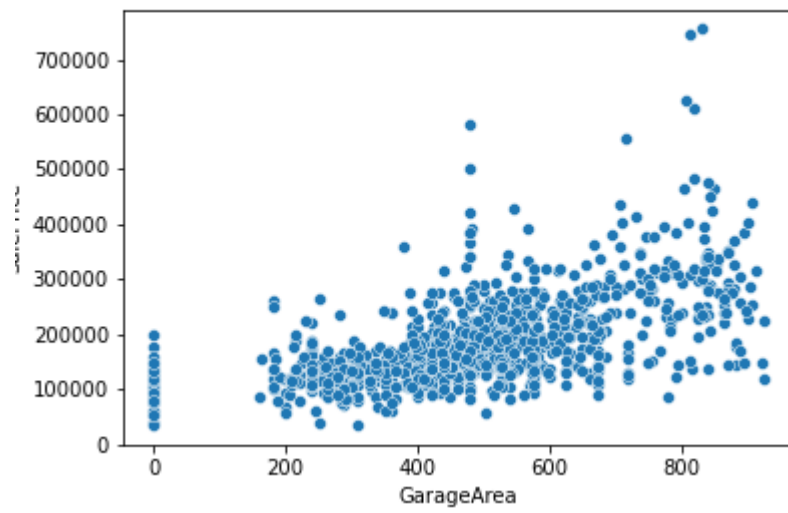
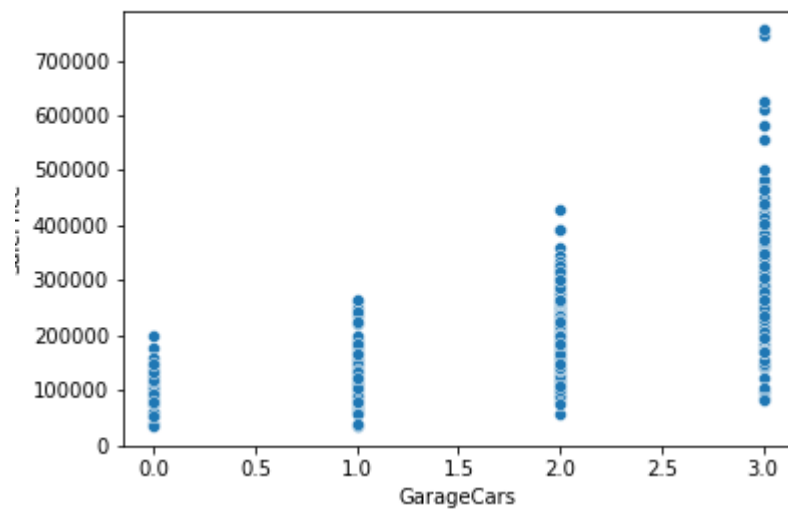


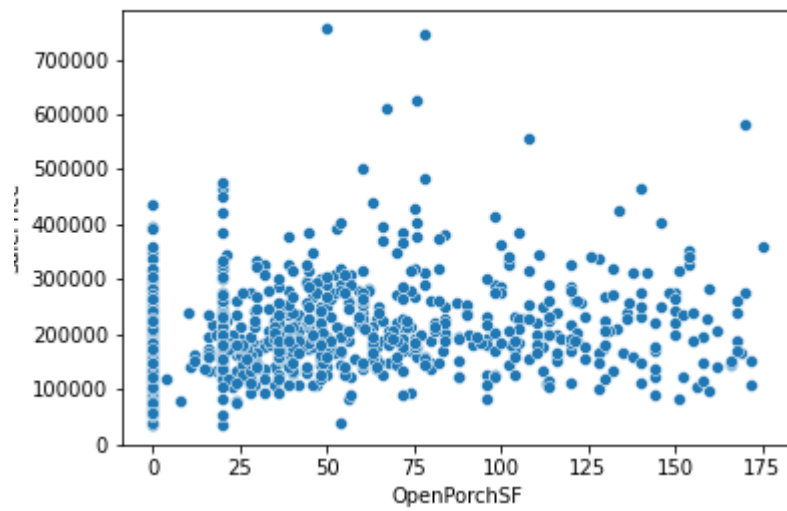
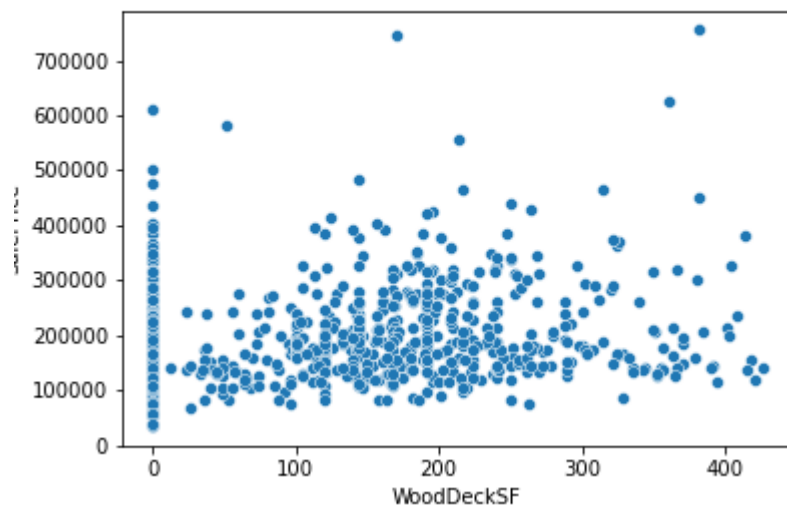


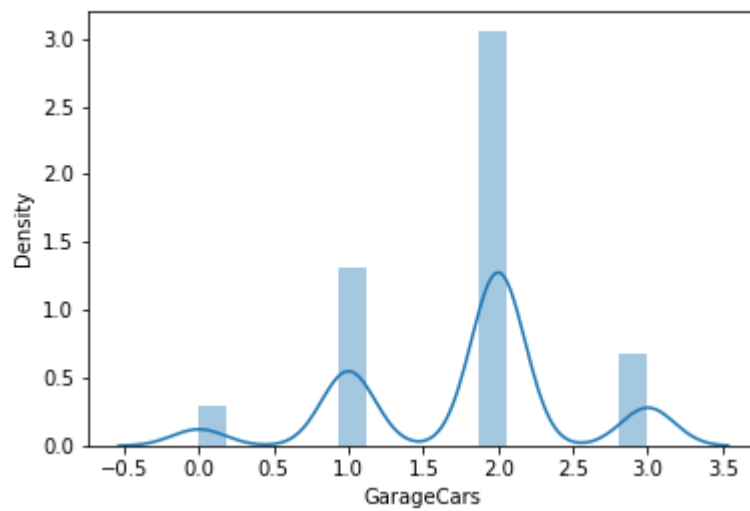
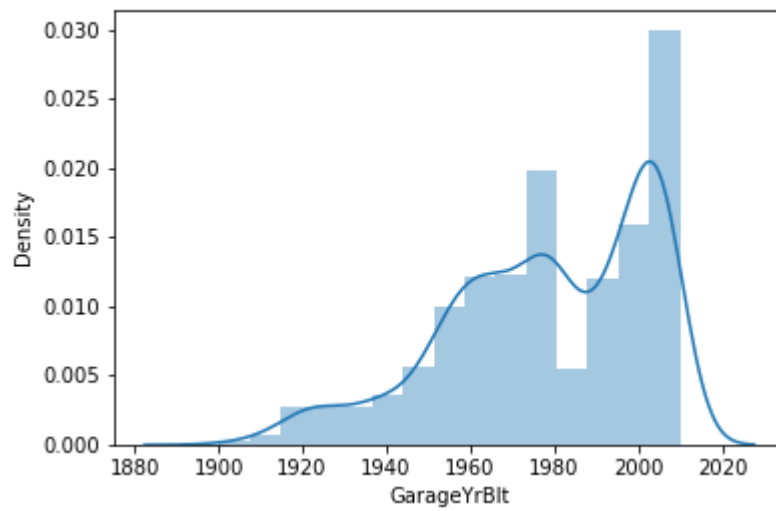
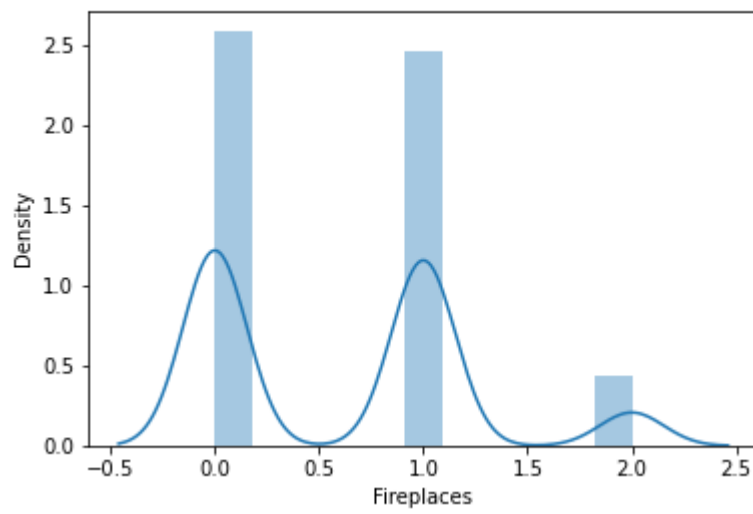


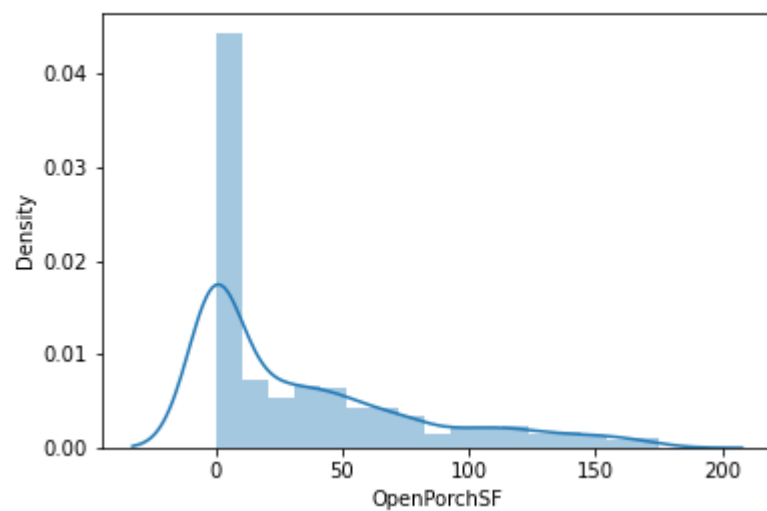
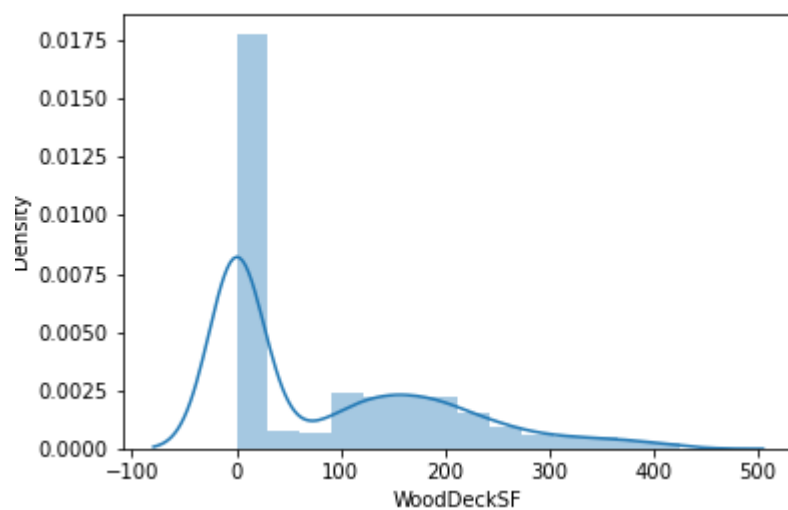
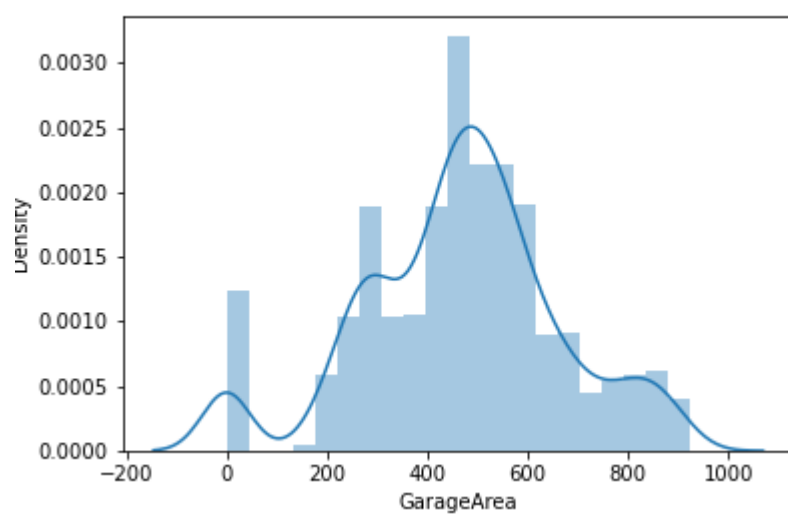


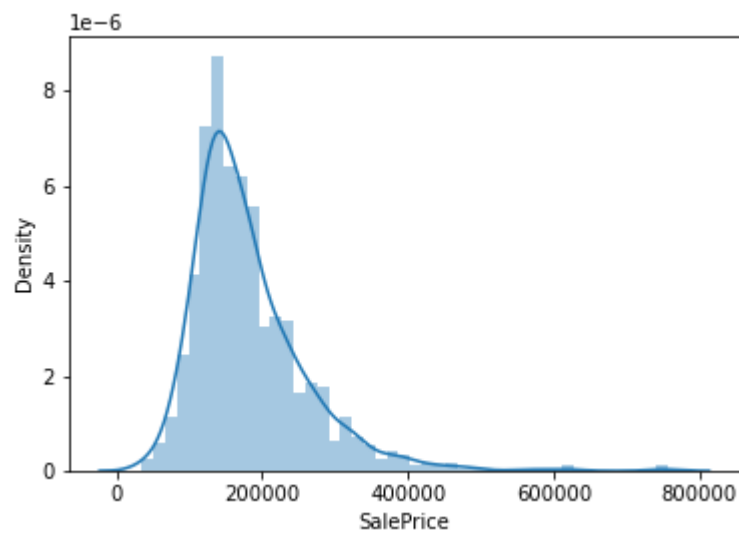
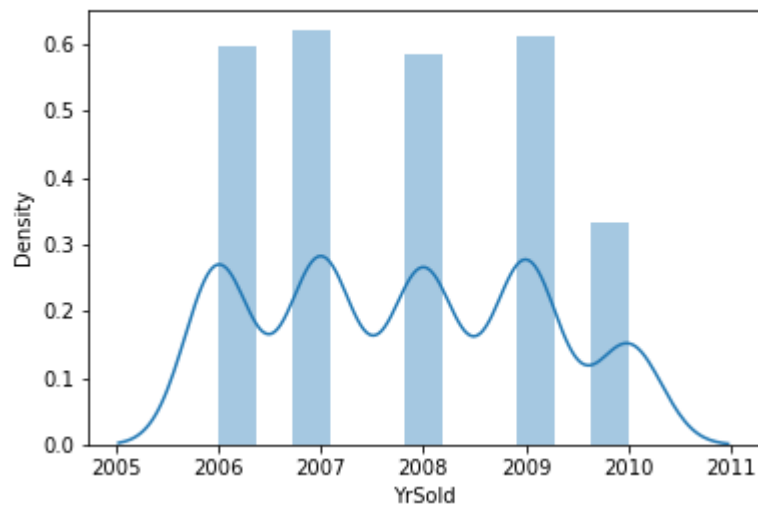
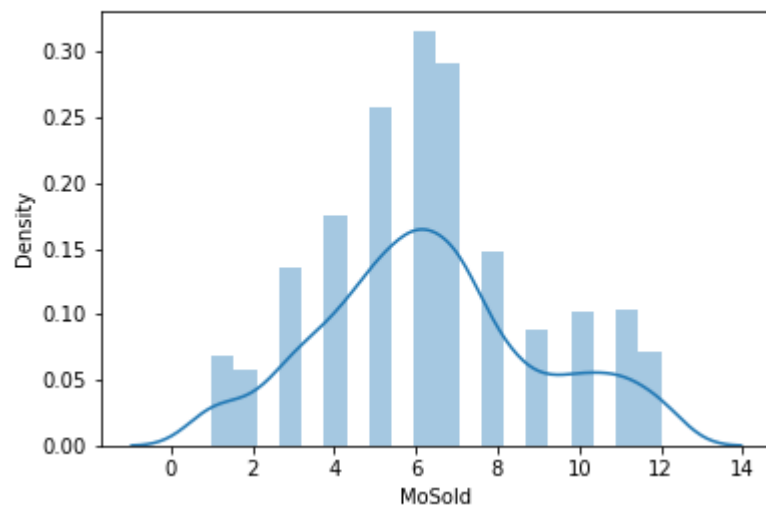


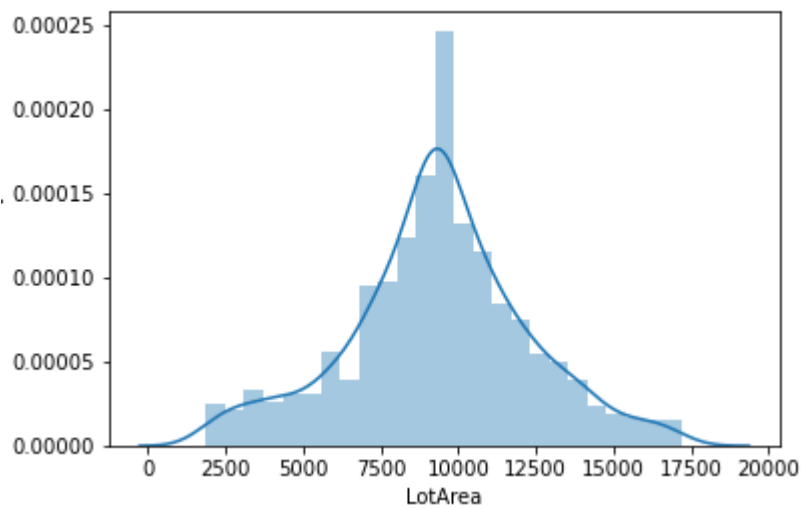
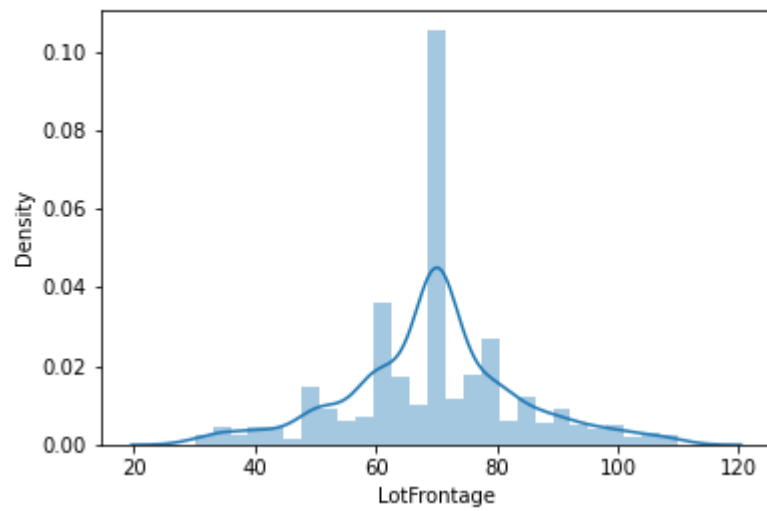
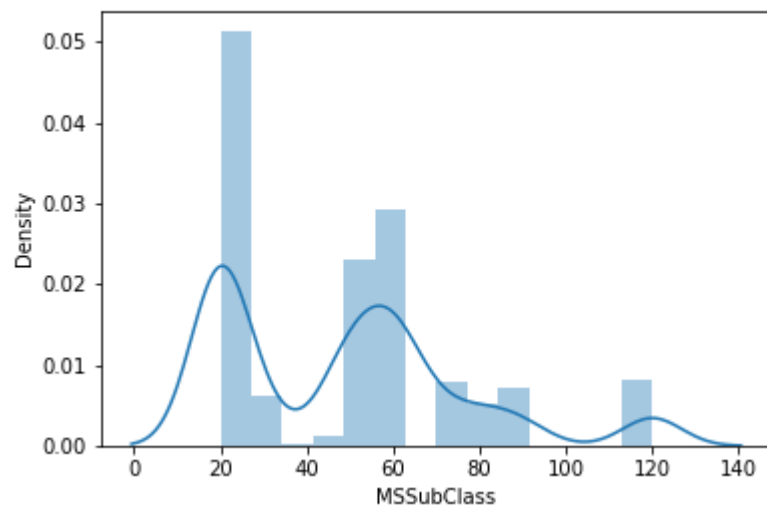


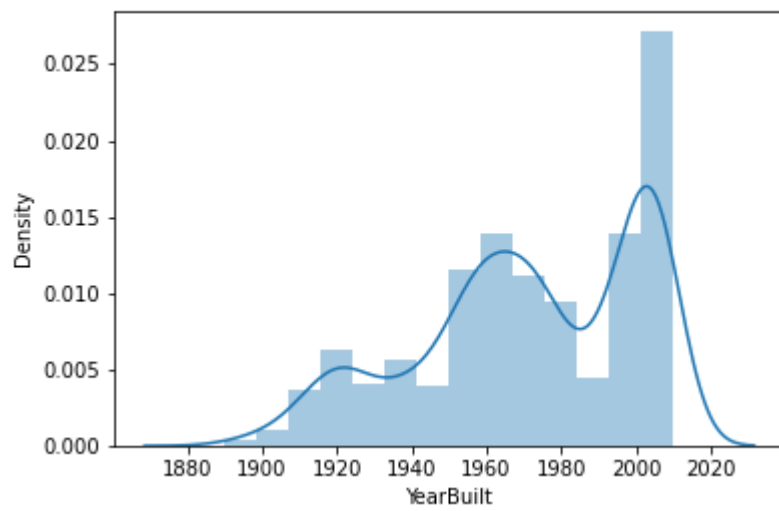
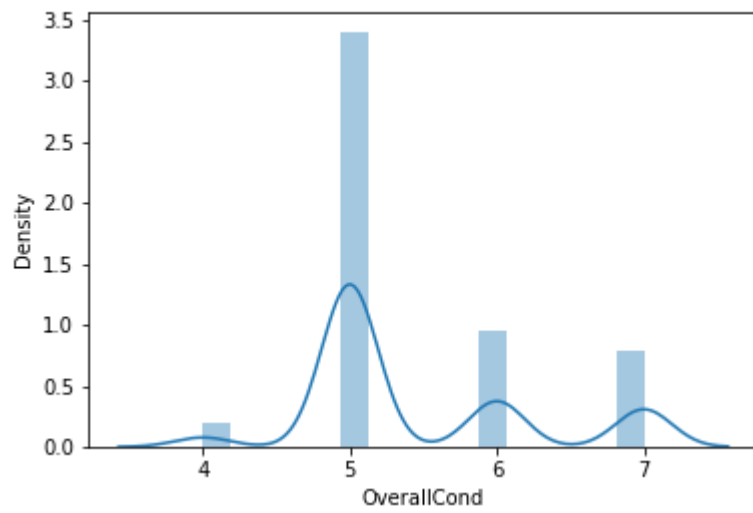
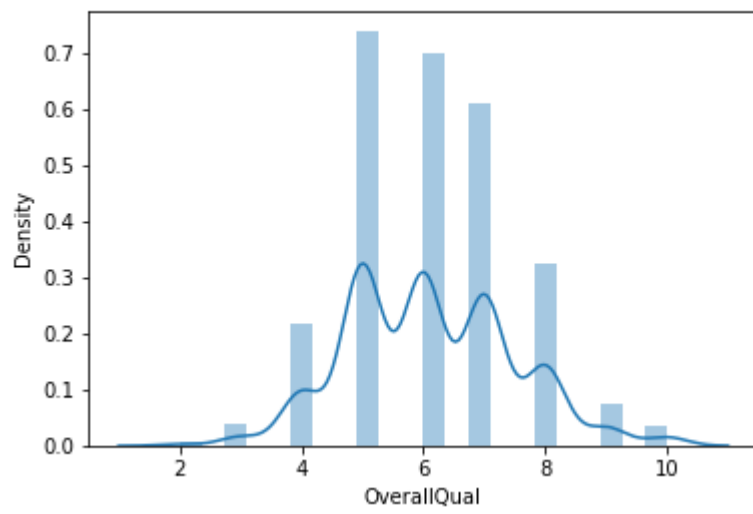


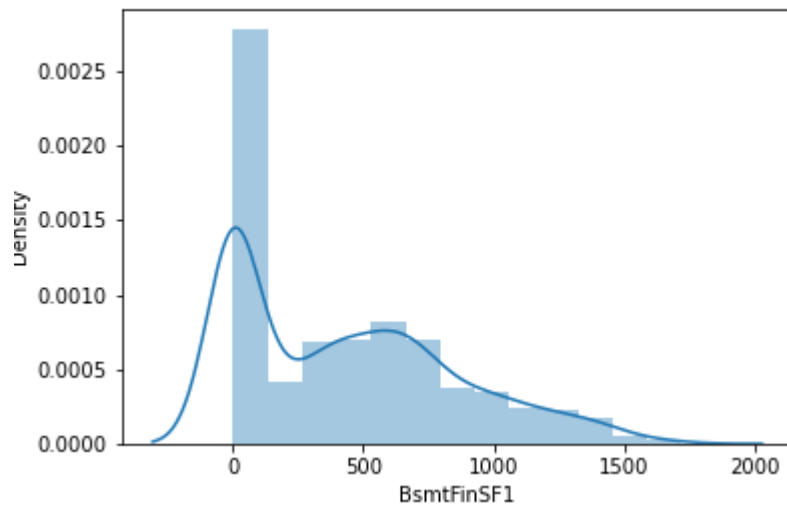
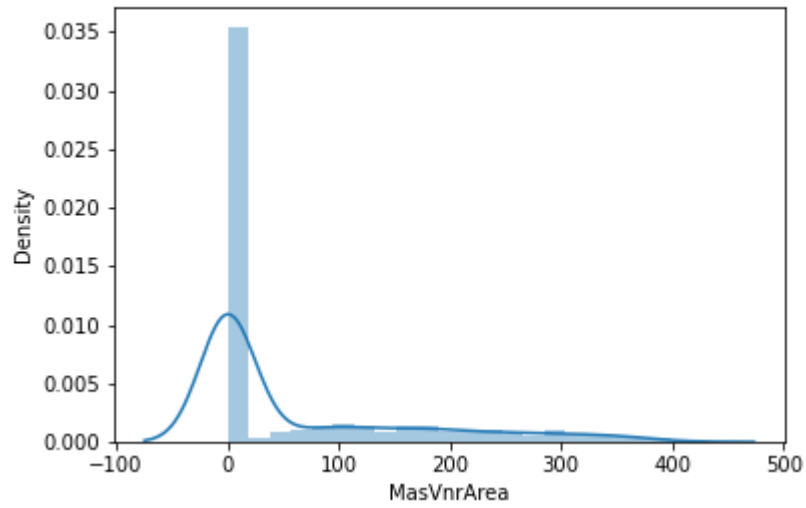
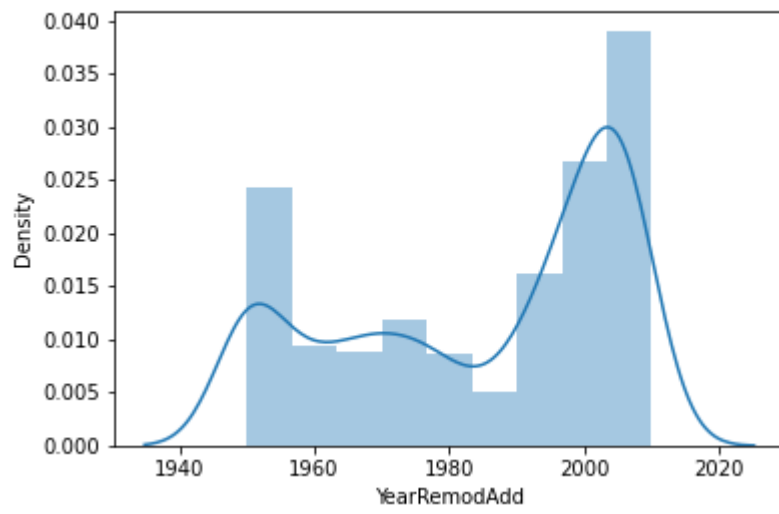


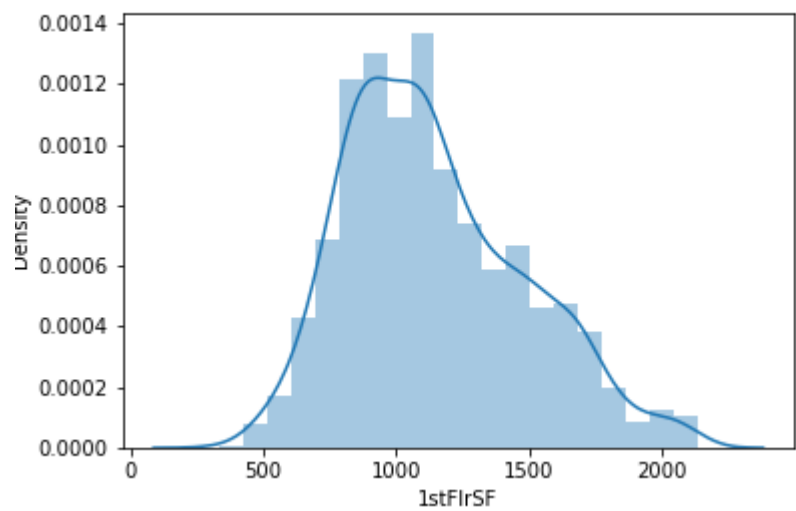
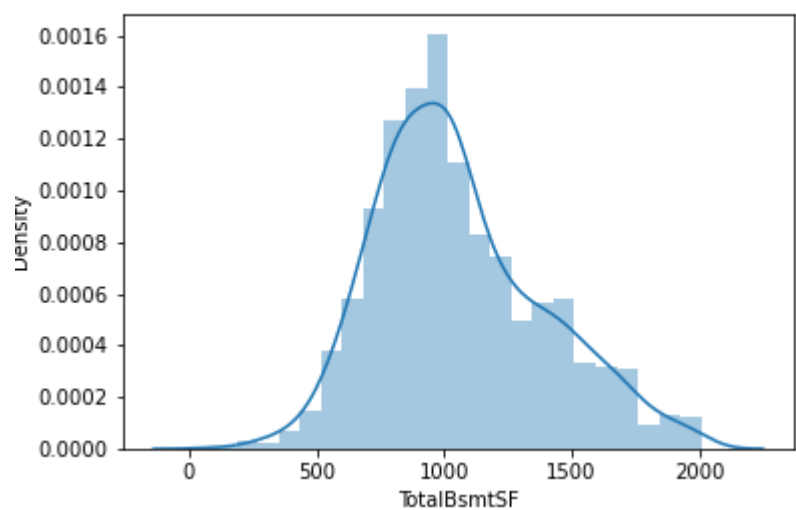
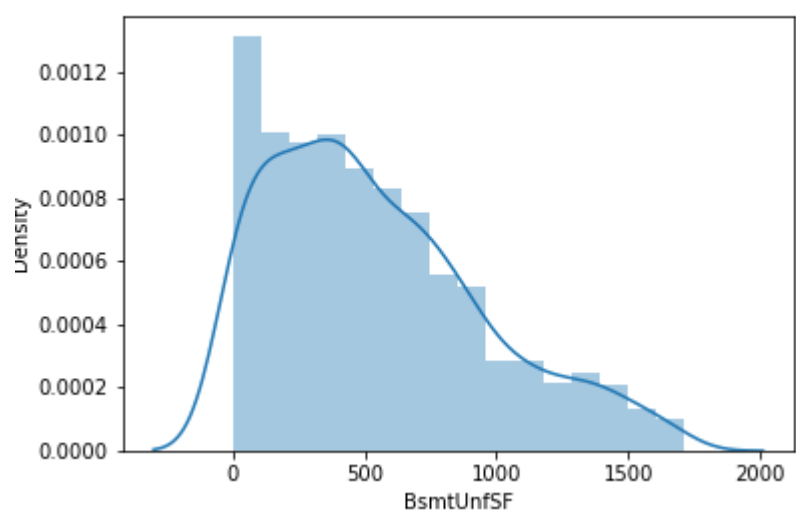


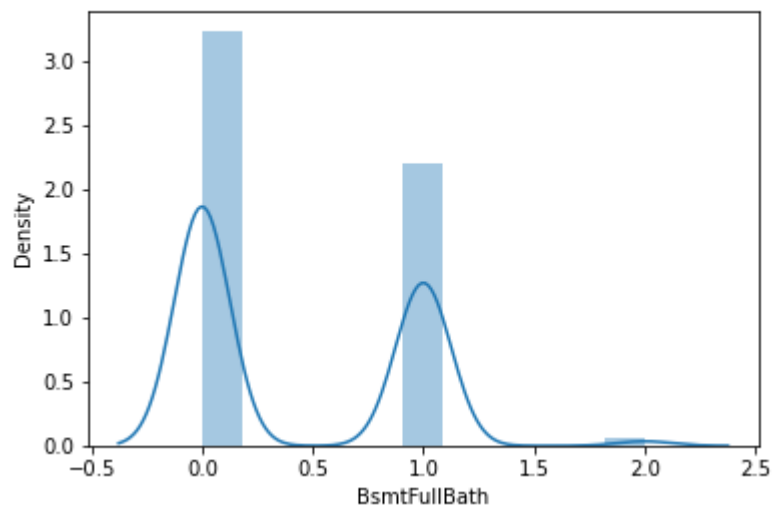
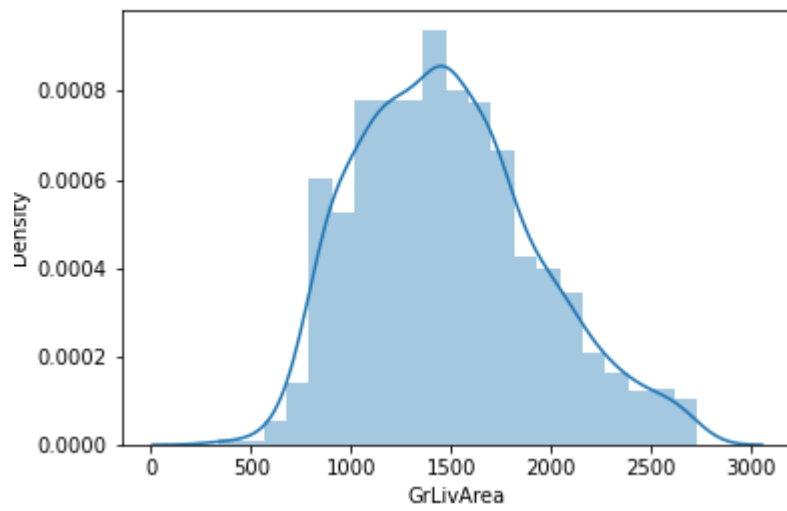
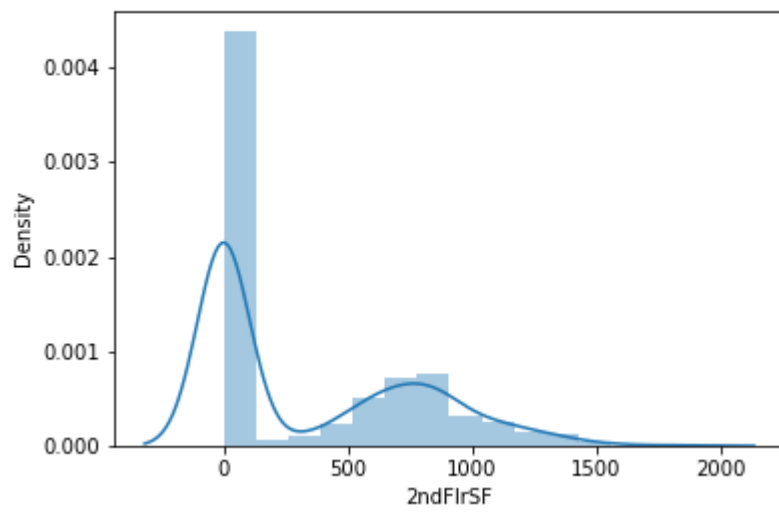


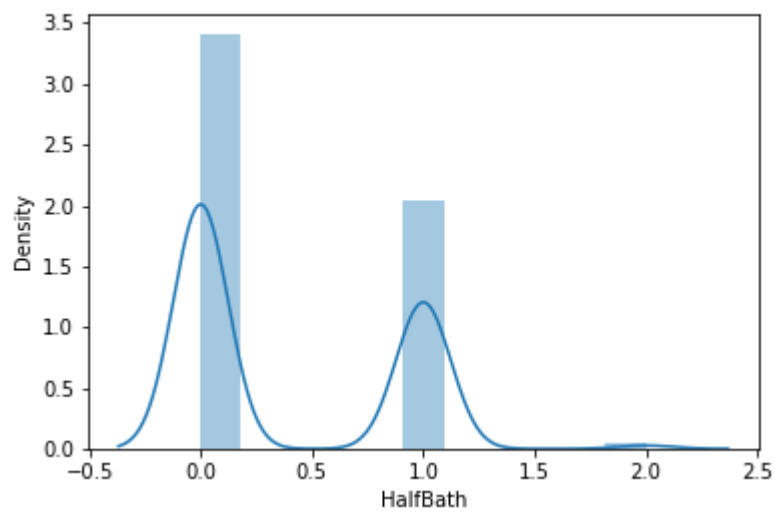
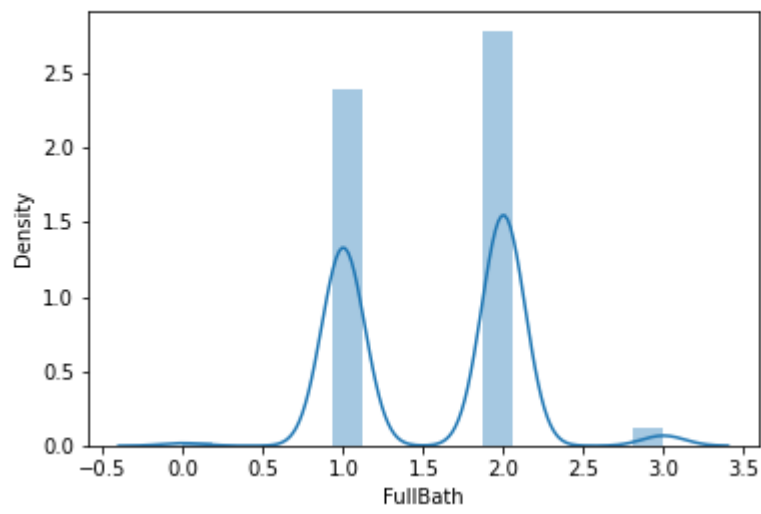


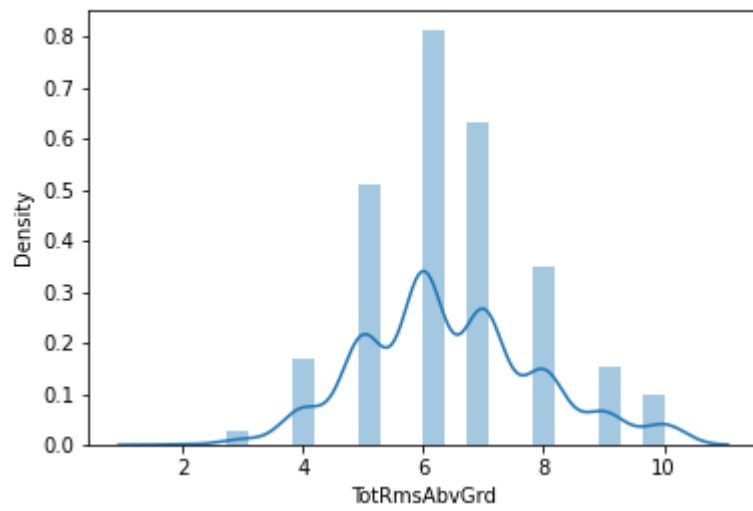
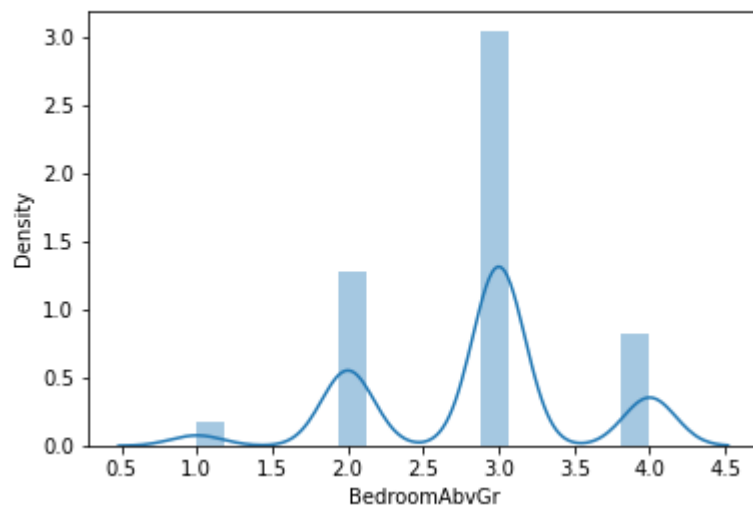


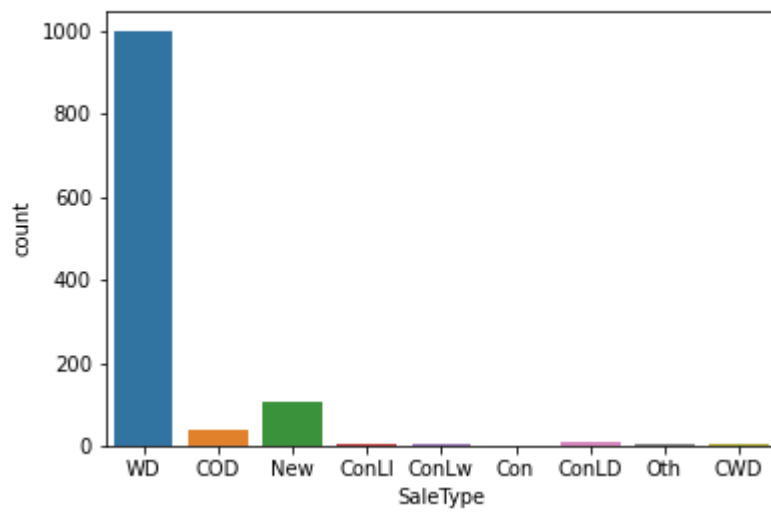
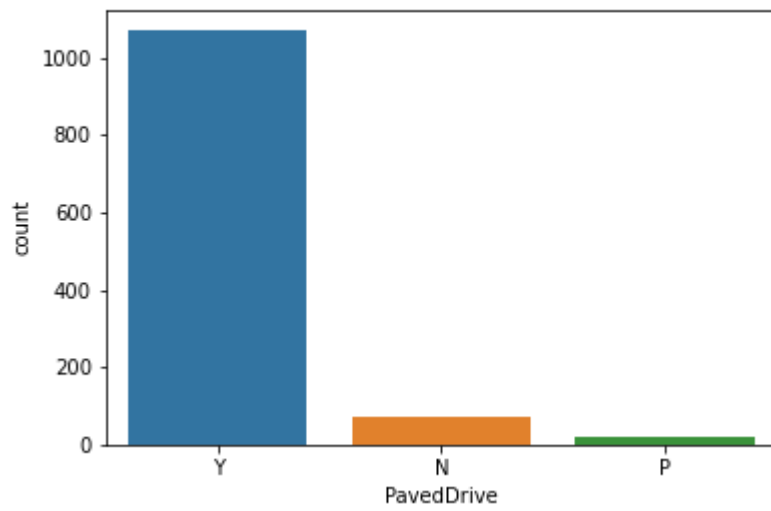
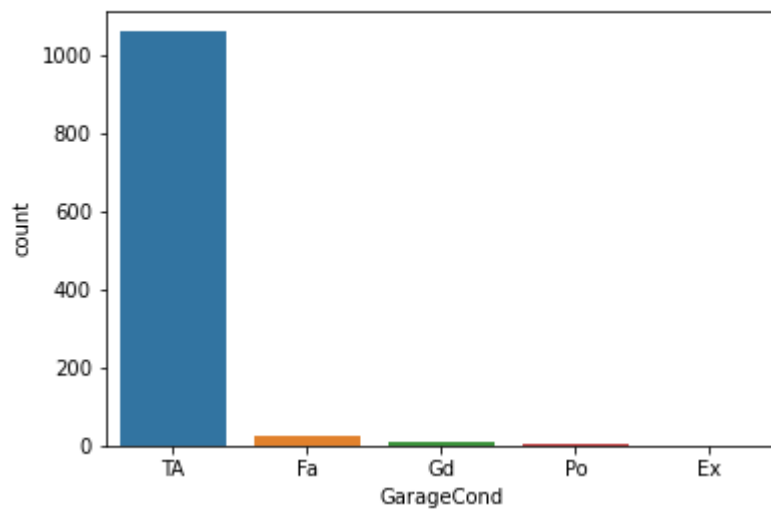


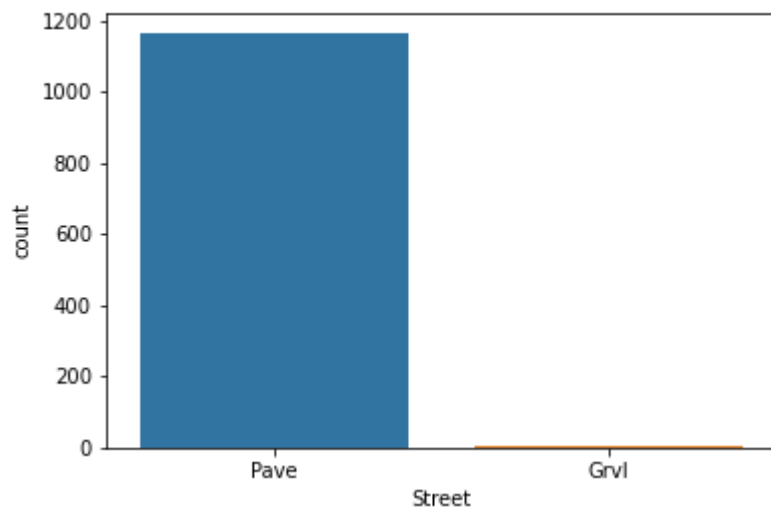
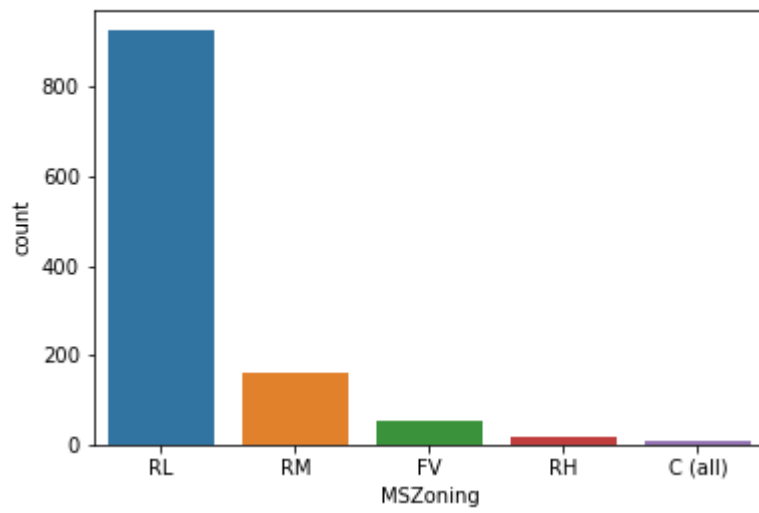
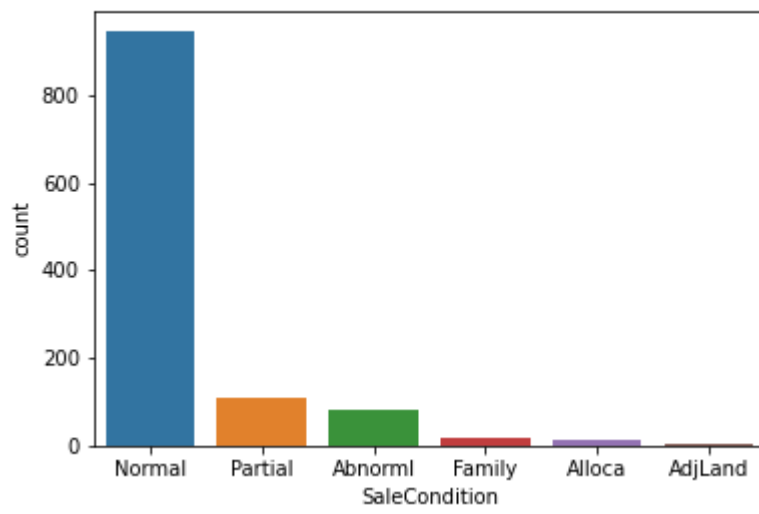


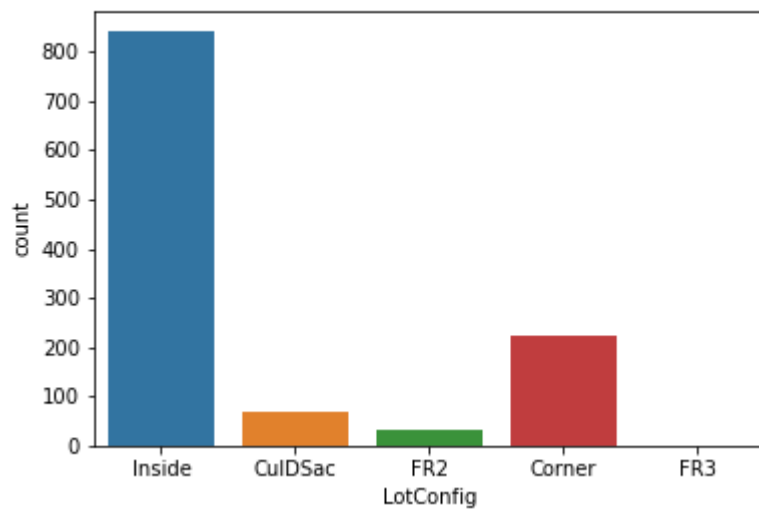
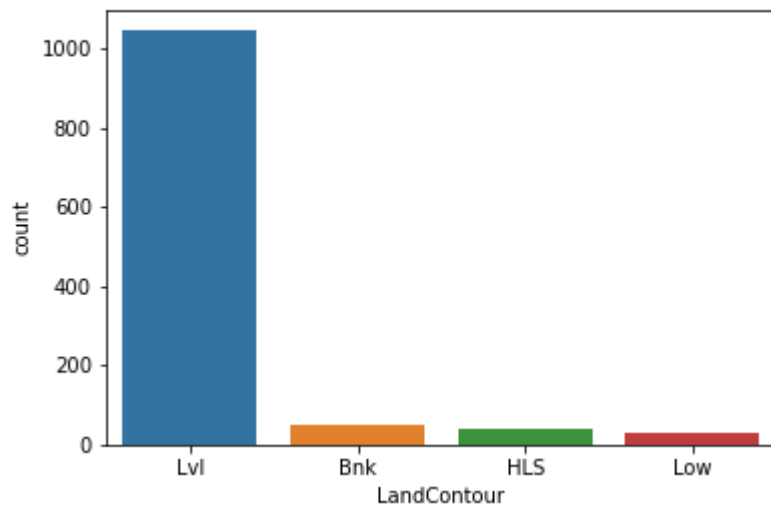
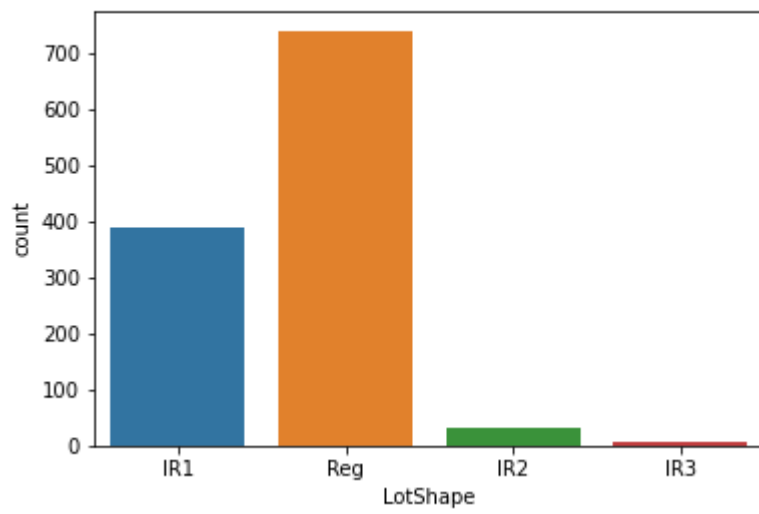


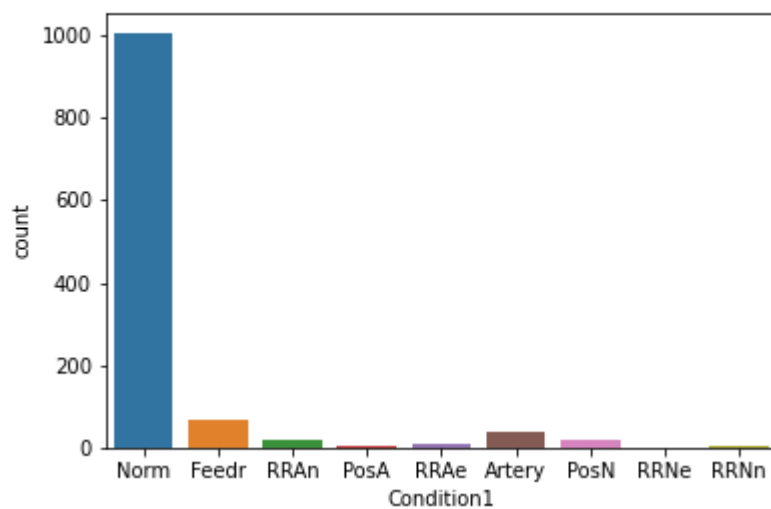
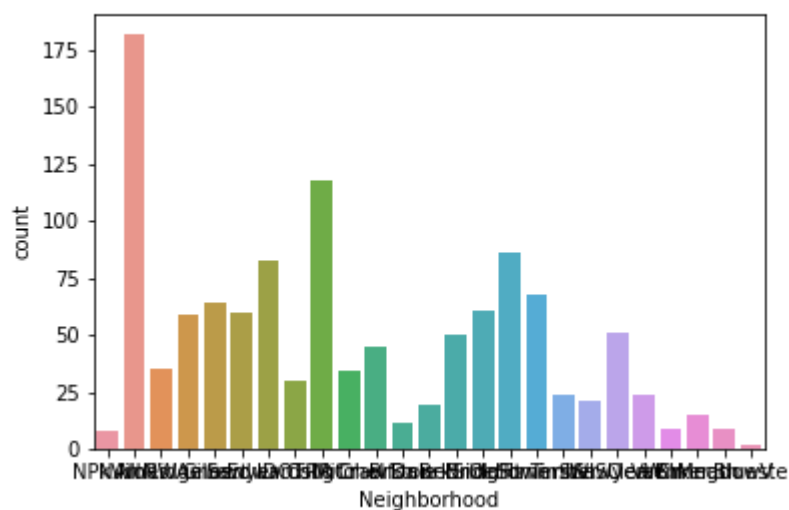
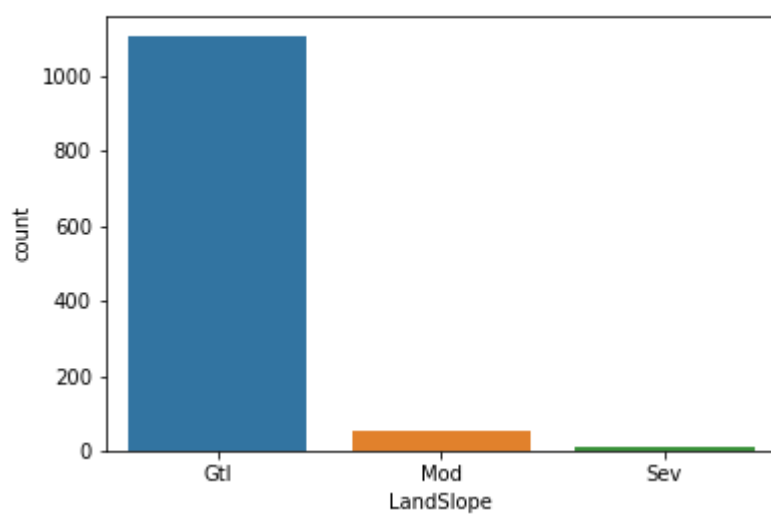


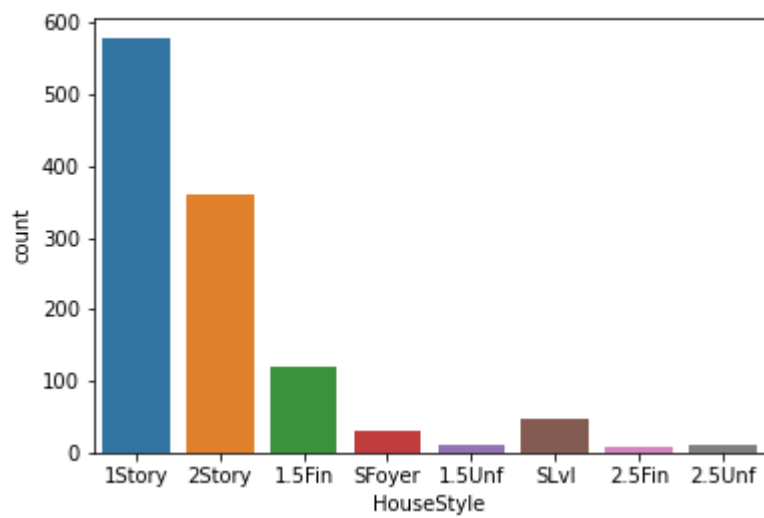
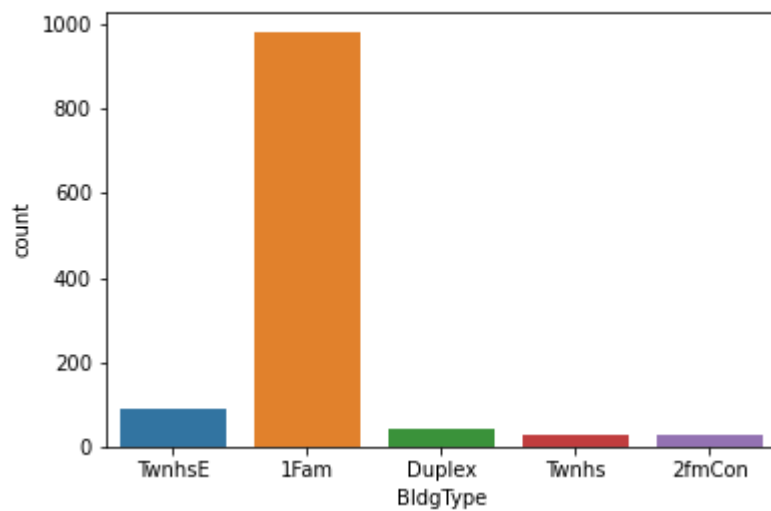
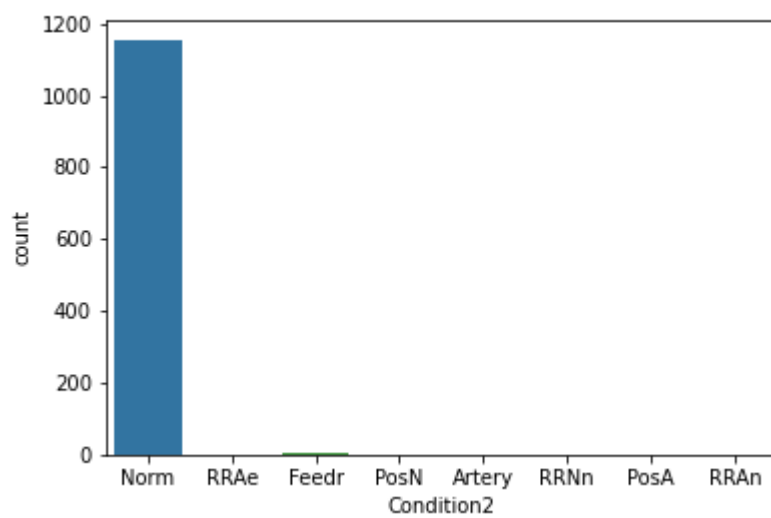


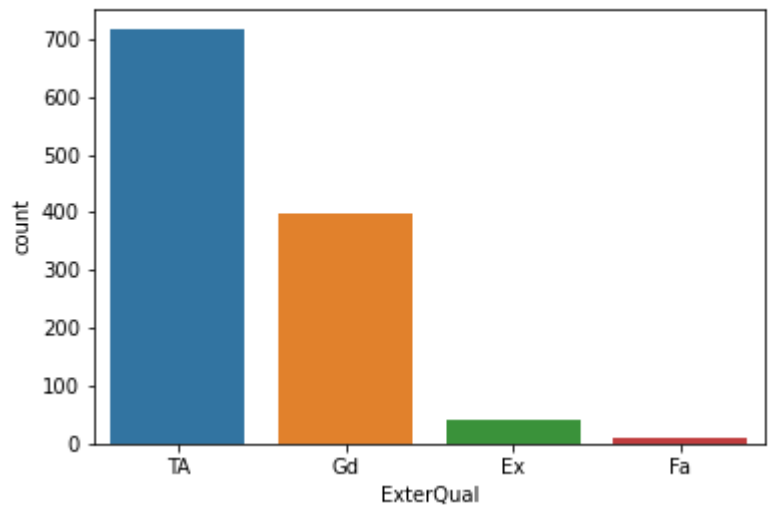
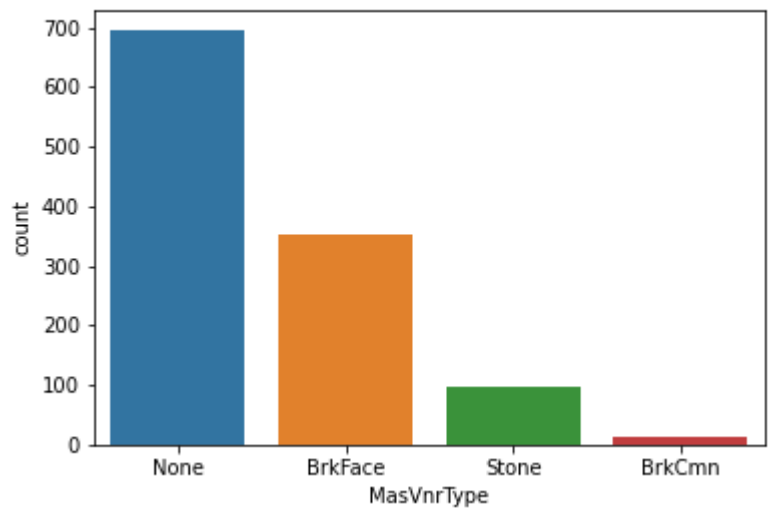
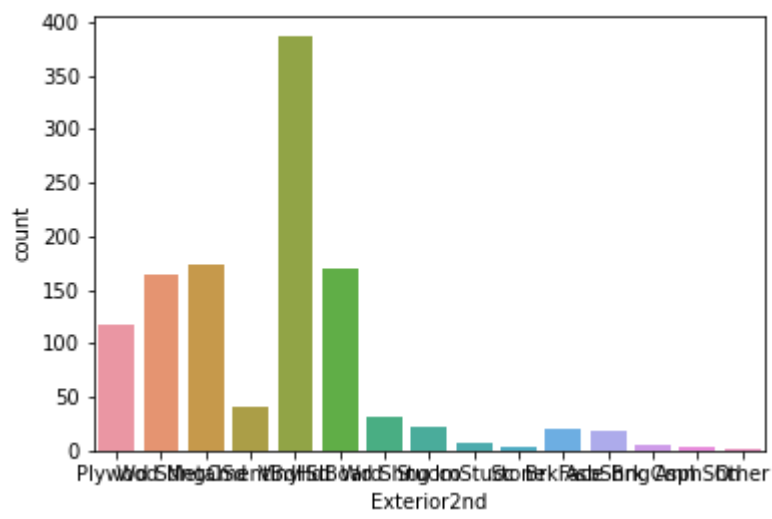


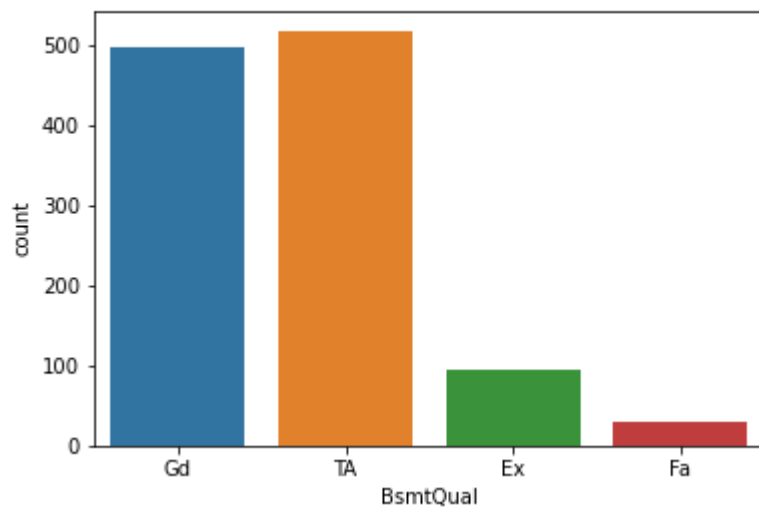
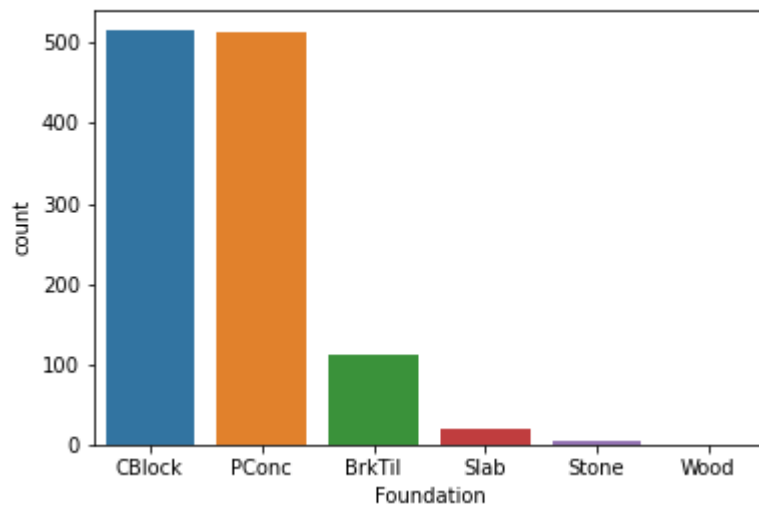
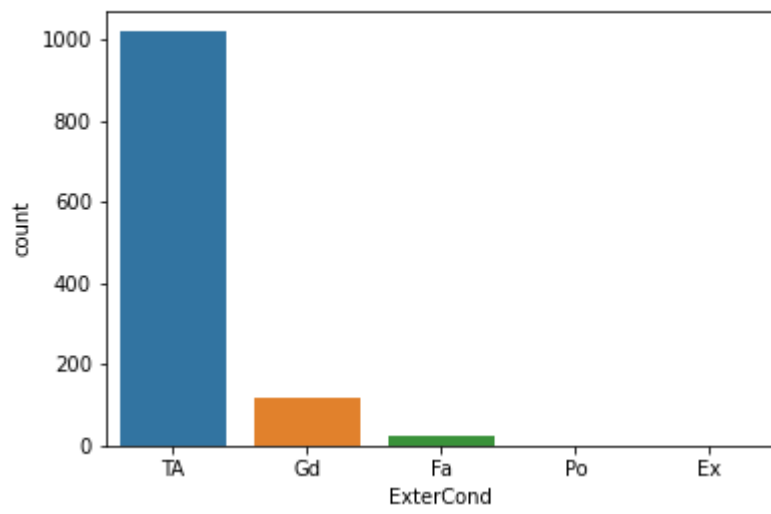


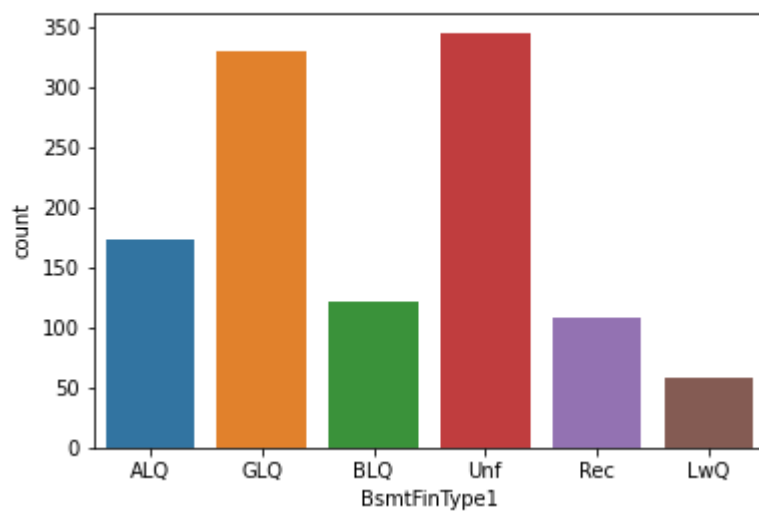
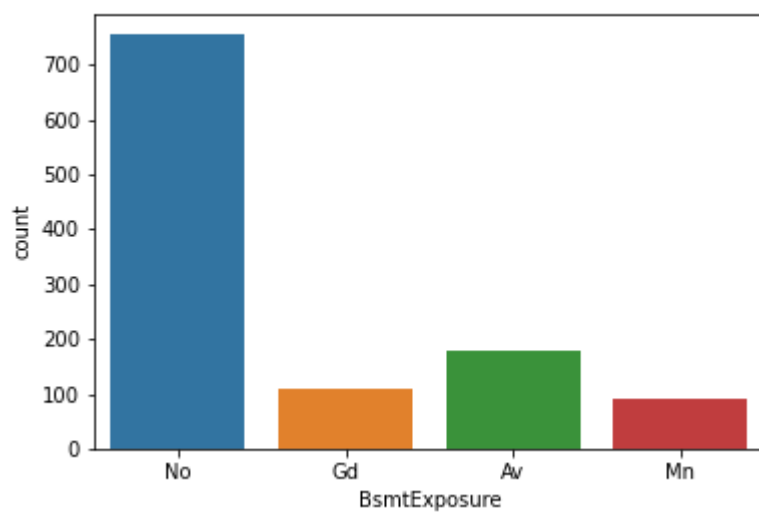
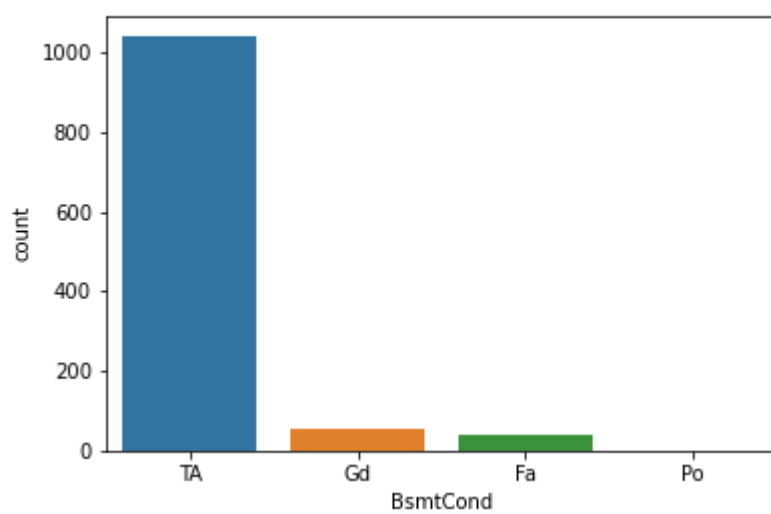


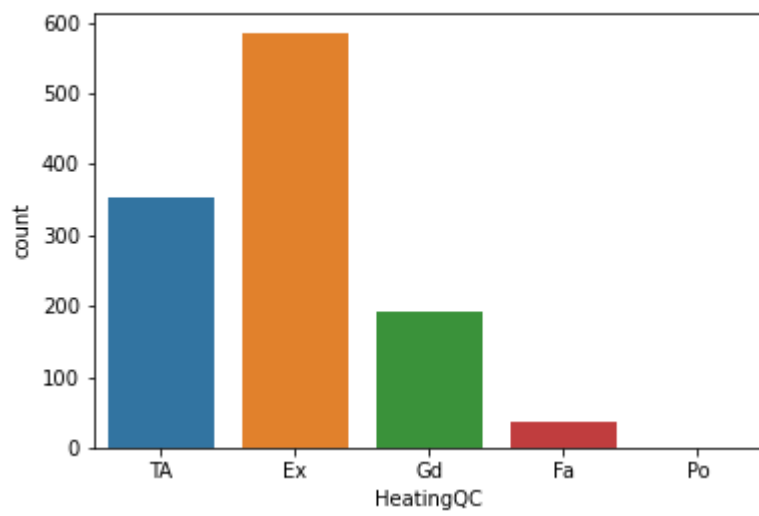
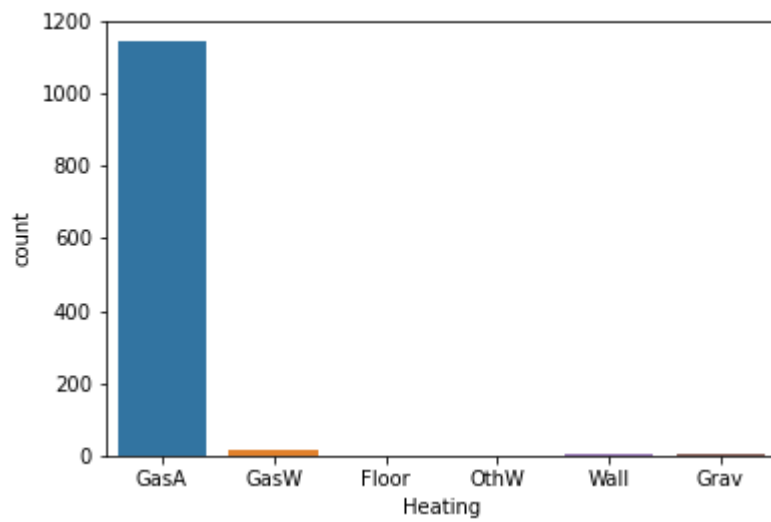
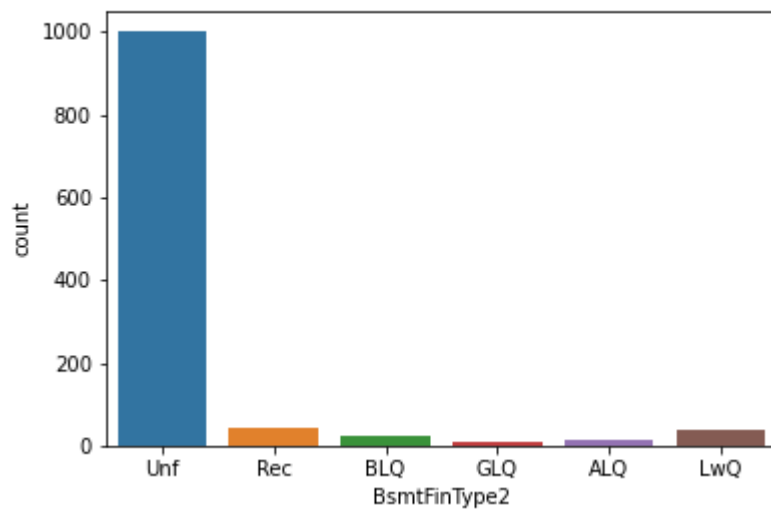


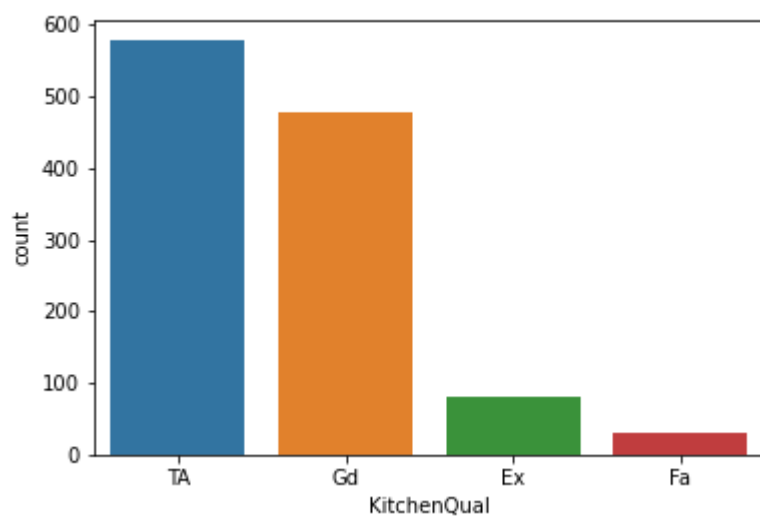
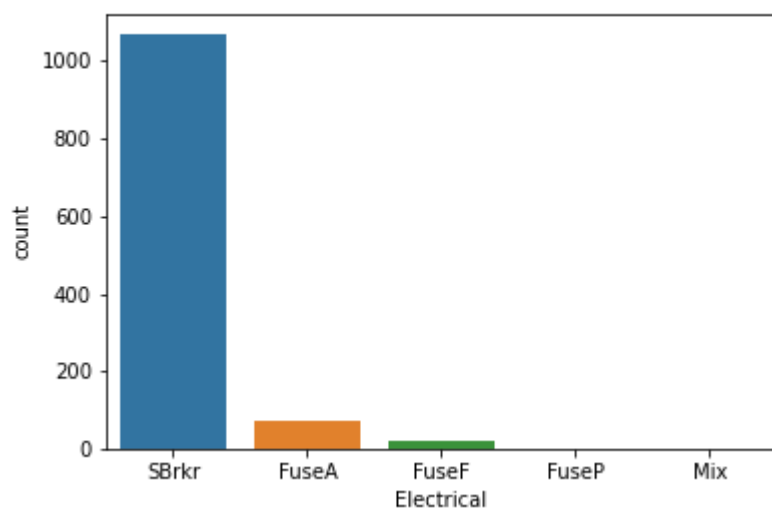
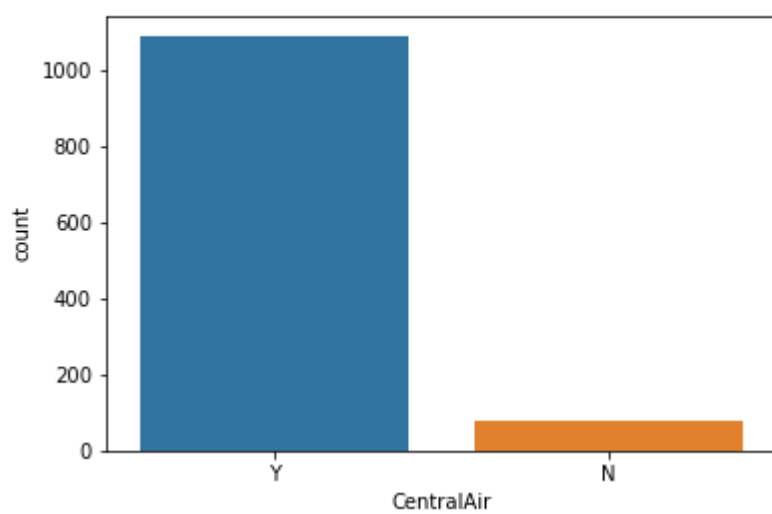


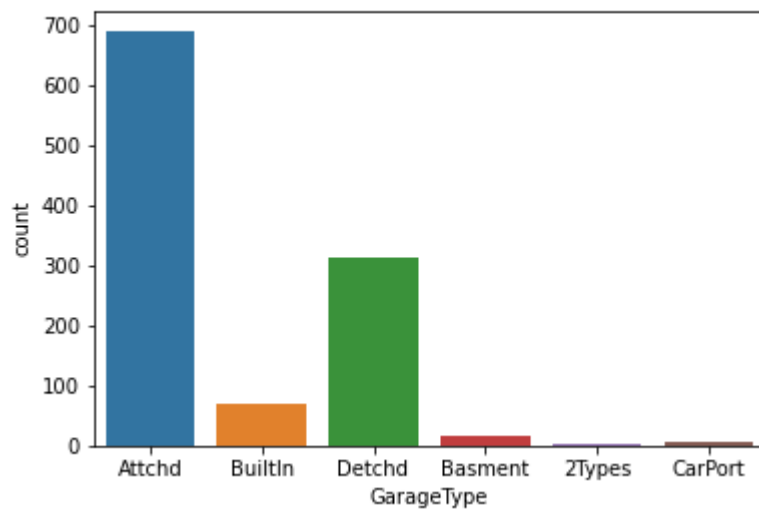
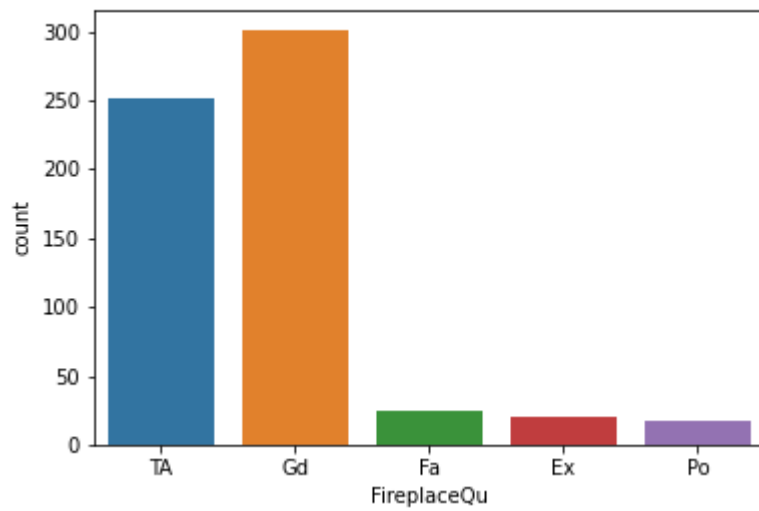
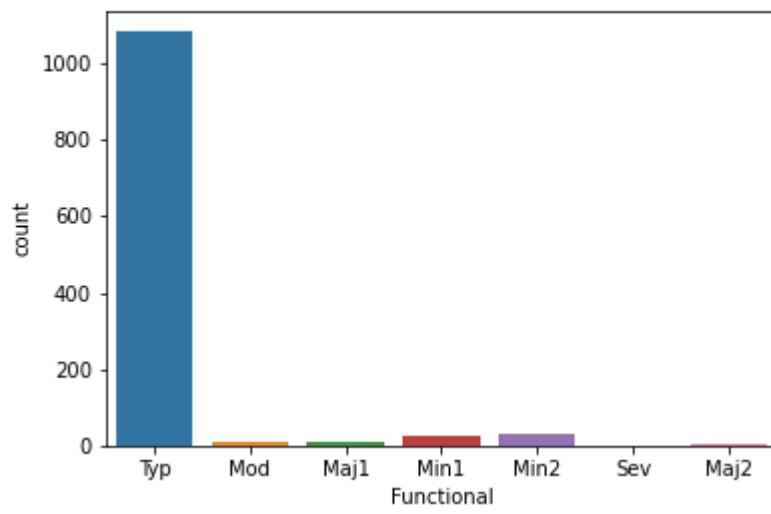


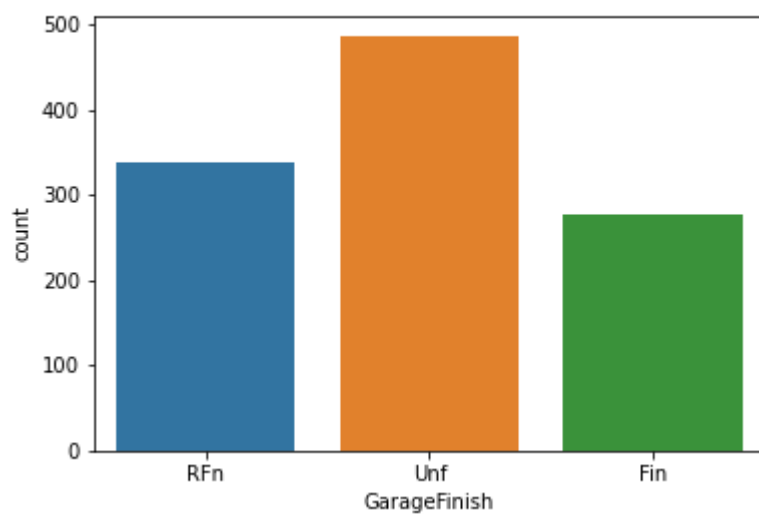


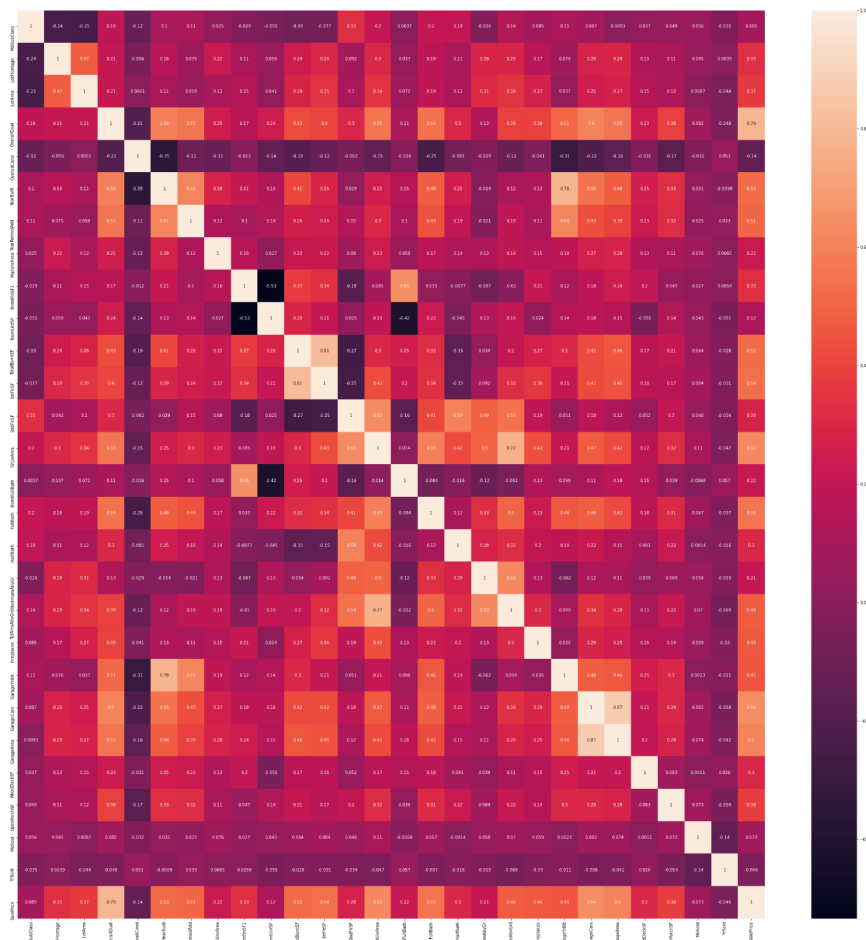
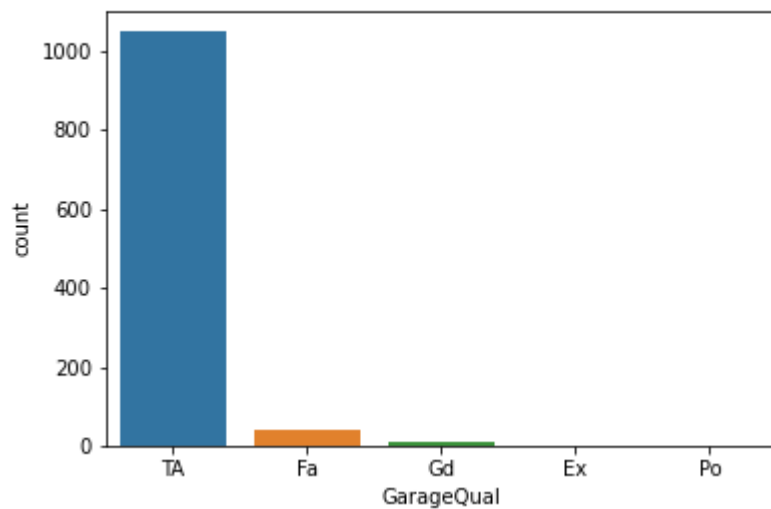












● Interpretation of the Results

- * In sub class, Price decrease with increase in value within sub division of sub class(in the base of stories and styles)
- * Lot Fontage has no direct relationship with price. It might have dependent with other features
- * Price increases with overall quality
- * In over all condition, Price is higher in the middle range
- * Year built is approximately +ve correlated with price, but we have to check with other parameters too
- * BsmtFinSF2 column has only 1 value which is zero. so we can drop that
- * Other basement area(sq ft) related features is almost directly propotional to saleprice
- * Floor squre feet is + correlated with sale price
- * LowQualFinSF column has only 1 value which is zero. so we can drop that
- * BsmtHalfBath,kitchenabvgr,EnclosedPorch,3ssnporch,screenporch,poolarea,miscval columns have only 1 value which is zero. so we can drop that
- * GrLivArea is directly correlated with price
- * FullBath, BedroomAbvgr,fireplaces, GarageYrBlt,GarageCars is directly correlated with price
- * columns MSSubClass, OverallQual, OverallCond, BsmtFullBath, Fullbath, HalfBath, BedroomAbvGr, TotRmsAbvGrd, FirePlaces, GarageCars, MoSols, YrSold can be treated as categorical values
- * basment full bath and basementunitsf are -vely correlated
- * First floor sqft and basement sqft are highly +ve correlated
- * Overall quality and price are highly correlated

- * garage car and garage area are +vely correlated
- * Price decreases from MZZoning RL to C
- * Houses in Paved street is more costly
- * Houses in flat level have more price and banked houses cost less
- * House price decreases with slope of the place
- * Typical basement houses have more price than excellent basement . So there is less over all consideration for basement
- * Houses with gas forced heating have more price
- * Central air conditioned houses have more price
- * Mixed wired houses have lesser price
- * Houses with attached garage have more price
- * Houses with paved driveway have more price

CONCLUSION

- **Key Findings and Conclusions of the Study**

Found out the key features(like living area, squarefeet, overall quality, etc) that related to the price of the house and abled to make a machine learning model that predicts the house price.

- **Learning Outcomes of the Study in respect of Data Science**

Got the opportunity to work with different ML algorithms like SVR, KNN, etc

- Limitations of this work and Scope for Future Work

The city in which the house is located is not provided in the dataset.
I think city plays an important role in the price as we got
information from different research papers