

Assignment 2

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21BCE1440

Perform the Below Tasks to complete the assignment:-

Tasks:-

1. Download the dataset: [Dataset](#)
2. Load the dataset.
3. Perform the Below Visualizations.
 - Univariate Analysis
 - Bi - Variate Analysis
 - Multivariate Analysis
4. Perform descriptive statistics on the dataset.
5. Handle the Missing values.

Import the required libraries

In [1]:

```
1 #import required libraries
2 import pandas as pd
3 import numpy as np
4 import seaborn as sns
5 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
6 from matplotlib import rcParams
```

Task 1 and 2: Dataset was Downloaded and then loaded

link of dataset: <https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/mohamedafsal007/house-price-dataset-of-india>
(<https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/mohamedafsal007/house-price-dataset-of-india>).

In [2]:

```
1 df=pd.read_csv("C:/Users/Charvi Upreti/Desktop/Assignments/Assignment 2/House Price India.csv")
```

Some observations

In [3]:

```
1 df.shape
```

Out[3]:

(14620, 23)

In [4]:

```
1 df.head().T
```

Out[4]:

	0	1	2	3	4
id	6.762810e+09	6.762811e+09	6.762811e+09	6.762813e+09	6.762813e+09
Date	4.249100e+04	4.249100e+04	4.249100e+04	4.249100e+04	4.249100e+04
number of bedrooms	5.000000e+00	4.000000e+00	5.000000e+00	4.000000e+00	3.000000e+00
number of bathrooms	2.500000e+00	2.500000e+00	2.750000e+00	2.500000e+00	2.000000e+00
living area	3.650000e+03	2.920000e+03	2.910000e+03	3.310000e+03	2.710000e+03
lot area	9.050000e+03	4.000000e+03	9.480000e+03	4.299800e+04	4.500000e+03
number of floors	2.000000e+00	1.500000e+00	1.500000e+00	2.000000e+00	1.500000e+00
waterfront present	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00
number of views	4.000000e+00	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00
condition of the house	5.000000e+00	5.000000e+00	3.000000e+00	3.000000e+00	4.000000e+00
grade of the house	1.000000e+01	8.000000e+00	8.000000e+00	9.000000e+00	8.000000e+00
Area of the house(excluding basement)	3.370000e+03	1.910000e+03	2.910000e+03	3.310000e+03	1.880000e+03
Area of the basement	2.800000e+02	1.010000e+03	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00	8.300000e+02
Built Year	1.921000e+03	1.909000e+03	1.939000e+03	2.001000e+03	1.929000e+03
Renovation Year	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00
Postal Code	1.220030e+05	1.220040e+05	1.220040e+05	1.220050e+05	1.220060e+05
Latitude	5.286450e+01	5.288780e+01	5.288520e+01	5.295320e+01	5.290470e+01
Longitude	-1.145570e+02	-1.144700e+02	-1.144680e+02	-1.143210e+02	-1.144850e+02
living_area_renov	2.880000e+03	2.470000e+03	2.940000e+03	3.350000e+03	2.060000e+03
lot_area_renov	5.400000e+03	4.000000e+03	6.600000e+03	4.284700e+04	4.500000e+03
Number of schools nearby	2.000000e+00	2.000000e+00	1.000000e+00	3.000000e+00	1.000000e+00
Distance from the airport	5.800000e+01	5.100000e+01	5.300000e+01	7.600000e+01	5.100000e+01
Price	2.380000e+06	1.400000e+06	1.200000e+06	8.380000e+05	8.050000e+05

In [5]:

```
1 print(df.isnull().sum())
```

```
id          0
Date        0
number of bedrooms  0
number of bathrooms  0
living area  0
lot area    0
number of floors  0
waterfront present  0
number of views  0
condition of the house  0
grade of the house  0
Area of the house(excluding basement)  0
Area of the basement  0
Built Year   0
Renovation Year  0
Postal Code  0
Latitude     0
Longitude    0
living_area_renov  0
lot_area_renov  0
Number of schools nearby  0
Distance from the airport  0
Price        0
dtype: int64
```

In [6]:

```
1 df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 14620 entries, 0 to 14619
Data columns (total 23 columns):
#   Column                                     Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   id                                         14620 non-null  int64
1   Date                                       14620 non-null  int64
2   number of bedrooms                       14620 non-null  int64
3   number of bathrooms                     14620 non-null  float64
4   living area                             14620 non-null  int64
5   lot area                                 14620 non-null  int64
6   number of floors                         14620 non-null  float64
7   waterfront present                       14620 non-null  int64
8   number of views                         14620 non-null  int64
9   condition of the house                   14620 non-null  int64
10  grade of the house                       14620 non-null  int64
11  Area of the house(excluding basement)    14620 non-null  int64
12  Area of the basement                     14620 non-null  int64
13  Built Year                               14620 non-null  int64
14  Renovation Year                           14620 non-null  int64
15  Postal Code                              14620 non-null  int64
16  Latitude                                 14620 non-null  float64
17  Longitude                                14620 non-null  float64
18  living_area_renov                        14620 non-null  int64
19  lot_area_renov                           14620 non-null  int64
20  Number of schools nearby                  14620 non-null  int64
21  Distance from the airport                 14620 non-null  int64
22  Price                                    14620 non-null  int64
dtypes: float64(4), int64(19)
memory usage: 2.6 MB
```

Task 3: Visualizations.

In [7]:

```
1 rcParams['figure.figsize']=10,10
```

Univariate analysis

In [8]:

```
1 # Distribution of Price
2 sns.distplot(df["Price"])
3 plt.title("Distribution of Price")
4 plt.show()
```

C:\Users\Charvi Upreti\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_11220\1667094637.py:2: UserWarning:

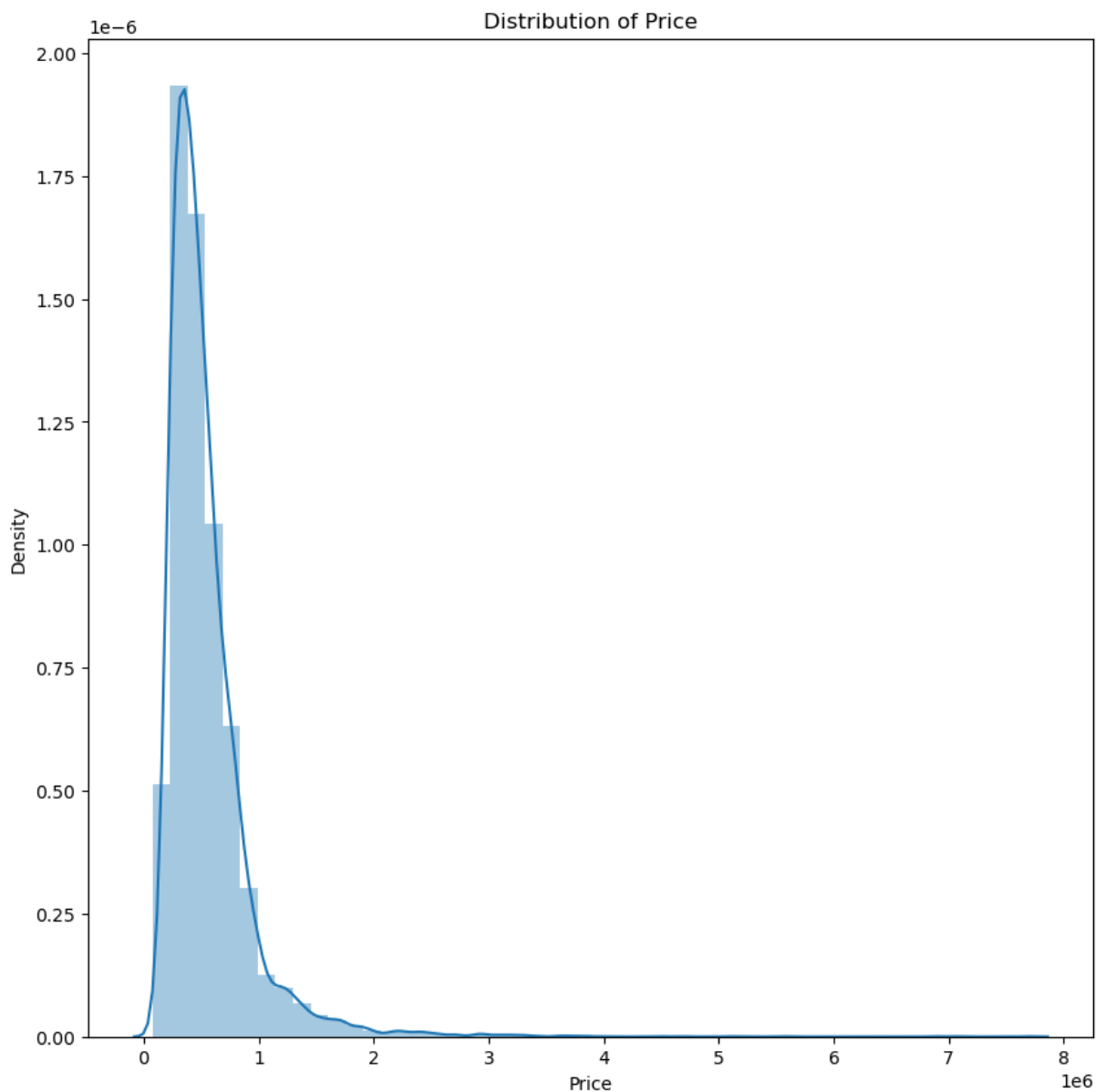
`distplot` is a deprecated function and will be removed in seaborn v0.14.0.

Please adapt your code to use either `displot` (a figure-level function with similar flexibility) or `histplot` (an axes-level function for histograms).

For a guide to updating your code to use the new functions, please see

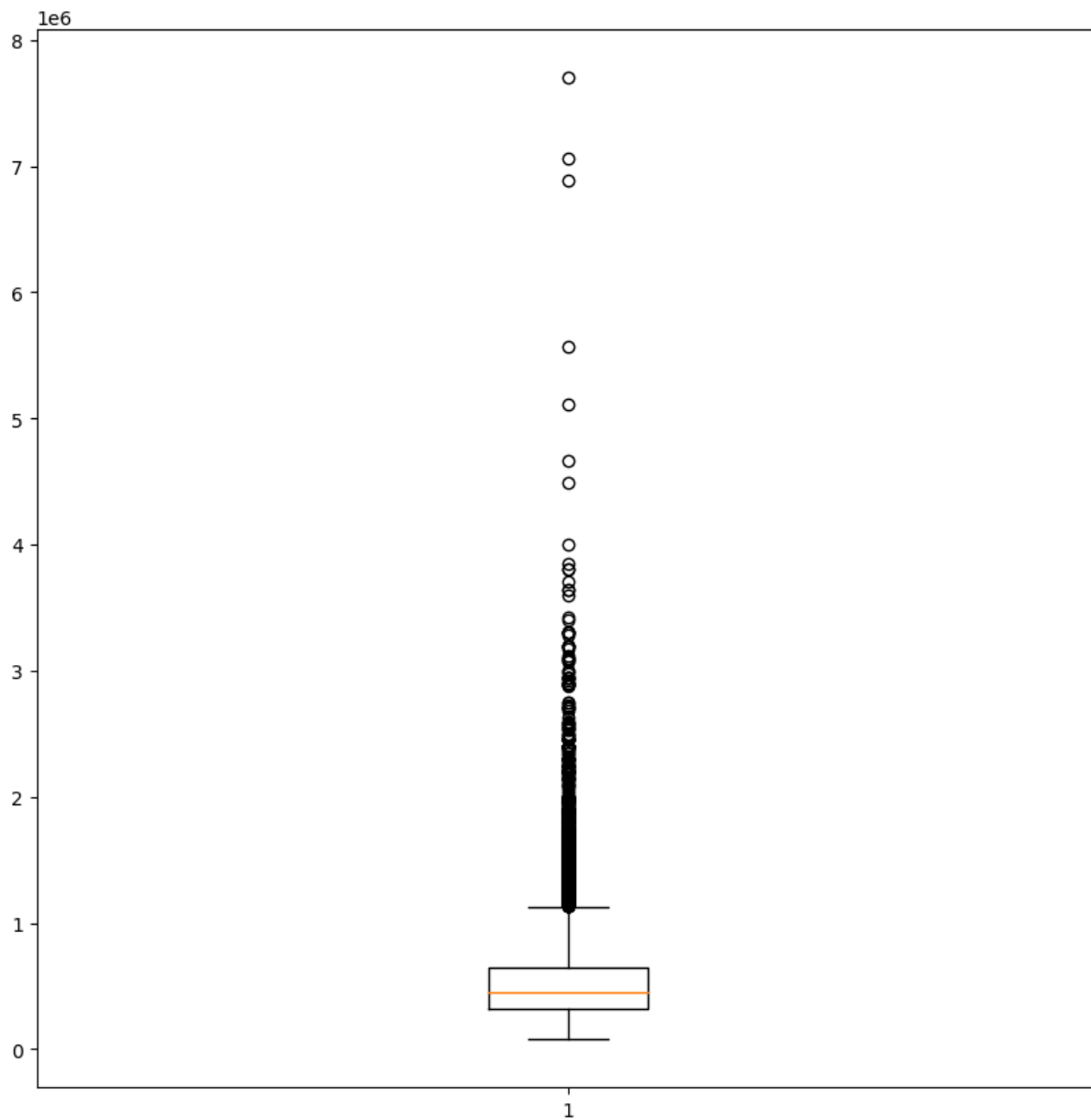
<https://gist.github.com/mwaskom/de44147ed2974457ad6372750bbe5751> (<https://gist.github.com/mwaskom/de44147ed2974457ad6372750bbe5751>)

```
sns.distplot(df["Price"])
```



In [9]:

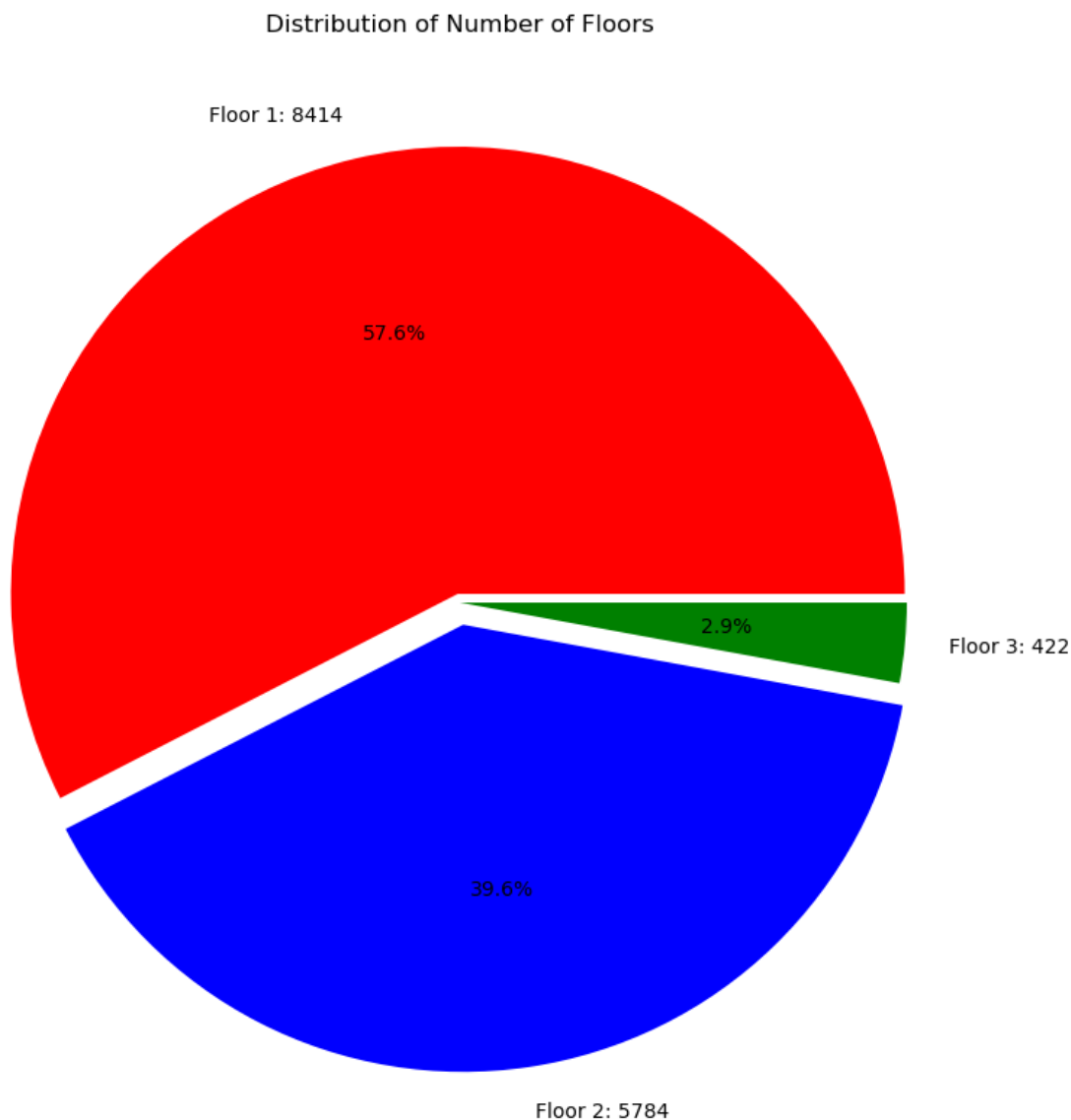
```
1 plt.boxplot(df.Price)
2 plt.show()
3 # Many outliers, ie many observations are away from normal observation
4 # we can replace them with median or remove them while processing
```



In [10]:

```
1 # Convert "number of floors" to integers, as some floors were marked in decimal points (eg 1.5) which
2 df['number of floors'] = df['number of floors'].astype(int)
3
4 # Finding the number of unique floors
5 unique_floor_values = df['number of floors'].unique()
6 print(unique_floor_values)
7
8 # Distribution of the number of floors
9 floor_counts = df["number of floors"].value_counts()
10 floor_values = floor_counts.index
11 floor_occurrences = floor_counts.values
12
13 labels = [f"Floor {floor}: {count}" for floor, count in zip(floor_values, floor_occurrences)]
14
15 plt.pie(floor_occurrences,[0.02,0.05,0],labels=labels, autopct='%1.1f%%',colors=['red','blue','green'])
16 plt.title('Distribution of Number of Floors')
17 plt.show()
18
19 #Clearly there are maximum houses with 1 floors.
20
```

[2 1 3]



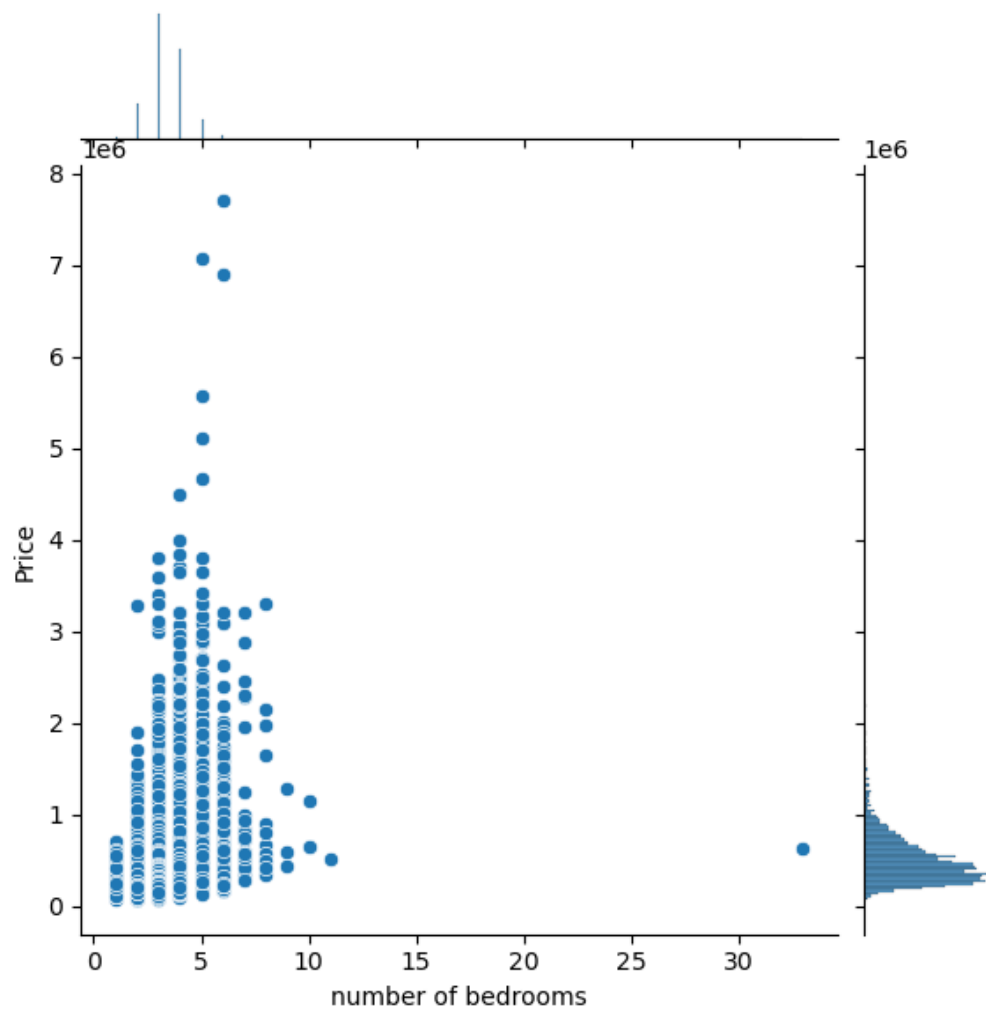
Bi - variate analysis

In [11]:

```
1 sns.jointplot(x='number of bedrooms',y='Price',data=df)
```

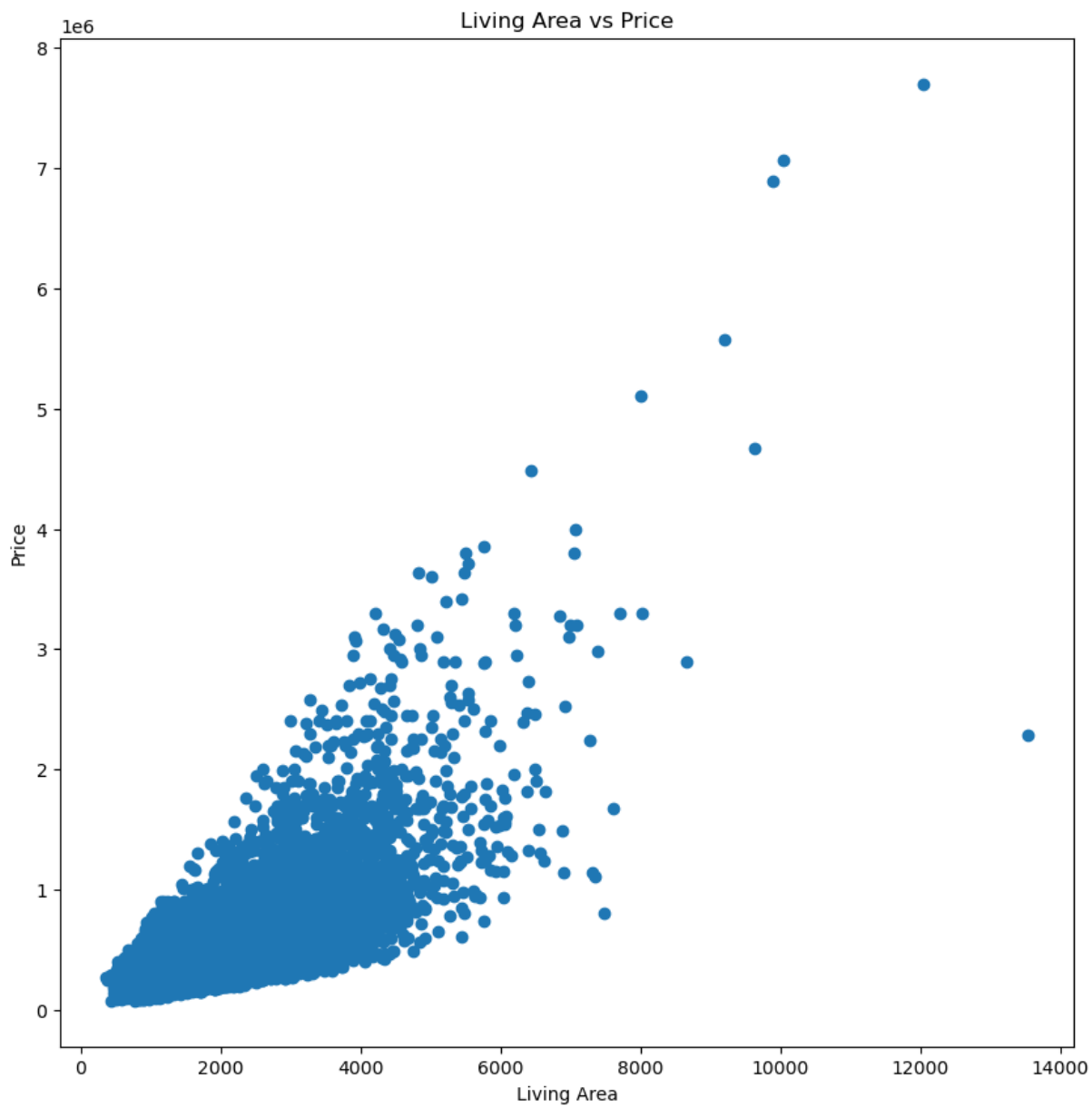
Out[11]:

<seaborn.axisgrid.JointGrid at 0x1f7fa2368b0>



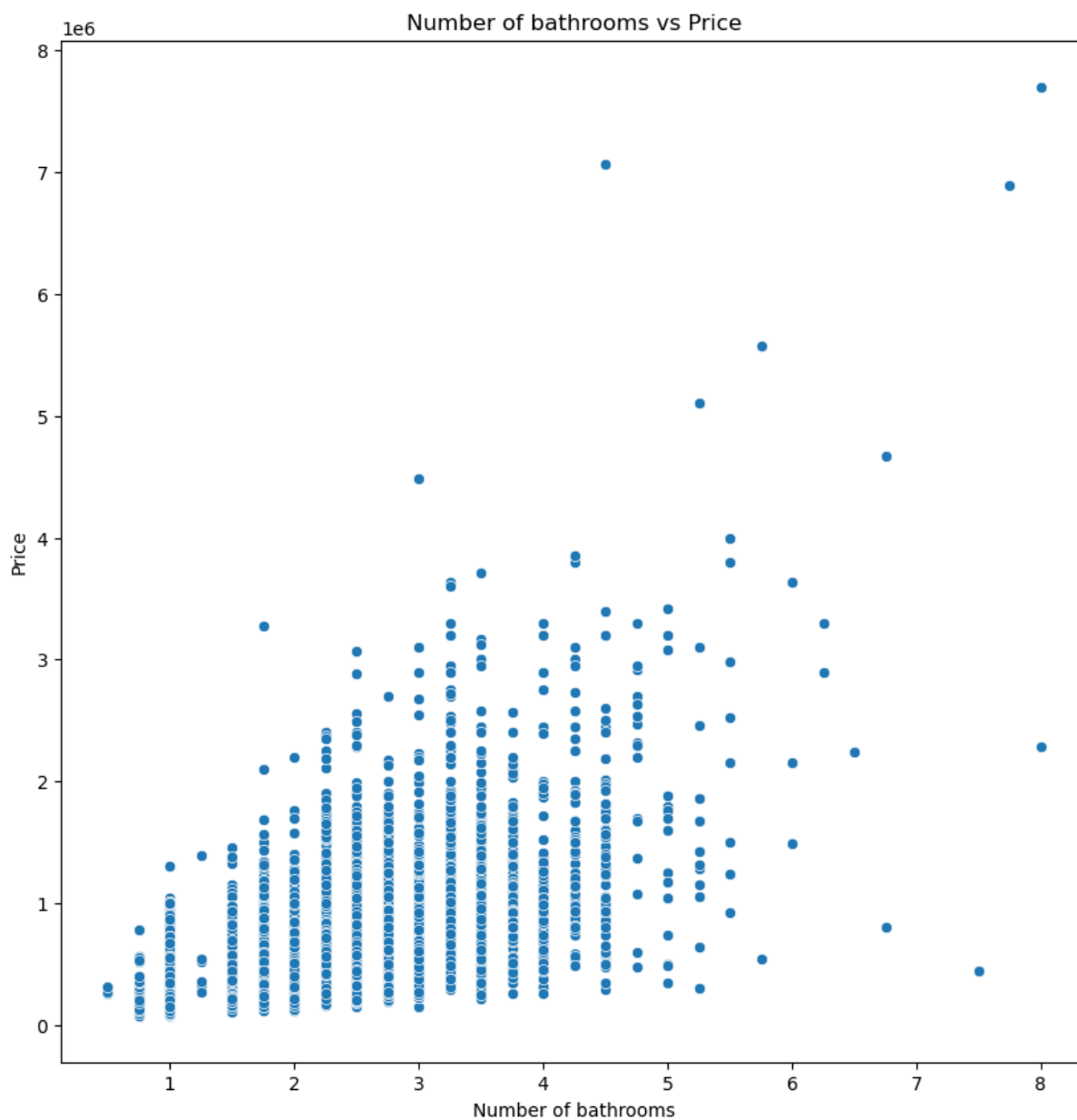
In [12]:

```
1 plt.scatter(df['living area'], df['Price'])
2 plt.xlabel('Living Area')
3 plt.ylabel('Price')
4 plt.title('Living Area vs Price')
5 plt.show()
```



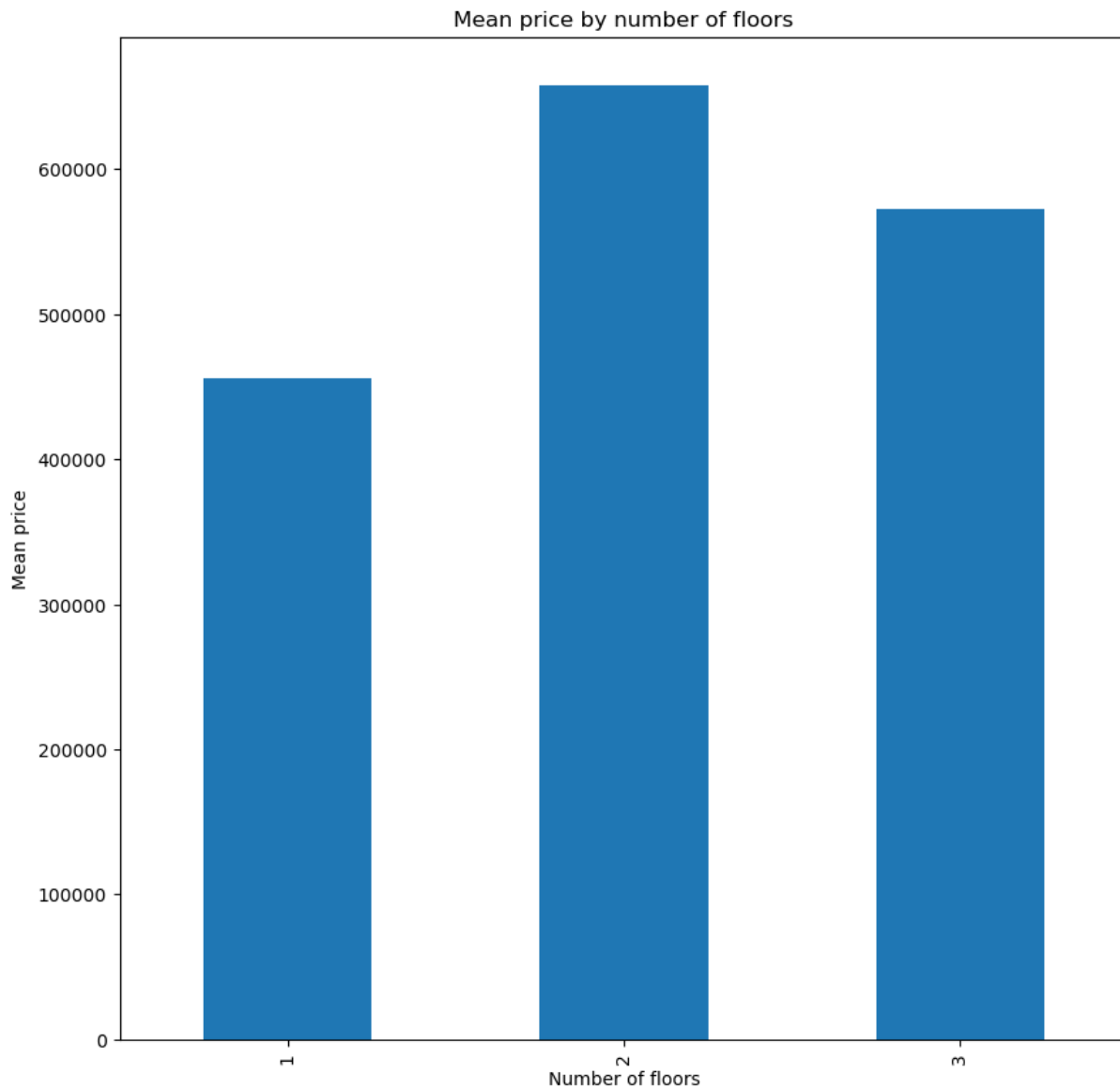
In [13]:

```
1 sns.scatterplot(x='number of bathrooms',y='Price',data=df)
2 plt.xlabel('Number of bathrooms')
3 plt.ylabel('Price')
4 plt.title('Number of bathrooms vs Price')
5 plt.show()
```



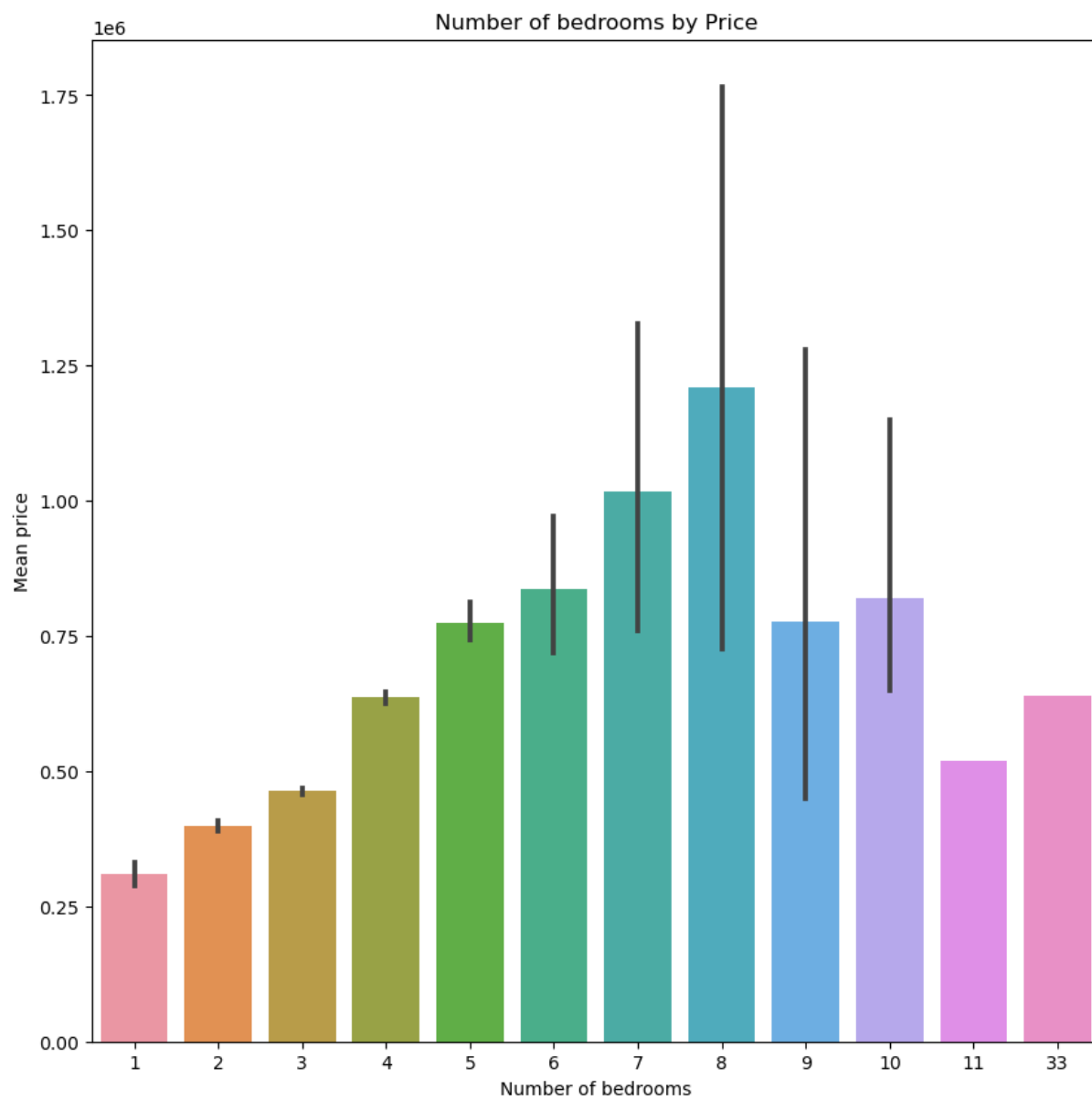
In [14]:

```
1 mean_price_by_floors = df.groupby('number of floors')['Price'].mean()
2 mean_price_by_floors.plot(kind='bar')
3 plt.xlabel('Number of floors')
4 plt.ylabel('Mean price')
5 plt.title('Mean price by number of floors')
6 plt.show()
7 #mean price of 2 floors is maximum
```



In [15]:

```
1 sns.barplot(x='number of bedrooms',y='Price',data=df)
2 plt.xlabel('Number of bedrooms')
3 plt.ylabel('Mean price')
4 plt.title('Number of bedrooms by Price')
5 plt.show()
```



Multivariate analysis

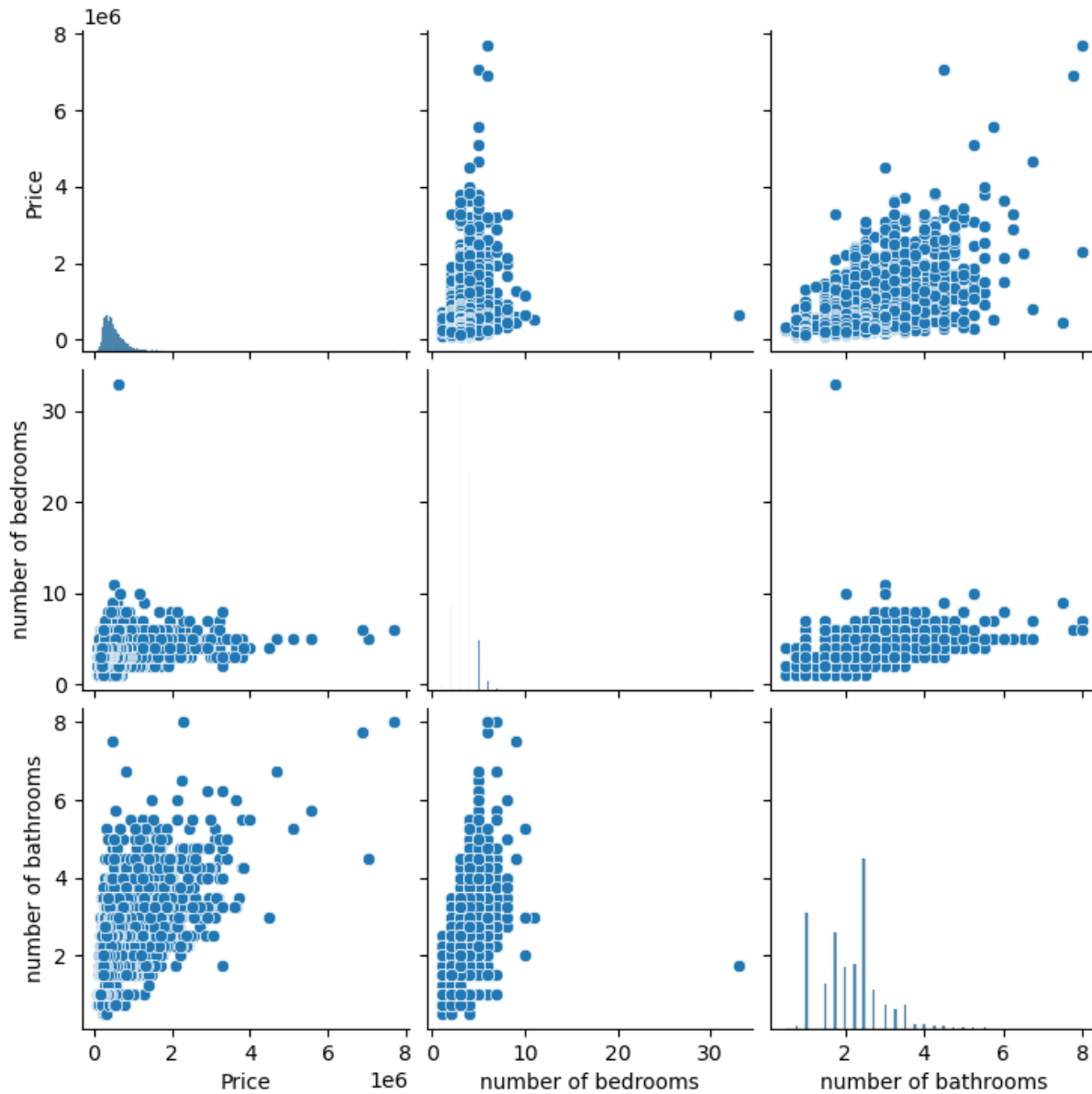
In [16]:

```
1 columns_to_plot = ["Price", "number of bedrooms", "number of bathrooms"]
2 sns.pairplot(df[columns_to_plot])
3 #also sns.pairplot(df)
```

C:\Users\Charvi Upreti\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn\axisgrid.py:118: UserWarning:
The figure layout has changed to tight
self._figure.tight_layout(*args, **kwargs)

Out[16]:

<seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x1f7804785b0>

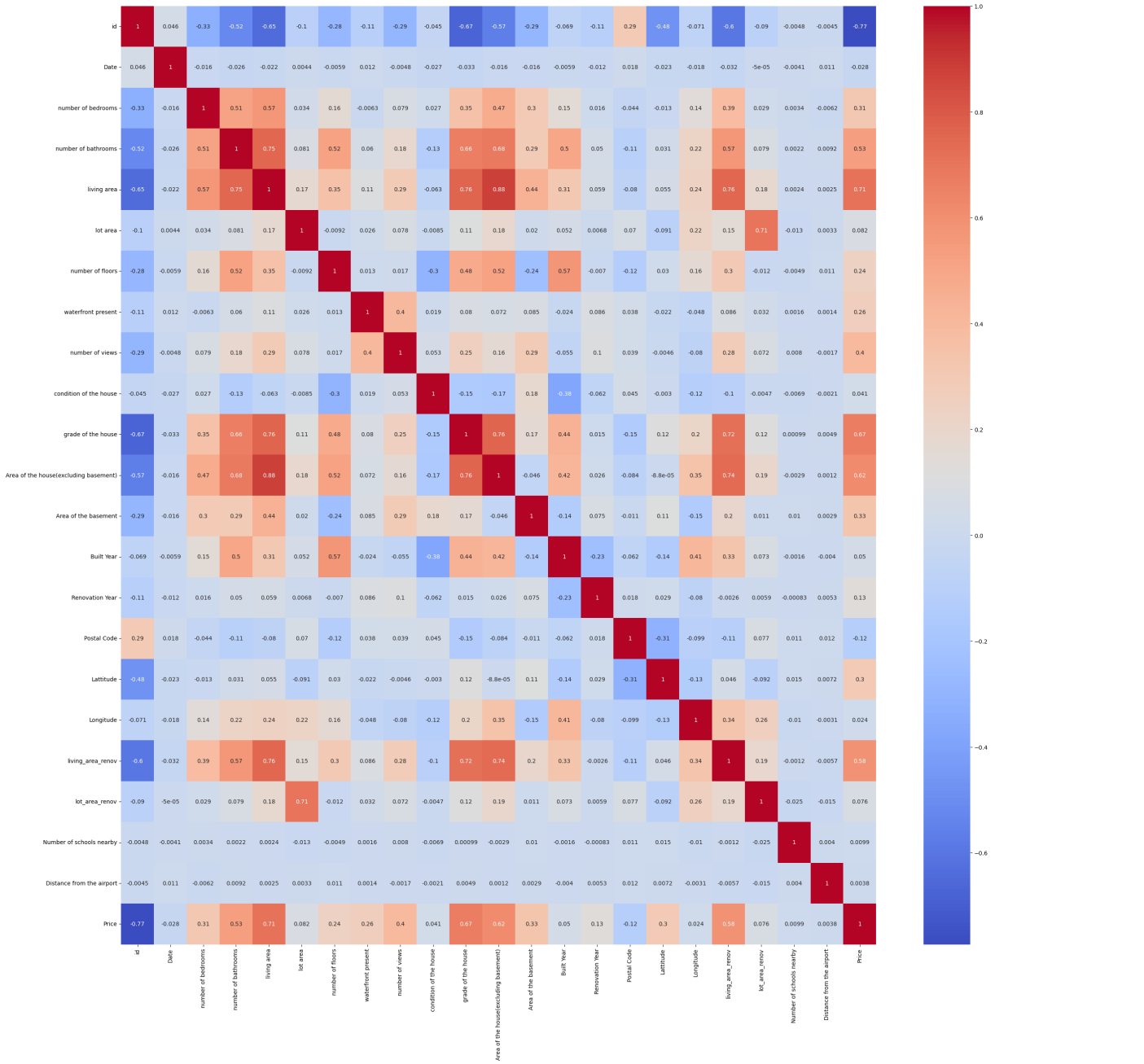


In [17]:

```
1 corr = df.corr()
2 plt.figure(figsize=(30,30))
3 sns.heatmap(corr,annot=True,cmap="coolwarm")
```

Out[17]:

<Axes: >



Task 4: Perform descriptive statistics on the dataset

In [18]:

```
1 df.describe().transpose()
```

Out[18]:

	count	mean	std	min	25%	50%	
id	14620.0	6.762821e+09	6237.574799	6.762810e+09	6.762815e+09	6.762821e+09	6.762826
Date	14620.0	4.260454e+04	67.347991	4.249100e+04	4.254600e+04	4.260000e+04	4.266200
number of bedrooms	14620.0	3.379343e+00	0.938719	1.000000e+00	3.000000e+00	3.000000e+00	4.000000
number of bathrooms	14620.0	2.129583e+00	0.769934	5.000000e-01	1.750000e+00	2.250000e+00	2.500000
living area	14620.0	2.098263e+03	928.275721	3.700000e+02	1.440000e+03	1.930000e+03	2.570000
lot area	14620.0	1.509328e+04	37919.621304	5.200000e+02	5.010750e+03	7.620000e+03	1.080000
number of floors	14620.0	1.453352e+00	0.552787	1.000000e+00	1.000000e+00	1.000000e+00	2.000000
waterfront present	14620.0	7.660739e-03	0.087193	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00	0.000000
number of views	14620.0	2.331053e-01	0.766259	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00	0.000000
condition of the house	14620.0	3.430506e+00	0.664151	1.000000e+00	3.000000e+00	3.000000e+00	4.000000
grade of the house	14620.0	7.682421e+00	1.175033	4.000000e+00	7.000000e+00	7.000000e+00	8.000000
Area of the house(excluding basement)	14620.0	1.801784e+03	833.809963	3.700000e+02	1.200000e+03	1.580000e+03	2.240000
Area of the basement	14620.0	2.964791e+02	448.551409	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00	5.800000
Built Year	14620.0	1.970926e+03	29.493625	1.900000e+03	1.951000e+03	1.975000e+03	1.997000
Renovation Year	14620.0	9.092401e+01	416.216661	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00	0.000000
Postal Code	14620.0	1.220331e+05	19.082418	1.220030e+05	1.220170e+05	1.220320e+05	1.220480
Latitude	14620.0	5.279285e+01	0.137522	5.238590e+01	5.270760e+01	5.280640e+01	5.290890
Longitude	14620.0	-1.144040e+02	0.141326	-1.147090e+02	-1.145190e+02	-1.144210e+02	-1.143150
living_area_renov	14620.0	1.996702e+03	691.093366	4.600000e+02	1.490000e+03	1.850000e+03	2.380000
lot_area_renov	14620.0	1.275350e+04	26058.414467	6.510000e+02	5.097750e+03	7.620000e+03	1.012500
Number of schools nearby	14620.0	2.012244e+00	0.817284	1.000000e+00	1.000000e+00	2.000000e+00	3.000000
Distance from the airport	14620.0	6.495096e+01	8.936008	5.000000e+01	5.700000e+01	6.500000e+01	7.300000
Price	14620.0	5.389322e+05	367532.380804	7.800000e+04	3.200000e+05	4.500000e+05	6.450000

Task 5: Handling missing values

In [19]:

```
1 df.isnull().all()
```

Out[19]:

id	False
Date	False
number of bedrooms	False
number of bathrooms	False
living area	False
lot area	False
number of floors	False
waterfront present	False
number of views	False
condition of the house	False
grade of the house	False
Area of the house(excluding basement)	False
Area of the basement	False
Built Year	False
Renovation Year	False
Postal Code	False
Latitude	False
Longitude	False
living_area_renov	False
lot_area_renov	False
Number of schools nearby	False
Distance from the airport	False
Price	False
dtype: bool	

In [20]:

```
1 missing_values = df.isnull().sum()
2 print(missing_values)
```

id	0
Date	0
number of bedrooms	0
number of bathrooms	0
living area	0
lot area	0
number of floors	0
waterfront present	0
number of views	0
condition of the house	0
grade of the house	0
Area of the house(excluding basement)	0
Area of the basement	0
Built Year	0
Renovation Year	0
Postal Code	0
Latitude	0
Longitude	0
living_area_renov	0
lot_area_renov	0
Number of schools nearby	0
Distance from the airport	0
Price	0
dtype: int64	

=> Hence, There are no missing values.

In case of null values we can:-

1. Drop the columns.

- 2 Imputation In case there were null values in categorical column we can replace null field with mode.

otherwise if in int/float column, we can replace the null field with

mean (if normal distribution.)

else with median.

we can check if normal distribution by

In [21]:

```
1 sns.distplot(df.Price)
2 #shape should be bell shaped curve if normal
3 #here we will take median
```

C:\Users\Charvi Upreti\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_11220\1854958562.py:1: UserWarning:

`distplot` is a deprecated function and will be removed in seaborn v0.14.0.

Please adapt your code to use either `displot` (a figure-level function with similar flexibility) or `histplot` (an axes-level function for histograms).

For a guide to updating your code to use the new functions, please see

<https://gist.github.com/mwaskom/de44147ed2974457ad6372750bbe5751> (<https://gist.github.com/mwaskom/de44147ed2974457ad6372750bbe5751>)

```
sns.distplot(df.Price)
```

Out[21]:

<Axes: xlabel='Price', ylabel='Density'>

