

House_Sales_in_King_Count_USA

October 16, 2022

Data Analysis with Python

1 House Sales in King County, USA

This dataset contains house sale prices for King County, which includes Seattle. It includes homes sold between May 2014 and May 2015.

Variable	Description
id	A notation for a house
date	Date house was sold
price	Price is prediction target
bedrooms	Number of bedrooms
bathrooms	Number of bathrooms
sqft_living	Square footage of the home
sqft_lot	Square footage of the lot
floors	Total floors (levels) in house
waterfront	House which has a view to a waterfront
view	Has been viewed
condition	How good the condition is overall
grade	overall grade given to the housing unit, based on King County grading system
sqft_above	Square footage of house apart from basement
sqft_basement	Square footage of the basement
yr_built	Built Year
yr_renovated	Year when house was renovated
zipcode	Zip code
lat	Latitude coordinate
long	Longitude coordinate
sqft_living15	Living room area in 2015(implies– some renovations) This might or might not have affected the lotsize area
sqft_lot15	LotSize area in 2015(implies– some renovations)

You will require the following libraries:

```
[1]: import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
import seaborn as sns
```

```
from sklearn.pipeline import Pipeline
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler,PolynomialFeatures
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
%matplotlib inline
```

```
/home/jupyterlab/conda/envs/python/lib/python3.7/site-
packages/sklearn/utils/validation.py:37: DeprecationWarning: distutils Version
classes are deprecated. Use packaging.version instead.
    LARGE_SPARSE_SUPPORTED = LooseVersion(scipy_version) >= '0.14.0'
/home/jupyterlab/conda/envs/python/lib/python3.7/site-
packages/sklearn/linear_model/least_angle.py:35: DeprecationWarning: `np.float`
is a deprecated alias for the builtin `float`. To silence this warning, use
`float` by itself. Doing this will not modify any behavior and is safe. If you
specifically wanted the numpy scalar type, use `np.float64` here.
Deprecated in NumPy 1.20; for more details and guidance:
https://numpy.org/devdocs/release/1.20.0-notes.html#deprecations
    eps=np.finfo(np.float).eps,
/home/jupyterlab/conda/envs/python/lib/python3.7/site-
packages/sklearn/linear_model/least_angle.py:597: DeprecationWarning: `np.float`
is a deprecated alias for the builtin `float`. To silence this warning, use
`float` by itself. Doing this will not modify any behavior and is safe. If you
specifically wanted the numpy scalar type, use `np.float64` here.
Deprecated in NumPy 1.20; for more details and guidance:
https://numpy.org/devdocs/release/1.20.0-notes.html#deprecations
    eps=np.finfo(np.float).eps, copy_X=True, fit_path=True,
/home/jupyterlab/conda/envs/python/lib/python3.7/site-
packages/sklearn/linear_model/least_angle.py:836: DeprecationWarning: `np.float`
is a deprecated alias for the builtin `float`. To silence this warning, use
`float` by itself. Doing this will not modify any behavior and is safe. If you
specifically wanted the numpy scalar type, use `np.float64` here.
Deprecated in NumPy 1.20; for more details and guidance:
https://numpy.org/devdocs/release/1.20.0-notes.html#deprecations
    eps=np.finfo(np.float).eps, copy_X=True, fit_path=True,
/home/jupyterlab/conda/envs/python/lib/python3.7/site-
packages/sklearn/linear_model/least_angle.py:862: DeprecationWarning: `np.float`
is a deprecated alias for the builtin `float`. To silence this warning, use
`float` by itself. Doing this will not modify any behavior and is safe. If you
specifically wanted the numpy scalar type, use `np.float64` here.
Deprecated in NumPy 1.20; for more details and guidance:
https://numpy.org/devdocs/release/1.20.0-notes.html#deprecations
    eps=np.finfo(np.float).eps, positive=False):
/home/jupyterlab/conda/envs/python/lib/python3.7/site-
packages/sklearn/linear_model/least_angle.py:1097: DeprecationWarning:
`np.float` is a deprecated alias for the builtin `float`. To silence this
warning, use `float` by itself. Doing this will not modify any behavior and is
safe. If you specifically wanted the numpy scalar type, use `np.float64` here.
Deprecated in NumPy 1.20; for more details and guidance:
```

```

https://numpy.org/devdocs/release/1.20.0-notes.html#deprecations
    max_n_alphas=1000, n_jobs=None, eps=np.finfo(np.float).eps,
/home/jupyterlab/conda/envs/python/lib/python3.7/site-
packages/sklearn/linear_model/least_angle.py:1344: DeprecationWarning:
`np.float` is a deprecated alias for the builtin `float`. To silence this
warning, use `float` by itself. Doing this will not modify any behavior and is
safe. If you specifically wanted the numpy scalar type, use `np.float64` here.
Deprecated in NumPy 1.20; for more details and guidance:
https://numpy.org/devdocs/release/1.20.0-notes.html#deprecations
    max_n_alphas=1000, n_jobs=None, eps=np.finfo(np.float).eps,
/home/jupyterlab/conda/envs/python/lib/python3.7/site-
packages/sklearn/linear_model/least_angle.py:1480: DeprecationWarning:
`np.float` is a deprecated alias for the builtin `float`. To silence this
warning, use `float` by itself. Doing this will not modify any behavior and is
safe. If you specifically wanted the numpy scalar type, use `np.float64` here.
Deprecated in NumPy 1.20; for more details and guidance:
https://numpy.org/devdocs/release/1.20.0-notes.html#deprecations
    eps=np.finfo(np.float).eps, copy_X=True, positive=False):
/home/jupyterlab/conda/envs/python/lib/python3.7/site-
packages/sklearn/linear_model/randomized_l1.py:152: DeprecationWarning:
`np.float` is a deprecated alias for the builtin `float`. To silence this
warning, use `float` by itself. Doing this will not modify any behavior and is
safe. If you specifically wanted the numpy scalar type, use `np.float64` here.
Deprecated in NumPy 1.20; for more details and guidance:
https://numpy.org/devdocs/release/1.20.0-notes.html#deprecations
    precompute=False, eps=np.finfo(np.float).eps,
/home/jupyterlab/conda/envs/python/lib/python3.7/site-
packages/sklearn/linear_model/randomized_l1.py:320: DeprecationWarning:
`np.float` is a deprecated alias for the builtin `float`. To silence this
warning, use `float` by itself. Doing this will not modify any behavior and is
safe. If you specifically wanted the numpy scalar type, use `np.float64` here.
Deprecated in NumPy 1.20; for more details and guidance:
https://numpy.org/devdocs/release/1.20.0-notes.html#deprecations
    eps=np.finfo(np.float).eps, random_state=None,
/home/jupyterlab/conda/envs/python/lib/python3.7/site-
packages/sklearn/linear_model/randomized_l1.py:580: DeprecationWarning:
`np.float` is a deprecated alias for the builtin `float`. To silence this
warning, use `float` by itself. Doing this will not modify any behavior and is
safe. If you specifically wanted the numpy scalar type, use `np.float64` here.
Deprecated in NumPy 1.20; for more details and guidance:
https://numpy.org/devdocs/release/1.20.0-notes.html#deprecations
    eps=4 * np.finfo(np.float).eps, n_jobs=None,

```

2 Module 1: Importing Data Sets

Load the csv:

```
[2]: file_name='https://cf-courses-data.s3.us.cloud-object-storage.appdomain.cloud/
↳IBMDeveloperSkillsNetwork-DA0101EN-SkillsNetwork/labs/FinalModule_Coursera/
↳data/kc_house_data_NaN.csv'
df=pd.read_csv(file_name)
```

We use the method head to display the first 5 columns of the dataframe.

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

```
[3]:
```

Unnamed: 0	id	date	price	bedrooms	bathrooms	\
0	0	7129300520	20141013T000000	221900.0	3.0	1.00
1	1	6414100192	20141209T000000	538000.0	3.0	2.25
2	2	5631500400	20150225T000000	180000.0	2.0	1.00
3	3	2487200875	20141209T000000	604000.0	4.0	3.00
4	4	1954400510	20150218T000000	510000.0	3.0	2.00

sqft_living	sqft_lot	floors	waterfront	...	grade	sqft_above	\
0	1180	5650	1.0	0	...	7	1180
1	2570	7242	2.0	0	...	7	2170
2	770	10000	1.0	0	...	6	770
3	1960	5000	1.0	0	...	7	1050
4	1680	8080	1.0	0	...	8	1680

sqft_basement	yr_built	yr_renovated	zipcode	lat	long	\
0	0	1955	0	98178	47.5112	-122.257
1	400	1951	1991	98125	47.7210	-122.319
2	0	1933	0	98028	47.7379	-122.233
3	910	1965	0	98136	47.5208	-122.393
4	0	1987	0	98074	47.6168	-122.045

sqft_living15	sqft_lot15	
0	1340	5650
1	1690	7639
2	2720	8062
3	1360	5000
4	1800	7503

[5 rows x 22 columns]

2.0.1 Question 1

Display the data types of each column using the function dtypes, then take a screenshot and submit it, include your code in the image.

```
[4]: df.dtypes
```

```
[4]: Unnamed: 0      int64
      id             int64
      date           object
      price          float64
      bedrooms       float64
      bathrooms      float64
      sqft_living    int64
      sqft_lot       int64
      floors         float64
      waterfront     int64
      view           int64
      condition      int64
      grade          int64
      sqft_above     int64
      sqft_basement  int64
      yr_built       int64
      yr_renovated   int64
      zipcode        int64
      lat            float64
      long           float64
      sqft_living15  int64
      sqft_lot15     int64
      dtype: object
```

We use the method describe to obtain a statistical summary of the dataframe.

```
[5]: df.describe()
```

```
[5]:
```

	Unnamed: 0	id	price	bedrooms	bathrooms	\
count	21613.00000	2.161300e+04	2.161300e+04	21600.000000	21603.000000	
mean	10806.00000	4.580302e+09	5.400881e+05	3.372870	2.115736	
std	6239.28002	2.876566e+09	3.671272e+05	0.926657	0.768996	
min	0.00000	1.000102e+06	7.500000e+04	1.000000	0.500000	
25%	5403.00000	2.123049e+09	3.219500e+05	3.000000	1.750000	
50%	10806.00000	3.904930e+09	4.500000e+05	3.000000	2.250000	
75%	16209.00000	7.308900e+09	6.450000e+05	4.000000	2.500000	
max	21612.00000	9.900000e+09	7.700000e+06	33.000000	8.000000	

	sqft_living	sqft_lot	floors	waterfront	view	\
count	21613.000000	2.161300e+04	21613.000000	21613.000000	21613.000000	
mean	2079.899736	1.510697e+04	1.494309	0.007542	0.234303	
std	918.440897	4.142051e+04	0.539989	0.086517	0.766318	
min	290.000000	5.200000e+02	1.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
25%	1427.000000	5.040000e+03	1.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
50%	1910.000000	7.618000e+03	1.500000	0.000000	0.000000	
75%	2550.000000	1.068800e+04	2.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
max	13540.000000	1.651359e+06	3.500000	1.000000	4.000000	

	...	grade	sqft_above	sqft_basement	yr_built	\
count	...	21613.000000	21613.000000	21613.000000	21613.000000	
mean	...	7.656873	1788.390691	291.509045	1971.005136	
std	...	1.175459	828.090978	442.575043	29.373411	
min	...	1.000000	290.000000	0.000000	1900.000000	
25%	...	7.000000	1190.000000	0.000000	1951.000000	
50%	...	7.000000	1560.000000	0.000000	1975.000000	
75%	...	8.000000	2210.000000	560.000000	1997.000000	
max	...	13.000000	9410.000000	4820.000000	2015.000000	

	yr_renovated	zipcode	lat	long	sqft_living15	\
count	21613.000000	21613.000000	21613.000000	21613.000000	21613.000000	
mean	84.402258	98077.939805	47.560053	-122.213896	1986.552492	
std	401.679240	53.505026	0.138564	0.140828	685.391304	
min	0.000000	98001.000000	47.155900	-122.519000	399.000000	
25%	0.000000	98033.000000	47.471000	-122.328000	1490.000000	
50%	0.000000	98065.000000	47.571800	-122.230000	1840.000000	
75%	0.000000	98118.000000	47.678000	-122.125000	2360.000000	
max	2015.000000	98199.000000	47.777600	-121.315000	6210.000000	

	sqft_lot15
count	21613.000000
mean	12768.455652
std	27304.179631
min	651.000000
25%	5100.000000
50%	7620.000000
75%	10083.000000
max	871200.000000

[8 rows x 21 columns]

3 Module 2: Data Wrangling

3.0.1 Question 2

Drop the columns “id” and “Unnamed: 0” from axis 1 using the method `drop()`, then use the method `describe()` to obtain a statistical summary of the data. Take a screenshot and submit it, make sure the `inplace` parameter is set to `True`

```
[6]: df.drop(["Unnamed: 0", "id"], axis = 1, inplace = True)
df.describe()
```

```
[6]:
```

	price	bedrooms	bathrooms	sqft_living	sqft_lot	\
count	2.161300e+04	21600.000000	21603.000000	21613.000000	2.161300e+04	
mean	5.400881e+05	3.372870	2.115736	2079.899736	1.510697e+04	

std	3.671272e+05	0.926657	0.768996	918.440897	4.142051e+04
min	7.500000e+04	1.000000	0.500000	290.000000	5.200000e+02
25%	3.219500e+05	3.000000	1.750000	1427.000000	5.040000e+03
50%	4.500000e+05	3.000000	2.250000	1910.000000	7.618000e+03
75%	6.450000e+05	4.000000	2.500000	2550.000000	1.068800e+04
max	7.700000e+06	33.000000	8.000000	13540.000000	1.651359e+06

	floors	waterfront	view	condition	grade
count	21613.000000	21613.000000	21613.000000	21613.000000	21613.000000
mean	1.494309	0.007542	0.234303	3.409430	7.656873
std	0.539989	0.086517	0.766318	0.650743	1.175459
min	1.000000	0.000000	0.000000	1.000000	1.000000
25%	1.000000	0.000000	0.000000	3.000000	7.000000
50%	1.500000	0.000000	0.000000	3.000000	7.000000
75%	2.000000	0.000000	0.000000	4.000000	8.000000
max	3.500000	1.000000	4.000000	5.000000	13.000000

	sqft_above	sqft_basement	yr_built	yr_renovated	zipcode
count	21613.000000	21613.000000	21613.000000	21613.000000	21613.000000
mean	1788.390691	291.509045	1971.005136	84.402258	98077.939805
std	828.090978	442.575043	29.373411	401.679240	53.505026
min	290.000000	0.000000	1900.000000	0.000000	98001.000000
25%	1190.000000	0.000000	1951.000000	0.000000	98033.000000
50%	1560.000000	0.000000	1975.000000	0.000000	98065.000000
75%	2210.000000	560.000000	1997.000000	0.000000	98118.000000
max	9410.000000	4820.000000	2015.000000	2015.000000	98199.000000

	lat	long	sqft_living15	sqft_lot15
count	21613.000000	21613.000000	21613.000000	21613.000000
mean	47.560053	-122.213896	1986.552492	12768.455652
std	0.138564	0.140828	685.391304	27304.179631
min	47.155900	-122.519000	399.000000	651.000000
25%	47.471000	-122.328000	1490.000000	5100.000000
50%	47.571800	-122.230000	1840.000000	7620.000000
75%	47.678000	-122.125000	2360.000000	10083.000000
max	47.777600	-121.315000	6210.000000	871200.000000

We can see we have missing values for the columns bedrooms and bathrooms

```
[11]: print("number of NaN values for the column bedrooms :", df['bedrooms'].isnull().
      ↪sum())
      print("number of NaN values for the column bathrooms :", df['bathrooms'].
      ↪isnull().sum())
```

```
number of NaN values for the column bedrooms : 13
number of NaN values for the column bathrooms : 10
```

We can replace the missing values of the column 'bedrooms' with the mean of the column 'bedrooms'

using the method `replace()`. Don't forget to set the `inplace` parameter to `True`

```
[12]: mean=df['bedrooms'].mean()
      df['bedrooms'].replace(np.nan,mean, inplace=True)
```

We also replace the missing values of the column 'bathrooms' with the mean of the column 'bathrooms' using the method `replace()`. Don't forget to set the `inplace` parameter to `True`

```
[13]: mean=df['bathrooms'].mean()
      df['bathrooms'].replace(np.nan,mean, inplace=True)
```

```
[14]: print("number of NaN values for the column bedrooms :", df['bedrooms'].isnull().
      ↪sum())
      print("number of NaN values for the column bathrooms :", df['bathrooms'].
      ↪isnull().sum())
```

```
number of NaN values for the column bedrooms : 0
number of NaN values for the column bathrooms : 0
```

4 Module 3: Exploratory Data Analysis

4.0.1 Question 3

Use the method `value_counts` to count the number of houses with unique floor values, use the method `.to_frame()` to convert it to a dataframe.

```
[17]: df["floors"].value_counts().to_frame()
```

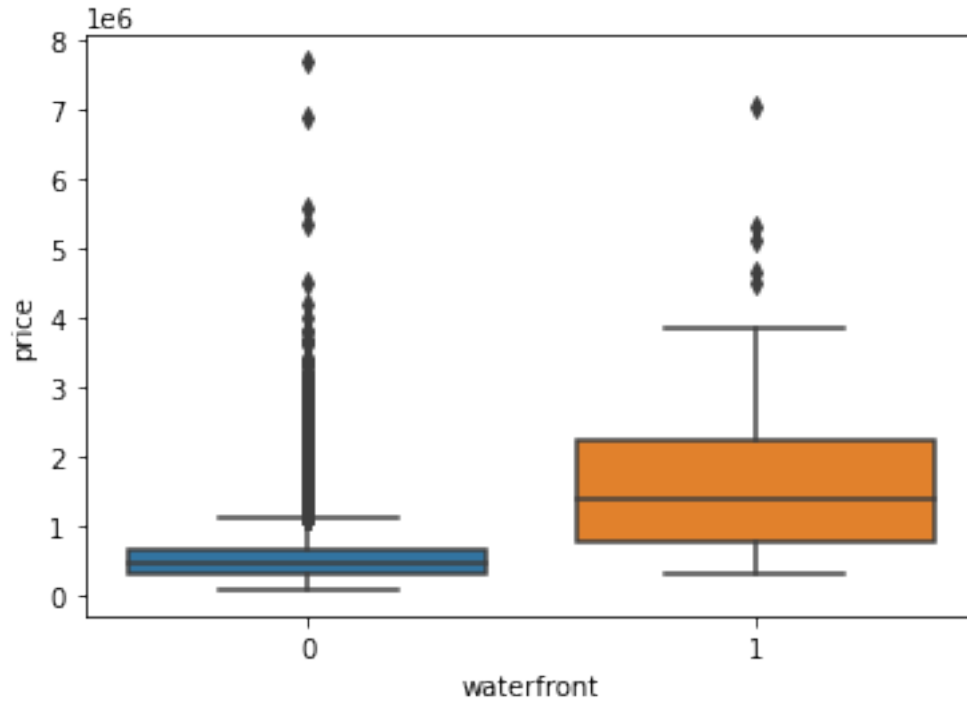
```
[17]:      floors
      1.0    10680
      2.0     8241
      1.5     1910
      3.0      613
      2.5      161
      3.5         8
```

4.0.2 Question 4

Use the function `boxplot` in the `seaborn` library to determine whether houses with a waterfront view or without a waterfront view have more price outliers.

```
[18]: sns.boxplot(x="waterfront", y="price", data=df)
```

```
[18]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='waterfront', ylabel='price'>
```

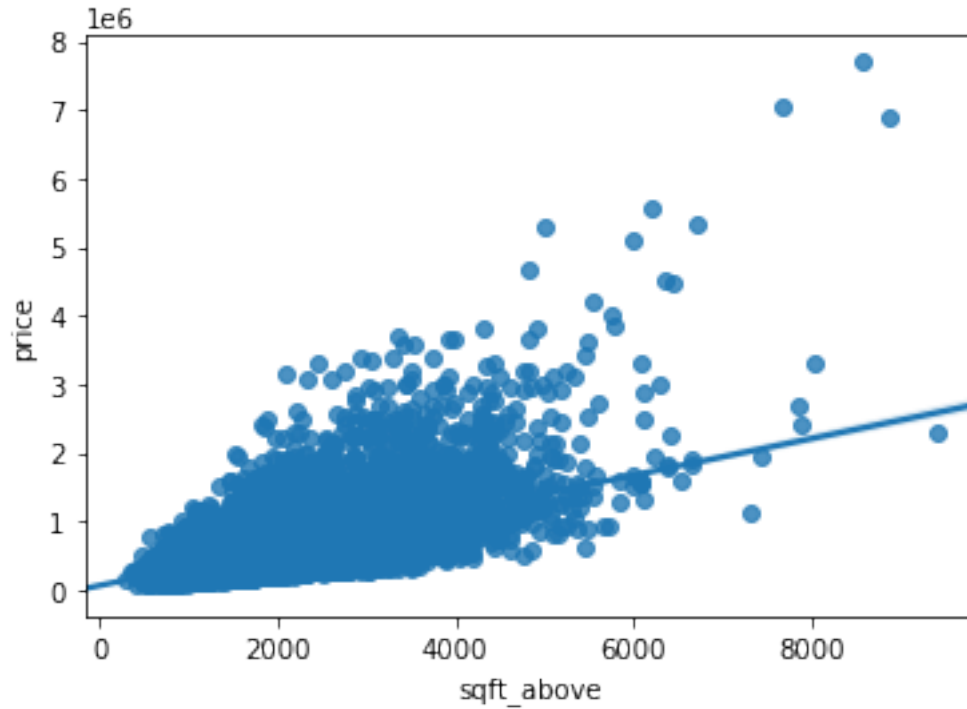



4.0.3 Question 5

Use the function `regplot` in the `seaborn` library to determine if the feature `sqft_above` is negatively or positively correlated with `price`.

```
[19]: sns.regplot(x="sqft_above", y='price', data=df)
```

```
[19]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='sqft_above', ylabel='price'>
```



We can use the Pandas method `corr()` to find the feature other than price that is most correlated with price.

```
[20]: df.corr()['price'].sort_values()
```

```
[20]: zipcode      -0.053203
long              0.021626
condition         0.036362
yr_built         0.054012
sqft_lot15       0.082447
sqft_lot         0.089661
yr_renovated     0.126434
floors           0.256794
waterfront       0.266369
lat              0.307003
bedrooms         0.308797
sqft_basement    0.323816
view             0.397293
bathrooms       0.525738
sqft_living15   0.585379
sqft_above      0.605567
grade           0.667434
sqft_living     0.702035
price           1.000000
```

Name: price, dtype: float64

5 Module 4: Model Development

We can Fit a linear regression model using the longitude feature 'long' and calculate the R^2 .

```
[21]: X = df[['long']]
      Y = df['price']
      lm = LinearRegression()
      lm.fit(X,Y)
      lm.score(X, Y)
```

[21]: 0.00046769430149007363

5.0.1 Question 6

Fit a linear regression model to predict the 'price' using the feature 'sqft_living' then calculate the R^2 . Take a screenshot of your code and the value of the R^2 .

```
[22]: X = df[['sqft_living']]
      Y = df['price']
      lm = LinearRegression()
      lm.fit(X, Y)
      lm.score(X, Y)
```

[22]: 0.49285321790379316

5.0.2 Question 7

Fit a linear regression model to predict the 'price' using the list of features:

```
[24]: features = ["floors", "waterfront","lat" ,"bedrooms" ,"sqft_basement" ,"view"
↵, "bathrooms", "sqft_living15", "sqft_above", "grade", "sqft_living"]
```

Then calculate the R^2 . Take a screenshot of your code.

```
[25]: X = df[features]
      Y = df['price']
      lm = LinearRegression()
      lm.fit(X, Y)
      lm.score(X, Y)
```

[25]: 0.6576951666037502

5.0.3 This will help with Question 8

Create a list of tuples, the first element in the tuple contains the name of the estimator:

‘scale’

‘polynomial’

‘model’

The second element in the tuple contains the model constructor

StandardScaler()

PolynomialFeatures(include_bias=False)

LinearRegression()

```
[26]: Input=[('scale',StandardScaler()),('polynomial',PolynomialFeatures(include_bias=False)),('model',LinearRegression())]
```

5.0.4 Question 8

Use the list to create a pipeline object to predict the ‘price’, fit the object using the features in the list features, and calculate the R^2 .

```
[28]: pipe = Pipeline(Input)
pipe.fit(df[features], df["price"])
pipe.score(df[features], df["price"])
```

```
/home/jupyterlab/conda/envs/python/lib/python3.7/site-
packages/sklearn/utils/validation.py:209: DeprecationWarning: distutils Version
classes are deprecated. Use packaging.version instead.
  if LooseVersion(joblib_version) < '0.12':
/home/jupyterlab/conda/envs/python/lib/python3.7/site-
packages/sklearn/preprocessing/data.py:625: DataConversionWarning: Data with
input dtype int64, float64 were all converted to float64 by StandardScaler.
  return self.partial_fit(X, y)
/home/jupyterlab/conda/envs/python/lib/python3.7/site-
packages/sklearn/base.py:465: DataConversionWarning: Data with input dtype
int64, float64 were all converted to float64 by StandardScaler.
  return self.fit(X, y, **fit_params).transform(X)
/home/jupyterlab/conda/envs/python/lib/python3.7/site-
packages/sklearn/pipeline.py:511: DataConversionWarning: Data with input dtype
int64, float64 were all converted to float64 by StandardScaler.
  Xt = transform.transform(Xt)
```

```
[28]: 0.7513406905914715
```

6 Module 5: Model Evaluation and Refinement

Import the necessary modules:

```
[29]: from sklearn.model_selection import cross_val_score
      from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
      print("done")
```

done

We will split the data into training and testing sets:

```
[30]: features = ["floors", "waterfront","lat" ,"bedrooms" ,"sqft_basement" ,"view"
      ↪,"bathrooms", "sqft_living15", "sqft_above", "grade", "sqft_living"]
      X = df[features]
      Y = df['price']

      x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, Y, test_size=0.15,
      ↪random_state=1)

      print("number of test samples:", x_test.shape[0])
      print("number of training samples:", x_train.shape[0])
```

number of test samples: 3242

number of training samples: 18371

6.0.1 Question 9

Create and fit a Ridge regression object using the training data, set the regularization parameter to 0.1, and calculate the R^2 using the test data.

```
[31]: from sklearn.linear_model import Ridge
```

```
[32]: RidgeModel = Ridge(alpha = 0.1)
      RidgeModel.fit(x_train, y_train)
      RidgeModel.score(x_test, y_test)
```

```
[32]: 0.6478759163939112
```

6.0.2 Question 10

Perform a second order polynomial transform on both the training data and testing data. Create and fit a Ridge regression object using the training data, set the regularisation parameter to 0.1, and calculate the R^2 utilising the test data provided. Take a screenshot of your code and the R^2 .

```
[33]: pr = PolynomialFeatures(degree = 2)
      x_train_pr = pr.fit_transform(x_train[features])
      x_test_pr = pr.fit_transform(x_test[features])
      RidgeModel = Ridge(alpha = 0.1)
      RidgeModel.fit(x_train_pr, y_train)
      RidgeModel.score(x_test_pr, y_test)
```

[33]: 0.7002744259992868

Once you complete your notebook you will have to share it. Select the icon on the top right marked in red in the image below, a dialogue box should open, and select the option all content excluding sensitive code cells.

```
<p><img width="600" src="https://cf-courses-data.s3.us.cloud-
<p>&nbsp;</p>
```

About the Authors:

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6.1 Change Log

Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	Version	Changed By	Change Description
2020-12-01	2.2	Aije Egwaikhide	Coverted Data describtion from text to table
2020-10-06	2.1	Lakshmi Holla	Changed markdown instrshion of Question1
2020-08-27	2.0	Malika Singla	Added lab to GitLab

##

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