### **Car Price Prediction**

### **Problem Description**

A Chinese automobile company aspires to enter the US market by setting up their manufacturing unit there and producing cars locally to give competition to their US and European counterparts. They have contracted an automobile consulting company to understand the factors on which the pricing of cars depends. Specifically, they want to understand the factors affecting the pricing of cars in the American market, since those may be very different from the Chinese market. Essentially, the company wants to know:

Which variables are significant in predicting the price of a car. How well those variables describe the price of a car. Based on various market surveys, the consulting firm has gathered a large dataset of different types of cars across the American market.

#### **Business Goal**

You are required to model the price of cars with the available independent variables. It will be used by the management to understand how exactly the prices vary with the independent variables. They can accordingly manipulate the design of the cars, the business strategy etc. to meet certain price levels. Further, the model will be a good way for the management to understand the pricing dynamics of a new market.

```
In [119... # import libraries
   import numpy as np
   import pandas as pd
   import seaborn as sns
   import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
   from sklearn import preprocessing
In [120... # import dataset
   df = pd.read_csv("CarPrice_Dataset.csv")
```

# 1. Explore the data

```
In [121... df
```

Out[121]:		car_ID	symboling	CarName	fueltype	aspiration	doornumber	carbody	dri
	0	1	3	alfa-romero giulia	gas	std	two	convertible	
	1	2	3	alfa-romero stelvio	gas	std	two	convertible	
	2	3	1	alfa-romero Quadrifoglio	gas	std	two	hatchback	
	3	4	2	audi 100 ls	gas	std	four	sedan	
	4	5	2	audi 100ls	gas	std	four	sedan	
	•••	•••		<b></b>					
	200	201	-1	volvo 145e (sw)	gas	std	four	sedan	
	201	202	-1	volvo 144ea	gas	turbo	four	sedan	
	202	203	-1	volvo 244dl	gas	std	four	sedan	
	203	204	-1	volvo 246	diesel	turbo	four	sedan	
	204	205	-1	volvo 264gl	gas	turbo	four	sedan	

205 rows × 26 columns

```
In [122... df.shape
Out[122]: (205, 26)
In [123... df.columns
Out[123]: Index(['car_ID', 'symboling', 'CarName', 'fueltype', 'aspiration', 'doornumber', 'carbody', 'drivewheel', 'enginelocation', 'wheelbase', 'carlength', 'carwidth', 'carheight', 'curbweight', 'enginetype', 'cylindernumber', 'enginesize', 'fuelsystem', 'boreratio', 'stroke', 'compressionratio', 'horsepower', 'peakrpm', 'citympg', 'highwaympg', 'price'], dtype='object')
In [124... df.info()
```

> <class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'> RangeIndex: 205 entries, 0 to 204 Data columns (total 26 columns):

```
Column
                      Non-Null Count Dtype
    -----
                      -----
---
    car ID
0
                      205 non-null
                                      int64
1
                      205 non-null
                                     int64
    symboling
2
    CarName
                      205 non-null
                                     object
3
    fueltype
                      205 non-null
                                     object
4
    aspiration
                      205 non-null
                                     object
5
                                     object
    doornumber
                      205 non-null
    carbody
                      205 non-null
                                     object
6
7
    drivewheel
                      205 non-null
                                     object
    enginelocation
                      205 non-null
                                     object
9
    wheelbase
                      205 non-null
                                     float64
10 carlength
                      205 non-null
                                     float64
                                     float64
11 carwidth
                      205 non-null
12 carheight
                      205 non-null
                                     float64
13 curbweight
                      205 non-null
                                     int64
14 enginetype
                      205 non-null
                                     object
15
    cylindernumber
                      205 non-null
                                     object
16 enginesize
                      205 non-null
                                     int64
17 fuelsystem
                      205 non-null
                                     object
18 boreratio
                      205 non-null
                                     float64
19 stroke
                      205 non-null
                                     float64
20 compressionratio 205 non-null
                                     float64
                                     int64
21 horsepower
                      205 non-null
22
    peakrpm
                      205 non-null
                                     int64
23 citympg
                      205 non-null
                                     int64
24 highwaympg
                      205 non-null
                                     int64
                      205 non-null
                                     float64
25 price
```

dtypes: float64(8), int64(8), object(10)

memory usage: 41.8+ KB

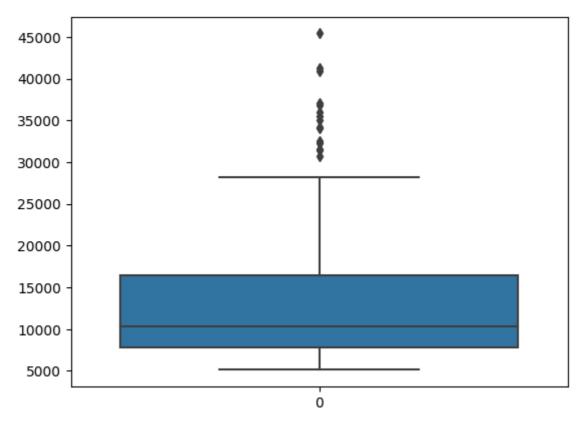
In [125... df.isna().sum()

```
Out[125]: car_ID
                               0
          symboling
                               0
                               0
          CarName
          fueltype
                               0
          aspiration
                               0
                               0
          doornumber
          carbody
                               0
          drivewheel
                               0
          enginelocation
          wheelbase
                               0
          carlength
                               0
          carwidth
          carheight
                               0
          curbweight
                               0
          enginetype
                               0
          cylindernumber
                               0
          enginesize
                               0
                               0
          fuelsystem
                               0
          boreratio
          stroke
          compressionratio
                               0
          horsepower
                               0
                               0
          peakrpm
          citympg
                               0
                               0
          highwaympg
          price
                               0
          dtype: int64
In [126...
          df.duplicated().sum()
```

# 2. Data Preprocessing

Out[126]: 0

```
In [127... #check for outliers
sns.boxplot(data=df['price'])
Out[127]: <Axes: >
```



```
In [128...
          # ouliers are there for price , but not removing it.
          #Encode the categorical datas from the dataset using Label Encoder. For ML Model
In [129...
          categorical_cols = df.select_dtypes(include=['object']).columns
In [130...
          categorical_cols
Out[130]: Index(['CarName', 'fueltype', 'aspiration', 'doornumber', 'carbody',
                  'drivewheel', 'enginelocation', 'enginetype', 'cylindernumber',
                  'fuelsystem'],
                 dtype='object')
          label=preprocessing.LabelEncoder()
In [131...
          df.fueltype=label.fit_transform(df.fueltype)
          df.aspiration = label.fit transform(df.aspiration)
          df.doornumber = label.fit_transform(df.doornumber)
          df.carbody = label.fit_transform(df.carbody)
          df.drivewheel = label.fit_transform(df.drivewheel)
          df.enginelocation = label.fit_transform(df.enginelocation)
          df.enginetype = label.fit_transform(df.enginetype)
          df.cylindernumber = label.fit_transform(df.cylindernumber)
          df.fuelsystem = label.fit transform(df.fuelsystem)
In [132...
          df
```

Out[132]:		car_ID	symboling	CarName	fueltype	aspiration	doornumber	carbody	drive
	0	1	3	alfa-romero giulia	1	0	1	0	
	1	2	3	alfa-romero stelvio	1	0	1	0	
	2	3	1	alfa-romero Quadrifoglio	1	0	1	2	
	3	4	2	audi 100 ls	1	0	0	3	
	4	5	2	audi 100ls	1	0	0	3	
	•••								
	200	201	-1	volvo 145e (sw)	1	0	0	3	
	201	202	-1	volvo 144ea	1	1	0	3	
	202	203	-1	volvo 244dl	1	0	0	3	
	203	204	-1	volvo 246	0	1	0	3	
	204	205	-1	volvo 264gl	1	1	0	3	

205 rows × 26 columns

```
In [133...
          # Scaling the numerical columns
          numerical_cols=df.select_dtypes(include=['int64','float64']).columns
          numerical_cols
Out[133]: Index(['car_ID', 'symboling', 'wheelbase', 'carlength', 'carwidth',
                  'carheight', 'curbweight', 'enginesize', 'boreratio', 'stroke',
                  'compressionratio', 'horsepower', 'peakrpm', 'citympg', 'highwaympg',
                  'price'],
                 dtype='object')
In [134...
          scaler = StandardScaler()
          df[numerical_cols] = scaler.fit_transform(df[numerical_cols])
In [135...
          # Creating scatter plots for columns against 'price'
          df.drop(columns=['car_ID','CarName'],axis=1,inplace=True)
          for col in df:
              sns.scatterplot(data=df, x=col, y='price')
              plt.show()
         C:\Users\hp\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python311\Lib\site-packages\seaborn\_ol
```

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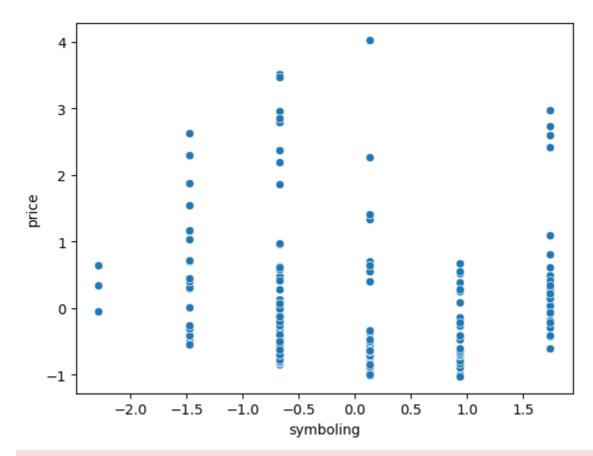
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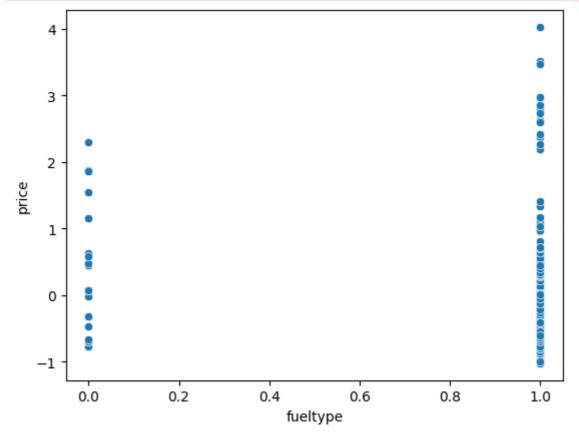
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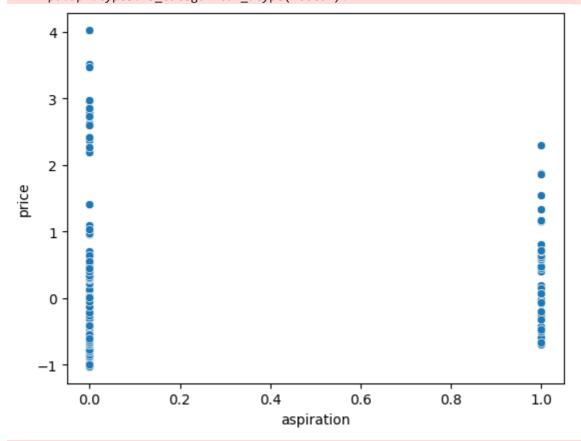
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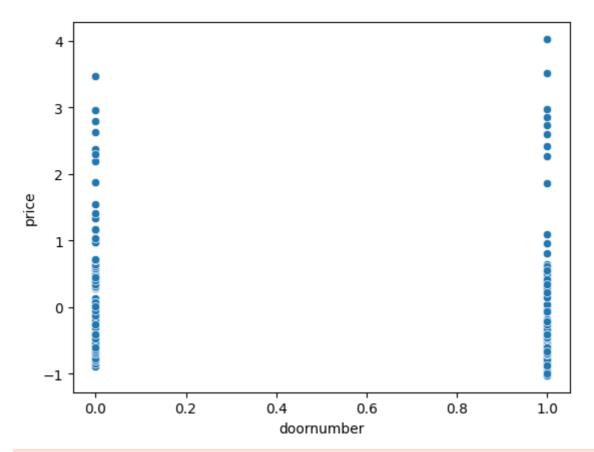
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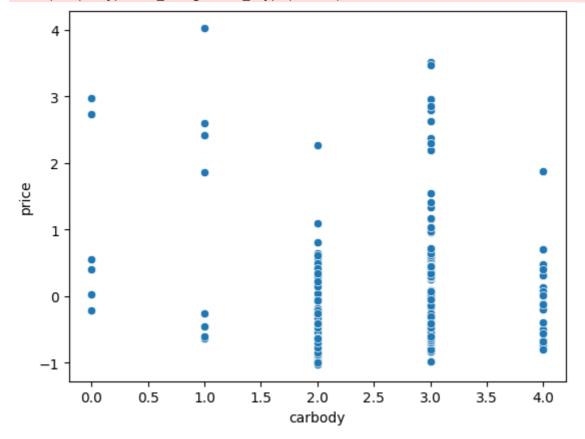




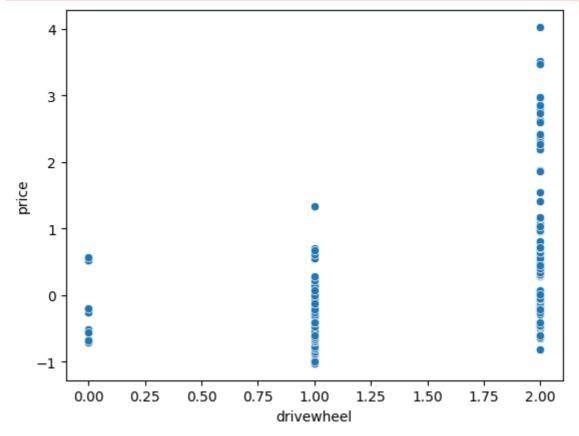
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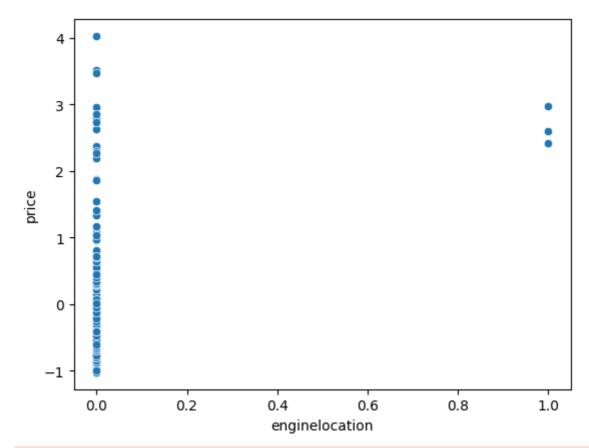


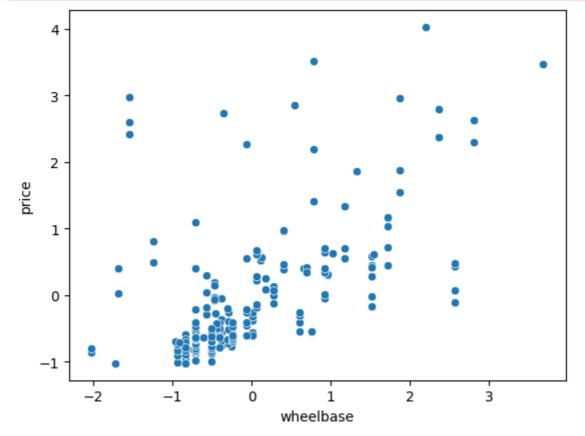




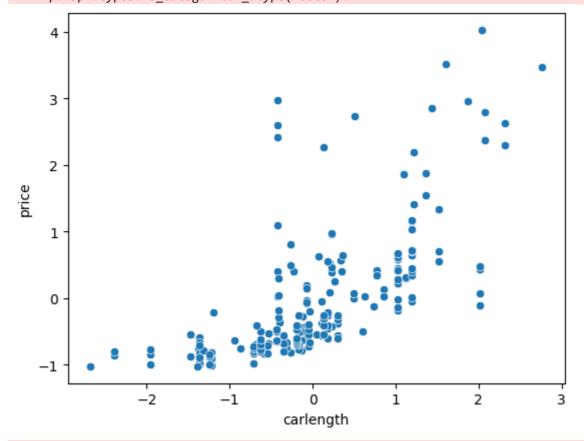
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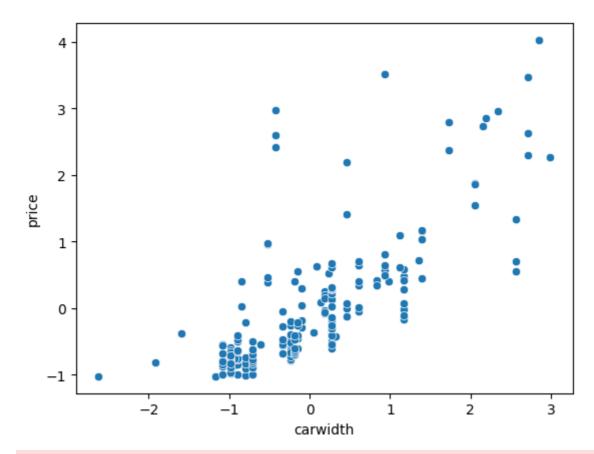




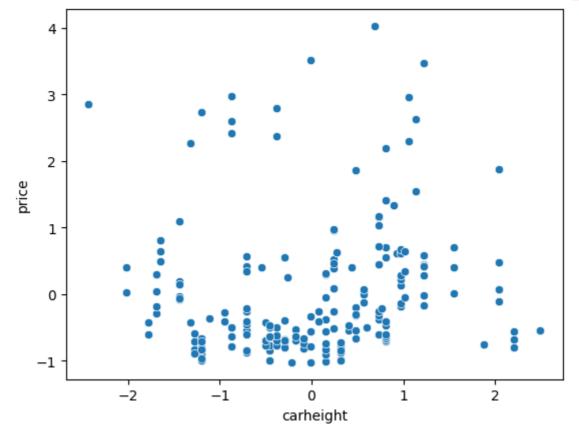


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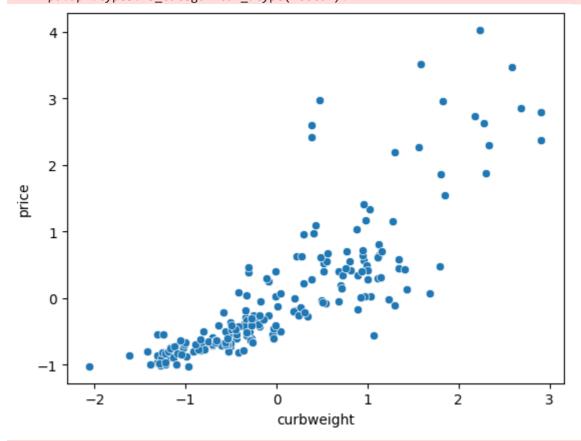


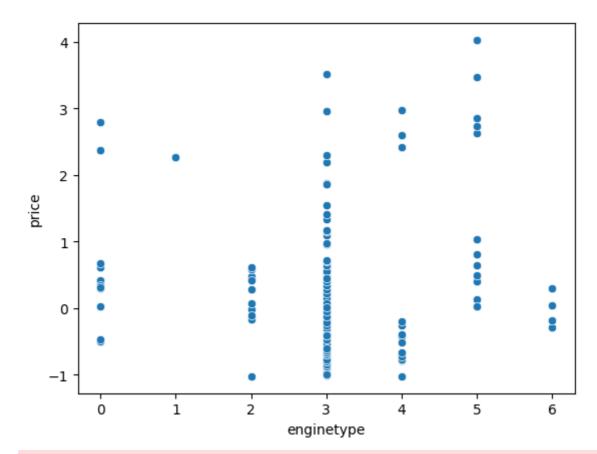


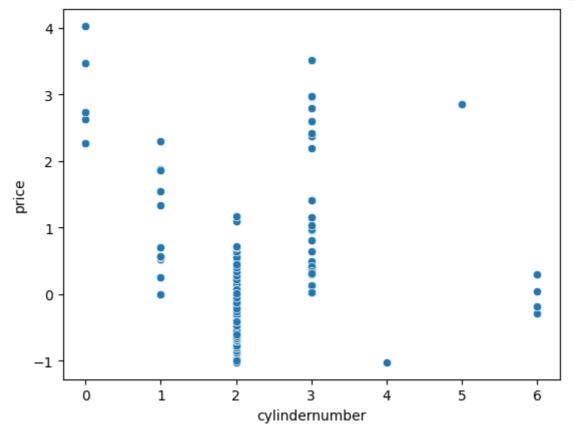
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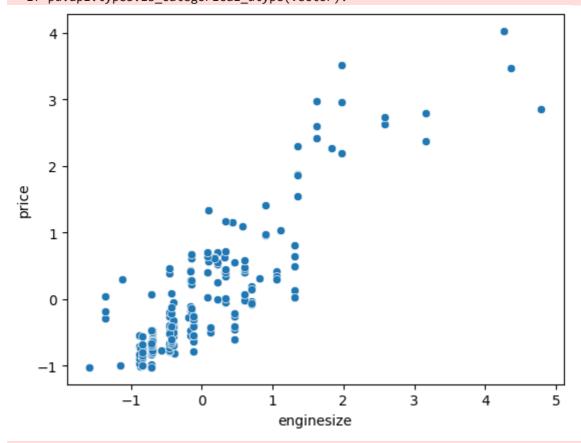
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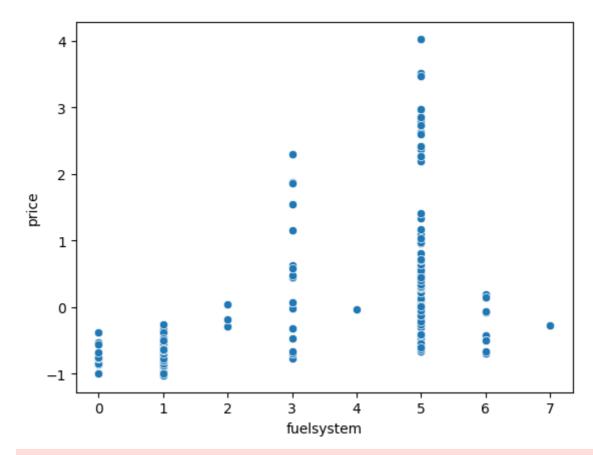


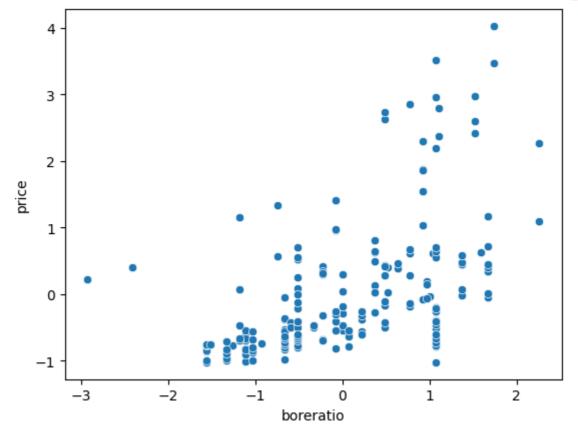




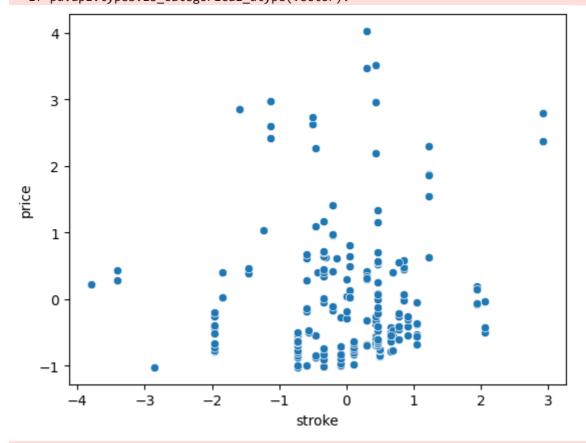
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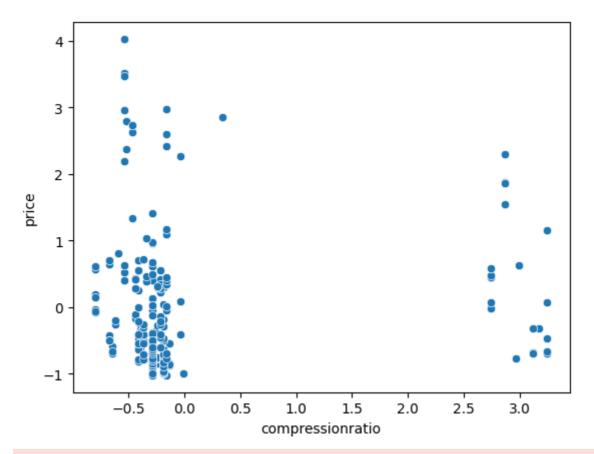


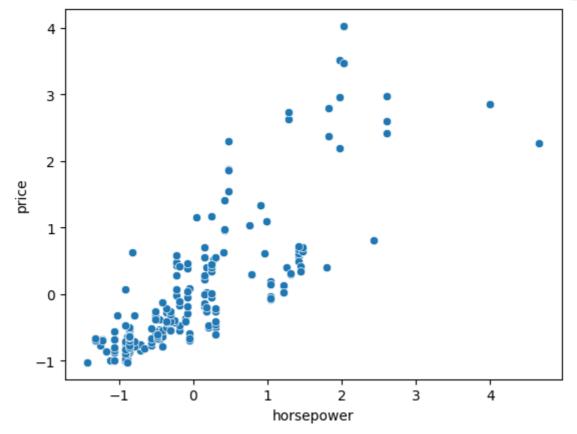




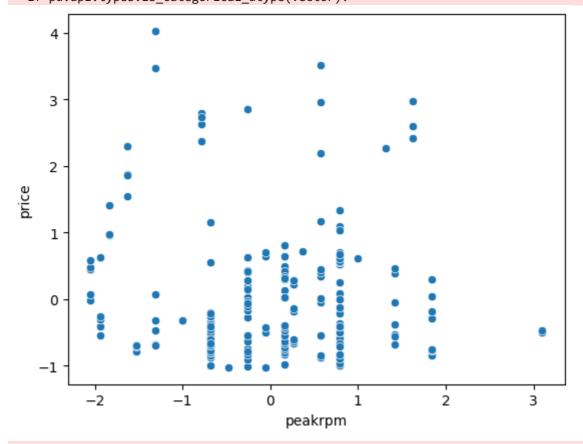
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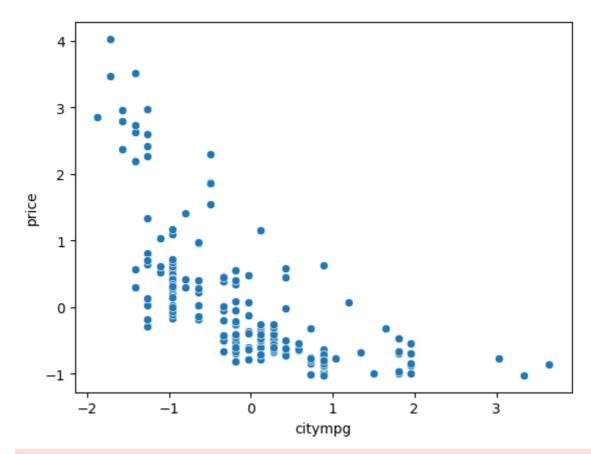


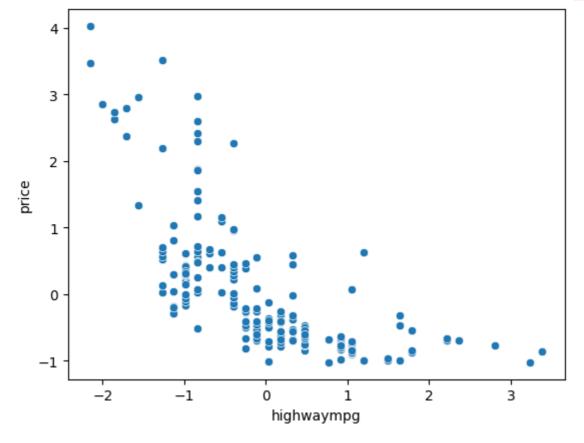


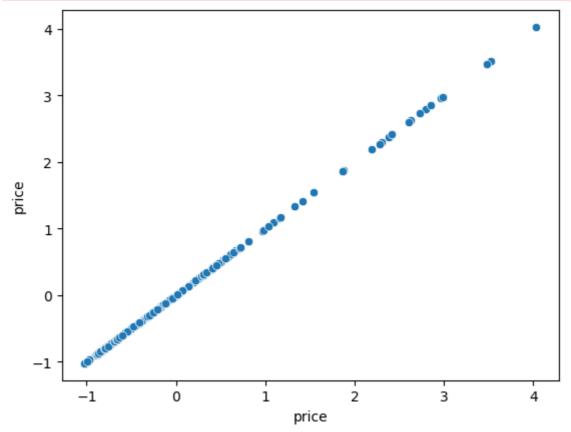


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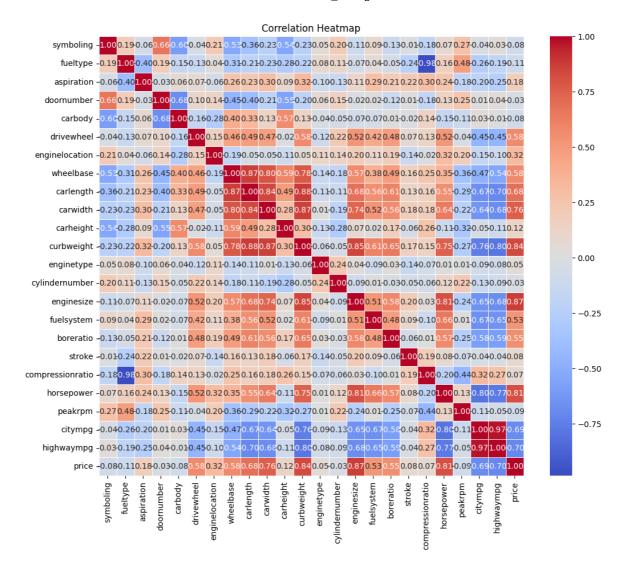








```
In [137... # Creating a correlation matrix between numerical columns
    correlation_matrix = df.corr()
    plt.figure(figsize=(12, 10))
    sns.heatmap(correlation_matrix, annot=True, cmap='coolwarm', fmt='.2f', linewidt
    plt.title('Correlation Heatmap')
    plt.show()
```



## Observations from scatter plot and heatmap

The independent variables that affects the price of car are, 1.'drivewheel' 2.'wheelbase' 3.'carlength' 4.'carwidth' 5.'curbweight' 6.'cylindernumber' 7.'enginesize' 8.'fuelsystem' 9.'boreratio' 10.'horsepower' 11.'citympg' (negative correlation) 12.'highwaympg' (negative correlation)

```
In [138... X = df[['drivewheel', 'wheelbase','carlength','carwidth','curbweight','cylinderr
y = df['price']

In [139... from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_
```

# Create a ML model for Car Price Prediction using Linear Regression-Multiple Variables

```
In [140... # LinearRegression
    from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
    from sklearn.metrics import mean_absolute_error, mean_squared_error
In [141... model = LinearRegression()
```

```
# Train the model on the training data
In [142...
          model.fit(X_train, y_train)
Out[142]: ▼ LinearRegression
           LinearRegression()
In [143...
          y_pred = model.predict(X_test)
In [144...
          mae = mean_absolute_error(y_test, y_pred)
          mse = mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred)
           rmse = np.sqrt(mse)
In [145...
          print("Mean Absolute Error:", mae)
           print("Mean Squared Error:", mse)
           print("Root Mean Squared Error:", rmse)
         Mean Absolute Error: 0.3289440270311579
         Mean Squared Error: 0.21397279772843472
         Root Mean Squared Error: 0.46257193789553935
           These metrics suggest that linear regression model is performing quite well. The lower
           values of MAE, MSE, and RMSE indicate that the model's predictions are accurate and
           close to the actual values.
```