

```
In [1]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import statsmodels.api as sm
import seaborn as sns
from scipy.stats import linregress
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

Loading set

```
In [ ]: df = pd.read_excel(r"C:\Users\224140745\Documents\CAR_Sales_2022_4.xlsx",
                           usecols=['Price', 'Car_Model', 'Year', 'Mileage', 'Year_Data_Collected'])
```

Feature engineering

```
In [3]: #Age Normoailization
df['Age'] = df['Year_Data_Collected'] - df['Year']
# Data Preview
print('Size of data is ', len(df), 'rows and ', len(df.columns), 'columns :', '\n'
df.head())
```

Size of data is 33137 rows and 7 columns :
['Price', 'Car_Model', 'Year', 'Mileage', 'Transmission', 'Year_Data_Collected', 'Age']

```
Out[3]:
```

	Price	Car_Model	Year	Mileage	Transmission	Year_Data_Collected	Age
0	1999900.0	Jaguar F-Pace SVR	2022	0.0	Automatic	2022	
1	1999900.0	Jaguar F-Type R AWD Convertible	2022	0.0	Automatic	2022	
2	1989276.0	Jaguar F-Pace SVR	2022	0.0	Automatic	2022	
3	1908634.0	Land Rover Range Rover Sport HSE TDV6	2022	0.0	Automatic	2022	
4	1899995.0	Audi Q8 55TFSI Quattro	2022	0.0	Automatic	2022	

The dataset is an aggregated ecommerce sales of cars collected over a span of 3 years

Mileage Regression

```
In [93]: # Extracting Age and Mileage for regression analysis
age_miles = df[df['Age'] < 20].groupby("Age")['Mileage'].aggregate(['mean', 'st
```

```

# Regression analysis for Average Miles vs Age
X = age_miles['Age']
y = age_miles['Average_Miles']

# Add constant for intercept
X = sm.add_constant(X)
model = sm.OLS(y, X).fit()

# Compute regression variables
result = linregress(age_miles['Age'], age_miles['Average_Miles'])
slope = result.slope
intercept = result.intercept
r_value = result.rvalue
p_value = result.pvalue
std_err = result.stderr

# Scatter plot of actual data & regression line
sns.scatterplot(age_miles, x = age_miles['Age'], y = age_miles['Average_Miles'])

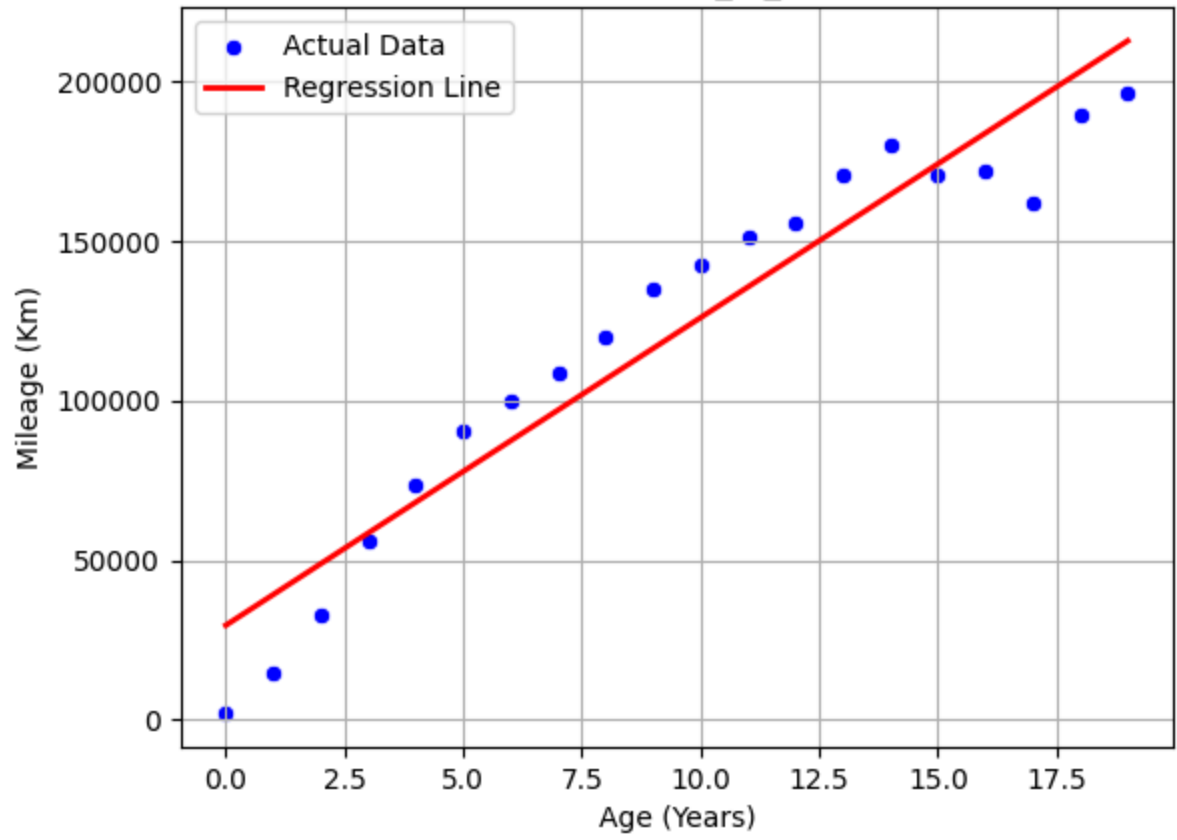
sns.lineplot(age_miles, x = age_miles['Age'], y = (slope*age_miles['Age']+intercept))

# Labels and title
plt.xlabel("Age (Years)")
plt.ylabel("Mileage (Km)")
plt.title("Mileage vs. Age_of_Vehicle")
plt.legend()
plt.grid()
plt.show()

# Print regression results
print(f"Mileage Regression equation: y = {slope:.2f}x + {intercept:.2f}")
print(f" $R^2$  = {r_value**2:.3f}", '|', f"P-value = {p_value:.3f}", '|', f"Standard Error = {std_err:.3f}")
print(model.summary())

```

Mileage vs. Age_of_Vehicle



Mileage Regression equation: $y = 9640.15x + 29549.09$
 $R^2 = 0.921$ | $P\text{-value} = 0.000$ | $\text{Standard Error} = 666.029$ | $\text{Intercept} = 29549.091$ | $\text{Slope} = 9640.152$ |

OLS Regression Results						
=====						
==						
Dep. Variable:	Average_Miles	R-squared:	0.9			
21						
Model:	OLS	Adj. R-squared:	0.9			
16						
Method:	Least Squares	F-statistic:	20			
9.5						
Date:	Mon, 16 Jun 2025	Prob (F-statistic):	2.34e-			
11						
Time:	16:54:31	Log-Likelihood:	-222.			
35						
No. Observations:	20	AIC:	44			
8.7						
Df Residuals:	18	BIC:	45			
0.7						
Df Model:	1					
Covariance Type:	nonrobust					
=====						
==						
	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.97
5]						

--						
const	2.955e+04	7401.619	3.992	0.001	1.4e+04	4.51e+
04						
Age	9640.1524	666.029	14.474	0.000	8240.877	1.1e+
04						
=====						
==						
Omnibus:	4.154	Durbin-Watson:	0.3			
00						
Prob(Omnibus):	0.125	Jarque-Bera (JB):	2.1			
99						
Skew:	-0.556	Prob(JB):	0.3			
33						
Kurtosis:	1.816	Cond. No.	2			
1.5						
=====						
==						

Notes:
[1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified.

```
In [36]: age_price.keys()

Out[36]: Index(['Age', 'Average_Price', 'St_Dev_Price', 'Count'], dtype='object')
```

```

In [ ]: # Extracting Age and Price for regression analysis
age_price = df[df['Age'] < 40].groupby("Age")['Price'].aggregate(['mean', 'std'])

# Regression analysis for Average Miles vs Age
X = age_price['Age']
y = age_price['Average_Price']

# Add constant for intercept
X = sm.add_constant(X)
model = sm.OLS(y, X).fit()

# Compute regression variables
result = linregress(age_price['Age'], age_price['Average_Price'])
slope = result.slope
intercept = result.intercept
r_value = result.rvalue
p_value = result.pvalue
std_err = result.stderr

# Scatter plot of actual data & regression line
sns.scatterplot(age_price, x = age_price['Age'], y = age_price['Average_Price'])

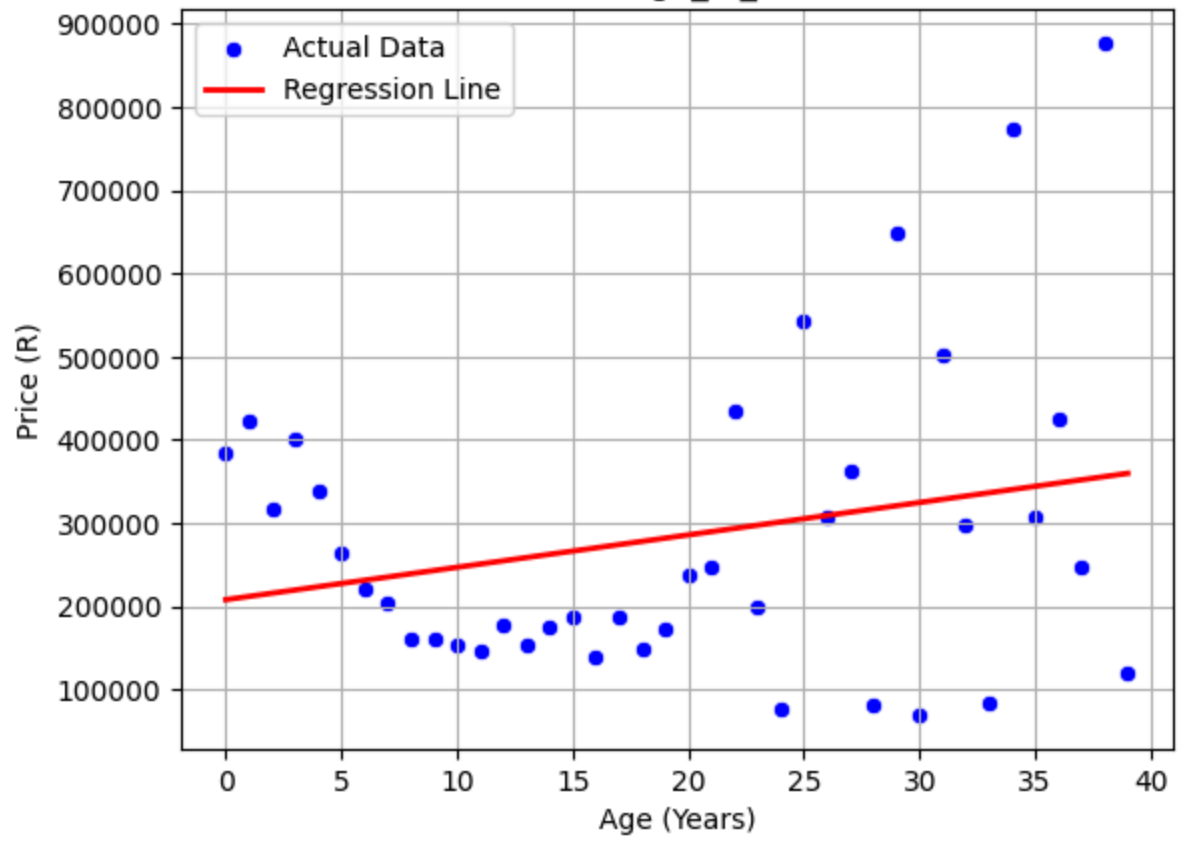
sns.lineplot(age_price, x = age_price['Age'], y = (slope*age_price['Age'] + intercept))

# Labels and title
plt.xlabel("Age (Years)")
plt.ylabel("Price (R)")
plt.title("Price vs. Age_of_Vehicle")
plt.legend()
plt.grid()
plt.show()

# Print regression results
print(f"Price Regression Equation: y = {slope:.2f}x + {intercept:.2f}")
print(f"R² = {r_value**2:.3f}", '|', f"P-value = {p_value:.3f}", '|', f"Standard Error = {std_err:.3f}")
print(model.summary())

```

Price vs. Age_of_Vehicle



Price Regression Equation: $y = 3888.22x + 208212.32$
 $R^2 = 0.061$ | $P\text{-value} = 0.126$ | $\text{Standard Error} = 2482.859$ | $\text{Intercept} = 208212.325$ | $\text{Slope} = 3888.223$ |

OLS Regression Results

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Dep. Variable:          Average_Price    R-squared:                0.0
61
Model:                  OLS              Adj. R-squared:         0.0
36
Method:                 Least Squares    F-statistic:             2.4
52
Date:                   Mon, 16 Jun 2025  Prob (F-statistic):      0.1
26
Time:                   16:50:44          Log-Likelihood:          -540.
04
No. Observations:       40              AIC:                     108
4.
Df Residuals:           38              BIC:                     108
7.
Df Model:                1
Covariance Type:        nonrobust
=====
==
               coef      std err          t      P>|t|      [0.025      0.97
5]
-----
--
const          2.082e+05   5.63e+04     3.701     0.001     9.43e+04   3.22e+
05
Age            3888.2227    2482.859     1.566     0.126    -1138.062   8914.5
08
=====
==
Omnibus:            8.604    Durbin-Watson:           2.5
12
Prob(Omnibus):      0.014    Jarque-Bera (JB):         7.5
00
Skew:               0.986    Prob(JB):                 0.02
35
Kurtosis:           3.783    Cond. No.                  4
4.5
=====
==
```

Notes:

[1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified.

References

<https://ploomber.io/blog/jupyter-notebook-convert/>

<https://www.statology.org/how-to-perform-simple-linear-regression-with-statsmodels/>

[https://ukzn.ci.hr/applicant/index.php?
controller=Listings&method=view&listingid=4e1bd2bb-8e74-4c29-9408-
bc5fe448c11d](https://ukzn.ci.hr/applicant/index.php?controller=Listings&method=view&listingid=4e1bd2bb-8e74-4c29-9408-bc5fe448c11d)

This notebook was converted with convert.ploomber.io