```
# Import necessary libraries
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error, r2_score

# Load the dataset

df = pd.read_csv("/content/CarPrice_Assignment.csv")

# Display the first few rows of the dataset

df.head()
```

	car_ID	symboling	CarName	fueltype	aspiration	doornumber	carbody	drivewl	
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		
5 rows × 26 columns									

```
# Check the shape (number of rows and columns) of the dataset
df.shape
     (205, 26)
# Display information about the dataset (data types, non-null counts, etc.)
df.info()
     <class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
     RangeIndex: 205 entries, 0 to 204
     Data columns (total 26 columns):
     # Column
                          Non-Null Count Dtype
      0 car_ID
                          205 non-null
                                             int64
                          205 non-null
205 non-null
      1
          symboling
                                             int64
          CarName
                                             object
                           205 non-null
      3
          fueltype
                                             object
                          205 non-null
205 non-null
205 non-null
      4
          aspiration
                                             object
          doornumber
                                             object
      6
          carbody
                                             object
          drivewheel
                           205 non-null
                                             object
          enginelocation 205 non-null wheelbase 205 non-null
                                             object
          wheelbase
                                             float64
                           205 non-null
205 non-null
      10 carlength
                                             float64
      11 carwidth
                                             float64
                           205 non-null
205 non-null
      12 carheight
                                             float64
      13 curbweight
                                             int64
      14 enginetype 205 non-null
15 cylindernumber 205 non-null
                                             object
                                             object
      16 enginesize
                           205 non-null
                                             int64
                            205 non-null
                                             object
          fuelsystem
                       205 non-null
      18 boreratio
                                             float64
      19 stroke
                             205 non-null
                                             float64
      20 compressionratio 205 non-null
                                             float64
      21 horsepower 205 non-null
                                             int64
                            205 non-null
                                             int64
      22
          peakrpm
                            205 non-null
      23 citympg
                                             int64
                            205 non-null
      24 highwaympg
                                             int64
      25 price
                            205 non-null
                                             float64
     dtypes: float64(8), int64(8), object(10)
     memory usage: 41.8+ KB
```

[#] Check for missing values in the dataset

```
df.isnull().sum()
    car_ID
    symboling
                      0
                     0
    CarName
    fueltype
                     0
    aspiration
    doornumber
                      0
    carbody
                      0
    drivewheel 0 enginelocation 0 wheelbase 0
    carlength
    carwidth
    carheight
                      0
    curbweight
                     0
    enginetype
    cylindernumber
                     0
    enginesize
    fuelsystem
                      0
    boreratio
     stroke
                      0
    compressionratio 0
    horsepower
    peakrpm
    citympg
```

Get the column names

highwaympg

dtype: int64

price

```
df.columns
```

```
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')
```

Descriptive statistics of the dataset

0

0

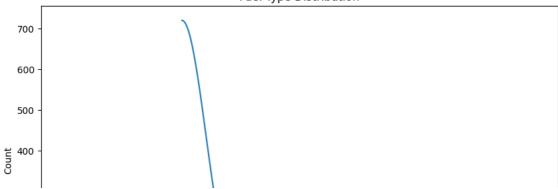
df.describe()

	car_ID	symboling	wheelbase	carlength	carwidth	carheight	curbweig
count	205.000000	205.000000	205.000000	205.000000	205.000000	205.000000	205.0000
mean	103.000000	0.834146	98.756585	174.049268	65.907805	53.724878	2555.5658
std	59.322565	1.245307	6.021776	12.337289	2.145204	2.443522	520.6802
min	1.000000	-2.000000	86.600000	141.100000	60.300000	47.800000	1488.0000
25%	52.000000	0.000000	94.500000	166.300000	64.100000	52.000000	2145.0000
50%	103.000000	1.000000	97.000000	173.200000	65.500000	54.100000	2414.0000
75%	154.000000	2.000000	102.400000	183.100000	66.900000	55.500000	2935.0000
max	205.000000	3.000000	120.900000	208.100000	72.300000	59.800000	4066.0000

```
\ensuremath{\mathtt{\#}} Visualize the distribution of the 'fueltype' column using a histogram
```

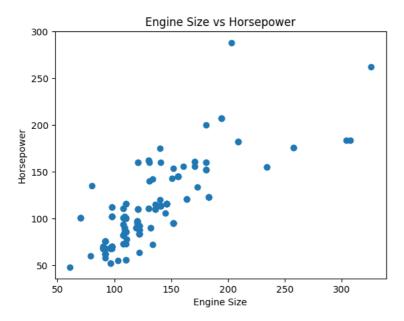
```
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
sns.histplot(data=df, x="fueltype", bins=20, kde=True)
plt.title("Fuel Type Distribution")
plt.show()
```

Fuel Type Distribution



```
# Create a scatter plot of 'enginesize' vs. 'horsepower'
```

```
plt.scatter(df['enginesize'], df['horsepower'])
plt.xlabel('Engine Size')
plt.ylabel('Horsepower')
plt.title('Engine Size vs Horsepower')
plt.show()
```



```
# Encode categorical variables using LabelEncoder
```

y_pred = model.predict(x_test)

```
le = LabelEncoder()
var_mod = df.select_dtypes(include='object').columns

for i in var_mod:
    df[i] = le.fit_transform(df[i])

# Split the dataset into training and testing sets

X = df.drop(['price'], axis=1)
y = df['price']
x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.20)

# Create a Linear Regression model

model = LinearRegression()
model.fit(x_train, y_train)

* LinearRegression
LinearRegression()

# Make predictions on the test set
```

Calculate Mean Squared Error and R-squared for evaluation

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```
mse = mean_squareu_error(y_test, y_pred)

print("Mean Squared Error:", mse)
print("R-squared:", r2)
    Mean Squared Error: 6470794.75295691
    R-squared: 0.9220495970783854

# Define new car features for prediction
new_car_features = [4000, 0, 2, 3, 0, 96.0, 172.0, 65.4, 2221, 120, 4, 3.46, 3.19, 9.0, 68, 5500, 31, 38, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0]

# Predict the price for the new car features
new_car_price = model.predict([new_car_features])
print("Predicted Price: ", new_car_price[0])

Predicted Price: 21974014.45782642
//usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/sklearn/base.py:439: UserWarning: X does not have valid feature names, but LinearRegression warnings.warn(
```