Problem Statement:

We are working with a car salesman to develop a model to predict the total dollar amount that customers are willing to pay given the following attributes:

- 1. Customer Name
- 2. Customer e-mail
- 3. Country
- 4. Gender
- 5. Age
- 6. Annual Salary
- 7. Credit Card Debt
- 8. Net Worth

The model will predict Car Purchase Amount

This is a regression task, we are predicting a continuous value.

```
In [1]: # Step 1: Importing Libraries and dataset
    import pandas as pd
    import numpy as np
    import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
    import seaborn as sns

In [2]: df = pd.read_csv(r'C:\Users\jihad\Desktop\ML\CarSalePrediction\Car_Purchasing_Data.csv'
In [3]: df.head()
Out[3]:
```

		i ·iicau()					
ut[3]:		Customer Name	Customer e-mail	Country	Gender	Age	Annual Salary
-	0	Martina Avila	cubilia.Curae.Phasellus@quisaccumsanconvallis.edu	Bulgaria	0	41.851720	62812.09301
	1	Harlan Barnes	eu.dolor@diam.co.uk	Belize	0	40.870623	66646.89292
	2	Naomi Rodriquez	vulputate.mauris.sagittis@ametconsectetueradip	Algeria	1	43.152897	53798.55112
	3	Jade Cunningham	malesuada@dignissim.com	Cook Islands	1	58.271369	79370.03798
	4	Cedric Leach	felis.ullamcorper.viverra@egetmollislectus.net	Brazil	1	57.313749	59729.15130
	4						>
in [4]:	d-	f.describe())				

Out[4]:

```
Credit Card
                                                                                        Car Purchase
          Gender
                               Annual Salary
                                                                    Net Worth
                         Age
                                                         Debt
                                                                                            Amount
       500.000000
                   500.000000
                                   500.000000
                                                    500.000000
                                                                    500.000000
                                                                                          500.000000
count
         0.506000
                                                   9607.645049
                                                                                        44209.799218
mean
                    46.241674
                                62127.239608
                                                                 431475.713625
  std
         0.500465
                     7.978862
                                11703.378228
                                                   3489.187973
                                                                 173536.756340
                                                                                        10773.178744
         0.000000
                    20.000000
                                20000.000000
                                                    100.000000
                                                                  20000.000000
                                                                                         9000.000000
 min
 25%
         0.000000
                    40.949969
                                54391.977195
                                                   7397.515792
                                                                 299824.195900
                                                                                        37629.896040
         1.000000
 50%
                    46.049901
                                62915.497035
                                                   9655.035568
                                                                 426750.120650
                                                                                        43997.783390
 75%
         1.000000
                    51.612263
                                70117.862005
                                                  11798.867487
                                                                 557324.478725
                                                                                        51254.709517
         1.000000
                    70.000000
                               100000.000000
                                                  20000.000000
                                                               1000000.000000
                                                                                        80000.000000
 max
```

```
In [5]:
         # We have no missing values.
         print(" \n Total NaN in each column in df : \n\n",
               df.isnull().sum())
         print(" \n Total NaN values in df : \n\n",
                df.isnull().sum().sum())
```

Total NaN in each column in df :

0 Customer Name Customer e-mail 0 Country 0 Gender 0 Age Annual Salary 0 Credit Card Debt 0 Net Worth 0 Car Purchase Amount 0 dtype: int64

Total NaN values in df :

0

In [6]: df.tail()

Out[6]:

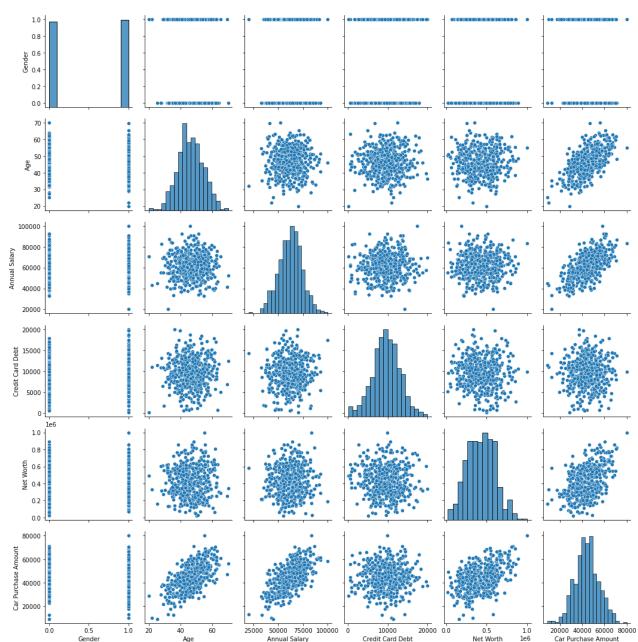
	Customer Name	Customer e-mail	Country	Gender	Age	Annual Salary	Credit
495	Walter	ligula@Cumsociis.ca	Nepal	0	41.462515	71942.40291	6995.90
496	Vanna	Cum.sociis.natoque@Sedmolestie.edu	Zimbabwe	1	37.642000	56039.49793	12301.45
497	Pearl	penatibus.et@massanonante.com	Philippines	1	53.943497	68888.77805	10611.60
498	Nell	Quisque.varius@arcuVivamussit.net	Botswana	1	59.160509	49811.99062	14013.03
499	Marla	Camaron.marla@hotmail.com	marlal	1	46.731152	61370.67766	9391.34

In [7]:

Lets visualize the dataset.

We can see correlation between age and purchase amount, annual salary and purchase am
and net worth with purchase amount, which makes sense intuitively.
sns.pairplot(df)

Out[7]: <seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x261f7014cc8>



Step 3: Create testing, training split and clean up the dataset.
For our goal certain columns have no influence on the regression, so we're going to d
Drop these columns (axis=1)

In [9]: # Step 3: Create testing, training split and clean up the dataset.

```
\# the dataframe X will be the input variables from df we use in regression to predict Y
          # Y= Car Purchase Amount.
          # For our goal certain attributes are assumed to have no influence on the regression,
          # we're going to drop these columns(axis=1) and the output ('Car Purchase Amount')
          X = df.drop(['Customer Name', 'Customer e-mail', 'Country', 'Car Purchase Amount'], axi
          Y = df['Car Purchase Amount']
In [10]:
          Y.head() # Output we will train the model to predict
               35321.45877
Out[10]:
               45115.52566
               42925.70921
          2
          3
               67422.36313
               55915.46248
          Name: Car Purchase Amount, dtype: float64
In [11]:
          X.head() # Inputs
Out[11]:
                         Age Annual Salary Credit Card Debt
            Gender
                                                            Net Worth
          0
                  0 41.851720
                                62812.09301
                                               11609.380910 238961.2505
                  0 40.870623
                                66646.89292
                                                9572.957136 530973.9078
                  1 43.152897
                                53798.55112
                                               11160.355060 638467.1773
                    58.271369
                                79370.03798
                                               14426.164850 548599.0524
                  1 57.313749
                                59729.15130
                                                5358.712177 560304.0671
In [12]:
          X.shape
          (500, 5)
Out[12]:
In [13]:
          Y. shape
          (500,)
Out[13]:
In [14]:
           # We now normalize the values
          from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler
           scaler = MinMaxScaler()
          X_scaled = scaler.fit_transform(X)
In [15]:
          # Maximum values
          scaler.data_max_
          array([1.e+00, 7.e+01, 1.e+05, 2.e+04, 1.e+06])
Out[15]:
```

```
# Minimum values
In [16]:
          scaler.data min
         array([
                    0.,
                           20., 20000.,
                                           100., 20000.])
Out[16]:
In [17]:
          # In order for fit transform to work with the ouput Y, we need to reshape Y (transpose)
          Y= Y.values.reshape(-1,1)
          Y.shape
                    # shapes Y to (500,1)
         (500, 1)
Out[17]:
In [18]:
          Y scaled = scaler.fit transform(Y)
In [19]:
          # Step 4. Training the Model
          # We split the dataset into training and test datasets.
          # The test dataset is never seen by the model in the training.
          from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
          # 25% for testing data and 75% for the training data.
          X train, X test, y train, y test = train test split(X scaled,Y scaled,test size=0.25)
In [20]:
          X_train.shape # 375 samples for testing
          X test.shape # 125 samples for testing
         (125, 5)
Out[20]:
In [21]:
          from tensorflow.keras import Sequential
          from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense
          # All the outputs from one layer will be fully connected to the next (hidden) layer (de
          #input dim = 5; 5 attribute columns we use for regression
          model = Sequential()
          # Specify inputs and neurons in the first layer, we also specify the activation functio
          model.add(Dense(25, input dim = 5, activation='relu'))
          # Lets add another hidden layer.
          # 25 neurons connected to the next 25 neurons
          model.add(Dense(25, activation='relu'))
          # We need to predict a value, we don't want to kill the output with impulse function
          model.add(Dense(1,activation='linear'))
In [22]:
          # Overview of parameters in model
          # We have a bias associated with each of the 25 neurons, so 150 = 125(X \text{ samples}) + 25(B)
```

Next Layer we have 25*25 = 625 neurons + 25(bias) = 650 param

```
# Output Layer 25 neurons connected to one output, (25 weights) + (1 bias) = 26 param
model.summary()
```

Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
dense (Dense)	(None, 25)	150
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 25)	650
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 1)	26

Total params: 826 Trainable params: 826 Non-trainable params: 0

```
In [23]:
```

```
# Training the model
# Using adam optimizier to speed up the gradient descent
# We take subsets of training data to avoid overfitting (validation split)
# 100 epochs and a batch size of 50
model.compile(optimizer ='adam', loss ='mean_squared_error')
epochs hist = model.fit(X train, y train, epochs = 100, batch size = 50, verbose =1, va
```

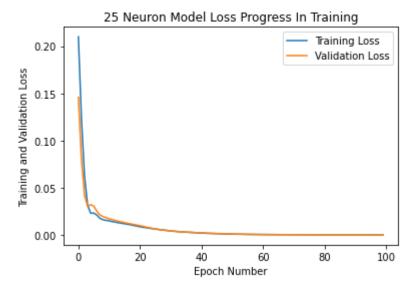
```
Epoch 1/100
6/6 [============== ] - 0s 35ms/step - loss: 0.2100 - val loss: 0.1459
Epoch 2/100
6/6 [============== ] - 0s 14ms/step - loss: 0.1230 - val_loss: 0.0798
Epoch 3/100
6/6 [============== ] - 0s 14ms/step - loss: 0.0624 - val loss: 0.0420
Epoch 4/100
Epoch 5/100
Epoch 6/100
6/6 [============ - 0s 13ms/step - loss: 0.0232 - val loss: 0.0306
Epoch 7/100
6/6 [============== ] - 0s 15ms/step - loss: 0.0210 - val loss: 0.0250
Epoch 8/100
6/6 [============ - 0s 15ms/step - loss: 0.0176 - val loss: 0.0213
Epoch 9/100
6/6 [============== ] - 0s 15ms/step - loss: 0.0161 - val_loss: 0.0194
Epoch 10/100
Epoch 11/100
6/6 [=============] - 0s 4ms/step - loss: 0.0149 - val_loss: 0.0171
Epoch 12/100
Epoch 13/100
Epoch 14/100
Epoch 15/100
```

```
Epoch 16/100
Epoch 17/100
Epoch 18/100
Epoch 19/100
Epoch 20/100
Epoch 21/100
Epoch 22/100
Epoch 23/100
6 - val loss: 0.0083
Epoch 24/100
Epoch 25/100
Epoch 26/100
Epoch 27/100
Epoch 28/100
Epoch 29/100
Epoch 30/100
Epoch 31/100
Epoch 32/100
Epoch 33/100
Epoch 34/100
Epoch 35/100
Epoch 36/100
Epoch 37/100
Epoch 38/100
Epoch 39/100
Epoch 40/100
Epoch 41/100
Epoch 42/100
Epoch 43/100
Epoch 44/100
Epoch 45/100
```

```
Epoch 46/100
Epoch 47/100
Epoch 48/100
Epoch 49/100
Epoch 50/100
Epoch 51/100
e-04
Epoch 52/100
Epoch 53/100
Epoch 54/100
e-04
Epoch 55/100
e-04
Epoch 56/100
e-04
Epoch 57/100
Epoch 58/100
e-04
Epoch 59/100
e-04
Epoch 60/100
e-04
Epoch 61/100
e-04
Epoch 62/100
e-04
Epoch 63/100
e-04
Epoch 64/100
e-04
Epoch 65/100
e-04
Epoch 66/100
e-04
Epoch 67/100
```

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e-04
Epoch 68/100
e-04
Epoch 69/100
e-04
Epoch 70/100
e-04
Epoch 71/100
e-04
Epoch 72/100
e-04
Epoch 73/100
Epoch 74/100
e-04
Epoch 75/100
e-04
Epoch 76/100
e-04
Epoch 77/100
Epoch 78/100
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Epoch 79/100
e-04
Epoch 80/100
e-04
Epoch 81/100
e-04
Epoch 82/100
e-04
Epoch 83/100
e-04
Epoch 84/100
e-04
Epoch 85/100
6/6 [===========] - 0s 4ms/step - loss: 1.2765e-04 - val_loss: 1.6756
e-04
Epoch 86/100
e-04
Epoch 87/100
```

```
e-04
   Epoch 88/100
   e-04
   Epoch 89/100
   e-04
   Epoch 90/100
   e-04
   Epoch 91/100
   e-04
   Epoch 92/100
   Epoch 93/100
   Epoch 94/100
   e-04
   Epoch 95/100
   e-04
   Epoch 96/100
   e-04
   Epoch 97/100
   Epoch 98/100
   e-04
   Epoch 99/100
   e-04
   Epoch 100/100
   e-04
In [24]:
   # Using matplotlib to visualize the epoch history
   epochs_hist.history.keys()
   plt.plot(epochs hist.history['loss'])
   plt.plot(epochs hist.history['val loss'])
   plt.title('25 Neuron Model Loss Progress In Training')
   plt.vlabel('Training and Validation Loss')
   plt.xlabel('Epoch Number')
   plt.legend(['Training Loss', 'Validation Loss'])
   <matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x26181a76b88>
Out[24]:
```



```
In [25]: # Changing the architecture of the network,
# Reducing the number of neurons in connected Layers to 5

model5 = Sequential()
model5.add(Dense(5, input_dim = 5, activation='relu'))
model5.add(Dense(5, activation='relu'))

# Last Layer
model5.add(Dense(1,activation='linear'))
model5.summary()
```

Model: "sequential_1"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	 Param #
=======================================	=======================================	==========
dense_3 (Dense)	(None, 5)	30
dense_4 (Dense)	(None, 5)	30
dense_5 (Dense)	(None, 1) ======	6
Total params: 66 Trainable params: 66		

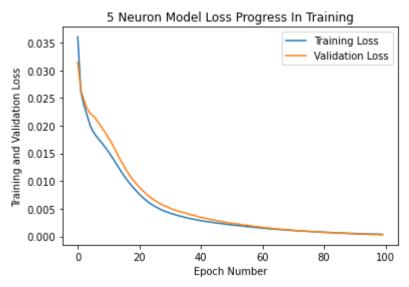
Non-trainable params: 0

```
Epoch 7/100
Epoch 8/100
Epoch 9/100
Epoch 10/100
Epoch 11/100
Epoch 12/100
Epoch 13/100
Epoch 14/100
Epoch 15/100
Epoch 16/100
Epoch 17/100
Epoch 18/100
Epoch 19/100
Epoch 20/100
Epoch 21/100
Epoch 22/100
Epoch 23/100
Epoch 24/100
Epoch 25/100
Epoch 26/100
Epoch 27/100
Epoch 28/100
Epoch 29/100
Epoch 30/100
Epoch 31/100
Epoch 32/100
Epoch 33/100
Epoch 34/100
Epoch 35/100
Epoch 36/100
```

```
Epoch 37/100
Epoch 38/100
Epoch 39/100
Epoch 40/100
Epoch 41/100
Epoch 42/100
Epoch 43/100
Epoch 44/100
Epoch 45/100
Epoch 46/100
Epoch 47/100
Epoch 48/100
Epoch 49/100
Epoch 50/100
Epoch 51/100
Epoch 52/100
6/6 [============] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.0020 - val_loss: 0.0023
Epoch 53/100
Epoch 54/100
Epoch 55/100
Epoch 56/100
Epoch 57/100
Epoch 58/100
Epoch 59/100
Epoch 60/100
Epoch 61/100
Epoch 62/100
Epoch 63/100
Epoch 64/100
Epoch 65/100
Epoch 66/100
```

```
Epoch 67/100
Epoch 68/100
Epoch 69/100
Epoch 70/100
Epoch 71/100
Epoch 72/100
Epoch 73/100
Epoch 74/100
e-04
Epoch 75/100
e-04
Epoch 76/100
e-04
Epoch 77/100
e-04
Epoch 78/100
e-04
Epoch 79/100
e-04
Epoch 80/100
e-04
Epoch 81/100
Epoch 82/100
e-04
Epoch 83/100
e-04
Epoch 84/100
e-04
Epoch 85/100
Epoch 86/100
e-04
Epoch 87/100
e-04
Epoch 88/100
e-04
```

```
Epoch 89/100
   e-04
   Epoch 90/100
   Epoch 91/100
   e-04
   Epoch 92/100
   e-04
   Epoch 93/100
   e-04
   Epoch 94/100
   e-04
   Epoch 95/100
   e-04
   Epoch 96/100
   e-04
   Epoch 97/100
   Epoch 98/100
   e-04
   Epoch 99/100
   e-04
   Epoch 100/100
   e-04
In [27]:
   plt.plot(epochs chart.history['loss'])
   plt.plot(epochs chart.history['val loss'])
   plt.title('5 Neuron Model Loss Progress In Training')
   plt.ylabel('Training and Validation Loss')
   plt.xlabel('Epoch Number')
   plt.legend(['Training Loss', 'Validation Loss'])
   <matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x2618177fd48>
Out[27]:
```



```
In [28]:
          # Lets predict with the models.
          # We use scaled values for input and use an inverse transformation on the predicted val
          # Test the model with the first row of X scaled
          # Gender, Age, Annual Salary, Credit Card Debt, Net Worth
          X_test = np.array([[0, 0.4370344, 0.53515116, 0.57836085, 0.22342985]])
          # Predicitions
          y_predict = model.predict(X_test)
          y_predict5 = model5.predict(X_test)
          # Printing values before inverting
          print('(25NN) Expected Purchase Amount= ', y_predict)
          print('(5NN) Expected Purchase Amount = ', y predict5)
          # Inverting predictions
          y_predict_sample_actual = scaler.inverse_transform(y_predict)
          y predict sample actual5 = scaler.inverse transform(y predict5)
          (25NN) Expected Purchase Amount= [[0.3685331]]
         (5NN) Expected Purchase Amount = [[0.37696424]]
In [29]:
          # Printing usable expected values from both models
```

```
# Printing usable expected values from both models

print('(25NN) Actual Expected Purchase Amount= ', y_predict_sample_actual)

print('(5NN) Actual Expected Purchase Amount= ', y_predict_sample_actual5)

(25NN) Actual Expected Purchase Amount= [[35165.85]]

(5NN) Actual Expected Purchase Amount= [[35764.46]]
```

Conclusion:

For a customer with X_test values for attributes, we show them cars in the price range of y_predict.

In this way the model can help the salesmen specifically target customers better, leading to increased efficiency and more sales.