

CAR PRICE PREDICTION – PREDICTING THE PRICES OF USED CARS

Submitted by:

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The data used in the project was scraped from the following websites :

- CARDEKHO.com
- CARS24.com

INTRODUCTION

• Business Problem Framing

With the covid 19 impact in the market, there have been a lot of changes in the car market. Now some cars are in demand hence making them costly and some are not in demand hence cheaper. With the change in market due to covid 19 impact, there are difficulties in calculating the valuation of previous car prices. This problem had two steps, first was to scrape the data from various websites and second was to build various models for price prediction.

Conceptual Background of the Domain Problem

A basic understanding on the car industry and the various factors which help in determining the price of a car is needed

Review of Literature

COVID-19 has affected day to day life and is slowing down the global economy. Postponement of new vehicle purchases by customers and reduced exports have resulted in the aftermarket receiving increased attention from auto component suppliers, But with the increase in social distancing and other various factors, there is an increase in the sale of used cars. The automobile business, which had been speeding up throughout the previous two decades and has now gone into the reverse rig, has seen the worst situation come to light. Moreover, the current situation of the worldwide pandemic, with the lockdown, has induced work hardships and a declining demand in automobiles. Hence this segment has gained a lot of potential.

Motivation for the Problem Undertaken

This issue is very realistic and common in today's world and one should know to deal with such situations in the future

Analytical Problem Framing

 Mathematical/ Analytical Modeling of the Problem Firstly missing values were checked and

Correlation with all independent variables and wrt target were checked

Outliers were identified through zscore but they were not removed as the data had more than 20% outliers

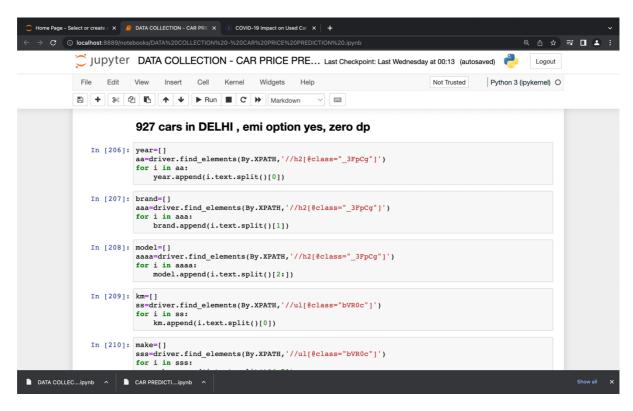
Skewness was checked and tools were applied to control them and scale the data

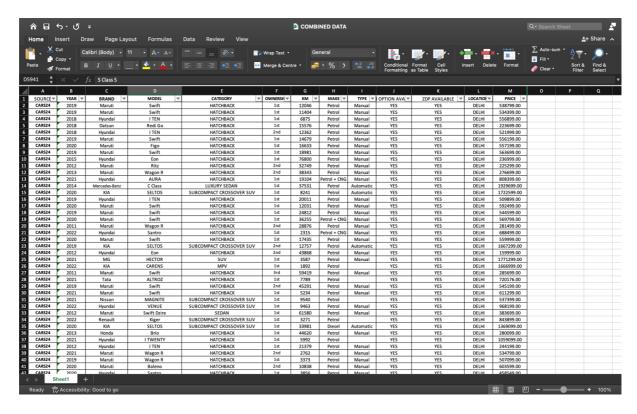
Multi colinearity was checked and worked upon Models were applied to train and test the model

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Data Sources and their formats

The data used for the project was scraped from CARDEKHO & CARS24 website. The same was converted in an excel file.





Data Preprocessing Done:

- 1. Duplicate values check
- 2. Unique & Count of all columns were checked
- 3. Missing values were imputed
- 4. Columns which had more than 40% data missing were removed
- 5. Catagorical data was Encoded
- 6. Skewness removal through Power Transform and scaling of the data
- 7. VIF Check -for multicollinearity
- 8. Correlation check
- 9. Graphical Univariate, Bivariate & Multivariate Analysis
- 10 Outliers check -ZSCORE

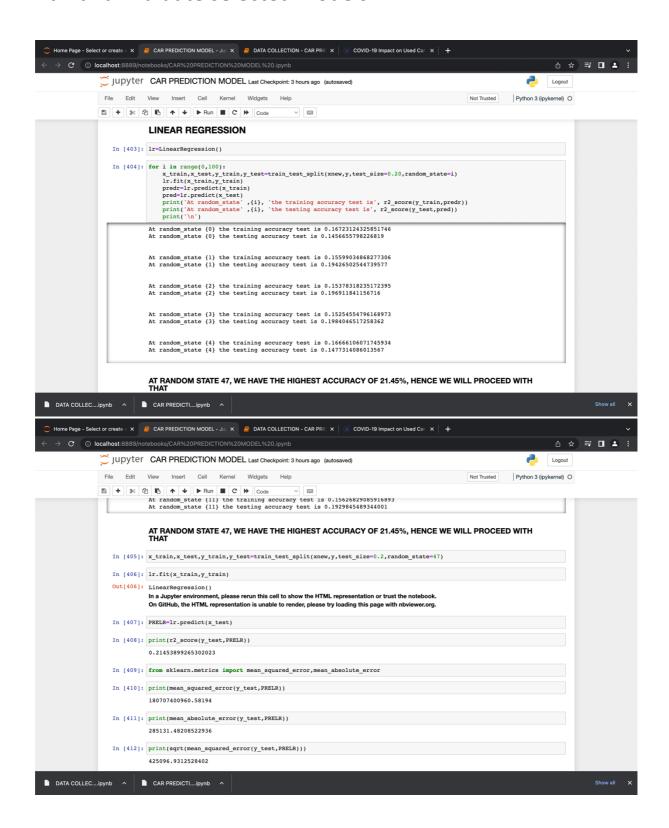
Data Inputs- Logic- Output Relationships Mostly all the columns had low correlation with the target column, both positive and negative in nature

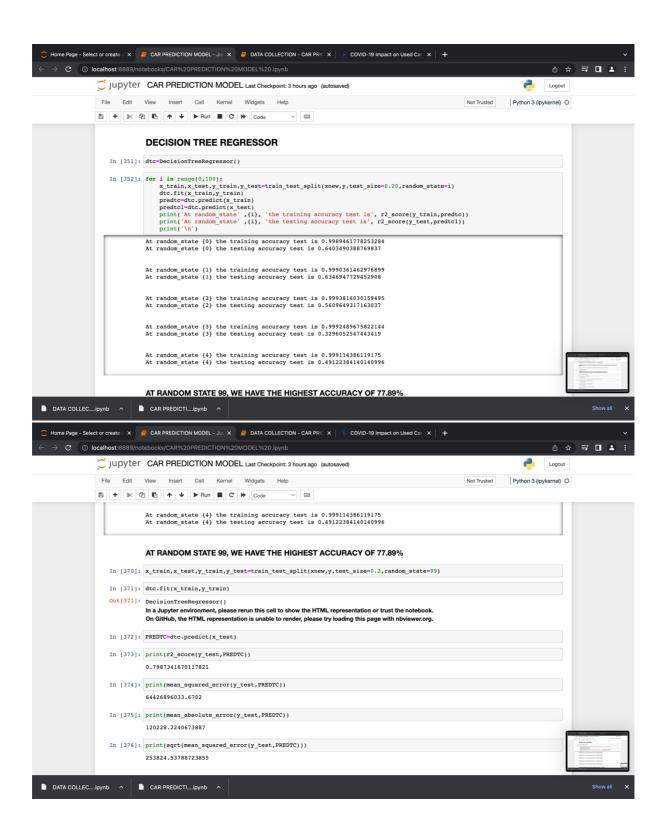
- Hardware and Software Requirements and Tools Used
 - 1. Pandas For Data Reading and understanding
 - 2. Label Encoder –(SK LEARN) For Encoding the categorical data into numerical ones
 - 3. Zscore(SCIPY)-For checking & removal of outliers
 - 4. Power Transform ()- Skewness removal
 - 5. Duplicate- To check for duplicate Values
 - 6. CORR-To check Correlation
 - 7. VIF -To check for multicollinearity
 - 8. Numpy- For mathematical operations
 - 9. LOGITSIC REGRESSION (SKLEARN) Training & Testing the model
 - 10. KNN REGRESSOR (SKLEARN) Training & Testing the model
 - 11. DECISION TREE REGRESSOR (SKLEARN) Training & Testing the model
 - 12. RANDOM FOREST REGRESSOR (SKLEARN) Training & Testing the model
 - 13. GRADIENT BOOSTING REGRESSOR (SKLEARN) Training & Testing the model
 - 14. CROSS VAL SCORE Regularizing the model
 - 15. GRID SEARCH CV- Hyper Tuning the Model for higher accuracy
 - 16. SEABORN- VISUALIZATION LIBRARY HISTPLOTS, DISTPLOTS, SCATTERPLOTS, COUNTPLOTS, BOXPLOTS and other graphs
 - 17. MATPLOTLIB.PY PLOT -Visualization tool

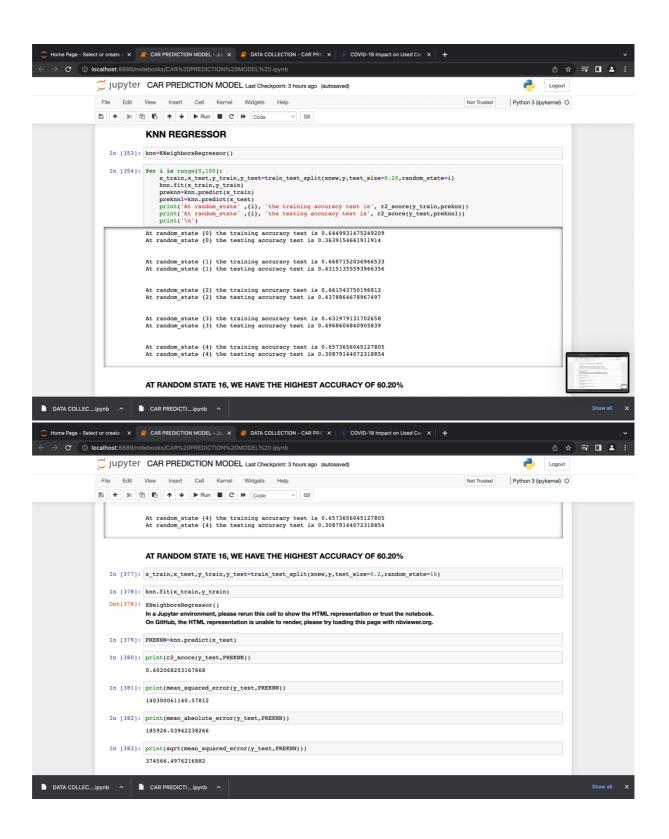
Model/s Development and Evaluation

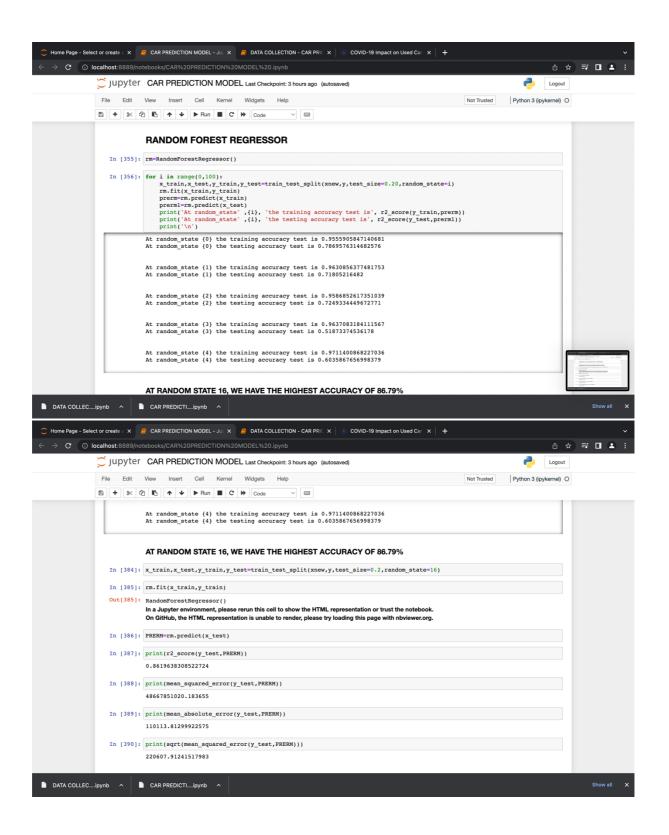
- Identification of possible problem-solving approaches (methods)
 - 1. Firstly missing values were checked.
 - 2. Correlation with all independent variables and wrt target were checked
 - 3. Outliers were identified but they were NOT removed through zscore as the data had more than 20% outliers present
 - 4. Skewness was checked and tools were applied to control them and scale the data
 - 5. Multi colinearity was checked and worked upon
 - 6. Models were applied to train and test the model
- Testing of Identified Approaches (Algorithms)
 - 1. LINEAR REGRESSION
 - 2. KNN REGRESSOR
 - 3. DECISION TREE REGRESSOR
 - 4. RANDOM FOREST REGRESSOR
 - 5. GRADIENT BOOSTING REGRESSOR

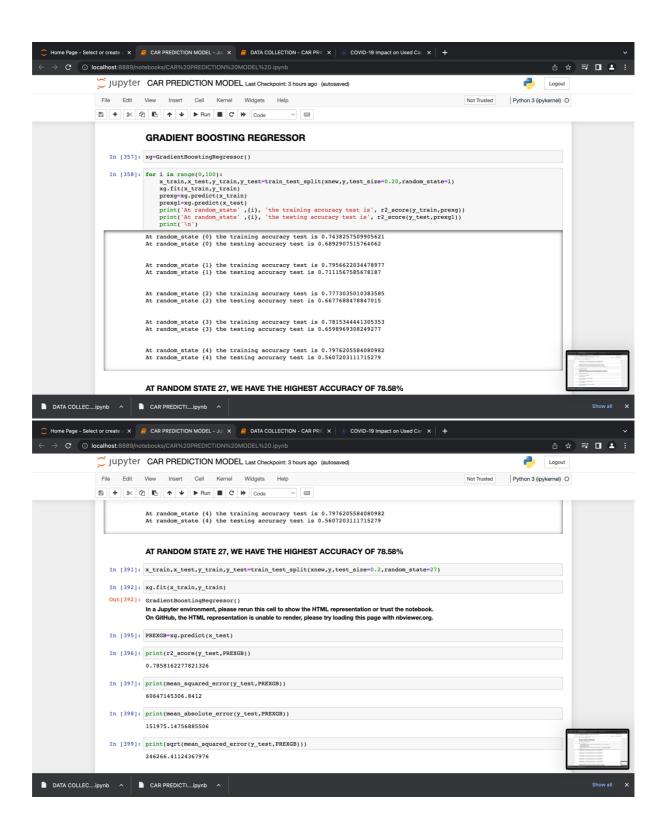
Run and Evaluate selected models











Key Metrics for success in solving problem under consideration

- 1. R2 SCORE
- 2. MEAN SQUARED ERROR
- 3. MEAN ABSOLUTE ERROR
- 4. ROOT SQUARE MEAN ERROR

Visualizations

Seaborn Library was used along with matplotlib Library for visualizations

Histplots, bar plots, count plots, swarmplots, boxplots etc were made and analysed

• Interpretation of the Results

RANDOM FOREST REGRESSOR had the highest model accuracy and the difference between CV MEAN SCORE & MODEL ACCURACY SCORE was also not very high hence we had hyper tuned the said model and saved the same

CONCLUSION

- Key Findings and Conclusions of the Study
 - Random Forest Regressor without hyper tuning had a higher accuracy and the same model was selected and saved
- Learning Outcomes of the Study in respect of Data Science

Strong insights were derived from the various visualization tools which helped in understanding the various relationships between the target and other variables

