

Prediction of price for second hand cars using Regression

Imports

```
In [1]: import tensorflow as tf
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Normalization, Dense, InputLayer
from tensorflow.keras.losses import MeanAbsoluteError, MeanSquaredError, Huber
from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import Adam
from tensorflow.keras.metrics import RootMeanSquaredError, Accuracy
import numpy as np
```

Read Data

```
In [2]: data = pd.read_csv("SecondHandCarDataSet.csv")
data.head()
```

```
Out[2]:
```

	v.id	on road old	on road now	years	km	rating	condition	economy	top speed	hp	torque	current price
0	1	535651	798186	3	78945	1	2	14	177	73	123	351318.0
1	2	591911	861056	6	117220	5	9	9	148	74	95	285001.5
2	3	686990	770762	2	132538	2	8	15	181	53	97	215386.0
3	4	573999	722381	4	101065	4	3	11	197	54	116	244295.5
4	5	691388	811335	6	61559	3	9	12	160	53	105	531114.5

Data Processing

```
In [3]: tensor_data = tf.constant(data)
tensor_data = tf.random.shuffle(tensor_data)
```

```
In [4]: X = tensor_data[:, 3:-1]
Y = tensor_data[:, -1]
Y = tf.expand_dims(Y, axis=-1)
```

Splitting the data into training, testing and validation data

```
In [5]: TRAIN_RATIO = 0.8
TEST_RATIO = 0.1
VALIDATION_RATIO = 0.1
DATASET_SIZE = len(data)
```

```
In [6]: #Training Data
x_train=X[:int(DATASET_SIZE*TRAIN_RATIO)]
y_train=Y[:int(DATASET_SIZE*TRAIN_RATIO)]

#Testing Data
x_test = X[int(DATASET_SIZE*TRAIN_RATIO):int(DATASET_SIZE*(TRAIN_RATIO+TEST_RATIO))]
y_test = Y[int(DATASET_SIZE*TRAIN_RATIO):int(DATASET_SIZE*(TRAIN_RATIO+TEST_RATIO))]

#Validation Data
x_validate = X[int(DATASET_SIZE*(TRAIN_RATIO+TEST_RATIO)):]
y_validate = Y[int(DATASET_SIZE*(TRAIN_RATIO+TEST_RATIO)):]
```

Normalize the data

```
In [7]: normalizer = Normalization()
normalizer.adapt(x_train)
```

Creating a model

```
In [8]: model = tf.keras.Sequential(
    [
        InputLayer(shape=(8,)),
        normalizer,
        Dense (128, activation='relu') ,
        Dense (128, activation = 'relu') ,
        Dense (128, activation = 'relu') ,
        Dense (1) ,
    ]
)
model.summary ()
```

Model: "sequential"

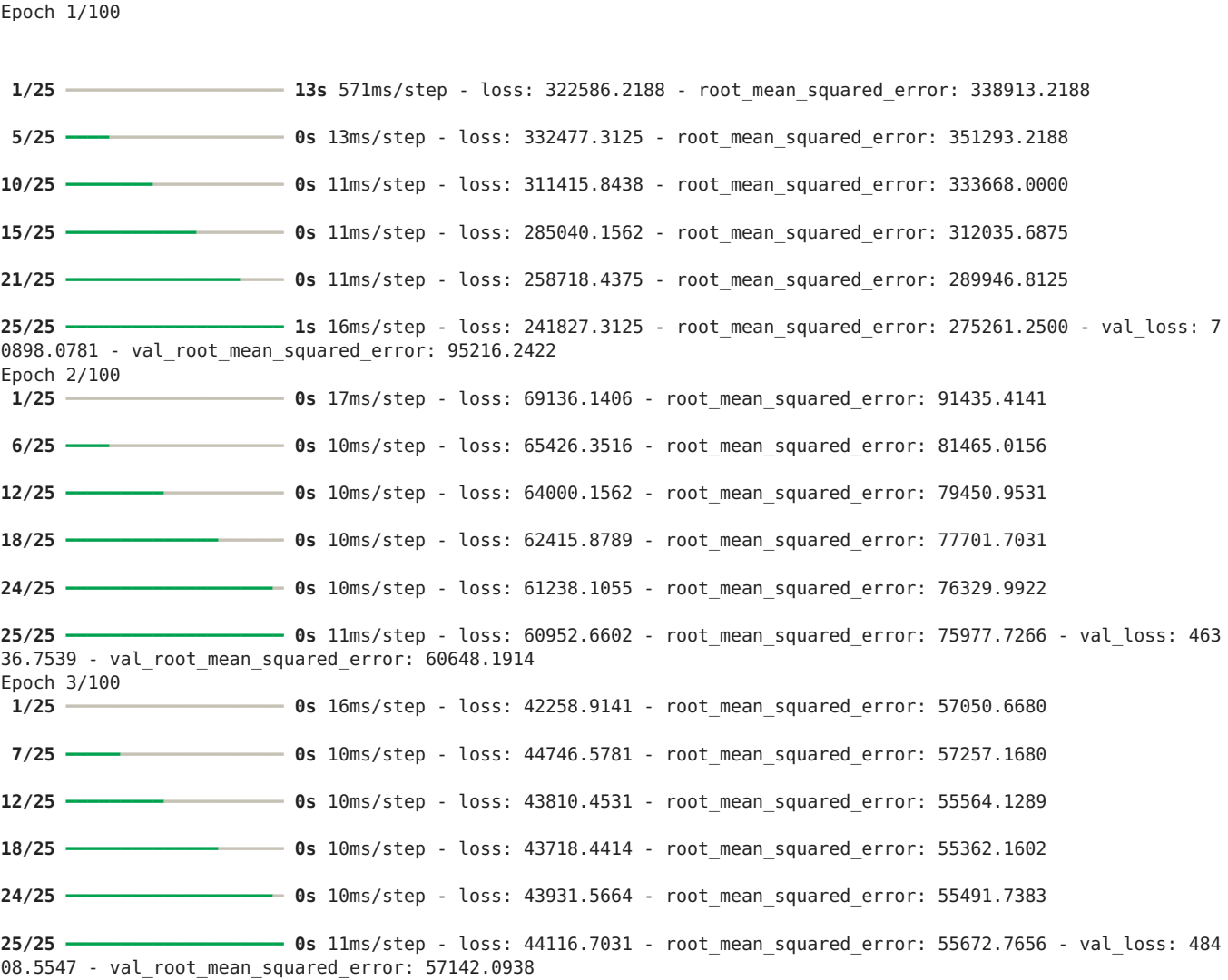
Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
normalization (Normalization)	(None, 8)	17
dense (Dense)	(None, 128)	1,152
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 128)	16,512
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 128)	16,512
dense_3 (Dense)	(None, 1)	129

Total params: 34,322 (134.07 KB)
Trainable params: 34,305 (134.00 KB)
Non-trainable params: 17 (72.00 B)

Compiling and fitting the model

```
In [9]: model.compile(
    optimizer= Adam(learning_rate=0.1),
    loss = MeanAbsoluteError(),
    metrics= [RootMeanSquaredError()]
)
```

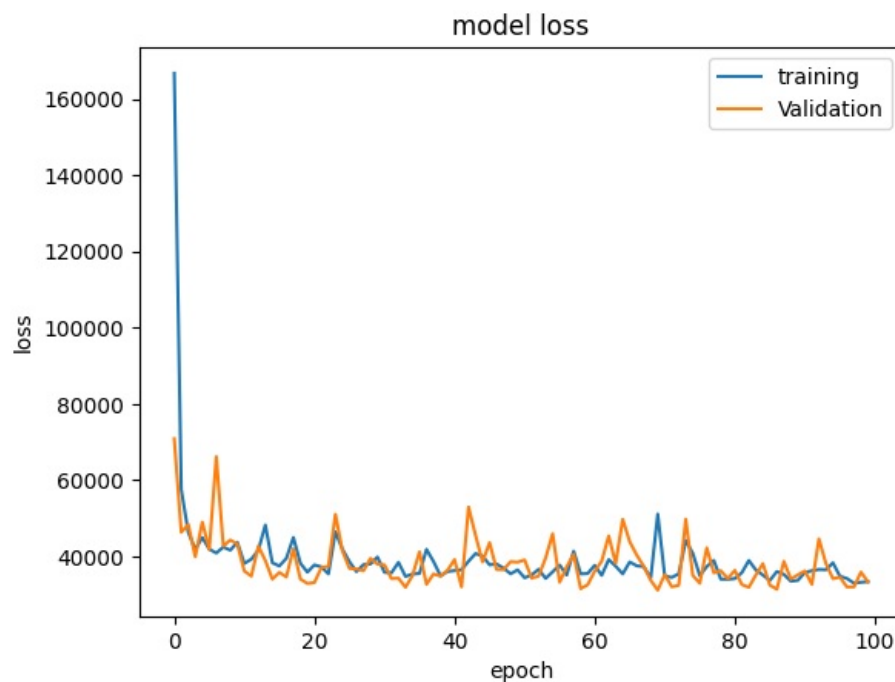
```
In [10]: history = model.fit(x_train,y_train,validation_data=(x_validate,y_validate),epochs=100,verbose=1)
```



Epoch 99/100
 1/25 ————— 0s 16ms/step - loss: 31547.9238 - root_mean_squared_error: 38936.7734
 7/25 ————— 0s 9ms/step - loss: 33135.2227 - root_mean_squared_error: 41485.8242
 13/25 ————— 0s 9ms/step - loss: 33699.7148 - root_mean_squared_error: 41985.9961
 19/25 ————— 0s 9ms/step - loss: 33503.9453 - root_mean_squared_error: 41787.1055
 25/25 ————— 0s 9ms/step - loss: 33387.6680 - root_mean_squared_error: 41634.7070
 25/25 ————— 0s 10ms/step - loss: 33381.7930 - root_mean_squared_error: 41622.4492 - val_loss: 358
 87.7031 - val_root_mean_squared_error: 47676.9141
 Epoch 100/100
 1/25 ————— 0s 16ms/step - loss: 36376.9141 - root_mean_squared_error: 44244.2969
 7/25 ————— 0s 10ms/step - loss: 35325.3398 - root_mean_squared_error: 42602.6133
 13/25 ————— 0s 10ms/step - loss: 34735.6406 - root_mean_squared_error: 42111.9258
 19/25 ————— 0s 10ms/step - loss: 34448.3906 - root_mean_squared_error: 41937.6445
 25/25 ————— 0s 10ms/step - loss: 34249.0117 - root_mean_squared_error: 41892.3320
 25/25 ————— 0s 10ms/step - loss: 34215.7188 - root_mean_squared_error: 41880.6367 - val_loss: 333
 21.3203 - val_root_mean_squared_error: 45155.1914

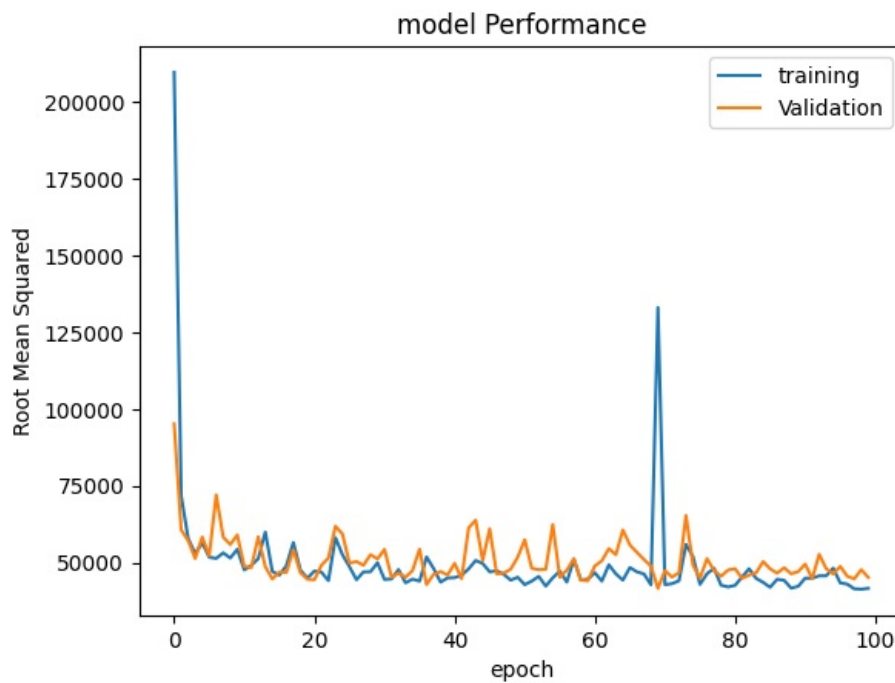
Visualization of `loss` values during `training` and `validation`

```
In [11]: plt.plot(history.history['loss'])
plt.plot(history.history['val_loss'])
plt.title('model loss')
plt.xlabel('epoch')
plt.ylabel('loss')
plt.legend(['training', 'Validation'])
plt.show()
```



Visualization of `RMS` during `training` and `validation`

```
In [12]: plt.plot(history.history['root_mean_squared_error'])
plt.plot(history.history['val_root_mean_squared_error'])
plt.title('model Performance')
plt.ylabel('Root Mean Squared')
plt.xlabel('epoch')
plt.legend(['training', 'Validation'])
plt.show()
```



Evaluation and prediction

In [13]: `model.evaluate(x_test,y_test)`

1/4 ————— 0s 10ms/step - loss: 29214.6953 - root_mean_squared_error: 37767.1289

4/4 ————— 0s 3ms/step - loss: 34239.4102 - root_mean_squared_error: 43914.4258

Out[13]: [34738.046875, 45548.31640625]

In [14]: `model.predict(tf.expand_dims(x_test[0], axis = 0))`

1/1 ————— 0s 49ms/step

1/1 ————— 0s 49ms/step

Out[14]: array([[223938.44]], dtype=float32)

In [15]: `y_test[0]`

Out[15]: <tf.Tensor: shape=(1,), dtype=float64, numpy=array([232192.])>

In [16]: `y_true = list(y_test[:,0] .numpy())`

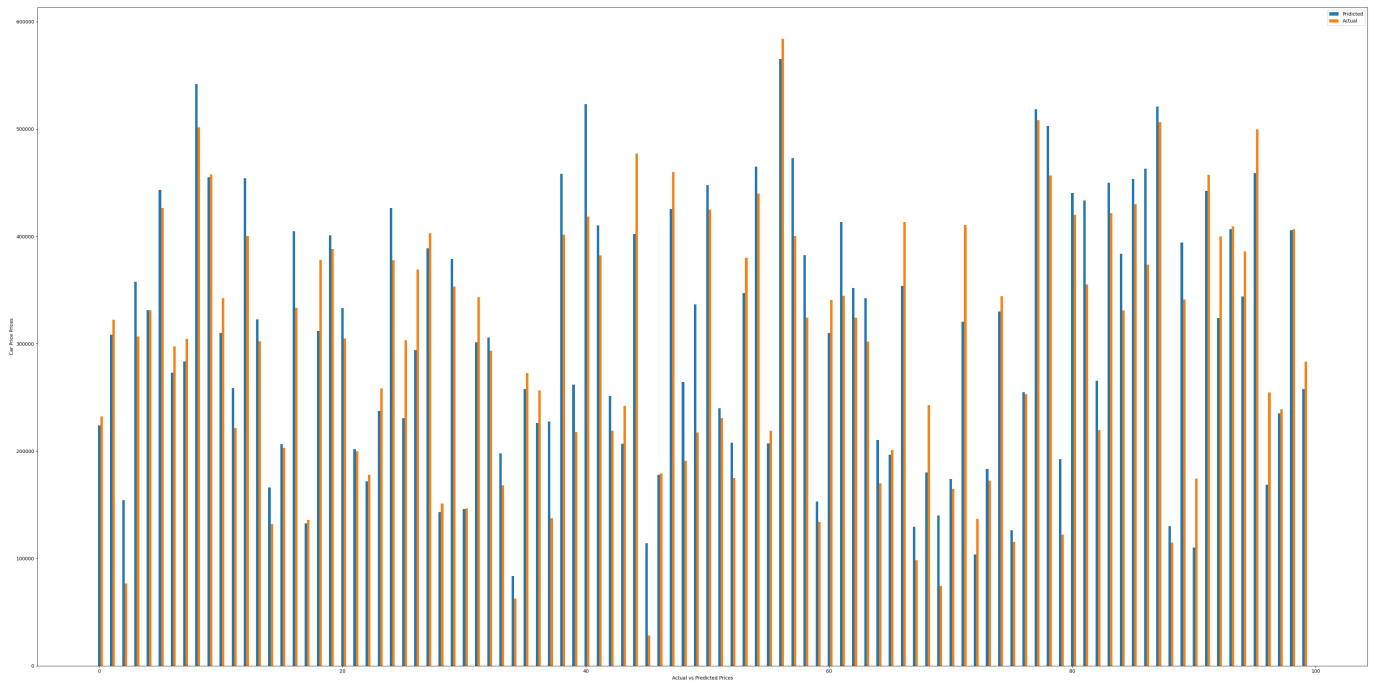
In [17]: `y_pred = list(model. predict(x_test)[:,0])`

1/4 ————— 0s 36ms/step

4/4 ————— 0s 6ms/step

Visualization of actual values vs predicted values

```
In [18]: ind = np.arange (100)
plt. figure(figsize=(40,20))
width = 0.2
plt.bar(ind, y_pred, width, label='Predicted Car Price')
plt.bar(ind + width, y_true, width, label='Actual Car Price')
plt.xlabel('Actual vs Predicted Prices')
plt.ylabel( 'Car Price Prices')
plt.legend(['Pridicted','Actual'])
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



In []: