

Data Science with Python Career Program - Capstone Project

- By Omkar Barge



- Data Exploration
- Data insights
- EDA Graphs.
- Graphical Analysis and conclusion on Data
- Data Cleaning & Pre-Processing Steps.
- ML Modeling
- Deployment of ML Models using Streamlit.

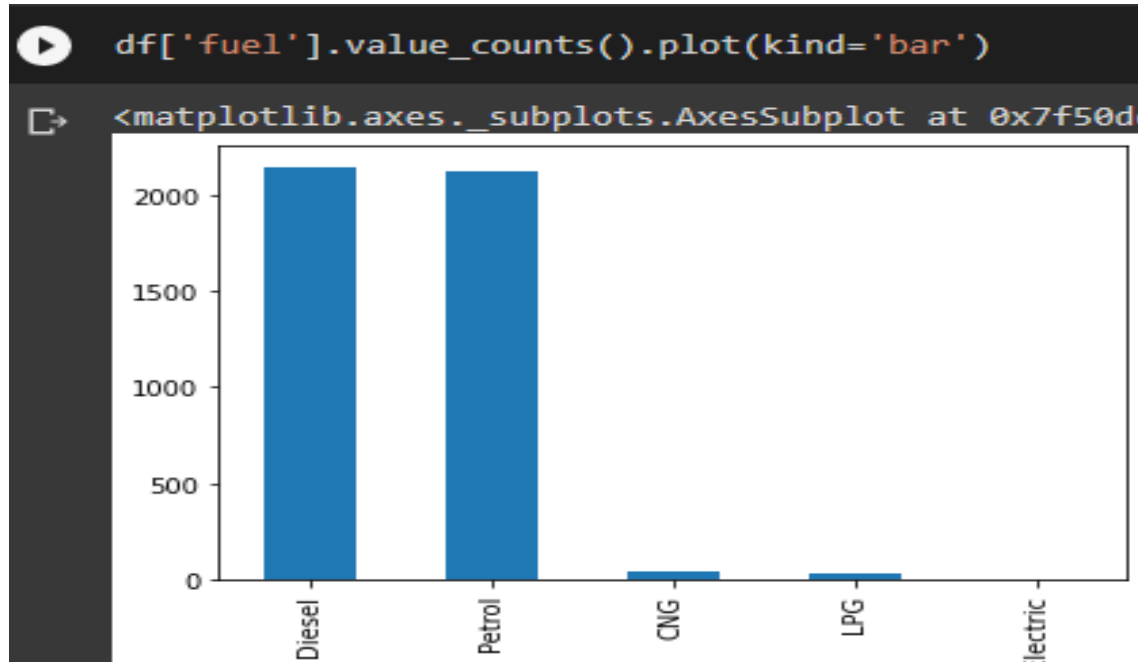


df.head()

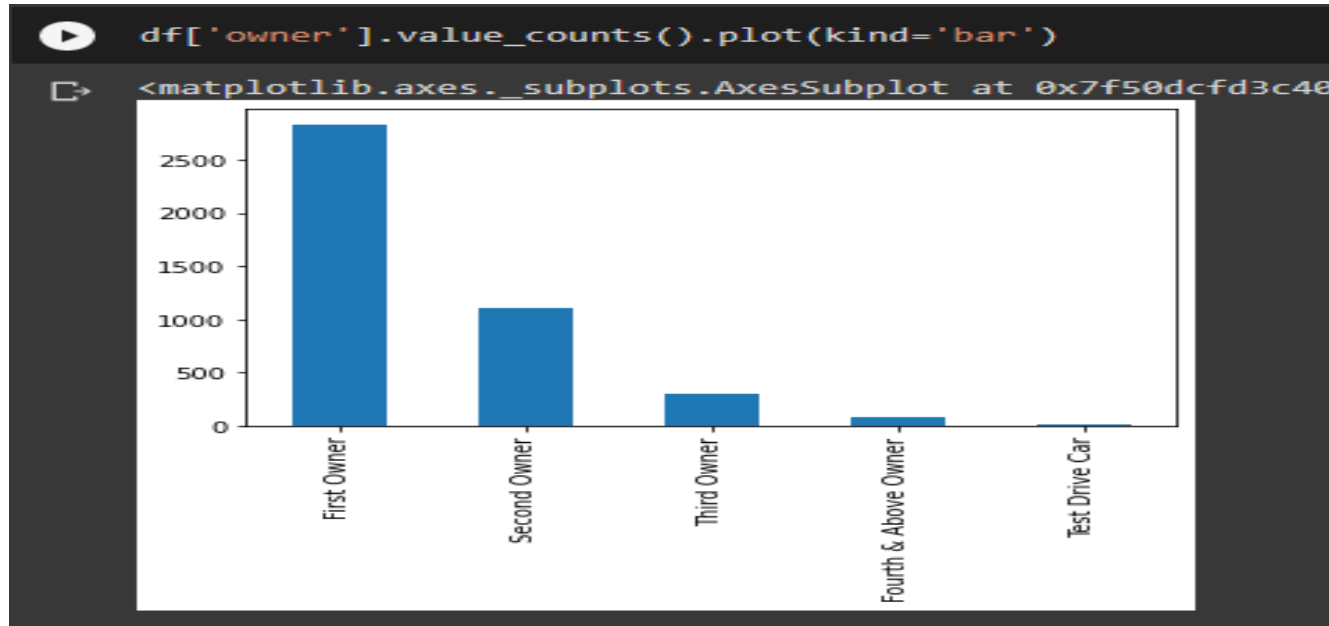
	name	year	selling_price	km_driven	fuel	seller_type	transmission	owner
0	Maruti 800 AC	2007	60000	70000	Petrol	Individual	Manual	First Owner
1	Maruti Wagon R LXI Minor	2007	135000	50000	Petrol	Individual	Manual	First Owner
2	Hyundai Verna 1.6 SX	2012	600000	100000	Diesel	Individual	Manual	First Owner
3	Datsun RediGO T Option	2017	250000	46000	Petrol	Individual	Manual	First Owner
4	Honda Amaze VX i-DTEC	2014	450000	141000	Diesel	Individual	Manual	Second Owner

Dataset contains information of used cars.

*Information present in dataset is **Name of company, Manufactured Year, Selling Price, Km driven, Fuel, Seller Type, Transmission, Owner.***

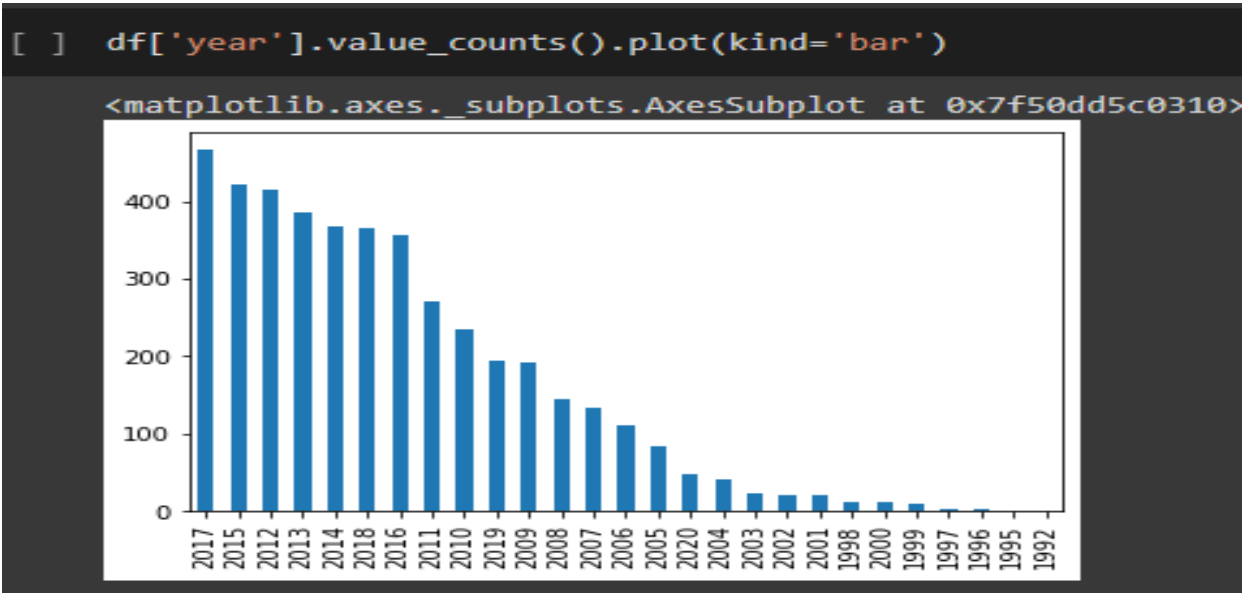


*Dataset having more records of Diesel and Petrol.
Considering fuel columns we can say dataset is imbalanced.*

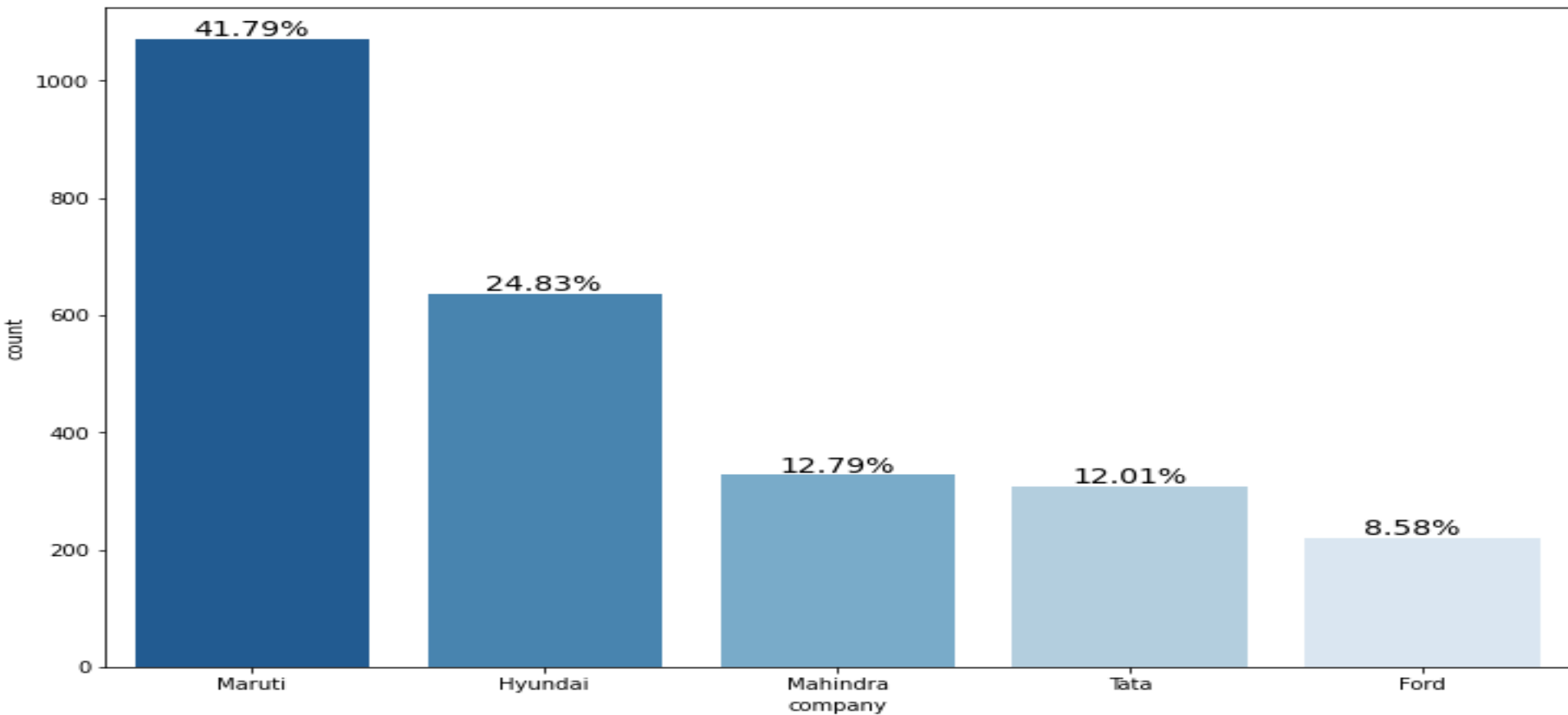


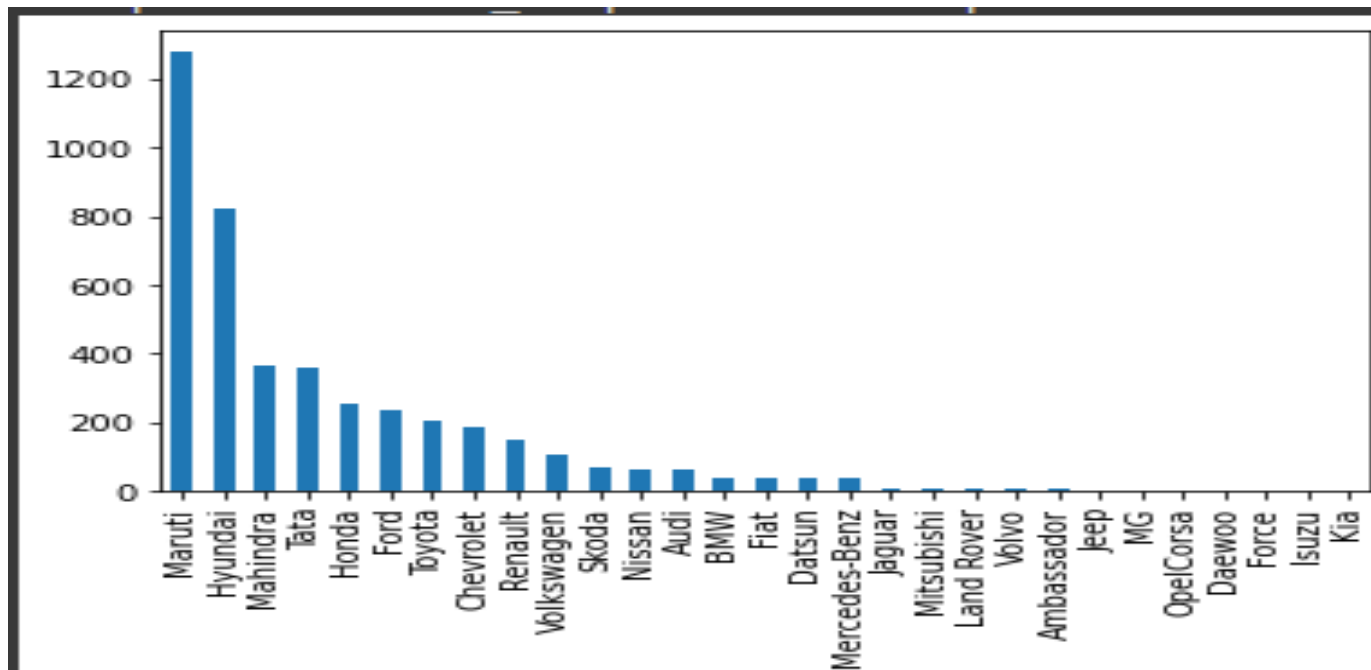
Like fuel column owner column also have more records of First Owner

Year model distribution.




Car Models Distribution






Car model distribution.


```
[ ] for i in range(df.shape[0]):  
    df['name'][i] = df['name'][i].split()[0]
```

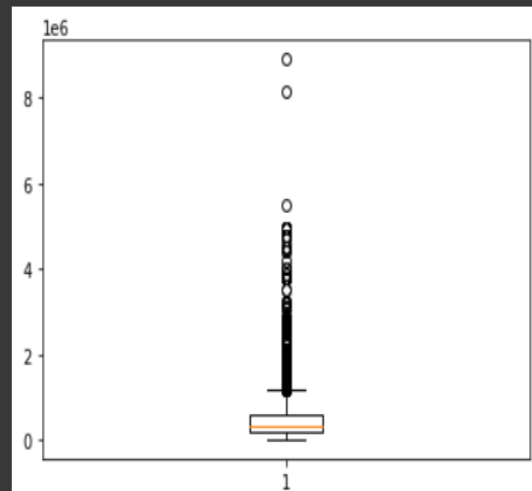
 df.head()



	name	year	selling_price	km_driven	fuel	seller_type	transmission	owner
0	Maruti	2007	60000	70000	Petrol	Individual	Manual	First Owner
1	Maruti	2007	135000	50000	Petrol	Individual	Manual	First Owner
2	Hyundai	2012	600000	100000	Diesel	Individual	Manual	First Owner
3	Datsun	2017	250000	46000	Petrol	Individual	Manual	First Owner
4	Honda	2014	450000	141000	Diesel	Individual	Manual	Second Owner

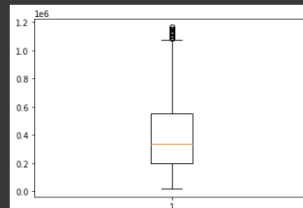
Extracted Manufacturer name from 'name' columns

```
plt.boxplot(df2.selling_price)  
plt.show()
```



**Outliers present in
selling_price column**

```
def outliers(col_name):  
    Q1 = np.percentile(df2[col_name], 25,  
                        interpolation = 'midpoint')  
  
    Q3 = np.percentile(df2[col_name], 75,  
                        interpolation = 'midpoint')  
  
    IQR = Q3 - Q1  
  
    upper = Q3+(1.5*IQR)  
    lower = Q1-(1.5*IQR)  
  
    # df2.drop(upper[0], inplace = True)  
    # df2.drop(lower[0], inplace = True)  
  
    # df2.drop(df2[df2[col_name] == upper[0]].index, inplace = True)  
    # df2.drop(df2[df2[col_name] == lower[0]].index, inplace = True)  
    # df2.drop[(df2[col_name] > upper) & (df2[col_name] < lower)]  
    # df2[col_name] = df2[(df2[col_name] < upper) & (df2[col_name] > lower)]  
    df2.drop(df2[(df2[col_name] > upper) | (df2[col_name] < lower)].index, inplace=True)  
  
[ ] outliers('selling_price')  
  
[ ] plt.boxplot(df2.selling_price)  
    plt.show()
```



Treated Outliers

```
X_train_cat_OE = pd.DataFrame(enc.fit_transform(X_train_cat),
                               columns = X_train_cat.columns,
                               index = X_train_cat.index)

X_train_cat_OE
```

	name	fuel	seller_type	transmission	owner
2213	9.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
3642	10.0	4.0	1.0	1.0	2.0
2686	10.0	4.0	1.0	1.0	4.0
2123	8.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
1584	10.0	4.0	1.0	1.0	4.0
...
3279	8.0	4.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
2389	12.0	4.0	0.0	1.0	2.0
2211	10.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
2444	12.0	4.0	1.0	1.0	4.0
3634	3.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0

3255 rows x 5 columns

```
X_train_num_SS = pd.DataFrame(scaler.fit_transform(X_train_num),
                               columns = X_train_num.columns,
                               index = X_train_num.index)

X_train_num_SS
```

	year	km_driven
2213	0.736951	-0.503449
3642	0.265633	-0.364562
2686	-0.677005	-0.154858
2123	0.972611	-0.679118
1584	-0.677005	-0.154858
...
3279	0.736951	-0.679495
2389	-0.912664	-0.112918
2211	1.679589	-1.203377
2444	-2.090961	-0.154858
3634	0.736951	-0.679118

3255 rows x 2 columns

**Firstly Splited data into train test,
After applied Ordinal encoding to categorical columns and Standard scalar to train and test data after
splitting,
I had done scaling after the splitting process because if we do scaling before splitting, their can be
changes of data lickeage and it can be affect over model.**

Gradient Boosting Regression

```
from sklearn.ensemble import GradientBoostingRegressor
gbr_regressor = GradientBoostingRegressor()
gbr_regressor.fit(X_train_rescaled, y_train)

gbr_regressor()

[ ] y_test_pred = gbr_regressor.predict(X_test_rescaled)

[ ] print('Mean Absolute Error: ', metrics.mean_absolute_error(y_test, y_test_pred))

print('Mean Squared Error: ', metrics.mean_squared_error(y_test, y_test_pred))

print('Root Mean Squared Error: ', np.sqrt(metrics.mean_squared_error(y_test, y_test_pred)))

Mean Absolute Error: 107207.06933596297
Mean Squared Error: 21297995291.122948
Root Mean Squared Error: 145998.3270122107

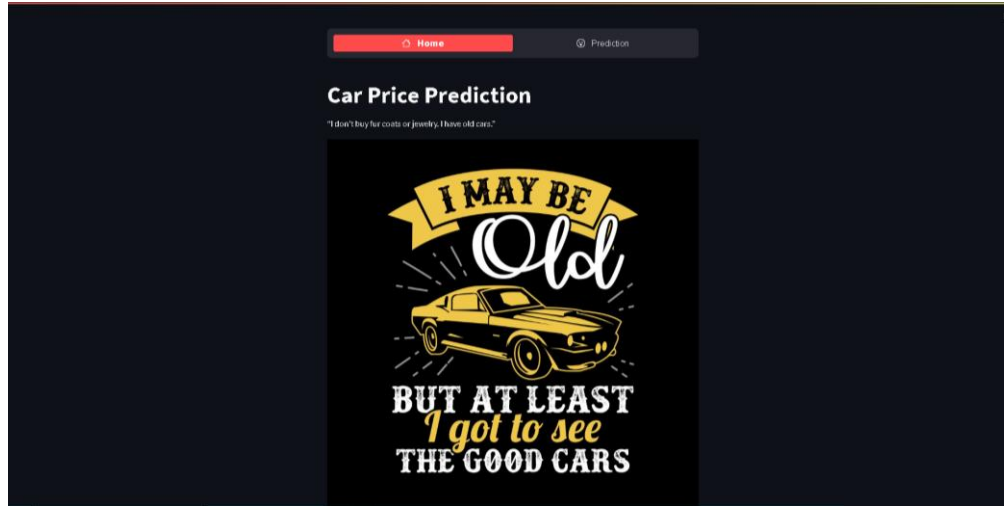
[ ] print(gbr_regressor.score(X_train_rescaled, y_train))
print(gbr_regressor.score(X_test_rescaled, y_test))

0.7108348629719814
0.6656769435965675
```

I had trained various model like Random Forest, Decision Tree, Gradient Boosting, SVM, KNN Linear Regression, Lasso, Ridge.

Gradient Boosting is giving great accuracy on this dataset comparing other models, other Models are overfitting because I choose Gradient boosting model for this project based On train and test score.

Deployment of ML Models using Streamlit.



This is first page of webapp containing basic Information of dataset.

Created web app for prediction using streamlit and deployed on same streamlit cloud platform

Car Dataset

	name	year	km_driven	fuel	seller_type	transmission	owner
0	Maruti 800 AC	2007	70000	Petrol	Individual	Manual	First Owner
1	Maruti Wagon R LX Minor	2007	50000	Petrol	Individual	Manual	First Owner
2	Hyundai Verano 1.6 SX	2012	100000	Diesel	Individual	Manual	First Owner
3	Datsun RediGO T Option	2017	40000	Petrol	Individual	Manual	First Owner
4	Honda Amaze VX 1.0TEC	2014	141000	Diesel	Individual	Manual	Second Owner
5	Maruti Alto LX 890i	2007	120000	Petrol	Individual	Manual	First Owner
6	Hyundai i20 N 1.2 Kappa S	2018	20000	Petrol	Individual	Manual	First Owner
7	Tata Indigo Grand Petrol	2014	60000	Petrol	Individual	Manual	Second Owner
8	Hyundai Creta 1.6 VVT S	2015	20000	Petrol	Individual	Manual	First Owner
9	Maruti Celerio Green K9	2017	70000	CNG	Individual	Manual	First Owner

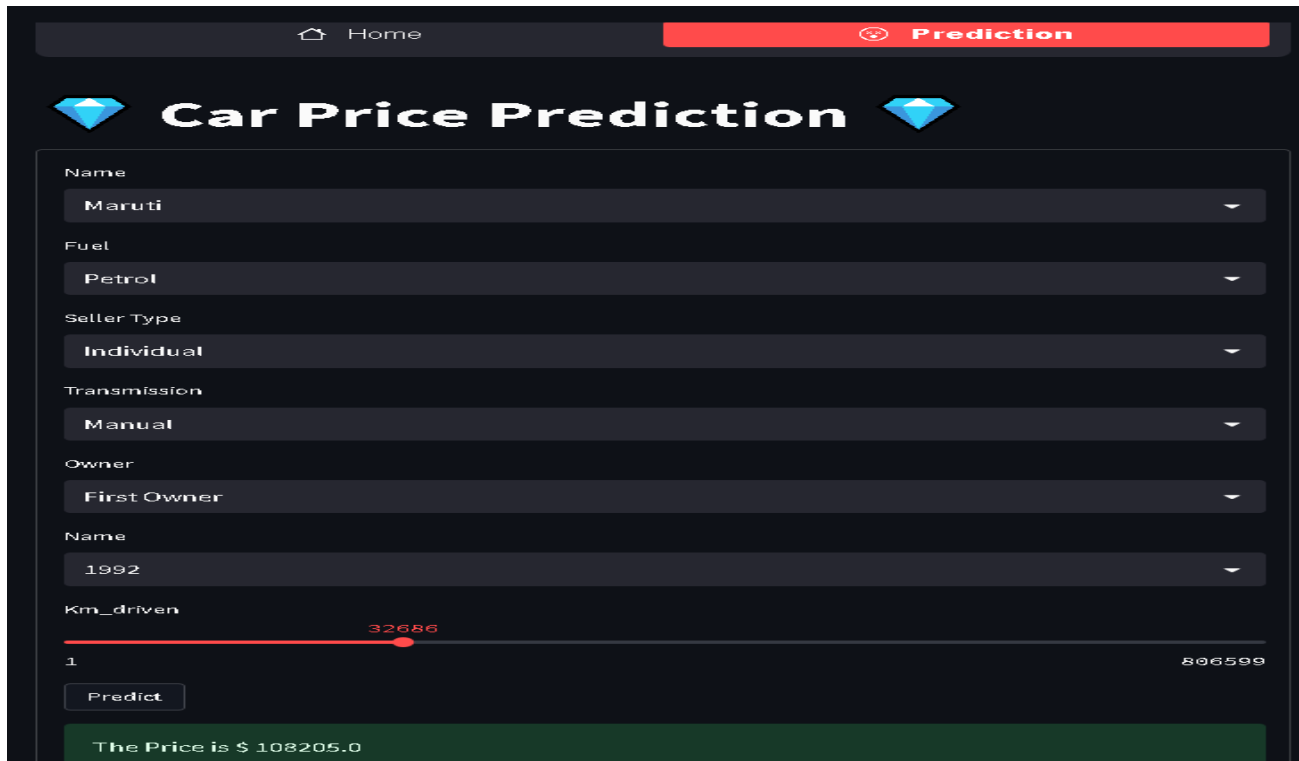
Shape of Datasets

0 4343
1 8

Car Brands present in dataset

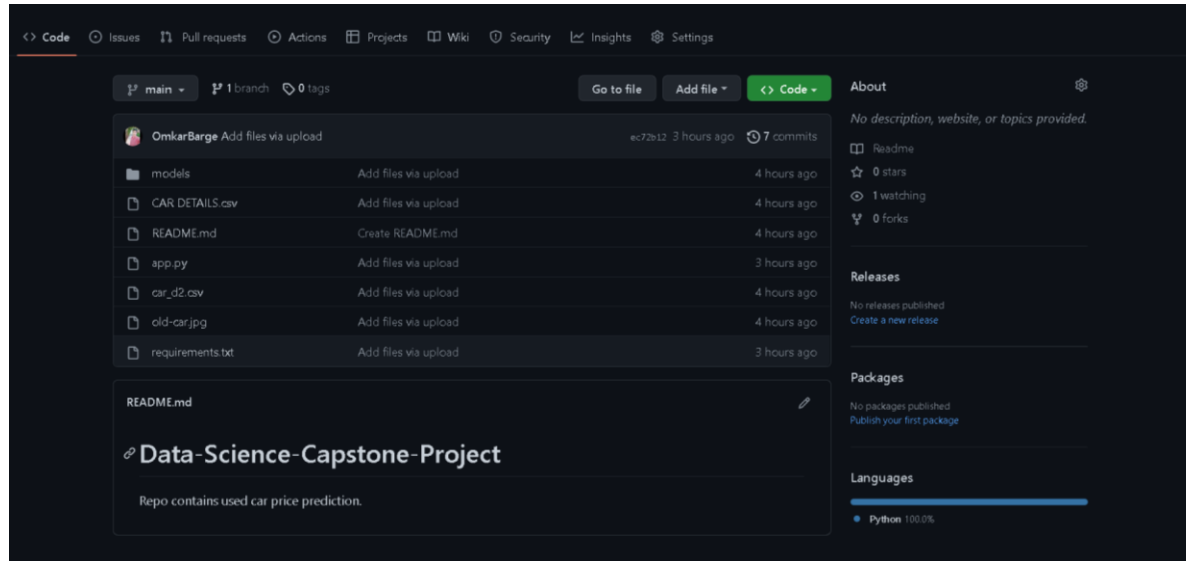
0
0 Maruti
1 Hyundai

Deployment of ML Models using Streamlit.



The screenshot shows a web application titled "Car Price Prediction" with a dark theme. At the top, there is a navigation bar with a "Home" link and a "Prediction" button. The main form contains several dropdown menus for "Name" (Maruti), "Fuel" (Petrol), "Seller Type" (Individual), "Transmission" (Manual), and "Owner" (First Owner). Below these is a "Name" dropdown set to "1992". A "Km_driven" slider is positioned between 1 and 806599, with a red dot indicating the current value of 32686. A "Predict" button is located at the bottom of the form. A green banner at the very bottom displays the prediction result: "The Price is \$ 108205.0".

This is main page of our web app which is use for predictions.



Uploaded all files regarding this project to github along with best model.
link : - <https://github.com/OmkarBarge/Data-Science-Capstone-Project>

Reference Links:-

Githib link: <https://github.com/OmkarBarge/Data-Science-Capstone-Project>

Streamlit: <https://used-cars-price-prediction.streamlit.app/>

Thank You