Predicción del precio de venta de vehículos de 2ª mano en función de sus características

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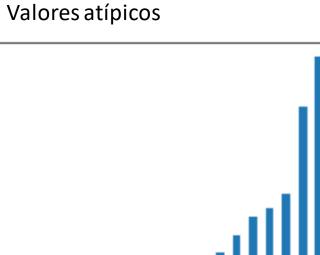
SAMSUNG

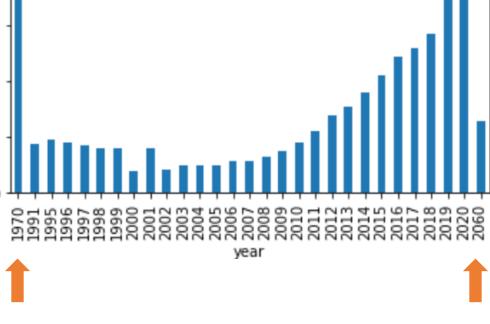
Preprocesamiento de los datos (I)

| Nombre fichero | Núm coches x | | | _ | | |
|----------------|--------------|-----------|----------|------------|--|--------|
| | Features | | Brand | | | |
| Audi.csv | 10668 x 9 | | Audi | | | |
| Bmw.csv | 10781 x 9 | | BMW | | | |
| Cclass.csv | 3899 x 7 | 1 | Mayaadaa | 17018 x 10 | | |
| Merc.csv | 13119 x 9 | | Mercedes | | | |
| Ford.csv | 17965 x 9 | | Ford | 22440 ~ 40 | | 108540 |
| Focus.csv | 5454 x 7 | \rfloor | | 23419 x 10 | | |
| Hyundi.csv | 4860 x 9 | | Hyundi | | | |
| skoda.csv | 6267 x 9 | | Skoda | | | |
| toyota.csv | 6738 x 9 | | Toyota | | | |
| vauxhall.csv | 13632 x 9 | | Vauxhall | | | |
| VW.CSV | 15157 x 9 | | VW | | | |

Preprocesamiento de los datos (II)

price





Ingeniería de características I

Variable Derivada: Antigüedad



| Model | Year | Price | Transmission | Mileage | fuelType | Tax | Mpg | engineSize | Brand | Old |
|-------|------|--------|--------------|---------|----------|-----|-----|------------|---------|-----|
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Drop | | | | | | | 10 | | |
| L | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 108540 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |

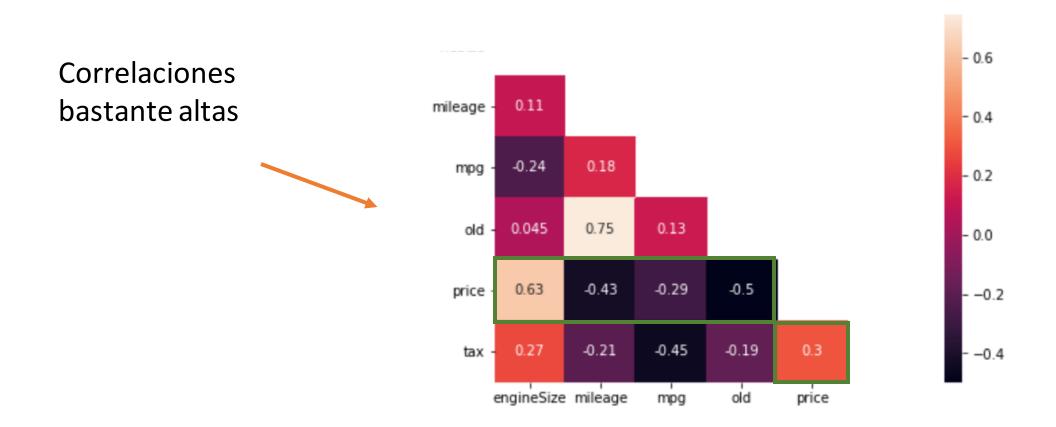
Dataset

Exploración de la variable objetivo: Price

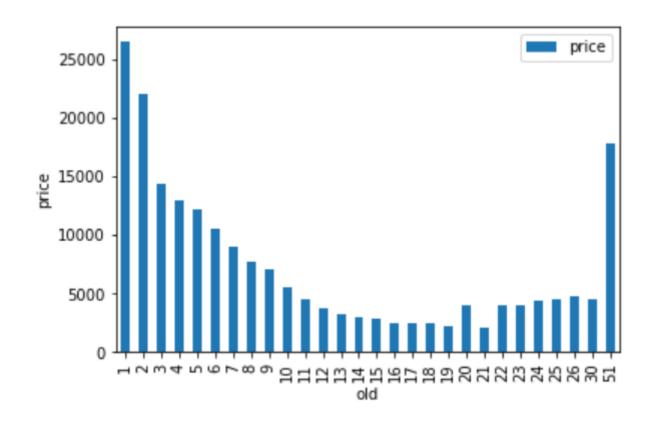
| count | 108540 | | | |
|-------|--------|--|--|--|
| mean | 16890 | | | |
| std | 9756 | | | |
| min | 450 | | | |
| 25% | 10229 | | | |
| 50% | 14698 | | | |
| 75% | 20940 | | | |
| max | 159999 | | | |

Matriz de correlación

(Variables No categóricas)

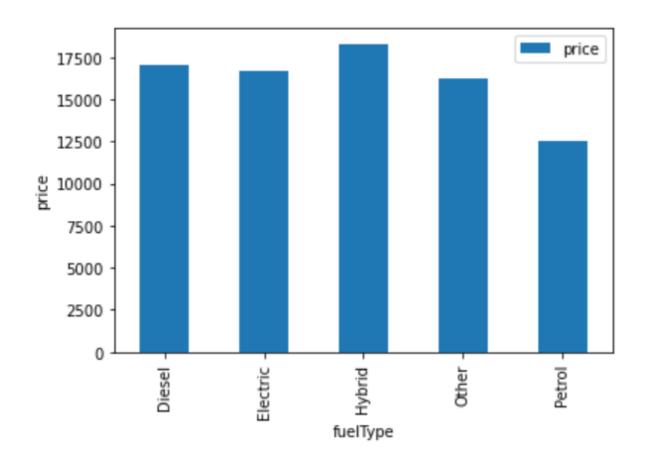


Comparación price - old



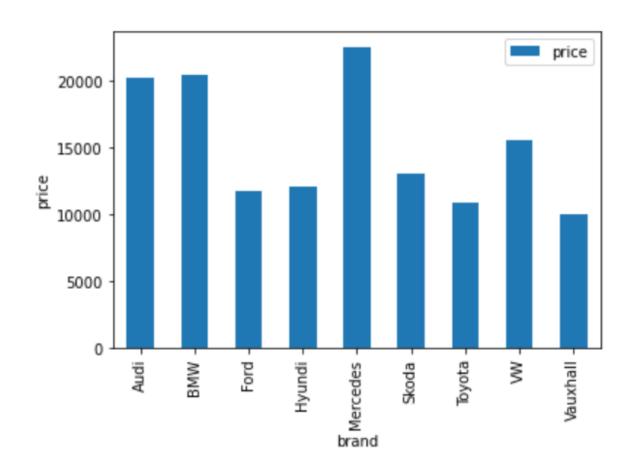
El precio del vehículo disminuye a medida que el coche es más antiguo

Comparación price - fuelType



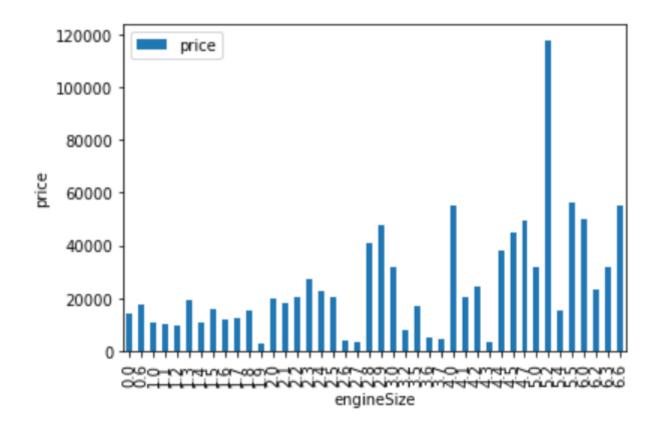
El tipo de fuel no influye significativamente en el precio del vehículo

Comparación price - brand



La marca del vehículo influye en el precio: Audi, BMW y Mercedes son las más caras

Comparación price - engineSize



A mayor tamaño del motor del vehículo mayor precio

Ingeniería de características II

Variables continuas

- old
- mileage
- tax
- mpg
- engineSize



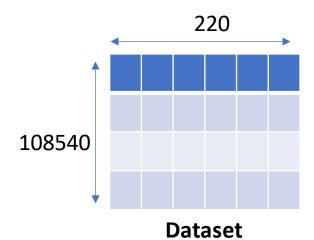
Scale --> media=0, desv=1 (asumimos normalidad)

Variables categóricas

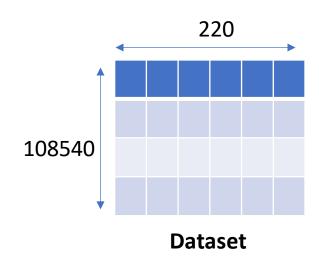
- model
- transmission
- fuelType
- brand



One-Hot-Encoding



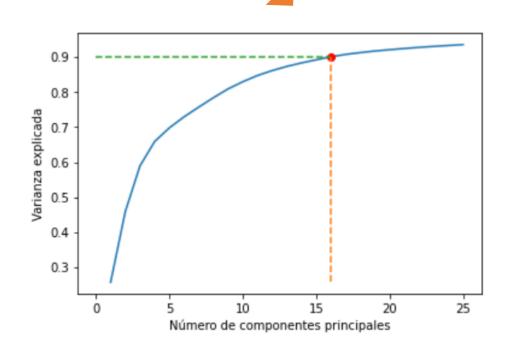
Reducción de dimensiones



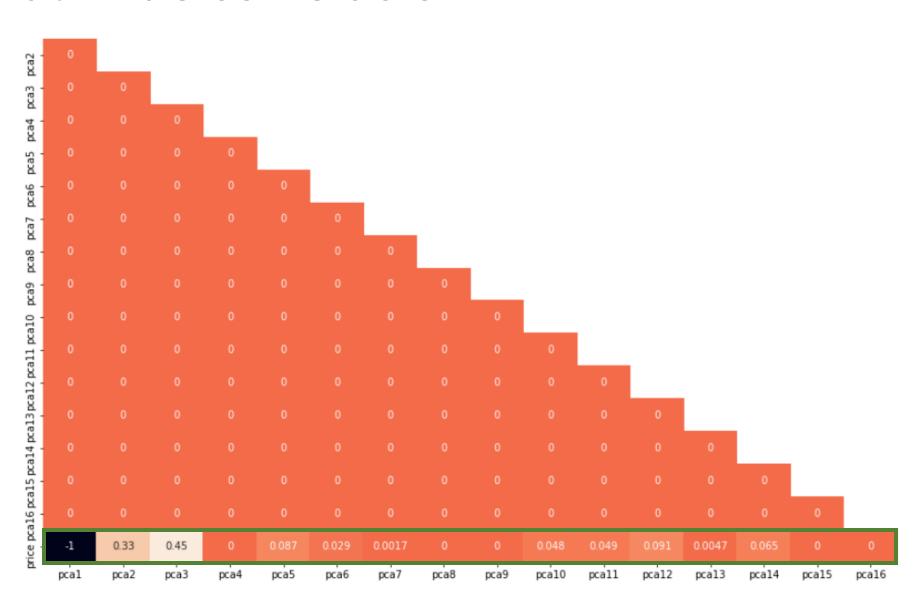


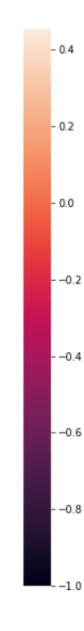
Principal
Component
Analysis
(PCA)

Con 16 componentes explicamos el 90% de las variables

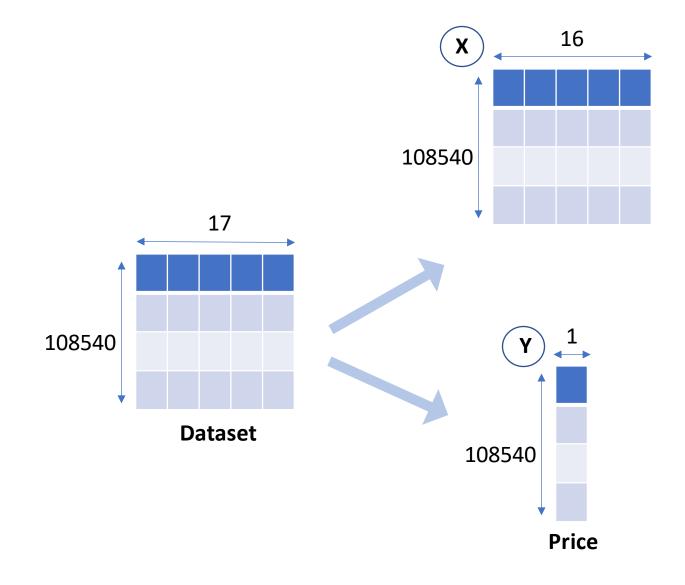


Matriz de correlación

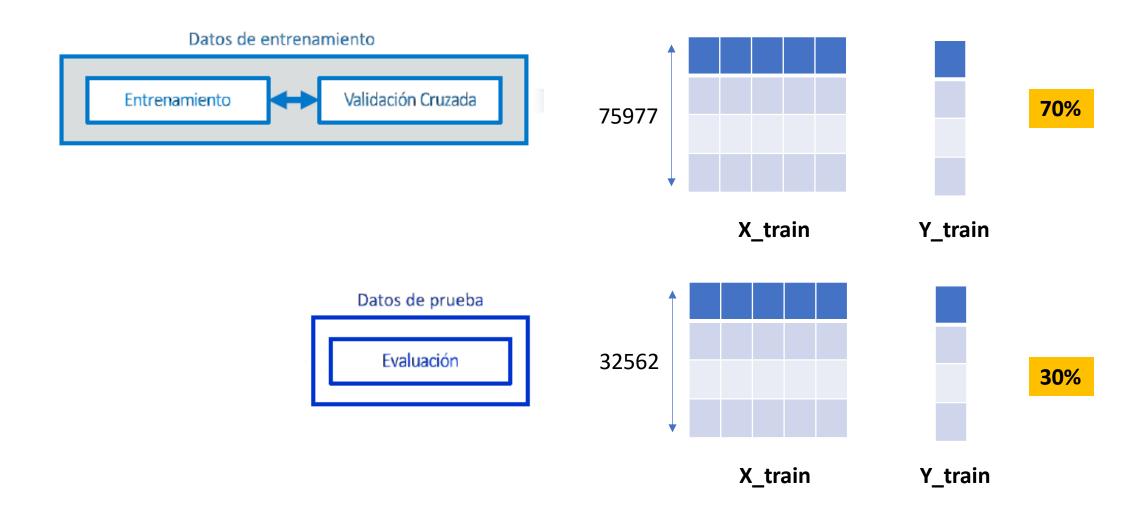




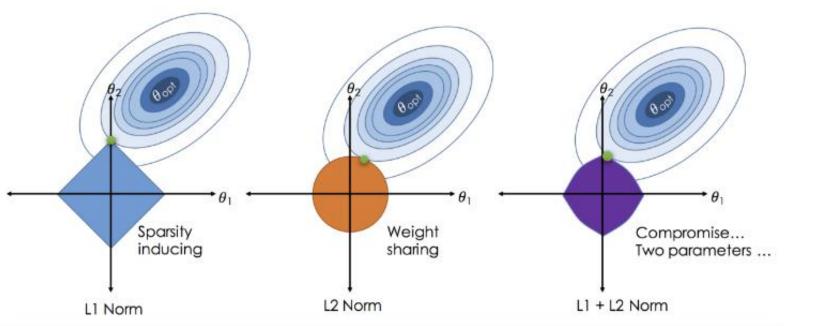
División del dataset

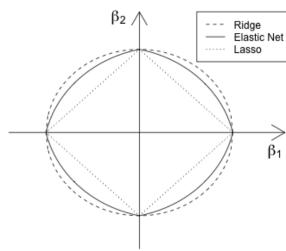


División del dataset



Regresión: ElasticNet



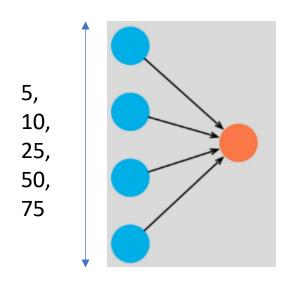


Regresión: ElasticNet

```
In [9]: alpha = [0.001, 0.0001, 0.00001]
         l1 ratio = [0.001, 0.0001, 0.00001, 0.000001]
         parameters = {'alpha': alpha, 'l1 ratio': l1 ratio}
In [10]: from sklearn.model selection import GridSearchCV
         from sklearn.linear model import ElasticNet
         gridCV = GridSearchCV(ElasticNet(), parameters, cv=5, n_jobs = -1) # "n_jobs = -1" means "use all the CPU cores".
         gridCV.fit(X train, Y train)
         best_alpha = gridCV.best_params ['alpha']
         best l1_ratio = gridCV.best_params ['l1_ratio']
         print("Best alpha : " + str(best_alpha))
         print("Best l1_ratio : " + str(best_l1_ratio))
         Best alpha: 0.0001
         Best 11 ratio : 1e-06
In [11]: elasticNet best = ElasticNet(alpha=best alpha, l1 ratio=best l1 ratio, random state=4815, fit intercept=False)
         elasticNet best.fit(X train, Y train)
         Y pred = elasticNet best.predict(X test)
         print( "Best RMSE : " + str(np.round(mean_squared_error(Y_test,Y_pred,squared=False, multioutput='raw_values'),3)))
         Best RMSE : [17525.614]
```

- ✓ Se puede probar con diferentes valores para alpha y l1_ratio.
- ✓ Mediante el mismo proceso se pueden obtener los mejores hiperparámetros para este modelo y conjunto de datos.
- ✓ En esta ocasión son l2 igual a 0,0001 y l1_ratio igual a 0,000001.

Regresión: Redes Neuronales Densas (I)

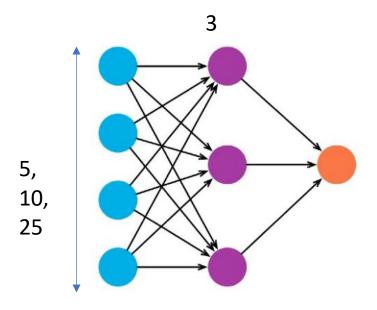


Input layer

RMSE = 4344, MAE = 2901 RMSE = 4420, MAE = 2717 RMSE = 4113, MAE = 2644

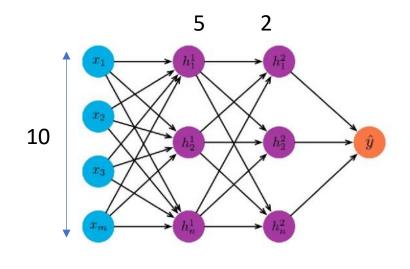
RMSE = 3966, MAE = 2500

RMSE = 3875, MAE = 2418



1 hidden layer

RMSE = 3911, MAE = 2476 RMSE = 3759, MAE = 2348 RMSE = 4113, MAE = 2644

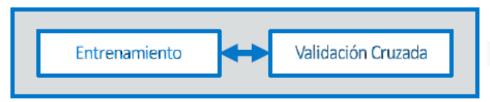


2 hidden layer

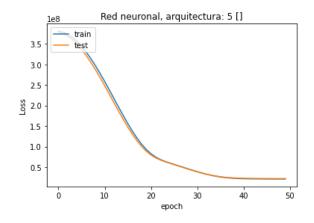
RMSE = 3486, MAE = 2172,

Regresión: Redes Neuronales Densas (II)

Datos de entrenamiento



KFOLDS = 5



Datos de prueba

Evaluación

