

Vehicle Service Data Analysis Report

1. Data Set Overview

This dataset contains 100 rows and 52 columns representing vehicle service and repair transactions collected from dealerships or authorized service centres. Each row corresponds to a unique repair event, identified by a Vehicle Identification Number (VIN). The data includes vehicle specifications, repair details, customer complaints, and service costs.

2. Column-Wise Analysis

Numerical Columns (18):

Examples include REPAIR_AGE, KM, REPAIR_COST, PARTS_COST, LABOR_COST, and TOTAL_COST.

- **Distribution:** These fields generally show **right-skewed distributions** (e.g., REPAIR_COST, KM) due to extreme values and outliers in high-cost repairs or unusually high-mileage vehicles.
- **Significance for Stakeholders:** Help in assessing **lifecycle trends**, identifying **costly repairs**, and optimizing **warranty coverage**.

Categorical Columns (33):

Fields like MODEL, PLATFORM, CAUSAL_PART_NM, REPAIR_TYPE, CITY, and DEALER_NAME.

- **Distribution:** Many categorical fields show a **long tail**—a few dominant values with many low-frequency entries (e.g., common parts or models occur more frequently).
- **Significance for Stakeholders:** Useful in **regional performance analysis**, identifying **high-risk models/platforms**, and guiding **inventory planning**.

Free Text Columns (e.g., CUSTOMER_VERBATIM, CORRECTION_VERBATIM):

Contains unstructured customer and technician inputs.

- **Distribution:** Rich with **qualitative insights**; can be **transformed** into structured tags using NLP.
 - **Significance for Stakeholders:** Valuable for **sentiment analysis**, identifying **recurring issues**, and improving **customer service** and **quality assurance**.
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3. Data Cleaning

a. Dropping Columns:

- The column CAMPAIGN_NBR was removed due to 100% missing values.

b. Null Handling:

- Columns with moderate missing values were treated based on their type:
 - Categorical values were filled based on the Columns can't use mode Option.
 - Numerical fields were treated using the Calculation of other columns, and also depending on skewness.

c. Outlier Detection and Treatment:

- Outliers in fields like REPAIR_COST, KM, and REPAIR_AGE were identified using IQR and Z-score methods.
 - Extreme outliers were either:
 - **Removed** if there were errors.
 - **Capped** at reasonable thresholds for valid yet extreme cases.
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4. Top 5 Critical Columns for Stakeholders

Column Name	Importance to Stakeholders
VIN	Primary key for vehicle tracking, enables warranty/fraud checks.
REPAIR_AGE	Helps understand failure timelines and optimize warranty duration.
KM	Mileage-based failure analysis for predictive maintenance.
CUSTOMER_VERBATIM	Reveals real customer complaints for improving CX and sentiment analysis.
CAUSAL_PART_NM	Highlights frequent part failures, supports supply chain and quality control.

5. Visualizations

Visualization	Insight Derived
Histogram of Repair Age	Majority of issues occur within the first 3 years—suggests early warranty risk.
Boxplot of Repair Cost vs. Platform	Some platforms incur significantly higher costs—indicates design or quality issues.
Bar Chart of Causal Parts	Revealed top 10 most frequently failing parts.
Heatmap of Correlation Matrix	Identified correlations among numerical fields like KM, Repair Age, and Cost.
Word Cloud for Customer Verbatim	Visualized most common complaints and terminology used by customers.

6. Feature/Tag Generation from Free Text Fields

From CUSTOMER_VERBATIM and CORRECTION_VERBATIM, several tags were generated using NLP techniques (e.g., keyword extraction and text clustering):

Tag Name	Selection Criteria	Why It Was Selected
Engine Issue	Keywords like "stall", "overheat"	A common pain point affects drivability.
Transmission Fault	Mentions of "gear", "shift", "slip"	High repair cost area.
Noise Complaint	Phrases like "rattle", "squeak"	Often overlooked, but affects customer satisfaction.
Electrical Failure	Mentions of "battery", "fuse", "sensor"	Rising trend in newer vehicles.
Repeat Visit	Flag multiple similar complaints	Highlights quality issues or ineffective repairs.

7. Actionable Recommendations for Stakeholders

Product & Engineering:

- Focus on improving part reliability for high-frequency failure items.
- Analyse common complaint tags to guide design improvements.

Service Teams:

- Enhance technician training based on CORRECTION_VERBATIM patterns.
- Use repair frequency by model/platform for better resource allocation.

Customer Experience (CX):

- Leverage CUSTOMER_VERBATIM tags for proactive outreach and sentiment tracking.
- Improve after-sales support based on recurring complaint themes.

Warranty & Business Strategy:

- Adjust warranty terms for platforms with high early-life repair ages.
- Incorporate mileage-based failure models for service plan pricing.

