

DATA. changes

```
In [16]: #prius.plot.scatter('utilization ratio', 'price')
         matplotlib.pyplot.scatter(prius.utilization ratio, prius.price, color = 'red')
         matplotlib.pyplot.scatter(outlander.utilization ratio, outlander.price, color = 'blue')
         matplotlib.pyplot.scatter(Landcruiser.utilization ratio, Landcruiser.price, color = 'green')
Out[16]: <matplotlib.collections.PathCollection at 0xc735668>
          120000
          100000
                                                      Landcruiser
           80000
           60000
          40000
                                                    Outlander
           20000
                                                            Prius
               -50000
                                   0
                                                   50000
                                                                    100000
                                                                                     150000
                                                                                                       200000
```

each model has its own rate of price decrease

in real life when you want to buy a car you know which make you want,

so let's solve real problem.

better to stick to one particular make...

ok let's buy most common... say Toyota Corolla

DATA changes

| SCRAPING AGAIN | |
|----------------|--|
| | |
| | |
| CLEANING AGAIN | |

clean data set with 3397 cars

| | fuel_efficiency | price | year | odometer | Number of cylinders | capacity |
|-------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|---------------------|-------------|
| count | 3397.0 | 3397.000000 | 3397.000000 | 3397.000000 | 3397.0 | 3397.000000 |
| mean | 11.0 | 12712.374154 | 2009.443921 | 93639.964086 | 4.0 | 1.793318 |
| std | 0.0 | 6325.436554 | 5.203926 | 69126.368582 | 0.0 | 0.037195 |
| min | 11.0 | 400.000000 | 1984.000000 | 1.000000 | 4.0 | 1.300000 |
| 25% | 11.0 | 7990.000000 | 2007.000000 | 41500.000000 | 4.0 | 1.800000 |
| 50% | 11.0 | 12888.000000 | 2011.000000 | 76801.000000 | 4.0 | 1.800000 |
| 75% | 11.0 | 16990.000000 | 2014.000000 | 133600.000000 | 4.0 | 1.800000 |
| max | 11.0 | 35449.000000 | 2016.000000 | 785500.000000 | 4.0 | 2.000000 |

DATA.changes

ok, Let's buy Toyota Corolla

... oops there are 3397 Toyota Corolla cars around Australia

which one is the best deal?

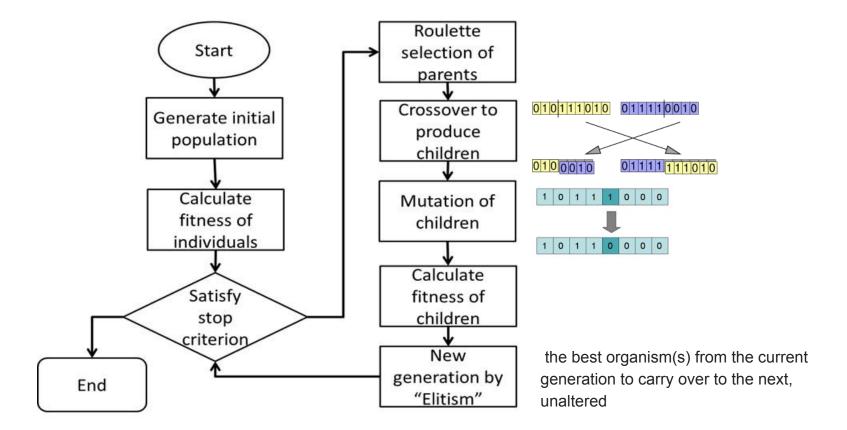
Multi-Objective Problem...

GENETIC ALGORITHMS

In computer science and operations research, a **genetic algorithm** (**GA**) is a metaheuristic inspired by the process of natural selection that belongs to the larger class of evolutionary algorithms (EA). Genetic algorithms are commonly used to **generate high-quality solutions to optimization and search problems** by relying on bio-inspired operators such as mutation, crossover and selection. [WIKI]

- A genetic algorithm is a search heuristic that mimics the process of natural evolution.
- There are five phases
 - Initial Population
 - Fitness Function
 - Selection
 - Crossover
 - Mutation
- The primary advantage of GA's comes from the crossover operation.

GENETIC ALGORITHMS



NSGA-II. PyBRAIN library

Non-dominated Sorting Genetic Algorithm-II (NSGA-II)

