

CAR SELLING PRICE PREDICTION APP

A Project Report

Submitted by

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Of

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UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF

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ASST. PROFESSOR-IT

AT



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GHAZIABAD (U.P)

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I also take the opportunity to acknowledge the contribution of DR. GAGAN VARSHNEY head of department of bachelor of computer application, institute of management studies, Ghaziabad for his full support and assistance during the development of the project.

I also do not like to miss the opportunity to acknowledge the contribution of all faculty members of the department for their kind assistance and cooperation during the development of my project.

Balram thakur

INTRODUCTION

Car selling price prediction system is a portable application which is executed in Android, iOS and Windows platform. This is an Android based application that is developed so that ,suppose you have a car and you want to sell it so this application will help you to know the price of your car so you will not get loss even if you want to buy any second hand car then you can know the price of car that what should be in actual.

Car selling price prediction system is a software developed for everyone and for all operating system

The purpose of Car selling price prediction system is to computerized the tradition way of selling or buying any second-hand car

This application was particularly developed by using previous data from Car Dekho website and based on practical and logical approach not imagination.

This application is totally based on data from more than 500 users from Car Dekho and totally based on Machine learning and Artificial intelligence. This application comes under data science area

OBJECTIVE

- Easy to know the price of car if you want to sell
- Avoid sell loss
- Help you to know the price if you want to purchase any second-hand car from anywhere
- Will help you to get good amount of your car if you want to sell

TOOLS /ENVIRONMENT USED

OS Requirement

- Android, IOS and Windows

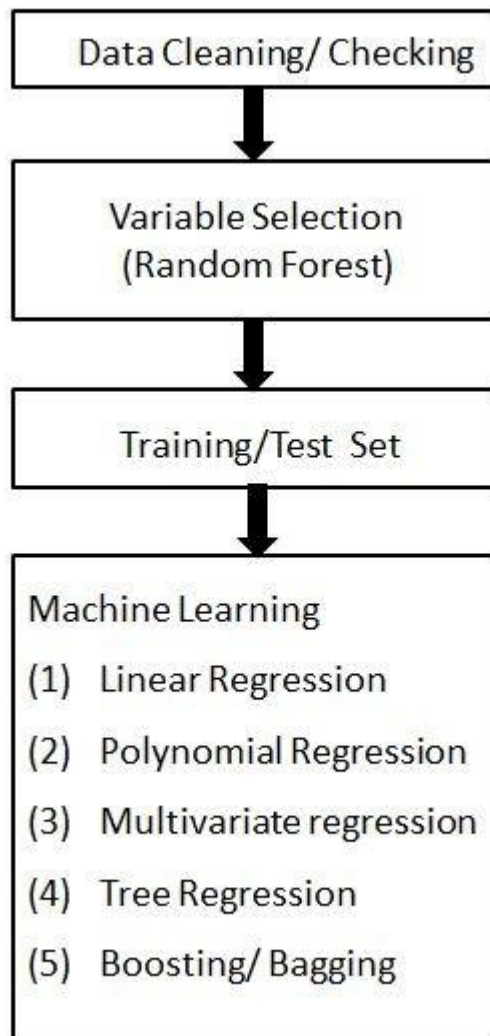
Tools Used to Develop

- Anaconda

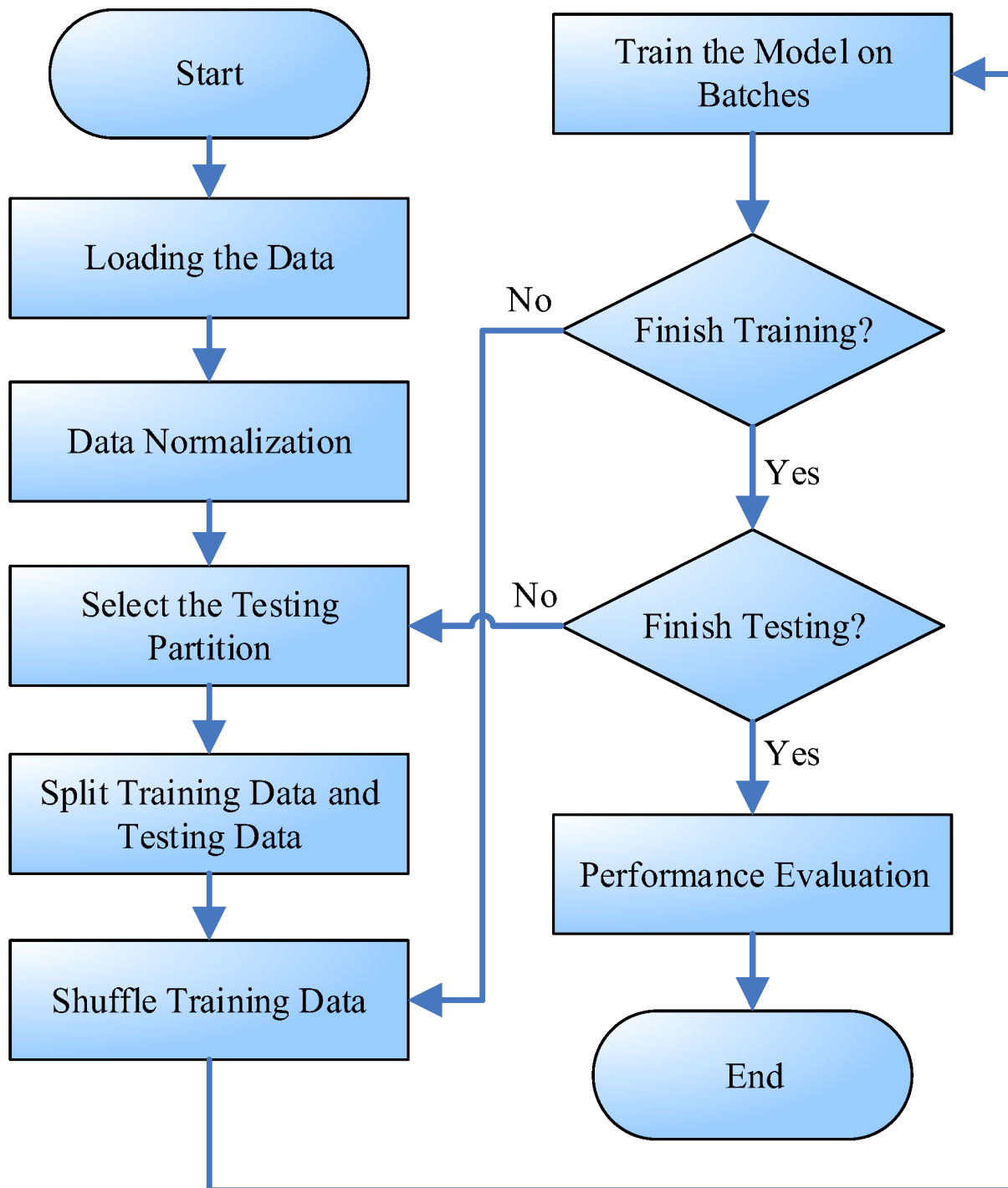
Languages Used for Development

- HTML
- JAVA
- CSS
- Python
- Flask

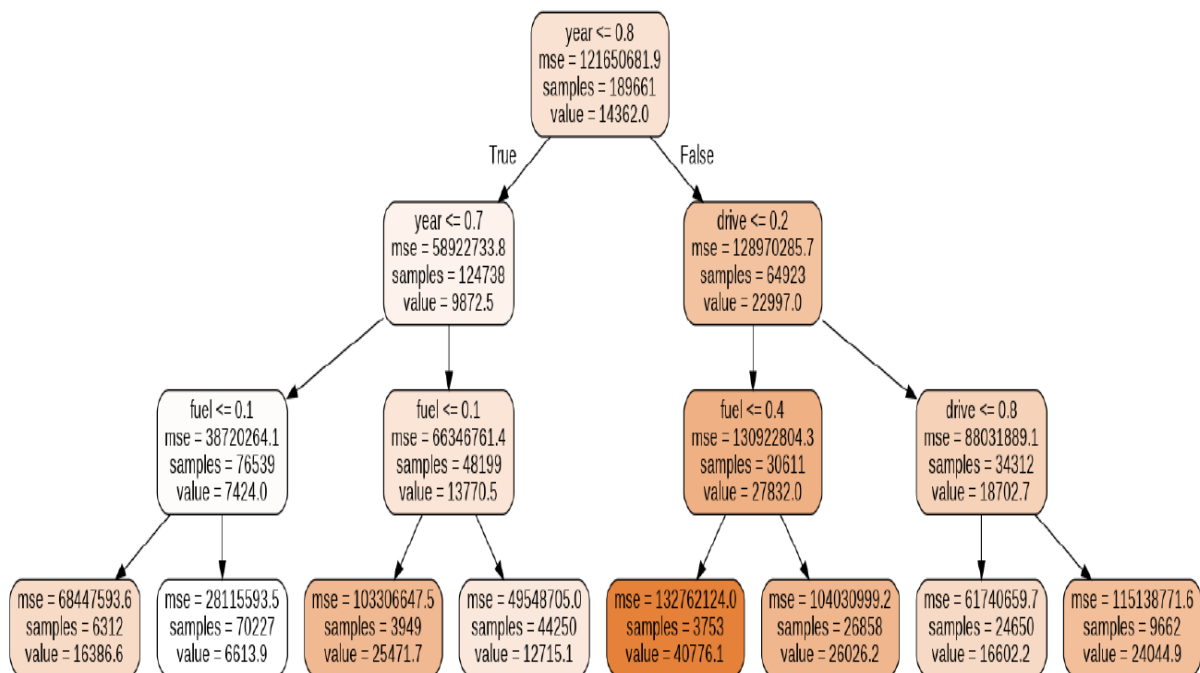
Data Flow Diagram (Level 0)



FLOWCHART



Data Flow Diagram (Level 1)



SCREENSHOTS

3:13 HD 4G HD 23%

Predictive analysis

In which year you had buy this car ?

What is the Showroom Price?(In lakhs)

How much owners previously had the car(0 or 1 or 3) ?

What Is the Fuel type?

Petrol ▾

Please fill in this field.

Q W E R T Y U I O P
A S D F G H J K L
Z X C V B N M
?123 , . English →

SCREENSHOTS

The screenshot shows a mobile application interface for predictive analysis of car prices. The status bar at the top is purple and displays the time 3:13, HD 4G signal, and 23% battery. The app has a yellow background with black text. The title 'Predictive analysis' is centered at the top. Below it, there are seven input fields, each with a label and a rounded rectangular input area. The inputs are: '2016' for the year, '8' for showroom price in lakhs, '2400' for kilometers driven, '1' for number of previous owners, 'Petrol' for fuel type, 'Dealer' for user type, and 'Manual Car' for transmission type. Each input field has a small downward arrow on its right side. At the bottom, there is a yellow button with a black border labeled 'Calculate the Selling Price'. The bottom of the screen shows a black home indicator bar.

3:13 HD 4G HD 23%

Predictive analysis

In which year you had buy this car ?

2016

What is the Showroom Price?(In lakhs)

8

How Many Kilometers Drived?

2400

How much owners previously had the car(0 or 1 or 3) ?

1

What Is the Fuel type?

Petrol ▼

Are you A Dealer or Individual

Dealer ▼

Transmission type

Manual Car ▼

Calculate the Selling Price

SCREENSHOTS

The screenshot shows a mobile application interface with a dark purple header bar. The status bar at the top displays the time 3:13, HD 4G signal, and 23% battery. The app title "Predictive analysis" is centered below the header. The form contains several input fields and dropdown menus. A modal dialog is open, showing two radio button options: "Manual Car" (selected) and "Automatic Car". Below the modal, there is a "Petrol" dropdown menu. Further down, there are dropdown menus for "Are you A Dealer or Individual" (set to "Dealer") and "Transmission type" (set to "Manual Car"). At the bottom, there is a large button labeled "Calculate the Selling Price".

Predictive analysis

In which year you had buy this car ?

2016

What is the Showroom Price?(In lakhs)

8

How Many Kilometers Drived?

2400

How much owners previously had the car(0 or 1 or 3) ?

Manual Car ☒

Automatic Car ☐

Petrol ▼

Are you A Dealer or Individual

Dealer ▼

Transmission type

Manual Car ▼

Calculate the Selling Price

SCREENSHOT

The screenshot shows a mobile application interface for a predictive analysis tool. The app has a dark purple header bar with the time 3:12, HD 4G signal, and 23% battery. The main title is "Predictive analysis". The form contains several input fields and dropdown menus. The first field is "In which year you had buy this car ?" with a value of 2016. The second field is "What is the Showroom Price?(In lakhs)" with a value of 8. The third field is "How Many Kilometers Driven?" with a value of 2400. The fourth field is "How much owners previously had the car(0 or 1 or 3) ?" with a dropdown menu showing "Dealer" (selected) and "Individual". The fifth field is "Are you A Dealer or Individual" with a dropdown menu showing "Dealer". The sixth field is "Transmission type" with a dropdown menu showing "Manual Car". At the bottom is a button labeled "Calculate the Selling Price".

3:12 HD 4G HD 23%

Predictive analysis

In which year you had buy this car ?

2016

What is the Showroom Price?(In lakhs)

8

How Many Kilometers Driven?

2400

How much owners previously had the car(0 or 1 or 3) ?

Dealer ☒

Individual ☐

Petrol ▼

Are you A Dealer or Individual

Dealer ▼

Transmission type

Manual Car ▼

Calculate the Selling Price

SCREENSHOTS

The screenshot shows a mobile application interface for car price prediction. The status bar at the top displays the time 3:12, HD 4G network, and 23% battery. The app title is "Predictive analysis". The form contains several input fields: "In which year you had buy this car ?" with value 2016, "What is the Showroom Price?(In lakhs)" with value 8, and "How Many Kilometers Driven?" with value 2400. A modal is open for "H ?" with options: Petrol (selected), Diesel, and CNG. Below the modal is a section "Are you A Dealer or Individual" with a dropdown set to "Dealer", and "Transmission type" with a dropdown set to "Manual Car". A "Calculate the Selling Price" button is at the bottom.

3:12 HD 4G HD 23%

Predictive analysis

In which year you had buy this car ?

2016

What is the Showroom Price?(In lakhs)

8

How Many Kilometers Driven?

2400

H ?

- Petrol ☒
- Diesel ☐
- CNG ☐

Are you A Dealer or Individual

Dealer ▼

Transmission type

Manual Car ▼

Calculate the Selling Price

SCREENSHOT

The screenshot shows a mobile application interface for calculating the selling price of a car. The background is a solid light yellow. At the top, there is a purple status bar with white text and icons. The main content area contains several input fields and dropdown menus, all with rounded rectangular borders. The text is in a bold, black, sans-serif font. At the bottom, there is a black bar with a white horizontal line in the center.

3:13 HD 4G HD 23%

In which year you had buy this car ?

What is the Showroom Price?(In lakhs)

How Many Kilometers Drived?

How much owners previously had the car(0 or 1 or 3) ?

What Is the Fuel type?

Petrol ▼

Are you A Dealer or Individual

Dealer ▼

Transmission type

Manual Car ▼

Calculate the Selling Price

You Can Sell The Car at 5.19

OUTPUT WILL BE LIKE BELOW SHOWN AND STILL UNDER DEVELOPMENT

The screenshot shows a mobile application interface for calculating the selling price of a car. The background is a light yellow color. At the top, there is a purple status bar with the time 3:13, HD 4G signal, and 23% battery. The app has a series of input fields and dropdown menus. The first question is 'In which year you had buy this car ?' with a white rounded rectangular input field. The second is 'What is the Showroom Price?(In lakhs)' with a similar input field. The third is 'How Many Kilometers Drived?' with another input field. The fourth is 'How much owners previously had the car(0 or 1 or 3) ?' with an input field. The fifth is 'What Is the Fuel type?' with a dropdown menu showing 'Petrol'. The sixth is 'Are you A Dealer or Individual' with a dropdown menu showing 'Dealer'. The seventh is 'Transmission type' with a dropdown menu showing 'Manual Car'. Below these is a button labeled 'Calculate the Selling Price'. A blue arrow points from the bottom of the input fields to the result text: 'You Can Sell The Car at 5.19' in red. At the very bottom, there is a black bar with a white horizontal line in the center.

3:13 HD 4G HD 23%

In which year you had buy this car ?

What is the Showroom Price?(In lakhs)

How Many Kilometers Drived?

How much owners previously had the car(0 or 1 or 3) ?

What Is the Fuel type?

Petrol ▼

Are you A Dealer or Individual

Dealer ▼

Transmission type

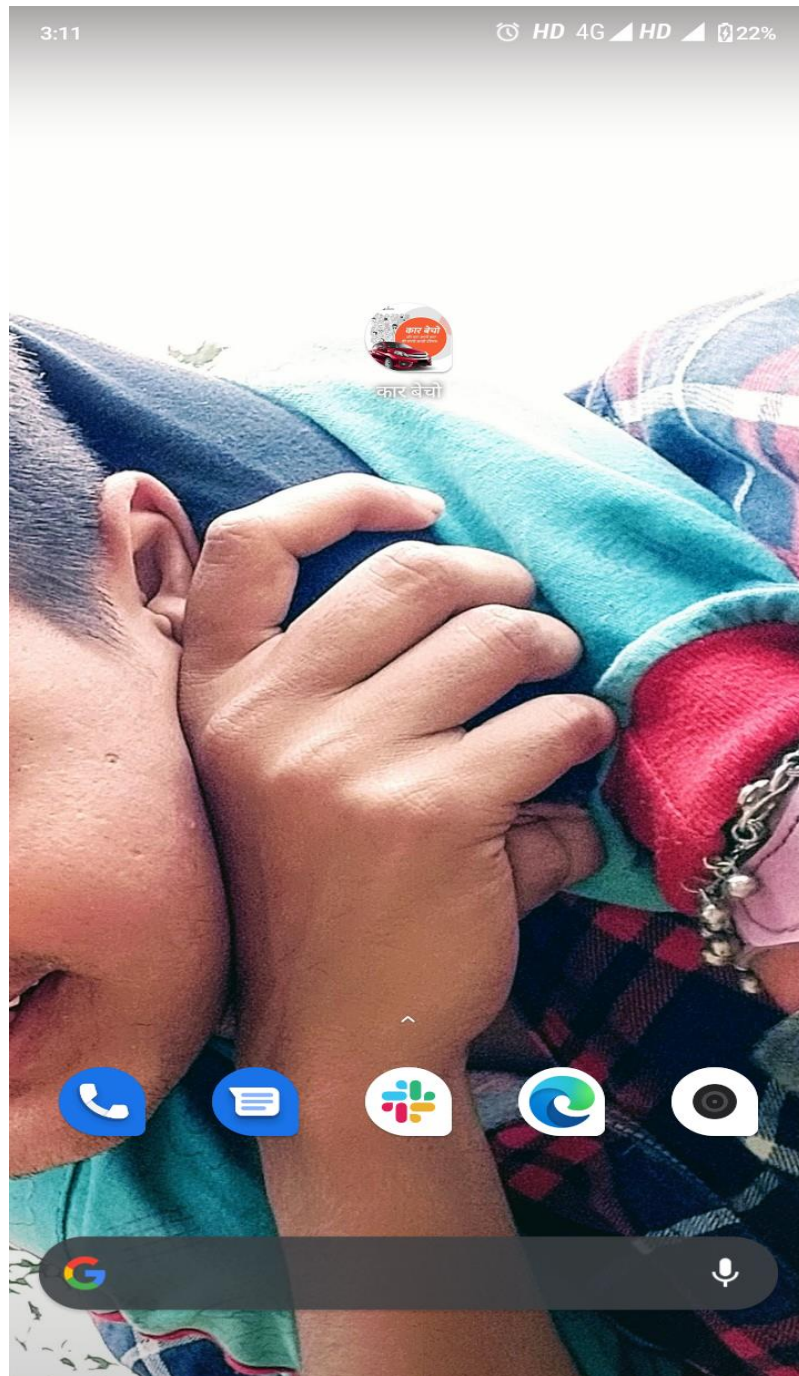
Manual Car ▼

Calculate the Selling Price

You Can Sell The Car at 5.19

You can see the output using this arrow above which is in Lakhs

APK GENERATED



COADING

Index.html

```
<!DOCTYPE
html>

<html lang="en">

<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width,
initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Document</title>
</head>

<body>

    <div style="color:black">
        <form action="{ { url_for('predict') }}"
method="post">
            <h2><marquee behavior="alternate"
scrollamount="10">Predictive analysis</marquee></h2>
            <h3>In which year you had buy this car ?</h3>
            <input id="first" name="Year" type="number ">
            <h3>What is the Showroom Price?(In
lakhs)</h3><br><input id="second" name="Present_Price"
required="required">
            <h3>How Many Kilometers Drived?</h3><input
id="third" name="Kms_Driven" required="required">
            <h3>How much owners previously had the car(0
or 1 or 3) ?</h3><br><input id="fourth" name="Owner"
required="required">
            <h3>What Is the Fuel type?</h3><br><select
name="Fuel_Type_Petrol" id="fuel" required="required">
                <option value="Petrol">Petrol</option>
                <option value="Diesel">Diesel</option>
                <option value="CNG">CNG</option>
            </select>
```

```

        <h3>Are you A Dealer or
Individual</h3><br><select name="Seller_Type_Individual"
id="resea" required="required">
        <option value="Dealer">Dealer</option>
        <option
value="Individual">Individual</option>
        </select>
        <h3>Transmission type</h3><br><select
name="Transmission_Mannual" id="research"
required="required">
        <option value="Mannual">Manual
Car</option>
        <option value="Automatic">Automatic
Car</option>
        </select>
        <br><br><button id="sub">Calculate the
Selling Price</button>
        <br>

```

```

</form>

```

```

        <br><br><h3><font color="red">
{{prediction_text}}</font><h3>

```

```

</div>

```

```

<style>
    body {
        background-color: lightyellow;
        text-align: center;
        padding: 0px;
    }

```

```

    #research {
        font-size: 18px;
    }

```

```
        width: 100px;
        height: 23px;
        top: 23px;
    }

    #box {
        border-radius: 60px;
        border-color: 45px;
        border-style: solid;
        font-family: cursive;
        text-align: center;
        background-color: rgb(168, 131, 61);
        font-size: medium;
        position: absolute;
        width: 700px;
        bottom: 9%;
        height: 850px;
        right: 30%;
        padding: 0px;
        margin: 0px;
        font-size: 14px;
    }

    #fuel {
        width: 83px;
        height: 43px;
        text-align: center;
        border-radius: 14px;
        font-size: 20px;
    }

    #fuel:hover {
        background-color: coral;
    }

    #research {
        width: 99px;
        height: 43px;
        text-align: center;
        border-radius: 14px;
        font-size: 18px;
    }
```

```
#research:hover {  
    background-color: coral;  
}
```

```
#resea {  
    width: 99px;  
    height: 43px;  
    text-align: center;  
    border-radius: 14px;  
    font-size: 18px;  
}
```

```
#resea:hover {  
    background-color: coral;  
}
```

```
#sub {  
    width: 240px;  
    height: 43px;  
    text-align: center;  
    border-radius: 14px;  
    font-size: 18px;  
}
```

```
#sub:hover {  
    background-color: yellow;  
}
```

```
#first {  
    border-radius: 14px;  
    height: 25px;  
    font-size: 20px;  
    text-align: center;  
}
```

```
#second {  
    border-radius: 14px;  
    height: 25px;  
    font-size: 20px;  
    text-align: center;  
}
```

```
#third {
```

```
        border-radius: 14px;
        height: 25px;
        font-size: 20px;
        text-align: center;
    }

    #fourth {
        border-radius: 14px;
        height: 25px;
        font-size: 20px;
        text-align: center;
    }
</style>

</body>

</html>
```

app.py

```
from flask import Flask, render_template, request
import jsonify
import requests
import pickle
import numpy as np
import sklearn
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler

app = Flask(__name__)

model = pickle.load(open('random_forest_regression_model.pkl', 'rb'))

@app.route('/', methods=['GET'])
def Home():
    return render_template('index.html')


standard_to = StandardScaler()

@app.route("/predict", methods=['POST'])
def predict():
    Fuel_Type_Diesel=0

    if request.method == 'POST':
        Year = int(request.form['Year'])
        Present_Price=float(request.form['Present_Price'])
        Kms_Driven=int(request.form['Kms_Driven'])
        Kms_Driven2=np.log(Kms_Driven)
```

```
Owner=int(request.form['Owner'])
Fuel_Type_Petrol=request.form['Fuel_Type_Petrol']
if(Fuel_Type_Petrol=='Petrol'):
    Fuel_Type_Petrol=1
    Fuel_Type_Diesel=0
else:
    Fuel_Type_Petrol=0
    Fuel_Type_Diesel=1
Year=2020-Year
Seller_Type_Individual=request.form['Seller_Type_Individual']
if(Seller_Type_Individual=='Individual'):
    Seller_Type_Individual=1
else:
    Seller_Type_Individual=0
Transmission_Mannual=request.form['Transmission_Mannual']
if(Transmission_Mannual=='Mannual'):
    Transmission_Mannual=1
else:
    Transmission_Mannual=0

prediction=model.predict([[Present_Price,Kms_Driven2,Owner,Year,Fuel_Type_
Diesel,Fuel_Type_Petrol,Seller_Type_Individual,Transmission_Mannual]])
output=round(prediction[0],2)
if output<0:
    return render_template('index.html',prediction_texts="Sorry you cannot
sell this car")
```



```
else:
```

```
    return render_template('index.html',prediction_text="You Can Sell The  
Car at {}".format(output))
```

```
else:
```

```
    return render_template('index.html')
```

```
if __name__=="__main__":
```

```
    app.run(debug=True)
```

main.py

```
from flask import Flask, render_template, request
import jsonify
import requests
import pickle
import numpy as np
import sklearn
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler

app = Flask(__name__)

model = pickle.load(open('random_forest_regression_model.pkl', 'rb'))

@app.route('/', methods=['GET'])
def Home():
    return render_template('index.html')


standard_to = StandardScaler()

@app.route("/predict", methods=['POST'])
def predict():
    Fuel_Type_Diesel=0

    if request.method == 'POST':
        Year = int(request.form['Year'])
        Present_Price=float(request.form['Present_Price'])
        Kms_Driven=int(request.form['Kms_Driven'])
        Kms_Driven2=np.log(Kms_Driven)
```

```
Owner=int(request.form['Owner'])
Fuel_Type_Petrol=request.form['Fuel_Type_Petrol']
if(Fuel_Type_Petrol=='Petrol'):
    Fuel_Type_Petrol=1
    Fuel_Type_Diesel=0
else:
    Fuel_Type_Petrol=0
    Fuel_Type_Diesel=1
Year=2020-Year
Seller_Type_Individual=request.form['Seller_Type_Individual']
if(Seller_Type_Individual=='Individual'):
    Seller_Type_Individual=1
else:
    Seller_Type_Individual=0
Transmission_Mannual=request.form['Transmission_Mannual']
if(Transmission_Mannual=='Mannual'):
    Transmission_Mannual=1
else:
    Transmission_Mannual=0

prediction=model.predict([[Present_Price,Kms_Driven2,Owner,Year,Fuel_Type_Diesel,Fuel_Type_Petrol,Seller_Type_Individual,Transmission_Mannual]])
output=round(prediction[0],2)
if output<0:
    return render_template('index.html',prediction_texts="Sorry you cannot sell this car")
```

```
else:
```

```
    return render_template('index.html',prediction_text="You Can Sell  
The Car at {}".format(output))
```

```
else:
```

```
    return render_template('index.html')
```

```
if __name__=="__main__":
```

```
    app.run(debug=True)
```

requirement.txt

eatware==2020.6.20
chardet==3.0.4
click==7.1.2
Flask==1.1.2
idna==2.10
itsdangerous==1.1.0
Jinja2==2.11.2
joblib==0.15.1
jsonify==0.5
MarkupSafe==1.1.1
numpy==1.19.0
requests==2.24.0
scikit-learn==0.23.1
scipy==1.5.0
sklearn==0.0
threadpoolctl==2.1.0
urllib3==1.25.9
Werkzeug==1.0.1
wincertstore==0.2
gunicorn

Procfile

```
web: gunicorn app:app
```

prediction.ipynb

```
In [1]: import pandas as pd
In [2]: df=pd.read_csv('car data.csv')
In [3]: df.shape
Out[3]: (301, 9)
In [4]: print(df['Seller_Type'].unique())
        print(df['Fuel_Type'].unique())
        print(df['Transmission'].unique())
        print(df['Owner'].unique())

Out[4]: ['Dealer' 'Individual']

        ['Petrol' 'Diesel' 'CNG']
        ['Manual' 'Automatic']
        [0 1 3]
In [5]: ##check missing values
        df.isnull().sum()

Out[5]:
Car_Name      0
Year          0
Selling_Price 0
Present_Price 0
Kms_Driven    0
Fuel_Type     0
Seller_Type   0
Transmission  0
Owner         0
dtype: int64
In [7]: df.describe()
Out[7]:
In [8]: final_dataset=df[['Year','Selling_Price','Present_Price','Kms_Driven',
'Fuel_Type','Seller_Type','Transmission','Owner']]
In [9]: final_dataset.head()
Out[9]:

In [ ]:
In [10]: final_dataset['Current Year']=2020
In [11]: final_dataset.head()
Out[11]:
In [12]: final_dataset['no_year']=final_dataset['Current Year']-
final_dataset['Year']
In [13]: final_dataset.head()
Out[13]:
```

```
In [14]:
    final_dataset=pd.get_dummies(final_dataset,drop_first=True)

In [15]:
    final_dataset.head()

Out[15]:

In [16]:
    final_dataset=final_dataset.drop(['Current Year'],axis=1)

In [17]:
    final_dataset.head()

Out[17]:

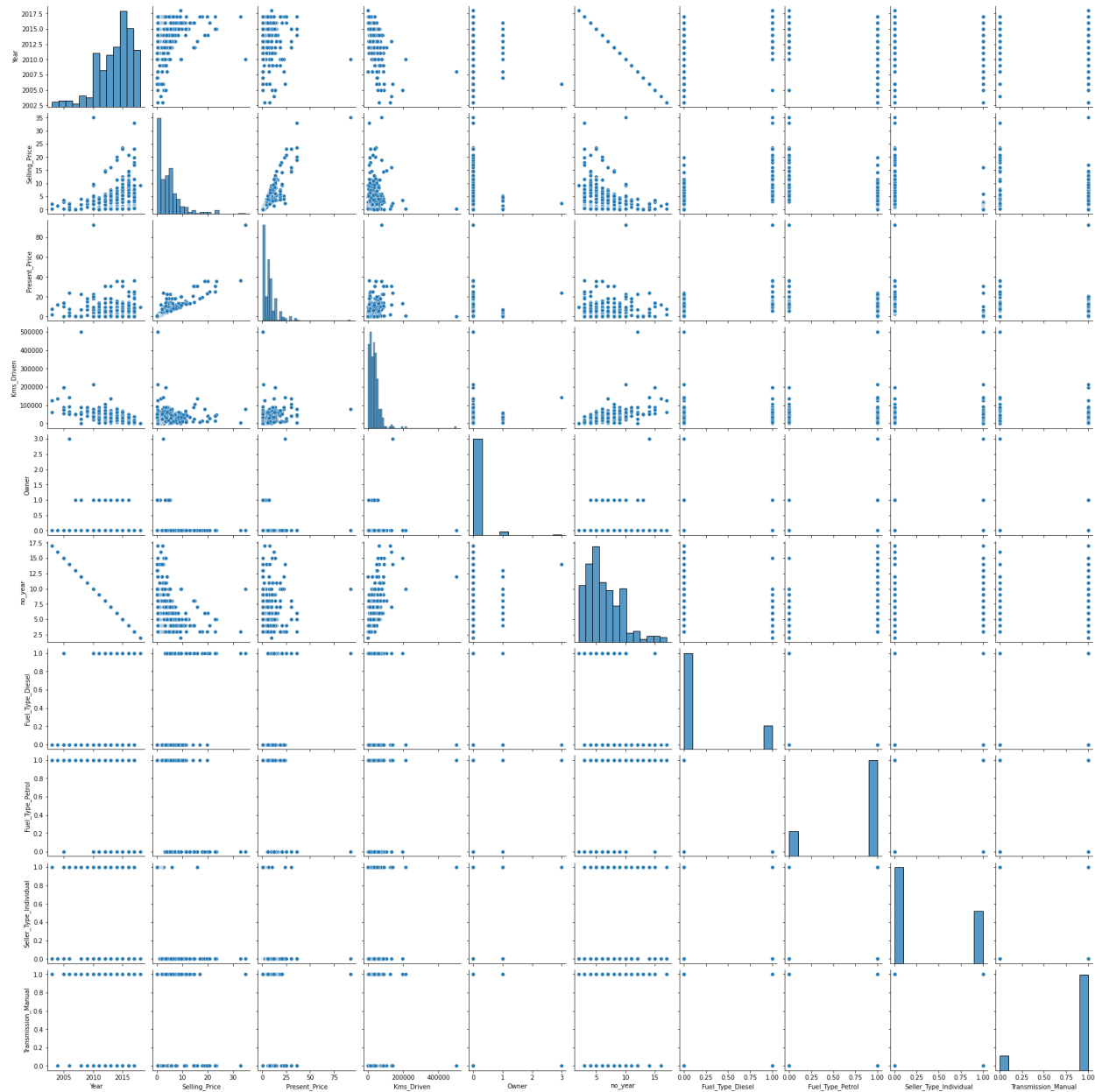
In [18]:
    final_dataset.corr()

Out[18]:

In [19]:
    import seaborn as sns

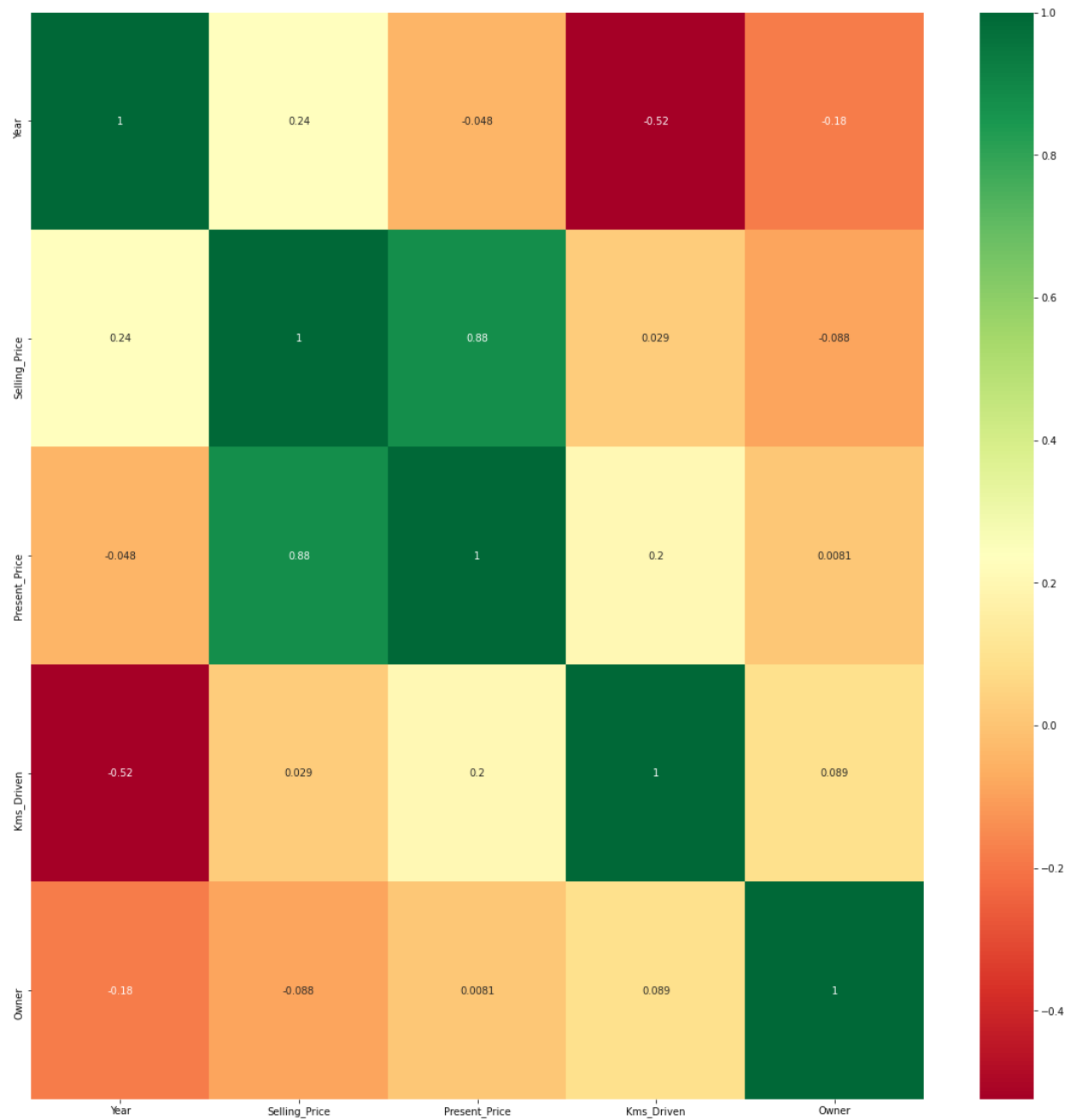
In [20]:
    sns.pairplot(final_dataset)

Out[20]:
<seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x1deac35c108>
```

In [24]:

```
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
#get correlations of each features in dataset
corrmat = df.corr()
top_corr_features = corrmat.index
plt.figure(figsize=(20,20))
#plot heat map
g=sns.heatmap(df[top_corr_features].corr(),annot=True,cmap="RdYlGn")
```



In [25]:

```
X=final_dataset.iloc[:,1:]
y=final_dataset.iloc[:,0]
```

In [26]:

```
X['Owner'].unique()
```

Out[26]:

```
array([0, 1, 3], dtype=int64)
```

In [27]:

```
X.head()
```

Out[27]:

In [28]:

```
y.head()
```

Out[28]:

```
3    2014
3    2013
2    2017
3    2011
4    2014
```

Name: Year, dtype: int64

In [30]:

```
### Feature Importance
```

```
from sklearn.ensemble import ExtraTreesRegressor
```

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
model = ExtraTreesRegressor()
```

```
model.fit(X,y)
```

C:\Users\balram\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\sklearn\ensemble\forest.py:245: FutureWarning: The default value of n_estimators will change from 10 in version 0.20 to 100 in 0.22.

"10 in version 0.20 to 100 in 0.22.", FutureWarning)

Out[30]:

```
ExtraTreesRegressor(bootstrap=False, criterion='mse', max_depth=None,
                    max_features='auto', max_leaf_nodes=None,
                    min_impurity_decrease=0.0, min_impurity_split=None,
                    min_samples_leaf=1, min_samples_split=2,
                    min_weight_fraction_leaf=0.0, n_estimators=10, n_jobs=None,
                    oob_score=False, random_state=None, verbose=0,
                    warm_start=False)
```

In [31]:

```
print(model.feature_importances_)
```

```
[3.98672328e-05 1.99336164e-05 2.32319105e-02 0.00000000e+00
 9.75260444e-01 0.00000000e+00 1.11694697e-03 2.65781553e-05
 3.04319878e-04]
```

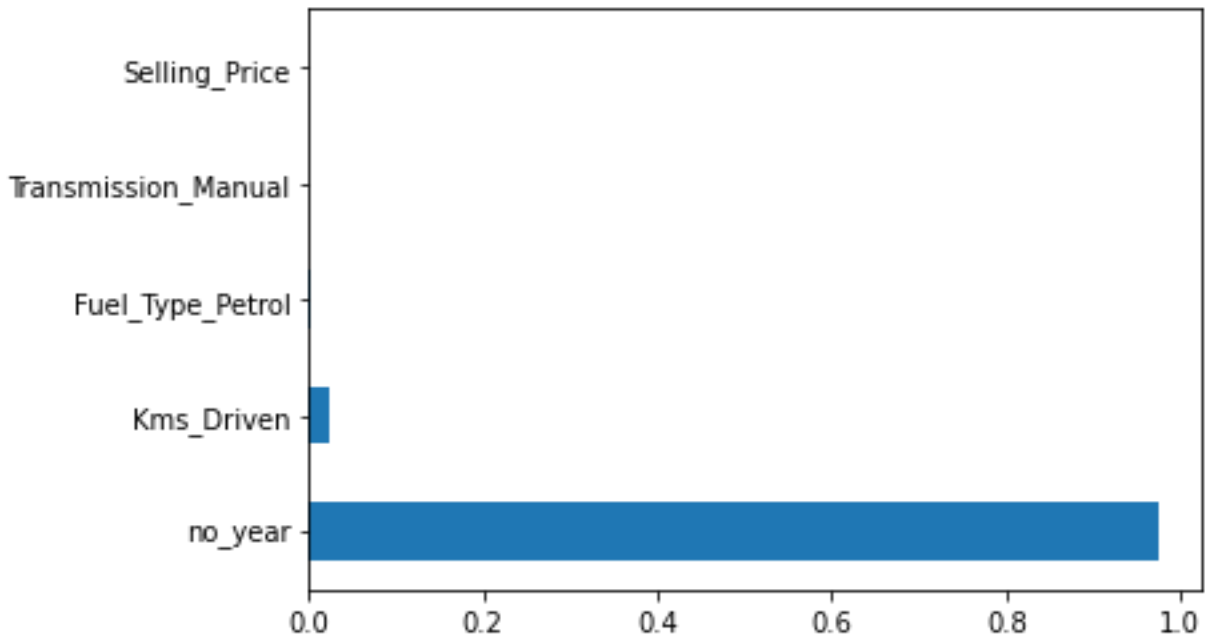
In [32]:

```
#plot graph of feature importances for better visualization
```

```
feat_importances = pd.Series(model.feature_importances_, index=X.columns)
```

```
feat_importances.nlargest(5).plot(kind='barh')
```

```
plt.show()
```



```
In [33]:
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.3, random_state=0)

In [34]:
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestRegressor

In [35]:
regressor=RandomForestRegressor()

In [37]:
import numpy as np
n_estimators = [int(x) for x in np.linspace(start = 100, stop = 1200, num = 12)]
print(n_estimators)
[100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1000, 1100, 1200]

In [38]:
from sklearn.model_selection import RandomizedSearchCV

In [39]:
#Randomized Search CV

# Number of trees in random forest
n_estimators = [int(x) for x in np.linspace(start = 100, stop = 1200, num = 12)]
# Number of features to consider at every split
max_features = ['auto', 'sqrt']
# Maximum number of levels in tree
```

```

max_depth = [int(x) for x in np.linspace(5, 30, num = 6)]
# max_depth.append(None)
# Minimum number of samples required to split a node
min_samples_split = [2, 5, 10, 15, 100]
# Minimum number of samples required at each leaf node
min_samples_leaf = [1, 2, 5, 10]

```

In [41]:

```

# Create the random grid
random_grid = {'n_estimators': n_estimators,
               'max_features': max_features,
               'max_depth': max_depth,
               'min_samples_split': min_samples_split,
               'min_samples_leaf': min_samples_leaf}

```

```

print(random_grid)

```

```

{'n_estimators': [100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1000, 1100, 1200], 'max_features': ['auto', 'sqrt'], 'max_depth': [5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30], 'min_samples_split': [2, 5, 10, 15, 100], 'min_samples_leaf': [1, 2, 5, 10]}

```

In [42]:

```

# Use the random grid to search for best hyperparameters
# First create the base model to tune
rf = RandomForestRegressor()

```

In [43]:

```

# Random search of parameters, using 3 fold cross validation,
# search across 100 different combinations
rf_random = RandomizedSearchCV(estimator = rf, param_distributions = random_grid,
                               scoring='neg_mean_squared_error', n_iter = 10, cv = 5, verbose=2, random_state=42, n_jobs = 1)

```

In [44]:

```

rf_random.fit(X_train,y_train)

```

Fitting 5 folds for each of 10 candidates, totalling 50 fits

```

[CV] n_estimators=900, min_samples_split=5, min_samples_leaf=5, max_features=sqrt, max_depth=10

```

```

[Parallel(n_jobs=1)]: Using backend SequentialBackend with 1 concurrent workers.

```

```

[CV] n_estimators=900, min_samples_split=5, min_samples_leaf=5, max_features=sqrt, max_depth=10, total= 3.5s

```

```

[CV] n_estimators=900, min_samples_split=5, min_samples_leaf=5, max_features=sqrt, max_depth=10

```

```

[Parallel(n_jobs=1)]: Done 1 out of 1 | elapsed: 3.4s remaining: 0.0s

```

```
[CV] n_estimators=900, min_samples_split=5, min_samples_leaf=5, max_features=sqrt, max_depth=10, total=    3.8s
[CV] n_estimators=900, min_samples_split=5, min_samples_leaf=5, max_features=sqrt, max_depth=10
[CV] n_estimators=900, min_samples_split=5, min_samples_leaf=5, max_features=sqrt, max_depth=10, total=    4.3s
[CV] n_estimators=900, min_samples_split=5, min_samples_leaf=5, max_features=sqrt, max_depth=10
[CV] n_estimators=900, min_samples_split=5, min_samples_leaf=5, max_features=sqrt, max_depth=10, total=    4.3s
[CV] n_estimators=900, min_samples_split=5, min_samples_leaf=5, max_features=sqrt, max_depth=10
[CV] n_estimators=900, min_samples_split=5, min_samples_leaf=5, max_features=sqrt, max_depth=10, total=    3.1s
[CV] n_estimators=1100, min_samples_split=10, min_samples_leaf=2, max_feature s=sqrt, max_depth=15
[CV] n_estimators=1100, min_samples_split=10, min_samples_leaf=2, max_featur es=sqrt, max_depth=15, total=    3.9s
[CV] n_estimators=1100, min_samples_split=10, min_samples_leaf=2, max_feature s=sqrt, max_depth=15
[CV] n_estimators=1100, min_samples_split=10, min_samples_leaf=2, max_featur es=sqrt, max_depth=15, total=    3.8s
[CV] n_estimators=1100, min_samples_split=10, min_samples_leaf=2, max_feature s=sqrt, max_depth=15
[CV] n_estimators=1100, min_samples_split=10, min_samples_leaf=2, max_featur es=sqrt, max_depth=15, total=    3.2s
[CV] n_estimators=1100, min_samples_split=10, min_samples_leaf=2, max_feature s=sqrt, max_depth=15
[CV] n_estimators=1100, min_samples_split=10, min_samples_leaf=2, max_featur es=sqrt, max_depth=15, total=    3.6s
[CV] n_estimators=1100, min_samples_split=10, min_samples_leaf=2, max_feature s=sqrt, max_depth=15
[CV] n_estimators=1100, min_samples_split=10, min_samples_leaf=2, max_featur es=sqrt, max_depth=15, total=    4.1s
[CV] n_estimators=300, min_samples_split=100, min_samples_leaf=5, max_feature s=auto, max_depth=15
[CV] n_estimators=300, min_samples_split=100, min_samples_leaf=5, max_featur es=auto, max_depth=15, total=    0.9s
[CV] n_estimators=300, min_samples_split=100, min_samples_leaf=5, max_feature s=auto, max_depth=15
[CV] n_estimators=300, min_samples_split=100, min_samples_leaf=5, max_featur es=auto, max_depth=15, total=    0.9s
[CV] n_estimators=300, min_samples_split=100, min_samples_leaf=5, max_feature s=auto, max depth=15
```

[illegible]

[illegible]

[CV] n_estimators=1100, min_samples_split=15, min_samples_leaf=10, max_features=sqrt, max_depth=5, total= 3.7s

[CV] n_estimators=300, min_samples_split=15, min_samples_leaf=1, max_features=sqrt, max_depth=15

[CV] n_estimators=300, min_samples_split=15, min_samples_leaf=1, max_features=sqrt, max_depth=15, total= 1.2s

[CV] n_estimators=300, min_samples_split=15, min_samples_leaf=1, max_features=sqrt, max_depth=15

[CV] n_estimators=300, min_samples_split=15, min_samples_leaf=1, max_features=sqrt, max_depth=15, total= 0.8s

[CV] n_estimators=300, min_samples_split=15, min_samples_leaf=1, max_features=sqrt, max_depth=15

[CV] n_estimators=300, min_samples_split=15, min_samples_leaf=1, max_features=sqrt, max_depth=15, total= 0.8s

[CV] n_estimators=300, min_samples_split=15, min_samples_leaf=1, max_features=sqrt, max_depth=15

[CV] n_estimators=300, min_samples_split=15, min_samples_leaf=1, max_features=sqrt, max_depth=15, total= 0.9s

[CV] n_estimators=300, min_samples_split=15, min_samples_leaf=1, max_features=sqrt, max_depth=15

[CV] n_estimators=300, min_samples_split=15, min_samples_leaf=1, max_features=sqrt, max_depth=15, total= 2.1s

[CV] n_estimators=700, min_samples_split=10, min_samples_leaf=2, max_features=sqrt, max_depth=5

[CV] n_estimators=700, min_samples_split=10, min_samples_leaf=2, max_features=sqrt, max_depth=5, total= 4.1s

[CV] n_estimators=700, min_samples_split=10, min_samples_leaf=2, max_features=sqrt, max_depth=5

[CV] n_estimators=700, min_samples_split=10, min_samples_leaf=2, max_features=sqrt, max_depth=5, total= 2.5s

[CV] n_estimators=700, min_samples_split=10, min_samples_leaf=2, max_features=sqrt, max_depth=5

[CV] n_estimators=700, min_samples_split=10, min_samples_leaf=2, max_features=sqrt, max_depth=5, total= 3.2s

[CV] n_estimators=700, min_samples_split=10, min_samples_leaf=2, max_features=sqrt, max_depth=5

[CV] n_estimators=700, min_samples_split=10, min_samples_leaf=2, max_features=sqrt, max_depth=5, total= 4.1s

[CV] n_estimators=700, min_samples_split=10, min_samples_leaf=2, max_features=sqrt, max_depth=5

[CV] n_estimators=700, min_samples_split=10, min_samples_leaf=2, max_features=sqrt, max_depth=5, total= 3.2s

[CV] n_estimators=700, min_samples_split=15, min_samples_leaf=1, max_features=auto, max_depth=20


```

900, 1000, 1100,
1200]],
pre_dispatch='2*n_jobs', random_state=42, refit=True,
return_train_score=False, scoring='neg_mean_squared_error'
',
verbose=2)

```

In [45]:

```
rf_random.best_params_
```

Out[45]:

```
{'n_estimators': 400,
 'min_samples_split': 5,
 'min_samples_leaf': 5,
 'max_features': 'auto',
 'max_depth': 15}
```

In [46]:

```
rf_random.best_score_
```

Out[46]:

```
-0.11307985565758434
```

In [47]:

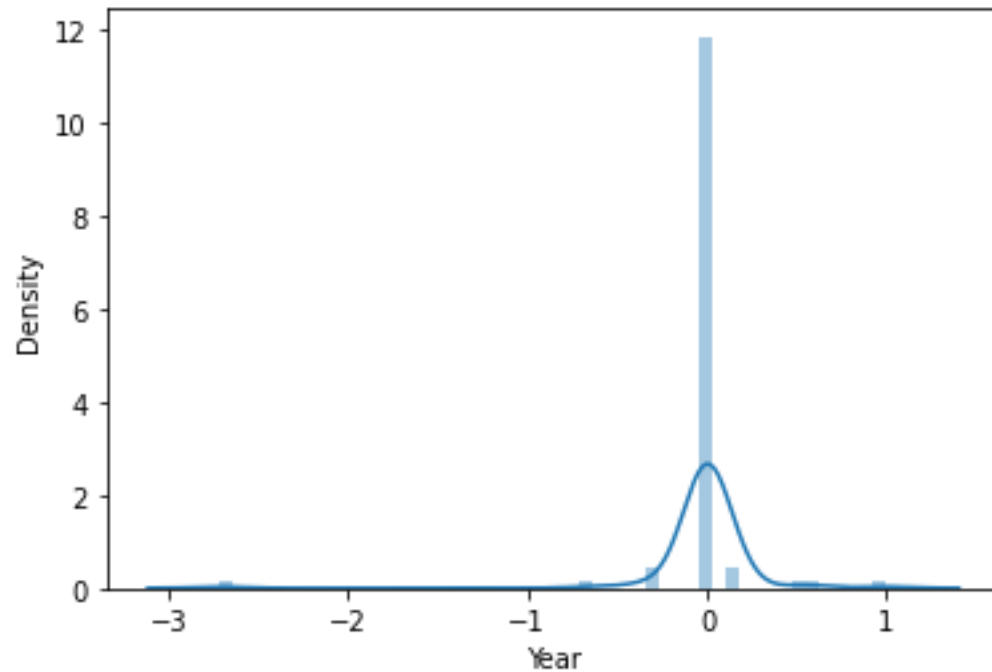
```
predictions=rf_random.predict(X_test)
```

In [48]:

```
sns.distplot(y_test-predictions);
```

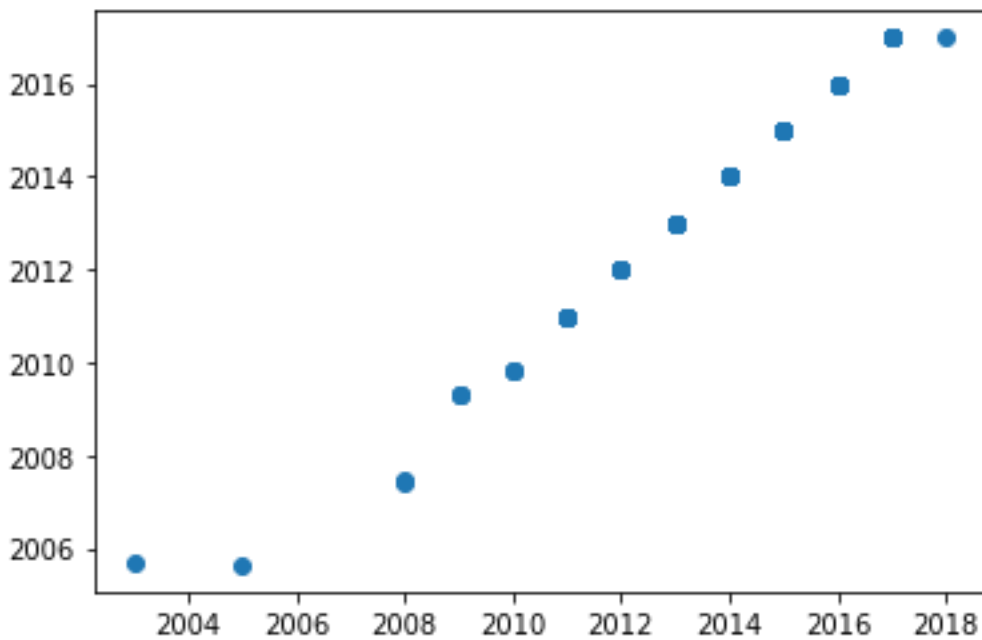
C:\Users\balram\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn\distributions.py:2551: FutureWarning: `distplot` is a deprecated function and will be removed in a future version. Please adapt your code to use either `displot` (a figure-level function with similar flexibility) or `histplot` (an axes-level function for histograms).

```
Warnings.warn(msg, FutureWarning)
```



```
In [49]:
plt.scatter(y_test,predictions)

Out[49]:
<matplotlib.collections.PathCollection at 0x1deb8828448>
```



```
In [50]:
from sklearn import metrics

In [51]:
print('MAE:', metrics.mean_absolute_error(y_test, predictions))
```

```
print('MSE:', metrics.mean_squared_error(y_test, predictions))
print('RMSE:', np.sqrt(metrics.mean_squared_error(y_test, predictions)))
```

MAE: 0.07763673725398203

MSE: 0.10766318255952667

RMSE: 0.3281206829194506

In [52]:

```
import pickle
```

```
# open a file, where you ant to store the data
```

```
file = open('random_forest_regression_model.pkl', 'wb')
```

```
# dump information to that file
```

```
pickle.dump(rf_random, file)
```

LIMITATIONS/ SCOPE

- Scope of this project is to the Device in which it has been installed.
- You can also use this project on any system without any installation using web link: - <http://carpricebalram.herokuapp.com/>
- Working on GUI (graphical user interface is still under development)

TESTING TECHONOLOGIES USED

- This app was test by SELENIUM
- and also, by installing in more than 10 users
- this app was tested in all operating system like windows, IOS and Android

SECURITY

Android has built-in security features that significantly reduce the frequency and impact of application security issues. The system is designed so that you can typically build your apps with the default system and file permissions and avoid difficult decisions about security.

The following core security features help you build secure apps:

- The Android Application Sandbox, which isolates your app data and code execution from other apps.
- An application framework with robust implementations of common security functionality such as cryptography, permissions, and secure IPC.
- An encrypted file system that can be enabled to protect data on lost or stolen devices.
- User-granted permissions to restrict access to system features and user data.
- Application-defined permissions to control application data on a per-app basis
- It is important that you be familiar with the Android security best practices in this document. Following these practices as general coding habits reduces the likelihood of inadvertently introducing security issues that adversely affect your users.

Bibliography

- MINOR PROJECT ALL DETAILS FIND HERE:- <https://github.com/imbaram>
- About testing tool: - www.selenium.dev