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In [1]: # Task: Train a KNN model to predict car availability based on selected features.

# Steps:
# - Use 'Car_Name', 'Number_of_Doors', 'No_of_Cylinder', 'Car_Mileage', 'Car_Age' as features
# - Use 'Available' as the target
# - Handle missing values
# - Encode categorical data
# - Scale features
# - Train/test split, train model, and evaluate with confusion matrix and accuracy score

# Import required libraries
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
from sklearn.impute import SimpleImputer
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder, StandardScaler
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix, accuracy_score
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In [2]: # Load dataset

df = pd.read_csv('Car Data.csv')
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In [5]: # Select relevant columns

df = df[['Car_Name', 'Number_of_Doors', 'No_of_Cylinder', 'Car_Mileage', 'Car_Age', 'Available']]
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In [7]: # Clean column names and strip whitespaces

df.columns = df.columns.str.strip()
df['Available'] = df['Available'].str.strip()
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In [9]: # Fill missing numeric values with mean

imputer = SimpleImputer(strategy='mean')
df[['Number_of_Doors', 'No_of_Cylinder', 'Car_Mileage', 'Car_Age']] = imputer.fit_transform(
    df[['Number_of_Doors', 'No_of_Cylinder', 'Car_Mileage', 'Car_Age']])
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In [11]: # Encode categorical variables ('Car_Name' and 'Available') to numerical values
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label_encoders = {}  
for col in ['Car_Name', 'Available']:  
    le = LabelEncoder()  
    df[col] = le.fit_transform(df[col])  
    label_encoders[col] = le
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In [13]: # Define input features (X) and target label (y)
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X = df[['Car_Name', 'Number_of_Doors', 'No_of_Cylinder', 'Car_Mileage', 'Car_Age']]  
y = df['Available']
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In [15]: # Scale the features for better KNN performance
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scaler = StandardScaler()  
X_scaled = scaler.fit_transform(X)
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In [17]: # Split data into training and test sets (80% train, 20% test)
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X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X_scaled, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
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In [21]: # Train KNN model
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knn = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=5)  
knn.fit(X_train, y_train)
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Out[21]: ▼ KNeighborsClassifier
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KNeighborsClassifier()
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In [23]: # Predict and evaluate
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y_pred = knn.predict(X_test)  
conf_matrix = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)  
accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
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In [25]: print("Confusion Matrix:\n", conf_matrix)
print("Accuracy Score:", accuracy)
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Confusion Matrix:

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[[ 6 11]
 [ 9 15]]
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Accuracy Score: 0.5121951219512195

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In [27]: # Predict availability for the test case (Mazda, diesel, std, 4 doors, sedan, fwd, 4 cylinders, 134000 mileage, 22
# Manually encode the new input based on existing encoders and scale
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input_data = pd.DataFrame([{
    'Car_Name': label_encoders['Car_Name'].transform(['mazda'])[0],
    'Number_of_Doors': 4,
    'No_of_Cylinder': 4,
    'Car_Mileage': 134000,
    'Car_Age': 22
}])
input_scaled = scaler.transform(input_data)
prediction = knn.predict(input_scaled)
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In [29]: # Print the prediction
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availability = label_encoders['Available'].inverse_transform(prediction)[0]
print("Predicted Availability for test car:", availability)
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Predicted Availability for test car: no

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In [31]: # Summary: KNN Model for Predicting Car Availability
#
# - This model uses K-Nearest Neighbors to predict car availability.
# - It uses 5 input features: Car Name, Number of Doors, Cylinders, Mileage, and Age.
# - All missing values are filled using the mean.
# - Categorical data is encoded numerically and scaled for KNN.
# - For a test case (Mazda, 4 doors, 4 cylinders, 134000 km, 22 years old),
#   the model predicts whether the car is available or not.
# - Evaluation includes a confusion matrix and accuracy score.

# Why This Matters in Finance:
# - Helps predict inventory or availability in car dealerships.
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# - Useful in managing fleet, pricing insurance, or loan risk.  
# - Can be extended to other categorical predictions in financial analytics  
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