

Content based Recommender for cars



Data Sources

https://www.carspecs.us -BS4

https://www.kbb.com/ - Selenium

All models and trims of 43 Car brands - 2234 in total

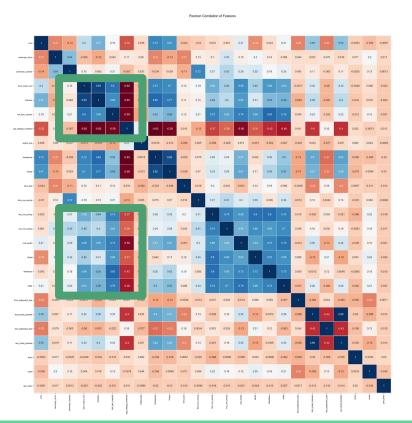
Features

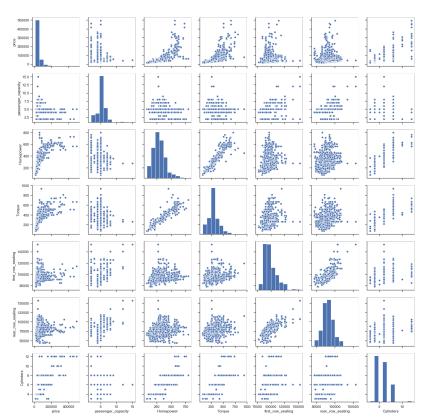
- Physical: external and internal dimensions and weight of the car
- Performance: Horsepower, Cylinders, Torque and Gear Ratios
- Value: Price
- Engine type: Fuel Capacity, Hybrid or Gas and miles/gallon
- Total-35 features

Feature Engineering

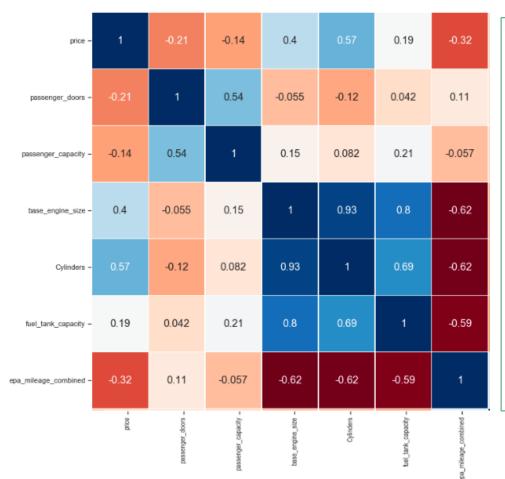
- Domain knowledge selection
- Continuous Features:
 - MinMaxScaler
 - Feature interaction: interior space and gear ratios
- Categorical
 - Dummies for passenger capacity, engine type, number of cylinders, etc..
- Missing data mainly handled using KNN Classifier and Regressor

EDA 1- Corr Heatmap and Feat. Pair Plots





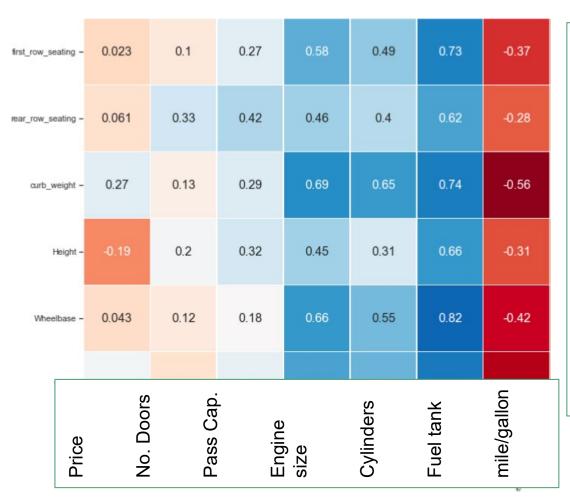
EDA 2

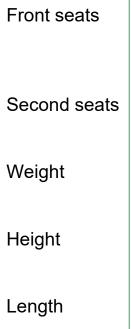




Price No. Doors Pass Cap. Engine size Cylinders Fuel tank mile/gallon

EDA 3





Width



Modelling

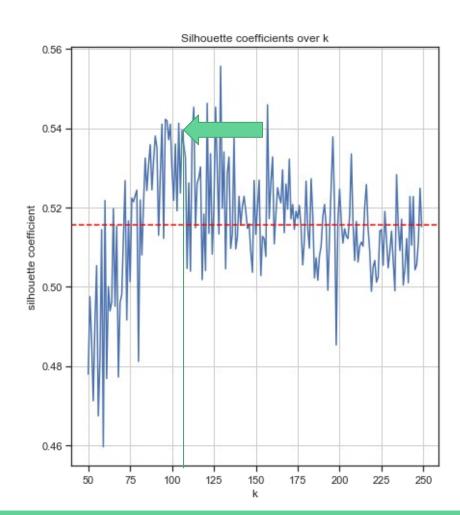
Clustering:

- KMeans
- KAgglomerative Clustering
- Annoy Spotify made

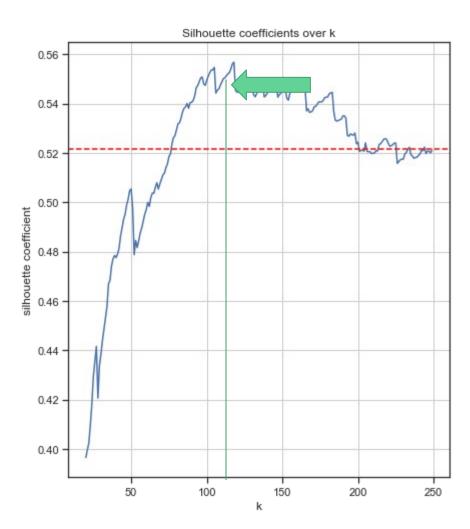
KAgglomerativeClustering v Kmeans

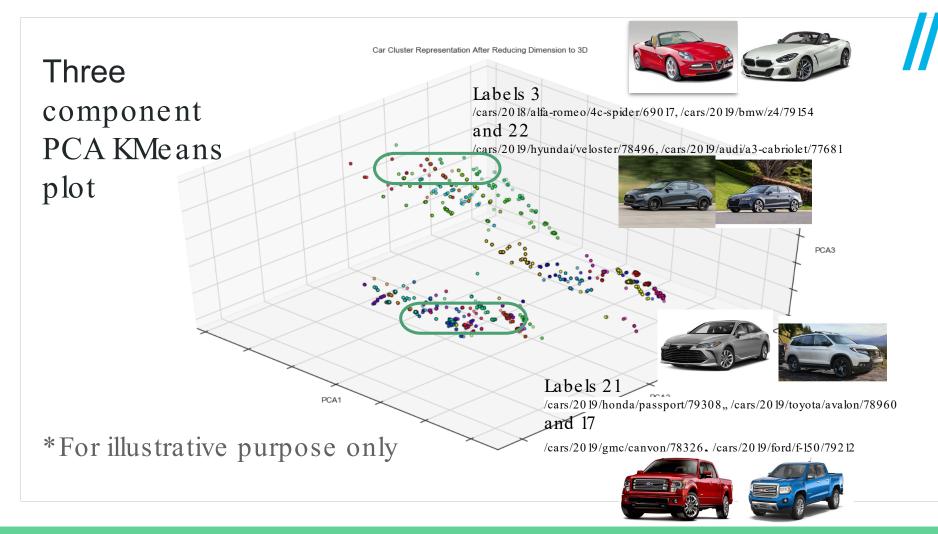
- Clusters, k, varied between 20-250; k=110 gave best results.
- Ward linkage in KAgglomerative Clustering parameter outperformed the rest of the available methods.
- Both were run with and without PCA.

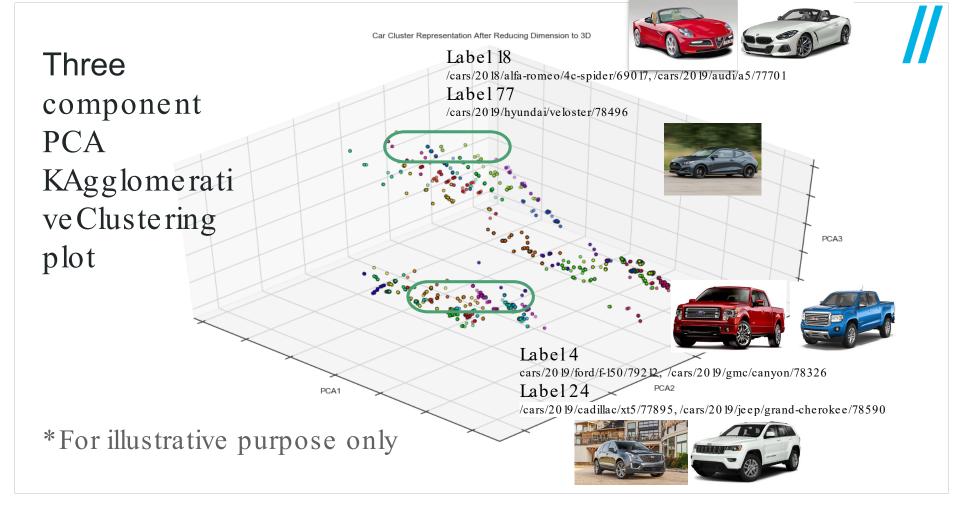
KMeans Silhouette Plot



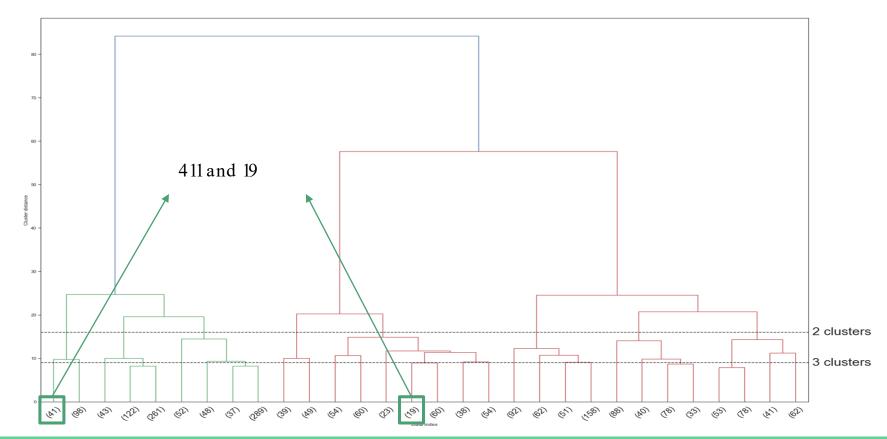
KAgglomerati ve Clustering Silhouette Plot







KAgglomerativeClustering Ward Dendogram



K Means v KAgglomerative Clustering

Model	calinski_harab asz_score	silhouette_s core
KMe ans (k=30,)	642	0.43
KAgglomerative Clustering (k=110, linkage = single)	289	0.54
KAgglomerativeClustering (k=110,linkage = ward)	811	0.55
KAgglomerativeClustering (k=110,linkage = average)	428	0.58
KAgglomerativeClustering (k=110,linkage = complete)	475	0.53
PCA 15 Components with KAgglomerativeClustering	730	0.48



Annoy (Approximate Nearest Neighbors Oh Yeah)

https://github.com/spotify/annoy

Annoy is a C++ library with Python bindings to search for points in space that are close to a given query point. It also creates large readonly file-based data structures that are mmapped into memory so that many processes may share the same data.

It achieved the best results

Annoy + Streamlit Script

Vectorize features

builds a forest of n_trees trees. More trees gives higher precision. AnnoyIndex(f, metric) returns a new index that's read-write and stores vector of f dimension

Function to find nn by index

```
from sklearn.decomposition import TruncatedSVD
svd = TruncatedSVD(n components=11)
df Annoy svd = svd.fit transform(df gas mod)
print(np.cumsum(svd.explained variance ratio ))
[0.40968461 0.61621028 0.69876376 0.75899439 0.81644876 0.85216069
 0.88574629 0.91152626 0.92917066 0.94224498 0.95301177]
from annoy import AnnoyIndex
f = df Annoy svd.shape[1] # Length of item vector that will be indexed
t = AnnoyIndex(f)
for i in range(df Annoy svd.shape[0]):
   v = df Annoy svd[i]
   t.add item(i, v)
t.build(15)
t.save('annoy svd.ann')
def nearest car Annoy(df, car idx, index, n):
   nn = index.get_nns_by_item(car_idx, n)
   print('Closest to %s : \n' % df.index[car idx])
   cars = [df.index[i] for i in nn]
   return df for brands gas.loc[cars, ['brand', 'model', 'Torque', 'senger Capacity',
 price', 'trim']]
```

What is next?

- Integrate electric cars
- 2020 models
- Find other data sources to scrape for cars that required more KNN predictions
- Hybrid recommender with user and expert ratings
- Formulate value for options like infotainment system and interior material quality.