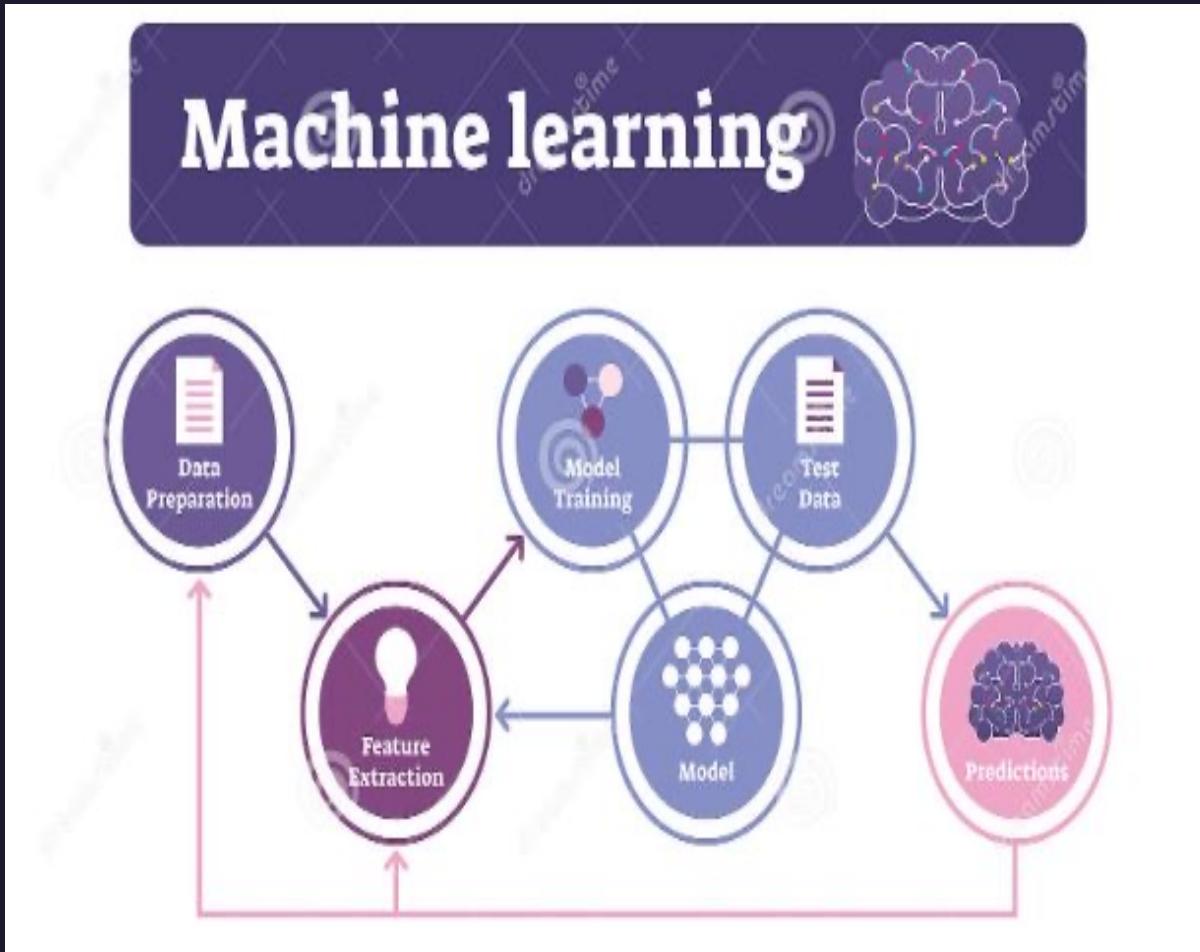




Used car finance fit and recommendation

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Agenda



Introduction

Used car price prediction

- Data cleaning and feature extraction
- Exploratory Data Analysis
- Model and Prediction

Customer Loan eligibility prediction

- Data cleaning
- Exploratory Data Analysis
- Model and Prediction

Car recommendation

Introduction

Our project aims to address the increasing demand for used cars in the market. According to market analysis, the demand for used cars has been steadily increasing in recent years. In terms of sales volume, the used car market in India sold approximately 4.4 million units in 2020, representing a 12.5% increase from the previous year. One of the primary drivers of this trend is the rising cost of new cars, which has led many consumers to opt for used vehicles instead. Additionally, the COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on the automotive industry, with many people choosing to avoid public transportation and instead purchase their own personal vehicles.

The problem we are tackling is twofold: providing a reliable used car price prediction for sellers, and assisting customers in checking their loan eligibility, predicting their eligible loan amount, and recommending a suitable used car.

For sellers, we will analyse a variety of factors, including the vehicle's make, model, year, condition, mileage, etc. in order to provide an accurate price prediction for their used car. This will enable sellers to price their vehicles appropriately, leading to a smoother and more efficient sales process.

For customers, our solution will enable them to quickly and easily check their loan eligibility, predict the amount of loan they may qualify for, and receive personalized recommendations for used cars that fall within their budget.

Customer loan amount prediction

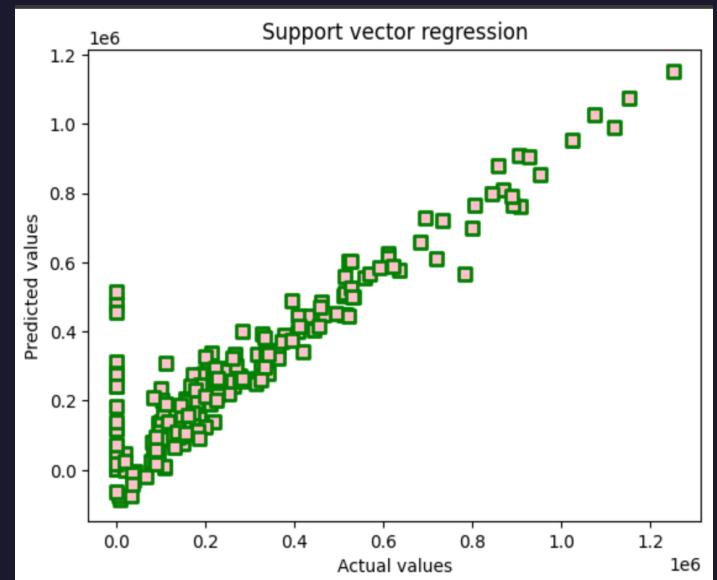
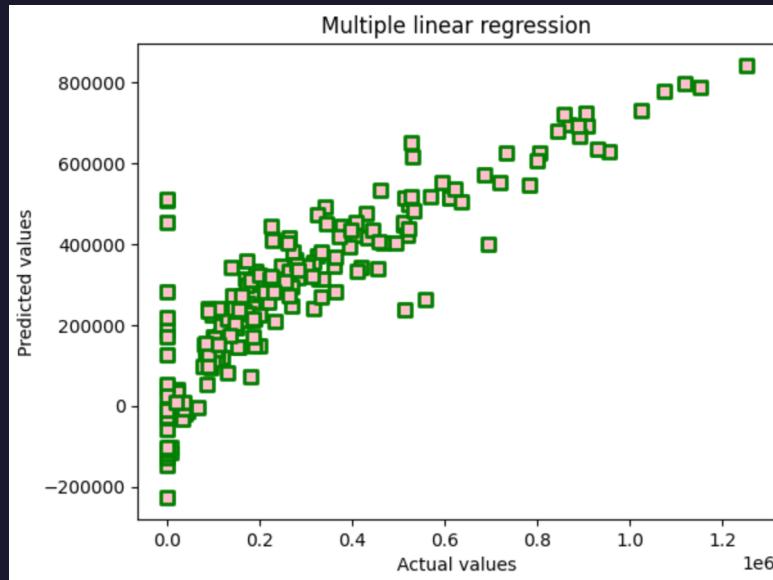
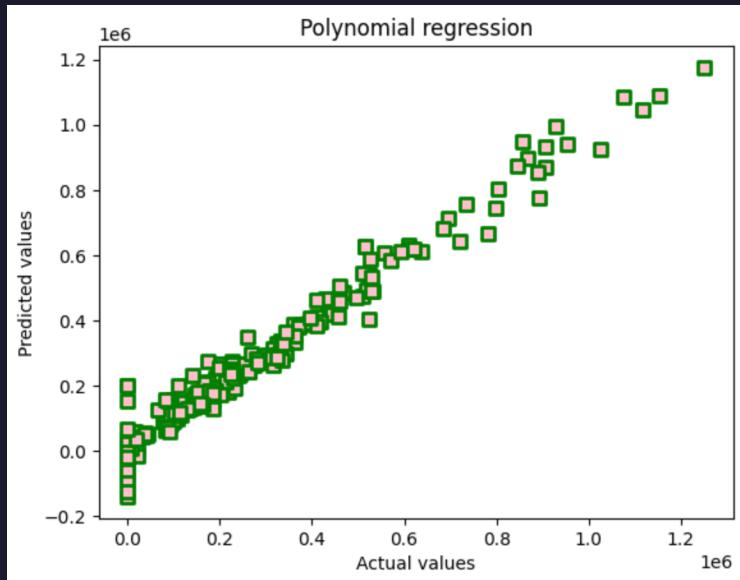
Subtitle

Prediction models - comparison

- **Features:** Gender, Age, Married, No_Of_Dependents, Edu_Qualification, Employment_Status, Applicant_Annual_Income, Co_Applicant_Annual_Income, Applicant_Credit_History, Credit_Rating, Existing_No_of_Loans
 - **Label:** Loan_Amount_Availed
 - We have normalized and encoded the categorical data.
-
- **Polynomial regression model**
 - Based on the features and labelled we train, polynomial regression model with degree of 2.
 - **Multiple regression model**
 - Based on the features and labelled we train, multiple regression model.
 - **Support vector regression model**
 - Based on the features and labelled we train, support vector regression model.

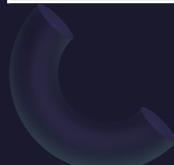


Observations



Observations

Type of Model	R2 score
Polynomial regression model	0.9703013316360823
Multiple regression model	0.7549258446460376
Support vector regression model	0.872788526395641



Used car price prediction

Subtitle

Data

1. S.No. : Serial Number
2. Name : Name of the car which includes Brand name and Model name
3. Location : The location in which the car is being sold or is available for purchase Cities>
4. Year : Manufacturing year of the car
4. Kilometers_driven : The total kilometers driven in the car by the previous owner(s) in KM.
5. Fuel_Type : The type of fuel used by the car. (Petrol, Diesel, Electric, CNG, LPG)
6. Transmission : The type of transmission used by the car. (Automatic / Manual)
7. Owner : Type of ownership
8. Mileage : The standard mileage offered by the car company in kmpl or km/kg
9. Engine : The displacement volume of the engine in CC.
10. Power : The maximum power of the engine in bhp.
11. Seats : The number of seats in the car.
12. New_Price : The price of a new car of the same model in INR Lakhs.(1 Lakh = 100, 000)
13. Price : The price of the used car in INR Lakhs (1 Lakh = 100, 000)

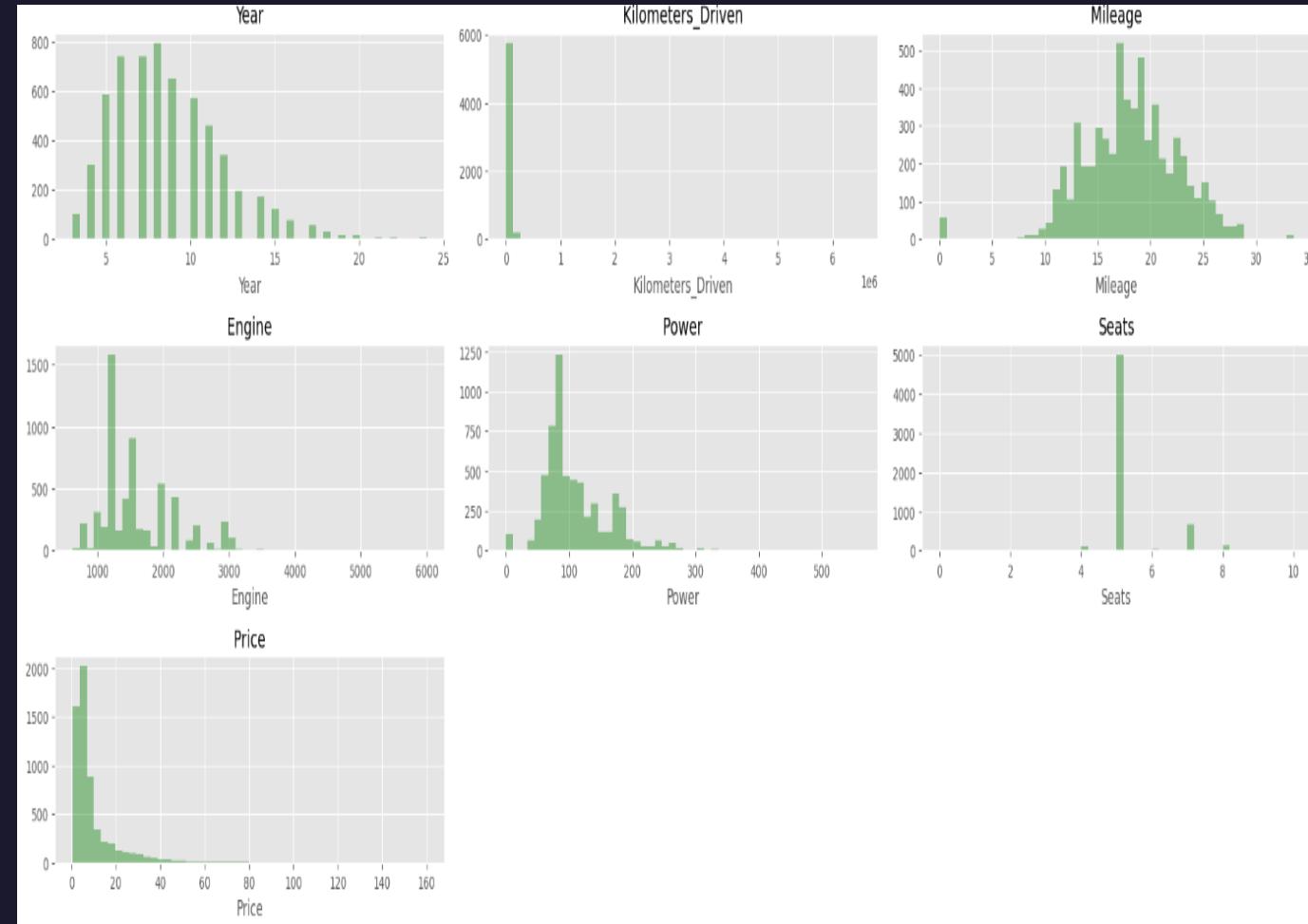
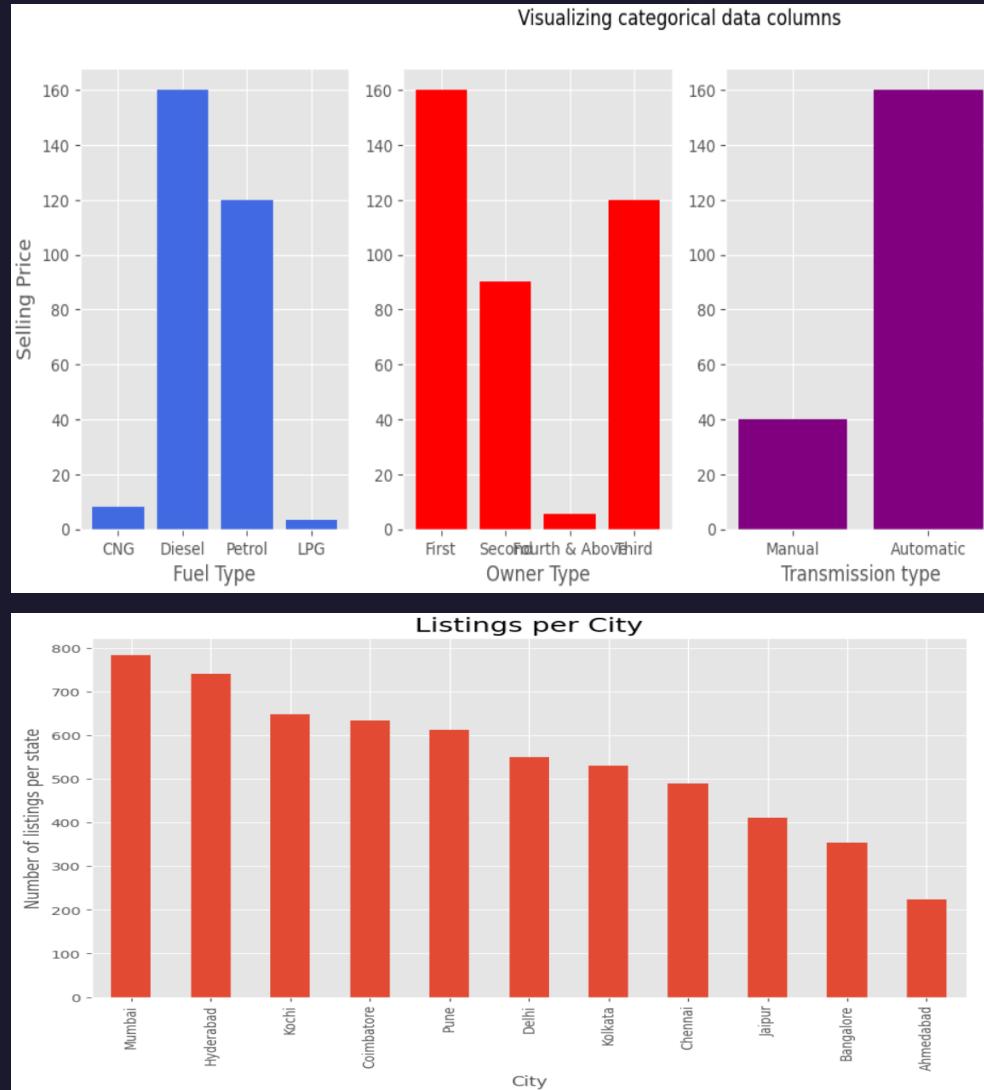
Data Cleaning and Feature Extraction

Features				Null values		
#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype	S.No.	0	
0	S.No.	7253	non-null	int64	Name	0
1	Name	7253	non-null	object	Location	0
2	Location	7253	non-null	object	Year	0
3	Year	7253	non-null	int64	Kilometers_Driven	0
4	Kilometers_Driven	7253	non-null	int64	Fuel_Type	0
5	Fuel_Type	7253	non-null	object	Transmission	0
6	Transmission	7253	non-null	object	Owner_Type	0
7	Owner_Type	7253	non-null	object	Mileage	2
8	Mileage	7251	non-null	object	Engine	46
9	Engine	7207	non-null	object	Power	46
10	Power	7207	non-null	object	Seats	53
11	Seats	7200	non-null	float64	New_Price	6247
12	New_Price	1006	non-null	object	Price	1234
13	Price	6019	non-null	float64		

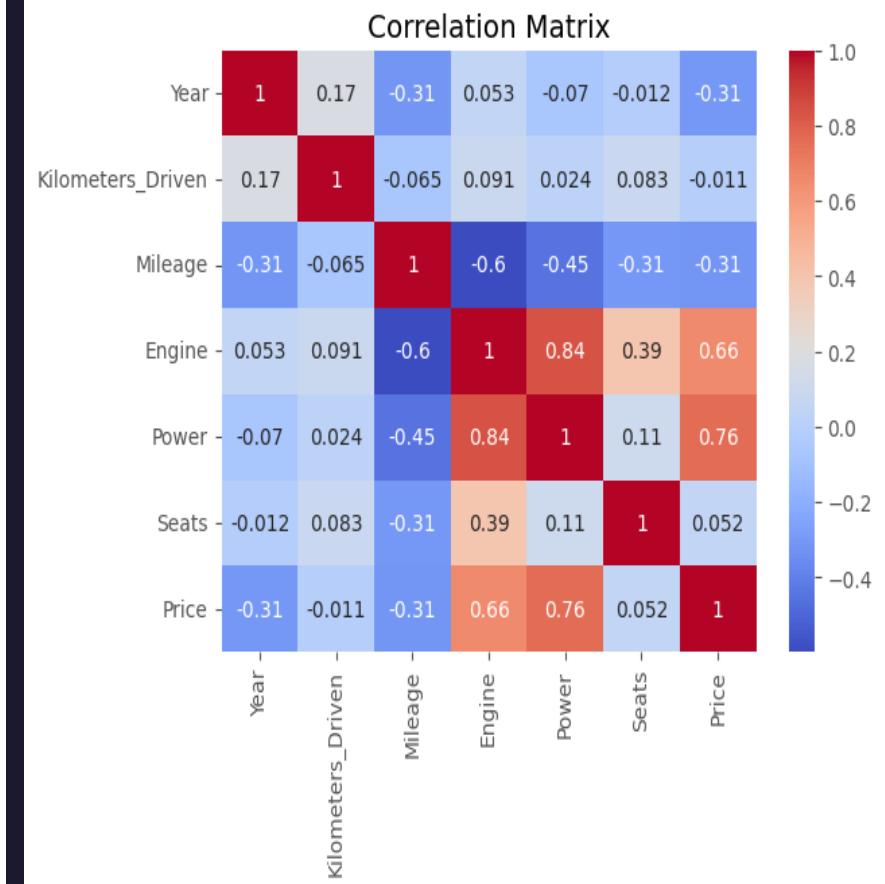
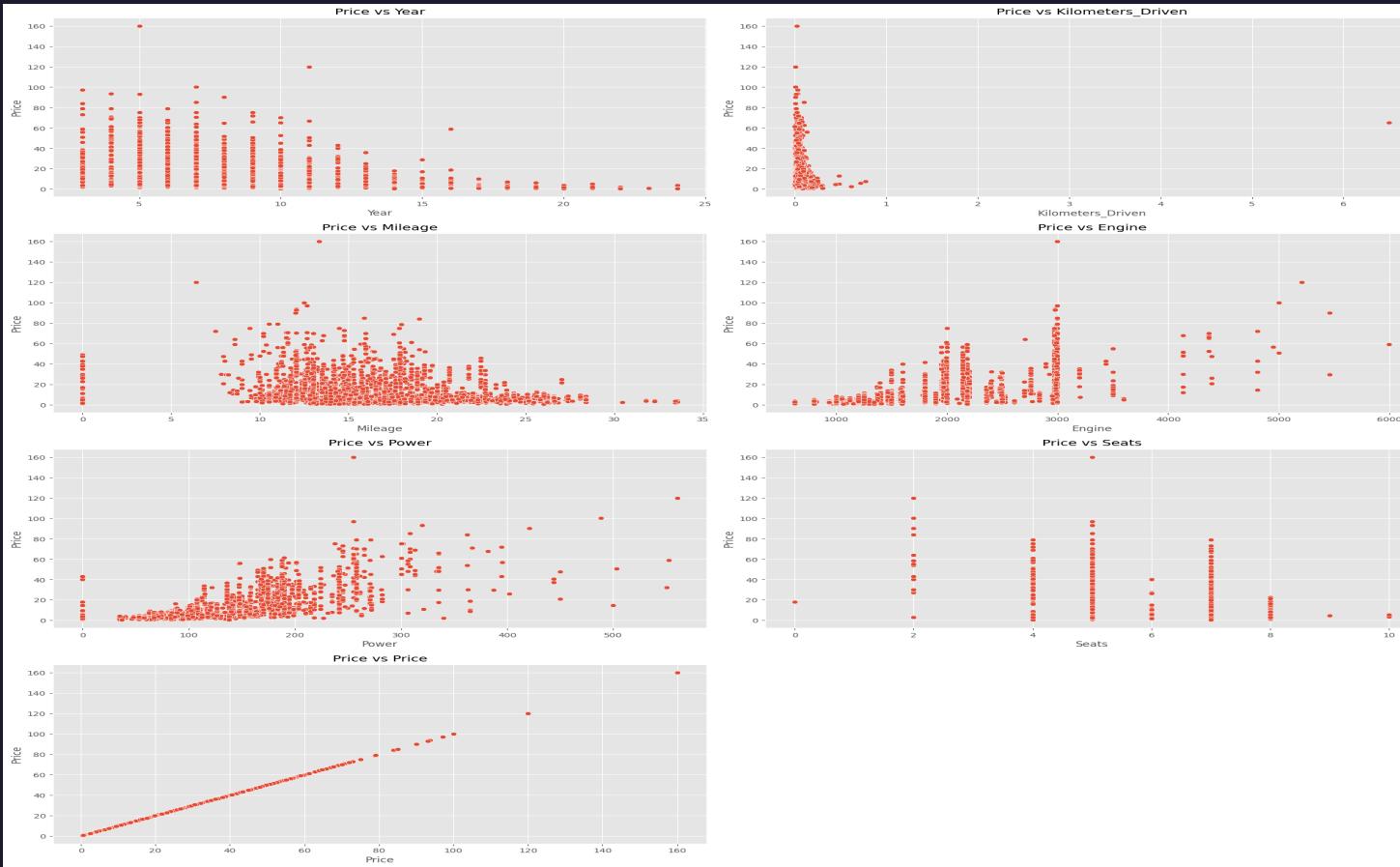
Extracting the Age feature from Year of manufacturing

```
df['Current_year']=2022
df['Age']=df['Current_year']-df['Year']
df.drop('Current_year',axis=1,inplace=True)
df.head()
```

Exploratory Data Analysis



EDA Continued...



Data preparation

```
num_features = df.drop(['Price'], axis=1).select_dtypes(include=np.number).columns  
cat_features = df.drop('Price', axis=1).select_dtypes(include=['object']).columns
```

```
numeric_transformer = Pipeline(steps=[  
    ('scaler', StandardScaler())])  
  
categorical_transformer = Pipeline(steps=[  
    ('one_hot', OneHotEncoder(handle_unknown='ignore'))])  
  
preprocessor = ColumnTransformer(  
    transformers=[  
        ('num', numeric_transformer, num_features),  
        ('cat', categorical_transformer, cat_features)  
    ])
```



Model Comparison and Prediction

Linear Regression Model

```
Training set score: 0.983518657107881  
Test set score: 0.8534424085724738  
Root Mean Square Error Linear Regression: 1.563933154754172  
Root Mean Square Error Linear Regression: 5.080139621018562
```

Random Forest

```
Training set score: 0.9911319271435441  
Test set score: 0.9434521320553896  
Root Mean Square Error RF: 1.6989389771122052  
Root Mean Square Error RF: 2.976238029547701
```

Gradient Boost Model

```
Training set score: 0.9708334735775364  
Test set score: 0.9459681302503917  
Root Mean Square Error Gradient Boost: 2.3696053797348866  
Root Mean Square Error Gradient Boost: 2.852502154485467
```

XGBoost Model

```
Training set score: 0.9858413053501343  
Test set score: 0.9545708921959206  
Root Mean Square XGB: 1.5472298691594575  
Root Mean Square XGB: 2.650681414051423
```

```
predicted_price = pipe_xg_test.predict(pd.DataFrame(columns=X_test.columns,data=np.array(['Hyundai Elite i20 Magna Plus','Kochi',11,23955,  
'Petrol','Manual','First',18.6,1197,81.86,5]).reshape(1,11)))
```

The predicted car value for the test data taken: [3] lakhs

Customer car recommendation

Clustering

Data Cleaning and EDA

- Removal of –ve Values
- Removal of rows with NULL values
- Removal of rows with Car Purchased column as No Vehicle



Clustering models - comparison

- K Means Clustering
 - Used ELBOW Method to identify the number of clusters
 - Used Customers Age, *Applicant Annual Income*, Credit Score as features to create the cluster and plot them in 2D and 3D plots
 - With new customer data, we get the cluster to which customer belongs using kmeans.predict
 - Once the cluster is known, the TOP THREE CARS in the given cluster is recommended to the Customer as part of RECOMMENDER SYSTEM

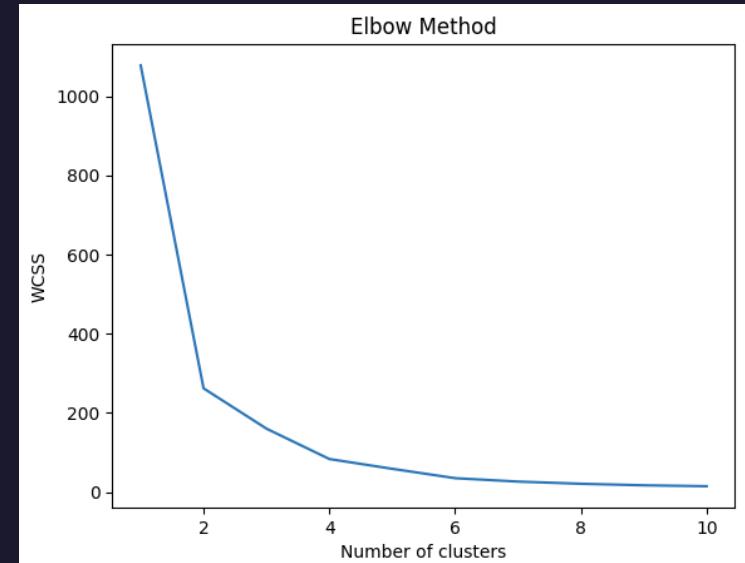
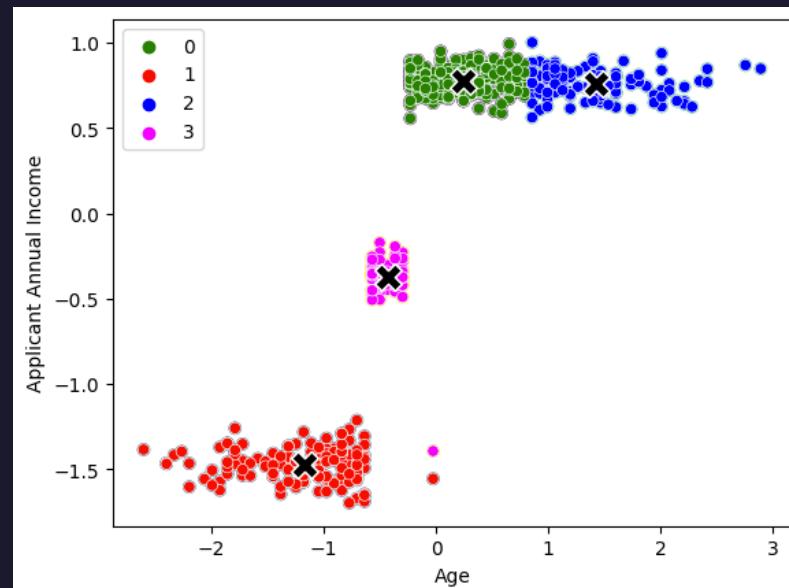
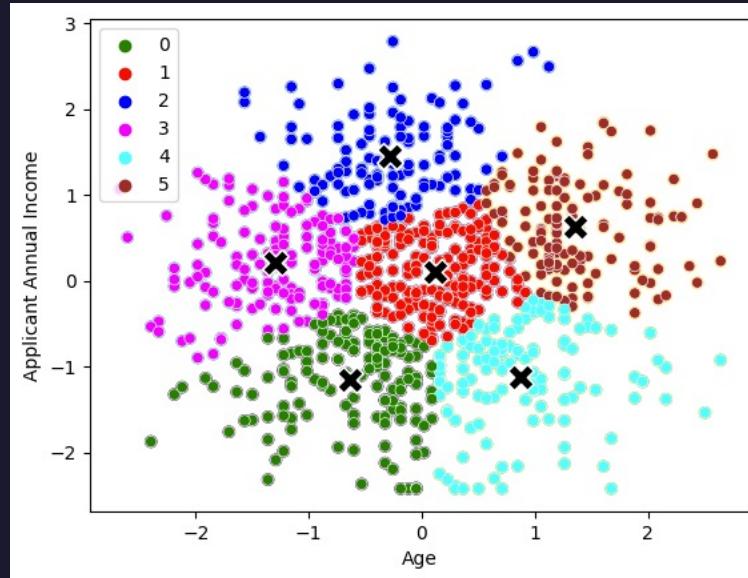
Hierarchical Clustering

- Tried Hierarchical clustering to identify the number of clusters using the same set of features
- Implemented the basic clustering for comparison



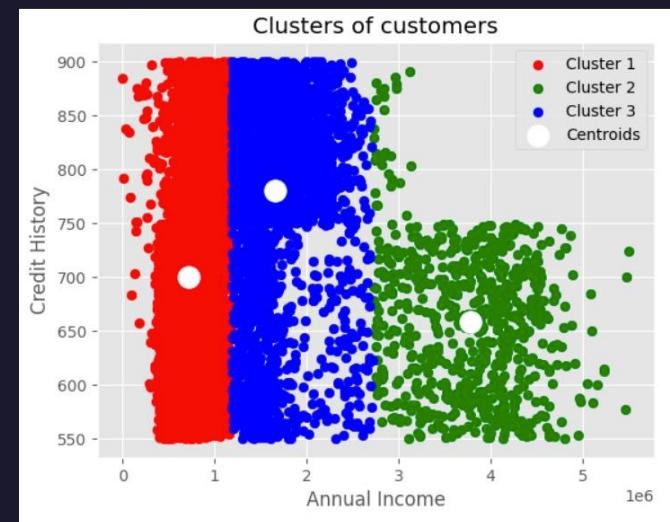
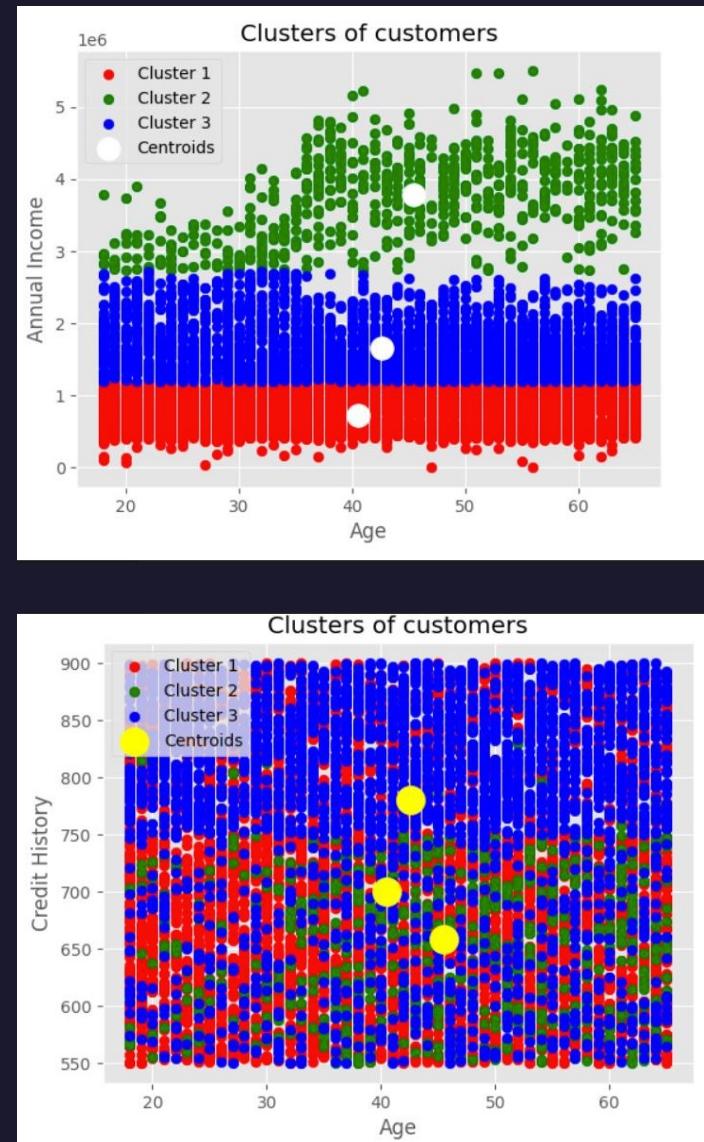
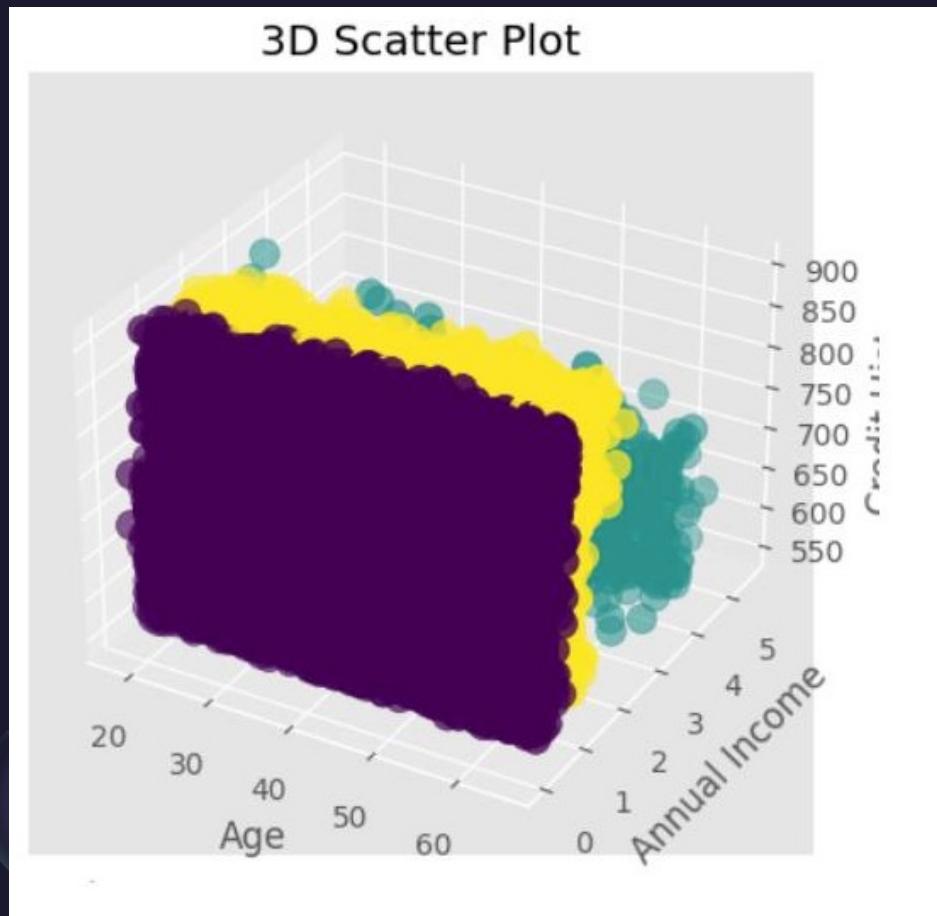
Clustering models - KMeans

- K Means Clustering 2D Sample Plots



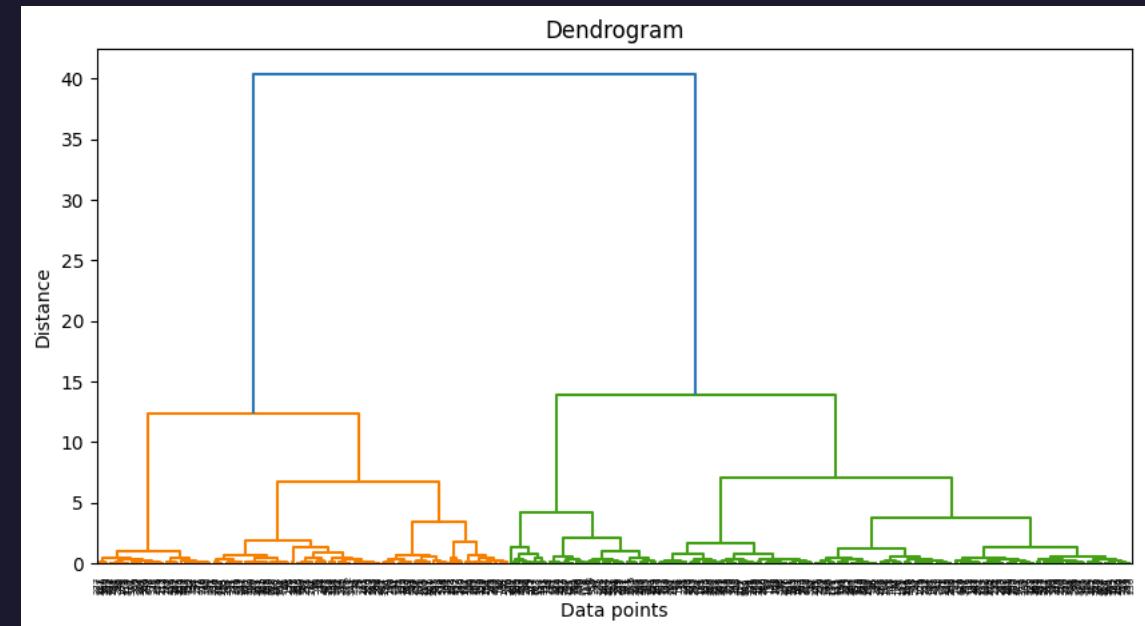
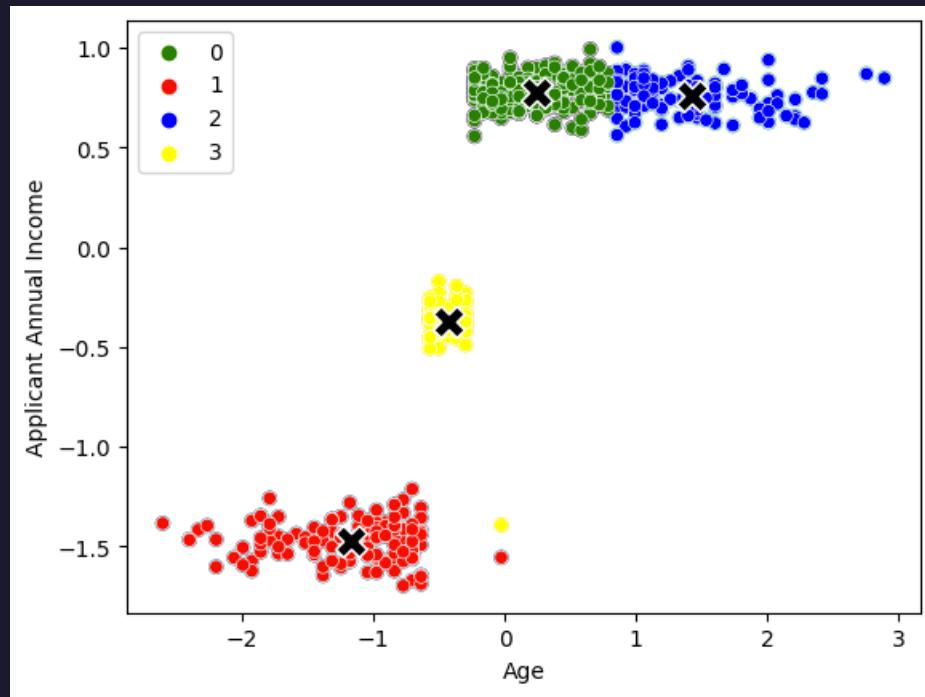
Clustering models - KMeans

- K Means Clustering 3D Sample Plots



Clustering models - Hierarchical

- Hierarchical Clustering Sample Plots



Kmeans Clustering models - Recommendation

- After we were able identify the cluster, we labelled each data in the user dataframe to the cluster it belongs to.
- Output: Identify the cluster for the new user
- Recommend the top 3 cars in the cluster

```
Age    Applicant_Annual_Income  
0      35                      4550000  
  
The new data point belongs to cluster: 3
```



Car Recommendation

```
Recommended Top 3 Cars for cluster 3 is ['Toyota Etios', 'Maruti Suzuki Desire', 'Maruti Suzuki Swift']
```

A complex network graph is displayed against a dark blue background. The graph consists of numerous small, glowing nodes (dots) of various colors (red, orange, yellow, white, blue) connected by thin lines, forming a dense web of connections. A single large, semi-transparent teal sphere is positioned on the left side of the slide.

Summary

A complex network graph is displayed against a dark blue background. The graph consists of numerous small, glowing red and orange nodes connected by thin blue lines, forming a dense web of connections. In the lower-left corner, there is a solid black circle.

References and Data sources

Thank You

