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# ***PREDIKSI HARGA MOBIL BEKAS MENGGUNAKAN LINEAR REGRESSION***



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# LATAR BELAKANG

- Harga mobil bekas sangat bervariasi tergantung faktor seperti tahun, kilometer tempuh, dan kapasitas mesin.
- Diperlukan model prediktif untuk memperkirakan harga mobil bekas secara lebih akurat.
- Proyek ini menggunakan metode Linear Regression untuk memprediksi harga berdasarkan dataset dari Kaggle.





# ***DATASET***

**Sumber datasetnya:**

- Kaggle - Used Cars Price Prediction
- Github - User Cars Price Prediction



**Jumlah data: 6.019 baris dan 25 kolom**

**Fitur penting:**

- Year, Kilometers\_Driven, Mileage, Engine, Power, Seats
- Kategori seperti: Location, Fuel\_Type, Transmission, Owner\_Type

**Target: Price (harga mobil bekas)**





# 1. PROFILING DATA: MENGETAHUI TIPE DATA DAN JUMLAH NILAI KOSONG.

[5]  
✓ 0s



df.info()



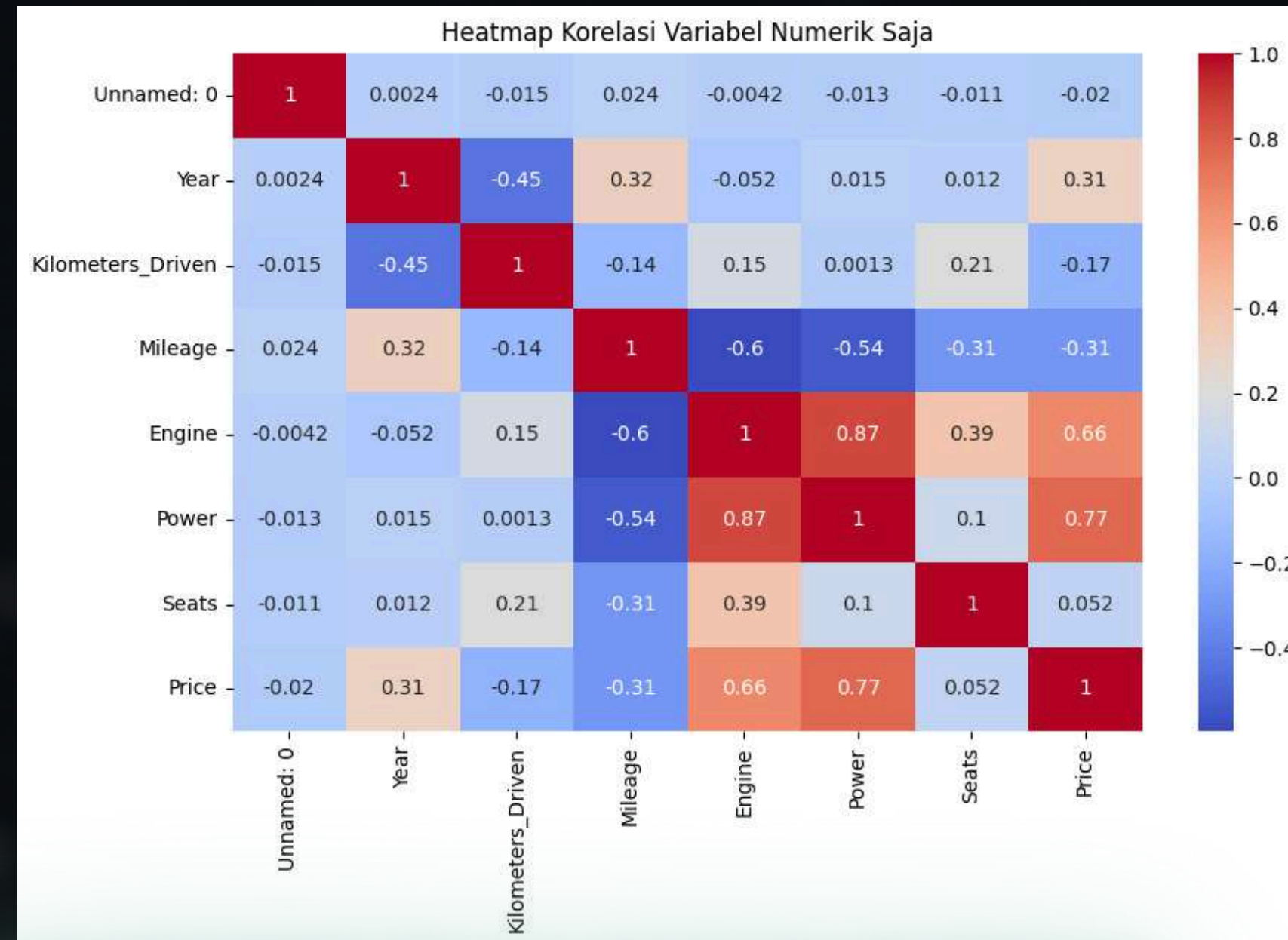
```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 6019 entries, 0 to 6018
Data columns (total 13 columns):
#   Column              Non-Null Count  Dtype  
---  -
0   Unnamed: 0           6019 non-null  int64  
1   Name                 6019 non-null  object  
2   Location             6019 non-null  object  
3   Year                 6019 non-null  int64  
4   Kilometers_Driven    5719 non-null  float64 
5   Fuel_Type            6019 non-null  object  
6   Transmission         6019 non-null  object  
7   Owner_Type           6019 non-null  object  
8   Mileage              6017 non-null  float64 
9   Engine              5983 non-null  float64 
10  Power                5876 non-null  float64 
11  Seats                5977 non-null  float64 
12  Price                6019 non-null  float64 
dtypes: float64(6), int64(2), object(5)
memory usage: 611.4+ KB
```

# TAHAP PREPROCESSING



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## 2. EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS (EDA): MELIHAT SEBARAN DATA DAN KORELASI ANTAR FITUR.



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### 3. DATA CLEANING: MENGHAPUS ATAU MENGISI MISSING VALUES DAN MENGATASI OUTLIER.

```
[11] ✓ Os # Hapus kolom yang tidak relevan
df_clean = df.drop(columns=['Unnamed: 0', 'Name'])

[12] ✓ Os # Imputasi missing values numerik
for col in ['Kilometers_Driven', 'Mileage', 'Engine', 'Power', 'Seats']:
    df_clean[col].fillna(df_clean[col].median(), inplace=True)

/tmp/ipython-input-2547318022.py:3: FutureWarning: A value is trying to be set on a copy of a DataFrame or Series through chained assignment using an inplace method. The behavior will change in pandas 3.0. This inplace method will never work because the intermediate object on which we are setting values always behaves as a copy. For example, when doing 'df[col].method(value, inplace=True)', try using 'df.method({col: value}, inplace=True)' or df[col] = df[col].method(value) instead.

df_clean[col].fillna(df_clean[col].median(), inplace=True)

[13] ✓ Os # Imputasi missing values kategorikal
for col in ['Fuel_Type', 'Transmission', 'Owner_Type', 'Location']:
    df_clean[col].fillna(df_clean[col].mode()[0], inplace=True)

/tmp/ipython-input-1117566821.py:3: FutureWarning: A value is trying to be set on a copy of a DataFrame or Series through chained assignment using an inplace method. The behavior will change in pandas 3.0. This inplace method will never work because the intermediate object on which we are setting values always behaves as a copy. For example, when doing 'df[col].method(value, inplace=True)', try using 'df.method({col: value}, inplace=True)' or df[col] = df[col].method(value) instead.
```

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### ***3. DATA CLEANING: MENGHAPUS ATAU MENGISI MISSING VALUES DAN MENGATASI OUTLIER.***

```
df_clean[col].fillna(df_clean[col].mode()[0], inplace=True)
```

[14] ✓ 0s

```
# Cek ulang
print(df_clean.isna().sum())
```

Location	0
Year	0
Kilometers_Driven	0
Fuel_Type	0
Transmission	0
Owner_Type	0
Mileage	0
Engine	0
Power	0
Seats	0
Price	0
dtype:	int64

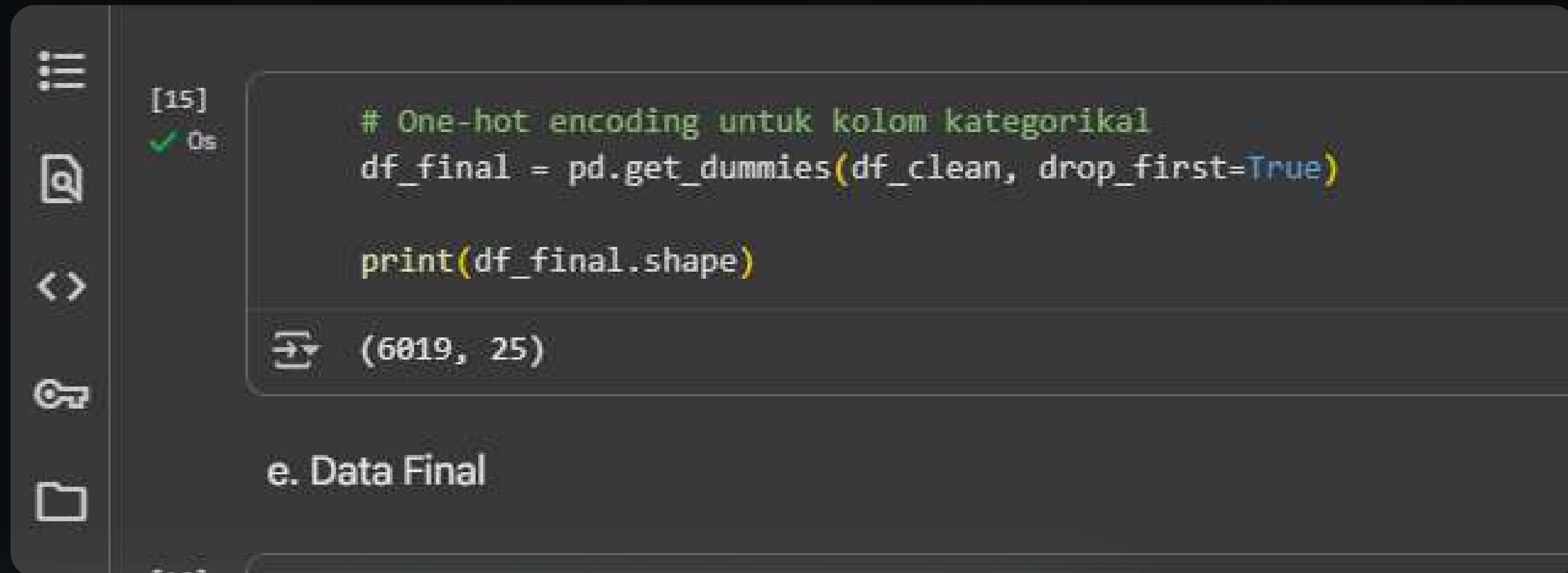
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## ***4. TRANSFORMASI DATA: MENGUBAH DATA KATEGORI MENJADI VARIABEL DUMMY (ONE -HOT ENCODING).***



The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface. On the left is a sidebar with icons for a table of contents, search, code execution, and file management. The main area contains a code cell with the following Python code:

```
[15]: # One-hot encoding untuk kolom kategorikal  
df_final = pd.get_dummies(df_clean, drop_first=True)  
  
print(df_final.shape)
```

Below the code cell, the output is displayed as a tuple: `(6019, 25)`. Below the output, the text "e. Data Final" is visible.

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## ***5. DATA FINAL: DATASET SIAP UNTUK MODELLING, SEMUA NILAI NUMERIK DAN TIDAK ADA MISSING VALUE.***

```
print(df_final.info())
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>  
RangeIndex: 6019 entries, 0 to 6018  
Data columns (total 25 columns):  
#   Column                                Non-Null Count  Dtype    
---  ---                                -  
0   Year                                6019 non-null   int64     
1   Kilometers_Driven                  6019 non-null   float64   
2   Mileage                            6019 non-null   float64   
3   Engine                             6019 non-null   float64   
4   Power                              6019 non-null   float64   
5   Seats                              6019 non-null   float64   
6   Price                              6019 non-null   float64   
7   Location_Bangalore                 6019 non-null   bool       
8   Location_Chennai                   6019 non-null   bool       
9   Location_Coimbatore                 6019 non-null   bool       
10  Location_Delhi                      6019 non-null   bool       
11  Location_Hyderabad                  6019 non-null   bool       
12  Location_Jaipur                     6019 non-null   bool       
13  Location_Kochi                      6019 non-null   bool       
14  Location_Kolkata                    6019 non-null   bool       
15  Location_Mumbai                     6019 non-null   bool       
16  Location_Pune                       6019 non-null   bool       
17  Fuel_Type_Diesel                    6019 non-null   bool       
18  Fuel_Type_Electric                  6019 non-null   bool     
```

# ***TAHAP PREPROCESSING***





## ***5. DATA FINAL: DATASET SIAP UNTUK MODELLING, SEMUA NILAI NUMERIK DAN TIDAK ADA MISSING VALUE.***

```
18 Fuel_Type_Electric      6019 non-null    bool
19 Fuel_Type_LPG           6019 non-null    bool
20 Fuel_Type_Petrol        6019 non-null    bool
21 Transmission_Manual     6019 non-null    bool
22 Owner_Type_Fourth & Above 6019 non-null    bool
23 Owner_Type_Second       6019 non-null    bool
24 Owner_Type_Third        6019 non-null    bool
dtypes: bool(18), float64(6), int64(1)
memory usage: 435.1 KB
None
```

# ***TAHAP PREPROCESSING***



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# MODELLING

## 3. Melakukan Data Modeling

[22]  
✓ 0s

```
# Pisahkan fitur dan target
X = df_final.drop(columns=['Price'])
y = df_final['Price']

# Train-test split (80% training, 20% testing)
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(
    X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42
)

# Data Scaling (StandardScaler)
scaler = StandardScaler()
X_train_scaled = scaler.fit_transform(X_train)
X_test_scaled = scaler.transform(X_test)
```

+ Code

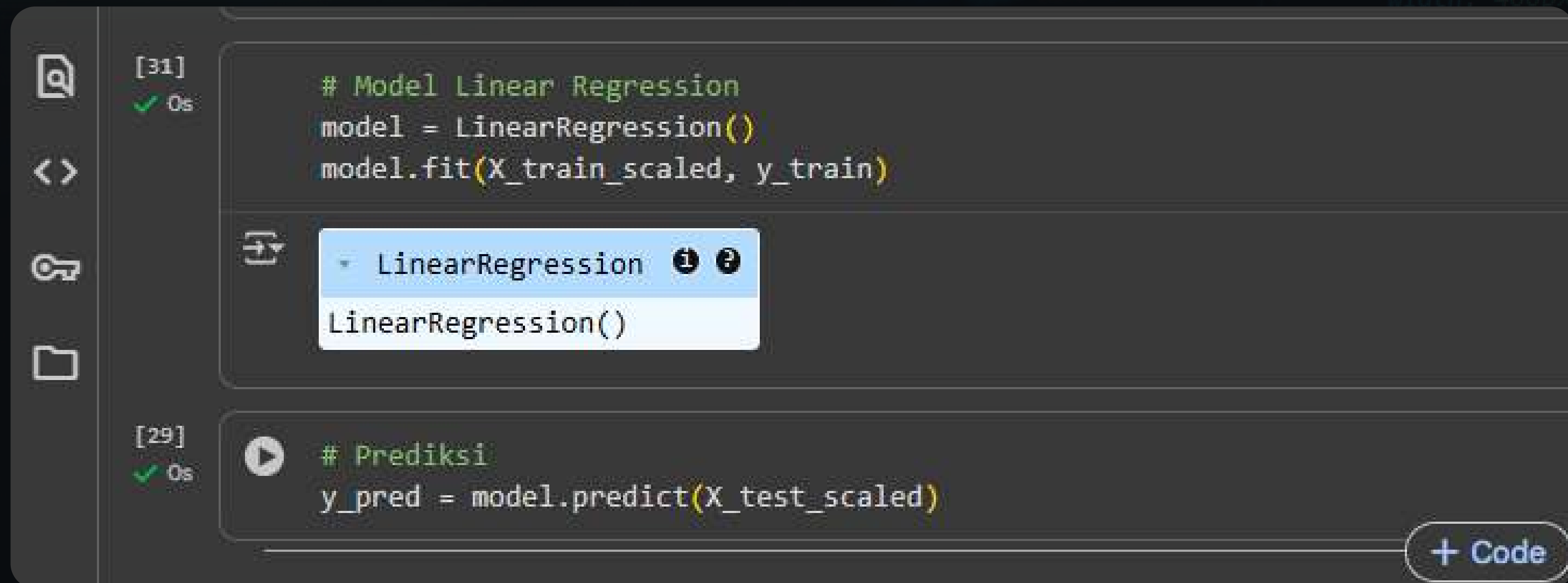
+ Text



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# MODELLING



```
[31] ✓ 0s  
# Model Linear Regression  
model = LinearRegression()  
model.fit(X_train_scaled, y_train)  
  
LinearRegression()  
  
[29] ✓ 0s  
# Prediksi  
y_pred = model.predict(X_test_scaled)
```

+ Code





# EVALUASI MODEL

## 4. Melakukan tahap evaluasi model

```
# Evaluasi model
r2 = r2_score(y_test, y_pred)
mae = mean_absolute_error(y_test, y_pred)
mse = mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred)
rmse = np.sqrt(mse)
```

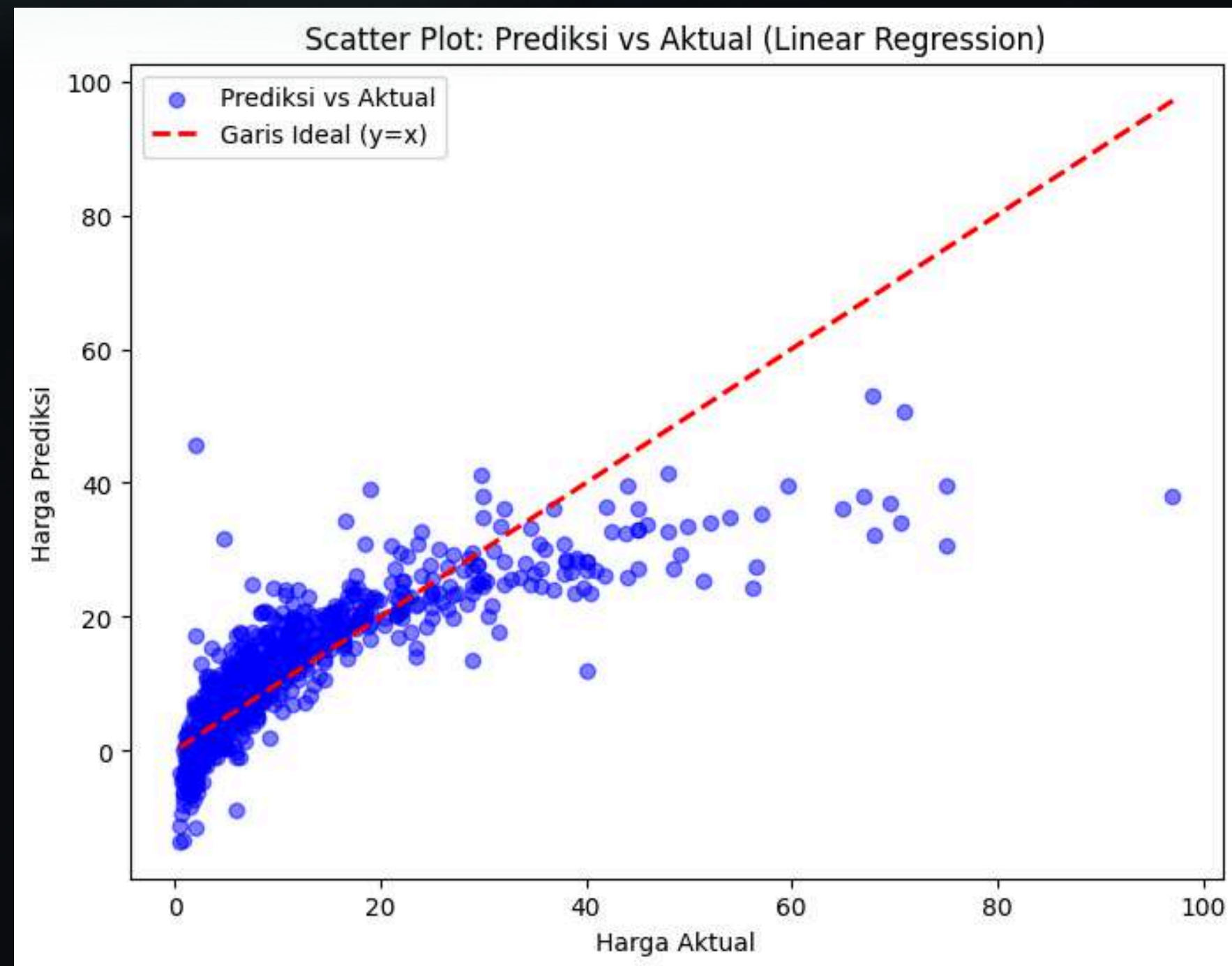
```
print("Evaluasi Model Linear Regression")
print(f"R-squared (R²): {r2:.4f}")
print(f"Mean Absolute Error (MAE): {mae:.4f}")
print(f"Mean Squared Error (MSE): {mse:.4f}")
print(f"Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE): {rmse:.4f}")
```

```
→ Evaluasi Model Linear Regression
R-squared (R²): 0.6930
Mean Absolute Error (MAE): 3.7981
Mean Squared Error (MSE): 37.7749
Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE): 6.1461
```





# VISUALISASI HASIL







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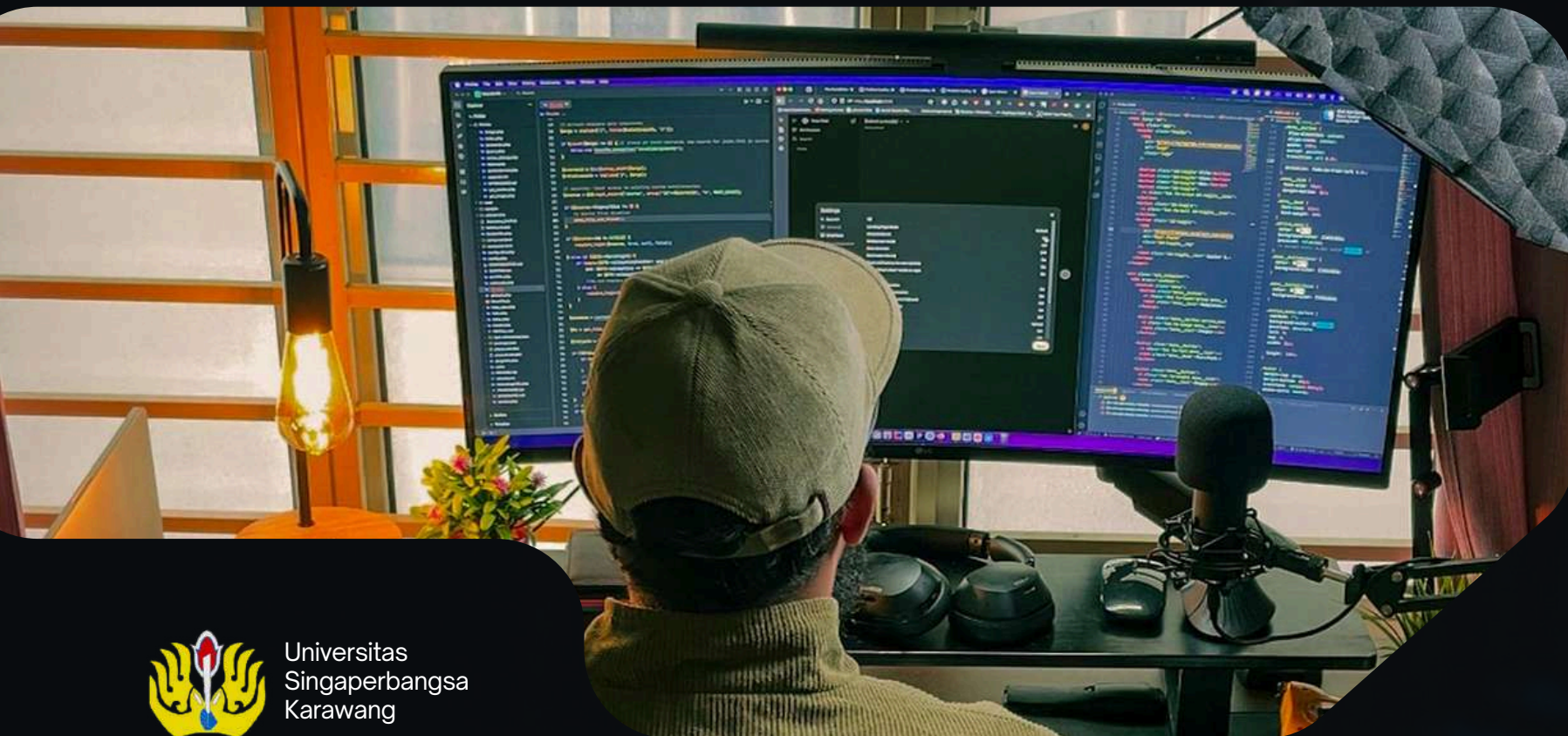
- Model Linear Regression berhasil memprediksi harga mobil bekas dengan tingkat akurasi yang cukup baik ( $R^2 = 0.69$ ).
- Fitur seperti tahun kendaraan, kilometer tempuh, daya mesin, dan jenis bahan bakar berpengaruh besar terhadap harga.
- Untuk hasil yang lebih optimal, dapat dicoba model lain seperti Random Forest atau Gradient Boosting.

# KESIMPULAN





# THANK YOU



## REFERENSI :

- Sumber pembelajaran: Praktikum Data Mining

## Sumber datasetnya:

- Kaggle - Used Cars Price Prediction
- Github - User Cars Price Prediction