

ML Lab 1 Data report

Data Preparation

I first played around with the data to get a better understanding of how different packages like pandas worked, like its head and tail functions. I made sure to get a highly rated dataset to work with, so I was fairly confident in the cleanliness of the data. However, I still made sure to check for missing values and duplicate rows and handle them appropriately.

To make the data more useful for machine learning, I created new attributes that I thought may be relevant to the price of a car and some others I could think of. I created a car age attribute, kilometers per year attribute, and engine displacement attribute. I performed various mathematical operations wherever I saw fit, such as the total volume of the car and the ratio of the power to engine. I also extracted just the numeric values from some of the columns, like the power and torque, to make them more usable when plotting.

Feature Engineering

I used both one-hot encoding and ordinal encoding for the categorical variables. Because one hot encoding creates a new column for each category, it allows parsing of the data in a more useful way no matter its order without imposing false relationships.

One-hot encoding: Make: Car brands Fuel Type: Different fuel types are distinct categories Transmission: Manual/Automatic are independent Location: Cities Color: Colors are independent Seller Type: Individual/Corporate are distinct categories Drivetrain: FWD/RWD/AWD are different mechanical configurations

As for ordinal encoding, it is used for variables with a natural order, like the owner history of the car. It is more memory efficient than one-hot encoding for this ordered category. For this dataset, there really is only the owner history that is ordered.

Ordinal encoding: Owner: Encoded as First → Second → Third → Fourth → UnRegistered Car

ML Models

The two models I used were linear regression and random forest. Linear regression tends to be the most simple model, so I used it to get a baseline for the performance of the more complex models. Random forest was my second choice because it is a model that effectively handles non-linear relationships and can handle the categorical data better than linear regression.

Results

Analyzing correlations between numerical features:

Top correlations with Price:

Price	1.000000
price_per_cc	0.931737
power_bhp	0.776988

```
torque_nm          0.676773
engine_cc          0.609472
Fuel Tank Capacity 0.586109
Width              0.577100
Length            0.568875
power_to_engine_ratio 0.555963
volume_m3         0.535328
Year              0.309381
Height            0.092968
Seating Capacity  -0.024879
km_per_year       -0.076562
Kilometer         -0.147276
car_age           -0.309381
Name: Price, dtype: float64
```

Training and testing the model:

Training set size: 1499 samples

Testing set size: 375 samples

Performing 5-fold cross-validation:

Linear Regression CV Scores:

R² scores for each fold: [0.97719033 0.97861146 0.98125912 0.96769532
0.97577541]

Mean R² score: 0.9761 (+/- 0.0092)

Random Forest CV Scores:

R² scores for each fold: [0.97424241 0.92815012 0.94783601 0.98227166
0.97066814]

Mean R² score: 0.9606 (+/- 0.0397)

Training final models on entire training set:

Model Performance Metrics:

Linear Regression:

Training R² score: 0.9828

Testing R² score: 0.9609

Training RMSE: 0.11

Testing RMSE: 0.28

Random Forest:

Training R² score: 0.9939

Testing R² score: 0.7740

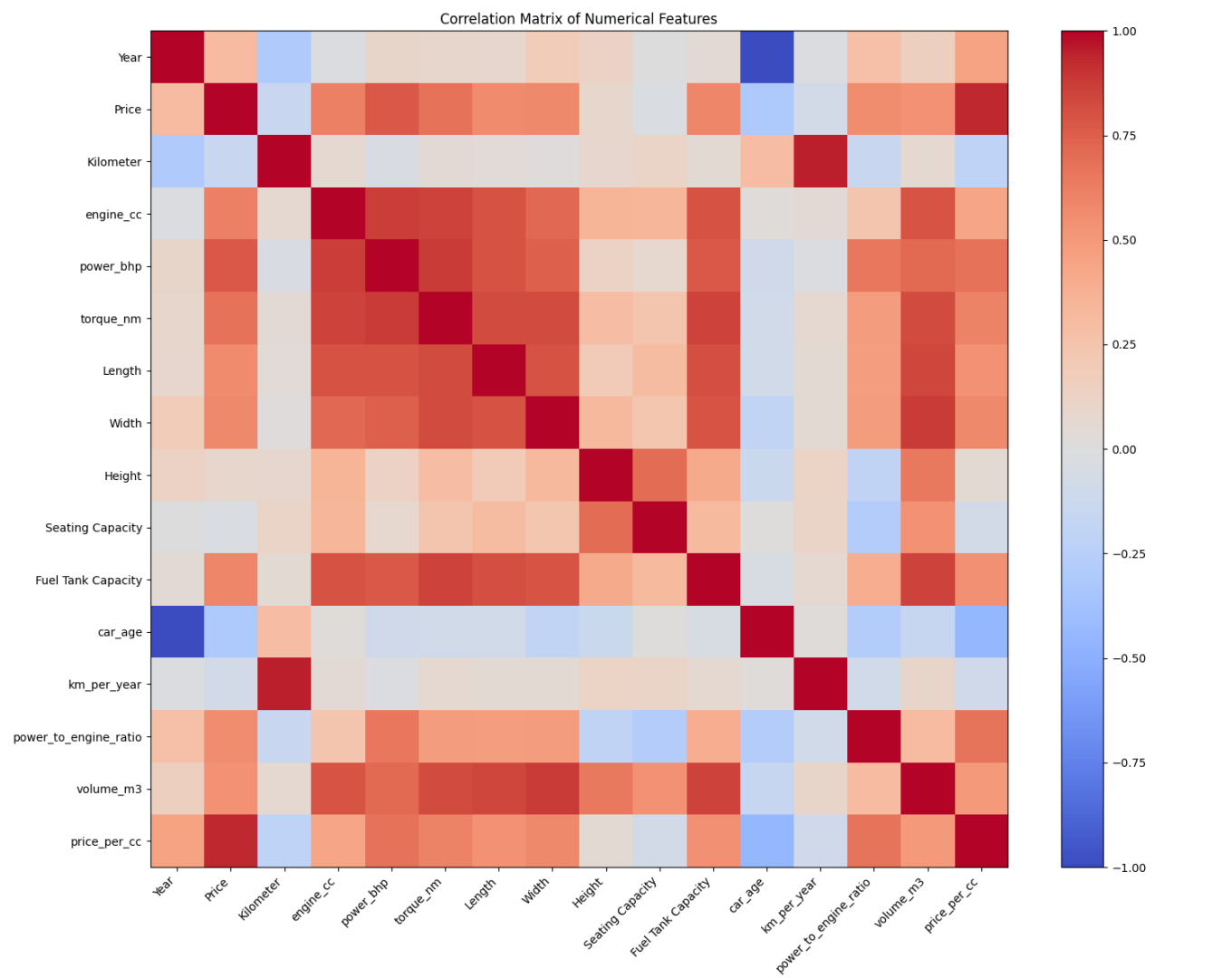
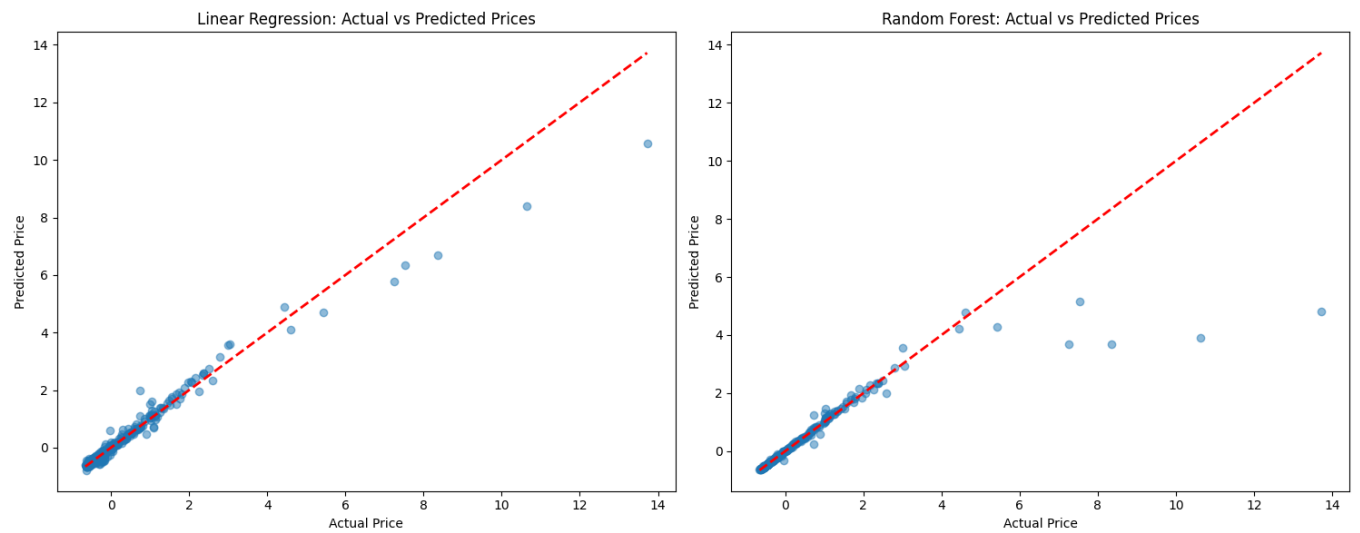
Training RMSE: 0.07

Testing RMSE: 0.67

Top 10 Most Important Features (Random Forest):

	feature	importance
14	price_per_cc	0.788651
3	power_bhp	0.093007
2	engine_cc	0.039728
5	Length	0.033809
4	torque_nm	0.019746

153	owner_encoded	0.006041
1	Kilometer	0.002691
0	Year	0.002647
13	volume_m3	0.002033
6	Width	0.001603



Conclusion

The linear regression model performed better than the random forest model, which was very surprising! This is probably because the data is not very complex and the linear regression model is able to capture the relationships between the features and the price of the car. The correlation matrix shows that there are some features that are more strongly correlated with the price, making it easier for the linear regression model to predict the price.