- 1 #importing all the required libraries
- 2 import numpy as np
- 3 import pandas as pd
- 4 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
- 5 import seaborn as sns
- 1 #Importing dataset
- ds=pd.read_csv("car data.csv")
- 1 #Displaying Dataset
- 2 ds.head()

	Car_Name	Year	Selling_Price	Present_Price	Kms_Driven	Fuel_Type	Selle
0	ritz	2014	3.35	5.59	27000	Petrol	
1	sx4	2013	4.75	9.54	43000	Diesel	
2	ciaz	2017	7.25	9.85	6900	Petrol	
3	wagon r	2011	2.85	4.15	5200	Petrol	
4	swift	2014	4.60	6.87	42450	Diesel	

- 1 #Gives the no of rows and columns as output
- 2 ds.shape

(301, 9)

- 1 #displays all the columns
- 2 ds.columns

1 #Gives the info of the datatypes of attributes 2 ds.info()

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'> RangeIndex: 301 entries, 0 to 300 Data columns (total 9 columns):

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	Car_Name	301 non-null	object
1	Year	301 non-null	int64
2	Selling_Price	301 non-null	float64
3	Present_Price	301 non-null	float64
4	Kms_Driven	301 non-null	int64
5	Fuel_Type	301 non-null	object
6	Seller_Type	301 non-null	object
7	Transmission	301 non-null	object
8	0wner	301 non-null	int64
dtypes: float64(2),		int64(3), objec	t(4)
	24 2	L/D	

memory usage: 21.3+ KB

```
1 #Displaying all the attributes with object (categorical columns)
```

2 ds.select_dtypes(include="object").columns

```
Index(['Car_Name', 'Fuel_Type', 'Seller_Type', 'Transmission'],
dtype='object')
```

1 ds.select_dtypes(include=["float64","int64"]).columns #all the attributes of

```
Index(['Year', 'Selling_Price', 'Present_Price', 'Kms_Driven', 'Owner'],
dtype='object')
```

1 ds.describe() #gives count ,mean,standard deviation of values

	Year	Selling_Price	Present_Price	Kms_Driven	Owner
count	301.000000	301.000000	301.000000	301.000000	301.000000
mean	2013.627907	4.661296	7.628472	36947.205980	0.043189
std	2.891554	5.082812	8.644115	38886.883882	0.247915
min	2003.000000	0.100000	0.320000	500.000000	0.000000
25%	2012.000000	0.900000	1.200000	15000.000000	0.000000
50%	2014.000000	3.600000	6.400000	32000.000000	0.000000
75%	2016.000000	6.000000	9.900000	48767.000000	0.000000
max	2018.000000	35.000000	92.600000	500000.000000	3.000000

1 ds.isna().sum() #gives no of null values for each attribute in dataset

Car_Name	0
Year	0
Selling_Price	0
Present_Price	0
Kms_Driven	0
Fuel_Type	0
Seller_Type	0
Transmission	0
0wner	0
dtype: int64	

1 ds=ds.drop(columns='Car_Name') #no need of car_name

1 ds.head()

	Year	Selling_Price	Present_Price	Kms_Driven	Fuel_Type	Seller_Type	Tr
0	2014	3.35	5.59	27000	Petrol	Dealer	
1	2013	4.75	9.54	43000	Diesel	Dealer	
2	2017	7.25	9.85	6900	Petrol	Dealer	
3	2011	2.85	4.15	5200	Petrol	Dealer	
4	2014	4.60	6.87	42450	Diesel	Dealer	

1 ds['Current Year']=2023 #Setting the current_year(new attribute) to 2023 so

1 ds.head()

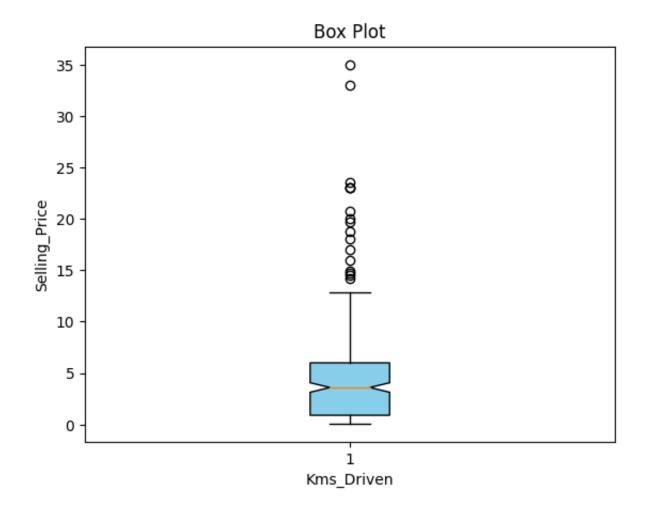
		Year	Selling_Price	Present_Price	Kms_Driven	Fuel_Type	Seller_Type	Tr
•	0	2014	3.35	5.59	27000	Petrol	Dealer	
	1	2013	4.75	9.54	43000	Diesel	Dealer	
	2	2017	7.25	9.85	6900	Petrol	Dealer	
	3	2011	2.85	4.15	5200	Petrol	Dealer	

1 ds['Years Old']=ds['Current Year']-ds['Year'] #Calculating no of years the c 2 ds.head()

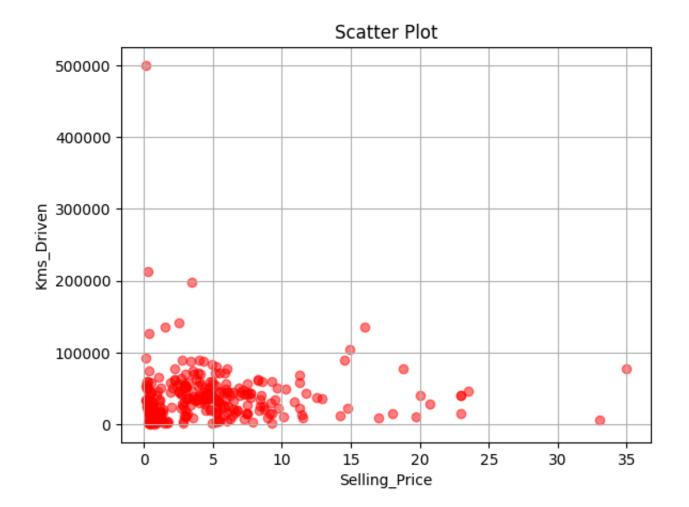
		Year	Selling_Price	Present_Price	Kms_Driven	Fuel_Type	Seller_Type	Tr
٠	0	2014	3.35	5.59	27000	Petrol	Dealer	
	1	2013	4.75	9.54	43000	Diesel	Dealer	
	2	2017	7.25	9.85	6900	Petrol	Dealer	
	3	2011	2.85	4.15	5200	Petrol	Dealer	

1 ds=ds.drop(columns=['Year','Current Year']) #after thus no need of year boug

```
1 plt.boxplot(ds['Selling_Price'], notch=True, patch_artist=True, boxprops=dic
2 plt.xlabel('Kms_Driven')
3 plt.ylabel('Selling_Price')
4 plt.title('Box Plot')
5 plt.show()
```



```
1 plt.scatter(ds['Selling_Price'], ds['Kms_Driven'], marker='o', color='red',
2 plt.xlabel('Selling_Price')
3 plt.ylabel('Kms_Driven')
4 plt.title('Scatter Plot')
5 plt.grid(True)
6 plt.show()
7
```



1 ds.head()

	Selling_Price	Present_Price	Kms_Driven	Fuel_Type	Seller_Type	Transmis
0	3.35	5.59	27000	Petrol	Dealer	N
1	4.75	9.54	43000	Diesel	Dealer	\mathbb{N}
2	7.25	9.85	6900	Petrol	Dealer	\mathbb{N}
3	2.85	4.15	5200	Petrol	Dealer	\mathbb{N}

1 ds=pd.get_dummies(data=ds,drop_first=True) #one hot coding,label encoding et
2 ds.head() #Labeling all object datatypes with numbers

	Selling_Price	Present_Price	Kms_Driven	Owner	Years Old	Fuel_Type_Diesel	
0	3.35	5.59	27000	0	9	0	
1	4.75	9.54	43000	0	10	1	
2	7.25	9.85	6900	0	6	0	
3	2.85	4.15	5200	0	12	0	

- 1 x=ds.drop(columns="Selling_Price") #Matrix of Features
- 1 y=ds['Selling_Price'] #Target varriable
- 1 from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
- 3 # Split the data into training and testing sets
- 4 x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(x, y, test_size=0.2, ran
- 1 x_train.shape

(240, 8)

1 x_test.shape

(61, 8)

- 1 import warnings #to remove warnings during the prediction
- 1 from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestRegressor
- 2 regressor = RandomForestRegressor(criterion='squared_error') #object
- 3 warnings.filterwarnings("ignore", category=UserWarning, module="sklearn") # d
- 4 regressor.fit(x_train, y_train)
 - ▼ RandomForestRegressor
 RandomForestRegressor()

```
1 y_pred=regressor.predict(x_test)
 1 from sklearn.metrics import r2_score
 2 r2_score(y_test,y_pred)
    0.9556730772390396
HyperParameter Tuning
 1 from sklearn.model_selection import RandomizedSearchCV #the default value tak
 1 parameters = {
 2
       'n_estimators': [100, 200, 300],
       'max_depth': [None, 5, 10],
 3
 4
       'min_samples_split': [2, 5, 10],
 5
       'min_samples_leaf': [1, 2, 4],
       'criterion': ['squared_error', 'absolute_error', 'poisson', 'friedman_mse
 6
 7 }
 1 parameters
    {'n_estimators': [100, 200, 300],
     'max_depth': [None, 5, 10],
     'min_samples_split': [2, 5, 10],
     'min_samples_leaf': [1, 2, 4],
     'criterion': ['squared_error', 'absolute_error', 'poisson',
    'friedman_mse']}
 1 random_cv = RandomizedSearchCV(estimator=regressor, param_distributions=param
 1 random_cv.fit(x_train, y_train) #Training the data
    Fitting 5 folds for each of 10 candidates, totalling 50 fits
              RandomizedSearchCV
     ▶ estimator: RandomForestRegressor
           ► RandomForestRegressor
```

1 random_cv.best_estimator_

```
RandomForestRegressor

RandomForestRegressor(max_depth=10, min_samples_leaf=2, n_estimators=300)
```

1 random_cv.best_params_

```
{'n_estimators': 300,
  'min_samples_split': 2,
  'min_samples_leaf': 2,
  'max_depth': 10,
```

1 ds.head()

	Selling_Price	Present_Price	Kms_Driven	Owner	Years Old	Fuel_Type_Diesel	
0	3.35	5.59	27000	0	9	0	_
1	4.75	9.54	43000	0	10	1	
2	7.25	9.85	6900	0	6	0	
3	2.85	4.15	5200	0	12	0	

▼ Testing

```
1 single_obs1=[[8.50,3500,0,5,1,0,0,1]]
```

Double-click (or enter) to edit

```
1 regressor.predict(single_obs1)
    array([7.3015])
```

1 single_obs2=[[6.50,3300,1,5,1,0,0,1]]

^{&#}x27;criterion': 'squared_error'}

```
1 regressor.predict(single_obs2)
    array([5.6525])

1 single_obs3=[[9.50,3700,1,5,1,0,0,1]]

1 regressor.predict(single_obs3)
    array([8.2888])

1 single_obs4=[[9.10,3000,1,6,2,0,0,1]]

1 regressor.predict(single_obs4)
    array([8.1623])

1 single_obs5=[[9.10,3600,1,6,2,0,0,1]]

1 regressor.predict(single_obs5)
    array([8.1623])
```

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