Mobile price classification using machine learning

Task 3 By Abhay Arora Data Science Intern at Coderscave

```
In [2]:
```

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
```

In [3]:

```
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline
```

In [4]:

```
df=pd.read_csv("C:\\Users\\astha\\Downloads\\train.csv")
##df
df.head()
```

Out[4]:

	battery_power	blue	clock_speed	dual_sim	fc	four_g	int_memory	m_dep	mobile_wt
0	842	0	2.2	0	1	0	7	0.6	188
1	1021	1	0.5	1	0	1	53	0.7	136
2	563	1	0.5	1	2	1	41	0.9	145
3	615	1	2.5	0	0	0	10	0.8	131
4	1821	1	1.2	0	13	1	44	0.6	141

5 rows × 21 columns

→

In [5]:

```
df.shape
```

Out[5]:

(2000, 21)

In [6]:

df.describe()

Out[6]:

	battery_power	blue	clock_speed	dual_sim	fc	four_g	int_m
count	2000.000000	2000.0000	2000.000000	2000.000000	2000.000000	2000.000000	2000.0
mean	1238.518500	0.4950	1.522250	0.509500	4.309500	0.521500	32.0
std	439.418206	0.5001	0.816004	0.500035	4.341444	0.499662	18.1
min	501.000000	0.0000	0.500000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	2.0
25%	851.750000	0.0000	0.700000	0.000000	1.000000	0.000000	16.0
50%	1226.000000	0.0000	1.500000	1.000000	3.000000	1.000000	32.0
75%	1615.250000	1.0000	2.200000	1.000000	7.000000	1.000000	48.0
max	1998.000000	1.0000	3.000000	1.000000	19.000000	1.000000	64.(

8 rows × 21 columns

In [7]:

df.info()

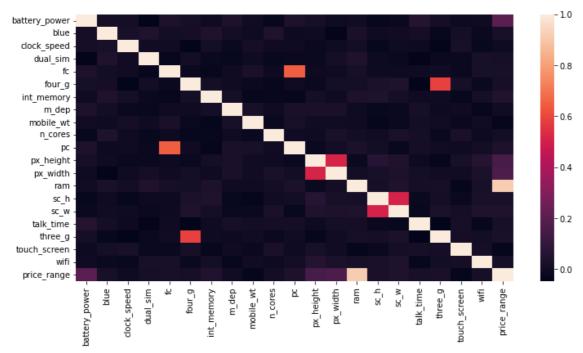
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 2000 entries, 0 to 1999
Data columns (total 21 columns):

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype			
0	battery_power	2000 non-null	int64			
1	blue	2000 non-null	int64			
2	clock_speed	2000 non-null	float64			
3	dual_sim	2000 non-null	int64			
4	fc	2000 non-null	int64			
5	four_g	2000 non-null	int64			
6	int_memory	2000 non-null	int64			
7	m_dep	2000 non-null	float64			
8	mobile_wt	2000 non-null	int64			
9	n_cores	2000 non-null	int64			
10	рс	2000 non-null	int64			
11	px_height	2000 non-null	int64			
12	px_width	2000 non-null	int64			
13	ram	2000 non-null	int64			
14	sc_h	2000 non-null	int64			
15	SC_W	2000 non-null	int64			
16	talk_time	2000 non-null	int64			
17	three_g	2000 non-null	int64			
18	touch_screen	2000 non-null	int64			
19	wifi	2000 non-null	int64			
20	price_range	2000 non-null	int64			
<pre>dtypes: float64(2),</pre>		, int64(19)				

memory usage: 328.2 KB

In [8]:

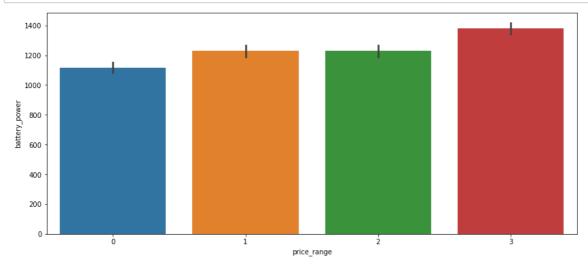
```
## HEAT MAP
plt.figure(figsize=(12,6))
sns.heatmap(df.corr())
plt.show()
```



plotting Relation between price_range and Battery power

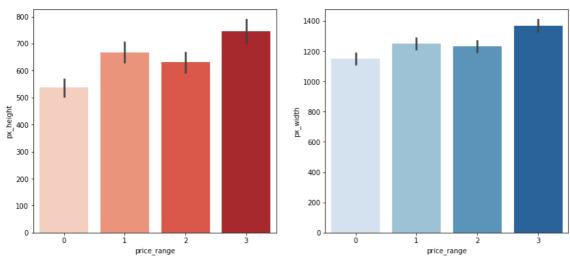
In [9]:

```
plt.figure(figsize=(14,6))
sns.barplot(x ='price_range',y ='battery_power',data=df)
plt.show()
```



In [10]:

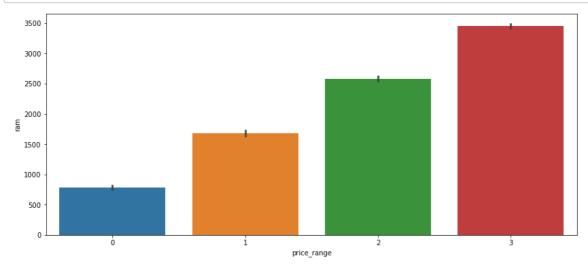
```
plt.figure(figsize=(14,6))
plt.subplot(1,2,1)
sns.barplot(x ='price_range',y ='px_height',data=df,palette='Reds')
plt.subplot(1,2,2)
sns.barplot(x ='price_range',y ='px_width',data=df,palette='Blues')
plt.show()
```



relation between price_range and ram

In [11]:

```
plt.figure(figsize=(14,6))
sns.barplot(x ='price_range',y ='ram',data=df)
plt.show()
```



Data preprocessing

```
In [20]:
x=df.drop(['price_range'],axis=1)
y=df['price_range']
In [21]:
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
x_train,x_test,y_train,y_test=train_test_split(x,y,test_size=0.3,random_state=0)
knn
In [22]:
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
knn=KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=10)
knn.fit(x_train,y_train)
Out[22]:
KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=10)
In [23]:
knn.score(x_train,y_train)
Out[23]:
0.9457142857142857
In [24]:
predictions=knn.predict(x_test)
In [25]:
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
accuracy_score(y_test,predictions)
```

Out[25]:

0.935

predcting values for test csv

```
In [31]:
```

```
test_df=pd.read_csv("C:\\Users\\astha\\Downloads\\test (2).csv")
test_df.head()
```

Out[31]:

	id	battery_power	blue	clock_speed	dual_sim	fc	four_g	int_memory	m_dep	mobile_
0	1	1043	1	1.8	1	14	0	5	0.1	1
1	2	841	1	0.5	1	4	1	61	0.8	1
2	3	1807	1	2.8	0	1	0	27	0.9	1
3	4	1546	0	0.5	1	18	1	25	0.5	
4	5	1434	0	1.4	0	11	1	49	0.5	1

5 rows × 21 columns

```
→
```

```
In [32]:
```

```
test_df.shape
```

Out[32]:

(1000, 21)

In [33]:

```
test_df=test_df.drop(['id'],axis=1)
test_df.shape
```

Out[33]:

(1000, 20)

In [34]:

```
test_pred=knn.predict(test_df)
```

In [35]:

```
test_df['predicted_price']=test_pred
```

In [36]:

test_df.head()

Out[36]:

	battery_power	blue	clock_speed	dual_sim	fc	four_g	int_memory	m_dep	mobile_wt
0	1043	1	1.8	1	14	0	5	0.1	193
1	841	1	0.5	1	4	1	61	0.8	191
2	1807	1	2.8	0	1	0	27	0.9	186
3	1546	0	0.5	1	18	1	25	0.5	96
4	1434	0	1.4	0	11	1	49	0.5	108

5 rows × 21 columns

→

In []: