# LAPTOP PRICE ANALYSIS

A Machine Learning Approach to Price Prediction



# PROBLEM STATEMENT

The goal of this project is to predict the price of laptops based on their specifications. This involves analyzing various features such as brand, processor, RAM, storage, and display type.

By analyzing various laptop features, we can build a predictive model that helps consumers make informed purchasing decisions.

### PROJECT WORKFLOW



- 1. Load and preprocess the dataset.
- 2. Convert categorical data to numerical format using One-Hot Encoding.
- 1. Train a Linear Regression model to predict laptop prices.
- 2. Evaluate the model using MSE and R-squared.
- 3. Visualize the actual vs predicted prices.
- 4. Following this structured approach ensures a systematic and efficient way to develop an accurate pricing model.
- 5. Here is the <u>Data</u>.

### DATA PREPROCESSING

# Preprocessing is a crucial step where we:

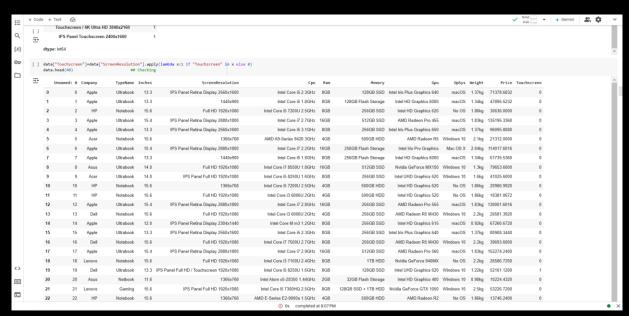
- Handle missing values
- Convert categorical data into numerical format using One-Hot Encoding
- Normalize/scale numerical features if necessary
- One-Hot Encoding helps convert categorical variables (e.g., brand, processor) into a machine-readable format.

```
    Data Cleaning

[ ] data.info()
    data.isnull().sum()
     data.duplicated().sum()
[ ] data.drop(columns=["Unnamed: 0"],inplace=True)
[ ] data.head()
    data["Ram"]=data["Ram"].astype(str).str.replace("GB","")
[ ] data["Weight"]=data["Weight"].str.replace("kg","")
    data["Ram"]=data["Ram"].astype('int')
     data["Weight"]=data["Weight"].astype('float')
[ ] data.info()
```

#### TRAIN-TEST SPLIT

- To ensure our model generalizes well, we split the dataset into training and testing sets. This allows us to evaluate the model's performance on unseen data.
- A well-balanced train-test split prevents overfitting and ensures the model generalizes well to new data.



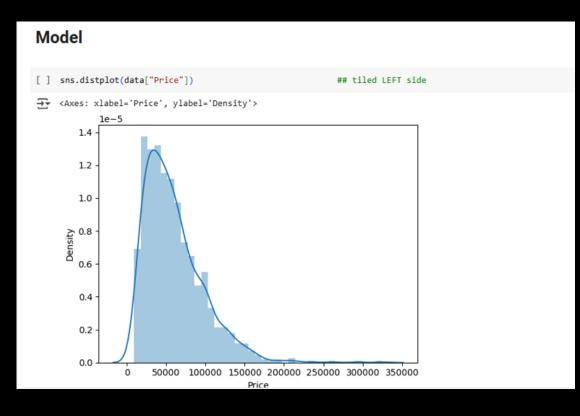
# MODEL TRAINING - LINEAR REGRESSION

• Linear Regression is a simple yet effective model to start with. It finds a relationship between input features and the target variable (price) by minimizing error.

```
LINEAR REGRESSION
[ ] step1 = ColumnTransformer(transformers=[
        ('col tnf',OneHotEncoder(sparse output=False,drop='first'),[0,1,7,10,11])
     ],remainder='passthrough')
     step2 = Lasso(alpha=0.001)
     pipe = Pipeline([
        ('step1', step1),
        ('sten2', sten2)
     pipe.fit(X_train,y_train)
     y_pred = pipe.predict(X_test)
     print('R2 score',r2_score(y_test,y_pred))
     print('MAE',mean_absolute_error(y_test,y_pred)
step1 = ColumnTransformer(transformers=[
         ('col_tnf',OneHotEncoder(sparse=False,drop='first'),[0,1,7,10,11])
     ],remainder='passthrough')
     step2 = KNeighborsRegressor(n_neighbors=3)
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     pipe.fit(X_train,y_train)
     v pred = pipe.predict(X test)
     print('R2 score',r2_score(y_test,y_pred))
     print('MAE',mean_absolute_error(y_test,y_pred))
```

 Linear Regression assumes a linear relationship between input features and the target variable. While simple, it provides valuable baseline results.

#### MODEL EVALUATION



- We assess the model using:
- Mean Squared Error (MSE): Measures the average squared error.
- R-squared: Explains how well the independent variables predict the dependent variable.
- Low MSE and high R-squared values indicate a wellperforming model, while high MSE suggests room for improvement.

#### VISUALIZING PREDICTIONS

• A scatter plot of actual vs predicted prices helps us understand the model's accuracy. Ideally, points should lie close to the y = x line.

• Data visualization helps interpret model accuracy and spot patterns in pricing trends.

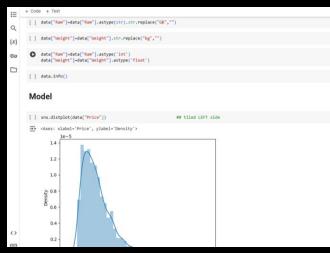


#### FUTURE IMPROVEMENTS

- Experiment with more advanced models like Random Forest or XGBoost.
- Perform feature engineering to extract meaningful information.
- Tune hyperparameters for better accuracy.
- Hyperparameter tuning and ensemble models like XGBoost can significantly improve accuracy.

#### PROJECT PHOTOS

4	Α	В	С	D	E	F	G	Н			J	K	L	M	N	
1		Company	TypeName	Inches	ScreenRes	Cpu	Ram	Memory	Gpu		OpSys	Weight	Price			
2	0	Apple	Ultrabook	13.3	IPS Panel F	Intel Core	8GB	128GB SS	C Intel	Iris P	macOS	1.37kg	71378.68			
3	1	Apple	Ultrabook	13.3	1440x900	Intel Core	8GB	128GB Fla	a: Intel	HD G	macOS	1.34kg	47895.52			
4	2	HP	Notebook	15.6	Full HD 19.	Intel Core	8GB	256GB SS	E Intel	HDG	No OS	1.86kg	30636			
5	3	Apple	Ultrabook	15.4	IPS Panel F	Intel Core	16GB	512GB SS	CAMD	Rade	macOS	1.83kg	135195.3			
6	4	Apple	Ultrabook	13.3	IPS Panel I	Intel Core	8GB	256GB SS	C Intel	Iris P	macOS	1.37kg	96095.81			
7	5	Acer	Notebook	15.6	1366x768	AMD A9-S	4GB	500GB HI	DIAMD	Rade	Windows	:2.1kg	21312			
8	6	Apple	Ultrabook	15.4	IPS Panel F	Intel Core	16GB	256GB Fla	a: Intel	Iris P	Mac OS X	2.04kg	114017.6			
9	7	Apple	Ultrabook	13.3	1440x900	Intel Core	8GB	256GB Fla	a: Intel	HD G	macOS	1.34kg	61735.54			
10	8	Asus	Ultrabook	14	Full HD 19	Intel Core	16GB	512GB 55	E Nvidi	a Gel	Windows	1.3kg	79653.6			
11	9	Acer	Ultrabook	14	IPS Panel F	Intel Core	8GB	256GB SS	E Intel	UHD	Windows	:1.6kg	41025.6			
12	10	HP	Notebook	15.6	1366x768	Intel Core	4G8	500GB HI	Intel	HDG	No OS	1.86kg	20986.99			
13	11	HP	Notebook	15.6	Full HD 19.	Intel Core	4GB	500GB HD	Olintel	HD G	No OS	1.86kg	18381.07			
14	12	Apple	Ultrabook	15.4	IPS Panel F	Intel Core	16GB	256GB SS	CAMD	Rade	macOS	1.83kg	130001.6			
15	13	Dell	Notebook	15.6	Full HD 19	Intel Core	4GB	256GB SS	CAMD	Rade	Windows	: 2.2kg	26581.39			
16	14	Apple	Ultrabook	12	IPS Panel P	Intel Core	8GB	256GB 55	E Intel	HDG	macOS	0.92kg	67260.67			
17	15	Apple	Ultrabook	13.3	IPS Panel F	Intel Core	8GB	256GB SS	C Intel	Iris P	macOS	1.37kg	80908.34			
18	16	Dell	Notebook	15.6	Full HD 19	Intel Core	8GB	256GB SS	CAMD	Rade	Windows	:2.2kg	39693.6			
19	17	Apple	Ultrabook	15.4	IPS Panel I	Intel Core	16GB	512GB SS	CAMD	Rade	macOS	1.83kg	152274.2			
20	18	Lenovo	Notebook	15.6	Full HD 19	Intel Core	8GB	1TB HDD	Nvidi	a Gel	No OS	2.2kg	26586.72			
21	19	Dell	Ultrabook	13.3	IPS Panel F	Intel Core	8GB	128GB SS	C Intel	UHD	Windows	:1.22kg	52161.12			
22	20	Asus	Netbook	11.6	1366x768	Intel Atom	2GB	32GB Flas	st Intel	HD G	Windows	:0.98kg	10224.43			
23	21	Lenovo	Gaming	15.6	IPS Panel F	Intel Core	8GB	128GB SS	E Nvidi	a Gel	Windows	:2.5kg	53226.72			
24	22	HP	Notebook	15.6	1366x768	AMD E-Ser	4GB	500GB H	DIAMD	Rade	No OS	1.86kg	13746.24			
25	23	Dell	2 in 1 Conv	13.3	Full HD / T	Intel Core	8GB	256GB SS	E Intel	UHD	Windows	1.62kg	43636.32			
26	24	HP	Ultrabook	15.6	Full HD 19	Intel Core	8GB	256GB SS	E Intel	HDG	Windows	:1.91kg	35111.52			
27	25	Dell	Notebook	15.6	1366x768	Intel Core	4GB	1TB HDD	Intel	HD G	Windows	:2.3kg	22305.14			
28	26	Apple	Ultrabook	13.3	1440x900	Intel Core	8GB	128GB Fla	a: Intel	HDG	Mac OS X	1.35kg	58554.72			
29	27	Dell	Notebook	15.6	Full HD 19	Intel Core	8GB	256GB SS	CAMD	Rade	Windows	2.2kg	42624			
30	28	Dell	Ultrabook	15.6	Full HD 19	Intel Core	8GB				Windows		69157.44			
31	29	HP	Notebook	17.3	Full HD 19	Intel Core	8GB				Windows		47738.88			
32		Chuwi	Notebook			Intel Atom					Windows		13053.07			
	20	laptop da				*****					110		*0000.07			



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    step2 = KNeighborsRegressor(n_neighbors=3)
    pipe - Pipeline([
        ('step1', step1),
        ('step2',step2)
    pipe.fit(X train,y train)
```

#### CONCLUSION

- This project demonstrated how machine learning can be used to predict laptop prices based on specifications. Key takeaways include:
- Data preprocessing is crucial for model performance.
- Linear Regression provides a baseline, but advanced models can improve accuracy.
- Feature selection and hyperparameter tuning can further optimize predictions.
- Next steps include experimenting with other models like Random Forest or XGBoost for better results.
- A well-optimized model can assist businesses and consumers in making better pricing decisions.

## REFERENCES & LINKS

- Reference Link
- <u>Data</u>
- <u>HimanshuMeshram Github</u>
- <u>HimanshuMeshram LinkedIn</u>