CAPSTONE PROJECT-3 Mobile Price Range Prediction

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- 1) Defining problem statement
- 2) EDA and feature engineering
- 3) Feature Selection
- 4) Preparing dataset for modelling
- 5) Applying Model
- 6) Model Validation and Selection
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Problem Statement

- The problem statement is to predict the price range of mobile phones based on the features available (price range indicating how high the price is). Here is the description of target classes:
- O Low cost Phones
- > 1 Medium cost phones
- 2 High cost phones
- > 3 Very High cost phones
- ➤ This will basically help companies to estimate price of mobiles to give tough competition to other mobile manufacturer. Also, it will be useful for consumers to verify that they are paying best price for a mobile.

DATA SUMMARY

- > Independent variables :
- Independent variables:
- Battery_power Total energy a battery can store in one time measured in mAh
- Blue Has bluetooth or not
- Clock _ speed speed at which microprocessor executes instructions
- Dual_sim Has dual sim support or not
- Fc Front Camera mega pixels
- Four_g Has 4G or not
- Int_memory Internal Memory in Gigabytes
- M_dep Mobile Depth in cm

DATA SUMMARY(cont..)

Mobile_wt - Weight of mobile phone

N_cores - Number of cores of processor

Pc - Primary Camera mega pixels

Px_height - Pixel Resolution Height

Px_width - Pixel Resolution Width

Ram - Random Access Memory in Mega Bytes

Sc_h - Screen Height of mobile in cm

Sc_w - Screen Width of mobile in cm

Talk_time - longest time that a single battery charge will last when you are

DATA SUMMARY(cont..)

- Three _ g Has 3G or not
- Touch_screen Has touch screen or not
- Wi-Fi Has Wi-Fi or not
- Dependent variables :
- Price _ range This is the target variable with value of

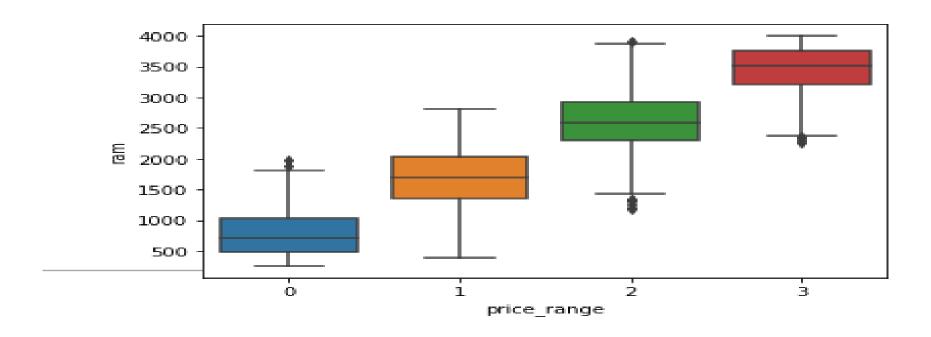
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O(low cost),
```

1(medium cost),

2(high cost) and 3(very high cost).

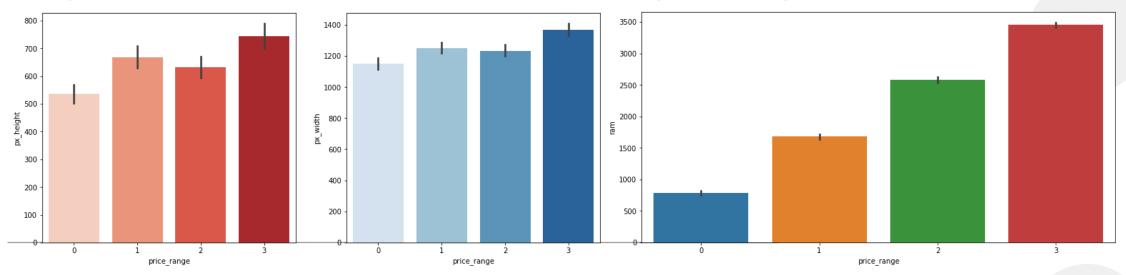
EDA(contd...)

- Relation Between Price Range & Ram This is a positive relationship, with increase in RAM, price too increases. There are 4 types of price range
- Type 1(low cost): RAM ranges between 216 to 1974 megabytes.
- Type 2(medium cost): RAM ranges between 387 to 2811 megabytes
- Type 3(high cost): RAM ranges between 1185 to 3916 megabytes
- Type 4(very high cost): RAM ranges between 2255 to 4000 megabytes



Relationship between the Price Range and Pixel Height/ Width /Ram

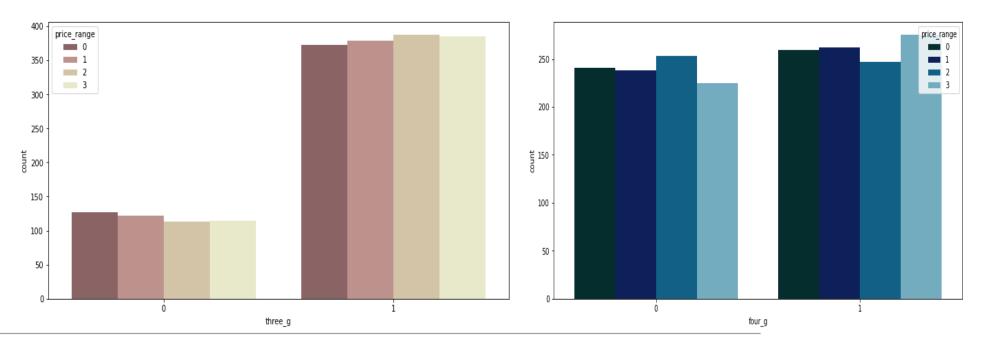
- Here we see that Ram of phone and price are highly corelated increase in ram increase in price
- From the above bar plot, we can see that the average pixel height and width are highest for the price range 3(very high cost).
- Low-cost phones have smaller average pixel width and pixel height.
- We can observe from this Bar plot that pixel height and pixel width are roughly equal in relevance when it comes to model development for prediction.



EDA(contd...)

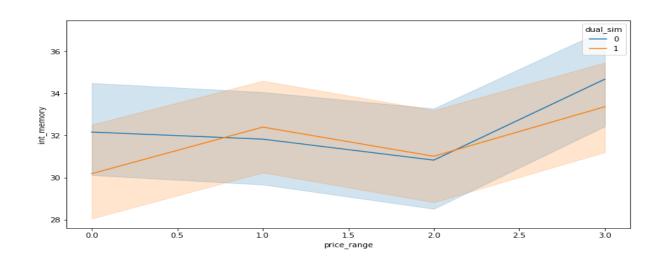
Relation between Price Range & 3G/4G.

Here, we see the price range also affecting the 3G and 4G



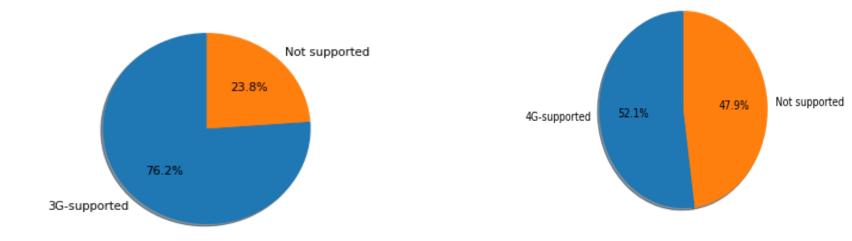
Multivariate analysis - int_memory, mobile_wt

There is drastic increase in internal memory for very high prices.
 Also there is drastic Decrease in mobile weight for very high price



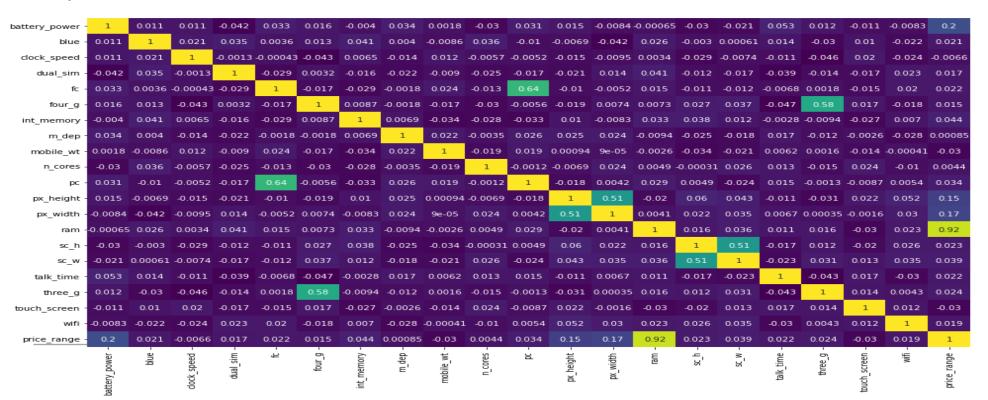
EDA(contd...)

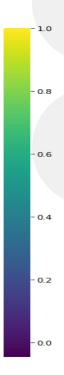
• From the above fig, we can see that 3G-supported is 76.2% and 4G-supported is 52.1%



MULTIVATIATE ANALYSIS

- From the above correlation graph
- three g and four g are moderately correlated.
- px_width and px_height are moderately correlated. We will try to change them into a single variable.
- ram is highly correlated with our price range. May be one the most important factor in determining the price.





Preparing dataset for modelling

• Ta s k : multiclass

classification

• Train set: (1340, 17)

• Test set: (660,17)

• Response : 0-1-2-3

px_height	pc	n_cores	mobile_wt	m_dep	int_memory	four_g	fc	dual_sim	clock_speed	blue	battery_power
20	2	2	188	0.6	7	0	1	0	2.2	0	842
906	6	3	136	0.7	53	1	0	1	0.5	1	1021
1263	6	5	145	0.9	41	1	2	1	0.5	- 1	563
1216	9	6	131	0.8	10	0	0	0	2.5	1	615
1200	14	2	141	0.6	44	1	13	0	1.2	1	1821
1004	7	1	164	0.7	22	0	3	1	0.5	0	1859
381	10	8	139	0.8	10	1	4	0	1.7	0	1821
512	0	4	187	0.8	24	0	0	1	0.5	0	1954
386	14	.7	174	0.7	53	0	0	0	0.5	-1	1445
1137	15	5	93	0.1	9	1	2	1	0.6	1.	509
248	1	5	182	0.1	9	0	0	-1	2.9	- 1	769
151	18	8	177	0.5	33	1	5	0	2.2	1	1520
607	17	4	159	0.6	33	0	2	0	2.8	0	1815

MODEL BUILDING

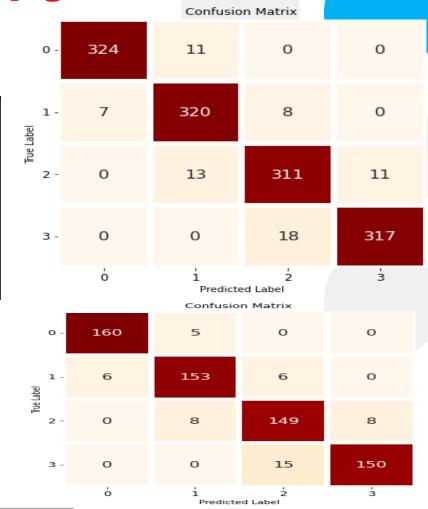
- > KNEIGHBOUR CLASSIFIER
- > RANDOM FOREST CLASSIFIER
- > GRADIENT BOOSTING CLASSIFIER
- > LOGISTIC REGRESSION
- >XGB CLASSIFIERD
- > DECISION TREE CLASSIFIER
- >SUPPORT VECTOR MACHINE

Implementing K N e i g h b o u r s Classifier contd.

Train metrics

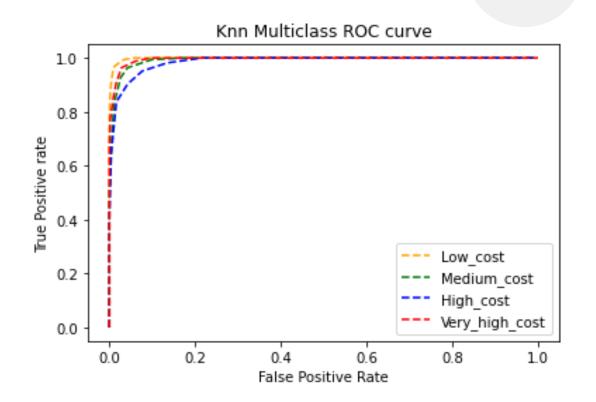
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
ø	0.98	0.97	0.97	335
1	0.93	0.96	0.94	335
2	0.92	0.93	0.93	335
3	0.97	0.95	0.96	335
accuracy			0.95	1340
macro avg	0.95	0.95	0.95	1340
weighted avg	0.95	0.95	0.95	1340

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0 1 2 3	0.96 0.92 0.88 0.95	0.97 0.93 0.90 0.91	0.97 0.92 0.89 0.93	165 165 165 165
accuracy macro avg weighted avg	0.93 0.93	0.93 0.93	0.93 0.93 0.93	660 660 660



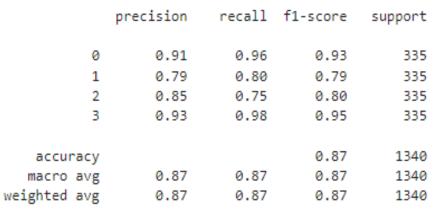
Implementing K Neighbours Classifier

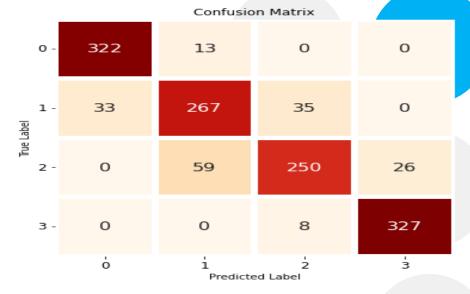
- T P R = TP/(TP+FN)
- FPR = FP/(FP+TN)

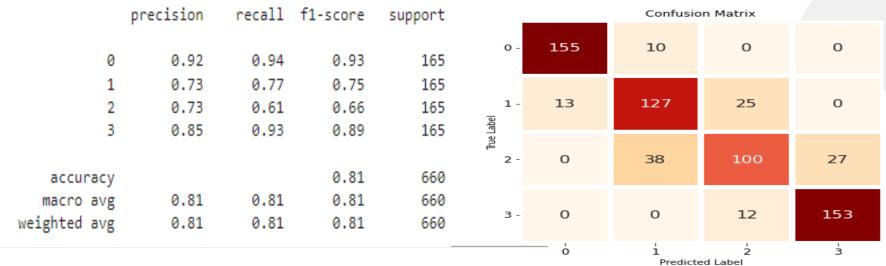


Implementing Random Forest Classifier









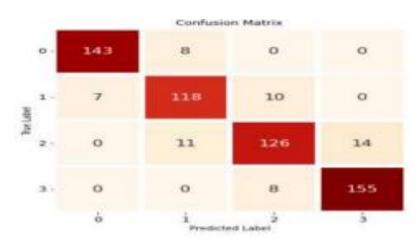
Implementing GradientBoostingClassifier

Train metrics

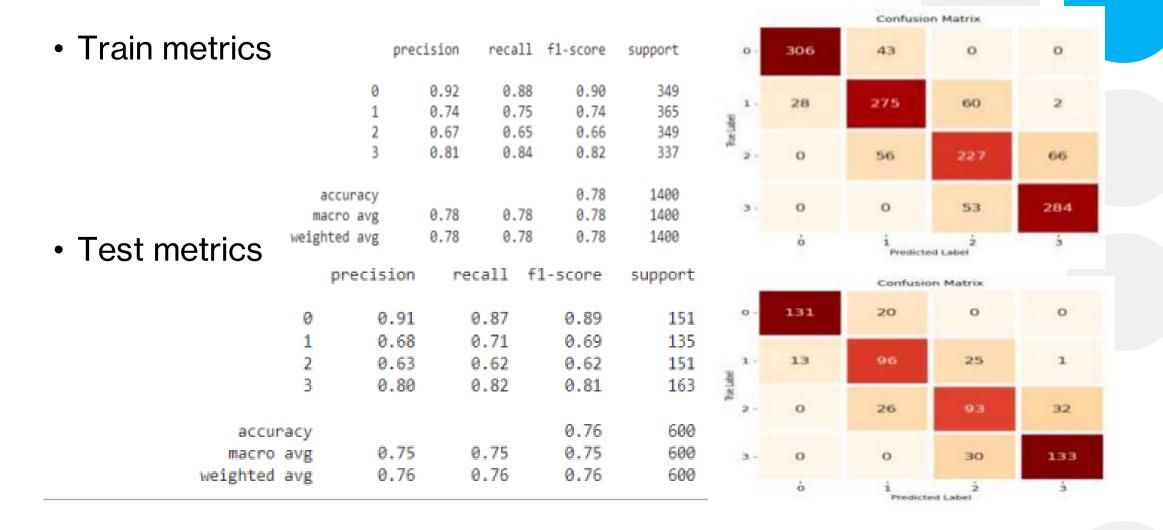
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.95	0.95	0.95	151
1	0.86	0.87	0.87	135
2	0.88	0.83	0.85	151
3	0.92	0.95	0.93	163
accuracy			0.90	600
macro avg	0.90	0.90	0.90	600
weighted avg	0.90	0.90	0.90	600



	precision	recall	f1-score	support
9	0.95	0.95	0.95	151
1	0.86	0.87	0.87	135
2	0.88	0.83	0.85	151
3	0.92	0.95	0.93	163
accuracy			0.90	600
macro avg	0.90	0.90	0.90	600
eighted avg	0.90	0.90	0.90	600



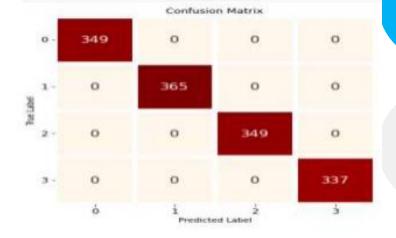
Implementing Logistic regression



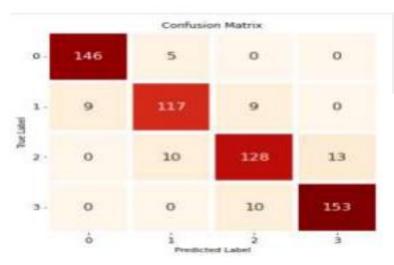
Implementing XGB Classifier

Train metrics

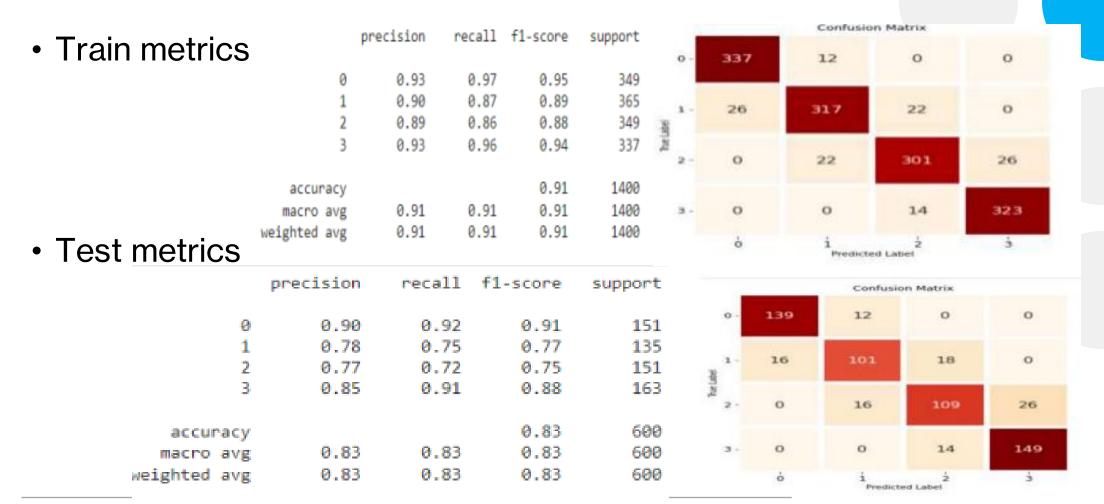
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0 1 2 3	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	349 365 349 337
accuracy macro avg ighted avg	1.00 1.00	1.00	1.00 1.00 1.00	1400 1400 1400



	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.94	0.97	0.95	151
1	0.89	0.87	0.88	135
2	0.87	0.85	0.86	151
3	0.92	0.94	0.93	163
accuracy			0.91	600
macro avg	0.91	0.90	0.90	600
weighted avg	0.91	0.91	0.91	600



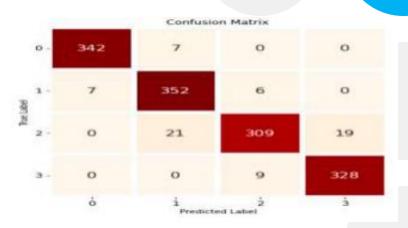
Implementing Decision Tree Classifier



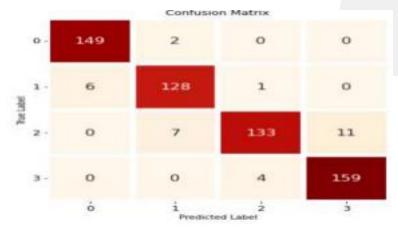
Implementing Support Vector Machine

Train metrics

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
	•			
0	0.98	0.98	0.98	349
1	0.93	0.96	0.94	365
2	0.95	0.89	0.92	349
3	0.95	0.97	0.96	337
accuracy			0.95	1400
macro avg	0.95	0.95	0.95	1400
weighted avg	0.95	0.95	0.95	1400



	precision	recall	t1-score	support
0	0.96	0.99	0.97	151
1	0.93	0.95	0.94	135
2	0.96	0.88	0.92	151
3	0.94	0.98	0.95	163
accuracy			0.95	600
macro avg	0.95	0.95	0.95	600
ghted avg	0.95	0.95	0.95	600



Best Hyperparameters

- So we had chosen Kneighbors classifier for the prediction and the best hyperparameters obtained are as below
- Best hyperparameters: Train: (algorithm='auto', leaf_size=30, metric='Euclidean', metric_params=None, n_jobs=None, n_neighbors=11, p=2, weights='distance')
- Test: (algorithm='auto', leaf_size=30, metric='euclidean', metric_params=None, n_jobs=None, n_neighbors=17, p=2, weights='distance')

CONCLUSION

- Ram, Battery_power features were found to be the most relevant features for predicting price range of mobiles and dropping negative correlation features which are clock speed, mobile_wt, touch_screen
- ➤ Knn gives acc score of 95% and Xg boost 91%.
- > Xgboost and KNN both are given best roc_auc_accuracy score of 99%.
- In case of Xgboost hyper parameter(using grid_search cv) gives very good result.
- > Logistic regression is giving the less results among all the algorithms
- > So we conclude that kneighbors classifier and Xgboost is giving the best results for these dataset
- ➤ So we can say that in the price range prediction as the ram and battery_power increases the price range will increase for sure.

THANK YOU