# Smartphones Sales

Product Analysis project

## Agenda:

- Dataset
- Data Cleaning and Transformation
- Data Exploration
- Dashboard
- ML model In the second part ISA

#### Dataset

This dataset contains more than 900 types of smartphones with these **features**:

- Company Name
- Model Name
- Front Camera
- Back Camera
- Processor
- Battery Capacity
- Screen Size
- Launched Price
- Launched Year
- Mobile Weight in grams
- RAM

# Data Cleaning and Transformation 🖋

#### Feature engineering:

Let's take an example of Back Camera column:



I noticed that the Back Camera column contains multiple attributes within the same cell. While this isn't necessarily wrong, it can lead to the loss of important information during analysis.

To address this, I applied **one-hot encoding**, which helps improve our analysis by breaking down the data into separate features. Additionally, if we plan to build a machine learning model, one-hot encoding will significantly enhance its performance by providing structured, numerical data.

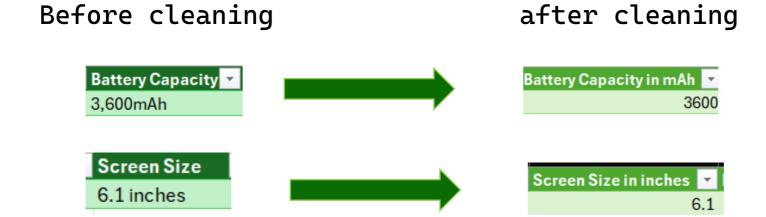
Total MB's of Back Camera 🔻 is back camera contains wide angle	💌 is back camera contains ultra-wide	angle 🔽 is backcamera c	ontains Telephoto 🔽 is backcamera contains macro 🔽
48 0	0	0	0
48 0	0	0	0
48 0	0	0	0
48 0	0	0	0
48 0	0	0	0
48 0	0	0	0
62 0	0	0	0
62 0	0	0	0

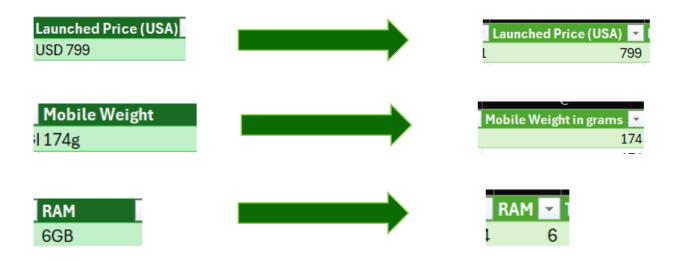
To make this in Power Query, I used split columns by delimiter, then replaced values: if 'yes,' replace 1; if 'no,' replace 0.

#### I did the same in front camera:

Total MB's of front car	mera 💌 is Front Came	ra contains ultrawide 🔻 is Front Camer	a supports 4K 🔽 is front camera	a contains UDC 🔻 is front camera c	ontains Telephoto 💌
;	12	0	0	0	0
;	12	0	0	0	0
	12	0	0	0	0
i	12	0	0	0	0
	12	0	0	0	0
1	12	0	0	0	0
	12	0	1	0	0
	12	0	1	0	0
	12	0	1	0	0
i	12	0	1	0	0
	12	0	1	0	0
	12	0	1	0	0

And to enhance the analysis, I converted this feature:





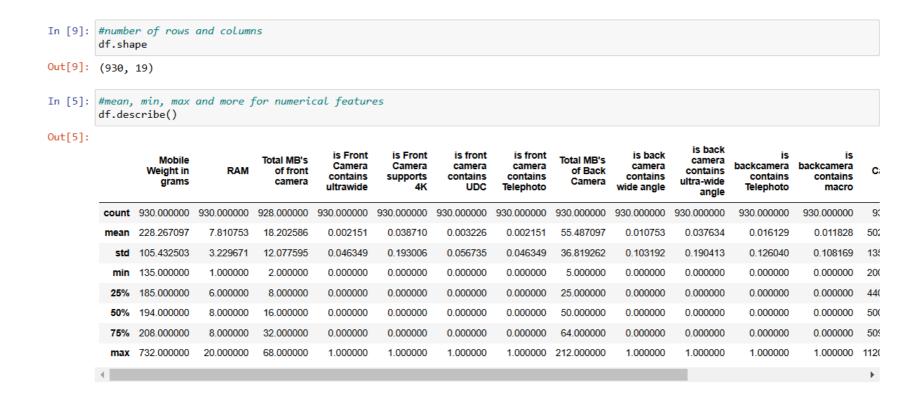
Finally, if you are interested, feel free to see the data.

<u>Data before cleaning</u> <u>Data after cleaning</u>

Ok, after cleaning and transformation, we want to explore our data and understand it more, so we will use Python to make data exploration.

# Data Exploration 🔍

## Sample of our data exploration:



```
In [12]: df.isnull().sum()
Out[12]: Company Name
         Model Name
                                                     0
         Mobile Weight in grams
         Total MB's of front camera
         is Front Camera contains ultrawide
         is Front Camera supports 4K
         is front camera contains UDC
         is front camera contains Telephoto
         Total MB's of Back Camera
         is back camera contains wide angle
         is back camera contains ultra-wide angle
         is backcamera contains Telephoto
         is backcamera contains macro
         Processor
         Battery Capacity in mAh
         Screen Size in inches
         Launched Price (USA)
         Launched Year
         dtype: int64
```

There is a null in (Total MBs of front camera). Ok, let's go to the data and see the problem.



These two phones have blank in MBs of front camera

#### So Let's see the raw data.



Company Name	Model Name	Mobile Weight	RAM -	Front Camera 🔻
Huawei	Nova 9 Pro	186g	8GB	Dual 32MP
Company Name	Model Name 🕶	Mobile Weight 🔻	RAM -	Front Camera
Huawei	Nova 10 Pro	191g	8GB	Dual 60MP

So I entered these two values manually.

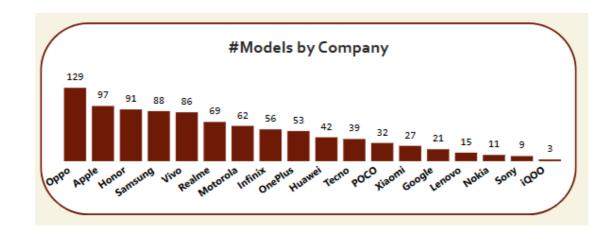
Again, if you are interested, feel free to see the full data exploration  $\underline{\text{here}}$  .

#### Dashboard

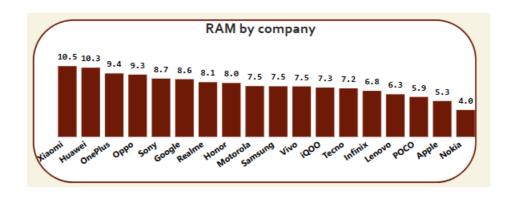
What is the average price of smartphones for each company in this dataset?



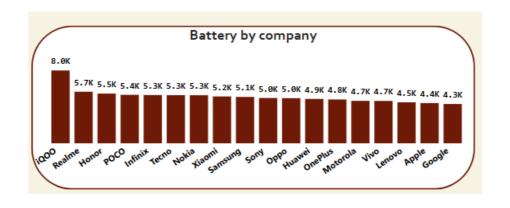
What is number of smartphones models for each company in this dataset?



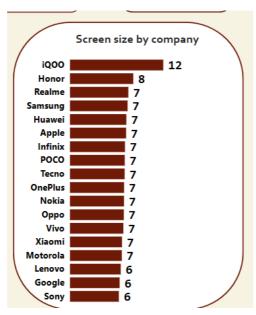
# What is the average RAM per company?



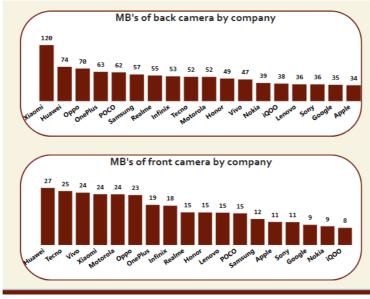
# What is the average battery per company?



What is the average Screen size per company?

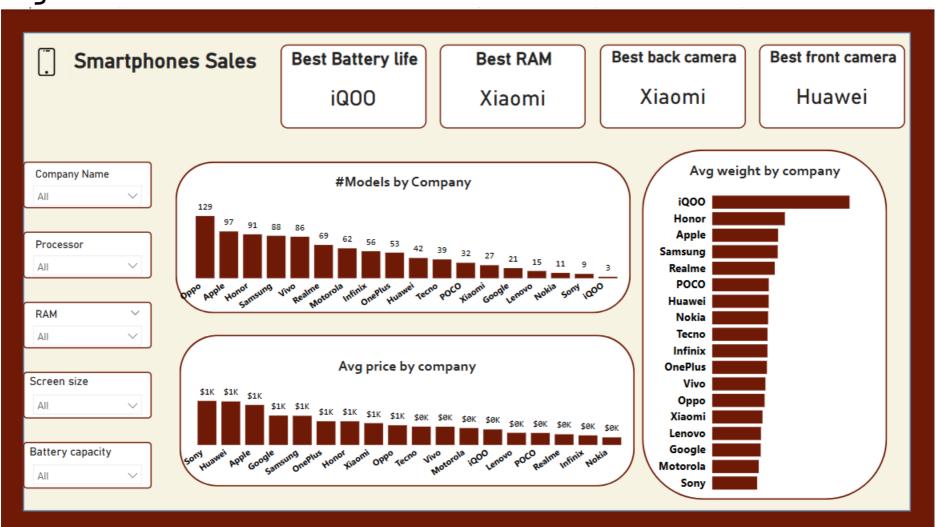


What is the average MB's of camera by company?

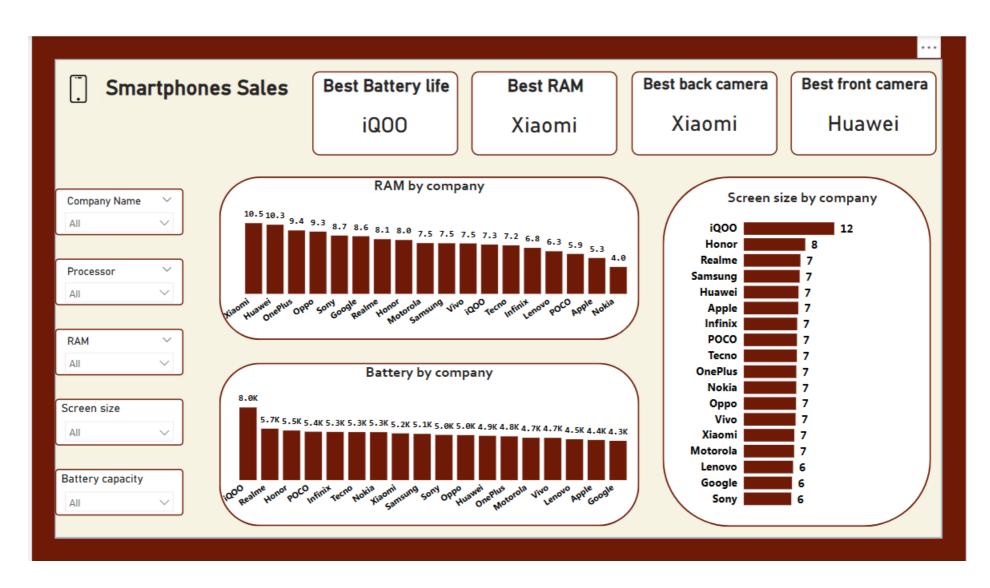


#### Full dashboard

## Page 1:



## Page 2:



## Page 3:

