Project 2: Price assurance?

DS 3010 Data Science III: Computational Data Intelligence

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Worcester Polytechnic Institute

Outline

1. Introduction

2. Case study: Mobile Phone

3. Accuracy Problem

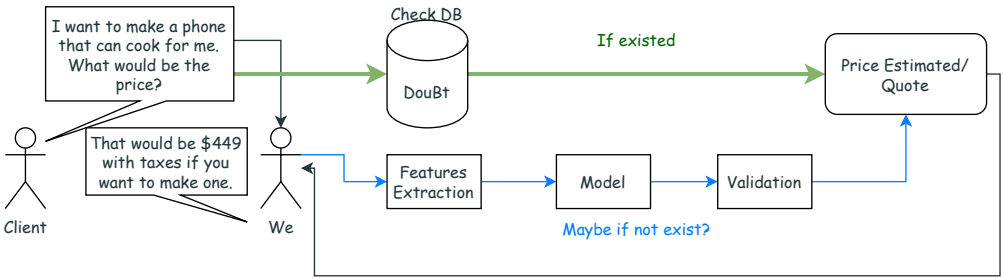
   Structured vs Quasi-Continuous

   n-Binary vs Dirichlet?

4. Conclusion

Introduction

Introduction



Case Study: Mobile Phone

Dataset

Numerical information

- Battery power
- Talk time

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- Battery power
- Talk time
- Clock speed?
- Front camera and primary camera pixel count?
- Internal storage and RAM?
- Mobile dimensions?

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Numerical information

- Battery power
- Talk time
- Clock speed?
- Front camera and primary camera pixel count?
- Internal storage and RAM?
- Mobile dimensions?

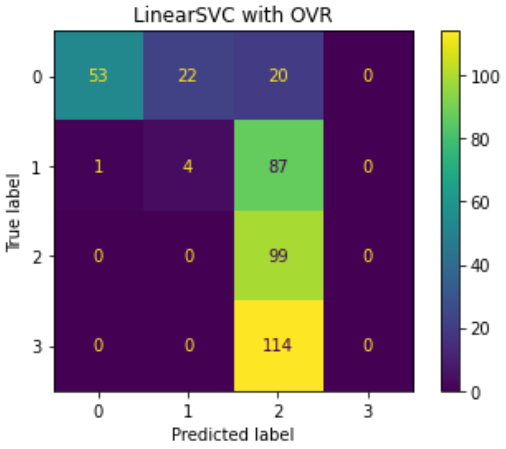
Non-numerical information

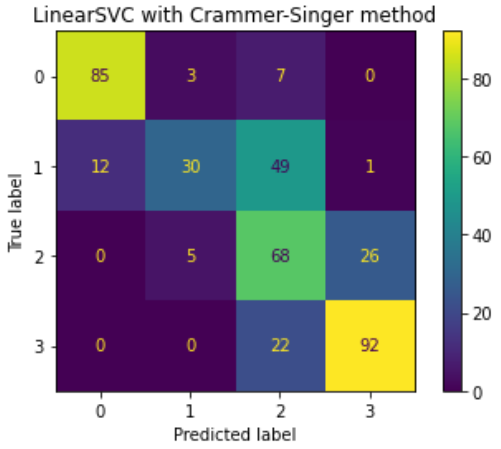
- Connectivity (Bluetooth,4G,etc.)
- Touchscreen

Modeling

- Linear model
  - Linear Support Vector Classification (LinearSVC)
  - Logistic Regression (LR)
- Non-linear model
  - Multi-Layer Perceptrons (MLP)

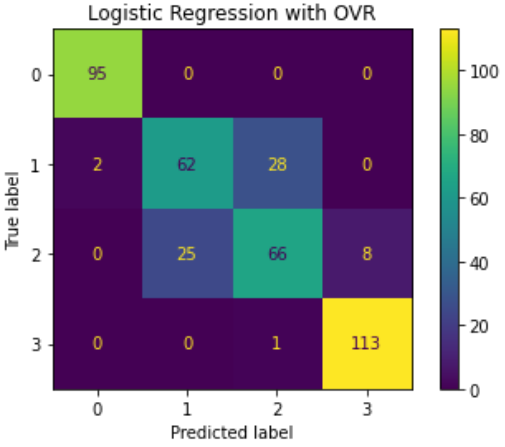
LinearSVC

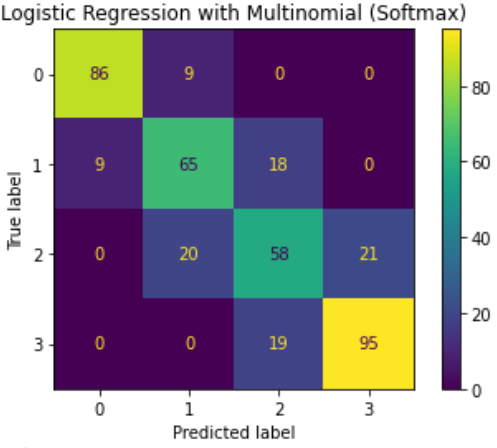




Accuracy=0.39Accuracy=0.68

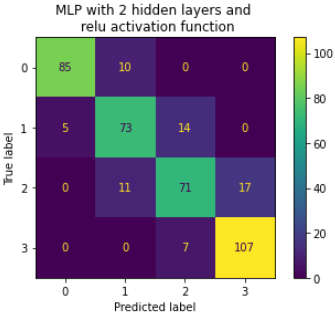
Logistic Regression

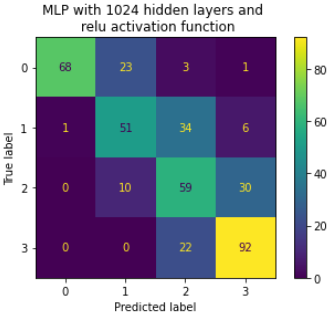


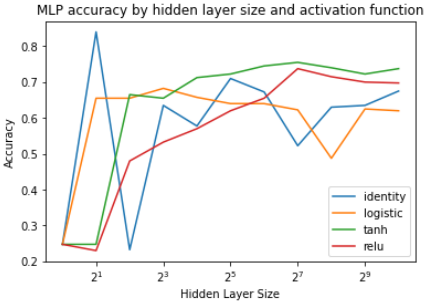


Accuracy = 0.84Accuracy =0.76

Multi-Layer Perceptrons







Accuracy Problem

Why ordinal classification instead of normal classification?

Let say we have observations

$$X_1, \ldots, X_n \sim \text{Categorical}(|\mathcal{C}|, \rho)$$

with a class set $\mathcal{C} = \{c_1, c_2, \ldots, c_k\}$ and probability measure ρ.

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Generally, we would use categorical cross-entropy as our objective. However, what if the class set is quasi-continuous in such the way that distance measure can be used?

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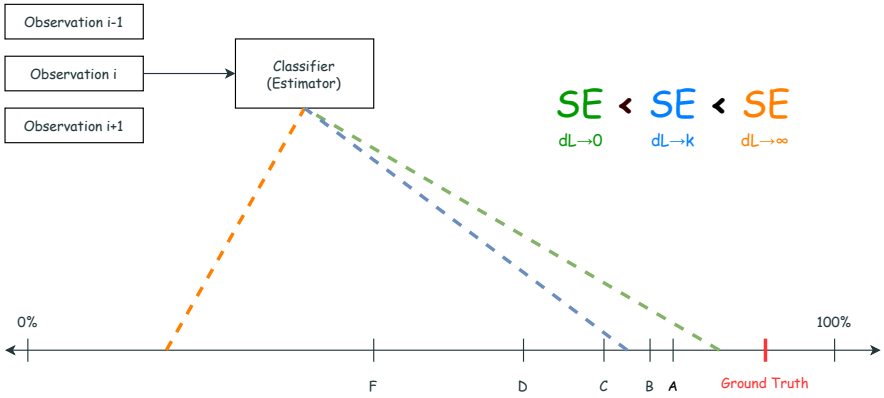
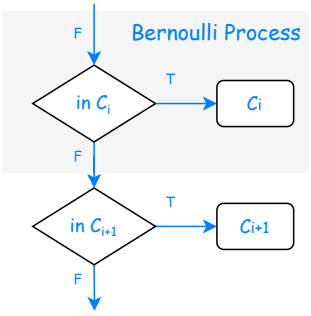
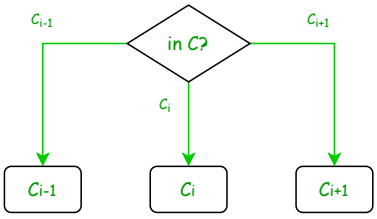


In this scenario, the quasi-continuous space can be defined as discretized space. Notice that the continuity implies that the blue prediction should have less penalty to the objective function compared to orange one.

One-vs-Rest vs Multinomial?



One-VS-Rest



Multinomial

Conclusion

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- How can we use the model in real world?

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- How can we use the model in real world?
- Will our business works?