

Batch: HO – ML 1**Experiment Number: 07****Roll Number: 16010422234****Name: Chandana Galgali**

Aim of the Experiment: Describe the following points with respect to the business under consideration.

Program/ Steps:

1. Problem faced by the business

The system is designed such that it helps to estimate the price of a Car based upon the different features present, so it helps the business to give the correct amount of pricing to their Car Models, so that the customers are attracted and also are satisfied with the price range assigned based upon its features. So, assigning Price range accordingly is challenging without the use of ML algorithms.

2. Approach/ Methodology followed by the business

The methodology which we followed was that we took the dataset of Automobile Price Data. Then we split the dataset into train and test. Then we used Linear Regression and trained the machine learning model with that dataset and in the end we tested that model.

3. Skill Sets, infrastructure and other impact on the business during implementation

Skillset: Cloud computing

Infrastructure: Microsoft Azure Cloud services

There were no as such impacts on the business, as any of the business service lines were not being used.

4. Similar approaches followed by other businesses

Step 1. Sign-in using Microsoft account on studio.azureml.net

Step 2. Creating a workspace for our Machine Learning project.

Step 3. Select New option on bottom right:

Step 4. Click on Blank experiment and write name and summary of experiment

Step 5. Select From Saved Datasets-> Samples-> dataset of your choice

Step 6. Now, search ‘Select columns in dataset’ from items and drag it

Step 7. Now, click on launch column selector-> with rules->exclude column normalized-losses as that column contains many rows/records with empty values.

Step 8. Search and select ‘Clean Missing Data’ from items list

Step 9. Now, select cleaning mode -> Remove entire row as it will remove the entire row wherever missing value is found

Step 10. Again choose ‘select columns in dataset’

Step 11. Now, launch column selector and include all the columns based on which prediction is to be done: make, body-style, wheel-base, engine-size, horsepower, peak-rpm, highway-mpg, price

Step 12. Now, select ‘split data’ from list and drag it

Step 13. For Split data, enter the fraction of data which is needed for training while rest will be used for testing

Step 14. Now, Select ‘Linear Regression’ as the algorithm to be used and ‘Train Model’ from list

Step 15. For training model, click on launch column selector, include price column as Price is what is to be predicted

Step 16. Add Score Model from list drag it and make connections

Step 17. Now, Add Evaluate Model from list and make connections

Step 18. Now, Click on Run

Step 19. To check prediction results, right click on Score Model, select visualize

Step 20. To check Evaluation results, right click on Evaluation Model, select visualize

Output/Result:

The screenshot shows the Azure AI | Machine Learning Studio Designer interface. The left sidebar navigation includes 'All workspaces', 'Home', 'Model catalog', 'Authoring' (selected), 'Prompt flow', 'Assets', 'Data', 'Jobs', 'Components', 'Pipelines', 'Environments', 'Models', 'Endpoints', 'Manage', 'Compute', 'Monitoring', 'Data Labeling', and 'Linked Services'. The main workspace shows a pipeline titled 'Pipeline-Created-on-07-21-2023'. The pipeline interface has tabs for 'Data' and 'Component'. Under 'Data', there is a preview of the 'Automobile price data' dataset. The dataset has 205 rows and 26 columns. The columns listed are: symboling, normalized-losses, make, fuel-type, aspiration, num-of-doors, body-style, and drive-wheels. A tooltip message says 'To view, select a column in the table'.

Azure AI | Machine Learning Studio

Default Directory > kramitml > Designer > Authoring

Tags: All + Add filter

Data Component

1 + Most relevant

Pipeline-Created-on-07-21-2023

DataOutput

Rows 205 Columns 26

el-stem	bore	stroke	compression-ratio	horsepower	peak-rpm	city-mpg	highway-mpg	price
zfi	3.47	2.68	9	111	5000	21	27	13495
zfi	3.47	2.68	9	111	5000	21	27	16500
zfi	2.68	3.47	9	154	5000	19	26	16500
zfi	3.19	3.4	10	102	5500	24	30	13950
zfi	3.19	3.4	8	115	5500	18	22	17450
zfi	3.19	3.4	8.5	110	5500	19	25	15250
zfi	3.19	3.4	8.5	110	5500	19	25	17710
zfi	3.19	3.4	8.5	110	5500	19	25	18920
zfi	3.13	3.4	8.3	140	5500	17	20	23875
zfi	3.13	3.4	7	160	5500	16	22	NaN
zfi	3.5	2.8	8.8	101	5800	23	29	16430
zfi	3.5	2.8	8.8	101	5800	23	29	16925
zfi	3.31	3.19	9	121	4250	21	28	20970
zfi	3.31	3.19	9	121	4250	21	28	21105
zfi	3.31	3.19	9	121	4250	20	25	24565
zfi	3.62	3.39	8	182	5400	16	22	30760
zfi	3.62	3.39	8	182	5400	16	22	4115

price

Statistics

- Mean 13207.1294
- Median 10295
- Min 5118
- Max 45400
- Standard deviation 7947.0663
- Unique values 186
- Missing values 4
- Feature type Numeric Feature

Visualizations

Frequency

Normalized Losses

Statistics

- Mean 122
- Median 115
- Min 65
- Max 256
- Standard deviation 35.4422
- Unique values 51
- Missing values 41
- Feature type Numeric Feature

Visualizations

Azure AI | Machine Learning Studio

Default Directory > kramitml > Designer > Authoring

Tags: All + Add filter

Data Component

1 + Most relevant

Pipeline-Created-on-07-21-2023

DataOutput

Rows 205 Columns 26

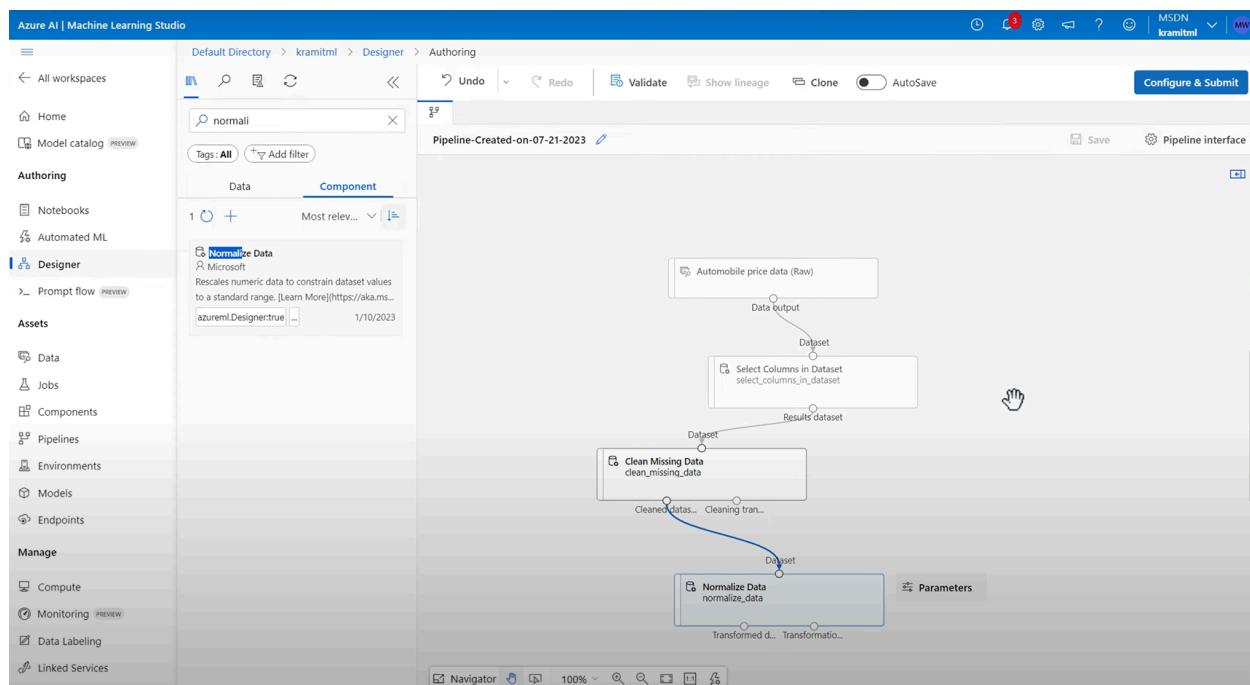
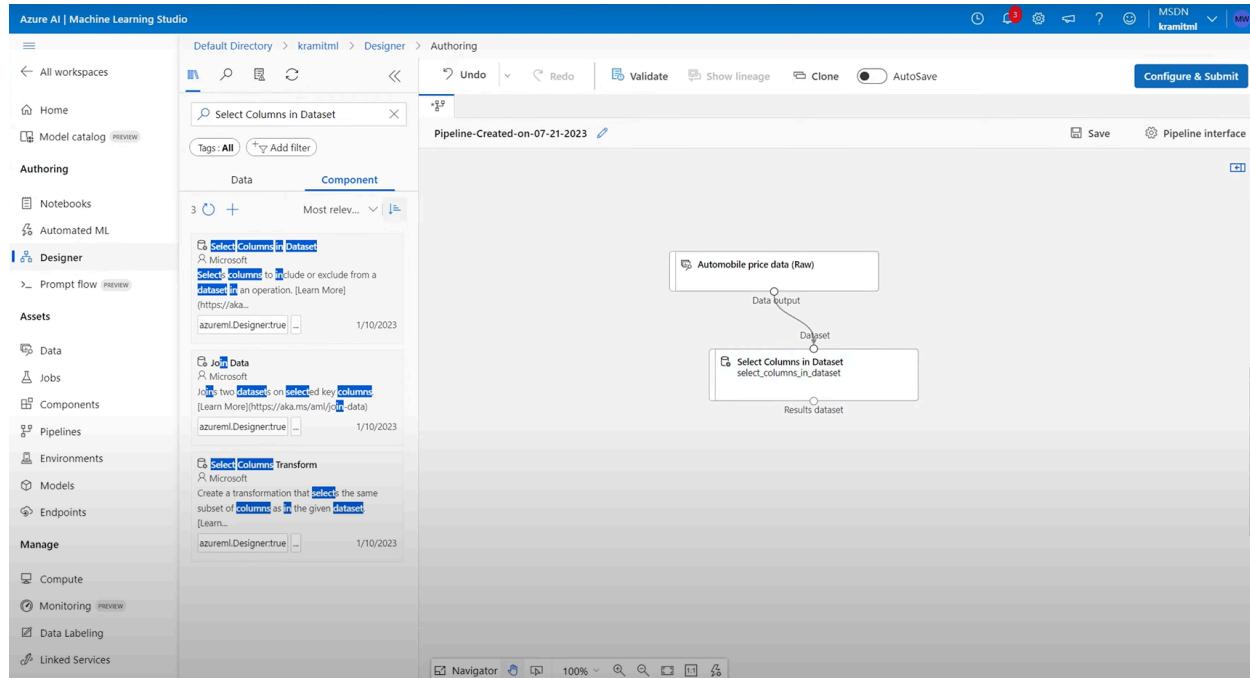
symboling	normalized-losses	make	fuel-type	aspiration	num-of-doors	body-style	drive-wheels
3	NaN	alfa-romero	gas	std	two	convertible	rwd
3	NaN	alfa-romero	gas	std	two	convertible	rwd
1	NaN	alfa-romero	gas	std	two	hatchback	rwd
2	164	audi	gas	std	four	sedan	fwd
2	164	audi	gas	std	four	sedan	4wd
2	NaN	audi	gas	std	two	sedan	fwd
1	158	audi	gas	std	four	sedan	fwd
1	NaN	audi	gas	std	four	wagon	fwd
1	158	audi	gas	turbo	four	sedan	fwd
0	NaN	audi	gas	turbo	two	hatchback	4wd
2	192	bmw	gas	std	two	sedan	rwd
0	192	bmw	gas	std	four	sedan	rwd
0	188	bmw	gas	std	two	sedan	rwd
0	188	bmw	gas	std	four	sedan	rwd
1	NaN	bmw	gas	std	four	sedan	rwd
0	NaN	bmw	gas	std	two	sedan	rwd
0	NaN	bmw	gas	std	two	sedan	rwd

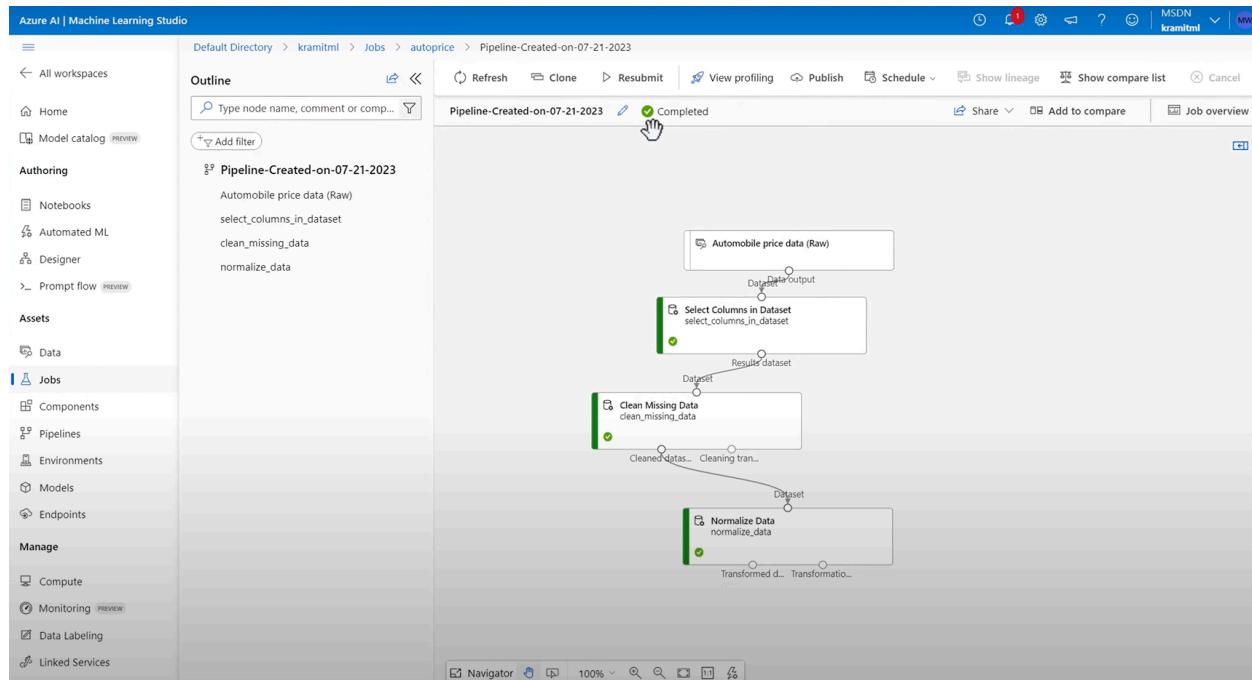
normalized-losses

Statistics

- Mean 122
- Median 115
- Min 65
- Max 256
- Standard deviation 35.4422
- Unique values 51
- Missing values 41
- Feature type Numeric Feature

Visualizations

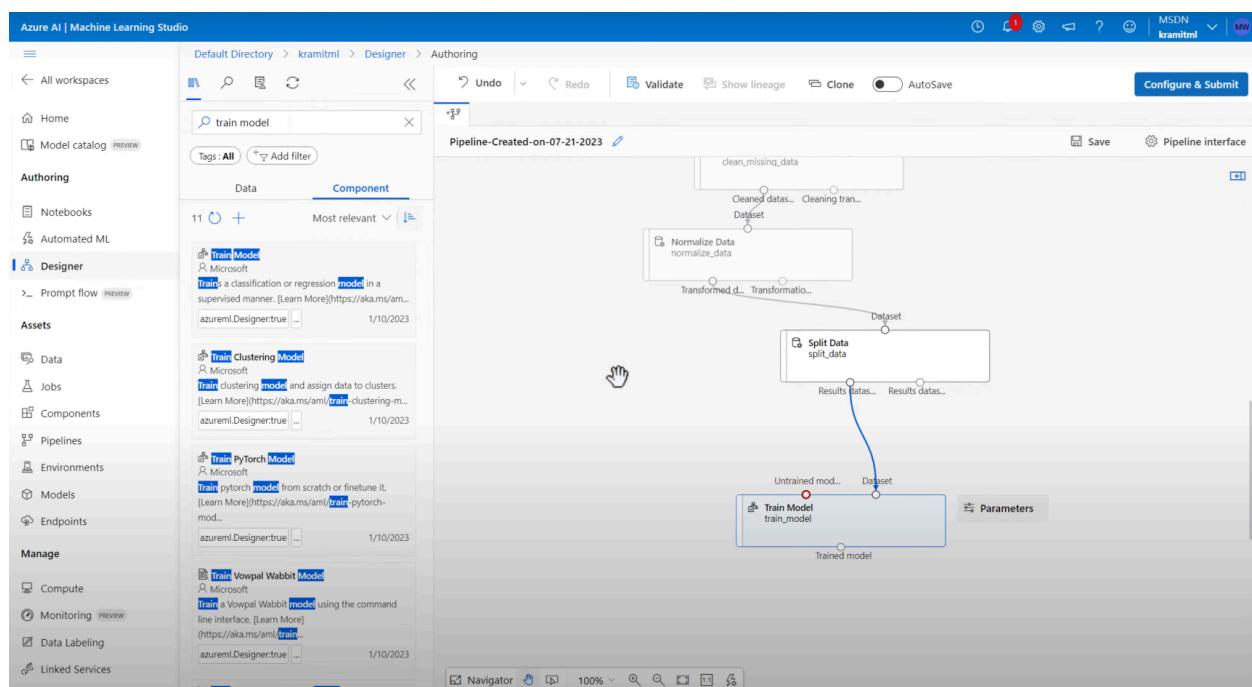
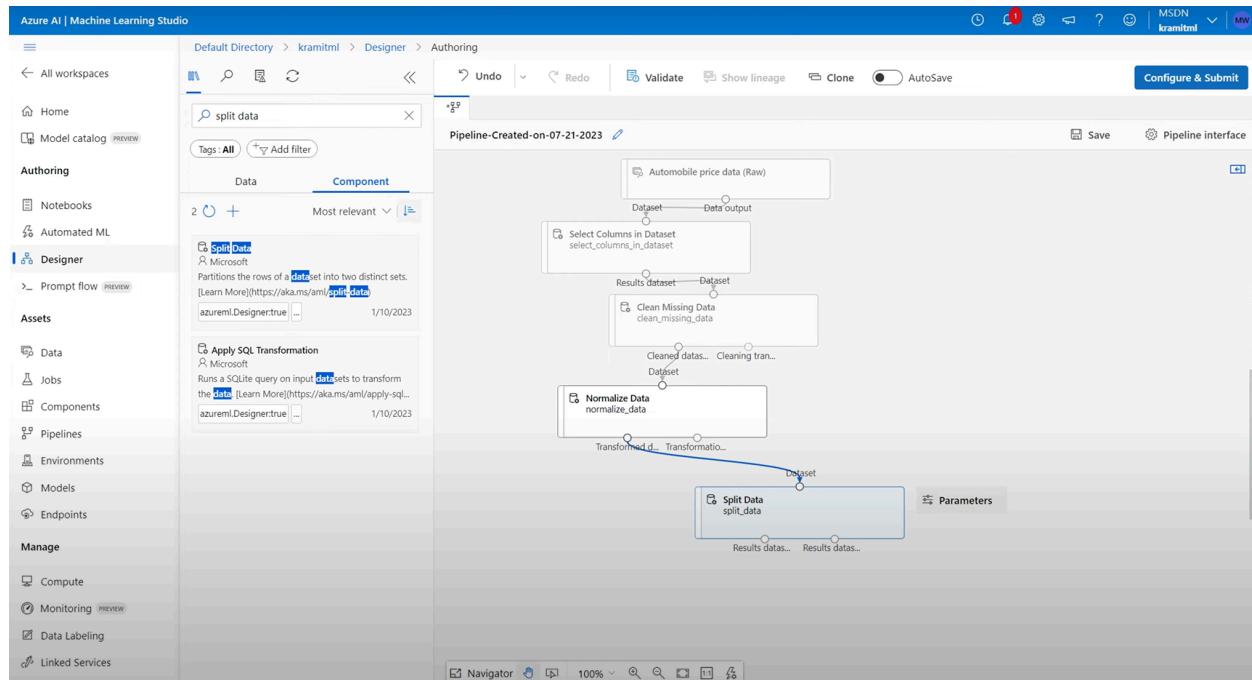


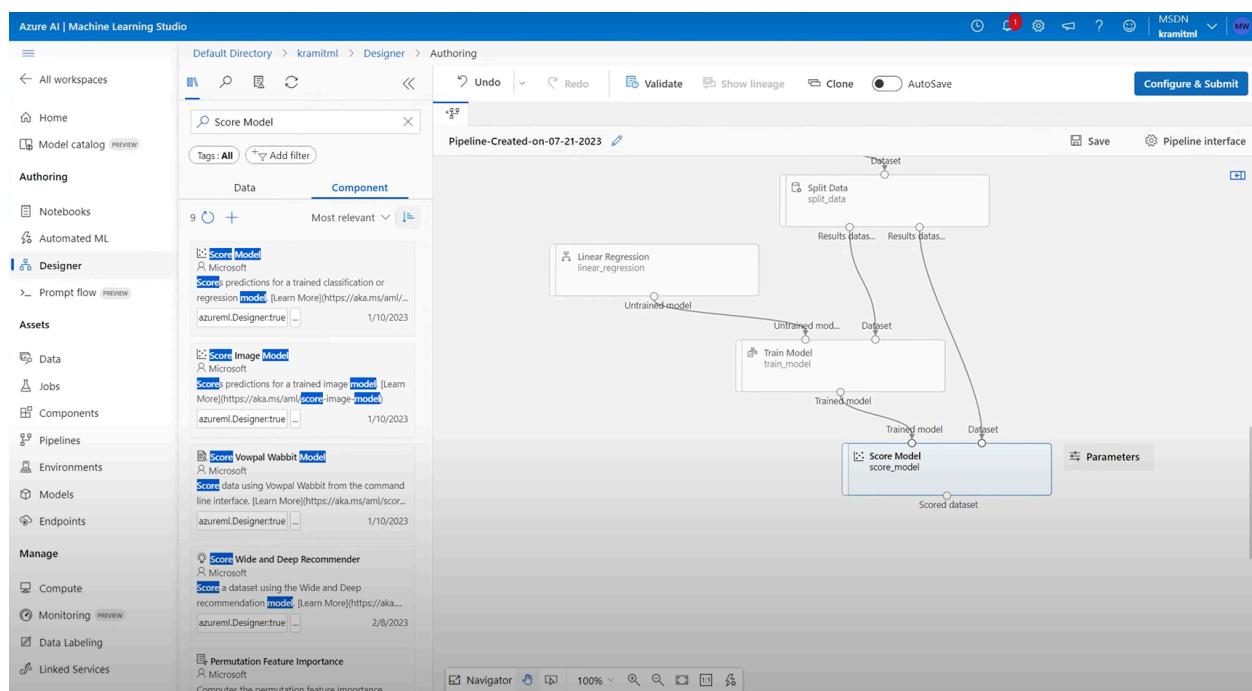
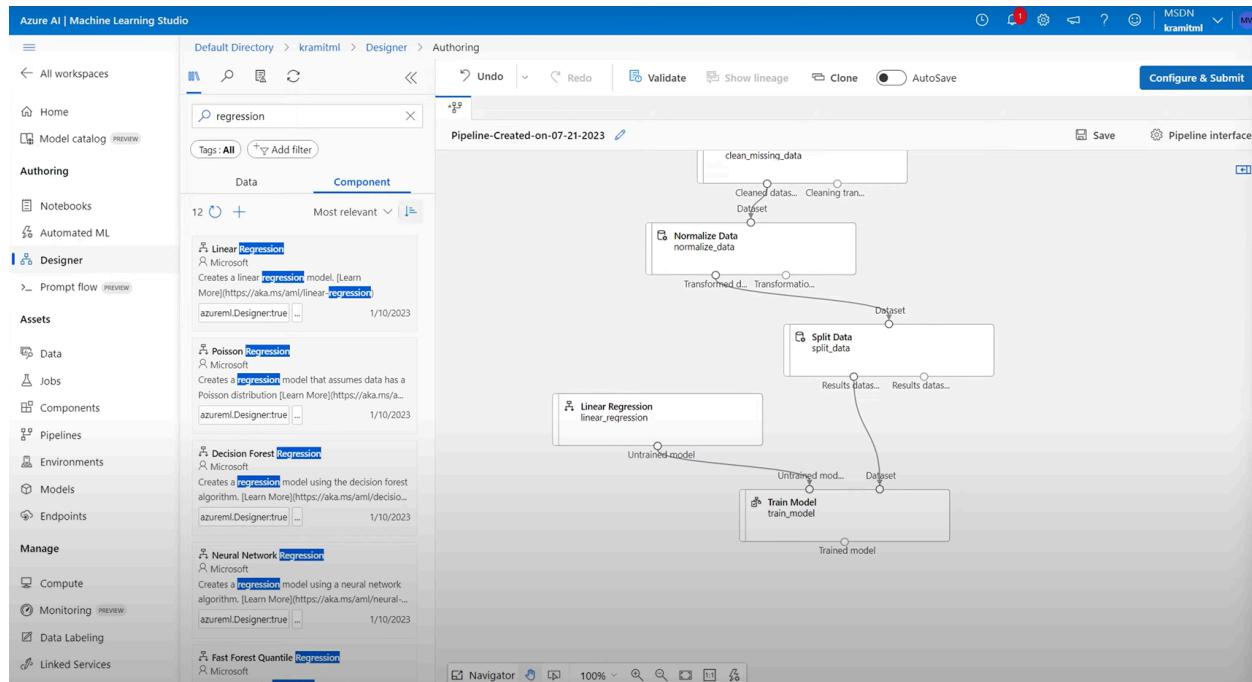


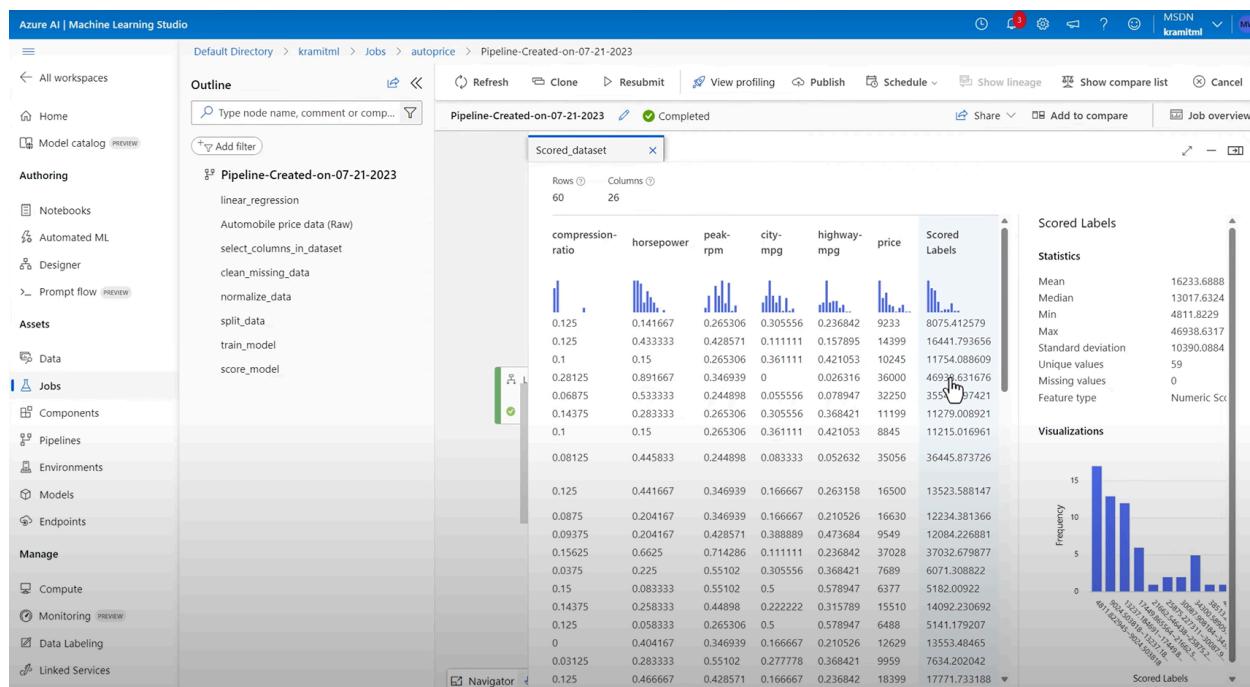
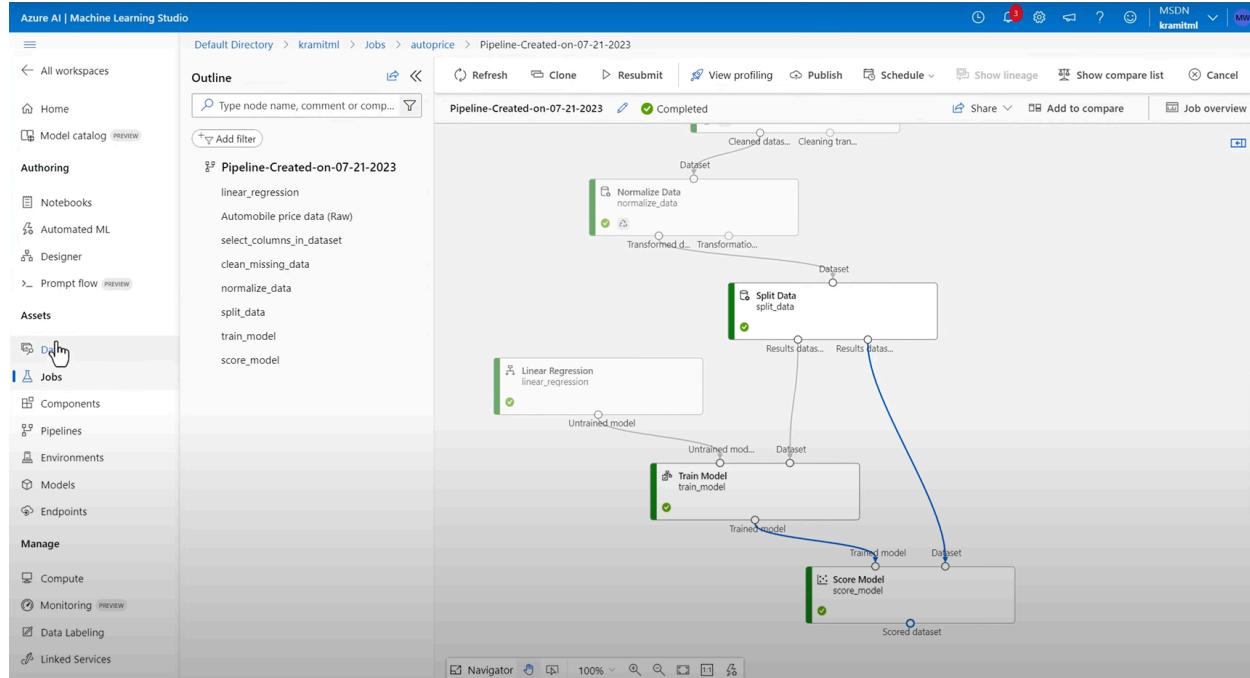
The screenshot shows a preview of the "Transformed_dataset" output. The table has 199 rows and 25 columns. The columns are:

	symboling	make	fuel-type	aspiration	num-of-doors	body-style	drive-wheels	engine-location	wheel-base
1	1	alfa-romero	gas	std	two	convertible	rwd	front	0.05830
1	1	alfa-romero	gas	std	two	hatchback	rwd	front	0.23032
0.6	0.6	alfa-romero	gas	std	two	sedan	fwd	front	0.38484
0.8	0.8	audi	gas	std	four	sedan	4wd	front	0.37317
0.8	0.8	audi	gas	std	two	sedan	fwd	front	0.38484
0.6	0.6	audi	gas	std	four	sedan	4wd	front	0.55976
0.6	0.6	audi	gas	turbo	four	wagon	fwd	front	0.55976
0.4	0.4	audi	gas	turbo	two	hatchback	4wd	front	0.37609
0.8	0.8	bmw	gas	std	two	sedan	rwd	front	0.42565
0.4	0.4	bmw	gas	std	four	sedan	rwd	front	0.42565
0.4	0.4	bmw	gas	std	four	sedan	rwd	front	0.42565
0.6	0.6	bmw	gas	std	four	sedan	rwd	front	0.49271
0.4	0.4	bmw	gas	std	four	sedan	rwd	front	0.49271
0.4	0.4	bmw	gas	std	two	sedan	rwd	front	0.49271
0.4	0.4	bmw	gas	std	four	sedan	rwd	front	0.68221
0.8	0.8	chevrolet	gas	std	two	hatchback	fwd	front	0.05247

To view, select a column in the table







Azure AI | Machine Learning Studio

Default Directory > kramitml > Jobs > autoprice > Pipeline-Created-on-07-21-2023

Outline Refresh Clone Resubmit View profiling Publish Schedule Show lineage Show compare list Job overview Cancel

Pipeline-Created-on-07-21-2023 Completed Share Add to compare Job overview

Scored dataset

Rows 60 Columns 26

compression-ratio	horsepower	peak-rpm	city-mpg	highway-mpg	price	Scored Labels
0.125	0.141667	0.265306	0.305556	0.236842	9233	8075.412579
0.125	0.433333	0.428571	0.111111	0.157895	14399	16441.793656
0.1	0.15	0.265306	0.361111	0.421053	10245	11754.088609
0.28125	0.891667	0.346939	0	0.026316	3660	46938.631676
0.06875	0.533333	0.244898	0.055556	0.078947	32250	35546.097421
0.14375	0.283333	0.265306	0.305556	0.368421	11199	11279.008921
0.1	0.15	0.265306	0.361111	0.421053	8845	11215.016961
0.08125	0.445833	0.244898	0.083333	0.052632	35056	36445.873726
0.125	0.441667	0.346939	0.166667	0.263158	16500	13523.588147
0.0875	0.204167	0.346939	0.166667	0.210526	16630	12234.381366
0.09375	0.204167	0.428571	0.388889	0.473684	9549	12084.226881
0.15625	0.6625	0.714286	0.111111	0.236842	37028	37032.679877
0.0375	0.225	0.55102	0.305556	0.368421	7680	6071.308822
0.15	0.083333	0.55102	0.5	0.578947	6377	5182.00922
0.14375	0.258333	0.44698	0.222222	0.151789	15510	14092.230692
0.125	0.058333	0.265306	0.5	0.578947	6488	5141.179207
0	0.404167	0.346939	0.166667	0.210526	12629	13553.48465
0.03125	0.283333	0.55102	0.277778	0.368421	9959	7634.202042
0.125	0.466667	0.428571	0.166667	0.236842	18399	17771.733188

price

Statistics

- Mean 16655.0167
- Median 13499
- Min 5399
- Max 45400
- Standard deviation 10167.3009
- Unique values 57
- Missing values 0
- Feature type Numeric Label

Visualizations

The histogram displays the frequency distribution of the 'price' feature. The x-axis represents price values ranging from 5399 to 45400, and the y-axis represents frequency from 0 to 15. The distribution is right-skewed, with the highest frequency occurring between 11279 and 13523.

Azure AI | Machine Learning Studio

Default Directory > kramitml > Designer > Authoring

Undo Redo Validate Show lineage Clone AutoSave Configure & Submit

Pipeline-Created-on-07-21-2023

Save Pipeline interface

Data Component

Tags: All Add filter

Linear Regression linear_regression

Untrained model

Train Model train_model

Trained model

Score Model score_model

Scored dataset

Evaluate Model evaluate_model

Evaluation results

Evaluate Recommender evaluate_recommender

Apply Transformation apply_transformation

Assign Data to Clusters assign_data_to_clusters

Cross Validate Model cross_validate_model

Configure & Submit

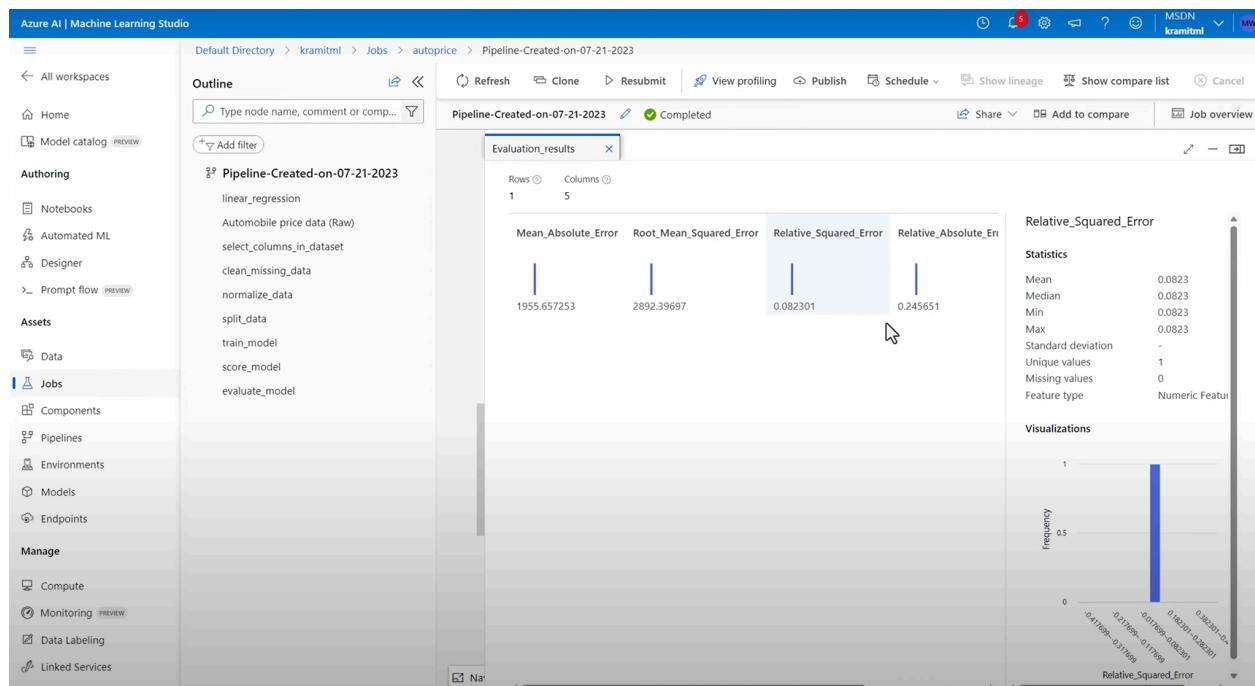
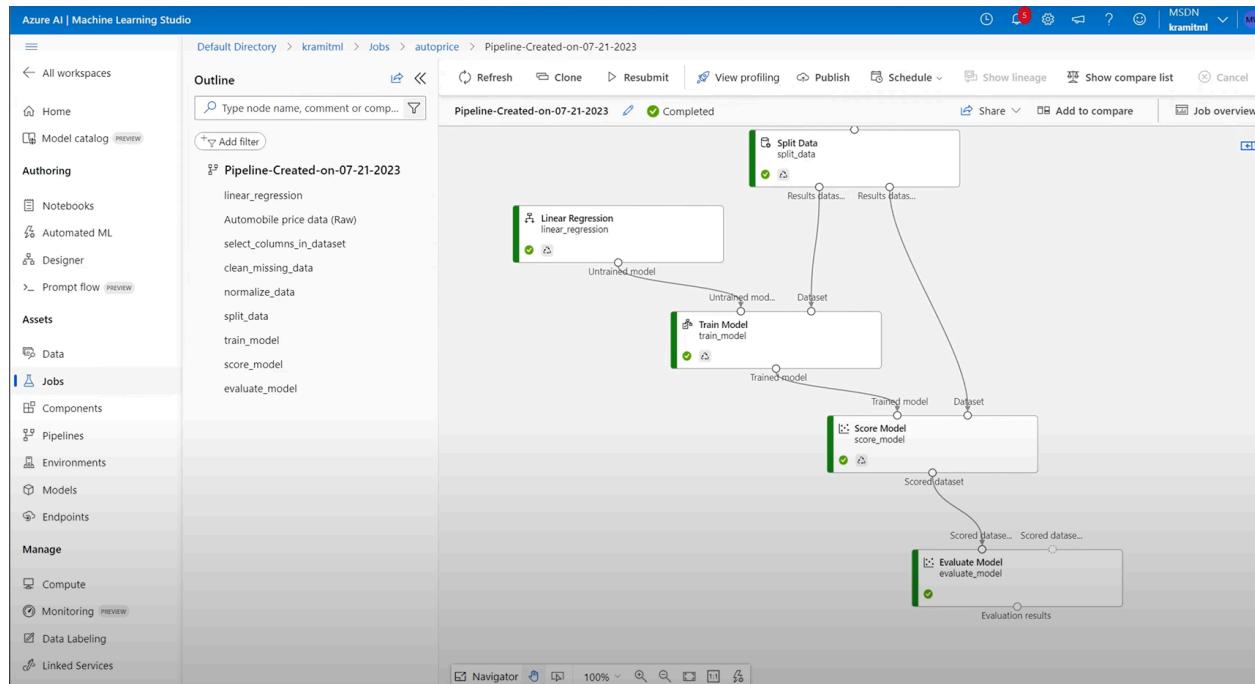
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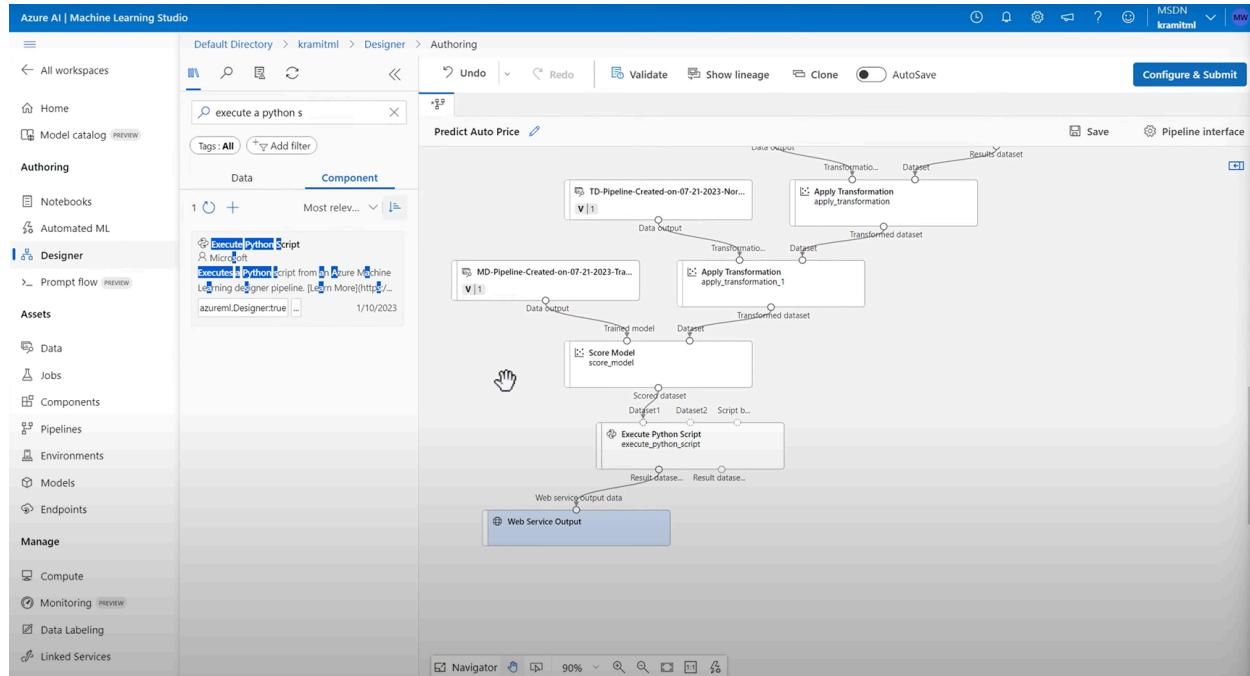
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0.28125	0.891667	0.346939	0	0.026316	3660	46938.631676
0.06875	0.533333	0.244898	0.055556	0.078947	32250	35546.097421
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0.1	0.15	0.265306	0.361111	0.421053	8845	11215.016961
0.08125	0.445833	0.244898	0.083333	0.052632	35056	36445.873726
0.125	0.441667	0.346939	0.166667	0.263158	16500	13523.588147
0.0875	0.204167	0.346939	0.166667	0.210526	16630	12234.381366
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0.0375	0.225	0.55102	0.305556	0.368421	7680	6071.308822
0.15	0.083333	0.55102	0.5	0.578947	6377	5182.00922
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0.125	0.058333	0.265306	0.5	0.578947	6488	5141.179207
0	0.404167	0.346939	0.166667	0.210526	12629	13553.48465
0.03125	0.283333	0.55102	0.277778	0.368421	9959	7634.202042
0.125	0.466667	0.428571	0.166667	0.236842	18399	17771.733188





symboling	normalized-losses	make	fuel-type	aspiration	num-of-doors	body-style	drive-wheels	engine-location	wheel-base
3	NaN	alfa-romero	gas	std	two	convertible	rwd	front	88.6
3	NaN	alfa-romero	gas	std	two	convertible	rwd	front	88.6
1	NaN	alfa-romero	gas	std	two	hatchback	rwd	front	94.5

Result_Dataset

Rows: 3 Columns: 1

predicted_price

14997.200106
14997.200106
135188147

Statistics

- Mean: 14505.9961
- Median: 14997.2001
- Min: 13523.5881
- Max: 14997.2001
- Standard deviation: 850.7903
- Unique values: 2
- Missing values: 0
- Feature type: Numeric Feature

Visualizations

A histogram showing the frequency distribution of predicted prices. The x-axis is labeled 'predicted_price' and ranges from 13500 to 15000. The y-axis is labeled 'Frequency' and ranges from 0 to 2. There are two bars: one at approximately 14997.200106 with a frequency of 1, and another at approximately 135188147 with a frequency of 2.

predict-auto-price

Input data to test endpoint

```
{
  "Inputs": {
    "WebServiceInput0": [
      {
        "symboling": 3,
        "normalized-losses": 1.0,
        "make": "alfa-romero",
        "fuel-type": "gas",
        "aspiration": "std",
        "num-of-doors": "two",
        "body-style": "convertible",
        "drive-wheels": "rwd",
        "engine-location": "front",
        "wheel-base": 88.6,
        "length": 168.8,
        "width": 64.1,
        "height": 48.8,
        "curb-weight": 2548,
        "engine-type": "dohc",
        "num-of-cylinders": "four",
        "engine-size": 130,
        "fuel-system": "mpfi",
        ...
      }
    ]
  }
}
```

Test result

```
{
  "Results": [
    {
      "WebServiceOutput0": [
        {
          "predicted_price": 14997.20010563118
        }
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```

Post Lab Question-Answers:

1. Differentiate between linear and nonlinear regression.

Linear Regression: Assumes a linear relationship between the independent variables and the dependent variable. The model can be expressed in a straight-line formula ($y = mx + b$).

Nonlinear Regression: Involves modeling relationships that do not follow a straight line. It uses polynomial, exponential, or logarithmic functions to fit data that exhibits a more complex relationship.

2. Write a note on converting non-linear models into linear models.

Converting Non-linear Model into Linear Model Non-linear models can often be transformed into linear models through mathematical manipulation:

- 1) Transformation: Applying mathematical transformations to the variables (e.g., logarithmic or polynomial transformations) to achieve linearity.
- 2) Linearization: Using techniques such as Taylor series expansion to approximate non-linear relationships as linear over a limited range.

Outcomes: Comprehend radial-basis-function (RBF) networks and Kernel learning method

Conclusion (based on the Results and outcomes achieved):

The experiment effectively illustrated the use of machine learning to address a specific business challenge. By implementing a systematic approach that included data collection, model training, and evaluation, we demonstrated how predictive analytics can lead to more informed decision-making. This process not only enhances operational efficiency but also improves customer satisfaction, highlighting the importance of data-driven strategies in today's competitive landscape.

References:

Books/ Journals/ Websites:

1. Han, Kamber, "Data Mining Concepts and Techniques", Morgan Kaufmann 3nd Edition

<https://archive.ics.uci.edu/dataset/10/automobile>