

Capstone Project-3 Mobile Price Range Prediction

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CONTENT:

- 1. Defining Problem Statement
- 2. EDA and Feature Engineering
- 3. Feature Selection
- 4. Preparing Dataset for Modeling
- 5 . Apply Model
- 6. Model Validation and Selection
- 7. Conclusion



THE DILEMMA:

In the competitive mobile phone market companies want to understand sales data of mobile phones and factors which drive the prices. The objective is to find out some relation between features of a mobile phone(e.g.- RAM, Internal Memory, etc.) and its selling price. In this problem, we do not have to predict the actual price but a price range indicating how high the price is.



DATA PIPELINE:

<u>Data processing</u>: In this part, we manually go through each features and encoded with numerical features. After that we have removed unnecessary features.

EDA: In this part, we do some exploratory data analysis (EDA) on the selected features to see the trend.

<u>Create a model</u>: Finally, in this part, we will create models. Creating a model is also not an easy task. It is an iterative process. We show how to start a simple model, and slowly add complexity for better performance.

DATA SUMMARY:



- 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
- Mobile_wt Weight of mobile phone
- N_cores Number of cores of processor
- Pc Primary Camera mega pixels

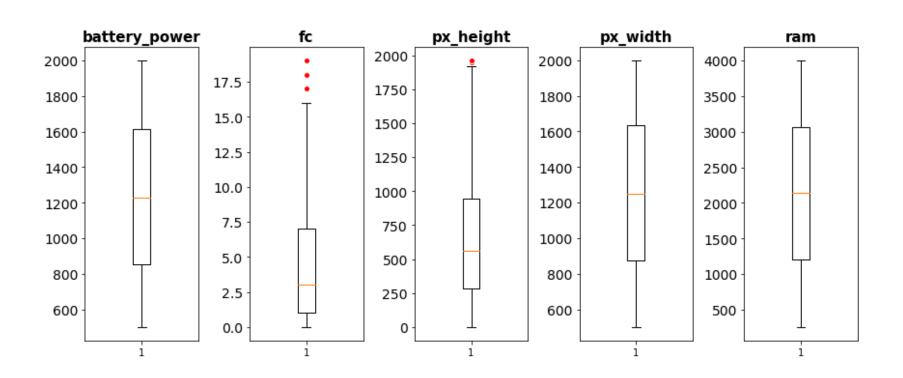
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DATA SUMMARY(Continue):

- Px_height Pixel Resolution Height
- Px_width Pixel Resolution
- 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
- Three_g Has 3G or not
- Touch_screen Has touch screen or not
- **Wifi** Has wifi or not
- **Price_range** This is the target variable with value of O(low cost), 1(medium cost), 2(high cost) and 3(very high cost)

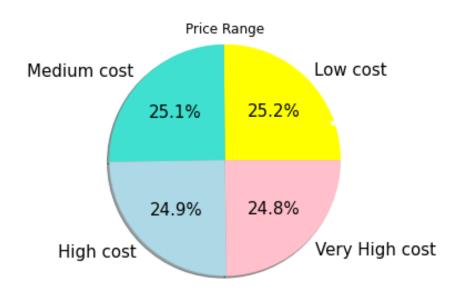


Box plot:



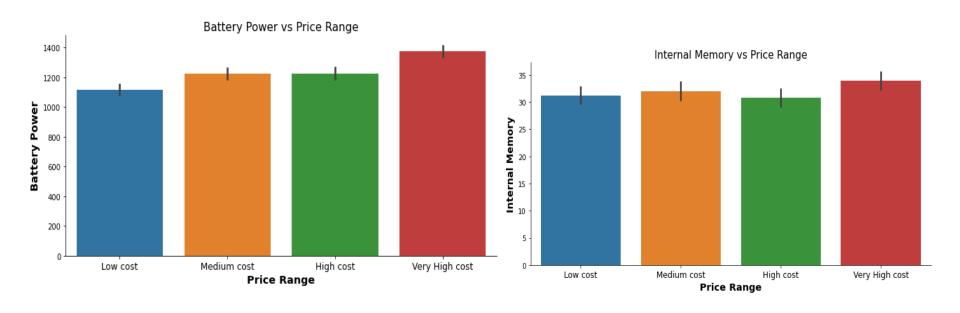


Dependent variable Pie Chart:



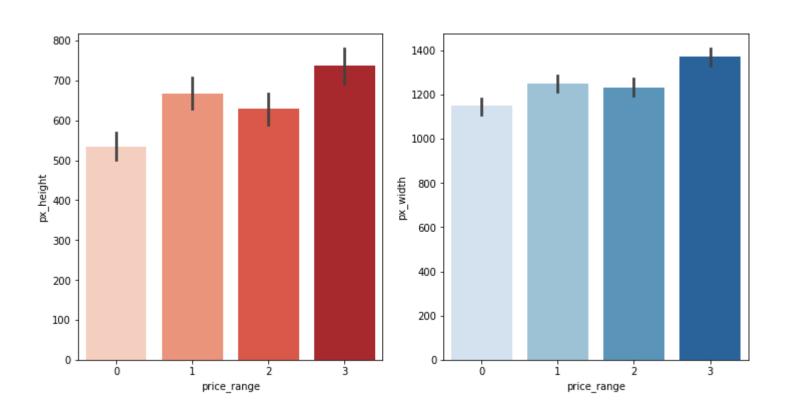


Price Range w.r.t Battery and Storage:



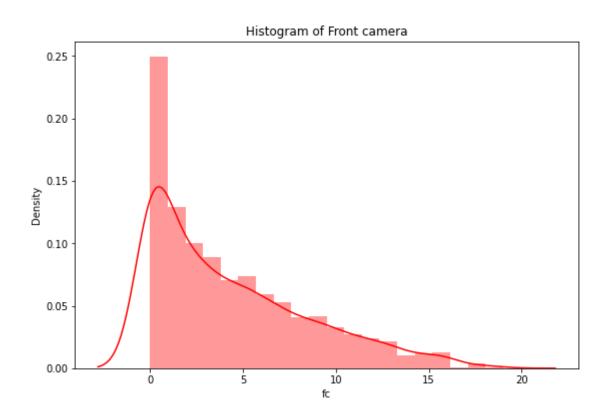


Price Range w.r.t Pixel Height and Width:



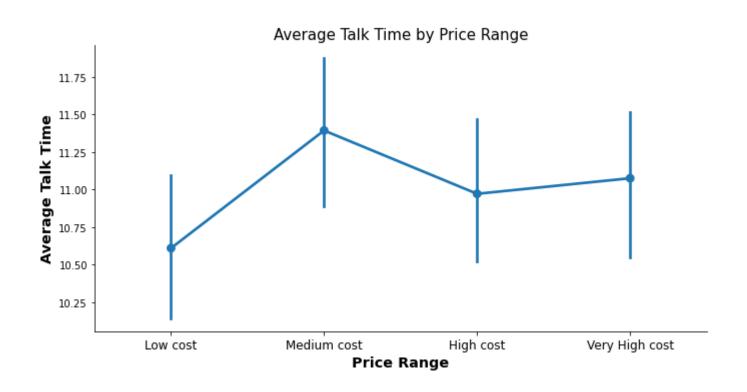


Front Camera Histogram:



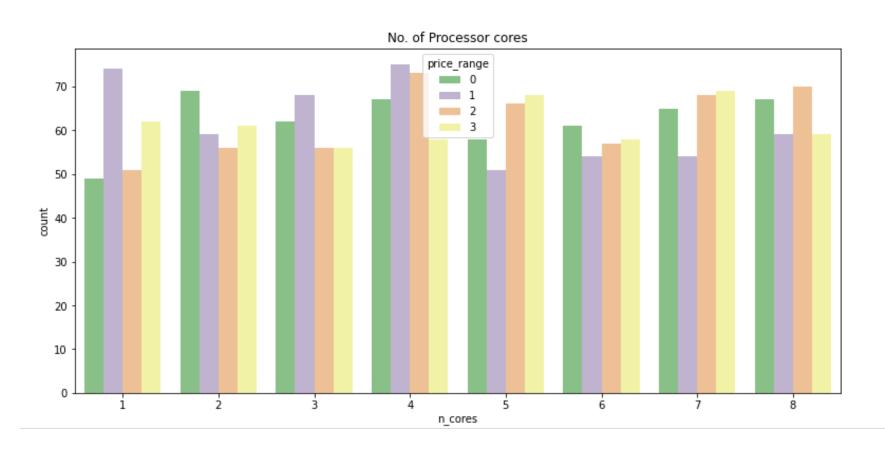


Price Range vs Average Talk Time:



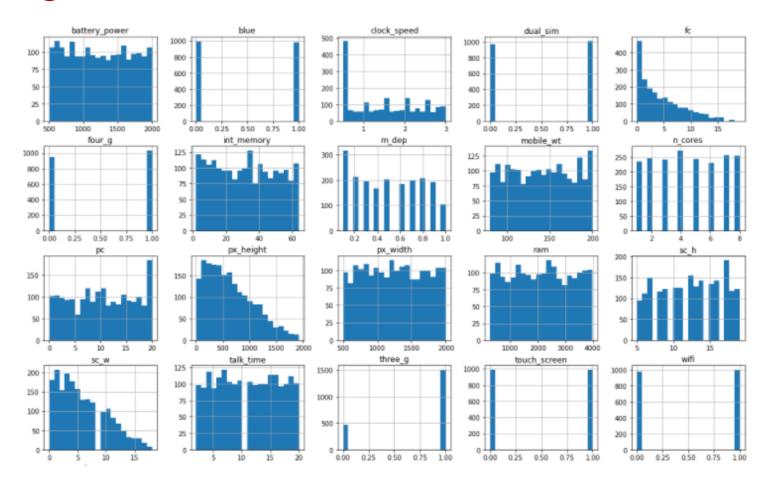


Price Range vs No. of Processor Cores:





Histogram of All Features:



Correlation:



Correlations between Attributes

	Correlations between Attributes																				
battery_power	1	0.011	0.011	0.039	0.031	0.015	0.0099	0.036	00043	0.026	0.028	0.016	0.0081	4,0033	0.026	0.02	0.049	0.0000	0.012	0.0089	0.2
blue	- 0.011	1	0.022	0.035	0.0817	0.014	0.043	0.0822	4.0092	0034	4.01	-0.013	4044	0.022	-0.0026	4.0015	0.014	-0.031	9,011	-0.022	0.018
dock_speed	- 0.011	0.022	-1	4.0629	-0.0009	0.041	0.0087	0.011	0.012	-0.0041	0.012	-0.015	0.013	0.004	-0.027	4,0067	4.011	-0.045	0.017	0.028	0.0065
dual_sim	- 0.139	0.035	0.0029	1	4.033	0.0022	-0:014	0.02	-0.007	-0.024	-0.02	-0.021	0.013	5041	-0.011	4.015	4.039	-0.011	4.015	0.024	0.617
fc:	- 0.031	0.0017	-0.0509	-0.003	1	-0.011	-0.028	0.0842	0.019	-0.0071	581	-0.022	4313	0.0062	-0.0052	-0.0003	-0.000E	0.0016	4.121	0.016	0.014
tour_g	- 0.015	0.014	0.041	0.0622	0.011	1	0.0067	0.00056	4.015	-0.032	-0.00071	-0.014	0.012	0.00557	0.027	0.037	-0.049	238	0.018	-0.024	0.016
int_memory	-0.0099	0.043	0.0007	-0.054	-0.028	0.0057	1	0.0049	-0.029	-0.025	4.034	0.0077	0.01	0,034	804	0.012	4.0058	-0.013	4.029	0.0073	0.843
m_dep	0.036	0.0022	4.011	-0.02	0.0842	4,0005	000019	1	0.022	-0.0066	0.03	0.022	0.023	4.0081	-0.025	40119	nnis	-0.013	4.0035	4020	0.0023
mobile_wt	0,8043	0.0090	0.012	-0.007	GEIN	4.015	-0.020	0.022	1	-0.021	0.029	0.0038	0.00000	-0.0025	-0.033	4:02	0.9046	4.76-05	0.017	0.00029	0.028
n_cores	- 4.025	0.034	0.0041	0.024	-0.0071	-0.032	-0.025	4.0065	4,001	1	0.0052	-0.006	0.023	0.0009	4,0034	0.025	0.014	-0.018	0.027	4.011	0.01
pc	0.078	0.01	0.017	0.07	The.	0:00071	0.034	0.03	0038	0.0052	1	0.025	0.0015	0.026	0.0084	0.021	8811	0000003	0.015	0.0056	0.029
px height.	0.016	0.013	0.005	0.021	0.022	0.014	0.0877	0.022	0.0018	0.006	0.025	1	0.53	0.822	0.057	0.037	0.01	0.028	0.016	0.053	9.14
px_width	0.0000	-0.066	4003	9818	-qmx	0.012	-0.01	0.028	9 00 000	0021	0 0005	850.	-1	0.00569	0.039	0.032	0.0068	0.0014	410847	0.033	0.17
ram	0.0833	0.022	0.004	0041	0.0092	0.0067	0.034	0.0000	0.0025	0.0099	0.026	0.022	0.000y9	1	0.000	0035	0.0056	0.018	0.03	8822	097
sc.h	0.026	0.0026	0.027	0.011	0.0052	0.027	0.04	0.025	0.033	0.0034	0.0084	0.057	0.009	0.018	1	0.5	0.013	9.012	0.018	0.026	0.025
sc_w	- 0.02	40.0015	-0.00m7	-0.015	0.0081	0.037	9812	41119	9.02	0025	4.021	0037	0.012	0.036	85	1	4-1127	0.011	0.013	0.035	0.039
talk_time	- 0.049	0014	0.011	0.039	0.0088	0.049	0 0059	0.0059	0.0046	0.014	DOLF	0.01	0.0068	0.00568	0.015	0.012	-1	0.047	0.018	0.029	0.07
three_g	-0.0089	0.031	0.045	0.011	00018	159	0.013	0.013	47e-05	0.018	0.00063	0.076	0.0004	0.018	0.012	0.091	0.047	1	0.014	0.00087	0.027
touch_screen	- 6.012	0.011	0.017	-0.015	40.024	0.018	-0.029	4 8035	-0.017	0.027	0.015	0.026	41.0047	4.03	-0.018	0013	0.018	0114	1	0.0091	4.032
with	-0.0009	0.022	4:024	0.024	0.016	0.024	0.0073	4.038	0,00029	-0.011	0.0856	0.053	0.033	0.022	0.026	0.035	0.029	0.00087	9.0091	1	0.019
price_range	- 02	0.016	-0.0065	0.017	0.014	0.016	0.043	0.0021	40,008	0.01	0.029	0.14	017	8.92	0.025	0.938	0.02	0.027	-0.932	0.019	1
	bottery_power -	- princ	- pads yop	- mis_lenp	ú	- 6 Inq	int_memory	m_dep_m	mobile wt -	- 53400 U	Ħ	ps. height -	px_width -	W	-4,3	# X	talk_time -	- 6 aang	fouch screen -	- ym	price_range -



Preparing dataset for modeling:

Task:

- Logistic Regression
- K Nearest neighbors
- Support vector machine
- Decision Tree

Train test split (70%-30%)

Train Set : (1386, 18)

Test Set: (594, 18)

Dependent Variable:

Price Range

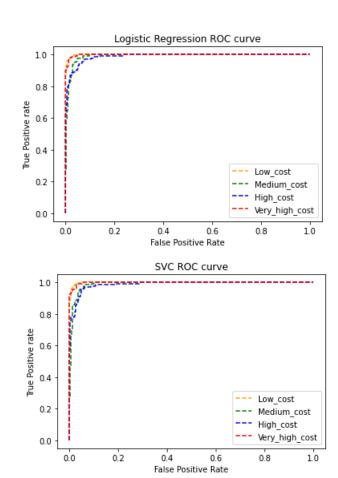
```
[ ] X = dataset.drop("price_range" , axis = 1)
    y = dataset["price_range"]
[ ] X.shape
     (1980, 18)
[ ] v.shape
     (1980,)
    #Train-test split
    X_train, X_test, y_train , y_test = train_test_split(X , y , test_size = 0.3 , random_state = 42)
   X_train.shape
     (1386, 18)
    X test.shape
     (594, 18)
    # Standardization using Standard scaler
     from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
```

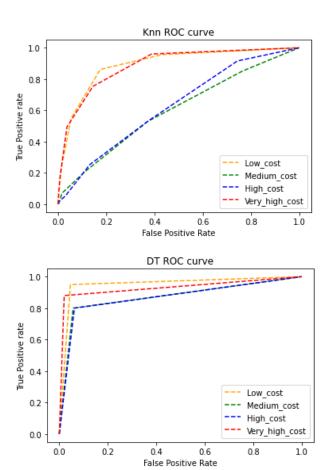
scaler = StandardScaler()

X_train = scaler.fit_transform(X_train)
X_test = scaler.transform(X_test)

ROC AUC Curve:

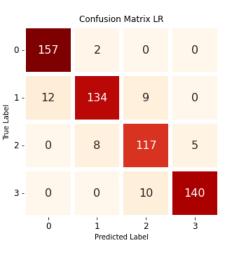


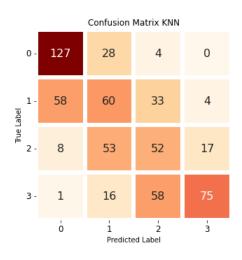


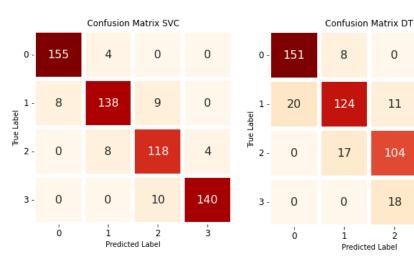




Confusion Matrix

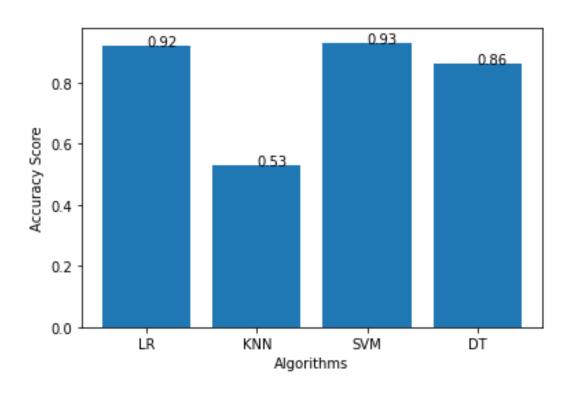








Comparisons of all Models:





Classification Report

	precision	recall	f1-score	support		precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.93	0.99	0.96	159	0	0.93	0.99	0.96	159
1	0.94	0.88	0.91	155	1	0.93	0.88	0.90	155
2	0.88	0.92	0.90	130	2	0.87	0.90	0.89	130
3	0.97	0.93	0.95	150	3	0.97	0.94	0.96	150
accuracy			0.93	594	accuracy			0.93	594
macro avg	0.93	0.93	0.93	594	macro avg	0.93	0.93	0.93	594
weighted avg	0.93	0.93	0.93	594	weighted avg	0.93	0.93	0.93	594

Logistic regression

Support Vector Machine



Conclusion:

- > The best algorithm for this dataset is Logistic Regression as compared to the rest of the algorithms.
- > Logistic Regression has highest accuracy whereas KNN has the lowest accuracy among all algorithms.
- After tuning the algorithm using Grid Search CV on Logistic Regression and Support Vector Machine the score is not getting much difference compared to previous results.



Challenges:

- > Apart from RAM, most of features have very low correlation so feature selection was challengeable.
- > There is not much improvement in accuracy even after hyperparameter tuning.



Thank you!