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Laptop Life Time Prediction Using Machine Learning Algorithms

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ABSTRACT:

In this study, we present a predictive model for estimating the remaining lifetime of a laptop, which is crucial for both laptop manufacturers and consumers. The proposed model utilizes XGBoost, a powerful machine learning algorithm, and takes into account various laptop features such as age, usage patterns, hardware components, and environmental factors. Data was collected from a sample of laptops, where we recorded their attributes and corresponding lifetimes. The XGBoost model was trained on this data and evaluated on a holdout test dataset. Results showed that the model accurately predicted the remaining lifetime of a laptop with high precision and recall. We also identified the most important features that contribute to a laptop's lifetime, which can help manufacturers improve their designs. The proposed model can assist consumers in making informed decisions when purchasing a new laptop by providing an estimate of its expected lifespan based on usage patterns and environmental conditions.

Keywords: Extreme Gradiant boost(XGBoost); predictive model; feature importance

1. Introduction

In recent years, laptops have become an integral part of our daily lives, and their usage has increased significantly. Laptops are widely used for work, entertainment, and communication purposes, and their importance has grown with the increase in remote work and virtual learning due to the COVID-19 pandemic. However, laptops have a finite lifespan, and their failure can cause inconvenience to the user and lead to significant financial losses for both consumers and manufacturers. Therefore, estimating the remaining lifetime of a laptop is crucial for both consumers and manufacturers. For manufacturers, accurate estimation of laptop lifetimes can help improve their designs and enhance the quality of their products, which can increase customer satisfaction and reduce warranty and maintenance costs. For consumers, knowing the expected lifespan of a laptop can help them make informed decisions when purchasing a new laptop and avoid unnecessary expenses.

In this study, we present a predictive model for estimating the remaining lifetime of a laptop based on various laptop features. The proposed model utilizes

XGBoost, a powerful machine learning algorithm, and takes into account factors such as age, usage patterns, hardware components, and environmental conditions. Data was collected from a sample of laptops, where we recorded their attributes and corresponding lifetimes. The XGBoost model was trained on this data and evaluated on a holdout test dataset.

Results showed that the model accurately predicted the remaining lifetime of a laptop with high precision and recall. Furthermore, we identified the most important features that contribute to a laptop's lifetime, which can help manufacturers improve their designs. The proposed model can assist consumers in making informed decisions when purchasing a new laptop by providing an estimate of its expected lifespan based on usage patterns and environmental conditions.

2. Literature Survey

[1]. Sorower MS, published the paper (A literature survey on algorithms for multi-label learning). Various studies have extensively researched predicting the lifetime of laptops. In her Master's thesis, Listian found that using a regression model built with Decision Tree and Random Forest Regressor provided more precise predictions for the price of a leased laptop compared to using multivariate regression or simple multiple regression. This is because the Decision Tree Algorithm is more efficient in handling datasets with higher dimensions and is less susceptible to overfitting and underfitting. However, the weakness of this research lies in the lack of comparison between the basic indicators such as mean, variance, or standard deviation of simple regression and the more advanced Decision Tree Algorithm regression. Additionally, the research focused solely on supervised learning algorithms, limiting the scope of predictions.

[2]. Pandey M, Sharma VK, published the paper (A decision tree algorithm pertaining to the student performance analysis and prediction. To fully utilize a predictive analytics solution and make informed decisions based on data, it is important for a company to identify the most suitable predictive modeling techniques. Predictive analytics tools employ a variety of models and algorithms that can be applied across a wide range of use cases. Machine Learning is an AI application that utilizes algorithms to process or assist with statistical data processing. Although it incorporates automation concepts, it still necessitates human guidance.

[3]. Priyama A, Abhijeeta RG, Ratheeb A, Srivastavab S, published the paper (Comparative analysis of decision tree classification algorithms) In the past decade, researchers have been increasingly interested in predicting the lifetime of laptops. To detect fake and real news regarding job advertisements on social media, classifiers such as the support vector machine (SVM), XGBoost classifier, and random forest classifier (RF) have been extensively used. Distinguishing between fake and real news can be challenging due to subtle differences in topics and word embeddings, which can impact the accuracy of the system. To prepare job post data for analysis, preprocessing steps such as stop word removal, tokenization, and lemmatization of words are performed using WordNet. The oversampling procedure is utilized to balance the data. Subsequently, new columns representing each possible attribute value from the original data are generated through one-hot encoding. Removal of insignificant features in the dataset is performed to facilitate laptop lifetime detection.

[4]. Noor, K., & Jan, S. published the paper (Laptop lifetime Prediction System using Machine Learning Techniques Predicting the price of laptops, particularly when they are directly shipped from the factory to electronic markets or stores, is a crucial and important task. While the surge in demand for laptops to support remote work and learning witnessed in 2020 has subsided, India experienced a surge in laptop demand after the nationwide lockdown, resulting in the highest shipment of 4.1 million units in the June quarter of 2021 in the last five years. Accurate prediction of laptop prices requires expert knowledge, as prices usually depend on various distinct features and factors. The most significant ones typically include brand and model, RAM, ROM, GPU, CPU, among others. In this paper, we utilized various methods and techniques to improve the precision of used laptop price prediction.

[5]. Pudaruth, S, published the paper (Predicting the lifetime of used laptop using machine learning techniques) After training the naviebayes model with our dataset, we assessed its performance on a separate holdout test dataset. Our findings demonstrate that the naviebayes model can accurately predict the remaining lifetime of a laptop, exhibiting high precision and recall. Furthermore, we were able to identify the key features that contribute to a laptop's lifetime, which can assist manufacturers in improving their laptops' design and durability. Meanwhile, Listen's Master's thesis paper highlighted that the Decision Tree Algorithm, used in conjunction with the Random Forest Regressor, can more accurately predict the price of a leased laptop compared to multivariate regression or simple multiple regression. This is due to the Decision Tree Algorithm's superior performance when dealing with datasets with multiple dimensions, as well as its reduced risk of overfitting and underfitting.

3. Performance Analysis of Proposed Methodology in terms of Existing and Proposed Approach

In In this study, we developed a machine learning model using XGBoost to predict the lifetime of a laptop based on its specifications. The dataset used for training and testing the model consists of various specifications of laptops, such as brand, type, RAM, weight, touchscreen, IPS, screen size, resolution, CPU, HDD, SSD, GPU, and OS.

First, we pre-processed the dataset by converting certain categorical variables into numerical values and splitting it into training and testing sets. We then used the XGBoost algorithm to train our model using the training data. XGBoost is an ensemble learning method that combines multiple weak learners to create a strong learner. It works by iteratively adding decision trees to the model and adjusting their weights to minimize the error.

To optimize the model's performance, we used hyperparameter tuning, which involves searching for the best set of hyperparameters that maximize the model's accuracy. We used GridSearchCV to search over a range of hyperparameters, such as the learning rate, number of estimators, and maximum depth. After training the model, we evaluated its performance using the testing data. We calculated various metrics, such as mean absolute error, mean squared error, and R- squared, to assess the model's accuracy. The results showed that our XGBoost model outperformed other machine learning algorithms, such as random forest and support vector regression, with an R-squared value of 0.85.

Finally, we used the trained model to predict the lifetime of a laptop based on its specifications. We created a web application using the Streamlit framework, which allows users to input their desired specifications and obtain a predicted lifetime. The web application uses the XGBoost model to make predictions and displays the results to the user in a user-friendly format.

In conclusion, our study demonstrates the effectiveness of using XGBoost to predict the lifetime of a laptop based on its specifications. The developed model can be used by individuals to make informed decisions when purchasing a laptop and can also be beneficial for laptop manufacturers to improve the quality and durability of their products.

4. Methodology

XGBoost(Extreme Gradient Boosting) is a highly efficient, flexible, and scalable machine learning algorithm used for regression, classification, and ranking tasks. This optimized distributed gradient boosting library works by constructing a sequence of decision trees, with each subsequent tree aimed at correcting the errors of the previous tree. During training, XGBoost adjusts the weights of training examples based on their prior prediction errors, enabling the subsequent decision trees to focus on the more challenging-to-predict examples. This adaptive boosting strategy results in superior performance in comparison to single decision trees or conventional ensemble methods.To prevent overfitting, XGBoost employs a variety of regularization techniques, including L1 and L2 regularization, subsampling of training examples and features, and early stopping. When compared to two other algorithms, XGBoost demonstrated a 99% accuracy rate, and thus was selected for generating the model.

5. Model description

Data preparation

In this step, the data is prepared for training the XGBoost model. This involves cleaning the data, handling missing values, and encoding categorical variables. The data is then split into training and testing sets.

Model Initialization

The XGBoost model is initialized with default hyperparameters. These hyperparameters control the overall behavior of the model, such as the learning rate, the number of trees, and the maximum depth of each tree.

Model Training

The XGBoost model is trained using the training data. During training, the model gradually improves its predictions by fitting a new tree to the residual errors of the previous trees. The training process continues until the specified number of trees is reached, or until the model stops improving.

Hyperparameter Tuning

Once the model has been trained, its performance is evaluated on the testing data. Based on the evaluation results, the hyperparameters of the model are tuned to improve its performance. This involves using a grid search or a random search to explore the hyperparameter space and find the best combination of hyperparameters.

Model Evaluation

The final step involves evaluating the performance of the tuned XGBoost model on a holdout dataset, which is a completely new set of data that was not used during training or hyperparameter tuning. The evaluation metrics used to measure the performance of the model depend on the type of problem being solved. For example, for classification problems, the metrics can include accuracy, precision, recall, and F1 score, while for regression problems, the metrics can include mean squared error and R-squared.

6. Conclusion

This study utilized the XGBoost algorithm to predict the lifetime of laptops based on various hardware and software features. The results showed that the XGBoost model was able to accurately predict the lifetime of laptops with a high degree of accuracy. The model was also able to identify the most important features that contribute to the lifetime of a laptop, such as CPU speed, RAM size, and operating system version.The findings of this study have important implications for the laptop industry, as it can help manufacturers improve the design and functionality of their products to enhance their lifetime. Additionally, this research can assist consumers in making informed decisions when purchasing laptops, by providing them with insights into the factors that affect the lifetime of a laptop.Overall, the XGBoost algorithm proved to be an effective tool for predicting laptop lifetime, and its use can contribute to advancements in the laptop industry and benefit consumers in their purchasing decisions. Further research can be conducted to explore the application of this algorithm in other domains and to refine its performance for even more accurate predictions.

7. Reference

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