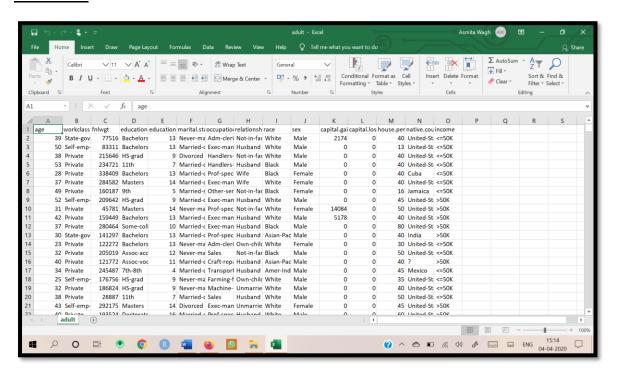
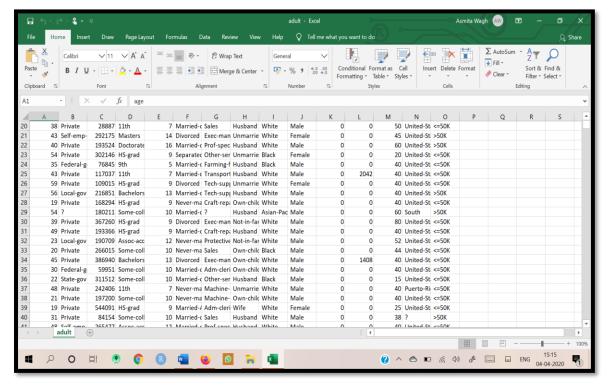
Experiment no:12

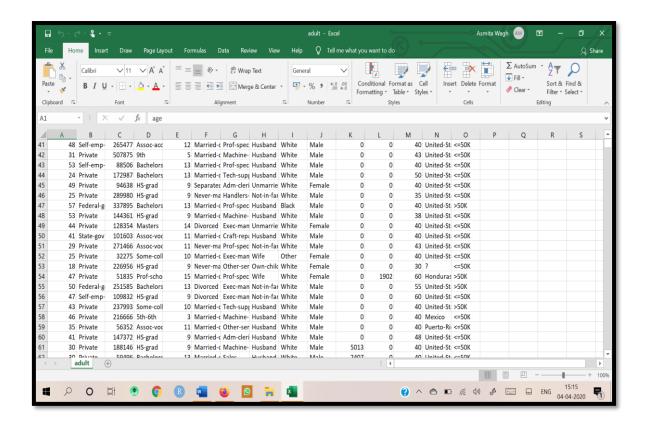
Project: Mini-Project for R-Lab

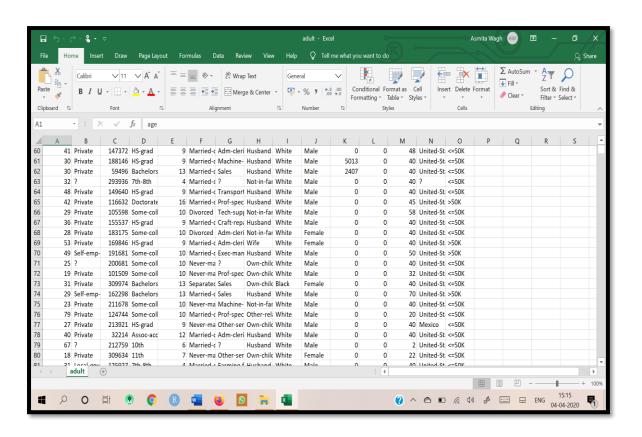
Project-Name: Salary Prediction

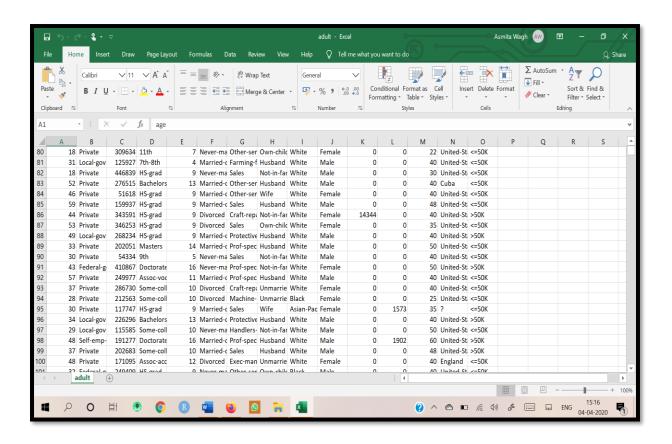
Dataset:

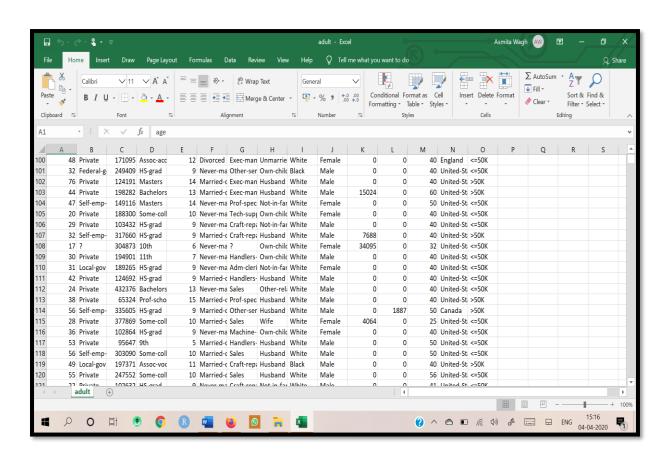


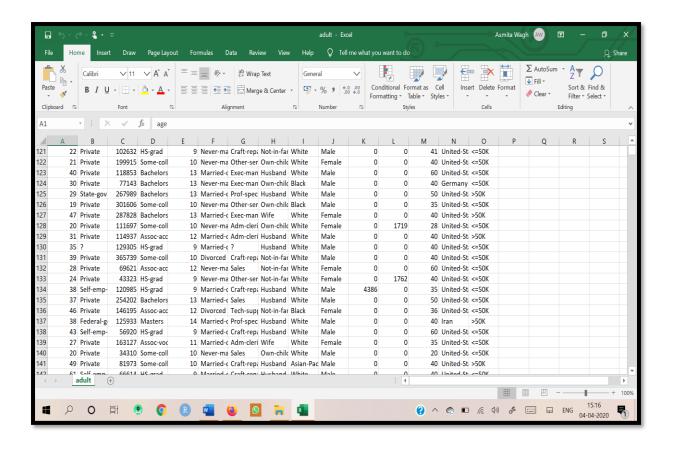


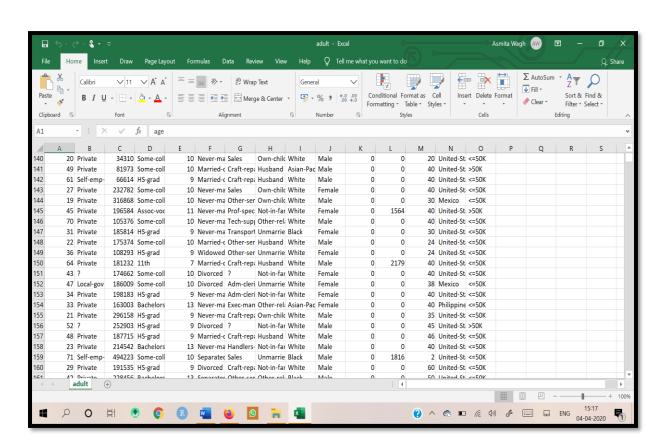












Theory:

The data was extracted from 1994 Census bureau database. Please view the adult.csv file for the dataset, this dataset is what is being used in the entire study of ours.

income <- read.csv ('adult.csv', na. strings = c ('', '?')) To assign the csv data into variable income, the na. strings are basically used to specify the content that is unknown in the dataset or left blank.

supply (income, function(x) sum(is.na(x))) basically, counts the data that is unavailable.

After finding it out, I realized that numbers are a bit annoying to comprehend and select the reliable points, henceforth we went ahead and plotted the graphs of it to see how they are.

```
library(Amelia)
missmap(income, main = "Missing values vs observed")
table (complete.cases (income))`
```

This basically allows us to see the plot of missing and observed data.

Check Rplots.pdf for the plot

Since the dataset has already been cleaned running it up again, will not show any false values.

```
library(Amelia)
Loading required package: foreign
##
## Amelia II: Multiple Imputation
## (Version 1.6.4, built: 2012-12-17)
## Copyright (C) 2005-2020 James Honaker, Gary King and Matthew Blackwell
## Refer to http://gking.harvard.edu/amelia/ for more information
##
> missmap(income, main = "Missing values vs observed")
> table (complete.cases (income))

TRUE
32561
```

So, we go ahead and make a boxplot of everything with respect to income level.

```
library(gridExtra)
p1 <- ggplot(aes(x=income, y=age), data = income) + geom_boxplot() +
    ggtitle('Age vs. Income Level')
p2 <- ggplot(aes(x=income, y=education.num), data = income) + geom_boxplot() +
    ggtitle('Years of Education vs. Income Level')
str(income)
p3 <- ggplot(aes(x=income, y=house.per.week), data = income) + geom_boxplot() + ggtitle('Hours Per week vs. Income Level
p4 <- ggplot(aes(x=income, y=capital.gain), data=income) + geom_boxplot() +
    ggtitle('Capital Gain vs. Income Level')
p5 <- ggplot(aes(x=income, y=capital.loss), data=income) + geom_boxplot() +
    ggtitle('Capital Loss vs. Income Level')
p6 <- ggplot(aes(x=income, y=fnlwgt), data=income) + geom_boxplot() +
    ggtitle('Final Weight vs. Income Level')
grid.arrange(p1, p2, p3, p4, p5, p6, ncol=3)
income$fnlwgt <- NULL</pre>
```

"Age", "Years of education" and "hours per week" all show significant variations with income level. Therefore, they are kept for the regression analysis. "Final Weight" does not show any variation with income level, therefore, it has been excluded from the analysis. It's hard to see whether "Capital gain" and "Capital loss" have variation with Income level from the above plot, so we shall keep them for now.

```
library(dplyr)
by_workclass <- income %>% group_by(workclass, income) %>% summarise(n=n())
by_education <- income %>% group_by(education, income) %>% summarise(n=n())
by_education$education <- ordered(by_education$education,</pre>
                                   levels = c('Preschool', '1st-4th', '5th-6th', '7th-8th', '9th', '10th', '11th', '12th
by_marital <- income %>% group_by(marital.status, income) %>% summarise(n=n())
by_occupation <- income %>% group_by(occupation, income) %>% summarise(n=n())
by_relationship <- income %>% group_by(relationship, income) %>% summarise(n=n())
by_race <- income %>% group_by(race, income) %>% summarise(n=n())
by_sex <- income %>% group_by(sex, income) %>% summarise(n=n())
by_country <- income %>% group_by(native.country, income) %>% summarise(n=n())
p7 <- ggplot(aes(x=workclass, y=n, fill=income), data=by_workclass) + geom_bar(stat = 'identity', position = position_do
p8 <- ggplot(aes(x=education, y=n, fill=income), data=by_education) + geom_bar(stat = 'identity', position = position_do
p9 <- ggplot(aes(x=marital.status, y=n, fill=income), data=by_marital) + geom_bar(stat = 'identity', position=position_d
p10 <- ggplot(aes(x=occupation, y=n, fill=income), data=by_occupation) + geom_bar(stat = 'identity', position=position_d
p11 <- ggplot(aes(x=relationship, y=n, fill=income), data=by_relationship) + geom_bar(stat = 'identity', position=positi
p12 <- ggplot(aes(x=race, y=n, fill=income), data=by_race) + geom_bar(stat = 'identity', position = position_dodge()) +
p13 <- ggplot(aes(x=sex, y=n, fill=income), data=by_sex) + geom_bar(stat = 'identity', position = position_dodge()) + gg
p14 <- ggplot(aes(x=native.country, y=n, fill=income), data=by_country) + geom_bar(stat = 'identity', position = positio
grid.arrange(p7, p8, p9, p10, ncol=2)
grid.arrange(p11,p12,p13, ncol=2)
```

Most of the data is collected from the United States, so variable "native country" does not have effect on our analysis, we shall exclude it from regression model.

And all the other categorial variables seem to have reasonable variation, so they will be kept.

income\$income = as.factor(ifelse(income\$income==income\$income[1],0,1)) basically if >50k it will be set to 1 else to 0

```
train <- income[1:22793,]
test <- income[22793:32561,]
model <-glm(income ~.,family=binomial(link='logit'),data=train)
summary(model)</pre>
```

So as to fit the model and view the details.

```
Min 10 Median 30 Max
-4.9275 -0.5171 -0.1885 -0.0327 3.2694
   Coefficients: (2 not defined because of singularities)
                                                                                                                                  Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
                                                                                                                              -8.325e+00 4.908e-01 -16.963 < 2e-16 ***
   (Intercept)
| 1.10e+0ept | 2.595e-02 | 1.932e-03 | 12.961 | < 2e-16 ***
| workclass Federal-gov | 1.100e+00 | 1.818e-01 | 6.055 | 1.41e-09 ***
| workclass Local-gov | 4.509e-01 | 1.660e-01 | 2.716 | 0.006599 | **
| workclass Never-worked | -9.225e+00 | 6.808e+02 | -0.014 | 0.989189 |
| workclass Private | 6.245e-01 | 1.481e-01 | 4.216 | 2.49e-05 | ***
| workclass Self-emp-inc | 8.046e-01 | 1.766e-01 | 4.557 | 5.20e-06 | ****
| workclass Self-emp-not-inc | 1.674e-01 | 1.623e-01 | 1.031 | 0.302392 | | |
| workclass State-gov | 2.851e-01 | 1.804e-01 | 1.580 | 0.114139 |
| workclass Without-pay | -1.279e+01 | 4.165e+02 | -0.031 | 0.975497 |
| education | 11th | 3.831e-02 | 2.421e-01 | 0.158 | 0.874287 |
| education | 12th | 3.946e-01 | 3.182e-01 | 1.240 | 0.214856 |
| education | 15th | -4.645e-01 | 3.784e-01 | -1.228 | 0.219579 |
| education | 5th | 5th | -4.645e-01 | 3.784e-01 | -1.550 | 0.121113 |
| education | 5th | -4.346e-01 | 3.154e-01 | -1.378 | 0.168233 |
| education | Assoc-acdm | 1.312e+00 | 2.054e-01 | 6.627 | 3.43e-11 | ***
| education | Bachelors | 1.885e+00 | 1.821e-01 | 10.351 | < 2e-16 | ***
| education | Doctorate | 2.840e+00 | 2.522e-01 | 11.261 | < 2e-16 | ***
| education | HS-grad | 7.689e-01 | 1.773e-01 | 4.336 | 1.45e-05 | ***
| education | Masters | 2.181e+00 | 1.947e-01 | 11.204 | < 2e-16 | ***
                                                                                                                              2.505e-02 1.932e-03 12.961 < 2e-16 ***
  workclass Federal-gov
   age
                                                                                              2.181e+00 1.947e-01 11.204 < 2e-16 ***
education Masters
```

```
relationship Wife 1.357e+00 1.213e-01 11.193 < 2e-16 ***
race Asian-Pac-Islander 2.078e-01 2.824e-01 0.736 0.461944
                                     3.286e-01 2.690e-01 1.222 0.221864
 race Other
                                     -5.340e-01 4.306e-01 -1.240 0.214975
 race White
                                      4.402e-01 2.565e-01 1.716 0.086104 .
                                     8.320e-01 9.420e-02 8.832 < 2e-16 ***
 sex Male
                                     3.039e-04 1.187e-05 25.598 < 2e-16 ***
 capital.gain
                                      6.484e-04 4.445e-05 14.587 < 2e-16 ***
 capital.loss
 house.per.week
                                       2.919e-02 1.934e-03 15.094 < 2e-16 ***
 Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
 (Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)
     Null deviance: 25044 on 22792 degrees of freedom
 Residual deviance: 14581 on 22736 degrees of freedom
 AIC: 14695
 Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 14
 Analysis of Deviance Table
 Model: binomial, link: logit
 Response: income
 Terms added sequentially (first to last)
```

```
Df Deviance Resid. Df Resid. Dev Pr(>Chi)
                         22792
                                25044
NULL
            1 1152.1 22791
                                23892 < 2.2e-16 ***
age
           8 558.3 22783
                                23334 < 2.2e-16 ***
workclass
           15 2551.2 22768
                                20783 < 2.2e-16 ***
education
education.num 0
                0.0 22768
                                20783
marital.status 6 3687.4 22762
                                17096 < 2.2e-16 ***
occupation 13 552.5 22749
                                16543 < 2.2e-16 ***
                                16377 < 2.2e-16 ***
relationship 5 165.6 22744
           4 19.9 22740
                                16358 0.0005324 ***
race
           1 105.8 22739
                                16252 < 2.2e-16 ***
capital.gain 1 1210.5 22738
                                 15041 < 2.2e-16 ***
capital.loss 1 227.1 22737
                                14814 < 2.2e-16 ***
house.per.week 1 233.4 22736
                                14581 < 2.2e-16 ***
Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
[1] "Accuracy : 0.851776026205343"
```

Which gives an accuracy of upto 85%.

Code:

- 1 q()
- 2 income <- read.csv('adult.csv',na.strings = c(",'?'))</pre>

- 3 str(income0
- 4 str(income)
- 5 summary(income)
- 6 sapply(income,function(x) sum(is.na(x)))
- 7 sapply(income, function(x) length(unique(x)))
- 8 library(Amelia)
- 9 missmap(income, main = "Missing values vs observed")
- 10 table (complete.cases (income))
- 11 income <- income[complete.cases(income),]</pre>
- 12 library(ggplot2)
- 13 library(gridExtra)
- 14 p1 <- ggplot(aes(x=income, y=age), data = income) + geom_boxplot() +
- 15 ggtitle('Age vs. Income Level')
- 16 p2 <- ggplot(aes(x=income, y=education.num), data = income) +
 geom boxplot() +</pre>
- 17 ggtitle('Years of Education vs. Income Level')
- 18 str(incomeo)
- 19 str(income)
- 20 p3 <- ggplot(aes(x=income, y=hours.per.week), data = income) + geom boxplot() +
- 21 p3 <- ggplot(aes(x=income, y=house.per.week), data = income) + geom_boxplot() +
- 22 p3 <- ggplot(aes(x=income, y=house.per.week), data = income) + geom_boxplot() + ggtitle('Hours Per week vs. Income Level')
- 23 p4 <- ggplot(aes(x=income, y=capital.gain), data=income) + geom_boxplot()+
- 24 ggtitle('Capital Gain vs. Income Level')
- 25 p5 <- ggplot(aes(x=income, y=capital.loss), data=income) +
 geom_boxplot()+</pre>
- 26 ggtitle('Capital Loss vs. Income Level')
- 27 p6 <- ggplot(aes(x=income, y=fnlwgt), data=income) + geom_boxplot() +
- 28 ggtitle('Final Weight vs. Income Level')
- 29 grid.arrange(p1, p2, p3, p4, p5, p6, ncol=3)
- 30 income\$fnlwgt <- NULL
- 31 #cuz final weight shows no variation wrt income
- 32 library(dplyr)
- 33 by_workclass <- income %>% group_by(workclass, income) %>% summarise(n=n())
- 34 by_education <- income %>% group_by(education, income) %>% summarise(n=n())

- 35 by_education\$education <- ordered(by_education\$education,
- 36 levels = c('Preschool', '1st-4th', '5th-6th', '7th-8th', '9th', '10th', '11th', '12th', 'HS-grad', 'Prof-school', 'Assoc-acdm', 'Assoc-voc', 'Some-college', 'Bachelors', 'Masters', 'Doctorate'))
- 37 by_marital <- income %>% group_by(marital.status, income) %>% summarise(n=n())
- 38 by_occupation <- income %>% group_by(occupation, income) %>% summarise(n=n())
- 39 by_relationship <- income %>% group_by(relationship, income) %>% summarise(n=n())
- 40 by_race <- income %>% group_by(race, income) %>% summarise(n=n())
- 41 by_sex <- income %>% group_by(sex, income) %>% summarise(n=n())
- 42 by_country <- income %>% group_by(native.country, income) %>% summarise(n=n())
- 43 p7 <- ggplot(aes(x=workclass, y=n, fill=income), data=by_workclass) + geom_bar(stat = 'identity', position = position_dodge()) + ggtitle('Workclass with Income Level') + theme(axis.text.x = element_text(angle = 45, hjust = 1))
- 44 p8 <- ggplot(aes(x=education, y=n, fill=income), data=by_education) + geom_bar(stat = 'identity', position = position_dodge()) + ggtitle('Education vs. Income Level') + coord_flip()
- 45 p9 <- ggplot(aes(x=marital.status, y=n, fill=income), data=by_marital) + geom_bar(stat = 'identity', position=position_dodge()) + ggtitle('Marital Status vs. Income Level') + theme(axis.text.x = element_text(angle = 45, hjust = 1))
- 46 p10 <- ggplot(aes(x=occupation, y=n, fill=income), data=by_occupation) + geom_bar(stat = 'identity', position=position_dodge()) + ggtitle('Occupation vs. Income Level') + coord_flip()
- 47 p11 <- ggplot(aes(x=relationship, y=n, fill=income), data=by_relationship) + geom_bar(stat = 'identity', position=position_dodge()) + ggtitle('Relationship vs. Income Level') + coord_flip()
- 48 p12 <- ggplot(aes(x=race, y=n, fill=income), data=by_race) + geom_bar(stat = 'identity', position = position_dodge()) + ggtitle('Race vs. Income Level') + coord_flip()
- 49 p13 <- ggplot(aes(x=sex, y=n, fill=income), data=by_sex) + geom_bar(stat = 'identity', position = position_dodge()) + ggtitle('Sex vs. Income Level')
- 50 p14 <- ggplot(aes(x=native.country, y=n, fill=income), data=by_country) + geom_bar(stat = 'identity', position = position_dodge()) + ggtitle('Native Country vs. Income Level') + coord_flip()
- 51 grid.arrange(p7, p8, p9, p10, ncol=2)

```
52 #categorical variable exploration and plotting
53 income$native.country <- NULL
54 #for simplification and saving myself from headache I prefer to not conduct
my study as per the countries
55 income$income =
    as.factor(ifelse(income$income==income$income[1],0,1))
56 #basically if >50k it will be set to 1 else to 0
57 summary(income)
58 str(income)
59 len(income)
```

- 61 train <- income(22793)
 62 train <- income[1:22793,]</pre>
- 63 test <- income[22793:32561,]
- 64 model <-glm(income ~.,family=binomial(link='logit'),data=train)
- 65 summary(model)

60 count(income)

- 66 anova(model,test="Chisq")
- 67 fitted.results <- predict(model,newdata=test,type='response')
- 68 fitted.results <- ifelse(fitted.results > 0.5,1,0)
- 69 misClasificError <- mean(fitted.results != test\$income)
- 70 print(paste('Accuracy:',1-misClasificError))
- 71 library(ROCR)
- 72 install.packages(ROCR)
- 73 R CMD INSTALL ROCR_1.0-1.tar.gz
- 74 install.packages(gplot)
- 75 q()
- 76 getwd()
- 77 ls()
- 78 savehistory(file="SalaryPrediction")

Output:

```
Train = Income[127793.]
Train = Income[127793.37561.]
Train = Income[127793.]
Train = Income[127
```

Conclusion:

Interpreting the results of the logistic regression model:

- "Age", "Hours per week", "sex", "capital gain" and "capital loss" are the most statistically significant variables. Their lowest p-values suggesting a strong association with the probability of wage>50K from the data.
- "Workclass", "education", "marital status", "occupation" and "relationship" are all across the table. so, cannot be eliminated from the model.
- Which basically implies the role of each in earning and salary.
- "Race" category is not statistically significant and can be eliminated from the model.