

Stat6021_Project2

Group 5

11/12/2019

Adult is the data set from 1994 Census database was offered by Barry Becker. (<https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets/adult>). The Prediction task is to determine whether a person makes over \$50K a year. Based on economic inflation (<http://www.in2013dollars.com/us/inflation/1994?amount=50000>), **\$50K in 1994 is today (2019) worth \$86K**. The reader can keep this in mind if the society structure is not changed. This work aims to predict whether or not an individual can earn \$86K.

We start by data cleaning and mutating the data, since a number of the categorical variables have many classes. We broaden these classes and redefine new ones. In order to obtain the whole picture of this dataset, we make box plots grouped by income (>\$50K, <\$50K) first. The understanding the statistically significant predictors is important before we proceed machine learning.

```
## store data file with the variable name data
## data cleaning
## import library
library(stringr)
library(ggplot2)
library(dplyr)

##
## Attaching package: 'dplyr'

## The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':
##
##   filter, lag

## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
##
##   intersect, setdiff, setequal, union

library(ROCR)

## Loading required package: gplots

##
## Attaching package: 'gplots'

## The following object is masked from 'package:stats':
##
##   lowess

library(boot)
library(extrafont)
```

```

## Registering fonts with R

library(ggthemes)
data<-read.csv("adult.csv", header=FALSE ,sep="," , na.string = "?")
#str_replace(data, "-", ".")
nr<-nrow(data)
df<-data.frame(data)
df = df[-1,] # row 1, sex has unwanted lable
df[1, 1] <-39
df<- na.omit(df)
row.names(df) <- 1:nrow(df)
data<-df

colnames(data)<-c("age","workclass", "fnlwt", "education", "education_num",
"marital_status", "occupation", "relationship", "race", "sex",
"capital_gain", "capital_loss", "hours_per_week", "native_country", "income")
attach(data)
#data

#remoce missing data
data <- na.omit(data)

is.numeric(age)

## [1] FALSE

age <-as.numeric(age)
is.numeric(age)

## [1] TRUE

is.numeric(fnlwt)

## [1] TRUE

is.numeric(education_num)

## [1] TRUE

is.numeric(capital_gain)

## [1] TRUE

is.numeric(capital_loss)

## [1] TRUE

is.numeric(hours_per_week)

## [1] TRUE

#Use box plot to see each predictor vs. income
#####
par(mfrow=c(1,3))

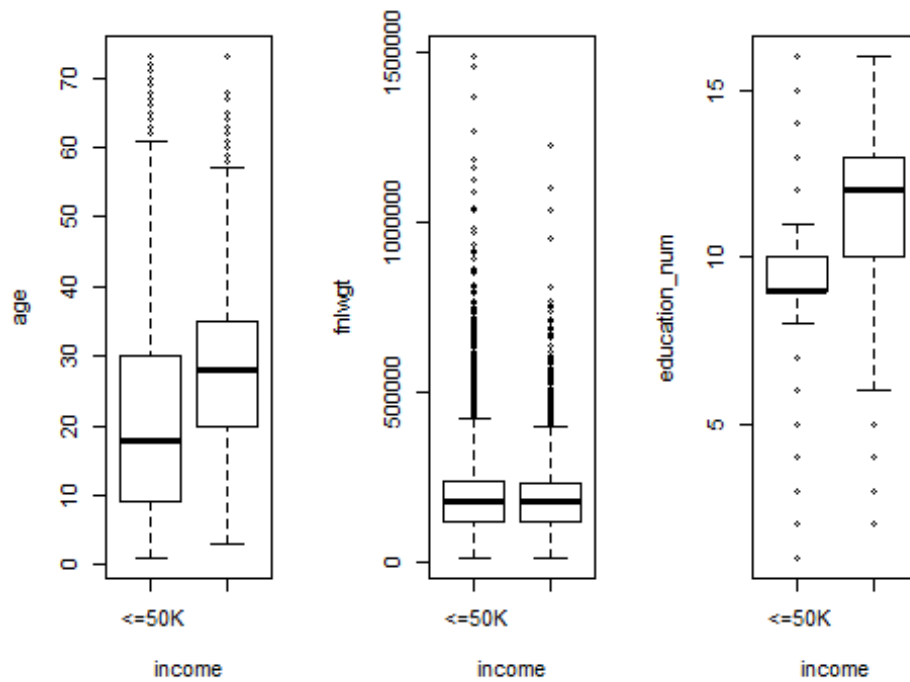
```

```

boxplot(age~income)
boxplot(fnlwgt~income)

#####
boxplot(education_num~income)

```

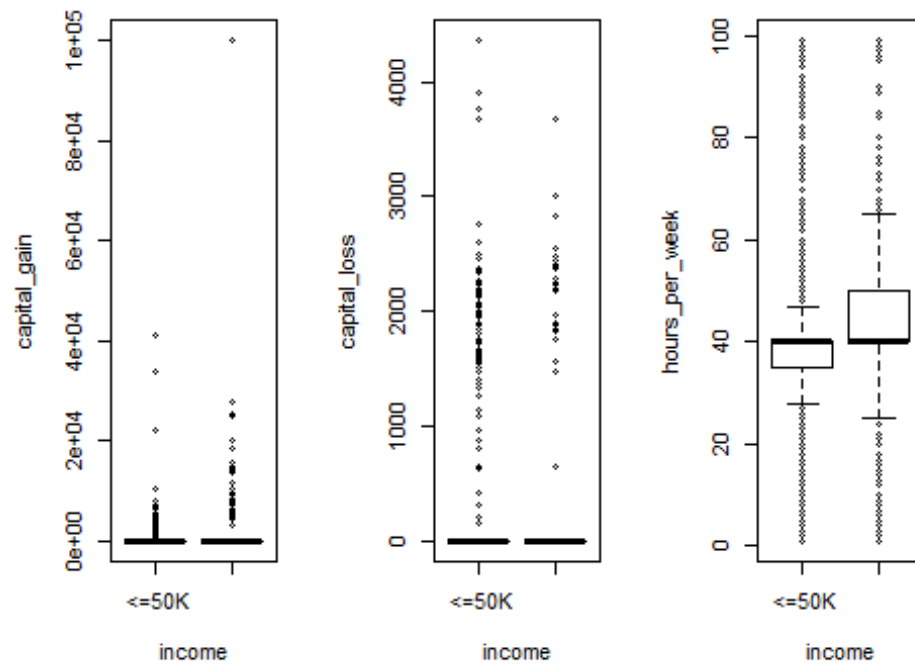


```

#####

boxplot(capital_gain~income)
boxplot(capital_loss~income)
#####
boxplot(hours_per_week~income)

```



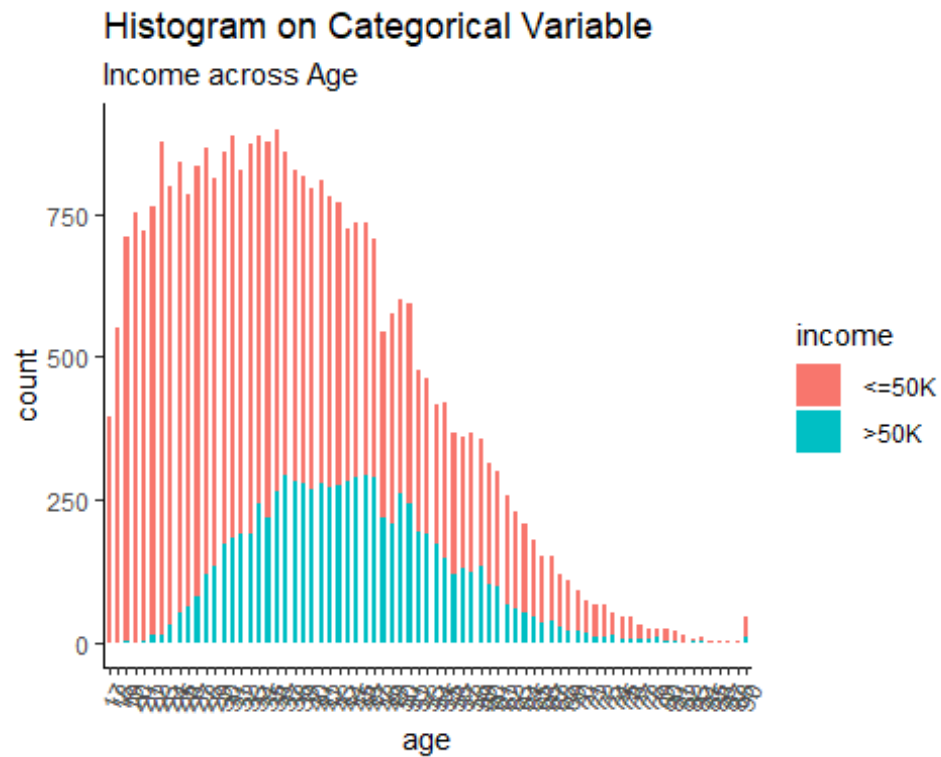
```
#####
```

```
theme_set(theme_classic())
```

```
# Histogram on a Categorical variable
```

```
g <- ggplot(data, aes(age))
```

```
g + geom_bar(aes(fill=income), width = 0.5) +  
  theme(axis.text.x = element_text(angle=65, vjust=0.6)) +  
  labs(title="Histogram on Categorical Variable",  
        subtitle="Income across Age")
```

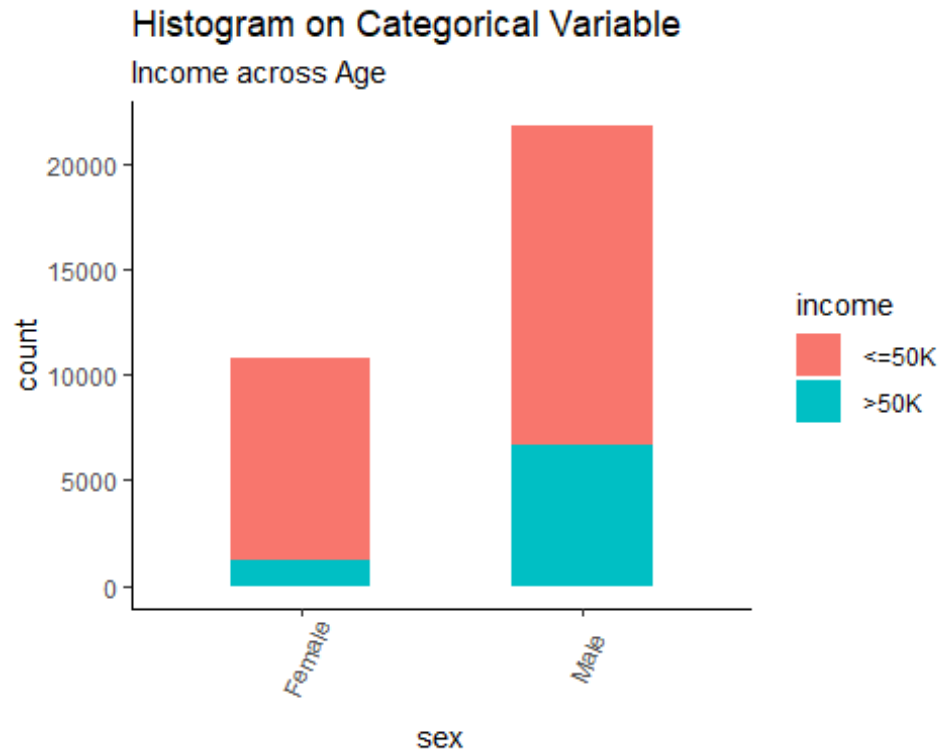


```
theme_set(theme_classic())
```

```
# Histogram on a Categorical variable
```

```
g <- ggplot(data, aes(sex))
```

```
g + geom_bar(aes(fill=income), width = 0.5) +  
  theme(axis.text.x = element_text(angle=65, vjust=0.6)) +  
  labs(title="Histogram on Categorical Variable",  
        subtitle="Income across Age")
```



```
data$education <- trimws(data$education)

summary(data$education)

##      Length      Class      Mode 
##    32560 character character 

###combine high school below or 12th together
data$education <- gsub('^12th', 'beforeHS', data$education)
data$education <- gsub('^10th', 'beforeHS', data$education)
data$education <- gsub('^11th', 'beforeHS', data$education)
data$education <- gsub('^1st-4th', 'beforeHS', data$education)
data$education <- gsub('^5th-6th', 'beforeHS', data$education)
data$education <- gsub('^7th-8th', 'beforeHS', data$education)
data$education <- gsub('^9th', 'beforeHS', data$education)
data$education <- gsub('^Preschool', 'beforeHS', data$education)
data$education <- as.factor(data$education)

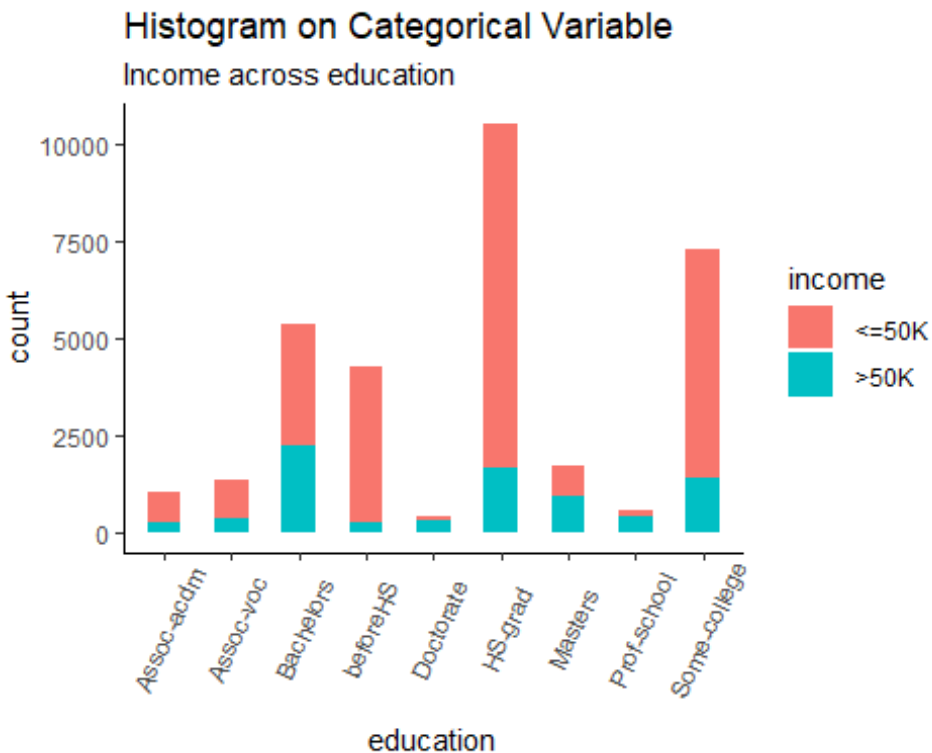
summary(data$education)

##   Assoc-acdm   Assoc-voc   Bachelors   beforeHS   Doctorate 
##       1067       1382       5354       4253        413 
##   HS-grad     Masters   Prof-school   Some-college 
##    10501       1723       576       7291 

theme_set(theme_classic())

# Histogram on a Categorical variable
```

```
g <- ggplot(data, aes(education))
g + geom_bar(aes(fill=income), width = 0.5) +
  theme(axis.text.x = element_text(angle=65, vjust=0.6)) +
  labs(title="Histogram on Categorical Variable",
        subtitle="Income across education")
```



```
summary(data$workclass)
```

```
##           ?           Federal-gov           Local-gov           Never-worked
##          1836             960             2093             7
##       Private       Self-emp-inc   Self-emp-not-inc       State-gov
##      22696             1116             2541             1297
##   Without-pay
##           14
```

```
data$workclass <- trimws(data$workclass)
```

```
levels(data$workclass)[1] <- 'Unknown'
```

```
# combine into Self-Employed job
```

```
data$workclass <- gsub('^Self-emp-inc', 'Self-Employed', data$workclass)
```

```
data$workclass <- gsub('^Self-emp-not-inc', 'Self-Employed', data$workclass)
```

```
# combine into Other/Unknown
```

```
data$workclass <- gsub('^Never-worked', 'Other', data$workclass)
```

```
data$workclass <- gsub('^Without-pay', 'Other', data$workclass)
```

```
data$workclass <- gsub('^Other', 'Others', data$workclass)
```

```

data$workclass <- gsub('^Unknown', 'Other', data$workclass)

# combine into Government job
data$workclass <- gsub('^Federal-gov', 'Government', data$workclass)
data$workclass <- gsub('^Local-gov', 'Government', data$workclass)
data$workclass <- gsub('^State-gov', 'Government', data$workclass)

data$workclass <- as.factor(data$workclass)

data <- na.omit(data)

data$workclass <- gsub('[:punct:]', 'Other', data$workclass)
data$workclass <- as.factor(data$workclass)

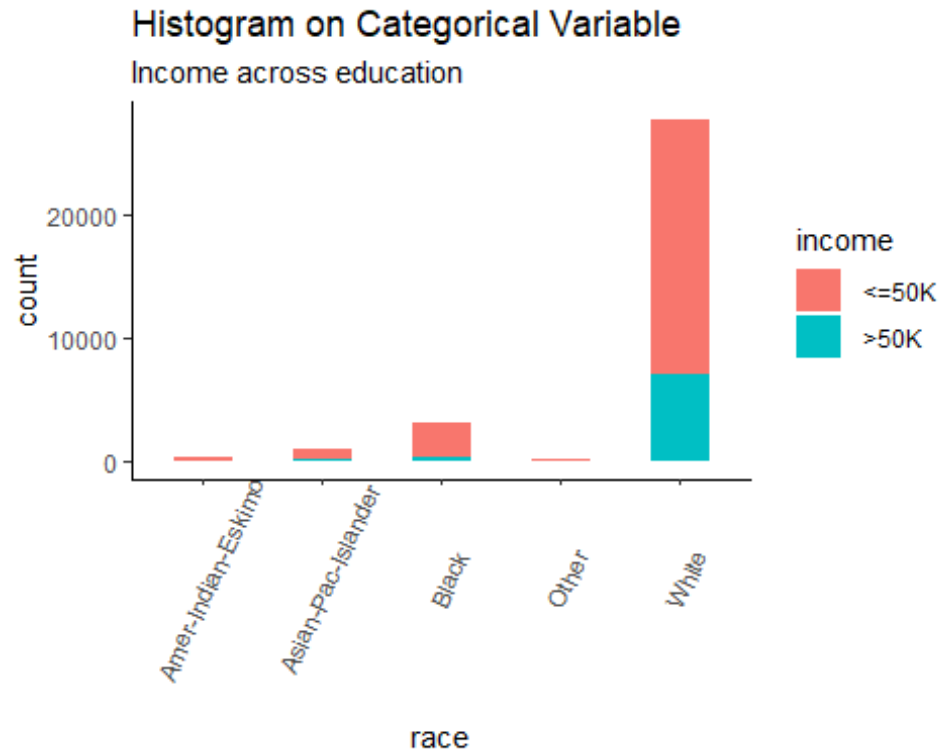
summary(data$workclass)

##           Government           Other           Others           Private
##           4350           1836           21           22696
## SelfOtherEmployed
##           3657

theme_set(theme_classic())

# Histogram on a Categorical variable
g <- ggplot(data, aes(race))
g + geom_bar(aes(fill=income), width = 0.5) +
  theme(axis.text.x = element_text(angle=65, vjust=0.6)) +
  labs(title="Histogram on Categorical Variable",
       subtitle="Income across education")

```

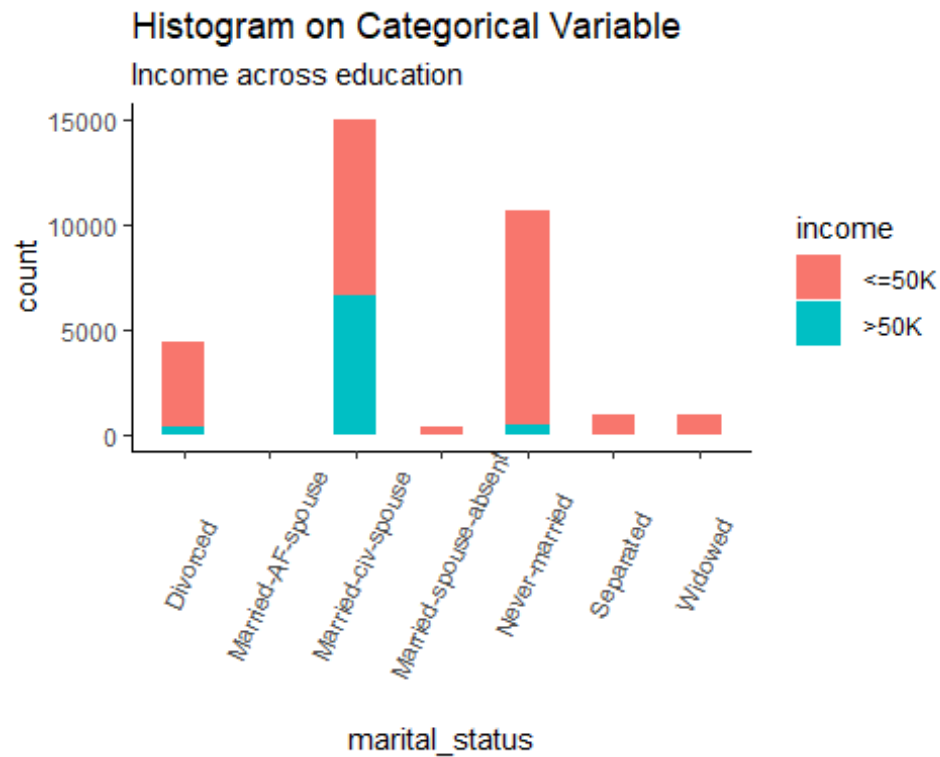



```
summary(data$marital_status)

##           Divorced      Married-AF-spouse      Married-civ-spouse
##           4443           23           14976
## Married-spouse-absent      Never-married      Separated
##           418           10682           1025
##           Widowed
##           993

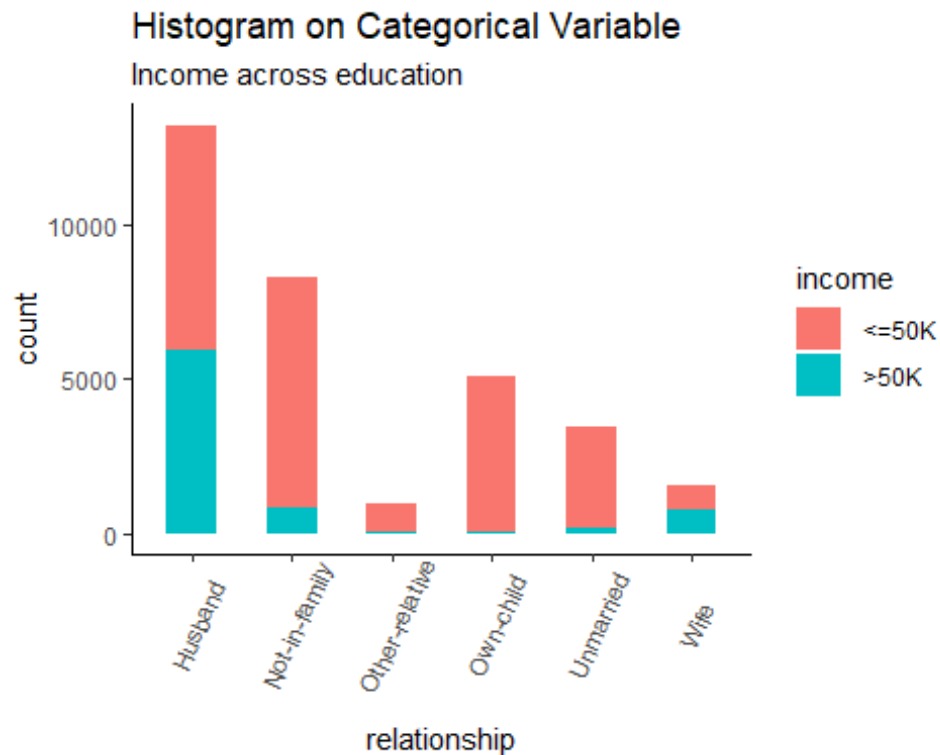
theme_set(theme_classic())

# Histogram on a Categorical variable
g <- ggplot(data, aes(marital_status))
g + geom_bar(aes(fill=income), width = 0.5) +
  theme(axis.text.x = element_text(angle=65, vjust=0.6)) +
  labs(title="Histogram on Categorical Variable",
       subtitle="Income across education")
```



```
theme_set(theme_classic())

# Histogram on a Categorical variable
g <- ggplot(data, aes(relationship))
g + geom_bar(aes(fill=income), width = 0.5) +
  theme(axis.text.x = element_text(angle=65, vjust=0.6)) +
  labs(title="Histogram on Categorical Variable",
        subtitle="Income across education")
```



```
data$native_country <- trimws(data$native_country)
summary(data$native_country)

##      Length      Class      Mode 
##      32560  character character

#Need to delete Outlying-US(Guam-USVI-etc)
data$native_country <- as.factor(data$native_country)

summary(data$native_country)
```

##	?	Cambodia
##	583	19
##	Canada	China
##	121	75
##	Columbia	Cuba
##	59	95
##	Dominican-Republic	Ecuador
##	70	28
##	El-Salvador	England
##	106	90
##	France	Germany
##	29	137
##	Greece	Guatemala
##	29	64
##	Haiti	Holand-Netherlands
##	44	1

##	Honduras	Hong
##	13	20
##	Hungary	India
##	13	100
##	Iran	Ireland
##	43	24
##	Italy	Jamaica
##	73	81
##	Japan	Laos
##	62	18
##	Mexico	Nicaragua
##	643	34
##	Outlying-US(Guam-USVI-etc)	Peru
##	14	31
##	Philippines	Poland
##	198	60
##	Portugal	Puerto-Rico
##	37	114
##	Scotland	South
##	12	80
##	Taiwan	Thailand
##	51	18
##	Trinidad&Tobago	United-States
##	19	29169
##	Vietnam	Yugoslavia
##	67	16

```
data <- na.omit(data)
```

```
data$native_country <- as.factor(data$native_country)
```

```
theme_set(theme_classic())
```

```
# Histogram on a Categorical variable
```

```
g <- ggplot(data, aes(native_country))
```

```
g + geom_bar(aes(fill=income), width = 0.5) +  
  theme(axis.text.x = element_text(angle=65, vjust=0.6)) +  
  labs(title="Histogram on Categorical Variable",  
        subtitle="Income across education")
```

Income across education

