# **SVM Salary (train\_data)**

# In [1]:

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn import svm
from sklearn.svm import SVC
from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, confusion_matrix
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split, cross_val_score
```

#### In [2]:

```
salary=pd.read_csv("C:/Users/Hp/Downloads/SalaryData_Train(1).csv")
```

## In [3]:

salary.head()

## Out[3]:

	age	workclass	education	educationno	maritalstatus	occupation	relationship	race	s
0	39	State-gov	Bachelors	13	Never- married	Adm- clerical	Not-in-family	White	Mŧ
1	50	Self-emp- not-inc	Bachelors	13	Married-civ- spouse	Exec- managerial	Husband	White	Mŧ
2	38	Private	HS-grad	9	Divorced	Handlers- cleaners	Not-in-family	White	Mε
3	53	Private	11th	7	Married-civ- spouse	Handlers- cleaners	Husband	Black	Mε
4	28	Private	Bachelors	13	Married-civ- spouse	Prof- specia <b>l</b> ty	Wife	Black	Fema
4									•

#### In [4]:

salary.info()

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 30161 entries, 0 to 30160
Data columns (total 14 columns):
                    Non-Null Count Dtype
#
     Column
_ _ _
     _ _ _ _ _ _
                    -----
                                     ----
0
                    30161 non-null int64
     age
 1
     workclass
                    30161 non-null
                                    object
 2
     education
                    30161 non-null
                                    object
 3
     educationno
                    30161 non-null
                                    int64
 4
     maritalstatus
                    30161 non-null
                                    object
 5
     occupation
                    30161 non-null
                                     object
 6
     relationship
                    30161 non-null
                                     object
 7
     race
                    30161 non-null
                                     object
 8
                    30161 non-null
                                     object
     sex
 9
     capitalgain
                    30161 non-null
                                     int64
 10
    capitalloss
                    30161 non-null
                                     int64
 11
    hoursperweek
                    30161 non-null
                                     int64
 12
    native
                    30161 non-null
                                     object
13
    Salary
                    30161 non-null
                                     object
dtypes: int64(5), object(9)
memory usage: 3.2+ MB
```

## In [5]:

```
salary['workclass']=salary['workclass'].astype('category')
salary['education']=salary['education'].astype('category')
salary['maritalstatus']=salary['maritalstatus'].astype('category')
salary['occupation']=salary['occupation'].astype('category')
salary['relationship']=salary['relationship'].astype('category')
salary['race']=salary['race'].astype('category')
salary['native']=salary['native'].astype('category')
```

#### In [6]:

```
salary.dtypes
```

## Out[6]:

```
int64
age
workclass
                  category
education
                  category
educationno
                     int64
maritalstatus
                  category
occupation
                  category
relationship
                  category
race
                  category
                  category
sex
capitalgain
                     int64
capitalloss
                     int64
hoursperweek
                     int64
native
                  category
Salary
                    object
dtype: object
```

#### In [7]:

```
from sklearn import preprocessing
label_encoder = preprocessing.LabelEncoder()
```

we need Salary string type data into binary numbers

## In [8]:

```
salary['Salary'] = label_encoder.fit_transform(salary['Salary'])
```

## In [9]:

Out[9]:

```
salary.Salary
```

```
0
           0
           0
1
2
           0
3
           0
           0
30156
           0
30157
           1
30158
           0
30159
           0
```

Name: Salary, Length: 30161, dtype: int32

we also need to convert categories into numbers

#### In [11]:

30160

```
salary['workclass'] = label_encoder.fit_transform(salary['workclass'])
salary['education'] = label_encoder.fit_transform(salary['education'])
salary['maritalstatus'] = label_encoder.fit_transform(salary['maritalstatus'])
salary['occupation'] = label_encoder.fit_transform(salary['occupation'])
salary['relationship'] = label_encoder.fit_transform(salary['relationship'])
salary['race'] = label_encoder.fit_transform(salary['race'])
salary['sex'] = label_encoder.fit_transform(salary['sex'])
salary['native'] = label_encoder.fit_transform(salary['native'])
```

# In [12]:

salary

# Out[12]:

	age	workclass	education	educationno	maritalstatus	occupation	relationship	race	s
0	39	5	9	13	4	0	1	4	
1	50	4	9	13	2	3	0	4	
2	38	2	11	9	0	5	1	4	
3	53	2	1	7	2	5	0	2	
4	28	2	9	13	2	9	5	2	
30156	27	2	7	12	2	12	5	4	
30157	40	2	11	9	2	6	0	4	
30158	58	2	11	9	6	0	4	4	
30159	22	2	11	9	4	0	3	4	
30160	52	3	11	9	2	3	5	4	

30161 rows × 14 columns

In [16]:

#Splitting the data into x and y as input and output

X = salary.iloc[:,0:13]
Y = salary.iloc[:,13]

```
In [19]:
```

Χ

## Out[19]:

		age	workclass	education	educationno	maritalstatus	occupation	relationship	race	s
	0	39	5	9	13	4	0	1	4	
	1	50	4	9	13	2	3	0	4	
	2	38	2	11	9	0	5	1	4	
	3	53	2	1	7	2	5	0	2	
	4	28	2	9	13	2	9	5	2	
			•••							
301	56	27	2	7	12	2	12	5	4	
301	57	40	2	11	9	2	6	0	4	
301	58	58	2	11	9	6	0	4	4	
301	59	22	2	11	9	4	0	3	4	
301	60	52	3	11	9	2	3	5	4	

30161 rows × 13 columns

```
→
```

```
In [20]:
```

```
Y
```

# Out[20]:

```
0 0 1 0 2 0 3 0 4 0 ... 30156 0 30157 1 30158 0
```

1

Name: Salary, Length: 30161, dtype: int32

# In [21]:

30159 30160

```
salary.Salary.unique()
```

# Out[21]:

array([0, 1])

```
In [22]:
salary.Salary.value_counts()
Out[22]:
     22653
      7508
1
Name: Salary, dtype: int64
In [23]:
# Splitting the data into training and test dataset
x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X,Y, test_size=0.3, random_state=0)
In [24]:
clf=SVC()
clf.fit(x_train , y_train)
y_pred = clf.predict(x_test)
acc = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred) * 100
print("Accuracy =", acc)
confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)
Accuracy = 79.23527461597966
Out[24]:
array([[6580,
               218],
              590]], dtype=int64)
       [1661,
In [25]:
y_pred=clf.predict(x_test)
In [26]:
y_pred
Out[26]:
array([0, 0, 0, ..., 0, 0, 0])
SVM Salary (test_data)
```

```
In [27]:
```

```
salary=pd.read_csv("C:/Users/Hp/Downloads/SalaryData_Test(1).csv")
```

```
In [28]:
```

```
salary.head()
```

#### Out[28]:

	age	workclass	education	educationno	maritalstatus	occupation	relationship	race	sex
0	25	Private	11th	7	Never- married	Machine- op-inspct	Own-child	Black	Male
1	38	Private	HS-grad	9	Married-civ- spouse	Farming- fishing	Husband	White	Male
2	28	Local-gov	Assoc- acdm	12	Married-civ- spouse	Protective- serv	Husband	White	Male
3	44	Private	Some- college	10	Married-civ- spouse	Machine- op-inspct	Husband	Black	Male
4	34	Private	10th	6	Never- married	Other- service	Not-in-family	White	Male

#### In [29]:

```
salary.info()
```

```
RangeIndex: 15060 entries, 0 to 15059
Data columns (total 14 columns):
#
    Column
                    Non-Null Count Dtype
     -----
                    _____
0
    age
                    15060 non-null
                                   int64
    workclass
1
                    15060 non-null object
 2
    education
                    15060 non-null object
 3
    educationno
                    15060 non-null int64
 4
    maritalstatus 15060 non-null object
 5
                    15060 non-null object
    occupation
 6
    relationship
                    15060 non-null
                                   object
 7
    race
                    15060 non-null
                                   object
 8
                    15060 non-null
                                   object
    sex
 9
                    15060 non-null
                                   int64
    capitalgain
10
    capitalloss
                    15060 non-null
                                   int64
    hoursperweek
                    15060 non-null
                                   int64
11
12
    native
                    15060 non-null
                                   object
                    15060 non-null
 13
    Salary
                                   object
dtypes: int64(5), object(9)
memory usage: 1.6+ MB
```

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>

#### In [30]:

```
salary['workclass']=salary['workclass'].astype('category')
salary['education']=salary['education'].astype('category')
salary['maritalstatus']=salary['maritalstatus'].astype('category')
salary['occupation']=salary['occupation'].astype('category')
salary['relationship']=salary['relationship'].astype('category')
salary['race']=salary['race'].astype('category')
salary['sex']=salary['sex'].astype('category')
```

```
In [31]:
```

```
salary.dtypes
Out[31]:
                     int64
age
workclass
                 category
education
                 category
educationno
                     int64
                 category
maritalstatus
occupation
                 category
relationship
                 category
race
                  category
sex
                  category
capitalgain
                     int64
capitalloss
                     int64
hoursperweek
                     int64
native
                 category
Salary
                    object
dtype: object
In [32]:
from sklearn import preprocessing
label_encoder = preprocessing.LabelEncoder()
In [33]:
salary['Salary'] = label_encoder.fit_transform(salary['Salary'])
In [34]:
salary.Salary
Out[34]:
         0
0
         0
1
2
         1
3
         1
4
         0
15055
         0
15056
         0
15057
         0
         0
15058
15059
Name: Salary, Length: 15060, dtype: int32
```

#### In [35]:

```
#we also need to convert categories into numbers
salary['workclass'] = label_encoder.fit_transform(salary['workclass'])
salary['education'] = label_encoder.fit_transform(salary['education'])
salary['maritalstatus'] = label_encoder.fit_transform(salary['maritalstatus'])
salary['occupation'] = label_encoder.fit_transform(salary['occupation'])
salary['relationship'] = label_encoder.fit_transform(salary['relationship'])
salary['race'] = label_encoder.fit_transform(salary['race'])
salary['sex'] = label_encoder.fit_transform(salary['sex'])
salary['native'] = label_encoder.fit_transform(salary['native'])
salary
```

## Out[35]:

_		age	workclass	education	educationno	maritalstatus	occupation	relationship	race	s
-	0	25	2	1	7	4	6	3	2	<u> </u>
	1	38	2	11	9	2	4	0	4	
	2	28	1	7	12	2	10	0	4	
	3	44	2	15	10	2	6	0	2	
	4	34	2	0	6	4	7	1	4	
	15055	33	2	9	13	4	9	3	4	
	15056	39	2	9	13	0	9	1	4	
	15057	38	2	9	13	2	9	0	4	
	15058	44	2	9	13	0	0	3	1	
	15059	35	3	9	13	2	3	0	4	

15060 rows × 14 columns

#### In [36]:

```
#define x&y

X = salary.iloc[:,0:13]
Y = salary.iloc[:,13]
```

```
In [37]:
```

Χ

## Out[37]:

	age	workclass	education	educationno	maritalstatus	occupation	relationship	race	s
0	25	2	1	7	4	6	3	2	
1	38	2	11	9	2	4	0	4	
2	28	1	7	12	2	10	0	4	
3	44	2	15	10	2	6	0	2	
4	34	2	0	6	4	7	1	4	
15055	33	2	9	13	4	9	3	4	
15056	39	2	9	13	0	9	1	4	
15057	38	2	9	13	2	9	0	4	
15058	44	2	9	13	0	0	3	1	
15059	35	3	9	13	2	3	0	4	

15060 rows × 13 columns

```
In [38]:
Υ
Out[38]:
0
         0
1
         0
2
         1
3
         1
         0
15055
15056
         0
15057
         0
15058
         0
15059
Name: Salary, Length: 15060, dtype: int32
In [40]:
salary.Salary.unique()
```

Out[40]:

array([0, 1])

```
6/8/22, 6:22 PM
                                        A 17 SVM (salary - train-test data) - Jupyter Notebook
  In [42]:
  salary.Salary.value_counts()
  Out[42]:
       11360
        3700
  1
  Name: Salary, dtype: int64
  In [43]:
  # Splitting the data into training and test dataset
  x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X,Y, test_size=0.3, random_state=0)
  In [44]:
  #model building by using SVM
  clf=SVC()
  clf.fit(x_train , y_train)
  y_pred = clf.predict(x_test)
  acc = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred) * 100
  print("Accuracy =", acc)
  confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)
  Accuracy = 79.6812749003984
  Out[44]:
  array([[3290, 95],
         [ 823, 310]], dtype=int64)
  In [45]:
 y_pred=clf.predict(x_test)
```

```
y_pred
```

## Out[45]:

array([0, 0, 0, ..., 0, 0, 0])

# In [ ]: