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Отчет

Лабораторная работа № 2

По курсу «Технологии машинного обучения»

«Изучение библиотек обработки данных»

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ПРЕПОДАВАТЕЛЬ:

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1. Цель лабораторной работы

Изучение библиотеки обработки данных Pandas

2. Задание

Выполнить первое демонстрационное задание ”demo assignment” под названием ”Exploratory data analysis with Pandas” со страницы курса https://mlcourse.ai/assignments In this task you should use Pandas to answer a few questions about the Adult dataset: 1. How many men and women (sex feature) are represented in this dataset? 2. What is the average age (age feature) of women? 3. What is the percentage of German citizens (native-country feature)? 4. What are the mean and standard deviation of age for those who earn more than 50K per year (salary feature) and those who earn less than 50K per year? 5. Is it true that people who earn more than 50K have at least high school education? (education – Bachelors, Prof-school, Assoc-acdm, Assoc-voc, Masters or Doctorate feature) 6. Display age statistics for each race (race feature) and each gender (sex feature). Use groupby() and describe(). Find the maximum age of men of Amer-Indian-Eskimo race. 7. Among whom is the proportion of those who earn a lot (>50K) greater: married or single men (marital-status feature)? Consider as married those who have a marital-status starting with Married (Married-civ-spouse, Married-spouse-absent or Married-AF-spouse), the rest are considered bachelors. 8. What is the maximum number of hours a person works per week (hours-per-week feature)? How many people work such a number of hours, and what is the percentage of those who earn a lot (>50K) among them? 9. Count the average time of work (hours-per-week) for those who earn a little and a lot (salary) for each country (native-country). What will these be for Japan?

Unique values of all features: * age: continuous. * workclass: Private, Self-emp-not-inc, Self-emp-inc, Federal-gov, Local-gov, State-gov, Without-pay, Never-worked. * fnlwgt: continuous. * education: Bachelors, Some-college, 11th, HS-grad, Prof-school, Assoc-acdm, Assoc-voc, 9th, 7th-8th, 12th, Masters, 1st-4th, 10th, Doctorate, 5th-6th, Preschool. * education-num: continuous. * marital-status: Married-civ-spouse, Divorced, Never-married, Separated, Widowed, Married-spouse-absent, Married-AF-spouse. * occupation: Tech-support, Craft-repair, Other-service, Sales, Exec-managerial, Prof-specialty, Handlers-cleaners, Machine-op-inspct, Adm-clerical, Farming-fishing, Transport-moving, Priv-house-serv, Protective-serv, Armed-Forces. * relationship: Wife, Own-child, Husband, Not-in-family, Other-relative, Unmarried. * race: White, Asian-Pac-Islander, Amer-Indian-Eskimo, Other, Black. * sex: Female, Male. * capital-gain: continuous. * capital-loss: continuous. * hours-per-week: continuous. * native-country: United-States, Cambodia, England, Puerto-Rico, Canada, Germany, Outlying-US(Guam-USVI-etc), India, Japan, Greece, South, China, Cuba, Iran, Honduras, Philippines, Italy, Poland, Jamaica, Vietnam, Mexico, Portugal, Ireland, France, Dominican-Republic, Laos, Ecuador, Taiwan, Haiti, Columbia, Hungary, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Scotland, Thailand, Yugoslavia, El-Salvador, Trinadad&Tobago, Peru, Hong, Holand-Netherlands. * salary: >50K,<=50K

3. Ход выполнения лабораторной работы

[1]:

```
import pandas as pd
pd.set_option("display.width", 70)
```

```
data = pd.read_csv('adult.csv')
data.head()
```

[1]:
```
   age         workclass  fnlwgt  education education-num  \
0   39         State-gov   77516  Bachelors             13
1   50  Self-emp-not-inc   83311  Bachelors             13
2   38           Private  215646    HS-grad              9
3   53           Private  234721       11th              7
4   28           Private  338409  Bachelors             13

       marital-status         occupation relationship   race  \
0       Never-married       Adm-clerical  Not-in-family  White
1  Married-civ-spouse    Exec-managerial        Husband  White
2            Divorced  Handlers-cleaners  Not-in-family  White
3  Married-civ-spouse  Handlers-cleaners        Husband  Black
4  Married-civ-spouse     Prof-specialty           Wife  Black

      sex  capital-gain  capital-loss  hours-per-week  \
0    Male          2174             0              40
1    Male             0             0              13
2    Male             0             0              40
3    Male             0             0              40
4  Female             0             0              40

  native-country salary
0  United-States <=50K
1  United-States <=50K
2  United-States <=50K
3  United-States <=50K
4           Cuba <=50K
```

1. How many men and women (sex feature) are represented in this dataset?

[2]:
```
data['sex'].value_counts()
```

[2]:
```
Male      21790
Female    10771
Name: sex, dtype: int64
```

2. What is the average age (age feature) of women?

[3]:
```
data.loc[data['sex'] == 'Female', 'age'].mean()
```

[3]:
```
36.85823043357163
```

3. What is the percentage of German citizens (native-country feature)?

[4]:
```
print("{}%".format(data[data["native-country"] ==
 "Germany"].shape[0] /␣
 ↪data.shape[0]))
```

```
0.0042074874850281010%
```

4. What are the mean and standard deviation of age for those who earn more than 50K per year (salary feature) and those who earn less than 50K per year?

[5]:
```python
ages1 = data[data["salary"] == "<=50K"]["age"]
ages2 = data[data["salary"] == ">50K"]["age"]
print("under 50k: {0} ± {1} years".format(ages1.mean(),
ages1.std()))
print("over 50k: {0} ± {1} years".format(ages2.mean(),
ages2.std()))
```

```
under 50k: 36.78373786407767 ± 14.02008849082488 years
over 50k: 44.24984058155847 ± 10.519027719851826 years
```

5. Is it true that people who earn more than 50K have at least high school education? (education – Bachelors, Prof-school, Assoc-acdm, Assoc-voc, Masters or Doctorate feature)

[6]:
```python
high_educations = ["Bachelors", "Prof-school", "Assoc-acdm",
 "Assoc-voc", ␣ ↪"Masters", "Doctorate"]
def high_educated(e):
    return e in high_educations

data[data["salary"] == ">50K"]["education"].map(high_educated).all()
```

[6]:
```
False
```

6. Display age statistics for each race (race feature) and each gender (sex feature). Use groupby() and describe(). Find the maximum age of men of Amer-Indian-Eskimo race.

[7]:
```python
data.groupby(["race", "sex"])["age"].describe()
```

[7]:
```
                            count       mean        std  min  \
race               sex
Amer-Indian-Eskimo Female   119.0  37.117647  13.114991  17.0
                   Male     192.0  37.208333  12.049563  17.0
Asian-Pac-Islander Female   346.0  35.089595  12.300845  17.0
                   Male     693.0  39.073593  12.883944  18.0
Black              Female  1555.0  37.854019  12.637197  17.0
                   Male    1569.0  37.682600  12.882612  17.0
Other              Female   109.0  31.678899  11.631599  17.0
                   Male     162.0  34.654321  11.355531  17.0
White              Female  8642.0  36.811618  14.329093  17.0
                   Male   19174.0  39.652498  13.436029  17.0

                            25%   50%    75%   max
race               sex
Amer-Indian-Eskimo Female  27.0  36.0  46.00  80.0
                   Male    28.0  35.0  45.00  82.0
Asian-Pac-Islander Female  25.0  33.0  43.75  75.0
                   Male    29.0  37.0  46.00  90.0
```

```
Black              Female  28.0  37.0  46.00 90.0
                   Male    27.0  36.0  46.00 90.0
Other              Female  23.0  29.0  39.00 74.0
                   Male    26.0  32.0  42.00 77.0
White              Female  25.0  35.0  46.00 90.0
                   Male    29.0  38.0  49.00 90.0
```

[8]:
```
data[(data["race"] == "Amer-Indian-Eskimo") &
 (data["sex"] ==␣
 ↪"Male")]["age"].max()
```

[8]:
```
82
```

7. Among whom is the proportion of those who earn a lot (>50K) greater: married or single men (marital-status feature)? Consider as married those who have a marital-status starting with Married (Married-civ-spouse, Married-spouse-absent or Married-AF-spouse), the rest are considered bachelors.

[9]:
```
def is_married(m):
    return m.startswith("Married")

data["married"] = data["marital-status"].map(is_married)
(data[(data["sex"] == "Male") & (data["salary"] == ">50K")]
    ["married"].value_counts())
```

[9]:
```
True    5965
False    697
Name: married, dtype: int64
```

8. What is the maximum number of hours a person works per week (hours-per-week feature)? How many people work such a number of hours, and what is the percentage of those who earn a lot (>50K) among them?

[10]:
```
m = data["hours-per-week"].max()
print("Maximum is {} hours/week.".format(m))

people = data[data["hours-per-week"]
== m] c = people.shape[0]
print("{} people work this time at week.".format(c))

s = people[people["salary"] == ">50K"].shape[0]

print("{0:%} get >50K salary.".format(s / c))
```

```
Maximum is 99 hours/week.
85 people work this time at week.
29.411765% get >50K salary.
```

9. Count the average time of work (hours-per-week) for those who earn a little and a lot (salary) for each country (native-country). What will these be for Japan?

[11]:
```python
p = pd.crosstab(data["native-country"], data["salary"],
                values=data['hours-per-week'], aggfunc="mean")
p
```

[11]:

salary	<=50K	>50K
native-country		
?	40.164760	45.547945
Cambodia	41.416667	40.000000
Canada	37.914634	45.641026
China	37.381818	38.900000
Columbia	38.684211	50.000000
Cuba	37.985714	42.440000
Dominican-Republic	42.338235	47.000000
Ecuador	38.041667	48.750000
El-Salvador	36.030928	45.000000
England	40.483333	44.533333
France	41.058824	50.750000
Germany	39.139785	44.977273
Greece	41.809524	50.625000
Guatemala	39.360656	36.666667
Haiti	36.325000	42.750000
Holand-Netherlands	40.000000	NaN
Honduras	34.333333	60.000000
Hong	39.142857	45.000000
Hungary	31.300000	50.000000
India	38.233333	46.475000
Iran	41.440000	47.500000
Ireland	40.947368	48.000000
Italy	39.625000	45.400000
Jamaica	38.239437	41.100000
Japan	41.000000	47.958333
Laos	40.375000	40.000000
Mexico	40.003279	46.575758
Nicaragua	36.093750	37.500000
Outlying-US(Guam-USVI-etc)	41.857143	NaN
Peru	35.068966	40.000000
Philippines	38.065693	43.032787
Poland	38.166667	39.000000
Portugal	41.939394	41.500000
Puerto-Rico	38.470588	39.416667
Scotland	39.444444	46.666667
South	40.156250	51.437500
Taiwan	33.774194	46.800000
Thailand	42.866667	58.333333
Trinadad&Tobago	37.058824	40.000000
United-States	38.799127	45.505369
Vietnam	37.193548	39.200000
Yugoslavia	41.600000	49.500000

[12]:
```python
p.loc["Japan"]
```