



Experiment No. 6
Apply Boosting Algorithm on Adult Census Income Dataset and analyze the performance of the model
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Aim: Apply Boosting algorithm on Adult Census Income Dataset and analyze the performance of the model.

Objective: Apply Boosting algorithm on the given dataset and maximize the accuracy, Precision, Recall, F1 score.

Theory:

Suppose that as a patient, you have certain symptoms. Instead of consulting one doctor, you choose to consult several. Suppose you assign weights to the value or worth of each doctor's diagnosis, based on the accuracies of previous diagnosis they have made. The final diagnosis is then a combination of the weighted diagnosis. This is the essence behind boosting.

Algorithm: Adaboost- A boosting algorithm—create an ensemble of classifiers. Each one gives a weighted vote.

Input:

- D , a set of d class labelled training tuples
- k , the number of rounds (one classifier is generated per round)
- a classification learning scheme

Output: A composite model

Method

1. Initialize the weight of each tuple in D is $1/d$
2. For $i=1$ to k do // for each round
3. Sample D with replacement according to the tuple weights to obtain D_i
4. Use training set D_i to derive a model M_i
5. Compute $\text{error}(M_i)$, the error rate of M_i
6. $\text{Error}(M_i) = \sum_j w_j * \text{err}(X_j)$
7. If $\text{Error}(M_i) > 0.5$ then
8. Go back to step 3 and try again
9. endif
10. for each tuple in D_i that was correctly classified do
11. Multiply the weight of the tuple by $\text{error}(M_i)/(1-\text{error}(M_i))$
12. Normalize the weight of each tuple
13. end for



To use the ensemble to classify tuple X

1. Initialize the weight of each class to 0
2. for $i=1$ to k do // for each classifier
3. $w_i = \log((1 - \text{error}(M_i)) / \text{error}(M_i))$ // weight of the classifiers vote
4. $C = M_i(X)$ // get class prediction for X from M_i
5. Add w_i to weight for class C
6. end for
7. Return the class with the largest weight.

Dataset:

Predict whether income exceeds \$50K/yr based on census data. Also known as "Adult" dataset.

Attribute Information:

Listing of attributes:

>50K, <=50K.

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, Trinidad & Tobago, Peru, Hong, Holand-Netherlands.

Code:

Conclusion:

1. We dropped the null and not known values and converted the categorical data into numerical data using onehotencoding and the accuracy came out to be 86.21%
2. XG boost had a better accuracy than that of the accuracy of random forest where random forest had accuracy of 84.508740 XGBOOST had accuracy of 86.21% thus concluding that XGBOOST was better for this dataset.