finding_donors

November 11, 2022

0.1 Supervised Learning

0.2 Project: Finding Donors for *CharityML*

In this notebook, some template code has already been provided for you, and it will be your job to implement the additional functionality necessary to successfully complete this project. Sections that begin with **'Implementation'** in the header indicate that the following block of code will require additional functionality which you must provide. Instructions will be provided for each section and the specifics of the implementation are marked in the code block with a `'TODO'` statement. Please be sure to read the instructions carefully!

In addition to implementing code, there will be questions that you must answer which relate to the project and your implementation. Each section where you will answer a question is preceded by a **'Question X'** header. Carefully read each question and provide thorough answers in the following text boxes that begin with **'Answer:'**. Your project submission will be evaluated based on your answers to each of the questions and the implementation you provide.

> **Note:** Please specify WHICH VERSION OF PYTHON you are using when submitting this notebook. Code and Markdown cells can be executed using the **Shift + Enter** keyboard shortcut. In addition, Markdown cells can be edited by typically double-clicking the cell to enter edit mode.

0.3 Getting Started

In this project, you will employ several supervised algorithms of your choice to accurately model individuals' income using data collected from the 1994 U.S. Census. You will then choose the best candidate algorithm from preliminary results and further optimize this algorithm to best model the data. Your goal with this implementation is to construct a model that accurately predicts whether an individual makes more than $50,000. This sort of task can arise in a non-profit setting, where organizations survive on donations. Understanding an individual's income can help a non-profit better understand how large of a donation to request, or whether or not they should reach out to begin with. While it can be difficult to determine an individual's general income bracket directly from public sources, we can (as we will see) infer this value from other publically available features.

The dataset for this project originates from the UCI Machine Learning Repository. The datset was donated by Ron Kohavi and Barry Becker, after being published in the article *"Scaling Up the Accuracy of Naive-Bayes Classifiers: A Decision-Tree Hybrid"*. You can find the article by Ron Kohavi online. The data we investigate here consists of small changes to the original dataset, such as removing the `'fnlwgt'` feature and records with missing or ill-formatted entries.

0.4 Exploring the Data

Run the code cell below to load necessary Python libraries and load the census data. Note that the last column from this dataset, `'income'`, will be our target label (whether an individual makes more than, or at most, $50,000 annually). All other columns are features about each individual in the census database.

```
In [3]: # Import libraries necessary for this project
        import numpy as np
        import pandas as pd
        from time import time
        from IPython.display import display # Allows the use of display() for DataFrames

        # Import supplementary visualization code visuals.py
        import visuals as vs

        # Pretty display for notebooks
        %matplotlib inline

        # Load the Census dataset
        Data = pd.read_csv("census.csv")

        # Success - Display the first record
        display(Data.head(n=5))
```

	age	workclass	education_level	education-num	marital-status	occupation	relationship	race	sex	capital-gain	capital-loss	hours-per-week	native-country	income
0	39	State-gov	Bachelors	13.0	Never-married	Adm-clerical	Not-in-family	White	Male	2174.0	0.0	40.0	United-States	<=50K
1	50	Self-emp-not-inc	Bachelors	13.0	Married-civ-spouse	Exec-managerial	Husband	White	Male	0.0	0.0	13.0	United-States	<=50K
2	38	Private	HS-grad	9.0	Divorced	Handlers-cleaners	Not-in-family	White	Male	0.0	0.0	40.0	United-States	<=50K
3	53	Private	11th	7.0	Married-civ-spouse	Handlers-cleaners	Husband	Black	Male	0.0	0.0	40.0	United-States	<=50K
4	28	Private	Bachelors	13.0	Married-civ-spouse	Prof-specialty	Wife	Black	Female	0.0	0.0	40.0	Cuba	<=50K

0.4.1 Implementation: Data Exploration

A cursory investigation of the dataset will determine how many individuals fit into either group, and will tell us about the percentage of these individuals making more than $50,000. In the code cell below, you will need to compute the following: - The total number of records, `'n_records'` - The number of individuals making more than $50,000 annually, `'n_greater_50k'`. - The number of individuals making at most $50,000 annually, `'n_at_most_50k'`. - The percentage of individuals making more than $50,000 annually, `'greater_percent'`.

** HINT: ** You may need to look at the table above to understand how the `'income'` entries are formatted.

In [4]:
```
#display(Data['income'])
# TODO: Total number of records
n_records = len(Data)
# TODO: Number of records where individual's income is more than $50,000
n_greater_50k = len(Data[Data['income']=='>50K'])

# TODO: Number of records where individual's income is at most $50,000
n_at_most_50k = len(Data[Data['income']=='<=50K'])

# TODO: Percentage of individuals whose income is more than $50,000
greater_percent = ((n_greater_50k)/(n_records))*100

# Print the results
print("Total number of records: {}".format(n_records))
print("Individuals making more than $50,000: {}".format(n_greater_50k))
print("Individuals making at most $50,000: {}".format(n_at_most_50k))
print("Percentage of individuals making more than $50,000: {}%".format(greater_percent))
```

```
Total number of records: 45222
Individuals making more than $50,000: 11208
Individuals making at most $50,000: 34014
Percentage of individuals making more than $50,000: 24.78439697492371%
```

** Featureset Exploration **

- **age**: continuous.
- **workclass**: Private, Self-emp-not-inc, Self-emp-inc, Federal-gov, Local-gov, State-gov, Without-pay, Never-worked.
- **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**: Black, White, Asian-Pac-Islander, Amer-Indian-Eskimo, Other.
- **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.

0.5 Preparing the Data

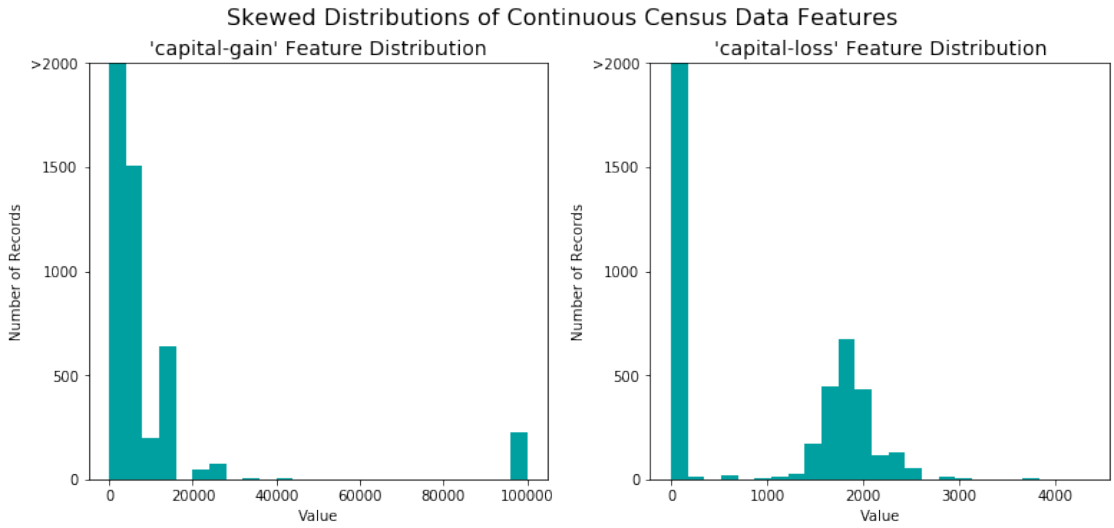
Before data can be used as input for machine learning algorithms, it often must be cleaned, formatted, and restructured — this is typically known as **preprocessing**. Fortunately, for this dataset, there are no invalid or missing entries we must deal with, however, there are some qualities about certain features that must be adjusted. This preprocessing can help tremendously with the outcome and predictive power of nearly all learning algorithms.

0.5.1 Transforming Skewed Continuous Features

A dataset may sometimes contain at least one feature whose values tend to lie near a single number, but will also have a non-trivial number of vastly larger or smaller values than that single number. Algorithms can be sensitive to such distributions of values and can underperform if the range is not properly normalized. With the census dataset two features fit this description: '`capital-gain`' and `'capital-loss'`.

Run the code cell below to plot a histogram of these two features. Note the range of the values present and how they are distributed.

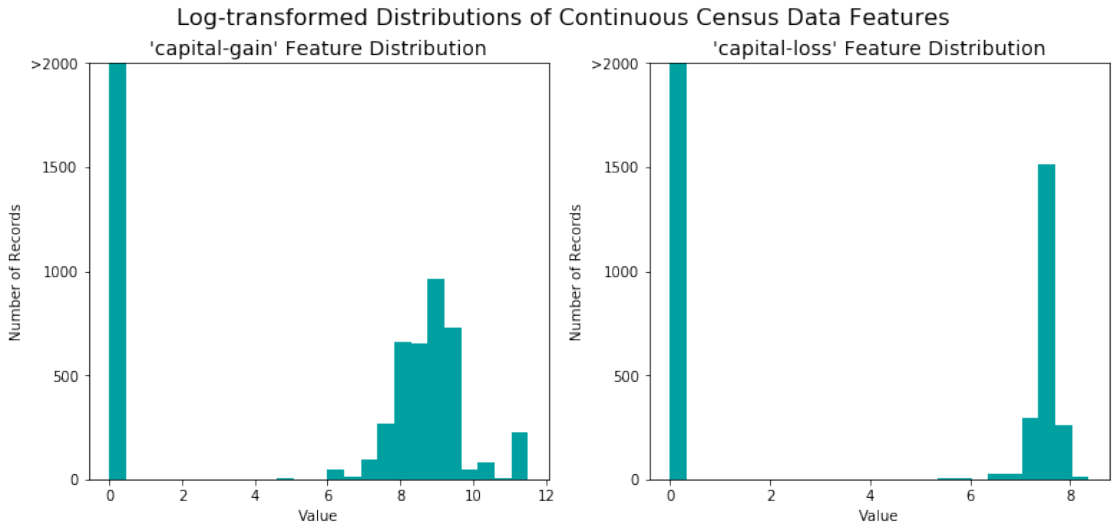
In [5]:
```
# Split the data into features and target label
income_raw = Data['income']
features_raw = Data.drop('income', axis = 1)

# Visualize skewed continuous features of original data
vs.distribution(Data)
```



For highly-skewed feature distributions such as `'capital-gain'` and `'capital-loss'`, it is common practice to apply a logarithmic transformation on the data so that the very large and very small values do not negatively affect the performance of a learning algorithm. Using a logarithmic transformation significantly reduces the range of values caused by outliers. Care must be taken when applying this transformation however: The logarithm of `0` is undefined, so we must translate the values by a small amount above `0` to apply the the logarithm successfully.

Run the code cell below to perform a transformation on the data and visualize the results. Again, note the range of values and how they are distributed.

In [6]:
```
# Log-transform the skewed features
skewed = ['capital-gain', 'capital-loss']
features_log_transformed = pd.DataFrame(data = features_raw)
features_log_transformed[skewed] = features_raw[skewed].apply(lambda x: np.log(x + 1))

# Visualize the new log distributions
vs.distribution(features_log_transformed, transformed = True)
```



0.5.2 Normalizing Numerical Features

In addition to performing transformations on features that are highly skewed, it is often good practice to perform some type of scaling on numerical features. Applying a scaling to the data does not change the shape of each feature's distribution (such as `'capital-gain'` or `'capital-loss'` above); however, normalization ensures that each feature is treated equally when applying supervised learners. Note that once scaling is applied, observing the data in its raw form will no longer have the same original meaning, as exampled below.

Run the code cell below to normalize each numerical feature. We will use `sklearn.preprocessing.MinMaxScaler` for this.

```
In [7]: # Import sklearn.preprocessing.StandardScaler
        from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler

        # Initialize a scaler, then apply it to the features
        scaler = MinMaxScaler() # default=(0, 1)
        numerical = ['age', 'education-num', 'capital-gain', 'capital-loss', 'hours-per-week']

        features_log_minmax_transform = pd.DataFrame(data = features_log_transformed)
        features_log_minmax_transform[numerical] = scaler.fit_transform(features_log_transformed

        # Show an example of a record with scaling applied
        display(features_log_minmax_transform.head())
```

```
        age          workclass education_level  education-num  \
0  0.301370          State-gov       Bachelors       0.800000
1  0.452055   Self-emp-not-inc       Bachelors       0.800000
2  0.287671            Private         HS-grad       0.533333
3  0.493151            Private            11th       0.400000
4  0.150685            Private       Bachelors       0.800000
```

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

   capital-gain  capital-loss  hours-per-week  native-country
0      0.667492           0.0        0.397959   United-States
1      0.000000           0.0        0.122449   United-States
2      0.000000           0.0        0.397959   United-States
3      0.000000           0.0        0.397959   United-States
4      0.000000           0.0        0.397959            Cuba
```

0.5.3 Implementation: Data Preprocessing

From the table in **Exploring the Data** above, we can see there are several features for each record that are non-numeric. Typically, learning algorithms expect input to be numeric, which requires that non-numeric features (called *categorical variables*) be converted. One popular way to convert categorical variables is by using the **one-hot encoding** scheme. One-hot encoding creates a *"dummy"* variable for each possible category of each non-numeric feature. For example, assume `someFeature` has three possible entries: `A`, `B`, or `C`. We then encode this feature into `someFeature_A`, `someFeature_B` and `someFeature_C`.

someFeature		someFeature_A	someFeature_B	someFeature_C
:-:	:-:		:-:	:-:	:-:
0	B		0	1	0
1	C	----> one-hot encode ---->	0	0	1
2	A		1	0	0

Additionally, as with the non-numeric features, we need to convert the non-numeric target label, `'income'` to numerical values for the learning algorithm to work. Since there are only two possible categories for this label ("<=50K" and ">50K"), we can avoid using one-hot encoding and simply encode these two categories as `0` and `1`, respectively. In code cell below, you will need to implement the following: - Use `pandas.get_dummies()` to perform one-hot encoding on the `'features_log_minmax_transform'` data. - Convert the target label `'income_raw'` to numerical entries. - Set records with "<=50K" to `0` and records with ">50K" to `1`.

```
In [8]: # TODO: One-hot encode the 'features_log_minmax_transform' data using pandas.get_dummies
        features_final = pd.get_dummies(features_log_minmax_transform)

        # TODO: Encode the 'income_raw' data to numerical values
        income = income_raw.map({'<=50K' : 0 , '>50K' : 1})
        print(income)

        # Print the number of features after one-hot encoding
        encoded = list(features_final.columns)
        print("{} total features after one-hot encoding.".format(len(encoded)))
```

```
# Uncomment the following line to see the encoded feature names
display(encoded)
```

```
0        0
1        0
2        0
3        0
4        0
5        0
6        0
7        1
8        1
9        1
10       1
11       1
12       0
13       0
14       0
15       0
16       0
17       0
18       1
19       1
20       0
21       0
22       0
23       0
24       1
25       0
26       0
27       0
28       0
29       0
        ..
45192    0
45193    0
45194    1
45195    1
45196    0
45197    1
45198    1
45199    0
45200    0
45201    0
45202    0
45203    0
45204    1
```

```
45205    0
45206    0
45207    0
45208    0
45209    0
45210    0
45211    0
45212    0
45213    0
45214    0
45215    0
45216    0
45217    0
45218    0
45219    0
45220    0
45221    1
Name: income, Length: 45222, dtype: int64
103 total features after one-hot encoding.


['age',
 'education-num',
 'capital-gain',
 'capital-loss',
 'hours-per-week',
 'workclass_ Federal-gov',
 'workclass_ Local-gov',
 'workclass_ Private',
 'workclass_ Self-emp-inc',
 'workclass_ Self-emp-not-inc',
 'workclass_ State-gov',
 'workclass_ Without-pay',
 'education_level_ 10th',
 'education_level_ 11th',
 'education_level_ 12th',
 'education_level_ 1st-4th',
 'education_level_ 5th-6th',
 'education_level_ 7th-8th',
 'education_level_ 9th',
 'education_level_ Assoc-acdm',
 'education_level_ Assoc-voc',
 'education_level_ Bachelors',
 'education_level_ Doctorate',
 'education_level_ HS-grad',
 'education_level_ Masters',
 'education_level_ Preschool',
 'education_level_ Prof-school',
```

```
'education_level_ Some-college',
'marital-status_ Divorced',
'marital-status_ Married-AF-spouse',
'marital-status_ Married-civ-spouse',
'marital-status_ Married-spouse-absent',
'marital-status_ Never-married',
'marital-status_ Separated',
'marital-status_ Widowed',
'occupation_ Adm-clerical',
'occupation_ Armed-Forces',
'occupation_ Craft-repair',
'occupation_ Exec-managerial',
'occupation_ Farming-fishing',
'occupation_ Handlers-cleaners',
'occupation_ Machine-op-inspct',
'occupation_ Other-service',
'occupation_ Priv-house-serv',
'occupation_ Prof-specialty',
'occupation_ Protective-serv',
'occupation_ Sales',
'occupation_ Tech-support',
'occupation_ Transport-moving',
'relationship_ Husband',
'relationship_ Not-in-family',
'relationship_ Other-relative',
'relationship_ Own-child',
'relationship_ Unmarried',
'relationship_ Wife',
'race_ Amer-Indian-Eskimo',
'race_ Asian-Pac-Islander',
'race_ Black',
'race_ Other',
'race_ White',
'sex_ Female',
'sex_ Male',
'native-country_ Cambodia',
'native-country_ Canada',
'native-country_ China',
'native-country_ Columbia',
'native-country_ Cuba',
'native-country_ Dominican-Republic',
'native-country_ Ecuador',
'native-country_ El-Salvador',
'native-country_ England',
'native-country_ France',
'native-country_ Germany',
'native-country_ Greece',
'native-country_ Guatemala',
```

```
 'native-country_ Haiti',
 'native-country_ Holand-Netherlands',
 'native-country_ Honduras',
 'native-country_ Hong',
 'native-country_ Hungary',
 'native-country_ India',
 'native-country_ Iran',
 'native-country_ Ireland',
 'native-country_ Italy',
 'native-country_ Jamaica',
 'native-country_ Japan',
 'native-country_ Laos',
 'native-country_ Mexico',
 'native-country_ Nicaragua',
 'native-country_ Outlying-US(Guam-USVI-etc)',
 'native-country_ Peru',
 'native-country_ Philippines',
 'native-country_ Poland',
 'native-country_ Portugal',
 'native-country_ Puerto-Rico',
 'native-country_ Scotland',
 'native-country_ South',
 'native-country_ Taiwan',
 'native-country_ Thailand',
 'native-country_ Trinadad&Tobago',
 'native-country_ United-States',
 'native-country_ Vietnam',
 'native-country_ Yugoslavia']
```

0.5.4 Shuffle and Split Data

Now all *categorical variables* have been converted into numerical features, and all numerical features have been normalized. As always, we will now split the data (both features and their labels) into training and test sets. 80% of the data will be used for training and 20% for testing.

Run the code cell below to perform this split.

```
In [9]: # Import train_test_split
        from sklearn.cross_validation import train_test_split

        # Split the 'features' and 'income' data into training and testing sets
        X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(features_final,
                                                            income,
                                                            test_size = 0.2,
                                                            random_state = 0)

        # Show the results of the split
        print("Training set has {} samples.".format(X_train.shape[0]))
```

```
print("Testing set has {} samples.".format(X_test.shape[0]))
```

```
Training set has 36177 samples.
Testing set has 9045 samples.
```

```
/opt/conda/lib/python3.6/site-packages/sklearn/cross_validation.py:41: DeprecationWarning: This
  "This module will be removed in 0.20.", DeprecationWarning)
```

Note: this Workspace is running on `sklearn` v0.19. If you use the newer version (>="0.20"), the `sklearn.cross_validation` has been replaced with `sklearn.model_selection`.

0.6 Evaluating Model Performance

In this section, we will investigate four different algorithms, and determine which is best at modeling the data. Three of these algorithms will be supervised learners of your choice, and the fourth algorithm is known as a *naive predictor*.

0.6.1 Metrics and the Naive Predictor

CharityML, equipped with their research, knows individuals that make more than $50,000 are most likely to donate to their charity. Because of this, *CharityML* is particularly interested in predicting who makes more than $50,000 accurately. It would seem that using **accuracy** as a metric for evaluating a particular model's performace would be appropriate. Additionally, identifying someone that *does not* make more than $50,000 as someone who does would be detrimental to *CharityML*, since they are looking to find individuals willing to donate. Therefore, a model's ability to precisely predict those that make more than $50,000 is *more important* than the model's ability to **recall** those individuals. We can use **F-beta score** as a metric that considers both precision and recall:

$$F_\beta = (1+\beta^2) \cdot \frac{precision \cdot recall}{(\beta^2 \cdot precision) + recall}$$

In particular, when $\beta = 0.5$, more emphasis is placed on precision. This is called the $\mathbf{F}_{0.5}$ **score** (or F-score for simplicity).

Looking at the distribution of classes (those who make at most $50,000, and those who make more), it's clear most individuals do not make more than $50,000. This can greatly affect **accuracy**, since we could simply say *"this person does not make more than $50,000"* and generally be right, without ever looking at the data! Making such a statement would be called **naive**, since we have not considered any information to substantiate the claim. It is always important to consider the *naive prediction* for your data, to help establish a benchmark for whether a model is performing well. That been said, using that prediction would be pointless: If we predicted all people made less than $50,000, *CharityML* would identify no one as donors.

Note: Recap of accuracy, precision, recall ** Accuracy ** measures how often the classifier makes the correct prediction. It's the ratio of the number of correct predictions to the total number of predictions (the number of test data points).

** Precision ** tells us what proportion of messages we classified as spam, actually were spam. It is a ratio of true positives(words classified as spam, and which are actually spam) to all positives(all words classified as spam, irrespective of whether that was the correct classificatio), in other words it is the ratio of

`[True Positives/(True Positives + False Positives)]`

** Recall(sensitivity)** tells us what proportion of messages that actually were spam were classified by us as spam. It is a ratio of true positives(words classified as spam, and which are actually spam) to all the words that were actually spam, in other words it is the ratio of

`[True Positives/(True Positives + False Negatives)]`

For classification problems that are skewed in their classification distributions like in our case, for example if we had a 100 text messages and only 2 were spam and the rest 98 weren't, accuracy by itself is not a very good metric. We could classify 90 messages as not spam(including the 2 that were spam but we classify them as not spam, hence they would be false negatives) and 10 as spam(all 10 false positives) and still get a reasonably good accuracy score. For such cases, precision and recall come in very handy. These two metrics can be combined to get the F1 score, which is weighted average(harmonic mean) of the precision and recall scores. This score can range from 0 to 1, with 1 being the best possible F1 score(we take the harmonic mean as we are dealing with ratios).

0.6.2 Question 1 - Naive Predictor Performace

- If we chose a model that always predicted an individual made more than $50,000, what would that model's accuracy and F-score be on this dataset? You must use the code cell below and assign your results to `'accuracy'` and `'fscore'` to be used later.

** Please note ** that the the purpose of generating a naive predictor is simply to show what a base model without any intelligence would look like. In the real world, ideally your base model would be either the results of a previous model or could be based on a research paper upon which you are looking to improve. When there is no benchmark model set, getting a result better than random choice is a place you could start from.

** HINT: **

- When we have a model that always predicts '1' (i.e. the individual makes more than 50k) then our model will have no True Negatives(TN) or False Negatives(FN) as we are not making any negative('0' value) predictions. Therefore our Accuracy in this case becomes the same as our Precision(True Positives/(True Positives + False Positives)) as every prediction that we have made with value '1' that should have '0' becomes a False Positive; therefore our denominator in this case is the total number of records we have in total.
- Our Recall score(True Positives/(True Positives + False Negatives)) in this setting becomes 1 as we have no False Negatives.

```
In [10]: '''
         TP = np.sum(income) # Counting the ones as this is the naive case. Note that 'income' i
         encoded to numerical values done in the data preprocessing step.
         FP = income.count() - TP # Specific to the naive case
```

```
        TN = 0 # No predicted negatives in the naive case
        FN = 0 # No predicted negatives in the naive case
        '''
        # TODO: Calculate accuracy, precision and recall
        accuracy = n_greater_50k / n_records
        recall = n_greater_50k / n_greater_50k
        precision = n_greater_50k /(n_greater_50k + n_at_most_50k)
        print(accuracy)
        print(recall)
        print(precision)
        # TODO: Calculate F-score using the formula above for beta = 0.5 and correct values for
        fscore = (1+(0.5**2))*precision*recall/((precision*0.5**2)+recall)

        # Print the results
        print("Naive Predictor: [Accuracy score: {:.4f}, F-score: {:.4f}]".format(accuracy, fsc
```

```
0.2478439697492371
1.0
0.2478439697492371
Naive Predictor: [Accuracy score: 0.2478, F-score: 0.2917]
```

0.6.3 Supervised Learning Models

The following are some of the supervised learning models that are currently available in scikit-learn **that you may choose from:** - Gaussian Naive Bayes (GaussianNB) - Decision Trees - Ensemble Methods (Bagging, AdaBoost, Random Forest, Gradient Boosting) - K-Nearest Neighbors (KNeighbors) - Stochastic Gradient Descent Classifier (SGDC) - Support Vector Machines (SVM) - Logistic Regression

0.6.4 Question 2 - Model Application

List three of the supervised learning models above that are appropriate for this problem that you will test on the census data. For each model chosen

- Describe one real-world application in industry where the model can be applied.
- What are the strengths of the model; when does it perform well?
- What are the weaknesses of the model; when does it perform poorly?
- What makes this model a good candidate for the problem, given what you know about the data?

** HINT: **

Structure your answer in the same format as aboveˆ, with 4 parts for each of the three models you pick. Please include references with your answer.

Answer: 1-Descision tree : 1-are used in financial analysis 2-the strengths of decision tree methods are: Decision trees are generating understandable rules. Decision tree performs the classification without much computation. Decision trees can able to have both continuous and categorical variables. Decision trees provide a clear indication of which fields are most important

for prediction or classification. 3-The weaknesses of decision tree methods : Decision trees are less appropriate for predict the value of a continuous attribute. Decision trees may have errors in classification problems with many classes and a small number of training examples. Decision tree are expensive to train. The process of growing it is computationally expensive. 4-because it handle numerical & categorial data together ref:https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/decision-tree/#:~:text=The%20strengths%20of%20decision%20tree%20methods%20are%3A%201,fields%20are%20most%
https://corporatefinanceinstitute.com/resources/knowledge/other/decision-tree/

2-SVM: 1-Face detection. Text and hypertext categorization. Classification of images.

2-strengths: SVM relatively do well when there is a clear margin of separation between the classes. SVM is more effectiveness at high dimensional spaces. SVM is does well in cases where the number of dimensions is greater than the number of samples.

3-weakness: SVM algorithm is not doing well in large data sets. also if this dataset has more noise. it will underperform where the number of features for each data point exceeds the number of training data samples.

4-because it performs well in high dimensional spaces also,the dataset is not large

ref:https://dhirajkumarblog.medium.com/top-4-advantages-and-disadvantages-of-support-vector-machine-or-svm-a3c06a2b107 https://data-flair.training/blogs/applications-of-svm/

3-random forest enesemble method: 1-used in Credit Card Fraud Detection 2-strengths: there is no need to reduce dimensions as it deals with very high dimensional (features) data It can judge the importance of the feature Can judge the interaction between different features Not easy to overfit Training speed is faster, easy to make parallel method 3-weakness: Random forests have been shown to fit over certain noisy classification or regression problems. For data with different values, attributes with more values will have a greater impact on random forests, so the attribute weights generated by random forests on such data are not credible 4-because its training is fast and can judge the importance of features ref:https://iq.opengenus.org/applications-of-random-forest/ https://easyai.tech/en/ai-definition/random-forest/#:~:text=Advantages%20and%20disadvantages%20of%20random%20forests%201%20

0.6.5 Implementation - Creating a Training and Predicting Pipeline

To properly evaluate the performance of each model you've chosen, it's important that you create a training and predicting pipeline that allows you to quickly and effectively train models using various sizes of training data and perform predictions on the testing data. Your implementation here will be used in the following section. In the code block below, you will need to implement the following: - Import `fbeta_score` and `accuracy_score` from `sklearn.metrics`. - Fit the learner to the sampled training data and record the training time. - Perform predictions on the test data `X_test`, and also on the first 300 training points `X_train[:300]`. - Record the total prediction time. - Calculate the accuracy score for both the training subset and testing set. - Calculate the F-score for both the training subset and testing set. - Make sure that you set the `beta` parameter!

```
In [11]: # TODO: Import two metrics from sklearn - fbeta_score and accuracy_score
         from sklearn.metrics import fbeta_score , accuracy_score
         def train_predict(learner, sample_size, X_train, y_train, X_test, y_test):
             '''
             inputs:
```

```
    - learner: the learning algorithm to be trained and predicted on
    - sample_size: the size of samples (number) to be drawn from training set
    - X_train: features training set
    - y_train: income training set
    - X_test: features testing set
    - y_test: income testing set
    '''

    results = {}

    # TODO: Fit the learner to the training data using slicing with 'sample_size' using
    start = time() # Get start time
    learner.fit( X_train[:sample_size], y_train[:sample_size])
    end = time() # Get end time

    # TODO: Calculate the training time
    results['train_time'] = end - start

    # TODO: Get the predictions on the test set(X_test),
    #       then get predictions on the first 300 training samples(X_train) using .pred
    start = time() # Get start time
    predictions_test = learner.predict(X_test)
    predictions_train = learner.predict(X_train[:300])
    end = time() # Get end time

    # TODO: Calculate the total prediction time
    results['pred_time'] = end - start

    # TODO: Compute accuracy on the first 300 training samples which is y_train[:300]
    results['acc_train'] = accuracy_score(y_train[:300] , predictions_train)

    # TODO: Compute accuracy on test set using accuracy_score()
    results['acc_test'] = accuracy_score(y_test, predictions_test)

    # TODO: Compute F-score on the the first 300 training samples using fbeta_score()
    results['f_train'] = fbeta_score(y_train[:300] , predictions_train, 0.5)

    # TODO: Compute F-score on the test set which is y_test
    results['f_test'] = fbeta_score(y_test, predictions_test, 0.5)

    # Success
    print("{} trained on {} samples.".format(learner.__class__.__name__, sample_size))

    # Return the results
    return results
```

0.6.6 Implementation: Initial Model Evaluation

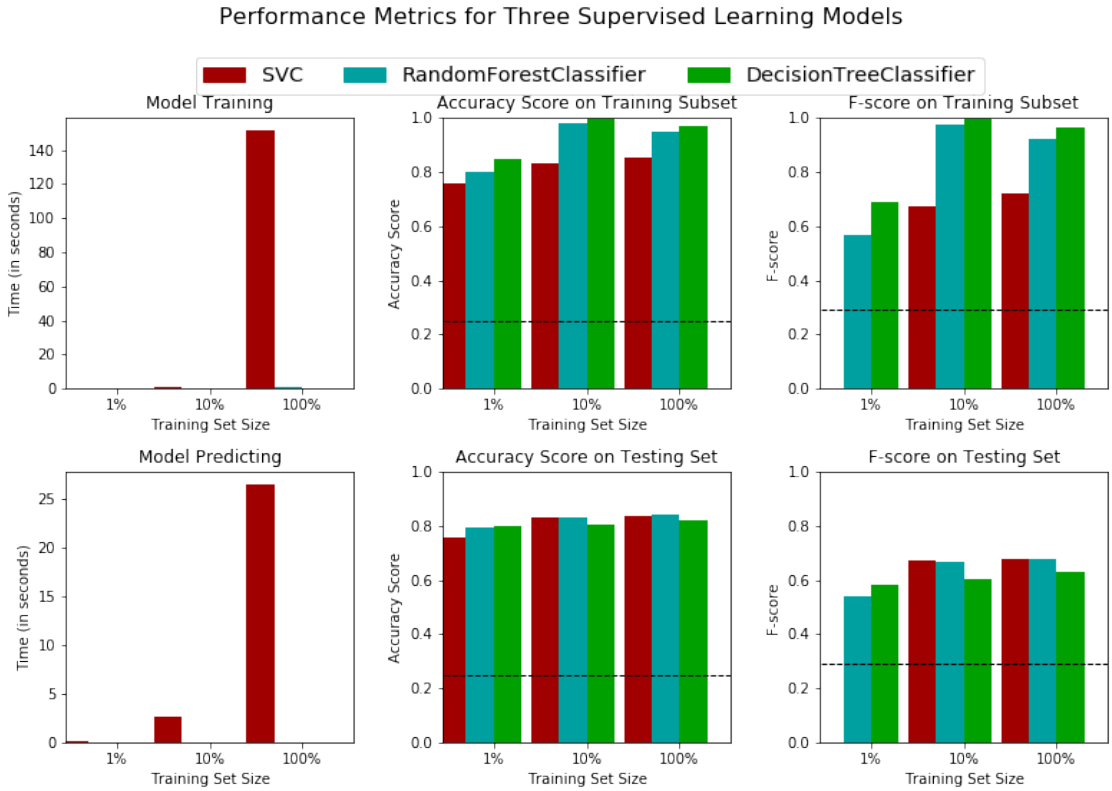
In the code cell, you will need to implement the following: - Import the three supervised learning models you've discussed in the previous section. - Initialize the three models and store them in `'clf_A'`, `'clf_B'`, and `'clf_C'`. - Use a `'random_state'` for each model you use, if provided. - **Note:** Use the default settings for each model — you will tune one specific model in a later section. - Calculate the number of records equal to 1%, 10%, and 100% of the training data. - Store those values in `'samples_1'`, `'samples_10'`, and `'samples_100'` respectively.

Note: Depending on which algorithms you chose, the following implementation may take some time to run!

In [12]:
```
# TODO: Import the three supervised learning models from sklearn
from sklearn.svm import SVC
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier

# TODO: Initialize the three models
clf_A = SVC(kernel= 'rbf' ,random_state =72)
clf_B = RandomForestClassifier(random_state =72)
clf_C = DecisionTreeClassifier(random_state =72)

# TODO: Calculate the number of samples for 1%, 10%, and 100% of the training data
# HINT: samples_100 is the entire training set i.e. len(y_train)
# HINT: samples_10 is 10% of samples_100 (ensure to set the count of the values to be `
# HINT: samples_1 is 1% of samples_100 (ensure to set the count of the values to be `in
samples_100 = len(y_train)
samples_10 = int((samples_100 * 0.1))
samples_1 = int((samples_100 * .001))

# Collect results on the learners
results = {}
for clf in [clf_A, clf_B, clf_C]:
    clf_name = clf.__class__.__name__
    results[clf_name] = {}
    for i, samples in enumerate([samples_1, samples_10, samples_100]):
        results[clf_name][i] = \
        train_predict(clf, samples, X_train, y_train, X_test, y_test)

# Run metrics visualization for the three supervised learning models chosen
vs.evaluate(results, accuracy, fscore)
```

```
/opt/conda/lib/python3.6/site-packages/sklearn/metrics/classification.py:1135: UndefinedMetricWa
  'precision', 'predicted', average, warn_for)


SVC trained on 36 samples.
SVC trained on 3617 samples.
SVC trained on 36177 samples.
RandomForestClassifier trained on 36 samples.
```

```
RandomForestClassifier trained on 3617 samples.
RandomForestClassifier trained on 36177 samples.
DecisionTreeClassifier trained on 36 samples.
DecisionTreeClassifier trained on 3617 samples.
DecisionTreeClassifier trained on 36177 samples.
```



0.7 Improving Results

In this final section, you will choose from the three supervised learning models the *best* model to use on the student data. You will then perform a grid search optimization for the model over the entire training set (`X_train` and `y_train`) by tuning at least one parameter to improve upon the untuned model's F-score.

0.7.1 Question 3 - Choosing the Best Model

- Based on the evaluation you performed earlier, in one to two paragraphs, explain to *CharityML* which of the three models you believe to be most appropriate for the task of identifying individuals that make more than $50,000.

** HINT: ** Look at the graph at the bottom left from the cell above(the visualization created by `vs.evaluate(results, accuracy, fscore)`) and check the F score for the testing set when 100% of the training set is used. Which model has the highest score? Your answer should include discussion of the: * metrics - F score on the testing when 100% of the training data is used, * prediction/training time * the algorithm's suitability for the data.

Answer: Decision Tree 1-it has highest f-score & accuracy at 100% & 10% training set 2-it has low prediction/training time near to the RandomForest 3-algorithm has accuracy (>80%) and score (>60%) and this is suitable

0.7.2 Question 4 - Describing the Model in Layman's Terms

- In one to two paragraphs, explain to *CharityML*, in layman's terms, how the final model chosen is supposed to work. Be sure that you are describing the major qualities of the model, such as how the model is trained and how the model makes a prediction. Avoid using advanced mathematical jargon, such as describing equations.

** HINT: **

When explaining your model, if using external resources please include all citations.

Answer: Decision Tree is like a game as it asks number of questions to reach to the final result in training : the algorithm try to choose the question that get the best split (called maximizing the information gain) again and again we choose the best question we stop when all points we are considered are of the same class prediction: the testing is doing by going into the questions one by one until we get the last answer (classification) ref:https://www.quora.com/What-is-an-intuitive-explanation-of-a-decision-tree

0.7.3 Implementation: Model Tuning

Fine tune the chosen model. Use grid search (`GridSearchCV`) with at least one important parameter tuned with at least 3 different values. You will need to use the entire training set for this. In the code cell below, you will need to implement the following: - Import `sklearn.grid_search.GridSearchCV` and `sklearn.metrics.make_scorer`. - Initialize the classifier you've chosen and store it in `clf`. - Set a `random_state` if one is available to the same state you set before. - Create a dictionary of parameters you wish to tune for the chosen model. - Example: `parameters = {'parameter' : [list of values]}`. - **Note:** Avoid tuning the `max_features` parameter of your learner if that parameter is available! - Use `make_scorer` to create an `fbeta_score` scoring object (with $\beta = 0.5$). - Perform grid search on the classifier `clf` using the `'scorer'`, and store it in `grid_obj`. - Fit the grid search object to the training data (`X_train`, `y_train`), and store it in `grid_fit`.

Note: Depending on the algorithm chosen and the parameter list, the following implementation may take some time to run!

```
In [13]: # TODO: Import 'GridSearchCV', 'make_scorer', and any other necessary libraries
         from sklearn.grid_search import GridSearchCV
         from sklearn.metrics import make_scorer
         # TODO: Initialize the classifier
         clf = DecisionTreeClassifier(random_state = 72)

         # TODO: Create the parameters list you wish to tune, using a dictionary if needed.
         # HINT: parameters = {'parameter_1': [value1, value2], 'parameter_2': [value1, value2]}
```

```
        parameters = {'max_depth' : list(range(10,20)) }

        # TODO: Make an fbeta_score scoring object using make_scorer()
        scorer = make_scorer(fbeta_score , beta= 0.5)

        # TODO: Perform grid search on the classifier using 'scorer' as the scoring method usin
        grid_obj = GridSearchCV(clf , parameters , scorer)

        # TODO: Fit the grid search object to the training data and find the optimal parameters
        grid_fit = grid_obj.fit(X_train , y_train)

        # Get the estimator
        best_clf = grid_fit.best_estimator_

        # Make predictions using the unoptimized and model
        predictions = (clf.fit(X_train, y_train)).predict(X_test)
        best_predictions = best_clf.predict(X_test)

        # Report the before-and-afterscores
        print("Unoptimized model\n------")
        print("Accuracy score on testing data: {:.4f}".format(accuracy_score(y_test, prediction
        print("F-score on testing data: {:.4f}".format(fbeta_score(y_test, predictions, beta =
        print("\nOptimized Model\n------")
        print("Final accuracy score on the testing data: {:.4f}".format(accuracy_score(y_test,
        print("Final F-score on the testing data: {:.4f}".format(fbeta_score(y_test, best_predi
```

```
/opt/conda/lib/python3.6/site-packages/sklearn/grid_search.py:42: DeprecationWarning: This modul
  DeprecationWarning)


Unoptimized model
------
Accuracy score on testing data: 0.8185
F-score on testing data: 0.6277

Optimized Model
------
Final accuracy score on the testing data: 0.8559
Final F-score on the testing data: 0.7207
```

0.7.4 Question 5 - Final Model Evaluation

- What is your optimized model's accuracy and F-score on the testing data?
- Are these scores better or worse than the unoptimized model?
- How do the results from your optimized model compare to the naive predictor benchmarks you found earlier in **Question 1**?_

Note: Fill in the table below with your results, and then provide discussion in the **Answer** box.

Metric	Unoptimized Model	Optimized Model
Accuracy Score	0.8185	0.8559
F-score	0.6277	0.7207

Results: **Answer:** optimized model accuracy is 0.8559 & f-score is 0.7207 yes, they are better than the unoptimized model they are better than the naive predictor ones

---

0.8 Feature Importance

An important task when performing supervised learning on a dataset like the census data we study here is determining which features provide the most predictive power. By focusing on the relationship between only a few crucial features and the target label we simplify our understanding of the phenomenon, which is most always a useful thing to do. In the case of this project, that means we wish to identify a small number of features that most strongly predict whether an individual makes at most or more than $50,000.

Choose a scikit-learn classifier (e.g., adaboost, random forests) that has a `feature_importance_` attribute, which is a function that ranks the importance of features according to the chosen classifier. In the next python cell fit this classifier to training set and use this attribute to determine the top 5 most important features for the census dataset.

0.8.1 Question 6 - Feature Relevance Observation

When **Exploring the Data**, it was shown there are thirteen available features for each individual on record in the census data. Of these thirteen records, which five features do you believe to be most important for prediction, and in what order would you rank them and why?

Answer: the five features ordered : 1-work class : the work class will help us to know how much money the person makes 2-education_num : the education of the person will help him to get a good job with high salary 3-capital_gain :because the profit the one earns on sale of an asset is really helpful to know the income of the individual 4-age : it helps us as the younger persons less likely to have a good income ,as the person gets older , he becomes more likely to have a good income 5-hours_per_week : as the more the person works , the more he gets money

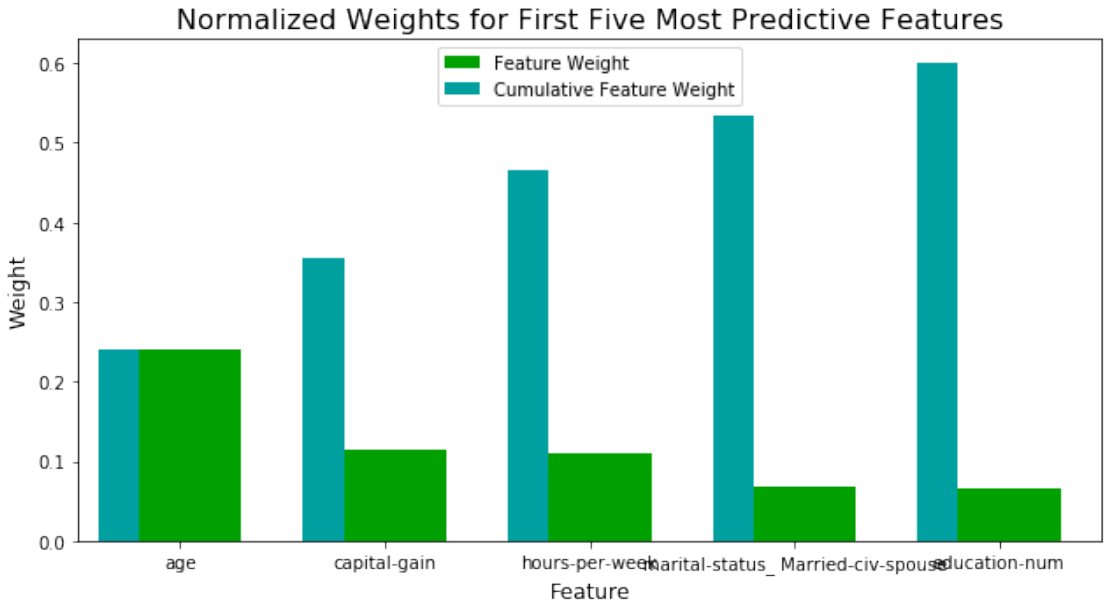
0.8.2 Implementation - Extracting Feature Importance

Choose a `scikit-learn` supervised learning algorithm that has a `feature_importance_` attribute availble for it. This attribute is a function that ranks the importance of each feature when making predictions based on the chosen algorithm.

In the code cell below, you will need to implement the following: - Import a supervised learning model from sklearn if it is different from the three used earlier. - Train the supervised model on the entire training set. - Extract the feature importances using `'.feature_importances_'`.

```
In [14]: # TODO: Import a supervised learning model that has 'feature_importances_'
         from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier

         # TODO: Train the supervised model on the training set using .fit(X_train, y_train)
         model = RandomForestClassifier()
```

```
model = model.fit(X_train , y_train)


# TODO: Extract the feature importances using .feature_importances_
importances = model.feature_importances_

# Plot
vs.feature_plot(importances, X_train, y_train)
```



0.8.3 Question 7 - Extracting Feature Importance

Observe the visualization created above which displays the five most relevant features for predicting if an individual makes at most or above $50,000.
* How do these five features compare to the five features you discussed in **Question 6**? * If you were close to the same answer, how does this visualization confirm your thoughts? * If you were not close, why do you think these features are more relevant?

Answer: 1-in the 5 features visualized , I predicted 4 of them (age , edu_num , capital_gain ,hours-per-week) iam not having the same answer because I do not undertand the importance of marital-state in predicting the income for the person

0.8.4 Feature Selection

How does a model perform if we only use a subset of all the available features in the data? With less features required to train, the expectation is that training and prediction time is much lower — at the cost of performance metrics. From the visualization above, we see that the top five most important features contribute more than half of the importance of **all** features present in the data.

This hints that we can attempt to *reduce the feature space* and simplify the information required for the model to learn. The code cell below will use the same optimized model you found earlier, and train it on the same training set *with only the top five important features*.

```
In [15]: # Import functionality for cloning a model
         from sklearn.base import clone

         # Reduce the feature space
         X_train_reduced = X_train[X_train.columns.values[(np.argsort(importances)[::-1])[:5]]]
         X_test_reduced = X_test[X_test.columns.values[(np.argsort(importances)[::-1])[:5]]]

         # Train on the "best" model found from grid search earlier
         clf = (clone(best_clf)).fit(X_train_reduced, y_train)

         # Make new predictions
         reduced_predictions = clf.predict(X_test_reduced)

         # Report scores from the final model using both versions of data
         print("Final Model trained on full data\n------")
         print("Accuracy on testing data: {:.4f}".format(accuracy_score(y_test, best_predictions
         print("F-score on testing data: {:.4f}".format(fbeta_score(y_test, best_predictions, be
         print("\nFinal Model trained on reduced data\n------")
         print("Accuracy on testing data: {:.4f}".format(accuracy_score(y_test, reduced_predicti
         print("F-score on testing data: {:.4f}".format(fbeta_score(y_test, reduced_predictions,
```

```
Final Model trained on full data
------
Accuracy on testing data: 0.8559
F-score on testing data: 0.7207

Final Model trained on reduced data
------
Accuracy on testing data: 0.8452
F-score on testing data: 0.6927
```

0.8.5 Question 8 - Effects of Feature Selection

- How does the final model's F-score and accuracy score on the reduced data using only five features compare to those same scores when all features are used?
- If training time was a factor, would you consider using the reduced data as your training set?

Answer: final score and accuracy of reduced data are lower than in cas of full data yes, because the results is good and the model is doing well

> **Note**: Once you have completed all of the code implementations and successfully answered each question above, you may finalize your work by exporting the iPython

Notebook as an HTML document. You can do this by using the menu above and navigating to
File -> Download as -> HTML (.html). Include the finished document along with this notebook as your submission.

0.9 Before You Submit

You will also need run the following in order to convert the Jupyter notebook into HTML, so that your submission will include both files.

```
In [16]: !!jupyter nbconvert *.ipynb
```

```
Out[16]: ['[NbConvertApp] Converting notebook finding_donors.ipynb to html',
          '[NbConvertApp] Writing 500877 bytes to finding_donors.html']
```

```
In [ ]:
```