# Machine Learning Assignment



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# 1 Introduction

1.1 What is Supervised Learning?

## 2 Dataset

## 2.1 Description

The aim of this dataset is to predict whether a person earns \$50,000 per annum. This dataset has 14 variables, is multivariate and the area of focus is social.

Attribute age workclass fnlwg education	Values  Age of person  Private, Self-emp-not-inc, Self-emp-inc, Federal-gov, Local-gov, State-gov, Without-pay, Never-worked continuous  Bachelors, Some-college, 11th, HS-grad, Prof-school, Assoc-acdm,
workclass fnlwg	Private, Self-emp-not-inc, Self-emp-inc, Federal-gov, Local-gov, State-gov, Without-pay, Never-worked continuous  Bachelors, Some-college, 11th, HS-grad, Prof-school, Assoc-acdm,
fnlwg	State-gov, Without-pay, Never-worked continuous Bachelors, Some-college, 11th, HS-grad, Prof-school, Assoc-acdm,
© .	Bachelors, Some-college, 11th, HS-grad, Prof-school, Assoc-acdm,
education	
	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 and Tobago, Peru, Hong, Holand-Netherland

### 2.2 Terminology

Age:Age of personWork Class:Class of work

Final Weight : Final weight of how much of the population it represents

**Education** : Education level

**Education**: Numeric education level

Number

Occupation : Occupation of the person

Relationship : Type of relationship
Sex : Gender of the person

Capital Gain : Rise in value of an investment or real estate that gives

it a higher worth than the purchase price

Capital Loss : Loss incured when an investment or real estate decreases

in value

Hours : Average number of working hours per week

Native Country of origin

 $\mathbf{try}$ 

### 2.3 Targets

### 2.4 Sample

### 2.5 What are we prediction?

## 3 Algorithms

#### 3.1 Decision Tree

#### 3.1.1 Description

Decision Trees are used to classify data, the classification can either be categorical or continuous. They are a type of Supervised Machine Learning. The tree can be described by decision nodes and leaves. The leaves describe the final outcomes, and the decision nodes are where the data is split[2].

#### 3.1.2 How data was handled

The following was done to prepare the data:

- Headers were added and saved to a new file adult.csv
- Rows that had missing variables were removed from the data set.
- Redundant attributes/columns were removed, i.e: education-num

#### 3.1.3 Reason

#### 3.1.4 Performance

- 3.2 Naïve Bayes
- 3.2.1 Description
- 3.2.2 How data was handled
- 3.2.3 Reason
- 3.2.4 Performance

- 3.3 Linear Regression
- 3.3.1 Description
- 3.3.2 How data was handled
- 3.3.3 Reason
- 3.3.4 Performance

## 4 Results

- 4.1 Findings
- 4.1.1 Best Algorithm
- 4.1.2 Worst Algorithm
- 4.2 Recommendations

### References

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