



Experiment No. 7
Apply Dimensionality Reduction on Adult Census Income Dataset and analyze the performance of the model
Date of Performance: 27-09-2023
Date of Submission: 09-10-2023



**Aim:** Apply Dimensionality Reduction on Adult Census Income Dataset and analyze the performance of the model.

**Objective:** Able to perform various feature engineering tasks, perform dimensionality reduction on the given dataset and maximize the accuracy, Precision, Recall, F1 score.

**Theory:**

In machine learning classification problems, there are often too many factors on the basis of which the final classification is done. These factors are basically variables called features. The higher the number of features, the harder it gets to visualize the training set and then work on it. Sometimes, most of these features are correlated, and hence redundant. This is where dimensionality reduction algorithms come into play. Dimensionality reduction is the process of reducing the number of random variables under consideration, by obtaining a set of principal variables. It can be divided into feature selection and feature extraction.

**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.



## Vidyavardhini's College of Engineering & Technology

### Department of Computer Engineering

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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:**

## Dimensionality Reduction

Adult Census Income Dataset

```
[420]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import seaborn as sb
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
from sklearn.ensemble import GradientBoostingClassifier
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
[421]: df=pd.read_csv("/content/adult.csv",error_bad_lines=False, engine="python")
```

<ipython-input-421-8dbf926b9719>:1: FutureWarning: The error\_bad\_lines argument has been deprecated and will be removed in a future version. Use on\_bad\_lines in the future.

```
df=pd.read_csv("/content/adult.csv",error_bad_lines=False, engine="python")
```

```
[422]: print(df)
```

	age	workclass	fnlwgt	education	education.num	marital.status	\
0	90	?	77053	HS-grad	9	Widowed	
1	82	Private	132870	HS-grad	9	Widowed	
2	66	?	186061	Some-college	10	Widowed	
3	54	Private	140359	7th-8th	4	Divorced	
4	41	Private	264663	Some-college	10	Separated	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
32556	22	Private	310152	Some-college	10	Never-married	
32557	27	Private	257302	Assoc-acdm	12	Married-civ-spouse	
32558	40	Private	154374	HS-grad	9	Married-civ-spouse	
32559	58	Private	151910	HS-grad	9	Widowed	
32560	22	Private	201490	HS-grad	9	Never-married	

  

	occupation	relationship	race	sex	capital.gain	\
0		?	Not-in-family	White	Female	0
1	Exec-managerial	Not-in-family	White	Female		0
2		?	Unmarried	Black	Female	0

3	Machine-op-inspct	Unmarried	White	Female	0
4	Prof-specialty	Own-child	White	Female	0
...	...	...	...	...	...
32556	Protective-serv	Not-in-family	White	Male	0
32557	Tech-support	Wife	White	Female	0
32558	Machine-op-inspct	Husband	White	Male	0
32559	Adm-clerical	Unmarried	White	Female	0
32560	Adm-clerical	Own-child	White	Male	0

	capital.loss	hours.per.week	native.country	income
0	4356	40	United-States	<=50K
1	4356	18	United-States	<=50K
2	4356	40	United-States	<=50K
3	3900	40	United-States	<=50K
4	3900	40	United-States	<=50K
...	...	...	...	...
32556	0	40	United-States	<=50K
32557	0	38	United-States	<=50K
32558	0	40	United-States	>50K
32559	0	40	United-States	<=50K
32560	0	20	United-States	<=50K

[32561 rows x 15 columns]

[423]: df.describe

[423]: <bound method NDFrame.describe of

	age	workclass	fnlwgt	education
education.num				
marital.status \				
0	90	?	77053	HS-grad
1	82	Private	132870	HS-grad
2	66	?	186061	Some-college
3	54	Private	140359	7th-8th
4	41	Private	264663	Some-college
...	...	...	...	...
32556	22	Private	310152	Some-college
32557	27	Private	257302	Assoc-acdm
32558	40	Private	154374	HS-grad
32559	58	Private	151910	HS-grad
32560	22	Private	201490	HS-grad

  

	occupation	relationship	race	sex	capital.gain \
0	?	Not-in-family	White	Female	0
1	Exec-managerial	Not-in-family	White	Female	0
2	?	Unmarried	Black	Female	0
3	Machine-op-inspct	Unmarried	White	Female	0
4	Prof-specialty	Own-child	White	Female	0
...	...	...	...	...	...

32556	Protective-serv	Not-in-family	White	Male	0
32557	Tech-support	Wife	White	Female	0
32558	Machine-op-inspct	Husband	White	Male	0
32559	Adm-clerical	Unmarried	White	Female	0
32560	Adm-clerical	Own-child	White	Male	0

	capital.loss	hours.per.week	native.country	income
0	4356	40	United-States	<=50K
1	4356	18	United-States	<=50K
2	4356	40	United-States	<=50K
3	3900	40	United-States	<=50K
4	3900	40	United-States	<=50K
...	...	...	...	...
32556	0	40	United-States	<=50K
32557	0	38	United-States	<=50K
32558	0	40	United-States	>50K
32559	0	40	United-States	<=50K
32560	0	20	United-States	<=50K

[32561 rows x 15 columns]>

[424]: df.info()

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 32561 entries, 0 to 32560
Data columns (total 15 columns):
#   Column          Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   age              32561 non-null  int64
1   workclass        32561 non-null  object
2   fnlwt           32561 non-null  int64
3   education        32561 non-null  object
4   education.num    32561 non-null  int64
5   marital.status   32561 non-null  object
6   occupation       32561 non-null  object
7   relationship     32561 non-null  object
8   race             32561 non-null  object
9   sex              32561 non-null  object
10  capital.gain     32561 non-null  int64
11  capital.loss     32561 non-null  int64
12  hours.per.week   32561 non-null  int64
13  native.country   32561 non-null  object
14  income           32561 non-null  object
dtypes: int64(6), object(9)
memory usage: 3.7+ MB
```

```
[425]: df[df == '?'] = np.nan
df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 32561 entries, 0 to 32560
Data columns (total 15 columns):
#   Column                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   age                   32561 non-null  int64
1   workclass             30725 non-null  object
2   fnlwgt               32561 non-null  int64
3   education             32561 non-null  object
4   education.num        32561 non-null  int64
5   marital.status       32561 non-null  object
6   occupation            30718 non-null  object
7   relationship          32561 non-null  object
8   race                 32561 non-null  object
9   sex                  32561 non-null  object
10  capital.gain          32561 non-null  int64
11  capital.loss          32561 non-null  int64
12  hours.per.week        32561 non-null  int64
13  native.country       31978 non-null  object
14  income               32561 non-null  object
dtypes: int64(6), object(9)
memory usage: 3.7+ MB
```

```
[426]: df.isnull().sum()
```

```
[426]: age                0
workclass            1836
fnlwgt               0
education            0
education.num        0
marital.status       0
occupation           1843
relationship         0
race                0
sex                 0
capital.gain         0
capital.loss         0
hours.per.week       0
native.country       583
income              0
dtype: int64
```

```
[427]: max_category = df['workclass'].value_counts().idxmax()
df['workclass'].fillna(max_category, inplace=True)
```

```
max_category = df['occupation'].value_counts().idxmax()
df['occupation'].fillna(max_category, inplace=True)
max_category = df['native.country'].value_counts().idxmax()
df['native.country'].fillna(max_category, inplace=True)
```

```
[428]: df.isnull().sum()
```

```
[428]: age          0
      workclass     0
      fnlwgt        0
      education     0
      education.num  0
      marital.status 0
      occupation     0
      relationship   0
      race           0
      sex            0
      capital.gain    0
      capital.loss    0
      hours.per.week  0
      native.country  0
      income         0
      dtype: int64
```

```
[429]: from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
```

```
[430]: labelencoder_x=LabelEncoder()
      df["workclass"]=labelencoder_x.fit_transform(df["workclass"])
      df["education"]=labelencoder_x.fit_transform(df["education"])
      df["relationship"]=labelencoder_x.fit_transform(df["relationship"])
      df["occupation"]=labelencoder_x.fit_transform(df["occupation"])
      df["sex"]=labelencoder_x.fit_transform(df["sex"])
      df["income"]=labelencoder_x.fit_transform(df["income"])
      df["marital.status"]=labelencoder_x.fit_transform(df["marital.status"])
      df["race"]=labelencoder_x.fit_transform(df["race"])
      df["native.country"]=labelencoder_x.fit_transform(df["native.country"])
```

```
[431]: x=df.drop("income",axis=1)
      y=df["income"]
```

```
[432]: df.head(20)
```

```
[432]:   age  workclass  fnlwgt  education  education.num  marital.status  \
0   90         3   77053         11             9             6
1   82         3  132870         11             9             6
2   66         3  186061         15            10             6
3   54         3  140359          5             4             0
```



4	41	3	264663	15	10	5
5	34	3	216864	11	9	0
6	38	3	150601	0	6	5
7	74	6	88638	10	16	4
8	68	0	422013	11	9	0
9	41	3	70037	15	10	4
10	45	3	172274	10	16	0
11	38	5	164526	14	15	4
12	52	3	129177	9	13	6
13	32	3	136204	12	14	5
14	51	3	172175	10	16	4
15	46	3	45363	14	15	0
16	45	3	172822	1	7	0
17	57	3	317847	12	14	0
18	22	3	119592	7	12	4
19	34	3	203034	9	13	5

	occupation	relationship	race	sex	capital.gain	capital.loss	\
0	9	1	4	0	0	4356	
1	3	1	4	0	0	4356	
2	9	4	2	0	0	4356	
3	6	4	4	0	0	3900	
4	9	3	4	0	0	3900	
5	7	4	4	0	0	3770	
6	0	4	4	1	0	3770	
7	9	2	4	0	0	3683	
8	9	1	4	0	0	3683	
9	2	4	4	1	0	3004	
10	9	4	2	0	0	3004	
11	9	1	4	1	0	2824	
12	7	1	4	0	0	2824	
13	3	1	4	1	0	2824	
14	9	1	4	1	0	2824	
15	9	1	4	1	0	2824	
16	13	1	4	1	0	2824	
17	3	1	4	1	0	2824	
18	5	1	2	1	0	2824	
19	11	1	4	1	0	2824	

	hours.per.week	native.country	income
0	40	38	0
1	18	38	0
2	40	38	0
3	40	38	0
4	40	38	0
5	45	38	0
6	40	38	0

7	20	38	1
8	40	38	0
9	60	38	1
10	35	38	1
11	45	38	1
12	20	38	1
13	55	38	1
14	40	38	1
15	40	38	1
16	76	38	1
17	50	38	1
18	40	38	1
19	50	38	1

```
[433]: x_train,x_test,y_train,y_test=train_test_split(x,y,random_state=0,test_size=0.3)
```

```
[434]: from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
```

```
[435]: LR = LogisticRegression()
LR.fit(x_train,y_train)
```

```
[435]: LogisticRegression()
```

```
[436]: y_pred = LR.predict(x_test)
```

```
[437]: accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
```

```
[437]: 0.7923021803664654
```

```
[438]: from sklearn.decomposition import PCA
pca=PCA()
```

```
[439]: x_train = pca.fit_transform(x_train)
pca.explained_variance_ratio_
```

```
[439]: array([9.95218448e-01, 4.76707843e-03, 1.44365982e-05, 1.65490513e-08,
1.31157437e-08, 3.26144185e-09, 1.44104367e-09, 1.37401932e-09,
4.46008924e-10, 2.13186968e-10, 1.72160573e-10, 1.09384760e-10,
6.12487477e-11, 1.22057563e-11])
```

```
[440]: df=df.drop(columns='race')
df=df.drop(columns='fnlwgt')
df=df.drop(columns='education.num')
df=df.drop(columns='relationship')
df=df.drop(columns='native.country')
# df=df.drop(columns='marital.status')
```

```
[441]: x = df.drop(['income'], axis=1)
y = df['income']
```

```
[442]: pca= PCA()
pca.fit(x_train)
cumsum = np.cumsum(pca.explained_variance_ratio_)
dim = np.argmax(cumsum >= 0.90) + 1
print('The number of dimensions required to preserve 90% of variance is',dim)
```

The number of dimensions required to preserve 90% of variance is 1

```
[443]: x = df.drop(['income'], axis=1)
y = df['income']
```

```
[444]: x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(x, y, test_size = 0.3,
↳ random_state = 0)
```

```
[445]: LR2 = LogisticRegression()
LR2.fit(x_train, y_train)
```

/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/sklearn/linear\_model/\_logistic.py:458:  
ConvergenceWarning: lbfgs failed to converge (status=1):  
STOP: TOTAL NO. of ITERATIONS REACHED LIMIT.

Increase the number of iterations (max\_iter) or scale the data as shown in:

<https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/preprocessing.html>

Please also refer to the documentation for alternative solver options:

[https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear\\_model.html#logistic-regression](https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear_model.html#logistic-regression)

n\_iter\_i = \_check\_optimize\_result(

```
[445]: LogisticRegression()
```

```
[446]: y_pred2 = LR2.predict(x_test)
```

```
[447]: accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred2)
```

```
[447]: 0.7953731190500563
```

```
[448]: from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
import pandas as pd
```

```
[449]: confusion = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred2)
```

```
[450]: df_confusion = pd.DataFrame(confusion, columns=['Predicted No', 'Predicted_
↳ Yes'], index=['Actual No', 'Actual Yes'])
```

```
[451]: from sklearn.metrics import classification_report
print(classification_report(y_test, y_pred))
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.81	0.95	0.87	7410
1	0.66	0.29	0.40	2359
accuracy			0.79	9769
macro avg	0.73	0.62	0.64	9769
weighted avg	0.77	0.79	0.76	9769



**Conclusion:**

Prior to dimensionality reduction, the logistic regression model achieved an accuracy of approximately 0.7923. After dimensionality reduction, the model's accuracy improved to around 0.7953, indicating a slight performance gain.

When examining the  $>50K$  class, the precision was 0.66, the recall was 0.29, and the F1-score was 0.40. For the  $\leq 50K$  class, the precision was 0.81, the recall was 0.95, and the F1-score was 0.87.

Dimensionality reduction offers the benefit of simplifying the model by reducing feature complexity. This results in improved computational efficiency while still maintaining a reasonably high level of predictive performance.