

# INTL550: ADVANCED DATA ANALYSIS IN PYTHON

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### HOMEWORK 3

#### Introduction

The purpose of this homework is to review and practice fundamental machine learning concepts. The idea is to build a predictive model of whether a respondent likely voted in their last presidential election. For this purpose, I used "cses4\_cut.csv" file which containing a subset of the CSES Wave Four data set.

#### Trying multiple approaches

I tested different classifiers and regressors to see their behavior without any pre-processing or dimensionality-reduction operation.

Results are as follows:

<b>Model</b>	<b>Accuracy</b>
<i>Random Forest</i>	86.64%
<i>K-Nearest Neighbors</i>	84.47%
<i>Linear Discriminant Analysis</i>	83.75%
<i>Logistic Regression</i>	83.26%
<i>Support Vector Machine</i>	82.47%
<i>Decision Tree</i>	78.20%
<i>Quadratic Discriminant Analysis</i>	69.86%
<i>Bayes</i>	69.34%

#### Dimensionality-reduction with feature selection

Feature selection is a technique where we choose those features in our data that contribute most to the target variable. In other words, we choose the best predictors for the target variable. With feature selection we can reduce overfitting, improve accuracy, and reduce training time. For this purpose I used **sklearn.feature\_selection.SelectKBest** function and took 12 features with the highest score which are:

**D2011, D2015, D2016, D2021, D2022, D2023, D2026, D2027, D2028, D2029, D2030, age**

#### Pre-processing

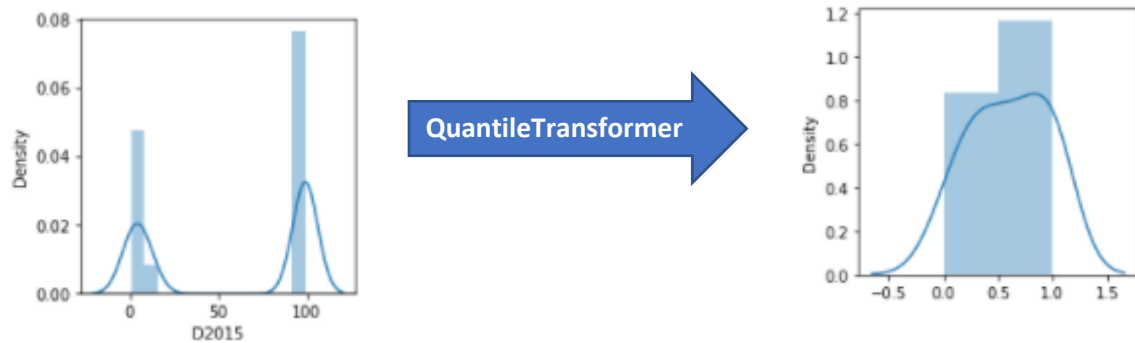
There are some unwanted data in data set like:

7.REFUSED

8.VOLUNTEERED: DON'T KNOW

9.MISSING

These data disrupt the distribution of data. I used quantile transformer method (**sklearn.preprocessing.QuantileTransformer**) to solve this problem. This method transforms the features to follow a uniform or a normal distribution. Therefore, for a given feature, this transformation tends to spread out the most frequent values. It also reduces the impact of outliers.



### Classifiers with dimensionality-reduction and pre-processing

After pre-processing and feature selection, I re-trained the models. Results are as follows:

<b>Model</b>	<b>Accuracy</b>
<i>Random Forest</i>	86.03%
<i>Support Vector Machine</i>	84.99%
<i>Linear Discriminant Analysis</i>	83.54%
<i>Logistic Regression</i>	83.52%
<i>K-Nearest Neighbors</i>	83.40%
<i>Quadratic Discriminant Analysis</i>	78.51%
<i>Decision Tree</i>	78.35%
<i>Bayes</i>	77.45%

### Optimizing the model and its hyperparameters

I took the top 5 classifiers and regressors and looped them until I found the best hyperparameters. Results are as follows:

<b>Model</b>	<b>Accuracy</b>
<i>Random Forest</i>	86.04%
<i>Support Vector Machine</i>	85.65%
<i>K-Nearest Neighbors</i>	84.23%
<i>Linear Discriminant Analysis</i>	83.54%
<i>Logistic Regression</i>	83.54%

Best results were achieved with these parameters:

<b>Random Forest Classifier</b>	:n_estimators=1000, criterion='entropy'
<b>Linear Discriminant Analysis</b>	: solver= 'svd'
<b>Logistic Regression</b>	: penalty='none'
<b>K-Nearest Neighbors</b>	:n_neighbors= 9
<b>Support Vector Machine</b>	: C=5, kernel='precomputed2'