FInal_project

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Setting working Directory

```
getwd()
## [1] "C:/Users/TARAKRAM/OneDrive/Desktop/ML_code/64060_tnunna/Final
Project"
setwd("C:/Users/TARAKRAM/OneDrive/Desktop/ML code/64060 tnunna/Final
Project")
library(ggplot2)
## Warning: package 'ggplot2' was built under R version 4.1.2
library(caTools)
## Warning: package 'caTools' was built under R version 4.1.2
library(Amelia)
## Warning: package 'Amelia' was built under R version 4.1.2
## Loading required package: Rcpp
## ##
## ## Amelia II: Multiple Imputation
## ## (Version 1.8.0, built: 2021-05-26)
## ## Copyright (C) 2005-2021 James Honaker, Gary King and Matthew Blackwell
## ## Refer to http://gking.harvard.edu/amelia/ for more information
## ##
library(caret)
## Loading required package: lattice
adult income <- read.csv("AdultIncome.csv")</pre>
View(adult income)
str(adult_income)
## 'data.frame':
                  32561 obs. of 15 variables:
88638 422013 70037 ...
```

```
"HS-grad" "HS-grad" "Some-college" "7th-8th" ...
## $ education : chr
                        9 9 10 4 10 9 6 16 9 10 ...
## $ education.num : int
## $ marital.status: chr
                        "Widowed" "Widowed" "Divorced" ...
                        "?" "Exec-managerial" "?" "Machine-op-inspct" ...
## $ occupation
                 : chr
                        "Not-in-family" "Not-in-family" "Unmarried"
## $ relationship : chr
"Unmarried" ...
                        "White" "White" "Black" "White" ...
## $ race
                  : chr
                        "Female" "Female" "Female" ...
## $ sex
                  : chr
## $ capital.gain : int
                        0000000000...
## $ capital.loss : int 4356 4356 4356 3900 3900 3770 3770 3683 3683 3004
## $ hours.per.week: int 40 18 40 40 40 45 40 20 40 60 ...
## $ native.country: chr "United-States" "United-States"
"United-States" ...
## $ income
              : chr "<=50K" "<=50K" "<=50K" "<=50K" ...
```

cleaning the data

combining factors of work class

```
table(adult income$workclass)
##
##
                  ?
                         Federal-gov
                                             Local-gov
                                                            Never-worked
##
               1836
                                                  2093
                                  960
##
            Private
                        Self-emp-inc Self-emp-not-inc
                                                               State-gov
##
              22696
                                 1116
                                                  2541
                                                                    1298
##
        Without-pay
##
                 14
adult income$workclass <- as.character(adult income$workclass)</pre>
# combining work class of without-pay and never-worked as Unemployed
adult income$workclass[adult income$workclass == "Without-pay" |
adult income$workclass == "Never-worked"] <- "Unemployed"
# combining work class of state-gov and local-gov as State/Local-gov
adult income$workclass[adult income$workclass == "State-gov" |
adult income$workclass == "Local-gov"] <- "State/Local-gov"
# combining work class of self-emp-inc and self-emp-not-inc as Self-employed
adult income$workclass[adult income$workclass == "Self-emp-inc" |
adult_income$workclass == "Self-emp-not-inc"] <- "Self-employed"</pre>
# we are not combining federal work class and private work class because both
are different work classes
table(adult income$workclass)
##
##
                       Federal-gov
                                            Private
                                                      Self-employed
State/Local-gov
##
                                960
                                              22696
              1836
                                                                3657
3391
```

```
## Unemployed
## 21
```

Combining factors of marital status

```
table(adult_income$marital.status)
##
##
                Divorced
                             Married-AF-spouse
                                                   Married-civ-spouse
##
                    4443
                                                                14976
## Married-spouse-absent
                                  Never-married
                                                            Separated
                                          10683
                                                                 1025
##
                 Widowed
##
                     993
adult income$marital.status <- as.character(adult income$marital.status)
# Combining Married-AF-spouse, Married-civ-spouse and Married-spouse-absent
as Married
adult income$marital.status[adult income$marital.status == "Married-AF-
spouse" | adult_income$marital.status == "Married-civ-spouse" |
adult_income$marital.status == "Married-spouse-absent"] <- "Married"</pre>
# Combining Divorced, Separated and Widowed as Not-Married
adult income$marital.status[adult income$marital.status == "Divorced" |
adult income$marital.status == "Separated" | adult income$marital.status ==
"Widowed"] <- "Not-Married"
table(adult income$marital.status)
##
         Married Never-married
##
                                 Not-Married
##
           15417
                         10683
                                         6461
```

Combining factors of Country

```
adult_income$native.country <- as.character(adult_income$native.country)</pre>
# combining the below countries to North.America
North.America <- c("Canada", "Cuba", "Dominican-Republic", "El-
Salvador", "Guatemala", "Haiti", "Honduras", "Jamaica", "Mexico", "Nicaragua", "Outl
ying-US(Guam-USVI-etc)", "Puerto-Rico", "Trinadad&Tobago", "United-States")
# combining the below countries to Asia
Asia <-
c("Cambodia", "China", "Hong", "India", "Iran", "Japan", "Laos", "Philippines", "Taiw
an","Thailand","Vietnam")
# combining the below countries to South.America
South.America <- c("Columbia", "Ecuador", "Peru")</pre>
# combining the below countries to Europe
Europe <- c("England", "France", "Germany", "Greece", "Holand-Netherlands",</pre>
"Hungary", "Ireland", "Italy", "Poland", "Portugal", "Scotland",
"Yugoslavia")
# combining the below countries to others
Others <- c("South","?")
```

```
adult income$native.country[adult income$native.country %in% North.America]
<- "North America"
adult_income$native.country[adult_income$native.country %in% Asia] <- "Asia"
adult_income$native.country[adult_income$native.country %in% South.America]
<- "South_America"
adult_income$native.country[adult_income$native.country %in% Europe] <-</pre>
adult income$native.country[adult income$native.country %in% Others] <-
"Others"
table(adult income$native.country)
##
##
            Asia
                       Europe North_America
                                                   Others South America
##
             671
                           521
                                       30588
                                                      663
                                                                    118
# converting the below variables into factors
adult income$workclass <- as.factor(adult income$workclass)</pre>
adult_income$marital.status <- as.factor(adult_income$marital.status)</pre>
adult_income$native.country <- as.factor(adult_income$native.country)</pre>
str(adult_income)
## 'data.frame':
                   32561 obs. of 15 variables:
                    : int 90 82 66 54 41 34 38 74 68 41 ...
## $ age
                  : Factor w/ 6 levels "?", "Federal-gov", ...: 1 3 1 3 3 3 3
## $ workclass
5 2 3 ...
## $ fnlwgt
                   : int 77053 132870 186061 140359 264663 216864 150601
88638 422013 70037 ...
                    : chr "HS-grad" "HS-grad" "Some-college" "7th-8th" ...
## $ education
## $ education.num : int 9 9 10 4 10 9 6 16 9 10 ...
## $ marital.status: Factor w/ 3 levels "Married", "Never-married",...: 3 3 3
3 3 3 3 2 3 2 ...
                           "?" "Exec-managerial" "?" "Machine-op-inspct" ...
## $ occupation
                    : chr
                          "Not-in-family" "Not-in-family" "Unmarried"
## $ relationship : chr
"Unmarried" ...
                          "White" "White" "Black" "White" ...
## $ race
                    : chr
## $ sex
                    : chr
                          "Female" "Female" "Female" ...
## $ capital.gain : int 0000000000...
## $ capital.loss : int 4356 4356 4356 3900 3900 3770 3770 3683 3683 3004
## $ hours.per.week: int 40 18 40 40 40 45 40 20 40 60 ...
## $ native.country: Factor w/ 5 levels "Asia", "Europe",..: 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
3 4 ...
## $ income
                   : chr "<=50K" "<=50K" "<=50K" "<=50K" ...
```

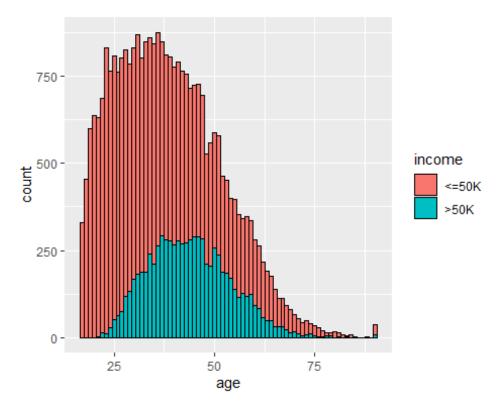
Now we deal with missing data

```
table(adult_income$workclass)
##
## ? Federal-gov Private Self-employed
```

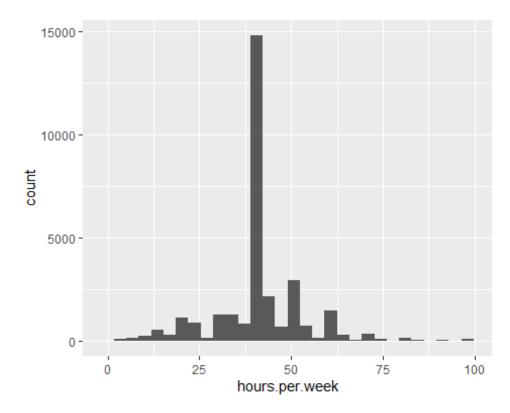
```
State/Local-gov
##
                                 960
                                                22696
               1836
                                                                  3657
3391
        Unemployed
##
##
                 21
# assigning NA to the missing values
adult income[adult income == "?"] <- NA</pre>
# Converting Income to factors as well
adult_income$income <- as.factor(adult_income$income)</pre>
adult income[adult income$income == "<=50k"] <- "0"
adult_income[adult_income$income == ">50k"] <- "1"</pre>
table(adult_income$workclass)
##
##
                        Federal-gov
                                              Private
                                                         Self-employed
State/Local-gov
##
                                 960
                                                22696
                                                                  3657
3391
##
        Unemployed
##
# omitting the NA values
adult_income <- na.omit(adult_income)</pre>
```

Exploring and analysing data

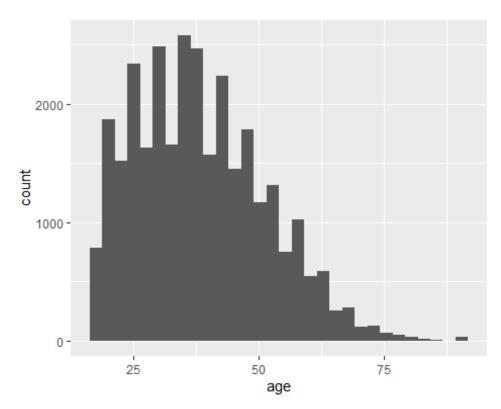
```
# We have to understand the trends and representations of certain
demographics
ggplot(adult_income, aes(age)) + geom_histogram(aes(fill = income), color =
"black", binwidth = 1)
```



ggplot(adult_income, aes(hours.per.week)) + geom_histogram()
`stat_bin()` using `bins = 30`. Pick better value with `binwidth`.



```
ggplot(adult_income, aes(age)) + geom_histogram()
## `stat_bin()` using `bins = 30`. Pick better value with `binwidth`.
```



Now we build our Logistic Regression Model

The purpose of this model is to classify people into two groups, below 50K or above 50K

```
# now we split the data into 75% training and 25% testing
Adult_split <- sample.split(adult_income$income, SplitRatio = 0.75)
# we assigned training data to Adult_train
Adult_Train <- subset(adult_income, Adult_split == TRUE,)
# we assigned testing data to Adult_test
Adult_Test <- subset(adult_income, Adult_split == FALSE)
# Training the model
Adult_income_model <- glm(income ~., family = binomial(), data =
Adult_Train)
## Warning: glm.fit: fitted probabilities numerically 0 or 1 occurred
# Predicting the Salary class
Prediction <- predict(Adult_income_model, Adult_Test, type = "response")</pre>
```

```
## Warning in predict.lm(object, newdata, se.fit, scale = 1, type = if (type
== :
## prediction from a rank-deficient fit may be misleading
```

Creating a confusion matrix

```
table(Adult_Test$income, Prediction >= 0.7)
##
##
     FALSE TRUE
## <=50K 5623 144
##
    >50K 1164 748
# Accuracy
(5610+724)/(5610+157+1188+724)
## [1] 0.824847
# REcall
5627/(5627+1190)
## [1] 0.8254364
#precision
5627/(5627+722)
## [1] 0.8862813
```