Berra Karayel

0054477

David Carlson

CSSM 502 Third Assignment

### **Introduction**

**Data Set:** In this analysis, I have used "cses4\_cut.csv" data set which is the subset of the CSES Wave Four data set.

**Purpose of the analysis:** I have create a predictive model to be able to understand the likelihood of respondents to vote in their last presidential election.

## **Classifiers Without Reduction and Without Pre-Processing**

Without pre-processing and dimensionality-reduction operations, I have tested different classifiers and regressors to see voting behavior of respondents. Here is my results:

|   | Model                           | Accuracy |
|---|---------------------------------|----------|
| 4 | Random Forest Classifier        | 86.65%   |
| 6 | K-Nearest Neighbors             | 84.47%   |
| 3 | Linear Discriminant Analysis    | 83.75%   |
| 2 | Logistic Regression             | 83.29%   |
| 5 | Support Vector Machine          | 82.47%   |
| 0 | Decision Tree                   | 78.21%   |
| 7 | Quadratic Discriminant Analysis | 69.86%   |
| 1 | Naive Bayes                     | 69.34%   |

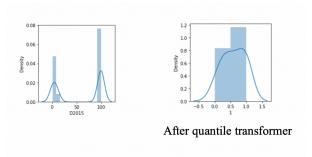
#### **Feature Selection**

In this part, I have chosen the best predictors for my target variable to reduce overfitting and training time and improve accuracy. I have selected 12 features with highest k scores by using *sklearn.feature\_selection.SelectKBest* which are: D2011, D2015, D2016, D2021, D2022, D2023, D2026, D2027, D2028, D2029, D2030, and age.

#### **Pre-Processing**

I have transformed the new data set with 12 highest features in Gaussian form, and eliminated unwanted data which disrupt the distribution of my data. To be able to do this, I have used *quantile* 

*transformer method* which transforms the feature to be able to follow normal distribution or uniform. This method is also useful to remove outliers and spread out the most frequent values.



# Classifiers with Dimensionality-Reduction and Pre-Processing

After pre-processing and feature selection, I have retrained the models. Here is my results:

|   | Model                           | Accuracy |
|---|---------------------------------|----------|
| 4 | Random Forest Classifier        | 85.99%   |
| 5 | Support Vector Machine          | 84.99%   |
| 3 | Linear Discriminant Analysis    | 83.54%   |
| 2 | Logistic Regression             | 83.52%   |
| 6 | K-Nearest Neighbors             | 83.40%   |
| 7 | Quadratic Discriminant Analysis | 78.51%   |
| 0 | Decision Tree                   | 78.42%   |
| 1 | Naive Bayes                     | 77.45%   |

### Optimizing the Model and Its Hyperparameters

I have chosen the top 5 highest classifiers and regressors based on their k scores. I have looped them until I have found the best hyperparameters. Here is my results:

|   | Model                        | Accuracy |
|---|------------------------------|----------|
| 3 | Random Forest                | 86.09%   |
| 1 | Support Vector Machine       | 85.65%   |
| 4 | K-Nearest Neighbors          | 84.23%   |
| 2 | Linear Discriminant Analysis | 83.54%   |
| 0 | Logistic Regression          | 83.54%   |

Best results yielded with these parameters:

Random Forest Classifier: Best score is 0.8609207708779444 with estimator 200, criterion gini

**Support Vector Machine:** Best score is 0.8565310492505354 with c:5, kernel:precomputed2

Linear Discriminant Analysis: Best score is 0.835438972162741 with solver:svd

Logistic Regression: Best score is 0.8353854389721628 with penalty none

K-Nearest Neighbors: Best score is 0.8423447537473233 with number of neighbors: 9