

MACHINE LEARNING PROJECT REPORT

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Purpose

This document is the business report for my final project in the subject "Machine Learning "

This document gives us a detailed explanation of various approaches used, their insight and inferences.

Tools used analysis: Python and Jupiter notebook.

Packages used: NumPy, pandas, seaborn, os, matplotlib, SciPy, stats model, sklearn and

sweetviz

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Problem 1: Logistic Regression, LDA KNN Model, Naive Bayes, Bagging and Boosting

Business scenario

You are hired by one of the leading news channel CNBE who wants to analyze recent elections. This survey was conducted on 1525 voters with 9 variables. You have to build a model, to predict which party a voter will vote for on the basis of the given information, to create an exit poll that will help in predicting overall win and seats covered by a particular party.

1.1) Read the dataset. Do the descriptive statistics and do null value condition check.

a.) Dataset Head

	Unnamed: 0	vote	age	economic.cond.national	economic.cond.household	Blair	Hague	Europe	political.knowledge	gender
0	1	Labour	43	3	3	4	1	2	2	female
1	2	Labour	36	4	4	4	4	5	2	male
2	3	Labour	35	4	4	5	2	3	2	male
3	4	Labour	24	4	2	2	1	4	0	female
4	5	Labour	41	2	2	1	1	6	2	male

Inference:

Dataset has 10 columns.

The first column (Unnamed column :0) is of no use for analysis and can be removed.

b.) Summary of the dataset:

:		Unnamed: 0	age	economic.cond.national	economic.cond.household	Blair	Hague	Europe	political.knowledge
c	ount	1525.000000	1525.000000	1525.000000	1525.000000	1525.000000	1525.000000	1525.000000	1525.000000
г	nean	763.000000	54.182295	3.245902	3.140328	3.334426	2.746885	6.728525	1.542295
	std	440.373894	15.711209	0.880969	0.929951	1.174824	1.230703	3.297538	1.083315
	min	1.000000	24.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	0.000000
	25%	382.000000	41.000000	3.000000	3.000000	2.000000	2.000000	4.000000	0.000000
	50%	763.000000	53.000000	3.000000	3.000000	4.000000	2.000000	6.000000	2.000000
	75%	1144.000000	67.000000	4.000000	4.000000	4.000000	4.000000	10.000000	2.000000
	max	1525.000000	93.000000	5.000000	5.000000	5.000000	5.000000	11.000000	3.000000

Inference:

Unnamed column can be ignored. Most of variables are having same scale. While looking at range of the values between minimum, 50 percentile and maximum, data seems to have no outliers

c.) Type of the variables in dataset

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 1525 entries, 0 to 1524
Data columns (total 10 columns):
                          Non-Null Count Dtype
# Column
0 Unnamed: 0
                           1525 non-null int64
                          1525 non-null object
1
                          1525 non-null int64
2 age
3 economic.cond.national 1525 non-null int64
4 economic.cond.household 1525 non-null int64
                          1525 non-null int64
6 Hague
                          1525 non-null int64
                          1525 non-null int64
7
   Europe
                         1525 non-null int64
    political.knowledge
                           1525 non-null object
   gender
dtypes: int64(8), object(2)
memory usage: 119.3+ KB
```

Inference:

Dataset has no null values.

Gender column and target column (vote) are of object data type i.e., contains strings value. Remining columns are of numerical datatype (integer).

Dataset has 1525 observations (Rows of data)

d.) Remove the Unnamed column.

Head of dataset after removing unwanted column:

	vote	age	economic.cond.national	economic.cond.household	Blair	Hague	Europe	political.knowledge	gender
0	Labour	43	3	3	4	1	2	2	female
1	Labour	36	4	4	4	4	5	2	male
2	Labour	35	4	4	5	2	3	2	male
3	Labour	24	4	2	2	1	4	0	female
4	Labour	41	2	2	1	1	6	2	male

e.) Dataset has any null values.

vote	0
age	0
economic.cond.national	0
economic.cond.household	0
Blair	0
Hague	0
Europe	0
political.knowledge	0
gender	0
dtype: int64	

Inference:

Dataset has no null values.

f.) Data has any duplicities?

Number of Duplicates 8

Inference:

Dataset had 8 duplicated rows.

g.) Information of the data after removing Outliers:

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
Int64Index: 1517 entries, 0 to 1524
Data columns (total 9 columns):
# Column
                           Non-Null Count Dtype
                            1517 non-null
0 vote
    age
                            1517 non-null
                                            int64
    economic.cond.national 1517 non-null
                                            int64
    economic.cond.household 1517 non-null
                           1517 non-null
    Hague
                            1517 non-null
                                            int64
                           1517 non-null
1517 non-null
6 Europe
                                            int64
   political.knowledge
                                            int64
                            1517 non-null object
    gender
dtypes: int64(7), object(2)
memory usage: 158.5+ KB
```

Inference:

Removed duplicates and now data has 1517 rows.

h.) Data has any zero values.

```
False
: vote
                             False
  age
  economic.cond.national
  economic.cond.household
                             False
  Blair
                             False
  Hague
                             False
  Europe
                             False
  political.knowledge
                             False
                             False
  gender
  dtype: bool
```

Inference:

Data has no zero values

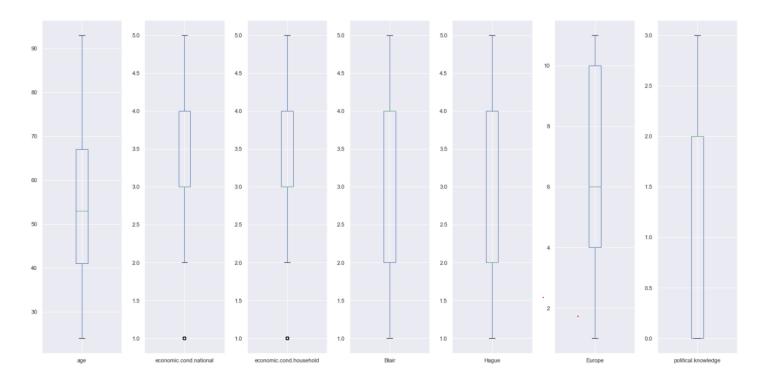
i.) Unique count of values in object variables.

```
VOTE: 2
Conservative 460
Labour 1057
Name: vote, dtype: int64

GENDER: 2
male 709
female 808
Name: gender, dtype: int64
```

1.2) Perform EDA (Check the null values, Data types, shape, Univariate, bivariate analysis). Also check for outliers . Interpret the inferences for each

a) Check for outlier



the number of outliers are 0

Inference:

Data has No outliers

b.) Any null values?

vote	0
age	0
economic.cond.national	0
economic.cond.household	0
Blair	0
Hague	0
Europe	0
political.knowledge	0
gender	0
dtype: int64	

Inference:

Data has no null values

c) Univariate Analysis



Inference:

The class proportion of target variable "vote "is more than 10 percent. so its balanced for modeling. More than Two third of the voters are from economic condition of 3 and 4.

More than 50 percentage of people have assessed 4 and above for the labor leader (Blair)

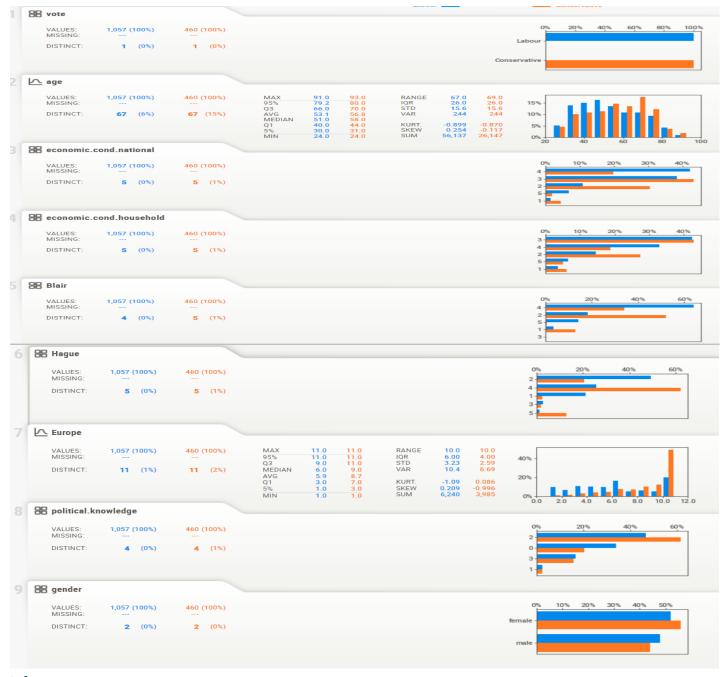
More than 50 percentage of people have assessed 2 and below for the conservative leader (Hague)

More than 50 percentage of people have political knowledge of below 2.

Most of the people have preferred the Eurosceptic sentiments

There are slightly more female voters than male voters.

d) Bi variate analysis (Between Target variable (Vote) and other variables)



Inference:

There is more voter's observation for Labor than conservative in the data set.

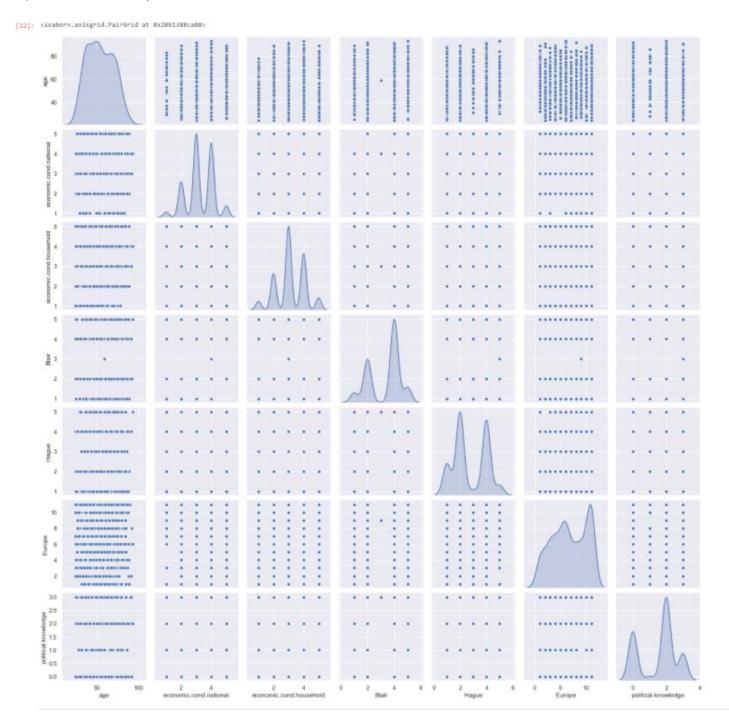
Majority of Voters belonging to economic condition of 4 and 5 prefer Labor (In number of observation). Voters belonging to 2 and below prefer conservative party.

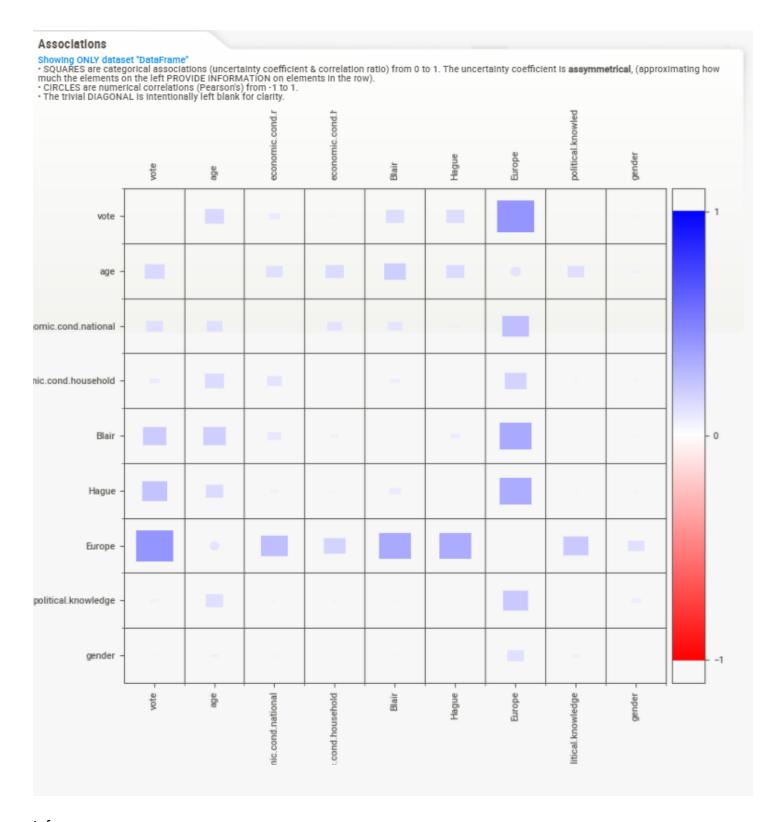
More voters from Conservative party have preference towards Europe sceptic sentiments than labor party Majority of females prefer conservative party and majority of male prefer labor

Majority Voters with political knowledge of 2 prefer conservative. Majority of Voters with political knowledge of 0 and 3 prefer labor

Most number of voters between age 20 - 50 they prefer Labor. Majority of Voters above the age of 50 prefer conservative

e.) Multivariate Analysis





Inference:

Target variable Vote has positive Categorical association with Europe, Hague, Blair and age. Most of the variable shows multiple peaks specifying data has multiple classes

1.3) Encode the data (having string values) for Modelling. Is Scaling necessary here or not?, Data Split: Split the data into train and test (70:30).

a) Encode data

Head of dataset after encoding

	vote	age	economic.cond.national	economic.cond.household	Blair	Hague	Europe	political.knowledge	gender
0	Labour	43	3	3	4	1	2	2	2
1	Labour	36	4	4	4	4	5	2	1
2	Labour	35	4	4	5	2	3	2	1
3	Labour	24	4	2	2	1	4	0	2
4	Labour	41	2	2	1	1	6	2	1

Inference:

Gender column is encoded to 1 (if male) and 2 (if female)

b) Data requires scaling?

data summary

	count	mean	std	min	25%	50%	75%	max
age	1517.0	54.241266	15.701741	24.0	41.0	53.0	67.0	93.0
economic.cond.national	1517.0	3.245221	0.881792	1.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	5.0
economic.cond.household	1517.0	3.137772	0.931069	1.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	5.0
Blair	1517.0	3.335531	1.174772	1.0	2.0	4.0	4.0	5.0
Hague	1517.0	2.749506	1.232479	1.0	2.0	2.0	4.0	5.0
Europe	1517.0	6.740277	3.299043	1.0	4.0	6.0	10.0	11.0
political.knowledge	1517.0	1.540541	1.084417	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	3.0
gender	1517.0	1.532630	0.499099	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0

Inference:

Data scaling not required for this dataset. The scale of all features is relevant.

c) Data Split:

numpy.matrix

Inference:

Data is successfully split into train and test (70:30) and random state is 1

1.4) Apply Logistic Regression and LDA (Linear Discriminant Analysis). Interpret the inferences of both models

A.) Logistic Regression

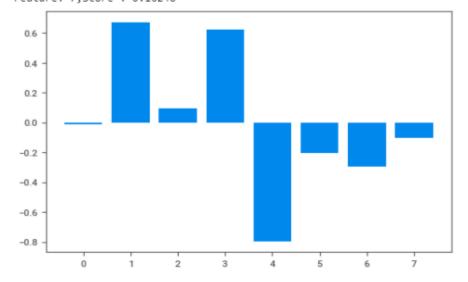
: LogisticRegression(solver='liblinear')

Logistic model score

0.8289473684210527

Important attributes for Logistic regression:

```
Feature: 0,Score :-0.01230
Feature: 1,Score :0.67157
Feature: 2,Score :0.09575
Feature: 3,Score :0.62326
Feature: 4,Score :-0.79487
Feature: 5,Score :-0.20179
Feature: 6,Score :-0.29544
Feature: 7,Score :-0.10248
```



B.) LDA

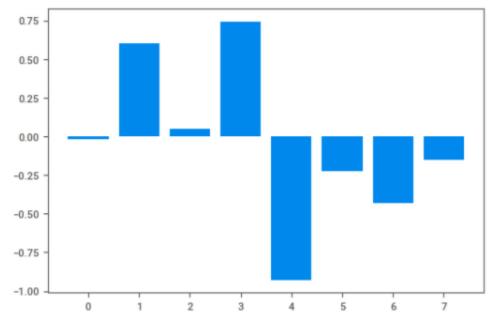
LinearDiscriminantAnalysis()

LDA model score

0.8333333333333334

Important attributes using LDA:

```
Feature: 0,Score :-0.02004
Feature: 1,Score :0.60492
Feature: 2,Score :0.05007
Feature: 3,Score :0.74240
Feature: 4,Score :-0.92663
Feature: 5,Score :-0.22361
Feature: 6,Score :-0.43033
Feature: 7,Score :-0.14908
```



Inference:

Logistic and LDA models are built for the given data set

Based on the score parameter the LDA model shows slightly better prediction than Logistic model

The LDA model will be able to predict the right party name which a voter will vote with 83 percentage accuracy based on the test data

The Logistic model will be able to predict the right party name which a voter will vote with 82 percentage accuracy based on the test data.

The best 3 features through Logistic regression and LDA are Economic.cond.national, Blair and Hague

1.5) Apply KNN Model and Naïve Bayes Model and Interpret the inferences of both models

A.) KNN Model

```
: KNeighborsClassifier(weights='distance')
```

KNN model score

0.8157894736842105

B.) Naïve Bayes

GaussianNB()

Naïve Bayes model score

0.8223684210526315

Inference:

The KNN and Naïve Bayes model are built for the given data

Based on the score parameter the Naïve Bayes shows slightly better prediction than KNN model

The KNN model will be able to predict the right party name which a voter will vote with 81 percentage accuracy based on the test data

The Naïve Bayes model will be able to predict the right party name which a voter will vote with 82 percentage accuracy based on the test data.

1.6) Model Tuning, Bagging and Boosting.

A.) Random Forest is built for Bagging

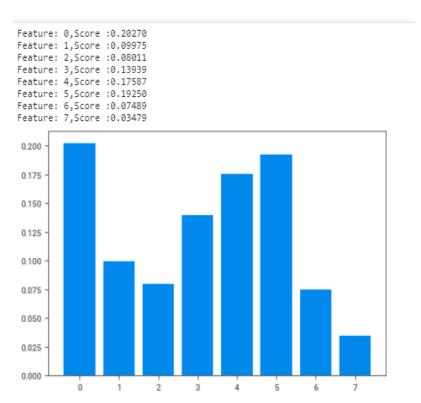
RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=50, random_state=1)

B) Bagging

Bagging model score

|: 0.8289473684210527

Important attributes for Bagging:



c.) Ada Boosting

```
AdaBoostClassifier(n_estimators=10, random_state=1)
```

Ada boosting score

0.8201754385964912

Important attributes for Ada Boosting:

```
Feature: 0,Score :0.10000
Feature: 1,Score :0.20000
Feature: 2,Score :0.00000
Feature: 3,Score :0.20000
Feature: 4,Score :0.20000
Feature: 5,Score :0.20000
Feature: 6,Score :0.10000
Feature: 7,Score :0.00000
0.200
0.175
0.150
0.125
0.100
0.075
0.050
0.025
0.000
```

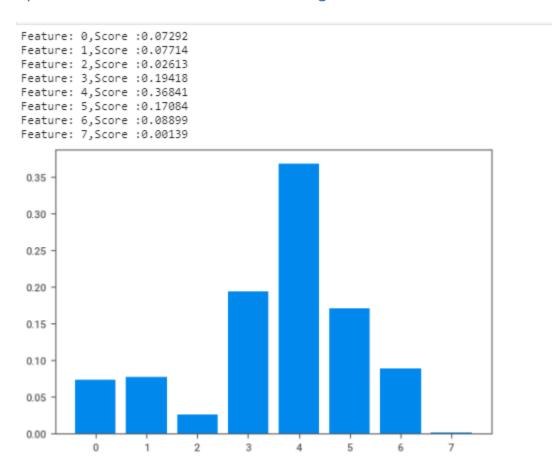
d.) Gradient Boosting

GradientBoostingClassifier(n_estimators=50, random_state=1)

Gradient boosting score

0.8289473684210527

Important attributes for Gradient Boosting:



Inference:

The Bagging (Random forest classifier) and Boosting (Ada boosting and Gradient boosting) are built for the given data

Based on the score parameter the Bagging and Gradient boosting are showing slightly better prediction than Ada boosting.

The Bagging model and Gradient boosting will be able to predict the right party name which a voter will vote with 82.8 percentage accuracy based on the test data

The Ada boosting will be able to predict the right party name which a voter will vote with 82 percentage accuracy based on the test data.

The Top features of Bagging model are: Age, Blair, Hague, and Europe The Top Features of Ada boosting are: Economic.cond.national, Blair, Hague and Europe The Top Feature of Gradient boosting are: Blair, Hague and Europe 1.7) Performance Metrics: Check the performance of Predictions on Train and Test sets using Accuracy, Confusion Matrix, Plot ROC curve and get ROC_AUC score for each model Final Model - Compare all models on the basis of the performance metrics in a structured tabular manner. Describe on which model is best/optimized

a) Performance Metrics for Logistic Regression

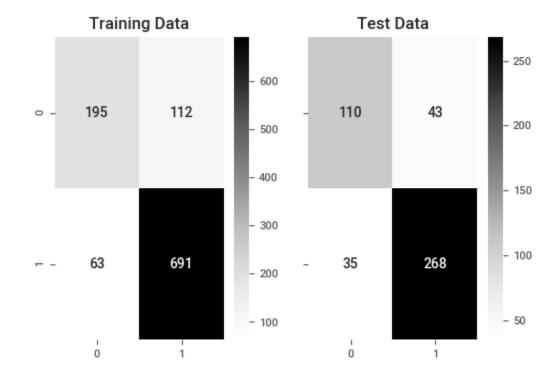
Accuracy score for Training data

Accuracy score for Logistic regression train variables 0.8350612629594723

Accuracy score for Testing data

Accuracy score for Logistic regression test variables 0.8289473684210527

Confusion Matrix for Logistic Regression



Classification Report for Logistic Regression:

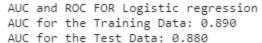
Logistic regression Classfication report Classification Report of the training data:

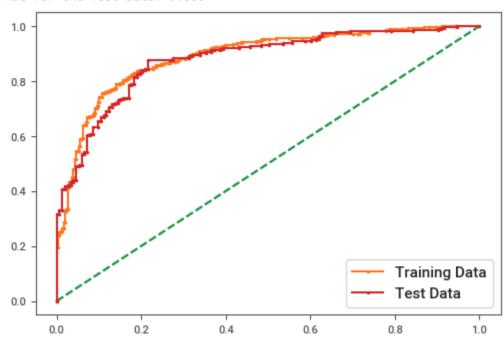
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
Conservative	0.76	0.64	0.69	307
Labour	0.86	0.92	0.89	754
accuracy			0.84	1061
macro avg	0.81	0.78	0.79	1061
weighted avg	0.83	0.84	0.83	1061

Classification Report of the test data:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
Conservative Labour	0.76 0.86	0.72 0.88	0.74 0.87	153 303
	0.00	0.00		
accuracy macro avg	0.81	0.80	0.83 0.81	456 456
weighted avg	0.83	0.83	0.83	456

ROC curve and ROC_AUC score for Logistic Regression





b) Performance Metrics for LDA

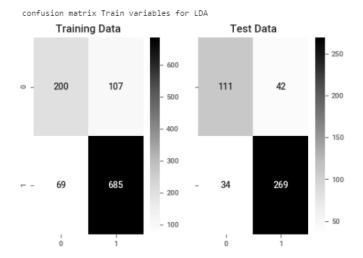
Accuracy score for Training data

Accuracy score for LDA train variables 0.8341187558906692

Accuracy score for Testing data

Accuracy score for LDA test variables |: 0.8333333333333334

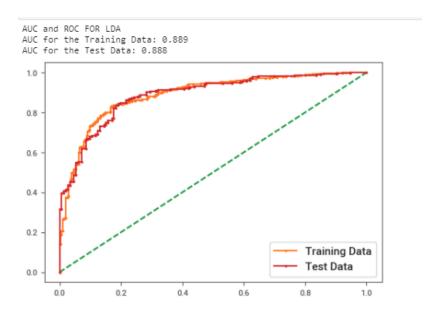
Confusion Matrix For LDA



Classification Report For LDA

LDA Classficat: Classification		the traini	ng data:	
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
Conservative Labour	0.74 0.86	0.65 0.91	0.69 0.89	307 754
accuracy macro avg weighted avg	0.80 0.83	0.78 0.83	0.83 0.79 0.83	1061 1061 1061
Classification	Report of	the test d	ata:	
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
Conservative Labour	0.77 0.86	0.73 0.89	0.74 0.88	153 303
accuracy macro avg weighted avg	0.82 0.83	0.81 0.83	0.83 0.81 0.83	456 456 456

ROC curve and ROC_AUC score for LDA



c) Performance Metrics for KNN

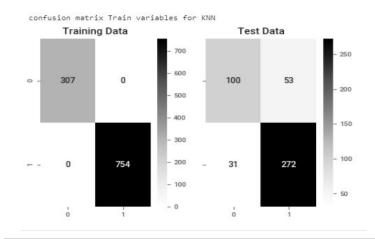
Accuracy score for Training data

Accuracy score for KNN train variables 1.0

Accuracy score for Testing data

Accuracy score for KNN test variables i]: 0.8157894736842105

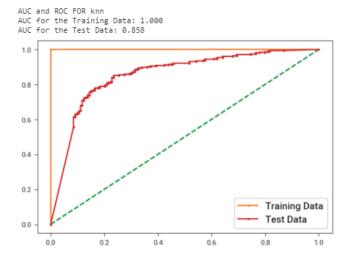
Confusion Matrix For KNN



Classification Report For KNN

KNN Classfication report Classification Report of the training data:									
	precision	recall	f1-score	support					
Conservative Labour	1.00	1.00	1.00	307 754					
accuracy macro avg weighted avg	1.00	1.00	1.00 1.00 1.00	1061 1061 1061					
Classification	Report of t	he test d	ata:						
	precision	recall	f1-score	support					
Conservative Labour	0.76 0.84	0.65 0.90	0.70 0.87	153 303					
accuracy macro avg weighted avg	0.80 0.81	0.78 0.82	0.82 0.79 0.81	456 456 456					

ROC curve and ROC_AUC score for KNN



d) Performance Metrics for Naïve Bayes

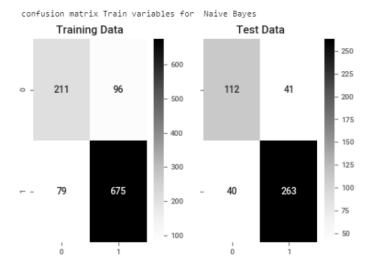
Accuracy score for Training data

Accuracy score for Naive Bayes train variables 0.8350612629594723

Accuracy score for Testing data

Accuracy score for Naive Bayes test variables 0.8223684210526315

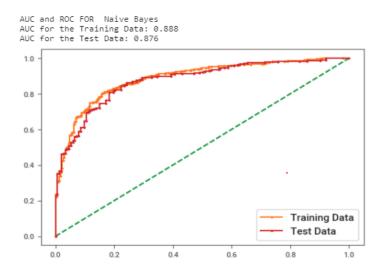
Confusion Matrix For Naïve Bayes



Classification Report For Naïve Bayes

Naive Bayes C Classification			ng data:	
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
Conservative Labour	0.73 0.88	0.69 0.90	0.71 0.89	307 754
accuracy macro avg weighted avg		0.79 0.84	0.84 0.80 0.83	1061 1061 1061
Classification	Report of t	he test d	ata:	
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
Conservative Labour	0.74 0.87	0.73 0.87	0.73 0.87	153 303
accuracy macro avg weighted avg	0.80 0.82	0.80 0.82	0.82 0.80 0.82	456 456 456

ROC curve and ROC_AUC score for Naïve Bayes



e) Performance Metrics for Bagging

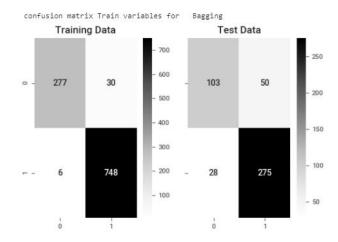
Accuracy score for Training data

Accuracy score for Bagging train variables 0.9660697455230914

Accuracy score for Testing data

Accuracy score for Bagging test variables 0.8289473684210527

Confusion Matrix For Bagging



Classification Report For Bagging

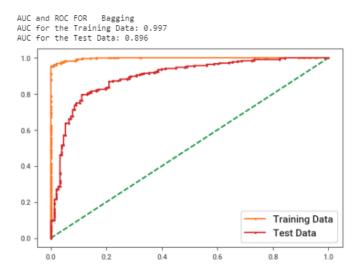
Classfication	n report	t f	for	Bagging	
Classification	Report	of	the	training	data:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
Conservative Labour	0.98 0.96	0.90 0.99	0.94 0.98	307 754
accuracy macro avg weighted avg	0.97 0.97	0.95 0.97	0.97 0.96 0.97	1061 1061 1061

Classification Report of the test data:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
Conservative	0.79	0.67	0.73	153
Labour	0.85	0.91	0.88	303
accuracy			0.83	456
macro avg	0.82	0.79	0.80	456
weighted avg	0.83	0.83	0.83	456

ROC curve and ROC_AUC score for Bagging



f) Performance Metrics for ADA boosting

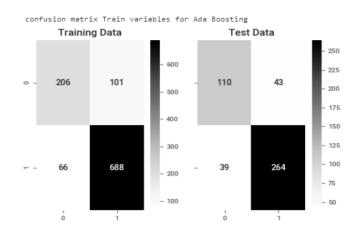
Accuracy score for Training data

Accuracy score for Ada Boosting train variables 0.8426013195098964

Accuracy score for Testing data

Accuracy score forAda Boosting test variables 7: 0.8201754385964912

Confusion Matrix For Ada Boosting



Classification Report For Ada boosting

Classfication report for Ada Boosting Classification Report of the training data:

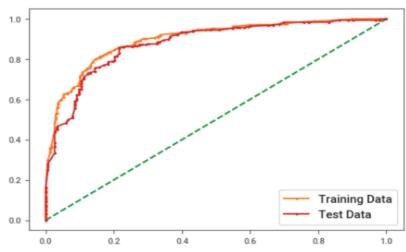
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
Conservative Labour	0.76 0.87	0.67 0.91	0.71 0.89	307 754
accuracy macro avg weighted avg	0.81 0.84	0.79 0.84	0.84 0.80 0.84	1061 1061 1061

Classification Report of the test data:

	precision	reçall	f1-score	support
Conservative Labour	0.74 0.86	0.72 0.87	0.73 0.87	153 303
accuracy macro avg weighted avg	0.80 0.82	0.80 0.82	0.82 0.80 0.82	456 456 456

ROC curve and ROC_AUC score for Ada boosting

AUC and ROC FOR Ada Boosting AUC for the Training Data: 0.898 AUC for the Test Data: 0.878



g) Performance Metrics for Gradient boosting

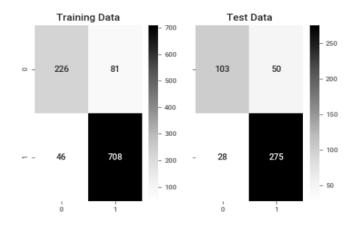
Accuracy score for Training data

Accuracy score for Gradient Boosting train variables 0.8803016022620169

Accuracy score for Testing data

Accuracy score gradient Boosting test variables 0.8289473684210527

Confusion Matrix For gradient Boosting



Classification Report For gradient boosting

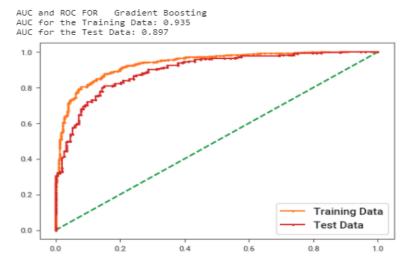
Classfication report for gradient Boosting Classification Report of the training data:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
Conservative Labour	0.83 0.90	0.74 0.94	0.78 0.92	307 754
accuracy macro avg weighted avg	0.86 0.88	0.84 0.88	0.88 0.85 0.88	1061 1061 1061

Classification Report of the test data:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
Conservative	0.79	0.67	0.73	153
Labour	0.85	0.91	0.88	303
accuracy			0.83	456
macro avg	0.82	0.79	0.80	456
weighted avg	0.83	0.83	0.83	456

ROC curve and ROC_AUC score for gradient boosting



Compare all models on the basis of the performance metrics in a structured tabular manner.

Comparison in Table form:

1	Logistic reg Train	Logistic reg Test	LDA Train	LDA Test	KNN Train	KNN Test	Naive Bayes Train	Naive Bayes Test	Bagging Train	Bagging Test	Ada Boosting Train	Ada Boosting Test	Gradient Boosting Train	Gradient Boosting Test
Accuracy	0.84	0.83	0.83	0.83	1.0	0.82	0.84	0.82	0.97	0.83	0.84	0.82	0.88	0.83
AUC	0.89	0.88	0.89	0.89	1.0	0.86	0.89	0.88	1.00	0.90	0.90	0.88	0.94	0.90
Recall	0.92	0.88	0.91	0.89	1.0	0.90	0.90	0.87	0.99	0.91	0.91	0.87	0.94	0.91
Precision	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	1.0	0.84	0.88	0.87	0.96	0.85	0.87	0.86	0.90	0.85
F1 Score	0.89	0.87	0.89	0.88	1.0	0.87	0.89	0.87	0.98	0.88	0.89	0.87	0.92	0.88

Inference:

Based on comparing the performance metrics, Gradient Boosting performs better than other models .Gradient boosting accuracy between training and testing is minimal .(88 percent for train and 83 percent for testing). Its recall rate is also 94 percent for Training and 90 percent for testing.

Even though Bagging has better score for many metrics, there is a huge difference between the training and testing.

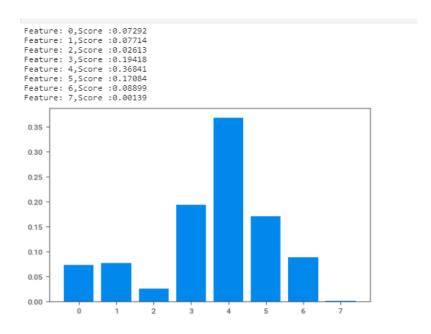
So, I conclude that Gradient Boosting is the best model for this data set .

1.8) Based on your analysis and working on the business problem, detail out appropriate insights and recommendations to help the management solve the business objective.

The gradient boosting model will be able to predict which party a voter will vote for on the basis of the given information with 83 percentage accuracy.

Business Insights:

The important factors which determine whether a voter will vote for a party is Europe, Hague, Blair and political.knowledge



Recommendation:

If people prefer Europe sentiments, then there is a high chance for them to vote for Conservative party.

Around 55 percentage of voters have given assessment score of 4 for the Blair Only 37 percentage of voters have given assessment score of 4 for the Hague. So, Based on Assessment labor party leader Blair has more assessment majority score of 4 than Conservative party Hague (Majority score for Hague is 2).

If the voter has political knowledge of 2 then there is more chance for them to vote for conservative. If the voter has political knowledge of 0 and 3 then there is more chance for them to vote for Labor.

More than 51 percentage of people belonging to age of 50 or less. The majority of voters of this age group less than 50 supports Labor party.

Problem 2: Text and Sentimental Analytics

Business scenario

In this particular project, we are going to work on the inaugural corpora from the nltk in Python. We will be looking at the following speeches of the Presidents of the United States of America:

President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1941

President John F. Kennedy in 1961

President Richard Nixon in 1973

2.1) Find the number of characters, words and sentences for the mentioned documents.

```
1941-Roosevelt.txt Number of characters: 7571 , Number of words: 1536 , Number of sentence 68 1961-Kennedy.txt Number of characters: 7618 , Number of words: 1546 , Number of sentence 52 1973-Nixon.txt Number of characters: 9991 , Number of words: 2028 , Number of sentence 69
```

- 2.2) Remove all the stop words from the three speeches.
- a.) Sample of data after removing stop words

```
stop words removed
['mr.', 'vice'
 'presid',
 'speaker',
 'chief'
 'justic',
  'senat',
  cook',
 'mrs.'
 'eisenhow',
 'fellow',
'citizen',
 'great',
  good',
  'countri',
 'share'
 'togeth',
 'met',
'four'
```

b.) President Roosevelt speech as text after removing stop words and punctuation and changing to lower case

"nation day inaugur sinc peopl renew sens dedic unit state washington 's day task peopl creat weld togeth nation lincoln 's day task peopl preserv nation disrupt within day task peopl save nation institut disrupt without us come time midst swift happen paus moment take stock recal place histori rediscov may risk real peril inact live nation determin count year lifetim human spirit life man three-scor year ten littl littl less life nation full measur live men doubt men believ democraci form govern frame life limit measur kind mystic artifici fate unexplain reason tyranni slaveri becom sung wave futur freedom eb tide american know true eight year ago life republ seem frozen fatalist terror prove true midst sho ck act act quick bold decis later year live year fruit year peopl democraci brought us greater secur hope better understand life 's ideal measur materi thing vital present futur e xperi democraci success surviv crisi home put away mani evil thing built new structur endur line maintain fact democraci action taken within three-way framework constitut unit state coordin branch govern continu freedi function bill right remain inviol freedom elect wholli maintain prophet downfal american democraci seen dire predict come naught democraci de know becaus show who die becaus built unhamp initi individu men women join togeth common enterpris enterpris undertaken carri free express free major know becaus democraci alon form govern enlist full forc men 's enlighten know becaus democraci alon construct unlimit civil capabl infinit progress improv human life know becaus look surfac se ns still spread everi contin human advanc end unconquer form human societi nation like person bodi bodi must fed cloth hous invigor rest manner measur object time nation like person mind mind must kept inform alert must know understand hope need neighbor nation live within narrow circl world nation like person someth deeper someth perman someth larger sum part someth matter futur call forth sacr guard present thing find difficult even impos

c.) President Kennedy speech as text after removing stop words and punctuation and changing to lower case

"vice presid johnson mr. speaker mr. chief justic presid eisenhow vice presid nixon presid truman reverend clergi fellow citizen observ today victori parti celebr freedom symbol e nd well begin signifi renew well chang sworn befor almighti god solemn oath forebear l prescrib near centuri three quarter ago world veri differ man hold mortal hand power abolish form human poverti form human life yet revolutionaris belief forebear fought still issu around globe belief right man come generos state hand god dare forget today heir first revol ut let word go forth time place friend foe alik torch pass new generat american born centuri temper war disciplin hard bitter peac proud ancient heritag unvil wit permit slow undo human right nation alway commit commit today home around world let everi nation know whether wish us well ill shall pay ani price bear ani burden meet ani hardship support ani friend oppos ani foe order assur surviv success liberti much pledg old alli whose cultur spiritu origin share pledg loyalti faith friend unit littl host cooper ventur divid littl dar e meet power challeng odd split asund new state welcom rank free pledg word one form coloni control shall pass away mere replac far iron tyranni shall alway expect find support vie wes shall allway hope find strong support freedom rememb past foolish sought power ride back tiger end insid peopl hut villag across globe struggl break bond mass miseri pledg best effort help help themselv whatev period requir becaus communist may becaus seek vote becaus right free societi help mani poor save rich sister republ south border offer special pl ego convert good word good deed new allianc progress assist free men free govern cast chain poverti peac revolut hope becom prey hostil power let neighbor know shall join oppos ag gress subvers anywher america let everi power know hemispher intend remain master hous world assembl sovereign state unit nation last best hope age instrument war far outpac instrument peac renew pledg support prevent become mere forum invect s

d.) President Nixon speech as text after removing stop words and punctuation and changing to lower case

"mer. vice preside mer. speaker mer. chief justic senat cook mes. eisenhow fellow citizen great good countri share togeth met four year ago america bleak spirit depress prospect seem endless war abroad destruct conflict home meet today stand threshold new era peak world central question befor us shall use peace let us resolv era enter postwar period often time retreat isol lead stagnat home invit new danger abroad let us resolv becom time great respons great born renew spirit promis america enter third centuri nation past year saw farreach result new policic peac continu revit tradit friendship mission peke moscow abl et stablish base new durabl pattern relationship among nation world becaus america's bold intil long rememb year greatest progress sinc end world war it toward last peac world peac seek world filinsi peac mere interlud war peac endur generat come import understand necess limit america's role maintain peace unless america work preserv peac peac unless america work preserv freedom freedom let us clear understand new natur america's role indipated and a standard and a stand

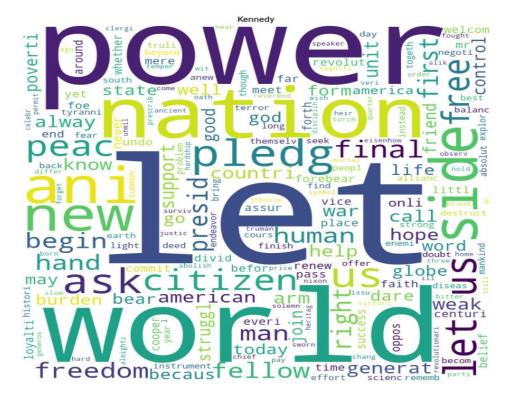
2.3) Which word occurs the most number of times in his inaugural address for each president? Mention the top three words. (after removing the stop words)

```
The top 3 words by President Roosevelt : ['nation', 'know', 'peopl']
The top 3 words by President kennedy: ['let', 'us', 'power']
The top 3 words by President Nixon : ['us', 'let', 'america']
```

- 2.4) Plot the word cloud of each of the three speeches. (after removing the stop words)
 - a.) President Roosevelt speech word cloud



b.) President Kennedy speech word cloud



c.) President Nixon speech word cloud

