→ Salário

Nosso objetivo:

Mostrar quantidade de indivíduos em suas diferenciação dos Salários, conseguir prever de acordo com o perfil da pessoa se ela terá um salário menor ou maior que a média salarial encontrada na base, usando o atributo salario.

Importação das bibliotecas

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.feature_selection import mutual_info_classif,mutual_info_regression,SelectKBest,SelectPercentile
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
%matplotlib inline
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report, accuracy_score

from google.colab import drive
drive.mount('/content/drive')

Drive already mounted at /content/drive; to attempt to forcibly remount, call drive.mount("/content/drive", force_remount=True)
```

Obtenção dos Dados

```
df=pd.read_csv('/content/drive/MyDrive/IFES/BDII/CAGED_GV.csv',sep=';')
df
```

	saldo	idade	horascontratuais	indtrabintermitente	indtrabparcial	salario	indicadoraprendiz	month	year	estado	m
0	1	33.0	40	0	0	2784.0	0	1	2019	ES	
1	1	19.0	44	0	0	1045.0	0	1	2019	ES	
2	1	16.0	22	0	0	499.0	1	1	2019	ES	
•	4	40.0		^	^	1005.0	^	4	0040		

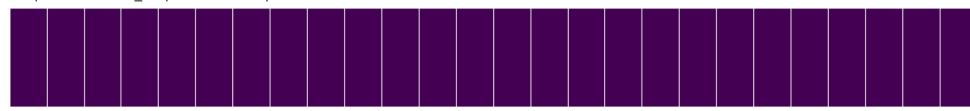
```
best_df=df
stat_data = best_df.describe(include=[object]).T
stat_data['nulos']= pd.DataFrame(best_df.isnull().sum())
stat_data['percent_nulos']= pd.DataFrame(best_df.isna().mean().round(4) * 100)
stat_data["type"] = pd.Series(best_df.dtypes)
stat_data_objetct=stat_data
stat_data_objetct
```

	count	unique	top	freq	nulos	percent_nulos	type
estado	724410	1	ES	724410	0	0.00	object
municipio	724410	5	Serra	242650	0	0.00	object
desc_subclasse	719720	925	COMÉRCIO VAREJISTA DE MERCADORIAS EM GERAL, CO	29517	4690	0.65	object
desc_classe	719720	541	RESTAURANTES E OUTROS ESTABELECIMENTOS DE SERV	34751	4690	0.65	object
desc_grupo	719720	252	COMÉRCIO VAREJISTA NÃO-ESPECIALIZADO	37236	4690	0.65	object
desc_divisao	719720	85	COMÉRCIO VAREJISTA	135157	4690	0.65	object
desc_secao	719720	21	COMÉRCIO; REPARAÇÃO DE VEÍCULOS AUTOMOTORES E	194741	4690	0.65	object
titulo_ocupacao	724192	1728	Vendedor de com � rcio varejista	46345	218	0.03	object
titulo_familia	724192	539	Operadores do com�rcio em lojas e mercados	86467	218	0.03	object
titulo_subgrupo	724192	182	VENDEDORES E DEMONSTRADORES	86467	218	0.03	object

```
best_df=df
stat_data = best_df.describe(include=[np.number]).T
stat_data['nulos']= pd.DataFrame(best_df.isnull().sum())
stat_data['percent_nulos']= pd.DataFrame(df.isna().mean().round(4) * 100)
stat_data["type"] = pd.Series(df.dtypes)
stat_data["median"] = pd.Series(df.median(numeric_only=True))
stat_data_numbers=stat_data
stat_data_numbers
```

		count	mean	std	min	25%	50%	75%	max	nulos	percent_nulos	type	med
	saldo	724410.0	0.019793	0.999805	-1.0	-1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0	0.0	int64	
	idade	724409.0	32.794780	10.842764	11.0	24.0	31.0	40.0	97.0	1	0.0	float64	:
	horascontratuais	724410.0	40.664893	9.176717	0.0	44.0	44.0	44.0	99.0	0	0.0	int64	۷
	indtrabintermitente	724410.0	0.029342	0.355503	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	0	0.0	int64	
	Usaremos a média salaria	as de R\$ 1.	.200										
•	Análise de Nulos	72//NO N	1606 471600	11659 100633	00	11N2 N	1200 2	1611 1	3E3UUUU U	1	Λ Λ	float6/	101
	month	72//10 0	<i>6 1161</i> 70	3 553630	1 0	3 U	7 0	10 O	12 0	Λ	0.0	int61	

<matplotlib.axes. subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f63388f52d0>



▼ Preencher com base na moda

```
mode sexo = df['desc sexo'].mode()[0]
mode idade = df['idade'].mode()[0]
mode raca = df['desc raca'].mode()[0]
mode instr = df['desc instr'].mode()[0]
mode def = df['desc def'].mode()[0]
mode sal = df['salario'].mode()[0]
mode ocupacao = df['titulo ocupacao'].mode()[0]
print(mode_instr)
print(mode sexo)
print(mode idade)
print(mode raca)
print(mode_def)
print(mode sal)
print(mode ocupacao)
     Médio Completo
     Homem
     25.0
     Parda
     Não Deficiente
     1107.0
     Vendedor de com�rcio varejista
#Preenchendo valores nulos com moda (categorica)
df['desc_sexo'] = df['desc_sexo'].fillna(mode_sexo)
df['salario'] = df['salario'].fillna(mode_sal)
df['idade'] = df['idade'].fillna(mode_idade)
```

```
df['desc_raca'] = df['desc_raca'].fillna(mode_raca)
df['desc_def'] = df['desc_def'].fillna(mode_raca)
df['desc_instr'] = df['desc_instr'].fillna(mode_instr)

#Removendo linhas com valores inexistentes
df = df.dropna(how='any')
```

▼ Verificando resultado

▼ Transformação de dados

▼ Categorizando numericamente os dados

```
import sys
df['class_salario']=pd.cut(df['salario'], bins=[0, 1200, sys.maxsize], labels=[0, 1])
    /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/ipykernel_launcher.py:2: SettingWithCopyWarning:
    A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
    Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead

See the caveats in the documentation: <a href="https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-ve">https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-ve</a>
```

```
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
sexo_make = LabelEncoder()
df["desc_sexo_code"] = sexo_make.fit_transform(df["desc_sexo"])
secao_make = LabelEncoder()
df["desc_secao_code"] = secao_make.fit_transform(df["desc_secao"])
raca_make = LabelEncoder()
df["desc_raca_code"] = raca_make.fit_transform(df["desc_raca"])
instr_make = LabelEncoder()
df["desc_instr_code"] = instr_make.fit_transform(df["desc_instr"])
def_make = LabelEncoder()
df["def_code"] = def_make.fit_transform(df["desc_def"])
estado_make = LabelEncoder()
df["estado_code"] = estado_make.fit_transform(df["estado"])
municipio_make = LabelEncoder()
df["municipio_code"] = municipio_make.fit_transform(df["municipio"])
```

```
at.columns
ocupacao make = LabelEncoder()
df["ocupacao code"] = ocupacao make.fit transform(df["titulo ocupacao"])
df.columns
print(sexo make.classes )
print(raca make.classes )
print(def make.classes )
print(instr make.classes )
print(secao make.classes )
      /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/ipykernel launcher.py:3: SettingWithCopyWarning:
     A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
     Try using .loc[row indexer,col indexer] = value instead
     See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-
        This is separate from the ipykernel package so we can avoid doing imports until
     /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/ipykernel launcher.py:5: SettingWithCopyWarning:
     A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
     Try using .loc[row indexer,col indexer] = value instead
     See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-
     /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/ipykernel launcher.py:7: SettingWithCopyWarning:
     A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
     Try using .loc[row indexer,col indexer] = value instead
     See the caveats in the documentation: <a href="https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user-guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-">https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user-guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-</a>
        import sys
     /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/ipykernel launcher.py:9: SettingWithCopyWarning:
     A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
     Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead
     See the caveats in the documentation: <a href="https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user-guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-">https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user-guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-</a>
        if name == ' main ':
     /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/ipykernel launcher.py:11: SettingWithCopyWarning:
     A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
     Try using .loc[row indexer,col indexer] = value instead
     See the caveats in the documentation: <a href="https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user-guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-">https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user-guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-</a>
        # This is added back by InteractiveShellApp.init path()
     /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/ipykernel_launcher.py:13: SettingWithCopyWarning:
```

```
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
Try using .loc[row indexer,col indexer] = value instead
See the caveats in the documentation: <a href="https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/st">https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/st</a>able/user guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-
  del sys.path[0]
['Homem' 'Mulher']
['Amarela' 'Branca' 'Indígena' 'Não Identificado' 'Não informada' 'Parda'
 'Preta'l
['Auditiva' 'Física' 'Intelectual (Mental)' 'Múltipla' 'Não Deficiente'
 'Não Identificado' 'Reabilitado' 'Visual']
['5ª Completo Fundamental' '6ª a 9ª Fundamental' 'Analfabeto'
 'Até 5ª Incompleto' 'Doutorado' 'Fundamental Completo' 'Mestrado'
 'Médio Completo' 'Médio Incompleto' 'Pós-Graduação completa'
 'Superior Completo' 'Superior Incompleto']
['ADMINISTRAÇÃO PÚBLICA, DEFESA E SEGURIDADE SOCIAL'
 'AGRICULTURA, PECUÁRIA, PRODUÇÃO FLORESTAL, PESCA E AQÜICULTURA'
 'ALOJAMENTO E ALIMENTAÇÃO' 'ARTES, CULTURA, ESPORTE E RECREAÇÃO'
 'ATIVIDADES ADMINISTRATIVAS E SERVICOS COMPLEMENTARES'
 'ATIVIDADES FINANCEIRAS, DE SEGUROS E SERVIÇOS RELACIONADOS'
 'ATIVIDADES IMOBILIÁRIAS'
 'ATIVIDADES PROFISSIONAIS, CIENTÍFICAS E TÉCNICAS'
 'COMÉRCIO; REPARAÇÃO DE VEÍCULOS AUTOMOTORES E MOTOCICLETAS' 'CONSTRUÇÃO'
 'EDUCAÇÃO' 'ELETRICIDADE E GÁS' 'INDÚSTRIAS DE TRANSFORMAÇÃO'
 'INDÚSTRIAS EXTRATIVAS' 'INFORMAÇÃO E COMUNICAÇÃO'
 'ORGANISMOS INTERNACIONAIS E OUTRAS INSTITUIÇÕES EXTRATERRITORIAI'
 'OUTRAS ATIVIDADES DE SERVICOS' 'SAÚDE HUMANA E SERVICOS SOCIAIS'
 'SERVICOS DOMÉSTICOS' 'TRANSPORTE, ARMAZENAGEM E CORREIO'
```

▼ Categorizando o Target

```
df_label_encoder = df.copy()
target_make = LabelEncoder()
df.insert (6, "class_salario_target", target_make.fit_transform(df["class_salario"]))
```

→ Grafico de visão geral

sns.pairplot(df)

df

	saldo	idade	horascontratuais	indtrabintermitente	indtrabparcial	salario	class_salario_target	indicadoraprendiz
0	1	33.0	40	0	0	2784.0	1	0
1	1	19.0	44	0	0	1045.0	0	0
2	1	16.0	22	0	0	499.0	0	1
3	1	19.0	44	0	0	1205.0	1	0
4	1	19.0	44	0	0	1205.0	1	0

→ Balanceando dataset

```
target = 'class_salario'
count_class_0, count_class_1 = df[target].value_counts()
df[target].value_counts()

1     370181
     0     333448
     Name: class_salario, dtype: int64

df_class_0 = df[df[target] == 0]
df_class_1 = df[df[target] == 1]
```

0 0500 0 ▼ Over-sampling Unindo registros sampler (classe1) e registros da classe 5

```
df_class_1_over = df_class_1.sample(count_class_0, replace=True,random_state=2)
df_class_1_over
```

40

704406

4 20.0

	S	aldo	idade	horascontratuais	indtrabintermitente	indtrabparcial	salario	<pre>class_salario_target</pre>	indicadoraprendiz	
690	029	1	47.0	44	0	0	1265.0	1	0	
201	243	-1	36.0	44	0	0	4384.0	1	0	
414	167	1	31.0	46	0	0	1340.7	1	0	
191	164	1	18.0	44	0	0	1207.0	1	0	
169	576	1	30.0	36	0	0	1298.0	1	0	
				•••		***		•••		

df_test_over = pd.concat([df_class_0, df_class_1_over], axis=0)
df_test_over

	saldo	idade	horascontratuais	indtrabintermitente	indtrabparcial	salario	class_salario_target	indicadoraprendiz	ı
1	1	19.0	44	0	0	1045.0	0	0	
2	1	16.0	22	0	0	499.0	0	1	
6	1	15.0	20	0	0	499.0	0	1	
7	1	14.0	20	0	0	499.0	0	1	
8	1	15.0	20	0	0	499.0	0	1	
156656	1	53.0	44	0	0	1734.0	1	0	
674991	-1	39 N	44	n	n	1980 N	1	n	

 211933
 -1
 29.0
 36
 0
 0
 2737.0
 1
 0

 624352
 1
 37.0
 44
 0
 0
 1500.0
 1
 0

 290145
 1
 21.0
 1
 1
 0
 4200.0
 1
 0

```
df_test_over.columns
```

Seleção de Características

initial_selection = df_test_over[['idade', 'desc_secao_code', 'municipio_code', 'class_salario', 'class_salario_target']]

```
initial selection.columns[:-2]
     Index(['idade', 'desc secao code', 'municipio code'], dtype='object')
df = initial selection
target number = 'class salario target'
print("""NAO SERAO UTILIZADOS:
""",df.columns[:-2])
lista drop atributes = df.columns[-2:]
X=df.drop(lista drop atributes,axis=1)
y=df[target]
print("""
==> SERAO UTILIZADOS \n ==> Features %s \n ==> target %s """ %(list(df.columns[:-2]),target))
lista drop atributes = df.columns[:-1]
     NAO SERAO UTILIZADOS:
      Index(['idade', 'desc secao code', 'municipio code'], dtype='object')
     ==> SERAO UTILIZADOS
      ==> Features ['idade', 'desc secao code', 'municipio code']
      ==> target class salario
from sklearn.feature selection import chi2
sel = SelectKBest(chi2,k="all").fit(X,y)
best attibutes = list(X.columns[sel .get support()])
best df= df[best attibutes]
print(best attibutes)
     ['idade', 'desc secao code', 'municipio code']
chi2_s = pd.Series(sel_.scores_)
chi2 s.index = X.columns
chi2_s = chi2_s.sort_values(ascending=False)
```

chi_columns_priority_order = list(chi2_s.index)+['class_salario']+['class_salario_target']
chi2_s

idade 176144.531209 desc_secao_code 50112.513899 municipio_code 809.452848

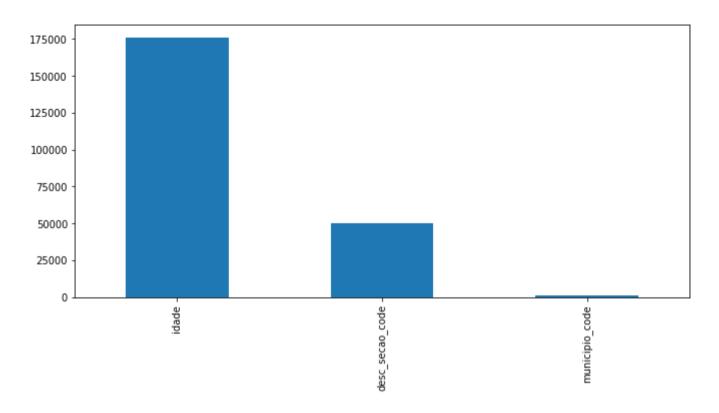
dtype: float64

df_chi2_s = df[chi_columns_priority_order]
df_chi2_s

	idade	desc_secao_code	municipio_code	class_salario	<pre>class_salario_target</pre>
1	19.0	12	1	0	0
2	16.0	12	1	0	0
6	15.0	12	2	0	0
7	14.0	12	1	0	0
8	15.0	12	1	0	0
156656	53.0	12	4	1	1
674991	39.0	12	4	1	1
211933	29.0	8	4	1	1
624352	37.0	12	1	1	1
290145	21.0	4	4	1	1

703629 rows × 5 columns

chi2 = chi2_s.sort_values(ascending=False).plot.bar(figsize=(11,5))



▼ Resume dataset best features chi2_score

```
stat_data = df_chi2_s.describe(include='all').T
stat_data['nulos']= pd.DataFrame(best_df.isnull().sum())
stat_data['percent_nulos']= pd.DataFrame(df.isna().mean().round(4) * 100)
stat_data["type"] = pd.Series(df.dtypes)
stat_data["median"] = pd.Series(df.median(numeric_only=True))
stat_data["skewness"] = pd.Series(df.skew(numeric_only=True))
stat_data["kurtosis"] = pd.Series(df.kurt(numeric_only=True))
stat_data
```

	count	unique	top	freq	mean	std	min	25%	50%	75%	max	nulos	percent_nulos	1
idade	703629.0	NaN	NaN	NaN	32.803985	10.848078	11.0	24.0	31.0	40.0	97.0	0.0	0.0	flo
desc_secao_code	703629.0	NaN	NaN	NaN	9.459154	4.804299	0.0	7.0	8.0	12.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	i
municipio_code	703629.0	NaN	NaN	NaN	2.239783	1.467692	0.0	1.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	i
class salario	703629 0	20	1 0	370181 0	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	0.0	cate

→ Criando Train e Test groups do dataset [Features e Target] para aplicar

```
df_chi2_s.columns
df= df_chi2_s

X_train_columns = df.columns[0:-2]
target = 'class_salario'

X_train,X_test,y_train,y_test = train_test_split(
    df[X_train_columns],
    df[target],
    random_state=0)
print("Dados treino {}".format(X_train.shape))
print("Dados teste {}".format(X_test.shape))

    Dados treino (527721, 3)
    Dados teste (175908, 3)

X_train[X_train_columns]
```

	idade	desc_secao_code	municipio_code
290305	44.0	4	1
453774	47.0	8	4
52945	21.0	8	1
523196	21.0	8	0
425795	20.0	8	4
147190	44.0	19	4
320349	40.0	8	0
248977	23.0	7	4
202222	36 U	o	4

Regressão Logística

```
XT = X_train[X_train_columns][:]
XTt = X_test[X_train_columns][:]
clf = LogisticRegression(random_state=0, max_iter=1000,C=3).fit(XT, y_train)
normal_train_resultado = clf.score(XT,y_train)
print("Score de Acuracia para todas caracteristicas [Treino]:",normal_train_resultado)
normal_test_resultado = clf.score(XTt,y_test)
print("Score de Acuracia para todas caracteristicas [Teste]:",normal_test_resultado)

Score de Acuracia para todas caracteristicas [Treino]: 0.6422541456565117
Score de Acuracia para todas caracteristicas [Teste]: 0.6426825385997226
```

Probabilidade para cada classe

```
import seaborn as sns
from sklearn import metrics
r predict proba = clf.predict proba(X test.iloc[:, :])
r_predict = clf.predict(X_test.iloc[:, :])
r y test = list(y test)
r inter = clf.intercept
#Probabilidade (Predict proba)
for i in range(len(r predict)):
    print("""
    ValorReal=%s, Predicted=%s,
    Predict proba (no) =%s , Predict proba (yes) =%s """ %(r y test[i], r predict[i], round(r predict proba[i][0], 4), round(r predict
     A saída de streaming foi truncada nas últimas 5000 linhas.
         ValorReal=1, Predicted=1 ,
         Predict proba (no) =0.2803, Predict proba (yes) =0.7197
         ValorReal=1, Predicted=1 ,
         Predict proba (no) =0.4318 , Predict proba (yes) =0.5682
         ValorReal=0, Predicted=0,
         Predict proba (no) =0.7224 , Predict proba (yes) =0.2776
         ValorReal=1, Predicted=0 ,
         Predict proba (no) =0.6695, Predict proba (yes) =0.3305
         ValorReal=0, Predicted=0,
         Predict proba (no) =0.5302 , Predict proba (yes) =0.4698
         ValorReal=1, Predicted=0,
         Predict proba (no) =0.7208 , Predict proba (yes) =0.2792
         ValorReal=0, Predicted=1 ,
         Predict proba (no) =0.4424 , Predict_proba (yes) =0.5576
```

ValorReal=0, Predicted=0,

ValorReal=0, Predicted=1,

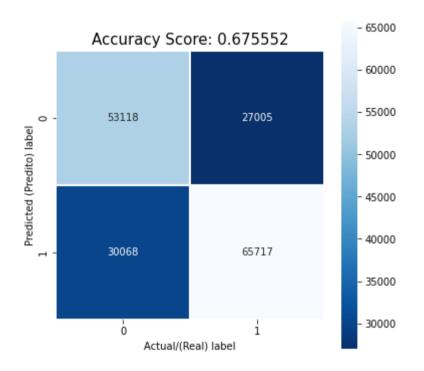
Predict proba (no) =0.5345 , Predict proba (yes) =0.4655

```
Predict proba (no) =0.4168 , Predict proba (yes) =0.5832
ValorReal=1, Predicted=1 ,
Predict proba (no) =0.1075 , Predict_proba (yes) =0.8925
ValorReal=0, Predicted=0,
Predict proba (no) =0.5492 , Predict proba (yes) =0.4508
ValorReal=0, Predicted=0,
Predict proba (no) =0.8285, Predict proba (yes) =0.1715
ValorReal=1, Predicted=1,
Predict proba (no) =0.3767, Predict proba (yes) =0.6233
ValorReal=1, Predicted=0,
Predict proba (no) =0.6098, Predict proba (ves) =0.3902
ValorReal=1, Predicted=1 ,
Predict proba (no) =0.4882, Predict proba (yes) =0.5118
ValorReal=0, Predicted=0,
Predict proba (no) =0.7303, Predict proba (ves) =0.2697
ValorReal=1, Predicted=1 ,
Predict proba (no) =0.0756, Predict proba (yes) =0.9244
ValorReal=1, Predicted=1 ,
Predict proba (no) =0.3065 , Predict_proba (yes) =0.6935
ValorReal=1, Predicted=0 ,
Predict proba (no) =0.7363 , Predict_proba (yes) =0.2637
ValorReal=1, Predicted=1 ,
Deadist made (ma) 0 4720 Deadist made (was) 0 5202
```

→ Matriz de Confusão

```
CM = metrics.confusion_matrix(r_y_test, r_predict)
plt.figure(figsize=(6,6))
```

```
sns.heatmap(CM.T, annot=True, fmt=".0f", linewidths=.5, square = True, cmap = 'Blues_r');
plt.xlabel('Actual/(Real) label');
plt.ylabel('Predicted (Predito) label');
all_sample_title = 'Accuracy Score: %.6f' % (normal_test_resultado)
plt.title(all_sample_title, size = 15);
plt.savefig('logistic results.png')
```



```
# Cross Validation Classification LogLoss
from sklearn import model_selection
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings("ignore", category=FutureWarning)
kfold = model_selection.KFold(n_splits=2, random_state=0, shuffle=True)
model = clf
scoring = 'accuracy'
results = model_selection.cross_val_score(model, XT, y_train, cv=kfold, scoring=scoring)
print("accuracy: %.3f (%.3f)" % (results.mean(), results.std()))
```

```
test_size = 0.33
model.fit(XT, y_train)
predicted_d = model.predict(XTt)
matrix = confusion_matrix(y_test, predicted_d)
report = classification report(y test, predicted d)
print("======= Report ======= ")
print(report)
print("====== Report ======= ")
    accuracy: 0.661 (0.001)
    ======== Report =========
                precision
                            recall f1-score
                                             support
              0
                     0.66
                              0.67
                                       0.66
                                              134429
              1
                     0.66
                              0.65
                                       0.66
                                             134472
                                              268901
        accuracy
                                       0.66
       macro avg
                     0.66
                              0.66
                                       0.66
                                              268901
```

0.66

268901

0.66

======= Report =========

0.66

weighted avg