

```
In [1]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import random
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Load the dataset
df = pd.read_csv('american_income.csv')

# Parameters
N = len(df)
n_target = int(0.1 * N) # 10% of 25,000 = 2,500

print(f"Total Population: {N}")
print(f"Target Sample Size: {n_target}")
```

Total Population: 25000

Target Sample Size: 2500

1. Simple Random Sampling

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In [2]: sample_simple = df.sample(n=n_target, random_state=42)
```

2. Systematic Sampling

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In [3]: k = int(N / n_target) # Interval = 10
start = random.Random(42).randint(0, k - 1)
indices = np.arange(start, N, k)
# Ensure exactly n_target size (though with k=10 it fits perfectly)
indices = indices[:n_target]
sample_systematic = df.iloc[indices]
```

3. Stratified Sampling (Strata = race)

```
In [4]: # Calculate proportional sample size for each stratum
strata_counts = df['race'].value_counts()
stratified_parts = []
for race, count in strata_counts.items():
    # Calculate portion (rounding to nearest integer)
    n_stratum = int(round(count * 0.1))
    stratified_parts.append(df[df['race'] == race].sample(n=n_stratum, random_state=42))

sample_stratified = pd.concat(stratified_parts)

# Adjust if total count is slightly off due to rounding (though here it sums exactly)
if len(sample_stratified) != n_target:
    sample_stratified = sample_stratified.sample(n=n_target, random_state=42)
```

4. Cluster Sampling (Clusters = marital.status)

```
In [5]: clusters = df['marital.status'].unique()
# Shuffle clusters to ensure random selection
random.Random(42).shuffle(clusters)

sample_cluster_parts = []
current_count = 0
for cluster in clusters:
    cluster_data = df[df['marital.status'] == cluster]
    sample_cluster_parts.append(cluster_data)
    current_count += len(cluster_data)
    if current_count >= n_target:
        break

sample_cluster = pd.concat(sample_cluster_parts)

# "Remove extra records" to match exactly 10%
if len(sample_cluster) > n_target:
    sample_cluster = sample_cluster.sample(n=n_target, random_state=42)
```

Analysis and Comparison

```
In [6]: def calculate_stats(data, method_name):
    return {
        "Method": method_name,
        "Avg Education Num": data['education.num'].mean(),
        "Avg Fnlwgt": data['fnlwgt'].mean()
    }

stats = [
    calculate_stats(df, "Overall Population"),
    calculate_stats(sample_simple, "Simple Random"),
    calculate_stats(sample_systematic, "Systematic"),
    calculate_stats(sample_stratified, "Stratified"),
    calculate_stats(sample_cluster, "Cluster")
]

results = pd.DataFrame(stats)
```

Calculate absolute difference from population mean

```
In [7]: pop_edu = results.loc[0, "Avg Education Num"]
pop_wgt = results.loc[0, "Avg Fnlwgt"]

results['Diff Education'] = abs(results['Avg Education Num'] - pop_edu)
results['Diff Fnlwgt'] = abs(results['Avg Fnlwgt'] - pop_wgt)

print(results[['Method', 'Avg Education Num', 'Avg Fnlwgt', 'Diff Education', 'Diff
```

	Method	Avg Education Num	Avg Fnlwgt	Diff Education \
0	Overall Population	10.07632	189661.13492	0.00000
1	Simple Random	10.09200	192439.01880	0.01568
2	Systematic	10.08360	193176.18600	0.00728
3	Stratified	10.09040	187852.54880	0.01408
4	Cluster	10.04840	188078.92880	0.02792

	Diff Fnlwgt
0	0.00000
1	2777.88388
2	3515.05108
3	1808.58612
4	1582.20612

In []: