Employee Promotion Prediction

• Using HR dataset for binary classification

```
In [1]:
         #importing libraries
         #for Loading, eda and preprocessing of data
         import pandas as pd
         import numpy as np
         import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
         import seaborn as sns
         import pandas_profiling as pp
         import dtale
         from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler
         from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
         #for model implementation
         from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
         from sklearn.pipeline import Pipeline
         from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
         from sklearn.svm import SVC
         from sklearn.ensemble import AdaBoostClassifier
         #for evaluation metrics and cross validation
         from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
         from sklearn.metrics import precision_score
         from sklearn.metrics import recall_score
         from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
         from sklearn.metrics import classification_report
         from sklearn.model_selection import cross_val_score
         \textbf{from} \ \texttt{sklearn.model\_selection} \ \textbf{import} \ \texttt{StratifiedKFold}
In [2]:
         #to ignore warnings
         np.seterr(divide='ignore', invalid='ignore')
Out[2]: {'divide': 'warn', 'over': 'warn', 'under': 'ignore', 'invalid': 'warn'}
In [3]:
         #importing dataset - IBM HR dataset
         df_train = pd.read_excel("IBM HR_train dataset.xlsx")
         df_test = pd.read_excel("IBM HR_test dataset.xlsx")
In [4]:
         #storing count of train dataset rows - to be used for concat purpose in later logic
         train rows=df train.shape[0]
In [5]:
         #verifying df train
         df train
Out[5]:
              Age Attrition
                             BusinessTravel DailyRate Department DistanceFromHome Education Educa
                               Travel_Rarely
                                               1102
                                                           Sales
                                                                                                Life
               41
                       Yes
```

	Age	Attrition	BusinessTravel	DailyRate	Department	DistanceFromHome	Education	Educa
1	49	No	Travel_Frequently	279	Research & Development	8	1	Life
2	37	Yes	Travel_Rarely	1373	Research & Development	2	2	
3	33	No	Travel_Frequently	1392	Research & Development	3	4	Life
4	27	No	Travel_Rarely	591	Research & Development	2	1	
•••								
796	25	Yes	Travel_Rarely	1219	Research & Development	4	1	
797	26	Yes	Travel_Rarely	1330	Research & Development	21	3	
798	33	Yes	Travel_Rarely	1017	Research & Development	25	3	
799	42	No	Travel_Rarely	469	Research & Development	2	2	
800	28	Yes	Travel_Frequently	1009	Research & Development	1	3	

801 rows × 36 columns

EDA of train and test dataset

In [6]:

#viewing imported dataset

df_train

Out[6]:		Age	Attrition	BusinessTravel	DailyRate	Department	DistanceFromHome	Education	Educa
	0	41	Yes	Travel_Rarely	1102	Sales	1	2	Life
	1	49	No	Travel_Frequently	279	Research & Development	8	1	Life
	2	37	Yes	Travel_Rarely	1373	Research & Development	2	2	
	3	33	No	Travel_Frequently	1392	Research & Development	3	4	Life
	4	27	No	Travel_Rarely	591	Research & Development	2	1	
	•••								
	796	25	Yes	Travel_Rarely	1219	Research & Development	4	1	
	797		Yes	Travel_Rarely	1330	Research & Development	21	3	
	798	33	Yes	Travel_Rarely	1017	Research & Development	25	3	

	Age	Attrition	BusinessTravel	DailyRate	Department	DistanceFromHome	Education	Educa
799	42	No	Travel_Rarely	469	Research & Development	2	2	
800	28	Yes	Travel_Frequently	1009	Research & Development	1	3	

801 rows × 36 columns

In [7]: #checking dataset features(columns) and datapoints(rows)
 print(df_train.shape)

(801, 36)

In [8]: #checking top 10 and bottom 10 datapoints

df_train.head(10)

Out[8]:		Age	Attrition	BusinessTravel	DailyRate	Department	DistanceFromHome	Education	Educatio
	0	41	Yes	Travel_Rarely	1102	Sales	1	2	Life S
	1	49	No	Travel_Frequently	279	Research & Development	8	1	Life S
	2	37	Yes	Travel_Rarely	1373	Research & Development	2	2	
	3	33	No	Travel_Frequently	1392	Research & Development	3	4	Life S
	4	27	No	Travel_Rarely	591	Research & Development	2	1	1
	5	32	No	Travel_Frequently	1005	Research & Development	2	2	Life S
	6	59	No	Travel_Rarely	1324	Research & Development	3	3	1
	7	30	No	Travel_Rarely	1358	Research & Development	24	1	Life S
	8	38	No	Travel_Frequently	216	Research & Development	23	3	Life S
	9	36	No	Travel_Rarely	1299	Research & Development	27	3	1

10 rows × 36 columns

In [9]: df_train.tail(10)

Out[9]: Age Attrition BusinessTravel DailyRate Department DistanceFromHome Education Education
791 35 Yes Travel_Rarely 1204 Sales 4 3

	Age	Attrition	BusinessTravel	DailyRate	Department	DistanceFromHome	Education	Educa
792	33	Yes	Travel_Frequently	827	Research & Development	29	4	
793	28	No	Travel_Rarely	895	Research & Development	15	2	Life
794	34	No	Travel_Frequently	618	Research & Development	3	1	Life
795	37	No	Travel_Rarely	309	Sales	10	4	Life
796	25	Yes	Travel_Rarely	1219	Research & Development	4	1	
797	26	Yes	Travel_Rarely	1330	Research & Development	21	3	
798	33	Yes	Travel_Rarely	1017	Research & Development	25	3	
799	42	No	Travel_Rarely	469	Research & Development	2	2	
800	28	Yes	Travel_Frequently	1009	Research & Development	1	3	

10 rows × 36 columns

Gender

HourlyRate

JobLevel

JobRole

Over18

OverTime

JobInvolvement

JobSatisfaction

NumCompaniesWorked

PercentSalaryHike

PerformanceRating

StockOptionLevel

TotalWorkingYears

StandardHours

RelationshipSatisfaction

MaritalStatus

MonthlyIncome

MonthlyRate

```
In [10]:
          #performing eda
          #checking null values
          df_train.isnull().sum() #no missing/nan values - hence steps for handling missing va
                                      0
Out[10]:
         Age
                                      0
         Attrition
                                      0
         BusinessTravel
         DailyRate
                                      0
         Department
                                      0
         DistanceFromHome
                                      0
         Education
                                      0
         EducationField
                                      0
         EmployeeCount
                                      0
         EmployeeNumber
                                      0
         EnvironmentSatisfaction
                                      0
```

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

```
TrainingTimesLastYear 0
WorkLifeBalance 0
YearsAtCompany 0
YearsInCurrentRole 0
YearsSinceLastPromotion 0
YearsWithCurrManager 0
CanBePromoted 0
dtype: int64
```

In [11]:

#checking datatypes and other information about dataset

#out of 36 features - 26 are int type and 10 are string/object type #depending on requirement may need to perform encoding to prepare data for model bui

df_train.info()

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 801 entries, 0 to 800
Data columns (total 36 columns):
```

Data #	columns (total 36 columns Column): Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	Age	801 non-null	int64
1	Attrition	801 non-null	object
2	BusinessTravel	801 non-null	object
3	DailyRate	801 non-null	int64
4	Department	801 non-null	object
5	DistanceFromHome	801 non-null	int64
6	Education	801 non-null	int64
7	EducationField	801 non-null	object
8	EmployeeCount	801 non-null	int64
9	EmployeeNumber	801 non-null	int64
10	EnvironmentSatisfaction	801 non-null	int64
11	Gender	801 non-null	object
12	HourlyRate	801 non-null	int64
13	JobInvolvement	801 non-null	int64
14	JobLevel	801 non-null	int64
15	JobRole	801 non-null	object
16	JobSatisfaction	801 non-null	int64
17	MaritalStatus	801 non-null	object
18	MonthlyIncome	801 non-null	int64
19	MonthlyRate	801 non-null	int64
20	NumCompaniesWorked	801 non-null	int64
21	Over18	801 non-null	object
22	OverTime	801 non-null	object
23	PercentSalaryHike	801 non-null	int64
24	PerformanceRating	801 non-null	int64
25	RelationshipSatisfaction	801 non-null	int64
26	StandardHours	801 non-null	int64
27	StockOptionLevel	801 non-null	int64
28	TotalWorkingYears	801 non-null	int64
29	TrainingTimesLastYear	801 non-null	int64
30	WorkLifeBalance	801 non-null	int64
31	YearsAtCompany	801 non-null	int64
32	YearsInCurrentRole	801 non-null	int64
33	YearsSinceLastPromotion	801 non-null	int64
34	YearsWithCurrManager	801 non-null	int64
35	CanBePromoted	801 non-null	object
utype	es: int64(26), object(10)		

dtypes: int64(26), object(10)
memory usage: 225.4+ KB

```
In [12]: #checking object data type
```

categorical_dtype = df_train.select_dtypes(include=['object']).columns

In [13]:

#need to peform encoding

2021-11-09 22:01:22,302 - INFO - NumExpr defaulting to 4 threads.



```
Out[16]:

In [17]: #using pandas profiling for eda

#df_train.profile_report()

In [18]:
```

#analysis of test set

df_test

Out[18]:		Age	Attrition	BusinessTravel	DailyRate	Department	DistanceFromHome	Education	Educa
	0	50	Yes	Travel_Frequently	959	Sales	1	4	
	1	33	No	Travel_Frequently	970	Sales	7	3	Life
	2	34	No	Non-Travel	697	Research & Development	3	4	Life
	3	48	No	Non-Travel	1262	Research & Development	1	4	
	4	45	No	Non-Travel	1050	Sales	9	4	Life
	•••								
	664	36	No	Travel_Frequently	884	Research & Development	23	2	
	665	39	No	Travel_Rarely	613	Research & Development	6	1	
	666	27	No	Travel_Rarely	155	Research & Development	4	3	Life
	667	49	No	Travel_Frequently	1023	Sales	2	3	
	668	34	No	Travel_Rarely	628	Research & Development	8	3	

669 rows × 35 columns

In [19]:

#viewing test set datapoints summary - no null values - 26 int and 9 object/categori
df_test.info()

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 669 entries, 0 to 668
Data columns (total 35 columns):

#	Column	Non-Null Count Dty	pe
0	Age	669 non-null int	
1	Attrition	669 non-null obj	ect
2	BusinessTravel	669 non-null obj	ect
3	DailyRate	669 non-null int	64
4	Department	669 non-null obj	ect
5	DistanceFromHome	669 non-null int	64
6	Education	669 non-null int	64
7	EducationField	669 non-null obj	ect
8	EmployeeCount	669 non-null int	64
9	EmployeeNumber	669 non-null int	64
10	EnvironmentSatisfaction	669 non-null int	64
11	Gender	669 non-null obj	ect
12	HourlyRate	669 non-null int	64
13	JobInvolvement	669 non-null int	64
14	JobLevel	669 non-null int	64
15	JobRole	669 non-null obj	ect
16	JobSatisfaction	669 non-null int	64
17	MaritalStatus	669 non-null obj	ect
18	MonthlyIncome	669 non-null int	64
19	MonthlyRate	669 non-null int	64

```
20 NumCompaniesWorked
                                 669 non-null
                                                   int64
 21 Over18
                                 669 non-null
                                                   object
 22 OverTime
                                 669 non-null
                                                  object
                                 669 non-null
 23 PercentSalaryHike
                                                  int64
 24 PerformanceRating
                                 669 non-null
                                                  int64
 25 RelationshipSatisfaction 669 non-null
                                                  int64
 26 StandardHours
                       669 non-null
                                                  int64
27 StockOptionLevel 669 non-null
28 TotalWorkingYears 669 non-null
29 TrainingTimesLastYear 669 non-null
30 WorkLifeBalance 669 non-null
                                                  int64
                                                  int64
                                                  int64
                                                  int64
 31 YearsAtCompany
                                669 non-null
                                                  int64
 32 YearsInCurrentRole
                                669 non-null
                                                  int64
 33 YearsSinceLastPromotion 669 non-null
                                                  int64
                                 669 non-null
 34 YearsWithCurrManager
                                                  int64
dtypes: int64(26), object(9)
```

Preprocessing

memory usage: 183.1+ KB

```
Fieblocessiii
```

```
#data cleaning, preprocessing to get data for model implementation

df_train['CanBePromoted'] = df_train['CanBePromoted'].replace({'Yes':1,'No':0})
    target_label = df_train['CanBePromoted']
    print(target_label)
```

```
0
        0
1
        1
2
        0
3
        1
        0
       . .
796
        1
797
        1
798
        1
799
        1
800
```

Name: CanBePromoted, Length: 801, dtype: int64

```
In [21]: #dropping columns with constant value and less significance

df_train = df_train.drop(columns=['CanBePromoted'],axis=1)
```

```
In [22]:  #verfying dataset
    df_train
```

Out[22]:		Age	Attrition	BusinessTravel	DailyRate	Department	DistanceFromHome	Education	Educa
	0	41	Yes	Travel_Rarely	1102	Sales	1	2	Life
	1	49	No	Travel_Frequently	279	Research & Development	8	1	Life
	2	37	Yes	Travel_Rarely	1373	Research & Development	2	2	
	3	33	No	Travel_Frequently	1392	Research & Development	3	4	Life
	4	27	No	Travel_Rarely	591	Research & Development	2	1	
	•••		•••					•••	

	Age	Attrition	BusinessTravel	DailyRate	Department	DistanceFromHome	Education	Educa
796	25	Yes	Travel_Rarely	1219	Research & Development	4	1	
797	26	Yes	Travel_Rarely	1330	Research & Development	21	3	
798	33	Yes	Travel_Rarely	1017	Research & Development	25	3	
799	42	No	Travel_Rarely	469	Research & Development	2	2	
800	28	Yes	Travel_Frequently	1009	Research & Development	1	3	

801 rows × 35 columns

```
In [23]:
          #concat train and test data, preprocess the data - apply model - predict test set la
          hr_data = pd.concat([df_train,df_test])
In [24]:
          #remove columns with constant values
          hr_data = hr_data.drop(columns=['EmployeeCount', 'Over18', 'StandardHours', 'Employee
In [25]:
          #encoding for variable gender
          hr_data['Gender'] = hr_data['Gender'].replace({'Female':1,'Male':0})
In [26]:
          #encoding for variable Attrition
          hr_data['Attrition'] = hr_data['Attrition'].replace({'Yes':1,'No':0})
In [27]:
          #encoding for variable Business Travel
          hr data['BusinessTravel'] = hr data['BusinessTravel'].replace({'Non-Travel':0,'Trave
In [28]:
          #verifying the dataset
          hr_data
```

Out[28]:		Age	Attrition	BusinessTravel	DailyRate	Department	DistanceFromHome	Education	Educati
	0	41	1	1	1102	Sales	1	2	Life !
	1	49	0	2	279	Research & Development	8	1	Life '
	2	37	1	1	1373	Research & Development	2	2	
	3	33	0	2	1392	Research & Development	3	4	Life :

Age	Attrition	BusinessTravel	DailyRate	Department	DistanceFromHome	Education	Educati
27	0	1	591	Research & Development	2	1	
36	0	2	884	Research & Development	23	2	
39	0	1	613	Research & Development	6	1	
27	0	1	155	Research & Development	4	3	Life !
49	0	2	1023	Sales	2	3	
34	0	1	628	Research & Development	8	3	
	27 36 39 27 49	27 0 36 0 39 0 27 0 49 0	27 0 1 36 0 2 39 0 1 27 0 1 49 0 2	27 0 1 591 36 0 2 884 39 0 1 613 27 0 1 155 49 0 2 1023	27 0 1 591 Research & Development 36 0 2 884 Research & Development 39 0 1 613 Research & Development 27 0 1 155 Research & Development 49 0 2 1023 Sales 34 0 1 628 Research &	27 0 1 591 Research & Development 2 36 0 2 884 Research & Development 23 39 0 1 613 Research & Development 6 27 0 1 155 Research & Development 4 49 0 2 1023 Sales 2 34 0 1 628 Research & R	27 0 1 591 Research & Development 2 1 36 0 2 884 Research & Development 23 2 39 0 1 613 Research & Development 6 1 27 0 1 155 Research & Development 4 3 49 0 2 1023 Sales 2 3 34 0 1 628 Research & Re

1470 rows × 31 columns

In [32]: #verify datasets

df_train

Out[32]: Age Attrition BusinessTravel DailyRate DistanceFromHome Education EnvironmentSatisfacti

ge	Attrition	BusinessTravel	DailyRate	DistanceFromHome	Education	EnvironmentSatisfacti
33	1	1	1017	25	3	
42	0	1	469	2	2	
28	1	2	1009	1	3	
	33 42	33 1 42 0	33 1 1 42 0 1	33 1 1 1017 42 0 1 469	33 1 1 1017 25 42 0 1 469 2	42 0 1 469 2 2

801 rows × 50 columns

In [33]: df_test

Out[33]:

	Age	Attrition	BusinessTravel	DailyRate	DistanceFromHome	Education	EnvironmentSatisfacti
0	50	1	2	959	1	4	
1	33	0	2	970	7	3	
2	34	0	0	697	3	4	
3	48	0	0	1262	1	4	
4	45	0	0	1050	9	4	
•••							
664	36	0	2	884	23	2	
665	39	0	1	613	6	1	
666	27	0	1	155	4	3	
667	49	0	2	1023	2	3	
668	34	0	1	628	8	3	

669 rows × 50 columns

In [34]: #creating X and y variables - that is X = attributes/features y = target variable
 X = df_train
 y = target_label

In [35]:

#verifying X and y variables \mathbf{X}

Out[35]:

	Age	Attrition	BusinessTravel	DailyRate	DistanceFromHome	Education	EnvironmentSatisfacti
0	41	1	1	1102	1	2	
1	49	0	2	279	8	1	
2	37	1	1	1373	2	2	
3	33	0	2	1392	3	4	
4	27	0	1	591	2	1	

	Age	Attrition	BusinessTravel	DailyRate	DistanceFromHome	Education	EnvironmentSatisfacti
•••							
796	25	1	1	1219	4	1	
797	26	1	1	1330	21	3	
798	33	1	1	1017	25	3	
799	42	0	1	469	2	2	
800	28	1	2	1009	1	3	

801 rows × 50 columns

Model Implementation and evaluation

1)Logistic Regression

Evaluating Logistic Regression Model using Validation set

```
In [40]: #for validation set
```

```
logreg_val_acc_score = accuracy_score(y_val,y_pred_logregclf_1)
In [41]:
          print(logreg_val_acc_score,"\n")
          print(confusion_matrix(y_val,y_pred_logregclf_1),"\n")
          print(classification_report(y_val,y_pred_logregclf_1))
         0.8074534161490683
         [[58 19]
          [12 72]]
                                     recall f1-score
                       precision
                                                        support
                    0
                             0.83
                                       0.75
                                                 0.79
                                                             77
                             0.79
                                       0 86
                                                 0.82
                                                              84
                    1
                                                 0.81
                                                            161
             accuracy
                             0.81
                                       0.81
                                                 0.81
                                                            161
            macro avg
                             0.81
                                       0.81
                                                 0.81
                                                             161
         weighted avg
In [42]:
          #cheking train accuracy to check for overfitting
          logreg_train = logreg_clf_1.predict(X_train)
          print("Train acc :",accuracy_score(y_train,logreg_train))
          print("Validation acc : ",accuracy_score(y_val,y_pred_logregclf_1))
         Train acc : 0.8359375
         Validation acc: 0.8074534161490683
In [43]:
          #performing cross validation
          cv = StratifiedKFold(n_splits=10, shuffle=True)
          logreg_scores = cross_val_score(logreg_clf_1,X,y,scoring='accuracy',cv=cv)
          print(logreg_scores)
          print('Accuracy: %.3f (%.3f)' % (np.mean(logreg_scores), np.std(logreg_scores)))
         [0.77777778 0.825
                                 0.825
                                            0.775
                                                       0.7625
                                                                   0.8
                                            0.725
          0.85
                     0.875
                                 0.8
                                                      ]
         Accuracy: 0.802 (0.042)
         2) Support Vector Machine
In [44]:
          svm_clf_1 = Pipeline([("scaler", MinMaxScaler()),("svm_clf", SVC())])
          #svm_clf_2 = Pipeline([("scaler", StandardScaler()),("svm_clf", SVC())])
          svm clf 1.fit(X train,y train)
Out[44]: Pipeline(steps=[('scaler', MinMaxScaler()), ('svm_clf', SVC())])
In [45]:
          y_pred_svm_1 = svm_clf_1.predict(X_val)
         Evaluating SVM model
In [46]:
          print(accuracy_score(y_val,y_pred_svm_1), "\n")
          print(confusion matrix(y val,y pred svm 1), "\n")
          print(classification_report(y_val,y_pred_svm_1))
         0.8012422360248447
```

```
[[59 18]
[14 70]]
```

```
precision
                           recall f1-score
                                               support
           0
                   0.81
                              0.77
                                        0.79
                                                    77
           1
                   0.80
                              0.83
                                        0.81
                                                    84
                                        0.80
                                                   161
    accuracy
                                        0.80
                   0.80
                              0.80
                                                   161
   macro avg
                                        0.80
weighted avg
                   0.80
                              0.80
                                                   161
```

```
svm_train = svm_clf_1.predict(X_train)
print("Train acc : ", accuracy_score(y_train,svm_train))
print("Validation acc : ", accuracy_score(y_val,y_pred_svm_1))
```

Train acc : 0.9109375

Validation acc: 0.8012422360248447

3)Adaboost

```
In [49]: #implement Adaboost classifier

adaboost_clf = AdaBoostClassifier()
adaboost_clf.fit(X_train,y_train)
```

```
Out[49]: AdaBoostClassifier()
```

```
In [50]: y_pred_adaboostclf = adaboost_clf.predict(X_val)
```

Evaluating Adaboost model

```
print(accuracy_score(y_val,y_pred_adaboostclf),"\n")
print(confusion_matrix(y_val,y_pred_adaboostclf),"\n")
print(classification_report(y_val,y_pred_adaboostclf))
```

0.8198757763975155

[[60 17] [12 72]]

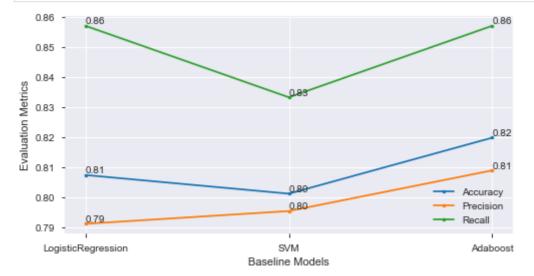
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0 1	0.83 0.81	0.78 0.86	0.81 0.83	77 84
accuracy macro avg weighted avg	0.82 0.82	0.82 0.82	0.82 0.82 0.82	161 161 161

```
In [52]:
```

#compare train and validation accuracy to check for overfitting

```
adaboost_train = adaboost_clf.predict(X_train)
          print("Training acc : ", accuracy_score(y_train,adaboost_train))
          print("Validation acc : ", accuracy_score(y_val,y_pred_adaboostclf))
          Training acc: 0.884375
          Validation acc : 0.8198757763975155
In [53]:
          adaboost scores = cross_val_score(adaboost_clf,X,y,scoring='accuracy',cv=cv)
          print(adaboost scores)
          print('Accuracy: %.3f (%.3f)' % (np.mean(adaboost_scores), np.std(adaboost_scores)))
          [0.80246914 0.75
                                 0.7875
                                            0.85
                                                        0.775
                                                                   0.8375
          0.8125
                      0.7625
                                 0.875
                                            0.775
                                                       1
         Accuracy: 0.803 (0.039)
In [54]:
          acc = []; prec = []; recall = []
          models = ['LogisticRegression','SVM','Adaboost']
In [55]:
          acc.append(accuracy_score(y_val,y_pred_logregclf_1))
          prec.append(precision_score(y_val,y_pred_logregclf_1))
          recall.append(recall_score(y_val,y_pred_logregclf_1))
In [56]:
          acc.append(accuracy_score(y_val,y_pred_svm_1))
          prec.append(precision score(y val,y pred svm 1))
          recall.append(recall_score(y_val,y_pred_svm_1))
In [57]:
          acc.append(accuracy score(y val,y pred adaboostclf))
          prec.append(precision_score(y_val,y_pred_adaboostclf))
          recall.append(recall_score(y_val,y_pred_adaboostclf))
In [58]:
          compare = pd.concat([pd.Series(models),pd.Series(acc),pd.Series(prec),pd.Series(recal)
                               ,axis=1)
          compare.columns = ['Models','Accuracy','Precision','Recall']
          compare
                    Models Accuracy
Out[58]:
                                     Precision
                                                 Recall
                                      0.791209 0.857143
          0 LogisticRegression
                            0.807453
          1
                       SVM 0.801242
                                     0.795455 0.833333
          2
                   Adaboost 0.819876
                                     0.808989 0.857143
In [59]:
          %matplotlib inline
          pd.set option('display.max rows', None)
          pd.set option('display.max columns', None)
          import warnings
          warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
          import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
          plt.subplots(figsize=(8,4))
          plt.plot(compare.Models,compare.Accuracy,marker = '.')
          plt.plot(compare.Models,compare.Precision,marker = '.')
          plt.plot(compare.Models,compare.Recall,marker = '.')
          plt.legend(('Accuracy', 'Precision', 'Recall'))
```

```
for x,y in zip(compare.Models,compare.Accuracy):
    label = "{:.2f}".format(y)
    plt.annotate(label, # this is the text
                 (x,y), # these are the coordinates to position the label
                 textcoords="offset points",
                xytext=(0,2)
for x,y in zip(compare.Models,compare.Precision):
    label = \{:.2f\}".format(y)
    plt.annotate(label, # this is the text
                 (x,y), # these are the coordinates to position the label
                 textcoords="offset points",
                xytext=(0,2)
for x,y in zip(compare.Models,compare.Recall):
    label = {:.2f}.format(y)
    plt.annotate(label, # this is the text
                 (x,y), # these are the coordinates to position the label
                 textcoords="offset points",
                xytext=(0,2)
plt.xlabel('Baseline Models')
plt.ylabel('Evaluation Metrics')
plt.show()
```



```
In [60]: #since adaboost seems to provide better results - predicting labels using adaboost
    predicted_labels = adaboost_clf.predict(df_test)

In [61]: #converting to dataframe and change int to string
    predicted_labels = pd.DataFrame(predicted_labels)
In [62]: predicted_labels = predicted_labels.replace({0:'No', 1:'Yes'})
```

```
In [63]:
          #creating file
           predicted_labels.to_csv('Predicted_Promotion.csv',header='CanBePromoted',index=False
In [64]:
           #comparing predicted with validation set
           y_val
          264
                 0
Out[64]:
          504
                 0
          570
                 0
          795
                 0
          714
                 1
          448
                 1
          501
                 1
          773
                 1
          640
                 1
          89
                 0
          329
                 0
          545
                 1
          124
                 0
          439
                 0
          330
                 0
          591
                 1
          235
                 1
          212
                 1
          279
                 0
          309
                 1
          287
                 0
          635
                 0
          533
                 1
          35
                 1
          310
                 1
          473
                 0
          585
                 0
          357
                 0
          147
                 0
          45
                 1
          659
                 0
          517
                 1
          252
                 0
                 0
          515
          709
                 0
          539
                 1
          381
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          10
          463
                 0
                 1
          46
                 0
          243
          383
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          278
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                 0
          186
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          114
          142
                 1
          225
                 0
          684
                 0
          178
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          98
          58
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          311
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          340
                 1
          737
                 1
          165
                 0
          643
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          528
                 0
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314	1
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491	1
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475	1
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710	1
542	0
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177	0
125	1
113	0
328	1
271	1
308	1
612	0
240	1
265	0
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630	0
619	0
74	0
49	0
231	1
669	1
209	1
437	0
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126	1
604	1
607	0
595	1
486 91 221 118	0 1 1
361 194 656	0 1 1 1
41 343 549	0 0
796 761 565	1 1 0 0
606	1
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                 0
         Name: CanBePromoted, dtype: int64
In [65]:
          y_pred_adaboostclf
Out[65]: array([0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1,
                 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0,
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                 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0,
                 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0], dtype=int64)
In [66]:
          predicted_labels
Out[66]:
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            0 No
            1 Yes
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