

# “Solar Radiation on Agricultural Soil Conditions Using Data Science and AI Models”

Author: Zonghong Yu\*

\*DSAN5550 \*\* Georgetown University: Data Science & Analytics \*04/25/2024

GitHub: <https://github.com/zy236yuz5/512-project-group-05>

## Introduction

Elections are the foundation of any democratic system, and their outcomes have a significant impact on the governance and future trajectory of a nation.

Concerns and issues regarding elections have emerged over the years, including voter suppression, security, and money in politics.

It's important to understand what factors influence election results.

Factors that can influence election results include age, food, race, marriage, education, and voter turnout.

## Analysis & Methodology

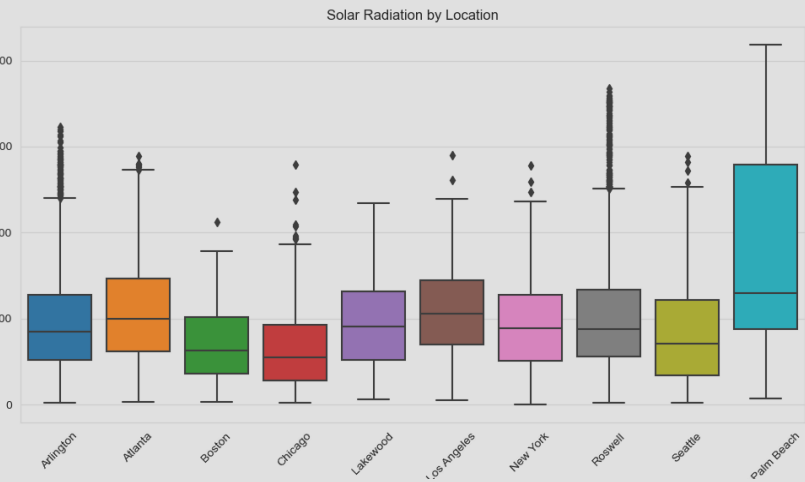
- Dataset Gathered:** US Census and Election Results (2000-2020) from Kaggle. Fundamental variables include individuals' annual income, annual total family income, age, gender, marital status, race, citizenship status, language spoken at home, education level, and employment status at the individual level.

- Dataset Cleaned:** Dataset columns are renamed such that reader will be easier to understand the features. Missing values are dropped due to vast time range, it will not be feasible to replace them.

- Statistical Models:** Uncover patterns and relationships within the data, make predictions about various outcomes, and ultimately gain a deeper understanding. Logistic Regression & LDA & QDA Random Forest GBM & SVM KNN Clustering LASSO XGBoost

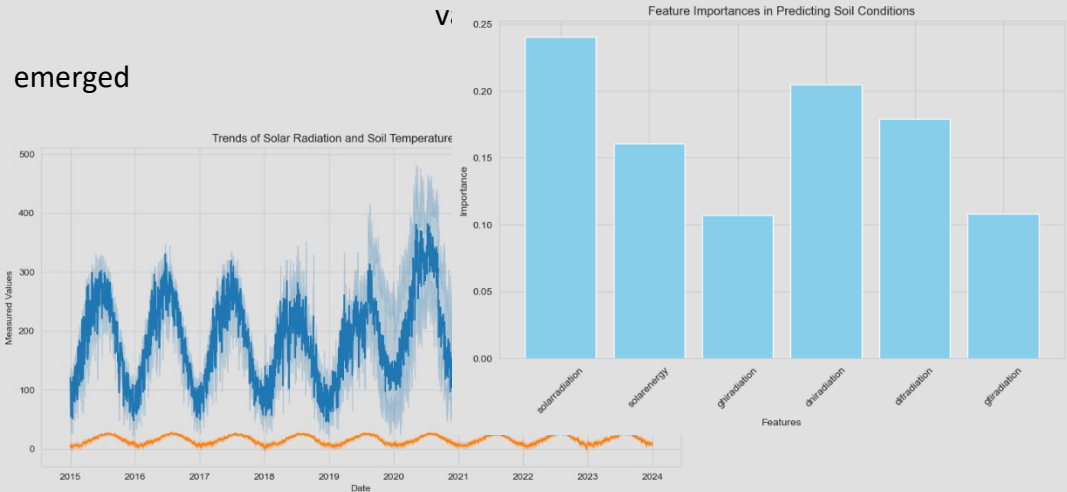
## EDA

Some fundamental variables pattern and correlation: We can see that the majority electors have average age from 40 to 50.

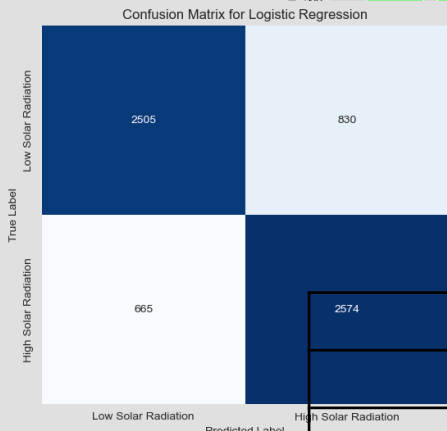
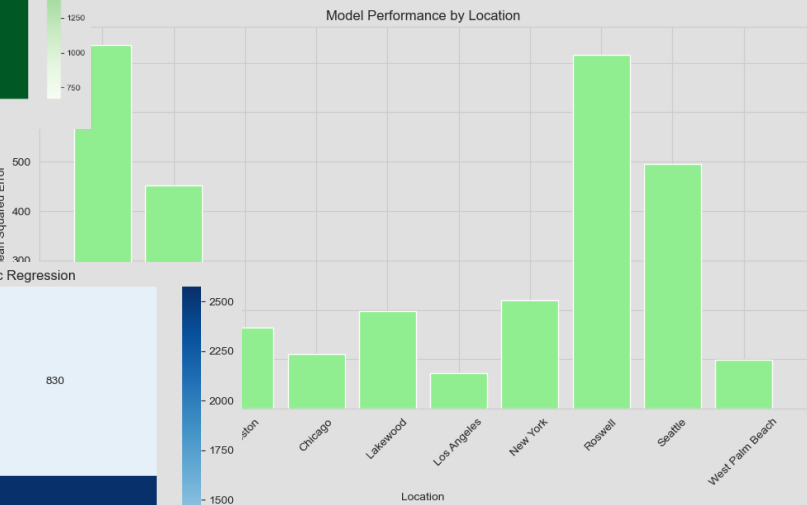


## Evaluation metrics and Results

Few of the features shows strong correlation to each other. In addition, the response feature is the winner, the categorical variable.



We can see that the cluster group 3 and 4 are balanced. The results show that the top 10 features that contribute most to election results are marriage, race, citizenship, mortgage payments, doctoral degree, and employment. The top party are significantly higher than the other three groups.




## Conclusion

- We have found that the key features that affect election outcome are actually “Never Married” & “Race Info”.
- We find that both supervised and unsupervised methods are giving similar results in predicting our target variable.
- There are differences among Republican and Democrat winners: Education, Age, and some other features.
- We have found that our dataset contains many features with strong correlation, and we removed them.
- Random Forest is having a better performance than XGBoost, which could be because our dataset does not contain many features after data cleaning. Features such as food stamps, family income, home languages do not necessarily provide a change to