

# **Who Says “Yes”? A Machine Learning Approach to Bank Marketing**

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**Presenter:** Zhang Jingyi

## Core XGBoost Objective

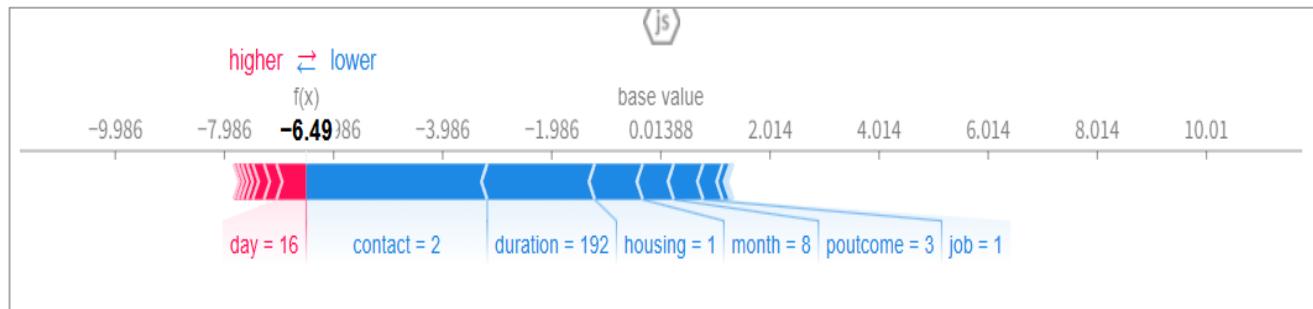
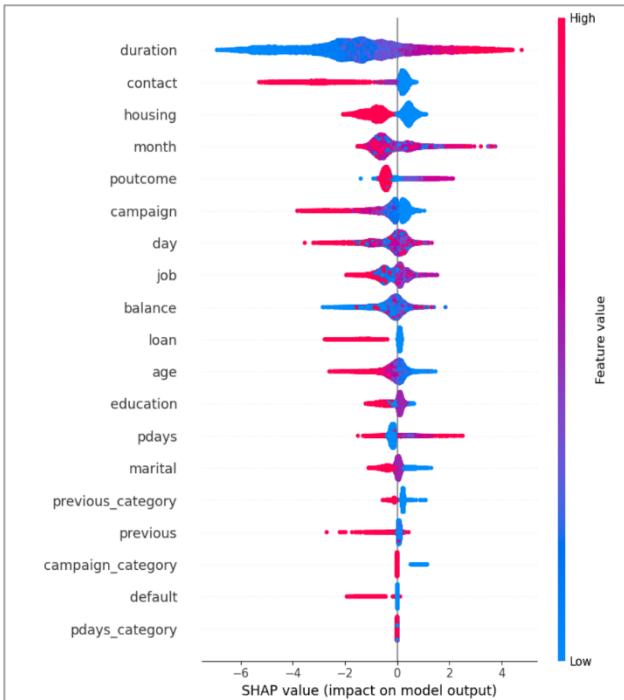
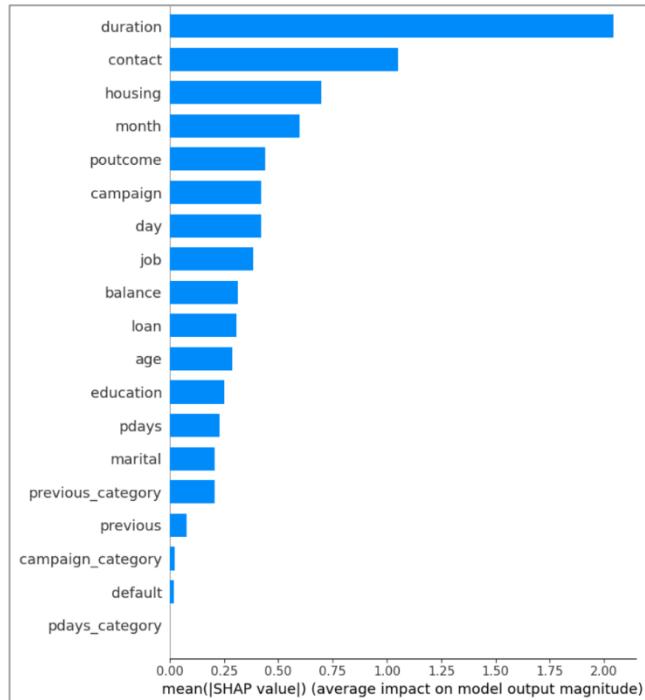
$$L^{(t)} \approx \sum_{i=1}^n \left[ g_i f_t(x_i) + \frac{1}{2} h_i f_t(x_i)^2 \right] + \Omega(f_t)$$

- $g_i$ : First-order gradient (direction)
- $h_i$ : Second-order gradient (step size)
- $\Omega(f_t)$ : Regularization (prevent overfitting)

- **Demystifying SHAP**
- **Result Analysis:**

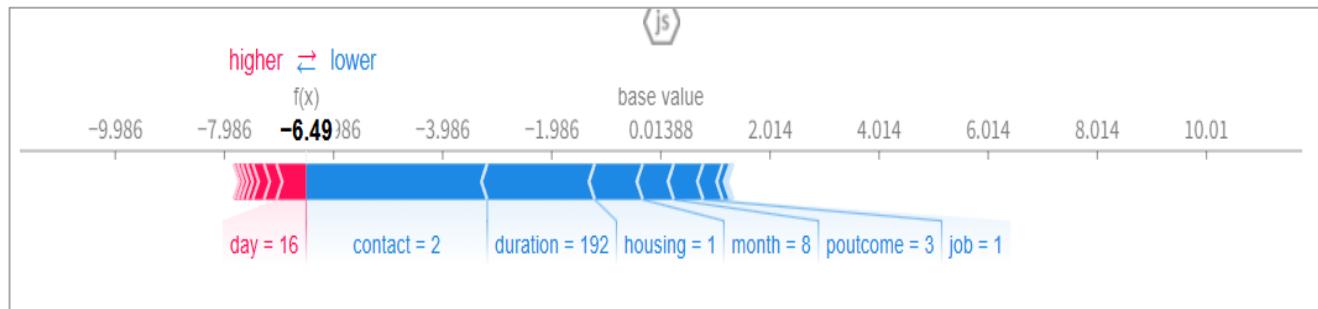
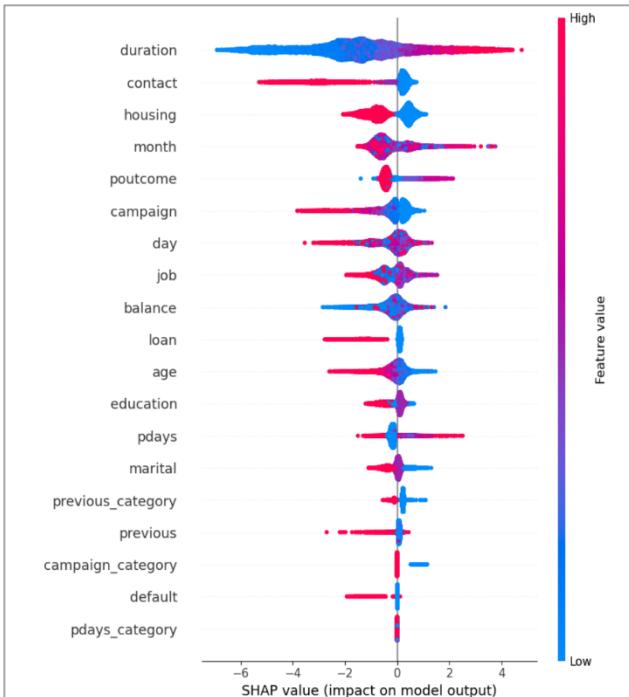
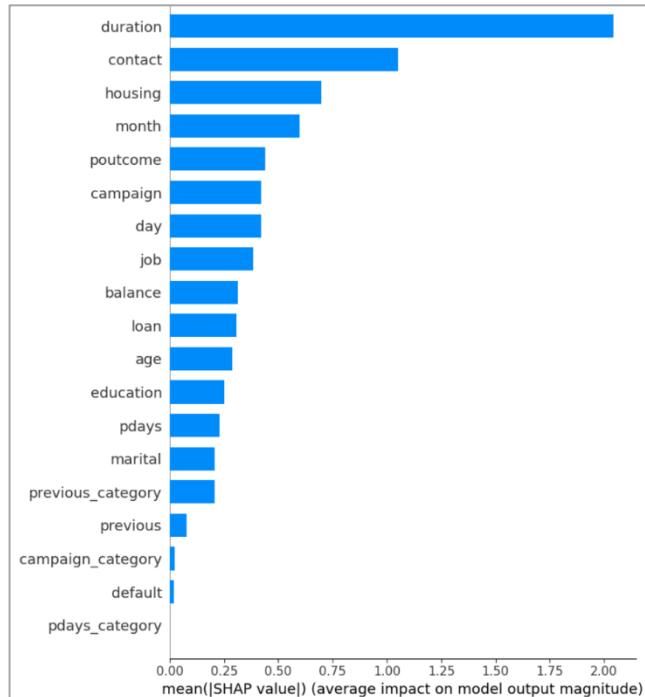
Model	MCC	F1-score	Precision	Recall	Accuracy
XGBoost (Full features)	0.5151	0.5961	0.5076	0.662	0.8537
XGBoost (Select Features)					
XGB+RF					

# SHAP Analysis: The Key to Opening the ML Black Box



- **Key Driver:**
  - Duration
  - Engaged customers talk longer.
- **Impact Direction:**
  - Sales should focus on retaining customers with long call times.
- **Individual Instance Explanation:**
  - A call lasting **192 seconds**.
  - decreased the predicted likelihood of subscription.

# SHAP Analysis: The Key to Opening the ML Black Box



**SELECTED FEATURES**

duration, housing, poutcome,  
month, contact, previous,  
campaign, age, education

## Core XGBoost Objective

$$L^{(t)} \approx \sum_{i=1}^n \left[ g_i f_t(x_i) + \frac{1}{2} h_i f_t(x_i)^2 \right] + \Omega(f_t)$$

- $g_i$ : First-order gradient (direction)
- $h_i$ : Second-order gradient (step size)
- $\Omega(f_t)$ : Regularization (prevent overfitting)

✓ Demystifying SHAP

—From Black Box to Transparency

✓ Result analysis

—**Full Features**: Baseline with noise.

—**Feature-Selected**: ↑Recall, ↓Precision.

—**Ensemble (Optimal)**: ↑Overall Performance

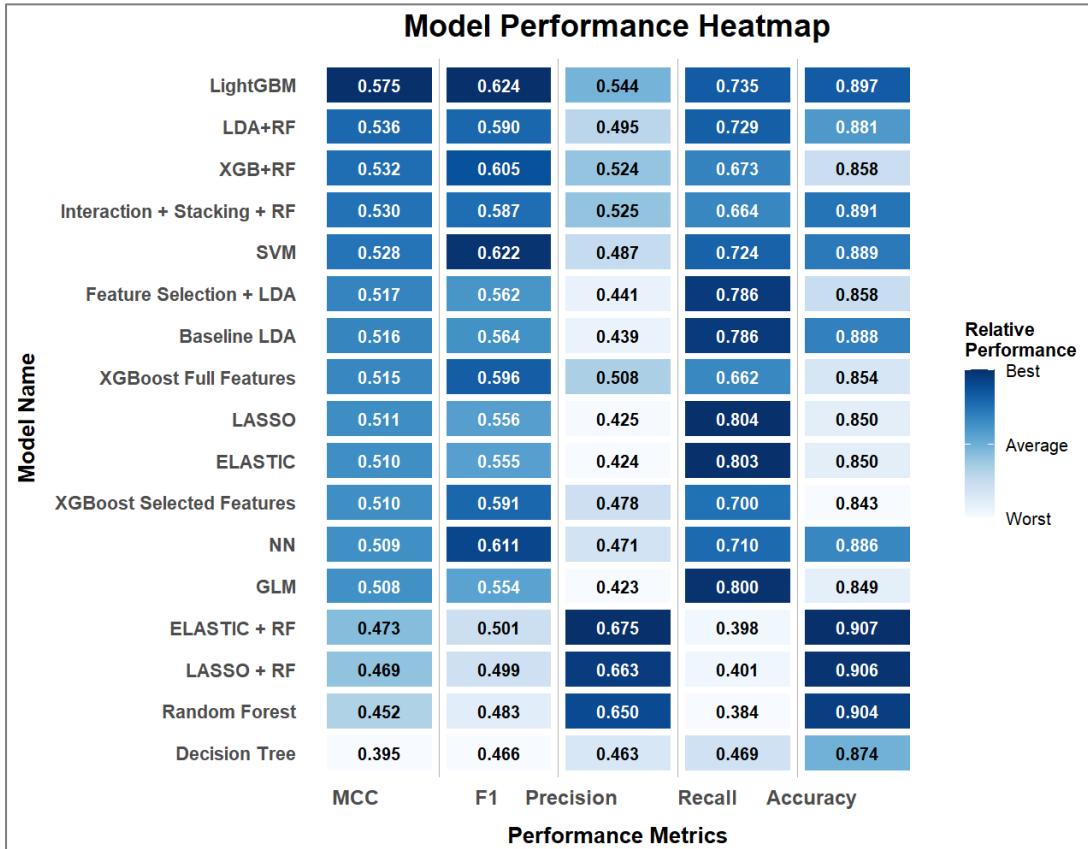
Model	MCC	F1-score	Precision	Recall	Accuracy
XGBoost (Full features)	0.5151	0.5961	0.5076	0.662	0.8537
XGBoost (Select Features)	0.5096	0.5908	0.4776	0.7001	0.8432
XGB+RF	0.532	0.6045	0.5242	0.6728	0.8575

## Multiple regression

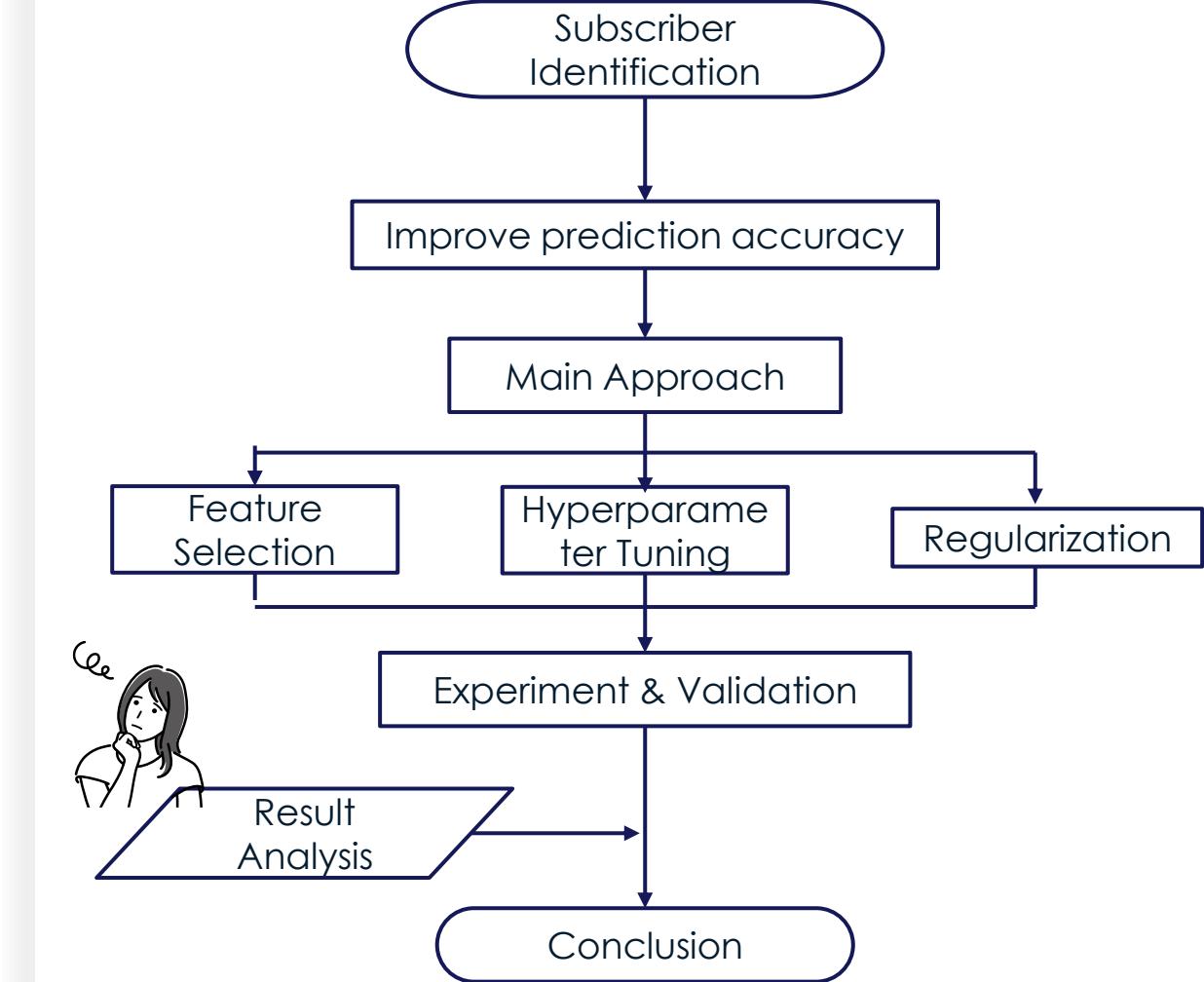
## Lasso & Elastic-net

## XGBoost

## Conclusion



MCC ≈ 0.5: A Sign of Real-World Data



# The Business Trade-off: Precision vs. Recall

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## Precision

"How many of the users we called were actually subscribers?"

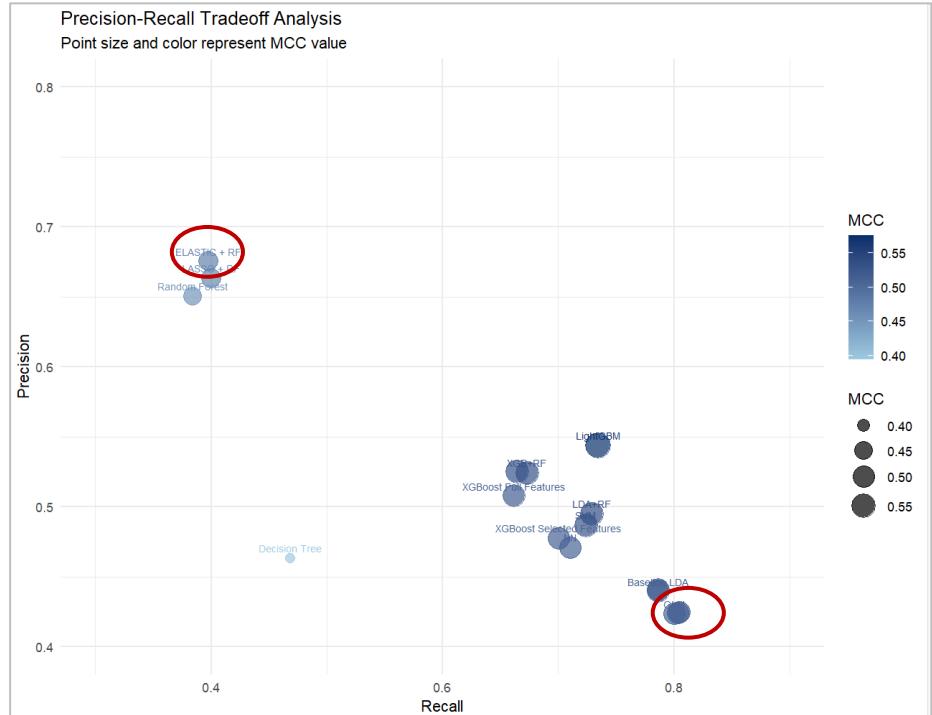
**It's about cost efficiency.**

## Recall

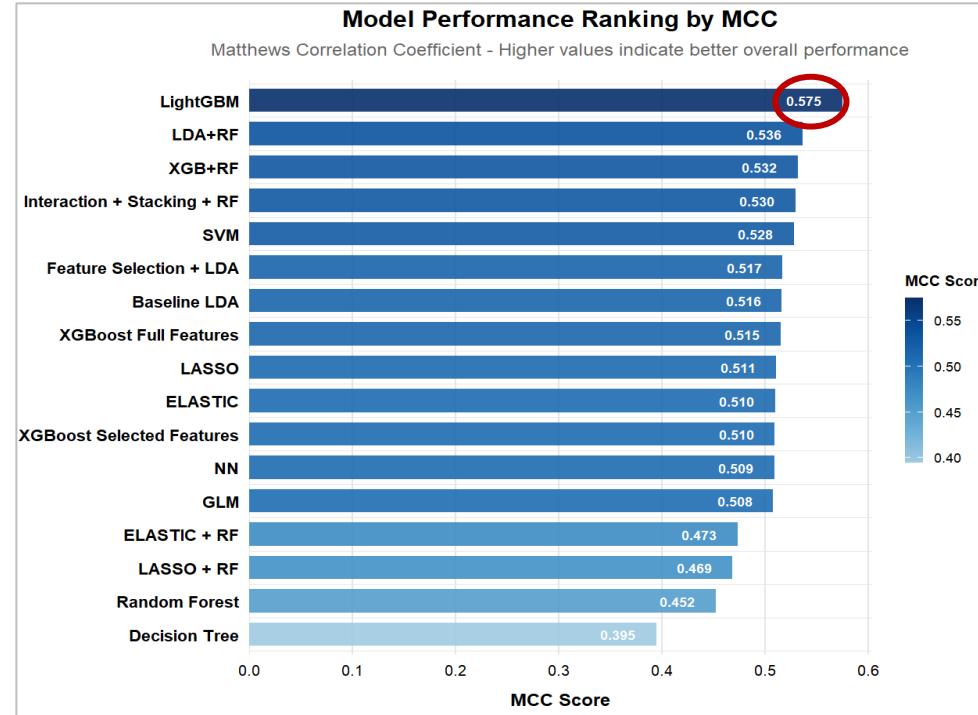
"How many of the actual subscribers did we successfully find?"

**It's about capture rate.**





Precision vs Recall scatter graph



MCC bar chart

- A. High-Recall Models (Customer Acquisition Focus) —— **LASSO**
- B. High-Precision Models (Cost-Control Focus) —— **ELASTIC+RF**
- C. Balanced Models (Optimal Overall Performance) —— **LightGBM**

Maximizes customer coverage at the cost of more ineffective calls.

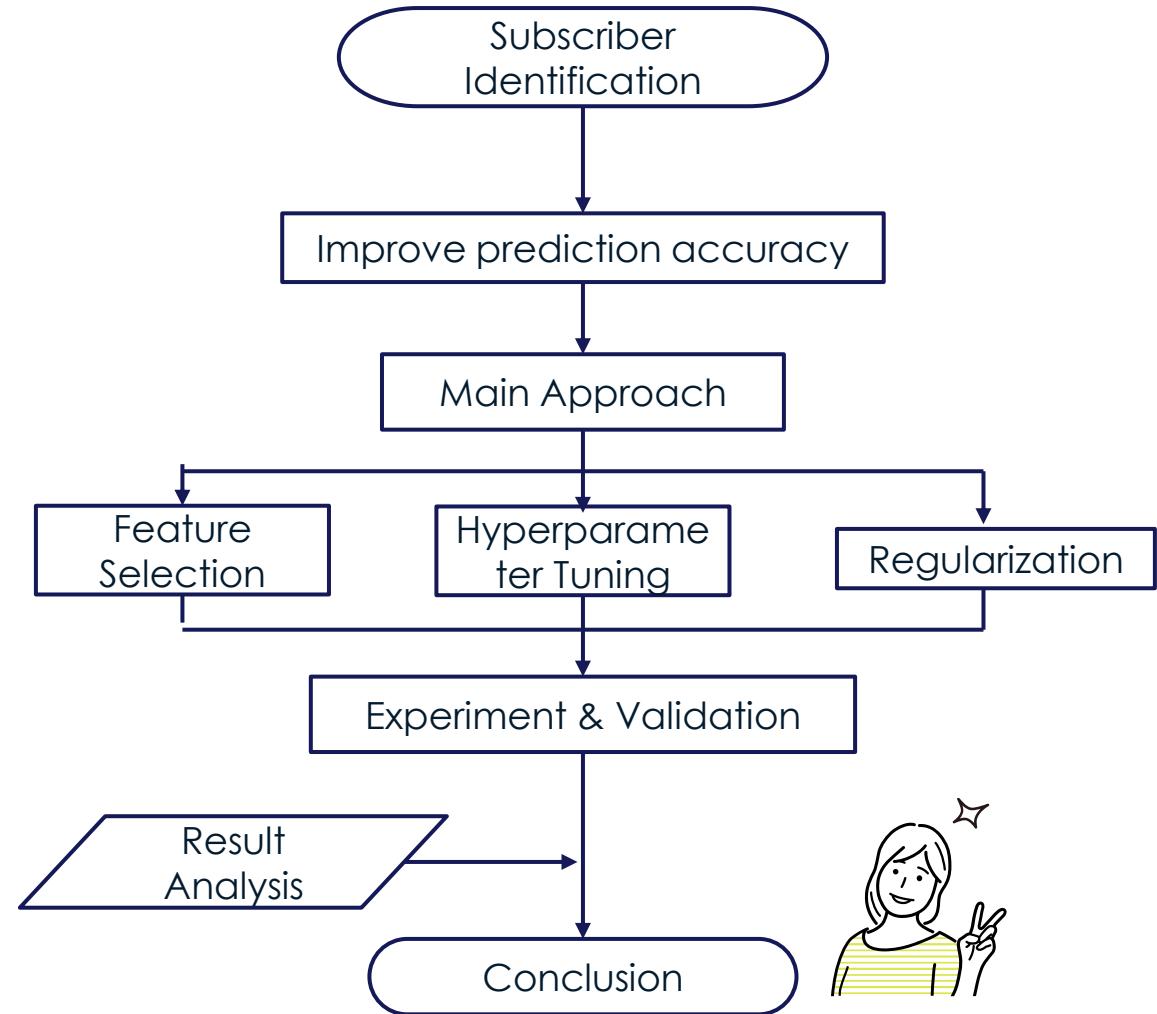
Ensures reliable predictions but may miss some potential subscribers.

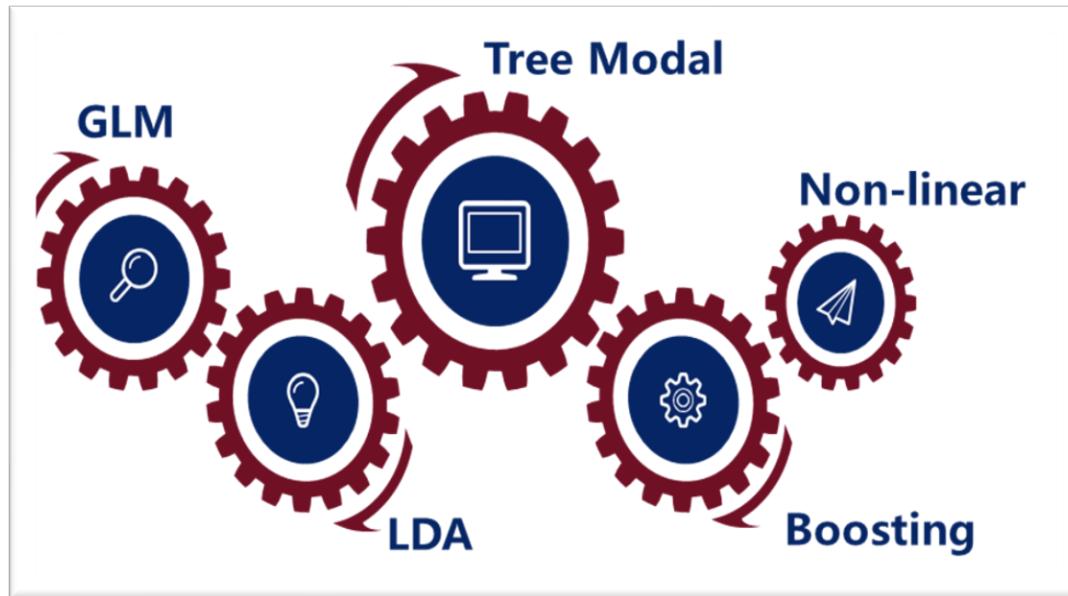
Achieves optimal equilibrium between coverage and accuracy for real-world deployment.

Scenario	Objective	Top Model	Key Metric
Market Launch	Max Customer Reach	LASSO	Recall > 0.8
Standard Operations	Balanced Performance	LightGBM	MCC > 0.57
Resource-Rich Period	Maximize Performance	LightGBM / XGB+RF	MCC > 0.57
Cost-Sensitive Period	High Conversion Rate	ELASTIC + RF	Precision > 0.66
Stable Expansion	Balance & Interpretability	LDA + RF	MCC > 0.53

## Final Recommendation: LightGBM

- Leading MCC and well-balanced performance.
- Delivers the most robust and reliable results for deployment.

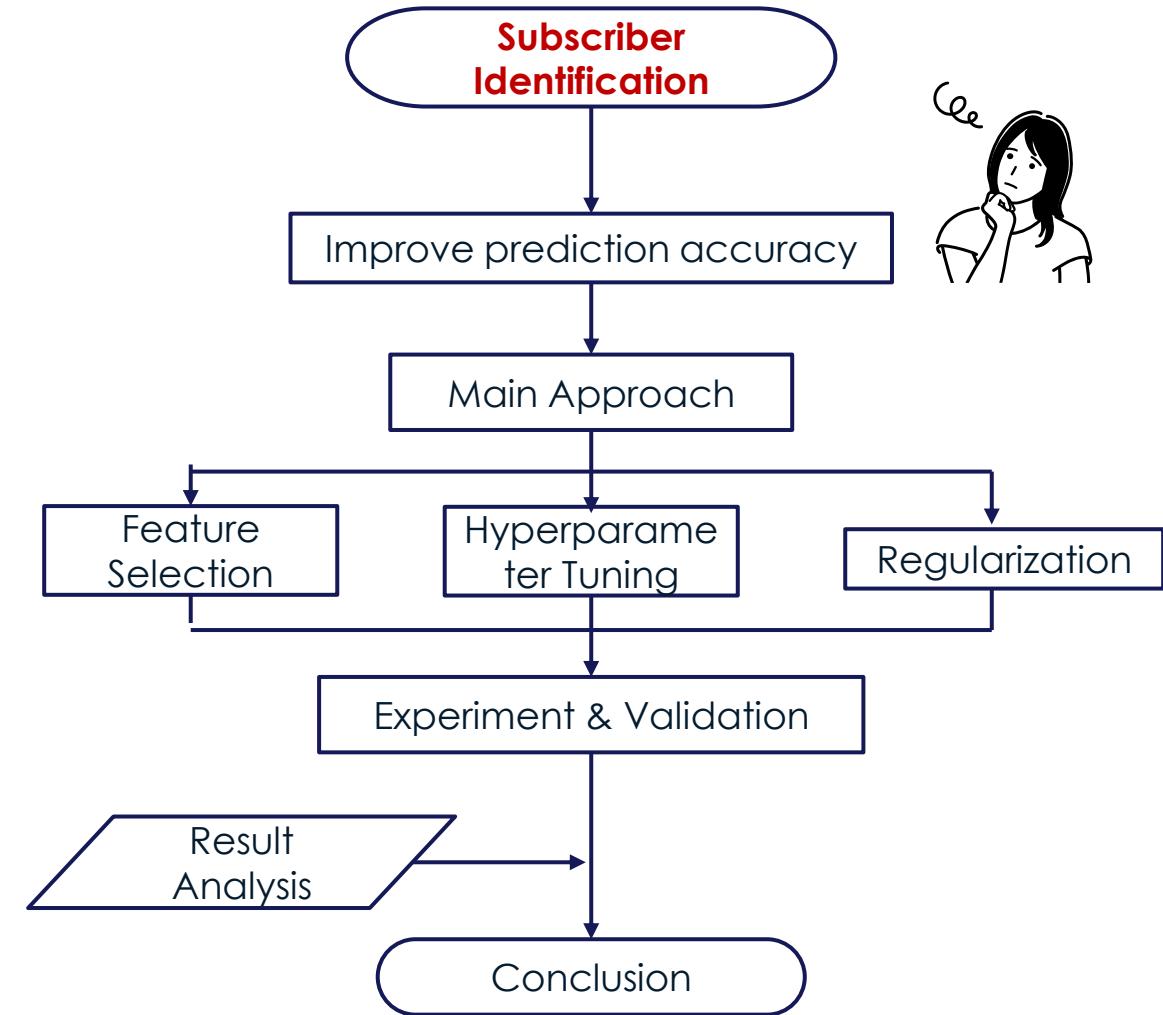




Interpretability



High Performance



# Summary

Data

Modeling

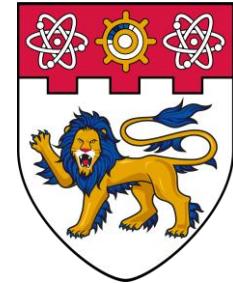
Evaluation

Trade-off

Business Strategy



- Prioritize customers with long call durations.
- Target mobile users.
- Use LightGBM to capture the most value.



# Thank you for listening!

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**Presenter:**[ZHANG JINGYI]

Program Title Here