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| #1. Use the given link and locate the bank marketing dataset. Data Set Link |
|  | #Perform the below operations: |
|  | # a. Create a visual for representing missing values in the dataset. |
|  | # using dataset airquality to create a visual for representing missing values in the dataset |
|  | newair = airquality |
|  |  |
|  | dim(newair) |
|  | str(newair) |
|  | summary(newair) |
|  | #before imputing |
|  | hist(newair$Ozone ,xlab = "ozone", ylab = "frequency",main="histogram of ozone",col="red") |
|  |  |
|  | median(newair$Ozone) |
|  | median(newair$Ozone,na.rm = T) |
|  |  |
|  | #imputed my median |
|  | newair$Ozone[is.na(newair$Ozone)]<- median(newair$Ozone,na.rm = T) |
|  |  |
|  | #check summary after done with imputing |
|  | summary(newair) |
|  | newair$Ozone |
|  |  |
|  | #visualize after imputing the variable ozone with the median |
|  | #lets visualize through histogram |
|  |  |
|  | #after imputing |
|  | hist(newair$Ozone ,xlab = "ozone", ylab = "frequency",main="histogram of ozone",col="red") |
|  |  |
|  | #with mice package |
|  | #The mice package provides a nice function md.pattern() to get a better |
|  | #understanding of the pattern of missing data |
|  | #using dataset airquality |
|  | library(mice) |
|  | md.pattern(airquality) |
|  |  |
|  | #using the VIM package as follows |
|  | #we can visualize like this too |
|  |  |
|  | library(VIM) |
|  | aggr\_plot <- aggr(airquality, col=c('navyblue','red'), numbers=TRUE, sortVars=TRUE, labels=names(airquality), cex.axis=.7, gap=3, ylab=c("Histogram of missing data","Pattern")) |
|  |  |
|  | #The plot helps us understanding that almost 73% of the samples are not missing any information, |
|  | #22% are missing the Ozone value, and the remaining ones show other missing patterns. |
|  | #Through this approach the situation looks a bit clearer in my opinion. |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  | #b. Show a distribution of clients based on a Job. |
|  |  |
|  | #since in dataset I'm unable to find variable clients therefore i am using |
|  | #another variable say age for |
|  | #showing you distribution of a age based on job |
|  |  |
|  | #Set a different color for each group |
|  | library(ggplot2) |
|  | ggplot(bank.additional, aes(x=job, y=age, fill=job)) + |
|  | geom\_boxplot(alpha=0.3) + |
|  | theme(legend.position="none")+ |
|  | ggtitle("Distribution of age based on a Job") |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  | #c. Check whether is there any relation between Job and Marital Status? |
|  |  |
|  | #we are using Chi-Square Test for checking relation as both job and marital status are categorical variables |
|  | #so first defining the null hypothesis |
|  | #Ho: There is no relation between job and marital status |
|  | #Ha: There is relation between job and marital status |
|  |  |
|  | chisq.test(bank.additional$job ,bank.additional$marital) |
|  | #now as we can see p value is nearly 0 or less which is henceforth less than 0.05 |
|  | #p value<0.05 hence we will reject the null hypo and accept the alternative hypothesis |
|  | #which says that There is relation between job and marital status |
|  |  |
|  | #also another way to check relation and more example |
|  | #by |
|  | #Pearson correlation test |
|  | #i'm using variable job and education in this |
|  | #Correlation test between job and education variables: |
|  |  |
|  | newbank = bank.additional |
|  | newbank$job <-as.numeric(newbank$job) |
|  | newbank$education <-as.numeric(newbank$education) |
|  |  |
|  | result <- cor.test(newbank$job, newbank$education, method = "pearson") |
|  | result |
|  |  |
|  | #In the result above : |
|  | #t is the t-test statistic value (t = 8.7235), |
|  | #df is the degrees of freedom (df= 4117), |
|  | #p-value is the significance level of the t-test (p-value nearly 0). |
|  | #conf.int is the confidence interval of the correlation coefficient at 95% (conf.int = [0.1046068, 0.1645802]); |
|  | #sample estimates is the correlation coefficient (Cor.coeff = 0.1347169). |
|  |  |
|  | #The p-value of the test is nearly 0, which is less than the significance level alpha = 0.05. |
|  | #We can conclude that job and education are significantly correlated with a correlation coefficient of 0.1347169 and p-value of 2.210^{-16} |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  | # d. Check whether is there any association between Job and Education? |
|  |  |
|  | #we are using Chi-Square Test for checking association as both job and education are categorical variables |
|  | #hence Chi-Square Test for checking association |
|  | #so first defining the null hypothesis |
|  | #Ho: There is no association between job and education |
|  | #Ha: There is association between job and education |
|  |  |
|  | chisq.test(bank.additional$job ,bank.additional$education) |
|  | #now as we can see p value is nearly 0 or less which is henceforth less than 0.05 |
|  | #p value<0.05 hence we will reject the null hypo and accept the alternative hypothesis |
|  | #which says that There is association between job and education  --------------------------- |
| #1. Use the given link below and locate the bank marketing dataset. Data Set Link |
|  | #Perform the below operations: |
|  | # a. Is there any association between Job and default? |
|  | #b. Is there any significant difference in duration of last call between people having housing loan or not? |
|  | #c. Is there any association between consumer price index and consumer? |
|  | #d. Is the employment variation rate consistent across job types? |
|  | #e. Is the employment variation rate same across education? |
|  | #f. Which group is more confident? |