Assignment_2

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```
library(caret)
## Warning: package 'caret' was built under R version 4.4.3
## Loading required package: ggplot2
## Warning: package 'ggplot2' was built under R version 4.4.3
## Loading required package: lattice
Universal_Bank <- read.csv("C:\\Users\\arseg\\Downloads\\UniversalBank.csv")</pre>
View(Universal_Bank)
Transforming "Education" into a factor (categorical)
Universal_Bank$Education <- as.factor(Universal_Bank$Education)</pre>
dummy_model <- dummyVars(~Education, data = Universal_Bank)</pre>
education_dummy <- as.data.frame(predict(dummy_model, Universal_Bank))</pre>
Replacing the "Education" column by the "education_dummy"
Universal_Bank <- cbind(Universal_Bank[ , !(names(Universal_Bank) %in% "Education")],</pre>
                          education_dummy)
View(Universal_Bank)
Separating Personal.Loan as the target variable
Target <- Universal_Bank$Personal.Loan</pre>
Predictors <- Universal_Bank[, !(names(Universal_Bank) %in% c("ID", "ZIP.Code", "Personal.Loan"))]
View(Predictors)
Here I normalize the data so that large variables don't overshadow smaller ones
norm_model <- preProcess(Predictors, method = "range")</pre>
Predictors_normalized <- predict(norm_model, Predictors)</pre>
Universal_Bank_normalized <- cbind(Predictors_normalized, Personal.Loan = Target)</pre>
Universal_Bank_normalized$Personal.Loan <- as.factor(Universal_Bank_normalized$Personal.Loan)</pre>
```

View(Universal Bank normalized)

Partitioning data into training (60%) and validation (40%):

```
set.seed(123)
Train_Index <- createDataPartition(Universal_Bank_normalized Personal.Loan, p = 0.6, list = FALSE)
Training_data = Universal_Bank_normalized[Train_Index, ]
Validation_data = Universal_Bank_normalized[-Train_Index, ]
Question 1
knn_model1 <- train( Personal.Loan ~ ., data = Training_data, method = "knn", tuneGrid = data.frame(k =
Customer_1 <- data.frame( Age = 40,</pre>
                           Experience = 10,
                           Income = 84,
                          Family = 2,
                          CCAvg = 2,
                          Mortgage = 0,
                          Securities.Account = 0,
                          CD.Account = 0,
                           Online = 1,
                           CreditCard = 1,
                           Education.1 = 0,
                           Education.2 = 1,
                           Education.3 = 0)
Customer_1_normalized <- predict(norm_model, Customer_1)</pre>
View(Customer_1_normalized)
Customer_1_Prediction <- predict(knn_model1, Customer_1_normalized)</pre>
Customer_1_Prediction
## [1] 0
## Levels: 0 1
Question 2
knn_model2 <- train( Personal.Loan ~ ., data = Training_data, method = "knn")
knn_model2
## k-Nearest Neighbors
##
## 3000 samples
##
     13 predictor
##
      2 classes: '0', '1'
##
## No pre-processing
## Resampling: Bootstrapped (25 reps)
## Summary of sample sizes: 3000, 3000, 3000, 3000, 3000, 3000, ...
## Resampling results across tuning parameters:
##
```

```
##
    k Accuracy
                   Kappa
##
    5 0.9414429 0.5701188
    7 0.9406703 0.5494197
##
    9 0.9393626 0.5281562
##
## Accuracy was used to select the optimal model using the largest value.
## The final value used for the model was k = 5.
Question 3
Best_k <- train( Personal.Loan ~ ., data = Training_data, method = "knn", tuneGrid = data.frame(k = 5))</pre>
Validation_Prediction <- predict(Best_k, Validation_data)</pre>
confusionMatrix(Validation_Prediction, as.factor(Validation_data$Personal.Loan), positive = "1")
## Confusion Matrix and Statistics
##
##
             Reference
## Prediction
                 0
                      1
            0 1799
                     86
##
##
            1
                 9 106
##
                  Accuracy : 0.9525
##
##
                    95% CI: (0.9422, 0.9614)
##
       No Information Rate: 0.904
       P-Value [Acc > NIR] : 4.861e-16
##
##
##
                     Kappa: 0.6666
##
##
   Mcnemar's Test P-Value: 6.318e-15
##
##
               Sensitivity: 0.5521
##
               Specificity: 0.9950
##
            Pos Pred Value: 0.9217
##
            Neg Pred Value: 0.9544
##
                Prevalence: 0.0960
##
            Detection Rate: 0.0530
##
      Detection Prevalence: 0.0575
##
         Balanced Accuracy: 0.7736
##
##
          'Positive' Class : 1
##
Question 4
Customer_Prediction_2 <- predict(Best_k, Customer_1_normalized)</pre>
Customer_Prediction_2
## [1] 0
## Levels: 0 1
```

Question 5

```
Train_Index_2 <- createDataPartition(Universal_Bank_normalized$Personal.Loan, p = 0.8, list = FALSE)</pre>
Temporary_data = Universal_Bank_normalized[Train_Index_2, ]
Test_data = Universal_Bank_normalized[-Train_Index_2, ]
Train_Validation <- createDataPartition(Temporary_data$Personal.Loan, p = 0.625, list = FALSE)
Training_data_2 <- Temporary_data[Train_Validation, ]</pre>
Validation data 2 <- Temporary data[-Train Validation, ]</pre>
knn_model3 <- train( Personal.Loan ~ ., data = Training_data_2, method = "knn", tuneGrid = data.frame(k
knn model3
## k-Nearest Neighbors
##
## 2500 samples
##
  13 predictor
##
  2 classes: '0', '1'
##
## No pre-processing
## Resampling: Bootstrapped (25 reps)
## Summary of sample sizes: 2500, 2500, 2500, 2500, 2500, 2500, ...
## Resampling results:
##
##
  Accuracy Kappa
##
  0.938123 0.5617227
##
## Tuning parameter 'k' was held constant at a value of 5
Validation_data_2_Pred <- predict(knn_model3, Validation_data_2)</pre>
Validation data 2 Pred
##
  ##
  ##
 [371] 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1
##
 ## [593] 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
```

```
##
##
## Levels: 0 1
```

```
Test_data_Pred <- predict(knn_model3, Test_data)
Test_data_Pred</pre>
```

```
##
          \begin{smallmatrix} [1] \end{smallmatrix} 0 \hspace{0.1cm} 0 \hspace{0.1cm} 0 \hspace{0.1cm} 0 \hspace{0.1cm} 0 \hspace{0.1cm} 0 \hspace{0.1cm} 1 \hspace{0.1cm} 0 \hspace{0.1cm} 
##
       ##
       ##
      ##
##
      ##
##
      ##
      ##
      ##
      ##
##
      ##
      ##
      ##
      ##
      ##
##
      ##
##
      ##
##
      ##
      ##
##
      ##
## [1000] 0
## Levels: 0 1
```

```
confusionMatrix(Validation_data_2_Pred, as.factor(Validation_data_2$Personal.Loan), positive = "1")
## Confusion Matrix and Statistics
##
##
             Reference
## Prediction
                0
                      1
##
            0 1354
                     74
                     70
##
            1
                 2
##
##
                  Accuracy : 0.9493
##
                    95% CI: (0.937, 0.9599)
##
       No Information Rate: 0.904
##
       P-Value [Acc > NIR] : 6.336e-11
##
##
                     Kappa: 0.6241
##
   Mcnemar's Test P-Value : 3.816e-16
##
##
##
               Sensitivity: 0.48611
               Specificity: 0.99853
##
##
            Pos Pred Value: 0.97222
##
            Neg Pred Value: 0.94818
                Prevalence: 0.09600
##
##
            Detection Rate: 0.04667
##
     Detection Prevalence: 0.04800
##
         Balanced Accuracy: 0.74232
##
##
          'Positive' Class: 1
##
confusionMatrix(Test_data_Pred, as.factor(Test_data$Personal.Loan), positive = "1")
## Confusion Matrix and Statistics
##
##
             Reference
## Prediction
              0 1
            0 904
                  35
##
              0 61
##
            1
##
##
                  Accuracy: 0.965
##
                    95% CI: (0.9517, 0.9755)
##
       No Information Rate: 0.904
       P-Value [Acc > NIR] : 9.645e-14
##
##
##
                     Kappa: 0.7591
##
##
   Mcnemar's Test P-Value: 9.081e-09
##
##
               Sensitivity: 0.6354
##
               Specificity: 1.0000
##
            Pos Pred Value: 1.0000
##
            Neg Pred Value: 0.9627
```

```
## Prevalence : 0.0960
## Detection Rate : 0.0610
## Detection Prevalence : 0.0610
## Balanced Accuracy : 0.8177
##
## 'Positive' Class : 1
```

##