

```
In [11]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
%matplotlib inline
```

```
In [69]: bank = pd.read_csv('C:/Users/DELL/Desktop/new_bank.csv', delimiter=';')
bank.rename(columns={'y': 'deposit'}, inplace=True)
```

```
In [70]: bank.head()
```

```
Out[70]:
```

	age	job	marital	education	default	housing	loan	contact	month	day_of_week	...	campaign	pdays	previ
0	30	blue-collar	married	basic.9y	no	yes	no	cellular	may	fri	...	2	999	
1	39	services	single	high.school	no	no	no	telephone	may	fri	...	4	999	
2	25	services	married	high.school	no	yes	no	telephone	jun	wed	...	1	999	
3	38	services	married	basic.9y	no	unknown	unknown	telephone	jun	fri	...	3	999	
4	47	admin.	married	university.degree	no	yes	no	cellular	nov	mon	...	1	999	

5 rows × 21 columns

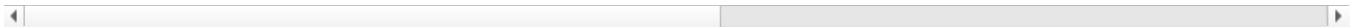


```
In [71]: # showing last 5 rows
bank.tail()
```

```
Out[71]:
```

	age	job	marital	education	default	housing	loan	contact	month	day_of_week	...	campaign	pdays	previ
4114	30	admin.	married	basic.6y	no	yes	yes	cellular	jul	thu	...	1	999	
4115	39	admin.	married	high.school	no	yes	no	telephone	jul	fri	...	1	999	
4116	27	student	single	high.school	no	no	no	cellular	may	mon	...	2	999	
4117	58	admin.	married	high.school	no	no	no	cellular	aug	fri	...	1	999	
4118	34	management	single	high.school	no	yes	no	cellular	nov	wed	...	1	999	

5 rows × 21 columns



```
In [72]: # showing dimensions of the dataset
bank.shape
```

```
Out[72]: (4119, 21)
```

```
In [73]: bank.columns
```

```
Out[73]: Index(['age', 'job', 'marital', 'education', 'default', 'housing', 'loan',
               'contact', 'month', 'day_of_week', 'duration', 'campaign', 'pdays',
               'previous', 'poutcome', 'emp.var.rate', 'cons.price.idx',
               'cons.conf.idx', 'euribor3m', 'nr.employed', 'deposit'],
              dtype='object')
```

```
In [74]: # checking for data types
bank.dtypes
```

```
Out[74]: age                int64
        job                object
        marital            object
        education          object
        default            object
        housing            object
        loan               object
        contact            object
        month              object
        day_of_week        object
        duration           int64
        campaign           int64
        pdays              int64
        previous           int64
        poutcome           object
        emp.var.rate       float64
        cons.price.idx     float64
        cons.conf.idx      float64
        euribor3m          float64
        nr.employed        float64
        deposit            object
        dtype: object
```

```
In [75]: # showing information about the dataset
        bank.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 4119 entries, 0 to 4118
Data columns (total 21 columns):
#   Column                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   age                   4119 non-null  int64
1   job                   4119 non-null  object
2   marital              4119 non-null  object
3   education             4119 non-null  object
4   default              4119 non-null  object
5   housing              4119 non-null  object
6   loan                 4119 non-null  object
7   contact              4119 non-null  object
8   month                4119 non-null  object
9   day_of_week          4119 non-null  object
10  duration              4119 non-null  int64
11  campaign              4119 non-null  int64
12  pdays                4119 non-null  int64
13  previous              4119 non-null  int64
14  poutcome             4119 non-null  object
15  emp.var.rate         4119 non-null  float64
16  cons.price.idx       4119 non-null  float64
17  cons.conf.idx        4119 non-null  float64
18  euribor3m            4119 non-null  float64
19  nr.employed          4119 non-null  float64
20  deposit              4119 non-null  object
dtypes: float64(5), int64(5), object(11)
memory usage: 675.9+ KB
```

```
In [76]: # checking for duplicates
        bank.duplicated().sum()
```

```
Out[76]: 0
```

```
In [77]: #Handling null values
        bank.isna().sum()
```

```
Out[77]: age                0
        job                0
        marital            0
        education          0
        default            0
        housing            0
        loan               0
        contact            0
        month              0
        day_of_week        0
        duration           0
        campaign           0
        pdays             0
        previous           0
        poutcome           0
        emp.var.rate       0
        cons.price.idx     0
        cons.conf.idx      0
        euribor3m          0
        nr.employed        0
        deposit            0
        dtype: int64
```

```
In [78]: # Extracting Numerical and Categorical Columns
cat_cols = bank.select_dtypes(include='object').columns
print(cat_cols)
```

```
Index(['job', 'marital', 'education', 'default', 'housing', 'loan', 'contact',
      'month', 'day_of_week', 'poutcome', 'deposit'],
      dtype='object')
```

```
In [79]: num_cols = bank.select_dtypes(exclude='object').columns
print(num_cols)
```

```
Index(['age', 'duration', 'campaign', 'pdays', 'previous', 'emp.var.rate',
      'cons.price.idx', 'cons.conf.idx', 'euribor3m', 'nr.employed'],
      dtype='object')
```

```
In [80]: # For Numerical Columns
bank.describe()
```

Out[80]:

	age	duration	campaign	pdays	previous	emp.var.rate	cons.price.idx	cons.conf.idx	euribor3m
count	4119.000000	4119.000000	4119.000000	4119.000000	4119.000000	4119.000000	4119.000000	4119.000000	4119.000000
mean	40.113620	256.788055	2.537266	960.422190	0.190337	0.084972	93.579704	-40.499102	3.621356
std	10.313362	254.703736	2.568159	191.922786	0.541788	1.563114	0.579349	4.594578	1.733591
min	18.000000	0.000000	1.000000	0.000000	0.000000	-3.400000	92.201000	-50.800000	0.635000
25%	32.000000	103.000000	1.000000	999.000000	0.000000	-1.800000	93.075000	-42.700000	1.334000
50%	38.000000	181.000000	2.000000	999.000000	0.000000	1.100000	93.749000	-41.800000	4.857000
75%	47.000000	317.000000	3.000000	999.000000	0.000000	1.400000	93.994000	-36.400000	4.961000
max	88.000000	3643.000000	35.000000	999.000000	6.000000	1.400000	94.767000	-26.900000	5.045000

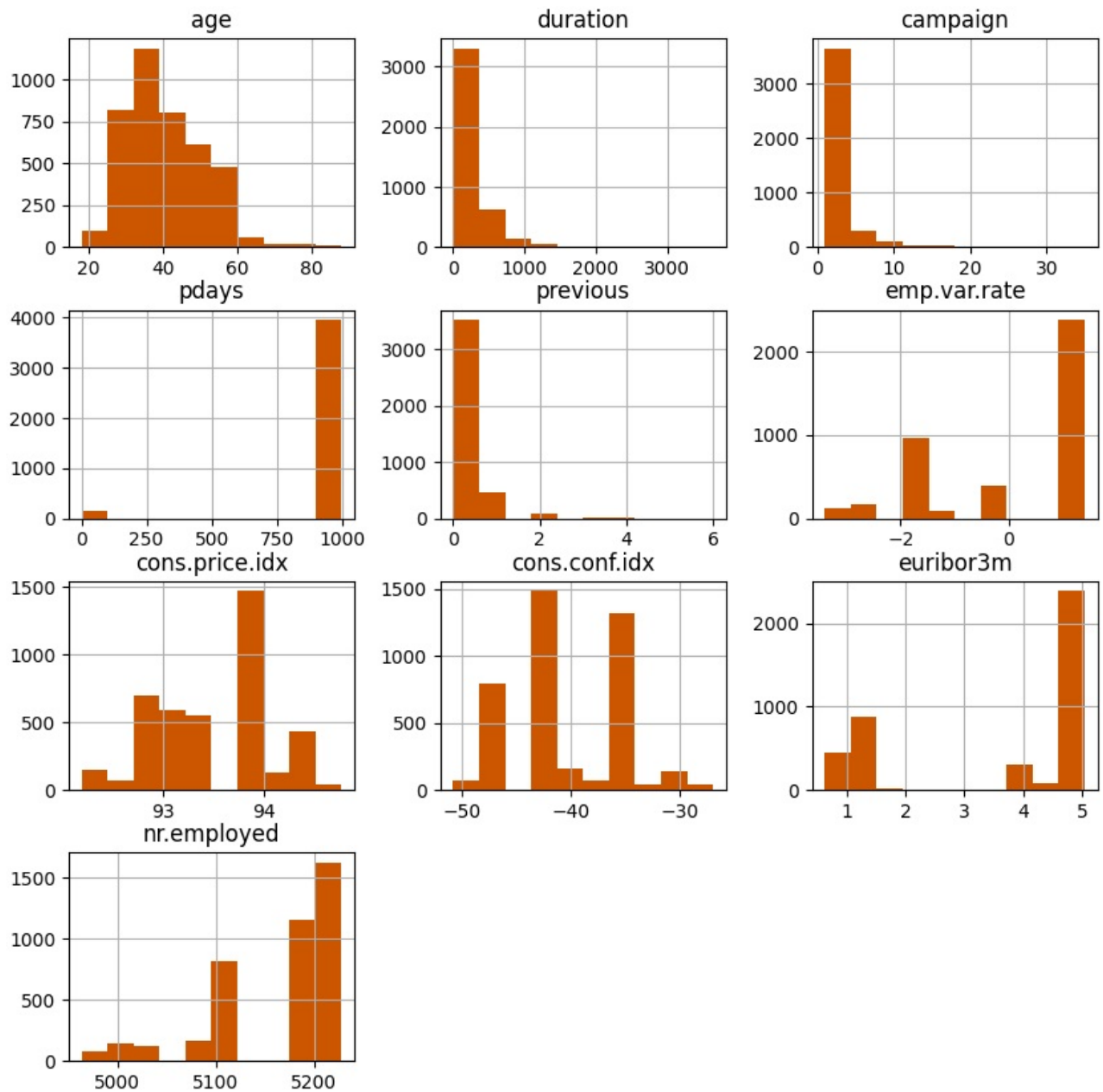
```
In [81]: Data Visualizations
```

Cell In[81], line 1

Data Visualizations

SyntaxError: invalid syntax

```
In [82]: # Visualizing Numerical columns using Histplot
bank.hist(figsize=(10,10),color='#cc5500')
plt.show()
```



In [83]: Visualising categorial columns

Cell In[83], line 1
Visualising categorial columns

SyntaxError: invalid syntax

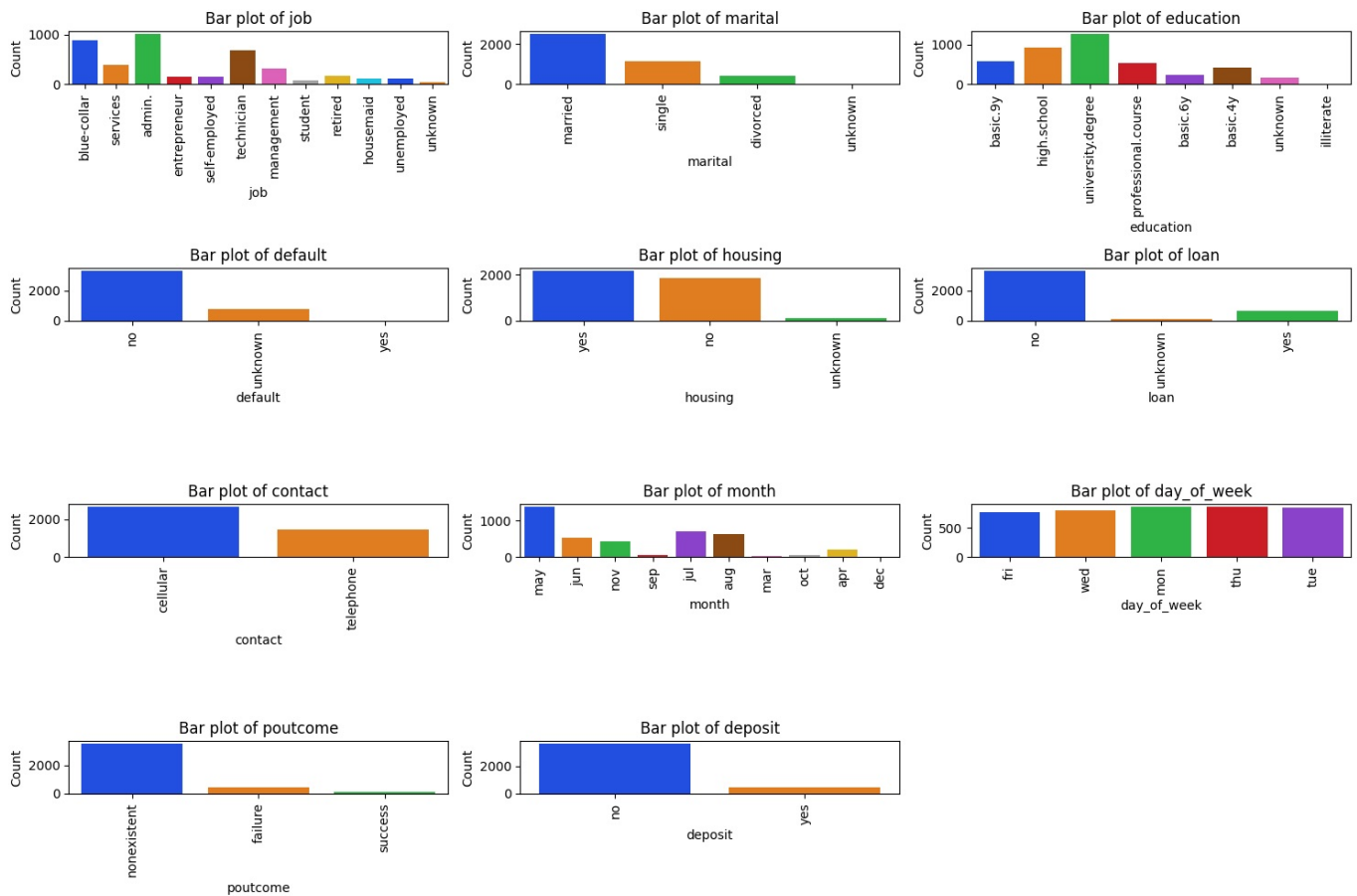
```
In [84]: num_rows = len(cat_cols)//2 - 1
num_cols=2 if len(cat_cols)%2==0 else 3

# Create subplots
fig, axes = plt.subplots(num_rows, num_cols, figsize=(15, 10))

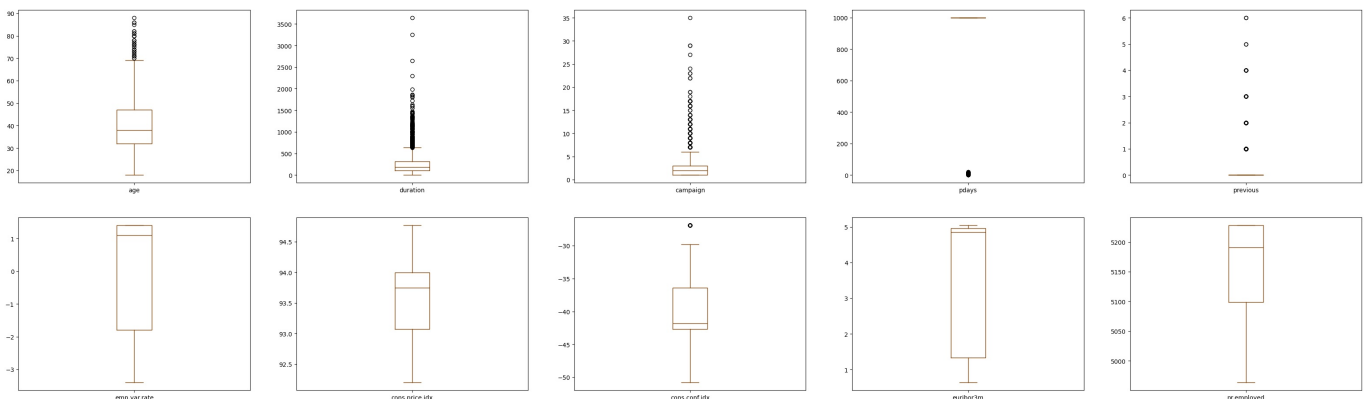
# Flatten axes for easy iteration
axes = axes.flatten()

for i, feature in enumerate(cat_cols):
    sns.countplot(x=feature, data=bank, palette='bright', ax=axes[i])
    axes[i].set_title(f'Bar plot of {feature}')
    axes[i].set_xlabel(feature)
    axes[i].set_ylabel('Count')
    axes[i].tick_params(axis='x', rotation=90)
# Remove any empty subplots if the number of columns is odd
if len(cat_cols) % 2 != 0:
    fig.delaxes(axes[-1])

# Adjust layout
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



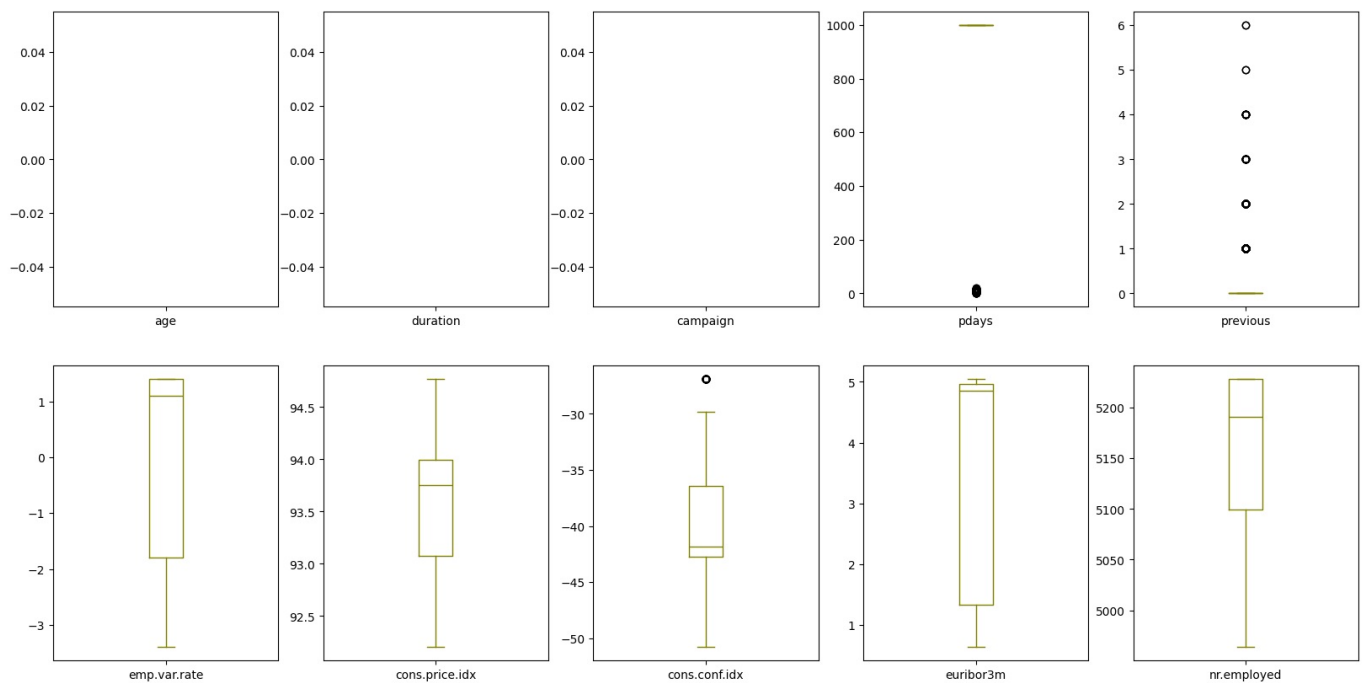
```
In [85]: bank.plot(kind='box',subplots=True,layout=(5,5),figsize=(40,30),color='#7b3f03')
plt.show()
```



```
In [67]: # Removing outliers
```

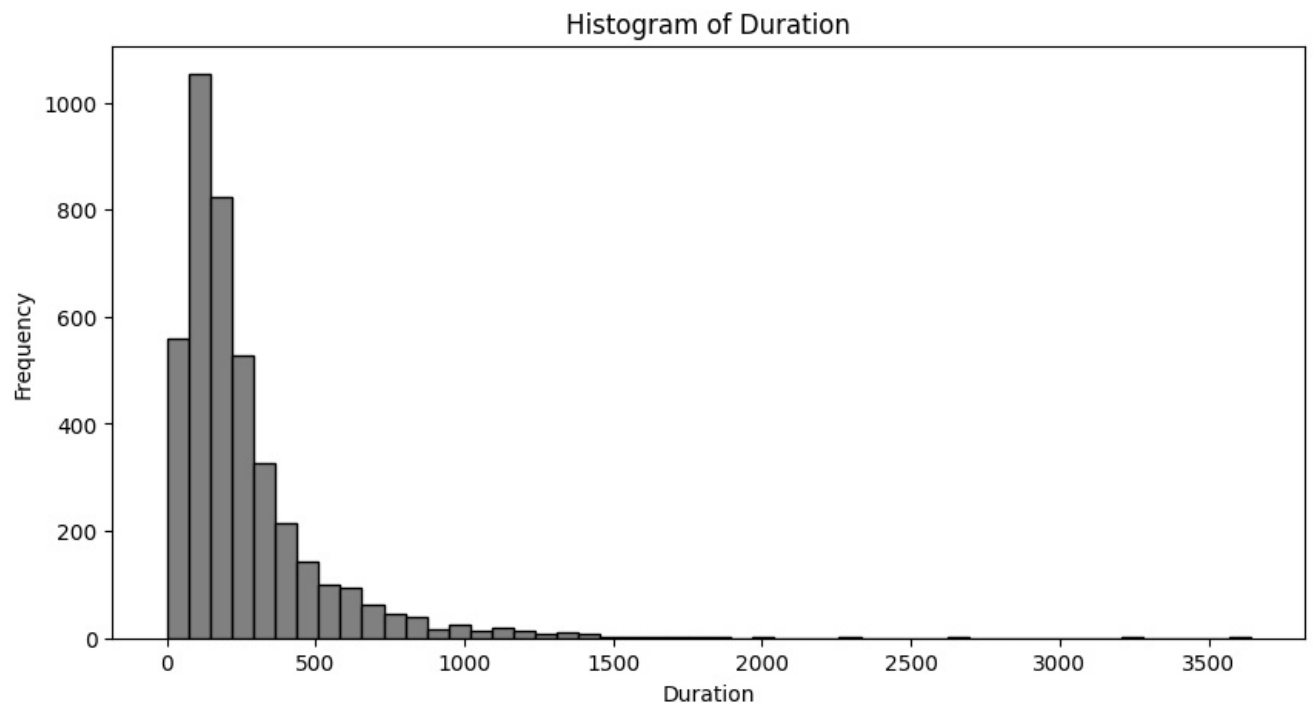
```
column = bank[['age','campaign','duration']]
q1 = np.percentile(column, 25)
q3 = np.percentile(column, 75)
iqr = q3 - q1
lower_bound = q1 - 1.5 * iqr
upper_bound = q3 + 1.5 * iqr
bank[['age','campaign','duration']] = column[(column > lower_bound) & (column < upper_bound)]

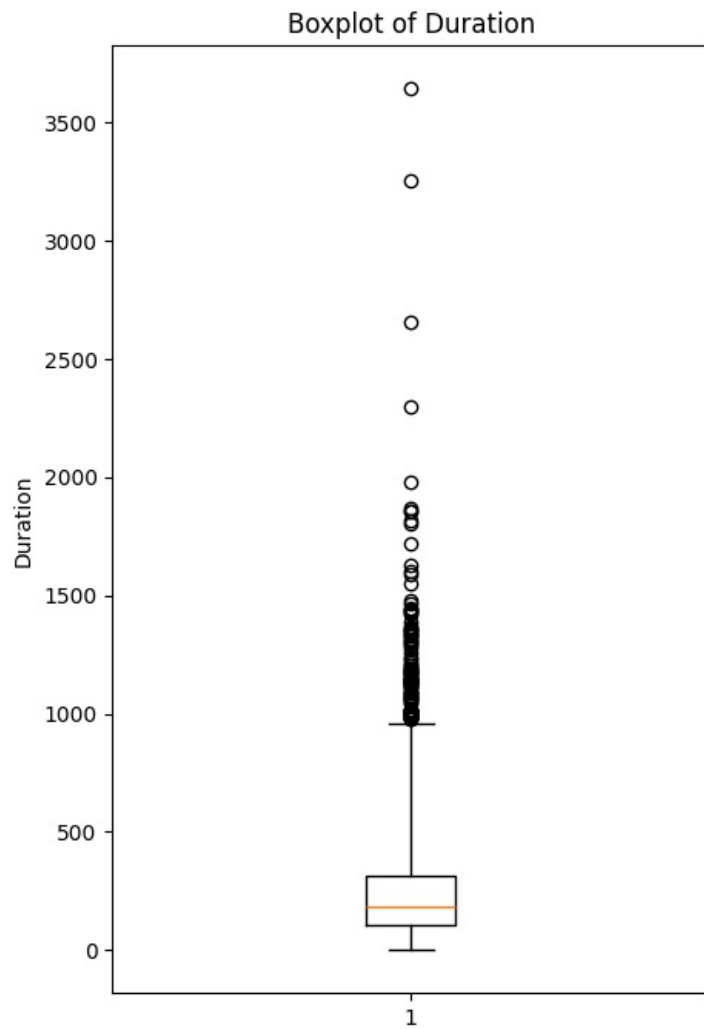
# Plotting boxplot after removing outliers
bank.plot(kind='box', subplots=True, layout=(2,5),figsize=(20,10),color='#808000')
plt.show()
```



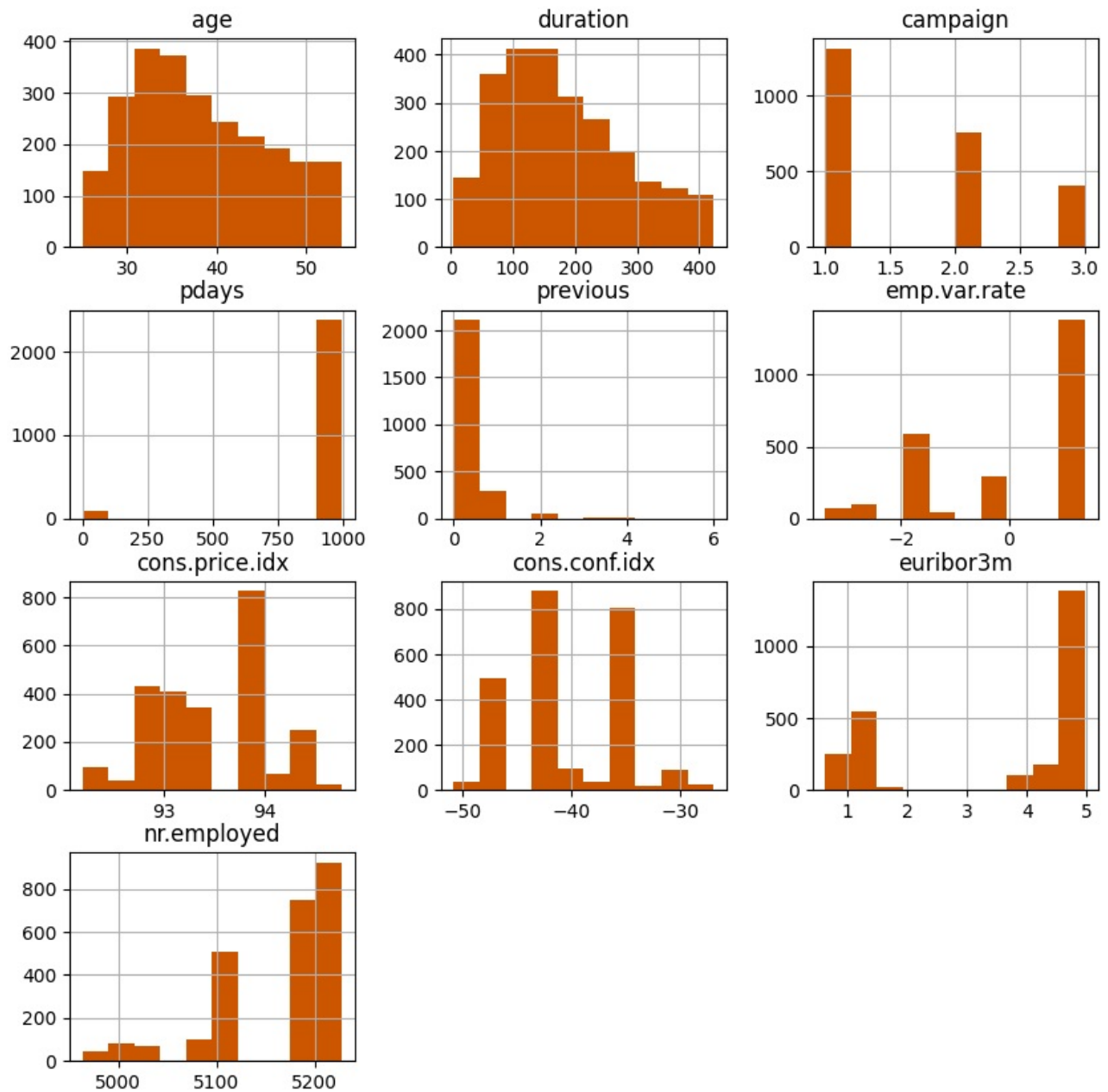
```
In [87]: # Plot histogram of 'duration'
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 5))
plt.hist(bank['duration'], bins=50, color='gray', edgecolor='black')
plt.title('Histogram of Duration')
plt.xlabel('Duration')
plt.ylabel('Frequency')
plt.show()

# Plotting a boxplot of 'duration' with potentially adjusted whiskers
plt.figure(figsize=(5, 8))
plt.boxplot(bank['duration'], whis=3) # Increase the whisker multiplier to 3
plt.title('Boxplot of Duration')
plt.ylabel('Duration')
plt.show()
```





```
In [90]: # Visualizing Numerical columns using Histplot
filtered_bank.hist(figsize=(10,10),color='#cc5500')
plt.show()
```



```
In [89]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Assuming 'bank' is your dataframe

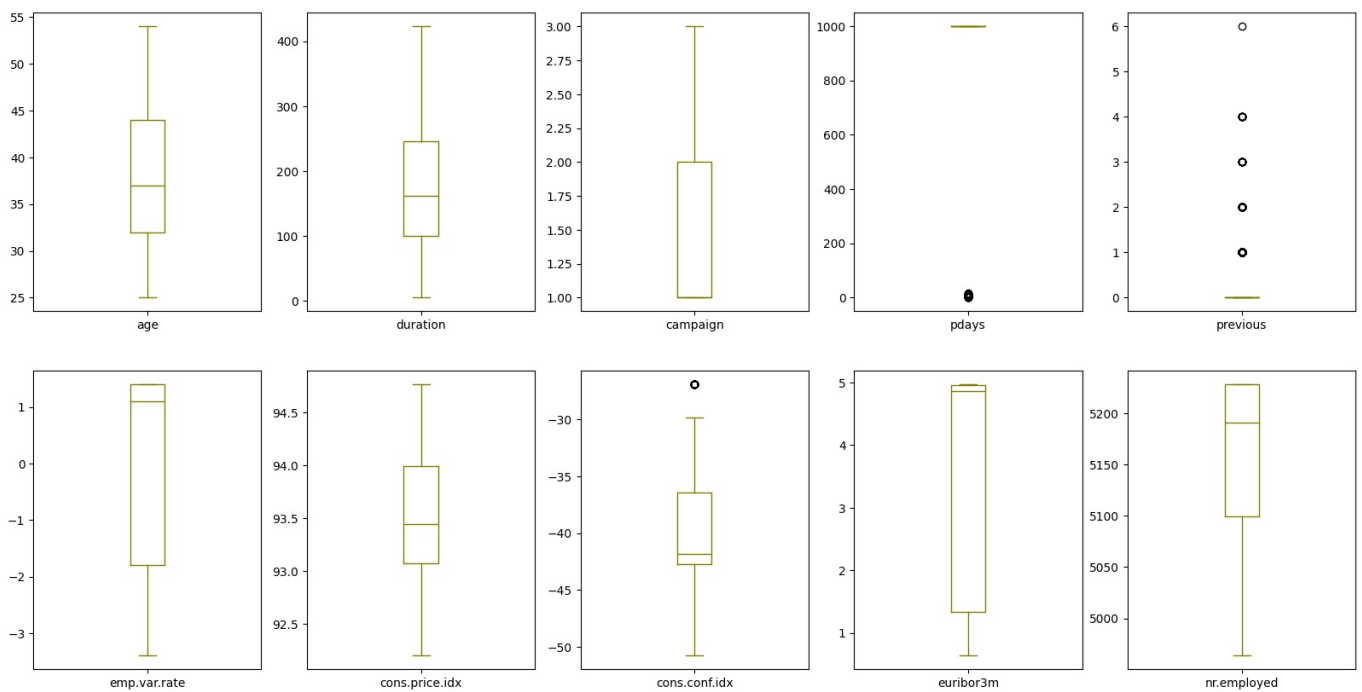
# Select the columns of interest
columns_of_interest = ['age', 'campaign', 'duration']

# Initialize an empty DataFrame to hold the filtered data
filtered_bank = bank.copy()

# Loop through each column to calculate and apply the IQR-based filter
for column in columns_of_interest:
    q1 = np.percentile(bank[column], 25)
    q3 = np.percentile(bank[column], 75)
    iqr = q3 - q1
    lower_bound = q1 - 0.5 * iqr
    upper_bound = q3 + 0.5 * iqr

    # Filter the data
    filtered_bank = filtered_bank[(bank[column] > lower_bound) & (bank[column] < upper_bound)]

# Plotting boxplot after removing outliers
filtered_bank.plot(kind='box', subplots=True, layout=(2,5), figsize=(20,10), color='#808000')
plt.show()
```

```
In [93]: # Checking for correlation using Correlation Plot
numeric_cols = filtered_bank.select_dtypes(include=[np.number])

# Calculate the correlation matrix
corr = numeric_cols.corr()

# Print the correlation matrix
print(corr)
```

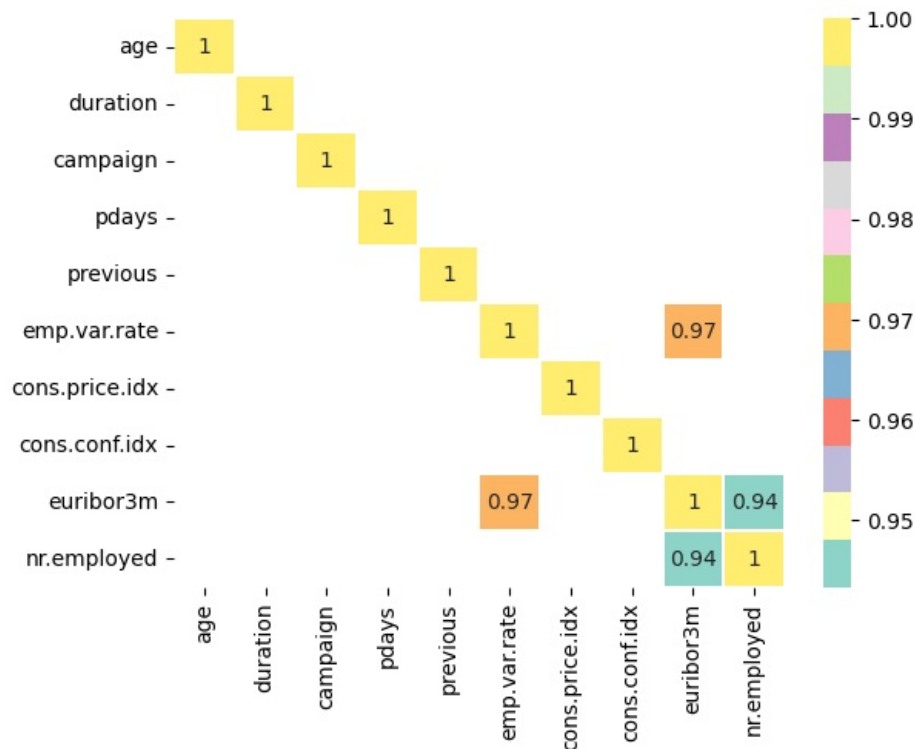
	age	duration	campaign	pdays	previous	\
age	1.000000	-0.000105	-0.017044	0.028174	-0.018973	
duration	-0.000105	1.000000	0.001270	-0.076364	0.057457	
campaign	-0.017044	0.001270	1.000000	0.037584	-0.070025	
pdays	0.028174	-0.076364	0.037584	1.000000	-0.574306	
previous	-0.018973	0.057457	-0.070025	-0.574306	1.000000	
emp.var.rate	0.067465	-0.057432	0.102236	0.272195	-0.425021	
cons.price.idx	0.029300	0.014160	0.102541	0.087898	-0.197690	
cons.conf.idx	0.051713	-0.007329	0.008159	-0.131763	-0.044772	
euribor3m	0.081060	-0.067379	0.091352	0.293233	-0.460363	
nr.employed	0.081648	-0.087543	0.084602	0.368059	-0.509903	

	emp.var.rate	cons.price.idx	cons.conf.idx	euribor3m	\
age	0.067465	0.029300	0.051713	0.081060	
duration	-0.057432	0.014160	-0.007329	-0.067379	
campaign	0.102236	0.102541	0.008159	0.091352	
pdays	0.272195	0.087898	-0.131763	0.293233	
previous	-0.425021	-0.197690	-0.044772	-0.460363	
emp.var.rate	1.000000	0.763156	0.219754	0.969234	
cons.price.idx	0.763156	1.000000	0.068188	0.665558	
cons.conf.idx	0.219754	0.068188	1.000000	0.297615	
euribor3m	0.969234	0.665558	0.297615	1.000000	
nr.employed	0.898460	0.487764	0.125245	0.943299	

	nr.employed
age	0.081648
duration	-0.087543
campaign	0.084602
pdays	0.368059
previous	-0.509903
emp.var.rate	0.898460
cons.price.idx	0.487764
cons.conf.idx	0.125245
euribor3m	0.943299
nr.employed	1.000000

```
In [ ]: corr = corr[abs(corr)>=0.90]
sns.heatmap(corr,annot=True,cmap='Set3',linewidths=0.2)
plt.show()
```

```
In [94]: corr = corr[abs(corr)>=0.90]
sns.heatmap(corr,annot=True,cmap='Set3',linewidths=0.2)
plt.show()
```



```
In [95]: # Feature Selection using Correlation
high_corr_cols = ['emp.var.rate', 'euribor3m', 'nr.employed']
```

```
In [96]: # Removing high correlated columns from the dataset
filtered_bank.drop(high_corr_cols, inplace=True, axis=1) # axis=1 indicates columns
filtered_bank.columns
```

```
Out[96]: Index(['age', 'job', 'marital', 'education', 'default', 'housing', 'loan',
               'contact', 'month', 'day_of_week', 'duration', 'campaign', 'pdays',
               'previous', 'poutcome', 'cons.price.idx', 'cons.conf.idx', 'deposit'],
              dtype='object')
```

```
In [98]: filtered_bank.shape
```

```
Out[98]: (2477, 18)
```

```
In [99]: # Conversion of categorical columns into numerical columns using label encoder.
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
lb = LabelEncoder()
bank_df_encoded = filtered_bank.apply(lb.fit_transform)
bank_df_encoded
```

```
Out[99]:
```

	age	job	marital	education	default	housing	loan	contact	month	day_of_week	duration	campaign	pdays	previous	p
2	0	7	1	3	0	2	0	1	4	4	219	0	15	0	
3	13	7	1	2	0	1	1	1	4	0	12	2	15	0	
4	22	0	1	5	0	2	0	0	7	1	51	0	15	0	
5	7	7	2	5	0	0	0	0	9	2	121	2	15	2	
7	16	2	1	5	1	2	0	0	7	1	38	1	15	0	
...
4112	6	9	2	4	0	2	0	0	7	2	148	0	15	0	
4114	5	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	3	2	46	0	15	0	
4115	14	0	1	3	0	2	0	1	3	0	211	0	15	0	
4116	2	8	2	3	0	0	0	0	6	1	57	1	15	1	
4118	9	4	2	3	0	2	0	0	7	4	168	0	15	0	

2477 rows × 18 columns

```
In [102]: bank_df_encoded['deposit'].value_counts()
```

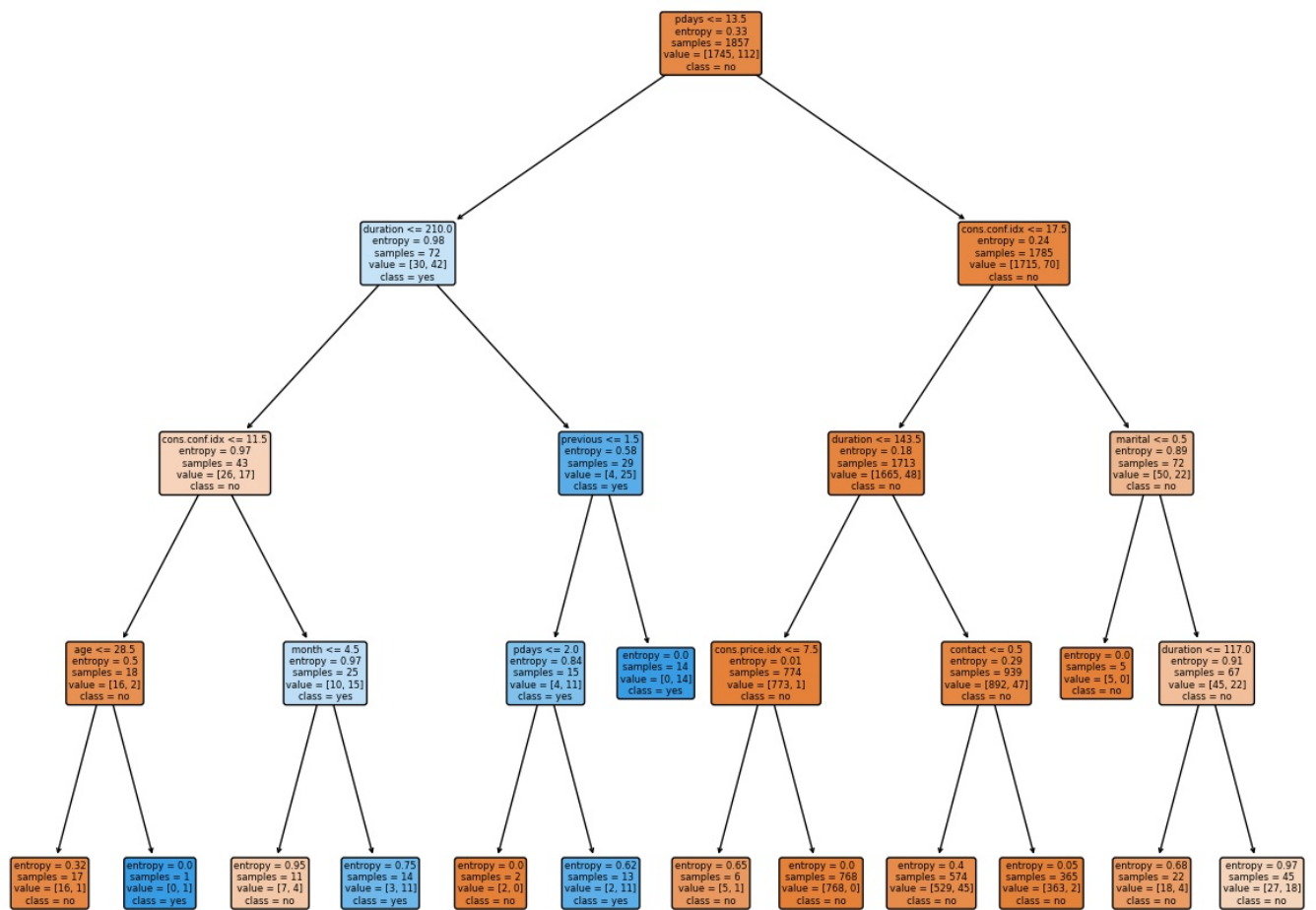
```
Out[102]: deposit
0      2325
1       152
Name: count, dtype: int64
```



```
In [123]: # Define the figure size for a square shape
plt.figure(figsize=(15, 12))

# Plot the decision tree
plot_tree(bank, feature_names=fn, class_names=cn, filled=True, proportion=False, rounded=True, precision=2)

# Show the plot
plt.show()
```



In []: