

# Assignment 2

keerthi Tiyyagura

2023-10-01

```
library(class)
library(caret)
```

```
## Loading required package: ggplot2
```

```
## Loading required package: lattice
```

```
#Loading the libraries class,caret,e1071
```

```
library(e1071)
```

Read the data.

```
universal.df <- read.csv("UniversalBank.csv")
dim(universal.df)
```

```
## [1] 5000 14
```

```
t(t(names(universal.df)))
```

```
##      [,1]
## [1,] "ID"
## [2,] "Age"
## [3,] "Experience"
## [4,] "Income"
## [5,] "ZIP.Code"
## [6,] "Family"
## [7,] "CCAvg"
## [8,] "Education"
## [9,] "Mortgage"
## [10,] "Personal.Loan"
## [11,] "Securities.Account"
## [12,] "CD.Account"
## [13,] "Online"
## [14,] "CreditCard"
```

```
#Here, The t function creates a transpose of the data frame.
```

Drop ID and ZIP

```
universal.df <- universal.df[,-c(1,5)]
```

#Split Data into 60% training and 40% validation.Before we split, let us transform the categorical variables into dummy variables.

*# Only Education needs to be converted to factor since it has more than two categories.*

```
universal.df$Education <- as.factor(universal.df$Education)
```

*# Now, convert Education to Dummy Variables*

```
groups <- dummyVars(~., data = universal.df)
```

*# This will creates the dummy groups*

```
universal_m.df <- as.data.frame(predict(groups,universal.df))
```

```
set.seed(1)
```

*# Important to ensure that we get the same sample if we rerun the code,use set.seed() function.*

```
train.index <- sample(row.names(universal_m.df), 0.6*dim(universal_m.df)[1])
```

```
valid.index <- setdiff(row.names(universal_m.df), train.index)
```

```
train.df <- universal_m.df[train.index,]
```

```
valid.df <- universal_m.df[valid.index,]
```

```
t(t(names(train.df)))
```

```
##      [,1]
## [1,] "Age"
## [2,] "Experience"
## [3,] "Income"
## [4,] "Family"
## [5,] "CCAvg"
## [6,] "Education.1"
## [7,] "Education.2"
## [8,] "Education.3"
## [9,] "Mortgage"
## [10,] "Personal.Loan"
## [11,] "Securities.Account"
## [12,] "CD.Account"
## [13,] "Online"
## [14,] "CreditCard"
```

Now, let us normalize the data

```
train.norm.df <- train.df[,-10]
```

*#The Personal Income is the 10th variable*

```
valid.norm.df <- valid.df[,-10]
```

```
norm.values <- preProcess(train.df[, -10], method=c("center", "scale"))
```

```
train.norm.df <- predict(norm.values, train.df[, -10])

valid.norm.df <- predict(norm.values, valid.df[, -10])
```

Consider the following customer:

1. Age = 40, Experience = 10, Income = 84, Family = 2, CCAvg = 2, Education\_1 = 0, Education\_2 = 1, Education\_3 = 0, Mortgage = 0, Securities Account = 0, CD Account = 0, Online = 1, and Credit Card = 1. Perform a k-NN classification with all predictors except ID and ZIP code using k = 1. Remember to transform categorical predictors with more than two categories into dummy variables first. Specify the success class as 1 (loan acceptance), and use the default cutoff value of 0.5. How would this customer be classified?

```
#converted all categorical variables to dummy variables
#create a new sample
new_customer <- data.frame(
  Age = 40,
  Experience = 10,
  Income = 84,
  Family = 2,
  CCAvg = 2,
  Education.1 = 0,
  Education.2 = 1,
  Education.3 = 0,
  Mortgage = 0,
  Securities.Account = 0,
  CD.Account = 0,
  Online = 1,
  CreditCard = 1
)

# Normalize the new customer

new.cust.norm <- new_customer
new.cust.norm <- predict(norm.values, new.cust.norm)
```

Performing K-NN classification, predict k using K-NN

```
knn.pred1 <- class::knn(train = train.norm.df,
                        test = new.cust.norm,
                        cl = train.df$Personal.Loan, k = 1)

knn.pred1
```

```
## [1] 0
## Levels: 0 1
```

2. What is a choice of k that balances between overfitting and ignoring the predictor information?

```
# Calculate the accuracy for each value of k
# Set the range of k values to consider
```

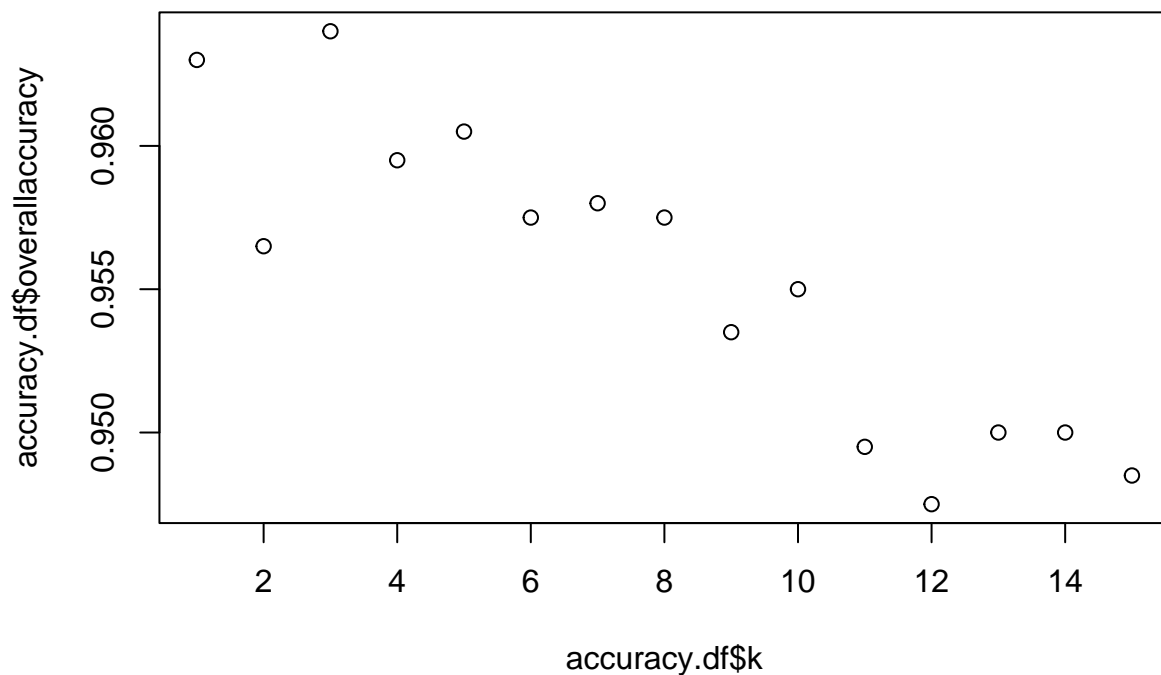
```

accuracy.df <- data.frame(k = seq(1, 15, 1), overallaccuracy = rep(0, 15))
for(i in 1:15) {
  knn.pred <- class::knn(train = train.norm.df,
                        test = valid.norm.df,
                        cl = train.df$Personal.Loan, k = i)
  accuracy.df[i, 2] <- confusionMatrix(knn.pred,
                                     as.factor(valid.df$P
which(accuracy.df[,2] == max(accuracy.df[,2]))

```

```
## [1] 3
```

```
plot(accuracy.df$k,accuracy.df$overallaccuracy)
```



3.Show the confusion matrix for the validation data that results from using the best k.

```

#The confusion matrix for best k, here k=3
knn.pred2 <- class::knn(train = train.norm.df,
                        test = valid.norm.df,
                        cl = train.df$Personal.Loan,k=3)
knn.pred2

```

```

##      [1] 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0
##      [38] 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 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
##      [75] 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

```



```
confusionMatrix(knn.pred2, as.factor(valid.df$Personal.Loan), positive = "1")
```

```
## Confusion Matrix and Statistics
##
##           Reference
## Prediction    0    1
##           0 1786   63
##           1    9  142
##
##           Accuracy : 0.964
##           95% CI : (0.9549, 0.9717)
##           No Information Rate : 0.8975
##           P-Value [Acc > NIR] : < 2.2e-16
##
##           Kappa : 0.7785
##
## Mcnemar's Test P-Value : 4.208e-10
##
##           Sensitivity : 0.6927
##           Specificity : 0.9950
##           Pos Pred Value : 0.9404
##           Neg Pred Value : 0.9659
##           Prevalence : 0.1025
##           Detection Rate : 0.0710
##           Detection Prevalence : 0.0755
##           Balanced Accuracy : 0.8438
##
##           'Positive' Class : 1
##
```

4. Consider the following customer: Age = 40, Experience = 10, Income = 84, Family = 2, CCAvg = 2, Education\_1 = 0, Education\_2 = 1, Education\_3 = 0, Mortgage = 0, Securities Account = 0, CD Account = 0, Online = 1 and Credit Card = 1. Classify the customer using the best k.

```
#Data of the new customer which is again classified using the best k=3
new_customer1 <- data.frame(
  Age = 40,
  Experience = 10,
  Income = 84,
  Family = 2,
  CCAvg = 2,
  Education.1 = 0,
  Education.2 = 1,
  Education.3 = 0,
  Mortgage = 0,
  Securities.Account = 0,
  CD.Account = 0,
  Online = 1,
  CreditCard = 1
)
new.cust.norm1 <- new_customer1
new.cust.norm1 <- predict(norm.values, new.cust.norm1)
knn.pred3 <- class::knn(train = train.norm.df,
```



[illegible]



```
confusionMatrix(knn.pred4,as.factor(train.df1$Personal.Loan))
```

```
cat("Matrix for Training data:", "\n")
```

```
confusionMatrix(knn.pred4,as.factor(train.df1$Personal.Loan))
```

9

```
## Accuracy : 0.9736
## 95% CI : (0.9665, 0.9795)
## No Information Rate : 0.9004
## P-Value [Acc > NIR] : < 2.2e-16
##
## Kappa : 0.8365
##
## McNemar's Test P-Value : 1.288e-11
##
## Sensitivity : 0.9978
## Specificity : 0.7550
## Pos Pred Value : 0.9736
## Neg Pred Value : 0.9741
## Prevalence : 0.9004
## Detection Rate : 0.8984
## Detection Prevalence : 0.9228
## Balanced Accuracy : 0.8764
##
## 'Positive' Class : 0
##
```

```
#K-NN prediction for validation data(30%)
knn.pred5 <- class::knn(train = train.norm.df1,  
                        test = valid.norm.df2,  
                        cl = train.df1$Personal.Loan, k=3)  
knn.pred5
```

[illegible]



```
#K-NN prediction for testing data(20%)  
knn.pred6 <- class::knn(train = train.norm.df1,  
                        test = test.norm.df1,  
                        cl = train.df1$Personal.Loan, k=3)  
knn.pred6
```

12

```
confusionMatrix(knn.pred6,as.factor(test.df1$Personal.Loan))
```

```
cat("Matrix for test data: ", "\n")
```

```
confusionMatrix(knn.pred6,as.factor(test.df1$Personal.Loan))
```

13

```

##
##          Accuracy : 0.968
##          95% CI : (0.9551, 0.978)
##    No Information Rate : 0.926
##    P-Value [Acc > NIR] : 1.208e-08
##
##          Kappa : 0.7256
##
##    McNemar's Test P-Value : 4.785e-05
##
##          Sensitivity : 0.9957
##          Specificity : 0.6216
##    Pos Pred Value : 0.9705
##    Neg Pred Value : 0.9200
##          Prevalence : 0.9260
##    Detection Rate : 0.9220
##    Detection Prevalence : 0.9500
##    Balanced Accuracy : 0.8087
##
##    'Positive' Class : 0
##

```

#### Comparison of Confusion Matrices and Differences:

The Confusion matrix is generally used to estimate the values and performance of a model in classification type. It results the true positive, false positive, true negative and false negative predictions made by the model for each class.

- Test set Vs Training set:

In Test set, the accuracy is 0.968 and the accuracy in Training set is 0.9736. It shows the slight difference in the accuracy values. Accuracy of Test set is lower than Training set.

- Test set Vs Validation set:

The accuracy of Test set and Validation sets are 0.968 and 0.9527. Here the accuracy of Test set is higher than the Validation set.

Reason: By providing the data to the sets will give the differences in values to the sets. Here, in the above cases also it gave us the slight difference in accuracy along with sensitivity and specificity.