

✓ Bank Marketing Data Analysis

This notebook presents an analysis of the `bankmarketing.csv` dataset, which includes data related to a bank's marketing campaigns. The main goal is to understand customer behavior and predict whether a client will subscribe to a term deposit.

```
import pandas as pd

# Load the dataset
df = pd.read_csv('bankmarketing.csv')

# Display the first few rows
df.head()
```



	age	job	marital	education	default	housing	loan	contact	month	day_o
0	56	housemaid	married	basic.4y	no	no	no	telephone	may	
1	57	services	married	high.school	unknown	no	no	telephone	may	
2	37	services	married	high.school	no	yes	no	telephone	may	
3	40	admin.	married	basic.6y	no	no	no	telephone	may	
4	56	services	married	high.school	no	no	yes	telephone	may	

5 rows × 21 columns

```
# Check for missing values
print("Missing values:\n", df.isnull().sum())

# Check data types
print("\nData types:\n", df.dtypes)
```



```
Missing values:
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
y                0
dtype: int64
```

Data types:

```
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
y                object
dtype: object
```

```
# Summary statistics for numerical features
df.describe()
```

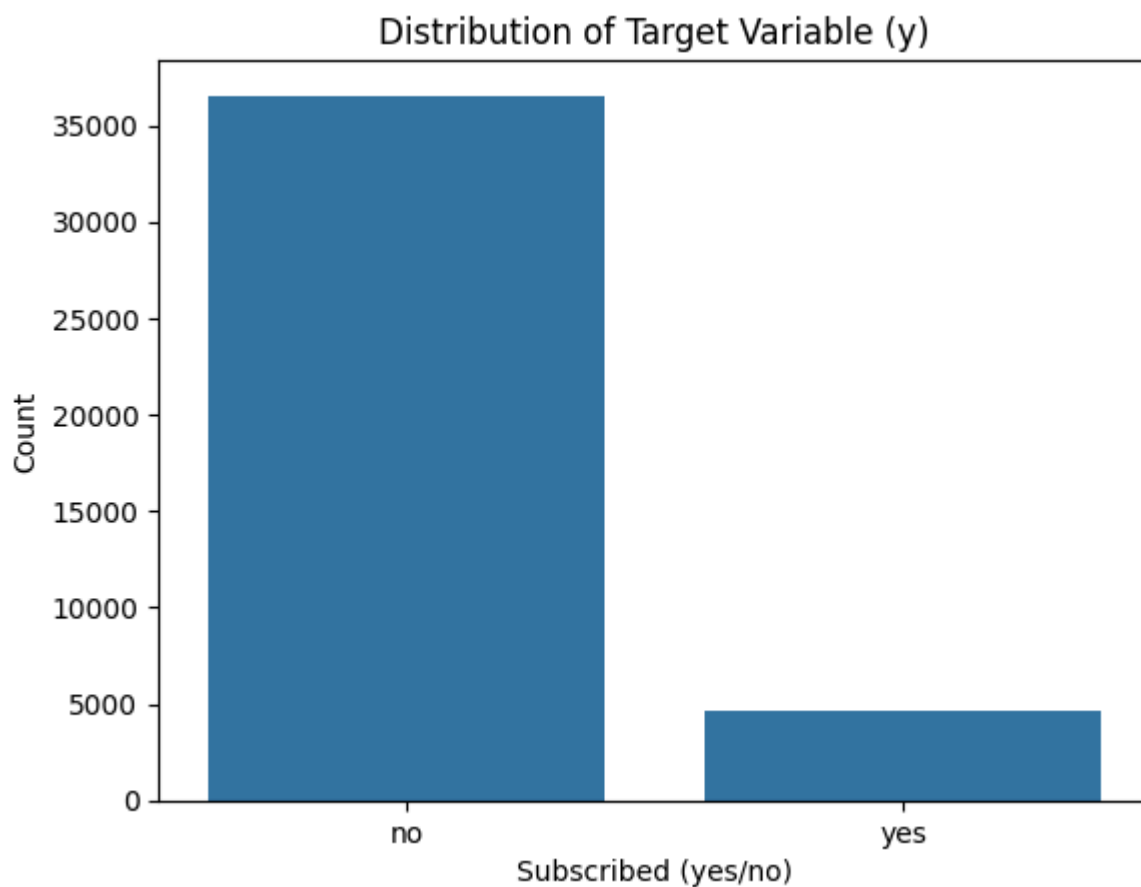


	age	duration	campaign	pdays	previous	emp.var.rate
count	41188.00000	41188.000000	41188.000000	41188.000000	41188.000000	41188.000000
mean	40.02406	258.285010	2.567593	962.475454	0.172963	0.081886
std	10.42125	259.279249	2.770014	186.910907	0.494901	1.570960
min	17.00000	0.000000	1.000000	0.000000	0.000000	-3.400000
25%	32.00000	102.000000	1.000000	999.000000	0.000000	-1.800000
50%	38.00000	180.000000	2.000000	999.000000	0.000000	1.100000
75%	47.00000	319.000000	3.000000	999.000000	0.000000	1.400000
max	98.00000	4918.000000	56.000000	999.000000	7.000000	1.400000

Start coding or [generate](#) with AI.

```
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

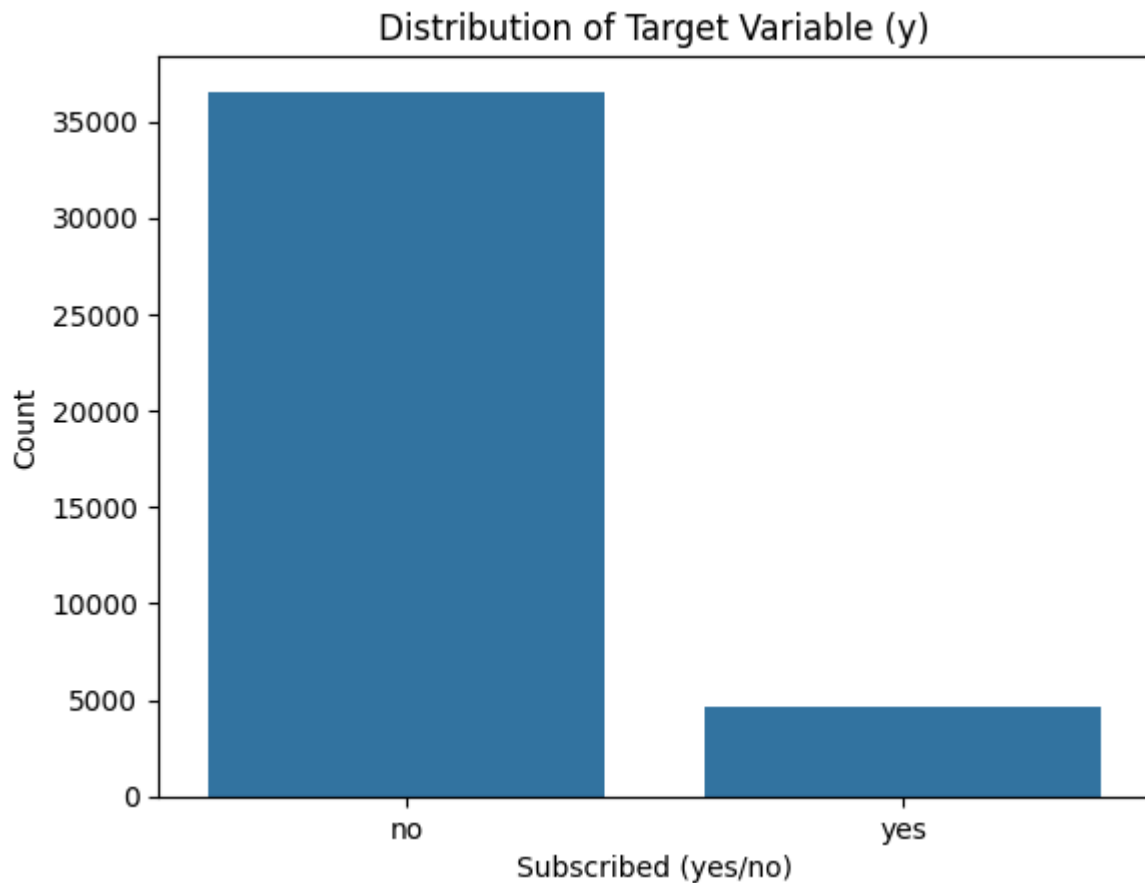
# Plotting the count of target variable 'y'
sns.countplot(x='y', data=df)
plt.title('Distribution of Target Variable (y)')
plt.xlabel('Subscribed (yes/no)')
plt.ylabel('Count')
plt.show()
```



Double-click (or enter) to edit

```
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Plotting the count of target variable 'y'
sns.countplot(x='y', data=df)
plt.title('Distribution of Target Variable (y)')
plt.xlabel('Subscribed (yes/no)')
plt.ylabel('Count')
plt.show()
```



Double-click (or enter) to edit

```
# Correlation matrix for numerical features
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Select only numerical features
numerical_df = df.select_dtypes(include=['int64', 'float64'])

# Compute correlation matrix
corr_matrix = numerical_df.corr()

# Plot heatmap
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
sns.heatmap(corr_matrix, annot=True, cmap='coolwarm', linewidths=0.5)
plt.title('Correlation Matrix for Numerical Features')
plt.show()
```

