

# Bank Marketing Dataset

**Assignment 1** 

**Machine Learning Fundamentals** 

Miguel Cruzeiro (107660)

Miguel Figueiredo (108287)

**Professor** 

Petia Georgieva

### Context

- Dataset from a Portuguese Bank's Direct
   Marketing Campaign
- Binary Classification Problem
- Predict whether a client will subscribe to a term deposit

deposit				
age	job	marital	education	
default	balance	housing	loan	
contact	day	month	duration	
campaign	pdays	previous	poutcome	



### 1

2

3

(4

5

7

8

9

11

12

### State of the art

#### **Deteting important features**

Using Data Mining Techniques for Detecting the Important Features of the Bank Direct Marketing Data

Tuba Parlar and Songul Kakilli Acaravci

 Reducing the feature set increases the classifier's performance







#### Optimizing bank marketing campaigns

A data-driven approach to predict the success of banktelemarketing
Sergio Moro, Paulo Cortez and Paulo Rita

- Success rate for client subscription is low (12.38%)
- Contacting only 50% of clients ranked by the predictive model, the bank could achieve 79% of successful outcomes.

### 1

2

5

8

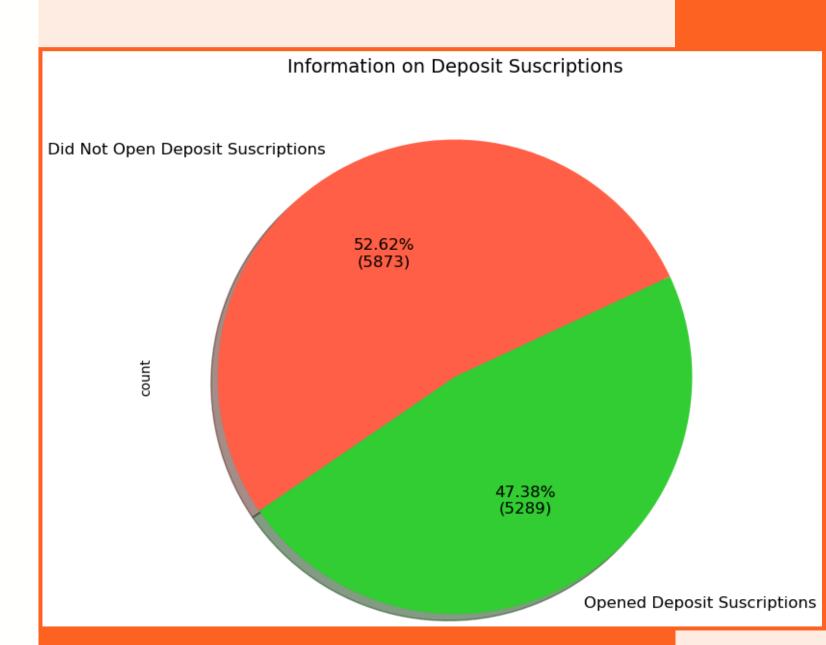
9

**1**1

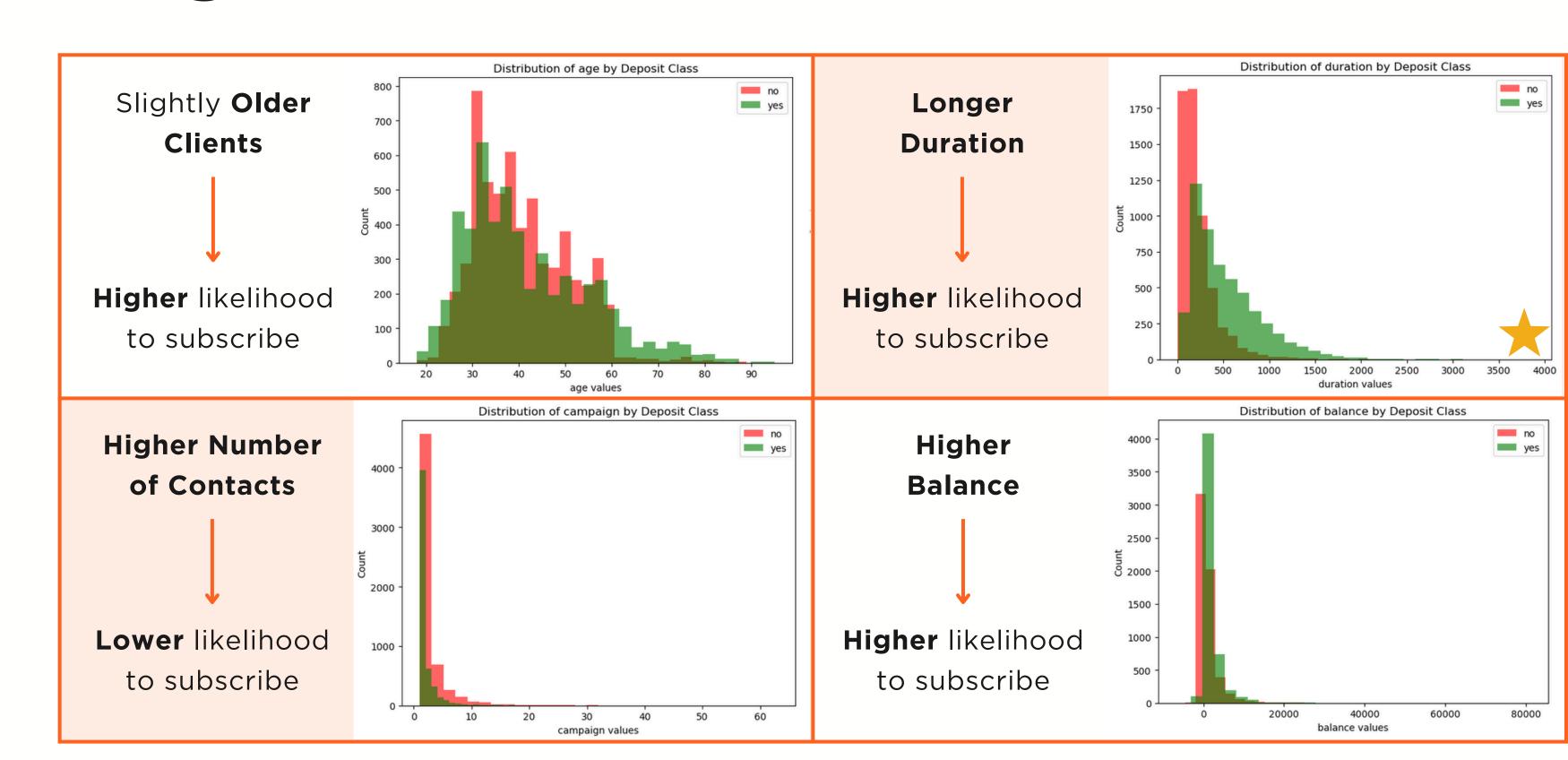
12

## Dataset Information

- Fairly Balanced dataset -
- Accuracy is a suitable metric for evaluating the performance of the model
- 17 Features
- Information from 11162 individuals
- Binary Classification Problem



# Feature Distribution related to target variable - Num. Features



(

( 1:

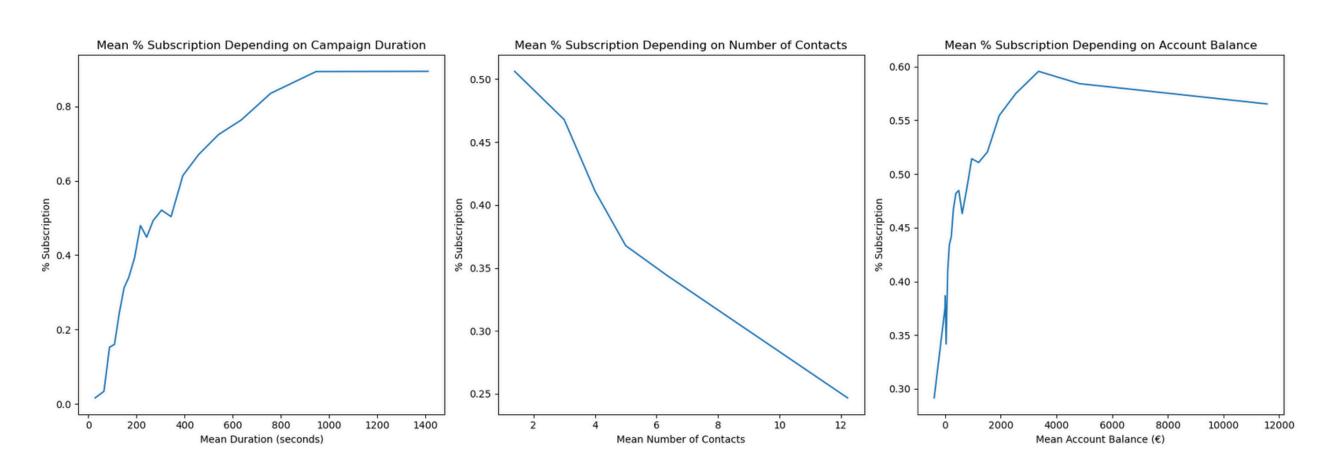
# Feature Distribution related to target variable - Cat. Features



# Factors influencing deposit subscriptions

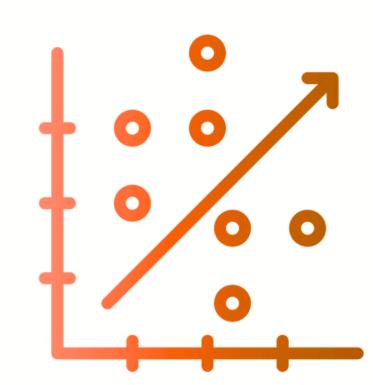
- Duration of the campaign and Account Balance have a significant impact on the subscription rate
- Number of contacts has a negative correlation with subscription rates

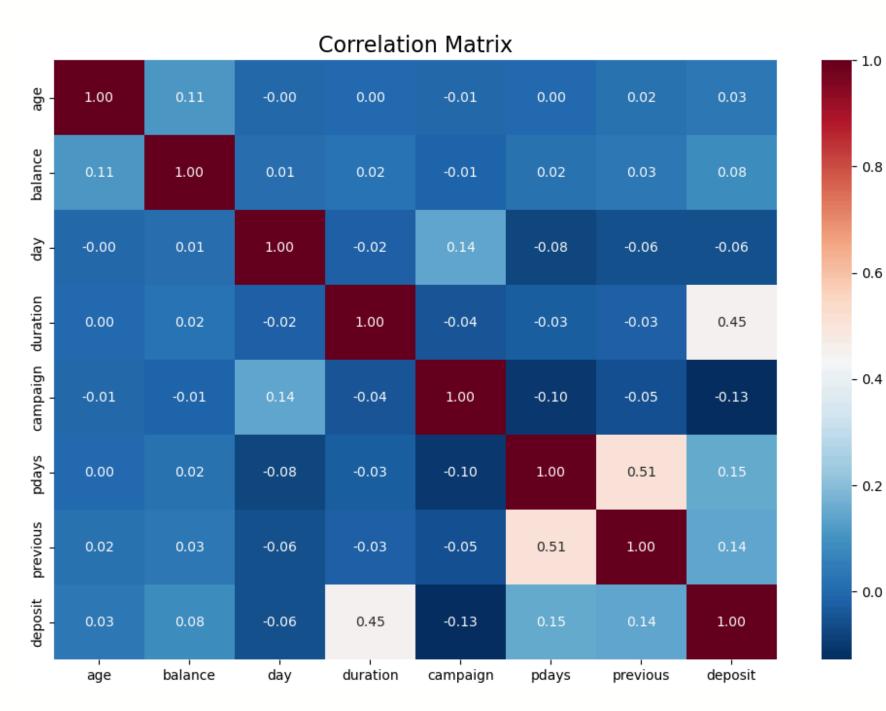




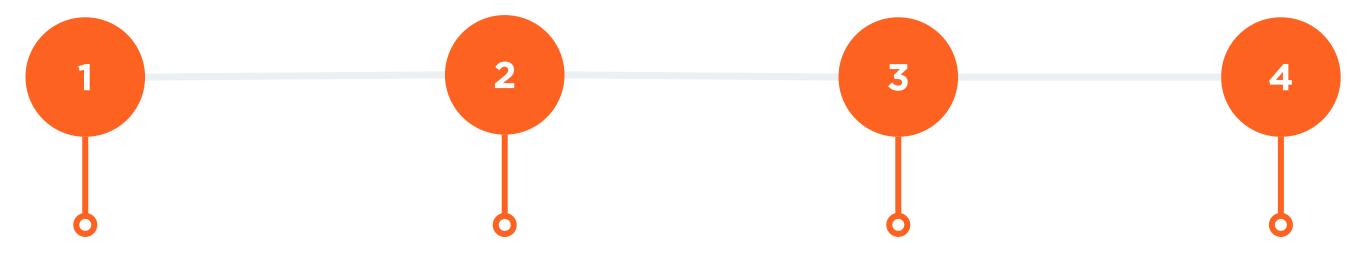
# Correlation between features

- Strong Correlation Between Call Duration and Deposit Outcome
- Minimal Correlation of some variables with Deposit Outcome





### Methodology



## DATA PREPROCESSING

- Handling missing values
- Variable Encoding
- Standardization

12

## TRAIN-TEST SPLIT

- Training Set 80%
- Test Set 20%

### MODEL SELECTION

- KNN
- Logistic Regression
- Random Forest
- SVM

### PARAMETER TUNING

GridSearch on
training set to find
the best
Hyperparameters
(scoring = accuracy)

## Parameter Tuning

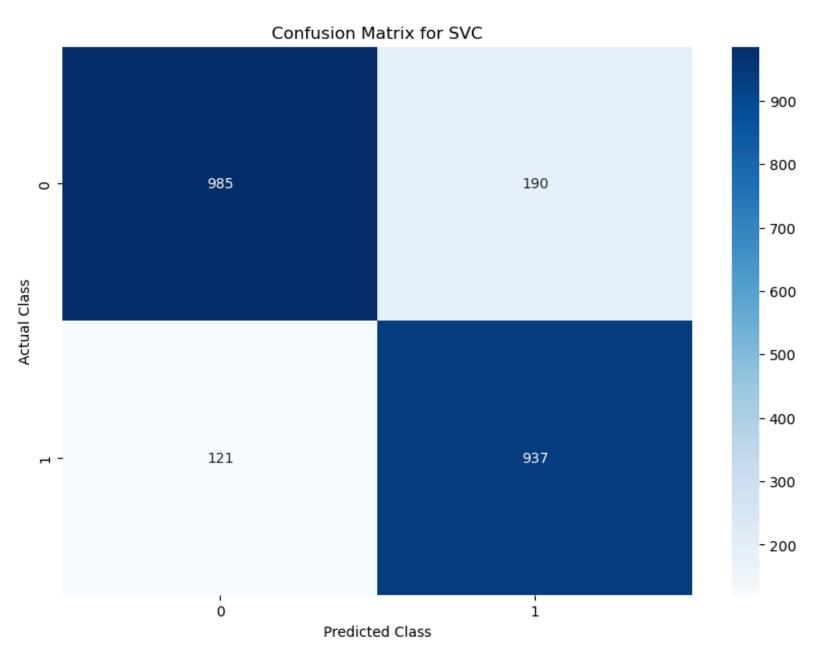
# GRID SEARCH ON TRAINING SET

- Exhaustive Search
- Maximizing Accuracy

Model Name	Best Hyperparameters	Best Score (Accuracy)
Knn	metric: 'minkowski', n_neighbors: 16, p: 2, weights: 'distance'	0.818
Logistic Regression	<b>C</b> : 0.1, <b>solver</b> : 'saga', <b>penalty</b> : 'l1'	0.828
Random Forest	max_depth: 30, min_samples_leaf: 2, n_estimators: 400	0.855
Support Vector Classifier	<b>C</b> : 100, <b>gamma</b> : 0.01	0.851

## Results

Model Name	Accuracy	Precision	Recall	F1 Score
Knn	0.827	0.827	0.825	0.826
Logistic Regression	0.829	0.828	0.828	0.828
Random Forest	0.858	0.860	0.860	0.858
Support Vector Classifier	0.861	0.861	0.862	0.861

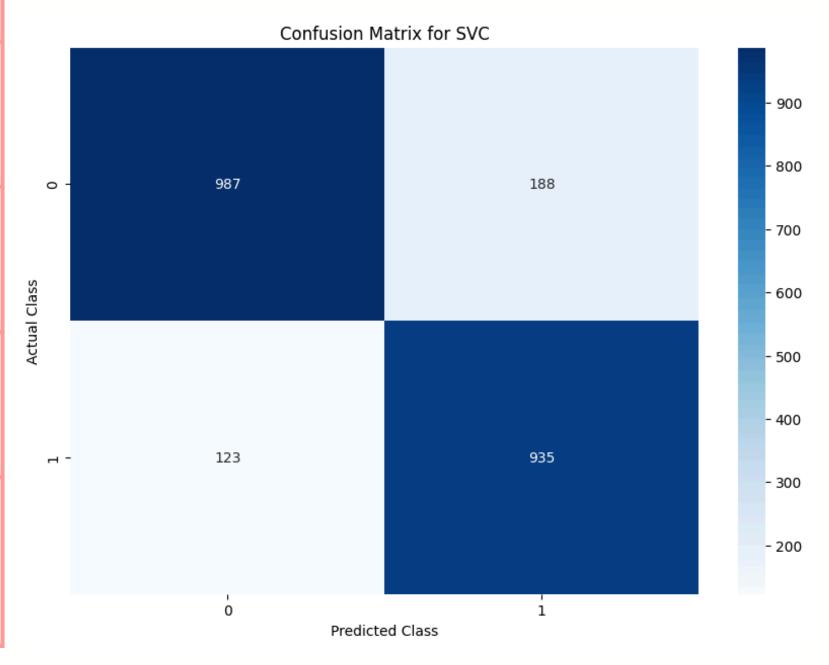


## Results after Feature Removal

1	
2	
$\succeq$	

Model Name	Accuracy	Precision	Recall	F1 Score
Knn	0.830	0.830	0.828	0.829
Logistic Regression	0.830	0.829	0.829	0.829
Random Forest	0.858	0.859	0.860	0.858
Support Vector Classifier	0.861	0.861	0.862	0.861

 Removed the 8 least Important Features



# 2 3

### Conclusion

- Best Models: SVC & Random Forest
- Parameter Tuning maximizing accuracy
- Feature Removal improved results while:
  - Reducing the feature scope
  - Reducing computational complexity

12

