

Week 8

1-Team members details :

Group name: Scientists

Members

Name	Email	Country	College/Company
Aly Ahmed Refaat	alyahmed1947@gmail.com	Egypt	Fresh computer engineering graduate, Cairo university
Mazen Hawwa	xotofloyt@gmail.com	United Arab Emirates	Self Employed - IT
Mohammed Wahba	mohammedwahba9@gmail.com	Saudi Arabia	computer science
Betty Wairegi	wairreb@gmail.com	Kenya	USIU student, IT

Specialization: Data science

2-Problem description:

ABC Bank wants to sell its term deposit product to customers and before launching the product they want to develop a model which help them in understanding whether a particular customer will buy their product or not , the model will predict whether the customer will buy the product or not based on customer's past interaction with bank or other Financial Institution.

3. Data understanding

The list of data types for this dataset include:

RangeIndex: 41188 entries, 0 to 41187

Data columns (total 21 columns):

Column Non-Null Count Dtype

```
---
0 age          41188 non-null int64
1 job          41188 non-null object
2 marital      41188 non-null object
3 education    41188 non-null object
4 default      41188 non-null object
5 housing      41188 non-null object
```

```

6 loan      41188 non-null object
7 contact   41188 non-null object
8 month     41188 non-null object
9 day_of_week 41188 non-null object
10 duration  41188 non-null int64
11 campaign  41188 non-null int64
12 pdays     41188 non-null int64
13 previous  41188 non-null int64
14 poutcome  41188 non-null object
15 emp.var.rate 41188 non-null float64
16 cons.price.idx 41188 non-null float64
17 cons.conf.idx 41188 non-null float64
18 euribor3m  41188 non-null float64
19 nr.employed 41188 non-null float64
20 y         41188 non-null object
dtypes: float64(5), int64(5), object(11)
memory usage: 6.6+ MB
- This dataset has no NA values.

```

Variable types

Numeric	10
Categorical	10
Boolean	1

- Duplicates=12 rows

Problems with the data

- Imbalanced class- target variable

Approaches to solve the problems

- Under-sampling: This method reduces the number of the majority class by randomly eliminating some of the training set observations; it could cause underfitting if the ratio of under-sampling was large.
- Over-sampling: This is the opposite of under-sampling where we duplicate the number of minority class observations up to a certain value to avoid overfitting.
- SMOTE (Synthetic Minority Over Sampling Technique): Here the minority class is over-sampled by creating “synthetic” examples rather than by over-sampling with replacement. These introduced

synthetic examples are based along the line segments joining a defined number of k minority class nearest neighbours.