# PHASE-I: DATA PRE-PROCESSING AND CLEANING

#### Team Member's Details:

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#### **Problem Description:**

XYZ Bank wants to send personalized Christmas offers to different customer groups instead of sending the same offer to all. The goal is to create no more than 5 customer segments using machine learning to improve the efficiency of the campaign.

# Data Understanding:

- The dataset has 1,000,000 rows and 48 columns, but the column names were not clearly defined and contained inconsistent naming.
- Some column names did not match the actual data they represented, causing confusion in understanding the dataset.
- There were mismatches in data types: some columns were marked as object but contained numeric or date values, requiring type conversion.
- The dataset had too many dimensions, making it harder to analyze without narrowing the focus to key features.
- A significant number of columns had considerable null values, especially in columns like renta (household income) and conyuemp (spouse employee index).

# What type of data you have got for analysis?

Key data types include:

- Demographics: Age, gender, country of residence.
- Account/Product Usage: Savings, credit cards, mortgages.
- Income/Financial: Household income, customer activity.
- Geographical: Province and residence details.
- Employment: Employee status, spouse information.
- Transaction/Time-based: Payroll, direct debit, contract start date.

#### The data has the following issues:

- Missing Values: Several columns have a significant amount of missing data.
- Outliers: There are extreme values that deviate from typical ranges.
- Data Type Mismatch: Some columns have incorrect data types, requiring conversion.
- Inconsistent Column Naming: Column names are unclear and need standardization.
- Too Many Dimensions: The dataset has a high number of columns, making it complex to analyze.

### Approach towards problems:

- Renaming Columns: All columns were renamed for clarity and consistency.
- Handling Outliers: Outliers were identified using the unique() function and removed by dropping rows with extreme values.
- Correcting Data Types: Data types were converted to their appropriate formats to ensure accurate analysis.
- Dealing with Missing Values:
  - Columns with a high percentage of missing values (e.g., 90% or more) were removed.
  - Rows with significant missing values were assessed for importance and removed if necessary.
  - ❖ Techniques like mean imputation were considered, but unique missing values that couldn't be meaningfully replaced were removed.
  - Removing Columns with Single Unique Values: Columns containing only one unique value were removed as they provided no useful information for analysis.