

Assignment 2

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#Directions of the problem Universal bank is a young bank growing rapidly in terms of overall customer acquisition. The majority of these customers are liability customers (depositors) with varying sizes of relationship with the bank.

The customer base of asset customers (borrowers) is quite small, and the bank is interested in expanding this base rapidly in more loan business. In particular, it wants to explore ways of converting its liability customers to personal loan customers.

A campaign that the bank ran last year for liability customers showed a healthy conversion rate of over 9% success. This has encouraged the retail marketing department to devise smarter campaigns with better target marketing. The goal is to use k-NN to predict whether a new customer will accept a loan offer. This will serve as the basis for the design of a new campaign.

Partition the data into training (60%) and validation (40%) sets.

#Importing data and Cleaning

#Loading libraries CLASS, CARET, e1071

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

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

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

```
library(e1071)
```

#Import and read CSV data

```
ubank <- read.csv("C:/Users/yashw/FML/UniversalBank.csv")
dim(ubank)
```

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

```
#The t function creates a transpose of the data frame.
t(t(names(ubank)))
```

```
##      [,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"
```

#Eliminating variables (ID & ZIP code) from the dataset

```
ubank <- ubank[,-c(1,5)]
```

#One categorical predictor of transformation is education. It must be divided into dummy variables because it has more than two categories.

```
ubank$Education <- as.factor(ubank$Education)
```

#Creating dummy variables for education variable

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

```
ubank_m <- as.data.frame(predict(groups,ubank))
```

#Partitioning the data to 60% Training and 40% Validation

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

```
train_set <- sample(row.names(ubank_m), 0.6*dim(ubank_m)[1])
```

#need to look at hints

```
valid_set <- setdiff(row.names(ubank_m), train_set)
```

```
train_data <- ubank_m[train_set,]
```

```
valid_data <- ubank_m[valid_set,]
```

```
t(t(names(train_data)))
```

```
##      [,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, Normalising the data

```
train_norm <- train_data[, -10]

valid_norm <- valid_data[, -10]

norm_values <- preProcess(train_data[, -10], method=c("center", "scale"))

train_norm <- predict(norm_values, train_data[, -10])

valid_norm <- predict(norm_values, valid_data[, -10])
```

#Creating new customer data:

```
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
)

#Normalizing the new customer data

new_cust_norm <- predict(norm_values, new_customer)
```

#1.Performing K-NN classification

```
knn_pred1 <- class::knn(train = train_norm,
                        test = new_cust_norm,
                        cl = train_data$Personal.Loan, k = 1)

knn_pred1
```

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

#2.For calculating the choice of k that balances between over fitting and ignoring the predictor information,

- i) Calculate the accuracy for each value of K
- ii) set the range of K values to consider

```

accuracy <- data.frame(k = seq(1, 15, 1), overallaccuracy = rep(0, 15))

for(i in 1:15) {
  knn_pred <- class::knn(train = train_norm,
                        test = valid_norm,
                        cl = train_data$Personal.Loan, k = i)

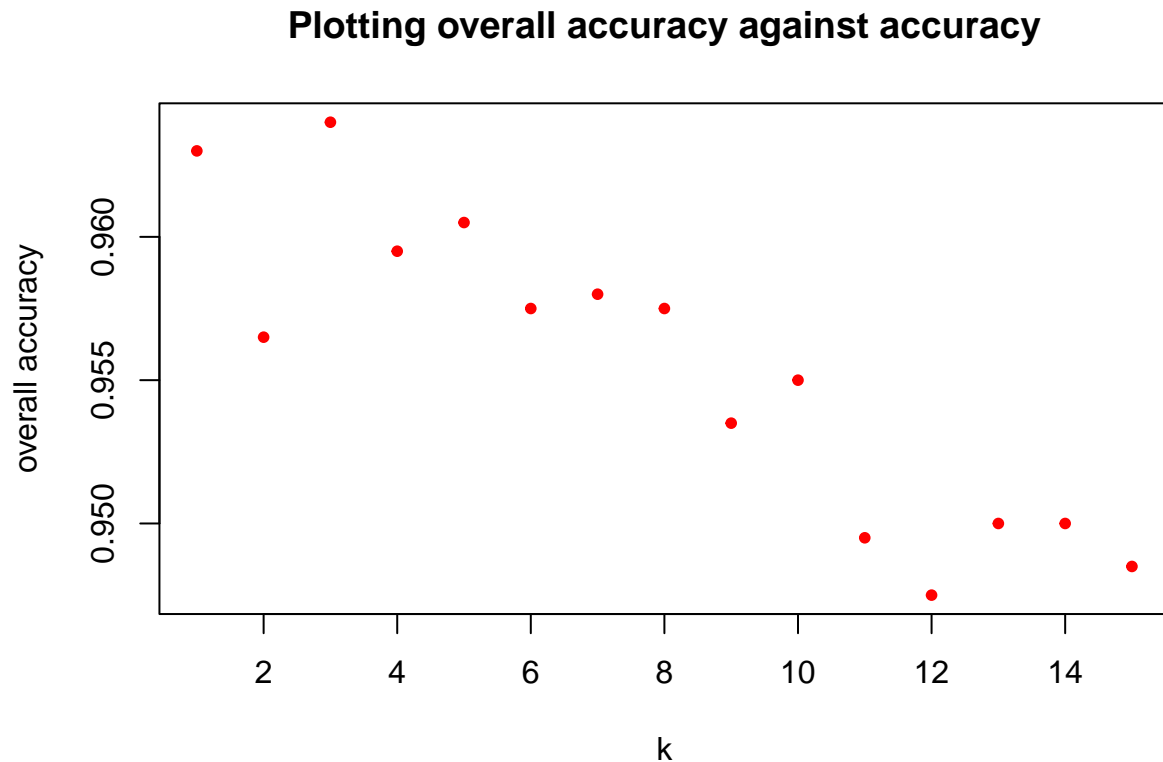
  accuracy[i, 2] <- confusionMatrix(knn_pred,
    as.factor(valid_data$Personal.Loan), positive = "1")$overall[1]
}

which(accuracy[,2] == max(accuracy[,2]))

```

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

```
plot(accuracy$k, accuracy$overallaccuracy, xlab = "k", ylab = "overall accuracy", main = "Plotting overall accuracy against k")
```



#3. The confusion matrix for the validation data that results from using the best k, which is 3.

```

knn_pred2 <- class::knn(train = train_norm,
                        test = valid_norm,
                        cl = train_data$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 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0
```



```
## Levels: 0 1
```

```
confusionMatrix(knn_pred2, as.factor(valid_data$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. Below is the 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 <- predict(norm_values, new_customer1)

knn_pred3 <- class::knn(train = train_norm,
```

```

test = new_cust_norm1,
cl = train_data$Personal.Loan, k = 3)

knn_pred3

```

```

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

```

#5.Repartition the data, this time into training, validation, and test sets (50% : 30% : 20%). Apply the k-NN method with the k chosen above. Comparision of the confusion matrix of the test set with that of the training and validation sets.

```

set.seed(2)

#Splitting the data into training set(50%)

train_set1 <- sample(row.names(ubank_m), 0.5*dim(ubank_m)[1])
train_data1 <- ubank_m[train_set1,]

valid_set1 <- setdiff(row.names(ubank_m), train_set1)
valid_data1 <- ubank_m[valid_set1,]

valid_set2 <- sample(row.names(valid_data1), 0.6*dim(valid_data1)[1]) # Note that 30% of the 100% is 60%
valid_data2 <- valid_data1[valid_set2, ]

test_set1 <- setdiff(row.names(valid_data1), valid_set2)
test_data1 <- valid_data1[test_set1,]

#Normalizing above data

train_norm1 <- train_data1[, -10]

valid_norm2 <- valid_data2[, -10]

test_norm1 <- test_data1[, -10]

norm_values1 <- preProcess(train_data1[, -10], method=c("center", "scale"))

train_norm1 <- predict(norm_values1, train_data1[, -10])

valid_norm2 <- predict(norm_values1, valid_data2[, -10])

test_norm1 <- predict(norm_values1, test_data1[, -10])

```

#K-NN prediction for Training data (50%)

```

knn_pred4 <- class::knn(train = train_norm1,
test = train_norm1,
cl= train_data1$Personal.Loan, k=3)

knn_pred4

```

[illegible]

knn_pred5

```
confusin_mat5 <- confusionMatrix(knn_pred5,as.factor(valid_data2$Personal.Loan))
```

```
## Matrix for validation data:
```

```
confusin_mat5
```

```
## Confusion Matrix and Statistics
##
##           Reference
## Prediction    0    1
##           0 1336   64
##           1    7   93
##
##           Accuracy : 0.9527
##           95% CI : (0.9407, 0.9629)
##           No Information Rate : 0.8953
##           P-Value [Acc > NIR] : 7.433e-16
##
##           Kappa : 0.6992
##
##           Mcnemar's Test P-Value : 3.012e-11
##
##           Sensitivity : 0.9948
##           Specificity : 0.5924
##           Pos Pred Value : 0.9543
##           Neg Pred Value : 0.9300
##           Prevalence : 0.8953
##           Detection Rate : 0.8907
##           Detection Prevalence : 0.9333
##           Balanced Accuracy : 0.7936
##
##           'Positive' Class : 0
##
```

#K-NN prediction for Testing data(20%)

```
knn_pred6 <- class::knn(train = train_norm1,
  test = test_norm1,
  cl = train_data1$Personal.Loan, k = 3)

knn_pred6
```

```
## [1] 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1
## [38] 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
## [75] 0 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 0
## [112] 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
## [149] 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
## [186] 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0
## [223] 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
## [260] 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1
## [297] 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
## [334] 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
## [371] 0 0 0 0 0 0 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 0 0
## [408] 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
## [445] 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
## [482] 0 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 0
## [519] 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0
```


From the above working, Below is the comparison between test data and train data #Test set(test_norm1)
Vs Training set(train_norm1)

Accuracy: The training set shows higher accuracy (0.9736) when compared to the test set (0.968).

Sensitivity: The sensitivity of training set (0.9978) is comparatively higher than test set (0.9957). Specificity: The Specificity of training set (0.7550) is also higher than test set (0.6216) precision: The precision of training set (0.9736) is slightly higher than test set (0.9705)

#Test set(train_norm1) Vs Validation Set(valid_norm2)

Accuracy: The Accuracy of test set (0.968) is higher than the validation set(0.9527) Sensitivity: The sensitivity of test set (0.9957) is comparatively higher than validation set (0.9948) Specificity: The Specificity of test set (0.6216) is also higher than validation set (0.5924) precision: The precision of test set (0.9705) is slightly higher than the validation set (0.9543)

Therefore, The training dataset has more accuracy than test and validation datasets.