

# **Exploratory Data Analysis**

<Marketing Strategy>

<2023.1.20>

# Agenda

**Executive Summary** 

**Problem Statement** 

Approach

**EDA** 

**EDA Summary** 

**Model Suggestion** 



### **Executive Summary**

- Clean and preprocess the dataset for analysis
- Analyze features and their associations with customer decision
- Summarize the feature importance and suggest ML models

### Problem Statement

• This project aims to fix the problem that there are too many potential clients associate with a Portuguese banking institution. The bank marketing campaigns are primarily based on phone calls. However, there are too many potential clients, and it is impossible to call all of them. Hence, some machine learning techniques are needed to classify the customers and predict if they are going to subscribe the term deposit or not. By implementing ML models, we are able to limit the number of 'potential clients' to an acceptable number that make sure the marketing strategies can be carried on.

# Approach

 Data Loaded & Cleaning & Preprocessing

#### Perform basic cleaning & Preprocessing

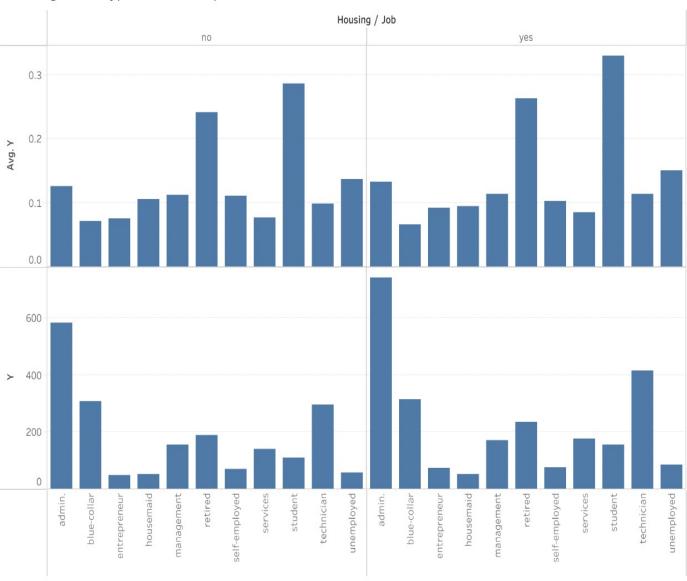
```
[5]: my df.isnull().any()
   t[5]: age
                           False
                           False
         job
         marital
                           False
         education
                           False
         default
                           False
         housing
                           False
         loan
                           False
                           False
         contact
         month
                           False
                           False
         day of week
         duration
                           False
         campaign
                           False
                           False
         pdays
         previous
                           False
         poutcome
                           False
         emp.var.rate
                           False
                           False
         cons.price.idx
         cons.conf.idx
                           False
         euribor3m
                           False
         nr.employed
                           False
                           False
         У
         dtype: bool
In [7]: my_df.duplicated().any()
Out[7]: True
In [11]: my df = my df.drop duplicates()
         my df.shape
\t[11]: (41176, 21)
```

## Approach

- EDA analysis & Visualization using Tableau
- Machine Learning Algorithms

#### **Housing & Job Types**

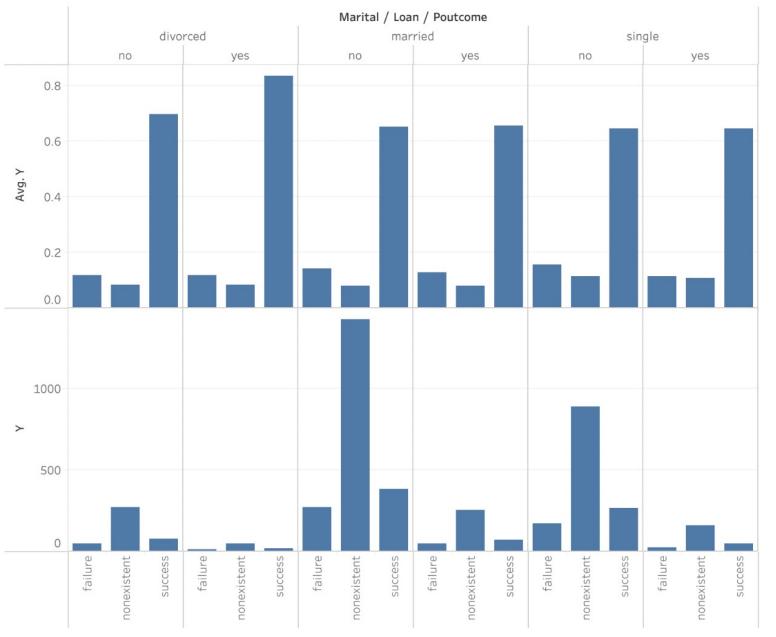
Housing & Job Types vs Subscription Decision



Average of Y and sum of Y for each Job broken down by Housing. The view is filtered on Housing and Job. The Housing filter keeps no and yes. The Job filter excludes unknown.

 Marital & Loan &Previous Marketing Campaign

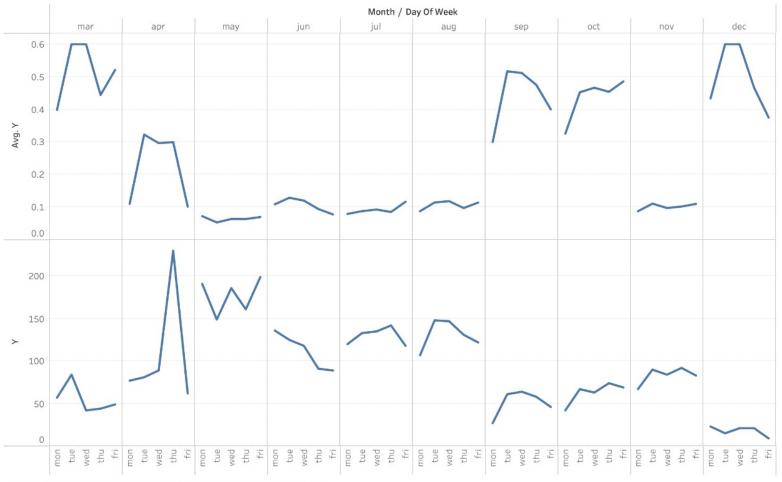
#### Marital/Loan/Previous Marketing Campaign Outcome



Average of Y and sum of Y for each Poutcome broken down by Marital and Loan. The data is filtered on Housing and Job. The Housing filter keeps no and yes. The Job filter excludes unknown. The view is filtered on Marital, which keeps divorced, married and single.

#### Seasonality

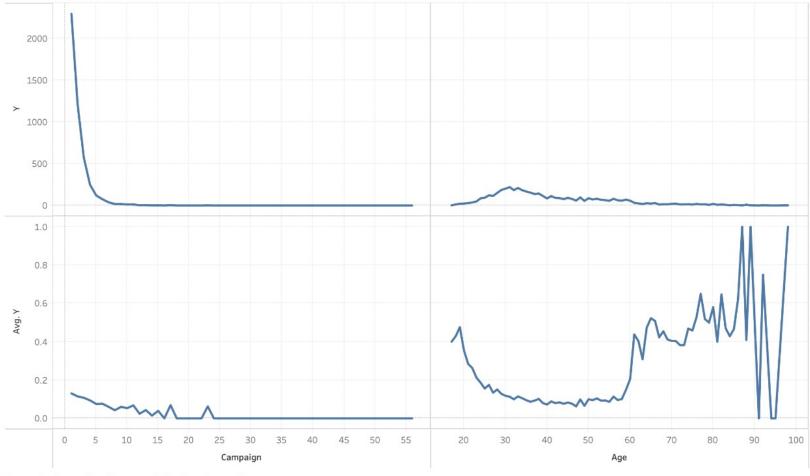
#### Seasonality



The trends of average of Y and sum of Y for Day Of Week broken down by Month.

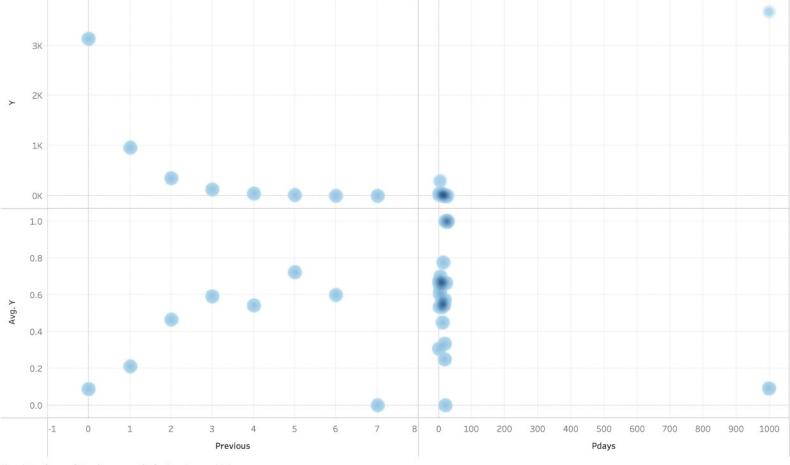
#### Number of Contact





The trends of sum of Y and average of Y for Campaign and Age.

 Number of days since last contact & previous contact Number of previous compaign and number of days since clients were contacted the last time



The plots of sum of Y and average of Y for Previous and Pdays.

### **EDA Summary**

• As above, we analyzed the features and their potential influence to the outcome subscription decision. We found that Number of contact in the current campaign, number of previous contact, job type, education have relatively stronger influence on the outcome decision, while some other feature could help us categorize customers and help us make strategies with respect to different group of customer.

### ML Model Suggestion

- Linear Model (LDA, Logistic Regression)
- Bayesian Model (Naïve Bayes, Gaussian NB)
- SVM (Linear SVM, SVM with different kernals)
- KNN
- Tree Based models (XGBoost, Random Forest, Extra Trees)
- Neural Networks (Multi-Layer Perceptron)

# Thank You

