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# **Topic - Banking Data Analysis using (Pandas & Matplotlib)**

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Subject – Data Analytics & Reporting

Group – 33<sup>rd</sup>

# OBJECTIVE

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To clean, organize, and visualize *banking customer data* using **Microsoft Excel** and **Python (Pandas + Matplotlib)** to make it structured, reliable, and easy to analyze.

## Work done Using Pandas and Matplotlib

### ➤ Data Cleaning with Pandas

Loaded raw Excel data using pd.read

Removed duplicate and null entries.

Filled missing values:

### ➤ Data Analysis

(Describing,info,Sorting,Grouping)

### ➤ Data Visualization with Matplotlib

## Work Done Using Microsoft Excel

### ➤ Data Inspection & Formatting.

### ➤ Conditional Formatting

### ➤ Pivot Tables & Summaries

### ➤ Trend Observation

# Tools and Library Used

| Tool                            | Purpose                                |
|---------------------------------|--|
| <b>Pandas</b>                   | Data handling, cleaning, grouping      |
| <b>Matplotlib</b>               | Visualizations (bar, histograms, etc.) |
| <b>Excel</b>                    | Pivot Tables, Conditional Formatting   |
| <b>Python (Jupyter/VS Code)</b> | Code execution and reporting           |

# Data overview

**Dataset Name –**  
**Banking\_Data (2500 Records, 14 Columns)**

## Dataset Description

This dataset contains **bank customer details** such as demographics, account types, balances, and credit-related information. It is used to perform **data cleaning, visualization, and financial trend analysis** using Excel and Python (Pandas + Matplotlib).

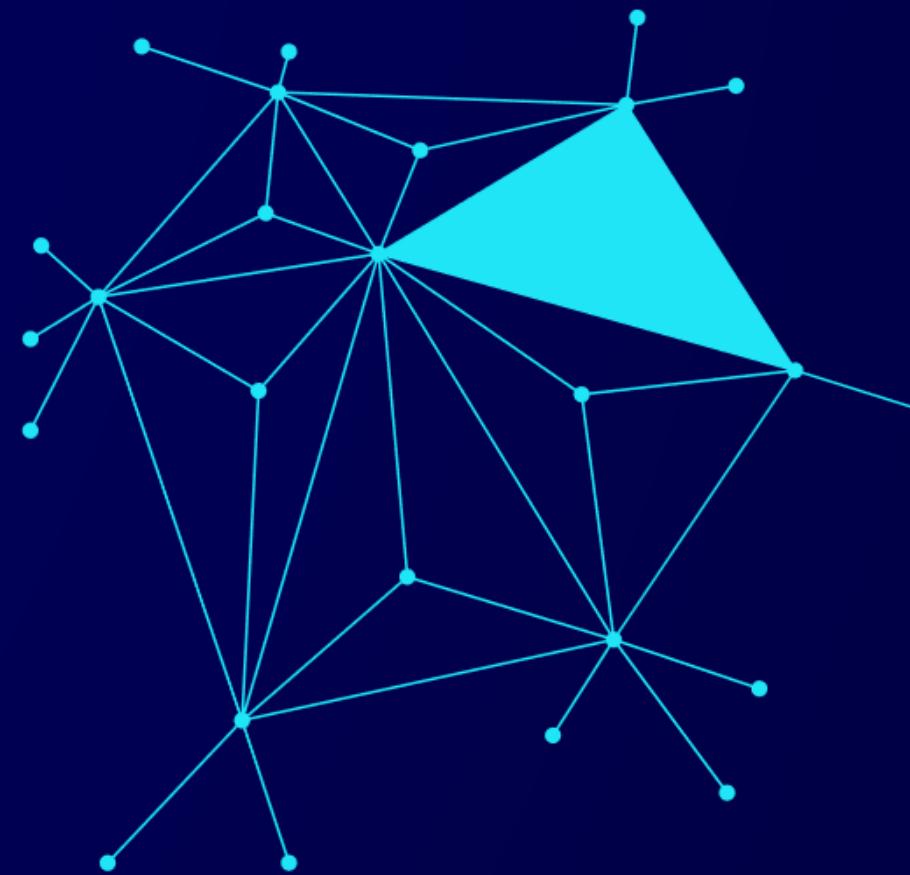
## Initial Insights

Dataset is **balanced and clean**, minor missing values in four columns.

**Balance and Income** show **high variability** (large range).

**Age range:** 18 – 69 years → good diversity among customers.

**Credit Score** mostly between 300–900, ideal for financial risk analysis



# Data overview

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## Dataset Structure

| Column         | Description                  | Data Type   |
|----------------|------------------------------|-------------|
| Customer_ID    | Unique customer identifier   | Object      |
| Customer_Name  | Customer full name           | Object      |
| Age            | Age in years                 | Numeric     |
| Gender         | Gender (Male/Female)         | Categorical |
| City           | Customer's city              | Categorical |
| Job            | Occupation                   | Categorical |
| Marital_Status | Marital status               | Categorical |
| Education      | Education level              | Categorical |
| Account_Type   | Type of account              | Categorical |
| Balance        | Account balance              | Numeric     |
| Credit_Score   | Customer's credit score      | Numeric     |
| Loan           | Loan category                | Categorical |
| Response       | Customer feedback / response | Categorical |
| Annual_Income  | Annual income (₹)            | Numeric     |

## Key Statistics (From Pandas Analysis)

| Metric                       | Observation   |
|------------------------------|---|
| <b>Total Rows (Records)</b>  | 2500  |
| <b>Total Columns</b>         | 14  |
| <b>Missing Values</b>        | 25 missing each in Education, Balance, Credit_Score, and Loan |
| <b>Duplicate Rows</b>        | 0   |
| <b>Numeric Columns</b>       | Age, Balance, Credit_Score, Annual_Income                     |
| <b>Categorical Columns</b>   | 10 columns  |
| <b>Average Age</b>           | 43.7 years  |
| <b>Average Balance</b>       | ₹ 4.94 lakh   |
| <b>Average Credit Score</b>  | 597   |
| <b>Average Annual Income</b> | ₹ 10.6 lakh   |

# Excel Work

## Objective 1: Clean, organize, and format raw banking data in Excel

### Step 1: Open and inspect the data

Check for:

- Missing values (NaN, blank cells)
- Duplicates
- Inconsistent data (e.g., Gender = “M” and “Male” both)

### Step 2: Remove duplicates

1. Select all data.
2. Go to **Data → Remove Duplicates.**
3. Select all columns → **OK**.

### Step 3: Handle missing data

1. Use **Filter** to find blank cells.
2. Fill them logically (e.g., unknown → “Not Provided”) or leave blank if not known.

## Objective 2: Apply Conditional Formatting for Key Metrics

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| Condition             | Where to Apply       | Formatting      |
|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| Balance > 5,00,000    | Balance column       | Green fill      |
| Credit_Score < 500    | Credit_Score column  | Red fill        |
| Loan = "yes"          | Loan column          | Light Blue fill |
| Annual_Income top 10% | Annual_Income column | Gold fill       |

### Steps:

1. Select column → Go to **Home** → **Conditional Formatting**.
2. Choose **Highlight Cell Rules** or **Top/Bottom Rules**.
3. Set your conditions and color styles



## Objectives 3 - Use Pivot Tables and Charts

### Step 1:

#### Insert Pivot Table

1. Select entire data table.
2. Go to **Insert** → **PivotTable**.
3. Place Pivot Table on a new sheet.

### Step 2:

#### Create Key Pivot Tables

Examples:

##### 1. Average Credit Score by City

1. Rows → City
2. Values → Average of Credit\_Score

##### 2. Total Balance by Account Type

1. Rows → Account\_Type
2. Values → Sum of Balance

##### 3. Loan Approval by Gender

1. Rows → Gender
2. Columns → Loan
3. Values → Count of Customer\_ID

### Step 3:

#### Add Charts

1. Click **Pivot Table** → **Go to Insert** → **Recommended Charts**.

#### 2. Use:

1. Column chart for city-wise comparison
2. Pie chart for loan approval rate
3. Line chart for age vs credit score

# Pandas Work

## Data Overview (Using Pandas)

### 1 Data Loading

- Dataset imported in Pandas from Excel file by `pd.read("Excel file")`
- Verified data by displaying top 5 rows by `Rizvi.head()`

### 2 Dataset Summary

- Checked total rows and columns (data size).
- Listed all column names.
- Viewed data types and non-null counts using `info()`.
- Generated statistical summary (mean, min, max, etc.) using `describe()`



### 3 Missing Value Analysis

- Checked if any missing values exist.
- Counted missing values in each column.
- Filled missing categorical and numeric values appropriately.

### 4 Duplicate Handling

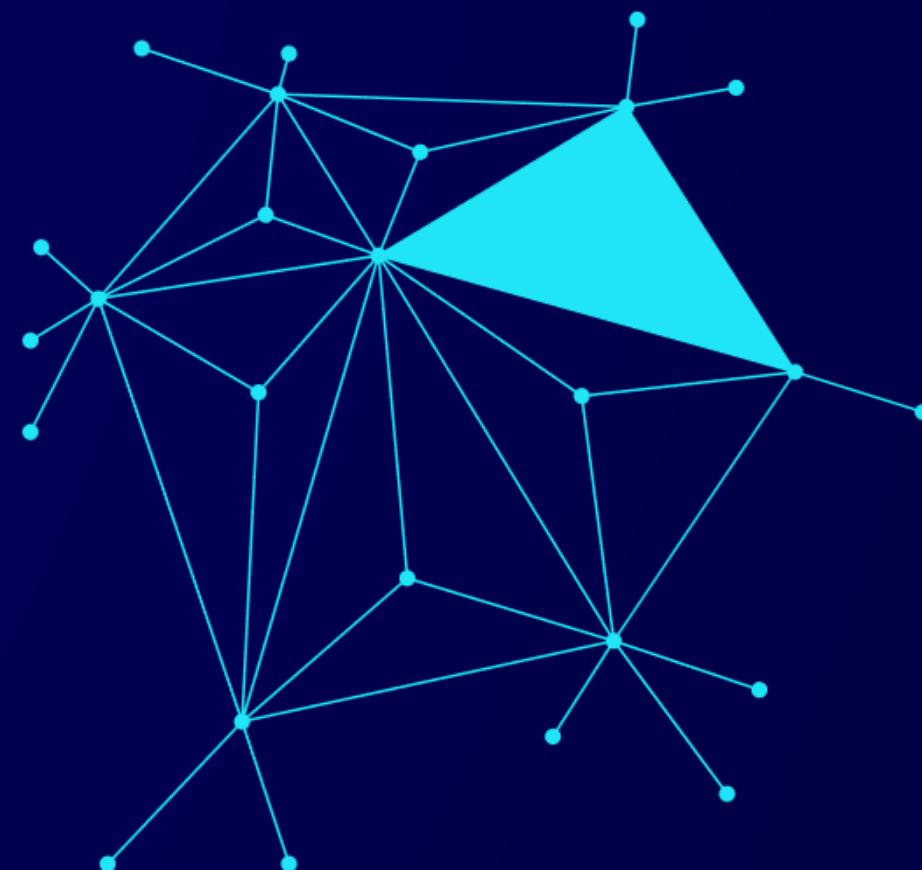
- Checked for duplicate records.
- Removed all duplicate rows to ensure data consistency.

### 5 Balance-Based Insights

- Identified customers having balance more than ₹5,00,000.
- Sorted records based on descending order of balance.
- Calculated average balance according to account type.

### 6 Outcome

- Dataset cleaned and organized.
- Missing and duplicate values handled.
- Data ready for further visualization and analysis



# Thank You

Have a any Question ?

