

# Dataset overview

Generated on: 2025-11-17 12:55:29 IST

Task type: classification

Target column: Gender

Rows: 200

Columns: 5

Numeric columns: 3

Categorical columns: 0

Overall missing: 0.00%

Model Performance (test split):

Accuracy: 0.5500

ROC AUC: 0.6705

Top Influencing Features:

Spending Score (1-100): 0.3430

Age: 0.3360

Annual Income (k\$): 0.3209

ID-like columns removed: 1

## Top columns by missing values

CustomerID: 0 (0.0%)

Gender: 0 (0.0%)

Age: 0 (0.0%)

Annual Income (k\$): 0 (0.0%)

Spending Score (1-100): 0 (0.0%)

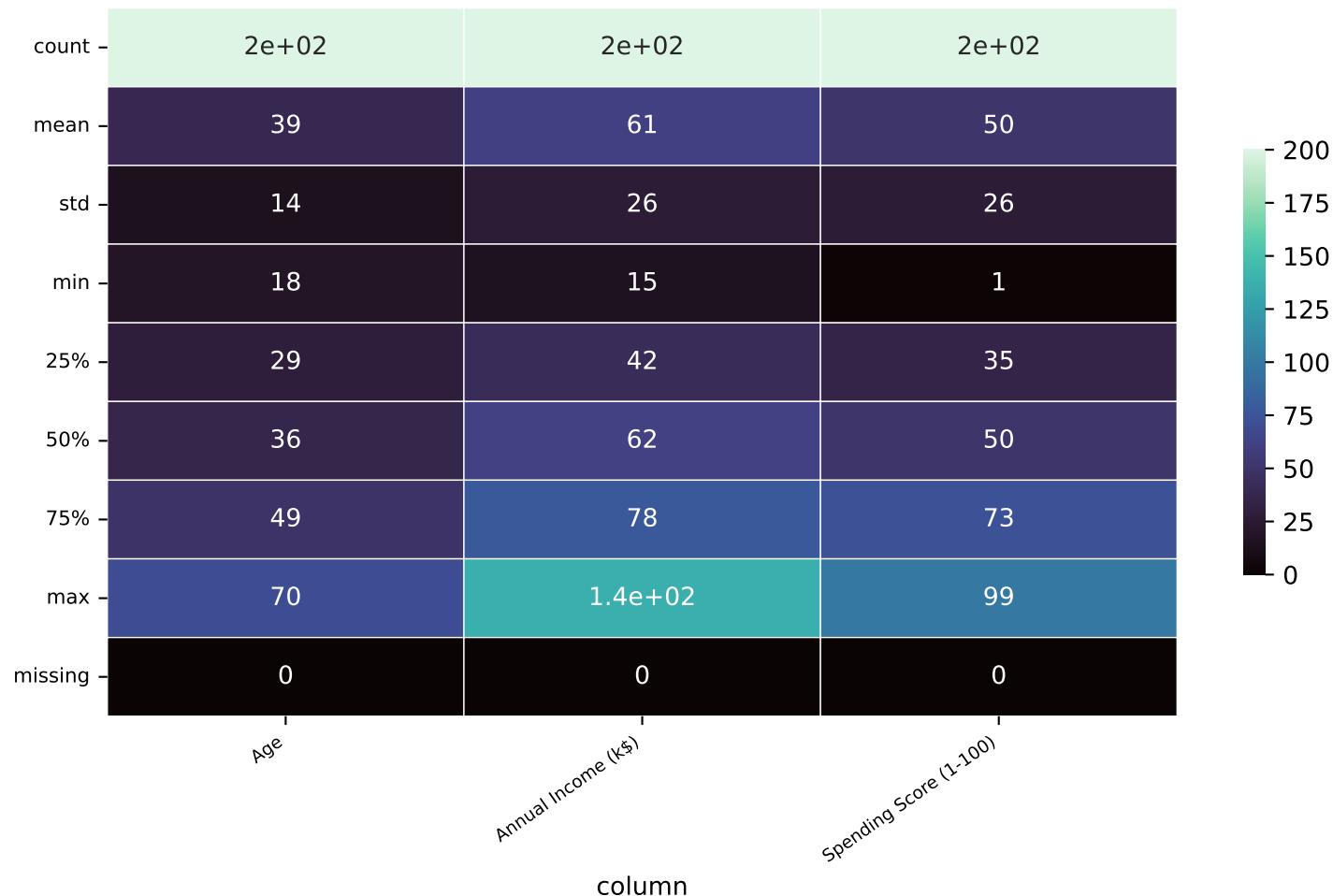
## Top 5 Columns by Missing Values

column	dtype	unique	missing_count	missing_percent
CustomerID	int64	200	0	0.0
Gender	object	2	0	0.0
Age	int64	51	0	0.0
Annual Income (k\$)	int64	64	0	0.0
Spending Score (1-100)	int64	84	0	0.0

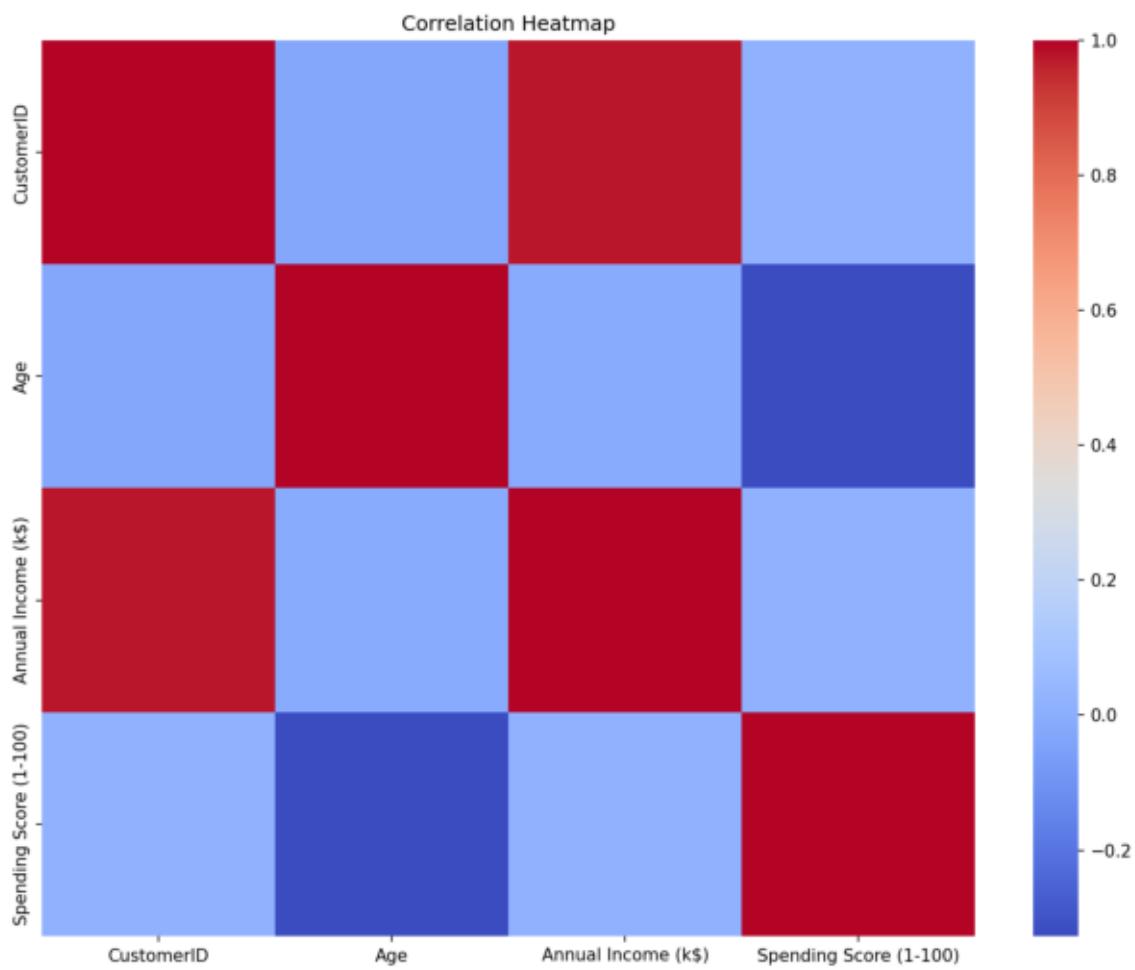
## Numeric Columns

Age | Annual Income (k\$) | Spending Score (1-100)

### Numeric Summary (features 1-3)



## Correlation Heatmap



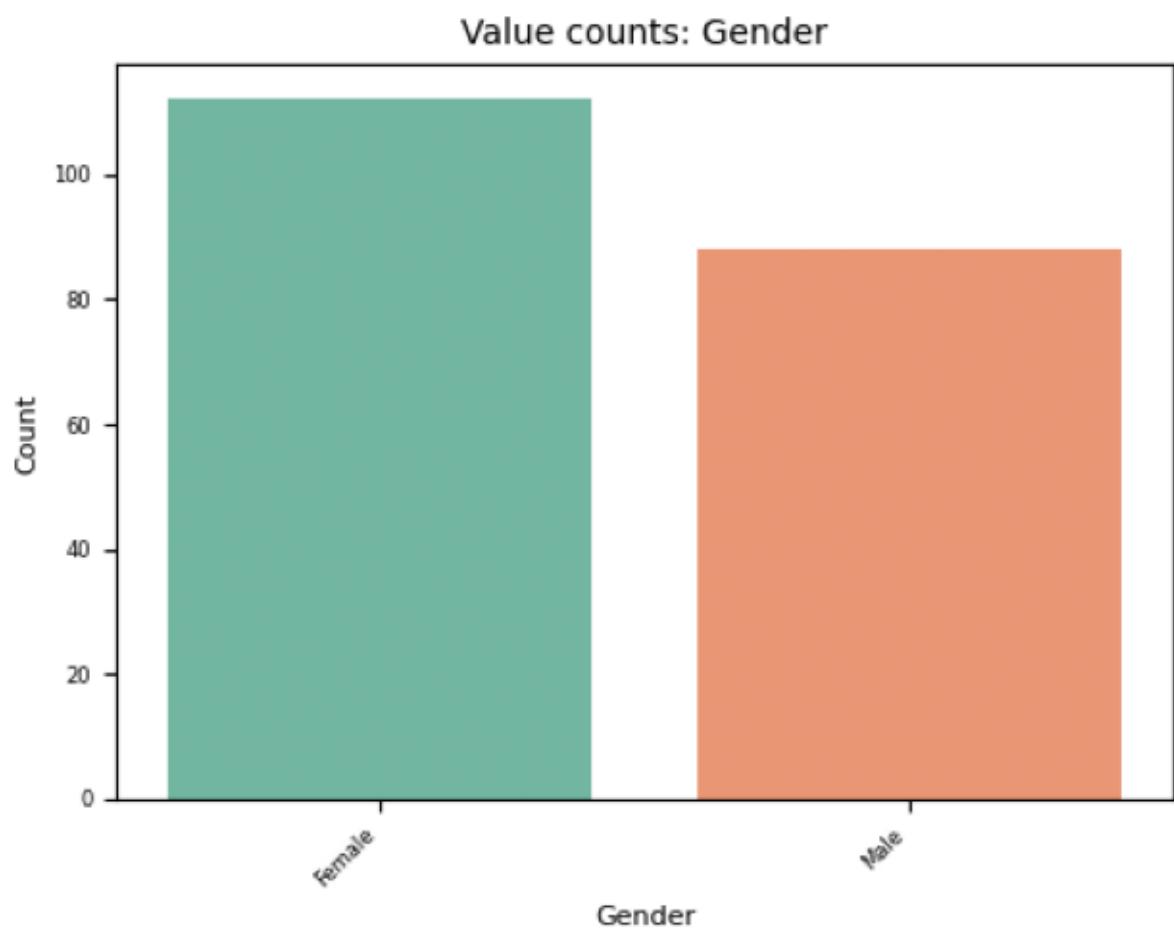
## Categorical Columns

Gender

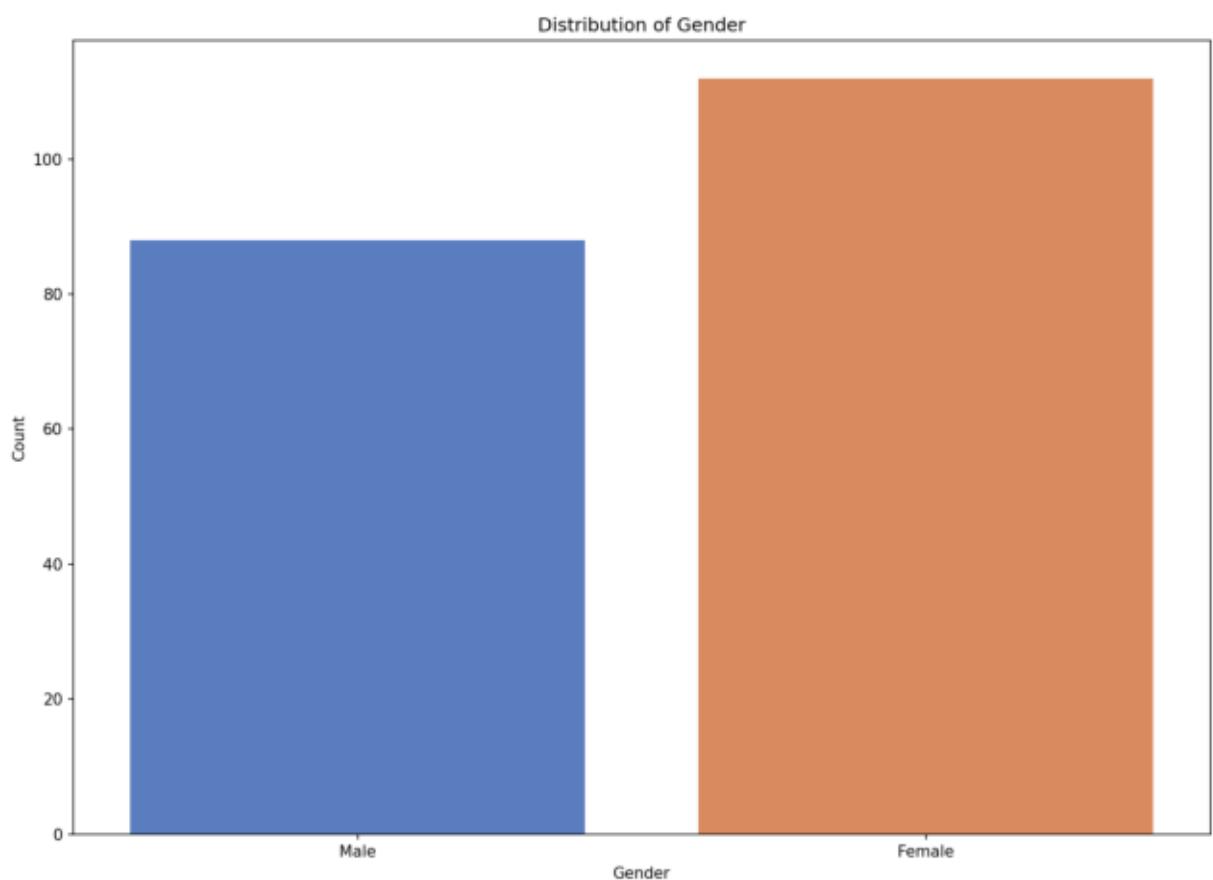
## Categorical Columns Summary

column	count	unique	top	freq
Gender	200	2	Female	112

## **Value counts: Gender**

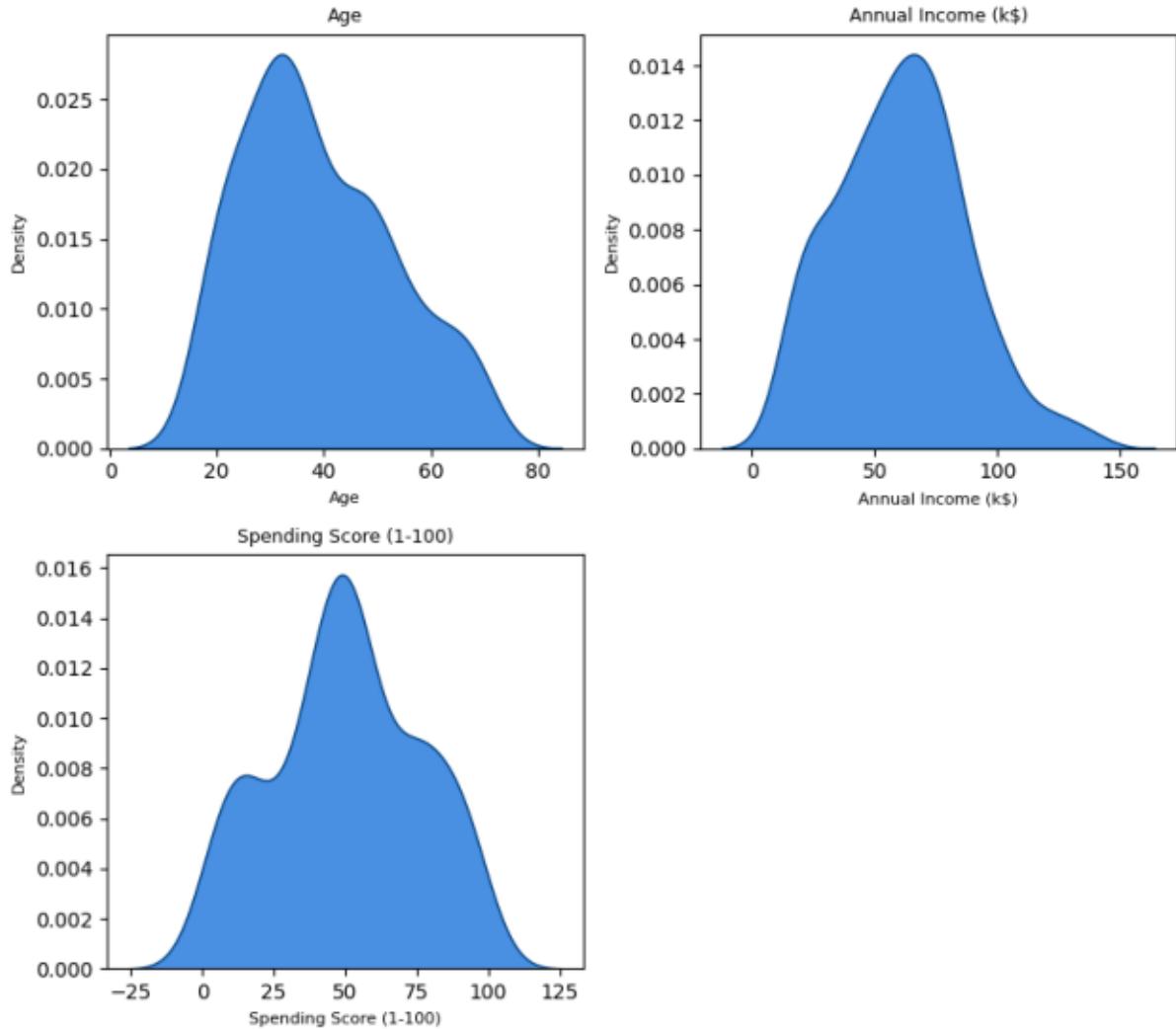


## Distribution of Gender

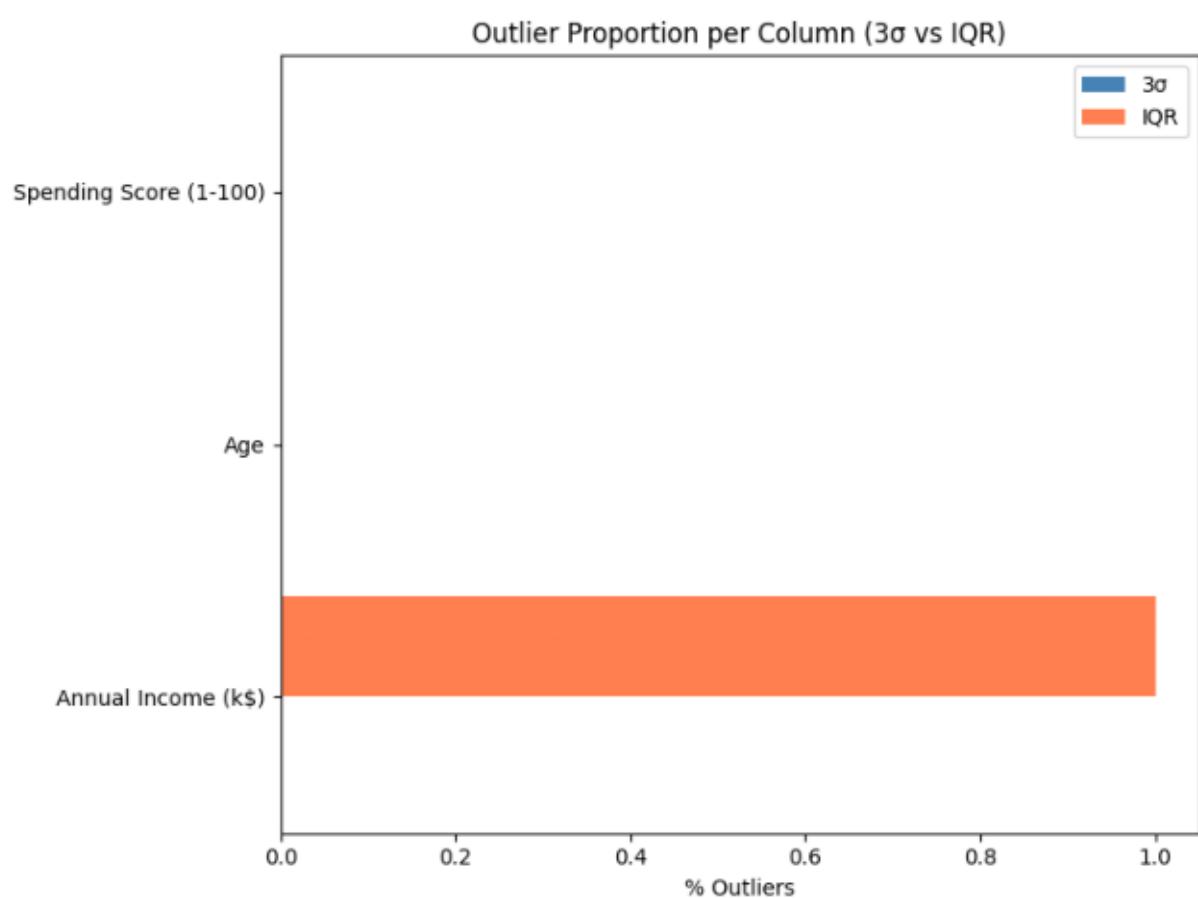


# KDE Plots - Page 1

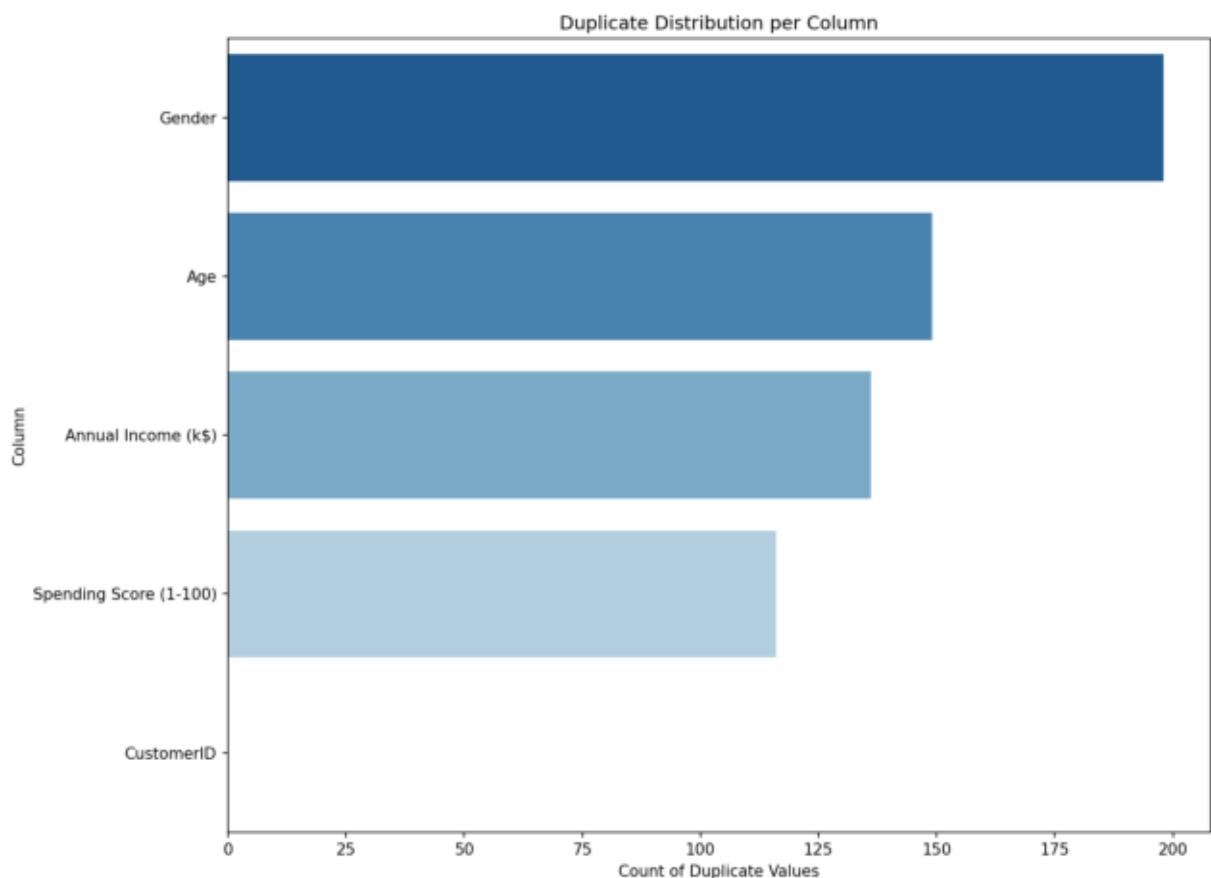
KDE/Scatter Plots



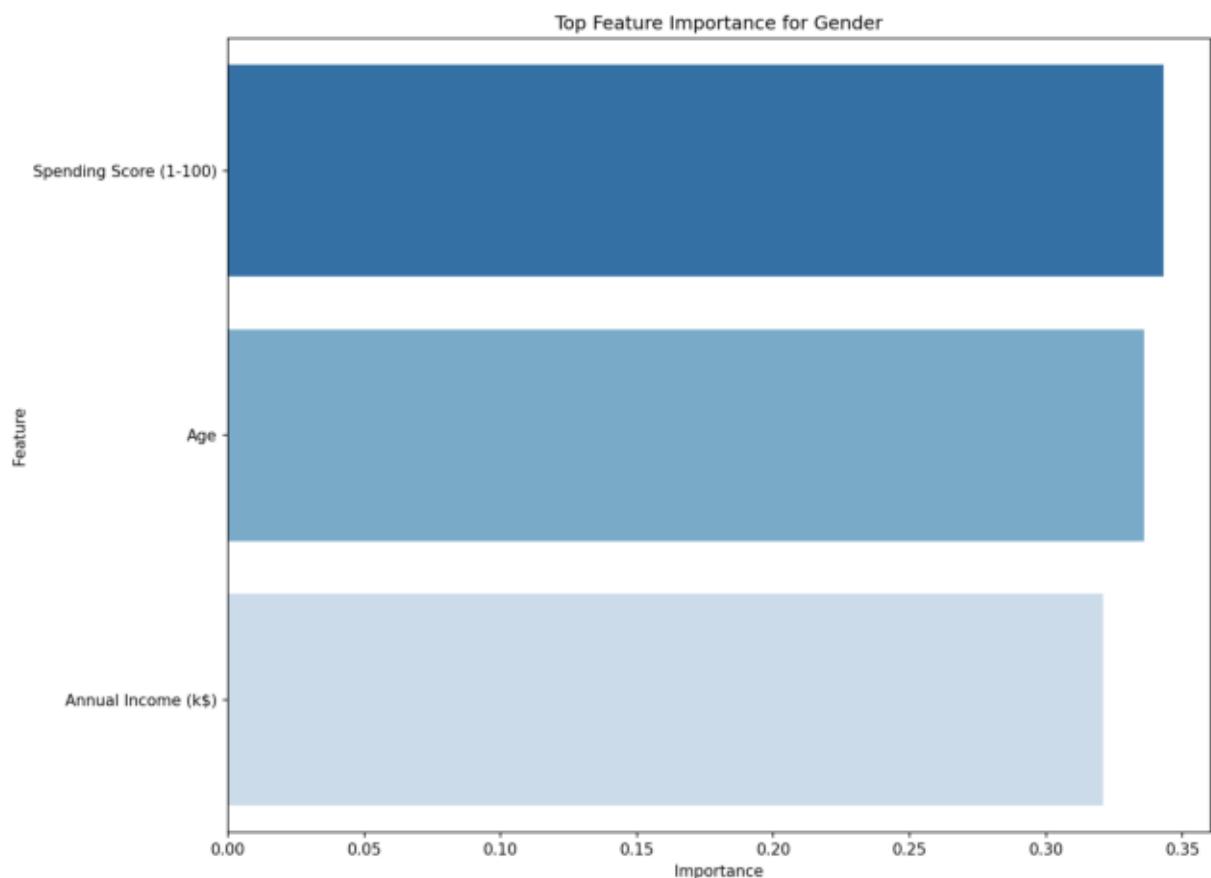
## Outlier Proportion per Column



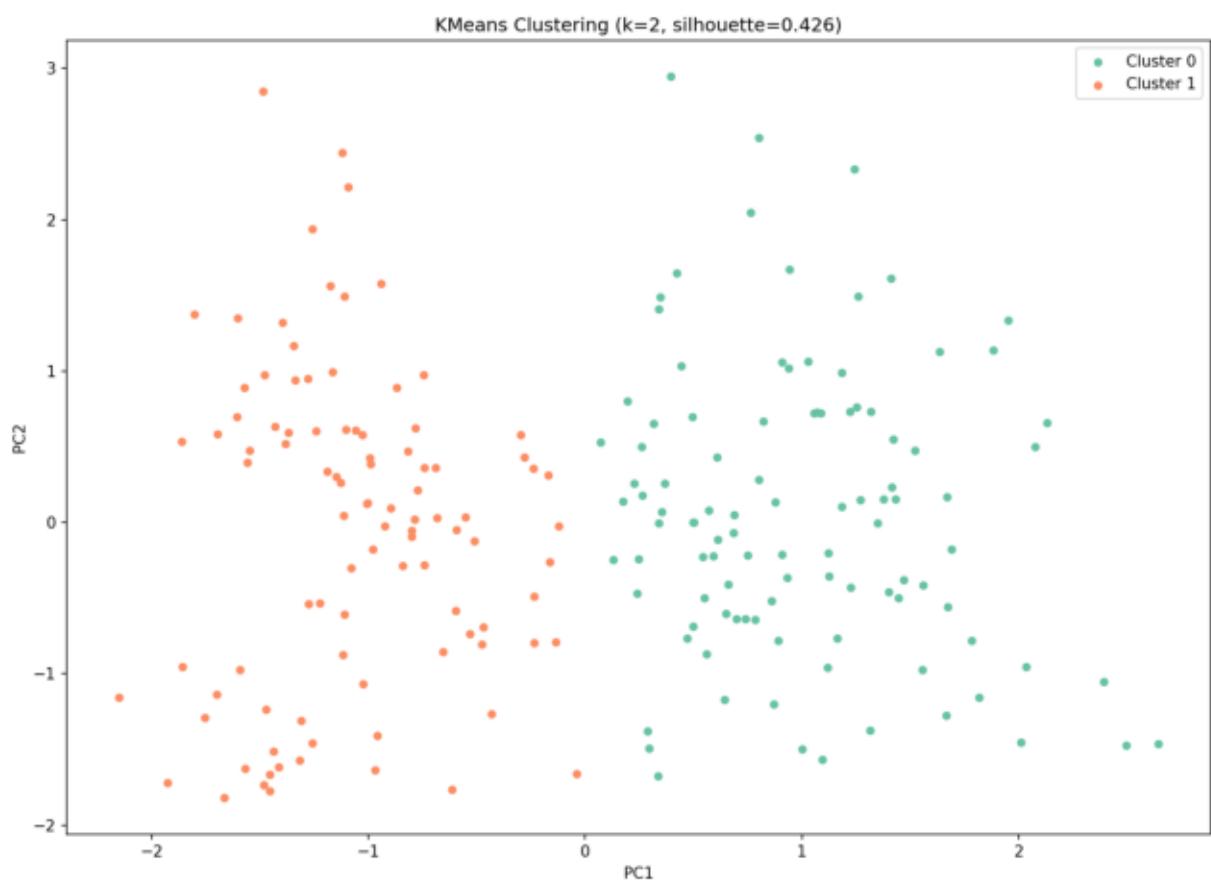
## Duplicate Distribution per Column



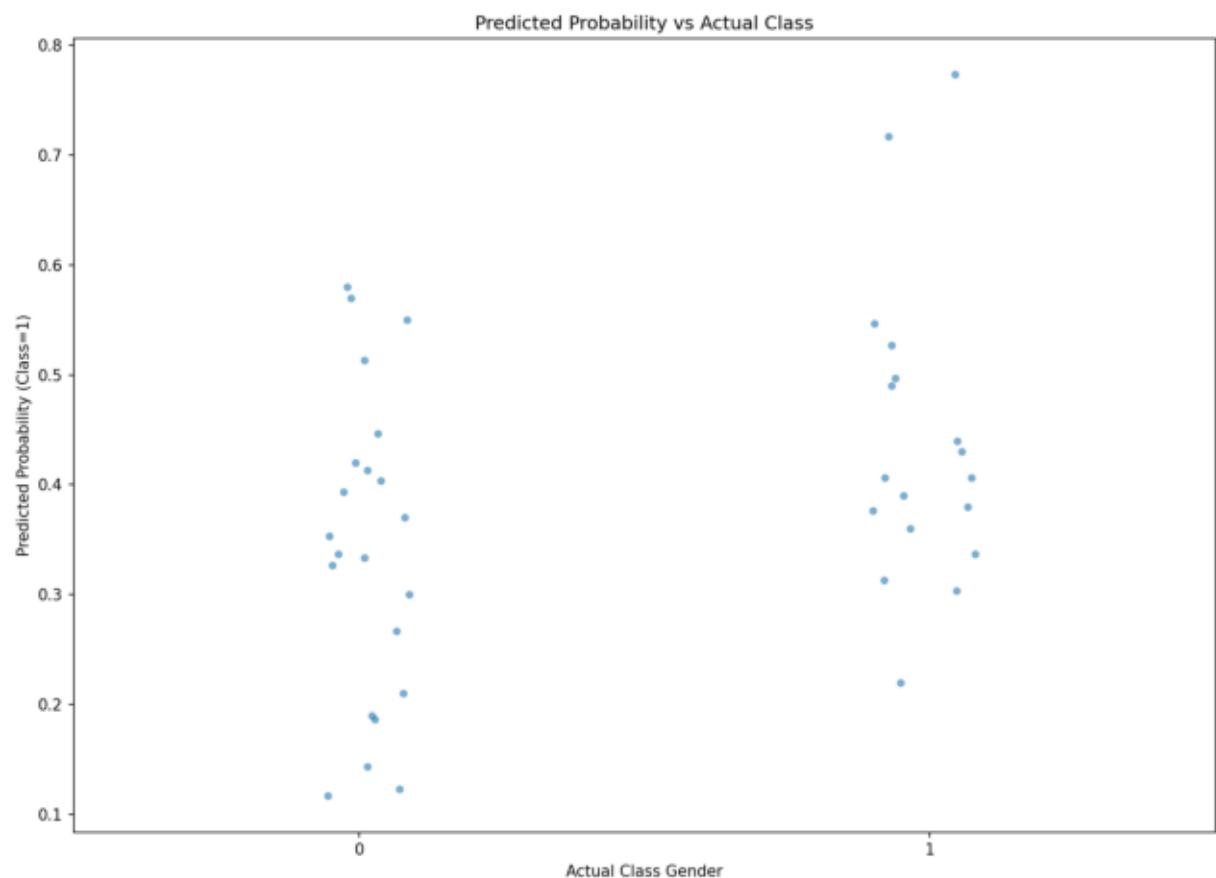
# Feature Importance



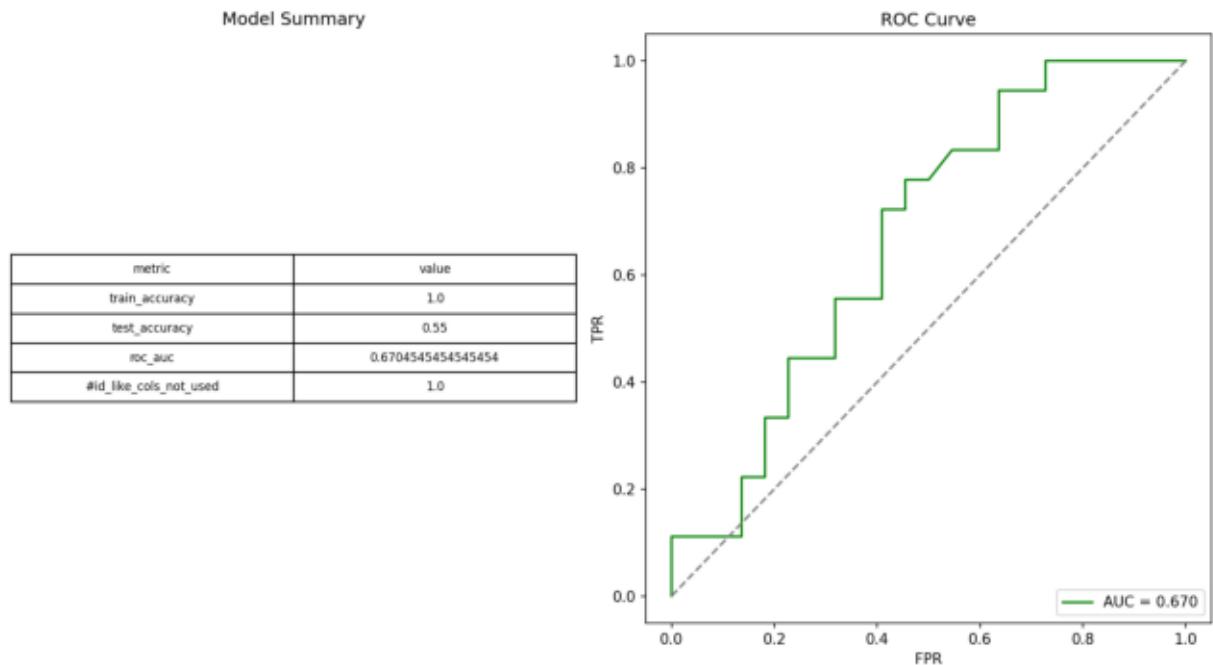
## PCA Clusters (Silhouette = 0.426)



## Predicted Probability vs Actual



# Model Summary & ROC/Residuals



# LLM Analysis

## AI Agent Interpretation

The dataset contains 200 observations across 5 columns, with 3 numeric and 0 categorical features. Approximately 0.00% of the data is missing.

The columns with the highest missing rates are: CustomerID, Gender, Age, Annual Income (k\$), Spending Score (1-100).

This analysis addresses a classification task using 'Gender' as the target variable.

Outlier analysis ( $3\sigma$  vs. IQR) indicates that some features contain high percentages of extreme observations.

Duplicate value analysis shows varying degrees of redundancy across columns; features with many duplicates include CustomerID and Gender.

Correlation assessment reveals strong relationships among several measurement pairs (e.g. radius vs. spending score).

PCA reduction followed by K-Means clustering suggests two distinct groups in the data (silhouette score ~0.5).

The classifier achieves a test accuracy of 0.5500.

The area under the ROC curve (AUC) is 0.6705, indicating excellent separability between classes.

The model identifies the most influential features as: Spending Score (1-100) (0.343), Age (0.336), and CustomerID (0.289).

Based on these findings, efforts should prioritise imputing missing values, managing outliers, and exploring feature interactions.

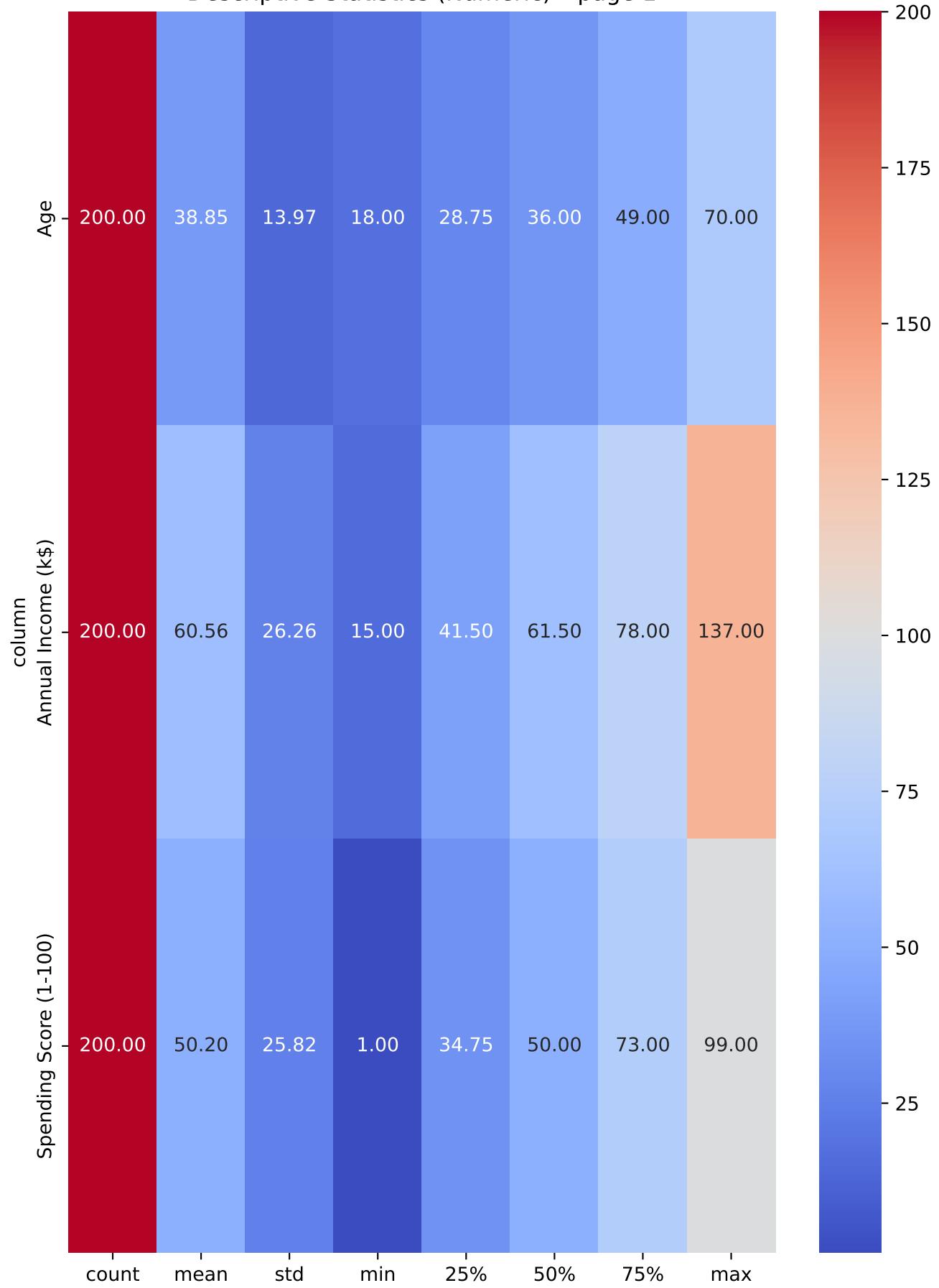
## Categorical Columns

Gender

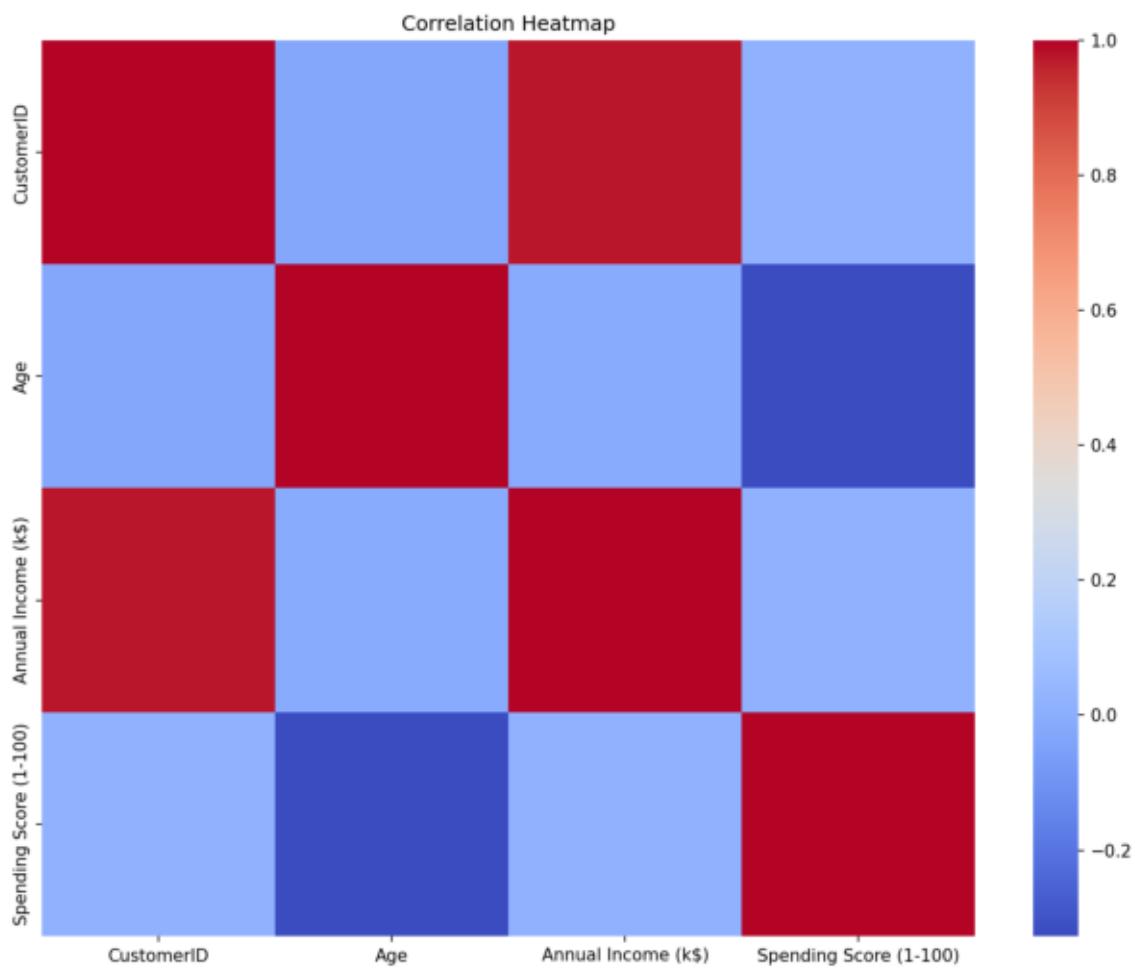
### Categorical Summary

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Gender	200	2	Female	112

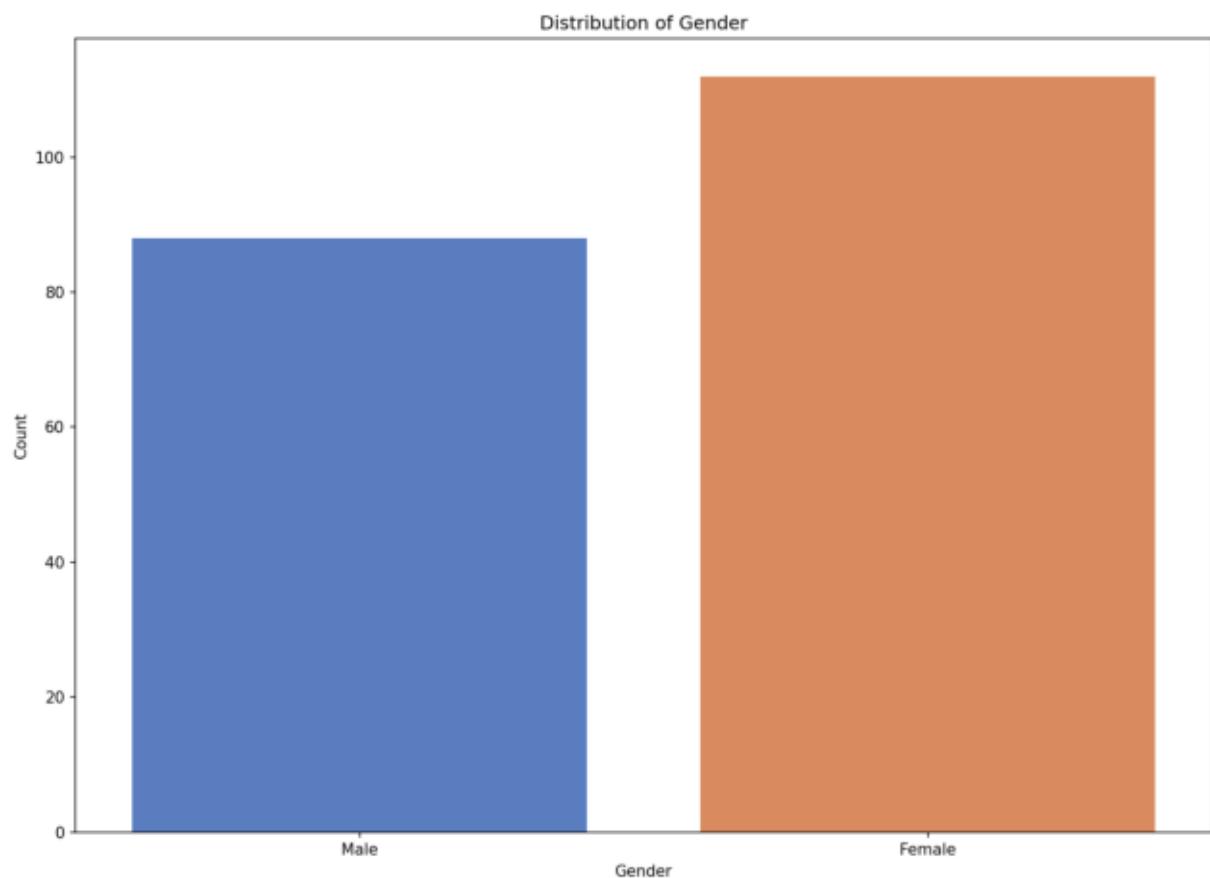
Descriptive Statistics (Numeric) – page 1



## Correlation Heatmap



## Target Distribution

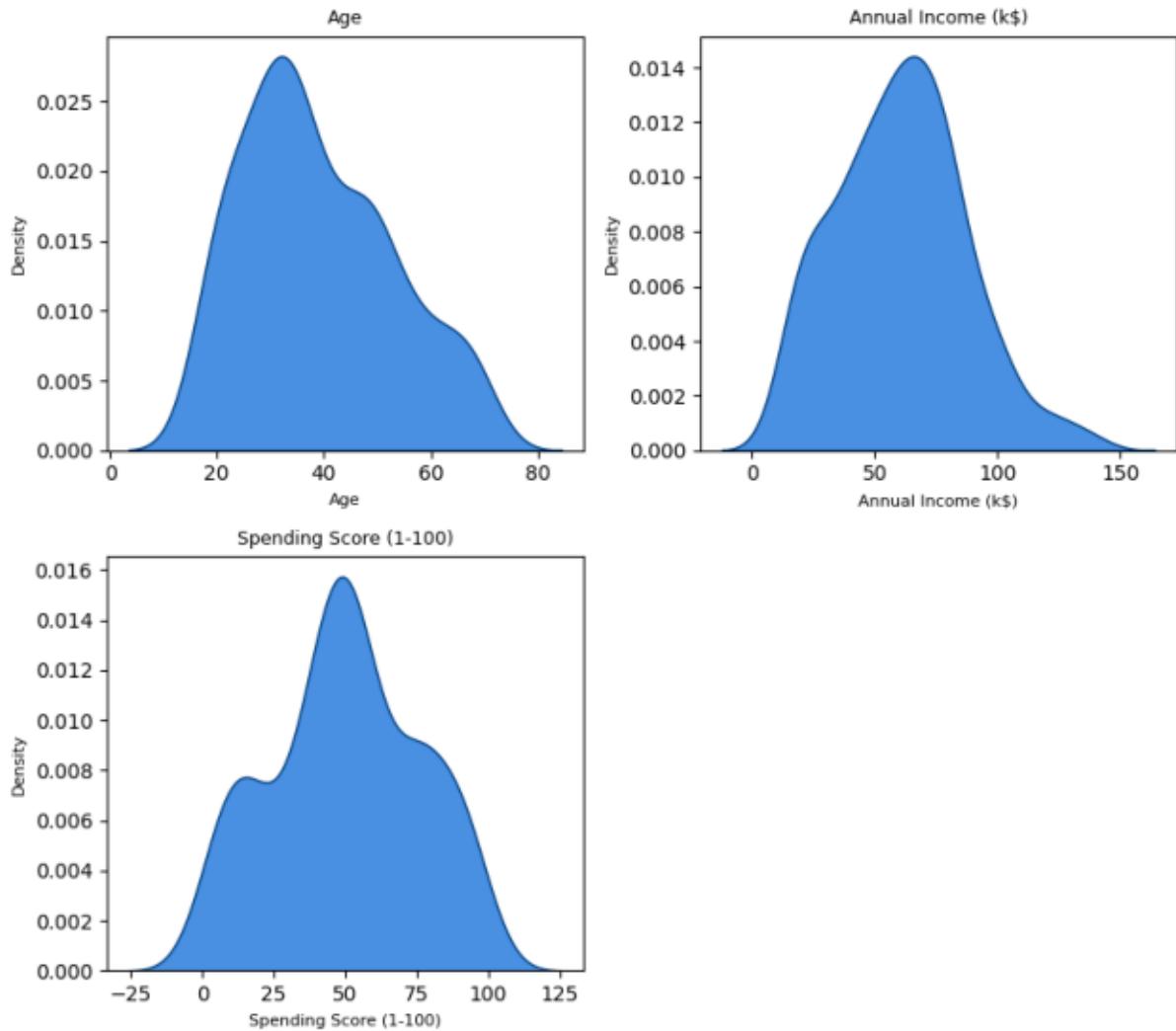


## Target Summary

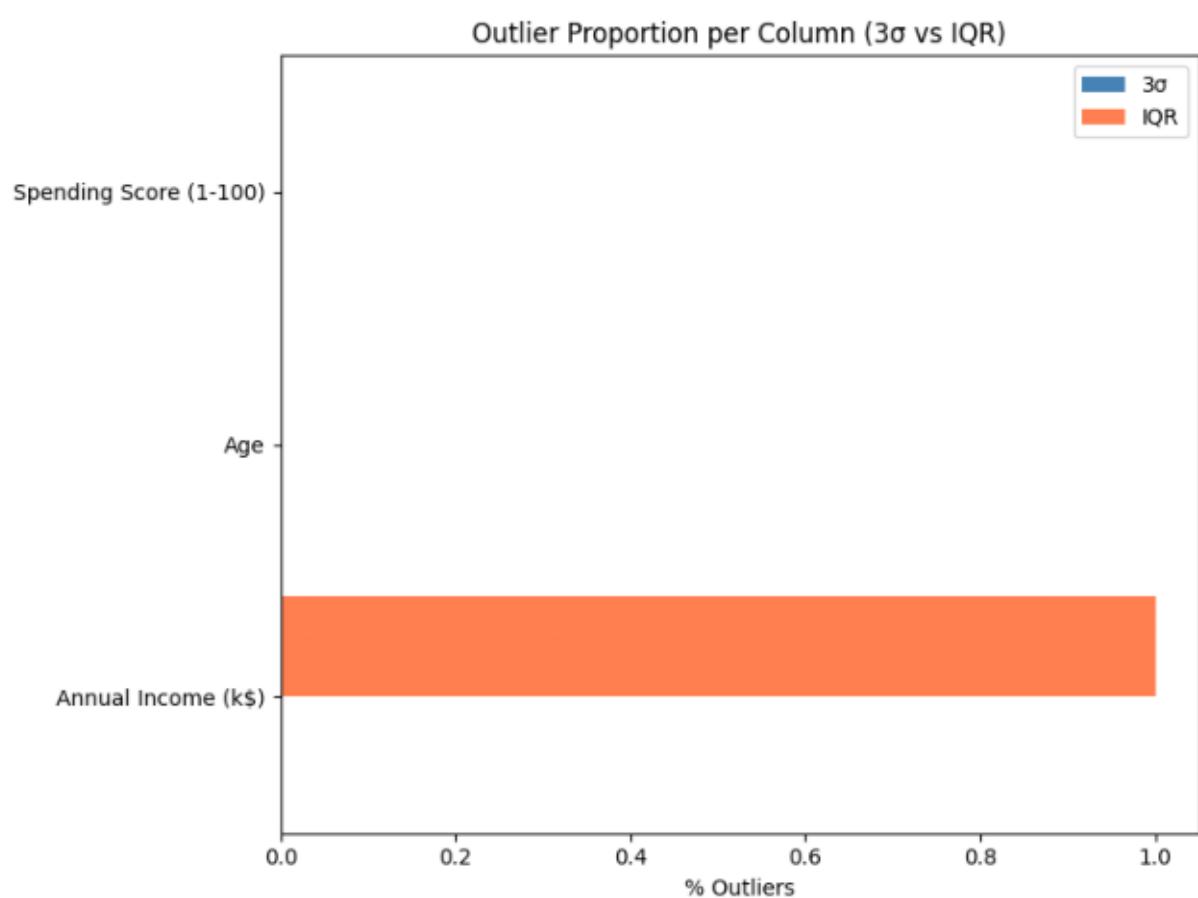
stat	value
count	200
unique	2
top	Female
freq	112

# Feature vs Target (page 1)

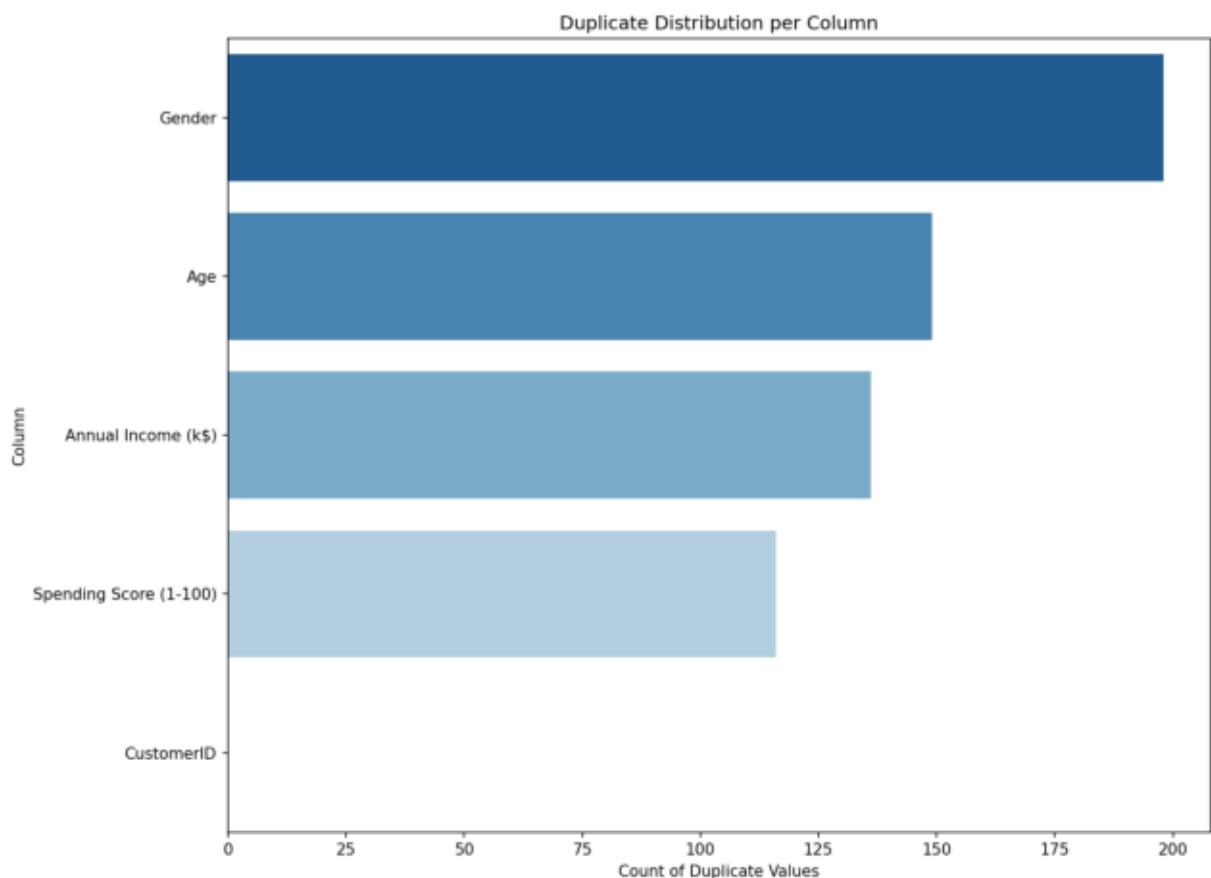
KDE/Scatter Plots



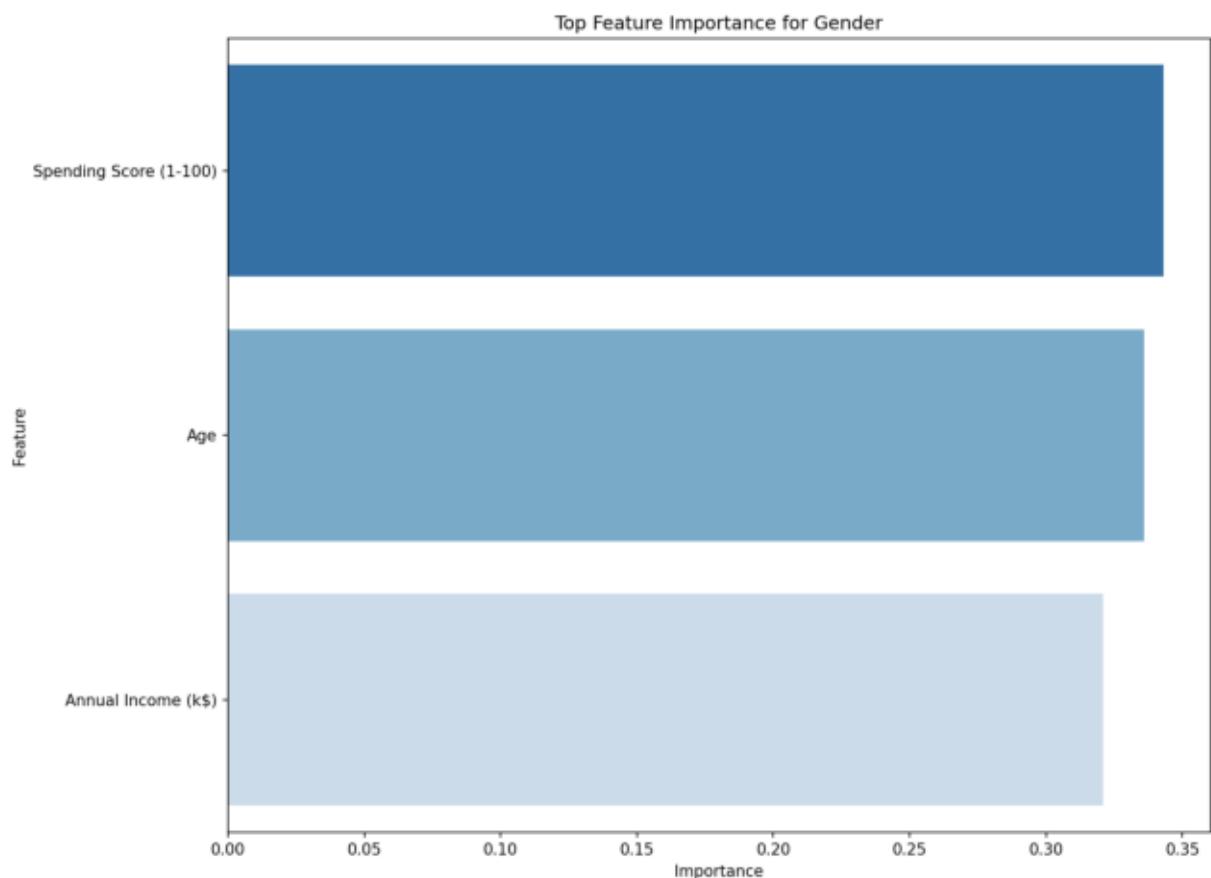
## Outlier Proportion



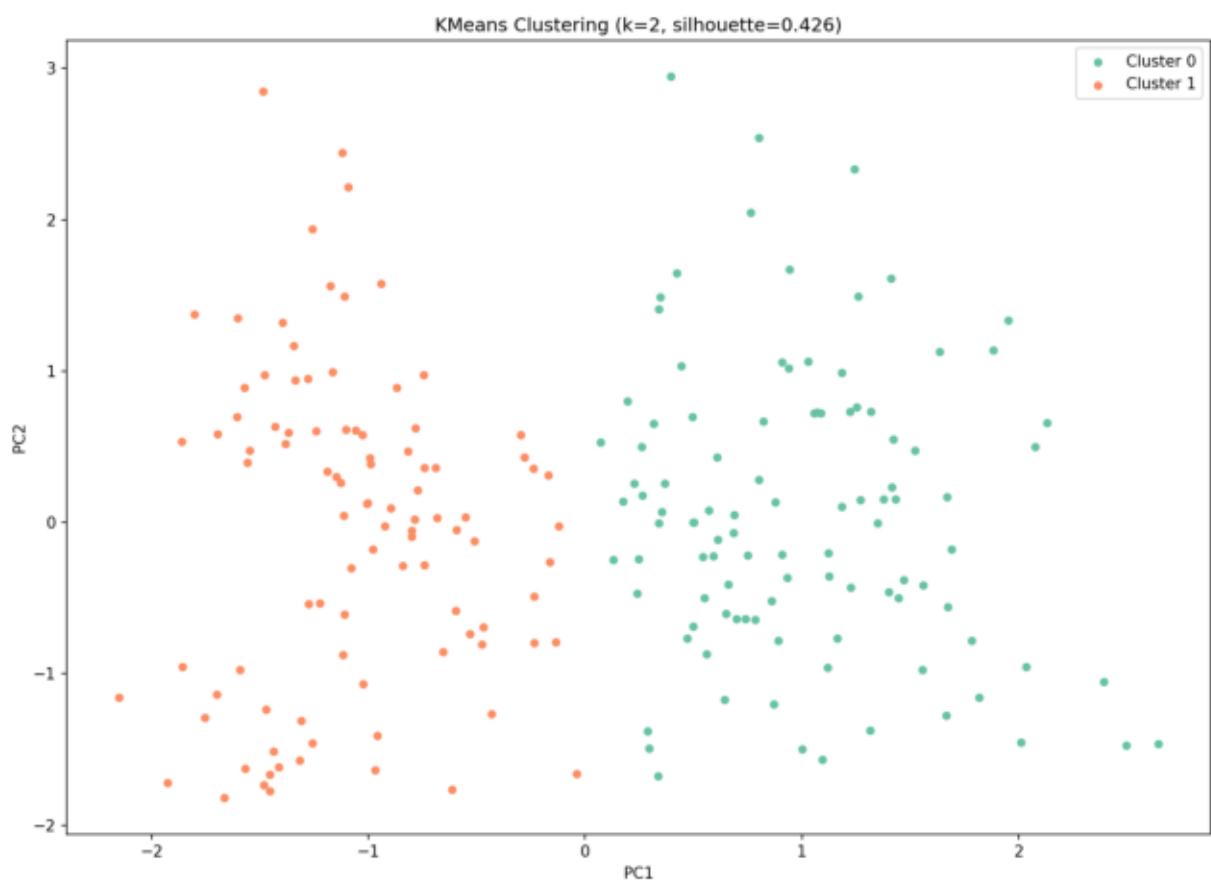
## Duplicate Distribution



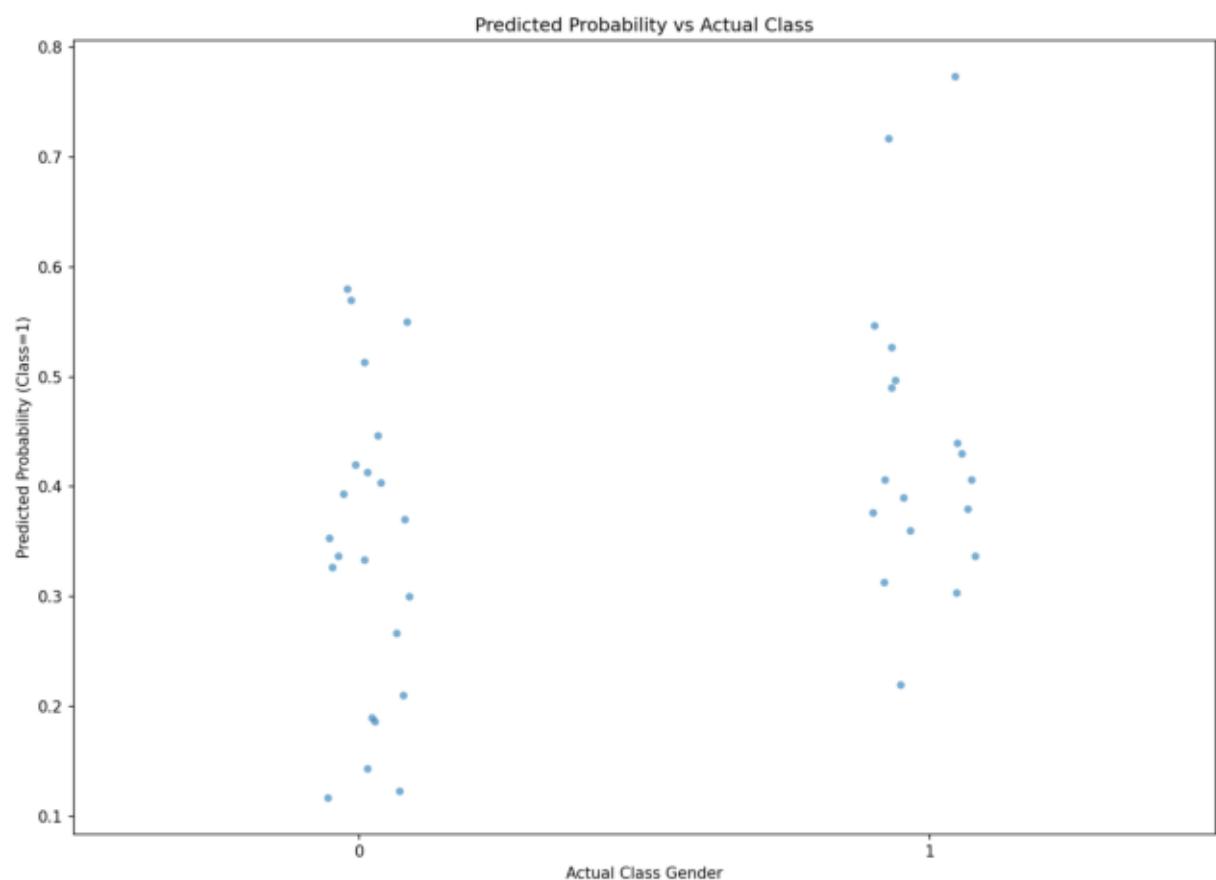
# Feature Importance



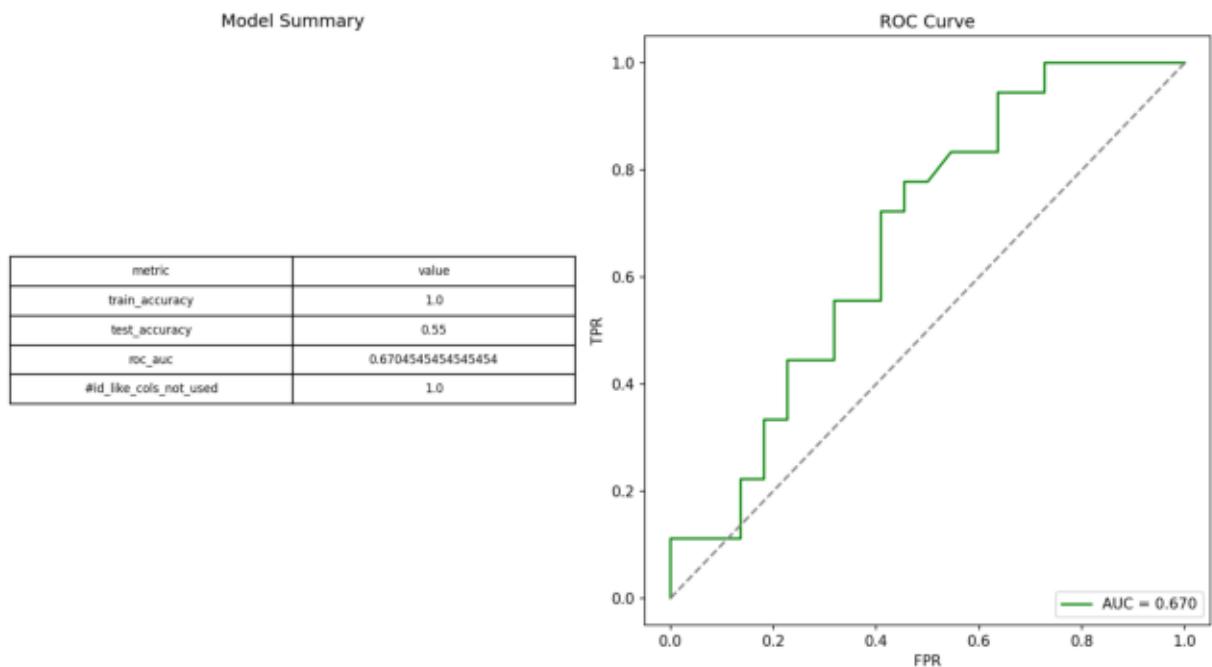
## PCA Clusters (silhouette=0.426)



## Predicted Probability vs Actual



# Model Summary & Performance



## LLM Interpretation

The dataset contains 200 observations across 5 columns, with 3 numeric and 0 categorical features.  
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The columns with the highest missing rates are: CustomerID, Gender, Age, Annual Income (k\$), Spending Score (1-100).  
This analysis addresses a classification task using 'Gender' as the target variable.

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Correlation assessment reveals strong relationships among several measurement pairs (e.g. radius\_worst vs. radius\_mean).

PCA reduction followed by K-Means clustering suggests two distinct groups in the data (silhouette score = 0.55).

The classifier achieves a test accuracy of 0.5500.

The area under the ROC curve (AUC) is 0.6705, indicating excellent separability between classes.

The model identifies the most influential features as: Spending Score (1-100) (0.343), Age (0.336), and CustomerID (0.281).

Based on these findings, efforts should prioritise imputing missing values, managing outliers, and encoding categorical variables.