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Data Analytics Assignment 6
Dr Eleish
5 December 2025

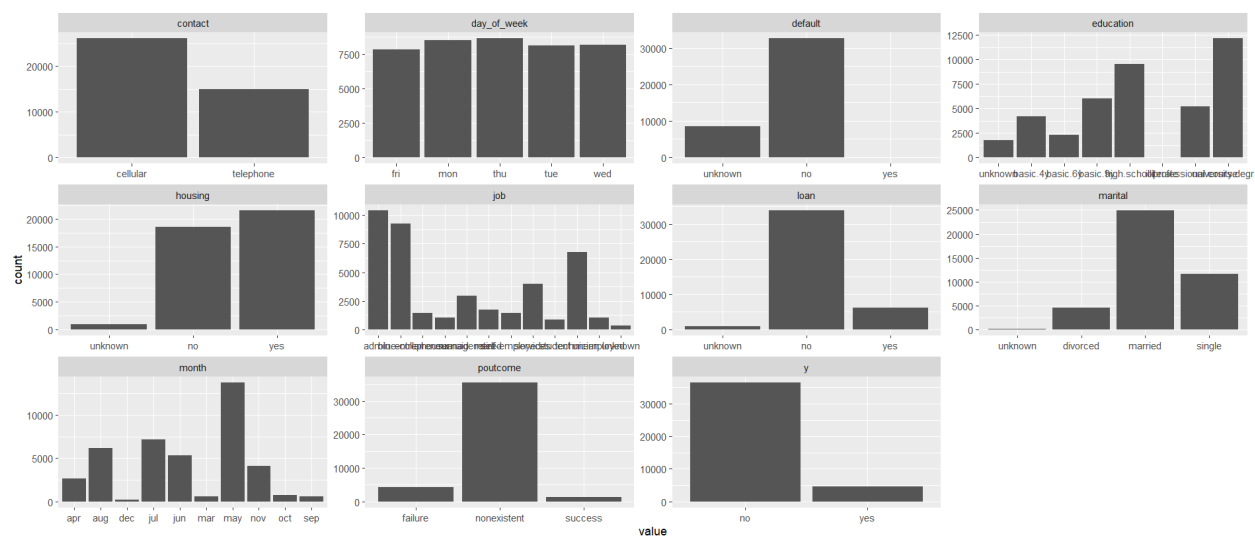
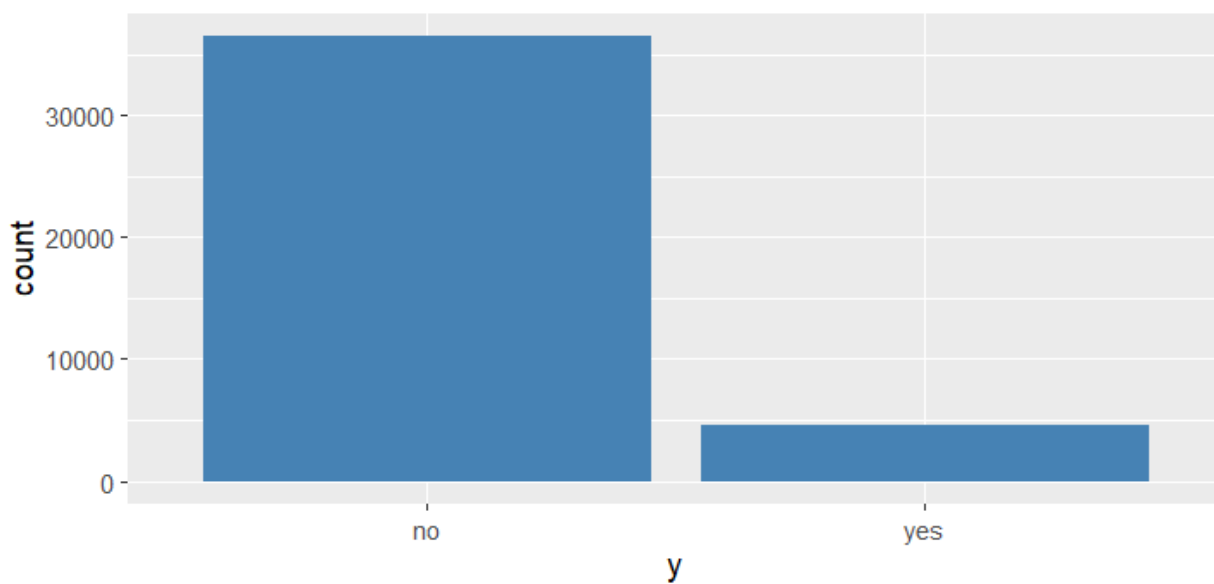
Dataset from:

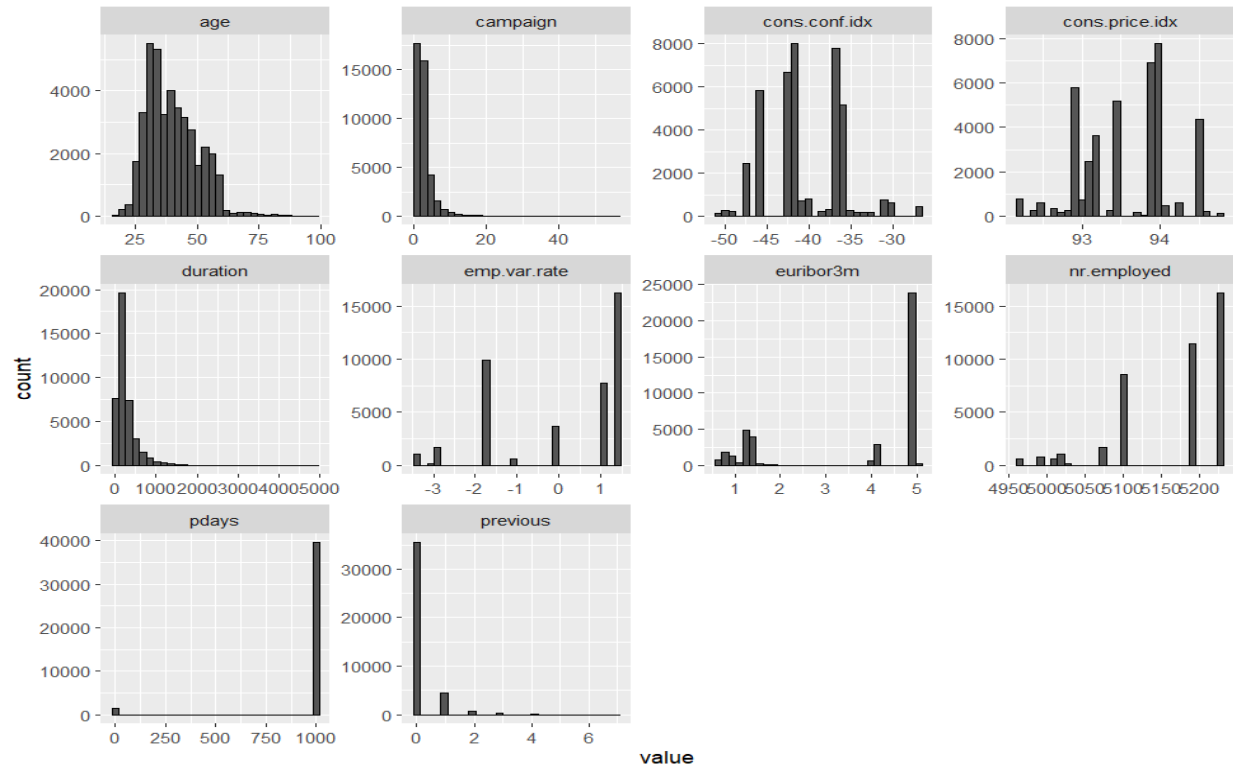
<https://archive.ics.uci.edu/dataset/222/bank+marketing>

1. Exploratory Data Analysis (3%) Explore the statistical aspects of the dataset. Analyze the distributions and provide summaries of the relevant statistics. Perform any cleaning, transformations, interpolations, smoothing, outlier detection/ removal, etc. required on the data. Include figures and descriptions of this exploration and a short description of what you concluded (e.g. nature of distribution, indication of suitable model approaches you would try, etc.) Min.1 page text + graphics (required)

The data is related to direct marketing campaigns of a Portuguese banking institution. The variable y is for whether the client subscribed a term deposit. The data did not require any transformations or cleaning. I got the summary statistics for all features alongside plotting their distributions. This was done by transforming everything from wide format to long format (2 cols, var name and var value). I then did a ggplot with a facet wrap of the variables to get the distributions.

age	job	marital	education	default	
Min. :17.00	admin. :10422	divorced: 4612	university.degree :12168	no :32588	
1st Qu.:32.00	blue-collar: 9254	married :24928	high.school : 9515	unknown: 8597	
Median :38.00	technician : 6743	single :11568	basic.9y : 6045	yes : 3	
Mean :40.02	services : 3969	unknown : 80	professional.course: 5243		
3rd Qu.:47.00	management : 2924		basic.4y : 4176		
Max. :98.00	retired : 1720		basic.6y : 2292		
	(Other) : 6156		(Other) : 1749		
housing	loan	contact	month	day_of_week	duration
no :18622	no :33950	cellular:26144	may :13769	fri:7827	Min. : 0.0
unknown: 990	unknown: 990	telephone:15044	jul : 7174	mon:8514	1st Qu.: 102.0
yes :21576	yes : 6248		aug : 6178	thu:8623	Median : 180.0
			jun : 5318	tue:8090	Mean : 258.3
			nov : 4101	wed:8134	3rd Qu.: 319.0
			apr : 2632		Max. :4918.0
			(Other): 2016		
campaign	pdays	previous	poutcome	emp.var.rate	cons.price.idx
Min. : 1.000	Min. : 0.0	Min. :0.000	failure : 4252	Min. : -3.40000	Min. :92.20
1st Qu.: 1.000	1st Qu.:999.0	1st Qu.:0.000	nonexistent:35563	1st Qu.: -1.80000	1st Qu.:93.08
Median : 2.000	Median :999.0	Median :0.000	success : 1373	Median : 1.10000	Median :93.75
Mean : 2.568	Mean :962.5	Mean :0.173		Mean : 0.08189	Mean :93.58
3rd Qu.: 3.000	3rd Qu.:999.0	3rd Qu.:0.000		3rd Qu.: 1.40000	3rd Qu.:93.99
Max. :56.000	Max. :999.0	Max. :7.000		Max. : 1.40000	Max. :94.77
cons.conf.idx	euribor3m	nr.employed	y		
Min. : -50.8	Min. :0.634	Min. :4964	no :36548		
1st Qu.: -42.7	1st Qu.:1.344	1st Qu.:5099	yes: 4640		
Median : -41.8	Median :4.857	Median :5191			
Mean : -40.5	Mean :3.621	Mean :5167			
3rd Qu.: -36.4	3rd Qu.:4.961	3rd Qu.:5228			
Max. : -26.9	Max. :5.045	Max. :5228			





2. Model Development, Validation and Optimization (10% 4000-level / 7% 6000-level)
Develop and evaluate three (4000-level) or four (6000-level) or more models. If possible, these models should cover more than one objective, i.e. regression, classification, clustering. Consider the effect of dimension reduction of the dataset on model performance. Different models means different combinations of an algorithm and a formula (input and output features). The choice of independent and response variables is up to you.

Explain why you chose them. Construct the models, test/ validate them. Briefly explain the validation approach. You can use any method(s) covered in the course. Include your code in your submission. Compare model results if applicable. Report the results of the model (fits, coefficients, sample trees, other measures of fit/ importance, etc., predictors and summary statistics). Min. 2 pages of text + graphics (required).

I did two different objectives. The first objective was classification of the target variable y. I used two separate models to evaluate this objective. The first model was a random forest classifier with 500 trees. I chose this model as I wanted to see if there was a complex non linear relationship across the features with whether a client made a bank term deposit. The other model I used was logistic regression. This model was accurate still but worse than the random forest classifier. These were evaluated using a train and test set (70% train) and used accuracy, precision, recall, and f1 score alongside a confusion matrix. The next objective was regression for the campaign variable (number of times client was contacted). This model was evaluated using mean squared error and mean absolute error. Finally weights and residual plot was generated.

Random Forest Metrics

```
Classification Performance - Training Set
> print(cm_train$table) # print confusion matrix
      Reference
Prediction  no   yes
      no 25582   69
      yes    2 3179
> cat("Accuracy:", accuracy_train, "\n")
Accuracy: 0.9975375
> cat("Precision:", precision_train, "\n")
Precision: 0.99731
> cat("Recall:", recall_train, "\n")
Recall: 0.9999218
> cat("F1 Score:", f1_train, "\n\n")
F1 Score: 0.9986142
```

```
Classification Performance - Test Set
> print(cm_test$table) # print confusion matrix
      Reference
Prediction  no   yes
      no 10526   653
      yes  438   739
> cat("Accuracy:", accuracy_test, "\n")
Accuracy: 0.9117028
> cat("Precision:", precision_test, "\n")
Precision: 0.9415869
> cat("Recall:", recall_test, "\n")
Recall: 0.9600511
> cat("F1 Score:", f1_test, "\n")
F1 Score: 0.9507294
```

```
> print(feat_imp)
```

	no	yes	MeanDecreaseAccuracy	MeanDecreaseGini
age	19.6650740	4.7436180	20.5811930	413.88257
job	32.0727993	-7.3652800	23.0859326	363.45145
marital	4.9204858	-2.6373341	2.6202843	111.71491
education	15.1726919	1.1402318	13.8423139	261.33107
default	-2.2531166	15.0625663	7.8372250	38.57692
housing	1.2614527	-4.0089573	-1.4740232	92.28155
loan	-0.5479091	-0.8936436	-0.9980942	71.79782
contact	6.0188655	25.7417107	8.8774408	49.34576
month	26.5105021	3.9107433	27.3358709	169.64899
day_of_week	25.3673207	7.2532979	26.2970920	242.60685
duration	138.9187175	204.7995333	206.8564872	1674.69706
campaign	9.2206486	14.3955436	17.0592957	199.61642
pdays	3.5310901	36.7512657	25.8658459	185.95023
previous	6.1672447	3.9371623	7.4743762	68.79238
poutcome	11.1940764	16.4667746	17.7744583	167.75779
emp.var.rate	17.9311442	8.7481248	18.8524654	119.01992
cons.price.idx	18.5639164	-0.5806048	18.7024000	116.53409
cons.conf.idx	15.8907996	1.9608324	16.5755580	144.46950
euribor3m	30.1352154	18.2382904	33.4174957	574.35427
nr.employed	19.7878526	22.5756729	23.6177023	357.49675

Logistic Regression

Logistic Regression - Training Set

```
> print(cm_train_logit$table)
```

	Reference	
Prediction	no	yes
no	24910	1849
yes	674	1399

```
> cat("Accuracy:", accuracy_train_logit, "\n")
Accuracy: 0.9124931
> cat("Precision:", precision_train_logit, "\n")
Precision: 0.9309018
> cat("Recall:", recall_train_logit, "\n")
Recall: 0.9736554
> cat("F1 Score:", f1_train_logit, "\n\n")
F1 Score: 0.9517987
```

Logistic Regression - Test Set

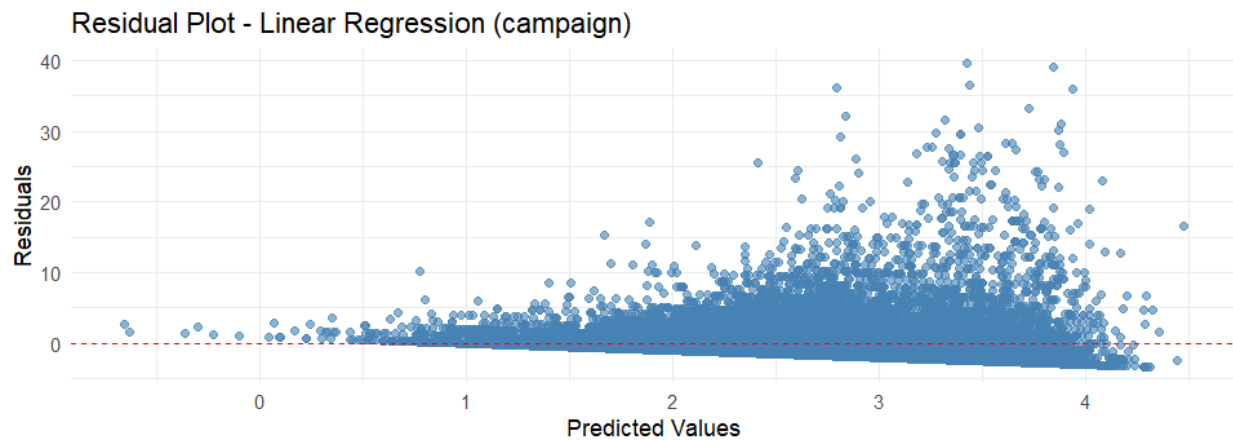
```
> print(cm_test_logit$table)
```

	Reference	
Prediction	no	yes
no	10652	798
yes	312	594

```
> cat("Accuracy:", accuracy_test_logit, "\n")
Accuracy: 0.9101651
> cat("Precision:", precision_test_logit, "\n")
Precision: 0.9303057
> cat("Recall:", recall_test_logit, "\n")
Recall: 0.9715432
> cat("F1 Score:", f1_test_logit, "\n\n")
F1 Score: 0.9504774
```

Linear Regression

```
> cat("Linear Regression MSE - Training Set:", mse_train, "\n")
Linear Regression MSE - Training Set: 7.334965
> cat("Linear Regression MSE - Test Set:", mse_test, "\n")
Linear Regression MSE - Test Set: 7.293563
> cat("Linear Regression Mean Absolute Error - Training Set:", mae_train, "\n")
Linear Regression Mean Absolute Error - Training Set: 1.600327
> cat("Linear Regression Mean Absolute Error - Test Set:", mae_test, "\n")
Linear Regression Mean Absolute Error - Test Set: 1.580199
```



```

> print(weights)
(Intercept)          age
-4.068380e+01      3.235802e-03
jobblue-collar      jobentrepreneur
-1.518917e-01      -6.877704e-02
jobhousemaid        jobmanagement
-2.673365e-02      4.528459e-03
jobretired          jobself-employed
 5.457581e-02      7.097699e-02
jobservices         jobstudent
-9.938007e-02      -1.639930e-01
jobtechnician       jobunemployed
-7.754265e-02      2.811235e-02
jobunknown          maritalmarried
-1.479850e-01      -3.690300e-02
maritalsingle       maritalunknown
 6.582859e-03      7.314091e-01
educationbasic.6y   educationbasic.9y
-7.240540e-02      5.799961e-03
educationhigh.school educationilliterate
 6.904560e-02      -2.959848e-01
educationprofessional.course educationuniversity.degree
 3.659141e-03      4.036213e-02
educationunknown    defaultunknown
 4.911269e-02      4.454198e-02
defaultyes          housingunknown
-1.061218e+00      -7.121594e-02
housingyes         loanunknown
-3.291092e-02      NA
loanyes            contacttelephone
 5.309074e-02      6.096281e-01
monthaug           monthdec
 4.040205e-01      1.103982e+00
monthjul           monthjun
 1.002968e+00      6.796677e-01
monthmar           monthmay
 3.496972e-01      2.832586e-01
monthnov           monthoct
 4.059842e-01      6.298680e-01
monthsep           day_of_weekmon
 7.270800e-01      -1.161568e-01
day_of_weekthu     day_of_weektue
-1.614403e-01      -2.996407e-01
day_of_weekwed     duration
-3.030210e-01      -7.856850e-04
pdays            previous
-1.848679e-04      7.209526e-02
poutcomenonexistent poutcomesuccess
 2.125761e-01      -2.768348e-01
emp.var.rate       cons.price.idx
 8.398994e-01      -1.474739e-01
cons.conf.idx      euribor3m
 1.283602e-02      -1.098402e+00
nr.employed        yyes
 1.181778e-02      1.065831e-01

```

>

3. Decisions (2% 4000-level / 5% 6000-level) Describe your conclusions from the model fits, predictions and how well (or not) it could be used for decisions and why. Min. 1/2 page of text + graphics

The models all fit fairly well overall. Among them, the most usable was the random forest classification model, which achieved the highest accuracy and consistently outperformed the logistic regression model. This makes sense because random forests can naturally capture non-linear relationships and interactions between features, while logistic regression assumes linear separability. Additionally, logistic regression struggled due to the presence of intentional null values in certain features, which the random forest handled more gracefully.

For regression, I initially attempted to use a random forest regressor, but each attempt caused R to freeze or take an excessively long time to complete. Because of this, I switched to lighter models, starting with linear regression and applying multiple non-linear feature transformations such as polynomial terms. After evaluating several models, the standard linear regression model without any transformations produced the best MSE and MAE.

When plotting the residuals, the pattern indicated a non-linear structure in the data. The residuals were not randomly scattered, suggesting that the linear model even though it performed best among models I tested, it is likely not the best overall.

Given this, I would recommend using a decision tree regressor or another tree-based method. These models tend to capture non-linear relationships more effectively and would likely yield better performance without requiring manual feature transformations.