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 Data Analytics Assignment 6
 Dr Eleish
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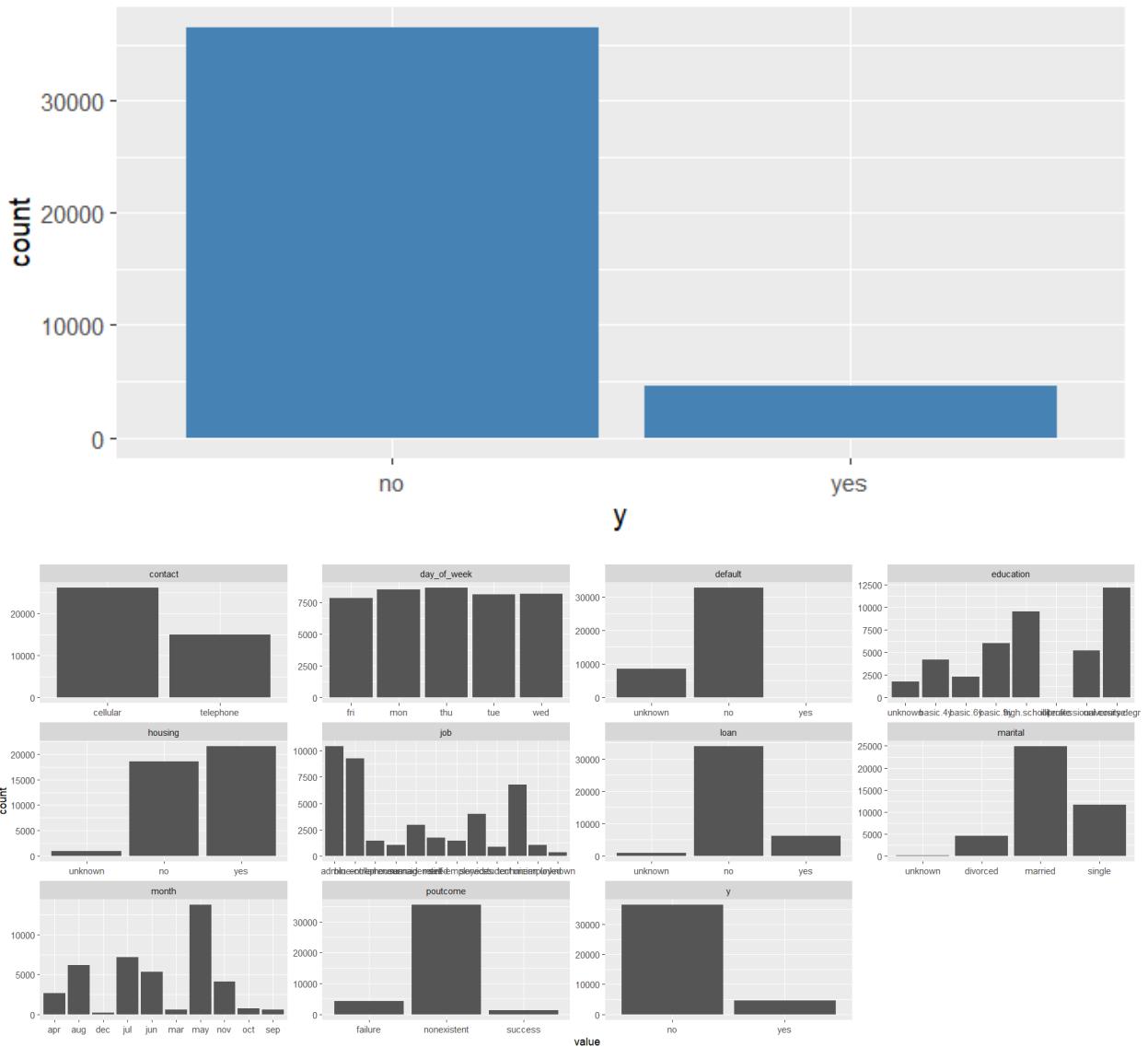
Dataset from:

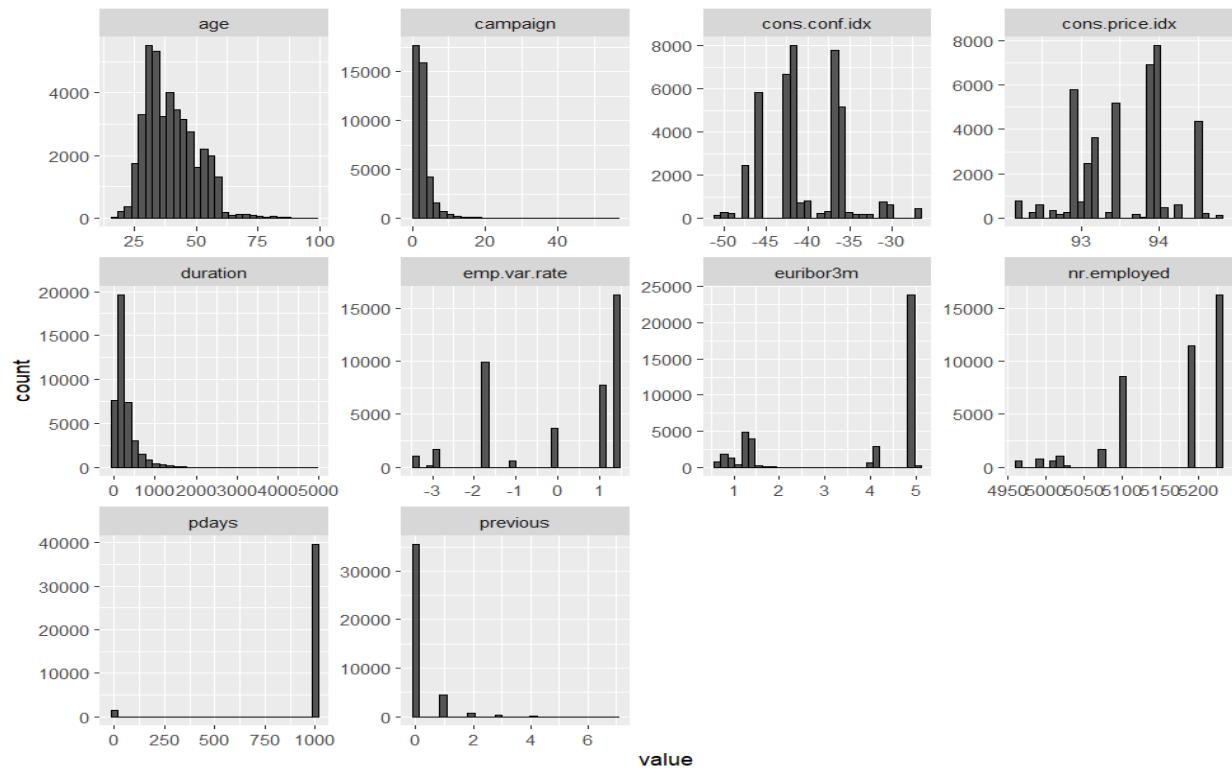
<https://archive.ics.uci.edu/dataset/222/bank+marketing>

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
no :18622	no :33950	cellular :26144	may :13769	fri:7827
unknown: 990	unknown: 990	telephone:15044	jul : 7174	Min. : 0.0
yes :21576	yes : 6248		aug : 6178	1st Qu.: 102.0
			jun : 5318	Median : 180.0
			nov : 4101	Mean : 258.3
			apr : 2632	3rd Qu.: 319.0
			(Other): 2016	Max. :4918.0
campaign	pdays	previous	poutcome	emp.var.rate
Min. : 1.000	Min. : 0.0	Min. :0.000	failure : 4252	Min. :-3.40000
1st Qu.: 1.000	1st Qu.:999.0	1st Qu.:0.000	nonexistent:35563	1st Qu.:-1.80000
Median : 2.000	Median :999.0	Median :0.000	success : 1373	Median : 1.10000
Mean : 2.568	Mean :962.5	Mean :0.173		Mean : 0.08189
3rd Qu.: 3.000	3rd Qu.:999.0	3rd Qu.:0.000		3rd Qu.: 1.40000
Max. :56.000	Max. :999.0	Max. :7.000		Max. : 1.40000
cons.price.idx	euribor3m	nr.employed	y	cons.price.idx
Min. :-50.8	Min. :0.634	Min. :4964	no :36548	Min. :92.20
1st Qu.:-42.7	1st Qu.:1.344	1st Qu.:5099	yes: 4640	1st Qu.:93.08
Median :-41.8	Median :4.857	Median :5191		Median :93.75
Mean :-40.5	Mean :3.621	Mean :5167		Mean : 93.58
3rd Qu.:-36.4	3rd Qu.:4.961	3rd Qu.:5228		3rd Qu.: 93.99
Max. :-26.9	Max. :5.045	Max. :5228		Max. : 94.77





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

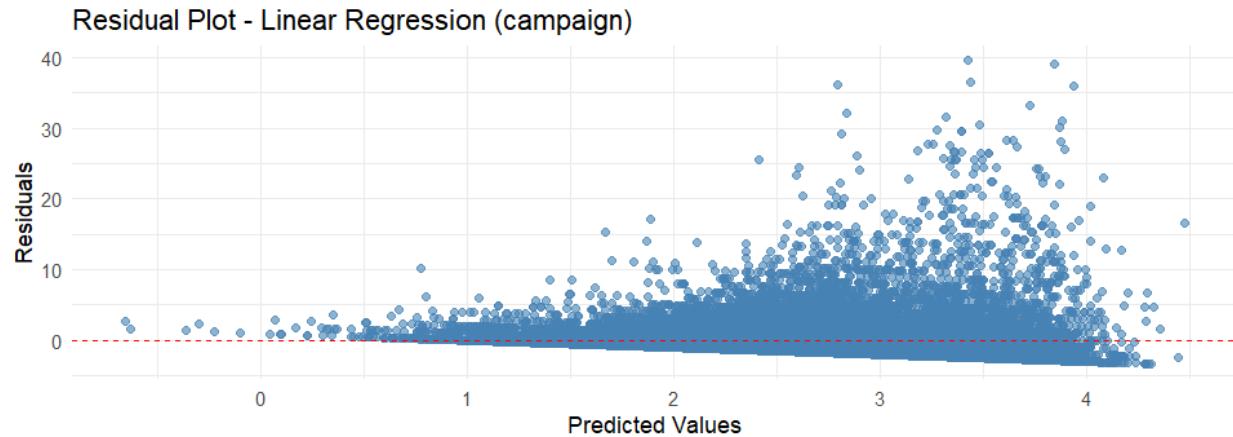
```
> print(cm_train_logit$table)
  Reference
Prediction no yes
  no    24910 1849
  yes     674 1399
> cat("Accuracy:", accuracy_train_logit, "\n")
Accuracy: 0.9124931
> cat("Precision:", precision_train_logit, "\n")
Precision: 0.9309018
> cat("Recall:", recall_train_logit, "\n")
Recall: 0.9736554
> 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
monthhaug                                  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.