# **Problem Statement**

1. Use the link given below and locate the bank marketing dataset. https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/machine-learning-databases/00222/

Perform the below operations:

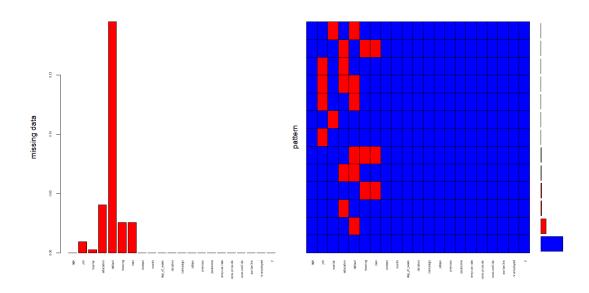
a) Create a visual for representing missing values in the dataset.

Answer

```
>bank <- read.csv bank <- read.csv("C:/Users/Vikram/Desktop/Acad/bank-additional.csv",sep=";")
> View(bank)
> dim(bank)
[1] 4119 21
> str(bank))

> library(psych)
> psych::describe(bank)

> library(VIM)
>
> missing <- bank
> missing[missing == "unknown"] <- NA
>
> aggr(missing, col=c('blue', 'red'),
+ numbers=TRUE, sortvars= TRUE,
+ labels=names(missing), cex.axis=0.5,
+ gap=3, ylab=c("missing data","pattern"))
warning message:
In plot.aggr(res, ...): not enough horizontal space to display frequences.
> sapply(missing, function(x) sum(is.na(x)))
```

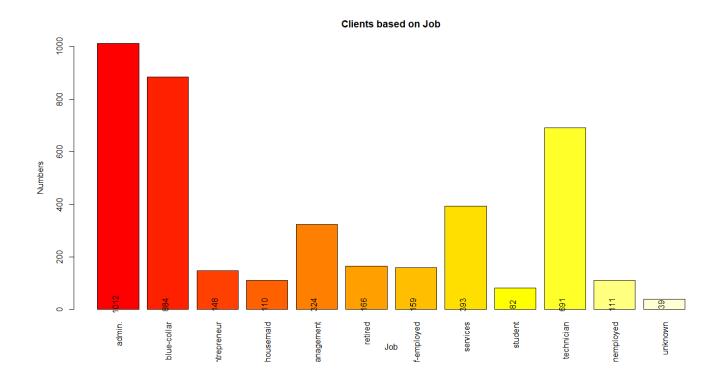


#### b) Show a distribution of clients based on a job.

#### Answer :

```
> t <- table(bank$job)
> # distribution in tabular form
> t

> title <- barplot(t, xlab = "Job", ylab = "Numbers", main = "Clients based on Job",
+ col = heat.colors(12), las=3)
> text(title, 0, t, pos = 3, srt = 90)
```



# c) Check whether is there any relation between Job and Marital Status?

### Answer :

Ho: There is NO association between Job and Marital Status
Since P Value is less than 0.05, there is association between Job and Marital status at 95% confidence level.
Since NA values are very less, they are omitted.

d) Check whether is there any association between Job and Education?

### Answer

> chisq.test(missing\$job, missing\$education)

Pearson's Chi-squared test

data: missing\$job and missing\$education
X-squared = 3429, df = 60, p-value < 2.2e-16</pre>

Ho: There is NO association between Job and Education.

Since the P value is less than 0.05, there is association between Job and Education at 95% confidence level. Since NA values are very less, they are omitted