```
44820 3 3
44824 2 3
44871 3 1
44872 1 2
44901 2 2
44908 3 3
44920 2 3
44952 3 2
44959 2 2
44971 3
44984 2
45023 2
45056 3
45099 3
45110 3 1
45130 2 2
45142 1 1
45151 3 3
45159 3 3
> #Now we can get back the completed dataset using the complete() function.
> bank_data4 <- complete(bank_data3,1)</pre>
> md.pattern(bank_data4)
  0
       0
            No need for mice. This data set is completely observed.
     V <==
   \|/
      age job marital education default balance housing loan contact day mont
45211
        1
            1
                                1
                                        1
                                                 1
                                                               1
                                                                       1
                                                                            1
1
        0
                                0
                                        0
                                                               0
                                                                            0
0
      duration campaign pdays previous y
                                       1 1 0
45211
                       1
                             1
             0
                       0
                             0
                                       0 0 0
> #b. Show a distribution of clients based on a job.
> hist(bank_data1$job)
> bank_data4 <- bank_data4 %>%
+ mutate(
    job = as.numeric(job),
    education = as.numeric(education),
+
    marital = as.numeric(marital)
+
+ )
  cor(bank_data4$job,bank_data4$marital, method = 'spearman')
[1] 0.05628102
> #Correlation between job and Marital is 0.056% hence we can say that there
> #is no correlation between them.
> #d. Check whether is there any association between Job and
> cor(bank_data4$job,bank_data4$education, method = 'spearman')
[1] 0.1912358
>
```