1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

This is the Classic Marketing bank dataset uploaded originally in the Machine Learning Repository. The dataset gives you information about a marketing campaign of a financial institution in which you will have to analyze in order to find ways to look for future strategies in order to improve future marketing campaigns for the bank.

1.2 Purpose

A Term Deposit is a deposit that a bank or a financial institution offers with a fixed rate (often better than just opening deposit account) in which your money will be returned back at a specific mutuirity time.

2 LITERATURE SURVEY

2.1 Existing Problem

There is a dataset given by that Exploring data analysis for the given there are some of variables types in numeric and nominal they are:

Features

1.age |int64|age in years

2.job | object | type of job (categorical: maid','unknown','self-employed','student'])

3.marital |object | marital status(categorical:['married','single','divorced'])

4.education | object | education background

5.default | object | has credit in default?(categorical:['no','yes'])

6.balance | int64 | Balance of the individual

7.housing | object | has housing loan? (categorical:['yes','no'])

8.loan | object | has personal loan? (categorical: ['no' 'yes'])

9.contact | object | contact communication type (categorical: ['unknown' 'cellular' 'telephone'])

10.day | int64 | last contact day of the week (categorical: 'mon',tue','wed','thu','fri')

11.month | object | last contact month of year (categorical: ['may' 'jun' 'jul' 'aug' 'oct' 'nov' 'dec' 'jan' 'feb' 'mar' 'apr' 'sep'])

12.duration | int64 | last contact duration, in seconds (numeric)

13.campaign | int64 | number of contacts performed during this campaign and for this client

14..pdays | int64 | number of days that passed by after the client was last contacted from a previous campaign (numeric; 999 means client was not previously contacted)

15..previous | int64 | number of contacts performed before this campaign and for this client

16..poutcome | object | outcome of the previous marketing campaign (categorical:

['unknown' 'other' 'failure' 'success'])

The Class that called as Target/Label it is default at last of attribute in dataset.

Label

deposit | object | has the client subscribed a term deposit? (binary: 'yes','no')

2.2 Proposed Solution

In the dataset all the predictable values are categorical values, and the class is also a categorical value so,we need Classification algorithms to classify classifiers to get the predicted values. The following Method for Classification algorithm is a Supervised Learning technique that is used to identify the category of new observations on the basis of training data. In Classification, a program learns from the given dataset or observations and then classifies new observation into a number of classes or groups. Such as, **Yes or No, 0 or 1, Spam or Not Spam, cat or dog,** etc. Classes can be called as targets/labels or categories.

The algorithm which implements the classification on a dataset is known as a classifier. we use

 Binary Classifier: If the classification problem has only two possible outcomes, then it is called as Binary Classifier.

Examples: YES or NO, MALE or FEMALE, SPAM or NOT SPAM, CAT or DOG, etc.

3 THEORITICAL ANALYSIS

3.1 Block Diagram

- Find Unwanted Columns
- Find Missing Values
- Find Features with one value
- Explore the Categorical Features
- Find Categorical Feature Distribution
- Relationship between Categorical Features and Label
- Explore the Numerical Features
- Find Discrete Numerical Features
- Relation between Discrete numerical Features and Labels
- Find Continous Numerical Features
- Distribution of Continous Numerical Features

- Relation between Continous numerical Features and Labels
- Find Outliers in numerical features
- Explore the Correlation between numerical features
- Find Pair Plot
- Check the Data set is balanced or not based on target values in classification

3.2 Hardware / Software desigining

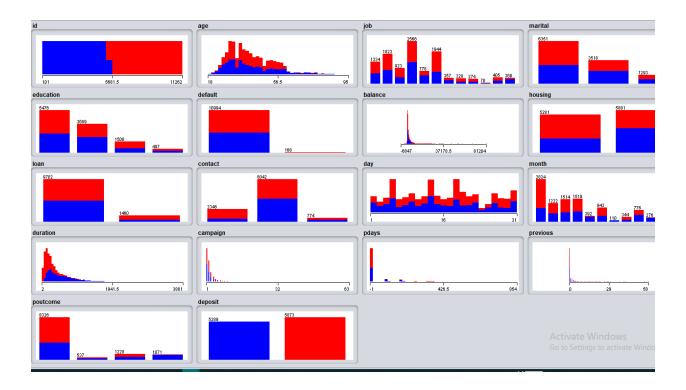
The Hardware require is with good internet connection laptop/desktop The Software is used in the project is Eclipse

4 EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATION

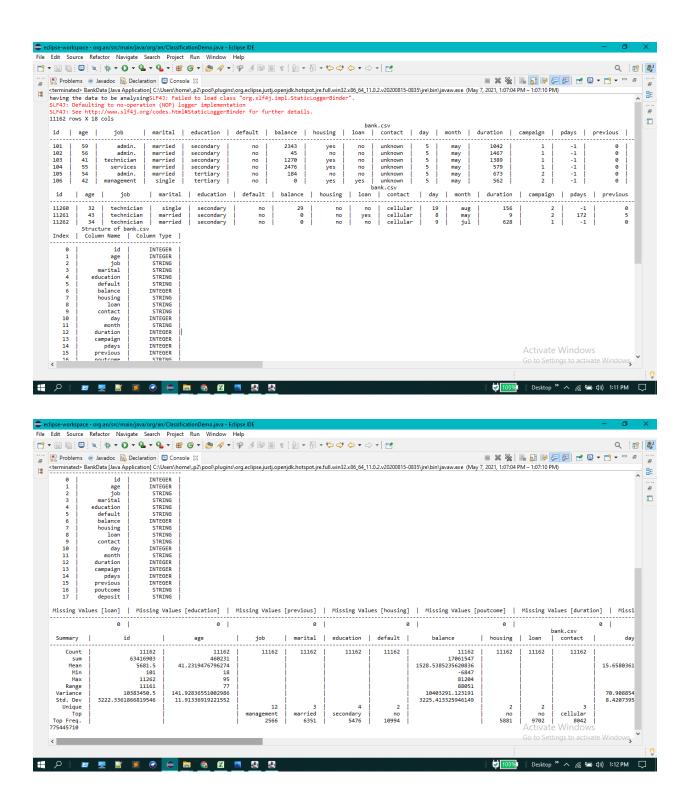
- these is no unwanted column present in given dataset to remove
- No missing value found
- No feature with only one value
- there are 9 categorical features
- feature job and month has highest number of categorical values
- client with job type as management records are high in given dataset and housemaid are very less
- client who married are high in records in given dataset and divorced are less
- client whoes education background is secondary are in high numbers in given dataset
- defualt feature seems to be does not play importand role as it has value of no at high ratio to value yes which can drop
- data in month of may is high and less in dec
- retired client has high interest on deposit
- client who has housing loan seems to be not interested much on deposit
- if pre campagin outcome that is poutcome=success then, there is high chance of client to show interest on deposit
- in month of March, September, October and December, client show high interest to deposit
- in month of may, records are high but client interst ratio is very less
- there are 7 numerical features
- there is no Discrete Variables in give dataset
- there are 7 continuous numerical features
- it seems age, days distributed normally
- balance, duration, compaign, pdays and previous heavely skewed towards left and seems to be have some outliers.

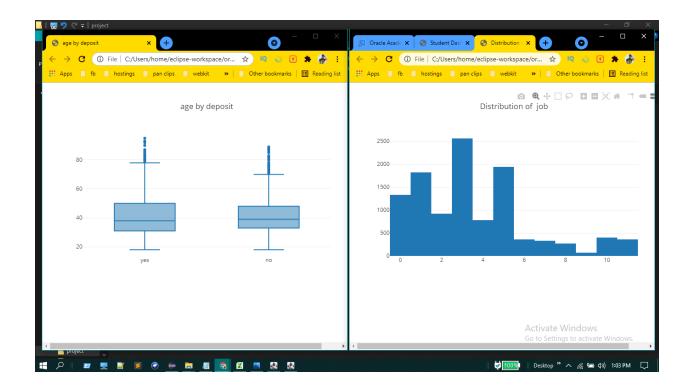
- client shows interest on deposit who had discussion for longer duration
- age, balance, duration, compaign, pdays and previous has some outliers
- it seems no feature is heavily correlated with other features
- given dataset seems to be balanced.

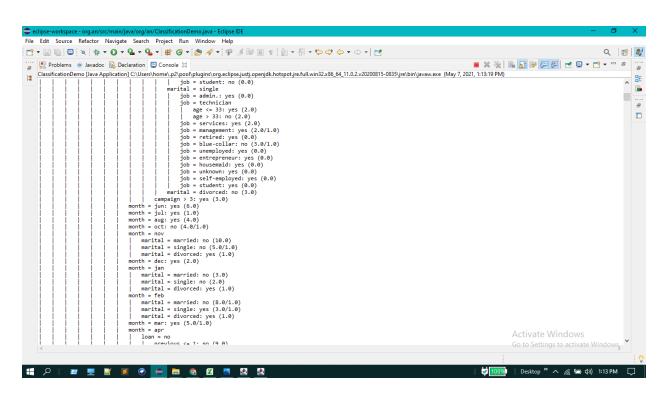
5 FLOWCHART

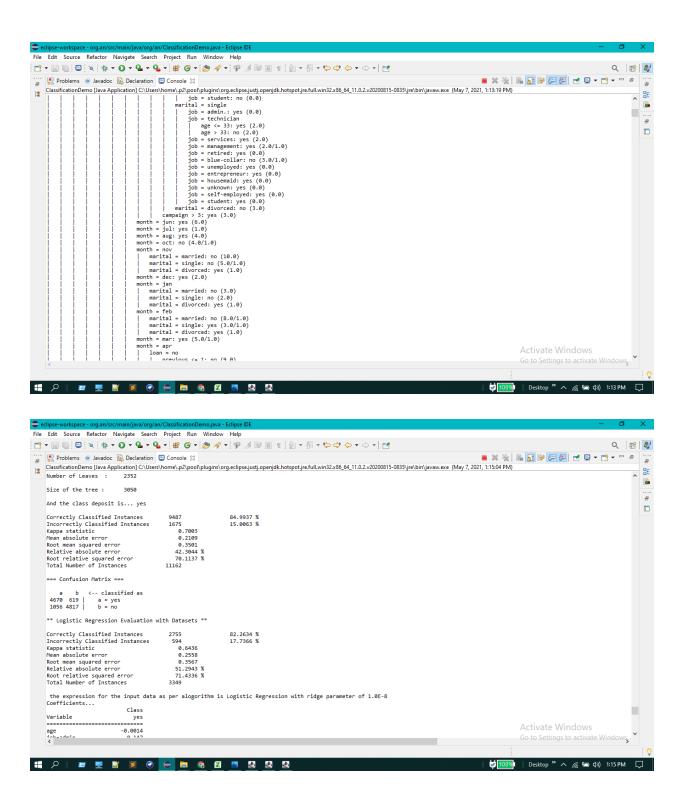


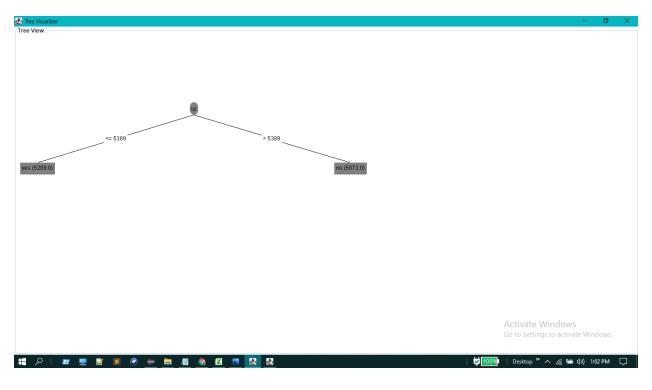
6 RESULT

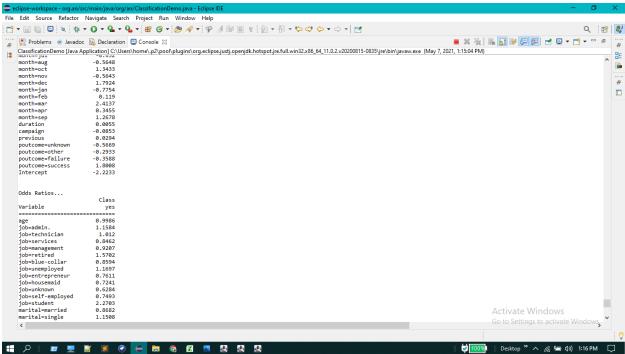


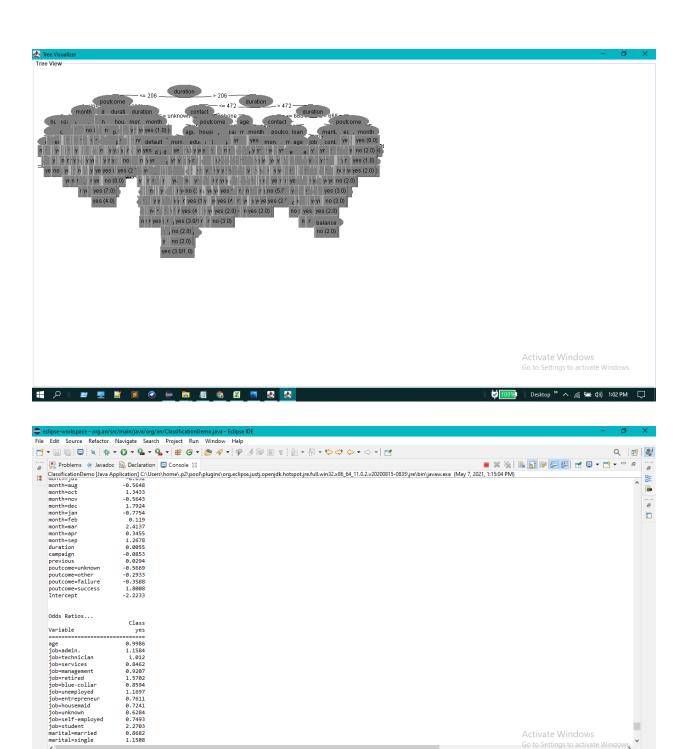




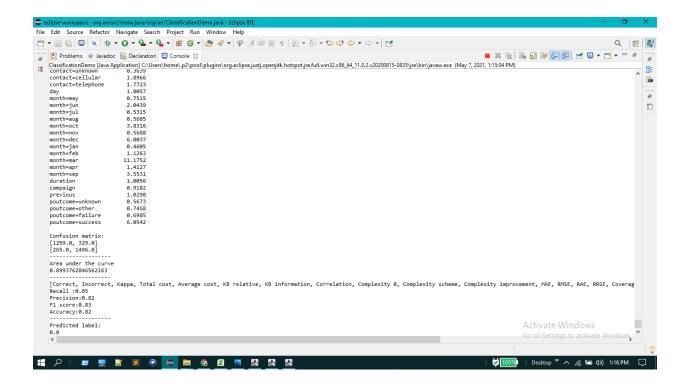








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7 ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES

High performance on non – linear **problems**, not biased by outliers, that many of the **classifications** themselves are based on subjective judgments, which may or may not be shared by everyone participating. This would lead to differences in perceived value.

ADVANTAGE

DISADVANTAGE

Logistic Probabilistic Approach, gives information Regression about statistical significance of features.

The assumptions of logistic regression.

Decision Tree Interpretability, no need for feature scaling, Poor results on works on both linear

non – linear problems.Classification very

smalldatasets,

overfitting can easily occur.

Random Forest Classificatio Powerful and accurate, good performance on many problems, including non – linear.

No interpretability, overfitting can easily occur, need to choose the number of trees manually.

8 APPLICATIONS

- O BANK APPLICATIONS FOR PREDICTING LABELS
- DETECTIONS FRAUDS
- RECOGNITIONS SPEECH
- **O CLASSIFICATIONS DIESEASES**
- IDENTIFICATIONS BIOMETRIC

9 CONCLUSION

The dataset is split into two sets that is one is train_data set and another is test_data set this is getting best score by an Algorithm before building model after that model was build by tree Structure and tested/evaluated the model.

10 FUTURE SCOPE

In the real time that cannot be defined as predicted values. so, got the some of outliers and been removing that and trained the dataset and tested for model evaluation it gives best score.

11 BIBILOGRAPHY

my references are practicing more datasets also referresd many websites to learn mainly this is oracle on the boot_camp conducted by smarinternz was ver helpful.thanks for that.