

Bank Marketing Dataset: EDA, Regression, Classification, Clustering & Pattern Mining

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Advanced Big Data and Data Mining

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Presentation Link :

https://cumber-my.sharepoint.com/:v/g/personal/sghimire38288_ucumberlands_edu/IQB1BVQMvYzYRpO1aTxZtL9_AfilvO3bNbkV5mlvl5MfZrl?nav=eyJyZWZlcnJhbEluZm8iOnsicmVmZXJyYWxBcHAiOiJtDHLjYW1XZWJBcHAiLCJyZWZlcnJhbFZpZXciOjTaGFyZURpYWxvZy1MaW5rliwicmVmZXJyYWxBcHBQbGF0Zm9ybSI6IldlYilsInJlZmVycmFsTW9kZSl6InZpZXcifX0%3D&e=s7rWwT



Roadmap

EDA &
Cleaning
(Deliverable 1)

Regression
Modeling
(Deliverable 2)

Classification,
Clustering,
Association
Rules
(Deliverable 3)

Key findings +
implications

Dataset Overview

Dataset: Bank Marketing (rows ≈ 45,211)

Target used in EDA & classification: y
(subscription: 0/1)

Mixed features: numeric + categorical
(job, education, loan, etc.)

Common “unknown” coded values;
pdays has special meaning

Data Validation & Cleaning Decisions

Validation checks: shape, schema, duplicates, missing values

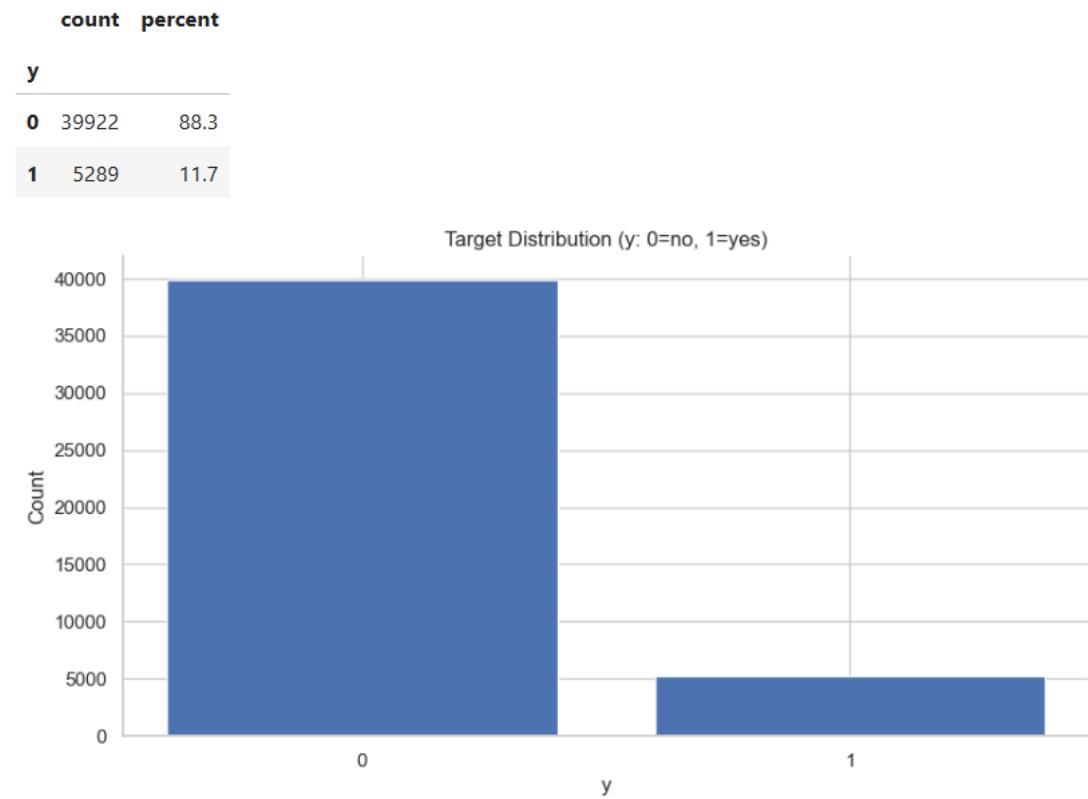


Cleaning actions from notebook:

| | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Standardize column names | Map target y: {no->0, yes->1} | Convert pdays = -1 to missing + create prev_contacted indicator | Add *_unknown flags for categorical columns containing “unknown” |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|

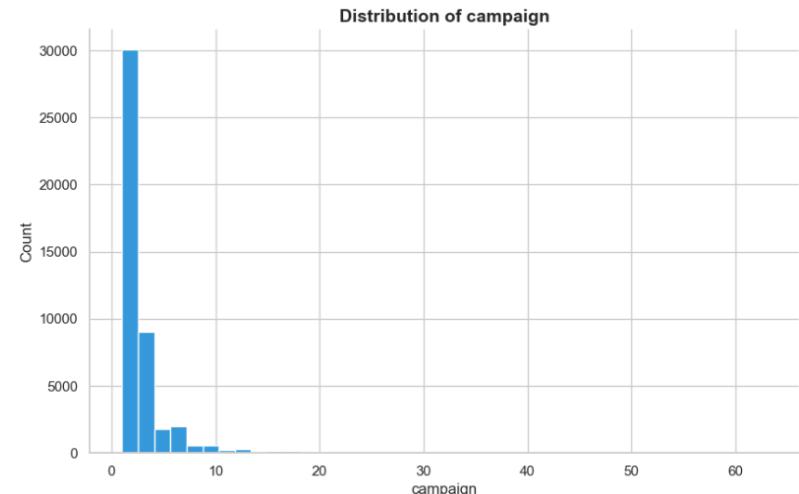
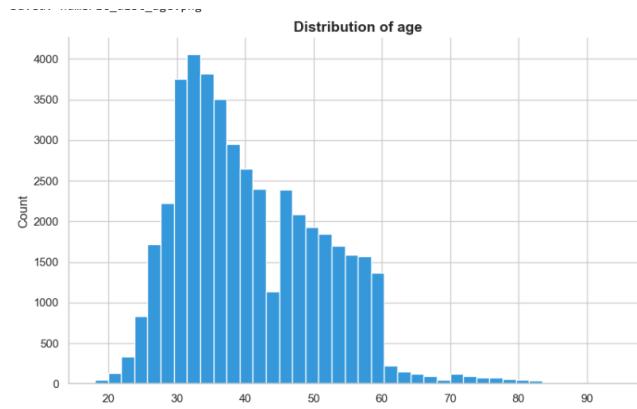
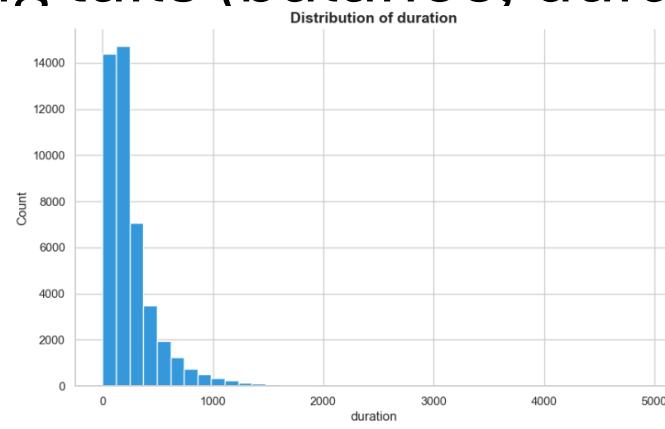
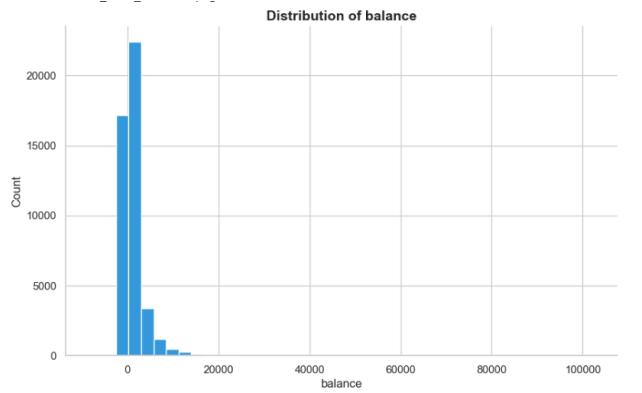
Target Balance (Class Imbalance)

- What to show:
 - Short explanation: subscription “yes” is minority



Numeric Feature Distributions

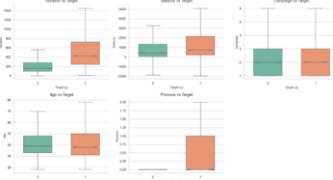
- Brief callouts: skew and long tails (balance, duration, campaign)



Outliers + Categorical Distributions

Relationships

- Numeric vs target: distribution shifts across $y=0$ vs $y=1$
- Subscription rate by category: strongest differences by variables like month/contact/job (depending on plot)

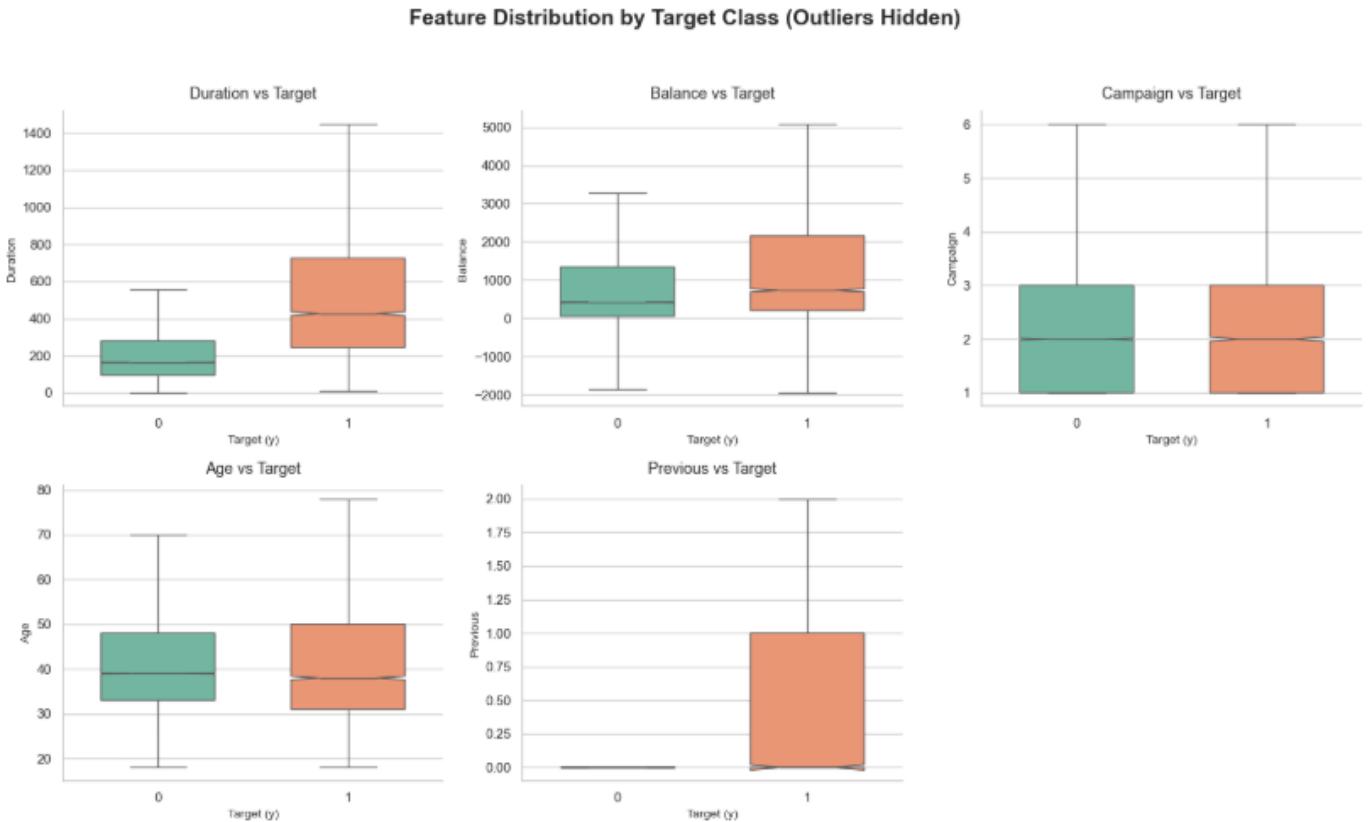


Outliers observed in balance, duration, campaign, and previous

Categorical breakdowns show dominant categories and “unknown” presence

Feature - Target Relationships

- Numeric vs target: distribution shifts across $y=0$ vs $y=1$
- Subscription rate by category: strongest differences by variables like month/contact/job (depending on plot)



Regression Modeling Setup

Regression target in
notebook: **age**

Feature engineering used:

- age_squared (nonlinear relationship)
- pdays_was_missing, pdays_filled
- campaign_per_previous

Preprocessing pipeline:

- Numeric: impute median + scale
- Categorical: impute most frequent + one-hot encode

Models compared:

- Linear Regression, Ridge, Lasso

Regression Results + Visualization

- Key result: Ridge / Linear Regression / Lasso are extremely close
- Reported metrics from notebook (test):
 - $R^2 \approx 0.981$
 - $RMSE \approx 1.46$



Classification Models

- Models evaluated:
 - Logistic Regression (baseline)
 - Decision Tree (baseline)
 - Linear SVM (baseline + tuned)
- Why F1 matters: class imbalance (yes $\approx 11.7\%$)
- Best tuned parameter:
 - SVM best C = 0.5 (from GridSearch)

Clustering: Selecting K + Visualizing Clusters

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- Clustering method: MiniBatch K-Means on preprocessed features (no target column)
 - Elbow (inertia) + silhouette
 - Best k reported: 2
 - K selection:
 - 2D visualization: TruncatedSVD projection

Cluster Profiling (What the clusters mean)

- Cluster size summary
 - Cluster 0: 36,954
 - Cluster 1: 8,257
- Numeric averages table (age, balance, duration, campaign, previous, pdays)
- Top categorical breakdowns (example shown in notebook: job)

Association Rule Mining (Patterns among successful subscriptions)

- Association Rule Mining (Patterns among successful subscriptions)
- Method: Apriori + association rules
- Constraints used:
 - $\text{min_support} = 0.05$
 - $\text{max_len} = 3$
 - rules filtered to confidence $\geq \mathbf{0.60}$

Key Findings, Challenges, Next Steps

Key findings

- Imbalance drives metric choice (F1/ROC-AUC)
- SVM tuned performed best overall in F1 (per notebook table)
- Clustering suggests two major customer segments
- Association rules reveal recurring profile combinations in subscribers

Challenges

- Handling “unknown” + pdays sentinel
- Avoiding misleading accuracy
- Keeping plots readable (outliers)

Next steps:

- Try tree ensembles (Random Forest / Gradient Boosting)
- Threshold tuning for business objectives
- Deeper cluster interpretation with campaign strategy