

Wireframe Document

Heart Disease Diagnostic Analysis

Revision Number - 1.2

Last Date of Revision - 08/02/2024

Ahamed Ajas S

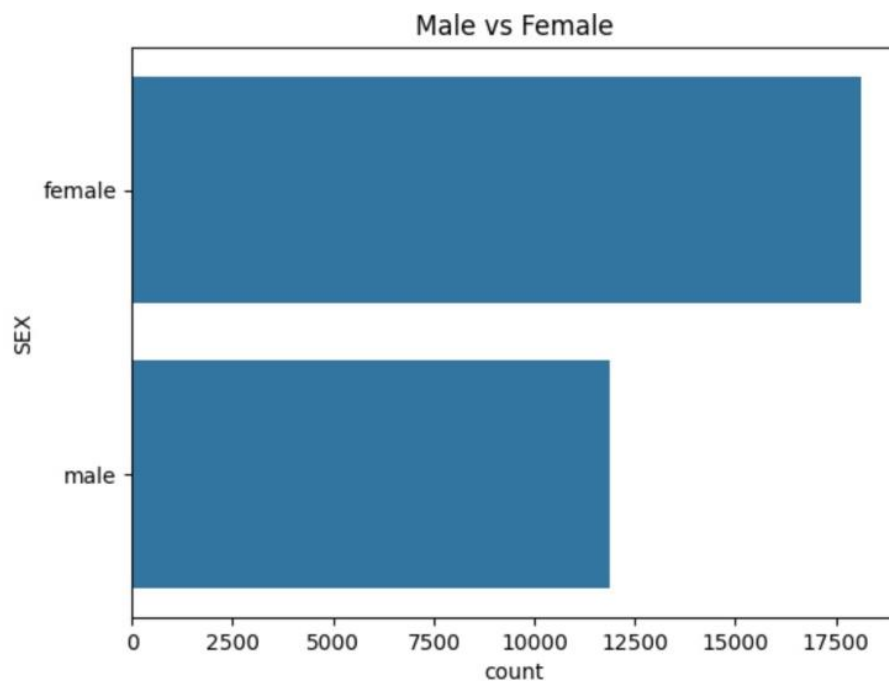
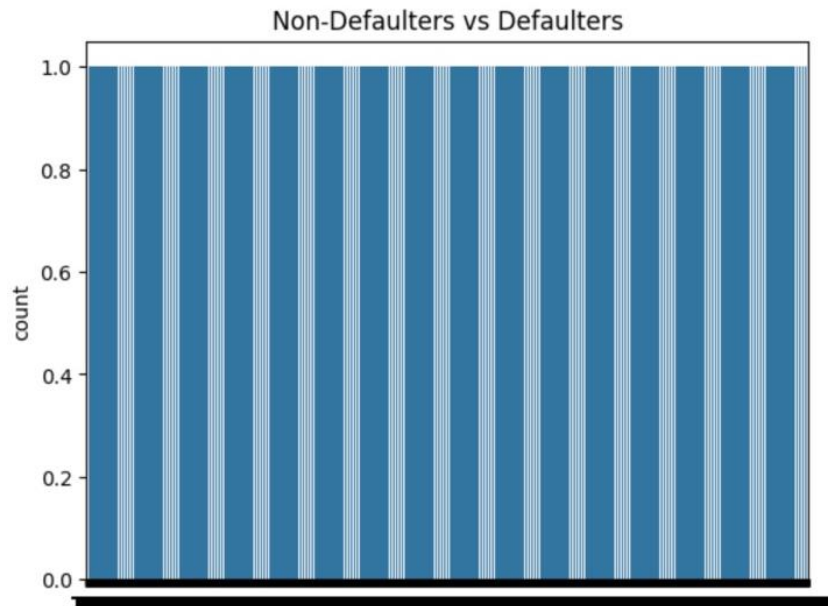
Afrin S

Document Control

Date	Version	Description	Author
21/01/2024	1.0	Introduction, Problem Statement	Ahamed Ajas S Afrin S
21/01/2024	1.1	Dataset Information, Architecture Description	Ahamed Ajas S Afrin S
21/01/2024	1.2	Final Revision	M

We Performed Exploratory Data Analysis on Jupyter Notebook and then created a Power BI Desktop Dashboard.

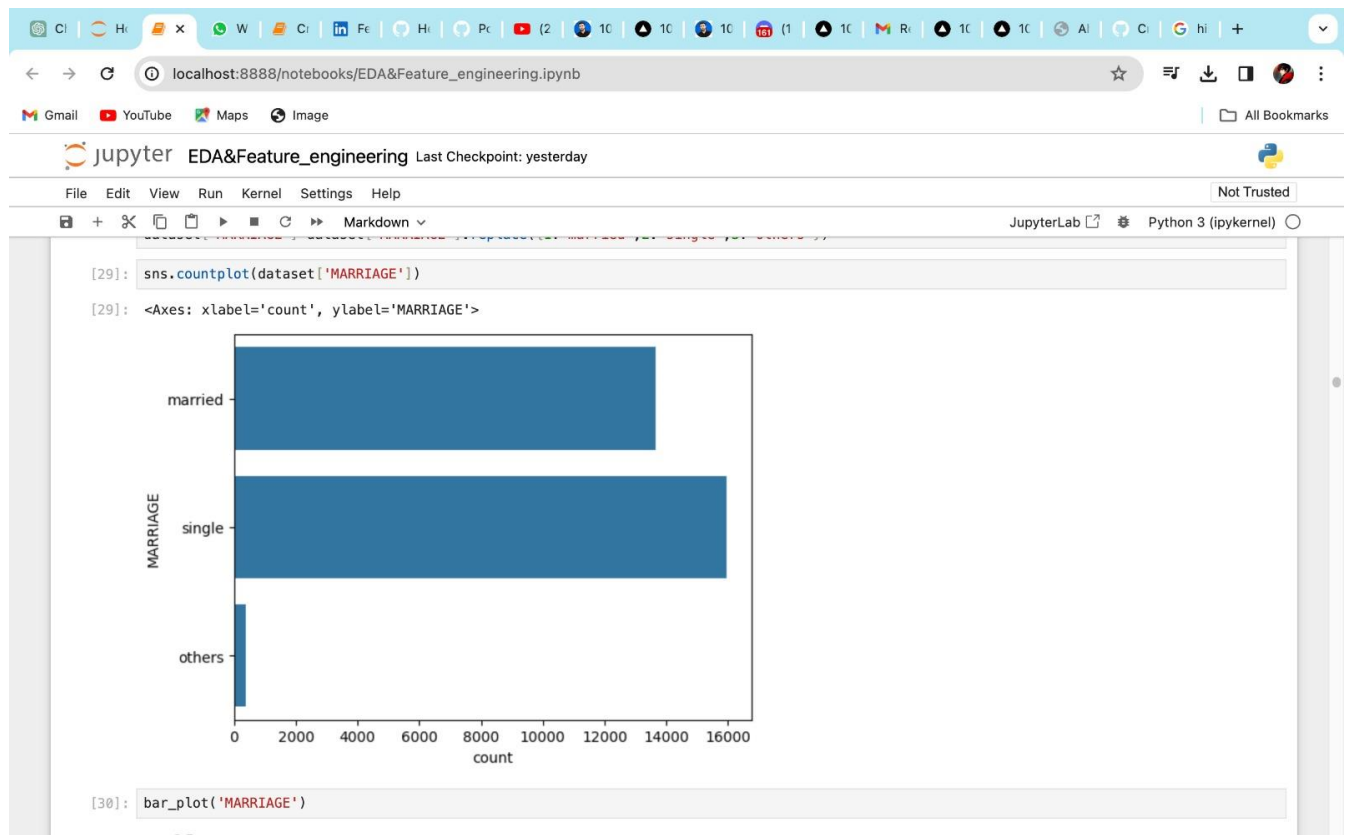
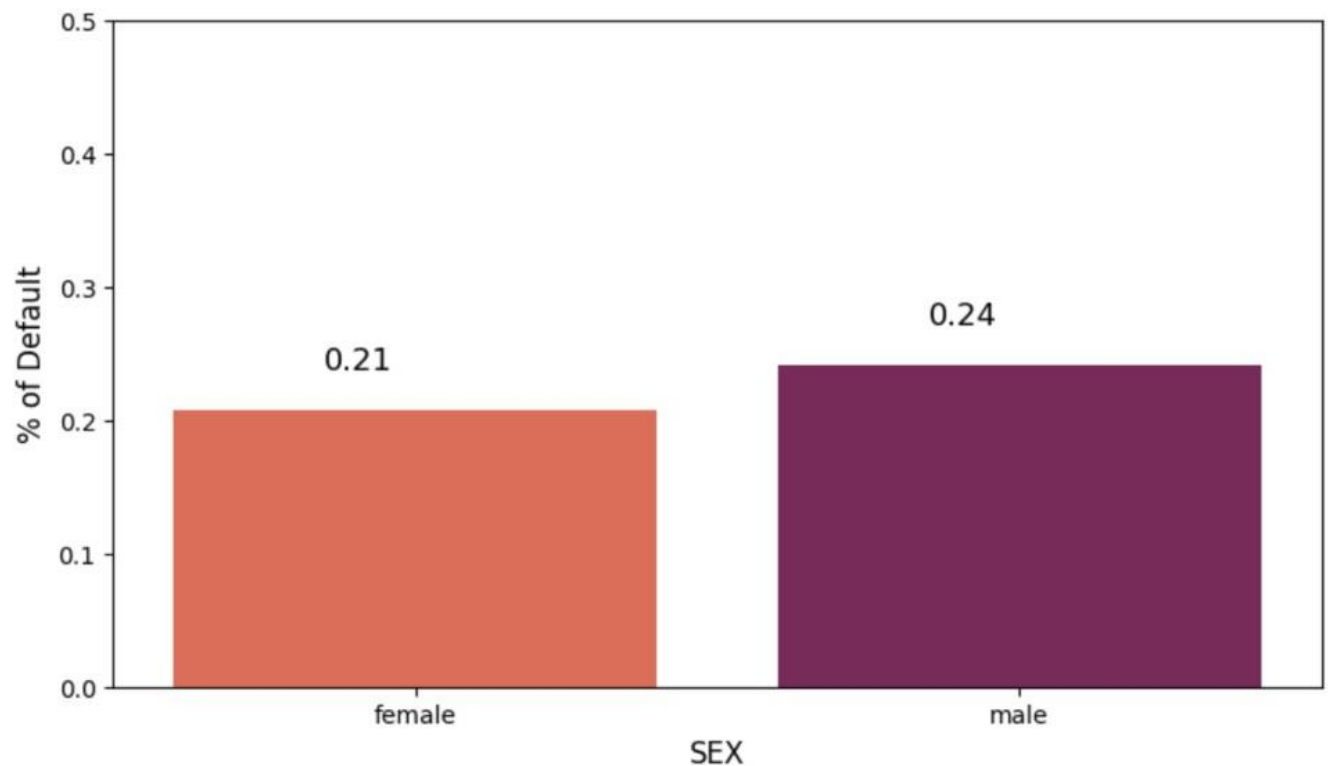
1. What Kind of Population do we have?



□ 0.5 non-defaulters and 1.0 Defaulters

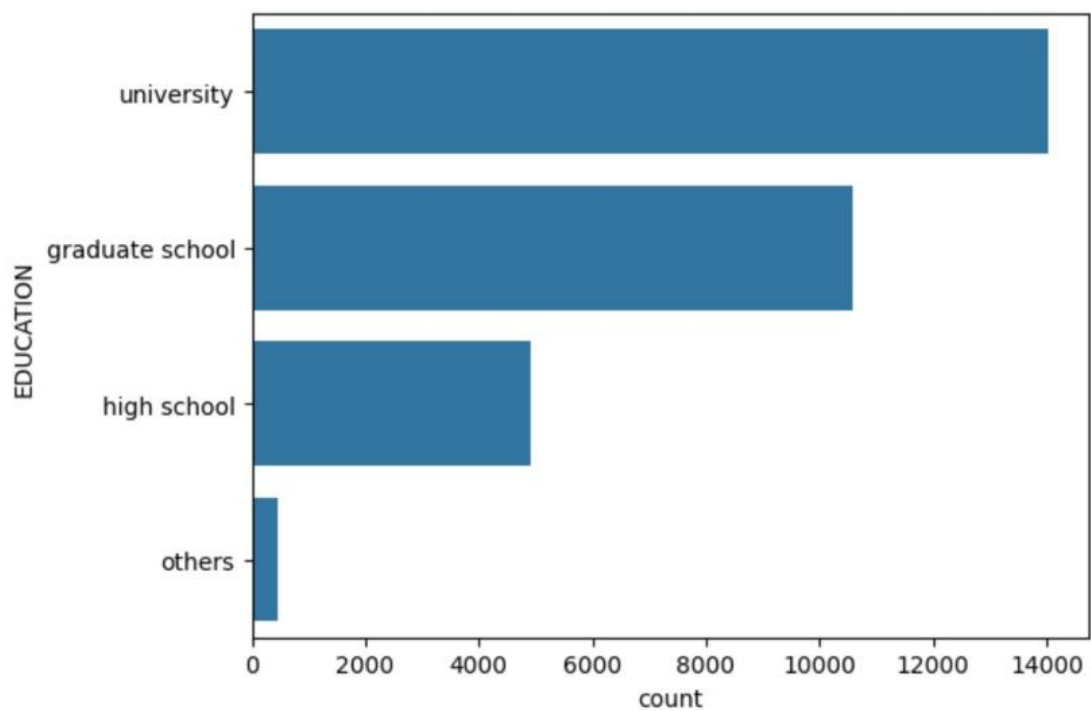
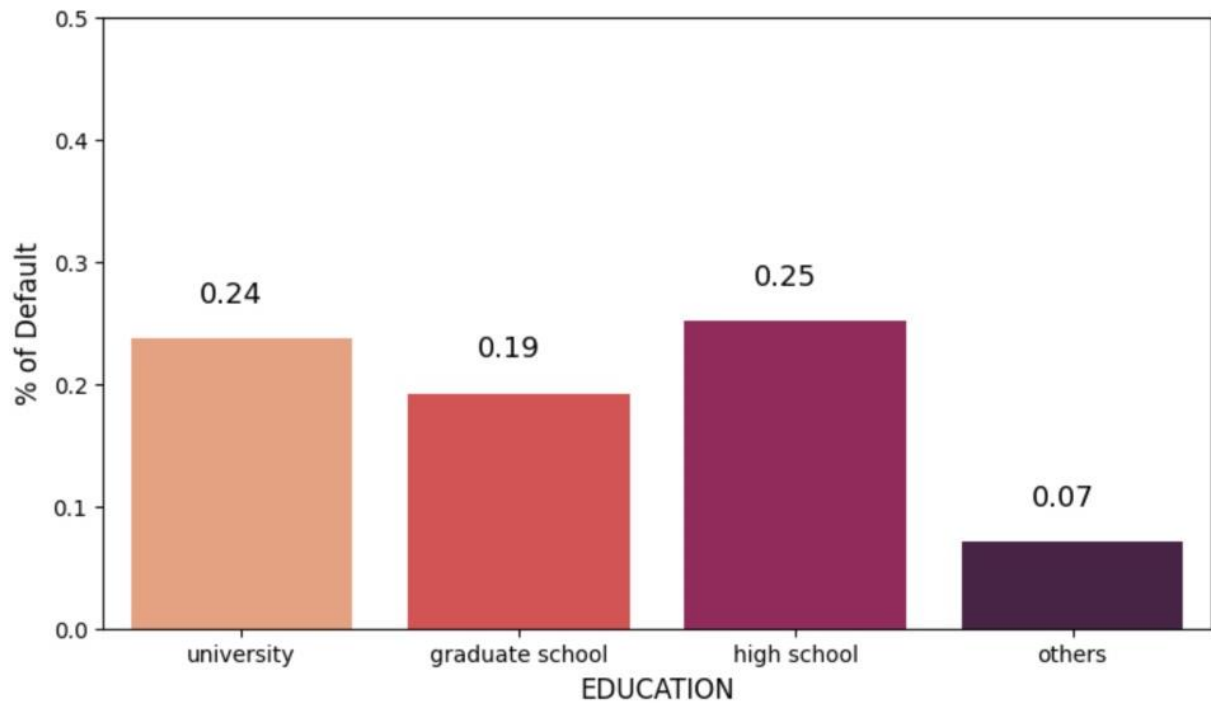
□ Females have higher count than men.

2. Males or Females who are more likely to default next month ?



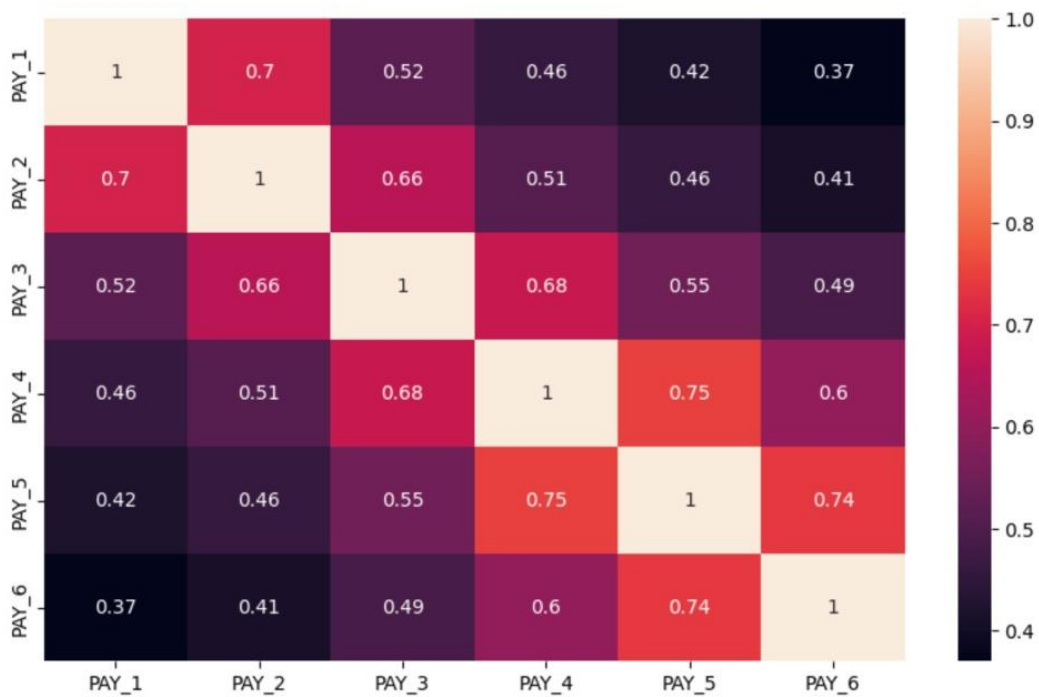
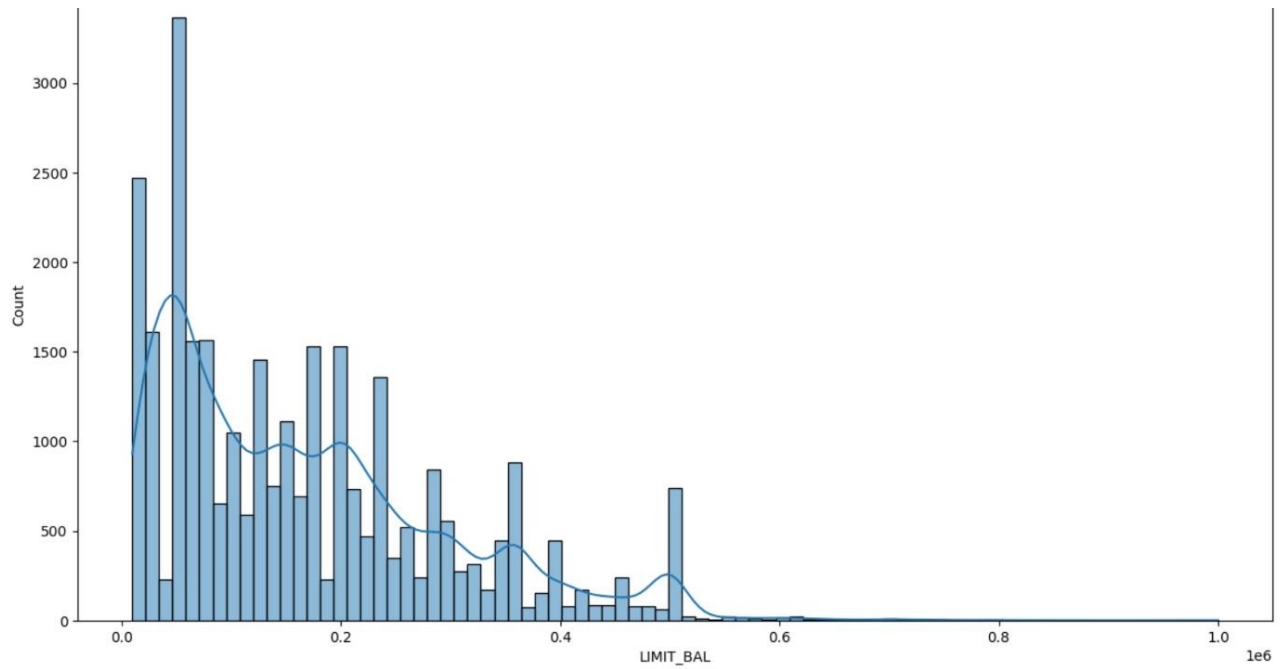
- ❑ So, from plot we can say Males are more likely to Default next month than females
- ❑ Single Category People are highly default payers

3. Which level of education shows a higher likelihood of default?



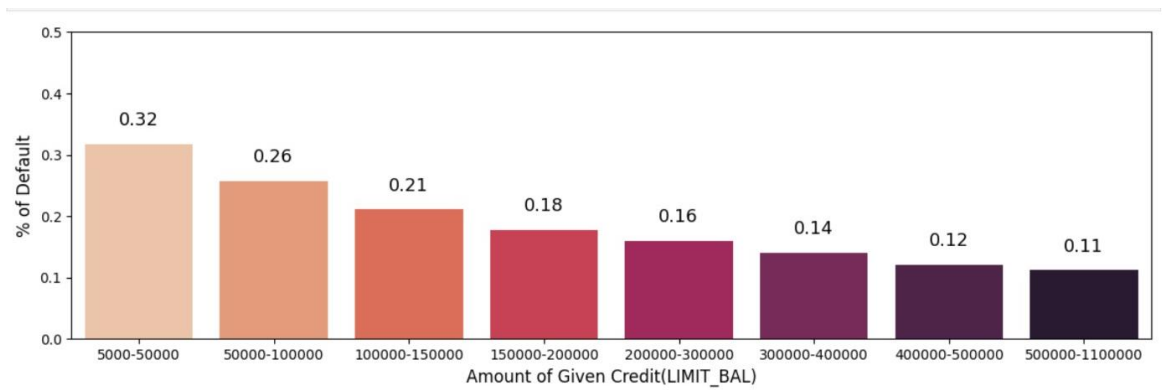
- ❑ The predominant level of education in our dataset is “University”, followed by ‘ Grade School’, ‘High School’ and ‘Others’.
- ❑ From plot, Highschool and University candidates are more likely to Default.

4. Visualizing the distribution of limit balances according to months.



❑ It represents the maximum amount a credit card holder can borrow

5. Is there a noticeable trend in default rates based on credit limits in the dataset?



- ❑ Now, we got the clear picture that there is a significant rate of default (over 30%) from customers with 50k or less of credit limit.
- ❑ We also can say that the higher the limit, the lower is the chance of defaulting

