



CREDIT CARD USAGE PREDICTION

TEAM 3

SNEHA DARA - 20137505

SAKETH MADDALA - 20136958

ALEKHYA NUKALA - 20137856



INTRODUCTION

- As the Technology continues to grow, increasingly customers are using the credit cards to make purchases over the internet.
- As a result, it is crucial for many banks to keep their clients in terms of maintaining their sales and profits.
- Therefore, many banks are starting to appreciate the value of their clients and pay attention to CRM.
- This project uses some of the techniques to detect customer churn for credit cards using estimations.

DATA COLLECTION

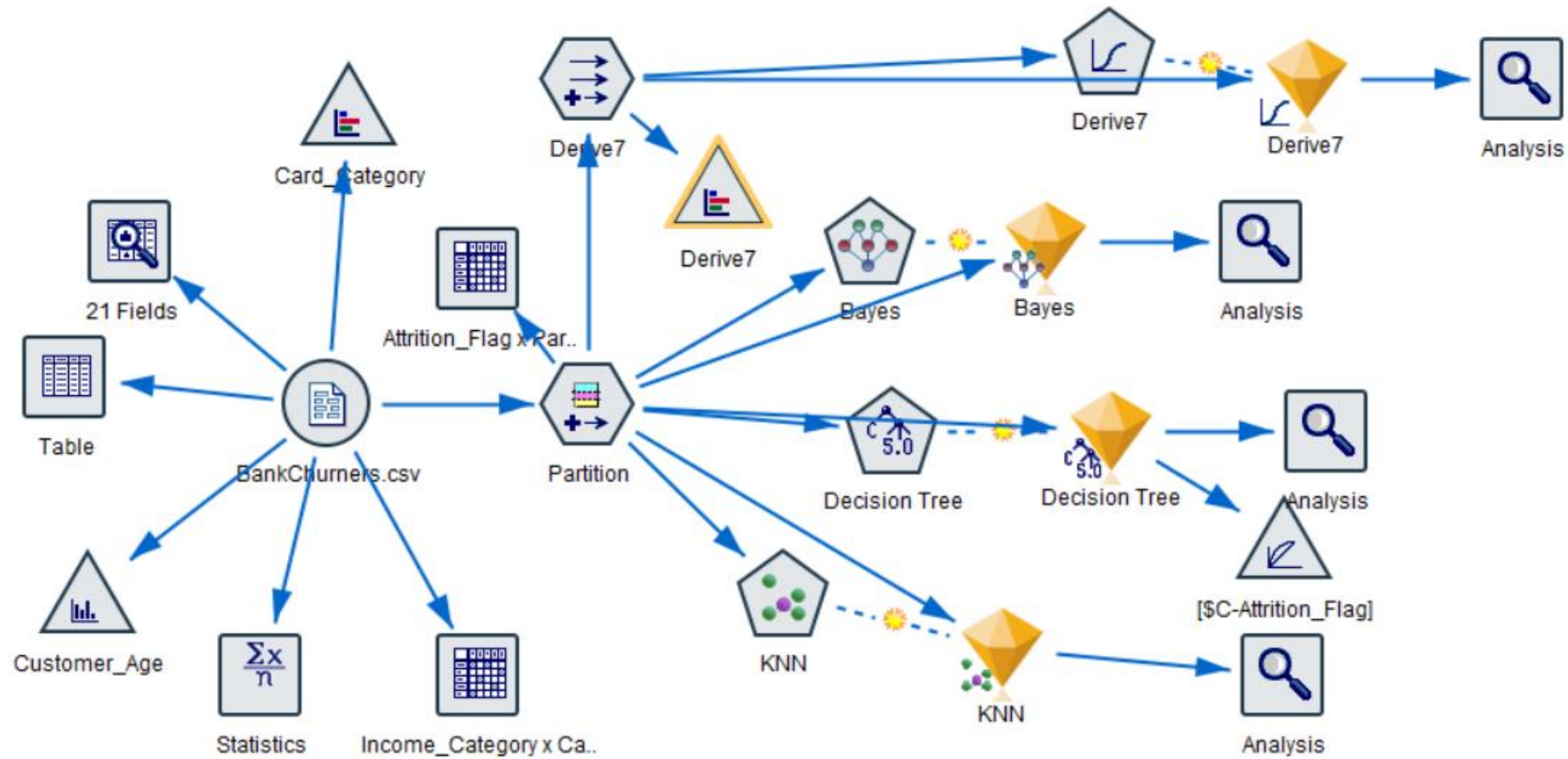
This study was based on a database of bank credit card user loss, which was gathered from kaggle website.

There are more than 9000 clients in this dataset who provide information about their marital status, customer ID, Gender, Education level, Income Category and many more. There are almost 18 characteristics.

The four credit card varieties available to users are silver, gold, blue and platinum. Clients are classified as "churn clients" when they choose to change the bank.

This project uses four techniques namely Bayes, Decision tree, Regression and KNN algorithms.

SPSS Modeler



MISSING VALUES

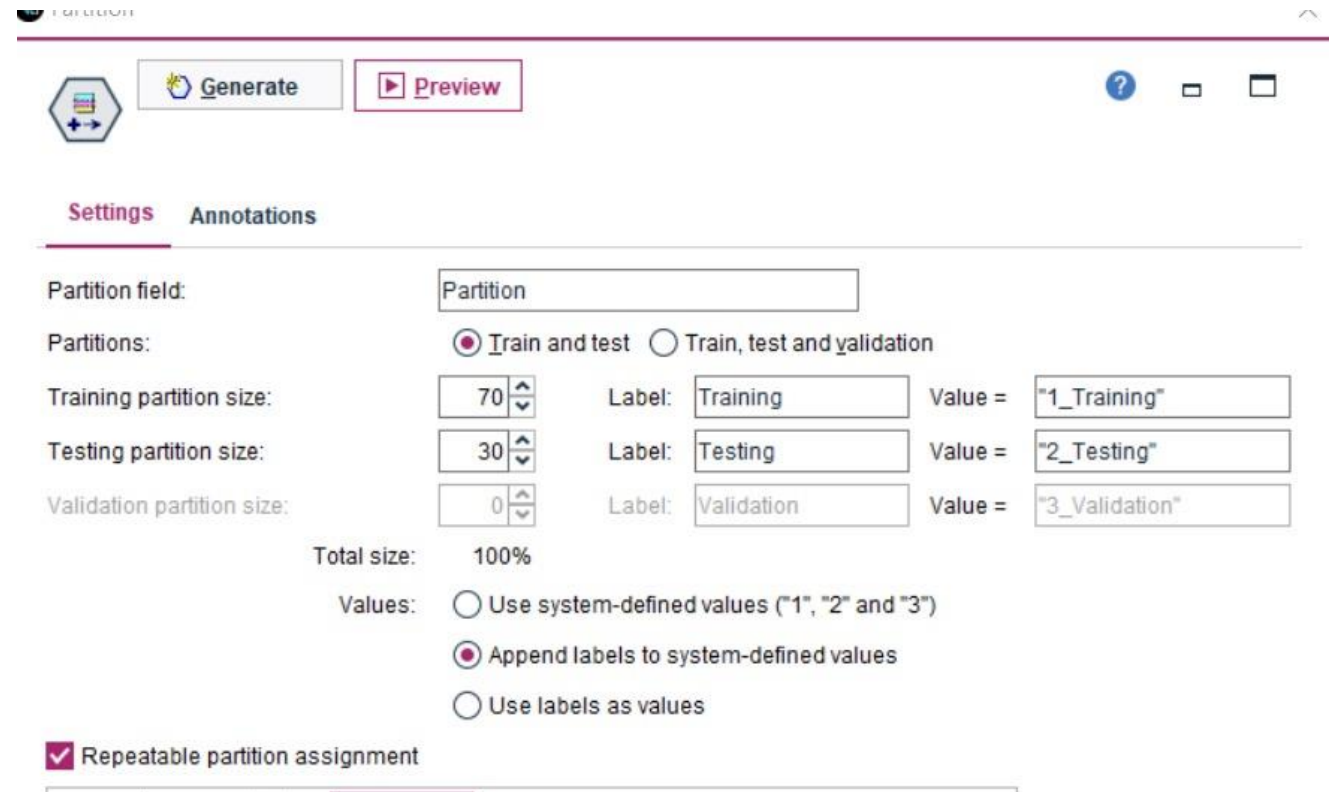
- The values or data that are not collected for one or more fields in the provided dataset are referred to as missing data.
- There are no missing values, as can be seen in the image below.

Complete fields (%): 100% Complete records (%): 100%

Field	Measurement	Outliers	Extremes	Action	Impute Missing	Method	% Complete	Valid Record
CLIENTNUM	Continuous	0	0 None		Never	Fixed	100	10
Attrition_Flag	Flag	--	--		Never	Fixed	100	10
Customer_A...	Continuous	1	0 None		Never	Fixed	100	10
Gender	Flag	--	--		Never	Fixed	100	10
Dependent_...	Continuous	0	0 None		Never	Fixed	100	10
Education_L...	Nominal	--	--		Never	Fixed	100	10
Marital_Status	Nominal	--	--		Never	Fixed	100	10
Income_Cat...	Nominal	--	--		Never	Fixed	100	10
Card_Categ...	Nominal	--	--		Never	Fixed	100	10
Months_on_...	Continuous	0	0 None		Never	Fixed	100	10
Total_Relatio...	Continuous	0	0 None		Never	Fixed	100	10
Months_Inact...	Continuous	124	0 None		Never	Fixed	100	10
Contacts_Co...	Continuous	54	0 None		Never	Fixed	100	10
Credit_Limit	Continuous	0	0 None		Never	Fixed	100	10
Total_Revom...	Continuous	0	0 None		Never	Fixed	100	10
Avg_Open_T...	Continuous	0	0 None		Never	Fixed	100	10
Total_Amt_C...	Continuous	135	28 None		Never	Fixed	100	10
Total_Trans_...	Continuous	391	0 None		Never	Fixed	100	10
Total_Trans_...	Continuous	2	0 None		Never	Fixed	100	10
Total_Cl_Ch...	Continuous	76	37 None		Never	Fixed	100	10
Avg_Utilizatio...	Continuous	0	0 None		Never	Fixed	100	10

TRAINING AND TESTING

- A technique to evaluate your model's accuracy is training and testing.
- Before performing the algorithms, the data is sent for training and testing in partition node.
- 70% of training and 30% of testing is performed.



The screenshot shows the 'Settings' tab of a 'Partition' node. The 'Partition field' is set to 'Partition'. Under 'Partitions', the 'Train and test' radio button is selected. The 'Training partition size' is 70, 'Testing partition size' is 30, and 'Validation partition size' is 0. The 'Total size' is 100%. The 'Values' section has three options: 'Use system-defined values ("1", "2" and "3")', 'Append labels to system-defined values' (selected), and 'Use labels as values'. The 'Repeatable partition assignment' checkbox is checked.

Field	Value	Label	Value
Training partition size:	70	Training	"1_Training"
Testing partition size:	30	Testing	"2_Testing"
Validation partition size:	0	Validation	"3_Validation"

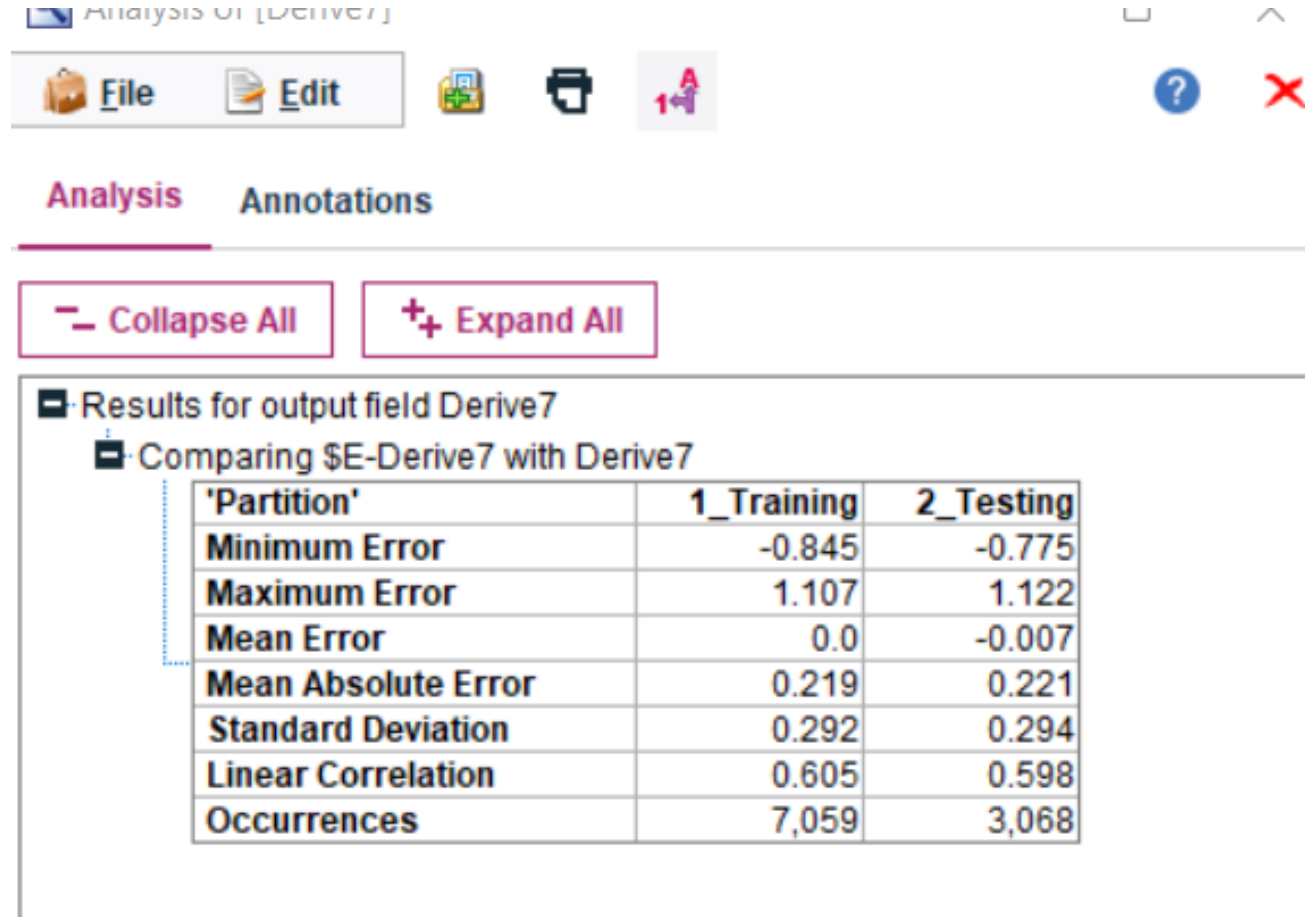
Values:

- ☐ Use system-defined values ("1", "2" and "3")
- ☒ Append labels to system-defined values
- ☐ Use labels as values

☒ Repeatable partition assignment

REGRESSION

- The continuous-valued variable can be predicted using the supervised method known as regression.



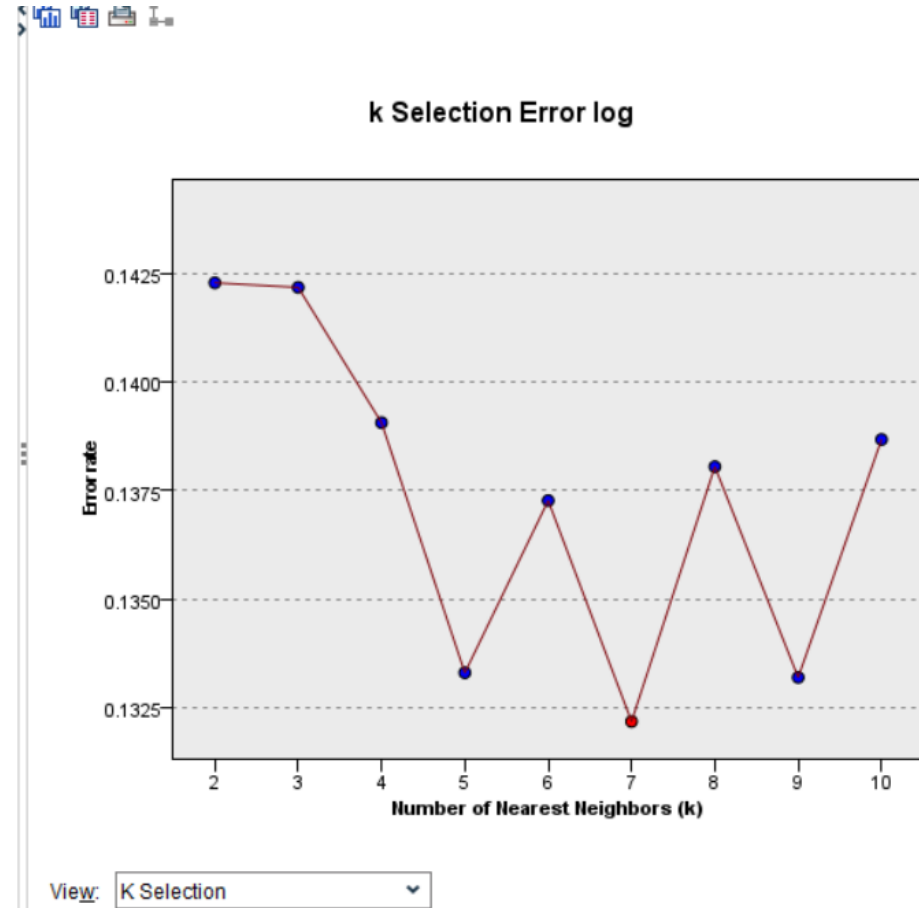
The screenshot shows a software window titled 'Analysis Of [Derive7]'. It has a menu bar with 'File' and 'Edit', and icons for file operations and help. Below the menu bar are tabs for 'Analysis' and 'Annotations'. Under the 'Analysis' tab, there are buttons for 'Collapse All' and 'Expand All'. The main content area displays a tree view with the following structure:

- [-] Results for output field Derive7
 - [-] Comparing \$E-Derive7 with Derive7
 - Table with 3 columns: 'Partition', '1_Training', and '2_Testing'. The table contains 7 rows of statistical data.

'Partition'	1_Training	2_Testing
Minimum Error	-0.845	-0.775
Maximum Error	1.107	1.122
Mean Error	0.0	-0.007
Mean Absolute Error	0.219	0.221
Standard Deviation	0.292	0.294
Linear Correlation	0.605	0.598
Occurrences	7,059	3,068

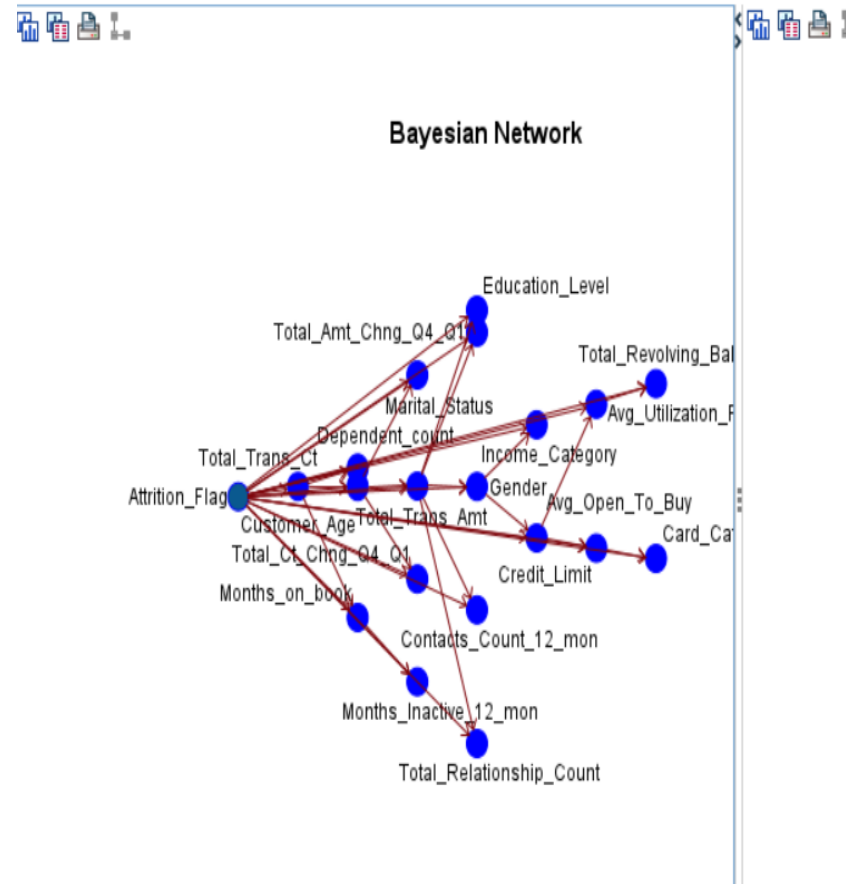
KNN ALGORITHM

- K nearest neighbor or KNN makes assumptions directly from training set data by determining the k objects that are nearest to the input depending on distance, where k is a parameter that can be changed to affect classifier performance, and it then allocates classification based on the classes that have received the most votes out of these neighboring classes.



BAYE'S ALGORITHM

- Bayes Algorithm shows the relation between two conditional probabilities which are the reverse of each other.
- Based on the new information Bayes theory revises previously calculated probabilities.

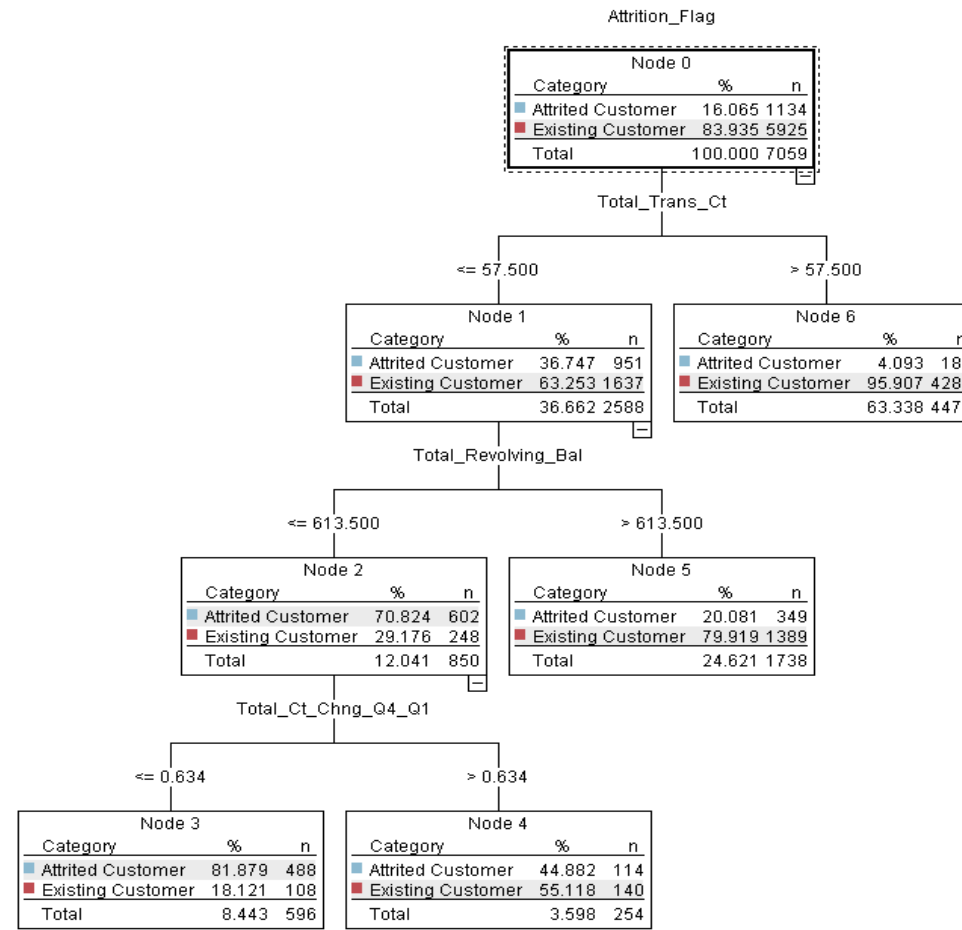


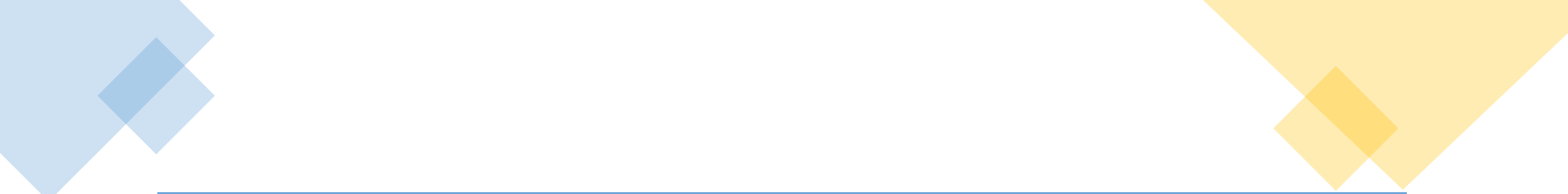
Conditional Probabilities of Attrition_Flag

Probability	
Existing Customer	Attrited Customer
0.84	0.16


DECISION TREE

- In the decision tree, the data is continually divided by a specific variable. In this type of learning, you describe what the source is and what the associated output is in the training data.
- Nodes and leaves are the two components that can describe the tree. The results are represented by the leaves. The data is divided in decision nodes.





	Bayes	KNN	Decision Tree	Logistic Regression
Accuracy	0.92	0.89	0.88	0.90
Recall	0.96	0.98	0.98	0.60
Precision	0.94	0.89	0.89	0.74
FP Rate	0.27	0.61	0.60	0.04






	BAYES	KNN	DECISION TREE	LOGISTIC REGRESSI ON
Build time	0.23	1.45	0.22	0.24
Correct Instances	2,852	2,731	2,729	2,771
Incorrect Instances	216	337	339	297
AUC	0.96	0.91	0.82	0.91





FUTURE WORK

- To create a more reliable, more precise, quicker, simpler, and more effective churn prediction model, future research must analyze the best independent variables.
 - The optimal outcomes for a particular dataset are not always guaranteed when using the traditional approach. As a result, prediction model accuracy and efficiency should be increased further in future.
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CONCLUSION

- The Aim of the project is to predict the Attrited Customer of the credit card company.
- Processed the dataset using the Bayes, Decision Tree and KNN by using the cross validation.
- We found that the last 12 months, total transaction count, last 12 months revolving balance have significant impact.
- More frequent customers use their credit card are less likely to leave.
- Credit card company can increase retention rate which might bring greater profits and by making promotions and offering coupons

REFERENCES

- [The comparisons of data mining techniques for the predictive accuracy of probability of default of credit card clients \(gitbooks.io\)](#)
- [Credit Card Customer Churn Predictive Analytics | by Trie Sony Kusumowibowo | Oct, 2022 | Dev Genius](#)
- <https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/whenamancodes/credit-card-customers-prediction>