18/05/2018 MATH2270 Module 7

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Skill Builder

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Loading the Packages

```
library(ggplot2)
library(dplyr)
library(tidyr)
library(vcd)
library(GGally)
library(googleVis)
library(googleVis)
library(plotly)
library(ggridges)
```

Data

```
default <- read.csv("Default.csv")</pre>
default$SEX <- factor(default$SEX, levels = c(1,2),</pre>
                            labels = c("Male", "Female"))
default$EDUCATION[default$EDUCATION == 0] <- 4</pre>
default$EDUCATION[default$EDUCATION == 5] <- 4</pre>
default$EDUCATION[default$EDUCATION == 6] <- 4</pre>
default$EDUCATION <- factor(default$EDUCATION, levels = c(1,2,3,4),
                            labels = c("Graduate", "University", "High school", "Other"),
                            ordered = TRUE)
default$MARRIAGE[default$MARRIAGE == 0] <- 3</pre>
default$MARRIAGE <- factor(default$MARRIAGE, levels = c(1,2,3),</pre>
                            labels = c("Married", "Single", "Other"))
default$default <- factor(default$default, levels = c(0,1),</pre>
                            labels = c("No","Yes"))
default$PAY 0[default$PAY 0 == 0] <- 4
default[7:12][default[7:12] == -2] <- 0
default[7:12][default[7:12] == -1] <- 0
default[7:12] \leftarrow lapply(default[7:12], factor, levels = c(0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9),
                        labels = c("Pay Duly", "Delay 1M", "Delay 2M",
                                     "Delay 3M", "Delay 4M", "Delay 5M",
                                     "Delay 6M", "Delay 7M", "Delay 8M",
                                     "Delay 9M"))
```

Exercise

18/05/2018 MATH2270 Module 7

Design a multivariate data visualisation, using any method and combination of variables, that provides the most insight into the likelihood of a customer defaulting on a loan. Submit a knitted RMarkdown report to Canvas showing your code and visualisation. Submit your visualisation and code to the Slack site to share and receive feedback.

Faceted Density Plots on Loan Defaults, s3644119

