Presentation on EDA Bank Loan Data

Mr. Ankush Kisan Patil

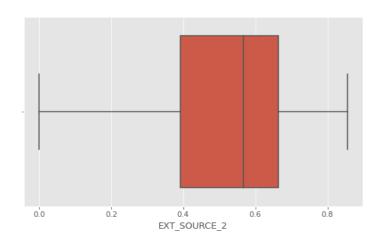
Aim of EDA:

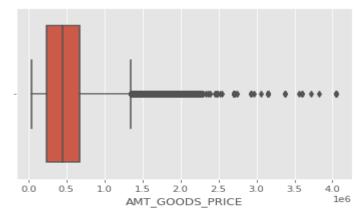
- 1.Understand how the bank approves and refuses loan. Find out different patterns and represent the outcomes to help the bank reduce the credit risk and interest risk. By using EDA analysis.
- 2. To develop your understanding of the domain, you are advised to independently research a little about risk analytics understanding the types of variables and their significance should be enough.

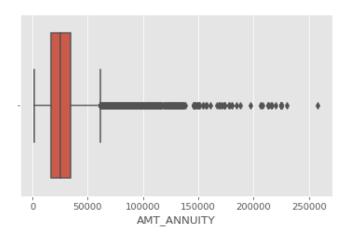
Steps:

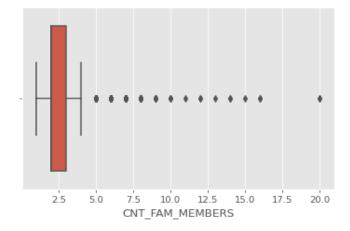
- Business Understanding
- Data Understanding
- Importing the libraries and files and check data.
- Data Analysis
- Values to impute in columns, binning of data, imbalance in Target
- Univariate Analysis: Categorical Ordered Analysis and Categorical Ordered Analysis, Categorical Ordered Analysis
- Correlation of the selected columns
- Bivariate Analysis of numerical variables
- Data Analysis For Previous Application Data
- Univariate analysis
- Correlation in the Previous Application.
- Bivariate analysis on numerical columns
- Merging the files and analyzing the data
- Recommendation

Impute of value:



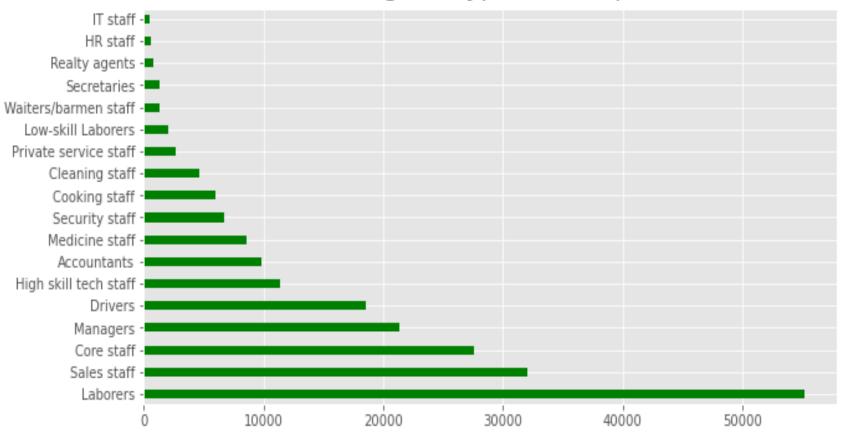






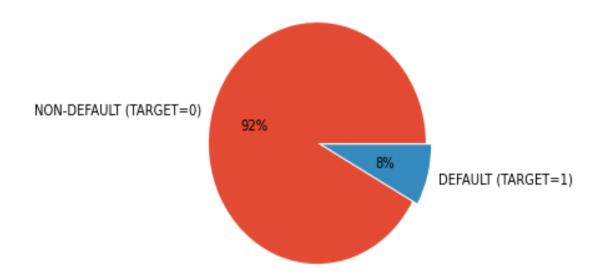
Percentage of Type of Occupations

Percentage of Type of Occupations



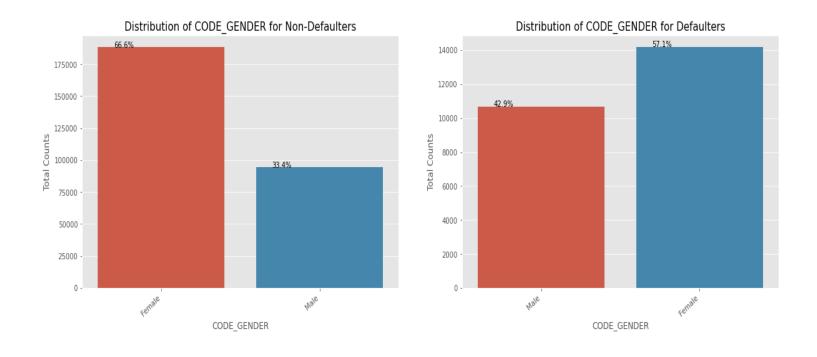
Imbalance in Target

TARGET Variable - DEFAULTER Vs NONDEFAULTER

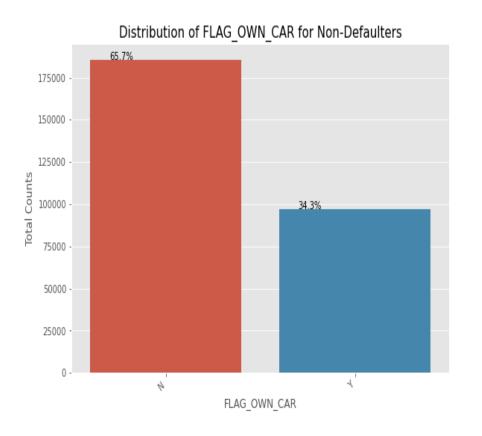


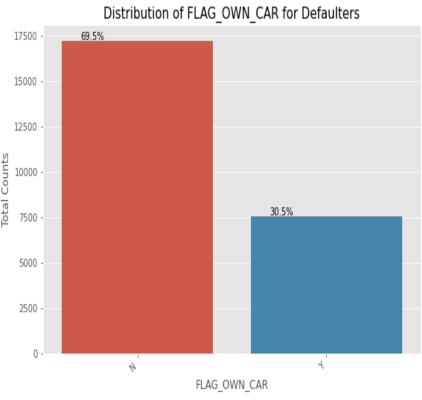
Univariate Analysis:

Categorical Ordered Analysis: Defaulter and no-defaulter as per Gender

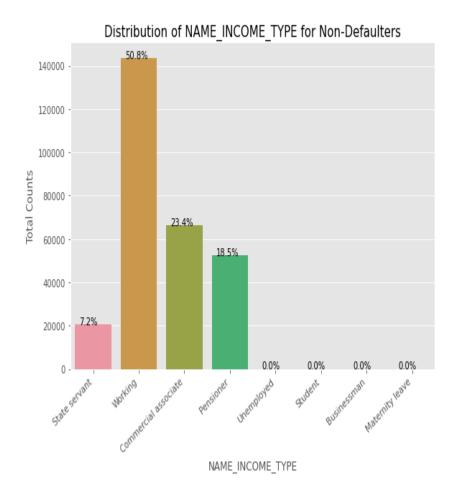


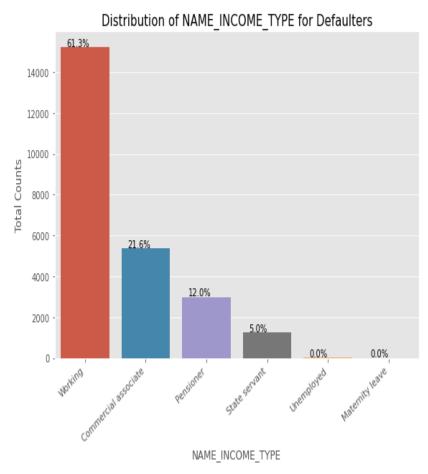
Categorical Ordered Analysis: Defaulter and no-defaulter as per flag own car



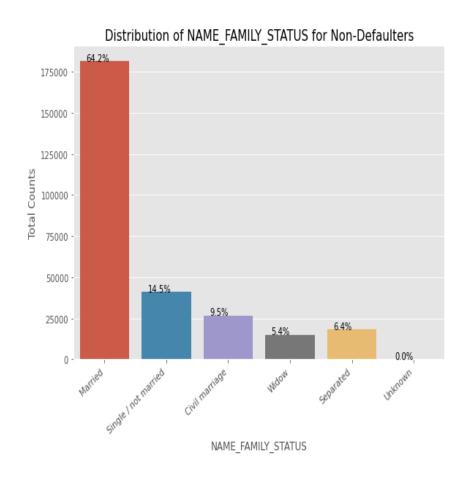


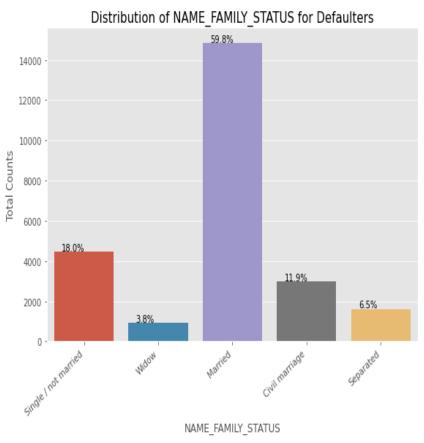
Categorical Ordered Analysis: Defaulter and no-defaulter as per name income type



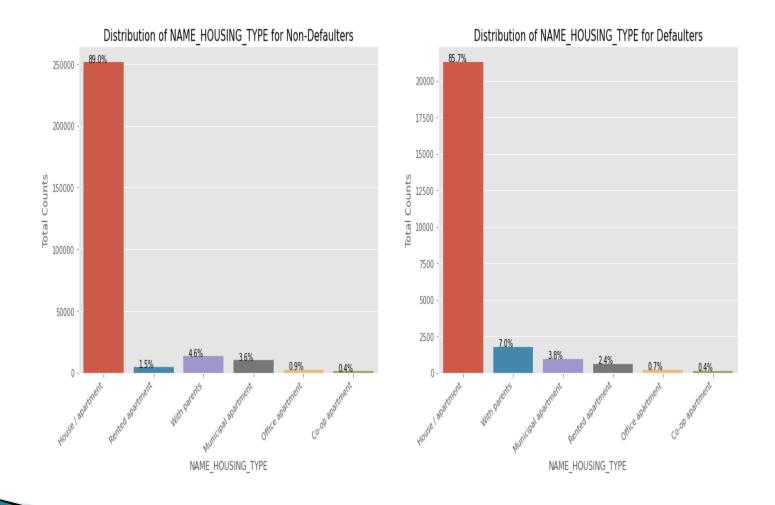


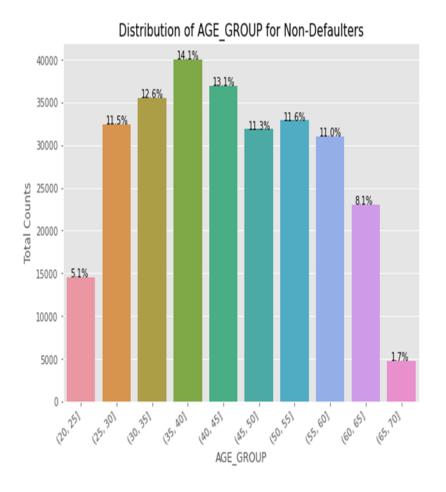
Categorical Ordered Analysis: Defaulter and no-defaulter as per name family status

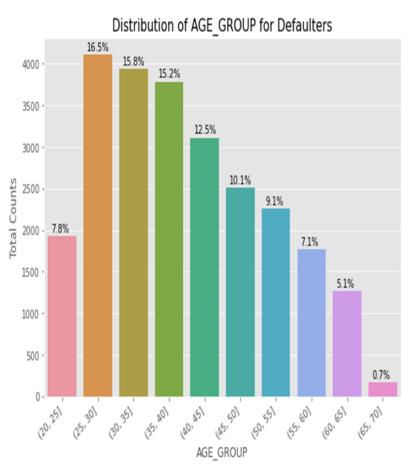




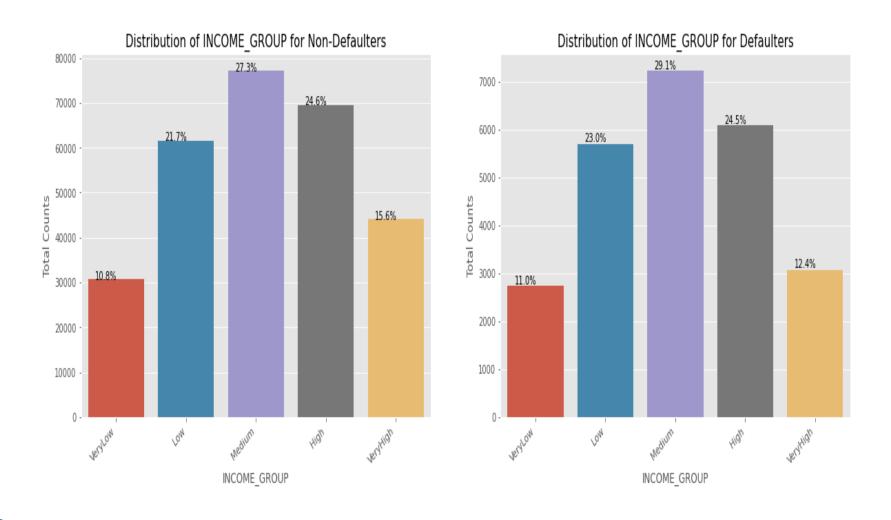
Categorical Ordered Analysis: Defaulter and no-defaulter as per name housing type



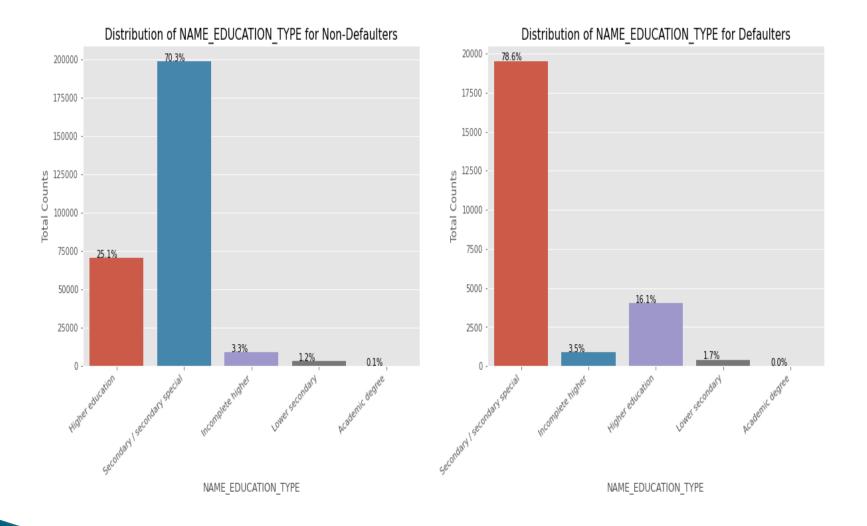




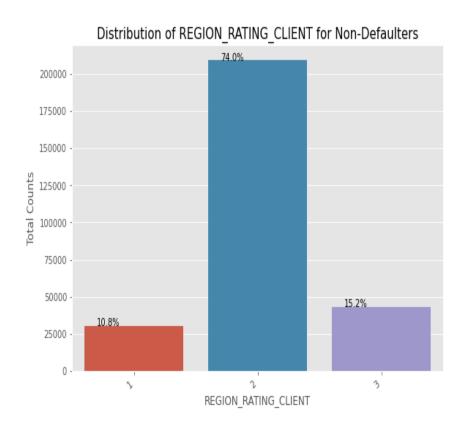
▶ Categorical Ordered Analysis: Defaulter and no-defaulter as per name income group

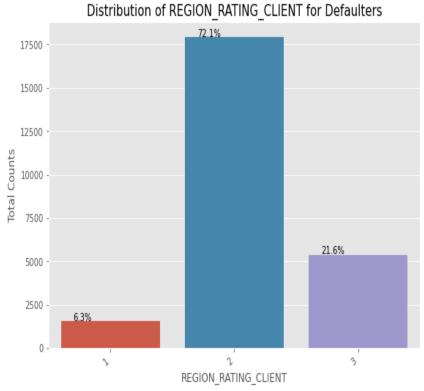


Categorical Ordered Analysis: Defaulter and no-defaulter as per name education type

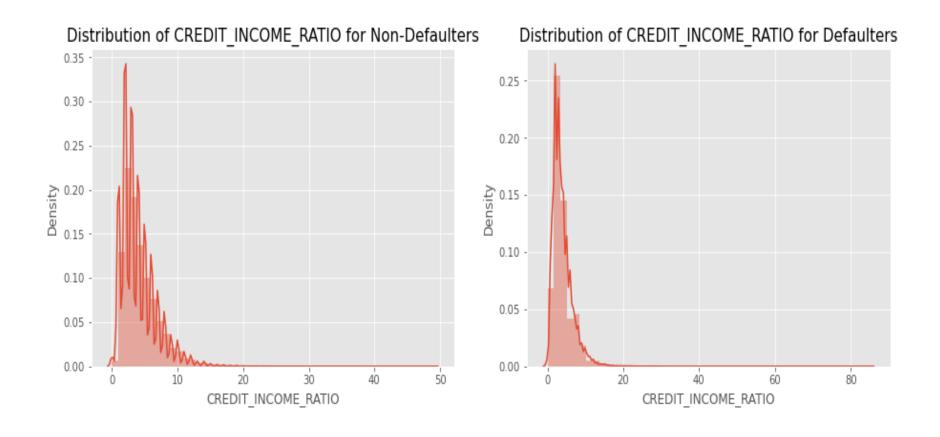


Categorical Ordered Analysis: Defaulter and no-defaulter as per region rating client

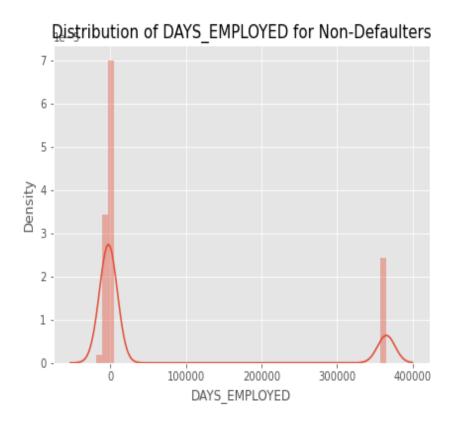


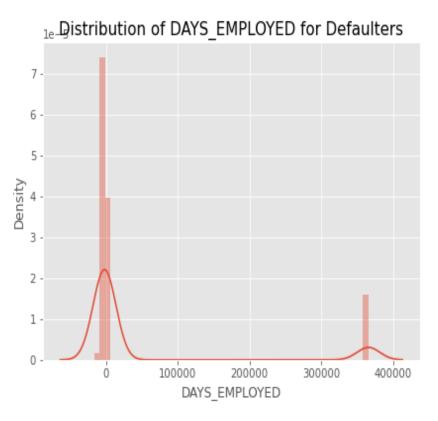


Univariate continuous variable

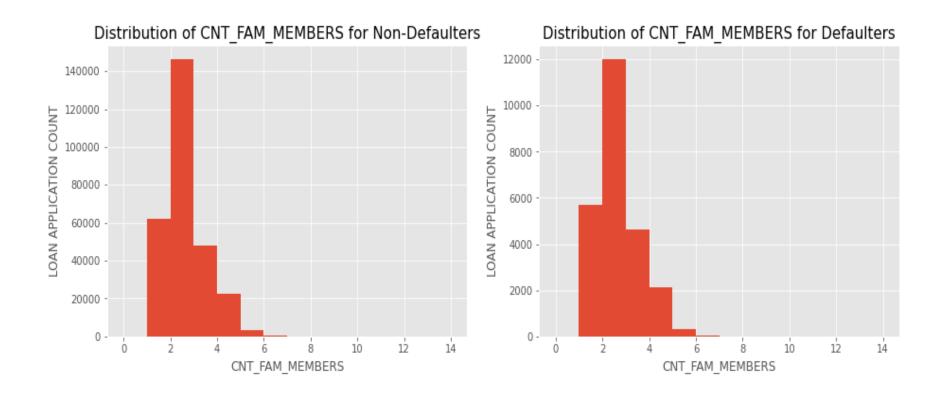


Univariate continuous variable

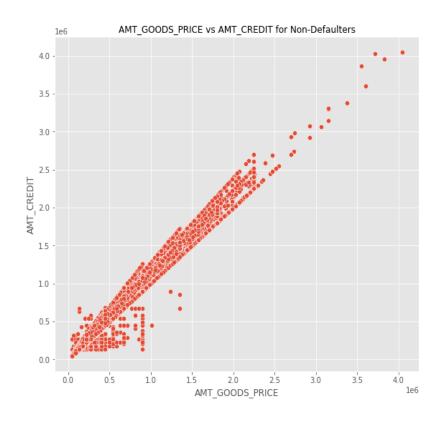


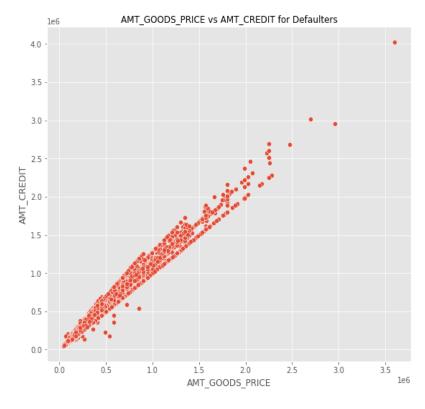


Univariate continuous variable

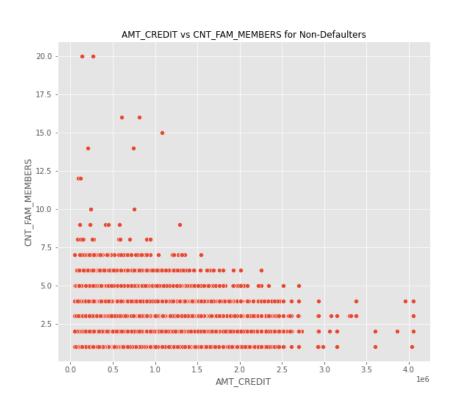


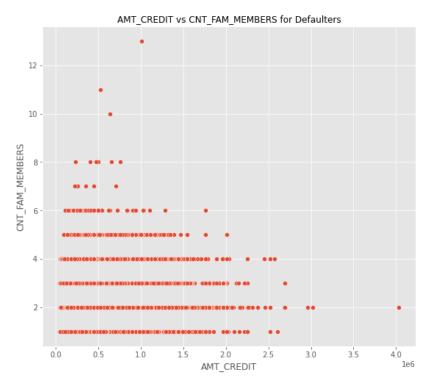
Bivariate Analysis of numerical variables



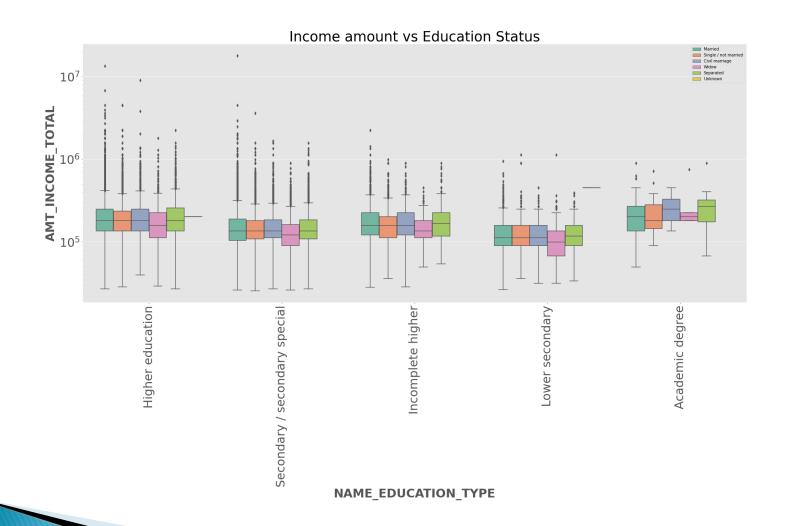


Bivariate Analysis of numerical variables

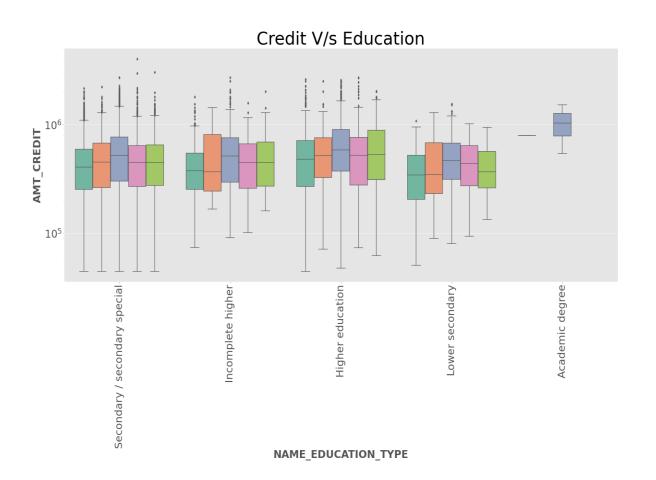




Bivariate analysis For Target0

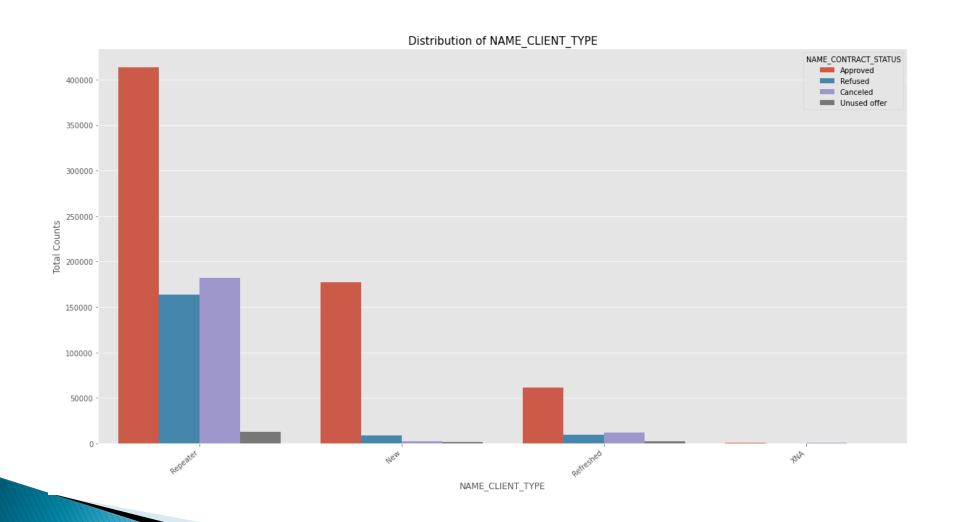


Bivariate analysis For Target1

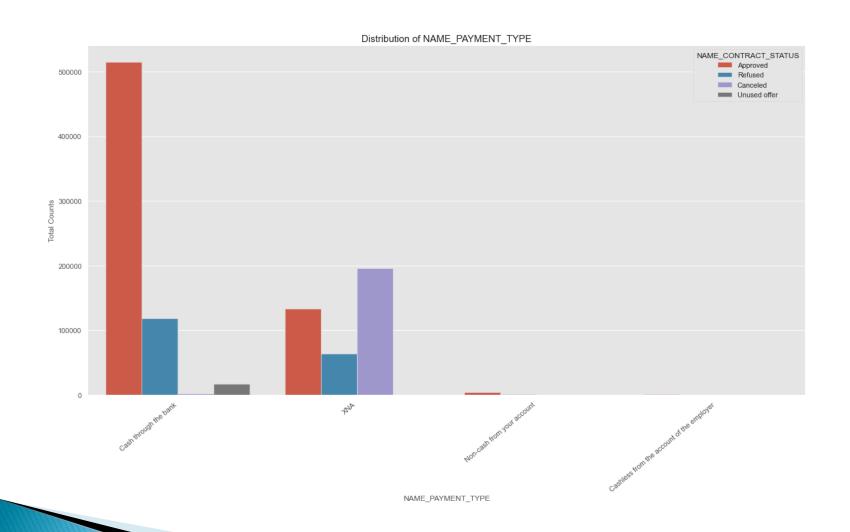


Single / not married
Widow
Married
Civil marriage

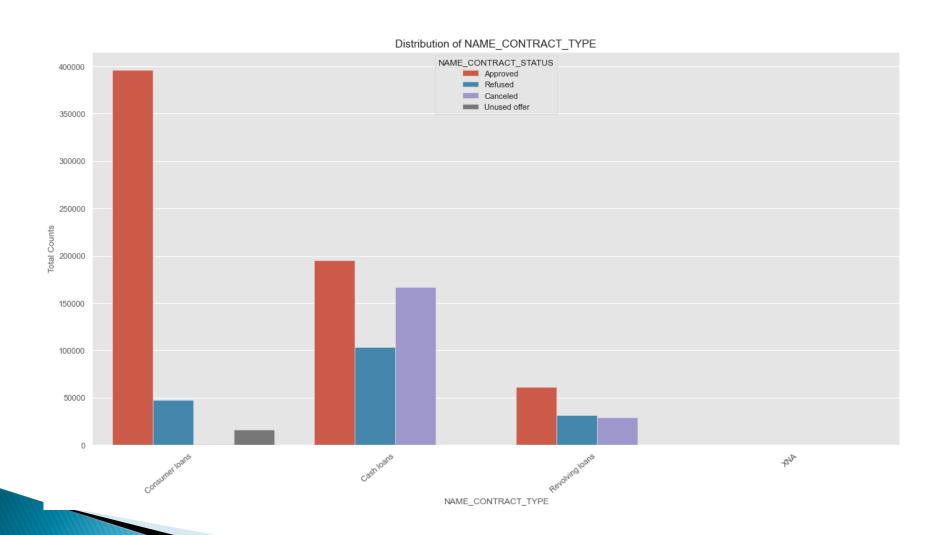
Previous application analysis: Univariate analysis on categorical variables



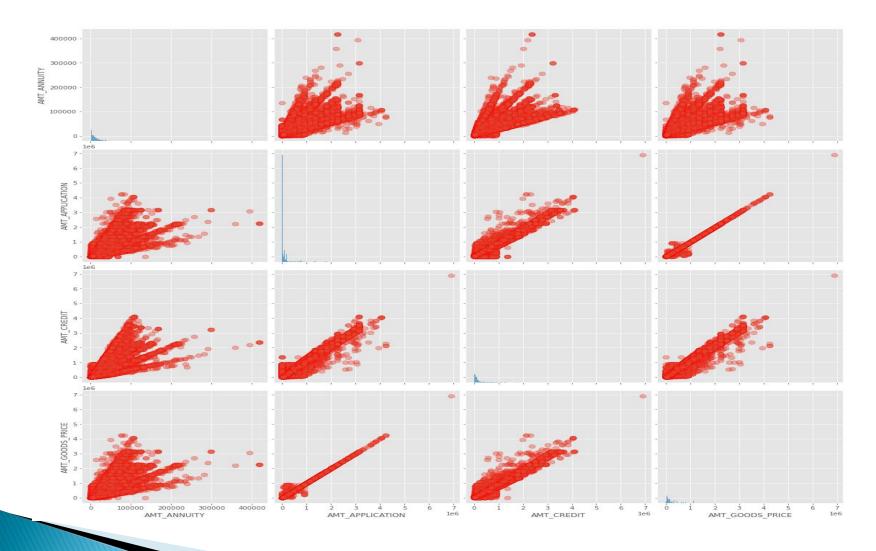
Univariate analysis on categorical variables



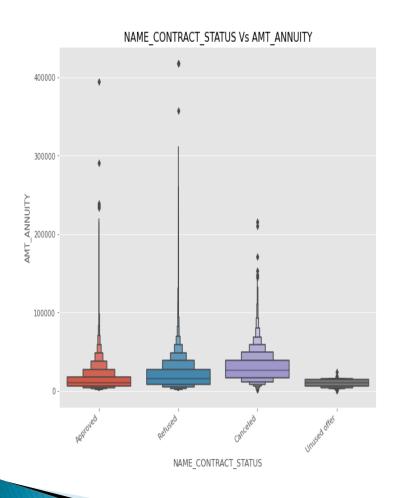
Univariate analysis on categorical variables

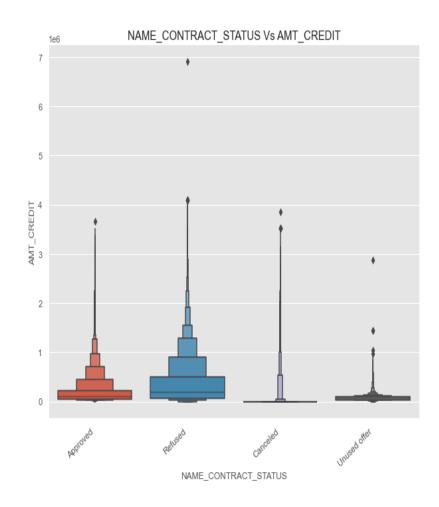


Bivariate analysis by using pair plot

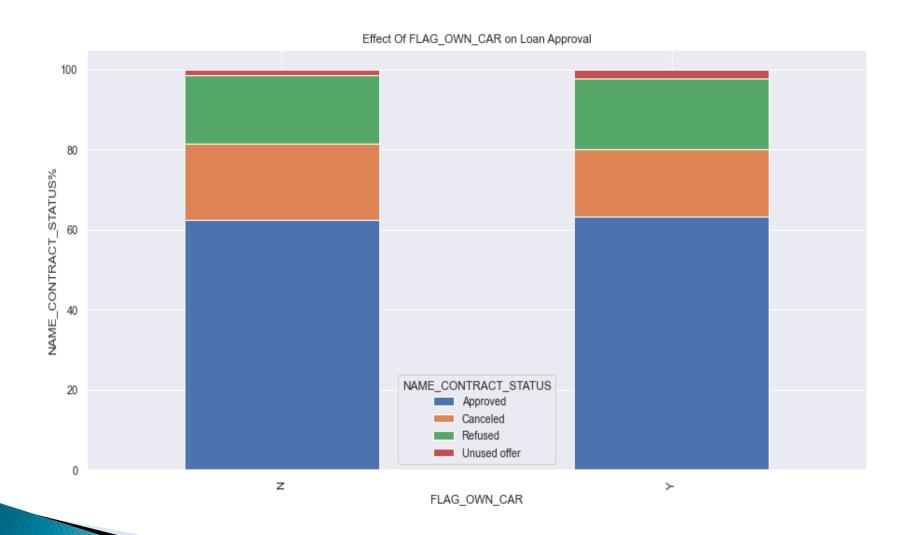


Bivariate analysis on categorical vs numeric columns

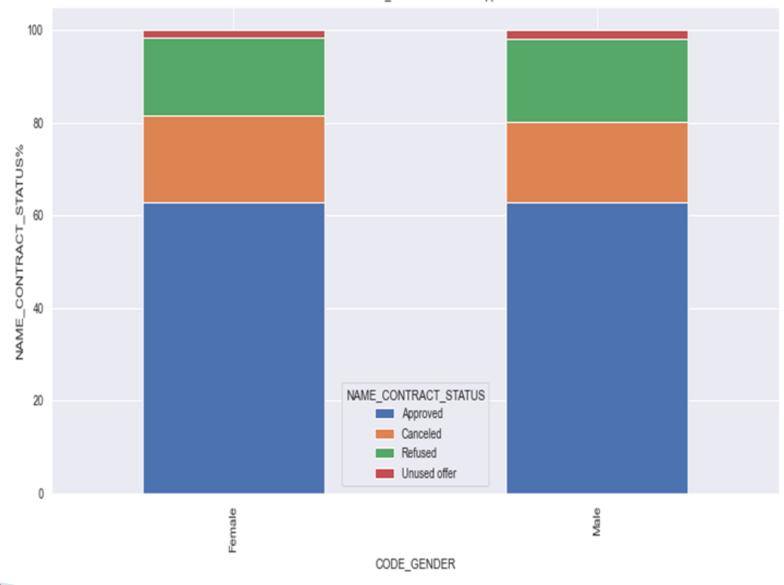




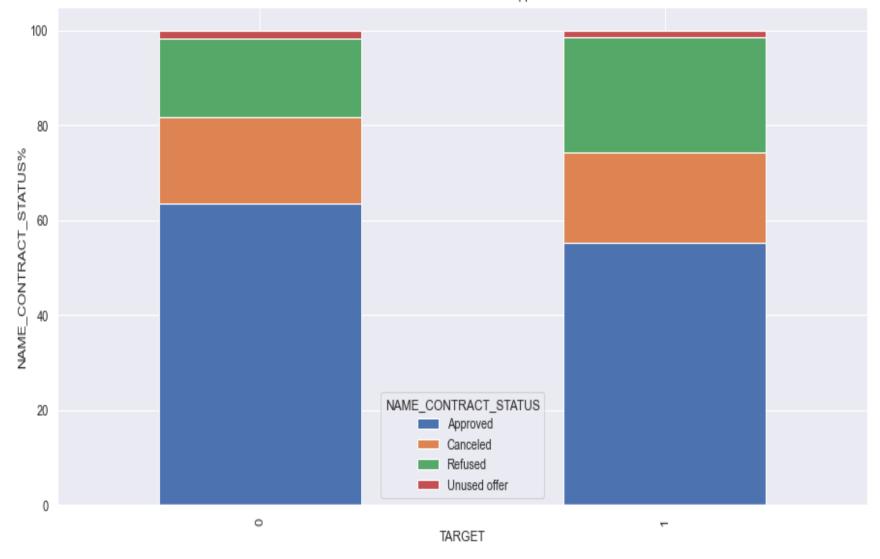
Merging the files and analyzing the data











Conclusion

- We can see that the people who were approved for a loan earlier, defaulted less often where as people who were refused a loan earlier have higher chances of defaulting.
- We see that code gender doesn't have any effect on application approval or rejection. But we saw earlier that female have lesser chances of default compared to males.
- We see that car ownership doesn't have any effect on application approval or rejection. But we saw earlier that the people who has a car has lesser chances of default.