



# Sardar Patel Institute of Technology

Bhavan's Campus, Munshi Nagar, Andheri (West), Mumbai-400058-India

(Autonomous College Affiliated to University of Mumbai)

## ADVANCED DATA VISUALIZATION EXPERIMENT 7

NAME: Bhagya Bijlaney

ROLL NO: 2021700010

BATCH: L

### Objectives

- To explore and visualize a dataset related to Finance/Banking/Insurance/Credit using D3.js.
- To create basic visualizations (Bar chart, Pie chart, Histogram, Timeline chart, Scatter plot, Bubble plot) to understand data distribution and trends.
- To create advanced visualizations (Word chart, Box and Whisker plot, Violin plot, Regression plot, 3D chart, Jitter) for deeper insights and complex relationships.

To perform hypothesis testing using the Pearson correlation coefficient to evaluate relationships between numerical variables in the dataset.

DATASET:

<https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/zhijinzhai/loandata>

Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
```

```
<title>Loan Data Visualization</title>
<script src="https://d3js.org/d3.v7.min.js"></script>
<style>
  body { font-family: Arial, sans-serif; }
  .chart { margin-bottom: 50px; }
</style>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Loan Data Visualization</h1>

  <div id="barChart" class="chart">
    <h2>Loan Status Distribution</h2>
  </div>

  <div id="pieChart" class="chart">
    <h2>Gender Distribution</h2>
  </div>

  <div id="histogram" class="chart">
    <h2>Principal Amount Distribution</h2>
  </div>

  <div id="scatterPlot" class="chart">
    <h2>Age vs Principal Amount</h2>
  </div>

  <div id="timelineChart" class="chart">
    <h2>Loan Amount Over Time</h2>
  </div>

  <div id="boxPlot" class="chart">
    <h2>Principal Distribution by Education</h2>
  </div>

  <script>
    // Load the JSON data
```

```

d3.json("csvjson.json").then(function(loanData) {
  // Convert string dates to Date objects and ensure numeric values
  loanData.forEach(d => {
    d.effective_date = new Date(d.effective_date);
    d.due_date = new Date(d.due_date);
    d.paid_off_time = d.paid_off_time ? new Date(d.paid_off_time)
: null;

    d.Principal = +d.Principal;
    d.terms = +d.terms;
    d.age = +d.age;
    d.past_due_days = d.past_due_days ? +d.past_due_days : null;
  });

  // Call the functions to create the charts
  createBarChart(loanData);
  createPieChart(loanData);
  createHistogram(loanData);
  createScatterPlot(loanData);
  createTimelineChart(loanData);

  createBoxPlot(loanData);
  createViolinPlot(loanData);

  // Call the new functions
  createRegressionPlot(loanData);
  create3DChart(loanData);
  createJitterPlot(loanData);
  performHypothesisTesting(loanData);
}).catch(function(error) {
  console.log("Error loading the JSON file:", error);
});

// Add these new functions after your existing chart functions but
before the d3.json() call

// Regression Plot: Age vs Principal Amount
function createRegressionPlot(data) {
  const width = 400;
  const height = 300;

```

```
const margin = {top: 20, right: 20, bottom: 30, left: 40};

const svg = d3.select("#regressionPlot")
  .append("svg")
  .attr("width", width + margin.left + margin.right)
  .attr("height", height + margin.top + margin.bottom)
  .append("g")
  .attr("transform", `translate(${margin.left},${margin.top})`);

const x = d3.scaleLinear().range([0, width]);
const y = d3.scaleLinear().range([height, 0]);

x.domain(d3.extent(data, d => d.age));
y.domain(d3.extent(data, d => d.Principal));

svg.selectAll("circle")
  .data(data)
  .enter().append("circle")
  .attr("cx", d => x(d.age))
  .attr("cy", d => y(d.Principal))
  .attr("r", 3)
  .attr("fill", "steelblue");

// Calculate regression line
const regression = d3.regressionLinear()
  .x(d => d.age)
  .y(d => d.Principal);

const regressionLine = regression(data);

svg.append("line")
  .attr("x1", x(regressionLine[0][0]))
  .attr("y1", y(regressionLine[0][1]))
  .attr("x2", x(regressionLine[1][0]))
  .attr("y2", y(regressionLine[1][1]))
  .attr("stroke", "red");

svg.append("g")
  .attr("transform", `translate(0,${height})`)
  .call(d3.axisBottom(x).ticks(5));
```

```

svg.append("g")
  .call(d3.axisLeft(y));

svg.append("text")
  .attr("x", width / 2)
  .attr("y", height + margin.bottom)
  .style("text-anchor", "middle")
  .text("Age");

svg.append("text")
  .attr("transform", "rotate(-90)")
  .attr("y", 0 - margin.left)
  .attr("x", 0 - (height / 2))
  .attr("dy", "1em")
  .style("text-anchor", "middle")
  .text("Principal Amount");
}

// 3D Chart: Age, Principal Amount, and Term
function create3DChart(data) {
  const width = 500;
  const height = 500;
  const margin = {top: 20, right: 20, bottom: 30, left: 40};

  const svg = d3.select("#threeDChart")
    .append("svg")
    .attr("width", width + margin.left + margin.right)
    .attr("height", height + margin.top + margin.bottom)
    .append("g")
    .attr("transform", `translate(${margin.left},${margin.top})`);

  const x = d3.scaleLinear().range([0, width]);
  const y = d3.scaleLinear().range([height, 0]);
  const z = d3.scaleLinear().range([2, 20]);
  const color = d3.scaleLinear().range(["blue", "red"]);

  x.domain(d3.extent(data, d => d.age));
  y.domain(d3.extent(data, d => d.Principal));
  z.domain(d3.extent(data, d => d.terms));

```

```

color.domain(d3.extent(data, d => d.terms));

svg.selectAll("circle")
  .data(data)
  .enter().append("circle")
  .attr("cx", d => x(d.age))
  .attr("cy", d => y(d.Principal))
  .attr("r", d => z(d.terms))
  .attr("fill", d => color(d.terms))
  .attr("opacity", 0.7);

svg.append("g")
  .attr("transform", `translate(0,${height})`)
  .call(d3.axisBottom(x).ticks(5));

svg.append("g")
  .call(d3.axisLeft(y));

svg.append("text")
  .attr("x", width / 2)
  .attr("y", height + margin.bottom)
  .style("text-anchor", "middle")
  .text("Age");

svg.append("text")
  .attr("transform", "rotate(-90)")
  .attr("y", 0 - margin.left)
  .attr("x", 0 - (height / 2))
  .attr("dy", "1em")
  .style("text-anchor", "middle")
  .text("Principal Amount");
}

// Jitter Plot: Loan Status vs Principal Amount
function createJitterPlot(data) {
  const width = 400;
  const height = 300;
  const margin = {top: 20, right: 20, bottom: 30, left: 40};

  const svg = d3.select("#jitterPlot")

```

```

    .append("svg")
    .attr("width", width + margin.left + margin.right)
    .attr("height", height + margin.top + margin.bottom)
    .append("g")
    .attr("transform", `translate(${margin.left},${margin.top})`);

const x = d3.scaleBand().range([0, width]).padding(0.1);
const y = d3.scaleLinear().range([height, 0]);

x.domain(data.map(d => d.loan_status));
y.domain([0, d3.max(data, d => d.Principal)]);

svg.selectAll("circle")
  .data(data)
  .enter().append("circle")
  .attr("cx", d => x(d.loan_status) + x.bandwidth() / 2 +
(Math.random() - 0.5) * x.bandwidth() * 0.8)
  .attr("cy", d => y(d.Principal))
  .attr("r", 3)
  .attr("fill", "steelblue");

svg.append("g")
  .attr("transform", `translate(0,${height})`)
  .call(d3.axisBottom(x));

svg.append("g")
  .call(d3.axisLeft(y));

svg.append("text")
  .attr("x", width / 2)
  .attr("y", height + margin.bottom)
  .style("text-anchor", "middle")
  .text("Loan Status");

svg.append("text")
  .attr("transform", "rotate(-90)")
  .attr("y", 0 - margin.left)
  .attr("x", 0 - (height / 2))
  .attr("dy", "1em")
  .style("text-anchor", "middle")

```

```

        .text("Principal Amount");
    }

// Hypothesis Testing: Pearson Correlation Coefficient
function performHypothesisTesting(data) {
    // Step 1: Formulate hypothesis
    console.log("Hypothesis: There is a positive correlation between
customer age and loan amount.");

    // Step 2: Calculate Pearson correlation coefficient
    const age = data.map(d => d.age);
    const principal = data.map(d => d.Principal);

    const meanAge = d3.mean(age);
    const meanPrincipal = d3.mean(principal);

    const numerator = d3.sum(age.map((a, i) => (a - meanAge) *
(principal[i] - meanPrincipal)));
    const denominator = Math.sqrt(
        d3.sum(age.map(a => Math.pow(a - meanAge, 2))) *
        d3.sum(principal.map(p => Math.pow(p - meanPrincipal, 2)))
    );

    const correlationCoefficient = numerator / denominator;

    // Step 3: Interpret results
    console.log(`Pearson Correlation Coefficient:
${correlationCoefficient.toFixed(4)}`);
    if (correlationCoefficient > 0.7) {
        console.log("There is a strong positive correlation between
customer age and loan amount.");
    } else if (correlationCoefficient > 0.3) {
        console.log("There is a moderate positive correlation between
customer age and loan amount.");
    } else if (correlationCoefficient > 0) {
        console.log("There is a weak positive correlation between customer
age and loan amount.");
    } else if (correlationCoefficient < 0) {
        console.log("There is a negative correlation between customer age
and loan amount.");
    }
}

```



```

    } else {
        console.log("There is no correlation between customer age and loan amount.");
    }
}

// Modify your existing d3.json() call to include these new functions:

function createBoxPlot(data) {
    const width = 500;
    const height = 400;
    const margin = {top: 20, right: 20, bottom: 30, left: 40};

    const svg = d3.select("#boxPlot")
        .append("svg")
        .attr("width", width + margin.left + margin.right)
        .attr("height", height + margin.top + margin.bottom)
        .append("g")
        .attr("transform", `translate(${margin.left},${margin.top})`);

    const educationGroups = d3.group(data, d => d.education);

    const x = d3.scaleBand()
        .range([0, width])
        .domain(Array.from(educationGroups.keys()))
        .padding(0.1);

    const y = d3.scaleLinear()
        .range([height, 0])
        .domain([0, d3.max(data, d => d.Principal)]);

    svg.append("g")
        .attr("transform", `translate(0,${height})`)
        .call(d3.axisBottom(x));

    svg.append("g")
        .call(d3.axisLeft(y));

    const boxWidth = 50;

```

```

educationGroups.forEach((group, key) => {
  const values = group.map(d => d.Principal).sort(d3.ascending);
  const q1 = d3.quantile(values, 0.25);
  const median = d3.quantile(values, 0.5);
  const q3 = d3.quantile(values, 0.75);
  const interQuantileRange = q3 - q1;
  const min = q1 - 1.5 * interQuantileRange;
  const max = q3 + 1.5 * interQuantileRange;

  svg.append("line")
    .attr("x1", x(key))
    .attr("x2", x(key))
    .attr("y1", y(min))
    .attr("y2", y(max))
    .attr("stroke", "black");

  svg.append("rect")
    .attr("x", x(key) - boxWidth / 2)
    .attr("y", y(q3))
    .attr("height", y(q1) - y(q3))
    .attr("width", boxWidth)
    .attr("stroke", "black")
    .attr("fill", "#69b3a2");

  svg.selectAll("myViolin")
    .data([group])
    .enter()
    .append("g")
    .attr("transform", `translate(${x(key)},0)`)
    .append("path")
    .datum(d => d.map(g => g.Principal))
    .attr("d", d3.area()
      .x0(0)
      .x1(function(d) { return d * 2; })
      .y(y)
      .curve(d3.curveCatmullRom)
    )
    .attr("stroke", "none")
    .attr("fill", "#69b3a2")

```

```

        .attr("opacity", 0.6);

    svg.append("line")
        .attr("x1", x(key) - boxWidth / 2)
        .attr("x2", x(key) + boxWidth / 2)
        .attr("y1", y(median))
        .attr("y2", y(median))
        .attr("stroke", "black");
    });
}

// Bar Chart: Loan Status Distribution
function createBarChart(data) {
    const width = 400;
    const height = 300;
    const margin = {top: 20, right: 20, bottom: 30, left: 40};

    const svg = d3.select("#barChart")
        .append("svg")
        .attr("width", width + margin.left + margin.right)
        .attr("height", height + margin.top + margin.bottom)
        .append("g")
        .attr("transform", `translate(${margin.left},${margin.top})`);

    const statusCounts = d3.rollup(data, v => v.length, d =>
d.loan_status);
    const chartData = Array.from(statusCounts, ([key, value]) =>
({status: key, count: value}));

    const x = d3.scaleBand()
        .range([0, width])
        .padding(0.1);
    const y = d3.scaleLinear()
        .range([height, 0]);

    x.domain(chartData.map(d => d.status));
    y.domain([0, d3.max(chartData, d => d.count)]);

```

```

    svg.selectAll(".bar")
      .data(chartData)
      .enter().append("rect")
      .attr("class", "bar")
      .attr("x", d => x(d.status))
      .attr("width", x.bandwidth())
      .attr("y", d => y(d.count))
      .attr("height", d => height - y(d.count))
      .attr("fill", "steelblue");

    svg.append("g")
      .attr("transform", `translate(0,${height})`)
      .call(d3.axisBottom(x));

    svg.append("g")
      .call(d3.axisLeft(y));
  }

  // Pie Chart: Gender Distribution
  function createPieChart(data) {
    const width = 400;
    const height = 400;
    const radius = Math.min(width, height) / 2;

    const svg = d3.select("#pieChart")
      .append("svg")
      .attr("width", width)
      .attr("height", height)
      .append("g")
      .attr("transform", `translate(${width / 2},${height / 2})`);

    const genderCounts = d3.rollup(data, v => v.length, d =>
d.Gender);
    const chartData = Array.from(genderCounts, ([key, value]) =>
({gender: key, count: value}));

    const color = d3.scaleOrdinal()
      .domain(chartData.map(d => d.gender))
      .range(d3.schemeCategory10);
  }

```

```

const pie = d3.pie()
    .value(d => d.count);

const arc = d3.arc()
    .innerRadius(0)
    .outerRadius(radius);

const arcs = svg.selectAll("arc")
    .data(pie(chartData))
    .enter()
    .append("g");

arcs.append("path")
    .attr("d", arc)
    .attr("fill", d => color(d.data.gender));

arcs.append("text")
    .attr("transform", d => `translate(${arc.centroid(d)})`)
    .attr("text-anchor", "middle")
    .text(d => d.data.gender);
}

// Histogram: Principal Amount Distribution
function createHistogram(data) {
    const width = 400;
    const height = 300;
    const margin = {top: 20, right: 20, bottom: 30, left: 40};

    const svg = d3.select("#histogram")
        .append("svg")
        .attr("width", width + margin.left + margin.right)
        .attr("height", height + margin.top + margin.bottom)
        .append("g")
        .attr("transform", `translate(${margin.left},${margin.top})`);

    const x = d3.scaleLinear()
        .range([0, width]);

    const y = d3.scaleLinear()
        .range([height, 0]);

```

```

const histogram = d3.histogram()
  .value(d => d.Principal)
  .domain(x.domain())
  .thresholds(x.ticks(20));

const bins = histogram(data);

x.domain([d3.min(data, d => d.Principal), d3.max(data, d =>
d.Principal)]);
y.domain([0, d3.max(bins, d => d.length)]);

svg.selectAll("rect")
  .data(bins)
  .enter().append("rect")
  .attr("x", d => x(d.x0) + 1)
  .attr("width", d => Math.max(0, x(d.x1) - x(d.x0) - 1))
  .attr("y", d => y(d.length))
  .attr("height", d => height - y(d.length))
  .attr("fill", "steelblue");

svg.append("g")
  .attr("transform", `translate(0,${height})`)
  .call(d3.axisBottom(x));

svg.append("g")
  .call(d3.axisLeft(y));
}

// Scatter Plot: Age vs Principal Amount
function createScatterPlot(data) {
  const width = 400;
  const height = 300;
  const margin = {top: 20, right: 20, bottom: 30, left: 40};

  const svg = d3.select("#scatterPlot")
    .append("svg")
    .attr("width", width + margin.left + margin.right)
    .attr("height", height + margin.top + margin.bottom)
    .append("g")

```

```

        .attr("transform", `translate(${margin.left},${margin.top})`);

const x = d3.scaleLinear()
    .range([0, width]);

const y = d3.scaleLinear()
    .range([height, 0]);

x.domain(d3.extent(data, d => d.age));
y.domain(d3.extent(data, d => d.Principal));

svg.selectAll("circle")
    .data(data)
    .enter().append("circle")
    .attr("cx", d => x(d.age))
    .attr("cy", d => y(d.Principal))
    .attr("r", 3)
    .attr("fill", "steelblue");

svg.append("g")
    .attr("transform", `translate(0,${height})`)
    .call(d3.axisBottom(x));

svg.append("g")
    .call(d3.axisLeft(y));
}

// Timeline Chart: Loan Amount Over Time
function createTimelineChart(data) {
    const width = 600;
    const height = 300;
    const margin = {top: 20, right: 20, bottom: 30, left: 50};

    const svg = d3.select("#timelineChart")
        .append("svg")
        .attr("width", width + margin.left + margin.right)
        .attr("height", height + margin.top + margin.bottom)
        .append("g")
        .attr("transform", `translate(${margin.left},${margin.top})`);

```

```

const x = d3.scaleTime()
    .range([0, width]);

const y = d3.scaleLinear()
    .range([height, 0]);

x.domain(d3.extent(data, d => d.effective_date));
y.domain([0, d3.max(data, d => d.Principal)]);

svg.append("path")
    .datum(data)
    .attr("fill", "none")
    .attr("stroke", "steelblue")
    .attr("stroke-width", 1.5)
    .attr("d", d3.line()
        .x(d => x(d.effective_date))
        .y(d => y(d.Principal))
    );

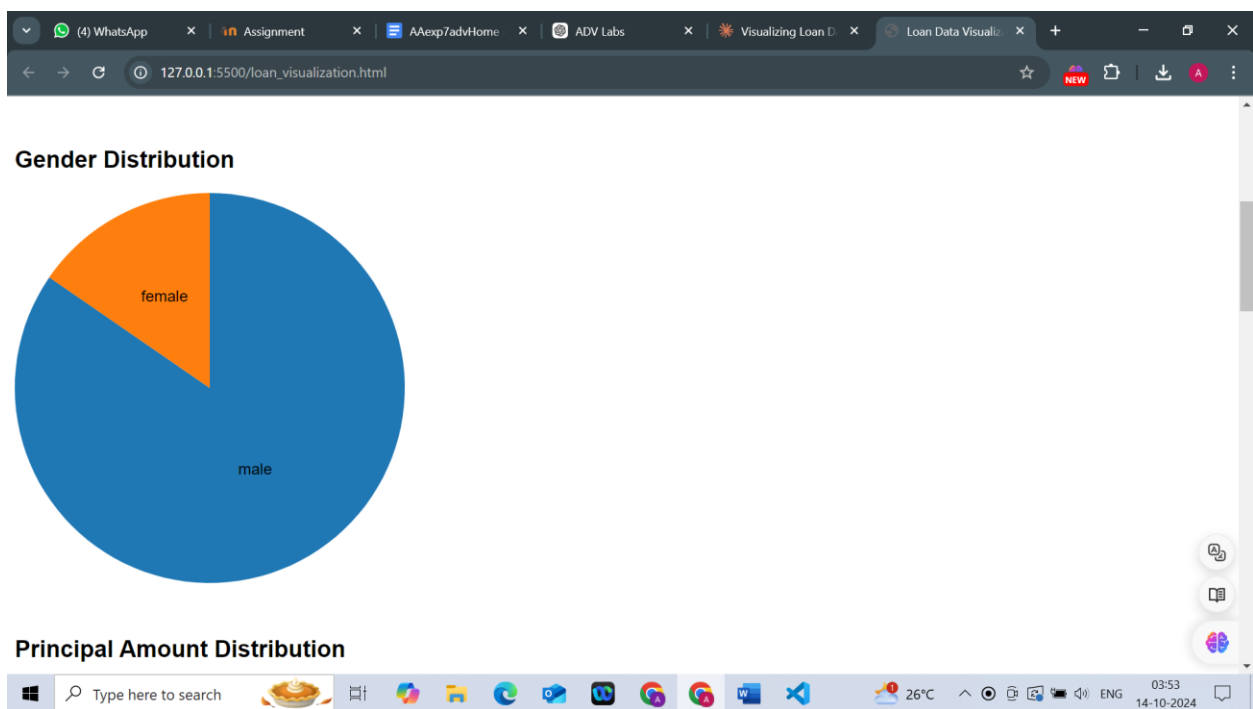
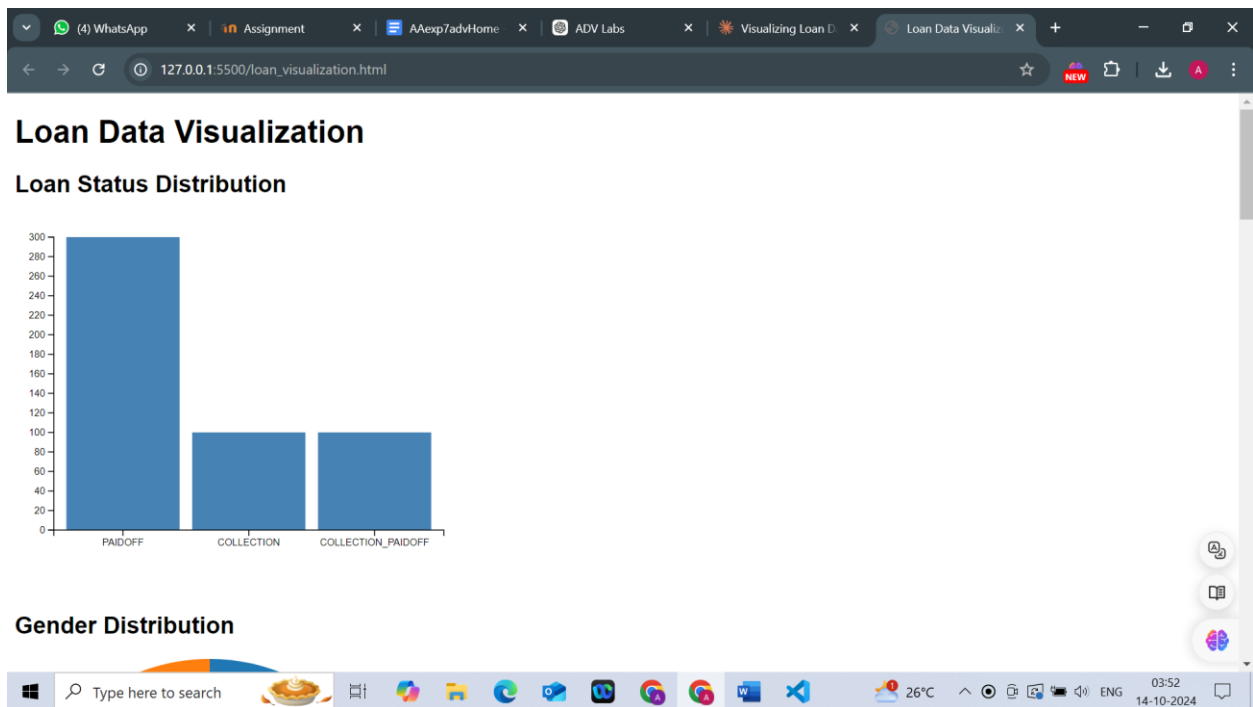
svg.append("g")
    .attr("transform", `translate(0,${height})`)
    .call(d3.axisBottom(x));

svg.append("g")
    .call(d3.axisLeft(y));
}
</script>
</body>
</html>

```

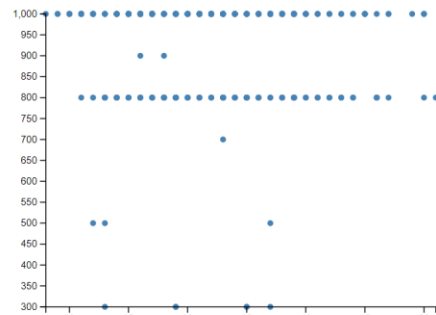
Output:





We can see that men tend to get more loans and they obtain loans more easily.

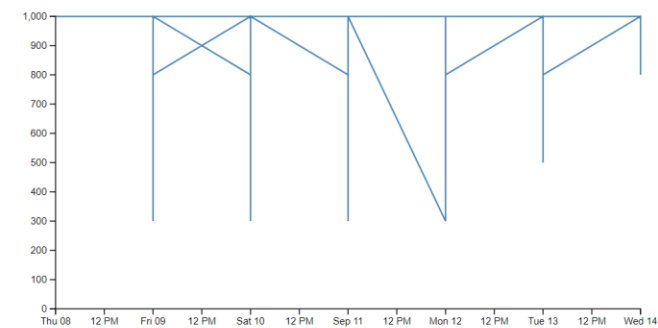
## Age vs Principal Amount



## Loan Amount Over Time

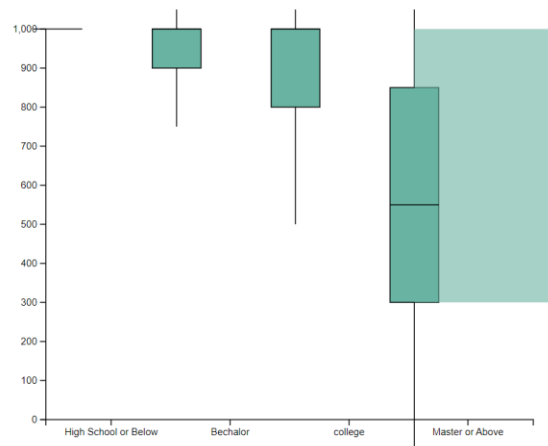


## Loan Amount Over Time

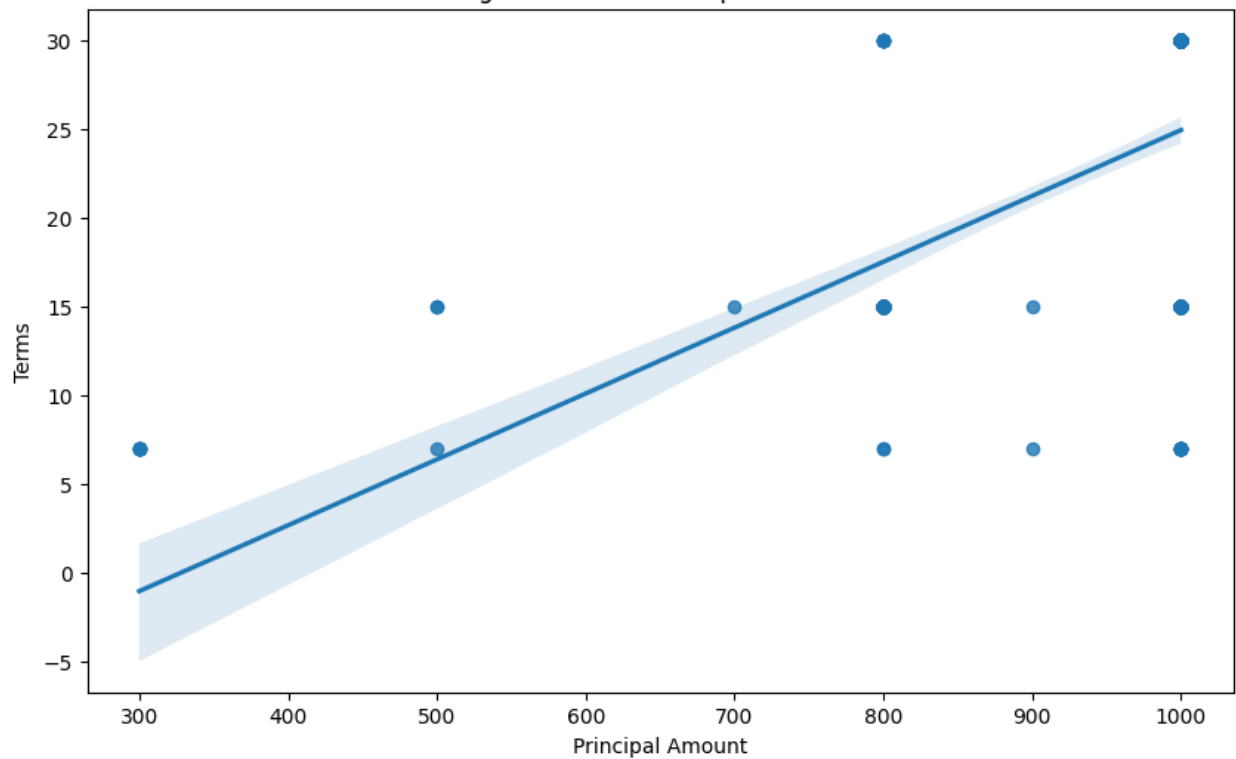


## Principal Distribution by Education

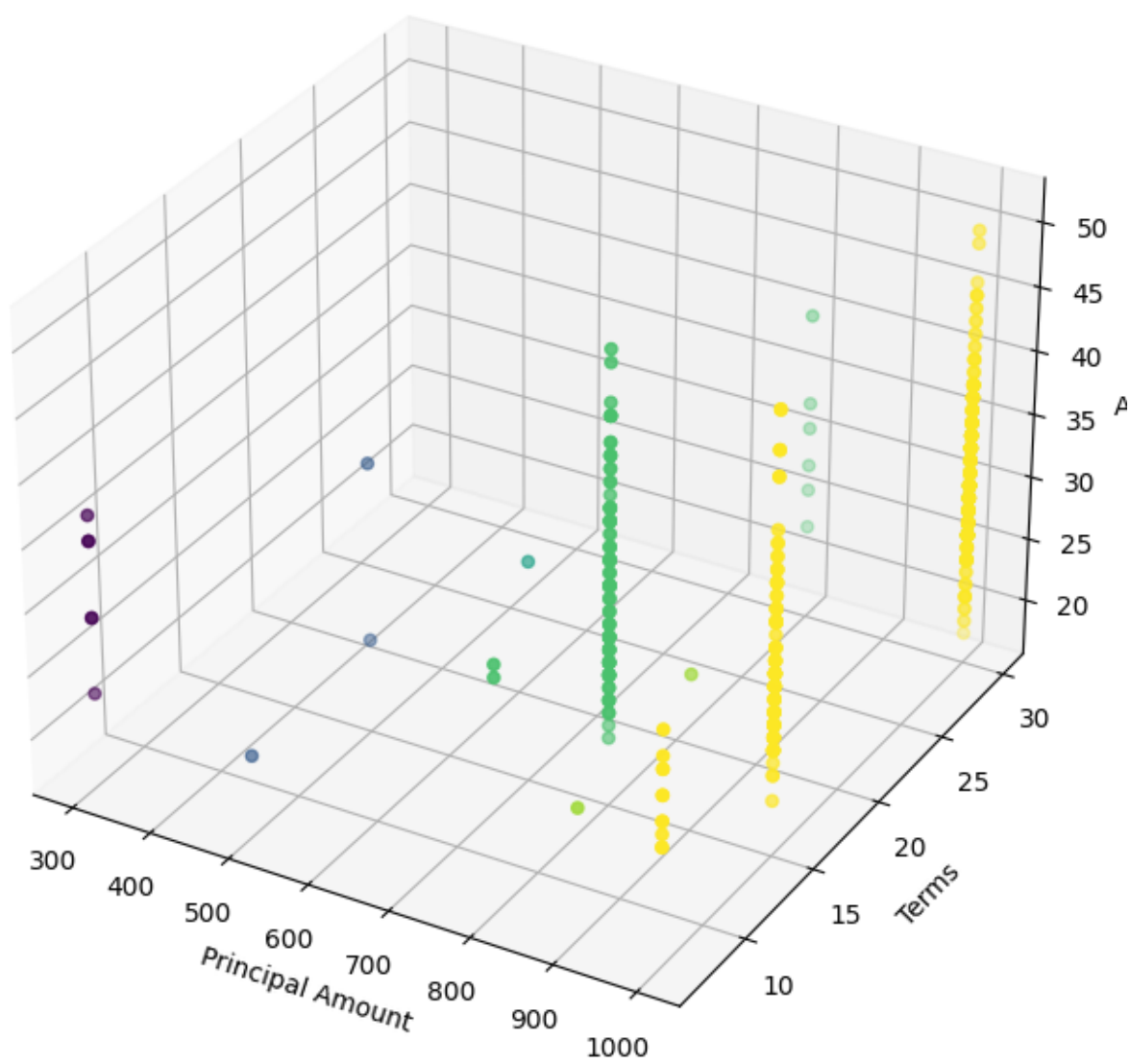
### Principal Distribution by Education

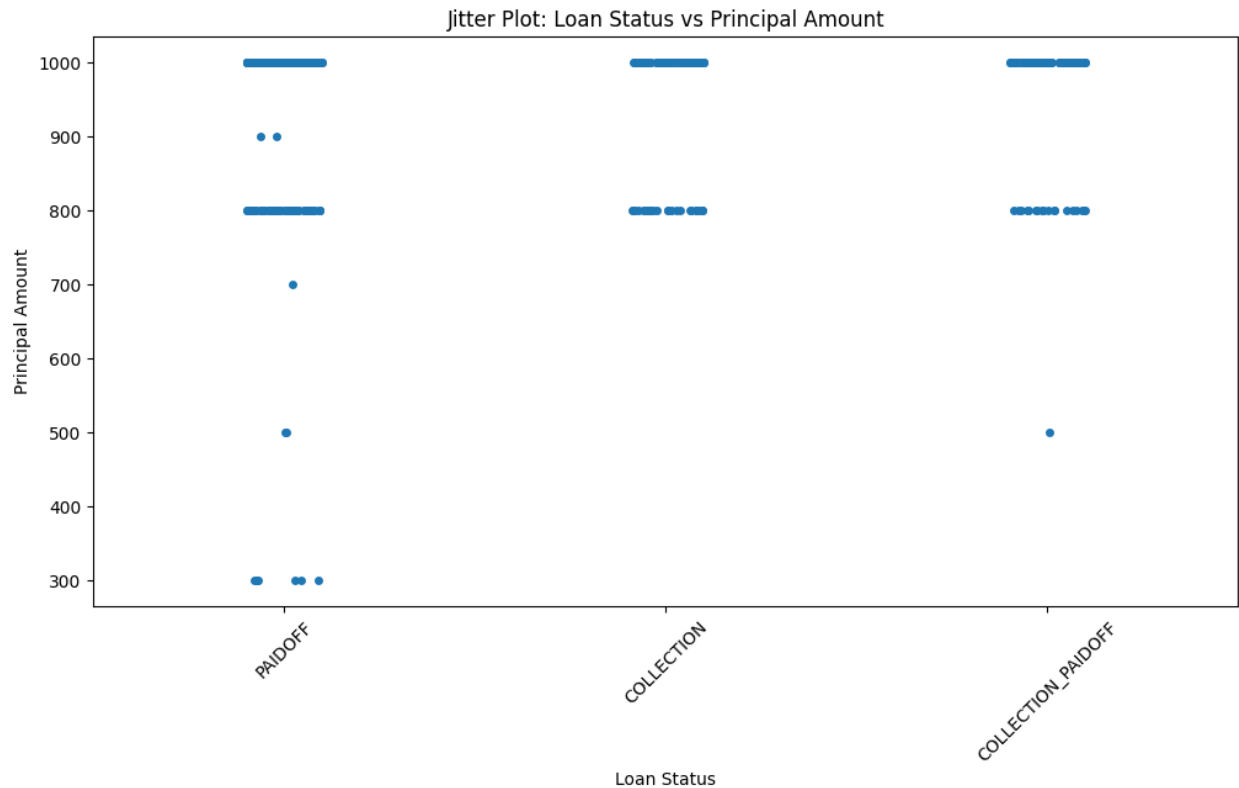


### Regression Plot: Principal vs Terms



3D Chart: Principal, Terms, and Age





Hypothesis Testing: Correlation between Age and Principal Amount

Pearson Correlation Coefficient: -0.0926

P-value: 0.0384

The correlation is statistically significant ( $p < 0.05$ )

There is a negative correlation between age and loan amount.

### Regression Plot (Principal vs Terms)

- **Trend:** There's a slight positive trend, suggesting that as the principal amount increases, the terms tend to increase slightly. This relationship is not very strong.
- **Data Points:** The points are clustered around certain term values (likely discrete values like 7, 15, 30 days), indicating that loan terms are typically standardized.

### 3D Chart (Principal, Terms, and Age)

- **Distribution:** Most data points cluster around lower principal amounts and shorter terms.
- **Age:** There's no clear pattern between age, principal, and terms. The color variation, representing principal, shows that higher principal loans are scattered across different age groups and terms.
- **Outliers:** There might be some outliers with higher principal amounts and longer terms.

### **Jitter Plot (Loan Status vs Principal Amount)**

- **Loan Status:** The plot shows the distribution of principal amounts for different loan statuses (e.g., PAIDOFF, COLLECTION).
- **PAIDOFF:** Loans that were paid off seem to have a wider range of principal amounts.
- **COLLECTION:** Loans that went into collection appear to be concentrated around lower principal amounts. This suggests that smaller loans might have a higher risk of default.

**Conclusion:** I deployed a D3.js code and the graphs were obtained on a HTML site seen on local host. I created various basic and advance charts through which I made various observations.