## In [2]:

- **import** numpy as np
- **import** pandas **as** pd
- **import** matplotlib.pyplot **as** plt
- **import** seaborn **as** sns
- **import** missingno **as** msno
- **import** pandas\_profiling **as** pfile
- **import** datetime
- **from** tqdm **import** tqdm
- **from** sklearn.preprocessing **import** LabelEncoder
- **from** sklearn.feature selection **import** SelectKBest
- **from** sklearn.feature selection **import** chi2
- **from** sklearn.preprocessing **import** MinMaxScaler
- **import** xqboost **as** xqb
- **import** lightgbm **as** lgb
- **from** catboost **import** CatBoostRegressor
- **import** warnings
- **from** sklearn.model selection **import** StratifiedKFold, KFold
- **from** sklearn.metrics **import** accuracy score, f1 score, roc auc score, log loss
- 19 warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
- 20 pd.set option('display.max columns', None)

executed in 9ms, finished 19:50:16 2020-09-18

## In [3]:

1 df=pd.read csv(r'train.csv')

executed in 3.14s, finished 19:50:19 2020-09-18

## In [4]:

1 df

executed in 91ms, finished 19:50:19 2020-09-18

## Out[4]:

	id	loanAmnt	term	interestRate	installment	grade	subGrade	employment
0	0	35000.0	5	19.52	917.97	E	E2	3
1	1	18000.0	5	18.49	461.90	D	D2	2198
2	2	12000.0	5	16.99	298.17	D	D3	316
3	3	11000.0	3	7.26	340.96	Α	A4	468
4	4	3000.0	3	12.99	101.07	С	C2	
799995	799995	25000.0	3	14.49	860.41	С	C4	26
799996	799996	17000.0	3	7.90	531.94	Α	A4	292
799997	799997	6000.0	3	13.33	203.12	С	C3	25
799998	799998	19200.0	3	6.92	592.14	Α	A4	1
799999	799999	9000.0	3	11.06	294.91	В	В3	

800000 rows × 47 columns

## In [5]:

- 1 | numerical fea = list(df.select dtypes(exclude=['object']).columns)
- 2 category\_fea = list(filter(lambda x: x not in numerical\_fea,list(df.columns)))

executed in 151ms, finished 19:50:19 2020-09-18

## In [6]:

1 category\_fea

executed in 5ms, finished 19:50:19 2020-09-18

### Out[6]:

['grade', 'subGrade', 'employmentLength', 'issueDate', 'earliesCreditLine']

## In [7]:

```
1 df.info()
```

executed in 281ms, finished 19:50:19 2020-09-18

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame' > RangeIndex: 800000 entries, 0 to 799999 Data columns (total 47 columns):

Data columns (total 4/ columns):
# Column Non-Null Count Dtype
0 id 800000 non-null int64
1 loanAmnt 800000 non-null float64
2 term 800000 non-null int64
3 interestRate 800000 non-null float64
4 installment 800000 non-null float64
5 grade 800000 non-null object
5 grade 800000 non-null object 6 subGrade 800000 non-null object
7 employmentTitle 799999 non-null float64
8 employmentLength 753201 non-null object
9 homeOwnership 800000 non-null int64 10 annualIncome 800000 non-null float64
10 annualincome 800000 non-null float64
11 verificationStatus 800000 non-null int64
12 issueDate 800000 non-null object
13 isDefault 800000 non-null int64
14 purpose 800000 non-null int64
15 postCode 799999 non-null float64
16 regionCode 800000 non-null int64 17 dti 799761 non-null float64
17 dti 799761 non-null float64
18 delinquency_2years 800000 non-null float64
19 ficoRangeLow 800000 non-null float64
20 ficoRangeHigh 800000 non-null float64
21 openAcc 800000 non-null float64
20 ficoRangeHigh 800000 non-null float64 21 openAcc 800000 non-null float64 22 pubRec 800000 non-null float64
22 public Sould not float 4
23 pubRecBankruptcies 799595 non-null float64
24 revolbal 800000 non-null float64
24 revolBal 800000 non-null float64 25 revolUtil 799469 non-null float64 26 totalAcc 800000 non-null float64
26 totalAcc 800000 non-null float64
27 initialListStatus 800000 non-null int64
28 applicationType 800000 non-null int64
29 earliesCreditLine 800000 non-null object
30 title 799999 non-null float64
31 policyCode 800000 non-null float64 32 n0 759730 non-null float64
32 n0 759730 non-null float64
33 n1 759730 non-null float64
34 n2 759730 non-null float64
35 n2.1 759730 non-null float64
36 n4 766761 non-null float64
37 n5 759730 non-null float64
39 n7 759730 non-null float64
40 n8 759729 non-null float64
41 n9 759730 non-null_float64
42 n10 766761 non-null float64
43 n11 730248 non-null float64
44 n12 759730 non-null float64
45 n13 759730 non-null float64
46 n14 759730 non-null float64
dtypes: float64(33), int64(9), object(5)
memory usage: 286.9+ MB
memory asage. 200.5 · Mb

# In [8]:

df.isnull().sum()

executed in 208ms, finished 19:50:19 2020-09-18

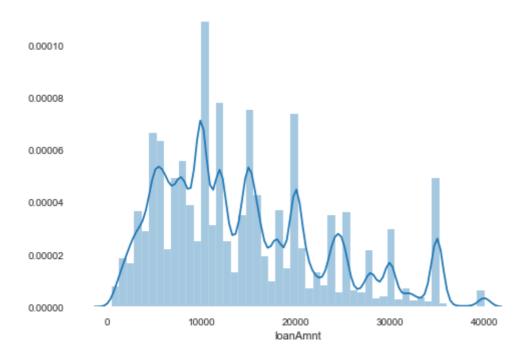
## Out[8]:

id	0	
loanAmnt	٥	
	0	
term	0	
interestRate	0	
installment	0	
grade	0	
subGrade	0	
employmentTi	tle	1
employmentLe	ength	46799
homeÓwnersh		0
annualIncome	•	0
verificationSta	tus (	)
issueDate	0	•
isDefault	0	
	0	
purpose		
postCode	1	
regionCode	0	
dti	239	
delinquency_2	years	0
ficoRangeLow		0
ficoRangeHigh	1	0
openAcc	0	
pubRec	0	
, pubRecBankru	ptcies	405
revolBal	0	
revolUtil	531	
totalAcc	0	
initialListStatu	_	
		0
applicationTyp		0
earliesCreditLi		)
title	1	
policyCode	0	
n0	40270	
n1	40270	
n2	40270	
n2.1	40270	
n4	33239	
n5	40270	
n6	40270	
n7	40270	
n8	40271	
n9	40270	
n10	33239	
n11	69752	
n12	40270	
n13	40270	
n14	40270	
dtype: int64		

## In [9]:

- 1 #查看贷款金额数据分布
- 2 f,ax = plt.subplots()
- 3 sns.distplot(df['loanAmnt'])
- 4 plt.show()

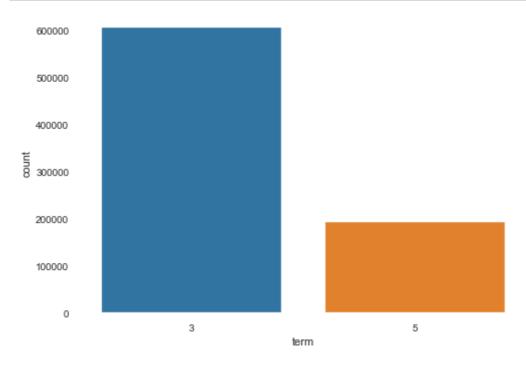
executed in 969ms, finished 19:50:20 2020-09-18



## In [10]:

- 1 #查看贷款月份
- 2 f,ax = plt.subplots()
- 3 sns.countplot(df['term'])
- 4 plt.show()

executed in 168ms, finished 19:50:21 2020-09-18



## In [11]:

1 df.term.value\_counts()

executed in 14ms, finished 19:50:21 2020-09-18

## Out[11]:

3 606902

5 193098

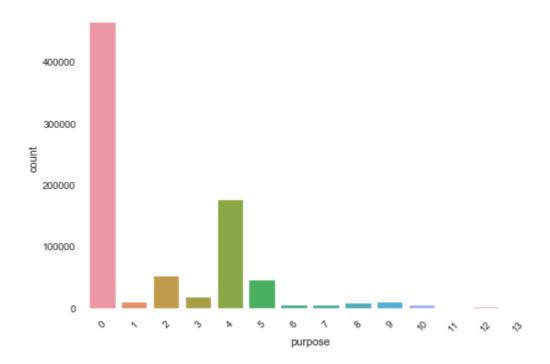
Name: term, dtype: int64

## In [12]:

```
#查看贷款目的 我猜0是个人周转还是消费贷?
f,ax = plt.subplots()
sns.countplot(df['purpose'])
plt.xticks(rotation = 45)
```

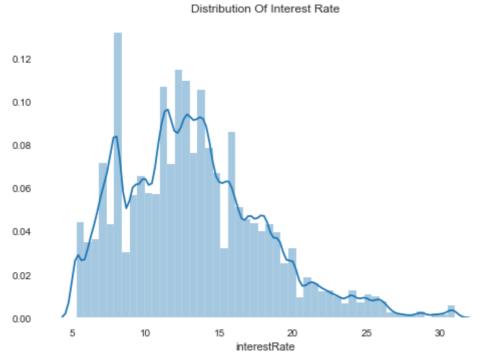
5 plt.show()

executed in 221ms, finished 19:50:21 2020-09-18



# In [13]:

```
1 #贷款利率分布
2 f,ax = plt.subplots()
3 sns.distplot(df['interestRate'])
4 plt.title('Distribution Of Interest Rate')
5 plt.show()
6
7 print(df['interestRate'].describe())
8 print(df['interestRate'].median())
executed in 457ms, finished 19:50:21 2020-09-18
```



count	800000.000000
mean	13.238391
std	4.765757
min	5.310000
25%	9.750000
50%	12.740000
75%	15.990000
max	30.990000

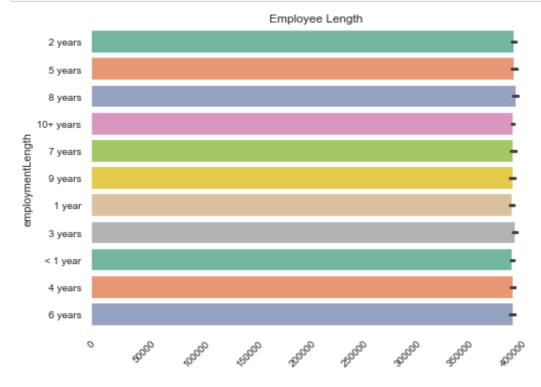
Name: interestRate, dtype: float64

12.74

## In [14]:

f,ax = plt.subplots()
sns.barplot(x = df.employmentLength.index,y = df.employmentLength,palette= 'Set2')
plt.xticks(rotation = 45)
plt.xlabel('')
plt.title('Employee Length')
plt.show()

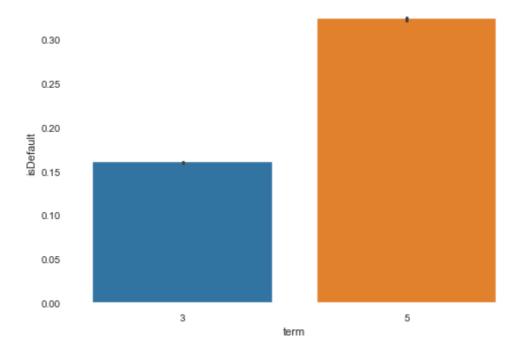
executed in 6.06s, finished 19:50:27 2020-09-18



## In [15]:

```
1 #多变量分析
2 f,ax = plt.subplots()
3 sns.barplot(x = 'term',y = 'isDefault',data = df)
4 plt.show()
5 #借贷周期越长,违约的概率越高。
```

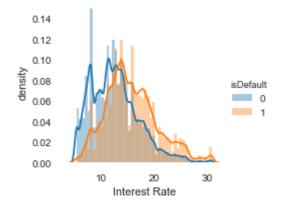
executed in 10.5s, finished 19:50:38 2020-09-18



### In [41]:

```
1 #f,ax = plt.subplots()
2 g = sns.FacetGrid(data = df,hue = 'isDefault')
3 g.map(sns.distplot,'interestRate',norm_hist=True)
4 g.add_legend()
5 plt.ylabel('density')
6 plt.xlabel('Interest Rate')
7 plt.show()
8 #从不同贷款状态的利率密度分布图来看,当利率小于12%时,贷款状态为0的密度整体大于状态为1,当利率

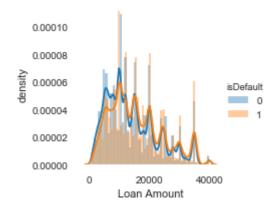
executed in 5.22s, finished 19:55:39 2020-09-18
```



## In [40]:

```
1 #f,ax = plt.subplots()
2 plt.figure(figsize=(10,5))
3 g = sns.FacetGrid(data = df,hue = 'isDefault')
4 g.map(sns.distplot,'loanAmnt',norm_hist=True)
5 g.add_legend()
6 plt.ylabel('density')
7 plt.xlabel('Loan Amount')
8 plt.show()
9 #不同贷款状态瞎的贷款金额密度没有明显的差别,可以看出贷款金额对于违约与否的影响并不大
executed in 4.92s, finished 19:55:14 2020-09-18
```

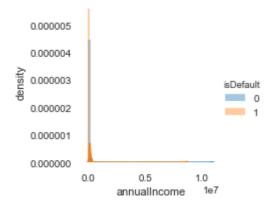
### <Figure size 720x360 with 0 Axes>



### In [42]:

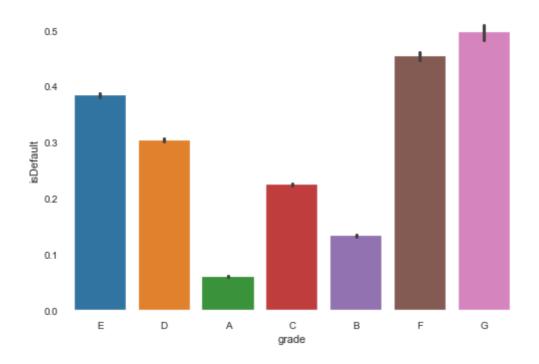
```
#f,ax = plt.subplots()
g = sns.FacetGrid(data = df,hue = 'isDefault')
g.map(sns.distplot,'annualIncome',norm_hist=True)
g.add_legend()
plt.ylabel('density')
plt.xlabel('annualIncome')
plt.show()

executed in 4.71s, finished 19:55:46 2020-09-18
```



## In [19]:

```
1 f,ax = plt.subplots()
2 sns.barplot(x = 'grade',y = 'isDefault',data = df)
3 plt.show()
4 #图中,随着信用等级由A到G不断降低,贷款状态越加接近于1,违约的概率不断增加。由此可以看出,信用
executed in 8.39s, finished 19:50:53 2020-09-18
```



## In []:

1

## In [20]:

- 1 #按照平均数填充数值型特征
- 2 | df[numerical\_fea] = df[numerical\_fea].fillna(df[numerical\_fea].median())
- 3 #按照众数填充类别型特征
- 4 df[category\_fea] = df[category\_fea].fillna(df[category\_fea].mode())

executed in 1.67s, finished 19:50:55 2020-09-18

## In [21]:

1 df.isnull().sum()

executed in 215ms, finished 19:50:55 2020-09-18

### Out[21]:

0 id **loanAmnt** 0 O term 0 interestRate 0 installment grade 0 0 subGrade employmentTitle 0 46799 employmentLength homeOwnership 0 annualIncome verificationStatus 0 issueDate 0 0 isDefault 0 purpose postCode 0 regionCode 0 dti delinquency\_2years 0 ficoRangeLow 0 ficoRangeHigh 0 0 openAcc pubRec 0 pubRecBankruptcies 0 revolBal 0 revolUtil 0 totalAcc initialListStatus 0 0 applicationType earliesCreditLine 0 title 0 policyCode 0 0 n0 n1 0 n2 0 0 n2.1 n4 0 0 n5 0 n6 0 n7 0 n8 0 n9 0 n10 0 n11 n12 0 n13 0 n14 0 dtype: int64

### In [22]:

```
#转化成时间格式
 2
    for data in [df]:
 3
       data['issueDate'] = pd.to datetime(data['issueDate'],format='%Y-%m-%d')
 4
       startdate = datetime.datetime.strptime('2007-06-01', '%Y-%m-%d')
 5
       #构造时间特征
       data['issueDateDT'] = data['issueDate'].apply(lambda x: x-startdate).dt.days
 6
executed in 14.8s, finished 19:51:10 2020-09-18
```

## In [23]:

df['employmentLength'].value\_counts(dropna=False).sort\_index()

executed in 68ms, finished 19:51:10 2020-09-18

#### Out[23]:

```
1 year
          52489
10+ years
          262753
2 years
          72358
3 years
          64152
4 years
          47985
5 years
           50102
6 years
           37254
7 years
           35407
8 years
           36192
9 years
           30272
< 1 year
           64237
NaN
          46799
```

Name: employmentLength, dtype: int64

## In [24]:

```
def employmentLength to int(s):
 2
       if pd.isnull(s):
 3
          return s
 4
       else:
 5
          return np.int8(s.split()[0])
 6
    for data in [df]:
 7
       data['employmentLength'].replace(to replace='10+ years', value='10 years', inplace=True)
       data['employmentLength'].replace('< 1 year', '0 years', inplace=True)
 8
 9
       data['employmentLength'] = data['employmentLength'].apply(employmentLength to int)
executed in 1.05s, finished 19:51:11 2020-09-18
```

## In [25]:

1 | df['employmentLength'].value counts(dropna=False).sort index()

executed in 19ms, finished 19:51:11 2020-09-18

## Out[25]:

64237 0.0 1.0 52489 2.0 72358 3.0 64152 4.0 47985 5.0 50102 6.0 37254 35407 7.0 36192 8.0 9.0 30272

262753

46799

Name: employmentLength, dtype: int64

### In [26]:

10.0 NaN

1 df['earliesCreditLine'].sample(5)

executed in 154ms, finished 19:51:11 2020-09-18

### Out[26]:

624121 Nov-2007 793579 May-2000 4603 Jun-2000 726555 Mar-2003 439908 Oct-1993

Name: earliesCreditLine, dtype: object

## In [27]:

- 1 **for** data **in** [df]:
- data['earliesCreditLine'] = data['earliesCreditLine'].apply(lambda s: int(s[-4:]))

executed in 378ms, finished 19:51:12 2020-09-18

#### In [28]:

```
# 部分类别特征
cate_features = ['grade', 'subGrade', 'employmentTitle', 'homeOwnership', 'verificationStatus', 'purp 'applicationType', 'initialListStatus', 'title', 'policyCode']

for f in cate_features:
    print(f, '类型数: ', df[f].nunique())

executed in 126ms, finished 19:51:12 2020-09-18
```

grade 类型数: 7 subGrade 类型数: 35

employmentTitle 类型数: 248683

homeOwnership 类型数: 6 verificationStatus 类型数: 3 purpose 类型数: 14

purpose 类型数: 14 postCode 类型数: 932 regionCode 类型数: 51 applicationType 类型数: 2 initialListStatus 类型数: 2 title 类型数: 39644 policyCode 类型数: 1

## In [29]:

```
1 for data in [df]:
2 data['grade'] = data['grade'].map({'A':1,'B':2,'C':3,'D':4,'E':5,'F':6,'G':7})
executed in 48ms, finished 19:51:12 2020-09-18
```

## In [30]:

```
1 # 类型数在2之上,又不是高维稀疏的,且纯分类特征
2 for data in [df]:
3 data = pd.get_dummies(data, columns=['subGrade', 'homeOwnership', 'verificationStatus', 'purpo executed in 877ms, finished 19:51:13 2020-09-18
```

### In [31]:

```
def find outliers by 3segama(data,fea):
 2
       data std = np.std(data[fea])
 3
       data mean = np.mean(data[fea])
 4
       outliers cut off = data std * 3
 5
       lower rule = data mean - outliers cut off
 6
       upper rule = data mean + outliers cut off
 7
       data[fea+' outliers'] = data[fea].apply(lambda x:str('异常值') if x > upper rule or x < lower rule el
 8
       return data
executed in 5ms, finished 19:51:13 2020-09-18
```

## In [32]:

```
1 #df = df.copy()
2 #for fea in numerical_fea:
3 #df = find_outliers_by_3segama(df,fea)
4 # print(df[fea+'_outliers'].value_counts())
5 #print('*'*10) 异常值的判断依据不信服

executed in 3ms, finished 19:51:13 2020-09-18
```

\_\_\_\_\_, ...., , ....

#### In [33]:

```
1 #删除异常值
2 #for fea in numerical_fea:
3 # data_train = data_train[data_train[fea+'_outliers']=='正常值']
4 #data_train = data_train.reset_index(drop=True)

executed in 6ms, finished 19:51:13 2020-09-18
```

executed in onis, linished 19.51.15 2020-09-10

## In [34]:

```
# 通过除法映射到间隔均匀的分箱中,每个分箱的取值范围都是loanAmnt/1000
data['loanAmnt_bin1'] = np.floor_divide(data['loanAmnt'], 1000)
## 通过对数函数映射到指数宽度分箱
data['loanAmnt_bin2'] = np.floor(np.log10(data['loanAmnt']))
data['loanAmnt_bin3'] = pd.qcut(data['loanAmnt'], 10, labels=False)
executed in 109ms, finished 19:51:13 2020-09-18
```

#### In [35]:

```
for col in ['grade', 'subGrade']:
    temp_dict = data_train.groupby([col])['isDefault'].agg(['mean']).reset_index().rename(columns={'n temp_dict.index = temp_dict[col].values
    temp_dict = temp_dict[col + '_target_mean'].to_dict()

data_train[col + '_target_mean'] = data_train[col].map(temp_dict)
    data_test_a[col + '_target_mean'] = data_test_a[col].map(temp_dict)

executed in 359ms, finished 19:51:13 2020-09-18
```

```
NameError Traceback (most recent call last)

<ipython-input-35-e8b35c347f59> in <module>
    1 for col in ['grade', 'subGrade']:
----> 2 temp_dict = data_train.groupby([col])['isDefault'].agg(['mean']).reset_index().rename(columns={'mean': col + '_target_mean'})
    3 temp_dict.index = temp_dict[col].values
    4 temp_dict = temp_dict[col + '_target_mean'].to_dict()
    5
```

NameError: name 'data train' is not defined

```
1 # 其他衍生变量 mean 和 std
2 for df in [data_train, data_test_a]:
3 for item in ['n0','n1','n2','n2.1','n4','n5','n6','n7','n8','n9','n10','n11','n12','n13','n14']:
4 df['grade_to_mean_' + item] = df['grade'] / df.groupby([item])['grade'].transform('mean')
5 df['grade_to_std_' + item] = df['grade'] / df.groupby([item])['grade'].transform('std')

executed in 1m 40.1s, finished 19:51:13 2020-09-18
```

## In [ ]:

```
#label-encode:subGrade,postCode,title
 2
     #高维类别特征需要进行转换
    for col in tqdm(['employmentTitle', 'postCode', 'title','subGrade']):
       le = LabelEncoder()
 4
 5
       le.fit(list(data train[col].astype(str).values) + list(data test a[col].astype(str).values))
 6
       data train[col] = le.transform(list(data train[col].astype(str).values))
  7
       data test a[col] = le.transform(list(data test a[col].astype(str).values))
    print('Label Encoding 完成')
executed in 1m 40.1s, finished 19:51:13 2020-09-18
```

## In []:

```
#删除不需要的数据
    for data in [data train, data test a]:
       data.drop(['issueDate','id'], axis=1,inplace=True)
executed in 1m 40.1s, finished 19:51:13 2020-09-18
```

## In []:

```
"纵向用缺失值上面的值替换缺失值"
    data train = data train.fillna(axis=0,method='ffill')
executed in 1m 40.1s, finished 19:51:13 2020-09-18
```

```
features = [f for f in data train.columns if f not in ['id','issueDate','isDefault'] and 'outliers' not in f
     x train = data train[features]
     x test = data test a[features]
     y train = data train['isDefault']
executed in 1m 40.1s, finished 19:51:13 2020-09-18
```

```
def cv model(clf, train_x, train_y, test_x, clf_name):
 2
       folds = 5
 3
       seed = 2020
 4
       kf = KFold(n splits=folds, shuffle=True, random state=seed)
 5
 6
       train = np.zeros(train x.shape[0])
 7
       test = np.zeros(test x.shape[0])
 8
 9
       cv scores = []
10
11
       for i, (train index, valid index) in enumerate(kf.split(train x, train y)):
12
                           **************
                                                                                *********'.format(str(i+1)))
13
         trn x, trn y, val x, val y = train x.iloc[train index], train y[train index], train x.iloc[valid index], t
14
15
         if clf name == "lgb":
16
            train matrix = clf.Dataset(trn x, label=trn y)
            valid matrix = clf.Dataset(val_x, label=val_y)
17
18
19
            params = {
20
               'boosting_type': 'gbdt',
21
              'objective': 'binary',
22
              'metric': 'auc',
23
               'min child weight': 5,
               'num leaves': 2 ** 5,
24
25
              'lambda 12': 10,
26
               'feature fraction': 0.8,
27
               'bagging fraction': 0.8,
28
              'bagging freg': 4,
29
              'learning rate': 0.1,
30
               'seed': 2020,
31
               'nthread': 28,
32
              'n jobs':24,
33
               'silent': True,
34
               'verbose': -1.
35
            }
36
37
            model = clf.train(params, train matrix, 50000, valid sets=[train matrix, valid matrix], verbose
38
            val pred = model.predict(val x, num iteration=model.best iteration)
39
            test pred = model.predict(test x, num iteration=model.best iteration)
40
41
            # print(list(sorted(zip(features, model.feature importance("gain")), key=lambda x: x[1], rever
42
43
         if clf name == "xqb":
44
            train matrix = clf.DMatrix(trn x , label=trn y)
45
            valid matrix = clf.DMatrix(val x , label=val y)
46
47
            params = {'booster': 'gbtree',
48
                  'objective': 'binary:logistic',
49
                  'eval metric': 'auc',
50
                  'gamma': 0.5,
51
                  'min child weight': 1.5,
52
                  'max depth': 5,
53
                  'lambda':5,
                  'subsample': 0.7,
54
55
                  'colsample bytree': 0.7,
56
                  'colsample bylevel': 0.7,
57
                  'eta': 0.01,
58
                  'tree method': 'exact',
59
                  'seed': 2020,
```

```
60
                   'nthread': -1,
61
                   "silent": True,
62
63
64
            watchlist = [(train matrix, 'train'),(valid matrix, 'eval')]
65
            model = clf.train(params, train matrix, num boost round=5000, evals=watchlist, verbose ev
66
            val pred = model.predict(valid matrix, ntree limit=model.best ntree limit)
67
            test_pred = model.predict(test_x , ntree_limit=model.best ntree limit)
68
69
70
          if clf name == "cat":
71
            params = {'learning rate': 0.05, 'depth': 5, 'l2 leaf reg': 10, 'bootstrap type': 'Bernoulli',
72
                   'od type': 'Iter', 'od wait': 50, 'random seed': 11, 'allow writing files': False}
73
74
            model = clf(iterations=20000, **params)
75
            model.fit(trn x, trn y, eval set=(val x, val y),
76
                   cat features=[], use best model=True, verbose=500)
77
78
            val pred = model.predict(val x)
79
            test pred = model.predict(test x)
80
          train[valid index] = val_pred
81
82
          test = test pred / kf.n splits
83
          cv scores.append(roc auc score(val y, val pred))
84
85
          print(cv scores)
86
87
       print("%s scotrainre list:" % clf name, cv scores)
88
       print("%s_score_mean:" % clf_name, np.mean(cv_scores))
89
       print("%s score std:" % clf name, np.std(cv scores))
90
       return train, test
executed in 1m 40.1s, finished 19:51:13 2020-09-18
```

## In []:

```
1
     def lgb_model(x_train, y_train, x_test):
 2
       lgb train, lgb test = cv model(lgb, x train, y train, x test, "lgb")
 3
        return lgb train, lgb test
 4
  5
     def xgb model(x train, y train, x test):
 6
       xgb train, xgb test = cv model(xgb, x train, y train, x test, "xgb")
 7
        return xgb train, xgb test
 8
 9
     def cat model(x train, y train, x test):
        cat train, cat test = cv model(CatBoostRegressor, x_train, y_train, x_test, "cat")
10
executed in 1m 40.1s, finished 19:51:13 2020-09-18
```

#### In []:

```
1 xgb_train, xgb_test = xgb_model(x_train, y_train, x_test)
executed in 1m 40.1s, finished 19:51:13 2020-09-18
```

```
1 executed in 51m 51s, finished 22:47:34 2020-09-14
```

In [ ]:

1