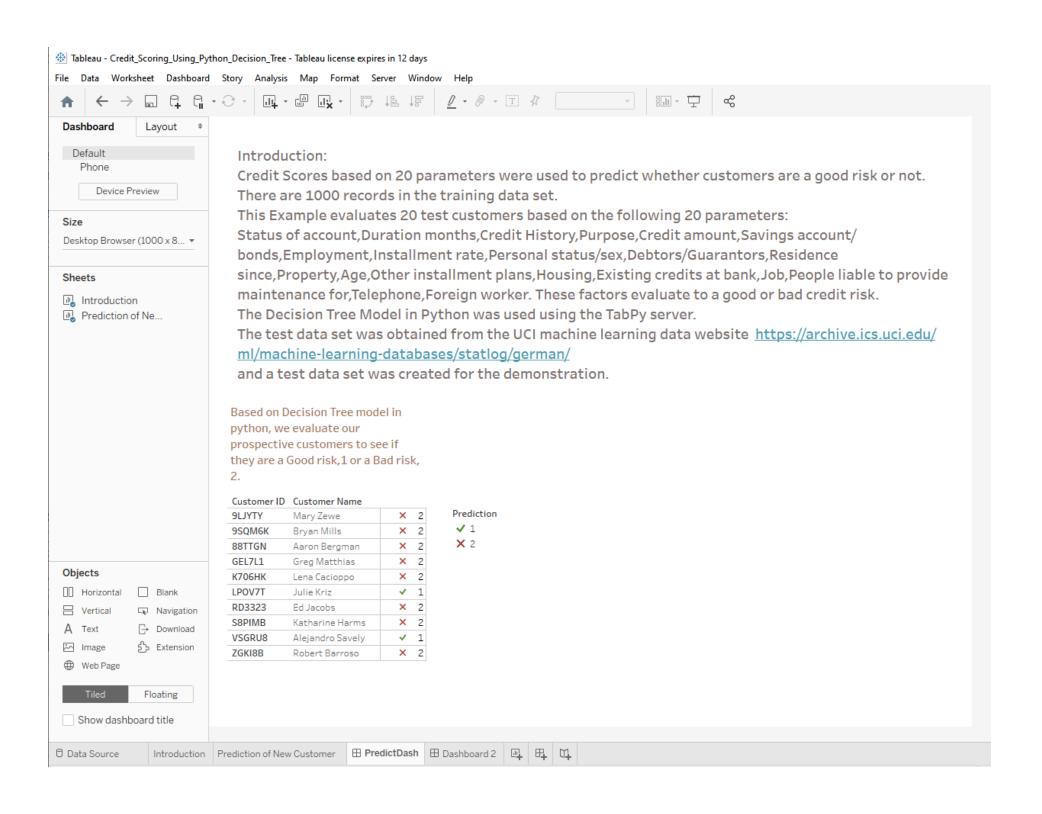
## How to run Python in Tableau.

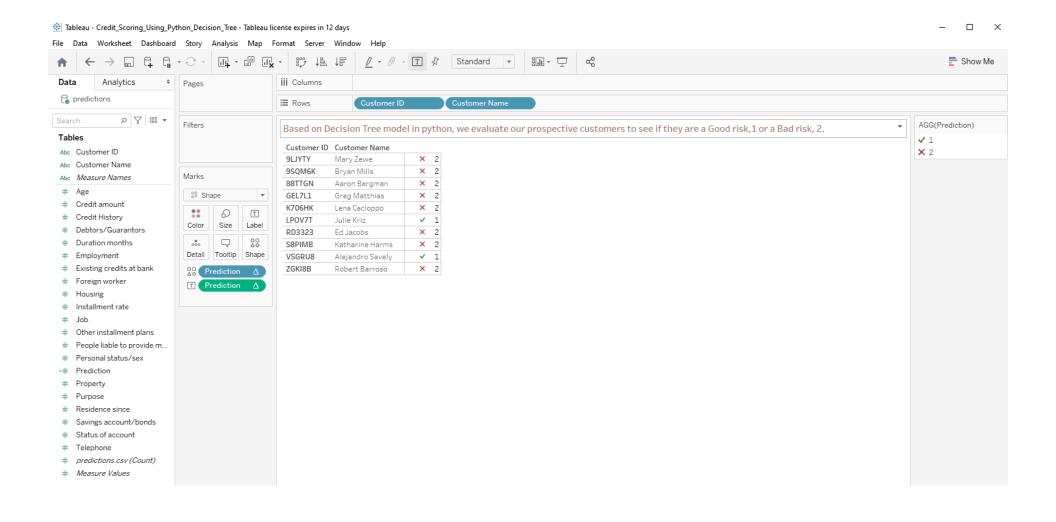
I used a decision tree to determine whether a perspective customer is a good risk or bad risk.

I used a data set downloaded from the UCI Machine Learning website

https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/machine-learning-databases/statlog/german/

Alpha values were converted to numeric equivalents prior to use. A test data set of 10 customers was created and evaluated against the credit data set.





Prediction

## Results are computed along Table (across).

SCRIPT INT("

```
import numpy as np
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
import pandas as pd
data = pd.read csv('C:/Users/bonnie/Downloads/German Credit Card Data Numeric.csv')
X=data.drop('Class',axis=1)
y=data['Class']
clf = DecisionTreeClassifier(random state=2)
clf.fit(X,y)
X pred=np.transpose(np.array([ arg1, arg2, arg3, arg4, arg5, arg6,
_arg7,_arg8,_arg9,_arg10,_arg11,_arg12,_arg13,_arg14,_arg15,
arg16, arg17, arg18, arg19, arg20]))
pred = clf.predict(X pred)
return pred.tolist()
SUM([Status of account]), SUM([Duration months]), SUM([Credit History]),
SUM([Purpose]), SUM([Credit amount]), SUM([Savings account/bonds]),
SUM([Employment]), SUM([Installment rate]), SUM([Personal status/sex]),
SUM([Debtors/Guarantors]), SUM([Residence since]), SUM([Property]),
SUM([Age]), SUM([Other installment plans]), SUM([Housing]),
SUM([Existing credits at bank]), SUM([Job]),
SUM([People liable to provide maintenance for]),
SUM([Telephone]), SUM([Foreign worker]))
```