

## **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.

Tableau - Credit\_Scoring\_Using\_Python\_Decision\_Tree - Tableau license expires in 12 days

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DashboardLayout

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Introduction:

Credit Scores based on 20 parameters were used to predict whether customers are a good risk or not. There are 1000 records in the training data set.

This Example evaluates 20 test customers based on the following 20 parameters: Status of account,Duration months,Credit History,Purpose,Credit amount,Savings account/bonds,Employment,Installment rate,Personal status/sex,Debtors/Guarantors,Residence since,Property,Age,Other installment plans,Housing,Existing credits at bank,Job,People liable to provide maintenance for,Telephone,Foreign worker. These factors evaluate to a good or bad credit risk.

The Decision Tree Model in Python was used using the TabPy server.

The test data set was obtained from the UCI machine learning data website <https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/machine-learning-databases/statlog/german/> and a test data set was created for the demonstration.

Based on Decision Tree model in python, we evaluate our prospective customers to see if they are a Good risk,1 or a Bad risk, 2.

Customer ID	Customer Name		
9LJYTY	Mary Zewe	X	2
9SQM6K	Bryan Mills	X	2
88TTGN	Aaron Bergman	X	2
GEL7L1	Greg Matthias	X	2
K706HK	Lena Cacioppo	X	2
LPOV7T	Julie Kriz	✓	1
RD3323	Ed Jacobs	X	2
S8PIMB	Katharine Harms	X	2
VSGRU8	Alejandro Savely	✓	1
ZGKI8B	Robert Barroso	X	2

Prediction  
✓ 1  
X 2

Data SourceIntroductionPrediction of New CustomerPredictDashDashboard 2

Tableau interface showing a dashboard titled "Credit\_Scoring\_Using\_Python\_Decision\_Tree". The dashboard displays a table of customer data and a summary of predictions based on a Decision Tree model.

**Columns:** Customer ID, Customer Name

**Rows:** Customer ID, Customer Name

**Filters:** None

**Marks:** Shape, Color, Size, Label, Detail, Tooltip, Shape

**Summary:** Based on Decision Tree model in python, we evaluate our prospective customers to see if they are a Good risk, 1 or a Bad risk, 2.

Customer ID	Customer Name	Prediction
9LJYTY	Mary Zewe	✗ 2
9SQM6K	Bryan Mills	✗ 2
88TTGN	Aaron Bergman	✗ 2
GEL7L1	Greg Matthias	✗ 2
K706HK	Lena Cacioppo	✗ 2
LPOV7T	Julie Kriz	✓ 1
RD3323	Ed Jacobs	✗ 2
S8PIMB	Katharine Harms	✗ 2
VSGRU8	Alejandro Savely	✓ 1
ZGKI8B	Robert Barroso	✗ 2

**AGG(Prediction)**

Prediction	Count
✓ 1	2
✗ 2	8

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]))|
```



Default Table Calculation

The calculation is valid.

2 Dependencies ▼

Apply

OK