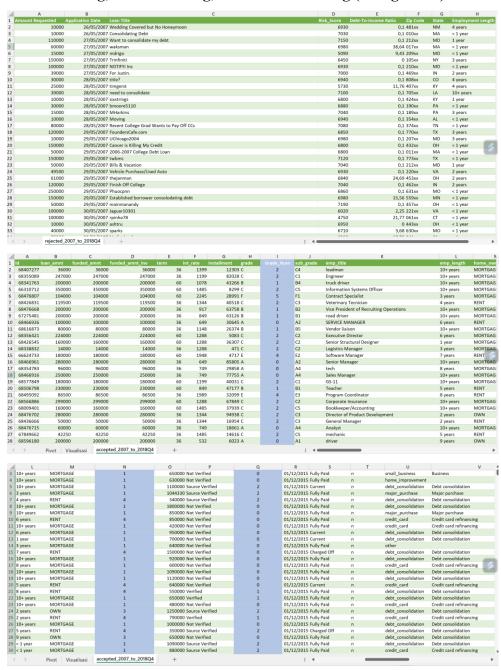
Name: Fathimah Az Zahra

Tasks: Meeting 2 (Case Study Of Demystifying the Workings of Lending Club)

Point of view: We aim to enhance credit risk management and provide insights into borrower behavior and loan performance.

Processes carried out before creating a dashboard:

1. Data Cleaning, Data Labeling, and Data Encoding (Using Excel)



Activities I do using Excel:

1. Missing Values:

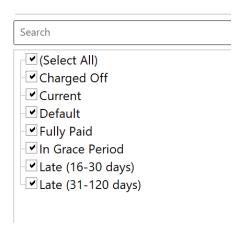
- For some data that contains missing values, by conducting previous analysis to find out what kind of data should be used and increased. I use AVG and MEAN based on the suitability of the values in the column. While for dropping values that are not needed for some columns, there are only a few and almost none, most of them are normalized on the data.

2. Duplicate Records

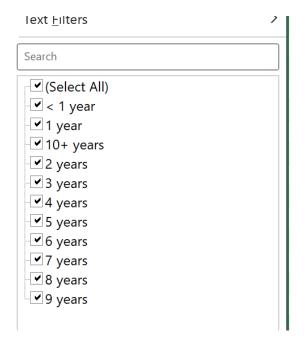
- For duplicate data that is useful and useless to use, I prefer to find another way so that the data can be aligned with other values in the same column.

3. Outliers:

- Removing Outliers on data that is unlikely to have similarities with other values, I decided to align it with the most data in the same column.
- 4. Data labelling: Saya hanya melakukan beberapa data labeling yang dituliskan pada assesment yang dikirimkan. Berikut yang saya lakukan:
 - Convert into categories in the loan_status table as follows:

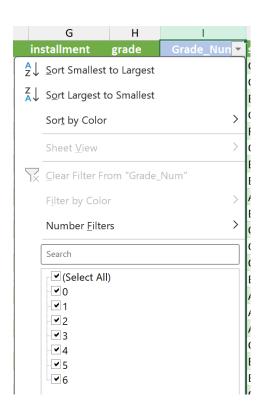


- Standardize the employee_length table, but I will do a separate formula in Power BI to do further calculations to get the results of 10+ years vs. 10 years.



5. Data Encoding

- Create categorical columns on some columns especially on accepted files which are at least useful to use. Using label encoding I start the numbers from 0-6, such as A=0 to G=6.

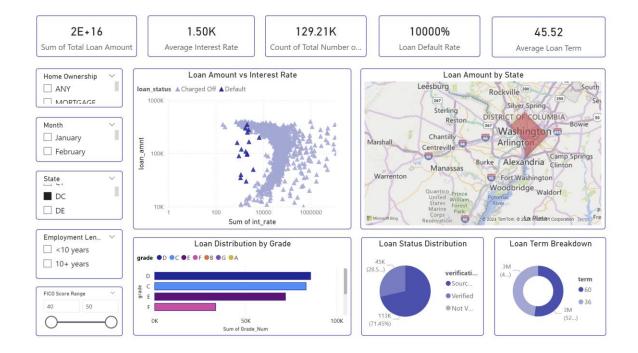


Dashboard creation process:

- 1. KPI (Calculating in Power BI)
- 2. Filters
- 3. Slincers
- 4. Visualization

Description about the tasks more detail:

The following are the results of my first dashboard, the dashboard can change according to revisions or data selection that is decided to be placed on the Loan Portfolio Overview dashboard.



Description:

- 1. The top section of your dashboard should be reserved for high-level, summary information presented in a clear, concise manner. you ensure that your dashboard is both effective and user-friendly, delivering the most important insights at a glance.
- 2. The central section of a dashboard should focus on displaying trend-related data, incorporating metrics that track activity, and using visuals that illustrate changes or patterns in the data over time.
- 3. The placement of some graphs and explanations also depends on how important the diagram is made. While the use of Filters is usually placed on the top of the

dashboard and the left side of the dashboard so that it is easy to see by dashboard readers or non-technical people.

Description of the diagram I worked on (based on my understanding)

KPI's:

1. Loan Status: filter by loans status (loan status)

```
Total Loan Amount = SUM('accepted_2007_to_2018Q4'[loan_amnt])
```

2. Average Interest Rate:

```
ucture Formatting Properties

1 Average Interest Rate = AVERAGE('accepted_2007_to_2018Q4'[int_rate])

2

total rec late fee ▼ recoveries ▼ collection recovery fee ▼ last pymnt d ▼
```

3. Total Number of Loans:



4. Loans Default Rate:

5. Average Loan Term:

```
1 Average Loan Term = AVERAGE('accepted_2007_to_2018Q4'[term])
```

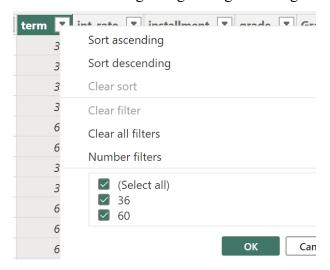
6. Semua KIP's akan ditaruh paling atas pada dashboard:



Filters:

- 1. Grade: filter by credit grade (grade / grade_num): I created this filter based on data that has been converted into numerical data to make it easier to explain the data.
- 2. Home ownership: Filter loans by borrowers home ownership status (home ownership)

3. Loan Team: Filter loans by term length (36 or 60 months) (Term): The column was normal from the beginning having two categories 36 and 60.



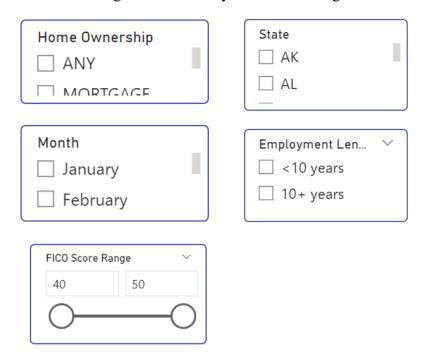
4. Employment Length: Filter loans by borrower employment length (Employment Length -> Rejected Excell): Based on the process that has been made, this column will only display two categories, namely, 10+ years and <10 years. This process is carried out to shorten the calculation process and grouping of analysis.

5. Loan Status: Filtering to group them into two, namely Charged off and Default. Because previously there were several categories that could at least be eliminated and chose to use both categories.

Slincers:

- 1. Issues Date: Filter loans by their issues date (issues d)
- 2. State: Filter loans by borrowers state (State -> Rejected Excell)

3. FICO Score Range: Filter loans by FICO score range.

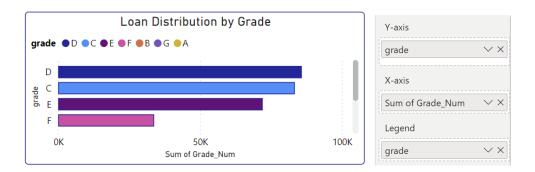


Slincers yang digunakan diatas dipilih untuk memudahkan melihat grafik-grafik, seperti Slincers Issue Date, State, FICO yang dibuat pada kalkulasi pada Power BI.

Visualizations:

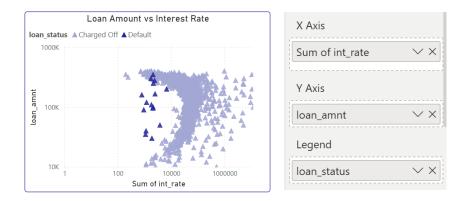
1. Loan Distribution by Grade: Bar Chart -> show distribution of loans across different grades (Grade)

Dengan memilih kolumn Grade yang normal dan kolumn Grade yang sebelumnya sudah dilakukan labeling encoding untuk merubahnya menjadi numerical dapat membantu proses perhitungan distribusi loan by Grade. Dengan memakai legend by kolumn Grade dapat dilihat bahwa kebanyakan distribusi tersebut berada diangka 70 - 80K.



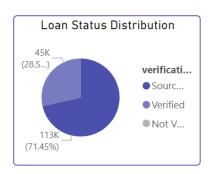
2. Loan Amount vs Interest Rate: Scatter Plot -> show the relationship between loan amount and interest rate (loan amnt, int rate)

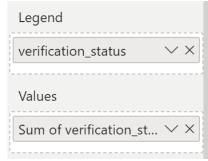
The plot highlights the diversity and complexity of the loan data by giving a clear visual breakdown of how loan amounts and interest rates are allocated among loans with various statuses.



3. Loan Status Distribution: Pie Chart -> show distribution with loans by status (verification status)

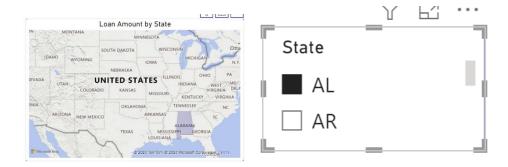
When it comes to determining risk and loan quality, this pie chart can be used to evaluate the diligence with which the loan issuer verifies the income of the borrower.





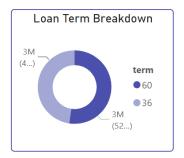
4. Loan Amount by State: Map -> display total loan amount by state (loan_amnt , State)

Shows the total amount of loans (Loan_amnt) requested in each state, making it possible to quickly and interactively analyze how loans are distributed geographically.

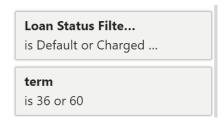


5. Loan Term Breakdown: Donut Chart -> show propositions of loans with different terms (Term)

Use "Count of Term" instead of "Sum of Term" in the Values field of your Power BI donut chart to more accurately depict the distribution of loans according to their term lengths (36 or 60 months). Instead of adding up the term values, this modification will count the number of loans for each term, giving a clearer view of how many loans are set for 36 months vs 60 months.







Note: The dashboard above may change again if there are revisions and additional data on the project. I would like to say Thank You for wanting to give me this project to do and study further.