

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn import svm
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score

# loading the dataset to pandas DataFrame
loan_dataset = pd.read_csv('/content/dataset.csv')
```

```
loan_dataset.head()
```

```
# number of rows and columns
```

```
loan_dataset.shape
```

```
# statistical measures
```

```
loan_dataset.describe()
```

```
# number of missing values in each column
```

```
loan_dataset.isnull().sum()
```

```
# dropping the missing values
```

```
loan_dataset = loan_dataset.dropna()
```

```
# number of missing values in each column
```

```
loan_dataset.isnull().sum()
```

```
# label encoding
```

```
loan_dataset.replace({"Loan_Status":{"N":0,'Y':1}},inplace=True)
```

```
# printing the first 5 rows of the dataframe
```

```
loan_dataset.head()
```

```
# Dependent column values
```

```
loan_dataset['Dependents'].value_counts()
```

```
# replacing the value of 3+ to 4
```

```
loan_dataset = loan_dataset.replace(to_replace='3+', value=4)
```

```
# dependent values
```

```
loan_dataset['Dependents'].value_counts()
```

```
# education & Loan Status
```

```
sns.countplot(x='Education',hue='Loan_Status',data=loan_dataset)

# marital status & Loan Status
sns.countplot(x='Married',hue='Loan_Status',data=loan_dataset)

# convert categorical columns to numerical values
loan_dataset.replace({'Married':{'No':0,'Yes':1},'Gender':{'Male':1,'Female':0},'Self_Employed':{'No':0,'Yes':1},
'Property_Area':{'Rural':0,'Semiurban':1,'Urban':2},'Education':{'Graduate':1,'Not Graduate':0}},inplace=True)

loan_dataset.head()

# separating the data and label
X = loan_dataset.drop(columns=['Loan_ID','Loan_Status'],axis=1)
Y = loan_dataset['Loan_Status']
X_train, X_test, Y_train, Y_test =
train_test_split(X, Y, test_size=0.1, stratify=Y, random_state=2)

print(X.shape, X_train.shape, X_test.shape)

classifier = svm.SVC(kernel='linear')

#training the support Vector Machine model
classifier.fit(X_train, Y_train)

# accuracy score on training data
X_train_prediction = classifier.predict(X_train)
training_data_accuracy = accuracy_score(X_train_prediction, Y_train)

print('Accuracy on training data : ', training_data_accuracy)

# accuracy score on testing data
X_test_prediction = classifier.predict(X_test)
```

```
test_data_accuracy = accuracy_score(X_test_prediction,Y_test)

print('Accuracy on test data : ', test_data_accuracy)

input_data =(1,1,1,1,0,4583,1508.0,128.0,360.0,1.0,0)

# changing the input_data to numpy array
input_data_as_numpy_array = np.asarray(input_data)

# reshape the array as we are predicting for one instance
input_data_reshaped = input_data_as_numpy_array.reshape(1,-1)

# standardize the input data
std_data = scaler.transform(input_data_reshaped)
print(std_data)

prediction = classifier.predict(std_data)
print(prediction)

if (prediction[0] == 0):
    print('The person is not eligible to get loan')
else:
    print('The person is eligible to get loan')


loan_dataset.head()

# number of rows and columns
loan_dataset.shape

# statistical measures
loan_dataset.describe()

# number of missing values in each column
loan_dataset.isnull().sum()
```

# dropping the missing values

```
loan_dataset = loan_dataset.dropna()
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# number of missing values in each column

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loan_dataset.isnull().sum()
```

# label encoding

```
loan_dataset.replace({"Loan_Status":{"N":0,'Y':1}},inplace=True)
```

# printing the first 5 rows of the dataframe

```
loan_dataset.head()
```

# Dependent column values

```
loan_dataset['Dependents'].value_counts()
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# replacing the value of 3+ to 4

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loan_dataset = loan_dataset.replace(to_replace='3+', value=4)
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# dependent values

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loan_dataset['Dependents'].value_counts()
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# education & Loan Status

```

sns.countplot(x='Education',hue='Loan_Status',data=loan_dataset)

# marital status & Loan Status
sns.countplot(x='Married',hue='Loan_Status',data=loan_dataset)

# convert categorical columns to numerical values
loan_dataset.replace({'Married':{'No':0,'Yes':1},'Gender':{'Male':1,'Female':0},'Self_Employed':{'No':0,'Yes':1},
'Property_Area':{'Rural':0,'Semiurban':1,'Urban':2},'Education':{'Graduate':1,'Not Graduate':0}},inplace=True)

loan_dataset.head()

# separating the data and label
X = loan_dataset.drop(columns=['Loan_ID','Loan_Status'],axis=1)
Y = loan_dataset['Loan_Status']
X_train, X_test, Y_train, Y_test =
train_test_split(X, Y, test_size=0.1, stratify=Y, random_state=2)

print(X.shape, X_train.shape, X_test.shape)

classifier = svm.SVC(kernel='linear')

#training the support Vector Machine model
classifier.fit(X_train, Y_train)

# accuracy score on training data
X_train_prediction = classifier.predict(X_train)
training_data_accuracy = accuracy_score(X_train_prediction, Y_train)

print('Accuracy on training data : ', training_data_accuracy)

# accuracy score on testing data
X_test_prediction = classifier.predict(X_test)

```

```
test_data_accaray =  
  
accuracy_score(X_test_prediction,Y_test)print('Accuracy  
on test data : ', test_data_accaray)  
  
input_data =(1,1,1,1,0,4583,1508.0,128.0,360.0,1.0,0)  
  
# changing the input_data to numpy array  
input_data_as_numpy_array = np.asarray(input_data)  
  
# reshape the array as we are predicting for one instance  
input_data_reshaped =  
input_data_as_numpy_array.reshape(1,-1)  
  
# standardize the input data  
std_data = scaler.transform(input_data_reshaped)  
print(std_data)  
  
prediction =  
classifier.predict(std_data)  
print(prediction)  
  
if (prediction[0] == 0):  
    print('The person is not eligible to get  
loan')else:  
    print('The person is eligible to get loan')
```