PYSPARK CASE STUDY

Title: Online Banking Analysis

Data and Files Collected:

loan.csv

credit card.csv

txn.csv

In loandata.csv file

1.number of loans in each category

loan df.groupBy("Loan Category").count().show()

```
# 1. Number of loans in each category
0
    loan_df.groupBy("Loan_Category").count().show()
₹
          Loan_Category|count|
                 HOUSING
             TRAVELLING
                            53 l
            BOOK STORES
                            71
            AGRICULTURE |
                            12
               GOLD LOAN
                            77
       EDUCATIONAL LOAN
             AUTOMOBILE|
                            60 l
                BUSINESS
                            24
     COMPUTER SOFTWARES
                DINNING
                            14
                SHOPPING|
                            35
            RESTAURANTS |
             ELECTRONICS
                            14 l
                BUILDING
              RESTAURANT |
                            20
        HOME APPLIANCES
                            14
```

2.number of people who have taken more than 1 lack loan

loan df.filter(loan df["Loan Amount"] > 100000).count()

```
loan_df.filter(loan_df["Loan_Amount"] > 100000).count()

→ 0
```

3.number of people with income greater than 60000 rupees

loan_df.filter(col("Income") > 60000).count()

```
# Filtering rows where income is greater than 60,000 loan_df.filter(col("Income") > 60000).count()

198
```

4.number of people with 2 or more returned cheques and income less than 50000

loan_df.filter((col("Returned_Cheque") >= 2) & (col("Income") < 50000)).count()

```
# Applying multiple conditions using logical AND (&)
loan_df.filter((col("Returned_Cheque") >= 2) & (col("Income") < 50000)).count()

137</pre>
```

5.number of people with 2 or more returned cheques and are single

```
loan_df.filter((col("Returned_Cheque") >= 2) &
(col("Marital_Status") == "Single")).count()
```

```
# Filtering by returned cheques and marital status
loan_df.filter((col("Returned_Cheque") >= 2) & (col("Marital_Status") == "Single")).count()

1 0
```

6.number of people with expenditure over 50000 a month

loan_df.filter(col("Expenditure") > 50000).count()

```
# Filtering by returned cheques and marital status
loan_df.filter((col("Returned_Cheque") >= 2) & (col("Marital_Status") == "Single")).count()

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```

7.number of members who are elgible for credit card

```
loan_df.filter((col("Use_Frequency") > 10) &
(col("Debt_Record") == "Good")).count()
```

```
loan_df.filter((col("Use_Frequency") > 10) & (col("Debt_Record") == "Good")).count()
```

In credit.csv file

1.credit card users in Spain

```
credit_df.filter(col("Geography") == "Spain").count()
```

```
# 1. Show number of credit card users located in Spain
credit_df.filter(col("Geography") == "Spain").count()
2477
```

2.number of members who are elgible and active in the bank

credit_df.filter((col("CreditScore") >= 650) &
(col("IsActiveMember") == 1)).count()

```
credit_df.filter((col("CreditScore") >= 650) & (col("IsActiveMember") == 1)).count()
2672
```

In Transactions file

1. Maximum withdrawal amount in transactions

txn_df.select(max("WITHDRAWAL_AMT").alias("Max_Wit
hdrawal Amount")).show()

```
#1. Maximum Withdrawal Amount txn_df.select(max("WITHDRAWAL_AMT").alias("Max_Withdrawal_Amount")).show()

+-----+
| Max_Withdrawal_Amount |
+-----+
| 4.594475464E8 |
+-----+
```

2.minimum withdrawal amount of an account in txn.csv

txn_df.select(min("WITHDRAWAL_AMT").alias("Min_With
drawal Amount")).show()

3.maximum deposit amount of an account

txn_df.select(max("DEPOSIT_AMT").alias("Max_Deposit_A
mount")).show()

4.minimum deposit amount of an account

txn_df.select(min("DEPOSIT_AMT").alias("Min_Deposit_A
mount")).show()

5.sum of balance in every bank account

6. Number of transaction on each date

7.List of customers with withdrawal amount more than 1 lakh