



**Credit Card approval prediction by Hesham Ali**

## **Content :**

- Data set
- Data Handling & Feature engineering
- Relations between features and target
- Handling imbalanced data
- Scaling and normalization
- ML training and Evaluation
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Credit score cards are a common risk control method in the financial industry. It uses personal information and data submitted by credit card applicants to predict the probability of future defaults and credit card borrowings. The bank is able to decide whether to issue a credit card to the applicant. Credit scores can objectively quantify the magnitude of risk.

We have two data sets the first one is for users data and second for credits operations data and we will merge both based on ID

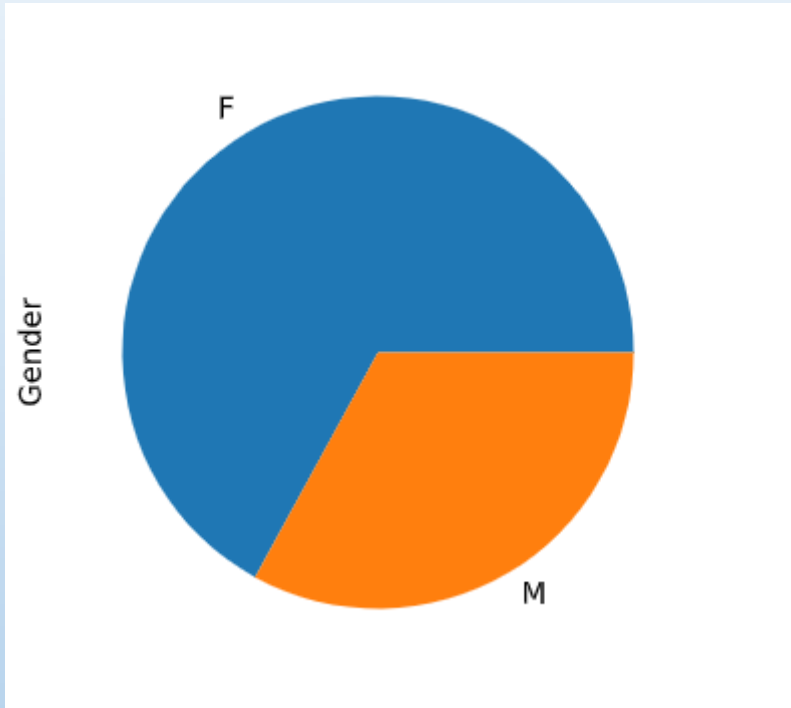
Data set link :

<https://www.kaggle.com/rikdifos/credit-card-approval-prediction>

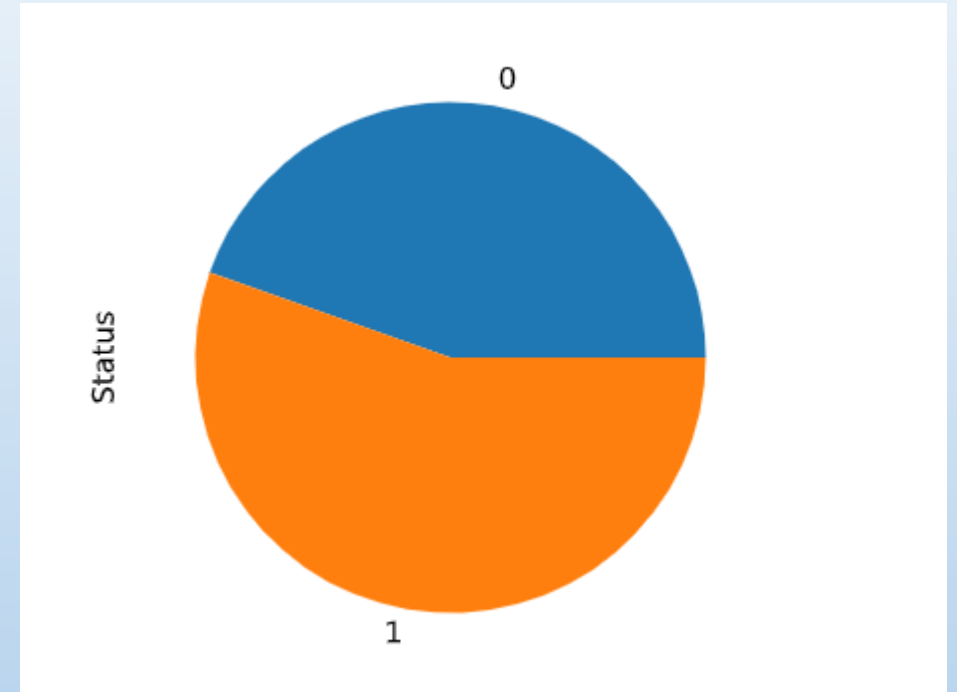
## **Data Handling & Feature engineering :**

- Merge both datasets
- The user will be classified good or bad based on the majority of his records in the 2<sup>nd</sup> dataset
- Handling missing data (remove records with missing data)
- encode categorical features with label encoder
- Modify the format of age and years\_of\_experience to positive

# EDA



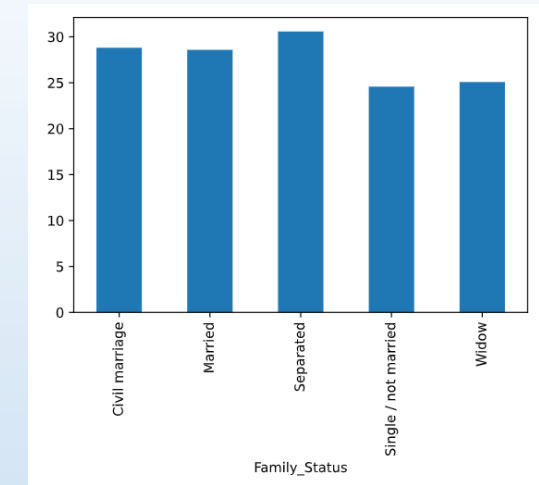
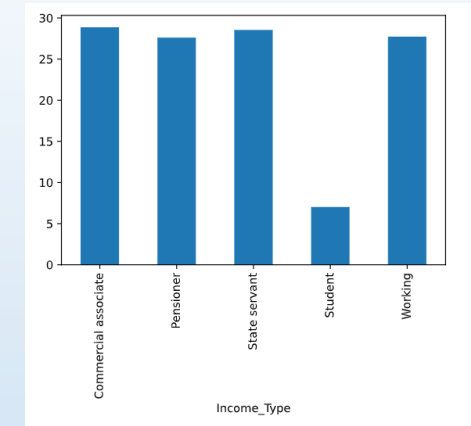
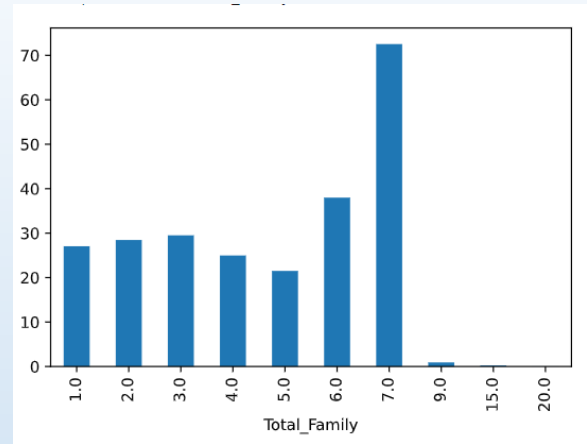
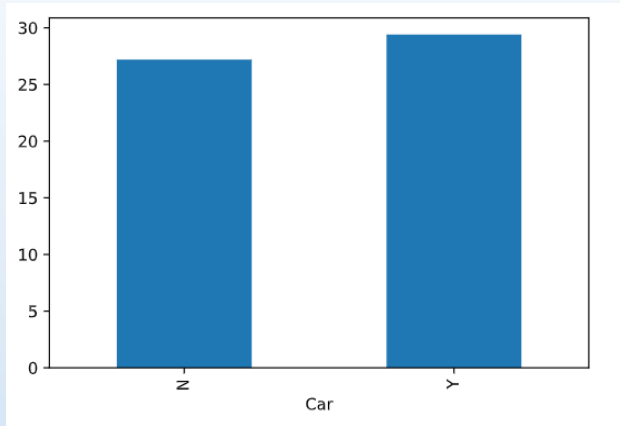
MALE VS FEMALE



GOOD (1) VS BAD(0)

Insights :

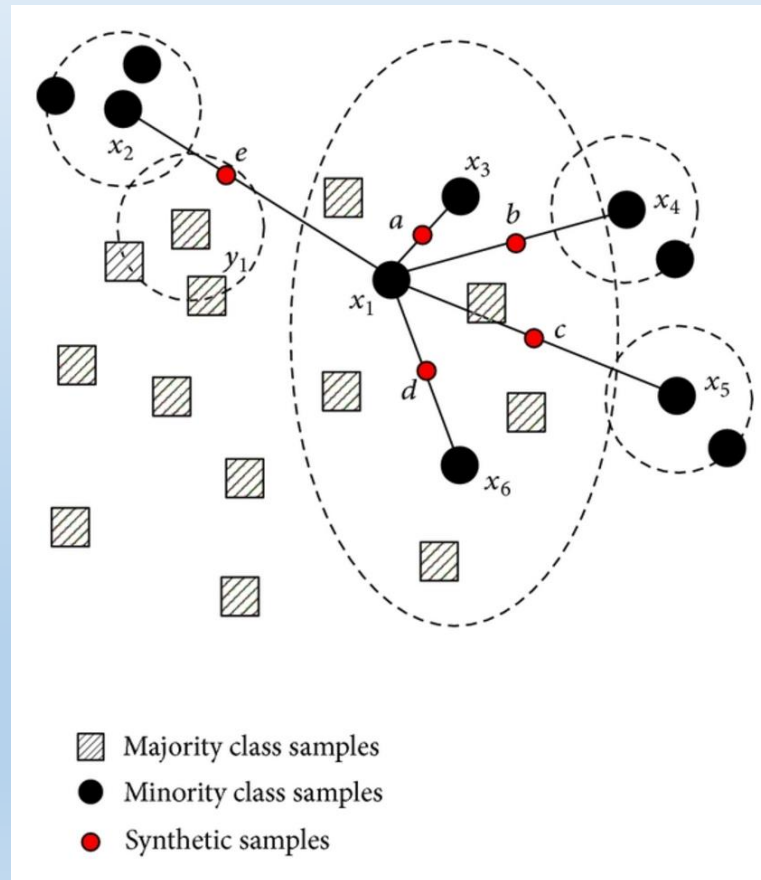
- Female is the majority gender in our data
- Data is slightly imbalanced between two classes

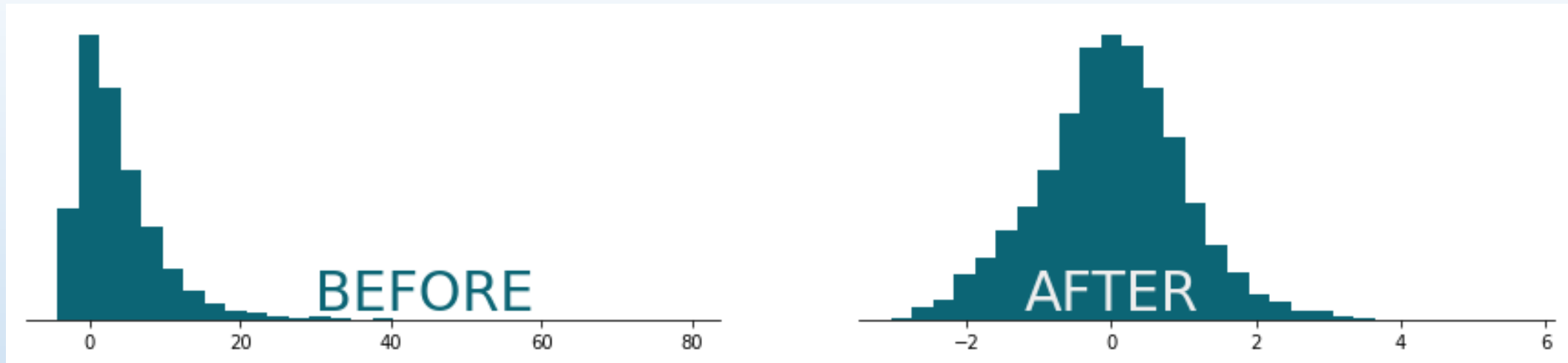


By comparing 4 features with (GOOD/BAD) ratio we can find :

- User who own cars have better history
- Users with 6 & 7 family members have good rates !!
- Students have worst rates
- Married person rate is better than single

## Handling imbalanced data using ADASYN Method



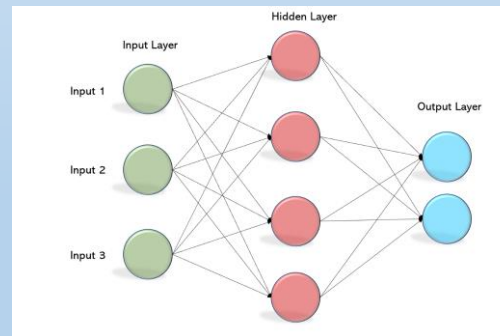
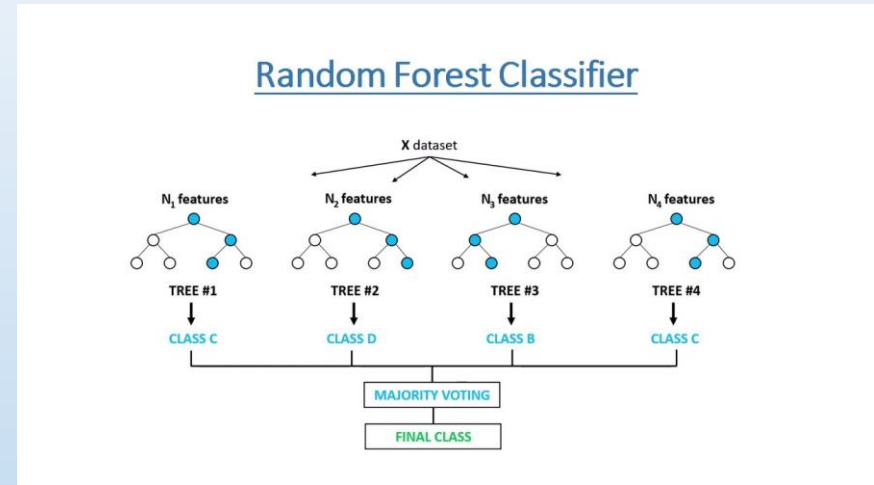
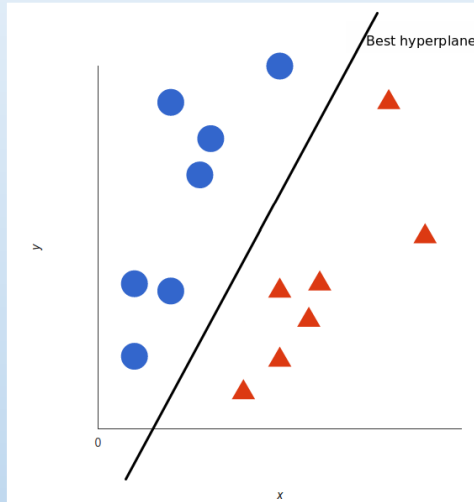


Data normalization :

- Scaling using standard scaler
- Transforming using power transformer



# ML Models



# Results

	ACCURACY	F1-score
Random forest	96.2%	96.3%
SVM	98.3%	98.4%
MLP	99.7%	99.7%
XGB	96.2%	96.3%