Data Pre-Processing

Checking For Null Values

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Project Name	Smart Lender- Applicant Credibility Prediction for Loan Approval

1. Let's find the shape of our dataset first, To find the shape of our data, df.shape method is used. To find the data type, df.info() function is used.

```
In [10]: data.info()
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 614 entries, 0 to 613
Data columns (total 13 columns):
Loan_ID              614 non-null object
Gender               601 non-null object
Married              611 non-null object
Dependents           599 non-null object
Education            614 non-null object
Self_Employed        582 non-null object
ApplicantIncome      614 non-null int64
CoapplicantIncome    614 non-null float64
LoanAmount           592 non-null float64
Loan_Amount_Term     600 non-null float64
Credit_History       564 non-null float64
Property_Area        614 non-null object
Loan_Status          614 non-null object
dtypes: float64(4), int64(1), object(8)
memory usage: 62.4+ KB
```

2. For checking the null values, df.isnull() function is used. To sum thosenull values we use .sum() function to it. From the below image we found that there are no null values present in our dataset. So we can skip the handling of the missing values step.

```
In [9]: import pandas as pd
        data = pd.read_csv(r"C:\Users\ELCOT\Downloads\Dataset\loan_prediction.csv")
        data.isnull().any()
```

```
Out[9]: Loan_ID              False
        Gender                True
        Married               True
        Dependents            True
        Education            False
        Self_Employed         True
        ApplicantIncome      False
        CoapplicantIncome    False
        LoanAmount            True
        Loan_Amount_Term      True
        Credit_History        True
        Property_Area        False
        Loan_Status          False
        dtype: bool
```

From the above code of analysis, we can infer that columns such as gender, married, dependents, self-employed, loan amount, loan amounttern, and credit history are having the missing values, we need to treat them in a required way.

```
In [16]: data['Gender']=data['Gender'].fillna(data['Gender'].mode()[0])
```

```
In [11]: data['Married']=data['Married'].fillna(data['Married'].mode()[0])
```

```
In [12]: data['Dependents']=data['Dependents'].fillna(data['Dependents'].mode()[0])
```

```
In [13]: data['Self_Employed']=data['Self_Employed'].fillna(data['Self_Employed'].mode()[0])
```

```
In [14]: data['LoanAmount']=data['LoanAmount'].fillna(data['LoanAmount'].mode()[0])
```

```
In [15]: data['Loan_Amount_Term']=data['Loan_Amount_Term'].fillna(data['Loan_Amount_Term'].mode()[0])
```

```
In [17]: data['Credit_History']=data['Credit_History'].fillna(data['Credit_History'].mode()[0])
```

We will fill the missing values in numeric data type using the mean value ofthat particular column and categorical data type using the most repeated value.