# **Credit Card Default Prediction**

# **Low Level Design**

JUNAID IQBAL BILAL AHMED 26 MAY, 2023

. P. I		
IIV	CU	ron

## Credit Card Default Prediction

## **Contents**

	<b>Document Version Control</b>	3
	Abstract	4
1.	Introduction	5
	1.1. What is Low-Level design document?	5
	1.2. Scope	5
2.	Technical Specification	6
	2.1. Dataset	6
	2.1.1. Dataset Overview	6
	2.1.2. Input Schema	6
	2.2. Predicting Credit Fault	7
	2.3. Logging	7
	2.4. Deployment	7
3.	Architecture	8
-	Architecture Architecture Description	8 9
-		
-	Architecture Description	9
-	Architecture Description 4.1. Data Description	<b>9</b> 9
-	Architecture Description 4.1. Data Description 4.2. Data Exploration	<b>9</b> 9 10
-	Architecture Description 4.1. Data Description 4.2. Data Exploration 4.3. Feature Engineering	9 9 10 10
-	Architecture Description 4.1. Data Description 4.2. Data Exploration 4.3. Feature Engineering 4.4. Train/Test Split	9 9 10 10 10
-	Architecture Description 4.1. Data Description 4.2. Data Exploration 4.3. Feature Engineering 4.4. Train/Test Split 4.5. Model Building	9 10 10 10 10
-	Architecture Description 4.1. Data Description 4.2. Data Exploration 4.3. Feature Engineering 4.4. Train/Test Split 4.5. Model Building 4.6. Save the Model	9 10 10 10 10 10
4.	Architecture Description  4.1. Data Description  4.2. Data Exploration  4.3. Feature Engineering  4.4. Train/Test Split  4.5. Model Building  4.6. Save the Model  4.7. Cloud Setup & Pushing the App to the Cloud	9 10 10 10 10 10 10

## **Credit Card Default Prediction**



## **Document Version Control**

Date Issued	Version	Description	Author
13 September 2022	1.0	Initial LLD	JUNAID IQBAL
26 October 2022	1.1	Updated LLD	BILAL AHMED



#### **Abstract**

Credit card default prediction is a critical task in the financial industry. The objective is to build a model that can accurately predict whether a customer is likely to default on their credit card payment based on their demographic, financial, and credit history information. This information is collected by credit card companies and is typically used to assess a customer's creditworthiness when deciding whether to extend credit or increase a credit limit.

The model is trained on historical data that includes information about customers who have defaulted on their credit card payments in the past. The model uses this data to learn patterns and relationships between the input variables and the likelihood of default. Once the model is trained, it can be used to predict the probability of default for new customers based on their input dat



#### 1. Introduction

## 1.1. Why this Low-Level Design Document?

The purpose of this document is to present a detailed description of the Deep EHR System. It will explain the purpose and features of the system, the interfaces of the system, what the system will do, the constraints under which it must operate and how the system will react to external stimuli. This document is intended for both the stakeholders and the developers of the system and will be proposed to the higher management for its approval.

#### **1.2.** Scope

This software system will be a Web application. This system will be designed to predict the customers' probability in defaulting credit payments at earliest for better disease management and improved interventions using previous EHR records available. This system is designed to predict the credit card default from customers' information such as demographics, credit payment history etc.



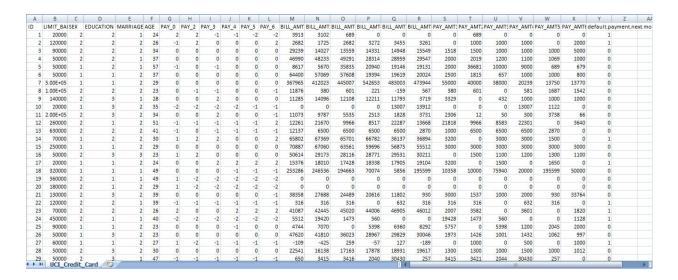
#### 2. Technical Specifications

#### 2.1. Dataset

File Name	Finalized	Source	
UCI_Credit_Card.csv	Yes	https://www.kaggle.com/uciml/defaultof-	
		credit-card-clients-dataset	

#### 2.1.1. Dataset Overview

The data file consists of one table, UCI\_Credit\_Card, containing the personal information and historic data about the payments made in the previous 6 months (April to September, in this context), of about 30000 customers.



#### 2.1.2. Input Schema

Feature Name	Datatype	Null/Required
ID	Integer	Required
LIMIT_BAL	Integer	Required
SEX	Integer	Required
EDUCATION	Integer	Required
MARRIAGE	Integer	Required
AGE	Integer	Required
PAY_0	Integer	Required
PAY_2	Integer	Required
PAY_3	Integer	Required
PAY_4	Integer	Required
PAY_5	Integer	Required
PAY_6	Integer	Required
BILL_AMT1	Integer	Required
BILL_AMT2	Integer	Required
BILL_AMT3	Integer	Required



BILL_AMT4	Integer	Required
BILL_AMT5	Integer	Required
BILL_AMT6	Integer	Required
PAY_AMT1	Integer	Required
PAY_AMT2	Integer	Required
PAY_AMT3	Integer	Required
PAY_AMT4	Integer	Required
PAY_AMT5	Integer	Required
PAY_AMT6	Integer	Required
default.payment.next.month	Integer	Required

## 2.2. Predicting Credit Fault

- The system presents the set of inputs from the user.
- The user gives required information.
- The system should be able to predict whether the customer is likely to default in the following month.

#### 2.3. Logging

We should be able to log every activity done by the user.

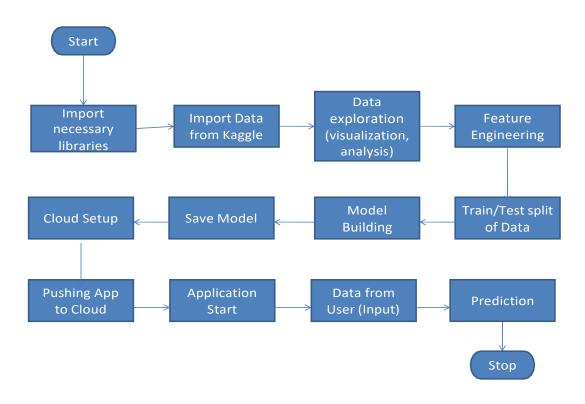
- The System identifies at what step logging required.
- The System should be able to log each and every system flow.
- Developers can choose logging methods. You can choose database logging/ File logging as well.
- System should not be hung even after using so many loggings. Logging just because we can easily debug issues so logging is mandatory to do.

## 2.4. Deployment

Deployed in Heroku.



## 3. Architecture





## 4. Architecture Description

### 4.1. Data Description

This dataset is taken from kaggle(url: <a href="https://www.kaggle.com/uciml/defaultof-credit-card-clients-dataset">https://www.kaggle.com/uciml/defaultof-credit-card-clients-dataset</a>). It contains information on default payments, demographic factors, credit data, history of payment, and bill statements of credit card clients in Taiwan from April 2005 to September 2005.

#### **Content** There are 25 variables:

- **ID**: ID of each client
- **LIMIT\_BAL**: Amount of given credit in NT dollars (includes individual and family/supplementary credit
- SEX: Gender
  - $\circ$  1=male.
  - $\circ$  2=female
- EDUCATION:
  - o 1=graduate school,
  - o 2=university,
  - o 3=high school,
  - 0, 4, 5, 6 = others
- MARRIAGE: Marital status
  - o 1=married,
  - $\circ$  2=single,
  - o 3=divorce,
  - $\circ$  0=others
- **AGE**: Age in years
- PAY 0: Repayment status in September, 2005
  - o -2: No consumption;
  - o -1: Paid in full;
  - o 0: The use of revolving credit;
  - $\circ$  1 = payment delay for one month;
  - 2 =payment delay for two months; . . .;

  - 9 = payment delay for nine months and above.
- PAY 2: Repayment status in August, 2005 (scale same as above)
- PAY 3: Repayment status in July, 2005 (scale same as above)
- PAY 4: Repayment status in June, 2005 (scale same as above)
- PAY 5: Repayment status in May, 2005 (scale same as above)
- PAY 6: Repayment status in April, 2005 (scale same as above)
- **BILL AMT1**: Amount of bill statement in September, 2005 (NT dollar)
- **BILL AMT2**: Amount of bill statement in August, 2005 (NT dollar)
- **BILL AMT3**: Amount of bill statement in July, 2005 (NT dollar)
- **BILL AMT4**: Amount of bill statement in June, 2005 (NT dollar)
- **BILL AMT5**: Amount of bill statement in May, 2005 (NT dollar)
- **BILL AMT6**: Amount of bill statement in April, 2005 (NT dollar)
- PAY AMT1: Amount of previous payment in September, 2005 (NT dollar)



- PAY AMT2: Amount of previous payment in August, 2005 (NT dollar)
- PAY AMT3: Amount of previous payment in July, 2005 (NT dollar)
- PAY AMT4: Amount of previous payment in June, 2005 (NT dollar)
- PAY AMT5: Amount of previous payment in May, 2005 (NT dollar)
- PAY AMT6: Amount of previous payment in April, 2005 (NT dollar)
- **default.payment.next.month**: Default payment
  - o 1=yes,
  - $\circ$  0=no

#### 4.2. Data Exploration

We divide the data into two types: numerical and categorical. We explore through each type one by one. Within each type, we explore, visualize and analyze each variable one by one and note down our observations. We also make some minor changes in the data like change column names for convenience in understanding.

## 4.3. Feature Engineering

Encoded categorical variables.

## 4.4. Train/Test Split

Split the data into 70% train set and 30% test set.

### 4.5. Model Building

Built models and trained and tested the data on the models.

Compared the performance of each model and selected the best one.

#### 4.6. Save the model

Saved the model by converting into a pickle file.

#### 4.7. Cloud Setup & Pushing the App to the Cloud

Selected Heroku for deployment. Loaded the application files from Github to Heroku.

## 4.8. Application Start and Input Data by the User

Start the application and enter the inputs.

#### 4.9. Prediction

After the inputs are submitted the application runs the model and makes predictions. The out is displayed as a message indicating whether the customer whose demographic and behavioral data are entered as inputs, is likely to default in the following month or not.



## 5. Unit Test Cases

<b>Test Case Description</b>	Pre-Requisite	<b>Expected Result</b>
Verify whether the Application URL is accessible to the user	1. Application URL should be defined	Application URL should be accessible to the user
Verify whether the Application loads completely for the user when the URL is accessed	<ol> <li>Application URL is accessible</li> <li>Application is deployed</li> </ol>	The Application should load completely for the user when the URL is accessed
Verify whether user is able to see input fields on logging in	<ol> <li>Application URL is accessible</li> <li>Application is deployed</li> </ol>	User should be able to see input fields on logging in
Verify whether user is able to edit all input fields	Application URL is accessible     Application is deployed	User should be able to edit all input fields
Verify whether user gets Submit button to submit the inputs	Application URL is accessible     Application is deployed	User should get Submit button to submit the inputs
Verify whether user is presented with recommended results on clicking submit	Application URL is accessible     Application is deployed	User should be presented with recommended results on clicking submit