

Лабораторная работа №2 по курсу ТМО

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Обработка пропусков в данных, кодирование категориальных признаков, масштабирование данных

Loan_ID : Уникальный идентификатор заявки на кредит.

Gender : Пол заявителя (например, Male — мужчина, Female — женщина).

Married : Семейное положение (Yes — женат/замужем, No — холост/не замужем).

Dependents : Количество иждивенцев у заявителя (например, 0, 1, 2 и т.д.; NaN указывает на пропущенные данные).

Education : Образование заявителя (Graduate — имеет высшее образование, Not Graduate — не имеет высшего образования).

Self_Employed : Является ли заявитель предпринимателем (Yes — да, No — нет).

ApplicantIncome : Доход основного заявителя.

CoapplicantIncome : Доход созаявителя (если есть; 0.0 означает отсутствие созаявителя).

LoanAmount : Запрашиваемая сумма кредита.

Loan_Amount_Term : Срок кредита в месяцах (например, 360 месяцев = 30 лет).

Credit_History : История кредитования (1.0 — положительная кредитная история, 0.0 или NaN — отсутствие или негативная кредитная история).

Property_Area : Местоположение собственности, для которой запрашивается кредит (Rural — сельская местность, Urban — городская местность, Semiurban — пригород).

Loan_Status : Статус заявки на кредит (Y — одобрено, N — отклонено).

```
# Импорты библиотек: numpy, pandas, matplotlib, seaborn и os
```

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns

import os
```

```
# Загрузка датасета из CSV файла
```

```
df = pd.read_csv("loan_data.csv")
```

```
# Вывод случайных 5 строк исходного датафрейма
```

```
df.sample(5)
```

	Loan_ID	Gender	Married	Dependents	Education	Self_Employed	\
378	LP002978	Female	No	0	Graduate	No	
245	LP002250	Male	Yes	0	Graduate	No	
272	LP002368	Male	Yes	2	Graduate	No	
212	LP002100	Male	No	NaN	Graduate	No	
199	LP002008	Male	Yes	2	Graduate	Yes	

	ApplicantIncome	CoapplicantIncome	LoanAmount	Loan_Amount_Term	\
378	2900	0.0	71.0	360.0	
245	5488	0.0	125.0	360.0	
272	5935	0.0	133.0	360.0	
212	2833	0.0	71.0	360.0	
199	5746	0.0	144.0	84.0	

	Credit_History	Property_Area	Loan_Status
378	1.0	Rural	Y
245	1.0	Rural	Y
272	1.0	Semiurban	Y
212	1.0	Urban	Y
199	NaN	Rural	Y

```
# Удаление столбца Loan_ID
```

```
df = df.drop(['Loan_ID'], axis=1)
```

```
# Вывод случайных трех строк после удаления столбца
```

```
df.sample(3)
```

	Gender	Married	Dependents	Education	Self_Employed
216	Male	Yes	3+	Not Graduate	No
3173					
207	Male	No	0	Graduate	No
4917					
234	Male	Yes	0	Graduate	No
4817					

	CoapplicantIncome	LoanAmount	Loan_Amount_Term	
Credit_History \				
216	0.0	74.0	360.0	1.0
207	0.0	130.0	360.0	0.0
234	923.0	120.0	180.0	1.0

	Property_Area	Loan_Status
216	Semiurban	Y
207	Rural	Y
234	Urban	Y

Проверка формы DataFrame, чтобы понять количество строк и столбцов

```
df.shape
```

```
(381, 12)
```

Вывод информации о DataFrame с помощью df.info(), что показывает типы данных и наличие пропусков

```
df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
```

```
RangeIndex: 381 entries, 0 to 380
```

```
Data columns (total 12 columns):
```

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	Gender	376 non-null	object
1	Married	381 non-null	object
2	Dependents	373 non-null	object
3	Education	381 non-null	object
4	Self_Employed	360 non-null	object
5	ApplicantIncome	381 non-null	int64
6	CoapplicantIncome	381 non-null	float64
7	LoanAmount	381 non-null	float64
8	Loan_Amount_Term	370 non-null	float64
9	Credit_History	351 non-null	float64
10	Property_Area	381 non-null	object
11	Loan_Status	381 non-null	object

```
dtypes: float64(4), int64(1), object(7)
```

```
memory usage: 35.8+ KB
```

Подсчет пропущенных значений в каждом столбце

```
df.isnull().sum()
```

```

Gender          5
Married         0
Dependents      8
Education       0
Self_Employed  21
ApplicantIncome 0
CoapplicantIncome 0
LoanAmount      0
Loan_Amount_Term 11
Credit_History 30
Property_Area   0
Loan_Status     0
dtype: int64

```

One-hot кодирование категориального признака 'Property_Area'

```

df_encoding = pd.get_dummies(df, columns=['Property_Area'],
prefix='Property_Area')

```

```

df_encoding.head(3)

```

	Gender	Married	Dependents	Education	Self_Employed
0	Male	Yes	1	Graduate	No
1	Male	Yes	0	Graduate	Yes
2	Male	Yes	0	Not Graduate	No

	CoapplicantIncome	LoanAmount	Loan_Amount_Term	Credit_History
0	1508.0	128.0	360.0	1.0
1	0.0	66.0	360.0	1.0
2	2358.0	120.0	360.0	1.0

	Loan_Status	Property_Area_Rural	Property_Area_Semiurban
0	N	True	False
1	Y	False	False
2	Y	False	False

	Property_Area_Urban
0	False
1	True
2	True

Список столбцов, которые требуют бинарного кодирования или преобразования

```

bit_columns = [
    'Gender',
    'Married',

```

```

    'Education',
    'Self_Employed',
    'Loan_Status',
    'Property_Area_Rural',
    'Property_Area_Semiurban',
    'Property_Area_Urban'
]

# Проверка уникальных значений в выбранных столбцах

for col in bit_columns:
    print(f"{col}:\n{df_encoding[col].unique()}\n")

Gender:
['Male' 'Female' nan]

Married:
['Yes' 'No']

Education:
['Graduate' 'Not Graduate']

Self_Employed:
['No' 'Yes' nan]

Loan_Status:
['N' 'Y']

Property_Area_Rural:
[ True False]

Property_Area_Semiurban:
[False  True]

Property_Area_Urban:
[False  True]

# Преобразование булевых значений в целочисленные для столбцов
'Property_Area'

df_encoding['Property_Area_Urban'] =
df_encoding['Property_Area_Urban'].astype(int)
df_encoding['Property_Area_Semiurban'] =
df_encoding['Property_Area_Semiurban'].astype(int)
df_encoding['Property_Area_Rural'] =
df_encoding['Property_Area_Rural'].astype(int)

# Замена категориальных значений на числовые в столбцах 'Education',
'Married', 'Loan_Status'

```

```
df_encoding['Education'].replace(['Graduate', 'Not Graduate'], [1, 0],
inplace=True)
df_encoding['Married'].replace(['Yes', 'No'], [1, 0], inplace=True)
df_encoding['Loan_Status'].replace(['Y', 'N'], [1, 0], inplace=True)
```

```
/var/folders/8l/5pgwt05s0h5_ftplv2qxvwl0000gn/T/
```

```
ipykernel_45901/3290626206.py:3: FutureWarning: A value is trying to
be set on a copy of a DataFrame or Series through chained assignment
using an inplace method.
```

The behavior will change in pandas 3.0. This inplace method will never work because the intermediate object on which we are setting values always behaves as a copy.

For example, when doing 'df[col].method(value, inplace=True)', try using 'df.method({col: value}, inplace=True)' or df[col] = df[col].method(value) instead, to perform the operation inplace on the original object.

```
df_encoding['Education'].replace(['Graduate', 'Not Graduate'], [1,
0], inplace=True)
```

```
/var/folders/8l/5pgwt05s0h5_ftplv2qxvwl0000gn/T/ipykernel_45901/32906
26206.py:3: FutureWarning: Downcasting behavior in `replace` is
deprecated and will be removed in a future version. To retain the old
behavior, explicitly call `result.infer_objects(copy=False)`. To opt-
```

```
in to the future behavior, set
`pd.set_option('future.no_silent_downcasting', True)`
```

```
df_encoding['Education'].replace(['Graduate', 'Not Graduate'], [1,
0], inplace=True)
```

```
/var/folders/8l/5pgwt05s0h5_ftplv2qxvwl0000gn/T/ipykernel_45901/32906
26206.py:4: FutureWarning: A value is trying to be set on a copy of a
DataFrame or Series through chained assignment using an inplace
method.
```

The behavior will change in pandas 3.0. This inplace method will never work because the intermediate object on which we are setting values always behaves as a copy.

For example, when doing 'df[col].method(value, inplace=True)', try using 'df.method({col: value}, inplace=True)' or df[col] = df[col].method(value) instead, to perform the operation inplace on the original object.

```
df_encoding['Married'].replace(['Yes', 'No'], [1, 0], inplace=True)
```

```
/var/folders/8l/5pgwt05s0h5_ftplv2qxvwl0000gn/T/ipykernel_45901/32906
26206.py:4: FutureWarning: Downcasting behavior in `replace` is
deprecated and will be removed in a future version. To retain the old
behavior, explicitly call `result.infer_objects(copy=False)`. To opt-
```

```
in to the future behavior, set
`pd.set_option('future.no_silent_downcasting', True)`
```

```
df_encoding['Married'].replace(['Yes', 'No'], [1, 0], inplace=True)
/var/folders/8l/5pgwt05s0h5_ftplv2qxvwm0000gn/T/ipykernel_45901/32906
26206.py:5: FutureWarning: A value is trying to be set on a copy of a
DataFrame or Series through chained assignment using an inplace
method.
```

The behavior will change in pandas 3.0. This inplace method will never work because the intermediate object on which we are setting values always behaves as a copy.

For example, when doing 'df[col].method(value, inplace=True)', try using 'df.method({col: value}, inplace=True)' or df[col] = df[col].method(value) instead, to perform the operation inplace on the original object.

```
df_encoding['Loan_Status'].replace(['Y', 'N'], [1, 0], inplace=True)
/var/folders/8l/5pgwt05s0h5_ftplv2qxvwm0000gn/T/ipykernel_45901/32906
26206.py:5: FutureWarning: Downcasting behavior in `replace` is
deprecated and will be removed in a future version. To retain the old
behavior, explicitly call `result.infer_objects(copy=False)`. To opt-
in to the future behavior, set
`pd.set_option('future.no_silent_downcasting', True)`
df_encoding['Loan_Status'].replace(['Y', 'N'], [1, 0], inplace=True)
```

```
df_encoding.sample(4)
```

	Gender	Married	Dependents	Education	Self_Employed
ApplicantIncome \					
138	Male	0	0	1	No
2971					
226	Male	1	0	1	No
4750					
239	Male	1	0	1	NaN
3333					
250	Female	0	0	1	No
3180					

	CoapplicantIncome	LoanAmount	Loan_Amount_Term	
Credit_History \				
138	2791.0	144.0	360.0	1.0
226	2333.0	130.0	360.0	1.0
239	2500.0	128.0	360.0	1.0
250	0.0	71.0	360.0	0.0

	Loan_Status	Property_Area_Rural	Property_Area_Semiurban	\
138	1	0		1
226	1	0		0

239	1	0	1
250	0	0	0

	Property_Area_Urban
138	0
226	1
239	0
250	1

Заполнение пропусков в 'Gender' и 'Self_Employed' значением 'NotGiven'

```
df_encoding['Gender'].fillna('NotGiven', inplace=True)
df_encoding['Self_Employed'].fillna('NotGiven', inplace=True)
```

/var/folders/8l/5pgwt05s0h5_ftplv2qxvwl0000gn/T/

ipykernel_45901/3757713171.py:3: FutureWarning: A value is trying to be set on a copy of a DataFrame or Series through chained assignment using an inplace method.

The behavior will change in pandas 3.0. This inplace method will never work because the intermediate object on which we are setting values always behaves as a copy.

For example, when doing 'df[col].method(value, inplace=True)', try using 'df.method({col: value}, inplace=True)' or df[col] = df[col].method(value) instead, to perform the operation inplace on the original object.

```
df_encoding['Gender'].fillna('NotGiven', inplace=True)
/var/folders/8l/5pgwt05s0h5_ftplv2qxvwl0000gn/T/ipykernel_45901/3757713171.py:4: FutureWarning: A value is trying to be set on a copy of a DataFrame or Series through chained assignment using an inplace method.
```

The behavior will change in pandas 3.0. This inplace method will never work because the intermediate object on which we are setting values always behaves as a copy.

For example, when doing 'df[col].method(value, inplace=True)', try using 'df.method({col: value}, inplace=True)' or df[col] = df[col].method(value) instead, to perform the operation inplace on the original object.

```
df_encoding['Self_Employed'].fillna('NotGiven', inplace=True)
```

```
for col in bit_columns:
    print(f"{col}: \n{df_encoding[col].unique()} \n")
```

```
Gender:
['Male' 'Female' 'NotGiven']
```



```

Married:
[1 0]

Education:
[1 0]

Self_Employed:
['No' 'Yes' 'NotGiven']

Loan_Status:
[0 1]

Property_Area_Rural:
[1 0]

Property_Area_Semiurban:
[0 1]

Property_Area_Urban:
[0 1]

```

One-hot кодирование для 'Gender' и 'Self_Employed'

```

df_encoding = pd.get_dummies(df_encoding, columns=['Gender',
'Self_Employed'], prefix=['Gender', 'Self_Employed'], dtype=int)
df_encoding.sample(5)

```

	Married	Dependents	Education	ApplicantIncome	CoapplicantIncome
209	0	0	1	2500	0.0
130	1	0	1	3173	3021.0
296	0	0	1	4166	0.0
348	1	0	1	2785	2016.0
134	1	2	1	5000	0.0

	LoanAmount	Loan_Amount_Term	Credit_History	Loan_Status	\
209	67.0	360.0	1.0	1	
130	137.0	360.0	1.0	1	
296	98.0	360.0	0.0	0	
348	110.0	360.0	1.0	1	
134	72.0	360.0	0.0	0	

```

Property_Area_Rural  Property_Area_Semiurban  Property_Area_Urban

```

\			
209	0	0	1
130	0	0	1
296	0	1	0
348	1	0	0
134	0	1	0

	Gender_Female	Gender_Male	Gender_NotGiven	Self_Employed_No	\
209	1	0	0	1	
130	0	1	0	1	
296	0	1	0	1	
348	0	1	0	1	
134	0	1	0	0	

	Self_Employed_NotGiven	Self_Employed_Yes
209	0	0
130	0	0
296	0	0
348	0	0
134	1	0

Заполнение пропусков в 'Loan_Amount_Term' нулями (временное решение)

```
df_encoding['Loan_Amount_Term'].fillna(0, inplace=True)
```

/var/folders/8l/5pgwt05s0h5_ftplv2qxvwl0000gn/T/

ipykernel_45901/2617159699.py:3: FutureWarning: A value is trying to be set on a copy of a DataFrame or Series through chained assignment using an inplace method.

The behavior will change in pandas 3.0. This inplace method will never work because the intermediate object on which we are setting values always behaves as a copy.

For example, when doing 'df[col].method(value, inplace=True)', try using 'df.method({col: value}, inplace=True)' or df[col] = df[col].method(value) instead, to perform the operation inplace on the original object.

```
df_encoding['Loan_Amount_Term'].fillna(0, inplace=True)
```

Список числовых признаков для масштабирования

```
feature_for_scaling = ['ApplicantIncome', 'CoapplicantIncome', 'LoanAmount', 'Loan_Amount_Term']
```

```
# Проверка наличия пропусков в выбранных признаках
```

```
for col in feature_for_scaling:  
    print(f"{col}:\n{df_encoding[df_encoding[col].isnull()].shape[0]}\n")
```

```
ApplicantIncome:  
0
```

```
CoapplicantIncome:  
0
```

```
LoanAmount:  
0
```

```
Loan_Amount_Term:  
0
```

```
pip install scikit-learn
```

```
Defaulting to user installation because normal site-packages is not writeable
```

```
Collecting scikit-learn
```

```
  Downloading scikit_learn-1.6.1-cp39-cp39-macosx_12_0_arm64.whl.metadata (31 kB)
```

```
Requirement already satisfied: numpy>=1.19.5 in /Users/kkholodova/Library/Python/3.9/lib/python/site-packages (from scikit-learn) (1.26.4)
```

```
Requirement already satisfied: scipy>=1.6.0 in /Users/kkholodova/Library/Python/3.9/lib/python/site-packages (from scikit-learn) (1.13.1)
```

```
Collecting joblib>=1.2.0 (from scikit-learn)
```

```
  Downloading joblib-1.4.2-py3-none-any.whl.metadata (5.4 kB)
```

```
Collecting threadpoolctl>=3.1.0 (from scikit-learn)
```

```
  Downloading threadpoolctl-3.6.0-py3-none-any.whl.metadata (13 kB)
```

```
Downloading scikit_learn-1.6.1-cp39-cp39-macosx_12_0_arm64.whl (11.1 MB)
```

```
11.1/11.1 MB 1.0 MB/s eta 0:00:0000:0100:010m
```

```
301.8/301.8 kB 1.5 MB/s eta 0:00:00a 0:00:01
```

```
[notice] A new release of pip is available: 24.0 -> 25.0.1
```

```
[notice] To update, run:
```

```
/Library/Developer/CommandLineTools/usr/bin/python3 -m pip install --upgrade pip
```

```
Note: you may need to restart the kernel to use updated packages.
```

```
# Масштабирование данных с использованием StandardScaler
```

```
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
```

```
scaler = StandardScaler()
```

```
df_encoding[feature_for_scaling] =  
scaler.fit_transform(df_encoding[feature_for_scaling])
```

```
df_encoding.sample(5)
```

	Married	Dependents	Education	ApplicantIncome	CoapplicantIncome
\					
137	1	2	1	0.302659	0.188098
242	0	1	1	0.061465	-0.546371
101	1	0	1	-0.804574	0.879363
223	1	1	1	0.208156	-0.546371
345	0	0	0	-0.156455	-0.546371

	LoanAmount	Loan_Amount_Term	Credit_History	Loan_Status	\
137	0.388865	0.327910	1.0	1	
242	0.282937	-1.709055	1.0	1	
101	0.847884	0.327910	1.0	1	
223	-1.341287	0.327910	1.0	0	
345	-0.882267	-3.338627	1.0	0	

	Property_Area_Rural	Property_Area_Semiurban	Property_Area_Urban
\			
137	0	1	0
242	0	0	1
101	1	0	0
223	0	0	1
345	0	1	0

	Gender_Female	Gender_Male	Gender_NotGiven	Self_Employed_No	\
137	0	1	0	1	
242	0	1	0	0	
101	0	1	0	1	
223	0	1	0	1	
345	0	1	0	1	

	Self_Employed_NotGiven	Self_Employed_Yes
137	0	0
242	1	0
101	0	0

```
223          0          0
345          0          0
```

Обработка пропусков в 'Dependents' и one-hot кодирование

```
df_encoding.Dependents.fillna('NotGiven', inplace=True)
```

```
/var/folders/8l/5pgwt05s0h5_ftplv2qxvwl0000gn/T/
```

```
ipykernel_45901/3878776685.py:3: FutureWarning: A value is trying to
be set on a copy of a DataFrame or Series through chained assignment
using an inplace method.
```

```
The behavior will change in pandas 3.0. This inplace method will never
work because the intermediate object on which we are setting values
always behaves as a copy.
```

```
For example, when doing 'df[col].method(value, inplace=True)', try
using 'df.method({col: value}, inplace=True)' or df[col] =
df[col].method(value) instead, to perform the operation inplace on the
original object.
```

```
df_encoding.Dependents.fillna('NotGiven', inplace=True)
```

```
df_encoding.Dependents.isnull().sum()
```

```
0
```

```
df_encoding = pd.get_dummies(df_encoding, columns=['Dependents'],
prefix=['Dependents'], dtype=int)
```

```
df_encoding.Credit_History.isnull().sum()
```

```
30
```

```
df_encoding.Credit_History.unique()
```

```
array([ 1., nan,  0.])
```

Обработка пропусков в 'Credit_History' и преобразование в dummy-переменные

```
df_encoding.Credit_History.fillna('NotGiven', inplace=True)
```

```
/var/folders/8l/5pgwt05s0h5_ftplv2qxvwl0000gn/T/
```

```
ipykernel_45901/2425284162.py:3: FutureWarning: A value is trying to
be set on a copy of a DataFrame or Series through chained assignment
using an inplace method.
```

```
The behavior will change in pandas 3.0. This inplace method will never
work because the intermediate object on which we are setting values
always behaves as a copy.
```

```
For example, when doing 'df[col].method(value, inplace=True)', try
```

using 'df.method({col: value}, inplace=True)' or df[col] = df[col].method(value) instead, to perform the operation inplace on the original object.

```
df_encoding.Credit_History.fillna('NotGiven', inplace=True)
/var/folders/8l/5pgwt05s0h5_ftplv2qxvwl0000gn/T/ipykernel_45901/24252
84162.py:3: FutureWarning: Setting an item of incompatible dtype is
deprecated and will raise an error in a future version of pandas.
Value 'NotGiven' has dtype incompatible with float64, please
explicitly cast to a compatible dtype first.
```

```
df_encoding.Credit_History.fillna('NotGiven', inplace=True)
```

```
df_encoding.Credit_History.unique()
```

```
array([1.0, 'NotGiven', 0.0], dtype=object)
```

```
df_encoding = pd.get_dummies(df_encoding, columns=['Credit_History'],
prefix=['Credit_History'], dtype=int)
```

Итоговая проверка структуры данных после всех преобразований

```
df_encoding.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
```

```
RangeIndex: 381 entries, 0 to 380
```

```
Data columns (total 24 columns):
```

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	Married	381 non-null	int64
1	Education	381 non-null	int64
2	ApplicantIncome	381 non-null	float64
3	CoapplicantIncome	381 non-null	float64
4	LoanAmount	381 non-null	float64
5	Loan_Amount_Term	381 non-null	float64
6	Loan_Status	381 non-null	int64
7	Property_Area_Rural	381 non-null	int64
8	Property_Area_Semiurban	381 non-null	int64
9	Property_Area_Urban	381 non-null	int64
10	Gender_Female	381 non-null	int64
11	Gender_Male	381 non-null	int64
12	Gender_NotGiven	381 non-null	int64
13	Self_Employed_No	381 non-null	int64
14	Self_Employed_NotGiven	381 non-null	int64
15	Self_Employed_Yes	381 non-null	int64
16	Dependents_0	381 non-null	int64
17	Dependents_1	381 non-null	int64
18	Dependents_2	381 non-null	int64
19	Dependents_3+	381 non-null	int64
20	Dependents_NotGiven	381 non-null	int64
21	Credit_History_0.0	381 non-null	int64

```

22 Credit_History_1.0      381 non-null    int64
23 Credit_History_NotGiven 381 non-null    int64
dtypes: float64(4), int64(20)
memory usage: 71.6 KB

```

```
df_encoding.sample(4)
```

	Married	Education	ApplicantIncome	CoapplicantIncome
LoanAmount \				
157	0	1	-0.107793	-0.546371
1.165667				
158	0	0	-0.703019	0.380591
0.034846				
96	0	1	-0.423037	0.344659
0.530102				
333	0	0	-0.635315	0.010576
0.387938				

	Loan_Amount_Term	Loan_Status	Property_Area_Rural
157	0.32791	0	0
158	0.32791	1	1
96	0.32791	1	1
333	0.32791	1	0

	Property_Area_Semiurban	Property_Area_Urban	...
157	0	1	...
158	0	0	...
96	0	0	...
333	1	0	...

	Self_Employed_NotGiven	Self_Employed_Yes	Dependents_0
Dependents_1 \			
157	0	0	0
0			
158	0	1	1
0			
96	1	0	1
0			
333	0	0	0
1			

	Dependents_2	Dependents_3+	Dependents_NotGiven
Credit_History_0.0 \			
157	1	0	0
0			
158	0	0	0
0			
96	0	0	0
0			
333	0	0	0

0

	Credit_History_1.0	Credit_History_NotGiven
157	1	0
158	1	0
96	1	0
333	1	0

[4 rows x 24 columns]

df_encoding.columns

```
Index(['Married', 'Education', 'ApplicantIncome', 'CoapplicantIncome',  
      'LoanAmount', 'Loan_Amount_Term', 'Loan_Status',  
      'Property_Area_Rural',  
      'Property_Area_Semiurban', 'Property_Area_Urban',  
      'Gender_Female',  
      'Gender_Male', 'Gender_NotGiven', 'Self_Employed_No',  
      'Self_Employed_NotGiven', 'Self_Employed_Yes', 'Dependents_0',  
      'Dependents_1', 'Dependents_2', 'Dependents_3+',  
      'Dependents_NotGiven',  
      'Credit_History_0.0', 'Credit_History_1.0',  
      'Credit_History_NotGiven'],  
      dtype='object')
```