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# Project Report: Loan Approval Prediction Analysis

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## Prepared By

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## Executive Summary

This project focuses on building and evaluating machine learning models to predict loan approval status based on customer and loan-related features. The dataset provided included demographic, financial, and loan-related attributes. Several machine learning algorithms were evaluated, and their performance was compared to identify the most accurate and efficient model.

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## 1. Introduction

### 1.1 Problem Statement

Loan approval prediction is critical for financial institutions to minimize risks and optimize decision-making. This project aims to build a predictive model that can efficiently classify loan applications as approved or denied based on historical data.

### 1.2 Objectives

- Perform exploratory data analysis (EDA) and preprocessing.
  - Engineer features for better prediction accuracy.
  - Compare the performance of multiple machine learning algorithms.
  - Identify the best-performing model for deployment.
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## 2. Data Overview

## 2.1 Dataset Description

The dataset contains features such as:

- **Demographic Information:** Age, income, gender, education level.
- **Loan Details:** Loan amount, loan purpose, interest rates.
- **Credit History:** Credit score, past loan defaults.

## 2.2 Preprocessing Steps

- Handling missing values and duplicates.
  - Encoding categorical variables using ordinal and label encoding.
  - Balancing the dataset using SMOTE to address class imbalance.
  - Removing multicollinearity by dropping correlated features.
  - Standardizing numerical features for better model performance.
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# 3. Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)

## 3.1 Data Visualization

1. **Class Distribution:** Visualized using count plots to confirm class imbalance.
  2. **Feature Correlation:** Heatmap analysis identified highly correlated features for removal.
  3. **Box Plots:** Detected and addressed outliers using Interquartile Range (IQR).
  4. **Log Transformation:** Reduced skewness in features like income and loan amounts.
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# 4. Methodology

## 4.1 Models Evaluated

1. **Logistic Regression**
2. **Random Forest Classifier**
3. **XGBoost Classifier**
4. **Gradient Boosting Classifier**
5. **K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN)**

## 4.2 Evaluation Metrics

- Accuracy
  - Confusion Matrix
  - Precision, Recall, and F1-Score (for class imbalance insights)
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## 5. Results and Discussion

### 5.1 Accuracy Comparison

Model	Accuracy (%)	Observation
XGBoost Classifier	93.00%	Highest accuracy achieved
Gradient Boosting Classifier	93.00%	Highest accuracy achieved
Random Forest Classifier	90.00%	Tied for third-highest accuracy
K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN)	90.00%	Tied for third-highest accuracy
Logistic Regression	88.00%	Lowest accuracy

### 5.2 Observations

- **XGBoost Classifier** and **Gradient Boosting Classifier** delivered the best performance with 93% accuracy.
  - **Random Forest** and **KNN** performed well but were slightly less accurate.
  - **Logistic Regression** had the lowest accuracy due to its linear nature, which may not capture complex relationships in the data.
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## 6. Model Performance Visualization

1. **Confusion Matrices:** Visualized using heatmaps to understand true positives, false positives, false negatives, and true negatives.



2. **Accuracy Box Plot:** Displays the accuracy range of all models for comparison.
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## 7. Conclusion and Recommendations

### 7.1 Key Findings

- Ensemble models (**XGBoost** and **Gradient Boosting**) were the most effective, leveraging their ability to handle complex relationships in the data.
- Balancing the dataset with SMOTE significantly improved model performance.
- Feature scaling and multicollinearity reduction were crucial preprocessing steps.

## 7.2 Recommendations

- Deploy the **XGBoost Classifier** model in production due to its robustness and scalability.
  - Periodically retrain the model with new data to ensure continued accuracy.
  - Explore hyperparameter tuning and advanced techniques like stacking to further enhance performance.
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## 8. Future Work

- Incorporate additional features such as customer behavioral data for improved predictions.
- Implement explainable AI techniques to interpret model predictions.
- Develop a user-friendly dashboard for stakeholders to visualize predictions.

Colab

link:<https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1QS8S8n6TrBQu2i1ctTwDuBtgTDpiM7Yh?usp=sharing>