

CREDIT EDA ANALYSIS

**NALINI RANJAN, BATCH NO. DS-49, EMAIL-naliniranjan@yahoo.com
(mailto:EMAIL-naliniranjan@yahoo.com)**

Problem Statement-

This assignment aims to give you an idea of applying EDA in a real business scenario. In this assignment, apart from applying the techniques that you have learnt in the EDA module, you will also develop a basic understanding of risk analytics in banking and financial services and understand how data is used to minimise the risk of losing money while lending to customers.

Business Understanding-

The loan providing companies find it hard to give loans to the people due to their insufficient or non-existent credit history. Because of that, some consumers use it as their advantage by becoming a defaulter. Suppose you work for a consumer finance company which specialises in lending various types of loans to urban customers. You have to use EDA to analyse the patterns present in the data. This will ensure that the applicants capable of repaying the loan are not rejected.

When the company receives a loan application, the company has to decide for loan approval based on the applicant's profile. Two types of risks are associated with the bank's decision:

If the applicant is likely to repay the loan, then not approving the loan results in a loss of business to the company

If the applicant is not likely to repay the loan, i.e. he/she is likely to default, then approving the loan may lead to a financial loss for the company.

The data given below contains the information about the loan application at the time of applying for the loan. It contains two types of scenarios:

The client with payment difficulties: he/she had late payment more than X days on at least one of the first Y instalments of the loan in our sample,

All other cases: All other cases when the payment is paid on time.

When a client applies for a loan, there are four types of decisions that could be taken by the client/company):

Approved: The Company has approved loan Application

Cancelled: The client cancelled the application sometime during approval. Either the client changed her/his mind about the loan or in some cases due to a higher risk of the client he received worse pricing which he did not want.

Refused: The company had rejected the loan (because the client does not meet their requirements etc.).

Unused offer: Loan has been cancelled by the client but on different stages of the process.

In this case study, you will use EDA to understand how consumer attributes and loan attributes influence the tendency of default.

1- Familiarising with the Application Data and Cleaning as required

Importing required Libraries filtering warnings and setting display limit

In [1]:

```
#Importing required Libraries
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
%matplotlib inline
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")
pd.set_option("display.max_rows",15)
pd.set_option("display.max_columns",15)
```

Loading and Reading Data

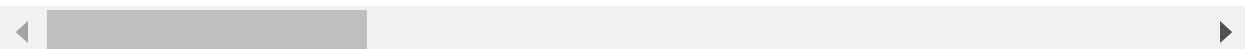
In [2]:

```
#Loading the data and checking head
bank=pd.read_csv('application_data.csv')
bank.head()
```

Out[2]:

	SK_ID_CURR	TARGET	NAME_CONTRACT_TYPE	CODE_GENDER	FLAG_OWN_CAR	FLAG_OWN_REALTY
0	100002	1	Cash loans	M	N	
1	100003	0	Cash loans	F	N	
2	100004	0	Revolving loans	M	Y	
3	100006	0	Cash loans	F	N	
4	100007	0	Cash loans	M	N	

5 rows × 122 columns



Printing the intial information of the data

```
In [3]: print ("No. of Rows      : " , bank.shape[0])
print ("No. of Column   : " , bank.shape[1])
print('*'*50)
print ("\nColumn's name: \n" ,bank.columns.tolist())
print('*'*50)
print ("\n Total Missing values :  " , bank.isnull().sum().values.sum())
print('*'*50)
print ("\nUnique values : \n" , bank.nunique())
```

No. of Rows : 307511
 No. of Column : 122

Column's name:

['SK_ID_CURR', 'TARGET', 'NAME_CONTRACT_TYPE', 'CODE_GENDER', 'FLAG_OWN_CAR',
 'FLAG_OWN_REALTY', 'CNT_CHILDREN', 'AMT_INCOME_TOTAL', 'AMT_CREDIT', 'AMT_ANNUITY',
 'AMT_GOODS_PRICE', 'NAME_TYPE_SUITE', 'NAME_INCOME_TYPE', 'NAME_EDUCATION_TYPE',
 'NAME_FAMILY_STATUS', 'NAME_HOUSING_TYPE', 'REGION_POPULATION_RELATIVE',
 'DAYS_BIRTH', 'DAYS_EMPLOYED', 'DAYS_REGISTRATION', 'DAYS_ID_PUBLISH', 'OWN_CAR_AGE',
 'FLAG_MOBIL', 'FLAG_EMP_PHONE', 'FLAG_WORK_PHONE', 'FLAG_CONT_MOBILE',
 'FLAG_PHONE', 'FLAG_EMAIL', 'OCCUPATION_TYPE', 'CNT_FAM_MEMBERS', 'REGION_RATING_CLIENT',
 'REGION_RATING_CLIENT_W_CITY', 'WEEKDAY_APPR_PROCESS_START', 'HOUR_APPR_PROCESS_START',
 'REG_REGION_NOT_LIVE_REGION', 'REG_REGION_NOT_WORK_REGION',
 'LIVE_REGION_NOT_WORK_REGION', 'REG_CITY_NOT_LIVE_CITY', 'REG_CITY_NOT_WORK_CITY',
 'LIVE_CITY_NOT_WORK_CITY', 'ORGANIZATION_TYPE', 'EXT_SOURCE_1', 'EXT_SOURCE_2',
 'EXT_SOURCE_3', 'APARTMENTS_AVG', 'BASEMENTAREA_AVG', 'YEARS_BEGINEXPLUATATION_AVG',
 'YEARS_BUILD_AVG', 'COMMONAREA_AVG', 'ELEVATORS_AVG', 'ENTRANCES_AVG',
 'FLOORSMAX_AVG', 'FLOORSMIN_AVG', 'LANDAREA_AVG', 'LIVINGAPARTMENTS_AVG',
 'LIVINGAREA_AVG', 'NONLIVINGAPARTMENTS_AVG', 'NONLIVINGAREA_AVG', 'APARTMENTS_MODE',
 'BASEMENTAREA_MODE', 'YEARS_BEGINEXPLUATATION_MODE', 'YEARS_BUILD_MODE',
 'COMMONAREA_MODE', 'ELEVATORS_MODE', 'ENTRANCES_MODE', 'FLOORSMAX_MODE', 'FLOORSMIN_MODE',
 'LANDAREA_MODE', 'LIVINGAPARTMENTS_MODE', 'LIVINGAREA_MODE', 'NONLIVINGAPARTMENTS_MODE',
 'NONLIVINGAREA_MODE', 'APARTMENTS_MEDI', 'BASEMENTAREA_MEDI', 'YEARS_BEGINEXPLUATATION_MEDI',
 'YEARS_BUILD_MEDI', 'COMMONAREA_MEDI', 'ELEVATORS_MEDI', 'ENTRANCES_MEDI',
 'FLOORSMAX_MEDI', 'FLOORSMIN_MEDI', 'LANDAREA_MEDI', 'LIVINGAPARTMENTS_MEDI',
 'LIVINGAREA_MEDI', 'NONLIVINGAPARTMENTS_MEDI', 'NONLIVINGAREA_MEDI',
 'FONDKAPREMONT_MODE', 'HOUSETYPE_MODE', 'TOTALAREA_MODE',
 'WALLSMATERIAL_MODE', 'EMERGENCYSTATE_MODE', 'OBS_30_CNT_SOCIAL_CIRCLE', 'DEF_30_CNT_SOCIAL_CIRCLE',
 'OBS_60_CNT_SOCIAL_CIRCLE', 'DEF_60_CNT_SOCIAL_CIRCLE', 'DAYS_LAST_PHONE_CHANGE',
 'FLAG_DOCUMENT_2', 'FLAG_DOCUMENT_3', 'FLAG_DOCUMENT_4', 'FLAG_DOCUMENT_5',
 'FLAG_DOCUMENT_6', 'FLAG_DOCUMENT_7', 'FLAG_DOCUMENT_8', 'FLAG_DOCUMENT_9',
 'FLAG_DOCUMENT_10', 'FLAG_DOCUMENT_11', 'FLAG_DOCUMENT_12', 'FLAG_DOCUMENT_13',
 'FLAG_DOCUMENT_14', 'FLAG_DOCUMENT_15', 'FLAG_DOCUMENT_16', 'FLAG_DOCUMENT_17',
 'FLAG_DOCUMENT_18', 'FLAG_DOCUMENT_19', 'FLAG_DOCUMENT_20', 'FLAG_DOCUMENT_21',
 'AMT_REQ_CREDIT_BUREAU_HOUR', 'AMT_REQ_CREDIT_BUREAU_DAY',
 'AMT_REQ_CREDIT_BUREAU_WEEK', 'AMT_REQ_CREDIT_BUREAU_MON', 'AMT_REQ_CREDIT_BUREAU_QRT',
 'AMT_REQ_CREDIT_BUREAU_YEAR']

Total Missing values : 9152465

Unique values :
 SK_ID_CURR 307511
 TARGET 2
 NAME_CONTRACT_TYPE 2

```

CODE_GENDER           3
FLAG_OWN_CAR          2
...
AMT_REQ_CREDIT_BUREAU_DAY    9
AMT_REQ_CREDIT_BUREAU_WEEK   9
AMT_REQ_CREDIT_BUREAU_MON    24
AMT_REQ_CREDIT_BUREAU_QRT    11
AMT_REQ_CREDIT_BUREAU_YEAR   25
Length: 122, dtype: int64

```

Observation-Intial data has 122 column and 307511 row , unique values and list of column can be referred from above. There are many missing values in total. We will deal with the missing values seperately.

2-Handling incorrect Data Types

* Note- if there is incorrect data in the column Panda treat is as "object" type of the column so instead of printing all the column I will print here column which are object type and check if these are present in correct format type. First we will deal with these column then will see others as well.

In [4]: `# data info of the object column
bank.select_dtypes(include='object').info()`

```

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 307511 entries, 0 to 307510
Data columns (total 16 columns):
 #   Column            Non-Null Count  Dtype  
--- 
 0   NAME_CONTRACT_TYPE      307511 non-null   object 
 1   CODE_GENDER             307511 non-null   object 
 2   FLAG_OWN_CAR            307511 non-null   object 
 3   FLAG_OWN_REALTY         307511 non-null   object 
 4   NAME_TYPE_SUITE         306219 non-null   object 
 5   NAME_INCOME_TYPE        307511 non-null   object 
 6   NAME_EDUCATION_TYPE     307511 non-null   object 
 7   NAME_FAMILY_STATUS       307511 non-null   object 
 8   NAME_HOUSING_TYPE       307511 non-null   object 
 9   OCCUPATION_TYPE          211120 non-null   object 
 10  WEEKDAY_APPR_PROCESS_START 307511 non-null   object 
 11  ORGANIZATION_TYPE        307511 non-null   object 
 12  FONDKAPREMONT_MODE      97216 non-null    object 
 13  HOUSETYPE_MODE          153214 non-null   object 
 14  WALLSMATERIAL_MODE      151170 non-null   object 
 15  EMERGENCYSTATE_MODE     161756 non-null   object 
dtypes: object(16)
memory usage: 37.5+ MB

```

In [5]: # data.head
bank.head(2)

Out[5]:

	SK_ID_CURR	TARGET	NAME_CONTRACT_TYPE	CODE_GENDER	FLAG_OWN_CAR	FLAG_OWN
0	100002	1	Cash loans	M	N	
1	100003	0	Cash loans	F	N	

2 rows × 122 columns



Observation- Above 15 columns are checked and seems to found correct data types so there is no alteration required-But we may require to change data type to numerical type for easy computation using map or apply function.

Checking Duplicate value

In [6]: bank.duplicated().sum()

Out[6]: 0

Its good that There are no duplicated value present in the data.

3-Missing value treatment

* Note- We will check the missing value in the percentage form and put into the dataframe so that easily identified. for the will create two dataframe and concat it.

In [7]: # creating new dataframe missing _50
is_null= pd.DataFrame(bank.isnull().sum()).rename(columns={0:'missing values'}).r
missing_percent=pd.DataFrame(bank.isnull().mean()*100).rename(columns={0:'missing
missing_info=is_null.merge(missing_percent)

* Note-Since we have many features so we are safe to drop column having missing value more than 50 percent

In [8]: missing_50=missing_info[missing_info['missing percent']>50].sort_values('missing

```
In [9]: # Printing missing value
print('total missing value column:',len(missing_50))
missing_50
```

```
total missing value column: 41
```

Out[9]:

		index	missing values	missing percent
48	COMMONAREA_AVG	214865	69.872297	
76	COMMONAREA_MEDI	214865	69.872297	
62	COMMONAREA_MODE	214865	69.872297	
84	NONLIVINGAPARTMENTS_MEDI	213514	69.432963	
56	NONLIVINGAPARTMENTS_AVG	213514	69.432963	
...
78	ENTRANCES_MEDI	154828	50.348768	
83	LIVINGAREA_MEDI	154350	50.193326	
55	LIVINGAREA_AVG	154350	50.193326	
69	LIVINGAREA_MODE	154350	50.193326	
87	HOUSETYPE_MODE	154297	50.176091	

41 rows × 3 columns

```
In [10]: missing_50=missing_50.set_index('index')
```

Observation- Since there are numerous Features are present and these are good enough to conclude the results against the target variable and there are 41 column which has missing values more than 50 percent so after dropping the column we still remain with the 81 features in our data. So instead of predicting the value we will drop these column

Dropping 41 column having missing value more than 50 percent

```
In [11]: dropcols=missing_50.index
dropcols
```

```
Out[11]: Index(['COMMONAREA_AVG', 'COMMONAREA_MEDI', 'COMMONAREA_MODE',
       'NONLIVINGAPARTMENTS_MEDI', 'NONLIVINGAPARTMENTS_AVG',
       'NONLIVINGAPARTMENTS_MODE', 'FONDKAPREMONT_MODE',
       'LIVINGAPARTMENTS_MEDI', 'LIVINGAPARTMENTS_AVG',
       'LIVINGAPARTMENTS_MODE', 'FLOORSMIN_MODE', 'FLOORSMIN_MEDI',
       'FLOORSMIN_AVG', 'YEARS_BUILD_MODE', 'YEARS_BUILD_AVG',
       'YEARS_BUILD_MEDI', 'OWN_CAR_AGE', 'LANDAREA_AVG', 'LANDAREA_MEDI',
       'LANDAREA_MODE', 'BASEMENTAREA_MEDI', 'BASEMENTAREA_AVG',
       'BASEMENTAREA_MODE', 'EXT_SOURCE_1', 'NONLIVINGAREA_MODE',
       'NONLIVINGAREA_MEDI', 'NONLIVINGAREA_AVG', 'ELEVATORS_MODE',
       'ELEVATORS_MEDI', 'ELEVATORS_AVG', 'WALLSMATERIAL_MODE',
       'APARTMENTS_MEDI', 'APARTMENTS_MODE', 'APARTMENTS_AVG',
       'ENTRANCES_MODE', 'ENTRANCES_AVG', 'ENTRANCES_MEDI', 'LIVINGAREA_MEDI',
       'LIVINGAREA_AVG', 'LIVINGAREA_MODE', 'HOUSETYPE_MODE'],
      dtype='object', name='index')
```

```
In [12]: #drop 41 columns
bank.drop(dropcols, axis=1, inplace=True)
```

```
In [13]: #rechecking the bank data shape
bank.shape
```

```
Out[13]: (307511, 81)
```

Observation-After dropping the columns having missing values more than 50 percent our new dataframe has row-307511, column-81

```
In [14]: #Check the missing value of the remaining column
is_null1= pd.DataFrame(bank.isnull().sum()).rename(columns={0:'missing values'})
```

```
is_null1=is_null1[is_null1['missing values']>0].sort_values('missing values')
```

```
In [15]: print(len(is_null1))
is_null1
```

26

Out[15]:

	missing values
DAYS_LAST_PHONE_CHANGE	1
CNT_FAM_MEMBERS	2
AMT_ANNUITY	12
AMT_GOODS_PRICE	278
EXT_SOURCE_2	660
...	...
YEARS_BEGINEXPLUATATION_MODE	150007
YEARS_BEGINEXPLUATATION_AVG	150007
FLOORSMAX_MODE	153020
FLOORSMAX_AVG	153020
FLOORSMAX_MEDI	153020

26 rows × 1 columns

Note- I will separate two columns from the Isnull1 dataframe index that is numerical column and categorical column, I will fill missing value but here we will create new dataframe from the original dataframe because for EDA purpose we do not require to compute missing values and incase our EDA require more indepth insights then we may again start work on the previous dataframe bank.

```
In [16]: # column datatype object
cat_col=[cols for cols in bank.select_dtypes(include='object') if cols in is_nul]
```

```
In [17]: print(cat_col)
print(len(cat_col))
```

```
['NAME_TYPE_SUITE', 'OCCUPATION_TYPE', 'EMERGENCYSTATE_MODE']
3
```

```
In [18]: # column datatype not as object or we can say numerical
num_col= [cols for cols in bank.select_dtypes(exclude='object') if cols in is_nul]
```

In [19]:

```
print(num_col)
len(num_col)
```

```
['AMT_ANNUITY', 'AMT_GOODS_PRICE', 'CNT_FAM_MEMBERS', 'EXT_SOURCE_2', 'EXT_SOURCE_3', 'YEARS_BEGINEXPLUATATION_AVG', 'FLOORSMAX_AVG', 'YEARS_BEGINEXPLUATATION_MODE', 'FLOORSMAX_MODE', 'YEARS_BEGINEXPLUATATION_MEDI', 'FLOORSMAX_MEDI', 'TOTALAREA_MODE', 'OBS_30_CNT_SOCIAL_CIRCLE', 'DEF_30_CNT_SOCIAL_CIRCLE', 'OBS_60_CNT_SOCIAL_CIRCLE', 'DEF_60_CNT_SOCIAL_CIRCLE', 'DAYS_LAST_PHONE_CHANGE', 'AMT_REQ_CREDIT_BUREAU_HOUR', 'AMT_REQ_CREDIT_BUREAU_DAY', 'AMT_REQ_CREDIT_BUREAU_WEEK', 'AMT_REQ_CREDIT_BUREAU_MON', 'AMT_REQ_CREDIT_BUREAU_QRT', 'AMT_REQ_CREDIT_BUREAU_YEAR']
```

Out[19]: 23

Observation- from the len function we can see that null column has been segregated into the two column and in numerical column 3 and in categorical column 23 columns are there

* Note Now we will fill all the missing value But before that we will check mean median and unique value which will give us good idea what to fill in the numerical column. For categorical column we will fill the mode.

In [20]:

```
#Unique median and mode before filling the column
for i in num_col:
    print(i)
    print('unique_value',bank[i].nunique())
    print('median',bank[i].median())
    print('mean',bank[i].mean())
    print('*'*50)
```

```
AMT_ANNUITY
unique_value 13672
median 24903.0
mean 27108.573909183444
*****
AMT_GOODS_PRICE
unique_value 1002
median 450000.0
mean 538396.2074288895
*****
CNT_FAM_MEMBERS
unique_value 17
median 2.0
mean 2.152665450442101
*****
EXT_SOURCE_2
unique_value 119831
median 0.5659614260608526
mean 0.5143926741308463
*****
```

Observation- We are good to fill the median value in the missing numerical column

* Note- Now we will create new dataframe bank_notnull also we will fill all the missing value by

creating a function

```
In [21]: bank['EMERGENCYSTATE_MODE'].mode()[0]
```

```
Out[21]: 'No'
```

Creating new dataframe bank_notnull because will do changes in this dataset..

```
In [22]: bank_notnull=bank.copy()
```

```
In [23]: bank_notnull['EMERGENCYSTATE_MODE'].mode()[0]
```

```
Out[23]: 'No'
```

```
In [24]: bank_notnull['EMERGENCYSTATE_MODE'].unique()
```

```
Out[24]: array(['No', nan, 'Yes'], dtype=object)
```

4-Filling missing value with mode and median

```
In [25]: #creating function for filling missing values
def fill_na(data, col1=num_col, col2=cat_col):
    for i in col1:
        data[i].fillna(data[i].median(), inplace=True)
    for j in col2:
        data[j].fillna(data[j].mode()[0], inplace=True)
```

```
In [26]: # call the above function and fill all the missing value
fill_na(bank_notnull)
```

```
In [27]: bank_notnull['EMERGENCYSTATE_MODE'].unique()
```

```
Out[27]: array(['No', 'Yes'], dtype=object)
```

```
In [28]: bank_notnull.isnull().sum().sum()
```

```
Out[28]: 0
```

In [29]: `bank_notnull.head(2)`

Out[29]:

	SK_ID_CURR	TARGET	NAME_CONTRACT_TYPE	CODE_GENDER	FLAG_OWN_CAR	FLAG_OWN_PHONE
0	100002	1	Cash loans	M	N	
1	100003	0	Cash loans	F	N	

2 rows × 81 columns



5- Sanity Check

<h4> Note- Now we will deal with the other incorrect data type present in the numerical and categorical column which is not appropriate and can create problem in our data analysis

Note- For incorrect data in the numerical column we will try to catch from the describe method and object column we will try to catch from the unique values method

In [30]: `# describe of first 20 column
bank_notnull.describe().T[0:20]`

Out[30]:

	count	mean	std	min	25%	50%
SK_ID_CURR	307511.0	278180.518577	102790.175348	100002.0	189145.5	278202.0
TARGET	307511.0	0.080729	0.272419	0.0	0.0	0.0
CNT_CHILDREN	307511.0	0.417052	0.722121	0.0	0.0	0.0
AMT_INCOME_TOTAL	307511.0	168797.919297	237123.146279	25650.0	112500.0	147150.0
AMT_CREDIT	307511.0	599025.999706	402490.776996	45000.0	270000.0	513531.0
...
FLAG_CONT_MOBILE	307511.0	0.998133	0.043164	0.0	1.0	1.0
FLAG_PHONE	307511.0	0.281066	0.449521	0.0	0.0	0.0
FLAG_EMAIL	307511.0	0.056720	0.231307	0.0	0.0	0.0
CNT_FAM_MEMBERS	307511.0	2.152664	0.910679	1.0	2.0	2.0
REGION_RATING_CLIENT	307511.0	2.052463	0.509034	1.0	2.0	2.0

20 rows × 8 columns



In [31]: `bank_notnull.describe().T[20:]`

Out[31]:

	count	mean	std	min	25%	50%	75%	max
REGION_RATING_CLIENT_W_CITY	307511.0	2.031521	0.502737	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.0
HOUR_APPR_PROCESS_START	307511.0	12.063419	3.265832	0.0	10.0	12.0	14.0	23.0
REG_REGION_NOT_LIVE_REGION	307511.0	0.015144	0.122126	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
REG_REGION_NOT_WORK_REGION	307511.0	0.050769	0.219526	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
LIVE_REGION_NOT_WORK_REGION	307511.0	0.040659	0.197499	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
...
AMT_REQ_CREDIT_BUREAU_DAY	307511.0	0.006055	0.103037	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.0
AMT_REQ_CREDIT_BUREAU_WEEK	307511.0	0.029723	0.190728	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0
AMT_REQ_CREDIT_BUREAU_MON	307511.0	0.231293	0.856810	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.0
AMT_REQ_CREDIT_BUREAU_QRT	307511.0	0.229631	0.744059	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	261.0
AMT_REQ_CREDIT_BUREAU_YEAR	307511.0	1.778463	1.765523	0.0	1.0	1.0	3.0	25.0

48 rows × 8 columns

Observation- from above we come to know that days columns has the negative value we will extract this column and convert in positive value

In [32]: `#list of days column having negative value
incorret_cols=['DAYS_BIRTH', 'DAYS_EMPLOYED', 'DAYS_REGISTRATION', 'DAYS_ID_PUBLISH']`

In [33]: `#creating new column days to year
def clean_col(data,cols):
 for i in cols:
 data[i.replace('DAYS','YEAR')] = data[i].apply(lambda x: round((abs(x)/365))`

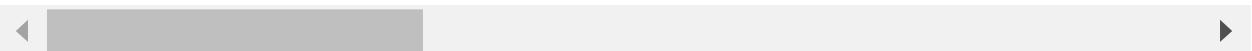
In [34]: `#droppin days column
clean_col(bank_notnull,incorret_cols)`

In [35]: `bank_notnull.head(2)`

Out[35]:

	SK_ID_CURR	TARGET	NAME_CONTRACT_TYPE	CODE_GENDER	FLAG_OWN_CAR	FLAG_OWN_REALTY
0	100002	1	Cash loans	M	N	
1	100003	0	Cash loans	F	N	

2 rows × 86 columns



In [36]: `bank_notnull.shape`

Out[36]: (307511, 86)

In [37]: `bank_notnull.drop(incorrect_cols, axis=1, inplace=True)`

In [38]: `bank_notnull.shape`

Out[38]: (307511, 81)

In [39]: `cat_cols=(bank_notnull.select_dtypes(include='object')).columns`

Note-We will check all the categorical column if there are any inappropriate value in it, for that we will see the unique value in the column.

In [40]: `cat_cols`

Out[40]: Index(['NAME_CONTRACT_TYPE', 'CODE_GENDER', 'FLAG_OWN_CAR', 'FLAG_OWN_REALTY',
 'NAME_TYPE_SUITE', 'NAME_INCOME_TYPE', 'NAME_EDUCATION_TYPE',
 'NAME_FAMILY_STATUS', 'NAME_HOUSING_TYPE', 'OCCUPATION_TYPE',
 'WEEKDAY_APPR_PROCESS_START', 'ORGANIZATION_TYPE',
 'EMERGENCYSTATE_MODE'],
 dtype='object')

In [41]: #Printing all the unique value of the categorical column

```

for i in cat_cols:
    print(i)
    print(bank_notnull[i].unique())
    print('*'*50)

NAME_CONTRACT_TYPE
['Cash loans' 'Revolving loans']
*****
CODE_GENDER
['M' 'F' 'XNA']
*****
FLAG_OWN_CAR
['N' 'Y']
*****
FLAG_OWN_REALTY
['Y' 'N']
*****
NAME_TYPE_SUITE
['Unaccompanied' 'Family' 'Spouse, partner' 'Children' 'Other_A' 'Other_B'
 'Group of people']
*****
NAME_INCOME_TYPE
['Working' 'State servant' 'Commercial associate' 'Pensioner' 'Unemployed'
 'Student' 'Businessman' 'Maternity leave']
*****
NAME_EDUCATION_TYPE
['Secondary / secondary special' 'Higher education' 'Incomplete higher'
 'Lower secondary' 'Academic degree']
*****
NAME_FAMILY_STATUS
['Single / not married' 'Married' 'Civil marriage' 'Widow' 'Separated'
 'Unknown']
*****
NAME_HOUSING_TYPE
['House / apartment' 'Rented apartment' 'With parents'
 'Municipal apartment' 'Office apartment' 'Co-op apartment']
*****
OCCUPATION_TYPE
['Laborers' 'Core staff' 'Accountants' 'Managers' 'Drivers' 'Sales staff'
 'Cleaning staff' 'Cooking staff' 'Private service staff' 'Medicine staff'
 'Security staff' 'High skill tech staff' 'Waiters/barmen staff'
 'Low-skill Laborers' 'Realty agents' 'Secretaries' 'IT staff' 'HR staff']
*****
WEEKDAY_APPR_PROCESS_START
['WEDNESDAY' 'MONDAY' 'THURSDAY' 'SUNDAY' 'SATURDAY' 'FRIDAY' 'TUESDAY']
*****
ORGANIZATION_TYPE
['Business Entity Type 3' 'School' 'Government' 'Religion' 'Other' 'XNA'
 'Electricity' 'Medicine' 'Business Entity Type 2' 'Self-employed'
 'Transport: type 2' 'Construction' 'Housing' 'Kindergarten'
 'Trade: type 7' 'Industry: type 11' 'Military' 'Services'
 'Security Ministries' 'Transport: type 4' 'Industry: type 1' 'Emergency'
 'Security' 'Trade: type 2' 'University' 'Transport: type 3' 'Police'
 'Business Entity Type 1' 'Postal' 'Industry: type 4' 'Agriculture'
 'Restaurant' 'Culture' 'Hotel' 'Industry: type 7' 'Trade: type 3'
 '*****']

```

```
'Industry: type 3' 'Bank' 'Industry: type 9' 'Insurance' 'Trade: type 6'
'Industry: type 2' 'Transport: type 1' 'Industry: type 12' 'Mobile'
'Trade: type 1' 'Industry: type 5' 'Industry: type 10' 'Legal Services'
'Advertising' 'Trade: type 5' 'Cleaning' 'Industry: type 13'
'Trade: type 4' 'Telecom' 'Industry: type 8' 'Realtor' 'Industry: type 6']
*****
EMERGENCYSTATE_MODE
['No' 'Yes']
*****
```

There are two column Code_gender and organization type which have incorrect value type 'XNA this is same like NAN so will replace it with the mode of the column**

In [42]: `bank_notnull['ORGANIZATION_TYPE'].value_counts()`

Out[42]:

Business Entity Type 3	67992
XNA	55374
Self-employed	38412
Other	16683
Medicine	11193
...	
Religion	85
Industry: type 13	67
Trade: type 4	64
Trade: type 5	49
Industry: type 8	24

Name: ORGANIZATION_TYPE, Length: 58, dtype: int64

In [43]: `#finding mode value of the CODE_GENDER, CODE_GENDER`

```
code_gender_mode=bank_notnull['CODE_GENDER'].mode()[0]
ORGANIZATION_TYPE_mode=bank_notnull['ORGANIZATION_TYPE'].mode()[0]
```

In [44]: `#filling missing value of the CODE_GENDER, CODE_GENDER with the mode`

```
bank_notnull['CODE_GENDER']=np.where(bank_notnull['CODE_GENDER']=='XNA',code_gender_mode,code_gender_mode)
bank_notnull['ORGANIZATION_TYPE']=np.where(bank_notnull['ORGANIZATION_TYPE']=='XNA',ORGANIZATION_TYPE_mode,ORGANIZATION_TYPE_mode)
```

In [45]: `#verifying CODE_GENDER values`

```
bank_notnull['CODE_GENDER'].unique()
```

Out[45]: `array(['M', 'F'], dtype=object)`

In [46]: #verifying ORGANIZATION_TYPE values
 bank_notnull['ORGANIZATION_TYPE'].unique()

Out[46]: array(['Business Entity Type 3', 'School', 'Government', 'Religion',
 'Other', 'Electricity', 'Medicine', 'Business Entity Type 2',
 'Self-employed', 'Transport: type 2', 'Construction', 'Housing',
 'Kindergarten', 'Trade: type 7', 'Industry: type 11', 'Military',
 'Services', 'Security Ministries', 'Transport: type 4',
 'Industry: type 1', 'Emergency', 'Security', 'Trade: type 2',
 'University', 'Transport: type 3', 'Police',
 'Business Entity Type 1', 'Postal', 'Industry: type 4',
 'Agriculture', 'Restaurant', 'Culture', 'Hotel',
 'Industry: type 7', 'Trade: type 3', 'Industry: type 3', 'Bank',
 'Industry: type 9', 'Insurance', 'Trade: type 6',
 'Industry: type 2', 'Transport: type 1', 'Industry: type 12',
 'Mobile', 'Trade: type 1', 'Industry: type 5', 'Industry: type 10',
 'Legal Services', 'Advertising', 'Trade: type 5', 'Cleaning',
 'Industry: type 13', 'Trade: type 4', 'Telecom',
 'Industry: type 8', 'Realtor', 'Industry: type 6'], dtype=object)

In [47]: bank_notnull['ORGANIZATION_TYPE'].value_counts()

Out[47]: Business Entity Type 3 123366
 Self-employed 38412
 Other 16683
 Medicine 11193
 Business Entity Type 2 10553
 ...
 Religion 85
 Industry: type 13 67
 Trade: type 4 64
 Trade: type 5 49
 Industry: type 8 24
 Name: ORGANIZATION_TYPE, Length: 57, dtype: int64

In [48]: # dataframe shape
 bank_notnull.shape

Out[48]: (307511, 81)

In [49]: #creating new dataframe bank_cleaned from bank_notnull
 bank_cleaned=bank_notnull.copy()

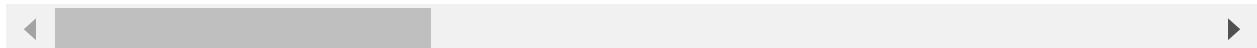
6-Preparation for EDA

In [50]: `#checking dataframe head
bank_cleaned.head()`

Out[50]:

	SK_ID_CURR	TARGET	NAME_CONTRACT_TYPE	CODE_GENDER	FLAG_OWN_CAR	FLAG_OWN
0	100002	1	Cash loans	M	N	
1	100003	0	Cash loans	F	N	
2	100004	0	Revolving loans	M	Y	
3	100006	0	Cash loans	F	N	
4	100007	0	Cash loans	M	N	

5 rows × 81 columns



In [51]: `#percentage value of 0 and 1 in target column
bank_cleaned.TARGET.value_counts(normalize=True)*100`

Out[51]: 0 91.927118
1 8.072882
Name: TARGET, dtype: float64

Observation- We have highly imbalanced dataset appx 92 percent indicating that loan should be provided and only 8 percent data indicating that loan should not be provided as they are having difficulty in paying loan. Here we have to be very careful because if we incorrectly predict 1 bank will be in heavy loss and if we incorrectly predict 0 then bank will be in some kind of loss means loosing the interest. But at the same time we have to give good and correctful insight of 0 and 1 to run smooth business.**

👉👉 In simple word we can say we have to increase 92% and decrease 8% part

👉👉 Note-At this stage we have 3 dataset in hand 1. bank, 2.bank_notnull and 3. bank_cleaned Since we have imputed many missing values so we have to remember all the columns which were having high missing value we have to keep this also in account and verify in the multiple way

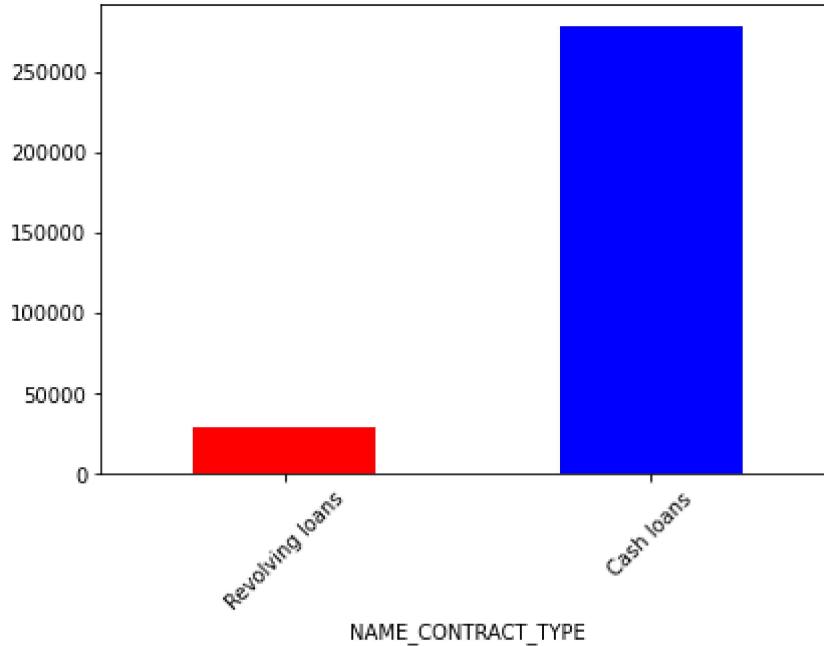
👉👉 Note-From This stage we will work on the bank_cleaned dataset, all the required changes from here will be done in this dataset but this is not the last dataset we will create more as we required but we will keep our previous two dataset(bank and bank_notnull) intact.

👉👉 Note- In EDA whatever we will visualise or numerically derive we will markdown as observation remember this is not the final conclusion. For final summarize conclusion refer at the end

```
In [52]: # Dividing columns in two category
cat_column=bank_cleaned.select_dtypes(include='object').columns
num_column=bank_cleaned.select_dtypes(exclude='object').columns
```

Note- From the bar plot we will compare for categorical column what are the different values are present in our data**

```
In [53]: plt.figure(figsize=(6,4))
c = ['red', 'blue', 'black', 'orange', 'yellow']
for i in cat_column:
    bank_cleaned[i].value_counts().sort_values().plot.bar(rot = 0,color=c)
    plt.xlabel(i)
    plt.tight_layout()
    plt.xticks(rotation=45)
    plt.show()
```



👉👉 Note-This is intial observation to get feel of the data distribution of the categorical column we will see in more detail still our data is not fully prepared for the EDA.

- 👉👉 1.Cash loan is in high demand compare to the revolving loan
- 👉👉 2.In the data number of females are more than the number of male.
- 👉👉 3.Most of the people applying for the loan does not own the car.
- 👉👉 4.Most of the poeple has their own house applying for the loan.
- 👉👉 5.A large number of people coming unaccompanied and after that second highest coming with the family

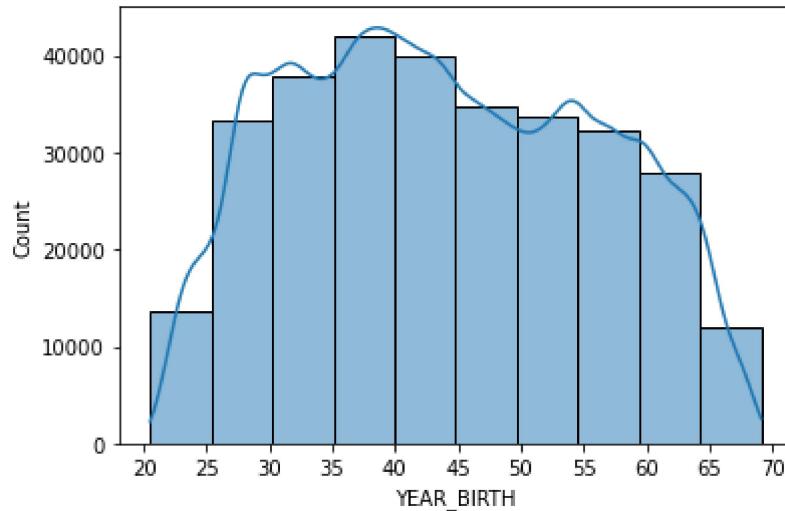
👉👉 6.Most of the working people applying for the loans.

👉👉 7.Secondary Education and Higher Education applying are the large number applying for the loans.

- 👉👉 8. People applying for the loans mostly are married.
 👉👉 9. Labourers and Business entity are the highest applying for the loan.

We will check what are the distribution of age in our data

In [54]: `#histogram for Year_birth
sns.histplot(bank_cleaned['YEAR_BIRTH'], bins=10, kde=True)
plt.xticks([20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70]);`



Observation- We can see that people from 30-45 age are the highest number applying for the loan**

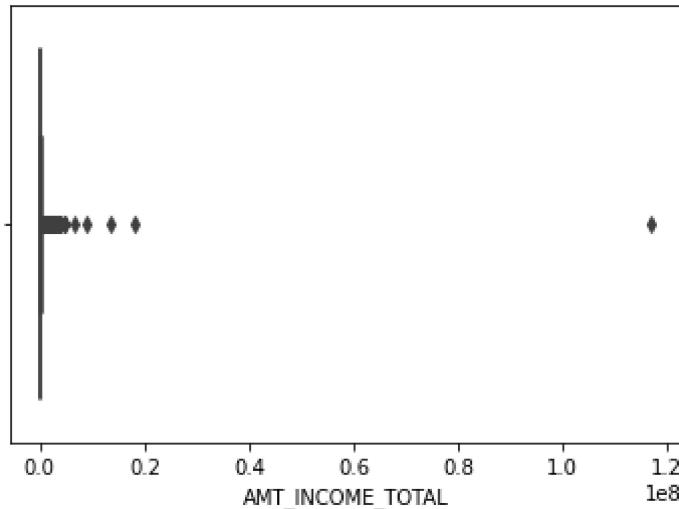
7-Checking for the outliers

From data.describe there are 4 columns which are continuous numerical column at present we will deal with these four column and check using the boxplot

In [55]: `column_outliers=['AMT_INCOME_TOTAL', 'AMT_CREDIT', 'AMT_ANNUITY', 'AMT_GOODS_PRICE']`

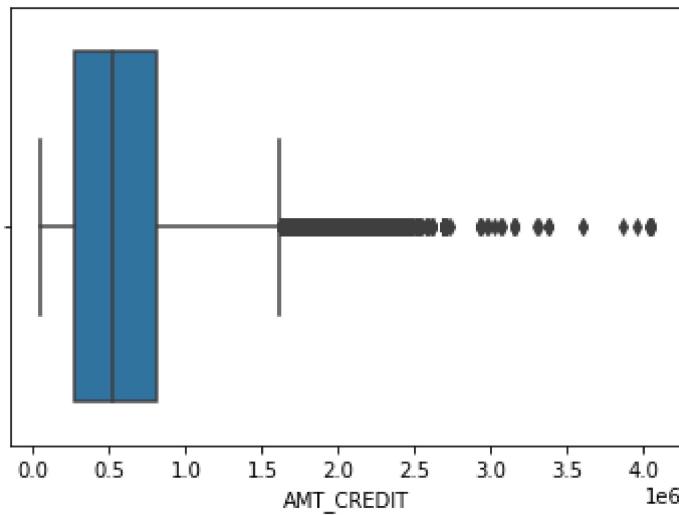
```
In [56]: sns.boxplot(bank_cleaned[ 'AMT_INCOME_TOTAL' ])
```

```
Out[56]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='AMT_INCOME_TOTAL'>
```



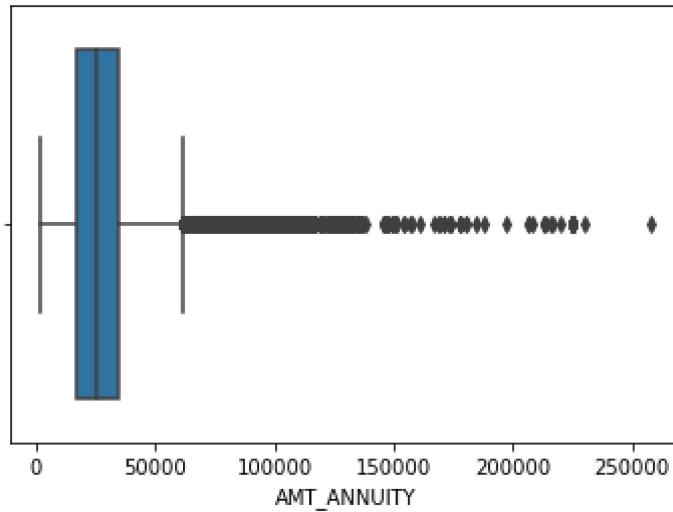
```
In [57]: sns.boxplot(bank_cleaned[ 'AMT_CREDIT' ])
```

```
Out[57]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='AMT_CREDIT'>
```



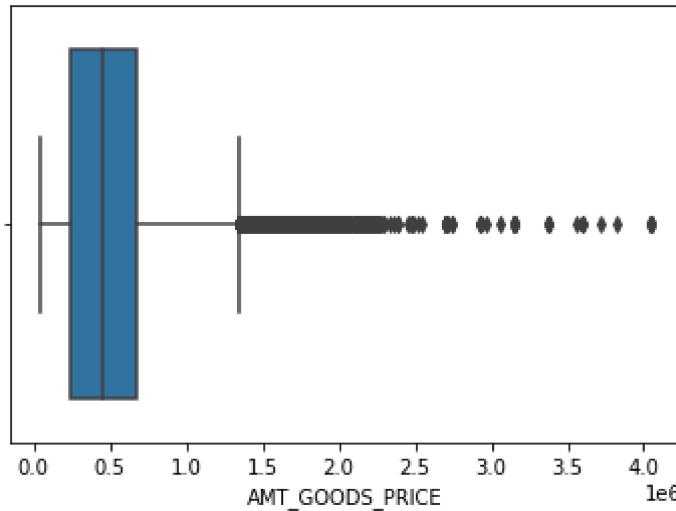
```
In [58]: sns.boxplot(bank_cleaned['AMT_ANNUITY'])
```

```
Out[58]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='AMT_ANNUITY'>
```



```
In [59]: sns.boxplot(bank_cleaned['AMT_GOODS_PRICE'])
```

```
Out[59]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='AMT_GOODS_PRICE'>
```



```
In [60]: bank_cleaned.shape
```

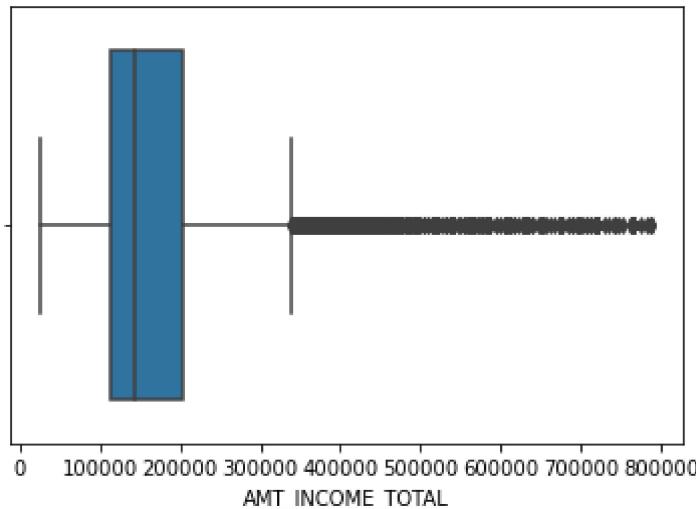
```
Out[60]: (307511, 81)
```

Action- Since the outliers are present at the higher side and we can visualize so instead of using function or any expression better to remove outliers manually

```
In [61]: #removing the outliers manually with the help pf box plot
bank_cleaned=bank_cleaned[bank_cleaned['AMT_INCOME_TOTAL']<800000]
bank_cleaned=bank_cleaned[bank_cleaned['AMT_CREDIT']<2500000]
bank_cleaned=bank_cleaned[bank_cleaned['AMT_ANNUITY']<130000]
bank_cleaned=bank_cleaned[bank_cleaned['AMT_GOODS_PRICE']<1500000]
```

```
In [62]: sns.boxplot(bank_cleaned['AMT_INCOME_TOTAL'])
```

```
Out[62]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='AMT_INCOME_TOTAL'>
```



```
In [63]: bank_cleaned.shape # new data shape after removing outliers
```

```
Out[63]: (300115, 81)
```

```
In [64]: bank_cleaned.head(2)
```

```
Out[64]:
```

	SK_ID_CURR	TARGET	NAME_CONTRACT_TYPE	CODE_GENDER	FLAG_OWN_CAR	FLAG_OWN
0	100002	1	Cash loans	M	N	
1	100003	0	Cash loans	F	N	

2 rows × 81 columns



Note- We will create new column flag total and drop app all flag column and few unnecessary column which we are nnot going to use in analysis

```
In [65]: #new flag column using iloc
flag_cols=bank_cleaned.iloc[:,50:70].columns
flag_cols
```

```
Out[65]: Index(['FLAG_DOCUMENT_2', 'FLAG_DOCUMENT_3', 'FLAG_DOCUMENT_4',
   'FLAG_DOCUMENT_5', 'FLAG_DOCUMENT_6', 'FLAG_DOCUMENT_7',
   'FLAG_DOCUMENT_8', 'FLAG_DOCUMENT_9', 'FLAG_DOCUMENT_10',
   'FLAG_DOCUMENT_11', 'FLAG_DOCUMENT_12', 'FLAG_DOCUMENT_13',
   'FLAG_DOCUMENT_14', 'FLAG_DOCUMENT_15', 'FLAG_DOCUMENT_16',
   'FLAG_DOCUMENT_17', 'FLAG_DOCUMENT_18', 'FLAG_DOCUMENT_19',
   'FLAG_DOCUMENT_20', 'FLAG_DOCUMENT_21'],
  dtype='object')
```

```
In [66]: #sum of all the flag column and creating new column flag_doc_total
bank_cleaned['Flag_doc_total']=bank_cleaned.iloc[:,50:70].sum(axis=1)
```

```
In [67]: bank_cleaned.head(2)
```

```
Out[67]:
```

	SK_ID_CURR	TARGET	NAME_CONTRACT_TYPE	CODE_GENDER	FLAG_OWN_CAR	FLAG_OWN
0	100002	1	Cash loans	M	N	
1	100003	0	Cash loans	F	N	

2 rows × 82 columns

```
In [68]: bank_cleaned.drop(flag_cols,inplace=True,axis=1)
```

```
In [69]: bank_cleaned.shape
```

```
Out[69]: (300115, 62)
```

```
In [70]: bank_cleaned.head(2)
```

```
Out[70]:
```

	SK_ID_CURR	TARGET	NAME_CONTRACT_TYPE	CODE_GENDER	FLAG_OWN_CAR	FLAG_OWN
0	100002	1	Cash loans	M	N	
1	100003	0	Cash loans	F	N	

2 rows × 62 columns

Note- We will create new Communication total combining all type of communication

```
In [71]: bank_cleaned['Commun_Total']=bank_cleaned['FLAG_MOBIL']+bank_cleaned['FLAG_EMP_PHONE']+bank_cleaned['FLAG_WORK_PHONE']+bank_cleaned['FLAG_CONT_MOBILE']+bank_cleaned['FLAG_PHONE']+bank_cleaned['FLAG_EMAIL']
```

```
In [72]: Flag_comm=['FLAG_MOBIL','FLAG_EMP_PHONE','FLAG_WORK_PHONE','FLAG_CONT_MOBILE','FLAG_PHONE','FLAG_EMAIL']
```

```
In [73]: #Dropping the flag communication column  
bank_cleaned.drop(Flag_comm,inplace=True,axis=1)
```

```
In [74]: #checking shape of the data  
bank_cleaned.shape
```

```
Out[74]: (300115, 57)
```

```
In [75]: #creating new column Total_add_match based on the all the region. they lived in  
bank_cleaned['Total_add_match']=bank_cleaned['REG_REGION_NOT_LIVE_REGION']+bank_cleaned['REG_REGION_NOT_WORK_REGION']+bank_cleaned['LIVE_REGION_NOT_WORK_REGION']+bank_cleaned['LIVE_REGION_NOT_LIVE_REGION']+bank_cleaned['WORK_REGION_NOT_LIVE_REGION']+bank_cleaned['WORK_REGION_NOT_WORK_REGION']
```

```
In [76]: #List of address column  
address_cols=['REG_REGION_NOT_LIVE_REGION','REG_REGION_NOT_WORK_REGION','LIVE_REGION_NOT_WORK_REGION','LIVE_REGION_NOT_LIVE_REGION','WORK_REGION_NOT_LIVE_REGION','WORK_REGION_NOT_WORK_REGION']
```

```
In [77]: #dropping the address_cols list from the dataframe.  
bank_cleaned.drop(address_cols,inplace=True,axis=1)
```

```
In [78]: bank_cleaned.shape
```

```
Out[78]: (300115, 52)
```

```
In [79]: bank_cleaned.head(2)
```

```
Out[79]:
```

	SK_ID_CURR	TARGET	NAME_CONTRACT_TYPE	CODE_GENDER	FLAG_OWN_CAR	FLAG_OWN_REALTY
0	100002	1	Cash loans	M	N	
1	100003	0	Cash loans	F	N	

2 rows × 52 columns

```
In [80]: #List of column Looking inappropriate for the analysis  
drop_cols=['WEEKDAY_APPR_PROCESS_START','HOUR_APPR_PROCESS_START','EXT_SOURCE_2','EXT_SOURCE_3','YEARS_BEGINEXPLUATATION_AVG','FLOORSMAX_AVG','YEARS_BEGINEXPLUATATION_MODE','YEARS_BEGINEXPLUATATION_MEDI','TOTALAREA_MODE','OBS_30_CNT_SOCIAL_CIRCLE','OBS_60_CNT_SOCIAL_CIRCLE','DEF_60_CNT_SOCIAL_CIRCLE','AMT_REQ_CREDIT_BUREAU_WEEK','AMT_REQ_CREDIT_BUREAU_MON','AMT_REQ_CREDIT_BUREAU_TOTAL','AMT_REQ_CREDIT_BU...']
```

-At this stage we are again changing out datframe from bank_cleaned to bank_cleaned_new**

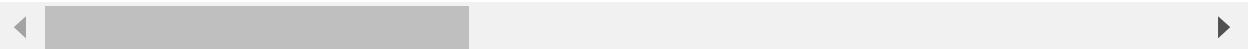
In [81]: `#Dropping the unwanted column which we are not going to use and creating new data
bank_cleaned_new=bank_cleaned.drop(drop_cols, axis=1)`

In [82]: `#Current working data. head to check the value and column
bank_cleaned_new.head(2)`

Out[82]:

SK_ID_CURR	TARGET	NAME_CONTRACT_TYPE	CODE_GENDER	FLAG_OWN_CAR	FLAG_OWN
0	100002	1	Cash loans	M	N
1	100003	0	Cash loans	F	N

2 rows × 32 columns



Action- Now we will create one more column from Code_gender using lambda function giving M to 1 and Female to 0 this will help us if we work on percentage**

In [83]: `#Creating new column CODE_GENDER_NUM based on CODE_GENDER
bank_cleaned_new['CODE_GENDER_NUM']=bank_cleaned_new['CODE_GENDER'].apply(lambda`

Now we will create new category column TOTALINCOME_BIN using pd.cut method binning in quantile and giving lables as below

In [84]: `#Creating new column TOTALINCOME_BIN based on AMT_INCOME_TOTAL
bank_cleaned_new['TOTALINCOME_BIN']=pd.qcut(bank_cleaned_new['AMT_INCOME_TOTAL'],`

In [85]: `#Creating new column Birth_bin based on YEAR_BIRTH
bins=[0,20,30,40,50,60,100]
labels=['<20','20-30','30-40','40-50','50-60','>60']
bank_cleaned_new['BIRTH_BIN']=pd.cut(bank_cleaned_new['YEAR_BIRTH'], bins=bins,`

In [86]: `#Selecting categorical column for feature selection
cat_cols=bank_cleaned_new.select_dtypes(include=(object,'category')).columns
len(cat_cols)`

Out[86]: 14

In [87]: #Selecting numerical column for feature selection
 num_cols=bank_cleaned_new.select_dtypes(exclude=(object,'category')).columns
 num_cols

Out[87]: Index(['SK_ID_CURR', 'TARGET', 'CNT_CHILDREN', 'AMT_INCOME_TOTAL',
 'AMT_CREDIT', 'AMT_ANNUITY', 'AMT_GOODS_PRICE',
 'REGION_POPULATION_RELATIVE', 'CNT_FAM_MEMBERS', 'REGION_RATING_CLIENT',
 'REGION_RATING_CLIENT_W_CITY', 'FLOORSMAX_MEDI', 'YEAR_BIRTH',
 'YEAR_EMPLOYED', 'YEAR_REGISTRATION', 'YEAR_ID_PUBLISH',
 'YEAR_LAST_PHONE_CHANGE', 'Flag_doc_total', 'Commun_Total',
 'Total_add_match', 'CODE_GENDER_NUM'],
 dtype='object')

In [88]: #len of current working data.
 len(bank_cleaned_new.dtypes)

Out[88]: 35

In [89]: # random cell to check the category type by checking here using value count
 bank_cleaned_new['YEAR_EMPLOYED'].value_counts()

Out[89]:

1000.7	54523
0.6	4429
0.5	3896
0.4	3589
0.7	3551
...	
45.7	1
44.9	1
43.6	1
45.6	1
45.4	1

Name: YEAR_EMPLOYED, Length: 464, dtype: int64

As such there is no formula or code selecting the features So we have see the data.head() and value count and unique value to decide in which feature the column will fall but I assure this is very very helpful when we will do the EDA for deciding which kind of plot you can apply for valuable insight.

In [90]: #Feature selection in 4 parts

```
nominal_features = ['NAME_CONTRACT_TYPE', 'CODE_GENDER', 'FLAG_OWN_CAR',
                     'FLAG_OWN_REALTY', 'NAME_TYPE_SUITE', 'NAME_INCOME_TYPE',
                     'NAME_FAMILY_STATUS', 'NAME_HOUSING_TYPE',
                     'OCCUPATION_TYPE', 'ORGANIZATION_TYPE', 'EMERGENCYSTATE_MODE']

ordinal_features = ['NAME_EDUCATION_TYPE', 'TOTALINCOME_BIN', 'BIRTH_BIN']

continuous_features = ['AMT_INCOME_TOTAL', 'AMT_CREDIT', 'AMT_ANNUITY',
                       'AMT_GOODS_PRICE', 'REGION_POPULATION_RELATIVE', 'FLOORSMAX',
                       'YEAR_BIRTH', 'YEAR_EMPLOYED', 'YEAR_REGISTRATION',
                       'YEAR_ID_PUBLISH', 'YEAR_LAST_PHONE_CHANGE']

discrete_features = ['TARGET', 'CNT_CHILDREN', 'CNT_FAM_MEMBERS',
                      'REGION_RATING_CLIENT', 'REGION_RATING_CLIENT_W_CITY',
                      'Flag_doc_total', 'Commun_Total',
                      'Total_add_match', 'CODE_GENDER_NUM']
```

In [91]: #With the Len check we are confirming that features are correctly selected

```
len(nominal_features)+len(ordinal_features)+len(continuous_features)+len(discrete_features)
```

Out[91]: 34

In [92]: #checking shape of data on which we are working

```
bank_cleaned_new.shape
```

Out[92]: (300115, 35)

All in order after feature selection there are total 34 feature because we have not included the Id column so out of 35 we have derived 34 features in 4 part now we know our features and these are very helpful when generating insight**

In [93]: bank_cleaned_T0=bank_cleaned_new[bank_cleaned_new['TARGET']==0]
bank_cleaned_T1=bank_cleaned_new[bank_cleaned_new['TARGET']!=0]

In [94]: bank_cleaned_new.shape[0]-bank_cleaned_T0.shape[0]-bank_cleaned_T1.shape[0]

Out[94]: 0

In [95]: bank_cleaned_T0.shape

Out[95]: (275602, 35)

In [96]: bank_cleaned_T1.shape

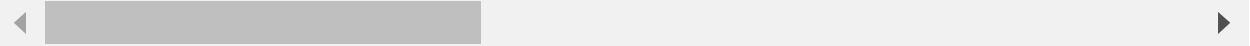
Out[96]: (24513, 35)

In [97]: bank_cleaned_T0.head(2)

Out[97]:

	SK_ID_CURR	TARGET	NAME_CONTRACT_TYPE	CODE_GENDER	FLAG_OWN_CAR	FLAG_OWN_PHONE
1	100003	0	Cash loans	F	N	
2	100004	0	Revolving loans	M		Y

2 rows × 35 columns

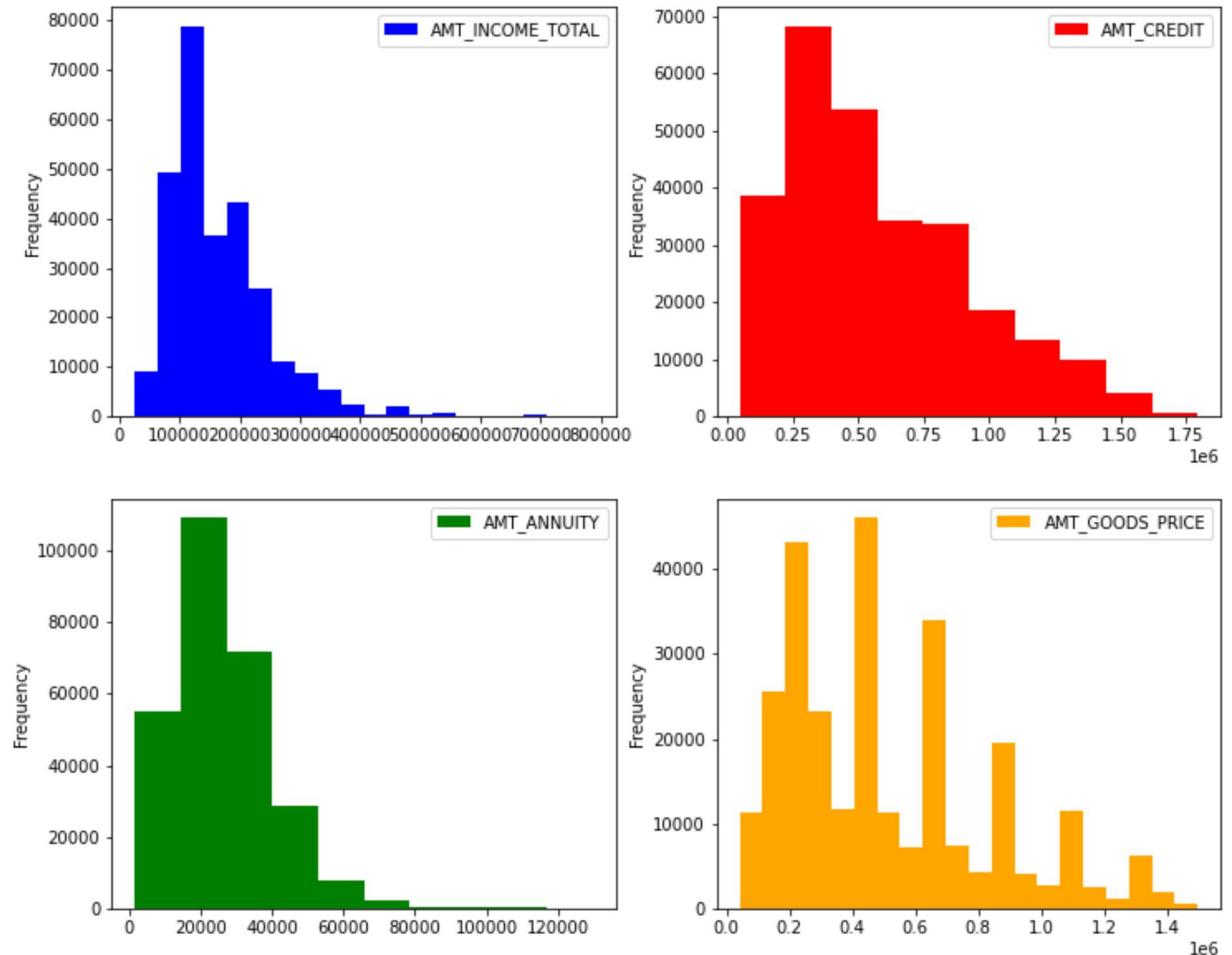


Step-8 Univariate Analysis

Note- Now It seems our data is ready for the analysis, we will use all three data one is bank_cleaned_new and subset of this dataset segregated according to the T0 and T1. So will use all three data and find out the pattern for defaulter(target1) and non defaulter(target0). First we will plot some histogram to see the data distribution..

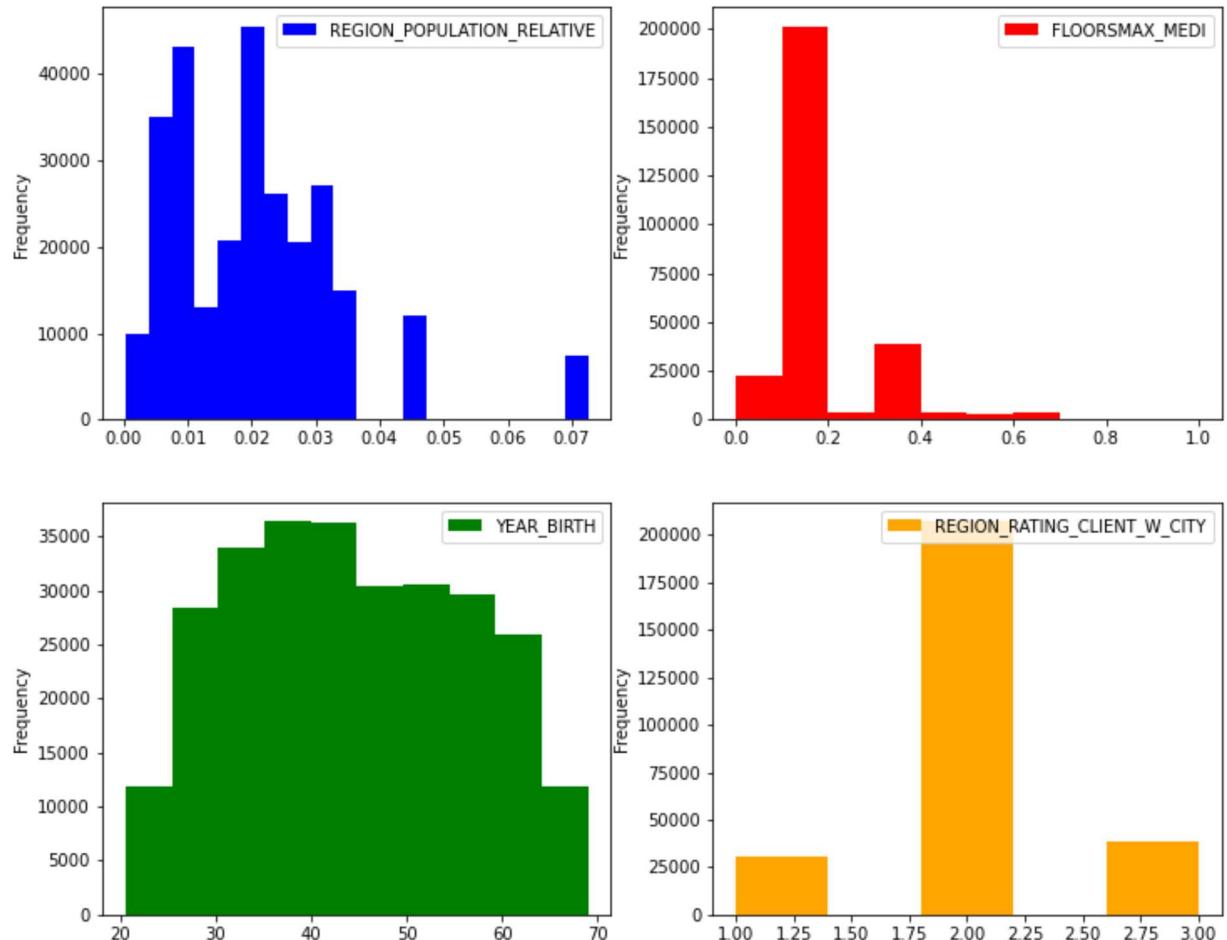
In [98]:

```
fig, axes = plt.subplots(nrows=2, ncols=2, figsize=(12, 10))
bank_cleaned_T0.plot(kind="hist", y="AMT_INCOME_TOTAL", bins=20, color="b", ax=axes[0][0])
bank_cleaned_T0.plot(kind="hist", y="AMT_CREDIT", bins=10, color="r", ax=axes[0][1])
bank_cleaned_T0.plot(kind="hist", y="AMT_ANNUITY", bins=10, color="g", ax=axes[1][0])
bank_cleaned_T0.plot(kind="hist", y="AMT_GOODS_PRICE", bins=20, color="orange", ax=axes[1][1])
plt.show()
```

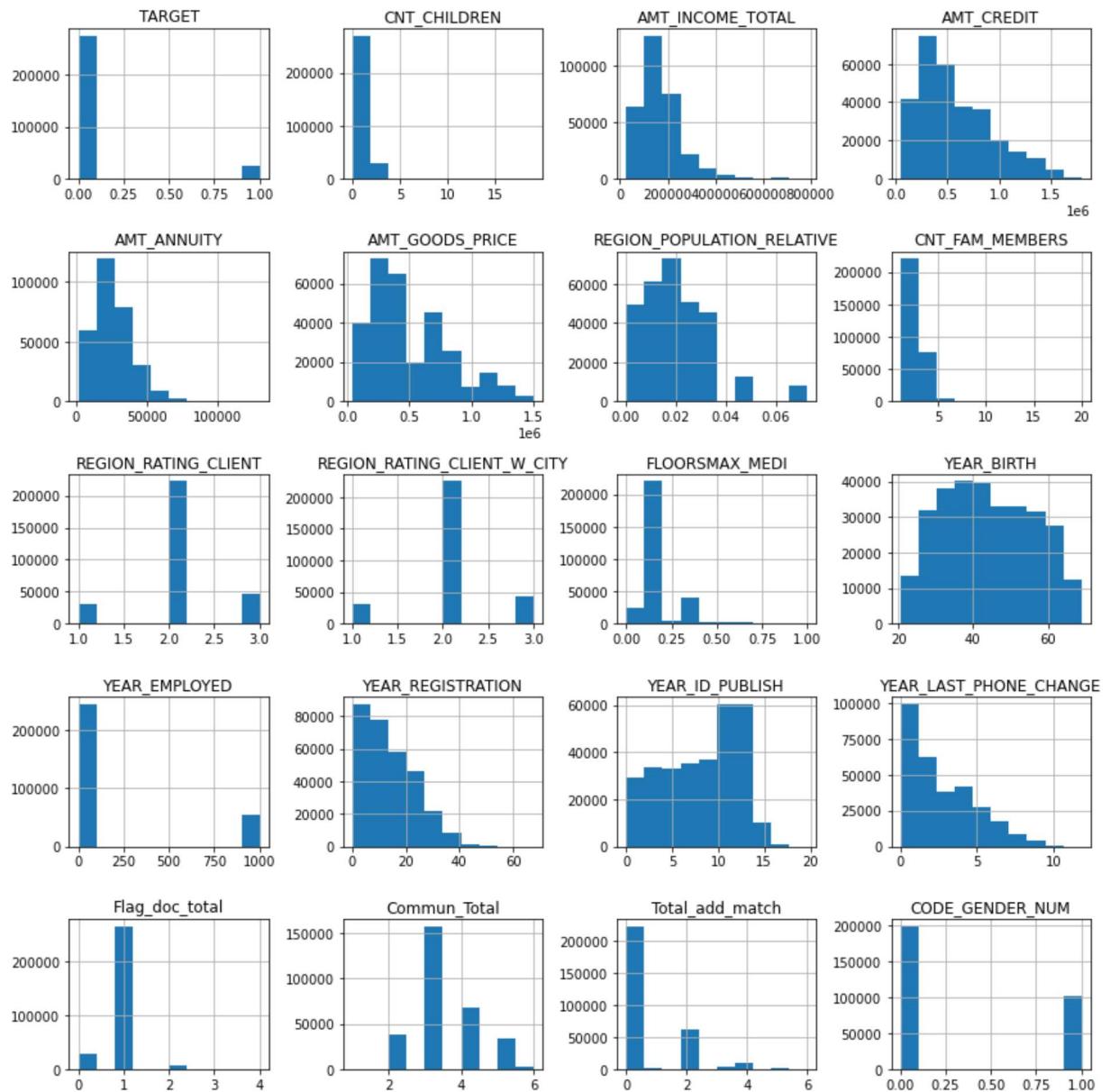


In [99]:

```
fig, axes = plt.subplots(nrows=2, ncols=2, figsize=(12, 10))
bank_cleaned_T0.plot(kind="hist", y="REGION_POPULATION_RELATIVE", bins=20, color="blue", ax=axes[0][0])
bank_cleaned_T0.plot(kind="hist", y="FLOORSMAX_MEDI", bins=10, color="red", ax=axes[0][1])
bank_cleaned_T0.plot(kind="hist", y="YEAR_BIRTH", bins=10, color="green", ax=axes[1][0])
bank_cleaned_T0.plot(kind="hist", y="REGION_RATING_CLIENT_W_CITY", bins=5, color="orange", ax=axes[1][1])
plt.show()
```



```
In [100]: #plotting histogram to check data distribution
bank_cleaned_new[bank_cleaned_new.columns[1:]].hist(figsize=(12,12))
plt.tight_layout();
```

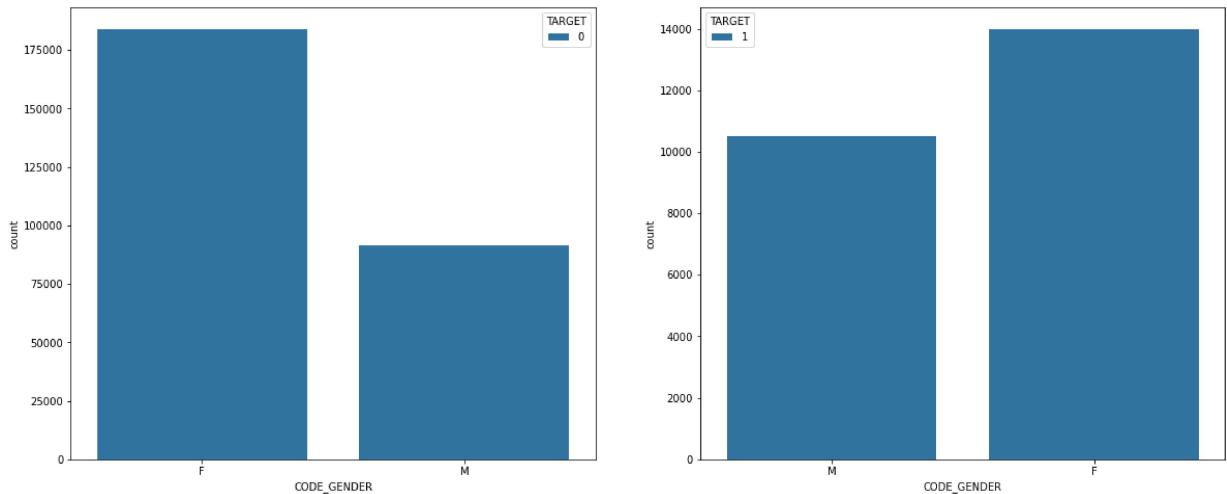


Note above histogram represent the data distribution and these are very helpful for further analysis we can see in which bin data is concentrate and in which bin it is less.

Observation-From visiting above histogram we can see that most of our data is right skewed.

Code_gender is the first thing when person enters a bank we can see it without any introduction. So will start from here we will first check Male VS Female what is pattern for defaulter vs non defaulter

```
In [101]: #count plot for male vs female in target 0 and target 1 data
f,ax=plt.subplots(1,2,figsize=(20,8))
sns.countplot('CODE_GENDER',hue='TARGET',data=bank_cleaned_T0,ax=ax[0])
sns.countplot('CODE_GENDER',hue='TARGET',data=bank_cleaned_T1,ax=ax[1]);
```

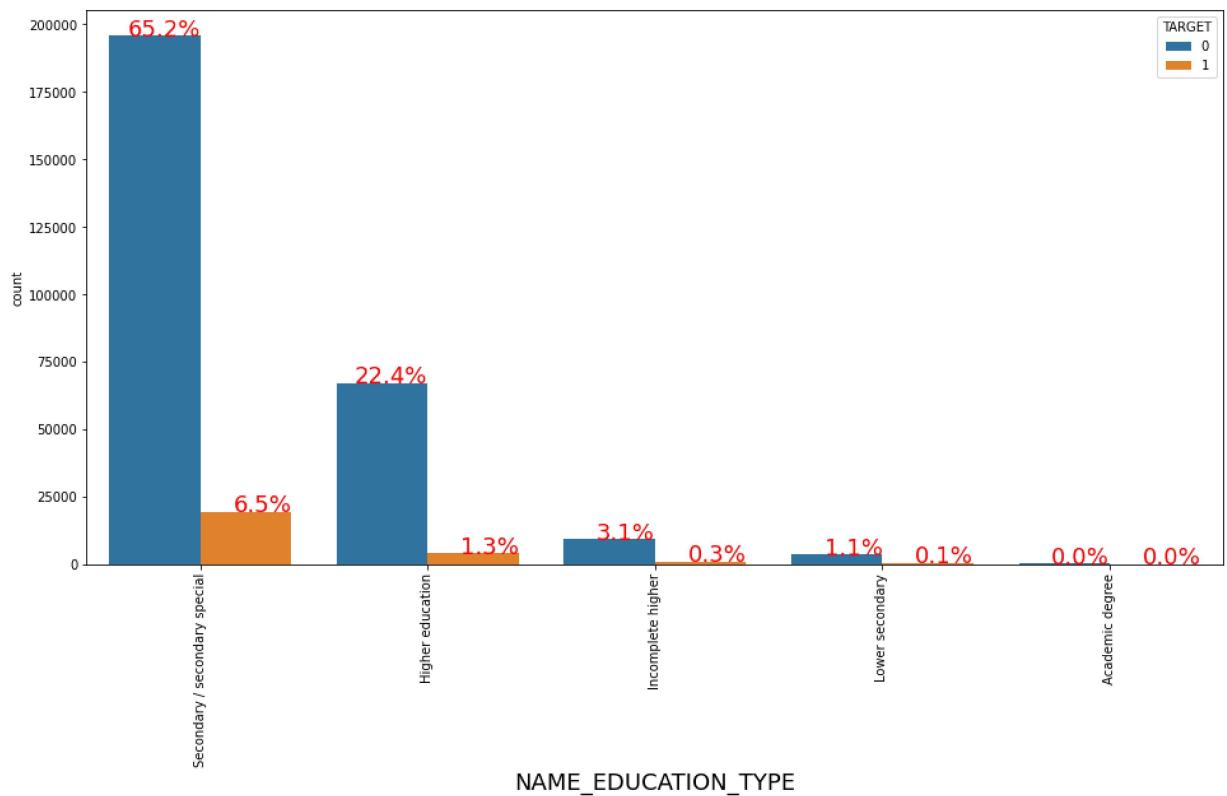


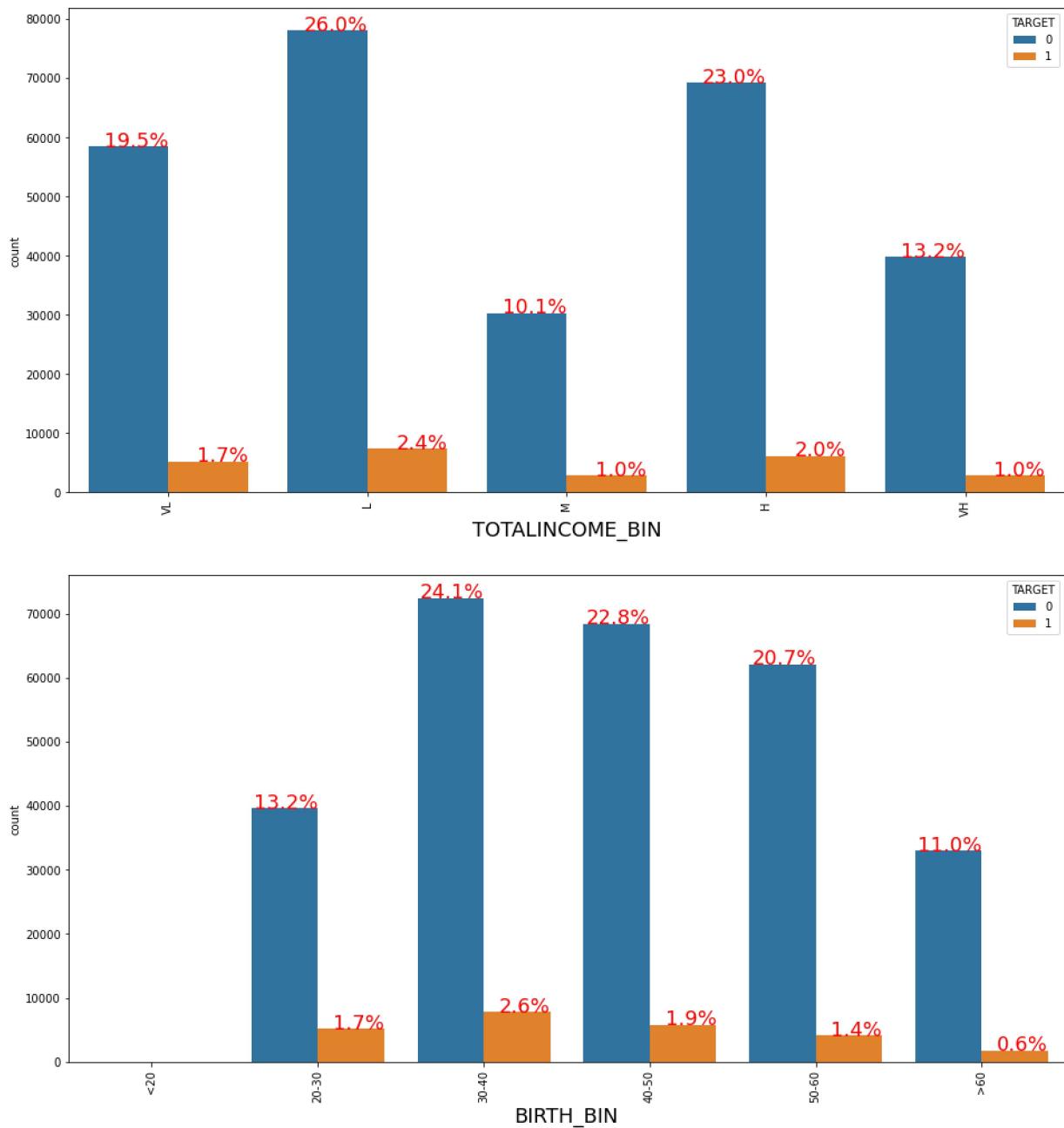
OBSERVATION

On comparing above two graph we can see mens are more defaulter compare to the women. On defaulter side mens graph is rising comparing to the female. We will do the more indepth analysis in actual percentage till then keep this graph in mind and revisit this again.

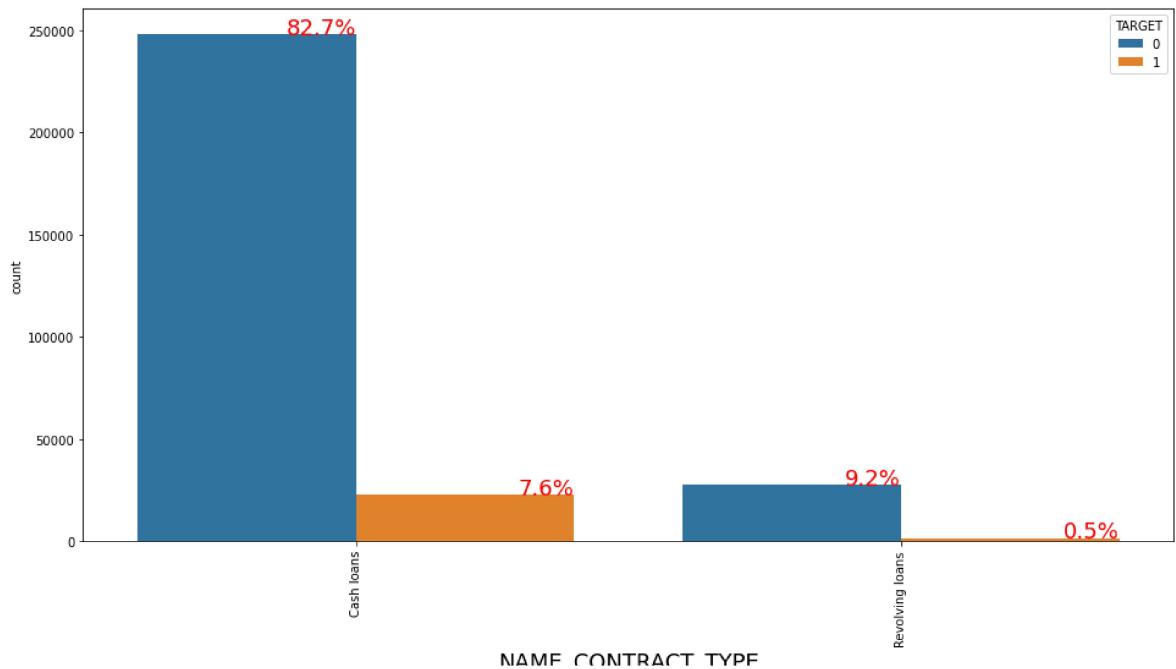
Note-Since the data is highly imbalanced so we actually require percentage in the graph for analysing, also in the function I have commented out two line if We wish to see total number we can highlight them and comment out last 6 lines before plt.show

```
In [102]: # checking count plot ordinal features in terms of percentage
for i in ordinal_features:
    plt.figure(figsize=(16,8))
    ax=sns.countplot(data=bank_cleaned_new,x = i,hue='TARGET')
    # ax.bar_label(ax.containers[0]) # to see the number count in the graph
    # ax.bar_label(ax.containers[1])
    plt.xticks(rotation=90)
    total = float(len(bank_cleaned_new))
    for p in ax.patches:
        percentage = '{:.1f}%'.format(100 * p.get_height()/total)
        x = p.get_x() + p.get_width()
        y = p.get_height()
        ax.annotate(text=percentage, xy=(x,y),ha='right',fontsize = 18,color='red')
    plt.xlabel(i,fontsize=18)
plt.show();
```

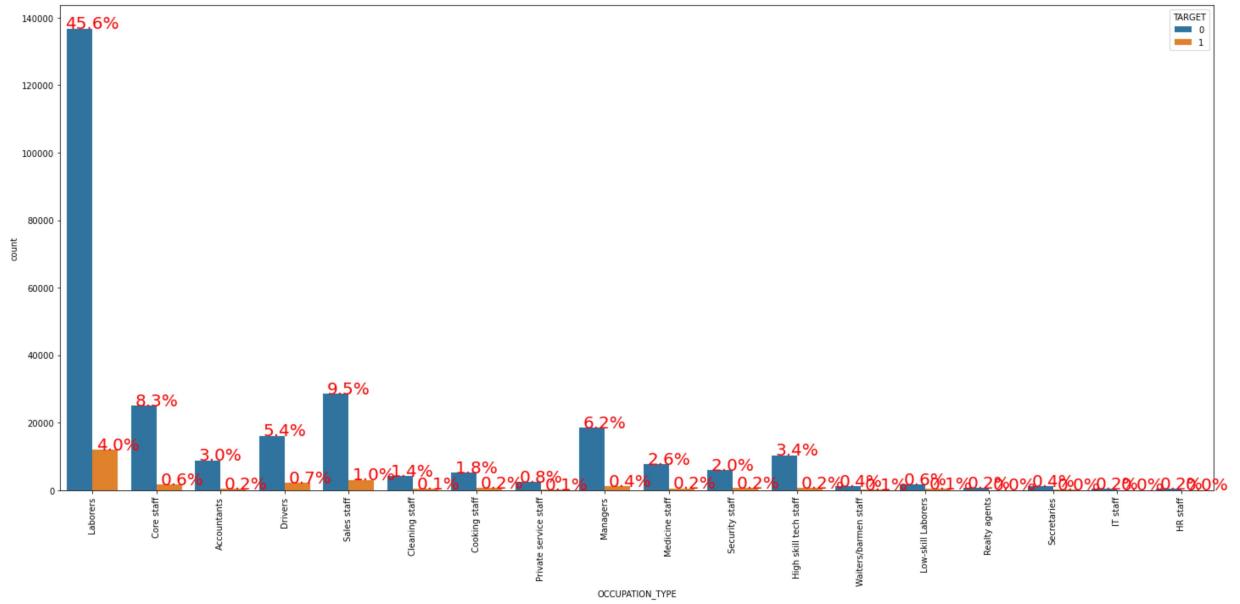




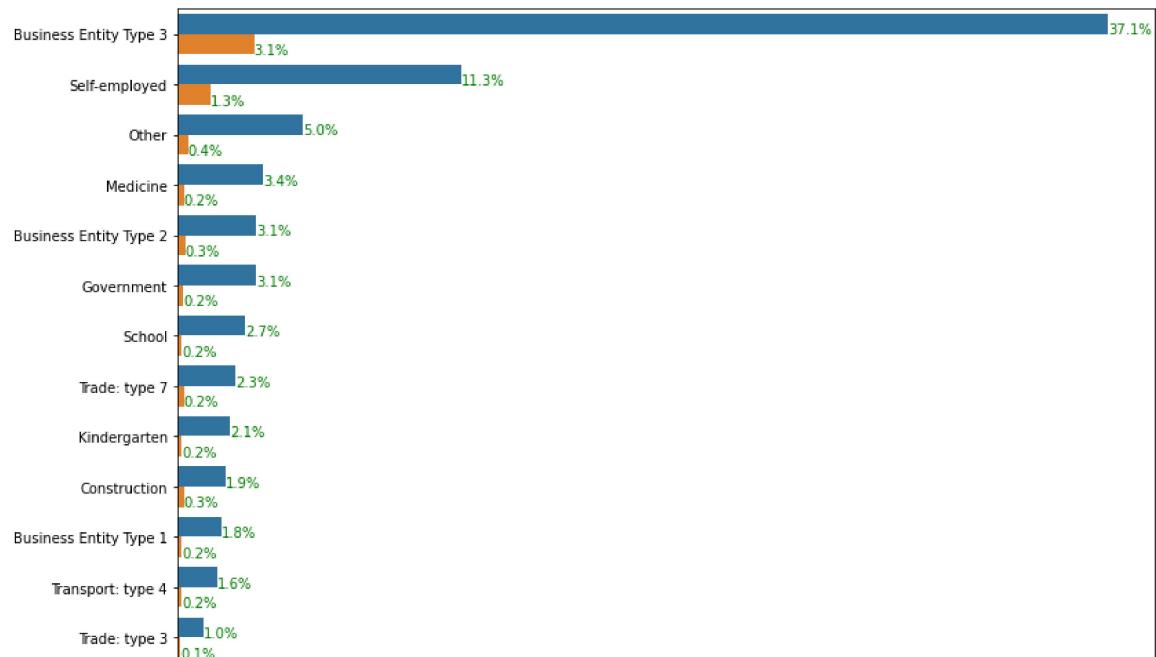
```
In [103]: #countplot all the nominal feature with percentage marking
for i in nominal_features:
    plt.figure(figsize=(16,8))
    ax=sns.countplot(data=bank_cleaned_new,x = i,hue='TARGET',orient='vertical')
    plt.xticks(rotation=90)
    total = float(len(bank_cleaned_new))
    for p in ax.patches:
        percentage = '{:.1f}%'.format(100 * p.get_height()/total)
        x = p.get_x() + p.get_width()
        y = p.get_height()
        ax.annotate(percentage, xy=(x,y),ha='right',fontsize = 18,color='red')
    plt.xlabel(i,fontsize=18)
plt.show();
```



```
In [104]: plt.figure(figsize=(20,10))
ax=sns.countplot(data=bank_cleaned_new,x= 'OCCUPATION_TYPE',hue='TARGET')
# plt.yscale('log')
plt.xticks(rotation=90)
plt.tight_layout()
total = float(len(bank_cleaned_new))
for p in ax.patches:
    percentage = '{:.1f}%'.format(100 * p.get_height()/total)
    x = p.get_x() + p.get_width()
    y = p.get_height()
    ax.annotate(percentage, (x, y), ha='center', color='red', fontsize=20)
plt.show();
```



```
In [105]: plt.figure(figsize=(12,30))
ax=sns.countplot(y= bank_cleaned_new[ 'ORGANIZATION_TYPE' ],
                  order=bank_cleaned_new[ 'ORGANIZATION_TYPE' ].value_counts().index,
                  hue=bank_cleaned_new[ 'TARGET' ])
plt.xticks(rotation=90)
plt.tight_layout()
total = float(len(bank_cleaned_new))
for p in ax.patches:
    percentage = '{:.1f}%'.format(100 * p.get_width()/total)
    y = p.get_y() + p.get_height()
    x = p.get_width()
    ax.annotate(percentage, (x, y), ha='left', color='green', fontsize=10)
plt.show();
```



OBSERVATION OF UNIVARIATE ANALYSIS

Note-IMPORTANT>> Remember that when concluding do not confuse or misinterpret with the percentage, these are based on the total value. for example if we look at the code gender then conclusion is total male are 34% out of that 89.7% are target0(non defaulter) and 10.3% target1(defaulter). For female total 66% of female out of that 92.9% are target0(non-defaulter) and 7.1% are defaulter.

👉👉 Now these above visualisation clearly identify each and every categorey from the data.

Remember that our data has 92 percent for the non defaulter and 8 percent for the defaulter this is very highly imbalance dataset So we will discuss in terms of the percentage. We will try to find out the trend for the 0 which is good for bank business and collect pattern for those 8 percent of the people for which bank suffering loss. Try to see the percentage value carefully these are the total from the column. So compare accordigly. If you misinterpret you will land up to wrong conclusion. Read above VVIMP note I have tried to clarify percentage column.

👉👉 Note from the above graph we will take majority of the category who are contributing more to the bank business and also falling under the defaulter category.

👉👉 1.Name_Education_Type- Secondary/special education and Higher Education are contributing almost 94% of the completed data. In Secondary/special 0-65.2% and 1-6.5 and in Higher Education 0-22.4% and 1-1.3, so we can say that Higher education is more reliable because Non_defaulters are 94.5 percent and defaulter 5.7percent.

👉👉 2.Total_income_bin- Those who are having VH income and M(Medium) income are applying for the loan almost half of the other income type. Also people in the bin of high income are more reliable comparing to others.

👉👉 3.Birth_bin- We can see from the graph that People in age bin of 50-60 are more reliable. Also people in bin 20-30 and 30-40 has highest number of defaulter compare to other.

👉👉 4.Name_contract_type- Though we can see that 90% of the people applying for the cash loans and only 10% are in the revolving loan and we compare both number of defaulter are less in the revolving loan comparing to the Cash loan.

👉👉 5.Code_gender- In application males are 34% and Females are 66%. Also we can see Male defaulter 10.3% and Non-defaulter 89.7%. For female defaulter 7.1% and non-Defaulter is 92.9%. So Female are good customer in terms of paying loans and also good in number for applying loans.

👉👉 6.Flag_own_car- We can see those who are having the car applying for the loan more than the people having the car. There is very little difference but we can say people having car are more reliable than who does not own the car.

👉👉 7.Flag_own_realty- Those who have their own house are comparatively twice the people not having their own house and apartment but if we talk about the target0 and target 1 both are equal. So for business purpose bank should focus on the people who has their own house as these are higher Customers.

👉👉 8.Name_Suite_type- Unaccompanied people are highest almost 80% of the total and family are the second highest percentage wise both have same number of the defaulter.

👉👉 9.Name_Income_Type- Working (total-52%), commercial(Total-23%) and Pensioner(18%) these 3 are higher in number and number of defaulter are very less in Commercials and in Pensioner compare to the Working. Pensioners have 94.5% Non-defaulter and only 5.5% of the defaulter.

👉👉 10.Name_Family_status- Total Married(63.5%), Single/Not Married(15%), Civil marriage(9.8%), Separated(6.4%) and Widow(5.3%). If we check for defaulter then Civil marriage and single/not married have highest number of defaulter about 10% . Widow has very less number

of defaulter only 5.66%

👉👉 11.OCCUPATION_TYPE- Labourers, core staff, managers and Sales staff is four highest category Labourers are the highest applicants almost 50% of the total. Numbers of defaulter are highest in Sales Staff on comparing these four. Also core staff and managers have very less number of defaulter.

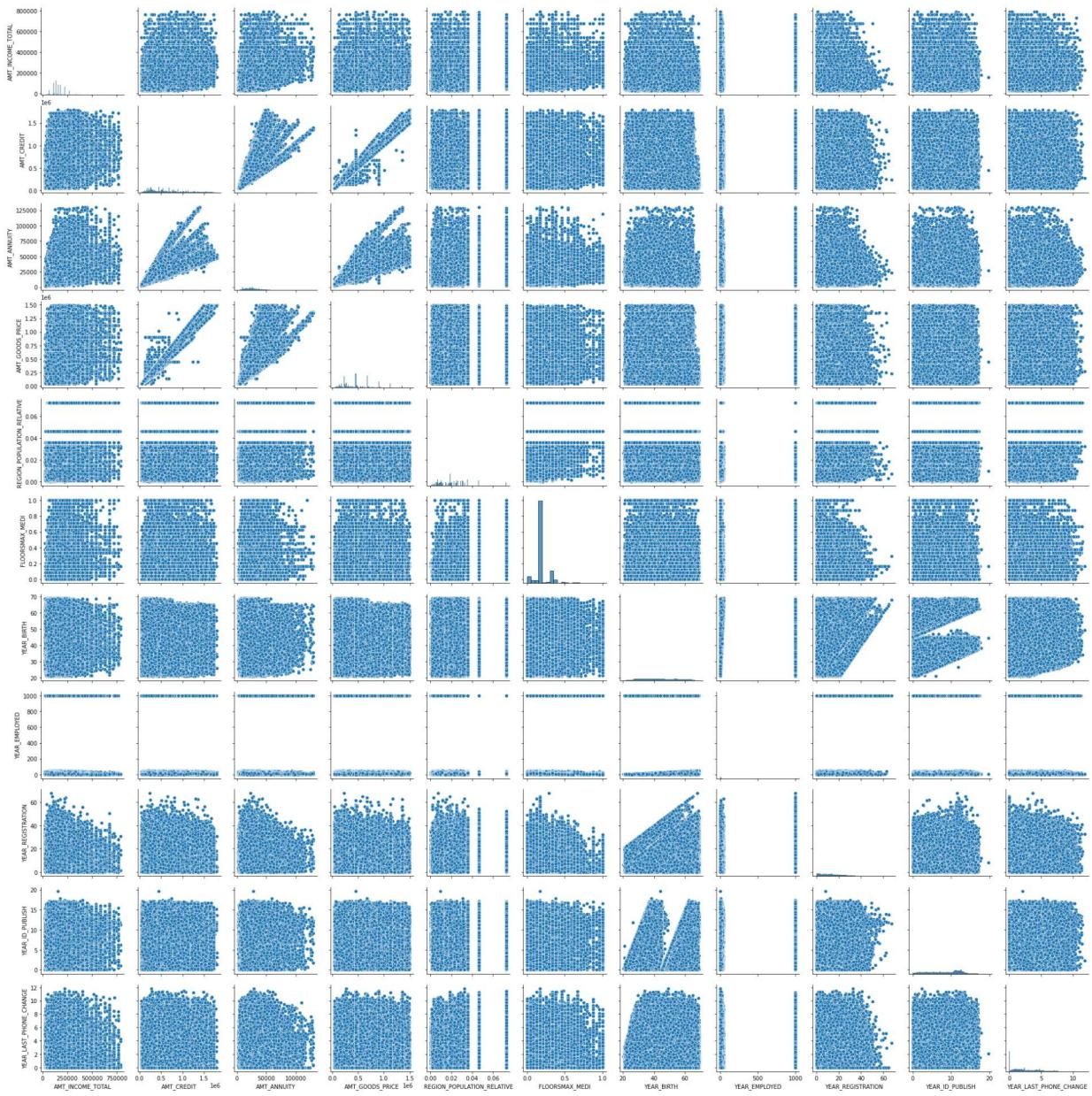
👉👉 12.Organisation type-Business Entity 3 and Self employed are highest in demanding loan. For defaulter and no defaulter check below.

Step-9 Bivariate-Multivariate Analysis

👉👉 Now we are aware of the top category and their position as per defaulter Vs Non defaulter

In [106]: `sns.pairplot(bank_cleaned_new[continuous_features])`

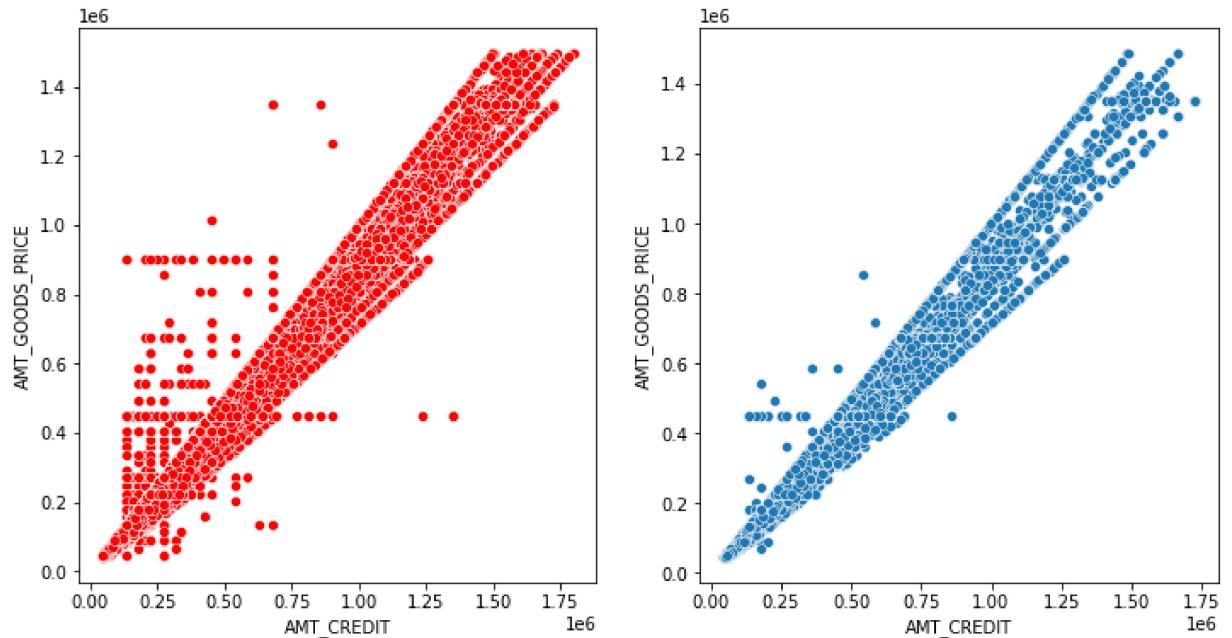
Out[106]: <seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x1d9863b3280>



From above pairplot we can see some strong linear corelation lets pickup these and plot seprately

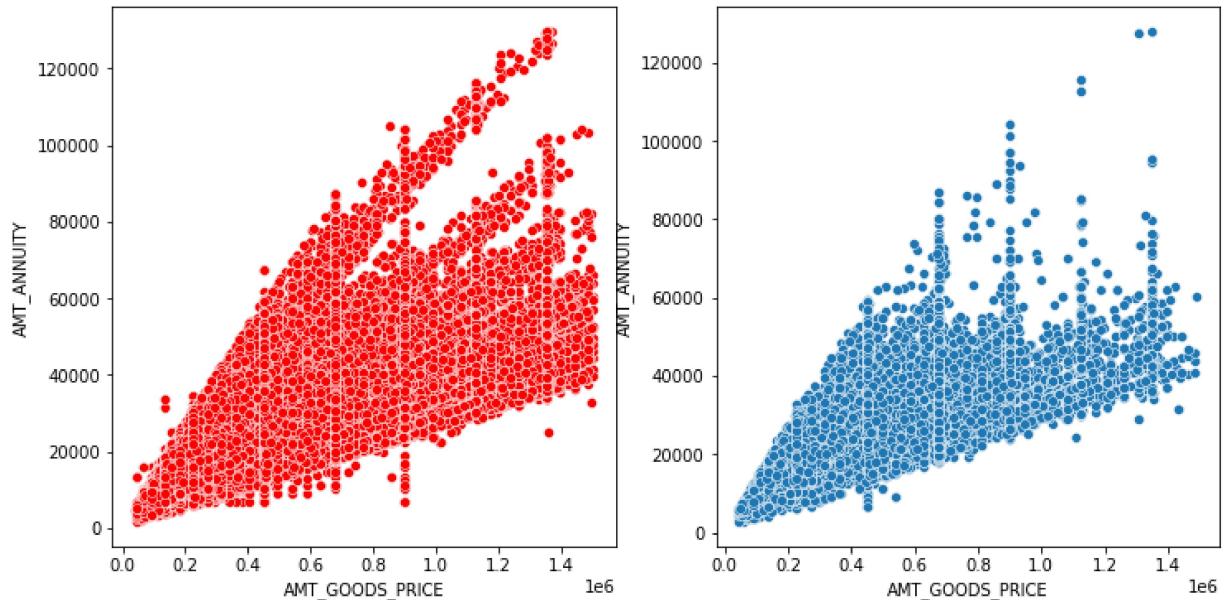
```
In [107]: f,ax=plt.subplots(1,2,figsize=(12,6))
sns.scatterplot(x="AMT_CREDIT", y="AMT_GOODS_PRICE",color='red', data=bank_cleaned)
sns.scatterplot(x="AMT_CREDIT", y="AMT_GOODS_PRICE", data=bank_cleaned_T1,ax=ax[1])
```

```
Out[107]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='AMT_CREDIT', ylabel='AMT_GOODS_PRICE'>
```



```
In [108]: f,ax=plt.subplots(1,2,figsize=(12,6))
sns.scatterplot(x="AMT_GOODS_PRICE", y="AMT_ANNUITY",color='red', data=bank_cleaned)
sns.scatterplot(x="AMT_GOODS_PRICE", y="AMT_ANNUITY", data=bank_cleaned_T1,ax=ax[1])
```

Out[108]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='AMT_GOODS_PRICE', ylabel='AMT_ANNUITY'>

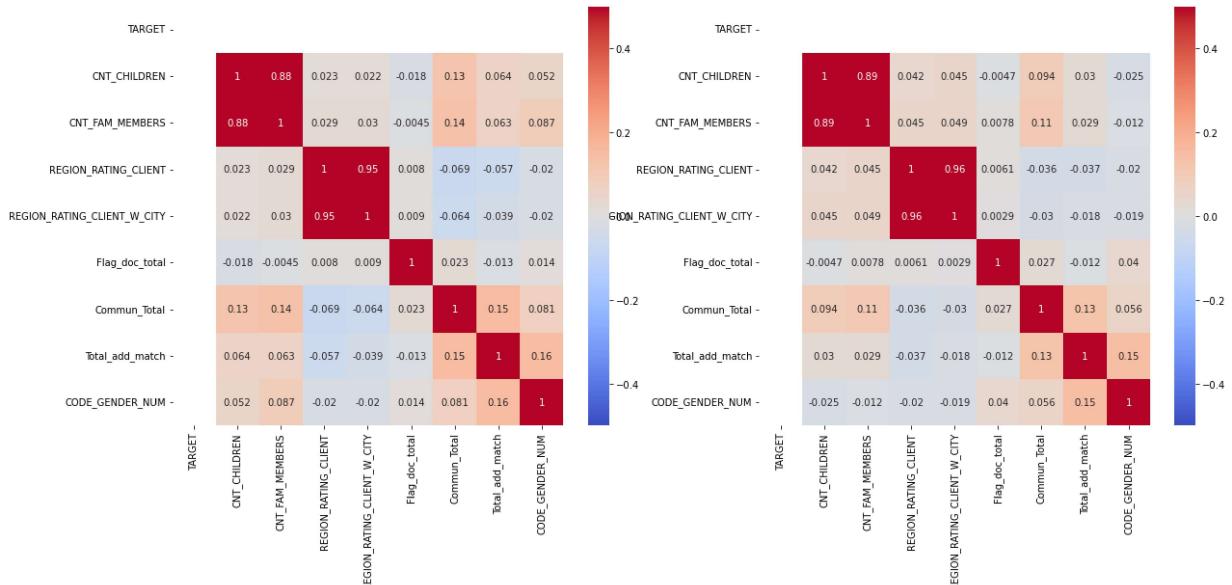


<p> We can see a strong linear relationship between these two categories so when analyzing one of them it should be removed as they are strongly related to each other. Also we can see the pattern for the defaulter and non-defaulter is the same.

<p> Now we will see the relationship between numerical categories using heatmap

```
In [109]: f,ax=plt.subplots(1,2,figsize=(20,8))
plt.figure(figsize=(10,10))
sns.heatmap(bank_cleaned_T0[discrete_features].corr(),annot=True,cmap='coolwarm')
sns.heatmap(bank_cleaned_T1[discrete_features].corr(),annot=True,cmap='coolwarm')
```

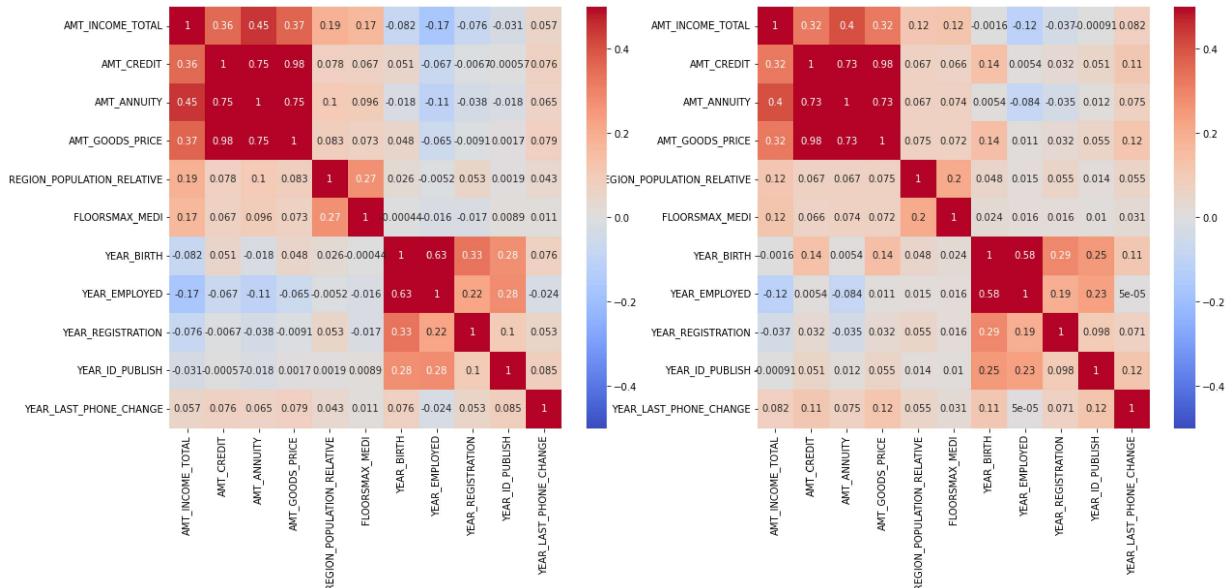
Out[109]: <AxesSubplot:>



<Figure size 720x720 with 0 Axes>

```
In [110]: f,ax=plt.subplots(1,2,figsize=(20,8))
plt.figure(figsize=(10,10))
sns.heatmap(bank_cleaned_T0[continuous_features].corr(),annot=True,cmap='coolwarm')
sns.heatmap(bank_cleaned_T1[continuous_features].corr(),annot=True,cmap='coolwarm')
```

Out[110]: <AxesSubplot:>



<Figure size 720x720 with 0 Axes>

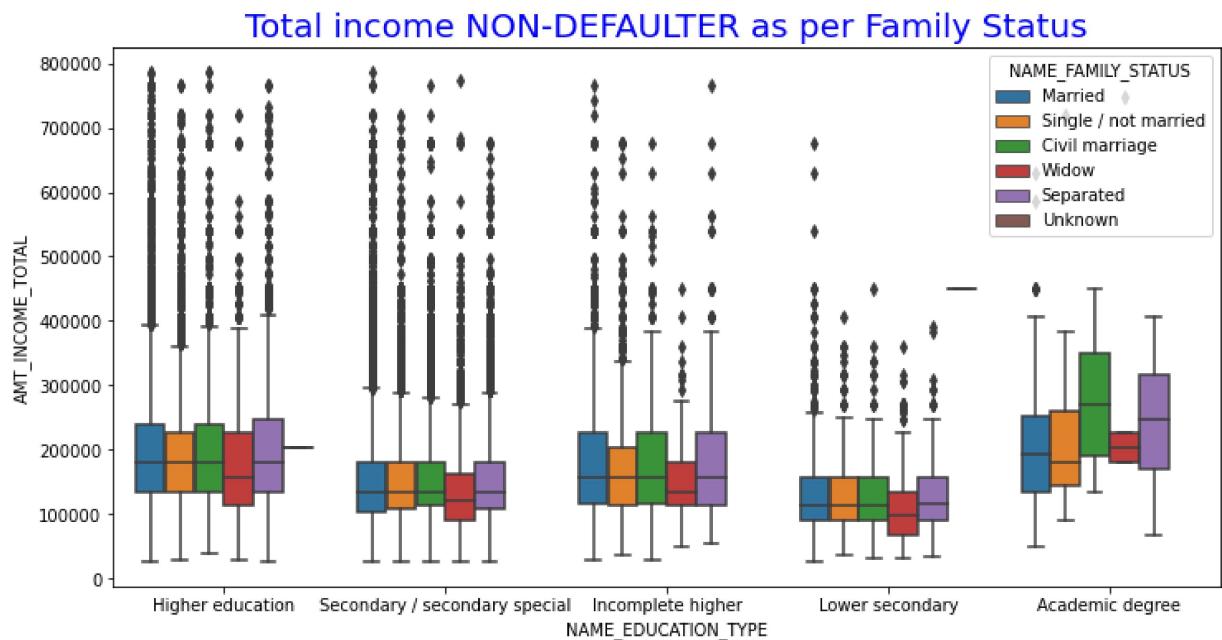
👉👉 We can see the pattern for the defaulter and non defaulter is same. But for complete dataset we can draw the following conclusion

👉👉 Discrete features-Above graph we can see cnt_children and cnt_family member has strong co relation and region rating client and region rating client w city and strong co relation.

👉👉 Continuous Features-WE can see two patches one at the left hand upper corner and one at the right hand lower corner. These both have 4 columns and have strong corelation amongs themselves. 1st patch have 4 column namely-'AMT_INCOME_TOTAL','AMT_CREDIT','AMT_ANNUITY','AMT_GOODS_PRICE' and other group have 'YEAR_BIRTH','YEAR_EMPLOYED','YEAR_REGISTRATION','YEAR_ID_PUBLISH','YEAR_LAST_PHONE_CHANGE'.

👉👉 As such we do not see any strong negative co relation between any of the features.

```
In [111]: # Box plot for Credit amount
plt.figure(figsize=(12,6))
plt.title('Total income NON-DEFALTER as per Family Status', fontsize=20, color='blue')
sns.boxplot(data =bank_cleaned_T0, x='NAME_EDUCATION_TYPE',y='AMT_INCOME_TOTAL',
plt.show()
```

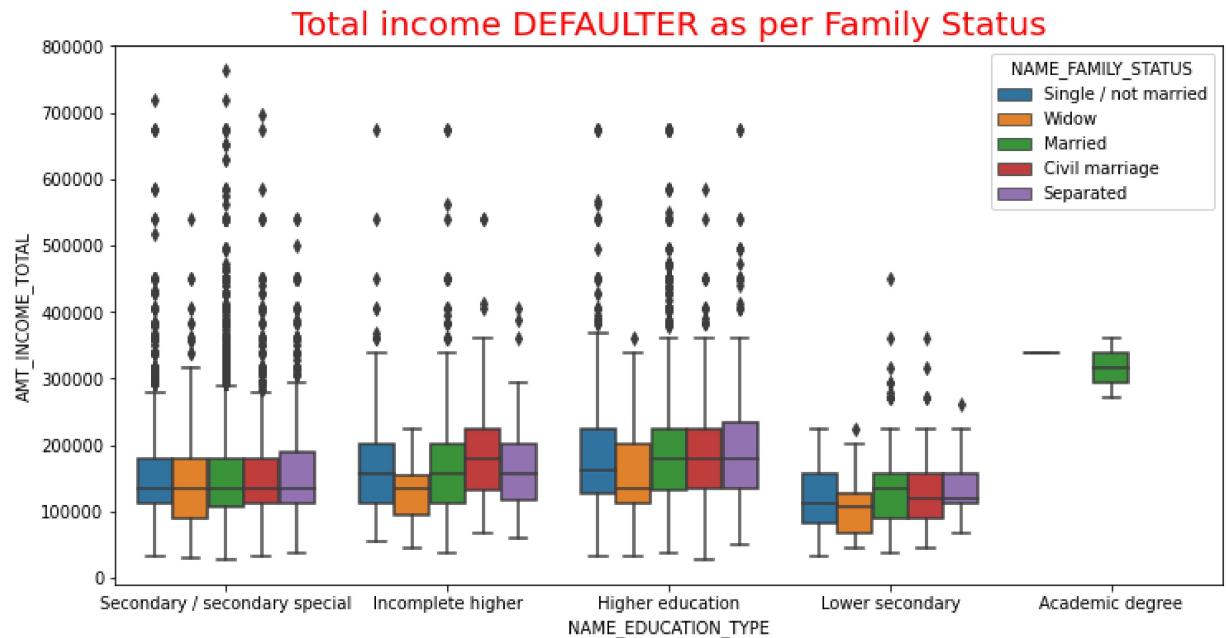


Observation for NON-DEFALTER

👉👉 Family having the academic degree have higher income compare to other. Also we can see in academic degree those who did civil marriage have higher income amongs all.

👉👉 Income range of the lower secondary is very low comparing to all.

```
In [112]: plt.figure(figsize=(12,6))
plt.title('Total income DEFULTER as per Family Status', fontsize=20, color='red')
sns.boxplot(data =bank_cleaned_T1, x='NAME_EDUCATION_TYPE', y='AMT_INCOME_TOTAL',
plt.show()
```



Observation for DEFULTER

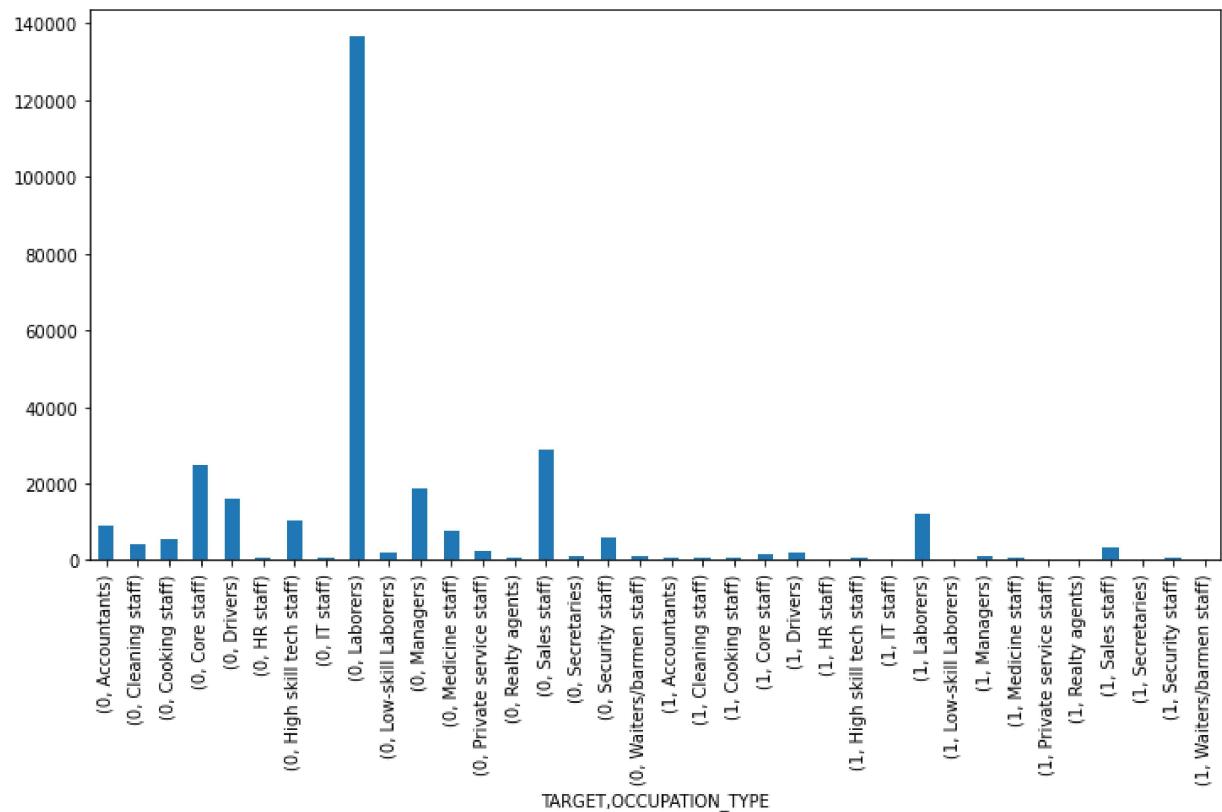
<p style=color:black>Income range is low of all the defaulter compare to the non defaulter

Income range of widow is less compare to other in same education type.

Except married people there are no other defaulter present in the graph

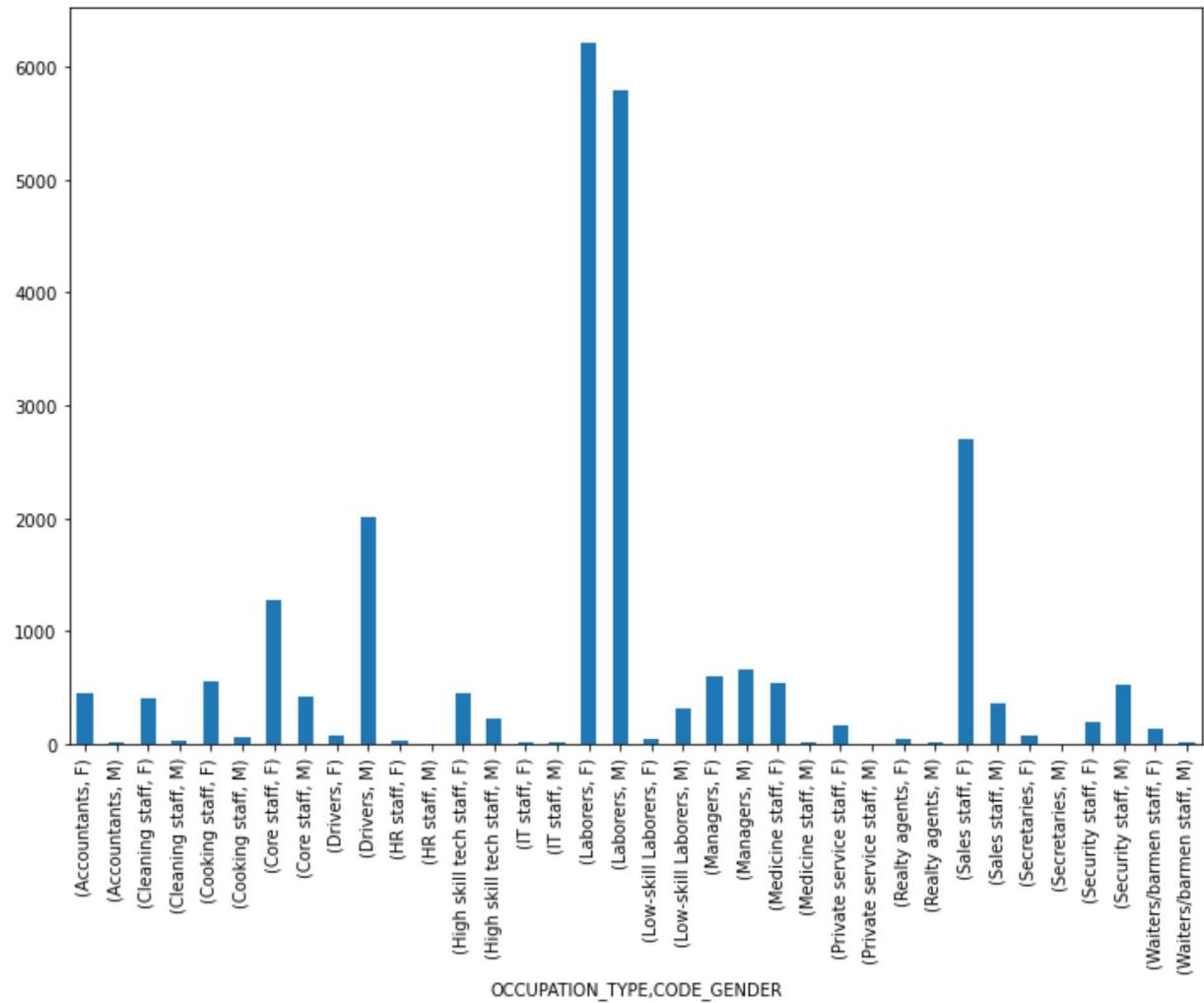
In [113]: *#grouping target with other categoeory*

```
bank_cleaned_new.groupby(['TARGET', 'OCCUPATION_TYPE']).count()['CODE_GENDER'].plo
```



```
In [114]: plt.figure(figsize=(12,8))
bank_cleaned_new.groupby(['OCCUPATION_TYPE', 'CODE_GENDER']).sum()['TARGET'].plot()
```

Out[114]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='OCCUPATION_TYPE,CODE_GENDER'>



Observation- We can see labourers(both male and female), Sales staff(female),Drivers(female)

and core staff(Female) are mostly applying for the loans. But from here we can not conclude who is the good or bad customers for bank

In [115]: `bank_cleaned_new.head()`

Out[115]:

	SK_ID_CURR	TARGET	NAME_CONTRACT_TYPE	CODE_GENDER	FLAG_OWN_CAR	FLAG_OWN
0	100002	1	Cash loans	M	N	
1	100003	0	Cash loans	F	N	
2	100004	0	Revolving loans	M	Y	
3	100006	0	Cash loans	F	N	
4	100007	0	Cash loans	M	N	

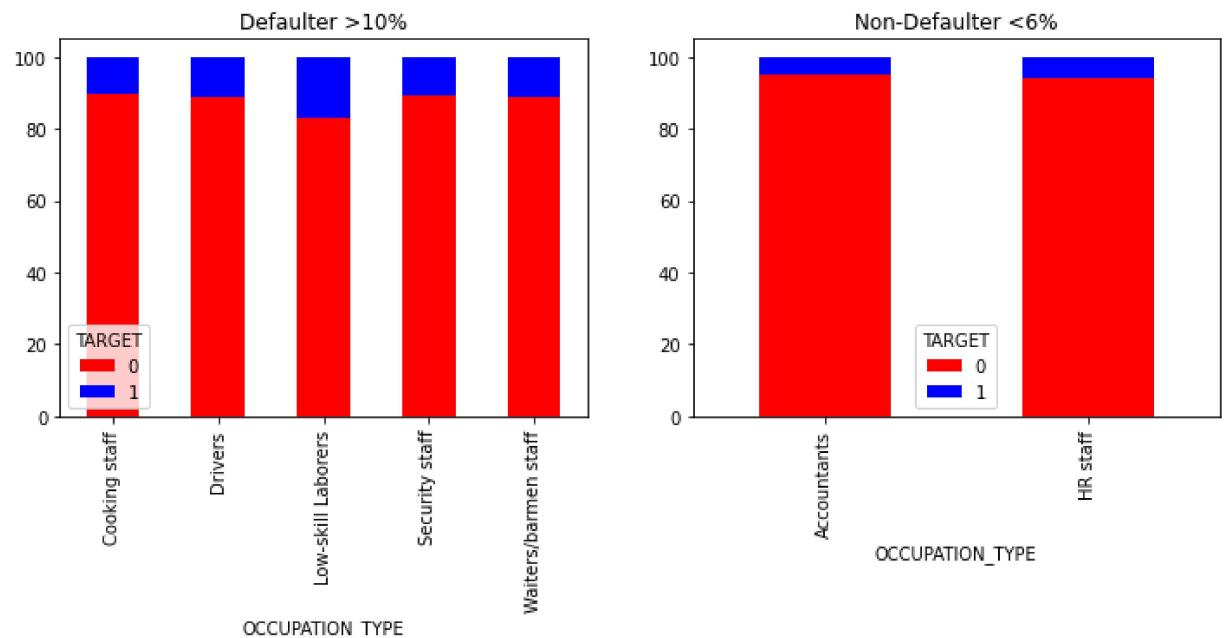
5 rows × 35 columns



👉 We can see the count as per the group by but since the data is highly imbalanced so we have to find out 92% vs 8%. for that we will use the cross tab function of the pandas

First we will check only organisation type because these have 18 unique value in the column,With the percentage we can Definitely differentiate between defaulter and non defaulter category

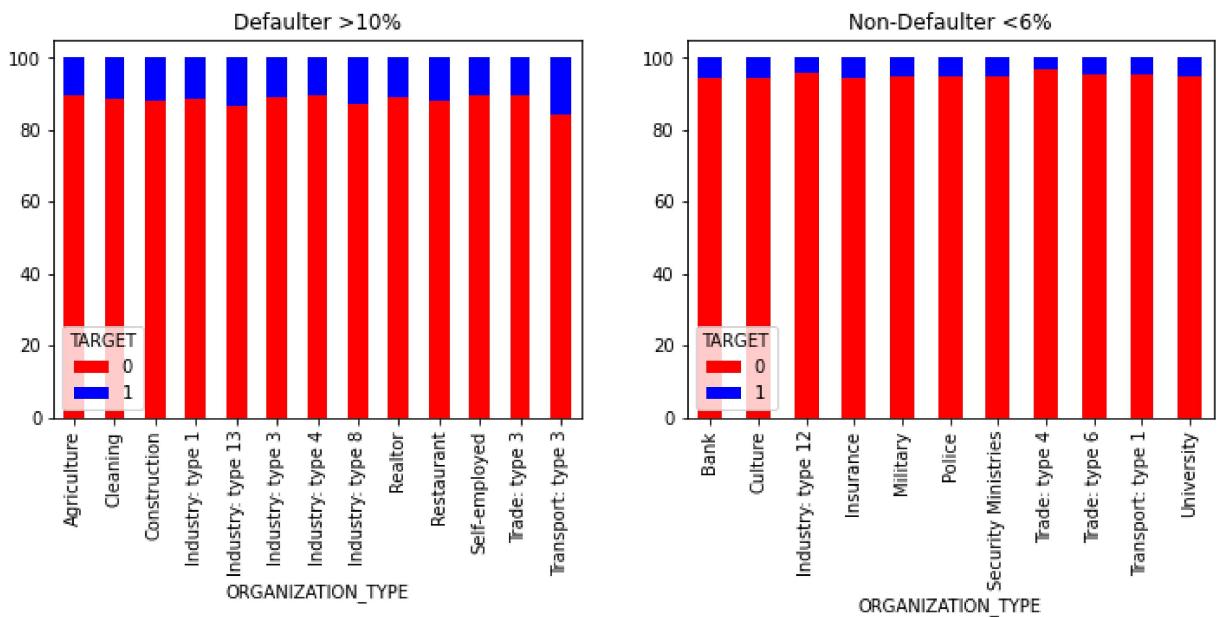
```
In [116]: group_occ=(pd.crosstab(index= bank_cleaned_new[ 'OCCUPATION_TYPE' ],
                                columns= bank_cleaned_new[ 'TARGET' ],
                                values= bank_cleaned_new[ 'TARGET' ],
                                aggfunc = 'count',
                                margins=True,margins_name='Total',
                                normalize= 'index')*100).round(1)
fig,(ax1,ax2)= plt.subplots(nrows=1,ncols=2,figsize=(12,4))
group_occ[group_occ[1]>10].plot(ax=ax1,kind='bar',mark_right = True, stacked=True)
group_occ[group_occ[1]<6].plot(ax=ax2,kind='bar',mark_right = True, stacked=True)
```



In occupation_type Accountants and HR staff are the good as being Non-Defaulter

In occupation_type cooking staff, Drivers, low skill labourers, security staff and waitress/barmen staff are poor performer for repaying the loan amount

```
In [117]: group_occ=(pd.crosstab(index= bank_cleaned_new[ 'ORGANIZATION_TYPE' ],
                           columns= bank_cleaned_new[ 'TARGET' ],
                           values= bank_cleaned_new[ 'TARGET' ],
                           aggfunc = 'count',
                           margins=True,margins_name='Total',
                           normalize= 'index')*100).round(1)
fig,(ax1,ax2)= plt.subplots(nrows=1,ncols=2,figsize=(12,4))
group_occ[group_occ[1]>10].plot(ax=ax1,kind='bar',mark_right = True, stacked=True)
group_occ[group_occ[1]<6].plot(ax=ax2,kind='bar',mark_right = True, stacked=True)
```



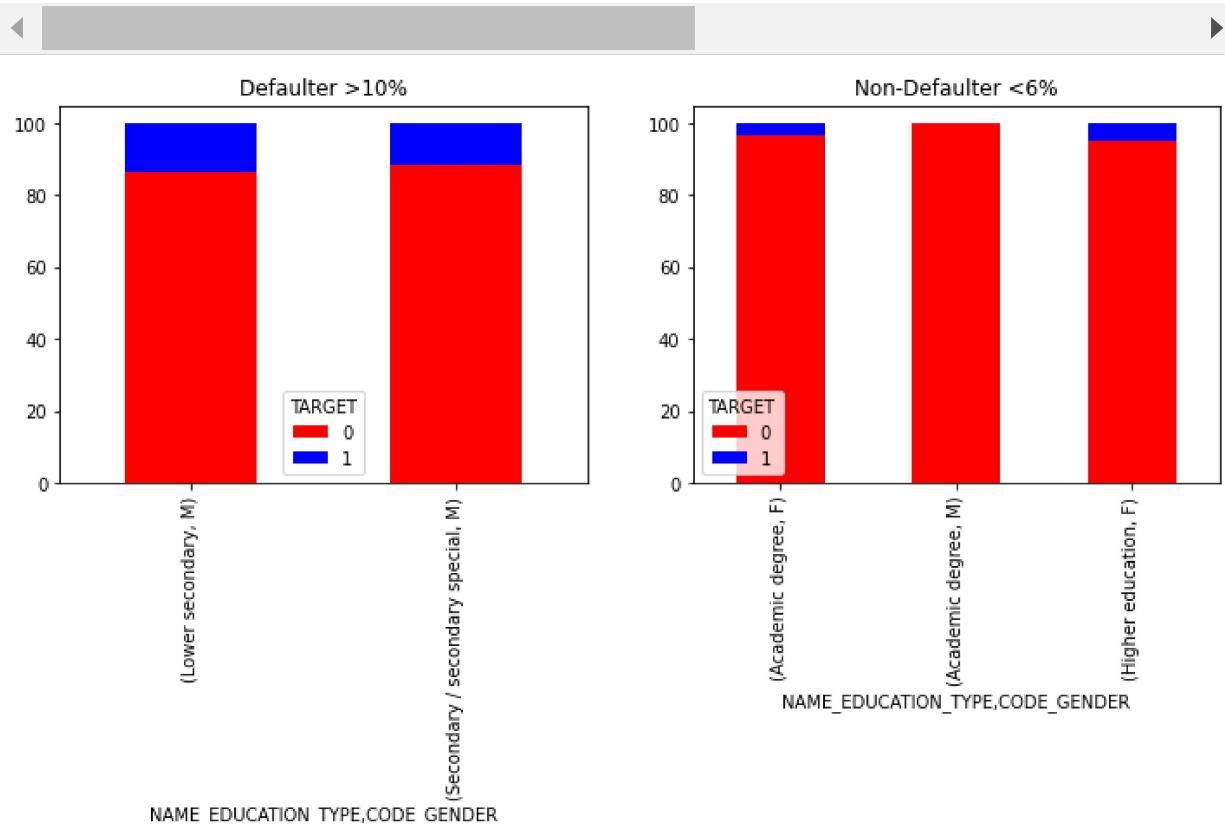
Good customer- Bank,Culter,Industry type12,Insurance,Military,Police,Security Ministries,Trade type-4,trade type 6,Transport type-1 and university

Poor customer- Agriculter, cleaning,construction, industry type-1, industry type13,industry type3,industry type4,industry type8,Realtor,Restaurant,Self Employed,Trade Type-3 and Transport type 3

Now we will group Name education and code genter together and will check the daulter vs no defaulter as per the percentage wise

```
In [118]: group_edu=(pd.crosstab(index= [bank_cleaned_new['NAME_EDUCATION_TYPE'], bank_cleaned_new['CODE_GENDER']],
                                columns= bank_cleaned_new['TARGET'],
                                values= bank_cleaned_new['TARGET'],
                                aggfunc = 'count',
                                margins=True,margins_name='Total',
                                normalize= 'index')*100).round(1)

# group_edu.plot(kind='bar',stacked=True,color=['red','blue'], grid=True,figsize=(12,4))
group_edu[group_edu[1]>10].plot(ax=ax1,kind='bar',mark_right = True, stacked=True)
group_edu[group_edu[1]<6].plot(ax=ax2,kind='bar',mark_right = True, stacked=True)
```



Observation

Good customer - Female having higher education and both male and female having academic degree have good record to being as non defaulter

Poor customer - Males belongs to Lower secondary education and Secondary/Secondary special are more defaulter.

Note -Below two cells are comment out if require we see the percentage numerically

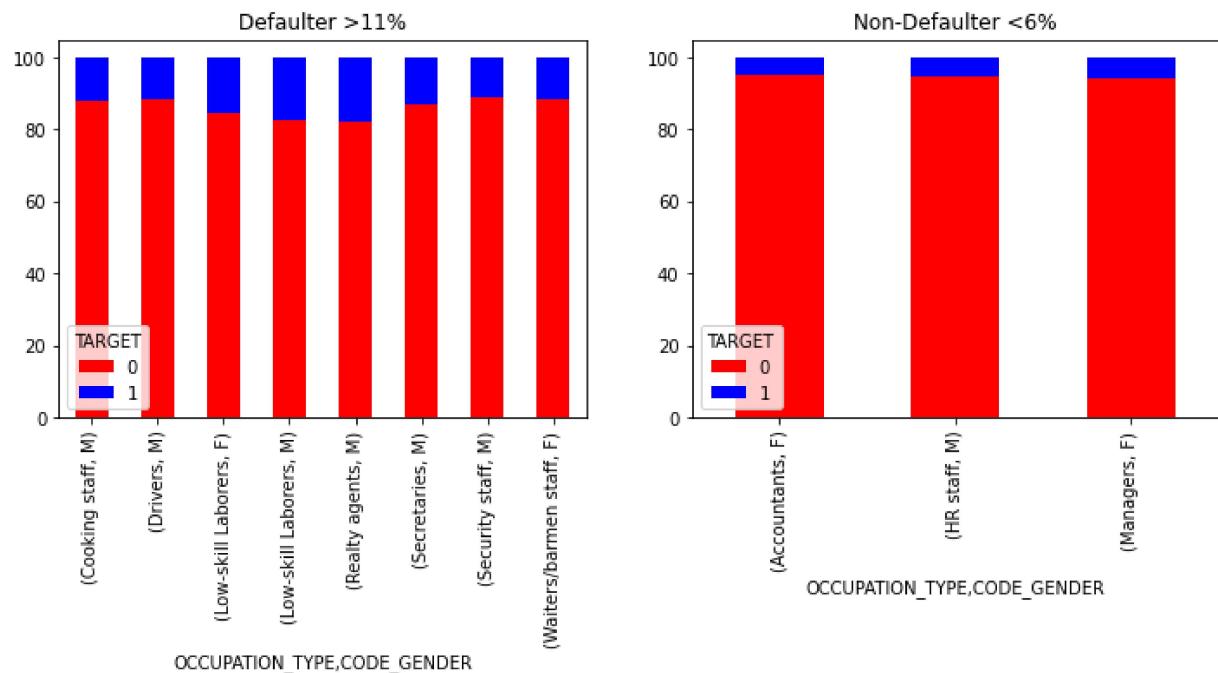
```
In [119]: # group_occ[group_occ[1]>10] # Numerically also we can check defaulter and non de
```

```
In [120]: # group_occ[group_occ[1]<6] # Numerically also we can check defaulter and non def
```

Now we will group occupation and gender column

```
In [121]: group_occ=(pd.crosstab(index= [bank_cleaned_new['OCCUPATION_TYPE'], bank_cleaned_new['CODE_GENDER']],
                                columns= bank_cleaned_new['TARGET'],
                                values= bank_cleaned_new['TARGET'],
                                aggfunc = 'count',
                                margins=True,margins_name='Total',
                                normalize= 'index')*100).round(1)

fig,(ax1,ax2)= plt.subplots(nrows=1,ncols=2,figsize=(12,4))
group_occ[group_occ[1]>11].plot(ax=ax1,kind='bar',mark_right = True, stacked=True)
group_occ[group_occ[1]<6].plot(ax=ax2,kind='bar',mark_right = True, stacked=True,
```



```
In [122]: # group_occ[group_occ[1]<6] # to check numerically
```

```
In [123]: # group_occ[group_occ[1]>11] # to check numerically
```

Observation

-Good customers- Accountants(female), Hr staff(male) and managers(females) are very good customers their rate for being as dafaulter is below 6 percent

-Reality state male and low skilled labour both male and female are very very poor performance(>15%) for repaying the loans also drivers(male), cooking staff (male),Secretaries(male),Security staff(male), waiters/barmen staff(female) these are more than 11 percent defaulter.

Note using the pivot table for the same group we can see the numerical total value and also if require we can plot as well.

```
In [124]: pd.pivot_table(data=bank_cleaned_new,index= ['NAME_EDUCATION_TYPE','CODE_GENDER']
                      ,columns= 'TARGET',
                      values= 'CODE_GENDER_NUM',
                      aggfunc = 'count',
                      margins=True,margins_name='Total'
                     )
```

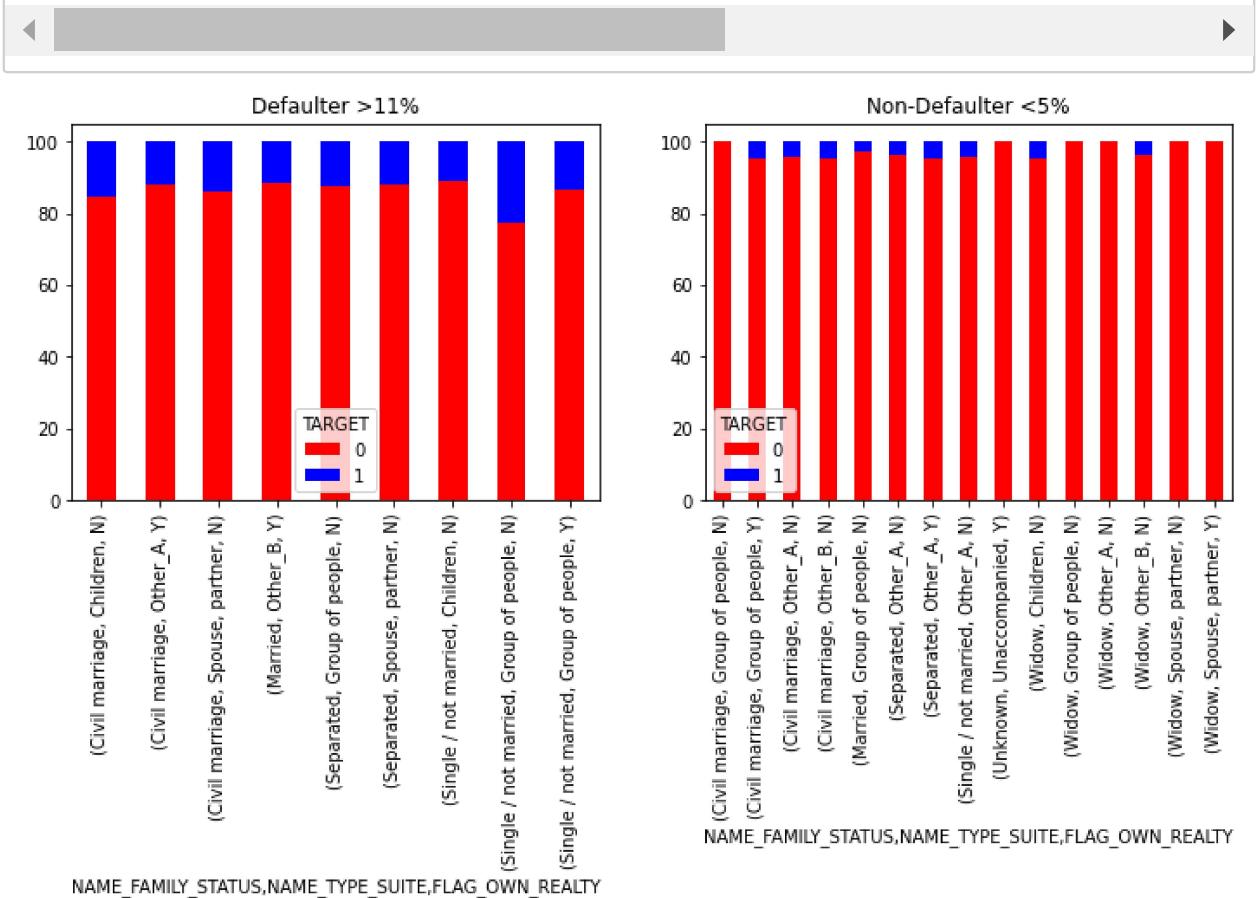
Out[124]:

	NAME_EDUCATION_TYPE	CODE_GENDER	TARGET		Total
			0	1	
Academic degree		F	92.0	3.0	95
		M	58.0	NaN	58
Higher education		F	45626.0	2363.0	47989
		M	21511.0	1510.0	23021
Incomplete higher		F	5669.0	494.0	6163
		M	3510.0	362.0	3872
Lower secondary		F	2090.0	214.0	2304
		M	1284.0	203.0	1487
Secondary / secondary special		F	130615.0	10919.0	141534
		M	65147.0	8445.0	73592
Total			275602.0	24513.0	300115

Now we will create group of 3 and again segregate defaulter vs non defaulter

```
In [125]: group_3=(pd.crosstab(index= [bank_cleaned_new['NAME_FAMILY_STATUS'], bank_cleaned_new['FLAG_OWN_REALTY']],
                           columns= bank_cleaned_new['TARGET'],
                           values= bank_cleaned_new['TARGET'],
                           aggfunc = 'count',
                           margins=True,margins_name='Total',
                           normalize= 'index')*100).round(1)

fig,(ax1,ax2)= plt.subplots(nrows=1,ncols=2,figsize=(12,4))
group_3[group_3[1]>11].plot(ax=ax1,kind='bar',mark_right = True, stacked=True, color='red')
group_3[group_3[1]<5].plot(ax=ax2,kind='bar',mark_right = True, stacked=True, color='red')
```



In [126]: `group_3[group_3[1]>11].reset_index()`

Out[126]:

TARGET	NAME_FAMILY_STATUS	NAME_TYPE_SUITE	FLAG_OWN_REALTY	0	1
0	Civil marriage	Children	N	84.5	15.5
1	Civil marriage	Other_A	Y	88.0	12.0
2	Civil marriage	Spouse, partner	N	86.3	13.7
3	Married	Other_B	Y	88.4	11.6
4	Separated	Group of people	N	87.5	12.5
5	Separated	Spouse, partner	N	88.0	12.0
6	Single / not married	Children	N	88.9	11.1
7	Single / not married	Group of people	N	77.3	22.7
8	Single / not married	Group of people	Y	86.4	13.6

**Look these grouping in conjunction of the count plot. So if we combine the percentage as well as number things will be more clear

Note so the grouping information is endless we can create many more but looking for the data these are quite sufficient

!! So we can do more grouping but one thing to be notice here that group of people single/not married does not have house or apartment are 22.7 percent in defaulter category. Since we have grouped many category together so it may possible that though their percentage is high but they may be less in th number. So use these insight with the countplot which we have plotted above. for example lets check the number of above group.

In [127]: `#checking number of the people in that group
bank_cleaned_new[(bank_cleaned_new['NAME_FAMILY_STATUS']=='Single / not married')]`

Out[127]: (44, 35)

so their percentage is high but they are only 45 in numbers so that too keep in the mind.

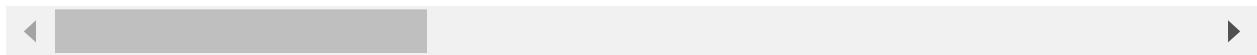
10-PREVIOUS APPLICATION

In [128]: #Loading previous application data and head()
 prev_app=pd.read_csv('previous_application.csv')
 prev_app.head()

Out[128]:

	SK_ID_PREV	SK_ID_CURR	NAME_CONTRACT_TYPE	AMT_ANNUITY	AMT_APPLICATION	AMT_INCOME_TOTAL
0	2030495	271877	Consumer loans	1730.430	17145.0	100000.0
1	2802425	108129	Cash loans	25188.615	607500.0	60000.0
2	2523466	122040	Cash loans	15060.735	112500.0	100000.0
3	2819243	176158	Cash loans	47041.335	450000.0	40000.0
4	1784265	202054	Cash loans	31924.395	337500.0	40000.0

5 rows × 37 columns



In [129]: #shape of the data
 prev_app.shape

Out[129]: (1670214, 37)

In [130]: #data info of the object column
 prev_app.select_dtypes(include='object').info()

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 1670214 entries, 0 to 1670213
Data columns (total 16 columns):
 #   Column           Non-Null Count  Dtype  
 ---  -- 
 0   NAME_CONTRACT_TYPE    1670214 non-null   object 
 1   WEEKDAY_APPR_PROCESS_START 1670214 non-null   object 
 2   FLAG_LAST_APPL_PER_CONTRACT 1670214 non-null   object 
 3   NAME_CASH_LOAN_PURPOSE    1670214 non-null   object 
 4   NAME_CONTRACT_STATUS     1670214 non-null   object 
 5   NAME_PAYMENT_TYPE       1670214 non-null   object 
 6   CODE_REJECT_REASON     1670214 non-null   object 
 7   NAME_TYPE_SUITE        849809 non-null   object 
 8   NAME_CLIENT_TYPE       1670214 non-null   object 
 9   NAME_GOODS_CATEGORY    1670214 non-null   object 
 10  NAME_PORTFOLIO         1670214 non-null   object 
 11  NAME_PRODUCT_TYPE     1670214 non-null   object 
 12  CHANNEL_TYPE          1670214 non-null   object 
 13  NAME_SELLER_INDUSTRY  1670214 non-null   object 
 14  NAME_YIELD_GROUP      1670214 non-null   object 
 15  PRODUCT_COMBINATION   1669868 non-null   object 
dtypes: object(16)
memory usage: 203.9+ MB
```

In [131]: `#checking the duplicate value
prev_app.duplicated().sum()`

Out[131]: 0

In [132]: `#Checking missing value
missing_value=pd.DataFrame(prev_app.isnull().mean()*100).sort_values(by=0,ascending=True)`

In [133]: `#Missing value column greater than 20 percent
drop_cols=missing_value[missing_value[0]>20]`

In [134]: drop_cols

Out[134]:

	0
RATE_INTEREST_PRIVILEGED	99.643698
RATE_INTEREST_PRIMARY	99.643698
AMT_DOWN_PAYMENT	53.636480
RATE_DOWN_PAYMENT	53.636480
NAME_TYPE_SUITE	49.119754
NFLAG_INSURED_ON_APPROVAL	40.298129
DAYS_TERMINATION	40.298129
DAYS_LAST_DUE	40.298129
DAYS_LAST_DUE_1ST_VERSION	40.298129
DAYS_FIRST_DUE	40.298129
DAYS_FIRST_DRAWING	40.298129
AMT_GOODS_PRICE	23.081773
AMT_ANNUITY	22.286665
CNT_PAYMENT	22.286366

In [135]: `#list of dropping columns
drop_cols.index`

Out[135]: `Index(['RATE_INTEREST_PRIVILEGED', 'RATE_INTEREST_PRIMARY', 'AMT_DOWN_PAYMENT',
'RATE_DOWN_PAYMENT', 'NAME_TYPE_SUITE', 'NFLAG_INSURED_ON_APPROVAL',
'DAYS_TERMINATION', 'DAYS_LAST_DUE', 'DAYS_LAST_DUE_1ST_VERSION',
'DAYS_FIRST_DUE', 'DAYS_FIRST_DRAWING', 'AMT_GOODS_PRICE',
'AMT_ANNUITY', 'CNT_PAYMENT'],
dtype='object')`

In [136]: `#dropping columns from the data
prev_app.drop(drop_cols.index, axis=1, inplace=True)`

In [137]: `#mode value of the product combination
mode_prod=prev_app['PRODUCT_COMBINATION'].mode()[0]`

In [138]: `#fill na with mode of the product column
prev_app['PRODUCT_COMBINATION'].fillna(mode_prod,inplace=True)`

In [139]: `#median value of the at_credit
median_credit=int(prev_app['AMT_CREDIT'].median())`

In [140]: `# Fill Na with the median value
prev_app['AMT_CREDIT'].fillna(median_credit,inplace=True)`

In [141]: `#checking null value now
prev_app.isnull().sum().sum()`

Out[141]: 0

In [142]: `prev_app.head()`

Out[142]:

	SK_ID_PREV	SK_ID_CURR	NAME_CONTRACT_TYPE	AMT_APPLICATION	AMT_CREDIT	WEEKD
0	2030495	271877	Consumer loans	17145.0	17145.0	
1	2802425	108129	Cash loans	607500.0	679671.0	
2	2523466	122040	Cash loans	112500.0	136444.5	
3	2819243	176158	Cash loans	450000.0	470790.0	
4	1784265	202054	Cash loans	337500.0	404055.0	

5 rows × 23 columns



In [143]: `#column in the data
prev_app.columns`

Out[143]: `Index(['SK_ID_PREV', 'SK_ID_CURR', 'NAME_CONTRACT_TYPE', 'AMT_APPLICATION', 'AMT_CREDIT', 'WEEKDAY_APPR_PROCESS_START', 'HOUR_APPR_PROCESS_START', 'FLAG_LAST_APPL_PER_CONTRACT', 'NFLAG_LAST_APPL_IN_DAY', 'NAME_CASH_LOAN_PURPOSE', 'NAME_CONTRACT_STATUS', 'DAYS_DECISION', 'NAME_PAYMENT_TYPE', 'CODE_REJECT_REASON', 'NAME_CLIENT_TYPE', 'NAME_GOODS_CATEGORY', 'NAME_PORTFOLIO', 'NAME_PRODUCT_TYPE', 'CHANNEL_TYPE', 'SELLERPLACE_AREA', 'NAME_SELLER_INDUSTRY', 'NAME_YIELD_GROUP', 'PRODUCT_COMBINATION'], dtype='object')`

```
In [144]: #selecting column which we are not going to use  
drop_unwanted_cols=['WEEKDAY_APPR_PROCESS_START', 'HOUR_APPR_PROCESS_START',  
'FLAG_LAST_APPL_PER_CONTRACT', 'NFLAG_LAST_APPL_IN_DAY',  
'NAME_CASH_LOAN_PURPOSE', 'NAME_PAYMENT_TYPE', 'NAME_GOODS_CAT',  
'NAME_PORTFOLIO', 'NAME_PRODUCT_TYPE', 'CHANNEL_TYPE',  
'SELLERPLACE_AREA', 'NAME_SELLER_INDUSTRY', 'NAME_YIELD_GROUP']
```

```
In [ ]:
```

```
In [145]: #Dropping above selected column  
prev_app.drop(drop_unwanted_cols, axis=1, inplace=True)
```

```
In [146]: #shape of the data  
prev_app.shape
```

```
Out[146]: (1670214, 10)
```

```
In [147]: # creating object column for iteration  
object_col=prev_app.select_dtypes(include='object').columns
```

```
In [148]: for i in object_col:  
    print(i)  
    print(prev_app[i].value_counts())  
    print('*'*50)
```

NAME_CONTRACT_TYPE

Cash loans	747553
Consumer loans	729151
Revolving loans	193164
XNA	346

Name: NAME_CONTRACT_TYPE, dtype: int64

NAME_CONTRACT_STATUS

Approved	1036781
Canceled	316319
Refused	290678
Unused offer	26436

Name: NAME_CONTRACT_STATUS, dtype: int64

CODE_REJECT_REASON

XAP	1353093
HC	175231
LIMIT	55680
SCO	37467
CLIENT	26436
SCOFR	12811
XNA	5244
VERIF	3535
SYSTEM	717

Name: CODE_REJECT_REASON, dtype: int64

NAME_CLIENT_TYPE

Repeater	1231261
New	301363
Refreshed	135649
XNA	1941

Name: NAME_CLIENT_TYPE, dtype: int64

PRODUCT_COMBINATION

Cash	286336
POS household with interest	263622
POS mobile with interest	220670
Cash X-Sell: middle	143883
Cash X-Sell: low	130248
	...
Cash Street: low	33834
POS mobile without interest	24082
POS other with interest	23879
POS industry without interest	12602
POS others without interest	2555

Name: PRODUCT_COMBINATION, Length: 17, dtype: int64

In [149]: *#replacing XNA and XAP to NAN*

```
prev_app=prev_app.replace('XNA', np.NaN)
prev_app=prev_app.replace('XAP', np.NaN)
```

In [150]: #Value count

```
for i in object_col:  
    print(i)  
    print(prev_app[i].value_counts(dropna=False))  
    print('*'*50)
```

NAME_CONTRACT_TYPE

Cash loans	747553
Consumer loans	729151
Revolving loans	193164
Nan	346

Name: NAME_CONTRACT_TYPE, dtype: int64

NAME_CONTRACT_STATUS

Approved	1036781
Canceled	316319
Refused	290678
Unused offer	26436

Name: NAME_CONTRACT_STATUS, dtype: int64

CODE_REJECT_REASON

Nan	1358337
HC	175231
LIMIT	55680
SCO	37467
CLIENT	26436
SCOFR	12811
VERIF	3535
SYSTEM	717

Name: CODE_REJECT_REASON, dtype: int64

NAME_CLIENT_TYPE

Repeater	1231261
New	301363
Refreshed	135649
NaN	1941

Name: NAME_CLIENT_TYPE, dtype: int64

PRODUCT_COMBINATION

Cash	286336
POS household with interest	263622
POS mobile with interest	220670
Cash X-Sell: middle	143883
Cash X-Sell: low	130248
	...
Cash Street: low	33834
POS mobile without interest	24082
POS other with interest	23879
POS industry without interest	12602
POS others without interest	2555

Name: PRODUCT_COMBINATION, Length: 17, dtype: int64

In [151]: *#data head of the previous application*
prev_app.head()

Out[151]:

	SK_ID_PREV	SK_ID_CURR	NAME_CONTRACT_TYPE	AMT_APPLICATION	AMT_CREDIT	NA
0	2030495	271877	Consumer loans	17145.0	17145.0	
1	2802425	108129	Cash loans	607500.0	679671.0	
2	2523466	122040	Cash loans	112500.0	136444.5	
3	2819243	176158	Cash loans	450000.0	470790.0	
4	1784265	202054	Cash loans	337500.0	404055.0	

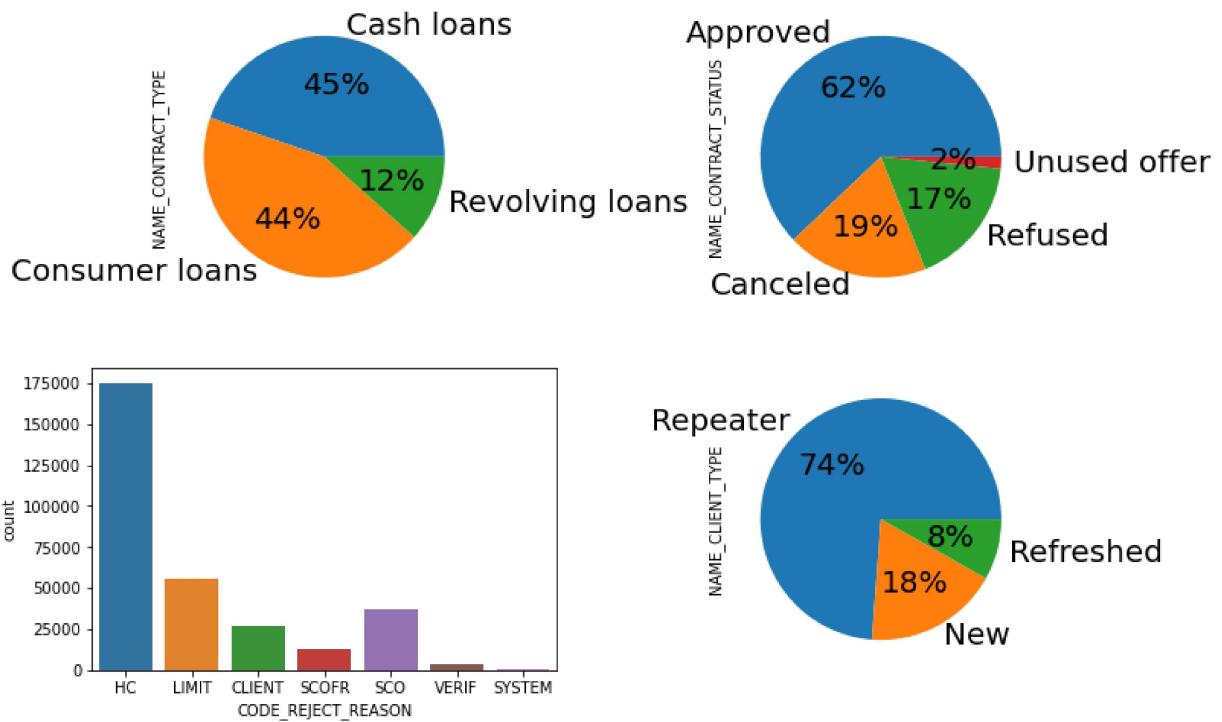
In [152]: *# Days columns -ve value to abs value*
prev_app['DAYS_DECISION']=prev_app['DAYS_DECISION'].apply(lambda x: abs(x))

In [153]: *#checking info of the previous application dataset.*
prev_app.info()

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 1670214 entries, 0 to 1670213
Data columns (total 10 columns):
 #   Column           Non-Null Count  Dtype  
--- 
 0   SK_ID_PREV       1670214 non-null  int64  
 1   SK_ID_CURR       1670214 non-null  int64  
 2   NAME_CONTRACT_TYPE 1669868 non-null  object  
 3   AMT_APPLICATION  1670214 non-null  float64 
 4   AMT_CREDIT        1670214 non-null  float64 
 5   NAME_CONTRACT_STATUS 1670214 non-null  object  
 6   DAYS_DECISION    1670214 non-null  int64  
 7   CODE_REJECT_REASON 311877 non-null  object  
 8   NAME_CLIENT_TYPE  1668273 non-null  object  
 9   PRODUCT_COMBINATION 1670214 non-null  object  
dtypes: float64(2), int64(3), object(5)
memory usage: 127.4+ MB
```

In [154]:

```
f,ax=plt.subplots(2,2,figsize=(12,8))
prev_app['NAME_CONTRACT_TYPE'].value_counts().plot(kind='pie',ax=ax[0,0],autopct='%')
prev_app['NAME_CONTRACT_STATUS'].value_counts().plot(kind='pie',ax=ax[0,1],autopct='%')
sns.countplot('CODE_REJECT_REASON',data=prev_app,ax=ax[1,0]) #pie chat not appropriate
prev_app['NAME_CLIENT_TYPE'].value_counts().plot(kind='pie',ax=ax[1,1],autopct='%')
```



- 1.Consumer and Cash loans are almost same and high in number but revolving loans are very few.
- 2.Very few loans are the unused, mostly the loans are approved and higest in number, Refused and cancelled are almost same in number.
- 3.The reason 'High Credit'(HC) is highest for previous application rejection. Second highest reason for rejection is Limit.

4.Most of applications are repeaters.

11-Combined dataset

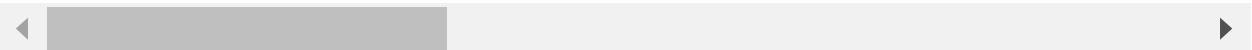
```
In [155]: #Merging both the dataset inner join on SK_ID_CURR
combined = pd.merge(left=bank_cleaned_new,right=prev_app,how='inner',on='SK_ID_CLU')
```

```
In [156]: #combined data head
combined.head()
```

Out[156]:

	SK_ID_CURR	TARGET	NAME_CONTRACT_TYPE_x	CODE_GENDER	FLAG_OWN_CAR	FLAG_OV
0	100002	1	Cash loans	M	N	
1	100003	0	Cash loans	F	N	
2	100003	0	Cash loans	F	N	
3	100003	0	Cash loans	F	N	
4	100004	0	Revolving loans	M	Y	

5 rows × 44 columns



```
In [157]: #Percentage of null value in combined dataset
combined.isnull().mean()*100
```

```
Out[157]: SK_ID_CURR          0.000000
TARGET            0.000000
NAME_CONTRACT_TYPE_x  0.000000
CODE_GENDER        0.000000
FLAG_OWN_CAR       0.000000
...
NAME_CONTRACT_STATUS  0.000000
DAYS_DECISION      0.000000
CODE_REJECT_REASON 81.292545
NAME_CLIENT_TYPE    0.109690
PRODUCT_COMBINATION 0.000000
Length: 44, dtype: float64
```

We have too many missing value in the Code reject reson 81.3% but we will not drop this column we will analysis whatever data is available. also for two other column we will keep nan value same as it is

In [158]: `combined.columns`

```
Out[158]: Index(['SK_ID_CURR', 'TARGET', 'NAME_CONTRACT_TYPE_x', 'CODE_GENDER',
       'FLAG_OWN_CAR', 'FLAG_OWN_REALTY', 'CNT_CHILDREN', 'AMT_INCOME_TOTAL',
       'AMT_CREDIT_x', 'AMT_ANNUITY', 'AMT_GOODS_PRICE', 'NAME_TYPE_SUITE',
       'NAME_INCOME_TYPE', 'NAME_EDUCATION_TYPE', 'NAME_FAMILY_STATUS',
       'NAME_HOUSING_TYPE', 'REGION_POPULATION_RELATIVE', 'OCCUPATION_TYPE',
       'CNT_FAM_MEMBERS', 'REGION_RATING_CLIENT',
       'REGION_RATING_CLIENT_W_CITY', 'ORGANIZATION_TYPE', 'FLOORSMAX_MEDI',
       'EMERGENCYSTATE_MODE', 'YEAR_BIRTH', 'YEAR_EMPLOYED',
       'YEAR_REGISTRATION', 'YEAR_ID_PUBLISH', 'YEAR_LAST_PHONE_CHANGE',
       'Flag_doc_total', 'Commun_Total', 'Total_add_match', 'CODE_GENDER_NUM',
       'TOTALINCOME_BIN', 'BIRTH_BIN', 'SK_ID_PREV', 'NAME_CONTRACT_TYPE_y',
       'AMT_APPLICATION', 'AMT_CREDIT_y', 'NAME_CONTRACT_STATUS',
       'DAYS_DECISION', 'CODE_REJECT_REASON', 'NAME_CLIENT_TYPE',
       'PRODUCT_COMBINATION'],
      dtype='object')
```

In [159]: `unwanted_cols=['FLAG_OWN_REALTY', 'CNT_CHILDREN', 'AMT_GOODS_PRICE', 'NAME_TYPE_SUITE', 'NAME_INCOME_TYPE', 'AMT_CREDIT_x', 'AMT_ANNUITY', 'AMT_CREDIT_y', 'EMERGENCYSTATE_MODE', 'YEAR_BIRTH', 'NAME_EDUCATION_TYPE', 'REGION_POPULATION_RELATIVE', 'CNT_FAM_MEMBERS', 'REGION_RATING_CLIENT', 'FLOORSMAX_MEDI', 'YEAR_EMPLOYED', 'YEAR_REGISTRATION', 'YEAR_ID_PUBLISH', 'YEAR_LAST_PHONE_CHANGE', 'Flag_doc_total', 'Commun_Total', 'Total_add_match', 'CODE_GENDER_NUM', 'AMT_APPLICATION', 'DAYS_DECISION']`

Dropping few features

In [160]: `#dropping unwanted column from the combined dataset
combined.drop(unwanted_cols, axis=1, inplace=True)`

In [161]: `#checking shape of combined after dropping column
combined.shape`

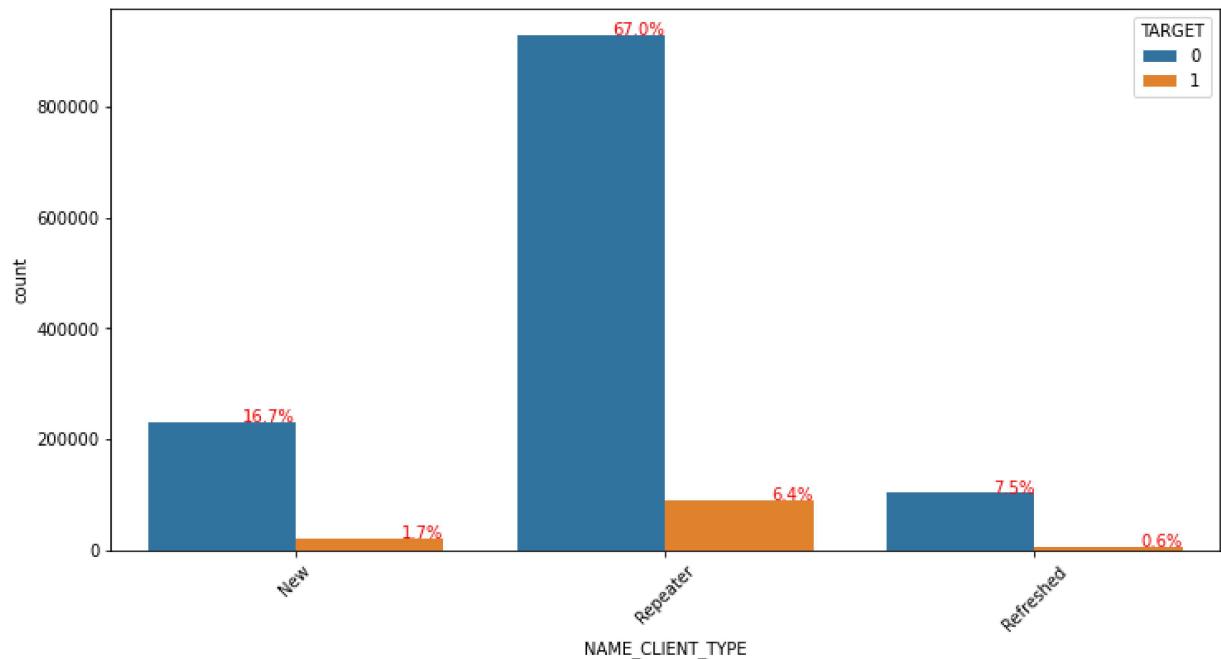
Out[161]: (1386629, 19)

Now combined dataset have 1386629 row and 18 column

In [162]: `# columns in the dataset
combined.columns`

```
Out[162]: Index(['SK_ID_CURR', 'TARGET', 'NAME_CONTRACT_TYPE_x', 'CODE_GENDER',
       'FLAG_OWN_CAR', 'AMT_INCOME_TOTAL', 'NAME_FAMILY_STATUS',
       'NAME_HOUSING_TYPE', 'OCCUPATION_TYPE', 'REGION_RATING_CLIENT_W_CITY',
       'ORGANIZATION_TYPE', 'TOTALINCOME_BIN', 'BIRTH_BIN', 'SK_ID_PREV',
       'NAME_CONTRACT_TYPE_y', 'NAME_CONTRACT_STATUS', 'CODE_REJECT_REASON',
       'NAME_CLIENT_TYPE', 'PRODUCT_COMBINATION'],
      dtype='object')
```

```
In [163]: # Plotting NAME_CLIENT_TYPE hue as TARGET using percentage on graph
plt.figure(figsize=(12,6))
# plt.yscale('log')
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
ax=sns.countplot(data =combined, x= 'NAME_CLIENT_TYPE',hue='TARGET')
total = float(len(combined))
for p in ax.patches: # code below this for represting percentage
    percentage = '{:.1f}%'.format(100 * p.get_height()/total)
    x = p.get_x() + p.get_width()
    y = p.get_height()
    ax.annotate(percentage, (x, y), ha='right', color='red')
plt.show();
```

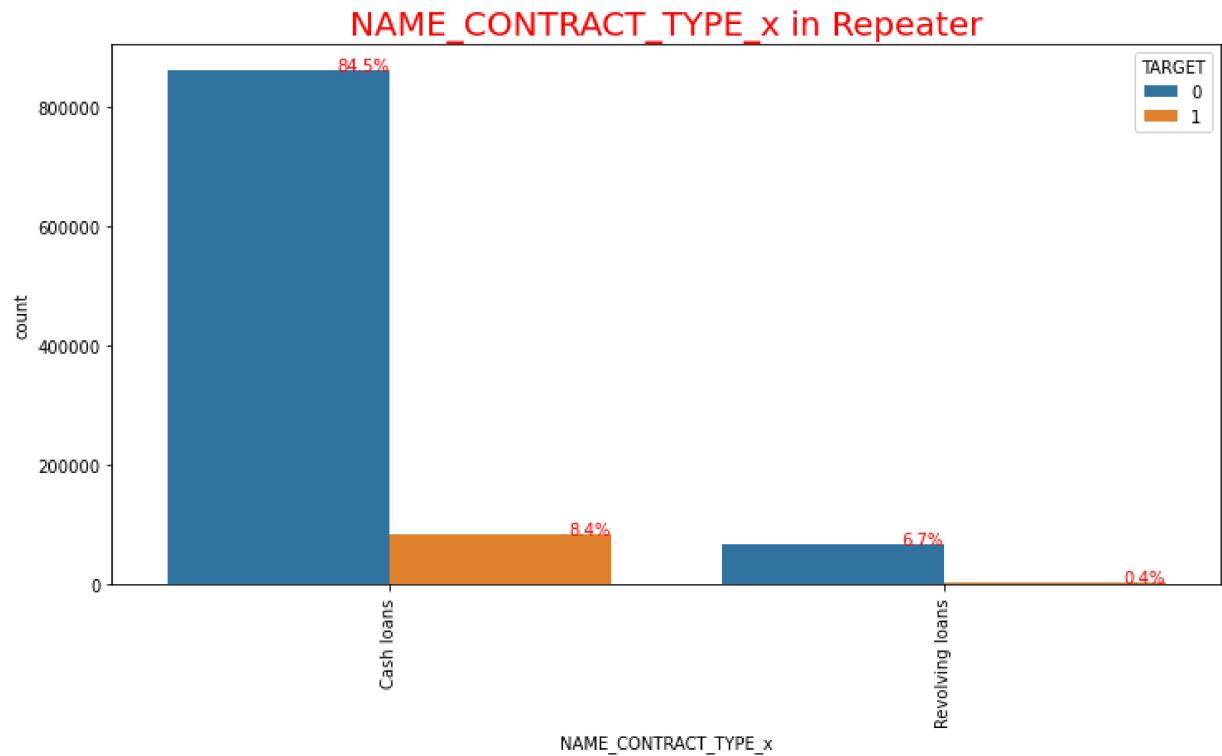


Repeater are highest in number and if we see defaulter vs non defaulter then there is hardly much difference but still we can say Refreshed is little comparatively better but we will segregate data and view some in-depth analysis.

```
In [164]: # Collecting repeater from combined dataset.
combined_repeater=combined[combined['NAME_CLIENT_TYPE']=='Repeater']
```

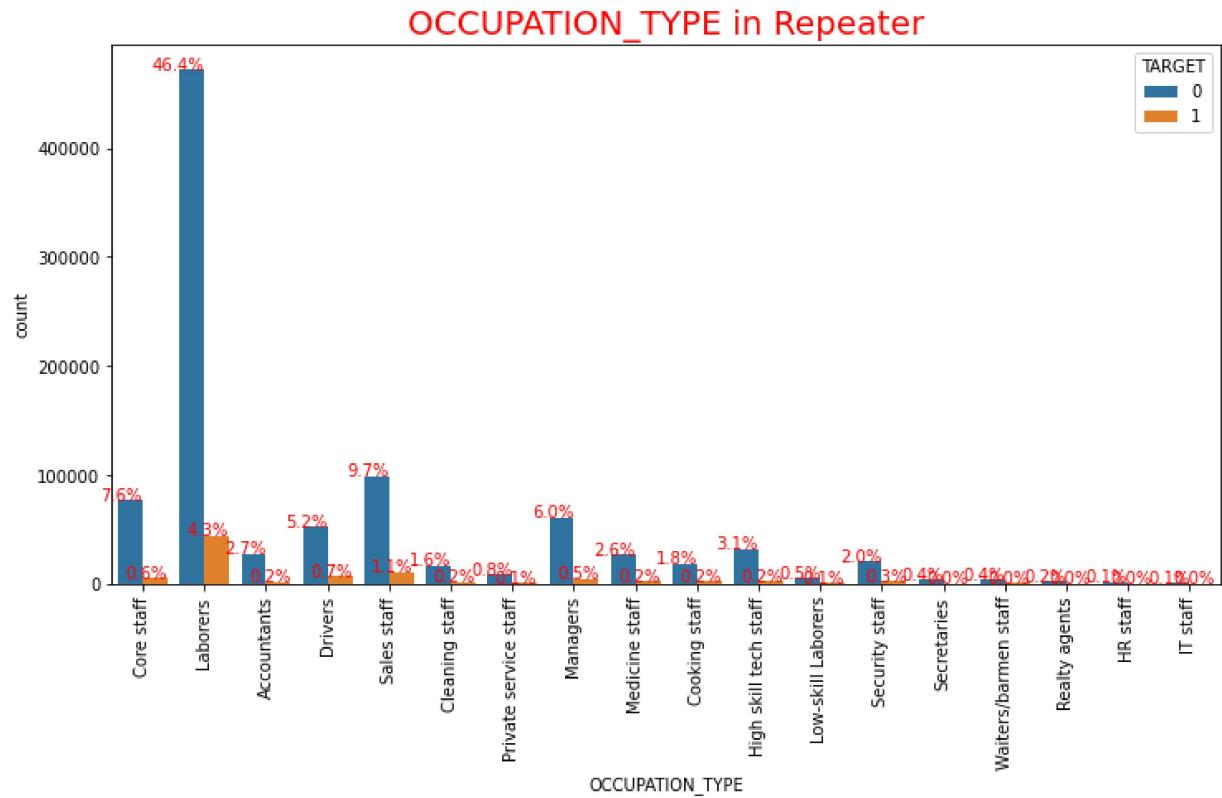
```
In [165]: #Creating function to see all other type of graph
def client_graph(data,col1,dataname='Repeater'):
    plt.figure(figsize=(12,6))
    ax=sns.countplot(data =data, x= col1,hue='TARGET')
    # plt.yscale('Log') # for checking the graph in logarithm scale
    plt.title(f'{col1} in {dataname}',color='red',fontsize=20)
    plt.xticks(rotation=90)
    total = float(len(data))
    for p in ax.patches: # code below this for represting percentage
        percentage = '{:.1f}%'.format(100 * p.get_height()/total)
        x = p.get_x() + p.get_width()
        y = p.get_height()
        ax.annotate(percentage, (x, y),ha='right',color='red')
    plt.show();
```

```
In [166]: # Repeater data Name contract type hue as target
client_graph(combined_repeater,'NAME_CONTRACT_TYPE_x')
```



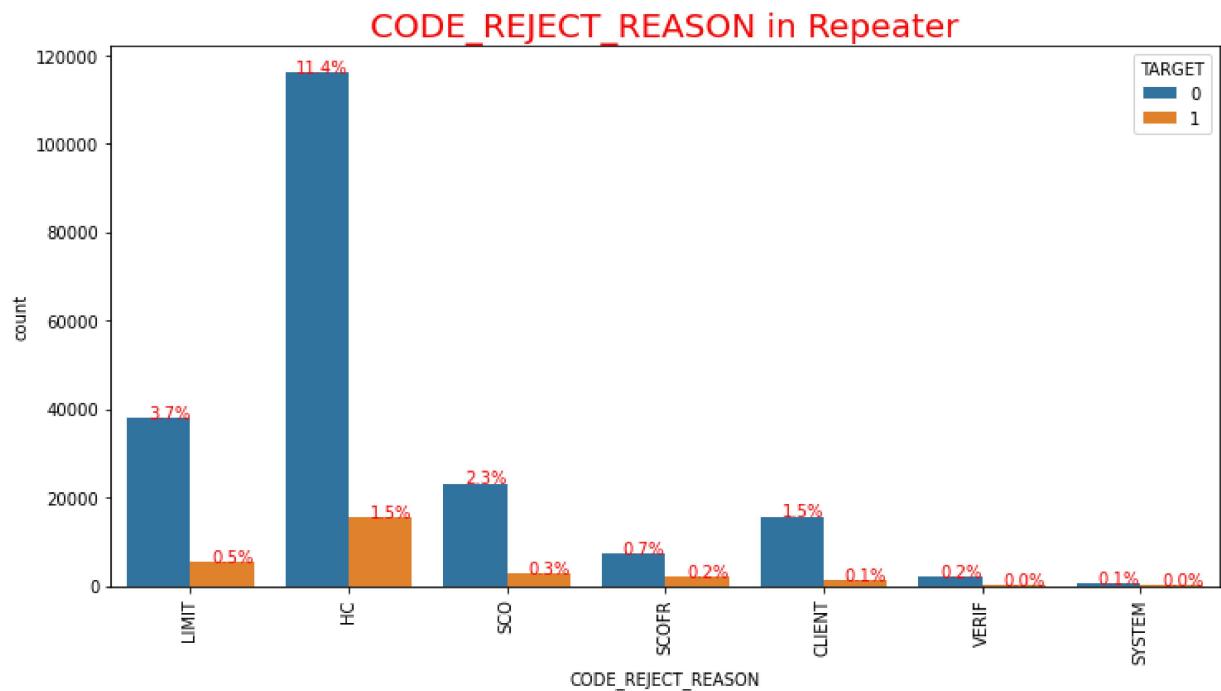
Though revolving loans are very low but we can see that non defaulter are also very less in these type of loans

In [167]: #Repeater data Occupation type hue as target
 client_graph(combined_repeater, 'OCCUPATION_TYPE')



We can see managers are good in paying loans

In [168]: #Repeater data Code rejection with ue as target
 client_graph(combined_repeater, 'CODE_REJECT_REASON')

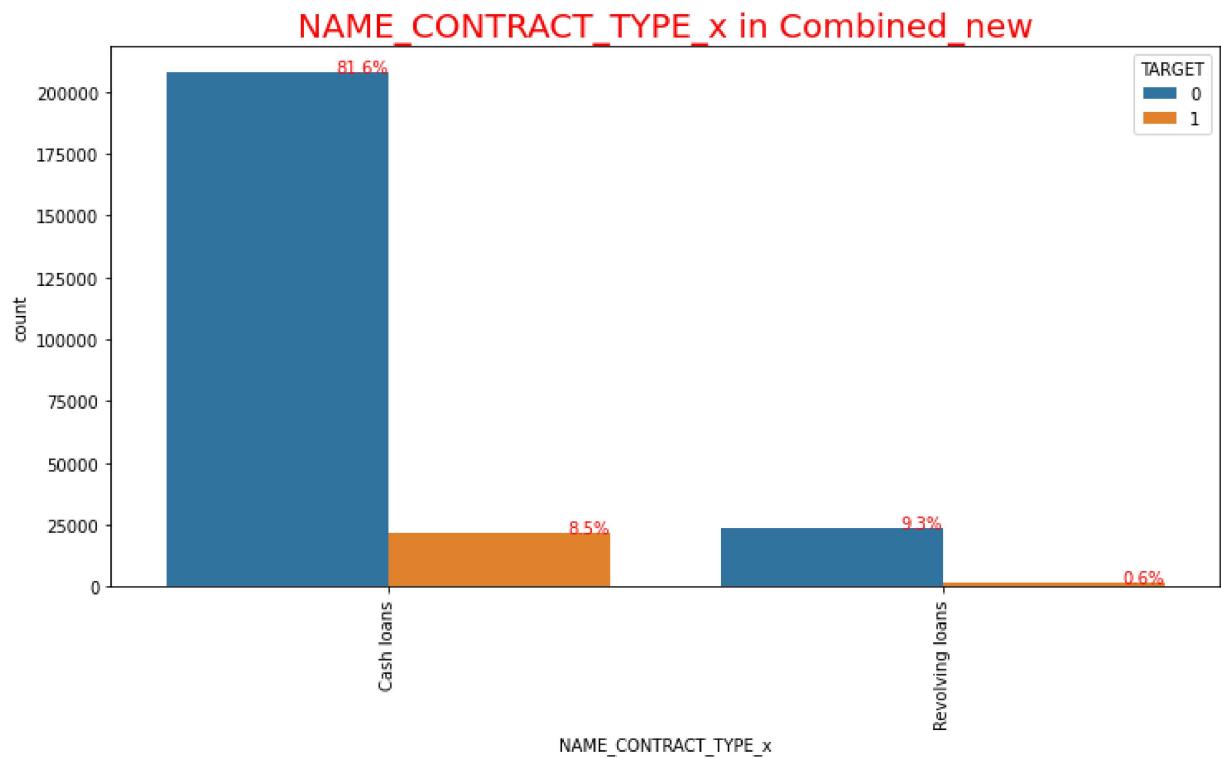


**We can see the most of the reason for the rejection of the code is higher credit limit(HC).But remember we have many nan value in this column, we can actually see only 25 percent data, so rest 75 percent is nan.

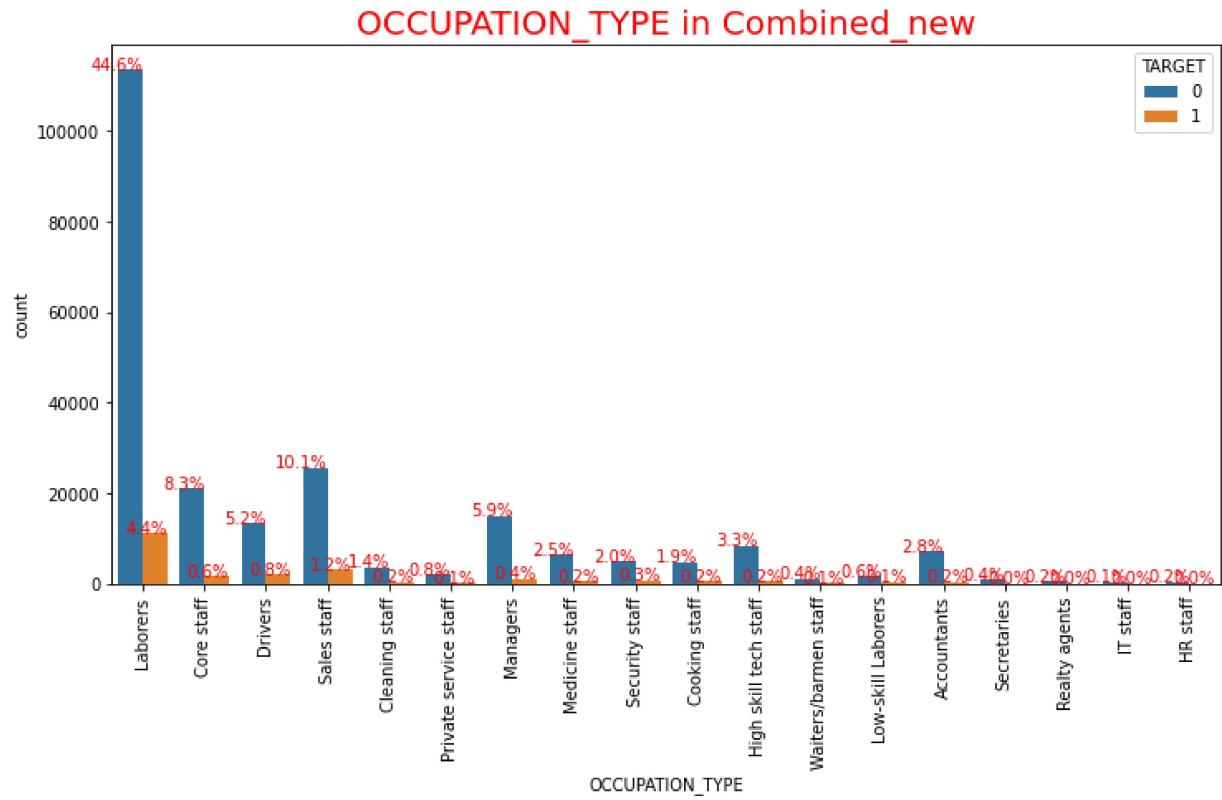
Creating new dataset where NAME_CLIENT_TYPE is NEW

In [169]: #creating new dataset where NAME_CLIENT_TYPE is NEW
 combined_new=combined[combined['NAME_CLIENT_TYPE']=='New']

```
In [170]: #NAME_CONTRACT_TYPE_x in combined_new extracted from combined
client_graph(combined_new, 'NAME_CONTRACT_TYPE_X',dataname='Combined_new')
```



In [171]: #OCCUPATION_TYPE in new extracted from combined
 client_graph(combined_new, 'OCCUPATION_TYPE', dataname='Combined_new')



** Total Laborers 49%, Core staff 8.9% , sales staff 11.3 and managers 6.3% also NON-DEfaulter laborers 91%, core staff 93.2%, Sales staff- 89.3% and managers 93.6%. So again managers are better and salestaff is poor in paying loans.

In [172]: #Code rejection in new extracted from combined
client_graph(combined_new, 'CODE_REJECT_REASON', dataname='Combined_new')



**We can see here only 6 percent data is available for the code reject reason so rest will be nan value. we can check it with the value count method

In [173]: #Code rejection value count in new extracted from combine
combined_new['CODE_REJECT_REASON'].value_counts(normalize=True, dropna=False)*100

Out[173]:

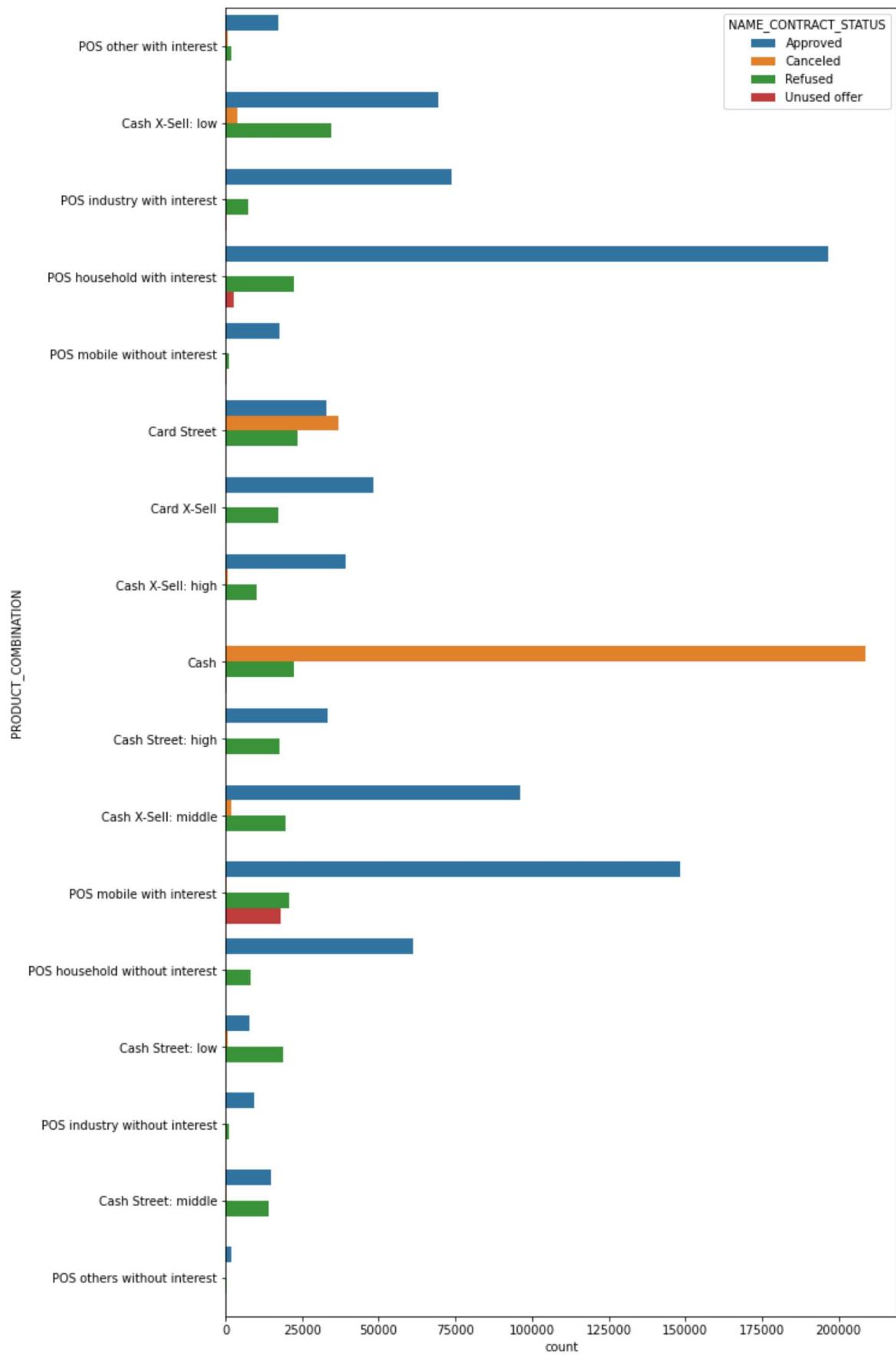
NaN	94.605856
SCO	1.973467
HC	1.453100
CLIENT	0.723801
LIMIT	0.651146
SCOFR	0.343639
VERIF	0.245849
SYSTEM	0.003142

Name: CODE_REJECT_REASON, dtype: float64

Now we will check product combination on basis of hue as Name_contract_status

```
In [174]: plt.figure(figsize=(10,20))
# plt.xscale('log') # for checking figure in log scale
sns.countplot(y=combined.PRODUCT_COMBINATION,hue=combined.NAME_CONTRACT_STATUS)
```

```
Out[174]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='count', ylabel='PRODUCT_COMBINATION'>
```



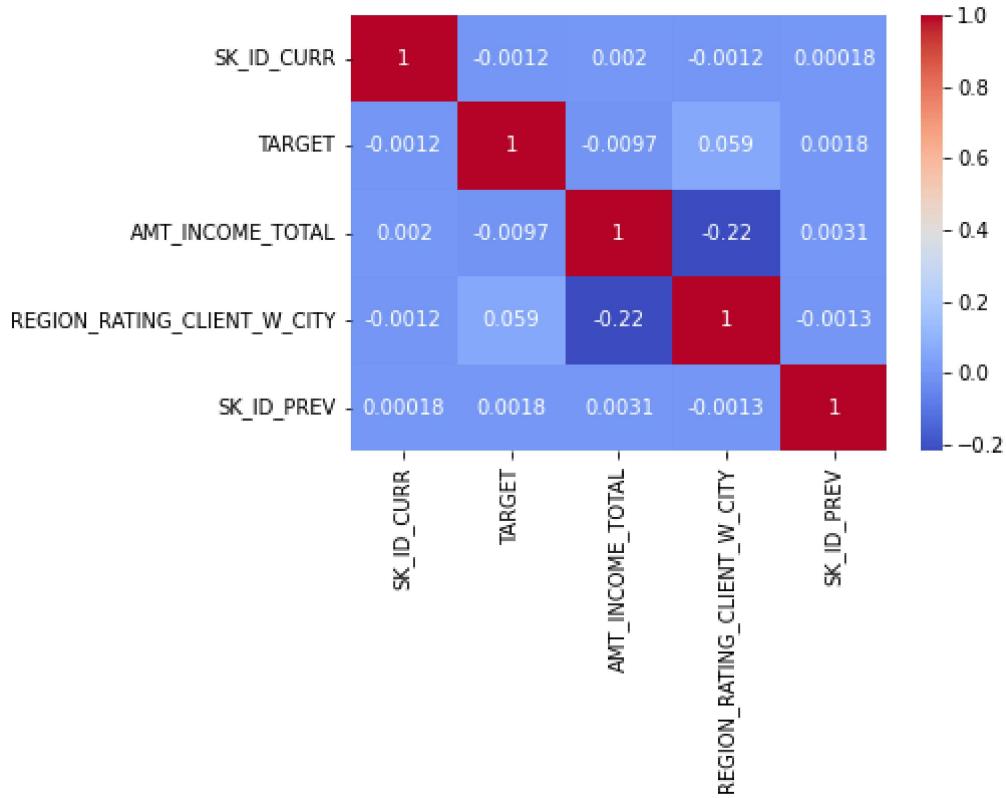
Observation full combined dataset**

#Highest loans are approved for house hold interest**

#Higest cancelled are due to cash, highest refused are cash X sell, Highest unused is Pos with mobile interest**

In [175]: #Plotting heatmap to see corelation in numerical column in combined dataset.
 sns.heatmap(combined.corr(), annot=True, cmap='coolwarm')

Out[175]: <AxesSubplot:>



We can not see any strong corelation , but there is very small negative co relation between the Region_rating_W_city and Ant_income_total**

Final Conclusion

1.Data cleaning and feature selection are the most important part before we proceed for preparing data for analysis.

2.As individual following are the highest applying for the loan

👉👉 Cash loan is in high demand compare to the revolving loan

👉👉 In the application data number of females are more than the numebr of male.

👉👉 Most of the people applying for the loan does not own the car.

👉👉 Most of the people have their own house applying for the loan.

👉👉 A large number of people coming unaccompanied and after that second highest with the family.

👉👉 Most of the working people applying for the loans.

👉👉 Secondary Education and Higher Education applying are the large number applying for the loans.

👉👉 People applying for the loans mostly are married.

👉👉 Labourers and Business entity are the highest applying for the loan.**

3. Outliers are present in following column

'AMT_INCOME_TOTAL','AMT_CREDIT','AMT_ANNUITY','AMT_GOODS_PRICE'

4. Converting all the features in four part will help a lot when conducting univariate,bivariate and multivariate analysis

5. From histogram we can see most of the data columns are right skewed

6. Males are more defaulter compare to the female vice versa we can say that females are good customers

7. Data is highly imbalanced 92% for non defaulter and only 8% for the defaulter. So we can only help the bank if we find the category that have high percentage of the defaulter as bad customer and high percentage of the non defaulter as good customer these percentage should be higher than these data percentage. In simple word we can say that fight is between 92% vs 8%

8. From the percentage comparison we can conclude the following

👉👉 Name_Education_Type- Secondary/special education and Higher Education are contributing almost 94% of the completed data. In Secondary/special 0-65.2% and 1-6.5 and in Higher Education 0-22.4% and 1-1.3, so we can say that Higher education is more reliable because Non_defaulters are 94.5 percent and defaulter 5.7percent.

👉👉 Total_income_bin- Those who are having VH income and M(Medium) income are applying for the loan almost half of the other income type. Also people in the bin of high income are more reliable comparing to others.

👉👉 Birth_bin- We can see from the graph that People in age bin of 50-60 are more reliable. Also people in bin 20-30 and 30-40 has highest number of defaulter compare to others.

👉👉 Name_contract_type- Though we can see that 90% of the people applying for the cash loans and only 10% are in the revolving loan and we compare both number of defaulter are less in the revolving loan comparing to the Cash loan.

👉👉 Code gender- In application males are 34% and Females are 66%. Also we can see Male defaulter 10.3% and Non-defaulter 89.7%. For female defaulter 7.1% and non-Defaulter is 92.9%. So Female are good customer in terms of paying loans and also good in number for applying loans.

👉👉 Flag_own_car- We can see those who are having the car applying for the loan more than the people having the car. There is very little difference but we can say people having car are more reliable than who does not own the car.

👉👉 Flag_own_reality- Those who have their own house are comparatively twice the people not having their own house and appatment but if we talk about the target0 and target 1 both are equal. So for business purpose bank should focus on the people who has their own house as these are higher Customers.

👉👉 Name_Suite_type- Unaccompanied people are highest almost 80% of the total and family are the second highest percentage wise both have same number of the defaulter.

👉👉 Name_Income_Type- Working (total-52%), commercial(Total-23%) and Pensionner(18%) these 3 are higher in number and number of defaulter are very less in Commercials and in Pensionner compare to the Working. Pensionners have 94.5% Non-defaulter and only 5.5% of the defaulter.

👉👉 Name_Family_status- Total Married(63.5%),Single/Not Married(15%),Civil marriage(9.8%), Seprated(6.4%) and Widow(5.3%). If we check for defaulter then Civil marriage and single/not married have highest number of defaulter about 10% . Widow has very less number of defaulter only 5.66%

👉👉 OCCUPATION_TYPE- Labourers, core staff, managers and Sales staff is four highest categeory Labourers are the highest applicants almost 50% of the total. Numbers of defaulter are highest in Sales Staff on comparing these four. Also core staff and managers have very less number of defaulter.

👉👉 ORGANIZATION_TYPE-Business Entity 3 and Self employed are highest in demanding loan. For defaulter and no defaulter check point no.13.

9. HEATMAP

👉👉 DISCRETE FEATURES-we can see cnt_children and cnt_family member has strong co relation and region rating client and region rating client w city and strong co relation.

👉👉 CONTINIOUS FEATURES-WE can see two patches one at the left hand upper corner and one at the right hand lower corner. these both have 4 columns and have have strong corelation amongs themselves. 1st patch has 4 column namely-'AMT_INCOME_TOTAL','AMT_CREDIT', 'AMT_ANNUITY','AMT_GOODS_PRICE' and other group have 'YEAR_BIRTH', 'YEAR_EMPLOYED', 'YEAR_REGISTRATION', 'YEAR_ID_PUBLISH','YEAR_LAST_PHONE_CHANGE'**

10. Observation for Non-defaulter using box plot

👉👉 Family having the academic degree have higher income compare to other. Also we can see in academic degree those who did civil marriage have higher income amongs all.

👉👉 Income range of the lower secondary is very low comparing to all.

11.Observation for defaulter using box plot

👉👉 Income range is low of all the defaulter compare to the non defaulter

👉👉 Income range of widow is less compare to other in same education type.

👉👉 Except married people there are no other defaulter present in the graph

12.Observation- Occupation type We can see labourers(both male and female), Sales staff(female),Drivers(female) and core staff(Female) are mostly applying for the loans. These categorey are the higest customers for the bank.

😊😊 In occupation_type Accountants and HR staff are the good as being Non-Defaulter

😢😢 In occupation_type cooking staff,Drivers,low skill labourers,security staff and waitress/barmen staff are poor performer for repaying the loan ammount

13.Observation- Organisation type

👍👍 Good customer - Female having higher education and both male and female having academic degree have good record to being as non defaulter

😢😢 **Poor customer - Males belongs to Lower secondary education and Secondary/Secondary special are more dafaulter.**

14. When grouping NAME_EDUCATION_TYPE and code_gender together and if see percentage wise then we an conclude following

👍👍 Good customer - Female having higher education and both male and female having academic degree have good record to being as non defaulter

😢😢 Poor customer - Males belongs to Lower secondary education and Secondary/Secondary special are more dafaulter.

15.When grouping Occupation and code gender we can conclude following

😊😊 Good customer - Acoountants(F),HR,staff(male) and Managers(female) less than 6 percent being as defaulter

😢😢 Poor customers-Reality state male and low skilled labour both male and female are very very poor performance(>15%) for repaying the loans also drivers(male), cooking staff (male),Secretaries(male),Security staff(male), waiters/barmen staff(female) these are more than 11

percent defaulter.

16.We can create multiple group taking 2 or more than 2 features and analyse either the person falls in the defaulter category or in the non defaulter category.This will give you higher percentage also count can be less but give you more clear picture, Like above when we created group of 3 we can see that percentage we got 22.7 and count is 45.

17. In previous application after cleaning data we can see the few insight as below

👉👉 Consumer and Cash loans are almost same and high in number but revolving loans are very few.

👉👉 Very few loans are the unused, mostly the loans are approved and highest in number, Refused and cancelled are almost same in number.

👉👉 The reason 'High Credit'(HC) is highest for previous application rejection. Second highest reason for rejection is Limit.

👉👉 Most of applications are repeaters.

18.When combining the both the dataset we can observe following

👉👉 Total percentage in New are 18.4%, Repeaters are 73.5% and Refreshed are 8.1%. There is hardly any difference but still on Comparing we can see there are less number of defaulter in refreshed.

19.When observing the repeaters in combined dataset we can observe following

👉👉 Name_contract_status- We can see total cash loans are -92.9% and Revolving loans are only 7.1%. But comparing these two we can see that number of defaulters are very less in the Revolving loans

👉👉 Occupation_type- Total numbers in occupation type Labourers(50.7%),SalesStaff(10.8%),corestaff(8.2%),Managers(6.5%),drivers(5.7%) and Accountants(2.9%).Out of these SalesStaff have highest number of defaulter.

👉👉 Code_rejection_region- Most of the reason for code rejection is High credit (HC)

20.When observing the NEW in combined dataset .And rejection reason is high due to the score(SCO)

👉👉 Contract_type- we can observe Total Laborers 49%,Corestaff 8.9% ,sales staff 11.3 and managers 6.3% also NON-DEFaulter laborers 91%, corestaff 93.2%, Salesstaff- 89.3% and managers 93.6%. So again managers are better and salesstaff is poor in paying loans

21.In the heatmap we can see There is no strong co relation exists either negative or

positive.