

PRESENTATION

ON CREDIT EDA CASE STUDY

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WHY WE NEED TO ANALYSE

Credit risk analysis helps company to get a idea about which kind of customers should have provide loan based on their profile . Because in some cases customer proves defaulter they may not able to pay loan on time & company gets loss in business so it's necessary to do some extra work before providing loan to them .

Which steps needs to follow after getting data

data sourcing & understanding the data

after understanding, data cleaning , checking data qualities , dealing with outliers

data imbalance , according to data imbalance needs to check correlation

univariate , bivariate analysis

after analyse first data going to other data & merging both the data

univariate , bivariate analysis

based on the analysis recommendations

conclusion

Approaches & methodology

data sourcing & understanding

- First go through the basic insights about data, what kind of information we have about clients.

data cleaning

- This step is very important in analysis because after getting the necessary informations only we can get more accurate analysis.
- First checked how much % of missing values in data
- If it's more than 40 then it's ok to drop them & if less than 40 then impute those null values with mean median or mode.
- If data is normal distributed then we can go for mean otherwise median or mode will be useful.

Data imbalance

We would have target column in every analysis which is called target column so based on target column just divide the dataset into 2 datasets & let's check how data distributed

target = 0 , indicates customer haven't payment difficulties

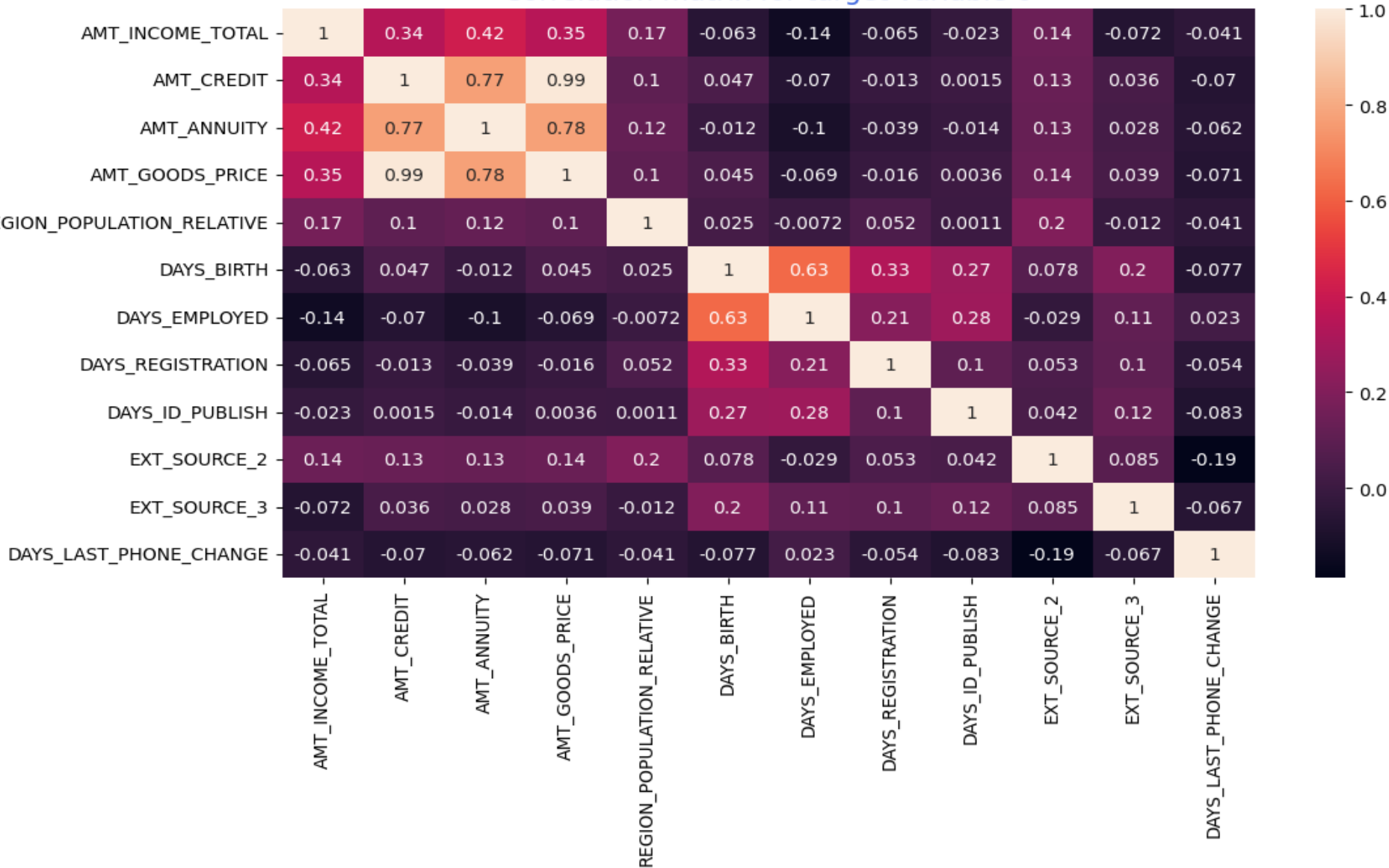
target = 1 , , indicates customer have payment difficulties

ratio of data imbalance = 11%



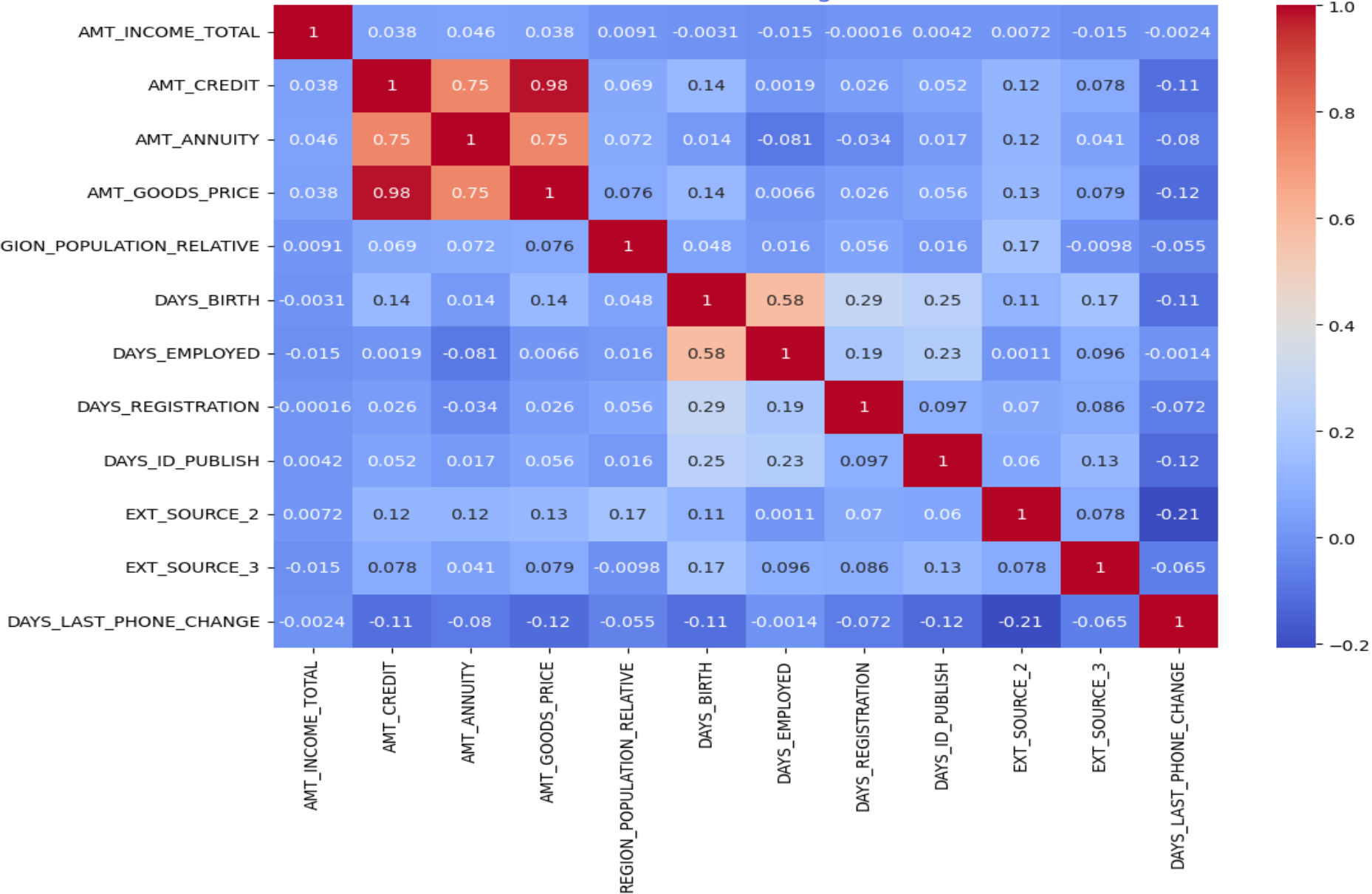
Correlation matrix for target 0

Correlation matrix for target variable 0



Correlation matrix for target 1

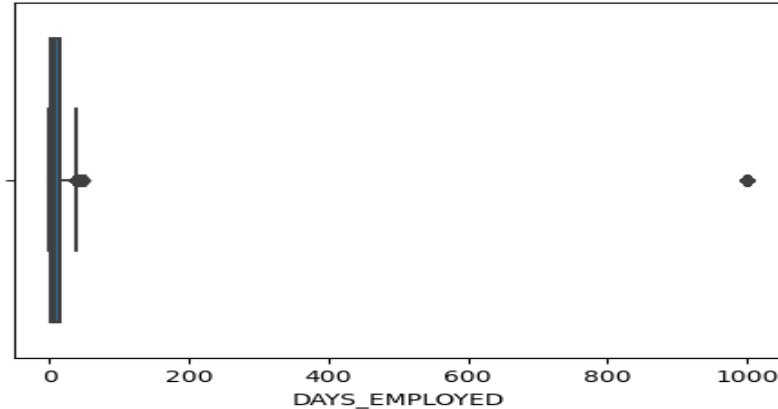
correlation matrix for target variable 1



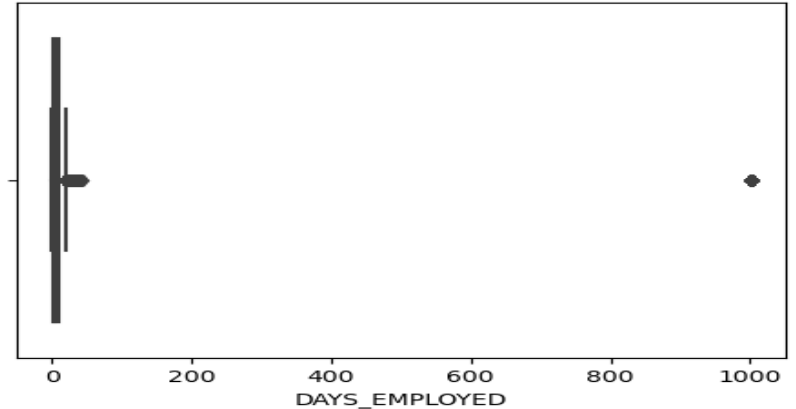
univariate numerical analysis (Dealing with outliers)

before removing the outlier

Customer without payment difficulties

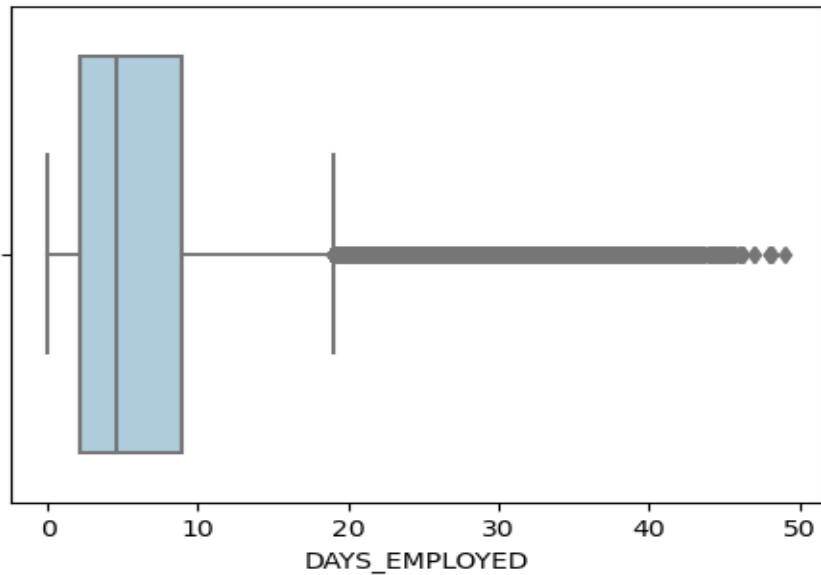


Customer with payment difficulties

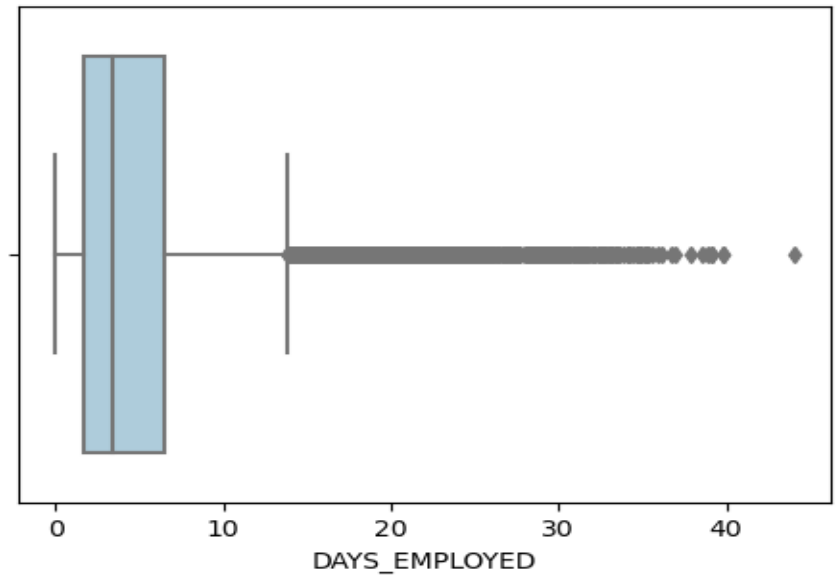


after removing the outlier

Customer without payment difficulties

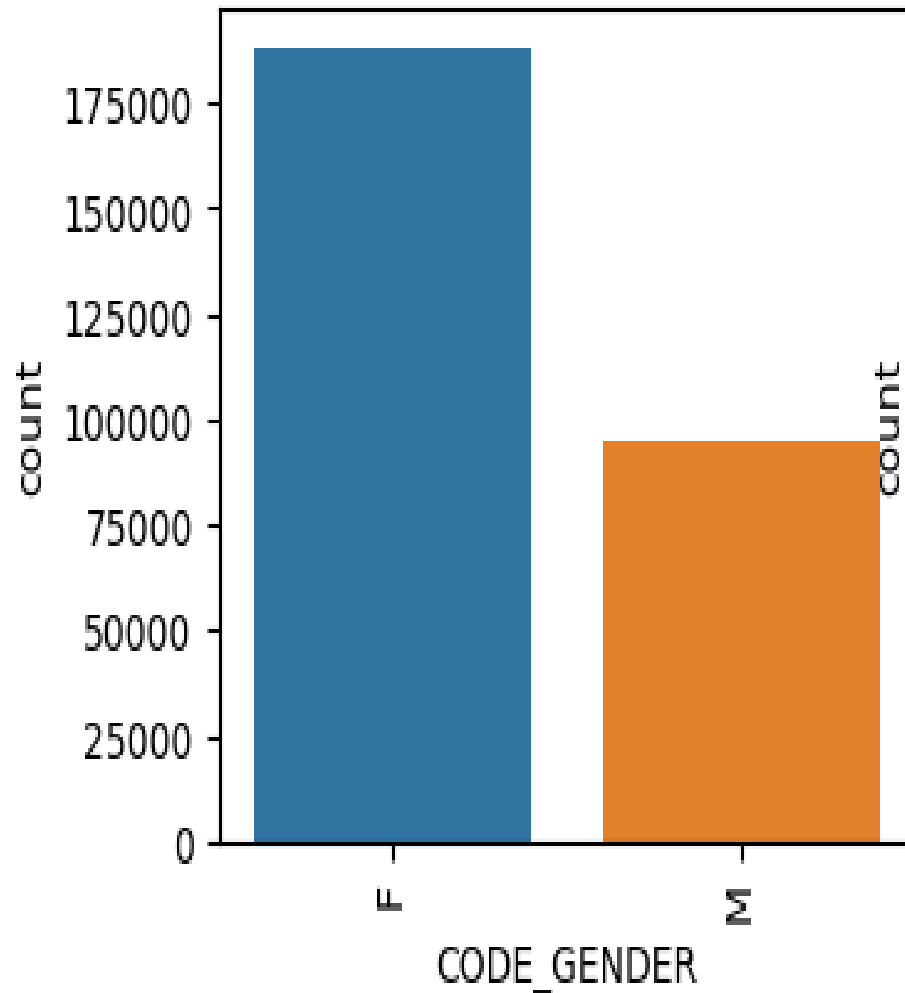


Customer with payment difficulties

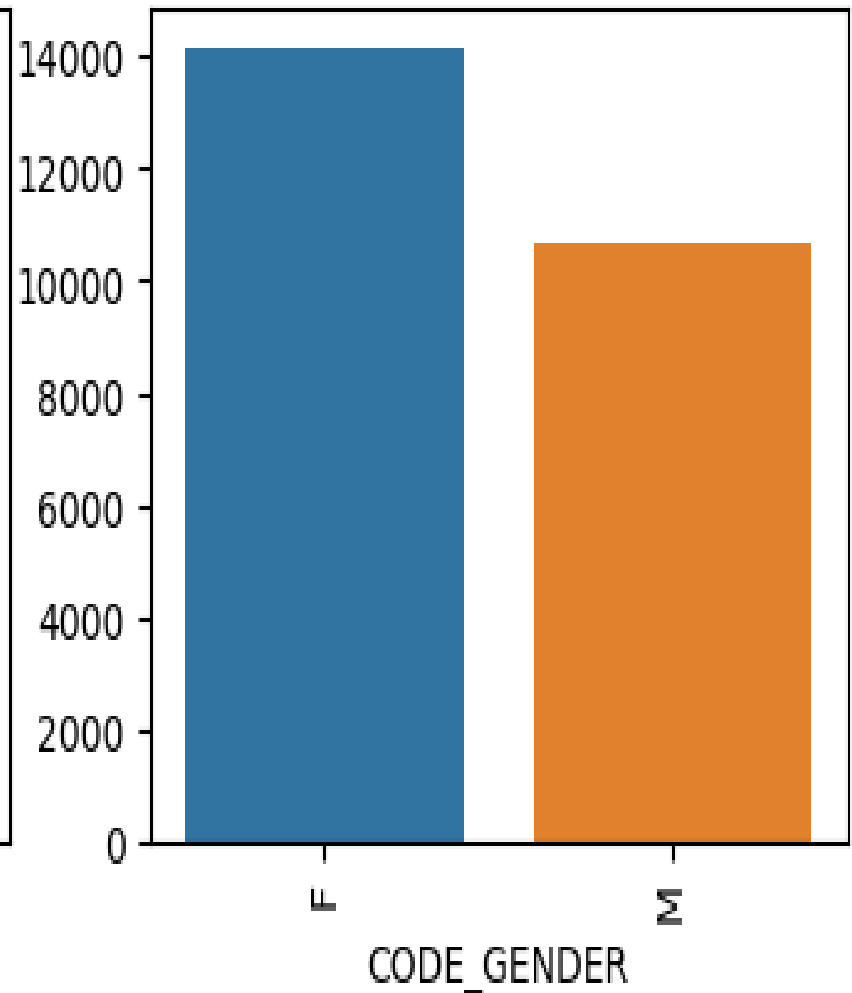


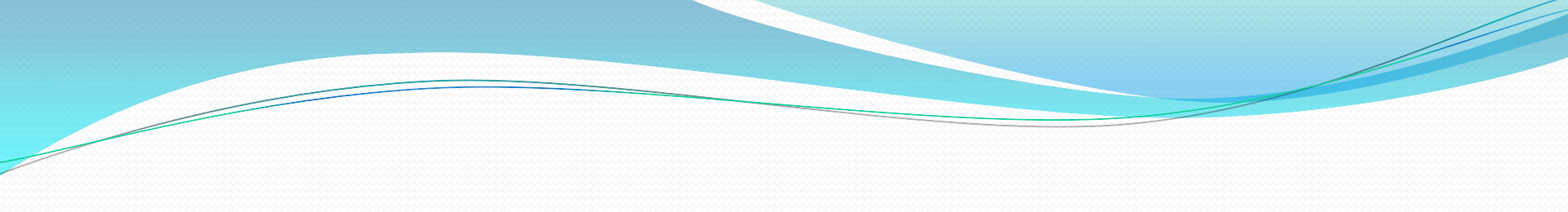
Univariate categorical analysis

Customer without payment difficulties

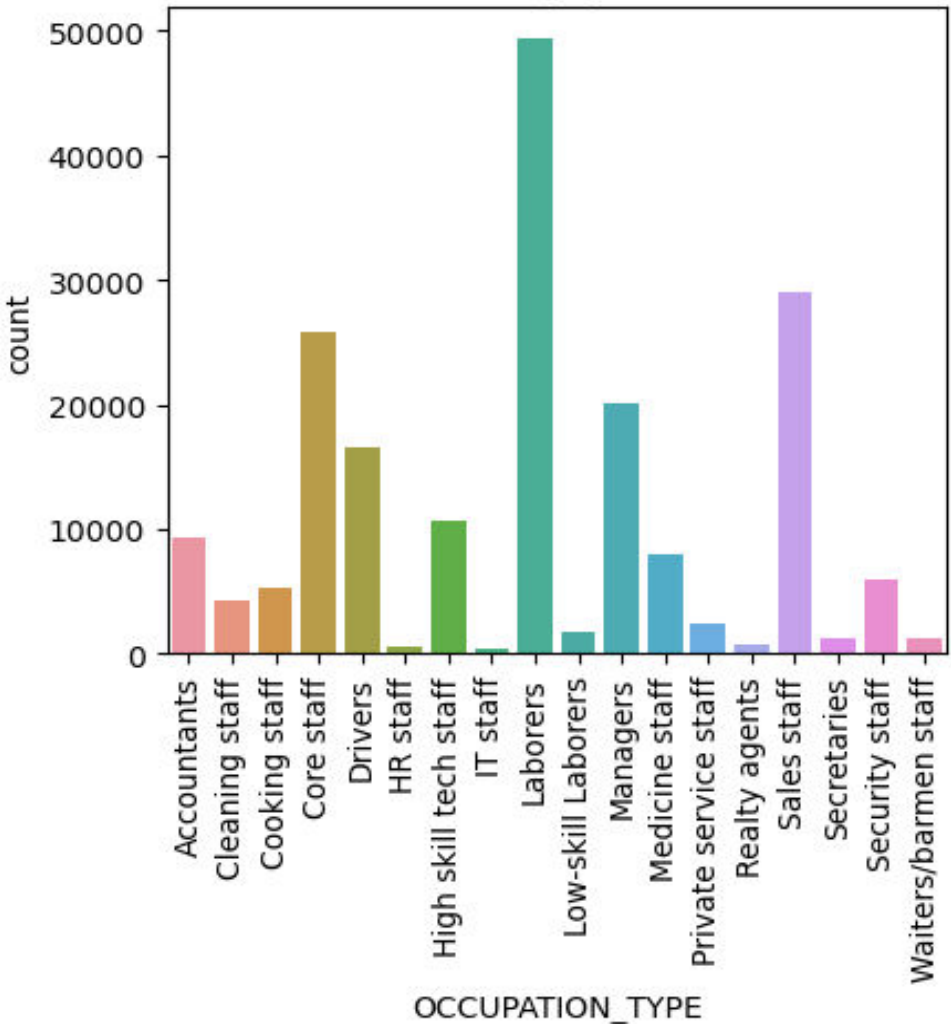


Customer with payment difficulties

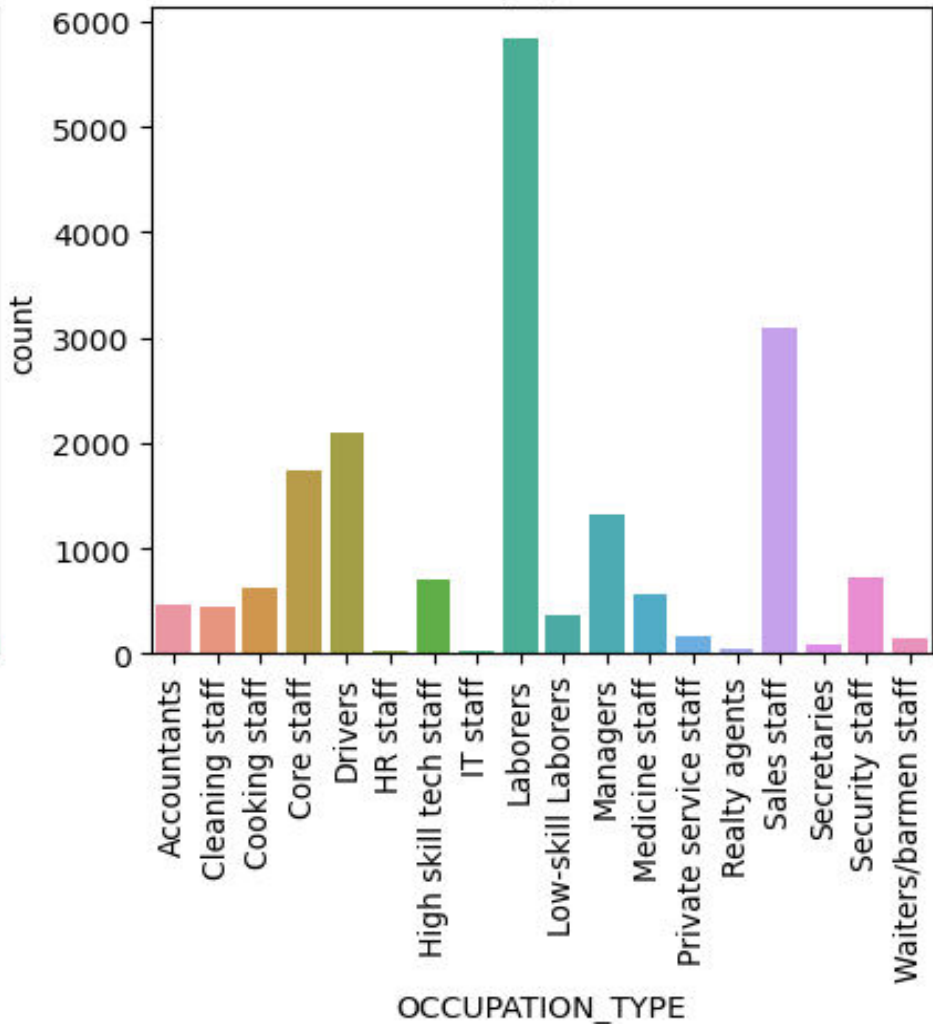




Customer without payment difficulties

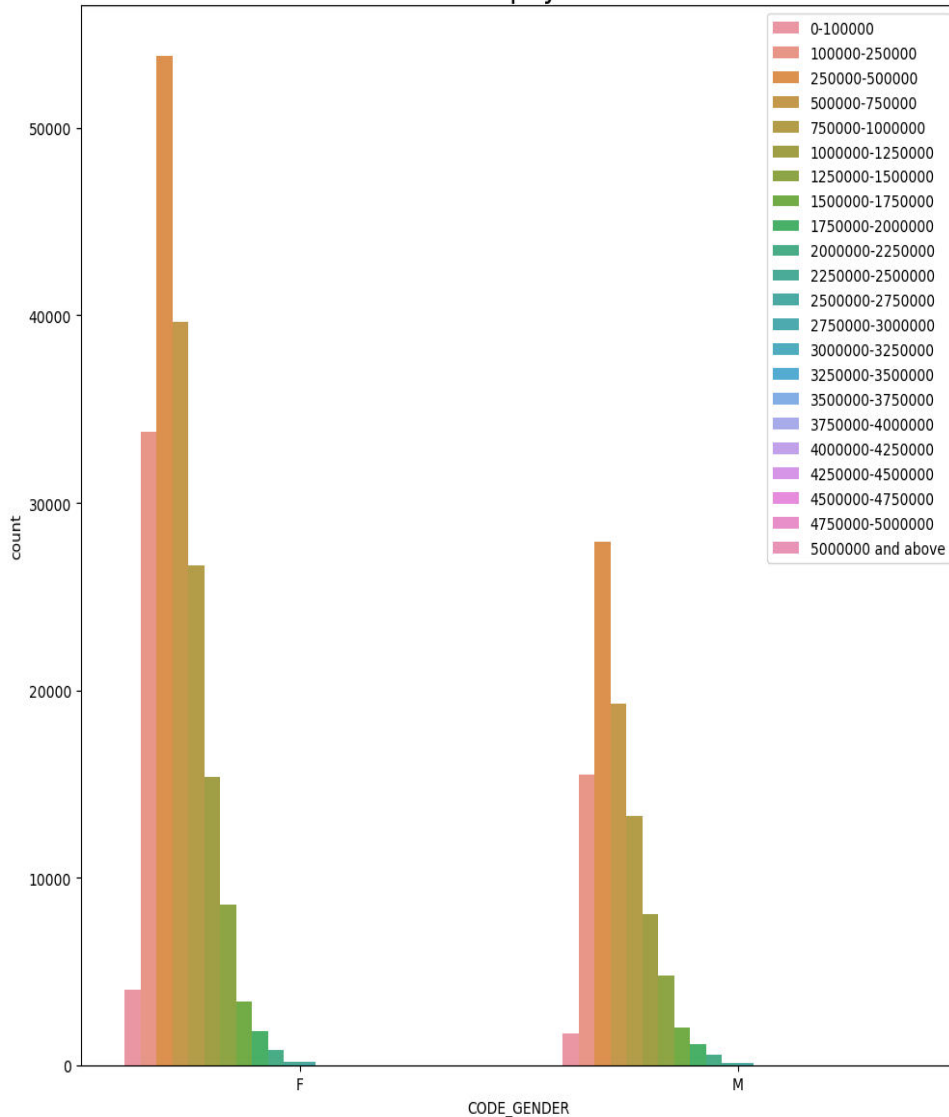


Customer with payment difficulties

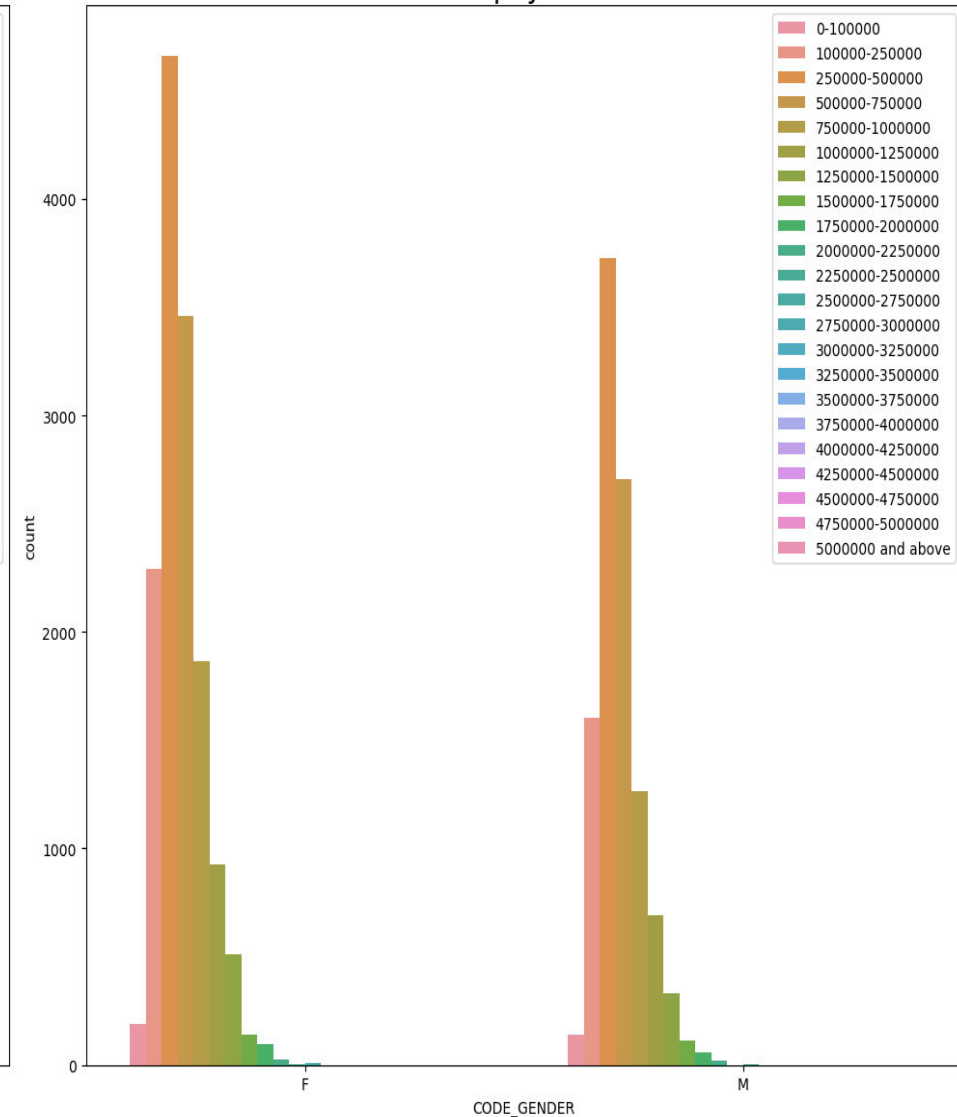


bivariate analysis on CODE_GENDER and Amt_Credit_Range

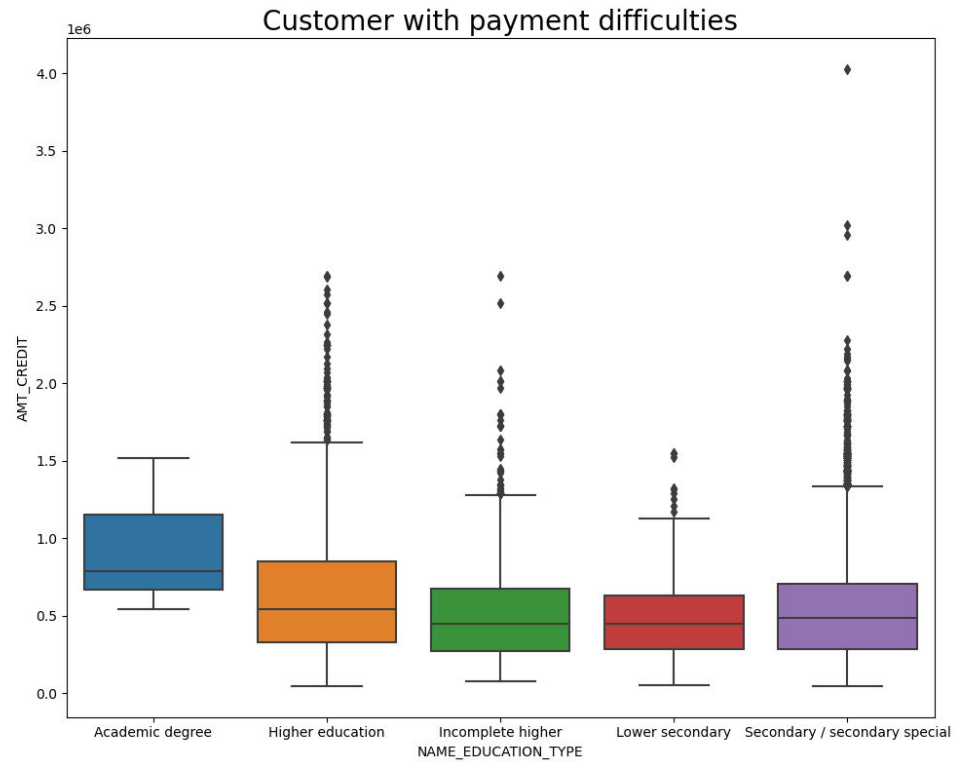
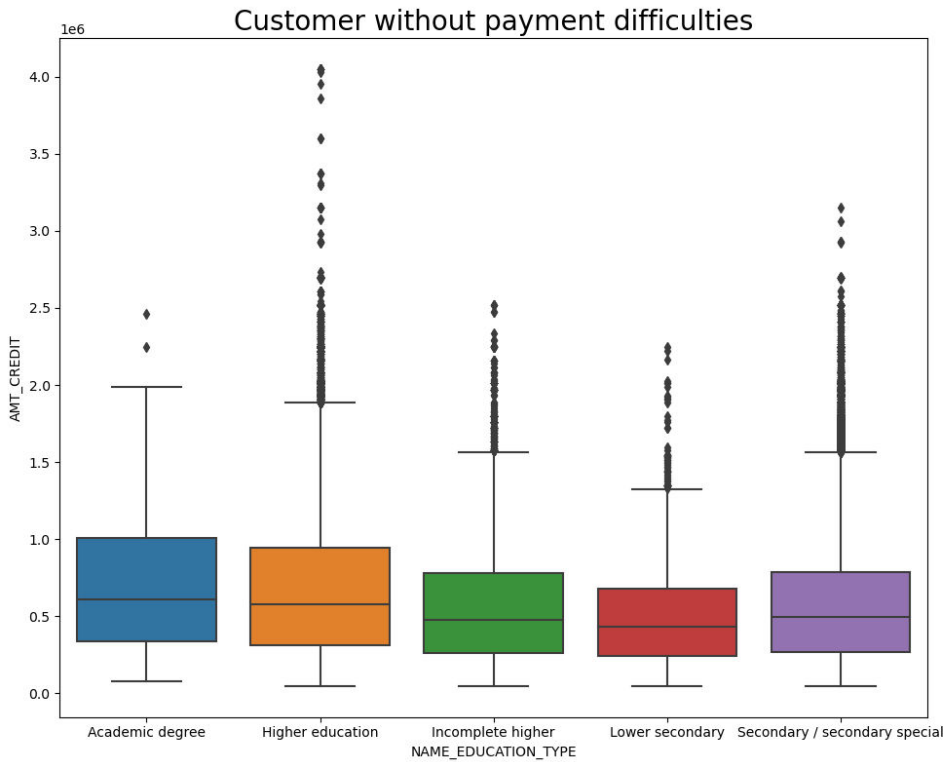
Customer without payment difficulties



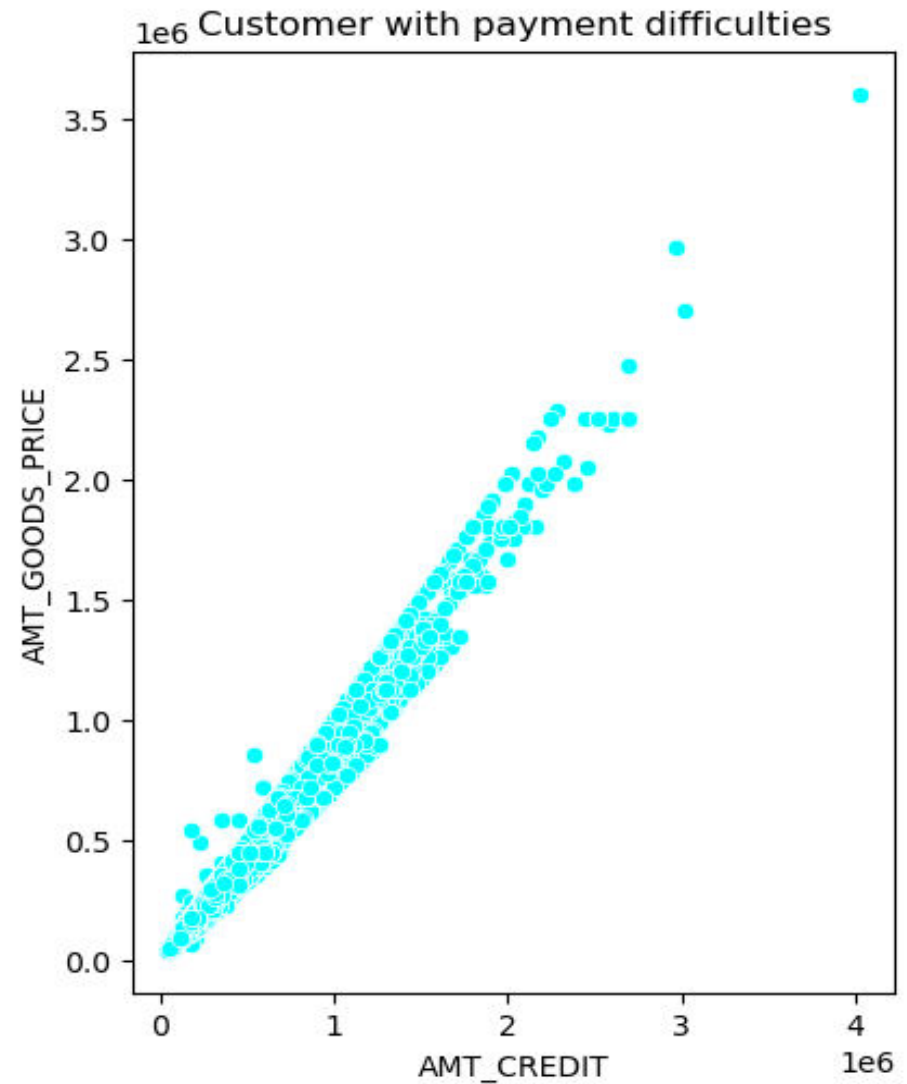
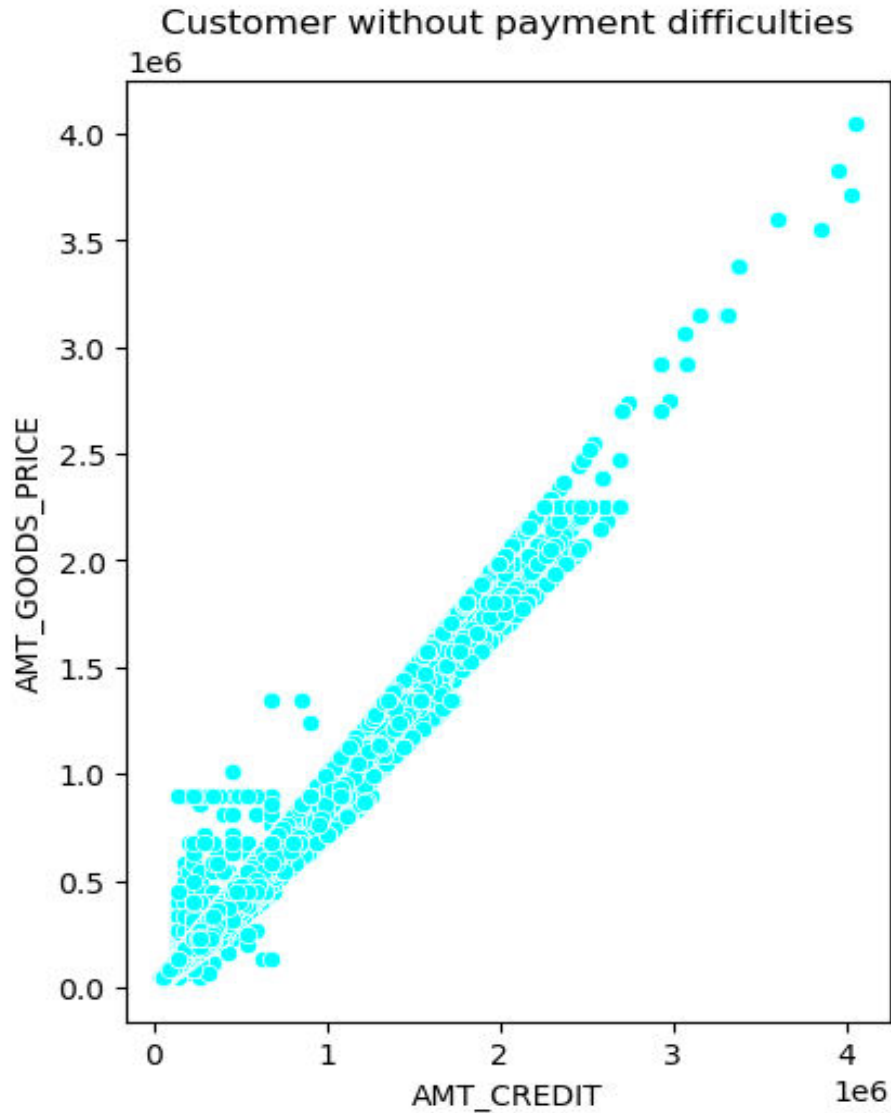
Customer with payment difficulties



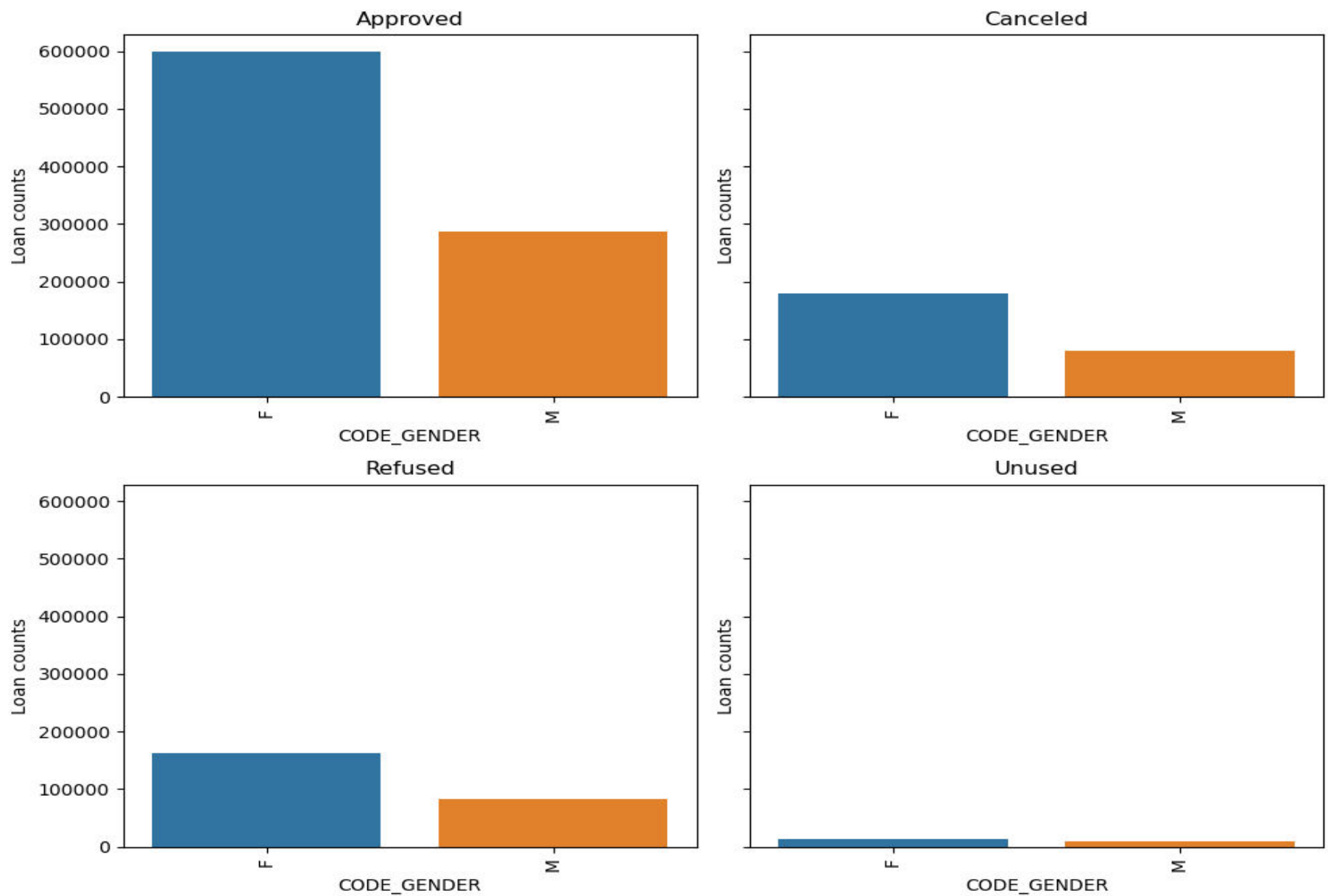
(categorical-numerical bivariate analysis)

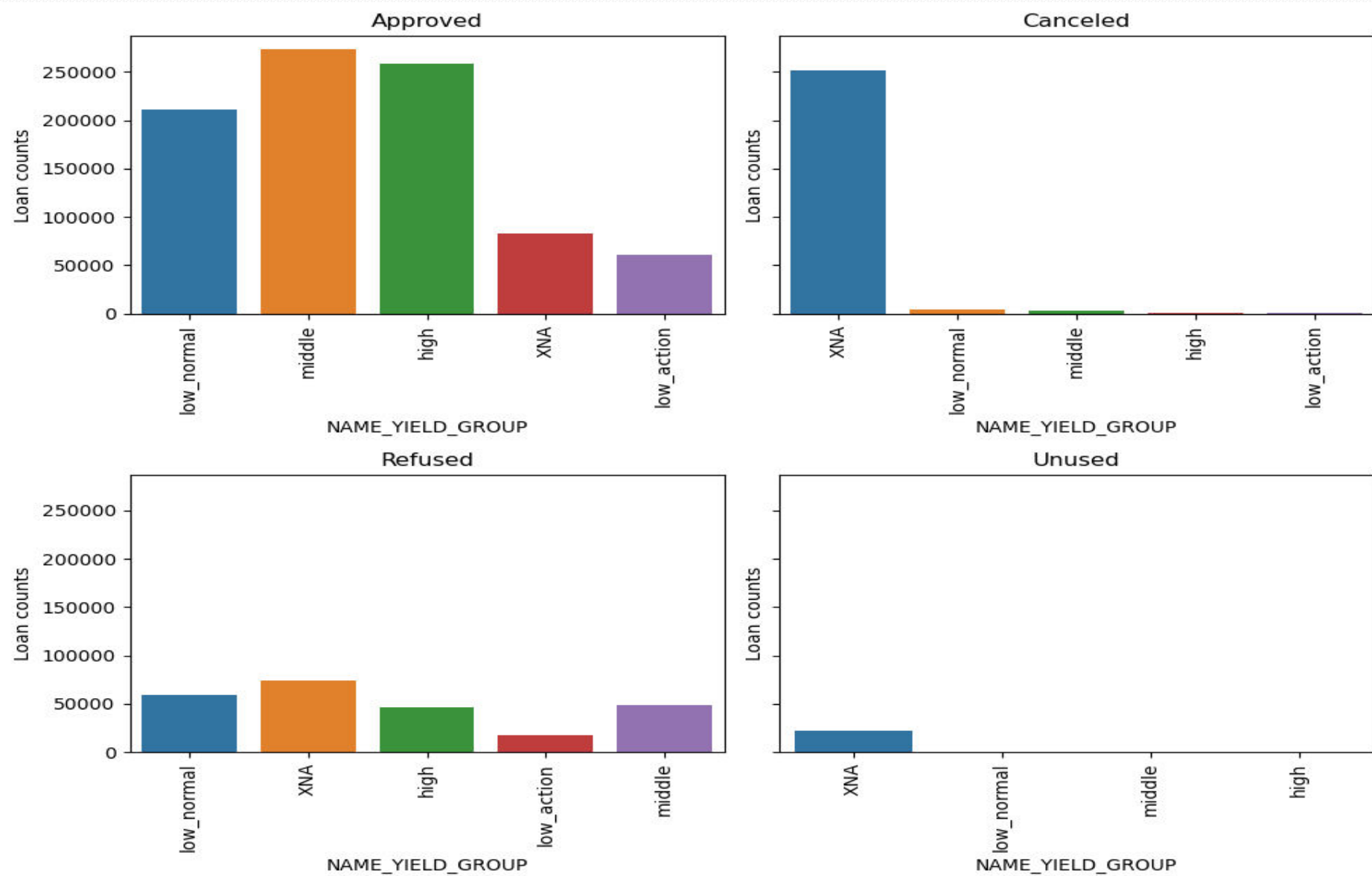


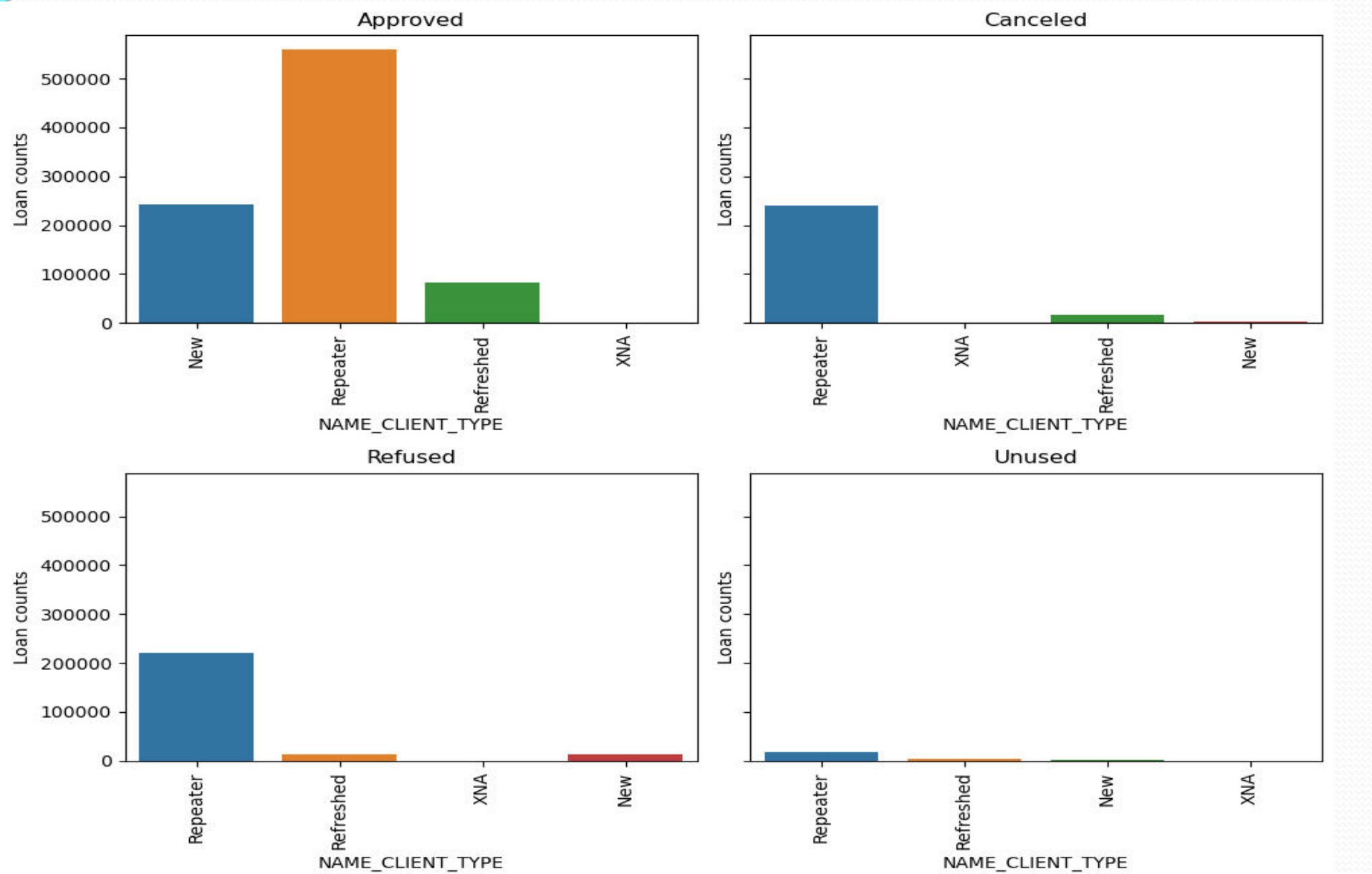
(numerical-numerical bivariate analysis)



After merging both the dataset final outcomes regarding loan approval







Recommendation

- Female customer can provide as they are less likely to be defaulter.
- Working persons (male & female).
- Married ones can provide.
- Who have their own houses/apartments can get loan.
- Age group of middle , high & normal can provide loan.
- Ones who alrrady taken loan before from the company they also can get loan.
- Refreshed & widow who have unused before approved loan.



Thankyou