# • OpenClassrooms Projet 7: DATA SCIENCE

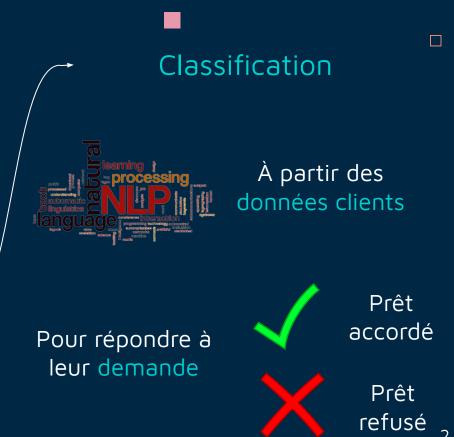
Implémentez un modèle de scoring

## INTRODUCTION

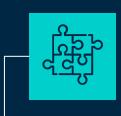
Data Scientist pour la banque "Prêt à dépenser"



Objectif : Catégoriser les demandes de prêt des nouveaux clients



#### SOMMAIRE



01

#### ANALYSE EXPLORATOIRE

Découverte du fichier de données



02

# ENTRAINEMENT DES MODELES

Choix des modèles, de la métrique et de la technique d'échantillonnage



Présentation du dashboard Streamlit et de l'API FastAPI

# ANALYSE EXPLORATOIRE

Découverte du jeu de données

### DATAFRAME INITIAL

#### 2 Dataframes :

- Train:

307 511 lignes et 122 colonnes

SK_ID_CURR	TARGET	NAME_CONTRACT_TYPE	CODE_GENDER	FLAG_OWN_CAR	FLAG_OWN_REALTY	CNT_CHILDREN	AMT_INCOME_TOTAL A
100002	1	Cash loans	М	N	Υ	0	202500.0
100003	0	Cash loans	F	N	N	0	270000.0
100004	0	Revolving loans	М	Υ	Y	0	67500.0
100006	0	Cash loans	F	N	Υ	0	135000.0

- Target : 48 744 lignes et 121 colonnes

SK_ID_CURR	NAME_CONTRACT_TYPE	CODE_GENDER	FLAG_OWN_CAR	FLAG_OWN_REALTY	CNT_CHILDREN	AMT_INCOME_TOTAL	AMT_CREDIT
100001	Cash loans	F	N	Y	0	135000.0	568800.0
100005	Cash loans	M	N	Y	0	99000.0	222768.0
100013	Cash loans	M	Y	Y	0	202500.0	663264.0
100028	Cash loans	F	N	Y	2	315000.0	1575000.0
100038	Cash loans	М	Y	N	1	180000.0	625500.0

#### ANALYSE EXPLORATOIRE

Dataframe: 307 511 lignes et 122 colonnes

Données	Données	
dupliquées	manquantes	
0	25% au total	

#### Colonnes utiles pour classification :

#### Corrélations positives

- DAYS\_BIRTH
- DAYS\_EMPLOYED
- REGION\_RATING\_CLIENT\_W\_CITY
- REGION\_RATING\_CLIENT
- NAME\_INCOME\_TYPE\_Working
- DAYS\_LAST\_PHONE\_CHANGE

#### Corrélations négatives

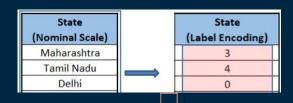
- EXT\_SOURCE\_3
- EXT\_SOURCE\_2
- EXT\_SOURCE\_1
- NAME\_EDUCATION\_TYPE\_Higher education
- CODE\_GENDER\_F
- NAME\_INCOME\_TYPE\_Pensioner

# Préparation du dataframe

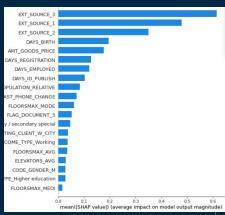
#### Gestion des anomalies



#### Label Encoding



#### Réduction de dimension



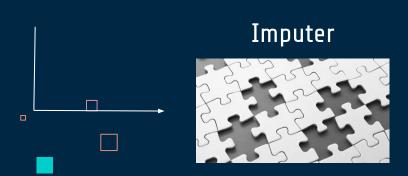
#### One-Hot Encoding

Color	Red	Yellow	Green
Red			
Red	1	0	0
Yellow	1	0	0
Green	0	1	0
Yellow	0	0	1

# DATAFRAME FINAL

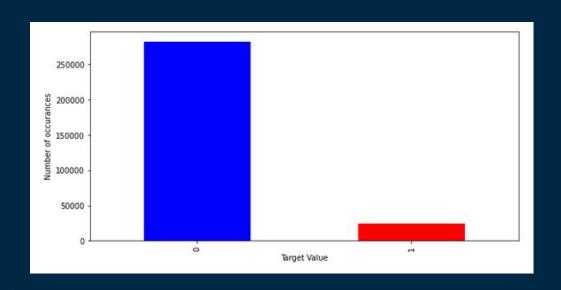
DAYS_BIRTH	DAYS_EMPLOYED	REGION_RATING_CLIENT_W_CITY	REGION_RATING_CLIENT	NAME_INCOME_TYPE_Working
-19241	-2329.0	2	2	1
-18064	-4469.0	2	2	1
-20038	-4458.0	2	2	1
-13976	-1866.0	2	2	1
-13040	-2191.0	2	2	1

48 744 lignes et 31 colonnes





#### VISUALISATION DE L'OBJECTIF



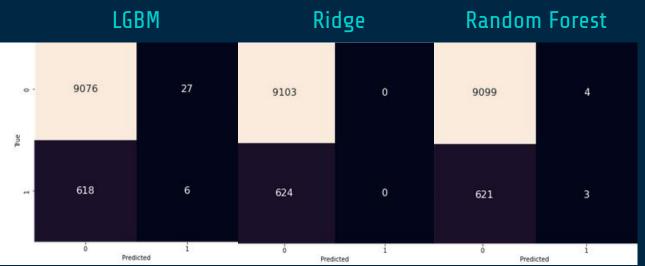
La variable 'TARGET' est fortement déséquilibrée

Métrique : Accuracy

# ENTRAINEMENT DES MODELES

Choix des modèles, de la métrique et de la technique d'échantillonnage

### PREMIERS RESULTATS



Précision	0.182	0	0.429
Rappel	0.010	0	0.005

Accuracy élevée

⇒ 90% en moyenne

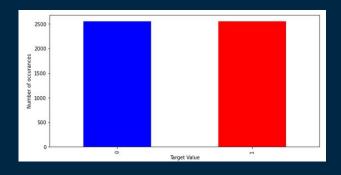
 Précision et rappel très faibles



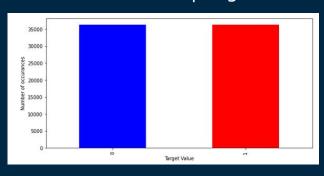
Mauvaise prédiction

# TECHNIQUE D'ÉCHANTILLONNAGE

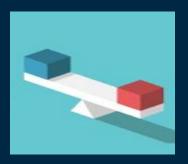
Under-sampling



Over -sampling



Class-Weight



# CHOIX DE LA MÉTRIQUE

#### True Class

- Minimiser le taux de mauvais payeurs
- Maximiser le taux de bons payeurs

Choix de la métrique : F $\beta$ -Score avec  $\beta$  = 3

# RESULTATS Under-Sampling



## RESULTATS SMOTE

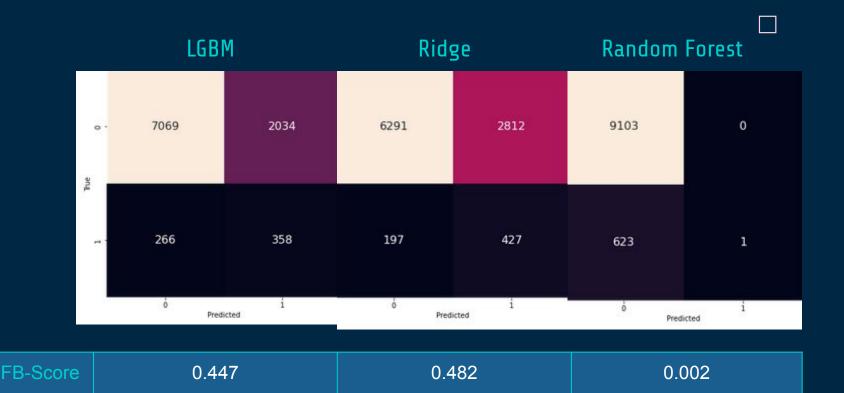


0.482



0.084

## RESULTATS CLASS-WEIGHT



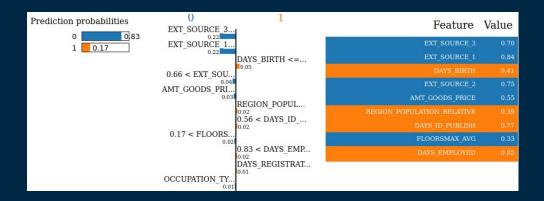
# MODELE CHOISI

Modèle	Under-sampling	SMOTE	Class-Weight
LGBM	0.464	0.115	0.447
Random Forest	0.462	0.084	0.002
Ridge	0.477	0.482	0.482

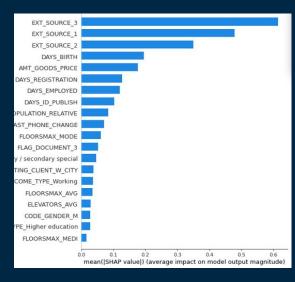
Ridge meilleur score mais LGBM meilleure interprétabilité

#### INTERPRETABILITE

#### LIME



#### SHAP



#### ENTRAINEMENT DE MODELE

```
my estimator = lqbm.LGBMClassifier(random state = 42)
my params = {
     'learning rate': [0.05, 0.1, 0.15],
     'n estimators': [50, 100, 150],
     'num leaves': [25, 31, 37], # large num leaves helps improve accuracy but might lead to over-fitting
    'boosting type' : ['gbdt', 'dart'], # for better accuracy -> try dart
    'objective' : ['binary', None],
     'max bin':[255, 510], # large max bin helps improve accuracy but might slow down training progress
     'random state' : [42],
    'colsample bytree' : [0.99, 1, 1.01],
     'subsample' : [0.9, 1.0]
 my gridsearch = GridSearchCV(estimator=my estimator, param grid=my params, scoring=my scorer, cv=cv)
 my gridsearch.fit(X resampled, y resampled)
GridSearchCV(cv=RepeatedKFold(n repeats=3, n splits=10, random state=42),
            estimator=LGBMClassifier(random_state=42),
            param grid={'boosting type': ['gbdt', 'dart'],
                         'colsample bytree': [0.99, 1, 1.01],
                         'learning rate': [0.05, 0.1, 0.15],
                         'max bin': [255, 510], 'n estimators': [50, 100, 150],
                         'num leaves': [25, 31, 37],
                         'objective': ['binary', None], 'random state': [42],
                         'subsample': [0.9, 1.0]},
            scoring=make scorer(fbeta score, beta=3))
```

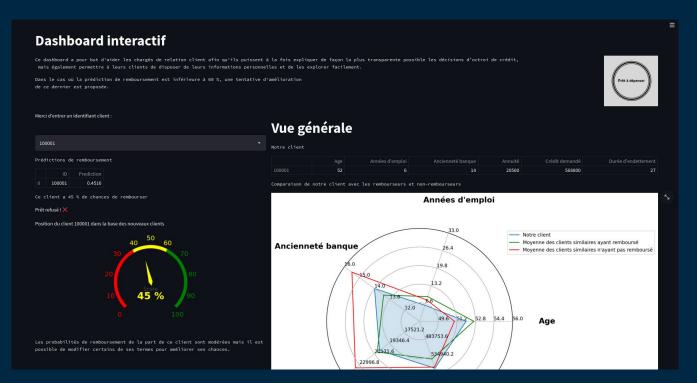
FB-Score = 0.464

# DASHBOARD ET API 03

Streamlit & FastAPI

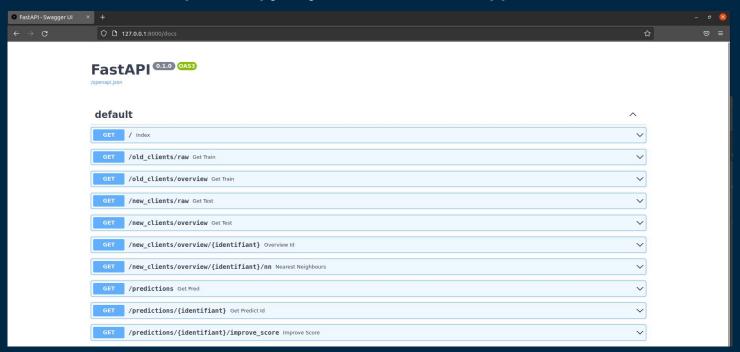
#### STREAMLIT

https://share.streamlit.io/pauloledes/projet7\_oc/client\_streamlit.py



#### FastAPI

#### https://sleepy-beyond-12325.herokuapp.com



## CONCLUSION

- $\beta$ =3 à confirmer
- + de caractéristiques exploitables
- Limité par l'interprétabilité

# MERCI POUR VOTRE ATTENTION!