

Recommendations: According to the data, large monthly EMIs increase the likelihood of loan default for loans with a shorter 36-month term. Also prone to default are clients who have mortgaged or rented their properties. Individuals earning less than \$50,000 per year are also at a higher risk. The fact that confirmed clients defaulted more frequently than non-certified ones raises the possibility of corruption or a verification failure. Due to large sums, debt consolidation loan recipients frequently experienced defaults.

```
In [53]:  
  
#import the libraries  
import pandas as pd  
import numpy as np  
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
import seaborn as sns  
  
In [3]:  
  
#Load the loan dataset  
loan = pd.read_csv("loan.csv")  
  
/var/folders/rj/jgvb2h573g0qlkmy76d0bx000  
00gp/T/ipykernel_40878/3592418794.py:1: Dty  
peWarning: Columns (47) have mixed types.  
Specify dtype option on import or set low_  
memory=False.  
loan = pd.read_csv("loan.csv")  
  
In [5]:  
  
#Reading top few lines on loan dataset to  
loan.head()
```

```
Out[5]:
```

	id	member_id	loan_amnt	funded_amnt	term
0	1077501	1296599	5000	5000	36 months
1	1077430	1314167	2500	2500	36 months
2	1077175	1313524	2400	2400	36 months
3	1076863	1277178	10000	10000	36 months
4	1075358	1311748	3000	3000	36 months

5 rows × 111 columns

```
In [17]:  
  
#Dropping rows where all values are missin  
loan.dropna(how='all')
```

```
Out[17]:
```

	id	member_id	loan_amnt	funded_amnt	term
0	1077501	1296599	5000	5000	36 months
1	1077430	1314167	2500	2500	36 months
2	1077175	1313524	2400	2400	36 months
3	1076863	1277178	10000	10000	36 months
4	1075358	1311748	3000	3000	36 months
...
39712	92187	92174	2500	2500	36 months
39713	90665	90607	8500	8500	36 months
39714	90395	90390	5000	5000	36 months
39715	90376	89243	5000	5000	36 months
39716	87023	86999	7500	7500	36 months

39717 rows × 111 columns

```
In [33]:  
  
#Dropping columns with all or at least 1 n  
loan = loan.dropna(axis=1)
```

In []:

#Filtering for Defaulters from loan datase

In [39]:

#checking all loan status values

loan['loan_status'].unique

Out[39]:

<bound method Series.unique of 0

ully Paid

1 Charged Off

2 Fully Paid

3 Fully Paid

4 Current

...

39712 Fully Paid

39713 Fully Paid

39714 Fully Paid

39715 Fully Paid

39716 Fully Paid

Name: loan_status, Length: 39717, dtype: o

bject>

In [43]:

#Filtering for loan status with value "Cha

loan_default = loan[loan['loan_status'].st

In [45]:

loan_default.info

Out[45]:

<bound method DataFrame.info of

id member_id loan_amnt funded_amnt fun

ded_amnt_inv \

1 1077430 1314167 2500

2500 2500.0

8 1071795 1306957 5600

5600 5600.0

9 1071570 1306721 5375

5375 5350.0

12 1064687 1298717 9000

9000 9000.0

14 1069057 1303503 10000

10000 10000.0

...

...

39667 118823 118026 2500

2500 675.0

39668 118533 117783 2500

2500 825.0

39669 118523 118519 6500

6500 225.0

39678 113179 113093 1000

1000 950.0

39688 111227 111223 20000

20000 2800.0

...

...

term int_rate installment gr

ade sub_grade ... total_rec_prncp \

1 60 months 15.27% 59.83

C C4 ... 456.46

8 60 months 21.28% 152.39

F F2 ... 162.02

9 60 months 12.69% 121.45

B B5 ... 673.48

12 36 months 13.49% 305.38

C C1 ... 1256.14

14 36 months 10.65% 325.74

B B2 ... 5433.47

...

...

39667 36 months 12.80% 84.00

D D4 ... 1706.01

39668 36 months 9.64% 80.26

B B4 ... 1730.83

39669 36 months 15.01% 225.37

F F1 ... 2886.21

39678 36 months 10.59% 32.55

C C2 ... 544.02

39688 36 months 13.43% 678.08

E E1 ... 16077.42

...

...

total_rec_int total_rec_late_fee re

coveries collection_recovery_fee \

1 435.17 1.1100 0.00

8 294.94 2.0900 0.00

9 533.42 2.5200 0.00

12 570.26 4.1600 0.00

14 1393.42 6.3145 0.00

...

...

39667 477.21 0.3800 1.69

35.70 354.44 0.0000 1.36

39668 1168.14 0.0000 0.00

0.00 138.64 0.0000 0.00

39669 4262.24 0.2300 0.00

0.00 0.0000 0.0000 0.00

...

...

last_pymnt_amnt policy_code applicat

ion_type acc_now_delinq delinq_amnt

1 119.66 1 0 IN

8 152.39 1 0 IN

9 121.45 1 0 IN

12 305.38 1 0 IN

14 325.74 1 0 IN

...

...

39667 1.76 1 0 IN

39668 1.40 1 0 IN

39669 225.37 1 0 IN

39678 32.55 1 0 IN

39688 678.08 1 0 IN

...

...

[5627 rows x 43 columns]>

In [47]:

loan_default.shape

Out[47]:

(5627, 43)

In [49]:

loan_default.columns

Out[49]:

Index(['id', 'member_id', 'loan_amnt', 'fu

nded_amnt', 'funded_amnt_inv',

'term', 'int_rate', 'installment',

'grade', 'sub_grade',

'home_ownership', 'annual_inc', 've

rification_status', 'issue_d',

'loan_status', 'pymnt_plan', 'url',

'purpose', 'zip_code', 'addr_state',

'dti', 'delinq_2yrs', 'earliest_cr

line', 'inq_last_6mths', 'open_acc',

'pub_rec', 'revol_bal', 'total_ac

c', 'initial_list_status', 'out_prncp',

'out_prncp_inv', 'total_pymnt', 'to

tal_pymnt_inv', 'total_rec_prncp',

'total_rec_int', 'total_rec_late_fe

e', 'recoveries',

'collection_recovery_fee', 'last_py

mnt_amnt', 'policy_code',

'application_type', 'acc_now_delin

q', 'delinq_amnt'],

dtype='object')

In []:

#DATA ANALYSIS

In [127]:

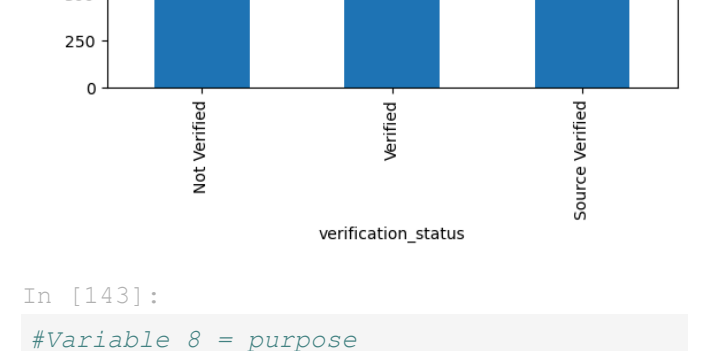
#UNI VARIATE ANALYSIS

#Variable 1 = loan_amnt

loan_default['loan_amnt'].value_counts().p

plt.xlabel("loan_amnt")

plt.show()

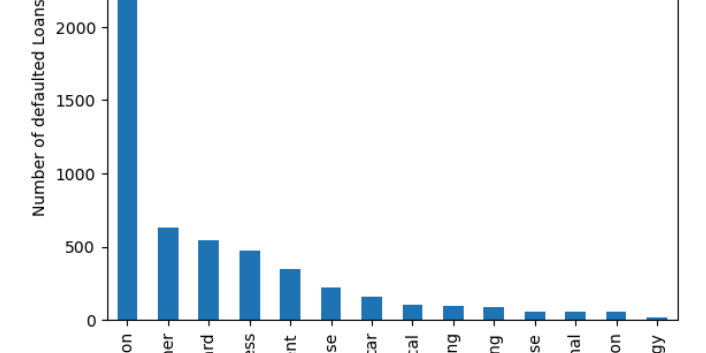


In [69]:

#Variable 3 = int_rate

loan_default['int_rate'].value_counts().pl

plt.show()



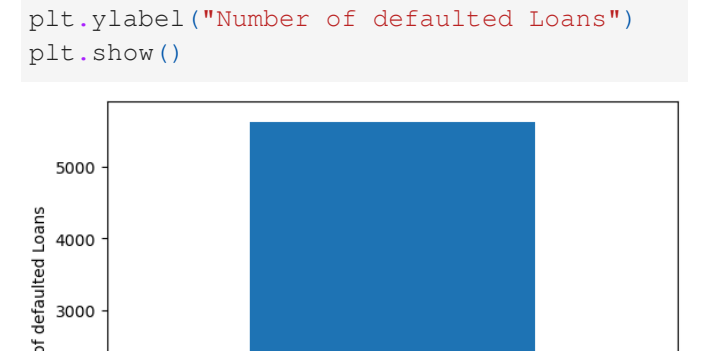
In [135]:

#Variable 4 = grade

loan_default['grade'].value_counts().plot.

plt.ylabel("Number of defaulted Loans")

plt.show()



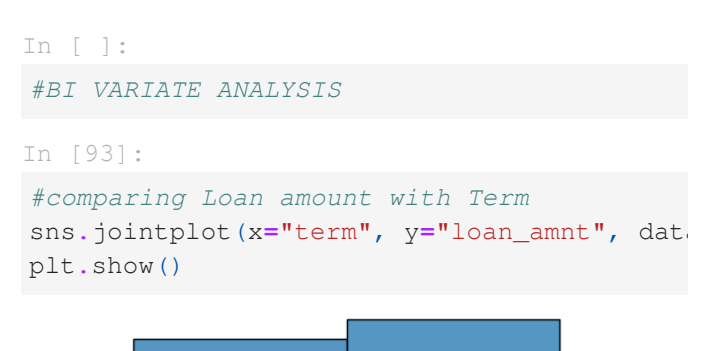
In [137]:

#Variable 5 = home_ownership

loan_default['home_ownership'].value_coun

plt.ylabel("Number of defaulted Loans")

plt.show()



In [147]:

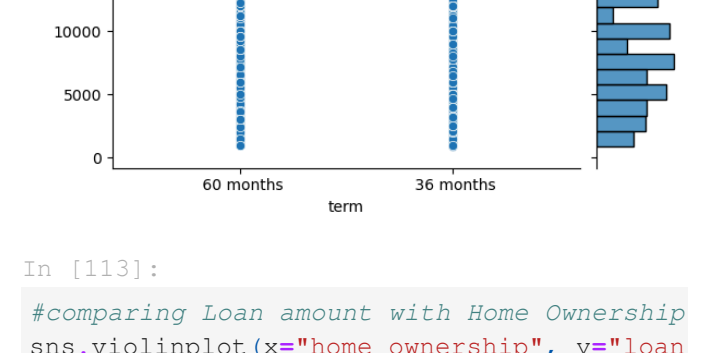
#Variable 6 = annual_inc

loan_default['annual_inc'].value_counts().

plt.xlabel("annual_inc")

plt.ylabel("Number of defaulted Loans")

plt.show()



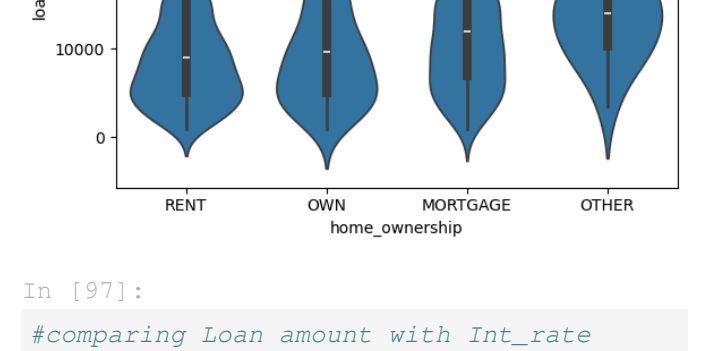
In [141]:

#Variable 7 = Verification Status

loan_default['verification_status'].value_

plt.ylabel("Number of defaulted Loans")

plt.show()



In [143]:

#Variable 8 = purpose

loan_default['purpose'].value_counts().plo

plt.ylabel("Number of defaulted Loans")

plt.show()



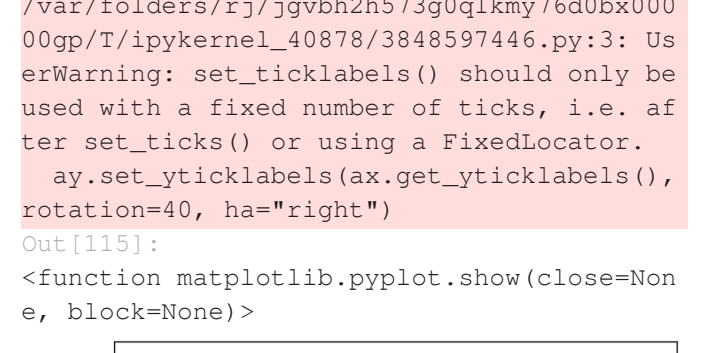
In [145]:

#Variable 9 = application_type

loan_default['application_type'].value_cou

plt.ylabel("Number of defaulted Loans")

plt.show()



In []:

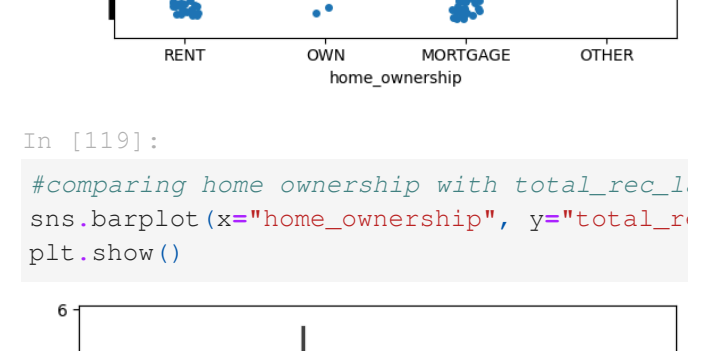
#BI VARIATE ANALYSIS

In [93]:

#comparing Loan amount with Term

sns.jointplot(x="term", y="loan_amnt", dat

plt.show()

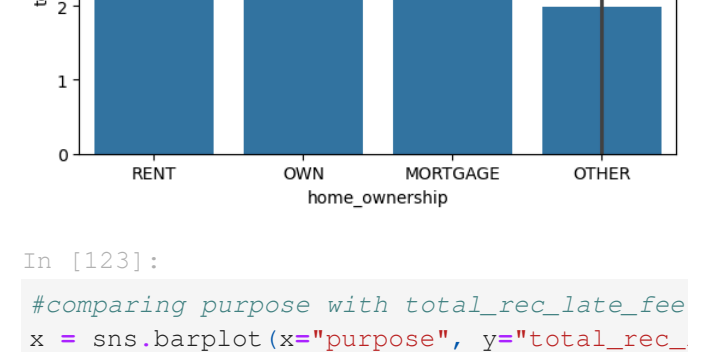


In [113]:

#comparing Loan amount with Home Ownership

sns.violinplot(x="home_ownership", y="loan

plt.show()

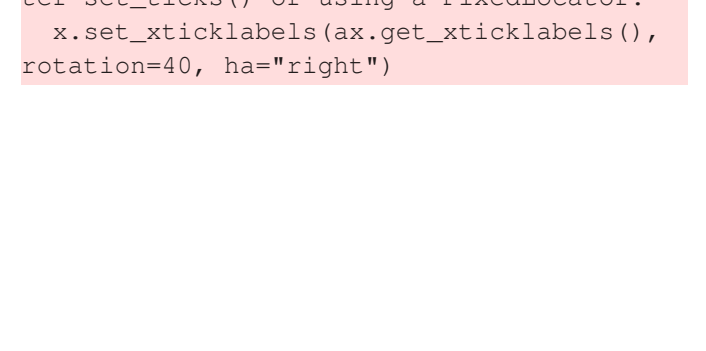


In [97]:

#comparing Loan amount with Int_rate

sns.jointplot(x="int_rate", y="loan_amnt",

plt.show()



In [115]:

#comparing home ownership with int_rate

ay = sns.stripplot(x="home_ownership", y="

ay.set_yticklabels(ax.get_yticklabels(), r

plt.show

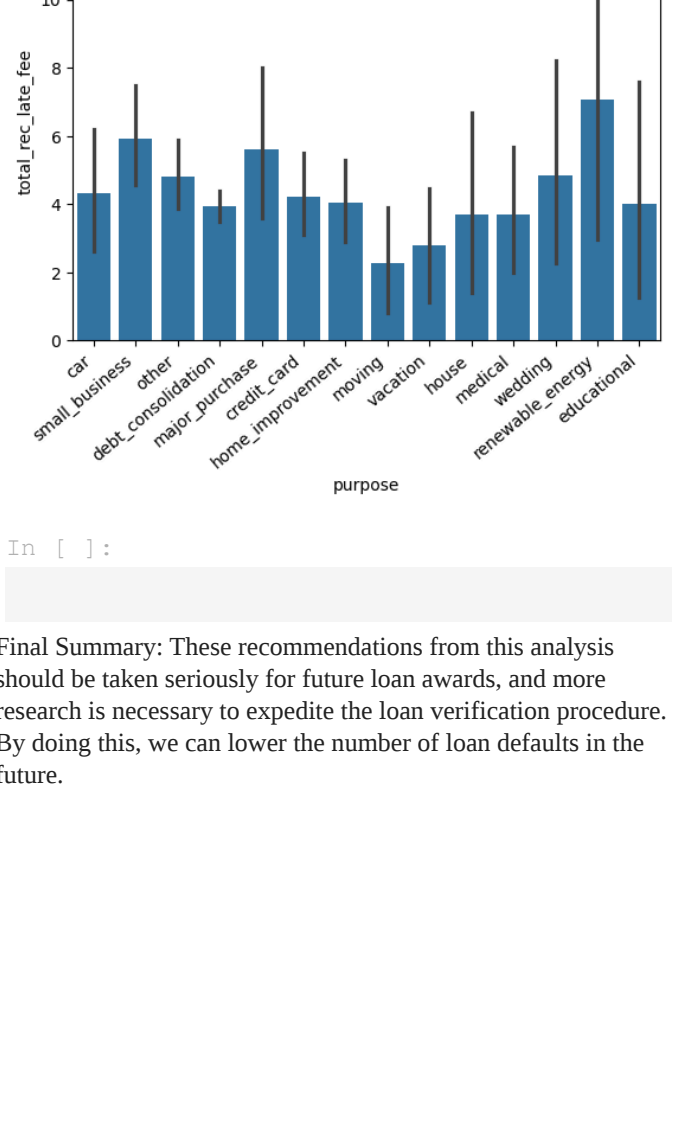
/var/folders/rj/jgvb2h573g0qlkmy76d0bx000
00gp/T/ipykernel_40878/3848597446.py:3: Use
erWarning: set_ticklabels() should only be
used with a fixed number of ticks, i.e. af
ter set_ticks() or using a FixedLocator.
ay.set_yticklabels(ax.get_yticklabels(),
rotation=40, ha="right")

Out[115]:

<function matplotlib.pyplot.show(close=Non

e, block=None)>

In [123]:



In []:

Final Summary: These recommendations from this analysis should be taken seriously for future loan awards, and more research is necessary to expedite the loan verification procedure. By doing this, we can lower the number of loan defaults in the future.