

What is this

LendingClub is a platform for peer-to-peer lending. If you're not familiar with it, here are some key points:





- **P2P lending** -- It's crowdfunding peoples' loans and they are expected to pay back with interest. .
- **Note** -- A piece of a loan. If somebody wanted to borrow \$1000, a note could be a \$25 chunk of that.
- **Secondary market** -- After a loan has been issued (the borrower got his/her crowdfunding goal), investors can sell notes that they own to other investors. They can sell at a discount for some quick cash or if they don't have faith in a note. Or they can sell at a premium.
- **Charged off** -- When a borrower stops paying his/her loan and there is no chance of recovering any money. This is bad for the investors.

I looked through existing loan data which LendingClub provides, created my own model to predict good or bad loans, and set up scripts to find and buy those the notes. My adjusted annual return is negative yet I made more in interest than I did in loans that got charged off, so I can't say with certainty that my model was a success. But the project was an excellent learning experience where I tried some new tools and learned a couple of lessons.

Step 1. Get the dataset

LendingClub provides a history of all the loans they've issued and what the status of those loans are, updated every quarter. It's a big dataset, and it's what sparked my *interest* in doing all of this. They provide a set of .csv files with info about each loan such as loan amount, interest rate, purpose, date issued, current status, et al.

The .csv files are fairly large with 100k+ rows per file:

Name	Date modified	Type	Size
 LoanStats3a_securev1.csv	3/1/2016 10:48 PM	OpenOffice.org 1....	33,965 KB
 LoanStats3b_securev1.csv	1/25/2016 4:18 PM	OpenOffice.org 1....	125,905 KB
 LoanStats3c_securev1.csv	1/25/2016 4:19 PM	OpenOffice.org 1....	142,312 KB
 LoanStats3d_securev1.csv	1/25/2016 4:20 PM	OpenOffice.org 1....	250,457 KB

More than enough data for LibreOffice to handle on my computer (it's actually not responding in the screenshot below)

member_id	loan_amount	term	annual_rate	loan_status	purpose	status	member_id	loan_amount	term	annual_rate	loan_status	purpose	status	member_id	loan_amount	term	annual_rate	loan_status	purpose	status
40000001	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000001	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000001	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%
40000002	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000002	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000002	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%
40000003	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000003	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000003	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%
40000004	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000004	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000004	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%
40000005	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000005	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000005	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%
40000006	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000006	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000006	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%
40000007	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000007	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000007	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%
40000008	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000008	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000008	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%
40000009	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000009	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000009	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%
40000010	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000010	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000010	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%
40000011	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000011	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000011	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%
40000012	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000012	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000012	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%
40000013	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000013	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000013	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%
40000014	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000014	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000014	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%
40000015	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000015	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000015	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%
40000016	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000016	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000016	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%
40000017	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000017	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000017	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%
40000018	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000018	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000018	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%
40000019	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000019	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000019	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%
40000020	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000020	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000020	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%
40000021	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000021	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000021	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%
40000022	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000022	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000022	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%
40000023	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000023	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000023	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%
40000024	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000024	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000024	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%
40000025	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000025	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000025	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%
40000026	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000026	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000026	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%
40000027	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000027	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000027	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%
40000028	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000028	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000028	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%
40000029	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000029	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000029	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%
40000030	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000030	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000030	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%
40000031	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000031	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000031	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%
40000032	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000032	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000032	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%
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40000034	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000034	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000034	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%
40000035	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000035	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000035	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%
40000036	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000036	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000036	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%
40000037	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000037	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000037	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%
40000038	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000038	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000038	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%
40000039	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000039	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000039	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%
40000040	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000040	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000040	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%
40000041	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000041	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000041	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%
40000042	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000042	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000042	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%
40000043	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000043	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000043	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%
40000044	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000044	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000044	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%
40000045	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000045	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000045	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%
40000046	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000046	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000046	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%
40000047	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000047	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000047	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%
40000048	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000048	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000048	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%
40000049	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000049	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000049	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%
40000050	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000050	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000050	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%
40000051	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000051	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000051	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%
40000052	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000052	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000052	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%
40000053	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000053	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000053	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%
40000054	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000054	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000054	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%
40000055	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000055	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	40000055	10000	12000	10.00%	12.00		

I had a little under a GB of data. A few hundred thousand rows and 50+ columns. Seemed like a pretty good fit for a relational database like MySQL with some indexing which I was used to from back in my PHP days (which weren't over, of course)

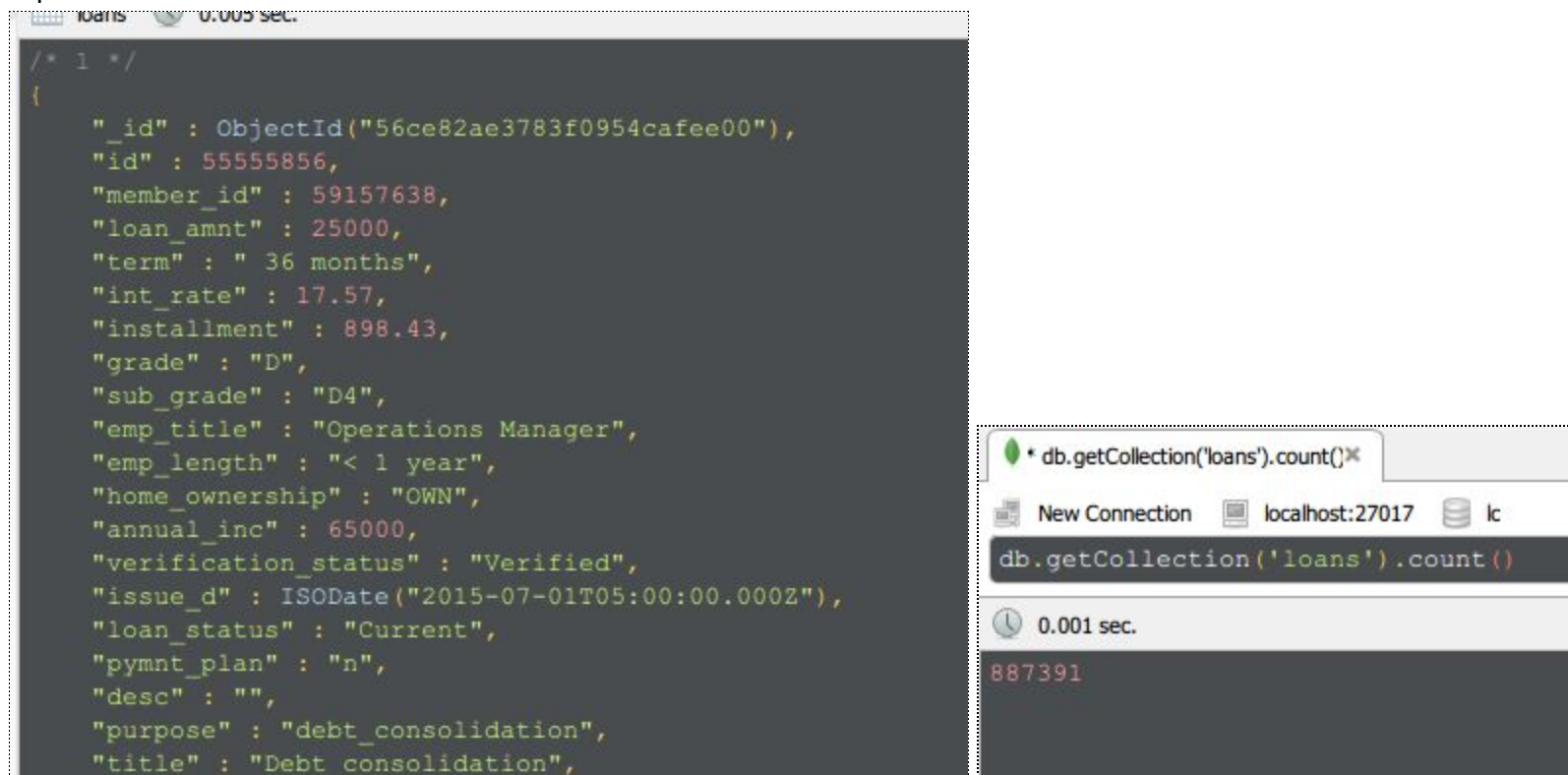
Around the time I came across the dataset, MongoDB was quite popular and I wanted a ride on the hype train. This was an excellent excuse to try it out! [\[Lesson to be learned here.\]](#)

After a few hours (maybe it was days) of getting MongoDB set up on my computer and trying some queries, I was ready to import all the data from the csv files. Thankfully there was a mongoimport tool. Because LendingClub updates the csv files once a quarter, I expected the need to have to re-import the CSVs each time they did. So I was sure to write down the process so I wouldn't have to figure it out again each time.

```
2 import steps:
3   Download all CSV's
4   Delete first line in each CSV
5   Clear out the loans database
6   Run command for each csv:
7   D:\Mongo\bin\mongoimport.exe /h localhost /p 27017 /d lc /c loans /numInsertionWorkers 2 /type csv /headerline /file: {filename}.csv
```

Clean it up

Import worked and I have ~900k loans in the database.



The screenshot shows two parts of a MongoDB environment. On the left, a MongoDB shell window displays a document from the 'loans' collection. The document includes fields like 'id', 'member_id', 'loan_amnt', 'term', 'int_rate', 'installment', 'grade', 'sub_grade', 'emp_title', 'emp_length', 'home_ownership', 'annual_inc', 'verification_status', 'issue_d', 'loan_status', 'pymnt_plan', 'desc', 'purpose', and 'title'. The 'issue_d' field is an ISODate. On the right, a MongoDB Compass window shows a query 'db.getCollection('loans').count()' executed against the 'lc' database on 'localhost:27017', returning a count of 887391.

Take a look at the issue_d field. It wasn't an ISODate when I imported it! I realized there were a number of date fields and strings like "6%" that needed to be cleaned up that I knew could save space and make it easier to sort, search, and analyze. The term for this which I later came to learn: data munging. Here's an example of a row of data from the CSV file.

```
"1069410","1303652","21000","21000","20975"," 60 months"," 19.91%","555.33","E","E4","Costco","7
years","RENT","50000","Verified","Dec-2011","Charged
Off","n","https://www.lendingclub.com/browse/loanDetail.action?loan_id=1069410"," Borrower added on
12/20/11 > consolidation of credit cards.<br>","debt_consolidation"," Bill pay
of","980xx","WA","21.58","0","Sep-1998","680","684","1","","","7","0","19448","97.6%","14","f","0.00","0.00
","18319.14","18297.35","8990.81","9328.33","0.0","0.0","0.0","Oct-2014","555.33","","Jan-2016","634","630"
,"0","","1","INDIVIDUAL","","","","0","","","","","","","","","","","","","","","","",""
```

Red = Don't need this

Blue = Convert to date

Purple = Convert to float

With very little Googling, I found out that I could do this directly in Mongo with Javascript! Very convenient.

```
/*
Fix dates
*/
db.loans.find({
  issue_d: {
    $type: 2
  }
}).forEach( function( elem ) {
  var newDate = elem.issue_d.replace( '-', ' 1 ' );
  elem.issue_d = new Date( newDate );
  db.loans.save( elem );
});
```

I ended up writing a bunch of these and put them into “post_processing.js”. Warning: It takes a while to run!

Step 2. “Analysis”

Lots of data columns (later learned the term “Features”) to investigate. I started out with one at a time. Then two, and more...

```
1  /*
2  purpose = small_business
3  loan_amnt = 1k steps = 0-50k
4  */
5  var result = [];
6
7  for( var min_loan_amnt = 0; min_loan_amnt <= 50000; min_loan_amnt += 1000 )
8  {
9      var max_loan_amnt = min_loan_amnt + 1000; // 1k steps
10
11      var numerator = db.getCollection('loans').count({
12          purpose: "small_business",
13          loan_amnt: {
14              $gt: min_loan_amnt,
15              $lt: max_loan_amnt,
16          },
17          loan_status: {
18              $in: ['Default', 'Charged Off']
19          },
20          issue_d: {
21              $not: {
22                  $in: ['Dec-2014', 'Nov-2014', 'Oct-2014', 'Sep-2014', 'Aug-2014', 'Jul-2014', 'Jun-2014', 'May-2014']
23              }
24          },
25          grade: {
26              $in: ['B', 'C', 'D', 'E']
27          }
28      });
```

I counted the number of bad loans (charged off, default) while stepping through feature values (loan amount is depicted above). Then, I counted the total number of loans (good or bad) that fit the criteria, and used that as my denominator. The idea was to see whether there was a higher “bad” loan ratio for the given set of feature values.

Over time, I got better at it (obviously joking):

```
38  var home_ownership_steps =
39  ▼ {
40      "0" : ["RENT",
41      "1" : "MORTGAGE",
42      "2" : "OWN",
43      "3" : "NONE",
44      //"4" : "OTHER",
45      //"5" : "ANY"
46  };
47
48
49  for( var emp_length_key in emp_length_steps )
50  ▼ {
51      for( var verification_status_key in verification_status_steps )
52      ▼ {
53          for( var purpose_key in purpose_steps )
54          ▼ {
55              for( var home_ownership_key in home_ownership_steps )
56          ▼ {
57                  for( var income_min = annual_inc_start; income_min <= annual_inc_end; income_min += annual_inc_step_size )
58          ▼ {
```

Looking back, I'm impressed because I even tried language processing (if you'd be kind enough to allow me to call it that). In the loan description, did borrowers use lowercase/capital "i" when referring to themselves? Were there any keywords that could be red flags?

```
1  var descriptionsToTry = [
2
3  /.*/i ,
4  // /\s+[A-Z]/, // Capital letter after a period...actually worse in a lot of cases
5
6  // /improve/i,
7
8  // /credit/i,
9
10 // /smart/i,
11
12 // /late/i,
13
14 // /history/i
15
16 // /soon/i
17
18 //
19 ];
20
21 |
22
23 for( var key in descriptionsToTry )
24
25 {
26
27     var description = descriptionsToTry[key];
28
29     var numerator = db.loans.count({
30         desc: description,
31         loan_status: {
32             $in: ['Default', 'Charged Off']
33         },
34         grade: {
35             $in: ['B', 'C', 'D', 'E']
36         }
37     })
38
39     var denominator = db.loans.count({
40         desc: description,
41         loan_status: {
```

How about what they put for their job title?

```

1  /*
2  Employee title
3
4  software:
5  law:
6
7  capital letter:
8  lowercase letter:
9
10 medical:
11
12 +super:
13 +sales:
14 +director:
15 +engineer:
16 +special:
17 ++manage :
18 ++ist$:
19 */
20 db.getCollection('loans').count({ |
21     emp_title: /medical/i,
22     loan_status: {
23         $in: ['Default', 'Charged Off']
24     },
25     grade: {
26         $in: ['B', 'C', 'D', 'E']
27     }
28 })
29
30

```

I don't think I reached any solid conclusions from this, but it was cool to try out. I bet with more sophisticated language processing techniques, some good patterns can be found.

MapReduce

Booyah! A little more Googling and reading, I came across the notorious MapReduce. It's a cool way to filter and process a large number of results in parallel. Although the way I used it, it ended up being a complicated GROUPBY statement.

In my map function, I emitted a key of all the features I thought would be important in guessing if a borrower was "good" or "bad."


```

var key = {
    emp_length: this.emp_length,
    verification_status: this.verification_status,
    purpose: this.purpose,
    annual_inc: roundDown(this.annual_inc, 20000),
    home_ownership: this.home_ownership,
    fico_range_low: roundDown(this.fico_range_low, 50),
    total_acc: roundDown(this.total_acc, 10),
    revol_util: roundDown(this.revol_util, 10),
    loan_amnt: roundDown(this.loan_amnt, 3000)
};

var bad = 0;
if (this.loan_status == "Default" || this.loan_status == "Charged Off") {
    bad = 1;
}

emit(key, {
    count_bad: bad,
    count_total: 1
});

```

Then in the reduce function, I would add up the counts:

```

function(key, array_values) {
    // Reduce function
    reducedVal = {
        count_bad: 0,
        count_total: 0
    };

    for (var idx = 0; idx < array_values.length; idx++) {
        reducedVal.count_bad += array_values[idx].count_bad;
        reducedVal.count_total += array_values[idx].count_total;
    }

    return reducedVal;
}

```

And the count_bad/count_total was the final ratio for some set of features. A higher ratio meant more risk. I threw this in a new collection which looked like this:

```

db.getCollection('person_analysis').find({"value.total":{$gt:15}})

```

person_analysis 0.213 sec.

```

/* 1 */
{
  "_id" : {
    "emp_length" : "1 year",
    "verification_status" : "Not Verified",
    "purpose" : "debt_consolidation",
    "annual_inc" : 20000,
    "home_ownership" : "RENT",
    "fico_range_low" : 650,
    "total_acc" : 10,
    "revol_util" : 50,
    "loan_amnt" : 6000
  },
  "value" : {
    "bad" : 3,
    "total" : 27,
    "ratio" : 0.111111111111111
  }
}

/* 2 */
{
  "_id" : {
    "emp_length" : "1 year",
    "verification_status" : "Not Verified",
    "purpose" : "debt_consolidation",
    "annual_inc" : 20000,
    "home_ownership" : "RENT",
    "fico_range_low" : 650,
    "total_acc" : 10,
    "revol_util" : 60,
    "loan_amnt" : 6000
  },
  "value" : {
    "bad" : 7,
    "total" : 23,
    "ratio" : 0.304347826086957
  }
}

/* 3 */
{
  "_id" : {
    "emp_length" : "1 year",
    "verification_status" : "Not Verified",
    "purpose" : "debt_consolidation",
    "annual_inc" : 20000,
    "home_ownership" : "RENT",
    "fico_range_low" : 650,
    "total_acc" : 10,
    "revol_util" : 70,
    "loan_amnt" : 6000
  },
  "value" : {
    "bad" : 4,
    "total" : 18,
    "ratio" : 0.222222222222222
  }
}

```

Later, I can use this table to estimate risk for a given loan. If I'm happy with the ratio, I buy a note/stake in the loan. If you're confused, this is the right side of the block diagram.

Step 3. Scrape secondary market loans

The secondary market allows investors to buy or sell notes that have been issued and that might already have a history of payments.

- (1) There are typically (I've never seen less) hundreds of thousands of notes available on the secondary market
- (2) FolioFN Provides a way to filter all these notes
- (3) You can then download .csv file containing only filtered notes or all notes on the secondary market (400k in the screenshot)

Below are the notes listed for sale. The notes belong to other lending members and are held in their Lending Club accounts.

1

403,064 of 492,788 notes

Add to Order

Filters

Less

X

Interest Rate

From: 4.0% To: 29.0%

Loan Term

☒ 36 months ☒ 60 months

Outstanding Principal

From: 0.00 To: Any

Loan Status

☒ Issued ☐ Late 16-30
☒ Current ☐ Late 31-120
☐ In Grace ☒ Never Late

Remaining Payments

From: 1 To: 60

Recent Credit Score

600 or Less 850
s600 - 850

Credit Score Change

☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒

Original Note Amount

From: 25 To: Any

Asking Price

From: 0.00 To: Any

Yield to Maturity

From: Any % To: Any %

Markup / Discount

100% Discount 70+% Markup
(100%) - 15%

Exclude Loans

☐ Exclude Loans I have already invested in

Reset

Apply

2

7618226

\$25

10.99%

36

Current

☒

660-664

4

5

\$

Add to Order

3

[Download Search Results](#)

[Download Full Inventory](#)

It's easy to go straight to downloading the full inventory. However, the full inventory doesn't have a way to filter out loans that I already have a stake in. For this reason, I used the "Exclude Loans I have already invested in" filter and only ever tried processing a set of filtered loans. At the time I came up with this, the Foliofn API didn't exist.

To start, I would go to this page each day, apply my filters, and then download the .csv. After .maybe 2 days I was sick of it. I did my Googling, and found PhantomJS (and CasperJS)

CasperJS lets me pretend to be a user clicking things in a browser. I used it to log into Lending Club, go enter the filters I normally do by hand, and download the .CSV. It was pretty easy to set up and even easier to start using.

```

39 casper.waitForText( "Lending Club Account", function() {
40     console.log( "In Folio Account" );
41     casper.capture('folio account.png');
42 });
43
44 casper.thenOpen("https://www.lendingclub.com/foliofn/tradingInventory.action", function() {
45     console.log("In browse tradeable notes");
46
47 });
48
49 casper.wait( 1000, function() {
50     this.capture('browse notes.png');
51     console.log( "In browse notes" );
52 } );
53
54 casper.thenClick( '#open-slide-toggle' );
55
56

```

Step 4. Automate things!

Loan buying backend

Now that I've got a list of notes that are currently for sale, a database collection of existing loans, and a database collection of predicted risk, I think it's time to put them all together!

****Puts stuff together****

Here's a breakdown of what my backend does:

First, it runs the CasperJS script to download the notes for sale for me, saving me another step.

```

/*
Download folio FN search results
*/
echo '<pre>';
system( 'casperjs --ssl-protocol=tlsv1 C:\casperjs\bin\lendingclub.js' );

```

Then, I load all those notes into a temporary Mongo collection called *notes*. This step was really not necessary. I could've just parsed the csv lines in PHP but I wanted to do it differently.

```

23 /*
24 Load folio FN search results to notes collection, a temporary collection we'll use for quick filtering
25 */
26 system( 'D:\Mongo\bin\mongoimport.exe /h localhost /p 27017 /d lc /c notes /numInsertionWorkers 2 /type csv /headerline C:\xampp\htdocs\lc\browseNotes.csv');
27 |

```

Next I go through each of these notes for sale, and look up the original loan data if it exists (by using the LoadID)

```

// Find loan data from local DB first
$loanInMongo = $loansDB->findOne(
    json_decode( '
    {
        "id": ' . $folioNote['LoanId'] . '
    }
    ' )
);

```

If I get a match, I'll run the loan data against my predicted risk collection and add the risk to that note data. Then, I can go back and query all the notes that have some estimated risk. In this case, I want to find notes that are "safer" than 8% bad. I also don't want to judge based on a dataset of 1-2 notes (say a loan with borrower's annual income=21050, purpose=vacation, ... some very specific traits)

```
75 $notesQuery = $notesDB->find(
76     Array(
77         "ratio" => Array (
78             '$lt' => .08
79         ),
80         "total" => Array (
81             '$gt' => 5
82         )
83     )
84 );
85
```

Finally, I pass a group of notes that I might want to buy to the frontend

```
var dataSet = <?=json_encode($foundNotes);?>|
```

Loan buying front-end

So now that I've got all of the secondary markets for sale and I'm able to cross reference those to the loan data from before, I need to pick and choose which ones I'm actually going to buy. At the time there was no API to buy/sell notes on the secondary market so I had to go through potential notes one-by-one and buy them. I made it as easy as I could (down to 1-2 clicks). It could have been automated further.

I used DataTables in the frontend. I had used it for work and really liked it so I ended up re-using it here. Being able to sort by columns without a lot of configuration was a nice feature. I could've done this in a Python GUI but web is easiest to implement for me.

The backend (PHP) did a whole lot of automation for me. It

- cleared out the temporary notes database
- called the CasperJS crawler
- loaded the resulting CSV of notes available on the secondary market into MongoDB
- Checked each note by looking up its loan data from the Loans collection and using the person_analysis collection
- Filtered whatever was a match by ratio (see the left 3 columns)
- Gave me links to Open (see more details about the note) or Add to order (add to FolioFn cart)

Login page opened
Wound email field, filling in values
In account page!
In Folio Account
In browse tradeable notes
In browse notes
Filling in filters
Downloading notes
4653 notes imported

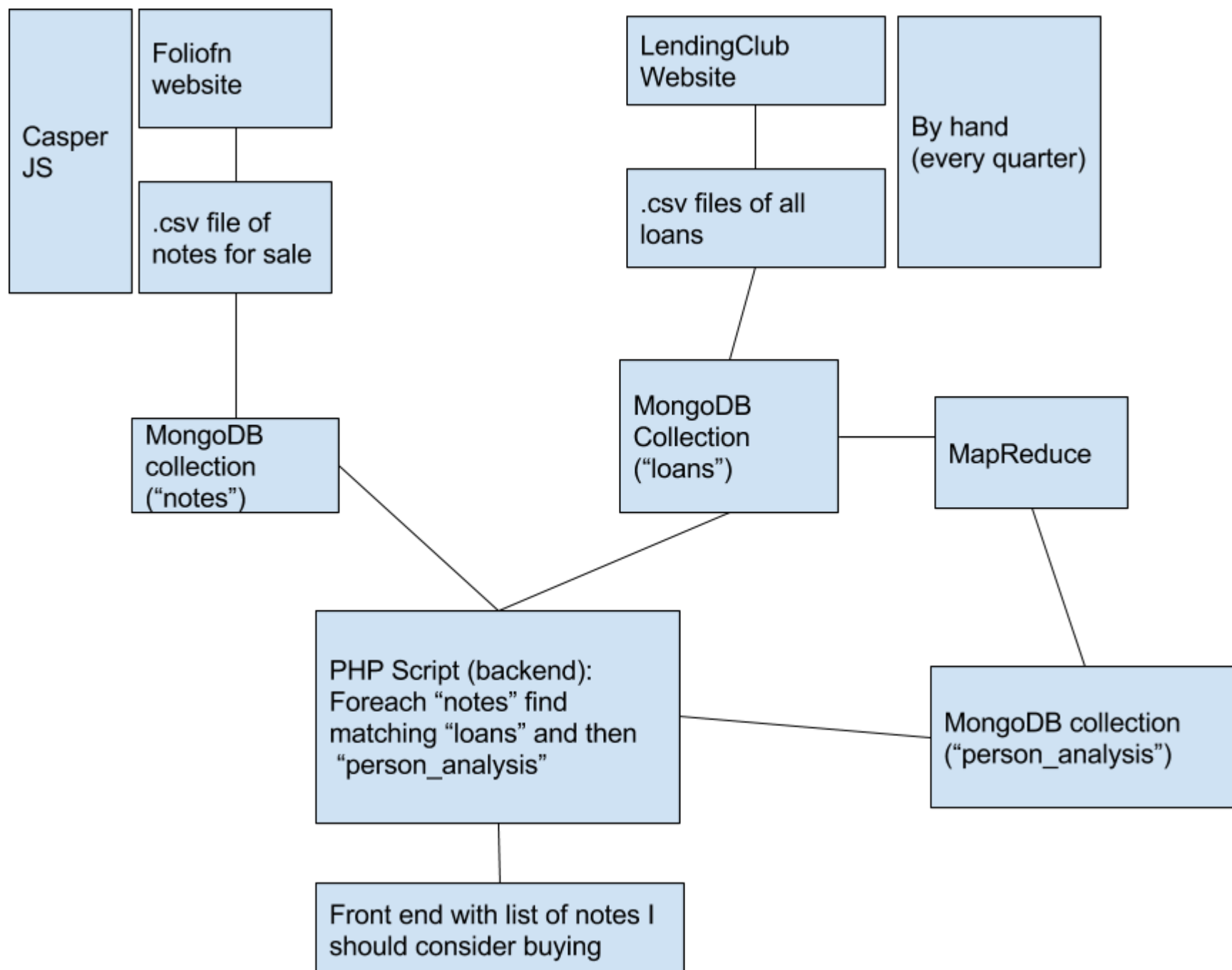
Show 25 entries

ratio	bad	total	annual_inc	emp_length	verification_status	purpose	home_ownership	fico_range_low	total_acc	revol_util	loan_amnt	Remaining Payments	DaysSinceLastPayment	AskPrice	YTM	Markup/Discount	Open	Add to order
0	0	6	38000	3 years	Not Verified	credit_card	RENT	695	10	40.1	8000	10	18	7.68	7.68	-0.66	Open	Add to order
0	0	14	39000	2 years	Not Verified	debt_consolidation	RENT	695	12	89.4	7000	13	10	10.27	10.54	0.23	Open	Add to order
0	0	8	40000	4 years	Not Verified	debt_consolidation	RENT	680	14	67.2	12000	9	15	7.12	5.88	0.52	Open	Add to order
0	0	7	44500	7 years	Not Verified	debt_consolidation	RENT	660	23	62.9	8000	9	22	7.53	11.56	0.22	Open	Add to order
0	0	8	39000	8 years	Not Verified	credit_card	RENT	695	18	56.1	6000	8	8	13.27	5.12	1.7	Open	Add to order
0	0	10	24000	5 years	Not Verified	debt_consolidation	RENT	690	16	53.5	10000	10	15	16.29	5.12	1.9	Open	Add to order
0	0	6	40000	2 years	Not Verified	debt_consolidation	RENT	665	10	65.7	15000	6	22	5	3.5	0.92	Open	Add to order
0	0	7	60509.73	6 years	Not Verified	debt_consolidation	RENT	675	27	66.3	6000	9	22	7.03	3.97	0.56	Open	Add to order
0	0	6	53000	2 years	Not Verified	debt_consolidation	RENT	700	18	52.4	12500	9	3	7.12	5.12	0.91	Open	Add to order
0.076923076923077	1	13	35000	2 years	Not Verified	credit_card	RENT	675	18	81.7	8875	13	4	10.8	4.03	4.58	Open	Add to order
0.076923076923077	1	13	55000	4 years	Not Verified	debt_consolidation	RENT	680	17	71.7	11000	11	22	26.04	8.91	0.01	Open	Add to order

Showing 1 to 11 of 11 entries

Previous
1
Next

Block Diagram



Along came Pandas

The Mongo+PHP+CasperJS system was great for a while. But then I found Pandas, a nice library for Python that made data munging and analysis super easy. I won't write about all of it here, but it's on GitHub (<https://github.com/dharik/Lending-Club>). In fact, all of the above is there now too.

Lessons Learned

Use the best tool for the job.

In the first step (Get the dataset), I said that the loan data was a good fit for a relational database and that I instead used MongoDB just for the sake of learning. This was like getting a new drill and trying to use it as a hammer. I'm glad I got to use MongoDB, other options would have been better. In fact, PostgreSQL only weeks after I started with MongoDB added support for JSON data types.

Now, I could have used MongoDB in a way that it's better suited, such as putting each note as a subdocument for the loan it belongs to. But I stopped due to time and LendingClub having some big problems.

Use version control.

While I did my "analysis," all along the way I was modifying my files and not saving copies of them anywhere. There was some good stuff I found that I ended up erasing just because I wanted to try something else. It would've helped to go back to a previous state.

What next

It was a fun project. I doubt I'll continue working on it because LendingClub isn't doing so hot anymore. Some sketchy activities and also their website+API going offline frequently so I'm not even able to run my scripts.

Computer vision looks fun, challenging, and practical. I'd love to try out some GPU processing.