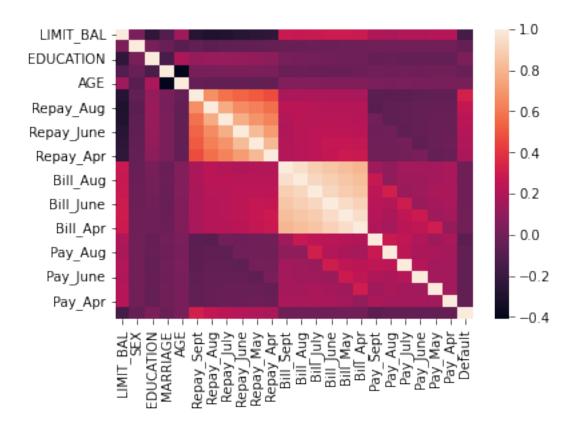
## FS correlations

## November 8, 2021

```
[]: # Install necessary packages and import relevant libraries
     import pandas as pd
     import seaborn as sns
[]: #Import Drive API and authenticate
     from google.colab import drive
     #Mount Drive to the Colab VM
     drive.mount('/content/drive')
    Mounted at /content/drive
[]: #Load the dataset into pandas DataFrame
     df = pd.read_csv("/content/drive/MyDrive/Capstone_project/v2_credit_default.
      ⇔csv")
[]: #Heat map of the (pearson) correlations between all variables
     corr matrix = df.corr()
     sns.heatmap(corr_matrix);
     #insights:
     # Bill_ amount for different months are highly correlated
     # Repay_ for different months are highly correlated
     # Overall customers seem to have similar bill amounts and repay_ habits months_
      \rightarrow after months
```



## 1 Correlation with the class attribute "Default"

```
[]: # First, visualize the correlation

df_x = df.drop(['Default'],axis=1)

corr = df_x.corrwith(df['Default'])

corr.plot.bar(figsize = (20, 10), title = "Correlation with Default", fontsize

⇒ 20, rot = 90, grid = True)

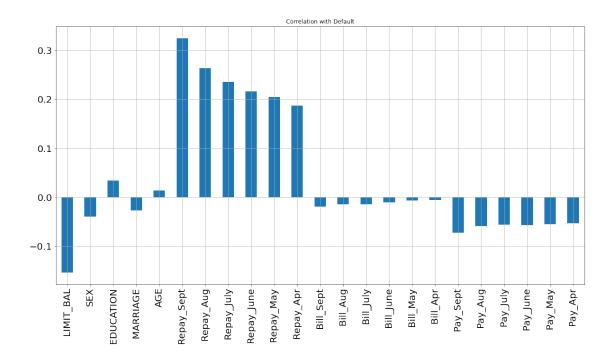
# Insights: Customers that repayed late seem to be more likely to default

# Customers given more balance limit by the bank seem less likely to default

# The more of the bill the customers payed the previous months, seem the less

⇒likely to default (but this is a weak correlation)
```

[]: <matplotlib.axes.\_subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7fa34bba6110>



```
[]: \# Now calculate the numeric values for the pearson correlation, and rank. As a_{\sqcup}
      →test, correlation of Default with itself is 1.
     # Make a list of the attributes. leave Default in as a check (Deafult's_{\hspace*{-0.1em}\square}
     →correlation with itself should be 1)
     corr list = list(df.columns)
     # In a for loop calculate the correlation between each attribute and Default
     1=[]
     for i in corr_list:
       s=[i, df[i].corr(df['Default'], method='pearson')]
       1.append(s)
     # Take the absolute values of the correlations, as we only care about the
     →magnitude of the correlation
     1 pos =[]
     for i in 1:
      i = [[i[0], abs (i[1])]]
     l_pos = l_pos + i
     #Sort the correlations in descending order (from most correlated to least)
     l_pos_sorted = sorted(l_pos, key=lambda x: x[1], reverse=True)
     for k in l_pos_sorted:
       print(k)
       # Insight: Top 7 most correlated predictors with the class attribute are the
      \rightarrowRepay_ status in the last 6 months, and the balance limit of the customer's
      \rightarrow account.
```

```
['Default', 1.0]
['Repay_Sept', 0.3249637596767926]
```

```
['Repay_Aug', 0.2636562313110018]
    ['Repay_July', 0.23523047917113907]
    ['Repay_June', 0.21655085455746415]
    ['Repay_May', 0.2040591287539345]
    ['Repay Apr', 0.18673962498767838]
    ['LIMIT_BAL', 0.15387103923584186]
    ['Pay Sept', 0.07301487306669893]
    ['Pay_Aug', 0.05864338192569073]
    ['Pay June', 0.05689817884175311]
    ['Pay_July', 0.05631938749451024]
    ['Pay_May', 0.055194253060265104]
    ['Pay_Apr', 0.05325020918365988]
    ['SEX', 0.03974164282427612]
    ['EDUCATION', 0.03386151891389182]
    ['MARRIAGE', 0.027258776263673155]
    ['Bill_Sept', 0.019757561189393535]
    ['Bill_Aug', 0.014301695285761657]
    ['Bill_July', 0.014181945965626002]
    ['AGE', 0.01361935111609442]
    ['Bill June', 0.010259209493695673]
    ['Bill_May', 0.006859294776426955]
    ['Bill_Apr', 0.0054686373405989745]
[]: | # Similar to above but now calculate Spearman's rank correlation coefficients
     # Make a list of the attributes. leave Default in as a check (Deafult's_{\sqcup}
     →correlation with itself should be 1)
     corr list = list(df.columns)
     # In a for loop calculate the correlation between each attribute and Default
     1=[]
     for i in corr_list:
       s=[i, df[i].corr(df['Default'], method='spearman')]
      1.append(s)
     # Take the absolute values of the correlations, as we only care about the
     → magnitude of the correlation
     1 pos =[]
     for i in 1:
      i = [[i[0], abs (i[1])]]
     l_pos = l_pos + i
     #Sort the correlations in descending order (from most correlated to least)
     l_pos_sorted = sorted(l_pos, key=lambda x: x[1], reverse=True)
     for k in l pos sorted:
       print(k)
    ['Default', 1.0]
    ['Repay Sept', 0.2922890288960366]
    ['Repay_Aug', 0.21703428279373982]
    ['Repay_July', 0.19482404926929714]
```

```
['Repay_June', 0.1736998571509932]
```

['LIMIT\_BAL', 0.16982082056735717]

['Pay\_Sept', 0.1608762773675027]

['Repay\_May', 0.1590235519785045]

['Pay Aug', 0.15135618566780026]

['Repay\_Apr', 0.14246682673212485]

['Pay\_July', 0.13972623364439504]

['Pay\_June', 0.12828809351181678]

['Pay\_Apr', 0.12174495141325181]

['Pay\_May', 0.11688474705046804]

['EDUCATION', 0.04344813807476621]

['SEX', 0.03974164282427619]

['MARRIAGE', 0.02837326214397729]

['Bill\_Sept', 0.025598291613017955]

['Bill\_Aug', 0.01580264903230413]

['Bill\_July', 0.012909073484816548]

['Bill\_June', 0.008584884742349913]

['Bill\_May', 0.007066331466243635]

['AGE', 0.004825874560429935]

['Bill\_Apr', 0.00027871148013815515]