

LOAN CASE STUDY SUBMISSION

Drive Link(For Loan_Casestudy.ipynb):

https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1wqmirQiOfb6PNA5_FT5AgNC7-hXBDg4n?usp=sharing

Drive Link(For IMDB final pdf submission):

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1kpcZwQ8Qz3oz3NKSrPFU99Xh6FJktbOO/view?usp=sharing>

Project Description:

- This is a project about data analytics terms and research on the LOAN Dataset which is available in “.csv” file format.
- From simple dataframe reading/inspection to data cleaning, replacing NaN values with some value, Deleting Certain columns which are not of use to, analysis of the data by using certain graphs (like line/bar/box/PIE and etc.) and finding certain values or row/column like max age, education type and etc. These are the tasks or things that I have tried to find and analyze in this dataframe.
- Along with above all the points, I have tried to find some others insights in this dataset.

Approach:

Simply I have started this task by uploading/reading the dataframe and finding all the dataframe info i.e. dtypes, columns, and rows with other details along with importing some libraries like pandas, matplotlib, seaborn and etc. Furthermore, I have tried some different approaches and some other mine questions too, to find some extra insights available in the dataframe.

Tech-Stack Used:

I have used an online very much known “Google Collaboratory” which is a cloud version of the Jupyter notebook.

- Used platform: Google Collaboratory
- Used libraries: pandas, NumPy
- Used Language: Python
- Used System: Asus Vivobook 14 (Windows 11)

Insights:

- Maximum age of applicant is 70.

- Nearly 62% of loan application has approved. Whereas 18% has cancelled and 17% has refused by the bank.
- Female's application is more compare to Male Data.
- Business type 3 has maximum numbers and Industry type 8 has the lowest numbers of loan demand.
- Secondary educational applicant has applied maximum for the loan as compared to others.
- 68% of applicants own the property.
- Academic Degree holders have higher income.
- Previous contracts dataset shows, Refused applications were most as compare to approved.
- Degree holders had applied mostly for housing loan.

Results:

By doing this project I have achieved the following things:

- I found some insights.
- Practiced my data analysis knowledge.
- Developed self-confidence related to data analysis.
- Learned some different methods and attributes.

Drive link:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/10KuGzFik_OloRWWRsIpKdOTZTPH6abta/view?usp=sharing

final

March 17, 2022

0.1 Mounting Dataset From The Drive

```
[73]: from google.colab import drive
drive.mount('/content/drive')
```

Drive already mounted at /content/drive; to attempt to forcibly remount, call drive.mount("/content/drive", force_remount=True).

0.2 Importing all necessary libraries

```
[74]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
import warnings
```

0.3 Reading Dataset (application_data.csv)

```
[75]: df = pd.read_csv('/content/drive/MyDrive/Final_dataset/application_data.csv')
```

Viewing first n = 10 rows from dataset

```
[76]: df.head(10)
```

```
[76]:  SK_ID_CURR  TARGET  NAME_CONTRACT_TYPE  CODE_GENDER  FLAG_OWN_CAR  \
0      100002      1      Cash loans           M           N
1      100003      0      Cash loans           F           N
2      100004      0  Revolving loans           M           Y
3      100006      0      Cash loans           F           N
4      100007      0      Cash loans           M           N
5      100008      0      Cash loans           M           N
6      100009      0      Cash loans           F           Y
7      100010      0      Cash loans           M           Y
8      100011      0      Cash loans           F           N
9      100012      0  Revolving loans           M           N
```

	FLAG_OWN_REALTY	CNT_CHILDREN	AMT_INCOME_TOTAL	AMT_CREDIT	AMT_ANNUITY \
0	Y	0	202500.0	406597.5	24700.5
1	N	0	270000.0	1293502.5	35698.5
2	Y	0	67500.0	135000.0	6750.0
3	Y	0	135000.0	312682.5	29686.5
4	Y	0	121500.0	513000.0	21865.5
5	Y	0	99000.0	490495.5	27517.5
6	Y	1	171000.0	1560726.0	41301.0
7	Y	0	360000.0	1530000.0	42075.0
8	Y	0	112500.0	1019610.0	33826.5
9	Y	0	135000.0	405000.0	20250.0

	... FLAG_DOCUMENT_18	FLAG_DOCUMENT_19	FLAG_DOCUMENT_20	FLAG_DOCUMENT_21 \
0	...	0	0	0
1	...	0	0	0
2	...	0	0	0
3	...	0	0	0
4	...	0	0	0
5	...	0	0	0
6	...	0	0	0
7	...	0	0	0
8	...	0	0	0
9	...	0	0	0

	AMT_REQ_CREDIT_BUREAU_HOUR	AMT_REQ_CREDIT_BUREAU_DAY \
0	0.0	0.0
1	0.0	0.0
2	0.0	0.0
3	NaN	NaN
4	0.0	0.0
5	0.0	0.0
6	0.0	0.0
7	0.0	0.0
8	0.0	0.0
9	NaN	NaN

	AMT_REQ_CREDIT_BUREAU_WEEK	AMT_REQ_CREDIT_BUREAU_MON \
0	0.0	0.0
1	0.0	0.0
2	0.0	0.0
3	NaN	NaN
4	0.0	0.0
5	0.0	0.0
6	0.0	1.0
7	0.0	0.0
8	0.0	0.0

	NaN	NaN
	AMT_REQ_CREDIT_BUREAU_QRT	AMT_REQ_CREDIT_BUREAU_YEAR
0	0.0	1.0
1	0.0	0.0
2	0.0	0.0
3	NaN	NaN
4	0.0	0.0
5	1.0	1.0
6	1.0	2.0
7	0.0	0.0
8	0.0	1.0
9	NaN	NaN

[10 rows x 122 columns]

0.4 Inspecting Dataframe

```
[77]: # inspecting columns
print('Inspecting Columns: ')
print(df.columns)

print('=====')

# inspecting shapes
print('Inspecting Shapes: ')
print(df.shape)

print('=====')

# inspecting datatypes
print('Inspecting Datatypes: ')
print(df.dtypes)
```

Inspecting Columns:

```
Index(['SK_ID_CURR', 'TARGET', 'NAME_CONTRACT_TYPE', 'CODE_GENDER',
      'FLAG_OWN_CAR', 'FLAG_OWN_REALTY', 'CNT_CHILDREN', 'AMT_INCOME_TOTAL',
      'AMT_CREDIT', 'AMT_ANNUITY',
      ...,
      'FLAG_DOCUMENT_18', 'FLAG_DOCUMENT_19', 'FLAG_DOCUMENT_20',
      'FLAG_DOCUMENT_21', 'AMT_REQ_CREDIT_BUREAU_HOUR',
      'AMT_REQ_CREDIT_BUREAU_DAY', 'AMT_REQ_CREDIT_BUREAU_WEEK',
      'AMT_REQ_CREDIT_BUREAU_MON', 'AMT_REQ_CREDIT_BUREAU_QRT',
      'AMT_REQ_CREDIT_BUREAU_YEAR'],
      dtype='object', length=122)
```

=====

Inspecting Shapes:
(307511, 122)

```
=====
Inspecting Datatypes:
SK_ID_CURR          int64
TARGET              int64
NAME_CONTRACT_TYPE  object
CODE_GENDER         object
FLAG_OWN_CAR        object
...
AMT_REQ_CREDIT_BUREAU_DAY  float64
AMT_REQ_CREDIT_BUREAU_WEEK float64
AMT_REQ_CREDIT_BUREAU_MON  float64
AMT_REQ_CREDIT_BUREAU_QRT  float64
AMT_REQ_CREDIT_BUREAU_YEAR float64
Length: 122, dtype: object
```

0.5 Cleaning the Data

Finding number of null values in all the columns & rows.

```
[78]: # inspecting Null Values & finding Column-wise Null count Percentage

Clm_wise_null = df.isnull().sum(axis=0)

Missing_value = ((Clm_wise_null)/len(df)).sort_values(ascending=False)

round((Missing_value[:50]*100),2)
```

```
[78]: COMMONAREA_MEDI          69.87
COMMONAREA_AVG              69.87
COMMONAREA_MODE             69.87
NONLIVINGAPARTMENTS_MODE    69.43
NONLIVINGAPARTMENTS_AVG     69.43
NONLIVINGAPARTMENTS_MEDI    69.43
FONDKAPREMONT_MODE          68.39
LIVINGAPARTMENTS_MODE       68.35
LIVINGAPARTMENTS_AVG        68.35
LIVINGAPARTMENTS_MEDI       68.35
FLOORSMIN_AVG               67.85
FLOORSMIN_MODE              67.85
FLOORSMIN_MEDI              67.85
YEARS_BUILD_MEDI            66.50
YEARS_BUILD_MODE            66.50
YEARS_BUILD_AVG             66.50
OWN_CAR_AGE                 65.99
LANDAREA_MEDI               59.38
```

LANDAREA_MODE	59.38
LANDAREA_AVG	59.38
BASEMENTAREA_MEDI	58.52
BASEMENTAREA_AVG	58.52
BASEMENTAREA_MODE	58.52
EXT_SOURCE_1	56.38
NONLIVINGAREA_MODE	55.18
NONLIVINGAREA_AVG	55.18
NONLIVINGAREA_MEDI	55.18
ELEVATORS_MEDI	53.30
ELEVATORS_AVG	53.30
ELEVATORS_MODE	53.30
WALLSMATERIAL_MODE	50.84
APARTMENTS_MEDI	50.75
APARTMENTS_AVG	50.75
APARTMENTS_MODE	50.75
ENTRANCES_MEDI	50.35
ENTRANCES_AVG	50.35
ENTRANCES_MODE	50.35
LIVINGAREA_AVG	50.19
LIVINGAREA_MODE	50.19
LIVINGAREA_MEDI	50.19
HOUSETYPE_MODE	50.18
FLOORSMAX_MODE	49.76
FLOORSMAX_MEDI	49.76
FLOORSMAX_AVG	49.76
YEARS_BEGINEXPLUATATION_MODE	48.78
YEARS_BEGINEXPLUATATION_MEDI	48.78
YEARS_BEGINEXPLUATATION_AVG	48.78
TOTALAREA_MODE	48.27
EMERGENCYSTATE_MODE	47.40
OCCUPATION_TYPE	31.35

dtype: float64

```
[79]: # Listing columns having missing percentage greater than 30%

Nullcols = df.isnull().sum()
Nullcols = Nullcols[Nullcols.values>(0.3*len(Nullcols))]
print("Count of columns having null percentage greater than 30% are:",
      len(Nullcols))
```

Count of columns having null percentage greater than 30% are: 64

Dropping above 64 columns

```
[81]: df.drop(Nullcols[Nullcols.values > 0.3].index, axis=1, inplace=True)

df.isnull().sum()/len(df)*100
```

[81]: SK_ID_CURR	0.000000
TARGET	0.000000
NAME_CONTRACT_TYPE	0.000000
CODE_GENDER	0.000000
FLAG_OWN_CAR	0.000000
FLAG_OWN_REALTY	0.000000
CNT_CHILDREN	0.000000
AMT_INCOME_TOTAL	0.000000
AMT_CREDIT	0.000000
AMT_ANNUITY	0.003902
NAME_INCOME_TYPE	0.000000
NAME_EDUCATION_TYPE	0.000000
NAME_FAMILY_STATUS	0.000000
NAME_HOUSING_TYPE	0.000000
REGION_POPULATION_RELATIVE	0.000000
DAYS_BIRTH	0.000000
DAYS_EMPLOYED	0.000000
DAYS_REGISTRATION	0.000000
DAYS_ID_PUBLISH	0.000000
FLAG_MOBIL	0.000000
FLAG_EMP_PHONE	0.000000
FLAG_WORK_PHONE	0.000000
FLAG_CONT_MOBILE	0.000000
FLAG_PHONE	0.000000
FLAG_EMAIL	0.000000
CNT_FAM_MEMBERS	0.000650
REGION_RATING_CLIENT	0.000000
REGION_RATING_CLIENT_W_CITY	0.000000
WEEKDAY_APPR_PROCESS_START	0.000000
HOUR_APPR_PROCESS_START	0.000000
REG_REGION_NOT_LIVE_REGION	0.000000
REG_REGION_NOT_WORK_REGION	0.000000
LIVE_REGION_NOT_WORK_REGION	0.000000
REG_CITY_NOT_LIVE_CITY	0.000000
REG_CITY_NOT_WORK_CITY	0.000000
LIVE_CITY_NOT_WORK_CITY	0.000000
ORGANIZATION_TYPE	0.000000
DAYS_LAST_PHONE_CHANGE	0.000325
FLAG_DOCUMENT_2	0.000000
FLAG_DOCUMENT_3	0.000000
FLAG_DOCUMENT_4	0.000000
FLAG_DOCUMENT_5	0.000000
FLAG_DOCUMENT_6	0.000000
FLAG_DOCUMENT_7	0.000000
FLAG_DOCUMENT_8	0.000000
FLAG_DOCUMENT_9	0.000000
FLAG_DOCUMENT_10	0.000000


```

FLAG_DOCUMENT_11      0.000000
FLAG_DOCUMENT_12      0.000000
FLAG_DOCUMENT_13      0.000000
FLAG_DOCUMENT_14      0.000000
FLAG_DOCUMENT_15      0.000000
FLAG_DOCUMENT_16      0.000000
FLAG_DOCUMENT_17      0.000000
FLAG_DOCUMENT_18      0.000000
FLAG_DOCUMENT_19      0.000000
FLAG_DOCUMENT_20      0.000000
FLAG_DOCUMENT_21      0.000000
dtype: float64

```

Above, there are still some columns which are having some null values

like: AMT_ANNUITY, CNT_FAM_NUMBERS, DAYS_LAST_PHONE_CHANGE

0.6 Dealing with Null Values

```
[82]: # Filling null values of AMT_ANNUITY with its median
```

```

med = df['AMT_ANNUITY'].median()
df.loc[df['AMT_ANNUITY'].isnull(), 'AMT_ANNUITY'] = med

```

```
[83]: df.isnull().sum().sort_values(ascending=True)
```

```

[83]: SK_ID_CURR      0
      REG_REGION_NOT_LIVE_REGION      0
      REG_REGION_NOT_WORK_REGION      0
      LIVE_REGION_NOT_WORK_REGION      0
      REG_CITY_NOT_LIVE_CITY      0
      REG_CITY_NOT_WORK_CITY      0
      LIVE_CITY_NOT_WORK_CITY      0
      ORGANIZATION_TYPE      0
      FLAG_DOCUMENT_2      0
      FLAG_DOCUMENT_3      0
      FLAG_DOCUMENT_4      0
      FLAG_DOCUMENT_5      0
      FLAG_DOCUMENT_6      0
      FLAG_DOCUMENT_7      0
      FLAG_DOCUMENT_8      0
      FLAG_DOCUMENT_9      0
      FLAG_DOCUMENT_10      0
      FLAG_DOCUMENT_11      0
      FLAG_DOCUMENT_12      0
      FLAG_DOCUMENT_13      0
      FLAG_DOCUMENT_14      0

```

FLAG_DOCUMENT_15	0
FLAG_DOCUMENT_16	0
FLAG_DOCUMENT_17	0
FLAG_DOCUMENT_18	0
FLAG_DOCUMENT_19	0
FLAG_DOCUMENT_20	0
WEEKDAY_APPR_PROCESS_START	0
REGION_RATING_CLIENT	0
TARGET	0
NAME_CONTRACT_TYPE	0
CODE_GENDER	0
FLAG_OWN_CAR	0
FLAG_OWN_REALTY	0
CNT_CHILDREN	0
AMT_INCOME_TOTAL	0
AMT_CREDIT	0
AMT_ANNUITY	0
NAME_INCOME_TYPE	0
NAME_EDUCATION_TYPE	0
NAME_FAMILY_STATUS	0
REGION_RATING_CLIENT_W_CITY	0
NAME_HOUSING_TYPE	0
DAYS_BIRTH	0
DAYS_EMPLOYED	0
DAYS_REGISTRATION	0
DAYS_ID_PUBLISH	0
FLAG_MOBIL	0
FLAG_EMP_PHONE	0
FLAG_WORK_PHONE	0
FLAG_CONT_MOBILE	0
FLAG_PHONE	0
FLAG_EMAIL	0
REGION_POPULATION_RELATIVE	0
FLAG_DOCUMENT_21	0
DAYS_LAST_PHONE_CHANGE	1
CNT_FAM_MEMBERS	2

dtype: int64

Now above remaining columns have negligible null values and we have successfully removed all null values from AMT_ANNUITY columns.

```
[84]: # Now checking missing values respected to rows

df.isnull().sum(axis=1).sort_values(ascending=False)
```

```
[84]: 187348    1
      15709    1
      41982    1
      0        0
      205009   0
      ..
      102504   0
      102503   0
      102502   0
      102501   0
      307510   0
      Length: 307511, dtype: int64
```

By observing above output we can say almost every rows are having negligible null values.

Now, some insights related to column values

```
[85]: # Now we will look in some columns for null/unique values and others insights
      ↳ related to values.

print('CODE_GENDER Unique Values: ')
df.CODE_GENDER.value_counts()
```

CODE_GENDER Unique Values:

```
[85]: F        202448
      M        105059
      XNA         4
      Name: CODE_GENDER, dtype: int64
```

Column **CODE_GENDER** has an unknown value which has F = female, M = male, and the third value is **XNA**. Simply, we can keep it as it is or we can replace these values with **F = female** because they are the values that are most commonly occurring than men and this will not affect our analysis or we can also consider them as the third gender.

```
[86]: # updating the column CODE_GENDER with "F" and eliminating "XNA" completely

df.loc[df['CODE_GENDER'] == 'XNA', 'CODE_GENDER'] = 'F'
df['CODE_GENDER'].value_counts()
```

```
[86]: F        202452
      M        105059
      Name: CODE_GENDER, dtype: int64
```

```
[87]: print(df['ORGANIZATION_TYPE'].describe())
      print('=====')
```

```
print('ORGANIZATION_TYPE Unique Values: ')
df.ORGANIZATION_TYPE.value_counts()
```

```
count          307511
unique           58
top      Business Entity Type 3
freq          67992
Name: ORGANIZATION_TYPE, dtype: object
=====
ORGANIZATION_TYPE Unique Values:
```

```
[87]: Business Entity Type 3    67992
      XNA                      55374
      Self-employed           38412
      Other                   16683
      Medicine                11193
      Business Entity Type 2   10553
      Government              10404
      School                  8893
      Trade: type 7           7831
      Kindergarten            6880
      Construction            6721
      Business Entity Type 1   5984
      Transport: type 4        5398
      Trade: type 3            3492
      Industry: type 9         3368
      Industry: type 3         3278
      Security                3247
      Housing                 2958
      Industry: type 11        2704
      Military                2634
      Bank                   2507
      Agriculture             2454
      Police                  2341
      Transport: type 2        2204
      Postal                  2157
      Security Ministries     1974
      Trade: type 2            1900
      Restaurant              1811
      Services                1575
      University              1327
      Industry: type 7         1307
      Transport: type 3        1187
      Industry: type 1         1039
      Hotel                   966
      Electricity             950
      Industry: type 4         877
```

Trade: type 6	631
Industry: type 5	599
Insurance	597
Telecom	577
Emergency	560
Industry: type 2	458
Advertising	429
Realtor	396
Culture	379
Industry: type 12	369
Trade: type 1	348
Mobile	317
Legal Services	305
Cleaning	260
Transport: type 1	201
Industry: type 6	112
Industry: type 10	109
Religion	85
Industry: type 13	67
Trade: type 4	64
Trade: type 5	49
Industry: type 8	24

Name: ORGANIZATION_TYPE, dtype: int64

Column '**ORGANIZATION_TYPE**' having total count of **307511** rows and out of which **55374** rows are having '**XNA**' values which means not having any type of information related to the same. To deal with this, we can keep it as it is and in the analysis/presentation part we can say that these are the values of the applicant which are unknown for the ORGANIZATION_TYPE column and consider these are the people which are not having any connection with any type of the 'ORGANIZATION'. Otherwise, we can drop it from the column as it is approx 18% of the column. Hence, it will not have any major impact on our analysis of the database.

Dropping "XNA" values from the rows of "ORGANIZATION_TYPE"

```
[88]: df = df.drop(df.loc[df['ORGANIZATION_TYPE'] == 'XNA'].index)

df[df['ORGANIZATION_TYPE'] == 'XNA'].shape
```

```
[88]: (0, 58)
```

Observing the below output related to column **NAME_FAMILY_STATUS**, we can say that there are only two values that are unknown simply we can modify it to any unique values of NAME_FAMILY_STATUS column as it is only 2 unknown values, it will not affect our analysis.

```
[89]: print('NAME_FAMILY_STATUS Unique Values: ')

df.NAME_FAMILY_STATUS.value_counts()
```

NAME_FAMILY_STATUS Unique Values:

```
[89]: Married          163914
      Single / not married  39316
      Civil marriage      26197
      Separated          16000
      Widow             6708
      Unknown            2
      Name: NAME_FAMILY_STATUS, dtype: int64
```

```
[90]: df.loc[df['NAME_FAMILY_STATUS']=='Unknown', 'NAME_FAMILY_STATUS'] = 'Single / not married'

df['NAME_FAMILY_STATUS'].value_counts()
```

```
[90]: Married          163914
      Single / not married  39318
      Civil marriage      26197
      Separated          16000
      Widow             6708
      Name: NAME_FAMILY_STATUS, dtype: int64
```

Successfully we have modified "Unknown" value to the "Single / not married".

Column **NAME_FAMILY_STATUS** having value **Civil marriage** which is same as **Married** and **Single / not married** can be converted to **Single**

```
[91]: # Converting values related to NAME_FAMILY_STATUS column

df['NAME_FAMILY_STATUS'].replace({'Civil marriage': 'Married', 'Single / not married': 'Single'}, inplace=True)
```

```
[92]: df.NAME_FAMILY_STATUS.value_counts()
```

```
[92]: Married          190111
      Single           39318
      Separated        16000
      Widow           6708
      Name: NAME_FAMILY_STATUS, dtype: int64
```

0.7 Handling Outliers

```
[94]: # describe() method gives count, mean, standard deviation, min, max and other values of available float & integer columns.

df.describe()
```

[94] :

	SK_ID_CURR	TARGET	CNT_CHILDREN	AMT_INCOME_TOTAL	\
count	252137.000000	252137.000000	252137.000000	2.521370e+05	
mean	278114.643103	0.086600	0.498515	1.759141e+05	
std	102815.635309	0.281248	0.763161	2.588516e+05	
min	100002.000000	0.000000	0.000000	2.565000e+04	
25%	189035.000000	0.000000	0.000000	1.125000e+05	
50%	278064.000000	0.000000	0.000000	1.575000e+05	
75%	367165.000000	0.000000	1.000000	2.115000e+05	
max	456255.000000	1.000000	19.000000	1.170000e+08	

	AMT_CREDIT	AMT_ANNUITY	REGION_POPULATION_RELATIVE	DAYS_BIRTH	\
count	2.521370e+05	252137.000000	252137.000000	252137.000000	
mean	6.113985e+05	27812.186704	0.020894	-14769.133174	
std	4.065272e+05	14647.424282	0.013874	3662.573769	
min	4.500000e+04	1980.000000	0.000290	-25200.000000	
25%	2.779695e+05	17073.000000	0.010006	-17563.000000	
50%	5.212800e+05	25834.500000	0.018850	-14573.000000	
75%	8.292240e+05	35617.500000	0.028663	-11775.000000	
max	4.050000e+06	258025.500000	0.072508	-7489.000000	

	DAYS_EMPLOYED	DAYS_REGISTRATION	...	FLAG_DOCUMENT_12	\
count	252137.000000	252137.000000	...	252137.000000	
mean	-2384.169325	-4635.430849	...	0.000008	
std	2338.360162	3252.169156	...	0.002816	
min	-17912.000000	-22928.000000	...	0.000000	
25%	-3175.000000	-6952.000000	...	0.000000	
50%	-1648.000000	-4265.000000	...	0.000000	
75%	-767.000000	-1845.000000	...	0.000000	
max	0.000000	0.000000	...	1.000000	

	FLAG_DOCUMENT_13	FLAG_DOCUMENT_14	FLAG_DOCUMENT_15	FLAG_DOCUMENT_16	\
count	252137.000000	252137.000000	252137.000000	252137.000000	
mean	0.004244	0.003534	0.001444	0.011926	
std	0.065006	0.059341	0.037968	0.108554	
min	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
25%	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
50%	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
75%	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
max	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	

	FLAG_DOCUMENT_17	FLAG_DOCUMENT_18	FLAG_DOCUMENT_19	FLAG_DOCUMENT_20	\
count	252137.000000	252137.000000	252137.000000	252137.000000	
mean	0.000321	0.009836	0.000710	0.000615	
std	0.017921	0.098687	0.026635	0.024786	
min	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
25%	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
50%	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	

75%	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
max	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000

	FLAG_DOCUMENT_21
count	252137.000000
mean	0.000409
std	0.020207
min	0.000000
25%	0.000000
50%	0.000000
75%	0.000000
max	1.000000

[8 rows x 48 columns]

Analyzing AMT_INCOME_TOTAL column for outliers

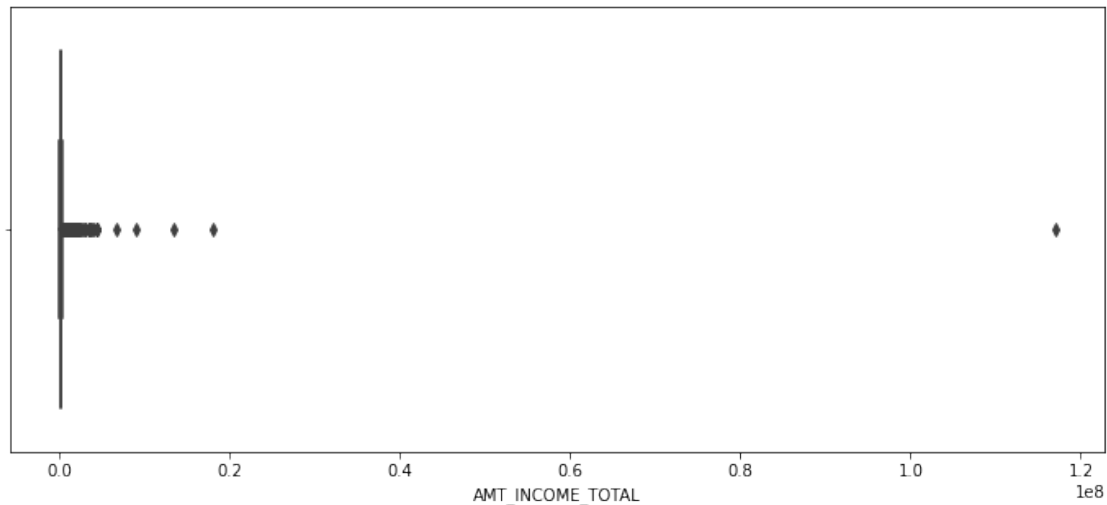
```
[95]: df.AMT_INCOME_TOTAL.describe()
```

```
[95]: count    2.521370e+05
      mean    1.759141e+05
      std     2.588516e+05
      min     2.565000e+04
      25%     1.125000e+05
      50%     1.575000e+05
      75%     2.115000e+05
      max     1.170000e+08
      Name: AMT_INCOME_TOTAL, dtype: float64
```

```
[96]: plt.figure(figsize=[12,5])
      sns.boxplot(df.AMT_INCOME_TOTAL)
      plt.show()
```

/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/seaborn/_decorators.py:43: FutureWarning: Pass the following variable as a keyword arg: x. From version 0.12, the only valid positional argument will be `data`, and passing other arguments without an explicit keyword will result in an error or misinterpretation.

FutureWarning



By observing above graph we can say that, there is only single entry which is way higher than others.

```
[98]: temp = df['AMT_INCOME_TOTAL'].sort_values(ascending=False)
      temp[:20]
```

```
[98]: 12840      117000000.0
      203693      18000090.0
      246858      13500000.0
      77768       9000000.0
      131127      6750000.0
      103006      4500000.0
      204564      4500000.0
      187833      4500000.0
      287463      4500000.0
      181698      3950059.5
      20216       3825000.0
      49645       3600000.0
      284311      3600000.0
      86026       3375000.0
      82846       3375000.0
      101007      3150000.0
      248159      3150000.0
      107926      2930026.5
      258773      2700000.0
      298082      2475000.0
      Name: AMT_INCOME_TOTAL, dtype: float64
```

By observing above output we can say that, that most outlier entry's value is "117000000.0". Others

are continuous and we can retain them as income is normally spread.

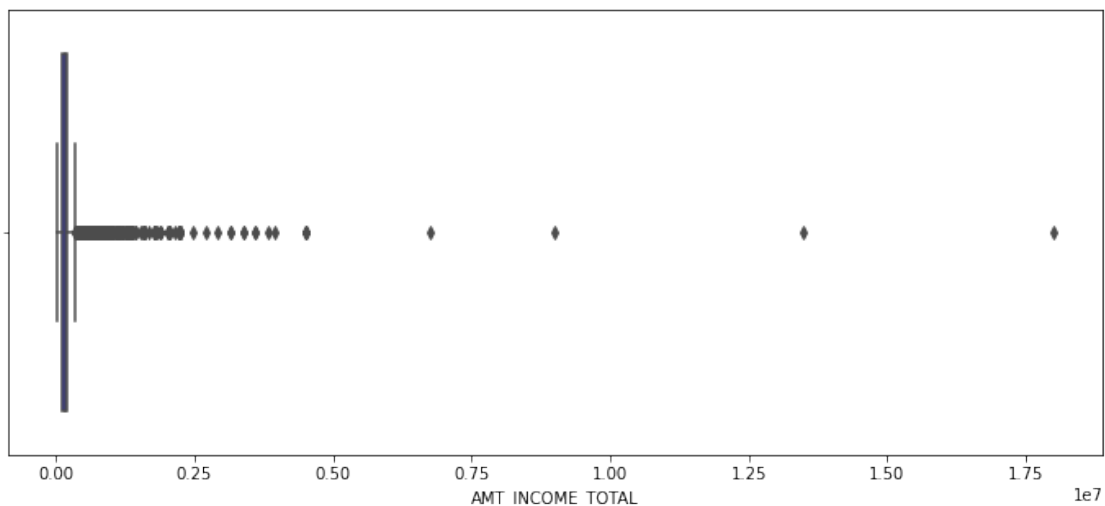
```
[99]: df = df[~(df.AMT_INCOME_TOTAL > 0.2*10**(8))]  
df.shape
```

```
[99]: (252136, 58)
```

```
[100]: # Checking AMT_INCOME_TOTAL again  
  
plt.figure(figsize=[12,5])  
sns.boxplot(df.AMT_INCOME_TOTAL, color='blue')  
plt.show()
```

/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/seaborn/_decorators.py:43: FutureWarning: Pass the following variable as a keyword arg: x. From version 0.12, the only valid positional argument will be `data`, and passing other arguments without an explicit keyword will result in an error or misinterpretation.

FutureWarning



There are still many outliers but these all are spreaded in meaningful manner and we can keep this as it is.

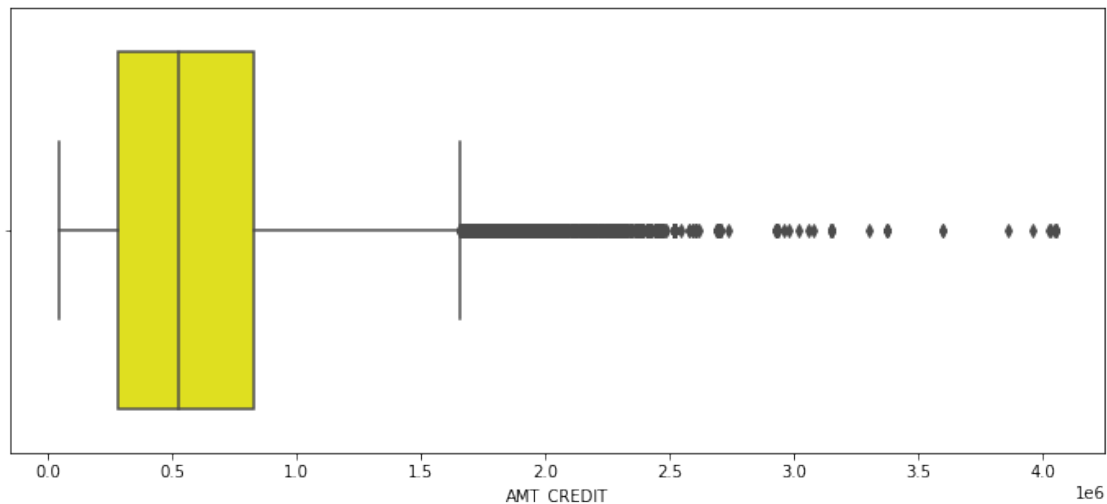
Analyzing AMT_CREDIT column for outliers

```
[101]: plt.figure(figsize=[12,5])  
sns.boxplot(df.AMT_CREDIT, color = 'yellow')  
plt.show()
```

/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/seaborn/_decorators.py:43: FutureWarning: Pass the following variable as a keyword arg: x. From version 0.12, the only valid positional argument will be `data`, and passing other arguments without an

explicit keyword will result in an error or misinterpretation.

FutureWarning



We can categorize amt_credit in various groups of quantiles/ranges to understand more effeciently this AMT_CREDIT column but by observing the above graph we can say that there is no such outliers which will affect our analysis. So, we will keep this as it is.

Analyzing DAYS_BIRTH column for outliers

```
[102]: df.DAYS_BIRTH.describe()
```

```
[102]: count      252136.000000
      mean      -14769.141717
      std        3662.578520
      min      -25200.000000
      25%      -17563.000000
      50%      -14573.000000
      75%      -11775.000000
      max       -7489.000000
      Name: DAYS_BIRTH, dtype: float64
```

By observing above describe method of DAYS_BIRTH column we can say that present all values of this columns are less than **Zero** as **max = -7489**

Adding a new column **"Updated_DAYS_BIRTH"** in years to transforms the present values to positive and analyse them.

```
[103]: # using numpy.ceil() method, gives us rounded value of each element
      # and it is always greater than equal to given value.

      df['Updated_DAYS_BIRTH'] = np.ceil(df.DAYS_BIRTH/-365)
```

```
df.Updated_DAYS_BIRTH.describe()
```

```
[103]: count      252136.000000
      mean         40.960283
      std          10.033044
      min          21.000000
      25%          33.000000
      50%          40.000000
      75%          49.000000
      max          70.000000
      Name: Updated_DAYS_BIRTH, dtype: float64
```

Now we have all positive values and maximum age is 70 which is okay.

As DAYS_BIRTH columns had negative values of time/age similarly, after observing the dataframe others columns related to Dates are having negative values too. These columns are: **DAYS_EMPLOYED, DAYS_REGISTRATION and DAYS_ID_PUBLISH**

Analyzing DAYS_EMPLOYED

```
[104]: df['Updated_DAYS_EMPLOYED'] = np.ceil(df.DAYS_EMPLOYED/-365)

      print(df.Updated_DAYS_EMPLOYED.describe())
```

```
count      252136.000000
mean         7.034612
std          6.415832
min          -0.000000
25%          3.000000
50%          5.000000
75%          9.000000
max          50.000000
      Name: Updated_DAYS_EMPLOYED, dtype: float64
```

Analyzing DAYS_REGISTRATION and modifying to +ve time in the years

```
[105]: df['Updated_DAYS_REGISTRATION'] = np.ceil(df.DAYS_REGISTRATION/-365)

      print(df.Updated_DAYS_REGISTRATION.describe())
```

```
count      252136.000000
mean        13.205334
std          8.905717
min          -0.000000
25%          6.000000
50%         12.000000
75%         20.000000
max         63.000000
      Name: Updated_DAYS_REGISTRATION, dtype: float64
```

Analyzing DAYS_ID_PUBLISH and modifying to +ve time in the years

```
[106]: df['Updated_DAYS_ID_PUBLISH'] = np.ceil(df.DAYS_ID_PUBLISH/-365)

print(df.Updated_DAYS_ID_PUBLISH.describe())
```

```
count    252136.000000
mean         8.181196
std         4.149690
min        -0.000000
25%         5.000000
50%         8.000000
75%        12.000000
max        20.000000
```

Name: Updated_DAYS_ID_PUBLISH, dtype: float64

Successfully we've modified all the columns to +ve value in terms of year related to date. These columns are: DAYS_BIRTH, DAYS_EMPLOYED, DAYS_REGISTRATION and DAYS_ID_PUBLISH

```
[112]: df.shape
```

```
[112]: (252136, 62)
```

```
[113]: # Dropping all old columns

df.drop(['DAYS_BIRTH', 'DAYS_EMPLOYED', 'DAYS_REGISTRATION', 'DAYS_ID_PUBLISH'],
        axis=1, inplace=True)

df.shape
```

```
[113]: (252136, 58)
```

We've successfully dropped above 4 columns.

0.8 Analyzing Previous application file

previous_application can be used to find the old details of applicant and it will help to determine whether applicant is new or not. previous_application dataframe can play an important role in failure/acceptance of loan.

```
[114]: # Reading previous_application file from the drive location

previous_df = pd.read_csv('/content/drive/MyDrive/Final_dataset/
                           previous_application.csv')
```

```
previous_df.head(10)
```

```
[114]: SK_ID_PREV SK_ID_CURR NAME_CONTRACT_TYPE AMT_ANNUITY AMT_APPLICATION \
0 2030495 271877 Consumer loans 1730.430 17145.0
1 2802425 108129 Cash loans 25188.615 607500.0
2 2523466 122040 Cash loans 15060.735 112500.0
3 2819243 176158 Cash loans 47041.335 450000.0
4 1784265 202054 Cash loans 31924.395 337500.0
5 1383531 199383 Cash loans 23703.930 315000.0
6 2315218 175704 Cash loans NaN 0.0
7 1656711 296299 Cash loans NaN 0.0
8 2367563 342292 Cash loans NaN 0.0
9 2579447 334349 Cash loans NaN 0.0
```

```
AMT_CREDIT AMT_DOWN_PAYMENT AMT_GOODS_PRICE WEEKDAY_APPR_PROCESS_START \
0 17145.0 0.0 17145.0 SATURDAY
1 679671.0 NaN 607500.0 THURSDAY
2 136444.5 NaN 112500.0 TUESDAY
3 470790.0 NaN 450000.0 MONDAY
4 404055.0 NaN 337500.0 THURSDAY
5 340573.5 NaN 315000.0 SATURDAY
6 0.0 NaN NaN TUESDAY
7 0.0 NaN NaN MONDAY
8 0.0 NaN NaN MONDAY
9 0.0 NaN NaN SATURDAY
```

```

HOUR_APPR_PROCESS_START ... NAME_SELLER_INDUSTRY CNT_PAYMENT \
0 15 ... Connectivity 12.0
1 11 ... XNA 36.0
2 11 ... XNA 12.0
3 7 ... XNA 12.0
4 9 ... XNA 24.0
5 8 ... XNA 18.0
6 11 ... XNA NaN
7 7 ... XNA NaN
8 15 ... XNA NaN
9 15 ... XNA NaN
```

```
NAME_YIELD_GROUP PRODUCT_COMBINATION DAYS_FIRST_DRAWING \
0 middle POS mobile with interest 365243.0
1 low_action Cash X-Sell: low 365243.0
2 high Cash X-Sell: high 365243.0
3 middle Cash X-Sell: middle 365243.0
4 high Cash Street: high NaN
5 low_normal Cash X-Sell: low 365243.0
6 XNA Cash NaN
```

7	XNA	Cash	NaN
8	XNA	Cash	NaN
9	XNA	Cash	NaN

	DAYS_FIRST_DUE	DAYS_LAST_DUE_1ST_VERSION	DAYS_LAST_DUE	DAYS_TERMINATION	\
0	-42.0	300.0	-42.0	-37.0	
1	-134.0	916.0	365243.0	365243.0	
2	-271.0	59.0	365243.0	365243.0	
3	-482.0	-152.0	-182.0	-177.0	
4	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	
5	-654.0	-144.0	-144.0	-137.0	
6	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	
7	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	
8	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	
9	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	

	NFLAG_INSURED_ON_APPROVAL
0	0.0
1	1.0
2	1.0
3	1.0
4	NaN
5	1.0
6	NaN
7	NaN
8	NaN
9	NaN

[10 rows x 37 columns]

Finding shape, columns and datatypes of dataframe by using info() method.

```
[115]: previous_df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 1670214 entries, 0 to 1670213
Data columns (total 37 columns):
#   Column                                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   SK_ID_PREV                            1670214 non-null int64
1   SK_ID_CURR                            1670214 non-null int64
2   NAME_CONTRACT_TYPE                    1670214 non-null object
3   AMT_ANNUITY                           1297979 non-null float64
4   AMT_APPLICATION                       1670214 non-null float64
5   AMT_CREDIT                            1670213 non-null float64
6   AMT_DOWN_PAYMENT                      774370 non-null float64
7   AMT_GOODS_PRICE                       1284699 non-null float64
8   WEEKDAY_APPR_PROCESS_START            1670214 non-null object
```

9	HOURL_APPR_PROCESS_START	1670214	non-null	int64
10	FLAG_LAST_APPL_PER_CONTRACT	1670214	non-null	object
11	NFLAG_LAST_APPL_IN_DAY	1670214	non-null	int64
12	RATE_DOWN_PAYMENT	774370	non-null	float64
13	RATE_INTEREST_PRIMARY	5951	non-null	float64
14	RATE_INTEREST_PRIVILEGED	5951	non-null	float64
15	NAME_CASH_LOAN_PURPOSE	1670214	non-null	object
16	NAME_CONTRACT_STATUS	1670214	non-null	object
17	DAYS_DECISION	1670214	non-null	int64
18	NAME_PAYMENT_TYPE	1670214	non-null	object
19	CODE_REJECT_REASON	1670214	non-null	object
20	NAME_TYPE_SUITE	849809	non-null	object
21	NAME_CLIENT_TYPE	1670214	non-null	object
22	NAME_GOODS_CATEGORY	1670214	non-null	object
23	NAME_PORTFOLIO	1670214	non-null	object
24	NAME_PRODUCT_TYPE	1670214	non-null	object
25	CHANNEL_TYPE	1670214	non-null	object
26	SELLERPLACE_AREA	1670214	non-null	int64
27	NAME_SELLER_INDUSTRY	1670214	non-null	object
28	CNT_PAYMENT	1297984	non-null	float64
29	NAME_YIELD_GROUP	1670214	non-null	object
30	PRODUCT_COMBINATION	1669868	non-null	object
31	DAYS_FIRST_DRAWING	997149	non-null	float64
32	DAYS_FIRST_DUE	997149	non-null	float64
33	DAYS_LAST_DUE_1ST_VERSION	997149	non-null	float64
34	DAYS_LAST_DUE	997149	non-null	float64
35	DAYS_TERMINATION	997149	non-null	float64
36	NFLAG_INSURED_ON_APPROVAL	997149	non-null	float64

dtypes: float64(15), int64(6), object(16)

memory usage: 471.5+ MB

```
[116]: (previous_df.isna().mean() * 100).sort_values(ascending=True)
```

[116]:	SK_ID_PREV	0.000000
	NAME_YIELD_GROUP	0.000000
	NAME_SELLER_INDUSTRY	0.000000
	SELLERPLACE_AREA	0.000000
	CHANNEL_TYPE	0.000000
	NAME_PRODUCT_TYPE	0.000000
	NAME_PORTFOLIO	0.000000
	NAME_GOODS_CATEGORY	0.000000
	NAME_CLIENT_TYPE	0.000000
	CODE_REJECT_REASON	0.000000
	DAYS_DECISION	0.000000
	NAME_CONTRACT_STATUS	0.000000
	NAME_CASH_LOAN_PURPOSE	0.000000
	NAME_PAYMENT_TYPE	0.000000


```

AMT_APPLICATION          0.000000
NFLAG_LAST_APPL_IN_DAY  0.000000
FLAG_LAST_APPL_PER_CONTRACT 0.000000
HOUR_APPR_PROCESS_START  0.000000
WEEKDAY_APPR_PROCESS_START 0.000000
NAME_CONTRACT_TYPE       0.000000
SK_ID_CURR               0.000000
AMT_CREDIT                0.000060
PRODUCT_COMBINATION      0.020716
CNT_PAYMENT              22.286366
AMT_ANNUITY              22.286665
AMT_GOODS_PRICE          23.081773
DAYS_LAST_DUE            40.298129
DAYS_LAST_DUE_1ST_VERSION 40.298129
DAYS_FIRST_DUE           40.298129
DAYS_FIRST_DRAWING       40.298129
NFLAG_INSURED_ON_APPROVAL 40.298129
DAYS_TERMINATION         40.298129
NAME_TYPE_SUITE          49.119754
AMT_DOWN_PAYMENT         53.636480
RATE_DOWN_PAYMENT        53.636480
RATE_INTEREST_PRIMARY    99.643698
RATE_INTEREST_PRIVILEGED 99.643698
dtype: float64

```

isna() method returns boolean value where 1 represents previous one was successful otherwise not or failure and why. If successful, is the loan over or not, was there any due or not.

Normalize NAME_CONTRACT_STATUS Column

```
[117]: previous_df.NAME_CONTRACT_STATUS.value_counts(normalize=True)*100
```

```

[117]: Approved      62.074740
      Canceled      18.938831
      Refused       17.403638
      Unused offer   1.582791
      Name: NAME_CONTRACT_STATUS, dtype: float64

```

Normalize FLAG_LAST_APPL_PER_CONTRACT Column

```
[118]: previous_df.FLAG_LAST_APPL_PER_CONTRACT.value_counts(normalize=True)
```

```

[118]: Y      0.994926
      N      0.005074
      Name: FLAG_LAST_APPL_PER_CONTRACT, dtype: float64

```

Let us drop all N values and keep only previous application

```
[119]: previous_df = previous_df[previous_df.FLAG_LAST_APPL_PER_CONTRACT == 'Y']
previous_df.FLAG_LAST_APPL_PER_CONTRACT.value_counts(normalize=True)
```

```
[119]: Y      1.0
      Name: FLAG_LAST_APPL_PER_CONTRACT, dtype: float64
```

```
[120]: previous_df.NFLAG_LAST_APPL_IN_DAY.value_counts(normalize=True)
```

```
[120]: 1      0.999527
      0      0.000473
      Name: NFLAG_LAST_APPL_IN_DAY, dtype: float64
```

Dropping all duplicates & sorting based on application id

```
[121]: previous_df = previous_df.sort_values('SK_ID_PREV', ascending=False).
      ↪ drop_duplicates('SK_ID_CURR')

previous_df.shape
```

```
[121]: (338857, 37)
```

The columns of interest from this dataset are SK_ID_CURR, AMT_CREDIT, NAME_CONTRACT_STATUS, CODE_REJECT_REASON, NAME_YIELD_GROUP and DAYS_TERMINATION. Remaining can be dropped for the time being

```
[122]: previous_updated_df = previous_df[['SK_ID_CURR', 'AMT_CREDIT',
      ↪ 'NAME_CONTRACT_STATUS', 'CODE_REJECT_REASON', 'NAME_YIELD_GROUP',
      ↪ 'DAYS_TERMINATION']]
previous_updated_df.head()
```

```
[122]:      SK_ID_CURR  AMT_CREDIT  NAME_CONTRACT_STATUS  CODE_REJECT_REASON  \
205485      406596      30912.75          Unused offer          CLIENT
717142      140761      41499.00          Unused offer          CLIENT
886179      237546      60673.50             Refused          LIMIT
359118      100125      59503.50             Refused             SCO
70058       250234      108180.00             Refused             SCO

      NAME_YIELD_GROUP  DAYS_TERMINATION
205485              XNA              NaN
717142              XNA              NaN
886179           middle              NaN
359118           middle              NaN
70058       low_action              NaN
```

As this previous_updated_df dataframe is the taken from previous_df, we can modify each column of it with prefix "prev". It will help us to recognize in large dataset and comparison with the columns of application dataframe.

```
[123]: new_names = {'AMT_CREDIT': 'PREV_AMT_CREDIT', 'NAME_CONTRACT_STATUS': 'PREV_CONTRACT_STATUS',
                  'DAYS_TERMINATION': 'PREV_DAYS_TERMINATION', 'CODE_REJECT_REASON': 'PREV_REJECT_REASON',
                  'NAME_YIELD_GROUP': 'PREV_YIELD_GROUP'}

previous_updated_df = previous_updated_df.rename(columns=new_names)
previous_updated_df.head()
```

```
[123]:      SK_ID_CURR  PREV_AMT_CREDIT  PREV_CONTRACT_STATUS  PREV_REJECT_REASON \
205485      406596      30912.75      Unused offer      CLIENT
717142      140761      41499.00      Unused offer      CLIENT
886179      237546      60673.50      Refused      LIMIT
359118      100125      59503.50      Refused      SCO
70058       250234      108180.00      Refused      SCO

      PREV_YIELD_GROUP  PREV_DAYS_TERMINATION
205485              XNA                  NaN
717142              XNA                  NaN
886179           middle                  NaN
359118           middle                  NaN
70058       low_action                  NaN
```

Analyzing PREV_DAYS_TERMINATION column

```
[124]: previous_updated_df.PREV_DAYS_TERMINATION.value_counts(normalize=True).
      ↪ sort_values(ascending=True)
```

```
[124]: -2790.0      0.000004
-2743.0      0.000004
-2796.0      0.000004
-2804.0      0.000004
-2758.0      0.000004
...
-144.0       0.000902
-17.0        0.000902
-15.0        0.000906
-9.0         0.000911
365243.0     0.232947
Name: PREV_DAYS_TERMINATION, Length: 2785, dtype: float64
```

by observing above output we can clearly say that value **365243.0** is something impossible value because its related to termination days and the value 365243 is nearly 1000 years. Hence, this value is impossible and can be replaced by NaN because its having large percentage of total PREV_DAYS_TERMINATION columns, so dropping can be risky.

replacing "365243" with NaN

```
[125]: previous_updated_df.PREV_DAYS_TERMINATION.replace({365243.0 : 'NaN'},inplace =  
↳True)
```

Checking replacement of "365243.0" with "NaN"

```
[126]: previous_updated_df.PREV_DAYS_TERMINATION.value_counts(normalize=True).  
↳sort_values(ascending=True)
```

```
[126]: -2790.0    0.000004  
-2743.0    0.000004  
-2796.0    0.000004  
-2804.0    0.000004  
-2758.0    0.000004  
...  
-144.0     0.000902  
-17.0      0.000902  
-15.0      0.000906  
-9.0       0.000911  
NaN        0.232947  
Name: PREV_DAYS_TERMINATION, Length: 2785, dtype: float64
```

0.9 Merging df & previous_updated_df

Here,

df = application_data.csv

previous_updated_df = previous_application.csv

```
[127]: df = pd.merge(left=df,right=previous_updated_df, how='left',  
↳left_on='SK_ID_CURR', right_on='SK_ID_CURR')  
  
df.head(10)
```

```
[127]:   SK_ID_CURR  TARGET NAME_CONTRACT_TYPE CODE_GENDER FLAG_OWN_CAR \  
0      100002      1      Cash loans      M      N  
1      100003      0      Cash loans      F      N  
2      100004      0  Revolving loans      M      Y  
3      100006      0      Cash loans      F      N  
4      100007      0      Cash loans      M      N  
5      100008      0      Cash loans      M      N  
6      100009      0      Cash loans      F      Y  
7      100010      0      Cash loans      M      Y  
8      100012      0  Revolving loans      M      N  
9      100014      0      Cash loans      F      N
```

	FLAG_OWN_REALTY	CNT_CHILDREN	AMT_INCOME_TOTAL	AMT_CREDIT	AMT_ANNUITY \
0	Y	0	202500.0	406597.5	24700.5
1	N	0	270000.0	1293502.5	35698.5
2	Y	0	67500.0	135000.0	6750.0
3	Y	0	135000.0	312682.5	29686.5
4	Y	0	121500.0	513000.0	21865.5
5	Y	0	99000.0	490495.5	27517.5
6	Y	1	171000.0	1560726.0	41301.0
7	Y	0	360000.0	1530000.0	42075.0
8	Y	0	135000.0	405000.0	20250.0
9	Y	1	112500.0	652500.0	21177.0

	... FLAG_DOCUMENT_21	Updated_DAYS_BIRTH	Updated_DAYS_EMPLOYED \
0	...	0	26.0
1	...	0	46.0
2	...	0	53.0
3	...	0	53.0
4	...	0	55.0
5	...	0	47.0
6	...	0	38.0
7	...	0	52.0
8	...	0	40.0
9	...	0	28.0

	Updated_DAYS_REGISTRATION	Updated_DAYS_ID_PUBLISH	PREV_AMT_CREDIT \
0	10.0	6.0	179055.0
1	4.0	1.0	348637.5
2	12.0	7.0	20106.0
3	27.0	7.0	0.0
4	12.0	10.0	284400.0
5	14.0	2.0	501975.0
6	4.0	2.0	88632.0
7	13.0	7.0	260811.0
8	40.0	11.0	114273.0
9	13.0	3.0	73800.0

	PREV_CONTRACT_STATUS	PREV_REJECT_REASON	PREV_YIELD_GROUP \
0	Approved	XAP	low_normal
1	Approved	XAP	middle
2	Approved	XAP	middle
3	Canceled	XAP	XNA
4	Approved	XAP	middle
5	Approved	XAP	middle
6	Approved	XAP	middle
7	Approved	XAP	low_action
8	Approved	XAP	high

	Approved	XAP	middle
	PREV_DAYS_TERMINATION		
0	-17.0		
1	-639.0		
2	-714.0		
3	NaN		
4	NaN		
5	-388.0		
6	NaN		
7	-762.0		
8	-144.0		
9	NaN		

[10 rows x 63 columns]

Checking null values of PREV_CONTRACT_STATUS column

```
[128]: df.PREV_CONTRACT_STATUS.isna().mean()
```

```
[128]: 0.05421280578735286
```

There are still some null values present in the PREV_CONTRACT_STATUS column. It can be filled as the "First_time_application" because they don't have any present record in previous database.

```
[129]: # Replacing na of PREV_CONTRACT_STATUS with First_time_application

df.PREV_CONTRACT_STATUS.fillna('First_time_application', inplace=True)

df.PREV_CONTRACT_STATUS.isna().mean()
```

```
[129]: 0.0
```

Successfully, we've replaced all the NaN values with "First_time_application".

0.10 DATA ANALYSIS

Available columns after the merge operation

```
[130]: df.columns.sort_values(ascending=True)
```

```
[130]: Index(['AMT_ANNUITY', 'AMT_CREDIT', 'AMT_INCOME_TOTAL', 'CNT_CHILDREN',
          'CNT_FAM_MEMBERS', 'CODE_GENDER', 'DAYS_LAST_PHONE_CHANGE',
          'FLAG_CONT_MOBILE', 'FLAG_DOCUMENT_10', 'FLAG_DOCUMENT_11',
```

```
'FLAG_DOCUMENT_12', 'FLAG_DOCUMENT_13', 'FLAG_DOCUMENT_14',
'FLAG_DOCUMENT_15', 'FLAG_DOCUMENT_16', 'FLAG_DOCUMENT_17',
'FLAG_DOCUMENT_18', 'FLAG_DOCUMENT_19', 'FLAG_DOCUMENT_2',
'FLAG_DOCUMENT_20', 'FLAG_DOCUMENT_21', 'FLAG_DOCUMENT_3',
'FLAG_DOCUMENT_4', 'FLAG_DOCUMENT_5', 'FLAG_DOCUMENT_6',
'FLAG_DOCUMENT_7', 'FLAG_DOCUMENT_8', 'FLAG_DOCUMENT_9', 'FLAG_EMAIL',
'FLAG_EMP_PHONE', 'FLAG_MOBIL', 'FLAG_OWN_CAR', 'FLAG_OWN_REALTY',
'FLAG_PHONE', 'FLAG_WORK_PHONE', 'HOUR_APPR_PROCESS_START',
'LIVE_CITY_NOT_WORK_CITY', 'LIVE_REGION_NOT_WORK_REGION',
'NAME_CONTRACT_TYPE', 'NAME_EDUCATION_TYPE', 'NAME_FAMILY_STATUS',
'NAME_HOUSING_TYPE', 'NAME_INCOME_TYPE', 'ORGANIZATION_TYPE',
'PREV_AMT_CREDIT', 'PREV_CONTRACT_STATUS', 'PREV_DAYS_TERMINATION',
'PREV_REJECT_REASON', 'PREV_YIELD_GROUP', 'REGION_POPULATION_RELATIVE',
'REGION_RATING_CLIENT', 'REGION_RATING_CLIENT_W_CITY',
'REG_CITY_NOT_LIVE_CITY', 'REG_CITY_NOT_WORK_CITY',
'REG_REGION_NOT_LIVE_REGION', 'REG_REGION_NOT_WORK_REGION',
'SK_ID_CURR', 'TARGET', 'Updated_DAYS_BIRTH', 'Updated_DAYS_EMPLOYED',
'Updated_DAYS_ID_PUBLISH', 'Updated_DAYS_REGISTRATION',
'WEEKDAY_APPR_PROCESS_START'],
dtype='object')
```

0.11 UNIVARIATE ANALYSIS

Analyzing Gender distribution in the data

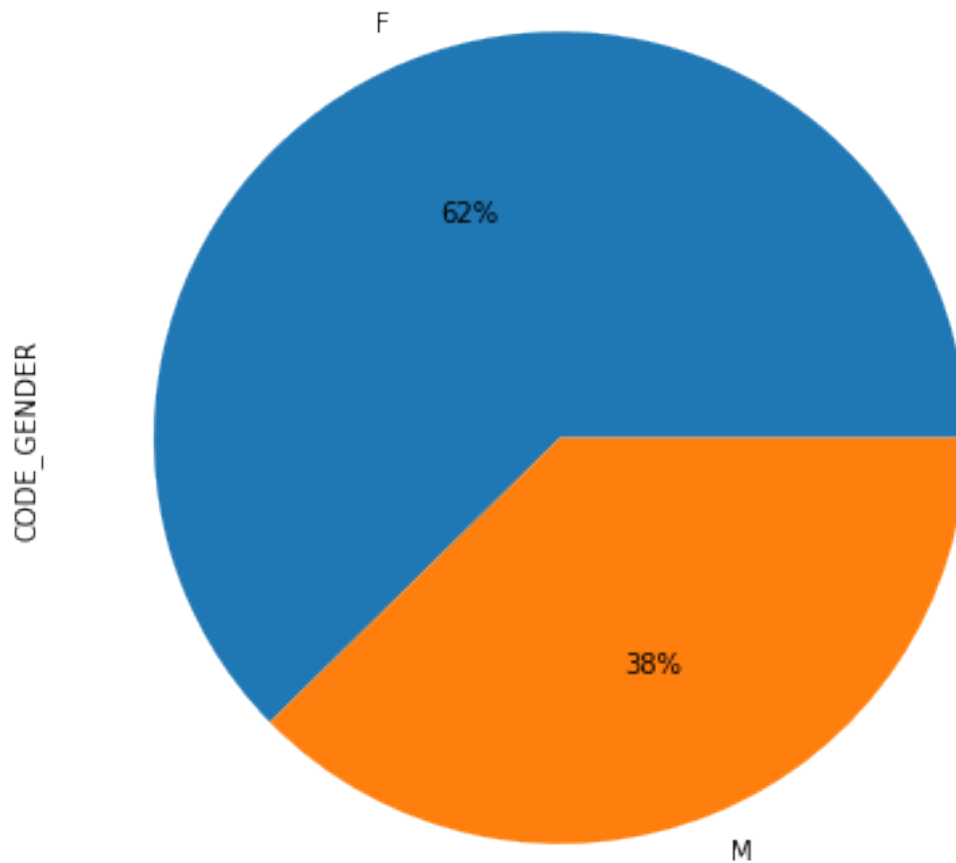
```
[131]: df.CODE_GENDER.value_counts(normalize=True)*100
```

```
[131]: F    62.339372
      M    37.660628
      Name: CODE_GENDER, dtype: float64
```

Pie Chart for Gender Distribution

```
[204]: plt.figure(figsize=(7,7))
      df.CODE_GENDER.value_counts(normalize=True).plot.pie(autopct='%1.0f%%')
```

```
[204]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f2029391b90>
```



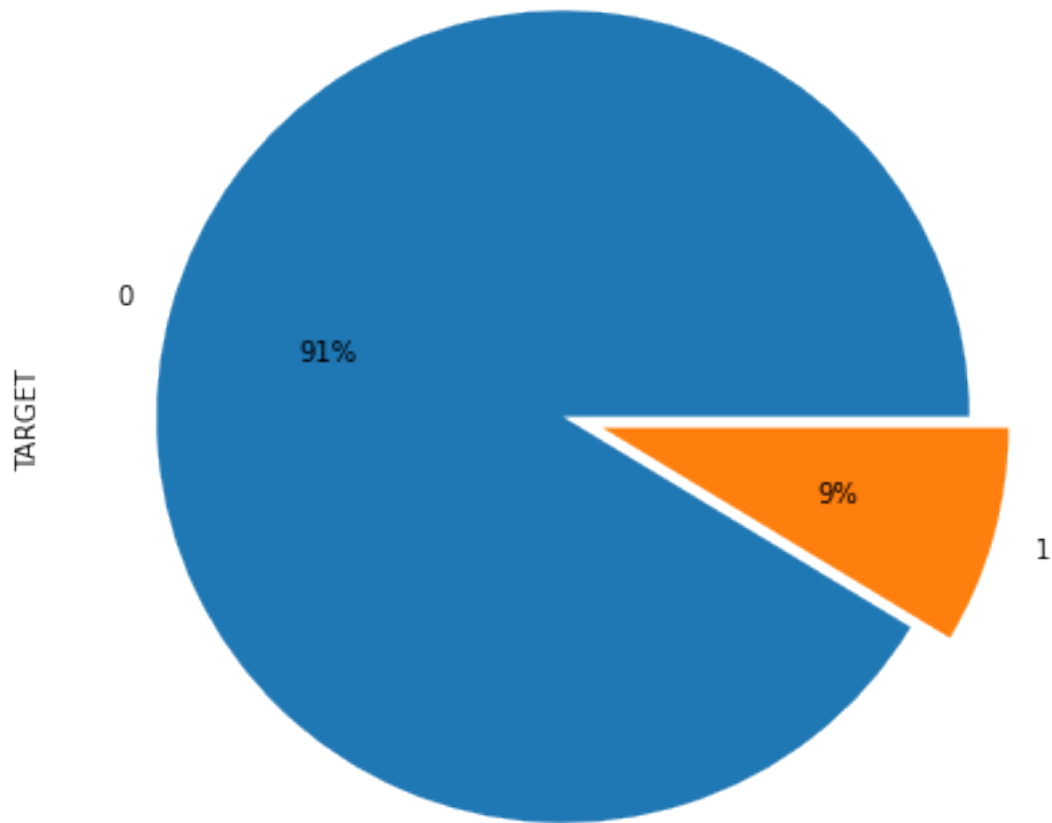
Analyze Target Column

```
[133]: df.TARGET.value_counts(normalize=True)*100
```

```
[133]: 0    91.340388
      1     8.659612
      Name: TARGET, dtype: float64
```

Pie Chart for "TARGET"

```
[134]: # pie chart of target_cat
      my_explode=(0,0.1)
      plt.figure(figsize=(7,7))
      df.TARGET.value_counts(normalize=True).plot.pie(autopct='%1.0f%%',
      ↪explode=my_explode)
      plt.show()
```

Analyzing Occupation Type

```
[135]: df.ORGANIZATION_TYPE.value_counts(normalize=True)*100
```

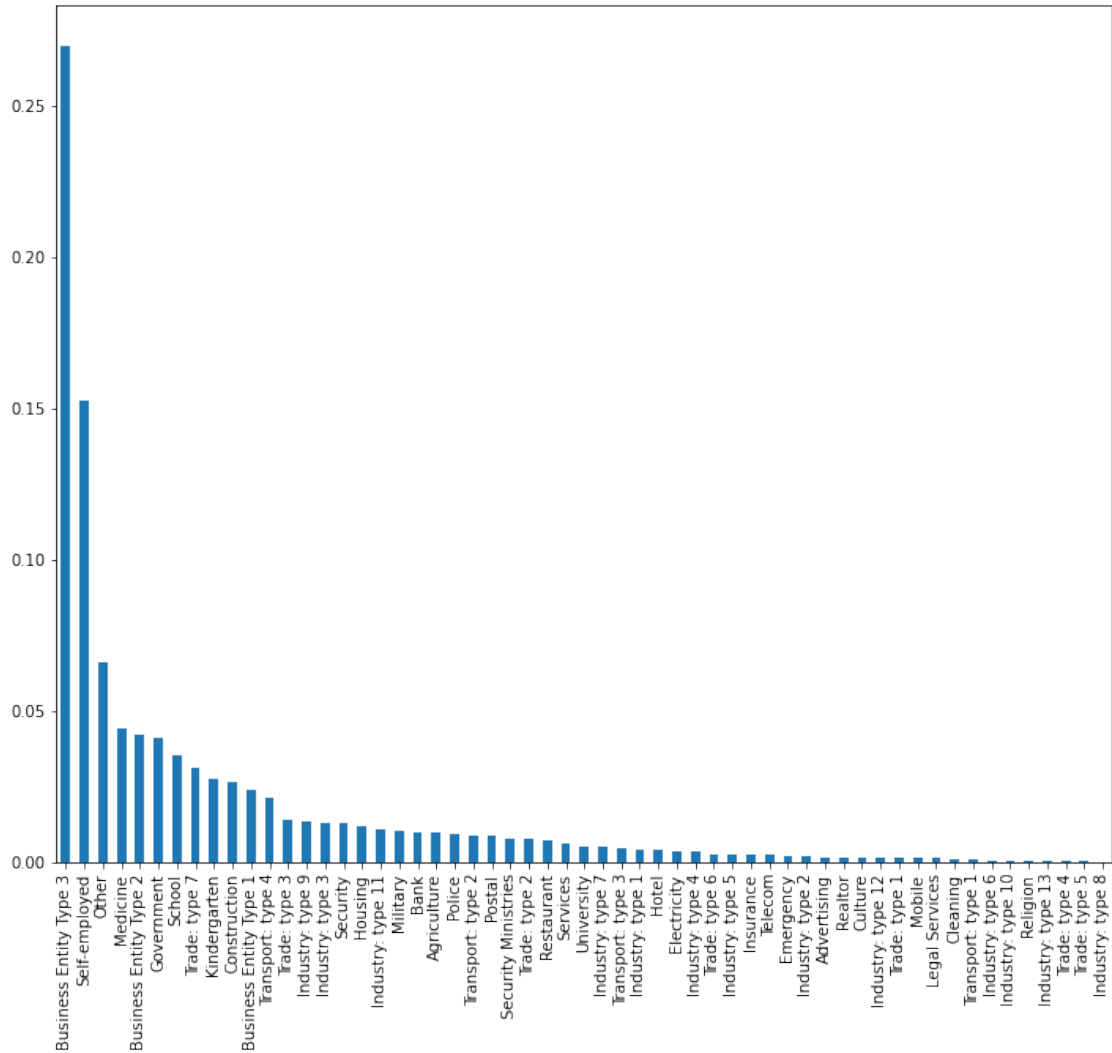
```
[135]: Business Entity Type 3    26.966002
      Self-employed          15.234635
      Other                  6.616667
      Medicine               4.439271
      Business Entity Type 2  4.185440
      Government             4.126345
      School                 3.527065
      Trade: type 7          3.105864
      Kindergarten           2.728686
      Construction           2.665625
      Business Entity Type 1  2.373322
```

Transport: type 4	2.140908
Trade: type 3	1.384967
Industry: type 9	1.335787
Industry: type 3	1.300092
Security	1.287797
Housing	1.173176
Industry: type 11	1.072437
Military	1.044674
Bank	0.994305
Agriculture	0.973284
Police	0.928467
Transport: type 2	0.874131
Postal	0.855491
Security Ministries	0.782911
Trade: type 2	0.753562
Restaurant	0.718263
Services	0.624663
University	0.526303
Industry: type 7	0.518371
Transport: type 3	0.470778
Industry: type 1	0.412079
Hotel	0.383127
Electricity	0.376781
Industry: type 4	0.347828
Trade: type 6	0.250262
Industry: type 5	0.237570
Insurance	0.236777
Telecom	0.228845
Emergency	0.222102
Industry: type 2	0.181648
Advertising	0.170146
Realtor	0.157058
Culture	0.150316
Industry: type 12	0.146350
Trade: type 1	0.138021
Mobile	0.125726
Legal Services	0.120966
Cleaning	0.103119
Transport: type 1	0.079719
Industry: type 6	0.044420
Industry: type 10	0.043231
Religion	0.033712
Industry: type 13	0.026573
Trade: type 4	0.025383
Trade: type 5	0.019434
Industry: type 8	0.009519

Name: ORGANIZATION_TYPE, dtype: float64

Bar chart for ORGANIZATION_TYPE

```
[136]: # bar chart for ORGANIZATION_TYPE excluding others
plt.figure(figsize=(12,10))
df[~(df.ORGANIZATION_TYPE == 'Others')].ORGANIZATION_TYPE.
    ↳value_counts(normalize=True).plot.bar()
plt.show()
```



Analyzing Education Type

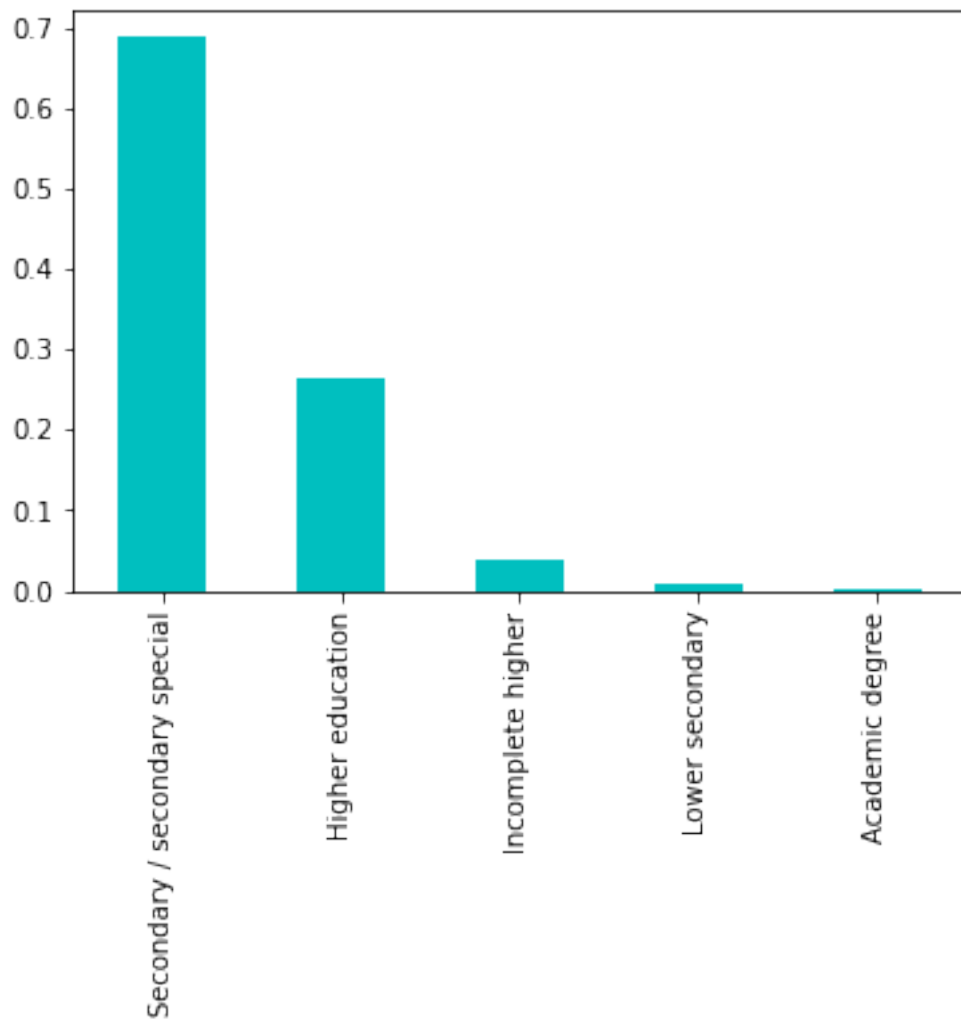
```
[137]: df.NAME_EDUCATION_TYPE.value_counts()
```

```
[137]: Secondary / secondary special    173285
Higher education                      66669
Incomplete higher                     9757
```

```
Lower secondary          2287
Academic degree           138
Name: NAME_EDUCATION_TYPE, dtype: int64
```

bar chart for education type

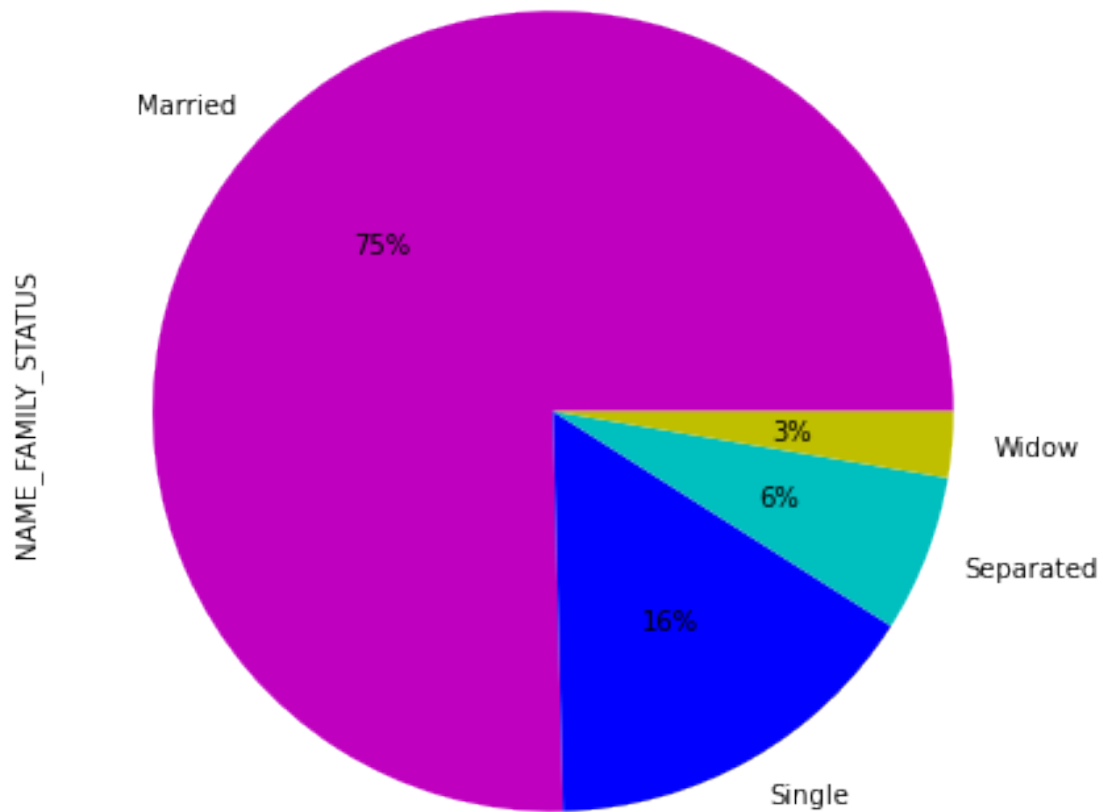
```
[138]: df.NAME_EDUCATION_TYPE.value_counts(normalize=True).plot.bar(color="c")
plt.show()
```



Analyzing Family Status and drawing Pie Chart

```
[139]: my_colors=['m','b','c','y']
val = df.NAME_FAMILY_STATUS.value_counts(normalize=True)
plt.figure(figsize=(7,7))
df.NAME_FAMILY_STATUS.value_counts(normalize=True).plot.pie(autopct='%1.0f%%',
↳ colors = my_colors)
```

```
plt.show()
```



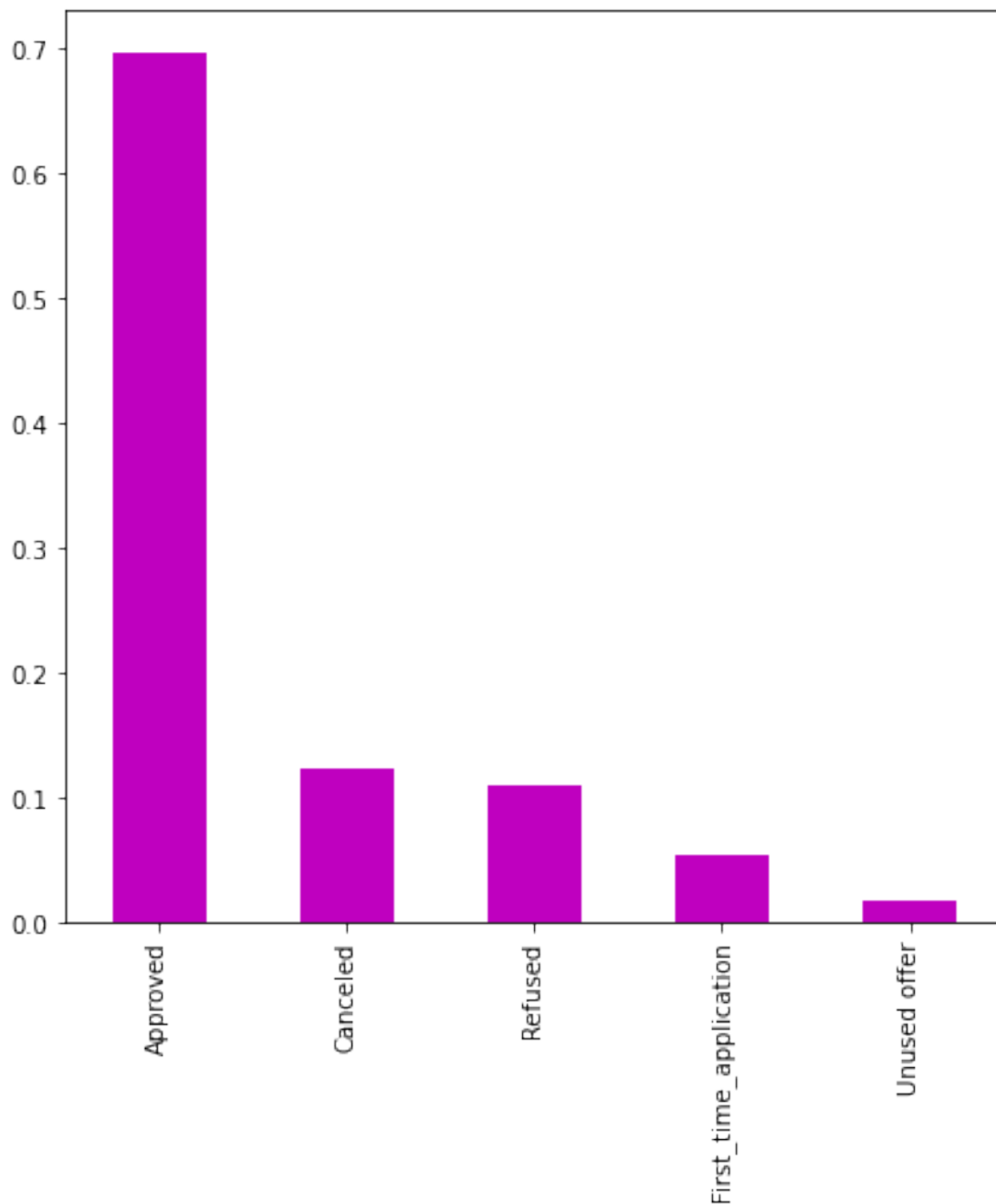
1 Previous Application Status

```
[140]: df.PREV_CONTRACT_STATUS.value_counts(normalize=True)*100
```

```
[140]: Approved          69.711981
      Canceled         12.233081
      Refused          10.971063
      First_time_application  5.421281
      Unused offer      1.662595
      Name: PREV_CONTRACT_STATUS, dtype: float64
```

prev application status bar graph

```
[141]: plt.figure(figsize=(7,7))
df.PREV_CONTRACT_STATUS.value_counts(normalize=True).plot.bar(color='m')
plt.show()
```



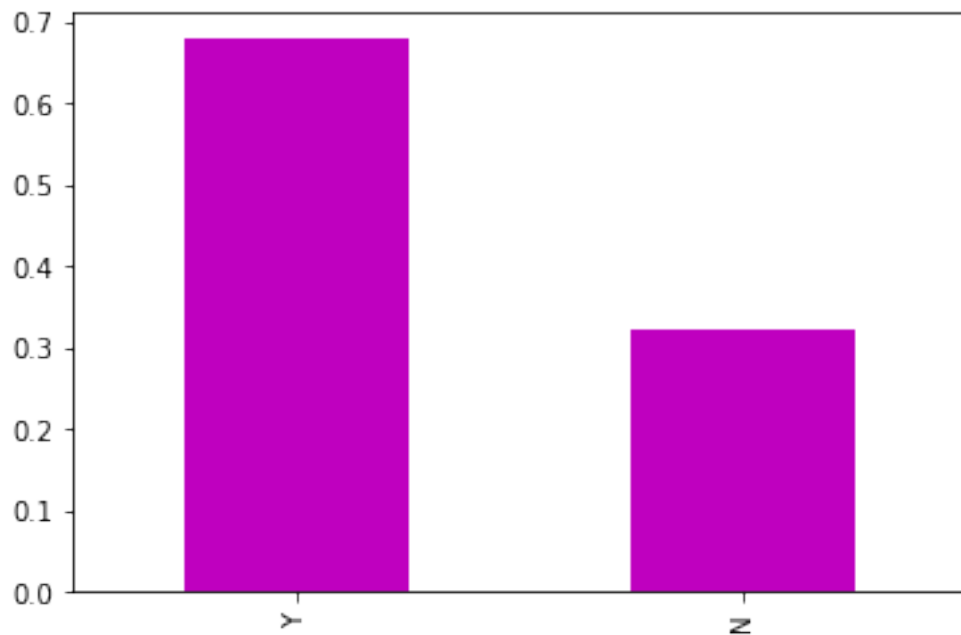
Analyzing Owns Property

```
[142]: df.FLAG_OWN_REALTY.value_counts(normalize=True)*100
```

```
[142]: Y    67.852667  
      N    32.147333  
      Name: FLAG_OWN_REALTY, dtype: float64
```

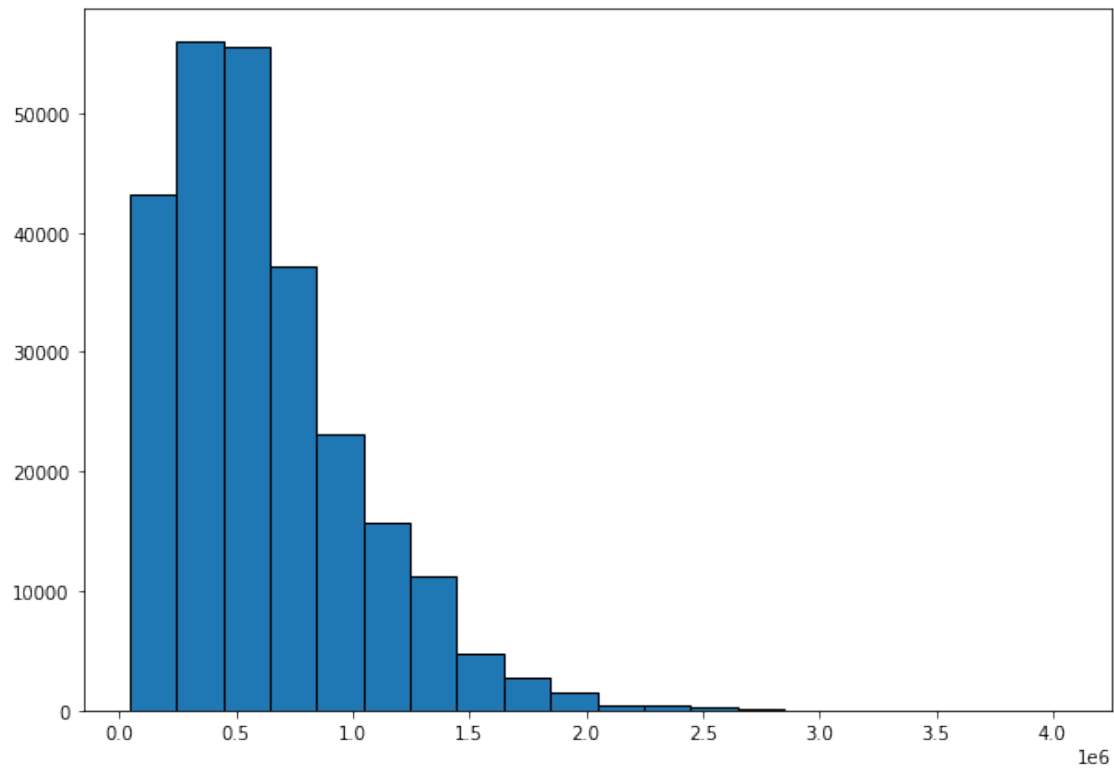
plot bar chart for FLAG_OWN_REALTY

```
[143]: df.FLAG_OWN_REALTY.value_counts(normalize=True).plot.bar(color='m')  
plt.show()
```



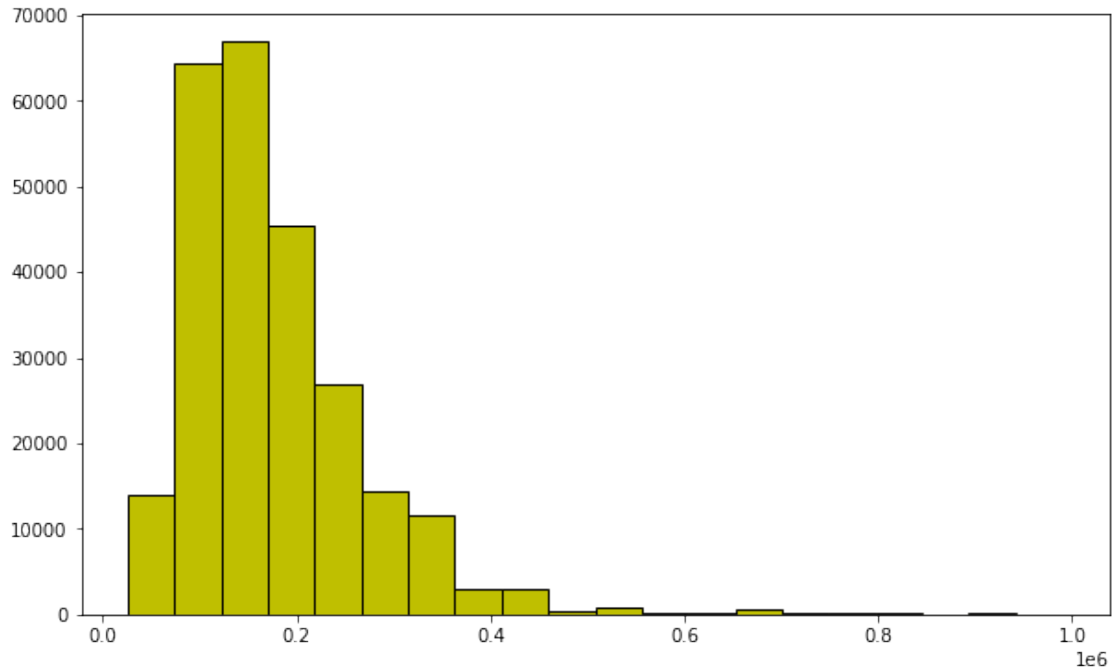
Analyzing AMT_CREDIT

```
[144]: plt.figure(figsize=(10,7))  
plt.hist(df.AMT_CREDIT, bins=20, edgecolor='black')  
plt.show()
```



Analyzing AMT_INCOME_TOTAL

```
[145]: plt.figure(figsize=(10,6))
plt.hist(df[df.AMT_INCOME_TOTAL < 10**6].AMT_INCOME_TOTAL, bins=20,
        edgecolor='black',color='y')
plt.show()
```

1.1 Organization type vs Total Income

```
[146]: df.groupby('ORGANIZATION_TYPE').AMT_INCOME_TOTAL.agg(['mean', 'median'])
```

```
[146]:
```

	mean	median
ORGANIZATION_TYPE		
Advertising	203919.230769	165600.0
Agriculture	143024.492054	126000.0
Bank	199308.171719	157500.0
Business Entity Type 1	186195.135862	157500.0
Business Entity Type 2	170854.997664	157500.0
Business Entity Type 3	188339.639157	157500.0
Cleaning	154220.192308	135000.0
Construction	200227.861553	180000.0
Culture	174009.300792	157500.0
Electricity	172648.781053	157500.0
Emergency	184712.938393	162000.0
Government	160790.739935	135000.0
Hotel	158304.484472	135000.0
Housing	159420.249493	135000.0
Industry: type 1	173310.119827	157500.0
Industry: type 10	198454.128440	180000.0
Industry: type 11	162680.525148	137227.5
Industry: type 12	187659.560976	157500.0

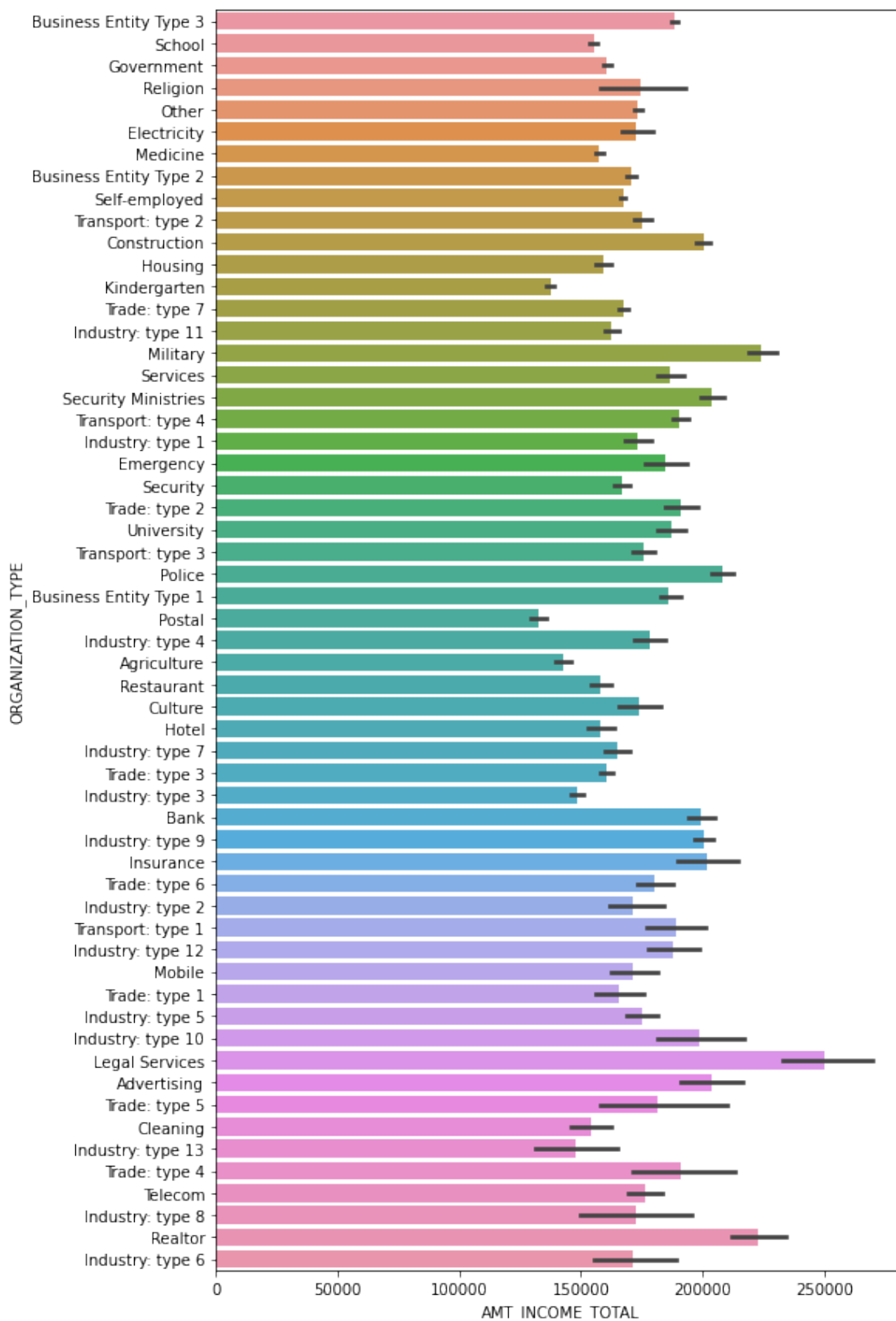
Industry: type 13	147915.671642	135000.0
Industry: type 2	171449.253275	157500.0
Industry: type 3	148759.136714	135000.0
Industry: type 4	178382.216648	157500.0
Industry: type 5	174979.224541	157500.0
Industry: type 6	171212.946429	139050.0
Industry: type 7	164829.622035	144000.0
Industry: type 8	172537.500000	162450.0
Industry: type 9	200557.401574	180000.0
Insurance	201483.934673	157500.0
Kindergarten	137594.210756	126000.0
Legal Services	249875.409836	225000.0
Medicine	157507.972663	135000.0
Military	224256.462010	202500.0
Mobile	171468.525237	157500.0
Other	173527.222712	157500.0
Police	208047.569897	189000.0
Postal	132651.582267	112500.0
Realtor	222954.545455	202500.0
Religion	174705.882353	162000.0
Restaurant	158203.898399	135000.0
School	155171.148898	135000.0
Security	166784.133728	153000.0
Security Ministries	203772.592705	180000.0
Self-employed	167442.393791	148500.0
Services	186420.062857	157500.0
Telecom	176405.459272	157500.0
Trade: type 1	165380.360690	135000.0
Trade: type 2	190712.744526	157500.0
Trade: type 3	160481.651933	135000.0
Trade: type 4	191141.015625	176625.0
Trade: type 5	181694.387755	157500.0
Trade: type 6	179940.266244	157500.0
Trade: type 7	167565.157068	144000.0
Transport: type 1	189268.656716	157500.0
Transport: type 2	175439.750696	157500.0
Transport: type 3	175571.651222	157500.0
Transport: type 4	190658.856058	180000.0
University	187161.131123	162000.0

```
[147]: plt.figure(figsize=(8,15))
sns.barplot(df.AMT_INCOME_TOTAL, df.ORGANIZATION_TYPE)
plt.show()
```

/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/seaborn/_decorators.py:43: FutureWarning: Pass the following variables as keyword args: x, y. From version 0.12, the only valid positional argument will be `data`, and passing other arguments without an

explicit keyword will result in an error or misinterpretation.

FutureWarning



Analyzing Education level vs Income

```
[148]: df.groupby('NAME_EDUCATION_TYPE').AMT_INCOME_TOTAL.agg(['mean', 'median'])
```

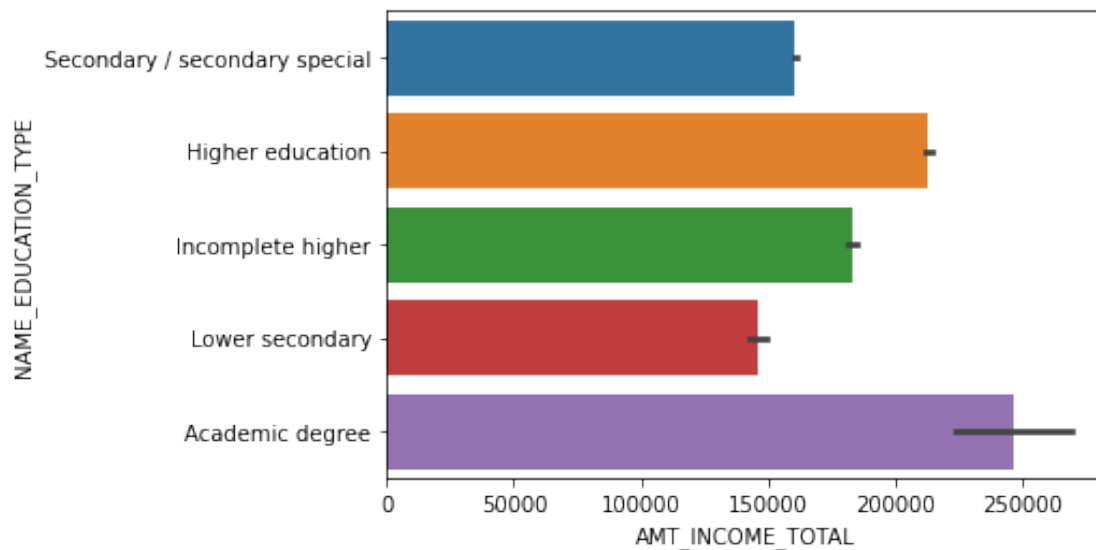
```
[148]:
```

	mean	median
NAME_EDUCATION_TYPE		
Academic degree	246808.695652	225000.0
Higher education	213222.190573	180000.0
Incomplete higher	183275.966332	157500.0
Lower secondary	145864.995190	135000.0
Secondary / secondary special	160811.722869	135000.0

```
[149]: # Education level of the applicant vs Income
sns.barplot(df.AMT_INCOME_TOTAL, df.NAME_EDUCATION_TYPE)
plt.show()
```

/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/seaborn/_decorators.py:43: FutureWarning: Pass the following variables as keyword args: x, y. From version 0.12, the only valid positional argument will be `data`, and passing other arguments without an explicit keyword will result in an error or misinterpretation.

FutureWarning

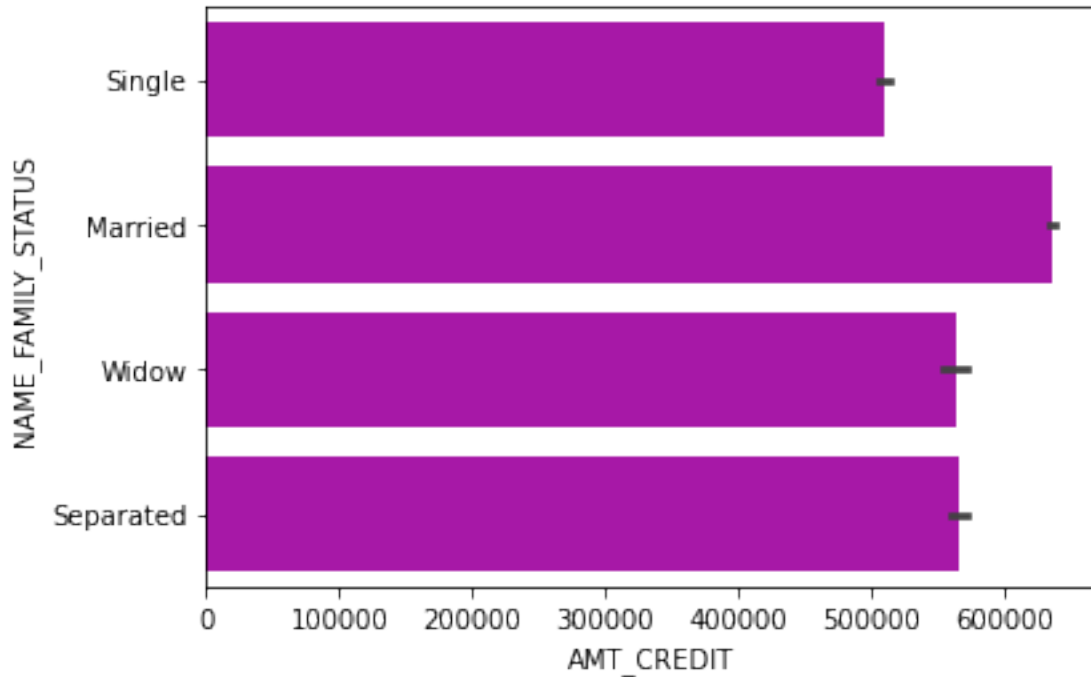


Marital status vs Amount requested for loan

```
[150]: # Marital Status of the applicant vs Amount requested for Loan
sns.barplot(df.AMT_CREDIT, df.NAME_FAMILY_STATUS, color = 'm')
plt.show()
```

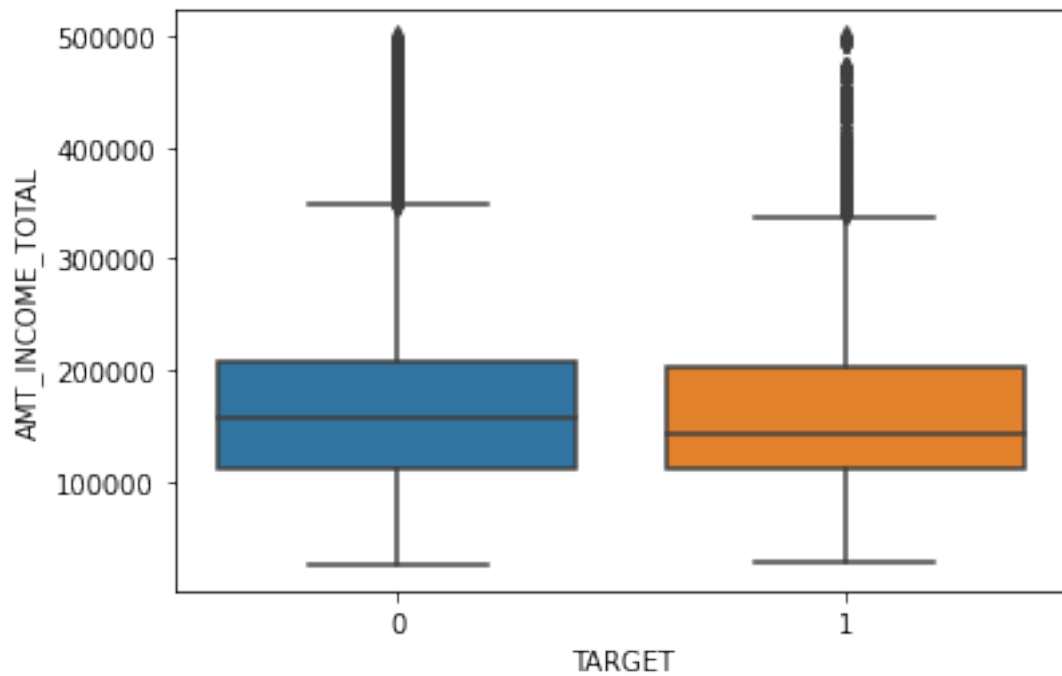
/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/seaborn/_decorators.py:43: FutureWarning: Pass the following variables as keyword args: x, y. From version 0.12, the only valid positional argument will be `data`, and passing other arguments without an explicit keyword will result in an error or misinterpretation.

FutureWarning



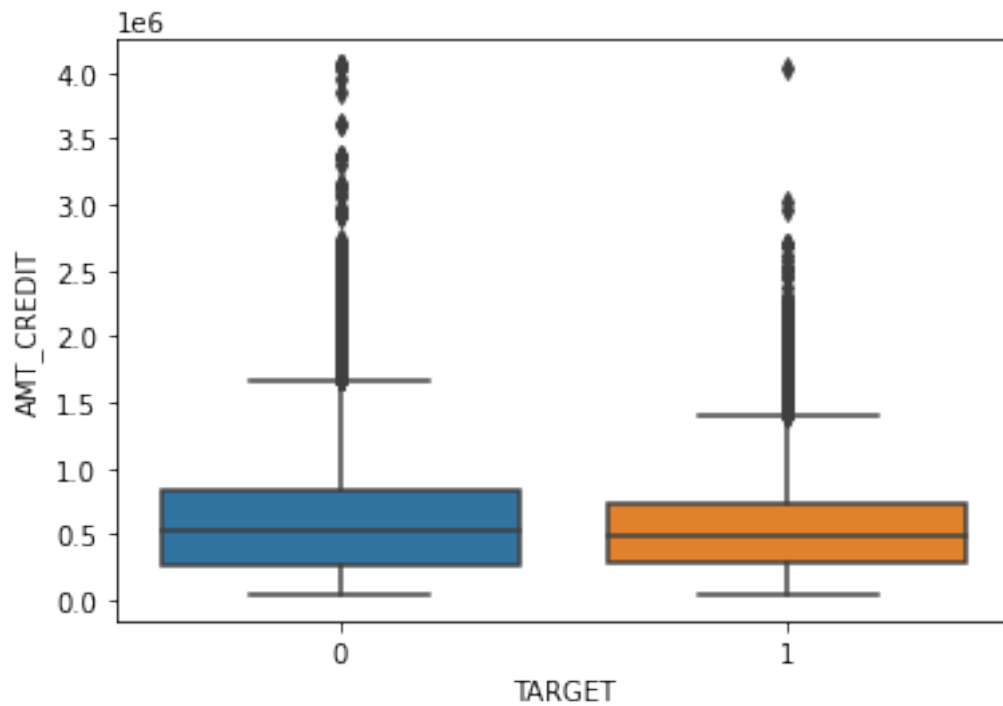
1.2 Income Amount vs target

```
[151]: sns.boxplot(x=df.TARGET, y=df[df.AMT_INCOME_TOTAL < 0.5*10**6].AMT_INCOME_TOTAL)
plt.show()
```



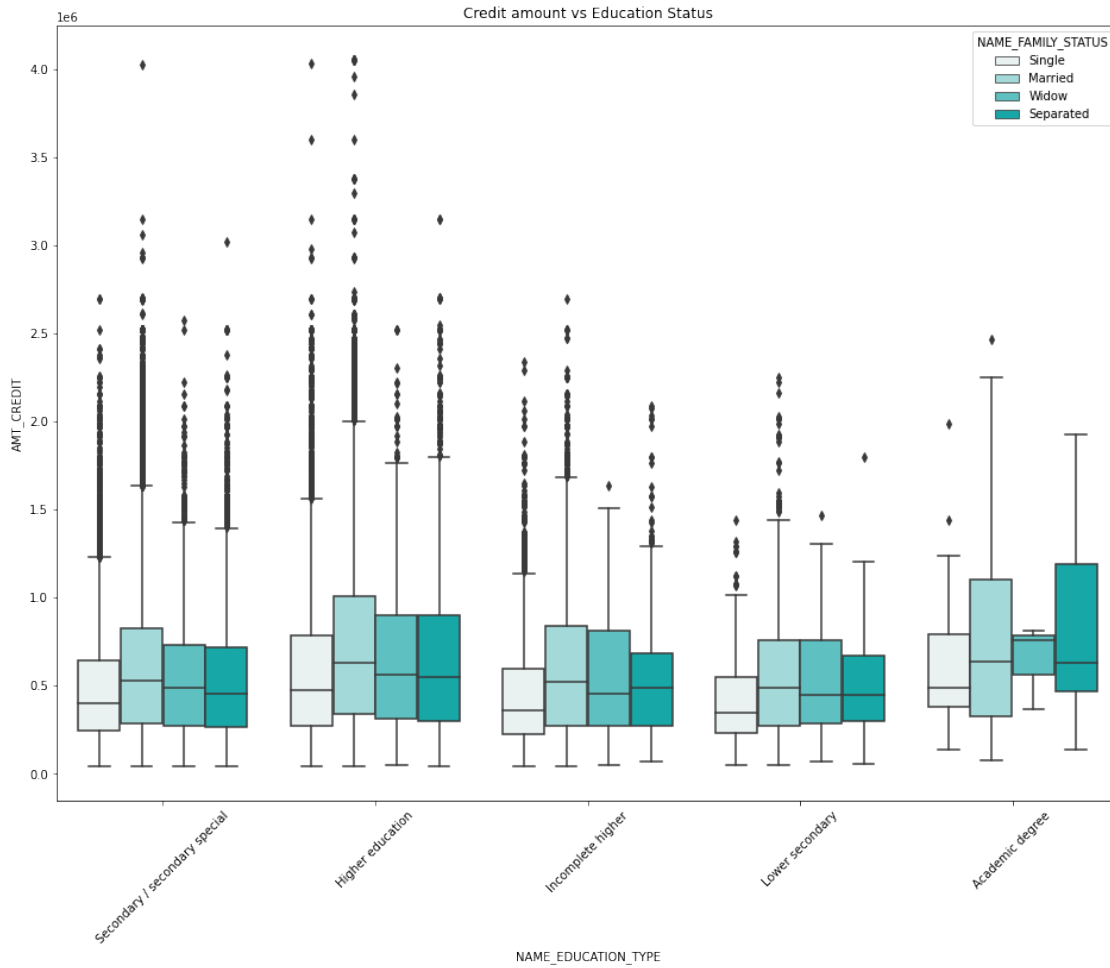
1.3 Amount of loan vs target

```
[152]: sns.boxplot(x=df.TARGET, y=df.AMT_CREDIT)  
plt.show()
```



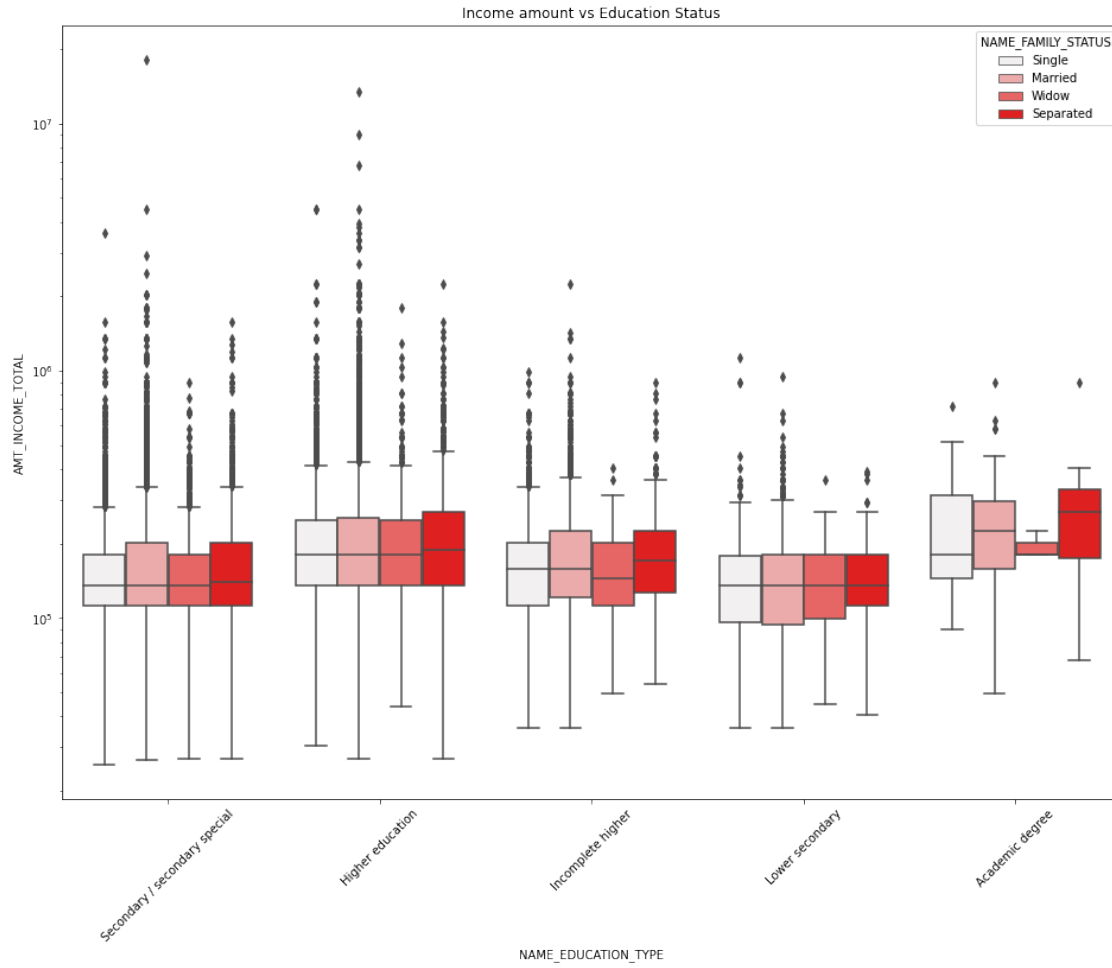
Credit amount vs Education Status

```
[206]: plt.figure(figsize=(16,12))
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
sns.boxplot(data =df, x='NAME_EDUCATION_TYPE',y='AMT_CREDIT', hue_
↳='NAME_FAMILY_STATUS',orient='v',color = 'c')
plt.title('Credit amount vs Education Status')
plt.show()
```



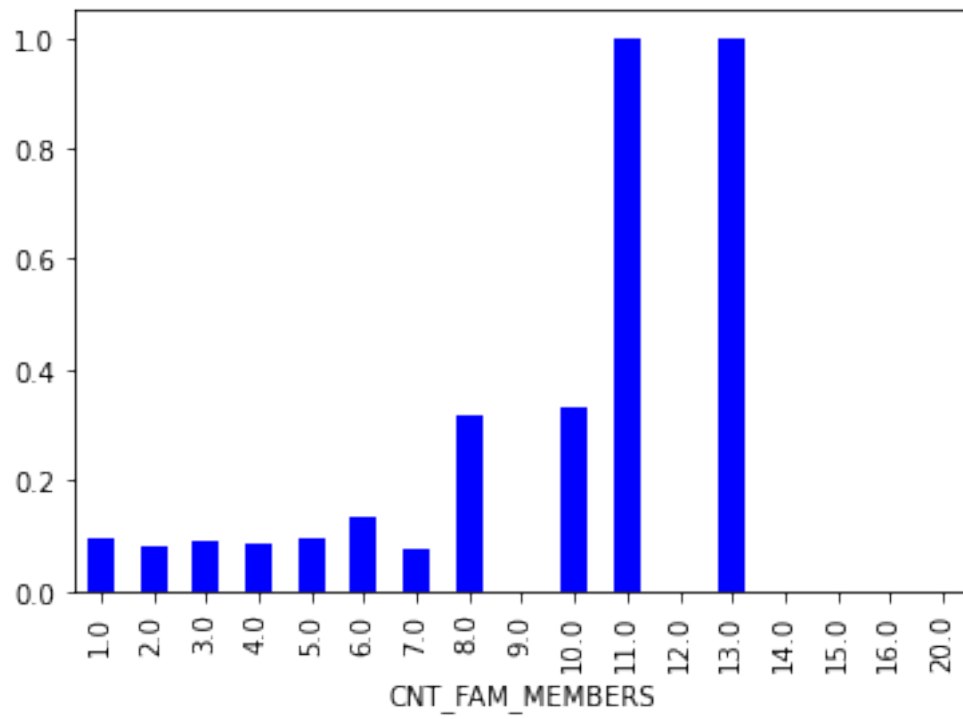
Income Amount vs Education Status

```
[211]: plt.figure(figsize=(16,12))
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.yscale('log')
sns.boxplot(data =df, x='NAME_EDUCATION_TYPE',y='AMT_INCOME_TOTAL', hue='NAME_FAMILY_STATUS',orient='v', color='r')
plt.title('Income amount vs Education Status')
plt.show()
```

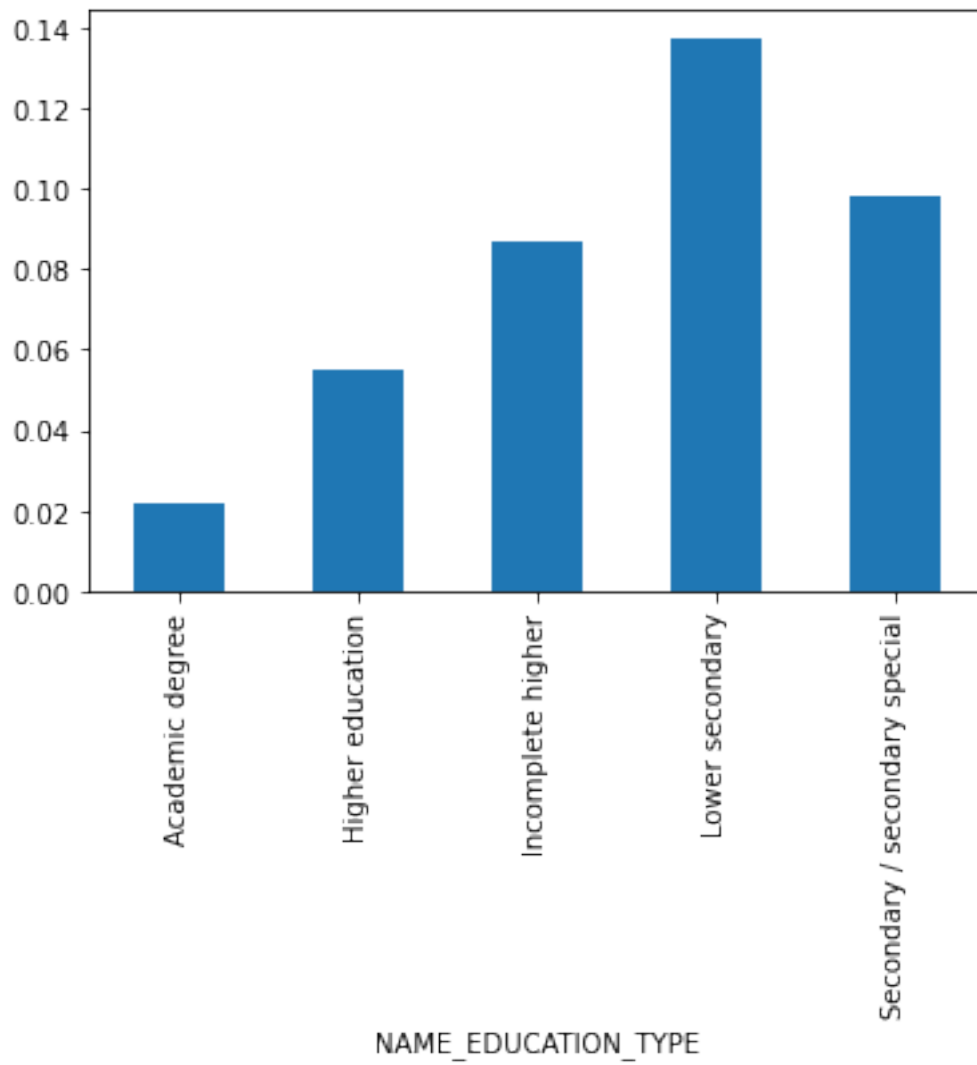
1.4 Family member count vs target

```
[153]: df.groupby('CNT_FAM_MEMBERS').TARGET.mean().plot.bar(color='b')
plt.show()
```



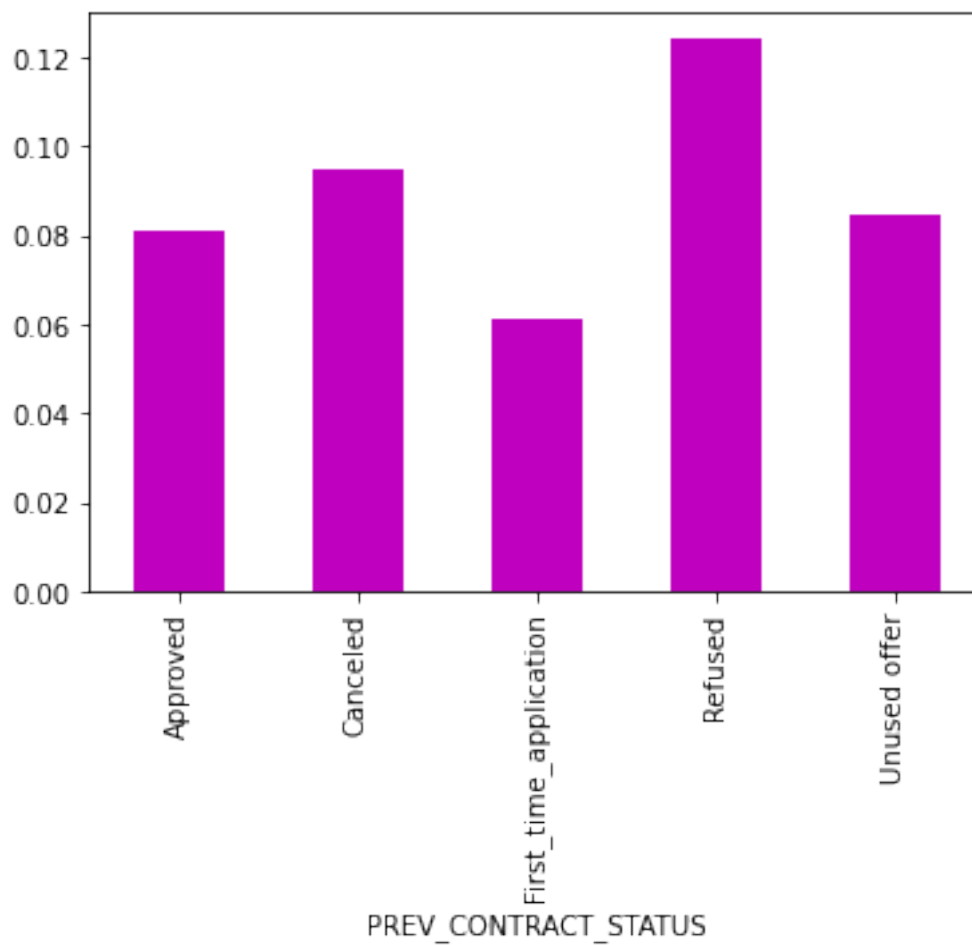
NAME_EDUCATION_TYPE vs target

```
[154]: df.groupby('NAME_EDUCATION_TYPE').TARGET.mean().plot.bar()  
plt.show()
```



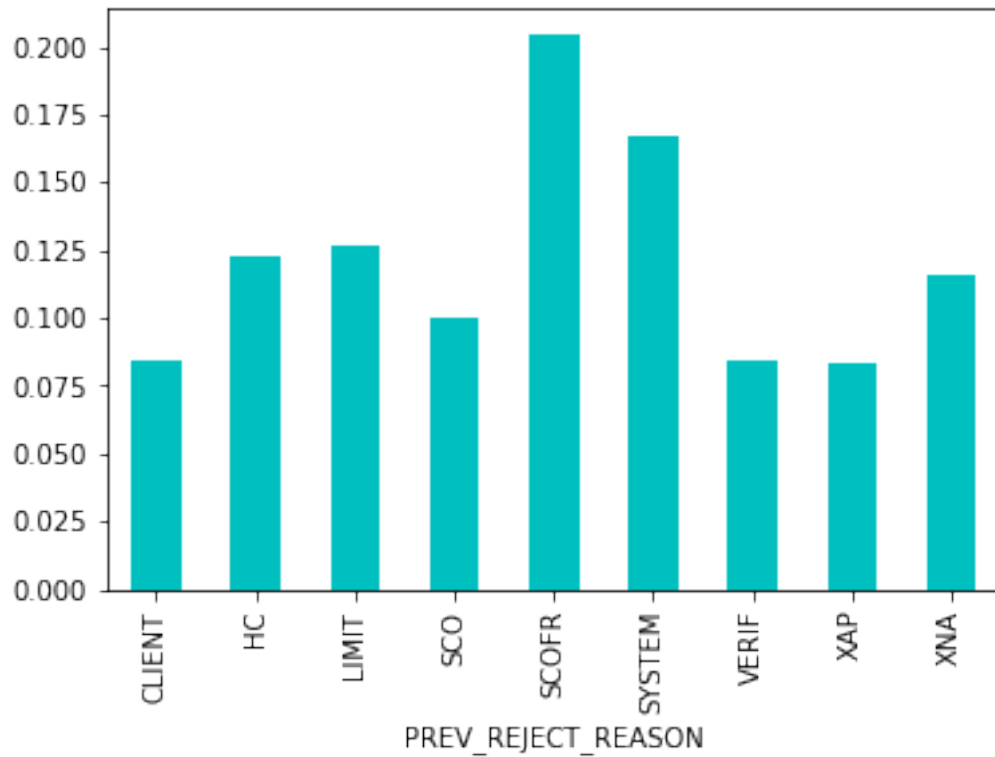
1.5 PREV_CONTRACT_STATUS vs target

```
[155]: df.groupby('PREV_CONTRACT_STATUS').TARGET.mean().plot.bar(color='m')  
plt.show()
```



1.6 PREV_REJECT_REASON vs target

```
[156]: df.groupby('PREV_REJECT_REASON').TARGET.mean().plot.bar(color='c')
plt.show()
```



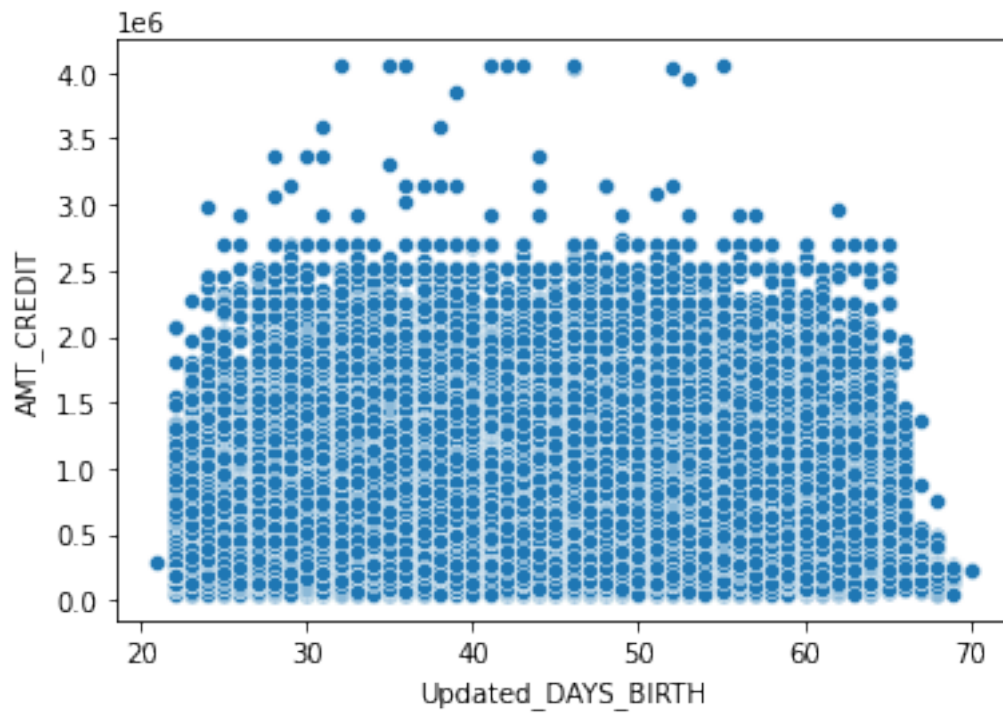
2 Numeric Analysis

Scatterplot for Loan amount vs Age

```
[176]: #Age vs Requested Loan Amount
sns.scatterplot(df.Updated_DAYS_BIRTH, df.AMT_CREDIT)
plt.show()
```

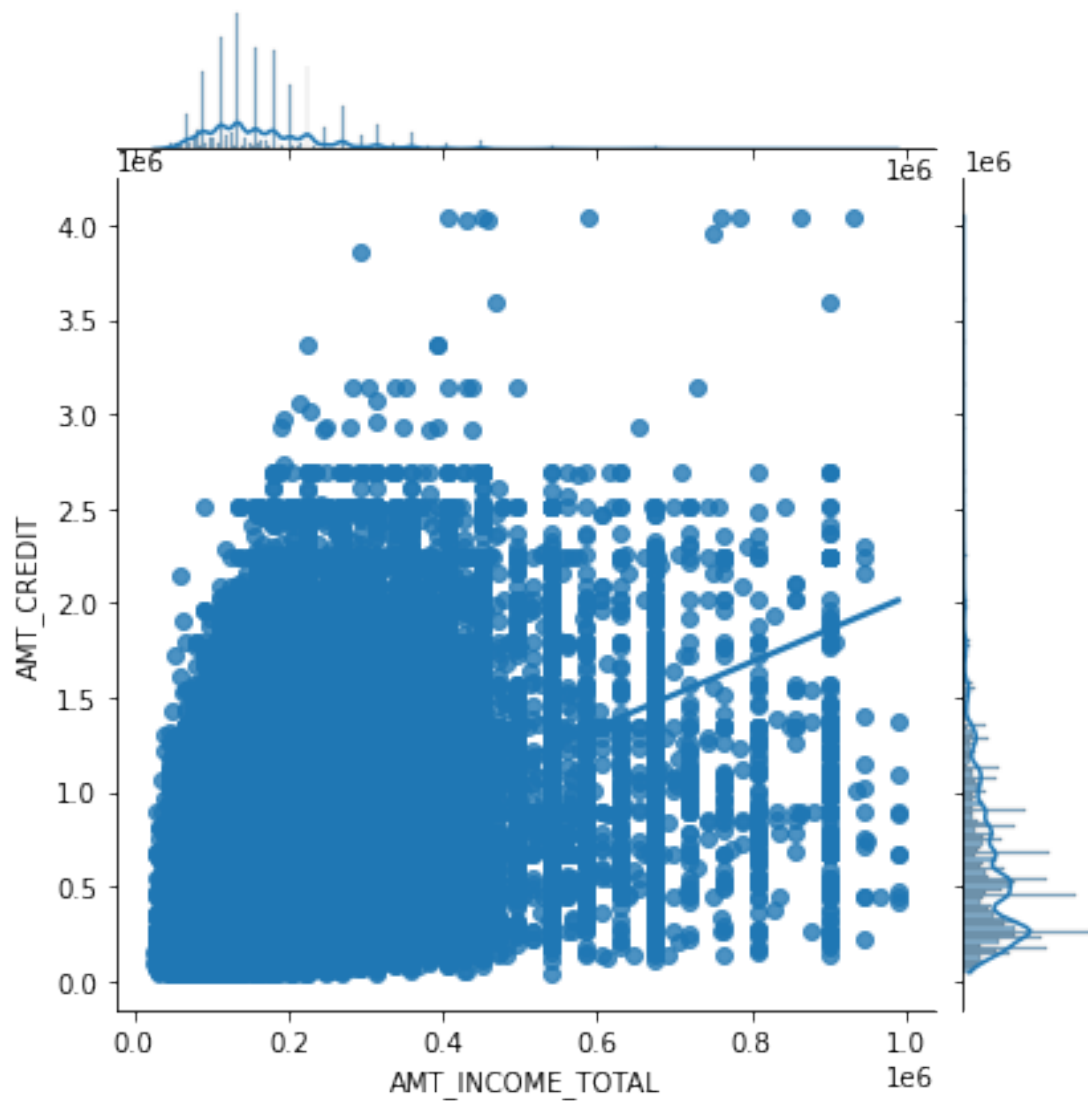
/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/seaborn/_decorators.py:43: FutureWarning: Pass the following variables as keyword args: x, y. From version 0.12, the only valid positional argument will be `data`, and passing other arguments without an explicit keyword will result in an error or misinterpretation.

FutureWarning



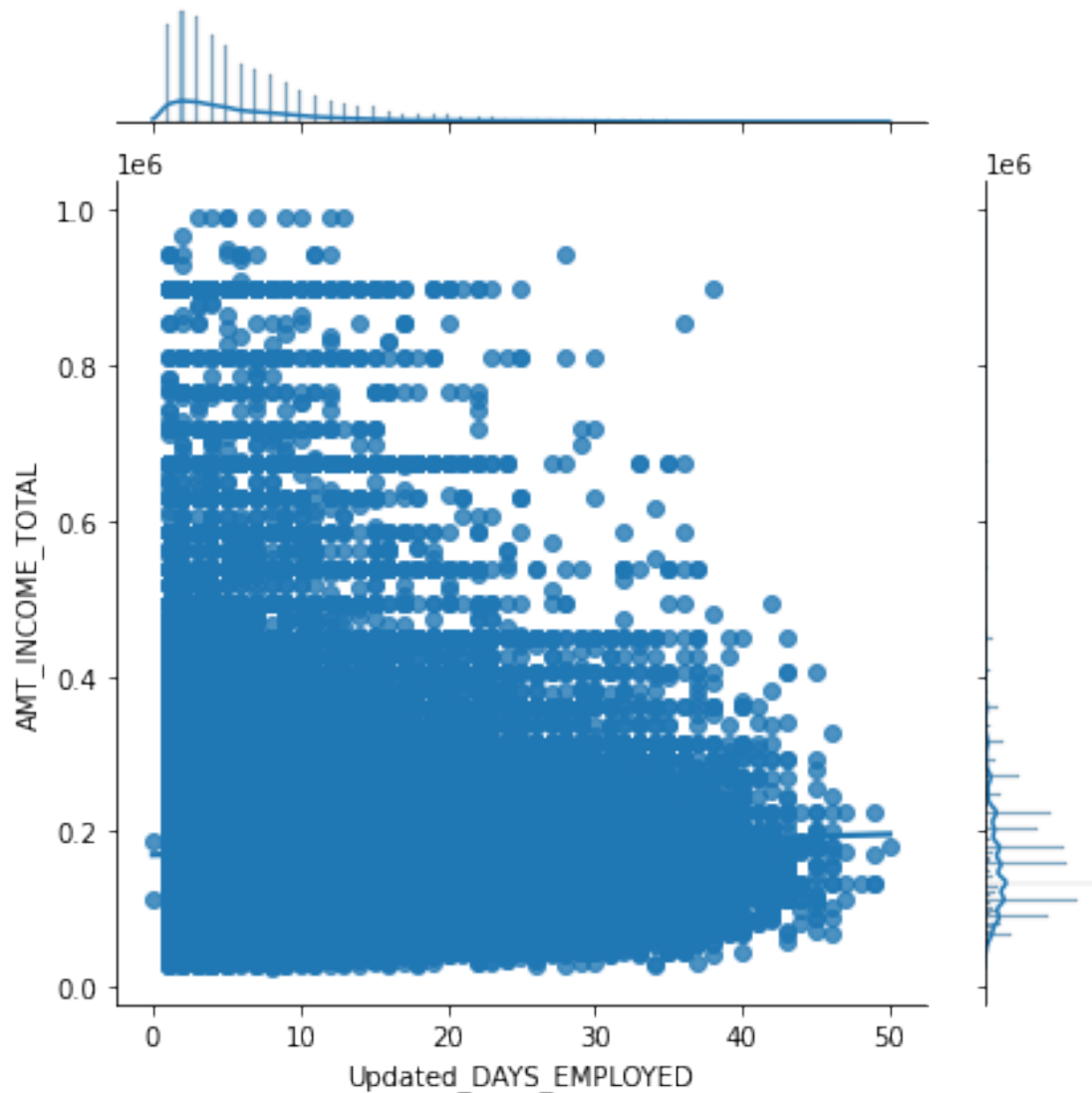
Jointplot of "Total Income" vs "Amount requested for the loan"

```
[170]: sns.jointplot(data = df[df.AMT_INCOME_TOTAL < 10**6], x = 'AMT_INCOME_TOTAL', y_
      ↪= 'AMT_CREDIT', kind='reg')
plt.show()
```



Jointplot of "Total Income" vs "Experience in Years"

```
[174]: sns.jointplot(data = df[df.AMT_INCOME_TOTAL < 10**6], x = 'Updated_DAYS_EMPLOYED', y = 'AMT_INCOME_TOTAL', space=0.5, kind='reg')
plt.show()
```



2.1 MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS

NAME_FAMILY_STATUS vs NAME_EDUCATION_TYPE vs TARGET

```
[184]: chart1 = pd.pivot_table(data=df, index='NAME_FAMILY_STATUS',
    ↪ columns='NAME_EDUCATION_TYPE', values='TARGET')
chart1
```

```
[184]: NAME_EDUCATION_TYPE  Academic degree  Higher education  Incomplete higher \
NAME_FAMILY_STATUS
Married                  0.021739      0.052766      0.083670
Separated                0.000000      0.058437      0.083658
```


Single	0.034483	0.064023	0.095870
Widow	0.000000	0.048536	0.067416

NAME_EDUCATION_TYPE	Lower secondary	Secondary / secondary special
NAME_FAMILY_STATUS		
Married	0.134524	0.094710
Separated	0.171429	0.097737
Single	0.149746	0.124455
Widow	0.082192	0.061892

```
[187]: plt.figure(figsize=(10,8))
sns.heatmap(chart1, annot=True, cmap='YlOrRd', center=0.081)
plt.show()
```



NAME_EDUCATION_TYPE vs ORGANIZATION_TYPE vs TARGET

```
[191]: chart2 = pd.pivot_table(data=df, index='ORGANIZATION_TYPE',
    ↪ columns='NAME_EDUCATION_TYPE', values='TARGET')
chart2
```

```
[191]: NAME_EDUCATION_TYPE    Academic degree    Higher education    Incomplete higher \
ORGANIZATION_TYPE
Advertising                0.00000                0.057416                0.086957
Agriculture                0.00000                0.069444                0.025000
```

Bank	0.00000	0.038484	0.073684
Business Entity Type 1	0.00000	0.047470	0.099099
Business Entity Type 2	0.00000	0.048110	0.063584
Business Entity Type 3	0.04878	0.062423	0.086114
Cleaning	NaN	0.000000	0.400000
Construction	NaN	0.078125	0.092437
Culture	0.00000	0.047059	0.071429
Electricity	0.00000	0.034602	0.093750
Emergency	NaN	0.030488	0.040000
Government	0.00000	0.041784	0.070946
Hotel	NaN	0.040404	0.000000
Housing	1.00000	0.043831	0.090909
Industry: type 1	0.00000	0.077720	0.150000
Industry: type 10	NaN	0.028571	0.000000
Industry: type 11	0.00000	0.049505	0.089744
Industry: type 12	NaN	0.016667	0.058824
Industry: type 13	NaN	0.000000	NaN
Industry: type 2	NaN	0.045455	0.058824
Industry: type 3	0.00000	0.067100	0.059524
Industry: type 4	0.00000	0.073892	0.046512
Industry: type 5	NaN	0.043478	0.000000
Industry: type 6	NaN	0.066667	0.000000
Industry: type 7	NaN	0.050909	0.064516
Industry: type 8	NaN	0.250000	0.000000
Industry: type 9	NaN	0.039871	0.064286
Insurance	NaN	0.046729	0.071429
Kindergarten	0.00000	0.052384	0.097166
Legal Services	NaN	0.073930	0.000000
Medicine	0.00000	0.043118	0.073913
Military	0.00000	0.027203	0.052174
Mobile	NaN	0.082759	0.119048
Other	0.00000	0.051862	0.066440
Police	0.00000	0.037447	0.038462
Postal	0.00000	0.068259	0.140351
Realtor	0.00000	0.084158	0.200000
Religion	NaN	0.136364	0.200000
Restaurant	0.00000	0.074906	0.091954
School	0.00000	0.036695	0.072650
Security	0.00000	0.079491	0.157303
Security Ministries	0.00000	0.038462	0.037975
Self-employed	0.00000	0.069564	0.113869
Services	0.00000	0.059432	0.035294
Telecom	NaN	0.062500	0.071429
Trade: type 1	0.00000	0.084337	0.083333
Trade: type 2	NaN	0.045226	0.064639
Trade: type 3	0.00000	0.084011	0.115385
Trade: type 4	NaN	0.041667	0.000000

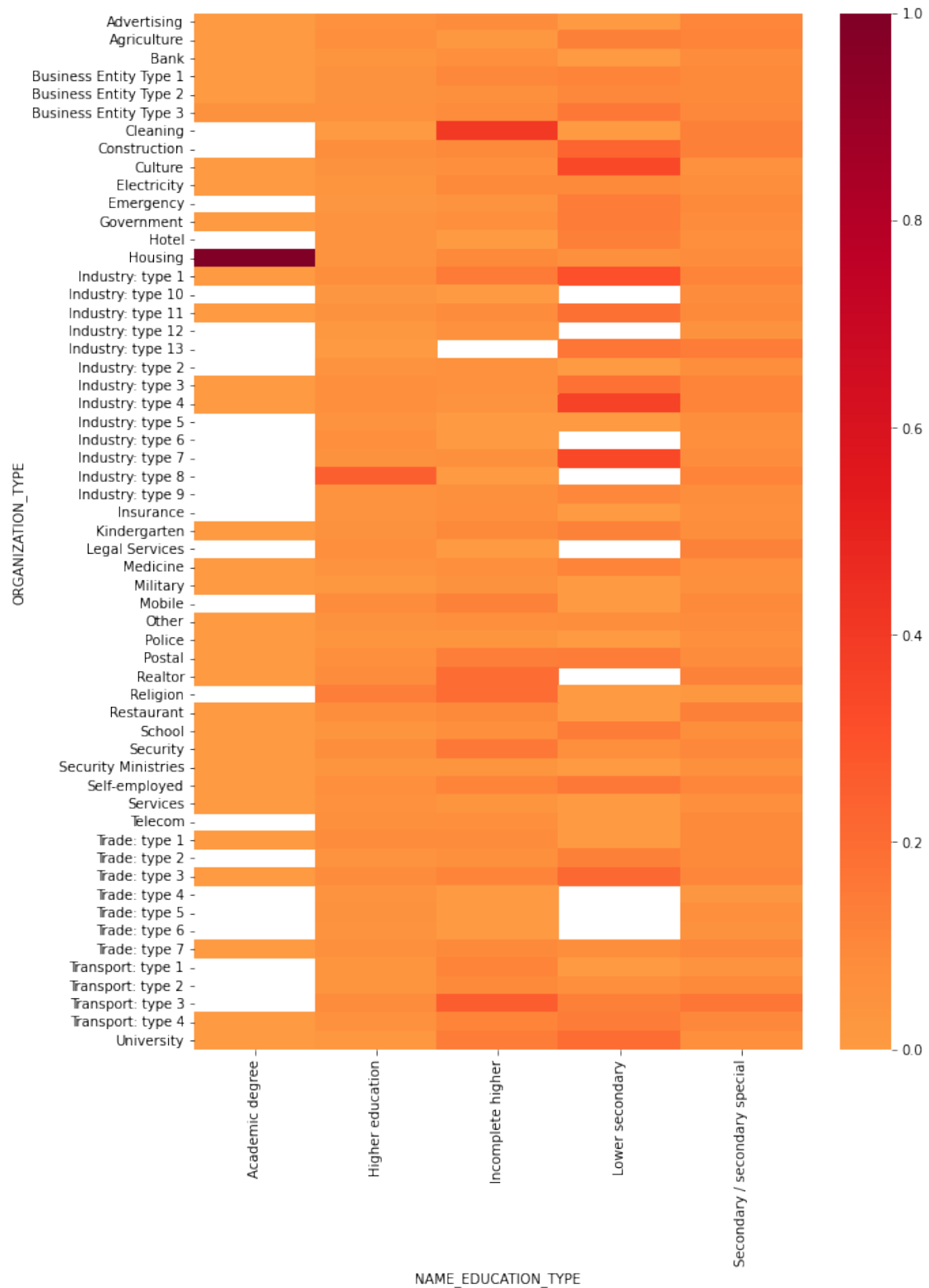
Trade: type 5	NaN	0.052632	0.000000
Trade: type 6	NaN	0.044444	0.000000
Trade: type 7	0.00000	0.063580	0.089928
Transport: type 1	NaN	0.035088	0.111111
Transport: type 2	NaN	0.035225	0.090909
Transport: type 3	NaN	0.086957	0.256410
Transport: type 4	0.00000	0.056572	0.113043
University	0.00000	0.025424	0.142857

NAME_EDUCATION_TYPE	Lower secondary	Secondary / secondary special
ORGANIZATION_TYPE		

Advertising	0.000000	0.107692
Agriculture	0.132353	0.110355
Bank	0.000000	0.082391
Business Entity Type 1	0.114754	0.093330
Business Entity Type 2	0.100000	0.097194
Business Entity Type 3	0.157980	0.105104
Cleaning	0.000000	0.132353
Construction	0.232877	0.129794
Culture	0.333333	0.057592
Electricity	0.090909	0.079545
Emergency	0.142857	0.090659
Government	0.142857	0.084339
Hotel	0.125000	0.072109
Housing	0.064516	0.088681
Industry: type 1	0.307692	0.114532
Industry: type 10	NaN	0.089552
Industry: type 11	0.187500	0.093870
Industry: type 12	NaN	0.047414
Industry: type 13	0.166667	0.145455
Industry: type 2	0.000000	0.080229
Industry: type 3	0.177778	0.113179
Industry: type 4	0.363636	0.109855
Industry: type 5	0.000000	0.077088
Industry: type 6	NaN	0.074074
Industry: type 7	0.333333	0.088176
Industry: type 8	NaN	0.111111
Industry: type 9	0.100000	0.077632
Insurance	0.000000	0.069388
Kindergarten	0.117647	0.074764
Legal Services	NaN	0.119048
Medicine	0.115789	0.071187
Military	0.000000	0.065286
Mobile	0.000000	0.095238
Other	0.080925	0.088251
Police	0.000000	0.066733
Postal	0.142857	0.084821

Realtor	NaN	0.117284
Religion	0.000000	0.017544
Restaurant	0.000000	0.127867
School	0.142857	0.079002
Security	0.066667	0.103324
Security Ministries	0.000000	0.062871
Self-employed	0.157767	0.107982
Services	0.000000	0.071233
Telecom	0.000000	0.089965
Trade: type 1	0.000000	0.092050
Trade: type 2	0.125000	0.094838
Trade: type 3	0.217391	0.107268
Trade: type 4	NaN	0.027778
Trade: type 5	NaN	0.074074
Trade: type 6	NaN	0.050265
Trade: type 7	0.078125	0.103495
Transport: type 1	0.000000	0.045113
Transport: type 2	0.066667	0.091193
Transport: type 3	0.125000	0.167722
Transport: type 4	0.145833	0.102171
University	0.200000	0.070909

```
[194]: plt.figure(figsize=(10,14))
sns.heatmap(chart2, annot=False, cmap='YlOrRd', center=0.081)
plt.show()
```



Correlation between target and some numeric variables

```
[198]: corre = df[['TARGET', 'Updated_DAYS_BIRTH', 'AMT_INCOME_TOTAL', 'AMT_CREDIT',
                  'CNT_FAM_MEMBERS', 'Updated_DAYS_EMPLOYED', 'AMT_INCOME_TOTAL']].corr()
corre
```

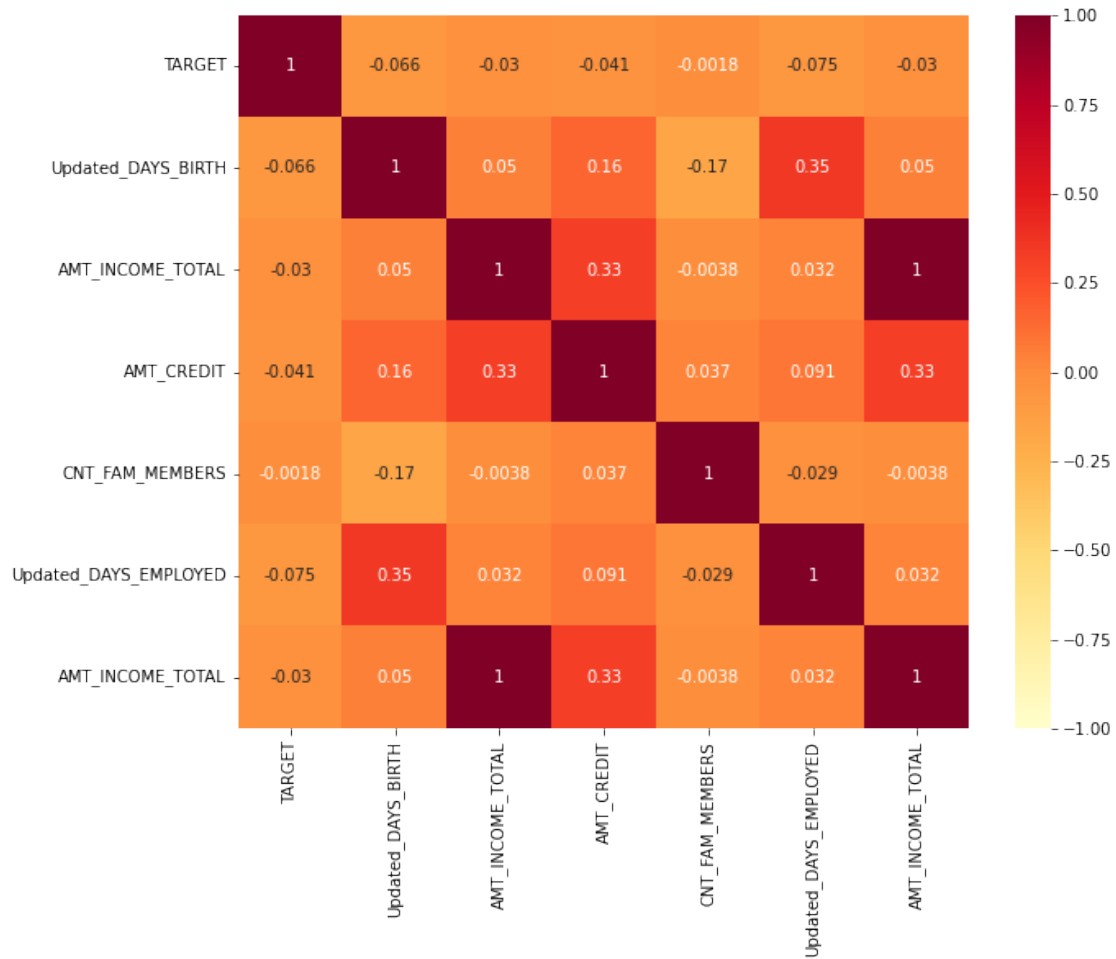
```
[198]:
```

	TARGET	Updated_DAYS_BIRTH	AMT_INCOME_TOTAL	\
TARGET	1.000000	-0.065780	-0.029988	
Updated_DAYS_BIRTH	-0.065780	1.000000	0.050481	
AMT_INCOME_TOTAL	-0.029988	0.050481	1.000000	
AMT_CREDIT	-0.040658	0.157312	0.326937	
CNT_FAM_MEMBERS	-0.001834	-0.171677	-0.003800	
Updated_DAYS_EMPLOYED	-0.074739	0.351604	0.032017	
AMT_INCOME_TOTAL	-0.029988	0.050481	1.000000	

	AMT_CREDIT	CNT_FAM_MEMBERS	Updated_DAYS_EMPLOYED	\
TARGET	-0.040658	-0.001834	-0.074739	
Updated_DAYS_BIRTH	0.157312	-0.171677	0.351604	
AMT_INCOME_TOTAL	0.326937	-0.003800	0.032017	
AMT_CREDIT	1.000000	0.037407	0.091184	
CNT_FAM_MEMBERS	0.037407	1.000000	-0.028820	
Updated_DAYS_EMPLOYED	0.091184	-0.028820	1.000000	
AMT_INCOME_TOTAL	0.326937	-0.003800	0.032017	

	AMT_INCOME_TOTAL
TARGET	-0.029988
Updated_DAYS_BIRTH	0.050481
AMT_INCOME_TOTAL	1.000000
AMT_CREDIT	0.326937
CNT_FAM_MEMBERS	-0.003800
Updated_DAYS_EMPLOYED	0.032017
AMT_INCOME_TOTAL	1.000000

```
[202]: plt.figure(figsize=(10,8))
sns.heatmap(corre, annot=True, cmap='YlOrRd', vmin=-1,vmax=1)
plt.show()
```



```
[ ]: %%capture
!wget -nc https://raw.githubusercontent.com/brpy/colab-pdf/master/colab_pdf.py
from colab_pdf import colab_pdf
colab_pdf('final.ipynb')
```