HOME LONE DATA ANALYSIS

Abstract:

In the domain of financial lending, ensuring a safe and secure lending experience requires accurate prediction models to assess the likelihood of loan defaults. This project focuses on the development of a deep learning model aimed at predicting the probability of default for future loans based on historical loan data. The dataset used in this project is highly imbalanced, with a disproportionate number of default versus non-default instances, adding complexity to the predictive task. Additionally, the dataset contains a large number of features, increasing the challenge of effectively capturing relevant patterns while mitigating overfitting. The proposed solution employs advanced deep learning techniques, such as neural networks, to handle class imbalance and leverage the rich feature set for accurate predictions. Evaluation metrics, such as precision, recall, and the area under the ROC curve, are utilized to assess the model's performance in real-world scenarios, ensuring that it provides robust and reliable predictions for future loan default risks.

Objective:

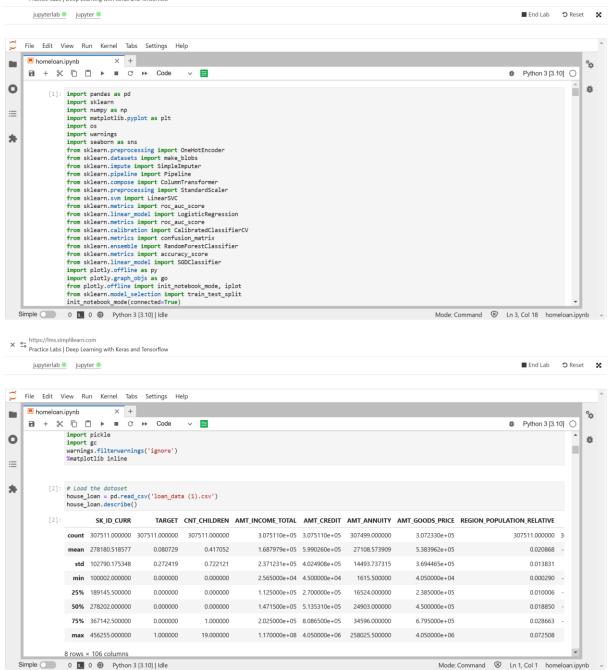
Creating a model that predicts whether or not an applicant will be able to repay a loan using historical data

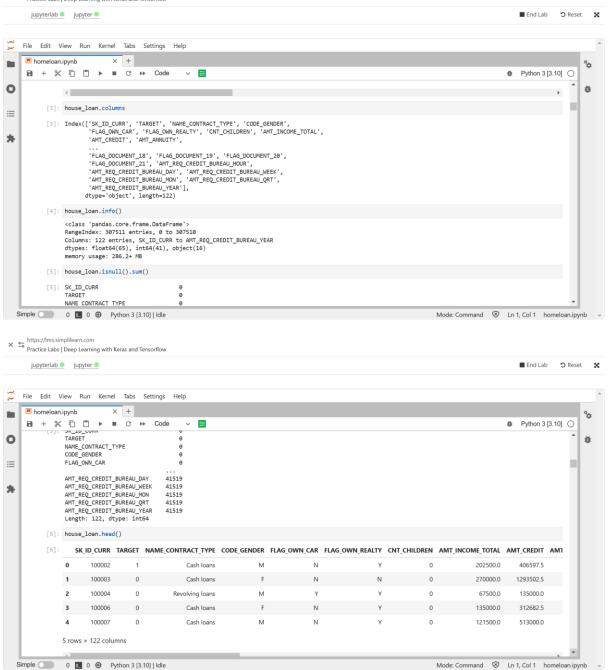
Domain:

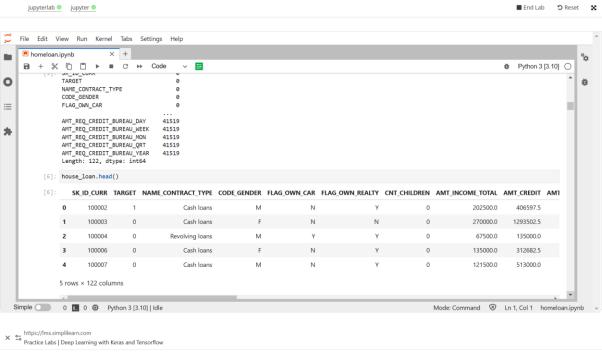
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Analysis to be done:

Perform data preprocessing and build a deep learning prediction model



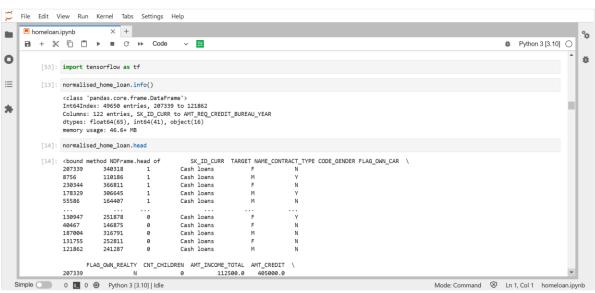




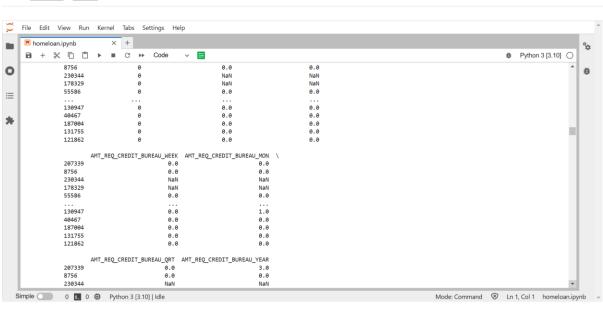
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5 rows × 122 columns °¢ ₱ Python 3 [3.10] ○ 0 Ŭ ∷ [7]: defaulters=(house_loan.TARGET==1).sum() payers=(house_loan.TARGET==0).sum()
print((defaulters/payers)*100) [8]: without_id=[column for column in house_loan.columns if column!='SK_ID_CURR'] #check for duplicate values na=house_loan[house_loan.duplicated(subset=without_id,keep=False)]
print("Duplicates are: ",na.shape[0]) Duplicates are: 0 [9]: house_loan.TARGET.value_counts().plot(kind='pie',autopct='%1.1f%%') [9]: <AxesSubplot: ylabel='TARGET'> Simple 0 0 9 Python 3 [3.10] | Idle Mode: Command 🛞 Ln 1, Col 1 homeloan.ipynb 👻

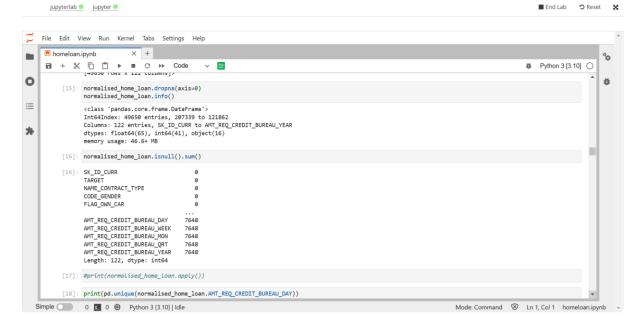


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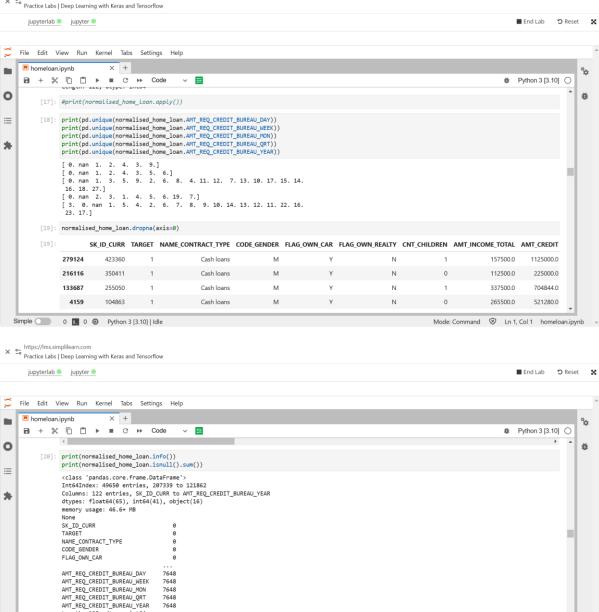


Length: 122, dtype: int64

[21]: <AxesSubplot: ylabel='TARGET'>

Simple 0 1 9 Python 3 [3.10] | Idle

[21]: normalised_home_loan.TARGET.value_counts().plot(kind='pie',autopct="%1.1f%")



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[24]: <AxesSubplot: ylabel='FLAG_OWN_CAR'>

Simple 0 9 Python 3 [3.10] | Idle

[24]: normalised_home_loan.FLAG_OWN_CAR.value_counts().plot(kind='pie',autopct="%1.1f%%")

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[31]: print((normalised_home_loan[normalised_home_loan['NAME_CONTRACT_TYPE']=='Cash_loans']['TARGET'].value_counts())/len(normalised_home_loan[normalised_print((normalised_home_loan[normalised_home_

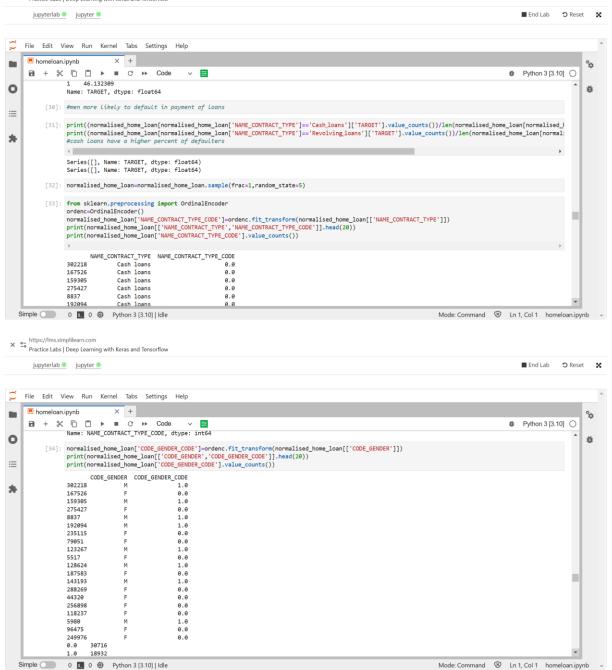
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0 53.867691 1 46.132309

Simple 0 9 Python 3 [3.10] | Idle

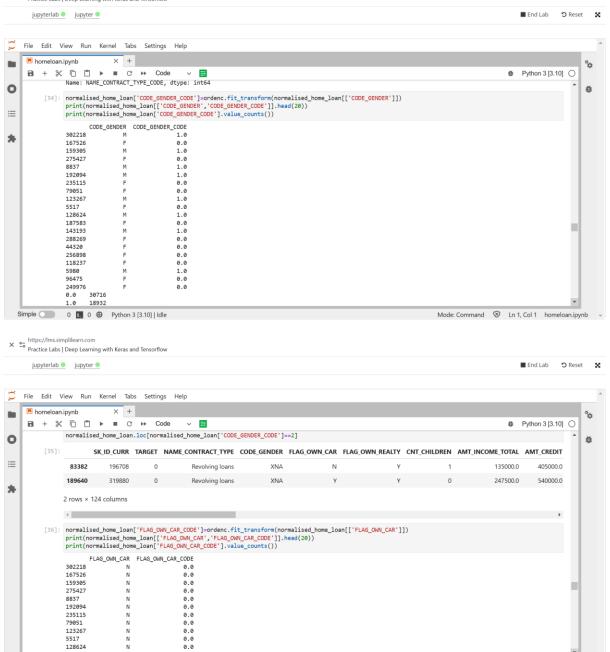
Name: TARGET, dtype: float64

[30]: #men more likely to default in payment of loans



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matrix = plot_confusion_matrix(clf, X_test, y_test, Mode: Command 🛞 Ln 1, Col 1 homeloan.ipynb

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Mehomeloan.ipynb × + °¢ **1** + % □ □ ▶ ■ C → Code v **=** × 2 0 ĕ ∷ * [56]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt import numpy from sklearn import metrics from sklearn import svm [57]: clf=svm.SVC(kernel='linear') [58]: clf=clf.fit(X_train,y_train) [59]: predictions = clf.predict(X_test) Simple 0 9 Python 3 [3.10] | Idle Mode: Command 😵 Ln 1, Col 1 homeloan.ipynb

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 ▶ Python 3 [3.10] ○ [61]: print(precision_score(y_test, predictions))
 print(recall_score(y_test, predictions))
 print(f1_score(y_test,predictions,average=None)) 0 ă ∷ 0.9992706053975201 [0.99963244 0.99963517] * [62]: support_vectors = clf.support_vectors_ # Visualize support vectors
plt.pyplot.scatter(X_train[:,0], X_train[:,1])
plt.pyplot.scatter(aupport_vectors[:,0], support_vectors[:,1], color='red')
plt.pyplot.xlabel('X1')
plt.pyplot.xlabel('X1')
plt.pyplot.ylabel('X2')
plt.pyplot.show()

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