

## ✓ Importing Dependencies

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn import svm
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
```

## ✓ Data Collection and Processing

```
#loading dataset to dataframe
loan_dataset = pd.read_csv('/content/Loan Prediction.csv')
```

```
loan_dataset.head()
```



ation	Self_Employed	ApplicantIncome	Coapp
aduate	No	5849	
aduate	No	4583	
aduate	Yes	3000	
Not aduate	No	2583	
aduate	No	6000	

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```
#number of rows and columns
loan_dataset.shape
```



(614, 13)

```
loan_dataset.describe()
```



	<b>ApplicantIncome</b>	<b>CoapplicantIncome</b>	<b>LoanAmount</b>	<b>Loan_Amount_Term</b>	<b>Credit_History</b>
<b>count</b>	614.000000	614.000000	592.000000	600.00000	564.000000
<b>mean</b>	5403.459283	1621.245798	146.412162	342.00000	0.842199
<b>std</b>	6109.041673	2926.248369	85.587325	65.12041	0.364878
<b>min</b>	150.000000	0.000000	9.000000	12.00000	0.000000
<b>25%</b>	2877.500000	0.000000	100.000000	360.00000	1.000000
<b>50%</b>	3812.500000	1188.500000	128.000000	360.00000	1.000000
<b>75%</b>	5795.000000	2297.250000	168.000000	360.00000	1.000000
<b>max</b>	81000.000000	41667.000000	700.000000	480.00000	1.000000

#number of missing values in each column  
loan\_dataset.isnull().sum()



	<b>0</b>
<b>Loan_ID</b>	0
<b>Gender</b>	13
<b>Married</b>	3
<b>Dependents</b>	15
<b>Education</b>	0
<b>Self_Employed</b>	32
<b>ApplicantIncome</b>	0
<b>CoapplicantIncome</b>	0
<b>LoanAmount</b>	22
<b>Loan_Amount_Term</b>	14
<b>Credit_History</b>	50
<b>Property_Area</b>	0
<b>Loan_Status</b>	0

**dtype:** int64

#dropping missing values  
loan\_dataset = loan\_dataset.dropna()

#number of missing values in each column  
loan\_dataset.isnull().sum()



0

<b>Loan_ID</b>	0
<b>Gender</b>	0
<b>Married</b>	0
<b>Dependents</b>	0
<b>Education</b>	0
<b>Self_Employed</b>	0
<b>ApplicantIncome</b>	0
<b>CoapplicantIncome</b>	0
<b>LoanAmount</b>	0
<b>Loan_Amount_Term</b>	0
<b>Credit_History</b>	0
<b>Property_Area</b>	0
<b>Loan_Status</b>	0

dtype: int64

#label encoding

loan\_dataset.replace({"Loan\_Status":{"N":0, 'Y':1}}, inplace=True)

loan\_dataset.head()



	<b>Loan_ID</b>	<b>Gender</b>	<b>Married</b>	<b>Dependents</b>	<b>Education</b>	<b>Self_Employed</b>	<b>ApplicantIncome</b>	<b>Coap</b>
1	LP001003	Male	Yes	1	Graduate	No	4583	
2	LP001005	Male	Yes	0	Graduate	Yes	3000	
3	LP001006	Male	Yes	0	Not Graduate	No	2583	
4	LP001008	Male	No	0	Graduate	No	6000	
5	LP001011	Male	Yes	2	Graduate	Yes	5417	

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#Dependent column values

loan\_dataset['Dependents'].value\_counts()



	count
Dependents	
0	274
2	85
1	80
3+	41

dtype: int64

```
#replacing the value of 3+ to 4
loan_dataset = loan_dataset.replace(to_replace='3+', value=4)
```

```
#Dependent column values
loan_dataset['Dependents'].value_counts()
```




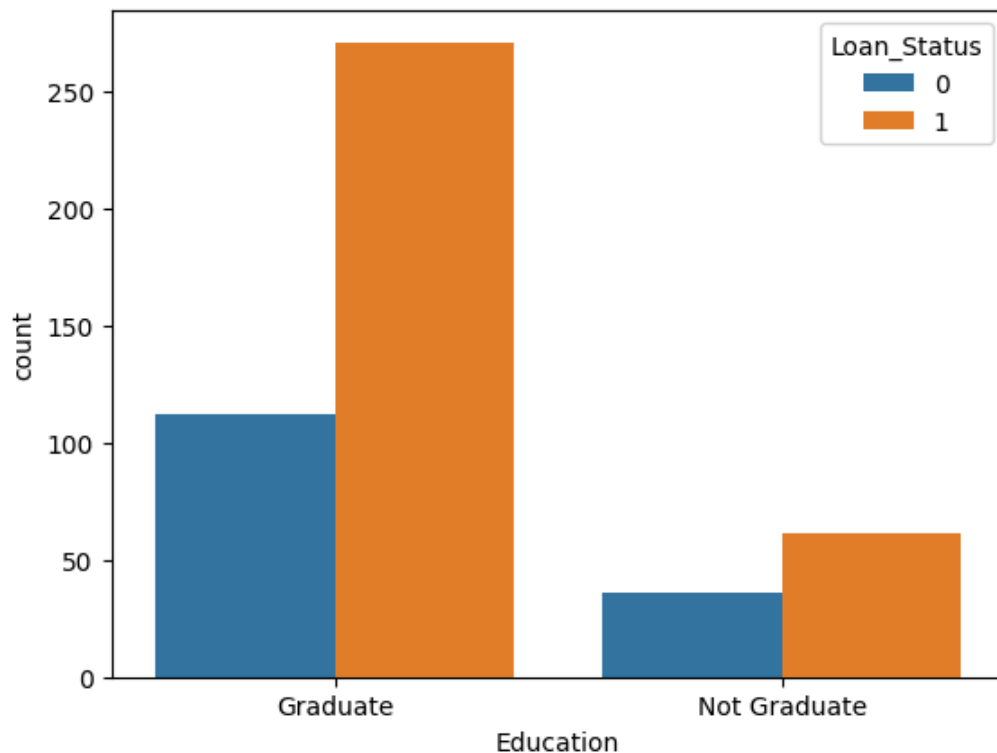
	count
Dependents	
0	274
2	85
1	80
4	41

dtype: int64

## ✓ Data Visualization

```
#Education & Loan Status
sns.countplot(x='Education', hue='Loan_Status', data=loan_dataset)
```

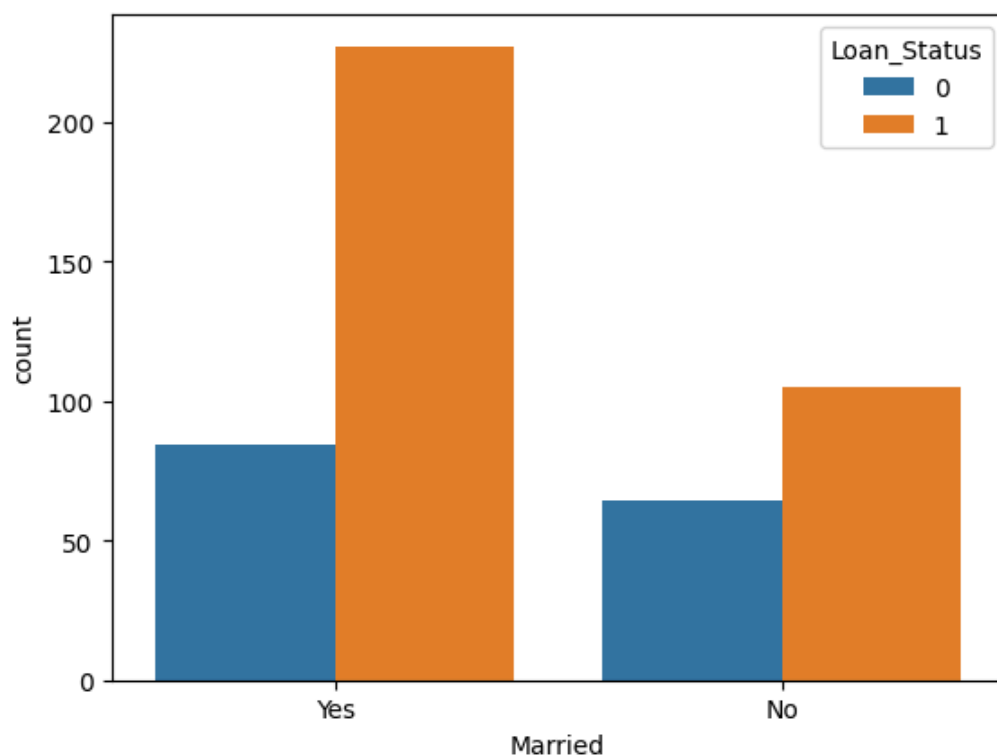
 <Axes: xlabel='Education', ylabel='count'>



```
#Marital status and Loan status
```

```
sns.countplot(x='Married', hue='Loan_Status', data=loan_dataset)
```

 <Axes: xlabel='Married', ylabel='count'>



```
#convert categorical columns to numerical values
```

```
loan_dataset.replace({"Married":{"No":0, 'Yes':1}}, inplace=True)
```

```
#convert categorical columns to numerical values
```

```
loan_dataset.replace({"Education":{"Not Graduate":0, 'Graduate':1}}, inplace=True)
```

```
#convert categorical columns to numerical values
```

```
loan_dataset.replace({'Gender':{'Female':0, 'Male':1}, 'Self_Employed':{'No':0, 'Yes':1}, 'F
```

```
loan_dataset.head()
```



ation	Self_Employed	ApplicantIncome	Coapp
1	0	4583	
1	1	3000	
0	0	2583	
1	0	6000	
1	1	5417	

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steps:

[Generate code with loan\\_dataset](#)



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```
#Seperating data and label
```

```
X= loan_dataset.drop(columns=['Loan_ID', 'Loan_Status'], axis=1)
```

```
Y= loan_dataset['Loan_Status']
```

```
print(X)
```

```
print(Y)
```



	Gender	Married	Dependents	Education	Self_Employed	ApplicantIncome	\
1	1	1	1	1	0	4583	
2	1	1	0	1	1	3000	
3	1	1	0	0	0	2583	
4	1	0	0	1	0	6000	
5	1	1	2	1	1	5417	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
609	0	0	0	1	0	2900	
610	1	1	4	1	0	4106	
611	1	1	1	1	0	8072	
612	1	1	2	1	0	7583	
613	0	0	0	1	1	4583	

	CoapplicantIncome	LoanAmount	Loan_Amount_Term	Credit_History	\
1	1508.0	128.0	360.0	1.0	
2	0.0	66.0	360.0	1.0	
3	2358.0	120.0	360.0	1.0	
4	0.0	141.0	360.0	1.0	
5	4196.0	267.0	360.0	1.0	
..	...	...	...	...	...
609	0.0	71.0	360.0	1.0	
610	0.0	40.0	180.0	1.0	
611	240.0	253.0	360.0	1.0	
612	0.0	187.0	360.0	1.0	
613	0.0	133.0	360.0	0.0	

	Property_Area
1	0
2	2
3	2
4	2
5	2
..	...
609	0
610	0

```
611          2
612          2
613          1
```

```
[480 rows x 11 columns]
```

```
1      0
2      1
3      1
4      1
5      1
```

```
..
609    1
610    1
611    1
612    1
613    0
```

```
Name: Loan_Status, Length: 480, dtype: int64
```

## ✓ Train Test Dataset

```
X_train, X_test, Y_train, Y_test = train_test_split(X,Y, test_size=0.1, stratify=Y, random_
```

```
print(X.shape, X_test.shape, X_train.shape)
```

```
➦ (480, 11) (48, 11) (432, 11)
```

## ✓ Training Model: Support Vector Machine Model

```
classifier = svm.SVC(kernel='linear')
```

```
#training the SVM model
classifier.fit(X_train, Y_train)
```

```
➦ SVC
  SVC(kernel='linear')
```

## ✓ Model Evaluation

```
#Accuracy Score on training data
X_train_prediction = classifier.predict(X_train)
training_data_accuracy = accuracy_score(X_train_prediction,Y_train)
```

```
print('Accuracy score on training data : ', training_data_accuracy)
```

```
➦ Accuracy score on training data : 0.7986111111111112
```

```
#Accuracy Score on traitestngning data
```