Inspection

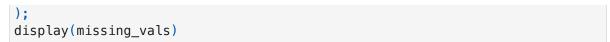
- We can see that the interested target only has 768443 valid values, under which we want to trim the data frame to have null dispute responses removed.
- We can drop non-useful features like zip_code and complaint_id.
- It seems that we can process the consumer_complaint_narrative using NLP and other useful features using OneHotEncoder (apply binary encoding if necessary) since the unique values of most of the features are not too many.

```
In [2]: unique_df = pd.DataFrame()
  unique_df['columns'] = complaints_df.columns
  unique_df['valid_count'] = complaints_df.count(axis=0).reset_index()[0]
  unique_df['unique_count'] = complaints_df.nunique().reset_index()[0]
  unique_df
```

0	date_received	3122836	4018
1	product	3122836	18
2	sub_product	2887543	76
3	issue	3122836	165
4	sub_issue	2438461	221
5	consumer_complaint_narrative	1121913	979279
6	company_public_response	1359325	11
7	company	3122836	6579
8	state	3082743	63
9	zip_code	3082222	34463
10	tags	353109	3
11	consumer_consent_provided	2297533	4
12	submitted_via	3122836	7
13	date_sent_to_company	3122836	3967
14	company_response_to_consumer	3122832	8
15	timely_response	3122836	2
16	consumer_disputed	768440	2
17	complaint_id	3122836	3122836

Missing Values

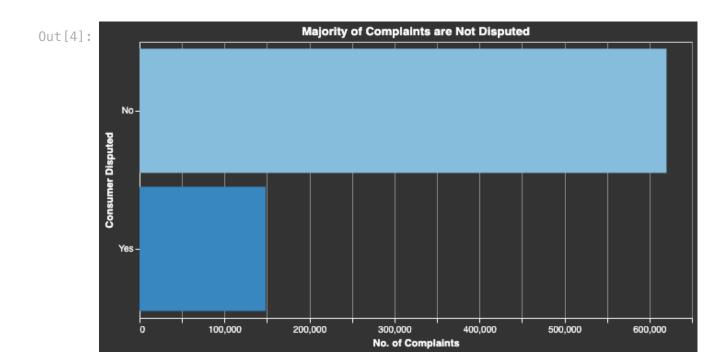
```
In [3]: | num_complaints = 2000
        alt.data_transformers.enable('data_server')
        na_val_df = complaints_df.tail(num_complaints).isna().reset_index().melt(
                id vars='index'
        last_date = complaints_df.date_received.tail(num_complaints).max().strftime(
        first_date = complaints_df.date_received.tail(num_complaints).min().strftime
        missing_vals = alt.Chart(
            complaints_df.tail(num_complaints).isna().reset_index().melt(
                id vars='index'
            ),
            title = f"Missing Values of {num_complaints} Complaints: {first_date} -
        ).mark_rect().encode(
            alt.X('index:0', axis=None),
            alt.Y('variable', title=None),
            alt.Color('value', title='Missing Value',scale=alt.Scale(scheme='dark2')
            alt.Stroke('value', scale=alt.Scale(scheme='dark2')) # We set the strok
        ).properties(
            width=min(500, complaints_df.tail(num_complaints).shape[0])
```





• From the graph below, we see an imbalanced class, which we should take into account during later training of the model.

```
In [4]: # complaints_df = complaints_df.query('not consumer_disputed.isnull()')
    complaints_df.head()
    target = pd.DataFrame(complaints_df.value_counts('consumer_disputed')).reset
    target.columns = ['consumer_disputed','count']
    alt.Chart(
        target,
        title = "Majority of Complaints are Not Disputed"
).mark_bar().encode(
        y=alt.Y('consumer_disputed:0',title = 'Consumer Disputed'),
        x=alt.X('count:Q',title = 'No. of Complaints'),
        color=alt.Color('consumer_disputed:0', legend=None),
).properties(
        width = 600,
        height = 300
)
```



Wordcloud of Customer Review

Here we show two visualizations of what customers mentioned for their complaints in disputed/non-disputed classes.

```
In [5]:
    stopwords = set(STOPWORDS)
    disputed_words = str(complaints_df['issue'].loc[complaints_df['consumer_disp
    undisputed_words = str(complaints_df['issue'].loc[complaints_df['consumer_di
    print("\033[1mComparing the Most common words in issues between disputed and

    plt.title("Most common Issue words for Disputed Consumers:")
    wordcloud = WordCloud(background_color="white", collocations=False, colormap
    plt.imshow(wordcloud, interpolation='bilinear')
    plt.axis("off")
    plt.show()

plt.title("Most common Issue words for undisputed Consumers:")
    wordcloud = WordCloud(background_color="white", collocations=False, colormap
    plt.imshow(wordcloud, interpolation='bilinear')
    plt.axis("off")
    plt.show()
```

Comparing the Most common words in issues between disputed and undisputed c onsumers:

Most common Issue words for Disputed Consumers:

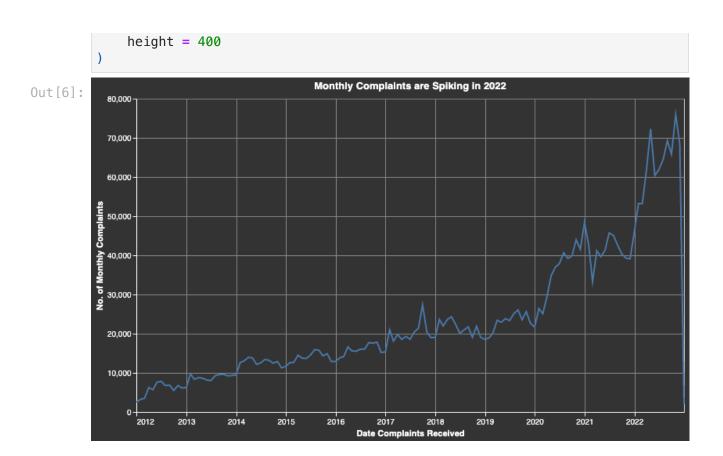


Most common Issue words for undisputed Consumers:



Insights

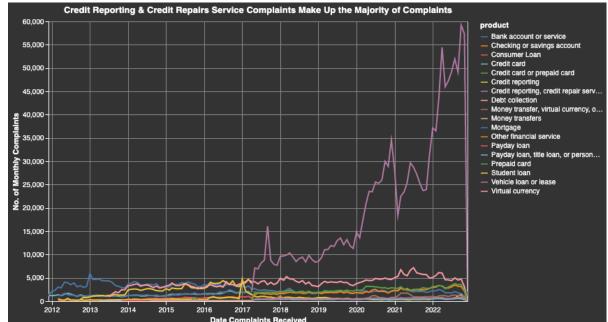
- from July 2022 to November no consumers were recorded as disputing a claim, potentially because they haven't been processed yet?
- what about older claims?



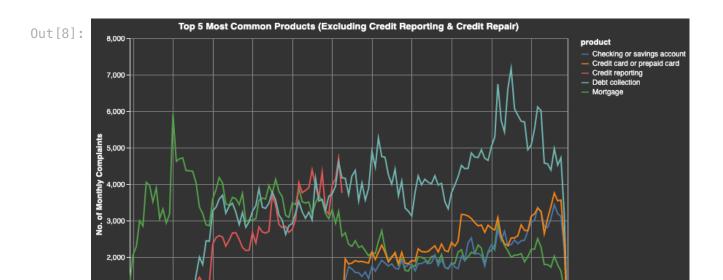
Complaints by Product

```
In [7]: proc_complaints_df = complaints_df.copy(deep=True)
        proc complaints df["year month"] = proc complaints df.date received.apply(la
        alt.Chart(
            proc_complaints_df.groupby(['year_month', "product"], as_index=False).ag
                num complaints = ("product", "size")
            ),
            title = "Credit Reporting & Credit Repairs Service Complaints Make Up th
        ).mark line().encode(
                x = alt.X('year_month:T', title="Date Complaints Received"),
                y = alt.Y("num_complaints", title = "No. of Monthly Complaints"),
            color = "product",
            tooltip="product"
        ).properties(
            width = 600,
            height = 400
        ).interactive()
```





```
In [8]: most_complaint_types = (
            proc_complaints_df.groupby(["product"], as_index=False)
            .agg(num_complaints = ("product", "size"))
            .sort_values(by = "num_complaints", ascending=False)
            .head(6)["product"]
            .to list()
        most_complaint_types = list(filter(lambda x: not x.startswith("Credit report
        alt.Chart(
            proc_complaints_df.loc[proc_complaints_df["product"].isin(most_complaint
            num complaints = ("product", "size")
            title = "Top 5 Most Common Products (Excluding Credit Reporting & Credit
        ).mark_line().encode(
                x = alt.X('year_month:T', title="Date Complaints Received"),
                y = alt.Y("num_complaints", title = "No. of Monthly Complaints"),
            color = "product",
            tooltip="product"
        ).properties(
            width = 600,
            height = 400
        ).interactive()
```



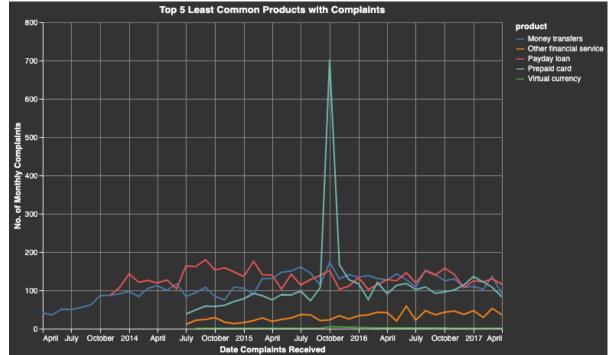
2017

2018

1,000

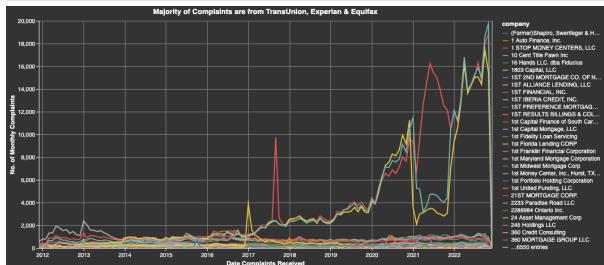
```
In [9]: least_complaint_types = (
            proc_complaints_df.groupby(["product"], as_index=False)
            .agg(num_complaints = ("product", "size"))
            .sort_values(by = "num_complaints", ascending=True)
            .head(5)["product"]
            .to_list()
        alt.Chart(
            proc_complaints_df.loc[proc_complaints_df["product"].isin(least_complain
            num_complaints = ("product", "size")
            title = "Top 5 Least Common Products with Complaints"
        ).mark_line().encode(
                x = alt.X('year_month:T', title="Date Complaints Received"),
                y = alt.Y("num_complaints", title = "No. of Monthly Complaints"),
            color = "product",
            tooltip="product"
        ).properties(
            width = 600,
            height = 400
        ).interactive()
```





Complaints by Company

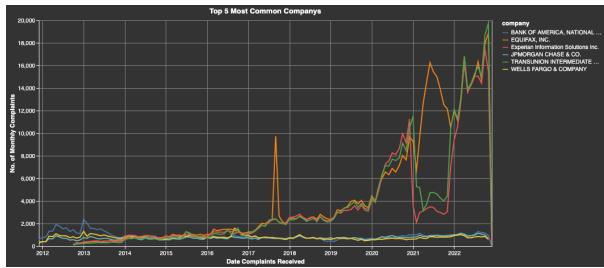




Top 6 Companies by Number of Complaints

```
In [11]: most_complaint_types = (
             proc_complaints_df.groupby(["company"], as_index=False)
             .agg(num_complaints = ("company", "size"))
             .sort_values(by = "num_complaints", ascending=False)
             .head(6)["company"]
             .to_list()
         alt.Chart(
             proc_complaints_df.loc[proc_complaints_df["company"].isin(most_complaint
             num_complaints = ("company", "size")
             title = "Top 5 Most Common Companys"
         ).mark_line().encode(
                 x = alt.X('year_month:T', title="Date Complaints Received"),
                 y = alt.Y("num_complaints", title = "No. of Monthly Complaints"),
             color = "company",
             tooltip="company"
         ).properties(
             width = 800,
             height = 400
         ).interactive()
```





Insight: Top 3 Companies with Most Complaints: Equifax, TransUnion, Experian