

**A MINI PROJECT REPORT**  
**ON**  
**“LOAN PREDICTION SYSTEM”**

Submitted in the partial fulfillment of the requirements for

The degree of

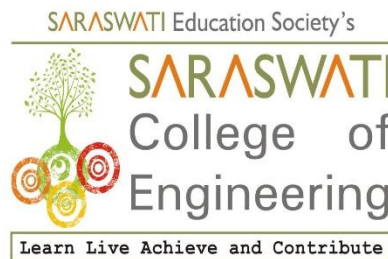
**BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING IN COMPUTER ENGINEERING**

**By**

1. ZEESHAN ANSARI
2. KANCHAN MENGUNE
3. BINITDEV PANDEY
4. ADNAN SHAIKH

**UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF**

**Prof. Shatabdi Bhalerao**



Department of Computer Engineering  
Saraswati College of Engineering, Kharghar, Navi Mumbai  
University of Mumbai  
2021-22

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Tel. : 022-27743706 to 11 \* Fax : 022-27743712 \* Website: www.sce.edu.in

## **CERTIFICATE**

*This is to certify that the requirements for the mini project report entitled “**Loan Prediction System**” have been successfully completed by the following students:*

Roll numbers	Name
03	Zeeshan Ansari
40	Kanchan Mengune
48	Binitdev Pandey
68	Adnan Shaikh

In partial fulfillment of Sem –V , **Bachelor of Engineering of Mumbai University in Computer Engineering** of Saraswati college of Engineering, Kharghar during the academic year 2021-22.

**Internal Guide**

Prof. Shatabdi Bhalerao

**External Examiner**

**Mini Project Co-ordinator**

Prof. Bhagyashri Sonawale

**Head of Department**

Prof. Sujata Bhairnallykar

# **DECLARATION**

I declare that this written submission represents my ideas in my own words and where others ideas or words have been included. I have adequately cited and referenced the original sources. I also declare that I have adhered to all principles of academic honesty and integrity and have not misrepresented or fabricated or falsified any idea/data/fact/source in my submission. I understand that any violation of the above will be cause for disciplinary action by the Institute and can also evoke penal action from the sources which have thus not been properly cited or from whom proper permission has not been taken when needed.

1. ZEESHAN ANSARI
2. KANCHAN MENGUNE
3. BINITDEV PANDEY
4. ADNAN SHAIKH

Date:

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1. ZEESHAN ANSARI
2. KANCHAN MENGUNE
3. BINITDEV PANDEY
4. ADNAN SHAIKH



## **ABSTRACT**

In today's fast growing world everyone gets to the point where they need loan for something, in Banking, Car or any other system which gives their customers loan benefits according to their status, as technology is getting better day by day. Customers can apply for the loan through online system (Website or App) because of this large data (10,000+) can be piled up it will be difficult for any employee to evaluate all customers information (as well as giving additional salary just for passing loan) and depending on that approving their loan, it is necessary to have something at hand which can check whether to approve loan or not without interference of human. So, keeping this in mind we created ML (Machine Learning) Loan Prediction Project which can approve loan to customers depending on the necessary information they provide. This project goes through many steps from pre-processing data in proper format to transforming it to suitable format for applying ML algorithms, after transformation different ML algorithms are applied, selecting patterns of the algorithm which have highest accuracy and finally applying patterns on Test Dataset to predict whether to approve loan or not.

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# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 GENERAL

Credits are the core business of banks. The main revenue comes directly from the mortgage's interest. The loan firms grant a loan after an intensive process of confirmation and authentication. However, they still don't have guarantee if the applicant is able to repay the loan with no complications.

We'll build an analytical model to predict if an applicant is able to repay the loaning firm or not. We will prepare the data using Jupyter Notebook and use various models to predict the target variable. Housing Finance firm deals in all home mortgages. They have presence across all town, semi urban and countryside areas. Client first apply for home loan after that firm validates the client eligibility for mortgage.

The Firm wants to systematize the credit eligibility process (real time) based on customer detail provided while filling online application form. These details are Gender, Marital Status, Education, Number of Dependents, Revenue, Credit Amount, Credit History and others. To systematize this process, they have given a problem to recognize the

clients sections, those are qualified for credit amount so that they can precisely target these clients.

## **1.2 OBJECTIVE AND PROBLEM STATEMENT**

This project aims to build a predictive model to help the banks in determining if an applicant will be able to repay the loan or not.

### **FUNCTIONALITY:**

- Data analysis through univariate and bivariate analysis using pandas, matplotlib and seaborn.
- Data preprocessing (making data suitable for preparing model)using numpy and pandas
- Measuring data correlation
- Training different models using following algorithm:
  1. Logistic Regression
  2. Decision Tree Classifier
  3. Random Forest using Grid Search
  4. XGBoost and ADABOOST

- Applying same models on test data set to predict unknown loan status
- Saving submission file in .CSV format

# CHAPTER 2

## METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Data Set

Attribute	Values	Type
Loan_ID	Unique ID (Nominal)	Original
Gender	Male/Female (Nominal)	Original
Married	Yes/No (Nominal)	Original
Dependents	Number family member depends on client (Numeric)	Original
Education	Graduate/Undergraduate (Ordinal)	Original
Self_Employed	Yes/No (Nominal)	Original
ApplicantIncome	Primary Income (Numeric)	Original
CoapplicantIncome	Secondary Income (Numeric)	Original

Loan_Amount_Term	Term of lean in months (Numeric)	Original
Credit_History	CIBIL Score (Binary)	Original
Property Area	Urban/Semi/Rural (Ordinal)	Original
Loan_Status	Loan Approval (Binary)	Original
Total Income	Applicant Income + Co-applicant Income (Numeric)	Derived
EMI	Total Income - (Loan Amount/Loan Amount Term)*1000 (Numeric)	Derived
Balanced Income	Total Income - EMI (Numeric)	Derived

**Table 1. Data Set**



## 2.2 ALGORITHMIC DETAILS

### Algorithm:

Following ML Algorithms are going to be used in Loan prediction system:

2.2.1) Logistic regression.

2.2.2) Decision tree.

2.2.3) Random Forest.

2.2.4) XGBOOST

2.2.5) ADABOOST

### 2.2.1 Logistic Regression

I) Logistic regression is a classification algorithm which uses logistic function or sigmoid function which takes value in the range [0, 1].

II) Sigmoid function:  $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-x}}$  ----- (1)

III) Projecting extreme values i.e  $f: [-inf, +inf] \rightarrow [0,1]$ .

IV) Logistic regression work much like Linear regression taking Input values (x) are combined linearly using weights or coefficient values

(referred to as the Greek capital letter Beta) to predict an output value ( $y = f(x) = p(x)$ ).

V) Equation of logistic regression:

$$y = \frac{e^{b_0 + b_1 x}}{1 + e^{b_0 + b_1 x}} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(b_0 + b_1 x)}} \text{----- (2)}$$

VI) Where  $y$  is the predicted output,  $b_0$  is the bias or intercept term and  $b_1$  is the coefficient for the single input value ( $x$ ). Each column in input data has an associated  $b$  coefficient (a constant real value).

VII) The coefficients (Beta values  $b$ ) of the logistic regression algorithm must be estimated from your training data. This is done using maximum-likelihood estimation, which uses maxima-minima technique to find value of parameters such that error rates are as low as possible.

e.g.: Consider we want to create a model which predict loan to be pass or not on basis of Income.

We will find probability of Loan pass (1) and rejected (0) depending on Income.

$$\text{i.e. } p(x) = p(L = 1 | \text{Income} = \text{value}) = \frac{e^{b_0 + b_1 x}}{(1 + e^{b_0 + b_1 x})}$$

(Loan pass when certain value limit in Income identified).

After simplifying this equation we get  $\ln\left(\frac{p(x)}{1-p(x)}\right) = b_0 + b_1 * x$ . ----(3)

After applying maximum likelihood on given function

(Since,  $p(x; b_0, b_1) = L(b_0, b_1; x)$ ) using our train set we will find value of  $b_0$  and  $b_1$  and we will apply these values with value of  $x$  to find corresponding value of  $y$  in test set. We will consider Loan pass if

$f(x) \geq 0.5$  and rejected if  $f(x) < 0.5$ .

$$y = \frac{e^{b_0 + b_1 * X}}{(1 + e^{b_0 + b_1 * X})}$$

$$y = \frac{e^{-100 + 0.6 * 150}}{(1 + e^{-100 + 0.6 * X})}$$

(consider,  $b_0 = -100$  and  $b_1 = 0.6$ )

$$f(x) = y = 0.0000453978687$$

since,  $f(x) < 0.5$  Loan is Rejected.

### 2.2.2 Decision Tree

Decision Trees (DTs) are a non-parametric supervised learning method used for classification and regression. The goal is to create a model that predicts the value of a target variable by learning simple decision rules inferred from the data features. A tree can be seen as a piecewise constant approximation.

This algorithm split the node into n-nodes depending on best cost of split (lowest cost). Different type of cost function can be used, for classification decision tree we used Gini and Entropy, Gini index is given by:

$$G = 1 - \sum(pk(1 - pk)) \text{ ----- (4)}$$

Here,  $p_k$  is proportion of same class inputs present in a particular group. A perfect class purity occurs when a group contains all inputs from the same class, in which case  $p_k$  is either 1 or 0 and  $G = 0$ , where as a node having a 50–50 split of classes in a group has the worst purity, so for a binary classification it will have  $p_k = 0.5$  and  $G = 0.5$ . Entropy is given by:

$$E = -(\sum pk \log(pk)) \text{ ----- (5)}$$

Here,  $p_k$  means same as in Gini index but the value lies from  $[0, 1]$ . A perfect class purity occurs when a group contains all inputs from the same class, in which case  $p_k$  is either 1 or 0 and  $E = 0$ , whereas a node having a 50–50 split of classes in a group has the worst purity, so for a binary classification it will have  $p_k = 0.5$  and  $E = 1$ .

### **2.2.3 Random Forest**

A random forest is a machine learning technique that's used to solve regression and classification problems. It utilizes ensemble learning, which is a technique that combines many classifiers to provide solutions to complex problems.

A random forest algorithm consists of many decision trees. The 'forest' generated by the random forest algorithm is trained through bagging and bootstrap (0.632) sampling. Bagging is an ensemble meta-algorithm that improves the accuracy of machine learning algorithms.

The (random forest) algorithm establishes the outcome based on the predictions of the decision trees. It predicts by taking the average or mean of the output from various trees. Increasing the number of trees increases the precision of the outcome.

A random forest eradicates the limitations of a decision tree algorithm. It reduces the overfitting of datasets and increases precision. We will be using Greedy Search to tune the model i.e. finding the best values for hyper parameters and RepeatedStratifiedKFold sampling which is an iterative sampling method combining both the Stratified and KFold Cross Validation method.

### **2.2.4 XGBOOST**

This algorithm only works with the quantitative variable. It is a gradient enhancing algorithm which forms solid rules for the model by boosting the weak beginners to a strong learner. It is a fast and well-organized algorithm which newly conquered machine learning because of its high performance and speed.

### **2.2.5 ADA BOOST**

ADA Boost algorithm, short for Adaptive Boosting, is an Enhancing method used as a Collective Method in Machine Learning. It is called an Adaptive Boosting as the weights are re-assigned to each instance, with higher weights assigned to imperfectly classified instances. Boosting is used to lessen the bias as well as variance for supervised learning. It

works on the principle of learners growing sequentially. But for the first, each subsequent beginner is grown from previously grown beginners. In simple words, weak beginners are transformed into strong ones.

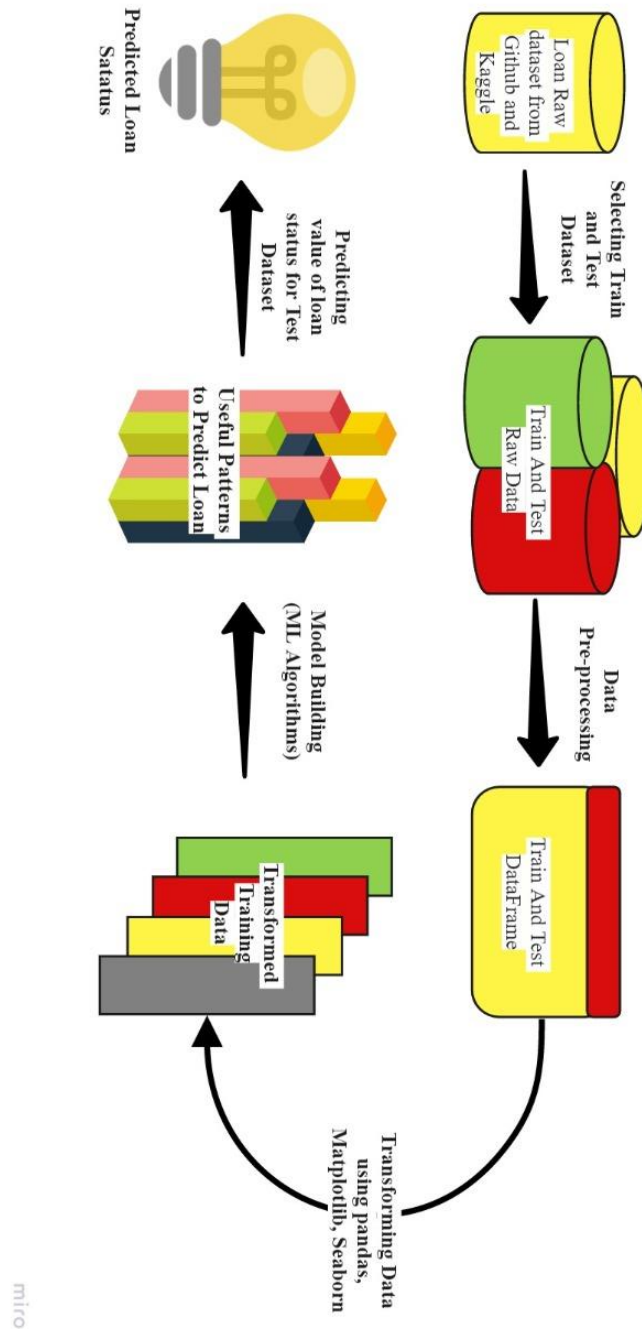
## **2.3 True Positive Rate and False Positive Rate**

True positive rate denote how good is our classifier at predicting class variable correctly. In our result true positive rate denote how many predicted loan status are correct.

False positive rate denote how bad is our classifier at predicting class variable correctly. In our result false positive rate denote how many predicted loan status are incorrect.

ROC AUC curve is plotted for each classifier result and for voting base classifier (Random Forest, XGBoost and ADABOOST) average of votes are taken and plotting is done.

## 2.4 DESIGN DETAILS:



**Figure 1. Model**



# **CHAPTER 3**

## **SYSTEM REQUIREMENT**

### **3. HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS**

#### **3.1 HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS:**

1. RAM : 8 GB+, 2700 MHz, DDR4 Minimum
2. Hard Drive : SSD Required

#### **3.2 SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS:**

1. Anaconda 3
2. Jupyter Notebook
3. Google collab
4. Python 3.7
5. Pandas
6. Numpy
7. Seaborn
8. Scikit-Learn

## CHAPTER 4

### IMPLEMENTATION AND RESULTS

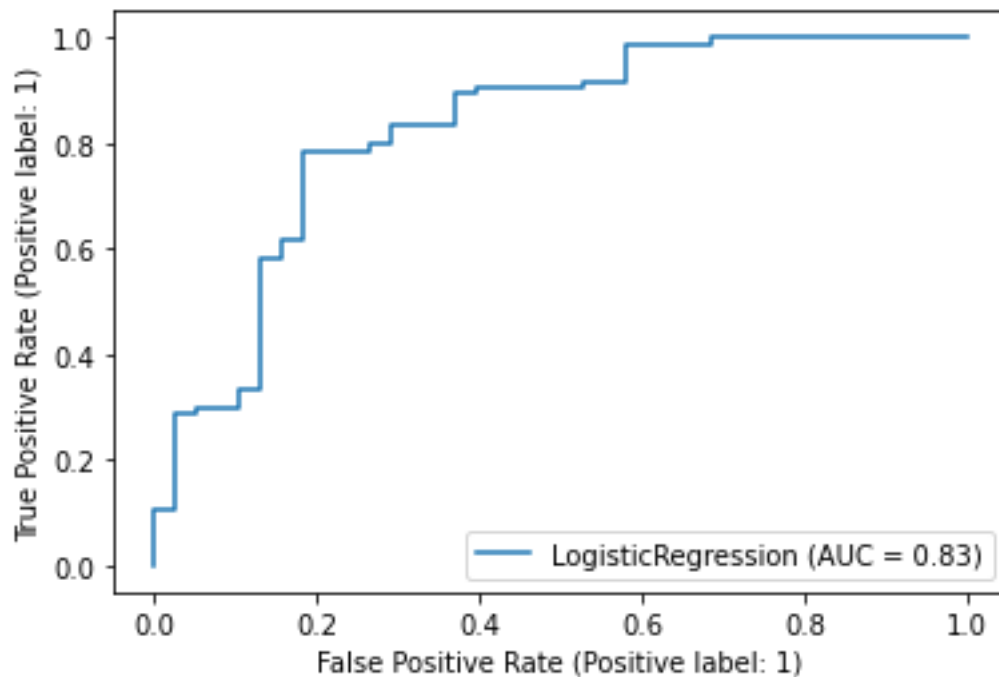
#### IMPLEMENTATION AND RESULTS:

SR No.	Algorithms	Accuracy	Running Time	AUC Score
1.	Logistic Regression	81.11%	133ms $\pm$ 3.05ms	0.83
2.	Decision Tree	78%	34ms $\pm$ 915 $\mu$ s	0.71
3.	Random Forest	81.40%	4.27s $\pm$ 83.2ms	0.69
4.	XGBOOST	76.54%	211ms $\pm$ 10ms	0.70
5.	ADABOOST	81.11%	228ms $\pm$ 5.83ms	0.74

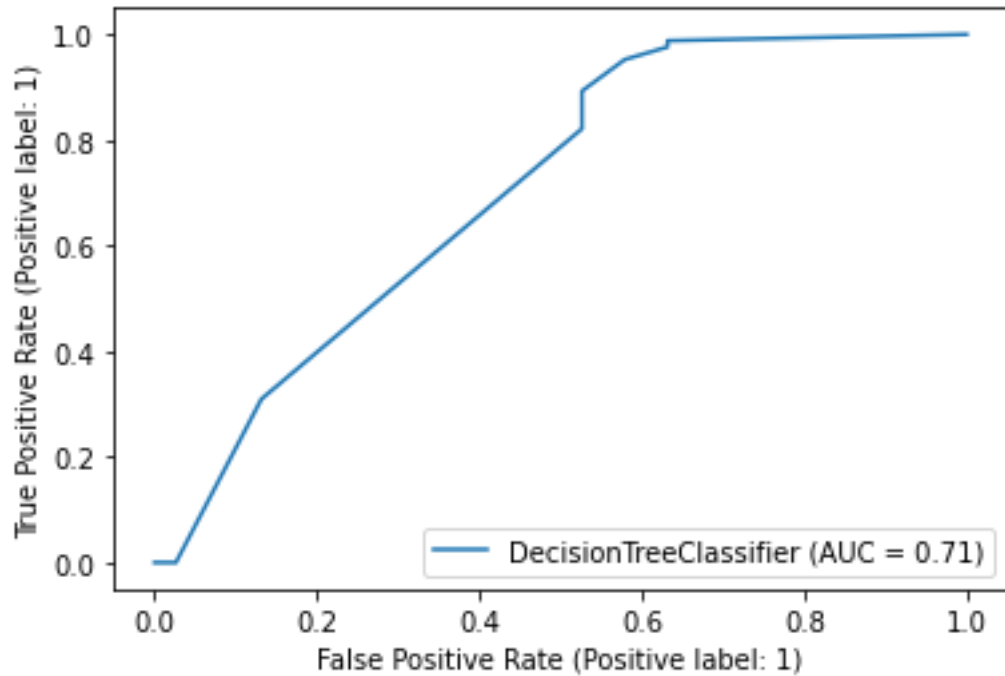
**Table 2. Performance Detail**

Random Forest, Logistic Regression and ADABOOST gave the highest accuracies, Random Forest estimation time is highest and lowest AUC score because of modelling of large number of decision trees but these factors help the Random Forest to achieve highest accuracy and Logistic Regression estimation time is lowest out of these three classifiers which can be useful in evaluation of large data set

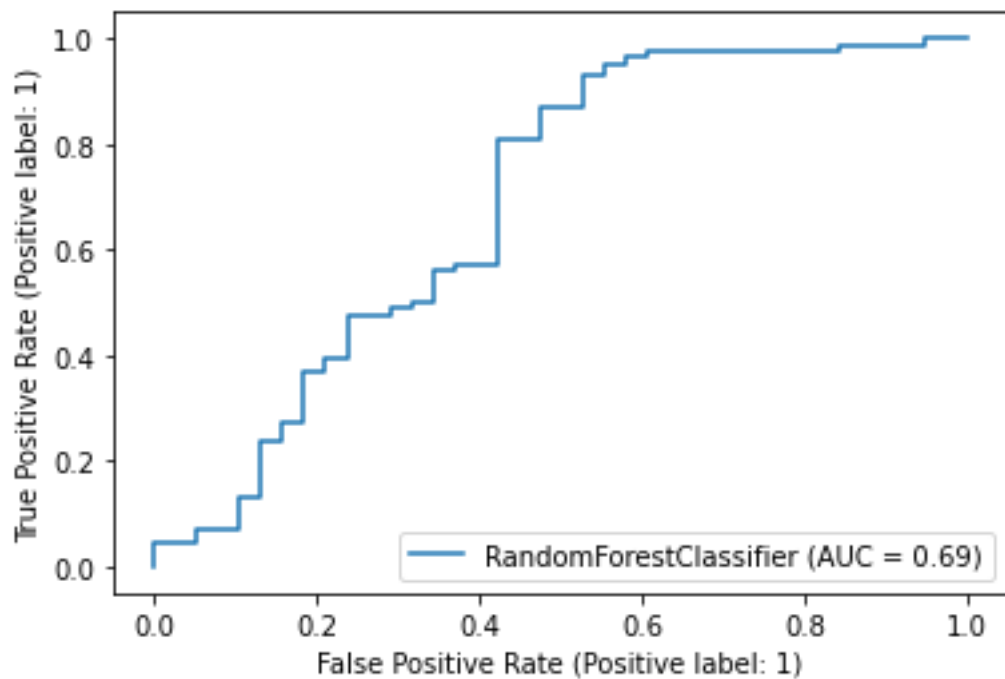
### ROC AUC CURVE



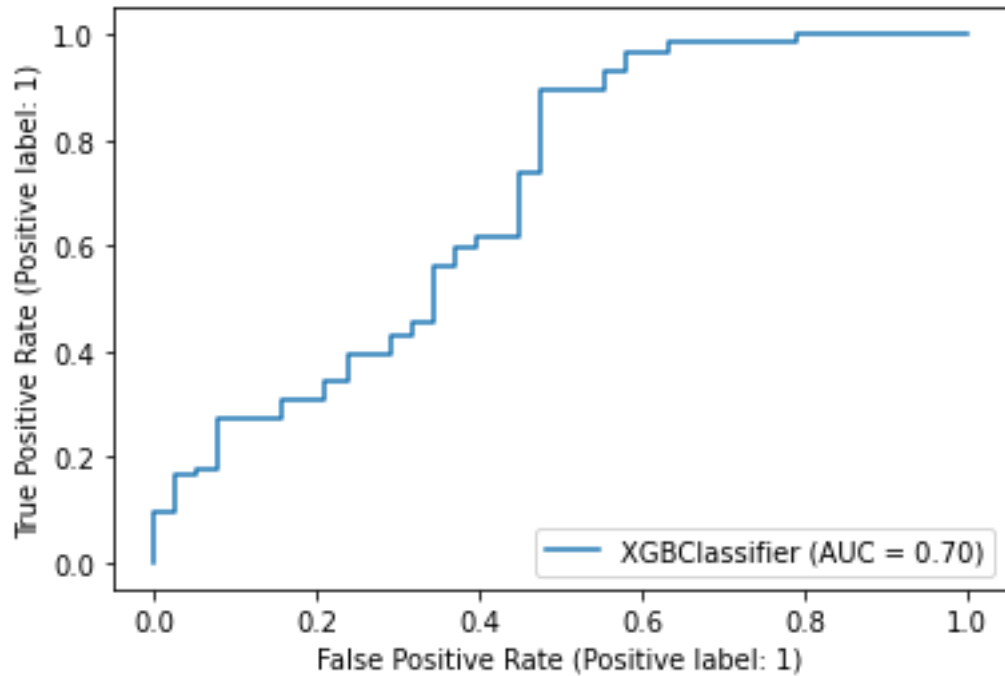
**Figure 2. Logistic Regression**



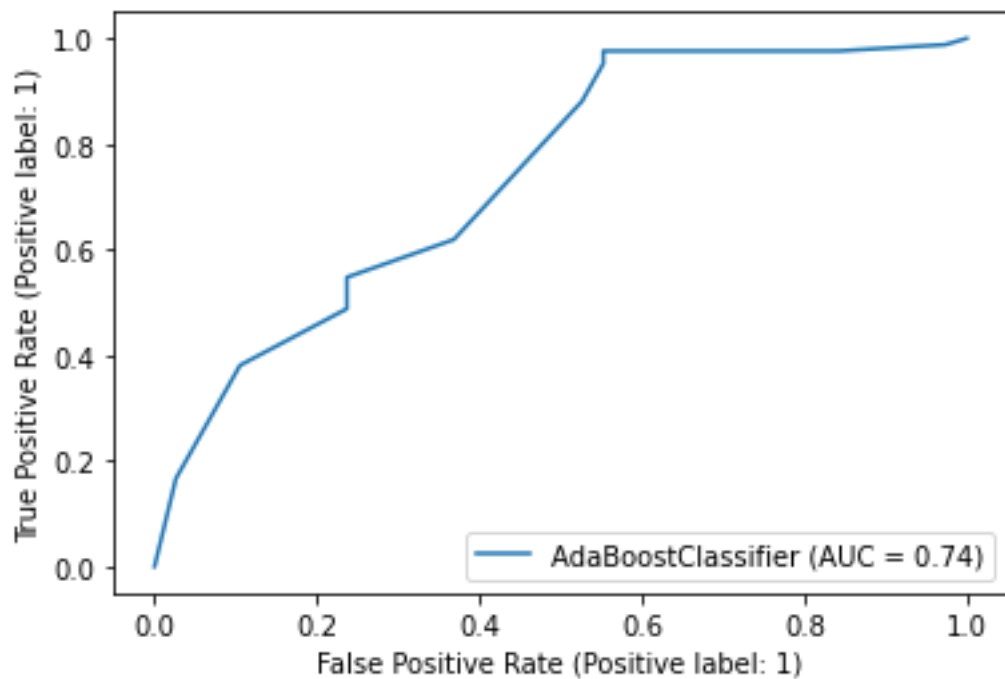
**Figure 3. Decision Tree Classifier**



**Figure 4. Random Forest Classifier**



**Figure 5. XGBoost Classifier**



**Figure 6. ADA Boost Classifier**

## **CHAPTER 5**

### **CONCLUSION AND FUTURE SCOPE**

#### **CONCLUSION:**

We did exploratory data Analysis on the features of this dataset and observe how each feature is distributed. We did bivariate and univariate analysis to see impact of one another on their features using charts. We analyzed each variable to check if data is cleaned and normally distributed. We cleaned the data and removed NA values we also generated hypothesis to prove an association among the independent variables and the Target variable. And based on the results, we assumed whether or not there is an association. We calculated correlation between independent variables and found that applicant income and loan amount have significant relation. We created dummy variables for constructing the model we constructed models taking different variables into account and found through odds ratio that credit history is creating the most impact on loan giving decision finally, we got a model with co-applicant income and credit history as independent variable with highest accuracy. We tested the data and got the accuracy of 81%. In future we can integrate these models with credit system app, we can increase model accuracy by introducing attributes and can also predict future losses.

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