

```
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
```

```
from google.colab import drive
drive.mount("/content/drive")
```

Mounted at /content/drive

Data collection and processing

```
#loading the dataset to pandas dataframe
loan_dataset = pd.read_csv("/content/train_u6lujuX_CVtuZ9i (1) (4).csv")
```

```
type(loan_dataset)
```

pandas.core.frame.DataFrame

```
def __init__(data=None, index: Axes | None=None, columns: Axes | None=None, dtype: Dtype | None=None, copy: bool | None=None) -> None
```

</usr/local/lib/python3.12/dist-packages/pandas/core/frame.py>

Two-dimensional, size-mutable, potentially heterogeneous tabular data.

Data structure also contains labeled axes (rows and columns). Arithmetic operations align on both row and column labels. Can be thought of as a dict-like container for Series objects. The primary

```
#print first five column of dataset
loan_dataset.head()
```

	Loan_ID	Gender	Married	Dependents	Education	Self_Employed	ApplicantIncome	CoapplicantIncome	LoanAmount	Loan_Amount_Te
0	LP001002	Male	No	0	Graduate	No	5849	0.0	NaN	360
1	LP001003	Male	Yes	1	Graduate	No	4583	1508.0	128.0	360
2	LP001005	Male	Yes	0	Graduate	Yes	3000	0.0	66.0	360
3	LP001006	Male	Yes	0	Not Graduate	No	2583	2358.0	120.0	360
4	LP001008	Male	No	0	Graduate	No	6000	0.0	141.0	360



Next steps:

[New interactive sheet](#)

number of rows and column
loan_dataset.shape

(614, 13)

loan_dataset.describe()

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

```
# number of missing values in dataset
loan_dataset.isnull().sum()
```

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

dtype: int64

```
# dropping the missing values
loan_dataset=loan_dataset.dropna()
```

```
loan_dataset.isnull().sum()
```

	0
Loan_ID	0
Gender	0
Married	0
Dependents	0
Education	0
Self_Employed	0
ApplicantIncome	0
CoapplicantIncome	0
LoanAmount	0
Loan_Amount_Term	0
Credit_History	0
Property_Area	0
Loan_Status	0

dtype: int64

```
# label encoding
loan_dataset.replace({'Loan_Status':{'N':0,'Y':1}},inplace=True)
```

```
/tmp/ipython-input-3213138282.py:2: FutureWarning: Downcasting behavior in `replace` is deprecated and will be removed in a future
loan_dataset.replace({'Loan_Status':{'N':0,'Y':1}},inplace=True)
```

```
# Dependant value counts
loan_dataset["Dependents"].value_counts()
```

	count
Dependents	
0	274
2	85
1	80
3+	41

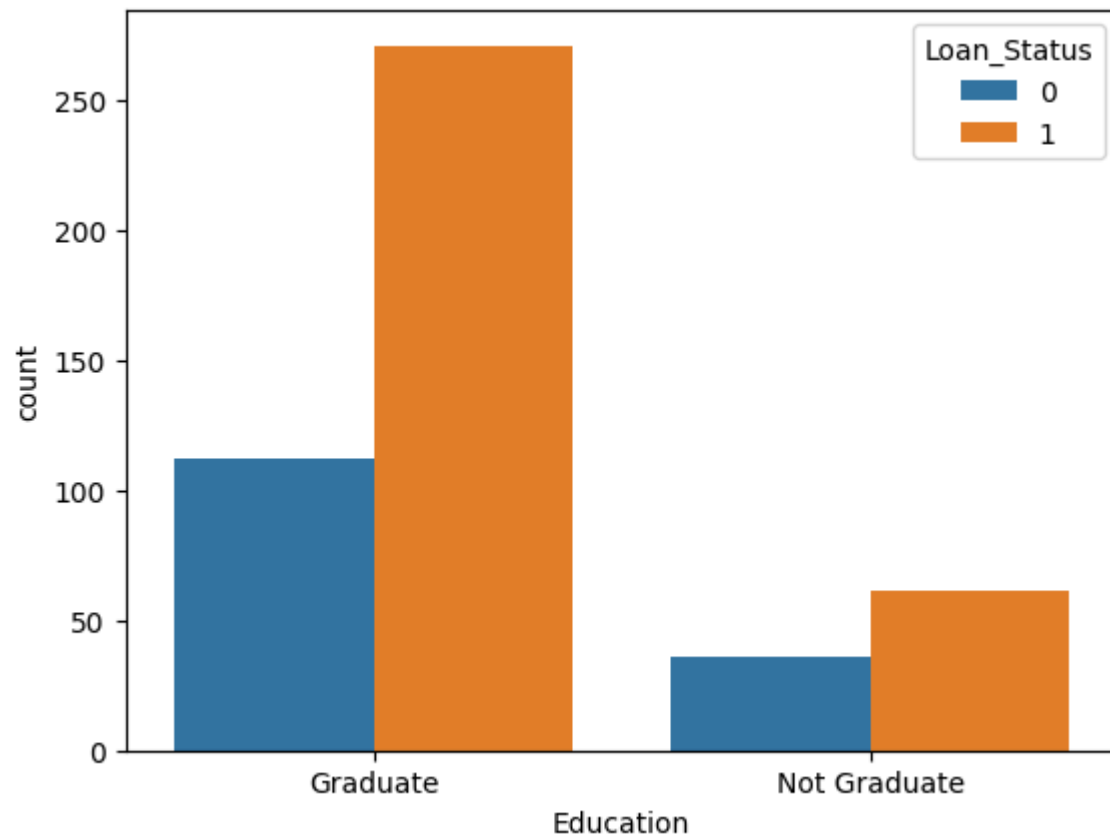
dtype: int64

```
# replacing 3+ to 4
loan_dataset.replace({"Dependents":{"3+" : '4'}},inplace=True)
```

Data Visualizations

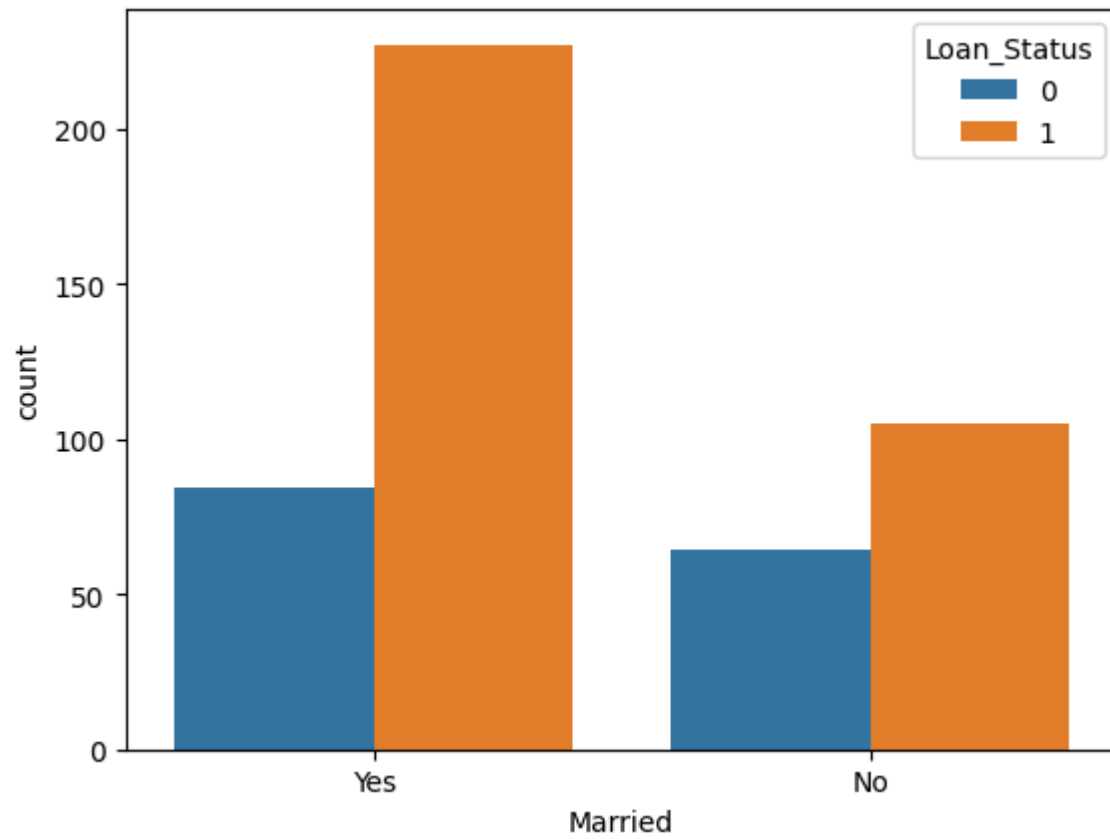
```
# education and loan status
sns.countplot(x='Education',hue='Loan_Status',data=loan_dataset)
```

<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'>



loan_dataset.head()

	Loan_ID	Gender	Married	Dependents	Education	Self_Employed	ApplicantIncome	CoapplicantIncome	LoanAmount	Loan_Amount_Te
1	LP001003	Male	Yes	1	Graduate	No	4583	1508.0	128.0	360
2	LP001005	Male	Yes	0	Graduate	Yes	3000	0.0	66.0	360
3	LP001006	Male	Yes	0	Not Graduate	No	2583	2358.0	120.0	360
4	LP001008	Male	No	0	Graduate	No	6000	0.0	141.0	360
5	LP001011	Male	Yes	2	Graduate	Yes	5417	4196.0	267.0	360

Next steps: [New interactive sheet](#)

```
# convert categorical column into numerical values
loan_dataset.replace({'Married':{'Yes':1,'No':0}, 'Gender':{'Male':1, 'Female':0}, 'Self_Employed':{'No':0, 'Yes':1}, 'Property_Area':{'Rural':0, 'Semiurban':1, 'Urban':2}, 'Education':{'C
```

```
/tmp/ipython-input-420738567.py:2: FutureWarning: Downcasting behavior in `replace` is deprecated and will be removed in a future
loan_dataset.replace({'Married':{'Yes':1,'No':0}, 'Gender':{'Male':1, 'Female':0}, 'Self_Employed':{'No':0, 'Yes':1}, 'Property_Area
```

```
loan_dataset.head()
```

	Self_Employed	ApplicantIncome	CoapplicantIncome	LoanAmount	Loan_Amount_Ter
	0.0	5849	0.0	NaN	360
	0.0	4583	1508.0	128.0	360
	1.0	3000	0.0	66.0	360
	0.0	2583	2358.0	120.0	360
	0.0	6000	0.0	141.0	360

Next steps: [New interactive sheet](#)

```
# separating the 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 Split

```
x_train,x_test,y_train,y_test = train_test_split(x,y,test_size=0.1,stratify=y,random_state=5121)
```

```
print(x.shape,x_train.shape,x_test.shape)
```

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

Training the model

Support vector machine model

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

```
# training the support vector machine model
```

```
classifier.fit(x_train , y_train)
```

```
▼ SVC ⓘ ?  
SVC(kernel='linear')
```

Model Evaluation