Project 2

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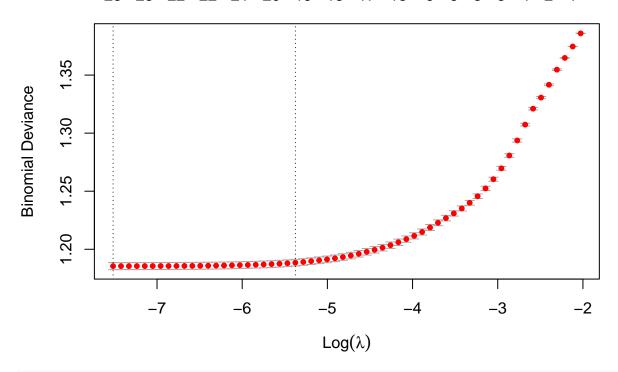
2024-11-11

```
library(caret)
## Loading required package: ggplot2
## Loading required package: lattice
df <- read.csv("~/Downloads/Loan_default.csv", stringsAsFactors = T)</pre>
df <- df[,-1] #Drop ID as it is not necessary</pre>
df$Education <- factor(df$Education,levels = c("High School","Bachelor's","Master's","PhD")) #Reorder L
df$MaritalStatus <- factor(df$MaritalStatus,levels = c("Single","Married","Divorced"))</pre>
set.seed(123)
idx \leftarrow sample(29653)
balance <- df[df$Default == 0,]</pre>
df <- rbind(df[df$Default == 1,],balance[idx,]) #Balance dataset</pre>
set.seed(123)
index <- createDataPartition(df$Default, p=.8, list=FALSE, times=1)</pre>
train <- df[index,]</pre>
test <- df[-index,] #Create train and test split</pre>
logreg <- glm(Default~.,family = 'binomial',data = train)</pre>
summary(logreg)
##
## Call:
## glm(formula = Default ~ ., family = "binomial", data = train)
## Coefficients:
##
                                  Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept)
                                1.593e+00 8.305e-02 19.182 < 2e-16 ***
                                -3.962e-02 7.099e-04 -55.817 < 2e-16 ***
## Age
                               -8.329e-06 2.573e-07 -32.371 < 2e-16 ***
## Income
## LoanAmount
                                3.993e-06 1.452e-07 27.508 < 2e-16 ***
## CreditScore
                               -7.954e-04 6.421e-05 -12.387 < 2e-16 ***
                               -9.871e-03 2.988e-04 -33.036 < 2e-16 ***
## MonthsEmployed
## NumCreditLines
                               9.820e-02 9.103e-03 10.787 < 2e-16 ***
## InterestRate
                               6.928e-02 1.577e-03 43.947 < 2e-16 ***
                               -5.801e-04 6.009e-04 -0.965 0.334382
## LoanTerm
```

```
## DTIRatio
                               2.543e-01 4.435e-02
                                                      5.734 9.80e-09 ***
## EducationBachelor's
                              -8.470e-02 2.826e-02 -2.997 0.002730 **
                              -2.208e-01 2.875e-02 -7.680 1.59e-14 ***
## EducationMaster's
## EducationPhD
                              -2.886e-01 2.882e-02 -10.015 < 2e-16 ***
## EmploymentTypePart-time
                               2.985e-01
                                          2.953e-02 10.108 < 2e-16 ***
## EmploymentTypeSelf-employed 2.211e-01 2.952e-02
                                                      7.489 6.92e-14 ***
## EmploymentTypeUnemployed
                               4.582e-01 2.914e-02 15.722 < 2e-16 ***
## MaritalStatusMarried
                                          2.524e-02 -5.964 2.47e-09 ***
                              -1.505e-01
## MaritalStatusDivorced
                               3.344e-02 2.459e-02
                                                      1.360 0.173847
## HasMortgageYes
                              -1.605e-01 2.038e-02 -7.873 3.46e-15 ***
## HasDependentsYes
                              -2.389e-01 2.040e-02 -11.710 < 2e-16 ***
## LoanPurposeBusiness
                               9.817e-02 3.178e-02
                                                      3.089 0.002008 **
## LoanPurposeEducation
                              -2.331e-03 3.192e-02 -0.073 0.941792
## LoanPurposeHome
                              -1.250e-01 3.262e-02 -3.832 0.000127 ***
## LoanPurposeOther
                               1.387e-02 3.198e-02
                                                      0.434 0.664489
## HasCoSignerYes
                              -2.847e-01 2.040e-02 -13.955 < 2e-16 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
## (Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)
##
##
       Null deviance: 65774 on 47445 degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 56187 on 47421 degrees of freedom
## AIC: 56237
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 3
probs <- predict(logreg, test, type = 'response')</pre>
pred <- ifelse(probs>=.5,1,0)
confusionMatrix(data = factor(pred), reference = factor(test$Default))
## Confusion Matrix and Statistics
##
##
            Reference
## Prediction
                Ω
            0 4022 1886
            1 1908 4044
##
##
##
                  Accuracy: 0.6801
##
                   95% CI: (0.6716, 0.6885)
##
      No Information Rate: 0.5
##
       P-Value [Acc > NIR] : <2e-16
##
##
                     Kappa: 0.3602
##
##
   Mcnemar's Test P-Value: 0.7332
##
##
              Sensitivity: 0.6782
##
               Specificity: 0.6820
           Pos Pred Value: 0.6808
##
##
            Neg Pred Value: 0.6794
##
                Prevalence: 0.5000
##
            Detection Rate: 0.3391
      Detection Prevalence: 0.4981
##
```

```
Balanced Accuracy: 0.6801
##
##
           'Positive' Class : 0
##
##
library(ROCR)
pred_m1 <- prediction(probs, test$Default)</pre>
roc_curve <- performance(pred_m1, "tpr", "fpr")</pre>
plot(roc_curve, colorize=T)
abline(0, 1)
                                                                                                96.0
      0.8
True positive rate
      9.0
      0.4
      0.2
      0.0
             0.0
                            0.2
                                          0.4
                                                         0.6
                                                                        8.0
                                                                                        1.0
                                          False positive rate
auc_ROCR <- performance(pred_m1, measure = "auc")</pre>
(auc_ROCR <- auc_ROCR@y.values[[1]]) #Plot ROC curve and AUC</pre>
## [1] 0.7439145
library(glmnet)
## Loading required package: Matrix
## Loaded glmnet 4.1-8
x <- model.matrix(Default~., data = train)[,-1]</pre>
glmmod <- glmnet(x, y=as.factor(train$Default), alpha=1, family="binomial") #Fit LASSO</pre>
cv.glmmod <- cv.glmnet(x, y=as.factor(train$Default), alpha=1, family="binomial")</pre>
plot(cv.glmmod)
```

23 23 22 22 21 20 19 18 17 13 9 6 5 5 4 2 1



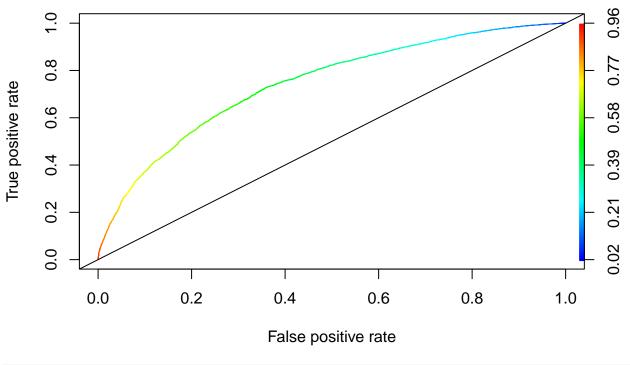
(best.lambda <- cv.glmmod\$lambda.min) #Find a lambda that balances accurate predictions and parsimony

[1] 0.0005444213

glmmod <- glmnet(x, y=as.factor(train\$Default), alpha=1, family="binomial", lambda = 0.0265)
coef(glmmod) #After experimenting .0265 balances parsimony and accuracy really well</pre>

```
## 25 x 1 sparse Matrix of class "dgCMatrix"
## (Intercept)
                                9.205784e-01
## Age
                                -2.908833e-02
## Income
                                -4.910185e-06
## LoanAmount
                                2.126419e-06
## CreditScore
## MonthsEmployed
                                -5.733888e-03
## NumCreditLines
## InterestRate
                                4.699555e-02
## LoanTerm
## DTIRatio
## EducationBachelor's
## EducationMaster's
## EducationPhD
## EmploymentTypePart-time
## EmploymentTypeSelf-employed
## EmploymentTypeUnemployed
## MaritalStatusMarried
## MaritalStatusDivorced
## HasMortgageYes
## HasDependentsYes
```

```
## LoanPurposeBusiness
## LoanPurposeEducation
## LoanPurposeHome
## LoanPurposeOther
## HasCoSignerYes
                                -3.533869e-02
xtest <- model.matrix(Default~., data = test)[,-1]</pre>
probs <- predict(glmmod, newx = xtest, type = 'response')</pre>
pred <- ifelse(probs>=.5,1,0)
confusionMatrix(data = factor(pred), reference = factor(test$Default))
## Confusion Matrix and Statistics
##
##
             Reference
## Prediction 0 1
            0 3943 1897
##
##
            1 1987 4033
##
##
                  Accuracy : 0.6725
##
                    95% CI: (0.664, 0.681)
##
       No Information Rate: 0.5
##
       P-Value [Acc > NIR] : <2e-16
##
##
                     Kappa : 0.345
##
    Mcnemar's Test P-Value: 0.1533
##
##
##
               Sensitivity: 0.6649
##
               Specificity: 0.6801
##
            Pos Pred Value: 0.6752
##
            Neg Pred Value: 0.6699
##
                Prevalence: 0.5000
##
            Detection Rate: 0.3325
##
      Detection Prevalence: 0.4924
##
         Balanced Accuracy: 0.6725
##
##
          'Positive' Class: 0
##
pred_m2 <- prediction(probs, test$Default)</pre>
roc_curve <- performance(pred_m1, "tpr", "fpr")</pre>
plot(roc_curve, colorize=T)
abline(0, 1)
```



```
auc_ROCR <- performance(pred_m2, measure = "auc")
(auc_ROCR <- auc_ROCROv_values[[1]])</pre>
```

[1] 0.7315365