

```
In [0]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline
```

```
In [0]: loan_data = pd.read_csv('LendingClubDataSet/loan_data.csv')
input_data = pd.read_csv('LendingClubDataSet/input.csv')
output_data = pd.read_csv('LendingClubDataSet/output.csv')
```

```
In [9]: print(loan_data.head())
print(input_data.head())
print(output_data.head())
```

	credit.policy		purpose	...	pub.rec	not.fully.paid
0	1	debt_consolidation	...	0	0	
1	1	credit_card	...	0	0	
2	1	debt_consolidation	...	0	0	
3	1	debt_consolidation	...	0	0	
4	1	credit_card	...	0	0	

[5 rows x 14 columns]

1	0.1189	829.1	11.35040654	19.48	737	...	0.3	0.4	1.1	
0.5	0.6	0.7								
0	1	0.1071	228.22	11.082143	14.29	707	...	0	1	0
0	0	0								
1	1	0.1357	366.86	10.373491	11.63	682	...	0	0	1
0	0	0								
2	1	0.1008	162.34	11.350407	8.10	712	...	0	0	1
0	0	0								
3	1	0.1426	102.92	11.299732	14.97	667	...	0	1	0
0	0	0								
4	1	0.0788	125.13	11.904968	16.98	727	...	0	1	0
0	0	0								

[5 rows x 18 columns]

0	1	
0	0	1
1	0	1
2	0	1
3	0	1
4	0	1

```
In [0]: print(input_data.shape)
print(output_data.shape)
```

```
(9577, 18)
(9577, 2)
```

In [10]: `loan_data.info()`

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 9578 entries, 0 to 9577
Data columns (total 14 columns):
#   Column                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   credit.policy          9578 non-null   int64
1   purpose                9578 non-null   object
2   int.rate               9578 non-null   float64
3   installment            9578 non-null   float64
4   log.annual.inc         9578 non-null   float64
5   dti                    9578 non-null   float64
6   fico                   9578 non-null   int64
7   days.with.cr.line      9578 non-null   float64
8   revol.bal              9578 non-null   int64
9   revol.util             9578 non-null   float64
10  inq.last.6mths         9578 non-null   int64
11  delinq.2yrs            9578 non-null   int64
12  pub.rec                9578 non-null   int64
13  not.fully.paid         9578 non-null   int64
dtypes: float64(6), int64(7), object(1)
memory usage: 1.0+ MB
```

In [11]: `loan_data.describe()`

Out[11]:

	credit.policy	int.rate	installment	log.annual.inc	dti	fico	days.with.cr.line
<b>count</b>	9578.000000	9578.000000	9578.000000	9578.000000	9578.000000	9578.000000	9578.000000
<b>mean</b>	0.804970	0.122640	319.089413	10.932117	12.606679	710.846314	21.177500
<b>std</b>	0.396245	0.026847	207.071301	0.614813	6.883970	37.970537	14.596000
<b>min</b>	0.000000	0.060000	15.670000	7.547502	0.000000	612.000000	1.000000
<b>25%</b>	1.000000	0.103900	163.770000	10.558414	7.212500	682.000000	1.000000
<b>50%</b>	1.000000	0.122100	268.950000	10.928884	12.665000	707.000000	1.000000
<b>75%</b>	1.000000	0.140700	432.762500	11.291293	17.950000	737.000000	1.000000
<b>max</b>	1.000000	0.216400	940.140000	14.528354	29.960000	827.000000	1.000000

In [12]: `loan_data['purpose'].value_counts()`

```
Out[12]: debt_consolidation    3957
all_other                    2331
credit_card                  1262
home_improvement             629
small_business                619
major_purchase                437
educational                   343
Name: purpose, dtype: int64
```

# 1. Feature Transformation

Transform categorical values into numerical values (discrete)

```
In [0]: from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder

le_purpose = LabelEncoder()
le_purpose.fit(loan_data['purpose'])
loan_data['purpose'] = le_purpose.transform(loan_data['purpose'])
```

```
In [14]: loan_data.head(10)
```

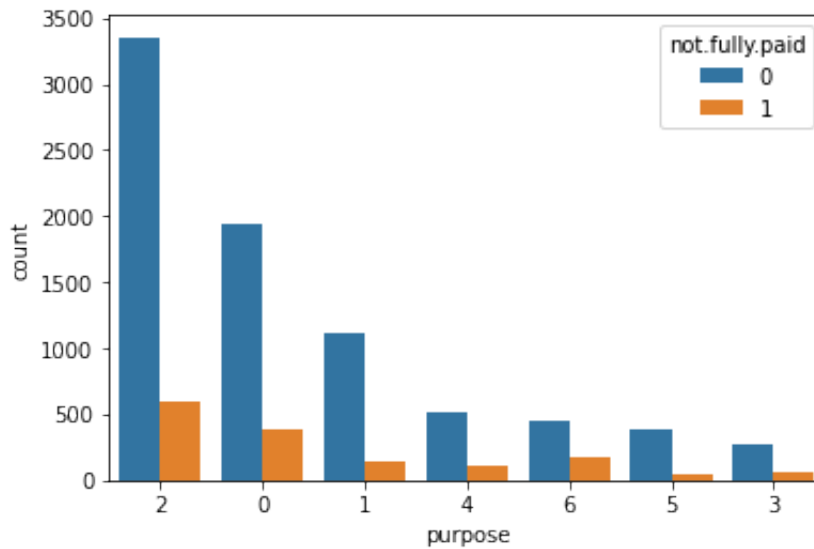
Out[14]:

	credit.policy	purpose	int.rate	installment	log.annual.inc	dti	fico	days.with.cr.line
0	1	2	0.1189	829.10	11.350407	19.48	737	5639.958333
1	1	1	0.1071	228.22	11.082143	14.29	707	2760.000000
2	1	2	0.1357	366.86	10.373491	11.63	682	4710.000000
3	1	2	0.1008	162.34	11.350407	8.10	712	2699.958333
4	1	1	0.1426	102.92	11.299732	14.97	667	4066.000000
5	1	1	0.0788	125.13	11.904968	16.98	727	6120.041667
6	1	2	0.1496	194.02	10.714418	4.00	667	3180.041667
7	1	0	0.1114	131.22	11.002100	11.08	722	5116.000000
8	1	4	0.1134	87.19	11.407565	17.25	682	3989.000000
9	1	2	0.1221	84.12	10.203592	10.00	707	2730.041667

## 2. Exploratory data analysis of different factors of the dataset.

```
In [15]: sns.countplot(x='purpose', data=loan_data, hue='not.fully.paid', or  
der=loan_data.purpose.value_counts().index)
```

```
Out[15]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f9aba55b9e8>
```



```
In [0]: #print(pd.DataFrame(le_purpose.classes_[[2, 0, 1, 4, 6, 5, 3]], ind  
ex=[2, 0, 1, 4, 6, 5, 3]))
```

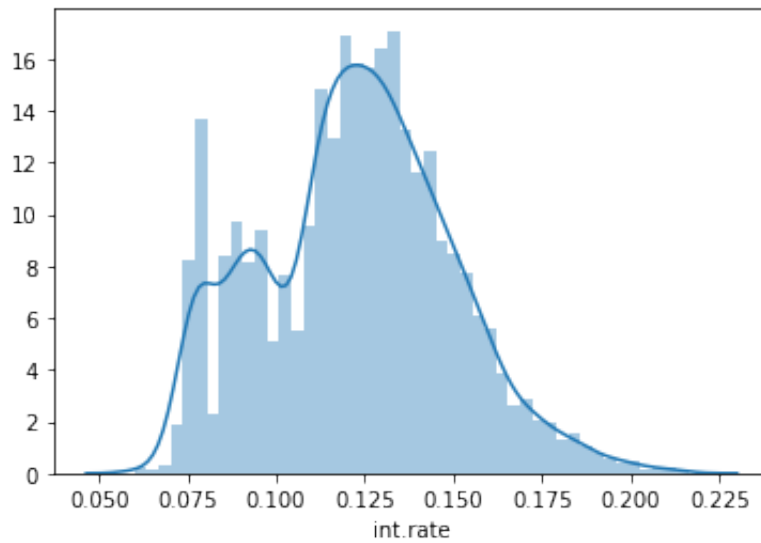
```
In [0]:
```

```
In [16]: fg = sns.FacetGrid(data=loan_data, row='purpose', col='pub.rec', hu  
e='not.fully.paid')  
fg.map(sns.scatterplot, 'int.rate', 'log.annual.inc', alpha=0.7)  
fg.add_legend()
```



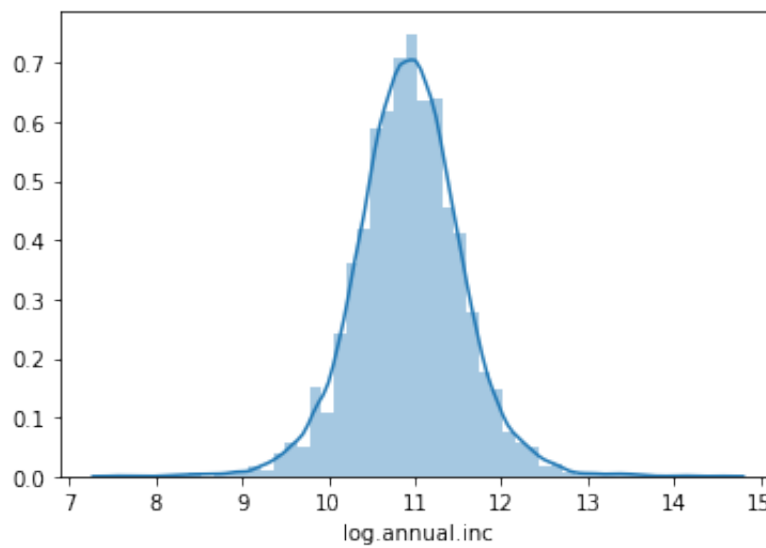
```
In [17]: sns.distplot(loan_data['int.rate'])
```

```
Out[17]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f9ab591fb00>
```



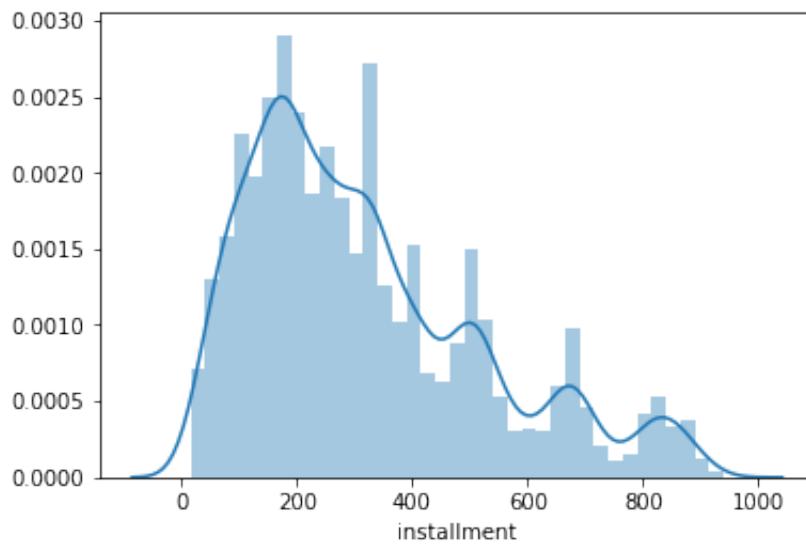
```
In [18]: sns.distplot(loan_data['log.annual.inc'])
```

```
Out[18]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f9ab5a0b6a0>
```



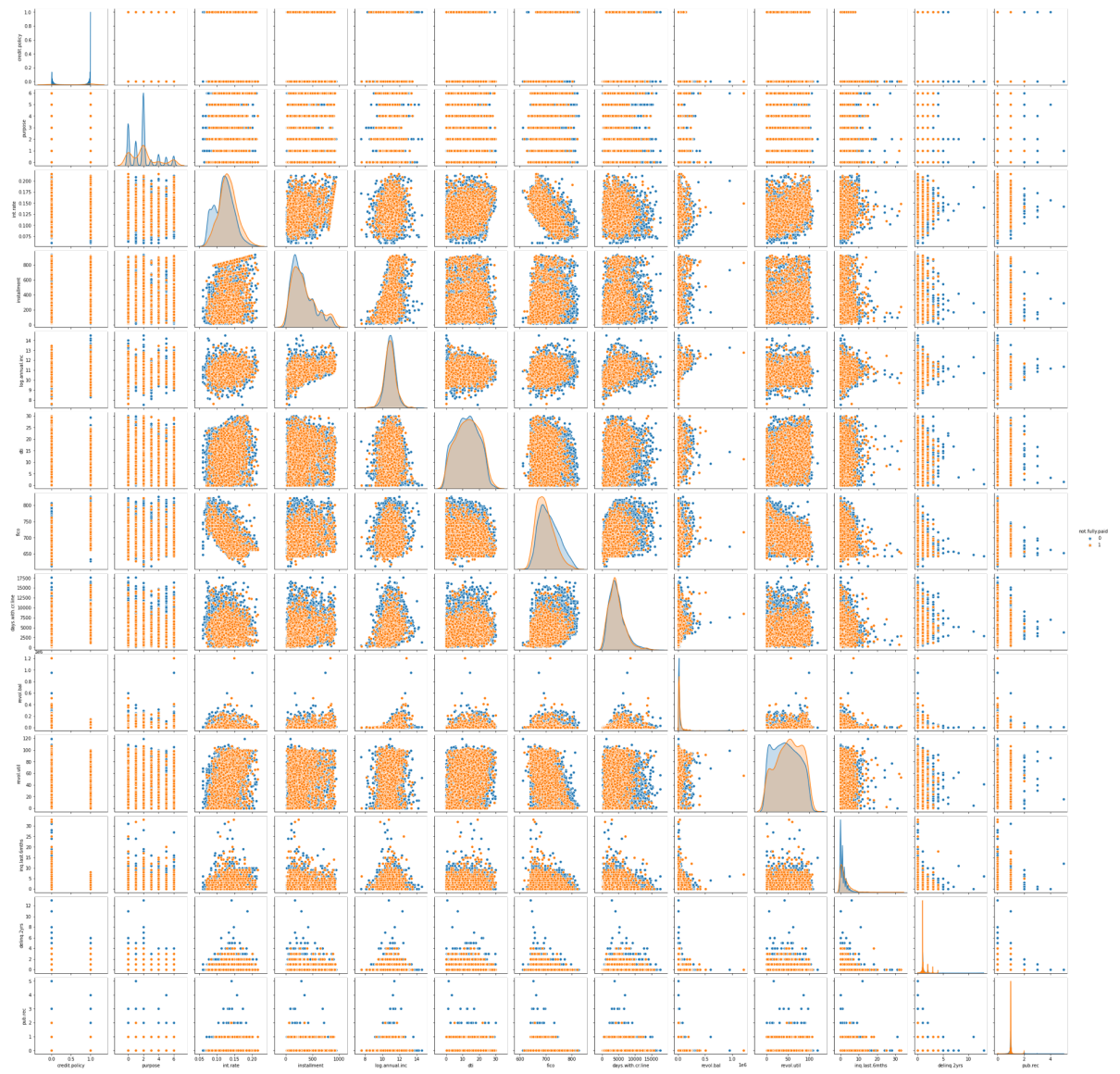
```
In [19]: sns.distplot(loan_data['installment'])
```

```
Out[19]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f9ab3ed9860>
```



```
In [20]: sns.pairplot(loan_data, hue='not.fully.paid')
```

```
Out[20]: <seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x7f9ab3e30dd8>
```



### 3. Additional Feature Engineering

You will check the correlation between features and will drop those features which have a strong correlation

This will help reduce the number of features and will leave you with the most relevant features

```
In [0]: data_corr = loan_data.corr()
```



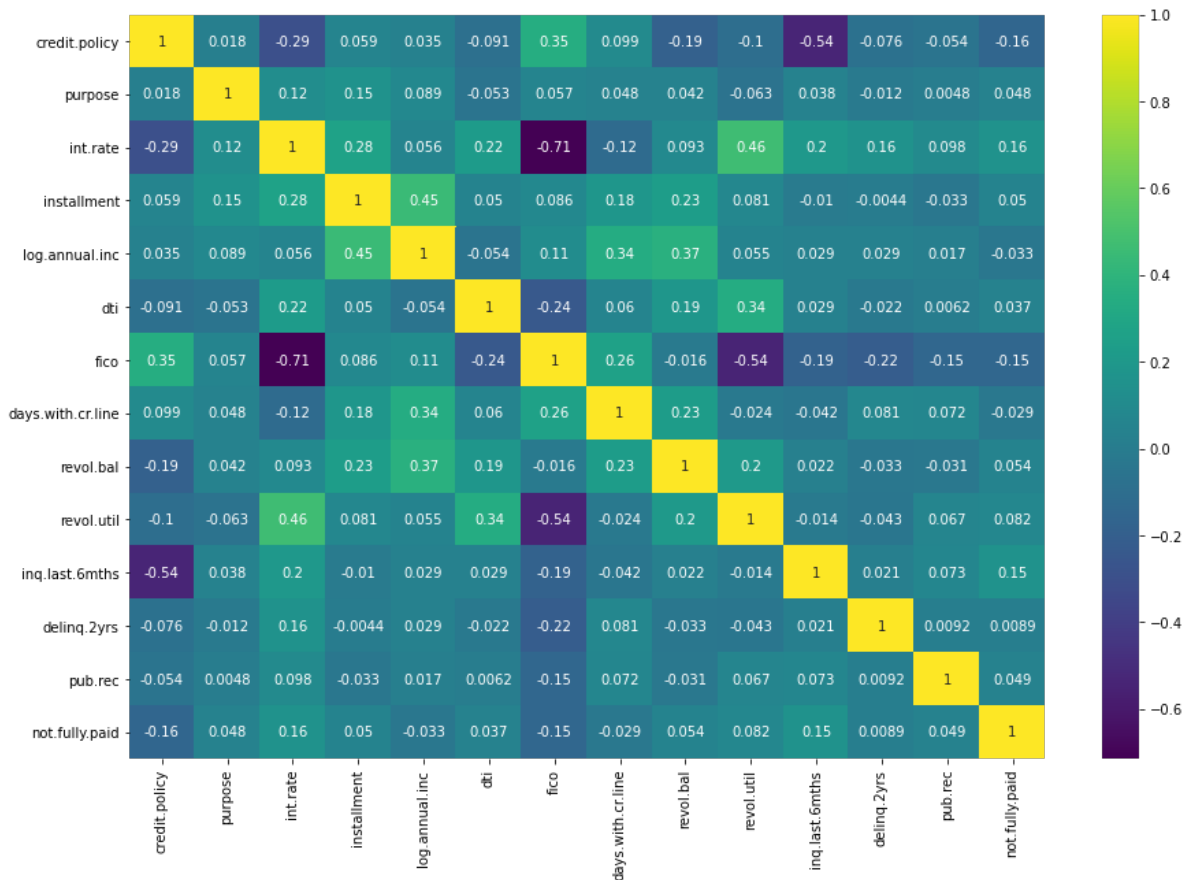
In [22]: data\_corr

Out[22]:

	credit.policy	purpose	int.rate	installment	log.annual.inc	dti	
<b>credit.policy</b>	1.000000	0.017569	-0.294089	0.058770	0.034906	-0.090901	
<b>purpose</b>	0.017569	1.000000	0.117067	0.154827	0.088958	-0.053279	
<b>int.rate</b>	-0.294089	0.117067	1.000000	0.276140	0.056383	0.220006	-
<b>installment</b>	0.058770	0.154827	0.276140	1.000000	0.448102	0.050202	
<b>log.annual.inc</b>	0.034906	0.088958	0.056383	0.448102	1.000000	-0.054065	
<b>dti</b>	-0.090901	-0.053279	0.220006	0.050202	-0.054065	1.000000	-
<b>fico</b>	0.348319	0.057337	-0.714821	0.086039	0.114576	-0.241191	
<b>days.with.cr.line</b>	0.099026	0.047526	-0.124022	0.183297	0.336896	0.060101	
<b>revol.bal</b>	-0.187518	0.042364	0.092527	0.233625	0.372140	0.188748	-
<b>revol.util</b>	-0.104095	-0.062947	0.464837	0.081356	0.054881	0.337109	-
<b>inq.last.6mths</b>	-0.535511	0.037516	0.202780	-0.010419	0.029171	0.029189	-
<b>delinq.2yrs</b>	-0.076318	-0.011701	0.156079	-0.004368	0.029203	-0.021792	-
<b>pub.rec</b>	-0.054243	0.004793	0.098162	-0.032760	0.016506	0.006209	-
<b>not.fully.paid</b>	-0.158119	0.047907	0.159552	0.049955	-0.033439	0.037362	-

```
In [23]: plt.figure(figsize=(15, 10))
sns.heatmap(data_corr, cmap='viridis', annot=True)
```

```
Out[23]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f9ab06b60b8>
```



```
In [24]: data_corr[np.sqrt(np.square(data_corr['not.fully.paid']))>0.1]['not.fully.paid']
```

```
Out[24]: credit.policy    -0.158119
int.rate      0.159552
fico         -0.149666
inq.last.6mths  0.149452
not.fully.paid  1.000000
Name: not.fully.paid, dtype: float64
```

```
In [0]:
```

```
In [0]: loan_data = pd.concat([pd.get_dummies(loan_data.purpose), loan_data.drop(['purpose'], axis=1)], axis=1)
```

```
In [26]: loan_data.shape
```

```
Out[26]: (9578, 20)
```

## 4. Modeling

```
In [0]: def getValue(data):  
        return np.argmax(data)  
  
X = input_data.values  
Y = np.array(list(map(getValue, output_data.values)))
```

### Splitting training and test data

```
In [0]: from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split  
  
x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, Y, test_size  
=0.25, random_state=672)
```

```
In [0]:
```

### Training the model

```
In [0]: from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential  
        from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense, Dropout  
  
model = Sequential()  
  
# input layer  
model.add(Dense(18, activation='relu'))  
  
# hidden layer  
model.add(Dense(18, activation='relu'))  
  
# hidden layer  
model.add(Dense(18, activation='relu'))  
  
# output layer  
model.add(Dense(1, activation='sigmoid'))  
  
# Compile model  
model.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy', optimizer='adam', metrics  
=[ 'accuracy' ])
```

```
In [40]: model.fit(  
        x=x_train, y=y_train,  
        epochs=30,  
        batch_size=256  
        )
```

```
Epoch 1/30  
29/29 [=====] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 369.3  
065 - accuracy: 0.4741  
Epoch 2/30  
29/29 [=====] - 0s 1ms/step - loss: 43.29  
62 - accuracy: 0.9390  
Epoch 3/30  
29/29 [=====] - 0s 1ms/step - loss: 11.39  
53 - accuracy: 0.8929  
Epoch 4/30  
29/29 [=====] - 0s 1ms/step - loss: 4.917  
2 - accuracy: 0.8995  
Epoch 5/30  
29/29 [=====] - 0s 1ms/step - loss: 3.656  
3 - accuracy: 0.9052  
Epoch 6/30  
29/29 [=====] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 3.548  
2 - accuracy: 0.8946  
Epoch 7/30  
29/29 [=====] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 2.577  
5 - accuracy: 0.8967  
Epoch 8/30  
29/29 [=====] - 0s 1ms/step - loss: 3.108  
8 - accuracy: 0.8942  
Epoch 9/30  
29/29 [=====] - 0s 1ms/step - loss: 2.759  
9 - accuracy: 0.8957  
Epoch 10/30  
29/29 [=====] - 0s 1ms/step - loss: 1.615  
8 - accuracy: 0.8972  
Epoch 11/30  
29/29 [=====] - 0s 1ms/step - loss: 2.108  
5 - accuracy: 0.9036  
Epoch 12/30  
29/29 [=====] - 0s 1ms/step - loss: 2.339  
7 - accuracy: 0.8865  
Epoch 13/30  
29/29 [=====] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 3.367  
3 - accuracy: 0.8939  
Epoch 14/30  
29/29 [=====] - 0s 1ms/step - loss: 3.080  
6 - accuracy: 0.8876  
Epoch 15/30  
29/29 [=====] - 0s 1ms/step - loss: 2.087  
4 - accuracy: 0.9081  
Epoch 16/30  
29/29 [=====] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.997
```

```

3 - accuracy: 0.9106
Epoch 17/30
29/29 [=====] - 0s 1ms/step - loss: 1.049
9 - accuracy: 0.9041
Epoch 18/30
29/29 [=====] - 0s 1ms/step - loss: 1.337
1 - accuracy: 0.8896
Epoch 19/30
29/29 [=====] - 0s 1ms/step - loss: 2.011
2 - accuracy: 0.8787
Epoch 20/30
29/29 [=====] - 0s 1ms/step - loss: 4.239
7 - accuracy: 0.9062
Epoch 21/30
29/29 [=====] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 12.78
95 - accuracy: 0.8610
Epoch 22/30
29/29 [=====] - 0s 1ms/step - loss: 5.425
8 - accuracy: 0.8965
Epoch 23/30
29/29 [=====] - 0s 1ms/step - loss: 2.739
2 - accuracy: 0.8649
Epoch 24/30
29/29 [=====] - 0s 1ms/step - loss: 3.100
9 - accuracy: 0.9176
Epoch 25/30
29/29 [=====] - 0s 1ms/step - loss: 1.458
5 - accuracy: 0.8940
Epoch 26/30
29/29 [=====] - 0s 1ms/step - loss: 1.971
0 - accuracy: 0.8910
Epoch 27/30
29/29 [=====] - 0s 1ms/step - loss: 1.873
6 - accuracy: 0.8977
Epoch 28/30
29/29 [=====] - 0s 1ms/step - loss: 2.665
6 - accuracy: 0.8954
Epoch 29/30
29/29 [=====] - 0s 1ms/step - loss: 1.277
3 - accuracy: 0.8986
Epoch 30/30
29/29 [=====] - 0s 1ms/step - loss: 1.274
8 - accuracy: 0.9103

```

Out[40]: <tensorflow.python.keras.callbacks.History at 0x7f9a28564080>

```
In [0]: predictions = model.predict_classes(x_test)
```

## Evaluation

```
In [0]: from sklearn.metrics import classification_report, confusion_matrix
```

```
In [0]:
```

```
In [42]: confusion_matrix(y_test, predictions)
```

```
Out[42]: array([[ 17, 164],
               [148, 2066]])
```

```
In [44]: print(classification_report(y_test, predictions))
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.10	0.09	0.10	181
1	0.93	0.93	0.93	2214
accuracy			0.87	2395
macro avg	0.51	0.51	0.51	2395
weighted avg	0.86	0.87	0.87	2395

```
In [0]:
```

```
In [0]:
```

```
In [0]:
```

```
In [0]:
```

```
In [0]:
```