

```

import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import seaborn as sns
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn import svm
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score

loan_dataset =
pd.read_csv(r'F:/ML_Projects/Loan_Prediction/train_u6.csv')
loan_dataset.head()

```

	Loan_ID	Gender	Married	Dependents	Education	Self_Employed	\
0	LP001002	Male	No	0	Graduate	No	
1	LP001003	Male	Yes	1	Graduate	No	
2	LP001005	Male	Yes	0	Graduate	Yes	
3	LP001006	Male	Yes	0	Not Graduate	No	
4	LP001008	Male	No	0	Graduate	No	

	ApplicantIncome	CoapplicantIncome	LoanAmount	Loan_Amount_Term	\
0	5849	0.0	NaN	360.0	
1	4583	1508.0	128.0	360.0	
2	3000	0.0	66.0	360.0	
3	2583	2358.0	120.0	360.0	
4	6000	0.0	141.0	360.0	

	Credit_History	Property_Area	Loan_Status
0	1.0	Urban	Y
1	1.0	Rural	N
2	1.0	Urban	Y
3	1.0	Urban	Y
4	1.0	Urban	Y

```

# Printing the last 5 rows of the DataFrame;
loan_dataset.tail()

```

	Loan_ID	Gender	Married	Dependents	Education	Self_Employed	\
609	LP002978	Female	No	0	Graduate	No	
610	LP002979	Male	Yes	3+	Graduate	No	
611	LP002983	Male	Yes	1	Graduate	No	
612	LP002984	Male	Yes	2	Graduate	No	
613	LP002990	Female	No	0	Graduate	Yes	

	ApplicantIncome	CoapplicantIncome	LoanAmount	Loan_Amount_Term
609	2900	0.0	71.0	360.0
610	4106	0.0	40.0	180.0
611	8072	240.0	253.0	360.0

612	7583	0.0	187.0	360.0
613	4583	0.0	133.0	360.0

	Credit_History	Property_Area	Loan_Status
609	1.0	Rural	Y
610	1.0	Rural	Y
611	1.0	Urban	Y
612	1.0	Urban	Y
613	0.0	Semiurban	N

number of rows and columns

loan_dataset.shape

(614, 13)

statistical measures

loan_dataset.describe()

	ApplicantIncome	CoapplicantIncome	LoanAmount
Loan_Amount_Term \			
count	614.000000	614.000000	592.000000
600.000000			
mean	5403.459283	1621.245798	146.412162
342.000000			
std	6109.041673	2926.248369	85.587325
65.12041			
min	150.000000	0.000000	9.000000
12.000000			
25%	2877.500000	0.000000	100.000000
360.000000			
50%	3812.500000	1188.500000	128.000000
360.000000			
75%	5795.000000	2297.250000	168.000000
360.000000			
max	81000.000000	41667.000000	700.000000
480.000000			

	Credit_History
count	564.000000
mean	0.842199
std	0.364878
min	0.000000
25%	1.000000
50%	1.000000
75%	1.000000
max	1.000000

number of missing values in each column

loan_dataset.isnull().sum()

```

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()
```

number of missing values in each column

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

```

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)
```

```
loan_dataset.head()
```

	Loan_ID	Gender	Married	Dependents	Education	Self_Employed	\
1	LP001003	Male	Yes	1	Graduate	No	
2	LP001005	Male	Yes	0	Graduate	Yes	
3	LP001006	Male	Yes	0	Not Graduate	No	
4	LP001008	Male	No	0	Graduate	No	
5	LP001011	Male	Yes	2	Graduate	Yes	

	ApplicantIncome	CoapplicantIncome	LoanAmount	Loan_Amount_Term	\
1	4583	1508.0	128.0	360.0	
2	3000	0.0	66.0	360.0	

3	2583	2358.0	120.0	360.0
4	6000	0.0	141.0	360.0
5	5417	4196.0	267.0	360.0

	Credit_History	Property_Area	Loan_Status
1	1.0	Rural	0
2	1.0	Urban	1
3	1.0	Urban	1
4	1.0	Urban	1
5	1.0	Urban	1

Dependent column values

```
loan_dataset['Dependents'].value_counts()
```

```
0      274
```

```
2       85
```

```
1       80
```

```
3+      41
```

```
Name: Dependents, dtype: int64
```

Replacing the value of 3+ to 4:

```
loan_dataset = loan_dataset.replace(to_replace= '3+', value = 4)
```

Dependent Values

```
loan_dataset['Dependents'].value_counts()
```

```
0      274
```

```
2       85
```

```
1       80
```

```
4       41
```

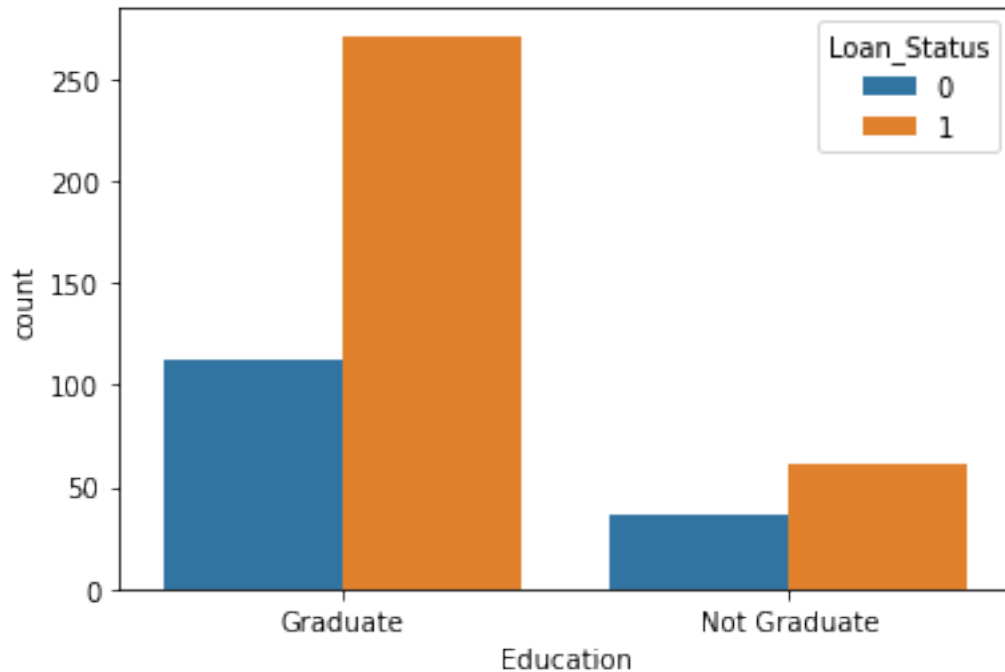
```
Name: Dependents, dtype: int64
```

Data Visualization

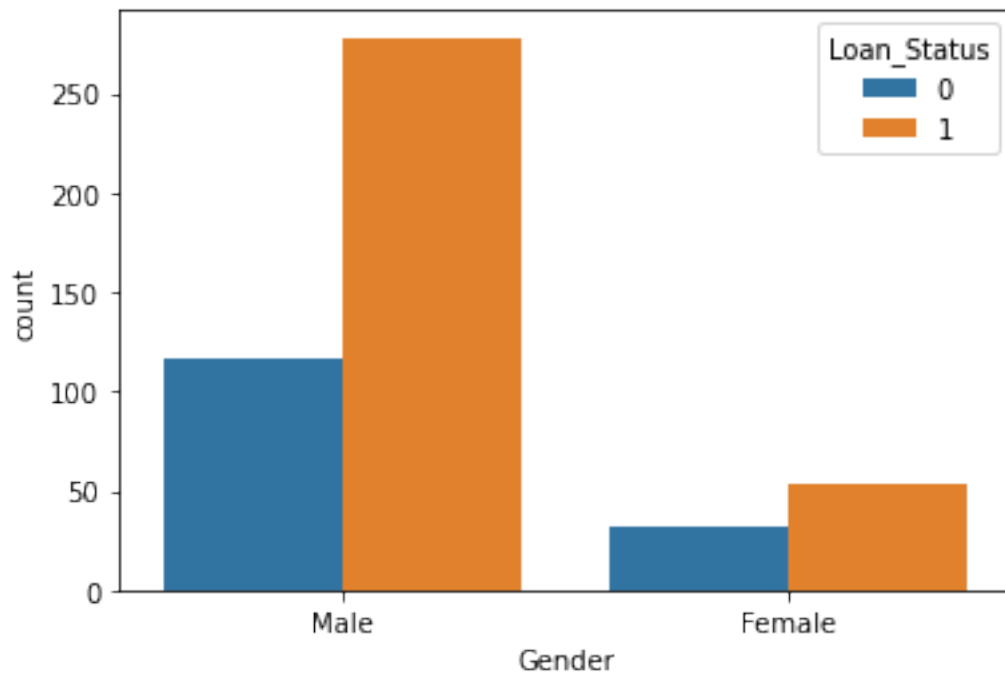
Education & Loan Status:

```
sns.countplot(x = 'Education', hue = 'Loan_Status', data =  
loan_dataset)
```

```
<AxesSubplot:xlabel='Education', ylabel='count'>
```

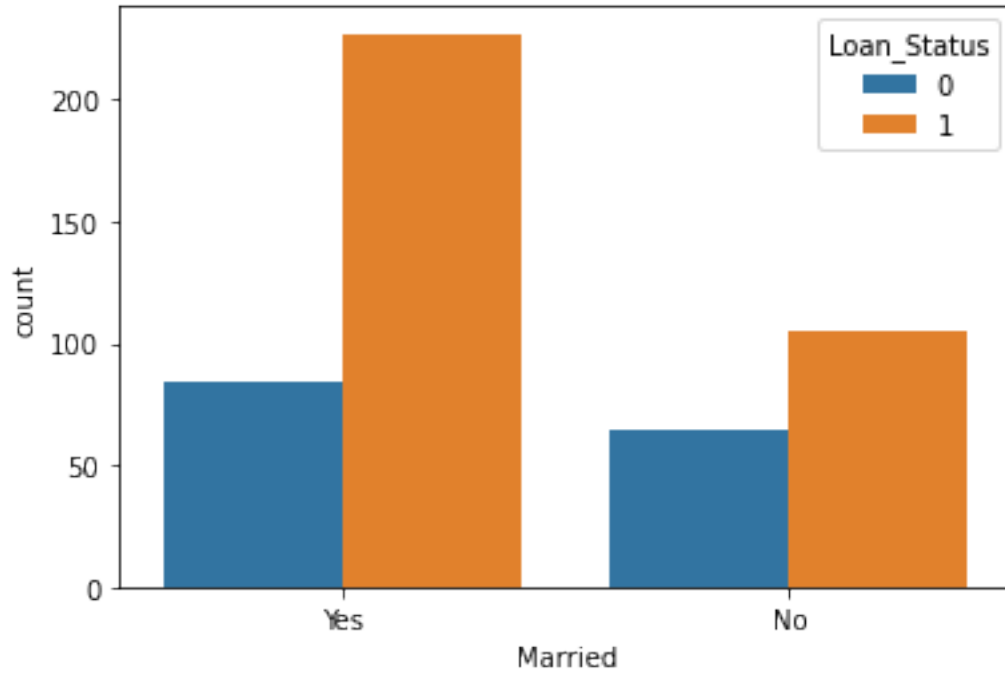


```
# Gender & Loan_Status:  
sns.countplot(x = 'Gender', hue = 'Loan_Status', data = loan_dataset)  
<AxesSubplot:xlabel='Gender', ylabel='count'>
```



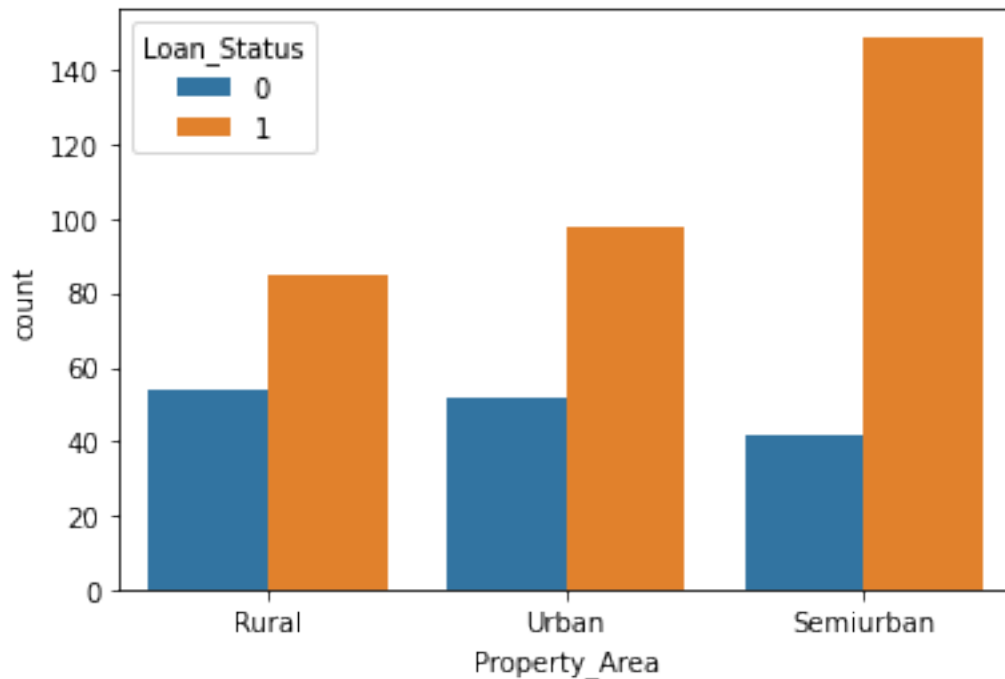
```
# Marital Staus (column = Married) & Loan_Status:  
sns.countplot(x = 'Married', hue = 'Loan_Status', data = loan_dataset)
```

```
<AxesSubplot:xlabel='Married', ylabel='count'>
```



```
# Property Area & Loan_Status:  
sns.countplot(x = 'Property_Area', hue = 'Loan_Status', data =  
loan_dataset)
```

```
<AxesSubplot:xlabel='Property_Area', ylabel='count'>
```



```
# convert categorical columns to numerical values:
loan_dataset.replace({'Married':{'No':0,'Yes':1},'Gender':
{'Male':1,'Female':0},'Self_Employed':{'No':0,'Yes':1},
'Property_Area':
{'Rural':0,'Semiurban':1,'Urban':2},'Education':{'Graduate':1,'Not
Graduate':0}},inplace=True)
```

```
loan_dataset.head()
```

	Loan_ID	Gender	Married	Dependents	Education	Self_Employed	\
1	LP001003	1	1	1	1	0	
2	LP001005	1	1	0	1	1	
3	LP001006	1	1	0	0	0	
4	LP001008	1	0	0	1	0	
5	LP001011	1	1	2	1	1	

	ApplicantIncome	CoapplicantIncome	LoanAmount	Loan_Amount_Term	\
1	4583	1508.0	128.0	360.0	
2	3000	0.0	66.0	360.0	
3	2583	2358.0	120.0	360.0	
4	6000	0.0	141.0	360.0	
5	5417	4196.0	267.0	360.0	

	Credit_History	Property_Area	Loan_Status
1	1.0	0	0
2	1.0	2	1
3	1.0	2	1
4	1.0	2	1
5	1.0	2	1

```
# Separating the data & label:
```

```
X = loan_dataset.drop(['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
```

```
print(loan_dataset.std())
```

```
Gender          0.383892
Married         0.478118
Education       0.401973
Self_Employed   0.344734
ApplicantIncome 5668.251251
CoapplicantIncome 2617.692267
LoanAmount      80.508164
Loan_Amount_Term 65.212401
Credit_History  0.353307
Property_Area   0.776411
Loan_Status     0.462287
dtype: float64
```

```
C:\Users\DELL\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_7412\829098530.py:1:
FutureWarning: Dropping of nuisance columns in DataFrame reductions
(with 'numeric_only=None') is deprecated; in a future version this
will raise TypeError. Select only valid columns before calling the
reduction.
```

```
print(loan_dataset.std())
```

Train Test Split

```
X_train, X_test, Y_train, Y_test = train_test_split(X,Y,test_size =
0.1 , stratify = Y, random_state = 2)
```

```
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(kernel='linear')
```

Model Evaluation

```
# Accuracy Score On training Data:  
X_train_prediction = classifier.predict(X_train)  
training_data_accuracy = accuracy_score(X_train_prediction, Y_train)  
  
print('Accuracy Score on Training Data :',training_data_accuracy)  
  
Accuracy Score on Training Data : 0.7986111111111112  
  
# Accuracy Score On testing Data:  
X_test_prediction = classifier.predict(X_test)  
testing_data_accuracy = accuracy_score(X_test_prediction, Y_test)  
  
print('Accuracy Score on Testing Data :',testing_data_accuracy)  
  
Accuracy Score on Testing Data : 0.8333333333333334
```