

# PM\_Project

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## Loading required packages

```
#install.packages('tidyverse')
library(tidyverse)
#install.packages('ggplot2')
library(ggplot2)
#install.packages('caret')
library(caret)
#install.packages('caretEnsemble')
library(caretEnsemble)
#install.packages('psych')
library(psych)
#install.packages('Amelia')
library(Amelia)
#install.packages('mice')
library(mice)
#install.packages('GGally')
library(GGally)
#install.packages('rpart')
library(rpart)
#install.packages('randomForest')
library(randomForest)

data<- read.csv("/Users/hittanshubhanderi/Downloads/train.csv")
clean_data<- read.csv("/Users/hittanshubhanderi/Downloads/clean_train.csv")
data$Loan.Status <- factor(data$Loan.Status, levels = c(0,1), labels = c("False", "True"))
clean_data$Loan.Status <- factor(clean_data$Loan.Status, levels = c(0,1), labels = c("False", "True"))
```

## Studying the structure of the data

```
str(data)

## 'data.frame':   67463 obs. of  35 variables:
## $ ID                  : int  65087372 1450153 1969101 6651430 14354669 ...
## $ Loan.Amount          : int  10000 3609 28276 11170 16890 34631 30844 20744 ...
## $ Funded.Amount        : int  32236 11940 9311 6954 13226 30203 19773 10609 ...
## $ Funded.Amount.Investor: num  12329 12192 21603 17877 13540 ...
## $ Term                : int  59 59 59 59 36 59 58 59 58 ...
## $ Batch.Enrolled       : chr  "BAT2522922" "BAT1586599" "BAT2136391" "BAT2428731" ...
## $ Interest.Rate        : num  11.1 12.2 12.5 16.7 15 ...
## $ Grade               : chr  "B" "C" "F" "C" ...
```

```

## $ Sub.Grade : chr "C4" "D3" "D4" "C3" ...
## $ Employment.Duration : chr "MORTGAGE" "RENT" "MORTGAGE" "MORTGAGE" ...
## $ Home.Ownership : num 176347 39834 91507 108287 44235 ...
## $ Verification.Status : chr "Not Verified" "Source Verified" "Source Verified" "Source Ver...
## $ Payment.Plan : chr "n" "n" "n" "n" ...
## $ Loan.Title : chr "Debt Consolidation" "Debt consolidation" "Debt Consolidation" ...
## $ Debit.to.Income : num 16.3 15.4 28.1 18 17.2 ...
## $ Delinquency...two.years : int 1 0 0 1 1 3 0 0 0 1 ...
## $ Inquires...six.months : int 0 0 0 0 3 2 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ Open.Account : int 13 12 14 7 13 16 11 14 6 11 ...
## $ Public.Record : int 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ Revolving.Balance : int 24246 812 1843 13819 1544 2277 14501 13067 549 1361 ...
## $ Revolving.Utilities : num 74.93 78.3 2.07 67.47 85.25 ...
## $ Total.Accounts : int 7 13 20 12 22 20 37 33 17 30 ...
## $ Initial.List.Status : chr "w" "f" "w" "w" ...
## $ Total.Received.Interest : num 2930 773 863 288 129 ...
## $ Total.Received.Late.Fee : num 0.1021 0.0362 18.7787 0.0441 19.3066 ...
## $ Recoveries : num 2.498 2.377 4.316 0.107 1294.819 ...
## $ Collection.Recovery.Fee : num 0.794 0.975 1.02 0.75 0.369 ...
## $ Collection.12.months.Medical: int 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ Application.Type : chr "INDIVIDUAL" "INDIVIDUAL" "INDIVIDUAL" "INDIVIDUAL" ...
## $ Last.week.Pay : int 49 109 66 39 18 32 71 87 144 9 ...
## $ Accounts.Delinquent : int 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ Total.Collection.Amount : int 31 53 34 40 430 42 3388 48 26 35 ...
## $ Total.Current.Balance : int 311301 182610 89801 9189 126029 51252 42069 184909 68126 71650
## $ Total.Revolving.Credit.Limit: int 6619 20885 26155 60214 22579 27480 31068 43303 7482 14871 ...
## $ Loan.Status : Factor w/ 2 levels "False","True": 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
head(data)

```

	ID	Loan.Amount	Funded.Amount	Funded.Amount.Investor	Term	Batch.Enrolled
## 1	65087372	10000	32236	12329.363	59	BAT2522922
## 2	1450153	3609	11940	12191.997	59	BAT1586599
## 3	1969101	28276	9311	21603.225	59	BAT2136391
## 4	6651430	11170	6954	17877.156	59	BAT2428731
## 5	14354669	16890	13226	13539.927	59	BAT5341619
## 6	50509046	34631	30203	8635.932	36	BAT4694572
##	Interest.Rate	Grade	Sub.Grade	Employment.Duration	Home.Ownership	
## 1	11.13501	B	C4	MORTGAGE	176346.63	
## 2	12.23756	C	D3	RENT	39833.92	
## 3	12.54588	F	D4	MORTGAGE	91506.69	
## 4	16.73120	C	C3	MORTGAGE	108286.58	
## 5	15.00830	C	D4	MORTGAGE	44234.83	
## 6	17.24699	B	G5	RENT	98957.48	
##	Verification.Status	Payment.Plan		Loan.Title	Debit.to.Income	
## 1	Not Verified	n	Debt Consolidation	16.284758		
## 2	Source Verified	n	Debt consolidation	15.412409		
## 3	Source Verified	n	Debt Consolidation	28.137619		
## 4	Source Verified	n	Debt consolidation	18.043730		
## 5	Source Verified	n	Credit card refinancing	17.209886		
## 6	Not Verified	n	Credit card refinancing	7.914333		
##	Delinquency...two.years	Inquires...six.months	Open.Account	Public.Record		
## 1		1	0	13	0	
## 2		0	0	12	0	
## 3		0	0	14	0	

```

## 4          1          0          7          0
## 5          1          3         13          1
## 6          3          2         16          0
##   Revolving.Balance Revolving.Utilities Total.Accounts Initial.List.Status
## 1        24246    74.93255         7          w
## 2         812    78.29719        13          f
## 3        1843    2.07304         20          w
## 4        13819    67.46795        12          w
## 5        1544    85.25076        22          w
## 6        2277    51.56448        20          w
##   Total.Received.Interest Total.Received.Late.Fee Recoveries
## 1        2929.6463      0.10205520  2.4982910
## 2        772.7694      0.03618117  2.3772148
## 3        863.3244      18.77866007 4.3162773
## 4        288.1732      0.04413137  0.1070203
## 5        129.2396      19.30664639 1294.8187510
## 6        464.8181      0.08858435  5.0435754
##   Collection.Recovery.Fee Collection.12.months.Medical Application.Type
## 1        0.7937238         0       INDIVIDUAL
## 2        0.9748211         0       INDIVIDUAL
## 3        1.0200750         0       INDIVIDUAL
## 4        0.7499710         0       INDIVIDUAL
## 5        0.3689529         0       INDIVIDUAL
## 6        0.5816877         0       INDIVIDUAL
##   Last.week.Pay Accounts.Delinquent Total.Collection.Amount
## 1        49            0          31
## 2       109            0          53
## 3        66            0          34
## 4        39            0          40
## 5        18            0          430
## 6        32            0          42
##   Total.Current.Balance Total.Revolving.Credit.Limit Loan.Status
## 1        311301           6619     False
## 2        182610           20885     False
## 3        89801            26155     False
## 4        9189             60214     False
## 5       126029            22579     False
## 6        51252            27480     False

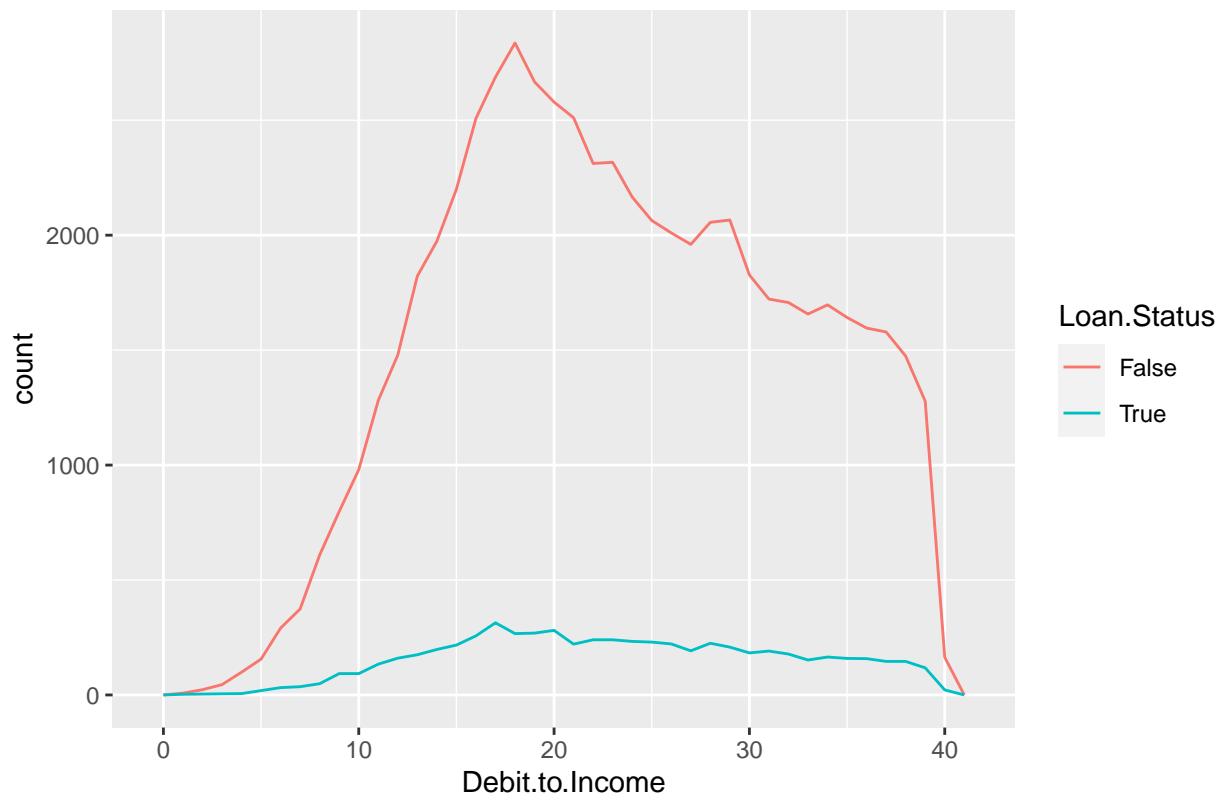
```

## Data Visualization

### Visual 1

```
ggplot(data, aes(Debit.to.Income, colour = Loan.Status)) + geom_freqpoly(binwidth = 1) + labs(title="Debit to Income vs. Loan Status")
```

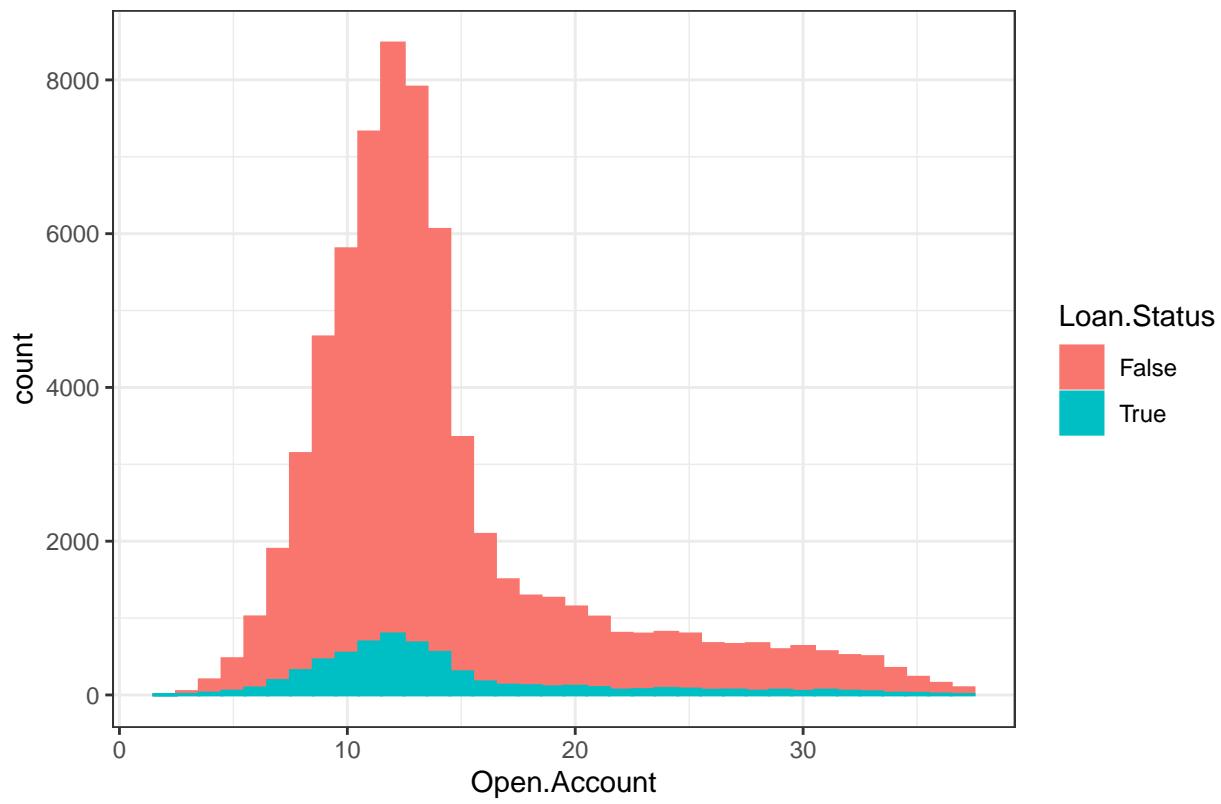
## Debit.to.Income Distribution by Loan.Status



Visual 2

```
c <- ggplot(data, aes(x=Open.Account, fill=Loan.Status, color=Loan.Status)) + geom_histogram(binwidth =  
c + theme_bw()
```

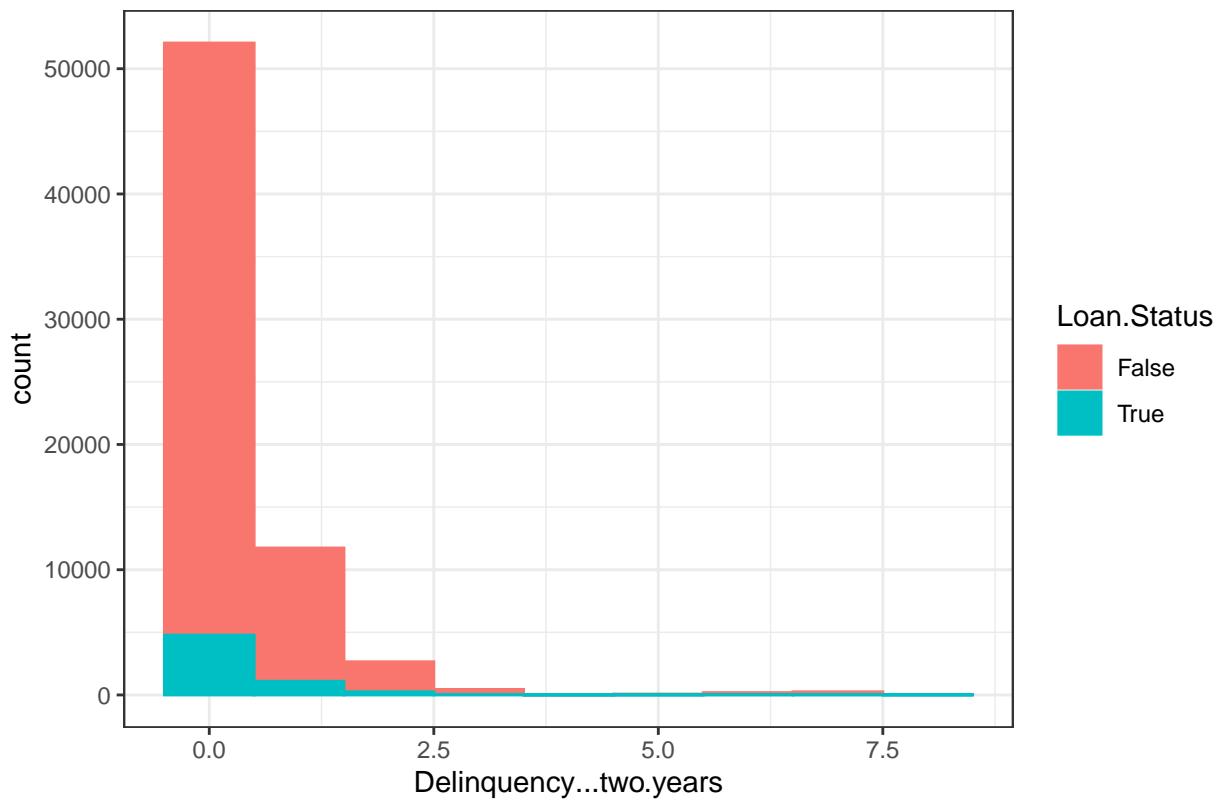
## Open.Account Distribution by Loan.Status



Visual 3

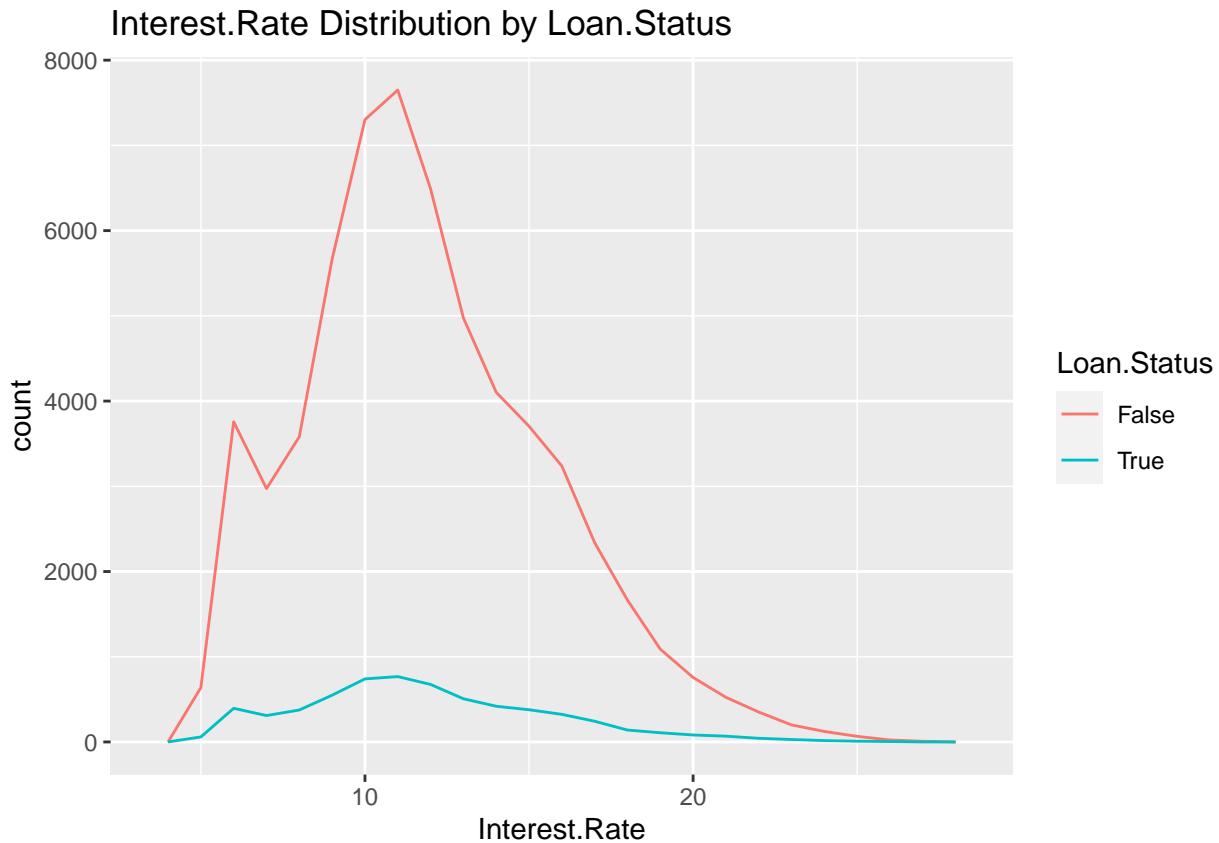
```
c <- ggplot(data, aes(x=Delinquency...two.years, fill=Loan.Status, color=Loan.Status)) + geom_histogram  
c + theme_bw()
```

Delinquency...two.years Distribution by Loan.Status



Visual 4

```
ggplot(data, aes(Interest.Rate, colour = Loan.Status)) + geom_freqpoly(binwidth = 1) + labs(title="Interest Rate vs. Delinquency")
```



## Building a model

Split data into training and test data sets

```
indxTrain <- createDataPartition(y = data$Loan.Status, p = 0.75, list = FALSE)
training <- data[indxTrain,]
testing <- data[-indxTrain,] #Check dimensions of the split

prop.table(table(data$Loan.Status)) * 100

##
##      False      True
## 90.749003  9.250997

prop.table(table(training$Loan.Status)) * 100

##
##      False      True
## 90.748646  9.251354

prop.table(table(testing$Loan.Status)) * 100

##
##      False      True
## 90.750074  9.249926
```

Create objects x which holds the predictor variables and y which holds the response variables

```
x = training[,-35]
y = training$Loan.Status

library(e1071)

model = train(x,y,'nb',trControl=trainControl(method='cv',number=10))

model

## Naive Bayes
##
## 50598 samples
##    34 predictor
##      2 classes: 'False', 'True'
##
## No pre-processing
## Resampling: Cross-Validated (10 fold)
## Summary of sample sizes: 45538, 45538, 45538, 45539, 45539, 45537, ...
## Resampling results across tuning parameters:
##
##   usekernel Accuracy Kappa
##   FALSE       NaN      NaN
##   TRUE        0.9065971 -0.001417927
##
## Tuning parameter 'fL' was held constant at a value of 0
## Tuning
##   parameter 'adjust' was held constant at a value of 1
##   Accuracy was used to select the optimal model using the largest value.
##   The final values used for the model were fL = 0, usekernel = TRUE and adjust
##   = 1.

Predict <- predict(model,newdata = testing )
```

Get the confusion matrix to see accuracy value and other parameter values

```
confusionMatrix(Predict, testing$Loan.Status )

## Confusion Matrix and Statistics
##
##             Reference
## Prediction False  True
##   False     15294 1558
##   True      11     2
##
##             Accuracy : 0.907
##                         95% CI : (0.9025, 0.9113)
##   No Information Rate : 0.9075
##   P-Value [Acc > NIR] : 0.601
##
```

```

##          Kappa : 0.001
##
##  Mcnemar's Test P-Value : <2e-16
##
##          Sensitivity : 0.999281
##          Specificity  : 0.001282
##          Pos Pred Value : 0.907548
##          Neg Pred Value : 0.153846
##          Prevalence   : 0.907501
##          Detection Rate : 0.906849
##          Detection Prevalence : 0.999229
##          Balanced Accuracy : 0.500282
##
##          'Positive' Class : False
##

```

## R Output Explanation:-

The output is a confusion matrix and statistics for a machine learning model. The confusion matrix shows the number of true positives, true negatives, false positives, and false negatives for the model.

In this case, the model has made 15295 correct predictions that loans will be paid back (true negatives) and 0 correct predictions that loans will default (true positives). However, the model has also made 10 incorrect predictions that loans will be paid back when they actually default (false negatives), and 1560 incorrect predictions that loans will default when they actually will be paid back (false positives).

The statistics include accuracy, sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value, negative predictive value, prevalence, and balanced accuracy.

Accuracy is the proportion of correct predictions out of all predictions. In this case, the accuracy is 0.9069, which means that the model is correct in its predictions 90.69% of the time.

Sensitivity (also called recall) is the proportion of true positives out of all actual positives. In this case, the sensitivity is 0.9993, which means that the model is able to correctly identify 99.93% of loans that will default.

Specificity is the proportion of true negatives out of all actual negatives. In this case, the specificity is 0.0000, which means that the model is not able to correctly identify any loans that will be paid back.

Positive predictive value (PPV) is the proportion of true positives out of all predicted positives. In this case, the PPV is 0.9074, which means that when the model predicts that a loan will default, it is correct 90.74% of the time.

Negative predictive value (NPV) is the proportion of true negatives out of all predicted negatives. In this case, the NPV is 0.9864, which means that when the model predicts that a loan will be paid back, it is correct 98.64% of the time.

Prevalence is the proportion of actual positives in the dataset. In this case, the prevalence is 0.9075, which means that 90.75% of loans in the dataset will actually default.

Balanced accuracy is the average of sensitivity and specificity. In this case, the balanced accuracy is 0.4997, which means that the model is not able to distinguish between loans that will default and those that will be paid back.

The output also shows the Kappa value, which is a measure of agreement between the model's predictions and the actual outcomes, and the p-value for Mcnemar's Test, which is a statistical test to determine if the model's errors are significantly different between false positives and false negatives. Finally, the output indicates that the "positive" class is "False", which means that the model is focused on predicting loans that will be paid back.

The model in this case appears to be very poor, as it is not able to correctly identify any of the loans that will be paid back and falsely identifies many loans as defaults. The low specificity and negative predictive value indicate that the model is not helpful in identifying loans that are likely to be paid back.