

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 50509046 32737431 63
##  $ Loan.Amount        : int  10000 3609 28276 11170 16890 34631 30844 20744 9299 19232 ...
##  $ Funded.Amount      : int  32236 11940 9311 6954 13226 30203 19773 10609 11238 8962 ...
##  $ Funded.Amount.Investor : num  12329 12192 21603 17877 13540 ...
##  $ Term               : int  59 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
```

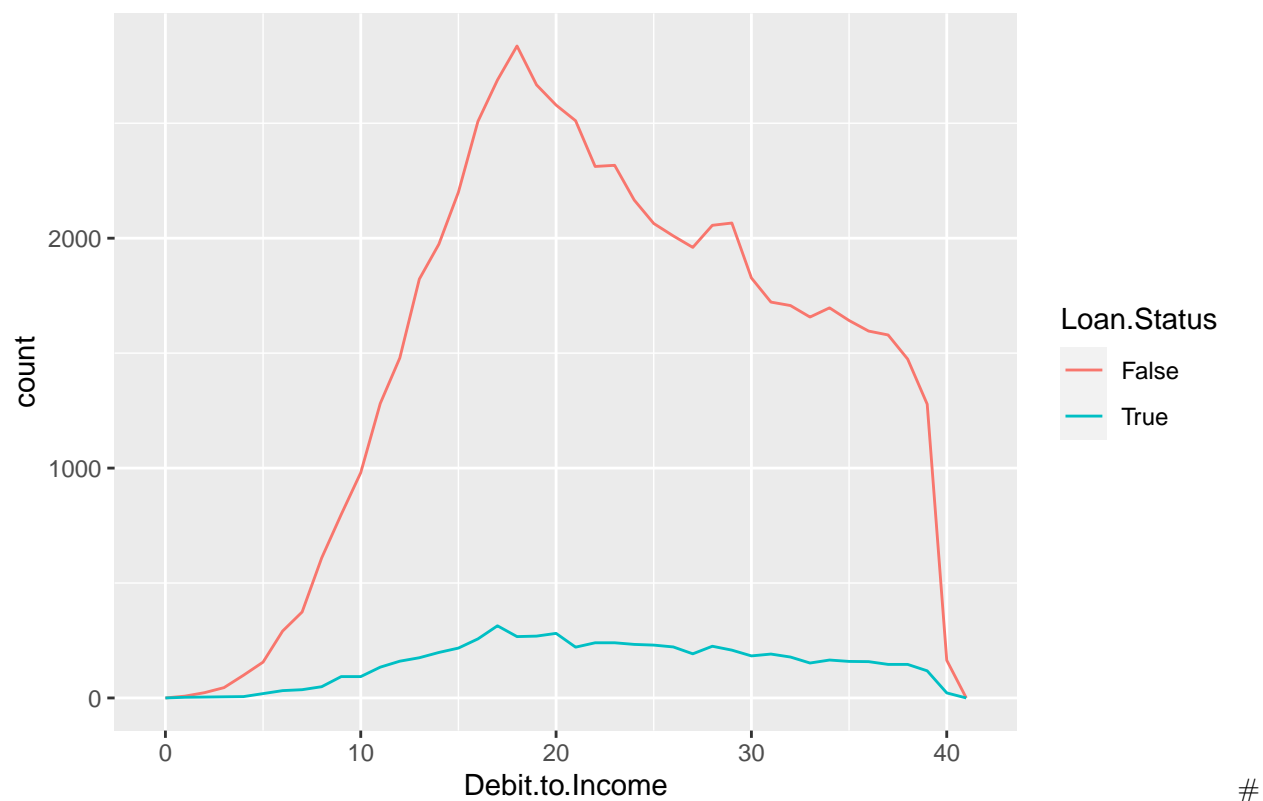
## 4	1	0	7	0
## 5	1	3	13	1
## 6	3	2	16	0
##	Revolving.Balance	Revolving.Utilities	Total.Accounts	Initial.List.Status
## 1	24246	74.93255	7	w
## 2	812	78.29719	13	f
## 3	1843	2.07304	20	w
## 4	13819	67.46795	12	w
## 5	1544	85.25076	22	w
## 6	2277	51.56448	20	w
##	Total.Received.Interest	Total.Received.Late.Fee	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

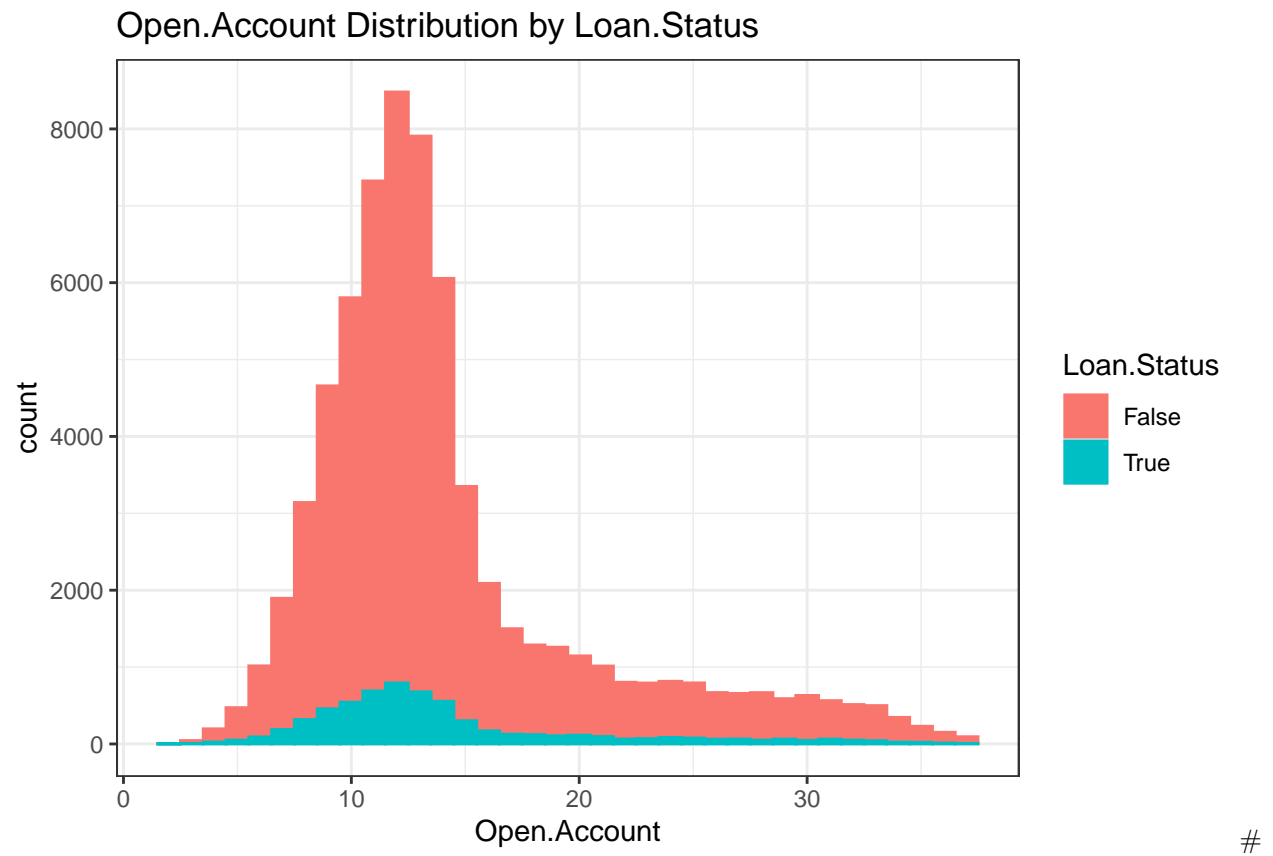
```
ggplot(data, aes(Debit.to.Income, colour = Loan.Status)) + geom_freqpoly(binwidth = 1) + labs(title="Debit.to.Income")
```

Debit.to.Income Distribution by Loan.Status



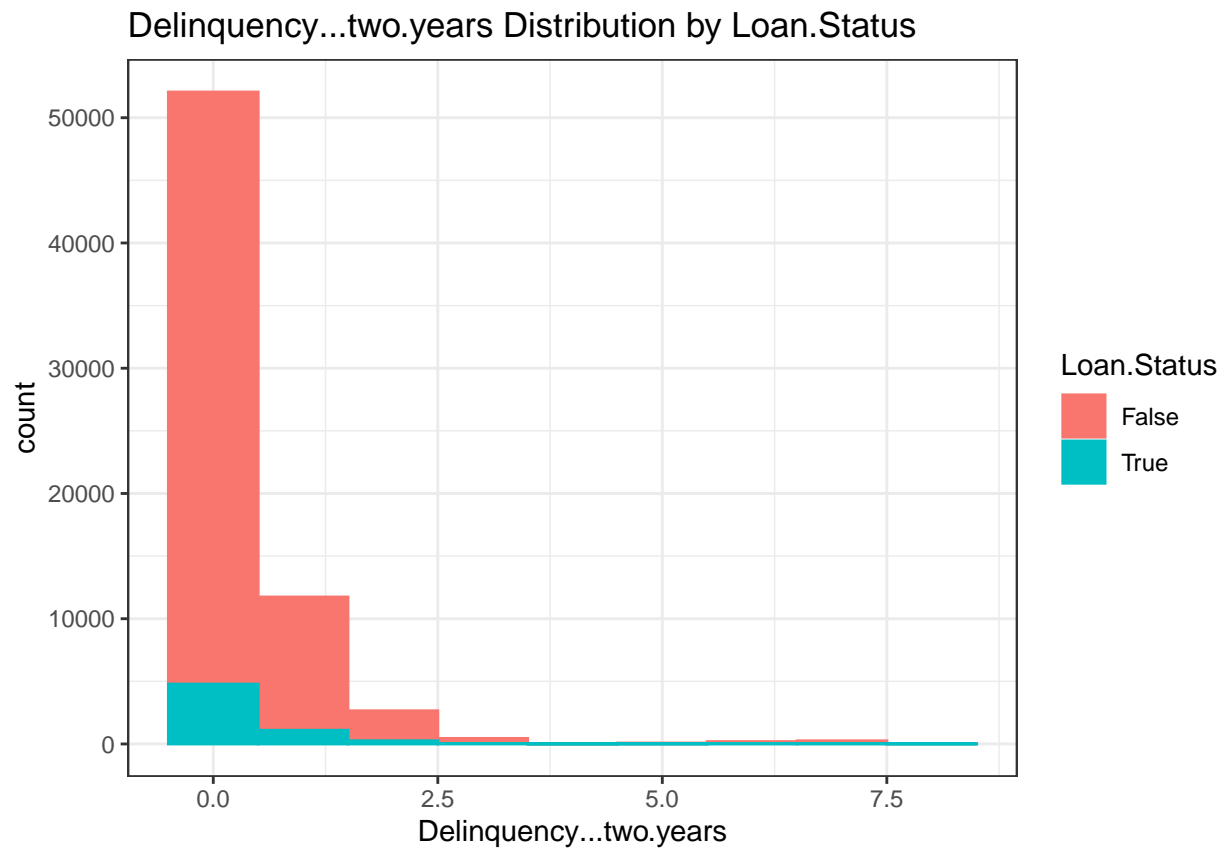
Visual 2

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



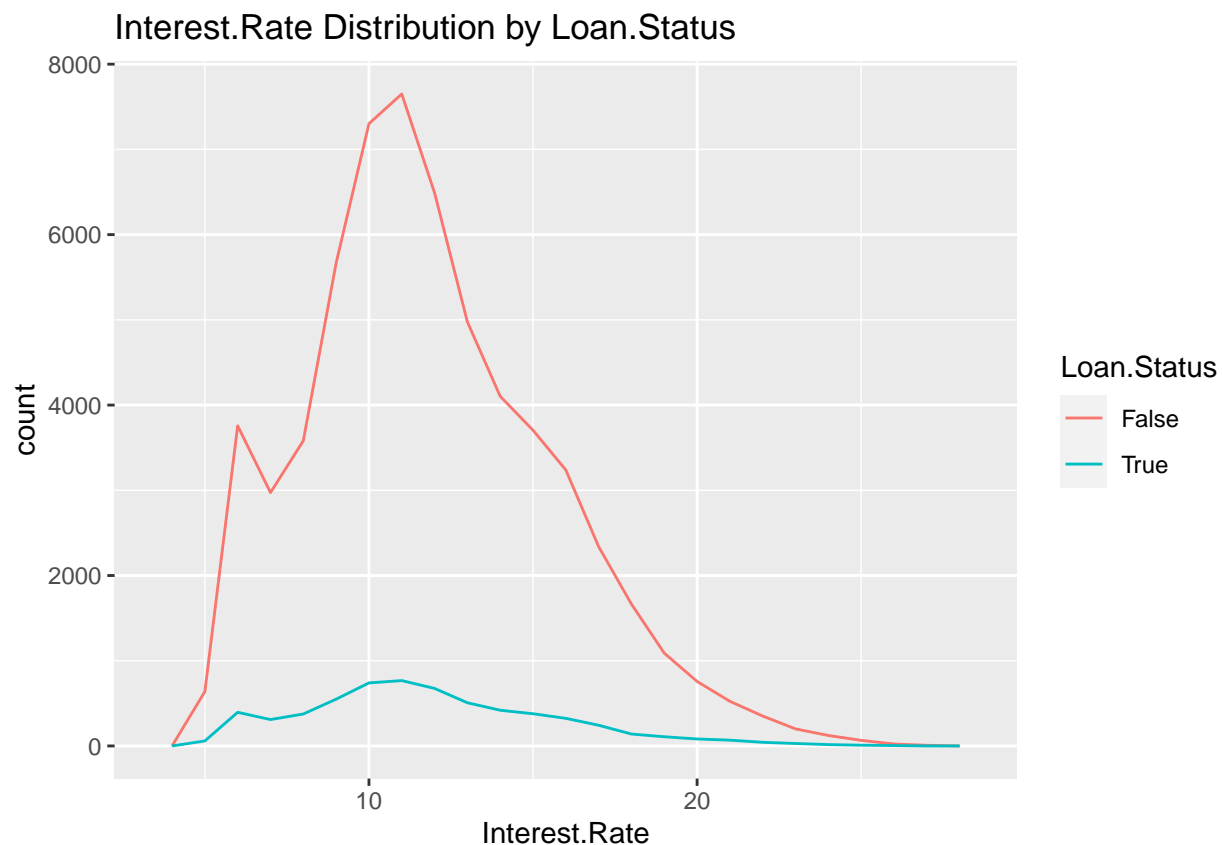
Visual 3

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



Visual 4

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



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.