

Data Analysis Report

Loan Predictor

by Zhaklin Yanakieva

Overview:

The data analysis report is to provide the findings of the research that was conducted during the collection of the data for this project.

Background:

In the DataCollectionLedger file is explained more about how and from where the data was collected. In the proposal of the project is explained the goal and for what models the data will be used.

Purpose of the extraction effort:

Understanding, preparing and cleaning the data require first to know what type of it will be used and for what reason. The purpose of the integration of two csv files in the Loan Predictor is to combine more data that will help for the gathering of different information. In this case, the results will not be only from one source, which states that the predictions will be more accurate for real life.

Data integration:

In the project, I decided to combine data from two different csv files in order to gather more information. After that, data integration was applied in order to gather the data from two different csv files. The method that was used was 'Union', which makes me use exactly the same data characteristics for every column (type, domain and cast) so as to combine the datasets.

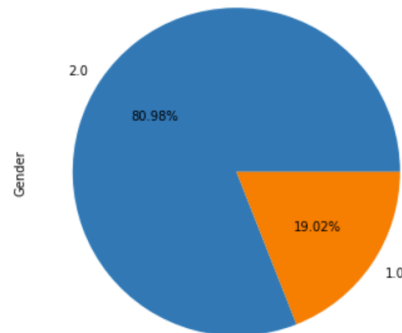
Methods:

There are many ways to retrieve data from a source you selected. Common ways of extracting are from a file (csv or txt), from a database, JSON, API or web-scraping. In my project, I chose to extract

the data from two different csv files. I first check each file for the needed information about the loans and then, save the data together.

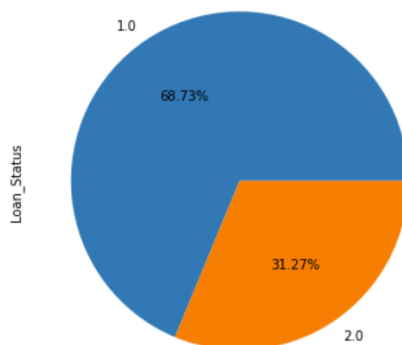
Results:

```
[ ] df['Gender'].value_counts().plot(kind='pie', autopct='%1.2f%%', figsize=(6, 6))  
<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f99e0c59f50>
```

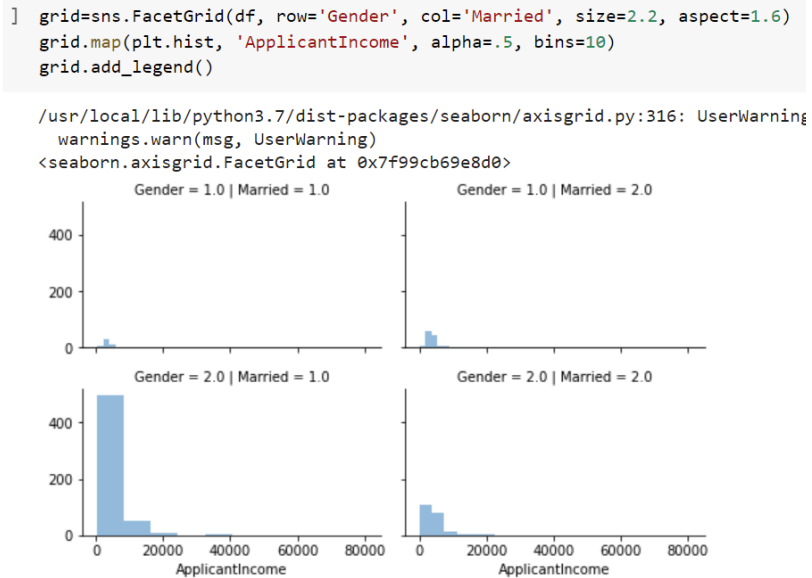


The pie chart above represents the percentage of the gender value. It is noticeable that the percentage of males who applied for a loan is greater than the one of females.

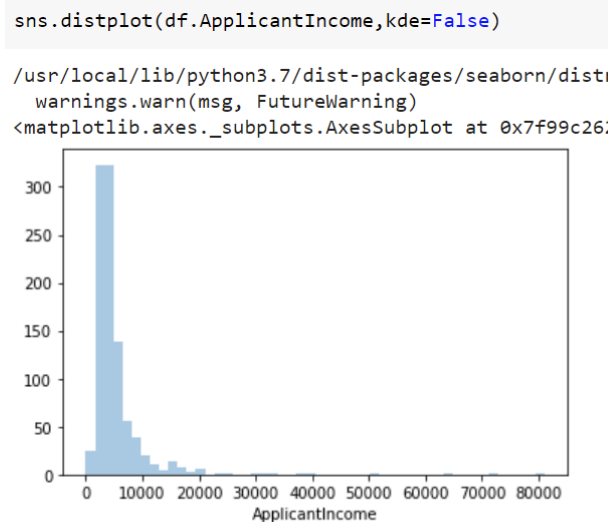
```
df['Loan_Status'].value_counts().plot(kind='pie', autopct='%1.2f%%', figsize=(6, 6))  
<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f99cd11d410>
```



The pie chart above represents the percentage of the loan status. Results show that there are more approved loans than disapproved.



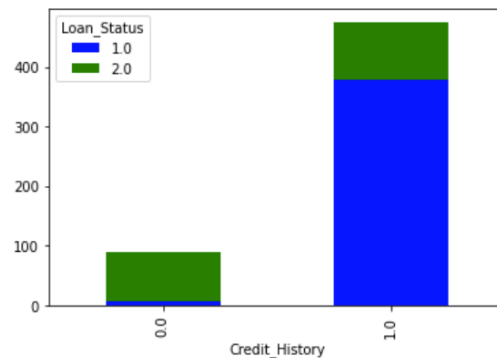
These histograms display the gender and marriage in accordance to the applicant income. It can be noticed that males have the highest income according to the data. Males that are married have greater income than unmarried male. And the same goes for females.



The histogram represents that people with better education should normally have a higher income.

```
temp3 = pd.crosstab(df['Credit_History'], df['Loan_Status'])
temp3.plot(kind='bar', stacked=True, color=['blue', 'green'], grid=False)
```

<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f99c23e5490>



This diagram outlines that the chances of getting a loan are higher if the applicant has a valid credit history.

Summary:

From the data analysing, it can be concluded that the amount of male applicants is greater than the female ones and they tend to live in the semi suburban areas. Also, there are more positive than negative loan statuses - more approvals. The distributions show that the graduates have more outliers which means that the people with huge income are most likely to be educated. Lastly, males have the highest income according to the data and there are more married males with greater income than unmarried ones. And the same goes for females. Therefore, there is a greater chance for educated and married people to receive a loan than applicants who are not.

From the Modelling analysing, it is concluded that the more accurate model is Random forest than Decision tree. From the evaluation of the three models, the Logistic Regression performed better than the others.