

Part_I_exploration_template

January 14, 2023

1 Part I - Prosper Loan Data Exploration

1.1 by James Franchino

1.2 Introduction

This data set contains information on P2P (peer-to-peer) loans facilitated through Prosper Funding LLC.

1.3 Preliminary Wrangling

```
[1]: # import all packages and set plots to be embedded inline
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sb
import re
import requests

%matplotlib inline
```

```
[2]: url = 'https://s3.amazonaws.com/udacity-hosted-downloads/ud651/prosperLoanData.
      ↪csv'
data = requests.get(url)
with open(url.split('/')[-1], mode='wb') as file:
    file.write(data.content)
```

```
[2]: df = pd.read_csv('prosperLoanData.csv')
df.head()
```

```
[2]:
```

	ListingKey	ListingNumber	ListingCreationDate	\
0	1021339766868145413AB3B	193129	2007-08-26 19:09:29.263000000	
1	10273602499503308B223C1	1209647	2014-02-27 08:28:07.900000000	
2	0EE9337825851032864889A	81716	2007-01-05 15:00:47.090000000	
3	0EF5356002482715299901A	658116	2012-10-22 11:02:35.010000000	
4	0F023589499656230C5E3E2	909464	2013-09-14 18:38:39.097000000	

CreditGrade	Term	LoanStatus	ClosedDate	BorrowerAPR	\
-------------	------	------------	------------	-------------	---

0	C	36	Completed	2009-08-14 00:00:00	0.16516
1	NaN	36	Current	NaN	0.12016
2	HR	36	Completed	2009-12-17 00:00:00	0.28269
3	NaN	36	Current	NaN	0.12528
4	NaN	36	Current	NaN	0.24614

	BorrowerRate	LenderYield	...	LP_ServiceFees	LP_CollectionFees	\
0	0.1580	0.1380	...	-133.18	0.0	
1	0.0920	0.0820	...	0.00	0.0	
2	0.2750	0.2400	...	-24.20	0.0	
3	0.0974	0.0874	...	-108.01	0.0	
4	0.2085	0.1985	...	-60.27	0.0	

	LP_GrossPrincipalLoss	LP_NetPrincipalLoss	LP_NonPrincipalRecoverypayments	\
0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
1	0.0	0.0	0.0	
2	0.0	0.0	0.0	
3	0.0	0.0	0.0	
4	0.0	0.0	0.0	

	PercentFunded	Recommendations	InvestmentFromFriendsCount	\
0	1.0	0	0	
1	1.0	0	0	
2	1.0	0	0	
3	1.0	0	0	
4	1.0	0	0	

	InvestmentFromFriendsAmount	Investors
0	0.0	258
1	0.0	1
2	0.0	41
3	0.0	158
4	0.0	20

[5 rows x 81 columns]

```
[3]: df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 113937 entries, 0 to 113936
Data columns (total 81 columns):
```

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
---	-----	-----	-----
0	ListingKey	113937 non-null	object
1	ListingNumber	113937 non-null	int64
2	ListingCreationDate	113937 non-null	object
3	CreditGrade	28953 non-null	object

4	Term	113937 non-null	int64
5	LoanStatus	113937 non-null	object
6	ClosedDate	55089 non-null	object
7	BorrowerAPR	113912 non-null	float64
8	BorrowerRate	113937 non-null	float64
9	LenderYield	113937 non-null	float64
10	EstimatedEffectiveYield	84853 non-null	float64
11	EstimatedLoss	84853 non-null	float64
12	EstimatedReturn	84853 non-null	float64
13	ProsperRating (numeric)	84853 non-null	float64
14	ProsperRating (Alpha)	84853 non-null	object
15	ProsperScore	84853 non-null	float64
16	ListingCategory (numeric)	113937 non-null	int64
17	BorrowerState	108422 non-null	object
18	Occupation	110349 non-null	object
19	EmploymentStatus	111682 non-null	object
20	EmploymentStatusDuration	106312 non-null	float64
21	IsBorrowerHomeowner	113937 non-null	bool
22	CurrentlyInGroup	113937 non-null	bool
23	GroupKey	13341 non-null	object
24	DateCreditPulled	113937 non-null	object
25	CreditScoreRangeLower	113346 non-null	float64
26	CreditScoreRangeUpper	113346 non-null	float64
27	FirstRecordedCreditLine	113240 non-null	object
28	CurrentCreditLines	106333 non-null	float64
29	OpenCreditLines	106333 non-null	float64
30	TotalCreditLinespast7years	113240 non-null	float64
31	OpenRevolvingAccounts	113937 non-null	int64
32	OpenRevolvingMonthlyPayment	113937 non-null	float64
33	InquiriesLast6Months	113240 non-null	float64
34	TotalInquiries	112778 non-null	float64
35	CurrentDelinquencies	113240 non-null	float64
36	AmountDelinquent	106315 non-null	float64
37	DelinquenciesLast7Years	112947 non-null	float64
38	PublicRecordsLast10Years	113240 non-null	float64
39	PublicRecordsLast12Months	106333 non-null	float64
40	RevolvingCreditBalance	106333 non-null	float64
41	BankcardUtilization	106333 non-null	float64
42	AvailableBankcardCredit	106393 non-null	float64
43	TotalTrades	106393 non-null	float64
44	TradesNeverDelinquent (percentage)	106393 non-null	float64
45	TradesOpenedLast6Months	106393 non-null	float64
46	DebtToIncomeRatio	105383 non-null	float64
47	IncomeRange	113937 non-null	object
48	IncomeVerifiable	113937 non-null	bool
49	StatedMonthlyIncome	113937 non-null	float64
50	LoanKey	113937 non-null	object
51	TotalProsperLoans	22085 non-null	float64

52	TotalProsperPaymentsBilled	22085	non-null	float64
53	OnTimeProsperPayments	22085	non-null	float64
54	ProsperPaymentsLessThanOneMonthLate	22085	non-null	float64
55	ProsperPaymentsOneMonthPlusLate	22085	non-null	float64
56	ProsperPrincipalBorrowed	22085	non-null	float64
57	ProsperPrincipalOutstanding	22085	non-null	float64
58	ScorexChangeAtTimeOfListing	18928	non-null	float64
59	LoanCurrentDaysDelinquent	113937	non-null	int64
60	LoanFirstDefaultedCycleNumber	16952	non-null	float64
61	LoanMonthsSinceOrigination	113937	non-null	int64
62	LoanNumber	113937	non-null	int64
63	LoanOriginalAmount	113937	non-null	int64
64	LoanOriginationDate	113937	non-null	object
65	LoanOriginationQuarter	113937	non-null	object
66	MemberKey	113937	non-null	object
67	MonthlyLoanPayment	113937	non-null	float64
68	LP_CustomerPayments	113937	non-null	float64
69	LP_CustomerPrincipalPayments	113937	non-null	float64
70	LP_InterestandFees	113937	non-null	float64
71	LP_ServiceFees	113937	non-null	float64
72	LP_CollectionFees	113937	non-null	float64
73	LP_GrossPrincipalLoss	113937	non-null	float64
74	LP_NetPrincipalLoss	113937	non-null	float64
75	LP_NonPrincipalRecoverypayments	113937	non-null	float64
76	PercentFunded	113937	non-null	float64
77	Recommendations	113937	non-null	int64
78	InvestmentFromFriendsCount	113937	non-null	int64
79	InvestmentFromFriendsAmount	113937	non-null	float64
80	Investors	113937	non-null	int64

dtypes: bool(3), float64(50), int64(11), object(17)

memory usage: 68.1+ MB

```
[4]: df.describe()
```

```
[4]:
```

	ListingNumber	Term	BorrowerAPR	BorrowerRate	\
count	1.139370e+05	113937.000000	113912.000000	113937.000000	
mean	6.278857e+05	40.830248	0.218828	0.192764	
std	3.280762e+05	10.436212	0.080364	0.074818	
min	4.000000e+00	12.000000	0.006530	0.000000	
25%	4.009190e+05	36.000000	0.156290	0.134000	
50%	6.005540e+05	36.000000	0.209760	0.184000	
75%	8.926340e+05	36.000000	0.283810	0.250000	
max	1.255725e+06	60.000000	0.512290	0.497500	

	LenderYield	EstimatedEffectiveYield	EstimatedLoss	EstimatedReturn	\
count	113937.000000	84853.000000	84853.000000	84853.000000	
mean	0.182701	0.168661	0.080306	0.096068	

std	0.074516	0.068467	0.046764	0.030403
min	-0.010000	-0.182700	0.004900	-0.182700
25%	0.124200	0.115670	0.042400	0.074080
50%	0.173000	0.161500	0.072400	0.091700
75%	0.240000	0.224300	0.112000	0.116600
max	0.492500	0.319900	0.366000	0.283700

	ProsperRating (numeric)	ProsperScore	...	LP_ServiceFees \
count	84853.000000	84853.000000	...	113937.000000
mean	4.072243	5.950067	...	-54.725641
std	1.673227	2.376501	...	60.675425
min	1.000000	1.000000	...	-664.870000
25%	3.000000	4.000000	...	-73.180000
50%	4.000000	6.000000	...	-34.440000
75%	5.000000	8.000000	...	-13.920000
max	7.000000	11.000000	...	32.060000

	LP_CollectionFees	LP_GrossPrincipalLoss	LP_NetPrincipalLoss \
count	113937.000000	113937.000000	113937.000000
mean	-14.242698	700.446342	681.420499
std	109.232758	2388.513831	2357.167068
min	-9274.750000	-94.200000	-954.550000
25%	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
50%	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
75%	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
max	0.000000	25000.000000	25000.000000

	LP_NonPrincipalRecoverypayments	PercentFunded	Recommendations \
count	113937.000000	113937.000000	113937.000000
mean	25.142686	0.998584	0.048027
std	275.657937	0.017919	0.332353
min	0.000000	0.700000	0.000000
25%	0.000000	1.000000	0.000000
50%	0.000000	1.000000	0.000000
75%	0.000000	1.000000	0.000000
max	21117.900000	1.012500	39.000000

	InvestmentFromFriendsCount	InvestmentFromFriendsAmount	Investors
count	113937.000000	113937.000000	113937.000000
mean	0.023460	16.550751	80.475228
std	0.232412	294.545422	103.239020
min	0.000000	0.000000	1.000000
25%	0.000000	0.000000	2.000000
50%	0.000000	0.000000	44.000000
75%	0.000000	0.000000	115.000000
max	33.000000	25000.000000	1189.000000

[8 rows x 61 columns]

```
[5]: df.sample(10)
```

```
[5]:
```

	ListingKey	ListingNumber	ListingCreationDate	\
43177	7F4E36005962233195F35AC	1170068	2014-01-28 04:00:46.123000000	
4702	697D3600654440857E58B22	1150191	2014-01-20 08:16:23.007000000	
65371	E51135808779908018AF605	816338	2013-06-20 16:01:30.417000000	
81095	4EB235939353836962357A3	999938	2013-11-07 08:39:37.167000000	
18168	D0FE3603752974193828195	1169266	2014-02-19 19:18:07.203000000	
73424	0ADB3556601727893139318	636417	2012-09-09 13:35:58.427000000	
23189	60293547166687579663747	585508	2012-05-03 11:45:24.253000000	
40572	919E3418931173018CFB3C5	324254	2008-05-02 11:44:48.570000000	
96266	C3AD3414518761151447B17	286322	2008-02-29 16:02:50.780000000	
34588	B9523595435270598938C85	1032928	2013-12-07 09:51:21.713000000	

	CreditGrade	Term	LoanStatus	ClosedDate	BorrowerAPR	\
43177	NaN	36	Current	NaN	0.09030	
4702	NaN	60	Current	NaN	0.17685	
65371	NaN	36	Current	NaN	0.26528	
81095	NaN	36	Current	NaN	0.20268	
18168	NaN	36	Current	NaN	0.12117	
73424	NaN	36	Current	NaN	0.27060	
23189	NaN	12	Completed	2012-07-11 00:00:00	0.17969	
40572	A	36	Completed	2011-05-09 00:00:00	0.08511	
96266	A	36	Completed	2011-02-28 00:00:00	0.08874	
34588	NaN	36	Current	NaN	0.17151	

	BorrowerRate	LenderYield	...	LP_ServiceFees	LP_CollectionFees	\
43177	0.0769	0.0669	...	-3.18	0.0	
4702	0.1535	0.1435	...	-12.74	0.0	
65371	0.2272	0.2172	...	-39.27	0.0	
81095	0.1660	0.1560	...	-5.37	0.0	
18168	0.0930	0.0830	...	0.00	0.0	
73424	0.2324	0.2224	...	-45.80	0.0	
23189	0.1224	0.1124	...	-3.83	0.0	
40572	0.0714	0.0614	...	-158.43	0.0	
96266	0.0750	0.0650	...	-20.33	0.0	
34588	0.1355	0.1255	...	-58.79	0.0	

	LP_GrossPrincipalLoss	LP_NetPrincipalLoss	\
43177	0.0	0.0	
4702	0.0	0.0	
65371	0.0	0.0	
81095	0.0	0.0	
18168	0.0	0.0	
73424	0.0	0.0	

23189	0.0	0.0
40572	0.0	0.0
96266	0.0	0.0
34588	0.0	0.0

	LP_NonPrincipalRecoverypayments	PercentFunded	Recommendations \
43177	0.0	1.0	0
4702	0.0	1.0	0
65371	0.0	1.0	0
81095	0.0	1.0	0
18168	0.0	1.0	0
73424	0.0	1.0	0
23189	0.0	1.0	0
40572	0.0	1.0	1
96266	0.0	1.0	0
34588	0.0	1.0	0

	InvestmentFromFriendsCount	InvestmentFromFriendsAmount	Investors
43177	0	0.00	85
4702	0	0.00	1
65371	0	0.00	1
81095	0	0.00	2
18168	0	0.00	1
73424	0	0.00	32
23189	0	0.00	55
40572	4	650.78	231
96266	0	0.00	36
34588	0	0.00	560

[10 rows x 81 columns]

```
[6]: df.shape
```

```
[6]: (113937, 81)
```

This Dataset includes 81 columns. For the purpose of this analysis I am going to focus on a handful of the most useful columns. I will determine which columns to use by looking at the Variable Definitions found here https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1gDyi_L4UvIrLTEC6Wri5nbaMmkGmLQBk-Yx3z0XDEtI/edit#gid=0

```
[7]: columns_keep = [
    'Term', 'LoanStatus', 'BorrowerRate', 'ProsperRating (Alpha)',
    'ListingCategory (numeric)', 'EmploymentStatus',
    'DelinquenciesLast7Years', 'StatedMonthlyIncome', 'TotalProsperLoans',
    'LoanOriginalAmount',
    'LoanOriginationDate', 'Recommendations', 'Investors'
```

```
]

```

```
[8]: new_df = df[columns_keep]
```

```
[9]: new_df.shape
```

```
[9]: (113937, 13)
```

```
[10]: new_df.head()
```

```
[10]:
```

	Term	LoanStatus	BorrowerRate	ProsperRating	(Alpha)	\
0	36	Completed	0.1580		NaN	
1	36	Current	0.0920		A	
2	36	Completed	0.2750		NaN	
3	36	Current	0.0974		A	
4	36	Current	0.2085		D	

	ListingCategory	(numeric)	EmploymentStatus	DelinquenciesLast7Years	\
0		0	Self-employed		4.0
1		2	Employed		0.0
2		0	Not available		0.0
3		16	Employed		14.0
4		2	Employed		0.0

	StatedMonthlyIncome	TotalProsperLoans	LoanOriginalAmount	\
0	3083.333333	NaN	9425	
1	6125.000000	NaN	10000	
2	2083.333333	NaN	3001	
3	2875.000000	NaN	10000	
4	9583.333333	1.0	15000	

	LoanOriginationDate	Recommendations	Investors
0	2007-09-12 00:00:00	0	258
1	2014-03-03 00:00:00	0	1
2	2007-01-17 00:00:00	0	41
3	2012-11-01 00:00:00	0	158
4	2013-09-20 00:00:00	0	20

```
[11]: new_df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 113937 entries, 0 to 113936
Data columns (total 13 columns):
#   Column                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   Term                  113937 non-null int64
1   LoanStatus            113937 non-null object
```



```

2  BorrowerRate          113937 non-null  float64
3  ProsperRating (Alpha)  84853 non-null  object
4  ListingCategory (numeric) 113937 non-null  int64
5  EmploymentStatus      111682 non-null  object
6  DelinquenciesLast7Years 112947 non-null  float64
7  StatedMonthlyIncome    113937 non-null  float64
8  TotalProsperLoans      22085 non-null  float64
9  LoanOriginalAmount     113937 non-null  int64
10 LoanOriginationDate    113937 non-null  object
11 Recommendations        113937 non-null  int64
12 Investors              113937 non-null  int64

```

dtypes: float64(4), int64(5), object(4)

memory usage: 11.3+ MB

```
[12]: new_df.describe()
```

```

[12]:
      Term  BorrowerRate  ListingCategory (numeric) \
count  113937.000000  113937.000000  113937.000000
mean    40.830248      0.192764      2.774209
std     10.436212      0.074818      3.996797
min      12.000000      0.000000      0.000000
25%     36.000000      0.134000      1.000000
50%     36.000000      0.184000      1.000000
75%     36.000000      0.250000      3.000000
max      60.000000      0.497500     20.000000

      DelinquenciesLast7Years  StatedMonthlyIncome  TotalProsperLoans \
count      112947.000000      1.139370e+05      22085.000000
mean           4.154984      5.608026e+03      1.421100
std           10.160216      7.478497e+03      0.764042
min            0.000000      0.000000e+00      0.000000
25%            0.000000      3.200333e+03      1.000000
50%            0.000000      4.666667e+03      1.000000
75%            3.000000      6.825000e+03      2.000000
max           99.000000      1.750003e+06      8.000000

      LoanOriginalAmount  Recommendations  Investors
count      113937.000000  113937.000000  113937.000000
mean           8337.01385      0.048027      80.475228
std           6245.80058      0.332353     103.239020
min            1000.00000      0.000000      1.000000
25%           4000.00000      0.000000      2.000000
50%           6500.00000      0.000000     44.000000
75%          12000.00000      0.000000     115.000000
max          35000.00000     39.000000     1189.000000

```

ProsperRating (Alpha) uses Prosper's own proprietary rating system which was initiated in July 2009. With so many null values these null values should be dropped

```
[13]: new_df = new_df.dropna(subset=['ProsperRating (Alpha)']).reset_index()
```

I will convert 'LoanOriginationDate' to a datetime format

```
[14]: new_df['LoanOriginationDate'] = pd.to_datetime(new_df['LoanOriginationDate'])
```

```
[15]: new_df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 84853 entries, 0 to 84852
Data columns (total 14 columns):
#   Column                                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  ---
0   index                                84853 non-null  int64
1   Term                                84853 non-null  int64
2   LoanStatus                          84853 non-null  object
3   BorrowerRate                        84853 non-null  float64
4   ProsperRating (Alpha)               84853 non-null  object
5   ListingCategory (numeric)          84853 non-null  int64
6   EmploymentStatus                   84853 non-null  object
7   DelinquenciesLast7Years            84853 non-null  float64
8   StatedMonthlyIncome                84853 non-null  float64
9   TotalProsperLoans                  19797 non-null  float64
10  LoanOriginalAmount                 84853 non-null  int64
11  LoanOriginationDate                84853 non-null  datetime64[ns]
12  Recommendations                    84853 non-null  int64
13  Investors                          84853 non-null  int64
dtypes: datetime64[ns](1), float64(4), int64(6), object(3)
memory usage: 9.1+ MB
```

'TotalProsperLoans' has many null values, I will replace them with '0' to fill out our data

```
[16]: new_df['TotalProsperLoans'] = new_df['TotalProsperLoans'].fillna(0)
```

```
[17]: new_df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 84853 entries, 0 to 84852
Data columns (total 14 columns):
#   Column                                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  ---
0   index                                84853 non-null  int64
1   Term                                84853 non-null  int64
2   LoanStatus                          84853 non-null  object
3   BorrowerRate                        84853 non-null  float64
4   ProsperRating (Alpha)               84853 non-null  object
5   ListingCategory (numeric)          84853 non-null  int64
6   EmploymentStatus                   84853 non-null  object
```

```

7   DelinquenciesLast7Years      84853 non-null float64
8   StatedMonthlyIncome          84853 non-null float64
9   TotalProsperLoans            84853 non-null float64
10  LoanOriginalAmount           84853 non-null int64
11  LoanOriginationDate          84853 non-null datetime64[ns]
12  Recommendations              84853 non-null int64
13  Investors                    84853 non-null int64
dtypes: datetime64[ns](1), float64(4), int64(6), object(3)
memory usage: 9.1+ MB

```

1.3.1 What is the structure of your dataset?

We have 13 columns with 84,853 rows of data about peer-to-peer loans made through Prosper.

1.3.2 What is/are the main feature(s) of interest in your dataset?

What metrics can be used to predict credit defaults? What metrics go into Prosper's proprietary rating system? Does the loan term have an effect on default?

1.3.3 What features in the dataset do you think will help support your investigation into your feature(s) of interest?

Prosper rating, loan amount, loan term.

1.4 Univariate Exploration

1.4.1 Loan Status

```

[18]: # setting color and style
base_color = sb.color_palette()[0];
sb.set_style('darkgrid');

[19]: def MyCountPlot(df, xVar, hue=None, color=0, palette=None, order=None,
    ↪ hue_order=None):
    """
    Inputs: data, variable. hue, color, palette, order and hue_order are
    ↪ optional

    Output: A countplot
    """

    # set plot dimensions
    plt.figure(figsize=[14, 6])

    # plot
    sb.countplot(data=new_df, x=xVar, hue=hue, color=sb.color_palette()[color],
    ↪ palette=palette, order=order, edgecolor='black', linewidth=2,
    ↪ hue_order=hue_order)

```

```

# clean up variable names
xVar=xVar.replace("_", " ") # replaces _ with a space
if hue:
    hue=hue.replace("_", " ")

# add title and format it
plt.title(f''Distribution of {xVar} {'by' if hue else ''} {hue if hue else ''}'''.title(), fontsize=14, weight="bold")

# add xlabel and format it
plt.xlabel(xVar.title(), fontsize=10, weight="bold")

# add ylabel and format it
plt.ylabel('Frequency'.title(), fontsize=10, weight="bold")

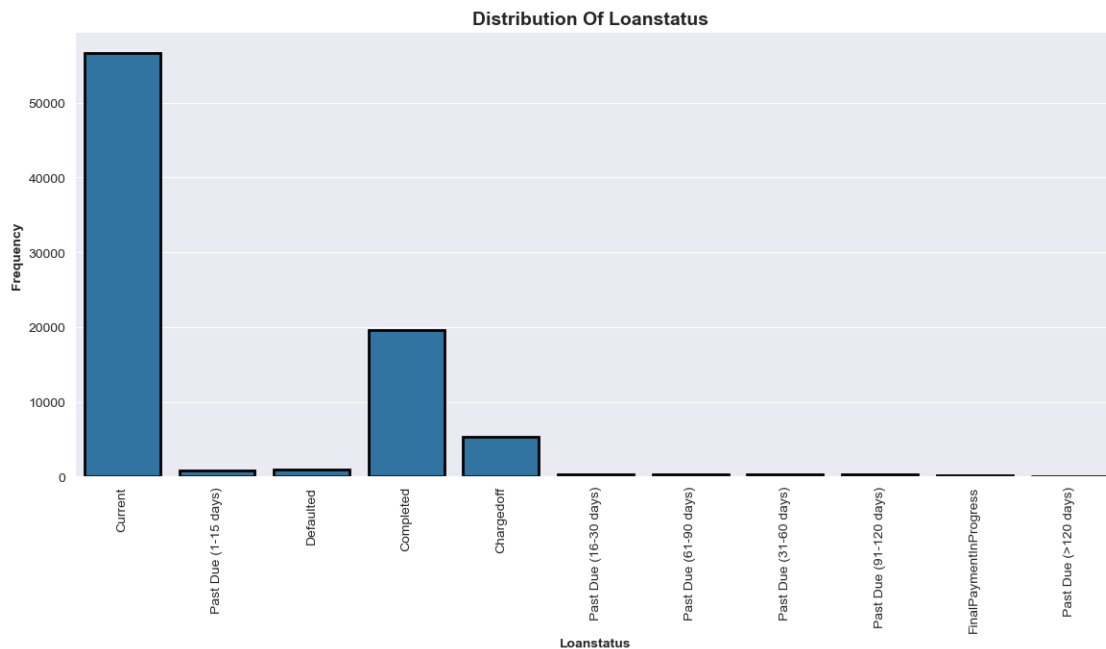
```

[20]: # 1st plot

```

MyCountPlot(new_df, 'LoanStatus')
plt.xticks(rotation = 90);

```



Observation 1:

Most of the loans are current, not late or in default.

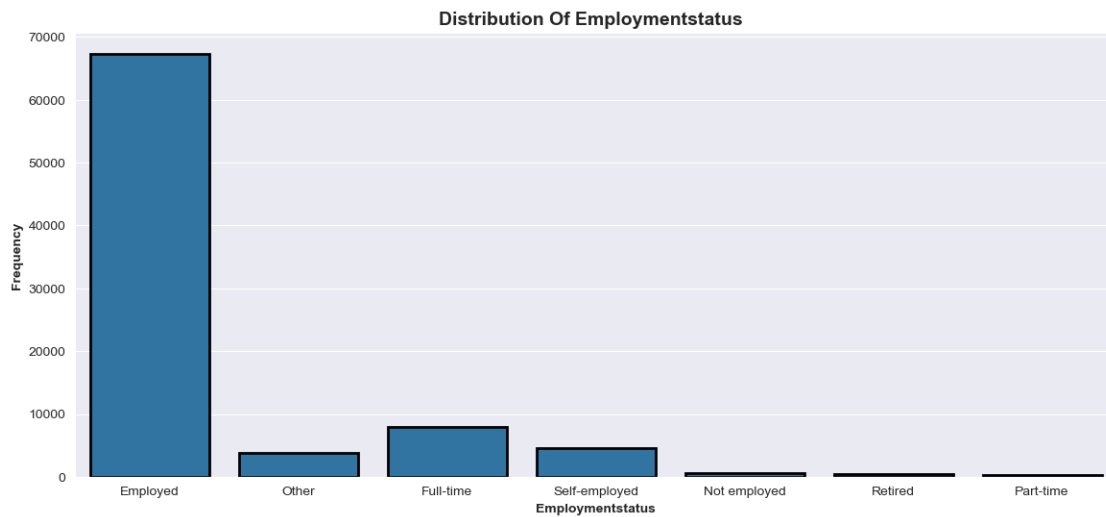
Completed loans are our second biggest category.

Past due loans are split into several categories based on the amount of days past due.

1.4.2 Employment status

```
[21]: # 2nd plot
```

```
MyCountPlot(new_df, 'EmploymentStatus')
```



Observation 2:

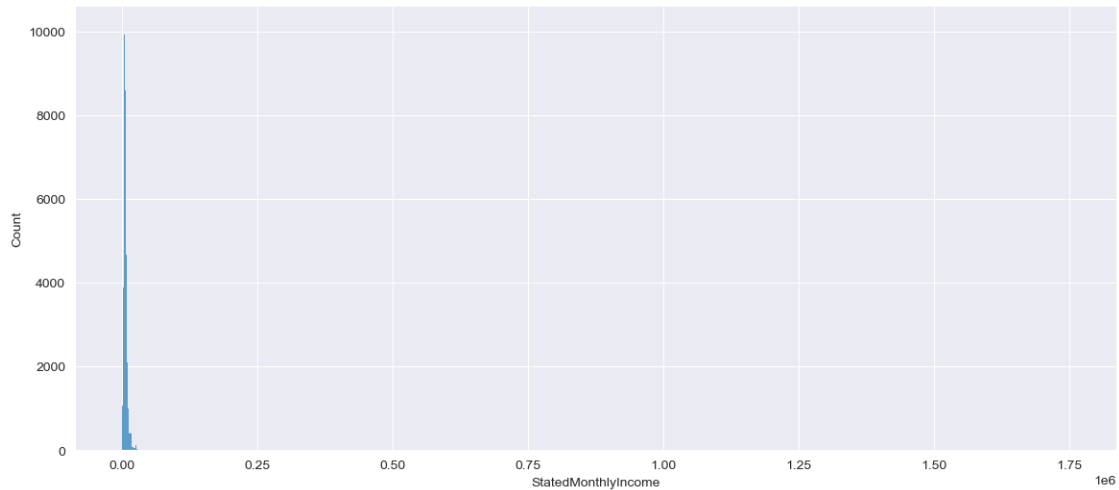
Of the 84853 records, the vast majority (~ 68,000 or 97%) are listed as employed.

Full-Time makes up the second largest group. There is no information available on the difference between Employed and Full-Time

1.4.3 Monthly Income

```
[22]: # 3rd plot
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=[14, 6])  
sb.histplot(data = new_df, x='StatedMonthlyIncome', bins=2500);
```



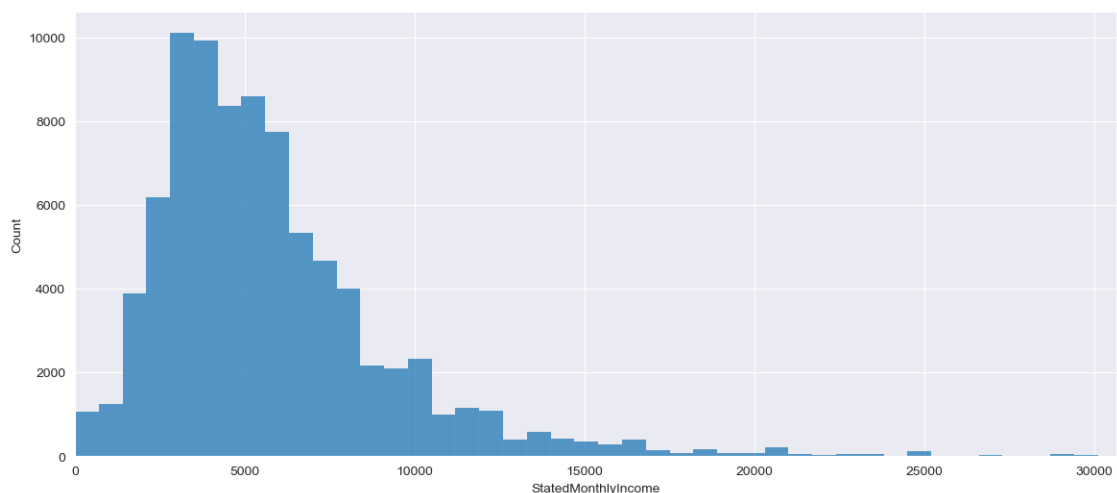
This histogram is heavily right skewed with many outliers, and I will need to drill down to get more information.

```
[23]: income_standard = new_df['StatedMonthlyIncome'].std()
income_mean = new_df['StatedMonthlyIncome'].mean()
boundary = income_mean + income_standard * 3
len(new_df[new_df['StatedMonthlyIncome'] >= boundary])
```

[23]: 245

```
[24]: # 4th plot

plt.figure(figsize=[14, 6])
sb.histplot(data=new_df, x='StatedMonthlyIncome', bins = 2500);
plt.xlim(0, boundary);
```

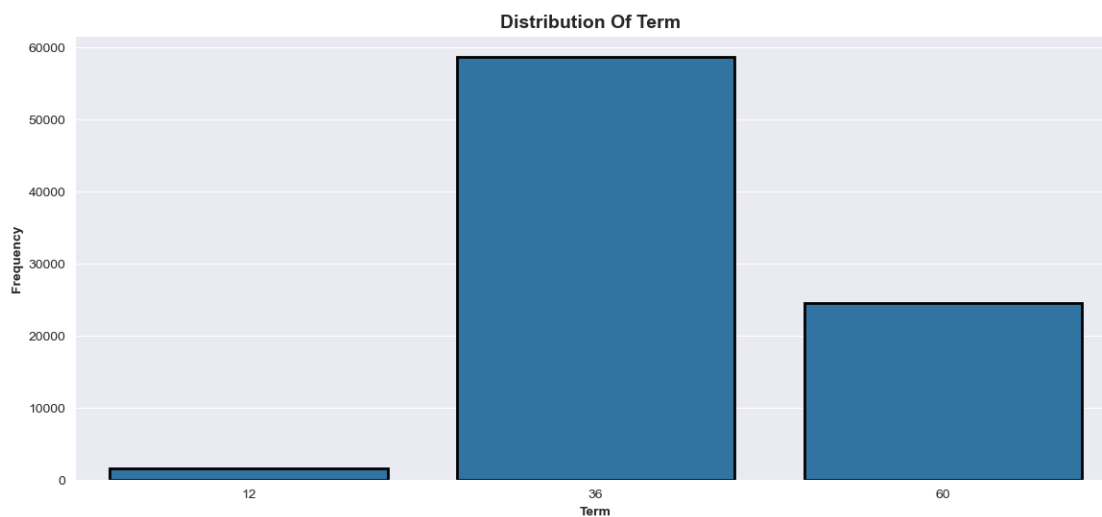


Observation 3:

We still have a right skewed graph even after drilling down but we can see that the majority of lendees land around \$5000 in monthly income.

```
[25]: # 5th plot
```

```
MyCountPlot(new_df, 'Term')
```

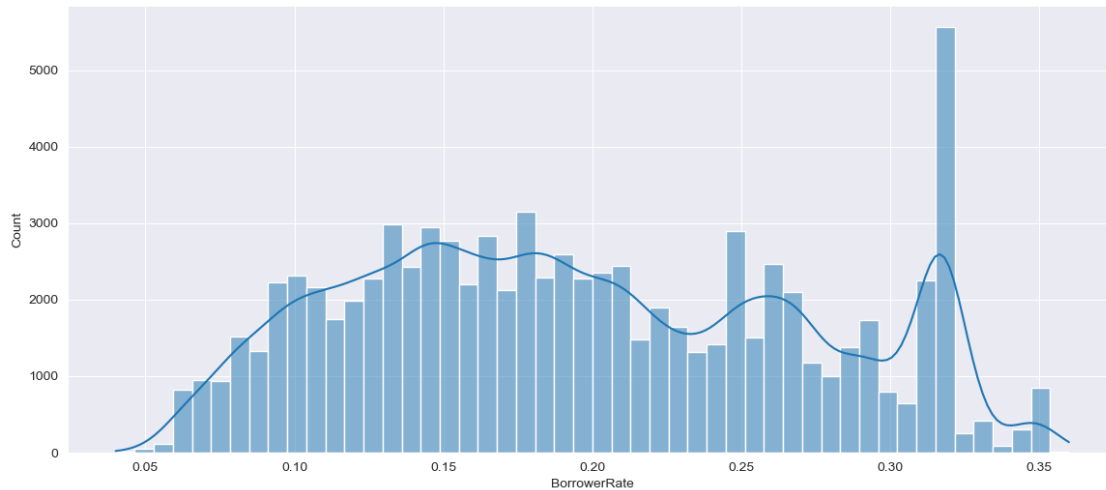


Observation 4:

The majority of loans made are 3 year (36 month) terms.

```
[26]: # 6th plot
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=[14, 6])  
sb.histplot(data=new_df, x='BorrowerRate', bins = 50, kde=True);
```



```
[27]: new_df['BorrowerRate'].value_counts()
```

```
[27]: 0.3177    3672
      0.3199    1645
      0.2699    1314
      0.1099     932
      0.3500     802
      ...
      0.3094      1
      0.1525      1
      0.2125      1
      0.2784      1
      0.2665      1
      Name: BorrowerRate, Length: 1229, dtype: int64
```

Observation 5:

Here we have a left skewed plot. We see a more uniform distribution of rates until we get to 0.3177. We should plot this against terms to see if there is a correlation

1.4.4 Discuss the distribution(s) of your variable(s) of interest. Were there any unusual points? Did you need to perform any transformations?

Both monthly income and borrower rate are heavily skewed with outliers.

1.4.5 Of the features you investigated, were there any unusual distributions? Did you perform any operations on the data to tidy, adjust, or change the form of the data? If so, why did you do this?

Both monthly income and borrower rate are heavily skewed with outliers.

1.5 Bivariate Exploration

```
[28]: # Transforming the 'LoanStatus' Column
# Selecting the categories

new_df = new_df.query('LoanStatus in ["Completed", "Chargedoff", "Defaulted"]').
    ↪copy()

# np.where(condition[, x, y]) When True, yield x, otherwise yield y

new_df['LoanStatus'] = np.where(new_df['LoanStatus'] == 'Chargedoff',
    ↪'Defaulted', new_df['LoanStatus'])

# Check

new_df['LoanStatus'].value_counts()
```

```
[28]: Completed      19664
      Defaulted      6341
      Name: LoanStatus, dtype: int64
```

19664 completed loans and 6341 defaulted loans

```
[29]: # Reducing the number of categories

categories = {1: 'Debt Consolidation', 2: 'Home Improvement', 3: 'Business', 6:
    ↪'Auto', 7: 'Other'}

# Use .map() to map categories and fill NaN with 'Other'

new_df['ListingCategory (numeric)'] = new_df['ListingCategory (numeric)'].
    ↪map(categories).fillna('Other')

# Check

new_df['ListingCategory (numeric)'].value_counts()
```

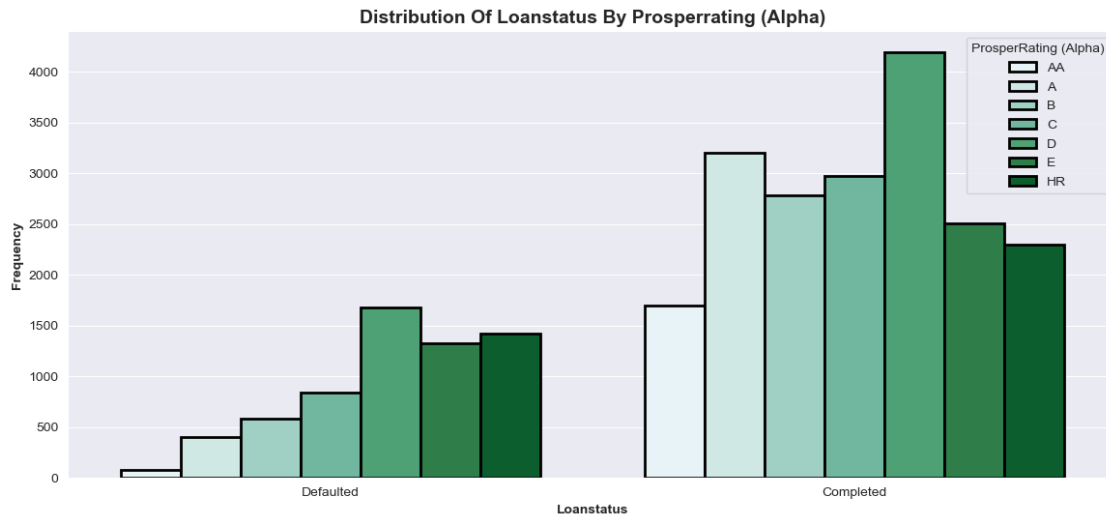
```
[29]: Debt Consolidation    12740
      Other                7083
      Home Improvement     2612
      Business             2366
      Auto                 1204
      Name: ListingCategory (numeric), dtype: int64
```

1.5.1 Status and Prosper Rating:

```
[34]: credit_rating = ['AA', 'A', 'B', 'C', 'D', 'E', 'HR']
```

```
[35]: # 7th plot
```

```
MyCountPlot(new_df, 'LoanStatus', hue = 'ProsperRating (Alpha)', hue_order =   
↳ credit_rating, palette = 'BuGn')
```



Observation 6:

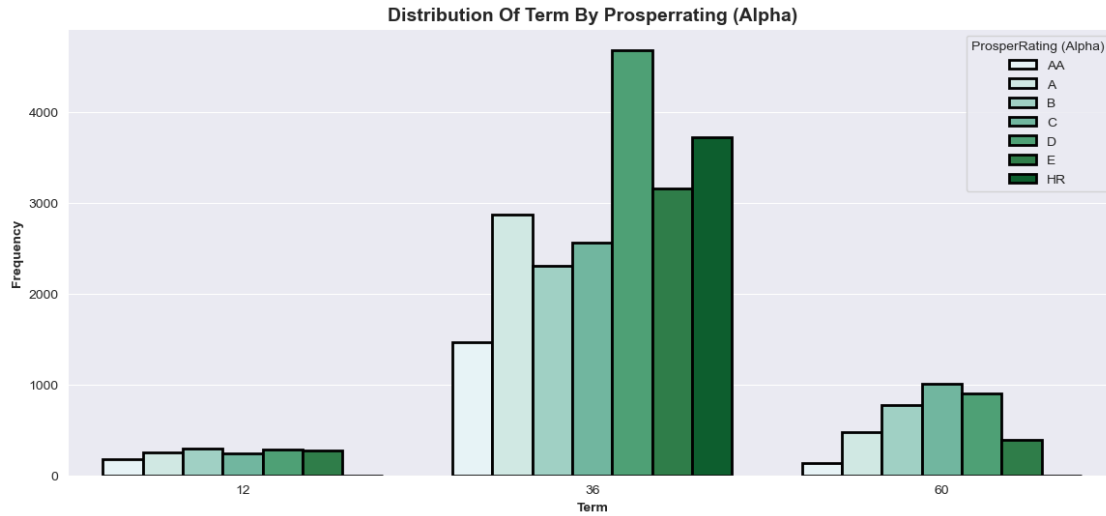
The most frequent rating among defaulted loans is rating D.

The most frequent rating among completed loans is also D and second highest is A.
This may explain why so many with a D rating were able to get loans.

1.5.2 Prosper rating vs loan length

```
[36]: # 8th plot
```

```
MyCountPlot(new_df, 'Term', hue = 'ProsperRating (Alpha)', hue_order =   
↳ credit_rating, palette = 'BuGn')
```



Observation 7:

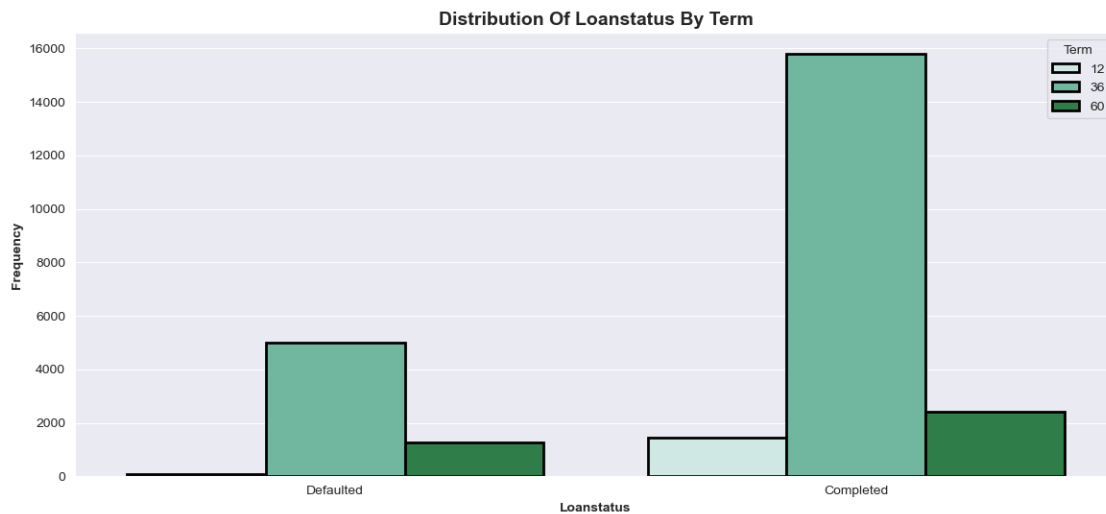
The amount of 12 month term loans is nearly uniform with the exception of the HR category

36 month term loans have the highest amount of loans in the HR category

1.5.3 Loan status vs loan term

[37]: *# 9th plot*

```
MyCountPlot(new_df, 'LoanStatus', hue = 'Term', palette = 'BuGn')
```



Observation 8:

In both Completed and Charged Off loans, the most common term is 36 months.

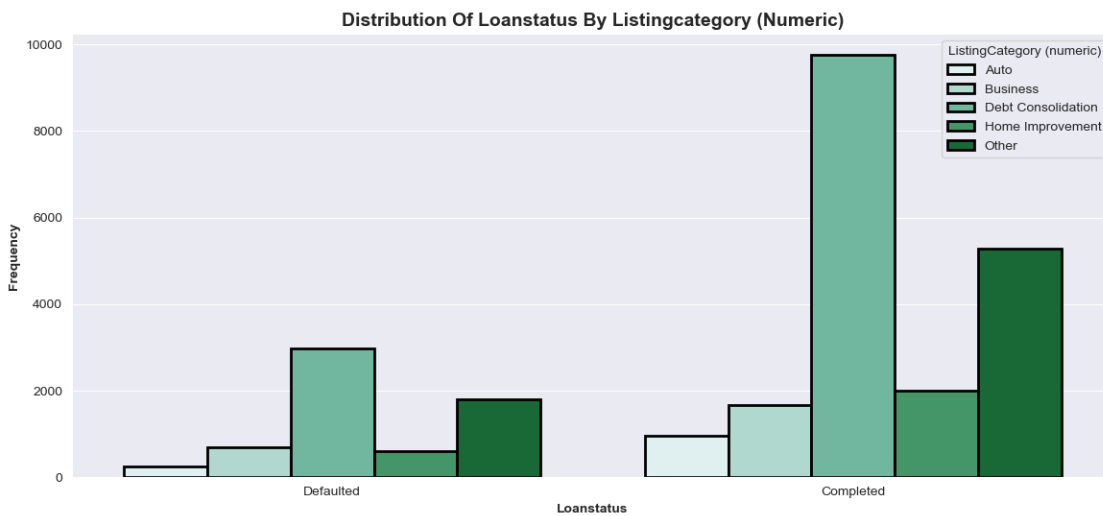
1.5.4 Loan status vs Loan reason (category)

```
[39]: listing = ['Auto', 'Business', 'Debt Consolidation', 'Home Improvement', 'Other']
```

```
[40]: # 10th plot

MyCountPlot(new_df, 'LoanStatus', hue = 'ListingCategory (numeric)', hue_order=
    ↳ listing, palette = 'BuGn')

# sb.countplot(data = new_df, x = 'LoanStatus', hue = 'ListingCategory (
    ↳ numeric)', palette = 'BuGn', edgecolor='black', linewidth=2);
```



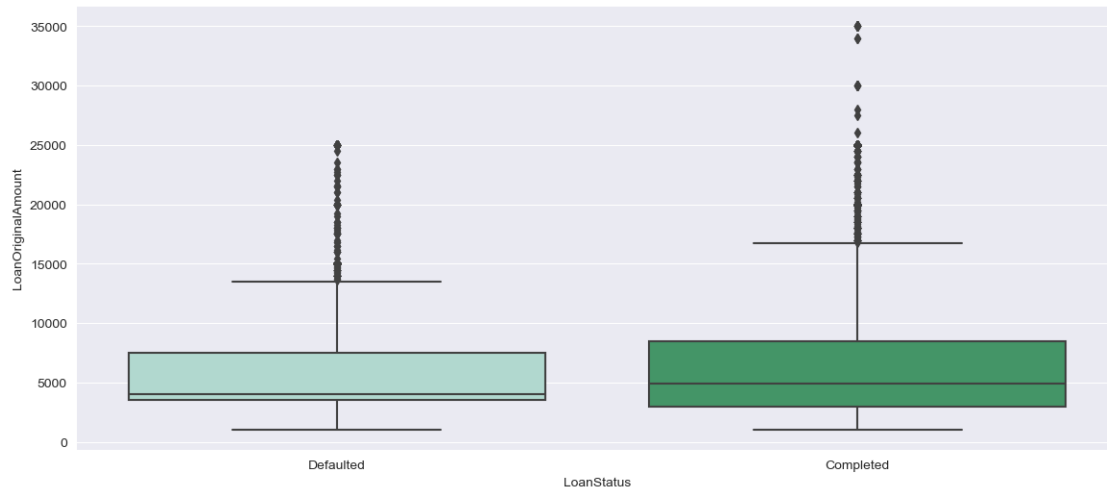
observation 9:

In both completed and charged off loans, 'other' was the most frequent category

1.5.5 Loan status vs loan amount

```
[41]: # 11th plot

plt.figure(figsize=[14, 6])
sb.boxplot(data = new_df, x = 'LoanStatus', y = 'LoanOriginalAmount', palette =
    ↳ 'BuGn');
```



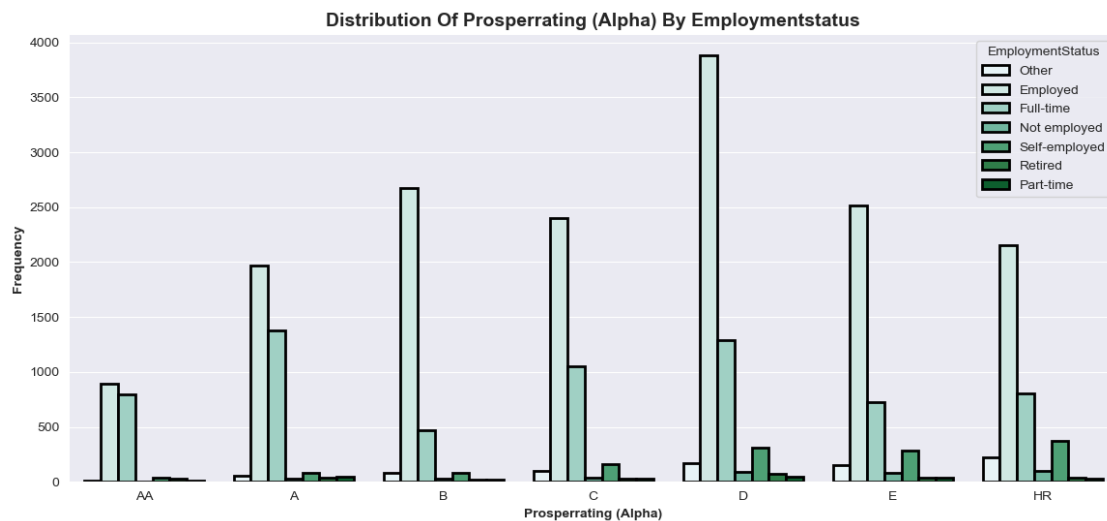
observation 9:

Charged off loans tend to be smaller than completed loans

1.5.6 Employment status by credit rating

[44]: # 12th plot

```
MyCountPlot(new_df, 'ProsperRating (Alpha)', hue = 'EmploymentStatus', order = 1,
             credit_rating, palette = 'BuGn')
```



observation 10:

Not Employed, Self-employed, Retired and Part-Time are more common among the lower prosper ratings

1.5.7 Talk about some of the relationships you observed in this part of the investigation. How did the feature(s) of interest vary with other features in the dataset?

In Loan status vs Loan amount defaulted loans tend to be smaller than completed loans. Employment status of individuals with lower ratings tends to be 'Not employed', 'Self-employed', 'Retired' or 'Part-time'. The higher the rating the more likely the borrower is to be employed.

1.5.8 Did you observe any interesting relationships between the other features (not the main feature(s) of interest)?

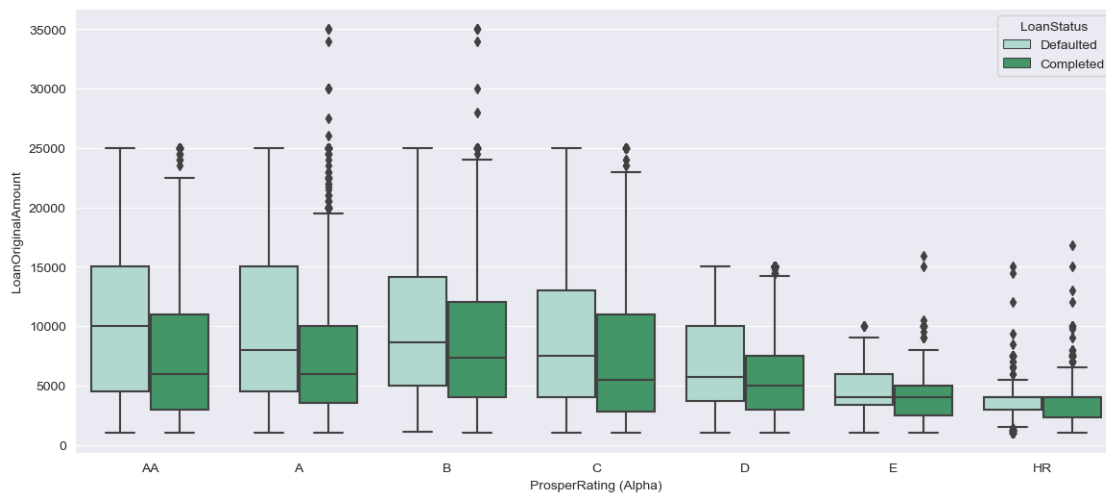
Interestingly, the Prosper rating 'D' is the most frequent rating among both defaulted and completed loans.

1.6 Multivariate Exploration

1.6.1 Rating, loan amount, loan status

```
[46]: # 13th plot

plt.figure(figsize = [14, 6])
sb.boxplot(data = new_df, x = 'ProsperRating (Alpha)', y = 'LoanOriginalAmount', hue = 'LoanStatus', order = credit_rating, palette = 'BuGn');
```



Observation 11:

Except for the HR rating, defaulted loans are larger than completed loans.

Most of the defaulted loans come from individuals with a low Prosper rating.

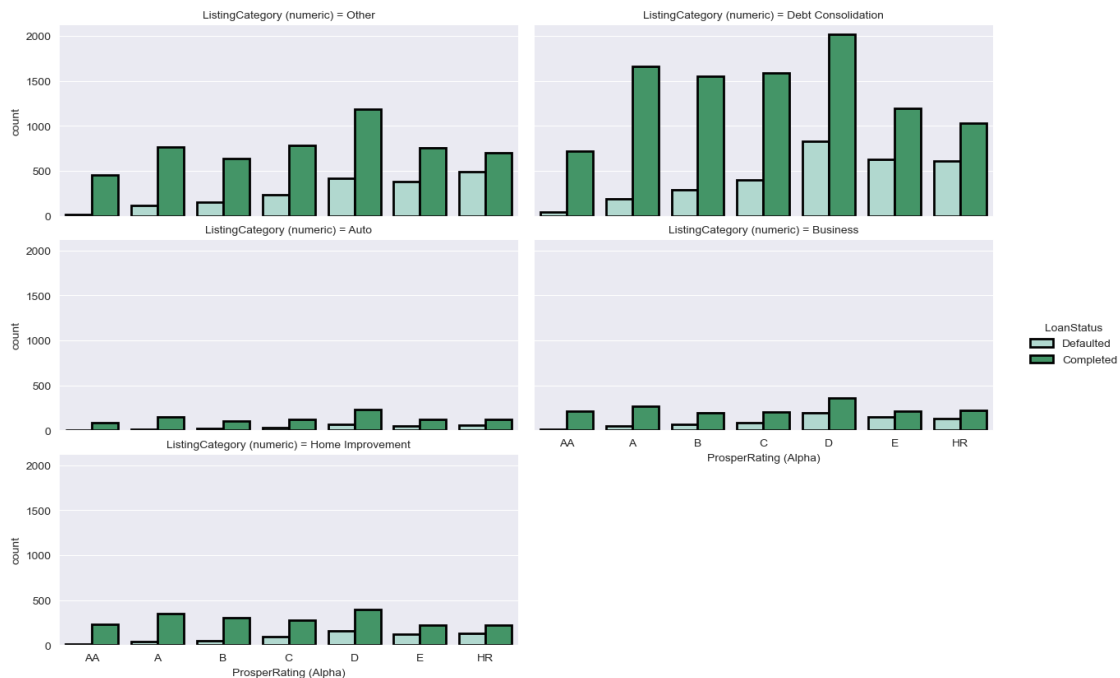
1.6.2 Loan category, credit rating, and loan outcomes.

```
[48]: # 14th plot

g = sb.catplot(x = 'ProsperRating (Alpha)', hue = 'LoanStatus', col = ListingCategory (numeric)', order = credit_rating,
               data = new_df, kind = 'count', palette = 'BuGn', col_wrap = 2,
               edgecolor='black', linewidth=2);

# set plot dimensions

g.fig.set_size_inches(14, 8);
```



Observation 12:

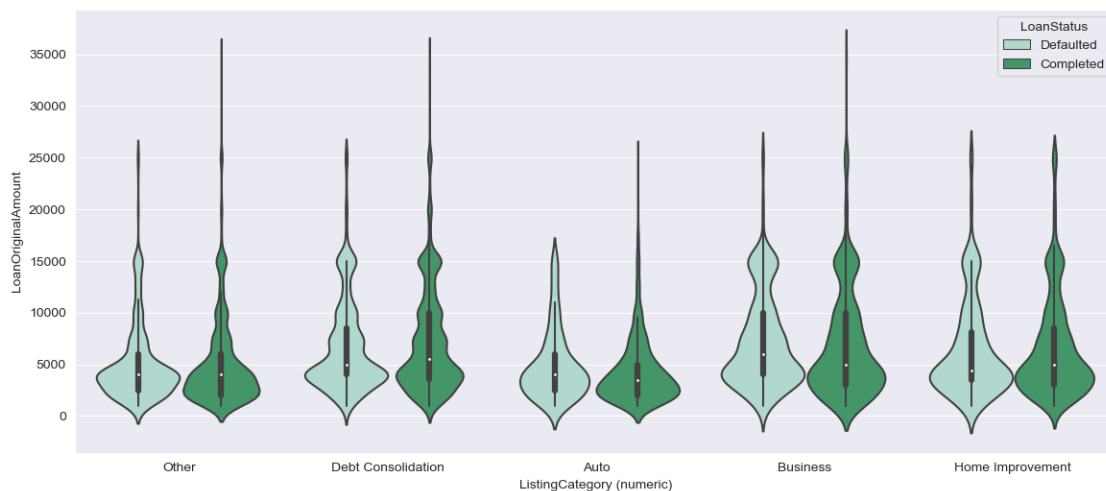
Debt consolidation loans make up the largest category of loans, and have the largest disparity between Completed and Charged Off loans.

1.6.3 Loan amount, loan category, and loan status

```
[49]: # 15th plot

plt.figure(figsize = [14, 6])
```

```
sb.violinplot(data = new_df, x = 'ListingCategory (numeric)', y = 'LoanOriginalAmount', hue = 'LoanStatus', palette = 'BuGn');
```



Observation 13:

With the exception of the Home Improvement category, the loan amount of charged off loans is smaller than the completed loans.

The top dollar amount of loans in both the Debt Consolidation and business categories are very close

1.6.4 Talk about some of the relationships you observed in this part of the investigation. Were there features that strengthened each other in terms of looking at your feature(s) of interest?

Our initial assumptions were strengthened. Most of the defaulted credits comes from individuals with low Prosper rating and Business category tend to have larger amount.

1.6.5 Were there any interesting or surprising interactions between features?

I found it interesting that in the 36 month loan term category lenders seemed the most willing to loan to those with a poor Prosper credit rating

1.7 Conclusions

This data set was fairly clean with only a little cleaning and transformation needed. Prosper's 2 biggest loan categories are Business and debt consolidation. Their most popular loan term is 36 months and lenders seem to be far more willing to make loans to people with lower credit ratings.

[]: