In [1]: %matplotlib inline import pandas as pd import numpy as np ; np.random.seed(sum(map(ord, "aesthetics"))) import seaborn as sns import matplotlib.pyplot as plt from collections import defaultdict from sklearn.preprocessing import OneHotEncoder, LabelEncoder from sklearn.metrics import classification report, confusion matrix, roc curve, roc auc score, auc, accu from sklearn.datasets import make classification from sklearn.model_selection import learning curve, GridSearchCV from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier from boruta import BorutaPy from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier from sklearn import metrics from scipy import interp # Ignoring Warnings import warnings warnings.filterwarnings("ignore") **Data Preprocessing** credit data = pd.read csv("C://Users//Imtiyaz//Desktop//Task//credit.csv") In [2]: In [3]: credit data.head() Out[3]: checking_balance months_loan_duration credit_history purpose amount savings_balance employment_duration percent_of 0 < 0 DM critical furniture/appliances 1169 unknown > 7 years 1 1 - 200 DM 48 good furniture/appliances 5951 < 100 DM 1 - 4 years unknown education < 100 DM critical 2096 4 - 7 years 3 < 0 DM 42 7882 < 100 DM 4 - 7 years good furniture/appliances < 0 DM poor 4870 < 100 DM 1 - 4 years credit_data.columns In [4]: Out[4]: Index(['checking_balance', 'months_loan_duration', 'credit_history', 'purpose', 'amount', 'savings_balance', 'employment_duration', 'percent_of_income', 'years_at_residence', 'age', 'other_credit', 'housing', 'existing_loans_count', 'job', 'dependents', 'phone', 'default'], dtype='object') In [5]: #Encoding numerical variables num_var = ['months_loan_duration', 'amount', 'percent_of_income', 'years_at_residence', 'age', 'existing loans count', 'dependents'] print(num_var) ['months loan duration', 'amount', 'percent of income', 'years at residence', 'age', 'existing loans count', 'dependents'] In [6]: # Standardization num_var_std = pd.DataFrame(StandardScaler().fit_transform(credit_data[num_var])) In [7]: num_var_std 0 6 **0** -1.236478 -0.745131 0.918477 1.046987 2.766456 1.027079 -0.428290 -0.765977 -0.428290 2.248194 0.949817 -0.870183 -1.191404 -0.704926 -0.738668 0.140505 2.334869 -0.416562 -0.870183 1.183312 -0.704926 1.750384 1.634247 -0.870183 1.046987 0.831502 -0.704926 2.334869 0.256953 0.024147 1.535122 1.027079 2 334869 0.566664 1.046987 -0.738668 -0.544162 0.024147 1.046987 -0.399832 -0.704926 -0.428290 995 -0.704926 0.754763 0.207612 0.918477 1.046987 0.391740 -0.428290 -0.738668 -0.874503 0.918477 1.046987 0.215835 -0.704926 997 -0.428290 -0.505528 -1.103451 1.999289 0.918477 1.046987 -0.704926 -0.428290 1.999289 0.024147 0.462457 1.046987 -0.751642 -0.704926 -0.428290 999 1000 rows × 7 columns In [8]: #Encoding Categorical variables cat_var = ['checking_balance', 'credit_history', 'purpose', 'savings_balance', 'employment_duration', 'other_credit', 'housing','job', 'phone', 'default'] In [9]: #creat default dictionary def_dict = defaultdict(LabelEncoder) type(def_dict) Out[9]: collections.defaultdict In [10]: | # Encoding the categorical variable into numerical variable Encoded_catvar = credit_data[cat_var].apply(lambda x:def_dict[x.name].fit_transform(x)) In [11]: # print transformations for x in range(len(cat var)): print(cat_var[x],": ", credit_data[cat_var[x]].unique()) print(cat_var[x],": ", Encoded_catvar[cat_var[x]].unique()) checking_balance : ['< 0 DM' '1 - 200 DM' 'unknown' '> 200 DM'] checking_balance : [1 0 3 2] credit_history : ['critical' 'good' 'poor' 'perfect' 'very good'] credit_history : [0 1 3 2 4] purpose : ['furniture/appliances' 'education' 'car' 'business' 'renovations' 'car0'] purpose: [4 3 1 0 5 2] savings_balance : ['unknown' '< 100 DM' '500 - 1000 DM' '> 1000 DM' '100 - 500 DM'] savings_balance : [4 2 1 3 0] employment_duration : ['> 7 years' '1 - 4 years' '4 - 7 years' 'unemployed' '< 1 year']</pre> employment_duration : [3 0 1 4 2] other credit : ['none' 'bank' 'store'] other credit : [1 0 2] housing : ['own' 'other' 'rent'] housing : [1 0 2] job : ['skilled' 'unskilled' 'management' 'unemployed'] job: [1 3 0 2] phone : ['yes' 'no'] phone : [1 0] default : ['no' 'yes'] default: [0 1] In [12]: dummy_vars = pd.get_dummies(credit_data[cat_var]) In [13]: dummy_vars Out[13]: checking_balance_1 checking_balance_< checking_balance_> checking_balance_unknown credit_history_critical credit_history_good 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 2 0 0 0 0 3 0 1 0 0 0 1 4 0 0 0 0 0 995 0 0 0 0 996 0 0 0 0 1 997 0 0 998 0 0 0 0 1 1 999 0 0 0 0 1000 rows × 39 columns In [14]: clean_credit_data = pd.concat([credit_data[num_var], dummy_vars], axis = 1) print(clean credit data.shape) (1000, 46)In [15]: clean_credit_data = clean_credit_data.drop(['default_no', 'phone_no'], axis=1) In [16]: #renaming the columns clean credit data = clean credit data.rename(columns={"phone yes": "phone", "default yes": "default"}) In [17]: #find correlation of each variable #clean credit data.corr(method ='kendall') **Data Exporatory Analysis** #Data Exporatory Analysis In [18]: clean credit data.describe() Out[18]: chec months_loan_duration amount percent_of_income years_at_residence existing_loans_count dependents 1000.000000 1000.000000 1000.000000 1000.000000 1000.000000 1000.000000 count 1000.000000 mean 20.903000 3271.258000 2.973000 2.845000 35.546000 1.407000 1.155000 1.118715 12.058814 2822.736876 1.103718 11.375469 0.577654 0.362086 std min 4.000000 250.000000 1.000000 1.000000 19.000000 1.000000 1.000000 25% 12.000000 1365.500000 2.000000 2.000000 27.000000 1.000000 1.000000 50% 18.000000 2319.500000 3.000000 3.000000 33.000000 1.000000 1.000000 75% 24.000000 3972.250000 4.000000 4.000000 42.000000 2.000000 1.000000 max 72.000000 18424.000000 4.000000 4.000000 75.000000 4.000000 2.000000 8 rows × 44 columns # checking null values In [19]: clean_credit_data.info() <class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'> RangeIndex: 1000 entries, 0 to 999 Data columns (total 44 columns): Non-Null Count Dtype Column 0 months loan duration 1000 non-null int64 1000 non-null amount 2 percent_of_income 1000 non-null int64 years at residence 1000 non-null 1000 non-null existing loans count 1000 non-null int64 dependents 1000 non-null int64 7 checking_balance_1 - 200 DM 1000 non-null uint8 1000 non-null uint8 checking balance < 0 DM checking_balance_> 200 DM 1000 non-null uint8 1000 non-null uint8 10 checking_balance_unknown 11 credit_history_critical 1000 non-null uint8 12 credit_history_good 1000 non-null uint8 13 credit_history_perfect 1000 non-null uint8 14 credit_history_poor 1000 non-null uint8 15 credit_history_very good 1000 non-null uint8 16 purpose_business 1000 non-null uint8 17 purpose_car 1000 non-null 1000 non-null uint8 18 purpose_car0 19 purpose_education 1000 non-null uint8 1000 non-null uint8 1000 non-null uint8 20 purpose_furniture/appliances 21 purpose_renovations 22 savings_balance_100 - 500 DM 1000 non-null uint8
23 savings_balance_500 - 1000 DM 1000 non-null uint8 24 savings_balance_< 100 DM 1000 non-null 25 savings_balance_> 1000 DM 1000 non-null uint8 1000 non-null uint8 26 savings_balance_unknown 27 employment_duration_1 - 4 years 1000 non-null uint8 28 employment_duration_4 - 7 years 1000 non-null 29 employment_duration_< 1 year 1000 non-null 30 employment_duration_> 7 years 1000 non-null uint8 31 employment_duration_unemployed 1000 non-null uint8 32 other_credit_bank 1000 non-null uint8 33 other_credit_none 1000 non-null 34 other_credit_store 1000 non-null uint8 35 housing_other 1000 non-null uint8 1000 non-null uint8 36 housing own 37 housing rent 1000 non-null uint8 38 job_management 1000 non-null uint8 uint8 39 job_skilled 1000 non-null 40 job_unemployed 1000 non-null 41 job_unskilled 1000 non-null uint8 42 phone 1000 non-null uint8 1000 non-null uint8 43 default dtypes: int64(7), uint8(37) memory usage: 90.9 KB In [20]: sns.countplot(x='default', data=clean_credit_data) Out[20]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x1f99caefc08> 700 600 500 400 300 200 100 0 i 0 default In [21]: # Correlation Martix clean_credit_data.corr() Out[21]: months_loan_duration amount percent_of_income years_at_residence age existing_loans_cour 0.074749 months_loan_duration 1.000000 0.624984 0.034067 -0.036136 -0.01128 0.624984 1.000000 0.028926 0.032716 0.02079 amount -0.271316 0.074749 0.049302 0.02166 percent_of_income -0.271316 1.000000 0.058266 0.034067 years_at_residence 0.028926 0.049302 1.000000 0.266419 0.08962 1.000000 0.058266 0.14925 -0.036136 0.032716 0.266419 age existing_loans_count 1.00000 -0.011284 0.020795 0.021669 0.089625 0.149254 -0.071207 dependents -0.023834 0.017142 0.042643 0.118201 0.10966 checking_balance_1 - 200 DM 0.089452 0.119612 -0.051906 -0.055817 -0.078121 -0.05266 -0.02919 checking_balance_< 0 DM 0.022244 -0.020912 0.046917 0.088350 -0.011162 -0.076455 -0.100510 -0.041591 0.037504 -0.04021 checking_balance_> 200 DM -0.064303 0.024961 0.001985 0.09443 checking_balance_unknown -0.063467 -0.039485 0.062436 credit_history_critical -0.075575 0.041089 0.088460 0.163681 0.50136 -0.041807 -0.54035 credit_history_good -0.069751 -0.086682 -0.020947 -0.081458 -0.155848 credit_history_perfect 0.118077 0.147191 -0.054401 0.000925 -0.022370 0.11242 -0.020351 credit_history_poor 0.113552 0.14174 0.136927 -0.014597 0.016129 0.030339 0.014360 -0.09582 credit_history_very good 0.033728 0.005923 0.027694 0.164113 0.103016 -0.025326 -0.048899 -0.001772 0.08498 purpose_business -0.101982 -0.005320 0.125575 0.086749 0.099919 0.02873 purpose_car 0.040460 0.104516 0.192893 -0.030193 0.042365 0.01775 purpose_car0 -0.025450 -0.034796 0.055389 0.042876 0.060390 -0.01479 purpose_education -0.090209 purpose_furniture/appliances -0.096404 -0.197118 0.080197 -0.142913 -0.09543 -0.022549 -0.028875 0.040204 0.027253 0.039567 0.07139 purpose_renovations -0.015356 -0.075302 savings_balance_100 - 500 DM 0.051587 0.013546 0.017789 -0.01094 0.030988 savings_balance_500 - 1000 DM -0.040257 -0.064256 -0.023186 0.032702 -0.06159 -0.036443 0.03390 savings_balance_< 100 DM -0.047228 -0.008626 -0.089921 -0.044084 0.032007 savings_balance_> 1000 DM -0.048261 -0.055542 0.034708 -0.002375 0.03616 savings_balance_unknown 0.071185 0.106546 0.018367 0.080564 0.077811 -0.01559 employment_duration_1 - 4 years -0.031920 -0.037052 -0.069614 -0.140663 -0.154975 -0.07307 employment duration 4 - 7 years 0.079635 0.053755 -0.031156 0.03738 -0.000712 -0.083520 -0.056792 -0.051502 -0.034021 -0.164155 -0.209967 -0.09639 employment_duration_< 1 year 0.133371 0.362520 employment_duration_> 7 years 0.017471 -0.009619 0.302796 0.12362 employment_duration_unemployed -0.005156 0.086159 -0.049420 0.036123 0.110562 0.01268 other_credit_bank 0.014530 0.04219 0.035851 0.039474 -0.016150 0.046552 -0.067602 -0.048292 -0.016139 0.016704 -0.035362 -0.05029 other_credit_none other_credit_store -0.011080 0.02349 0.065688 0.024262 0.056071 -0.054460 0.189117 housing_other 0.201643 0.040098 0.227044 0.253058 0.01140 -0.075169 -0.117497 0.049922 -0.297547 0.006553 0.04138 housing_own -0.024611 -0.091373 0.167285 -0.212620 -0.05807 housing_rent -0.064417 job management 0.147515 0.042805 0.319715 0.004952 0.127605 -0.01090 0.055010 -0.092636 0.042623 -0.000657 -0.00147 job_skilled -0.148283 0.05958 job_unemployed -0.044043 -0.027969 -0.087834 -0.034545 0.059954 -0.181203 -0.161757 -0.057237 0.009065 0.043712 -0.01039 job_unskilled 0.014413 0.06555 phone 0.164718 0.276995 0.095359 0.145259 default 0.214927 0.002967 -0.04573 0.154739 0.072404 -0.091127 44 rows × 44 columns In [22]: #checking outliers boxplot = clean credit data.boxplot(column=['amount', 'age', 'months loan duration', 'percent of incom e','existing loans count','dependents']) 17500 15000 12500 10000 7500 5000 2500 amount agrenonths_loan perocetib rofexion to be a collected and collected agreements. In [23]: # removing outliers from amount variable print(clean credit data['amount'].quantile(0.10)) print(clean credit data['amount'].quantile(0.90)) clean credit data["amount"] = np.where(clean credit data["amount"] <932.0, clean credit data['amount"]</pre> clean credit data["amount"] = np.where(clean credit data["amount"] >7179.400, 7179.400, clean credit dat sns.boxplot(x=clean_credit_data['amount']) 932.0 7179.4000000000015 Out[23]: <matplotlib.axes. subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x1f99eb5f9c8> 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 amount In [24]: #removing outliers from age variable print(clean_credit_data['age'].quantile(0.10)) print(clean_credit_data['age'].quantile(0.90)) clean_credit_data["age"] = np.where(clean_credit_data["age"] <23.0, 23.0, clean_credit_data['age'])</pre> clean_credit_data["age"] = np.where(clean_credit_data["age"] >52.0, 52.0, clean_credit_data['age']) sns.boxplot(x=clean_credit_data['age']) 23.0 52.0 Out[24]: <matplotlib.axes. subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x1f99ed8a188> 25 50 In [25]: #removing outliers from months loan duration variable print(clean_credit_data['months_loan_duration'].quantile(0.10)) print(clean_credit_data['months_loan_duration'].quantile(0.90)) clean_credit_data["months_loan_duration"] = np.where(clean_credit_data["months_loan_duration"] < 9.0, 9.</pre> 0,clean_credit_data['months_loan_duration']) clean_credit_data["months_loan_duration"] = np.where(clean_credit_data["months_loan_duration"] >36.0, 3 6.0,clean_credit_data['months_loan_duration']) sns.boxplot(x=clean_credit_data['months_loan_duration']) 9.0 36.0 Out[25]: <matplotlib.axes. subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x1f99ede3608> 10 30 35 20 25 months_loan_duration In [26]: #removing outliers from existing_loans_count variable print(clean_credit_data['existing_loans_count'].quantile(0.10)) print(clean_credit_data['existing_loans_count'].quantile(0.90)) #clean_credit_data["existing_loans_count"] = np.where(clean_credit_data["existing_loans_count"] <1.0,</pre> 1.0,clean_credit_data['existing_loans_count']) #clean_credit_data["existing_loans_count"] = np.where(clean_credit_data["existing_loans_count"] >2.0, 2.0,clean credit data['existing loans count']) sns.boxplot(x=clean_credit_data['existing_loans_count']) 1.0 2.0 Out[26]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x1f99ee32688> 1.0 1.5 2.0 2.5 3.0 3.5 4.0 existing_loans_count In [27]: #removing outliers from dependents variable print(clean credit data['dependents'].quantile(0.10)) print(clean_credit_data['dependents'].quantile(0.90)) #clean_credit_data["existing_loans_count"] = np.where(clean_credit_data["existing_loans_count"] <1.0,</pre> 1.0, clean credit data['existing loans count']) #clean credit data["existing loans count"] = np.where(clean credit data["existing loans count"] >2.0, 2.0,clean credit data['existing loans count']) sns.boxplot(x=clean_credit_data['dependents']) 1.0 2.0 Out[27]: <matplotlib.axes. subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x1f99eea8488> dependents **Feature Selection** In [28]: # feature selection using boruta features = [f for f in clean credit data.columns if f not in ['default']] len(features) Out[28]: 43 In [29]: X = clean_credit_data[features].values Y = clean credit data['default'].values.ravel() In [30]: rf = RandomForestClassifier(n_jobs=-1, class_weight='balanced', max_depth=5) In [31]: boruta feature selector = BorutaPy(rf, n estimators='auto', verbose=2, random state=4242, max iter = 50 , perc = 90)boruta_feature_selector.fit(X, Y) 1 / 50 Iteration: Confirmed: Tentative: 43 Rejected: 0 2 / 50 Iteration: Confirmed: Tentative: 43 Rejected: 0 3 / 50 Iteration: Confirmed: Tentative: 43 Rejected: 0 Iteration: 4 / 50 Confirmed: 0 43 Tentative: 0 Rejected: 5 / 50 Iteration: Confirmed: 43 Tentative: Rejected: 0 6 / 50 Iteration: Confirmed: 43 Tentative: Rejected: 7 / 50 Iteration: Confirmed: Tentative: 43 Rejected: 0 Iteration: 8 / 50 Confirmed: 14 5 Tentative: 24 Rejected: Iteration: 9 / 50 Confirmed: 14 Tentative: 5 24 Rejected: Iteration: 10 / 50 Confirmed: 14 5 Tentative: 24 Rejected: Iteration: 11 / 50 Confirmed: 14 Tentative: 5 Rejected: 24 Iteration: 12 / 50 Confirmed: 14 Tentative: 5 24 Rejected: Iteration: 13 / 50 Confirmed: 14 Tentative: 4 25 Rejected: Iteration: 14 / 50 Confirmed: 14 Tentative: 4 25 Rejected: Iteration: 15 / 50 Confirmed: 14 Tentative: 4 Rejected: 25 Iteration: 16 / 50 Confirmed: 14 3 Tentative: Rejected: 26 Iteration: 17 / 50 Confirmed: 14 Tentative: 3 26 Rejected: Iteration: 18 / 50 Confirmed: 14 3 Tentative: 26 Rejected: Iteration: 19 / 50 Confirmed: 14 Tentative: 3 26 Rejected: Iteration: 20 / 50 Confirmed: 14 3 Tentative: 26 Rejected: Iteration: 21 / 50 Confirmed: 14 Tentative: 3 Rejected: 26 Iteration: 22 / 50 Confirmed: 14 Tentative: 2 27 Rejected: Iteration: 23 / 50 Confirmed: 14 Tentative: 2 27 Rejected: Iteration: 24 / 50 Confirmed: Tentative: 27 Rejected: Iteration: 25 / 50 Confirmed: 14 Tentative: 2 Rejected: 27 26 / 50 Iteration: Confirmed: 14 Tentative: Rejected: 27 Iteration: 27 / 50 Confirmed: 14 Tentative: 27 Rejected: 28 / 50 14 Iteration: Confirmed: Tentative: 2 27 Rejected: Rejected: 27
Iteration: 29 / 50
Confirmed: 14 Tentative: Rejected: 27 Iteration: 30 / 50 Confirmed: 14 Tentative: 27 Rejected: Iteration: 31 / 50 31 14 Confirmed: Tentative: Rejected: 27 Iteration: 32 / 50 14 Confirmed: Tentative: Ω Rejected: 29 BorutaPy finished running. Iteration: 33 / 50 Confirmed: 14 Tentative: Rejected: Out[31]: BorutaPy(alpha=0.05, estimator=RandomForestClassifier(bootstrap=True, ccp alpha=0.0, class weight='balanced', criterion='gini', max depth=5, max features='auto', max leaf nodes=None, max samples=None, min impurity decrease=0.0, min impurity split=None, min samples leaf=1, min samples split=2, min weight fraction leaf=0.0, n estimators=113, n jobs=-1, oob score=False, random state=RandomState(MT19937) at 0x1F99C991D08, verbose=0, warm start=False), max iter=50, n estimators='auto', perc=90, random state=RandomState(MT19937) at 0x1F99C991D08, two step=True, verbose=2) In [32]: X filtered = boruta feature selector.transform(X) X filtered.shape Out[32]: (1000, 14) In [33]: | final features = list() indexes = np.where(boruta feature selector.support == True) for x in np.nditer(indexes): final_features.append(features[x]) print(final features) ['months loan duration', 'amount', 'percent of income', 'age', 'checking balance 1 - 200 DM', 'checki ng balance < 0 DM', 'checking balance unknown', 'credit history critical', 'credit history perfect', 'credit_history_very good', 'savings_balance_< 100 DM', 'savings_balance_unknown', 'other_credit_non e', 'housing own'] Models with Unbalanced Data with all features In [34]: X = clean credit data.drop('default', axis=1) y = clean credit data['default'] X train, X test, y train, y test = train test split(X,y,test size=0.2, random state=1) In [35]: | #LogisticRegression with Unbalanced data (all features) model = LogisticRegression() model.fit(X train, y train) model.score(X_test, y_test) Out[35]: 0.765 In [36]: #Confusion Matrix y pred = model.predict(X test) #Compute precision, recall, F-measure and support print(classification_report(y_test, y_pred)) precision recall f1-score support 0.79 0.90 0.84 141 0.65 0.44 0.53 59 0.77 200 accuracy macro avg 0.72 0.67 0.68 200 0.75 0.77 0.75 200 weighted avg In [37]: # Decision Tree Classifier using grid search with unbalanced data (all features) param_grid = {'max_depth': np.arange(3, 10)} tree = GridSearchCV(DecisionTreeClassifier(), param_grid) tree.fit(X train, y train) tree_preds = tree.predict_proba(X_test)[:, 1] tree_performance = roc_auc_score(y_test, tree_preds) print(classification_report(y_test, tree_preds.round())) precision recall f1-score support 0 0.79 0.78 0.78 141 0.47 0.46 0.47 59 200 0.69 accuracy 0.62 0.62 0.62 200 macro avg weighted avg 0.69 0.69 0.69 200 In [38]: # RandomForest Classifier using grid search with unbalanced data (all features) rfc=RandomForestClassifier(random_state=42) param_grid = { 'n_estimators': [200, 500], 'max_features': ['auto', 'sqrt', 'log2'], 'max_depth' : [4,5,6,7,8], 'criterion' :['gini', 'entropy'] CV_rfc = GridSearchCV(estimator=rfc, param_grid=param_grid, cv= 5) CV_rfc.fit(X_train, y_train) CV_rfc.best_params_ Out[38]: {'criterion': 'gini', 'max depth': 8, 'max_features': 'auto', 'n_estimators': 200} In [39]: rfc1=RandomForestClassifier(random_state=42, max_features='auto', n_estimators= 200, max_depth=8 , crit erion='gini') rfc1.fit(X_train, y_train) Out[39]: RandomForestClassifier(bootstrap=True, ccp_alpha=0.0, class_weight=None, criterion='gini', max_depth=8, max_features='auto', max_leaf_nodes=None, max_samples=None, min_impurity_decrease=0.0, min_impurity_split=None, min samples leaf=1, min samples split=2, min_weight_fraction_leaf=0.0, n_estimators=200, n_jobs=None, oob_score=False, random_state=42, verbose=0, warm_start=False) In [40]: rf pred=rfc1.predict(X test) print(classification_report(y_test, rf_pred.round())) precision recall f1-score support 0 0.78 0.94 0.85 141 0.71 1 0.37 0.49 59 0.77 200 accuracy macro avg 0.75 0.65 0.67 200 0.74 weighted avg 0.76 0.77 200 **Models with Unbalanced Data with selected features** In [41]: # Spliting data into training nd testing for Unbalanced data X_clean = clean_credit_data.filter(['months_loan_duration', 'amount', 'percent_of_income', 'age', 'chec king_balance_1 - 200 DM', 'checking_balance_< 0 DM', 'checking_balance_unknown', 'credit_history_critic al', 'credit_history_perfect', 'credit_history_very good', 'savings_balance_< 100 DM', 'savings_balance_unknown', 'other_credit_none', 'housing_own']) y_clean = clean_credit_data['default'] X_train_clean, X_test_clean, y_train_clean, y_test_clean = train_test_split(X_clean, y_clean, test_size= 0.2, random_state=1) In [42]: | #LogisticRegression with Unbalanced data model = LogisticRegression() model.fit(X_train_clean, y_train_clean) model.score(X_test_clean, y_test_clean) Out[42]: 0.75 In [43]: #Confusion Matrix y_pred = model.predict(X_test_clean) confusion matrix = confusion_matrix(y_test_clean, y_pred) print(confusion matrix) [[127 14] [36 23]]

