Bank Loan Analysis | Python Project

Problem Statement

BRD 1: SUMMARY

Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) Requirements:

- 1. Total Loan Applications: We need to calculate the total number of loan applications received during a specified period. Additionally, it is essential to monitor the Month-to-Date (MTD) Loan Applications.
- 2. **Total Funded Amount:** Understanding the total amount of funds disbursed as loans is crucial. We also want to keep an eye on the MTD Total Funded Amount metric.
- 3. **Total Amount Received:** Tracking the total amount received from borrowers is essential for assessing the bank's cash flow and loan repayment. We should analyse the Month-to-Date (MTD) Total Amount Receive.
- 4. Average Interest Rate: Calculating the average interest rate across all loans which will provide insights into our lending portfolio's overall cost.
- 5. Average Debt-to-Income Ratio (DTI): Evaluating the average DTI for our borrowers helps us gauge their financial health. We need to compute the average DTI for all loans.

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import varnings
import plotly.express as px

In [4]: #importing the required dataset
df = pd.read_csv(" *** PATH OF THE DATASET *** ")
# print the first 5 rows of the dataset/ for last 5 rows: df.tail(5)
df.head(5)
```

Out[4]:		id	address_state	application_type	emp_length	emp_title	grade	home_ownership	issue_date	last_credit_pull_date	last_payment_date	sub_	_grade ter	n verification_status	annual_inc
	0	1077430	GA	INDIVIDUAL	< 1 year	Ryder	С	RENT	2/11/2021	9/13/2021	4/13/2021	•••	C4 montl		300
	1	1072053	CA	INDIVIDUAL	9 years	MKC Accounting	Е	RENT	1/1/2021	12/14/2021	1/15/2021	•••	E1 montl	6 Source Verified	480
	2 ′	1069243	CA	INDIVIDUAL	4 years	Chemat Technology Inc	С	RENT	1/5/2021	12/12/2021	1/9/2021		C5 montl		500
	3	1041756	TX	INDIVIDUAL	< 1 year	barnes distribution	В	MORTGAGE	2/25/2021	12/12/2021	3/12/2021	•••	B2 Montl	Source Verified	420
	4 ′	1068350	IL	INDIVIDUAL	10+ years	J&J Steel Inc	А	MORTGAGE	1/1/2021	12/14/2021	1/15/2021		A1 montl		830
	5 rov	vs × 24 co	lumns												

In [5]: #Metadata of the data

print("Number of Rows:", df.shape[0]) # 0 for rows
print("Number of Columns:", df.shape[1]) # 1 for columns

Number of Rows: 38576 Number of Columns: 24

In [6]: #Types of data within Dataset

df.dtypes

```
Out[6]: id
                                  int64
        address_state
                                  object
        application_type
                                 object
        emp_length
                                 object
        emp_title
                                 object
        grade
                                 object
        home_ownership
                                 object
        issue_date
                                 object
        last_credit_pull_date
                                 object
        last_payment_date
                                 object
        loan_status
                                 object
                                 object
        next_payment_date
        member_id
                                  int64
                                 object
        purpose
        sub_grade
                                 object
                                 object
        term
        verification_status
                                 object
        annual_income
                                float64
                                float64
        dti
        installment
                                float64
        int_rate
                                float64
        loan_amount
                                  int64
        total_acc
                                  int64
        total_payment
                                  int64
        dtype: object
In [7]: #Summary of the dataset
        df.describe()
Out[7]:
```

	id	member_id	annual_income	dti	installment	int_rate	loan_amount	total_acc	total_payment
count	3.857600e+04	3.857600e+04	3.857600e+04	38576.000000	38576.000000	38576.000000	38576.000000	38576.000000	38576.000000
mean	6.810371e+05	8.476515e+05	6.964454e+04	0.133274	326.862965	0.120488	11296.066855	22.132544	12263.348533
std	2.113246e+05	2.668105e+05	6.429368e+04	0.066662	209.092000	0.037164	7460.746022	11.392282	9051.104777
min	5.473400e+04	7.069900e+04	4.000000e+03	0.000000	15.690000	0.054200	500.000000	2.000000	34.000000
25%	5.135170e+05	6.629788e+05	4.150000e+04	0.082100	168.450000	0.093200	5500.000000	14.000000	5633.000000
50%	6.627280e+05	8.473565e+05	6.000000e+04	0.134200	283.045000	0.118600	10000.000000	20.000000	10042.000000
75 %	8.365060e+05	1.045652e+06	8.320050e+04	0.185900	434.442500	0.145900	15000.000000	29.000000	16658.000000
max	1.077501e+06	1.314167e+06	6.000000e+06	0.299900	1305.190000	0.245900	35000.000000	90.000000	58564.000000

1. Total Loan Applications

```
In [9]: total_loan_applications = df['id'].count()
    print(f"Number of total applications: {total_loan_applications}")
Number of total applications: 38576
```

1.1. Month-To-Date Total Loan Applications

```
In [11]: # © Convert issue_date to datetime first:
    df['issue_date'] = pd.to_datetime(df['issue_date'])

In [12]: latest_issue_date = df['issue_date'].max()
    latest_year = latest_issue_date.year
    latest_month = latest_issue_date.month

    mtd_data = df[(df['issue_date'].dt.year == latest_year)&(df['issue_date'].dt.month == latest_month)]

    mtd_loan_applications = mtd_data['id'].count()

    print(f"MTD Loan Applications for {latest_issue_date.strftime('%B %Y')}: {mtd_loan_applications}")

MTD Loan Applications for December 2021: 4314
```

2. Total Funded Amount

```
In [14]: total_funded_amount = df['loan_amount'].sum()
    total_funded_amount_in_millions = total_funded_amount/1000000
    print(f"Total Funded Amount: {total_funded_amount_in_millions:.2f}M$")
Total Funded Amount: 435.76M$
```

2.1. Month-To-Date Total Funded Amount

```
In [16]: latest_issue_date = df['issue_date'].max()
latest_year = latest_issue_date.year
latest_month = latest_issue_date.month

mtd_data = df[(df['issue_date'].dt.year == latest_year)&(df['issue_date'].dt.month == latest_month)]

mtd_total_funded_amount = mtd_data['loan_amount'].sum()
mtd_total_funded_amount_in_millions = mtd_total_funded_amount/1000000

print(f'MTD Total Funded Amount: {mtd_total_funded_amount_in_millions:.2f}M$")
MTD Total Funded Amount: 53.98M$
```

3. Total Amount Received

```
In [18]: total_amount_received = df['total_payment'].sum()
    total_amount_received_in_millions = total_amount_received/1000000

print(f"Total Amount Received: {total_amount_received_in_millions:.2f}M$")
```

3.1 Month-To-Date Total Amount Received

```
In [20]: latest_issue_date = df['issue_date'].max()
latest_year = latest_issue_date.year
latest_month = latest_issue_date.month

mtd_data = df[(df['issue_date'].dt.year == latest_year)&(df['issue_date'].dt.month == latest_month)]

mtd_total_amount_received = mtd_data['total_payment'].sum()
mtd_total_amount_received_in_millions = mtd_total_amount_received/1000000

print(f"MTD Total Amount Received: {mtd_total_amount_received_in_millions:.2f}M$")

MTD Total Amount Received: 58.07M$
```

4. Average Interest Rate

```
In [22]: average_interest_rate = df['int_rate'].mean()*100
print(f"Average Interest Rate: {average_interest_rate:.2f}%")
Average Interest Rate: 12.05%
```

5. Average Debt-to-Income Ratio (DTI)

```
In [24]: average_DTI = df['dti'].mean()*100
print(f"Average DTI: {average_DTI:.2f}%")
Average DTI: 13.33%
```

Good Loan Metrics

```
Good Loan Applications: 33243 Applicants
Good Loan Funded Amount (Millions): 370.22 M$
Good Loan Received Amount (Millions): 435.79 M$
Percentage of Good Loan Applications: 86.18%
```

Bad Loan Metrics

Bad Loan Applications : 5333 Applicants
Bad Loan Funded Amount (Millions) : 65.53 M\$
Bad Loan Received Amount (Millions) : 37.28 M\$
Percentage of Bad Loan Applications : 13.82%

Problem Statement

BRD 2: Overview

Charts

- 1. Monthly Trends by Issue Date (Line/ Area Chart): To identify seasonality and long-term trends in lending activities.
- 2. Regional Analysis by State (Bar Chart): To identify regions with significant lending activity and assess regional disparities.
- 3. Loan Term Analysis (Donut Chart): To allow the client to understand the distribution of loans across various term lengths.
- 4. Employee Length Analysis (Bar Chart): How lending metrics are distributed among borrowers with different employment lengths, helping us assess the impact of employment history on loan applications.
- 5. Loan Purpose Breakdown (Bar Chart): Will provide a visual breakdown of loan metrics based on the stated purposes of loans, aiding in the understanding of the primary reasons borrowers seek financing.
- 6. Home Ownership Analysis (Tree/ Heat Map): For a hierarchical view of how home ownership impacts loan applications and disbursements.

Metrics to be shown: 'Total Loan Applications,' 'Total Funded Amount,' and 'Total Amount Received'

1. Monthly Trends by Issue Date for Total Funded Amount

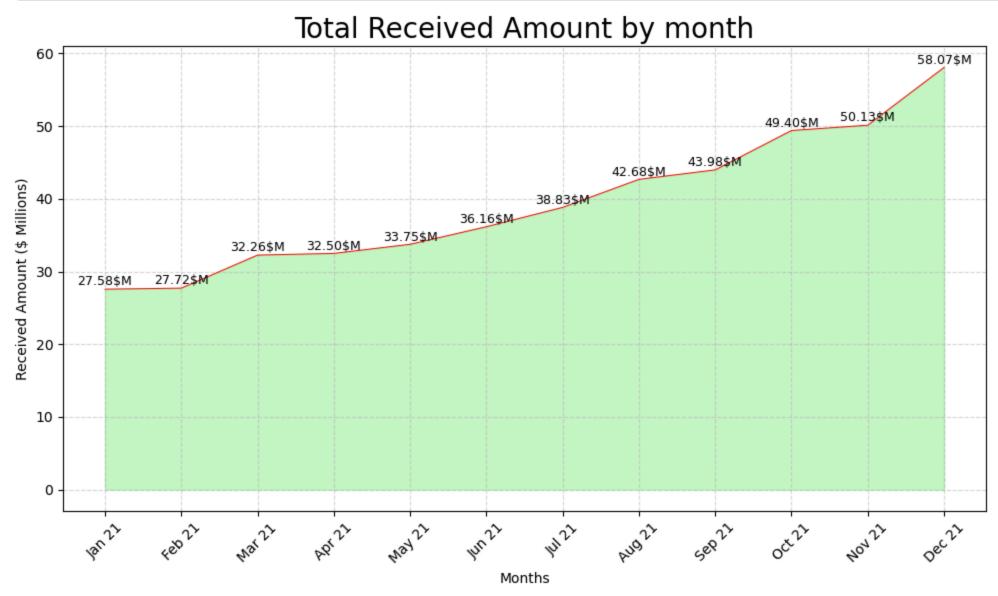
```
In [31]: monthly_funded = (
         df.sort_values('issue_date')
           .assign(month_name=lambda x: x['issue_date'].dt.strftime('%b %y'))
            .groupby('month_name', sort=False)['loan_amount']
           .sum()
            .div(1000000)
            .reset_index(name='loan_amount_millions')
         plt.figure(figsize=(10,6))
         plt.fill_between(monthly_funded['month_name'], monthly_funded['loan_amount_millions'], color='skyblue', alpha=0.5)
         plt.plot(monthly_funded['month_name'], monthly_funded['loan_amount_millions'], color='blue', linewidth=0.5)
         for i, row in monthly_funded.iterrows():
             plt.text(i,row['loan_amount_millions'] + 0.1, f"{row['loan_amount_millions']:.2f}$M",
                     ha='center', va='bottom', fontsize = 9, rotation = 0, color = 'black')
         plt.title('Total Funded Amount by month', fontsize = 20)
         plt.xlabel('Months')
         plt.ylabel('Funded Amount ($ Millions)')
         plt.xticks(ticks=range(len(monthly_funded)), label=monthly_funded['month_name'], rotation = 45)
         plt.grid(True, linestyle = '--', alpha = 0.5)
         plt.tight_layout()
         plt.show()
```





1.1. Monthly Trends by Issue Date for Total Amount Received

```
plt.title('Total Received Amount by month', fontsize = 20)
plt.xlabel('Months')
plt.ylabel('Received Amount ($ Millions)')
plt.xticks(ticks=range(len(monthly_received)), labels=monthly_received['month_name'], rotation = 45)
plt.grid(True, linestyle = '--', alpha = 0.5)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



2. Regional Analysis by State for Total Funded Amount

```
In [35]: state_funding = df.groupby('address_state')['loan_amount'].sum().sort_values(ascending = True)
    state_funding_thousands = state_funding / 1000

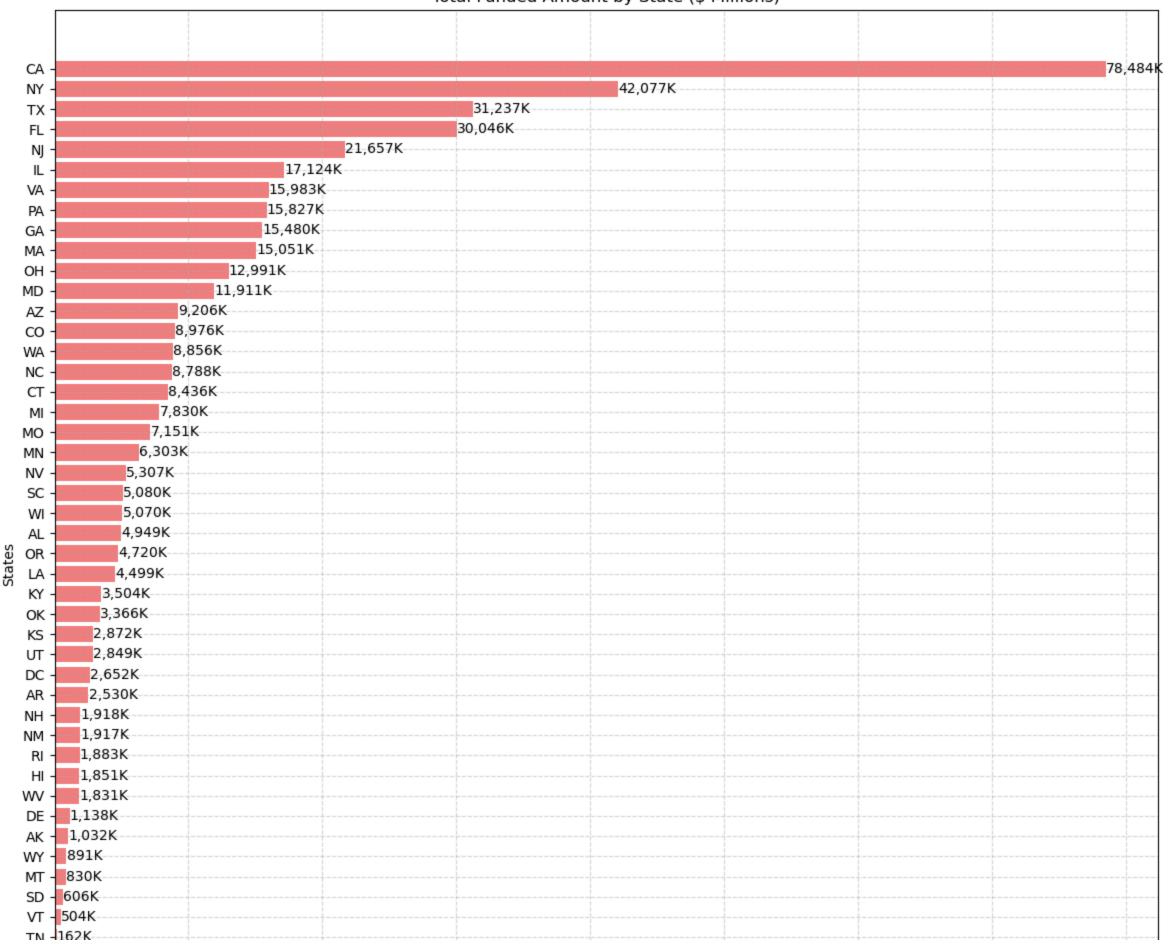
plt.figure(figsize=(12,12))
    bars = plt.barh(state_funding_thousands.index, state_funding_thousands.values, color='lightcoral')

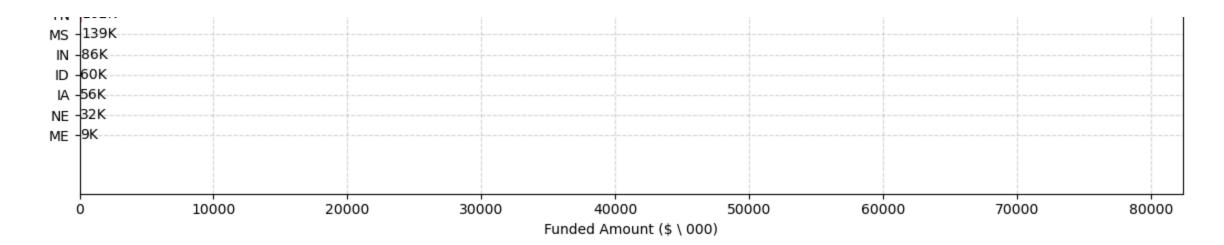
for bar in bars:
    width = bar.get_width()
    plt.text(width + 10, bar.get_beight() / 2,
```

```
f'{width:,.0f}K', va = 'center', fontsize = 10)

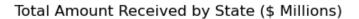
plt.title('Total Funded Amount by State ($ Millions)')
plt.xlabel('Funded Amount ($ \ 000)')
plt.ylabel('States')
plt.grid(True, linestyle = '--', alpha = 0.5)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

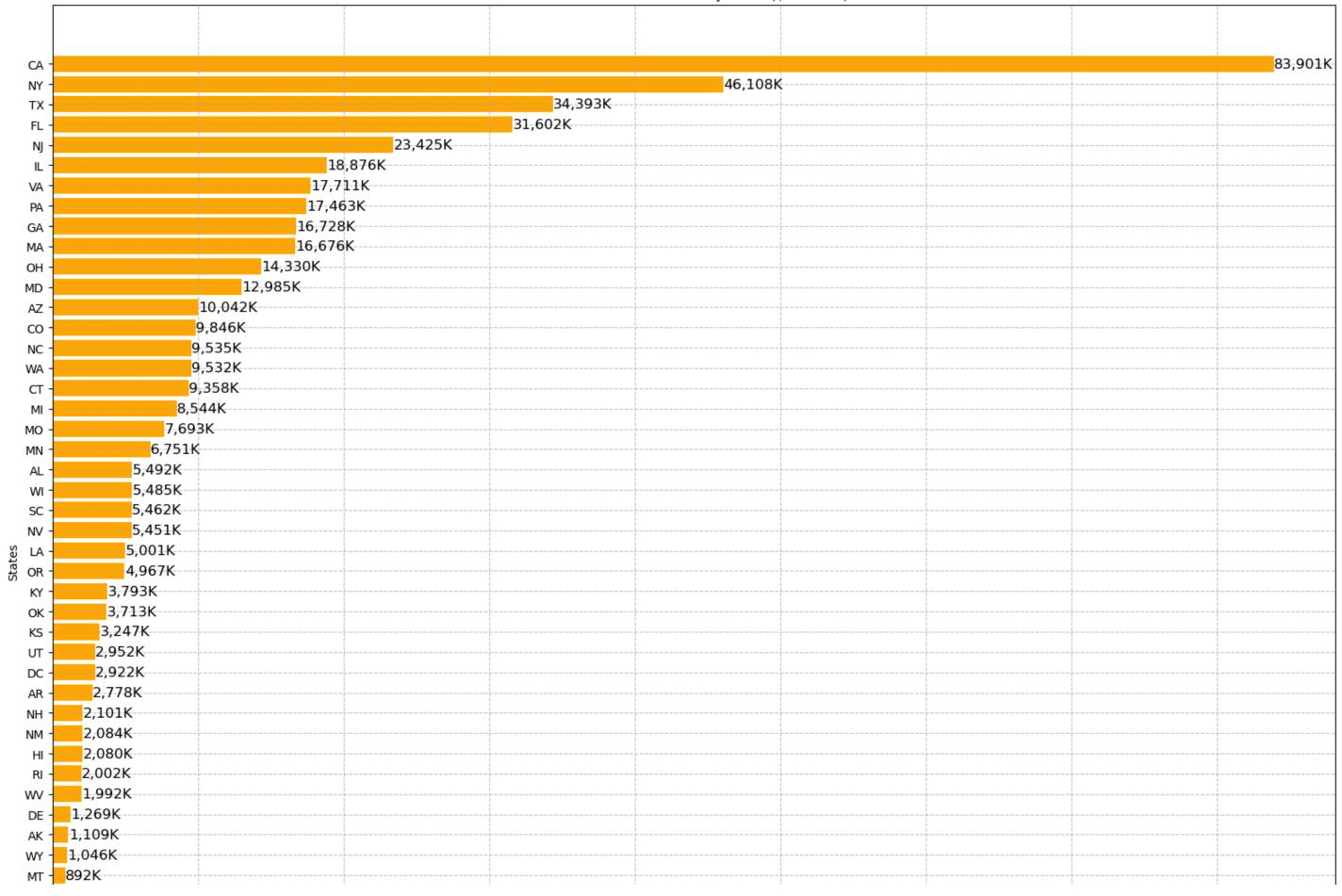
Total Funded Amount by State (\$ Millions)

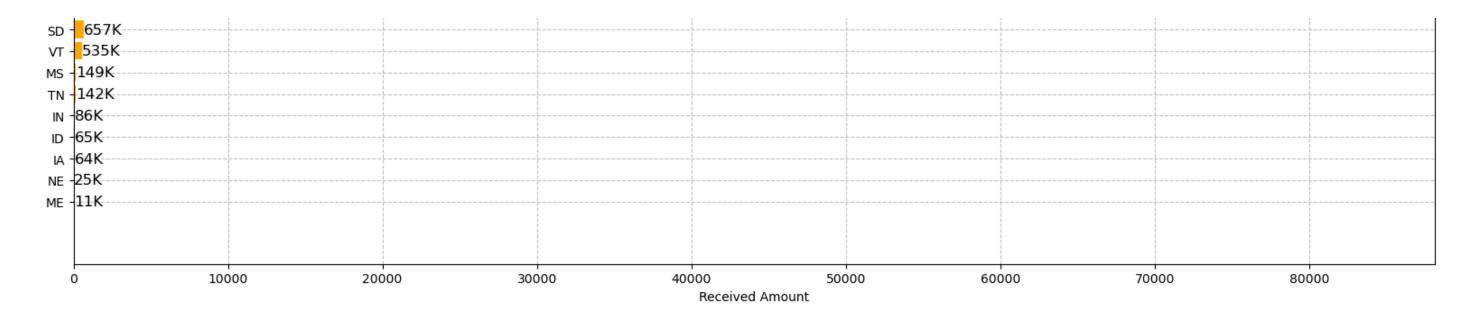




2.1. Regional Analysis by State for Total Amount Received







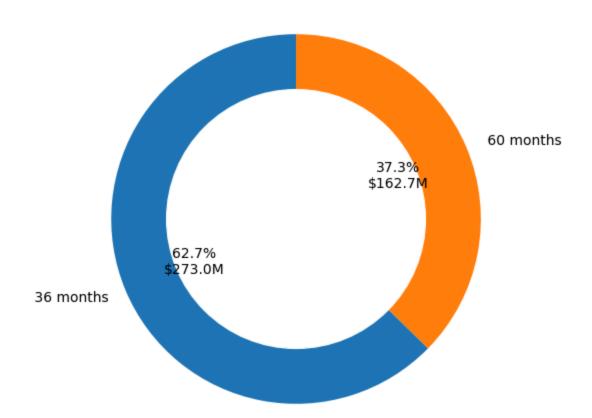
3. Loan Term Analysis for Total Amount Funded

```
In [39]: term_funding_millions = df.groupby ('term')['loan_amount'].sum() / 1000000

plt.figure(figsize=(6,6))
plt.pie(
    term_funding_millions,
    labels=term_funding_millions.index,
    autopct=lambda p: f"{p:.1f}%\n${p*sum(term_funding_millions)/100:.1f}M",
    startangle = 90,
    wedgeprops = {'width' : 0.9}
)

plt.gca().add_artist(plt.Circle((0,0), 0.70, color = 'white'))
plt.title("Total Amount Funded by Term ($ Millions)")
plt.show()
```

Total Amount Funded by Term (\$ Millions)



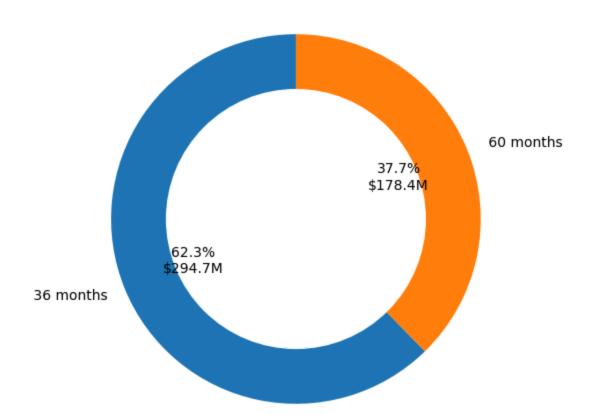
3.1 Loan Term Analysis for Total Amount Received

```
In [41]: term_received_millions = df.groupby ('term')['total_payment'].sum() / 1000000

plt.figure(figsize=(6,6))
plt.pie(
    term_received_millions,
    labels=term_received_millions.index,
    autopct=lambda p: f"{p:.1f}%\n${p*sum(term_received_millions)/100:.1f}M",
    startangle = 90,
    wedgeprops = {'width' : 0.9}
)

plt.gca().add_artist(plt.Circle((0,0), 0.70, color = 'white'))
plt.title("Total Amount Received by Term ($ Millions)")
plt.show()
```

Total Amount Received by Term (\$ Millions)



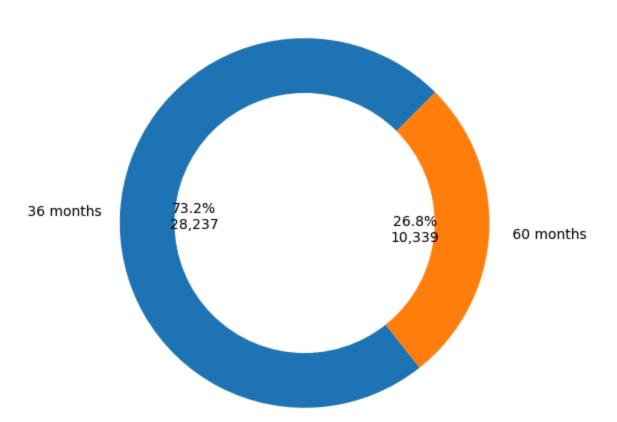
3.2 Loan Term Analysis for Total Applicants

```
In [43]: term_total_applicants = df.groupby('term')['id'].count()

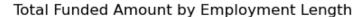
plt.figure(figsize=(6,6))
plt.pie(
    term_total_applicants,
    labels=term_total_applicants.index,
    autopct=Lambda p: f"{p:.1f}%\n{p*sum(term_total_applicants)/100:,.0f}",
    startangle=45,
    wedgeprops={'width': 1}
)

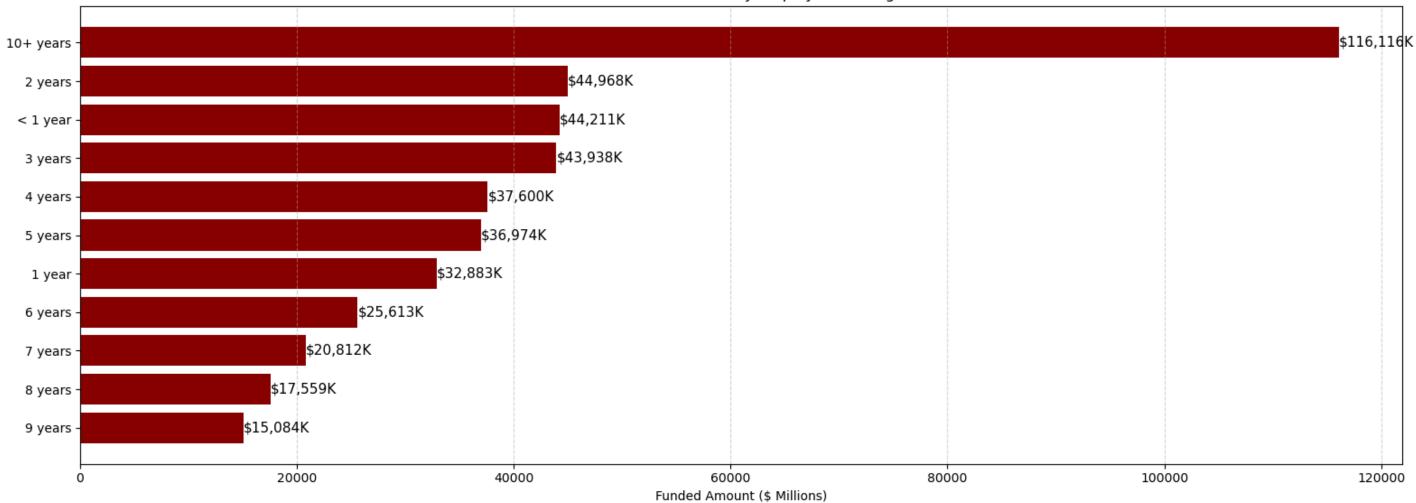
plt.gca().add_artist(plt.Circle((0,0), 0.70, color='white'))
plt.title("Total Applicants")
plt.show()
```

Total Applicants



4. Employee Length Analysis for Total Amount Funded





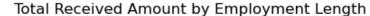
4.1. Employee Length Analysis for Total Amount Received

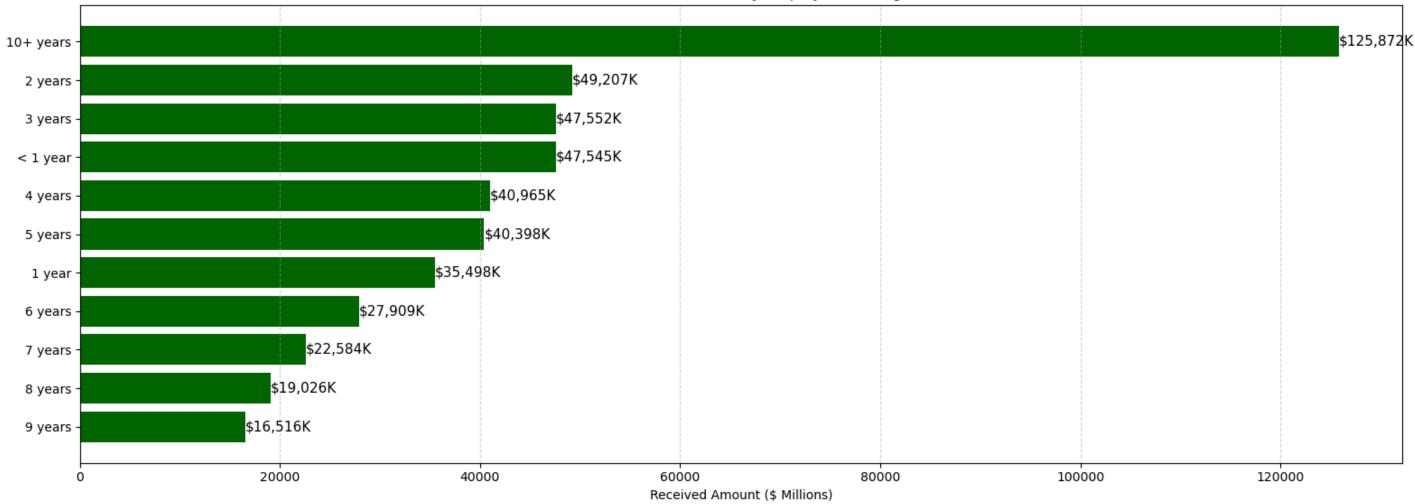
```
In [47]: emp_received = df.groupby('emp_length')['total_payment'].sum().sort_values()/1000

plt.figure(figsize=(16,6))
bars = plt.barh(emp_received.index, emp_received, color = 'darkgreen')

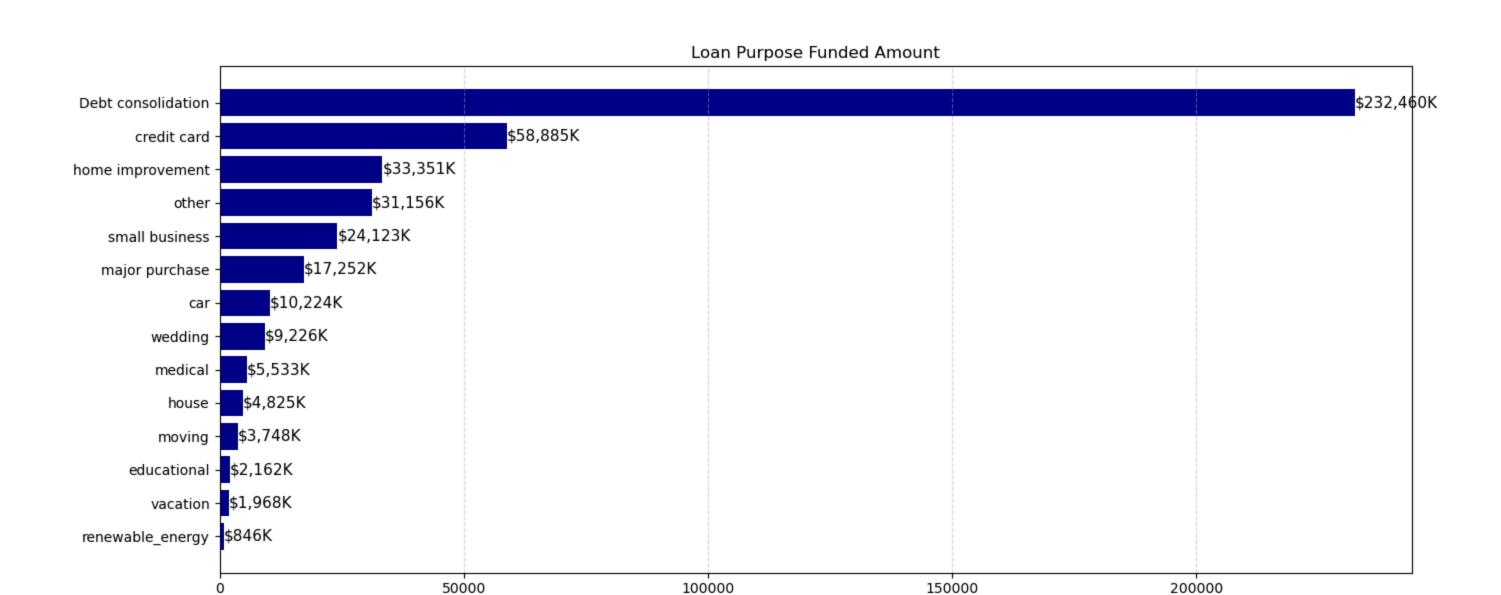
for bar in bars:
    width = bar.get_width()
    plt.text(width + 5, bar.get_y() + bar.get_height()/2,
        f"${width:,0f}k", va = 'center', fontsize = 11)

plt.xlabel("Received Amount ($ Millions)")
    plt.title("Total Received Amount by Employment Length")
    plt.grid(axis = 'x', linestyle = '--', alpha = 0.5)
    plt.title_layout()
    plt.show()
```





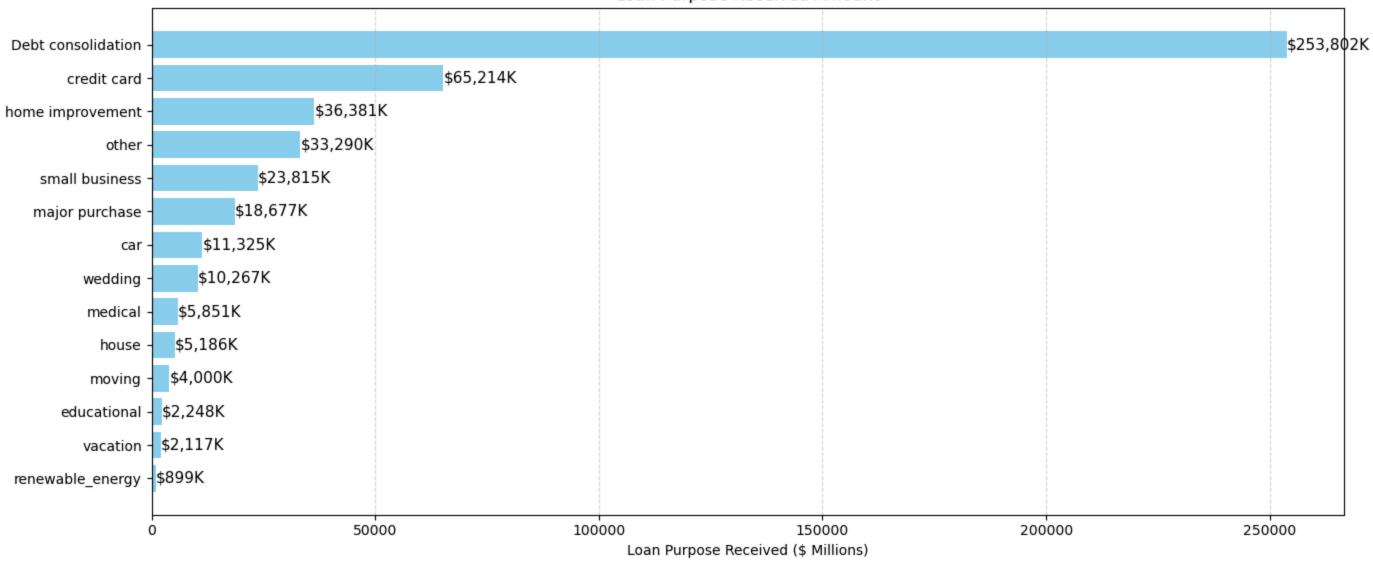
5. Loan Purpose Breakdown for Total Amount Funded



5.1. Loan Purpose Breakdown for Total Amount Received

Loan Purpose (\$ Millions)





6. Home Ownership Analysis by Total Funded Amount

```
In [53]: # pip install notebook --upgrade
    # import plotly.io as pio
    # pio.renderers.default = 'notebook' # or 'iframe' or 'plotly_mimetype'

In [54]: home_funding = df.groupby('home_ownership')['loan_amount'].sum().reset_index()
home_funding['loan_amount_millions'] = home_funding['loan_amount'] / 1000000

fig = px.treemap(
    home_funding,
    path = ['home_ownership'],
    values = 'loan_amount_millions',
    color = 'loan_amount_millions',
    color_continuous_scale = 'Blues',
    title = 'Total Funded Amount for Home Ownership ($ Millions)'
)
```

```
fig.show()
```

Total Funded Amount for Home Ownership (\$ Millions)



6.1. Home Ownership Analysis by Total Received Amount

```
In [56]: home_funding_received = df.groupby('home_ownership')['total_payment'].sum().reset_index()
home_funding_received['loan_amount_millions'] = home_funding_received['total_payment'] / 1000000

fig = px.treemap(
    home_funding,
    path = ['home_ownership'],
    values = 'loan_amount_millions',
    color = 'loan_amount_millions',
    color_continuous_scale = 'Viridis',
    title = 'Total Received Amount from Home Ownership ($ Millions)'
)

fig.show()
```

Total Received Amount from Home Ownership (\$ Millions)

