Loan\_Status\_prediction

The information you provided appears to be a list of column headers or variables related to a dataset containing information about loans or credit-related data. Here's a brief description of each column:

1. LoanID: Unique identifier for each loan application.
2. Gender: Gender of the applicant (e.g., Male or Female).
3. Married: Marital status of the applicant (e.g., Yes or No).
4. Dependents: Number of dependents of the applicant (e.g., 0, 1, 2, 3+).
5. Education: Education level of the applicant (e.g., Graduate or Not Graduate).
6. Self\_Employed: Indicates whether the applicant is self-employed or not (e.g., Yes or No).
7. Applicantincome: Income of the applicant.
8. CoapplicantIncome: Income of the co-applicant (if any).
9. LoanAmount: The amount of the loan applied for.
10. Loan\_Amount\_Term: The term (in months) for which the loan is applied.
11. Credit\_History: Credit history of the applicant (e.g., 1 for good credit history, 0 for bad or unknown credit history).
12. Property\_Area: Area where the property associated with the loan is located (e.g., Urban, Semiurban, Rural).
13. LoanStatus: The target variable indicating whether the loan was approved or not (e.g., Y for Yes, N for No).

Following are the conclusions from this project:

* person with credit history 1.0 has high acceptance rate
* totalincomelog and loanamountlog columns tell us the skewness of the data.
* loanstatus is having maximum correlation with credit history (0.56).
* we can see that the graduates have high income when compare to non-graduates and this makes us easy to understand that there will be less risk of giving loans to the graduates.
* we can observe that the probability of applicantincome is equal for both approval and rejection.but, when the coapplicant incomes adds to the applicant income there is higher possibility of loan approval.
* people with semiurban area is having high percent of taking loan amount.