

Importing the Dependencies

```
In [49]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn import svm
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
```

Data Collection and Processing

```
In [9]: #Loading the dataset into pandas DataFrame
loan_dataset=pd.read_csv("C:\\Users\\manan\\OneDrive\\Desktop\\train_u6lujuX_CVtuZ9i (1).csv")
```

```
In [10]: loan_dataset
```

Out[10]:

	Loan_ID	Gender	Married	Dependents	Education	Self_Employed	ApplicantIncome	CoapplicantIncome	LoanAmount	Loan_Amount_Term	Credit
0	LP001002	Male	No	0	Graduate	No	5849	0.0	NaN	360.0	
1	LP001003	Male	Yes	1	Graduate	No	4583	1508.0	128.0	360.0	
2	LP001005	Male	Yes	0	Graduate	Yes	3000	0.0	66.0	360.0	
3	LP001006	Male	Yes	0	Not Graduate	No	2583	2358.0	120.0	360.0	
4	LP001008	Male	No	0	Graduate	No	6000	0.0	141.0	360.0	
...
609	LP002978	Female	No	0	Graduate	No	2900	0.0	71.0	360.0	
610	LP002979	Male	Yes	3+	Graduate	No	4106	0.0	40.0	180.0	
611	LP002983	Male	Yes	1	Graduate	No	8072	240.0	253.0	360.0	
612	LP002984	Male	Yes	2	Graduate	No	7583	0.0	187.0	360.0	
613	LP002990	Female	No	0	Graduate	Yes	4583	0.0	133.0	360.0	

614 rows × 13 columns



```
In [11]: loan_dataset.head(5)
```

Out[11]:

	Loan_ID	Gender	Married	Dependents	Education	Self_Employed	ApplicantIncome	CoapplicantIncome	LoanAmount	Loan_Amount_Term	Credit_H
0	LP001002	Male	No	0	Graduate	No	5849	0.0	NaN	360.0	
1	LP001003	Male	Yes	1	Graduate	No	4583	1508.0	128.0	360.0	
2	LP001005	Male	Yes	0	Graduate	Yes	3000	0.0	66.0	360.0	
3	LP001006	Male	Yes	0	Not Graduate	No	2583	2358.0	120.0	360.0	
4	LP001008	Male	No	0	Graduate	No	6000	0.0	141.0	360.0	



```
In [13]: #number of rows and coloumns
loan_dataset.shape
```

Out[13]: (614, 13)

```
In [14]: #statistical measures
loan_dataset.describe()
```

```
Out[14]:
```

	ApplicantIncome	CoapplicantIncome	LoanAmount	Loan_Amount_Term	Credit_History
count	614.000000	614.000000	592.000000	600.00000	564.000000
mean	5403.459283	1621.245798	146.412162	342.00000	0.842199
std	6109.041673	2926.248369	85.587325	65.12041	0.364878
min	150.000000	0.000000	9.000000	12.00000	0.000000
25%	2877.500000	0.000000	100.000000	360.00000	1.000000
50%	3812.500000	1188.500000	128.000000	360.00000	1.000000
75%	5795.000000	2297.250000	168.000000	360.00000	1.000000
max	81000.000000	41667.000000	700.000000	480.00000	1.000000

```
In [16]: #numbe of missing values in each coloumn
loan_dataset.isnull().sum()
```

```
Out[16]: Loan_ID          0
Gender          13
Married         3
Dependents     15
Education       0
Self_Employed  32
ApplicantIncome  0
CoapplicantIncome  0
LoanAmount     22
Loan_Amount_Term 14
Credit_History 50
Property_Area   0
Loan_Status     0
dtype: int64
```

```
In [17]: #dropping the missing values
loan_dataset=loan_dataset.dropna()
```

```
In [18]: #numbe of missing values in each coloumn
loan_dataset.isnull().sum()
```

```
Out[18]: Loan_ID      0
Gender      0
Married     0
Dependents  0
Education   0
Self_Employed  0
ApplicantIncome  0
CoapplicantIncome  0
LoanAmount   0
Loan_Amount_Term  0
Credit_History  0
Property_Area  0
Loan_Status  0
dtype: int64
```

```
In [19]: #Label encoding
loan_dataset.replace({"Loan_Status":{"N":0,'Y':1}},inplace=True)
```

C:\Users\manan\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_18320\3097104041.py:2: SettingWithCopyWarning:

A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.

Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead

See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy
loan_dataset.replace({"Loan_Status":{"N":0,'Y':1}},inplace=True)

```
In [20]: loan_dataset
```

Out[20]:

	Loan_ID	Gender	Married	Dependents	Education	Self_Employed	ApplicantIncome	CoapplicantIncome	LoanAmount	Loan_Amount_Term	Credit
1	LP001003	Male	Yes	1	Graduate	No	4583	1508.0	128.0	360.0	
2	LP001005	Male	Yes	0	Graduate	Yes	3000	0.0	66.0	360.0	
3	LP001006	Male	Yes	0	Not Graduate	No	2583	2358.0	120.0	360.0	
4	LP001008	Male	No	0	Graduate	No	6000	0.0	141.0	360.0	
5	LP001011	Male	Yes	2	Graduate	Yes	5417	4196.0	267.0	360.0	
...
609	LP002978	Female	No	0	Graduate	No	2900	0.0	71.0	360.0	
610	LP002979	Male	Yes	3+	Graduate	No	4106	0.0	40.0	180.0	
611	LP002983	Male	Yes	1	Graduate	No	8072	240.0	253.0	360.0	
612	LP002984	Male	Yes	2	Graduate	No	7583	0.0	187.0	360.0	
613	LP002990	Female	No	0	Graduate	Yes	4583	0.0	133.0	360.0	

480 rows × 13 columns



In [22]:

```
loan_dataset['Dependents'].value_counts()
```

Out[22]:

```
Dependents
0      274
2       85
1       80
3+      41
Name: count, dtype: int64
```

In [24]:

```
#we need to replace 3+ values to 4
loan_dataset = loan_dataset.replace(to_replace='3+', value='4')
```

In [25]:

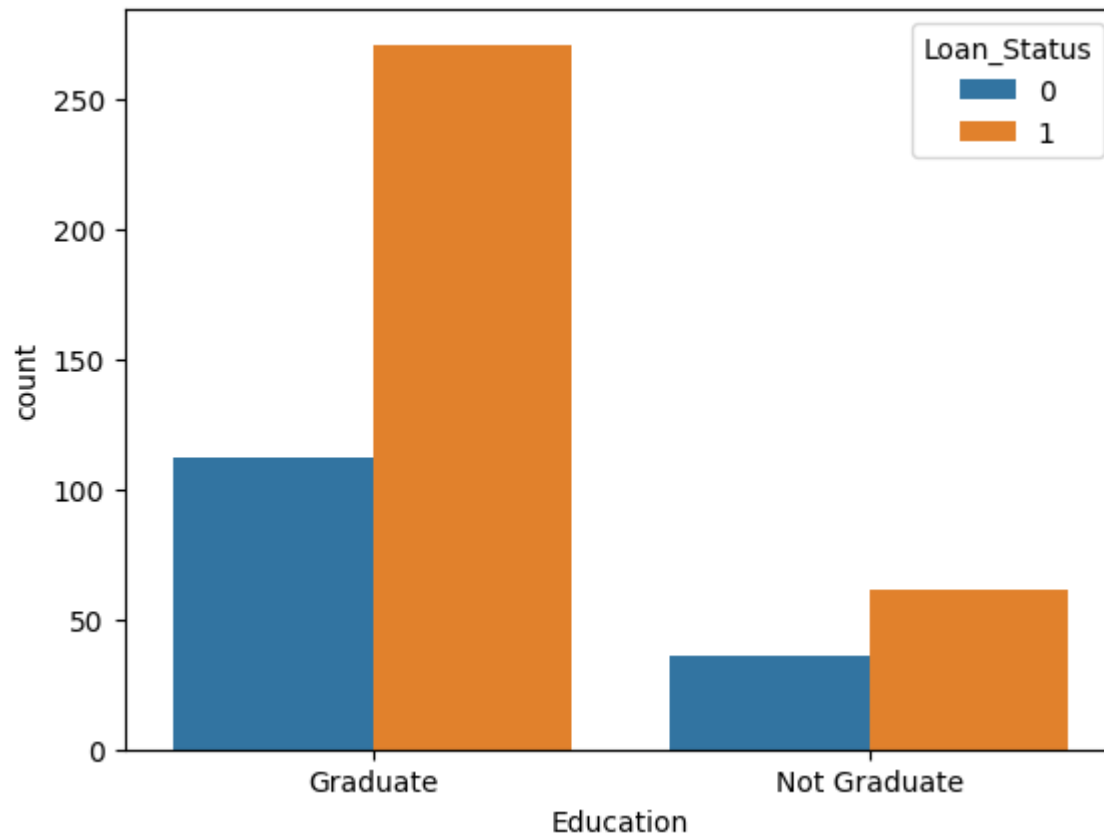
```
loan_dataset['Dependents'].value_counts()
```

```
Out[25]: Dependents
0      274
2       85
1       80
4       41
Name: count, dtype: int64
```

Data Visualization

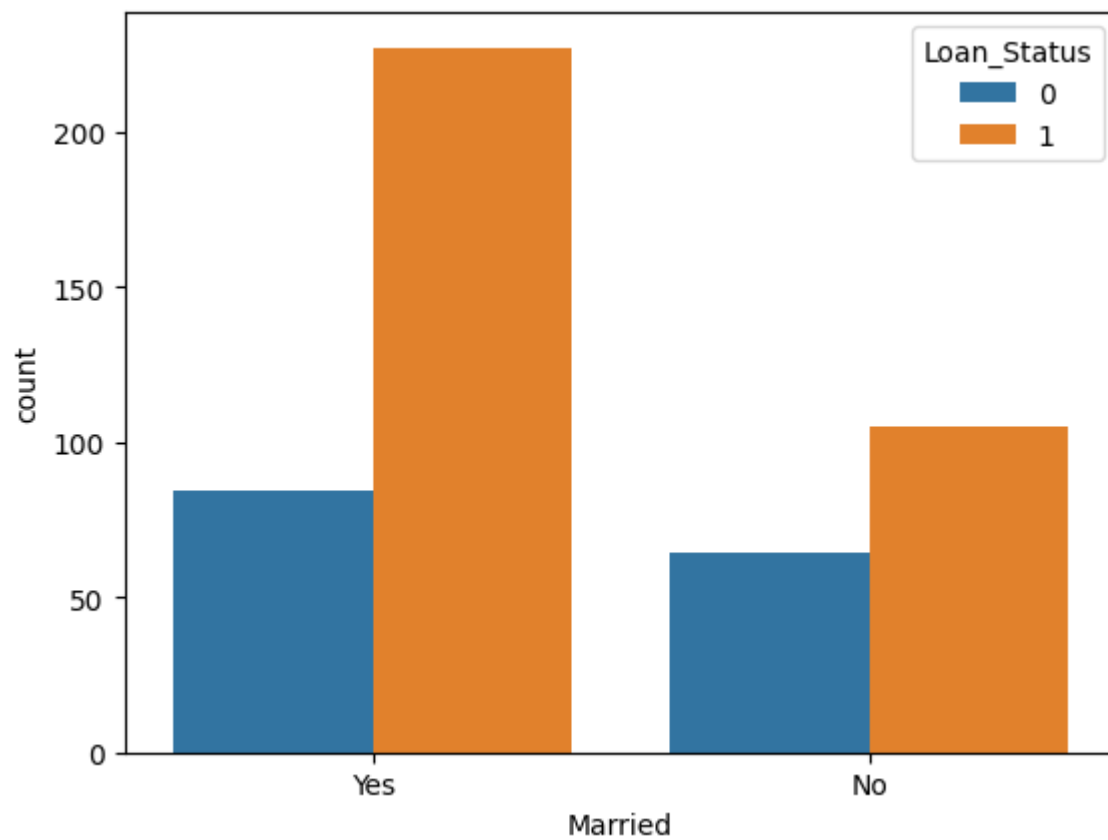
```
In [30]: #education and loan status
sns.countplot(x="Education",hue="Loan_Status",data=loan_dataset)
```

```
Out[30]: <Axes: xlabel='Education', ylabel='count'>
```



```
In [32]: #marital status & loan status
sns.countplot(x="Married",hue="Loan_Status",data=loan_dataset)
```

```
Out[32]: <Axes: xlabel='Married', ylabel='count'>
```



Converting Categorical Data into Numerical Values

```
In [36]: loan_dataset.replace({'Married':{'No':0, 'Yes':1}, 'Gender':{'Male':1, 'Female':0}, 'Self_Employed':{'No':0, 'Yes':1},  
                             'Property_Area':{'Rural':0, 'Semiurban':1, 'Urban':2}, 'Education':{'Graduate':1, 'Not Graduate':0}}, inplace=True)
```

```
In [37]: loan_dataset.head()
```

Out[37]:

	Loan_ID	Gender	Married	Dependents	Education	Self_Employed	ApplicantIncome	CoapplicantIncome	LoanAmount	Loan_Amount_Term	Credit_H
1	LP001003	1	1	1	1	0	4583	1508.0	128.0	360.0	
2	LP001005	1	1	0	1	1	3000	0.0	66.0	360.0	
3	LP001006	1	1	0	0	0	2583	2358.0	120.0	360.0	
4	LP001008	1	0	0	1	0	6000	0.0	141.0	360.0	
5	LP001011	1	1	2	1	1	5417	4196.0	267.0	360.0	

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Seperating the Data and Label

In [40]:

X=loan_dataset.drop(columns=['Loan_ID','Loan_Status'],axis=1)
Y=loan_dataset['Loan_Status']

In [41]:

loan_dataset.head()

Out[41]:

	Loan_ID	Gender	Married	Dependents	Education	Self_Employed	ApplicantIncome	CoapplicantIncome	LoanAmount	Loan_Amount_Term	Credit_H
1	LP001003	1	1	1	1	0	4583	1508.0	128.0	360.0	
2	LP001005	1	1	0	1	1	3000	0.0	66.0	360.0	
3	LP001006	1	1	0	0	0	2583	2358.0	120.0	360.0	
4	LP001008	1	0	0	1	0	6000	0.0	141.0	360.0	
5	LP001011	1	1	2	1	1	5417	4196.0	267.0	360.0	

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In [43]:

print(X)
print(Y)

	Gender	Married	Dependents	Education	Self_Employed	ApplicantIncome	\
1	1	1	1	1	0	4583	
2	1	1	0	1	1	3000	
3	1	1	0	0	0	2583	
4	1	0	0	1	0	6000	
5	1	1	2	1	1	5417	
..	
609	0	0	0	1	0	2900	
610	1	1	4	1	0	4106	
611	1	1	1	1	0	8072	
612	1	1	2	1	0	7583	
613	0	0	0	1	1	4583	

	CoapplicantIncome	LoanAmount	Loan_Amount_Term	Credit_History	\
1	1508.0	128.0	360.0	1.0	
2	0.0	66.0	360.0	1.0	
3	2358.0	120.0	360.0	1.0	
4	0.0	141.0	360.0	1.0	
5	4196.0	267.0	360.0	1.0	
..	
609	0.0	71.0	360.0	1.0	
610	0.0	40.0	180.0	1.0	
611	240.0	253.0	360.0	1.0	
612	0.0	187.0	360.0	1.0	
613	0.0	133.0	360.0	0.0	

	Property_Area
1	0
2	2
3	2
4	2
5	2
..	...
609	0
610	0
611	2
612	2
613	1

[480 rows x 11 columns]

1	0
2	1
3	1
4	1
5	1
..	

```
609     1
610     1
611     1
612     1
613     0
Name: Loan_Status, Length: 480, dtype: int64
```

Training and Test Data Separation

```
In [50]: X_train,X_test,Y_train,Y_test = train_test_split(X,Y,test_size=0.1,stratify=Y,random_state=2)
```

```
In [51]: print(X.shape,X_train.shape,X_test.shape)
```

```
(480, 11) (432, 11) (48, 11)
```

TRAINING THE MODEL USING SVM: SUPPORT VECTOR MACHINE

```
In [52]: classifier = svm.SVC(kernel='linear')
```

```
In [53]: #training the support vector machine
```

```
In [54]: classifier.fit(X_train,Y_train)
```

```
Out[54]: SVC
SVC(kernel='linear')
```

Model Evaluation

```
In [56]: #accuracy score
```

```
In [57]: X_train_prediction= classifier.predict(X_train)
training_data_accuracy=accuracy_score(X_train_prediction,Y_train)
```

```
In [58]: X_train_prediction
training_data_accuracy
```

```
Out[58]: 0.7986111111111112
```

```
In [59]: X_test_prediction= classifier.predict(X_test)
test_data_accuracy=accuracy_score(X_test_prediction,Y_test)
```

```
In [60]: X_test_prediction  
         test_data_accuracy
```

```
Out[60]: 0.8333333333333334
```

Making a Predictive System

```
In [ ]:
```