

Faculty of Science and Technology

Assignment Title:	Midterm Proje	ect			
Assignment No:	01		Date of Submission:	14 December 2024	
Course Title:	Introduction t	o Data Science			
Course Code:	CSC4180		Section:	С	
Semester:	Fall	2024-25	Course Teacher:	TOHEDUL ISLAM	

Declaration and Statement of Authorship:

- 1. I/we hold a copy of this Assignment/Case-Study, which can be produced if the original is lost/damaged.
- 2. This Assignment/Case-Study is my/our original work and no part of it has been copied from any other student's work or from any other source except where due acknowledgement is made.
- 3. No part of this Assignment/Case-Study has been written for me/us by any other person except where such collaboration has been authorized by the concerned teacher and is clearly acknowledged in the assignment.
- 4. I/we have not previously submitted or currently submitting this work for any other course/unit.
- 5. This work may be reproduced, communicated, compared and archived for the purpose of detecting plagiarism.
- 6. I/we give permission for a copy of my/our marked work to be retained by the faculty for review and comparison, including review by external examiners.
- 7. I/we understand that Plagiarism is the presentation of the work, idea or creation of another person as though it is your own. It is a formofcheatingandisaveryseriousacademicoffencethatmayleadtoexpulsionfromtheUniversity. Plagiarized material can be drawn from, and presented in, written, graphic and visual form, including electronic data, and oral presentations. Plagiarism occurs when the origin of them arterial used is not appropriately cited.
- 8. I/we also understand that enabling plagiarism is the act of assisting or allowing another person to plagiarize or to copy my/our work.
- * Student(s) must complete all details except the faculty use part.
- ** Please submit all assignments to your course teacher or the office of the concerned teacher.

Group Name/No.: 14

No	Name	ID	Program	Signature
01	AZMINUR RAHMAN	22-46459-1	BSc [CSE]	
02	MD. ABDUL MALEK RONY	20-43687-2	BSc [CSE]	
03	MD. TAMIM	22-46918-1	BSc [CSE]	
04	MD. FAHIM RAHMAN	21-45303-2	BSc [CSE]	

Faculty use only		
FACULTY COMMENTS		
	Marks Obtained	
	Total Marks	

Dataset: Introduction

This dataset contains financial and personal information of 201 individuals, useful for analyzing loan applications and predicting loan repayment behavior. The dataset includes 14 attributes:

- **person_age**: Age of the individual.
- **person_gender**: Gender of the individual.
- **person_education**: Education level of the individual.
- **person_income**: Annual income of the individual.
- **person_emp_exp**: Employment experience in years.
- **person_home_ownership**: Home ownership status (e.g., RENT, OWN, MORTGAGE).
- loan_amnt: Loan amount requested.
- **loan_intent**: Purpose of the loan (e.g., PERSONAL, EDUCATION, MEDICAL).
- **loan_int_rate**: Interest rate on the loan.
- **loan_percent_income**: Percentage of income allocated to loan repayment.
- **cb_person_cred_hist_length**: Length of the individual's credit history in years.
- **credit score**: Credit score of the individual.
- **previous_loan_defaults_on_file**: Indicates if there are previous loan defaults (Yes/No).
- **loan_status**: Outcome of the loan application (e.g., 1 for approved, 0 for denied).

While comprehensive, the dataset has some missing values in attributes like **person_age**, **person_income**, **person_education**, and **loan_status**. There are also potential inconsistencies, such as a typo in the **person_home_ownership** column (e.g., "RENTT"). These issues make the dataset an excellent candidate for preprocessing, data cleaning, and exploratory data analysis tasks.

Dataset: About data

Library Use:

library(readxl)

library(dplyr)

Read Data

mydata <- read_excel("C:/Users/AZMINUR RAHMAN/OneDrive - American
International University-Bangladesh/2024-2025, Fall/INTRODUCTION TO DATA
SCIENCE [C]/Mid/Lab/Project/Midterm_Dataset_Section(C).xlsx", sheet =
"Sheet1")</pre>

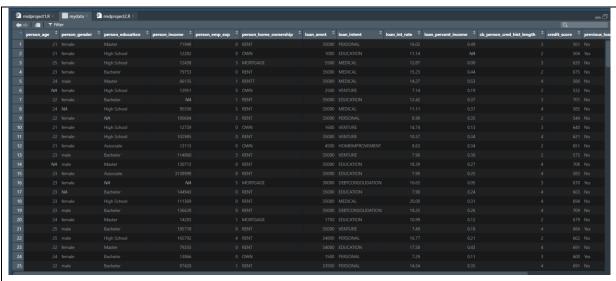
View(mydata)

```
str(mydata)
summary(mydata)

num_instances <- nrow(mydata)
num_attributes <- ncol(mydata)
print(paste("Number of instances (rows):", num_instances))
print(paste("Number of columns:", num_attributes))

missing_values_indices <- lapply(mydata, function(x) {
   if (is.numeric(x) || is.character(x)) {
      return(which(is.na(x) | x == ""))
   } else {
      return(NULL)
   }
}

print(missing_values_indices)</pre>
```



```
person_emp_exp
Min. : 0.000
1st Qu.: 0.000
Median : 1.000
Mean : 2.761
3rd Qu.: 3.000
Max. :125.000
                                           person_gender
                                                                                         person_education
 person_age
Min. : 21.00
1st Qu.: 22.00
Median : 23.00
Mean : 27.39
3rd Qu.: 25.00
Max. :350.00
NA's :4
                                                                                                                                      Min. : 12282
1st Qu.: 60501
                                           Class :character
Mode :character
                                                                                        Class :character
Mode :character
                                                                                                                                      Median : 85284
Mean : 149875
                                                                                                                                      3rd Qu.: 241060
Max. :3138998
NA's :4
  person_home_ownership loan_amnt
                                                                                                                                                                                  loan_percent_income
                                                                                                                                                                                 Min. :0.0000
1st Qu.:0.0900
                                                      Min. : 1000
1st Qu.:10000
                                                                                                                                           Min. : 5.42
1st Qu.:10.65
  Class :character
Mode :character
                                                                                            Class :character
Mode :character
                                                                                                                                          Median :11.83
Mean :12.29
                                                                                                                                                                                 3rd Qu.: 0.3425
                                                                                                                                                                                 Max. :0.5300
NA's :1

        cb_person_cred_hist_length
        credit_score

        Min.
        :2.00
        Min.
        :484.0

        1st Qu.:2.00
        1st Qu.:595.0

                                                                                                        previous_loan_defaults_on_file loan_status
Length:201 Min. :0.0000
                                                                  Median :630.0
Mean :628.5
                                                                                                                                                                                   Median :1.0000
Mean :0.6162
  Median :3.00
Mean :2.99
3rd Qu.:4.00
                                                                                                         Mode :character
                                                                                                                                                                                    3rd Qu.:1.0000
                                                                                                                                                                                    Max. :1.0000
NA's :3
> # Count rows and columns
> num_instances <- nrow(mydata)
> num_attributes <- ncol(mydata)
> print(paste("Number of instances (rows):", num_instances))
[1] "Number of instances (rows): 201"
> print(paste("Number of columns:", num_attributes))
[1] "Number of columns: 14"
    missing_values_indices <- lapply(mydata, function(x) {
  if (is.numeric(x) || is.character(x)) {
    return(which(is.na(x) | x == ""))</pre>
```

Description: Load Dataset to mydata. Found the total number of row and column using ncol() and nrow() function. Then we found all the missing values with the help of is.numeric() and is.character() function. Used print() functions to show the output in one line.

Dataset: Data Preparation & Exploration

Column: person_age

Missing Value Imputation: Replacing NA Values with Median

```
age_median <- round(median(mydata$person_age, na.rm = TRUE))
mydata$person_age[is.na(mydata$person_age)] <- age_median</pre>
```

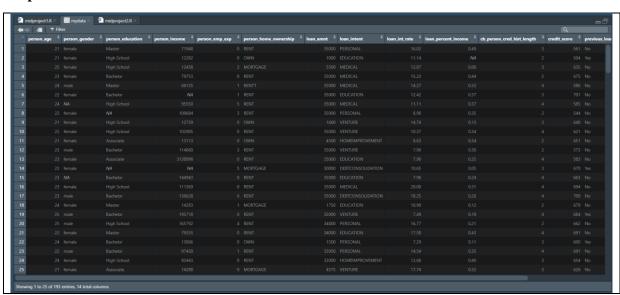
Outlier Detection and Removal with Interquartile Range (IQR) Method

```
Q1 <- quantile(mydata$person_age, 0.25, na.rm = TRUE)
Q3 <- quantile(mydata$person_age, 0.75, na.rm = TRUE)
IQR_value <- Q3 - Q1
threshold <- 1.5
outlier_condition <- (mydata$person_age < (Q1 - threshold * IQR_value)) |
    (mydata$person_age > (Q3 + threshold * IQR_value))
```

Serial Update After Removing Outliers

```
mydata <- mydata %>%
  filter(!outlier_condition) %>%
  arrange(row_number())
View(mydata)
```

Output:



Description: First, we replaced the NA values with the median. Then with the help of IQR method we have found the Outliers then removed those Outliers. To update the rows after removing outliers we have used pipe operator (%>%)

Column: person_gender

 Detecting and Recovering Noisy Values: There is no Noisy values unique_values_gender <- unique(mydata\$person_gender) print(unique_values_gender)

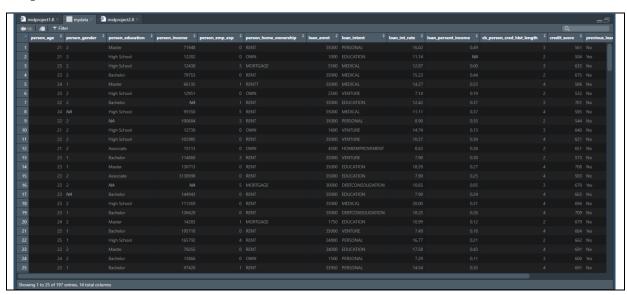
Output:

```
> unique_values_gender <- unique(mydata$person_gender)
> print(unique_values_gender)
[1] "female" "male" NA
> |
```

Data conversion: Converting categorical attributes to numeric (Gender is a categorical data)

View(mydata)

Output:



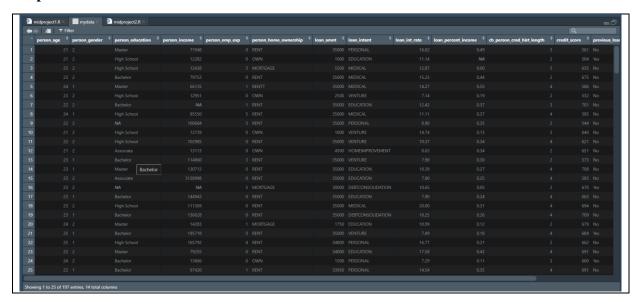
Missing Value Imputation: Replacing NA Values with Mode

```
mode_gender <- as.numeric(names(sort(table(mydata$person_gender),
decreasing = TRUE)[1]))</pre>
```

mydata\$person_gender[is.na(mydata\$person_gender)] <- mode_gender</pre>

View(mydata)

Output:



Description: At first we found the unique values using unique() then we have converted categorical attributes to numeric with the help of factor function.

Column: person_education

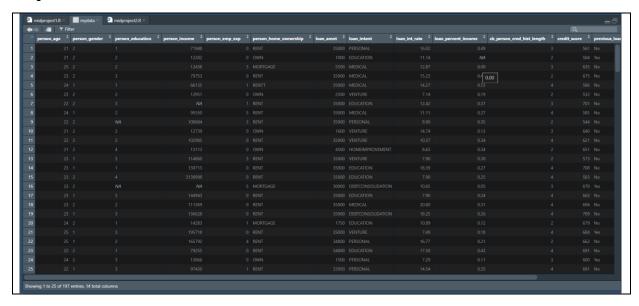
Detecting and Recovering Noisy Values: There is no Noisy values
 unique_education <- unique(mydata\$person_education)
 print(unique_education)

Output:

```
> unique_education <- unique(mydata$person_education)
> print(unique_education)
[1] "Master" "High School" "Bachelor" NA "Associate" "Doctorate"
> |
```

Data conversion: Converting categorical attributes to numeric

Output:

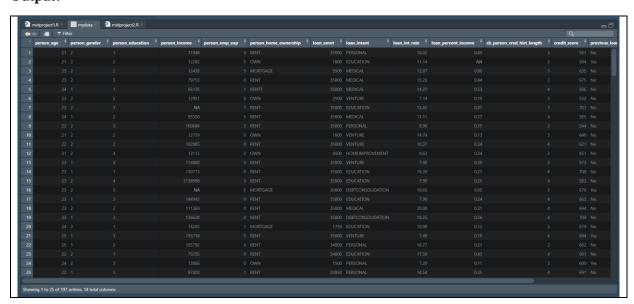


Missing Value Imputation: Replacing NA Values with Mode

mode_education <- names(which.max(table(mydata\$person_education)))
mydata\$person_education[is.na(mydata\$person_education)] <- mode_education</pre>

View(mydata)

Output:



Description: At first we found the unique values using unique() then we have converted categorical attributes to numeric with the help of factor function.

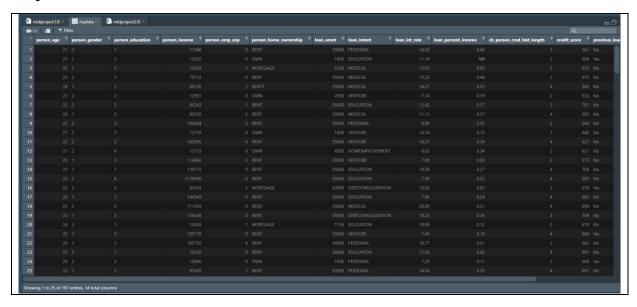
Column: person_income

Missing Value Imputation: Replacing NA Values with Median

```
income_median <- median(mydata$person_income, na.rm = TRUE)
mydata$person_income[is.na(mydata$person_income)] <- income_median</pre>
```

View(mydata)

Output:



Description: Using median() value for replacing NA.

Column: person_emp_exp

The 'person_emp_exp' column exhibits optimal data quality with no missing or invalid values.

```
missing_values_emp_exp <- sum(is.na(mydata$person_emp_exp))
print(missing_values_emp_exp)</pre>
```

Output:

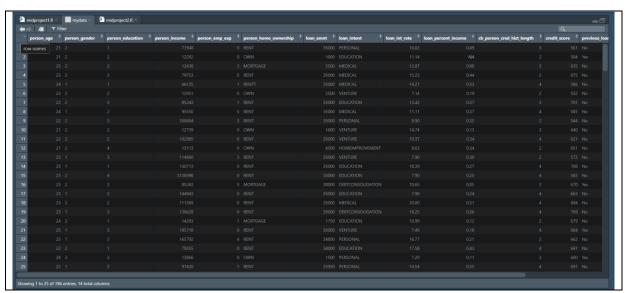
```
> missing_values_emp_exp <- sum(is.na(mydata$person_emp_exp))
> print(missing_values_emp_exp)
[1] 0
> |
```

Outlier Detection and Removal with Interquartile Range (IQR) Method

```
Q1 <- quantile(mydata$person_emp_exp, 0.25, na.rm = TRUE)
Q3 <- quantile(mydata$person_emp_exp, 0.75, na.rm = TRUE)
IQR_value <- Q3 - Q1
threshold <- 1.5
outlier_condition <- (mydata$person_emp_exp < (Q1 - threshold * IQR_value))|
  (mydata$person_emp_exp > (Q3 + threshold * IQR_value))

• Serial Update After Removing Outliers
mydata <- mydata %>%
  filter(!outlier_condition) %>%
  arrange(row_number())
View(mydata)
```

Output:



Description: By the help of IQR method we have found the Outliers then removed those Outliers. To update the rows after removing outliers we have used pipe operator (%>%)

Column: person_home_ownership

Detecting and Recovering Noisy Values:

```
unique_home_ownership <- unique(mydata$person_home_ownership)
print(unique_home_ownership)</pre>
```

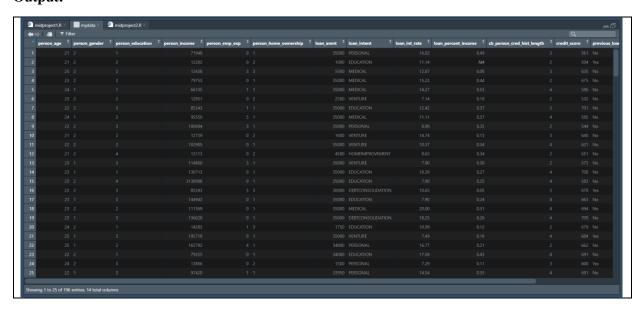
Output:

```
> unique_home_ownership <- unique(mydata$person_home_ownership)
> print(unique_home_ownership)
[1] "RENT" "OWN" "MORTGAGE" "RENTT" "OOWN" "OTHER"
> |
```

Data conversion: Converting categorical attributes to numeric and replaces all instances of "rentt" with "rent" and "oown" with "own"

Output:

View(mydata)



Description: At first we found the unique values using unique() then we replaces all instances of "rentt" with "rent" and "oown" with "own" by using ifelse(). At last we have converted categorical attributes to numeric with the help of factor function.

Column: loan_amnt

• The 'loan_amnt' column exhibits optimal data quality with no missing or invalid values.

```
missing_values_loan_amnt <- sum(is.na(mydata$loan_amnt))
print(missing_values_loan_amnt)</pre>
```

Output:

```
> missing_values_loan_amnt <- sum(is.na(mydata$loan_amnt))
> print(missing_values_loan_amnt)
[1] 0
> |
```

Column: loan_intent

Detecting and Recovering Noisy Values: There is no Noisy values

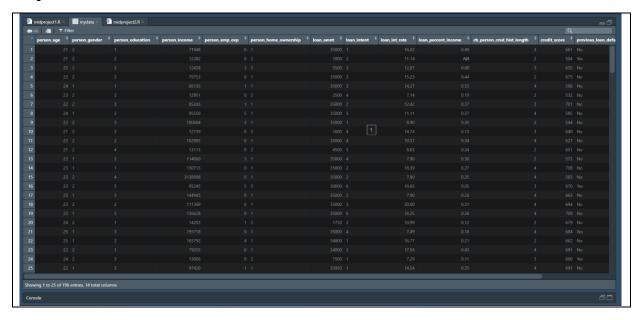
```
unique_loan_intent <- unique(mydata$loan_intent)
print(unique_loan_intent)</pre>
```

Output:

```
> unique_loan_intent <- unique(mydata$loan_intent)
> print(unique_loan_intent)
[1] "PERSONAL" "EDUCATION" "MEDICAL" "VENTURE" "HOMEIMPROVEMENT" "DEBTCONSOLIDATION"
> |
```

Data conversion: Converting categorical attributes to numeric

Output:



Description: At first we found the unique values using unique() then we have converted categorical attributes to numeric with the help of factor function.

Column: loan int rate

• The 'loan_int_rate' column exhibits optimal data quality with no missing or invalid values.

```
missing_values_loan_amnt <- sum(is.na(mydata$loan_amnt))
print(missing_values_loan_amnt)</pre>
```

Output:

```
> missing_values_loan_int_rate <- sum(is.na(mydata$loan_int_rate))
> print(missing_values_loan_int_rate)
[1] 0
> |
```

Column: loan_percent_income

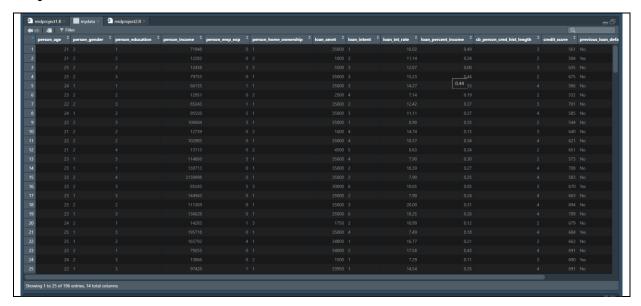
Missing Value Imputation: Replacing NA Values with Median

```
loan_percent_income_median <- median(mydata$loan_percent_income, na.rm =
TRUE)</pre>
```

```
mydata$loan_percent_income[is.na(mydata$loan_percent_income)] <-
loan_percent_income_median</pre>
```

View(mydata)

Output:



Description: Using median() value for replacing NA.

Column: cb_person_cred_hist_length

The 'cb_person_cred_hist_length' column exhibits optimal data quality with no missing or invalid values.

```
missing_values_cb_person_cred_hist_length
sum(is.na(mydata$cb_person_cred_hist_length))
print(missing_values_cb_person_cred_hist_length)
```

Output:

```
> missing_values_cb_person_cred_hist_length <- sum(is.na(mydata$cb_person_cred_hist_length))
> print(missing_values_cb_person_cred_hist_length)
[1] 0
> |
```

Column: credit_score

• The 'credit_score' column exhibits optimal data quality with no missing or invalid values.

```
missing_values_credit_score <- sum(is.na(mydata$credit_score))
print(missing_values_credit_score)</pre>
```

Output:

```
> missing_values_credit_score <- sum(is.na(mydata$credit_score))
> print(missing_values_credit_score)
[1] 0
> |
```

Column: previous_loan_defaults_on_file

Detecting and Recovering Noisy Values: There is no Noisy values

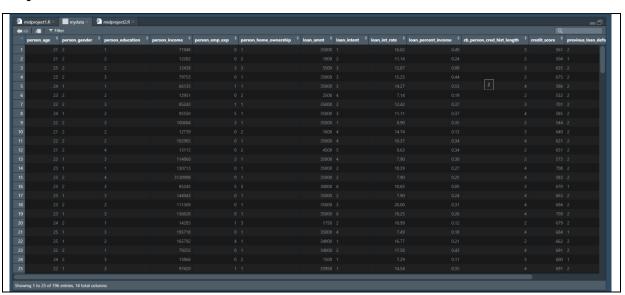
Output:

```
> unique_previous_loan_defaults_on_file <- unique(mydata$previous_loan_defaults_on_file)
> print(unique_previous_loan_defaults_on_file)
[1] "No" "Yes"
> |
```

Data conversion: Converting categorical attributes to numeric

View(mydata)

Output:



Description: At first we found the unique values using unique() then we have converted categorical attributes to numeric with the help of factor function.

Column: loan_status

Checking missing value.

```
missing_values_loan_status <- sum(is.na(mydata$loan_status))
print(missing_values_loan_status)</pre>
```

Output:

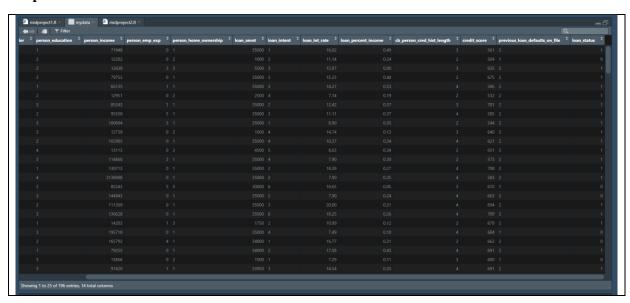
```
> missing_values_loan_status <- sum(is.na(mydata$loan_status))
> print(missing_values_loan_status)
[1] 3
> |
```

Missing Value Imputation: Replacing NA Values with Mode

```
mode_loan_status <- as.numeric(names(sort(table(mydata$loan_status),
decreasing = TRUE)[1]))
mydata$loan_status[is.na(mydata$loan_status)] <- mode_loan_status</pre>
```

View(mydata)

Output:



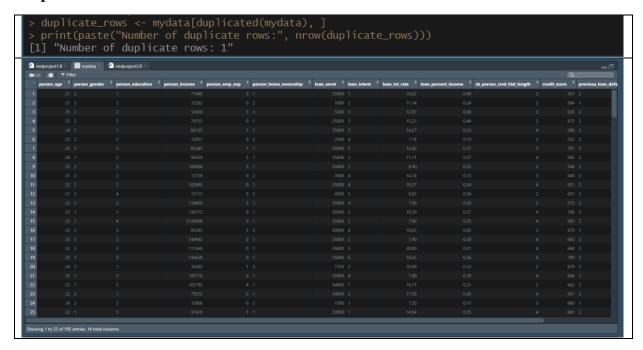
Description: At first we found the missing values quantity by using sum() & is.na() then we replace the missing values by mode.

Remove duplicate rows:

Code:

```
duplicate_rows <- mydata[duplicated(mydata), ]
print(paste("Number of duplicate rows:", nrow(duplicate_rows)))
mydata <- mydata[!duplicated(mydata), ]
View(mydata)</pre>
```

Output:



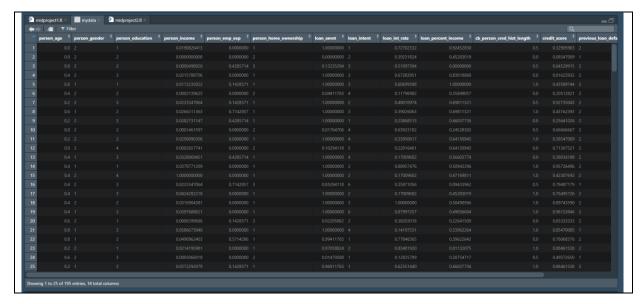
Description: Finding duplicated rows by using duplicated() function and drop those rows.

Apply min max for all numeric column:

Code:

```
numeric_columns <- sapply(mydata, is.numeric)
mydata[numeric_columns] <- lapply(mydata[numeric_columns], function(x) {
   (x - min(x, na.rm = TRUE)) / (max(x, na.rm = TRUE) - min(x, na.rm = TRUE))
})</pre>
```

Output:



Description: Finding duplicated rows by using duplicated() function and drop those rows.

Date Visualization

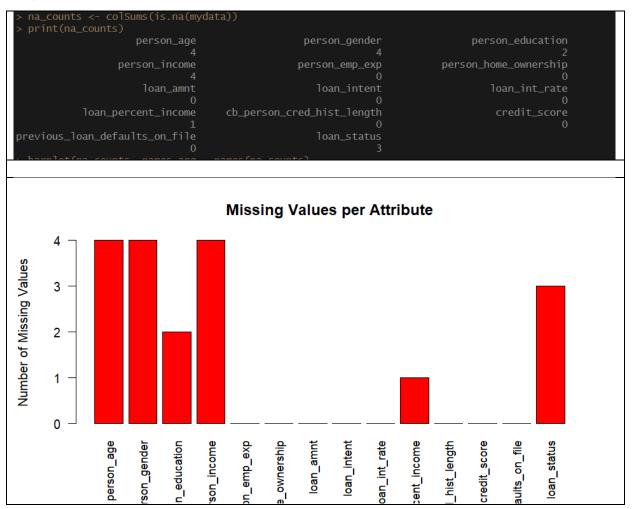
Find Missing Values:

Code:

```
na_counts <- colSums(is.na(mydata))
print(na_counts)

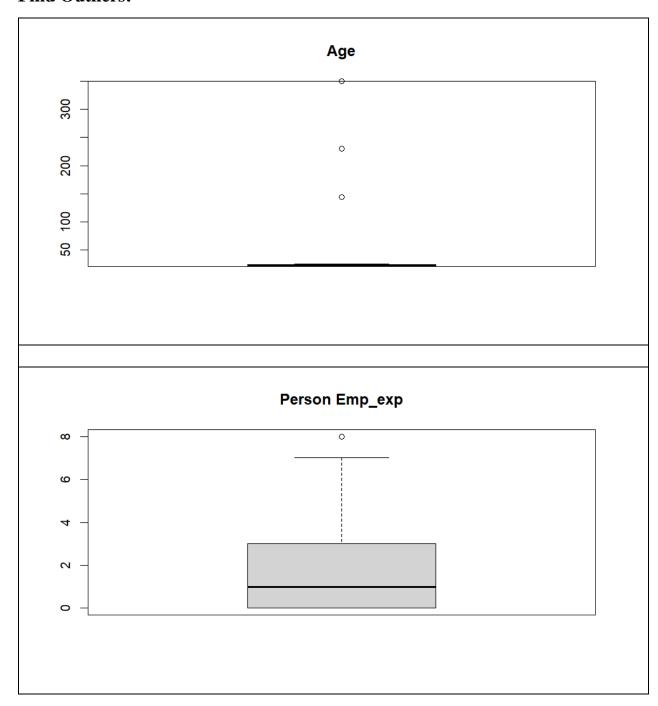
Visualization:
barplot(na_counts, names.arg = names(na_counts),
         ylab = "Number of Missing Values", col = "red", cex.names = 0.9,
         main = "Missing Values per Attribute", las = 2)</pre>
```

Output:



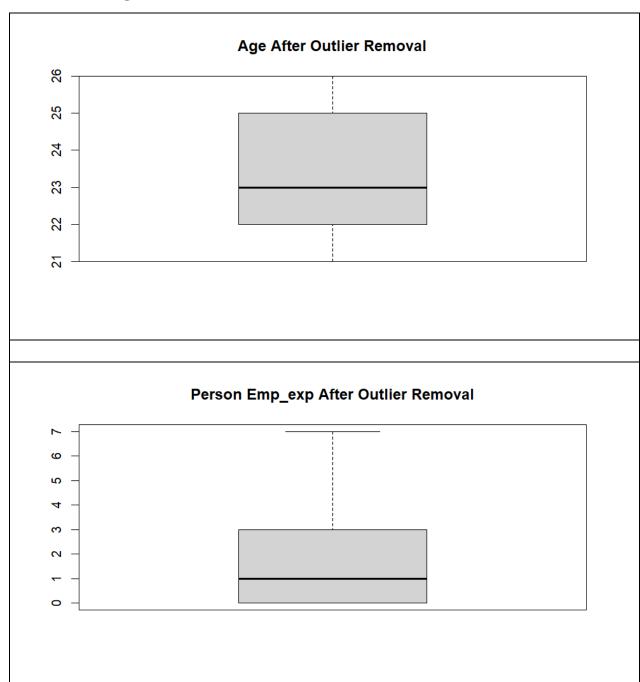
Description: Using colSums() and is.na() we found the number of missing values for each attribute.

• Find Outliers:



Description: Using boxplot, we found outliers on Age and Person_emp_exp we no need to find other attributes outliers.

After removing outliers:



Summary:

```
person_gender person_education person_income
                                                                person_emp_exp
      :0.0000
                                              Min. :0.00000
                                              Median :0.02333
                                                                Median :0.1429
Mean :0.4892
                              4:44
                                              Mean :0.04368
                                                                Mean :0.2183
                                               3rd Qu.:0.07316
3rd Qu.:0.8000
                                                                3rd Qu.:0.4286
person_home_ownership
                                                        :0.0000
                     Median :0.7059
                                                 Median :0.4396
                                                 Mean :0.4732
                     3rd Qu.:0.7941
                                                 3rd Qu.:0.6214
loan_percent_income cb_person_cred_hist_length credit_score
Median :0.4528
                   Median :0.5000
                                              Median :0.6239
                                              Mean :0.6109
                   3rd Qu.:1.0000
3rd Qu.:0.6415
                                              3rd Qu.:0.7671
previous_loan_defaults_on_file loan_status
                              Mean
                                     :0.6256
                              3rd Qu.:1.0000
                                     :1.0000
```

Mean-Median-Mode:

Code:

```
descriptive_stats <- function(column) {
    mean_value <- mean(column, na.rm = TRUE)
    median_value <- median(column, na.rm = TRUE)
    mode_value <- as.numeric(names(sort(table(column), decreasing = TRUE)[1]))
    return(c(Mean = mean_value, Median = median_value, Mode = mode_value))
}

descriptive_summary <- lapply(mydata[numeric_columns], descriptive_stats)
descriptive_summary <- do.call(rbind, descriptive_summary)

print("Descriptive Statistics for Numeric Columns:")
print(descriptive_summary)</pre>
```

Vizualization:

Description: A function, descriptive_stats, is defined to calculate the mean, median, and mode of a given numeric column, with missing values handled using na.rm = TRUE. The mean(), median(), and table() functions are used to compute these statistics, and the results are returned as a named vector. The function is applied to all numeric columns of a dataset (mydata) using lapply(), and the outputs are combined into a single data frame using do.call(rbind, ...). Finally, the descriptive statistics for the numeric columns are displayed.

Mean-Median-Mode Graph:

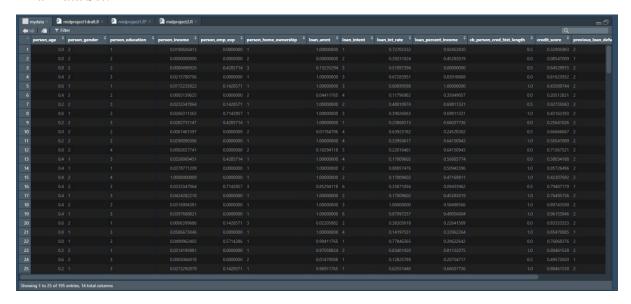
Code:

Vizualization:

Mean, Median, and Mode for Numeric Columns 1.0 person_age 0.8 person income person emp exp loan_amnt 9 Ö loan int rate perce<mark>nt inc</mark>ome 0.4 <mark>leng</mark>th person cred hist cb cr<mark>edit_</mark>score loan status o 0 person age person_emp_exp loan_int_rate credit score Columns

Description: Barplot has been drawn by using barplot() function to visualize.

Final Data Set:



This is the outcome of the data set after cleaning all the data.

THE END