

PROJECT TITLE:

PREDICTIVE ANALYTICS AND
RECOMMENDATION SYSTEMS IN BANKING

BATCH:

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COURSE:

DATA SCIENCE

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Summary:

This project aims to leverage predictive analytics and machine learning to address critical challenges in banking, including loan default prediction, customer segmentation, and product recommendations. A machine learning-based solution was developed, and the models were integrated into an interactive application. This approach improves customer experience, optimizes financial risk management, and enhances targeted marketing.

Introduction:

2.1 Problem Statement

The banking sector faces significant challenges, such as predicting loan defaults, understanding customer behavior, and providing personalized product recommendations. Traditional methods often fail to effectively manage these tasks due to the vast and complex nature of banking data. This project aims to address these challenges using machine learning and predictive analytics techniques.

2.2 Objective:

To build predictive models and deploy them to:

1. Predict loan defaults using supervised learning techniques.
2. Segment customers based on transaction behavior.
3. Recommend banking products to customers using recommendation systems.

2.3 Project Scope

1. Utilize historical banking datasets for analysis and model development.
2. Build and evaluate supervised, unsupervised, and recommendation models.
3. Deploy the models into an application for interactive use.

3. Data Preprocessing:

3.1 Data Overview

The datasets include historical customer information, transactional records, and product interactions. Key features include:

- Loan Default Prediction: Customer demographics, credit scores, loan details.
- Customer Segmentation: Transaction frequency, amounts, and types.
- Product Recommendations: Interaction types, product details.

3.2 Data Cleaning and Preprocessing

Categorical Features:

- Encoded categorical variables using Label Encoding and One-Hot Encoding.

- Checked for and corrected inconsistencies in entries (e.g., typos).

Numerical Features:

- Scaled features using Min-Max scaling.
- Addressed outliers using IQR and Z-score methods.
- Handled missing values with mean/median imputation or new categories for categorical data.

Unrelated Columns:

- Removed irrelevant columns, such as identifiers not used in analysis (e.g., transaction IDs).

4.Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)

Objective:

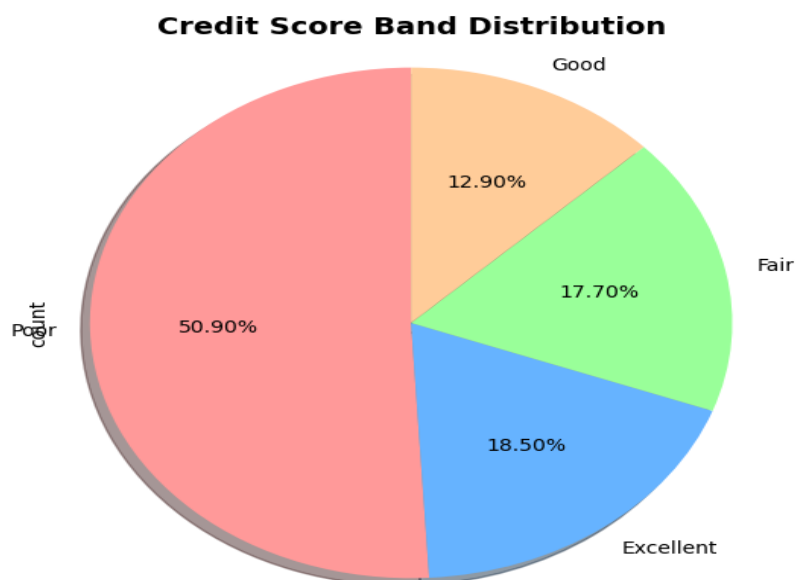
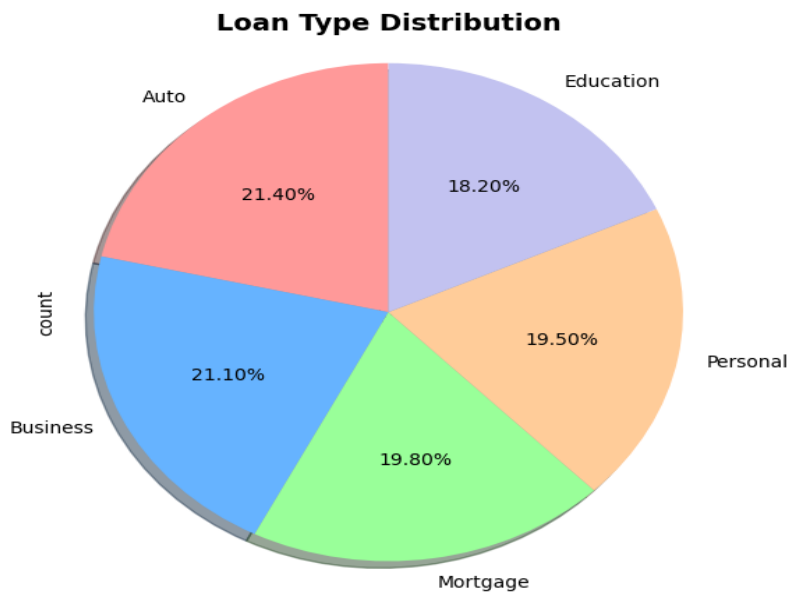
1. Understand data distributions and relationships.
2. Identify features contributing to predictions.

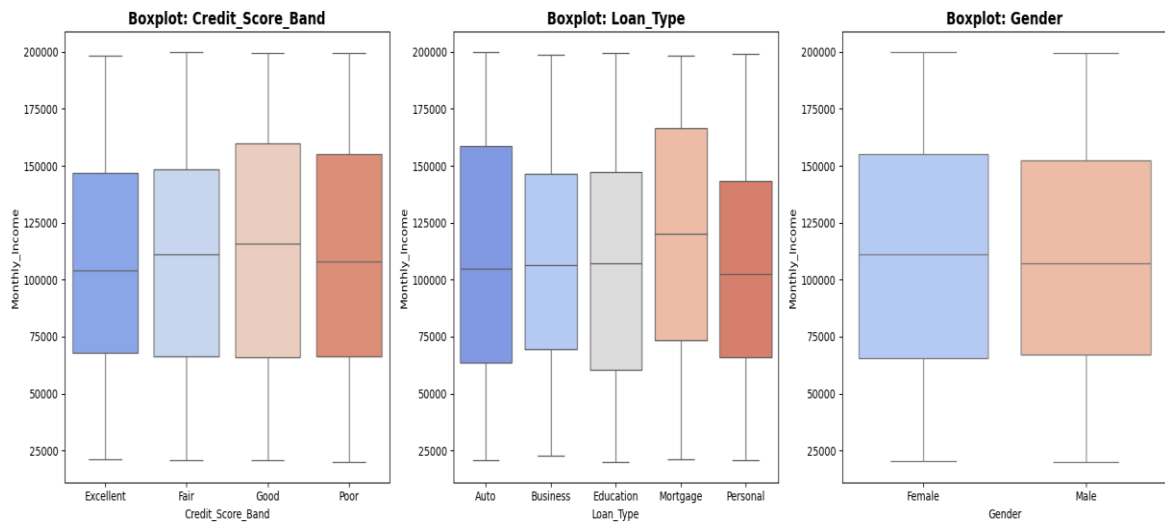
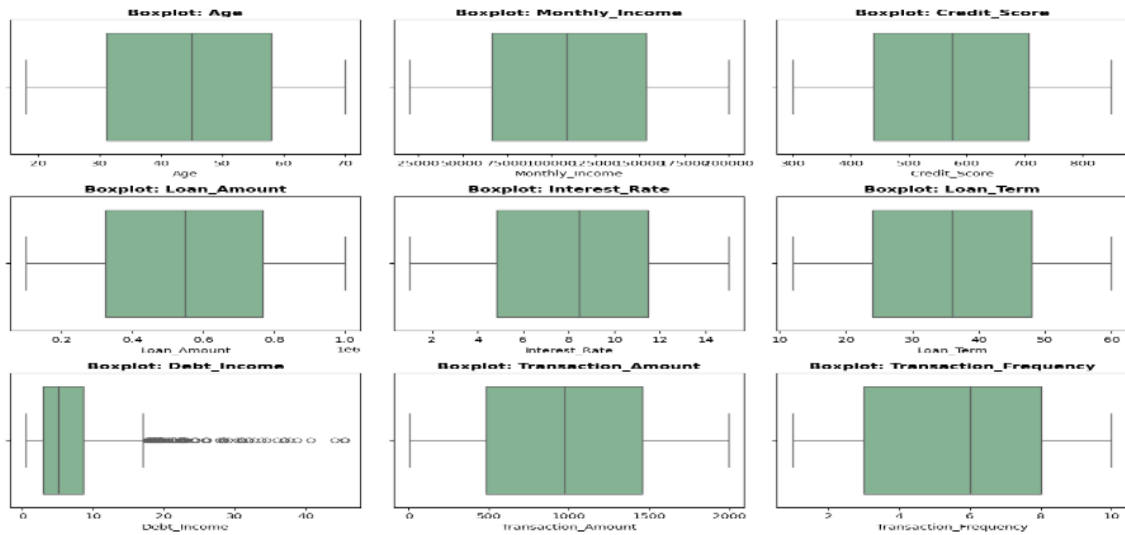
Key Insights:

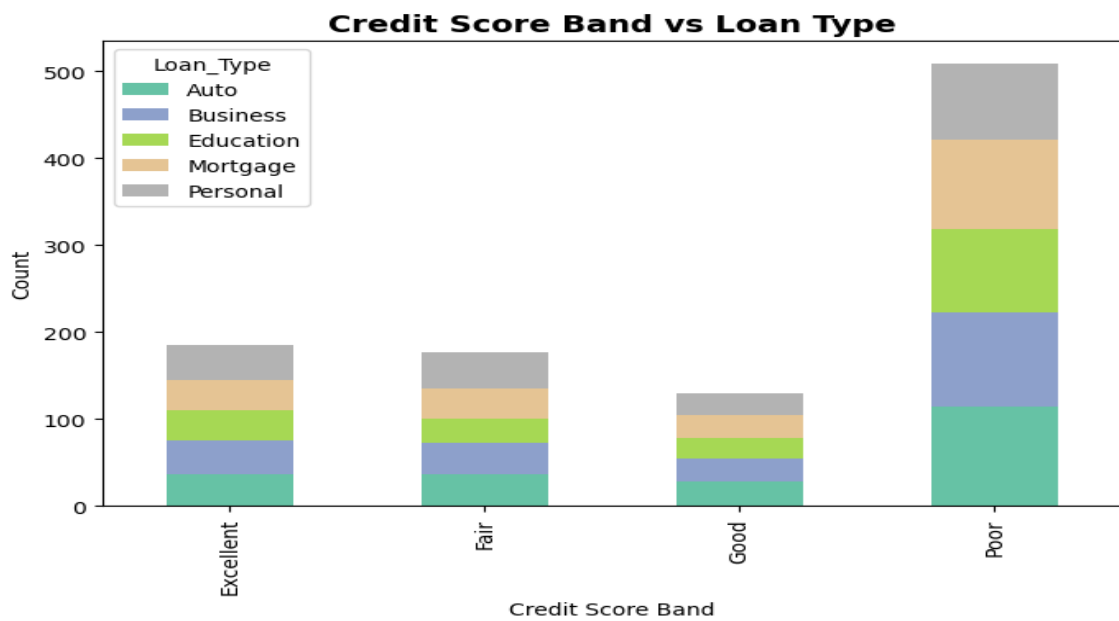
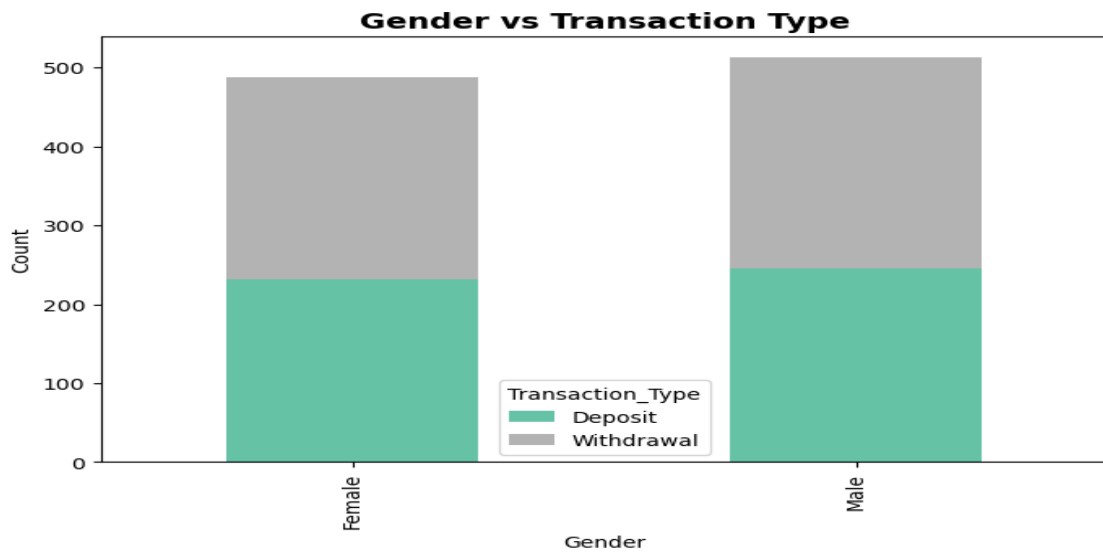
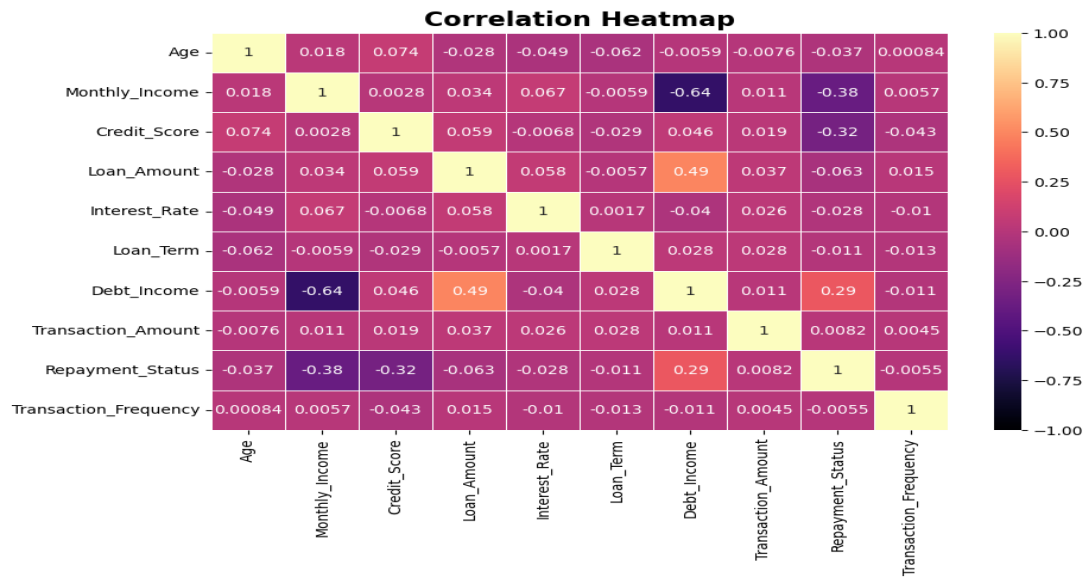
1. Customers with lower credit scores have a higher likelihood of loan defaults.
2. Transaction patterns vary significantly between customer segments.

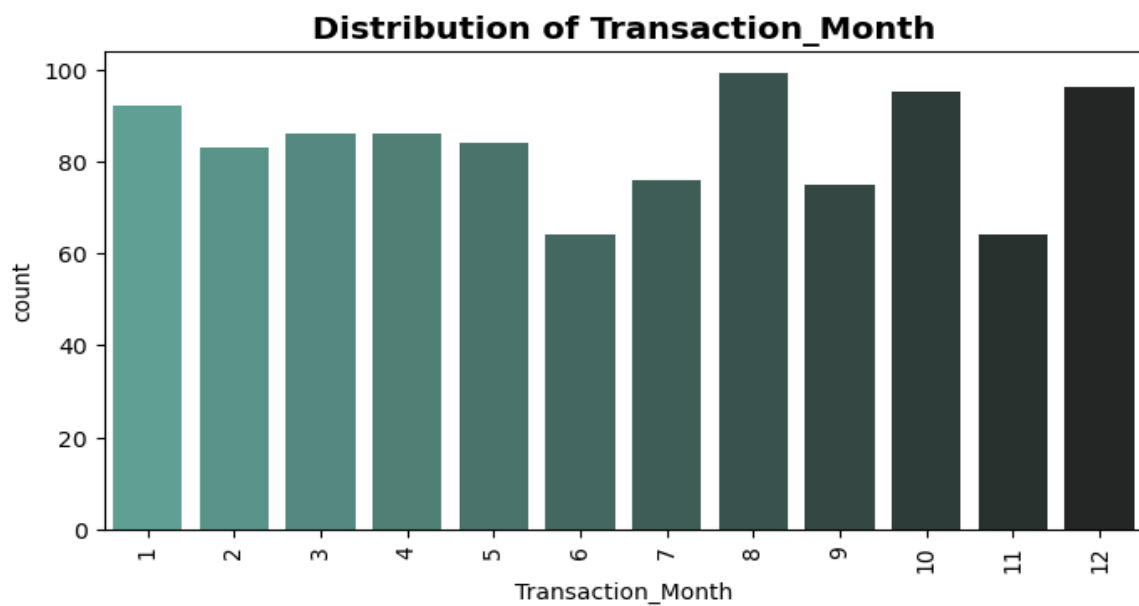
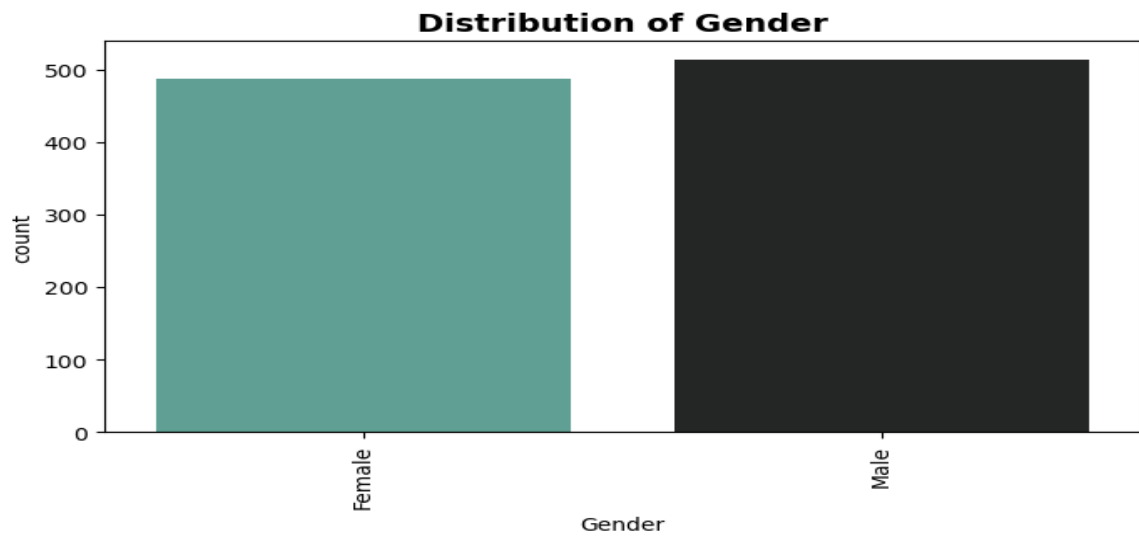
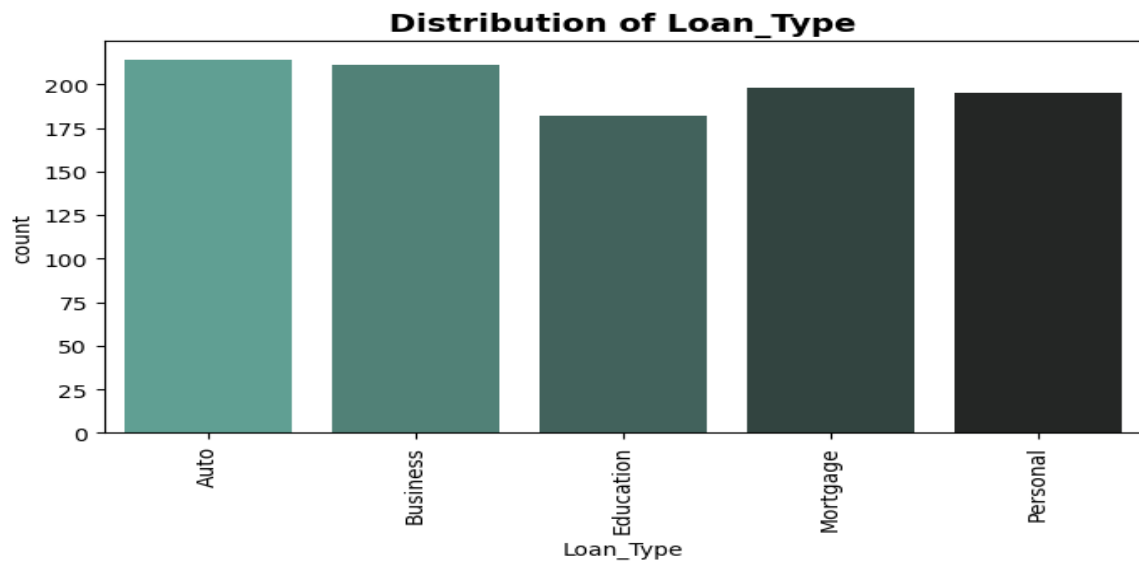
3. Certain products are more popular among specific customer demographics.

EDA PLOTS:









5. Model Development

1. Splitting the data into training (80%) and testing (20%) sets.
2. Evaluating models using cross-validation and hyperparameter tuning.

5.1 Methodology

Loan Default Prediction:

- Algorithms: Logistic Regression, Random Forest, Gradient Boosting, Decision Tree.
- Data split into 70% training and 30% testing sets.
- Evaluation metrics: Accuracy, Precision, Recall, F1-Score, and ROC-AUC.

Customer Segmentation:

- Algorithms: K-Means and Hierarchical Clustering.
- Features standardized before clustering.
- Evaluation metrics: Silhouette Score and Cluster Visualization.

Recommendation System:

- Algorithms: Collaborative Filtering and Matrix Factorization.

- Evaluation metrics: Precision, Recall, Mean Average Precision (MAP), and Normalized Discounted Cumulative Gain (NDCG).

Model Performance:

- Gradient Boosting provided the best accuracy for loan default prediction.
- K-Means effectively segmented customers into meaningful groups.
- Collaborative Filtering achieved high precision in product recommendations.

6. Model Deployment

Overview of Application:

- Deployed models using Streamlit.
- Features:
 - Input forms for customer or transaction details.
 - Real-time loan default predictions, customer segmentation, and product recommendations.

Deployment Process:

1. Saved trained models using joblib.
2. Integrated models into a Streamlit app.
3. Tested deployment for user interaction and scalability.

Screenshots:

Navigation

Steps

Loan Default Prediction

Customer Segmentation

Product Recommendations

Analysis

Predictive Analytics and Recommendation System in Banking

Deploy

Loan Default Prediction

Age

25

-

+

Monthly Income

15000

-

+

Credit Score

350

-

+

Credit Score Band

Poor

▼

Loan Amount

500000

-

+

Interest Rate

5.00

-

+

Loan Term in months

36

-

+

Navigation

Steps

Loan Default Prediction

Customer Segmentation

Product Recommendations

Analysis

Predictive Analytics and Recommendation System in Banking

Deploy

Customer Segmentation

Transaction Amount

1.0

Transaction Frequency

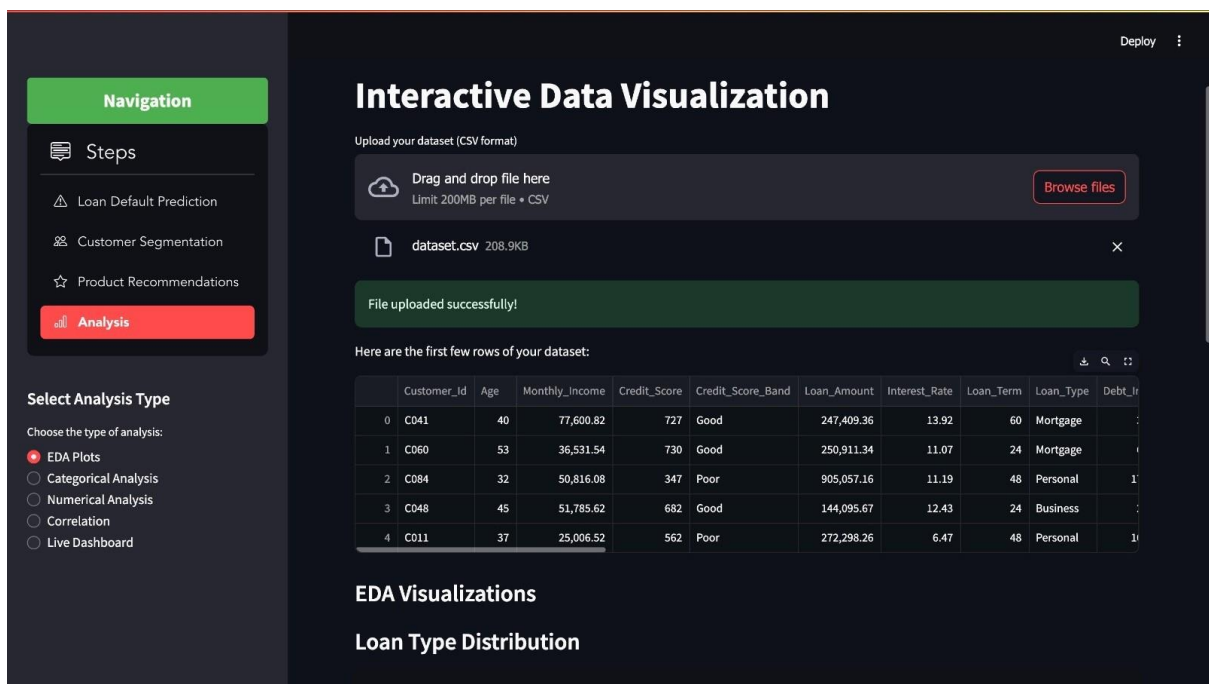
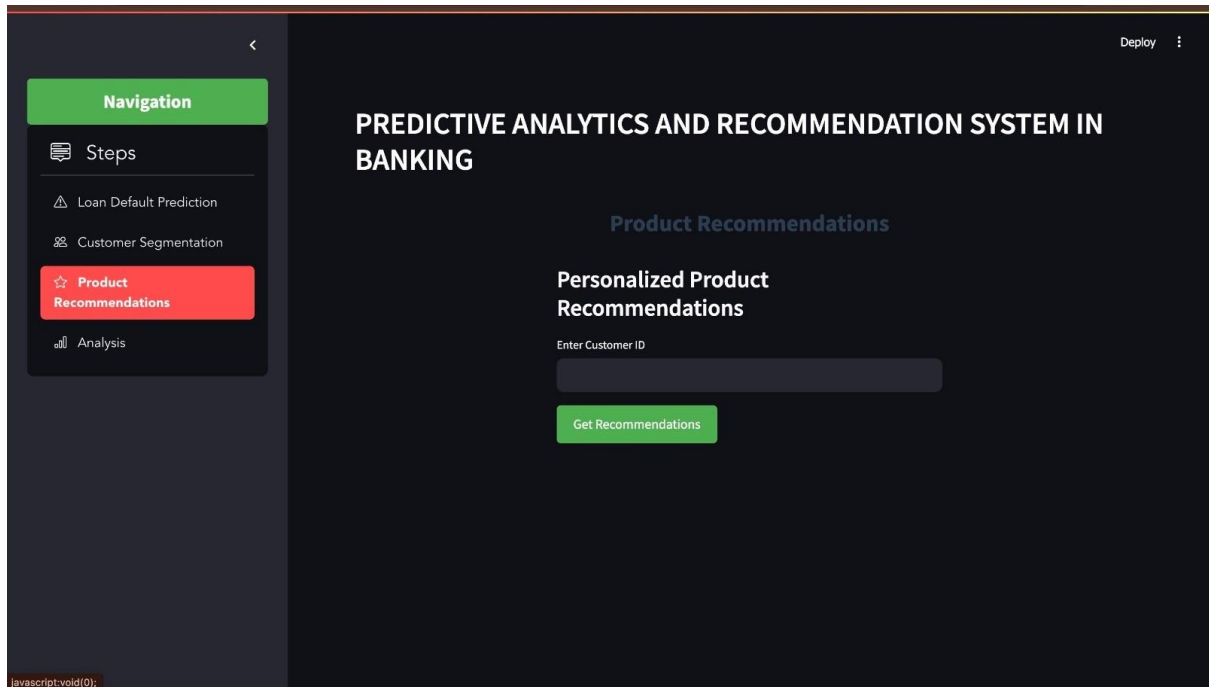
1.0

Transaction_Type

Deposit

▼

Predict Customer Segment



Reason Behind Model Selection

Loan Default Prediction:

- Gradient Boosting outperformed other models in terms of accuracy and robustness.

Customer Segmentation:

- K-Means provided intuitive and actionable clusters.

Recommendation System:

- Collaborative Filtering excelled in suggesting relevant products.

Conclusion

Project Impact:

1. Improved loan risk management through accurate predictions.
2. Enhanced marketing strategies via customer segmentation.
3. Increased customer satisfaction with personalized recommendations.

Future Work:

1. Incorporate additional datasets for improved model training.
2. Implement real-time feedback loops for model refinement.
3. Optimize application scalability for larger user bases.

Appendices

Model Performance Metrics:

- Loan Default Prediction: Accuracy, Precision, Recall, F1-Score, ROC-AUC.
- Customer Segmentation: Silhouette Score, Davies-Bouldin Index.
- Recommendation System: Precision, Recall, MAP, NDCG.

References

1. Python libraries: NumPy, Pandas, Scikit-learn.
2. Visualization tools: Matplotlib, Seaborn.
3. Deployment: Streamlit.
4. Banking datasets from open repositories.