

# Machine Learning Consumer Loan Processing

Ram Rao

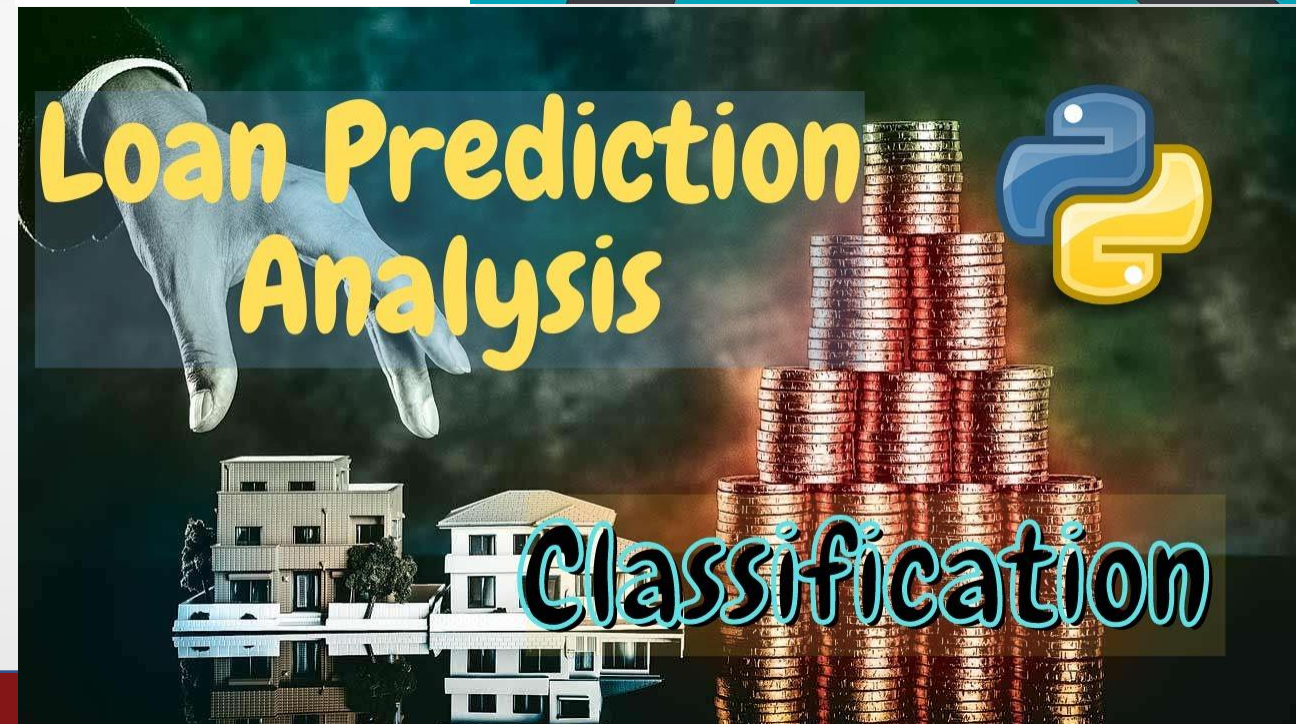
July 15, 2022

DSA 5900 Practicum



# Project Definition

- Identify Credit-Worthiness of Loan Applicants at Financial Institutions
  - Apply Machine Learning Models to Evaluate whether Applicants will default on a Loan
- Identify a Process for Remote Machine Learning
  - Distributed System Training
  - Aggregation and Testing on Server
- Stakeholders:
  - Agencies that Process Consumer Loans
- Dr. Radhakrishnan and Dr. Trafalis are my advisors



# Data Ingestion



## Data Source:

<https://www.bondora.com/en/public-reports>

Tableau, Python, Sckit Learn,  
Tensorflow/Keras,  
PyTorch and PySft

No of Features

111 Predictor Variables

1 Target Variable

- Defaulted : 1
- Non-Defaulted : 0

## Overall Class Counts

Defaulted: 1

Not Defaulted: 0

Target Class	Count of Target Class	% of Total Count of Target Class)
0	156,588	66.0%
1	80,635	34.0%
Grand Total	237,223	100.0%

Count of Target Class and % of Total Count of Target Class) broken down by Target Class.

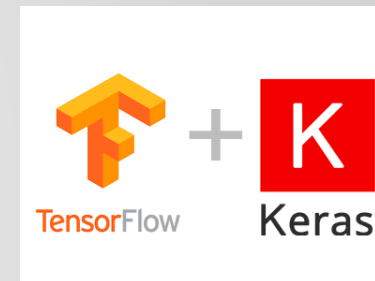


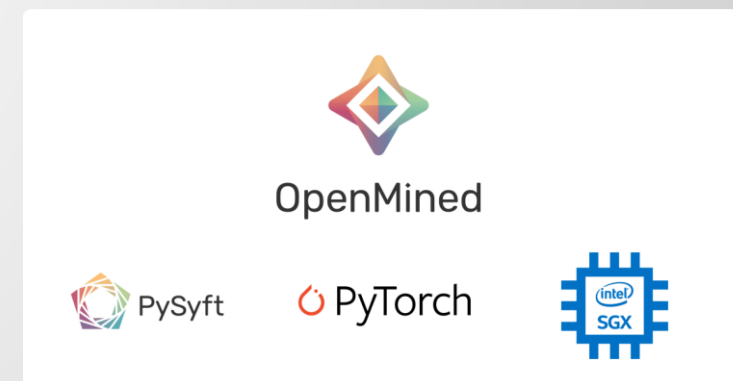
Tableau : Data Viz

Python: Data Processing

Sckit Learn: ML Models

Tensorflow/Keras: Neural Net

PyTorch, PySft: Remote ML





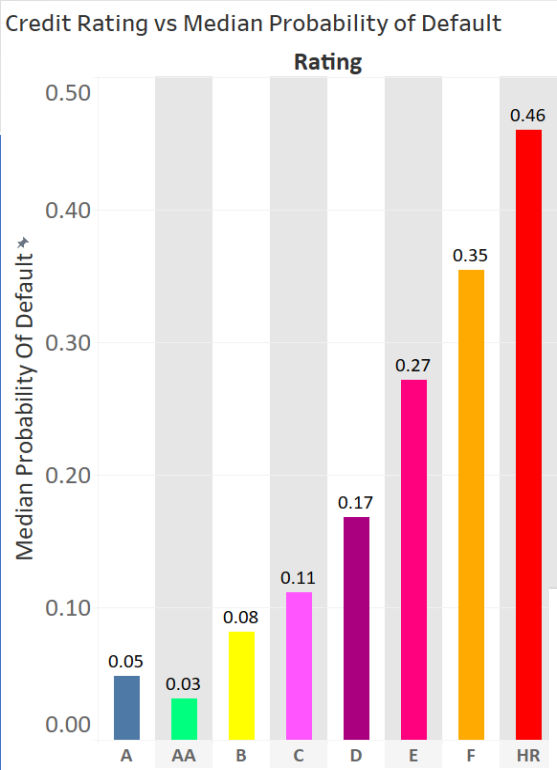
# Data Exploration and Preparation - 1



Correlation Coefficient

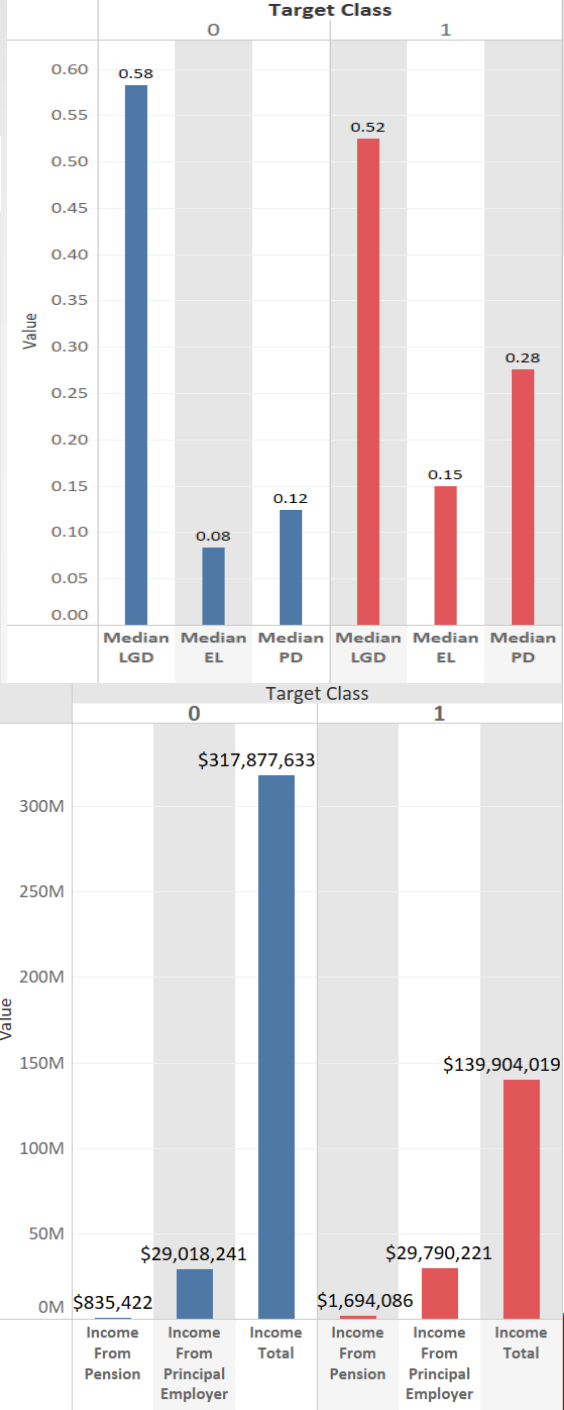
## Exploratory Analysis:

- ☐ Lower Default
  - Higher Income
  - Lower Interest Servicing
  - Better Credit Rating
  - Higher Previous Credit
  - Lower PrincipalOverdue
  - Higher Education
  - More Prompt Payment
- ☐ No Significant Multicollinearity
- ☐ Correlation Not High Between Predictor and Target



Days to Payments By Class Percentage of Total vs Days Outstanding  
Defaulted: 1; Non Defaulted: 0

Active Late Category	Target Class		
	0	1	Grand Total
0-7	95.84%	4.16%	100.00%
8-15	97.51%	2.49%	100.00%
151-180	2.94%	97.06%	100.00%
180+	0.85%	99.15%	100.00%



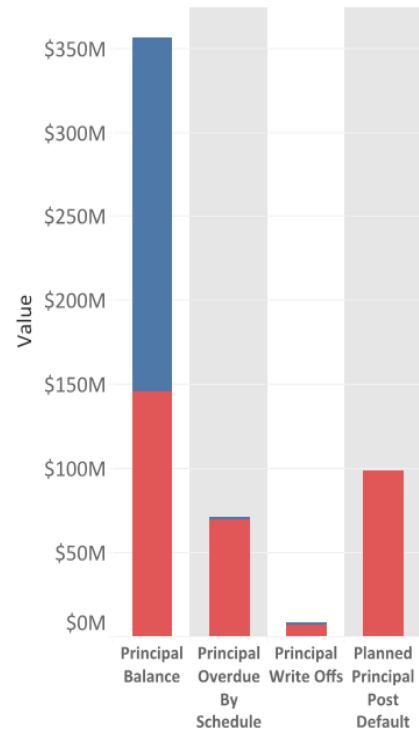
Variable_Name	Defaulted
EmploymentDurationCurrentEmployer_U pTo3Years	0.091
NewCreditCustomer_True	0.102
EmploymentDurationCurrentEmployer_U pTo2Years	0.108
PrincipalBalance	0.111
RefinanceLiabilities	0.119
Rating_E	0.120
IncomeFromPrincipalEmployer	0.144
MonthlyPayment	0.160
PlannedInterestTillDate	0.187
OccupationArea	0.237
DebtToIncome	0.245
Rating_HR	0.249
UseOfLoan	0.254
Rating_F	0.256
ExpectedReturn	0.273
ActiveScheduleFirstPaymentReached_True	0.277
MaritalStatus	0.282
EmploymentStatus	0.286
Country_ES	0.298
Interest	0.354
ExpectedLoss	0.409
ProbabilityOfDefault	0.432
PrincipalOverdueBySchedule	0.487
Status_Late	0.758
Defaulted	1.000

# Data Exploration and Preparation - 2

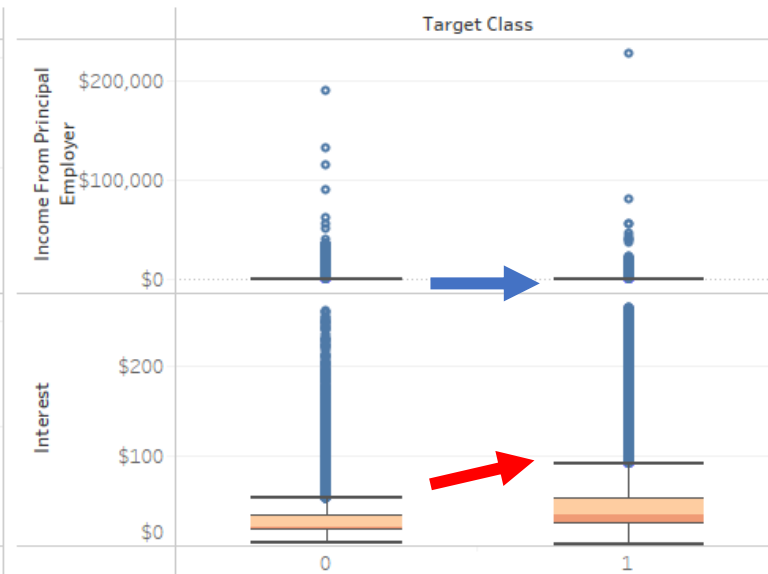
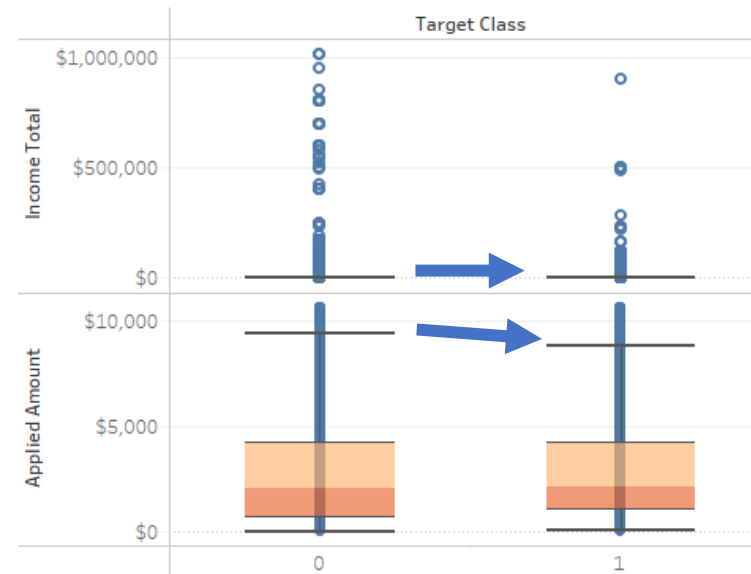
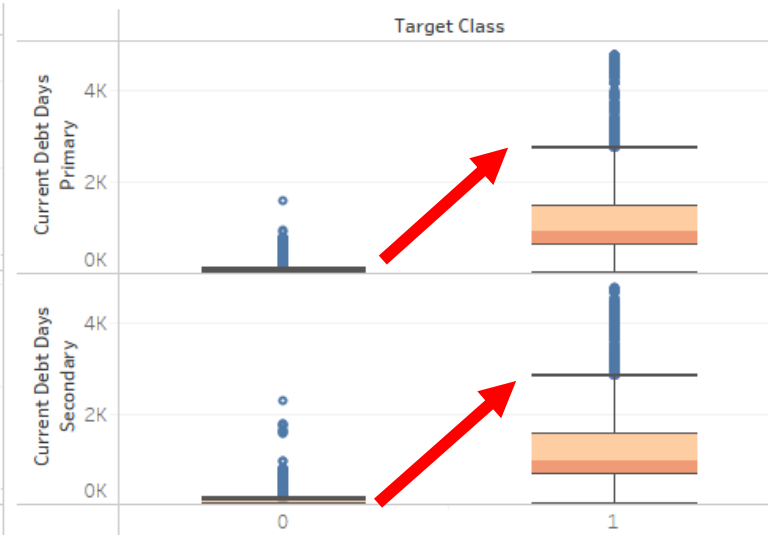
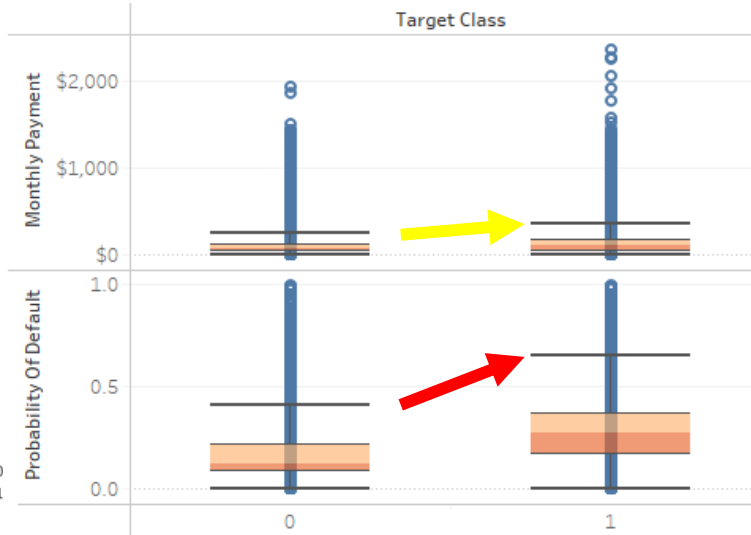
## Exploratory Analysis:

- Higher Default
  - Higher Principal Overdue
- Higher Spread and Max for Target Class
  - Probability of Default
  - Debt Types
  - Interest Servicing
- No Significant Differences Between Classes
  - Applied Amount
  - Income Types

Principal Breakouts  
(Defaulted:1, Not Defaulted:0)



Box and Whiskers - Predictor Variables



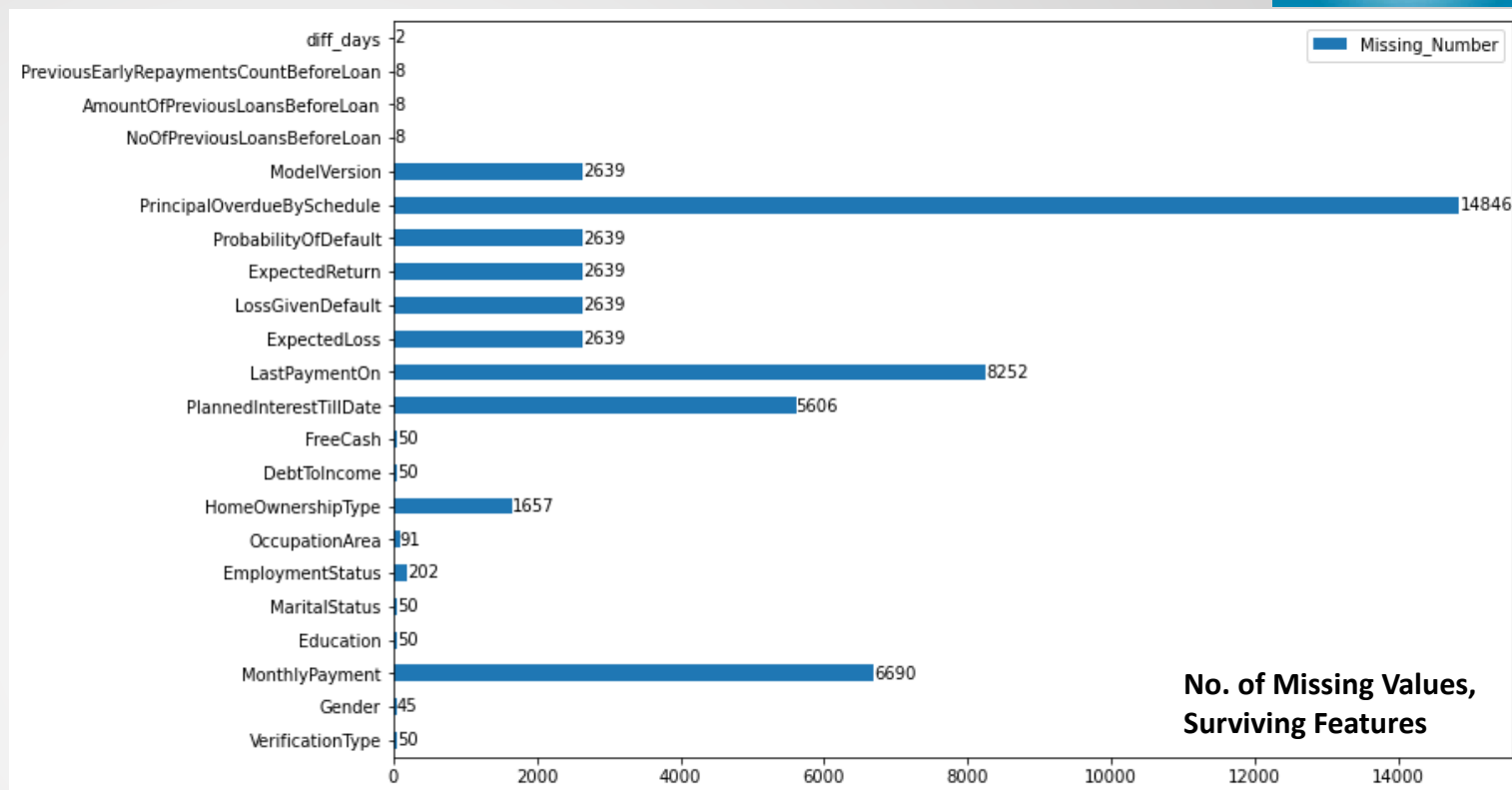
# Data Exploration and Preparation - 3



## Exploratory Analysis:

### ❑ Missing Value Handling

- ✓ Removed Categorical Variables with No Numerical Value
- ✓ Removed Variables with more than 10 pct Missing
- ✓ Removed Variables Populated Following Default
- ✓ Removed Rows with Missing Values for Surviving Features
- ✓ Scaled Continuous Variables
- ✓ One Hot Encoded Categorical Variables



### Data Cleansing

Dataset ID	No of Features
Original Dataset	112
Final Dataset	59
Final Dataset, Following Scaling and Hot Encoding	72

### Final Dataset Breakdown

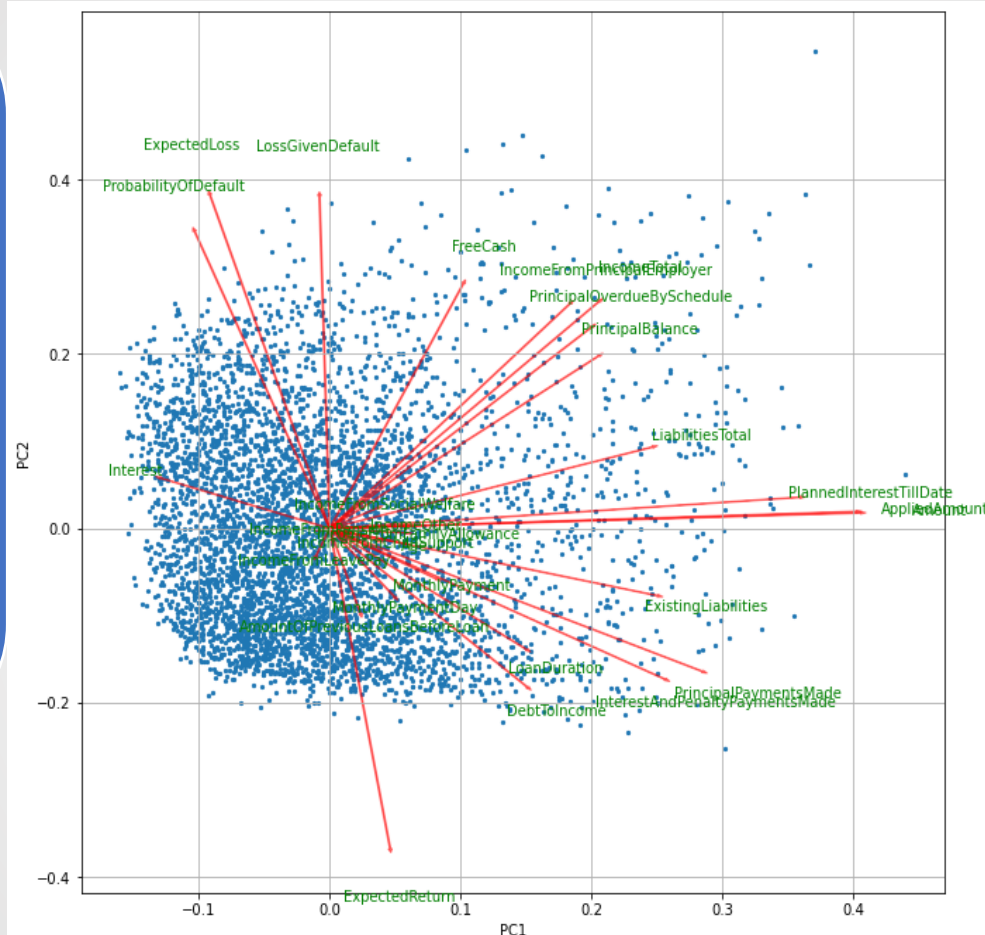
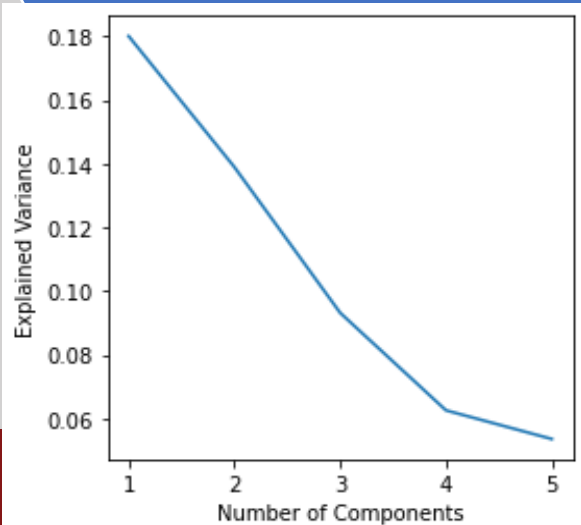
Target Class	Count of Target Class	% of Total Count of Target Class
0	137,895	65.28%
1	73,345	34.72%
Total	211,240	100.00%

# PCA Assessment



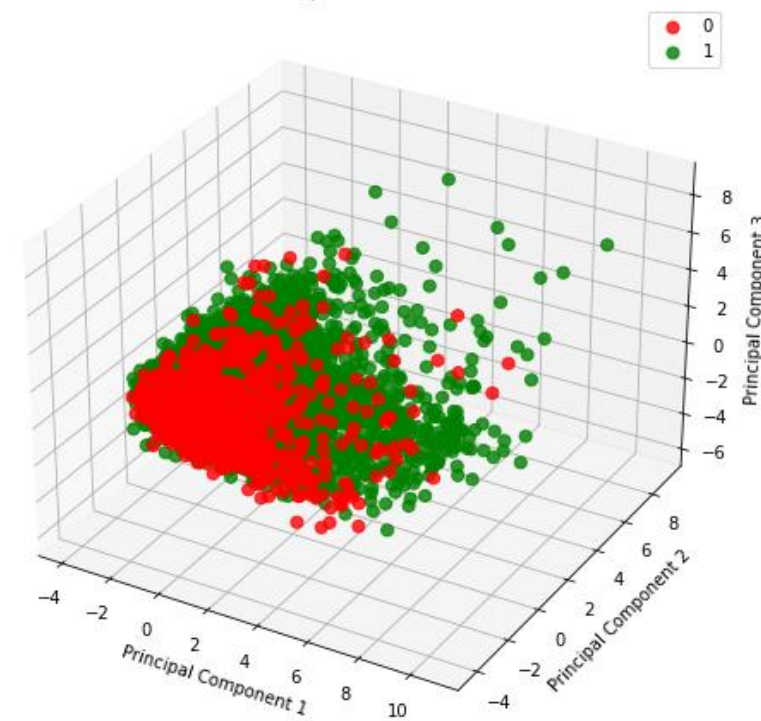
## PCA Analysis:

- ✓ 5,000 Dataset Points Analyzed
- ✓ No of Continuous Variables Scaled and Transformed: 28
- ✓ Limited Variance Explained by 5 Components
- ✓ No Significant Separation Between Classes Observed from PCA 1, 2, and 3
- ✓ Bi Plot shows Explanation of Few Features from PCA 1 and 2



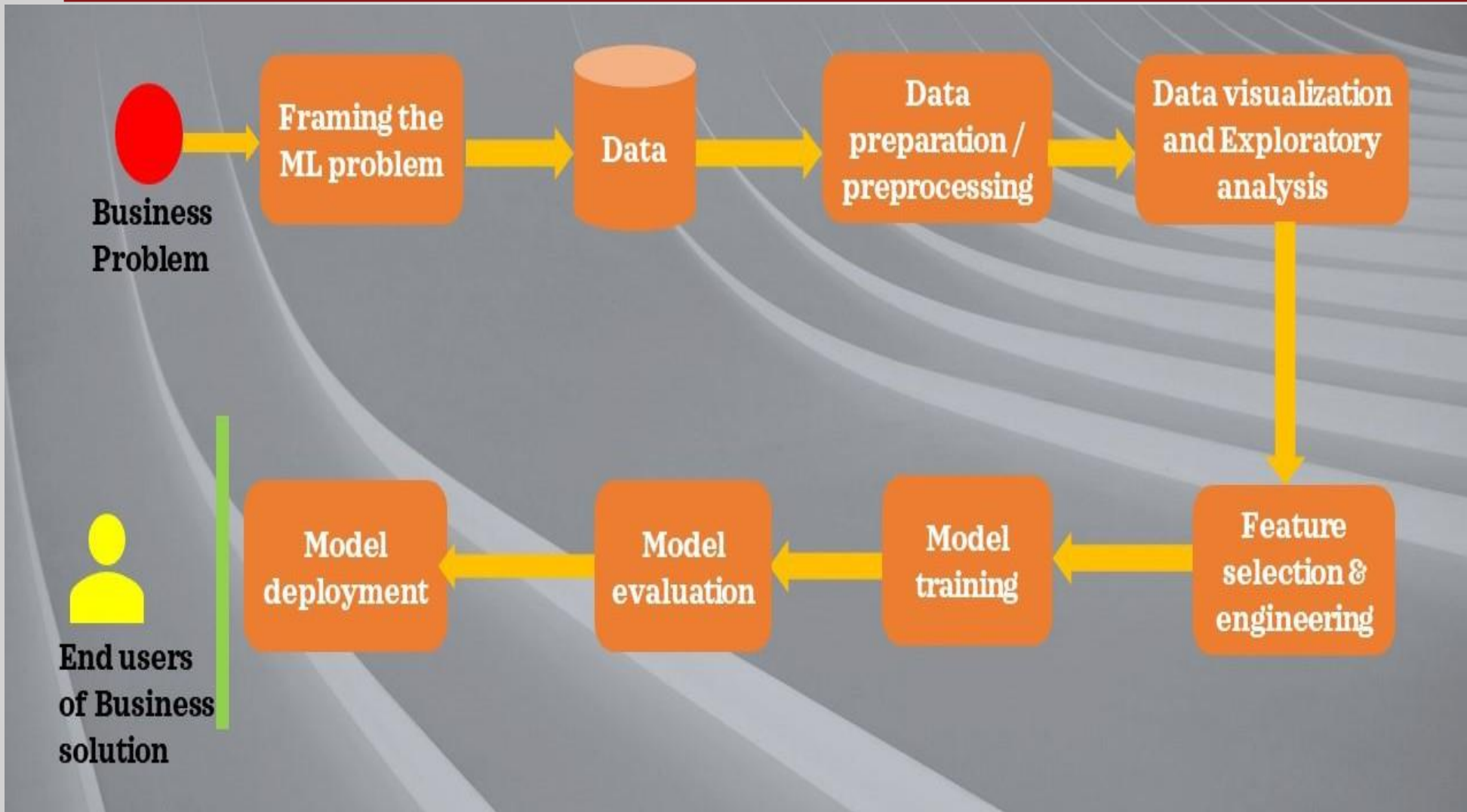
**PCA Not a Significant Benefit to Model Predictability, Categorical Count Outweighs Continuous Variables**

3 component PCA





# Modeling Preprocessing And Overview



- ☐ **Preprocessing with Sckit-Learn**
  - ✓ Scaled Continuous Variables
  - ✓ One hot encoded Categorical Variables
- ☐ **Modeling, Training/Testing**
  - ✓ Sckit Learn
  - ✓ Tensorflow Keras
    - Default
    - GridSearch CV Optimization
  - ✓ Remote Machine Learning – PyTorch and PySft
  - ✓ Sckit-Learn Metrics for Evaluation



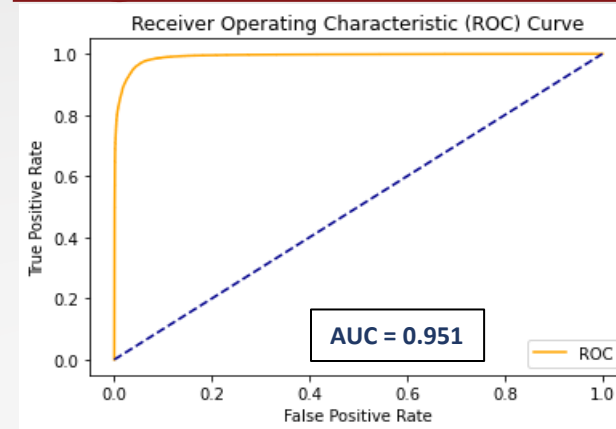
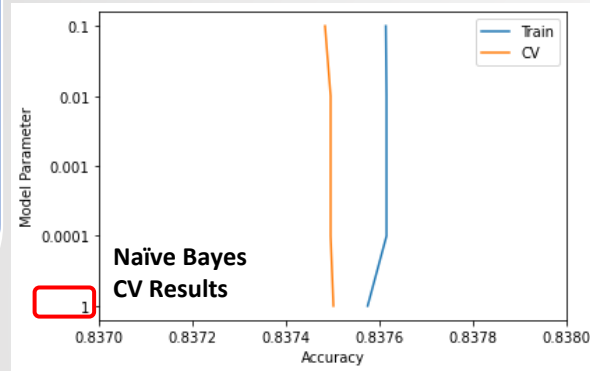
# Model Results - Logistic Regression and Naïve Bayes

## Logistic Regression:

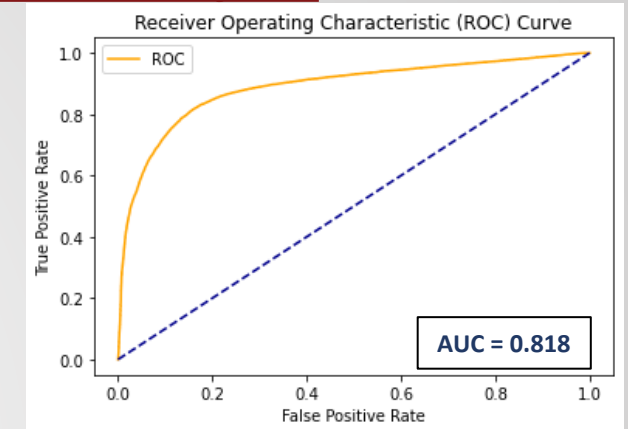
- Grid Search 5-Fold CV
- 200 Iterations
- Hyperparameters
  - ✓ Penalty: **L1** and L2, Elasticnet
  - ✓ C : 1, **5**, 10
  - ✓ Solver, lbfgs, **liblinear** and saga
  - ✓ L1\_ratio: 0.2, 0.6

## Naïve Bayes:

- Grid Search 5-Fold CV
- Hyperparameters
  - ✓ Alpha: 1E-4, 1E-2, 1E-1, and **1**



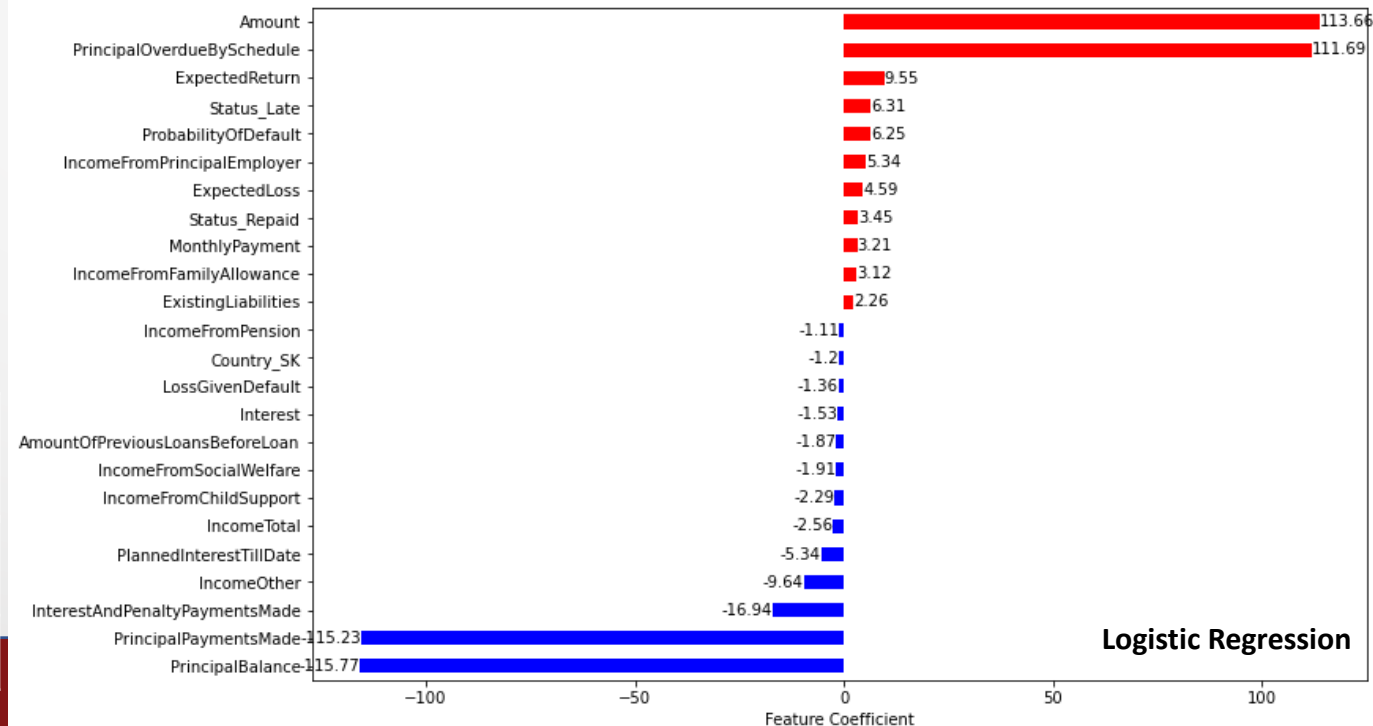
Logistic Regression



Naïve Bayes

Logistic Regression	Class 0 Predicted	Class 1 Predicted
Class 0 Actual	26,280	907
Class 1 Actual	928	13,687

Naïve Bayes	Class 0 Predicted	Class 1 Predicted
Class 0 Actual	24,283	2,904
Class 1 Actual	3,762	10,853



# Model Results - Decision Trees and Ensemble Forest

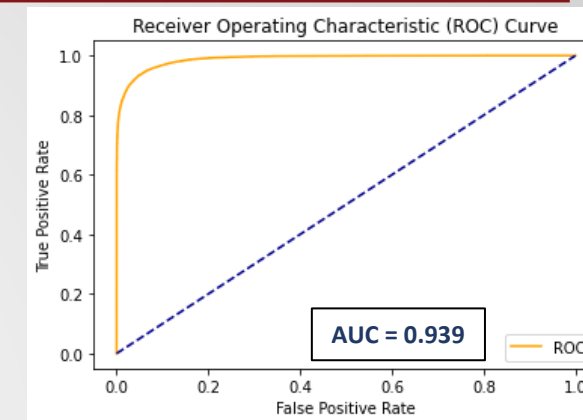
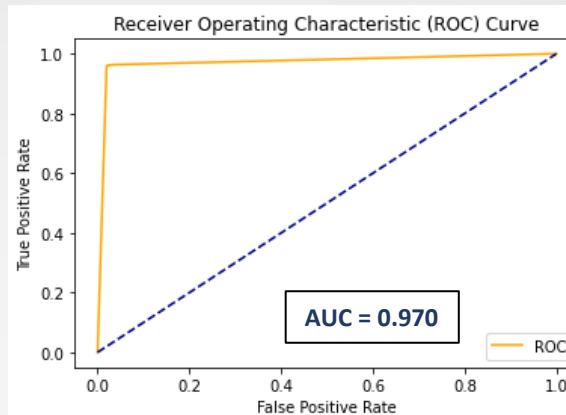


## Decision Trees:

- Grid Search 5-Fold CV
- Hyperparameters
  - ✓ Criterion : gini, **entropy**
  - ✓ Max\_depth : 5, 10, **20**

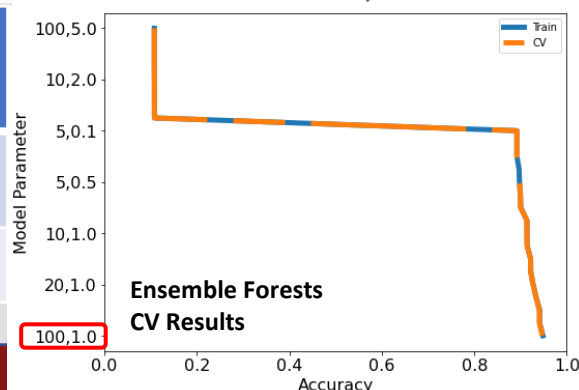
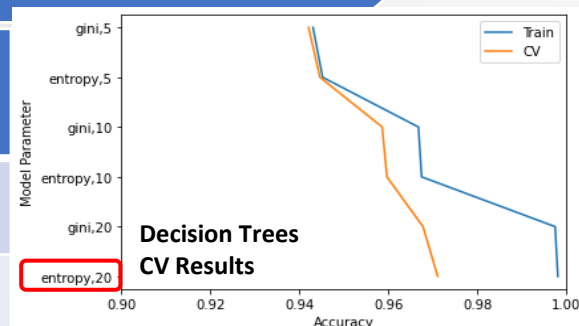
## Ensemble Forest:

- Grid Search 5-Fold CV
- Hyperparameters
  - ✓ N\_estimators: 5, 10, 20, 50, **100**
  - ✓ Learning\_Rate: 0.1, 0.5, **1.0**, 2.0, 5.0

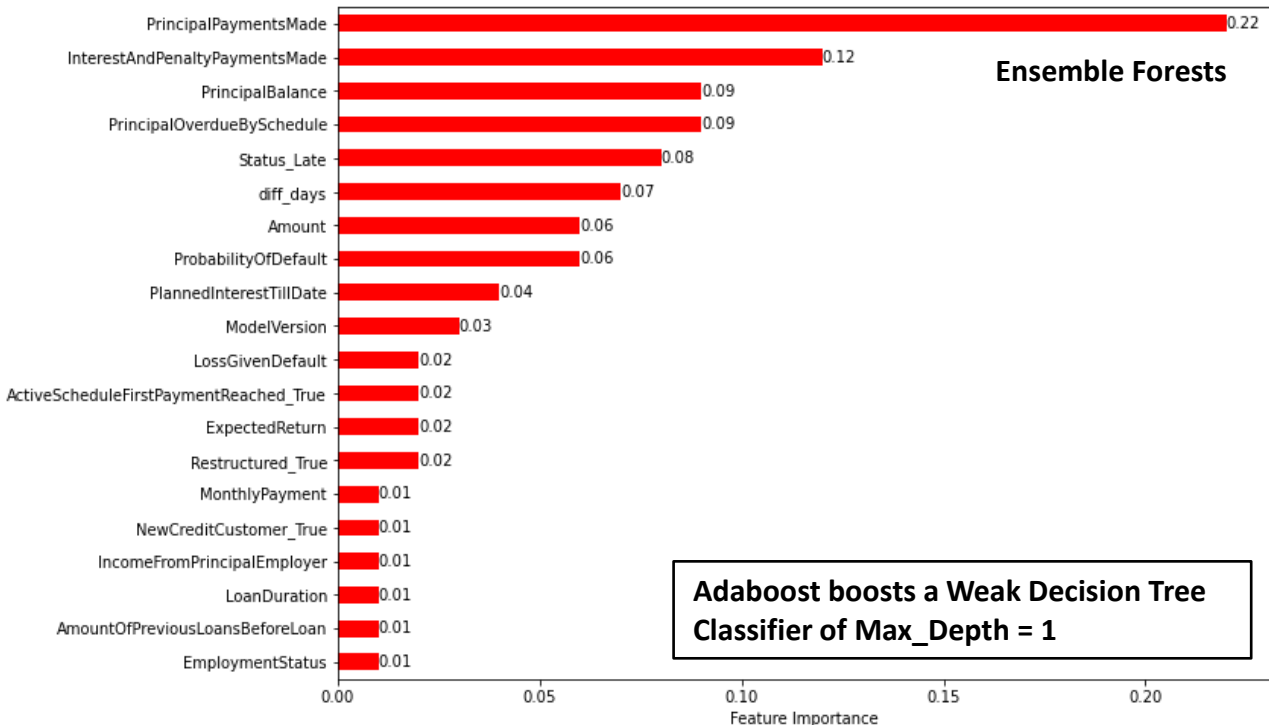


Decision Trees	Class 0 Predicted	Class 1 Predicted
Class 0 Actual	26,663	554
Class 1 Actual	591	14,024

Ensemble Forest	Class 0 Predicted	Class 1 Predicted
Class 0 Actual	26,238	949
Class 1 Actual	1,276	13,339



## Decision Trees



## Ensemble Forest

## Ensemble Forests

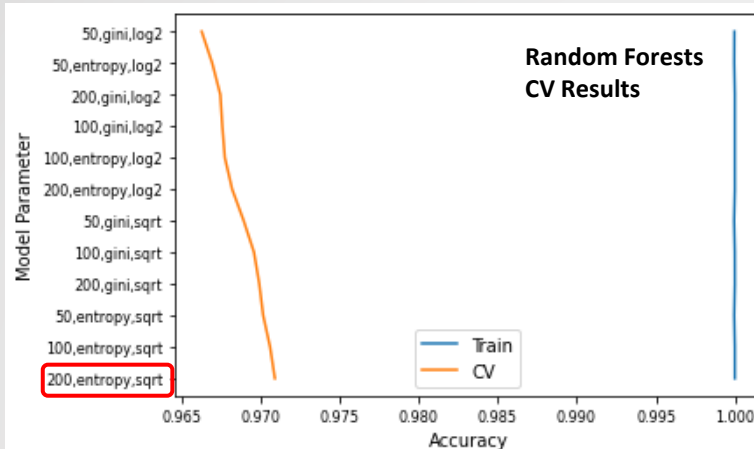
Adaboost boosts a Weak Decision Tree Classifier of Max\_Depth = 1

# Model Results Random Forest

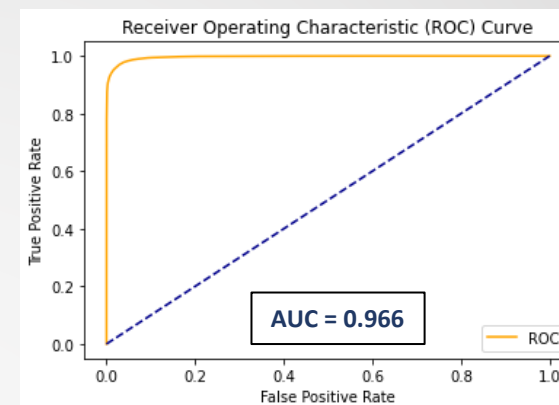


## Random Forest:

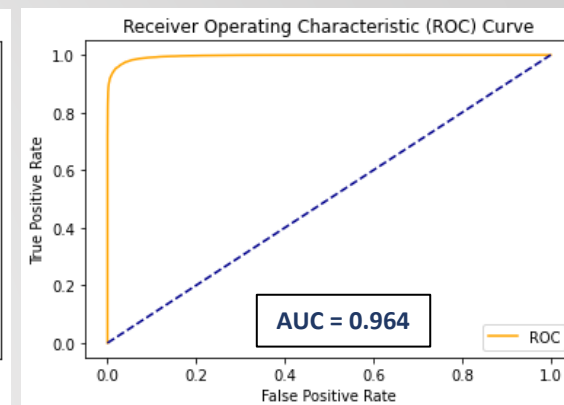
- Grid Search 5-Fold CV
  - Criterion: gini
  - Max\_depth: None
- Hyperparameters
  - ✓ N\_estimators: 50, 100, **200**
  - ✓ Criterion: gini, **entropy**
  - ✓ Max\_features: **sqrt**, log2



Random Forest w/Tuning

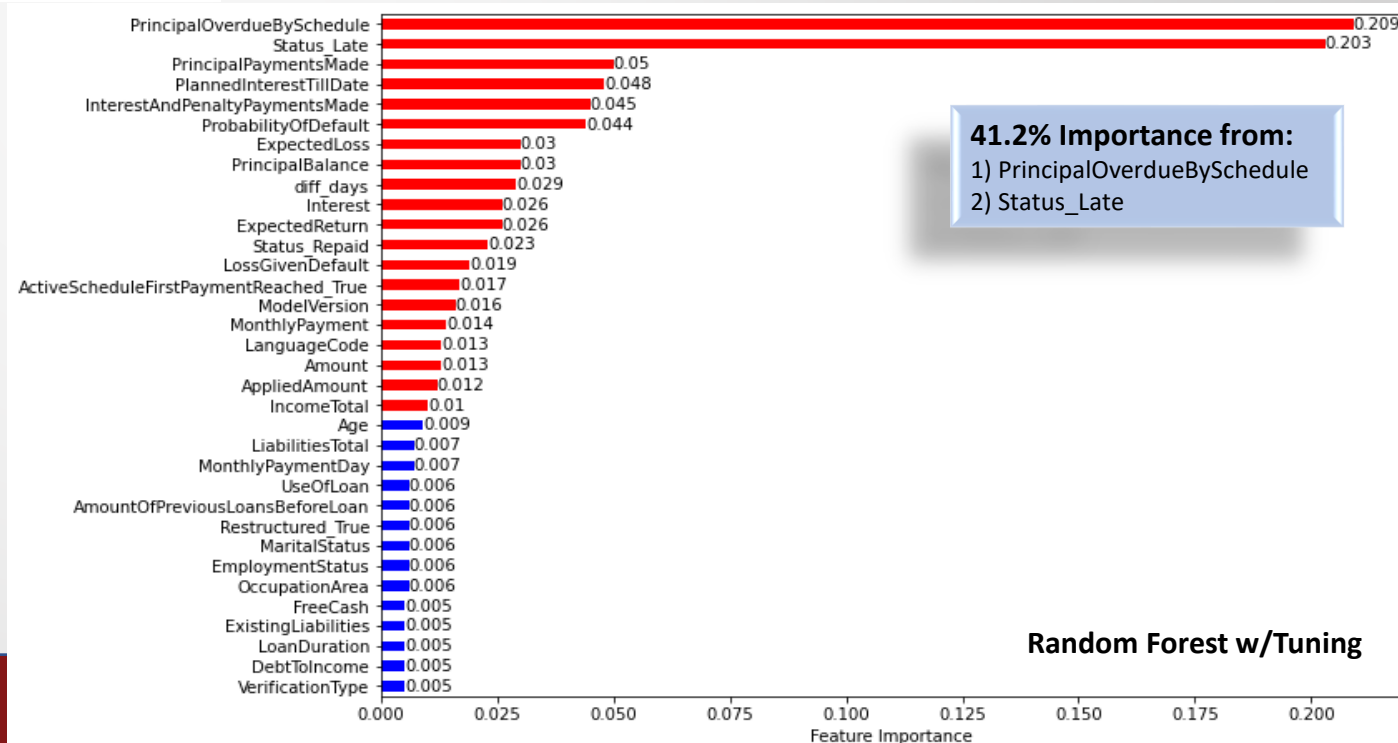


Random Forest w/Tuning



Random Forest w/o Tuning

Random Forest	Class 0 Predicted	Class 1 Predicted
Class 0 Actual	<b>26,854</b>	<b>333</b>
Class 1 Actual	<b>826</b>	<b>13,789</b>



Random Forest w/Tuning

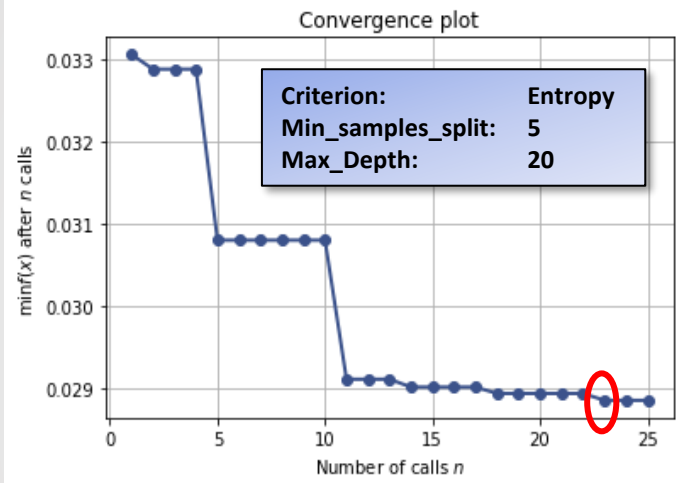


# Tree, Boosted Weak Tree, Random Forest Bayesian Optimization

## Bayesian Optimization:

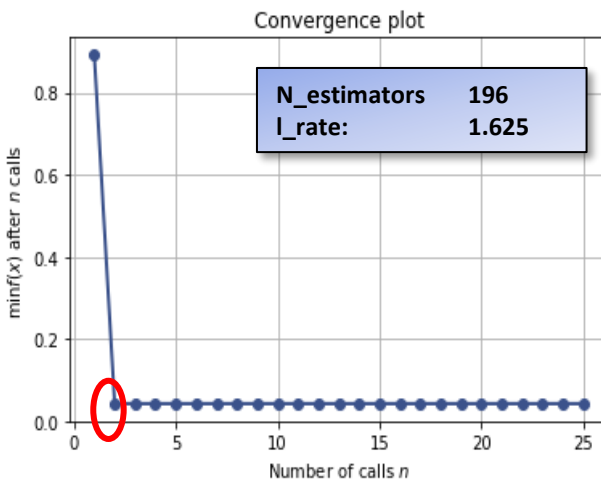
- Scikit –Optimize
- Gaussian-Minimize Function
- Objective Function
  - 1-Accuracy
- Surrogate Function
  - Multivariate Gaussian
- Acquisition Function
  - LCB/EI/PI
- 25 Iterations, 5-Fold CV
- Best Result from Search Space Found

**Search Space**  
 Criterion: [Gini, Entropy]  
 Min\_samples\_split: [2,5]  
 Max\_Depth: [5,20]



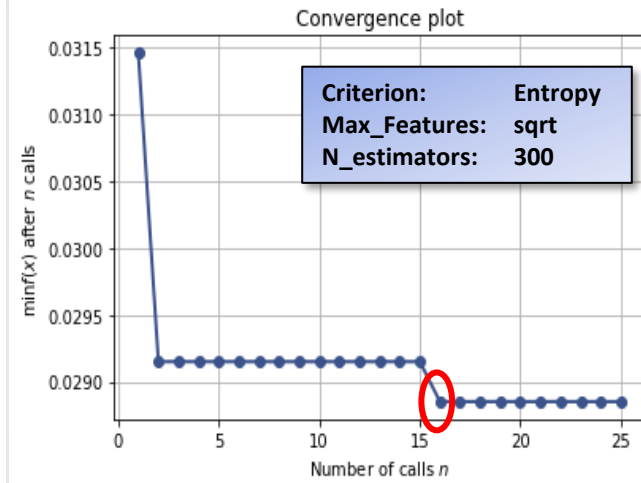
**Decision Tree – BO Results**  
 (1-Accuracy) vs No. of Iterations

**Search Space**  
 N\_estimators: [5,200]  
 l\_rate: [0.1, 5]



**Ensemble Forest – BO Results**  
 (1-Accuracy) vs No. of Iterations

**Search Space**  
 Criterion: [Gini, Entropy]  
 Max\_Features: [sqrt, log2]  
 N\_estimators: [50,300]



**Random Forest – BO Results**  
 (1-Accuracy) vs No. of Iterations

Random Forests	Class 0 Predicted	Class 1 Predicted
Class 0 Actual	26,842	345
Class 1 Actual	816	13,799

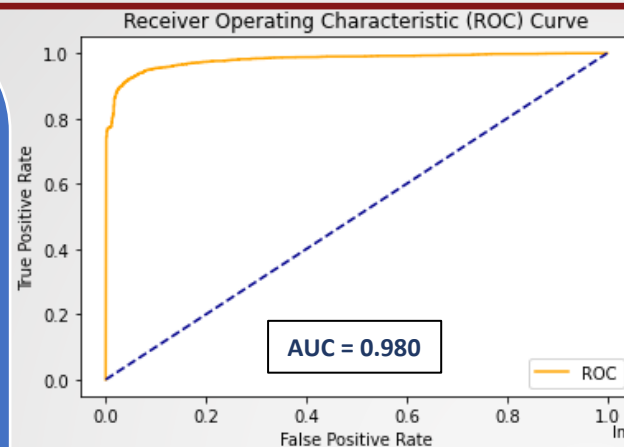
## Performance Similar to Gridsearch CV

- ✓ Search Space Uniform to Log Uniform Sampling within Provided Bounds for Integer/Real and from Provided List for Categorical
- ✓ Less Expensive And Results could be Better and Reduce Underfitting Depending on Training Set

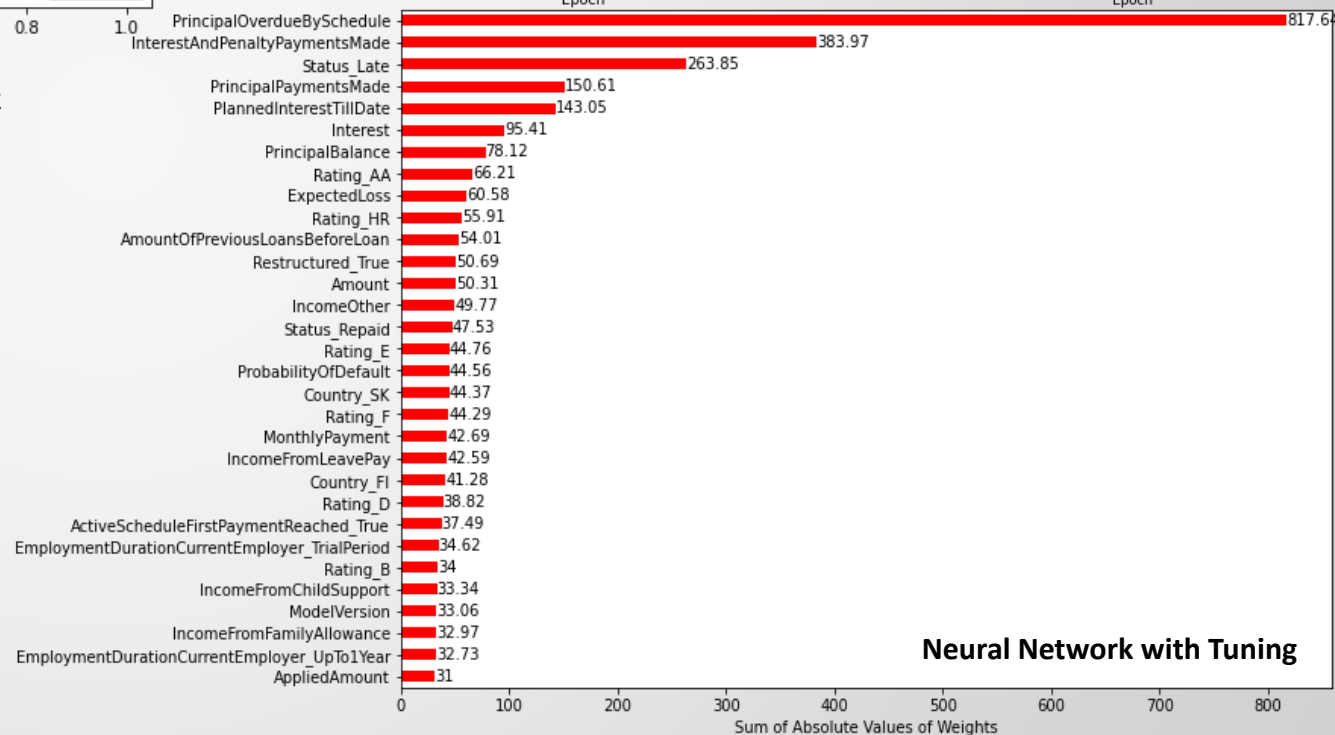
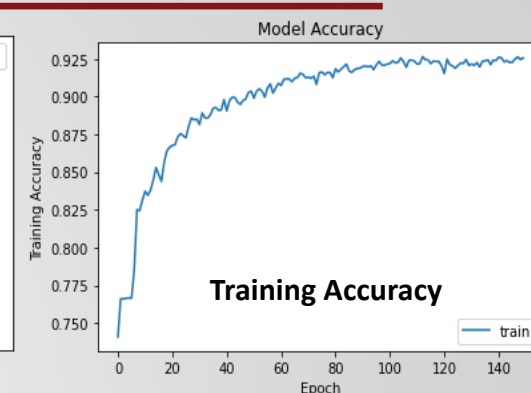
# Model Results - Neural Nets, Keras/Tensorflow

## Neural Net:

- ✓ 3 Hidden Layers: 100, 50, and 25 Neurons, Relu Activation
- ✓ 1 Output Layer, 1 Neuron, Sigmoid Activation
- ✓ Grid Search CV = 3
- ✓ Hyperparameters
- Optimizer: rmsprop, **adam**
- inits: **glorot\_uniform**, normal, uniform
- Epochs: 50, 100, **150**
- Batches: **5**, 20



Neural Network



Neural Net	Class 0 Predicted	Class 1 Predicted
Class 0 Actual	630	308
Class 1 Actual	44	3,018

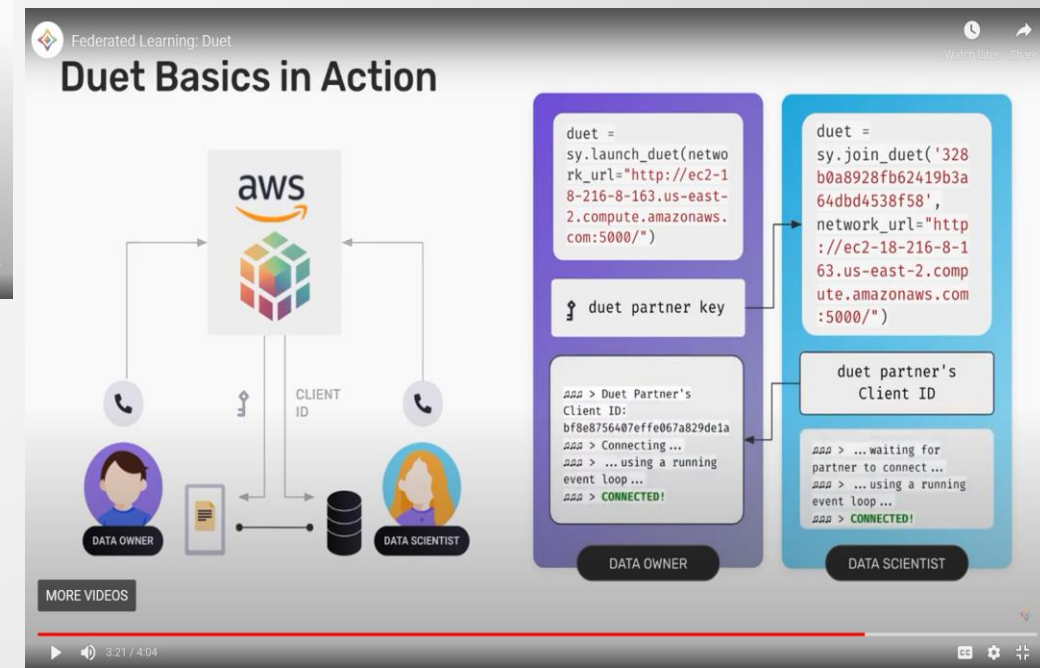
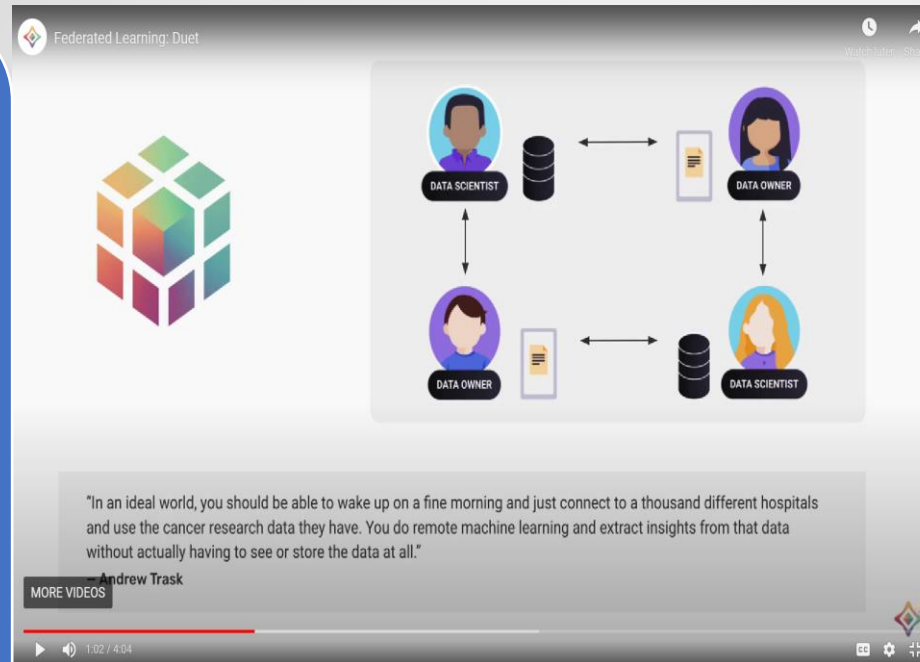
# Remote Machine Learning - Overview

## Why Useful?

- ✓ Keeps Data Private
- ✓ Data Owner has Control Over Data
- ✓ Machine Learner Benefits from Access to Distributed Data

## Process?

- ✓ PySft Wrapper to ML Package
- ✓ Encryption and Privacy Maintained
- ✓ Machine Learner Can Access Multiple Data Sources Simultaneously
- ✓ Models Trained Remotely and can be Aggregated for Use





# Remote Machine Learning –PyTorch/PySft Results

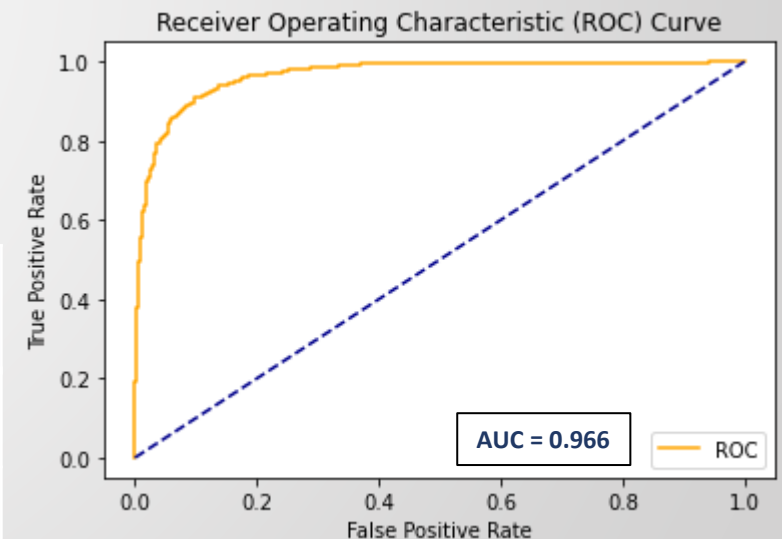
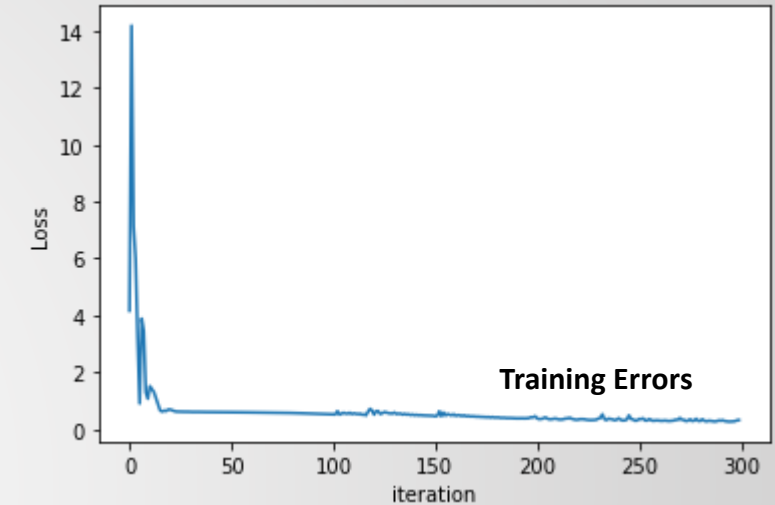
## Remote Learning Process:

- ✓ Data Owner/Data Scientist interact via PySyft and PyGrid/AWS
- ✓ Data Owner sends data to Data Scientist
- ✓ Data Scientist makes requests via Pysft to Data Owner
- ✓ Data Scientist creates model
- ✓ Data Scientist sends model to Owner
- ✓ Training on Remote Server
- ✓ Model Sent to Data Scientist Once Trained
- ✓ Data Scientist Tests Model – Sckit Learn Packages

## PyTorch and PySft:

- ✓ 3 Hidden Layers: 100, 50 and 25 Neurons, Relu Activation
- ✓ 1 Output Layer, 2 Neurons, Log\_soft\_max Activation
- ✓ 300 Epochs
- ✓ Optimizer: Adam
- ✓ learning\_rate = .01
- ✓ nn.functional.nll\_loss

PyTorch/ PySft	Class 0 Predicted	Class 1 Predicted
Class 0 Actual	<b>1,262</b>	<b>99</b>
Class 1 Actual	<b>97</b>	<b>632</b>

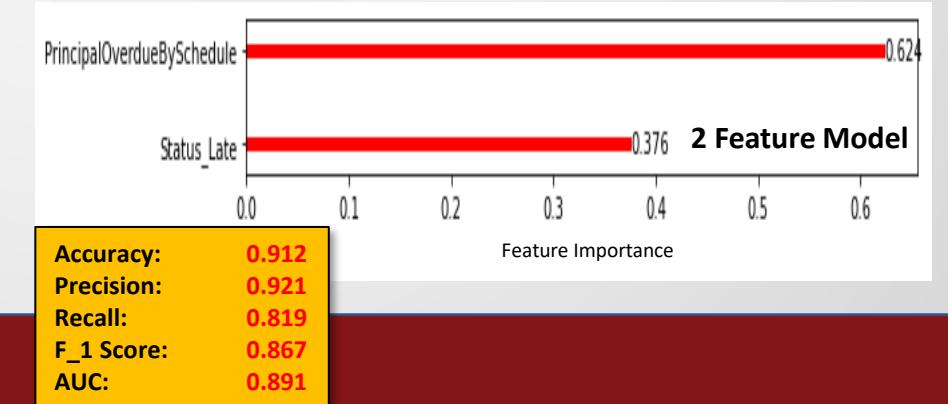
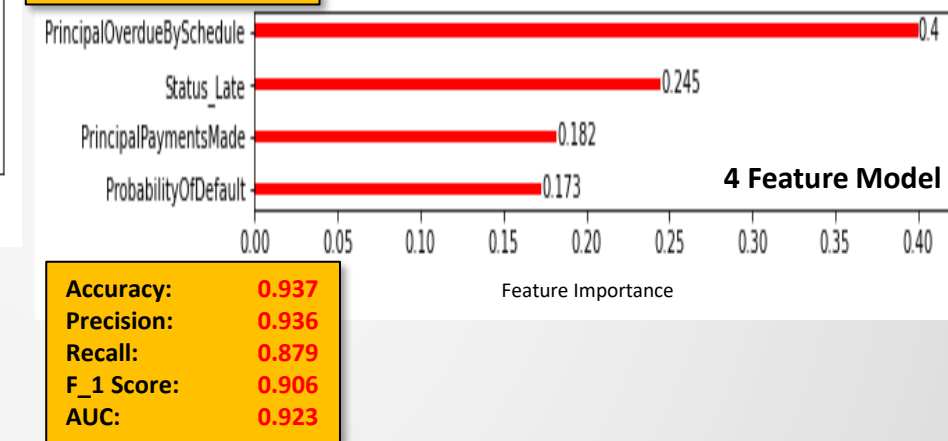
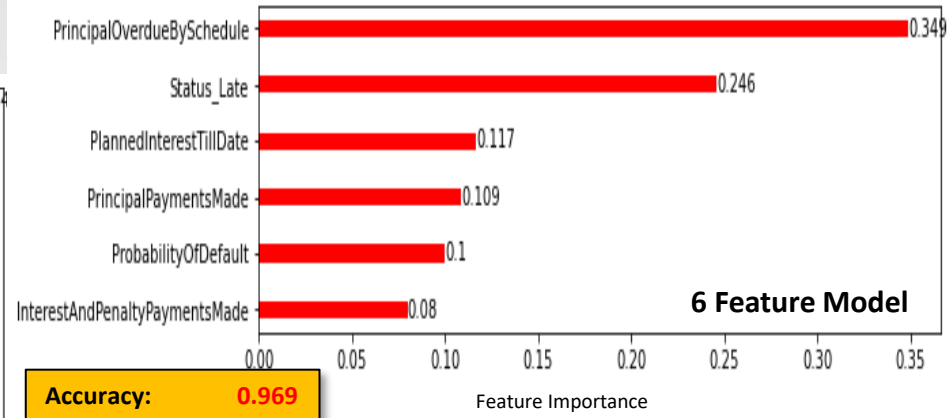
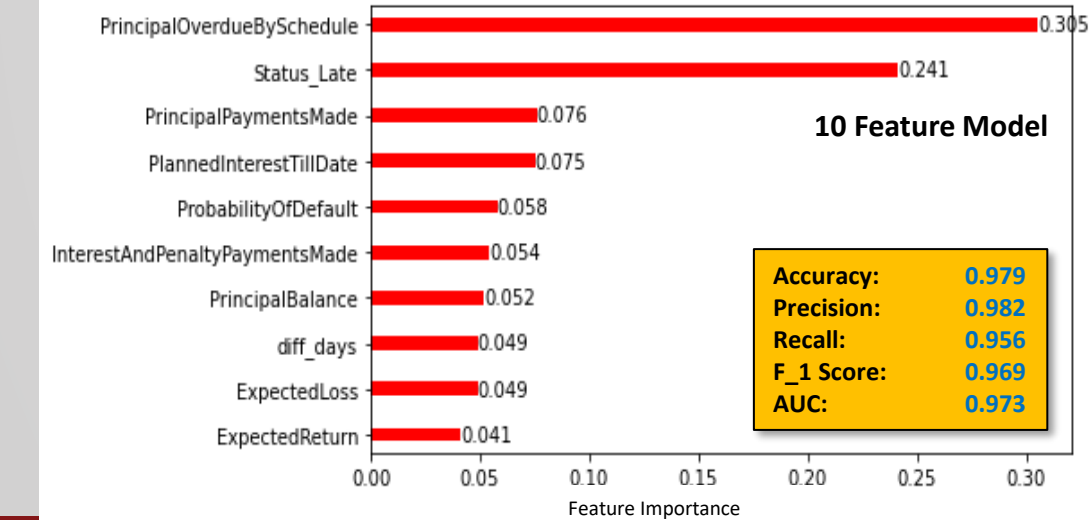
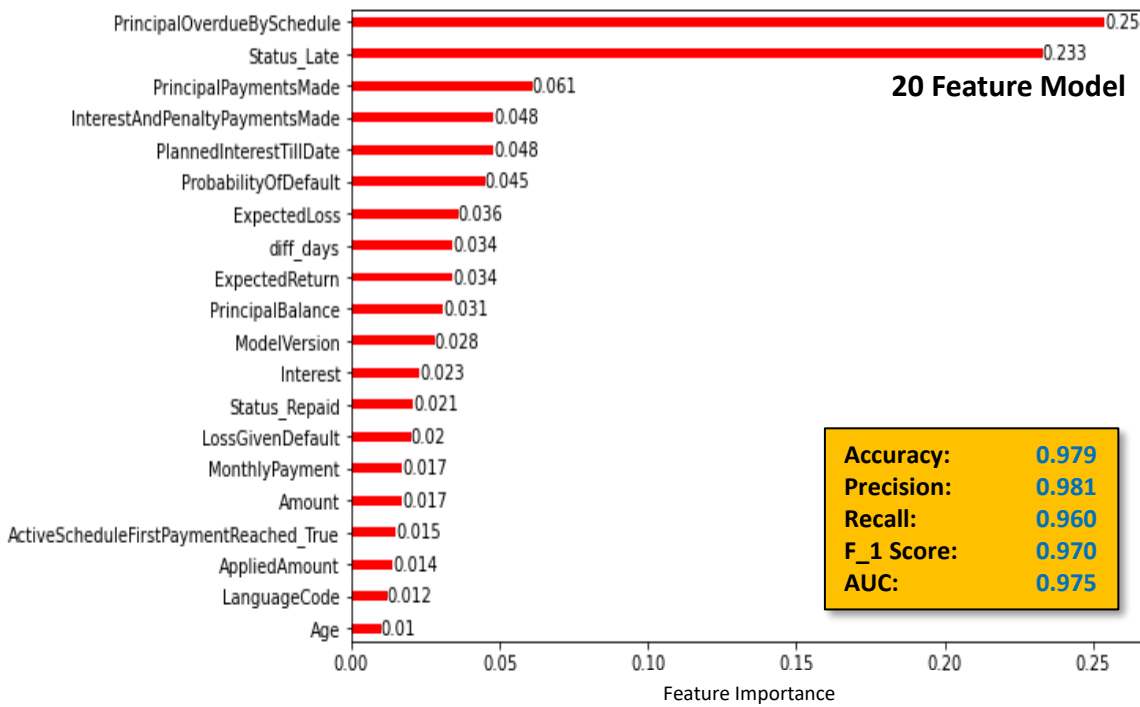


# Model Evaluation – Performance Metrics



	Best Hyperparameters	RMSE	Accuracy	Precision	Recall	F_1Score	AUC
Logistic Regression	L1 Penalty, liblinear Solver, C =5	0.209	0.956	0.938	0.936	0.937	0.951
Naïve Bayes	Alpha = 1.0	0.399	0.841	0.789	0.743	0.765	0.818
Decision Tree	Criterion – entropy, Max_depth = 20	0.166	0.973	0.962	0.960	0.961	0.970
Ensemble Forest, Boosts DT of Max_Depth: 1	N_estimators= 196 l_rate = 1.625	0.199	0.960	0.950	0.936	0.943	0.950
Random Forest	N_estimators = 200, Criterion – entropy, Max_features = sqrt	0.163	0.972	0.976	0.943	0.960	0.966
Neural Net – Keras/Tensorflow	Batch_size = 5, epochs=150, init- glorot_uniform, optimizer= adam	0.249	0.912	0.907	0.986	0.945	0.980
Neural Net - PyTorch	Not Applicable	0.306	0.906	0.865	0.867	0.867	0.966

# Reduced Features – Random Forest



## Hyperparameters:

- Criterion: Entropy
- N\_estimators: 300
- Max\_Features: sqrt

## BASE MODEL

Accuracy:	0.972
Precision:	0.976
Recall:	0.944
F_1 Score:	0.960
AUC:	0.966

## Results:

- No Loss in Prediction Power for 10 & 20 Feature Relative to Base Model
- More Interpretable than Base Model
- Model Predictability Not as Good for 6, 4 & 2 Feature Models



# Conclusions



## **All Models, Except Naïve Bayes, Provided Consistent Results – 5-Fold CV**

Precision, Accuracy, Recall, and F1\_Scores were all above 0.90

Random Forest and Decision Tree had best RMSEs of 0.163/0.166

Neural Nets with Tensorflow/Keras had best AUC of 0.980

- 3-Fold Grid Search CV was Trained on 10 Pct of Dataset as it was Expensive to Train on Full Dataset



## **Remote (Federated) ML with PyTorch/PySft Provided Good Results**

Performance Similar to Other Models

Can be Trained Remotely on Multiple Distributed Systems and Model Results can be Aggregated on Server for Testing

### **Smaller Feature Set Models Random Forest; Comparison with Base Model – 71 Input Features**

- No Loss in Prediction Power, 20 & 10 Input Feature Models; More Interpretable
- Predictive Power Less Reliable, 6, 4, & 2 Input Feature Models

# Questions

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