

# LoanTap LogisticRegression

November 30, 2024

## 1 Introduction

Based in India, Loantap is a well-known financial technology company that specializes in offering both consumers and corporations creative and adaptable loan options. Loantap uses technology to provide hassle-free borrowing experiences, such as flexible EMI alternatives, salary advances, and personal loans, with an emphasis on customer-centric solutions. They have been a reliable partner for borrowers looking for effective financial solutions because of their dedication to openness, quickness, and convenience.

Here, the Personal Loan section is the main focus. Patterns in borrower behavior and creditworthiness can be found by closely examining the dataset.

Analyzing this dataset might yield important information about each borrower's spending patterns, financial behaviors, and possible danger.

The knowledge acquired can balance risk management and consumer outreach to maximize loan disbursement.

## 2 Task

Examining the data to assess possible borrowers' creditworthiness. Developing a logistic regression model, assessing its effectiveness, and offering useful information for the underwriting procedure are your ultimate goals.

## 3 Features

`loan_amnt` : The listed amount of the loan applied for by the borrower. If at some point in time, the credit department reduces the loan amount, then it will be reflected in this value

`term` : The number of payments on the loan. Values are in months and can be either 36 or 60

`int_rate` : Interest Rate on the loan

`installment` : The monthly payment owed by the borrower if the loan originates. `grade` : LoanTap assigned loan grade

`sub_grade` : LoanTap assigned loan subgrade

`emp_title` :The job title supplied by the Borrower when applying for the loan.\* `emp_length` : Employment length in years. Possible values are between 0 and 10 where 0 means less than one year and 10 means ten or more years

home\_ownership : The home ownership status provided by the borrower during registration or obtained from the credit report

annual\_inc : The self-reported annual income provided by the borrower during registration

verification\_status : Indicates if income was verified by LoanTap, not verified, or if the income source was verified

issue\_d : The month which the loan was funded

loan\_status : Current status of the loan - Target Variable

purpose : A category provided by the borrower for the loan request

title : The loan title provided by the borrower

dti : A ratio calculated using the borrower's total monthly debt payments on the total debt obligations, excluding mortgage and the requested LoanTap loan, divided by the borrower's self-reported monthly income

earliest\_cr\_line : The month the borrower's earliest reported credit line was opened

open\_acc : The number of open credit lines in the borrower's credit file

pub\_rec : Number of derogatory public records

revol\_bal : Total credit revolving balance

revol\_util : Revolving line utilization rate, or the amount of credit the borrower is using relative to all available revolving credit

total\_acc : The total number of credit lines currently in the borrower's credit file

initial\_list\_status : The initial listing status of the loan. Possible values are – W, F

application\_type : Indicates whether the loan is an individual application or a joint application with two co-borrowers

mort\_acc : Number of mortgage accounts

pub\_rec\_bankruptcies : Number of public record bankruptcies

Address: Address of the individual

## **4 Concept Used:**

Exploratory Data Analysis

Feature Engineering

Logistic Regression

Precision Vs Recall Tradeoff

## 5 Exploratory Data Analysis

```
[68]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns

from scipy.stats import ttest_ind, chi2_contingency

from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split, KFold, cross_val_score
from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler, LabelEncoder, StandardScaler
from sklearn.metrics import (
    accuracy_score, confusion_matrix, classification_report,
    roc_auc_score, roc_curve, auc, precision_recall_curve,
    average_precision_score,
    ConfusionMatrixDisplay,
    RocCurveDisplay, f1_score, recall_score, precision_score
)

from statsmodels.stats.outliers_influence import variance_inflation_factor
from imblearn.over_sampling import SMOTE

import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")
```

```
[69]: lt_data = pd.read_csv('/content/logistic_regression.csv')
df = lt_data.copy()
df.head()
```

```
[69]:
```

	loan_amnt	term	int_rate	installment	grade	sub_grade	\
0	10000.0	36 months	11.44	329.48	B	B4	
1	8000.0	36 months	11.99	265.68	B	B5	
2	15600.0	36 months	10.49	506.97	B	B3	
3	7200.0	36 months	6.49	220.65	A	A2	
4	24375.0	60 months	17.27	609.33	C	C5	

	emp_title	emp_length	home_ownership	annual_inc	\
0	Marketing	10+ years	RENT	117000.0	
1	Credit analyst	4 years	MORTGAGE	65000.0	
2	Statistician	< 1 year	RENT	43057.0	
3	Client Advocate	6 years	RENT	54000.0	
4	Destiny Management Inc.	9 years	MORTGAGE	55000.0	

	verification_status	issue_d	loan_status	purpose	\
0	Not Verified	Jan-2015	Fully Paid	vacation	
1	Not Verified	Jan-2015	Fully Paid	debt_consolidation	

2	Source Verified	Jan-2015	Fully Paid	credit_card
3	Not Verified	Nov-2014	Fully Paid	credit_card
4	Verified	Apr-2013	Charged Off	credit_card

	title	dti	earliest_cr_line	open_acc	pub_rec \
0	Vacation	26.24	Jun-1990	16.0	0.0
1	Debt consolidation	22.05	Jul-2004	17.0	0.0
2	Credit card refinancing	12.79	Aug-2007	13.0	0.0
3	Credit card refinancing	2.60	Sep-2006	6.0	0.0
4	Credit Card Refinance	33.95	Mar-1999	13.0	0.0

	revol_bal	revol_util	total_acc	initial_list_status	application_type \
0	36369.0	41.8	25.0	w	INDIVIDUAL
1	20131.0	53.3	27.0	f	INDIVIDUAL
2	11987.0	92.2	26.0	f	INDIVIDUAL
3	5472.0	21.5	13.0	f	INDIVIDUAL
4	24584.0	69.8	43.0	f	INDIVIDUAL

	mort_acc	pub_rec_bankruptcies \
0	0.0	0.0
1	3.0	0.0
2	0.0	0.0
3	0.0	0.0
4	1.0	0.0

	address
0	0174 Michelle Gateway\r\nMendozaberg, OK 22690
1	1076 Carney Fort Apt. 347\r\nLoganmouth, SD 05113
2	87025 Mark Dale Apt. 269\r\nNew Sabrina, WV 05113
3	823 Reid Ford\r\nDelacruzside, MA 00813
4	679 Luna Roads\r\nGreggshire, VA 11650

```
[70]: pd.set_option('display.max_columns', None)
```

## 6 Data Exploration

```
[71]: df.shape
```

```
[71]: (396030, 27)
```

```
[72]: df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 396030 entries, 0 to 396029
Data columns (total 27 columns):
#   Column                                Non-Null Count  Dtype
#   ...
```

```

---  -----
0   loan_amnt          396030 non-null float64
1   term               396030 non-null object
2   int_rate           396030 non-null float64
3   installment         396030 non-null float64
4   grade              396030 non-null object
5   sub_grade          396030 non-null object
6   emp_title           373103 non-null object
7   emp_length          377729 non-null object
8   home_ownership      396030 non-null object
9   annual_inc          396030 non-null float64
10  verification_status 396030 non-null object
11  issue_d             396030 non-null object
12  loan_status         396030 non-null object
13  purpose             396030 non-null object
14  title               394274 non-null object
15  dti                 396030 non-null float64
16  earliest_cr_line    396030 non-null object
17  open_acc            396030 non-null float64
18  pub_rec             396030 non-null float64
19  revol_bal           396030 non-null float64
20  revol_util          395754 non-null float64
21  total_acc           396030 non-null float64
22  initial_list_status 396030 non-null object
23  application_type     396030 non-null object
24  mort_acc            358235 non-null float64
25  pub_rec_bankruptcies 395495 non-null float64
26  address             396030 non-null object

```

dtypes: float64(12), object(15)

memory usage: 81.6+ MB

```
[73]: df.columns
```

```
[73]: Index(['loan_amnt', 'term', 'int_rate', 'installment', 'grade', 'sub_grade',
        'emp_title', 'emp_length', 'home_ownership', 'annual_inc',
        'verification_status', 'issue_d', 'loan_status', 'purpose', 'title',
        'dti', 'earliest_cr_line', 'open_acc', 'pub_rec', 'revol_bal',
        'revol_util', 'total_acc', 'initial_list_status', 'application_type',
        'mort_acc', 'pub_rec_bankruptcies', 'address'],
        dtype='object')
```

```
[74]: df.describe().T
```

```
[74]:
```

	count	mean	std	min	25%	\
loan_amnt	396030.0	14113.888089	8357.441341	500.00	8000.00	
int_rate	396030.0	13.639400	4.472157	5.32	10.49	
installment	396030.0	431.849698	250.727790	16.08	250.33	

annual_inc	396030.0	74203.175798	61637.621158	0.00	45000.00
dti	396030.0	17.379514	18.019092	0.00	11.28
open_acc	396030.0	11.311153	5.137649	0.00	8.00
pub_rec	396030.0	0.178191	0.530671	0.00	0.00
revol_bal	396030.0	15844.539853	20591.836109	0.00	6025.00
revol_util	395754.0	53.791749	24.452193	0.00	35.80
total_acc	396030.0	25.414744	11.886991	2.00	17.00
mort_acc	358235.0	1.813991	2.147930	0.00	0.00
pub_rec_bankruptcies	395495.0	0.121648	0.356174	0.00	0.00

	50%	75%	max
loan_amnt	12000.00	20000.00	40000.00
int_rate	13.33	16.49	30.99
installment	375.43	567.30	1533.81
annual_inc	64000.00	90000.00	8706582.00
dti	16.91	22.98	9999.00
open_acc	10.00	14.00	90.00
pub_rec	0.00	0.00	86.00
revol_bal	11181.00	19620.00	1743266.00
revol_util	54.80	72.90	892.30
total_acc	24.00	32.00	151.00
mort_acc	1.00	3.00	34.00
pub_rec_bankruptcies	0.00	0.00	8.00

## 7 Duplicate and Null Value Detection

```
[75]: df[df.duplicated()]
```

```
[75]: Empty DataFrame
```

```
Columns: [loan_amnt, term, int_rate, installment, grade, sub_grade, emp_title,
emp_length, home_ownership, annual_inc, verification_status, issue_d,
loan_status, purpose, title, dti, earliest_cr_line, open_acc, pub_rec,
revol_bal, revol_util, total_acc, initial_list_status, application_type,
mort_acc, pub_rec_bankruptcies, address]
Index: []
```

```
[76]: df.isna().any()[df.isna().any()]
```

```
[76]: emp_title      True
emp_length      True
title           True
revol_util      True
mort_acc        True
pub_rec_bankruptcies  True
dtype: bool
```

```
[77]: df.isna().sum().sort_values(ascending=False)
```

```
[77]: mort_acc          37795
      emp_title       22927
      emp_length     18301
      title          1756
      pub_rec_bankruptcies    535
      revol_util       276
      loan_amnt        0
      dti              0
      application_type      0
      initial_list_status    0
      total_acc          0
      revol_bal          0
      pub_rec            0
      open_acc          0
      earliest_cr_line      0
      purpose            0
      term              0
      loan_status        0
      issue_d           0
      verification_status    0
      annual_inc         0
      home_ownership      0
      sub_grade          0
      grade              0
      installment        0
      int_rate           0
      address            0
      dtype: int64
```

```
[78]: def missing_data(df):
      total_missing_df = df.isnull().sum().sort_values(ascending=False)
      percent_missing_df = (df.isnull().sum()/df.isna().count()*100).
      ↪sort_values(ascending=False)
      missing_data_df = pd.concat([total_missing_df, percent_missing_df], axis=1,
      ↪keys=['Total', 'Percent'])
      return missing_data_df

      missing_pct = missing_data(df)
      missing_pct[missing_pct['Total']>0]
```

```
[78]:
```

	Total	Percent
mort_acc	37795	9.543469
emp_title	22927	5.789208
emp_length	18301	4.621115
title	1756	0.443401

```
pub_rec_bankruptcies    535    0.135091
revol_util              276    0.069692
```

## 7.1 Observation

5.78% of the values in insight\_emp\_title are missing.

4.62% of the values in emp\_length are missing.

0.44% of the title's values are missing.

0.06% of revol\_util's values are missing.

9.54% of mort\_acc's values are missing.

0.13% of pub\_rec\_bankruptcies' values are missing.

Checking for Unique Values

```
[79]: for _ in df.columns:
      print()
      print(f'Total Unique Values in {_} column are :- {df[_].nunique()}')
      print(f'Unique Values in {_} column are :-\n {df[_].unique()}')
      print(f'Value_counts of {_} column :-\n {df[_].value_counts()}')
      print()
      print('-'*120)
```

Total Unique Values in loan\_amnt column are :- 1397

Unique Values in loan\_amnt column are :-

```
[10000.  8000. 15600. ... 36275. 36475.   725.]
```

Value\_counts of loan\_amnt column :-

```
loan_amnt
10000.0    27668
12000.0    21366
15000.0    19903
20000.0    18969
35000.0    14576
...
36225.0         1
950.0           1
37800.0         1
30050.0         1
725.0           1
```

Name: count, Length: 1397, dtype: int64

Total Unique Values in term column are :- 2

Unique Values in term column are :-



```

[' 36 months' ' 60 months']
Value_counts of term column :-
term
36 months      302005
60 months       94025
Name: count, dtype: int64

```

-----

Total Unique Values in int\_rate column are :- 566

Unique Values in int\_rate column are :-

```

[11.44 11.99 10.49  6.49 17.27 13.33  5.32 11.14 10.99 16.29 13.11 14.64
 9.17 12.29  6.62  8.39 21.98  7.9   6.97  6.99 15.61 11.36 13.35 12.12
 9.99  8.19 18.75  6.03 14.99 16.78 13.67 13.98 16.99 19.91 17.86 21.49
12.99 18.54  7.89 17.1   18.25 11.67  6.24  8.18 12.35 14.16 17.56 18.55
22.15 10.39 15.99 16.07 24.99  9.67 19.19 21.    12.69 10.74  6.68 19.22
11.49 16.55 19.97 24.7   13.49 18.24 16.49 25.78 25.83 18.64  7.51 13.99
15.22 15.31  7.69 19.53 10.16  7.62  9.75 13.68 15.88 14.65  6.92 23.83
10.75 18.49 20.31 17.57 27.31 19.99 22.99 12.59 10.37 14.33 13.53 22.45
24.5   17.99  9.16 12.49 11.55 17.76 28.99 23.1   20.49 22.7   10.15  6.89
19.52  8.9   14.3   9.49 25.99 24.08 13.05 14.98 16.59 11.26 25.89 14.48
21.99 23.99  5.99 14.47 11.53  8.67  8.59 10.64 23.28 25.44  9.71 16.2
19.24 24.11 15.8   15.96 14.49 18.99  5.79 19.29 14.54 14.09  9.25 19.05
17.77 18.92 20.75 10.65 18.85 10.59 12.85 11.39 13.65 13.06  7.12 20.99
13.61 12.73 14.46 16.24 25.49  7.39 10.78 20.8   7.88 15.95 12.39 21.18
21.97 15.77  6.39 10.    12.53 13.43  7.49 25.57 21.48 18.39 11.47  7.26
15.68 19.04 14.31 24.24  5.42 23.43 19.47  6.54 23.32 17.58 14.72  7.66
 9.76 13.23 13.48 12.42  9.8   11.71 14.27 21.15 22.95  8.49 17.74 15.59
13.72  9.45  7.29 15.1   11.86 19.72 14.35 11.22 15.62 15.81 12.41 28.67
11.48 13.66  9.91 23.76 17.14 18.84 12.23  6.17  8.94 14.22 19.03 25.29
 8.99  9.88 15.58 27.49  8.07 22.47 19.2   13.44 22.4   12.79 18.2   13.18
 7.24 14.84  5.93 15.28 13.85 25.28  8.    9.62 12.05 15.7   20.2   13.57
21.67  7.4   25.8   12.68 11.83  7.37 11.11 14.85 16.    11.12 23.63  6.
 7.99  7.91 14.83 21.7   26.06 16.77 27.34 12.21  7.68 15.27 19.69  9.63
 7.14 20.5   16.02 12.84  7.74 15.33 19.79 22.2   18.62 17.49 16.89 15.21
14.79 18.67  9.32 15.41 15.65 23.5   22.9   11.34 22.11 19.48 14.75 28.14
13.22 23.4   23.13 28.18 12.88 22.06 24.49 16.45 21.6   28.49  8.38  6.76
10.83 13.79  8.88 17.88 17.97 14.26  6.91 13.47  8.6   27.88  8.63 10.25
14.91 12.74 10.96 25.88  7.43 16.4   20.25 24.89 12.87 20.16 14.17 12.18
17.51 13.92 20.53 26.77 10.62 26.49 16.32 12.61 21.36 14.61 15.37 20.3
14.59 16.7   19.89 10.95 18.17 18.21 17.93 22.39 24.83 13.8   19.42 23.7
 7.59 13.17 18.09 13.04 25.69  9.07 15.23 14.42 23.33 16.69 10.36 14.96
10.38 26.24 24.2   12.98 20.85 13.36 26.57 23.52 22.78 13.16 15.13 25.11
13.55 10.51 11.78  7.05 11.46 21.28 12.09 16.35  8.7   26.99 14.11 26.14
16.82 23.26 18.79 10.28 19.36 18.3   17.06 17.19  7.75 17.34 20.89 22.35
19.66 13.62 22.74 11.89 23.59  8.24 20.62 11.97 15.2   20.48 12.36 10.71
25.09 20.11 27.79 29.49 11.58 19.13 11.66 13.75 30.74  9.38 27.99 11.59

```

```

9.64 25.65 9.96 19.41 14.18 10.08 17.43 24.74 14.74 17.04 15.57 30.49
17.8 10.91 14.82 29.96 12.92 12.22 15.45 11.72 10.2 14.7 20.69 15.05
24.33 14.93 10.33 16.95 28.88 11.03 28.34 21.22 18.07 9.33 12.17 19.74
20.9 20.03 17.39 29.67 12.04 23.22 10.01 22.48 24.76 13.3 20.77 10.14
14.5 30.94 8.32 13.24 21.59 21.27 24.52 11.54 10.46 13.87 30.99 9.51
9.83 19.39 12.86 30.79 21.74 11.09 16.11 17.26 22.85 18.91 18.43 9.2
21.14 12.62 21.21 29.99 14.88 13.12 30.89 16.08 12.54 28.69 12.8 11.28
23.91 22.94 19.16 20.86 11.63 19.82 11.41 21.82 12.72 20.4 9.7 18.72
18.36 14.25 13.84 18.78 17.15 15.25 16.63 16.15 11.91 14.07 9.01 15.01
21.64 15.83 18.53 7.42 12.67 15.76 16.33 30.84 13.93 14.12 14.28 20.17
24.59 20.52 17.03 17.9 14.67 15.38 17.46 14.62 14.38 24.4 22.64 17.54
17.44 15.07]

```

Value\_counts of int\_rate column :-

```

int_rate
10.99    12411
12.99     9632
15.61     9350
11.99     8582
8.90      8019

```

```

...
14.28      1
18.72      1
18.36      1
30.84      1
24.59      1

```

Name: count, Length: 566, dtype: int64

Total Unique Values in installment column are :- 55706

Unique Values in installment column are :-

```
[329.48 265.68 506.97 ... 343.14 118.13 572.44]
```

Value\_counts of installment column :-

```

installment
327.34     968
332.10     791
491.01     736
336.90     686
392.81     683

```

```

...
364.37      1
1015.29     1
398.04      1
544.94      1
572.44      1

```

Name: count, Length: 55706, dtype: int64

-----  
-----  
Total Unique Values in grade column are :- 7

Unique Values in grade column are :-

['B' 'A' 'C' 'E' 'D' 'F' 'G']

Value\_counts of grade column :-

grade	
B	116018
C	105987
A	64187
D	63524
E	31488
F	11772
G	3054

Name: count, dtype: int64  
-----  
-----

Total Unique Values in sub\_grade column are :- 35

Unique Values in sub\_grade column are :-

['B4' 'B5' 'B3' 'A2' 'C5' 'C3' 'A1' 'B2' 'C1' 'A5' 'E4' 'A4' 'A3' 'D1'  
'C2' 'B1' 'D3' 'D5' 'D2' 'E1' 'E2' 'E5' 'F4' 'E3' 'D4' 'G1' 'F5' 'G2'  
'C4' 'F1' 'F3' 'G5' 'G4' 'F2' 'G3']

Value\_counts of sub\_grade column :-

sub_grade	
B3	26655
B4	25601
C1	23662
C2	22580
B2	22495
B5	22085
C3	21221
C4	20280
B1	19182
A5	18526
C5	18244
D1	15993
A4	15789
D2	13951
D3	12223
D4	11657
A3	10576
A1	9729
D5	9700
A2	9567
E1	7917

E2	7431
E3	6207
E4	5361
E5	4572
F1	3536
F2	2766
F3	2286
F4	1787
F5	1397
G1	1058
G2	754
G3	552
G4	374
G5	316

Name: count, dtype: int64

-----

Total Unique Values in emp\_title column are :- 173105

Unique Values in emp\_title column are :-

['Marketing' 'Credit analyst ' 'Statistician' ...

"Michael's Arts & Crafts" 'licensed bankere' 'Gracon Services, Inc']

Value\_counts of emp\_title column :-

emp_title	
Teacher	4389
Manager	4250
Registered Nurse	1856
RN	1846
Supervisor	1830

...

Postman	1
McCarthy & Holthus, LLC	1
jp flooring	1
Histology Technologist	1
Gracon Services, Inc	1

Name: count, Length: 173105, dtype: int64

-----

Total Unique Values in emp\_length column are :- 11

Unique Values in emp\_length column are :-

['10+ years' '4 years' '< 1 year' '6 years' '9 years' '2 years' '3 years'

'8 years' '7 years' '5 years' '1 year' nan]

Value\_counts of emp\_length column :-

emp_length	
10+ years	126041

2 years	35827
< 1 year	31725
3 years	31665
5 years	26495
1 year	25882
4 years	23952
6 years	20841
7 years	20819
8 years	19168
9 years	15314

Name: count, dtype: int64

-----

-----

Total Unique Values in home\_ownership column are :- 6

Unique Values in home\_ownership column are :-

['RENT' 'MORTGAGE' 'OWN' 'OTHER' 'NONE' 'ANY']

Value\_counts of home\_ownership column :-

home_ownership	
MORTGAGE	198348
RENT	159790
OWN	37746
OTHER	112
NONE	31
ANY	3

Name: count, dtype: int64

-----

-----

Total Unique Values in annual\_inc column are :- 27197

Unique Values in annual\_inc column are :-

[117000. 65000. 43057. ... 36111. 47212. 31789.88]

Value\_counts of annual\_inc column :-

annual_inc	
60000.00	15313
50000.00	13303
65000.00	11333
70000.00	10674
40000.00	10629
...	
72179.00	1
50416.00	1
46820.80	1
10368.00	1
31789.88	1

Name: count, Length: 27197, dtype: int64

-----  
-----  
Total Unique Values in verification\_status column are :- 3

Unique Values in verification\_status column are :-

['Not Verified' 'Source Verified' 'Verified']

Value\_counts of verification\_status column :-

```
verification_status
Verified          139563
Source Verified   131385
Not Verified      125082
Name: count, dtype: int64
```

-----  
-----  
Total Unique Values in issue\_d column are :- 115

Unique Values in issue\_d column are :-

['Jan-2015' 'Nov-2014' 'Apr-2013' 'Sep-2015' 'Sep-2012' 'Oct-2014'  
'Apr-2012' 'Jun-2013' 'May-2014' 'Dec-2015' 'Apr-2015' 'Oct-2012'  
'Jul-2014' 'Feb-2013' 'Oct-2015' 'Jan-2014' 'Mar-2016' 'Apr-2014'  
'Jun-2011' 'Apr-2010' 'Jun-2014' 'Oct-2013' 'May-2013' 'Feb-2015'  
'Oct-2011' 'Jun-2015' 'Aug-2013' 'Feb-2014' 'Dec-2011' 'Mar-2013'  
'Jun-2016' 'Mar-2014' 'Nov-2013' 'Dec-2014' 'Apr-2016' 'Sep-2013'  
'May-2016' 'Jul-2015' 'Jul-2013' 'Aug-2014' 'May-2008' 'Mar-2010'  
'Dec-2013' 'Mar-2012' 'Mar-2015' 'Sep-2011' 'Jul-2012' 'Dec-2012'  
'Sep-2014' 'Nov-2012' 'Nov-2015' 'Jan-2011' 'May-2012' 'Feb-2016'  
'Jun-2012' 'Aug-2012' 'Jan-2016' 'May-2015' 'Oct-2016' 'Aug-2015'  
'Jul-2016' 'May-2009' 'Aug-2016' 'Jan-2012' 'Jan-2013' 'Nov-2010'  
'Jul-2011' 'Mar-2011' 'Feb-2012' 'May-2011' 'Aug-2010' 'Nov-2016'  
'Jul-2010' 'Sep-2010' 'Dec-2010' 'Feb-2011' 'Jun-2009' 'Aug-2011'  
'Dec-2016' 'Mar-2009' 'Jun-2010' 'May-2010' 'Nov-2011' 'Sep-2016'  
'Oct-2009' 'Mar-2008' 'Nov-2008' 'Dec-2009' 'Oct-2010' 'Sep-2009'  
'Oct-2007' 'Aug-2009' 'Jul-2009' 'Nov-2009' 'Jan-2010' 'Dec-2008'  
'Feb-2009' 'Oct-2008' 'Apr-2009' 'Feb-2010' 'Apr-2011' 'Apr-2008'  
'Aug-2008' 'Jan-2009' 'Feb-2008' 'Aug-2007' 'Sep-2008' 'Dec-2007'  
'Jan-2008' 'Sep-2007' 'Jun-2008' 'Jul-2008' 'Jun-2007' 'Nov-2007'  
'Jul-2007']

Value\_counts of issue\_d column :-

```
issue_d
Oct-2014    14846
Jul-2014    12609
Jan-2015    11705
Dec-2013    10618
Nov-2013    10496
...
Jul-2007      26
```

```
Sep-2008      25
Nov-2007      22
Sep-2007      15
Jun-2007       1
Name: count, Length: 115, dtype: int64
```

```
-----
-----

Total Unique Values in loan_status column are :- 2
Unique Values in loan_status column are :-
['Fully Paid' 'Charged Off']
Value_counts of loan_status column :-
loan_status
Fully Paid      318357
Charged Off     77673
Name: count, dtype: int64
```

```
-----
-----

Total Unique Values in purpose column are :- 14
Unique Values in purpose column are :-
['vacation' 'debt_consolidation' 'credit_card' 'home_improvement'
 'small_business' 'major_purchase' 'other' 'medical' 'wedding' 'car'
 'moving' 'house' 'educational' 'renewable_energy']
Value_counts of purpose column :-
purpose
debt_consolidation    234507
credit_card           83019
home_improvement      24030
other                 21185
major_purchase         8790
small_business         5701
car                   4697
medical               4196
moving                2854
vacation              2452
house                 2201
wedding               1812
renewable_energy       329
educational            257
Name: count, dtype: int64
```

```
-----
-----

Total Unique Values in title column are :- 48816
```

Unique Values in title column are :-

['Vacation' 'Debt consolidation' 'Credit card refinancing' ...  
'Credit buster ' 'Loanforpayoff' 'Toxic Debt Payoff']

Value\_counts of title column :-

```
title
Debt consolidation      152472
Credit card refinancing  51487
Home improvement       15264
Other                  12930
Debt Consolidation     11608
...
Graduation/Travel Expenses    1
Daughter's Wedding Bill      1
gotta move                    1
creditcardrefi                1
Toxic Debt Payoff             1
Name: count, Length: 48816, dtype: int64
```

-----  
-----  
Total Unique Values in dti column are :- 4262

Unique Values in dti column are :-

[26.24 22.05 12.79 ... 40.56 47.09 55.53]

Value\_counts of dti column :-

```
dti
0.00      313
14.40     310
19.20     302
16.80     301
18.00     300
...
59.18      1
48.37      1
45.71      1
42.38      1
55.53      1
Name: count, Length: 4262, dtype: int64
```

-----  
-----  
Total Unique Values in earliest\_cr\_line column are :- 684

Unique Values in earliest\_cr\_line column are :-

['Jun-1990' 'Jul-2004' 'Aug-2007' 'Sep-2006' 'Mar-1999' 'Jan-2005'  
'Aug-2005' 'Sep-1994' 'Jun-1994' 'Dec-1997' 'Dec-1990' 'May-1984'  
'Apr-1995' 'Jan-1997' 'May-2001' 'Mar-1982' 'Sep-1996' 'Jan-1990'  
'Mar-2000' 'Jan-2006' 'Oct-2006' 'Jan-2003' 'May-2008' 'Oct-2003']



' Jun-2004 '	' Jan-1999 '	' Apr-1994 '	' Apr-1998 '	' Jul-2007 '	' Apr-2002 '
' Oct-2007 '	' Jun-2009 '	' May-1997 '	' Jul-2006 '	' Sep-2003 '	' Aug-1992 '
' Dec-1988 '	' Feb-2002 '	' Jan-1992 '	' Aug-2001 '	' Dec-2010 '	' Oct-1999 '
' Sep-2004 '	' Aug-1994 '	' Jul-2003 '	' Apr-2000 '	' Dec-2004 '	' Jun-1995 '
' Dec-2003 '	' Jul-1994 '	' Oct-1990 '	' Dec-2001 '	' Apr-1999 '	' Feb-1995 '
' May-2003 '	' Oct-2002 '	' Mar-2004 '	' Aug-2003 '	' Oct-2000 '	' Nov-2004 '
' Mar-2010 '	' Mar-1996 '	' May-1994 '	' Jun-1996 '	' Nov-1986 '	' Jan-2001 '
' Jan-2002 '	' Mar-2001 '	' Sep-2012 '	' Apr-2006 '	' May-1998 '	' Dec-2002 '
' Nov-2003 '	' Oct-2005 '	' May-1990 '	' Jun-2003 '	' Jun-2001 '	' Jan-1998 '
' Oct-1978 '	' Feb-2001 '	' Jun-2006 '	' Aug-1993 '	' Apr-2001 '	' Nov-2001 '
' Feb-2003 '	' Jun-1993 '	' Sep-1992 '	' Nov-1992 '	' Jun-1983 '	' Oct-2001 '
' Jul-1999 '	' Sep-1997 '	' Nov-1993 '	' Feb-1993 '	' Apr-2007 '	' Nov-1999 '
' Nov-2005 '	' Dec-1992 '	' Mar-1986 '	' May-1989 '	' Dec-2000 '	' Mar-1991 '
' Mar-2005 '	' Jun-2010 '	' Dec-1998 '	' Sep-2001 '	' Nov-2000 '	' Jan-1994 '
' Aug-2002 '	' Jan-2011 '	' Aug-2008 '	' Jun-2005 '	' Nov-1997 '	' May-1996 '
' Apr-2010 '	' May-1993 '	' Sep-2005 '	' Jun-1992 '	' Apr-1986 '	' Aug-1996 '
' Aug-1997 '	' Jul-2005 '	' May-2011 '	' Sep-2002 '	' Jan-1989 '	' Aug-1999 '
' Feb-1992 '	' Sep-1999 '	' Jul-2001 '	' May-1980 '	' Oct-2008 '	' Nov-2007 '
' Apr-1997 '	' Jun-1986 '	' Sep-1998 '	' Jun-1982 '	' Oct-1981 '	' Feb-1994 '
' Dec-1984 '	' Nov-1991 '	' Nov-2006 '	' Aug-2000 '	' Oct-2004 '	' Jun-2011 '
' Apr-1988 '	' May-2004 '	' Aug-1988 '	' Mar-1994 '	' Aug-2004 '	' Dec-2006 '
' Nov-1998 '	' Oct-1997 '	' Mar-1989 '	' Feb-1988 '	' Jul-1982 '	' Nov-1995 '
' Mar-1997 '	' Oct-1994 '	' Jul-1998 '	' Jun-2002 '	' May-1991 '	' Oct-2011 '
' Sep-2007 '	' Jan-2007 '	' Jan-2010 '	' Mar-1987 '	' Feb-1997 '	' Oct-1986 '
' Mar-2002 '	' Jul-1993 '	' Mar-2007 '	' Aug-1989 '	' Oct-1995 '	' May-2007 '
' Dec-1993 '	' Jun-1989 '	' Apr-2004 '	' Jun-1997 '	' Apr-1996 '	' Apr-1992 '
' Oct-1998 '	' Mar-1983 '	' Mar-1985 '	' Oct-1993 '	' Feb-2000 '	' Apr-2003 '
' Oct-1985 '	' Jul-1985 '	' May-1978 '	' Sep-2010 '	' Oct-1996 '	' Sep-2009 '
' Jun-1999 '	' Jan-2000 '	' Sep-1987 '	' Aug-1998 '	' Jan-1995 '	' Jul-1988 '
' May-2000 '	' Jun-1981 '	' Feb-1998 '	' Nov-1996 '	' Aug-1967 '	' Dec-1999 '
' Aug-2006 '	' Nov-2009 '	' Jul-2000 '	' Mar-1988 '	' Jul-1992 '	' Jul-1991 '
' Mar-1990 '	' May-1986 '	' Jun-1991 '	' Dec-1987 '	' Jul-1996 '	' Jul-1997 '
' Aug-1990 '	' Jan-1988 '	' Dec-2005 '	' Mar-2003 '	' Feb-1999 '	' Nov-1990 '
' Jun-2000 '	' Dec-1996 '	' Jan-2004 '	' May-1999 '	' Sep-1972 '	' Jul-1981 '
' Sep-1993 '	' Feb-2009 '	' Nov-2002 '	' Nov-1969 '	' Jan-1993 '	' May-2005 '
' Sep-1982 '	' Apr-1990 '	' Feb-1996 '	' Mar-1993 '	' Apr-1978 '	' Jul-1995 '
' May-1995 '	' Apr-1991 '	' Mar-1998 '	' Aug-1991 '	' Jul-2002 '	' Oct-1989 '
' Apr-1984 '	' Dec-2009 '	' Sep-2000 '	' Jan-1982 '	' Jun-1998 '	' Jan-1996 '
' Nov-1987 '	' May-2010 '	' Jul-1989 '	' Jun-1987 '	' Oct-1987 '	' Aug-1995 '
' Feb-2004 '	' Oct-1991 '	' Dec-1989 '	' Oct-1992 '	' Feb-2005 '	' Apr-1993 '
' Dec-1985 '	' Sep-1979 '	' Feb-2007 '	' Nov-1989 '	' Apr-2005 '	' Mar-1978 '
' Sep-1985 '	' Nov-1994 '	' Jun-2008 '	' Apr-1987 '	' Dec-1983 '	' Dec-2007 '
' May-1979 '	' May-1992 '	' Jul-1990 '	' Mar-1995 '	' Feb-2006 '	' Feb-1985 '
' Sep-1989 '	' Aug-2009 '	' Nov-2008 '	' Nov-1981 '	' Jan-2008 '	' Aug-1987 '
' Nov-1985 '	' Dec-1965 '	' Sep-1995 '	' Jan-1986 '	' Oct-2009 '	' May-2002 '
' Aug-1980 '	' Sep-1977 '	' Sep-1988 '	' Oct-1984 '	' May-1988 '	' Aug-1984 '
' Nov-1988 '	' May-1974 '	' Nov-1982 '	' Oct-1983 '	' Sep-1991 '	' Feb-1984 '
' Feb-1991 '	' Jan-1981 '	' Jun-1985 '	' Dec-1976 '	' Dec-1994 '	' Dec-1980 '

'Sep-1984'	'Jun-2007'	'Aug-1979'	'Sep-2008'	'Apr-1983'	'Mar-2006'
'Jun-1984'	'Jul-1984'	'Jan-1985'	'Dec-1995'	'Apr-2008'	'Mar-2008'
'Jan-1983'	'Dec-1986'	'Jun-1979'	'Dec-1975'	'Nov-1983'	'Jul-1986'
'Nov-1977'	'Dec-1982'	'May-1985'	'Feb-1983'	'Aug-1982'	'Oct-1980'
'Mar-1979'	'Jan-1978'	'Mar-1984'	'May-1983'	'Jul-2008'	'Apr-1982'
'Jul-1983'	'Feb-1990'	'Dec-2008'	'Jul-1975'	'Dec-1971'	'Feb-2008'
'Mar-2011'	'Feb-1987'	'Feb-1989'	'Aug-1985'	'Jul-2010'	'Apr-1989'
'Feb-1980'	'May-2006'	'Nov-2010'	'Apr-2009'	'Feb-2010'	'May-1976'
'Feb-1981'	'Jan-2012'	'Oct-1988'	'Nov-1984'	'May-1982'	'Oct-1975'
'Jun-1988'	'May-1972'	'Apr-2013'	'Sep-1990'	'Oct-1982'	'Feb-2013'
'Mar-1992'	'Aug-1981'	'Feb-2011'	'Nov-1974'	'Feb-1978'	'Sep-1983'
'Jul-2011'	'Nov-1979'	'Aug-1983'	'Apr-1985'	'Jul-2009'	'Jan-1971'
'Jul-1987'	'Aug-1978'	'Aug-2010'	'Oct-1976'	'Aug-1986'	'Jan-1991'
'Dec-1991'	'May-2009'	'Aug-2011'	'Jun-1964'	'Jan-1974'	'May-1981'
'Jun-1972'	'Jun-1978'	'Sep-1986'	'Jan-1987'	'Jan-1975'	'Feb-1982'
'Jan-1980'	'Feb-1977'	'Sep-1980'	'Nov-1978'	'Jul-1974'	'Jun-1970'
'Jan-1984'	'Nov-1980'	'May-1987'	'Sep-1970'	'Jan-1976'	'Feb-1986'
'Oct-2010'	'Apr-1979'	'Oct-1979'	'Jan-1979'	'Sep-2011'	'Jul-1979'
'Sep-1975'	'Mar-1981'	'Aug-1971'	'Apr-1980'	'Apr-1977'	'Jan-1965'
'Nov-1976'	'Nov-1970'	'Nov-2011'	'Nov-1973'	'Sep-1981'	'Jul-1980'
'Mar-2012'	'Dec-1974'	'Mar-1977'	'Dec-1977'	'May-2012'	'Dec-1979'
'Jan-2009'	'Jan-1970'	'Dec-2011'	'Feb-1979'	'Mar-1976'	'Jan-1973'
'Oct-1973'	'Mar-1969'	'Oct-1977'	'Mar-1975'	'Aug-1977'	'Jun-1969'
'Oct-1963'	'Nov-1960'	'Aug-1970'	'Feb-1975'	'Sep-1974'	'May-1966'
'Apr-1972'	'Apr-1973'	'Apr-2012'	'May-1975'	'Sep-1966'	'Feb-1969'
'Feb-2012'	'Jan-1961'	'Aug-1973'	'Feb-1972'	'Apr-1975'	'Jul-1978'
'Oct-1970'	'Mar-1980'	'Sep-1976'	'Apr-2011'	'Nov-2012'	'Aug-1976'
'Jun-1975'	'Apr-1981'	'Mar-2009'	'Jun-1977'	'Apr-1971'	'Sep-1969'
'Jun-2012'	'Apr-1976'	'Feb-1965'	'Jul-1977'	'Jun-1976'	'Mar-1973'
'Oct-1972'	'Dec-1978'	'Nov-1967'	'Sep-1967'	'Nov-1971'	'Jun-1980'
'May-1964'	'Feb-1971'	'May-1970'	'Apr-1970'	'Mar-1971'	'Apr-1969'
'Jan-1963'	'Jun-1974'	'Oct-1974'	'May-1977'	'Dec-1981'	'Jan-1969'
'Feb-1976'	'Mar-1970'	'Aug-1968'	'Feb-1970'	'Jun-1971'	'Jun-1963'
'Jun-2013'	'Mar-1972'	'Aug-2012'	'Jan-1967'	'Feb-1968'	'Dec-1969'
'Jan-1977'	'Jul-1970'	'Feb-1973'	'Mar-1974'	'Feb-1974'	'Dec-1960'
'Jul-1972'	'Jul-1973'	'Sep-1964'	'Jul-1965'	'Oct-1958'	'Jul-2012'
'Jun-1973'	'Sep-1978'	'Nov-1975'	'Jul-1963'	'Jan-1964'	'Dec-1968'
'May-1958'	'Sep-1973'	'May-1971'	'Dec-1972'	'Aug-1965'	'Jul-1976'
'Oct-2012'	'May-1973'	'Apr-1955'	'Apr-1966'	'Jan-1968'	'Nov-1968'
'Oct-1969'	'Mar-2013'	'Jan-2013'	'Jul-1967'	'Oct-1965'	'Jan-1966'
'Aug-1972'	'Jul-1969'	'May-1965'	'Jan-1953'	'Aug-1974'	'May-1968'
'Aug-1969'	'May-2013'	'Oct-1967'	'Aug-1975'	'Apr-1974'	'Sep-1971'
'Apr-1968'	'Jul-1971'	'Jan-1972'	'Nov-1965'	'Dec-1970'	'Dec-1973'
'Nov-1972'	'Oct-1959'	'Oct-1962'	'Apr-1967'	'Oct-1971'	'Nov-1963'
'Oct-1968'	'Dec-1962'	'Jun-1960'	'Jan-1960'	'Sep-2013'	'May-1969'
'Dec-1966'	'Feb-1967'	'Dec-1967'	'Aug-1961'	'Sep-1968'	'Oct-1964'
'Aug-1966'	'Jul-1966'	'Apr-1964'	'Sep-1962'	'Jul-2013'	'Jun-1967'
'Apr-1965'	'Jun-1966'	'Jan-1955'	'Jan-1962'	'Feb-1964'	'Aug-1958'

```

'Jul-1968' 'May-1967' 'Dec-1959' 'Sep-1963' 'Dec-2012' 'Dec-1963'
'Jan-1944' 'Jun-1965' 'May-1962' 'Mar-1967' 'Mar-1968' 'Jan-1956'
'Sep-1965' 'Dec-1951' 'Aug-2013' 'Jun-1968' 'Mar-1965' 'Oct-1957'
'Nov-1966' 'Dec-1958' 'Feb-1957' 'Feb-1963' 'Mar-1963' 'Jan-1959'
'May-1955' 'Feb-1966' 'Nov-1950' 'Mar-1964' 'Jan-1958' 'Nov-1964'
'Sep-1961' 'Apr-1963' 'Jul-1964' 'Nov-1955' 'Jun-1957' 'Dec-1964'
'Nov-1953' 'Apr-1961' 'Mar-1966' 'Oct-1960' 'Jul-1959' 'Jul-1961'
'Jan-1954' 'Dec-1956' 'Mar-1962' 'Jul-1960' 'Sep-1959' 'Dec-1950'
'Oct-1966' 'Apr-1960' 'Jul-1958' 'Nov-1954' 'Nov-1957' 'Jun-1962'
'May-1963' 'Jul-1955' 'Oct-1950' 'Dec-1961' 'Aug-1951' 'Oct-2013'
'Aug-1964' 'Apr-1962' 'Jun-1955' 'Jul-1962' 'Jan-1957' 'Nov-1958'
'Jul-1951' 'Nov-1959' 'Apr-1958' 'Mar-1960' 'Sep-1957' 'Nov-1961'
'Sep-1960' 'May-1959' 'Jun-1959' 'Feb-1962' 'Sep-1956' 'Aug-1960'
'Feb-1961' 'Jan-1948' 'Aug-1963' 'Oct-1961' 'Aug-1962' 'Aug-1959']

```

Value\_counts of earliest\_cr\_line column :-

```

earliest_cr_line

```

```

Oct-2000    3017
Aug-2000    2935
Oct-2001    2896
Aug-2001    2884
Nov-2000    2736

```

...

```

Jul-1958      1
Nov-1957      1
Jan-1953      1
Jul-1955      1
Aug-1959      1

```

Name: count, Length: 684, dtype: int64

```

-----
-----

```

Total Unique Values in open\_acc column are :- 61

Unique Values in open\_acc column are :-

```

[16. 17. 13.  6.  8. 11.  5. 30.  9. 15. 12. 10. 18.  7.  4. 14. 20. 19.
 21. 23.  3. 26. 42. 22. 25. 28.  2. 34. 24. 27. 31. 32. 33.  1. 29. 36.
 40. 35. 37. 41. 44. 39. 49. 48. 38. 51. 50. 43. 46.  0. 47. 57. 53. 58.
 52. 54. 45. 90. 56. 55. 76.]

```

Value\_counts of open\_acc column :-

```

open_acc

```

```

9.0    36779
10.0   35441
8.0    35137
11.0   32695
7.0    31328

```

...

```

55.0      2
76.0      2

```

```
58.0      1
57.0      1
90.0      1
Name: count, Length: 61, dtype: int64
```

```
-----
-----

Total Unique Values in pub_rec column are :- 20
Unique Values in pub_rec column are :-
[ 0.  1.  2.  3.  4.  6.  5.  8.  9. 10. 11.  7. 19. 13. 40. 17. 86. 12.
 24. 15.]
Value_counts of pub_rec column :-
pub_rec
0.0      338272
1.0      49739
2.0       5476
3.0       1521
4.0        527
5.0        237
6.0        122
7.0         56
8.0         34
9.0         12
10.0         11
11.0          8
13.0          4
12.0          4
19.0          2
40.0          1
17.0          1
86.0          1
24.0          1
15.0          1
Name: count, dtype: int64
```

```
-----
-----

Total Unique Values in revol_bal column are :- 55622
Unique Values in revol_bal column are :-
[ 36369.  20131.  11987. ... 34531. 151912.  29244.]
Value_counts of revol_bal column :-
revol_bal
0.0          2128
5655.0         41
6095.0         38
7792.0         38
```

```

3953.0      37
...
42573.0      1
72966.0      1
105342.0     1
37076.0      1
29244.0      1
Name: count, Length: 55622, dtype: int64

```

-----

Total Unique Values in revol\_util column are :- 1226

Unique Values in revol\_util column are :-

```
[ 41.8  53.3  92.2 ... 56.26 111.4 128.1 ]
```

Value\_counts of revol\_util column :-

```

revol_util
0.00      2213
53.00      752
60.00      739
61.00      734
55.00      730

```

```

...
892.30      1
110.10      1
123.00      1
49.63       1
128.10      1

```

Name: count, Length: 1226, dtype: int64

-----

Total Unique Values in total\_acc column are :- 118

Unique Values in total\_acc column are :-

```

[ 25.  27.  26.  13.  43.  23.  15.  40.  37.  61.  35.  22.  20.  36.
  38.   7.  18.  10.  17.  29.  16.  21.  34.   9.  14.  59.  41.  19.
  12.  30.  56.  24.  28.   8.  52.  31.  44.  39.  50.  11.  62.  32.
   5.  33.  46.  42.   6.  49.  45.  57.  48.  67.  47.  51.  58.   3.
  55.  63.  53.   4.  71.  69.  54.  64.  81.  72.  60.  68.  65.  73.
  78.  84.   2.  76.  75.  79.  87.  77. 104.  89.  70. 105.  97.  66.
108.  74.  80.  82.  91.  93. 106.  90.  85.  88.  83. 111.  86. 101.
135.  92.  94.  95.  99. 102. 129. 110. 124. 151. 107. 118. 150. 115.
117.  96.  98. 100. 116. 103.]

```

Value\_counts of total\_acc column :-

```

total_acc
21.0      14280
22.0      14260

```

```
20.0    14228
23.0    13923
24.0    13878
```

```
...
110.0    1
129.0    1
135.0    1
104.0    1
103.0    1
```

Name: count, Length: 118, dtype: int64

-----

Total Unique Values in initial\_list\_status column are :- 2

Unique Values in initial\_list\_status column are :-

```
['w' 'f']
```

Value\_counts of initial\_list\_status column :-

```
initial_list_status
```

```
f    238066
```

```
w    157964
```

Name: count, dtype: int64

-----

Total Unique Values in application\_type column are :- 3

Unique Values in application\_type column are :-

```
['INDIVIDUAL' 'JOINT' 'DIRECT_PAY']
```

Value\_counts of application\_type column :-

```
application_type
```

```
INDIVIDUAL    395319
```

```
JOINT          425
```

```
DIRECT_PAY    286
```

Name: count, dtype: int64

-----

Total Unique Values in mort\_acc column are :- 33

Unique Values in mort\_acc column are :-

```
[ 0.  3.  1.  4.  2.  6.  5. nan 10.  7. 12. 11.  8.  9. 13. 14. 22. 34.
 15. 25. 19. 16. 17. 32. 18. 24. 21. 20. 31. 28. 30. 23. 26. 27.]
```

Value\_counts of mort\_acc column :-

```
mort_acc
```

```
0.0    139777
```

```
1.0    60416
```

```
2.0    49948
```

3.0	38049
4.0	27887
5.0	18194
6.0	11069
7.0	6052
8.0	3121
9.0	1656
10.0	865
11.0	479
12.0	264
13.0	146
14.0	107
15.0	61
16.0	37
17.0	22
18.0	18
19.0	15
20.0	13
24.0	10
22.0	7
21.0	4
25.0	4
27.0	3
32.0	2
31.0	2
23.0	2
26.0	2
28.0	1
30.0	1
34.0	1

Name: count, dtype: int64

-----  
-----

Total Unique Values in pub\_rec\_bankruptcies column are :- 9

Unique Values in pub\_rec\_bankruptcies column are :-

[ 0. 1. 2. 3. nan 4. 5. 6. 7. 8.]

Value\_counts of pub\_rec\_bankruptcies column :-

pub\_rec\_bankruptcies

0.0	350380
1.0	42790
2.0	1847
3.0	351
4.0	82
5.0	32
6.0	7
7.0	4

```
8.0          2
Name: count, dtype: int64
```

```
-----
-----

Total Unique Values in address column are :- 393700
Unique Values in address column are :-
['0174 Michelle Gateway\r\nMendozaberg, OK 22690'
'1076 Carney Fort Apt. 347\r\nLoganmouth, SD 05113'
'87025 Mark Dale Apt. 269\r\nNew Sabrina, WV 05113' ...
'953 Matthew Points Suite 414\r\nReedfort, NY 70466'
'7843 Blake Freeway Apt. 229\r\nNew Michael, FL 29597'
'787 Michelle Causeway\r\nBriannaton, AR 48052']
Value_counts of address column :-
address
USCGC Smith\r\nFPO AE 70466      8
USS Johnson\r\nFPO AE 48052      8
USNS Johnson\r\nFPO AE 05113     8
USS Smith\r\nFPO AP 70466        8
USNS Johnson\r\nFPO AP 48052     7
..
455 Tricia Cove\r\nAustinbury, FL 00813      1
7776 Flores Fall\r\nFernandezshire, UT 05113  1
6577 Mia Harbors Apt. 171\r\nRobertshire, OK 22690  1
8141 Cox Greens Suite 186\r\nMadisonstad, VT 05113  1
787 Michelle Causeway\r\nBriannaton, AR 48052      1
Name: count, Length: 393700, dtype: int64

-----
-----
```

```
[80]: df.loc[df['revol_util'].isna(), 'revol_util'] = 0.0
df.loc[df['mort_acc'].isna(), 'mort_acc'] = 0.0
df.loc[df['pub_rec_bankruptcies'].isna(), 'pub_rec_bankruptcies'] = 0.0
df.loc[df['emp_title'].isna(), 'emp_title'] = 'No Employee Title'
df.loc[df['title'].isna(), 'title'] = 'Unavailable'
df['emp_length'] = df['emp_length'].fillna('< 1 year')
```

```
[81]: df.isna().sum()
```

```
[81]: loan_amnt      0
term              0
int_rate          0
installment       0
grade            0
sub_grade         0
```



```

emp_title          0
emp_length         0
home_ownership     0
annual_inc         0
verification_status 0
issue_d           0
loan_status        0
purpose            0
title              0
dti                0
earliest_cr_line   0
open_acc           0
pub_rec            0
revol_bal          0
revol_util         0
total_acc          0
initial_list_status 0
application_type    0
mort_acc           0
pub_rec_bankruptcies 0
address            0
dtype: int64

```

## 8 Feature Engineering

```

[82]: df['pub_rec'] = [1 if i > 1 else 0 for i in df['pub_rec']]
df['mort_acc'] = [1 if i > 1 else 0 for i in df['mort_acc']]
df['pub_rec_bankruptcies'] = [1 if i > 1 else 0 for i in df['pub_rec_bankruptcies']]

```

```

[83]: df.sample()

```

```

[83]:      loan_amnt      term  int_rate  installment  grade  sub_grade \
373884    13000.0    60 months    14.65         306.89      C         C5

      emp_title emp_length home_ownership  annual_inc \
373884  Medical assistant    8 years          RENT    33000.0

      verification_status  issue_d  loan_status      purpose \
373884      Source Verified  Jun-2015  Charged Off  debt_consolidation

      title  dti  earliest_cr_line  open_acc  pub_rec \
373884  Debt consolidation    26.0      Dec-2005    21.0      0

      revol_bal  revol_util  total_acc  initial_list_status  application_type \
373884    14599.0     36.5     31.0                w      INDIVIDUAL

```

```

mort_acc  pub_rec_bankruptcies  \
373884      0                    0

address
373884  628 Leah Passage Suite 506\r\nNew Zoeberg, MA ...

```

```

[84]: # issue_date into month and year
df[['issue_month', 'issue_year']] = df['issue_d'].str.split('-', expand=True)
df.drop(['issue_d'], axis=1, inplace=True)

```

```

[85]: # er_cr_line date into month and year
df[['er_cr_line_m', 'er_cr_line_y']] = df['earliest_cr_line'].str.split('-',
    expand=True)
df.drop(['earliest_cr_line'], axis=1, inplace=True)

```

```

[86]: df['address']

```

```

[86]: 0      0174 Michelle Gateway\r\nMendozaberg, OK 22690
1      1076 Carney Fort Apt. 347\r\nLoganmouth, SD 05113
2      87025 Mark Dale Apt. 269\r\nNew Sabrina, WV 05113
3           823 Reid Ford\r\nDelacruzside, MA 00813
4           679 Luna Roads\r\nGreggshire, VA 11650
...
396025  12951 Williams Crossing\r\nJohnnyville, DC 30723
396026  0114 Fowler Field Suite 028\r\nRachelborough, ...
396027  953 Matthew Points Suite 414\r\nReedfort, NY 7...
396028  7843 Blake Freeway Apt. 229\r\nNew Michael, FL...
396029  787 Michelle Causeway\r\nBriannaton, AR 48052
Name: address, Length: 396030, dtype: object

```

```

[87]: # address into State and Zip code
import re
df[['state', 'zipcode']] = df['address'].str.extract(r'([A-Z]{2}) (\d{5})')
df.drop(['address'], axis=1, inplace=True)

```

```

[88]: df['emp_length_yrs'] = df['emp_length'].str.extract('(\d+)')
df.drop(['emp_length'], axis=1, inplace=True)

```

```

[89]: df['term'] = df['term'].str.split().str[0].astype('object')

```

```

[90]: df.sample()

```

```

[90]:      loan_amnt  term  int_rate  installment  grade  sub_grade  \
78624      7000.0   36      9.67         224.79      B         B1

      emp_title  home_ownership  annual_inc  verification_status  \

```

78624	Operations Consultant	RENT	62000.0	Source Verified
-------	-----------------------	------	---------	-----------------

	loan_status		purpose		title	dti	open_acc	\
78624	Fully Paid	debt_consolidation	Debt consolidation	11.91	21.0			

	pub_rec	revol_bal	revol_util	total_acc	initial_list_status	\
78624	0	5353.0	8.0	48.0	f	

	application_type	mort_acc	pub_rec_bankruptcies	issue_month	issue_year	\
78624	INDIVIDUAL	1	0	Mar	2014	

	er_cr_line_m	er_cr_line_y	state	zipcode	emp_length_yrs
78624	Jul	1990	NH	29597	10

```
[91]: df.shape
```

```
[91]: (396030, 30)
```

```
[92]: cat_cols = df.select_dtypes(include='object')
num_cols = df.select_dtypes(exclude='object')
```

```
[93]: cat_cols.sample(3)
```

```
[93]:
```

	term	grade	sub_grade		emp_title	home_ownership	\
359637	60	D	D4		Project Manager	MORTGAGE	
82156	36	D	D1	Business Services Consultant		RENT	
274165	36	E	E4	Core Business Distribution		RENT	

	verification_status	loan_status		purpose	\
359637	Source Verified	Charged Off	home_improvement		
82156	Source Verified	Fully Paid	debt_consolidation		
274165	Not Verified	Fully Paid	debt_consolidation		

	title	initial_list_status	application_type	issue_month	\
359637	Home improvement	f	INDIVIDUAL	Apr	
82156	Debt consolidation	f	INDIVIDUAL	Mar	
274165	Debt consolidation	f	INDIVIDUAL	Jul	

	issue_year	er_cr_line_m	er_cr_line_y	state	zipcode	emp_length_yrs
359637	2014	Dec	2005	SC	86630	2
82156	2014	May	2001	AP	29597	1
274165	2014	Jan	1992	DE	05113	1

```
[94]: num_cols.skew()
```

```
[94]: loan_amnt      0.777285
      int_rate      0.420669
      installment   0.983598
      annual_inc    41.042725
      dti           431.051225
      open_acc      1.213019
      pub_rec       6.812303
      revol_bal     11.727515
      revol_util    -0.074238
      total_acc     0.864328
      mort_acc      0.412225
      pub_rec_bankruptcies 12.936099
      dtype: float64
```

## 8.1 Observation

Features are Right skewed

```
[95]: df1 = df.copy()
```

## 9 What percentage of customers have fully paid their Loan Amount?

```
[96]: df['loan_status'].value_counts(normalize=True)*100
```

```
[96]: loan_status
Fully Paid      80.387092
Charged Off     19.612908
Name: proportion, dtype: float64
```

## 9.1 Observation

Data is significantly imbalanced

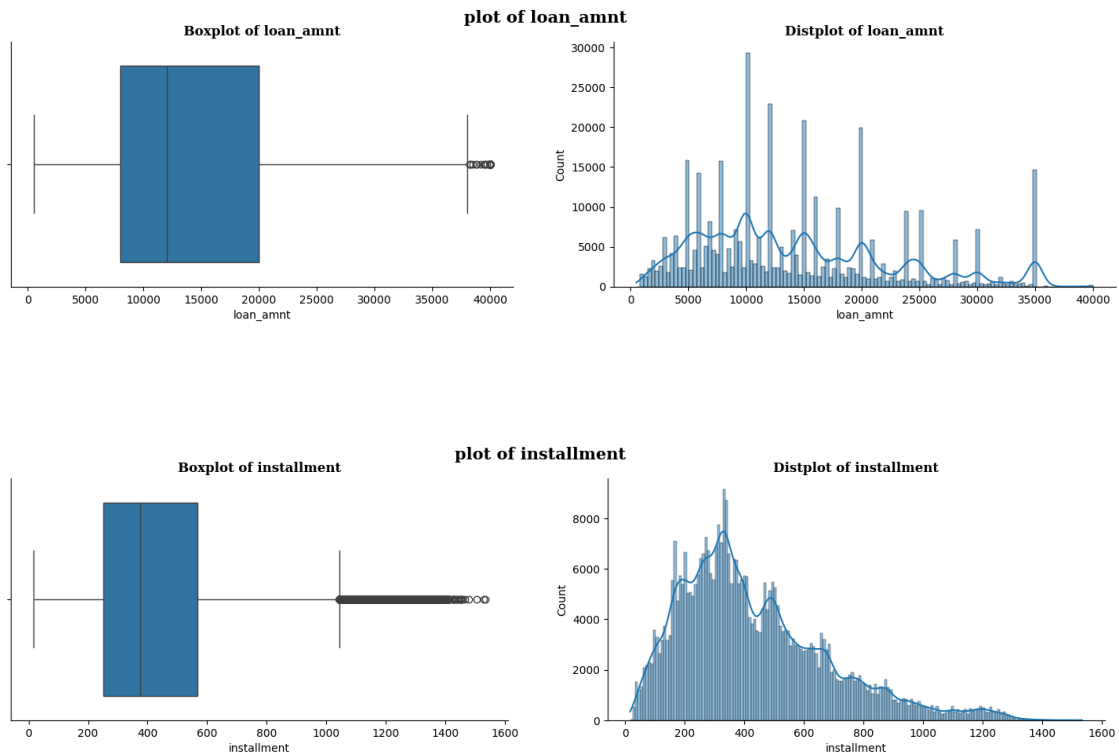
```
[97]: cp =□
      ↪ ['indigo', 'm', 'darkviolet', 'magenta', 'mediumorchid', 'violet', 'purple', 'orchid', 'mediumpurpl
```

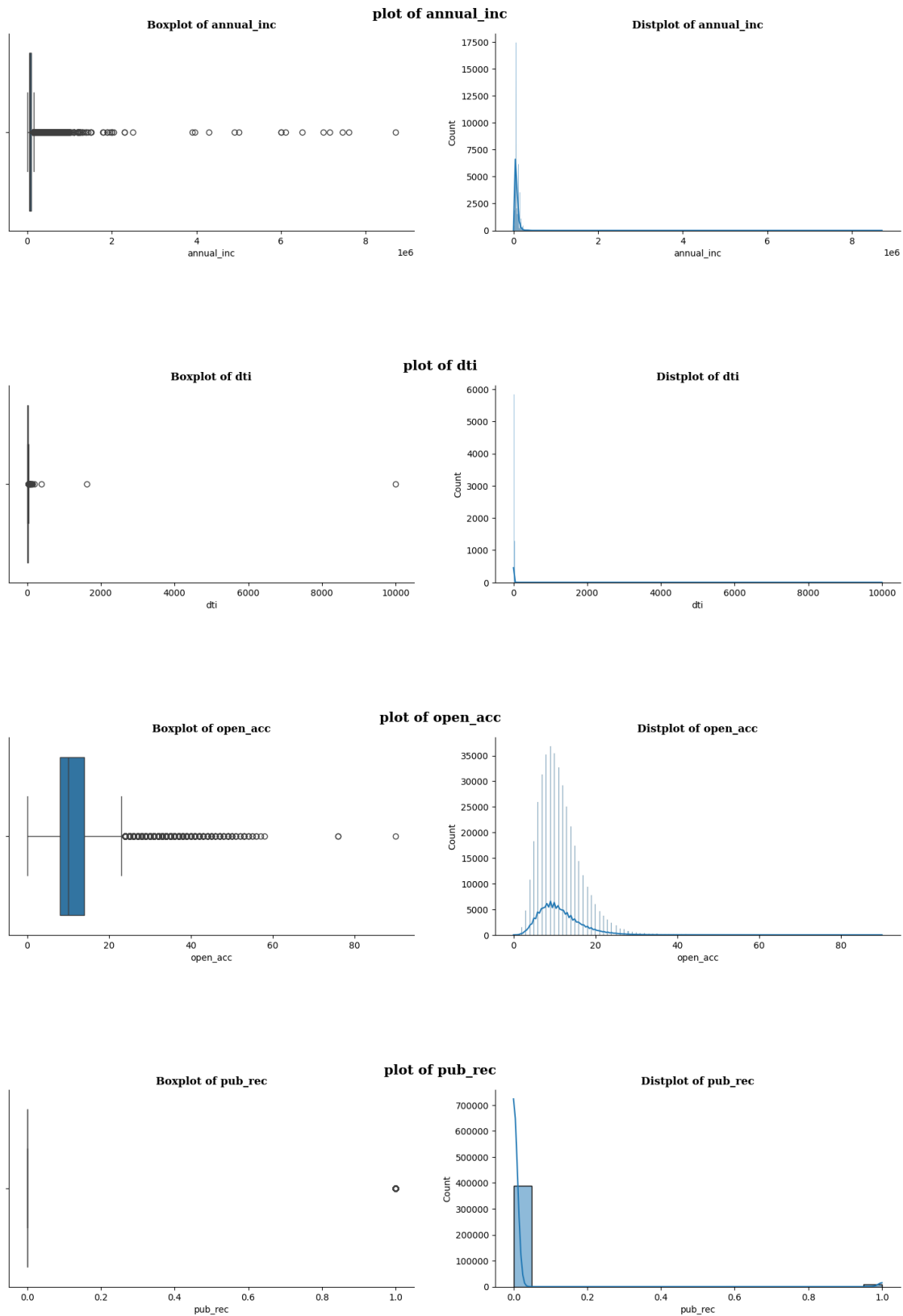
```
[98]: num_cols.iloc[:, [0, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10]].sample()
```

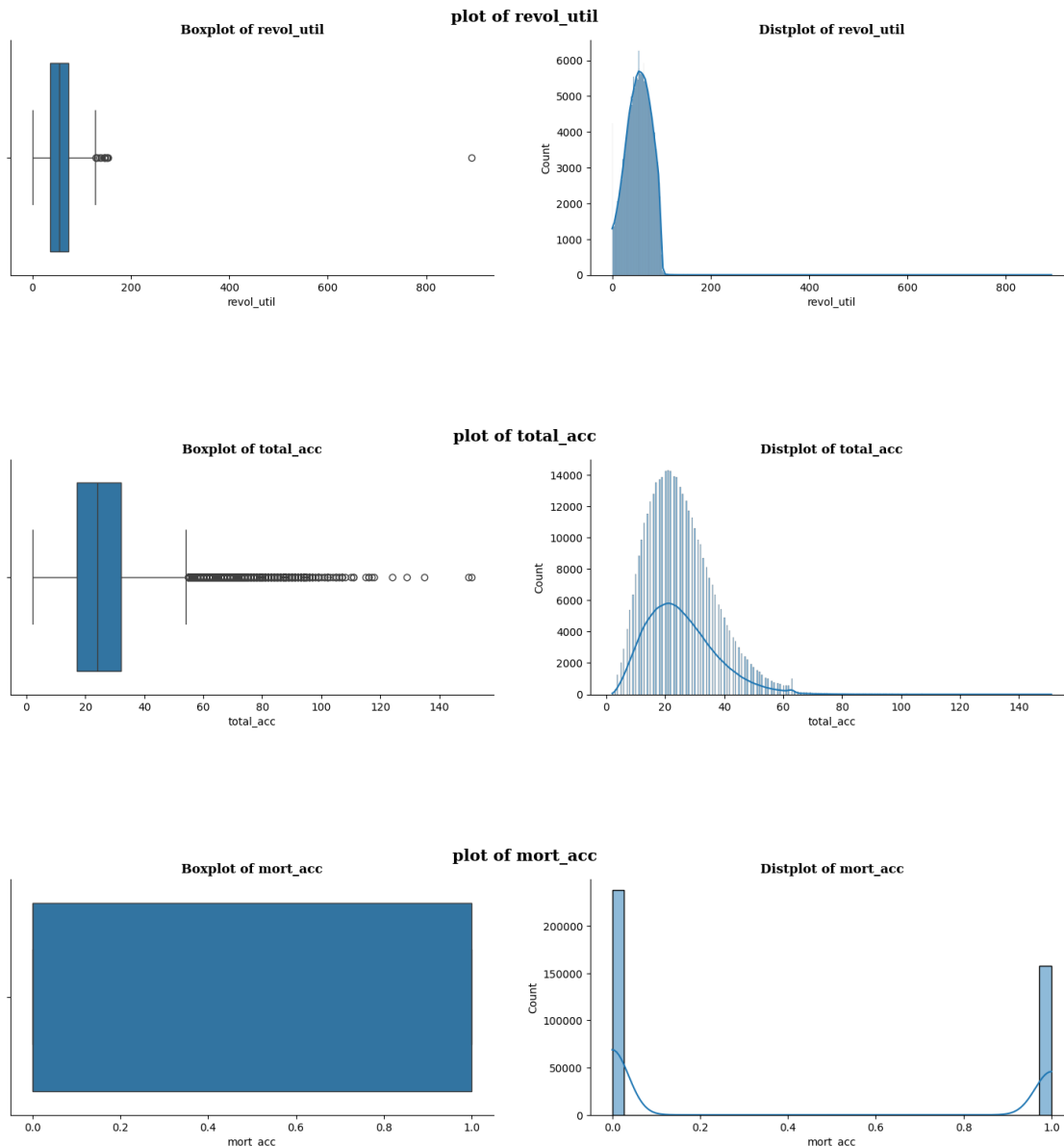
```
[98]:      loan_amnt  installment  annual_inc  dti  open_acc  pub_rec  \
221181    8500.0         280.42   57000.0  19.58         9.0         0

      revol_util  total_acc  mort_acc
221181        60.9        17.0         0
```

```
[99]: outlier_graphical_cols = num_cols.iloc[:,[0,2,3,4,5,6,8,9,10]]
for _,col in enumerate(outlier_graphical_cols.columns):
    plt.figure(figsize=(18,4))
    plt.suptitle(f'plot of_{col}',fontfamily='serif',fontweight='bold')
    plt.subplot(121)
    sns.boxplot(x=df[col])
    plt.title(f'Boxplot of_{col}',fontfamily='serif',fontweight='bold')
    plt.subplot(122)
    sns.histplot(x=df[col], kde=True)
    plt.title(f'Distplot of_{col}',fontfamily='serif',fontweight='bold')
    sns.despine()
    plt.show()
```







## 9.2 Observation

The data points to a high frequency of outliers, which calls for more research into outlier detection methods.

Potential outliers might still exist among the numerical features.

The potential advantage of creating binary features from these variables is demonstrated by the notable sparse distribution of unique values displayed by features like **Pub\_rec**, **Mort\_acc**, and **Pub\_rec\_bankruptcies**.

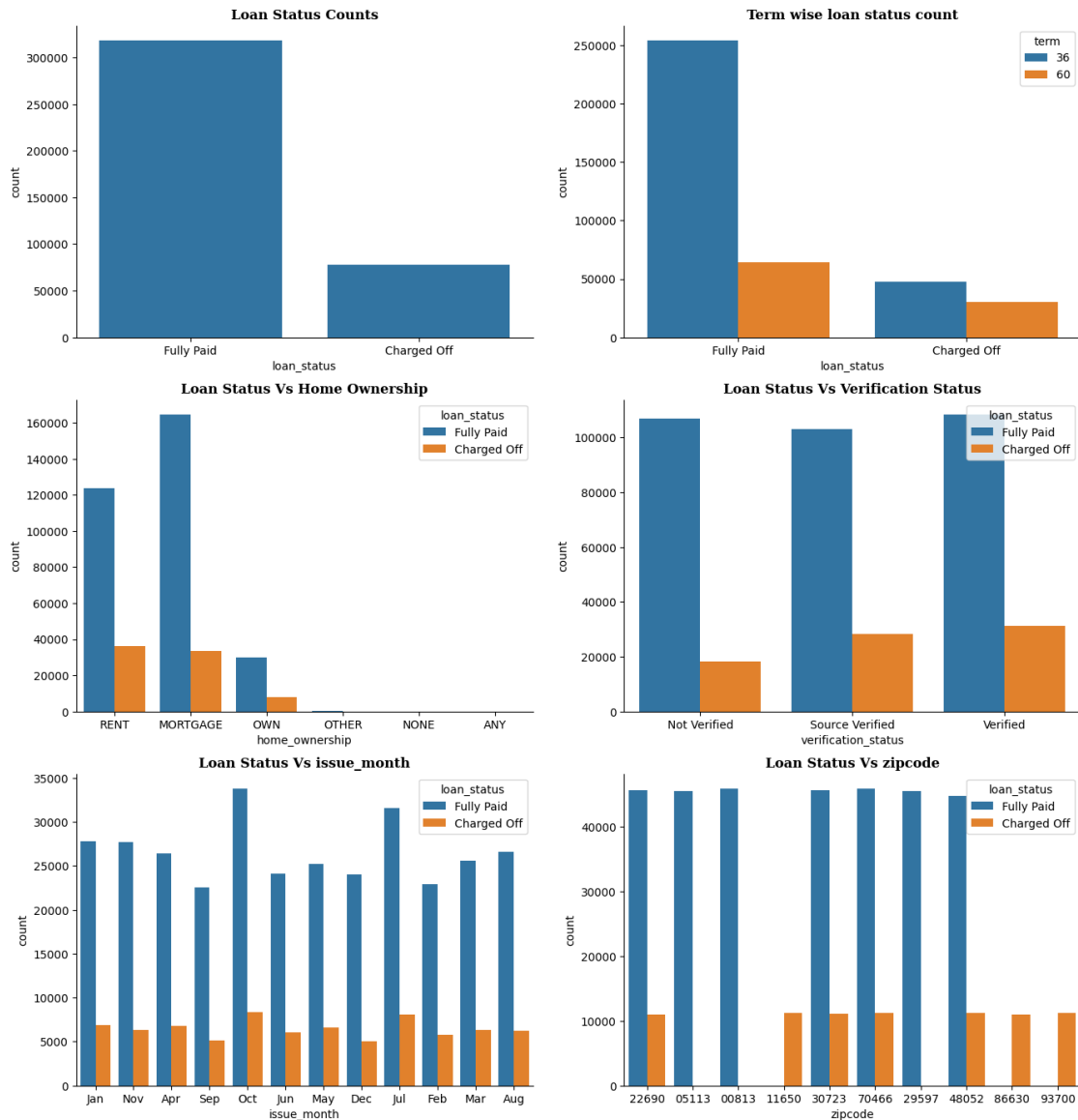
```

[100]: plt.figure(figsize=(16,17))
plt.suptitle('Countplots categorical features w.r.t. to target variable_
↳loan_status',
           fontsize=14,fontfamily='serif',fontweight='bold')
plt.subplot(321)
sns.countplot(data=df, x='loan_status')
plt.title('Loan Status Counts',fontsize=12,fontfamily='serif',fontweight='bold')
plt.subplot(322)
sns.countplot(data=df, x='loan_status', hue='term')
plt.title('Term wise loan status_
↳count',fontsize=12,fontfamily='serif',fontweight='bold')
plt.subplot(323)
sns.countplot(data=df, x='home_ownership', hue='loan_status')
plt.title('Loan Status Vs Home_
↳Ownership',fontsize=12,fontfamily='serif',fontweight='bold')
plt.subplot(324)
sns.countplot(data=df, x='verification_status', hue='loan_status')
plt.title('Loan Status Vs Verification_
↳Status',fontsize=12,fontfamily='serif',fontweight='bold')
plt.subplot(325)
sns.countplot(data=df, x='issue_month', hue='loan_status')
plt.title('Loan Status Vs_
↳issue_month',fontsize=12,fontfamily='serif',fontweight='bold')
plt.subplot(326)
sns.countplot(data=df, x='zipcode', hue='loan_status')
plt.title('Loan Status Vs_
↳zipcode',fontsize=12,fontfamily='serif',fontweight='bold')
sns.despine()
plt.show()

```



Countplots categorical features w.r.t. to target variable loan\_status



```
[101]: zip_codes = ["11650", "86630", "93700"]
states = df[df['zipcode'].isin(zip_codes)]['state']

for zip_code, state in zip(zip_codes, states):
    print(f"Zip code: {zip_code}, State: {state}")
```

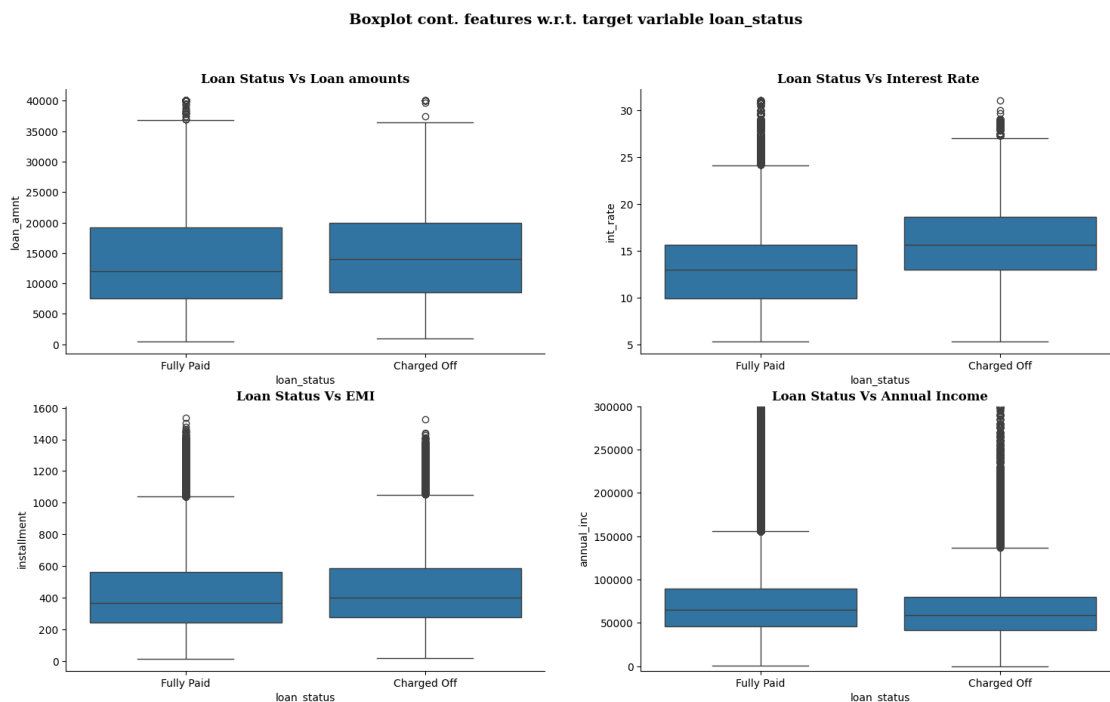
Zip code: 11650, State: VA  
 Zip code: 86630, State: MI  
 Zip code: 93700, State: MD

### 9.3 Observation

Loans in zip codes 11650, 86630, and 93700 have not been fully repaid, according to observations.

Borrowers who live in “VA,” “MI,” and “MD” have not paid back their loans.

```
[102]: plt.figure(figsize=(18,10))
plt.suptitle('Boxplot cont. features w.r.t. target variable loan_status',
            fontsize=14,fontfamily='serif',fontweight='bold')
plt.subplot(221)
sns.boxplot(data=df, x='loan_status', y='loan_amnt')
plt.title('Loan Status Vs Loan_
↳ amounts',fontsize=12,fontfamily='serif',fontweight='bold')
plt.subplot(222)
sns.boxplot(data=df, x='loan_status', y='int_rate')
plt.title('Loan Status Vs Interest Rate_
↳ ',fontsize=12,fontfamily='serif',fontweight='bold')
plt.subplot(223)
sns.boxplot(data=df, x='loan_status', y='installment')
plt.title('Loan Status Vs EMI',fontsize=12,fontfamily='serif',fontweight='bold')
plt.subplot(224)
sns.boxplot(data=df, x='loan_status', y='annual_inc')
plt.ylim(bottom=-5000, top=300000)
plt.title('Loan Status Vs Annual_
↳ Income',fontsize=12,fontfamily='serif',fontweight='bold')
sns.despine()
plt.show()
```



## 9.4 Observation

The median interest rate for Charged Off clients is significantly greater than that of Fully Paid customers.

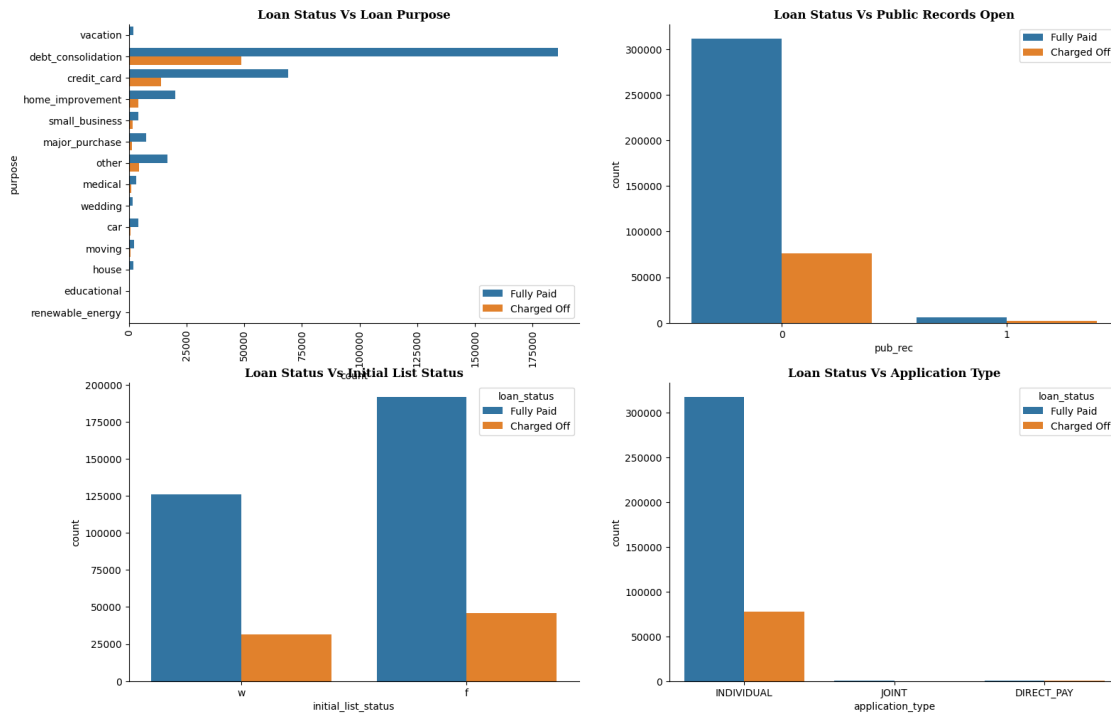
Compared to fully paid clients, charged off customers have a lower median annual income.

Customers who are charged off typically have a higher median EMI than those who are fully paid.

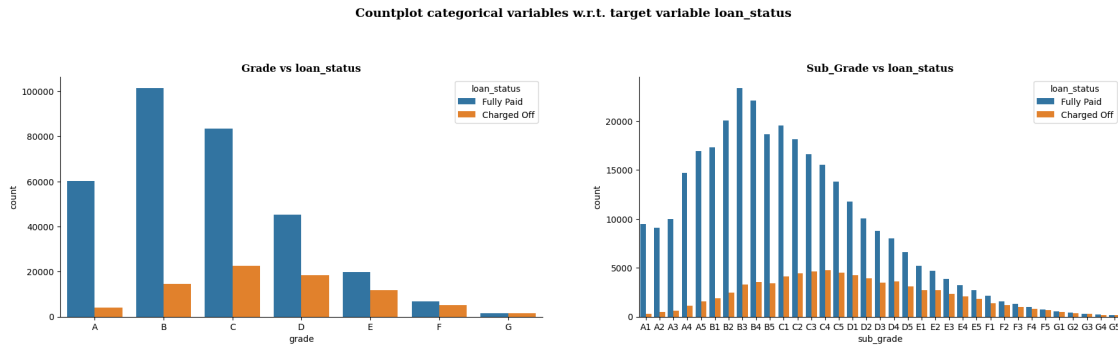
Charged Off clients' median loan amounts are higher than those of fully paid-off customers.

```
[103]: plt.figure(figsize=(18,12))
plt.suptitle('Countplot categorical variables w.r.t. target variable_
↳loan_status',
            fontsize=14,fontfamily='serif',fontweight='bold')
plt.subplot(221)
sns.countplot(data=df, y='purpose', hue='loan_status')
plt.xticks(rotation=90)
plt.title('Loan Status Vs Loan_
↳Purpose',fontsize=12,fontfamily='serif',fontweight='bold')
plt.legend(loc=4)
plt.subplot(222)
sns.countplot(data=df, x='pub_rec',hue='loan_status')
plt.title('Loan Status Vs Public Records_
↳Open',fontsize=12,fontfamily='serif',fontweight='bold')
plt.legend(loc=1)
plt.subplot(223)
sns.countplot(data=df, x='initial_list_status', hue='loan_status')
plt.title('Loan Status Vs Initial List_
↳Status',fontsize=12,fontfamily='serif',fontweight='bold')
plt.subplot(224)
sns.countplot(data=df, x='application_type',hue='loan_status')
plt.title('Loan Status Vs Application_
↳Type',fontsize=12,fontfamily='serif',fontweight='bold')
sns.despine()
plt.show()
```

Countplot categorical variables w.r.t. target variable loan\_status



```
[104]: plt.figure(figsize=(22,11))
plt.suptitle('Countplot categorical variables w.r.t. target variable_
↳loan_status',
           fontsize=14,fontfamily='serif',fontweight='bold')
plt.subplot(221)
grade = sorted(df.grade.unique().tolist())
sns.countplot(x='grade', data=df, hue='loan_status', order=grade)
plt.title('Grade vs_
↳loan_status',fontsize=12,fontfamily='serif',fontweight='bold')
plt.subplot(222)
sub_grade = sorted(df.sub_grade.unique().tolist())
sns.countplot(x='sub_grade', data=df, hue='loan_status', order=sub_grade,)
plt.title('Sub_Grade vs_
↳loan_status',fontsize=12,fontfamily='serif',fontweight='bold')
sns.despine()
plt.show()
```



## 9.5 Observation

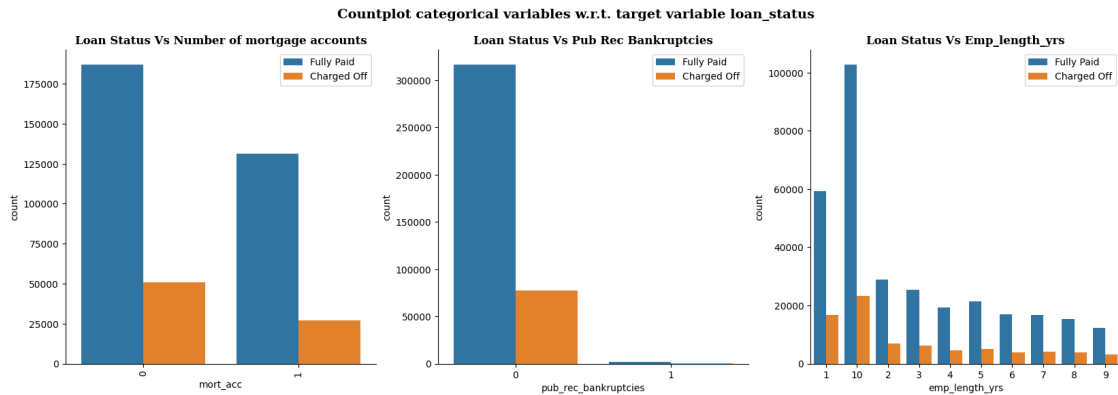
Credit card and debit consolidation are the two most common lending purposes.

Individual loan applications are the most common type.

When seen graphically, the distribution of open\_acc seems to be very regular.

The distributions of the Charged Off and Fully Paid categories are comparable.

```
[105]: plt.figure(figsize=(20,6))
plt.suptitle('Countplot categorical variables w.r.t. target variable_
↳loan_status',
           fontsize=14,fontfamily='serif',fontweight='bold')
plt.subplot(131)
sns.countplot(data=df, x='mort_acc',hue='loan_status')
plt.xticks(rotation=90)
plt.title('Loan Status Vs Number of mortgage_
↳accounts',fontsize=12,fontfamily='serif',fontweight='bold')
plt.legend(loc=1)
plt.subplot(132)
sns.countplot(data=df, x='pub_rec_bankruptcies',hue='loan_status')
plt.title('Loan Status Vs Pub Rec_
↳Bankruptcies',fontsize=12,fontfamily='serif',fontweight='bold')
plt.legend(loc=1)
plt.subplot(133)
order = sorted(df.emp_length_yrs.unique().tolist())
sns.countplot(data=df, x='emp_length_yrs',hue='loan_status',order=order,)
plt.title('Loan Status Vs_
↳Emp_length_yrs',fontsize=12,fontfamily='serif',fontweight='bold')
plt.legend(loc=1)
sns.despine()
plt.show()
```



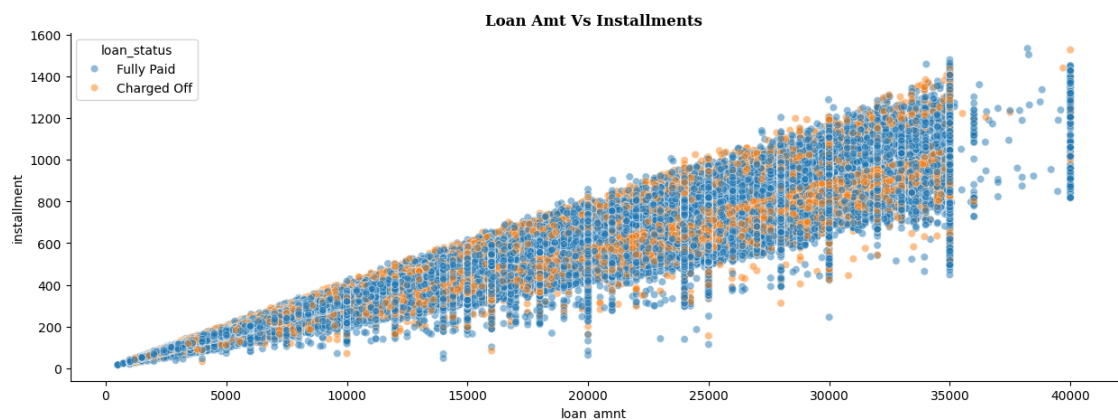
## 10 Comment about the correlation between Loan Amount and Installment features.

```
[106]: df[['loan_amnt', 'installment']].corr()
```

```
[106]:
```

	loan_amnt	installment
loan_amnt	1.000000	0.953929
installment	0.953929	1.000000

```
[107]: plt.figure(figsize = (15,5))
sns.scatterplot(data = df, x = 'loan_amnt', y = 'installment', alpha = 0.5, hue=
    ↪ 'loan_status')
plt.title('Loan Amt Vs_
    ↪ Installments', fontsize=12, fontfamily='serif', fontweight='bold')
sns.despine()
plt.show()
```



## 10.1 Observation

The degree and direction of the linear link between two variables are measured by the correlation coefficient. In this instance, there is a strong positive linear link between “loan\_amnt” and “installment,” as evidenced by the high correlation coefficient between the two variables (around 0.95).

Establishing suitable loan terms requires an understanding of the connection between the loan amount and monthly payments. Depending on the borrower’s capacity to make installment payments for varying loan amounts, lenders may modify loan parameters including interest rates and payback schedules.

Multicollinearity between strongly correlated predictor variables must be carefully considered when developing predictive models. Unstable estimates and trouble comprehending the model coefficients might result from multicollinearity. Consequently, multicollinearity may need to be addressed using strategies like variable selection or regularization.

## 11 The majority of people have home ownership as \_\_\_\_\_.

```
[108]: (df['home_ownership'].value_counts(normalize=True)*100).to_frame()
```

```
[108]:
```

	proportion
home_ownership	
MORTGAGE	50.084085
RENT	40.347953
OWN	9.531096
OTHER	0.028281
NONE	0.007828
ANY	0.000758

## 11.1 Observation

Roughly 50.08%, are mortgage holders, suggesting that a sizable percentage of people own homes thanks to mortgage arrangements.

## 12 People with grades ‘A’ are more likely to fully pay their loan. (T/F)

```
[109]: pd.crosstab(df['grade'],df['loan_status'], normalize = 'index')
```

```
[109]:
```

loan_status	Charged Off	Fully Paid
grade		
A	0.062879	0.937121
B	0.125730	0.874270
C	0.211809	0.788191
D	0.288678	0.711322
E	0.373634	0.626366

F	0.427880	0.572120
G	0.478389	0.521611

## 12.1 Observation

It's true. With over 93.71% of loans being fully repaid, borrowers with grade "A" credit have a remarkably high chance of doing so. This implies that borrowers who have the best credit scores are more likely to successfully complete their loan obligations.

## 13 Name the top 2 afforded job titles.

```
[110]: df[df['emp_title'] != 'No Employee Title']['emp_title'].value_counts().
        to_frame().head()
```

```
[110]:
```

	count
emp_title	
Teacher	4389
Manager	4250
Registered Nurse	1856
RN	1846
Supervisor	1830

```
[111]: df.groupby('emp_title')['loan_status'].count().sort_values(ascending=False).
        to_frame()[1:6]
```

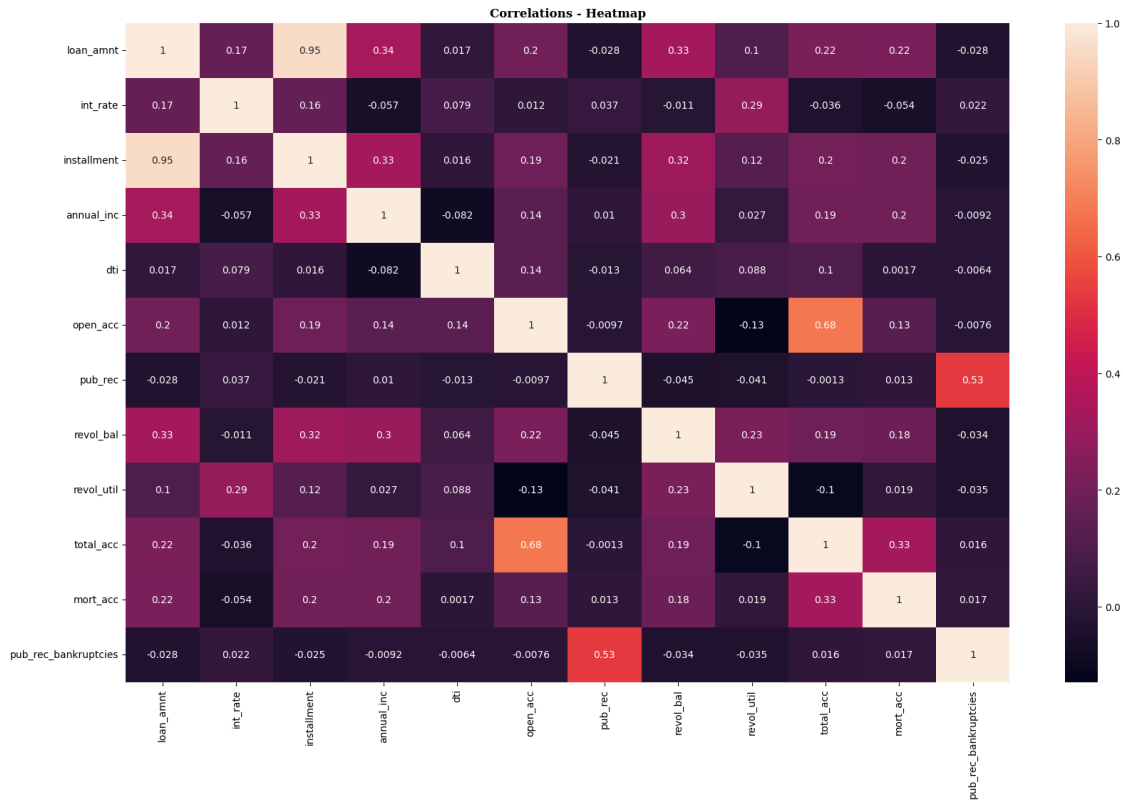
```
[111]:
```

	loan_status
emp_title	
Teacher	4389
Manager	4250
Registered Nurse	1856
RN	1846
Supervisor	1830

The Most afforded job titles are Teachers & Managers.

```
[112]: plt.figure(figsize=(20,12))
        sns.heatmap(num_cols.corr(), annot=True)
        plt.title('Correlations - 
        ↳Heatmap',fontsize=12,fontfamily='serif',fontweight='bold')
        plt.show()
```





### 13.1 Observation

Loan\_amnt and installment have a strong association, meaning that greater loan amounts translate into larger installment payments.

There is a strong association between the variables total\_acc and open\_acc.

A significant relationship exists between pub\_rec and pub\_rec\_bankruptcies.

## 14 Handling Outliers

```
[113]: numerical_cols = df.select_dtypes(include=np.number).columns
numerical_cols
```

```
[113]: Index(['loan_amnt', 'int_rate', 'installment', 'annual_inc', 'dti', 'open_acc',
            'pub_rec', 'revol_bal', 'revol_util', 'total_acc', 'mort_acc',
            'pub_rec_bankruptcies'],
            dtype='object')
```

```
[114]: def remove_outliers_zscore(df, threshold=2): # approx 95% of data
        """
        Remove outliers from a DataFrame using the Z-score method.
```

```

    Parameters:
        df (DataFrame): The input DataFrame.
        threshold (float): The Z-score threshold for identifying outliers.
            Observations with a Z-score greater than this
        ↪ threshold will be considered as outliers.
    Returns:
        DataFrame: The DataFrame with outliers removed.
    """
    z_scores = (df[numerical_cols] - df[numerical_cols].mean()) /
    ↪ df[numerical_cols].std()

    outliers = np.abs(z_scores) > threshold

    df_cleaned = df[~outliers.any(axis=1)]

    return df_cleaned

cleaned_df = remove_outliers_zscore(df1)
print(cleaned_df.shape)

```

(311392, 30)

```

[115]: def clip_outliers_zscore(df, threshold=2):
    """
        Clip outliers in a DataFrame using the Z-score method.

    Parameters:
        df (DataFrame): The input DataFrame.
        threshold (float): The Z-score threshold for identifying outliers.
            Observations with a Z-score greater than this
        ↪ threshold will be considered as outliers.

    Returns:
        DataFrame: The DataFrame with outliers clipped.
    """
    z_scores = (df[numerical_cols] - df[numerical_cols].mean()) /
    ↪ df[numerical_cols].std()

    clipped_values = df[numerical_cols].clip(df[numerical_cols].mean() -
    ↪ threshold * df[numerical_cols].std(),
                                                df[numerical_cols].mean() +
    ↪ threshold * df[numerical_cols].std(),
                                                axis=1)

    df_clipped = df.copy()
    df_clipped[numerical_cols] = clipped_values

```

```

    return df_clipped

clipped_df = clip_outliers_zscore(df1)
print(clipped_df.shape)

```

(396030, 30)

```

[116]: data = cleaned_df.copy()
       cp_data = clipped_df.copy()
       data.sample()

```

```

[116]:      loan_amnt term  int_rate  installment grade sub_grade \
121377    16000.0   36    13.67         544.29    B         B5

           emp_title home_ownership  annual_inc \
121377  Alcatel-Lucent USA, Inc.      RENT    41500.0

           verification_status loan_status      purpose      title \
121377      Verified  Fully Paid  debt_consolidation  Consolidation 001

           dti  open_acc  pub_rec  revol_bal  revol_util  total_acc \
121377  19.2      7.0      0    14830.0      56.4      8.0

           initial_list_status application_type  mort_acc  pub_rec_bankruptcies \
121377      f      INDIVIDUAL      0      0

           issue_month issue_year er_cr_line_m er_cr_line_y state zipcode \
121377      Apr      2012      Jun      2003    ID    22690

           emp_length_yrs
121377      2

```

```

[117]: data['pub_rec_bankruptcies'].value_counts() , data['pub_rec'].value_counts()

```

```

[117]: (pub_rec_bankruptcies
0      311392
Name: count, dtype: int64,
pub_rec
0      311392
Name: count, dtype: int64)

```

```

[118]: cp_data['pub_rec_bankruptcies'].value_counts() , cp_data['pub_rec'].
       ↪value_counts()

```

```

[118]: (pub_rec_bankruptcies
0.000000      393705

```

```

0.158662      2325
Name: count, dtype: int64,
pub_rec
0.000000      388011
0.301947       8019
Name: count, dtype: int64)

```

```
[119]: data.info()
```

```

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
Index: 311392 entries, 0 to 396029
Data columns (total 30 columns):
#   Column                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   loan_amnt              311392 non-null float64
1   term                   311392 non-null object
2   int_rate               311392 non-null float64
3   installment            311392 non-null float64
4   grade                  311392 non-null object
5   sub_grade              311392 non-null object
6   emp_title              311392 non-null object
7   home_ownership         311392 non-null object
8   annual_inc             311392 non-null float64
9   verification_status    311392 non-null object
10  loan_status            311392 non-null object
11  purpose                311392 non-null object
12  title                  311392 non-null object
13  dti                    311392 non-null float64
14  open_acc               311392 non-null float64
15  pub_rec                311392 non-null int64
16  revol_bal              311392 non-null float64
17  revol_util             311392 non-null float64
18  total_acc              311392 non-null float64
19  initial_list_status    311392 non-null object
20  application_type       311392 non-null object
21  mort_acc               311392 non-null int64
22  pub_rec_bankruptcies   311392 non-null int64
23  issue_month            311392 non-null object
24  issue_year             311392 non-null object
25  er_cr_line_m           311392 non-null object
26  er_cr_line_y           311392 non-null object
27  state                  311392 non-null object
28  zipcode                311392 non-null object
29  emp_length_yrs         311392 non-null object
dtypes: float64(9), int64(3), object(18)
memory usage: 73.6+ MB

```

```
[120]: data['loan_status']=data.loan_status.map({'Fully Paid':1, 'Charged Off':0})

data['initial_list_status']=data.initial_list_status.map({'w':0, 'f':1})

data.head()
```

```
[120]:
```

	loan_amnt	term	int_rate	installment	grade	sub_grade	\
0	10000.0	36	11.44	329.48	B	B4	
1	8000.0	36	11.99	265.68	B	B5	
2	15600.0	36	10.49	506.97	B	B3	
3	7200.0	36	6.49	220.65	A	A2	
4	24375.0	60	17.27	609.33	C	C5	

	emp_title	home_ownership	annual_inc	verification_status	\
0	Marketing	RENT	117000.0	Not Verified	
1	Credit analyst	MORTGAGE	65000.0	Not Verified	
2	Statistician	RENT	43057.0	Source Verified	
3	Client Advocate	RENT	54000.0	Not Verified	
4	Destiny Management Inc.	MORTGAGE	55000.0	Verified	

	loan_status	purpose	title	dti	open_acc	\
0	1	vacation	Vacation	26.24	16.0	
1	1	debt_consolidation	Debt consolidation	22.05	17.0	
2	1	credit_card	Credit card refinancing	12.79	13.0	
3	1	credit_card	Credit card refinancing	2.60	6.0	
4	0	credit_card	Credit Card Refinance	33.95	13.0	

	pub_rec	revol_bal	revol_util	total_acc	initial_list_status	\
0	0	36369.0	41.8	25.0	0	
1	0	20131.0	53.3	27.0	1	
2	0	11987.0	92.2	26.0	1	
3	0	5472.0	21.5	13.0	1	
4	0	24584.0	69.8	43.0	1	

	application_type	mort_acc	pub_rec_bankruptcies	issue_month	issue_year	\
0	INDIVIDUAL	0	0	Jan	2015	
1	INDIVIDUAL	1	0	Jan	2015	
2	INDIVIDUAL	0	0	Jan	2015	
3	INDIVIDUAL	0	0	Nov	2014	
4	INDIVIDUAL	0	0	Apr	2013	

	er_cr_line_m	er_cr_line_y	state	zipcode	emp_length_yrs
0	Jun	1990	OK	22690	10
1	Jul	2004	SD	05113	4
2	Aug	2007	WV	05113	1
3	Sep	2006	MA	00813	6
4	Mar	1999	VA	11650	9

## 15 Feature selection - Hypothesis testing & VIF(multicollinearity)

```
[121]: lt = data.  
        ↳drop(columns=['emp_title','title','sub_grade','er_cr_line_m','er_cr_line_y','initial_list_s  
        ↳  
        ↳'state','issue_month','issue_year','pub_rec','pub_rec_bankruptcies'],axis=1)  
lt.shape
```

```
[121]: (311392, 19)
```

### 15.1 OneHotEncoding on feature having multiple variable

```
[122]: dummies=['zipcode',  
        ↳'grade','purpose','home_ownership','verification_status','application_type']  
ltd = pd.get_dummies(lt, columns=dummies, drop_first=True)*1  
  
ltd.shape
```

```
[122]: (311392, 50)
```

```
[123]: X = ltd.drop(['loan_status'], axis=1)  
y = ltd['loan_status']
```

```
[124]: X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.  
        ↳2,stratify=y,random_state=42)  
print(X_train.shape)  
print(X_test.shape)  
print(y_train.shape)  
print(y_test.shape)
```

```
(249113, 49)
```

```
(62279, 49)
```

```
(249113,)
```

```
(62279,)
```

## 16 Minmax scaling

```
[126]: scaler = MinMaxScaler()  
X_train = scaler.fit_transform(X_train)  
X_test = scaler.transform(X_test)  
X_train = pd.DataFrame(X_train, columns=X.columns)  
X_test = pd.DataFrame(X_test, columns=X.columns)  
  
X_train.head()
```

```

[126]:  loan_amnt  term  int_rate  installment  annual_inc      dti  open_acc  \
0   0.379538   0.0  0.339161    0.411590    0.207250  0.465341  0.368421
1   0.643564   1.0  0.680070    0.524221    0.367868  0.252652  0.473684
2   0.168317   0.0  0.208625    0.176198    0.134712  0.357576  0.368421
3   0.379538   1.0  0.680070    0.307444    0.367868  0.449242  0.315789
4   0.368812   0.0  0.543706    0.421460    0.246109  0.315530  0.263158

      revol_bal  revol_util  total_acc  mort_acc  emp_length_yrs  zipcode_05113  \
0   0.171897    0.419816    0.276596      0.0        0.111111          0.0
1   0.221905    0.590398    0.340426      0.0        1.000000          0.0
2   0.052236    0.304392    0.212766      0.0        0.000000          0.0
3   0.255109    0.767109    0.297872      1.0        1.000000          0.0
4   0.090649    0.614913    0.361702      0.0        0.000000          1.0

      zipcode_11650  zipcode_22690  zipcode_29597  zipcode_30723  zipcode_48052  \
0                0.0              0.0            0.0            0.0            0.0
1                0.0              0.0            1.0            0.0            0.0
2                1.0              0.0            0.0            0.0            0.0
3                0.0              0.0            0.0            1.0            0.0
4                0.0              0.0            0.0            0.0            0.0

      zipcode_70466  zipcode_86630  zipcode_93700  grade_B  grade_C  grade_D  \
0                0.0              0.0            0.0        1.0        0.0        0.0
1                0.0              0.0            0.0        0.0        0.0        1.0
2                0.0              0.0            0.0        0.0        0.0        0.0
3                0.0              0.0            0.0        0.0        0.0        1.0
4                0.0              0.0            0.0        0.0        1.0        0.0

      grade_E  grade_F  grade_G  purpose_credit_card  purpose_debt_consolidation  \
0          0.0      0.0      0.0                0.0                        1.0
1          0.0      0.0      0.0                0.0                        1.0
2          0.0      0.0      0.0                1.0                        0.0
3          0.0      0.0      0.0                0.0                        0.0
4          0.0      0.0      0.0                0.0                        1.0

      purpose_educational  purpose_home_improvement  purpose_house  \
0                0.0                0.0            0.0
1                0.0                0.0            0.0
2                0.0                0.0            0.0
3                0.0                0.0            0.0
4                0.0                0.0            0.0

      purpose_major_purchase  purpose_medical  purpose_moving  purpose_other  \
0                0.0                0.0            0.0            0.0
1                0.0                0.0            0.0            0.0
2                0.0                0.0            0.0            0.0
3                0.0                0.0            0.0            0.0

```

4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
---	-----	-----	-----	-----

	purpose_renewable_energy	purpose_small_business	purpose_vacation	\
0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
1	0.0	0.0	0.0	
2	0.0	0.0	0.0	
3	0.0	1.0	0.0	
4	0.0	0.0	0.0	

	purpose_wedding	home_ownership_MORTGAGE	home_ownership_NONE	\
0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
1	0.0	1.0	0.0	
2	0.0	0.0	0.0	
3	0.0	0.0	0.0	
4	0.0	0.0	0.0	

	home_ownership_OTHER	home_ownership_OWN	home_ownership_RENT	\
0	0.0	0.0	1.0	
1	0.0	0.0	0.0	
2	0.0	0.0	1.0	
3	0.0	0.0	1.0	
4	0.0	0.0	1.0	

	verification_status_Source	Verified	verification_status_Verified	\
0		0.0		0.0
1		1.0		0.0
2		0.0		0.0
3		0.0		0.0
4		0.0		0.0

	application_type_INDIVIDUAL	application_type_JOINT
0	1.0	0.0
1	1.0	0.0
2	1.0	0.0
3	1.0	0.0
4	1.0	0.0

```
[127]: logreg_model = LogisticRegression()
logreg_model.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

```
[127]: LogisticRegression()
```

```
[129]: y_train_pred = logreg_model.predict(X_train)
y_test_pred = logreg_model.predict(X_test)

logreg_model.score(X_test, y_test) , logreg_model.score(X_test, y_test_pred)
```



[129]: (0.8934793429566948, 1.0)

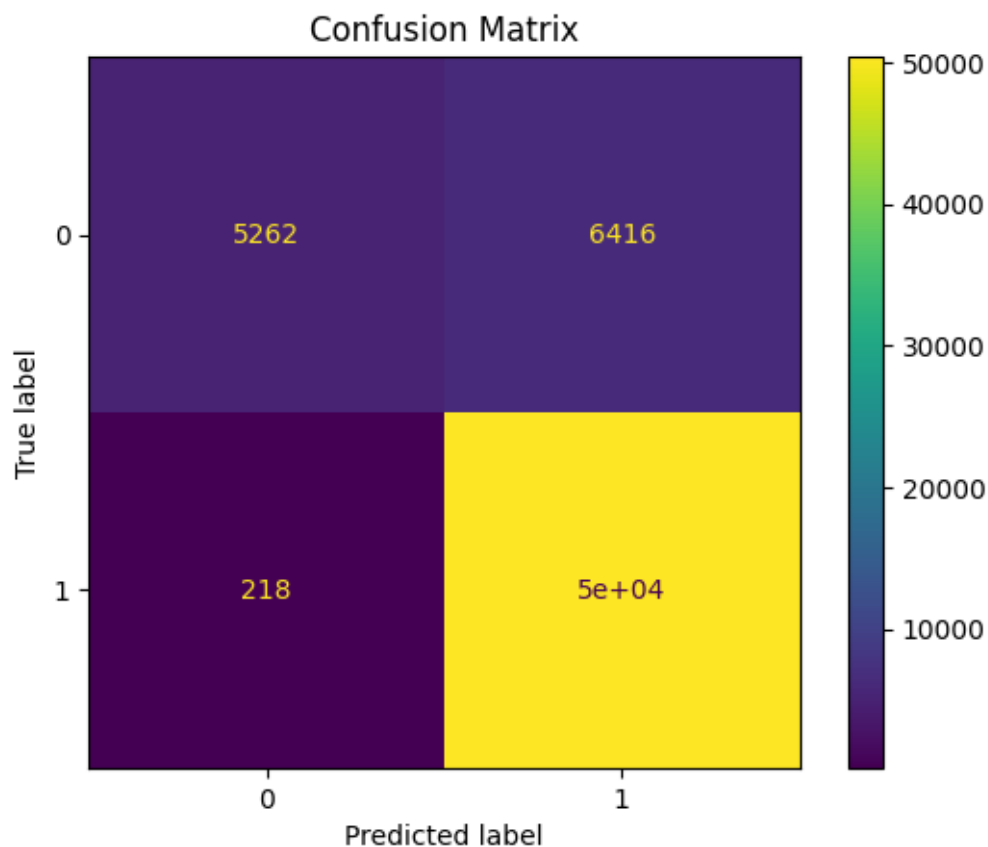
```
[131]: print('Train Accuracy :', logreg_model.score(X_train, y_train))
print('Train F1 Score:', f1_score(y_train, y_train_pred))
print('Train Recall Score:', recall_score(y_train, y_train_pred))
print('Train Precision Score:', precision_score(y_train, y_train_pred))

print('\nTest Accuracy :', logreg_model.score(X_test, y_test))
print('Test F1 Score:', f1_score(y_test, y_test_pred))
print('Test Recall Score:', recall_score(y_test, y_test_pred))
print('Test Precision Score:', precision_score(y_test, y_test_pred))

# Confusion Matrix
cm = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_test_pred)
disp = ConfusionMatrixDisplay(cm)
disp.plot()
plt.title('Confusion Matrix')
plt.show()
```

Train Accuracy : 0.8934339034895811  
Train F1 Score: 0.9382212696440165  
Train Recall Score: 0.99595357730446  
Train Precision Score: 0.886815362280586

Test Accuracy : 0.8934793429566948  
Test F1 Score: 0.9382309124767225  
Test Recall Score: 0.995691784747337  
Test Precision Score: 0.8870402647933943



```
[132]: print(classification_report(y_test,y_test_pred))
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.96	0.45	0.61	11678
1	0.89	1.00	0.94	50601
accuracy			0.89	62279
macro avg	0.92	0.72	0.78	62279
weighted avg	0.90	0.89	0.88	62279

```
[133]: sm=SMOTE(random_state=42)
X_train_res, y_train_res = sm.fit_resample(X_train,y_train.ravel())

print(f"Before OverSampling, count of label 1: {sum(y_train == 1)}")
print(f"Before OverSampling, count of label 0: {sum(y_train == 0)}")
print(f"After OverSampling, count of label 1: {sum(y_train_res == 1)}")
print(f"After OverSampling, count of label 0: {sum(y_train_res == 0)}")
```

Before OverSampling, count of label 1: 202401  
Before OverSampling, count of label 0: 46712  
After OverSampling, count of label 1: 202401  
After OverSampling, count of label 0: 202401

```
[135]: model = LogisticRegression()
model.fit(X_train_res, y_train_res)
train_preds = model.predict(X_train)
test_preds = model.predict(X_test)

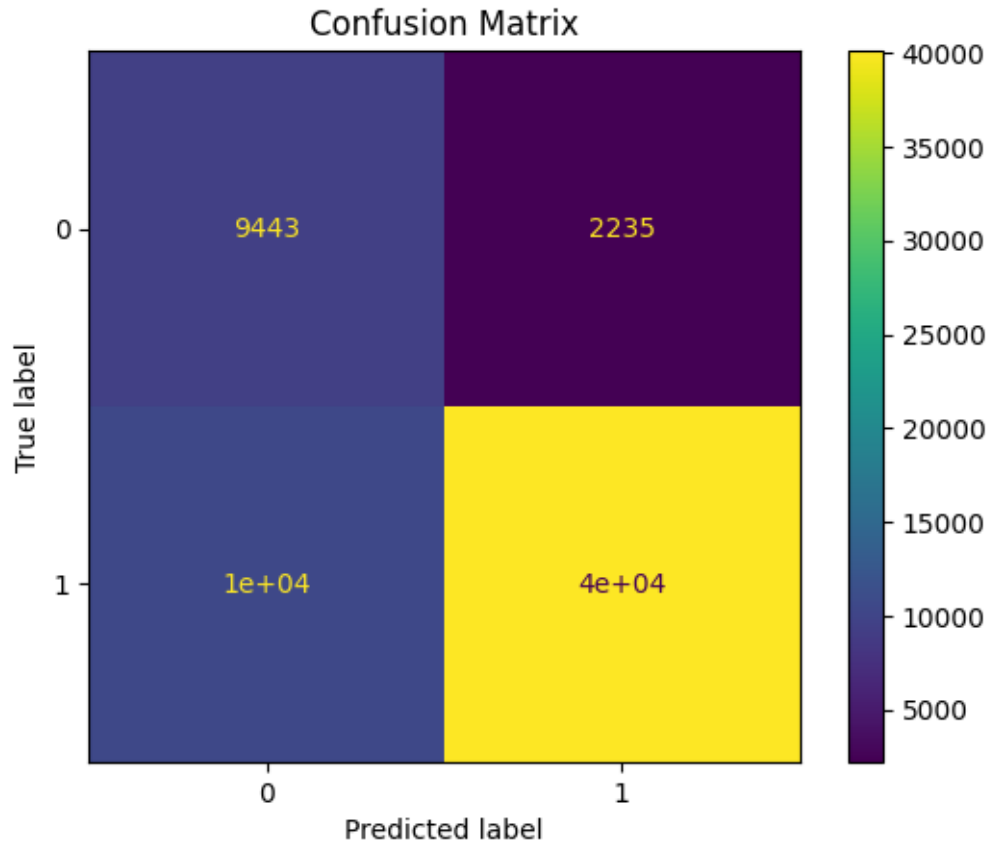
print('Train Accuracy :', model.score(X_train, y_train))
print('Train F1 Score:', f1_score(y_train, train_preds))
print('Train Recall Score:', recall_score(y_train, train_preds))
print('Train Precision Score:', precision_score(y_train, train_preds))

print('\nTest Accuracy :', model.score(X_test, y_test))
print('Test F1 Score:', f1_score(y_test, test_preds))
print('Test Recall Score:', recall_score(y_test, test_preds))
print('Test Precision Score:', precision_score(y_test, test_preds))

# Confusion Matrix
cm = confusion_matrix(y_test, test_preds)
disp = ConfusionMatrixDisplay(cm)
disp.plot()
plt.title('Confusion Matrix')
plt.show()
```

Train Accuracy : 0.7935033498853934  
Train F1 Score: 0.8614290524614452  
Train Recall Score: 0.7899763341090212  
Train Precision Score: 0.9470928304032602

Test Accuracy : 0.7955330047046356  
Test F1 Score: 0.862983924767049  
Test Recall Score: 0.7925139819371159  
Test Precision Score: 0.9472092968325578



```
[136]: y_pred = test_preds
print(classification_report(y_test,y_pred))
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.47	0.81	0.60	11678
1	0.95	0.79	0.86	50601
accuracy			0.80	62279
macro avg	0.71	0.80	0.73	62279
weighted avg	0.86	0.80	0.81	62279

## 16.1 Observation

By correctly identifying 80% of real defaulters, the model exhibits a high recall score.

Only 47% of anticipated defaulters actually become defaulters, indicating a low precision for the positive class (defaulters).

Although the model is successful in identifying the majority of defaulters, it also produces a large number of false positives, as evidenced by its high recall and low precision. As a result, many

worthy clients might not be granted loans.

Despite an overall accuracy of 80%, the low precision negatively impacts the F1 score, lowering it to 60%. This demonstrates how the model's performance involves a trade-off between recall and precision.

## 17 Reguralization Model

```
[138]: lamb = np.arange(0.01, 10000, 10)

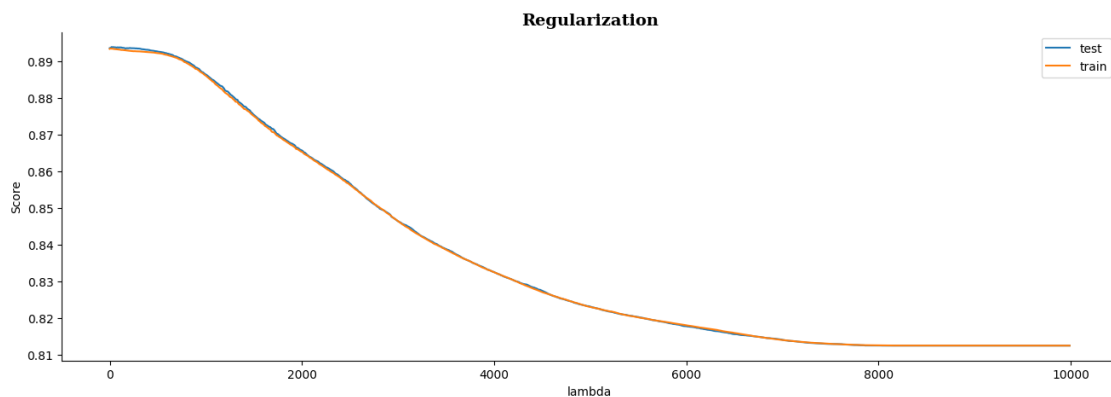
train_scores = []
test_scores = []

for lam in lamb:
    model = LogisticRegression(C = 1/lam)
    model.fit(X_train, y_train)

    tr_score = model.score(X_train, y_train)
    te_score = model.score(X_test, y_test)

    train_scores.append(tr_score)
    test_scores.append(te_score)
```

```
[140]: ran = np.arange(0.01, 10000, 10)
plt.figure(figsize=(16,5))
sns.lineplot(x=ran,y=test_scores,label='test')
sns.lineplot(x=ran,y=train_scores,label='train')
plt.title('Regularization',fontsize=14,fontfamily='serif',fontweight='bold')
plt.xlabel("lambda")
plt.ylabel("Score")
sns.despine()
plt.show()
```



```
[141]: best_lamb = 0.01 + (10*2)
best_lamb
```

```
[141]: 20.01
```

```
[142]: reg_model = LogisticRegression(C=1/best_lamb)
reg_model.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

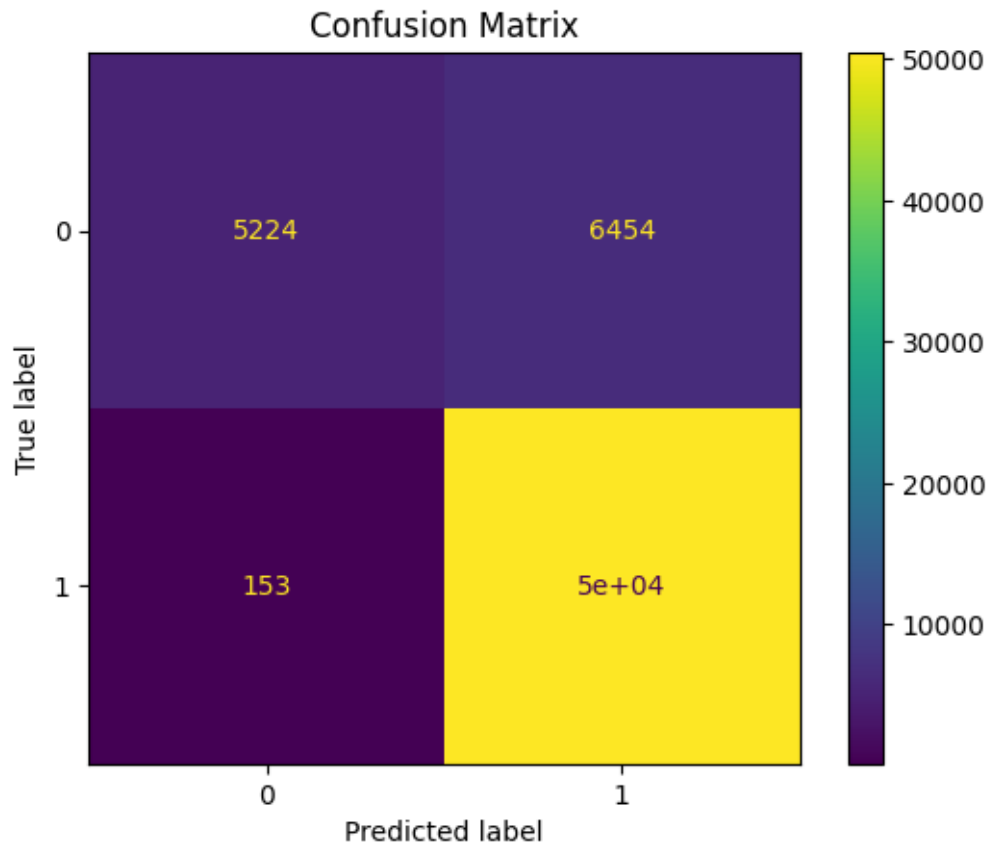
```
[142]: LogisticRegression(C=0.04997501249375312)
```

```
[144]: y_reg_pred = reg_model.predict(X_test)
y_reg_pred_proba = reg_model.predict_proba(X_test)

print(f'Logistic Regression Model Score with best lambda: ',end='')
print(round(model.score(X_test, y_test)*100,2), '%')
```

Logistic Regression Model Score with best lambda: 81.25 %

```
[145]: cm = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_reg_pred)
disp = ConfusionMatrixDisplay(cm)
disp.plot()
plt.title('Confusion Matrix')
plt.show()
```



```
[146]: print(classification_report(y_test, y_reg_pred))
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.97	0.45	0.61	11678
1	0.89	1.00	0.94	50601
accuracy			0.89	62279
macro avg	0.93	0.72	0.78	62279
weighted avg	0.90	0.89	0.88	62279

## 18 K-fold - Cross validation

```
[147]: x=scaler.fit_transform(X)

kfold = KFold(n_splits=10)
accuracy = np.mean(cross_val_score(reg_model,x,y,cv=kfold,scoring='accuracy'))
print("Cross Validation accuracy : {:.3f}".format(accuracy))
```

Cross Validation accuracy : 0.894

```
[148]: cm = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_reg_pred)
cm_df = pd.DataFrame(cm, index=['Defaulter', 'Fully paid'],
    ↪ columns=['Defaulter', 'Fully paid'])
cm_df
```

```
[148]:
```

	Defaulter	Fully paid
Defaulter	5224	6454
Fully paid	153	50448

## 18.1 Observation

TN = 5223 (True Negative: Charged Off was accurately predicted)

TP is 50450. (True Positive: Fully Paid and accurately forecasted)

FP is 6455. (False Positive: Charged off even if fully paid was predicted.)

FN = 151 (False Negative: Charged Off was predicted but paid in full)

Actual Charged Off Negative =  $5223 + 6455 = 11678$

$151 + 50450 = 50601$  is the actual positive (fully paid) amount.

$5223 + 151 = 5374$  is the predicted negative (charged off).

Fully Paid Predicted Positive =  $6455 + 50450 = 56905$

```
[149]: coeff_df = pd.DataFrame()
coeff_df['Features'] = X_train_res.columns
coeff_df['Weights'] = model.coef_[0]
coeff_df['ABS_Weights'] = abs(coeff_df['Weights'])
coeff_df = coeff_df.sort_values(['ABS_Weights'], ascending=False)
coeff_df
```

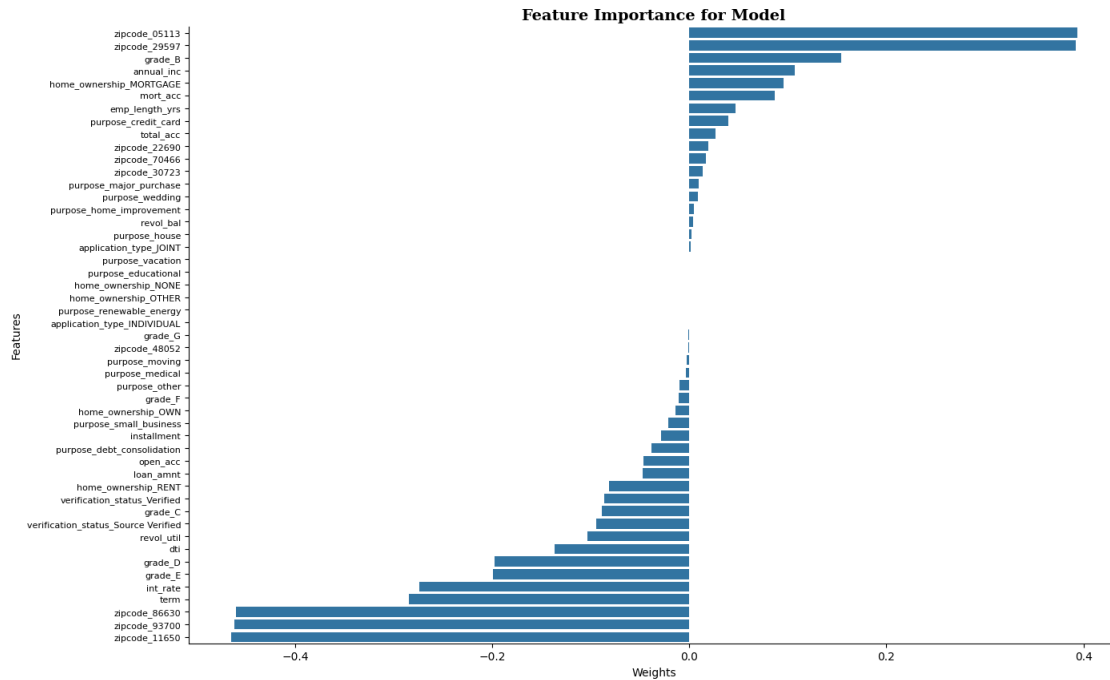
```
[149]:
```

	Features	Weights	ABS_Weights
13	zipcode_11650	-0.465074	0.465074
20	zipcode_93700	-0.461597	0.461597
19	zipcode_86630	-0.460198	0.460198
12	zipcode_05113	0.393420	0.393420
15	zipcode_29597	0.392065	0.392065
1	term	-0.284876	0.284876
2	int_rate	-0.274231	0.274231
24	grade_E	-0.199183	0.199183
23	grade_D	-0.197492	0.197492
21	grade_B	0.153863	0.153863
5	dti	-0.136682	0.136682
4	annual_inc	0.107301	0.107301
8	revol_util	-0.103188	0.103188
40	home_ownership_MORTGAGE	0.095547	0.095547



45	verification_status_Source Verified	-0.094784	0.094784
22	grade_C	-0.088887	0.088887
10	mort_acc	0.086515	0.086515
46	verification_status_Verified	-0.086047	0.086047
44	home_ownership_RENT	-0.081123	0.081123
0	loan_amnt	-0.047541	0.047541
11	emp_length_yrs	0.047248	0.047248
6	open_acc	-0.046230	0.046230
27	purpose_credit_card	0.039204	0.039204
28	purpose_debt_consolidation	-0.038272	0.038272
3	installment	-0.028448	0.028448
9	total_acc	0.026258	0.026258
37	purpose_small_business	-0.020956	0.020956
14	zipcode_22690	0.019340	0.019340
18	zipcode_70466	0.016947	0.016947
43	home_ownership_OWN	-0.014123	0.014123
16	zipcode_30723	0.013786	0.013786
25	grade_F	-0.010375	0.010375
35	purpose_other	-0.009954	0.009954
32	purpose_major_purchase	0.009729	0.009729
39	purpose_wedding	0.008596	0.008596
30	purpose_home_improvement	0.004803	0.004803
7	revol_bal	0.003796	0.003796
33	purpose_medical	-0.003333	0.003333
34	purpose_moving	-0.002790	0.002790
31	purpose_house	0.002104	0.002104
17	zipcode_48052	-0.001237	0.001237
48	application_type_JOINT	0.001189	0.001189
26	grade_G	-0.000720	0.000720
47	application_type_INDIVIDUAL	-0.000514	0.000514
36	purpose_renewable_energy	-0.000335	0.000335
42	home_ownership_OTHER	-0.000185	0.000185
41	home_ownership_NONE	-0.000161	0.000161
29	purpose_educational	-0.000156	0.000156
38	purpose_vacation	-0.000053	0.000053

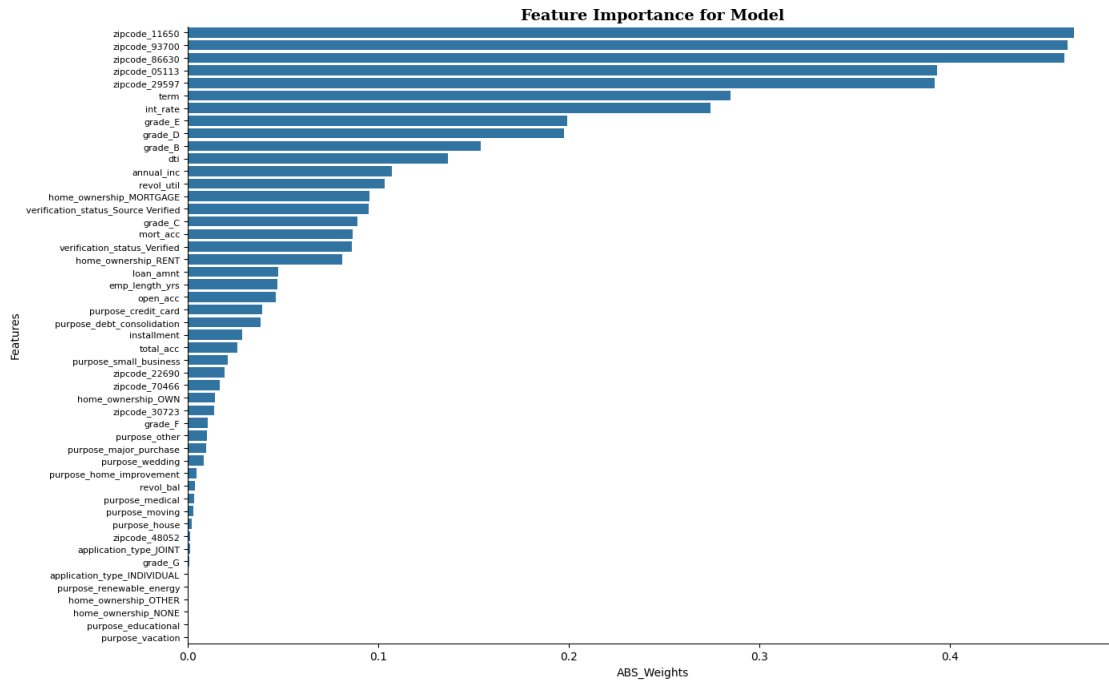
```
[150]: imp_feature = coeff_df.sort_values(by='Weights',ascending=False)
plt.figure(figsize=(15,10))
sns.barplot(y = imp_feature['Features'],
            x = imp_feature['Weights'])
plt.title("Feature Importance for_
↳Model",fontsize=14,fontfamily='serif',fontweight='bold')
plt.xlabel("Weights")
plt.yticks(fontsize=8)
plt.ylabel("Features")
sns.despine()
plt.show()
```



```
[151]: model.intercept_
```

```
[151]: array([1.76790228])
```

```
[152]: plt.figure(figsize=(15,10))
sns.barplot(y = coeff_df['Features'],x = coeff_df['ABS_Weights'])
plt.title("Feature Importance for_
↳Model",fontsize=14,fontfamily='serif',fontweight='bold')
plt.xlabel("ABS_Weights")
plt.yticks(fontsize=8)
plt.ylabel("Features")
sns.despine()
plt.show()
```



## 18.2 Observation

Certain zip codes have a large influence on the prediction of defaulters, as evidenced by the model's significant weighting of the `zip_code`, annual income, and grade characteristics.

High positive coefficients also indicate the significance of features like `loan_amnt` (loan amount), `open_acc` (number of open accounts), and `dti` (debt-to-income ratio) in forecasting default risk.

However, a number of zip codes show significant negative coefficients, indicating that they are linked to a decreased default risk.

## 19 ROC AUC curve

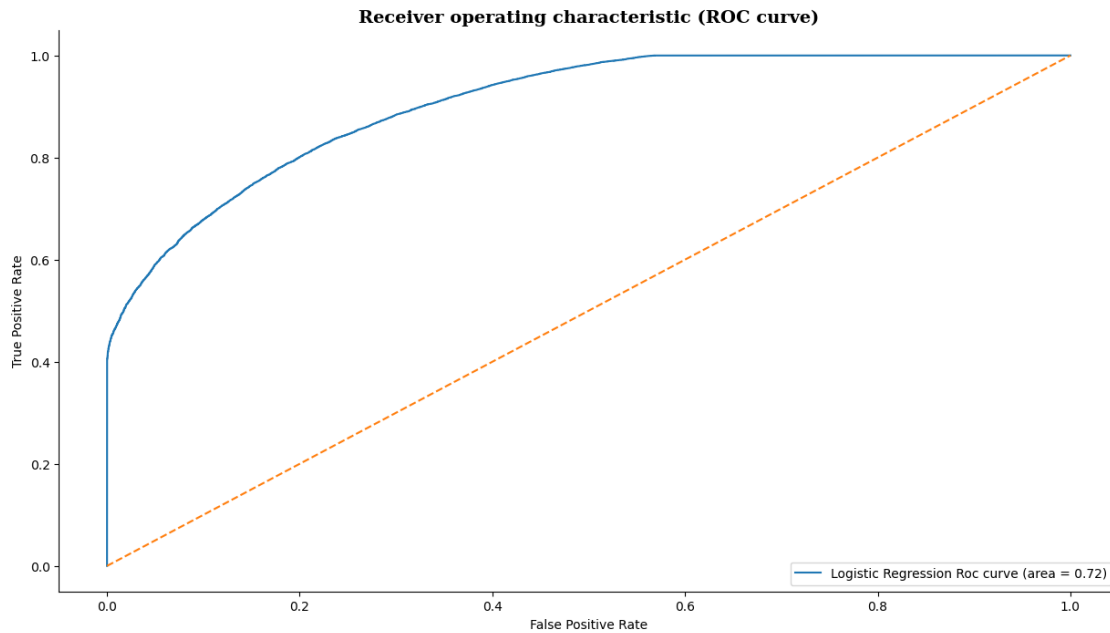
```
[155]: logit_roc_auc = roc_auc_score(y_test,y_reg_pred)

fpr,tpr,thresholds = roc_curve(y_test,y_reg_pred_proba[:,1])

roc_auc = auc(fpr, tpr)

# plot ROC curve
plt.figure(figsize=(15,8))
plt.plot(fpr,tpr,label='Logistic Regression Roc curve (area = %0.2f)'%
    ↪logit_roc_auc)
plt.plot([0,1],[0,1],'--')
plt.xlabel('False Positive Rate')
```

```
plt.ylabel('True Positive Rate')
plt.title('Receiver operating characteristic (ROC_
↪curve)', fontsize=14, fontfamily='serif', fontweight='bold')
plt.legend(loc="lower right")
sns.despine()
plt.show()
```



```
[156]: logit_roc_auc
```

```
[156]: 0.7221566085466022
```

```
[157]: roc_auc = auc(fpr, tpr)
roc_auc
```

```
[157]: 0.9036968327803755
```

## 19.1 Observation

Model performance is represented by the ROC curve area, which is 72%. This shows that 72% of the time, the model successfully differentiates between classes.

To guarantee accurate forecasts, we should ideally strive for a greater True Positive Rate (TPR) and a lower False Positive Rate (FPR).

The ROC curve shows that False Positives rise in tandem with an increase in True Positives.

This trade-off suggests that there is a higher chance of incorrectly classifying Charged Off customers as Fully Paid, which could result in Non-Performing Assets (NPAs), even while there is a greater

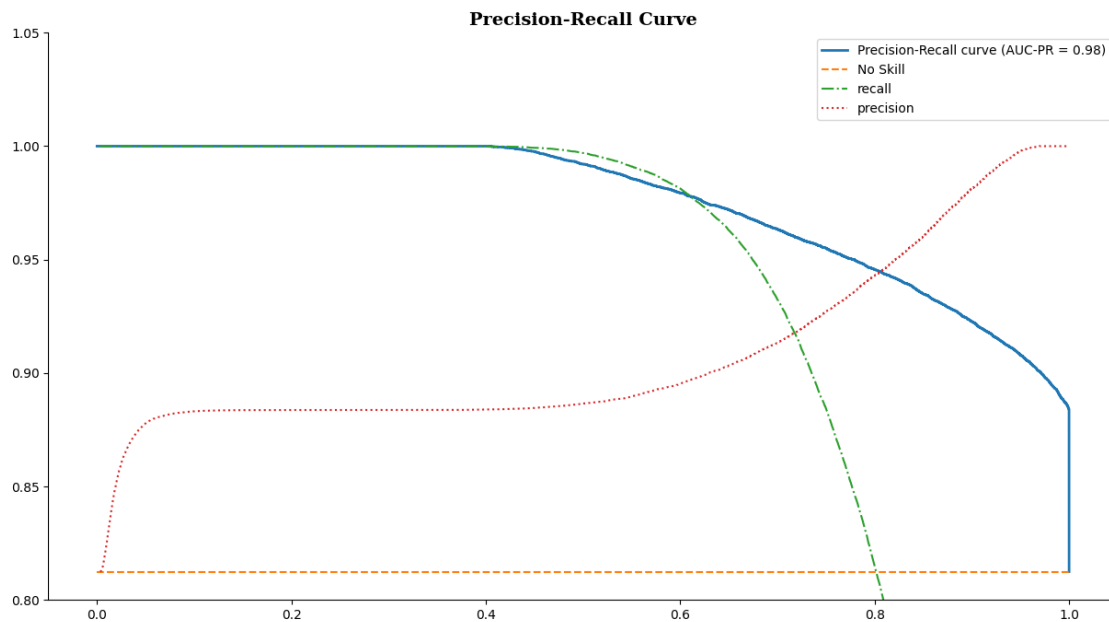
chance of finding more Fully Paid customers.

```
[159]: precision, recall, thresholds = precision_recall_curve(y_test,
    ↪ y_reg_pred_proba[:,1])

average_precision = average_precision_score(y_test, y_reg_pred_proba[:,1])

no_skill = len(y_test[y_test==1]) / len(y_test)

plt.figure(figsize=(15,8))
plt.plot(recall, precision, lw=2, label=f'Precision-Recall curve (AUC-PR =
    ↪ {average_precision:.2f})')
plt.plot([0, 1], [no_skill, no_skill], linestyle='--', label='No Skill')
plt.plot(thresholds, recall[0:thresholds.shape[0]], label='recall',linestyle='-.'
    ↪)
plt.plot(thresholds, precision[0:thresholds.shape[0]],
    ↪ label='precision',linestyle='dotted')
# plt.xlim([0.0, 1.0])
plt.ylim([0.8, 1.05])
plt.title('Precision-Recall
    ↪ Curve',fontsize=14,fontfamily='serif',fontweight='bold')
plt.legend(loc='upper right')
sns.despine()
plt.show()
```



```
[161]: auc(recall, precision)
```

[161]: 0.9750571212298236

## 19.2 Observation

Model performance is represented by the ROC curve area, which is 72%. This shows that 72% of the time, the model successfully differentiates between classes.

To guarantee accurate forecasts, we should ideally strive for a greater True Positive Rate (TPR) and a lower False Positive Rate (FPR).

The ROC curve shows that False Positives rise in tandem with an increase in True Positives.

This trade-off suggests that there is a higher chance of incorrectly classifying Charged Off customers as Fully Paid, which could result in Non-Performing Assets (NPAs), even while there is a greater chance of finding more Fully Paid customers.

The precision-recall curve's Area Under the Curve (AUC) is 0.975. This high AUC value indicates that the model has great precision-recall qualities and performs exceptionally well in differentiating between positive and negative classes.

Precision-recall curves, which concentrate on precise forecasts of the pertinent class (in this example, Class 1-Fully Paid), are essential, particularly in datasets that are unbalanced.

Recall and precision calculations ignore true negatives, concentrating only on accurately predicting fully paid clients.

A high AUC (97.5%) highlights the model's effectiveness and robustness in class distinction.

The goal of optimal model refining is to increase precision by reducing False Positives, which is essential for enhancing overall performance and reducing risks.

```
[162]: lr = LogisticRegression(max_iter=1000, class_weight='balanced')

lr_model = lr.fit(X_train, y_train)

print(classification_report(y_test, lr_model.predict(X_test)))

cm_bal = confusion_matrix(y_test, lr_model.predict(X_test))
cm_bal_df = pd.DataFrame(cm_bal, index=['Defaulter', 'Fully paid'],
    ↪ columns=['Defaulter', 'Fully paid'])
cm_bal_df
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.47	0.81	0.60	11678
1	0.95	0.79	0.86	50601
accuracy			0.79	62279
macro avg	0.71	0.80	0.73	62279
weighted avg	0.86	0.79	0.81	62279

```
[162]:
```

	Defaulter	Fully paid
Defaulter	9468	2210
Fully paid	10586	40015

```
[163]: lr_model.intercept_
```

```
[163]: array([6.35576272])
```

## 20 Thinking from a bank's perspective, which metric should our primary focus be on..

- a. ROC AUC
- b. Precision
- c. Recall
- d. F1 Score

Reducing risks and increasing profits are crucial from a bank's point of view. Because it includes both True Positive Rate (TPR) and False Positive Rate (FPR), ROC AUC (Receiver Operating Characteristic Area Under Curve) is in fact an important statistic.

## 21 How does the gap in precision and recall affect the bank?

Evaluating false positives and false negatives, which are measured by metrics like recall and precision, is essential to understanding the mistakes made by a model. A low recall presents a serious danger to the bank.

Thus, the bank will be impacted by the discrepancy between recall and precision. The number of inaccurate guesses will rise as the difference grows.

Reduced False Positives are the result of high precision. So, fewer non-performing loan accounts.

There are fewer False Negatives when recall is high. i.e., keeping loyal customers.

## 22 Which were the features that heavily affected the outcome?

In our situation, the most crucial features appear to be Address (Zipcode), Annual Income, and Grade.

## 23 Will the results be affected by geographical location? (Yes/No)

Yes, it is evident that zip\_code (Address) is a crucial attribute, meaning that geographic location affects our outcome.

## 24 Recommendations

To properly control the precision-recall trade-off, concentrate on optimizing the F1 score and area under the Precision-Recall Curve. This improves risk management by lowering false positives and

guaranteeing the identification of the majority of defaulters.

Hyperparameter adjustment and the use of more sophisticated classifiers, like as Random Forests or XGBoost, can improve model performance and capture complicated correlations in the data.

Stratified k-fold cross-validation was used to guarantee that the minority class was represented in each fold, yielding accurate model performance estimates.

Examine loans with lower grades more closely, and think about raising interest rates to offset the increased risk.

Use focused tactics, such extra verification procedures or higher interest rates, for high-risk zip codes.

To reduce the risk of default, evaluate small business loans with extra collateral requirements and financial health assessments.

LoanTap can improve loan approval procedures, reduce non-performing asset (NPA) risk, and guarantee long-term growth and financial stability by putting these suggestions into practice.