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Importing the Dependencies

```
In [3]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline

from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn import svm
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
```

Data Collection and Processing

```
In [4]: loan = pd.read_csv('loan.xls')
```

```
In [5]: loan.head()
```

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

```
In [6]: loan.shape
```

```
Out[6]: (614, 13)
```

```
In [7]: loan.isnull().sum()
```

```
Out[7]: Loan_ID      0
Gender      13
Married      3
Dependents  15
Education    0
Self_Employed  32
ApplicantIncome    0
CoapplicantIncome  0
LoanAmount      22
Loan_Amount_Term   14
Credit_History   50
Property_Area      0
Loan_Status      0
dtype: int64
```

```
In [8]: loan=loan.dropna()
```

```
In [9]: loan.isnull().sum()
```

```
Out[9]: Loan_ID      0
Gender      0
Married      0
Dependents    0
Education      0
Self_Employed  0
ApplicantIncome    0
CoapplicantIncome  0
LoanAmount      0
Loan_Amount_Term   0
Credit_History    0
Property_Area      0
Loan_Status      0
dtype: int64
```

```
In [10]: loan.shape
```

```
Out[10]: (480, 13)
```

```
In [11]: del loan['Loan_ID']
```

```
In [12]: loan.shape
```

```
Out[12]: (480, 12)
```

```
In [13]: # Check Class Distribution
```

```
loan['Loan_Status'].value_counts(normalize=True)
```

```
Out[13]: Y    0.691667
N     0.308333
Name: Loan_Status, dtype: float64
```

```
In [14]: # Check Data Types
```

```
loan.dtypes
```

```
Out[14]: Gender      object
Married      object
Dependents    object
Education      object
Self_Employed  object
ApplicantIncome  int64
CoapplicantIncome float64
LoanAmount      float64
Loan_Amount_Term float64
Credit_History  float64
Property_Area    object
Loan_Status      object
dtype: object
```

```
In [15]: # Descriptive Statistic
```

```
loan.describe()
```

	ApplicantIncome	CoapplicantIncome	LoanAmount	Loan_Amount_Term	Credit_History
count	480.000000	480.000000	480.000000	480.000000	480.000000
mean	5364.231250	1581.093583	144.735417	342.050000	0.854167
std	5668.251251	2617.692267	80.508164	65.212401	0.353307
min	150.000000	0.000000	9.000000	36.000000	0.000000
25%	2898.750000	0.000000	100.000000	360.000000	1.000000
50%	3859.000000	1084.500000	128.000000	360.000000	1.000000
75%	5852.500000	2253.250000	170.000000	360.000000	1.000000
max	81000.000000	33837.000000	600.000000	480.000000	1.000000

```
In [16]: # label encoding
```

```
loan.replace({'Loan_Status':{'N':0,'Y':1}},inplace=True)
```

```
In [17]: loan.head(5)
```

	Gender	Married	Dependents	Education	Self_Employed	ApplicantIncome	CoapplicantIncome	LoanAmount	Loan_Amount_Term	Credit_His
1	Male	Yes	1	Graduate	No	4583	1508.0	128.0	360.0	
2	Male	Yes	0	Graduate	Yes	3000	0.0	66.0	360.0	
3	Male	Yes	0	Not Graduate	No	2583	2358.0	120.0	360.0	
4	Male	No	0	Graduate	No	6000	0.0	141.0	360.0	
5	Male	Yes	2	Graduate	Yes	5417	4196.0	267.0	360.0	

```
In [18]: # Dependent column values
```

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

```
Out[18]: 0    274
2     85
1     80
3+    41
Name: Dependents, dtype: int64
```

```
In [20]: # replacing the value of 3+ to 4
```

```
loan = loan.replace(to_replace='3+', value=4)
```

```
In [21]: # dependent values
```

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

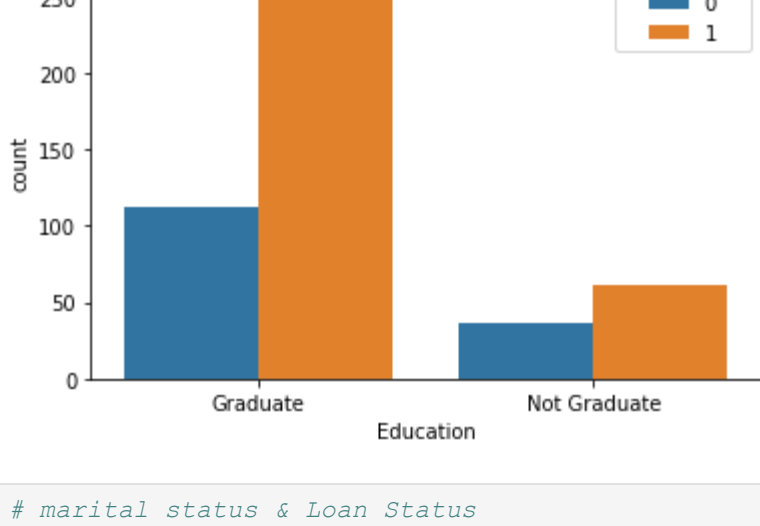
```
Out[21]: 0    274
2     85
1     80
4     41
Name: Dependents, dtype: int64
```

Data Visualization

```
In [22]: # education & Loan Status
```

```
sns.countplot(x='Education',hue='Loan_Status',data=loan)
```

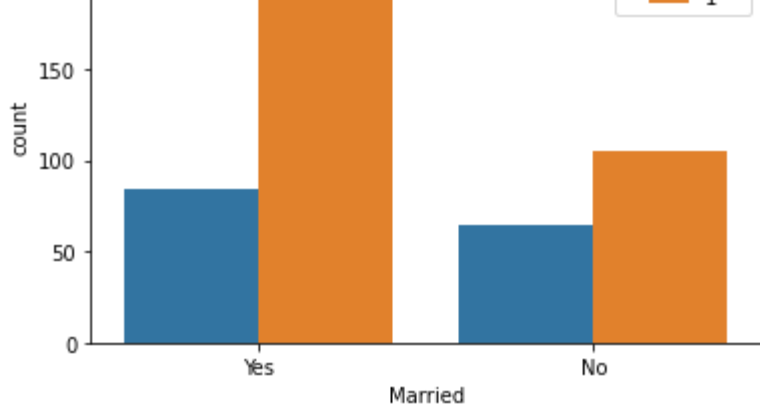
```
Out[22]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='Education', ylabel='count'>
```



```
In [23]: # marital status & Loan Status
```

```
sns.countplot(x='Married',hue='Loan_Status',data=loan)
```

```
Out[23]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='Married', ylabel='count'>
```



```
In [24]: # convert categorical columns to numerical values
```

```
loan.replace({'Married':{'No':0,'Yes':1},'Gender':{'Male':1,'Female':0},'Self_Employed':{'No':0,'Yes':1},
              'Property_Area':{'Rural':0,'Semiurban':1,'Urban':2},'Education':{'Graduate':1,'Not Graduate':0}})
```

```
In [25]: loan.head()
```

	Gender	Married	Dependents	Education	Self_Employed	ApplicantIncome	CoapplicantIncome	LoanAmount	Loan_Amount_Term	Credit_His
1	1	1	1	1	0	4583	1508.0	128.0	360.0	
2	1	1	0	1	1	3000	0.0	66.0	360.0	
3	1	1	0	0	0	2583	2358.0	120.0	360.0	
4	1	0	0	1	0	6000	0.0	141.0	360.0	
5	1	1	2	1	1	5417	4196.0	267.0	360.0	

```
In [27]: # separating the data and label
```

```
X = loan.drop(columns=['Loan_Status'],axis=1)
Y = loan['Loan_Status']
```

```
In [29]: X
```

	Gender	Married	Dependents	Education	Self_Employed	ApplicantIncome	CoapplicantIncome	LoanAmount	Loan_Amount_Term	Credit_I
1	1	1	1	1	1	0	4583	1508.0	128.0	360.0
2	1	1	0	1	1	3000	0.0	66.0	360.0	
3	1	1	0	0	0	2583	2358.0	120.0	360.0	
4	1	0	0	1	0	6000	0.0	141.0	360.0	
5	1	1	2	1	1	5417	4196.0	267.0	360.0	
...
609	0	0	0	1	0	2900	0.0	71.0	360.0	
610	1	1	4	1	0	4106	0.0	40.0	180.0	
611	1	1	1	1	0	8072	240.0	253.0	360.0	
612	1	1	2	1	0	7583	0.0	187.0	360.0	
613	0	0	0	1	1	4583	0.0	133.0	360.0	

480 rows × 11 columns

```
In [30]: Y
```

```
Out[30]: 1    0
2     1
3     1
4     1
5     1
..
609    1
610    1
611    1
612    1
613    0
Name: Loan_Status, Length: 480, dtype: int64
```

Train Test Split

```
In [31]: X_train, X_test,Y_train,Y_test = train_test_split(X,Y,test_size=0.1,stratify=Y,random_state=2)
```

```
In [32]: print(X.shape, X_train.shape, X_test.shape)
```

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

Training the model:

Support Vector Machine Model

```
In [33]: classifier = svm.SVC(kernel='linear')
```

```
In [34]: #training the support Vector Macine model
```

```
classifier.fit(X_train,Y_train)
```

```
Out[34]: SVC(kernel='linear')
```

Model Evaluation

```
In [35]: # accuracy score on training data
```

```
X_train_prediction = classifier.predict(X_train)
training_data_accuay = accuracy_score(X_train_prediction,Y_train)
```

```
In [36]: print('Accuracy on training data : ', training_data_accuay)
```

```
Accuracy on training data : 0.7986111111111112
```

```
In [37]: # accuracy score on training data
```

```
X_test_prediction = classifier.predict(X_test)
test_data_accuay = accuracy_score(X_test_prediction,Y_test)
```

```
In [38]: print('Accuracy on test data : ', test_data_accuay)
```

```
Accuracy on test data : 0.8333333333333334
```

Making a Prediction System

```
In [ ]:
```