IMPORTING THE DEPENDENCIES

In [1]:
```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn import svm
from sklearn.metrics import  accuracy_score
```

Data collection and processing

In [2]:
```
#loading the dataset to pandas DataFrame
```

In [3]:
```
loan_dataset = pd.read_csv("dataset.csv")
type(loan_dataset)
```

Out[3]:
```
pandas.core.frame.DataFrame
```

In [4]:
```
# printing the first five rows of the dataset
loan_dataset.head()
```

Out[4]:

	Loan_ID	Gender	Married	Dependents	Education	Self_Employed	ApplicantIncome	CoapplicantIncome	LoanAmount	Loan_Amount_Term	Credit_H
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 [5]:
```
#number of rows and columns
```

In [5]:
```
loan_dataset.shape
```

Out[5]:
```
(614, 13)
```

In [6]:
```
#stastistical measure
loan_dataset.describe()
```

Out[6]:

	ApplicantIncome	CoapplicantIncome	LoanAmount	Loan_Amount_Term	Credit_History
count	614.000000	614.000000	592.000000	600.00000	564.000000
mean	5403.459283	1621.245798	146.412162	342.00000	0.842199
std	6109.041673	2926.248369	85.587325	65.12041	0.364878
min	150.000000	0.000000	9.000000	12.00000	0.000000
25%	2877.500000	0.000000	100.000000	360.00000	1.000000
50%	3812.500000	1188.500000	128.000000	360.00000	1.000000
75%	5795.000000	2297.250000	168.000000	360.00000	1.000000
max	81000.000000	41667.000000	700.000000	480.00000	1.000000

In [7]:
```
# number of missing values in each column
loan_dataset.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]:
```
#dropping the missing value
```

```
loan_dataset = loan_dataset.dropna()
```

In [9]:
```
# we again check number of missing values in each column
loan_dataset.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]:
```
#label encoding

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

In [11]:
```
#again we print the first five rows of the dataFrame

loan_dataset.head()
```

Out[11]:

	Loan_ID	Gender	Married	Dependents	Education	Self_Employed	ApplicantIncome	CoapplicantIncome	LoanAmount	Loan_Amount_Term	Credit_H
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	
5	LP001011	Male	Yes	2	Graduate	Yes	5417	4196.0	267.0	360.0	

In [12]:
```
# now if any row is containing missing value then we will remove that row from the dataframe

# Dependent column values
loan_dataset['Dependents'].value_counts()
```

Out[12]:
```
0     274
2      85
1      80
3+     41
Name: Dependents, dtype: int64
```

In [13]:
```
#  replacing the value of 3+ to 4

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

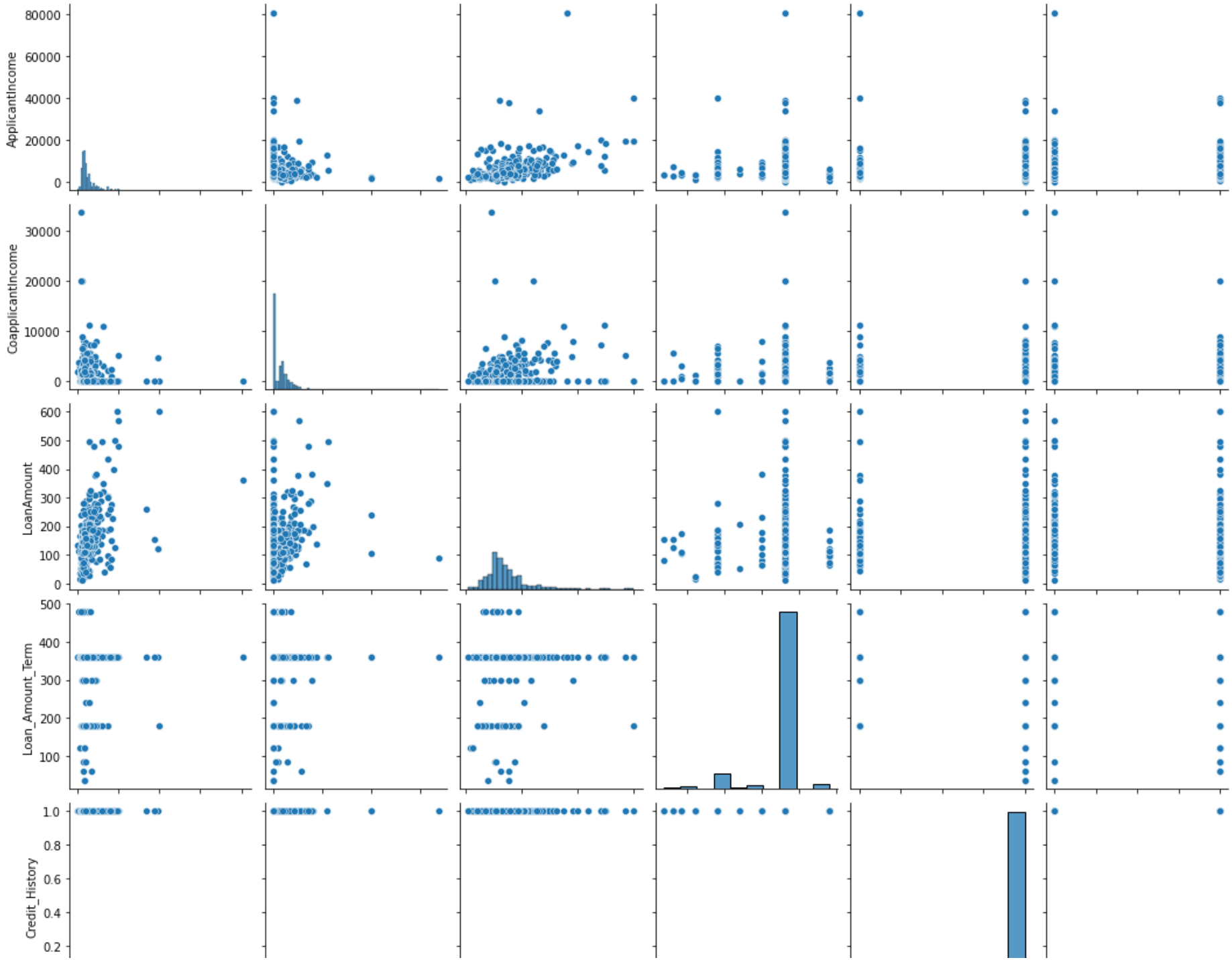
In [14]:
```
loan_dataset['Dependents'].value_counts()
```

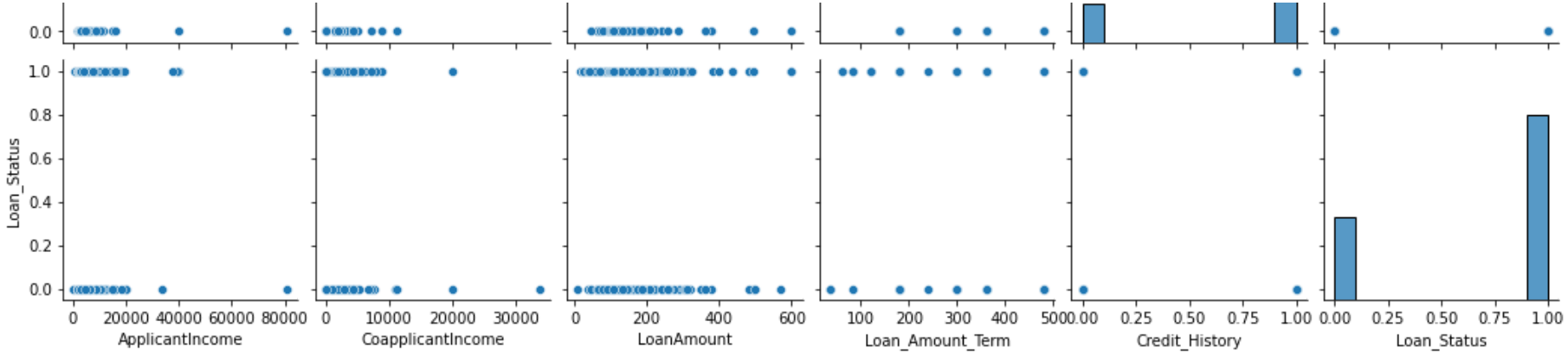
Out[14]:
```
0    274
2     85
1     80
4     41
Name: Dependents, dtype: int64
```

DATA VISUALIZATION

In [15]:
```
sns.pairplot(loan_dataset)
```

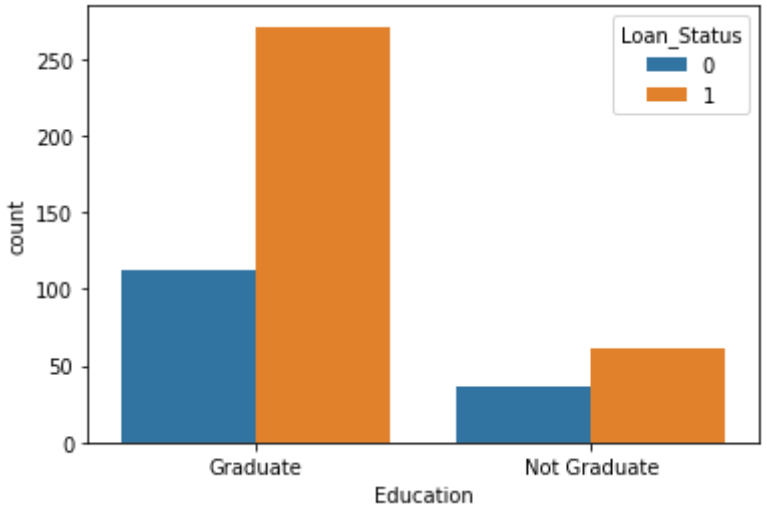
Out[15]:
```
<seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x1663f2fd1f0>
```


ApplicantIncome
CoapplicantIncome
LoanAmount
Loan_Amount_Term
Credit_History



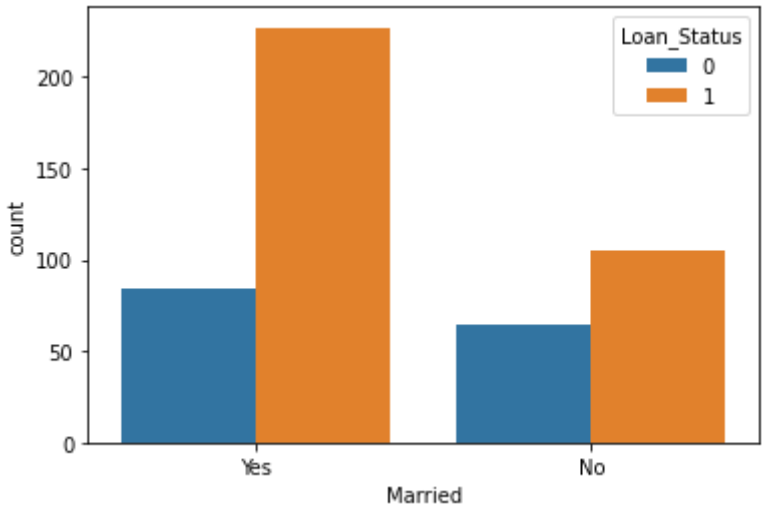
In [16]:
```
#   education and Loan_Status
sns.countplot(x = 'Education', hue = 'Loan_Status',data = loan_dataset)
```

Out[16]:
```
<AxesSubplot:xlabel='Education', ylabel='count'>
```



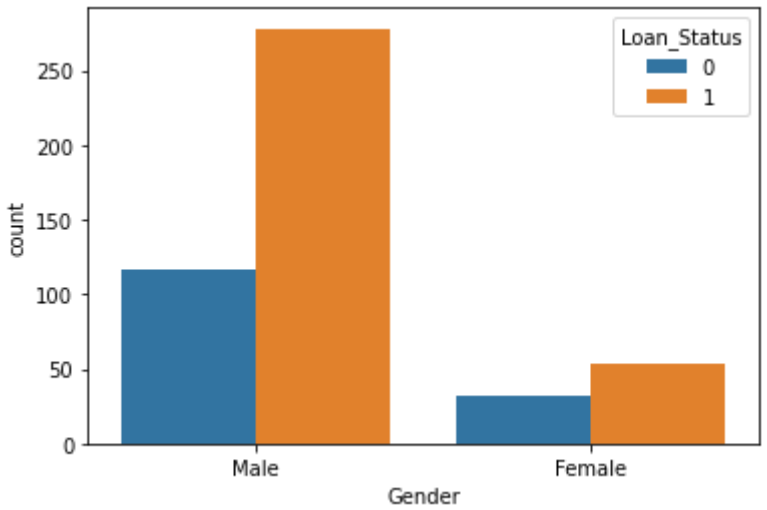
In [18]:
```
#  marital status and loan status

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


# hue :  This parameter take column name for colour encoding.
```

Out[18]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='Married', ylabel='count'>



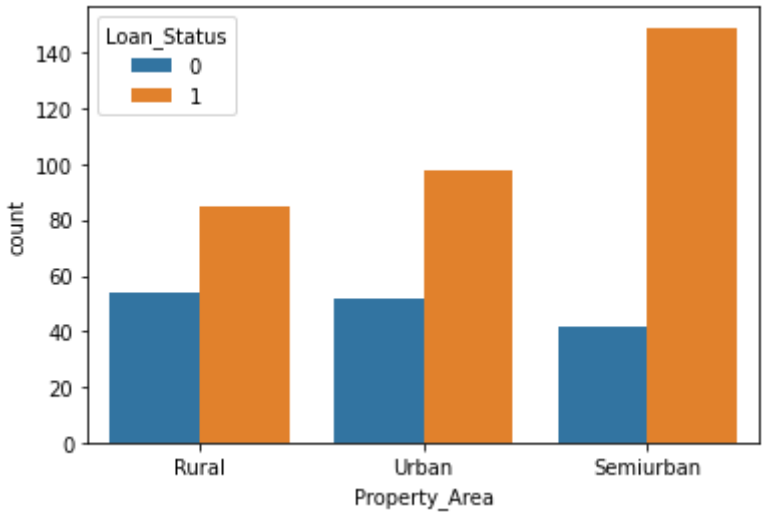
In [19]:
```
# gender and ;oan_status

sns.countplot(x = 'Gender',hue='Loan_Status',data = loan_dataset)
```

Out[19]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='Gender', ylabel='count'>



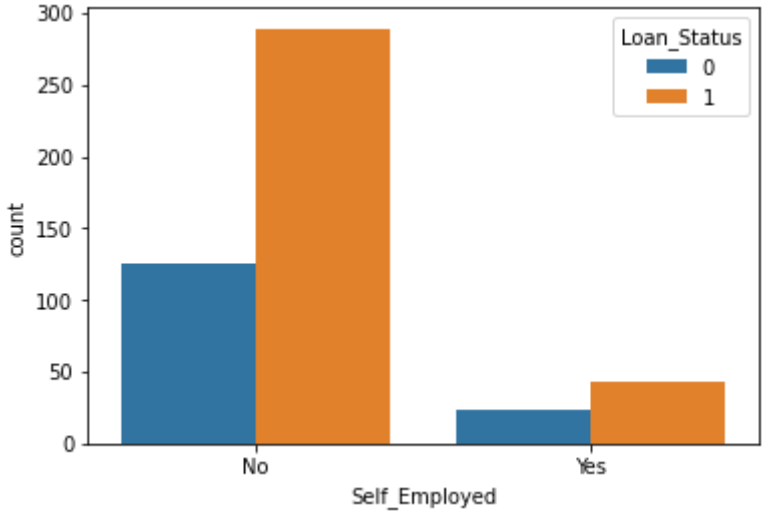
In [20]:
```
sns.countplot(x = 'Property_Area',hue='Loan_Status',data = loan_dataset)
```

Out[20]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='Property_Area', ylabel='count'>



In [21]:
```
sns.countplot(x = 'Self_Employed',hue='Loan_Status',data = loan_dataset)
```

Out[21]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='Self_Employed', ylabel='count'>



In [22]:
```
# convert categorical columns to numerical values
loan_dataset.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}},inplace=Tr
```

In [23]:
```
loan_dataset.head()
```

Out[23]:

	Loan_ID	Gender	Married	Dependents	Education	Self_Employed	ApplicantIncome	CoapplicantIncome	LoanAmount	Loan_Amount_Term	Credit_H
1	LP001003	1	1	1	1	0	4583	1508.0	128.0	360.0	
2	LP001005	1	1	0	1	1	3000	0.0	66.0	360.0	
3	LP001006	1	1	0	0	0	2583	2358.0	120.0	360.0	
4	LP001008	1	0	0	1	0	6000	0.0	141.0	360.0	
5	LP001011	1	1	2	1	1	5417	4196.0	267.0	360.0	

In [24]:
```
#  now separating the data and label

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

In [25]:
```
print(X)
print(Y)
```

```
     Gender  Married Dependents  Education  Self_Employed  ApplicantIncome  \
1         1        1           1          1              0             4583
2         1        1           0          1              1             3000
3         1        1           0          0              0             2583
4         1        0           0          1              0             6000
5         1        1           2          1              1             5417
..      ...      ...         ...        ...            ...              ...
609       0        0           0          1              0             2900
610       1        1           4          1              0             4106
611       1        1           1          1              0             8072
612       1        1           2          1              0             7583
613       0        0           0          1              1             4583

     CoapplicantIncome  LoanAmount  Loan_Amount_Term  Credit_History  \
1               1508.0       128.0             360.0             1.0
2                  0.0        66.0             360.0             1.0
3               2358.0       120.0             360.0             1.0
4                  0.0       141.0             360.0             1.0
5               4196.0       267.0             360.0             1.0
..                 ...         ...               ...             ...
609                0.0        71.0             360.0             1.0
610                0.0        40.0             180.0             1.0
611              240.0       253.0             360.0             1.0
612                0.0       187.0             360.0             1.0
613                0.0       133.0             360.0             0.0

     Property_Area
1                0
2                2
3                2
4                2
5                2
..             ...
609              0
610              0
611              2
612              2
613              1

[480 rows x 11 columns]
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 [26]:
```
X_train,X_test,Y_train,Y_test = train_test_split(X,Y,test_size=0.1, stratify = Y,random_state =2)
print(X.shape,X_train.shape, X_test.shape)
```

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

Training the model

Support Vector Machine model

In [27]:
```
classifier = svm.SVC(kernel = 'linear')
```

In [29]:
```
#training the support Vector Macine model
classifier.fit(X_train,Y_train)
```

Out[29]:
```
SVC(kernel='linear')
```

model evaluation

In [30]:
```
X_train_prediction = classifier.predict(X_train)
training_data_accuracy = accuracy_score(X_train_prediction,Y_train)
```

In [31]:
```
print('Accuracy on training data:',training_data_accuracy)
```

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

In [32]:
```
# accuracy score on training data
X_test_prediction = classifier.predict(X_test)
test_data_accuracy = accuracy_score(X_test_prediction,Y_test)
```

In [34]:
```
print('Accuracy on test data:', test_data_accuracy)
```

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

In [ ]:
```

```