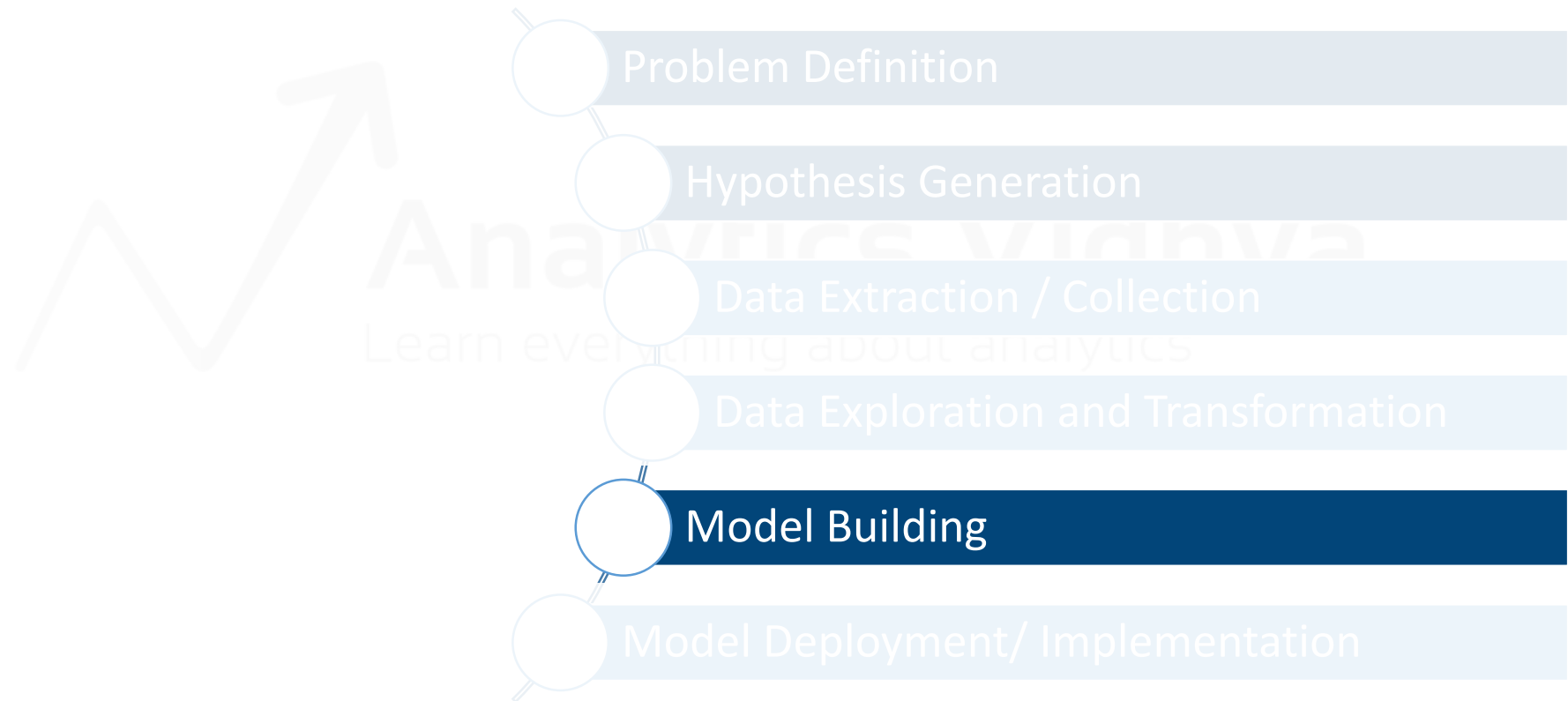


# Stages of Predictive Modeling

We can broadly divide the model building life cycle in six stages:



# Model Building

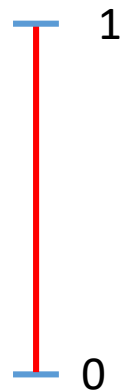
It is a process to create a mathematical model for estimating/ predicting the future behaviour based on past data.

# Model Building

## Example:

A retail bank wants to know the default behaviour of its credit card customers. They want to predict the probability of default for each customer with in next 3 months.

- Probability of default would lie between 0 and 1.
- Assume every customer has a 10% default rate.



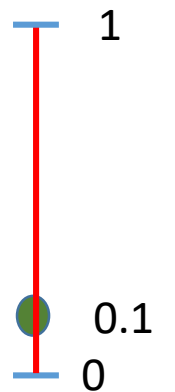
# Model Building

Example:

A retail bank wants to know the default behaviour of their credit card customers like “Predict the probability of default for customers?”

Probability of default for each customer in next 3 months = 0.1

Now, what these “Predictive Models” do?



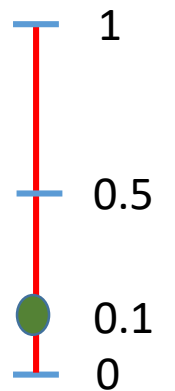
# Model Building

Example:

A retail bank wants to know the default behaviour of their credit card customers like “Predict the probability of default for customers?”

Probability of default for each customer in next 3 months = 0.1

It moves the probability towards one of the two extremes based on attributes from past information



# Model Building

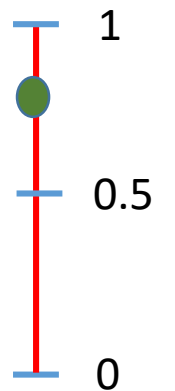
Example:

A retail bank wants to know the default behaviour of their credit card customers like “Predict the probability of default for customers?”

Probability of default for each customer in next 3 months = 0.1

It moves the probability towards one of the two extremes based some given attributes

A customer with volatile income is more likely (closer to 1) to default



# Model Building

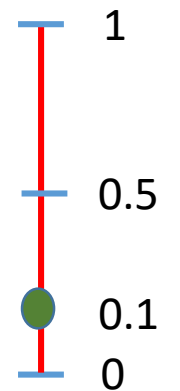
Example:

A retail bank wants to know the default behaviour of their credit card customers like “Predict the probability of default for customers?”

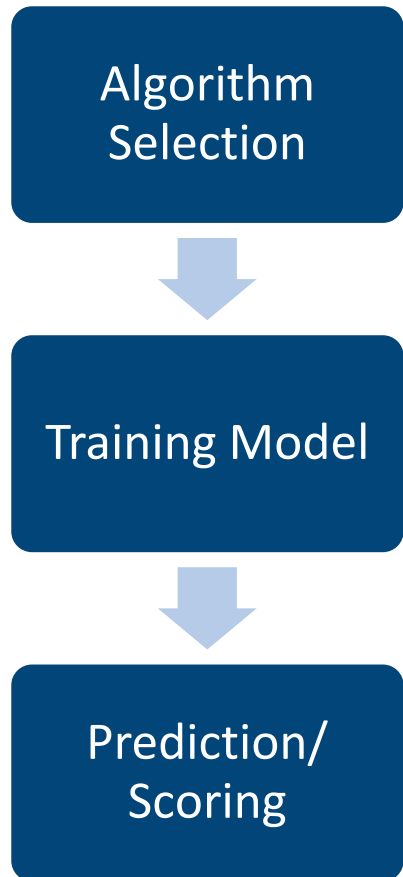
Probability of default for each customer in next 3 months = 0.1

It moves the probability towards one of the two extremes based some given attributes

OR, A customer with healthy credit history for last 10 years has low chances of default (closer to 0)

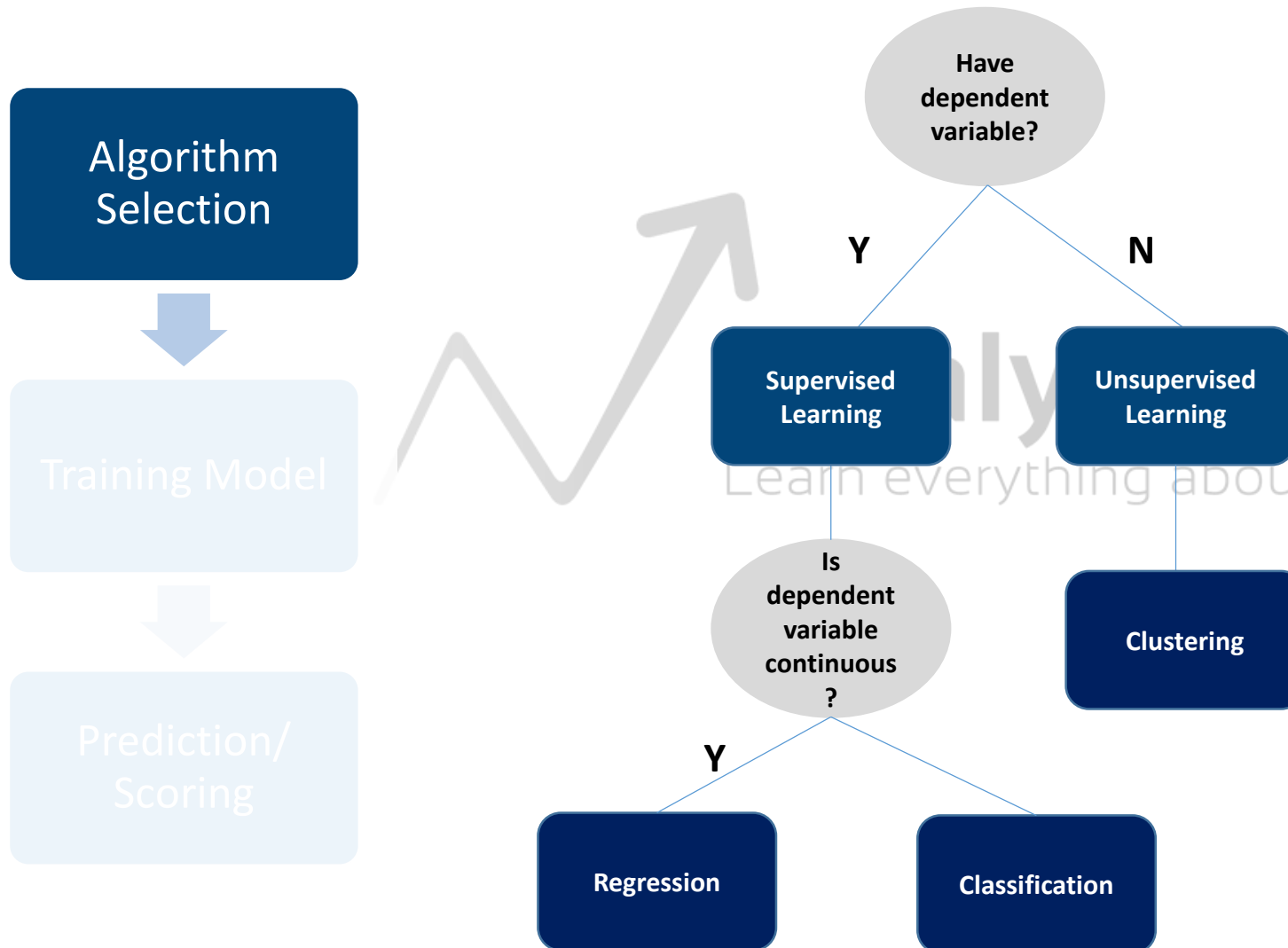


# Steps of Model Building





# Steps of Model Building



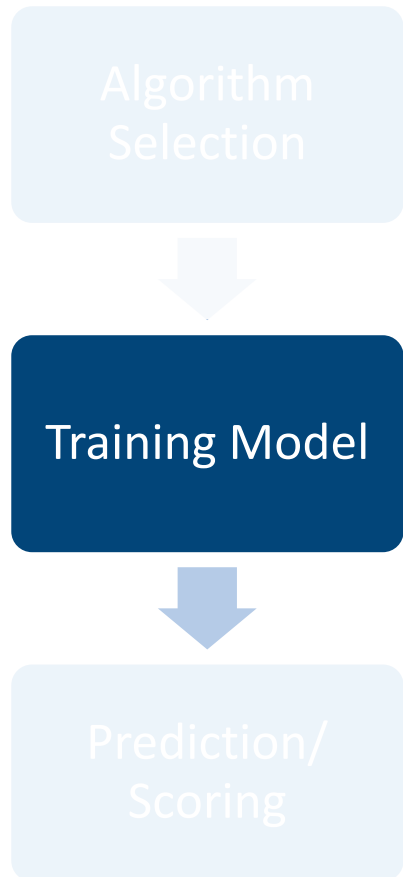
## Example:

Customer segmentation for defining right product

## Common Algorithms:

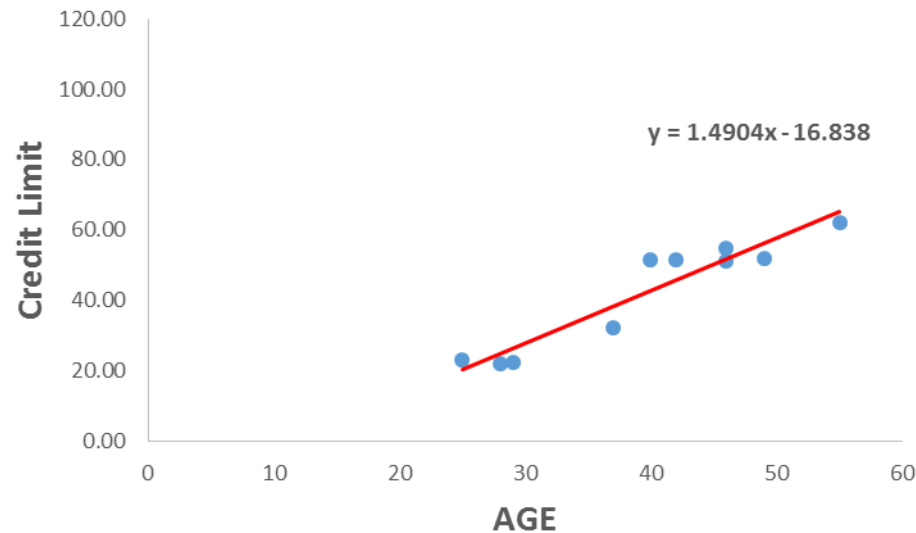
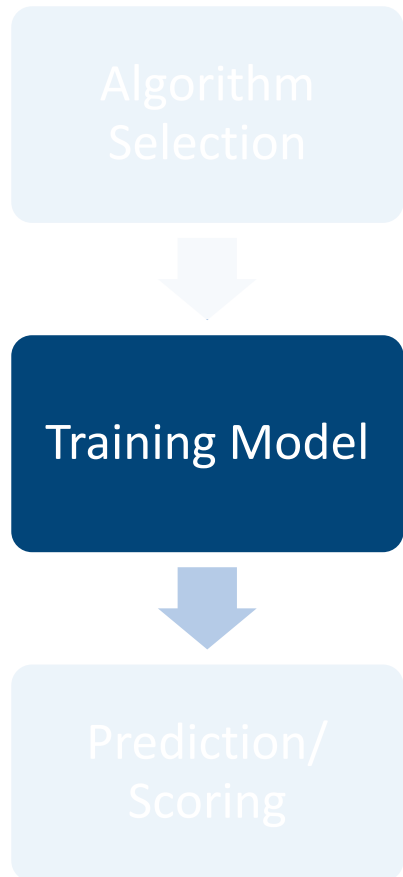
- K-means
- Spectral Clustering

# Steps of Model Building



It is a process to learn relationship/ correlation between independent and dependent variables

# Steps of Model Building



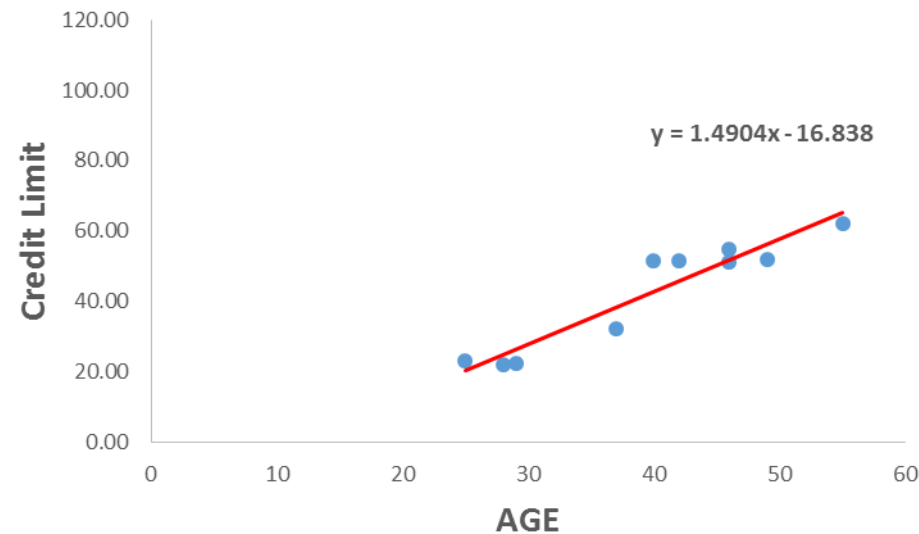
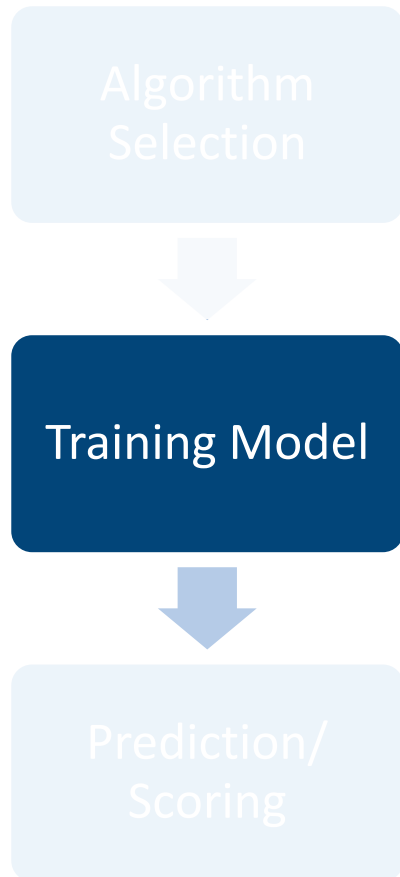
Equation:

Credit Limit =  $f(\text{Age})$

Credit Limit =  $1.4904 * \text{Age} - 16.838$

Here, you can see predictive model (linear equation) based on single variable

# Steps of Model Building



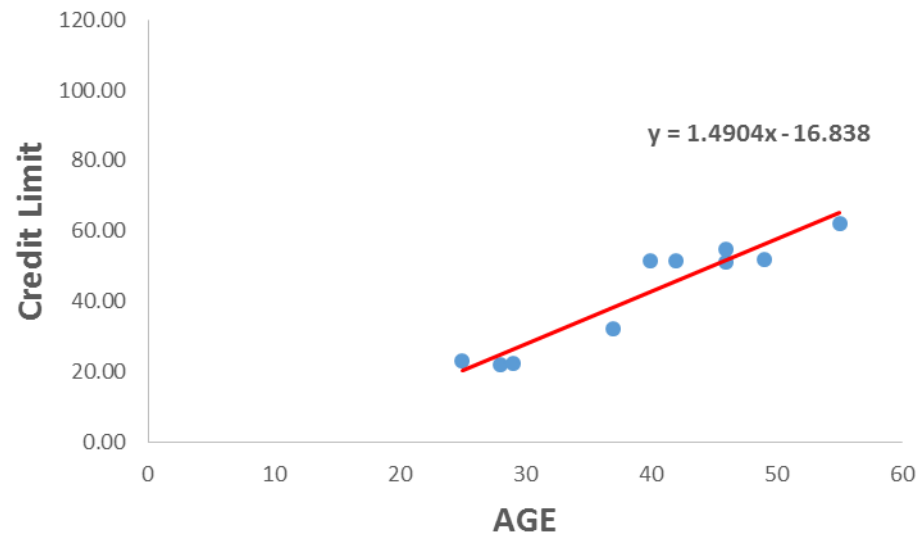
Equation:

Credit Limit =  $f(\text{Age})$

Credit Limit =  $1.4904 * \text{Age} - 16.838$

Where will we use this equation?

# Steps of Model Building



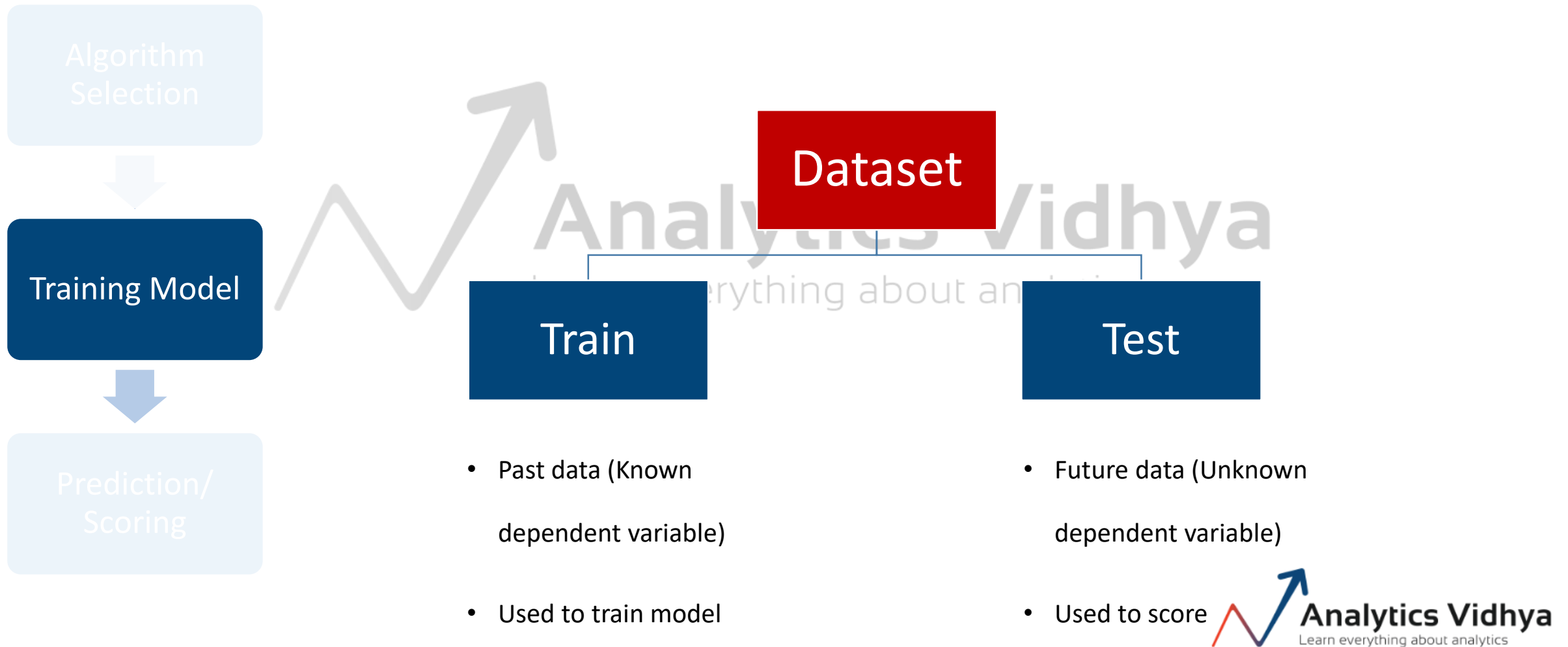
Equation:

Credit Limit =  $f(\text{Age})$

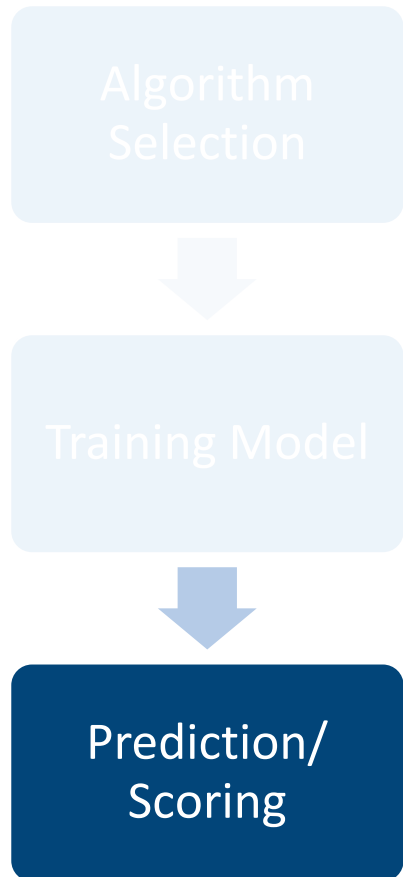
Credit Limit =  $1.4904 * \text{Age} - 16.838$

This equation is used to predict/ estimate dependent variable of test data set

# Steps of Model Building

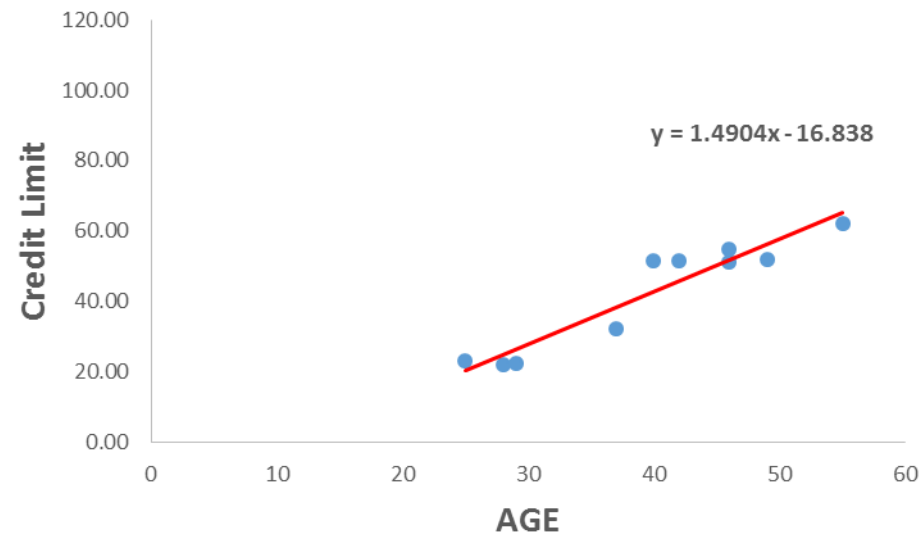
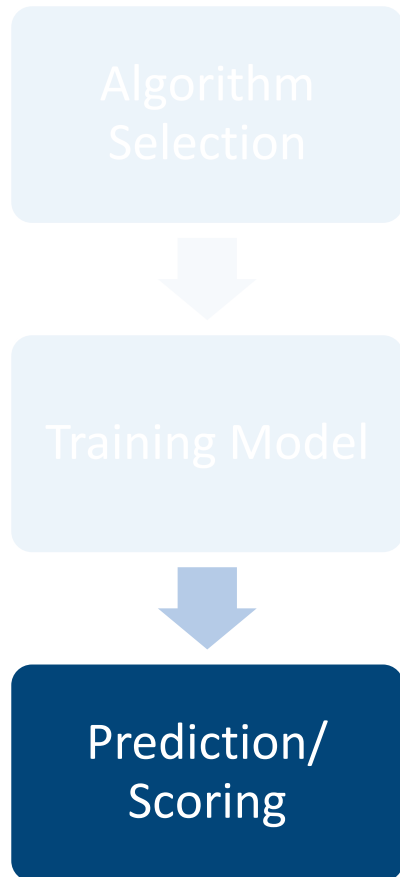


# Steps of Model Building



It is a process to estimate/ predict dependent variable of test data set by applying model rules

# Steps of Predictive Modeling



Equation:

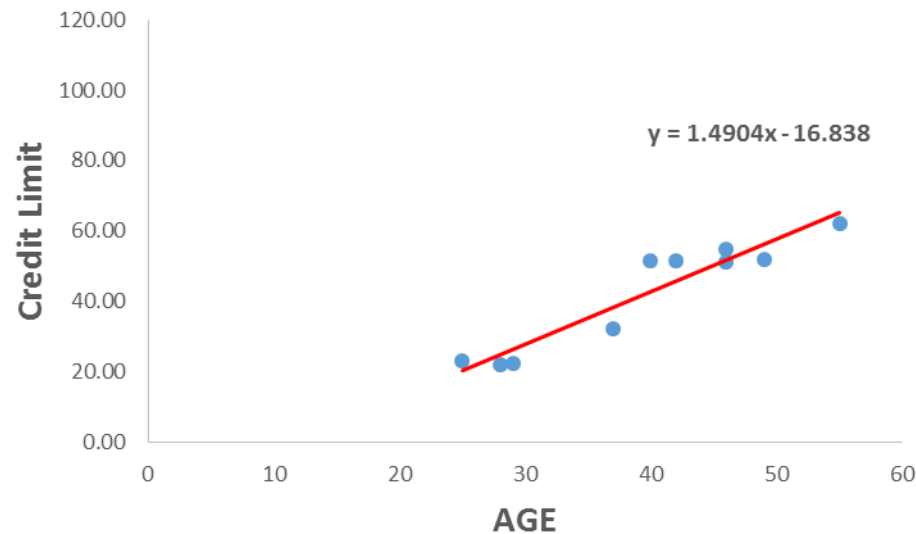
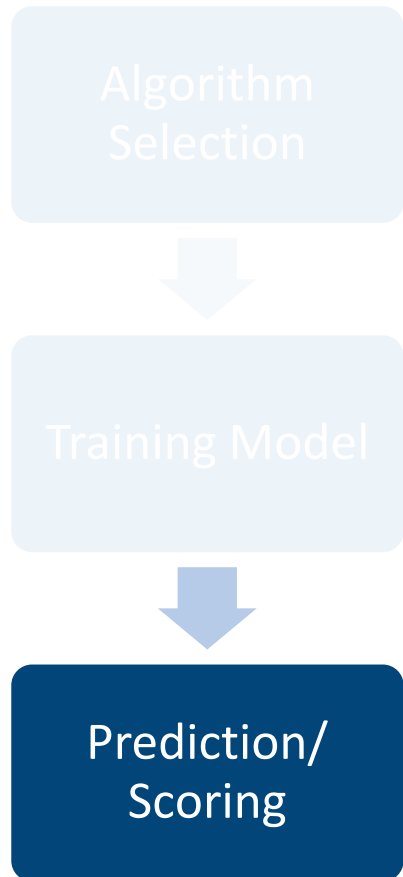
Credit Limit =  $f(\text{Age})$

Credit Limit =  $1.4904 * \text{Age} - 16.838$

For "Age" 40, Credit Limit =  $1.4904 * 40 - 16.838 = 42.778$



# Steps of Model Building



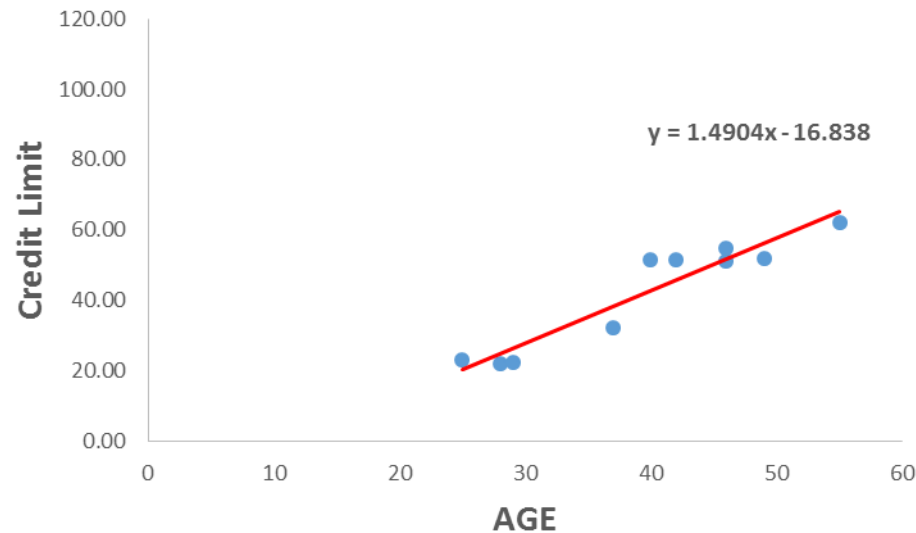
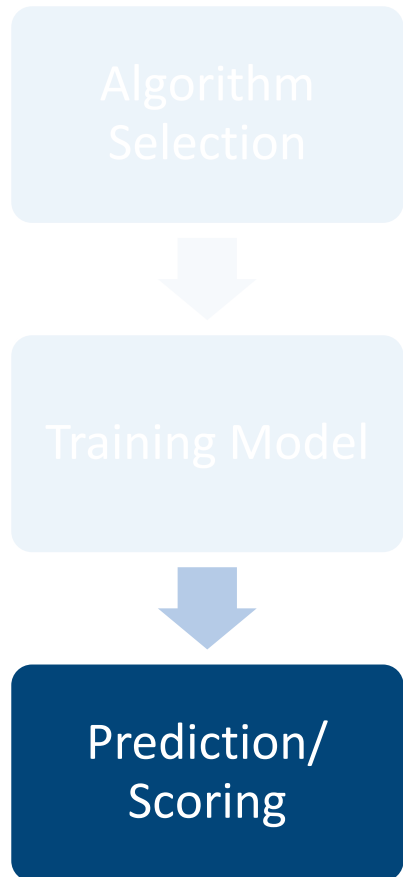
Equation:

Credit Limit =  $f(\text{Age})$

Credit Limit =  $1.4904 * \text{Age} - 16.838$

Similarly, for “Age” 50, Credit Limit =  $1.4904 * 50 - 16.838 = 57.682$

# Steps of Model Building



Equation:

Credit Limit =  $f(\text{Age})$

Credit Limit =  $1.4904 * \text{Age} - 16.838$

We always apply training learning to test data set for prediction/ estimation

