```
In [139]: import pandas as pd
   import numpy as np
   import seaborn as sns
   %pylab inline
   from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
   from sklearn.metrics import silhouette_score
   from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
   from collections import defaultdict
   from math import sqrt
   from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
   from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
   from operator import itemgetter
```

Populating the interactive namespace from numpy and matplotlib

/Users/jonathanhilgart/anaconda/lib/python3.5/site-packages/IPython/core/magics/pylab.py:161: UserWarning: pylab import has clobbered these variab les: ['sqrt']

`%matplotlib` prevents importing * from pylab and numpy
"\n`%matplotlib` prevents importing * from pylab and numpy"

Assume we pulled the data on 7/01/2002. We will do all calculations relative to this date.

```
In [4]: df_data_pt_1 = pd.read_csv("Nomis Solutions Data Part I.csv")
        df data pt 1['car type']=df data pt 1['Car Type']
        df_data_pt_1['previous_rate']=df_data_pt_1['Previous Rate']
        df data pt 1['approve date']=df data pt 1['Approve Date']
        df data pt 1['competition rate']=df data pt 1['Competition rate']
        df data pt 1['cost of funds']=df data pt 1['Cost of Funds']
        df_data_pt_1.drop(['Car Type','Previous Rate','Approve Date','Competition 1
        df data pt 1.approve date= pd.to datetime(df data pt 1.approve date)
        df data pt 1.previous rate = df data pt 1.previous rate.apply(lambda x:0 if
        df data pt 2 = pd.read csv("Nomis Solutions Part II.csv", skiprows=1)
        ## add in the year , month, and date to cluster against
        df_data_pt_1['year'] = df_data_pt_1.approve_date.apply(            lambda x: x.year)
        df data pt 1['month'] = df data pt 1.approve date.apply( lambda x: x.month)
        df data pt 1['day'] = df data pt 1.approve date.apply( lambda x: x.day)
        ## fix the naming with tier
        df data pt 1['tier'] = df data pt 1.iloc[:,0]
        df data pt 1 = df data pt 1.iloc[:,1:]
```

```
In [5]: # conver the data column to the
    df_data_pt_1.approve_date = pd.to_datetime(df_data_pt_1.approve_date)
```

```
In [6]: ## create a dataframe without data to cluster against
         df data copy = df data pt 1.copy()
         df_data_pt_1_no_date = df_data_copy.loc[:,('tier', 'FICO', 'Term', 'Amount'
                 'car_type', 'previous_rate', 'competition_rate',\
                 'cost_of_funds', 'year', 'month', 'day')]
 In [7]:
         # Drop NA columns
         df data pt 1.dropna(inplace=True)
 In [8]:
         #Drop na columns
         df data pt 2.dropna(inplace=True)
 In [9]: df_data_pt_1_no_date.dropna(inplace=True)
In [10]: df data pt 1.approve date.describe()
                                 208077
Out[10]: count
         unique
                                    861
                   2003-07-28 00:00:00
         top
         freq
                                    718
         first
                   2002-07-01 00:00:00
         last
                   2004-11-16 00:00:00
         Name: approve date, dtype: object
In [11]: df data no date dummy = pd.get dummies(df data pt 1 no date)
In [12]: ## round our values to four places
         df data no date dummy = df data no date dummy.apply(lambda x:x.astype(float)
In [13]: df data no date dummy[df data no date dummy.tier==None]
Out[13]:
                                               Partner
           tier | FICO | Term | Amount | Outcome | Rate
                                                      previous rate competition rate cost
                                               Bin
In [14]: df data no date dummy.columns
Out[14]: Index(['tier', 'FICO', 'Term', 'Amount', 'Outcome', 'Rate', 'Partner Bi
         n',
                 'previous rate', 'competition_rate', 'cost_of_funds', 'year', 'mon
         th',
                 'day', 'car type N', 'car type R', 'car type U'],
               dtype='object')
In [15]: ## drop year, month, day from df data no date
         df_data_no_date_dummy = df_data_no_date_dummy.loc[:,('tier', 'FICO', 'Term',
                 'previous rate', 'competition rate', 'cost of funds', \
                 'car_type_N', 'car_type_R', 'car_type_U')]
         # we will create a flag that looks at cost of funds to find the year the low
```

In [401]:

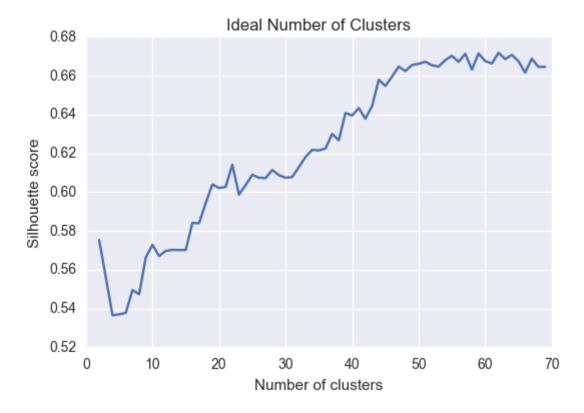
```
def sample silhouette score(dataframe input, max size=20):
    """Run a three fold CV on 10,000 samples from the dataframe to determine
    Output is the ideal number of clusters of 3 CV folds with 10k samples."
    silhouette score l = []
    for clusters in range(2,70):
        knn_classifier = KMeans(clusters)
        silhouette scores for this cluster = []
        for _ in range(3): ## CV for samples
            sample = dataframe_input.sample(10000)
            fit_knn = knn_classifier.fit(X=sample.values)
            predicted_labels = fit_knn.labels_
            silhouette scores for this cluster.append(silhouette score(X=sar
        silhouette score l.append(np.mean(silhouette scores for this cluster
        print('Finished iteration {}'.format(clusters))
    number_of_clusters = [i for i in range(2,70)]
    plt.plot([i for i in range(2,70)],silhouette_score_l)
    plt.title('Ideal Number of Clusters')
    plt.ylabel('Silhouette score')
    plt.xlabel('Number of clusters')
    print('The best number of clusters is {}'.format(number_of_clusters[np.&
```

```
In [402]:
```

This takes ~30 minutes to run
sample_silhouette_score(df_data_no_date_dummy)

```
Finished iteration 2
Finished iteration 3
Finished iteration 4
Finished iteration 5
Finished iteration 6
Finished iteration 7
Finished iteration 8
Finished iteration 9
Finished iteration 10
Finished iteration 11
Finished iteration 12
Finished iteration 13
Finished iteration 14
Finished iteration 15
Finished iteration 16
Finished iteration 17
Finished iteration 18
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Finished iteration 43
Finished iteration 44
Finished iteration 45
Finished iteration 46
Finished iteration 47
Finished iteration 48
Finished iteration 49
Finished iteration 50
Finished iteration 51
Finished iteration 52
Finished iteration 53
Finished iteration 54
Finished iteration 55
```

```
Finished iteration 56
Finished iteration 57
Finished iteration 58
Finished iteration 59
Finished iteration 60
Finished iteration 61
Finished iteration 62
Finished iteration 63
Finished iteration 64
Finished iteration 65
Finished iteration 66
Finished iteration 67
Finished iteration 67
Finished iteration 68
Finished iteration 69
The best number of clusters is 62
```



• ~ Sixty is the ideal nuber of clusters here

```
In [16]: def find_avg_centroid(dataframe_input,cluster_size=60):
    """Using the cluster size for the number of centers, find the centers in
    sample = dataframe_input
    knn_classifier = KMeans(cluster_size)
    fit_knn = knn_classifier.fit(X=sample.values)
    predicted_labels = fit_knn.labels_
    centers = fit_knn.cluster_centers_
    return centers
```

```
In [17]: ## store the cluster centers
average_cluster_centers = find_avg_centroid(df_data_no_date_dummy)
```

Now, find the center that each row is closest to and assign to that cluster number.

· Define a euclidean distance function.

```
In [18]: def euclidean distance(a,b):
             """Expects numpy array and returns the euclidan distance between them""
             return sqrt(sum((a-b)**2))
In [19]:
         def assign cluster center(dataframe input,centroids):
             """Take in a dataframe, iterate through the rows and find the closest c\epsilon
             Returns the same dataframe with a new column indicating the closest clus
             dataframe input = dataframe input.copy()
             list of min distances = []
             list_of_cluster_numbers = []
             for row in dataframe input.iterrows():
                 row array=np.array(row[1])
                 min_distance_cluster_number = 0
                 for center_number,center in enumerate(centroids):
                     center = np.array(center)
                     distance = euclidean distance(center, row array)
                     if distance < min distance:</pre>
                         min distance = distance
                         min distance cluster number = center number
                 list of min distances.append(min distance)
                 list of cluster numbers.append(min distance cluster number)
             dataframe input['cluster number']=list of cluster numbers
             return dataframe input
```

```
In [20]: # create a new DF with added columns for the cluster it belongs to as well a df_data_clusters_dummy_no_date = assign_cluster_center(df_data_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date_dummy_no_date
```

In [21]: df_data_clusters_dummy_no_date.head()

Out[21]:

	tier	FICO	Term	Amount	Outcome	Rate	Partner Bin	previous_rate	competition_rate	cos
0	3.0	695.0	72.0	35000.0	0.0	7.49	1.0	0.0	6.25	1.83
1	1.0	751.0	60.0	40000.0	0.0	5.49	3.0	0.0	5.65	1.83
2	1.0	731.0	60.0	18064.0	0.0	5.49	3.0	0.0	5.65	1.83
3	4.0	652.0	72.0	15415.0	0.0	8.99	3.0	0.0	6.25	1.83
4	1.0	730.0	48.0	32000.0	0.0	5.49	1.0	0.0	5.65	1.83

Next, create a random forest prediction of

outcome per cluster_number

```
In [23]: list of centroids = [i for i in range(60)]
          def create model per cluster(dataframe in, list of clusters):
In [124]:
              """Create a classifier model for each cluster with 300 trees. Return a
              is the cluster number and the value is the trained model. Also returns a
              rmse per cluster = {}
              list of models per cluster = {}
              for cluster in list of clusters:
                  cluster df = dataframe_in[dataframe_in.cluster_number==cluster]
                  df_X =cluster_df.loc[:,('tier', 'FICO', 'Term', 'Amount', 'Rate', 'I
                  'previous_rate', 'competition_rate', 'cost_of_funds',\
                  'car_type_N', 'car_type_R', 'car_type_U')]
                  df y = cluster df['Outcome']
                  # train test split
                  X train, X test, y train, y test = train_test split(
                  df_X, df_y, test_size=0.33)
                  # create the classifier
                  Log classifier_model = LogisticRegression()
                  Log classifier model .fit(X_train,y_train)
                  classifier predictions = Log classifier model .predict(X test)
                  precent predictions = Log classifier model .predict proba(X test)
                  rmse = np.linalg.norm(y test - classifier predictions)/sqrt(len(y te
                  rmse per cluster[cluster]=rmse
                  list of models per cluster[cluster]=Log classifier model
              return rmse per cluster, list of models per cluster
```

In [125]: rmse_per_cluster, dict_of_models_per_cluster = create_model_per_cluster(df_c

In [26]: df_data_clusters_dummy_no_date.head()

Out[26]:

	tier	FICO	Term	Amount	Outcome	Rate	Partner Bin	previous_rate	competition_rate	cos
0	3.0	695.0	72.0	35000.0	0.0	7.49	1.0	0.0	6.25	1.83
1	1.0	751.0	60.0	40000.0	0.0	5.49	3.0	0.0	5.65	1.83
2	1.0	731.0	60.0	18064.0	0.0	5.49	3.0	0.0	5.65	1.83
3	4.0	652.0	72.0	15415.0	0.0	8.99	3.0	0.0	6.25	1.83
4	1.0	730.0	48.0	32000.0	0.0	5.49	1.0	0.0	5.65	1.83

```
In [126]: dict_of_models_per_cluster
                     verbose=0, warm start=False),
           30: LogisticRegression(C=1.0, class weight=None, dual=False, fit interce
          pt=True,
                     intercept_scaling=1, max_iter=100, multi_class='ovr', n_jobs=
          1,
                     penalty='12', random state=None, solver='liblinear', tol=0.000
          1,
                     verbose=0, warm_start=False),
           31: LogisticRegression(C=1.0, class weight=None, dual=False, fit interce
          pt=True,
                     intercept_scaling=1, max_iter=100, multi_class='ovr', n_jobs=
          1,
                     penalty='12', random state=None, solver='liblinear', tol=0.000
          1,
                     verbose=0, warm start=False),
           32: LogisticRegression(C=1.0, class weight=None, dual=False, fit interce
          pt=True,
                     intercept_scaling=1, max_iter=100, multi_class='ovr', n_jobs=
```

Next, change the rate offered to each cluster, and see what the impact on prediction is.

- Start at APR of 1% and go up to 10%
- Assume all loans start at the same time

```
In [243]: apr_rate = [i for i in np.linspace(3,15,15)]

In [255]: # Define a NPV function
def npv_loan_amount(loan, term, APR, cost_of_capital):
    """Return the npv given the parameters above"""
    interest = loan*APR # http://mathforum.org/dr.math/faq/faq.interest.html
    Cfs = []
    Cfs.append(-loan)
    for i in range(1,int(term/12)+1):
        Cfs.append(interest)
    Cfs[-1] += loan

    disc_Cfs = []
    for t,cf in enumerate(Cfs):
        disc_Cfs.append(cf / (1+cost_of_capital)**t)
    return sum(disc_Cfs)

    npv_loan_amount(1000, 60, 0.07, 0.01)
```

Out[255]: 291.20587435950711

```
In [244]: def outcome per apr rate(dataframe in, dict of models, list of clusters, list of
              """Change the APR per cluster and predict outcome.
              Return a dictionary of dictionaries where the initial key = cluster number
              The second (inside) dictionary has the apr as the key and NPV and the va
              cluster apr npv = defaultdict(list)
              max apr per cluster = defaultdict(int)
              max_npv_per_cluster = defaultdict(int)
              count = 0
              for cluster in list_of_clusters: ## which cluster are we looking at
                  current_model = dict_of_models[cluster]
                  apr npv per cluster = []
                  cluster df = dataframe in[dataframe in.cluster number==cluster]
                  for apr rate in list of apr:
                      # Change the APR rate for the entire cluster
                      cluster_df.Rate = apr_rate
                      df_X =cluster_df.loc[:,('tier', 'FICO', 'Term', 'Amount', 'Rate
                      'previous_rate', 'competition_rate', 'cost_of_funds',\
                       'car_type_N', 'car_type_R', 'car_type_U')]
                      df y = cluster df.loc[:,'Outcome']
                      ## NPV calculation
                      ## loan = predictions * Amount
                      ## term = Term (months)
                      ## APR = Rate
                      ## cost of capital = cost of funds
                      cluster df['predictions']=current model.predict(df X)
                      cluster df['npv'] = \
                      cluster df.apply(lambda x: npv loan amount(x['predictions']*x['/
                      apr npv per cluster.append((apr rate,sum(cluster df['npv'])))
                      #print(apr npv per cluster, ' hereer') # this is correct
                  cluster apr npv[cluster] = apr npv per cluster
                  # get max apr and max npv for each cluster
                  max_apr_per_cluster[cluster] = max(cluster_apr_npv[cluster] ,key=ite
                  max npv per cluster[cluster] = max(cluster apr npv[cluster] ,key=ite
                  count +=1
                  print("Finished calculating NPV for cluster {}".format(cluster))
              return cluster_apr_npv, max_apr_per_cluster, max_npv_per_cluster
```

```
In [233]: np.shape(df_data_clusters_dummy_no_date)
Out[233]: (208077, 14)
```

http://localhost:8888/notebooks/DSCI6006-data-leadership/week6-Finance/Finance-Presentation-Team-8-JH.ipynb#

```
In [245]: r, max npv = outcome per apr rate(df data clusters dummy no date, dict of mode
          /Users/jonathanhilgart/anaconda/lib/python3.5/site-packages/pandas/core/g
          eneric.py:2701: SettingWithCopyWarning:
          A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
          Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead
          See the caveats in the documentation: http://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-doc
          s/stable/indexing.html#indexing-view-versus-copy (http://pandas.pydata.or
          q/pandas-docs/stable/indexing.html#indexing-view-versus-copy)
            self[name] = value
          /Users/jonathanhilgart/anaconda/lib/python3.5/site-packages/ipykernel/__m
          ain .py:25: SettingWithCopyWarning:
          A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
          Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead
          See the caveats in the documentation: http://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-doc
          s/stable/indexing.html#indexing-view-versus-copy (http://pandas.pydata.or
          q/pandas-docs/stable/indexing.html#indexing-view-versus-copy)
          /Users/jonathanhilgart/anaconda/lib/python3.5/site-packages/ipykernel/ m
          ain .py:26: SettingWithCopyWarning:
          A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
          Try using .loc[row indexer,col indexer] = value instead
          See the caveats in the documentation: http://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-doc
          s/stable/indexing.html#indexing-view-versus-copy (http://pandas.pydata.or
          g/pandas-docs/stable/indexing.html#indexing-view-versus-copy)
          Finished calculating NPV for cluster 0
          Finished calculating NPV for cluster 1
          Finished calculating NPV for cluster 2
          Finished calculating NPV for cluster 3
          Finished calculating NPV for cluster 4
          Finished calculating NPV for cluster 5
          Finished calculating NPV for cluster 6
          Finished calculating NPV for cluster 7
          Finished calculating NPV for cluster 8
          Finished calculating NPV for cluster 9
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          Finished calculating NPV for cluster 25
          Finished calculating NPV for cluster 26
```

Finished calculating NPV for cluster 27 Finished calculating NPV for cluster 28

```
Finished calculating NPV for cluster 29
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Finished calculating NPV for cluster 53
Finished calculating NPV for cluster 54
Finished calculating NPV for cluster 55
Finished calculating NPV for cluster 56
Finished calculating NPV for cluster 57
Finished calculating NPV for cluster 58
Finished calculating NPV for cluster 59
```

```
In [258]: list cluster apr npv
Out[258]: defaultdict(list,
                       \{0: [(3.0, 71310648.7235485),
                         (3.8571428571428572, 89526159.30260417),
                         (4.7142857142857144, 91691106.10966633),
                         (5.5714285714285712, 83768341.60743254),
                         (6.4285714285714288, 75214012.13704154),
                         (7.2857142857142856, 71440957.51243167),
                         (8.1428571428571423, 64848631.281646244),
                         (9.0, 32854200.807686247),
                         (9.8571428571428577, 9738478.500106517),
                         (10.714285714285714, 2469225.334703968),
                         (11.571428571428571, 1036934.5255205629),
                         (12.428571428571429, 475144.7180898124),
                         (13.285714285714285, 113852.35434788359),
                         (14.142857142857142, 0.0),
                         (15.0, 0.0)],
                        1: [(3.0, 3293163.679872714),
                         (3.8571428571428572, 4694328.3302254435),
                         (4.7142857142857144, 6115258.582728245),
                         /E E71/20E71/20E712 7102100 /02E/0021
```

In [256]: max_apr Out[256]: defaultdict(int, {0: 4.7142857142857144, 1: 15.0, 2: 7.2857142857142856, 3: 3.0, 4: 3.8571428571428572, 5: 3.0, 6: 10.714285714285714, 7: 3.0, 8: 3.0, 9: 9.8571428571428577, 10: 13.285714285714285, 11: 3.0, 12: 4.7142857142857144, 13: 3.0, 14: 4.7142857142857144, 15: 5.5714285714285712, 16: 3.0, 17: 15.0, 18: 9.8571428571428577, 19: 4.7142857142857144, 20: 14.142857142857142, 21: 3.0, 22: 11.571428571428571, 23: 3.0, 24: 3.0, 25: 4.7142857142857144, 26: 4.7142857142857144, 27: 6.4285714285714288, 28: 5.5714285714285712, 29: 11.571428571428571, 30: 15.0, 31: 9.0, 32: 3.0, 33: 3.8571428571428572, 34: 8.1428571428571423, 35: 3.0, 36: 5.5714285714285712, 37: 4.7142857142857144, 38: 3.8571428571428572, 39: 8.1428571428571423, 40: 9.0, 41: 7.2857142857142856, 42: 4.7142857142857144, 43: 3.8571428571428572, 44: 7.2857142857142856, 45: 3.0, 46: 9.0, 47: 4.7142857142857144, 48: 4.7142857142857144, 49: 3.0, 50: 3.8571428571428572, 51: 3.0, 52: 3.0,

53: 3.8571428571428572,

54: 14.142857142857142, 55: 3.0, 56: 3.0, 57: 3.0, 58: 4.7142857142857144, 59: 3.0}) In [257]: max_npv Out[257]: defaultdict(int, {0: 91691106.10966633, 1: 15595968.53992648, 2: 8420462.586506061, 3: 0.0, 4: 5308740.438452114, 5: 0.0, 6: 39820146.86705119, 7: 0.0, 8: 0.0, 9: 10627409.11604954, 10: 7272416.893670261, 11: 0.0, 12: 43647370.69407616, 13: 0.0, 14: 72222717.83798762, 15: 19503359.28068262, 16: 0.0, 17: 1379713.6652770662, 18: 11782229.770685699, 19: 94496070.85926488, 20: 5648740.189168199, 21: 0.0, 22: 8116814.459297081, 23: 0.0, 24: 0.0, 25: 82944798.75112428, 26: 65834599.96100875, 27: 9573389.459829079, 28: 9959182.633037446, 29: 29620597.287782613, 30: 5440228.438762986, 31: 12955766.682253856, 32: 0.0, 33: 88965826.08802874, 34: 24615464.109269183, 35: 0.0, 36: 2244325.1664652876, 37: 70106288.93821527, 38: 98711457.64441523, 39: 16254538.087659799, 40: 7339154.76086993, 41: 12137139.273080425, 42: 48914794.698148325, 43: 99435.88665592659, 44: 12380711.662671484, 45: 0.0, 46: 4739083.179980121, 47: 66570949.572330154, 48: 72755201.14031167, 49: 0.0, 50: 67301456.96096416, 51: 0.0, 52: 0.0,

53: 57937253.91783708,

In [238]:

54: 40078468.95649977,

55: 0.0,

```
56: 0.0,

57: 0.0,

58: 43180262.9834815,

59: 0.0})

In [252]: npv_max = 0

for k,v in max_npv.items():

npv_max +=v

In [253]: npv_max

Out[253]: 1386193643.5484447

In [264]: npv_loan_amount(npv_max,24,.056,.014)

Out[264]: 114039879.47869444

In [161]:

max(cluster_apr_npv[0] ,key=itemgetter(1))

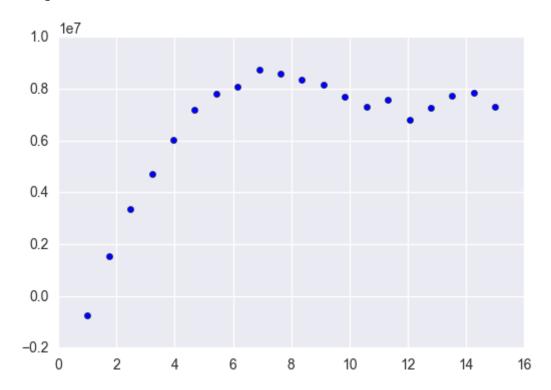
Out[161]: (4.1666666666666661, 92101924.77954046)
```

Out[238]: <matplotlib.collections.PathCollection at 0x11783e128>

plt.ylabel('NPV - Millions')

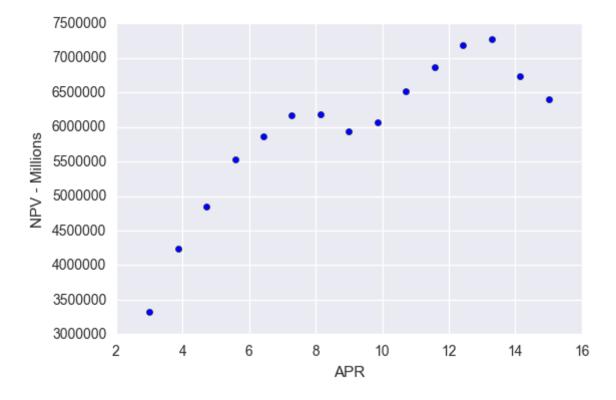
plt.xlabel('APR')

plt.scatter(*zip(*list(list_cluster_apr_npv[2])))



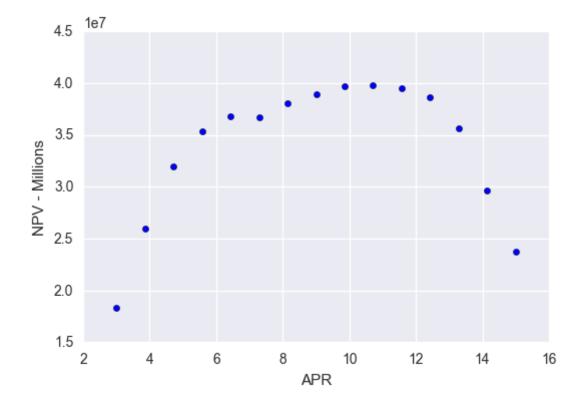
```
In [262]: plt.scatter(*zip(*list(list_cluster_apr_npv[10])))
    plt.ylabel('NPV - Millions')
    plt.xlabel('APR')
```

Out[262]: <matplotlib.text.Text at 0x117e38c50>



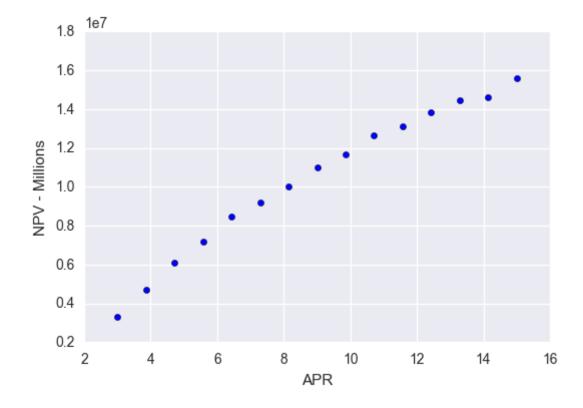
```
In [261]: plt.scatter(*zip(*list(list_cluster_apr_npv[6])))
    plt.ylabel('NPV - Millions')
    plt.xlabel('APR')
```

Out[261]: <matplotlib.text.Text at 0x117e29e10>



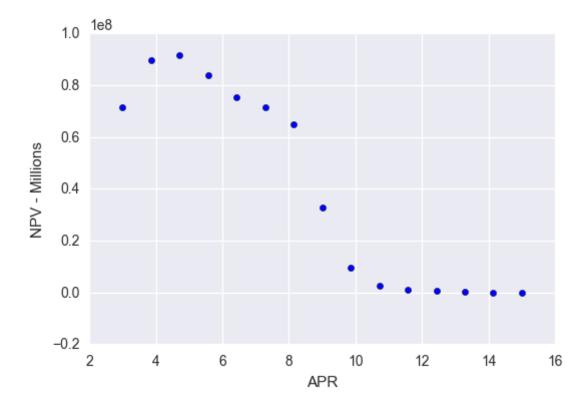
```
In [260]: plt.scatter(*zip(*list(list_cluster_apr_npv[1])))
    plt.ylabel('NPV - Millions')
    plt.xlabel('APR')
```

Out[260]: <matplotlib.text.Text at 0x1178a5128>



```
In [267]: plt.scatter(*zip(*list(list_cluster_apr_npv[0])))
    plt.ylabel('NPV - Millions')
    plt.xlabel('APR')
```

Out[267]: <matplotlib.text.Text at 0x117af3f60>



Next, compare the average APR of each cluster before, and after, the optimization to see the difference.

```
In [286]: def avg_cluster_apr(dataframe_in,cluster_list):
    """Get avg. apr per cluster"""
    avg_apr_per_cluster = defaultdict(int)
    for cluster in cluster_list:
        df_cluster = dataframe_in[dataframe_in.cluster_number==cluster]
        avg_apr_per_cluster[cluster]=np.mean(df_cluster.Rate)
    return avg_apr_per_cluster
```

In [282]: df_data_clusters_dummy_no_date.head()

Out[282]:

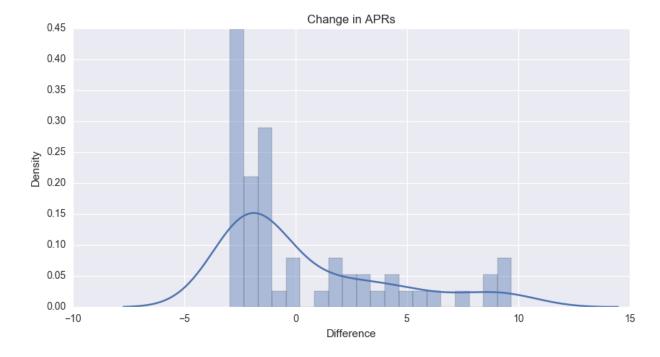
	tier	FICO	Term	Amount	Outcome	Rate	Partner Bin	previous_rate	competition_rate	cos
0	3.0	695.0	72.0	35000.0	0.0	7.49	1.0	0.0	6.25	1.83
1	1.0	751.0	60.0	40000.0	0.0	5.49	3.0	0.0	5.65	1.83
2	1.0	731.0	60.0	18064.0	0.0	5.49	3.0	0.0	5.65	1.83
3	4.0	652.0	72.0	15415.0	0.0	8.99	3.0	0.0	6.25	1.83
4	1.0	730.0	48.0	32000.0	0.0	5.49	1.0	0.0	5.65	1.83

In [289]: avg_apr_per_cluster_original = avg_cluster_apr(df_data_clusters_dummy_no_data_

In [304]: difference_in_rates_new_minus_original = np.array(list(max_apr.values())) -

/Users/jonathanhilgart/anaconda/lib/python3.5/site-packages/statsmodels/n onparametric/kdetools.py:20: VisibleDeprecationWarning: using a non-integ er number instead of an integer will result in an error in the future y = X[:m/2+1] + np.r[0,X[m/2+1:],0]*1j

Out[313]: <matplotlib.text.Text at 0x128af9860>



In []: