



Company bankrupt predictive models

Importing the libraries

```
In [10]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix, accuracy_score
from sklearn.metrics import f1_score, recall_score, precision_score
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.preprocessing import PowerTransformer
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.model_selection import cross_val_score
```

Importing the Dataset

```
In [11]: df = pd.read_csv(r"C:\Users\hp\Downloads\data.csv")
```

checking the dataset information

```
In [12]: df.info()
```

```

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 6819 entries, 0 to 6818
Data columns (total 96 columns):
 #   Column                                         Non-Null Count
 Dtype
 --- 
 0   Bankrupt?                                     6819 non-null
int64
 1   ROA(C) before interest and depreciation before interest 6819 non-null
float64
 2   ROA(A) before interest and % after tax           6819 non-null
float64
 3   ROA(B) before interest and depreciation after tax    6819 non-null
float64
 4   Operating Gross Margin                         6819 non-null
float64
 5   Realized Sales Gross Margin                   6819 non-null
float64
 6   Operating Profit Rate                        6819 non-null
float64
 7   Pre-tax net Interest Rate                   6819 non-null
float64
 8   After-tax net Interest Rate                 6819 non-null
float64
 9   Non-industry income and expenditure/revenue 6819 non-null
float64
 10  Continuous interest rate (after tax)        6819 non-null
float64
 11  Operating Expense Rate                      6819 non-null
float64
 12  Research and development expense rate      6819 non-null
float64
 13  Cash flow rate                           6819 non-null
float64
 14  Interest-bearing debt interest rate       6819 non-null
float64
 15  Tax rate (A)                             6819 non-null
float64
 16  Net Value Per Share (B)                  6819 non-null
float64
 17  Net Value Per Share (A)                  6819 non-null
float64
 18  Net Value Per Share (C)                  6819 non-null
float64
 19  Persistent EPS in the Last Four Seasons 6819 non-null
float64
 20  Cash Flow Per Share                     6819 non-null
float64
 21  Revenue Per Share (Yuan ¥)             6819 non-null
float64
 22  Operating Profit Per Share (Yuan ¥)     6819 non-null
float64
 23  Per Share Net profit before tax (Yuan ¥) 6819 non-null

```

```
float64
24 Realized Sales Gross Profit Growth Rate 6819 non-null
float64
25 Operating Profit Growth Rate 6819 non-null
float64
26 After-tax Net Profit Growth Rate 6819 non-null
float64
27 Regular Net Profit Growth Rate 6819 non-null
float64
28 Continuous Net Profit Growth Rate 6819 non-null
float64
29 Total Asset Growth Rate 6819 non-null
float64
30 Net Value Growth Rate 6819 non-null
float64
31 Total Asset Return Growth Rate Ratio 6819 non-null
float64
32 Cash Reinvestment % 6819 non-null
float64
33 Current Ratio 6819 non-null
float64
34 Quick Ratio 6819 non-null
float64
35 Interest Expense Ratio 6819 non-null
float64
36 Total debt/Total net worth 6819 non-null
float64
37 Debt ratio % 6819 non-null
float64
38 Net worth/Assets 6819 non-null
float64
39 Long-term fund suitability ratio (A) 6819 non-null
float64
40 Borrowing dependency 6819 non-null
float64
41 Contingent liabilities/Net worth 6819 non-null
float64
42 Operating profit/Paid-in capital 6819 non-null
float64
43 Net profit before tax/Paid-in capital 6819 non-null
float64
44 Inventory and accounts receivable/Net value 6819 non-null
float64
45 Total Asset Turnover 6819 non-null
float64
46 Accounts Receivable Turnover 6819 non-null
float64
47 Average Collection Days 6819 non-null
float64
48 Inventory Turnover Rate (times) 6819 non-null
float64
49 Fixed Assets Turnover Frequency 6819 non-null
float64
50 Net Worth Turnover Rate (times) 6819 non-null
```

float64		
51 Revenue per person	6819	non-null
float64		
52 Operating profit per person	6819	non-null
float64		
53 Allocation rate per person	6819	non-null
float64		
54 Working Capital to Total Assets	6819	non-null
float64		
55 Quick Assets/Total Assets	6819	non-null
float64		
56 Current Assets/Total Assets	6819	non-null
float64		
57 Cash/Total Assets	6819	non-null
float64		
58 Quick Assets/Current Liability	6819	non-null
float64		
59 Cash/Current Liability	6819	non-null
float64		
60 Current Liability to Assets	6819	non-null
float64		
61 Operating Funds to Liability	6819	non-null
float64		
62 Inventory/Working Capital	6819	non-null
float64		
63 Inventory/Current Liability	6819	non-null
float64		
64 Current Liabilities/Liability	6819	non-null
float64		
65 Working Capital/Equity	6819	non-null
float64		
66 Current Liabilities/Equity	6819	non-null
float64		
67 Long-term Liability to Current Assets	6819	non-null
float64		
68 Retained Earnings to Total Assets	6819	non-null
float64		
69 Total income/Total expense	6819	non-null
float64		
70 Total expense/Assets	6819	non-null
float64		
71 Current Asset Turnover Rate	6819	non-null
float64		
72 Quick Asset Turnover Rate	6819	non-null
float64		
73 Working capital Turnover Rate	6819	non-null
float64		
74 Cash Turnover Rate	6819	non-null
float64		
75 Cash Flow to Sales	6819	non-null
float64		
76 Fixed Assets to Assets	6819	non-null
float64		
77 Current Liability to Liability	6819	non-null

```
float64
78 Current Liability to Equity           6819 non-null
float64
79 Equity to Long-term Liability        6819 non-null
float64
80 Cash Flow to Total Assets            6819 non-null
float64
81 Cash Flow to Liability              6819 non-null
float64
82 CFO to Assets                      6819 non-null
float64
83 Cash Flow to Equity                6819 non-null
float64
84 Current Liability to Current Assets 6819 non-null
float64
85 Liability-Assets Flag              6819 non-null
int64
86 Net Income to Total Assets          6819 non-null
float64
87 Total assets to GNP price           6819 non-null
float64
88 No-credit Interval                 6819 non-null
float64
89 Gross Profit to Sales              6819 non-null
float64
90 Net Income to Stockholder's Equity 6819 non-null
float64
91 Liability to Equity                6819 non-null
float64
92 Degree of Financial Leverage (DFL) 6819 non-null
float64
93 Interest Coverage Ratio (Interest expense to EBIT) 6819 non-null
float64
94 Net Income Flag                   6819 non-null
int64
95 Equity to Liability               6819 non-null
float64
dtypes: float64(93), int64(3)
memory usage: 5.0 MB
```

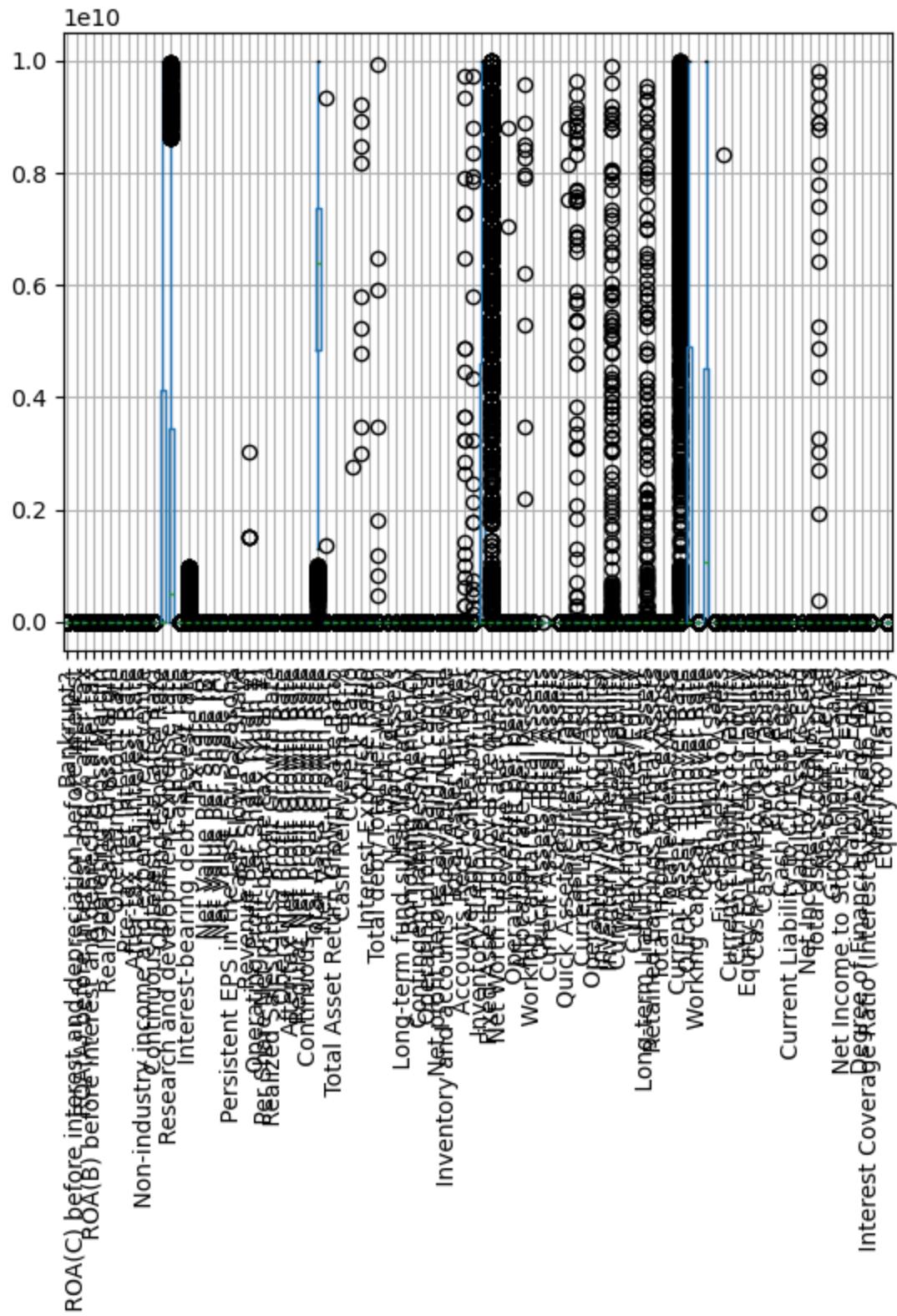
checking the null values in the dataset

```
In [13]: df.isnull().sum()
```

```
Out[13]: Bankrupt?          0
          ROA(C) before interest and depreciation before interest 0
          ROA(A) before interest and % after tax                 0
          ROA(B) before interest and depreciation after tax      0
          Operating Gross Margin                                0
          ..
          Liability to Equity                                 0
          Degree of Financial Leverage (DFL)                  0
          Interest Coverage Ratio (Interest expense to EBIT) 0
          Net Income Flag                                  0
          Equity to Liability                            0
Length: 96, dtype: int64
```

checking the Outliers in the dataset

```
In [14]: df.boxplot()
plt.xticks(rotation =90 )
plt.show()
```



features Extraction from the main databased

The following all are extracted features

the feature are selected based on the requirement to predict the company are bankrupting so this is the important factores

- Financial Health Indicators : Features like ROA, current ratio, and cash flow measure profitability and liquidity, which directly show if a company is financially stable.
- Risk & Debt Management – Debt ratio and interest rate features capture how much risk the company takes through borrowing.
- Performance Trends – Growth rate and profit margin features show whether the company's performance is improving or declining over time.
- Predictive Power – These features are proven in finance research to strongly influence bankruptcy likelihood, making them reliable predictors.

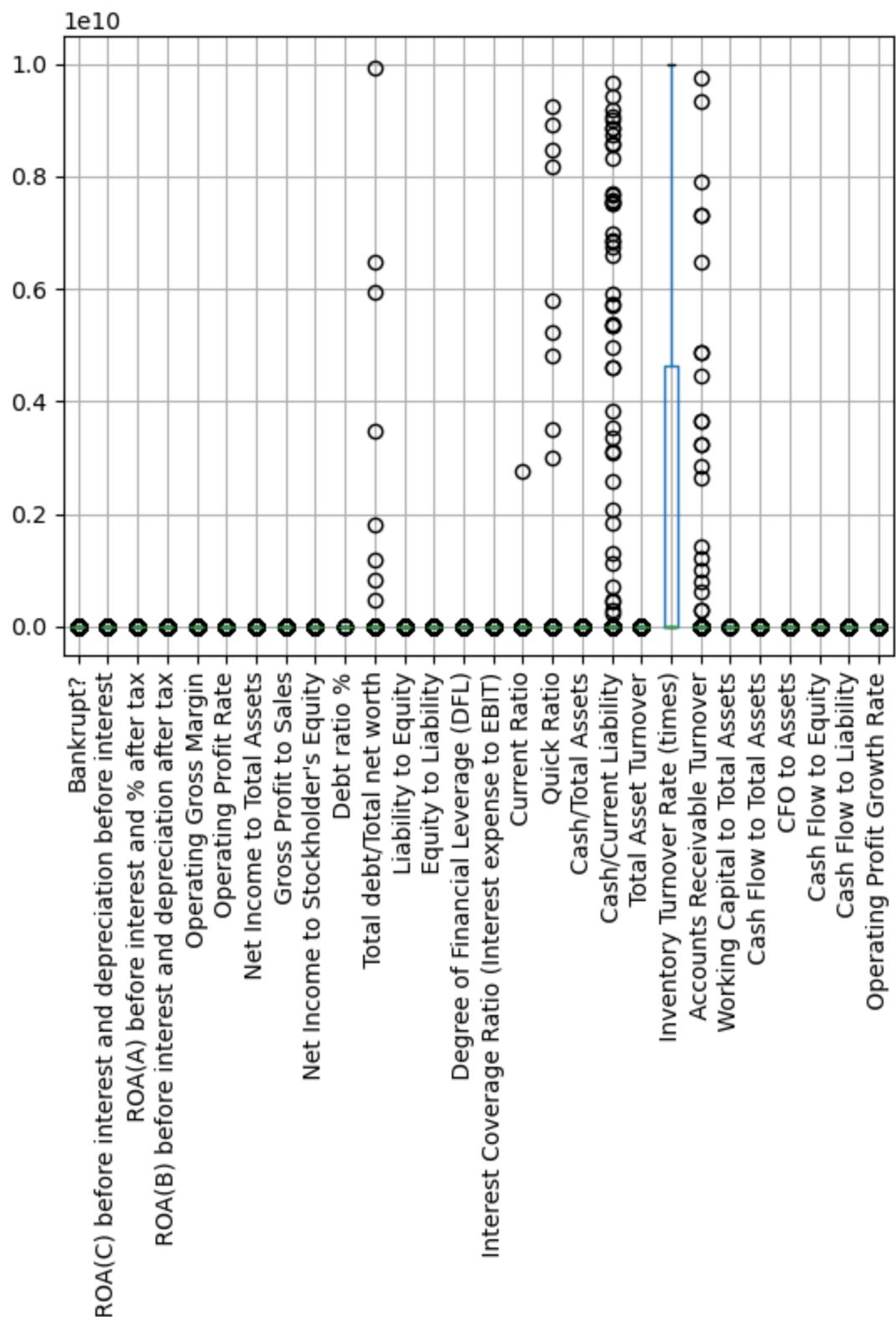
```
In [15]: columns = ['Bankrupt?',
 ' ROA(C) before interest and depreciation before interest',
 ' ROA(A) before interest and % after tax',
 ' ROA(B) before interest and depreciation after tax',
 ' Operating Gross Margin',
 ' Operating Profit Rate',
 ' Net Income to Total Assets',
 ' Gross Profit to Sales',
 " Net Income to Stockholder's Equity",
 ' Debt ratio %',
 ' Total debt/Total net worth',
 ' Liability to Equity',
 ' Equity to Liability',
 ' Degree of Financial Leverage (DFL)',
 ' Interest Coverage Ratio (Interest expense to EBIT)',
 ' Current Ratio',
 ' Quick Ratio',
 ' Cash/Total Assets',
 ' Cash/Current Liability',
 ' Total Asset Turnover',
 ' Inventory Turnover Rate (times)',
 ' Accounts Receivable Turnover',
 ' Working Capital to Total Assets',
 ' Cash Flow to Total Assets',
 ' CFO to Assets',
 ' Cash Flow to Equity',
 ' Cash Flow to Liability',
```

```
' Operating Profit Growth Rate'  
]
```

```
In [16]: features = df[columns]
```

Rechecking the Outliers on the new features

```
In [17]: features.boxplot()  
plt.xticks(rotation = 90)  
plt.show()
```



Balancing the outliers by using the Interquartile range

```
In [18]: def balancing_outliers(dataset_name: pd.DataFrame) -> pd.DataFrame:
```

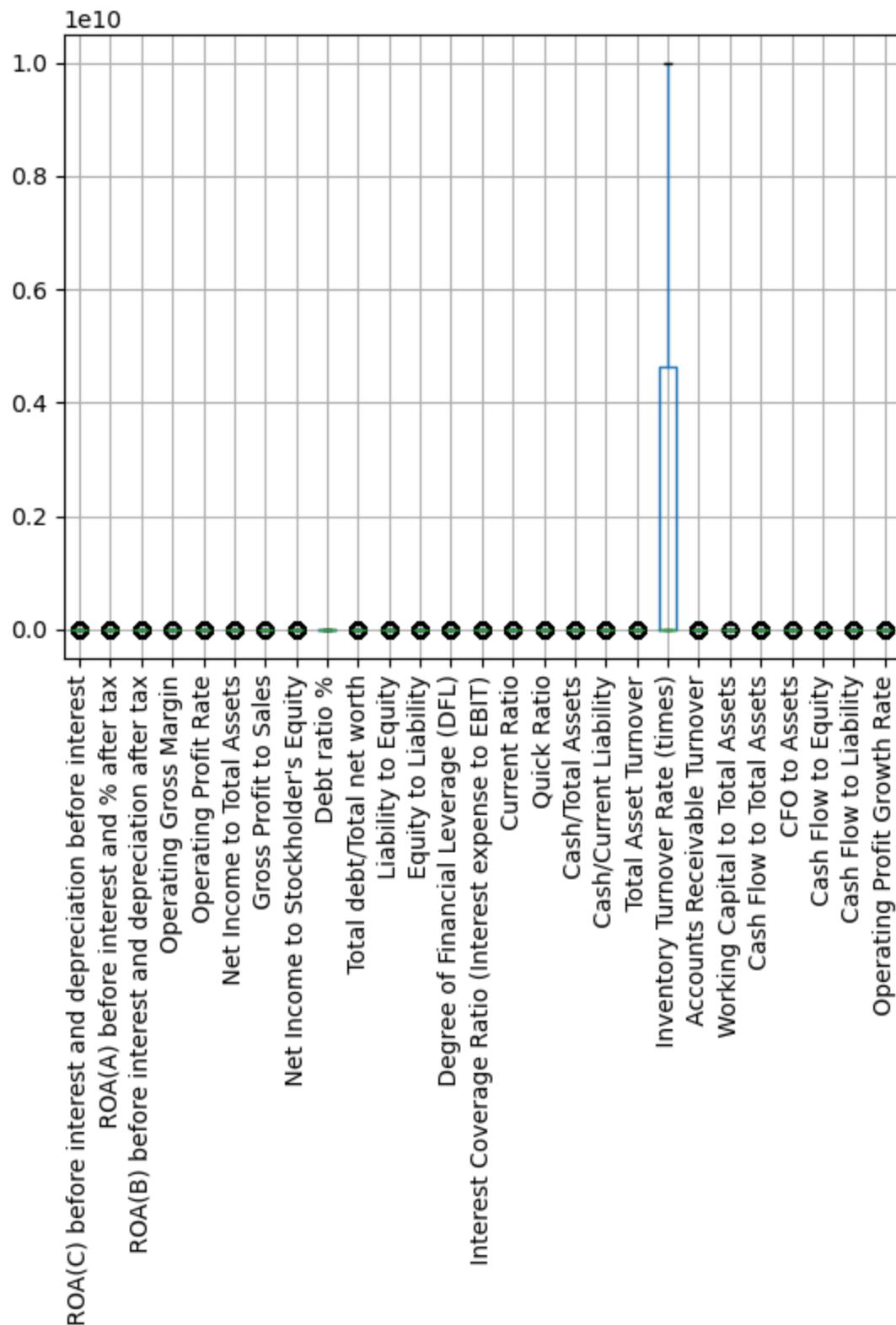
```
numeric_columns = dataset_name.select_dtypes(include=["int", "float"]).columns
for col in numeric_columns:
    Q1 = dataset_name[col].quantile(0.25)
    Q3 = dataset_name[col].quantile(0.75)
    IQR = Q3 - Q1
    lower_wisker = Q1 - 1.5 * IQR
    upper_wisker = Q3 + 1.5 * IQR
    median_value = dataset_name[col].median()
    dataset_name.loc[dataset_name[col] < lower_wisker, col] = median_value
    dataset_name.loc[dataset_name[col] > upper_wisker, col] = median_value

return dataset_name
```

The feature 'Bankrupt' does not have any outliers and this feature is important to classify which companies are bankrupt or not

```
In [19]: new_features = balancing_outliers(features.drop('Bankrupt?', axis = 1))
```

```
In [20]: new_features.boxplot()
plt.xticks(rotation = 90)
plt.show()
```



```
In [21]: def scale_data(dataset: pd.DataFrame) -> pd.DataFrame:  
    numeric_columns = dataset.select_dtypes(include=["int", "float"]).columns  
    scaler = StandardScaler()  
    dataset[numeric_columns] = scaler.fit_transform(dataset[numeric_columns])  
    return dataset
```

```
In [22]: new_features = scale_data(new_features)
```

checking the correlation of the features

```
In [26]: new_features.corr()
```

Out[26] :

	ROA(C) before interest and depreciation before interest	ROA(A) before interest and % after tax	ROA(B) before interest and depreciation after tax	Operating Gross Margin	Operating Profit Rate	Inc to A:
ROA(C) before interest and depreciation before interest	1.000000	0.830925	0.923608	0.437662	0.620554	0.80
ROA(A) before interest and % after tax	0.830925	1.000000	0.861958	0.407159	0.600069	0.92
ROA(B) before interest and depreciation after tax	0.923608	0.861958	1.000000	0.443507	0.617897	0.82
Operating Gross Margin	0.437662	0.407159	0.443507	1.000000	0.572383	0.42
Operating Profit Rate	0.620554	0.600069	0.617897	0.572383	1.000000	0.60
Net Income to Total Assets	0.804662	0.920570	0.826485	0.427971	0.604602	1.00
Gross Profit to Sales	0.437661	0.407160	0.443508	1.000000	0.572385	0.42
Net Income to Stockholder's Equity	0.748745	0.823677	0.760543	0.376591	0.563469	0.84
Debt ratio %	-0.208109	-0.192567	-0.211727	-0.346285	-0.218616	-0.24
Total debt/ Total net worth	-0.175576	-0.165058	-0.178569	-0.298618	-0.191032	-0.21
Liability to Equity	-0.172485	-0.162538	-0.175339	-0.297395	-0.189259	-0.21
Equity to Liability	0.210032	0.185702	0.214735	0.293921	0.214284	0.22
Degree of Financial Leverage (DFL)	0.197718	0.200918	0.197378	0.063195	0.154192	0.16
Interest	0.153161	0.148404	0.153356	0.032635	0.106155	0.11

	ROA(C) before interest and depreciation before interest	ROA(A) before interest and % after tax	ROA(B) before interest and depreciation after tax	Operating Gross Margin	Operating Profit Rate	Inc to A:
Coverage Ratio (Interest expense to EBIT)						
Current Ratio	0.236354	0.244152	0.239866	0.286844	0.249250	0.27
Quick Ratio	0.279061	0.265303	0.278221	0.271377	0.233829	0.29
Cash/Total Assets	0.217873	0.199194	0.215751	0.168713	0.139968	0.20
Cash/Current Liability	0.225766	0.195852	0.224749	0.205911	0.179630	0.21
Total Asset Turnover	0.239500	0.259798	0.229835	-0.077495	0.066643	0.25
Inventory Turnover Rate (times)	-0.059558	-0.055902	-0.052836	0.110973	0.012983	-0.05
Accounts Receivable Turnover	0.078443	0.072052	0.086111	-0.031371	0.012276	0.06
Working Capital to Total Assets	0.236914	0.278025	0.236546	0.308600	0.259928	0.30
Cash Flow to Total Assets	0.136362	0.125378	0.135931	0.072503	0.089919	0.11
CFO to Assets	0.412085	0.311182	0.395789	0.305473	0.329373	0.34
Cash Flow to Equity	0.131220	0.123164	0.134714	0.069129	0.091833	0.11
Cash Flow to Liability	0.113599	0.114845	0.114118	0.053942	0.072807	0.10
Operating Profit Growth Rate	0.272439	0.270565	0.278916	0.184931	0.277938	0.26

27 rows × 27 columns

spliting the Data into Traing and testing data

```
In [27]: from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
```

```
In [28]: X = new_features
```

```
In [29]: y = features["Bankrupt?"]
```

```
In [30]: x_train,x_test,y_train,y_test = train_test_split(X,y,random_state = 42 , test_
```

Training the Classification models

Logistic Regression

```
In [31]: LR = LogisticRegression()
```

```
In [32]: y_train.value_counts()
```

```
Out[32]: Bankrupt?
0    5286
1     169
Name: count, dtype: int64
```

```
In [33]: y_test.value_counts()
```

```
Out[33]: Bankrupt?
0    1313
1      51
Name: count, dtype: int64
```

For solving the bias we used the SMOTE function to balance the data

```
In [34]: from imblearn.over_sampling import SMOTE
```

```
In [35]: sm = SMOTE(random_state = 42)
```

```
In [36]: x_res,y_res = sm.fit_resample(X,y)
```

```
In [37]: y_res.value_counts()
```

```
Out[37]: Bankrupt?
1    6599
0    6599
Name: count, dtype: int64
```

```
In [38]: LR.fit(x_res,y_res)
```

```
Out[38]: LogisticRegression ⓘ ?  
LogisticRegression()
```

```
In [39]: y_pred = LR.predict(x_test)
```

```
In [40]: confusion_matrix(y_test,y_pred)
```

```
Out[40]: array([[1077, 236],
                 [   3,  48]], dtype=int64)
```

```
In [41]: accuracy_score(y_test,y_pred)
```

```
Out[41]: 0.8247800586510264
```

```
In [42]: y_test.value_counts()
```

```
Out[42]: Bankrupt?
0    1313
1     51
Name: count, dtype: int64
```

```
In [43]: pd.Series(y_pred).value_counts()
```

```
Out[43]: 0    1080
1    284
Name: count, dtype: int64
```

```
In [44]: f1_score(y_test,y_pred)
```

```
Out[44]: 0.2865671641791045
```

```
In [45]: recall_score(y_test,y_pred)
```

```
Out[45]: 0.9411764705882353
```

KNN Classifier

```
In [46]: KNN = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=2, n_jobs = -1)
```

```
In [47]: KNN.fit(x_res,y_res)
```

▼ KNeighborsClassifier

KNeighborsClassifier(n_jobs=-1, n_neighbors=2)

```
Out[47]:
```

```
In [48]: y_prediction = KNN.predict(x_test)
```

```
In [49]: pd.Series(y_prediction).value_counts()
```

```
Out[49]: 0    1313  
1     51  
Name: count, dtype: int64
```

```
In [50]: confusion_matrix(y_test,y_prediction)
```

```
Out[50]: array([[1313,    0],  
                 [    0,   51]], dtype=int64)
```

```
In [51]: accuracy_score(y_test,y_prediction)
```

```
Out[51]: 1.0
```

```
In [52]: f1_score(y_test,y_prediction)
```

```
Out[52]: 1.0
```

Now we used the cross validation for testing the model via providing the multiple input and checking the accuracy of the model

```
In [53]: from sklearn.model_selection import cross_val_score  
scores = cross_val_score(KNN, x_res, y_res, cv=5, scoring='accuracy')  
print(scores, scores.mean())
```

```
[0.94242424 0.93977273 0.97575758 0.9806745  0.98294809] 0.9643154259533571
```

```
In [69]: from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score  
train_pred = KNN.predict(x_res)  
test_pred = KNN.predict(x_test)  
  
print("Train Accuracy:", accuracy_score(y_res, train_pred))  
print("Test Accuracy:", accuracy_score(y_test, test_pred))
```

```
Train Accuracy: 0.9385512956508562  
Test Accuracy: 0.9758064516129032
```

Decision Tree Classifier

```
In [70]: from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
```

```
In [71]: DTC = DecisionTreeClassifier(criterion='entropy', max_depth = 17, class_weight
```

```
In [72]: DTC.fit(x_res,y_res)
```

```
Out[72]:
```

```
▼          DecisionTreeClassifier
DecisionTreeClassifier(class_weight='balanced', criterion='entropy',
max_depth=17, random_state=42)
```

```
In [73]: y_pred_DTC = DTC.predict(x_test)
```

```
In [74]: pd.Series(y_pred_DTC).value_counts()
```

```
Out[74]: 0    1300
1     64
Name: count, dtype: int64
```

```
In [75]: accuracy_score(y_test,y_pred_DTC)
```

```
Out[75]: 0.9904692082111437
```

```
In [76]: confusion_matrix(y_test,y_pred_DTC)
```

```
Out[76]: array([[1300,    13],
                 [    0,    51]], dtype=int64)
```

```
In [77]: print(classification_report(y_test,y_pred_DTC))
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	1.00	0.99	1.00	1313
1	0.80	1.00	0.89	51
accuracy			0.99	1364
macro avg	0.90	1.00	0.94	1364
weighted avg	0.99	0.99	0.99	1364

```
In [78]: f1_score(y_test,y_pred_DTC)
```

```
Out[78]: 0.8869565217391304
```

Random Forest Classifier

```
In [79]: RFC = RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators = 10, criterion='entropy', max_depth
```

```
In [80]: RFC.fit(x_res,y_res)
```

```
Out[80]:
```

```
RandomForestClassifier(class_weight='balanced', criterion='entropy',
max_depth=17, n_estimators=10, random_state=42)
```

```
In [81]: y_pred_RFC = RFC.predict(x_test)
```

```
In [82]: print(classification_report(y_test,y_pred_RFC))
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	1.00	0.99	1.00	1313
1	0.82	1.00	0.90	51
accuracy			0.99	1364
macro avg	0.91	1.00	0.95	1364
weighted avg	0.99	0.99	0.99	1364

```
In [83]: accuracy_score(y_test,y_pred_RFC)
```

```
Out[83]: 0.9919354838709677
```

```
In [84]: f1_score(y_test,y_pred_RFC)
```

```
Out[84]: 0.9026548672566371
```

Conclusion:

- After testing all the models I choosed the KNN model because it was more accurate than other algorithm
- For KNN accuracy score was 1 and f1 score was also close to 1 because of these conditions we choose this model