



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  CF0 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

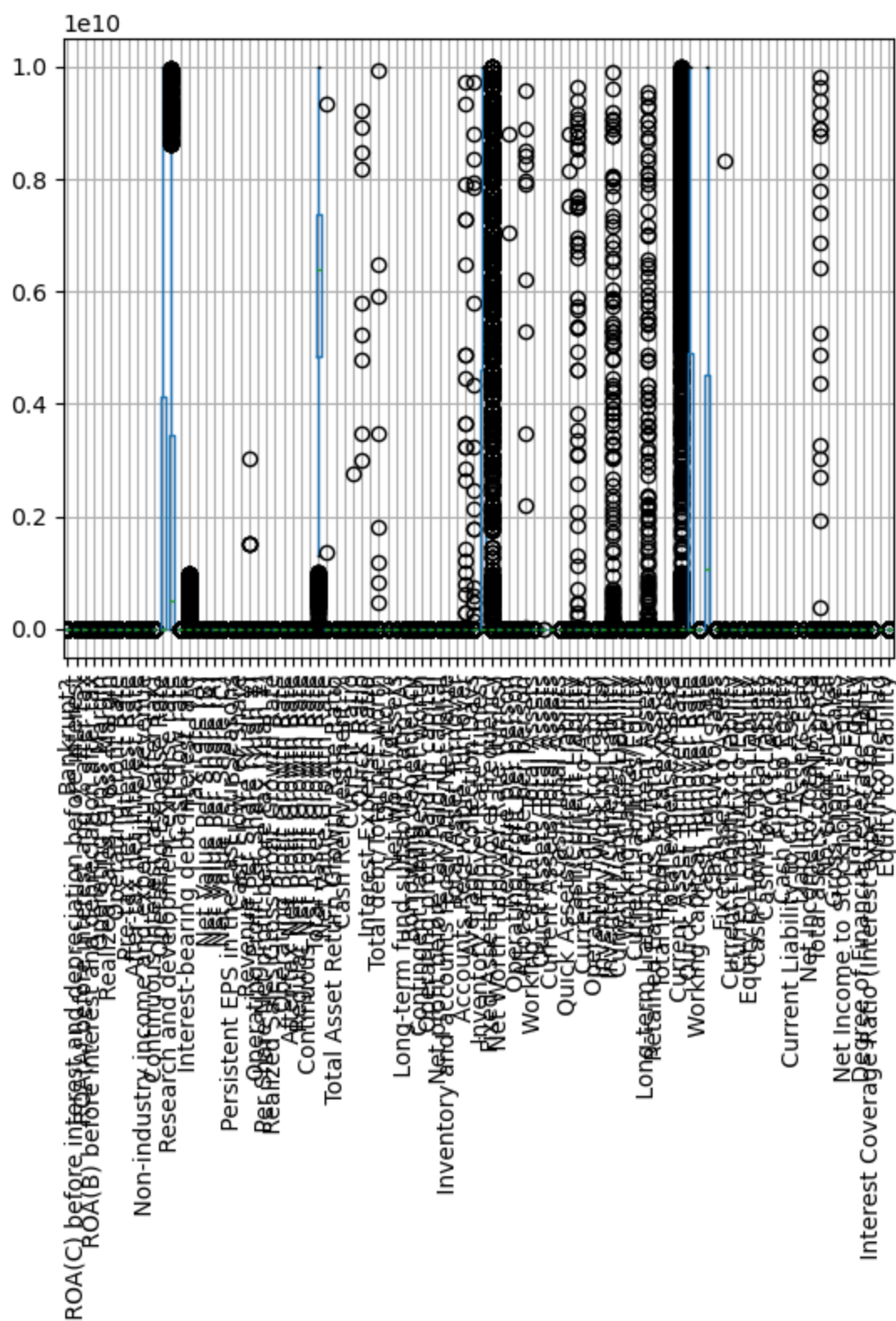
```

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 factors

- 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',
```

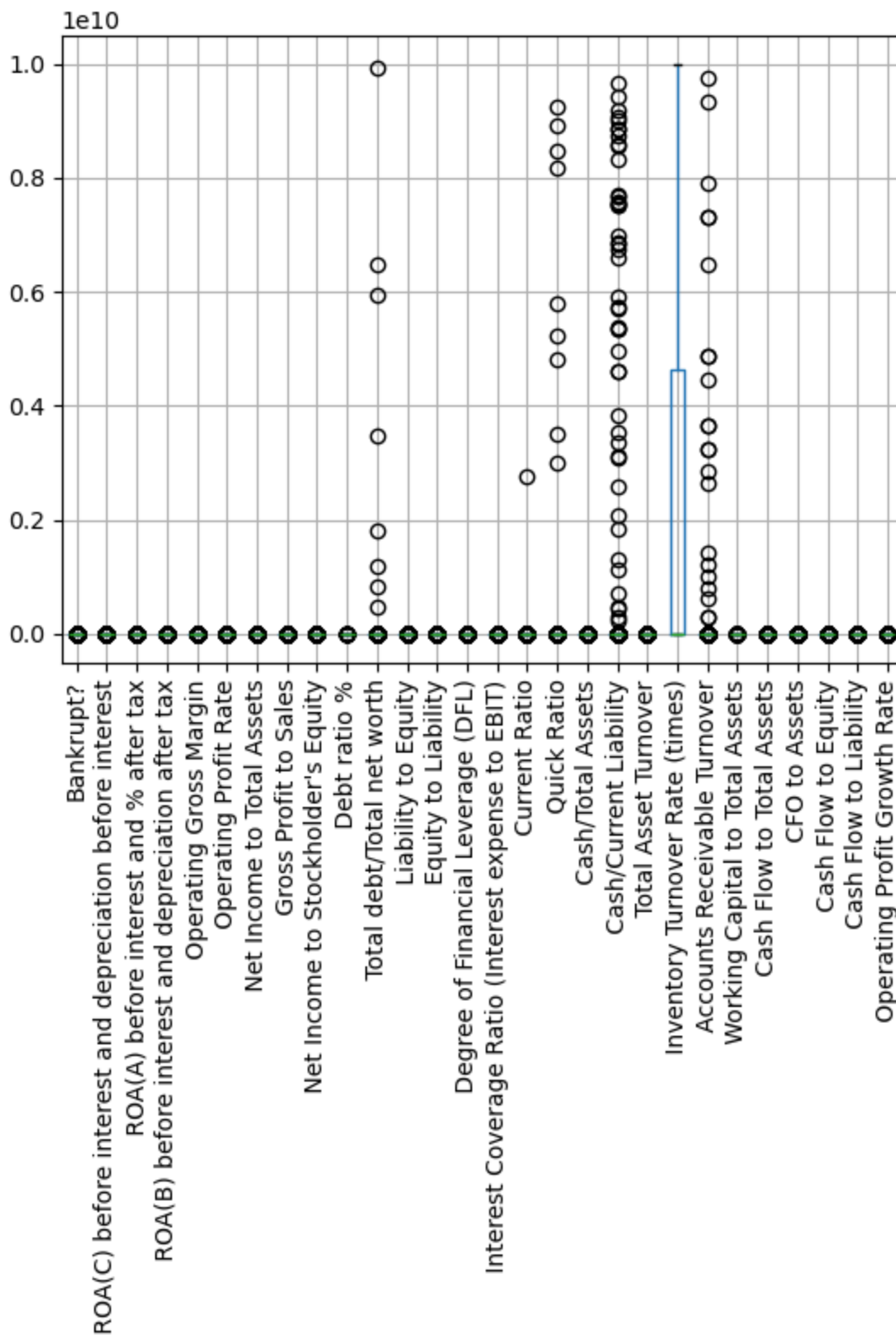


```
    ' Operating Profit Growth Rate'  
]
```

```
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

```

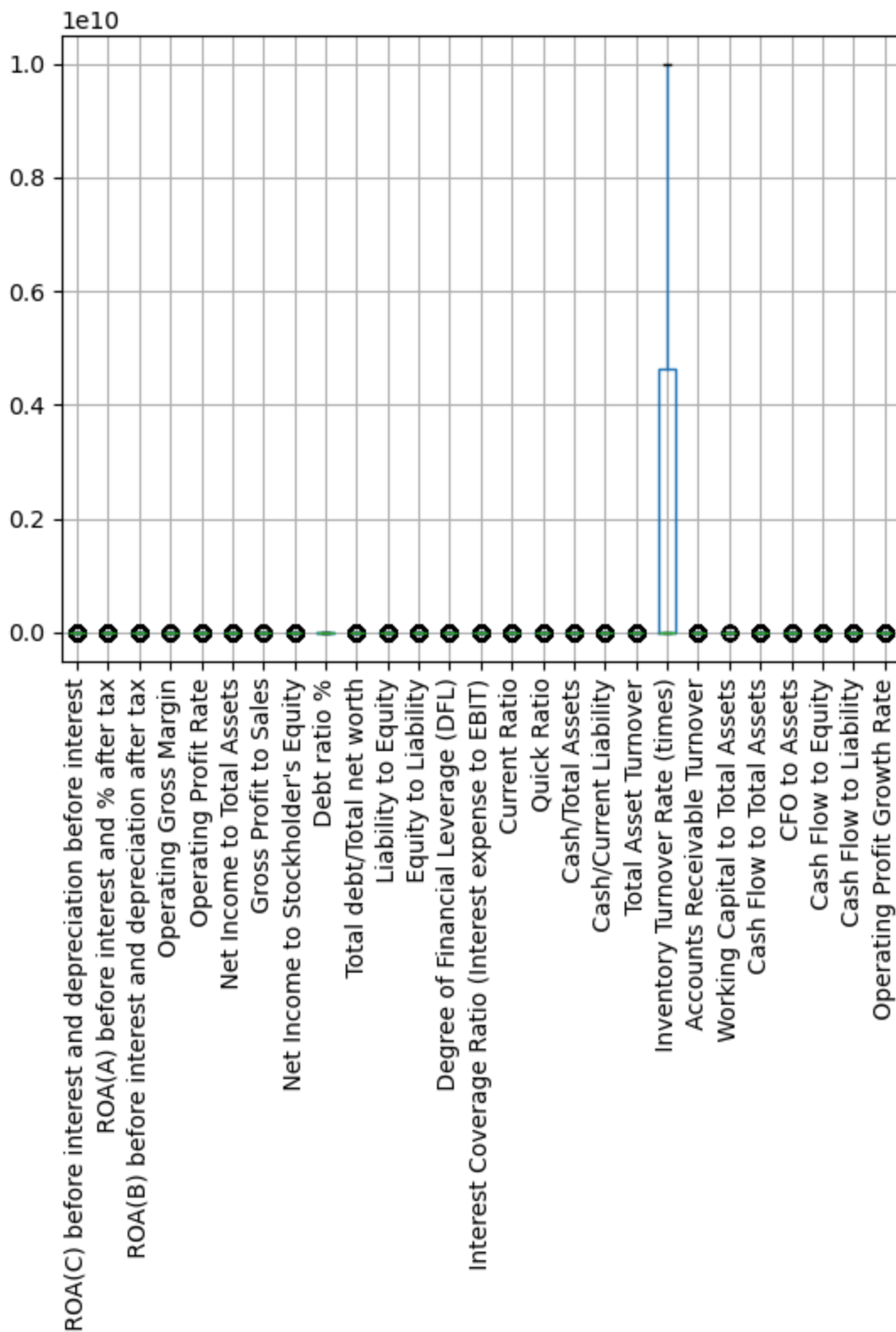
In [19]: new_features = balancing_outliers(features.drop('Bankrupt?', axis = 1))

```

```

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	0.804662
ROA(A) before interest and % after tax	0.830925	1.000000	0.861958	0.407159	0.600069	0.920570
ROA(B) before interest and depreciation after tax	0.923608	0.861958	1.000000	0.443507	0.617897	0.826485
Operating Gross Margin	0.437662	0.407159	0.443507	1.000000	0.572383	0.427971
Operating Profit Rate	0.620554	0.600069	0.617897	0.572383	1.000000	0.604602
Net Income to Total Assets	0.804662	0.920570	0.826485	0.427971	0.604602	1.000000
Gross Profit to Sales	0.437661	0.407160	0.443508	1.000000	0.572385	0.427971
Net Income to Stockholder's Equity	0.748745	0.823677	0.760543	0.376591	0.563469	0.840543
Debt ratio %	-0.208109	-0.192567	-0.211727	-0.346285	-0.218616	-0.241727
Total debt/ Total net worth	-0.175576	-0.165058	-0.178569	-0.298618	-0.191032	-0.211727
Liability to Equity	-0.172485	-0.162538	-0.175339	-0.297395	-0.189259	-0.211727
Equity to Liability	0.210032	0.185702	0.214735	0.293921	0.214284	0.221727
Degree of Financial Leverage (DFL)	0.197718	0.200918	0.197378	0.063195	0.154192	0.162538
Interest	0.153161	0.148404	0.153356	0.032635	0.106155	0.117271

	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	Income to Assets
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)
```

```
Out[47]: 

▼ KNeighborsClassifier ⓘ ?



KNeighborsClassifier(n_jobs=-1, n_neighbors=2)


```

```
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
RandomForestClassifier(class_weight='balanced', criterion='entropy',
                        max_depth=17, n_estimators=10, random_state=4
2)
```

```
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