Building a Financial Case-Based Reasoning Prototype from Scratch with Respect to Credit Lending and Association Models driven by Knowledge Discovery

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Case

Def. I

Problem, solution and annotations

Def. II

(i) a situation and its goal, (ii) the solution and, sometimes, means of de- riving it, (iii) the result of carrying it out, (iv) explanations of results, and (v) lessons that can be learned from the experience.

Def. III

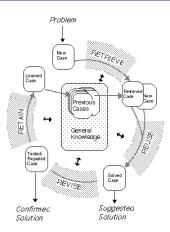
contextualized piece of knowledge representing an experience that teaches a lesson fundamental to achieving the goals of the reasoner

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¹II & III: Ralph Bergmann, Janet L. Kolodner, and Enric Plaza. Representation in case-based reasoning. Knowledge Eng. Review, 20(3):209213, 2005

R

- Aamodt / Plaza
- Retrieve, Reuse, Revise and Retain



²Agnar Aamodt and Enric Plaza. Case-based reasoning: Foundational issues, methodological variations, and system approaches. AI Com- mun., 7(1):3959, 1994.

	Solvency Actually	
Solvency Assumed	Good	Bad
Good	Accuracy	Alpha Error
Bad	Beta Error	Accuracy

German Credit Data Set - Pre-processing (excerpt)

Attribute 10 describes qualitative the other debtors and guarantors.

$$att_{10} = \left\{ egin{array}{ll} A101 & : & none \\ A102 & : & co-applicant \\ A103 & : & guarantor \end{array}
ight.$$

Problem - given query

 $\label{eq:Problem} {\sf Problem} = {\sf Age, Credit \ Amount, Credit \ History, \ Duration, \ Income, \ Purpose}$

Problem with 2 additional attributes

Problem = Age, Credit Amount, Credit History, Duration, Income, Married, Other Debtors Guarantors, Purpose

Solution

Solution=Cost Factor, Recommendation

Hotspot

Waikato Environment for Knowledge Analysis

About

HotSpot learns a set of rules (displayed in a tree-like structure) that maximize/minimize a target variable/value of interest.

³http://weka.sourceforge.net/packageMetaData/hotSpot/index.html accessed on 20120827

Example (I)

CBR

```
Cost Factor=A211 (70% [700/1000])
  Status_Checking_Account = A14 (88.32% [348/394])
      Credit Amount <= 7824 (89.67% [330/368])
  Duration Months <= 15 (79.35% [342/431])
      Credit Amount <= 3973 (80.88% [330/408])
  Age > 34 (76.11\% (344/4521)
      Credit Amount <= 9436 (77.44% [333/4301)
```

⁴Branching factor:3, Segment size: 33%

```
Cost_Factor=A212 (30% [300/1000])
Duration_Months > 8 (32.01% [290/906])
Foreign_Worker = A201 (30.74% [296/963])
| Credit_Amount > 601 (31.17% [293/940])
Age <= 61 (30.46% [293/962])
| Credit_Amount > 601 (30.88% [290/939])
```

⁵Branching factor:3, Segment size: 29%

Example (III)

⁶Branching factor:4, Segment size: 55%

```
Credit History=A32 (53% [530/1000])
  Number of Existing Credits at this Bank <= 1 (75.51% [478/633])
      Duration Months <= 36 (77.66% [445/573])
      Credit Amount <= 7408 (76.91% [443/576])
      Age <= 52 (76.43% [441/577])
 Credit Amount <= 4675 (55.9% [445/796])
      Number of Existing Credits at this Bank <= 2 (57.35% [441/769])
 Other Installment Plans = A143 (55.53% [452/814])
      Number of Existing Credits at this Bank <= 2 (56.96% [450/790])
```



⁷Branching factor:3, Segment size: 33%

- Amount
- Age

- Income
- Duration

- Good
 - R⁴ model
 - suitable arguments for associations
- Bad
 - too less knowledge discovery
 - application
 - approach
- Ugly
 - inappropriate static rules
 - many similar redundant cases within the case base

⁸The Good, the Bad and the Ugly (1966), II buono, il brutto, il cattivo. (original title) by Sergio Leone, 1966 (USA), United Artists (Art

similarity measures different attributes try and test weights Data

Association

at the end

CBR

Any questions?



End

Data

Association

End 000

CBR

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