### **ASSESMENT 2**

ASSESMENT DATE	26-09-2022
STUDENT NAME	Lakshmi . P
STUDENT ROLL	713119104009
NUMBER	
MAXIMUM MARKS	2 Marks

### 1. Download the dataset

### 2. Load the dataset Solution:

 $import\ pandas\ as\ pd \\ import\ numpy\ as\ np \\ df=pd.read\_csv("C:\\\PC\\Desktop\\Churn\_Modelling.csv")$ 

df

## output:

Estimat	IsActiveMember	HasCrCard	NumOfProducts	Balance	Tenure	Age	Gender	Geography	CreditScore	Surname	Customerld	RowNumber	Out[7]:
1	1	1	1	0.00	2	42	Female	France	619	Hargrave	15634602	1	0
.1	1	0	1	83807.86	1	41	Female	Spain	608	Hill	15647311	2	1
1	0	1	3	159660.80	8	42	Female	France	502	Onio	15619304	3	2
	0	0	2	0.00	1	39	Female	France	699	Boni	15701354	4	3
	1	1	1	125510.82	2	43	Female	Spain	850	Mitchell	15737888	5	4
		550		(22)	100		175	1000	-		550		
	0	1	2	0.00	5	39	Male	France	771	Obijiaku	15606229	9996	9995
1	1	1	1	57369.61	10	35	Male	France	516	Johnstone	15569892	9997	9996
	1	0	1	0.00	7	36	Female	France	709	Liu	15584532	9998	9997
	0	1	2	75075.31	3	42	Male	Germany	772	Sabbatini	15682355	9999	9998
				400440 70	4	20		F	700	181-11	45000340	40000	0000

df.head()

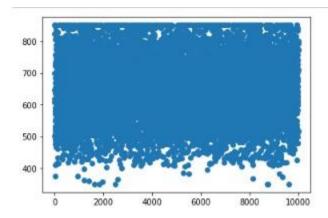
			Julilianne	Creditacore	Geography	Gender	Age	Tenure	Balance	NumOfProducts	HasCrCard	IsActiveMember	Estimated Salary
0	1	15634602	Hargrave	619	France	Female	42	2	0.00	1	1	1	101348.88
1	2	15847311	Hill	608	Spain	Female	41	1	83807.88	1	0	1	112542.58
2	3	15619304	Onio	502	France	Female	42	8	159880.80	3	1	0	113931.57
3	4	15701354	Boni	699	France	Female	39	1	0.00	2	0	0	93826.63
4	5	15737888	Mitchell	850	Spain	Female	43	2	125510.82	1	1	1	79084.10

# **3.**perform following operations

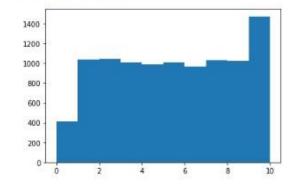
# > univariate analysis

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
plt.scatter(df.index,df['CreditScore'])
plt.show()

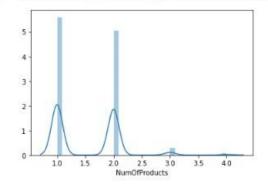
### output:



### plt.hist(df['Tenure'])

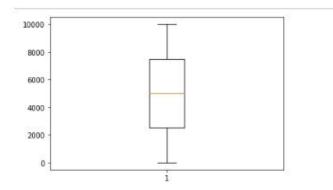


Out[13]: <matplotlib.axes.\_subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x25dff3899c8>

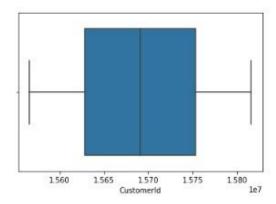


### plt.boxplot(df['RowNumber'])

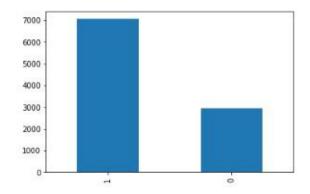
# plt.show()



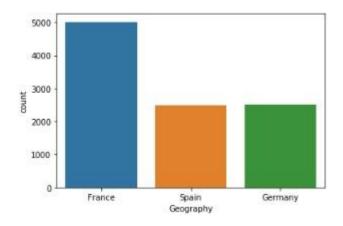
# sns.boxplot(df['CustomerId'])



## $df['HasCrCard'].value\_counts().plot.bar()$



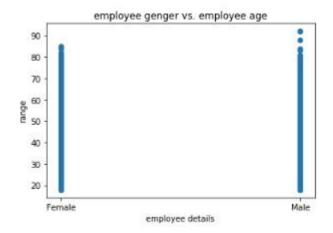
## sns.countplot(df['Geography'])



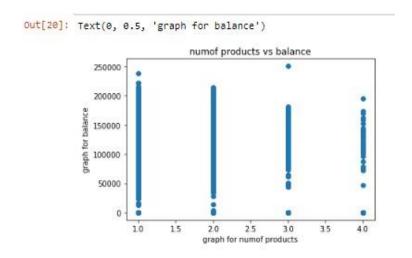
## > Bivariate analysis

plt.scatter(df.Gender, df.Age)
plt.title('employee genger vs. employee

age') plt.xlabel('employee details')
plt.ylabel('range')



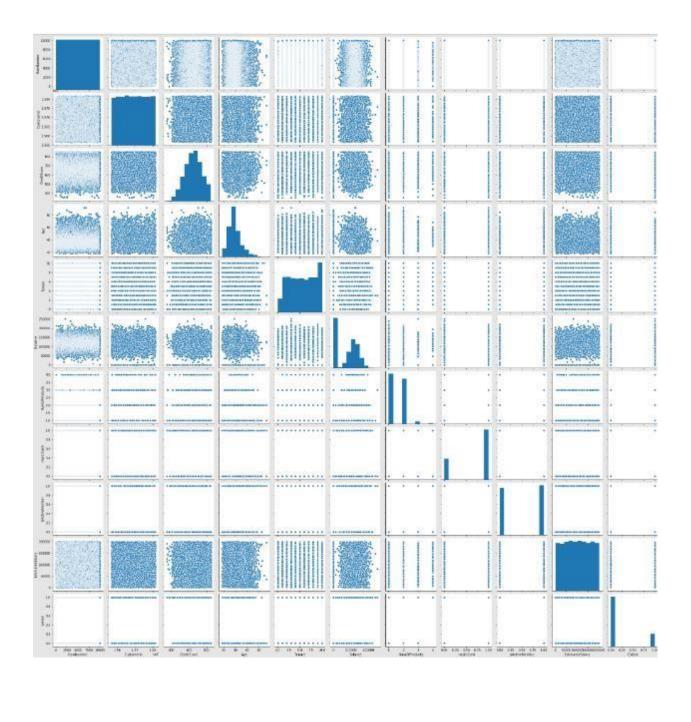
plt.scatter(df.NumOfProducts, df.Balance)
plt.title('numof products vs balance')
plt.xlabel('graph for numof products')
plt.ylabel('graph for balance')



### > Multivariate analysis

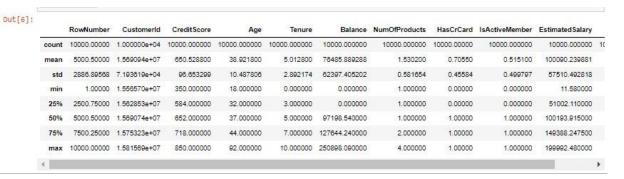
seaborn.pairplot(df)

plt.show()



### 4.describtive function

df.describe()



#### **5.handle the missing data** df.info()

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 10000 entries, 0 to 9999
Data columns (total 14 columns):
                   Non-Null Count Dtype
# Column
---
                    -----
@ RowNumber
                   10000 non-null int64
1 CustomerId
                   10000 non-null int64
                   10000 non-null object
2
   Surname
                    10000 non-null
3
    CreditScore
                                   int64
                   10000 non-null object
    Geography
5
    Gender
                   10000 non-null object
6
    Age
                    10000 non-null int64
7
                   10000 non-null int64
    Tenure
8
    Balance
                    10000 non-null
                                   float64
    NumOfProducts 10000 non-null int64
10 Hascrcard
                    10000 non-null int64
11 IsActiveMember 10000 non-null int64
12 EstimatedSalary 10000 non-null float64
                    10000 non-null int64
13 Exited
dtypes: float64(2), int64(9), object(3)
memory usage: 1.1+ MB
```

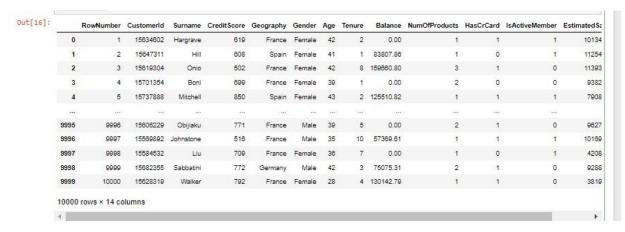
#### df.isnull()



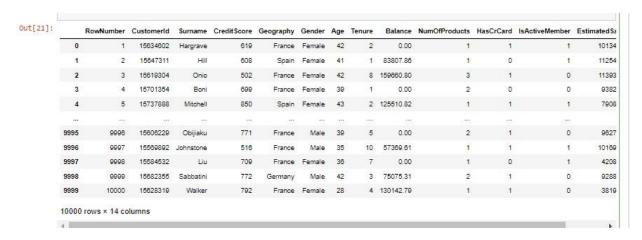
df.notnull()



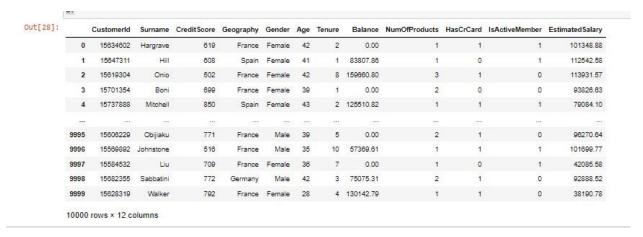
#### df.fillna(0)



### df["Gender"].fillna("No Gender", inplace = True) df



df.drop("RowNumber",axis=1,inplace=True)



#### print(df.isnull().sum())

CustomerId	0
Surname	0
CreditScore	0
Geography	0
Gender	0
Age	0
Tenure	0
Balance	0
NumOfProducts	0
HasCrCard	0
IsActiveMember	0
EstimatedSalary	0
dtype: int64	

#### updated\_df = df.dropna(axis=1) updated\_df.info()

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 10000 entries, 0 to 9999
Data columns (total 12 columns):
# Column Non-Null Count Dtype
0 CustomerId 10000 non-null int64
1
   Surname
                 10000 non-null object
2 CreditScore 10000 non-null int64
   Geography
                 10000 non-null object
3
   Gender
4
                  10000 non-null object
                  10000 non-null int64
5
   Age
    Tenure
                  10000 non-null int64
6
    Balance
                  10000 non-null float64
8 NumOfProducts 10000 non-null int64
                   10000 non-null int64
    HasCrCard
10 IsActiveMember 10000 non-null int64
11 EstimatedSalary 10000 non-null float64
dtypes: float64(2), int64(7), object(3)
memory usage: 937.6+ KB
```

#### 6. Finding outliers and replace

Q1 = df.quantile(0.25)

```
Q3 = df.quantile(0.75) IQR
```

= Q3 - Q1

print(IQR)

RowNumber	4999.5000
CustomerId	124705.5000
CreditScore	134.0000
Age	12.0000
Tenure	4.0000
Balance	127644.2400
NumOfProducts	1.0000
HasCrCard	1.0000
IsActiveMember	1.0000
EstimatedSalary	98386.1375
Exited	0.0000
dtype: float64	

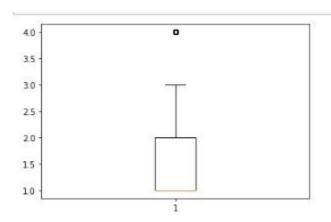
print(df < (Q1 - 1.5 \* IQR))

(df > (Q3 + 1.5 \* IQR))

	Age	Balance	CreditScore	CustomerId	Estin	atedSalary	Exit	ed \	
		False				False	Fal	se	
1	False	False	False	False		False	Fal	se	
2	False	False	False	False		False	Fal	se	
3	False	False	False	False		False	Fal	se	
4	False	False	False	False		False	Fal	se	
				 False					
9995	False	False	False	False		False	Fal	se	
		False		False		False	Fal	se	
9997	False	False	False	False		False	Fal	se	
9998	False	False	False	False		False	Fal	se	
9999	False	False	False	False		False	Fal	se	
	Gender	Geograph	y HasCrCard	IsActiveMe					
0	False	Fals	e False e False	F	alse	Fal	se	False	
1	False	Fals	e False	F	alse		se	False	
2	False	Fals	e False	F	alse	Fal	se	False	
3	False	Fals	e False	F	alse	Fal	se	False	
4	False	Fals	e False	F	alse	Fal	se	False	
	3500.50								
9995	False	Fals	e False	F	alse	Fal	se	False	
9996	False	Fals	a Calca		alse	Fal	se	False	
	False		e False	F	alse	Fal	se	False	
9998	False	Fals	e False	F	alse	Fal	se	False	
9999	False	Fals	e False	F	alse	Fal	se	False	
		Tenure							
0	False	False							
1		False							
2	False	False							
3	False	False							
4	False	False							
		***							
9995		False							
9996	False	False							
9997	False	False							
9998	False	False							
9999	False	False							

plt.boxplot(df["NumOfProducts"])

plt.show()



np.where(df.Age>42,42, df.Age)

```
Out[16]: array([42, 41, 42, ..., 36, 42, 28], dtype=int64)
```

print(df['Age'].skew())

1.0113202630234552

print(df['Age'].quantile(0.25))

print(df['Age'].quantile(0.75))

df['Age'] = np.where(df['Age'] > 39, 41, df['Age'])

max 10000.00000 1.581569e+07 850.000000

df.describe()

41.0

Out[22]: RowNumber Customerld CreditScore Age Tenure Balance NumOfProducts HasCrCard IsActiveMember EstimatedSalary count 10000.00000 1.000000e+04 10000.000000 10000.000000 10000.000000 10000.000000 10000.000000 10000.00000 10000,000000 10000.000000 1 5.012800 76485.889288 1.530200 0.515100 100090.239881 96.653299 2.892174 62397.405202 0.581654 0.45584 0.499797 57510.492818 std 2886.89568 7.193619e+04 5.659409 min 1.00000 1.556570e+07 350.000000 18.000000 0.000000 0.000000 1.000000 0.00000 0.000000 11.580000 25% 2500.75000 1.582853e+07 584.000000 32.000000 3.000000 0.000000 1.000000 0.00000 0.000000 51002.110000 1.000000 7500.25000 1.575323e+07 718.000000 41.000000 7.000000 127644.240000 2.000000 1.00000 1.000000 149388.247500

10.000000 250898.090000

4.000000

1.00000

1.000000 199992.480000

41.000000

### 7.categorical column

df["CustomerId"].value\_counts()

#### df.dtypes

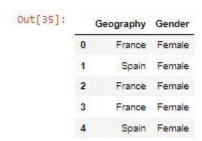
```
Out[27]: RowNumber int64
CustomerId int64
Surname category
CreditScore int64
Geography object
Gender object
Age int64
Tenure int64
Balance float64
NumOfProducts int64
HasCrCard int64
IsActiveMember int64
EstimatedSalary float64
Exited int64
dtype: object
```

#### df["Age"].value\_counts().sort\_index()

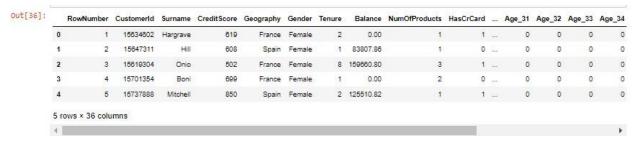
```
Out[32]: 18
               22
        19
               27
              40
        20
        21
              53
        22
        23
               99
        24
              132
        25
              154
        26
              200
        27
              209
        28
              273
        29
              348
        30
             327
        31
              404
             418
        32
             442
447
        33
        34
        35
             474
        36
        37
             478
        38
              477
        39
              423
             4013
        Name: Age, dtype: int64
```

df\_categorical = df[categorical\_columns]

df\_categorical.head()



pd.get\_dummies(df, columns=["Age"]).head()



#### 8.split the data into dependent and independent variables print(df.size)

#### 9.minmaxscaler

[101...110]

from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler

df

scaler = MinMaxScaler()

print(scaler.fit(df))

```
MinMaxScaler(copy=True, feature_range=(0, 1))
```

10.train -split from data import pandas as pd sklearn.linear\_model LinearRegression import from sklearn.model\_selection import train\_test\_split df.head()

ut[77]:		RowNumber	Customerld	Surname	CreditScore	Geography	Gender	Age	Tenure	Balance	NumOfProducts	HasCrCard	IsActiveMember	Estimated Salary
	0	1	15634602	Hargrave	619	France	Female	42	2	0.00	1	1	1	101348.88
	1	2	15847311	Hill	608	Spain	Female	41	1	83807.86	1	0	1	112542.58
	2	3	15619304	Onio	502	France	Female	42	8	159880.80	3	1	0	113931.57
	3	4	15701354	Boni	699	France	Female	39	1	0.00	2	0	0	93826.63
	4	5	15737888	Mitchell	850	Spain	Female	43	2	125510.82	1	1	1	79084.10

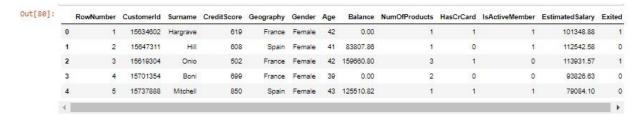
y= df.Tenure

y.head()

```
Out[78]: 0 2
1 1
2 8
3 1
4 2
Name: Tenure, dtype: int64
```

x=df.drop('Tenure',axis=1)

x.head()



x\_train,x\_test,y\_train,y\_test=train\_test\_split(x,y,test\_size=0.2)

```
x_train.shape

Out[82]: (8000, 13)

y_train.shape

Out[83]: (8000,)

x_test.shape

Out[84]: (2000, 13)

y_test.shape

Out[85]: (2000,)
```