Assignment-2

Assignment Date	15 October 2022
Student Name	Hari Haran B
Student Roll Number	811519104039
Maximum Marks	2 Marks

1. Download the dataset: Dataset

2. Load the dataset.

In [2]:

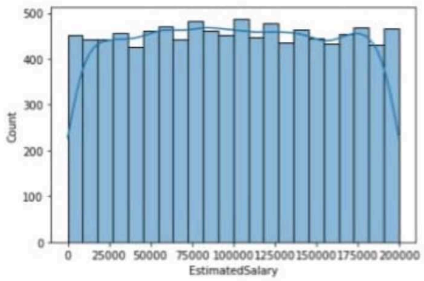
```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
df = pd.read_csv("Churn_Modelling.csv")
```

3. Perform Below Visualizations.

- Univariate Analysis

In [3]:
```
import seaborn as sns
sns.histplot(df.EstimatedSalary,kde=True)
```

Out[3]:
```
<AxesSubplot:xlabel='EstimatedSalary', ylabel='Count'>
```



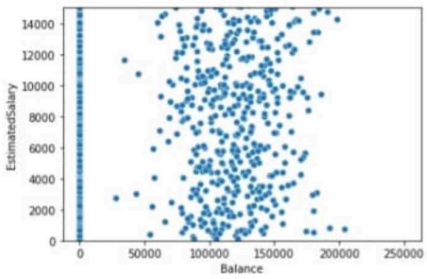
- Bi - Variate Analysis

In [4]:
```
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
sns.scatterplot(df.Balance,df.EstimatedSalary)
plt.ylim(0,15000)
```

```
C:\Users\ELCOT\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn\_decorators.py:36: FutureWarning: Pass the following variables as keyword args: x, y. From version
0.12, the only valid positional argument will be `data`, and passing other arguments without an explicit keyword will result in an error or misinterpr
etation.
  warnings.warn(
```

Out[4]:

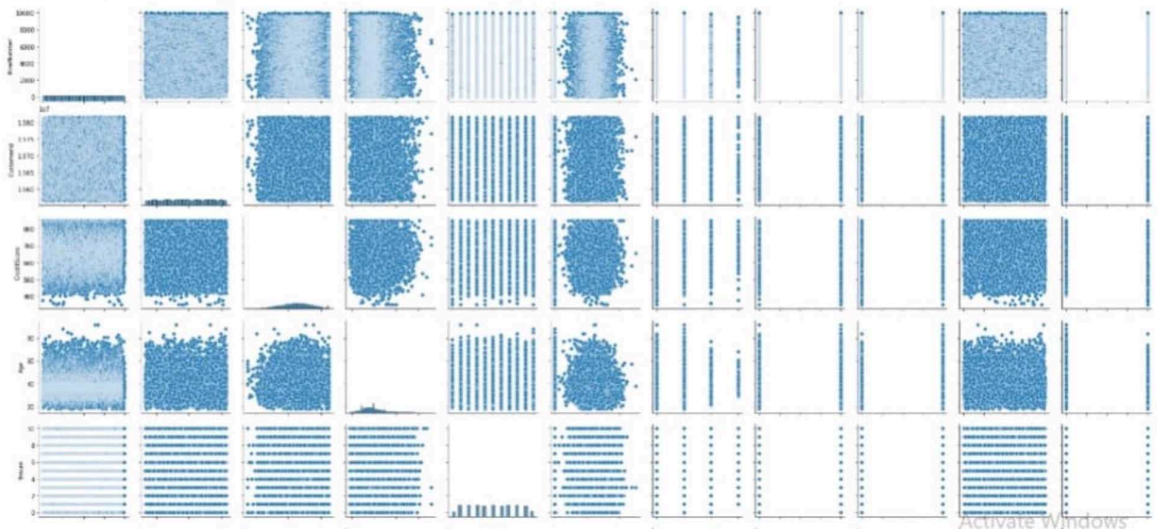
```
(0.0, 15000.0)
```

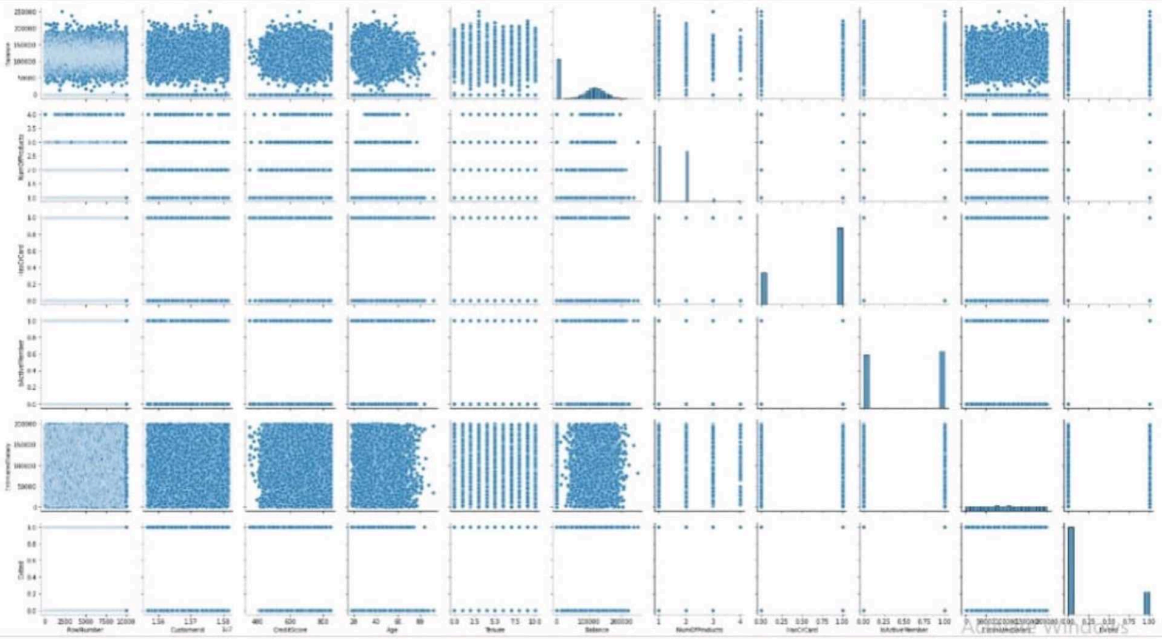


- Multi - Variate Analysis

In [5]:
```
import seaborn as sns
df=pd.read_csv("Churn_Modelling.csv")
sns.pairplot(df)
```

Out[5]:
```
<seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x1c4d49721c0>
```




RowNumber
CustomerId
CreditScore
Age
Tenure
Balance
NumOfProducts
HasCrCard
IsActiveMember
EstimatedSalary
Exited

4. Perform descriptive statistics on the dataset.

In [6]:
```
df=pd.read_csv("Churn_Modelling.csv")
df.describe(include='all')
```

Out[6]:

	RowNumber	CustomerId	Surname	CreditScore	Geography	Gender	Age	Tenure	Balance	NumOfProducts	HasCrCard	IsActiveMember	Estim
count	10000.00000	1.000000e+04	10000	10000.000000	10000	10000	10000.000000	10000.000000	10000.000000	10000.000000	10000.00000	10000.000000	10
unique	NaN	NaN	2932	NaN	3	2	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	
top	NaN	NaN	Smith	NaN	France	Male	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	
freq	NaN	NaN	32	NaN	5014	5457	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	
mean	5000.50000	1.569094e+07	NaN	650.528800	NaN	NaN	38.921800	5.012800	76485.889288	1.530200	0.70550	0.515100	100
std	2886.89568	7.193619e+04	NaN	96.653299	NaN	NaN	10.487806	2.892174	62397.405202	0.581654	0.45584	0.499797	57
min	1.00000	1.556570e+07	NaN	350.000000	NaN	NaN	18.000000	0.000000	0.000000	1.000000	0.00000	0.000000	
25%	2500.75000	1.562853e+07	NaN	584.000000	NaN	NaN	32.000000	3.000000	0.000000	1.000000	0.00000	0.000000	51
50%	5000.50000	1.569074e+07	NaN	652.000000	NaN	NaN	37.000000	5.000000	97198.540000	1.000000	1.00000	1.000000	100
75%	7500.25000	1.575323e+07	NaN	718.000000	NaN	NaN	44.000000	7.000000	127644.240000	2.000000	1.00000	1.000000	149
max	10000.00000	1.581569e+07	NaN	850.000000	NaN	NaN	92.000000	10.000000	250898.090000	4.000000	1.00000	1.000000	199

5. Handle the Missing values.

In [7]:
```
from ast import increment_lineno
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline
sns.set(color_codes=True)
df=pd.read_csv("Churn_Modelling.csv")
df.head()
```

Out[7]:

	RowNumber	CustomerId	Surname	CreditScore	Geography	Gender	Age	Tenure	Balance	NumOfProducts	HasCrCard	IsActiveMember	EstimatedSalary	Exited
0	1	15634602	Hargrave	619	France	Female	42	2	0.00	1	1	1	101348.88	1
1	2	15647311	Hill	608	Spain	Female	41	1	83807.86	1	0	1	112542.58	0
2	3	15619304	Onio	502	France	Female	42	8	159660.80	3	1	0	113931.57	1
3	4	15701354	Boni	699	France	Female	39	1	0.00	2	0	0	93826.63	0
4	5	15737888	Mitchell	850	Spain	Female	43	2	125510.82	1	1	1	79084.10	0

6. Find the outliers and replace the outliers

In [8]:
```
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib
from matplotlib import pyplot as pyplot
%matplotlib inline
matplotlib.rcParams['figure.figsize']=(10,6)
df=pd.read_csv("Churn_Modelling.csv")
df.sample(5)
```

Out[8]:

	RowNumber	CustomerId	Surname	CreditScore	Geography	Gender	Age	Tenure	Balance	NumOfProducts	HasCrCard	IsActiveMember	EstimatedSalary	Exited
2289	2290	15789097	Keeley	644	France	Male	48	8	0.00	2	0	1	44965.54	1
8327	8328	15766787	Piazza	707	France	Female	35	9	0.00	2	1	1	70403.65	0
6626	6627	15619932	Lombardi	847	France	Male	66	7	123760.68	1	0	1	53157.16	0
3501	3502	15802060	Ch'ang	646	Germany	Female	30	10	100548.67	2	0	0	136983.77	0
9467	9468	15734850	Milanesi	676	Spain	Male	36	1	82729.49	1	1	0	113810.12	0

7. Check for Categorical columns and perform encoding.

In [9]:
```
df=pd.read_csv("Churn_Modelling.csv")
df.columns
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
headers=['RowNumber','CustomerID','Surname','CreditScore','Geography',
 'Gender','Age','Tenure','Balance','NumofProducts','HasCard'
 'IsActiveMember','EstimatedSalary','Exited']
import seaborn as sns
df.head()
```

Out[9]:

	RowNumber	CustomerId	Surname	CreditScore	Geography	Gender	Age	Tenure	Balance	NumOfProducts	HasCrCard	IsActiveMember	EstimatedSalary	Exited
0	1	15634602	Hargrave	619	France	Female	42	2	0.00	1	1	1	101348.88	1
1	2	15647311	Hill	608	Spain	Female	41	1	83807.86	1	0	1	112542.58	0
2	3	15619304	Onio	502	France	Female	42	8	159660.80	3	1	0	113931.57	1
3	4	15701354	Boni	699	France	Female	39	1	0.00	2	0	0	93826.63	0
4	5	15737888	Mitchell	850	Spain	Female	43	2	125510.82	1	1	1	79084.10	0

8. Split the data into dependent and independent variables.

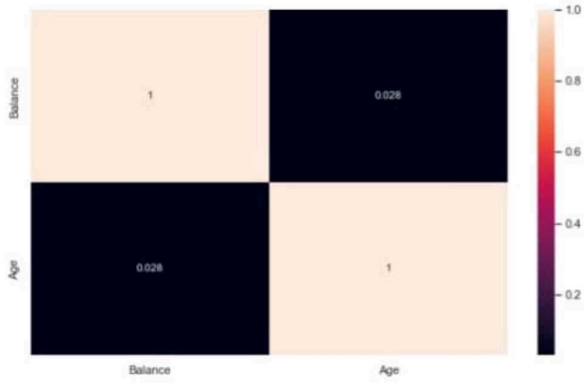
In [10]:
```
x=df.iloc[:,:-1].values
print(x)
y=df.iloc[:,-1]._values
print(y)
```

```
[[1 15634602 'Hargrave' ... 1 1 101348.88]
 [2 15647311 'Hill' ... 0 1 112542.58]
 [3 15619304 'Onio' ... 1 0 113931.57]
 ...
 [9998 15584532 'Liu' ... 0 1 42085.58]
 [9999 15682355 'Sabbatini' ... 1 0 92888.52]
 [10000 15628319 'Walker' ... 1 0 38190.78]]
[1 0 1 ... 1 1 0]
```

9. Scale the independent variables

In [11]:

```
import seaborn as sns
df=pd.read_csv("Churn_Modelling.csv")
dff=df[['Balance','Age']]
sns.heatmap(dff.corr(), annot=True)
sns.set(rc={'figure.figsize':(40,40)})
```



10. Split the data into training and testing

In [12]:

```
from scipy.sparse.construct import random
x=df.iloc[:, 1:2].values
y=df.iloc[:,2].values
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test=train_test_split(x,y,test_size=0.2,random_state=0)
print('Row count of x_train table'+'-'+str(f"{len(x_train):,}"))
print('Row count of y_train table'+'-'+str(f"{len(y_train):,}"))
print('Row count of x_test table'+'-'+str(f"{len(x_test):,}"))
print('Row count of y_test table'+'-'+str(f"{len(y_test):,}"))
```

```
Row count of x_train table-8,000
Row count of y_train table-8,000
Row count of x_test table-2,000
Row count of y_test table-2,000
```