

```
# In[14]:
dataset.tail()
## Univariate Analysis
# In[6]:
df_1=dataset.loc[dataset['NumOfProducts']==1]
df_2=dataset.loc[dataset['NumOfProducts']==2]
df_3=dataset.loc[dataset['NumOfProducts']==3]
# In[7]:
plt.plot(df_1['Age'],np.zeros_like(df_1['Age']))
plt.plot(df_2['Age'],np.zeros_like(df_2['Age']))
plt.plot(df_3['Age'],np.zeros_like(df_3['Age']))
plt.xlabel('Age')
plt.show()
## Bivariate Analysis
# In[8]:
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dataset.median()		
# In[19]:		
dataset.mean()		
# In[20]:		
dataset.max()		
# In[21]:		
dataset.std()		
# In[22]:		
dataset.var()		
# In[24]:		
Age=dataset.Age		

Age.value_counts()	
# In[25]:	
dataset.describe()	
## Handle Null Values	
# In[27]:	
dataset.shape	
# In[28]:	
dataset.isnull()	
# In[31]:	
dataset.isnull().sum()	
# In[32]:	



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# In[67]:
data1=dataset[dataset['Age']<40]
# In[68]:
sns.boxplot(y='Age',data=data1)
## categorial Encoding
# In[70]:
data_tips=pd.get_dummies(dataset)
data_tips
# In[75]:
one_encde=OneHotEncoder(sparse=False)
encoded\_arr=one\_encde.fit\_transform(dataset[['CustomerId','CreditScore','Age','Tenure']])
encoded_arr
## split the data into dependent and independent
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# In[85]:

x=dataset.iloc[:,1:4]
y=dataset.iloc[:,4]
x
y

# In[]:
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In[]:

In[]: