

1.LOAD THE DATASET

```
import pandas as pd
df=pd.read_csv('/content/Churn_Modelling.csv') # import dataset
print(df)
```

	RowNumber	CustomerId	Surname	CreditScore	Geography	Gender
Age \						
0	1	15634602	Hargrave	619	France	Female
42						
1	2	15647311	Hill	608	Spain	Female
41						
2	3	15619304	Onio	502	France	Female
42						
3	4	15701354	Boni	699	France	Female
39						
4	5	15737888	Mitchell	850	Spain	Female
43						
...
...						

9995	9996	15606229	Obijiaku	771	France	Male
39						
9996	9997	15569892	Johnstone	516	France	Male
35						
9997	9998	15584532	Liu	709	France	Female
36						
9998	9999	15682355	Sabbatini	772	Germany	Male
42						
9999	10000	15628319	Walker	792	France	Female
28						

	Tenure	Balance	NumOfProducts	HasCrCard	IsActiveMember	\
0	2	0.00	1	1	1	
1	1	83807.86	1	0	1	
2	8	159660.80	3	1	0	
3	1	0.00	2	0	0	
4	2	125510.82	1	1	1	
...
9995	5	0.00	2	1	0	
9996	10	57369.61	1	1	1	
9997	7	0.00	1	0	1	
9998	3	75075.31	2	1	0	
9999	4	130142.79	1	1	0	

	EstimatedSalary	Exited
0	101348.88	1
1	112542.58	0
2	113931.57	1
3	93826.63	0

4	79084.10	0
...
9995	96270.64	0
9996	101699.77	0
9997	42085.58	1
9998	92888.52	1
9999	38190.78	0

[10000 rows x 14 columns]

Perform Below Visualizations.

1. Univariate Analysis There are three ways to perform univariate analysis

i) Summary statistics

#Summary statistics

```
import pandas as pd
df=pd.read_csv('/content/Churn_Modelling.csv')
```

#mean of CreditScore

```
M=df['CreditScore'].mean()
```

#median of CreditScore

```
Me=df['CreditScore'].median()
```

standard deviation of CreditScore

```
std = df['CreditScore'].std()
```

```
print("mean value of CreditScore is {}".format(M))
print("median value of CreditScore is {}".format(Me))
print("Standard deviation of CreditScore is {}".format(std))
```

mean value of CreditScore is 650.5288

median value of CreditScore is 652.0

Standard deviation of CreditScore is 96.65329873613035

#Frequency table

```
import pandas as pd
df=pd.read_csv('/content/Churn_Modelling.csv')
```

#frequency table for age

```
ft=df['Age'].value_counts()
```

```
print("Frequency table for Age is given below")
print("{}".format(ft))
```

Frequency table for Age is given below

37 478

38 477

```

35     474
36     456
34     447
...
92     2
82     1
88     1
85     1
83     1
Name: Age, Length: 70, dtype: int64

```

CHARTS

#Chart

```

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
dfs = df.head() # print first five table from top
print(dfs)

```

#box plot for Balance column

```

dfs.boxplot(column="Balance",grid=False,color="red")
plt.title('Box plot')

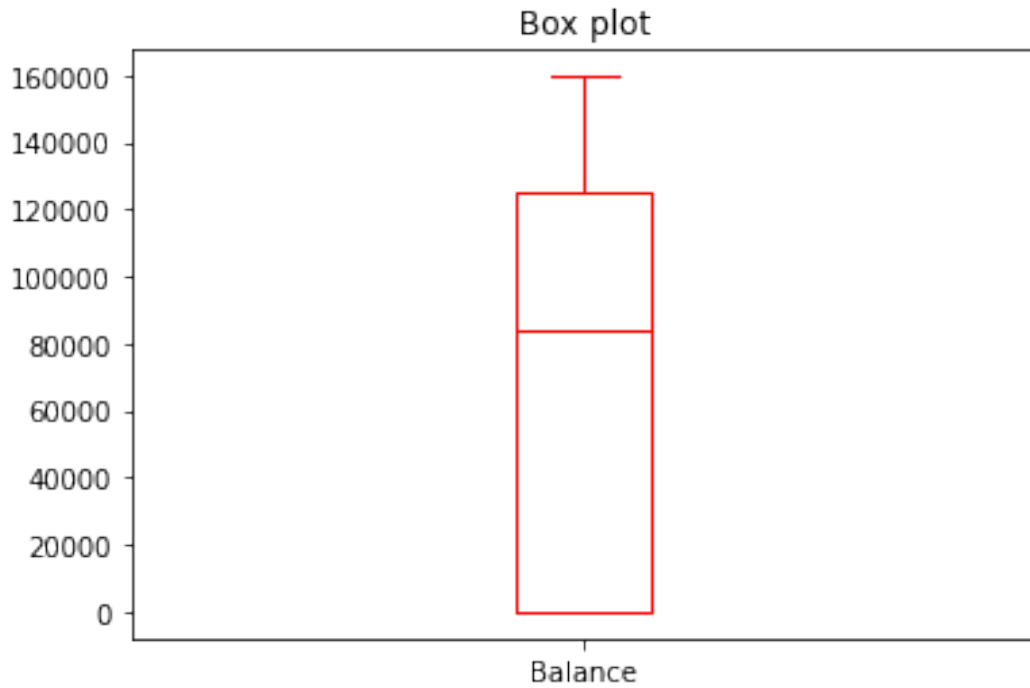
```

	RowNumber	CustomerId	Surname	CreditScore	Geography	Gender	Age	
\	0	1	15634602	Hargrave	619	France	Female	42
	1	2	15647311	Hill	608	Spain	Female	41
	2	3	15619304	Onio	502	France	Female	42
	3	4	15701354	Boni	699	France	Female	39
	4	5	15737888	Mitchell	850	Spain	Female	43

	Tenure	Balance	NumOfProducts	HasCrCard	IsActiveMember	\
0	2	0.00	1	1	1	
1	1	83807.86	1	0	1	
2	8	159660.80	3	1	0	
3	1	0.00	2	0	0	
4	2	125510.82	1	1	1	

	EstimatedSalary	Exited
0	101348.88	1
1	112542.58	0
2	113931.57	1
3	93826.63	0
4	79084.10	0

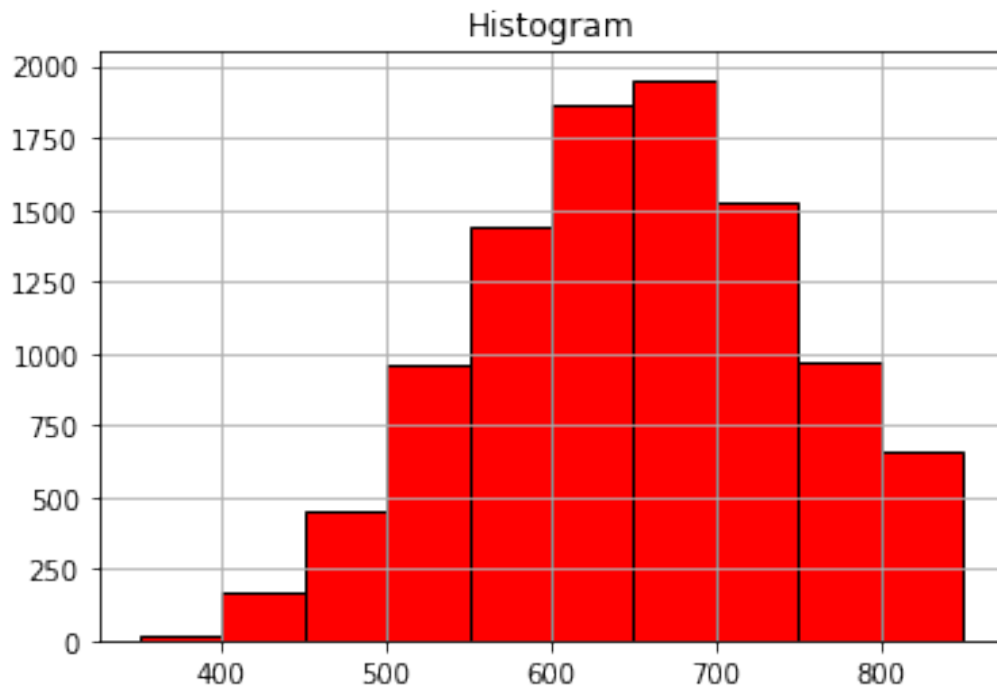
```
Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Box plot')
```



HISTOGRAM FOR CREDIT SCORE

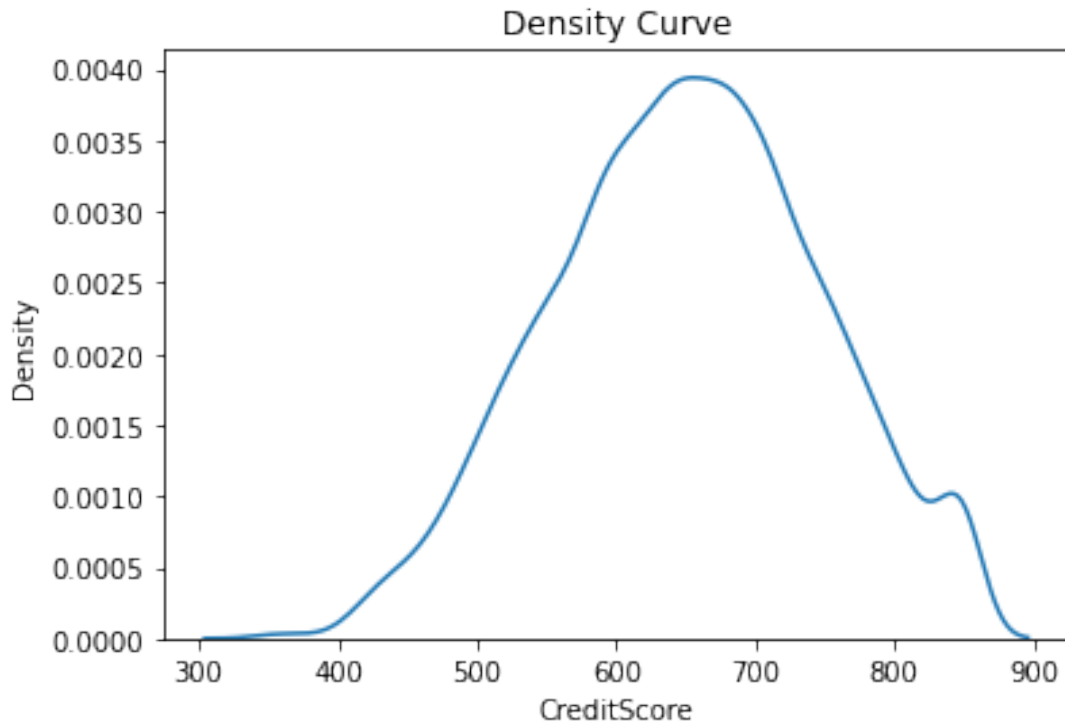
```
df.hist(column="CreditScore", grid=True, edgecolor='black', color='red')  
plt.title('Histogram')
```

```
Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Histogram')
```



DENSITY CURVE

```
import seaborn as sns #statistical data visualization  
  
sns.kdeplot(df['CreditScore'])  
plt.title('Density Curve')  
  
Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Density Curve')
```



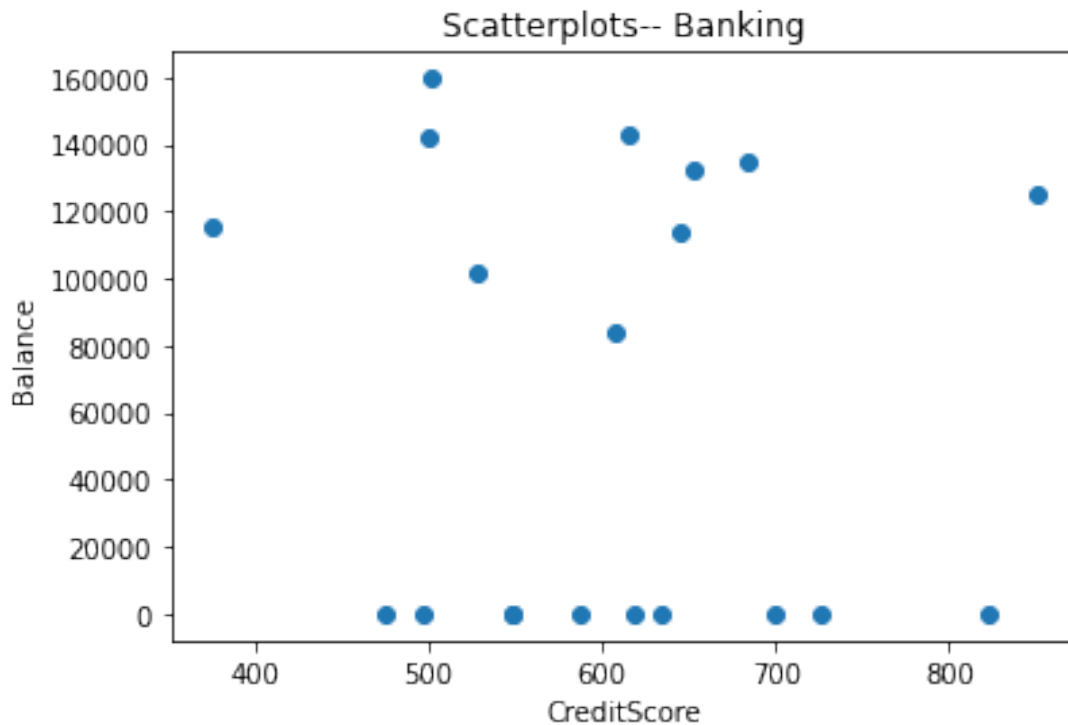
. Bi - Variate Analysis There are three common ways to perform bivariate analysis:

i. Scatterplots

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt # library for charts
```

```
dfs1 = df.head(20)
plt.scatter(dfs1.CreditScore,dfs1.Balance)
plt.title('Scatterplots-- Banking')
plt.xlabel("CreditScore")
plt.ylabel("Balance")
```

```
Text(0, 0.5, 'Balance')
```



Correlation Coefficient

df.corr()

	RowNumber	CustomerId	CreditScore	Age
Tenure \				
RowNumber	1.000000	0.004202	0.005840	0.000783
0.006495				
CustomerId	0.004202	1.000000	0.005308	0.009497
0.014883				
CreditScore	0.005840	0.005308	1.000000	-0.003965
0.000842				
Age	0.000783	0.009497	-0.003965	1.000000
0.009997				
Tenure	-0.006495	-0.014883	0.000842	-0.009997
1.000000				
Balance	-0.009067	-0.012419	0.006268	0.028308
0.012254				
NumOfProducts	0.007246	0.016972	0.012238	-0.030680
0.013444				
HasCrCard	0.000599	-0.014025	-0.005458	-0.011721
0.022583				
IsActiveMember	0.012044	0.001665	0.025651	0.085472
0.028362				
EstimatedSalary	-0.005988	0.015271	-0.001384	-0.007201
0.007784				
Exited	-0.016571	-0.006248	-0.027094	0.285323
0.014001				

	Balance	NumOfProducts	HasCrCard	IsActiveMember	\
RowNumber	-0.009067	0.007246	0.000599	0.012044	
CustomerId	-0.012419	0.016972	-0.014025	0.001665	
CreditScore	0.006268	0.012238	-0.005458	0.025651	
Age	0.028308	-0.030680	-0.011721	0.085472	
Tenure	-0.012254	0.013444	0.022583	-0.028362	
Balance	1.000000	-0.304180	-0.014858	-0.010084	
NumOfProducts	-0.304180	1.000000	0.003183	0.009612	
HasCrCard	-0.014858	0.003183	1.000000	-0.011866	
IsActiveMember	-0.010084	0.009612	-0.011866	1.000000	
EstimatedSalary	0.012797	0.014204	-0.009933	-0.011421	
Exited	0.118533	-0.047820	-0.007138	-0.156128	

	EstimatedSalary	Exited
RowNumber	-0.005988	-0.016571
CustomerId	0.015271	-0.006248
CreditScore	-0.001384	-0.027094
Age	-0.007201	0.285323
Tenure	0.007784	-0.014001
Balance	0.012797	0.118533
NumOfProducts	0.014204	-0.047820
HasCrCard	-0.009933	-0.007138
IsActiveMember	-0.011421	-0.156128
EstimatedSalary	1.000000	0.012097
Exited	0.012097	1.000000

iii. Simple Linear Regression

```
import statsmodels.api as sm
# response variable
y = df['CreditScore']

# explanatory variable
x = df[['Balance']]

#add constant to predictor variables
x = sm.add_constant(x)

#fit linear regression model
model = sm.OLS(y, x).fit()

#view model summary
print(model.summary())
```

OLS Regression Results

```
=====
=====
Dep. Variable:          CreditScore   R-squared:
```



```

0.000
Model: OLS Adj. R-squared:
-0.000
Method: Least Squares F-statistic:
0.3929
Date: Thu, 13 Oct 2022 Prob (F-statistic):
0.531
Time: 07:41:18 Log-Likelihood:
-59900.
No. Observations: 10000 AIC:
1.198e+05
Df Residuals: 9998 BIC:
1.198e+05
Df Model: 1

```

Covariance Type: nonrobust

```

=====
=====
              coef      std err          t      P>|t|      [0.025
0.975]
-----
-----
const      649.7861      1.529      424.948      0.000      646.789
652.783
Balance     9.71e-06     1.55e-05      0.627      0.531     -2.07e-05
4.01e-05
=====
=====
Omnibus:      132.594   Durbin-Watson:
2.014
Prob(Omnibus):      0.000   Jarque-Bera (JB):
84.114
Skew:      -0.072   Prob(JB):
5.43e-19
Kurtosis:      2.574   Cond. No.
1.56e+05
=====
=====

```

Notes:

[1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified.

[2] The condition number is large, 1.56e+05. This might indicate that there are strong multicollinearity or other numerical problems.

/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/statsmodels/tsa/
tsatools.py:142: FutureWarning: In a future version of pandas all
arguments of concat except for the argument 'objs' will be keyword-

```
only
x = pd.concat(x[::order], 1)
```

1. Multi - Variate Analysis

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
```

i. A Matrix Scatterplot

1. List item
2. List item

ii. A Scatterplot with the Data Points Labelled by their Group

iii. A Profile Plot

iv. Calculating Summary Statistics for Multivariate Data

v. Means and Variances Per Group

vi. Between-groups Variance and Within-groups Variance for a Variable

vii. Between-groups Covariance and Within-groups Covariance for Two Variables

viii. Calculating Correlations for Multivariate Data

ix. Standardising Variables

4. Perform descriptive statistics on the dataset.

```
#load data set into ld
ld= pd.read_csv('/content/Churn_Modelling.csv')
five = ld.head() #for print first five rows

# information about used data set
ld.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 10000 entries, 0 to 9999
Data columns (total 14 columns):
#   Column                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   RowNumber             10000 non-null  int64
1   CustomerId            10000 non-null  int64
2   Surname               10000 non-null  object
3   CreditScore           10000 non-null  int64
4   Geography             10000 non-null  object
5   Gender               10000 non-null  object
6   Age                  10000 non-null  int64
7   Tenure               10000 non-null  int64
8   Balance              10000 non-null  float64
```

```

9   NumOfProducts      10000 non-null  int64
10  HasCrCard           10000 non-null  int64
11  IsActiveMember     10000 non-null  int64
12  EstimatedSalary    10000 non-null  float64
13  Exited              10000 non-null  int64
dtypes: float64(2), int64(9), object(3)
memory usage: 1.1+ MB

```

```

# information about used data set
ld.info()

```

```

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

```

1. Handle the Missing values.

```
ld.isnull().any()
```

```

RowNumber      False
CustomerId     False
Surname         False
CreditScore    False
Geography      False
Gender         False
Age            False
Tenure         False
Balance        False
NumOfProducts  False
HasCrCard      False
IsActiveMember False
EstimatedSalary False

```

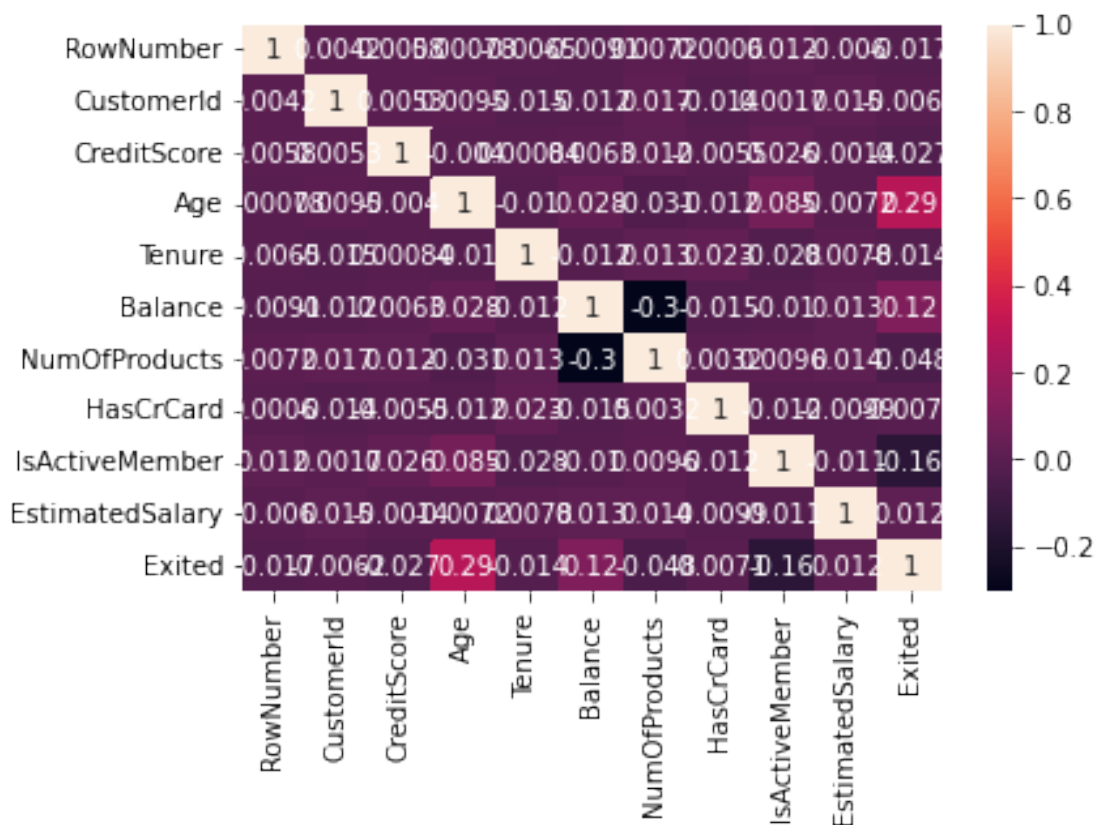
```
Exited          False
dtype: bool
```

```
ld.isnull().sum()
```

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

```
sns.heatmap(ld.corr(),annot=True) # heatmap -a plot of rectangular
data as a color-encoded matrix
```

```
<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f3cd716dbd0>
```



1. Find the outliers and replace the outliers

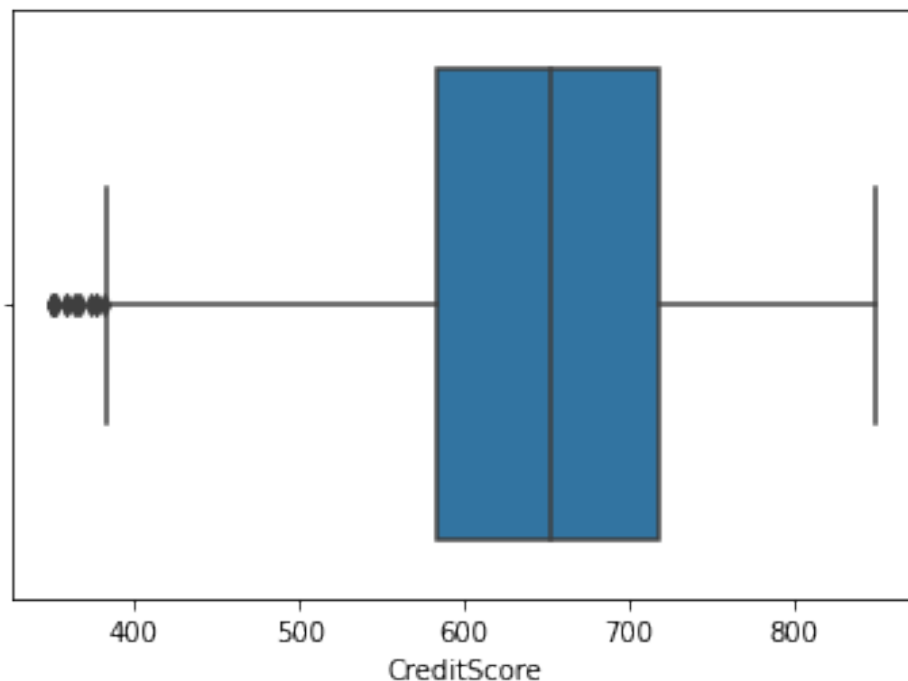
#occurence of outliers

```
ld1= pd.read_csv('/content/Churn_Modelling.csv')
sns.boxplot(ld1.CreditScore)
```

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/seaborn/_decorators.py:43:
FutureWarning: Pass the following variable as a keyword arg: x. 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 misinterpretation.
```

FutureWarning

<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f3cd2ea1bd0>



#Use Mean Detection and Nearest Fill Methods - Outliers

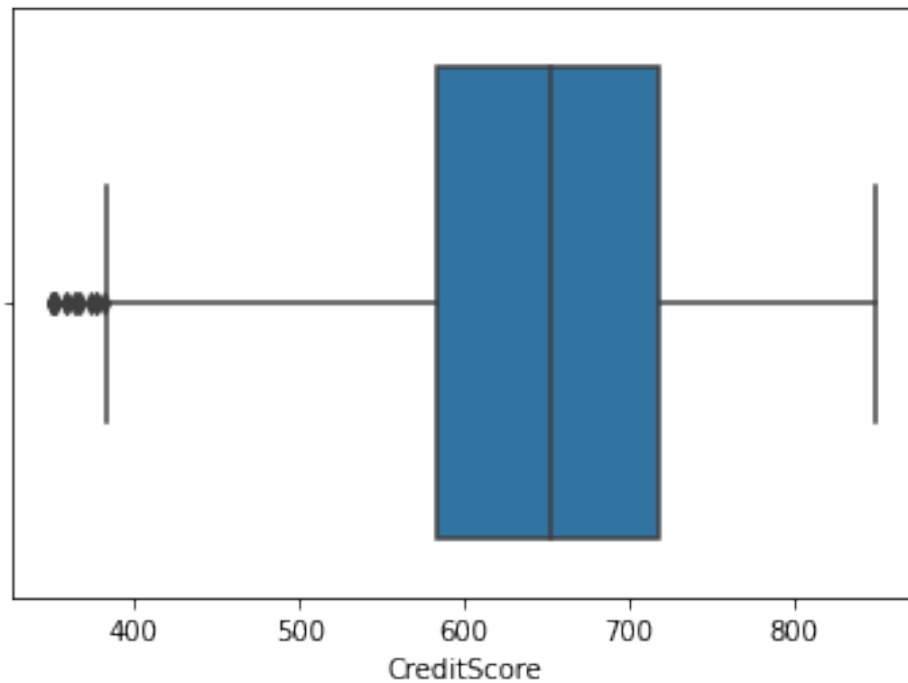
```
Q1= ld1.CreditScore.quantile(0.25)
Q3=ld1.CreditScore.quantile(0.75)
IQR=Q3-Q1
upper_limit =Q3 + 1.5*IQR
lower_limit =Q1 - 1.5*IQR
ld1['CreditScore'] =
np.where(ld1['CreditScore']>upper_limit,30,ld1['CreditScore'])
sns.boxplot(ld1.CreditScore)
```

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/seaborn/_decorators.py:43:
FutureWarning: Pass the following variable as a keyword arg: x. 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 misinterpretation.

FutureWarning

<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f3cd2dfa310>



1. Check for Categorical columns and perform encoding.

ld1.head(5)

	RowNumber	CustomerId	Surname	CreditScore	Geography	Gender	Age
0	1	15634602	Hargrave	619	France	Female	42
1	2	15647311	Hill	608	Spain	Female	41
2	3	15619304	Onio	502	France	Female	42
3	4	15701354	Boni	699	France	Female	39
4	5	15737888	Mitchell	850	Spain	Female	43

	Tenure	Balance	NumOfProducts	HasCrCard	IsActiveMember	\
0	2	0.00	1	1	1	
1	1	83807.86	1	0	1	
2	8	159660.80	3	1	0	
3	1	0.00	2	0	0	
4	2	125510.82	1	1	1	

	EstimatedSalary	Exited
0	101348.88	1
1	112542.58	0
2	113931.57	1
3	93826.63	0
4	79084.10	0

#label encoder

```
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
le=LabelEncoder()
ld1.Gender= le.fit_transform(ld1.Gender)
ld1.head(5)
```

	RowNumber	CustomerId	Surname	CreditScore	Geography	Gender	Age
0	1	15634602	Hargrave	619	France	0	42
1	2	15647311	Hill	608	Spain	0	41
2	3	15619304	Onio	502	France	0	42
3	4	15701354	Boni	699	France	0	39
4	5	15737888	Mitchell	850	Spain	0	43

	Tenure	Balance	NumOfProducts	HasCrCard	IsActiveMember	
0	2	0.00	1	1	1	
1	1	83807.86	1	0	1	
2	8	159660.80	3	1	0	
3	1	0.00	2	0	0	
4	2	125510.82	1	1	1	

	EstimatedSalary	Exited
0	101348.88	1
1	112542.58	0
2	113931.57	1
3	93826.63	0
4	79084.10	0

#one hot encoding

```
ld1_main=pd.get_dummies(ld1,columns=['Geography'])
ld1_main.head()
```

	RowNumber	CustomerId	Surname	CreditScore	Gender	Age	Tenure
0	1	15634602	Hargrave	619	0	42	2
1	2	15647311	Hill	608	0	41	1

2	3	15619304	Onio	502	0	42	8
3	4	15701354	Boni	699	0	39	1
4	5	15737888	Mitchell	850	0	43	2

	Balance	NumOfProducts	HasCrCard	IsActiveMember
EstimatedSalary \				
0	0.00	1	1	1
101348.88				
1	83807.86	1	0	1
112542.58				
2	159660.80	3	1	0
113931.57				
3	0.00	2	0	0
93826.63				
4	125510.82	1	1	1
79084.10				

	Exited	Geography_France	Geography_Germany	Geography_Spain
0	1	1	0	0
1	0	0	0	1
2	1	1	0	0
3	0	1	0	0
4	0	0	0	1

1. Split the data into dependent and independent variables.

#Splitting the Dataset into the Independent Feature Matrix

```
df=pd.read_csv('/content/Churn_Modelling.csv')
```

```
X = df.iloc[:, :-1].values
```

```
print(X)
```

```
[[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]]
```

#Extracting the Dataset to Get the Dependent Vector

```
Y = df.iloc[:, -1].values
```

```
print(Y)
```

```
[1 0 1 ... 1 1 0]
```

1. Scale the independent variables

```
w = df.head()
```

```
q = w[['Age','Balance','EstimatedSalary']] #splitting the dataset into
```


measurable values

q

	Age	Balance	EstimatedSalary
0	42	0.00	101348.88
1	41	83807.86	112542.58
2	42	159660.80	113931.57
3	39	0.00	93826.63
4	43	125510.82	79084.10

```
from sklearn.preprocessing import scale # library for scalling
from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler
mm = MinMaxScaler()
```

```
x_scaled = mm.fit_transform(q)
x_scaled
```

```
array([[0.75      , 0.        , 0.63892099],
       [0.5       , 0.52491194, 0.96014087],
       [0.75      , 1.        , 1.        ],
       [0.        , 0.        , 0.42305883],
       [1.        , 0.78610918, 0.        ]])
```

```
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
sc = StandardScaler()
x_ss = sc.fit_transform(q)
x_ss
```

```
array([[ 0.44232587, -1.13763618,  0.09337626],
       [-0.29488391,  0.15434425,  0.96285595],
       [ 0.44232587,  1.32369179,  1.07074687],
       [-1.76930347, -1.13763618, -0.49092058],
       [ 1.17953565,  0.79723632, -1.6360585 ]])
```

```
from sklearn.preprocessing import scale
X_scaled=pd.DataFrame(scale(q),columns=q.columns)
X_scale=X_scaled.head()
X_scale
```

	Age	Balance	EstimatedSalary
0	0.442326	-1.137636	0.093376
1	-0.294884	0.154344	0.962856
2	0.442326	1.323692	1.070747
3	-1.769303	-1.137636	-0.490921
4	1.179536	0.797236	-1.636059

1. Split the data into training and testing

```
x= df[['Age', 'Balance', 'EstimatedSalary']]
x
```

	Age	Balance	EstimatedSalary
0	42	0.00	101348.88
1	41	83807.86	112542.58
2	42	159660.80	113931.57
3	39	0.00	93826.63
4	43	125510.82	79084.10
...
9995	39	0.00	96270.64
9996	35	57369.61	101699.77
9997	36	0.00	42085.58
9998	42	75075.31	92888.52
9999	28	130142.79	38190.78

[10000 rows x 3 columns]

```
y = df['Balance']
y
```

```
0          0.00
1      83807.86
2     159660.80
3          0.00
4     125510.82
...
9995          0.00
9996     57369.61
9997          0.00
9998     75075.31
9999    130142.79
```

Name: Balance, Length: 10000, dtype: float64

#scaling

```
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler, MinMaxScaler
sc = StandardScaler()
x_scaled1 = sc.fit_transform(x)
x_scaled1
```

```
array([[ 0.29351742, -1.22584767,  0.02188649],
       [ 0.19816383,  0.11735002,  0.21653375],
       [ 0.29351742,  1.33305335,  0.2406869 ],
       ...,
       [-0.27860412, -1.22584767, -1.00864308],
       [ 0.29351742, -0.02260751, -0.12523071],
       [-1.04143285,  0.85996499, -1.07636976]])
```

#train and test data

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(x_scaled1, y,
test_size = 0.3, random_state = 0)
x_train
```

```
array([[ -0.56466489,  1.11721307, -0.77021814],
       [  0.00745665, -1.22584767, -1.39576675],
       [  3.53553951,  1.35419118, -1.49965629],
       ...,
       [-0.37395771,  1.35890908,  1.41441489],
       [-0.08789694, -1.22584767,  0.84614739],
       [  0.86563897,  0.50630343,  0.32630495]])
```

x_train.shape

(7000, 3)

x_test

```
array([[ -0.37395771,  0.87532296,  1.61304597],
       [  0.10281024,  0.42442221,  0.49753166],
       [  0.29351742,  0.30292727, -0.4235611 ],
       ...,
       [  0.10281024,  1.46672809,  1.17045451],
       [  2.86806437,  1.25761599, -0.50846777],
       [  0.96099256,  0.19777742, -1.15342685]])
```

x_test.shape

(3000, 3)

y_train

```
7681    146193.60
9031         0.00
3691    160979.68
202         0.00
5625    143262.04
```

```
...
9225    120074.97
4859    114440.24
3264    161274.05
9845         0.00
2732    108076.33
```

Name: Balance, Length: 7000, dtype: float64

y_test

```
9394    131101.04
898     102967.41
2398     95386.82
5906    112079.58
2343    163034.82
...
4004         0.00
7375     80926.02
9307    168001.34
```

```
8394    154953.94
5233     88826.07
Name: Balance, Length: 3000, dtype: float64
```