# TEAM MEMBER-GIDEON M(REG No: 312319106043)

In [1]:

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt import pandas as
pd import numpy as np import tensorflow as tf
import seaborn as sns from sklearn.compose import
ColumnTransformer from sklearn.pipeline import
Pipeline from sklearn.preprocessing import
OneHotEncoder from sklearn.preprocessing import
StandardScaler from sklearn.model\_selection import
train\_test\_split

df = pd.read\_csv(r"./Churn\_Modelling.csv")

df.head()

Geograp Gend Ag TenurBal RowNumber CustomerId Surname CreditScore hy er e e ce

#### 2. Load the data set

In [4]:

In [5]:

Out[5]:N

0	1	15634602	Hargrave	619 F	rance	Female	42	2	0.00
1	2	15647311	Hill	608	Spain	Female	41	1	83807.86
2	3	15619304	Onio	502 F	rance	Female	42	8	159660.80
3	4	15701354	Boni	699 F	rance	Female	39	1	0.00
4	5	15737888	Mitchell	850	Spain	Female	43	2	125510.82
4									<b>•</b>

# 3. Data Visualizations

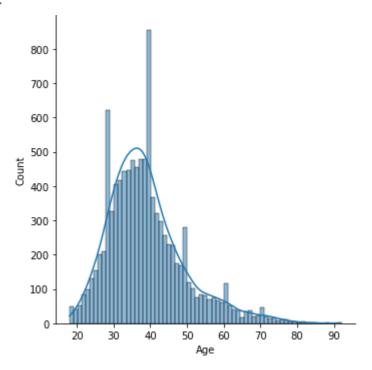
# 3.1. Univariate Analysis

In [6]:

```
sns.displot(df['Age'], kde=True)
```

<seaborn.axisgrid.FacetGrid at 0x1f63a02fa30>

Out[6]:



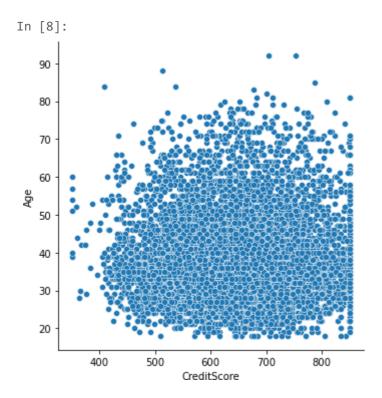
# 3.2. Bi - Variate Analysis

```
In [7]:
```

```
sns.relplot(x='CreditScore', y='Age', data=df)
```

<seaborn.axisgrid.FacetGrid at 0x1f63a024160>

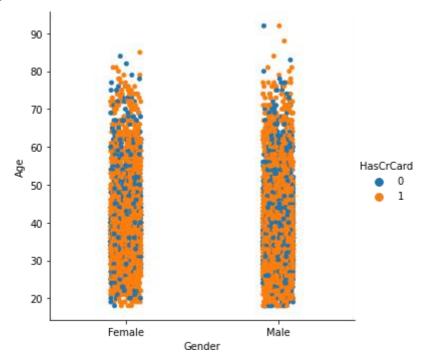
Out[7]:



sns.catplot(x='Gender', y='Age', hue='HasCrCard', data=df)

<seaborn.axisgrid.FacetGrid at 0x1f647affeb0>

Out[8]:

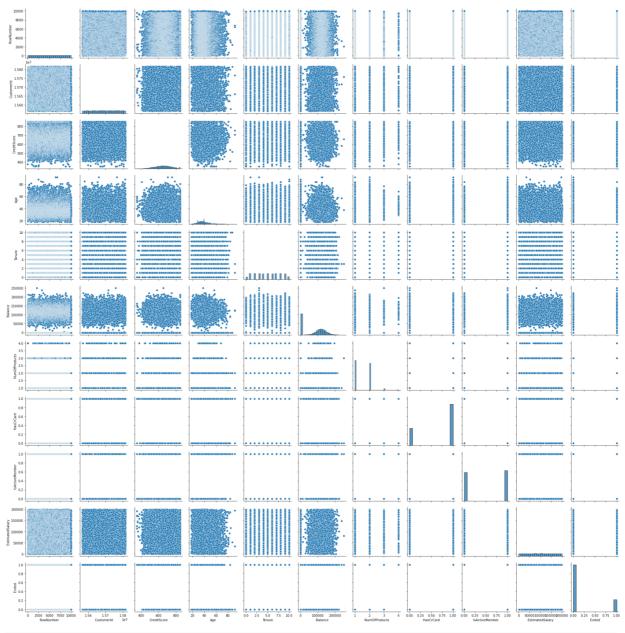


# 3.3. Multi - Variate Analysis

```
In [9]:
```

```
sns.pairplot(df)
```

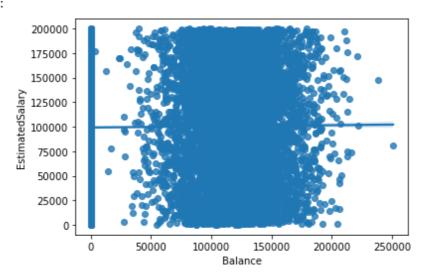
<seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x1f6483b69a0>
Out[9]:



In [10]: sns.regplot(x='Balance', y='EstimatedSalary', data=df)

#### <AxesSubplot:xlabel='Balance', ylabel='EstimatedSalary'>

Out[10]:



# 4. Descriptive Statistics

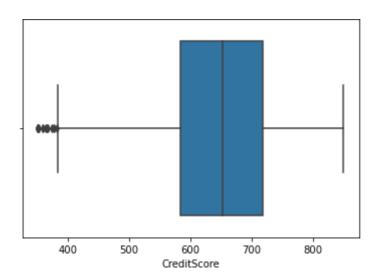
```
In [11]: df.describe()
```

		RowNumber	CustomerId	CreditScore	Age	Tenure	e Balance Num	
Out[11]:								
	count	10000.00000	1.000000e+04	10000.000000	10000.000000	10000.000000	10000.000000	100
	mean	5000.50000	1.569094e+07	650.528800	38.921800	5.012800	76485.889288	
	std	2886.89568	7.193619e+04	96.653299	10.487806	2.892174	62397.405202	
	min	1.00000	1.556570e+07	350.000000	18.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
	25%	2500.75000	1.562853e+07	584.000000	32.000000	3.000000	0.000000	
	50%	5000.50000	1.569074e+07	652.000000	37.000000	5.000000	97198.540000	
	75%	7500.25000	1.575323e+07	718.000000	44.000000	7.000000	127644.240000	
	max	10000.00000	1.581569e+07	850.000000	92.000000	10.000000	250898.090000	
	4							<b>•</b>

# 5. Handle the Missing values

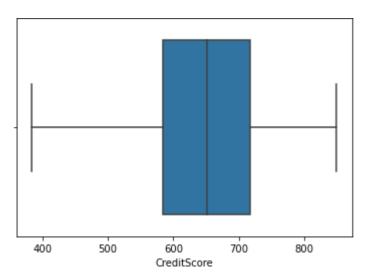
```
In [12]:
 df.isnull().sum()
         RowNumber
                            0
Out[12]:
         CustomerId
                            0
         Surname
         CreditScore
                            0
         Geography
                            0
         Gender
                            0
         Age
         Tenure
                            0
         Balance
                            0
         NumOfProducts
                           0
         HasCrCard
         IsActiveMember
                            0
         EstimatedSalary
                            0
         Exited
                            0
         dtype: int64
```

# 6. Find the outliers and replace the outliers



```
In [14]:
    Q1 = df['CreditScore'].quantile(0.25)
    Q3 = df['CreditScore'].quantile(0.75)
    IQR = Q3 - Q1 whisker_width = 1.5
    lower_whisker = Q1 - (whisker_width*IQR) upper_whisker = Q3 + (whisker_width*IQR)
    df['CreditScore']=np.where(df['CreditScore']>upper_whisker,upper_whisker,np.where(df)
```

Out[15]:



### 7. Check for Categorical columns and perform encoding

# 8. Split the data into dependent and independent variables.

```
array([[1, 15634602, 'Hargrave', 619.0, 'France', 'Female', 42, 2, 0.0,
Out[17]:
                 1, 1, 1],
                [2, 15647311, 'Hill', 608.0, 'Spain', 'Female', 41, 1, 83807.86,
                 1, 0, 1],
                [3, 15619304, 'Onio', 502.0, 'France', 'Female', 42, 8, 159660.8,
         3, 1, 0],
                [4, 15701354, 'Boni', 699.0, 'France', 'Female', 39, 1, 0.0, 2, 0,
                 0],
                [5, 15737888, 'Mitchell', 850.0, 'Spain', 'Female', 43, 2,
                 125510.82, 1, 1, 1]], dtype=object)
     In [18]:
               x=ct.fit_transform(
               x)
     #INDEPENDENT VARIABLES
     x[0:5,:]
         array([[1.0, 0.0, 0.0, 1, 15634602, 'Hargrave', 619.0, 'Female', 42, 2,
Out[18]:
                 0.0, 1, 1, 1],
                [0.0, 0.0, 1.0, 2, 15647311, 'Hill', 608.0, 'Female', 41, 1,
         83807.86, 1, 0, 1],
                [1.0, 0.0, 0.0, 3, 15619304, 'Onio', 502.0, 'Female', 42, 8,
                 159660.8, 3, 1, 0],
                [1.0, 0.0, 0.0, 4, 15701354, 'Boni', 699.0, 'Female', 39, 1, 0.0,
         2, 0, 0],
                [0.0, 0.0, 1.0, 5, 15737888, 'Mitchell', 850.0, 'Female', 43, 2,
                 125510.82, 1, 1, 1]], dtype=object)
In [19]:
          #DEPENDENT VARIABLES
          y[0:5,:]
         array([[1.0134888e+05, 1.0000000e+00],
Out[19]:
                [1.1254258e+05, 0.0000000e+00],
         [1.1393157e+05, 1.0000000e+00],
                [9.3826630e+04, 0.0000000e+00],
         [7.9084100e+04, 0.0000000e+00]])
          sc= StandardScaler()
          x[:,8:12]=sc.fit transform(x[:,8:12])
          x[0:5,:]
        9. Scale the independent variables
In [20]:
         array([[1.0, 0.0, 0.0, 1, 15634602, 'Hargrave', 619.0, 'Female',
Out[20]:
                 0.29351742289674765, -1.041759679225302, -1.2258476714090163,
                 -0.911583494040172, 1, 1],
                [0.0, 0.0, 1.0, 2, 15647311, 'Hill', 608.0, 'Female',
         0.19816383219544578, -1.387537586562431, 0.11735002143511637,
```

-0.911583494040172, 0, 1],

```
2.5270566192762067, 1, 0],
                [1.0, 0.0, 0.0, 4, 15701354, 'Boni', 699.0, 'Female',
                 0.007456650792842043, -1.387537586562431, -1.2258476714090163,
                 0.8077365626180174, 0, 0],
                                                    [0.0, 0.0, 1.0, 5,
         15737888, 'Mitchell', 850.0, 'Female',
                 0.3888710135980495, -1.041759679225302, 0.7857278997960621,
                 -0.911583494040172, 1, 1]], dtype=object)
          x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(x,y,test_size=0.3,
          random state=
        10. Split the data into training and testing
In [21]:
           x train
In [22]:
         array([[1.0, 0.0, 0.0, ..., 0.8077365626180174, 1, 1],
Out[22]:
                 [1.0, 0.0, 0.0, ..., 0.8077365626180174, 1, 0],
         [1.0, 0.0, 0.0, \ldots, -0.911583494040172, 0, 1],
                [1.0, 0.0, 0.0, \ldots, 0.8077365626180174, 1, 0],
                 [0.0, 0.0, 1.0, \ldots, 0.8077365626180174, 1, 1],
                [0.0, 1.0, 0.0, ..., -0.911583494040172, 1, 0]], dtype=object)
In [23]:
 x_test
         array([[0.0, 1.0, 0.0, ..., -0.911583494040172, 1, 1],
Out[23]:
                 [1.0, 0.0, 0.0, \ldots, -0.911583494040172, 1, 0],
         [0.0, 0.0, 1.0, \ldots, -0.911583494040172, 1, 1],
                 [1.0, 0.0, 0.0, \dots, 0.8077365626180174, 1, 1],
                [1.0, 0.0, 0.0, \ldots, -0.911583494040172, 1, 1],
                 [0.0, 1.0, 0.0, ..., -0.911583494040172, 1, 1]], dtype=object)
In [24]:
 y_train
         array([[5.5796830e+04, 1.0000000e+00],
Out[24]:
                [1.9823020e+04, 0.0000000e+00],
         [1.3848580e+04, 0.0000000e+00],
                [1.8142987e+05, 0.0000000e+00],
         [1.4875016e+05, 0.0000000e+00],
                [1.1885526e+05, 1.0000000e+00]])
```

[1.0, 0.0, 0.0, 3, 15619304, 'Onio', 502.0, 'Female',

0.29351742289674765, 1.0329077647974714, 1.333053345722891,