

Assignment –2

Data Visualization and Pre-processing

Assignment Date	26 September 2022
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Student Roll Number	7376191CS255
Maximum Marks	2 Marks

1. Downloaded the Dataset Churn_Modelling.csv and Uploaded into content folder:

Importing Required Libraries:

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

2.Loading the dataset:

```
[ ] ds=pd.read_csv(r'/content/Churn_Modelling.csv')

[ ] ds.shape

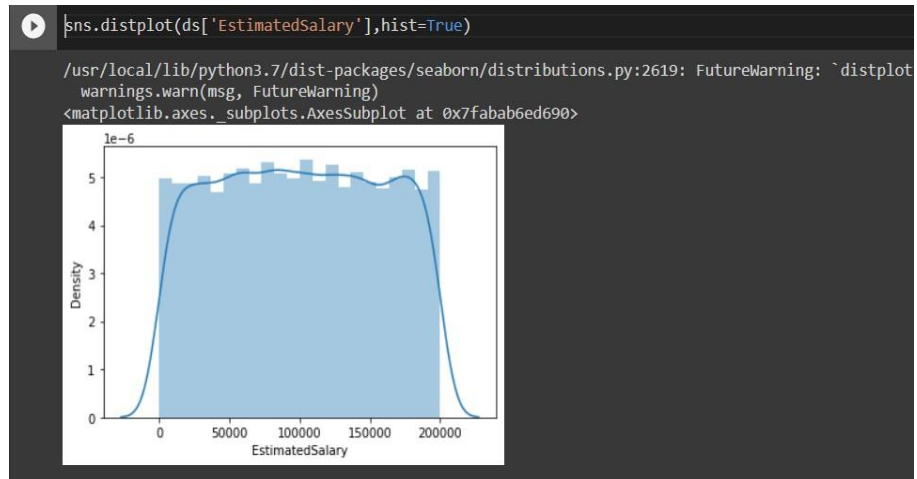
(10000, 14)

[ ] ds.head()
```

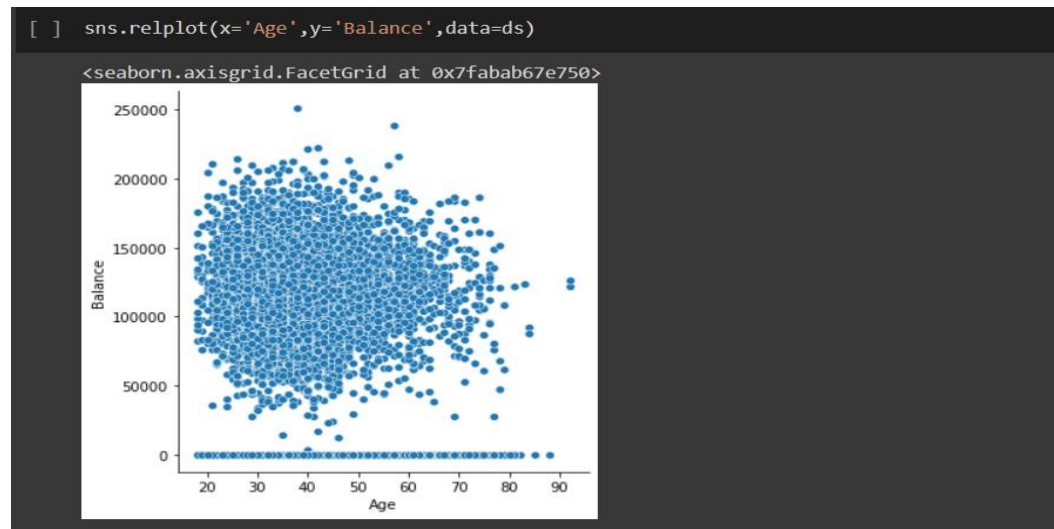
	RowNumber	CustomerId	Surname	CreditScore	Geography	Gender	Age	Tenure	Balance	NumOfProducts	HasCrCard	IsActiveMember	EstimatedSalary	Exited
0	1	15634602	Hargrave	619	France	Female	42	2	0.00	1	1	1	101348.88	1
1	2	15647311	Hill	608	Spain	Female	41	1	83807.86	1	0	1	112542.58	0
2	3	15619304	Onio	502	France	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

3.Performing Visualization on Datasets

3.1 Univariate Analysis

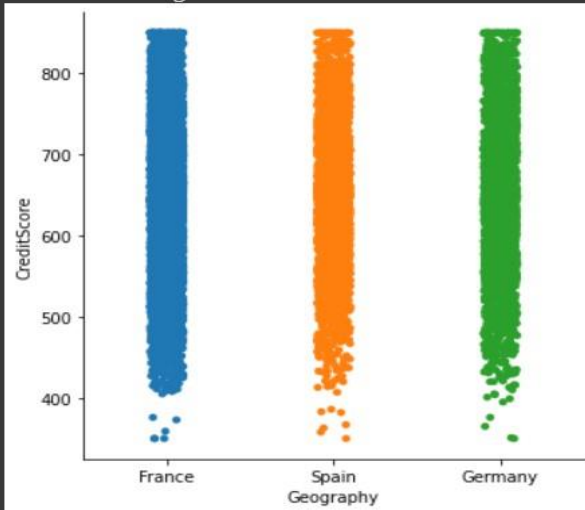


3.2 Bi-variate Analysis



```
[ ] #categorical data
sns.catplot(x='Geography',y='CreditScore',data=ds)
```

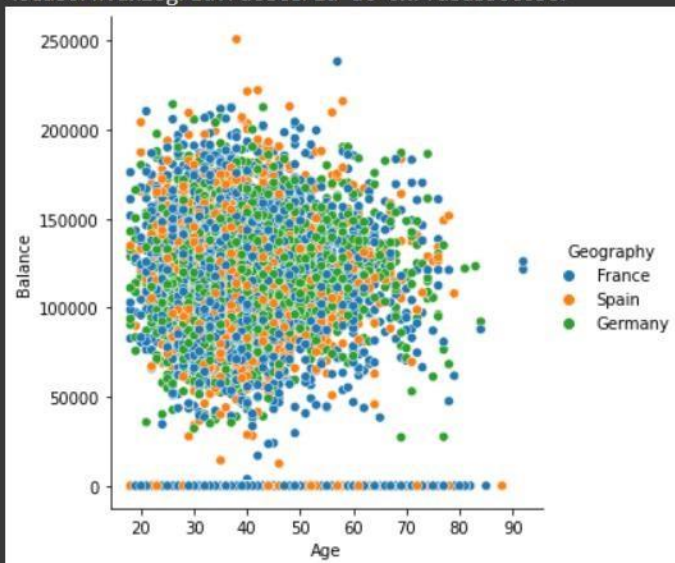
<seaborn.axisgrid.FacetGrid at 0x7fabab5fb850>



3.3 Multivariate Analysis

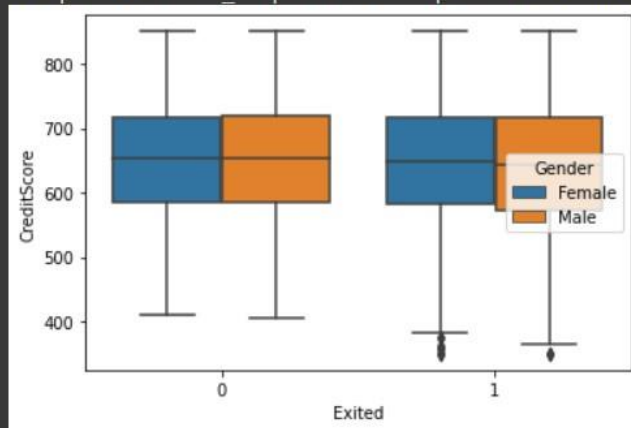
```
[ ] sns.relplot(x='Age',y='Balance',hue='Geography',data=ds)
```

<seaborn.axisgrid.FacetGrid at 0x7fabab56c650>



```
[ ] #categorical data
sns.boxplot(x='Exited',y='CreditScore',hue='Gender',data=ds)
```

```
<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7fababd473d0>
```



4.Performing Descriptive Statistics on the Dataset

```
[ ] ds.describe()
```

	RowNumber	CustomerId	CreditScore	Age	Tenure	Balance	NumOfProducts	HasCrCard	IsActiveMember	EstimatedSalary	Exited
count	10000.00000	1.000000e+04	10000.000000	10000.000000	10000.000000	10000.000000	10000.000000	10000.000000	10000.000000	10000.000000	10000.000000
mean	5000.50000	1.569094e+07	650.528800	38.921800	5.012800	76485.889288	1.530200	0.705500	0.515100	100090.239881	0.203700
std	2886.895668	7.193619e+04	96.653299	10.487806	2.892174	62397.405202	0.581654	0.455840	0.499797	57510.492818	0.402769
min	1.00000	1.556570e+07	350.000000	18.000000	0.000000	0.000000	1.000000	0.000000	0.000000	11.580000	0.000000
25%	2500.75000	1.562853e+07	584.000000	32.000000	3.000000	0.000000	1.000000	0.000000	0.000000	51002.110000	0.000000
50%	5000.50000	1.569074e+07	652.000000	37.000000	5.000000	97198.540000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	100193.915000	0.000000
75%	7500.25000	1.575323e+07	718.000000	44.000000	7.000000	127644.240000	2.000000	1.000000	1.000000	149388.247500	0.000000
max	10000.00000	1.581569e+07	850.000000	92.000000	10.000000	250898.090000	4.000000	1.000000	1.000000	199992.480000	1.000000

5.Handling the Missing values

```
[ ] ds.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

```

```
[ ] ds.isnull().sum()

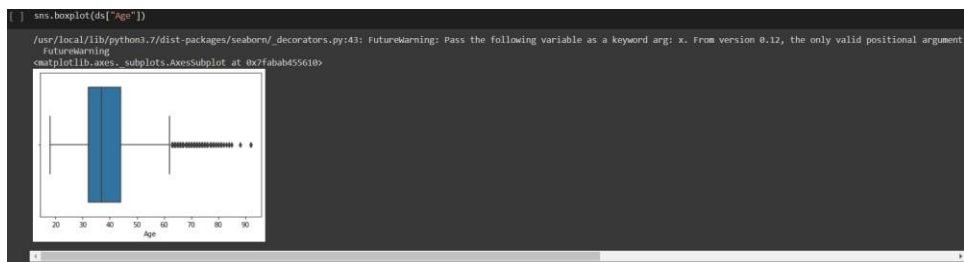
RowNumber      0
CustomerId      0
Surname         0
Creditscore     0
Geography       0
Gender          0
Age             0
Tenure          0
Balance         0
NumOfProducts  0
HasCrCard       0
IsActiveMember  0
EstimatedSalary 0
Exited          0
dtype: int64

[ ] #no null values found , so no need to handle.
```

6.Finding the outliers and Replace the outliers:

```
[ ] ds.skew()

/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/ipykernel_launcher.py:1: FutureWarning: Dropping of nuisance columns in DataFrame reductions
***Entry point for launching an IPython kernel.
RowNumber      0.000000
CustomerId     0.001149
Creditscore    -0.071607
Age            1.011320
Tenure         0.010991
Balance       -0.141109
NumOfProducts  0.745568
HasCrCard     -0.901812
IsActiveMember -0.060437
EstimatedSalary 0.002085
Exited        1.471611
dtype: float64
```



```
[ ] q0 = ds["Age"].describe()["25%"]

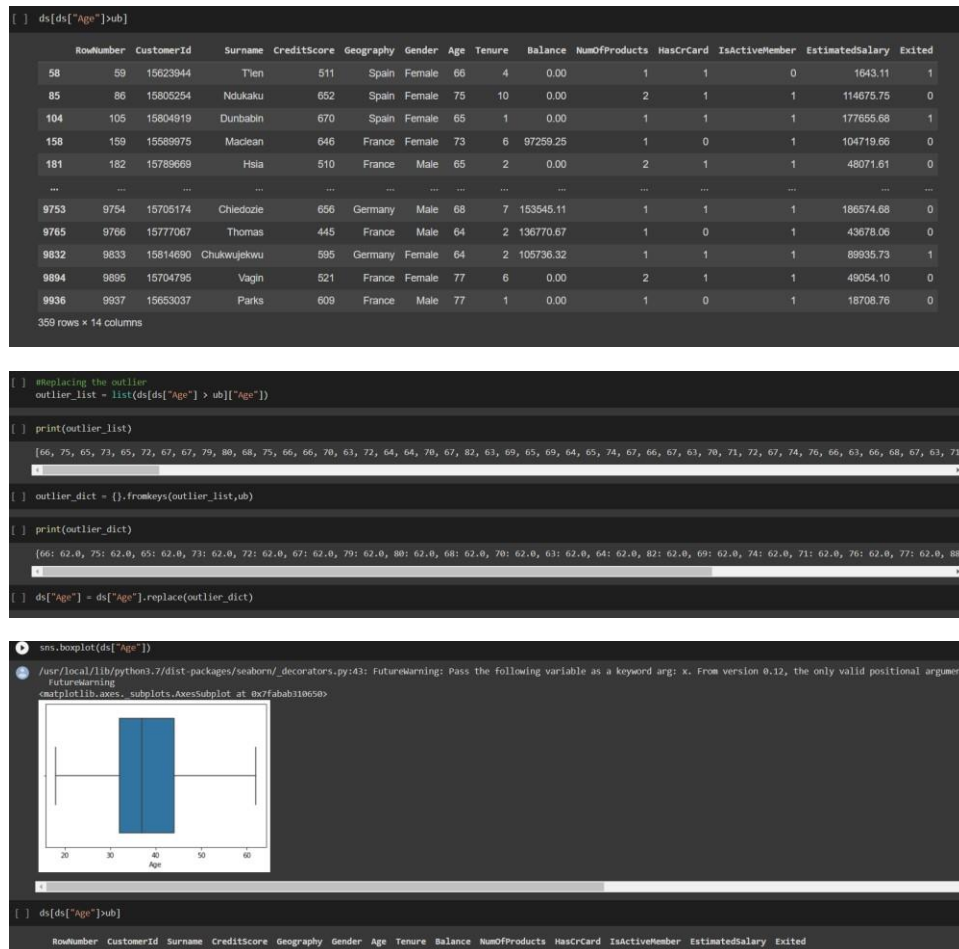
[ ] q1 = ds["Age"].describe()["75%"]

[ ] iqr=q1-q0

[ ] lb = q0 -(1.5*iqr)
ub = q1 + (1.5*iqr)

[ ] ds[ds["Age"]<lb]
```

RowNumber CustomerId Surname Creditscore Geography Gender Age Tenure Balance NumOfProducts HasCrCard IsActiveMember EstimatedSalary Exited



7.Check for categorical columns and perform coding:

```
[ ] from sklearn.compose import ColumnTransformer
from sklearn.preprocessing import OneHotEncoder
ct=ColumnTransformer([('oh',OneHotEncoder(),[1,2])],remainder='passthrough')
x=ct.fit_transform(x)
print(x.shape)

(10000, 13)

[ ] # saving the data
import joblib
joblib.dump(ct,"churnct.pkl")

['churnct.pkl']
```

8.Split the data into dependent and independent variables

```
[ ] x=ds.iloc[:,3:13].values
    print(x.shape)
    y=ds.iloc[:,13:14].values
    print(y.shape)
```

```
(10000, 10)
(10000, 1)
```

9.Scale the independent variables:

```
[ ] from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
    sc = StandardScaler()
    x_train = sc.fit_transform(x_train)
    x_test = sc.fit_transform(x_test)
    x_train = pd.DataFrame(x_train)
    x_train.head()
```

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
0	-1.014607	-0.569844	1.743090	1.091687	-1.091687	0.169582	-0.464608	0.006661	-1.215717	0.809503	0.642595	-1.032270	1.106432
1	-1.014607	1.754885	-0.573694	-0.916013	0.916013	-2.304559	0.301026	-1.377440	-0.006312	-0.921591	0.642595	0.968738	-0.748664
2	0.985604	-0.569844	-0.573694	1.091687	-1.091687	-1.191196	-0.943129	-1.031415	0.579935	-0.921591	0.642595	-1.032270	1.485335
3	-1.014607	-0.569844	1.743090	-0.916013	0.916013	0.035566	0.109617	0.006661	0.473128	-0.921591	0.642595	-1.032270	1.276528
4	-1.014607	-0.569844	1.743090	1.091687	-1.091687	2.056114	1.736588	1.044737	0.810193	0.809503	0.642595	0.968738	0.558378

10.Split the data into training and testing:

```
[ ] 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(x_train.shape)
    print(x_test.shape)
```

```
(8000, 13)
(2000, 13)
```