

# PRINCE DR K VASUDEVAN COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND CMS COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING.

WEB PHISHING DETECTION (ASSIGNMENT 2)

**DATE** : 10-10-2022

**PROBLEM** : PERFORM TASKS ACCORDINGLY

**NAME** : KARTHIK M

**OUTPUT** :

**SCREENSHOTS:**

## 1.Download the Dataset

## 2.Load the dataset

```
In [1]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import sklearn
```

Matplotlib is building the font cache; this may take a moment.

```
In [2]: data = pd.read_csv(r"C:\Users\hariharan\Downloads\IBM-Assignment-2\Churn_Modelling.csv")
```

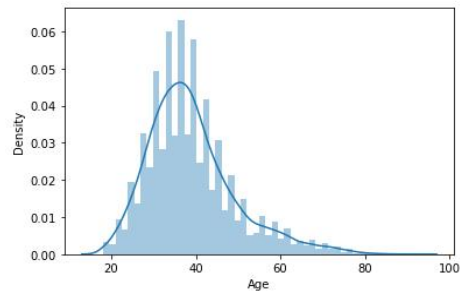
## 3.Perform below visualizations

### Univariate analysis

```
In [3]: sns.distplot(data['Age'])
```

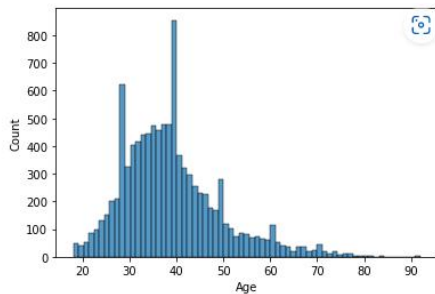
```
D:\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn\distributions.py:2619: FutureWarning: `distplot` is a deprecated function and will be removed in a future version. Please adapt your code to use either `displot` (a figure-level function with similar flexibility) or `histplot` (an axes-level function for histograms).
warnings.warn(msg, FutureWarning)
```

```
Out[3]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='Age', ylabel='Density'>
```



```
In [4]: sns.histplot(data['Age'])
```

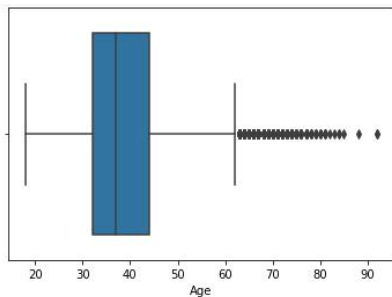
```
Out[4]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='Age', ylabel='Count'>
```



```
In [5]: sns.boxplot(data['Age'])
```

```
D:\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn\_decorators.py:36: 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.
warnings.warn(
```

```
Out[5]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='Age'>
```

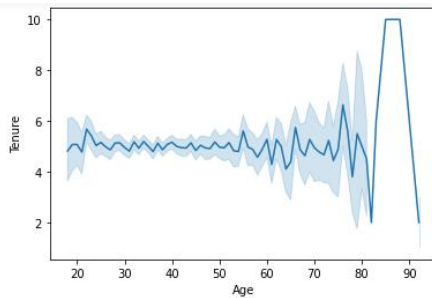


## Bi-Variate Analysis

```
In [6]: sns.lineplot(data['Age'], data['Tenure'])
```

```
D:\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 misinterpretation.
warnings.warn(
```

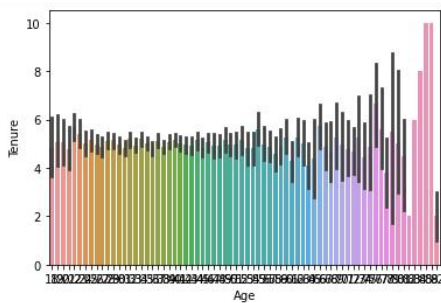
```
Out[6]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='Age', ylabel='Tenure'>
```



```
In [7]: sns.barplot(data['Age'],data['Tenure'])
```

D:\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 misinterpretation.  
warnings.warn(

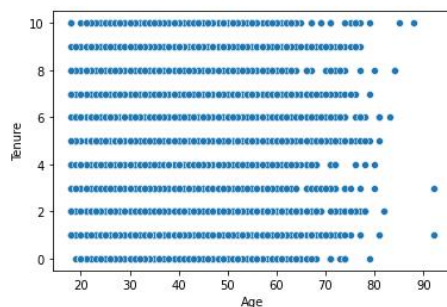
```
Out[7]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='Age', ylabel='Tenure'>
```



```
In [8]: sns.scatterplot(data['Age'],data['Tenure'])
```

D:\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 misinterpretation.  
warnings.warn(

```
Out[8]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='Age', ylabel='Tenure'>
```

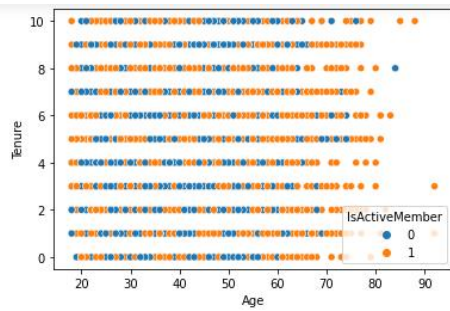


## Multi-Variate Analysis

```
In [9]: sns.scatterplot(data['Age'],data['Tenure'], hue=data['IsActiveMember'])
```

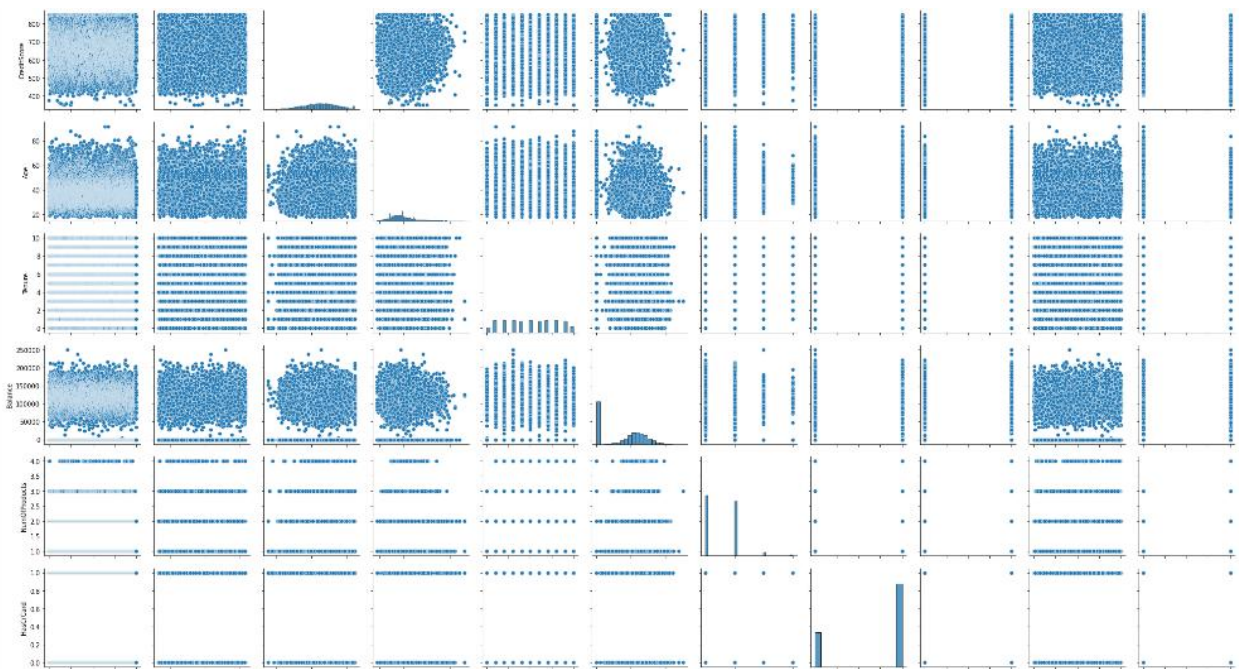
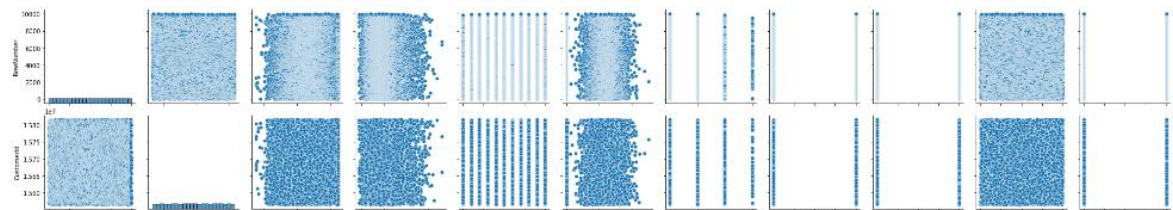
D:\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn\\_decorators.py:36: FutureWarning: Pass the following variables as keyword args: x, y. From version 0.12, the only valid positional argument will be `data`, and passing other arguments without an explicit keyword will result in an error or misinterpretation.  
warnings.warn(

```
Out[9]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='Age', ylabel='Tenure'>
```

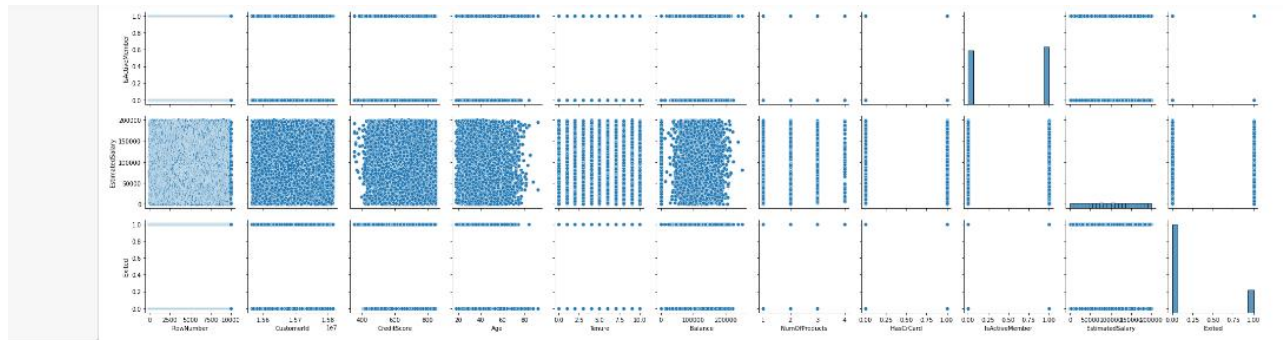


```
In [10]: sns.pairplot(data)
```

```
Out[10]: <seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x213ae3bee0>
```







## 4.Perform the descriptive statistics on the dataset

In [11]: `data.mean()`

C:\Users\hariharan\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel\_4496\531903386.py:1: FutureWarning: Dropping of nuisance columns in DataFrame reductions (with 'numeric\_only=None') is deprecated; in a future version this will raise TypeError. Select only valid columns before calling the reduction.  
`data.mean()`

Out[11]:

RowNumber	5.000500e+03
CustomerId	1.569094e+07
CreditScore	6.505288e+02
Age	3.892180e+01
Tenure	5.012800e+00
Balance	7.648589e+04
NumOfProducts	1.530200e+00
HasCrCard	7.055000e-01
IsActiveMember	5.151000e-01
EstimatedSalary	1.000902e+05
Exited	2.037000e-01
dtype:	float64

In [12]: `data.median()`

C:\Users\hariharan\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel\_4496\4184645713.py:1: FutureWarning: Dropping of nuisance columns in DataFrame reductions (with 'numeric\_only=None') is deprecated; in a future version this will raise TypeError. Select only valid columns before calling the reduction.  
`data.median()`

Out[12]:

RowNumber	5.000500e+03
CustomerId	1.569074e+07
CreditScore	6.520000e+02
Age	3.700000e+01
Tenure	5.000000e+00
Balance	9.719854e+04
NumOfProducts	1.000000e+00
HasCrCard	1.000000e+00
IsActiveMember	1.000000e+00
EstimatedSalary	1.001939e+05
Exited	0.000000e+00
dtype:	float64

```
In [13]: data.mode()
```

```
Out[13]:
```

	RowNumber	CustomerId	Surname	CreditScore	Geography	Gender	Age	Tenure	Balance	NumOfProducts	HasCrCard	IsActiveMember	EstimatedSalary
0	1	15565701	Smith	850.0	France	Male	37.0	2.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	24924.3
1	2	15565706	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
2	3	15565714	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
3	4	15565779	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
4	5	15565796	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9995	9996	15815628	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
9996	9997	15815645	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
9997	9998	15815656	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
9998	9999	15815660	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
9999	10000	15815690	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN

10000 rows x 14 columns

## 5. Handle the missing values

```
In [14]: data.isnull().any()
```

```
Out[14]:
```

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

```
In [15]: data.isnull().sum()
```

```
Out[15]:
```

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

There are no missing values

## 6. Find the outliers and replace the outliers

```
In [16]: data.quantile([0.1])
```

```
Out[16]:
```

	RowNumber	CustomerId	CreditScore	Age	Tenure	Balance	NumOfProducts	HasCrCard	IsActiveMember	EstimatedSalary	Exited
0.1	1000.9	15591167.1	521.0	27.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	20273.58	0.0

```
In [17]: data.quantile([0.1,0.5])
```

```
Out[17]:
```

	RowNumber	CustomerId	CreditScore	Age	Tenure	Balance	NumOfProducts	HasCrCard	IsActiveMember	EstimatedSalary	Exited
0.1	1000.9	15591167.1	521.0	27.0	1.0	0.00	1.0	0.0	0.0	20273.580	0.0
0.5	5000.5	15690738.0	652.0	37.0	5.0	97198.54	1.0	1.0	1.0	100193.915	0.0

```
In [18]: data.quantile([0.1,0.9])
```

```
Out[18]:
```

	RowNumber	CustomerId	CreditScore	Age	Tenure	Balance	NumOfProducts	HasCrCard	IsActiveMember	EstimatedSalary	Exited
0.1	1000.9	15591167.1	521.0	27.0	1.0	0.000	1.0	0.0	0.0	20273.580	0.0
0.9	9000.1	15790830.7	778.0	53.0	9.0	149244.792	2.0	1.0	1.0	179674.704	1.0

## 7. Check for Categorical columns and perform encoding

```
In [19]: from sklearn import preprocessing
```

```
In [20]: le = preprocessing.LabelEncoder()
```

```
In [21]: oneh = preprocessing.OneHotEncoder()
```

```
In [22]: data['Age'] = le.fit_transform(data['Age'])
```

```
In [23]: data.head()
```

```
Out[23]:
```

	RowNumber	CustomerId	Surname	CreditScore	Geography	Gender	Age	Tenure	Balance	NumOfProducts	HasCrCard	IsActiveMember	EstimatedSalary
0	1	15634602	Hargrave	619	France	Female	24	2	0.00	1	1	1	101348.88
1	2	15647311	Hill	608	Spain	Female	23	1	83807.86	1	0	1	112542.58
2	3	15619304	Onio	502	France	Female	24	8	159660.80	3	1	0	113931.57
3	4	15701354	Boni	699	France	Female	21	1	0.00	2	0	0	93826.63
4	5	15737888	Mitchell	850	Spain	Female	25	2	125510.82	1	1	1	79084.10

## 8. Split the data into dependent and independent variables (X and Y)

```
In [24]: x = data.iloc[:,0:12]
```

```
In [25]: x
```

```
Out[25]:
```

	RowNumber	CustomerId	Surname	CreditScore	Geography	Gender	Age	Tenure	Balance	NumOfProducts	HasCrCard	IsActiveMember
0	1	15634602	Hargrave	619	France	Female	24	2	0.00	1	1	1
1	2	15647311	Hill	608	Spain	Female	23	1	83807.86	1	0	1
2	3	15619304	Onio	502	France	Female	24	8	159660.80	3	1	0
3	4	15701354	Boni	699	France	Female	21	1	0.00	2	0	0
4	5	15737888	Mitchell	850	Spain	Female	25	2	125510.82	1	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9995	9996	15606229	Obijaku	771	France	Male	21	5	0.00	2	1	0
9996	9997	15569892	Johnstone	516	France	Male	17	10	57369.61	1	1	1
9997	9998	15584532	Liu	709	France	Female	18	7	0.00	1	0	1
9998	9999	15682355	Sabbatini	772	Germany	Male	24	3	75075.31	2	1	0
9999	10000	15628319	Walker	792	France	Female	10	4	130142.79	1	1	0

10000 rows x 12 columns

```
In [26]: y = data['Balance']
```

```
In [27]: y
```

```
Out[27]: 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
```

## 9. Scale the independent variables

```
In [4]: x = data.iloc[:,0:1]
```

```
In [5]: from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler, MinMaxScaler
        sc = StandardScaler()
        x_scaled = sc.fit_transform(x)
```

```
In [6]: x_scaled
```

```
Out[6]: array([[ -1.73187761],
               [ -1.7315312 ],
               [ -1.73118479],
               ...,
               [  1.73118479],
               [  1.7315312 ],
               [  1.73187761]])
```

## 10. Split the data into train and test

```
In [10]: from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
         x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(x_scaled, y, test_size = 0.3, random_state = 0)
```

```
In [11]: x_train
```

```
Out[11]: array([[ 0.92889885],
                [ 1.39655257],
                [-0.4532777 ],
                ...,
                [-0.60119484],
                [ 1.67853045],
                [-0.78548505]])
```

```
In [12]: x_train.shape
```

```
Out[12]: (7000, 1)
```

```
In [13]: y_train
```

```
Out[13]: 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
```

\*\*\*\*\*THANKING YOU\*\*\*\*\*