

## **TEAM ID:PNT2022TMID09663**

### **1. DOWNLOAD THE DATA SET:**

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

### **2. LOAD THE DATASET:**

```
data = pd.read_csv(r"file:///C:/Users/Christo/Downloads/Churn_Modelling.csv")
```

### **3. VISUALIZATIONS:**

```
sns.histplot(data["CreditScore"])
```

```
sns.distplot(data["Age"])
```

```
sns.boxplot(data['Age']) (ii) BI-
```

### **VARIATE ANALYSIS:**

```
sns.lineplot(x=data.CreditScore, y=data.EstimatedSalary)
```

```
sns.barplot(x=data.CreditScore, y=data.Age)
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=(15,15)) sns.barplot(x=data.Age ,
```

```
y=data.CreditScore) sns.scatterplot((data['Age'],
data['Tenure'])) (iii) MULTI-VARIATE ANALYSIS:
```

```
sns.pairplot(data) data.corr()
```

```
sns.heatmap(data.corr(), annot =
True)
```

### **4. DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS:**

```
data.mean()
```

```
data.median()
```

```
data.mode()
```

```
data.var()
```

```
data.std()
```

```
data.describe()
```

## 5. HANDLE THE MISSING VALUES:

```
data.isnull().any()
data.isnull().sum()
```

## 6. FINDING OUTLIERS AND REPLACING THEM:

```
sns.boxplot(x=data['EstimatedSalary'])
Q1= data['EstimatedSalary'].quantile(0.25)
Q2=data['EstimatedSalary'].quantile(0.75)
print(Q1,Q2)
IQR=Q2-Q1
IQRv
upper_limit =Q2 + 1.5*IQR lower_limit =Q1 -
1.5*IQR upper_limit lower_limit
data=data[data['EstimatedSalary']<upper_limit]
data=data[data['EstimatedSalary']>lower_limit]
sns.boxplot(x=data['EstimatedSalary']) p99=
data['EstimatedSalary'].quantile(0.99) p99
data = data[data['EstimatedSalary']<=p99]
sns.boxplot(x=data['EstimatedSalary']) data['EstimatedSalary'] =
np.where(data['EstimatedSalary']>upper_limit,652,data['EstimatedSalary'])
data.shape
```

```
-----
NameError                                Traceback (most recent call last)
<ipython-input-7-047ed65ff157> in <module>
----> 1 data.shape
```

NameError: name 'data' is not defined

## 7. CHECK FOR CATERGORICAL COLUMNS AND PERFORM ENCODING:

```
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder,
OneHotEncoder le = LabelEncoder() oneh = OneHotEncoder()
data['Gender'] = le.fit_transform(data['Gender'])
```

```
-----
NameError                                Traceback (most recent call last) <ipython-input-6-
cdac9c1b5bfa> in <module>
      2 le = LabelEncoder()
      3 oneh = OneHotEncoder()
----> 4 data['Gender'] = le.fit_transform(data['Gender'])
```

NameError: name 'data' is not defined

```
data.head()
```

SPLIT THE DATA INTO DEPENDENT AND INDEPENDENT VARIABLE

```
X=data.drop(columns=['EstimatedSalary'],axis=1)
X.head()
Y=data['EstimatedSalary']
Y
```

#### 9. SCALE THE INDEPENDENT VARIABLES:

```
from sklearn.preprocessing import scale
X=data.drop(columns=['Surname','Geography','Gender'],axis=1)
X.head()
X_scaled=pd.DataFrame(scale(X),columns=X.columns)
X_scaled.head()
```

#### 10. SPLIT THE DATA INTO TRAINING AND TEST DATA:

```
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)
X_train
X_train.shape
Y_train.shape
X_test
X_test.shape
Y_test
Y_test.shape
```