### Assignment -2

### **Python Programming**

Assignment Date	30 September 2022
Student Name	R.Suraj
Student Roll Number	621319106093
Maximum Marks	2 Marks

### Question-1:

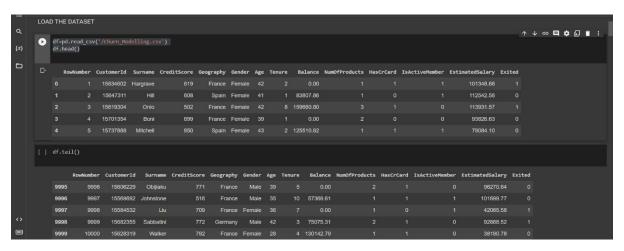
AFTER DOWNLOADING THE DATASET, IMPORT NECESSARY LIBRARIES

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

#### LOAD THE DATASET

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

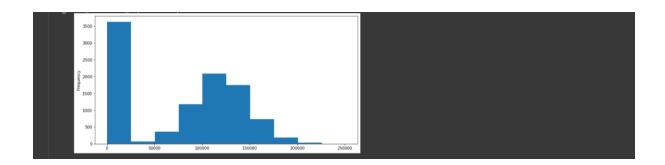
#### **Solution:**



## Question-2:

### PERFORM VARIOUS VISUALIZATIONS

```
# UNIVARIANT ANALYSIS
plt.figure()
df.Balance.plot(kind='hist', figsize=(12,6))
Solution:
```



```
#distribution plot
plt.figure()
sns.distplot(df.Tenure)
```



```
plt.figure()
sns.countplot(df.Gender)
```

**Solution:** 



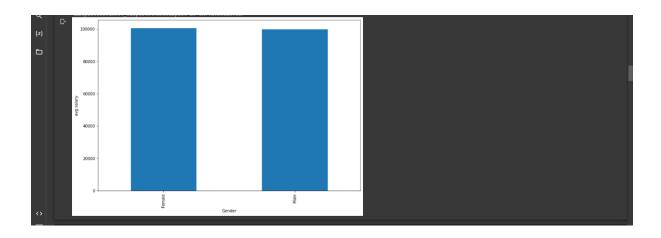
```
df.groupby(['Gender'])['EstimatedSalary'].mean().plot(kind='bar')
```

# **Solution:**



# Question-3:

```
#BIVARIANT ANALYSIS
df.groupby(['Gender'])['EstimatedSalary'].mean().plot(kind='bar',ylabel
='avg salary',figsize=(12,8))
```



# Question-4:

```
# 3.3 MULTI-VARIANT ANALYSIS

plt.scatter(x='CreditScore', y='EstimatedSalary', data=df, c='g', s=50)

plt.scatter(x='CreditScore', y='Balance', data=df, c='b', marker='*')
```

### **Solution:**



# Question-5:

```
# 4 DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS ON THE DATASET df.describe()
```

	RowNumber	CustomerTd	CreditScore	Age	Tenure	Ralance	NumOfProducts	HasCrCard	TsActiveMember	EstimatedSalarv	Exited
					10000.000000		10000.000000		10000.000000		10000.000000
count	10000.00000	1.00000000+04	10000.000000	10000.000000	10000.000000	10000.000000	10000.000000	10000.00000	10000.000000	10000.000000	10000.000000
mean	5000.50000	1.569094e+07	650.528800	38.921800	5.012800	76485.889288	1.530200	0.70550	0.515100	100090.239881	0.203700
std	2886.89568	7.193619e+04	96.653299	10.487806	2.892174	62397.405202	0.581654	0.45584	0.499797	57510.492818	0.402769
min	1.00000	1.556570e+07	350.000000	18.000000	0.000000	0.000000	1.000000	0.00000	0.000000	11.580000	0.000000
25%	2500.75000	1.562853e+07	584.000000	32.000000	3.000000	0.000000	1.000000	0.00000	0.000000	51002.110000	0.000000
50%	5000.50000	1.569074e+07	652.000000	37.000000	5.000000	97198.540000	1.000000	1.00000	1.000000	100193.915000	0.000000
75%	7500.25000	1.575323e+07	718.000000	44.000000	7.000000	127644.240000	2.000000	1.00000	1.000000	149388.247500	0.000000
max	10000.00000	1.581569e+07	850.000000	92.000000	10.000000	250898.090000	4.000000	1.00000	1.000000	199992.480000	1.000000

# Question-6:

```
# 5 HANDLING THE MISSING VALUES
df.isnull().sum()
```

## **Solution:**



df.plot()



```
Q 37 478
38 477
(x) 35 474
36 456
34 447
...
92 2
82 1
88 1
85 1
85 1
85 1
85 1
86 1
87 1
88 1
```

```
df['NumOfProducts'].value_counts()
```

#### **Solution:**

```
● df['NumOfProducts'].value_counts()

□ 1 5004
2 4500
3 266
4 60
Name: NumOfProducts, dtype: int64
```

```
df['Age'].unique()
```

#### **Solution:**

```
[ ] df['Age'].unique()

array([142, 41, 39, 43, 44, 50, 29, 27, 31, 24, 34, 25, 35, 45, 58, 32, 38,

46, 36, 33, 40, 51, 61, 49, 37, 19, 66, 56, 26, 21, 55, 75, 22, 30,

28, 65, 48, 52, 57, 73, 47, 54, 72, 20, 67, 79, 62, 53, 80, 59, 68,

23, 60, 70, 63, 64, 18, 82, 69, 74, 71, 76, 77, 88, 85, 84, 78, 81,

92, 83])
```

```
df['NumOfProducts'].unique()
```

### **Solution:**

array([1, 3, 2, 4])

```
df['CreditScore'].unique()
```

```
df['Balance'].unique()
```

```
array([ 0. , 83807.86, 159660.8 , ..., 57369.61, 75075.31, 130142.79])
```

```
df['Balance'].value counts()
```

**Solution:** 

```
df['EstimatedSalary'].value counts()
```

**Solution:** 

#### Question-7:

#### **Solution:**

```
# 6 OUTLIERS

df['EstimatedSalary'].unique()
```

```
array([101348.88, 112542.58, 113931.57, ..., 42085.58, 92888.52, 38190.78])
```

## Question-8:

```
# 7 CHECK FOR CATEGORICAL VALUES AND PERFORM ENCODING df.info()
```

```
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder, StandardScaler
label_encoder = LabelEncoder()

df['Gender'] = label_encoder.fit_transform(df['Gender'])
df.head()
```

### **Solution:**

```
label_encoder = LabelEncoder()

df['Geography'] = label_encoder.fit_transform(df['Geography'])
df.head()
```

### **Solution:**



```
df['Geography'].unique()
```

```
array([0, 2, 1])
```

#### Question-9:

```
x=df.iloc[:,:-1]
y=df.iloc[:,-1]
# 8 SPLITTING DATA INTO INDEPENDENT AND DEPENDENT VARIABLES
x.head()
```

#### **Solution:**

```
y.head()
```

#### **Solution:**

```
0 1 1 0 2 1 3 0 4 0 Name: Exited, dtype: int64
```

```
df.info()
```

#### Question-10:

```
df.drop('Surname', axis=1, inplace=True)
x=df.iloc[:,6:10]
y=df.iloc[:,6:10]
#9 SPLITTING THE DATA INTO TRAIN AND TEST
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(x, y, test_size=0.3, random_state=0)
X_train.head()
```

```
Tenure Balance NumOfFreducts HasCrCard

7681 2 146193.60 2 1

9031 7 0.00 2 1

3691 5 160979.68 1 0

202 5 0.00 1 0

5625 7 143202.04 1 1
```

## Question-11:

```
#10 SCALING INDEPENDENT VARIABLES
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
sc = StandardScaler()
X_train= sc.fit_transform(X_train)
print(X_train)
```

```
## 10 SCALING INCOPPRIORNI VARIABLES

from sklearn_preprocessing_import StandardScaler

s = StandardScaler()

X_train= sc.fit_transform(X_train)

print(X_train)

[-1.03635146 1.13249447 0.81039385 0.64198477]

[ 0.6979001 1.13979467 0.81039385 0.64198477]

[ 0.0806402 1.13057900 -0.9297364 -1.5976938]

[ 0.0806402 1.37209752 0.81039385 0.64198477]

[ 1.3803539 -1.9975407 0.81039385 0.64198477]

[ 1.3803539 -1.9975407 0.81039385 0.64198477]

[ 1.3803539 -1.9975407 0.81039385 0.64198477]
```

```
#10 SCALING INDEPENDENT VARIABLES
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
sc = StandardScaler()
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```