

ASSIGNMENT – 2  
Python Programming

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Question-1 :

### 1 . Importing Required Package

**Solution :**

```
from google.colab import files
uploaded = files.upload()
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns

import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")
```

Question-2 :

### 2. Loading the Dataset

**Solution :**

```
df=pd.read_csv("/content/Churn_Modelling (1).csv")
df.describe()
```

**Output:**

	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	10000.00000	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

Univariate analysis

### 3. Visualizations

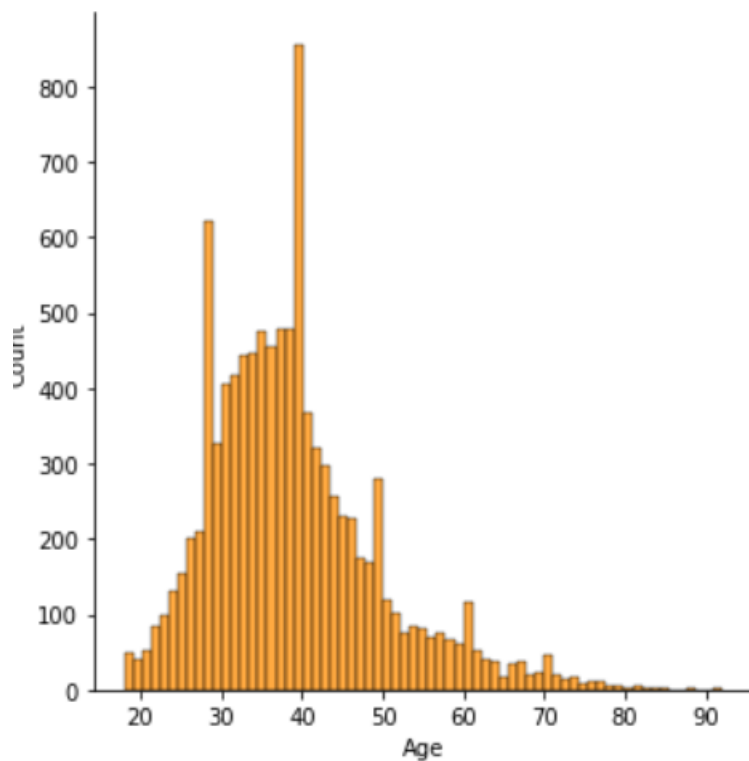
Question-3 :

#### 3.1 Univariate Analysis

**Solution:**

```
sns.displot(df["Age"], color='darkorange')
```

**Output:**

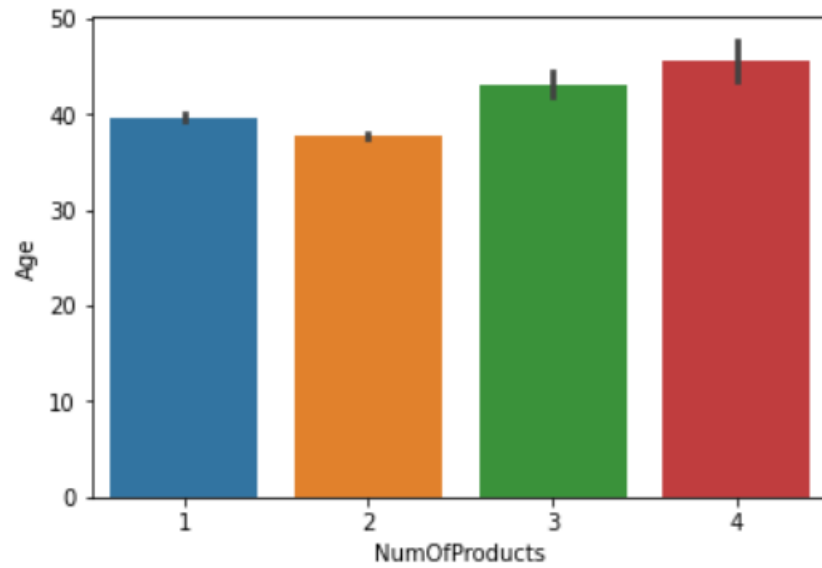


#### 3.2 Bi-Variate Analysis

**Solution:**

```
sns.barplot(df["NumOfProducts"], df["Age"])
```

**Output:**

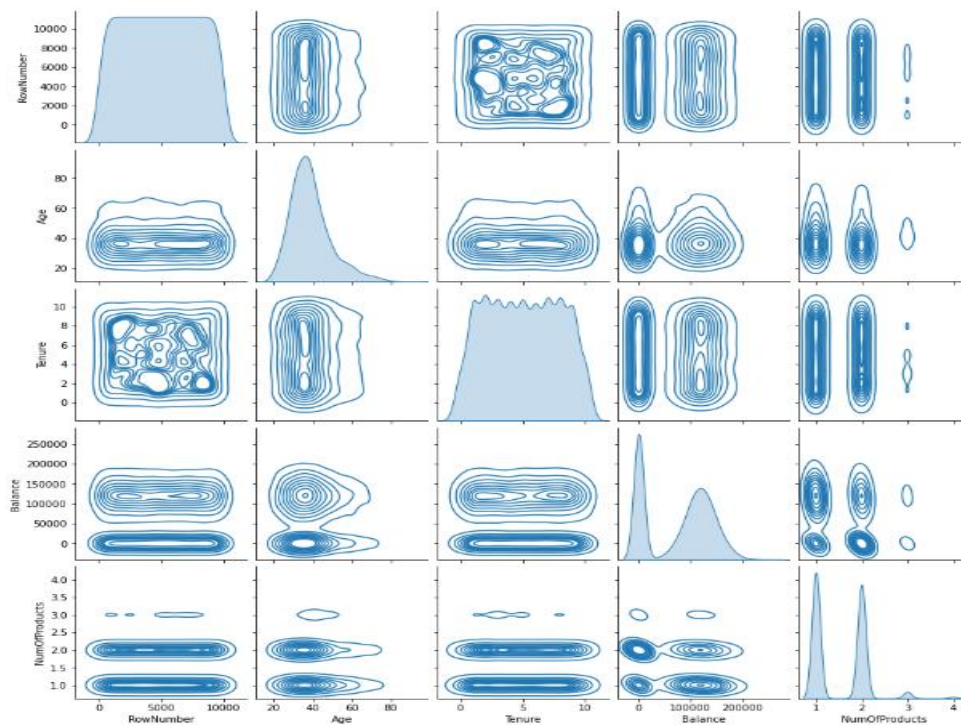


### 3.3 Multi - Variate Analysis

#### Solution:

```
sns.pairplot(data=df[["RowNumber", "Age", "Tenure", "Balance", "NumOfProducts"]], kind="kde")
```

#### Output:



## 4. Perform descriptive statistics on the dataset.

Question-4 :

**Solution:**

```
df.describe()
```

**Output:**

	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	0.70550	0.515100	100090.239881	0.203700
std	2886.89568	7.193019e+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

## 5. Handle the Missing values.

Question-5 :

**Solution:**

```
data = pd.read_csv("Churn_Modelling.csv")
pd.isnull(data["Gender"])
```

**Output:**

```
0      False
1      False
2      False
3      False
4      False
...
9995   False
9996   False
9997   False
9998   False
9999   False
Name: Gender, Length: 10000, dtype: bool
```

Question-6:

## 6. Find the outliers and replace the outliers.

### Solution:

```
df["Tenure"] = np.where(df["Tenure"] > 10, np.median(df["Tenure"]),
df["Tenure"])
```

### Output:

```
0      2
1      1
2      8
3      1
4      2
..
9995   5
9996  10
9997   7
9998   3
9999   4
Name: Tenure, Length: 10000, dtype: object
```

Question-7 :

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

### Solution:

```
pd.get_dummies(df, columns=["Gender", "Age"], prefix=["Age", "Gender"])
.head()
```

### Output:

	RowNumber	CustomerId	Surname	CreditScore	Geography	Tenure	Balance	NumOfProducts	HasCrCard	IsActiveMember	...	Gender_78
0	1	15634602	Hargrave	619	France	2	0.00	1	1	1	...	0
1	2	15647311	Hill	608	Spain	1	83807.86	1	0	1	...	0
2	3	15619304	Onio	502	France	8	159660.80	3	1	0	...	0
3	4	15701354	Boni	699	France	1	0.00	2	0	0	...	0
4	5	15737888	Mitchell	850	Spain	2	125510.82	1	1	1	...	0
5 rows × 84 columns												

### Output:

[illegible]

Question-8:

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

### 8.1 Split the data into Independent variables.

**Solution:**

```
X = df.iloc[:, :-2].values  
print(X)
```

**Output:**

```
[[1 15634602 'Hargrave' ... 1 1 1]  
 [2 15647311 'Hill' ... 1 0 1]  
 [3 15619304 'Onio' ... 3 1 0]  
 ...  
 [9998 15584532 'Liu' ... 1 0 1]  
 [9999 15682355 'Sabbatini' ... 2 1 0]  
 [10000 15628319 'Walker' ... 1 1 0]]
```

### 8.2 Split the data into Dependent variables.

**Solution:**

```
Y = df.iloc[:, -1].values  
print(Y)
```

**Output:**

```
[1 0 1 ... 1 1 0]
```

Question-9 :

## 9. Scale the independent variables

**Solution:**

```
import pandas as pd  
from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler  
scaler = MinMaxScaler()  
df[["RowNumber"]] = scaler.fit_transform(df[["RowNumber"]])  
print(df)
```

**Output:**

```
[10000 rows x 14 columns]
```

Question-10 :

## 10. Split the data into training and testing

### Solution:

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
train_size=0.8
X = df.drop(columns = ['Tenure']).copy()
y = df['Tenure']
X_train, X_rem, y_train, y_rem = train_test_split(X,y, train_size=0.8)
test_size = 0.5
X_valid, X_test, y_valid, y_test = train_test_split(X_rem,y_rem, test_size=0.5)

print(X_train.shape), print(y_train.shape)
print(X_valid.shape), print(y_valid.shape)
print(X_test.shape), print(y_test.shape)
```

### Output:

(None, None)

