

```
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
sns.set_style('darkgrid')
sns.set(font_scale=1.3)
```

```
df=pd.read_csv("/content/drive/MyDrive/IBM/Assignment - 2
/Churn_Modelling.csv")
```

```
df.head()
```

	RowNumber	CustomerId	Surname	CreditScore	Geography	Gender	Age
0	1	15634602	Hargrave	619	France	Female	42
1	2	15647311	Hill	608	Spain	Female	41
2	3	15619304	Onio	502	France	Female	42
3	4	15701354	Boni	699	France	Female	39
4	5	15737888	Mitchell	850	Spain	Female	43

	Tenure	Balance	NumOfProducts	HasCrCard	IsActiveMember	
0	2	0.00	1	1	1	
1	1	83807.86	1	0	1	
2	8	159660.80	3	1	0	
3	1	0.00	2	0	0	
4	2	125510.82	1	1	1	

	EstimatedSalary	Exited
0	101348.88	1
1	112542.58	0
2	113931.57	1
3	93826.63	0
4	79084.10	0

```
df.drop(["RowNumber", "CustomerId", "Surname"],axis=1,inplace=True)
```

```
df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 10000 entries, 0 to 9999
Data columns (total 11 columns):
#   Column                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   CreditScore            10000 non-null  int64
1   Geography              10000 non-null  object
2   Gender                 10000 non-null  object
```

```

3   Age                10000 non-null int64
4   Tenure              10000 non-null int64
5   Balance             10000 non-null float64
6   NumOfProducts      10000 non-null int64
7   HasCrCard           10000 non-null int64
8   IsActiveMember      10000 non-null int64
9   EstimatedSalary     10000 non-null float64
10  Exited              10000 non-null int64
dtypes: float64(2), int64(7), object(2)
memory usage: 859.5+ KB

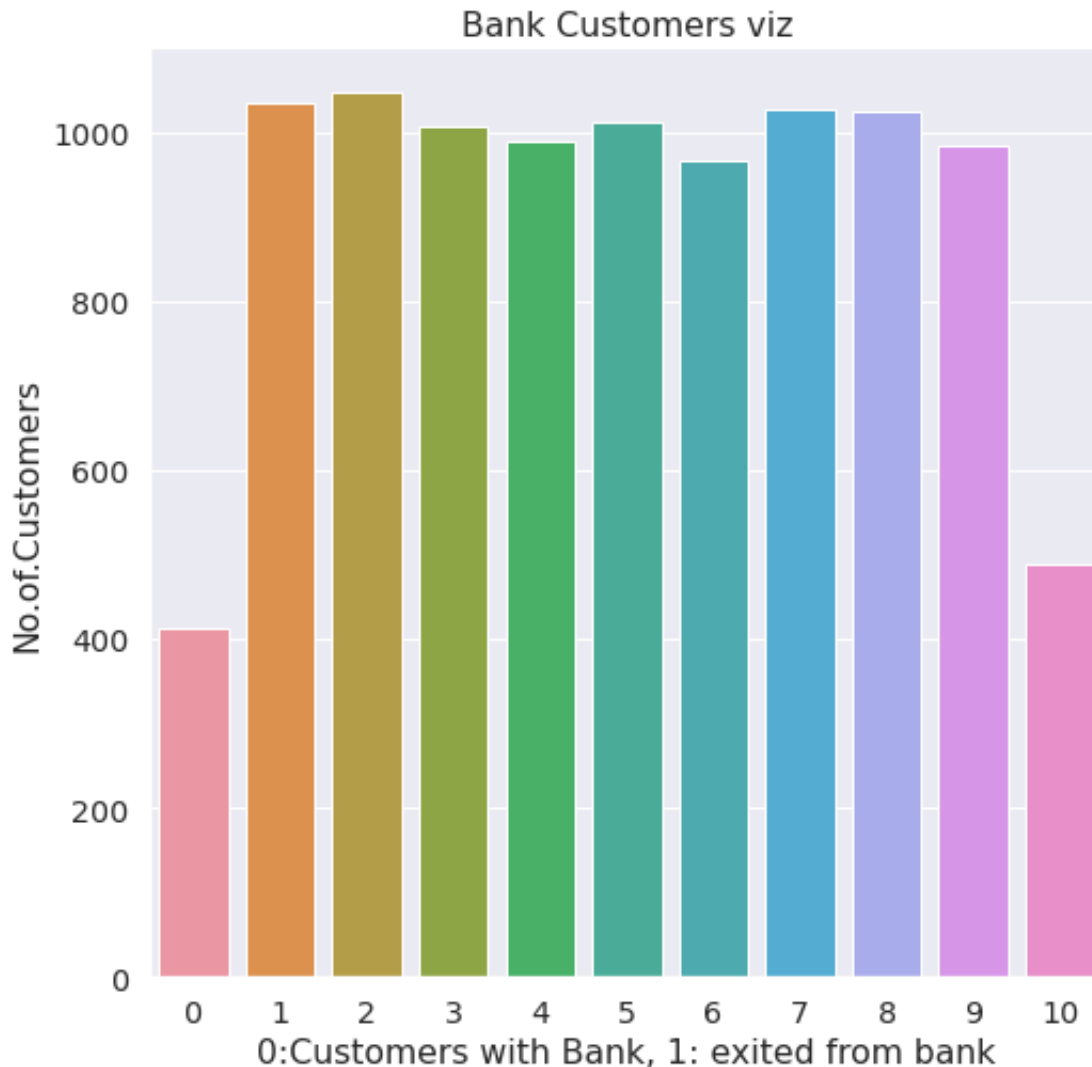
```

#Perform Univariate Analysis

```

plt.figure(figsize=(8,8))
sns.countplot(x='Tenure',data=df)
plt.xlabel('0:Customers with Bank, 1: exited from bank')
plt.ylabel('No.of.Customers')
plt.title("Bank Customers viz")
plt.show()

```

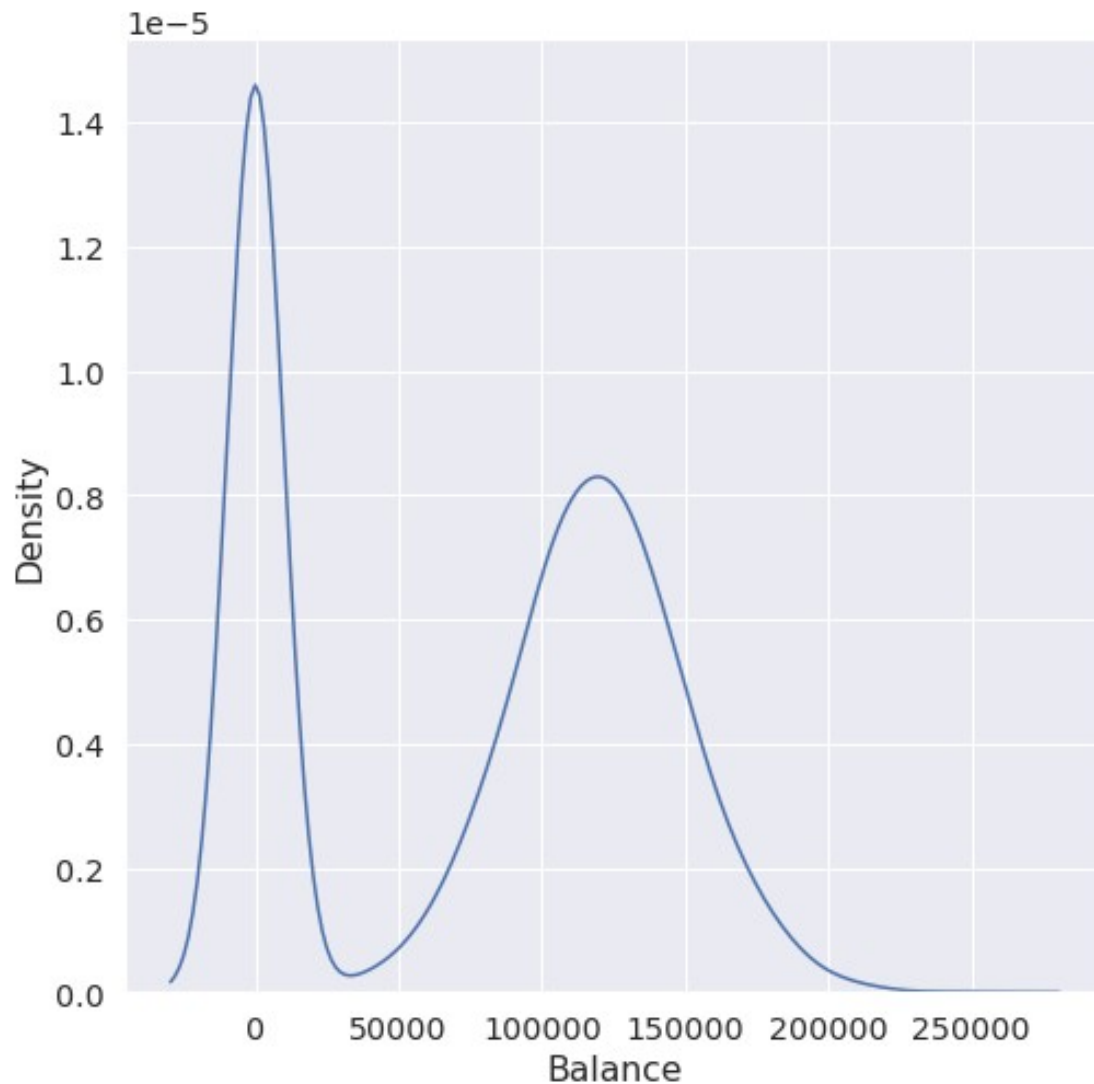


```
#Perform Univariate Analysis
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=(8,8))
```

```
sns.kdeplot(x=df['Balance'])
```

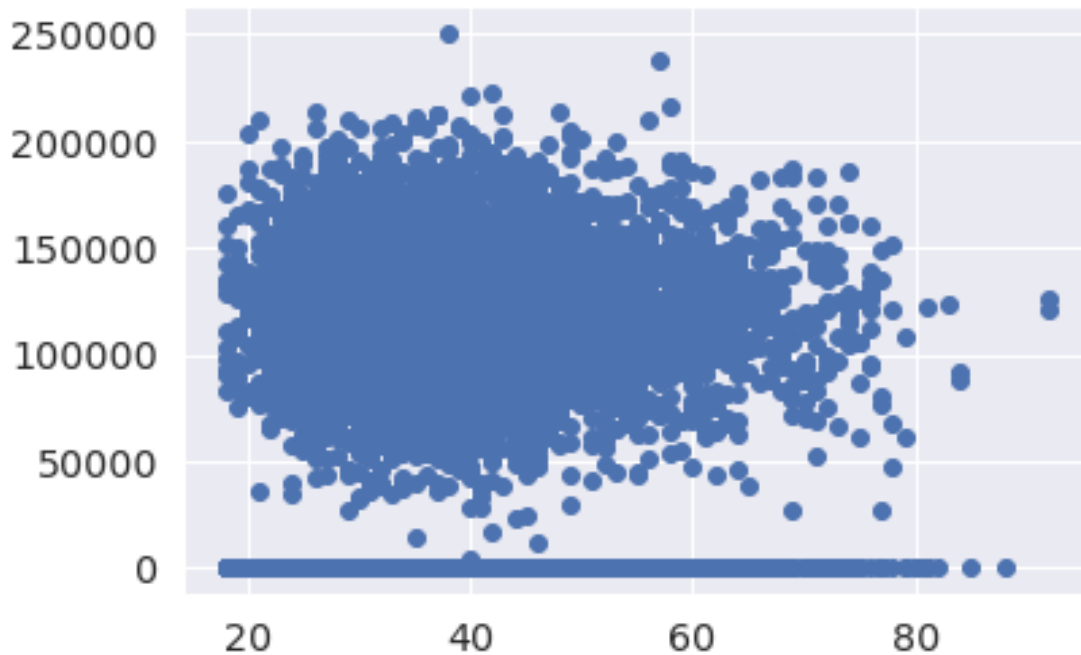
```
<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7fa0c03906d0>
```



```
#Perform Bivariate Analysis
```

```
plt.scatter(df.Age,df.Balance)
```

```
<matplotlib.collections.PathCollection at 0x7fa0d35a7dd0>
```



#Perform Bivariate Analysis

`df.corr()`

	CreditScore	Gender	Age	Tenure	
Balance \ CreditScore	1.000000	0.007888	-0.003965	0.000842	0.006268
Gender	0.007888	1.000000	0.022812	0.003739	0.069408
Age	-0.003965	0.022812	1.000000	-0.009997	0.028308
Tenure	0.000842	0.003739	-0.009997	1.000000	-0.012254
Balance	0.006268	0.069408	0.028308	-0.012254	1.000000
NumOfProducts	0.012238	0.003972	-0.030680	0.013444	-0.304180
HasCrCard	-0.005458	-0.008523	-0.011721	0.022583	-0.014858
IsActiveMember	0.025651	0.006724	0.085472	-0.028362	-0.010084
EstimatedSalary	-0.001384	-0.001369	-0.007201	0.007784	0.012797
Exited	-0.027094	0.035943	0.285323	-0.014001	0.118533

	NumOfProducts	HasCrCard	IsActiveMember
EstimatedSalary \			

CreditScore	0.012238	-0.005458	0.025651	-
0.001384				
Gender	0.003972	-0.008523	0.006724	-
0.001369				
Age	-0.030680	-0.011721	0.085472	-
0.007201				
Tenure	0.013444	0.022583	-0.028362	
0.007784				
Balance	-0.304180	-0.014858	-0.010084	
0.012797				
NumOfProducts	1.000000	0.003183	0.009612	
0.014204				
HasCrCard	0.003183	1.000000	-0.011866	-
0.009933				
IsActiveMember	0.009612	-0.011866	1.000000	-
0.011421				
EstimatedSalary	0.014204	-0.009933	-0.011421	
1.000000				
Exited	-0.047820	-0.007138	-0.156128	
0.012097				

	Exited
CreditScore	-0.027094
Gender	0.035943
Age	0.285323
Tenure	-0.014001
Balance	0.118533
NumOfProducts	-0.047820
HasCrCard	-0.007138
IsActiveMember	-0.156128
EstimatedSalary	0.012097
Exited	1.000000

#Perform Bivariate Analysis

```
import statsmodels.api as sm
```

#define response variable

```
y = df['CreditScore']
```

#define explanatory variable

```
x = df[['EstimatedSalary']]
```

#add constant to predictor variables

```
x = sm.add_constant(x)
```

#fit linear regression model

```
model = sm.OLS(y, x).fit()
```

#view model summary

```
print(model.summary())
```

OLS Regression Results

=====						
Dep. Variable:		CreditScore	R-squared:			
0.000						
Model:		OLS	Adj. R-squared:			
-0.000						
Method:		Least Squares	F-statistic:			
0.01916						
Date:		Sat, 24 Sep 2022	Prob (F-statistic):			
0.890						
Time:		05:06:19	Log-Likelihood:			
-59900.						
No. Observations:		10000	AIC:			
1.198e+05						
Df Residuals:		9998	BIC:			
1.198e+05						
Df Model:		1				
Covariance Type:		nonrobust				
=====						
=====						
		coef	std err	t	P> t	
[0.025 0.975]						

const		650.7617	1.940	335.407	0.000	
646.958	654.565					
EstimatedSalary	-2.326e-06	1.68e-05	-0.138	0.890	-3.53e-	
05	3.06e-05					
=====						
=====						
Omnibus:		132.939	Durbin-Watson:			
2.014						
Prob(Omnibus):		0.000	Jarque-Bera (JB):			
84.242						
Skew:		-0.072	Prob(JB):			
5.10e-19						
Kurtosis:		2.574	Cond. No.			
2.32e+05						
=====						
=====						

Notes:

[1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified.

[2] The condition number is large, 2.32e+05. This might indicate that

there are
strong multicollinearity or other numerical problems.

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/statsmodels/tsa/  
tsatools.py:142: FutureWarning: In a future version of pandas all  
arguments of concat except for the argument 'objs' will be keyword-  
only
```

```
x = pd.concat(x[::order], 1)
```

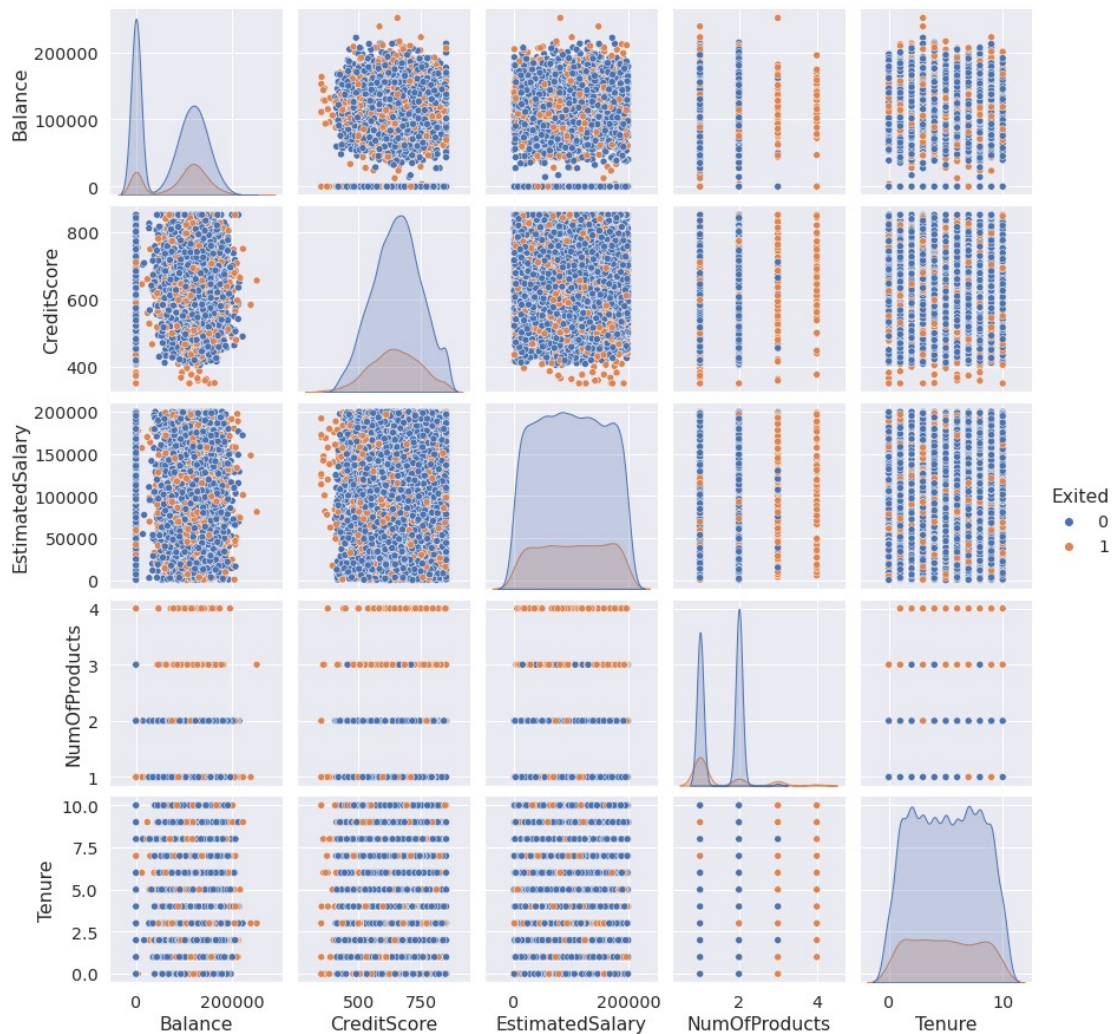
```
#Perform Multivariate Analysis
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=(4,4))
```

```
sns.pairplot(data=df[["Balance","CreditScore","EstimatedSalary","NumOf  
Products","Tenure","Exited"]],hue="Exited")
```

```
<seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x7fa0b00a1b10>
```

```
<Figure size 288x288 with 0 Axes>
```



```
#Perform Descriptive Statistics
```

```
df=pd.DataFrame(df)
```

```
print(df.sum())
```

```
CreditScore                                     6505288
Geography          FranceSpainFranceFranceSpainSpainFranceGermany...
Gender          FemaleFemaleFemaleFemaleFemaleMaleMaleFemaleMa...
Age                                                     389218
Tenure                                                     50128
Balance                                               764858892.88
NumOfProducts                                           15302
HasCrCard                                               7055
IsActiveMember                                           5151
EstimatedSalary      1000902398.81
Exited                                                     2037
dtype: object
```

```
#Perform Descriptive Statistics
```

```
print("----Sum Value----")
```

```
print(df.sum(1))
```

```
print("-----")
```

```
print("----Product Value----")
```

```
print(df.prod())
```

```
print("-----")
```

```
----Sum Value----
```

```
0      102015.88
```

```
1      197002.44
```

```
2      274149.37
```

```
3       94567.63
```

```
4      205492.92
```

```
...
```

```
9995    97088.64
```

```
9996   159633.38
```

```
9997    42840.58
```

```
9998   168784.83
```

```
9999   169159.57
```

```
Length: 10000, dtype: float64
```

```
-----Product Value-----
```

```
CreditScore      0.0
```

```
Age              0.0
```

```
Tenure           0.0
```

```
Balance          0.0
```

```
NumOfProducts    0.0
```

```
HasCrCard        0.0
```

```
IsActiveMember   0.0
```

```
EstimatedSalary  inf
```

```
Exited           0.0
```

```
dtype: float64
```



```
/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/ipykernel_launcher.py:3:
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.
```

This is separate from the ipykernel package so we can avoid doing imports until

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/numpy/core/_methods.py:52:
```

```
RuntimeWarning: overflow encountered in reduce
```

```
    return umr_prod(a, axis, dtype, out, keepdims, initial, where)
```

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/ipykernel_launcher.py:6:
```

```
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.
```

```
#Perform Descriptive Statistics
```

```
print("-----Mean Value-----")
```

```
print(df.mean())
```

```
print("-----")
```

```
print("-----Median Value-----")
```

```
print(df.median())
```

```
print("-----")
```

```
print("-----Mode Value-----")
```

```
print(df.mode())
```

```
print("-----")
```

```
-----Mean Value-----
```

```
CreditScore      650.528800
```

```
Age              38.921800
```

```
Tenure           5.012800
```

```
Balance          76485.889288
```

```
NumOfProducts    1.530200
```

```
HasCrCard         0.705500
```

```
IsActiveMember   0.515100
```

```
EstimatedSalary  100090.239881
```

```
Exited           0.203700
```

```
dtype: float64
```

```
-----Median Value-----
```

```
CreditScore      652.000
```

```
Age              37.000
```

```
Tenure           5.000
```

```
Balance          97198.540
```

```
NumOfProducts    1.000
```

```
HasCrCard         1.000
```

```
IsActiveMember   1.000
```

```
EstimatedSalary  100193.915
```

```
Exited           0.000
```

dtype: float64

```
-----
-----Mode Value-----
      CreditScore Geography Gender  Age  Tenure  Balance
NumOfProducts \
0           850      France   Male   37      2      0.0      1

      HasCrCard  IsActiveMember  EstimatedSalary  Exited
0           1           1           24924.92      0
-----
```

/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/ipykernel_launcher.py:3:
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.

This is separate from the ipykernel package so we can avoid doing
imports until

/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/ipykernel_launcher.py:6:
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.

#Handling with missing Values

df.isnull()#Checking values are null

```
      CreditScore  Geography  Gender   Age  Tenure  Balance
NumOfProducts \
0           False      False  False  False  False  False
False
1           False      False  False  False  False  False
False
2           False      False  False  False  False  False
False
3           False      False  False  False  False  False
False
4           False      False  False  False  False  False
False
...           ...           ...     ...   ...   ...   ...
...
9995        False      False  False  False  False  False
False
9996        False      False  False  False  False  False
False
9997        False      False  False  False  False  False
False
9998        False      False  False  False  False  False
```

```
False
9999      False      False      False      False      False      False
False
```

```

      HasCrCard  IsActiveMember  EstimatedSalary  Exited
0          False              False              False  False
1          False              False              False  False
2          False              False              False  False
3          False              False              False  False
4          False              False              False  False
...
9995       False              False              False  False
9996       False              False              False  False
9997       False              False              False  False
9998       False              False              False  False
9999       False              False              False  False
```

```
[10000 rows x 11 columns]
```

```
#Handling with missing Values
df.notnull()#Checking values are not null
```

```

      CreditScore  Geography  Gender  Age  Tenure  Balance
NumOfProducts \
0          True          True   True  True   True   True
True
1          True          True   True  True   True   True
True
2          True          True   True  True   True   True
True
3          True          True   True  True   True   True
True
4          True          True   True  True   True   True
True
...
...          ...          ...   ...   ...   ...   ...
9995       True          True   True  True   True   True
True
9996       True          True   True  True   True   True
True
9997       True          True   True  True   True   True
True
9998       True          True   True  True   True   True
True
9999       True          True   True  True   True   True
True
```

```

      HasCrCard  IsActiveMember  EstimatedSalary  Exited
0          True              True              True   True
1          True              True              True   True
```

2	True	True	True	True
3	True	True	True	True
4	True	True	True	True
...
9995	True	True	True	True
9996	True	True	True	True
9997	True	True	True	True
9998	True	True	True	True
9999	True	True	True	True

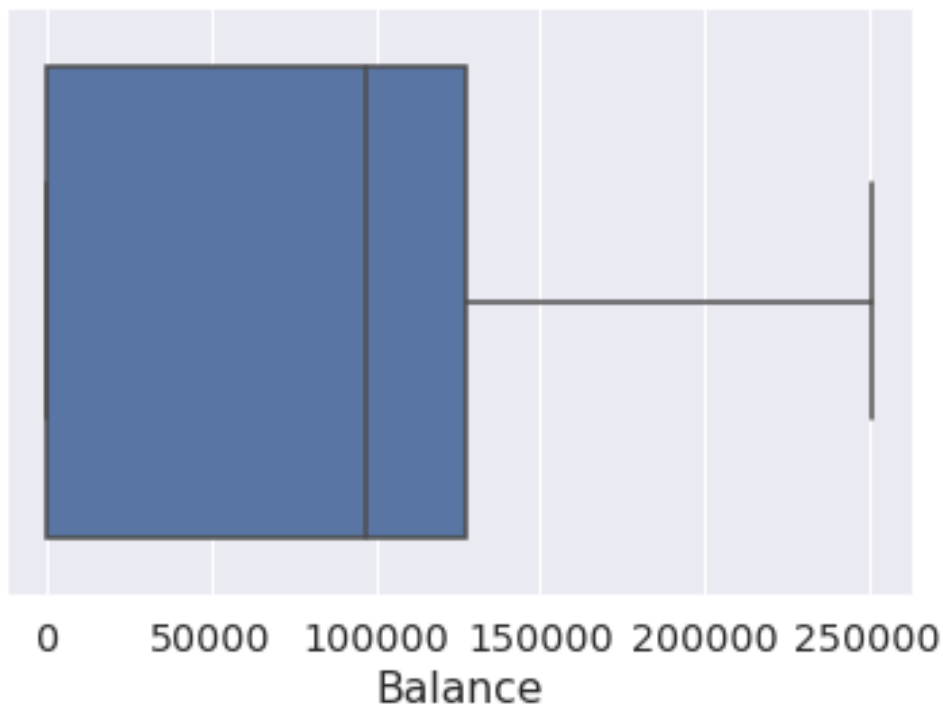
[10000 rows x 11 columns]

```
#Find outliers & replace the outliers
sns.boxplot(df['Balance'])
```

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/seaborn/_decorators.py:43:
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.
```

```
FutureWarning
```

```
<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7fa0af6dcf90>
```



```
#Find outliers & replace the outliers
print(np.where(df['Balance']>100000))
```

```
(array([ 2, 4, 5, ..., 9987, 9993, 9999]),)
```

```

#Find outliers & replace the outliers
from scipy import stats
import numpy as np

z = np.abs(stats.zscore(df["EstimatedSalary"]))
print(z)

0      0.021886
1      0.216534
2      0.240687
3      0.108918
4      0.365276
...
9995   0.066419
9996   0.027988
9997   1.008643
9998   0.125231
9999   1.076370
Name: EstimatedSalary, Length: 10000, dtype: float64

```

```

#Check for categorical columns & performs encoding
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
df['Gender'].unique()

```

```

array(['Female', 'Male'], dtype=object)

```

```

#Check for categorical columns & performs encoding
df['Gender'].value_counts()

```

```

Male      5457
Female    4543
Name: Gender, dtype: int64

```

```

#Check for categorical columns & performs encoding
encoding=LabelEncoder()
df["Gender"]=encoding.fit_transform(df.iloc[:,1].values)
df

```

	CreditScore	Geography	Gender	Age	Tenure	Balance
NumOfProducts \						
0	619	France	0	42	2	0.00
1						
1	608	Spain	2	41	1	83807.86
1						
2	502	France	0	42	8	159660.80
3						
3	699	France	0	39	1	0.00
2						
4	850	Spain	2	43	2	125510.82
1						
...
...						

9995	771	France	0	39	5	0.00
2						
9996	516	France	0	35	10	57369.61
1						
9997	709	France	0	36	7	0.00
1						
9998	772	Germany	1	42	3	75075.31
2						
9999	792	France	0	28	4	130142.79
1						

	HasCrCard	IsActiveMember	EstimatedSalary	Exited
0	1	1	101348.88	1
1	0	1	112542.58	0
2	1	0	113931.57	1
3	0	0	93826.63	0
4	1	1	79084.10	0
...
9995	1	0	96270.64	0
9996	1	1	101699.77	0
9997	0	1	42085.58	1
9998	1	0	92888.52	1
9999	1	0	38190.78	0

[10000 rows x 11 columns]

#Check for categorical columns & performs encoding

#Split the data into Dependent & Independent Variables

print("-----Dependent Variables-----")

X=df.iloc[:,1:4]

print(X)

print("-----")

print("-----Independent Variables-----")

Y=df.iloc[:,4]

print(Y)

print("-----")

-----Dependent Variables-----

	Age	Tenure	Balance
0	42	2	0.00
1	41	1	83807.86
2	42	8	159660.80
3	39	1	0.00
4	43	2	125510.82
...
9995	39	5	0.00
9996	35	10	57369.61
9997	36	7	0.00
9998	42	3	75075.31
9999	28	4	130142.79

[10000 rows x 3 columns]

-----Independent Variables-----

0 1
1 1
2 3
3 2
4 1

..
9995 2
9996 1
9997 1
9998 2
9999 1

Name: NumOfProducts, Length: 10000, dtype: int64

#Scale the independent Variables

```
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler  
object= StandardScaler()
```

standardization

```
scale = object.fit_transform(df)  
print(scale)
```

```
[[-0.32622142  0.29351742 -1.04175968 ...  0.97024255  0.02188649  
  1.97716468]  
 [-0.44003595  0.19816383 -1.38753759 ...  0.97024255  0.21653375  
 -0.50577476]  
 [-1.53679418  0.29351742  1.03290776 ... -1.03067011  0.2406869  
  1.97716468]  
 ...  
 [ 0.60498839 -0.27860412  0.68712986 ...  0.97024255 -1.00864308  
  1.97716468]  
 [ 1.25683526  0.29351742 -0.69598177 ... -1.03067011 -0.12523071  
  1.97716468]  
 [ 1.46377078 -1.04143285 -0.35020386 ... -1.03067011 -1.07636976  
 -0.50577476]]
```

#Split the data into training & testing

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
```

#Split the data into training & testing

```
x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(x, y,  
test_size=4,random_state=4)  
x_train
```

	const	EstimatedSalary
2558	1.0	137903.54
7642	1.0	121765.00
8912	1.0	109470.34

3319	1.0	2923.61
6852	1.0	7312.25
...
456	1.0	7666.73
6017	1.0	9085.00
709	1.0	147794.63
8366	1.0	102515.42
1146	1.0	54776.64

[9996 rows x 2 columns]

#Split the data into training & testing

x_test

	const	EstimatedSalary
1603	1.0	23305.85
8713	1.0	41248.80
4561	1.0	143317.42
6600	1.0	174123.16

#Split the data into training & testing

y_train

2558	727
7642	811
8912	623
3319	430
6852	600

456	733
6017	487
709	686
8366	637
1146	614

Name: CreditScore, Length: 9996, dtype: int64

#Split the data into training & testing

y_test

1603	576
8713	786
4561	562
6600	505

Name: CreditScore, dtype: int64