

Data Visualization and Pre-processing ASSIGNMENT 2

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TEAM ID	PNT2022TMID38677
PROJECT NAME	Fertilizers Recommendation System for Disease Prediction.
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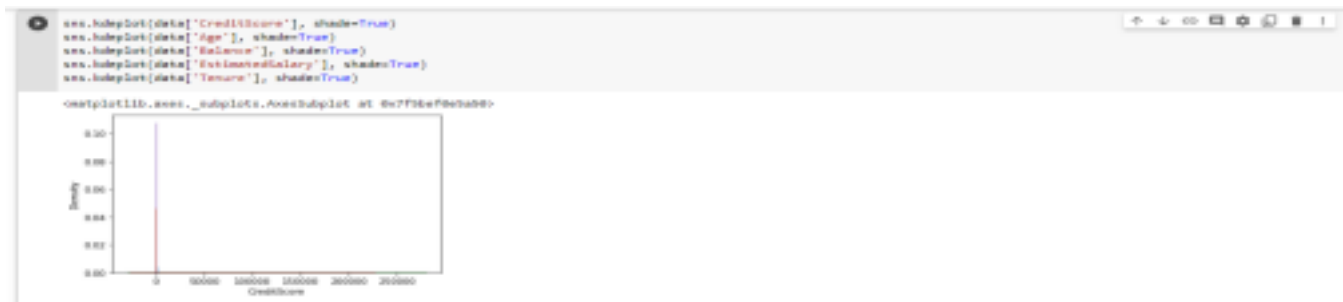
1.Download the dataset

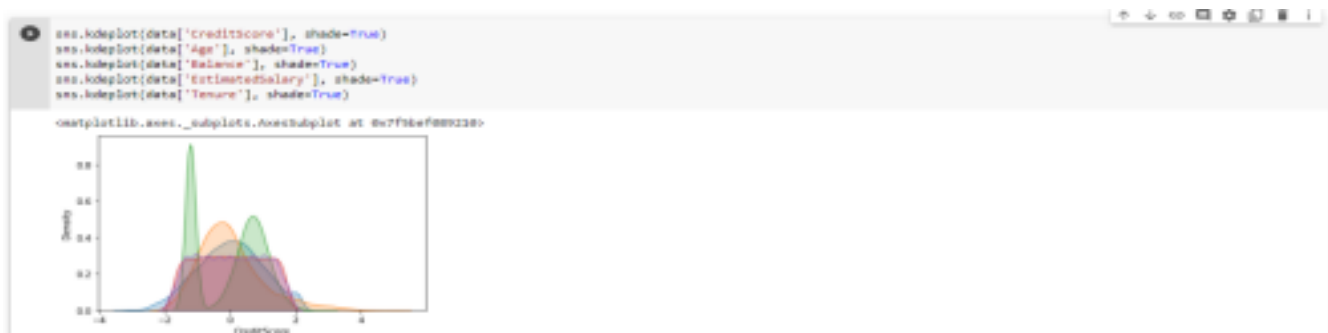
2.Load the dataset

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
data=pd.read_csv('Churn_Modelling.csv')
```

3. perform below visualization

- Univariate
- Bi-varient
- Multi-variant





4. Perform the descriptive statistics on the database

```
data.describe()
```

	RowNumber	CustomerId	CreditScore	Age	Tenure	Balance	NumOfProducts	HasCrCard	IsActiveMember	EstimatedSalary	Exited
count	10000.00000	1.000000e+04	1.000000e+04	1.000000e+04	1.000000e+04	1.000000e+04	10000.00000	10000.00000	10000.00000	1.000000e+04	10000.00000
mean	5000.50000	1.569094e+07	-4.824585e-16	2.318146e-16	-1.870245e-16	-6.252776e-17	1.538200	0.70550	0.515100	-2.877696e-17	0.283700
std	2896.89568	7.193615e+04	1.000050e+00	1.000050e+00	1.000050e+00	1.000050e+00	0.581654	0.45584	0.499797	1.000050e+00	0.482769
min	1.00000	1.556578e+07	-3.109584e+00	-1.994568e+00	-1.733315e+00	-1.225848e+00	1.000000	0.00000	0.000000	-1.748268e+00	0.000000
25%	2500.75000	1.562853e+07	-6.883586e-01	-6.600185e-01	-6.959818e-01	-1.225848e+00	1.000000	0.00000	0.000000	-8.535935e-01	0.000000
50%	5000.50000	1.569074e+07	1.522218e-02	-1.832505e-01	-4.425957e-03	3.319639e-01	1.000000	1.00000	1.000000	1.802867e-03	0.000000
75%	7500.25000	1.575323e+07	6.981094e-01	4.842246e-01	6.871295e-01	8.199205e-01	2.000000	1.00000	1.000000	8.572431e-01	0.000000
max	10000.00000	1.581589e+07	2.063884e+00	5.861197e+00	1.724484e+00	2.796323e+00	4.000000	1.00000	1.000000	1.737299e+00	1.000000

5. Handle the missing values

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

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	

6. Find the outliers and replace the outliers

```
lower_limit=data['Age'].quantile(0.05)
lower_limit
data[data['Age']<lower_limit]
upper_limit=data['Age'].quantile(0.95)
upper_limit
data[data['Age']>upper_limit]
data=data[(data['Age']>lower_limit)&(data['Age']<upper_limit)]
data
```

	RowNumber	CustomerId	Surname	CreditScore	Geography	Gender	Age	Tenure	Balance	NumOfProducts	HasCrCard	IsActiveMember	EstimatedSalary	Exited
0	1	15634602	Hargrave	-0.326221	France	Female	0.293517	-1.041760	-1.225848	1	1	1	0.021886	1
1	2	15647311	Hill	-0.448036	Spain	Female	0.198164	-1.387538	0.117350	1	0	1	0.216534	0
2	3	15619304	Onio	-1.536794	France	Female	0.293517	1.032908	1.333853	3	1	0	0.246687	1
3	4	15701364	Boni	8.581521	France	Female	0.007457	-1.387538	-1.225848	2	0	0	-0.108918	0
4	5	15737080	Mitchell	2.063884	Spain	Female	0.308871	-1.041760	0.705728	1	1	1	-0.366276	0
...
9994	9995	15719294	Wood	1.546545	France	Female	-0.948879	-1.041760	-1.225848	2	0	0	1.176945	0
9995	9996	15696229	Objaku	1.246488	France	Male	0.007457	-0.894426	-1.225848	2	1	0	-0.066419	0
9996	9997	15599092	Johnstone	-1.391939	France	Male	-0.373658	1.724484	-0.366379	1	1	1	0.027988	0
9997	9998	15588532	Liu	8.684955	France	Female	-0.279884	0.687130	-1.225848	1	0	1	-1.009543	1

7. Check the categorical columns and perform encoding

```
x = data.iloc[:,0:10]
y = data.iloc[:,10]

x = pd.get_dummies(x)

x.head()
```

	RowNumber	CustomerId	CreditScore	Age	Tenure	Balance	NumOfProducts	Surname_Ahaz	Surname_Abbie	Surname_Abbett	...	Surname_Zuharev	Surname_Zuhoresa
0	1	15634602	-0.326221	0.293517	-1.041760	-1.225848	1	0	0	0	...	0	0
1	2	15647311	-0.440036	0.190164	-1.387638	0.117360	1	0	0	0	...	0	0
2	3	15619304	-1.536794	0.293517	1.032908	1.333053	3	0	0	0	...	0	0
3	4	15701354	0.501621	0.007457	-1.387638	-1.225848	2	0	0	0	...	0	0
4	5	15737888	2.063884	0.388871	-1.041760	0.786728	1	0	0	0	...	0	0

5 rows × 2556 columns

8.Split the dataset into independent and dependent variables.

```
x = data.iloc[:,0:10]
y = data.iloc[:,10]

print(x.shape)
print(y.shape)
```

```
(7667, 10)
(7667,)
```

9.Scale the independent variable

```
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(x,y,test_size=0.25,random_state=0)
sc = StandardScaler()
x_train = sc.fit_transform(x_train)
x_test = sc.fit_transform(x_test)

x_train = pd.DataFrame(x_train)
x_train.head()
```

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	...	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552
0	0.145368	1.623366	-0.037578	-0.876828	-0.349486	-1.237585	-0.902777	-0.013189	-0.013189	-0.018653	...	-0.018653	0.0	-0.013189	0.0	-0.018653	1.004532	-0.581768
1	1.122137	0.648063	-0.825401	0.306681	-0.004677	-1.237585	0.803665	-0.013189	-0.013189	-0.018653	...	-0.018653	0.0	-0.013189	0.0	-0.018653	1.004532	-0.581768
2	-0.158224	0.760613	-0.015835	1.490183	-1.039102	-1.237585	0.803665	-0.013189	-0.013189	-0.018653	...	-0.018653	0.0	-0.013189	0.0	-0.018653	1.004532	-0.581768
3	1.427421	1.229470	-0.555883	-1.553107	-0.004677	-1.237585	0.803665	-0.013189	-0.013189	-0.018653	...	-0.018653	0.0	-0.013189	0.0	-0.018653	1.004532	-0.581768
4	-0.532894	1.604978	0.568867	-1.384035	-1.383910	0.575883	-0.902777	-0.013189	-0.013189	-0.018653	...	-0.018653	0.0	-0.013189	0.0	-0.018653	-0.966488	-0.581768

5 rows × 2556 columns

10.Split the data into training and testing.

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(x,y,test_size=0.25,random_state=0)
print('x_train.shape : ',x_train.shape)
print('y_train.shape : ',y_train.shape)
print('x_test.shape : ',x_test.shape)
print('y_test.shape : ',y_test.shape)
```

```
x_train.shape : (5750, 2556)
y_train.shape : (5750,)
x_test.shape : (1917, 2556)
y_test.shape : (1917,)
```