#### Assignment – 2

# Data Visualization and Data Preprocessing

Assignment Date	24 September 2022			
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Student Roll Number	111619106103			
Maximum Marks	2 Marks			

### Task - 1: Download the Dataset

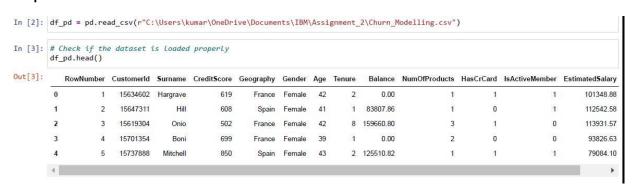
#### Code:

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import tensorflow as tf
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.compose import ColumnTransformer
from sklearn.preprocessing import OneHotEncoder
from sklearn.model_selection import
train_test_split from sklearn.preprocessing import
StandardScaler from sklearn.pipeline import
Pipeline
```

#### Task - 2: Load the dataset

#### Code:

```
df_pd =
pd.read_csv(r"C:\Users\kumar\OneDrive\Documents\IBM\Assignment_2\Churn_
Modelling.csv")
df_pd.head()
```



# Task - 3: Perform Below Visualizations.

# **3.2 Univariate Analysis**

Code:

sns.displot(df\_pd['CreditScore'], kde=True)

Output:

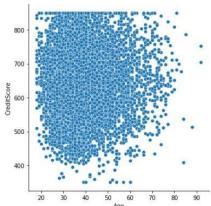
# **3.2** Bivariate Analysis

Code:

sns.relplot(x='Age', y='CreditScore', data=df\_pd)

# Output:

In [9]: sns.relplot(x='Age', y='CreditScore', data=df\_pd)
Out[9]: <seaborn.axisgrid.FacetGrid at 0x25d3320ad30>

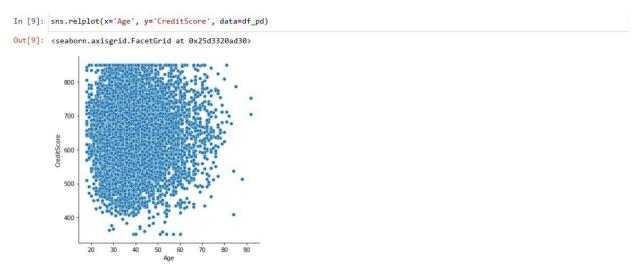


# **3.2 Bivariate Analysis**

### Code:

sns.relplot(x='Age', y='CreditScore', data=df\_pd)

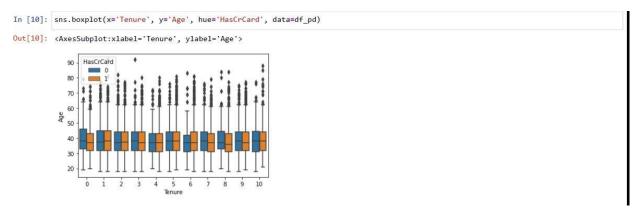
## Output:



## Code:

sns.boxplot(x='Tenure', y='Age', hue='HasCrCard', data=df\_pd)

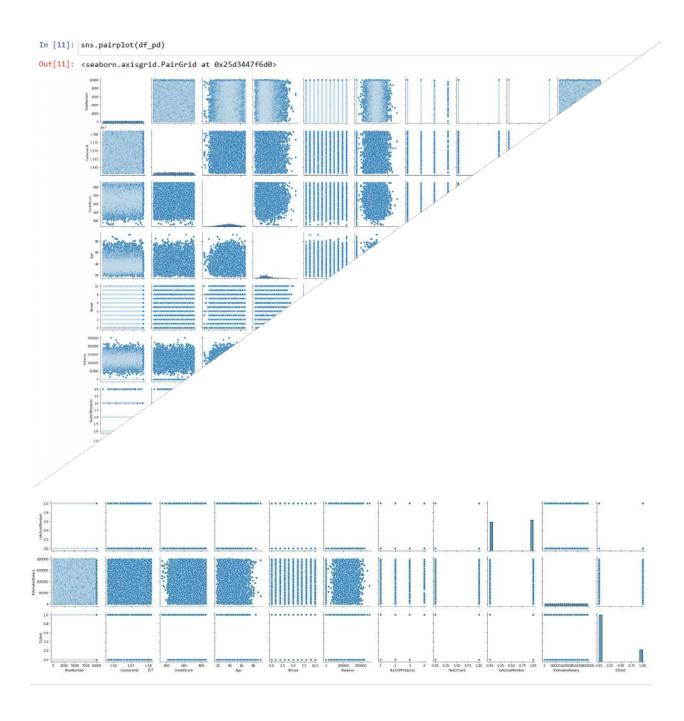
## Output:



# 3.2 Multivariate Analysis

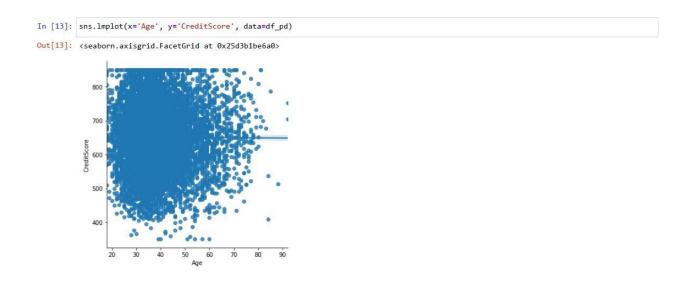
### Code:

sns.pairplot(df\_pd)



# Code:

sns.lmplot(x='Age', y='CreditScore', data=df\_pd)



# Task - 4 Perform descriptive statistics on the dataset.

## Code:

df\_pd.describe()

## Output:

	RowNumber	Customerld	CreditScore	Age	Tenure	Balance	NumOfProducts	HasCrCard	IsActiveMember	EstimatedSalary
count	10000.00000	1.000000e+04	10000.000000	10000.000000	10000.000000	10000.000000	10000.000000	10000.00000	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
std	2886.89568	7.193619e+04	96.653299	10.487806	2.892174	62397.405202	0.581654	0.45584	0.499797	57510.492818
min	1.00000	1.556570e+07	350.000000	18.000000	0.000000	0.000000	1.000000	0.00000	0.000000	11.580000
25%	2500.75000	1.562853e+07	584.000000	32.000000	3.000000	0.000000	1.000000	0.00000	0.000000	51002.110000
50%	5000.50000	1.569074e+07	652.000000	37.000000	5.000000	97198.540000	1.000000	1.00000	1.000000	100193.915000
75%	7500.25000	1.575323e+07	718.000000	44.000000	7.000000	127644.240000	2.000000	1.00000	1.000000	149388.247500
max	10000.00000	1.581569e+07	850.000000	92.000000	10.000000	250898.090000	4.000000	1.00000	1.000000	199992.480000

# **Task - 5 Handle the Missing values.**

## Code:

df\_pd.isnull().sum()

```
In [17]: df_pd.isnull().sum()
Out[17]: RowNumber
                            0
         CustomerId
                            0
         Surname
                            0
         CreditScore
                            0
         Geography
         Gender
                            0
                            0
         Age
         Tenure
         Balance
         NumOfProducts
                            0
         HasCrCard
                            0
         IsActiveMember
                            0
         EstimatedSalary
                            0
         Exited
         dtype: int64
```

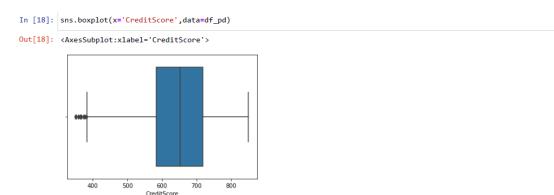
It is inferred that the data does not contain any NULL values. So there's no need to handle missing values in the dataset.

# Task - 6 Find the outliers and replace the outliers

#### Code:

```
sns.boxplot(x='CreditScore',data=df_pd)
```

#### Output:

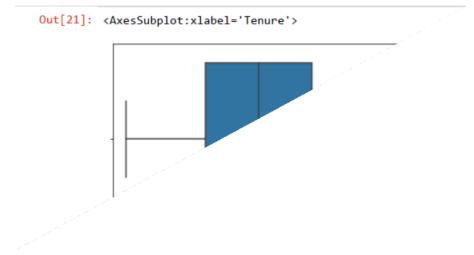


#### Code:

```
Q1 = df_pd['CreditScore'].quantile(0.25)
Q3 = df_pd['CreditScore'].quantile(0.75)
IQR = Q3 - Q1
whisker_width = 1.5
lower_whisker = Q1 - (whisker_width*IQR)
upper_whisker = Q3 + (whisker_width*IQR)
```

```
df_pd['CreditScore']=np.where(df_pd['CreditScore']>upper_whisker,upper_
whisker,np.where(df_pd['CreditScore']<lower_whisker,lower_whisker,df_pd
['CreditScore']))
sns.boxplot(x='Tenure',data=df_pd)</pre>
```

### Output:



Task - 7 Check for Categorical columns and perform encoding.

#### Code:

```
df_pd['Geography'].unique()
ct = ColumnTransformer([('encoder', OneHotEncoder(), [4])],
remainder="passthrough")
```

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

#### Code:

```
x = df_pd.iloc[:,0:12].values
x.shape
y = df_pd.iloc[:,12:14].values
y.shape
x = ct.fit_transform(x)
x.shape
```

```
In [28]: x = df_pd.iloc[:,0:12].values
x.shape

Out[28]: (10000, 12)

In [29]: y = df_pd.iloc[:,12:14].values
y.shape

Out[29]: (10000, 2)

In [30]: x = ct.fit_transform(x)
x.shape

Out[30]: (10000, 14)
```

# **Task - 9 Scale the independent variables**

### Code:

```
sc = StandardScaler()
x[:,8:12] = sc.fit_transform(x[:,8:12])
```

# Task - 10 Split the data into training and testing

### Code:

```
x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test =
train_test_split(x,y,test_size=0.2,random_state=0)
x_train.shape
x_test.shape
y_train.shape
y_test.shape
```