

ASSIGNMENT – 2
Python Programming

Assignment Date	24-09-2022
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Maximum Marks	2 Mark

Question-1 :

1 . Importing Required Package

Solution :

```
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import numpy as np
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline
```

Question-2 :

2. Loading the Dataset

Solution :

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

Output:

	RowNumber	CustomerId	Surname	Creditscore	Geography	Gender	Age	Tenure	Balance	NumOfProducts	HasCrCard	IsActiveMember	EstimatedSalary	Exited
0	1	15634602	Hargrave	619	France	Female	42	2	0.00	1	1	1	101348.88	1
1	2	15647311	Hill	608	Spain	Female	41	1	83807.86	1	0	1	112542.58	0
2	3	15619304	Onio	502	France	Female	42	8	159660.80	3	1	0	113931.57	1
3	4	15701354	Boni	699	France	Female	39	1	0.00	2	0	0	93826.63	0
4	5	15737888	Mitchell	850	Spain	Female	43	2	125510.82	1	1	1	79084.10	0
...
9995	9996	15606229	Obijaku	771	France	Male	39	5	0.00	2	1	0	96270.64	0
9996	9997	15698892	Johnstone	516	France	Male	35	10	57369.61	1	1	1	101699.77	0
9997	9998	15584532	Liu	709	France	Female	36	7	0.00	1	0	1	42085.58	1
9998	9999	15682355	Sabbatini	772	Germany	Male	42	3	75075.31	2	1	0	92888.52	1
9999	10000	15628319	Walker	792	France	Female	28	4	130142.79	1	1	0	38190.78	0

10000 rows x 14 columns

3. Visualizations

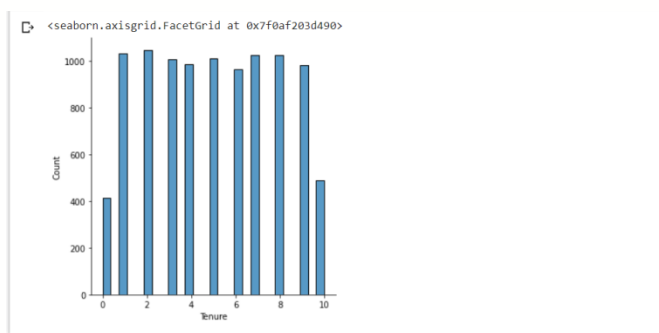
Question-3 :

3.1 Univariate Analysis

Solution:

```
sns.displot(df.Tenure)
```

Output:

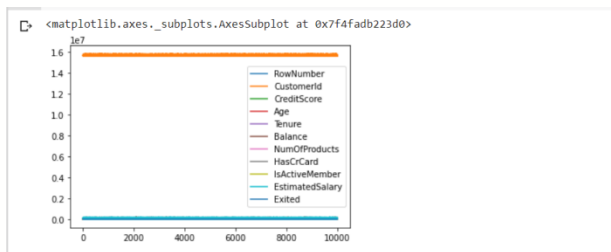


3.2 Bi-Variate Analysis

Solution:

```
df.plot.line()
```

Output:

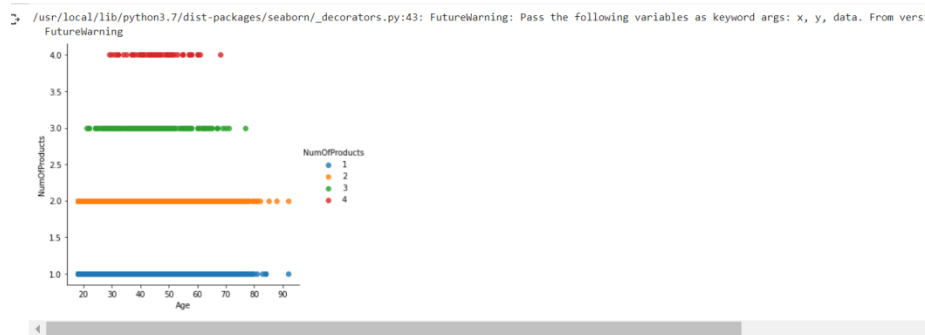


3.3 Multi - Variate Analysis

Solution:

```
sns.lmplot("Age", "NumOfProducts", df, hue="NumOfProducts", fit_reg=False);
```

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	7.193619e+04	96.653299	10.487806	2.892174	62397.405202	0.581654	0.45584	0.499797	57510.492818	0.402769
min	1.00000	1.565670e+07	350.000000	18.000000	0.000000	0.000000	1.000000	0.000000	0.000000	11.580000	0.000000
25%	2500.75000	1.562853e+07	584.000000	32.000000	3.000000	0.000000	1.000000	0.000000	0.000000	51002.110000	0.000000
50%	5000.50000	1.569074e+07	652.000000	37.000000	5.000000	97198.540000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	100193.915000	0.000000
75%	7500.25000	1.575323e+07	718.000000	44.000000	7.000000	127644.240000	2.000000	1.000000	1.000000	149388.247500	0.000000
max	10000.00000	1.581569e+07	850.000000	92.000000	10.000000	250898.090000	4.000000	1.000000	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:

	HasCrCard	IsActiveMember	...	Gender_78	Gender_79	Gender_80	Gender_81	Gender_82	Gender_83	Gender_84	Gender_85	Gender_88	Gender_92
	1	1	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	1	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1	1	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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 'Hangrave' ... 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:

```

RowNumber  CustomerId  Surname  CreditScore  Geography  Gender  Age  \
0      0.0000    15634602  Hargrave    619      France  Female  42  \
1      0.0001    15647311    Hill     608      Spain  Female  41  \
2      0.0002    15619304    Onio     592      France  Female  42  \
3      0.0003    15701354    Boni     699      France  Female  39  \
4      0.0004    15737888  Mitchell    850      Spain  Female  43  \
...      ...      ...      ...      ...      ...      ...
9995    0.9996    15606229  Obijaku     771      France  Male    39  \
9996    0.9997    15569892  Johnstone  516      France  Male    35  \
9997    0.9998    15584532    Liu      709      France  Female  36  \
9998    0.9999    15682355  Sabbatini  772      Germany  Male    42  \
9999    1.0000    15628319    Walker    792      France  Female  28  \

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  \
...      ...      ...      ...      ...      ...
9995     5      0.00             2           1             0  \
9996    10  57369.61             1           1             1  \
9997     7      0.00             1           0             1  \
9998     3  75075.31             2           1             0  \
9999     4 130142.79             1           1             0  \

EstimatedSalary  Exited
0      101340.80      1
1      112542.58      0
2      113931.57      1
3      93826.63      0
4      79084.10      0
...      ...      ...
9995     96270.64      0
9996    101699.77      0
9997     42085.58      1
9998     92880.52      1
9999     38190.78      0

[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:

```

(8000, 13)
(8000,)
(1000, 13)
(1000,)
(1000, 13)
(1000,)
(None, None)

```

