

**Assignment -2**  
**Data visualization and Preprocessing**

Assignment Date	21 September 2022
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Maximum Marks	2 Marks

# 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

df=pd.read_csv('/content/Churn_Modelling.csv')

df
```

	Row Number	Customer Id	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	Michell	850	Spain	Female	43	2	125510.82	1	1	1	79084.10	0

...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 9 9 5	9996	1560 6229	Obi jiak u	771	Fran ce	Ma le	3 9	5	0.00	2	1	0	96270. 64	0

	Row Num ber	Cust omer Id	Sur na me	Cred itSco re	Geo grap hy	Ge nd er	A g e	Te nu re	Bal anc e	NumO fProdu cts	Has CrC ard	IsActiv eMem ber	Estima tedSal ary	Ex ite d
9996	9997	15569892	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	Sabatinini	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 × 14 columns

In [3]:

```
df.head()
```

Out[3]:

	Row Num ber	Cust omer Id	Sur na me	Cred itSco re	Geo grap hy	Ge nd er	A g e	Te nu re	Bal anc e	NumO fProdu cts	Has CrC ard	IsActiv eMem ber	Estima tedSala ry	Ex ite d
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

	Row Number	Customer Id	Surname	CreditScore	Geography	Gender	Age	Tenure	Balance	NumOfProducts	HasCrCard	IsActiveMember	EstimatedSalary	Exited
4	5	15737888	Mitchell	850	Spain	Female	43	2	125510.82	1	1	1	79084.10	0

```
In [14]: df.shape
Out[4]: (10000, 14)
```

## 3.Univariate,Bivariate & MultiVariate Analysis

### Univariate Analysis

```
In [9]: df_france=df.loc[df['Geography']=='France']
df_spain=df.loc[df['Geography']=='Spain']
df_germany=df.loc[df['Geography']=='Germany']
```

```
In [17]: plt.plot(df_france['Balance'],np.zeros_like(df_france['Balance']),'o')
plt.plot(df_spain['Balance'],np.zeros_like(df_spain['Balance']),'o')
plt.plot(df_germany['Balance'],np.zeros_like(df_germany['Balance']),'o')
plt.xlabel('Age')
plt.show()
```

### Bivariate Analysis

```
In [18]: sns.FacetGrid(df,hue="Geography",size=5).map(plt.scatter,"Age","Balance").add_legend()
plt.show()

/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/seaborn/axisgrid.py:337: UserWarning
: The `size` parameter has been renamed to `height`; please update your code.
  warnings.warn(msg, UserWarning)
```

### Multivariate Analysis

```
In [24]: sns.pairplot(df,hue="Gender",size=3)
```

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/seaborn/axisgrid.py:2076: UserWarning: The `size` parameter has been renamed to `height`; please update your code.
```

```
warnings.warn(msg, UserWarning)
```

Out[24]:

```
<seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x7f9a9f3029d0>
```

## 4.Descriptive Statistics

```
df.head()
```

In [29]:

Out[29]:

	Row Number	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

In [30]:

```
df.mean() # Get the mean of each column
```

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/ipykernel_launcher.py:1: 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.
```

```
"""Entry point for launching an IPython kernel.
```

Out[30]:

```
RowNumber      5.000500e+03
CustomerId     1.569094e+07
CreditScore    6.505288e+02
Age            3.892180e+01
Tenure         5.012800e+00
```

```
Balance          7.648589e+04
NumOfProducts    1.530200e+00
HasCrCard         7.055000e-01
IsActiveMember    5.151000e-01
EstimatedSalary   1.000902e+05
Exited            2.037000e-01
dtype: float64
```

In [31]:

```
df.mean(axis=1)          # Get the mean of each row

/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/ipykernel_launcher.py:1: 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.
  """Entry point for launching an IPython kernel.
```

Out[31]:

```
0          1.430602e+06
1          1.440392e+06
2          1.444860e+06
3          1.435993e+06
4          1.449399e+06
...
9995       1.428483e+06
9996       1.430866e+06
9997       1.421579e+06
9998       1.441922e+06
9999       1.437044e+06
Length: 10000, dtype: float64
```

```
df.median()          # Get the median of each column
```

In [32]:

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/ipykernel_launcher.py:1: 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.
  """Entry point for launching an IPython kernel.
```

Out[32]:

```
RowNumber          5.000500e+03
CustomerId          1.569074e+07
CreditScore        6.520000e+02
Age                 3.700000e+01
Tenure              5.000000e+00
Balance             9.719854e+04
NumOfProducts       1.000000e+00
HasCrCard            1.000000e+00
IsActiveMember       1.000000e+00
EstimatedSalary     1.001939e+05
Exited              0.000000e+00
dtype: float64
```

```
norm_data = pd.DataFrame(np.random.normal(size=100000))
```

In [39]:

```
norm_data.plot(kind="density",
                figsize=(10,10)); plt.vlines(norm_data.mean(), # Plot black line at
mean
                ymin=0,
                ymax=0.4,
```

```

        linewidth=5.0);

plt.vlines(norm_data.median(),      # Plot red line at median
           ymin=0,
           ymax=0.4,
           linewidth=2.0,
           color="red");

skewed_data = pd.DataFrame(np.random.exponential(size=100000))

skewed_data.plot(kind="density",
                  figsize=(10,10),
                  xlim=(-1,5));

```

In [36]:

```

plt.vlines(skewed_data.mean(),      # Plot black line at mean
           ymin=0,
           ymax=0.8,
           linewidth=5.0);

plt.vlines(skewed_data.median(),    # Plot red line at median
           ymin=0,
           ymax=0.8,
           linewidth=2.0,
           color="red");

```

In [40]:

```

norm_data = np.random.normal(size=50)
outliers = np.random.normal(15, size=3)

combined_data = pd.DataFrame(np.concatenate((norm_data, outliers), axis=0))

combined_data.plot(kind="density",
                   figsize=(10,10),
                   xlim=(-5,20));

```

```

plt.vlines(combined_data.mean(),    # Plot black line at mean
           ymin=0,
           ymax=0.2,
           linewidth=5.0);

plt.vlines(combined_data.median(),  # Plot red line at median
           ymin=0,
           ymax=0.2,
           linewidth=2.0,
           color="red");

```

In [42]:

```
df.mode()
```

Out[42]:

[illegible]



10000 rows × 14 columns

## Measures of Spread

In [43]:

```
max(df["Age"]) - min(df["Age"])
```

Out[43]:

74

In [45]:

```
five_num = [df["Age"].quantile(0),  
            df["Age"].quantile(0.25),  
            df["Age"].quantile(0.50),  
            df["Age"].quantile(0.75),  
            df["Age"].quantile(1)]
```

five\_num

Out[45]:

```
[18.0, 32.0, 37.0, 44.0, 92.0]
```

In [46]:

```
df["Age"].describe()
```

Out[46]:

```
count      10000.000000  
mean         38.921800  
std         10.487806  
min          18.000000  
25%          32.000000  
50%          37.000000  
75%          44.000000  
max          92.000000  
Name: Age, dtype: float64
```

```
df["Age"].quantile(0.75) - df["Age"].quantile(0.25)
```

In [47]:

12.0

Out[47]:

```
df.boxplot(column="Age",  
           return_type='axes',  
           figsize=(8,8))
```

In [49]:

```
plt.text(x=0.74, y=22.25, s="3rd Quartile")  
plt.text(x=0.8, y=18.75, s="Median")  
plt.text(x=0.75, y=15.5, s="1st Quartile")  
plt.text(x=0.9, y=10, s="Min")  
plt.text(x=0.9, y=33.5, s="Max")  
plt.text(x=0.7, y=19.5, s="IQR", rotation=90, size=25);
```

In [50]:

```
df["Age"].var()
```

Out[50]:

```
109.99408416841683
```

In [51]:

```
df["Age"].std()
```

```
10.487806451704609
```

Out[51]:

```
abs_median_devs = abs(df["Age"] - df["Age"].median())
```

In [52]:

```
abs_median_devs.median() * 1.4826
```

```
8.8956
```

Out[52]:

## Skewness and Kurtosis

```
df["Age"].skew() # Check skewness
```

In [53]:

```
1.0113202630234552
```

Out[53]:

```
df["Age"].kurt() # Check kurtosis
```

In [54]:

```
1.3953470615086956
```

Out[54]:

```
norm_data = np.random.normal(size=100000)
skewed_data = np.concatenate((np.random.normal(size=35000)+2,
                               np.random.exponential(size=65000)),
                              axis=0)
uniform_data = np.random.uniform(0,2, size=100000)
peaked_data = np.concatenate((np.random.exponential(size=50000),
                               np.random.exponential(size=50000)*(-1)),
                              axis=0)

data_df = pd.DataFrame({"norm":norm_data,
                        "skewed":skewed_data,
                        "uniform":uniform_data,
                        "peaked":peaked_data})
```

In [55]:

```
data_df.plot(kind="density",
             figsize=(10,10),
             xlim=(-5,5));
```

In [56]:

```
data_df.skew()
```

In [57]:

```
norm      -0.007037
skewed     1.002549
uniform   -0.004434
peaked     0.018058
dtype: float64
```

Out[57]:

```
data_df.kurt()
```

In [58]:

```
norm      -0.009914
skewed     1.314497
```

Out[58]:

```
uniform    -1.201740
peaked      2.971592
dtype: float64
```

## 5.Handle the Missing values

In [83]:

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

In [84]:

```
df.head()
```

Out[84]:

	Row Number	Customer Id	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

In [86]:

```
df.isnull()
```

Out[86]:

[illegible]

	Row Number	Cust omer Id	Sur na me	Cred itSco re	Geo grap hy	Ge nd er	Age	Te nu re	Bal anc e	NumO fProdu cts	Has CrC ard	IsActiv eMem ber	Estima tedSala ry	Ex ite d
1	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
2	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
3	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
4	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9995	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
9996	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
9997	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
9998	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
9999	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False

10000 rows  $\times$  14 columns

In [89]:

```
sns.heatmap(df.isnull(),yticklabels=False,cbar=False,cmap='viridis')
```

	Out[89]:
<code>&lt;matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f9a987d8290&gt;</code>	
<code>sns.set_style('whitegrid')</code> <code>sns.countplot(x='Geography',data=df)</code>	In [93]:
<code>&lt;matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f9a92a88850&gt;</code>	Out[93]:
<code>sns.set_style('whitegrid')</code> <code>sns.countplot(x='Geography',hue='Gender',data=df,palette='RdBu_r')</code>	In [94]:
<code>&lt;matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f9a92ec10d0&gt;</code>	Out[94]:
<code>sns.set_style('whitegrid')</code> <code>sns.countplot(x='Geography',hue='Gender',data=df,palette='rainbow')</code>	In [96]:
<code>&lt;matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f9a92afac50&gt;</code>	
<code>sns.distplot(df['Age'].dropna(),kde=False,color='darkred',bins=40)</code>	Out[96]:
	In [97]:
<code>/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/seaborn/distributions.py:2619: FutureWarning: `distplot` is a deprecated function and will be removed in a future version. Please adapt your code to use either `displot` (a figure-level function with similar flexibility) or `histplot` (an axes-level function for histograms).</code> <code>warnings.warn(msg, FutureWarning)</code>	
<code>&lt;matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f9a98787590&gt;</code>	Out[97]:
<code>df['Age'].hist(bins=30,color='darkred',alpha=0.3)</code>	In [98]:
<code>&lt;matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f9a92d64c10&gt;</code>	Out[98]:
<code>sns.countplot(x='NumOfProducts',data=df)</code>	In [100]:
<code>&lt;matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f9a9306f790&gt;</code>	Out[100]:
<code>df['Age'].hist(color='green',bins=40,figsize=(8,4))</code>	
<code>&lt;matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f9a90f52d90&gt;</code>	In [101]:
<b>Cufflinks for plots</b>	Out[101]:

```
import cufflinks as cf
cf.go_offline()
```

In [102]:

```
df['Age'].iplot(kind='hist',bins=30,color='green')
```

In [ ]:

## Data Cleaning

```
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 7))
sns.boxplot(x='Gender',y='Age',data=df,palette='winter')
```

In [107]:

```
<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f9a90f59450>
```

Out[107]:

```
def impute_age(cols):
    Age = cols[0]
    Pclass = cols[1]
```

In [307]:

```
    if pd.isnull(Age):
```

```
        if Pclass == 1:
```

```
            return 37
```

```
        elif Pclass == 2:
```

```
            return 29
```

```
        else:
```

```
            return 24
```

```
    else:
```

```
        return Age sns.heatmap(df.isnull(),yticklabels=False,cbar=False,cmap='viridis')
```

In [122]:

```
<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f9a8aa699d0>
```

Out[122]:

```
df.drop('Gender',axis=1,inplace=True)
```

In [112]:

```
df.head()
```

In [114]:

Out[114]:

RowN	Custo	Sur	Credi	Geog	A	Te	Bala	NumOf	HasC	IsActive	Estimat	Ex
umbe	merI	nam	tScor	raph	g	nu	nce	Product	rCar	Membe	edSalar	ite
r	d	e	e	y	e	re		s	d	r	y	d

0	1	15634 602	Har grav e	619	Franc e	4 2	2	0.00	1	1	1	101348. 88	1
---	---	--------------	------------------	-----	------------	--------	---	------	---	---	---	---------------	---

	RowNumber	CustomerId	Surname	CreditScore	Geography	Age	Tenure	Balance	NumOfProducts	HasCrCard	IsActiveMember	EstimatedSalary	Exited
1	2	15647311	Hill	608	Spain	41	1	83807.86	1	0	1	112542.58	0
2	3	15619304	Onio	502	France	42	8	159660.80	3	1	0	113931.57	1
3	4	15701354	Boni	699	France	39	1	0.00	2	0	0	93826.63	0
4	5	15737888	Mitchell	850	Spain	43	2	125510.82	1	1	1	79084.10	0

## Converting Categorical Features

In [116]:

```
df.info()

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 10000 entries, 0 to 9999
Data columns (total 13 columns):
 #   Column                Non-Null Count  Dtype  
---  -
 0   RowNumber             10000 non-null  int64  
 1   CustomerId            10000 non-null  int64  
 2   Surname               10000 non-null  object  
 3   CreditScore           10000 non-null  int64  
 4   Geography             10000 non-null  object  
 5   Age                  10000 non-null  int64  
 6   Tenure               10000 non-null  int64  
 7   Balance              10000 non-null  float64 
 8   NumOfProducts        10000 non-null  int64  
 9   HasCrCard            10000 non-null  int64  
10   IsActiveMember       10000 non-null  int64  
11   EstimatedSalary      10000 non-null  float64 
12   Exited               10000 non-null  int64  
dtypes: float64(2), int64(9), object(2)
memory usage: 1015.8+ KB
```

In [118]:

```
pd.get_dummies(df['Geography'],drop_first=True).head()
```

Out[118]:

```

    Germany  Spain
0         0     0

```



Germany Spain

1 0 1

2 0 0

3 0 0

4 0 1

In [124]:

df.info

Out[124]:

```
<bound method DataFrame.info of
ditScore Geography Age Tenure \
0 1 15634602 Hargrave 619 France 42 2
1 2 15647311 Hill 608 Spain 41 1
2 3 15619304 Onio 502 France 42 8
3 4 15701354 Boni 699 France 39 1
4 5 15737888 Mitchell 850 Spain 43 2
...
9995 9996 15606229 Obijiaku 771 France 39 5
9996 9997 15569892 Johnstone 516 France 35 10
9997 9998 15584532 Liu 709 France 36 7
9998 9999 15682355 Sabbatini 772 Germany 42 3
9999 10000 15628319 Walker 792 France 28 4

Balance NumOfProducts HasCrCard IsActiveMember EstimatedSalary
\
0 0.00 1 1 1 101348.88
1 83807.86 1 0 1 112542.58
2 159660.80 3 1 0 113931.57
3 0.00 2 0 0 93826.63
4 125510.82 1 1 1 79084.10
...
9995 0.00 2 1 0 96270.64
9996 57369.61 1 1 1 101699.77
9997 0.00 1 0 1 42085.58
9998 75075.31 2 1 0 92888.52
9999 130142.79 1 1 0 38190.78

Exited
0 1
1 0
2 1
3 0
4 0
...
9995 0
9996 0
9997 1
9998 1
```

```
[10000 rows x 13 columns]>
```

In [125]:

In [127]:

In [129]:

Out[129]:

	RowNum ber	CreditSc ore	Geogra phy	Tenu re	Balanc e	NumOfProd ucts	IsActiveMe mber	EstimatedSa lary	Exit ed
0	1	619	France	2	0.00	1	1	101348.88	1
1	2	608	Spain	1	83807.86	1	1	112542.58	0
2	3	502	France	8	159660.80	3	0	113931.57	1
3	4	699	France	1	0.00	2	0	93826.63	0
4	5	850	Spain	2	125510.82	1	1	79084.10	0

In [130]:

In [131]:

Out[131]:

[illegible]

1      69  
2  
8

Row Number	Credit Score	Geography	Tenure	Balance	NumOfProducts	IsActiveMember	EstimatedSalary	Exited	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2	3	502	France	8660.	13	0	113931.57	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	4	699	France	1000	1	1	79084.10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	5	850	Spain	210.	1	0	8.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

5 rows × 6459 columns

## 6.Find the outliers and replace the outliers

In [147]:

```
dataset= [11,10,12,14,12,15,14,13,15,102,12,14,17,19,107,  
10,13,12,14,12,108,12,11,14,13,15,10,15,12,10,14,13,15,10]
```

### Detecting outlier using Z score

#### Using Z score

In [148]:

```
outliers=[]  
def detect_outliers(data):  
  
    threshold=3  
    mean = np.mean(data)
```

```
std =np.std(data)
```

```
for i in data:
```

```
    z_score=(i - mean)/std
```

```
    if np.abs(z_score) > threshold:
```

```
        outliers.append(y)
```

```
return outliers
```

In [151]:

```
outlier_pt=detect_outliers(dataset)
```

In [152]:

```
outlier_pt
```

Out[152]:

```
[0      101348.88
 1      112542.58
 2      113931.57
 3       93826.63
 4       79084.10
...
9995     96270.64
9996    101699.77
9997     42085.58
9998     92888.52
9999     38190.78
Name: EstimatedSalary, Length: 10000, dtype: float64, 0      101348.88
 1      112542.58
 2      113931.57
 3       93826.63
 4       79084.10
...
9995     96270.64
9996    101699.77
9997     42085.58
9998     92888.52
9999     38190.78
Name: EstimatedSalary, Length: 10000, dtype: float64, 0      101348.88
 1      112542.58
 2      113931.57
 3       93826.63
 4       79084.10
...
9995     96270.64
9996    101699.77
9997     42085.58
9998     92888.52
9999     38190.78
Name: EstimatedSalary, Length: 10000, dtype: float64]
```

In [153]:

```
## Perform all the steps of IQR
```

```
sorted(dataset)
```

Out[153]:

```
[10,
 10,
 10,
```

```
10,  
10,  
11,  
11,  
12,  
12,  
12,  
12,  
12,  
12,  
12,  
13,  
13,  
13,  
13,  
14,  
14,  
14,  
14,  
14,  
14,  
15,  
15,  
15,  
15,  
15,  
17,  
19,  
102,  
107,  
108]
```

```
quantile1, quantile3= np.percentile(dataset,[25,75])
```

In [155]:

```
print(quantile1,quantile3)
```

In [156]:

```
12.0 15.0
```

```
## Find the IQR
```

In [157]:

```
iqr_value=quantile3-quantile1
```

```
print(iqr_value)
```

```
3.0
```

```
## Find the lower bound value and the higher bound value
```

In [159]:

```
lower_bound_val = quantile1 -(1.5 * iqr_value)
```

```
upper_bound_val = quantile3 +(1.5 * iqr_value)
```

```
print(lower_bound_val,upper_bound_val)
```

In [160]:

```
7.5 19.5
```

## 7.Check for Categorical columns andperform encoding

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

 In [161]:

```
df.head()
```

 In [162]:

Out[162]:

	Row Number	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	Bonini	699	France	Female	39	1	0.00	2	0	0	93826.63	0
4	5	15737888	Micheli	850	Spain	Female	43	2	125510.82	1	1	1	79084.10	0

```
df_numeric = df[['RowNumber', 'CustomerId', 'CreditScore', 'Age', 'Tenure', 'Balance', 'NumOfProducts', 'HasCrCard', 'IsActiveMember', 'EstimatedSalary', 'Exited']]
df_categorical = df[['Surname', 'Geography', 'Gender']]
```

 In [163]:

```
df_numeric.head()
```

 In [164]:

Out[164]:

	RowNumber	CustomerId	CreditScore	Age	Tenure	Balance	NumOfProducts	HasCrCard	IsActiveMember	EstimatedSalary	Exited
0	1	15634602	619	42	2	0.00	1	1	1	101348.88	1



	RowNumber	CustomerId	CreditScore	Age	Tenure	Balance	NumOfProducts	HasCreditCard	IsActiveMember	EstimatedSalary	Exited
1	2	15647311	608	41	1	83807.86	1	0	1	112542.58	0
2	3	15619304	502	42	8	159660.80	3	1	0	113931.57	1
3	4	15701354	699	39	1	0.00	2	0	0	93826.63	0
4	5	15737888	850	43	2	125510.82	1	1	1	79084.10	0

In [165]:

```
df_categorical.head()
```

Out[165]:

	Surname	Geography	Gender
0	Hargrave	France	Female
1	Hill	Spain	Female
2	Onio	France	Female
3	Boni	France	Female
4	Mitchell	Spain	Female

```
print(df['Surname'].unique())
print(df['Geography'].unique())
print(df['Gender'].unique())

['Hargrave' 'Hill' 'Onio' ... 'Kashiwagi' 'Aldridge' 'Burbidge']
['France' 'Spain' 'Germany']
['Female' 'Male']
```

In [166]:

```
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
```

In [167]:

```
marry_encoder = LabelEncoder()
```

```
marry_encoder.fit(df_categorical['Gender'])
```

In [168]:

```
LabelEncoder()
```

Out[168]:

In [169]:

```
marry_values = marry_encoder.transform(df_categorical['Gender'])
```

In [170]:

```
print("Before Encoding:", list(df_categorical['Gender'][-10:]))
print("After Encoding:", marry_values[-10:])
print("The inverse from the encoding result:",
marry_encoder.inverse_transform(marry_values[-10:]))
```

```
Before Encoding: ['Male', 'Female', 'Male', 'Male', 'Female', 'Male', 'Male', 'Male', 'Female', 'Male', 'Female']
After Encoding: [1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0]
The inverse from the encoding result: ['Male' 'Female' 'Male' 'Male' 'Female' 'Male' 'Male' 'Female' 'Male' 'Female']
```

In [171]:

```
residence_encoder = LabelEncoder()
residence_values =
residence_encoder.fit_transform(df_categorical['Geography'])
```

```
print("Before Encoding:", list(df_categorical['Geography'][:5]))
print("After Encoding:", residence_values[:5])
print("The inverse from the encoding result:",
residence_encoder.inverse_transform(residence_values[:5]))
```

```
Before Encoding: ['France', 'Spain', 'France', 'France', 'Spain']
After Encoding: [0 2 0 0 2]
The inverse from the encoding result: ['France' 'Spain' 'France' 'France' 'Spain']
```

In [172]:

```
from sklearn.preprocessing import OneHotEncoder
```

```
gender_encoder = OneHotEncoder()
```

```
from sklearn.preprocessing import OneHotEncoder
```

In [174]:

```
import numpy as np
```

```
gender_encoder = OneHotEncoder()
gender_resaped = np.array(df_categorical['Gender']).reshape(-1, 1)
gender_values = gender_encoder.fit_transform(gender_resaped)
```

```
print(df_categorical['Gender'][:5])
print()
print(gender_values.toarray()[:5])
print()
print(gender_encoder.inverse_transform(gender_values[:5])
```

```
0    Female
1    Female
2    Female
3    Female
4    Female
Name: Gender, dtype: object
```

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

```
['Female']
['Female']
['Female']
['Female']
['Female']
```

In [175]:

```
smoke_encoder = OneHotEncoder()
smoke_resaped = np.array(df_categorical['Surname']).reshape(-1, 1)
smoke_values = smoke_encoder.fit_transform(smoke_resaped)
```

```
print(df_categorical['Surname'][:5])
print()
print(smoke_values.toarray()[:5])
print()
print(smoke_encoder.inverse_transform(smoke_values)[:5])
```

```
0    Hargrave
1      Hill
2      Onio
3      Boni
4    Mitchell
Name: Surname, dtype: object
```

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

```
['Hargrave']
['Hill']
['Onio']
['Boni']
['Mitchell']
```

In [176]:

```
work_encoder = OneHotEncoder()
work_resaped = np.array(df_categorical['Geography']).reshape(-1, 1)
work_values = work_encoder.fit_transform(work_resaped)
```

```
print(df_categorical['Geography'][:5])
print()
print(work_values.toarray()[:5])
print()
print(work_encoder.inverse_transform(work_values)[:5])
```

```
0    France
1     Spain
2    France
3    France
4     Spain
Name: Geography, dtype: object
```

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



```
4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0
.
.
```

5 rows × 2934 columns

```
df_new = pd.concat([df_numeric, df_categorical_encoded], axis=1)
df_new.head()
```

In [179]:

Out[179]:

Row Number	CustomeId	CreditScore	Age	Tenure	Balance	NumOfProducts	HassCreditCard	IsActiveMember	EstimatedSalary	SpendingScore_Zotova	SpendingScore_Zox	SpendingScore_Zubarev	SpendingScore_Zuev	SpendingScore_Zuyev	SpendingScore_Zuyeveva	Geography_Germany	Geography_Spain	Gender_Male
0	15634602	619			0				10									
			4		.	1	1	1	13	.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2	2	0				48	.								
					0				.8	.								
									8									
1	1564731	618	4	1	83807.		1	0	11254258	.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
					86													
					159660.				11393157	.								
				8	60	3	1	0	31	.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					80				.57	.								
2	1561935619	54022																
3	15701354	699	3	1	0		2	0	9382663	.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					0					.								
										.								

5 rows  $\times$  2945 columns

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

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

In [180]:

```
print(df["Balance"].min())
print(df["Balance"].max())
print(df["Balance"].mean())
```

In [182]:

```
0.0
250898.09
76485.889288
```

```
print(df.count(0))
```

In [183]:

RowNumber	10000
CustomerId	10000
Surname	10000
CreditScore	10000
Geography	10000
Gender	10000
Age	10000
Tenure	10000
Balance	10000
NumOfProducts	10000
HasCrCard	10000
IsActiveMember	10000
EstimatedSalary	10000
Exited	10000

```
dtype: int64
```

```
print(df.shape)
```

In [184]:

```
(10000, 14)
```

```
print(df.size)
```

In [185]:

```
140000
```

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

In [187]:

```
[[1 15634602 'Hargrave' ... 1 1 101348.88]
 [2 15647311 'Hill' ... 0 1 112542.58]
 [3 15619304 'Onio' ... 1 0 113931.57]
 ...
 [9998 15584532 'Liu' ... 0 1 42085.58]
 [9999 15682355 'Sabbatini' ... 1 0 92888.52]
 [10000 15628319 'Walker' ... 1 0 38190.78]]
```

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

In [271]:

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



## 9.Scale the independent variables

In [215]:

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

x = df[['Age', 'Tenure']].values
y = df['Gender'].values

fig, ax = plt.subplots(ncols=2, figsize=(12, 4))

ax[0].scatter(x[:,0], y)
ax[1].scatter(x[:,1], y)

plt.show()
```

In [216]:

```
fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(12, 4))

ax.scatter(x[:,0], y)
ax.scatter(x[:,1], y)
```

```
<matplotlib.collections.PathCollection at 0x7f9a8a854ad0>
```

Out[216]:

```
fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(12, 4))

ax.hist(x[:,0])
ax.hist(x[:,1])
```

In [217]:

Out[217]:

```
(array([ 413., 1035., 1048., 1009.,  989., 1012.,  967., 1028., 1025.,
        1474.]),
 array([ 0.,  1.,  2.,  3.,  4.,  5.,  6.,  7.,  8.,  9., 10.]),
 <a list of 10 Patch objects>)
```

In [220]:

```
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler
fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(12, 4))
```

```
scaler = StandardScaler()
x_std = scaler.fit_transform(x)

ax.hist(x_std[:,0])
ax.hist(x_std[:,1])
```

Out[220]:

```
(array([ 413., 1035., 1048., 1009., 2001.,    0., 1995.,    0., 1025.,
        1474.]),
 array([-1.73331549, -1.38753759, -1.04175968, -0.69598177, -0.35020386,
        -0.00442596,  0.34135195,  0.68712986,  1.03290776,  1.37868567,
         1.72446358]),
```

<a list of 10 Patch objects>)

In [219]:

```
fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(12, 4))

scaler = StandardScaler()
x_std = scaler.fit_transform(x)

ax.scatter(x_std[:,0], y)
ax.scatter(x_std[:,1], y)
```

<matplotlib.collections.PathCollection at 0x7f9a8a2fde50>

Out[219]:

```
fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(12, 4))
```

In [221]:

```
scaler = MinMaxScaler()
x_minmax = scaler.fit_transform(x)

ax.hist(x_minmax[:,0])
ax.hist(x_minmax[:,1])
```

Out[221]:

```
(array([ 413., 1035., 1048., 1009.,  989., 1012.,  967., 1028., 1025.,
        1474.]),
 array([0. , 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5, 0.6, 0.7, 0.8, 0.9, 1. ]),
 <a list of 10 Patch objects>)
```

```
fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(12, 4))
```

In [222]:

```
scaler = MinMaxScaler()
x_minmax = scaler.fit_transform(x)

ax.scatter(x_minmax[:,0], y)
ax.scatter(x_minmax[:,1], y)
```

<matplotlib.collections.PathCollection at 0x7f9a8a0cae10>

Out[222]:

```
fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(12, 4))
```

In [223]:

```
scaler = MinMaxScaler()
x_minmax = scaler.fit_transform(x)

ax.scatter(x_minmax[:,0], y)
```

<matplotlib.collections.PathCollection at 0x7f9a8a0caf10>

Out[223]:

```
fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(12, 4))
```

In [224]:

```
scaler = MinMaxScaler()
x_minmax = scaler.fit_transform(x)

ax.hist(x_minmax[:,0])
```

Out[224]:

```
(array([ 611., 2179., 3629., 1871.,  910.,  441.,  208.,  127.,  20.,
        4.]),
 array([0. , 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5, 0.6, 0.7, 0.8, 0.9, 1. ]),
 <a list of 10 Patch objects>)
```

In [227]:

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

from sklearn.pipeline import Pipeline

from sklearn.linear_model import SGDRegressor from
sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScalerfrom
sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler from sklearn.metrics
import mean_absolute_error import sklearn.metrics as metrics

import pandas as pd

import numpy as np

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Import Data

df = pd.read_csv('/content/Churn_Modelling.csv')
x = df[['Age', 'Tenure']].values
y = df['Balance'].values

# Split into a training and testing set

X_train, X_test, Y_train, Y_test = train_test_split(x, y)

# Define the pipeline for scaling and model fitting

pipeline = Pipeline([
    ("MinMax Scaling", MinMaxScaler()),
    ("SGD Regression", SGDRegressor())
])

# Scale the data and fit the model

pipeline.fit(X_train, Y_train)

# Evaluate the model

Y_pred = pipeline.predict(X_test)
print('Mean Absolute Error: ', mean_absolute_error(Y_pred, Y_test))
print('Score', pipeline.score(X_test, Y_test))

Mean Absolute Error: 57120.533393590835
Score 0.0004207814312172653
```

## 10.Split the data into training and testing

```
dataset = pd.read_csv('/content/Churn_Modelling.csv')  
print(dataset)
```

In [267]:

	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
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9995	9996	15606229	Obijiaku	771	France	Male	39
9996	9997	15569892	Johnstone	516	France	Male	35
9997	9998	15584532	Liu	709	France	Female	36
9998	9999	15682355	Sabbatini	772	Germany	Male	42
9999	10000	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	101348.88	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	92888.52	1
9999	38190.78	0

[10000 rows x 14 columns]

```
dataset.drop(["HasCrCard"],axis=1,inplace=True)
```

In [287]:

```
print(dataset.shape)#no. of rows and columne
```

In [288]:

```
print (dataset.head(10))
```

```
(10000, 7)
```

	CustomerId	CreditScore	Age	Tenure	Balance	IsActiveMember	\
0	15634602	619	42	2	0.00		1
1	15647311	608	41	1	83807.86		1
2	15619304	502	42	8	159660.80		0
3	15701354	699	39	1	0.00		0
4	15737888	850	43	2	125510.82		1
5	15574012	645	44	8	113755.78		0
6	15592531	822	50	7	0.00		1
7	15656148	376	29	4	115046.74		0
8	15792365	501	44	4	142051.07		1
9	15592389	684	27	2	134603.88		1

	EstimatedSalary
0	101348.88
1	112542.58

```

2      113931.57
3      93826.63
4      79084.10
5     149756.71
6      10062.80
7     119346.88
8      74940.50
9      71725.73

```

In [289]:

```

X=dataset.iloc[:, :-1].values
X

```

Out[289]:

```

array([[1.5634602e+07, 6.1900000e+02, 4.2000000e+01, 2.0000000e+00,
        0.0000000e+00, 1.0000000e+00],
       [1.5647311e+07, 6.0800000e+02, 4.1000000e+01, 1.0000000e+00,
        8.3807860e+04, 1.0000000e+00],
       [1.5619304e+07, 5.0200000e+02, 4.2000000e+01, 8.0000000e+00,
        1.5966080e+05, 0.0000000e+00],
       ...,
       [1.5584532e+07, 7.0900000e+02, 3.6000000e+01, 7.0000000e+00,
        0.0000000e+00, 1.0000000e+00],
       [1.5682355e+07, 7.7200000e+02, 4.2000000e+01, 3.0000000e+00,
        7.5075310e+04, 0.0000000e+00],
       [1.5628319e+07, 7.9200000e+02, 2.8000000e+01, 4.0000000e+00,
        1.3014279e+05, 0.0000000e+00]])

```

```

Y=dataset.iloc[:, -1].values
Y

```

In [290]:

```

array([101348.88, 112542.58, 113931.57, ..., 42085.58, 92888.52,
       38190.78])

```

Out[290]:

```

from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

```

In [291]:

```

X_train,X_test,Y_train,Y_test = train_test_split( X, Y, test_size = 0.25,
random_state = 0 )

```

In [306]:

```

from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
sc=StandardScaler()
X_train = sc.fit_transform(X_train)
X_test = sc.transform(X_test)
print(X_train)

[[-1.34333028 -0.73550706  0.01526571  0.00886037  0.67316003 -1.03446007]
 [ 1.55832963  1.02442719 -0.65260917  0.00886037 -1.20772417 -1.03446007]
 [-0.65515619  0.80829492 -0.46178778  1.39329338 -0.35693706  0.96668786]
 ...
 [-1.63542994  0.90092304 -0.36637708  0.00886037  1.36657199 -1.03446007]
 [-0.38540456 -0.62229491 -0.08014499  1.39329338 -1.20772417  0.96668786]
 [-1.37829524 -0.28265848  0.87396199 -1.37557264  0.51741687 -1.03446007]]

```

In [305]:

```

print(X_test)

[[-1.05852196 -0.55025082 -0.36637708  1.04718513  0.88494297  0.96668786]
 [-0.51554728 -1.31185979  0.11067641 -1.02946438  0.43586703 -1.03446007]
 [-0.8058485  0.57157862  0.3014978  1.04718513  0.31486378  0.96668786]
 ...

```

```
[ 0.25326371  1.95070838  0.01526571 -1.37557264  0.30819395 -1.03446007]
[-0.17836122  0.29369426 -0.08014499  0.70107688  0.55698791 -1.03446007]
[ 0.40190663  0.870047   -0.74801987 -0.68335613  0.7006957  -1.03446007]]
```