

6. Get a count of the number of empty values in each column.

Age	0
Attrition	0
BusinessTravel	0
DailyRate	0
Department	0
DistanceFromHome	0
Education	0
EducationField	0
EmployeeCount	0
EmployeeNumber	0
EnvironmentSatisfaction	0
Gender	0
HourlyRate	0
JobInvolvement	0
JobLevel	0
JobRole	0
JobSatisfaction	0
MaritalStatus	0
MonthlyIncome	0
MonthlyRate	0
NumCompaniesWorked	0
Over18	0
OverTime	0
PercentSalaryHike	0
PerformanceRating	0
RelationshipSatisfaction	0
StandardHours	0
StockOptionLevel	0
TotalWorkingYears	0
TrainingTimesLastYear	0
WorkLifeBalance	0
YearsAtCompany	0
YearsInCurrentRole	0
YearsSinceLastPromotion	0
YearsWithCurrManager	0

Here there is no missing data since all of the columns are returning a value of 0.

Let's double check the data set for any missing values.

7. Double checking the data set for any missing values.

False

returned a value = False, indicates that there are no missing values

8. Viewing some basic statistics about the data like the percentile, maximum, minimum etc.

	Age	DailyRate	DistanceFromHome	Education	EmployeeCount	EmployeeNumber
count	1470.000000	1470.000000	1470.000000	1470.000000	1470.0	1470.000000
mean	36.923810	802.485714	9.192517	2.912925	1.0	1024.865306
std	9.135373	403.509100	8.106864	1.024165	0.0	602.024335
min	18.000000	102.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.0	1.000000
25%	30.000000	465.000000	2.000000	2.000000	1.0	491.250000
50%	36.000000	802.000000	7.000000	3.000000	1.0	1020.500000
75%	43.000000	1157.000000	14.000000	4.000000	1.0	1555.750000
max	60.000000	1499.000000	29.000000	5.000000	1.0	2068.000000

9. Get a count of the number of employee attrition, the number of employees that stayed (no) and the number that left (yes) the company.

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No      1233
Yes      237
Name: Attrition, dtype: int64
```

10. Now that we have the count, let's get a visual of it

