

Assignment 2

Assignment Date	08 November 2022
Student Name	Santhosh S
Student Register Number	620619106027
Maximum Marks	2

1.Importing package

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

2.Loading dataset

```
df = pd.read_csv("/content/drive/MyDrive/Assignment
3/Churn_Modelling.csv")
```

```
df
```

```
   Age  \
0      1
42      2
1      3
41      4
2      5
42      6
3      7
39      8
```

RowNumber	CustomerId	Surname	CreditScore	Geography	Gender
1	15634602	Hargrave	619	France	Female
2	15647311	Hill	608	Spain	Female
3	15619304	Onio	502	France	Female
4	15701354	Boni	699	France	Female

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

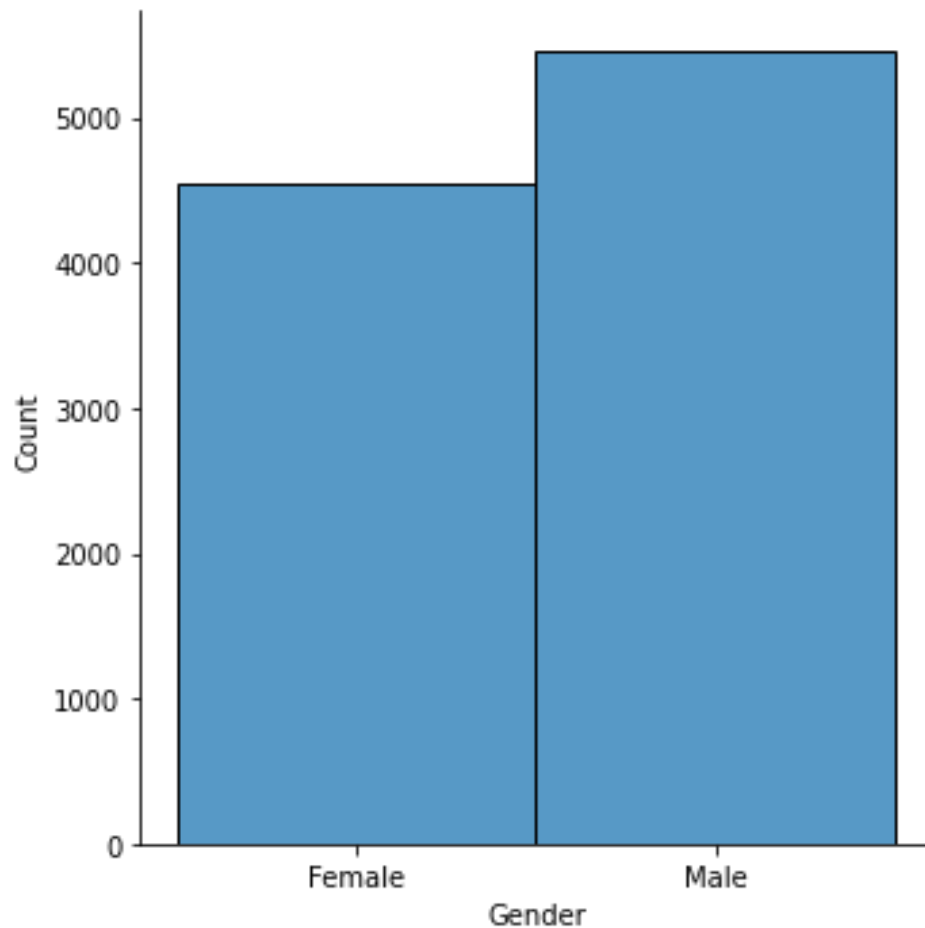
[10000 rows x 14 columns]

3. Visualizations

a) Univariate Analysis

```
sns.displot(df.Gender)
```

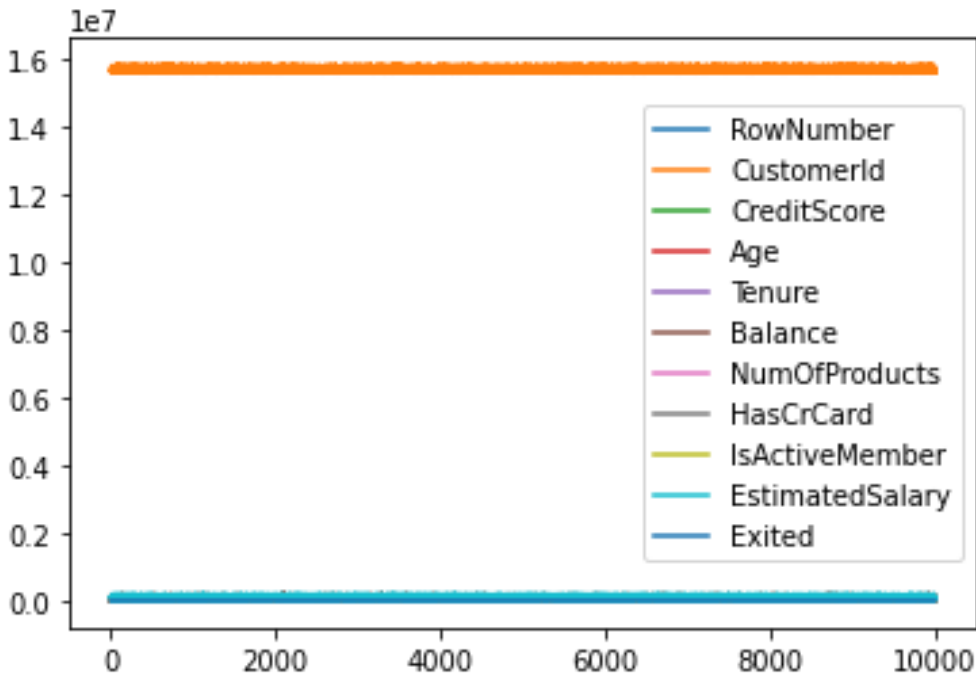
```
<seaborn.axisgrid.FacetGrid at 0x7f3326917d50>
```



b) Bi-Variate Analysis

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

```
<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f3323aa45d0>
```

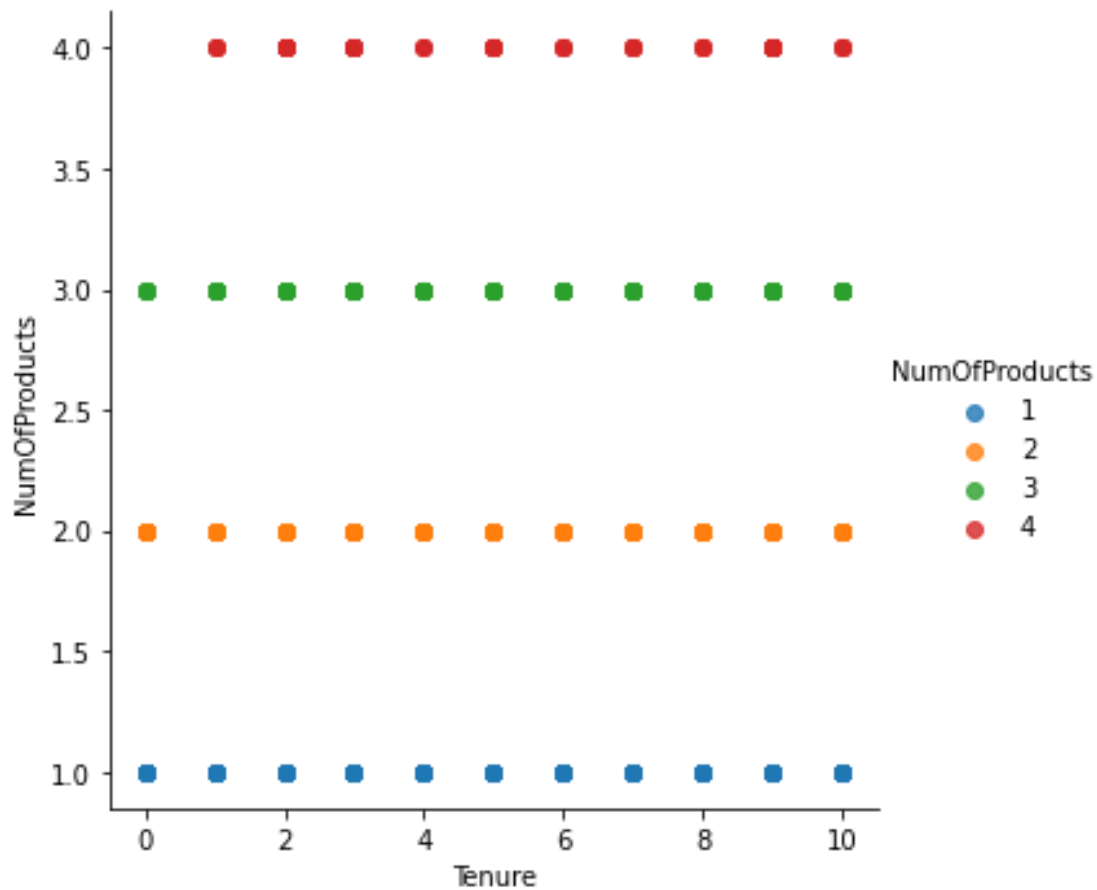


c) Multi-Variate Analysis

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

/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/seaborn/_decorators.py:43:
FutureWarning: Pass the following variables as keyword args: x, y,
data. From version 0.12, the only valid positional argument will be
`data`, and passing other arguments without an explicit keyword will
result in an error or misinterpretation.

FutureWarning



4. Perform descriptive statistic on the dataset

df.describe()

	RowNumber	CustomerId	CreditScore	Age
Tenure \				
count	10000.000000	1.000000e+04	10000.000000	10000.000000
mean	5000.500000	1.569094e+07	650.528800	38.921800
std	2886.89568	7.193619e+04	96.653299	10.487806
min	1.000000	1.556570e+07	350.000000	18.000000
25%	2500.750000	1.562853e+07	584.000000	32.000000
50%	5000.500000	1.569074e+07	652.000000	37.000000
75%	7500.250000	1.575323e+07	718.000000	44.000000
max	10000.000000	1.581569e+07	850.000000	92.000000

10.000000

	Balance	NumOfProducts	HasCrCard	IsActiveMember	\
count	10000.000000	10000.000000	10000.000000	10000.000000	
mean	76485.889288	1.530200	0.70550	0.515100	
std	62397.405202	0.581654	0.45584	0.499797	
min	0.000000	1.000000	0.00000	0.000000	
25%	0.000000	1.000000	0.00000	0.000000	
50%	97198.540000	1.000000	1.00000	1.000000	
75%	127644.240000	2.000000	1.00000	1.000000	
max	250898.090000	4.000000	1.00000	1.000000	

	EstimatedSalary	Exited
count	10000.000000	10000.000000
mean	100090.239881	0.203700
std	57510.492818	0.402769
min	11.580000	0.000000
25%	51002.110000	0.000000
50%	100193.915000	0.000000
75%	149388.247500	0.000000
max	199992.480000	1.000000

5. Handle the Missing values

```
data = pd.read_csv("/content/drive/MyDrive/Assignment  
3/Churn_Modelling.csv")
```

```
pd.isnull(data["Gender"])
```

```
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
```

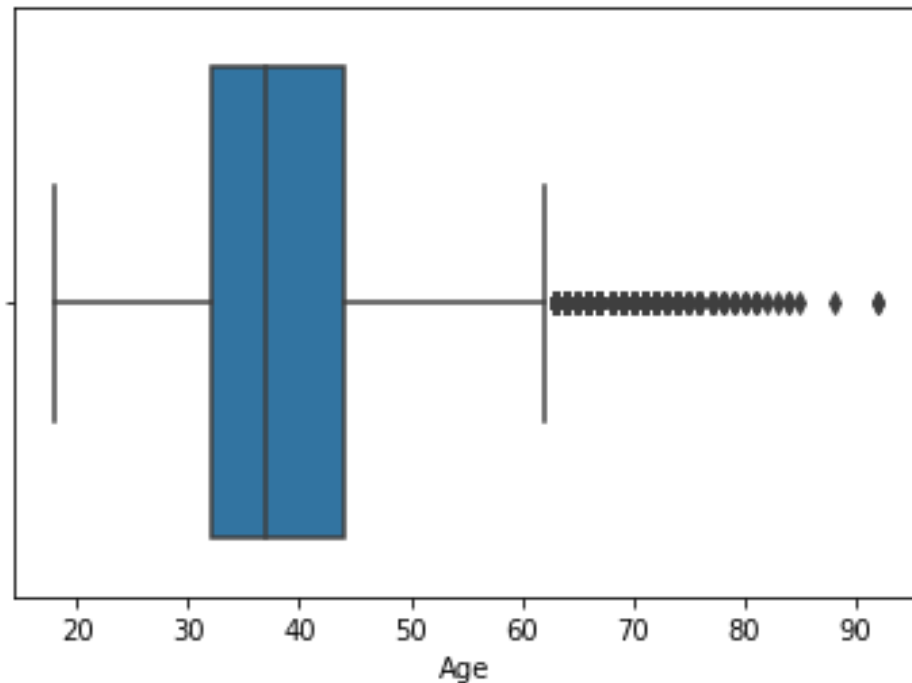
6. Find the outliers and replace the outliers

```
sns.boxplot(df['Age'])
```

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/seaborn/_decorators.py:43:
FutureWarning: Pass the following variable as a keyword arg: x. From
version 0.12, the only valid positional argument will be `data`, and
passing other arguments without an explicit keyword will result in an
error or misinterpretation.
```

```
FutureWarning
```

```
<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f332390fc50>
```



```
df['Age']=np.where(df['Age']>50,40,df['Age'])
```

```
df['Age']
```

```
0      42
```

```
1      41
```

```
2      42
```

```
3      39
```

```
4      43
```

```
..
```

```
9995   39
```

```
9996   35
```

```
9997   36
```

```
9998   42
```

```
9999   28
```

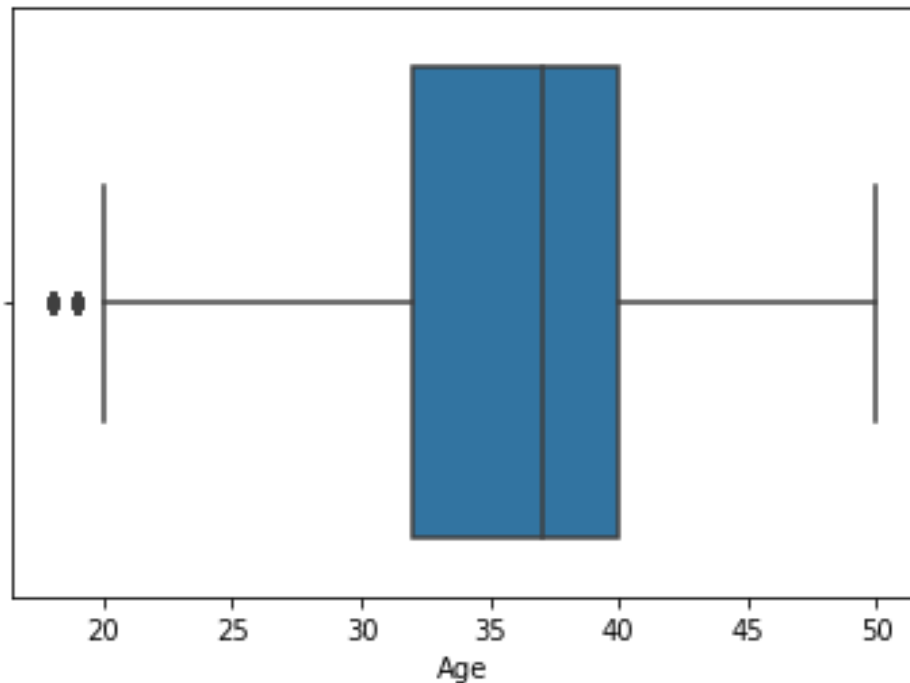
```
Name: Age, Length: 10000, dtype: int64
```

```
sns.boxplot(df['Age'])
```

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/seaborn/_decorators.py:43:
FutureWarning: Pass the following variable as a keyword arg: x. From
version 0.12, the only valid positional argument will be `data`, and
passing other arguments without an explicit keyword will result in an
error or misinterpretation.
```

FutureWarning

```
<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f332387b390>
```



```
df['Age']=np.where(df['Age']<20,35,df['Age'])
```

```
df['Age']
```

```
0      42
```

```
1      41
```

```
2      42
```

```
3      39
```

```
4      43
```

```
...
```

```
9995   39
```

```
9996   35
```

```
9997   36
```

```
9998   42
```

```
9999   28
```

```
Name: Age, Length: 10000, dtype: int64
```


7. Check for Categorical columns and perform encoding

```
pd.get_dummies(df, columns=["Gender", "Age"], prefix=["Age",  
"Gender"]).head()
```

	RowNumber	CustomerId	Surname	CreditScore	Geography	Tenure
Balance \						
0	1	15634602	Hargrave	619	France	2
0.00						
1	2	15647311	Hill	608	Spain	1
83807.86						
2	3	15619304	Onio	502	France	8
159660.80						
3	4	15701354	Boni	699	France	1
0.00						
4	5	15737888	Mitchell	850	Spain	2
125510.82						

	NumOfProducts	HasCrCard	IsActiveMember	...	Gender_41	Gender_42
\						
0	1	1	1	...	0	1
1	1	0	1	...	1	0
2	3	1	0	...	0	1
3	2	0	0	...	0	0
4	1	1	1	...	0	0

	Gender_43	Gender_44	Gender_45	Gender_46	Gender_47	Gender_48	\
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4	1	0	0	0	0	0	

	Gender_49	Gender_50
0	0	0
1	0	0
2	0	0
3	0	0
4	0	0

[5 rows x 45 columns]

8.Split the data into dependent and independent variables

a) Split the data into Independent variables.

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

print(X)

[[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]]
```

b) Split the data into Dependent variables.

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

print(Y)

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

9. Scale the independent variables

```
import pandas as pd

from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler

scaler = MinMaxScaler()

df[["CustomerId"]] = scaler.fit_transform(df[["CustomerId"]])

print(df)
```

	RowNumber	CustomerId	Surname	CreditScore	Geography	Gender
Age \						
0	1	0.275616	Hargrave	619	France	Female
42						
1	2	0.326454	Hill	608	Spain	Female
41						
2	3	0.214421	Onio	502	France	Female
42						
3	4	0.542636	Boni	699	France	Female
39						
4	5	0.688778	Mitchell	850	Spain	Female
43						
...
...						

9995 39	9996	0.162119	Obijiaku	771	France	Male
9996 35	9997	0.016765	Johnstone	516	France	Male
9997 36	9998	0.075327	Liu	709	France	Female
9998 42	9999	0.466637	Sabbatini	772	Germany	Male
9999 28	10000	0.250483	Walker	792	France	Female

	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]

10. Split the data into training and testing

```
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)
(8000, 13)
(8000,)
(None, None)
print(X_valid.shape), print(y_valid.shape)
(1000, 13)
(1000,)
(None, None)
print(X_test.shape), print(y_test.shape)
(1000, 13)
(1000,)
(None, None)
```