Praveen Raja T

1.DownloadingDataset:Chrun_Modelling

2. Load The Dataset

```
import numpy as np import
pandas as pd import seaborn as
sns import matplotlib.pyplot as
plt

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

```
   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


   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

   EstimatedSalary  Exited  0
101348.88        1
1        112542.58       0
2        113931.57       1
3         93826.63       0  4       79084.10       0
```

```
df = df.drop(columns=['RowNumber', 'CustomerId', 'Surname'])
df.head()
```

```
   CreditScore Geography  Gender  Age  Tenure     Balance
NumOfProducts  \
0          619    France  Female   42       2        0.00
1
1          608     Spain  Female   41       1    83807.86
           1
2          502    France  Female   42       8   159660.80
```

```
3
3          699    France  Female   39       1       0.00
2
4          850     Spain  Female   43       2  125510.82
           1


   HasCrCard  IsActiveMember  EstimatedSalary  Exited  0
1          1          101348.88      1
1          0              1          112542.58       0
2          1              0          113931.57       1
3          0              0           93826.63       0  4        1
           1          79084.10       0
```

```python
df['IsActiveMember'] = df['IsActiveMember'].astype('category')
df['Exited'] = df['Exited'].astype('category') df['HasCrCard']
= df['HasCrCard'].astype('category')
```
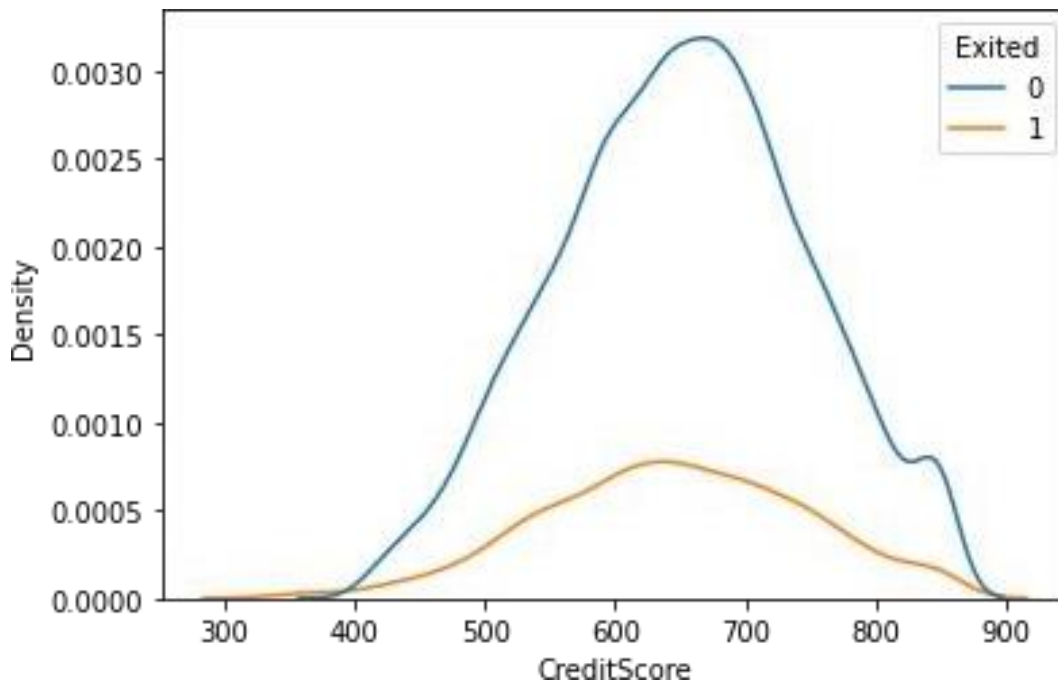
3. Perform

Univariate Analysis

Bi - Variate Analysis

Multi - Variate Analysis

```python
sns.kdeplot(x='CreditScore', data = df , hue = 'Exited')
plt.show()
```
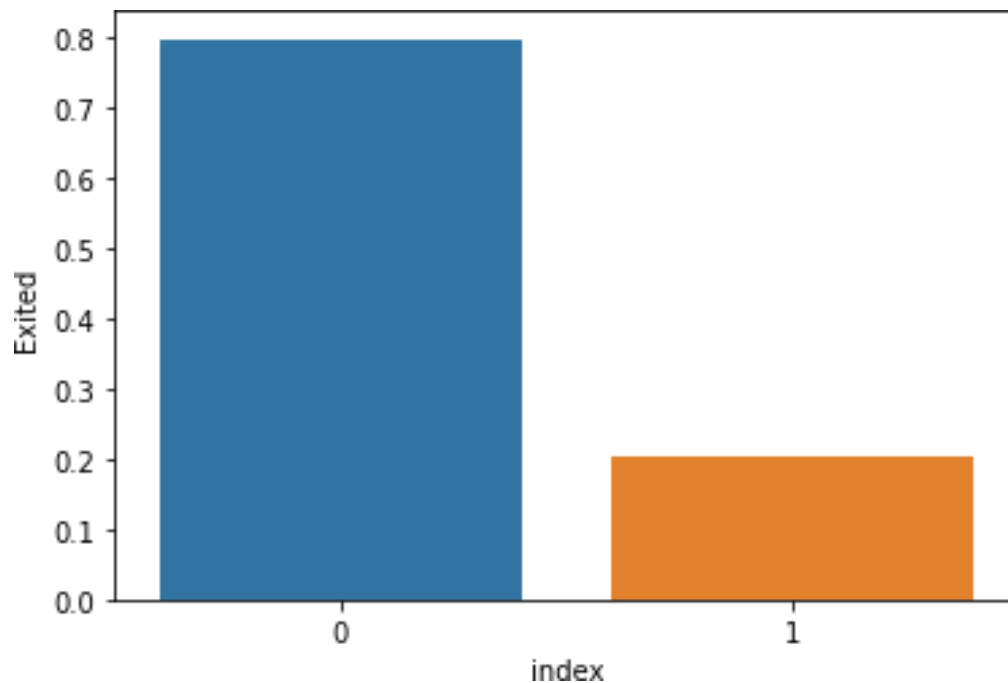


```python
density = df['Exited'].value_counts(normalize=True).reset_index()
sns.barplot(data=density, x='index', y='Exited', ); density
```

```
   index   Exited
0      0  0.7963
1      1  0.2037
```



```python
categorical = df.drop(columns=['CreditScore', 'Age', 'Tenure',
'Balance', 'EstimatedSalary'])
rows = int(np.ceil(categorical.shape[1] / 2)) - 1 fig, axes =
plt.subplots(nrows=rows, ncols=2, figsize=(10,6)) axes =
axes.flatten()

for row in range(rows):
    cols = min(2, categorical.shape[1] - row*2)
for col in range(cols):          col_name =
categorical.columns[2 * row + col]           ax =
axes[row*2 + col]

        sns.countplot(data=categorical, x=col_name, hue="Exited",
ax=ax);          plt.tight_layout()
```
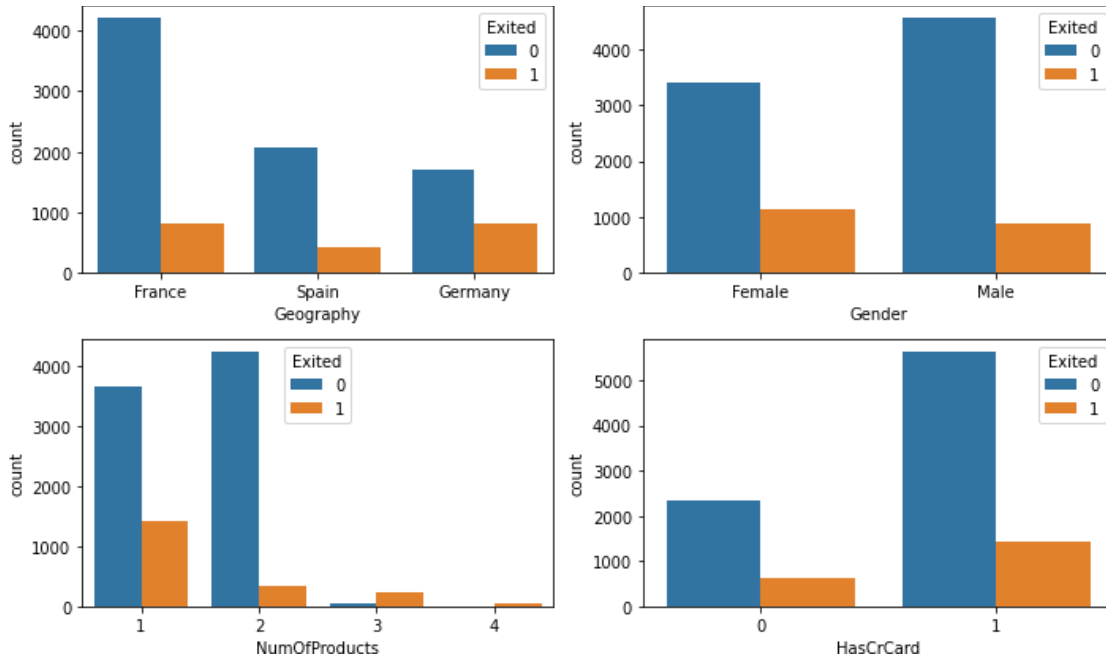
4. Descriptive statistics bold text

```
df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 10000 entries, 0 to 9999
Data columns (total 11 columns):
 #   Column            Non-Null Count  Dtype
-----  ---------         --------------------
 0   CreditScore       10000 non-null  int64
1   Geography         10000 non-null  object    2
Gender           10000 non-null  object
3   Age              10000 non-null  int64
4   Tenure           10000 non-null  int64    5   Balance
    10000 non-null  float64
 6   NumOfProducts    10000 non-null  int64     7
HasCrCard         10000 non-null  category  8
 IsActiveMember   10000 non-null  category  9
EstimatedSalary  10000 non-null  float64 10   Exited
10000 non-null category dtypes: category(3),
float64(2), int64(4), object(2) memory usage: 654.8+
KB df.describe()
```

```
        CreditScore            Age         Tenure         Balance
NumOfProducts   \
count  10000.000000   10000.000000   10000.000000   10000.000000
10000.000000
mean    650.528800      38.921800       5.012800   76485.889288
1.530200
std      96.653299      10.487806       2.892174   62397.405202
```

```
            0.581654
min        350.000000      18.000000     0.000000      0.000000
           1.000000
25%        584.000000      32.000000     3.000000      0.000000
           1.000000
50%        652.000000      37.000000     5.000000  97198.540000
           1.000000
75%        718.000000      44.000000     7.000000 127644.240000
           2.000000
max        850.000000      92.000000    10.000000 250898.090000
           4.000000


       EstimatedSalary
count     10000.000000
mean     100090.239881  std
57510.492818   min
11.580000   25%
51002.110000
50%       100193.915000
75%       149388.247500

max       199992.480000  5.
```

Handle Missing Values

```
df.isna().sum()
```

```
CreditScore         0
Geography           0
Gender              0
Age                 0
Tenure              0
Balance             0
NumOfProducts       0
HasCrCard           0
IsActiveMember      0
EstimatedSalary     0
Exited              0
dtype: int64
```

In this dataset there is no missing values

6. Find the outliers and replace the outliers Finding
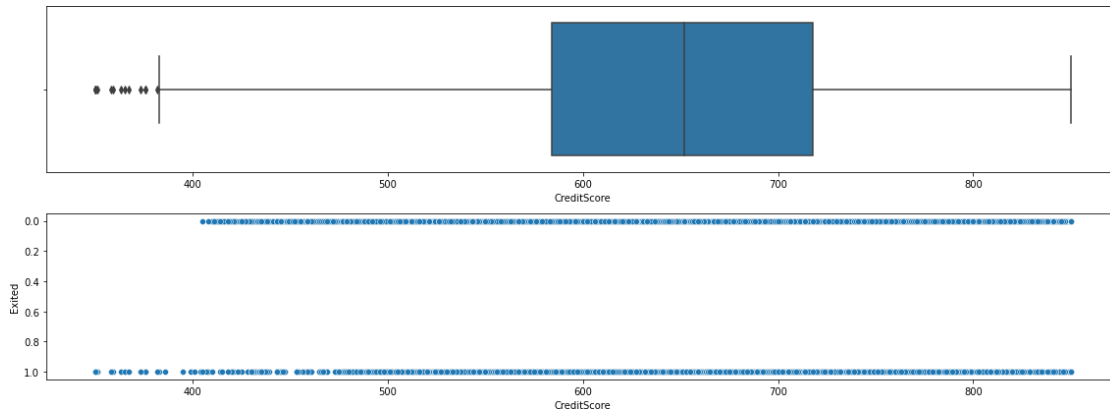
Outliers

```
def box_scatter(data, x, y):         fig, (ax1, ax2) =
plt.subplots(nrows=2, ncols=1, figsize=(16,6))
sns.boxplot(data=data, x=x, ax=ax1)      sns.scatterplot(data=data,
x=x,y=y,ax=ax2) box_scatter(df,'CreditScore','Exited');
plt.tight_layout()
```
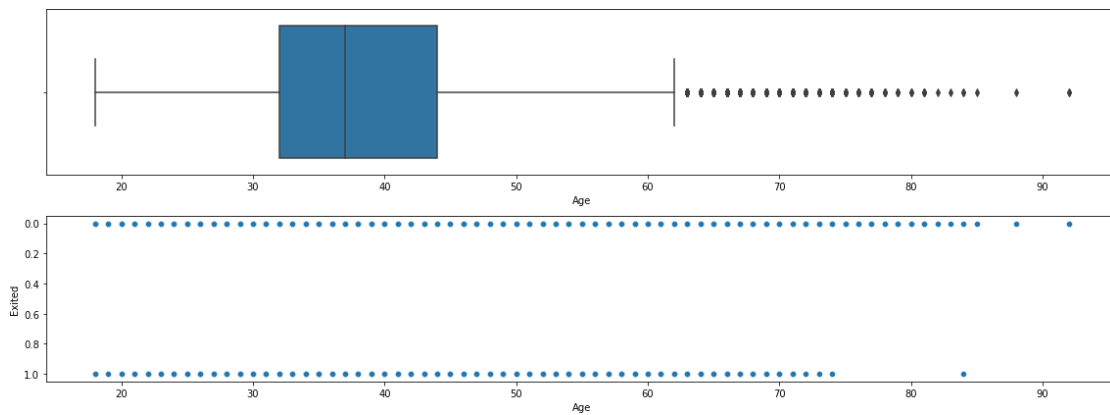
```
print(f"# of Bivariate Outliers: {len(df.loc[df['CreditScore'] <
400])}")
```
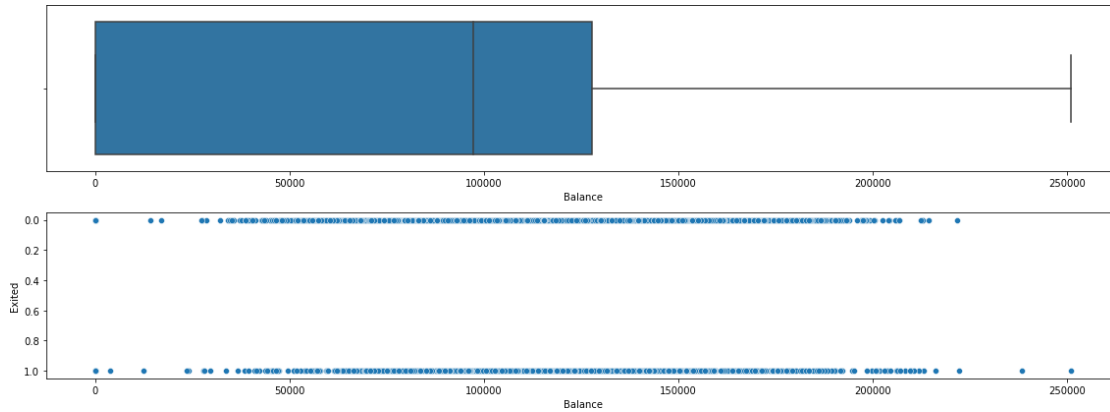
# of Bivariate Outliers: 19


```
box_scatter(df,'Age','Exited');
plt.tight_layout()
print(f"# of Bivariate Outliers: {len(df.loc[df['Age'] > 87])}")
```
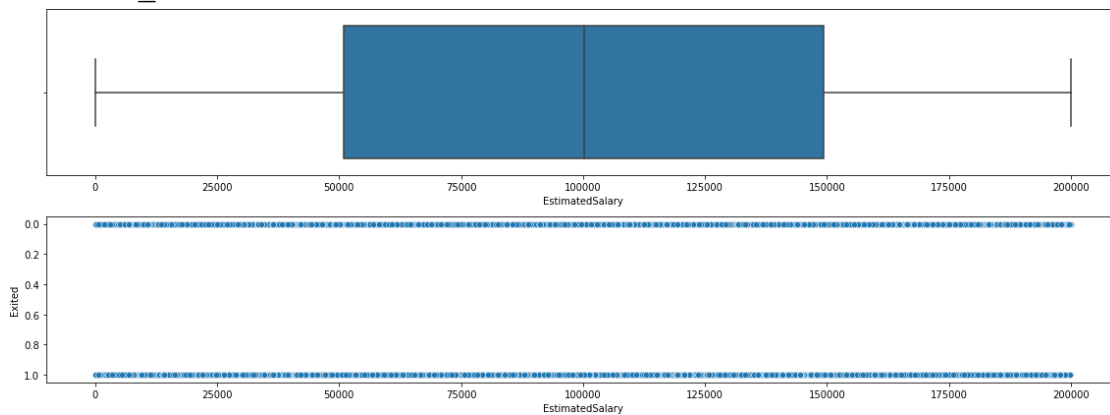
# of Bivariate Outliers: 3


```
box_scatter(df,'Balance','Exited');
plt.tight_layout()
print(f"# of Bivariate Outliers: {len(df.loc[df['Balance'] >
220000])}")
```

# of Bivariate Outliers: 4

```python
box_scatter(df,'EstimatedSalary','Exited');
plt.tight_layout()
```


Removing The Outliers

```python
for i in df:        if df[i].dtype=='int64' or
df[i].dtypes=='float64':
q1=df[i].quantile(0.25)          q3=df[i].quantile(0.75)
iqr=q3-q1          upper=q3+1.5*iqr          lower=q1-
1.5*iqr
        df[i]=np.where(df[i] >upper, upper, df[i])
df[i]=np.where(df[i] <lower, lower, df[i])

box_scatter(df,'CreditScore','Exited');
plt.tight_layout()
print(f"# of Bivariate Outliers: {len(df.loc[df['CreditScore'] <
400])}")

# of Bivariate Outliers: 19
```
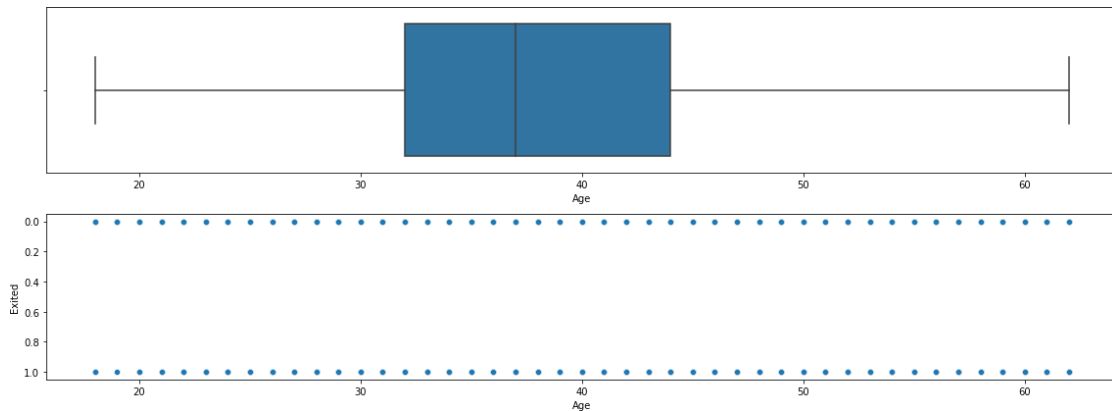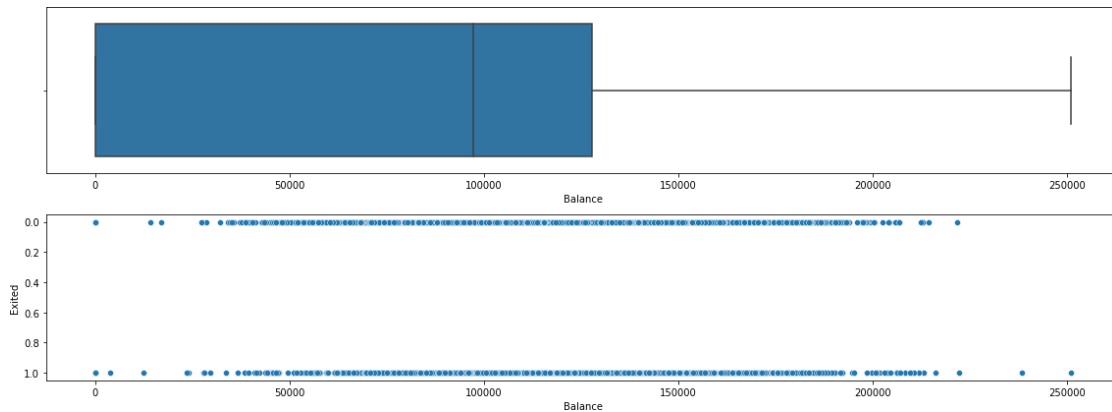
```
box_scatter(df,'Age','Exited');
plt.tight_layout()
print(f"# of Bivariate Outliers: {len(df.loc[df['Age'] > 87])}")
```
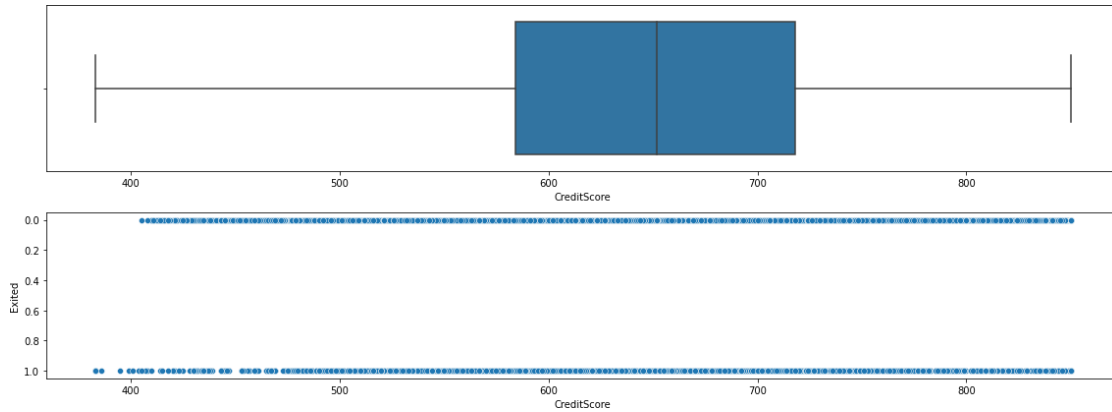
```
# of Bivariate Outliers: 0
```



```
box_scatter(df,'Balance','Exited');
plt.tight_layout()
print(f"# of Bivariate Outliers: {len(df.loc[df['Balance'] >
220000])}")
```

```
# of Bivariate Outliers: 4
```


7. Check for Categorical columns and perform encoding.

```
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
encoder=LabelEncoder() for i in df:        if
df[i].dtype=='object' or df[i].dtype=='category':
df[i]=encoder.fit_transform(df[i])
```

8. Split the data into dependent and independent variables.

```
x=df.iloc[:,:-1]
x.head()
```

```
   CreditScore  Geography  Gender   Age  Tenure   Balance
NumOfProducts  \
0        619.0          0        0  42.0     2.0      0.00
1.0
1        608.0          2        0  41.0     1.0  83807.86
1.0
2        502.0          0        0  42.0     8.0 159660.80
3.0
3        699.0          0        0  39.0     1.0      0.00
2.0
4        850.0          2        0  43.0     2.0 125510.82
1.0

   HasCrCard  IsActiveMember  EstimatedSalary
0          1               1        101348.88
1          0               1        112542.58
2          1               0        113931.57
3          0               0         93826.63  4          1
           1        79084.10
```

```
y=df.iloc[:,-1]
y.head()
```

```
0    1
1    0
2    1
3    0
4    0
Name: Exited, dtype: int64
```

9. Scale the independent variables

```
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
scaler=StandardScaler()
x=scaler.fit_transform(x) print(x)
```

```
[[-0.32687761 -0.90188624 -1.09598752 ...  0.64609167  0.97024255
0.02188649]
 [-0.44080365  1.51506738 -1.09598752 ... -1.54776799  0.97024255
   0.21653375]
```

```
 [-1.53863634 -0.90188624 -1.09598752 ...  0.64609167 -1.03067011
0.2406869 ]
 ...
 [ 0.60524449 -0.90188624 -1.09598752 ... -1.54776799  0.97024255
  -1.00864308]
 [ 1.25772996  0.30659057  0.91241915 ...  0.64609167 -1.03067011
  -0.12523071]
 [ 1.4648682  -0.90188624 -1.09598752 ...  0.64609167 -1.03067011   -
1.07636976]]
```

10. Split the data into training and testing.

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
x_train,x_test,y_train,y_test=train_test_split(x,y,test_size=0.20)

print(x_train.shape)
print(x_test.shape)

(8000, 10)
(2000, 10)

print(y_train.shape)
print(y_test.shape)

(8000,)
(2000,)
```