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Team ID	PNT2022TMID43507

## ASSIGNMENT-II

import pandas as pd import seaborn as sns import matplotlib.pyplot as plt import numpy as np sns.set\_style('darkgrid') sns.set(font\_scale=1.3)

```
df=pd.read csv("/content/drive/MyDrive/IBM/Assignment - 2
```

/Churn\_Modelling.csv") df.head()

RowNumber CustomerId Surname CreditScore Geography Gender Age

```
\
```

```
• 1 15634602 Hargrave 619 France Female 42
```

```
• 2 15647311 Hill 608 Spain Female 41
```

• 5 15737888 Mitchell 850 Spain Female 43

1

1

1

```
1 1 1
1 83807.86 1 0 1
8 159660.80 3 1 0
1 0.00 2 0 0
```

EstimatedSalary Exited 0

2 125510.82

101348.88 1

• 112542.58 0

```
• 113931.57 1
```

93826.63 0 4 79084.10 0

df.drop(["RowNumber","CustomerId","Surname"],axis=1,inplace=True) df.info()

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'> RangeIndex: 10000
entries, 0 to 9999

Data columns (total 11 columns):

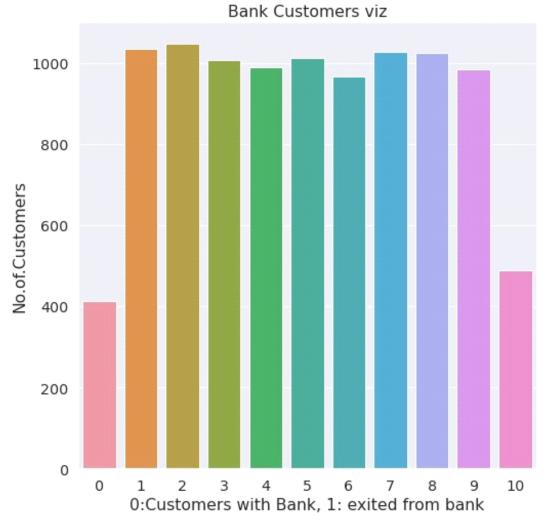
# Column Non-Null Count Dtype

--- -----

- 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 int64 8 IsActiveMember 10000 non-null int64 9 EstimatedSalary 10000 non-null float64 10 Exited 10000 non-null int64 dtypes: float64(2), int64(7), object(2) memory usage: 859.5+ KB

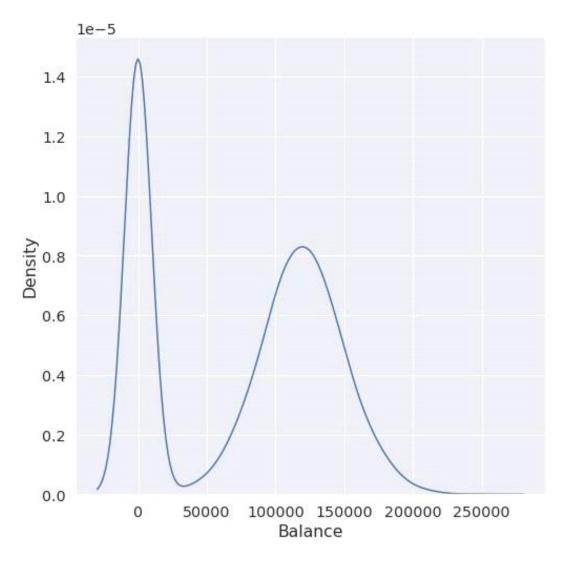
#Perform Univariate Analysis plt.figure(figsize=(8,8))
sns.countplot(x='Tenure',data=df)

plt.xlabel('0:Customers with Bank, 1: exited from bank')
plt.ylabel('No.of.Customers') plt.title("Bank Customers viz") plt.show()



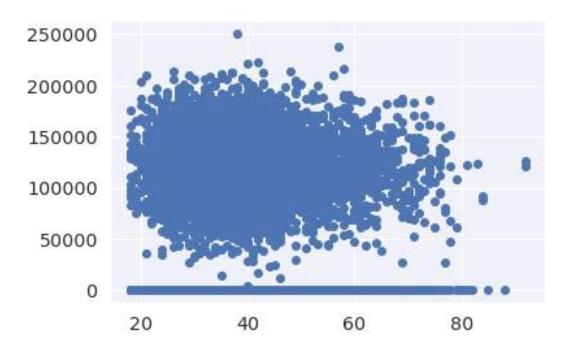
#Perform Univariate Analysis plt.figure(figsize=(8,8))
sns.kdeplot(x=df['Balance'])

<matplotlib.axes.\_subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7fa0c03906d0>



#Perform Bivariate Analysis plt.scatter(df.Age,df.Balance)

<matplotlib.collections.PathCollection at 0x7fa0d35a7dd0>



#Perform Bivariate Analysis df.corr()

CreditScore Gender Age Tenure

Balance \

CreditScore 1.000000 0.007888 -0.003965 0.000842 0.006268 Gender 0.007888

1.000000 0.022812 0.003739 0.069408

Age -0.003965 0.022812 1.000000 -0.009997 0.028308 Tenure 0.000842

0.003739 -0.009997 1.000000 -0.012254

Balance 0.006268 0.069408 0.028308 -0.012254 1.000000 NumOfProducts 0.012238 0.003972 -0.030680 0.013444 -0.304180

HasCrCard -0.005458 -0.008523 -0.011721 0.022583 -0.014858

IsActiveMember 0.025651 0.006724 0.085472 -0.028362 -0.010084

EstimatedSalary -0.001384 -0.001369 -0.007201 0.007784 0.012797

## Exited -0.027094 0.035943 0.285323 -0.014001 0.118533

NumOfProducts HasCrCard IsActiveMember EstimatedSalary \

CreditScore 0.012238 -0.005458 0.025651 -

0.001384

Gender 0.003972 -0.008523 0.006724 -

0.001369

Age -0.030680 -0.011721 0.085472 -

0.007201

Tenure 0.013444 0.022583 -0.028362

0.007784

Balance -0.304180 -0.014858 -0.010084

0.012797

NumOfProducts 1.000000 0.003183 0.009612

0.014204

HasCrCard 0.003183 1.000000 -0.011866 -

0.009933

IsActiveMember 0.009612 -0.011866 1.000000

0.011421

EstimatedSalary 0.014204 -0.009933 -0.011421

1.000000

Exited -0.047820 -0.007138 -0.156128

0.012097

Exited

CreditScore -0.027094 Gender

0.035943 Age 0.285323 Tenure

-0.014001 Balance 0.118533

NumOfProducts -0.047820

```
IsActiveMember -0.156128 EstimatedSalary
0.012097 Exited
                   1.000000
#Perform Bivariate Analysis
import statsmodels.api as sm
#define response
variable y = df['CreditScore']
#define explanatory
variable x = df[['EstimatedSalary']]
#add constant to predictor
variables x = sm.add_constant(x)
#fit linear regression model
model = sm.OLS(y, x).fit()
#view model summary print(model.summary())
OLS Regression Results
=======
Dep. Variable: CreditScore R-squared:
                                                0.000
Model:
                   OLS Adj. R-squared:
-0.000
Method:
               Least Squares F-statistic:
0.01916
Date:
            Sat, 24 Sep 2022 Prob (F-statistic):
                                                0.890
Time:
                05:06:19 Log-Likelihood:
-59900.
No. Observations:
                      10000 AIC:
1.198e+05
```

HasCrCard -0.007138

Df Residuals:

9998 BIC:

1.198e+05 Df Model: 1 Covariance Type: nonrobust \_\_\_\_\_\_ ========== coef std err t P>|t| [0.025 0.975] const 650.7617 1.940 335.407 0.000 646.958 654.565 \_\_\_\_\_\_ ======= Omnibus: 132.939 Durbin-Watson: 2.014 Prob(Omnibus): 0.000 Jarque-Bera (JB): 84.242 -0.072 Prob(JB): Skew: 5.10e-19 Kurtosis: 2.574 Cond. No. 2.32e+05 \_\_\_\_\_\_ =======

Notes:

• Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors iscorrectly specified.

• The condition number is large, 2.32e+05. This might indicate that there are strong multicollinearity or other numerical problems.

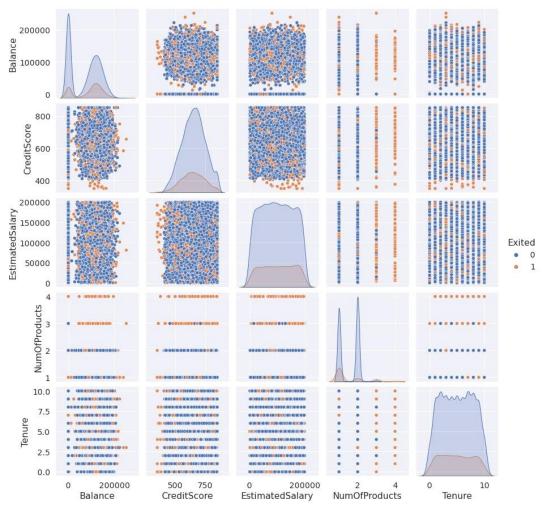
/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/statsmodels/tsa/ tsatools.py:142: FutureWarning: In a future version of pandas all arguments of concat except for the argument 'objs' will be keywordonly x = pd.concat(x[::order], 1)

**#Perform Multivariate Analysis** 

plt.figure(figsize=(4,4))
sns.pairplot(data=df[["Balance","CreditScore","EstimatedSalary","NumOf
Products","Tenure","Exited"]],hue="Exited")

<seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x7fa0b00a1b10>

<Figure size 288x288 with 0 Axes>



#Perform Descriptive Statistics

df=pd.DataFrame(df) print(df.sum())

FranceSpainFranceFranceSpainSpainFranceGermany... FemaleFemaleFemaleFemaleMaleMaleFemaleMa... Age Gender 389218 Tenure 50128 Balance 764858892.88 NumOfProducts 15302 HasCrCard 7055 IsActiveMember 5151 EstimatedSalary 2037 dtype: object 1000902398.81 Exited #Perform Descriptive Statistics print("----Sum Value----") print(df.sum(1)) print("-----") print("-----Product Value-----") print(df.prod()) print("----") ----Sum Value-----102015.88 197002.44 274149.37 94567.63 205492.92 ... 9995 97088.64 159633.38 42840.58 168784.83 169159.57 Length: 10000, dtype: float64 -----Product Value-----CreditScore 0.0 0.0 Tenure 0.0 Age 0.0 NumOfProducts Balance 0.0 HasCrCard 0.0 IsActiveMember 0.0 EstimatedSalary inf Exited 0.0

6505288 Geography

CreditScore

dtype: float64

-----/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/ipykernel\_launcher.py:3:

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.

This is separate from the ipykernel package so we can avoid doing imports until

/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/numpy/core/\_methods.py:52: RuntimeWarning: overflow encountered in reduce

return umr\_prod(a, axis, dtype, out, keepdims, initial, where) /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/ipykernel\_launcher.py:6:

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.

#Perform Des Value") p	<pre>criptive Statistics print("Mean rint(df.mean())</pre>
print(" print(df.median())	")
print(" print(df.mode())	")
print("	·'')
Mean Valu	ıe
CreditScore	650.528800
Age 38 5.012800 Balance NumOfProducts	76485.889288
HasCrCard	0.705500
	0.515100 EstimatedSalary xited 0.203700 dtype:
Median Va	alue
CreditScore	652,000

Age 37.000 Tenure 5.000 Balance 97198.540 NumOfProducts

1.000

HasCrCard 1.000

IsActiveMember 1.000 EstimatedSalary 100193.915 Exited 0.000 dtype:

float64

-----

-----Mode Value-----

CreditScore Geography Gender Age Tenure Balance

NumOfProducts \

0 850 France Male 37 2 0.0 1

HasCrCard IsActiveMember EstimatedSalary Exited 0 1 1 24924.92 0

-----

/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/ipykernel launcher.py:3:

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.

This is separate from the ipykernel package so we can avoid doing imports until

/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/ipykernel launcher.py:6:

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.

#Handling with missing Values
df.isnull()#Checking values are null

CreditScore Geography Gender Age Tenure Balance

NumOfProducts \

False False False False False

False

• False	False	False	False False Fa	se False	
• False	False	False	False False Fa	se False	
• False	False	False	False False Fa	se False	
• False	False	False	False False Fa	se False	
• False	False	False	False False Fa	se False	
• False	False	False	False False Fa	se False	
• False	False	False	False False Fa	se False	
•	False	False	False False Fa	se False	False
•	False	False	False False Fa	se False	False
HasCrCar	d IsActiveľ	Membe	EstimatedSala	y Exited	
•	False	False	False Fals	e	
•	False	False	False Fals	e	
•	False	False	False Fals	e	
•	False	False	False Fals	e	
•	False	False	False Fals	e	
	•••	•••			
•	False	False	False Fals	e	
•	False	False	False Fals	e	
•	False	False	False Fals	e	
•	False	False	False Fals	e	
•	False	False	False Fals	e	

## [10000 rows x 11 columns]

#Handling with missing Values
df.notnull()#Checking values are not null

CreditScore Geography Gender Age Tenure Balance

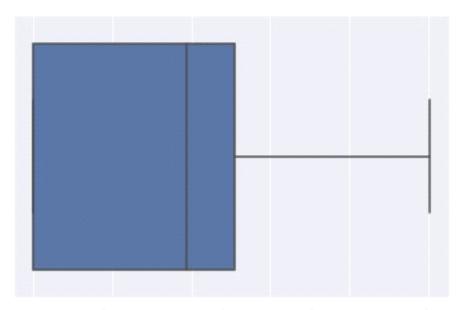
NumOfProducts \							
• True	True	True	True True	True	True		
• True	True	True	True True	True	True		
• True	True	True	True True	True	True		
• True	True	True	True True	True	True		
• True	True	True	True True	True	True		
• True	True	True	True True	True	True		
• True	True	True	True True	True	True		
• True	True	True	True True	True	True		
• True	True	True	True True	True	True		
•	True	True	True True	True	True	True	
HasCrCard IsActiveMember EstimatedSalary Exited							
•	True	True	True	True			
•	True <del>-</del>	True	True <del>-</del>	True			
•	True	True	True	True			
•	True True	True True	True True	True .			
•	True	True	True	True .		•••	
•	True	True	True	True			
•	True	True	True	True			
•	True	True	True	True			
•	True	True	True	True			

[10000 rows x 11 columns]

## #Find outliers & replace the outliers sns.boxplot(df['Balance'])

/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 0x7fa0af6dcf90>



0 50000 100000 150000 200000 250000 Balance

#Find outliers & replace the outliers
print(np.where(df['Balance']>100000))

(array([ 2, 4, 5, ..., 9987, 9993, 9999]),)

#Find outliers & replace the outliers from scipy import stats import numpy as np

z = np.abs(stats.zscore(df["EstimatedSalary"])) print(z)

- 0.021886
- 0.216534
- 0.240687
- 0.108918

```
0.365276
                      ... 9995 0.066419
         0.027988
         1.008643
         0.125231
         1.076370
Name: EstimatedSalary, Length: 10000, dtype: float64
#Check for categorical columns & performs encoding
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder df['Gender'].unique()
array(['Female', 'Male'], dtype=object)
#Check for categorical columns & performs encoding
df['Gender'].value_counts()
Male
       5457 Female
4543
Name: Gender, dtype: int64
#Check for categorical columns & performs encoding
encoding=LabelEncoder()
df["Gender"]=encoding.fit_transform(df.iloc[:,1].values) df
  CreditScore Geography Gender Age Tenure Balance
NumOfProducts \
                619 France
                              0 42
                                      2
                                          0.00
1
                608
                     Spain
                             2 41
                                     1 83807.86
1
                502 France
                              0 42
                                      8 159660.80
3
                                          0.00
                699 France
                              0 39
2
                850
                     Spain
                             2 43
                                     2 125510.82
1
                771 France
                              0 39
                                           0.00
2
```

```
516 France 0 35 10 57369.61
1
             709 France 0 36 7
                                   0.00
1
             772 Germany 1 42 3 75075.31
2
             792 France
                         0 28
                                4 130142.79
                                             1
  HasCrCard IsActiveMember EstimatedSalary Exited
             1
                    1
                        101348.88
                                   1
             0
                    1 112542.58
                                  0
             1
                    0 113931.57
                                  1
             0
                    0 93826.63
             1
                   1 79084.10
                                  0 ...
             1
                    0 96270.64
                                  0
             1
                   1 101699.77
                                  0
             0
                    1 42085.58
                                  1
             1
                    0
                      92888.52
                                  1
             1
                    0
                        38190.78
                                  0
[10000 rows x 11 columns]
#Check for categorical columns & performs encoding
#Split the data into Dependent & Independent Variables print("------
Dependent Variables-----")
X=df.iloc[:,1:4] print(X)
print("-----Independent Variables----
----")
Y=df.iloc[:,4] print(Y)
print("----")
-----Dependent Variables-----
  Age Tenure Balance 0 42 2
0.00
      41
           1 83807.86
      42
           8 159660.80
```

39

1

0.00

```
43 2 125510.82 ... ... ... 9995 39 5
                                                     0.00
           10 57369.61
       35
       36 7 0.00
       42 3 75075.31
       28
            4 130142.79
[10000 rows x 3 columns]
-----Independent Variables-----
        1
        1
        3
        2
        1
        2
        1
         1
         2
         1
Name: NumOfProducts, Length: 10000, dtype: int64
#Scale the independent Variables
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler object=
StandardScaler() # standardization scale =
object.fit transform(df) print(scale)
[[-0.32622142 0.29351742 -1.04175968 ... 0.97024255 0.02188649
 1.97716468
[-0.44003595 0.19816383 -1.38753759 ... 0.97024255 0.21653375
-0.50577476]
[-1.53679418 \ 0.29351742 \ 1.03290776 \dots -1.03067011 \ 0.2406869 \ 1.97716468] \dots
1.97716468]
[ 1.25683526  0.29351742 -0.69598177 ... -1.03067011 -0.12523071
 1.97716468
[1.46377078 - 1.04143285 - 0.35020386 ... - 1.03067011 - 1.07636976 - 0.50577476]]
```

```
sklearn.model selection import train test split
#Split the data into training & testing
x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(x, y,
test_size=4,random_state=4) x_train
  const EstimatedSalary 2558 1.0
137903.54
7642 1.0
           121765.00
8912 1.0
         109470.34
3319 1.0
           2923.61
           7312.25 ... ... ...
6852 1.0
456 1.0
            7666.73
6017 1.0
           9085.00
709 1.0
          147794.63
8366 1.0
         102515.42
         54776.64
1146 1.0
[9996 rows x 2 columns]
#Split the data into training & testing
x test
  const EstimatedSalary 1603 1.0
23305.85
8713 1.0 41248.80
4561 1.0 143317.42
6600 1.0
         174123.16
#Split the data into training & testing
y train
2558 727
7642 811
8912 623
```

#Split the data into training & testing from

```
3319 430
```

6852 600

... 456 733

6017 487

709 686

8366 637

1146 614

Name: CreditScore, Length: 9996, dtype: int64

#Split the data into training & testing

y\_test

1603 576

8713 786

4561 562

6600 505

Name: CreditScore, dtype: int64