

**Assignment -2**  
Python Programming

Assignment Date	26 September 2022
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Student Roll Number	820419106063
Maximum Marks	2 Marks

**Questions**

- 1. Download the dataset: Dataset**
- 2. Load the dataset.**
- 3. Perform Below Visualizations.**
  - **Univariate Analysis**
  - **Bi - Variate Analysis**
  - **Multi - Variate Analysis**
- 4. Perform descriptive statistics on the dataset.**
- 5. Handle the Missing values.**
- 6. Find the outliers and replace the outliers**
- 7. Check for Categorical columns and perform encoding.**
- 8. Split the data into dependent and independent variables.**
- 9. Scale the independent variables**
- 10. Split the data into training and testing**

In [ ]:

```
#import libraries
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
```

In [ ]:

```
df=pd.read_csv("/content/drive/MyDrive/Colab Notebooks/Churn_Modelling.csv")
```

In [ ]:

```
df.head()
```

Out[16]:

	RowNumber	CustomerId	Surname	CreditScore	Geography	Gender	Age	Tenure	Balance
0	1	15634602	Hargrave	619	France	Female	42	2	0.0
1	2	15647311	Hill	608	Spain	Female	41	1	83807.8
2	3	15619304	Onio	502	France	Female	42	8	159660.8
3	4	15701354	Boni	699	France	Female	39	1	0.0
4	5	15737888	Mitchell	850	Spain	Female	43	2	125510.8

=

In [ ]:

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
%matplotlib inline
```

In [ ]:

```
#univariate analysis
df[['CustomerId', 'Surname', 'CreditScore', 'Geography', 'Age', 'Tenure']].describe()
```

Out[17]:

	CustomerId	CreditScore	Age	Tenure
count	1.000000e+04	10000.000000	10000.000000	10000.000000
mean	1.569094e+07	650.528800	38.921800	5.012800
std	7.193619e+04	96.653299	10.487806	2.892174
min	1.556570e+07	350.000000	18.000000	0.000000
25%	1.562853e+07	584.000000	32.000000	3.000000
50%	1.569074e+07	652.000000	37.000000	5.000000
75%	1.575323e+07	718.000000	44.000000	7.000000
max	1.581569e+07	850.000000	92.000000	10.000000

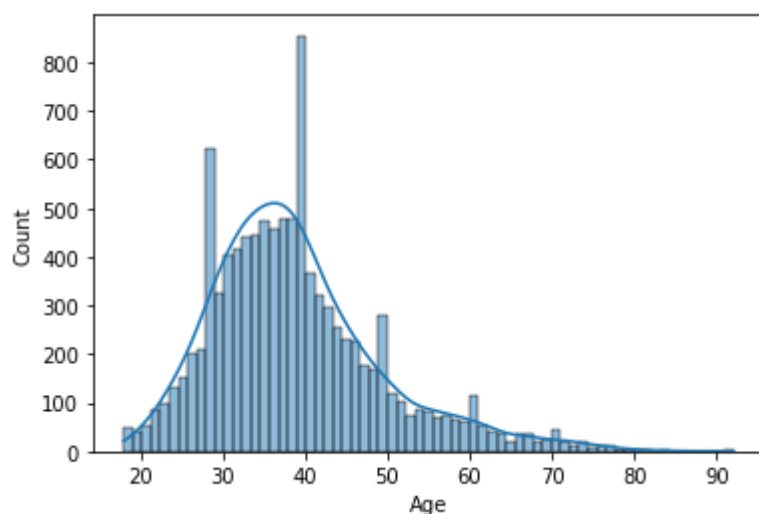
=

In [ ]:

```
sns.histplot(df.Age,kde=True)
```

Out[18]:

<matplotlib.axes.\_subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7fd927df2c90>



In [ ]:

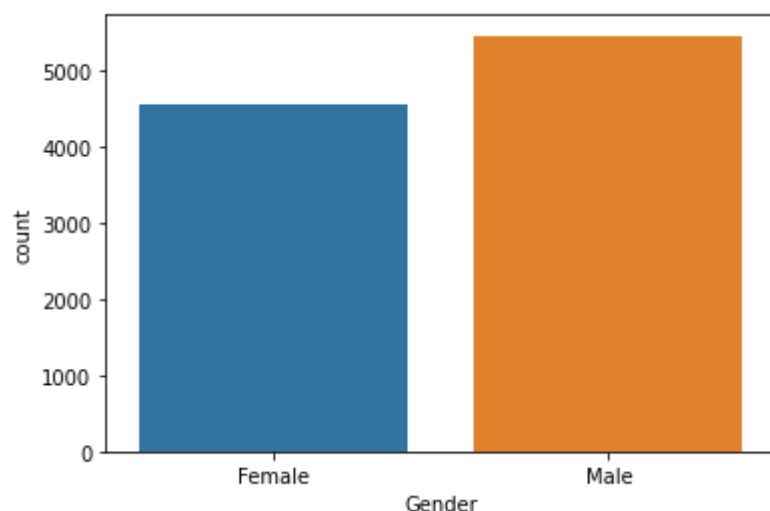
```
#plot for the gender column  
sns.countplot(df.Gender)
```

/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

Out[19]:

<matplotlib.axes.\_subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7fd927a4f1d0>



In [ ]:

```
#Bivariate Analysis
```

```
df[['CustomerId', 'Surname', 'CreditScore', 'Geography', 'Gender', 'Age']].corr()
```

Out[20]:

	CustomerId	CreditScore	Age
CustomerId	1.000000	0.005308	0.009497
CreditScore	0.005308	1.000000	-0.003965
Age	0.009497	-0.003965	1.000000

■

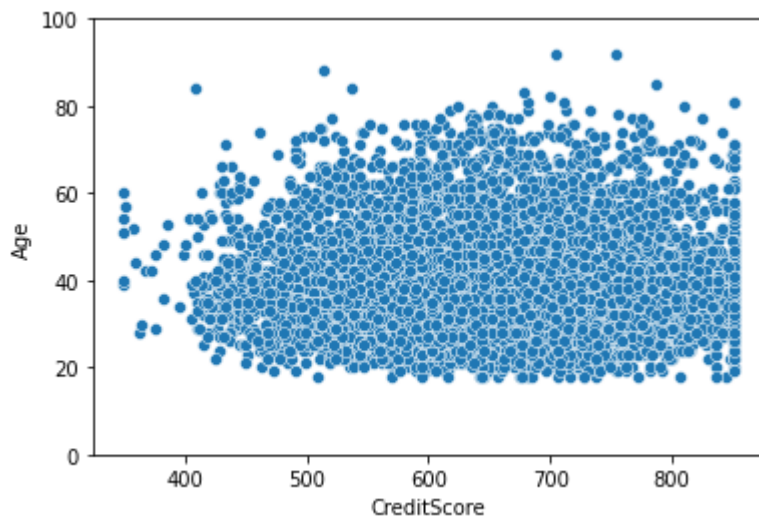
In [ ]:

```
sns.scatterplot(df.CreditScore, df.Age)  
plt.ylim(0, 100)
```

/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/seaborn/\_decorators.py:43: FutureWarning: Pass the following variables as keyword args: x, y. 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

Out[21]:

(0.0, 100.0)



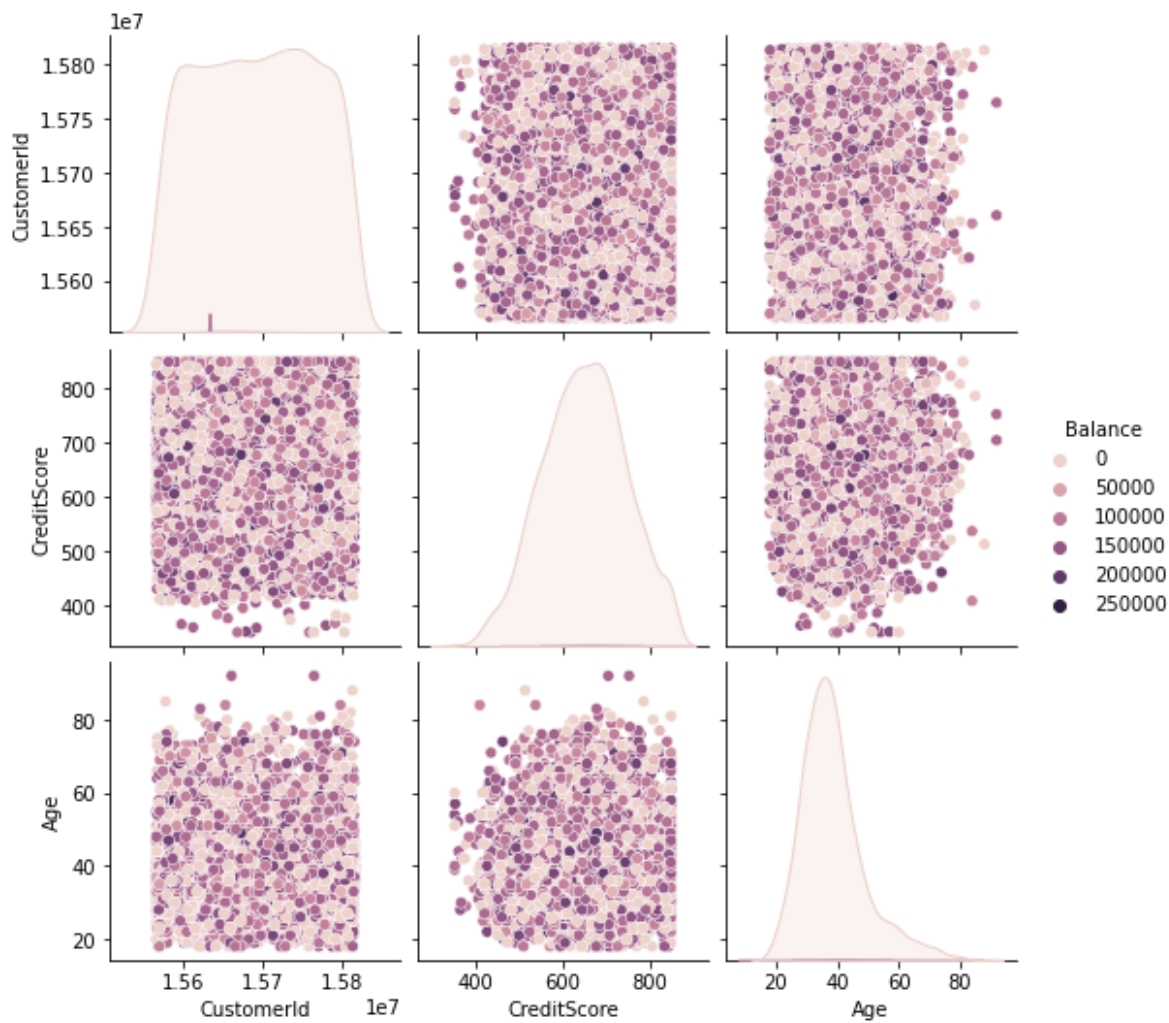
In [ ]:

```
#Multivariate Analysis
```

```
sns.pairplot(data=df[['CustomerId', 'Geography', 'Gender', 'CreditScore', 'Age', 'Balance']], hue
```

Out[22]:

<seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x7fd927106990>



In [ ]:

```
data.describe()
```

Out[4]:

	RowNumber	CustomerId	CreditScore	Age	Tenure	Balance	N
count	10000.00000	1.000000e+04	10000.000000	10000.000000	10000.000000	10000.000000	
mean	5000.50000	1.569094e+07	650.528800	38.921800	5.012800	76485.889288	
std	2886.89568	7.193619e+04	96.653299	10.487806	2.892174	62397.405202	
min	1.00000	1.556570e+07	350.000000	18.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
25%	2500.75000	1.562853e+07	584.000000	32.000000	3.000000	0.000000	
50%	5000.50000	1.569074e+07	652.000000	37.000000	5.000000	97198.540000	
75%	7500.25000	1.575323e+07	718.000000	44.000000	7.000000	127644.240000	
max	10000.00000	1.581569e+07	850.000000	92.000000	10.000000	250898.090000	



In [ ]:

```
#mode
df['Age'].mode()
```

Out[23]:

```
0    37
dtype: int64
```

In [ ]:

```
#calculation of the mean(for Age)
df['Age'].mean()
```

Out[24]:

38.9218

In [ ]:

```
#calculation of the mean and round the result(for Age)
round(df["Age"].mean(),2)
```

Out[25]:

38.92

In [ ]:

```
#calculation of the median(for Age)  
df["Age"].median()
```

Out[26]:

37.0

In [ ]:

```
#check for missing values  
data.isnull().sum()
```

Out[5]:

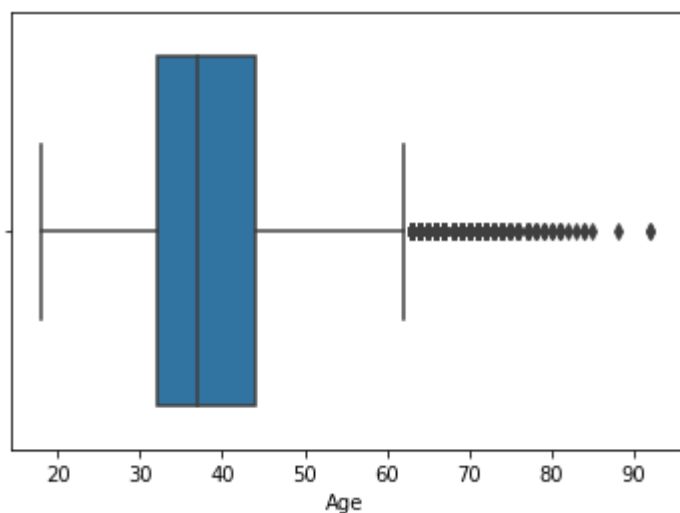
```
RowNumber      0  
CustomerId     0  
Surname        0  
CreditScore    0  
Geography      0  
Gender         0  
Age            0  
Tenure         0  
Balance        0  
NumOfProducts 0  
HasCrCard      0  
IsActiveMember 0  
EstimatedSalary 0  
Exited         0  
dtype: int64
```

In [ ]:

```
#find the outliers and replace the outliers  
import seaborn as sns  
sns.boxplot(x=df['Age'])
```

Out[27]:

<matplotlib.axes.\_subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7fd922451290>

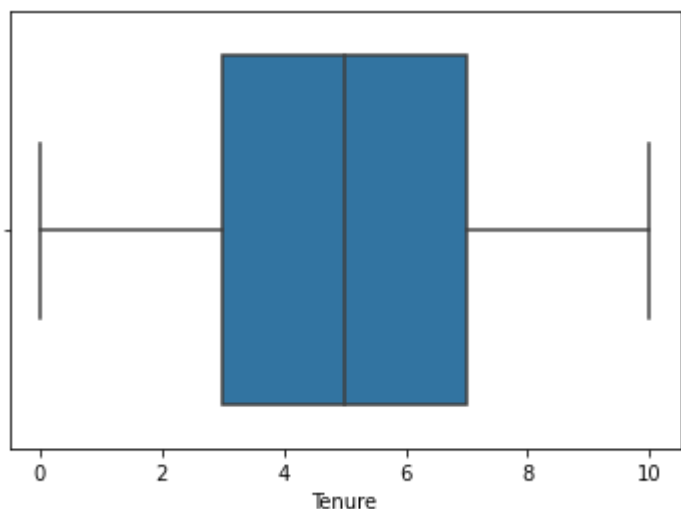


In [ ]:

```
sns.boxplot(x=df['Tenure'])
```

Out[28]:

<matplotlib.axes.\_subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7fd927106950>



In [ ]:

```
#encoding
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
```

In [ ]:

```
le=LabelEncoder()
```

In [ ]:

```
data['Geography']=le.fit_transform(data['Geography'])
data['Gender']=le.fit_transform(data['Gender'])
```

In [ ]:

```
data.head()
```

Out[11]:

	RowNumber	CustomerId	Surname	CreditScore	Geography	Gender	Age	Tenure	Balance
0	1	15634602	Hargrave	619	0	0	42	2	0.0
1	2	15647311	Hill	608	2	0	41	1	83807.8
2	3	15619304	Onio	502	0	0	42	8	159660.8
3	4	15701354	Boni	699	0	0	39	1	0.0
4	5	15737888	Mitchell	850	2	0	43	2	125510.8

==



In [ ]:

```
y=data['EstimatedSalary']
x=data.drop(columns=['EstimatedSalary'],axis=1)
```

In [ ]:

```
names=x.columns
```

In [ ]:

```
names
```

Out[17]:

```
Index(['RowNumber', 'CustomerId', 'Surname', 'CreditScore', 'Geography',
      'Gender', 'Age', 'Tenure', 'Balance', 'NumOfProducts', 'HasCrCard',
      'IsActiveMember', 'Exited'],
      dtype='object')
```

In [ ]:

```
#x -Independent
#y -Dependent
x=df.drop('Exited',axis=1)
y=df['Exited']
```

In [ ]:

```
x.head()
```

Out[42]:

	RowNumber	CustomerId	Surname	CreditScore	Geography	Gender	Age	Tenure	Balance
0	1	15634602	Hargrave	619	France	Female	42	2	0.0
1	2	15647311	Hill	608	Spain	Female	41	1	83807.8
2	3	15619304	Onio	502	France	Female	42	8	159660.8
3	4	15701354	Boni	699	France	Female	39	1	0.0
4	5	15737888	Mitchell	850	Spain	Female	43	2	125510.8



In [ ]:

```
y.head()
```

Out[43]:

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

In [ ]:

```
#scale the independent variables
from sklearn import linear_model
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
scale=StandardScaler()
```

In [ ]:

```
X=df[['Balance','Tenure']]
scaledX=scale.fit_transform(X)
print(scaledX)
```

```
[[-1.22584767 -1.04175968]
 [ 0.11735002 -1.38753759]
 [ 1.33305335  1.03290776]
 ...
 [-1.22584767  0.68712986]
 [-0.02260751 -0.69598177]
 [ 0.85996499 -0.35020386]]
```

In [ ]:

```
#splitting data into train 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=0.2,random_state=0)
print('X Train shape:{},Y.Train shape:{}'.format(x_train.shape,y_train.shape))
print('X Test Shape:{},Y Test Shape{}'.format(x_test.shape,y_test.shape))
```

```
X Train shape:(8000, 13),Y.Train shape:(8000,)
X Test Shape:(2000, 13),Y Test Shape(2000,)
```