

Assignment -2

Data Visualization and Pre-processing

Team ID	PNT2022TMID3148
Project Title	Real-Time Communication System Powered By AI For Specially
Maximum Marks	2 Marks

To Perform Below Tasks to complete the assignment:-

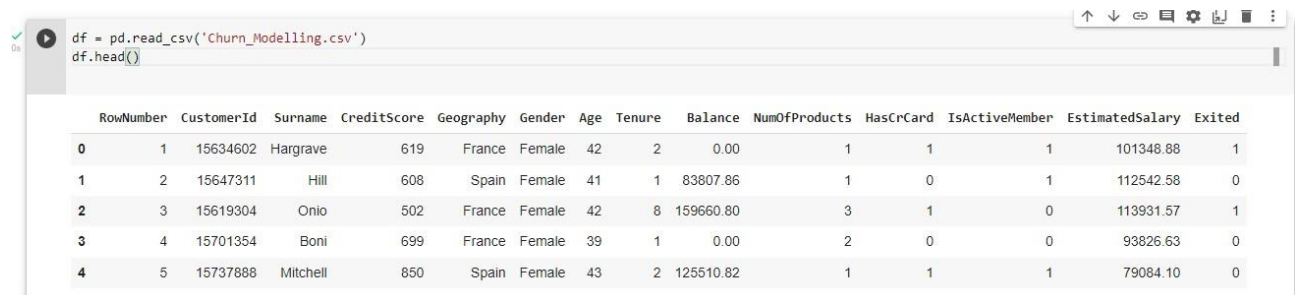
Step 1. Download the dataset: Dataset

Step 2. Load the dataset.

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

```
df = pd.read_csv('Churn_Modelling.csv')
df.head()
```

Output:



The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface. The code cell contains the following code:

```
df = pd.read_csv('Churn_Modelling.csv')
df.head()
```

The output of the code is a table showing the first five rows of the dataset. The table has 16 columns: RowNumber, CustomerId, Surname, CreditScore, Geography, Gender, Age, Tenure, Balance, NumOfProducts, HasCrCard, IsActiveMember, EstimatedSalary, and Exited. The data is as follows:

RowNumber	CustomerId	Surname	CreditScore	Geography	Gender	Age	Tenure	Balance	NumOfProducts	HasCrCard	IsActiveMember	EstimatedSalary	Exited
0	1	15634602	Hargrave	France	Female	42	2	0.00	1	1	1	101348.88	1
1	2	15647311	Hill	Spain	Female	41	1	83807.86	1	0	1	112542.58	0
2	3	15619304	Onio	France	Female	42	8	159660.80	3	1	0	113931.57	1
3	4	15701354	Boni	France	Female	39	1	0.00	2	0	0	93826.63	0
4	5	15737888	Mitchell	Spain	Female	43	2	125510.82	1	1	1	79084.10	0

Step 3. Perform Below Visualizations.

- Univariate Analysis

```
sns.distplot(df.Age)
plt.show()
```

put:



`sns.lineplot(df.Age,df.Exited)`

Output:



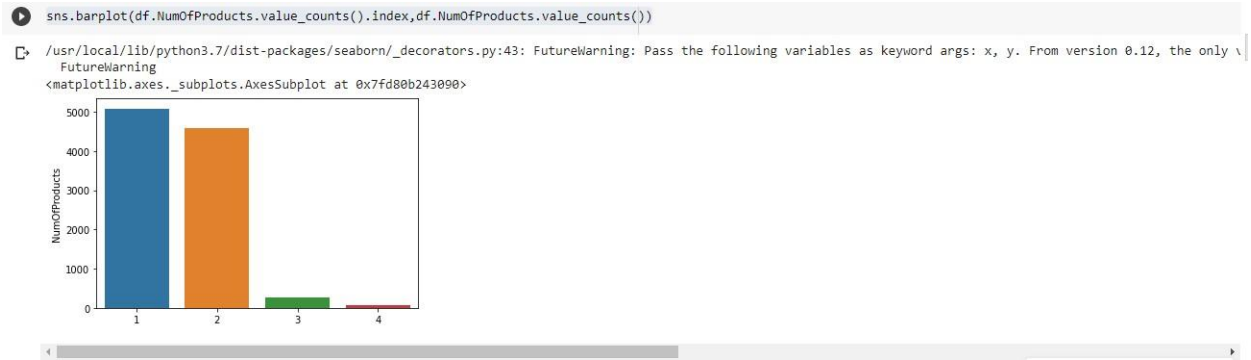
```
plt.pie(df.Gender.value_counts(),[0.2,0],colors=['red','green'],labels=['Male','Female'],autopct='%1.1f%%')plt.title('GENDER')
plt.show()
```

Output:



`sns.barplot(df.NumOfProducts.value_counts().index,df.NumOfProducts.value_counts())`

Output:



● Bi-VariateAnalysis

```
defcountplot_2(x,hue,title=None,figsize=(6,5)):  
    plt.figure(figsize=figsize)sns.countplot(data=df  
    [[x,hue]],x=x,hue=hue)plt.title(title)  
    plt.show()
```

```
countplot_2('IsActiveMember','NumOfProducts','CreditCardHoldersProductDetails')
```

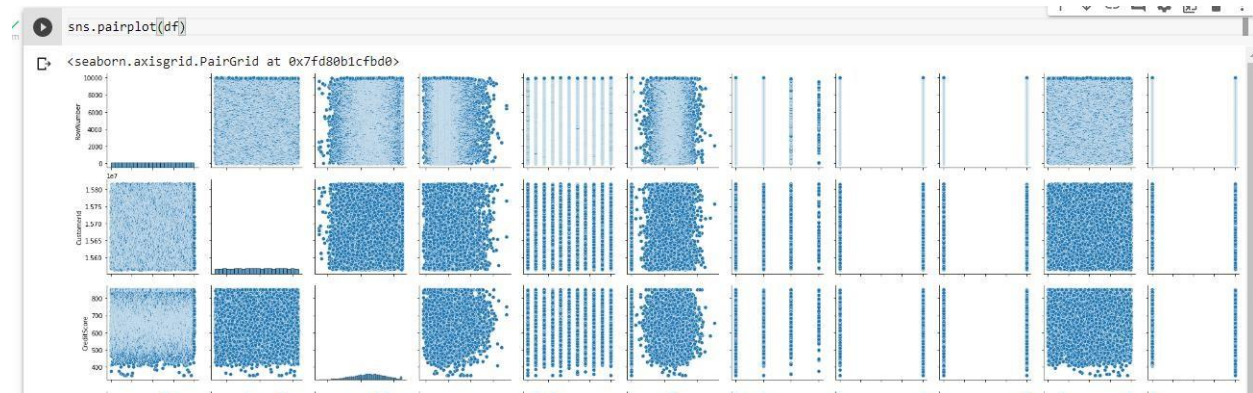
Output:



● Multi-VariateAnalysis

```
sns.pairplot(df)
```

Output:



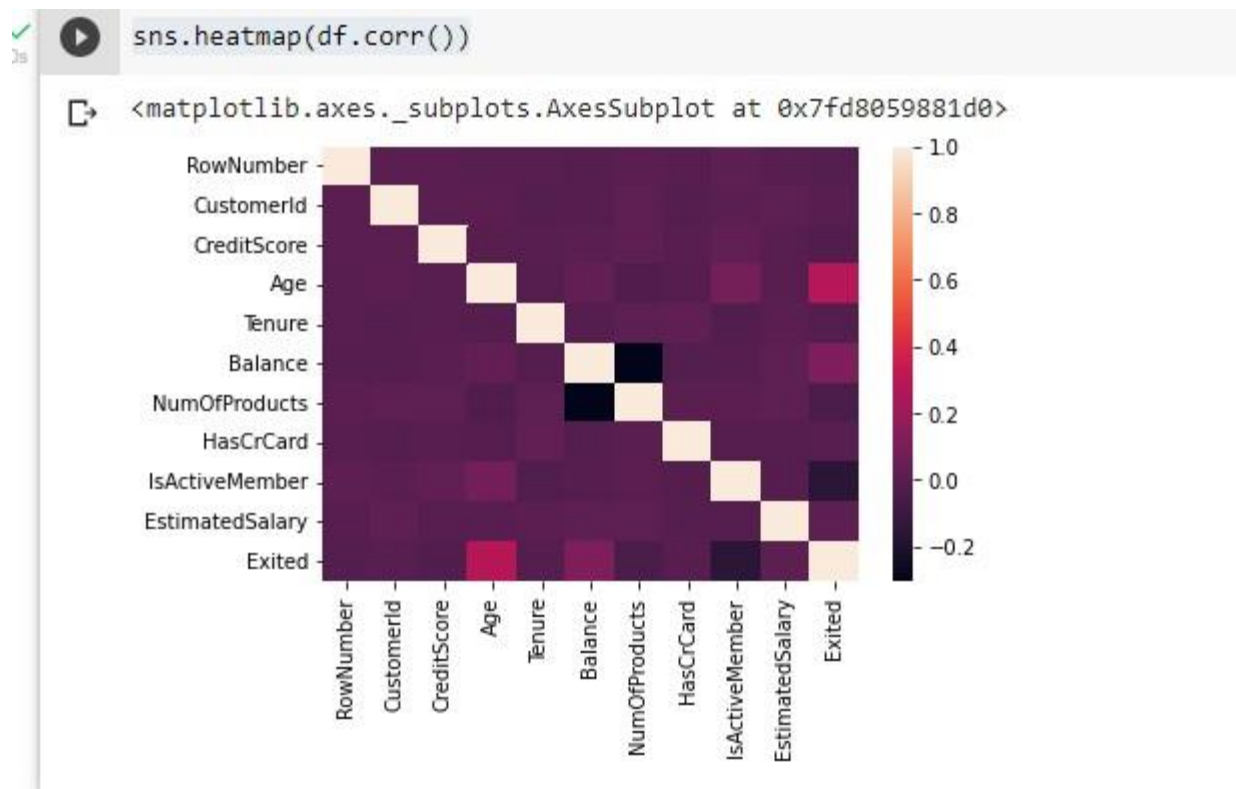
```
df.corr()
```

Output:

	RowNumber	CustomerId	CreditScore	Age	Tenure	Balance	NumOfProducts	HasCrCard	IsActiveMember	EstimatedSalary	Exited
RowNumber	1.000000	0.004202	0.005840	0.000783	-0.006495	-0.009067	0.007246	0.000599	0.012044	-0.005988	-0.016571
CustomerId	0.004202	1.000000	0.005308	0.009497	-0.014883	-0.012419	0.016972	-0.014025	0.001665	0.015271	-0.006248
CreditScore	0.005840	0.005308	1.000000	-0.003965	0.000842	0.006268	0.012238	-0.005458	0.025651	-0.001384	-0.027094
Age	0.000783	0.009497	-0.003965	1.000000	-0.009997	0.028308	-0.030680	-0.011721	0.085472	-0.007201	0.285323
Tenure	-0.006495	-0.014883	0.000842	-0.009997	1.000000	-0.012254	0.013444	0.022583	-0.028362	0.007784	-0.014001
Balance	-0.009067	-0.012419	0.006268	0.028308	-0.012254	1.000000	-0.304180	-0.014858	-0.010084	0.012797	0.118533
NumOfProducts	0.007246	0.016972	0.012238	-0.030680	0.013444	-0.304180	1.000000	0.003183	0.009612	0.014204	-0.047820
HasCrCard	0.000599	-0.014025	-0.005458	-0.011721	0.022583	-0.014858	0.003183	1.000000	-0.011866	-0.009933	-0.007138
IsActiveMember	0.012044	0.001665	0.025651	0.085472	-0.028362	-0.010084	0.009612	-0.011866	1.000000	-0.011421	-0.156128
EstimatedSalary	-0.005988	0.015271	-0.001384	-0.007201	0.007784	0.012797	0.014204	-0.009933	-0.011421	1.000000	0.012097
Exited	-0.016571	-0.006248	-0.027094	0.285323	-0.014001	0.118533	-0.047820	-0.007138	-0.156128	0.012097	1.000000

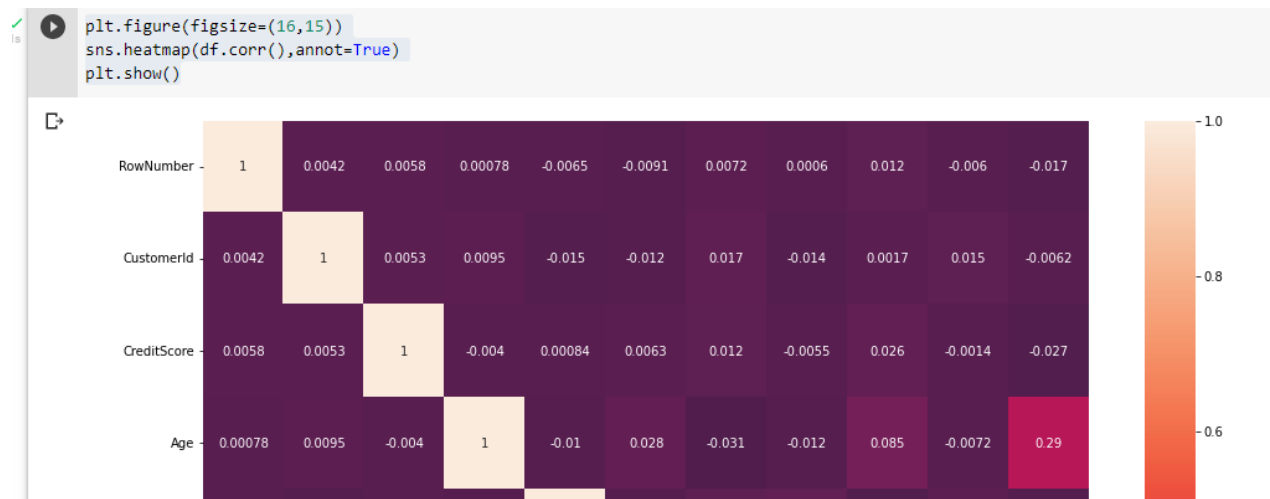
```
sns.heatmap(df.corr())
```

Output:



```
plt.figure(figsize=(16,15))sns.heatmap(df.corr(),annot=True)plt.show()
```

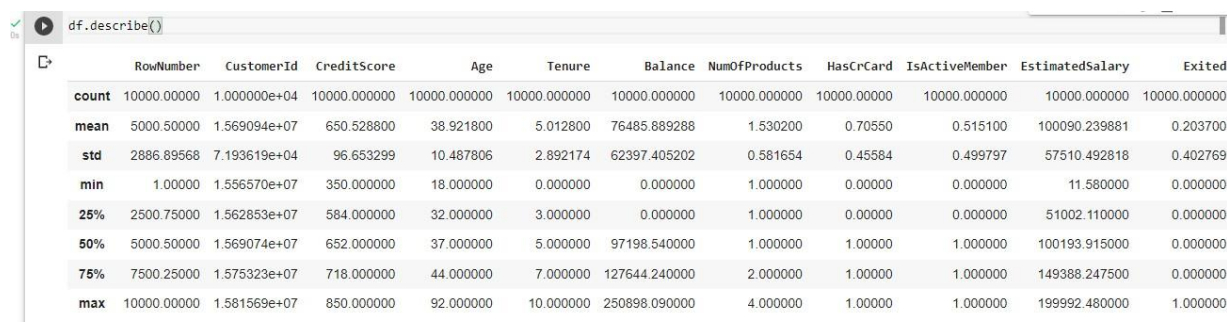
Output:



Step4.Performdescriptivestatisticsonthedataset.

```
df.describe()
```

Output:

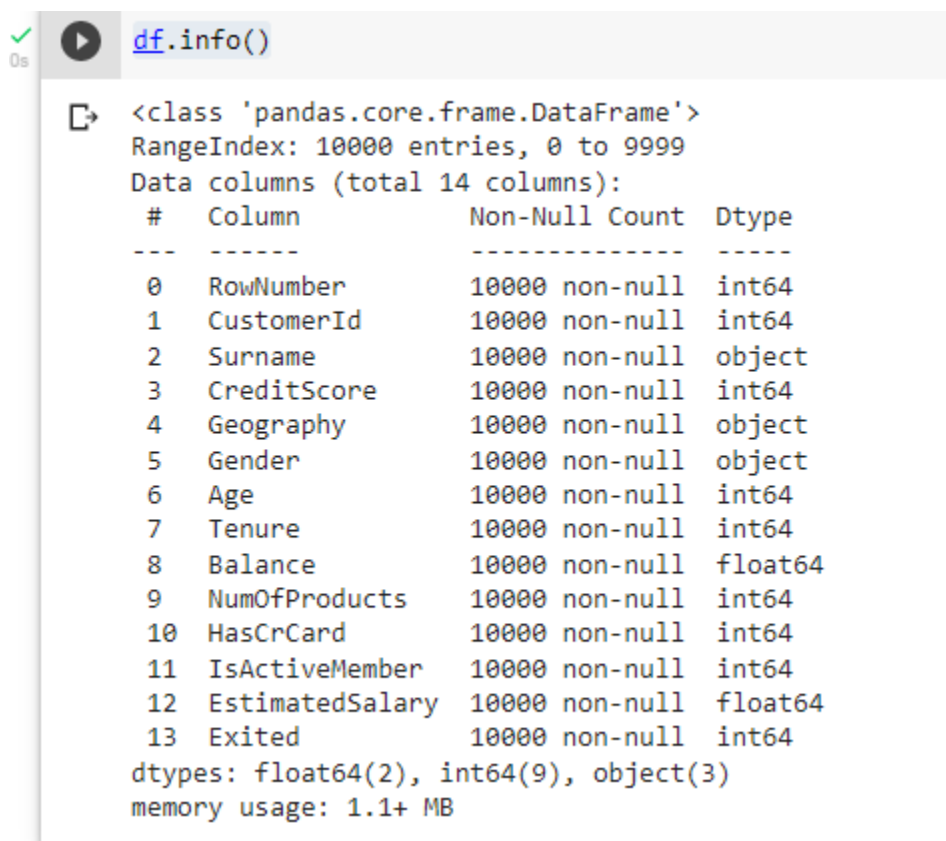


A screenshot of a Jupyter Notebook cell showing the output of the `df.describe()` function. The output is a summary table of the DataFrame's statistics.

	RowNumber	CustomerId	CreditScore	Age	Tenure	Balance	NumOfProducts	HasCrCard	IsActiveMember	EstimatedSalary	Exited
count	10000.00000	1.000000e+04	10000.000000	10000.000000	10000.000000	10000.000000	10000.000000	10000.000000	10000.000000	10000.000000	10000.000000
mean	5000.50000	1.569094e+07	650.528800	38.921800	5.012800	76485.889288	1.530200	0.70550	0.515100	100090.239881	0.203700
std	2886.89568	7.193619e+04	96.653299	10.487806	2.892174	62397.405202	0.581654	0.45584	0.499797	57510.492818	0.402769
min	1.00000	1.556570e+07	350.000000	18.000000	0.000000	0.000000	1.000000	0.000000	0.000000	11.580000	0.000000
25%	2500.75000	1.562853e+07	584.000000	32.000000	3.000000	0.000000	1.000000	0.000000	0.000000	51002.110000	0.000000
50%	5000.50000	1.569074e+07	652.000000	37.000000	5.000000	97198.540000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	100193.915000	0.000000
75%	7500.25000	1.575323e+07	718.000000	44.000000	7.000000	127644.240000	2.000000	1.000000	1.000000	149388.247500	0.000000
max	10000.00000	1.581569e+07	850.000000	92.000000	10.000000	250898.090000	4.000000	1.000000	1.000000	199992.480000	1.000000

`df.info()`

Output:



A screenshot of a Jupyter Notebook cell showing the output of the `df.info()` function. The output provides detailed information about the DataFrame, including the number of entries, column names, data types, and memory usage.

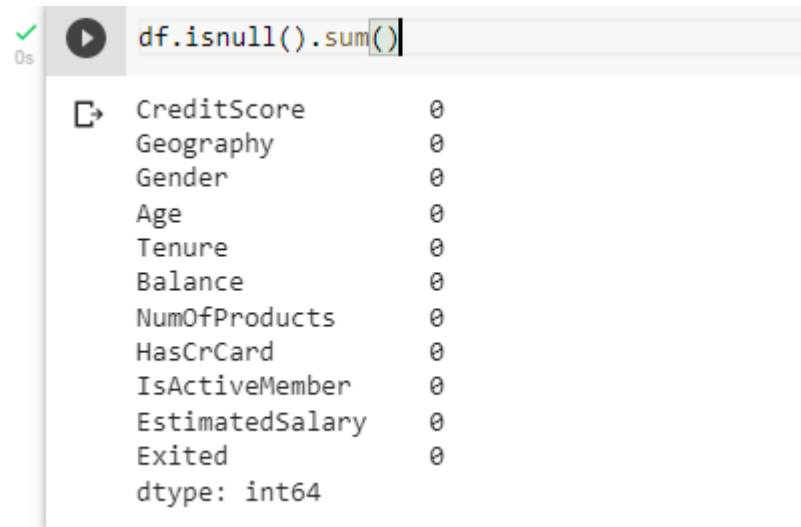
```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 10000 entries, 0 to 9999
Data columns (total 14 columns):
#   Column                Non-Null Count  Dtype  
---  -
0   RowNumber              10000 non-null  int64  
1   CustomerId             10000 non-null  int64  
2   Surname                10000 non-null  object  
3   CreditScore            10000 non-null  int64  
4   Geography              10000 non-null  object  
5   Gender                 10000 non-null  object  
6   Age                    10000 non-null  int64  
7   Tenure                 10000 non-null  int64  
8   Balance                10000 non-null  float64 
9   NumOfProducts          10000 non-null  int64  
10  HasCrCard              10000 non-null  int64  
11  IsActiveMember         10000 non-null  int64  
12  EstimatedSalary        10000 non-null  float64 
13  Exited                 10000 non-null  int64  
dtypes: float64(2), int64(9), object(3)
memory usage: 1.1+ MB
```

Step5. Handle the Missing values.

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

```
df.isnull().sum()
```

Output:

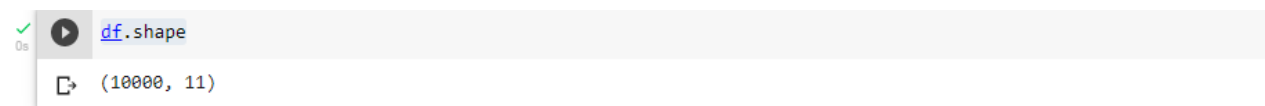


A screenshot of a Jupyter Notebook cell showing the execution of the code `df.isnull().sum()`. The cell has a green checkmark and a play button icon. The output is a table with two columns: the variable name and the count of null values. All counts are 0. The variables listed are CreditScore, Geography, Gender, Age, Tenure, Balance, NumOfProducts, HasCrCard, IsActiveMember, EstimatedSalary, and Exited. The dtype is int64.

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

```
df.shape
```

Output:



A screenshot of a Jupyter Notebook cell showing the execution of the code `df.shape`. The cell has a green checkmark and a play button icon. The output is a tuple representing the dimensions of the DataFrame: (10000, 11).

```
(10000, 11)
```

Step6.Findtheoutliersandreplacethe outliers

```
sns.boxplot(df.CreditScore)
```

Output:



Q1 =
df.CreditScore.quantile(0.25)Q3=d
f.CreditScore.quantile(0.75)
IQR=Q3-Q1
upper_limit = Q3 +
(1.5*IQR)lower_limit= Q1-
(1.5*IQR)

df['CreditScore']=np.where(df['CreditScore']<lower_limit,650,df['CreditScore'])sns.boxplot(df.CreditScore)

Output:



Step 7. Check for Categorical columns and perform

```
encoding.fromsklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
le= LabelEncoder()
df.Geography=le.fit_transform(df.Geography)d
f.Gender=le.fit_transform(df.Gender)
```

df.head()

Output:

df.head()

	CreditScore	Geography	Gender	Age	Tenure	Balance	NumOfProducts	HasCrCard	IsActiveMember	EstimatedSalary	Exited
0	619	0	0	42	2	0.00	1	1	1	101348.88	1
1	608	2	0	41	1	83807.86	1	0	1	112542.58	0
2	502	0	0	42	8	159660.80	3	1	0	113931.57	1
3	699	0	0	39	1	0.00	2	0	0	93826.63	0
4	850	2	0	43	2	125510.82	1	1	1	79084.10	0

Step8.Splitthedataintodependentandindependentvariables.

```
X=df.drop(columns=['Exited'])
X.head()
```

Output:

X = df.drop(columns=['Exited'])
X.head()

	CreditScore	Geography	Gender	Age	Tenure	Balance	NumOfProducts	HasCrCard	IsActiveMember	EstimatedSalary
0	619	0	0	42	2	0.00	1	1	1	101348.88
1	608	2	0	41	1	83807.86	1	0	1	112542.58
2	502	0	0	42	8	159660.80	3	1	0	113931.57
3	699	0	0	39	1	0.00	2	0	0	93826.63
4	850	2	0	43	2	125510.82	1	1	1	79084.10

```
Y =
df.ExitedY.h
ead()
```

Output:

Y = df.Exited
Y.head()

0	1
1	0
2	1
3	0
4	0

Name: Exited, dtype: int64

Step9.Scaletheindependentvariables


```
fromsklearn.preprocessing import
MinMaxScalerscale=MinMaxScaler()
X_scaled =
```

```
pd.DataFrame(scale.fit_transform(X),columns=X.columns)Step10.Spli
```

tthe data into training andtesting

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
x_train, y_train, x_test, y_test = train_test_split(X_scaled, Y, test_size=0.2, random_state=0)
```

Output:

✓
0s  `X_scaled.shape`
(10000, 10)

✓
0s [40] `x_train.shape`
(8000, 10)