Assignment -II

Name	LHAVANYA DEVI.R.N
Register Number	210519205027
Team Size	4
Team ID	PNT2022TMID25108

1) Importing
In []:
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import seaborn as sns
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
2.Load the Dataset
In []:
data=pd.read_csv("Churn_Modelling.csv")
In [43]:
data
Out[43]:

Row	Cust	Sur	Credi	Geog	Ge	A	Te	Bala	NumOf	HasC	IsActiv	Estimat	Ex
Num	omer	nam	tScor	raph	nd	g	nu	nce	Produc	rCar	eMemb	edSalar	ite

	ber	Id	e	e	y	er	e	re		ts	d	er	y	d
0	1	0.275	Har grav e	619	Franc e	Fe mal	4 2	2	0.00	1	1	1	101348. 88	1
1	2	0.326 454	Hill	608	Spain	Fe mal	4	1	8380 7.86	1	0	1	112542. 58	0
2	3	0.214 421	Oni o	502	Franc e	Fe mal e	4 2	8	1596 60.8 0	3	1	0	113931. 57	1
3	4	0.542 636	Bon	699	Franc e	Fe mal	3 9	1	0.00	2	0	0	93826.6	0
4	5	0.688 778	Mitc hell	850	Spain	Fe mal e	4 3	2	1255 10.8 2	1	1	1	79084.1	0
•••														
9 9 9 5	9996	0.162	Obij	771	Franc e	Ma le	3 9	5	0.00	2	1	0	96270.6 4	0
9 9 9 6	9997	0.016 765	John ston e	516	Franc e	Ma le	3 5	10	5736 9.61	1	1	1	101699. 77	0

9 9 9 7	9998	0.075 327	Liu	709	Franc e	Fe mal e	3 6	7	0.00	1	0	1	42085.5 8	1
9 9 9	9999	0.466 637	Sab bati ni	772	Germ	Ma le	4 2	3	7507 5.31	2	1	0	92888.5	1
9 9 9	10000	0.250 483	Wal ker	792	Franc e	Fe mal e	2 8	4	1301 42.7 9	1	1	0	38190.7 8	0

 $10000 \; rows \times 14 \; columns$

3. Visualizations

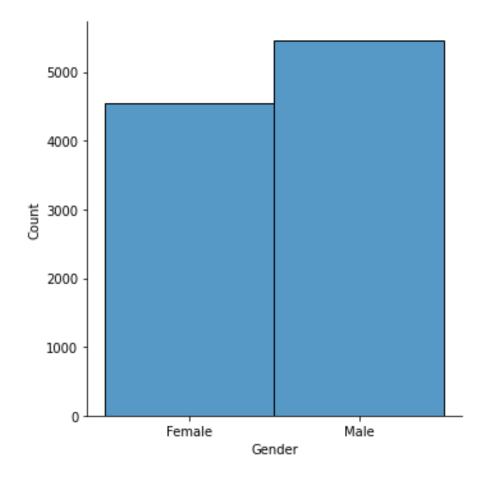
a) Univariate Analysis

In [44]:

sns.displot(data.Gender)

Out[44]:

<seaborn.axisgrid.FacetGrid at 0x7f80cb07c690>



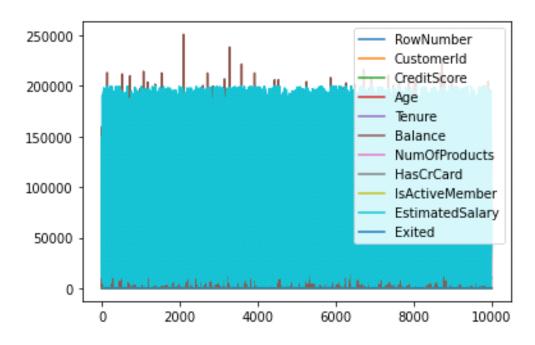
B)Bi-Variate Analysis

In [45]:

data.plot.line()

Out[45]:

<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f80cb9a8a50>



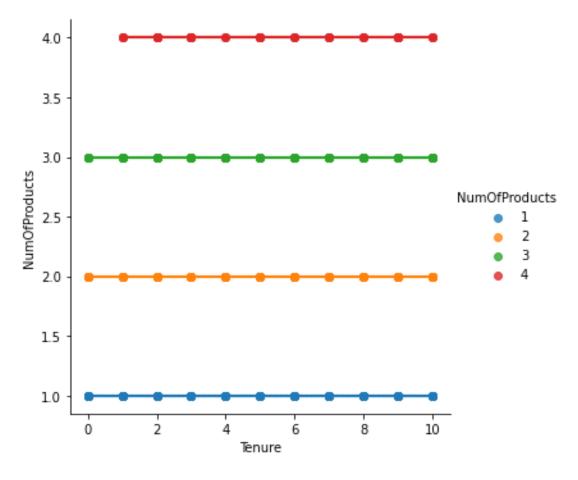
C)Multi - Variate Analysis

In [46]:

sns.Implot("Tenure","NumOfProducts",data,hue="NumOfProducts")

Out[46]:

<seaborn.axisgrid.FacetGrid at 0x7f80cb95fe10>



4)Perform descriptive statistics on the dataset.

In [47]:

data.describe()

Out[47]:

	RowN umber	Custo merId	Credit Score	Age	Tenur e	Balanc e	NumOf Product s	HasC rCard	IsActive Member	Estimat edSalar y	Exited
co un t	10000. 00000	10000. 000000	10000. 000000	10000.	10000.	10000.0	10000.0	10000. 00000	10000.00	10000.00	10000. 000000
m ea	5000.5	0.5009	650.52	36.533	5.0128	76485.8	1.53020	0.7055	0.515100	100090.2	0.2037

n	0000	80	8800	900	00	89288	0	0		39881	00
st	2886.8	0.2877	96.653	6.4738	2.8921	62397.4	0.58165	0.4558	0.400=0=	57510.49	0.4027
d	9568	57	299	43	74	05202	4	4	0.499797	2818	69
mi	1.0000	0.0000	350.00	20.000	0.0000	0.00000	1.00000	0.0000	0.000000	11.58000	0.0000
n	0	00	0000	000	00	0	0	0	0.00000	0	00
25	2500.7	0.2513	584.00	32.000	3.0000	0.00000	1.00000	0.0000	0.000000	51002.11	0.0000
%	5000	20	0000	000	00	0	0	0	0.00000	0000	00
50	5000.5	0.5001	652.00	37.000	5.0000	97198.5	1.00000	1.0000	1.000000	100193.9	0.0000
%	0000	70	0000	000	00	40000	0	0	1.000000	15000	00
75	7500.2	0.7501	718.00	40.000	7.0000	127644.	2.00000	1.0000	1.000000	149388.2	0.0000
%	5000	64	0000	000	00	240000	0	0	1.000000	47500	00
m	10000.	1.0000	850.00	50.000	10.000	250898.	4.00000	1.0000	1,000000	199992.4	1.0000
ax	00000	00	0000	000	000	090000	0	0	1.000000	80000	00
-\++	11 .1 3	Missing v									

5)Handle the Missing values.

```
In [ ]:
```

data = pd.read_csv("Churn_Modelling.csv")

pd.isnull(data["Gender"])

Out[]:

- 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

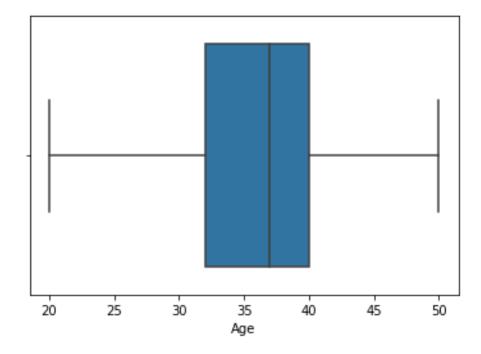
6) Find the outliers and replace the outliers

In [48]:

sns.boxplot(data['Age'])

Out[48]:

 $<\!matplot lib.axes._subplots. Axes Subplot\ at\ 0x7f80 cae a fc 50\!>$



In [28]:

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

data['Age']

Out[28]:

0 42

1 41

```
2 42
```

3 39

4 43

..

9995 39

9996 35

9997 36

9998 42

9999 28

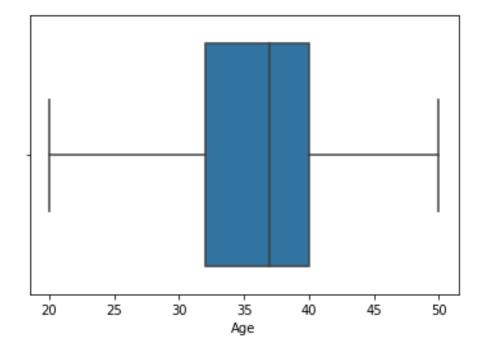
Name: Age, Length: 10000, dtype: int64

In [49]:

sns.boxplot(data['Age'])

Out[49]:

<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f80cb95fc10>



In [34]: data['Age']=np.where(data['Age']<20,35,data['Age'])

data['Age'] Out[34]:

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.

In [50]:

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

Out[50]:

	Ro w Nu m be	C us to m er Id	S u r n a m	Cr ed itS co re	G eo gr ap hy	T e n u r	B al a n ce	Nu mO fPr odu cts	H as Cr C ar	IsA ctiv eM em ber	G en de r_ 41	G en de r_ 42	G en de r_ 43	G en de r_ 44	G en de r_ 45	G en de r_ 46	G en de r_ 47	G en de r_ 48	G en de r_ 49	G en de r_ 50
0	1	0. 27	H ar	61 9	Fr an	2	0.	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	16	a v																		
		e																		
						8														
	0.					3														
	32	Н	60	Sp		8														
1 2	2 64	ill	8	ai	1	0	1	0	1	•	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	54			n		7.														
						8														
						6														
						1														
						5														
	0.					9														
		О	50	Fr																
2 3	3 21 44	ni	50	an	8	6	3	1	0		0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		О	2	ce		6														
	21					0.														
						8														
						0														
	0.																			
	54	В	69	Fr		0.														
3 4	4 26	0	9	an	1	0	2	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	36	ni		ce		0														
	0.	M		G		1														
	68	it	85	Sp		2				٠										
4 5	87	c	0	ai	2	5	1	1	1	•	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	78	h		n		5				•										
		el				1														

	1		0.							
			8							
			2							

 $5 \text{ rows} \times 45 \text{ columns}$

- 8) Split the data into dependent and independent variables.
- A) Split the data into Independent variables.

```
In [37]:
```

X = data.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.

In [38]:

Y = data.iloc[:, -1].values

print(Y)

 $[1\ 0\ 1\ ...\ 1\ 1\ 0]$

9) Scale the independent variables

In [39]:

import pandas as pd

from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler

scaler = MinMaxScaler()

```
data[["CustomerId"]] = scaler.fit_transform(data[["CustomerId"]])
In [40]:
print(data)
   RowNumber CustomerId Surname CreditScore Geography Gender Age \
0
        1 0.275616 Hargrave
                                 619 France Female 42
          0.326454
                      Hill
                               608
                                    Spain Female 41
2
       3 0.214421
                      Onio
                                502
                                    France Female 42
3
          0.542636
                               699
                                    France Female 39
                      Boni
4
          0.688778 Mitchell
                                      Spain Female 43
                                850
9995
       9996 0.162119 Obijiaku
                                    771 France Male 39
9996
       9997 0.016765 Johnstone
                                    516 France Male 35
9997
                                  709 France Female 36
       9998 0.075327
                          Liu
       9999 0.466637 Sabbatini
9998
                                    772 Germany Male 42
9999
       10000 0.250483
                        Walker
                                    792 France Female 28
          Balance NumOfProducts HasCrCard IsActiveMember \
0
      2
           0.00
1
      1 83807.86
                        1
2
      8 159660.80
                        3
3
                            0
           0.00
4
      2 125510.82
                        1
                              1
                                       1
9995
            0.00
                              1
       10 57369.61
9996
                          1
                               1
                                       1
9997
            0.00
                              0
                                       1
9998
       3 75075.31
                         2
                                1
```

0

9999

4 130142.79

1

1

```
EstimatedSalary Exited
0
       101348.88
                     1
1
       112542.58
                     0
2
       113931.57
                     1
3
        93826.63
4
        79084.10
                    0
         96270.64
9995
9996
         101699.77
9997
          42085.58
9998
          92888.52
                      1
9999
          38190.78
                      0
[10000 rows x 14 columns]
10)Split the data into training and testing
In [42]:
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
train_size=0.8
X = data.drop(columns = ['Tenure']).copy()
y = data['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)

print(X_valid.shape), print(y_valid.shape)

print(X_test.shape), print(y_test.shape)

(8000, 13)

(8000,)

(1000, 13)

(1000,)

(1000, 13)

(1000,)

Out[42]:

(None, None)