

Assignment -2

DATA VISUALISATION AND PRE-PROCESSING

ASSIGNMENT DATE	28 September 2022
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MAXIMUM MARKS	2 Marks

Question-1:

Download the Dataset

SOLUTION:

[illegible]

Question-2:

Loading dataset

SOLUTION:

```
import pandas as pd
```

```
import seaborn as sns
```

```
import numpy as np

from matplotlib import pyplot as plt

matplotlib inline
```

```
df = pd.read_csv("Churn_Modelling.csv")
df
```

```
[ ] import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import numpy as np
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline
```

1.Loading dataset

```
df = pd.read_csv("Churn_Modelling.csv")
```

```
[ ] df
```

	RowNumber	CustomerId	Surname	CreditScore	Geography	Gender	Age	Tenure	Balance	NumOfProducts	HasCrCard	IsActiveMember	EstimatedSalary	Exited
0	1	15634602	Hargrave	819	France	Female	42	2	0.00	1	1	1	101348.88	1
1	2	15647311	Hill	808	Spain	Female	41	1	83807.86	1	0	1	112542.58	0
2	3	15619304	Onio	502	France	Female	42	8	159860.80	3	1	0	113931.57	1
3	4	15701354	Boni	699	France	Female	39	1	0.00	2	0	0	93828.63	0
4	5	15737888	Mitchell	850	Spain	Female	43	2	125510.82	1	1	1	79084.10	0
...
9995	9996	15608229	Obijaku	771	France	Male	39	5	0.00	2	1	0	96270.64	0
9996	9997	15588892	Johnstone	516	France	Male	35	10	57389.61	1	1	1	101699.77	0
9997	9998	15584532	Liu	709	France	Female	36	7	0.00	1	0	1	42085.58	1
9998	9999	15682365	Sabbatini	772	Germany	Male	42	3	75075.31	2	1	0	92888.52	1
9999	10000	15628319	Walker	792	France	Female	28	4	130142.79	1	1	0	38190.78	0

10000 rows x 14 columns

Question-3:

Visualizations

a) Univariate Analysis

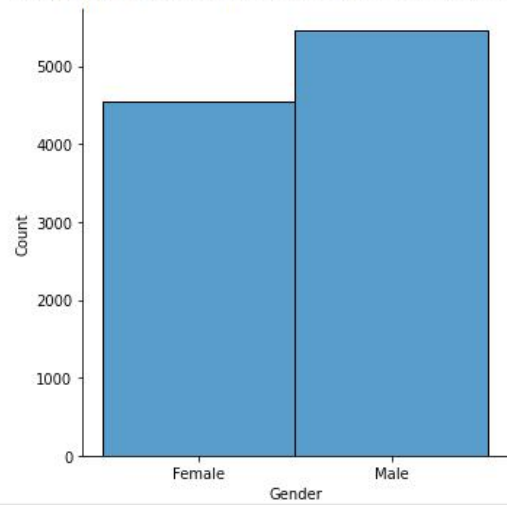
SOLUTION:

```
sns.displot(df.Gender)
```

a) Univariate Analysis

```
sns.displot(df.Gender)
```

```
<seaborn.axisgrid.FacetGrid at 0x7fbbaf922250>
```



b) Bi-Variate Analysis

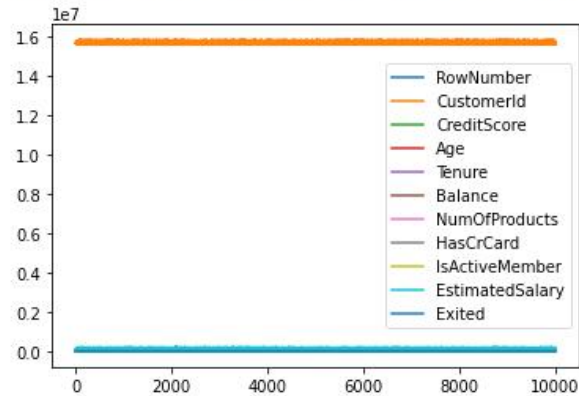
SOLUTION:

```
df.plot.line()
```

b) Bi-Variate Analysis

```
df.plot.line()
```

```
<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7fbbabcbc810>
```



c) Multi - Variate Analysis

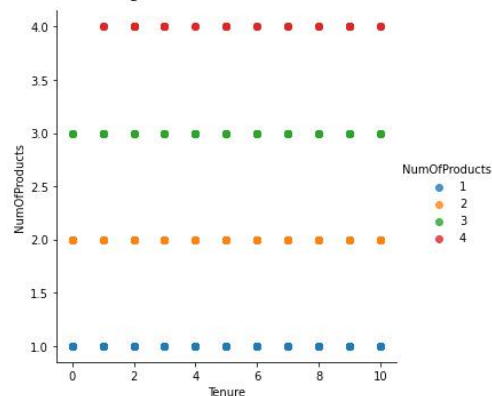
SOLUTION:

```
sns.lmplot("Tenure", "NumOfProducts", df, hue="NumOfProducts", fit_reg=False, legend=True);
```

c) Multi - Variate Analysis

```
sns.lmplot("Tenure", "NumOfProducts", df, hue="NumOfProducts", fit_reg=False);
```

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/seaborn/_decorators.py:43: FutureWarning: Pass the following variables as keywords: ['Tenure', 'NumOfProducts']
```



Question-4:

Perform descriptive statistics on the dataset.

SOLUTION:

```
df.describe()
```

1.Perform descriptive statistics on the dataset

```
[ ] df.describe()
```

	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	10000.00000	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	0.00000	0.000000	11.580000	0.000000
25%	2500.75000	1.562853e+07	584.000000	32.000000	3.000000	0.000000	1.000000	0.00000	0.000000	51002.110000	0.000000
50%	5000.50000	1.569074e+07	652.000000	37.000000	5.000000	97198.540000	1.000000	1.00000	1.000000	100193.915000	0.000000
75%	7500.25000	1.575323e+07	718.000000	44.000000	7.000000	127644.240000	2.000000	1.00000	1.000000	149388.247500	0.000000
max	10000.00000	1.581569e+07	850.000000	92.000000	10.000000	250898.090000	4.000000	1.00000	1.000000	199992.480000	1.000000

Question-5:

Handle the Missing values.

SOLUTION:

```
data = pd.read_csv("Churn_Modelling.csv")
pd.isnull(data["Gender"])
```

1.Handle the Missing values.

```
[ ] data = pd.read_csv("Churn_Modelling.csv")
pd.isnull(data["Gender"])
```

```
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
```

Question-6:

Find the outliers and replace the outliers.

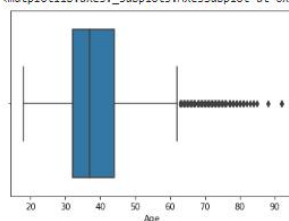
SOLUTION:

```
sns.boxplot(df['Age'])
```

1.Find the outliers and replace the outliers.

```
sns.boxplot(df['Age'])
```

`/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 val: FutureWarning`
`<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7fbbab64d510>`



SOLUTION:

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

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

```
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
```

Question-7:

Check for Categorical columns and perform encoding.

SOLUTION:

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

1. Check for Categorical columns and perform encoding

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

RowNumber	CustomerId	Surname	Creditscore	Geography	Tenure	Balance	NumOfProducts	HasCrCard	IsActiveMember	...	Gender_41	Gender_42	Gender_43	Gender_44	Gender_45	Gender_46	Gender_47	Gender_48	Gender_49	Gender_50
0	1	Hargrave	619	France	2	0.00	1	1	1	...	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	2	Hill	608	Spain	1	83807.86	1	0	1	...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	3	Onio	502	France	8	150666.80	3	1	0	...	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	4	Boni	699	France	1	0.00	2	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	5	Mitchell	850	Spain	2	125510.92	1	1	1	...	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

5 rows x 47 columns

Question-8:

- Split the data into dependent and independent variables.


(a) Split the data into Independent variables.

SOLUTION:

```
X = df.iloc[:, :-1].values  
print(X)
```

1.Split the data into dependent and independent variables.

a)Split the data into Independent variables.

```
 X = df.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

SOLUTION:


```
Y = df.iloc[:, -1].values  
print(Y)
```

b) Split the data into Dependent variables.

```
[ ] Y = df.iloc[:, -1].values  
    print(Y)  
  
    [1 0 1 ... 1 1 0]
```

Question-9:

Scale the independent variables

SOLUTION:

```
import pandas as pd  
from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler  
scaler = MinMaxScaler()  
df[["CustomerId"]] = scaler.fit_transform(df[["CustomerId"]])  
print(df)
```

1. Scale the independent variables

```
[ ] import pandas as pd
from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler
scaler = MinMaxScaler()
df[["CustomerId"]] = scaler.fit_transform(df[["CustomerId"]])
```

```
[ ] print(df)
```

	RowNumber	CustomerId	Surname	CreditScore	Geography	Gender	Age
0	1	0.275816	Hargrave	819	France	Female	42
1	2	0.326454	Hill	688	Spain	Female	41
2	3	0.214421	Onio	582	France	Female	42
3	4	0.542636	Boni	699	France	Female	39
4	5	0.688778	Mitchell	858	Spain	Female	43
...
9995	9996	0.162119	Obijaku	771	France	Male	39
9996	9997	0.016765	Johnstone	516	France	Male	35
9997	9998	0.075327	Liu	789	France	Female	36
9998	9999	0.466637	Sabbatini	772	Germany	Male	42
9999	10000	0.258483	Walker	792	France	Female	28

	Tenure	Balance	NumOfProducts	HasCrCard	IsActiveMember
0	2	0.00	1	1	1
1	1	83887.86	1	0	1
2	8	159660.80	3	1	0
3	1	0.00	2	0	0
4	2	125510.82	1	1	1
...
9995	5	0.00	2	1	0
9996	10	57389.61	1	1	1
9997	7	0.00	1	0	1
9998	3	75875.31	2	1	0
9999	4	138142.79	1	1	0

	EstimatedSalary	Exited
0	101348.88	1
1	112542.58	0
2	113931.57	1
3	93826.63	0
4	79084.10	0
...
9995	96278.64	0
9996	101699.77	0
9997	42085.58	1
9998	92888.52	1
9999	38198.78	0

[10000 rows x 14 columns]

Question-10:

Split the data into training and testing

SOLUTION:

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
```

```
train_size=0.8
```

```
X = df.drop(columns = ['Tenure']).copy()
```

```
y = df['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)

```

1.Split the data into training and testing

```

[ ] from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
    train_size=0.8
    X = df.drop(columns = ['Tenure']).copy()
    y = df['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,)
(None, None)

```