Assignment -2

Data Visualization and Pre-processing

Assignment Date	30 September 2022
Student Name	S Aravinth
Student Roll Number	CS19003
Maximum Marks	2 Marks

In [ ]:

```
# Importing required libraries

import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
```

In [ ]:

```
# Reading the dataset

df = pd.read_csv('/content/Churn_Modelling.csv')
```

In [ ]:

```
# Visualizing 1st 50 data

df.head()
```

Out[ ]:

	RowNumber	CustomerId	Surname	CreditScore	Geography	Gender	Age	Tenure	Balance	NumOfProducts	HasCrCar
0	1	15634602	Hargrave	619	France	Female	42	2	0.00	1	
1	2	15647311	Hill	608	Spain	Female	41	1	83807.86	1	

2	3	15619304	Onio	502	France	Female	42	8	159660.80	3	
4	5	15737888	Mitchell	850	Spain	Female	43	2	125510.82	1	

In [ ]:

```
# Checking for null values

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

Out[ ]:

```
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 dtype:      0
int64
```

In [ ]:

```
df.dtypes
```

Out[ ]:

```
RowNumber          int64
CustomerId         int64
Surname           object
CreditScore        int64
Geography         object
Gender            object
Age                int64
```

Tenure int64

Balance float64

NumOfProducts int64

HasCrCard int64

IsActiveMember int64

EstimatedSalary float64 Exited

int64

dtype: object

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

In [47]:

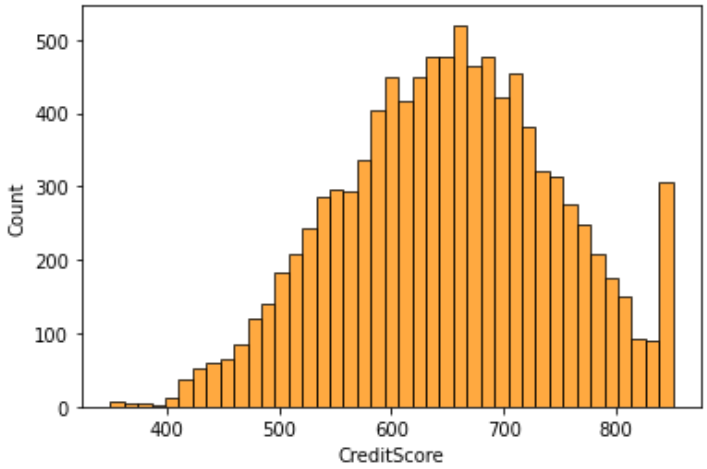
Univariate Analysis

```
sns.histplot(data["CreditScore"],color='darkorange')
```

In [48]:

Out[48]:

<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f831677f6d0>

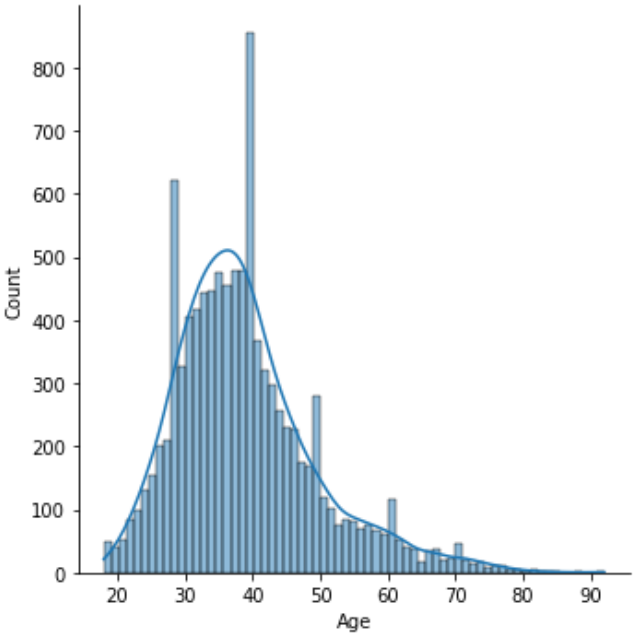



```
sns.displot(data['Age'], kde=True)
```

In [49]:

Out[49]:

<seaborn.axisgrid.FacetGrid at 0x7f831661b210>


Count
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
Age

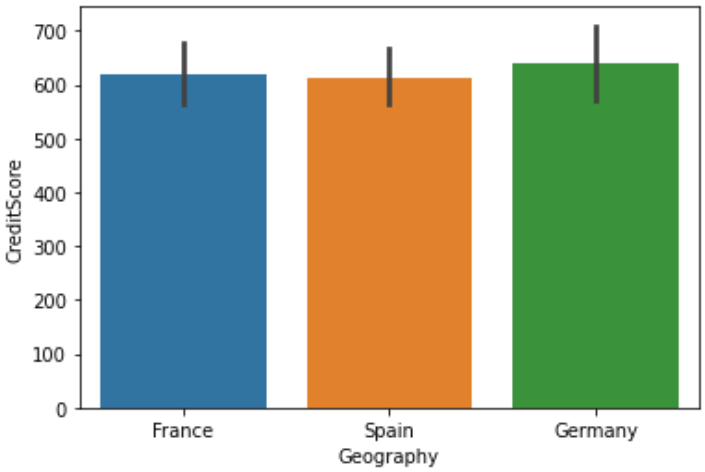
Bi - Variate Analysis

```
sns.barplot(data=data.head(50), x="Geography", y="CreditScore")
```

In [50]:

Out[50]:

<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f8313ce63d0>

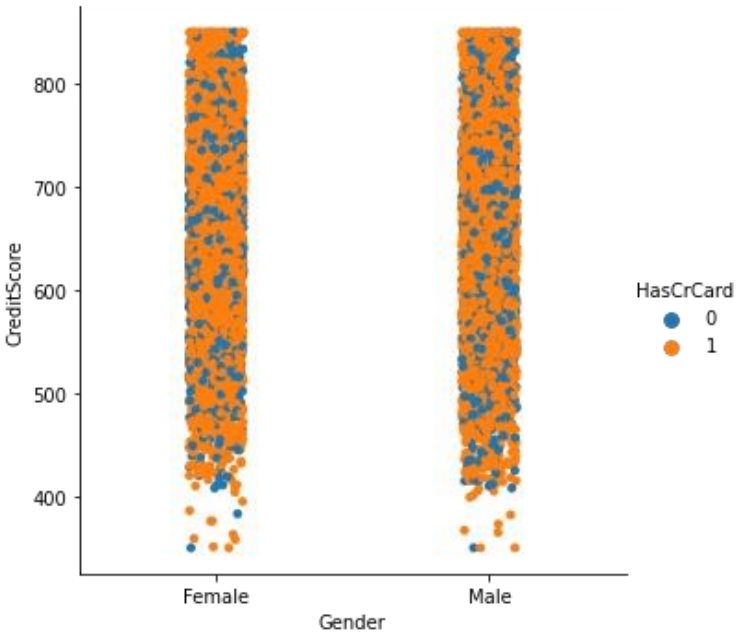



```
sns.catplot(x='Gender', y='CreditScore', hue='HasCrCard', data=data)
```

In [51]:

Out[51]:

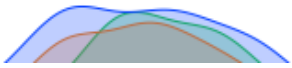
<seaborn.axisgrid.FacetGrid at 0x7f8317198a90>

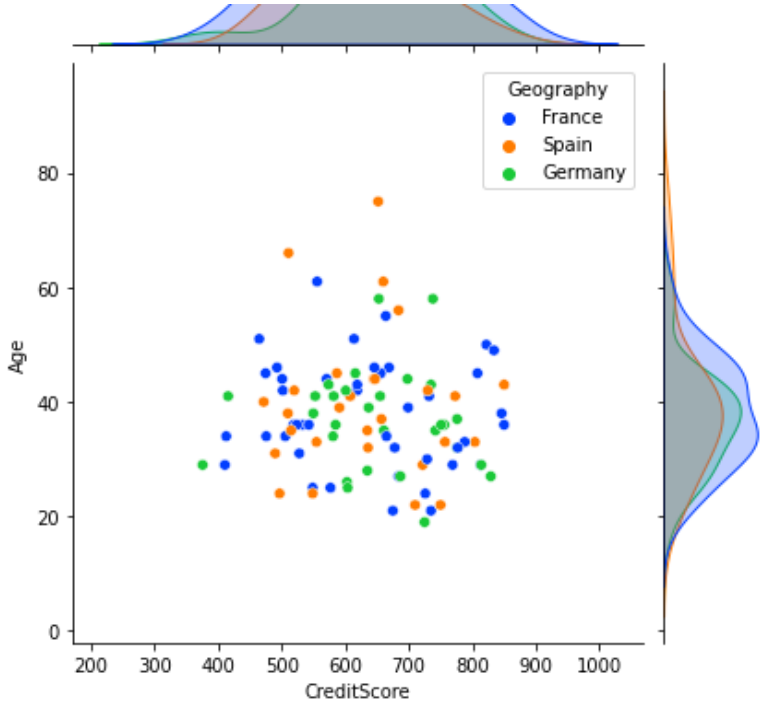


Multi - Variate Analysis

```
sns.jointplot(
    x='CreditScore',
    y='Age',
    data=data.head(100),
    palette='bright',
    hue='Geography');
```

In [52]:



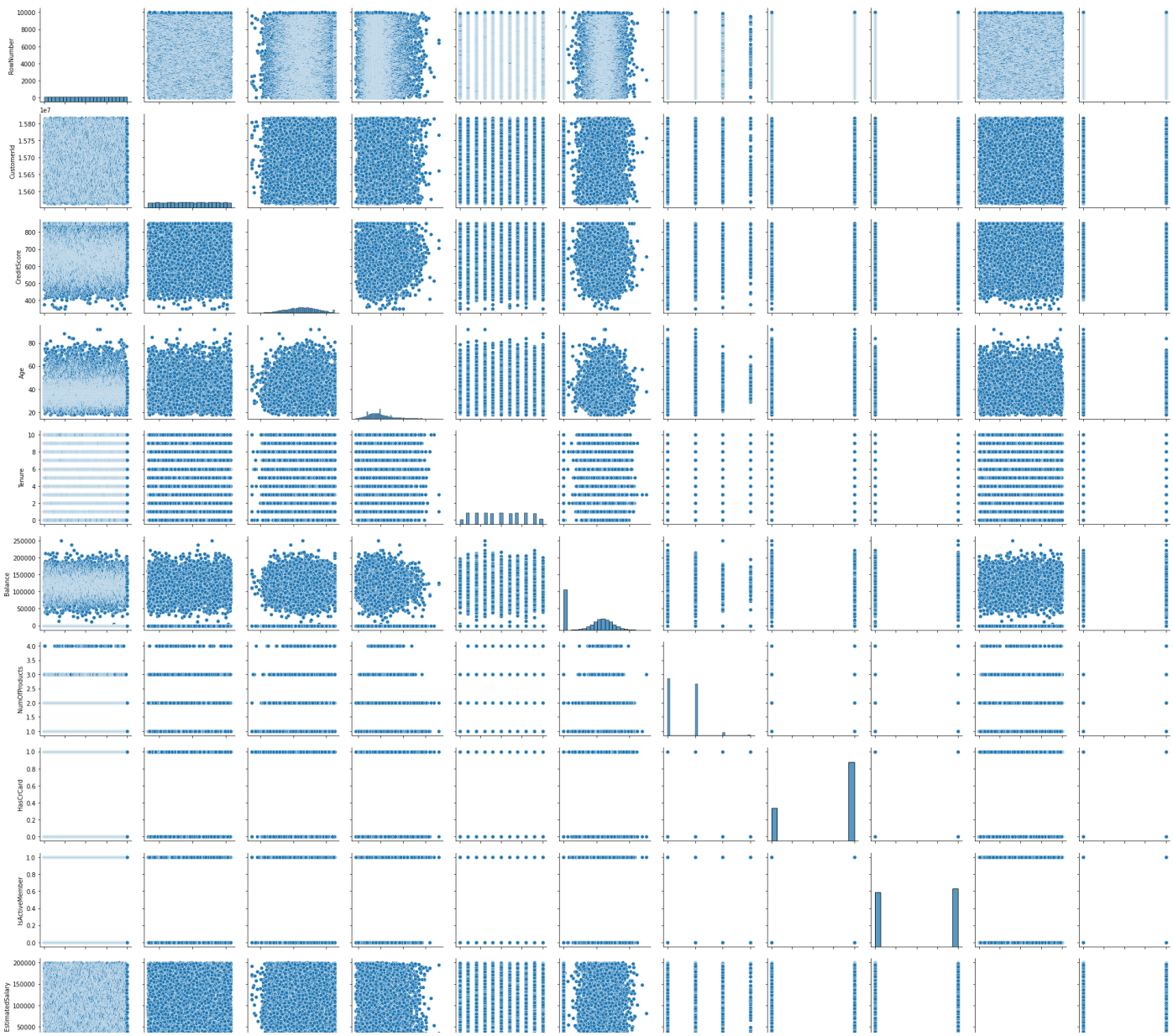


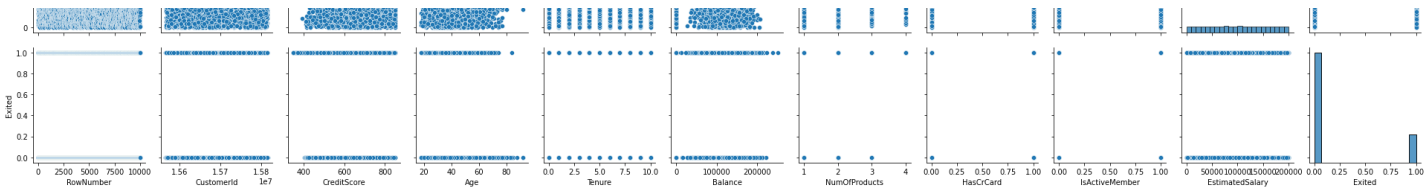

```
sns.pairplot(data)
```

In [53]:

Out[53]:

<seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x7f8313a71390>


RowNumber
CustomerId
CreditScore
Age
Tenure
Balance
NumOfProducts
HasCrCard
IsActiveMember
EstimatedSalary
1e7



Perform descriptive statistics on the dataset

```
data.describe()
```

In [54]:

Out[54]:

	RowNumber	CustomerId	CreditScore	Age	Tenure	Balance	NumOfProducts	HasCrCard	Is
count	10000.000000	1.000000e+04	10000.000000	10000.000000	10000.000000	10000.000000	10000.000000	10000.000000	
mean	5000.500000	1.569094e+07	650.528800	38.921800	5.012800	76485.889288	1.530200	0.705500	
std	2886.895688	7.193619e+04	96.653299	10.487806	2.892174	62397.405202	0.581654	0.455840	
min	1.000000	1.556570e+07	350.000000	18.000000	0.000000	0.000000	1.000000	0.000000	
25%	2500.750000	1.562853e+07	584.000000	32.000000	3.000000	0.000000	1.000000	0.000000	
50%	5000.500000	1.569074e+07	652.000000	37.000000	5.000000	97198.540000	1.000000	1.000000	
75%	7500.250000	1.575323e+07	718.000000	44.000000	7.000000	127644.240000	2.000000	1.000000	
max	10000.000000	1.581569e+07	850.000000	92.000000	10.000000	250898.090000	4.000000	1.000000	

Handle the Missing values

```
data.isnull().sum()
```

In [55]:

Out[55]:

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

Find the outliers and replace the outliers

```
import seaborn as sns

sns.boxplot(data['CreditScore'])
```

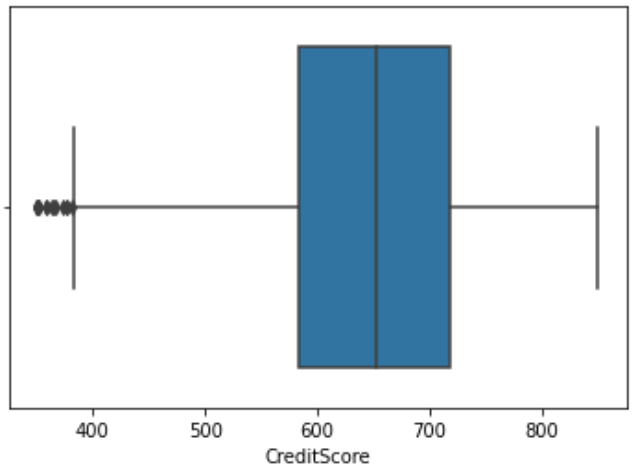
```
/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/seaborn/_decorators.py:43: FutureWarning: Pass the
following variable as a keyword arg: x. From version 0.12, the only valid positional argu
ment will be `data`, and passing other arguments without an explicit keyword will result
in an error or misinterpretation.
```

In [56]:

FutureWarning

Out[56]:

<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f8310b82990>




```
import numpy as np

Q1 = np.percentile(data['CreditScore'], 25,
                   interpolation = 'midpoint')

Q3 = np.percentile(data['CreditScore'], 75,
                   interpolation = 'midpoint')
IQR = Q3 - Q1



#Upper bound
upper = np.where(data['CreditScore'] >= (Q3+1.5*IQR))
#Lower bound
lower = np.where(data['CreditScore'] <= (Q1-1.5*IQR))


print("Q3: ",Q3)
print("Q1: ",Q1)
print("IQR: ",IQR)


mean = data["CreditScore"].mean()

data["CreditScore"] = np.where(data["CreditScore"] > 850, mean, data['CreditScore'])
data["CreditScore"] = np.where(data["CreditScore"] < 400, mean, data['CreditScore'])



sns.boxplot(data['CreditScore'])
```

In [57]:

Q3: 718.0

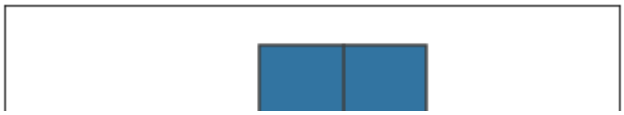
Q1: 584.0

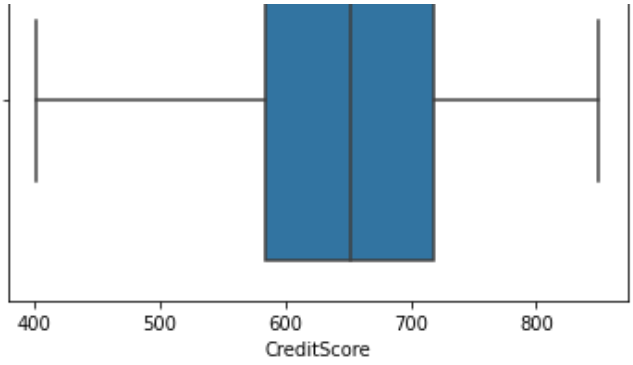
```
/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/seaborn/_decorators.py:43: FutureWarning: Pass the
following variable as a keyword arg: x. From version 0.12, the only valid positional argu
ment will be `data`, and passing other arguments without an explicit keyword will result
in an error or misinterpretation.
  FutureWarning
```

IQR: 134.0

Out[57]:

<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f83177a7310>





Check for Categorical columns and perform encoding

```
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder

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

data.head()
```

In [58]:

Out[58]:

	RowNumber	CustomerId	Surname	CreditScore	Geography	Gender	Age	Tenure	Balance
0	1	15634602	Hargrave	619.0	0	0	42	2	0.00	1
1	2	15647311	Hill	608.0	2	0	41	1	83807.86	1
2	3	15619304	Onio	502.0	0	0	42	8	159660.80	3
4	5	15737888	Mitchell	850.0	2	0	43	2	125510.82	1
3	4	15701354	Boni	699.0	0	0	39	1	0.00	2

Split the data into dependent and independent variables

```
y = data['CreditScore'] #dependent
x = data.drop(columns = ['CreditScore'],axis = 1) #independent
x.head()
```

In [59]:

Out[59]:

	RowNumber	CustomerId	Surname	Geography	Gender	Age	Tenure	Balance	NumOfProducts	HasCrCard	IsActiveMe
0	1	15634602	Hargrave	0	0	42	2	0.00	1	1	
1	2	15647311	Hill	2	0	41	1	83807.86	1	0	
2	3	15619304	Onio	0	0	42	8	159660.80	3	1	
3	4	15701354	Boni	0	0	39	1	0.00	2	0	
4	5	15737888	Mitchell	2	0	43	2	125510.82	1	1	

Scale the independent variables

```
names = ['RowNumber','CustomerId','Geography','Gender','Age','Tenure','Balance','NumOfPro
```

In [60]:

ducts','HasCrCard','IsActiveMember','EstimatedSalary','Exited']

In [61]:

```
from sklearn.preprocessing import scale

x = scale(x[names])x
```

Out[61]:

```
array([[-1.73187761, -0.78321342, -0.90188624, ...,  0.97024255,
         0.02188649,  1.97716468],
       [-1.7315312 , -0.60653412,  1.51506738, ...,  0.97024255,
         0.21653375, -0.50577476],
       [-1.73118479, -0.99588476, -0.90188624, ..., -1.03067011,
         0.2406869 ,  1.97716468],
       ...,
       [ 1.73118479, -1.47928179, -0.90188624, ...,  0.97024255,
        -1.00864308,  1.97716468],
       [ 1.7315312 , -0.11935577,  0.30659057, ..., -1.03067011,
        -0.12523071,  1.97716468],
       [ 1.73187761, -0.87055909, -0.90188624, ..., -1.03067011,
        -1.07636976, -0.50577476]])
```

In [62]:

```
x = pd.DataFrame(x,columns = names)x.head()
```

Out[62]:

	RowNumber	CustomerId	Geography	Gender	Age	Tenure	Balance	NumOfProducts	HasCrCard	IsActiveMember
0	-1.731878	-0.783213	-0.901886	-1.095988	0.293517	-1.041760	-1.225848	-0.911583	0.646092	0.97024
1	-1.731531	-0.606534	1.515067	-1.095988	0.198164	-1.387538	-0.117350	-0.911583	-1.547768	0.97024
2	-1.731185	-0.995885	-0.901886	-1.095988	0.293517	1.032908	1.333053	2.527057	0.646092	-1.03067

			0.901886	88		7	08	53			
3	-1.730838	0.144767	-0.901886	-1.095988	0.007457	-1.387538	-1.225848	0.807737	-1.547768	-1.03067
4	-1.730492	0.652659	1.515067	-1.095988	0.388871	-1.041760	-0.785728	-0.911583	0.646092	0.97024

Split the data into training and testing

In [69]:

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

# Split training and testing data

xtrain,xtest,ytrain,ytest = train_test_split(x,y,test_size=0.20,random_state=0)
```

In [70]:

```
# Checking shape of data

xtrain.shape,xtest.shape
```

Out[70]:

((8000, 12), (2000, 12))