

**Assignment -2**  
Python Programming

Assignment Date	26 September 2022
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Maximum Marks	2 Marks

**Question-1:**

Download the dataset: Dataset

**Solution:**

Downloaded successfully

**Question-2:**

Load the dataset.

**Solution:**

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
```

```
file=pd.read_csv("/content/Churn_Modelling (1).csv")
df=pd.DataFrame(file) df.head()
```

RowNumber	CustomerId	Surname	CreditScore	Geography	Gender	Age	Tenure	Balance	NumOfProducts	HasCrCard	IsActiveMember	EstimatedSalary
0	1	15634602	Hargrave	619	France	Female	42	2	0.00	1	1	101348.88
1	2	15647311	Hill	608	Spain	Female	41	1	83807.86	1	0	112542.58
2	3	15619304	Onio	502	France	Female	42	8	159660.80	3	1	113931.57
3	4	15701354	Boni	699	France	Female	39	1	0.00	2	0	93826.63
4	5	15737888	Mitchell	850	Spain	Female	43	2	125510.82	1	1	79084.10

```
df['HasCrCard'] = df['HasCrCard'].astype('category')
```

```
df['IsActiveMember'] = df['IsActiveMember'].astype('category') df['Exited']
= df['Exited'].astype('category')
```

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

```
df.head()
```

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

### Question 3:

Perform Below Visualizations:

Univariate Analysis, Bi - Variate Analysis, Multi - Variate Analysis

### Solution:

```
import seaborn as sns
density = df['Exited'].value_counts(normalize=True).reset_index()
sns.barplot(data=density, x='index', y='Exited', ); density
```

	index	Exited
0	0	0.7963
1	1	0.2037



The data is significantly imbalanced

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

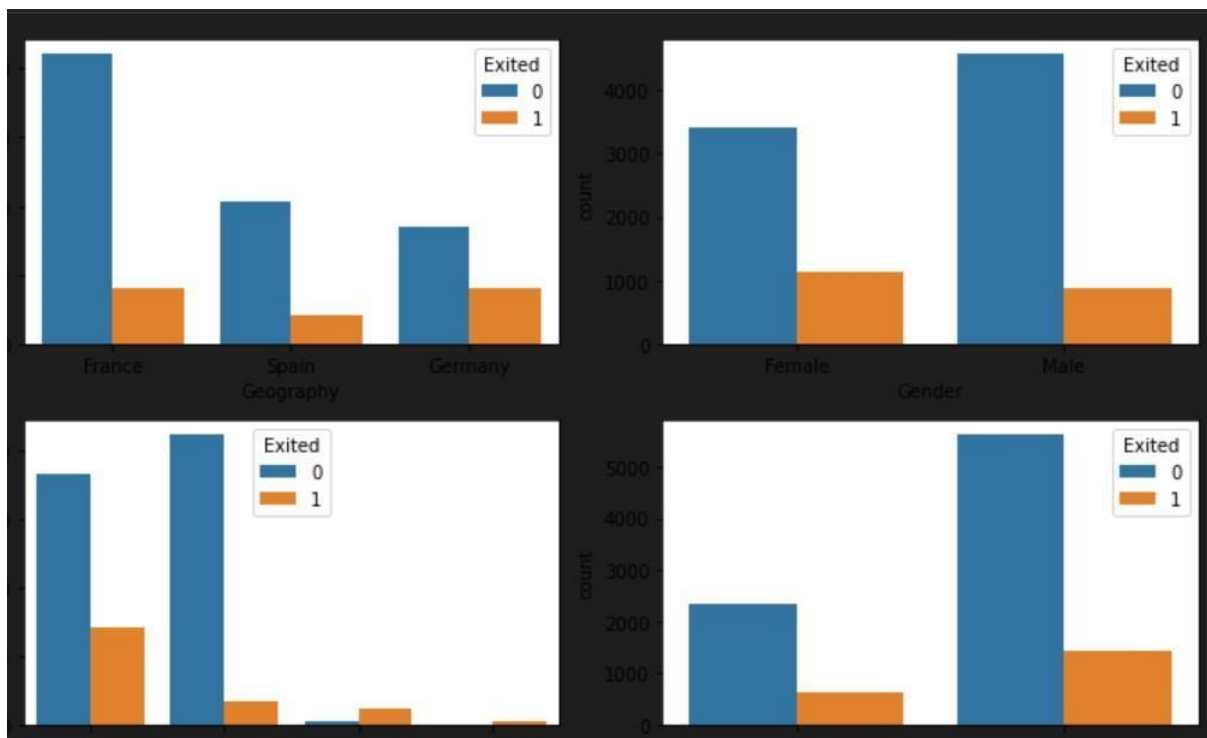
```
categorical = df.drop(columns=['CreditScore', 'Age', 'Tenure', 'Balance', 'EstimatedSalary']) rows =
int(np.ceil(categorical.shape[1] / 2)) - 1
```

```
# create sub-plots and title them
fig, axes = plt.subplots(nrows=rows, ncols=2, figsize=(10,6)) axes
= axes.flatten()

for row in range(rows):
    cols = min(2, categorical.shape[1] - row*2)
    for col in range(cols):
        col_name = categorical.columns[2 * row + col]
        ax = axes[row*2 + col]

        sns.countplot(data=categorical, x=col_name, hue="Exited", ax=ax);

plt.tight_layout()
```



#### Question 4:

Perform descriptive statistics on the dataset.

#### Solution:

```
df.info()
```

```

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 10000 entries, 0 to 9999
Data columns (total 11 columns):
#   Column                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   CreditScore            10000 non-null  int64
1   Geography              10000 non-null  object
2   Gender                 10000 non-null  object
3   Age                   10000 non-null  int64
4   Tenure                 10000 non-null  int64
5   Balance                10000 non-null  float64
6   NumOfProducts          10000 non-null  int64
7   HasCrCard              10000 non-null  category
8   IsActiveMember         10000 non-null  category
9   EstimatedSalary        10000 non-null  float64
10  Exited                  10000 non-null  category
dtypes: category(3), float64(2), int64(4), object(2)
memory usage: 654.7+ KB

```

```
df.describe()
```

	CreditScore	Age	Tenure	Balance	NumOfProducts	EstimatedSalary
count	10000.000000	10000.000000	10000.000000	10000.000000	10000.000000	10000.000000
mean	650.561300	38.660800	5.012800	76485.889288	1.527200	100090.239881
std	96.558702	9.746704	2.892174	62397.405202	0.570081	57510.492818
min	383.000000	18.000000	0.000000	0.000000	1.000000	11.580000
25%	584.000000	32.000000	3.000000	0.000000	1.000000	51002.110000
50%	652.000000	37.000000	5.000000	97198.540000	1.000000	100193.915000
75%	718.000000	44.000000	7.000000	127644.240000	2.000000	149388.247500
max	850.000000	62.000000	10.000000	250898.090000	3.500000	199992.480000

## Question 5:

Handle the Missing values.

### Solution:

```
df.isna().sum()
```

```

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

```

There is no missing values in dataset

```
for i in df:
```

```
if df[i].dtype == 'object' or df[i].dtype == 'category':
    print("unique of " + i + " is " + str(len(set(df[i]))) + " they are " + str(set(df[i])))
```

unique of Geography is 3 they are {'France', 'Germany', 'Spain'}  
 unique of Gender is 2 they are {'Male', 'Female'} unique of Has  
 CrCard is 2 they are {0,1} unique of Is Active Member is 2 they  
 are {0,1} unique of Exited is 2 they are {0,1}

## Question 6:

Find the outliers and replace the outliers.

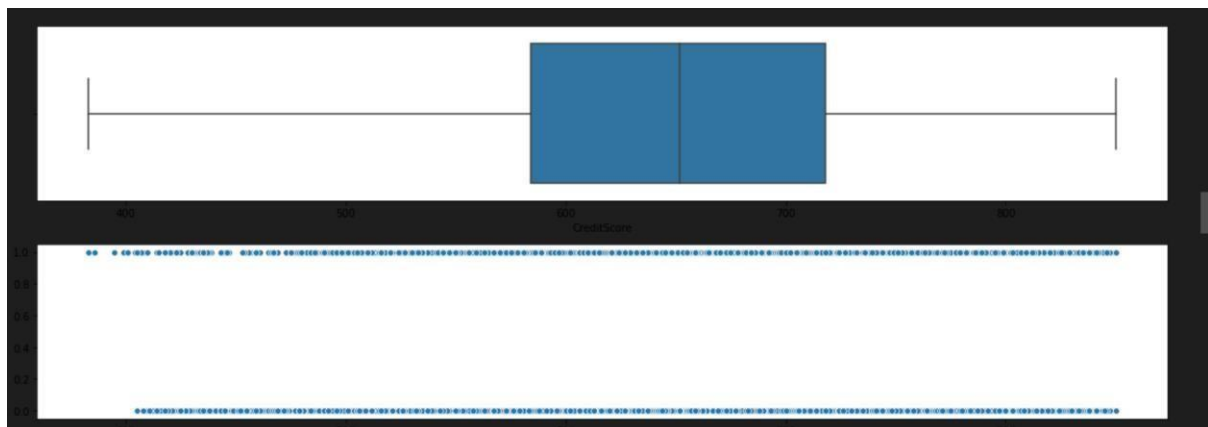
## Solution:

Checking for outliers

```
def box_scatter(data, x, y):
    fig, (ax1, ax2) = plt.subplots(nrows=2, ncols=1, figsize=(16,6))
    sns.boxplot(data=data, x=x, ax=ax1)
    sns.scatterplot(data=data, x=x, y=y, ax=ax2)
```

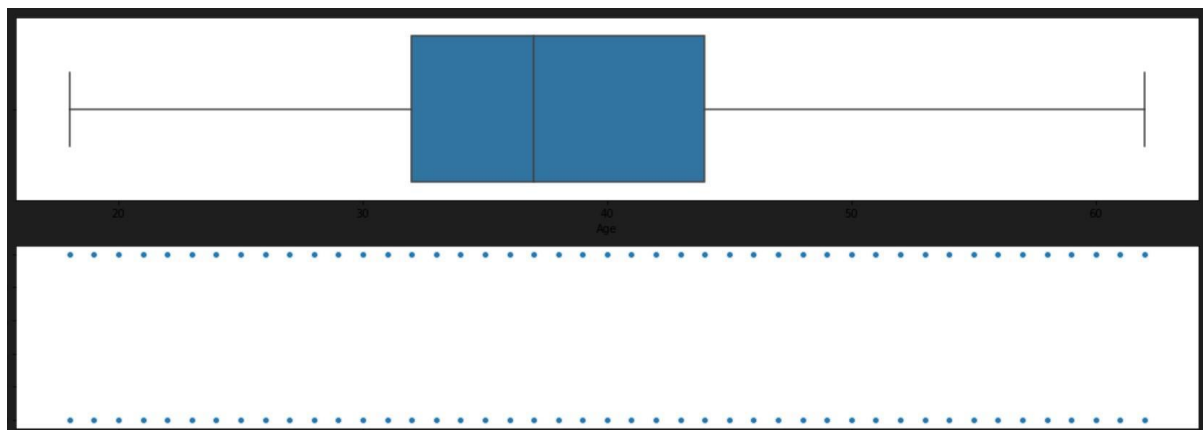
```
box_scatter(df, 'CreditScore', 'Exited'); plt.tight_layout()
print(f"# of Bivariate Outliers: {len(df.loc[df['CreditScore'] < 400])}")
```

# of bivariate Outliers:19



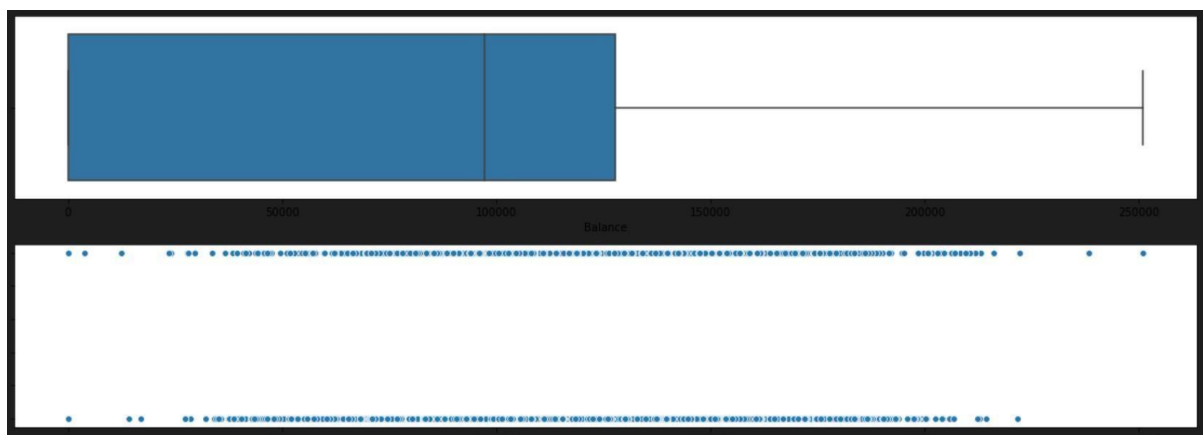
```
box_scatter(df, 'Age', 'Exited'); plt.tight_layout()
print(f"# of Bivariate Outliers: {len(df.loc[df['Age'] > 87])}")
```

# of bivariate Outliers:0



```
box_scatter(df,'Balance','Exited'); plt.tight_layout()
print(f"# of Bivariate Outliers: {len(df.loc[df['Balance'] > 220000])}")
```

# of bivariate Outliers:4



```
box_scatter(df,'EstimatedSalary','Exited'); plt.tight_layout()
```



## Removing Outliers

```
for i in df:    if df[i].dtype == 'int64' or df[i].dtype == 'float64':
    q1 = df[i].quantile(0.25)    q3 = df[i].quantile(0.75)    iqr = q3 - q1
    upper = q3 + 1.5 * iqr    lower = q1 - 1.5 * iqr    df[i] = np.where(df[i] > upper,
    upper, df[i])    df[i] = np.where(df[i] < lower, lower, df[i])
```

After removing outliers, boxplot will be like

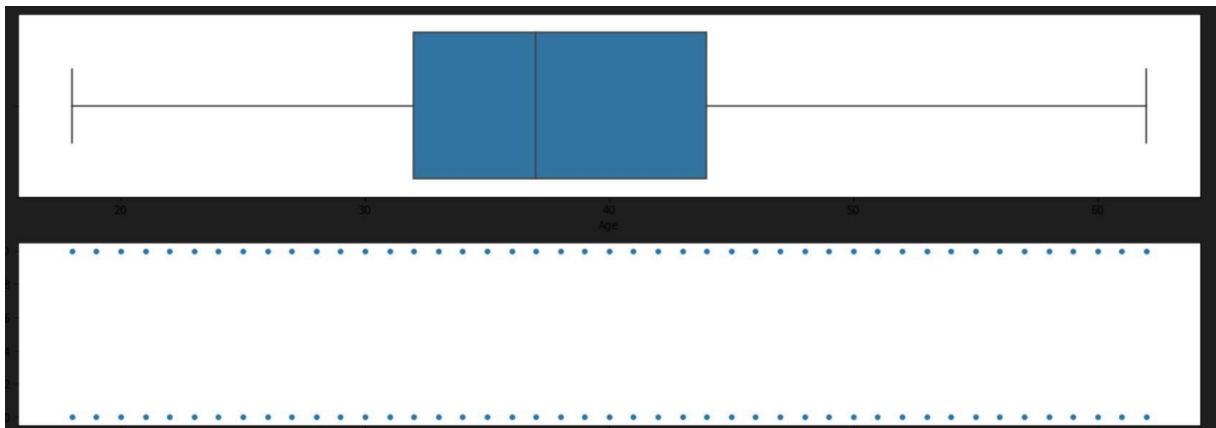
```
box_scatter(df, 'CreditScore', 'Exited'); plt.tight_layout()
print(f"# of Bivariate Outliers: {len(df.loc[df['CreditScore'] < 400])}")
```

# of bivariate Outliers: 19



```
box_scatter(df, 'Age', 'Exited'); plt.tight_layout()
print(f"# of Bivariate Outliers: {len(df.loc[df['Age'] > 87])}")
```

# of bivariate Outliers: 0



```
box_scatter(df, 'Balance', 'Exited'); plt.tight_layout()
print(f"# of Bivariate Outliers: {len(df.loc[df['Balance'] > 220000])}")
```

# of bivariate Outliers:4



### Question 7:

Check for Categorical columns and perform encoding.

#### Solution:

```
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
encoder = LabelEncoder()
for i in df:
    if df[i].dtype == 'object' or df[i].dtype == 'category':
        df[i] = encoder.fit_transform(df[i])
```

### Question 8:

Split the data into dependent and independent variables.

#### Solution:

```
x = df.iloc[:, :-1]
x.head()
```

	CreditScore	Geography	Gender	Age	Tenure	Balance	NumOfProducts	HasCrCard	IsActiveMember	EstimatedSalary
0	619.0	0	0	42.0	2.0	0.00	1.0	1	1	101348.88
1	608.0	2	0	41.0	1.0	83807.86	1.0	0	1	112542.58
2	502.0	0	0	42.0	8.0	159660.80	3.0	1	0	113931.57
3	699.0	0	0	39.0	1.0	0.00	2.0	0	0	93826.63
4	850.0	2	0	43.0	2.0	125510.82	1.0	1	1	79084.10

```
y = df.iloc[:, -1]
y.head()
```



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

### Question 9:

Scale the independent variables

#### Solution:

```
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
scaler=StandardScaler()
x=scaler.fit_transform(x)
```

X

```
array([[ -0.32687761, -0.90188624, -1.09598752, ...,  0.64609167,
         0.97024255,  0.02188649],
       [ -0.44080365,  1.51506738, -1.09598752, ..., -1.54776799,
         0.97024255,  0.21653375],
       [ -1.53863634, -0.90188624, -1.09598752, ...,  0.64609167,
        -1.03067011,  0.2406869 ],
       ...,
       [  0.60524449, -0.90188624, -1.09598752, ..., -1.54776799,
         0.97024255, -1.00864308],
       [  1.25772996,  0.30659057,  0.91241915, ...,  0.64609167,
        -1.03067011, -0.12523071],
       [  1.4648682 , -0.90188624, -1.09598752, ...,  0.64609167,
        -1.03067011, -1.07636976]])
```

### Question 10:

Split the data into training and testing

#### Solution:

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
x_train,x_test,y_train,y_test=train_test_split(x,y,test_size=0.33)
```

```
x_train.shape
```

Python

```
(6700, 10)
```

```
x_test.shape
```

Python

```
(3300, 10)
```

```
y_train.shape
```

Python

```
(6700,)
```

```
y_test.shape
```

Python

```
(3300,)
```