

Assignment_2

November 17, 2022

Assignment Date	24 September 2022
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Maximum Marks	2 Marks

```
[1]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns

%matplotlib inline
```

0.0.1 Download and Load dataset

```
[3]: df = pd.read_csv("https://drive.google.com/uc?
↳id=1_HcMOK8wt4b7FMLkc1V1dv0y6I_9ULzy")
df.head()
```

```
[3]:  RowNumber  CustomerId  Surname  CreditScore  Geography  Gender  Age  \
0         1      15634602   Hargrave         619      France  Female   42
1         2      15647311     Hill         608      Spain  Female   41
2         3      15619304     Onio         502      France  Female   42
3         4      15701354     Boni         699      France  Female   39
4         5      15737888  Mitchell         850      Spain  Female   43
```

```
      Tenure  Balance  NumOfProducts  HasCrCard  IsActiveMember  \
0         2      0.00             1           1              1
1         1  83807.86             1           0              1
2         8 159660.80             3           1              0
3         1      0.00             2           0              0
4         2 125510.82             1           1              1
```

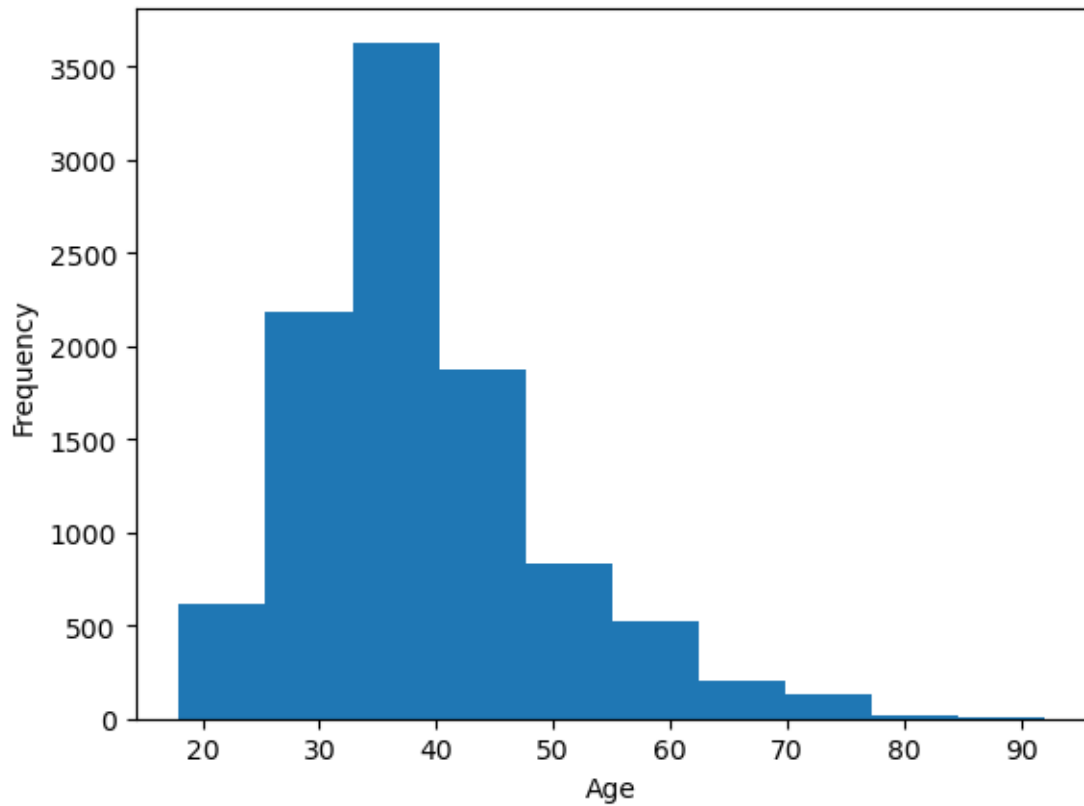
```
      EstimatedSalary  Exited
0         101348.88      1
1         112542.58      0
2         113931.57      1
```

3	93826.63	0
4	79084.10	0

0.0.2 Uni-variate Analysis

```
[4]: plt.hist(df["Age"])  
plt.xlabel("Age")  
plt.ylabel("Frequency")
```

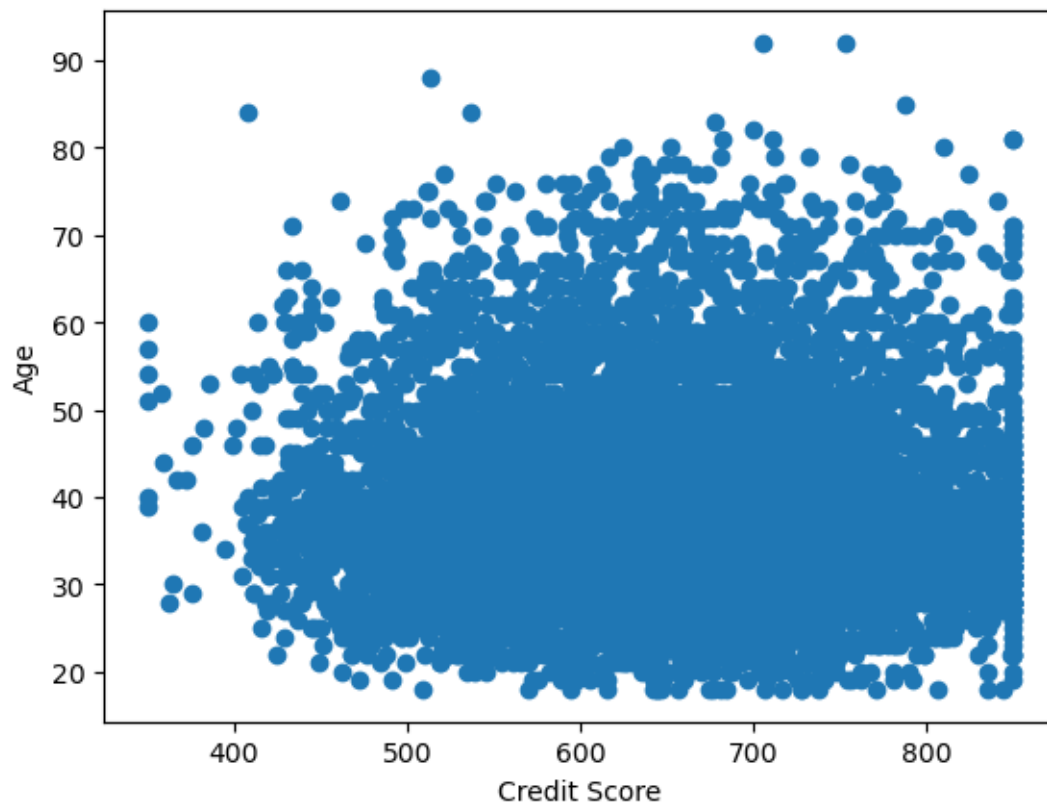
```
[4]: Text(0, 0.5, 'Frequency')
```



0.0.3 Bi-variate Analysis

```
[10]: plt.scatter(df["CreditScore"], df["Age"])  
plt.xlabel("Credit Score")  
plt.ylabel("Age")
```

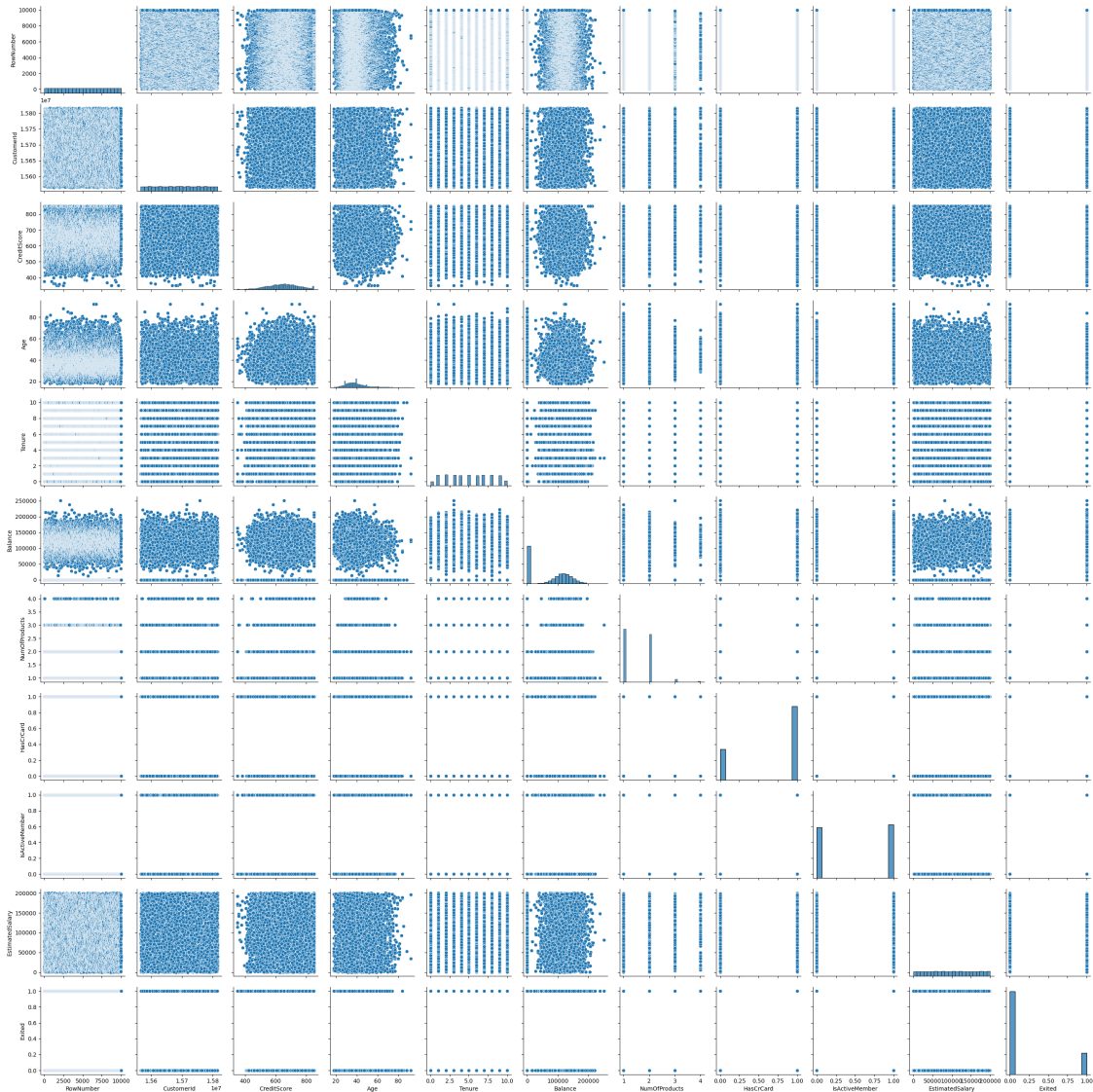
```
[10]: Text(0, 0.5, 'Age')
```



0.0.4 Multi-variate Analysis

```
[11]: sns.pairplot(df)
```

```
[11]: <seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x7f72c8580250>
```



0.0.5 Descriptive Statistics

[12]: `df.describe()`

```
[12]:
```

	RowNumber	CustomerId	CreditScore	Age	Tenure	\
count	10000.00000	1.000000e+04	10000.000000	10000.000000	10000.000000	
mean	5000.50000	1.569094e+07	650.528800	38.921800	5.012800	
std	2886.89568	7.193619e+04	96.653299	10.487806	2.892174	
min	1.00000	1.556570e+07	350.000000	18.000000	0.000000	
25%	2500.75000	1.562853e+07	584.000000	32.000000	3.000000	
50%	5000.50000	1.569074e+07	652.000000	37.000000	5.000000	
75%	7500.25000	1.575323e+07	718.000000	44.000000	7.000000	
max	10000.00000	1.581569e+07	850.000000	92.000000	10.000000	

	Balance	NumOfProducts	HasCrCard	IsActiveMember	\
count	10000.000000	10000.000000	10000.000000	10000.000000	
mean	76485.889288	1.530200	0.70550	0.515100	
std	62397.405202	0.581654	0.45584	0.499797	
min	0.000000	1.000000	0.00000	0.000000	
25%	0.000000	1.000000	0.00000	0.000000	
50%	97198.540000	1.000000	1.00000	1.000000	
75%	127644.240000	2.000000	1.00000	1.000000	
max	250898.090000	4.000000	1.00000	1.000000	

	EstimatedSalary	Exited
count	10000.000000	10000.000000
mean	100090.239881	0.203700
std	57510.492818	0.402769
min	11.580000	0.000000
25%	51002.110000	0.000000
50%	100193.915000	0.000000
75%	149388.247500	0.000000
max	199992.480000	1.000000

0.0.6 Handle missing values

```
[13]: print("No of missing values:")
      df.isnull().sum()
```

No of missing values:

```
[13]: 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
```

0.0.7 Split Data into independent and dependent variables

```
[14]: x = df.iloc[:,3:13].values
      y = df.iloc[:,13:14].values
      print("x shape:", x.shape)
      print("y shape:", y.shape)
```

```
x shape: (10000, 10)
y shape: (10000, 1)
```

0.0.8 Categorical columns encoding

```
[15]: from sklearn.preprocessing import OneHotEncoder
      from sklearn.compose import ColumnTransformer

      ct = ColumnTransformer([("oh", OneHotEncoder(), [1,2])],
          ↳remainder="passthrough")
      x = ct.fit_transform(x)
      print("x shape:", x.shape)
```

```
x shape: (10000, 13)
```

0.0.9 Split the data into training and testing

```
[16]: from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

      x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(x, y, test_size=0.2,
          ↳random_state=1)
      print("x_train shape:", x_train.shape)
      print("y_train shape:", y_train.shape)
      print("x_test shape:", x_test.shape)
      print("y_test shape:", y_test.shape)
```

```
x_train shape: (8000, 13)
y_train shape: (8000, 1)
x_test shape: (2000, 13)
y_test shape: (2000, 1)
```

0.0.10 Scale the independent variables

```
[18]: from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler

      sc = StandardScaler()
      x_train = sc.fit_transform(x_train)
      x_test = sc.transform(x_test)
```