

## Assignment -2

### Data Visualization and Pre-Processing

Assignment Date	27 September 2022
Student Name	Jeevitha C
Student Roll Number	190701081
Maximum Marks	2 Marks

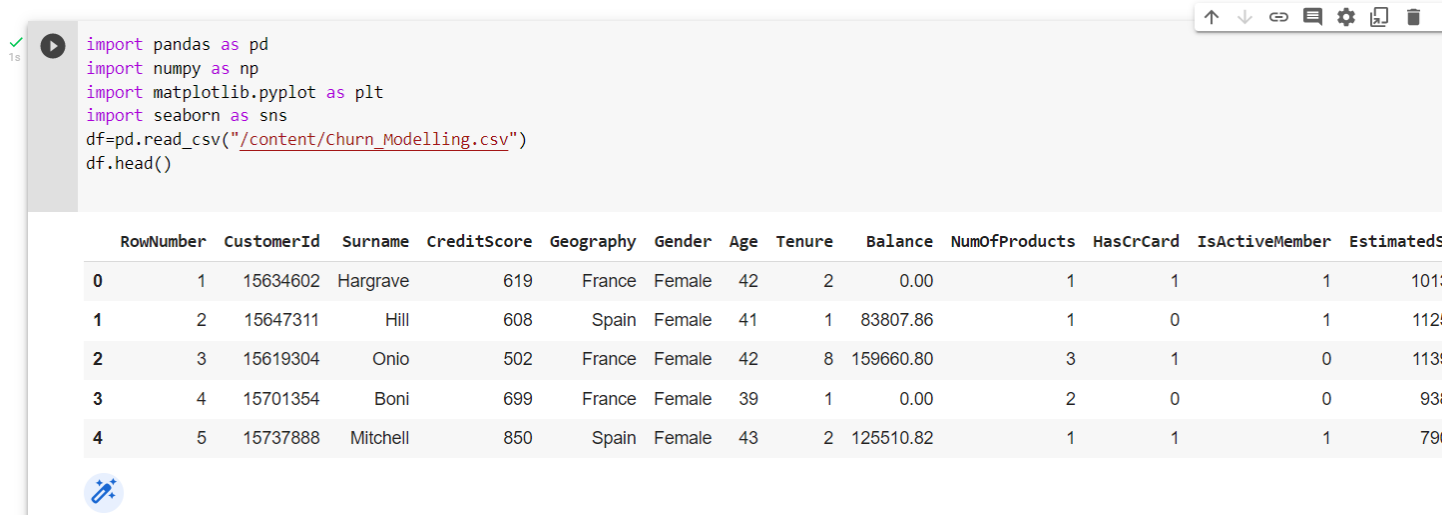
#### Question 1 - Load the dataset.

SOLUTION:

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
df=pd.read_csv("/content/Churn_Modelling.csv")
df.head()
```

OUTPUT:

IMPORT LIBRARIES

A screenshot of a Jupyter Notebook interface. The top part shows a code cell with the following Python code: 

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
df=pd.read_csv("/content/Churn_Modelling.csv")
df.head()
```

 The code cell is marked with a green checkmark and the number 18. Below the code cell, a table preview is displayed, showing the first five rows of the 'Churn\_Modelling.csv' dataset. The table has 14 columns: RowNumber, CustomerId, Surname, CreditScore, Geography, Gender, Age, Tenure, Balance, NumOfProducts, HasCrCard, IsActiveMember, and EstimatedSalary. The first five rows are highlighted in alternating light and dark gray.

	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	1	101356.33
1	2	15647311	Hill	608	Spain	Female	41	1	83807.86	1	0	1	112358.34
2	3	15619304	Onio	502	France	Female	42	8	159660.80	3	1	0	113539.48
3	4	15701354	Boni	699	France	Female	39	1	0.00	2	0	0	93607.51
4	5	15737888	Mitchell	850	Spain	Female	43	2	125510.82	1	1	1	79664.84

## Question 2 - Perform Univariate, Bivariate and Multivariate Analysis

### SOLUTION:

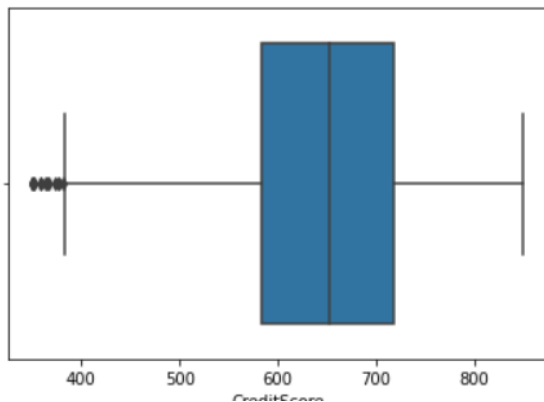
```
sns.boxplot(df['CreditScore'])
sns.boxplot(df['Age'])
sns.boxplot(df['Tenure'])
sns.boxplot(df['Balance'])
sns.boxplot(df['EstimatedSalary'])
sns.heatmap(df.corr(), annot=True)
```

### OUTPUT:

[ ] PERFORM UNIVARIATE, BIVARIATE, MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS

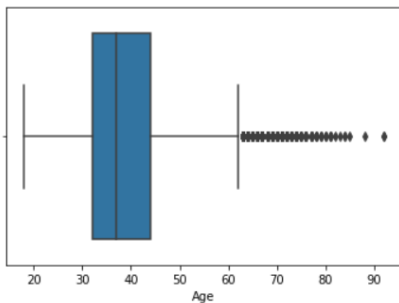
▶ sns.boxplot(df['CreditScore'])

➤ /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 on FutureWarning  
<matplotlib.axes.\_subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f31539d5a10>



▶ 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 on FutureWarning  
<matplotlib.axes.\_subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f3152125950>



28

```
sns.boxplot(df['CreditScore'])
sns.boxplot(df['Age'])
sns.boxplot(df['Tenure'])
sns.boxplot(df['Balance'])
sns.boxplot(df['EstimatedSalary'])
sns.heatmap(df.corr(), annot=True)
```

/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 variant will be kwargs.

FutureWarning

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FutureWarning

/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 variant will be kwargs.

FutureWarning

<matplotlib.axes.\_subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f3156965b50>



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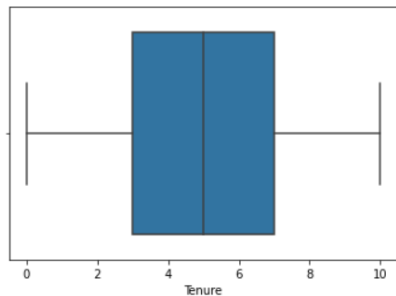
18

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

/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 variant will be kwargs.

FutureWarning

<matplotlib.axes.\_subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f3152199590>





Question 3 - Perform descriptive statistics on the dataset.

SOLUTION:

```
df.describe()
```

OUTPUT:

Descriptive statistics of 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	57510.492618	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 4 – Handle the missing values

SOLUTION:

```
df.duplicated().sum()  
df.nunique()  
df.info()
```

OUTPUT:

+ Code + Text

## Handling missing values

✓ [7] `df.duplicated().sum()`

0

✓ [8] `df.isna().sum()`

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	

✓ [9] `df.nunique()`

RowNumber	10000
CustomerId	10000
Surname	2932
Creditscore	460
Geography	3
Gender	2
Age	70
Tenure	11
Balance	6382
NumOfProducts	4

✓  
0s



df.info()

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 10000 entries, 0 to 9999
Data columns (total 14 columns):
#   Column             Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   RowNumber           10000 non-null  int64
1   CustomerId          10000 non-null  int64
2   Surname             10000 non-null  object
3   CreditScore         10000 non-null  int64
4   Geography           10000 non-null  object
5   Gender              10000 non-null  int64
6   Age                 10000 non-null  int64
7   Tenure              10000 non-null  int64
8   Balance             10000 non-null  float64
9   NumOfProducts       10000 non-null  int64
10  HasCrCard           10000 non-null  int64
11  IsActiveMember      10000 non-null  int64
12  EstimatedSalary     10000 non-null  float64
13  Exited              10000 non-null  int64
dtypes: float64(2), int64(10), object(2)
memory usage: 1.1+ MB
```

## Question 5 - Find and replace outliers

```
out = df.drop(columns=['Gender', 'Tenure', 'HasCrCard', 'IsActiveMember',
'NumOfProducts', 'Exited']).quantile(q=[0.25, 0.50])
```

Handling outliers

✓  
0s

```
[14] out = df.drop(columns=['Gender', 'Tenure', 'HasCrCard', 'IsActiveMember', 'NumOfProducts', 'Exited']).quantile(q=[0.25, 0.50])
      out
```

	RowNumber	CustomerId	CreditScore	Age	Balance	EstimatedSalary
0.25	2500.75	15628528.25	584.0	32.0	0.00	51002.110
0.50	5000.50	15690738.00	652.0	37.0	97198.54	100193.915



```

Q1 =
out.iloc[0]
Q3 =
out.iloc[1]
iqr = Q3 - Q1
iqr

```



```

Q1 = out.iloc[0]
Q3 = out.iloc[1]
iqr = Q3 - Q1
iqr

```

```

RowNumber      2499.750
CustomerId      62209.750
CreditScore      68.000
Age              5.000
Balance         97198.540
EstimatedSalary 49191.805
dtype: float64

```

```

upper = out.iloc[1] +
1.5*iqr
upper

```



```

upper = out.iloc[1] + 1.5*iqr
upper

```

```

RowNumber      8.750125e+03
CustomerId      1.578405e+07
CreditScore      7.540000e+02
Age              4.450000e+01
Balance         2.429964e+05
EstimatedSalary 1.739816e+05
dtype: float64

```

```

lower = out.iloc[0] - 1.5*iqr
lower

```



```
lower = out.iloc[0] - 1.5*iqr  
lower
```

```
RowNumber      -1.248875e+03  
CustomerId      1.553521e+07  
CreditScore     4.820000e+02  
Age             2.450000e+01  
Balance         -1.457978e+05  
EstimatedSalary -2.278560e+04  
dtype: float64
```

## Replace outliers

### SOLUTION:

```
df['CreditScore'] = np.where(df['CreditScore']>756, 650.5288,  
df['CreditScore']) df['Age'] = np.where(df['Age']>62, 38.9218,  
df['Age'])
```

## Question 6 - Check for Categorical columns and perform encoding.

### SOLUTION:

```
df['Gender'].replace({'Male': 1,  
'Female': 0}, inplace=True) df.head(10)
```

### OUTPUT:

Check for categorical columns and perform encoding



```
df['Gender'].replace({'Male': 1, 'Female': 0}, inplace=True)  
df.head(10)
```

	RowNumber	CustomerId	Surname	CreditScore	Geography	Gender	Age	Tenure	Balance	NumOfProducts	HasCrCard	IsActiveMember	EstimatedSalary	Exited
0	1	15634602	Hargrave	619	France	0	42	2	0.00	1	1	1	101348.88	1
1	2	15647311	Hill	608	Spain	0	41	1	83807.86	1	0	1	112542.58	0
2	3	15619304	Onio	502	France	0	42	8	159660.80	3	1	0	113931.57	1
3	4	15701354	Boni	699	France	0	39	1	0.00	2	0	0	93826.63	0
4	5	15737888	Mitchell	850	Spain	0	43	2	125510.82	1	1	1	79084.10	0
5	6	15574012	Chu	645	Spain	1	44	8	113755.78	2	1	0	149756.71	1
6	7	15592531	Bartlett	822	France	1	50	7	0.00	2	1	1	10062.80	0
7	8	15656148	Obinna	376	Germany	0	29	4	115046.74	4	1	0	119346.88	1
8	9	15792365	He	501	France	1	44	4	142051.07	2	0	1	74940.50	0
9	10	15592389	H?	684	France	1	27	2	134603.88	1	1	1	71725.73	0

## Question 7 – Split the data into dependent and independent variables.

SOLUTION:

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

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

	CreditScore	Gender	Age	Tenure	Balance	NumOfProducts	HasCrCard	IsActiveMember	EstimatedSalary	Exited
0	619.0000	0	42.0	2	0.00	1	1	1	101348.88	1
1	608.0000	0	41.0	1	83807.86	1	0	1	112542.58	0
2	502.0000	0	42.0	8	159660.80	3	1	0	113931.57	1
3	699.0000	0	39.0	1	0.00	2	0	0	93826.63	0
4	650.5288	0	43.0	2	125510.82	1	1	1	79084.10	0

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

Split into dependent and independent variables

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

	CreditScore	Gender	Age	Tenure	Balance	NumOfProducts	HasCrCard	IsActiveMember	EstimatedSalary
0	619.0000	0	42.0	2	0.00	1	1	1	101348.88
1	608.0000	0	41.0	1	83807.86	1	0	1	112542.58
2	502.0000	0	42.0	8	159660.80	3	1	0	113931.57
3	699.0000	0	39.0	1	0.00	2	0	0	93826.63
4	650.5288	0	43.0	2	125510.82	1	1	1	79084.10

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



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

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

### Question 8 – Scale the independent variables

SOLUTION:

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

OUTPUT:

Scale the Independent variables



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

```
array([[ -0.13284832, -1.09598752,  0.48205148, ...,  0.64609167,
         0.97024255,  0.02188649],
       [ -0.28182929, -1.09598752,  0.36638802, ..., -1.54776799,
         0.97024255,  0.21653375],
       [ -1.71746409, -1.09598752,  0.48205148, ...,  0.64609167,
        -1.03067011,  0.2406869 ],
       ...,
       [  1.08608688, -1.09598752, -0.21192932, ..., -1.54776799,
         0.97024255, -1.00864308],
       [  0.29416906,  0.91241915,  0.48205148, ...,  0.64609167,
        -1.03067011, -0.12523071],
       [  0.29416906, -1.09598752, -1.13723705, ...,  0.64609167,
        -1.03067011, -1.07636976]])
```

### Question 9 - Split the data into training and testing

SOLUTION:

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
x_train, y_test = train_test_split(x, y, test_size=0.2,
random_state=0) print(x_train.shape)
print(x_test.shape
)
print(y_train.shap
e)
print(y_test.shape
)
```

OUTPUT:

Split into Training and Testing data

```
[28] 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=0)

print(x_train.shape)
print(x_test.shape)
print(y_train.shape)
print(y_test.shape)

(8000, 9)
(2000, 9)
(8000,)
(2000,)
```