

```

import numpy as np
import pandas as pd

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

#univariate analysis-1)summary statistics

df['Balance'].mean()

76485.889288

df['Age'].median()

37.0

df['CreditScore'].std()

96.65329873613035

#2)Create frequency table

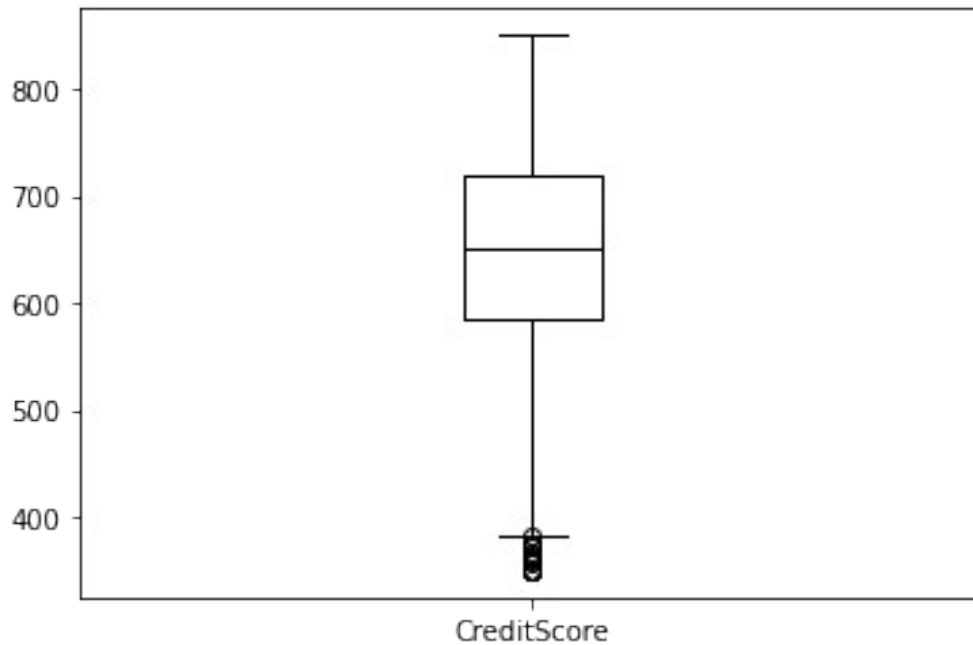
df['Age'].value_counts()

37      478
38      477
35      474
36      456
34      447
...
92         2
82         1
88         1
85         1
83         1
Name: Age, Length: 70, dtype: int64

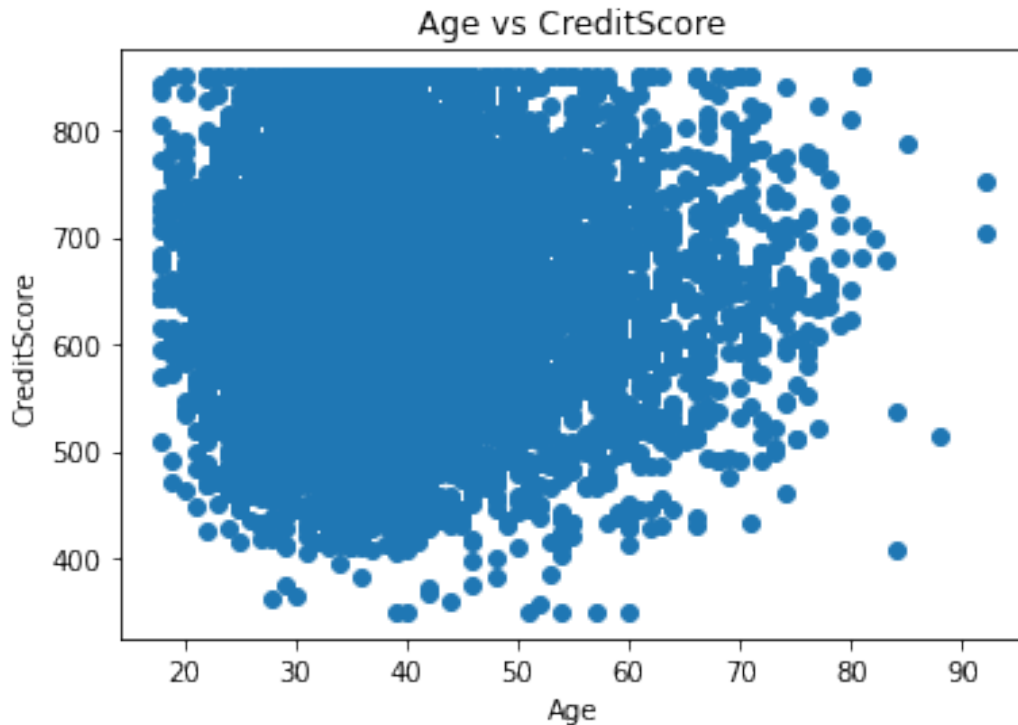
#3)create charts
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
df.boxplot(column=['CreditScore'],grid=False, color='black')

<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f8db5bd08d0>

```



```
#Bivariate analysis-  
#1)Scatterplots  
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
plt.scatter(df.Age,df.CreditScore)  
plt.title('Age vs CreditScore')  
plt.xlabel('Age')  
plt.ylabel('CreditScore')  
Text(0, 0.5, 'CreditScore')
```



## #2)Correlation Coefficients

df.corr()

	RowNumber	CustomerId	CreditScore	Age
Tenure \				
RowNumber	1.000000	0.004202	0.005840	0.000783
0.006495				
CustomerId	0.004202	1.000000	0.005308	0.009497
0.014883				
CreditScore	0.005840	0.005308	1.000000	-0.003965
0.000842				
Age	0.000783	0.009497	-0.003965	1.000000
0.009997				
Tenure	-0.006495	-0.014883	0.000842	-0.009997
1.000000				
Balance	-0.009067	-0.012419	0.006268	0.028308
0.012254				
NumOfProducts	0.007246	0.016972	0.012238	-0.030680
0.013444				
HasCrCard	0.000599	-0.014025	-0.005458	-0.011721
0.022583				
IsActiveMember	0.012044	0.001665	0.025651	0.085472
0.028362				
EstimatedSalary	-0.005988	0.015271	-0.001384	-0.007201
0.007784				
Exited	-0.016571	-0.006248	-0.027094	0.285323
0.014001				

	Balance	NumOfProducts	HasCrCard	IsActiveMember	\
RowNumber	-0.009067	0.007246	0.000599	0.012044	
CustomerId	-0.012419	0.016972	-0.014025	0.001665	
CreditScore	0.006268	0.012238	-0.005458	0.025651	
Age	0.028308	-0.030680	-0.011721	0.085472	
Tenure	-0.012254	0.013444	0.022583	-0.028362	
Balance	1.000000	-0.304180	-0.014858	-0.010084	
NumOfProducts	-0.304180	1.000000	0.003183	0.009612	
HasCrCard	-0.014858	0.003183	1.000000	-0.011866	
IsActiveMember	-0.010084	0.009612	-0.011866	1.000000	
EstimatedSalary	0.012797	0.014204	-0.009933	-0.011421	
Exited	0.118533	-0.047820	-0.007138	-0.156128	

	EstimatedSalary	Exited
RowNumber	-0.005988	-0.016571
CustomerId	0.015271	-0.006248
CreditScore	-0.001384	-0.027094
Age	-0.007201	0.285323
Tenure	0.007784	-0.014001
Balance	0.012797	0.118533
NumOfProducts	0.014204	-0.047820
HasCrCard	-0.009933	-0.007138
IsActiveMember	-0.011421	-0.156128
EstimatedSalary	1.000000	0.012097
Exited	0.012097	1.000000

### #3) Simple Linear Regression

```
import statsmodels.api as sm
y=df['CreditScore']
x=df[['Age']]
x=sm.add_constant(x)
model=sm.OLS(y,x).fit()
print(model.summary())
```

### OLS Regression Results

```
=====
=====
Dep. Variable:          CreditScore    R-squared:
0.000
Model:                  OLS           Adj. R-squared:
-0.000
Method:                 Least Squares   F-statistic:
0.1572
Date:                   Mon, 26 Sep 2022 Prob (F-statistic):
0.692
Time:                   14:01:22       Log-Likelihood:
-59900.
No. Observations:      10000          AIC:
1.198e+05
```

Df Residuals: 9998 BIC:  
1.198e+05  
Df Model: 1

Covariance Type: nonrobust

```
=====
=====
              coef      std err          t      P>|t|      [0.025
0.975]
-----
-----
const      651.9510      3.715      175.481      0.000      644.668
659.234
Age        -0.0365      0.092      -0.396      0.692      -0.217
0.144
=====
=====
Omnibus:      133.033      Durbin-Watson:
2.014
Prob(Omnibus):      0.000      Jarque-Bera (JB):
84.280
Skew:      -0.071      Prob(JB):
5.00e-19
Kurtosis:      2.574      Cond. No.
155.
=====
=====
```

Notes:

[1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified.

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/statsmodels/tsa/
tsatools.py:142: FutureWarning: In a future version of pandas all
arguments of concat except for the argument 'objs' will be keyword-
only
```

```
x = pd.concat(x[:,order], 1)
```

```
#Multi-variate Analysis-scatterplots
```

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

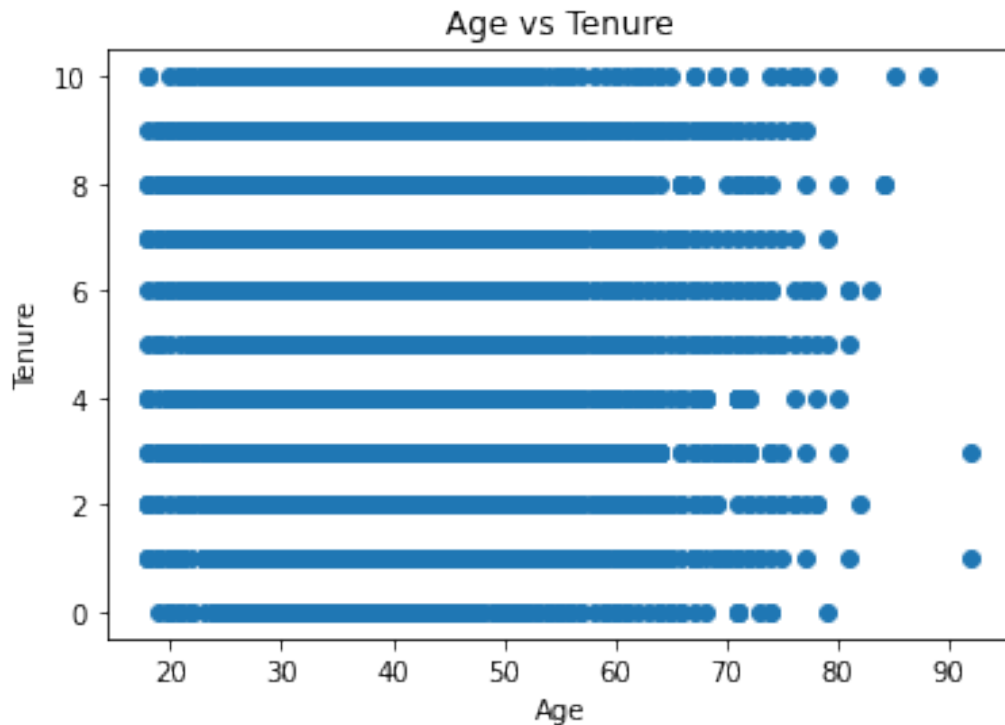
```
plt.scatter(df.Age,df.Tenure)
```

```
plt.title('Age vs Tenure')
```

```
plt.xlabel('Age')
```

```
plt.ylabel('Tenure')
```

```
Text(0, 0.5, 'Tenure')
```



### #Descriptive Analysis

```
df.describe()
```

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

	Balance	NumOfProducts	HasCrCard	IsActiveMember	\
count	10000.000000	10000.000000	10000.00000	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	1.000000	1.000000
75%	127644.240000	2.000000	1.000000	1.000000
max	250898.090000	4.000000	1.000000	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

```
df.describe(include=['object'])
```

	Surname	Geography	Gender
count	10000	10000	10000
unique	2932	3	2
top	Smith	France	Male
freq	32	5014	5457

```
df.std()
```

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/ipykernel_launcher.py:1:
FutureWarning: Dropping of nuisance columns in DataFrame reductions
(with 'numeric_only=None') is deprecated; in a future version this
will raise TypeError. Select only valid columns before calling the
reduction.
```

```
"""Entry point for launching an IPython kernel.
```

RowNumber	2886.895680
CustomerId	71936.186123
CreditScore	96.653299
Age	10.487806
Tenure	2.892174
Balance	62397.405202
NumOfProducts	0.581654
HasCrCard	0.455840
IsActiveMember	0.499797
EstimatedSalary	57510.492818
Exited	0.402769

dtype: float64

```
df.sum()
```

RowNumber	50005000
CustomerId	156909405694
Surname	HargraveHillOnioBoniMitchellChuBartlett0binnaH...
CreditScore	6505288
Geography	FranceSpainFranceFranceSpainSpainFranceGermany...
Gender	FemaleFemaleFemaleFemaleFemaleMaleMaleFemaleMa...

```

Age                                     389218
Tenure                                 50128
Balance                               764858892.88
NumOfProducts                         15302
HasCrCard                             7055
IsActiveMember                       5151
EstimatedSalary                      1000902398.81
Exited                                2037
dtype: object

```

```
df.count()
```

```

RowNumber      10000
CustomerId     10000
Surname         10000
CreditScore    10000
Geography      10000
Gender         10000
Age            10000
Tenure         10000
Balance        10000
NumOfProducts  10000
HasCrCard      10000
IsActiveMember 10000
EstimatedSalary 10000
Exited         10000
dtype: int64

```

*#Handle the Missing values.*

```
df.isnull().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

```

```
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	object
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(9), object(3)

memory usage: 1.1+ MB

*#there are no missing values in the given dataset*

import seaborn as sns

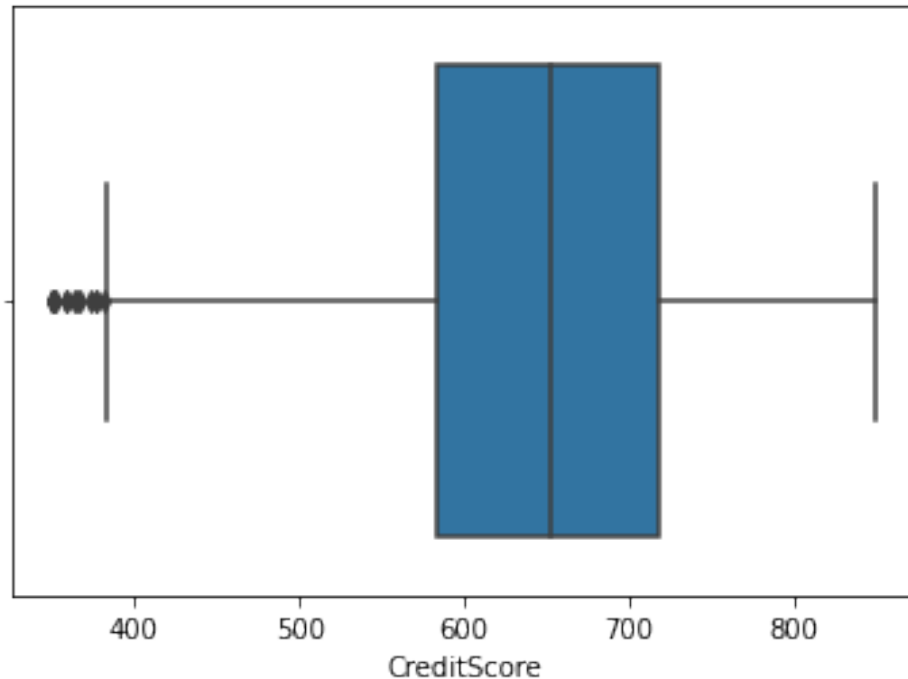
sns.boxplot(df['CreditScore'])

/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 only valid positional argument will be `data`, and passing other arguments without an explicit keyword will result in an error or misinterpretation.

FutureWarning

<matplotlib.axes.\_subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f8d976d3fd0>



```
np.where(df['CreditScore']<400)
```

```
(array([ 7, 942, 1193, 1201, 1405, 1631, 1838, 1962, 2473, 2579,
5285,
       5494, 6253, 8154, 8723, 8762, 9210, 9356, 9624]),)
```

```
df['CreditScore'].mean()
```

```
650.5288
```

```
df['CreditScore']=np.where(df['CreditScore']<400,650.5288,df['CreditScore'])
df.head(10)
```

	RowNumber	CustomerId	Surname	CreditScore	Geography	Gender	Age
0	1	15634602	Hargrave	619.0000	France	Female	42
1	2	15647311	Hill	608.0000	Spain	Female	41
2	3	15619304	Onio	502.0000	France	Female	42
3	4	15701354	Boni	699.0000	France	Female	39
4	5	15737888	Mitchell	850.0000	Spain	Female	43
5	6	15574012	Chu	645.0000	Spain	Male	44
6	7	15592531	Bartlett	822.0000	France	Male	50

7	8	15656148	Obinna	650.5288	Germany	Female	29
8	9	15792365	He	501.0000	France	Male	44
9	10	15592389	H?	684.0000	France	Male	27

	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	
5	8	113755.78	2	1	0	
6	7	0.00	2	1	1	
7	4	115046.74	4	1	0	
8	4	142051.07	2	0	1	
9	2	134603.88	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
5	149756.71	1
6	10062.80	0
7	119346.88	1
8	74940.50	0
9	71725.73	0

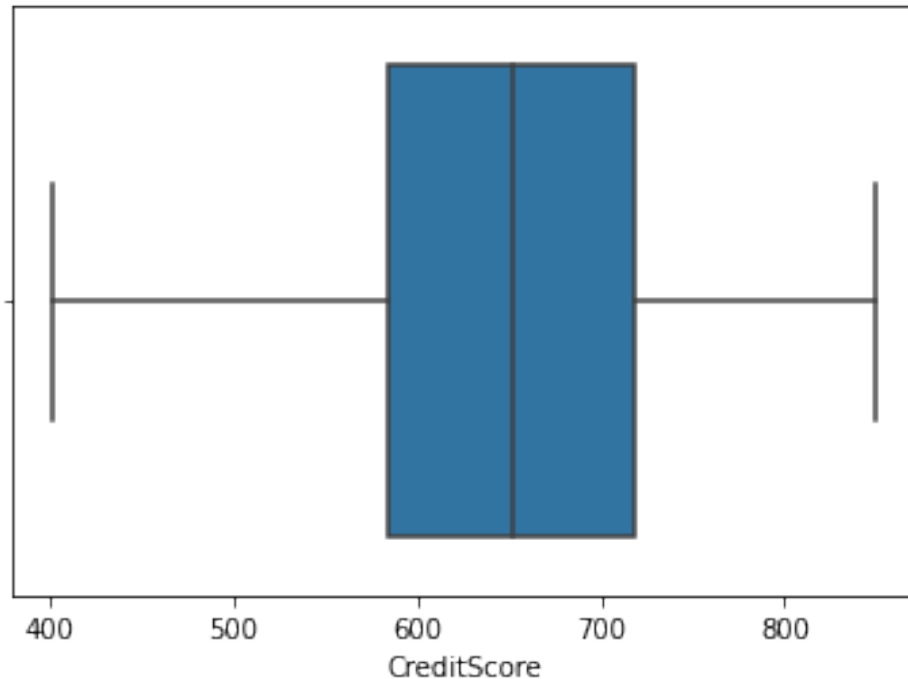
*#boxplot after identifying and replacing the outliers with the mean value of the column*

```
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 only valid positional argument will be `data`, and
passing other arguments without an explicit keyword will result in an
error or misinterpretation.
```

```
FutureWarning
```

```
<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f8d9a7a0b50>
```



```
#Check for Categorical columns and perform encoding.
df_categorical=df[['Geography','Gender']]
df['Gender'].unique()
#two unique values

array(['Female', 'Male'], dtype=object)

df['Geography'].unique()
#three unique values

array(['France', 'Spain', 'Germany'], dtype=object)

#encoding categorical values with two distinct values
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
en_gen = LabelEncoder()

en_gen.fit(df_categorical['Gender'])
LabelEncoder()
values_gen=en_gen.transform(df_categorical['Gender'])
"After encoding", values_gen

('After encoding', array([0, 0, 0, ..., 0, 1, 0]))

#encoding categorical values with more than two distinct values
from sklearn.preprocessing import OneHotEncoder
import numpy as np
geo_encoder = OneHotEncoder()
geo_resaped = np.array(df_categorical['Geography']).reshape(-1, 1)
geo_values = geo_encoder.fit_transform(geo_resaped)
print(geo_values.toarray())
```

```
print()
print(geo_encoder.inverse_transform(geo_values))
```

```
[[1. 0. 0.]
 [0. 0. 1.]
 [1. 0. 0.]
 ...
 [1. 0. 0.]
 [0. 1. 0.]
 [1. 0. 0.]]
```

```
[['France']
 ['Spain']
 ['France']
 ...
 ['France']
 ['Germany']
 ['France']]
```

*#independent variable*

```
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]]
```

*#dependent variable*

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

```
[1 0 1 ... 1 1 0]
```

*#Scale the independent variables*

```
X = df[["CreditScore", "Age", "Tenure", "EstimatedSalary"]].values
y=df[["Exited"]]
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
```

```
scaler = StandardScaler()
scaler.fit(X)
X
```

```
array([[6.19000000e+02, 4.20000000e+01, 2.00000000e+00, 1.0134888e+05],
       [6.08000000e+02, 4.10000000e+01, 1.00000000e+00, 1.1254258e+05],
       [5.02000000e+02, 4.20000000e+01, 8.00000000e+00, 1.1393157e+05],
       ...,
       [7.09000000e+02, 3.60000000e+01, 7.00000000e+00, 4.2085580e+04],
```

```
[7.7200000e+02, 4.2000000e+01, 3.0000000e+00, 9.288520e+04],  
[7.9200000e+02, 2.8000000e+01, 4.0000000e+00, 3.8190780e+04]])
```

```
#Split the data into training and testing
```

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

```
xtrain,xtest,ytrain,ytest =
```

```
train_test_split(X,Y,test_size=0.3,random_state=10)
```

```
xtrain.shape,xtest.shape
```

```
((7000, 13), (3000, 13))
```

```
ytrain.shape,ytest.shape
```

```
((7000,), (3000,))
```