

```
In [21]: !pip install joblib
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns

from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, recall_score, confusion_matrix, classification_report
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.preprocessing import OneHotEncoder
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
from sklearn.ensemble import VotingClassifier
from sklearn.svm import SVC
from joblib import dump, load
from sklearn.compose import ColumnTransformer

df=pd.read_csv("WA_Fn-UseC_-HR-Employee-Attrition.csv")
print(df.head(10))
```

Defaulting to user installation because normal site-packages is not writeable  
Requirement already satisfied: joblib in c:\users\dell\appdata\roaming\python\python313\site-packages (1.5.3)

[notice] A new release of pip is available: 24.3.1 -> 25.3  
[notice] To update, run: C:\Python313\python.exe -m pip install --upgrade pip

	Age	Attrition	BusinessTravel	DailyRate	Department	\
0	41	Yes	Travel_Rarely	1102	Sales	
1	49	No	Travel_Frequently	279	Research & Development	
2	37	Yes	Travel_Rarely	1373	Research & Development	
3	33	No	Travel_Frequently	1392	Research & Development	
4	27	No	Travel_Rarely	591	Research & Development	
5	32	No	Travel_Frequently	1005	Research & Development	
6	59	No	Travel_Rarely	1324	Research & Development	
7	30	No	Travel_Rarely	1358	Research & Development	
8	38	No	Travel_Frequently	216	Research & Development	
9	36	No	Travel_Rarely	1299	Research & Development	
	DistanceFromHome	Education	EducationField	EmployeeCount	EmployeeNumber	\
0		1	2 Life Sciences	1	1	
1		8	1 Life Sciences	1	2	
2		2	2 Other	1	4	
3		3	4 Life Sciences	1	5	
4		2	1 Medical	1	7	
5		2	2 Life Sciences	1	8	
6		3	3 Medical	1	10	
7		24	1 Life Sciences	1	11	
8		23	3 Life Sciences	1	12	
9		27	3 Medical	1	13	
	...	RelationshipSatisfaction	StandardHours	StockOptionLevel	\	
0	...		1 80	0		
1	...		4 80	1		
2	...		2 80	0		
3	...		3 80	0		
4	...		4 80	1		
5	...		3 80	0		
6	...		1 80	3		
7	...		2 80	1		
8	...		2 80	0		
9	...		2 80	2		
	TotalWorkingYears	TrainingTimesLastYear	WorkLifeBalance	YearsAtCompany	\	
0		8	0	1	6	
1		10	3	3	10	
2		7	3	3	0	
3		8	3	3	8	
4		6	3	3	2	
5		8	2	2	7	
6		12	3	2	1	
7		1	2	3	1	
8		10	2	3	9	
9		17	3	2	7	
	YearsInCurrentRole	YearsSinceLastPromotion	YearsWithCurrManager			
0		4	0	5		
1		7	1	7		
2		0	0	0		
3		7	3	0		
4		2	2	2		

5	7	3	6
6	0	0	0
7	0	0	0
8	7	1	8
9	7	7	7

[10 rows x 35 columns]

```
In [22]: print("*20,"Data Information","*20)
print(df.info())
print("*20,"Data Description","*20)
print(df.describe())
print("*20,"Dataset Shape","*20)
print(df.shape)
print("*20,"Identifying and Removing null values","*20)
print(df.isna())
print(df.dropna())
```

===== Data Information =====

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>

RangeIndex: 1470 entries, 0 to 1469

Data columns (total 35 columns):

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	Age	1470 non-null	int64
1	Attrition	1470 non-null	object
2	BusinessTravel	1470 non-null	object
3	DailyRate	1470 non-null	int64
4	Department	1470 non-null	object
5	DistanceFromHome	1470 non-null	int64
6	Education	1470 non-null	int64
7	EducationField	1470 non-null	object
8	EmployeeCount	1470 non-null	int64
9	EmployeeNumber	1470 non-null	int64
10	EnvironmentSatisfaction	1470 non-null	int64
11	Gender	1470 non-null	object
12	HourlyRate	1470 non-null	int64
13	JobInvolvement	1470 non-null	int64
14	JobLevel	1470 non-null	int64
15	JobRole	1470 non-null	object
16	JobSatisfaction	1470 non-null	int64
17	MaritalStatus	1470 non-null	object
18	MonthlyIncome	1470 non-null	int64
19	MonthlyRate	1470 non-null	int64
20	NumCompaniesWorked	1470 non-null	int64
21	Over18	1470 non-null	object
22	OverTime	1470 non-null	object
23	PercentSalaryHike	1470 non-null	int64
24	PerformanceRating	1470 non-null	int64
25	RelationshipSatisfaction	1470 non-null	int64
26	StandardHours	1470 non-null	int64
27	StockOptionLevel	1470 non-null	int64
28	TotalWorkingYears	1470 non-null	int64
29	TrainingTimesLastYear	1470 non-null	int64
30	WorkLifeBalance	1470 non-null	int64
31	YearsAtCompany	1470 non-null	int64
32	YearsInCurrentRole	1470 non-null	int64
33	YearsSinceLastPromotion	1470 non-null	int64
34	YearsWithCurrManager	1470 non-null	int64

dtypes: int64(26), object(9)

memory usage: 402.1+ KB

None

===== Data Description =====

	Age	DailyRate	DistanceFromHome	Education	EmployeeCount
\					
count	1470.000000	1470.000000	1470.000000	1470.000000	1470.0
mean	36.923810	802.485714	9.192517	2.912925	1.0
std	9.135373	403.509100	8.106864	1.024165	0.0
min	18.000000	102.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.0
25%	30.000000	465.000000	2.000000	2.000000	1.0
50%	36.000000	802.000000	7.000000	3.000000	1.0
75%	43.000000	1157.000000	14.000000	4.000000	1.0

max	60.000000	1499.000000	29.000000	5.000000	1.0
count	EmployeeNumber	EnvironmentSatisfaction	HourlyRate	JobInvolvement	\
mean	1470.000000	1470.000000	1470.000000	1470.000000	
std	1024.865306	2.721769	65.891156	2.729932	
min	602.024335	1.093082	20.329428	0.711561	
25%	1.000000	1.000000	30.000000	1.000000	
50%	491.250000	2.000000	48.000000	2.000000	
75%	1020.500000	3.000000	66.000000	3.000000	
max	1555.750000	4.000000	83.750000	3.000000	
count	JobLevel	...	RelationshipSatisfaction	StandardHours	\
mean	1470.000000	...	1470.000000	1470.0	
std	2.063946	...	2.712245	80.0	
min	1.106940	...	1.081209	0.0	
25%	1.000000	...	1.000000	80.0	
50%	2.000000	...	2.000000	80.0	
75%	3.000000	...	3.000000	80.0	
max	5.000000	...	4.000000	80.0	
count	StockOptionLevel	TotalWorkingYears	TrainingTimesLastYear	\	
mean	1470.000000	1470.000000	1470.000000		
std	0.793878	11.279592	2.799320		
min	0.852077	7.780782	1.289271		
25%	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000		
50%	0.000000	6.000000	2.000000		
75%	1.000000	10.000000	3.000000		
max	3.000000	15.000000	6.000000		
count	WorkLifeBalance	YearsAtCompany	YearsInCurrentRole	\	
mean	1470.000000	1470.000000	1470.000000		
std	2.761224	7.008163	4.229252		
min	0.706476	6.126525	3.623137		
25%	1.000000	0.000000	0.000000		
50%	2.000000	3.000000	2.000000		
75%	3.000000	5.000000	3.000000		
max	4.000000	9.000000	7.000000		
count	YearsSinceLastPromotion	YearsWithCurrManager			
mean	1470.000000	1470.000000			
std	2.187755	4.123129			
min	3.222430	3.568136			
25%	0.000000	0.000000			
50%	0.000000	2.000000			
75%	1.000000	3.000000			
max	3.000000	7.000000			
count	15.000000	17.000000			

[8 rows x 26 columns]

===== Dataset Shape =====

(1470, 35)

===== Identifying and Removing null values =====						
	Age	Attrition	BusinessTravel	DailyRate	Department	\
0	False	False	False	False	False	
1	False	False	False	False	False	
2	False	False	False	False	False	
3	False	False	False	False	False	
4	False	False	False	False	False	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1465	False	False	False	False	False	
1466	False	False	False	False	False	
1467	False	False	False	False	False	
1468	False	False	False	False	False	
1469	False	False	False	False	False	
	DistanceFromHome	Education	EducationField	EmployeeCount	EmployeeCount	\
0	False	False	False	False	False	
1	False	False	False	False	False	
2	False	False	False	False	False	
3	False	False	False	False	False	
4	False	False	False	False	False	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1465	False	False	False	False	False	
1466	False	False	False	False	False	
1467	False	False	False	False	False	
1468	False	False	False	False	False	
1469	False	False	False	False	False	
	EmployeeNumber	...	RelationshipSatisfaction	StandardHours	StandardHours	\
0	False	...	False	False	False	
1	False	...	False	False	False	
2	False	...	False	False	False	
3	False	...	False	False	False	
4	False	...	False	False	False	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1465	False	...	False	False	False	
1466	False	...	False	False	False	
1467	False	...	False	False	False	
1468	False	...	False	False	False	
1469	False	...	False	False	False	
	StockOptionLevel	TotalWorkingYears	TrainingTimesLastYear	TrainingTimesLastYear	TrainingTimesLastYear	\
0	False	False	False	False	False	
1	False	False	False	False	False	
2	False	False	False	False	False	
3	False	False	False	False	False	
4	False	False	False	False	False	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1465	False	False	False	False	False	
1466	False	False	False	False	False	
1467	False	False	False	False	False	
1468	False	False	False	False	False	
1469	False	False	False	False	False	

```

WorkLifeBalance  YearsAtCompany  YearsInCurrentRole \
0              False          False          False
1              False          False          False
2              False          False          False
3              False          False          False
4              False          False          False
...
1465             ...          ...
1466             ...          ...
1467             ...          ...
1468             ...          ...
1469             ...          ...

YearsSinceLastPromotion  YearsWithCurrManager
0                      False          False
1                      False          False
2                      False          False
3                      False          False
4                      False          False
...
1465             ...          ...
1466             ...          ...
1467             ...          ...
1468             ...          ...
1469             ...          ...

[1470 rows x 35 columns]
   Age Attrition BusinessTravel DailyRate      Department \
0    41      Yes    Travel_Rarely     1102           Sales
1    49      No     Travel_Frequently    279  Research & Development
2    37      Yes    Travel_Rarely     1373  Research & Development
3    33      No     Travel_Frequently    1392  Research & Development
4    27      No     Travel_Rarely      591  Research & Development
...
1465   ...   ...
1466   ...   ...
1467   ...   ...
1468   ...   ...
1469   ...   ...

DistanceFromHome  Education EducationField EmployeeCount \
0                  1          2  Life Sciences        1
1                  8          1  Life Sciences        1
2                  2          2      Other            1
3                  3          4  Life Sciences        1
4                  2          1  Medical            1
...
1465             ...          ...
1466             ...          ...
1467             ...          ...
1468             ...          ...
1469             ...          ...

EmployeeNumber  ...  RelationshipSatisfaction StandardHours \

```

0	1	...	1	80
1	2	...	4	80
2	4	...	2	80
3	5	...	3	80
4	7	...	4	80
...	...	...	...	...
1465	2061	...	3	80
1466	2062	...	1	80
1467	2064	...	2	80
1468	2065	...	4	80
1469	2068	...	1	80
0	StockOptionLevel	TotalWorkingYears	TrainingTimesLastYear	\
1	0	8	0	
2	1	10	3	
3	0	7	3	
4	0	8	3	
5	1	6	3	
...	...	...	...	...
1465	1	17	3	
1466	1	9	5	
1467	1	6	0	
1468	0	17	3	
1469	0	6	3	
0	WorkLifeBalance	YearsAtCompany	YearsInCurrentRole	\
1	1	6	4	
2	3	10	7	
3	3	0	0	
4	3	8	7	
5	3	2	2	
...	...	...	...	...
1465	3	5	2	
1466	3	7	7	
1467	3	6	2	
1468	2	9	6	
1469	4	4	3	
0	YearsSinceLastPromotion	YearsWithCurrManager		
1	0	5		
2	1	7		
3	0	0		
4	3	0		
5	2	2		
...	...	...	...	...
1465	0	3		
1466	1	7		
1467	0	3		
1468	0	8		
1469	1	2		

[1470 rows x 35 columns]

In [23]: `df.isna().sum()`

```
Out[23]: Age          0  
Attrition      0  
BusinessTravel  0  
DailyRate       0  
Department      0  
DistanceFromHome 0  
Education        0  
EducationField    0  
EmployeeCount     0  
EmployeeNumber    0  
EnvironmentSatisfaction 0  
Gender          0  
HourlyRate       0  
JobInvolvement    0  
JobLevel          0  
JobRole           0  
JobSatisfaction    0  
MaritalStatus      0  
MonthlyIncome      0  
MonthlyRate        0  
NumCompaniesWorked 0  
Over18            0  
OverTime          0  
PercentSalaryHike 0  
PerformanceRating 0  
RelationshipSatisfaction 0  
StandardHours      0  
StockOptionLevel    0  
TotalWorkingYears   0  
TrainingTimesLastYear 0  
WorkLifeBalance    0  
YearsAtCompany      0  
YearsInCurrentRole 0  
YearsSinceLastPromotion 0  
YearsWithCurrManager 0  
dtype: int64
```

```
In [24]: def detect_outliers_iqr(df, column):  
    Q1 = df[column].quantile(0.25)  
    Q3 = df[column].quantile(0.75)  
    IQR = Q3 - Q1  
  
    lower_bound = Q1 - 1.5 * IQR  
    upper_bound = Q3 + 1.5 * IQR  
  
    outliers = df[(df[column] < lower_bound) | (df[column] > upper_bound)]  
  
    return outliers, lower_bound, upper_bound  
  
def remove_outliers_iqr(df, column):  
    Q1 = df[column].quantile(0.25)  
    Q3 = df[column].quantile(0.75)  
    IQR = Q3 - Q1
```

```

    lower_bound = Q1 - 1.5 * IQR
    upper_bound = Q3 + 1.5 * IQR

    return df[(df[column] >= lower_bound) & (df[column] <= upper_bound)]

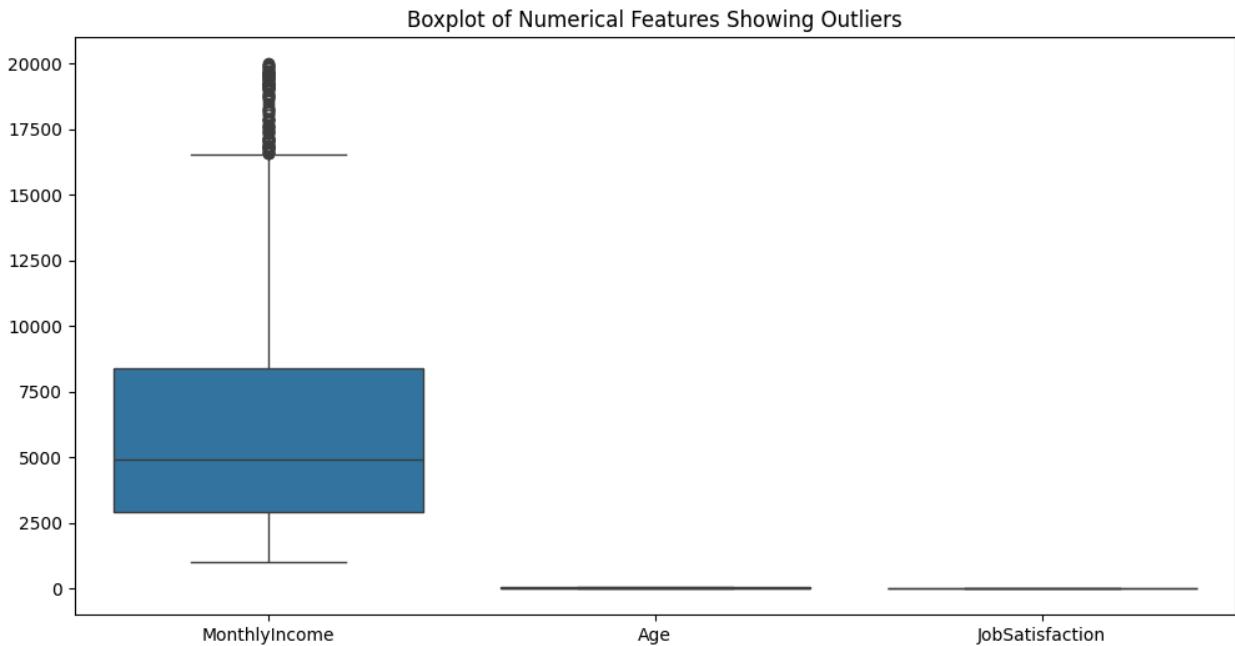
```

In [25]:

```

plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
sns.boxplot(data=df[['MonthlyIncome', 'Age', 'JobSatisfaction']])
plt.title("Boxplot of Numerical Features Showing Outliers")
plt.show()

```



In [26]:

```

from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder

# Select categorical columns
cat_cols = df.select_dtypes(include="object").columns

# Dictionary to store label encoding mappings
label_encodings = {}

print("===== Label Encoding Table =====")
for col in cat_cols:
    le = LabelEncoder()
    df[col + "_encoded"] = le.fit_transform(df[col])
    mapping = dict(zip(le.classes_, le.transform(le.classes_)))
    label_encodings[col] = mapping

    # Display mapping for this column
    print(f"\nColumn: {col}")
    for key, val in mapping.items():
        print(f"  {key} -> {val}")

# Optionally, convert the dictionary to a DataFrame for a nice table view
import pandas as pd

```

```
all_mappings = []
for col, mapping in label_encodings.items():
    for key, val in mapping.items():
        all_mappings.append([col, key, val])

label_encoding_df = pd.DataFrame(all_mappings, columns=["Feature", "Category",
print("\nFull Label Encoding Table:")
print(label_encoding_df)
```

===== Label Encoding Table =====

Column: Attrition

No -> 0  
Yes -> 1

Column: BusinessTravel

Non-Travel -> 0  
Travel\_Frequently -> 1  
Travel\_Rarely -> 2

Column: Department

Human Resources -> 0  
Research & Development -> 1  
Sales -> 2

Column: EducationField

Human Resources -> 0  
Life Sciences -> 1  
Marketing -> 2  
Medical -> 3  
Other -> 4  
Technical Degree -> 5

Column: Gender

Female -> 0  
Male -> 1

Column: JobRole

Healthcare Representative -> 0  
Human Resources -> 1  
Laboratory Technician -> 2  
Manager -> 3  
Manufacturing Director -> 4  
Research Director -> 5  
Research Scientist -> 6  
Sales Executive -> 7  
Sales Representative -> 8

Column: MaritalStatus

Divorced -> 0  
Married -> 1  
Single -> 2

Column: Over18

Y -> 0

Column: OverTime

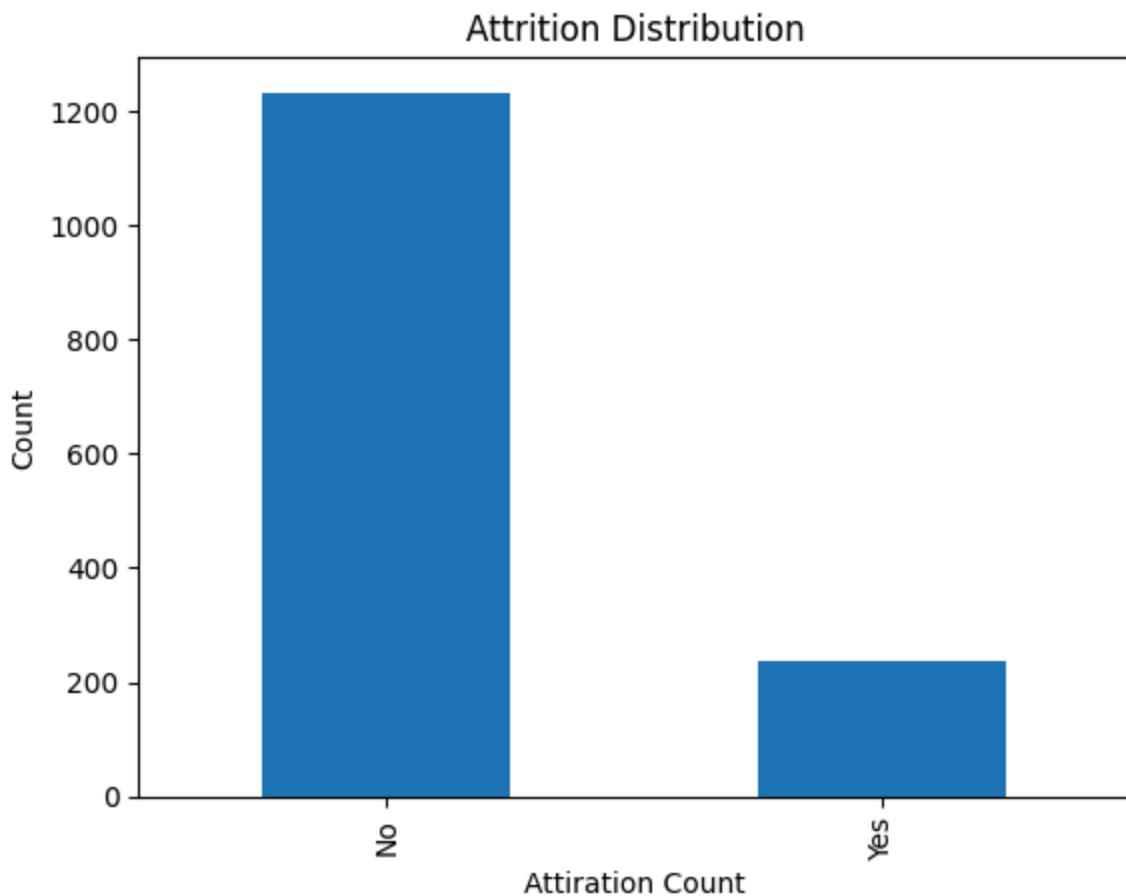
No -> 0  
Yes -> 1

Full Label Encoding Table:

	Feature	Category	Encoded Value
0	Attrition	No	0

1	Attrition	Yes	1
2	BusinessTravel	Non-Travel	0
3	BusinessTravel	Travel_Frequently	1
4	BusinessTravel	Travel_Rarely	2
5	Department	Human Resources	0
6	Department	Research & Development	1
7	Department	Sales	2
8	EducationField	Human Resources	0
9	EducationField	Life Sciences	1
10	EducationField	Marketing	2
11	EducationField	Medical	3
12	EducationField	Other	4
13	EducationField	Technical Degree	5
14	Gender	Female	0
15	Gender	Male	1
16	JobRole	Healthcare Representative	0
17	JobRole	Human Resources	1
18	JobRole	Laboratory Technician	2
19	JobRole	Manager	3
20	JobRole	Manufacturing Director	4
21	JobRole	Research Director	5
22	JobRole	Research Scientist	6
23	JobRole	Sales Executive	7
24	JobRole	Sales Representative	8
25	MaritalStatus	Divorced	0
26	MaritalStatus	Married	1
27	MaritalStatus	Single	2
28	Over18	Y	0
29	Overtime	No	0
30	Overtime	Yes	1

```
In [27]: plt.Figure()
df["Attrition"].value_counts().plot(kind="bar")
plt.xlabel("Attrition Count")
plt.ylabel("Count")
plt.title("Attrition Distribution")
plt.show()
```



```
In [28]: type(df)

X = df[["MonthlyIncome", "Age", "JobSatisfaction", "Department", "Education", "Ge
y = df["Attrition"]]
```

```
In [29]: cat_cols=df.select_dtypes(include="object")
num_cols=df.select_dtypes(include="number")

for col in cat_cols:
    print(f"\nCategorical Columns:{col}vs Attrition")
    print(pd.crosstab(df[col],y,margins=True,normalize="index"))
```

Categorical Columns:Attritionvs Attrition

	No	Yes
Attrition		
No	1.000000	0.000000
Yes	0.000000	1.000000
All	0.838776	0.161224

Categorical Columns:BusinessTravelvs Attrition

	No	Yes
BusinessTravel		
Non-Travel	0.920000	0.080000
Travel_Frequently	0.750903	0.249097
Travel_Rarely	0.850431	0.149569
All	0.838776	0.161224

Categorical Columns:Departmentvs Attrition

	No	Yes
Department		
Human Resources	0.809524	0.190476
Research & Development	0.861602	0.138398
Sales	0.793722	0.206278
All	0.838776	0.161224

Categorical Columns:EducationFieldvs Attrition

	No	Yes
EducationField		
Human Resources	0.740741	0.259259
Life Sciences	0.853135	0.146865
Marketing	0.779874	0.220126
Medical	0.864224	0.135776
Other	0.865854	0.134146
Technical Degree	0.757576	0.242424
All	0.838776	0.161224

Categorical Columns:Gendervs Attrition

	No	Yes
Gender		
Female	0.852041	0.147959
Male	0.829932	0.170068
All	0.838776	0.161224

Categorical Columns:JobRolevs Attrition

	No	Yes
JobRole		
Healthcare Representative	0.931298	0.068702
Human Resources	0.769231	0.230769
Laboratory Technician	0.760618	0.239382
Manager	0.950980	0.049020
Manufacturing Director	0.931034	0.068966
Research Director	0.975000	0.025000
Research Scientist	0.839041	0.160959
Sales Executive	0.825153	0.174847
Sales Representative	0.602410	0.397590
All	0.838776	0.161224

```
Categorical Columns:MaritalStatusvs Attrition
Attrition          No        Yes
MaritalStatus
Divorced      0.899083  0.100917
Married       0.875186  0.124814
Single        0.744681  0.255319
All           0.838776  0.161224
```

```
Categorical Columns:Over18vs Attrition
Attrition          No        Yes
Over18
Y              0.838776  0.161224
All            0.838776  0.161224
```

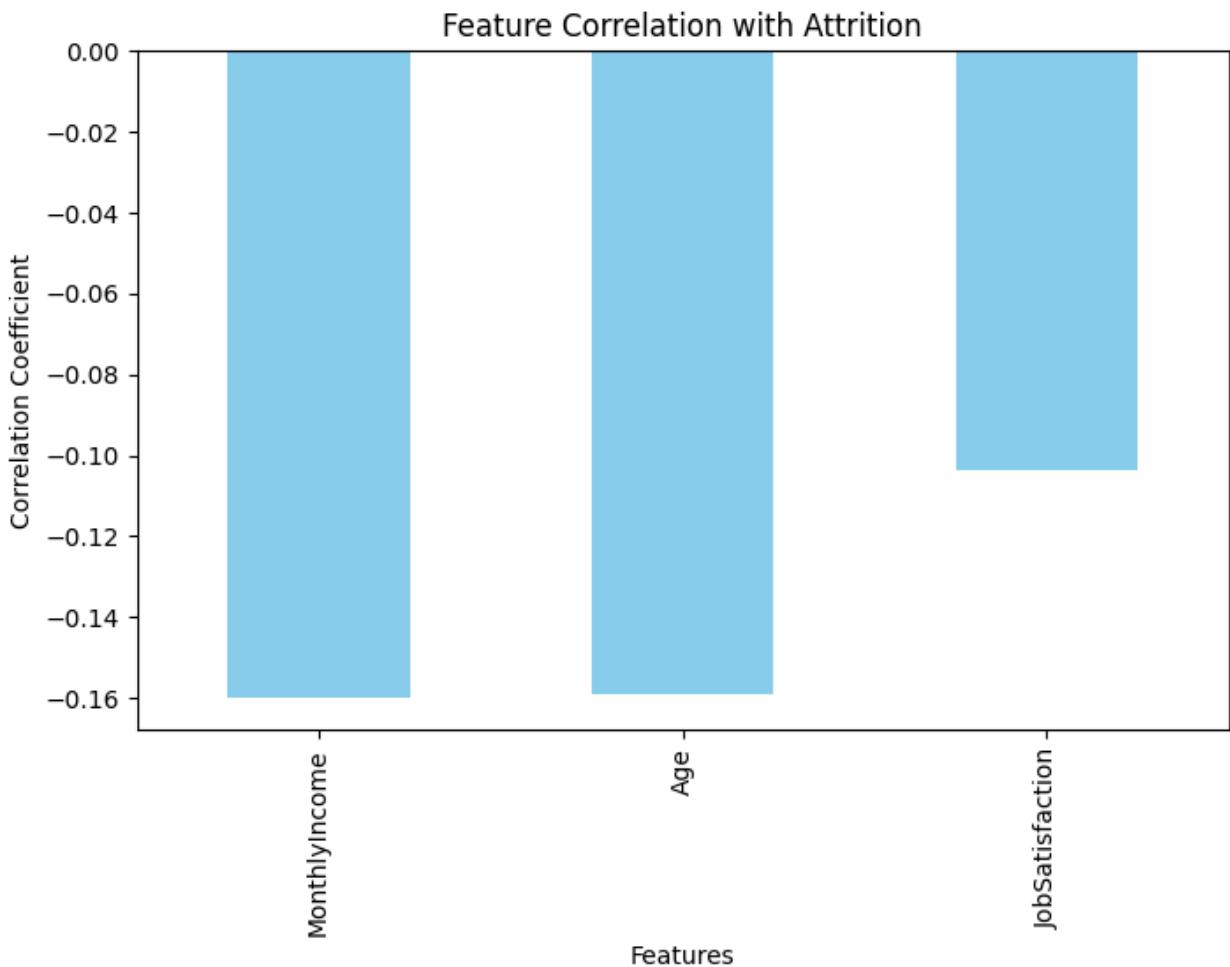
```
Categorical Columns:OverTimevs Attrition
Attrition          No        Yes
OverTime
No             0.895636  0.104364
Yes            0.694712  0.305288
All            0.838776  0.161224
```

```
In [30]: df_corr = df.copy()
df_corr['Attrition_encoded'] = df_corr['Attrition'].map({'No': 0, 'Yes': 1})

# Select only numeric columns for correlation
numeric_cols = ['MonthlyIncome', 'Age', 'JobSatisfaction', 'Attrition_encoded']

correlations = df_corr[numeric_cols].corr()['Attrition_encoded'].drop('Attrition_encoded')

# Plot as bar chart
plt.figure(figsize=(8,5))
correlations.sort_values().plot(kind='bar', color='skyblue')
plt.title("Feature Correlation with Attrition")
plt.ylabel("Correlation Coefficient")
plt.xlabel("Features")
plt.show()
```



```
In [31]: X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(
    X, y, train_size=0.7, random_state=42, stratify=y
)
```

```
In [32]: # preprocessor = ColumnTransformer(
#         transformers=[
#             ("num", StandardScaler(), num_cols.columns.tolist()),
#             ("cat", OneHotEncoder(handle_unknown="ignore"), cat_cols.columns.tolist())
#         ]
#     )

# X_train_processed = preprocessor.fit_transform(X_train)
# X_test_processed = preprocessor.transform(X_test)
# Define the correct columns for your feature set X
numeric_features = ["MonthlyIncome", "Age", "JobSatisfaction", "Education"]
categorical_features = ["Department", "Gender"]

preprocessor = ColumnTransformer(
    transformers=[
        ("num", StandardScaler(), numeric_features),
        ("cat", OneHotEncoder(handle_unknown="ignore"), categorical_features)
    ]
)
```

```
X_train_processed = preprocessor.fit_transform(X_train)
X_test_processed = preprocessor.transform(X_test)
```

```
In [33]: models = {
    "Logistic Regression": LogisticRegression(max_iter=1000),
    "Decision Tree": DecisionTreeClassifier(max_depth=10, random_state=42),
    "Random Forest": RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=100, random_state=42),
    "SVM": SVC(kernel="rbf", probability=True)
}
```

```
In [34]: # result = []

# print("=====Model Prediction=====")  
  
# for name, model in models.items():
#     # Use scaled data for all models since you already scaled X_train and X_
#     # model.fit(X_train_scaled, y_train)
#     y_pred = model.predict(X_test_scaled)
#     # Some models (like SVC with probability=True) have predict_proba, others
#     if hasattr(model, "predict_proba"):
#         y_prob = model.predict_proba(X_test_scaled)[:, 1]
#     else:
#         # For models without predict_proba, use decision_function or fallback
#         if hasattr(model, "decision_function"):
#             y_prob = model.decision_function(X_test_scaled)
#         else:
#             y_prob = None # or np.zeros_like(y_pred) if you want to avoid errors
#  
  
# result.append([
#     name,
#     accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred),
#     precision_score(y_test, y_pred, pos_label="Yes"),
#     recall_score(y_test, y_pred, pos_label="Yes"),
#     f1_score(y_test, y_pred, pos_label="Yes"),
#     roc_auc_score((y_test == "Yes").astype(int), y_prob)
# ])
#  
  
# print(f"{name} completed")  
  
result = []  
  
print("=====Model Prediction=====")  
  
for name, model in models.items():
    # Use processed (scaled + encoded) data for all models
    model.fit(X_train_processed, y_train)
    y_pred = model.predict(X_test_processed)
    # Some models (like SVC with probability=True) have predict_proba, others
    if hasattr(model, "predict_proba"):
        y_prob = model.predict_proba(X_test_processed)[:, 1]
    else:
        # For models without predict_proba, use decision_function or fallback
```

```

        if hasattr(model, "decision_function"):
            y_prob = model.decision_function(X_test_processed)
        else:
            y_prob = None # or np.zeros_like(y_pred) if you want to avoid error

        result.append([
            name,
            accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred),
            precision_score(y_test, y_pred, pos_label="Yes"),
            recall_score(y_test, y_pred, pos_label="Yes"),
            f1_score(y_test, y_pred, pos_label="Yes"),
            roc_auc_score((y_test == "Yes").astype(int), y_prob)
        ])

    print(f"{name} completed")

```

=====Model Prediction=====

Logistic Regression completed

Decision Tree completed

Random Forest completed

SVM completed

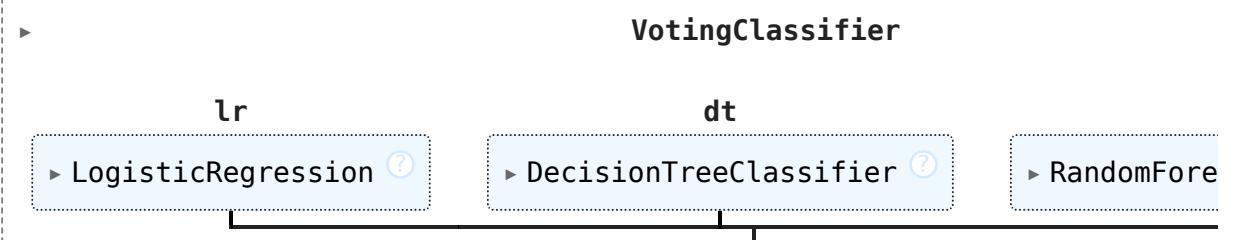
```
c:\Users\DELL\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python312\Lib\site-packages\sklearn\metrics\_classification.py:1731: UndefinedMetricWarning: Precision is ill-defined and being set to 0.0 due to no predicted samples. Use `zero_division` parameter to control this behavior.
```

```
_warn_prf(average, modifier, f"{metric.capitalize()} is", result.shape[0])
```

```
In [35]: final_model = VotingClassifier(
    estimators=[
        ("lr", LogisticRegression(max_iter=1000)),
        ("dt", DecisionTreeClassifier(max_depth=10, random_state=42)),
        ("rf", RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=100, random_state=42))
    ],
    voting="soft"
)

final_model.fit(X_train_processed, y_train)
```

Out[35]:



```
In [36]: results_df=pd.DataFrame(
    result,
    columns=["Model","Accuracy","Precision","Recall","F1 Score","ROC-AUC"]
)
print("=====Final Prediction=====")
print(results_df)
```

=====Final Prediction=====						
	Model	Accuracy	Precision	Recall	F1 Score	ROC-AUC
0	Logistic Regression	0.839002	0.500000	0.014085	0.027397	0.666997
1	Decision Tree	0.755102	0.239437	0.239437	0.239437	0.549848
2	Random Forest	0.807256	0.250000	0.098592	0.141414	0.621545
3	SVM	0.839002	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.601865

```
In [ ]: # # def GetDataForPrediction():
# #     print("\nInputs")

# #     Monthly_Income = float(input("Enter your monthly income:"))
# #     data = pd.DataFrame(
# #         [[Monthly_Income]],
# #         columns=["MonthlyIncome"]
# #     )
# #     return data

# # new_employee = GetDataForPrediction()

# # new_employee_scaled=scaler.fit_transform(new_employee)

# # attrition_pred=final_model.predict(new_employee_scaled)[0]

# # attrition_prob=final_model.predict_proba(new_employee_scaled)[0][1]

# # print("=====Attrition Prediction===== ")

# # print("Will Employee Leave?",attrition_pred)

# # print(f"Probability of Leaving:{attrition_prob:.2f}")

# def get_int(prompt):
#     while True:
#         value = input(prompt)
#         if value.strip().isdigit():
#             return int(value)
#         print("X Please enter a valid integer.")

# def get_float(prompt):
#     while True:
#         value = input(prompt)
#         try:
#             return float(value)
#         except ValueError:
#             print("X Please enter a valid number.")

# def get_int(prompt):
#     while True:
#         value = input(prompt).strip()
#         if value.isdigit():
#             return int(value)
#         print("X Please enter a valid integer.")

# def get_float(prompt):
```

```

#     while True:
#         value = input(prompt).strip()
#         try:
#             return float(value)
#         except ValueError:
#             print("X Please enter a valid number.")

# def GetDataForPrediction():
#     data = {
#         "MonthlyIncome": [float(input("Monthly Income: "))],
#         "Age": [int(input("Age: "))],
#         "JobSatisfaction": [int(input("Job Satisfaction (1-4): "))],
#         "Department": [input("Department: ")],
#         "Education": [input("Education: ")],
#         "Gender": [input("Gender: ")]

#     }
#     return pd.DataFrame(data)

# import numpy as np

# employee = GetDataForPrediction()
# employee.replace("", np.nan, inplace=True)

# # Convert numeric columns to correct type
# employee["MonthlyIncome"] = pd.to_numeric(employee["MonthlyIncome"], errors="coerce")
# employee["Age"] = pd.to_numeric(employee["Age"], errors="coerce")
# employee["JobSatisfaction"] = pd.to_numeric(employee["JobSatisfaction"], errors="coerce")

# # Ensure all expected columns exist
# expected_cols = [
#     "MonthlyIncome",
#     "Age",
#     "JobSatisfaction",
#     "Department",
#     "Education",
#     "Gender"
# ]
# for col in expected_cols:
#     if col not in employee.columns:
#         employee[col] = np.nan

# employee = employee[expected_cols]

# # Fill missing values with a default or most frequent value from training data
# for col in employee.columns:
#     if employee[col].isnull().any():
#         if col in X_train.columns:
#             # Use mode for categorical, median for numeric
#             if X_train[col].dtype == "O":
#                 employee[col].fillna(X_train[col].mode()[0], inplace=True)
#             else:
#                 employee[col].fillna(X_train[col].median(), inplace=True)
#         else:
#             employee[col].fillna(employee[col].mode(), inplace=True)

```

```

#           employee[col].fillna(0, inplace=True)

# # Encode categorical columns using label_encodings
# for col in ["Department", "Education", "Gender"]:
#     if col in employee.columns:
#         mapping = label_encodings.get(col, {})
#         employee[col] = employee[col].map(mapping)
#         # If mapping fails (unknown value), fill with mode from X_train
#         if employee[col].isnull().any() and col in X_train.columns:
#             employee[col].fillna(X_train[col].mode()[0], inplace=True)

# new_employee_preprocessed = preprocessor.transform(employee)

# attrition_prediction = final_model.predict(new_employee_preprocessed)[0]
# attrition_prediction_probability = final_model.predict_proba(new_employee_pr
# print("Will Employee Leave?", attrition_prediction)
# print("What is the probability", attrition_prediction_probability)
# def GetDataForPrediction():
#     print("\nInputs")

#     Monthly_Income = float(input("Enter your monthly income:"))
#     data = pd.DataFrame(
#         [[Monthly_Income]],
#         columns=["MonthlyIncome"]
#     )
#     return data

# new_employee = GetDataForPrediction()

# new_employee_scaled=scaler.fit_transform(new_employee)

# attrition_pred=final_model.predict(new_employee_scaled)[0]

# attrition_prob=final_model.predict_proba(new_employee_scaled)[0][1]

# print("=====Attrition Prediction=====")

# print("Will Employee Leave?",attrition_pred)

# print(f"Probability of Leaving:{attrition_prob:.2f}")

# def get_int(prompt):
#     while True:
#         value = input(prompt)
#         if value.strip().isdigit():
#             return int(value)

```

```

#             print("X Please enter a valid integer.")

# def get_float(prompt):
#     while True:
#         value = input(prompt)
#         try:
#             return float(value)
#         except ValueError:
#             print("X Please enter a valid number.")

# def get_int(prompt):
#     while True:
#         value = input(prompt).strip()
#         if value.isdigit():
#             return int(value)
#         print("X Please enter a valid integer.")

# def get_float(prompt):
#     while True:
#         value = input(prompt).strip()
#         try:
#             return float(value)
#         except ValueError:
#             print("X Please enter a valid number.")

# def GetDataForPrediction():
#     data = {
# "MonthlyIncome": [get_float("Monthly Income: ")],
# "Age": [get_int("Age: ")],
# "JobSatisfaction": [get_int("Job Satisfaction (1-4): ")],
# "Department": [input("Department: ").strip()],
# "Education": [input("Education: ").strip()],
# "Gender": [input("Gender: ").strip()]
#     }
#     return pd.DataFrame(data)

# import numpy as np

# employee = GetDataForPrediction()
# employee.replace("", np.nan, inplace=True)

# # Convert numeric columns to correct type
# employee["MonthlyIncome"] = pd.to_numeric(employee["MonthlyIncome"], errors="coerce")
# employee["Age"] = pd.to_numeric(employee["Age"], errors="coerce")
# employee["JobSatisfaction"] = pd.to_numeric(employee["JobSatisfaction"], errors="coerce")

# # Ensure all expected columns exist
# expected_cols = [
#     "MonthlyIncome",
#     "Age",
#     "JobSatisfaction",
#     "Department",
#     "Education",
# ]

```

```

#      "Gender"
# ]
# for col in expected_cols:
#     if col not in employee.columns:
#         employee[col] = np.nan

# employee = employee[expected_cols]

# # Fill missing values with a default or most frequent value from training data
# for col in employee.columns:
#     if employee[col].isnull().any():
#         if col in X_train.columns:
#             # Use mode for categorical, median for numeric
#             if X_train[col].dtype == "O":
#                 employee[col].fillna(X_train[col].mode()[0], inplace=True)
#             else:
#                 employee[col].fillna(X_train[col].median(), inplace=True)
#         else:
#             employee[col].fillna(0, inplace=True)

# # Encode categorical columns using label_encodings
# for col in ["Department", "Education", "Gender"]:
#     if col in employee.columns:
#         mapping = label_encodings.get(col, {})
#         employee[col] = employee[col].map(mapping)
#         # Convert to numeric to avoid isnan errors
#         employee[col] = pd.to_numeric(employee[col], errors='coerce')
#         # If mapping fails (unknown value), fill with mode from X_train
#         if employee[col].isnull().any() and col in X_train.columns:
#             # Use mode from X_train (already encoded)
#             employee[col].fillna(X_train[col].mode()[0], inplace=True)

# new_employee_preprocessed = preprocessor.transform(employee)

# attrition_prediction = final_model.predict(new_employee_preprocessed)[0]
# attrition_prediction_probability = final_model.predict_proba(new_employee_pr
# print("Will Employee Leave?", attrition_prediction)
# print("What is the probability", attrition_prediction_probability)
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np

# -----
# Input helpers
# -----
def get_int(prompt):
    while True:
        value = input(prompt).strip()
        if value.isdigit():
            return int(value)
        print("X Please enter a valid integer.")

def get_float(prompt):
    while True:

```

```

        value = input(prompt).strip()
    try:
        return float(value)
    except ValueError:
        print("X Please enter a valid number.")

# -----
# Collect user input (RAW DATA)
# -----
def GetDataForPrediction():
    data = {
        "MonthlyIncome": [get_float("Monthly Income: ")],
        "Age": [get_int("Age: ")],
        "JobSatisfaction": [get_int("Job Satisfaction (1-4): ")],
        "Department": [input("Department: ").strip()],
        "Education": [input("Education: ").strip()],
        "Gender": [input("Gender: ").strip()]
    }
    return pd.DataFrame(data)

# -----
# Prediction pipeline
# -----
employee = GetDataForPrediction()

# Replace empty strings with None for categorical columns
for col in ["Department", "Education", "Gender"]:
    if col in employee.columns:
        employee[col] = employee[col].replace("", None).astype("object")

# Fill missing values for categorical columns with mode from X_train
for col in ["Department", "Education", "Gender"]:
    if col in employee.columns and employee[col].isnull().any():
        if col in X_train.columns:
            mode_val = X_train[col].mode()[0]
            employee[col] = employee[col].fillna(mode_val)
        else:
            employee[col] = employee[col].fillna("Unknown")

# Fill missing values for numeric columns with median from X_train
for col in ["MonthlyIncome", "Age", "JobSatisfaction"]:
    if col in employee.columns and employee[col].isnull().any():
        if col in X_train.columns:
            median_val = X_train[col].median()
            employee[col] = employee[col].fillna(median_val)
        else:
            employee[col] = employee[col].fillna(0)

# Ensure correct dtypes
employee["MonthlyIncome"] = pd.to_numeric(employee["MonthlyIncome"], errors="coerce")
employee["Age"] = pd.to_numeric(employee["Age"], errors="coerce")
employee["JobSatisfaction"] = pd.to_numeric(employee["JobSatisfaction"], errors="coerce")
for col in ["Department", "Education", "Gender"]:

```

```
employee[col] = employee[col].astype("object")

# Apply the SAME preprocessor used during training
employee_processed = preprocessor.transform(employee)

# Predict
attrition_pred = final_model.predict(employee_processed)[0]
attrition_prob = final_model.predict_proba(employee_processed)[0][1]

# Output
print("\n===== ATTRITION PREDICTION =====")
print("Will Employee Leave?:", "Yes" if attrition_pred == 1 else "No")
print(f"Probability of Leaving: {attrition_prob:.2f}")
```

```
C:\Users\DELL\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_32344\2515441770.py:286: FutureWarning: Downcasting behavior in `replace` is deprecated and will be removed in a future version. To retain the old behavior, explicitly call `result.infer_objects(copy=False)`. To opt-in to the future behavior, set `pd.set_option('future.no_silent_downcasting', True)`
    employee = employee.replace("", np.nan)
```

```
-----  
TypeError Traceback (most recent call last)  
Cell In[39], line 292  
    286 employee = employee.replace("", np.nan)  
    287 # 🚫 DO NOT manually encode / scale / fill here  
    288 # Let the trained preprocessor handle everything  
    289  
    290 # Apply the SAME preprocessor used during training  
--> 292 employee_processed = preprocessors.transform(employee)  
    294 # Predict  
    295 attrition_pred = final_model.predict(employee_processed)[0]  
  
File c:\Users\DELL\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python312\Lib\site-packages\sklearn\utils\_set_output.py:316, in _wrap_method_output.<locals>.wrapped(self, X, *args, **kwargs)  
    314 @wraps(f)  
    315 def wrapped(self, X, *args, **kwargs):  
--> 316     data_to_wrap = f(self, X, *args, **kwargs)  
    317     if isinstance(data_to_wrap, tuple):  
    318         # only wrap the first output for cross decomposition  
    319         return_tuple = (  
    320             _wrap_data_with_container(method, data_to_wrap[0], X, sel  
f),  
    321             *data_to_wrap[1:],  
    322         )  
  
File c:\Users\DELL\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python312\Lib\site-packages\sklearn\compose\_column_transformer.py:1096, in ColumnTransformer.transform(self, X, **params)  
    1093 else:  
    1094     routed_params = self._get_empty_routing()  
-> 1096 Xs = self._call_func_on_transformers(  
    1097     X,  
    1098     None,  
    1099     _transform_one,  
    1100     column_as_labels=fit_dataframe_and_transform_dataframe,  
    1101     routed_params=routed_params,  
    1102 )  
    1103 self._validate_output(Xs)  
    1105 if not Xs:  
    1106     # All transformers are None  
  
File c:\Users\DELL\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python312\Lib\site-packages\sklearn\compose\_column_transformer.py:897, in ColumnTransformer._call_func_on_transformers(self, X, y, func, column_as_labels, routed_params)  
    885         extra_args = {}  
    886         jobs.append(  
    887             delayed(func)(  
    888                 transformer=clone(trans) if not fitted else trans,  
    (...)  
    894             )  
    895         )  
--> 897     return Parallel(n_jobs=self.n_jobs)(jobs)  
    899 except ValueError as e:
```

```
900     if "Expected 2D array, got 1D array instead" in str(e):
File c:\Users\DELL\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python312\Lib\site-packages\sk
learn\utils\parallel.py:82, in Parallel.__call__(self, iterable)
    73     warning_filters = warnings.filters
    74     iterable_with_config_and_warning_filters = (
    75         (
    76             _with_config_and_warning_filters(delayed_func, config, warnin
g_filters),
    (...),
    80         for delayed_func, args, kwargs in iterable
    81     )
--> 82     return super().__call__(iterable_with_config_and_warning_filters)

File c:\Users\DELL\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python312\Lib\site-packages\jo
plib\parallel.py:1986, in Parallel.__call__(self, iterable)
1984     output = self._get_sequential_output(iterable)
1985     next(output)
-> 1986     return output if self.return_generator else list(output)
1988 # Let's create an ID that uniquely identifies the current call. If the
1989 # call is interrupted early and that the same instance is immediately
1990 # reused, this id will be used to prevent workers that were
1991 # concurrently finalizing a task from the previous call to run the
1992 # callback.
1993 with self._lock:

File c:\Users\DELL\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python312\Lib\site-packages\jo
plib\parallel.py:1914, in Parallel._get_sequential_output(self, iterable)
1912     self.n_dispatched_batches += 1
1913     self.n_dispatched_tasks += 1
-> 1914     res = func(*args, **kwargs)
1915     self.n_completed_tasks += 1
1916     self.print_progress()

File c:\Users\DELL\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python312\Lib\site-packages\sk
learn\utils\parallel.py:147, in _FuncWrapper.__call__(self, *args, **kwargs)
145     with config_context(**config), warnings.catch_warnings():
146         warnings.filters = warning_filters
--> 147     return self.function(*args, **kwargs)

File c:\Users\DELL\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python312\Lib\site-packages\sk
learn\pipeline.py:1520, in _transform_one(transformer, X, y, weight, params)
1498 def _transform_one(transformer, X, y, weight, params):
1499     """Call transform and apply weight to output.
1500
1501     Parameters
1502     .....
1518         This should be of the form ``process_routing()["step_name"]``.
1519         """
-> 1520     res = transformer.transform(X, **params.transform)
1521     # if we have a weight for this transformer, multiply output
1522     if weight is None:
File c:\Users\DELL\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python312\Lib\site-packages\sk
```

```

learn\utils\_set_output.py:316, in _wrap_method_output.<locals>.wrapped(self,
X, *args, **kwargs)
    314     @wraps(f)
    315     def wrapped(self, X, *args, **kwargs):
--> 316         data_to_wrap = f(self, X, *args, **kwargs)
    317         if isinstance(data_to_wrap, tuple):
    318             # only wrap the first output for cross decomposition
    319             return_tuple = (
    320                 _wrap_data_with_container(method, data_to_wrap[0], X, sel
f),
    321                 *data_to_wrap[1:],
    322             )
File c:\Users\DELL\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python312\Lib\site-packages\sk
learn\preprocessing\_encoders.py:1043, in OneHotEncoder.transform(self, X)
    1038     warn_on_unknown = self.drop is not None and self.handle_unknown in
{
    1039         "ignore",
    1040         "infrequent_if_exist",
    1041     }
    1042     handle_unknown = self.handle_unknown
-> 1043 X_int, X_mask = self._transform(
    1044     X,
    1045     handle_unknown=handle_unknown,
    1046     ensure_all_finite="allow-nan",
    1047     warn_on_unknown=warn_on_unknown,
    1048 )
    1050 n_samples, n_features = X_int.shape
    1052 if self._drop_idx_after_grouping is not None:
File c:\Users\DELL\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python312\Lib\site-packages\sk
learn\preprocessing\_encoders.py:210, in _BaseEncoder._transform(self, X, handl
e_unknown, ensure_all_finite, warn_on_unknown, ignore_category_indices)
    208 for i in range(n_features):
    209     Xi = X_list[i]
--> 210     diff, valid_mask = _check_unknown(Xi, self.categories_[i], return_m
ask=True)
    212     if not np.all(valid_mask):
    213         if handle_unknown == "error":
File c:\Users\DELL\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python312\Lib\site-packages\sk
learn\utils\_encode.py:313, in _check_unknown(values, known_values, return_ma
sk)
    310     valid_mask = xp.ones(len(values), dtype=xp.bool)
    312 # check for nans in the known_values
--> 313 if xp.any(xp.isnan(known_values)):
    314     diff_is_nan = xp.isnan(diff)
    315     if xp.any(diff_is_nan):
    316         # removes nan from valid_mask

```

**TypeError:** ufunc 'isnan' not supported for the input types, and the inputs could not be safely coerced to any supported types according to the casting rule ''safe''

```
In [ ]: print("\n==== RAW EMPLOYEE DATA ===")
print(employee)
print("\n==== DTYPES ===")
print(employee.dtypes)

==== RAW EMPLOYEE DATA ===
   MonthlyIncome    Age  JobSatisfaction          Department  Education \
0           221.0     21                  21  Research & Development      3.0

   Gender
0   Male

==== DTYPES ===
MonthlyIncome      float64
Age              int64
JobSatisfaction  int64
Department        object
Education         float64
Gender            object
dtype: object
```

```
In [ ]: from joblib import dump
dump(final_model, "Attrition_detection_model.pkl")

# dump(Scaler, "Scaler.pkl")

dump(X.columns.tolist(), "feature_names.pkl")

print("\nModel, Scaler and Feature name Saved Successfully!")
```

Model, Scaler and Feature name Saved Successfully!

```
In [ ]: # %pip install streamlit
# import streamlit as st
# import pandas as pd
# import joblib

# # Load trained model and scaler
# model = joblib.load("Attrition_detection_model.pkl")
# scaler = joblib.load("scaler.pkl")

# st.set_page_config(page_title="Employee Attrition Predictor", layout="center")

# st.title("💻 Employee Attrition Prediction")
# st.write("Predict whether an employee is likely to leave the company.")

# # User Input
# monthly_income = st.number_input(
#     "Monthly Income",
#     min_value=0.0,
#     step=500.0
# )

# if st.button("Predict Attrition"):
```

```

#     input_df = pd.DataFrame(
#         [[monthly_income]],
#         columns=["MonthlyIncome"]
#     )

#     input_scaled = scaler.transform(input_df)

#     prediction = model.predict(input_scaled)[0]
#     probability = model.predict_proba(input_scaled)[0][1]

#     if prediction == "Yes":
#         st.error(f"⚠ Employee likely to leave (Risk: {probability:.2%})")
#     else:
#         st.success(f"✅ Employee likely to stay (Risk: {probability:.2%})")

# %pip install streamlit

# import streamlit as st
# import pandas as pd
# import joblib
# import numpy as np

# # Load full pipeline (preprocessor + model)
# pipeline = joblib.load("Attrition_detection_model.pkl")

# st.set_page_config(
#     page_title="Employee Attrition Predictor",
#     layout="centered"
# )

# st.title("📊 Employee Attrition Prediction")
# st.write("Predict whether an employee is likely to leave the company.")

# # =====
# # USER INPUTS
# # =====

# monthly_income = st.number_input(
#     "Monthly Income",
#     min_value=0.0,
#     step=500.0
# )

# age = st.number_input(
#     "Age",
#     min_value=18,
#     max_value=65,
#     step=1
# )

# job_satisfaction = st.selectbox(
#     "Job Satisfaction (1 = Low, 4 = High)",
#     [1, 2, 3, 4]

```

```

# )

# department = st.selectbox(
#     "Department",
#     ["Sales", "Research & Development", "Human Resources"]
# )

# education = st.selectbox(
#     "Education Level",
#     ["Below College", "College", "Bachelor", "Master", "Doctor"]
# )

# gender = st.selectbox(
#     "Gender",
#     ["Male", "Female"]
# )

# # =====
# # PREDICTION
# # =====

# if st.button("Predict Attrition"):

#     input_df = pd.DataFrame({
#         "MonthlyIncome": [monthly_income],
#         "Age": [age],
#         "JobSatisfaction": [job_satisfaction],
#         "Department": [department],
#         "Education": [education],
#         "Gender": [gender]
#     })

#     # safety: handle empty strings
#     input_df.replace("", np.nan, inplace=True)

#     prediction = pipeline.predict(input_df)[0]
#     probability = pipeline.predict_proba(input_df)[0][1]

#     st.subheader("Result")

#     if prediction == "Yes":
#         st.error(f"⚠ Employee likely to leave\n\nRisk: **{probability:.2%}**")
#     else:
#         st.success(f"✅ Employee likely to stay\n\nRisk: **{probability:.2%}**")

import streamlit as st
import pandas as pd
import joblib
import numpy as np

# Load full trained pipeline (preprocessor + model)
pipeline = joblib.load("Attrition_detection_model.pkl")

st.set_page_config(

```

```
    page_title="Employee Attrition Detection System",
    layout="centered"
)

st.title("Employee Attrition Detection System")
st.write("Predict whether an employee is likely to leave the company.")

st.subheader("Enter Employee Details")

monthly_income = st.number_input(
    "Monthly Income",
    min_value=0.0,
    step=500.0
)

age = st.number_input(
    "Age",
    min_value=18,
    max_value=65,
    step=1
)

job_satisfaction = st.selectbox(
    "Job Satisfaction (1 = Low, 4 = High)",
    [1, 2, 3, 4]
)

department = st.selectbox(
    "Department",
    ["Sales", "Research & Development", "Human Resources"]
)

education = st.selectbox(
    "Education Level",
    ["Below College", "College", "Bachelor", "Master", "Doctor"]
)

gender = st.selectbox(
    "Gender",
    ["Male", "Female"]
)

if st.button("Predict Attrition"):

    input_data = pd.DataFrame({
        "MonthlyIncome": [monthly_income],
        "Age": [age],
        "JobSatisfaction": [job_satisfaction],
        "Department": [department],
        "Education": [education],
        "Gender": [gender]
    })
```

```
input_data.replace("", np.nan, inplace=True)

prediction = pipeline.predict(input_data)[0]
probability = pipeline.predict_proba(input_data)[0][1]

st.subheader("Prediction Result")

if prediction == "Yes":
    st.error(f"⚠ Employee likely to leave\n\nRisk Probability: **{probability}**")
else:
    st.success(f"✓ Employee likely to stay\n\nRisk Probability: **{probability}**")
```

```
2026-01-20 12:44:03.641 WARNING streamlit.runtime.scriptrunner_utils.script_ru  
n_context: Thread 'MainThread': missing ScriptRunContext! This warning can be i  
gnored when running in bare mode.
```

```
2026-01-20 12:44:03.641 WARNING streamlit.runtime.scriptrunner_utils.script_ru  
n_context: Thread 'MainThread': missing ScriptRunContext! This warning can be i  
gnored when running in bare mode.
```

```
2026-01-20 12:44:04.656
```

**Warning:** to view this Streamlit app on a browser, run it with the following  
command:

```
streamlit run c:\Users\DELL\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python312\Lib\site-  
packages\ipykernel_launcher.py [ARGUMENTS]
```

```
2026-01-20 12:44:04.656 Thread 'MainThread': missing ScriptRunContext! This war  
ning can be ignored when running in bare mode.
```

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2026-01-20 12:44:04.656 Thread 'MainThread': missing ScriptRunContext! This war  
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2026-01-20 12:44:04.665 Session state does not function when running a script w  
ithout `streamlit run`
```

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2026-01-20 12:44:04.665 Thread 'MainThread': missing ScriptRunContext! This war  
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2026-01-20 12:44:04.698 Thread 'MainThread': missing ScriptRunContext! This war  
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```

In [ ]: