data.info() #check for null values	8 1 I 2 2	Life Sciences Life Sciences Other Life Sciences Medical	3 2 Ma 4 3 S 4 3 Ma	ingle 5993 arried 5130 single 2090 arried 2909 arried 3468	8 1 1 3 6 3 1 3 9 3	6 10 0 8 2	
<pre><class #="" 'pandas.core.frame.dataframe="" (total="" 0="" 13="" 1469="" 1470="" column<="" columns="" columns):="" data="" entries,="" rangeindex:="" th="" to=""><th>e'&gt; 9  Null Count Dtype  non-null int64 non-null object non-null int64 non-null int64</th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th></class></pre>	e'> 9  Null Count Dtype  non-null int64 non-null object non-null int64						
10NumCompaniesWorked147011WorkLifeBalance1470	non-null int64 non-null int64 non-null int64 non-null int64  all values must be zero						
MaritalStatus 0 MonthlyIncome 0 NumCompaniesWorked 0 WorkLifeBalance 0 YearsAtCompany 0 dtype: int64  data['Age'].plot.hist(figsize=(10, plt.grid() plt.show()	Age distribution	ount",title="Age distrib	ution",alpha=0.5,bins=80)				
• Max Employees are between the age 30  data['Attrition'].value_counts()  No 1233 Yes 237	40 50 O to 40	60					
Name: Attrition, dtype: int64  data.groupby(['Age','Attrition']).  Attrition No Yes  Age  18	Size().unstack().plot.bar(	45 48 49 49 50 51 52 53 53	Attrition No Yes				
<pre>x['% Attrition']=((x['No']*100  x.head()  Attrition Age No Yes % Attrition  0 18 4.0 4.0 50.000000  1 19 3.0 6.0 33.333333  2 20 5.0 6.0 45.454545  3 21 7.0 6.0 53.846154  4 22 11.0 5.0 68.750000  print("Most % of employees attritiprint("Least % of employees attritiprint("Least % of employees attritioned below Left=data[data['Attrition']=='Yes' working=data[data['Attrition']=='Yes' working=data[data['Attrition']=='Note the state of the st</pre>	ioned belong to age :",x['Acioned belong to age :",x[' long to age : 38 Percantagelong to age : 19 Per	'Age'][x['% Attrition'].  ge of leaving: 96.55172  age of leaving: 33.3333  'Education',	idxmin()]," Percantage of 413793103				
'MaritalStatus', 'MonthlyInd' 'WorkLifeBalance', 'YearsAto dtype='object')  data[data['Attrition']=='Yes']['MaritalStatus']  Attrition vs MaritalStatus  Attrition vs MaritalStatus  Single tops the number of employee lead data[data['Attrition']=='Yes'][['E	come', 'NumCompaniesWorked' Company'],  aritalStatus'].value_counts  atus  aving the company	s().plot.bar(xlabel="Mar		t',title="Attrition vs Mar	ital Status")		
(Life Sciences, Human Resources) (Technical Degree, Human Resources) (Other, Sales) (Other, Research & Development) (Human Resources, Human Resources) (Technical Degree, Sales) (Medical, Sales) (Medical, Sales) (Medical, Sales) (Marketing, Sales) (Marketing, Sales) (Medical, Research & Development) (Life Sciences, Research & Development) (Life Sciences) (Medical, Research & Development) (Life Sciences) (Medical, Sales) (Marketing, Sales) (Medical, Research & Development) (Life Sciences, Sales) (Medical, Research & Development)	10 20 30 40	50 60					
• Employees with 'Best' and 'Worst' work  Distribution of employees by Education Fi  pd. DataFrame (data ['EducationField'  EducationField  Life Sciences 606  Medical 464  Marketing 159  Technical Degree 132  Other 82  Human Resources 27	ield '].value_counts())						
plt.grid() plt.show()  600  500  100  200  print("Max Number of employees bel  Max Number of employees belong to :  data['MaritalStatus'].value_counts	long to :", data['EducationF': Life Sciences : 606	Field'].value_counts().i	dxmax(),":",data['Educat	<pre>ionField'].value_counts().</pre>	max())		
Plt.grid() plt.show()  700 600 500 400 200 100  • Most of the employees are: Married  Q. Build up a logistic regression model to  data.head()	Divorced -		action JobSatisfaction MaritalS	tatus MonthlyIncome NumComp	aniesWorked WorkLifeBalance Ye	earsAtCompany	
<ul> <li>41 Yes Sales</li> <li>49 No Research &amp; Development</li> <li>37 Yes Research &amp; Development</li> <li>33 No Research &amp; Development</li> <li>427 No Research &amp; Development</li> </ul>	1 2 1 8 1 1 2 2	Life Sciences Other Life Sciences Medical	2 4 S 3 2 Ma 4 3 S 4 3 Ma 1 2 Ma	ingle 5993 arried 5130 single 2090 arried 2909 arried 3468	8 1 1 3 6 3 1 3 9 3	6 10 0 8 2	
Age int64 Attrition object Department object DistanceFromHome int64 Education int64 EducationField object EnvironmentSatisfaction int64 JobSatisfaction int64 MaritalStatus object MonthlyIncome int64 NumCompaniesWorked int64 WorkLifeBalance int64 YearsAtCompany int64 dtype: object  x=data.drop(['Attrition'],axis=1) x	eFromHome Education Education			5993 5130 2090 2909 3468	8 1 1 3	6 10 0 8 2	
Age int64 Attrition object Department object DistanceFromHome int64 Education int64 EducationField object EnvironmentSatisfaction int64 JobSatisfaction int64 MaritalStatus object MonthlyIncome int64 WorkLifeBalance int64 WorkLifeBalance int64 WorkLifeBoto  x=data.drop(['Attrition'],axis=1) x  Age Department Distance  0 41 Sales  1 49 Research & Development  2 37 Research & Development  4 27 Research & Development  4 27 Research & Development	1 2 Life Scients 8 1 Life Scients 2 2 0 0 3 4 Life Scients 2 1 Me 23 2 Me 6 1 Me 4 3 Life Scients 2 3 Me	ences 3 Other 4 ences 4 edical 1 edical 3 edical 4 ences 2 edical 4	2 Married 4 Married 1 Married 2 Married 2 Married	 2571 9991 6142 5390	6 3 1 3 9 3 4 3 1 3 2 2	 5 7 6 9	
Age	## Train_test_split    1	ances 3 Other 4 ences 4 ences 4 edical 1	3 Married 2 Married 4 Married 1 Married 2 Married 2 Married 2 Married	 2571 9991 6142	1 3 9 3 4 3 4 3 1 3	7 6	
Age   int64 Attrition	1	nences 3 Other 4 ences 4 ences 4 edical 1	3 Married 2 Married 4 Married 1 Married 2 Married 2 Married 2 Married	 2571 9991 6142 5390	1     3       9     3           4     3       4     3       1     3       2     2	7 6 9	
### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ##	1	ances	3 Married 2 Married 4 Married 1 Married 2 Married 2 Married 2 Married	 2571 9991 6142 5390	1     3       9     3           4     3       4     3       1     3       2     2	7 6 9	