import pandas as pd import numpy as np # For mathematical calculations import seaborn as sns # For data visualization import matplotlib.pyplot as plt # For plotting graphs import seaborn as sn import io %matplotlib inline import warnings # To ignore any warnings warnings.filterwarnings("ignore") filepath2 = r"C:\Users\91623\OneDrive\Desktop\projects\bank curn\bank.csv" In [4]: df= pd.read csv(filepath2) print(df) CustomerId Surname CreditScore Geography Gender Age Tenure \ 15634602 Hargrave 619 France Female 42 0 2 15647311 Hill 608 Spain Female 41 2 15619304 Onio 502 France Female 42 8 Boni 699 France Female 39 3 15701354 1 15737888 Mitchell 4 850 Spain Female 43 2 ... ... Male 39 . . . . . . . . . . . . France . . . Obijiaku 9995 15606229 771 5 Male 35 516 France 10 9996 15569892 Johnstone 15584532 Liu 709 France Female 36 9997 7 9998 15682355 Sabbatini 772 Germany Male 42 9999 15628319 Walker 792 France Female 28 Balance Num Of Products Has Credit Card Is Active Member \ 0 0.00 1 83807.86 1 0 1 2 159660.80 3 1 0 3 0.00 2 0 0 4 125510.82 1 1 . . . 2 9995 0.00 1 0 57369.61 9996 1 1 1 9997 0.00 0 75075.31 9998 2 1 0 9999 130142.79 1 1 0 Estimated Salary Churn 0 101348.88 1 112542.58 Ω 2 113931.57 1 3 93826.63 4 79084.10 0 96270.64 9995 9996 101699.77 9997 42085.58 9998 92888.52 1 9999 38190.78 [10000 rows x 13 columns] df.head() Has Num Of Is Active Estimated Churn CustomerId Surname CreditScore Geography Gender Age Tenure Credit Balance **Products** Member Salary Card 0.00 0 15634602 Hargrave 619 France Female 42 2 1 1 101348.88 1 1 15647311 Hill 608 Spain Female 41 83807.86 0 112542.58 0 2 15619304 502 3 Onio France Female 42 8 159660.80 1 0 113931.57 1 15701354 France Female 0 3 Boni 699 39 0.00 0 93826.63 0 4 15737888 Mitchell 850 Spain Female 43 2 125510.82 1 1 1 79084.10 0 df=df.drop('CustomerId',axis=1) df.columns = df.columns.str.lower() unique = [feature for feature in df.columns if len(df[feature].unique())>0 and len(df[feature].unique())<100]</pre> for feature in unique: print("{} has {} unique values : {} {}".format(feature,len(df[feature].unique()),df[feature].unique(),"\n") geography has 3 unique values : ['France' 'Spain' 'Germany'] gender has 2 unique values : ['Female' 'Male'] age has 70 unique values : [42 41 39 43 44 50 29 27 31 24 34 25 35 45 58 32 38 46 36 33 40 51 61 49 37 19 66 56 26 21 55 75 22 30 28 65 48 52 57 73 47 54 72 20 67 79 62 53 80 59 68 23 60 70 63 64 18 82 69 74 71 76 77 88 85 84 78 81 92 83] tenure has 11 unique values : [ 2 1 8 7 4 6 3 10 5 9 0] num of products has 4 unique values : [1 3 2 4] has credit card has 2 unique values : [1 0] is active member has 2 unique values : [1 0] churn has 2 unique values : [1 0] In [14]: df.info() <class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'> Int64Index: 10000 entries, 0 to 9999 Data columns (total 12 columns): # Column Non-Null Count Dtype 0 surname 10000 non-null object 10000 non-null int64 1 creditscore geography 10000 non-null object 3 10000 non-null object gender 4 10000 non-null int64 age 10000 non-null int64 10000 non-null float64 5 tenure 6 balance num of products 10000 non-null int64 8 has credit card 10000 non-null int64 9 is active member 10000 non-null int64 10 estimated salary 10000 non-null float64 11 churn 10000 non-null int64 dtypes: float64(2), int64(7), object(3) memory usage: 1015.6+ KB df= df.dropna() df.describe() has credit is active estimated num of creditscore balance churn age tenure products member card salary **count** 10000.000000 10000.000000 10000.000000 10000.000000 10000.000000 10000.00000 10000.000000 10000.000000 10000.000000 650.528800 5.012800 1.530200 0.70550 0.203700 mean 38.921800 76485.889288 0.515100 100090.239881 96.653299 62397.405202 0.581654 0.402769 std 10.487806 2.892174 0.45584 0.499797 57510.492818 350.000000 18.000000 0.000000 0.000000 1.000000 0.000000 min 0.00000 0.000000 11.580000 584.000000 32.000000 3.000000 0.000000 1.000000 0.00000 0.000000 51002.110000 0.000000 25% 50% 652.000000 37.000000 5.000000 97198.540000 1.000000 1.00000 1.000000 100193.915000 0.000000 0.000000 718.000000 2.000000 149388.247500 **75**% 44.000000 7.000000 127644.240000 1.00000 1.000000 850.000000 92.000000 10.000000 250898.090000 4.000000 1.00000 199992.480000 1.000000 max 1.000000 from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder le=LabelEncoder() df1=df Out[31]: <AxesSubplot:ylabel='estimated salary'> 200000 175000 150000 estimated salan 125000 100000 75000 50000 25000 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000 list1=['gender','geography'] In [19]: for i in list1: df1[i]=le.fit transform(df1[i]) df1.head() num of has credit is active estimated balance surname creditscore geography gender age tenure churn products card member salary Hargrave 619 0 0 42 2 0.00 1 1 101348.88 Hill 608 83807.86 112542.58 2 Onio 502 0 42 159660.80 3 1 0 113931.57 3 Boni 699 0 39 0.00 0 0 93826.63 0 Mitchell 2 2 125510.82 850 43 1 1 79084.10 0 df1=df1.drop('surname',axis=1) df1 creditscore geography gender age tenure balance num of products has credit card is active member estimated salary churn 0 619 0 0 42 2 0.00 1 1 1 101348.88 1 608 0 41 83807.86 0 112542.58 2 3 502 0 0 42 159660.80 1 0 113931.57 3 699 39 0.00 0 93826.63 4 850 2 0 43 2 125510.82 1 1 1 79084.10 0 2 9995 771 0 1 39 5 0.00 1 0 96270.64 0 9996 516 10 57369.61 101699.77 0 9997 709 0 36 7 0.00 1 0 1 42085.58 1 9998 772 42 75075.31 0 92888.52 0 0 9999 792 0 28 4 130142.79 1 1 0 38190.78 10000 rows × 11 columns x=df1.drop(['churn'],axis=1) In [24]: y=df1['churn'] In [32]: from sklearn.model\_selection import train test split x train,x test,y train,y test =train test split(x,y, test size=0.25,random state=2529) x train.shape,x test.shape,y train.shape,y test.shape Out[32]: ((7500, 10), (2500, 10), (7500,), (2500,)) from sklearn.linear model import LogisticRegression lr=LogisticRegression() lr.fit(x train, y train) y\_pred = lr.predict(x\_test) In [34]: from sklearn.metrics import confusion matrix , classification report print(confusion matrix(y test, y pred)) print(classification report(y test, y pred)) [[2012 [ 488 0]] precision recall f1-score support 0 0.80 1.00 0.89 2012 0.00 488 0.00 0.00 2500 2500 0.40 0.50 0.45 0.65 0.80 0.72 accuracy 0.80 macro avg 2500 weighted avg from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier rfc=RandomForestClassifier() rfc.fit(x train, y train) rfc pred=rfc.predict(x test) In [36]: from sklearn.metrics import confusion matrix , classification report print(confusion matrix(y test,rfc pred)) print(classification\_report(y\_test,rfc\_pred)) [[1957 55] [ 276 212]] precision recall f1-score support 0.88 0.88 0.97 0.79 0.43 0 0.92 2012 0.56 0.43 488 0.87 2500 accuracy 0.84 0.70 0.86 0.87 0.74 0.85 2500 macro avq 2500 weighted avg from sklearn import tree clf = tree.DecisionTreeClassifier() clf.fit(x train, y train) clf\_pred=clf.predict(x\_test) from sklearn.metrics import confusion matrix ,classification report print(confusion\_matrix(y\_test,clf\_pred)) print(classification\_report(y\_test,clf\_pred)) [[1742 270] [ 263 225]] precision recall f1-score support 0.87 0.46 0.87 0.87 2012 1 0.45 0.46 488 0.79 2500 accuracy 0.66 0.66 0.66 2500 macro avg weighted avg 0.79 0.79 0.79 2500 In [39]: **from** sklearn.svm **import** SVC svC=SVC() svC.fit(x train,y train) svC pred=svC.predict(x test) In [40]: from sklearn.metrics import confusion matrix ,classification report print(confusion matrix(y test,svC pred)) print(classification\_report(y\_test,svC\_pred)) [[2012 [ 488 0]] precision recall f1-score support 0 0.80 1.00 0.89 2012 1 0.00 0.00 0.00 488 accuracy 0.80 2500 macro avg 0.40 0.50 0.45 2500 0.80 weighted avg 0.65 0.72 2500 from sklearn.naive bayes import GaussianNB In [41]: gnb = GaussianNB() gnb.fit(x\_train,y\_train) gnb pred=gnb.predict(x test) from sklearn.metrics import confusion matrix , classification report In [45]: print(confusion\_matrix(y\_test, gnb\_pred)) print(classification report(y test, gnb pred)) [[1943 69] [ 450 38]] precision recall f1-score support 0 0.81 0.97 0.88 2012 0.36 0.08 0.13 488 accuracy 0.79 2500 0.58 0.52 0.50 2500 macro avg weighted avg 0.72 0.79 0.73 2500