

# Feature Scaling

```
In [ ]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
```

```
In [ ]: df = pd.read_csv("../data/Churn_Modelling.csv")
```

```
In [ ]: 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                 9946 non-null   object
6   Age                    9700 non-null   float64
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(3), int64(8), object(3)
memory usage: 1.1+ MB
```

Gender has 54 missing values

Age has 300 missing values

```
In [ ]: from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler
```

## 1. What is Normalization?

Normalization is a scaling technique in which values are shifted and rescaled so that they end up ranging between 0 and 1. It is also known as Min-Max scaling.

## 2. What is Standardization?

Standardization is another scaling technique where the values are centered around the mean with a unit standard deviation. This means that the mean of the attribute becomes zero and the resultant distribution has a unit standard deviation.

```
In [ ]: df.head()
```

```
Out[ ]:
```

	RowNumber	CustomerId	Surname	CreditScore	Geography	Gender	Age	Ten
0	1	15634602	Hargrave	619	France	Female	42.0	
1	2	15647311	Hill	608	Spain	Female	41.0	
2	3	15619304	Onio	502	France	Female	42.0	
3	4	15701354	Boni	699	France	Female	39.0	
4	5	15737888	Mitchell	850	Spain	Female	43.0	

```
In [ ]: df.describe().round(2)
```

```
Out[ ]:
```

	RowNumber	CustomerId	CreditScore	Age	Tenure	Balance	Num
count	10000.00	10000.00	10000.00	9700.00	10000.00	10000.00	
mean	5000.50	15690940.57	650.53	38.92	5.01	76485.89	
std	2886.90	71936.19	96.65	10.49	2.89	62397.41	
min	1.00	15565701.00	350.00	18.00	0.00	0.00	
25%	2500.75	15628528.25	584.00	32.00	3.00	0.00	
50%	5000.50	15690738.00	652.00	37.00	5.00	97198.54	
75%	7500.25	15753233.75	718.00	44.00	7.00	127644.24	
max	10000.00	15815690.00	850.00	92.00	10.00	250898.09	

- Task-1 NORMALIZATION

```
In [ ]: df.head(5)
```

```
Out[ ]:
```

	RowNumber	CustomerId	Surname	CreditScore	Geography	Gender	Age	Ten
0	1	15634602	Hargrave	619	France	Female	42.0	
1	2	15647311	Hill	608	Spain	Female	41.0	
2	3	15619304	Onio	502	France	Female	42.0	
3	4	15701354	Boni	699	France	Female	39.0	
4	5	15737888	Mitchell	850	Spain	Female	43.0	

```
In [ ]: # New dataframe only of Age and Tenure col
new_df = pd.DataFrame(df, columns = ['Age', 'Tenure'])
```

```
In [ ]: new_df.head(5)
```

```
Out[ ]:
```

	Age	Tenure
0	42.0	2
1	41.0	1
2	42.0	8
3	39.0	1
4	43.0	2

```
In [ ]: # replacing null values to mean
new_df['Age'] = new_df['Age'].fillna(new_df['Age'].mean())
```

```
In [ ]: new_df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 10000 entries, 0 to 9999
Data columns (total 2 columns):
#   Column  Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0    Age      10000 non-null    float64
1   Tenure    10000 non-null    int64
dtypes: float64(1), int64(1)
memory usage: 156.4 KB
```

```
In [ ]: scaler = MinMaxScaler() # Instantiating the MinMaxScaler() function
normalized_df = scaler.fit_transform(new_df)
print(normalized_df)
```

```
[[0.32432432 0.2      ]
 [0.31081081 0.1      ]
 [0.32432432 0.8      ]
 ...
 [0.24324324 0.7      ]
 [0.32432432 0.3      ]
 [0.13513514 0.4      ]]
```

- Task-2 STANDARDIZATION

```
In [ ]: scaler = StandardScaler()
        standardized_df = scaler.fit_transform(new_df)
        print(standardized_df)
```

```
[[ 0.29783904 -1.04175968]
 [ 0.20100192 -1.38753759]
 [ 0.29783904  1.03290776]
 ...
 [-0.28318369  0.68712986]
 [ 0.29783904 -0.69598177]
 [-1.05788067 -0.35020386]]
```