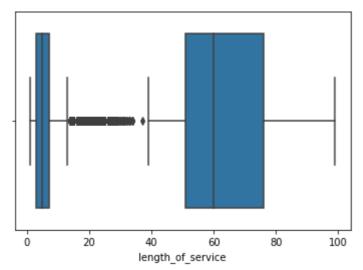
```
In [31]:
          import pandas as pd# we import pandas to handle the file and its save ou
          import numpy as np #for creating arrays
          import seaborn as sns #for data visualzation
          import matplotlib.pyplot as plt # for data visualization
          df1 = pd.read csv(r'C:\Users\PC-chetan\Desktop\train.csv') # trian data
          df2 = pd.read csv(r'C:\Users\PC-chetan\Desktop\test.csv') # test data
          df1.education.fillna("Bachelor's", inplace=True)
          df2.education.fillna("Bachelor's", inplace=True)
          df1.previous year rating.fillna('3.0',inplace=True)
          df2.previous year rating.fillna('3.0',inplace=True)
          from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
          le = LabelEncoder()
          df1.drop(columns=['employee id','region','recruitment channel'], inplace
          df2.drop(columns=['employee id','region','recruitment channel'], inplace
          #lets encode the education in their degree of importance
          df1['education'] = df1['education'].replace(("Master's & above", "Bachel
                                                           (3, 2, 1))
          df2['education'] = df2['education'].replace(("Master's & above", "Bacheletter)
          df1.gender = le.fit transform(df1.gender)
          dfl.department = le.fit transform(dfl.department)
          df2.department = le.transform(df2.department)
          df2['gender'] = df2['gender'].replace(("m", "f"), (1,0))
In [32]:
          df1.shape
         (54808, 10)
Out[32]:
In [33]:
          df1.select_dtypes('number').head()
          df2.select dtypes('number').head()
          sns.boxplot(data=df1,x=df1['avg training score'])
          dfl.shape
          Q1=df1['avg training score'].quantile(0.25)
          Q3=df1['avg training score'].quantile(0.75)
          IQR=Q3-Q1
          print(Q1)
          print(Q3)
          print(IQR)
          min 1 = Q1 - (1.5) * IQR
          \max 1 = Q3 + (1.5) * IQR
```

```
print(min 1)
print( max 1)
df1['avg_training_score'].unique()
df1 = df1[df1['avg training score'] < max 1]</pre>
dfl.shape
sns.boxplot(data=df1, x=df1['length of service'])
Q2=df1['length_of_service'].quantile(0.25)
Q4=df1['length of service'].quantile(0.75)
IQRt=Q4-Q2
print(Q2)
print(Q4)
print(IQRt)
min_2 = Q2-1.5*IQRt
max 2 = Q4+1.5*IQRt
print(max_2,min_2)
df1['length of service'].unique()
df1 = df1[df1['length_of_service'] > 13]
51.0
76.0
```

51.0 76.0 25.0 13.5 113.5 3.0 7.0 4.0 13.0 -3.0



```
In [34]: # feature engineering
#it is the most important part of the data preprocessing

In [35]: df1.shape
Out[35]: (3489, 10)
```

```
In [36]: df1['sum metric'] = df1['awards won?']+ df1['previous year rating']
                          # creating a total score column
                          df1['total score'] = df1['avg training score'] * df1['no of trainings']
In [37]:
                          pd.set option('display.max rows', 5000) # for getting the max veiw of ra
                          pd.set option('display.max column', 5000) # for getting the max veiw of
In [38]:
                          df1[(df1['previous year rating'] == 1.0) &
                                          (df1['awards won?'] == 0) & (df1['avg training score'] < 60) & (df
                                       department education gender no_of_trainings age previous_year_rating length_of
Out[381:
                         11803
                                                          7
                                                                                                                                           42
                                                                                                                                                                                     1.0
                        40379
                                                                                3
                                                                                                                                           46
                                                                                                                                                                                     1.0
In [39]:
                          df1 = df1.drop(df1[(df1['previous_year_rating'] == 1.0) &
                                         (df1['awards won?'] == 0) & (df1['avg training score'] < 60) & (df1['avg training sc
In [40]:
                          dfl.shape
                        (3487, 12)
Out[40]:
In [41]:
                          y = df1['is promoted']
                          x = df1.drop(columns=['is promoted'])
In [74]:
                          #X train, X test, y train, y test =train test split(x,test size=.3)
                          from sklearn.model selection import train test split
                          x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(x,y, test_size= 0.3,
In [75]:
                          from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
                          dtree = DecisionTreeClassifier()
In [76]:
                          dtree.fit(x train,y train)
                        DecisionTreeClassifier()
Out[76]:
In [96]:
                          dtree.score(x test,y test)
                        0.9130850047755492
Out[96]:
In [90]:
                          from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
                          rf = RandomForestClassifier(n estimators = 40)
In [91]:
                         rf.fit(x train, y train)
```

```
Out[91]: RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=40)

In [92]: rf.predict(x_test)

Out[92]: array([0, 0, 0, ..., 0, 0], dtype=int64)

In [95]: rf.score(x_train,y_train)

Out[95]: 0.9967213114754099
```