Upload the Dataset

plt.show()

print("Column 'Age' not found in DataFrame.")

else:

```
from google.colab import files
uploaded = files.upload()
     Choose Files No file chosen
                                        Upload widget is only available when the cell has been executed in the current browser session. Please rerun this cell to
Load the Dataset
import pandas as pd
# Replace with your actual filename
df = pd.read_csv('/content/churn_prediction (1).csv')
df.head()
Data Exploration
# Basic info
df.info()
# Descriptive statistics
df.describe()
# Preview column names
print("Columns:", df.columns.tolist())
Check for Missing Values and Duplicates python Copy Edit
# Check for missing values
print(df.isnull().sum())
# Check for duplicates
print("Duplicate Rows:", df.duplicated().sum())
Visualize a Few Features
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
# Set Seaborn style for better visuals
sns.set(style="whitegrid")
# Check if 'Gender' and 'Age' columns exist
if 'Gender' in df.columns:
    plt.figure(figsize=(6, 4))
    sns.countplot(data=df, x='Gender', palette='Set2')
    plt.title('Gender Distribution')
    plt.xlabel('Gender')
    plt.ylabel('Count')
    plt.show()
else:
    print("Column 'Gender' not found in DataFrame.")
if 'Age' in df.columns:
    plt.figure(figsize=(6, 4))
    sns.histplot(df['Age'], kde=True, color='skyblue', bins=30)
    plt.title('Age Distribution')
    plt.xlabel('Age')
    plt.ylabel('Frequency')
```

```
Identify Target and Features
```

```
print(df.columns.tolist())
target_column = 'churn'
X = df.drop(target_column, axis=1)
y = df[target_column]
df.head()
Convert Categorical Columns to Numerical
# Identify categorical columns
cat_cols = X.select_dtypes(include='object').columns
print("Categorical Columns:", cat_cols.tolist())
# Apply label encoding temporarily (can be replaced with OneHot later)
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
le = LabelEncoder()
for col in cat cols:
    X[col] = le.fit_transform(X[col])
Convert Categorical Columns to Numerical
# Identify categorical columns
cat_cols = X.select_dtypes(include='object').columns
print("Categorical Columns:", cat_cols.tolist())
# Apply label encoding temporarily (can be replaced with OneHot later)
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
le = LabelEncoder()
for col in cat_cols:
    X[col] = le.fit_transform(X[col])
One-Hot Encoding
X = pd.get_dummies(X, drop_first=True)
Feature Scaling
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
scaler = StandardScaler()
X_scaled = scaler.fit_transform(X)
Train-Test Split
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(
    X_scaled, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42
Model Building
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
model = RandomForestClassifier(random_state=42)
model.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

Evaluation

```
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, classification_report, confusion_matrix
y_pred = model.predict(X_test)
print("Accuracy:", accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred))
print(classification_report(y_test, y_pred))
\verb|sns.heatmap| (\verb|confusion_matrix| (\verb|y_test|, | y_pred|), | annot=True, | fmt='d'|) \\
plt.show()
Make Predictions from New Input python Copy Edit
print(X.columns.tolist())
import pandas as pd
# Create a dictionary that includes all columns from training
new_input_dict = {
    'Age': 35,
    'Gender Male': 1,
    'Gender_Female': 0,
    'Plan_Basic': 0,
    'Plan_Premium': 1,
    'MonthlyCharges': 5000,
    \# ... include all other one-hot encoded or numeric features, set missing to 0
}
# Convert to DataFrame
new_input_df = pd.DataFrame([new_input_dict])
# Reindex to match training column order
new_input_df = new_input_df.reindex(columns=X.columns, fill_value=0)
# Scale
new input scaled = scaler.transform(new input df)
# Predict
prediction = model.predict(new_input_scaled)
print("Prediction:", "Churn" if <math>prediction[\theta] == 1 else "Not Churn")
Convert to DataFrame and Encode (for prediction input)
input_dict = {
    'Age': [35],
    'Gender': ['Male'],
    'Plan': ['Basic'],
    # Add more fields as per your original dataset
}
input_df = pd.DataFrame(input_dict)
# Convert categorical variables
for col in input_df.select_dtypes(include='object'):
    input_df[col] = le.fit_transform(input_df[col])
# Align columns
input_df = pd.get_dummies(input_df)
input_df = input_df.reindex(columns=X.columns, fill_value=0)
input_scaled = scaler.transform(input_df)
Predict the Final Grade
final_prediction = model.predict(input_scaled)
print("Final Prediction:", final_prediction)
```

Deployment - Building an Interactive App

```
# Simulate form input in Colab
user_input = pd.DataFrame({
    'Age': [30],
    'Gender': ['Male'],
    'Plan': ['Premium'],
    # Add other features...
})
# Encode, align, scale
for col in user input.select dtypes(include='object'):
    user_input[col] = le.fit_transform(user_input[col])\
user_input = pd.get_dummies(user_input)
user_input = user_input.reindex(columns=X.columns, fill_value=0)
user_input_scaled = scaler.transform(user_input)
prediction = model.predict(user_input_scaled)
print("Prediction:", "Churn" if prediction[0] == 1 else "Not Churn")
Create a Prediction Function
def preprocess_input(input_data, scaler, encoder, base_columns):
    Preprocess input data: encode, one-hot, scale, and align columns.
    Args:
    - input_data (pd.DataFrame): Raw input data.
    - scaler (StandardScaler): Fitted scaler.
    - encoder (LabelEncoder): Fitted label encoder for categorical vars.
    - base_columns (list): List of original X.columns after one-hot.
    Returns:
    - np.array: Scaled and aligned feature vector.
    data = input_data.copy()
    for col in data.select_dtypes(include='object').columns:
        data[col] = encoder.fit_transform(data[col])
    data = pd.get_dummies(data)
    data = data.reindex(columns=base columns, fill value=0)
    data_scaled = scaler.transform(data)
    return data scaled
def predict_churn(input_dict, model, scaler, encoder, base_columns):
    Make churn prediction from raw input dictionary.
    - input_dict (dict): User inputs as key-value pairs.
    - model (trained model): Trained classifier.
    - scaler (StandardScaler): Trained scaler.
    - encoder (LabelEncoder): Trained label encoder.
    - base_columns (list): Reference for column alignment.
    Returns:
    - str: Prediction result.
    input_df = pd.DataFrame([input_dict])
    processed = preprocess_input(input_df, scaler, encoder, base_columns)
    prediction = model.predict(processed)[0]
    return "Churn" if prediction == 1 else "Not Churn"
```

create the gradio interface

```
!pip install -q gradio
import gradio as gr
def predict_churn(age, gender, plan, monthly_charges):
   # Create input DataFrame
   input_dict = {
        'Age': [age],
'Gender': [gender],
        'Plan': [plan],
        'MonthlyCharges': [monthly_charges]
   input_df = pd.DataFrame(input_dict)
   # Encode
   for col in input_df.select_dtypes(include='object'):
        input_df[col] = le.fit_transform(input_df[col])
   # One-hot encoding (if needed)
   input_df = pd.get_dummies(input_df)
   input_df = input_df.reindex(columns=column_names, fill_value=0)
   # Scale
   input_scaled = scaler.transform(input_df)
   # Predict
   prediction = model.predict(input_scaled)[0]
   return "Churn" if prediction == 1 else "Not Churn"
iface = gr.Interface(
   fn=predict_churn,
   inputs=[
       gr.Number(label="Age"),
       gr.Dropdown(choices=["Male", "Female"], label="Gender"),
       gr.Dropdown(choices=["Basic", "Premium", "Gold"], label="Plan"),
       gr.Number(label="Monthly Charges")
   outputs="text",
   title="Churn Prediction App",
   description="Enter details to predict if a customer will churn."
iface.launch()
```

🚁 It looks like you are running Gradio on a hosted a Jupyter notebook. For the Gradio app to work, sharing must be enabled. Automatically

Colab notebook detected. To show errors in colab notebook, set debug=True in launch() * Running on public URL: https://d54080e709ec2e3aa2.gradio.live

This share link expires in 1 week. For free permanent hosting and GPU upgrades, run `gradio deploy` from the terminal in the working dir

Churn Prediction App

Enter details to predict if a customer will churn.

