





#### **Phase-2 Submission Template**

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**Date of Submission:** 10-05-2025

**Github Repository Link:** 

https://github.com/jivendran/Nm/blob/3a550da8867ce004f7f1f75

4ac96c2ab9903aa4c/Nm%20pr

#### 1. Problem Statement

Customer churn occurs when customers stop using a company's services. This project focuses on predicting churn using machine learning so that businesses can take action to retain high-risk customers. It is a binary classification problem with direct business value, especially in competitive industries like telecom and banking.

#### 2. Project Objectives

- Develop a machine learning model that accurately predicts customer churn.
- Improve model interpretability to understand the reasons behind churn.
- Achieve high performance using classification metrics like accuracy, recall, and F1-score.

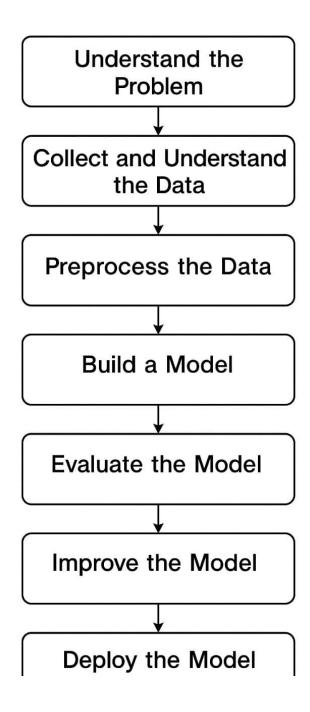






• Adjust objectives based on findings from data exploration.

# 3. Flowchart of the Project Workflow









#### 4. Data Description

- ✓ Dataset Source: e.g., Kaggle "Telco Customer Churn" dataset.
- ✓ Type: Structured data (CSV).
- ✓ Records & Features: ~7,000 rows and 20+ features.
- ✓ Static dataset
- ✓ *Target variable: Churn (Yes/No)*

### 5. Data Preprocessing

- Handled missing values (e.g., TotalCharges column imputed or dropped).
- Removed duplicate records.
- Converted categorical variables using one-hot encoding.
- Scaled numerical features using standardization.
- Transformed data types where necessary (e.g., from object to numeric).

#### 6. Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)

- Univariate Analysis: Plotted histograms, countplots for categorical variables.
- \* Bivariate Analysis: Checked churn rate across contract types, tenure, monthly charges.







- \* Correlation Analysis: Found features like tenure, Contract, and MonthlyCharges highly correlated with churn.aq
- ❖ Insights: Customers with month-to-month contracts and high charges are more

#### 7. Feature Engineering

- > Created tenure groups (e.g., new, mid, long-term customers).
- ➤ Extracted interaction terms between services (e.g., InternetService + Streaming).
- ➤ Removed redundant features like customerID.
- Used domain knowledge to simplify some categories.

#### 8. Model Building

- Algorithms used: Logistic Regression and Random Forest.
- Why: Logistic Regression for interpretability; Random Forest for non-linear patterns.
- *Train-Test Split:* 80-20 stratified split.
- *Metrics used: Accuracy, Recall, Precision, F1-Score, ROC-AUC.*
- Initial performance: Random Forest outperformed Logistic Regression on F1-score.







# 9. Visualization of Results & Model Insights

- > Confusion matrix: Visualized true vs predicted churn.
- ➤ ROC Curve: Compared classifier performances.
- ➤ Feature Importance (from RF): Contract, tenure, and MonthlyCharges most important.
- ➤ Interpretation: Month-to-month contracts are a major churn factor.

#### 10. Tools and Technologies Used

- ✓ Programming Language: Python
- ✓ *IDE: Google Colab*
- ✓ Libraries: pandas, numpy, seaborn, matplotlib, scikit-learn, XGBoost
- ✓ Visualization Tools: seaborn, matplotlib, Plotly







# 11. Team Members and Contributions

	□ <b>P.</b> Ayyappan: Designed the model architecture and implemented the churn prediction algorithm.
	☐ <b>B. Mohamed Fahad</b> : Managed documentation and prepared the final project report.
	☐ <i>M. Jivendran</i> : Conducted testing, performance evaluation, and debugging of the system.
-	☐ <b>K. Gopika</b> : Collected and analyzed churn-related features, supported feature engineering and data simulation