



## HUMAN RESOURCES ANALYTICS: PREDICTING EMPLOYEE CHURN IN PYTHON

# Splitting the data

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# Target and features

- target = churn
- features = everything else



# Train/test split

- train - the component used to develop the model
- test - the component used to validate the model

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

target_train, target_test, features_train, features_test =
    train_test_split(target, features, test_size=0.25)
```



# Overfitting

*an error that occurs when model works well enough for the dataset it was developed on (train) but is not useful outside of it (test)*



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**Let's practice!**



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# Introduction to Decision Tree classification

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# Classification in Python

## Classification algorithms

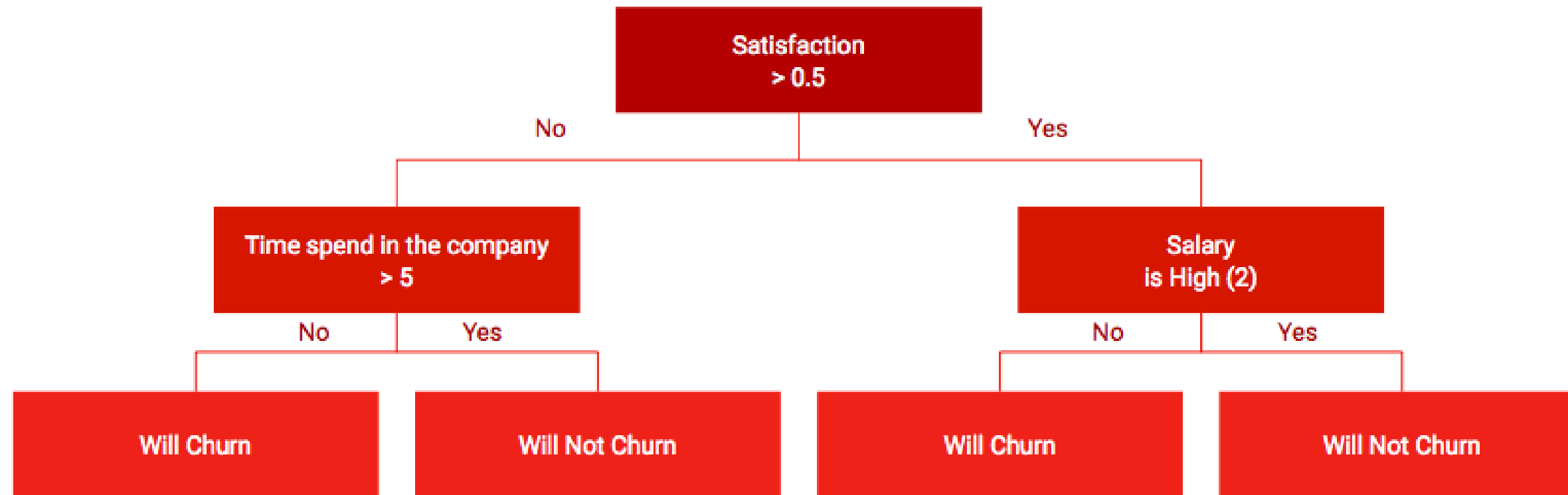
- Logistic regression
- Support Vector Machines
- Neural Networks
- Other algorithms

## Algorithm we will use

- Decision Tree



# Decision Tree Classification







# Splitting rule

Splitting rules:

- **Gini:**  $2 * p * (1 - p)$
- **Entropy:**  $-p * \log(p) - (1 - p) * \log(1 - p)$



# Decision Tree splitting: hypothetical example

Total set: 100 observations, 40 left, 60 stayed

- Gini:  $2 * 0.4 * 0.6 = 0.48$

Splitting rule: satisfaction > 0.8

- Left branch (YES) - 50 people: all stayed
- Gini:  $2 * 1 * 0 = 0$
- Right branch (NO) - 50 people: 40 left, 10 stayed
- Gini:  $2 * 0.4 * 0.1 = 0.08$



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# Predicting employee churn using decision trees

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# Decision Tree in Python

```
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier

model = DecisionTreeClassifier(random_state=42)

model.fit(features_train, target_train)

model.score(features_test, target_test) * 100
```



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# Interpretation of the decision tree

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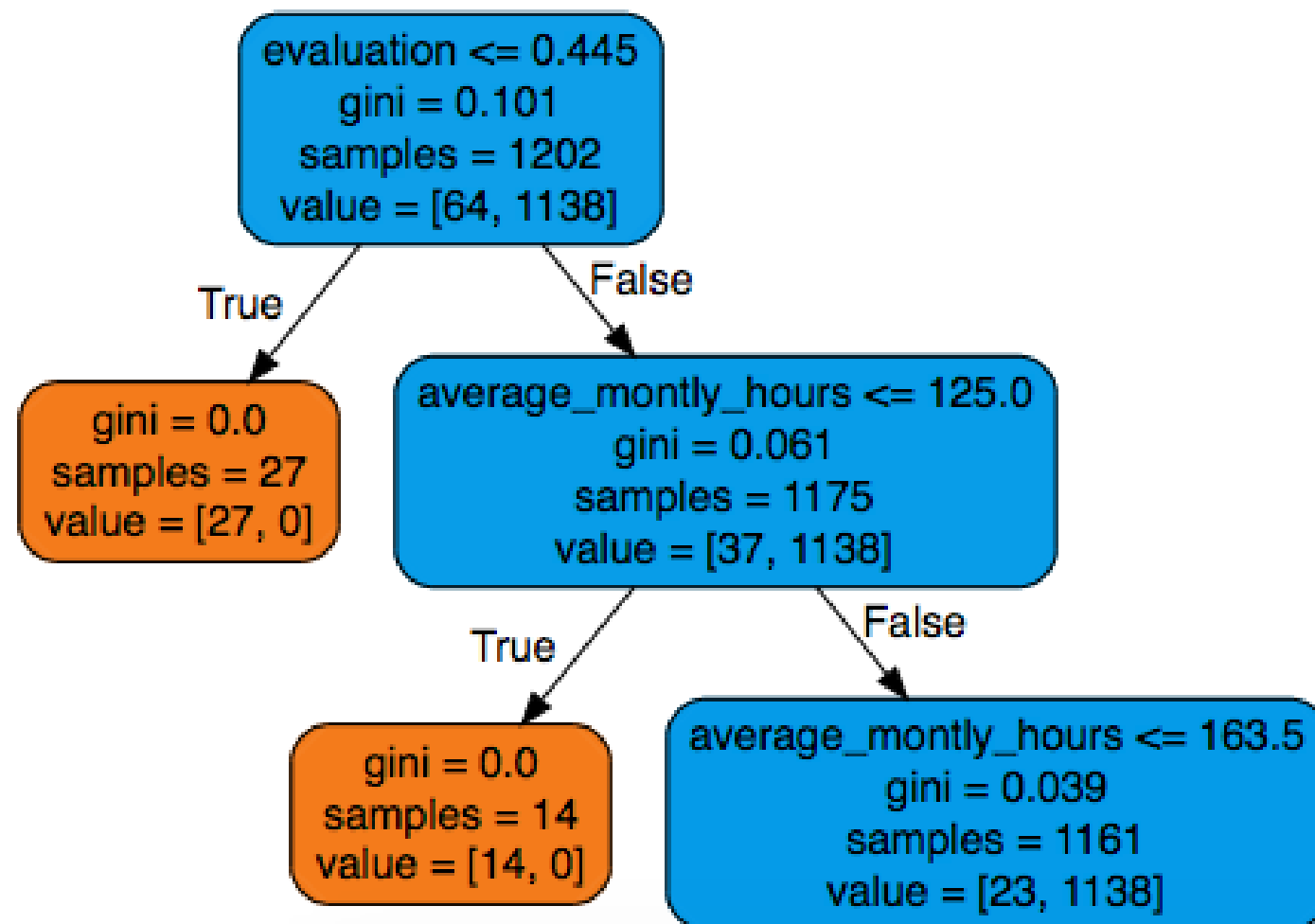
# Visualization

1. Export
2. Copy content
3. Paste it in [www.webgraphviz.com](http://www.webgraphviz.com)





# Interpretation





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