

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import altair as alt
from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.impute import SimpleImputer
```

```
df_customer_churn_data = pd.read_csv('Customer+Churn+Data.csv')
```

```
print(df_customer_churn_data.head().to_markdown(index=False,
numalign="left", stralign="left"))
```

AccountID	Churn	Tenure	City_Tier	CC_Contacted_LY
Payment	Gender	Service_Score	Account_user_count	
account_segment	CC_Agent_Score	Marital_Status		
rev_per_month	Complain_ly	rev_growth_yoy		
coupon_used_for_payment	Day_Since_CC_connect	cashback		
Login_device				
:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:
20000	1	4	3	6
Debit Card	Female	3	3	
Super	2		Single	9
1	11		1	5
160	Mobile			
20001	1	0	1	8
UPI	Male	3	4	
Regular Plus	3		Single	7
1	15		0	0
121	Mobile			
20002	1	0	1	30
Debit Card	Male	2	4	
Regular Plus	3		Single	6
1	14		0	3
nan	Mobile			
20003	1	0	3	15
Debit Card	Male	2	4	
Super	5		Single	8
0	23		0	3
134	Mobile			
20004	1	0	1	12
Credit Card	Male	2	3	
Regular Plus	5		Single	3
0	11		1	3
130	Mobile			

```

print(df_customer_churn_data.info())

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 11260 entries, 0 to 11259
Data columns (total 19 columns):
#   Column                                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   AccountID                            11260 non-null  int64
1   Churn                                11260 non-null  int64
2   Tenure                               11158 non-null  object
3   City_Tier                            11148 non-null  float64
4   CC_Contacted_LY                      11158 non-null  float64
5   Payment                              11151 non-null  object
6   Gender                               11152 non-null  object
7   Service_Score                        11162 non-null  float64
8   Account_user_count                   11148 non-null  object
9   account_segment                      11163 non-null  object
10  CC_Agent_Score                       11144 non-null  float64
11  Marital_Status                       11048 non-null  object
12  rev_per_month                        11158 non-null  object
13  Complain_ly                          10903 non-null  float64
14  rev_growth_yoy                       11260 non-null  object
15  coupon_used_for_payment              11260 non-null  object
16  Day_Since_CC_connect                10903 non-null  object
17  cashback                            10789 non-null  object
18  Login_device                        11039 non-null  object
dtypes: float64(5), int64(2), object(12)
memory usage: 1.6+ MB
None

df_customer_churn_data.columns =
df_customer_churn_data.columns.str.strip()

print(df_customer_churn_data.columns)

Index(['AccountID', 'Churn', 'Tenure', 'City_Tier', 'CC_Contacted_LY',
      'Payment', 'Gender', 'Service_Score', 'Account_user_count',
      'account_segment', 'CC_Agent_Score', 'Marital_Status',
      'rev_per_month',
      'Complain_ly', 'rev_growth_yoy', 'coupon_used_for_payment',
      'Day_Since_CC_connect', 'cashback', 'Login_device'],
      dtype='object')

df_customer_churn_data.columns =
df_customer_churn_data.columns.str.strip()

# List of columns to check for non-numeric values
columns_to_check = ['Tenure', 'Account_user_count', 'rev_per_month',
                    'rev_growth_yoy',
                    'coupon_used_for_payment', 'Day_Since_CC_connect',
                    'cashback']

```

```

# Iterate through each column and filter non-numeric values
for column in columns_to_check:
    if column in df_customer_churn_data.columns:
        # Get all unique non-numeric values from the column (Corrected
        indentation)
        non_numeric_values =
df_customer_churn_data[pd.to_numeric(df_customer_churn_data[column],
errors='coerce').isna()][column].unique()

        if len(non_numeric_values) > 0: # Check if there are any non-
numeric values
            if len(non_numeric_values) > 20:
                # Sample 20 of them if there are too many unique
values
                print(f"Non-numeric values in column '{column}':
{np.random.choice(non_numeric_values, 20, replace=False)}")
            else:
                # Otherwise print all unique non-numeric values from
the column
                print(f"Non-numeric values in column '{column}':
{non_numeric_values}")
        else:
            print(f"Column '{column}' not found in DataFrame")

Non-numeric values in column 'Tenure': ['#' nan]
Non-numeric values in column 'Account_user_count': [nan '@']
Non-numeric values in column 'rev_per_month': ['+' nan]
Non-numeric values in column 'rev_growth_yoy': ['$']
Non-numeric values in column 'coupon_used_for_payment': ['#' '$' '*']
Non-numeric values in column 'Day_Since_CC_connect': [nan '$']
Non-numeric values in column 'cashback': [nan '$']

# List of columns to clean and convert to numeric
columns_to_convert = ['Tenure', 'Account_user_count', 'rev_per_month',
'rev_growth_yoy',
                        'coupon_used_for_payment',
'Day_Since_CC_connect', 'cashback']

# Characters to remove from the specified columns
characters_to_remove = ['#', '@', '+', '$', '*']

# Remove the specified characters from the columns
for column in columns_to_convert:
    for char in characters_to_remove:
        df_customer_churn_data[column] =
df_customer_churn_data[column].astype(str).str.replace(char, '',
regex=False)

        # Convert the column to numeric, setting failed conversions to NaN

```

```

df_customer_churn_data[column] =
pd.to_numeric(df_customer_churn_data[column], errors='coerce')

# Count the number of missing values in each column
missing_value_counts = df_customer_churn_data.isnull().sum()

# Calculate the proportion of missing values in each column
total_rows = len(df_customer_churn_data)
missing_value_proportions = missing_value_counts / total_rows

# Calculate the proportion of missing values in each column
total_rows = len(df_customer_churn_data)
missing_value_proportions = missing_value_counts / total_rows

# Report the columns and their proportion of missing values
for column, proportion in missing_value_proportions.items():
    print(f"Column '{column}': {proportion:.2%}")

Column 'AccountID': 0.00%
Column 'Churn': 0.00%
Column 'Tenure': 1.94%
Column 'City_Tier': 0.99%
Column 'CC_Contacted_LY': 0.91%
Column 'Payment': 0.97%
Column 'Gender': 0.96%
Column 'Service_Score': 0.87%
Column 'Account_user_count': 3.94%
Column 'account_segment': 0.86%
Column 'CC_Agent_Score': 1.03%
Column 'Marital_Status': 1.88%
Column 'rev_per_month': 7.02%
Column 'Complain_ly': 3.17%
Column 'rev_growth_yoy': 0.03%
Column 'coupon_used_for_payment': 0.03%
Column 'Day_Since_CC_connect': 3.18%
Column 'cashback': 4.20%
Column 'Login_device': 1.96%

# Impute missing values
numerical_columns =
df_customer_churn_data.select_dtypes(include=np.number)
categorical_columns =
df_customer_churn_data.select_dtypes(include=object)

# Impute numerical columns with mean
num_imputer = SimpleImputer(strategy='mean')
df_customer_churn_data[numerical_columns.columns] =
num_imputer.fit_transform(numerical_columns)

# Impute categorical columns with mode
cat_imputer = SimpleImputer(strategy='most_frequent')

```

```

df_customer_churn_data[categorical_columns.columns] =
cat_imputer.fit_transform(categorical_columns)

# Select numerical columns
numerical_columns =
df_customer_churn_data.select_dtypes(include='number')

# Calculate descriptive statistics for numerical columns
descriptive_stats = numerical_columns.describe()

# Display descriptive statistics
print("Descriptive statistics for numerical columns:\n")
print(descriptive_stats.to_markdown())

```

Descriptive statistics for numerical columns:

	AccountID	Churn	Tenure	City_Tier
count	11260	11260	11260	11260
mean	25629.5	0.168384	11.0251	1.65393
std	3250.63	0.374223	12.7545	0.910453
min	20000	0	0	1
25%	22814.8	0	2	1
50%	25629.5	0	9	1
75%	28444.2	0	16	3
max	40000	1	43	4

```

7          |          1          |          19          |          2
|          |          7          |          197         |          3
| max      |          31259         |          1          |          5
132        |          5          |          6          |          5
|          |          140          |          1          |          28
16          |          47          |          1997         |

```

```

# Select categorical columns (object type)
categorical_columns =
df_customer_churn_data.select_dtypes(include='object')

# Compute and display value counts for each categorical column
for column in categorical_columns:
    value_counts = categorical_columns[column].value_counts()
    print(f"\nValue counts for '{column}':\n")
    print(value_counts.to_markdown())

```

Value counts for 'Payment':

Payment	count
Debit Card	4696
Credit Card	3511
E wallet	1217
Cash on Delivery	1014
UPI	822

Value counts for 'Gender':

Gender	count
Male	6436
Female	4178
M	376
F	270

Value counts for 'account\_segment':

account_segment	count
Super	4159
Regular Plus	3862
HNI	1639
Super Plus	771
Regular	520
Regular +	262
Super +	47

Value counts for 'Marital\_Status':

Marital_Status	count
Married	6072
Single	3520
Divorced	1668

Value counts for 'Login\_device':

Login_device	count
Mobile	7703
Computer	3018
&&&&	539

## Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)

### *K-Means clustering*

```
# Standardize the numerical columns
scaler = StandardScaler()
scaled_data = scaler.fit_transform(numerical_columns)

# Apply K-Means clustering with the optimal 'k' (let's assume k = 3
based on the Elbow method)
kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters=3, random_state=42)
df_customer_churn_data['Cluster'] = kmeans.fit_predict(scaled_data)

# Analyze the clusters
for cluster_id in range(3):
    print(f"\nCluster {cluster_id} statistics:\n")

    # Filter data for the current cluster
    cluster_data =
df_customer_churn_data[df_customer_churn_data['Cluster'] ==
cluster_id]

    # Calculate and display descriptive statistics for numerical
columns in the cluster
    cluster_stats = cluster_data[numerical_columns.columns].describe()
    print(cluster_stats.to_markdown())

    # Calculate and display value counts for categorical columns in
the cluster
    for column in categorical_columns:
        value_counts = cluster_data[column].value_counts()
        print(f"\nValue counts for '{column}' in Cluster
{cluster_id}:\n")
        print(value_counts.to_markdown())
```

Cluster 0 statistics:

	AccountID	Churn	Tenure	City_Tier	
CC_Contacted_LY	Service_Score	Account_user_count			
CC_Agent_Score	rev_per_month	Complain_ly	rev_growth_yoy		
coupon_used_for_payment	Day_Since_CC_connect	cashback			
:----- -----: -----: -----: -----: -----:					
-----: -----: -----: -----: -----:					
-----: -----: -----: -----: -----:					
-----: -----: -----: -----: -----:					
count	1847	1847	1847	1847	1847
1847	1847	1847	1847	1847	1847
1847	1847	1847	1847	1847	1847
mean	25545.6	1	3.24643	1.82519	
19.3344	2.90711		3.91756		3.39437
6.94107	0.539241		16.1159		1.64808
	3.31431	181.63			
std	3247.21	0	6.08847	0.954147	
8.8682	0.6991		0.999369		1.33497
13.0953	0.49235		3.88145		1.7577
	3.0744	182.78			
min	20000	1	0	1	
4	2		1		1
1	0		4		0
	0	110			
25%	22788	1	0	1	
12	2		3		3
3	0	13			1
	1	136			
50%	25632	1	1	1	
17	3		4		3
5	1	15			1
	2	153			
75%	28359.5	1	3	3	
26	3		5		5
7	1	18			2
	5	184			
max	31251	1	99	3	
43	4		6		5
138	1	28			16
	15	1997			

Value counts for 'Payment' in Cluster 0:

Payment	count
:----- -----:	
Debit Card	708
Credit Card	483



E wallet	268
Cash on Delivery	245
UPI	143

Value counts for 'Gender' in Cluster 0:

Gender	count
Male	1101
Female	631
M	77
F	38

Value counts for 'account\_segment' in Cluster 0:

account_segment	count
Regular Plus	1046
Super	422
HNI	240
Regular +	67
Super Plus	37
Regular	34
Super +	1

Value counts for 'Marital\_Status' in Cluster 0:

Marital_Status	count
Single	929
Married	683
Divorced	235

Value counts for 'Login\_device' in Cluster 0:

Login_device	count
Mobile	1174
Computer	588
&&&&	85

Cluster 1 statistics:

	AccountID	Churn	Tenure	City_Tier
CC_Contacted_LY	Service_Score	Account_user_count		
CC_Agent_Score	rev_per_month	Complain_ly	rev_growth_yoy	
coupon_used_for_payment	Day_Since_CC_connect	cashback		

count	4583	4583	4583	4583	4583
4583	4583	4583	4583	4583	4583
	4583	4583	4583	4583	4583
4583	4583	4583	4583	4583	4583
mean	27357.8	0.00894611	13.5005	1.64536	
19.1848	3.37392		4.17226	3.01718	
7.04442	0.23106	17.0268		2.61505	
	5.95503	217.461			
std	2824.22	0.0941701	13.4828	0.909909	
9.1873	0.562648		0.811764	1.38465	
12.2241	0.414101	3.82381			
2.33066		3.89792	194.392		
min	20069	0	0	1	
6	2		1	1	
1	0	4		0	
	0	0			
25%	24661.5	0	6	1	
13	3		4	2	
3	0	14		1	
	3	161			
50%	28474	0	11	1	
17	3		4	3	
6	0	16		2	
	5	183			
75%	29877.5	0	18	3	
24	4		5	4	
7	0.285334	20		3	
	8	222			
max	31258	1	99	3	
132	5		6	5	
140	1	28		16	
	47	1992			

Value counts for 'Payment' in Cluster 1:

Payment	count
Debit Card	1949
Credit Card	1444
E wallet	498
Cash on Delivery	378
UPI	314

Value counts for 'Gender' in Cluster 1:

Gender	count
Male	2561
Female	1783
M	138

| F | 101 |

Value counts for 'account\_segment' in Cluster 1:

account_segment	count
Super	1810
Regular Plus	1185
HNI	787
Super Plus	423
Regular	271
Regular +	86
Super +	21

Value counts for 'Marital\_Status' in Cluster 1:

Marital_Status	count
Married	2725
Single	1194
Divorced	664

Value counts for 'Login\_device' in Cluster 1:

Login_device	count
Mobile	3169
Computer	1199
&&&&	215

Cluster 2 statistics:

	AccountID	Churn	Tenure	City_Tier
CC_Contacted_LY	Service_Score	Account_user_count		
CC_Agent_Score	rev_per_month	Complain_ly	rev_growth_yoy	
coupon_used_for_payment	Day_Since_CC_connect	cashback		
count	4830	4830	4830	4830
4830	4830		4830	4830
4830		4830	4830	
4830	4830	4830		
mean	24021.6	0.00165631	11.6508	1.59657
16.0557	2.45348		3.15205	2.98791
5.49443	0.239739	15.4322		1.06285
	3.88328	181.681		
std	2759.31	0.0406683	12.778	0.885711
8.07372	0.563034		0.898154	1.35755

9.94024		0.418931		3.46984		1.23457	
		3.15412		148.137			
min		20017		0		0	
5		0				1	
1		0		4			
		0		0			
25%		21512.2		0		4	
10		2				3	
2		0		13			
		2		138			
50%		23385		0		9	
14		2				3	
4		0		14			
		3		156			
75%		26636.5		0		16	
20		3				4	
6.36259		0.285334		18			
		7		194			
max		31259		1		99	
126		4				5	
		140		1			
11				30		28	
				1985			

Value counts for 'Payment' in Cluster 2:

Payment	count
Debit Card	2039
Credit Card	1584
E wallet	451
Cash on Delivery	391
UPI	365

Value counts for 'Gender' in Cluster 2:

Gender	count
Male	2774
Female	1764
M	161
F	131

Value counts for 'account\_segment' in Cluster 2:

account_segment	count
Super	1927
Regular Plus	1631
HNI	612
Super Plus	311

Regular	215
Regular +	109
Super +	25

Value counts for 'Marital\_Status' in Cluster 2:

Marital_Status	count
:-----	-----:
Married	2664
Single	1397
Divorced	769

Value counts for 'Login\_device' in Cluster 2:

Login_device	count
:-----	-----:
Mobile	3360
Computer	1231
&&&&	239

*# Visualize the clusters (example using two numerical columns, adjust as needed)*

```
chart = alt.Chart(df_customer_churn_data).mark_circle().encode(
    x='rev_per_month',
    y='Tenure',
    color='Cluster:N',
    tooltip = ['rev_per_month', 'Tenure', 'Cluster']
).properties(
    title='Customer Segmentation'
).interactive()
```

*# Save the plot*

```
chart.save('customer_segmentation_plot.json')
```

Can not use Altair to visualize the chart in notebook as it has more than 5000 rows.

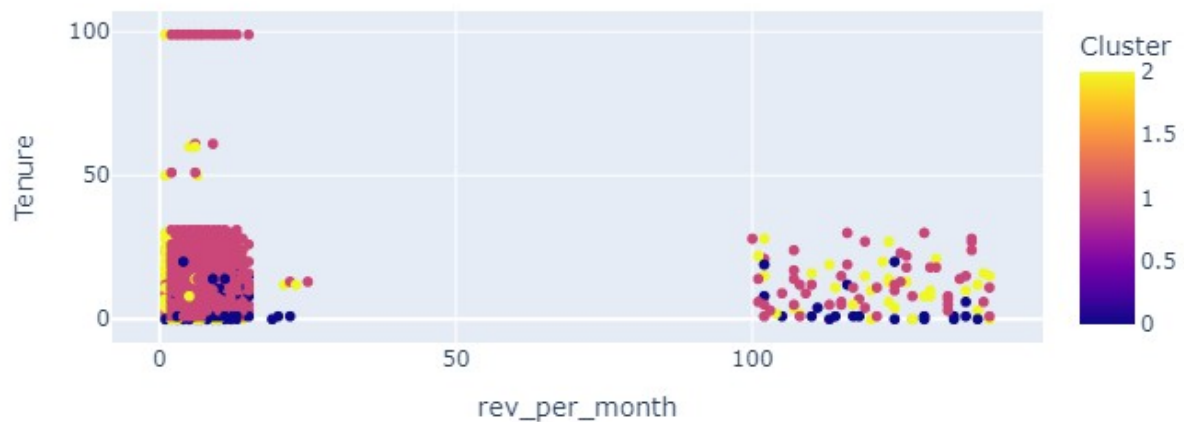
Now i will Try to visualize the Chart by **Importing Plotly!**

```
import plotly.express as px
import plotly.graph_objects as go

# Create the scatter plot
fig = px.scatter(df_customer_churn_data,
                 x='rev_per_month',
                 y='Tenure',
                 color='Cluster',
                 title='Customer Segmentation - rev_per_month vs
Tenure')
```

```
# Display the plot
fig.show()
```

Customer Segmentation - rev\_per\_month vs Tenure



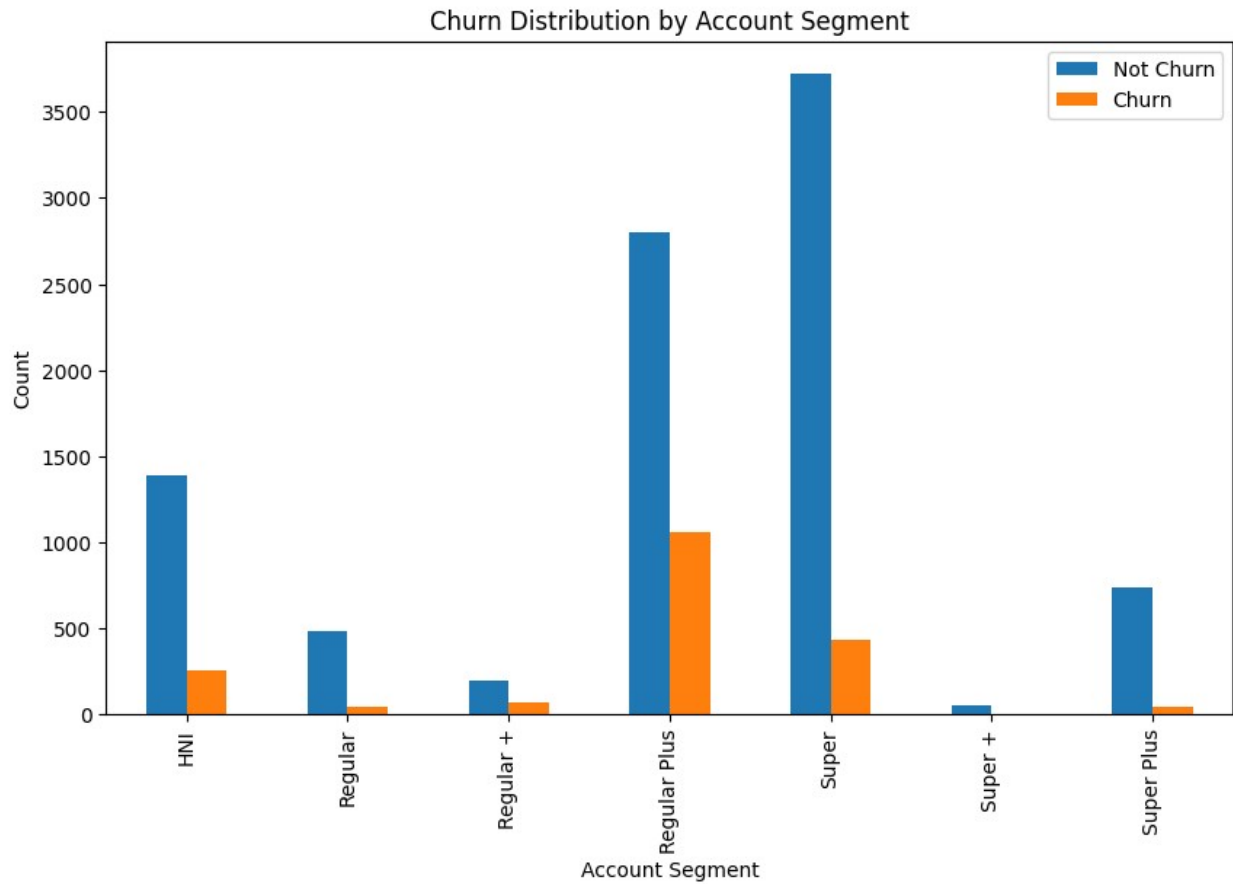
```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# 1. Bar Chart: Churn Distribution by Account Segment

# Count the occurrences of each `account_segment` for both churned and
non-churned customers
churn_counts = df_customer_churn_data.groupby(['account_segment',
'Churn']).size().reset_index(name='Count')

# Pivot the data for plotting
churn_pivot = churn_counts.pivot(index='account_segment',
columns='Churn', values='Count')

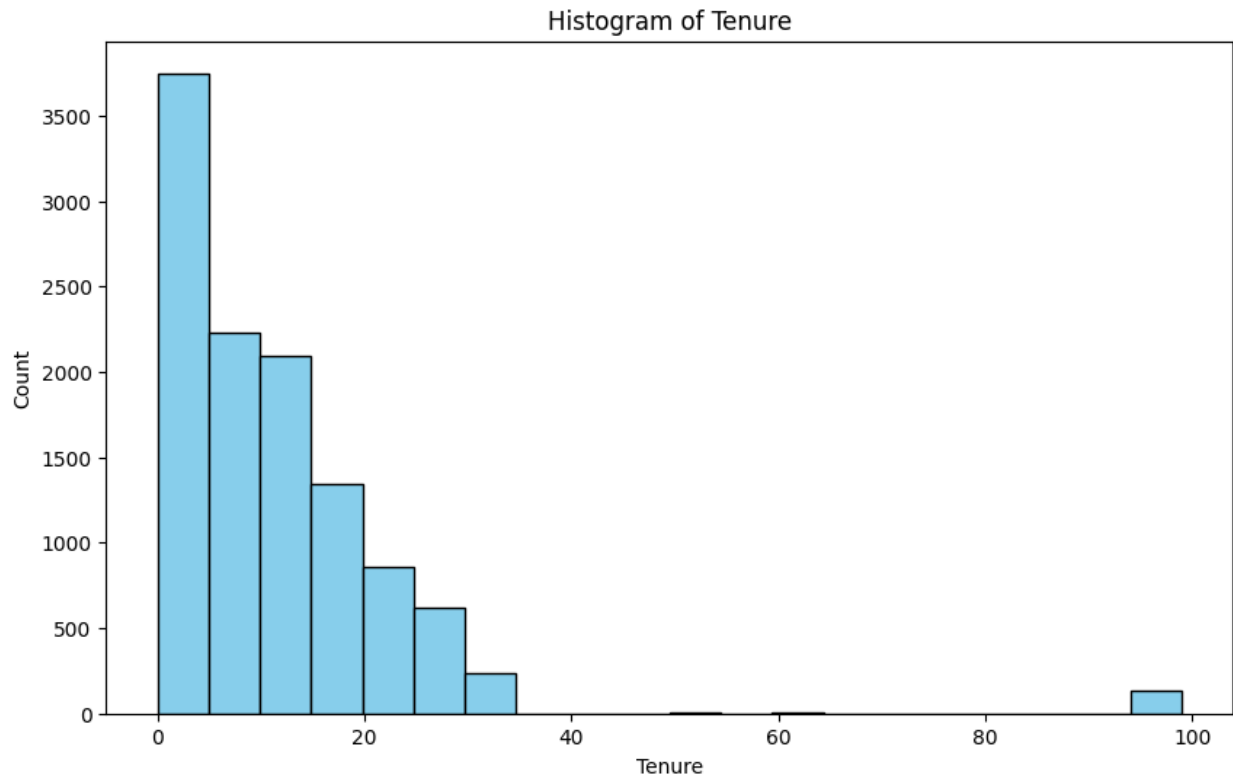
# Plot the bar chart
churn_pivot.plot(kind='bar', figsize=(10, 6))
plt.title('Churn Distribution by Account Segment')
plt.xlabel('Account Segment')
plt.ylabel('Count')
plt.legend(['Not Churn', 'Churn'])
plt.show()
```



## # 2. Histogram: Histogram of Tenure

# Plot the histogram

```
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
plt.hist(df_customer_churn_data['Tenure'], bins=20, color='skyblue',
         edgecolor='black')
plt.title('Histogram of Tenure')
plt.xlabel('Tenure')
plt.ylabel('Count')
plt.show()
```



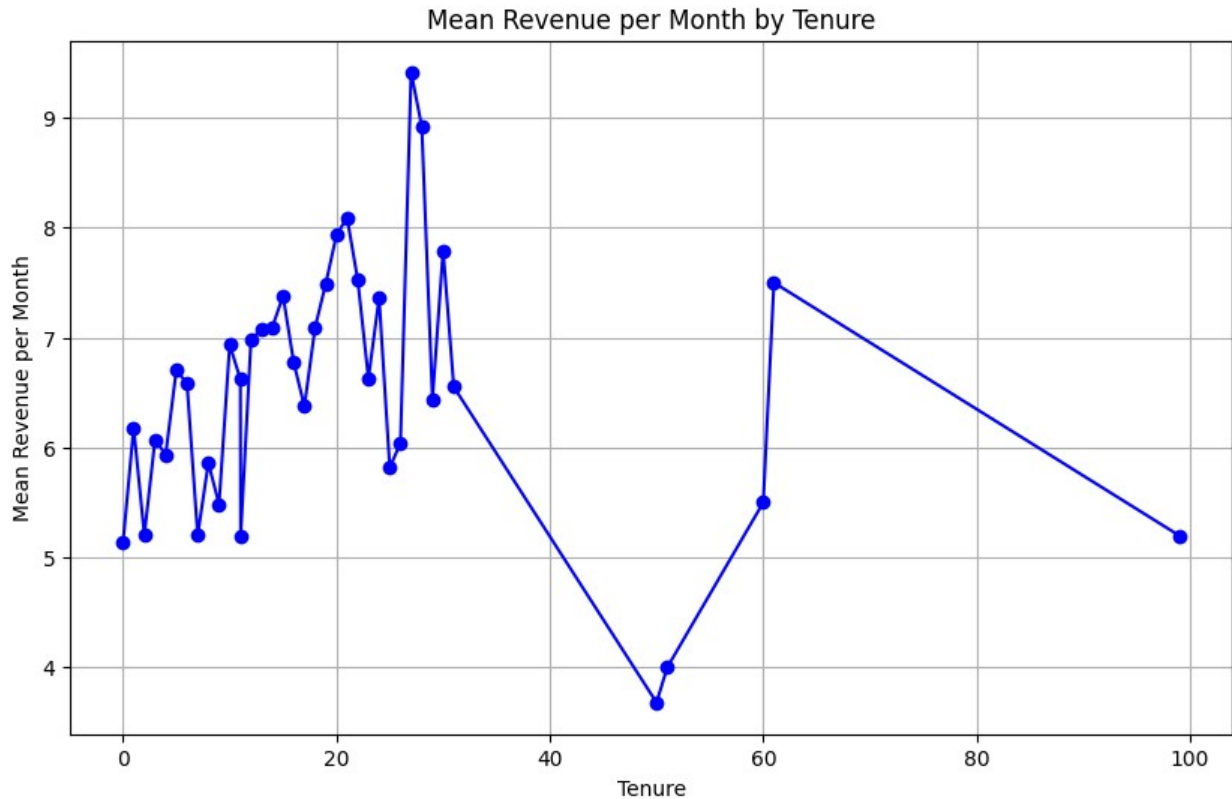
### # 3. Line Chart: Mean Revenue per Month by Tenure

```
# Group the data by `Tenure` and calculate the mean of `rev_per_month`
tenure_revenue = df_customer_churn_data.groupby('Tenure')
['rev_per_month'].mean().reset_index()
```

```
# Plot the line chart
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
plt.plot(tenure_revenue['Tenure'], tenure_revenue['rev_per_month'],
marker='o', linestyle='-', color='b')
plt.title('Mean Revenue per Month by Tenure')
plt.xlabel('Tenure')
plt.ylabel('Mean Revenue per Month')
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()
```





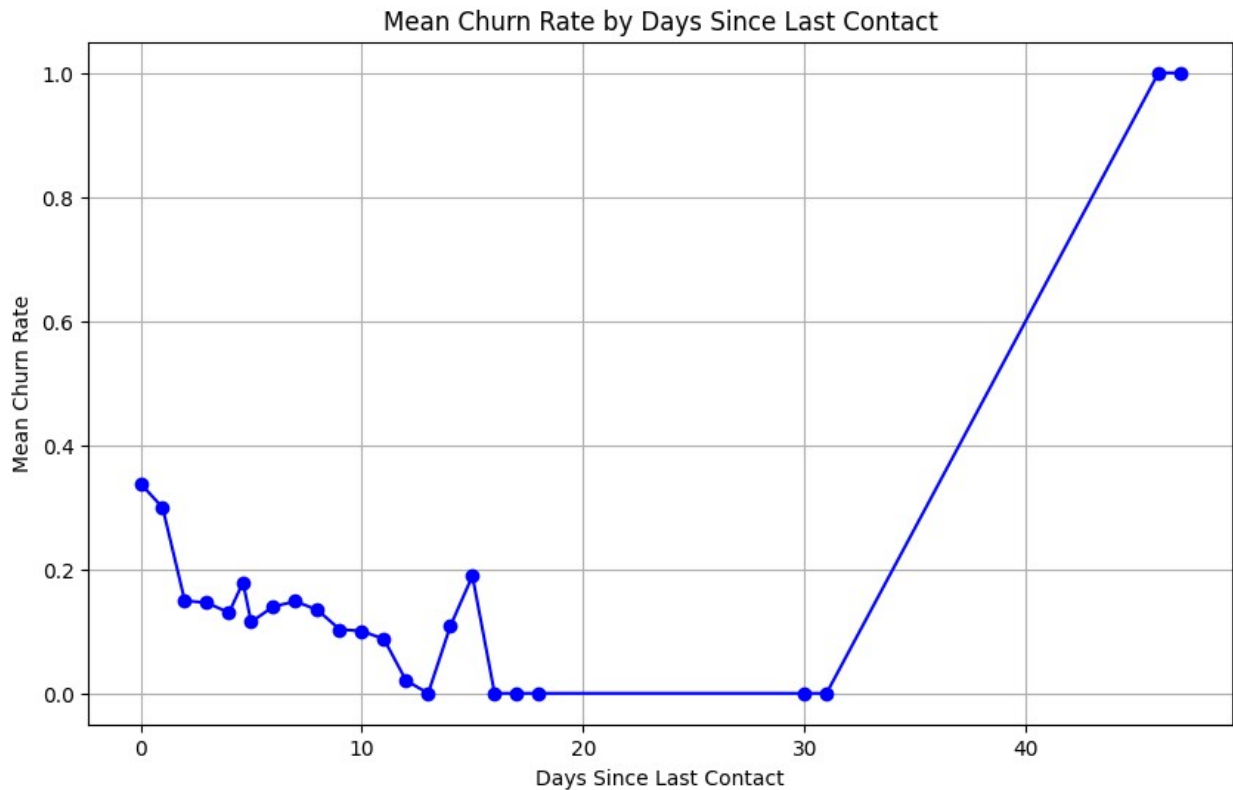
## Customer Journey Maps

*# 1. Group the data by 'Day\_Since\_CC\_connect' and calculate the mean of 'Churn', 'Service\_Score', and 'Complain\_ly'. Reset the index and store the result in 'journey\_data'.*

```
journey_data = df_customer_churn_data.groupby('Day_Since_CC_connect')
[['Churn', 'Service_Score', 'Complain_ly']].mean().reset_index()
```

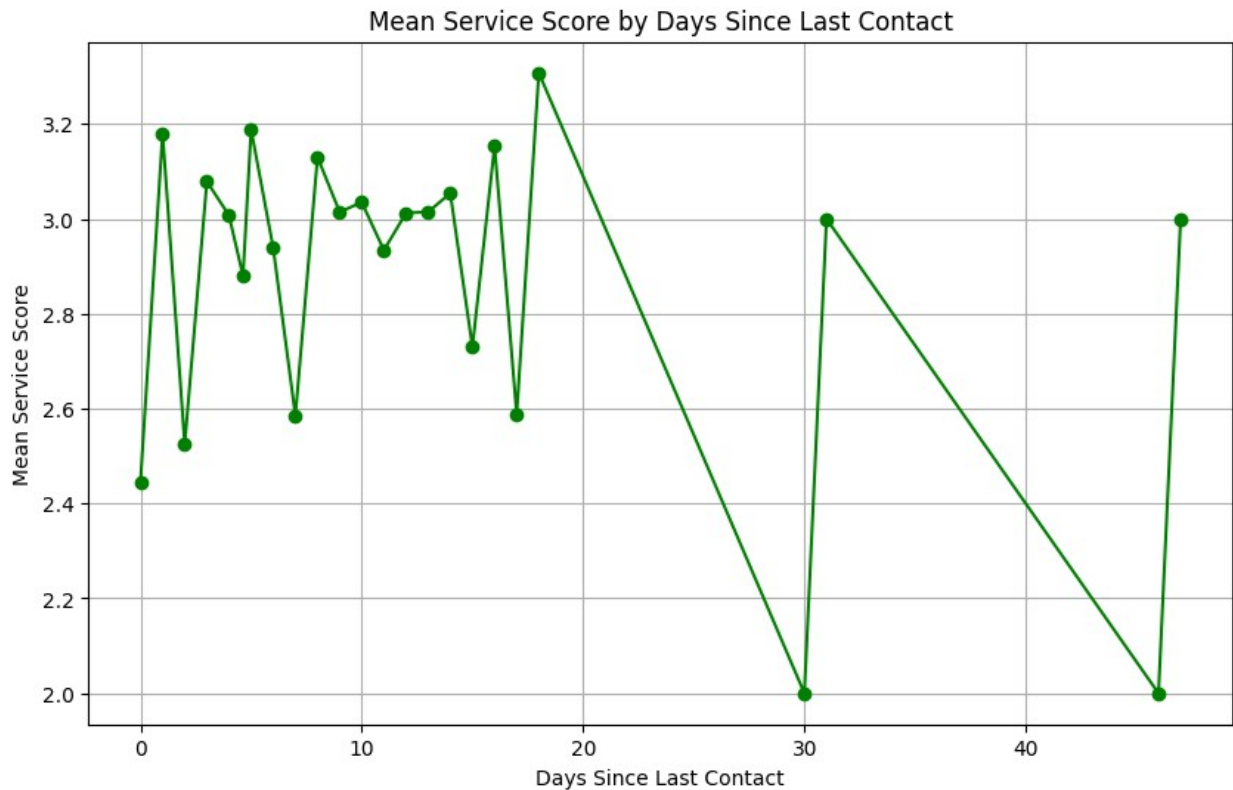
*# 2. Create a line chart using matplotlib with 'Day\_Since\_CC\_connect' on the x-axis and the mean of 'Churn' on the y-axis. Add appropriate title and labels.*

```
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
plt.plot(journey_data['Day_Since_CC_connect'], journey_data['Churn'],
marker='o', linestyle='-', color='b')
plt.title('Mean Churn Rate by Days Since Last Contact')
plt.xlabel('Days Since Last Contact')
plt.ylabel('Mean Churn Rate')
plt.grid(True)
```



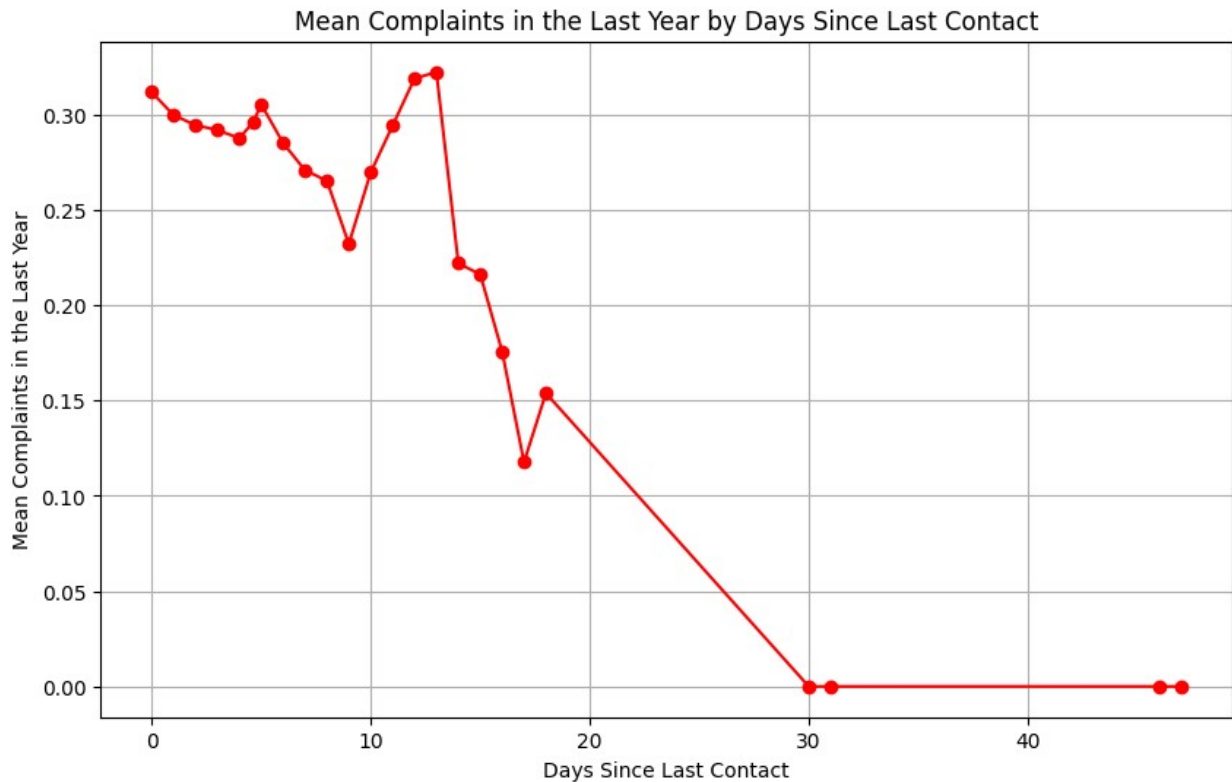
*# 3. Create another line chart with `Day\_Since\_CC\_connect` on the x-axis and the mean of `Service\_Score` on the y-axis. Add appropriate title and labels.*

```
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
plt.plot(journey_data['Day_Since_CC_connect'],
journey_data['Service_Score'], marker='o', linestyle='--', color='g')
plt.title('Mean Service Score by Days Since Last Contact')
plt.xlabel('Days Since Last Contact')
plt.ylabel('Mean Service Score')
plt.grid(True)
```



# 4. Create a third line chart with `Day\_Since\_CC\_connect` on the x-axis and the mean of `Complain\_ly` on the y-axis. Add appropriate title and labels.

```
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
plt.plot(journey_data['Day_Since_CC_connect'],
journey_data['Complain_ly'], marker='o', linestyle='-', color='r')
plt.title('Mean Complaints in the Last Year by Days Since Last
Contact')
plt.xlabel('Days Since Last Contact')
plt.ylabel('Mean Complaints in the Last Year')
plt.grid(True)
```



We will proceed with model training using the Random Forest Classifier.

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, precision_score,
recall_score, f1_score, confusion_matrix, classification_report
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
```

Preparing Data for Model development!

```
# Encode categorical variables
le = LabelEncoder()
for col in
df_customer_churn_data.select_dtypes(include='object').columns:
    df_customer_churn_data[col] =
le.fit_transform(df_customer_churn_data[col])

# Split data into features (X) and target (y)
X = df_customer_churn_data.drop('Churn', axis=1)
y = df_customer_churn_data['Churn']

# Split data into training and testing sets
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y,
test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
```

```
# Print the shapes of the resulting datasets
```

```
print("X_train shape:", X_train.shape)
```

```
print("X_test shape:", X_test.shape)
```

```
print("y_train shape:", y_train.shape)
```

```
print("y_test shape:", y_test.shape)
```

```
X_train shape: (9008, 19)
```

```
X_test shape: (2252, 19)
```

```
y_train shape: (9008,)
```

```
y_test shape: (2252,)
```

### Initialize and train the Random Forest model!

```
# 1. Initialize the Random Forest Classifier
```

```
rf_classifier = RandomForestClassifier(random_state=42)
```

```
# 2. Train the model
```

```
rf_classifier.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

```
RandomForestClassifier(random_state=42)
```

```
# 3. Predict on the training set
```

```
y_train_pred = rf_classifier.predict(X_train)
```

```
# 4. Print the model's accuracy on the training set
```

```
print("Training Accuracy:", accuracy_score(y_train, y_train_pred))
```

```
Training Accuracy: 1.0
```

### Make predictions on the test set

```
y_pred = rf_classifier.predict(X_test)
```

```
#Evaluate the model
```

```
test_accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
```

```
classification_rep = classification_report(y_test, y_pred)
```

```
conf_matrix = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)
```

```
#Print the results
```

```
print("Test Accuracy:", test_accuracy)
```

```
print("Classification Report:\n", classification_rep)
```

```
print("Confusion Matrix:\n", conf_matrix)
```

```
Test Accuracy: 0.9955595026642984
```

```
Classification Report:
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0.0	0.99	1.00	1.00	1856
1.0	1.00	0.97	0.99	396
accuracy			1.00	2252

macro avg	1.00	0.99	0.99	2252
weighted avg	1.00	1.00	1.00	2252

Confusion Matrix:

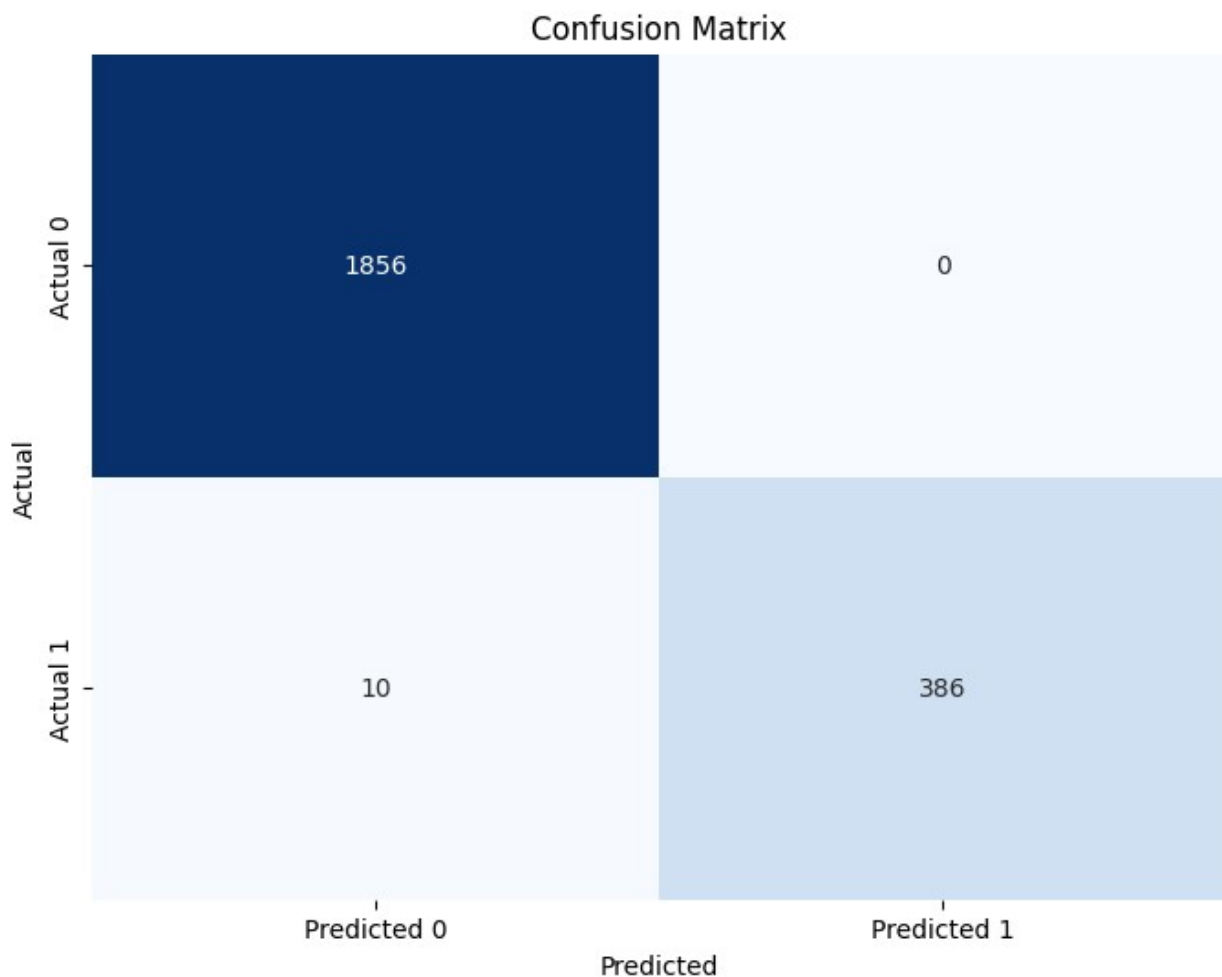
```
[[1856    0]
 [  10  386]]
```

*#Create a dataframe for the confusion matrix*

```
cm_df = pd.DataFrame(conf_matrix, index=['Actual 0', 'Actual 1'],
                      columns=['Predicted 0', 'Predicted 1'])
```

*#Create a heatmap using the confusion matrix dataframe*

```
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
sns.heatmap(cm_df, annot=True, fmt='d', cmap='Blues', cbar=False)
plt.title('Confusion Matrix')
plt.xlabel('Predicted')
plt.ylabel('Actual')
plt.show()
```



```

#Extract metrics from classification report and create a dataframe
report_data = classification_report(y_test, y_pred, output_dict=True)
metrics_df = pd.DataFrame({
    'Metric': ['Precision', 'Recall', 'F1-score'],
    'Class 0': [report_data['0.0']['precision'], report_data['0.0']
['recall'], report_data['0.0']['f1-score']],
    'Class 1': [report_data['1.0']['precision'], report_data['1.0']
['recall'], report_data['1.0']['f1-score']]
})

#Create a grouped bar chart
metrics_df.plot(x='Metric', kind='bar', figsize=(10, 6))
plt.title('Classification Metrics by Class')
plt.ylabel('Score')
plt.xticks(rotation=0)
plt.legend(title='Class')
plt.show()

```

