

Projet

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Exploration des données

```
# Importation des données
```

```
train=read.csv("data/churn-bigml-80.csv")
test=read.csv("data/churn-bigml-20.csv")
```

```
summary(train)
```

```
##      State      Account.length      Area.code      International.plan
## Length:2666    Min.   : 1.0      Min.   :408.0    Length:2666
## Class :character 1st Qu.: 73.0    1st Qu.:408.0    Class :character
## Mode  :character Median :100.0    Median :415.0    Mode  :character
##                Mean   :100.6    Mean   :437.4
##                3rd Qu.:127.0    3rd Qu.:510.0
##                Max.    :243.0    Max.    :510.0
## Voice.mail.plan  Number.vmail.messages Total.day.minutes Total.day.calls
## Length:2666     Min.   : 0.000      Min.   : 0.0      Min.   : 0.0
## Class :character 1st Qu.: 0.000      1st Qu.:143.4     1st Qu.: 87.0
## Mode  :character Median : 0.000      Median :179.9     Median :101.0
##                Mean   : 8.022      Mean   :179.5     Mean   :100.3
##                3rd Qu.:19.000      3rd Qu.:215.9     3rd Qu.:114.0
##                Max.    :50.000      Max.    :350.8     Max.    :160.0
## Total.day.charge Total.eve.minutes Total.eve.calls Total.eve.charge
## Min.   : 0.00    Min.   : 0.0      Min.   : 0       Min.   : 0.00
## 1st Qu.:24.38    1st Qu.:165.3     1st Qu.: 87      1st Qu.:14.05
## Median :30.59    Median :200.9     Median :100      Median :17.08
```

```
## Mean :30.51 Mean :200.4 Mean :100 Mean :17.03
## 3rd Qu.:36.70 3rd Qu.:235.1 3rd Qu.:114 3rd Qu.:19.98
## Max. :59.64 Max. :363.7 Max. :170 Max. :30.91
## Total.night.minutes Total.night.calls Total.night.charge Total.intl.minutes
## Min. : 43.7 Min. : 33.0 Min. : 1.970 Min. : 0.00
## 1st Qu.:166.9 1st Qu.: 87.0 1st Qu.: 7.513 1st Qu.: 8.50
## Median :201.2 Median :100.0 Median : 9.050 Median :10.20
## Mean :201.2 Mean :100.1 Mean : 9.053 Mean :10.24
## 3rd Qu.:236.5 3rd Qu.:113.0 3rd Qu.:10.640 3rd Qu.:12.10
## Max. :395.0 Max. :166.0 Max. :17.770 Max. :20.00
## Total.intl.calls Total.intl.charge Customer.service.calls Churn
## Min. : 0.000 Min. :0.000 Min. :0.000 Length:2666
## 1st Qu.: 3.000 1st Qu.:2.300 1st Qu.:1.000 Class :character
## Median : 4.000 Median :2.750 Median :1.000 Mode :character
## Mean : 4.467 Mean :2.764 Mean :1.563
## 3rd Qu.: 6.000 3rd Qu.:3.270 3rd Qu.:2.000
## Max. :20.000 Max. :5.400 Max. :9.000
```

Réencodage des variables “State”, “International.plan” et “Voice.mail.plan” en facteur. La variable d’intérêt est réencodée en variable logique, à savoir que les valeurs “vrai” sont codées “1” et les valeurs “faux” sont codées en 0

```
### TRAIN ###
#transformation des variables "character" en "facteur"

train$State=as.factor(train$State)
train$International.plan=as.factor(train$International.plan)
train$Voice.mail.plan=as.factor(train$Voice.mail.plan)

#transformation variable d'intérêt en variable logique
train$Churn=as.logical(train$Churn)

### TEST ###
#transformation des variables "character" en "facteur"

test$State=as.factor(test$State)
test$International.plan=as.factor(test$International.plan)
test$Voice.mail.plan=as.factor(test$Voice.mail.plan)

#transformation variable d'intérêt en variable logique
test$Churn=as.integer(test$Churn)
```

```
## Warning: NAs introduits lors de la conversion automatique
```

Étude descriptive des données

```
# fonction
analyse_table = function (nom,variable,nb_donne)
{
```

```

table_temporaire= table(variable)
table_temporaire = as.data.frame(table_temporaire)
table_temporaire = data.frame(table_temporaire,pourcentage=round(table_temporaire[2]/nb_donne*100, di
names(table_temporaire)[3] = "% Freq"
names(table_temporaire)[1] = nom
#table_temporaire = head(table_temporaire[order(-table_temporaire[3]),],3)
table_temporaire = table_temporaire[order(-table_temporaire[3]),]
return(table_temporaire)
}

analyse_table('State',train$State,nrow(train))

```

```

##      State Freq % Freq
## 50      WV   88  3.30
## 24      MN   70  2.63
## 35      NY   68  2.55
## 46      VA   67  2.51
## 2       AL   66  2.48
## 36      OH   66  2.48
## 51      WY   66  2.48
## 38      OR   62  2.33
## 34      NV   61  2.29
## 49      WI   61  2.29
## 21      MD   60  2.25
## 45      UT   60  2.25
## 6       CO   59  2.21
## 7       CT   59  2.21
## 23      MI   58  2.18
## 47      VT   57  2.14
## 14      ID   56  2.10
## 28      NC   56  2.10
## 44      TX   55  2.06
## 10      FL   54  2.03
## 16      IN   54  2.03
## 27      MT   53  1.99
## 17      KS   52  1.95
## 20      MA   52  1.95
## 37      OK   52  1.95
## 9       DE   51  1.91
## 25      MO   51  1.91
## 32      NJ   50  1.88
## 11      GA   49  1.84
## 22      ME   49  1.84
## 41      SC   49  1.84
## 42      SD   49  1.84
## 26      MS   48  1.80
## 40      RI   48  1.80
## 48      WA   48  1.80
## 3       AR   47  1.76
## 4       AZ   45  1.69
## 8       DC   45  1.69
## 15      IL   45  1.69
## 30      NE   45  1.69

```

```
## 12    HI    44    1.65
## 29    ND    44    1.65
## 33    NM    44    1.65
## 1     AK    43    1.61
## 18    KY    43    1.61
## 31    NH    43    1.61
## 43    TN    41    1.54
## 13    IA    38    1.43
## 39    PA    36    1.35
## 19    LA    35    1.31
## 5     CA    24    0.90
```

```
analyse_table('International.plan',train$International.plan,nrow(train))
```

```
##    International.plan Freq % Freq
## 1                      No 2396  89.87
## 2                      Yes  270  10.13
```

```
analyse_table('Voice.mail.plan',train$Voice.mail.plan,nrow(train))
```

```
##    Voice.mail.plan Freq % Freq
## 1                      No 1933  72.51
## 2                      Yes  733  27.49
```

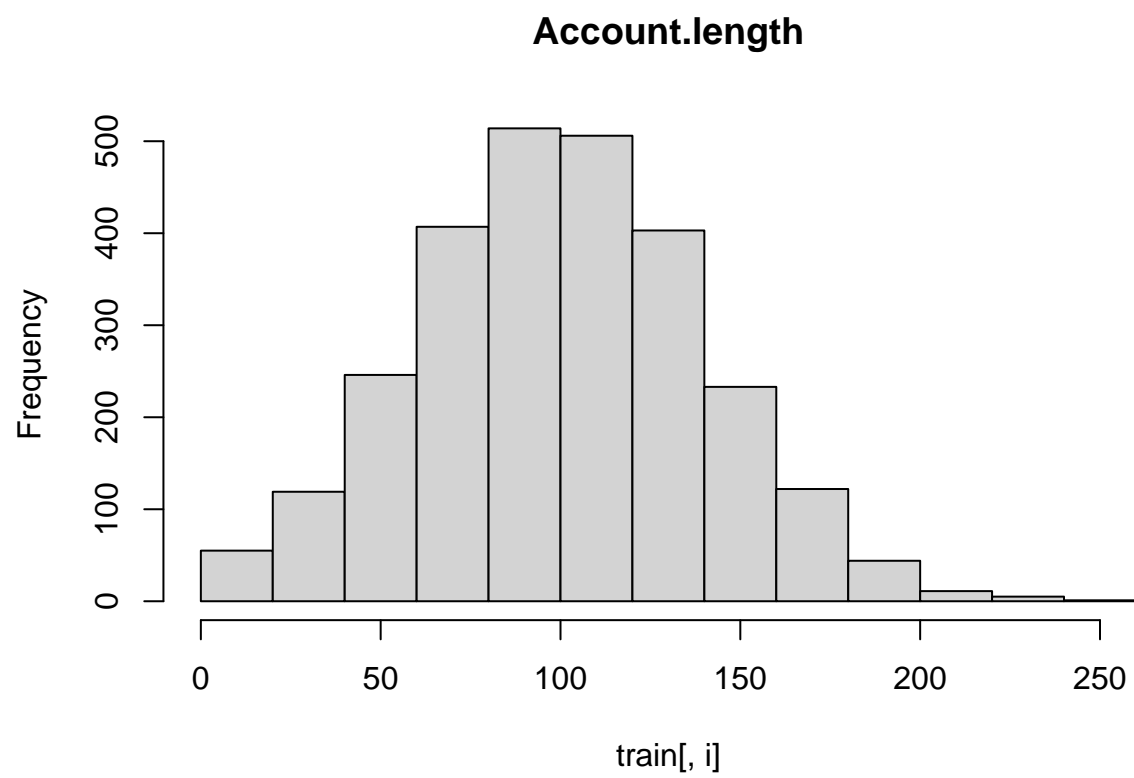
```
analyse_table('Churn',train$Churn,nrow(train))
```

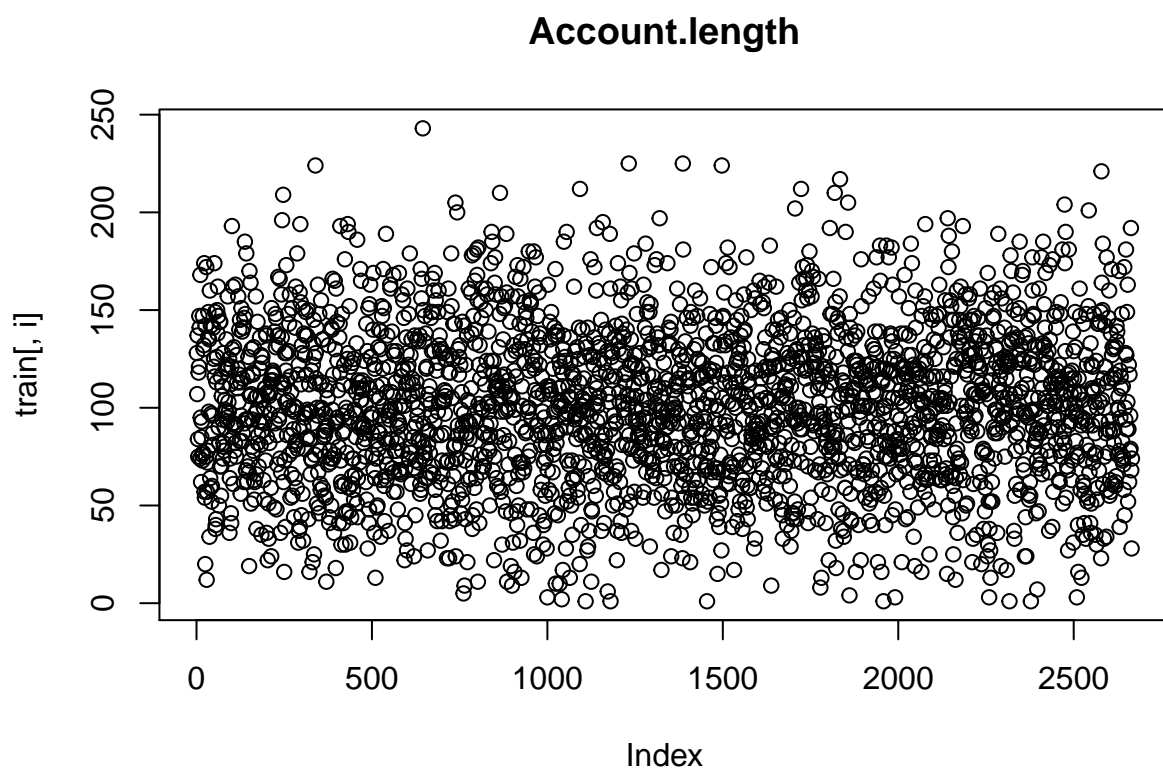
```
##    Churn Freq % Freq
## 1 FALSE 2278  85.45
## 2  TRUE  388  14.55
```

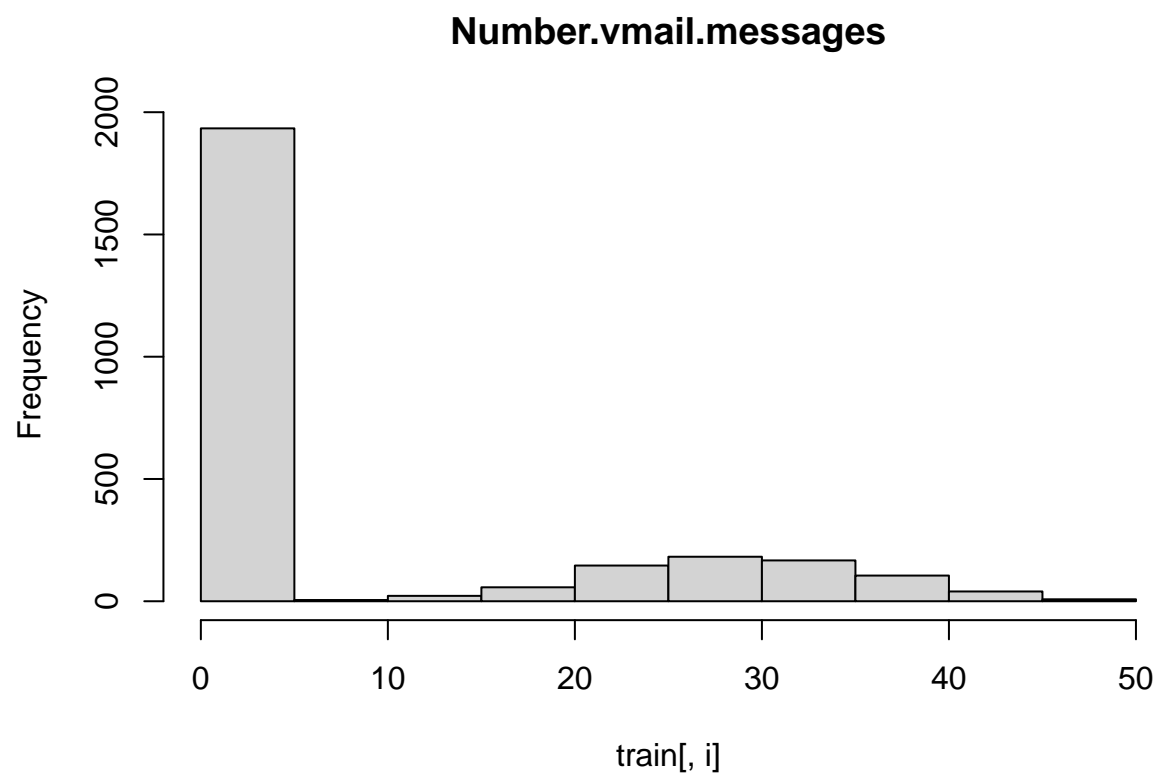
```
analyse_table('Area.code',train$Area.code,nrow(train))
```

```
##    Area.code Freq % Freq
## 2          415 1318  49.44
## 3          510  679  25.47
## 1          408  669  25.09
```

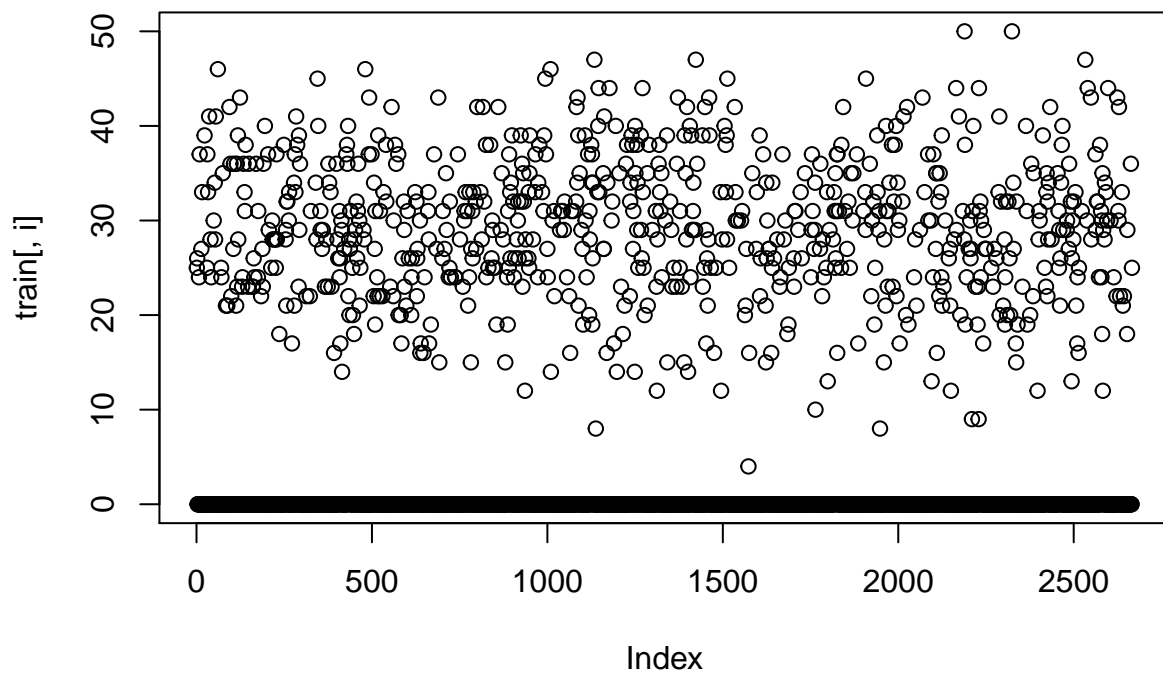
```
for (i in 1:length(colnames(train)))
{
  if (i != 1 & i != 3 & i != 4 & i != 5 & i !=length(colnames(train)))
  {
    hist(train[,i], main = (colnames(train)[i] ))
    plot(train[,i], main = (colnames(train)[i] ))
  }
}
```

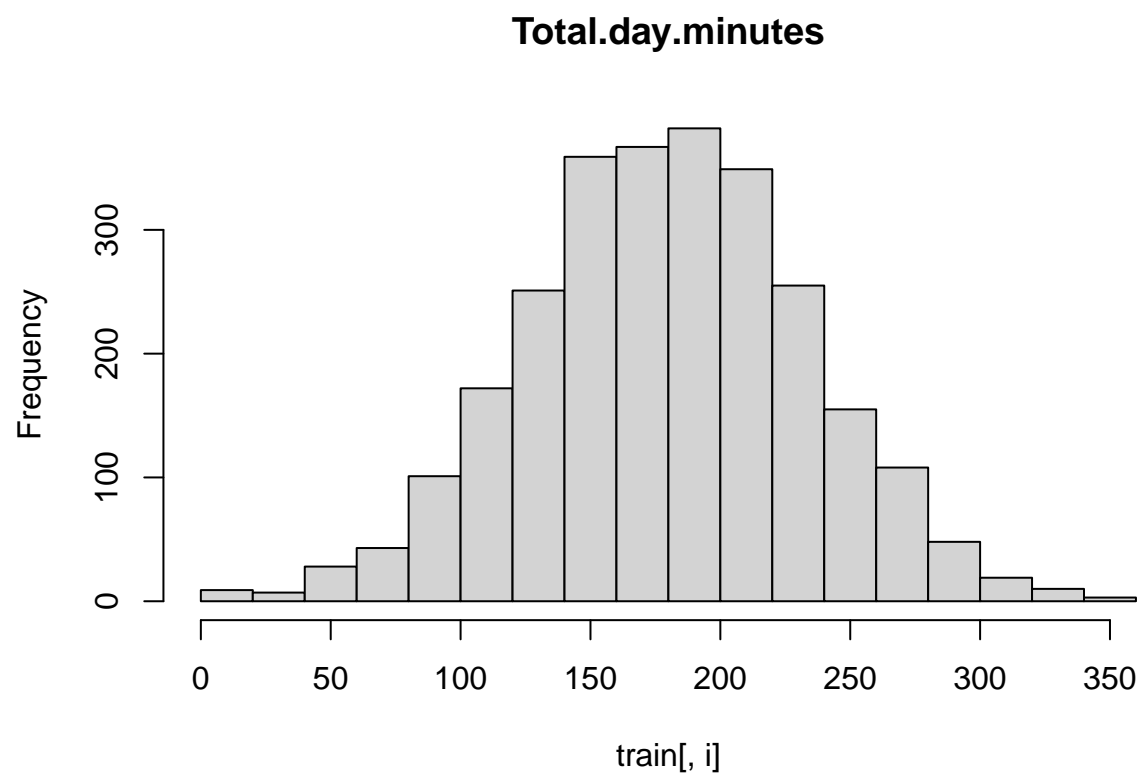


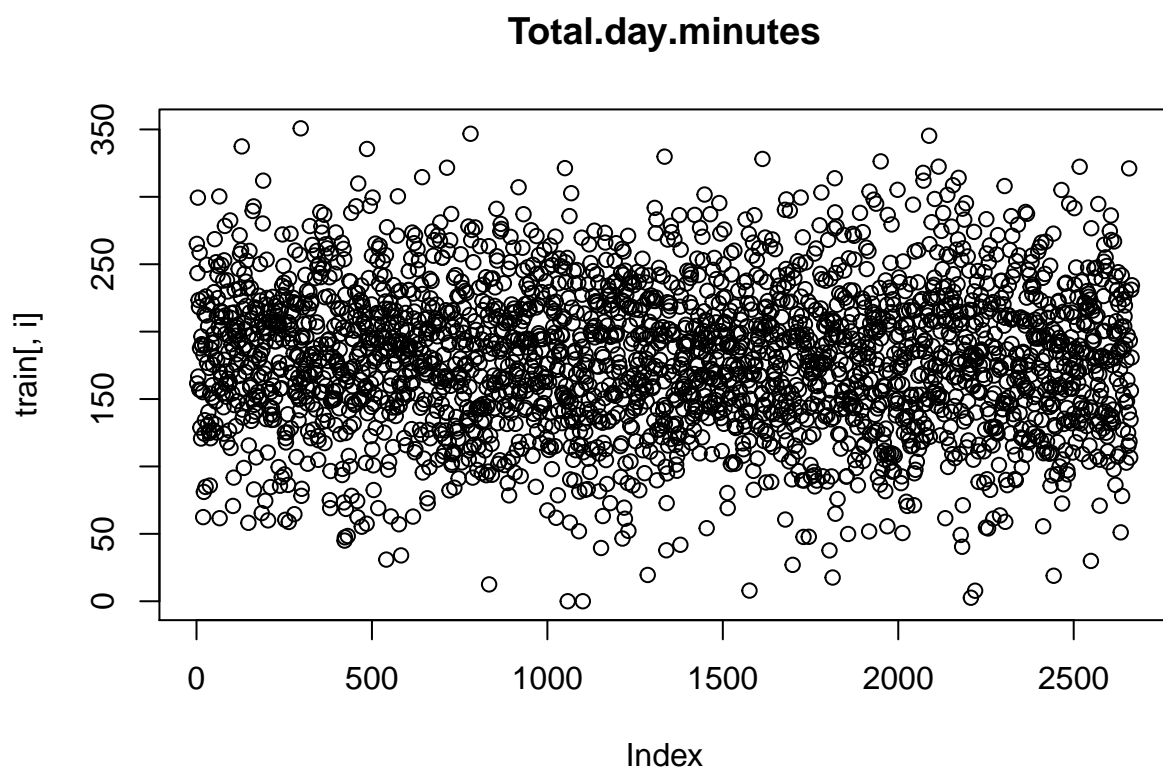


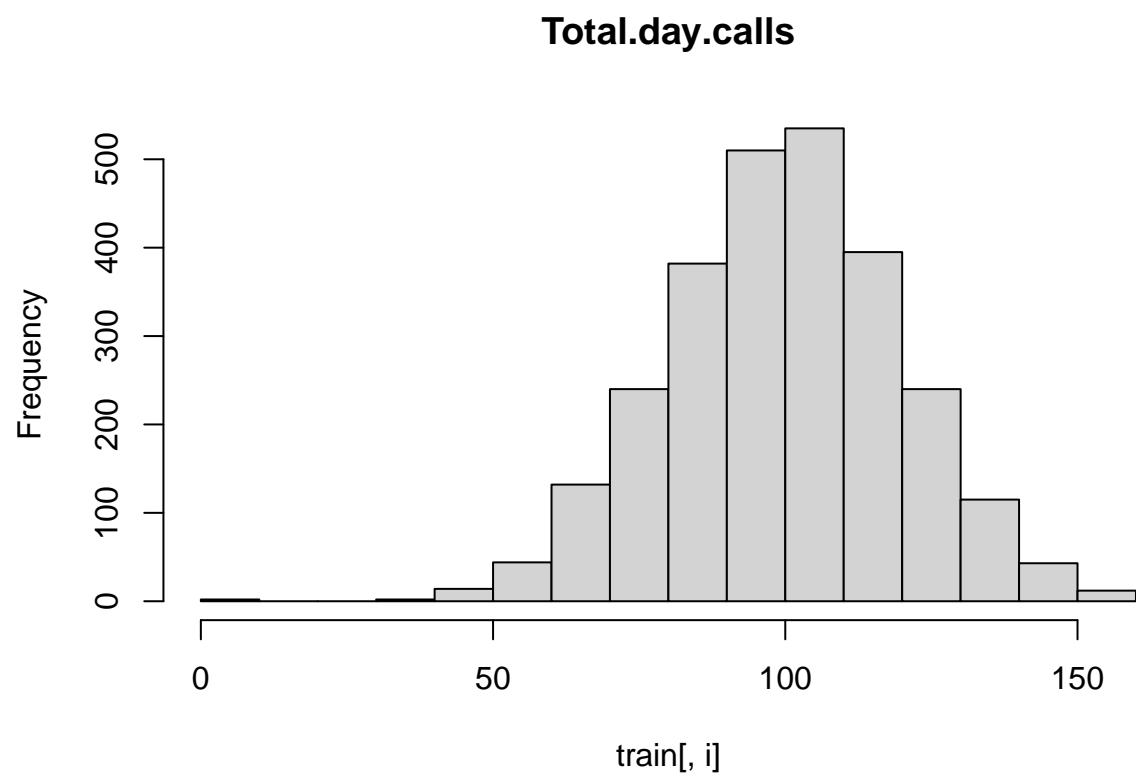


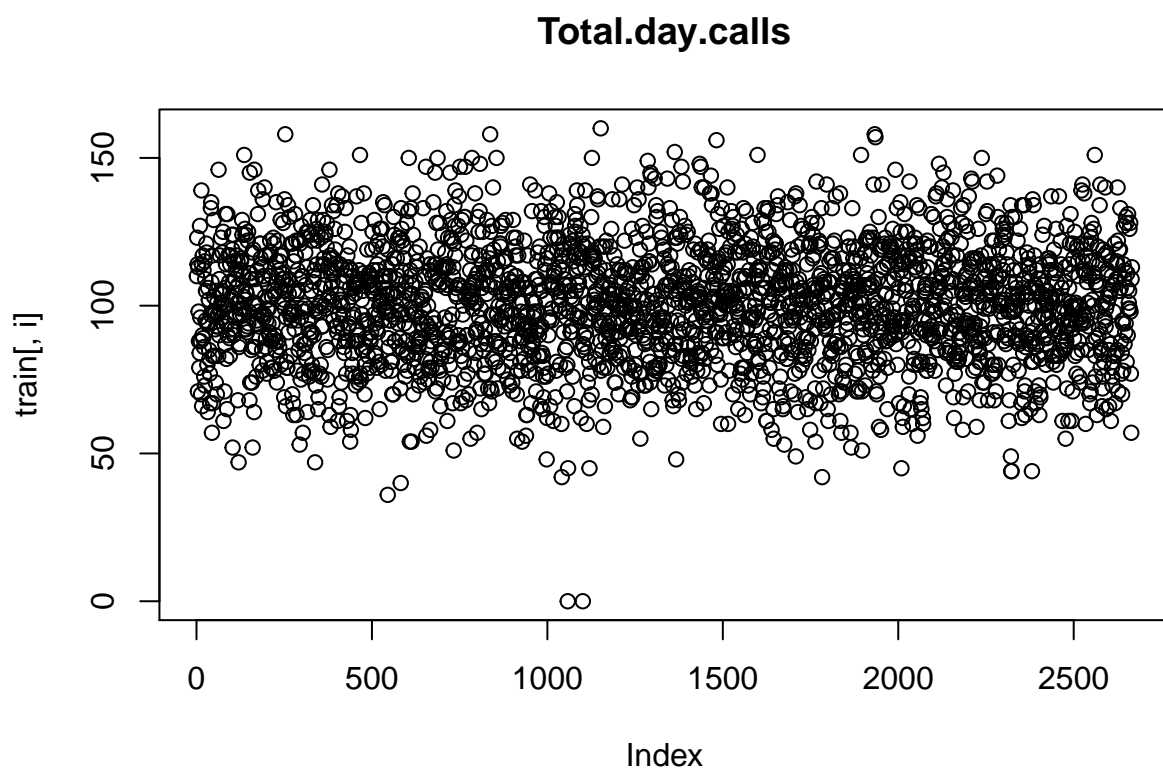
Number.vmail.messages

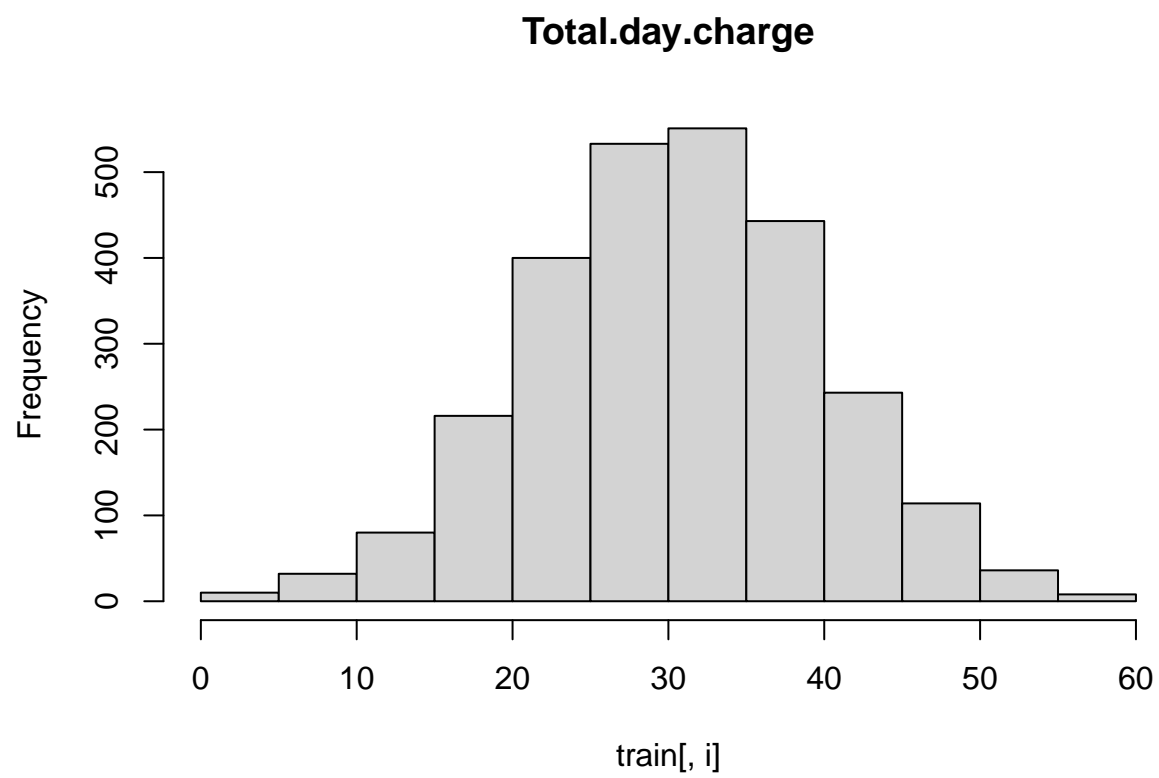




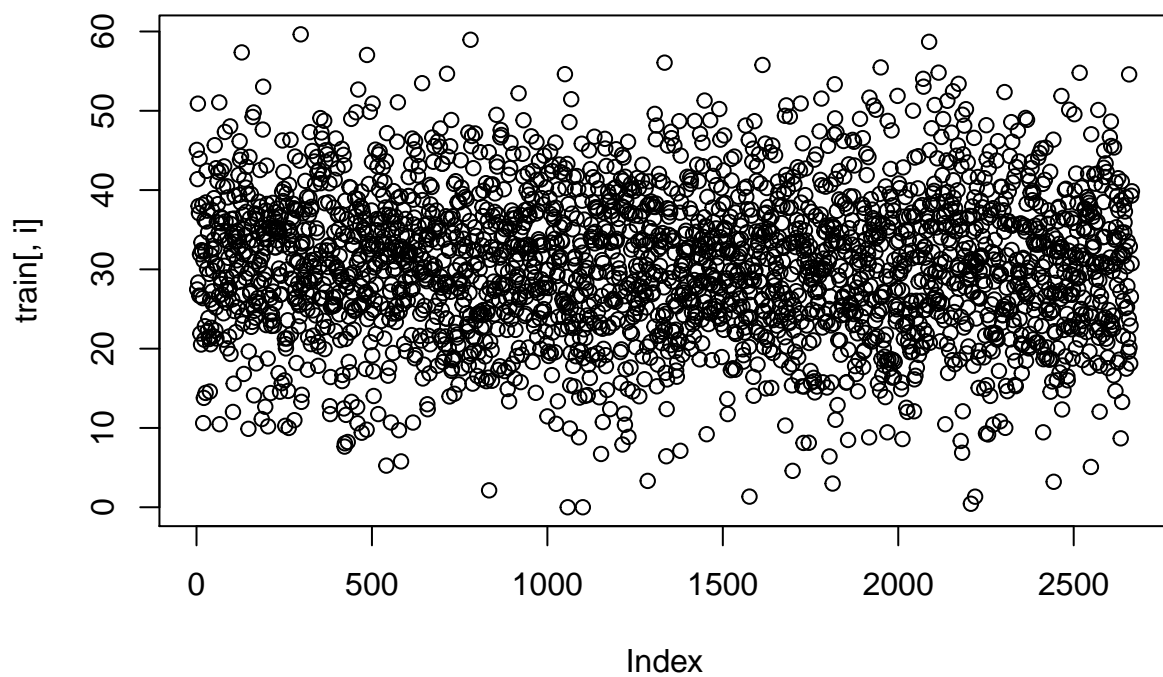


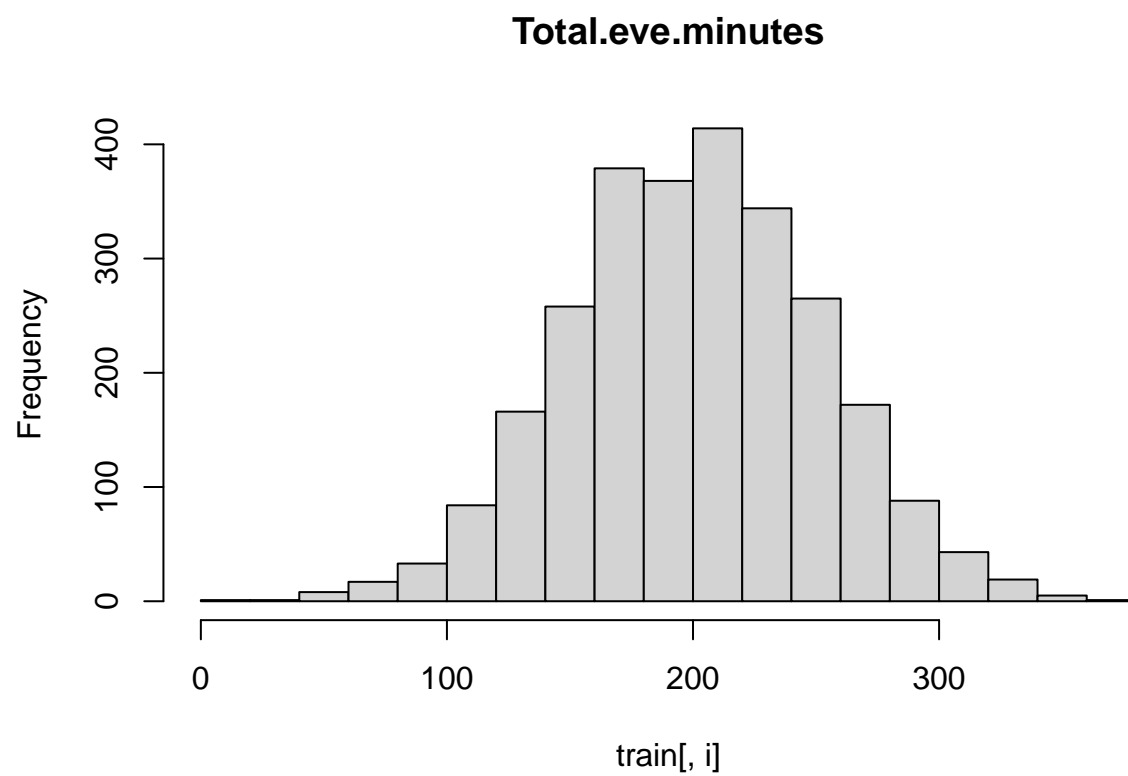




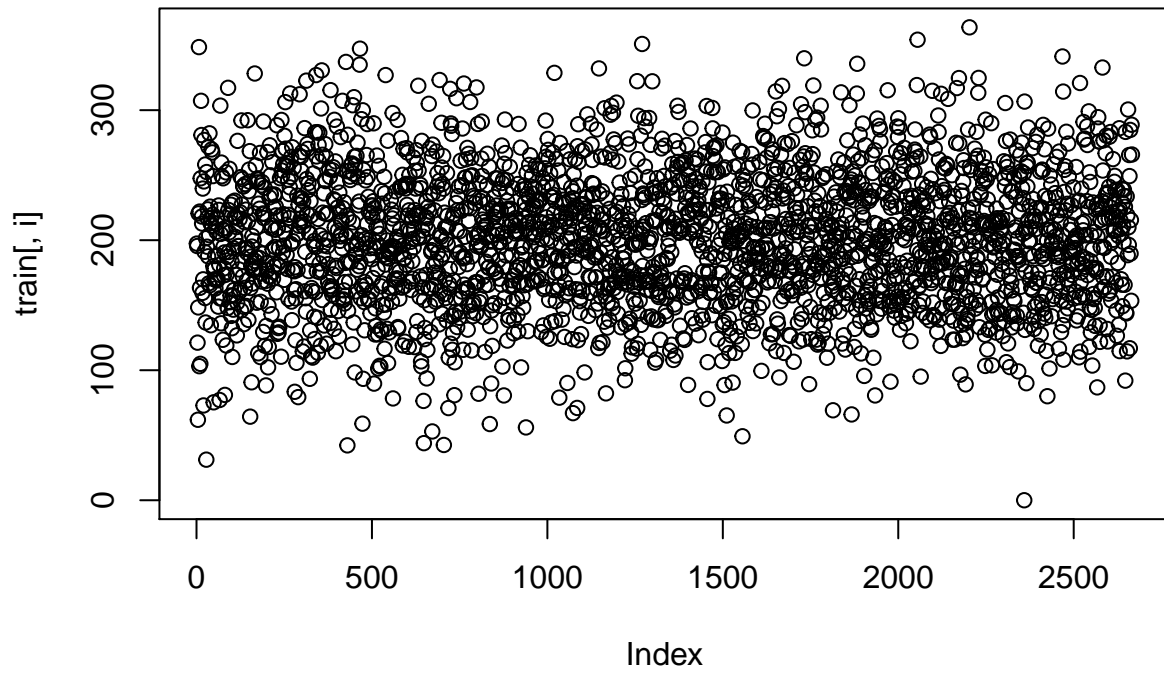


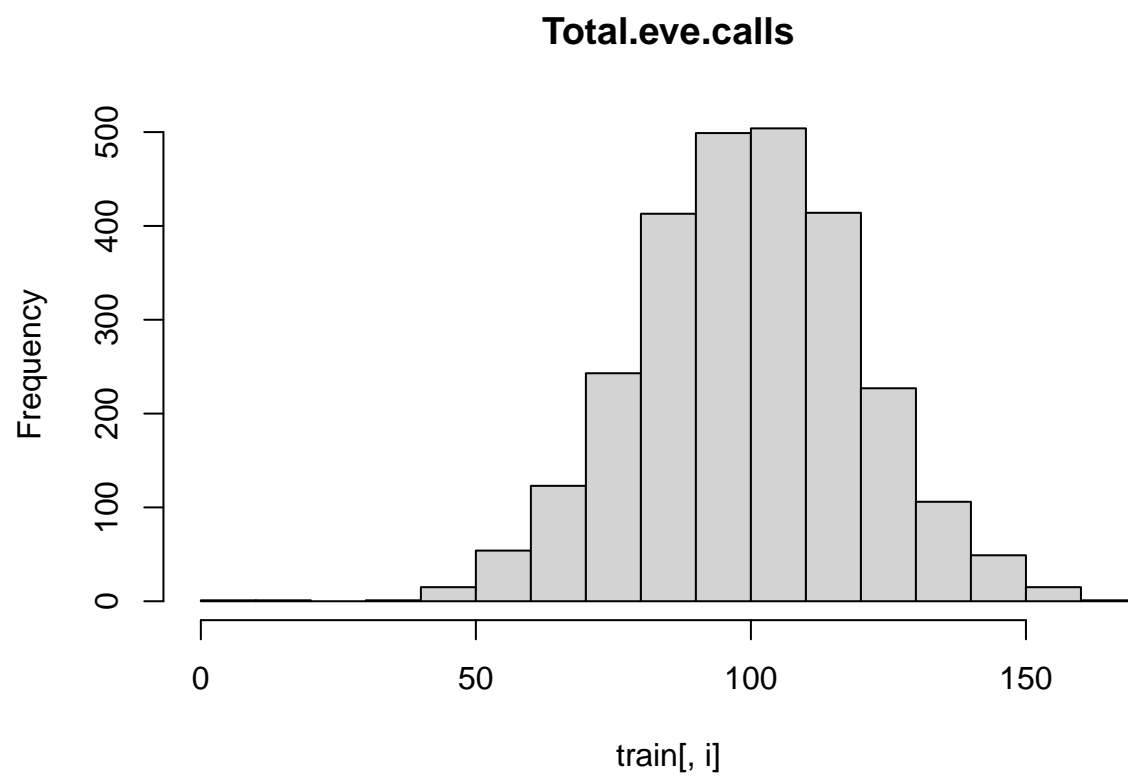
Total.day.charge

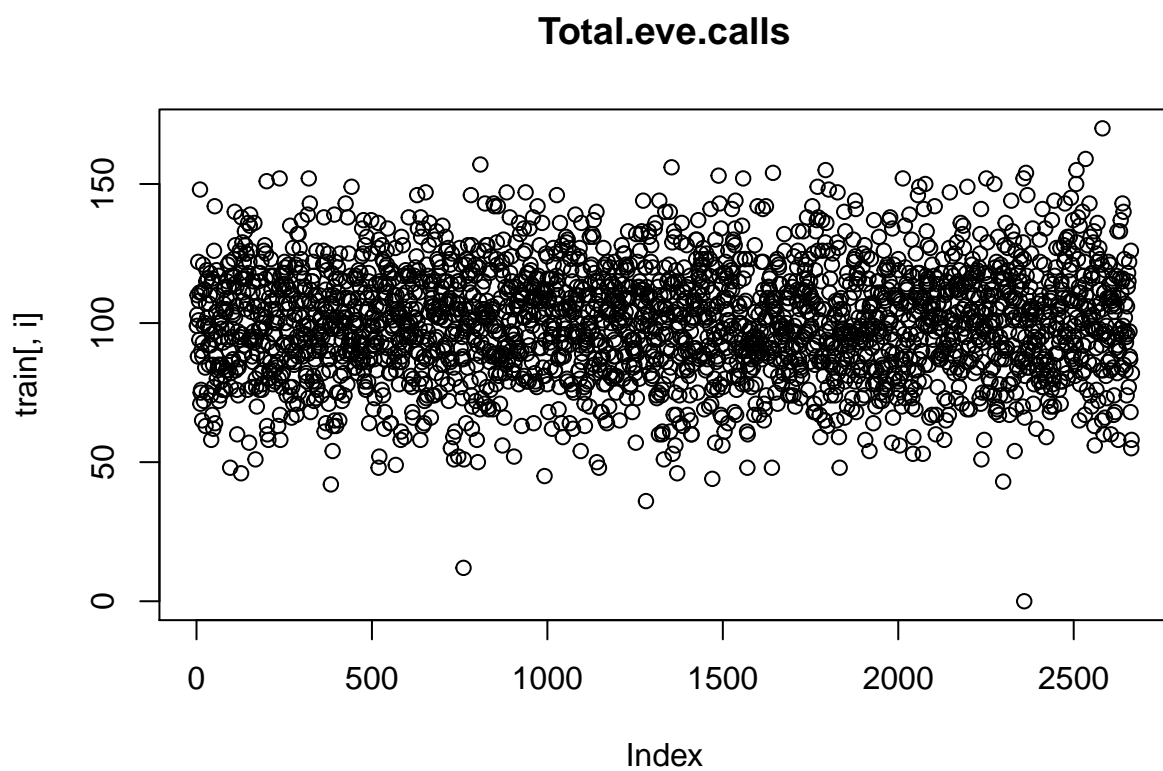


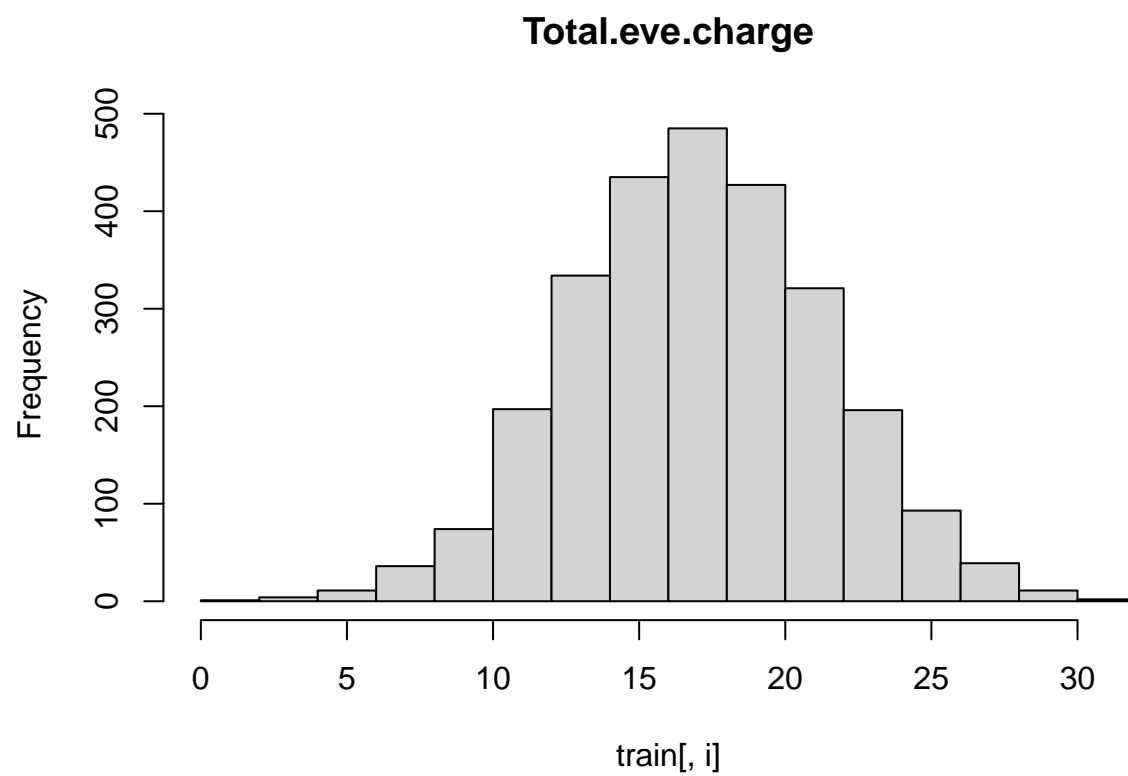


Total.eve.minutes

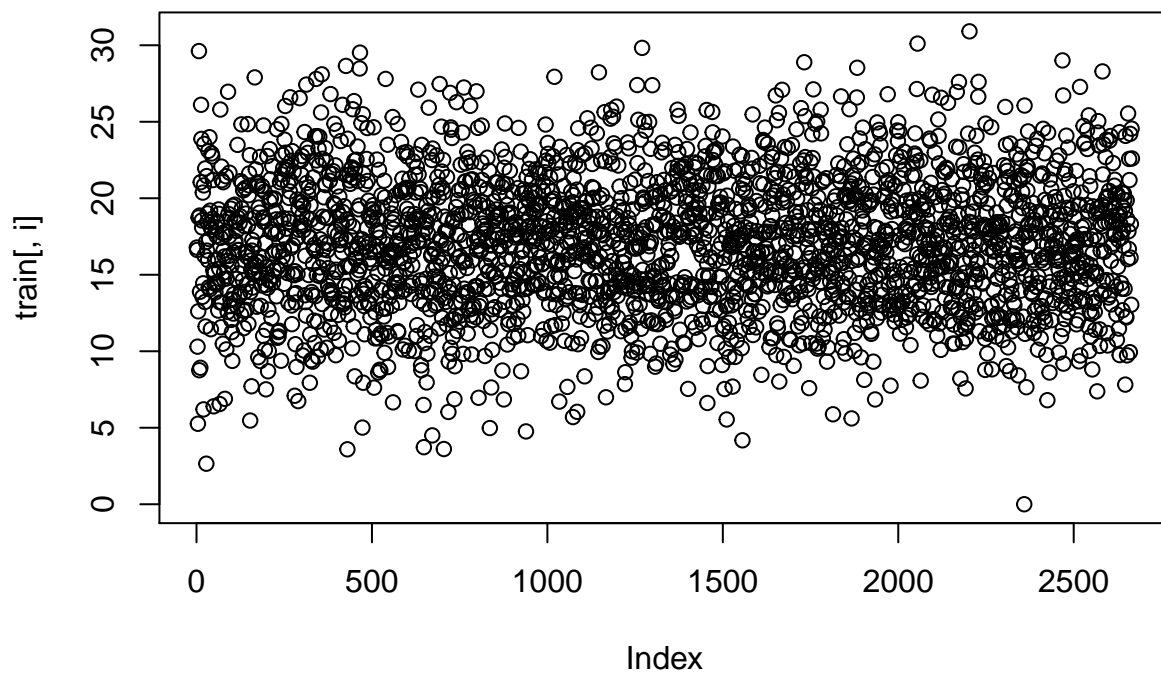


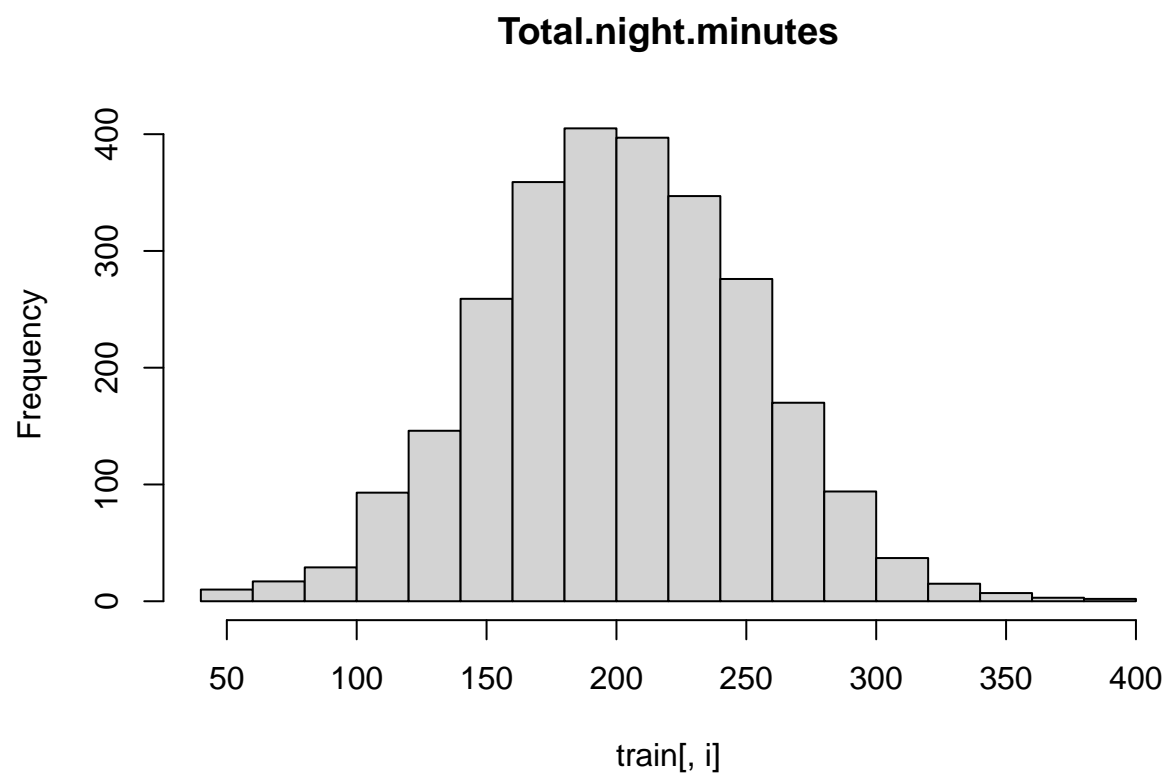




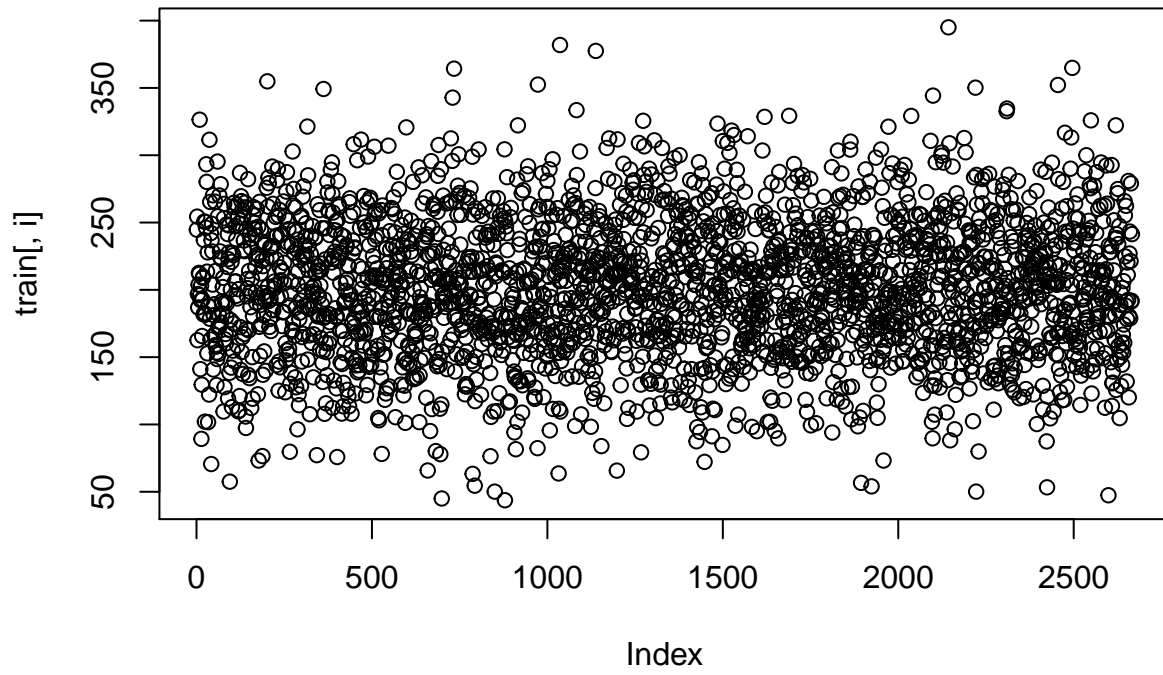


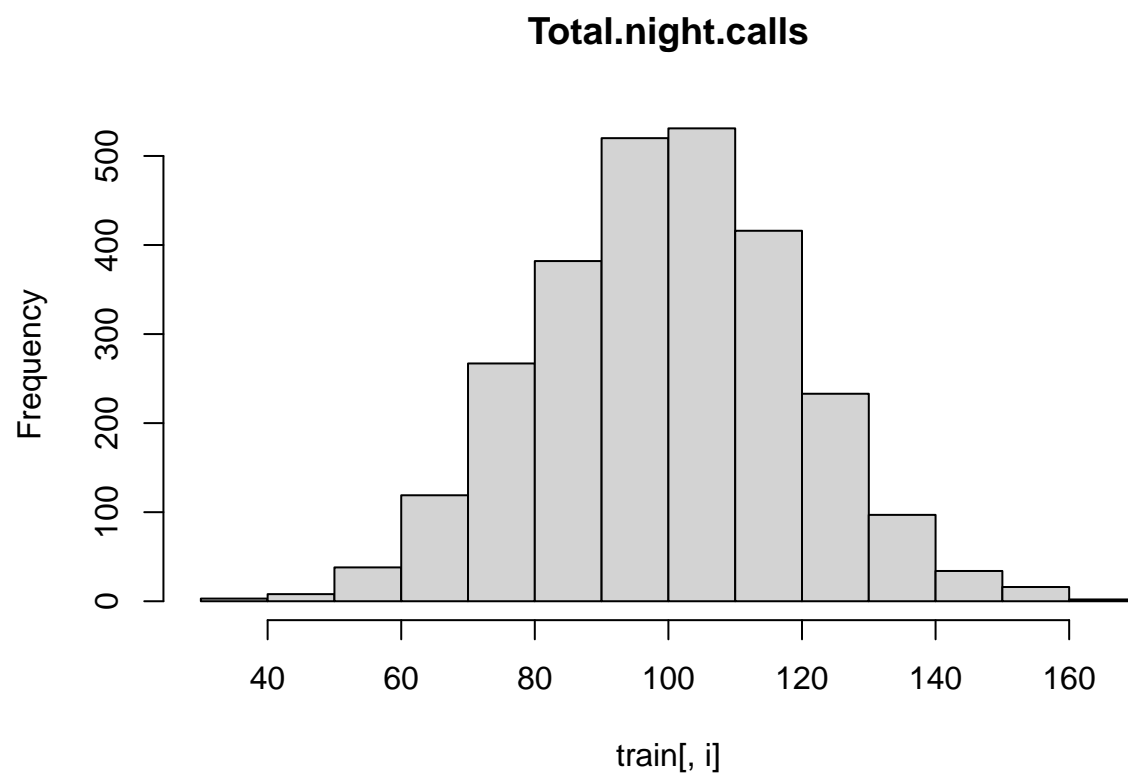
Total.eve.charge



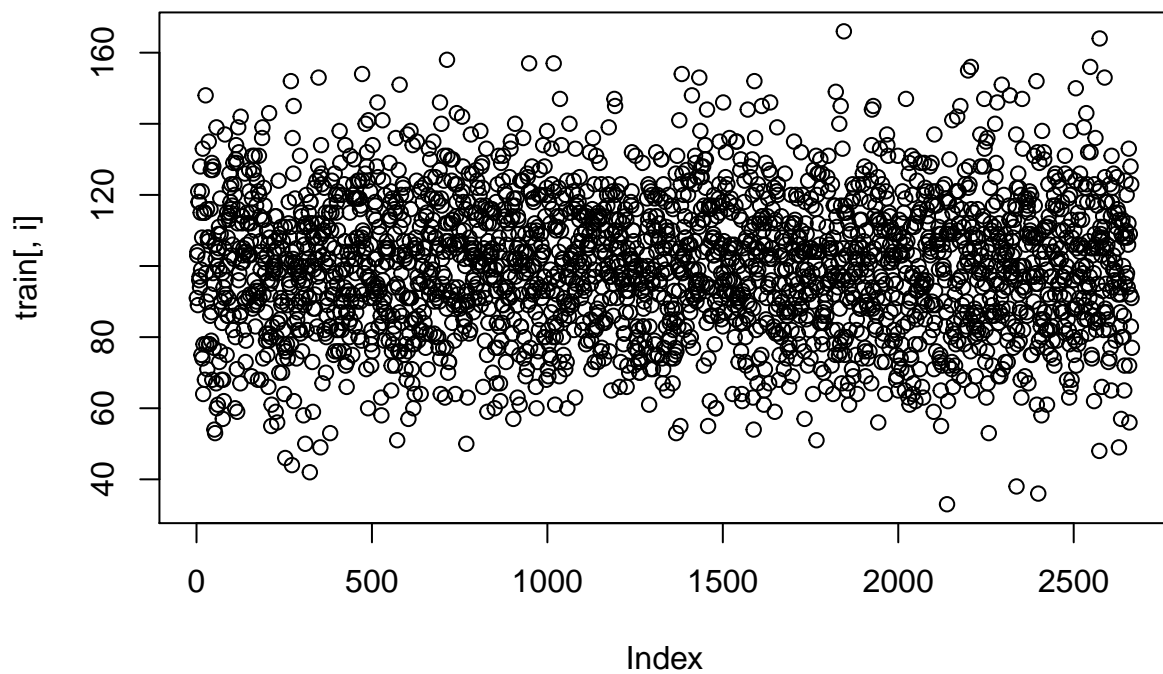


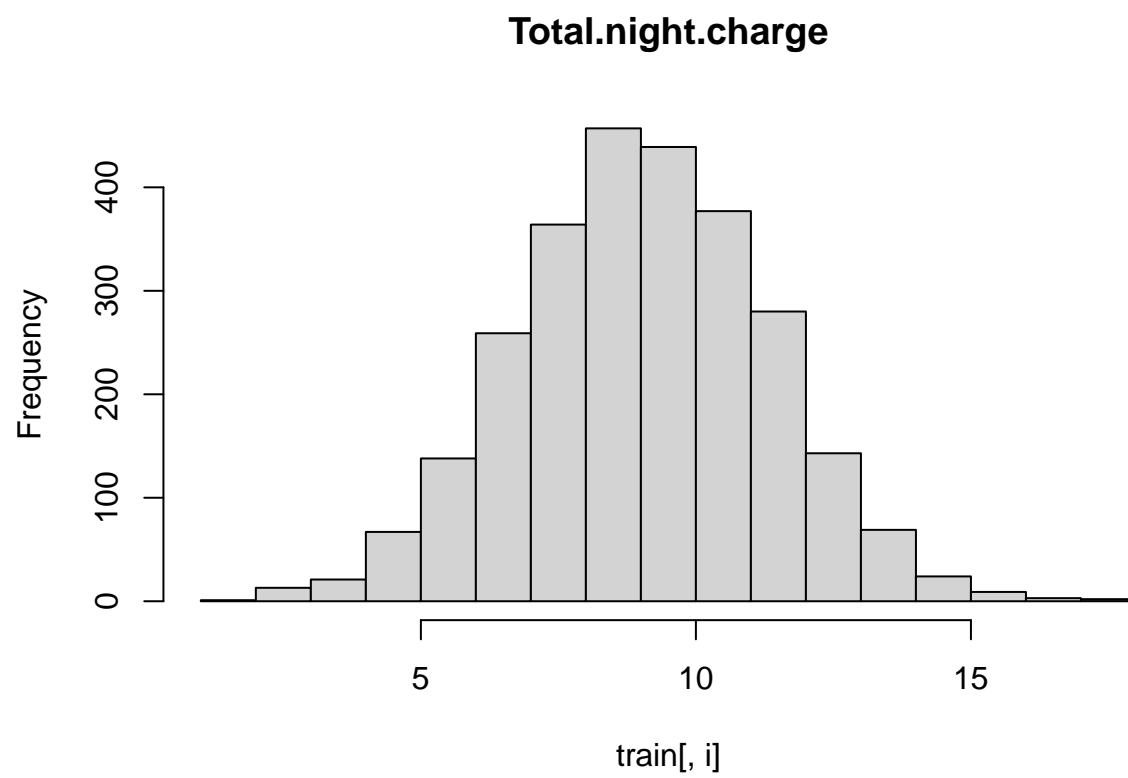
Total.night.minutes



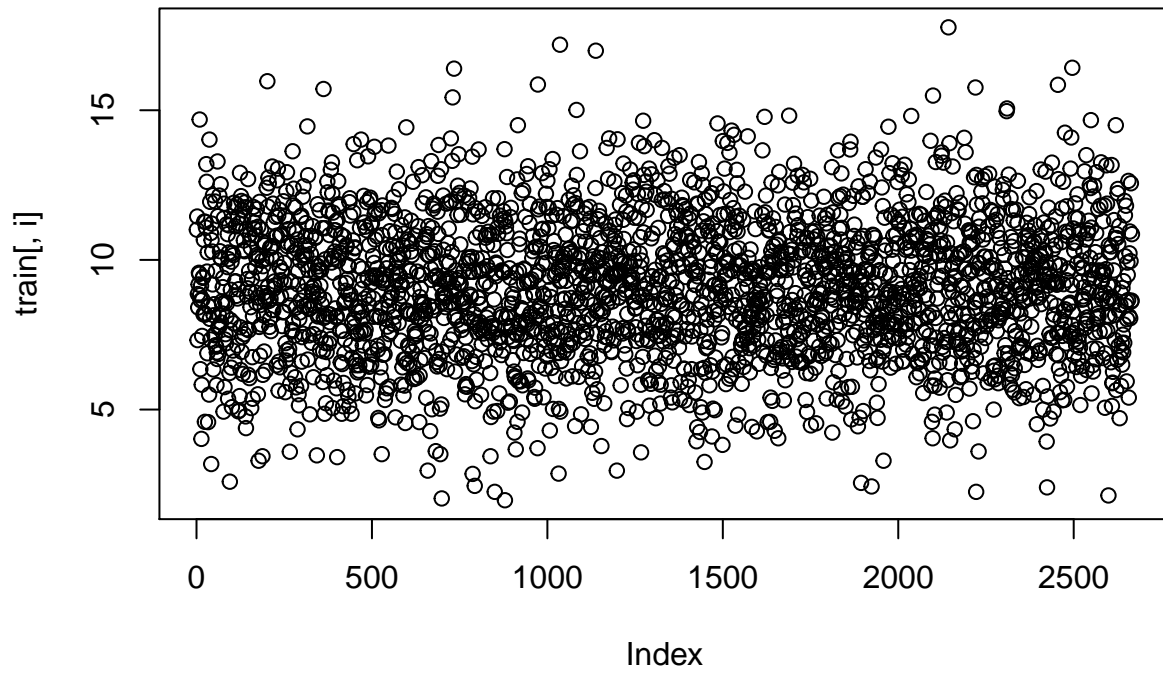


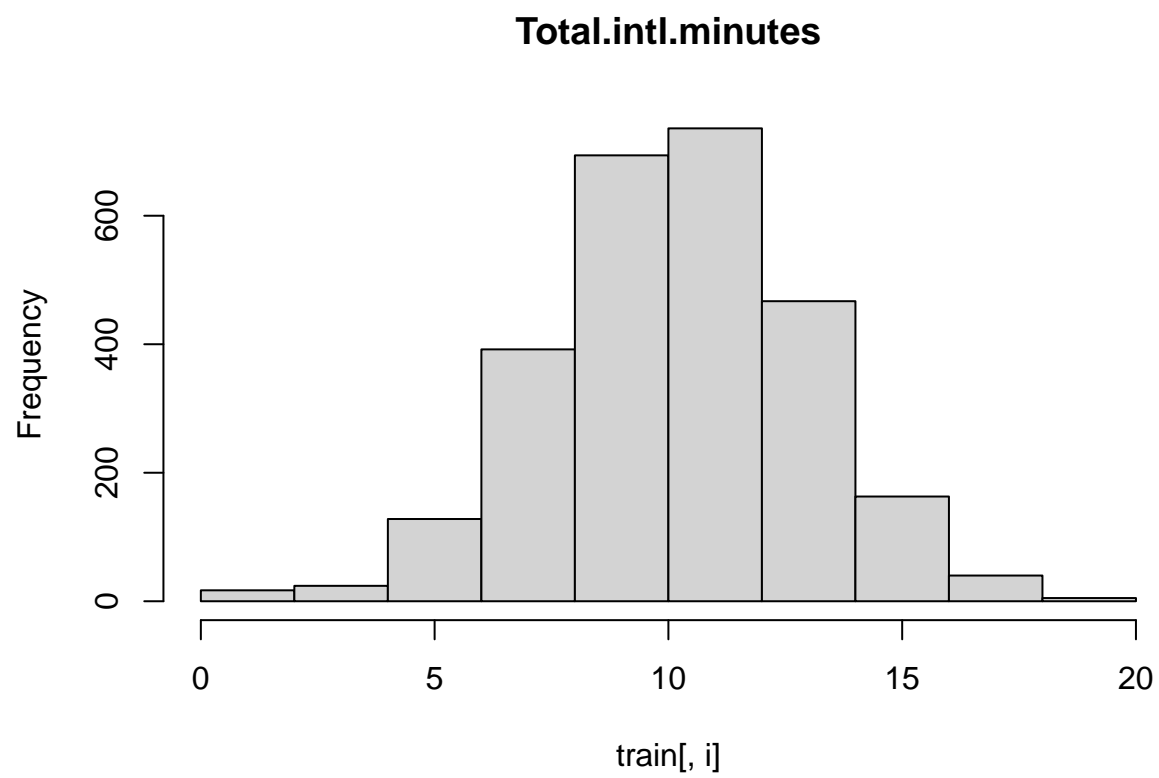
Total.night.calls



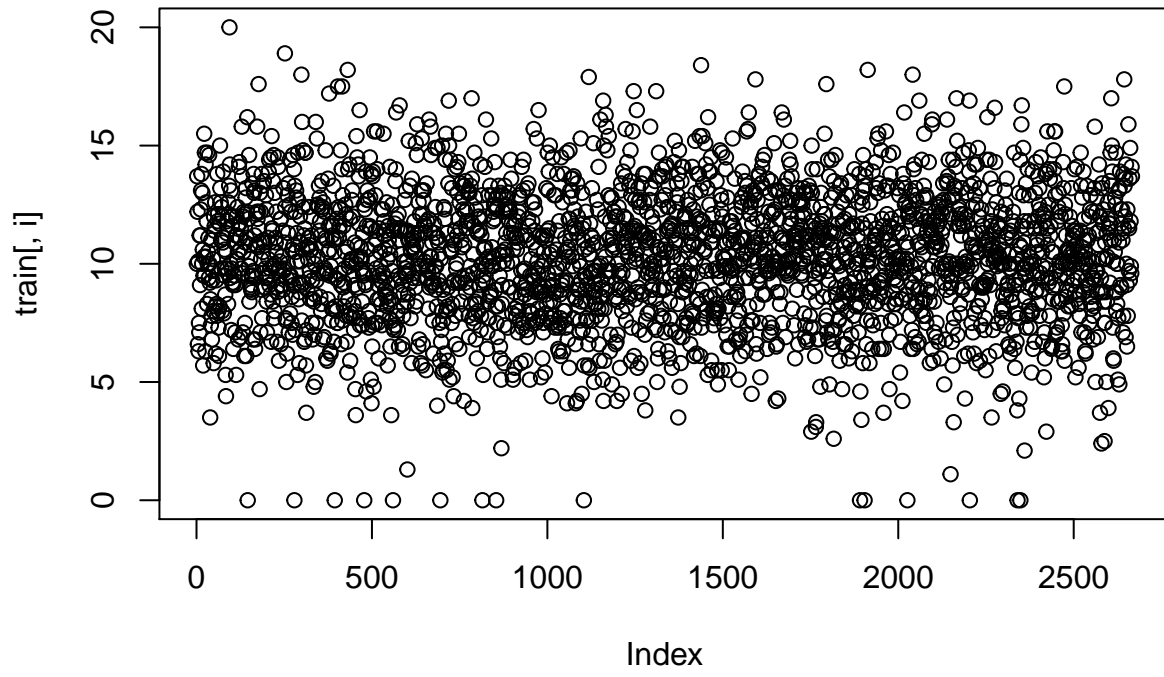


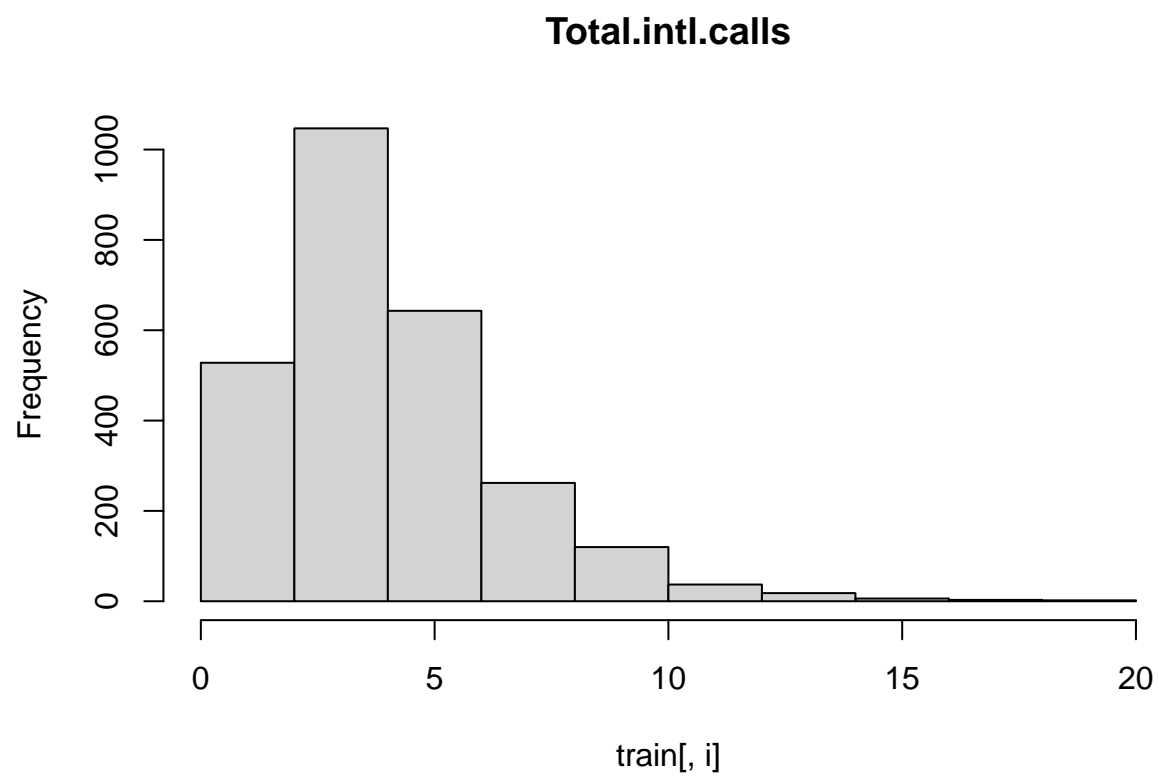
Total.night.charge



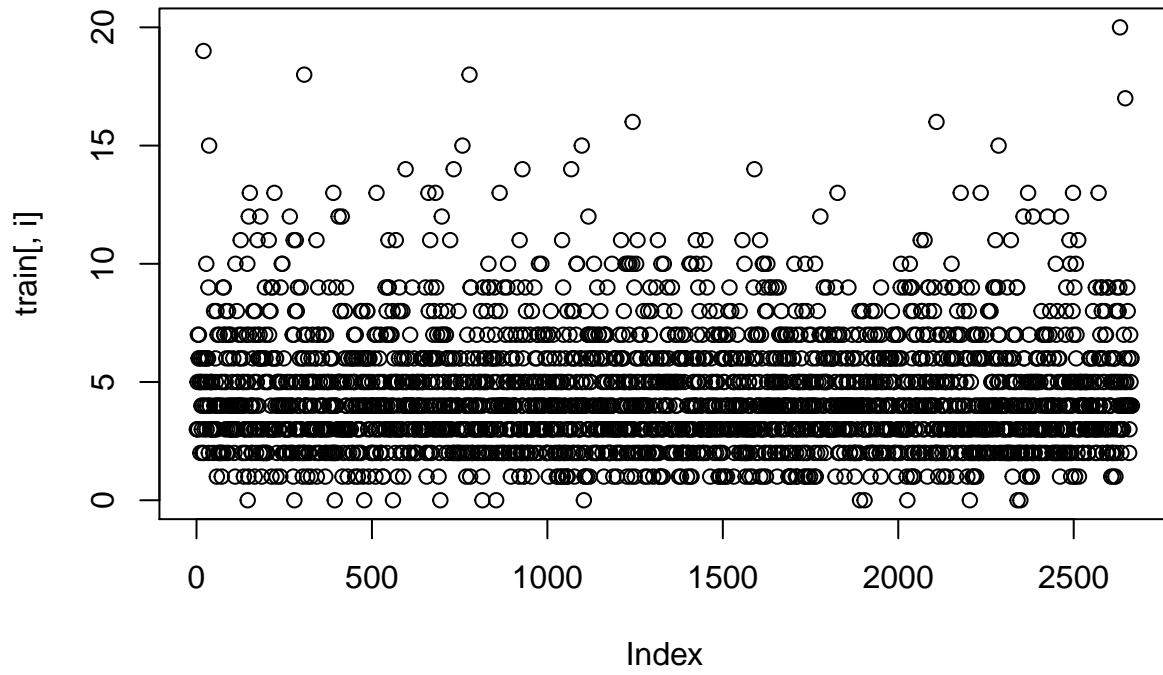


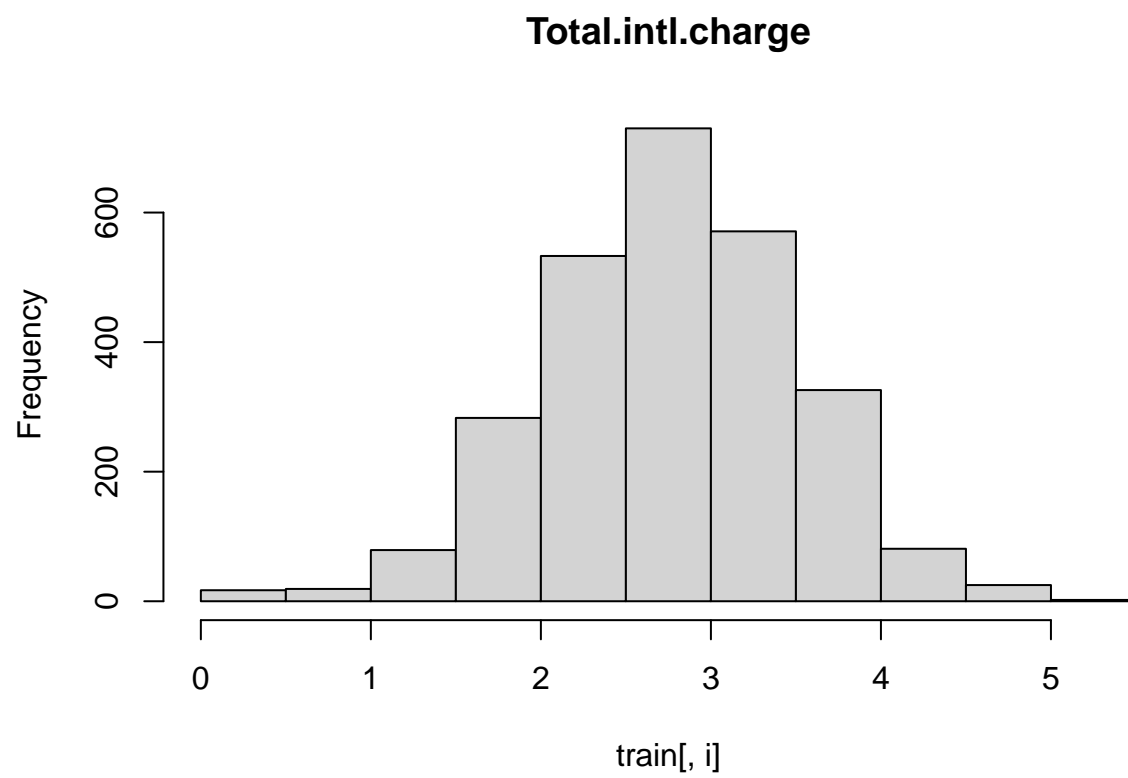
Total.intl.minutes



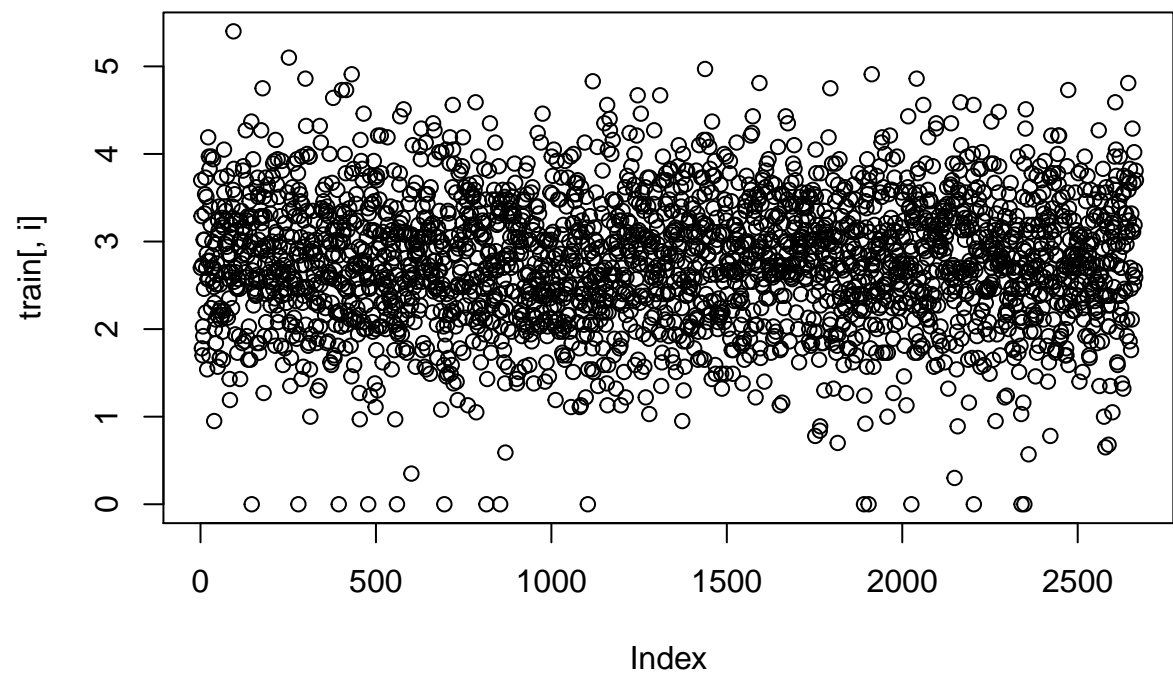


Total.intl.calls

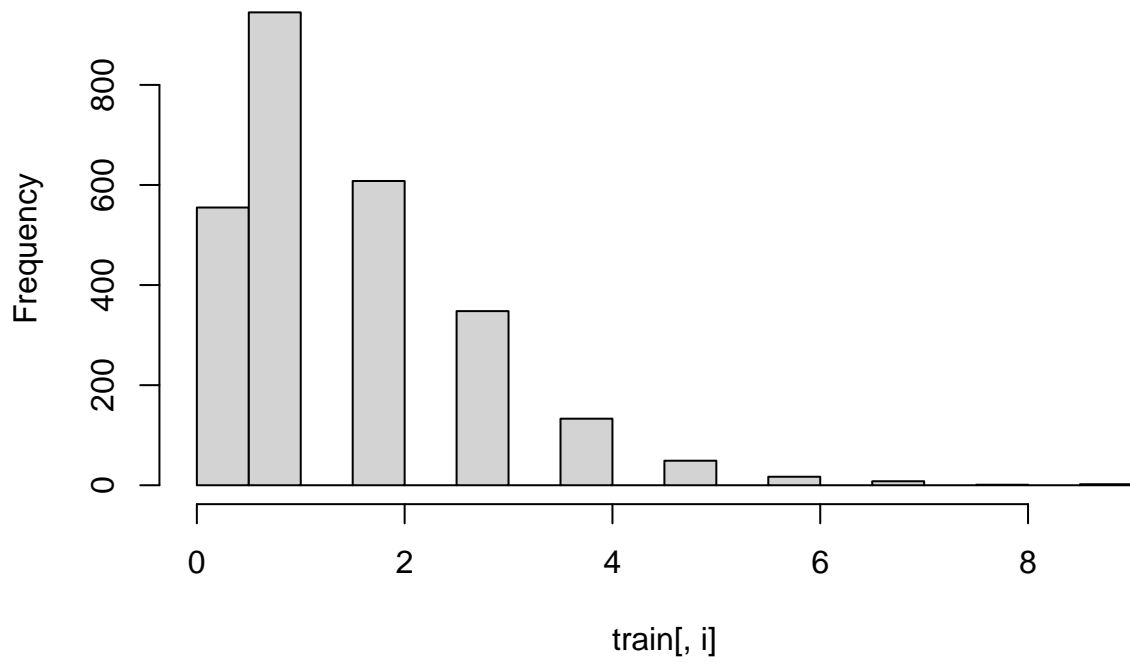




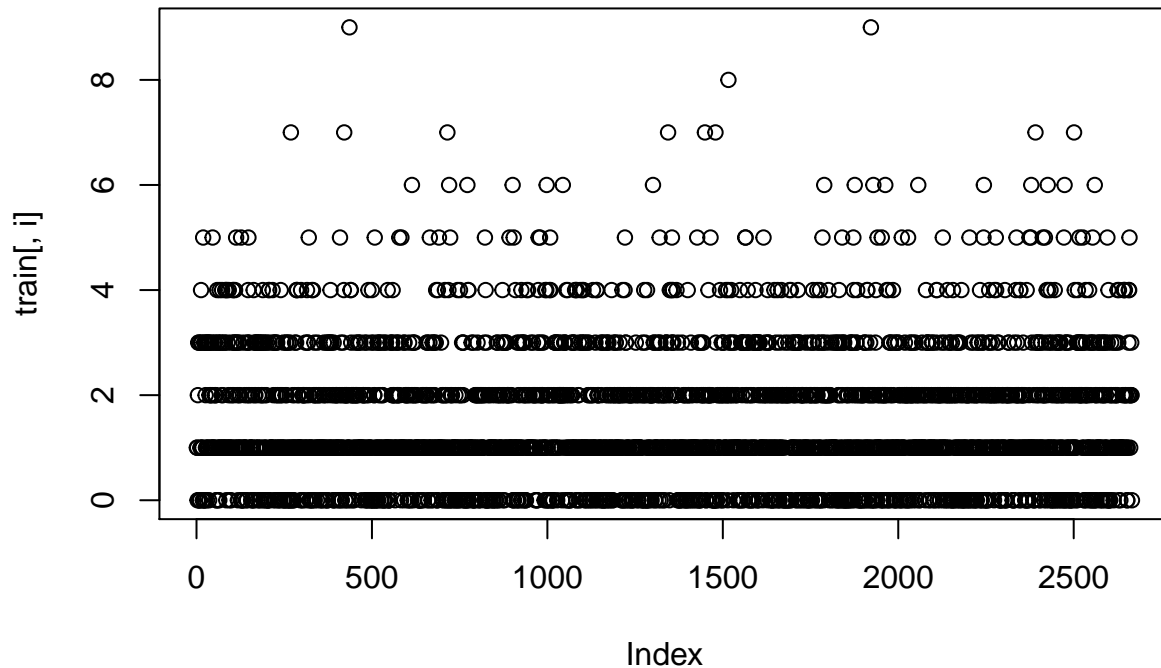
Total.intl.charge



Customer.service.calls



Customer.service.calls



REMARQUE : Si on conserve les variables Customer.service.calls et total.intl.calls en variables numériques, il faudra sûrement prendre le log de ces variables car elles sont asymétriques à droite!!

Analyse descriptive des données

```
summary(train)
```

```
##      State      Account.length      Area.code      International.plan
## WV       : 88      Min.       : 1.0      Min.       :408.0      No :2396
## MN       : 70      1st Qu.: 73.0      1st Qu.:408.0      Yes: 270
## NY       : 68      Median :100.0      Median :415.0
## VA       : 67      Mean    :100.6      Mean    :437.4
## AL       : 66      3rd Qu.:127.0      3rd Qu.:510.0
## OH       : 66      Max.     :243.0      Max.     :510.0
## (Other):2241
## Voice.mail.plan Number.vmail.messages Total.day.minutes Total.day.calls
## No :1933      Min.       : 0.000      Min.       : 0.0      Min.       : 0.0
## Yes: 733      1st Qu.: 0.000      1st Qu.:143.4      1st Qu.: 87.0
##              Median : 0.000      Median :179.9      Median :101.0
##              Mean    : 8.022      Mean    :179.5      Mean     :100.3
##              3rd Qu.:19.000      3rd Qu.:215.9      3rd Qu.:114.0
##              Max.     :50.000      Max.     :350.8      Max.     :160.0
##
## Total.day.charge Total.eve.minutes Total.eve.calls Total.eve.charge
```

```
## Min. : 0.00 Min. : 0.0 Min. : 0 Min. : 0.00
## 1st Qu.:24.38 1st Qu.:165.3 1st Qu.: 87 1st Qu.:14.05
## Median :30.59 Median :200.9 Median :100 Median :17.08
## Mean :30.51 Mean :200.4 Mean :100 Mean :17.03
## 3rd Qu.:36.70 3rd Qu.:235.1 3rd Qu.:114 3rd Qu.:19.98
## Max. :59.64 Max. :363.7 Max. :170 Max. :30.91
##
## Total.night.minutes Total.night.calls Total.night.charge Total.intl.minutes
## Min. : 43.7 Min. : 33.0 Min. : 1.970 Min. : 0.00
## 1st Qu.:166.9 1st Qu.: 87.0 1st Qu.: 7.513 1st Qu.: 8.50
## Median :201.2 Median :100.0 Median : 9.050 Median :10.20
## Mean :201.2 Mean :100.1 Mean : 9.053 Mean :10.24
## 3rd Qu.:236.5 3rd Qu.:113.0 3rd Qu.:10.640 3rd Qu.:12.10
## Max. :395.0 Max. :166.0 Max. :17.770 Max. :20.00
##
## Total.intl.calls Total.intl.charge Customer.service.calls Churn
## Min. : 0.000 Min. :0.000 Min. :0.000 Mode :logical
## 1st Qu.: 3.000 1st Qu.:2.300 1st Qu.:1.000 FALSE:2278
## Median : 4.000 Median :2.750 Median :1.000 TRUE :388
## Mean : 4.467 Mean :2.764 Mean :1.563
## 3rd Qu.: 6.000 3rd Qu.:3.270 3rd Qu.:2.000
## Max. :20.000 Max. :5.400 Max. :9.000
##
```

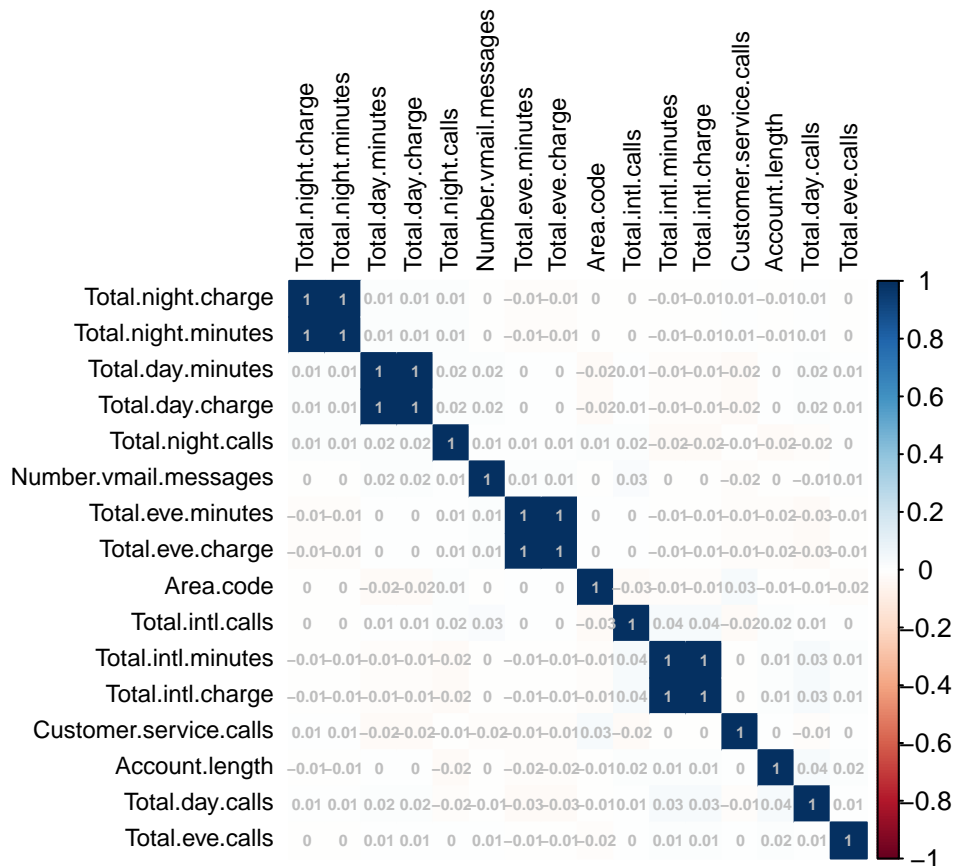
Le dataset d'entraînement ne contient aucune valeur manquante. il y a 15 variables continues, 3 variables catégorielles, et une variables binaires.

```
round(mean(train$Churn),digits=2)
```

```
## [1] 0.15
```

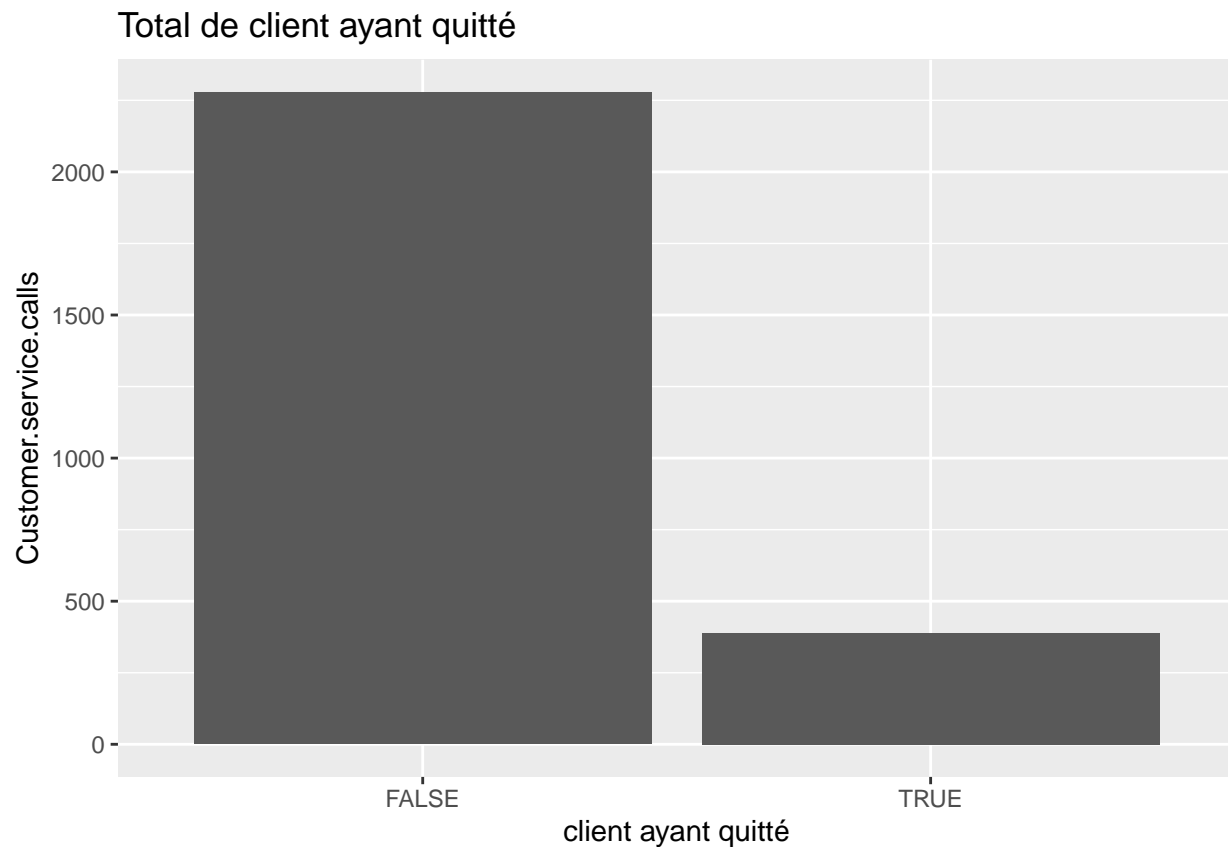
Le pourcentage de clients ayant quittés la compagnie est de 15%.

```
corrplot(cor(train[,c(2,3,6:19)]), method = "color", addCoef.col="grey", order = "AOE",tl.cex=0.75,tl.c
```



Les variables du dataset sont faiblement corrélées à l'exception des variables indiquant le nombre de minutes consommées et les frais chargés associés, comme les variables : "Total.night charge" et "Total.night.minutes". Comme ces variables ont une corrélation parfaites, nous décidons de supprimer du dataset les variables "charge". Ce qui revient à supprimer 4 variables du dataset.

```
library(ggplot2)
ggplot(train, aes(x = Churn, fill=Customer.service.calls)) +
  geom_bar( ) +
  xlab("client ayant quitté") + ylab("Customer.service.calls") +
  ggtitle("Total de client ayant quitté")
```



```
library(dplyr)
```

```
## Warning: package 'dplyr' was built under R version 4.0.3
```

```
library(usmap)
```

```
## Warning: package 'usmap' was built under R version 4.0.3
```

```
us.map=train
names(us.map)[names(us.map)=="State"]="state"
us.map = data.frame(us.map)

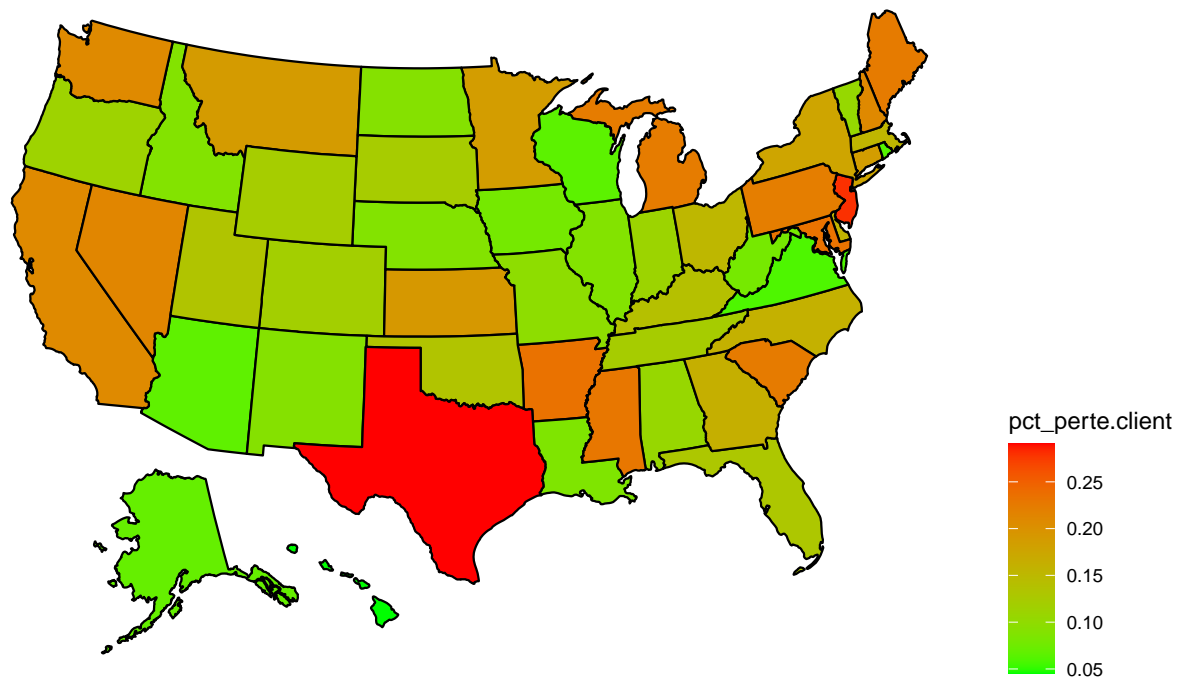
state.churn=us.map %>%
  group_by(state) %>%
  summarise(pct_perte.client = mean(Churn))
```

```
us.map = data.frame(us.map)
```

```
plot_usmap(regions="state", data=state.churn, values = "pct_perte.client", color="black")+
  scale_fill_continuous(low = "green", high = "red", name = "pct_perte.client")+
  labs(title = "Perte clientèle États-Unis", subtitle = "Opérateur Orange télécom")+
  theme(legend.position = "right")
```

Perte clientèle États-Unis

Opérateur Orange télécom



On constate que les états du Texas et New Jersey sont les états ayant perdus le plus de clientèle, avec un pourcentage de perte supérieur à 25%.