

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
```

```
data=pd.read_csv("C:\\Users\\farha\\Downloads\\Telco-Customer-
Churn.csv")
data.head(10)
```

	customerID	gender	SeniorCitizen	Partner	Dependents	tenure
0	7590-VHVEG	Female	0	Yes	No	1
1	5575-GNVDE	Male	0	No	No	34
2	3668-QPYBK	Male	0	No	No	2
3	7795-CF0CW	Male	0	No	No	45
4	9237-HQITU	Female	0	No	No	2
5	9305-CDSKC	Female	0	No	No	8
6	1452-KIOVK	Male	0	No	Yes	22
7	6713-OKOMC	Female	0	No	No	10
8	7892-P00KP	Female	0	Yes	No	28
9	6388-TABGU	Male	0	No	Yes	62

	MultipleLines	InternetService	OnlineSecurity	...
0	No phone service	DSL	No	...
1	No	DSL	Yes	...
2	No	DSL	Yes	...
3	No phone service	DSL	Yes	...
4	No	Fiber optic	No	...
5	Yes	Fiber optic	No	...
6	No	Fiber optic	No	...
7	No phone service	DSL	Yes	...

8	Yes	Fiber optic	No	...
Yes				
9	No	DSL	Yes	...
No				
	TechSupport	StreamingTV	StreamingMovies	Contract
	PaperlessBilling \			
0	No	No	No	Month-to-month
Yes				
1	No	No	No	One year
No				
2	No	No	No	Month-to-month
Yes				
3	Yes	No	No	One year
No				
4	No	No	No	Month-to-month
Yes				
5	No	Yes	Yes	Month-to-month
Yes				
6	No	Yes	No	Month-to-month
Yes				
7	No	No	No	Month-to-month
No				
8	Yes	Yes	Yes	Month-to-month
Yes				
9	No	No	No	One year
No				

	PaymentMethod	MonthlyCharges	TotalCharges	Churn
0	Electronic check	29.85	29.85	No
1	Mailed check	56.95	1889.50	No
2	Mailed check	53.85	108.15	Yes
3	Bank transfer (automatic)	42.30	1840.75	No
4	Electronic check	70.70	151.65	Yes
5	Electronic check	99.65	820.50	Yes
6	Credit card (automatic)	89.10	1949.40	No
7	Mailed check	29.75	301.90	No
8	Electronic check	104.80	3046.05	Yes
9	Bank transfer (automatic)	56.15	3487.95	No

[10 rows x 21 columns]

data.describe()

	SeniorCitizen	tenure	MonthlyCharges	TotalCharges
count	7043.000000	7043.000000	7043.000000	7043.000000
mean	0.162147	32.371149	64.761692	2279.734304
std	0.368612	24.559481	30.090047	2266.794470
min	0.000000	0.000000	18.250000	0.000000
25%	0.000000	9.000000	35.500000	398.550000

50%	0.000000	29.000000	70.350000	1394.550000
75%	0.000000	55.000000	89.850000	3786.600000
max	1.000000	72.000000	118.750000	8684.800000

```
data.isnull().sum()
```

```
customerID      0
gender          0
SeniorCitizen   0
Partner         0
Dependents      0
tenure          0
PhoneService    0
MultipleLines   0
InternetService 0
OnlineSecurity  0
OnlineBackup    0
DeviceProtection 0
TechSupport     0
StreamingTV     0
StreamingMovies 0
Contract        0
PaperlessBilling 0
PaymentMethod   0
MonthlyCharges  0
TotalCharges    0
Churn           0
dtype: int64
```

```
data.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 7043 entries, 0 to 7042
Data columns (total 21 columns):
```

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	customerID	7043 non-null	object
1	gender	7043 non-null	object
2	SeniorCitizen	7043 non-null	int64
3	Partner	7043 non-null	object
4	Dependents	7043 non-null	object
5	tenure	7043 non-null	int64
6	PhoneService	7043 non-null	object
7	MultipleLines	7043 non-null	object
8	InternetService	7043 non-null	object
9	OnlineSecurity	7043 non-null	object
10	OnlineBackup	7043 non-null	object
11	DeviceProtection	7043 non-null	object
12	TechSupport	7043 non-null	object
13	StreamingTV	7043 non-null	object

```

14 StreamingMovies 7043 non-null object
15 Contract        7043 non-null object
16 PaperlessBilling 7043 non-null object
17 PaymentMethod   7043 non-null object
18 MonthlyCharges  7043 non-null float64
19 TotalCharges     7043 non-null float64
20 Churn            7043 non-null object
dtypes: float64(2), int64(2), object(17)
memory usage: 1.1+ MB

data["TotalCharges"] = data["TotalCharges"].replace(" ", 0)
data["TotalCharges"] = data["TotalCharges"].astype("float")

data.duplicated().sum()

np.int64(0)

data["customerID"].duplicated().sum()

np.int64(0)

# making function to convert senior citizen
def conv(value):
    if value == 1:
        return "yes"
    else:
        return "no"

data["SeniorCitizen"] = data["SeniorCitizen"].apply(conv)

data.info()

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 7043 entries, 0 to 7042
Data columns (total 21 columns):
#   Column                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   customerID            7043 non-null   object
1   gender                 7043 non-null   object
2   SeniorCitizen          7043 non-null   object
3   Partner                7043 non-null   object
4   Dependents             7043 non-null   object
5   tenure                 7043 non-null   int64
6   PhoneService           7043 non-null   object
7   MultipleLines           7043 non-null   object
8   InternetService        7043 non-null   object
9   OnlineSecurity         7043 non-null   object
10  OnlineBackup            7043 non-null   object
11  DeviceProtection       7043 non-null   object

```

12	TechSupport	7043	non-null	object
13	StreamingTV	7043	non-null	object
14	StreamingMovies	7043	non-null	object
15	Contract	7043	non-null	object
16	PaperlessBilling	7043	non-null	object
17	PaymentMethod	7043	non-null	object
18	MonthlyCharges	7043	non-null	float64
19	TotalCharges	7043	non-null	float64
20	Churn	7043	non-null	object

dtypes: float64(2), int64(1), object(18)

memory usage: 1.1+ MB

data

	customerID	gender	SeniorCitizen	Partner	Dependents	tenure	\
0	7590-VHVEG	Female	no	Yes	No	1	
1	5575-GNVDE	Male	no	No	No	34	
2	3668-QPYBK	Male	no	No	No	2	
3	7795-CF0CW	Male	no	No	No	45	
4	9237-HQITU	Female	no	No	No	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7038	6840-RESVB	Male	no	Yes	Yes	24	
7039	2234-XADUH	Female	no	Yes	Yes	72	
7040	4801-JZAZL	Female	no	Yes	Yes	11	
7041	8361-LTMKD	Male	yes	Yes	No	4	
7042	3186-AJIEK	Male	no	No	No	66	

	PhoneService	MultipleLines	InternetService
OnlineSecurity	...	\	
0	No	No phone service	DSL
No	...		
1	Yes	No	DSL
Yes	...		
2	Yes	No	DSL
Yes	...		
3	No	No phone service	DSL
Yes	...		
4	Yes	No	Fiber optic
No	...		
...	...	...	...
.			
7038	Yes	Yes	DSL
Yes	...		
7039	Yes	Yes	Fiber optic
No	...		
7040	No	No phone service	DSL
Yes	...		
7041	Yes	Yes	Fiber optic
No	...		
7042	Yes	No	Fiber optic

Yes ...

DeviceProtection		TechSupport		StreamingTV		StreamingMovies	
Contract	\						
0		No	No	No	No	Month-	
to-month							
1		Yes	No	No	No		
One year							
2		No	No	No	No	Month-	
to-month							
3		Yes	Yes	No	No		
One year							
4		No	No	No	No	Month-	
to-month							
...		...	...	...	...		
...							
7038		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
One year							
7039		Yes	No	Yes	Yes		
One year							
7040		No	No	No	No	Month-	
to-month							
7041		No	No	No	No	Month-	
to-month							
7042		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Two year							

PaperlessBilling		PaymentMethod		MonthlyCharges	
TotalCharges	\				
0		Yes	Electronic check	29.85	
29.85					
1		No	Mailed check	56.95	
1889.50					
2		Yes	Mailed check	53.85	
108.15					
3		No	Bank transfer (automatic)	42.30	
1840.75					
4		Yes	Electronic check	70.70	
151.65					
...		...	...	...	
...					
7038		Yes	Mailed check	84.80	
1990.50					
7039		Yes	Credit card (automatic)	103.20	
7362.90					
7040		Yes	Electronic check	29.60	
346.45					
7041		Yes	Mailed check	74.40	
306.60					

7042	Yes	Bank transfer (automatic)	105.65
6844.50			

	Churn
0	No
1	No
2	Yes
3	No
4	Yes
...	...
7038	No
7039	No
7040	No
7041	Yes
7042	No

[7043 rows x 21 columns]

## To check how many customer have churned out

```
gb=data.groupby("Churn").agg({'Churn':"count"})
gb
```

	Churn
Churn	
No	5174
Yes	1869

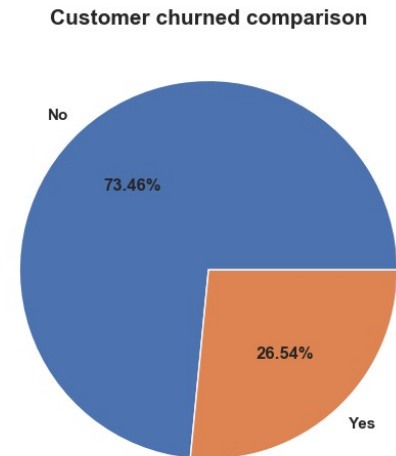
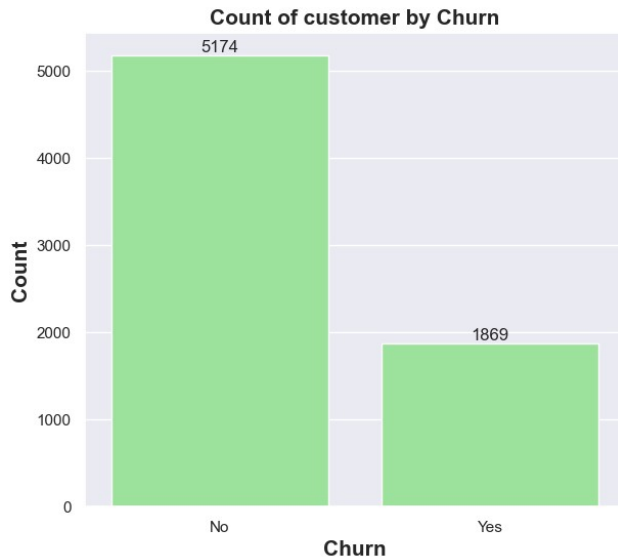
```
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=(15,6))
```

```
plt.subplot(1,2,1)
sns.set_theme(style="darkgrid")
ax=sns.countplot(x="Churn",data=data,color="lightgreen")
ax.bar_label(ax.containers[0])
plt.title("Count of customer by Churn",fontweight="bold",fontsize=15)
plt.xlabel("Churn",fontweight="bold",fontsize=15)
plt.ylabel("Count",fontweight="bold",fontsize=15)
```

```
plt.subplot(1,2,2)
plt.pie(gb["Churn"],labels=gb.index,autopct="%1.2f%
%",textprops={"fontweight":"bold"})
plt.title("Customer churned comparison",fontweight="bold",fontsize=15)
```

```
plt.show()
```



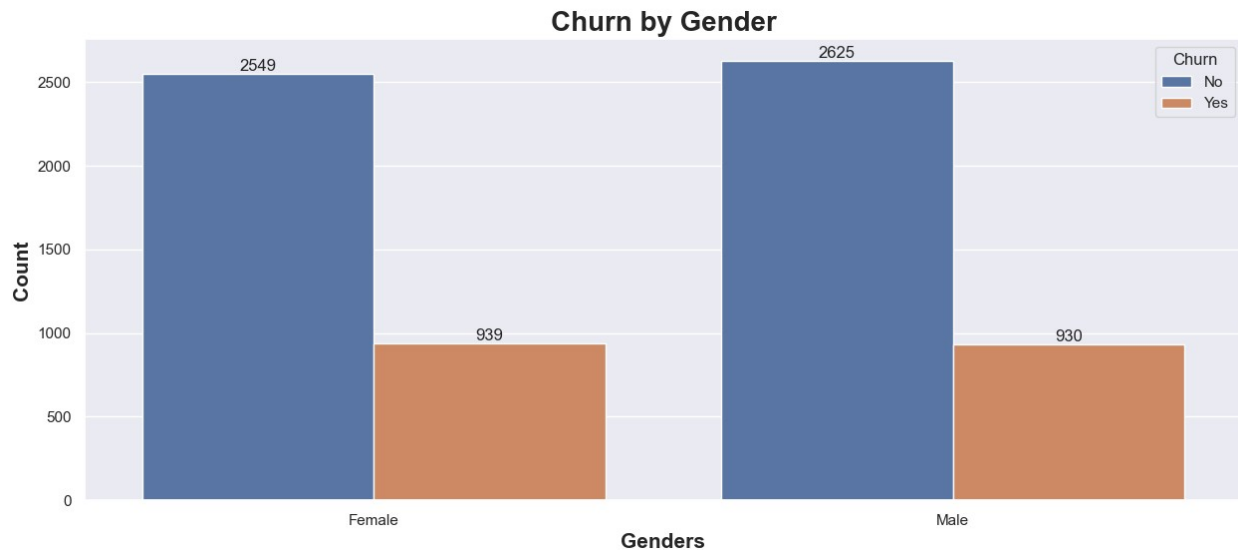
```
g=data.groupby("Churn").agg({"Churn":"count"})
gen=np.unique(data["gender"])
gen
array(['Female', 'Male'], dtype=object)
# On the gender basis how many churned

import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

plt.figure(figsize=(15,6))
ax = sns.countplot(x="gender", data=data, hue="Churn")
for container in ax.containers:
    ax.bar_label(container)

plt.title("Churn by Gender",fontweight="bold",fontsize=20)
plt.xlabel("Genders",fontweight="bold",fontsize=15)
plt.ylabel("Count",fontweight="bold",fontsize=15)
plt.show()
```





```
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns

# Step 1: Group and calculate % churn
grouped = data.groupby(["SeniorCitizen",
"Churn"]).size().unstack(fill_value=0)
percent = grouped.div(grouped.sum(axis=1), axis=0) * 100

# Step 2: Define colors from uploaded image
color_map = {'No': '#4c72b0', 'Yes': '#dd8452'}
colors = [color_map[col] for col in percent.columns]

# Step 3: Create subplots
fig, axs = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(15, 7))

# --- Left plot: Stacked percentage bar chart ---
percent.plot(kind='bar', stacked=True, color=colors, ax=axs[0])

# Add percentage labels
for i in range(percent.shape[0]):
    cum_sum = 0
    for j in range(percent.shape[1]):
        value = percent.iloc[i, j]
        axs[0].text(i, cum_sum + value / 2, f"{value:.1f}%",
ha='center', va='center',
                    fontsize=13, fontweight="bold")
        cum_sum += value

# Customize left plot
axs[0].set_title("Churn % by SeniorCitizen", fontsize=15,
fontweight="bold")
axs[0].set_ylabel("Percentage", fontweight="bold", fontsize=13)
```

```

axs[0].set_xlabel("SeniorCitizen", fontweight="bold", fontsize=13)
axs[0].tick_params(axis='x', labelsiz=12)
axs[0].legend(title="Churn")
for label in axs[0].get_xticklabels():
    label.set_fontsize(13)
    label.set_fontweight("bold")

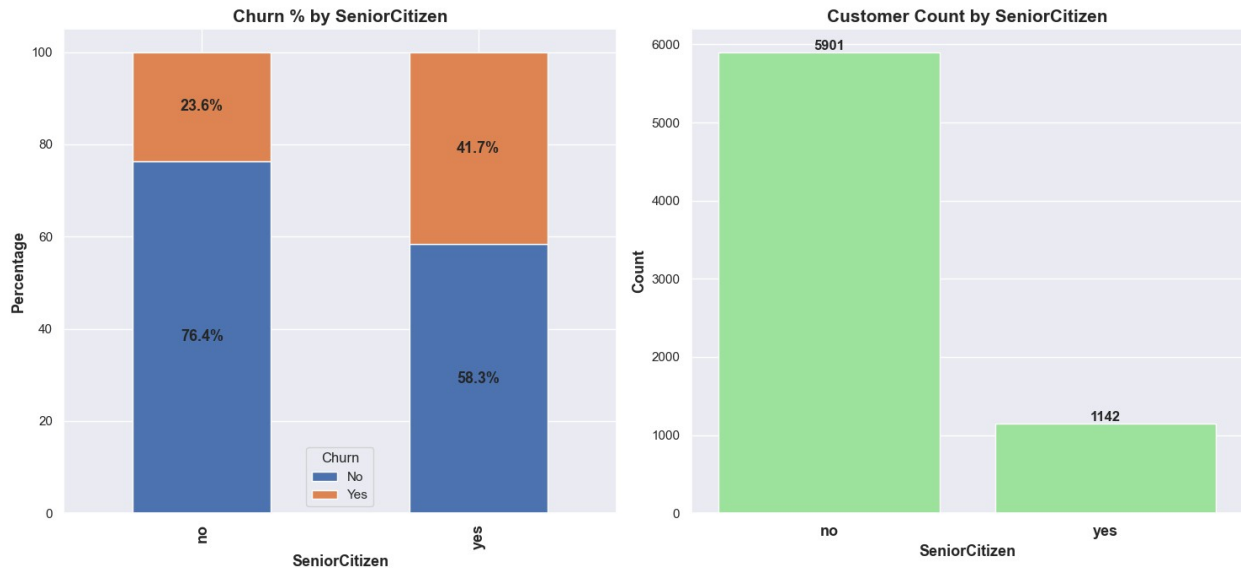
# --- Right plot: Countplot of customers ---
sns.countplot(x="SeniorCitizen", data=data, ax=axs[1],
color="lightgreen")

# Add count labels on both bars
for container in axs[1].containers:
    for bar in container:
        height = bar.get_height()
        axs[1].text(bar.get_x() + bar.get_width() / 2, height,
f'{int(height)}',
                    ha='center', va='bottom', fontsize=12,
fontweight='bold')

# Customize right plot
axs[1].set_title("Customer Count by SeniorCitizen", fontsize=15,
fontweight="bold")
axs[1].set_ylabel("Count", fontweight="bold", fontsize=13)
axs[1].set_xlabel("SeniorCitizen", fontweight="bold", fontsize=13)
axs[1].tick_params(axis='x', labelsiz=12)
for label in axs[1].get_xticklabels():
    label.set_fontsize(13)
    label.set_fontweight("bold")

# Layout adjustment
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

```



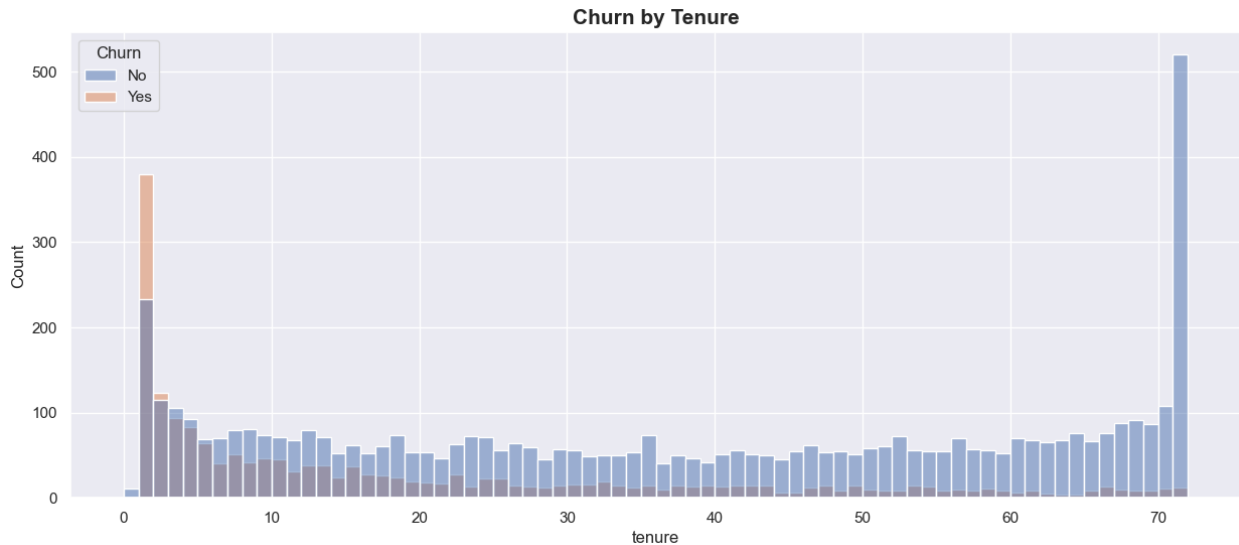
```
gender_count=data.groupby(data[ "gender"] ).agg( {"gender": "count"} )
gender_count
```

```
gender
gender
Female    3488
Male      3555
```

*# Tenure*

```
plt.figure(figsize=(15,6))

sns.set_theme(style="darkgrid")
sns.histplot(x="tenure",data=data,bins=72,hue="Churn")
plt.title("Churn by Tenure",fontsize=15,fontweight="bold")
plt.show()
```

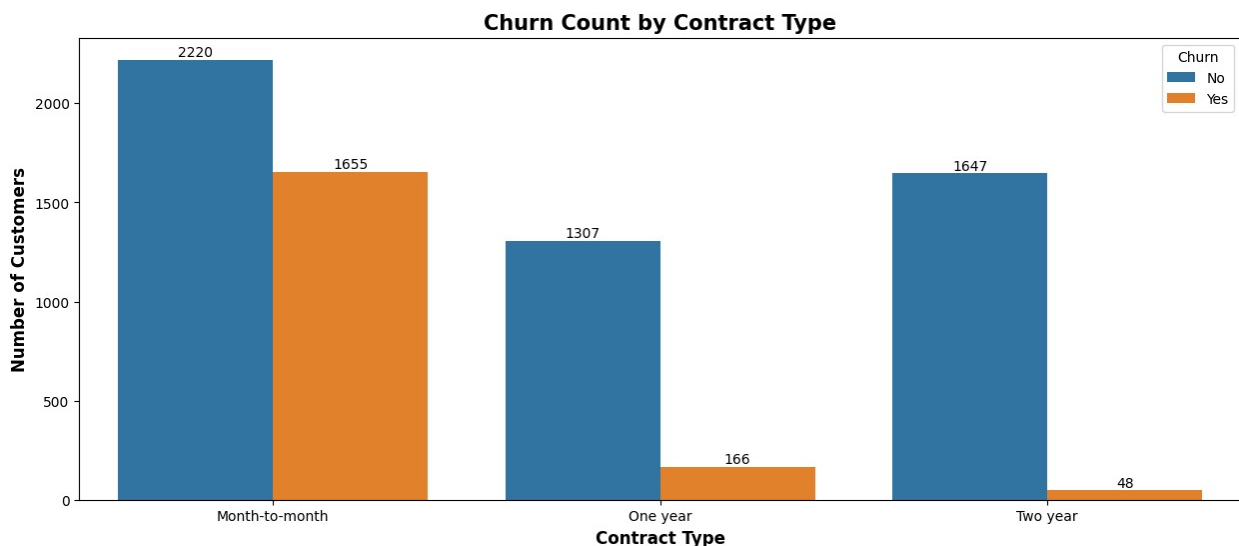


**#People who have used our services for a long time have stayed and people who churned out are initial customers.**

```
plt.figure(figsize=(15,6))
count=sns.countplot(x="Contract", data=data, hue="Churn")

for container in count.containers:
    count.bar_label(container)

plt.title("Churn Count by Contract Type",fontweight="bold",fontsize=15)
plt.xlabel("Contract Type",fontweight="bold",fontsize=12)
plt.ylabel("Number of Customers",fontweight="bold",fontsize=12)
plt.show()
```



**#People who have month-to-month contract are likely to churn then from those who have 1 or 2 year of contracts.**

```
data.columns

Index(['customerID', 'gender', 'SeniorCitizen', 'Partner',
      'Dependents',
      'tenure', 'PhoneService', 'MultipleLines', 'InternetService',
      'OnlineSecurity', 'OnlineBackup', 'DeviceProtection',
      'TechSupport',
      'StreamingTV', 'StreamingMovies', 'Contract',
      'PaperlessBilling',
      'PaymentMethod', 'MonthlyCharges', 'TotalCharges', 'Churn'],
      dtype='object')

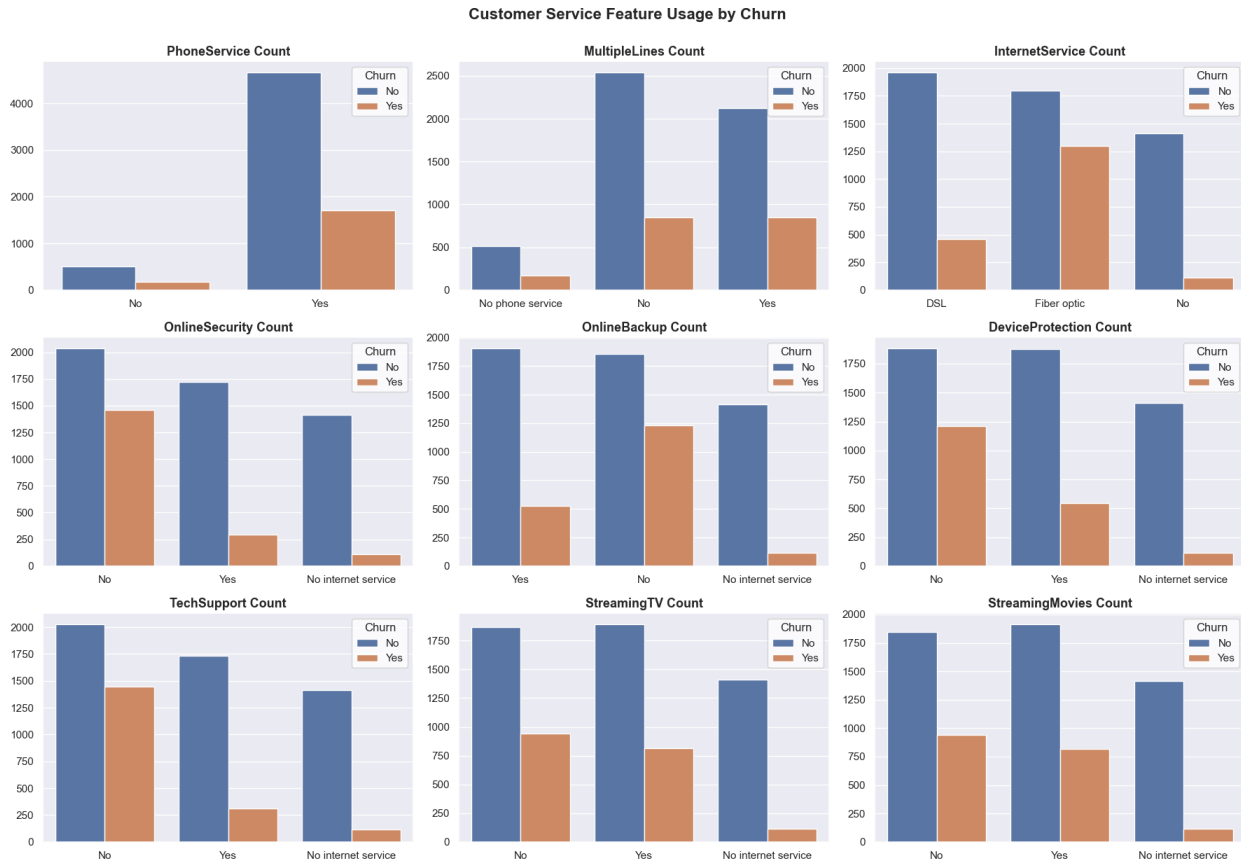
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns

# List of columns to plot
cols = ['PhoneService', 'MultipleLines', 'InternetService',
        'OnlineSecurity', 'OnlineBackup', 'DeviceProtection',
        'TechSupport', 'StreamingTV', 'StreamingMovies']

# Create subplots
fig, axes = plt.subplots(3, 3, figsize=(18, 12))
axes = axes.flatten()

sns.set_theme(style="whitegrid")
# Loop through each column and create countplot with hue='Churn'
for i, col in enumerate(cols):
    sns.countplot(x=col, data=data, hue="Churn", ax=axes[i])
    axes[i].set_title(f"{col} Count", fontweight='bold', fontsize=13)
    axes[i].tick_params(axis='x', rotation=0) # Ensure ticks are not
    rotated
    axes[i].set_xlabel("") # Optional: remove xlabel to reduce
    clutter
    axes[i].set_ylabel("") # Optional: remove ylabel to reduce
    clutter
    # axes[i].grid(axis='y', linestyle='--', alpha=0.5)

# Adjust layout
plt.tight_layout()
plt.suptitle("Customer Service Feature Usage by Churn", fontsize=16,
fontweight='bold', y=1.03)
plt.show()
```



## □ Key Insights by Service Feature

### □ Phone Service

- Most customers who **did not churn** had phone service.
- Churn is relatively **higher among those who had phone service**, indicating phone service alone doesn't retain customers.

### ☎ Multiple Lines

- Churn is **slightly higher** for customers with **no additional lines** compared to those with multiple lines.

### □ Internet Service

- **Fiber optic users churn more** than DSL or customers without internet.
- **DSL users had the lowest churn**, suggesting better retention with DSL.

### 🔒 Online Security

- Customers **without online security** had **higher churn**.
- Those **with online security** churned less, suggesting it may **improve retention**.

### □ Online Backup

- Similar pattern as online security: **having backup service reduces churn**.

## Device Protection

- Churn is **lower** among those who have **device protection services**.
- Lack of protection correlates with **higher churn**.

## Tech Support

- Customers **without tech support** churn more.
- Availability of support services appears to **positively impact retention**.

## □ Streaming TV & Movies

- Churn is **higher in both groups (Yes/No)**, but slightly **lower for those who use streaming services**.
  - Entertainment features may have a **moderate positive impact** on retention.
- 

## □ Overall Summary

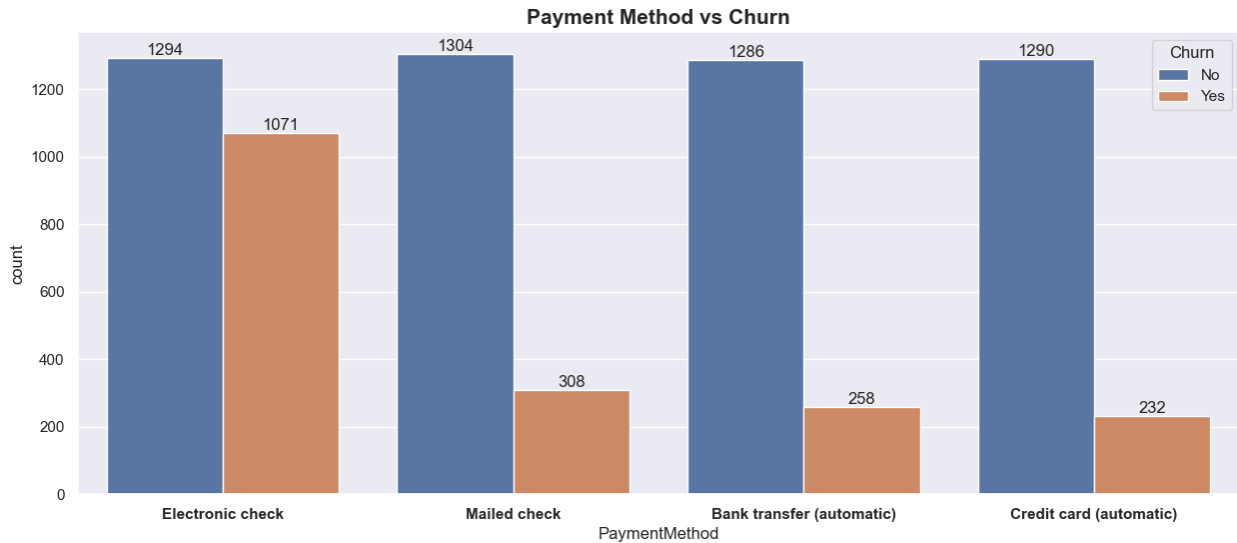
- Customers who **lack additional services** (security, backup, protection, tech support) are **more likely to churn**.
- **Fiber optic internet users churn the most**, suggesting issues with satisfaction or cost.
- Offering **bundled services** like security, backup, and tech support can help **reduce churn**.

*# churned analysis by payment method*

```
plt.figure(figsize=(15,6))

sns.set_theme(style="darkgrid")
x=sns.countplot(x="PaymentMethod",data=data,hue="Churn")
for container in x.containers:
    x.bar_label(container)

plt.title("Payment Method vs Churn",fontweight="bold",fontsize=15)
plt.xticks(fontweight="bold")
plt.show()
```



## □ Payment Method vs Churn Insight

- Customers using the **Electronic check** payment method show a significantly **higher churn rate** compared to other payment methods.
- In contrast, customers paying via **Mailed check**, **Bank transfer (automatic)**, or **Credit card (automatic)** have **lower churn rates**.
- This suggests that **automatic or more secure payment methods** may improve customer retention by offering greater convenience or satisfaction.