

churnprediction

March 28, 2023

1 Importing all Necessary Libraries

```
[1]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
%matplotlib inline
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
```

2 Data Ingestion

```
[2]: df=pd.read_csv(r'C:
↳\Users\PS4Z\Downloads\archive\WA_Fn-UseC_-Telco-Customer-Churn.csv')
```

```
[3]: #seeing how the data looks like
df.head()
```

```
[3]:
```

	customerID	gender	SeniorCitizen	Partner	Dependents	tenure	PhoneService	\
0	7590-VHVEG	Female	0	Yes	No	1	No	
1	5575-GNVDE	Male	0	No	No	34	Yes	
2	3668-QPYBK	Male	0	No	No	2	Yes	
3	7795-CFOCW	Male	0	No	No	45	No	
4	9237-HQITU	Female	0	No	No	2	Yes	

	MultipleLines	InternetService	OnlineSecurity	...	DeviceProtection	\
0	No phone service	DSL	No	...	No	
1	No	DSL	Yes	...	Yes	
2	No	DSL	Yes	...	No	
3	No phone service	DSL	Yes	...	Yes	
4	No	Fiber optic	No	...	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

	PaymentMethod	MonthlyCharges	TotalCharges	Churn
0	Electronic check	29.85	29.85	No
1	Mailed check	56.95	1889.5	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 rows x 21 columns]

3 Understanding Data

```
[4]: #shape of data
print('Data shape:',df.shape)
```

Data shape: (7043, 21)

```
[5]: #finding null values in data
df.isnull().sum()
```

```
[5]: 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
```

Observations:No Null values

```
[6]: #Getting information about data; null counts and data types of data columns
df.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   object
20   Churn                 7043 non-null   object
dtypes: float64(1), int64(2), object(18)
memory usage: 1.1+ MB
```

```
[7]: #list of column names
df.columns
```

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

```
[8]: #getting data types of each column header
df.dtypes
```

```
[8]: customerID      object
     gender        object
```

```

SeniorCitizen      int64
Partner            object
Dependents         object
tenure             int64
PhoneService       object
MultipleLines      object
InternetService    object
OnlineSecurity     object
OnlineBackup       object
DeviceProtection   object
TechSupport        object
StreamingTV        object
StreamingMovies    object
Contract           object
PaperlessBilling   object
PaymentMethod      object
MonthlyCharges     float64
TotalCharges       object
Churn              object
dtype: object

```

```

[9]: #checking for duplicate values
df.duplicated().sum()

```

```

[9]: 0

```

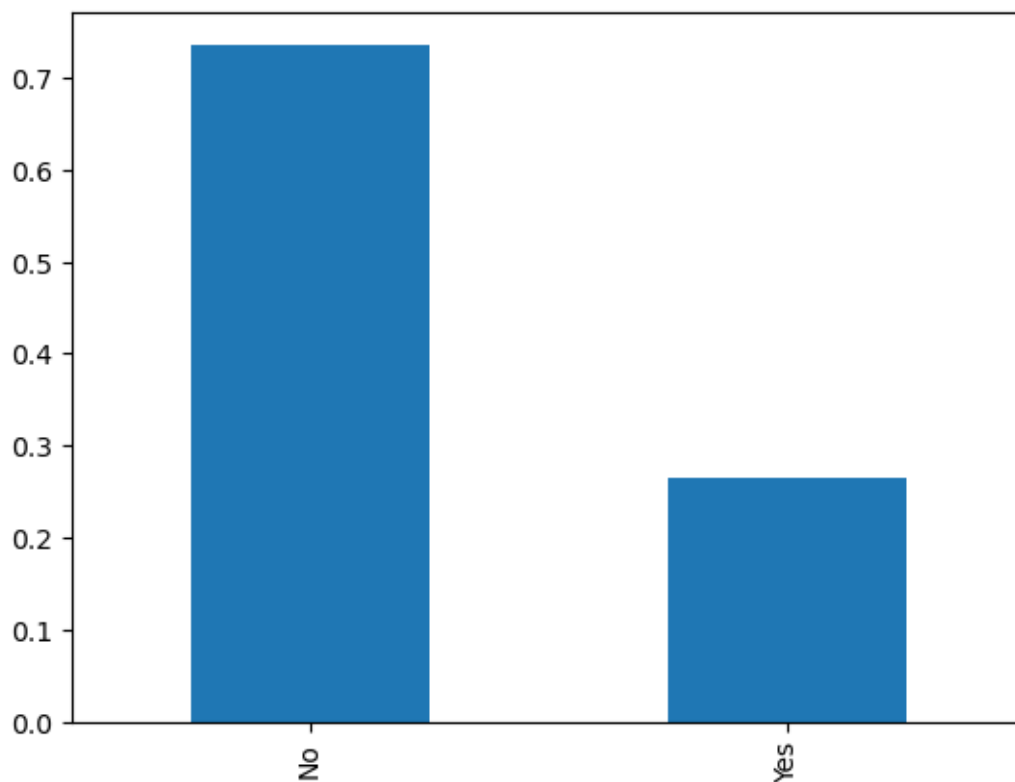
Observations:No duplicate Values

4 Understanding Imbalanced Data

```

[10]: #Plotting Bar Plot for target variable
df['Churn'].value_counts(normalize=True).plot(kind='bar');

```



Observation:we can see above data is imbalanced, more class belongs to no than yes

```
[11]: #getting a sample from data
df.sample(7)
```

```
[11]:
```

	customerID	gender	SeniorCitizen	Partner	Dependents	tenure	\
236	0621-JFHOL	Female	0	No	No	10	
4714	0016-QLJIS	Female	0	Yes	Yes	65	
6471	0859-YGKFW	Male	0	Yes	Yes	18	
375	7156-MXBJE	Female	0	No	No	43	
4908	3957-LXOLK	Female	1	No	No	28	
1270	8780-IHCRN	Male	0	Yes	Yes	63	
3205	3810-DVDQQ	Female	0	Yes	Yes	72	

	PhoneService	MultipleLines	InternetService	OnlineSecurity	...	\
236	No	No phone service	DSL	No	...	
4714	Yes	Yes	DSL	Yes	...	
6471	Yes	No	No	No internet service	...	
375	Yes	Yes	DSL	No	...	
4908	Yes	Yes	Fiber optic	No	...	
1270	Yes	Yes	No	No internet service	...	
3205	Yes	Yes	Fiber optic	Yes	...	

	DeviceProtection	TechSupport	StreamingTV	\
236	No	Yes	No	
4714	Yes	Yes	Yes	
6471	No internet service	No internet service	No internet service	
375	Yes	Yes	Yes	
4908	Yes	No	Yes	
1270	No internet service	No internet service	No internet service	
3205	Yes	Yes	Yes	

	StreamingMovies	Contract	PaperlessBilling	\
236	No	Two year	Yes	
4714	Yes	Two year	Yes	
6471	No internet service	One year	No	
375	Yes	One year	No	
4908	Yes	Month-to-month	Yes	
1270	No internet service	Two year	No	
3205	Yes	Two year	Yes	

	PaymentMethod	MonthlyCharges	TotalCharges	Churn
236	Mailed check	29.60	299.05	No
4714	Mailed check	90.45	5957.9	No
6471	Bank transfer (automatic)	20.05	345.9	No
375	Credit card (automatic)	85.10	3662.25	No
4908	Electronic check	106.15	3152.5	Yes
1270	Credit card (automatic)	24.65	1574.5	No
3205	Bank transfer (automatic)	117.60	8308.9	No

[7 rows x 21 columns]

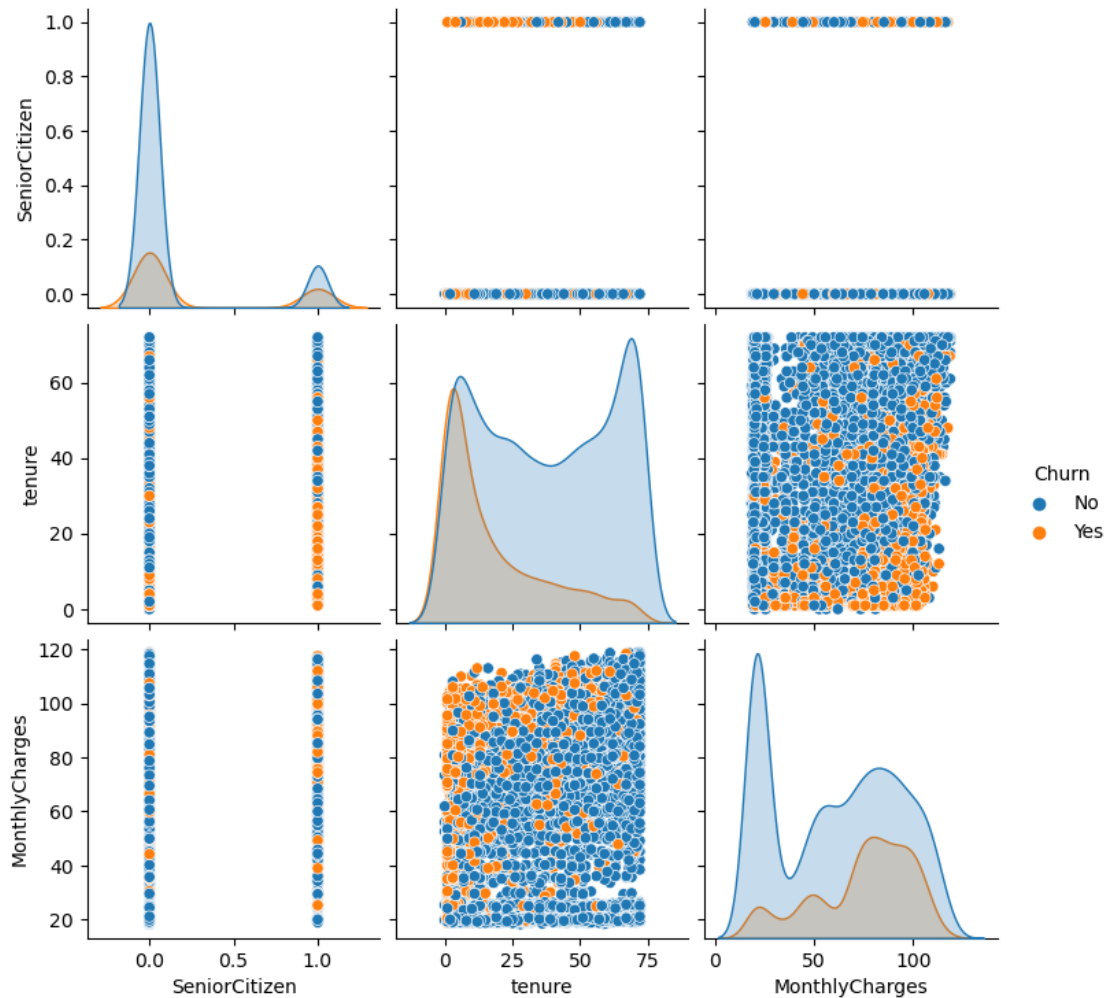
```
[12]: #Getting 5 point summary for all numercial features
df.describe()
```

```
[12]:
```

	SeniorCitizen	tenure	MonthlyCharges
count	7043.000000	7043.000000	7043.000000
mean	0.162147	32.371149	64.761692
std	0.368612	24.559481	30.090047
min	0.000000	0.000000	18.250000
25%	0.000000	9.000000	35.500000
50%	0.000000	29.000000	70.350000
75%	0.000000	55.000000	89.850000
max	1.000000	72.000000	118.750000

5 Visualizing the Data

```
[13]: #pairplot shows graphical representation of all numerical features with one_
      ↪ another with target variable in legend
      sns.pairplot(data=df,hue='Churn');
```

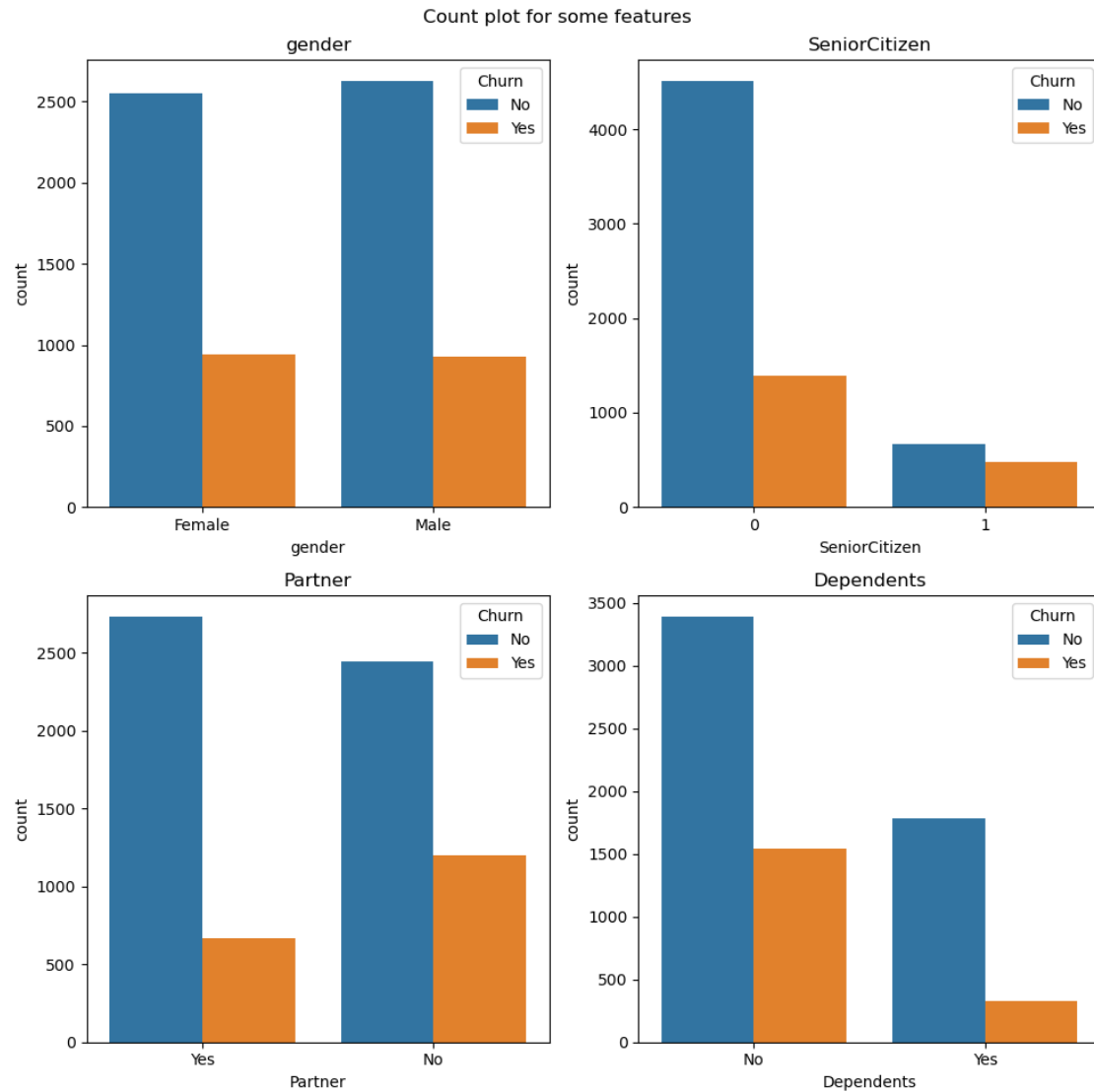


```
[14]: feat_df=df[['gender','SeniorCitizen','Partner','Dependents']]
      feat=feat_df.columns
      feat
```

```
[14]: Index(['gender', 'SeniorCitizen', 'Partner', 'Dependents'], dtype='object')
```

```
[15]: #plotting features based on Target variable as hue to draw observations
      plt.figure(figsize=(10,10))
      plt.suptitle('Count plot for some features')
      for a in range(0,len(feat)):
```

```
plt.subplot(2,2,a+1)
sns.countplot(df[feat[a]],hue=df['Churn'])
plt.title(label=feat[a])
plt.tight_layout();
```

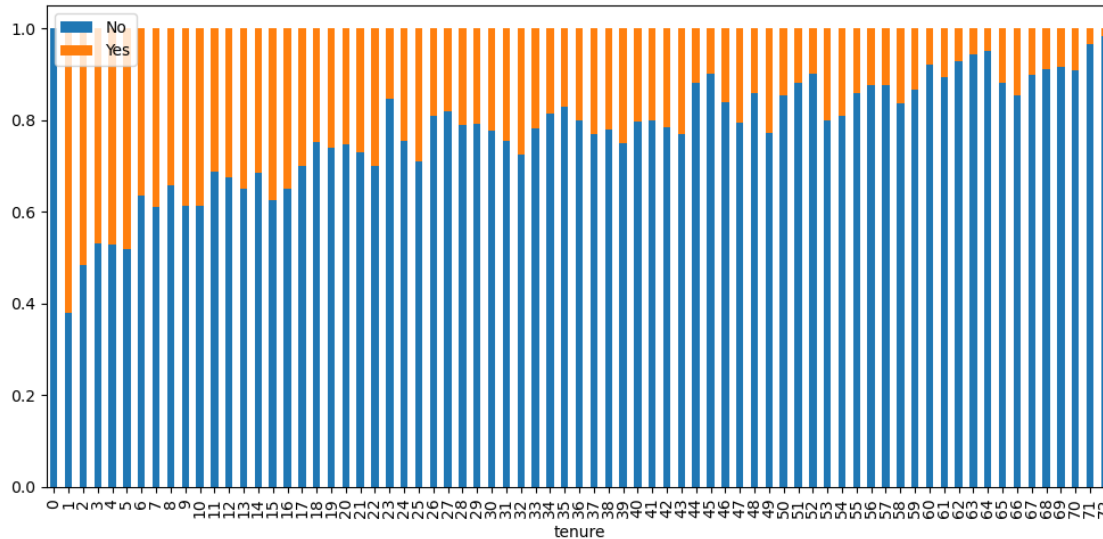


Observations:

1. No significant relation between Churn and gender
2. One who is not Senior Citizen is more likely to be churned than a Senior Citizen
3. One who don't have Partners got most churned.
4. One who doesn't have dependents got most churned


```
[16]: #plotting features based on Target variable as hue to draw observations
plt.figure(figsize=(10,10))
exp=pd.crosstab(df['tenure'],df['Churn'])
exp.div(exp.sum(1).astype(float),axis=0).
    plot(kind="bar",stacked=True,figsize=(10,5))
plt.legend(loc=0)
plt.tight_layout();
```

<Figure size 1000x1000 with 0 Axes>



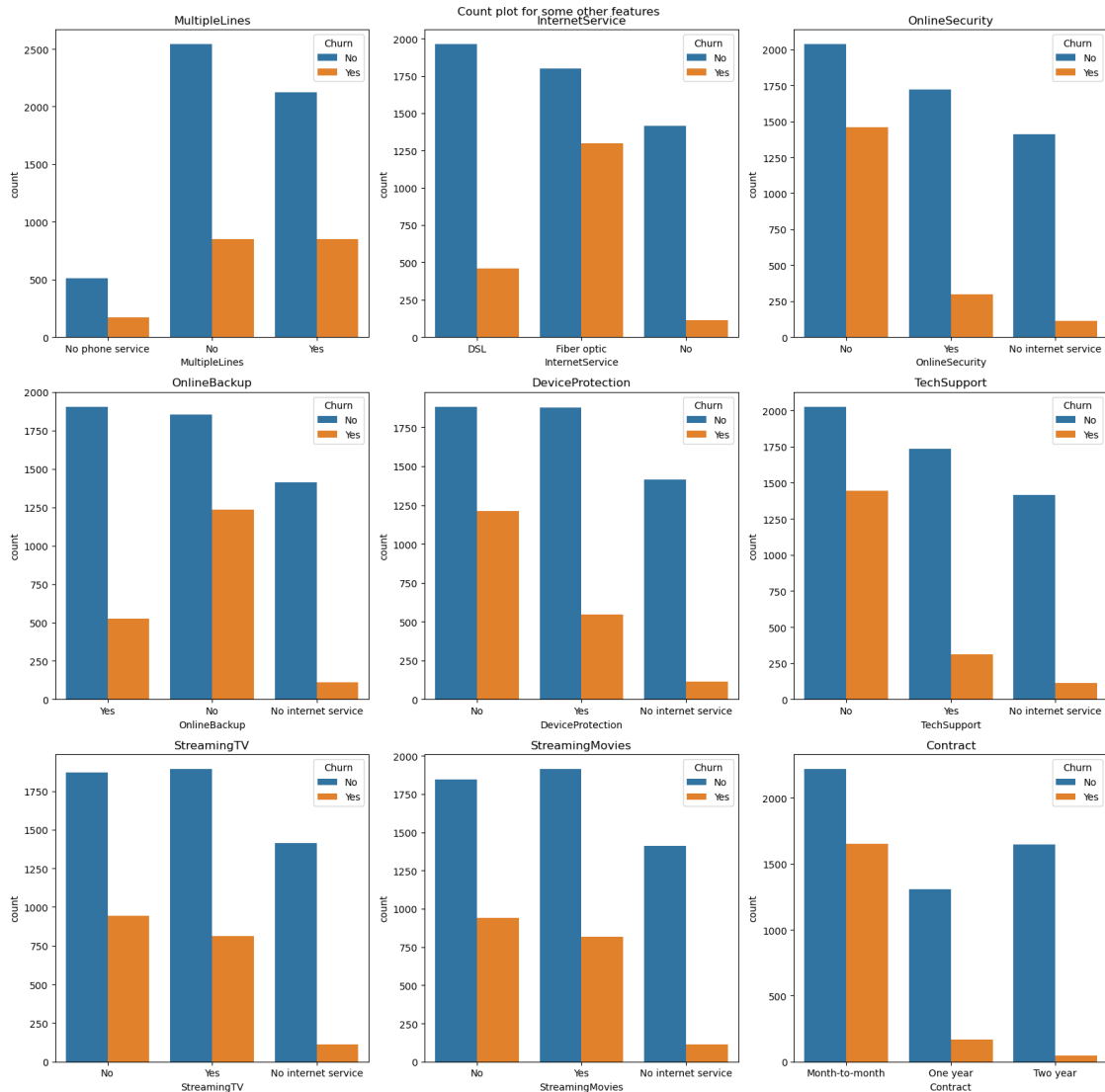
Observations:new customers have a maximum churning rate, we can convert these months into years so it would be easy to target the new customers.

```
[17]: feat1_df=df[['MultipleLines','InternetService','OnlineSecurity','OnlineBackup','DeviceProtection',
                  'StreamingMovies','Contract']]
feat1=feat1_df.columns
feat1
```

```
[17]: Index(['MultipleLines', 'InternetService', 'OnlineSecurity', 'OnlineBackup',
          'DeviceProtection', 'TechSupport', 'StreamingTV', 'StreamingMovies',
          'Contract'],
          dtype='object')
```

```
[18]: #plotting features based on Target variable as hue to draw observations
plt.figure(figsize=(16,16))
plt.suptitle('Count plot for some other features')
for a in range(0,len(feat1)):
    plt.subplot(3,3,a+1)
    sns.countplot(df[feat1[a]],hue=df['Churn'])
```

```
plt.title(label=feat1[a])
plt.tight_layout();
```



Observations:

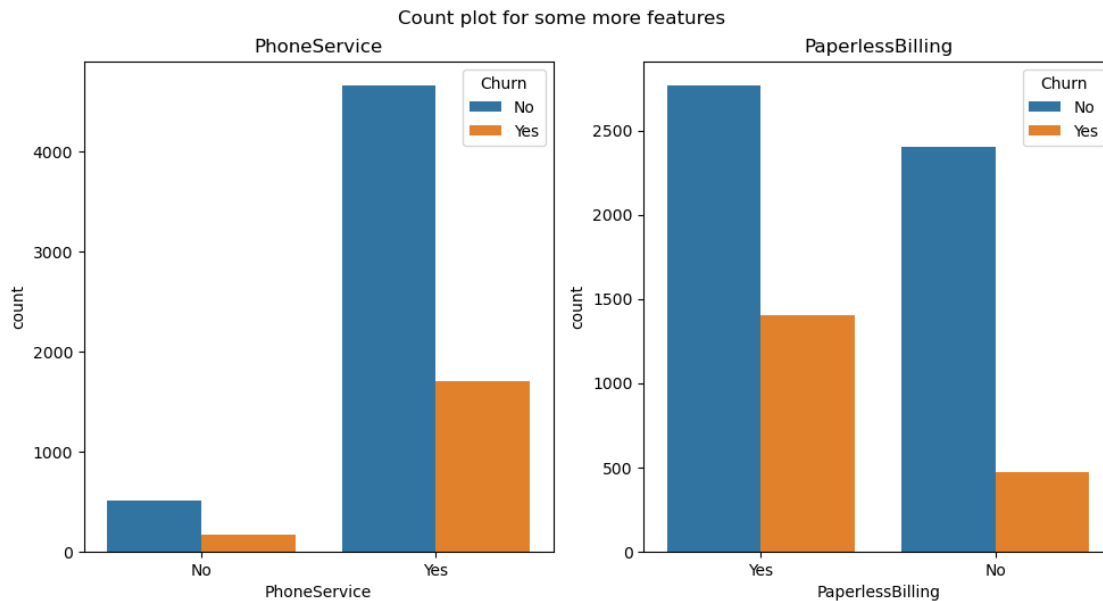
1. Those who has taken fiber optic internet service more likely to be churn.
2. We know the consequences of Cyber vulnerability, so it's obvious that customer will trust us if we will give them full security.
3. The customers who are not getting online backup services are more likely to be churned.
4. One who has not got Device protection guarantee are more likely to be churned.
5. One who has no technology support are more likely to be churned.

6. There is no significant change between the churning rate of with StreamingTV and without StreamingTV services, but at some point one who has not this service are more likely to be churned.
7. There is no significant change between the churning rate of with StreamingMovies and without StreamingMovies services. but at some point one who has not this service are more likely to be churned.
8. We have to focus on the retention of Month-Month Customers by providing them good quality services.
9. No significant change between churning rate of Customeres having multiple line services or not, also no significance without phone services as well.

```
[19]: feat2_df=df[['PhoneService','PaperlessBilling']]
      feat2=feat2_df.columns
      feat2
```

```
[19]: Index(['PhoneService', 'PaperlessBilling'], dtype='object')
```

```
[20]: #plotting features based on Target variable as hue to draw observations
      plt.figure(figsize=(10,10))
      plt.suptitle('Count plot for some more features')
      for a in range(0,len(feat2)):
          plt.subplot(2,2,a+1)
          sns.countplot(df[feat2[a]],hue=df['Churn'])
          plt.title(label=feat2[a])
          plt.tight_layout();
```

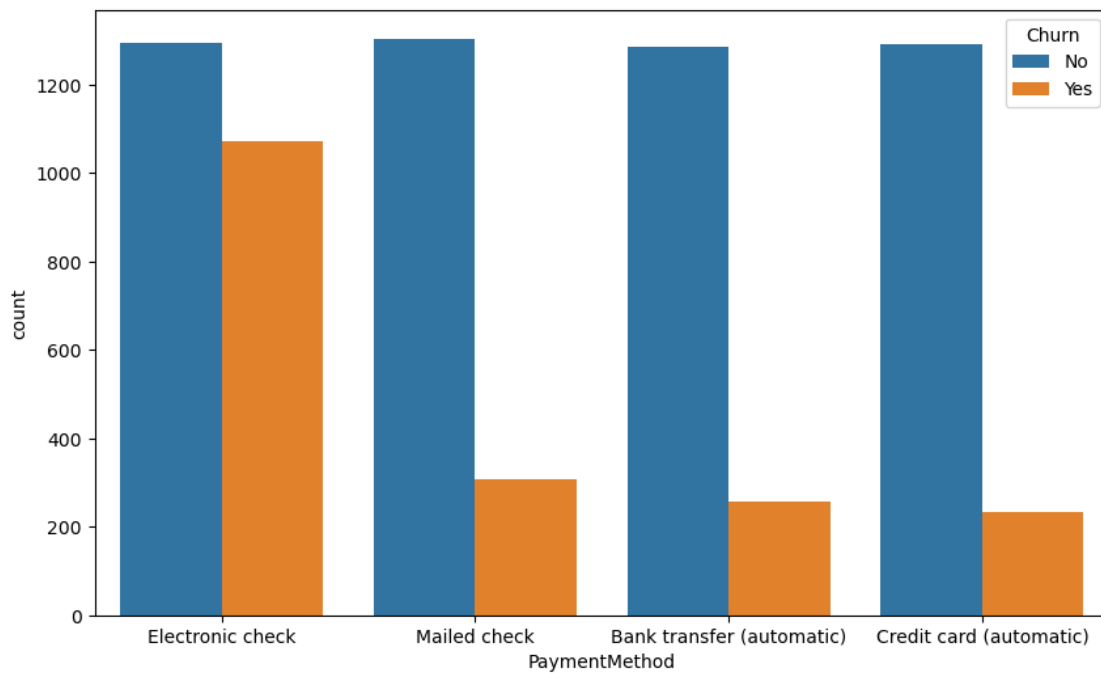


Observations:

1. One who has Phone Services are more likely to be churned than those who do not.
2. One who has PaperlessBilling are more likely to be churned than those who do not.

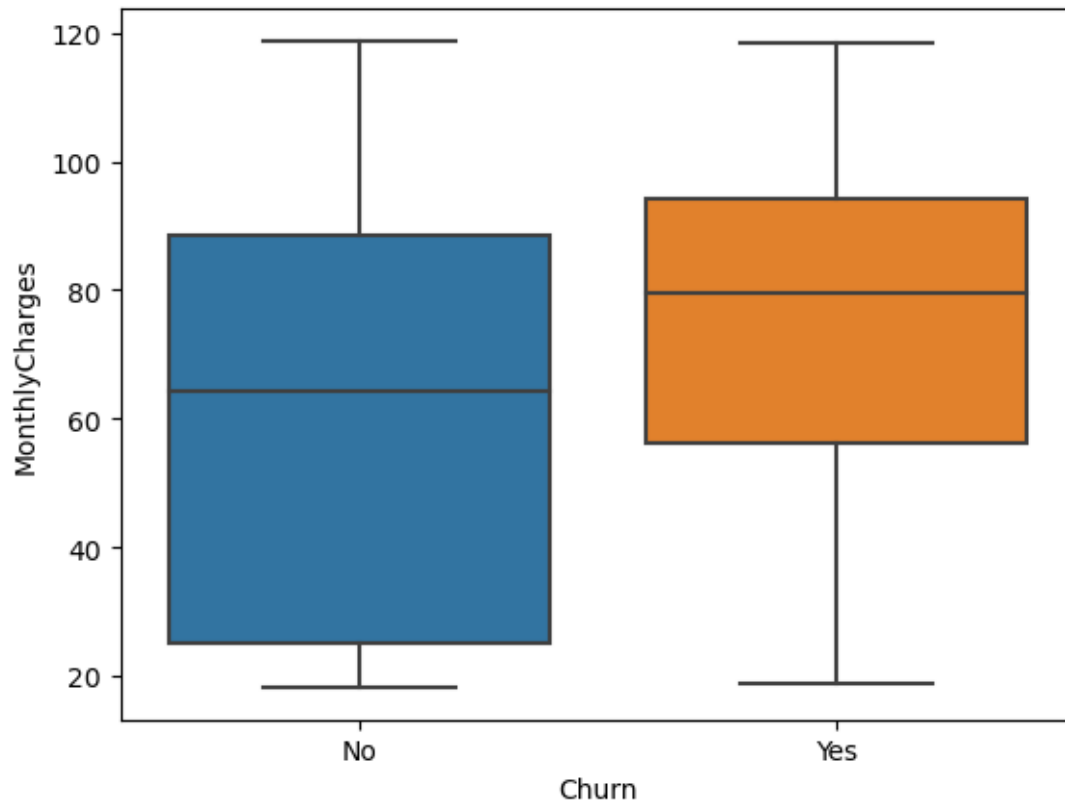
```
[21]: #for feature PaymentMethod
plt.figure(figsize=(10,6))
sns.countplot(df['PaymentMethod'],hue=df['Churn'])
```

```
[21]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='PaymentMethod', ylabel='count'>
```



Observation: Most of customers who has chosen Electronic payment method more likely to be churned.

```
[22]: #plotting feature MonthlyCharges
sns.boxplot(y=df['MonthlyCharges'],x=df['Churn']);
```



Observations:one who paying more are likely to be churned.

```
[23]: #Changing data type to float and replacing blank values to 0 in feature
      ↪TotalCharges
df['TotalCharges']=df['TotalCharges'].replace(' ',0)
df['TotalCharges']=pd.to_numeric(df['TotalCharges'],downcast="float")
```

```
[24]: df.head()
```

```
[24]:  customerID  gender  SeniorCitizen  Partner  Dependents  tenure  PhoneService  \
0  7590-VHVEG  Female                0      Yes          No         1           No
1  5575-GNVDE   Male                0      No          No        34           Yes
2  3668-QPYBK   Male                0      No          No         2           Yes
3  7795-CFOCW   Male                0      No          No        45           No
4  9237-HQITU  Female                0      No          No         2           Yes
```

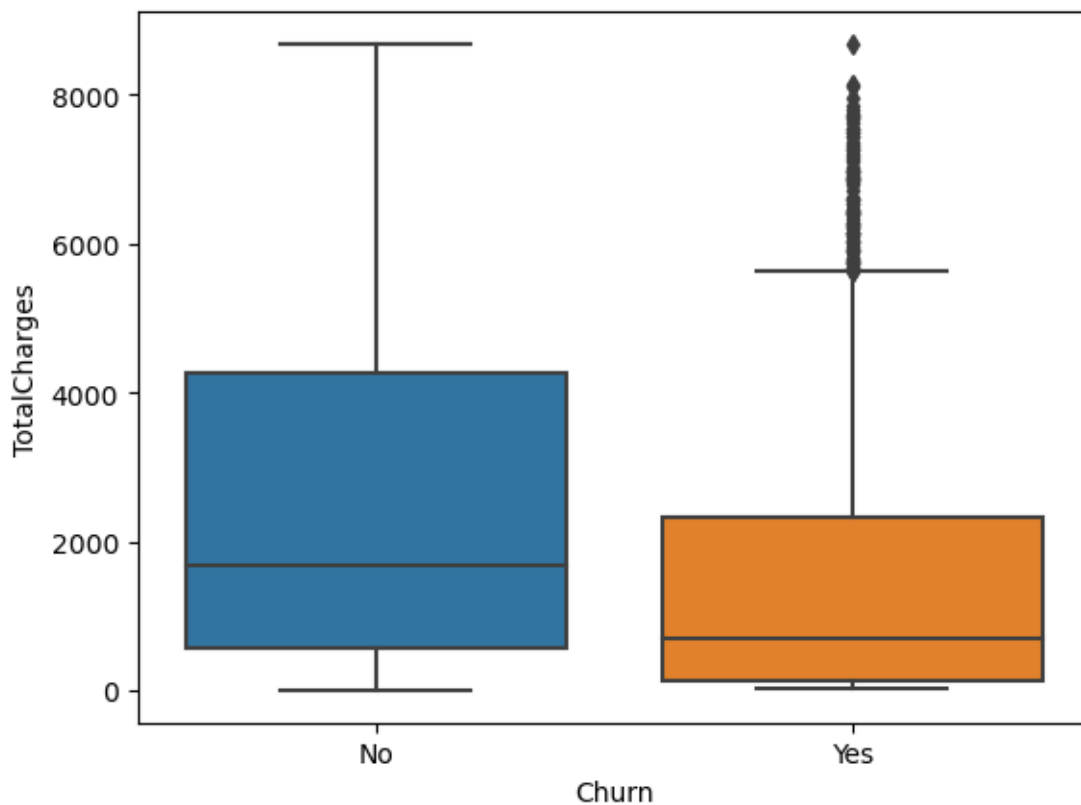
```
      MultipleLines  InternetService  OnlineSecurity  ...  DeviceProtection  \
0  No phone service                DSL                No  ...                No
1                  No                DSL                Yes  ...                Yes
2                  No                DSL                Yes  ...                No
3  No phone service                DSL                Yes  ...                Yes
```

4	No	Fiber optic	No	...	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

	PaymentMethod	MonthlyCharges	TotalCharges	Churn
0	Electronic check	29.85	29.850000	No
1	Mailed check	56.95	1889.500000	No
2	Mailed check	53.85	108.150002	Yes
3	Bank transfer (automatic)	42.30	1840.750000	No
4	Electronic check	70.70	151.649994	Yes

[5 rows x 21 columns]

```
[25]: sns.boxplot(y=df['TotalCharges'],x=df['Churn']);
```



Observations: The outliers present in the total charges with respect to churn rate. Will take care

of it in next step.

6 Feature Engineering

```
[26]: from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder  
      from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
```

```
[27]: # Convert all the categorical features into numerical  
  
      # define class  
  
      encode=LabelEncoder()  
  
      df['gender']=encode.fit_transform(df['gender'])  
      df['Partner']=encode.fit_transform(df['Partner'])  
      df['Dependents']=encode.fit_transform(df['Dependents'])  
      df['PhoneService']=encode.fit_transform(df['PhoneService'])  
      df['MultipleLines']=encode.fit_transform(df['MultipleLines'])  
      df['InternetService']=encode.fit_transform(df['InternetService'])  
      df['OnlineSecurity']=encode.fit_transform(df['OnlineSecurity'])  
      df['OnlineBackup']=encode.fit_transform(df['OnlineBackup'])  
      df['DeviceProtection']=encode.fit_transform(df['DeviceProtection'])  
      df['TechSupport']=encode.fit_transform(df['TechSupport'])  
      df['StreamingTV']=encode.fit_transform(df['StreamingTV'])  
      df['StreamingMovies']=encode.fit_transform(df['StreamingMovies'])  
      df['Contract']=encode.fit_transform(df['Contract'])  
      df['PaperlessBilling']=encode.fit_transform(df['PaperlessBilling'])  
      df['PaymentMethod']=encode.fit_transform(df['PaymentMethod'])  
      df['Churn']=encode.fit_transform(df['Churn'])
```

```
[28]: # Convert tenure feature into 3 category (we have taken 2 year difference,  
      ↪ according to the previous Analysis.)  
      # 0-24 Months-->1, 25-48 Months--->2 and else is 3  
  
      df['tenure']=df['tenure'].map(lambda x: 1 if x<=24 else 2 if x<=48 else 3)
```

```
[29]: #define class  
  
      scale=StandardScaler()  
  
      df['MonthlyCharges']=scale.fit_transform(df['MonthlyCharges'].values.  
      ↪ reshape(-1,1))  
      df['TotalCharges']=scale.fit_transform(df['TotalCharges'].values.reshape(-1,1))
```

7 Handling Outliers

```
[30]: # df.groupby('Churn')['TotalCharges'].mean()
mean_=df.groupby('Churn')['TotalCharges'].mean()
mean_
```

```
[30]: Churn
0    0.119198
1   -0.329978
Name: TotalCharges, dtype: float32
```

```
[31]: mean=1531.796143
df1=df[(df['Churn']=='Yes')&(df['TotalCharges']>=mean)][ 'TotalCharges'].
    ↪map(lambda x: mean if x>mean else x)
df['TotalCharges'].update(df1)
```

8 Checking for Multicollinearity

```
[32]: #checking correlation between all numerical features in the dataset
df.corr()
```

```
[32]:
```

	gender	SeniorCitizen	Partner	Dependents	tenure \
gender	1.000000	-0.001874	-0.001808	0.010517	0.006577
SeniorCitizen	-0.001874	1.000000	0.016479	-0.211185	0.018821
Partner	-0.001808	0.016479	1.000000	0.452676	0.348668
Dependents	0.010517	-0.211185	0.452676	1.000000	0.141257
tenure	0.006577	0.018821	0.348668	0.141257	1.000000
PhoneService	-0.006488	0.008576	0.017706	-0.001762	0.004960
MultipleLines	-0.006739	0.146185	0.142410	-0.024991	0.316073
InternetService	-0.000863	-0.032310	0.000891	0.044590	-0.031103
OnlineSecurity	-0.015017	-0.128221	0.150828	0.152166	0.294287
OnlineBackup	-0.012057	-0.013632	0.153130	0.091015	0.348974
DeviceProtection	0.000549	-0.021398	0.166330	0.080537	0.339041
TechSupport	-0.006825	-0.151268	0.126733	0.133524	0.297290
StreamingTV	-0.006421	0.030776	0.137341	0.046885	0.268137
StreamingMovies	-0.008743	0.047266	0.129574	0.021321	0.276032
Contract	0.000126	-0.142554	0.294806	0.243187	0.626061
PaperlessBilling	-0.011754	0.156530	-0.014877	-0.111377	0.005004
PaymentMethod	0.017352	-0.038551	-0.154798	-0.040292	-0.343300
MonthlyCharges	-0.014569	0.220173	0.096848	-0.113890	0.233516
TotalCharges	-0.000080	0.103006	0.317504	0.062078	0.789548
Churn	-0.008612	0.150889	-0.150448	-0.164221	-0.318469

	PhoneService	MultipleLines	InternetService \
gender	-0.006488	-0.006739	-0.000863
SeniorCitizen	0.008576	0.146185	-0.032310

Partner	0.017706	0.142410	0.000891
Dependents	-0.001762	-0.024991	0.044590
tenure	0.004960	0.316073	-0.031103
PhoneService	1.000000	-0.020538	0.387436
MultipleLines	-0.020538	1.000000	-0.109216
InternetService	0.387436	-0.109216	1.000000
OnlineSecurity	-0.015198	0.007141	-0.028416
OnlineBackup	0.024105	0.117327	0.036138
DeviceProtection	0.003727	0.122318	0.044944
TechSupport	-0.019158	0.011466	-0.026047
StreamingTV	0.055353	0.175059	0.107417
StreamingMovies	0.043870	0.180957	0.098350
Contract	0.002247	0.110842	0.099721
PaperlessBilling	0.016505	0.165146	-0.138625
PaymentMethod	-0.004184	-0.176793	0.086140
MonthlyCharges	0.247398	0.433576	-0.323260
TotalCharges	0.113214	0.452577	-0.175755
Churn	0.011942	0.038037	-0.047291

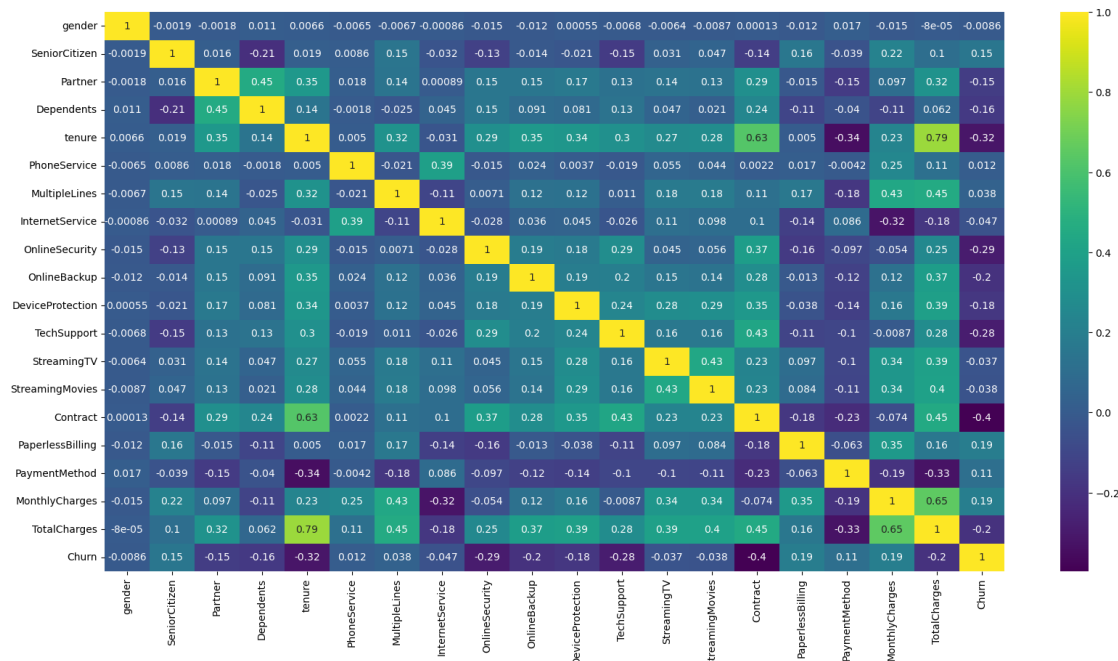
	OnlineSecurity	OnlineBackup	DeviceProtection	TechSupport	\
gender	-0.015017	-0.012057	0.000549	-0.006825	
SeniorCitizen	-0.128221	-0.013632	-0.021398	-0.151268	
Partner	0.150828	0.153130	0.166330	0.126733	
Dependents	0.152166	0.091015	0.080537	0.133524	
tenure	0.294287	0.348974	0.339041	0.297290	
PhoneService	-0.015198	0.024105	0.003727	-0.019158	
MultipleLines	0.007141	0.117327	0.122318	0.011466	
InternetService	-0.028416	0.036138	0.044944	-0.026047	
OnlineSecurity	1.000000	0.185126	0.175985	0.285028	
OnlineBackup	0.185126	1.000000	0.187757	0.195748	
DeviceProtection	0.175985	0.187757	1.000000	0.240593	
TechSupport	0.285028	0.195748	0.240593	1.000000	
StreamingTV	0.044669	0.147186	0.276652	0.161305	
StreamingMovies	0.055954	0.136722	0.288799	0.161316	
Contract	0.374416	0.280980	0.350277	0.425367	
PaperlessBilling	-0.157641	-0.013370	-0.038234	-0.113600	
PaymentMethod	-0.096726	-0.124847	-0.135750	-0.104670	
MonthlyCharges	-0.053878	0.119777	0.163652	-0.008682	
TotalCharges	0.253224	0.374410	0.387897	0.275625	
Churn	-0.289309	-0.195525	-0.178134	-0.282492	

	StreamingTV	StreamingMovies	Contract	PaperlessBilling	\
gender	-0.006421	-0.008743	0.000126	-0.011754	
SeniorCitizen	0.030776	0.047266	-0.142554	0.156530	
Partner	0.137341	0.129574	0.294806	-0.014877	
Dependents	0.046885	0.021321	0.243187	-0.111377	
tenure	0.268137	0.276032	0.626061	0.005004	

PhoneService	0.055353	0.043870	0.002247	0.016505
MultipleLines	0.175059	0.180957	0.110842	0.165146
InternetService	0.107417	0.098350	0.099721	-0.138625
OnlineSecurity	0.044669	0.055954	0.374416	-0.157641
OnlineBackup	0.147186	0.136722	0.280980	-0.013370
DeviceProtection	0.276652	0.288799	0.350277	-0.038234
TechSupport	0.161305	0.161316	0.425367	-0.113600
StreamingTV	1.000000	0.434772	0.227116	0.096642
StreamingMovies	0.434772	1.000000	0.231226	0.083700
Contract	0.227116	0.231226	1.000000	-0.176733
PaperlessBilling	0.096642	0.083700	-0.176733	1.000000
PaymentMethod	-0.104234	-0.111241	-0.227543	-0.062904
MonthlyCharges	0.336706	0.335459	-0.074195	0.352150
TotalCharges	0.391470	0.398066	0.446855	0.158574
Churn	-0.036581	-0.038492	-0.396713	0.191825

	PaymentMethod	MonthlyCharges	TotalCharges	Churn
gender	0.017352	-0.014569	-0.000080	-0.008612
SeniorCitizen	-0.038551	0.220173	0.103006	0.150889
Partner	-0.154798	0.096848	0.317504	-0.150448
Dependents	-0.040292	-0.113890	0.062078	-0.164221
tenure	-0.343300	0.233516	0.789548	-0.318469
PhoneService	-0.004184	0.247398	0.113214	0.011942
MultipleLines	-0.176793	0.433576	0.452577	0.038037
InternetService	0.086140	-0.323260	-0.175755	-0.047291
OnlineSecurity	-0.096726	-0.053878	0.253224	-0.289309
OnlineBackup	-0.124847	0.119777	0.374410	-0.195525
DeviceProtection	-0.135750	0.163652	0.387897	-0.178134
TechSupport	-0.104670	-0.008682	0.275625	-0.282492
StreamingTV	-0.104234	0.336706	0.391470	-0.036581
StreamingMovies	-0.111241	0.335459	0.398066	-0.038492
Contract	-0.227543	-0.074195	0.446855	-0.396713
PaperlessBilling	-0.062904	0.352150	0.158574	0.191825
PaymentMethod	1.000000	-0.193407	-0.330918	0.107062
MonthlyCharges	-0.193407	1.000000	0.651174	0.193356
TotalCharges	-0.330918	0.651174	1.000000	-0.198324
Churn	0.107062	0.193356	-0.198324	1.000000

```
[33]: #plotting correlation into heatmap
plt.figure(figsize=(20,10))
sns.heatmap(data=df.corr(), cmap='viridis', annot=True);
```



Observations: Tenure is highly correlated with Contract and TotalCharges features. We have to delete this feature to avoid multicollinearity problem.

9 Separating target variable(Dependent) from Independent variables

```
[34]: x=df.drop(['customerID','Churn','tenure'],axis=1)
      y=df['Churn']
```

```
[35]: # We have Imbalanced Data and we have to do sampling to avoid this problem
      # we have two method so for 1] Under Sampling, 2] Oversampling
      # We will go for Oversampling.
```

```
from imblearn.over_sampling import RandomOverSampler
ros =RandomOverSampler()
x_sample,y_sample=ros.fit_resample(x, y)
```

10 Train_Test_Split

```
[36]: # Model Selection
      from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
      x_train,x_test,y_train,y_test=train_test_split(x_sample,y_sample,test_size=0.
      ↳2,random_state=101)
```

```
[37]: x_train.head()
```

```
[37]:      gender  SeniorCitizen  Partner  Dependents  PhoneService  MultipleLines  \
3773      0           0         0           0           0           1
6666      0           1         1           0           1           2
682       1           0         0           0           1           0
6333      0           1         0           0           1           2
4027      0           0         1           0           0           1

      InternetService  OnlineSecurity  OnlineBackup  DeviceProtection  \
3773                0              0             0                0
6666                0              0             2                2
682                 0              2             0                0
6333                1              0             0                2
4027                0              0             0                0

      TechSupport  StreamingTV  StreamingMovies  Contract  PaperlessBilling  \
3773            0           0             0           0                0
6666            2           2             2           0                0
682             2           2             0           0                1
6333            2           2             2           1                1
4027            0           0             0           0                1

      PaymentMethod  MonthlyCharges  TotalCharges
3773              3      -1.314870      -0.994662
6666              2       0.634418       0.013441
682               1      -0.012021      -0.919462
6333              2       1.370594       1.836056
4027              2      -1.339797      -0.792777
```

```
[38]: #getting shape of training data
x_train.shape,y_train.shape
```

```
[38]: ((8278, 18), (8278,))
```

```
[39]: #getting shape of testing data
x_test.shape,y_test.shape
```

```
[39]: ((2070, 18), (2070,))
```

11 Logistic Regression Model

```
[40]: #fitting the model
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
lr=LogisticRegression(max_iter=1000)
lr.fit(x_train,y_train)
```

```
[40]: LogisticRegression(max_iter=1000)
```

```
[41]: #prediction  
pred=lr.predict(x_test)
```

12 Performance Metrics

```
[42]: #performance metrics  
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error  
from sklearn.metrics import mean_absolute_error
```

```
[43]: print('MSE:',mean_squared_error(y_test,pred))  
print('MAE:',mean_absolute_error(y_test,pred))
```

MSE: 0.23478260869565218

MAE: 0.23478260869565218

13 Random Forest Model

```
[44]: #fitting the model  
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier  
rf=RandomForestClassifier()  
rf.fit(x_train,y_train)
```

```
[44]: RandomForestClassifier()
```

```
[45]: #prediction  
pred1=rf.predict(x_test)
```

14 Model Evaluation

```
[46]: # Model Evaluation  
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report, confusion_matrix  
report1=classification_report(y_test,pred1)  
matrix1=confusion_matrix(y_test,pred1)
```

```
[47]: report1=classification_report(y_test,pred1)  
matrix1=confusion_matrix(y_test,pred1)
```

```
[48]: print('Classification Report:\n',report1)  
print('Confusion Matrix :\n',matrix1)
```

Classification Report:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
--	-----------	--------	----------	---------

0	0.94	0.83	0.88	1052
1	0.85	0.94	0.89	1018
accuracy			0.89	2070
macro avg	0.89	0.89	0.89	2070
weighted avg	0.89	0.89	0.89	2070

Confusion Matrix :

```
[[878 174]
 [ 60 958]]
```

15 Hyperparameter Tuning

```
[49]: from sklearn.model_selection import RandomizedSearchCV
```

```
[50]: params={'n_estimators':[i for i in range(100,2000,200)],
            'max_depth':[1,2,4,5,10,15,20,30,35,40],
            'min_samples_split':[1,2,4,5,10,15,20],
            'min_samples_leaf':[1,2,6,8,10,15,20,25,30]}

clf=RandomForestClassifier()

model=RandomizedSearchCV(clf,param_distributions=params,cv=3)

model.fit(x_train,y_train)
```

```
[50]: RandomizedSearchCV(cv=3, estimator=RandomForestClassifier(),
                        param_distributions={'max_depth': [1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20,
                                                            30, 35, 40],
                        'min_samples_leaf': [1, 2, 6, 8, 10, 15,
                                                20, 25, 30],
                        'min_samples_split': [1, 2, 4, 5, 10,
                                                15, 20],
                        'n_estimators': [100, 300, 500, 700,
                                          900, 1100, 1300, 1500,
                                          1700, 1900]})
```

```
[51]: model.best_score_
```

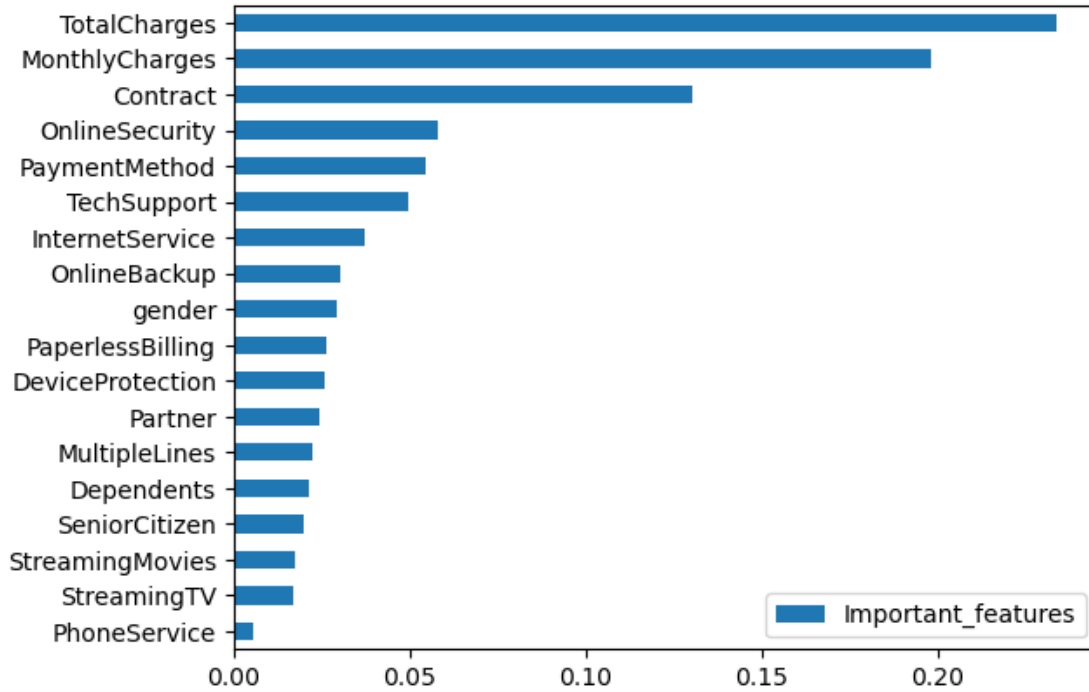
```
[51]: 0.796205960991958
```

Observations: We can see hyperparameter-tuning is not improving the accuracy, still we got the good accuracy.

We got almost 90% F1-Score without Hyperparameter-Tuning.

```
[52]: features=pd.DataFrame({'Important_features':rf.feature_importances_},index=x.
      ↪columns)
```

```
[53]: features.sort_values(by='Important_features',ascending=True).plot(kind='barh');
```



```
[54]: import pickle
      filename='churn_rfc.pkl'
      pickle.dump(rf,open(filename,'wb'))
```

```
[55]: x.head()
```

```
[55]:  gender  SeniorCitizen  Partner  Dependents  PhoneService  MultipleLines  \
0         0             0         1             0             0             1
1         1             0         0             0             1             0
2         1             0         0             0             1             0
3         1             0         0             0             0             1
4         0             0         0             0             1             0

      InternetService  OnlineSecurity  OnlineBackup  DeviceProtection  \
0                 0                 0             2                 0
1                 0                 2             0                 2
2                 0                 2             2                 0
3                 0                 2             0                 2
4                 1                 0             0                 0
```

	TechSupport	StreamingTV	StreamingMovies	Contract	PaperlessBilling	\
0	0	0	0	0	1	
1	0	0	0	1	0	
2	0	0	0	0	1	
3	2	0	0	1	0	
4	0	0	0	0	1	

	PaymentMethod	MonthlyCharges	TotalCharges
0	2	-1.160323	-0.992611
1	3	-0.259629	-0.172165
2	3	-0.362660	-0.958066
3	0	-0.746535	-0.193672
4	2	0.197365	-0.938874

```
[56]: X=[[0,0,0,0,1,2,1,0,0,2,0,2,2,0,1,0,70.8,60.8]]
```

```
rf.predict(X)
```

```
[56]: array([0])
```

```
[57]: df.head()
```

```
[57]:
```

	customerID	gender	SeniorCitizen	Partner	Dependents	tenure	\
0	7590-VHVEG	0	0	1	0	1	
1	5575-GNVDE	1	0	0	0	2	
2	3668-QPYBK	1	0	0	0	1	
3	7795-CFOCW	1	0	0	0	2	
4	9237-HQITU	0	0	0	0	1	

	PhoneService	MultipleLines	InternetService	OnlineSecurity	...	\
0	0	1	0	0	...	
1	1	0	0	2	...	
2	1	0	0	2	...	
3	0	1	0	2	...	
4	1	0	1	0	...	

	DeviceProtection	TechSupport	StreamingTV	StreamingMovies	Contract	\
0	0	0	0	0	0	
1	2	0	0	0	1	
2	0	0	0	0	0	
3	2	2	0	0	1	
4	0	0	0	0	0	

	PaperlessBilling	PaymentMethod	MonthlyCharges	TotalCharges	Churn
0	1	2	-1.160323	-0.992611	0
1	0	3	-0.259629	-0.172165	0

2	1	3	-0.362660	-0.958066	1
3	0	0	-0.746535	-0.193672	0
4	1	2	0.197365	-0.938874	1

[5 rows x 21 columns]

```
[58]: pred1
```

```
[58]: array([0, 0, 0, ..., 1, 1, 1])
```

```
[59]: x_test.head()
```

```
[59]:
```

	gender	SeniorCitizen	Partner	Dependents	PhoneService	MultipleLines	\
800	0	1	1	0	1	2	
4215	1	0	1	0	1	2	
41	0	0	1	1	1	2	
5461	0	0	0	0	1	0	
9375	1	0	0	0	1	0	

	InternetService	OnlineSecurity	OnlineBackup	DeviceProtection	\
800	1	0	0	0	
4215	1	0	2	2	
41	0	2	2	0	
5461	0	2	0	0	
9375	1	0	0	0	

	TechSupport	StreamingTV	StreamingMovies	Contract	PaperlessBilling	\
800	0	0	0	2	1	
4215	2	2	2	2	1	
41	0	2	0	2	1	
5461	2	0	2	2	1	
9375	0	2	0	0	1	

	PaymentMethod	MonthlyCharges	TotalCharges
800	1	0.361883	1.381637
4215	2	1.443713	2.453359
41	1	0.147511	1.143818
5461	3	0.011244	0.691341
9375	2	0.514768	-0.942007