

Data Science PROJECT

Client: No-Churn Telecom | Category: Telecom – Churn Rate ML

Project Ref: PM-PR-0017

Business Case:

No-Churn Telecom is an established Telecom operator in Europe with more than a decade in Business. Due to new players in the market, telecom industry has become very competitive and retaining customers becoming a challenge.

In spite of No-Churn initiatives of reducing tariffs and promoting more offers, the churn rate (percentage of customers migrating to competitors) is well above 10%.

No-Churn wants to explore possibility of Machine Learning to help with following use cases to retain competitive edge in the industry.

Project Goal

Help No-Churn with their use cases with ML

1. Understanding the variables that are influencing the customers to migrate.
2. Creating Churn risk scores that can be indicative to drive retention campaigns.
3. Introduce new predicting variable “CHURN-FLAG” with values YES(1) or NO(0) so that email campaigns with lucrative offers can be targeted to Churn YES customers.
4. Exporting the trained model with prediction capability for CHURN-FLAG, which can be highlighted in service applications to serve the customer better.

It helps to identify possible CHURN-FLAG YES customers and provide more attention in customer touch point areas, including customer care support, request fulfilment, auto categorizing tickets as high priority for quick resolutions any questions they may have etc.,

Data

DataBase Details:

SQL database

DB Name: project_telecom

Table Name: telecom_churn_data

Host: 18.136.56.185

Username: dm_team3

Password: dm_team15119#

Meta Info of Data

State : Name of the state

Account Length : How long the account of customer has been active

Area Code : std code of a particular area

Phone : Telephone number of the customer

International Plan : International roaming pack activated by the customer

VMail Plan : Voice Mail plan activated by the customer

VMail Message : Total number of voice mail messages

Day Mins : Total minutes spent on the call during the day time

Day Calls : Total calls done in the day time

Day Charge : Total charge in day

Eve Mins : Total minutes spent on the call during the evening time

Eve Calls : Total calls done in the evening time

Eve Charge : Total charge in evening

Night Mins : Total minutes spent on the call during the night

Night Calls : Total calls done in the night time

Night Charge : Total charge in night

International Mins : Total minutes spent on the international call

International calls : Total calls done to a people at international location

International Charge : Total international charge

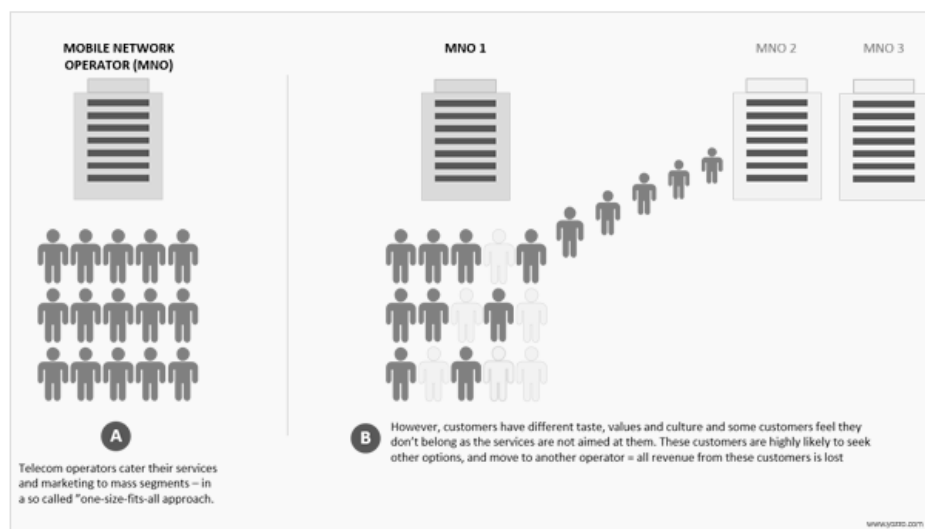
CustServ Calls : Number of customer service calls made

Churn : the annual percentage rate at which customers stop subscribing to a service

We're going to go through a machine learning project with the goal of predicting how many customers churned in telecom industry.

1. Telecom Churn Description

Churn rate or attrition rate is a measure of the number of individuals or items moving out of a collective group over a specific period. It is one of two primary factors that determine the steady-state level of customers a business will support. Churn rate is an input into customer lifetime value modelling and part of a simulator used to measure return on marketing investment using marketing mix modelling https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Churn_rate



2. Features

The features of the datasets were provided by DataMites company.

3. Assumptions

1. Dropped the column phone as it is not required for predicting churn
2. Created new fields like Per_Day_Call, Per_Day_Mins, Per_Day_Charge based on Day, Evening and Night calls, minutes and charge.
3. Used Churn as a target variable.
4. Created a new variable called Churn Flag based on Churn: True(1) , False(0)
5. Removed outliers for the fields like

'VMail_Message', 'Day_Calls', 'Day_Mins', 'Day_Charge',
'Eve_Calls', 'Eve_Mins', 'Eve_Charge', 'Area_Code', 'Account_Length', 'Night_Calls',

Night_Mins','Night_Charge','International_Calls','International_Mins','International_Charge','CustServ_Calls'

Steps:

1. Import the necessary packages

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from matplotlib import rcParams
%matplotlib inline
from collections import Counter
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder,scale
from sklearn.metrics import
accuracy_score,precision_score,confusion_matrix,classification_report,f1_score,recall_score
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")
from matplotlib import pyplot
```

2. Load the dataset

```
data=pd.read_excel("telecom_churn_data.xlsx")
data
```

3. Perform Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)

```
data.index
data.columns
data.drop(labels='Unnamed: 0',axis=1,inplace=True)
data.head()
```

Rename the columns

```
data.rename(columns={'columns1':'State',
                    'columns2':'Account_Length',
                    'columns3':'Area_Code',
                    'columns4':'Phone',
                    'columns5':'International_Plan',
                    'columns6':'VMail_Plan',
                    'columns7':'VMail_Message',
                    'columns8':'Day_Mins',
```

```

'columns9':'Day_Calls',
'columns10':'Day_Charge',
'columns11':'Eve_Mins',
'columns12':'Eve_Calls',
'columns13':'Eve_Charge',
'columns14':'Night_Mins',
'columns15':'Night_Calls',
'columns16':'Night_Charge',
'columns17':'International_Mins',
'columns18':'International_Calls',
'columns19':'International_Charge',
'columns20':'CustServ_Calls',
'columns21':'Churn'},inplace=True)

```

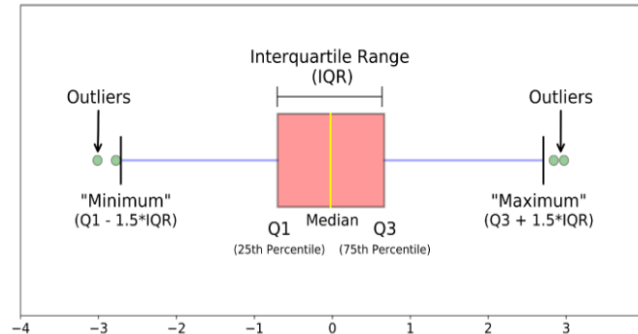
```

data.head()
data.dtypes
data.info()
data.describe()
data.shape
data.duplicated().sum()
pd.get_dummies(data.State,drop_first=False)
pd.get_dummies(data.International_Plan,drop_first=False)
pd.get_dummies(data.VMail_Plan,drop_first=False)
pd.get_dummies(data.Churn,drop_first=False)
Counter(data.State)
Counter(data.Account_Length)
Counter(data.Area_Code)
Counter(data.International_Plan)
Counter(data.VMail_Plan)
Counter(data.VMail_Message)
Counter(data.Day_Mins)
Counter(data.Day_Calls)
Counter(data.Day_Charge)
Counter(data.Eve_Mins)
Counter(data.Eve_Calls)
Counter(data.Eve_Charge)
Counter(data.Night_Mins)
Counter(data.Night_Calls)
Counter(data.Night_Charge)
Counter(data.International_Mins)
Counter(data.International_Calls)
Counter(data.International_Charge)
Counter(data.Churn)

```

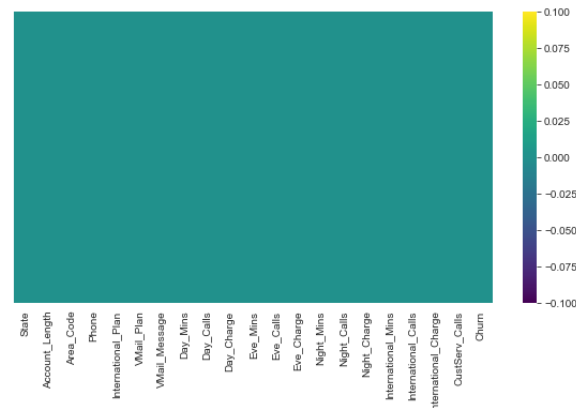
4. Checking for the outliers

An outlier is an object that deviates significantly from the rest of the objects. They can be caused by measurement or execution error. The analysis of outlier data is referred to as outlier analysis or outlier mining.



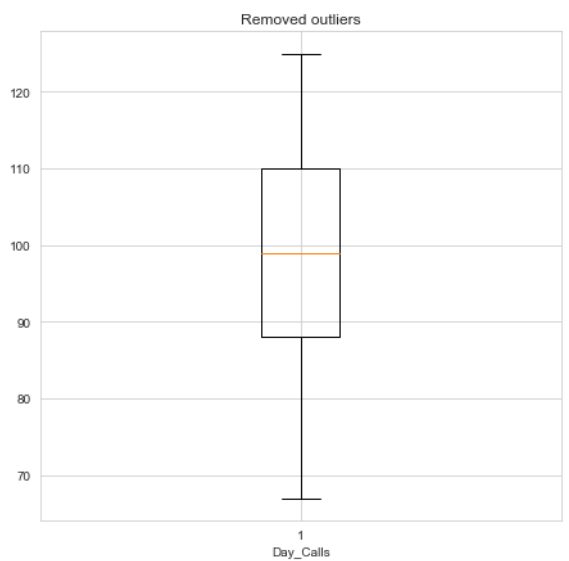
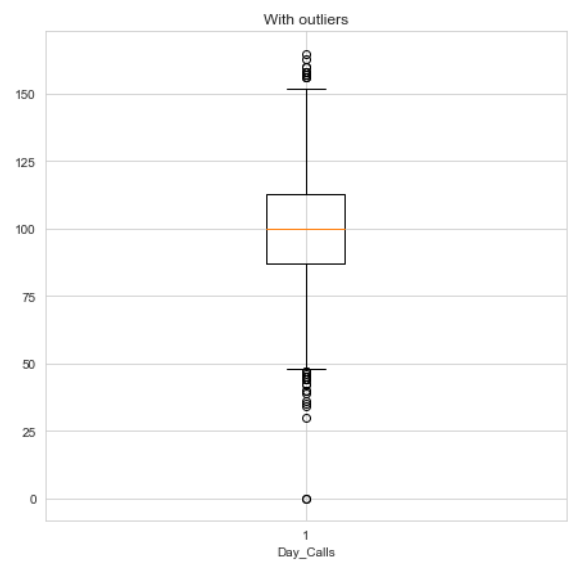
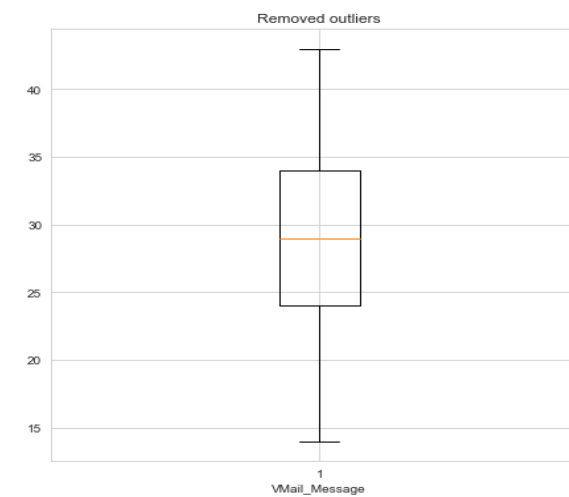
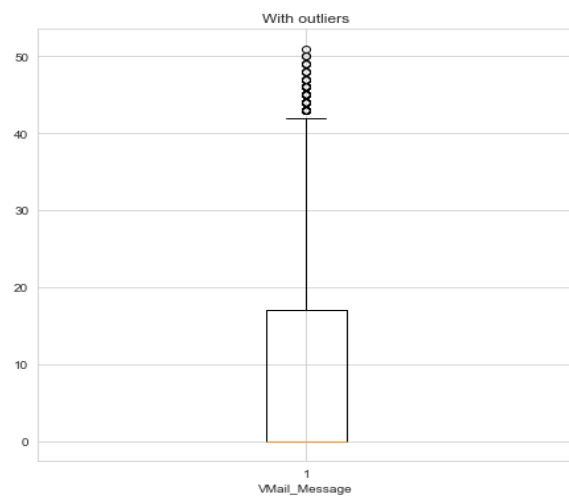
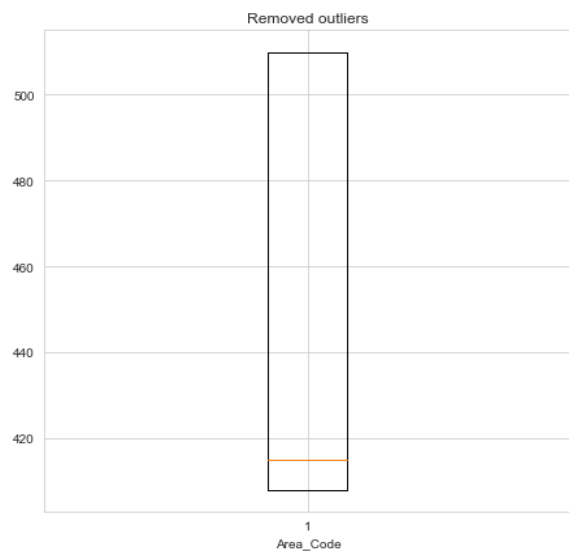
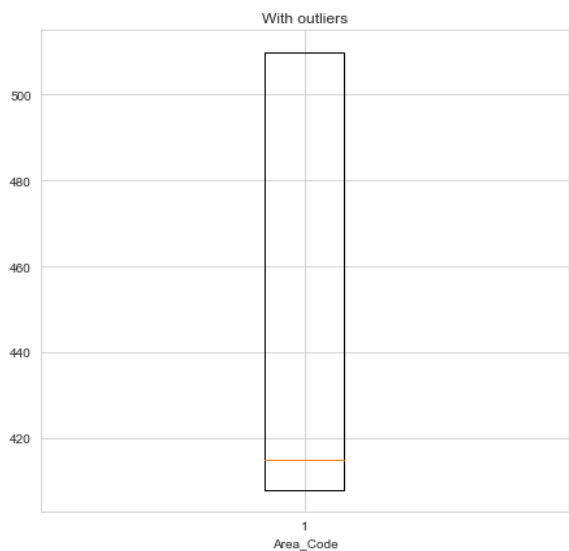
Boxplots are a standardized way of displaying the distribution of data based on a five number summary ("minimum", first quartile (Q1), median, third quartile (Q3), and "maximum").

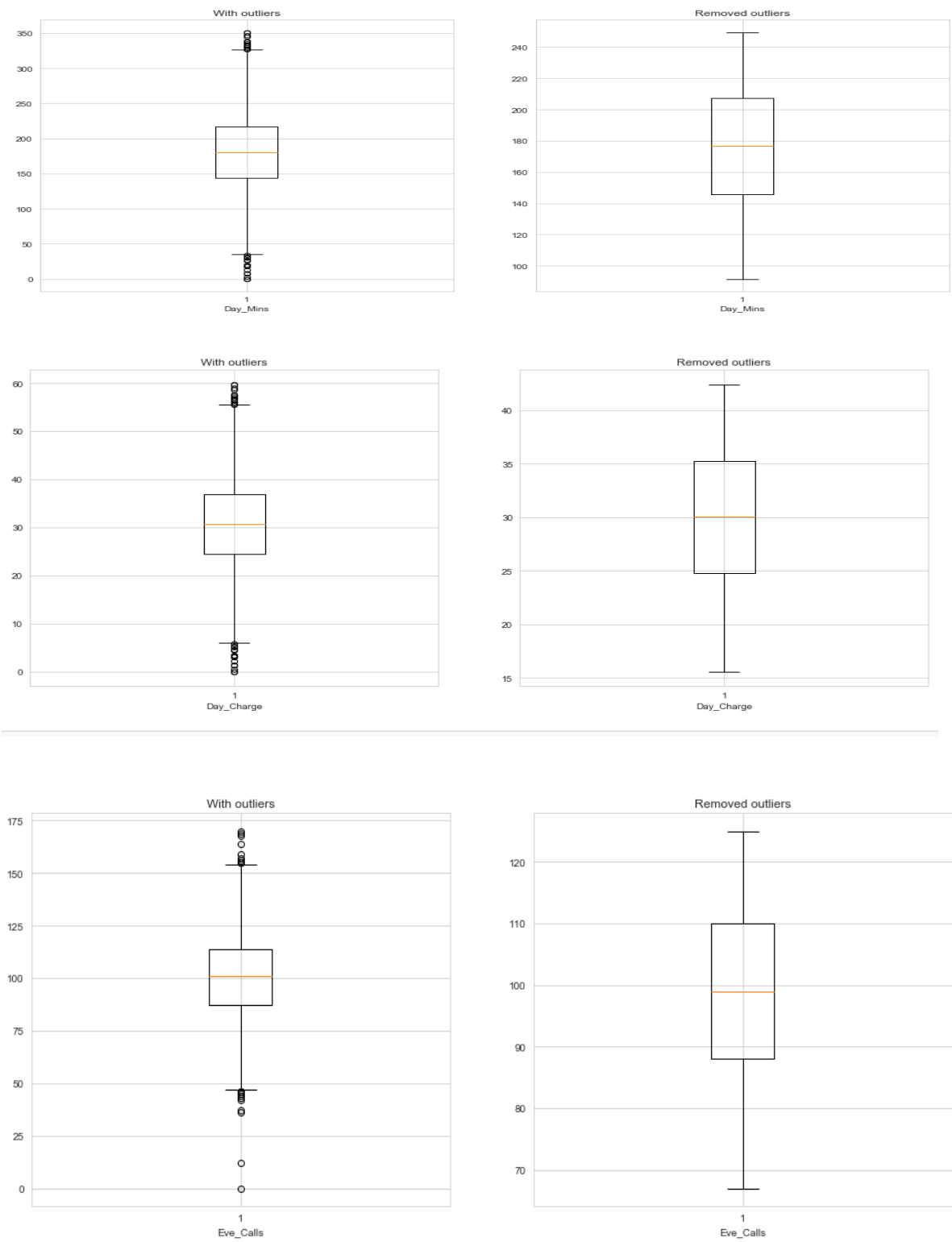
Heatmap representing the dataset.

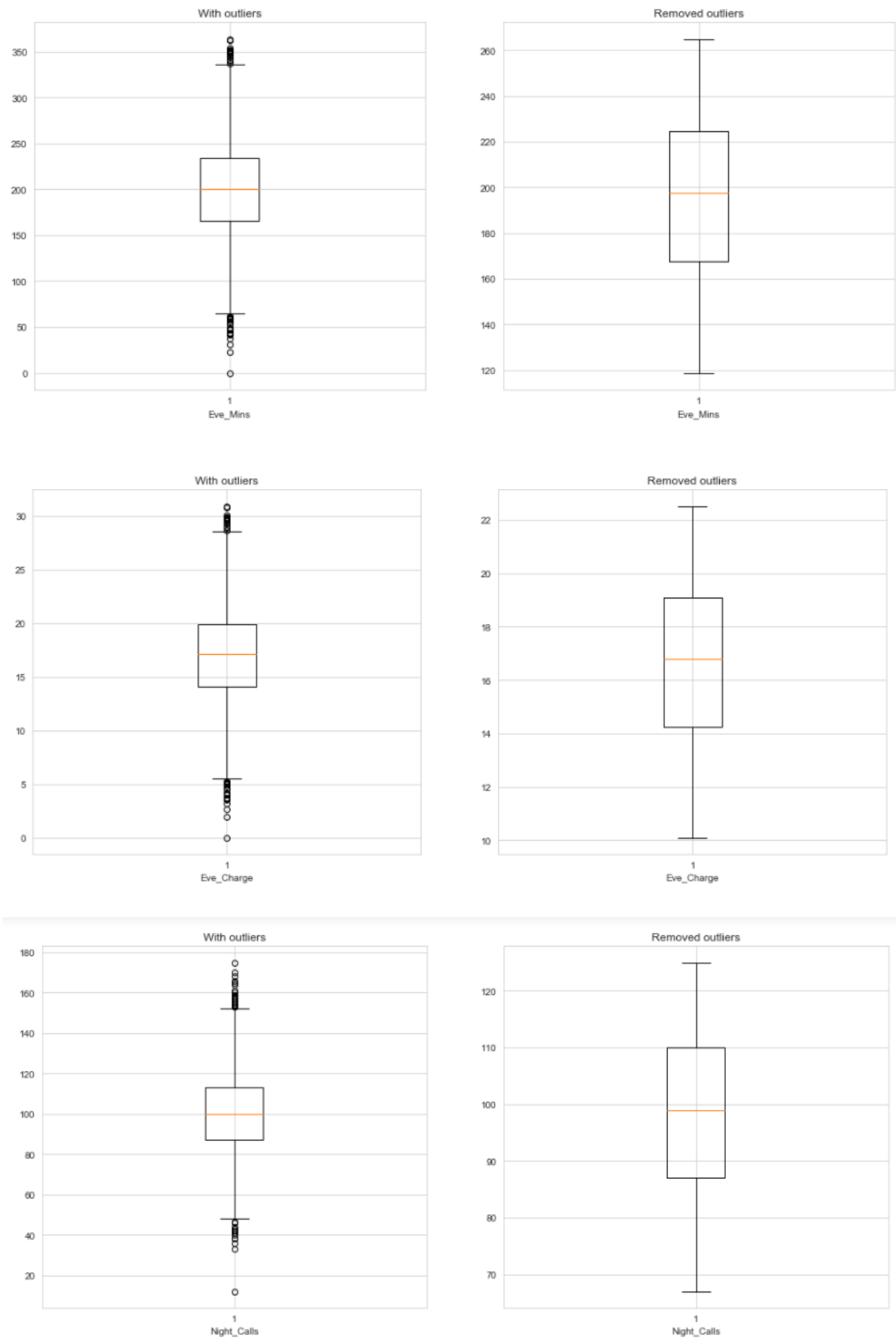


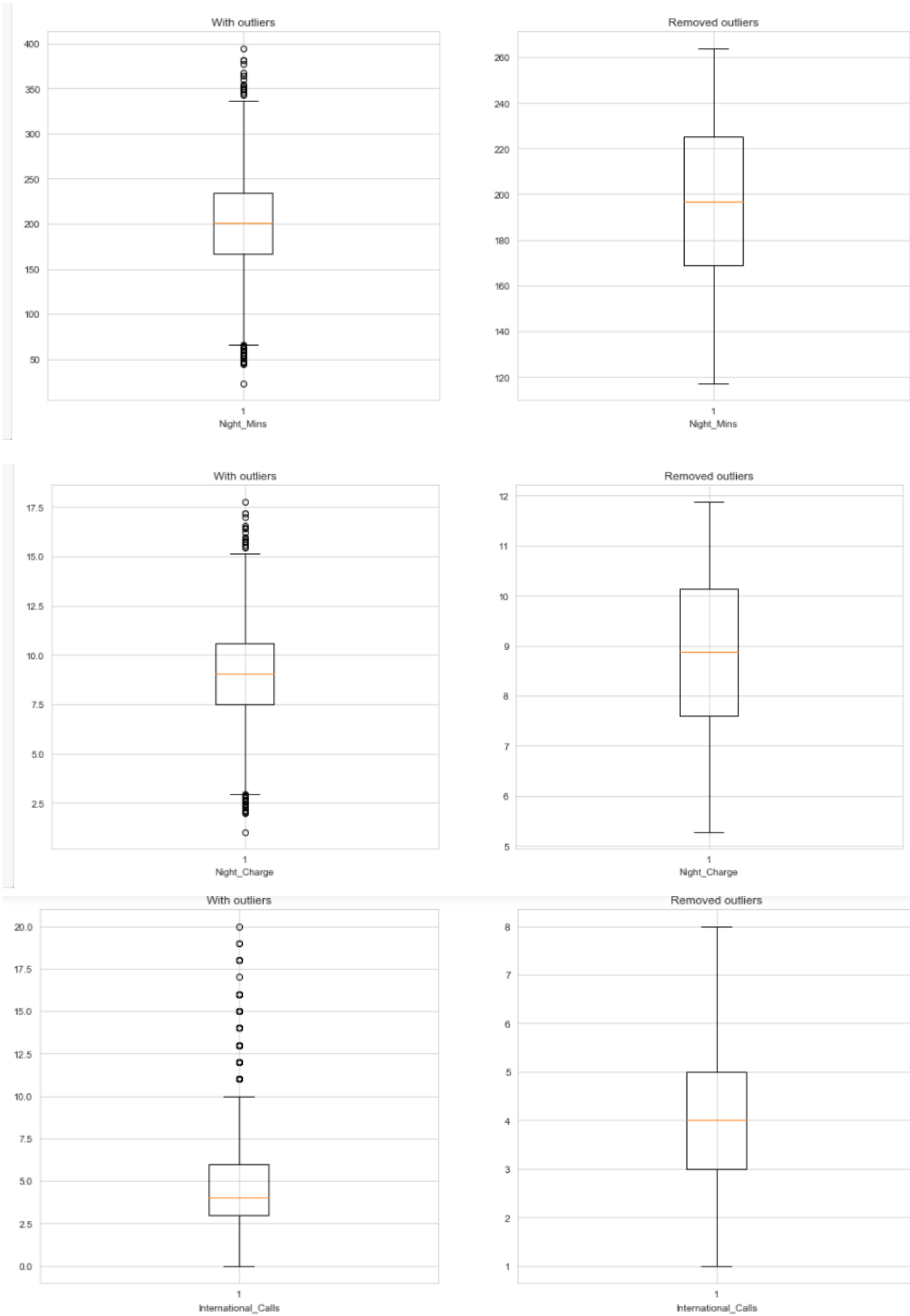
Boxplots to detect and remove the outliers

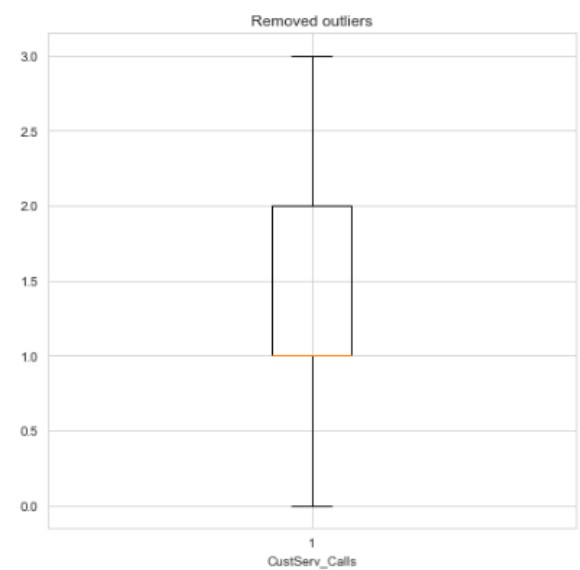
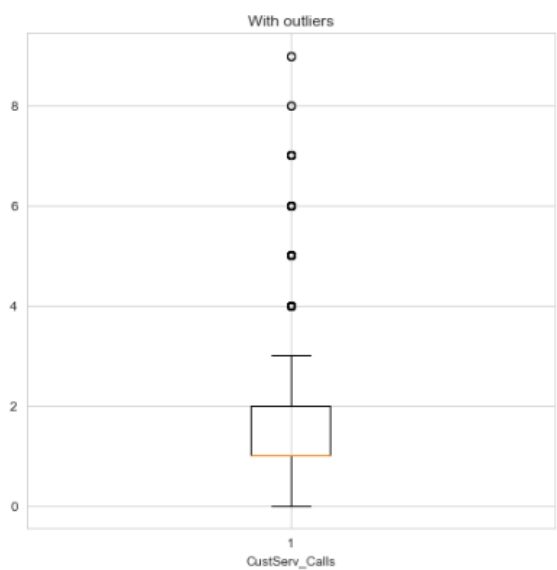
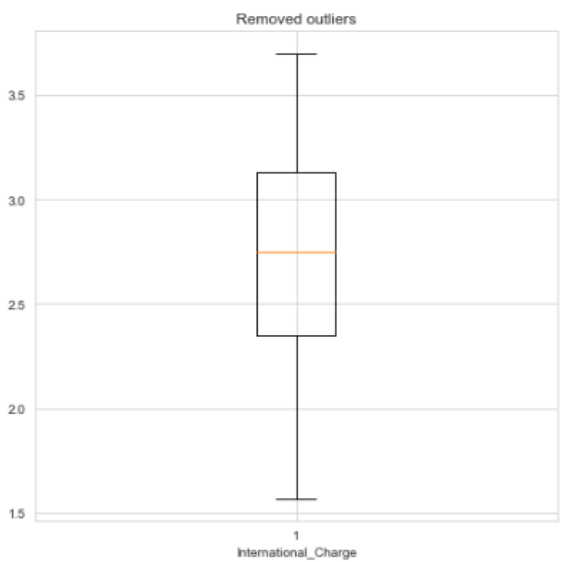
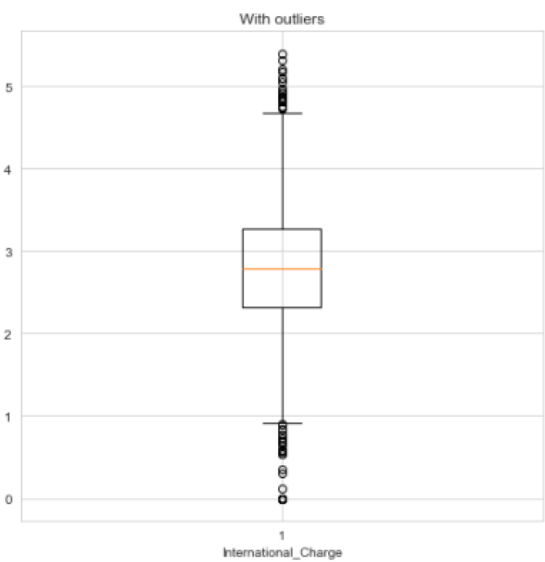
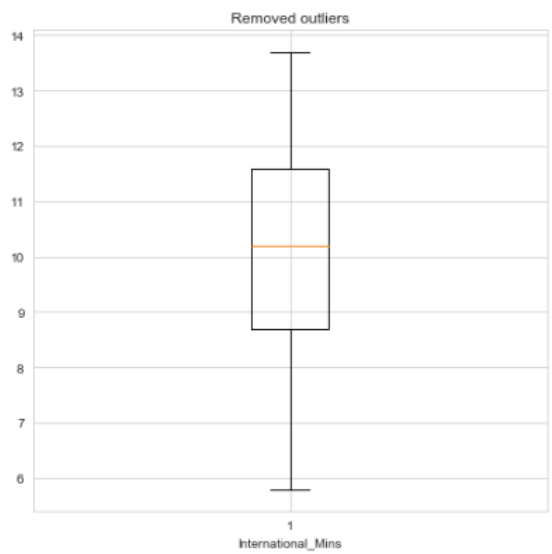
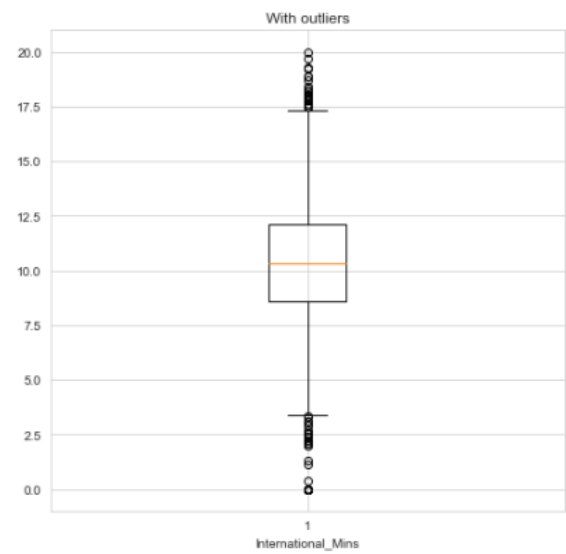












5. Using Label Encoding

Perform label encoding for the following fields:

```
List=['International_Plan','State','VMail_Plan','Churn']
```

for i in List:

```
data[[i]]=enc.fit_transform(data[[i]])
```

Drop Phone field

```
data.drop('Phone',inplace=True,axis=1)
```

```
data.info()
```

6. Drop the following fields

```
data.drop(['Account_Length','Area_Code'],inplace=True,axis=1)
```

```
data.drop(['VMail_Message','Day_Calls','Day_Mins','Day_Charge',
```

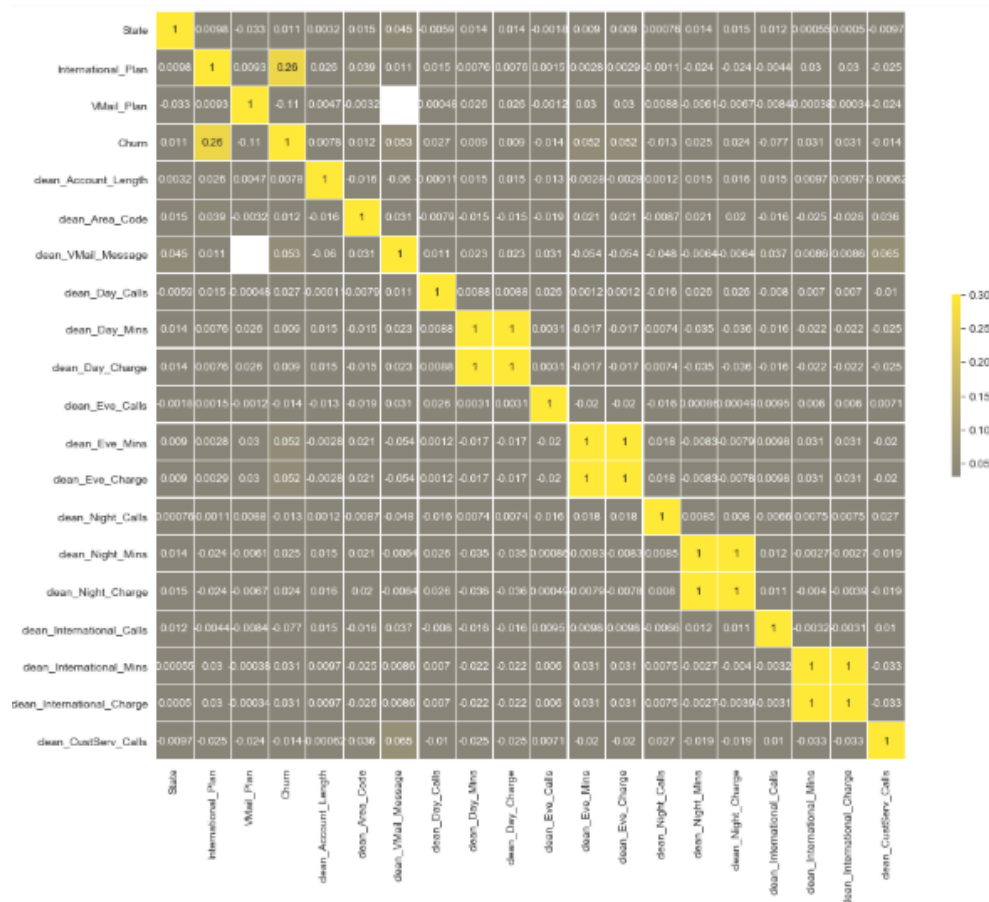
```
'Eve_Calls','Eve_Mins','Eve_Charge',
```

```
'Night_Calls','Night_Mins','Night_Charge',
```

```
'International_Calls','International_Mins','International_Charge',
```

```
'CustServ_Calls'],inplace=True,axis=1)
```

7. Correlation Matrix



Some of the results of feature selection

```

VMail_Plan -0.033323
clean_CustServ_Calls -0.009709
clean_Day_Calls -0.005927
clean_Eve_Calls -0.001811
clean_International_Charge 0.000502
clean_International_Mins 0.000550
clean_Night_Calls 0.000756
clean_Account_Length 0.003198
clean_Eve_Charge 0.008984
clean_Eve_Mins 0.008995
International_Plan 0.009789
Churn 0.010979
clean_International_Calls 0.011528
clean_Night_Mins 0.014336
clean_Day_Charge 0.014496
clean_Day_Mins 0.014497
clean_Night_Charge 0.015092
clean_Area_Code 0.015370
clean_VMail_Message 0.044921
State 1.000000
Name: State, dtype: float64

```

```

clean_VMail_Message -0.059679
clean_Area_Code -0.016211
clean_Eve_Calls -0.013305
clean_Eve_Mins -0.002783
clean_Eve_Charge -0.002771
clean_CustServ_Calls -0.000624
clean_Day_Calls -0.000107
clean_Night_Calls 0.001217
State 0.003198
VMail_Plan 0.004693
Churn 0.007805
clean_International_Mins 0.009651
clean_International_Charge 0.009675
clean_International_Calls 0.014886
clean_Day_Mins 0.015032
clean_Day_Charge 0.015033
clean_Night_Mins 0.015249
clean_Night_Charge 0.015958
International_Plan 0.025634
clean_Account_Length 1.000000
Name: clean_Account_Length, dtype: float64

```

```

clean_International_Charge -0.025682
clean_International_Mins -0.025489
clean_Eve_Calls -0.018948
clean_Account_Length -0.016211
clean_International_Calls -0.015909
clean_Day_Charge -0.015041
clean_Day_Mins -0.015036
clean_Night_Calls -0.008748
clean_Day_Calls -0.007911
VMail_Plan -0.003150
Churn 0.011995
State 0.015370
clean_Night_Charge 0.020326
clean_Eve_Mins 0.020696
clean_Eve_Charge 0.020725
clean_Night_Mins 0.020864
clean_VMail_Message 0.030756
clean_CustServ_Calls 0.036070
International_Plan 0.039263
clean_Area_Code 1.000000
Name: clean_Area_Code, dtype: float64

```

```

clean_CustServ_Calls      -0.025153
clean_Night_Charge        -0.024266
clean_Night_Mins          -0.023966
clean_International_Calls -0.004410
clean_Night_Calls         -0.001136
clean_Eve_Calls           0.001465
clean_Eve_Mins            0.002844
clean_Eve_Charge          0.002852
clean_Day_Charge          0.007637
clean_Day_Mins            0.007638
VMail_Plan                0.009278
State                    0.009789
clean_VMail_Message       0.011464
clean_Day_Calls           0.014840
clean_Account_Length      0.025634
clean_International_Charge 0.030349
clean_International_Mins  0.030384
clean_Area_Code           0.039263
Churn                     0.257524
International_Plan        1.000000
Name: International_Plan, dtype: float64

```

```

Churn                     -0.110149
State                    -0.033323
clean_CustServ_Calls     -0.023809
clean_International_Calls -0.008385
clean_Night_Charge       -0.006689
clean_Night_Mins         -0.006104
clean_Area_Code          -0.003150
clean_Eve_Calls          -0.001244
clean_Day_Calls          -0.000478
clean_International_Mins -0.000379
clean_International_Charge -0.000345
clean_Account_Length      0.004693
clean_Night_Calls        0.008817
International_Plan        0.009278
clean_Day_Mins           0.026290
clean_Day_Charge         0.026292
clean_Eve_Charge         0.030346
clean_Eve_Mins           0.030346
VMail_Plan               1.000000
clean_VMail_Message      NaN
Name: VMail_Plan, dtype: float64

```

```

clean_Account_Length      -0.059679
clean_Eve_Mins            -0.054271
clean_Eve_Charge          -0.054252
clean_Night_Calls         -0.048144
clean_Night_Mins          -0.006424
clean_Night_Charge        -0.006415
clean_International_Charge 0.008620
clean_International_Mins  0.008621
clean_Day_Calls           0.010764
International_Plan        0.011464
clean_Day_Charge          0.023079
clean_Day_Mins            0.023090
clean_Area_Code           0.030756
clean_Eve_Calls           0.031306
clean_International_Calls 0.037088
State                     0.044921
Churn                     0.053259
clean_CustServ_Calls      0.065180
clean_VMail_Message       1.000000
VMail_Plan                NaN
Name: clean_VMail_Message, dtype: float64

```

```

clean_International_Charge -0.032910
clean_International_Mins -0.032802
International_Plan -0.025153
clean_Day_Charge -0.025045
clean_Day_Mins -0.025036
VMail_Plan -0.023809
clean_Eve_Charge -0.019988
clean_Eve_Mins -0.019966
clean_Night_Charge -0.019476
clean_Night_Mins -0.018637
Churn -0.014492
clean_Day_Calls -0.010029
State -0.009709
clean_Account_Length -0.000624
clean_Eve_Calls 0.007097
clean_International_Calls 0.010119
clean_Night_Calls 0.026711
clean_Area_Code 0.036070
clean_VMail_Message 0.065180
clean_CustServ_Calls 1.000000
Name: clean_CustServ_Calls, dtype: float64

```

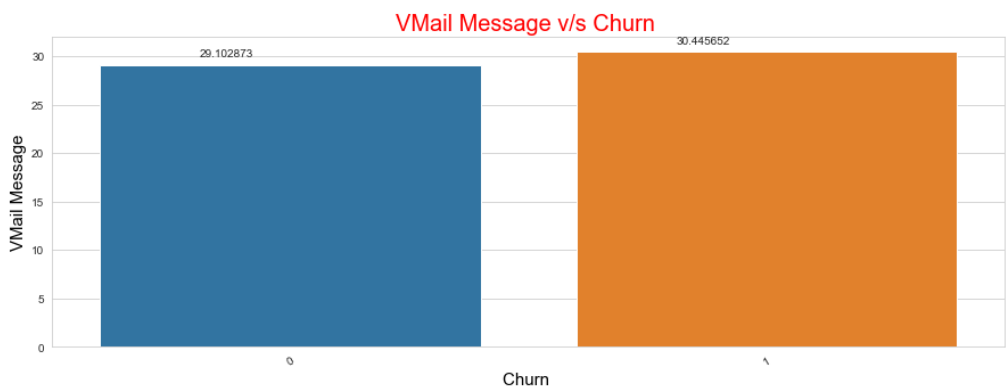
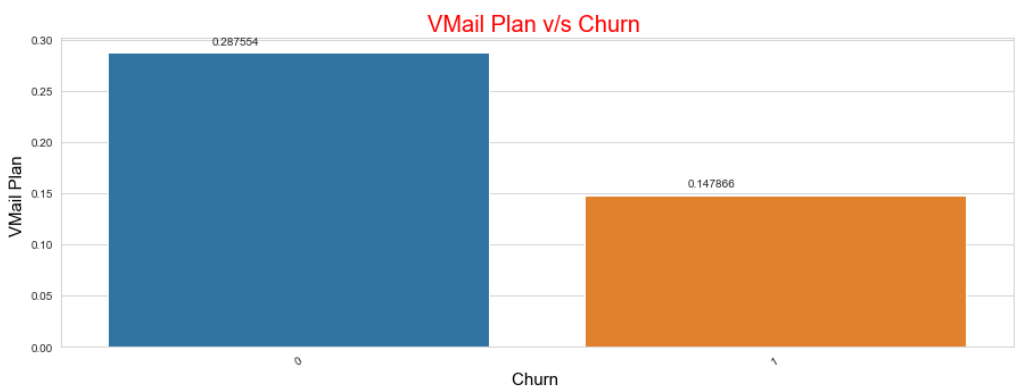
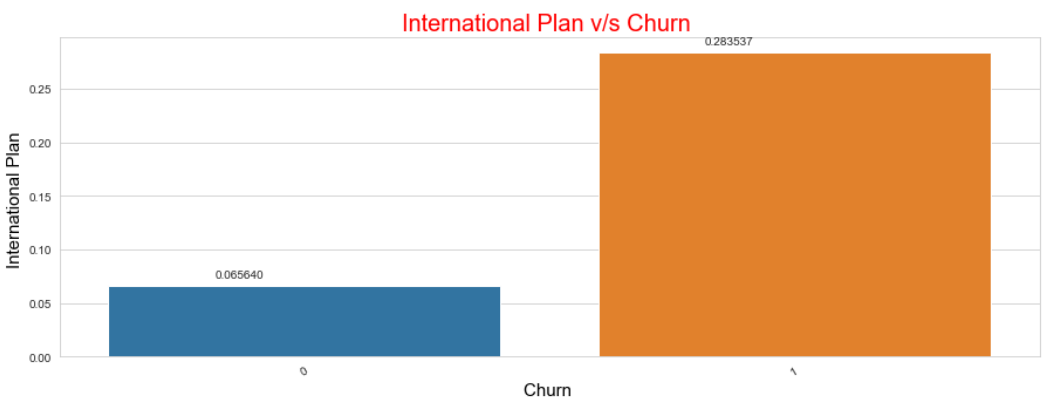
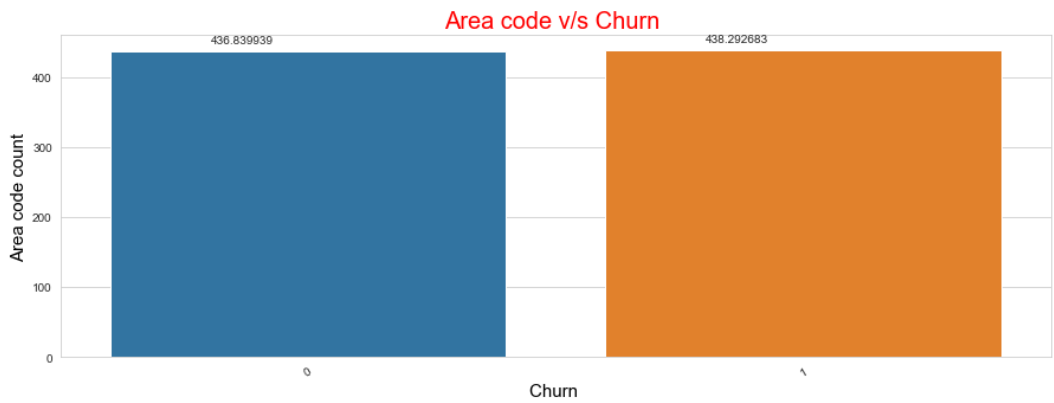
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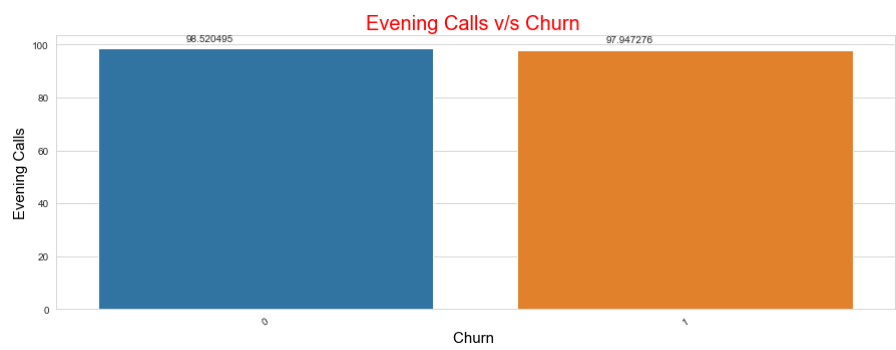
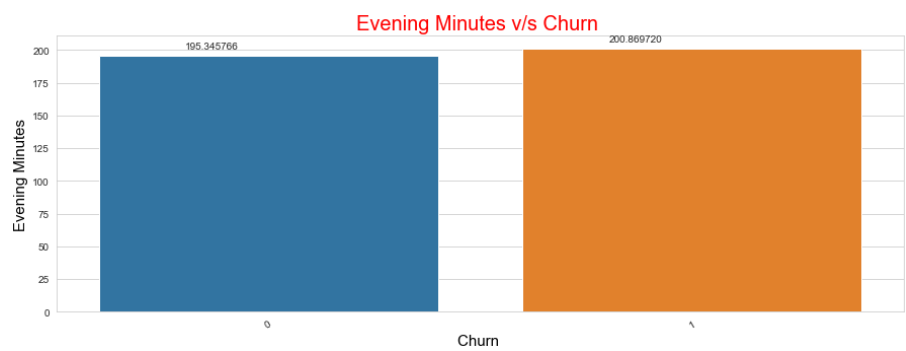
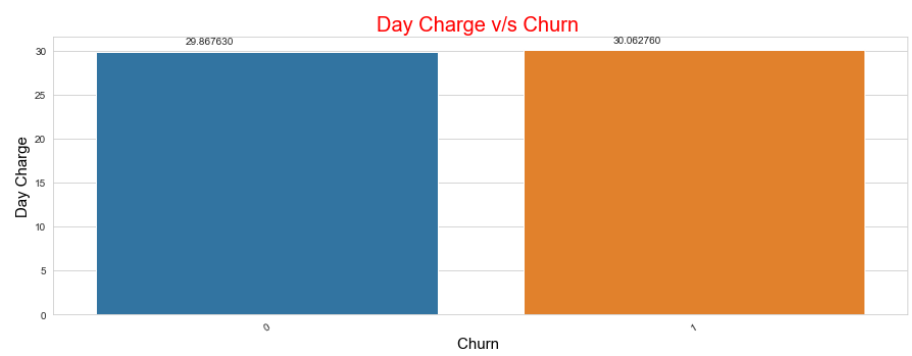
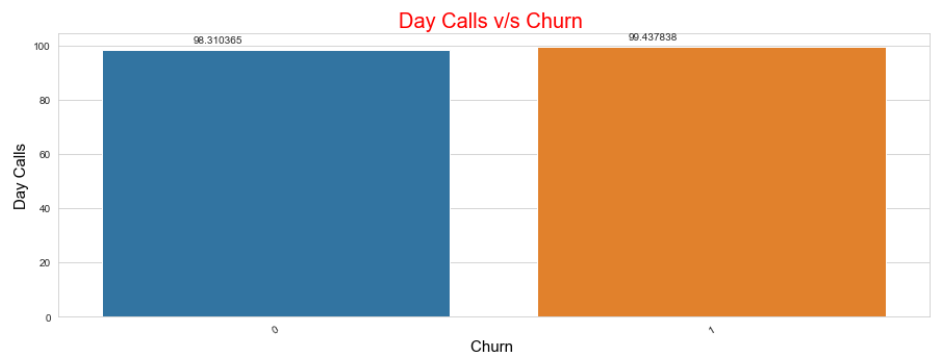
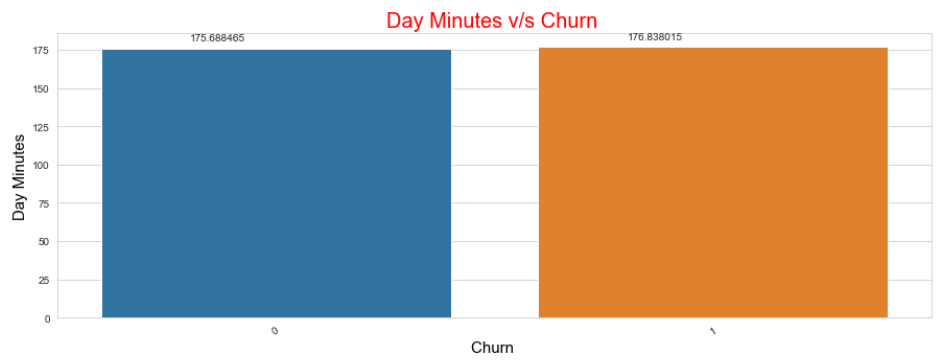
VMail_Plan -0.110149
clean_International_Calls -0.076634
clean_CustServ_Calls -0.014492
clean_Eve_Calls -0.013830
clean_Night_Calls -0.012660
clean_Account_Length 0.007805
clean_Day_Charge 0.009013
clean_Day_Mins 0.009026
State 0.010979
clean_Area_Code 0.011995
clean_Night_Charge 0.024099
clean_Night_Mins 0.024500
clean_Day_Calls 0.026988
clean_International_Charge 0.031458
clean_International_Mins 0.031475
clean_Eve_Charge 0.051802
clean_Eve_Mins 0.051814
clean_VMail_Message 0.053259
International_Plan 0.257524
Churn 1.000000
Name: Churn, dtype: float64

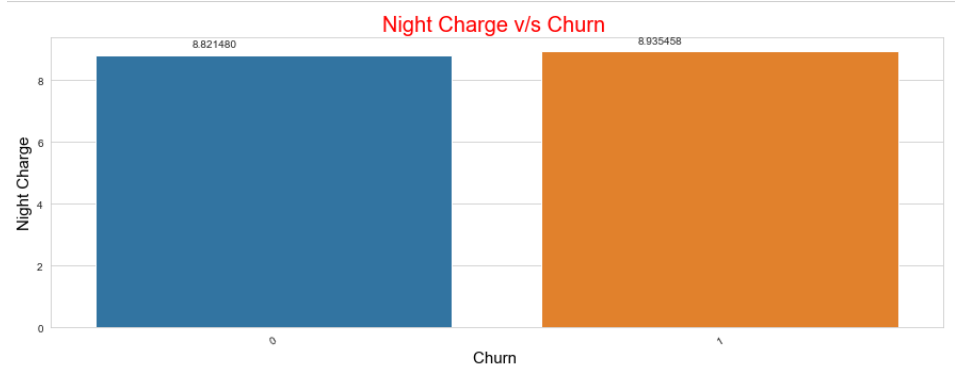
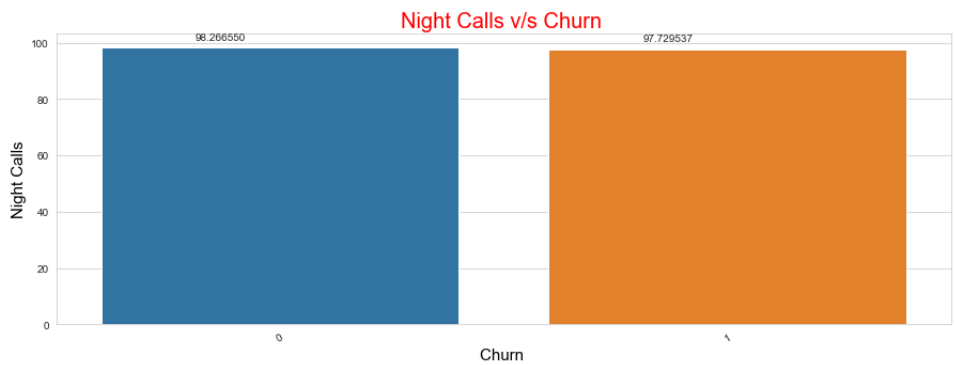
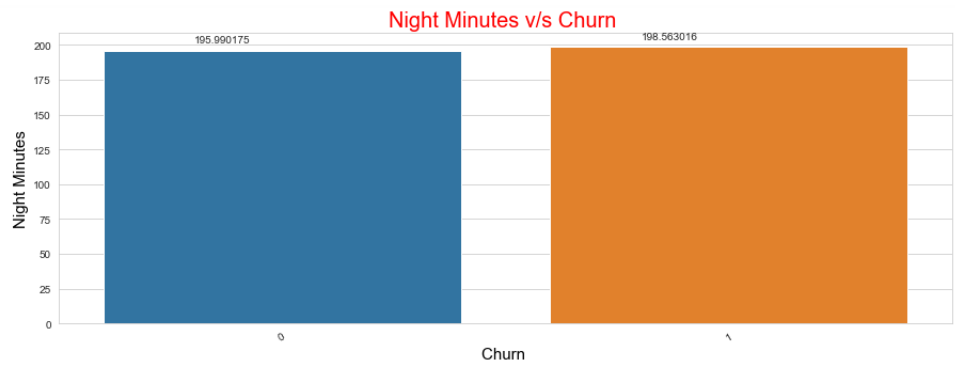
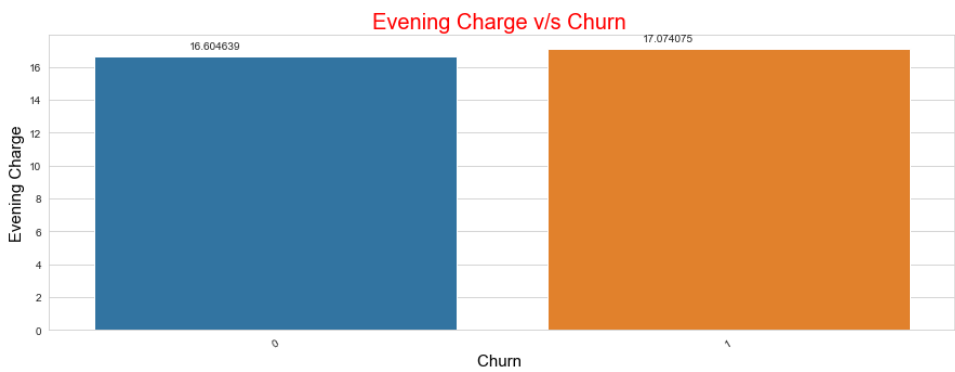
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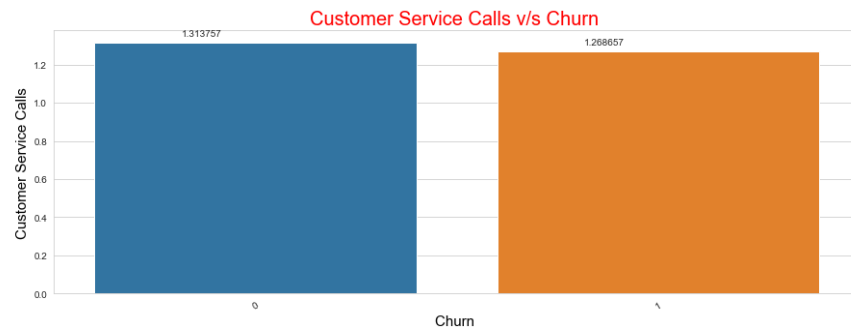
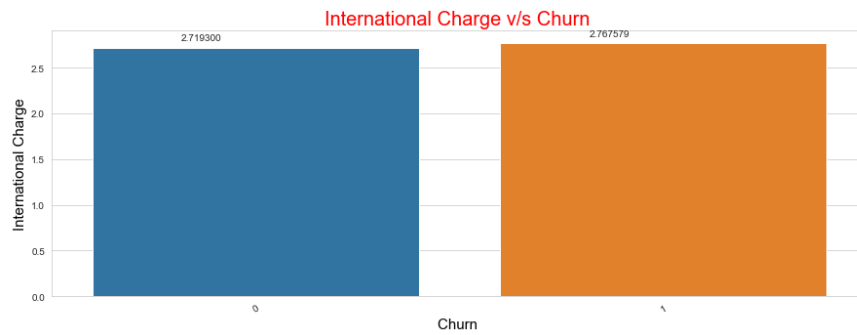
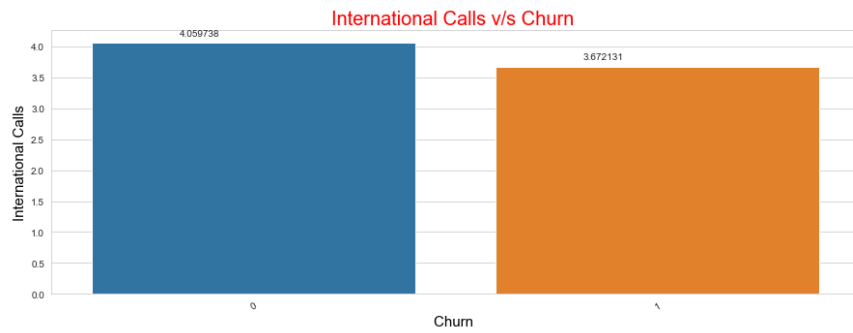
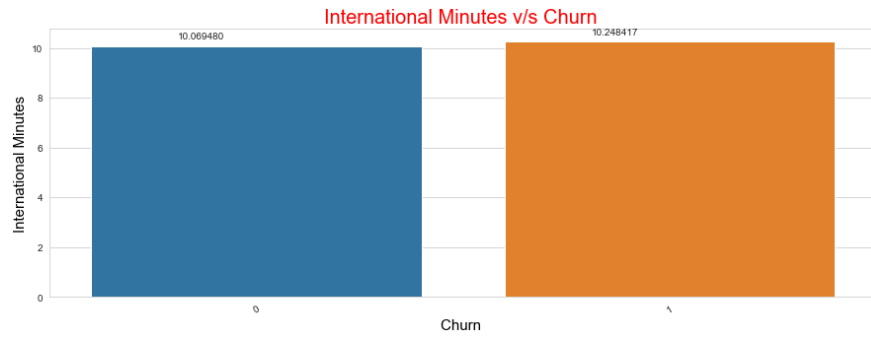
8. Data Exploration Insights

1. Understanding the variables that are influencing the customers to migrate.



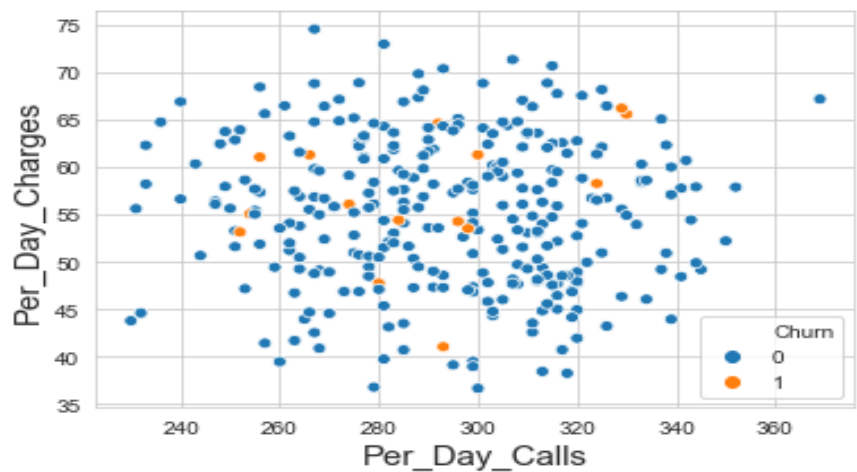
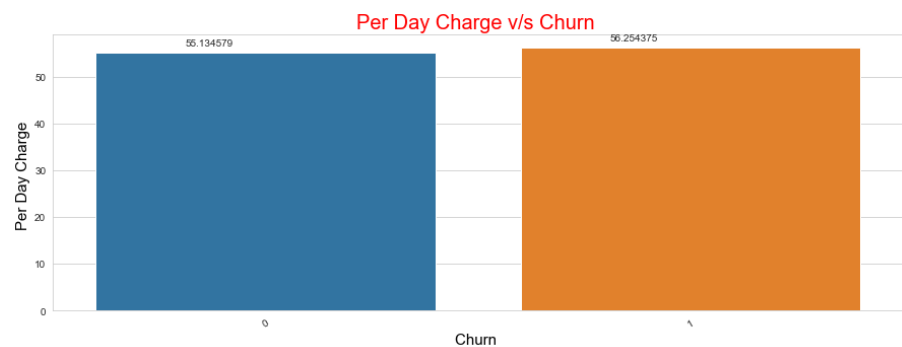
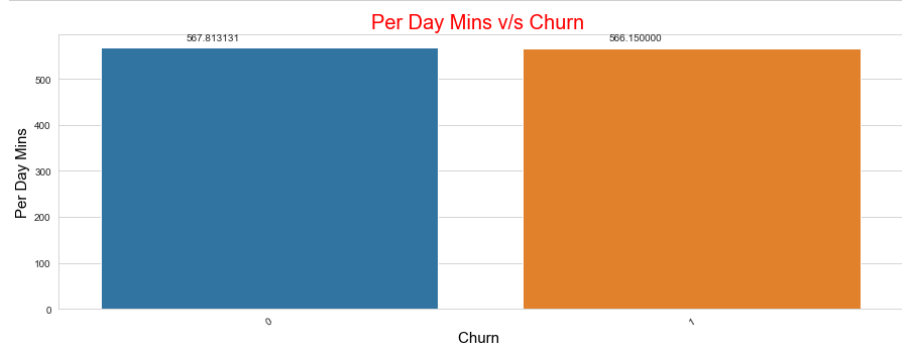
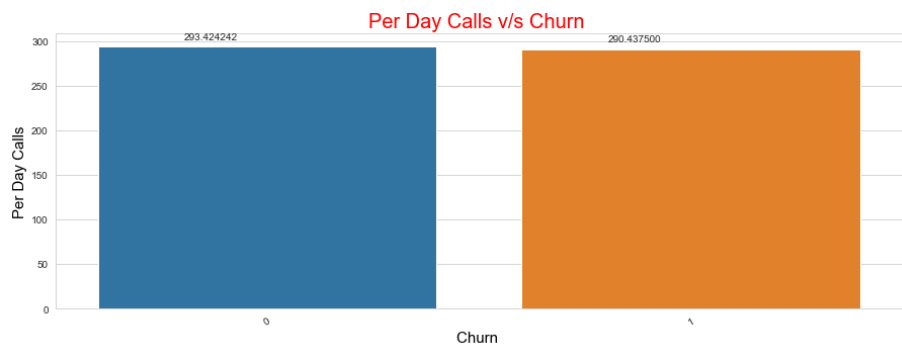


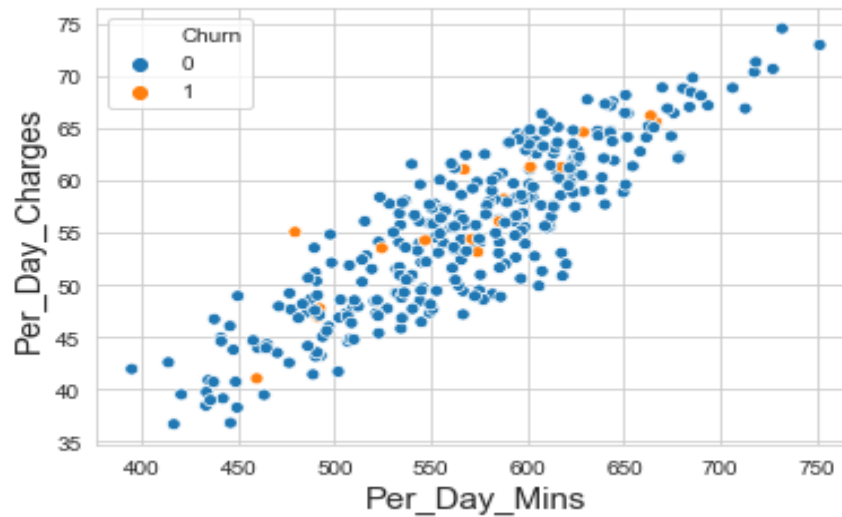




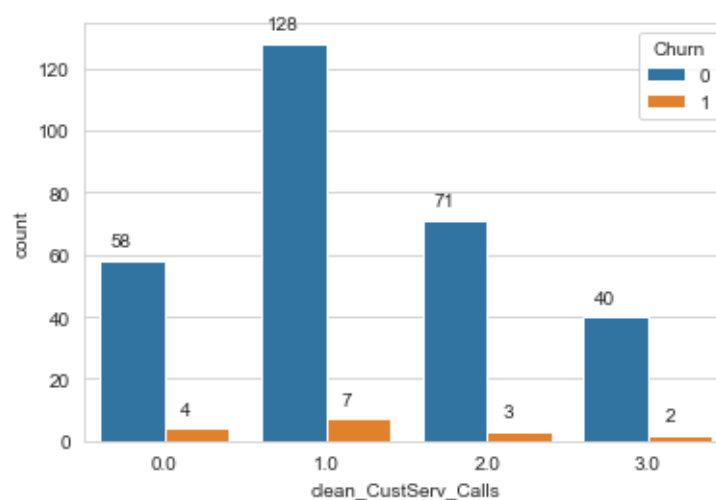
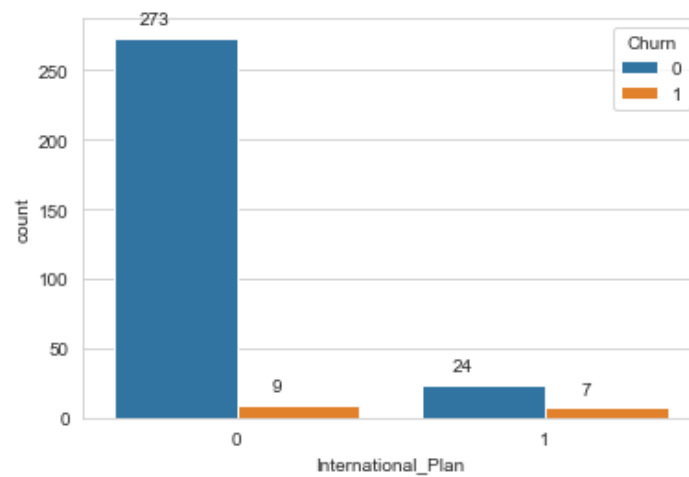
Generate new fields as follows:

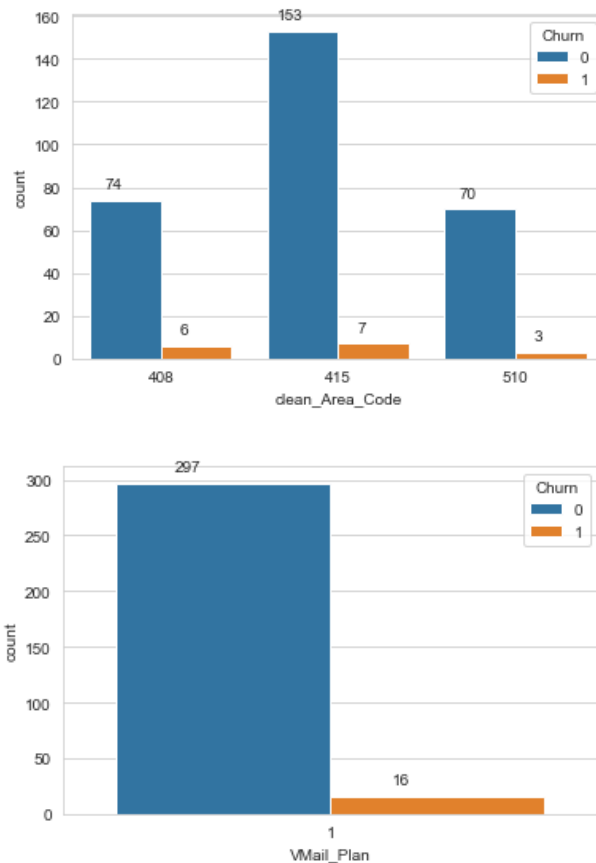
```
data['Per_Day_Calls']=data['clean_Day_Calls']+data['clean_Eve_Calls']+data['clean_Night_Calls']
data['Per_Day_Mins']=data['clean_Day_Mins']+data['clean_Eve_Mins']+data['clean_Night_Mins']
data['Per_Day_Charge']=data['clean_Day_Charge']+data['clean_Eve_Charge']+data['clean_Night_Charge']
```





9. Categorizing the features with respect to Churn





Removing null values

```
data.isna().sum().to_frame().T
data.dropna(axis=0,inplace=True)
data.isna().sum().to_frame().T
```

2. Creating Churn risk scores that can be indicative to drive retention campaigns.

Define X and y variables

```
X=data[['International_Plan','VMail_Plan',
'clean_VMail_Message','Per_Day_Calls','Per_Day_Mins','Per_Day_Charge',
'clean_International_Mins', 'clean_International_Calls', 'clean_International_Charge',
'clean_CustServ_Calls']]
y=data.Churn
```

Using train-test split

```
X_train,X_test,y_train,y_test=train_test_split(X,y,test_size=0.25,random_state=10)
```

Results obtained using the following algorithms

1) Random-Forest Classifier

Accuracy of Training = 96.15384615384616

Accuracy of Testing = 97.46835443037975

Precision score = 95.00080115366126

Recall score = 97.46835443037975

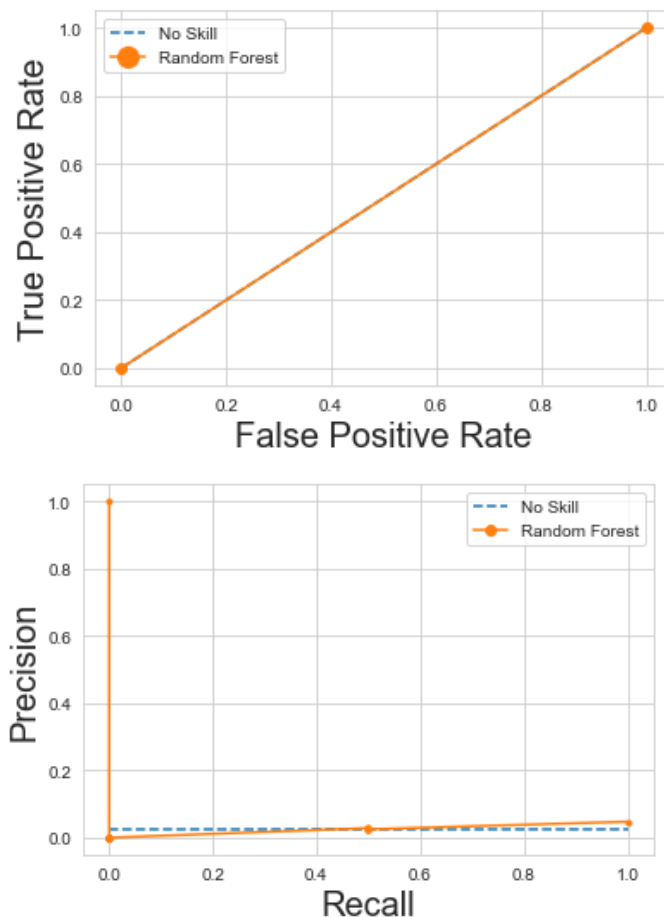
F1 score = 96.21876014281078

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.97	1.00	0.99	77
1	0.00	0.00	0.00	2

	accuracy	0.97	79
macro avg	0.49	0.50	0.49
weighted avg	0.95	0.97	0.96

Churn Risk Score

ROC and Precision-Recall Curve



1.1) Using Synthetic Minority Over-sampling Technique (SMOTE) on Random-Forest Classifier

Accuracy of Training = 100.0

Accuracy of Testing = 91.13924050632912

Precision score = 94.83407458091003

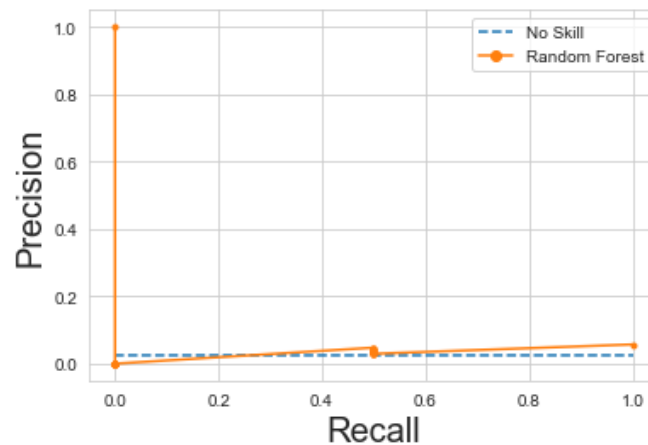
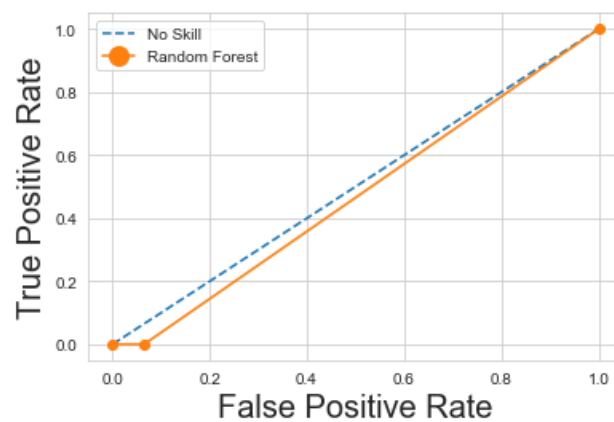
Recall score = 91.13924050632912

F1 score = 92.94995389387208

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.97	0.94	0.95	77
1	0.00	0.00	0.00	2

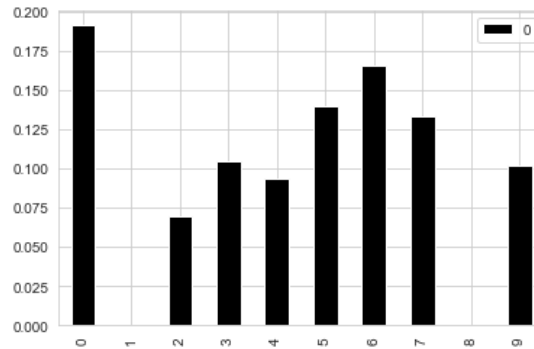
	accuracy	macro avg	weighted avg
	0.91	0.49	0.95
	79	0.47	0.91
		0.48	0.93
		79	

ROC and Precision-Recall Curve



2) eXtreme Gradient Boosting (XGBoost) Classifier

Feature Importance



Accuracy of Training = 97.00854700854701

Accuracy of Testing = 97.46835443037975

Precision score = 95.00080115366126

Recall score = 97.46835443037975

F1 score = 96.21876014281078

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.97	1.00	0.99	77
1	0.00	0.00	0.00	2

0	0.97	1.00	0.99	77
---	------	------	------	----

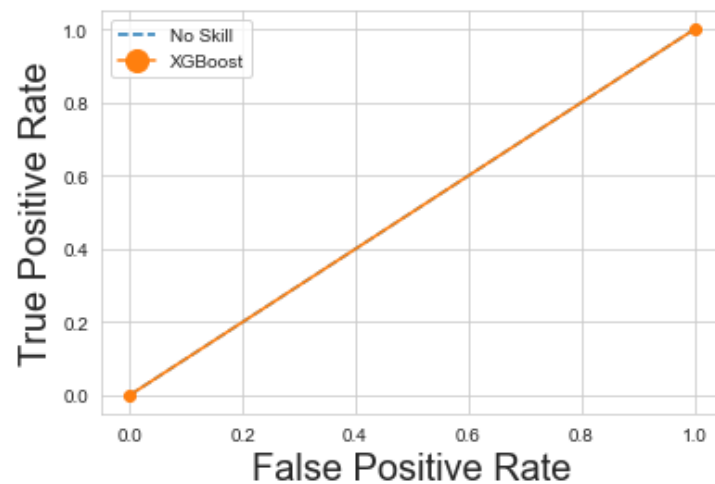
1	0.00	0.00	0.00	2
---	------	------	------	---

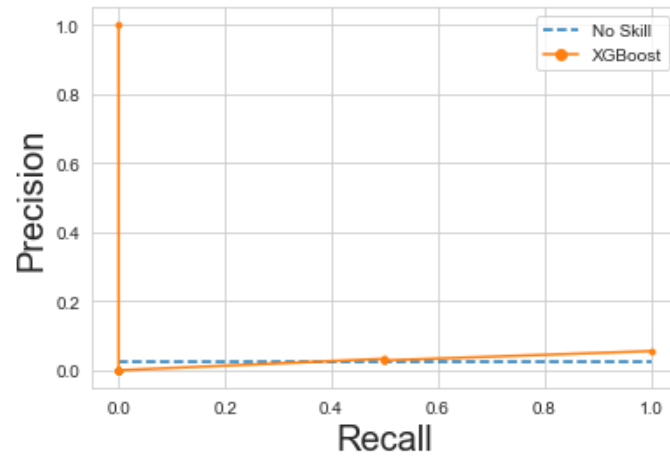
accuracy		0.97	79
----------	--	------	----

macro avg	0.49	0.50	0.49	79
-----------	------	------	------	----

weighted avg	0.95	0.97	0.96	79
--------------	------	------	------	----

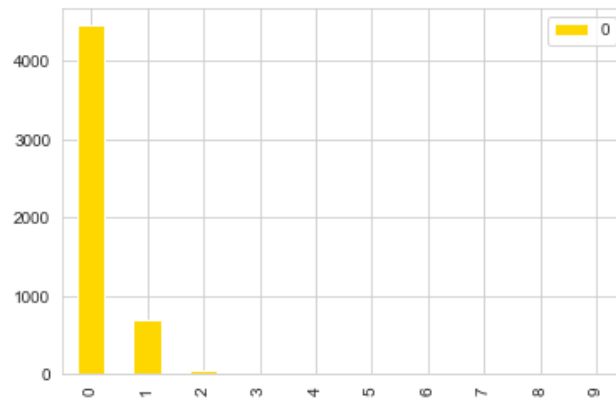
ROC and Precision-Recall Curve



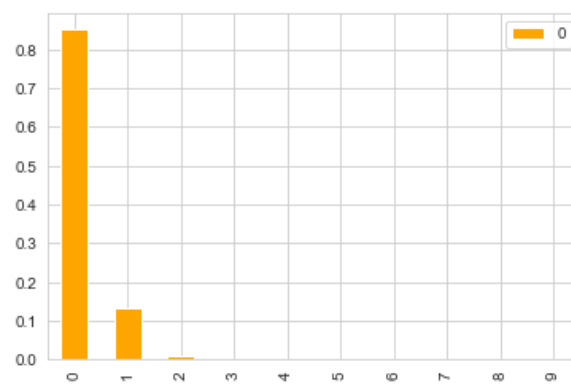


2.1) Using Principal Component Analysis (PCA) on eXtreme Gradient Boosting (XGBoost) Classifier

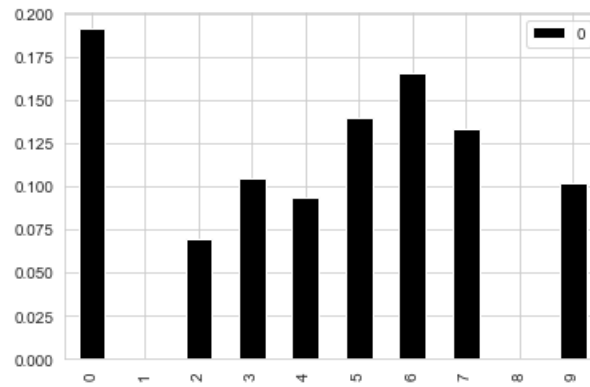
Explained variance



Explained variance ratio



Feature Importance



Accuracy of Training = 97.00854700854701

Accuracy of Testing = 97.46835443037975

Precision score = 95.00080115366126

Recall score = 97.46835443037975

F1 score = 96.21876014281078

precision recall f1-score support

0 0.97 1.00 0.99 77

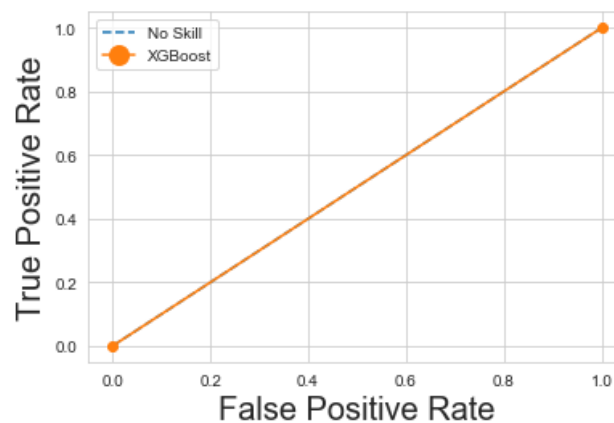
1 0.00 0.00 0.00 2

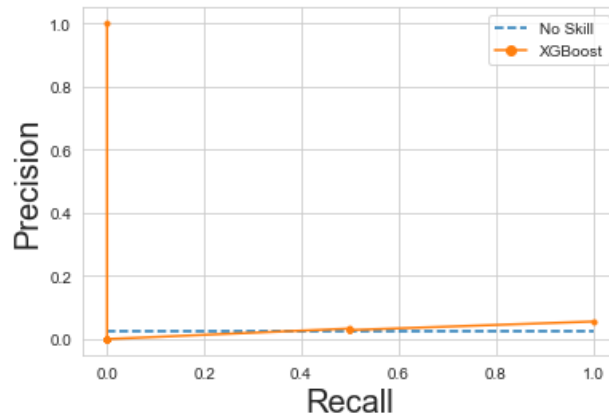
accuracy 0.97 79

macro avg 0.49 0.50 0.49 79

weighted avg 0.95 0.97 0.96 79

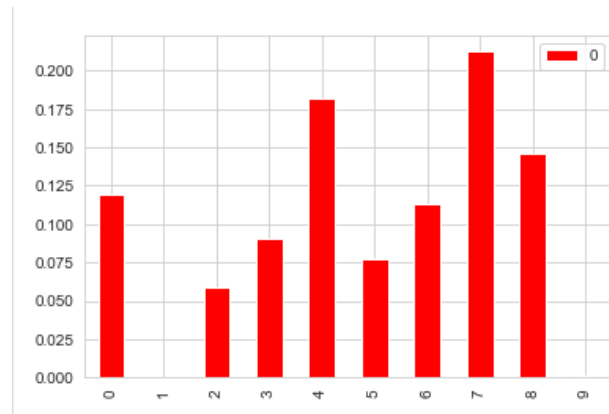
ROC and Precision-Recall Curve





3) Gradient Boosting Classifier

Feature Importance



Accuracy of Training = 100.0

Accuracy of Testing = 92.40506329113924

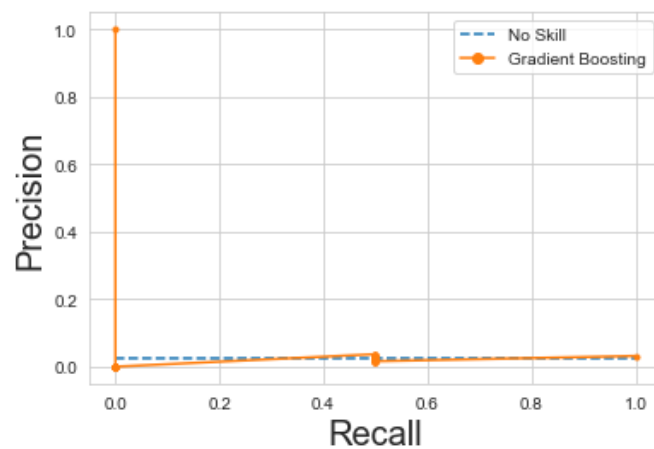
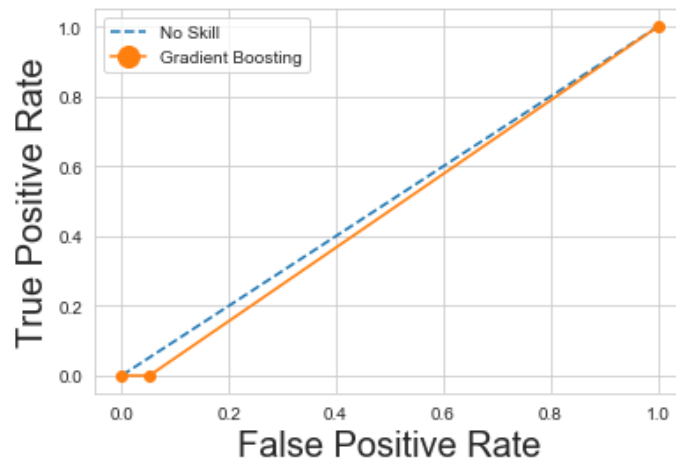
Precision score = 94.86919831223629

Recall score = 92.40506329113924

F1 score = 93.62091938707529

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.97	0.95	0.96	77
1	0.00	0.00	0.00	2
accuracy			0.92	79
macro avg	0.49	0.47	0.48	79
weighted avg	0.95	0.92	0.94	79

ROC and Precision-Recall curve



3.1) Using GridSearch Cross Validation on Gradient Boosting Classifier

Accuracy of Training = 97.00854700854701

Accuracy of Testing = 93.67088607594937

Precision score = 94.90339773484344

Recall score = 93.67088607594937

F1 score = 94.28311408951767

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.97	0.96	0.97	77
1	0.00	0.00	0.00	2

0	0.97	0.96	0.97	77
---	------	------	------	----

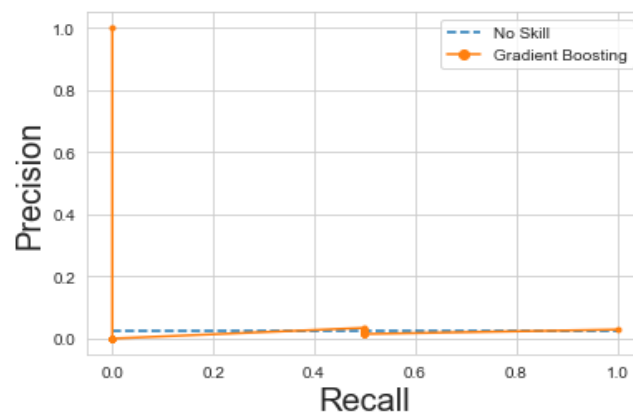
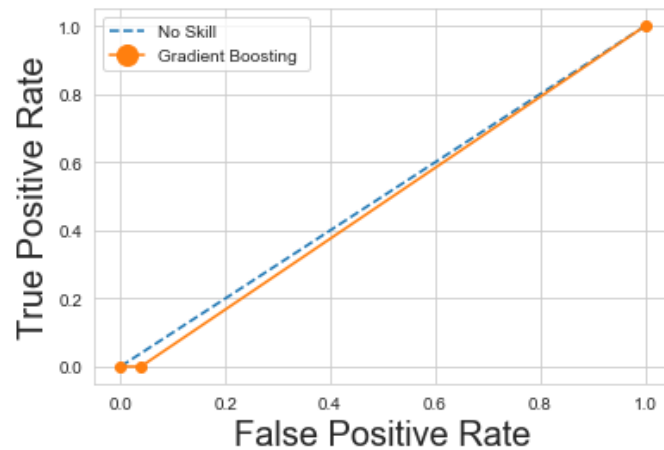
1	0.00	0.00	0.00	2
---	------	------	------	---

accuracy		0.94	79
----------	--	------	----

macro avg	0.49	0.48	0.48	79
-----------	------	------	------	----

weighted avg	0.95	0.94	0.94	79
--------------	------	------	------	----

ROC and Precision-Recall curve



3.2) Using RandomizedSearch Cross Validation on Gradient Boosting Classifier

Accuracy of Training = 97.00854700854701

Accuracy of Testing = 93.67088607594937

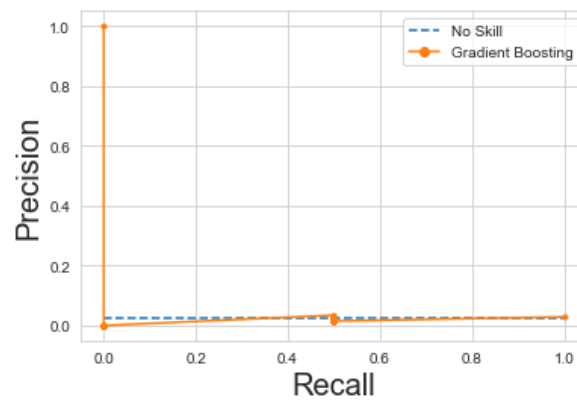
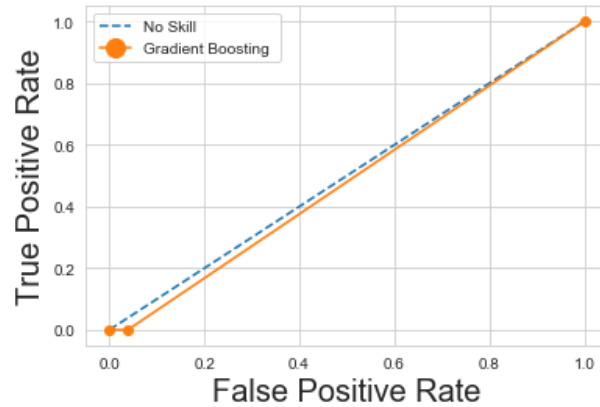
Precision score = 94.90339773484344

Recall score = 93.67088607594937

F1 score = 94.28311408951767

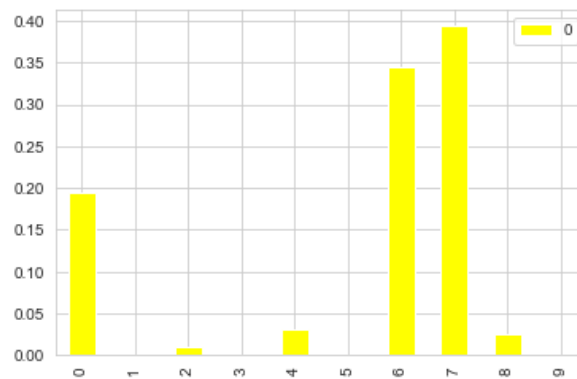
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.97	0.96	0.97	77
1	0.00	0.00	0.00	2
accuracy			0.94	79
macro avg	0.49	0.48	0.48	79
weighted avg	0.95	0.94	0.94	79

ROC and Precision-Recall Curve



4) Decision-Tree Classifier

Feature Importance



Accuracy of Training = 97.00854700854701

Accuracy of Testing = 96.20253164556962

Precision score = 94.9691658552418

Recall score = 96.20253164556962

F1 score = 95.58187015108206

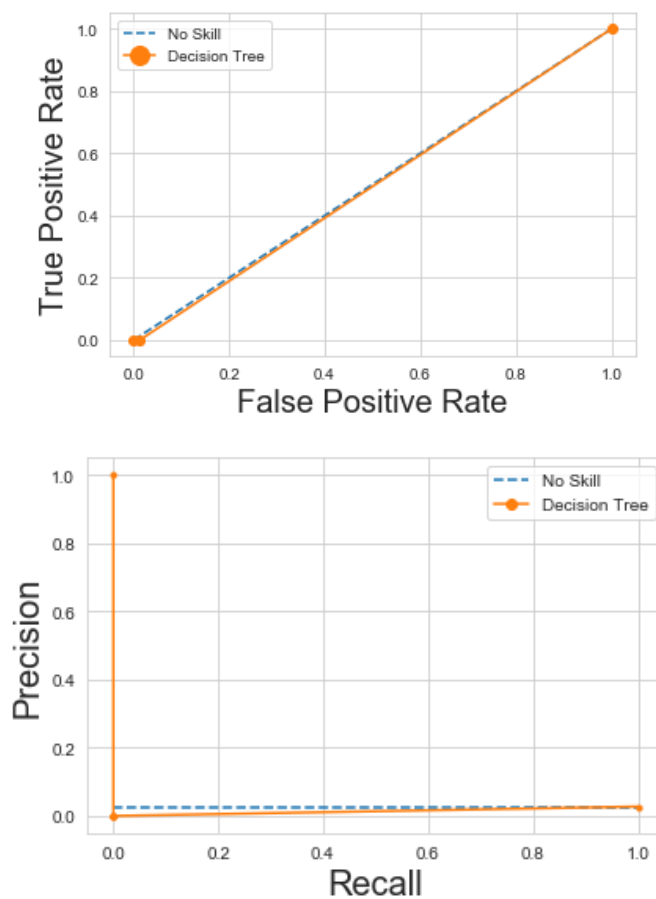
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
--	-----------	--------	----------	---------

0	0.97	0.99	0.98	77
---	------	------	------	----

1	0.00	0.00	0.00	2
---	------	------	------	---

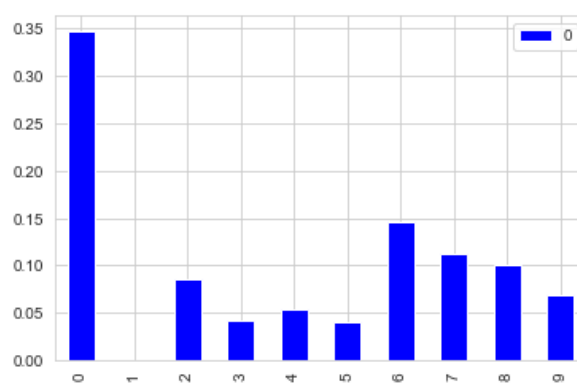
accuracy		0.96	79	
macro avg	0.49	0.49	0.49	79
weighted avg	0.95	0.96	0.96	79

ROC and Precision-Recall Curve



5) Extra Trees Classifier

Feature Importance



Accuracy score of Training = 94.44444444444444

Accuracy score of Testing = 97.46835443037975

Precision score = 95.00080115366126

Recall score = 97.46835443037975

F1 score = 96.21876014281078

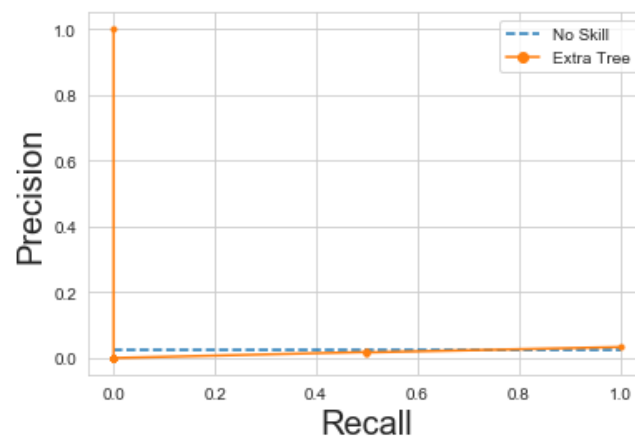
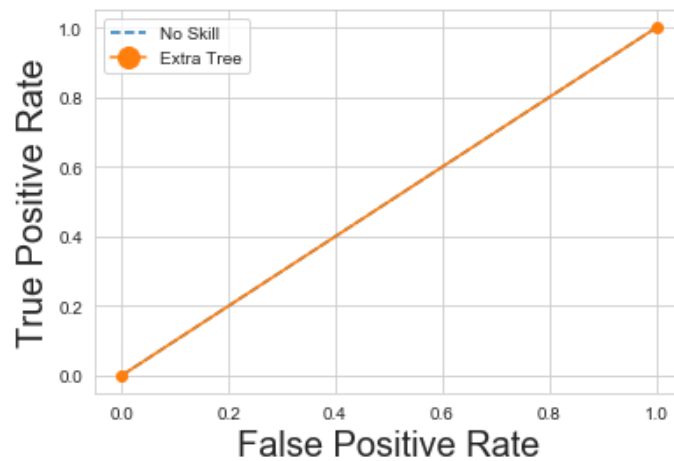
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
--	-----------	--------	----------	---------

0	0.97	1.00	0.99	77
---	------	------	------	----

1	0.00	0.00	0.00	2
---	------	------	------	---

accuracy		0.97	79	
macro avg	0.49	0.50	0.49	79
weighted avg	0.95	0.97	0.96	79

ROC and Precision-Recall Curve



6) Logistic Regression

Accuracy score of Training = 94.44444444444444

Accuracy score of Testing = 97.46835443037975

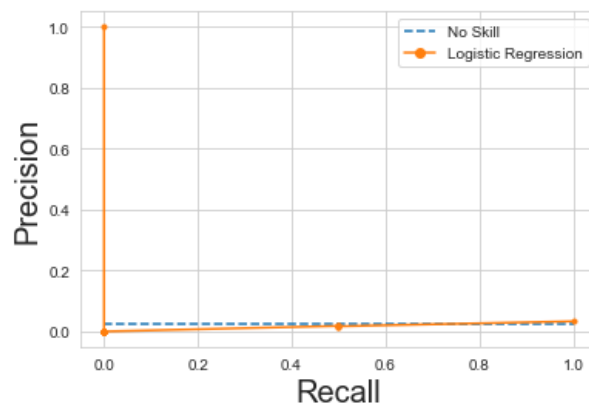
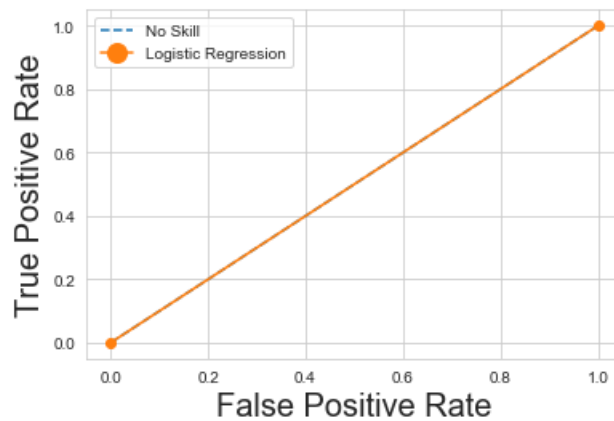
Precision score = 95.00080115366126

Recall score = 97.46835443037975

F1 score = 96.21876014281078

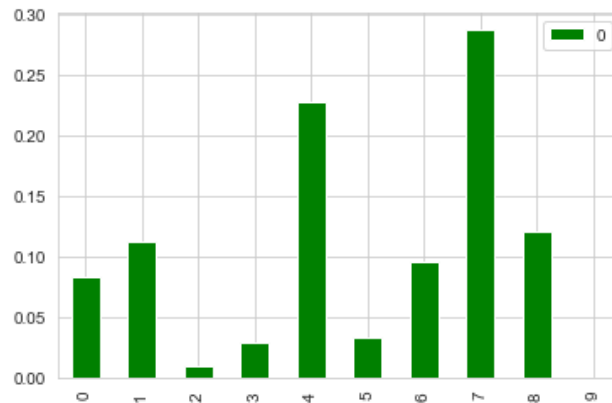
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.97	1.00	0.99	77
1	0.00	0.00	0.00	2
accuracy			0.97	79
macro avg	0.49	0.50	0.49	79
weighted avg	0.95	0.97	0.96	79

ROC and Precision-Recall Curve



Using K-folds cross validation on Decision Tree Classifier; we get mean score of 91.38.

Feature Importances



Using Stratified K-folds cross validation,

Accuracy of Training = 100.0

Accuracy of Testing = 90.32258064516128

- 2. Introduce new predicting variable “CHURN-FLAG” with values YES(1) or NO(0) so that email campaigns with lucrative offer can be targeted to Churn YES customers.**

```
data['CHURN_FLAG'] = data['Churn']
```

```
data.drop(labels='Churn',axis=1,inplace=True)
```

```
data.columns
```

```
data.dtypes
```

Feature selection

```
clean_Area_Code      -0.185893
State                -0.085644
clean_Day_Charge     -0.084094
clean_Day_Mins       -0.084089
International_Plan   -0.043125
Per_Day_Charge       -0.043064
clean_International_Calls -0.040565
clean_VMail_Message  -0.034554
CHURN_FLAG           -0.024923
clean_Account_Length -0.008691
Per_Day_Mins         0.002028
clean_International_Mins 0.019770
clean_International_Charge 0.019890
clean_Night_Charge   0.033733
clean_Night_Mins     0.033803
clean_Eve_Mins       0.060363
clean_Eve_Charge     0.060403
clean_CustServ_Calls 0.083357
clean_Night_Calls    0.587284
clean_Day_Calls      0.608418
clean_Eve_Calls      0.633974
Per_Day_Calls        1.000000
VMail_Plan           NaN
Name: Per_Day_Calls, dtype: float64
```

```

International_Plan          -0.052170
clean_International_Mins    -0.039046
clean_International_Charge  -0.038744
State                      -0.030622
clean_CustServ_Calls        -0.029631
clean_VMail_Message         -0.015128
clean_Area_Code             -0.012432
clean_Night_Calls           -0.012319
CHURN_FLAG                  -0.005529
clean_Eve_Calls             0.000924
Per_Day_Calls               0.002028
clean_International_Calls    0.003557
clean_Day_Calls             0.015482
clean_Account_Length        0.169658
clean_Night_Mins            0.551867
clean_Night_Charge          0.551883
clean_Eve_Mins              0.562047
clean_Eve_Charge            0.562048
clean_Day_Charge            0.580288
clean_Day_Mins              0.580289
Per_Day_Charge              0.879670
Per_Day_Mins                1.000000
VMail_Plan                  NaN
Name: Per_Day_Mins, dtype: float64

```

```

clean_CustServ_Calls        -0.074733
clean_Eve_Calls             -0.046877
International_Plan          -0.043600
Per_Day_Calls               -0.043064
clean_International_Calls    -0.034870
clean_Night_Calls           -0.033155
State                      -0.026595
clean_VMail_Message         -0.025468
clean_Area_Code             -0.023026
clean_International_Mins    -0.016544
clean_International_Charge  -0.015991
clean_Day_Calls             0.001995
CHURN_FLAG                  0.031839
clean_Account_Length        0.177363
clean_Night_Mins            0.184429
clean_Night_Charge          0.184443
clean_Eve_Charge            0.396658
clean_Eve_Mins              0.396660
Per_Day_Mins                0.879670
clean_Day_Mins              0.880943
clean_Day_Charge            0.880944
Per_Day_Charge              1.000000
VMail_Plan                  NaN
Name: Per_Day_Charge, dtype: float64

```

Define X and y variables

```
X=data.loc[:,['Per_Day_Calls','Per_Day_Mins','Per_Day_Charge','clean_CustServ_Calls','clean_International_Mins','clean_International_Calls','clean_International_Charge']]
```

```
X.head()
```

```
y=data.CHURN_FLAG
```

Using train-test split

```
X_train,X_test,y_train,y_test=train_test_split(X,y,test_size=0.25,random_state=10)
```

Using following algorithms we get the following results:

1) Random-Forest Classifier

Accuracy of Training = 95.2991452991453
 Accuracy of Testing = 93.67088607594937
 Precision score = 94.90339773484344
 Recall score = 93.67088607594937
 F1 score = 94.28311408951767

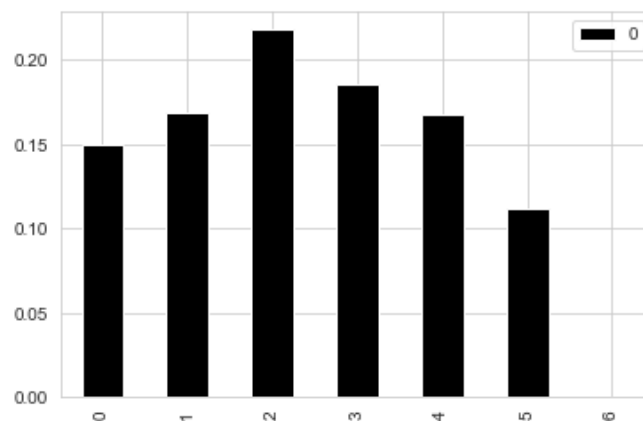
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.97	0.96	0.97	77
1	0.00	0.00	0.00	2
accuracy			0.94	79
macro avg	0.49	0.48	0.48	79
weighted avg	0.95	0.94	0.94	79

2) XGBoost Classifier

Accuracy of Training = 95.72649572649573
 Accuracy of Testing = 93.67088607594937
 Precision score = 94.90339773484344
 Recall score = 93.67088607594937
 F1 score = 94.28311408951767

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.97	0.96	0.97	77
1	0.00	0.00	0.00	2
accuracy			0.94	79
macro avg	0.49	0.48	0.48	79
weighted avg	0.95	0.94	0.94	79

Feature Importance



3) Gradient Boosting Classifier

Accuracy of Training = 100.0
 Accuracy of Testing = 93.67088607594937

Precision score = 94.90339773484344

Recall score = 93.67088607594937

F1 score = 94.28311408951767

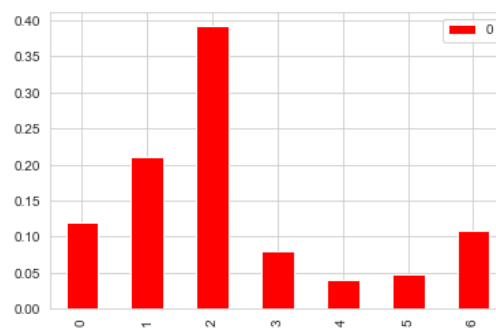
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
--	-----------	--------	----------	---------

0	0.97	0.96	0.97	77
---	------	------	------	----

1	0.00	0.00	0.00	2
---	------	------	------	---

accuracy		0.94	79
macro avg	0.49	0.48	0.48
weighted avg	0.95	0.94	0.94

Feature Importance



4) Decision-Tree Classifier

Accuracy of Training = 95.72649572649573

Accuracy of Testing = 91.13924050632912

Precision score = 94.83407458091003

Recall score = 91.13924050632912

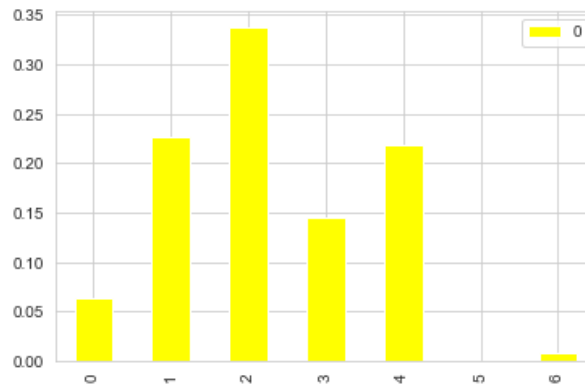
F1 score = 92.94995389387208

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

0	0.97	0.94	0.95	77
---	------	------	------	----

1	0.00	0.00	0.00	2
---	------	------	------	---

accuracy		0.91	79
macro avg	0.49	0.47	0.48
weighted avg	0.95	0.91	0.93



5) Extra Trees Classifier

Accuracy of Training = 94.01709401709401

Accuracy of Testing = 97.46835443037975

Precision score = 95.00080115366126

Recall score = 97.46835443037975

F1 score = 96.21876014281078

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

0	0.97	1.00	0.99	77
---	------	------	------	----

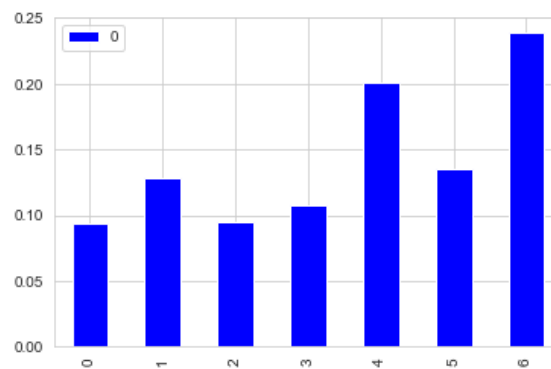
1	0.00	0.00	0.00	2
---	------	------	------	---

	accuracy		0.97	79
--	----------	--	------	----

macro avg	0.49	0.50	0.49	79
-----------	------	------	------	----

weighted avg	0.95	0.97	0.96	79
--------------	------	------	------	----

Feature Importance



6) Logistic Regression

Accuracy of Training = 94.01709401709401

Accuracy of Testing = 97.46835443037975

Precision score = 95.00080115366126

Recall score = 97.46835443037975

F1 score = 96.21876014281078

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

0	0.97	1.00	0.99	77
1	0.00	0.00	0.00	2
accuracy		0.97		79
macro avg		0.49	0.50	0.49 79
weighted avg		0.95	0.97	0.96 79

4. Exporting the trained model with prediction capability for CHURN-FLAG, which can be highlighted in service applications to serve the customer better.

1] Using joblib

Steps:

1. Save the model in a file

```
from sklearn.externals import joblib
joblib.dump(rf, 'Telecom_churn_rf.ml')
```

2. Load the model from the file

```
rf=joblib.load('Telecom_churn_rf.ml')
```

3. Use the loaded model to make predictions

```
rf.predict(X_test)
```

4. Predict the value

```
rf.predict([[305.0,497.0,46.00,2.0,8.5,5.0,2.30]])
```

Follow the similar procedure for the other algorithms.

2] Using pickle

Steps:

1. Save the trained model as a pickle string

```
saved_model=pickle.dumps(rf)
```

2. Load the pickled model

```
model_from_pickle=pickle.loads(saved_model)
```

3. Use the loaded pickled model to make predictions

```
model_from_pickle.predict(X_test)
```

Follow the similar procedure for the other algorithms.