

```
import seaborn as sns
print("Seaborn is working!")
```

Seaborn is working!

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

```
df = pd.read_csv('customer churn.csv')
df.head()
```

	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

	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	...

	TechSupport	StreamingTV	StreamingMovies	Contract
0	No	No	No	Month-to-month
1	No	No	No	One year
2	No	No	No	Month-to-month
3	Yes	No	No	One year
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]

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

#replacing blanks 0 as tenure is 0 and no total charges are recorded

```
df["TotalCharges"] = df["TotalCharges"].replace(" ", "0")
```

```
df["TotalCharges"] = df["TotalCharges"].astype("float")
```

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   float64
20  Churn                  7043 non-null   object
dtypes: float64(2), int64(2), object(17)
memory usage: 1.1+ MB

```

```
df.isnull().sum().sum()
```

```
np.int64(0)
```

```
df.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

```
df["customerID"].duplicated().sum()
```

```
np.int64(0)
```

```

def conv(x):
    # Example conversion logic

```

```
return "Yes" if x == 1 else "No"
```

```
df["SeniorCitizen"] = df["SeniorCitizen"].apply(conv)
```

#converted 0 and 1 value of senior citizen to yes/no to make it easier to understand

```
df.head(21)
```

	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
10	9763-GRSKD	Male	0	Yes	Yes	13
11	7469-LKBCI	Male	0	No	No	16
12	8091-TTVAX	Male	0	Yes	No	58
13	0280-XJGEX	Male	0	No	No	49
14	5129-JLPIS	Male	0	No	No	25
15	3655-SNQYZ	Female	0	Yes	Yes	69
16	8191-XWSZG	Female	0	No	No	52
17	9959-W0FKT	Male	0	No	Yes	71
18	4190-MFLUW	Female	0	Yes	Yes	10
19	4183-MYFRB	Female	0	No	No	21

Yes						
20	8779-QRDMV	Male	1	No	No	1
No						

	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	Yes	Fiber optic	No	...	
7	No phone service	DSL	Yes	...	
8	Yes	Fiber optic	No	...	
9	No	DSL	Yes	...	
10	No	DSL	Yes	...	
11	No	No	No internet service	...	
12	Yes	Fiber optic	No	...	
13	Yes	Fiber optic	No	...	
14	No	Fiber optic	Yes	...	
15	Yes	Fiber optic	Yes	...	
16	No	No	No internet service	...	
17	Yes	Fiber optic	Yes	...	
18	No	DSL	No	...	
19	No	Fiber optic	No	...	
20	No phone service	DSL	No	...	

	DeviceProtection	TechSupport	StreamingTV	\
0	No	No	No	
1	Yes	No	No	
2	No	No	No	
3	Yes	Yes	No	
4	No	No	No	
5	Yes	No	Yes	
6	No	No	Yes	
7	No	No	No	
8	Yes	Yes	Yes	
9	No	No	No	
10	No	No	No	
11	No internet service	No internet service	No internet service	
12	Yes	No	Yes	
13	Yes	No	Yes	
14	Yes	Yes	Yes	
15	Yes	Yes	Yes	
16	No internet service	No internet service	No internet service	
17	Yes	No	Yes	
18	Yes	Yes	No	
19	Yes	No	No	
20	Yes	No	No	

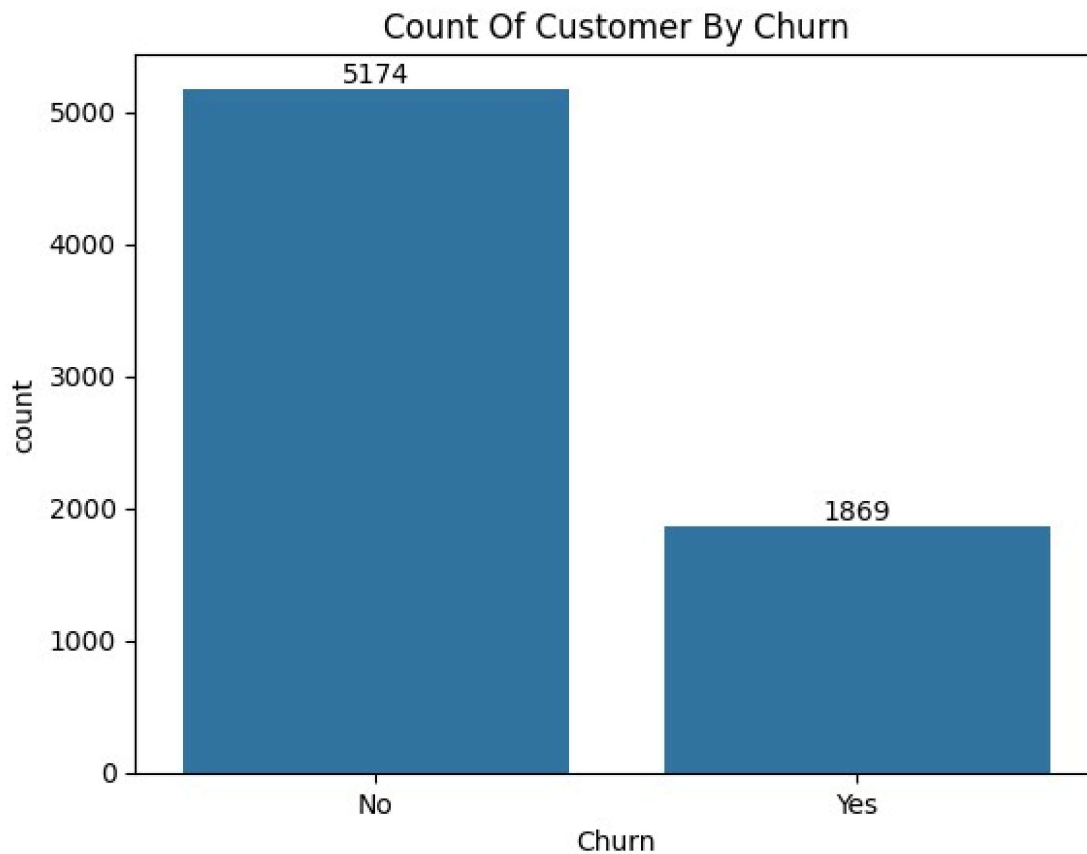
	StreamingMovies	Contract	PaperlessBilling	\
0	No	Month-to-month	Yes	
1	No	One year	No	
2	No	Month-to-month	Yes	
3	No	One year	No	
4	No	Month-to-month	Yes	
5	Yes	Month-to-month	Yes	
6	No	Month-to-month	Yes	
7	No	Month-to-month	No	
8	Yes	Month-to-month	Yes	
9	No	One year	No	
10	No	Month-to-month	Yes	
11	No internet service	Two year	No	
12	Yes	One year	No	
13	Yes	Month-to-month	Yes	
14	Yes	Month-to-month	Yes	
15	Yes	Two year	No	
16	No internet service	One year	No	
17	Yes	Two year	No	
18	No	Month-to-month	No	
19	Yes	Month-to-month	Yes	
20	Yes	Month-to-month	Yes	

	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	Mailed check	49.95	587.45	No
11	Credit card (automatic)	18.95	326.80	No
12	Credit card (automatic)	100.35	5681.10	No
13	Bank transfer (automatic)	103.70	5036.30	Yes
14	Electronic check	105.50	2686.05	No
15	Credit card (automatic)	113.25	7895.15	No
16	Mailed check	20.65	1022.95	No
17	Bank transfer (automatic)	106.70	7382.25	No
18	Credit card (automatic)	55.20	528.35	Yes
19	Electronic check	90.05	1862.90	No
20	Electronic check	39.65	39.65	Yes

[21 rows x 21 columns]

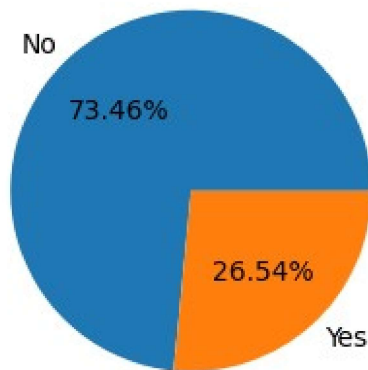
```
ax = sns.countplot(x = 'Churn',data = df)
```

```
ax.bar_label(ax.containers[0])
plt.title("Count Of Customer By Churn")
plt.show()
```



```
plt.figure(figsize = (3,4))
gb = df.groupby("Churn").agg({'Churn':"count"})
plt.pie(gb['Churn'], labels = gb.index, autopct = "%1.2f%%")
plt.title("Percentage Of Churn Customers", fontsize = 10)
plt.show()
```

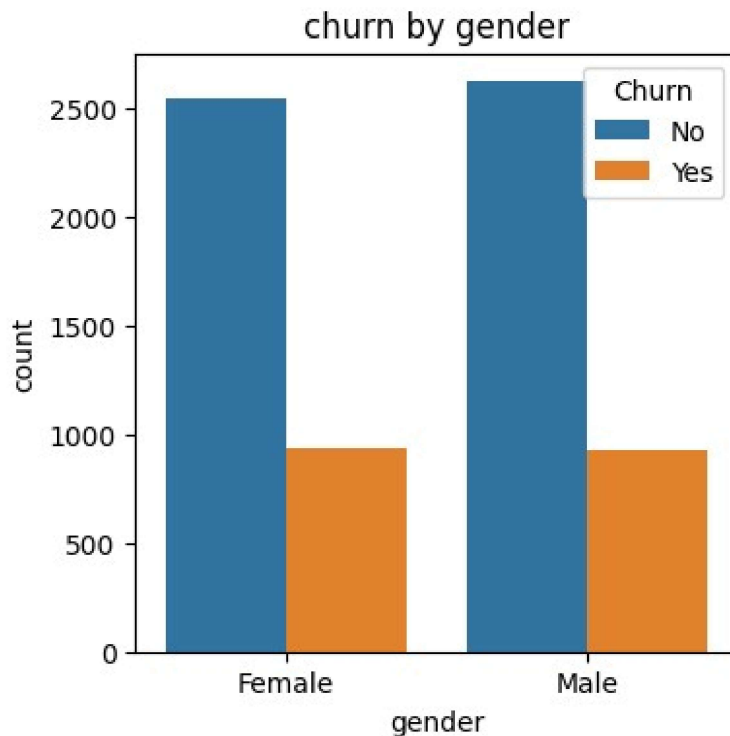
Percentage Of Churn Customers



from the given pie chart we can conclude that 26.54% of our have churned out

now let's explore the reason behind it

```
plt.figure(figsize = (4,4))  
sns.countplot(x = "gender",data = df, hue = "Churn")  
plt.title ("churn by gender")  
plt.show()
```

```
counts = df.groupby(["SeniorCitizen", "Churn"]).size().unstack()

# Convert counts to percentages
percentages = counts.div(counts.sum(axis=1), axis=0) * 100

# Plot stacked bar chart
fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(4, 4)) # Adjust size as needed
bottom = None # Initialize bottom for stacking

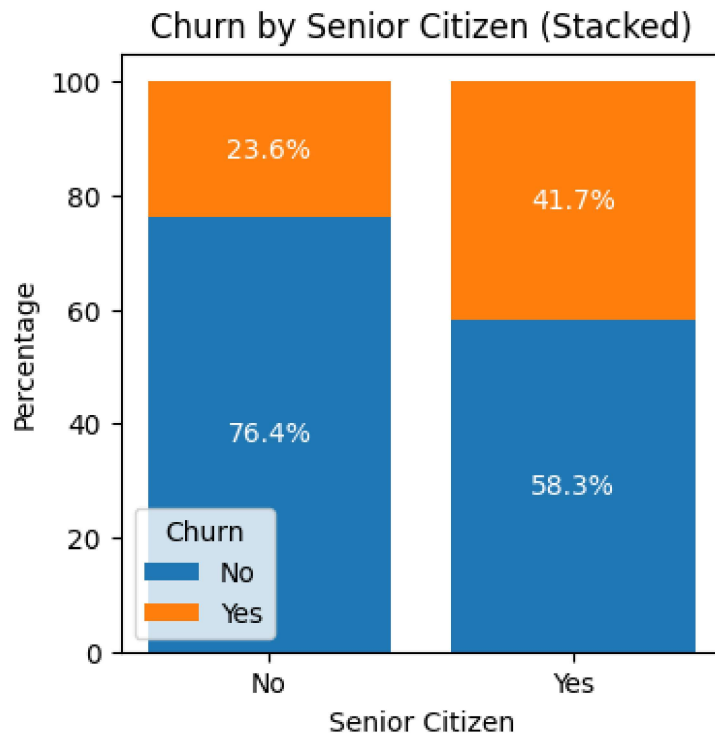
# Iterate through each churn category
for churn_status in percentages.columns:
    bars = ax.bar(percentages.index, percentages[churn_status],
    bottom=bottom, label=churn_status)
    bottom = percentages[churn_status] if bottom is None else bottom +
percentages[churn_status]

    # Add percentage labels
    for bar in bars:
        height = bar.get_height()
        if height > 0: # Avoid labeling empty bars
            ax.text(bar.get_x() + bar.get_width() / 2, bar.get_y() +
height / 2,
                    f"{height:.1f}%", ha='center', va='center',
color='white', fontsize=10)

# Labels and title
ax.set_xlabel("Senior Citizen")
```

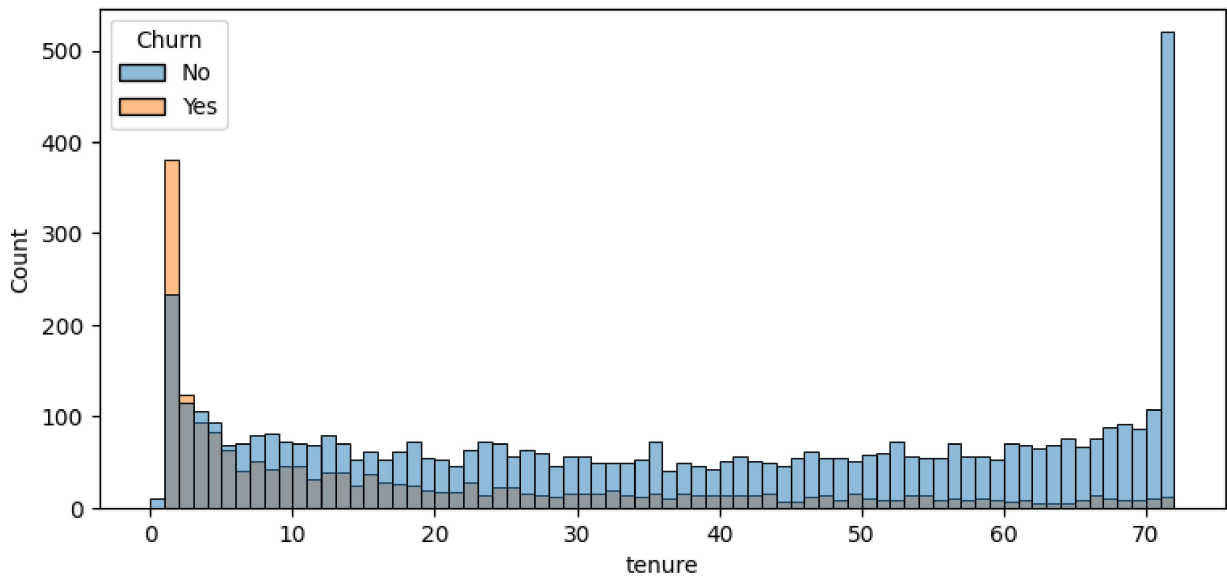
```
ax.set_ylabel("Percentage")
ax.set_title("Churn by Senior Citizen (Stacked)")
ax.legend(title="Churn")

plt.show()
```



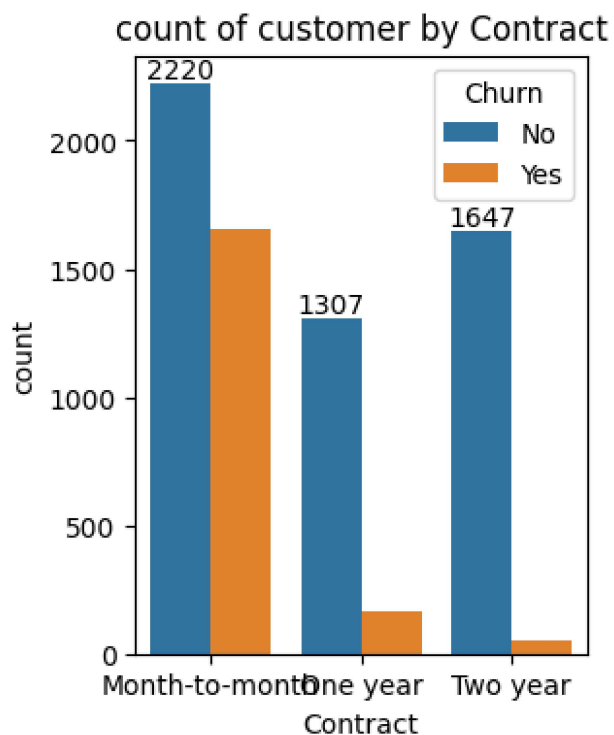
#comparative a greater percentage of people in senior citizen category have churned

```
plt.figure(figsize = (9,4))
sns.histplot(x = "tenure",data = df, bins = 72, hue = 'Churn')
plt.show()
```



#people who have used our services for a long time have stayed and people who have used our services #1 or 2 months have churned

```
plt.figure(figsize = (3,4))
ax = sns.countplot(x = "Contract", data = df, hue = 'Churn')
ax.bar_label(ax.containers[0])
plt.title("count of customer by Contract")
plt.show()
```



#people who have month to month contract are likely to churn then from those who have 1 or 2 years contract

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

```
# Sample DataFrame (replace with your actual dataset)  
data = {  
    'PhoneService': ['Yes', 'No', 'Yes', 'Yes', 'No', 'Yes'],  
    'MultipleLines': ['No', 'No', 'Yes', 'No', 'Yes', 'Yes'],  
    'InternetService': ['DSL', 'Fiber optic', 'DSL', 'No', 'Fiber  
optic', 'DSL'],  
    'OnlineSecurity': ['No', 'Yes', 'No', 'No', 'Yes', 'No'],  
    'OnlineBackup': ['Yes', 'No', 'Yes', 'No', 'No', 'Yes'],  
    'DeviceProtection': ['No', 'Yes', 'No', 'Yes', 'No', 'No'],  
    'TechSupport': ['No', 'Yes', 'Yes', 'No', 'Yes', 'No'],  
    'StreamingTV': ['Yes', 'No', 'Yes', 'No', 'No', 'Yes'],  
    'StreamingMovies': ['No', 'Yes', 'Yes', 'No', 'Yes', 'Yes'],  
    'Churn': ['Yes', 'No', 'Yes', 'No', 'No', 'Yes'] # Churn column  
}
```

```
df = pd.DataFrame(data)
```

```
# Define the columns for subplots  
columns = ['PhoneService', 'MultipleLines', 'InternetService',  
          'OnlineSecurity', 'OnlineBackup', 'DeviceProtection',  
          'TechSupport', 'StreamingTV', 'StreamingMovies']
```

```
# Create subplots
```

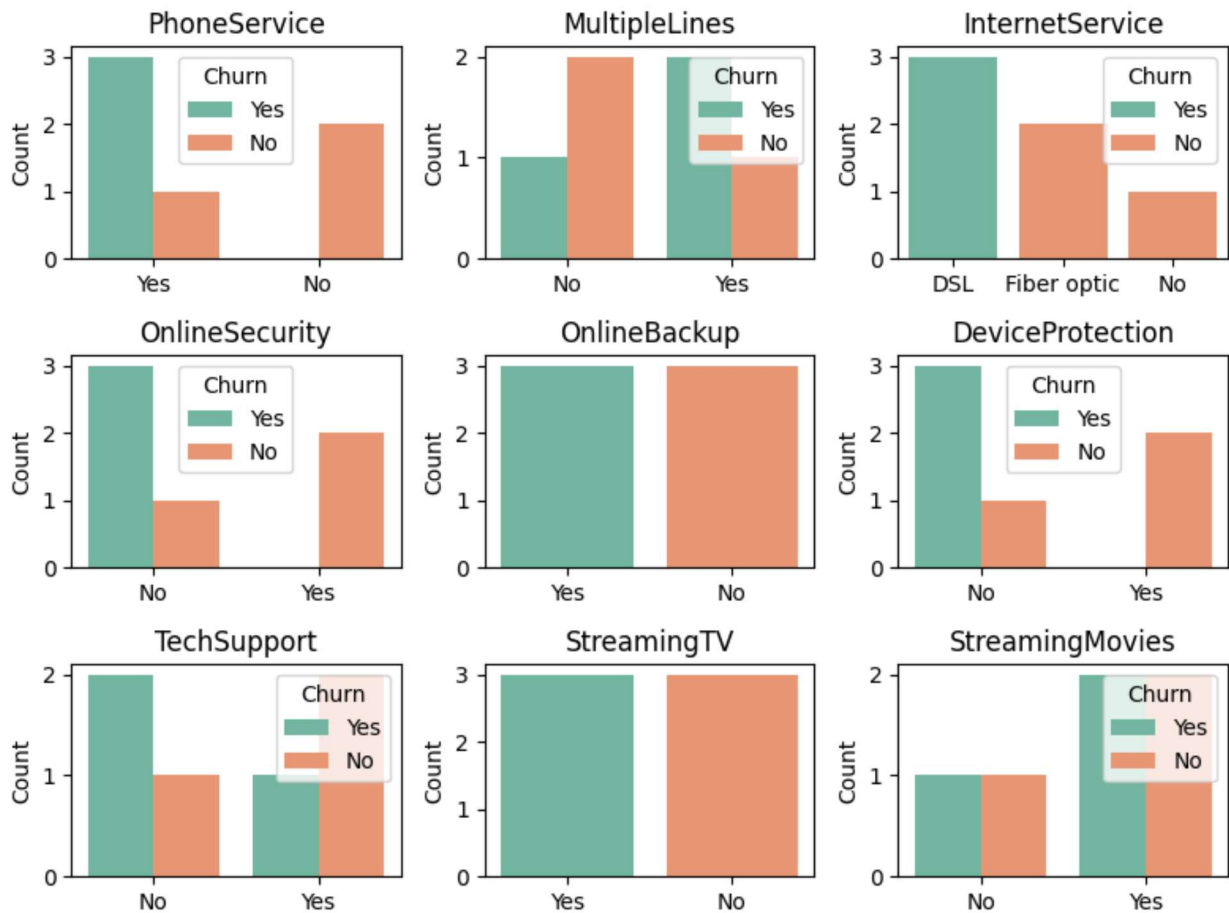
```
fig, axes = plt.subplots(nrows=3, ncols=3, figsize=(8, 6))  
axes = axes.flatten() # Flatten for easy iteration
```

```
# Loop through columns and create count plots
```

```
for i, col in enumerate(columns):  
    sns.countplot(x=df[col], ax=axes[i], hue=df["Churn"],  
palette='Set2')  
    axes[i].set_title(col)  
    axes[i].set_xlabel('')  
    axes[i].set_ylabel('Count')
```

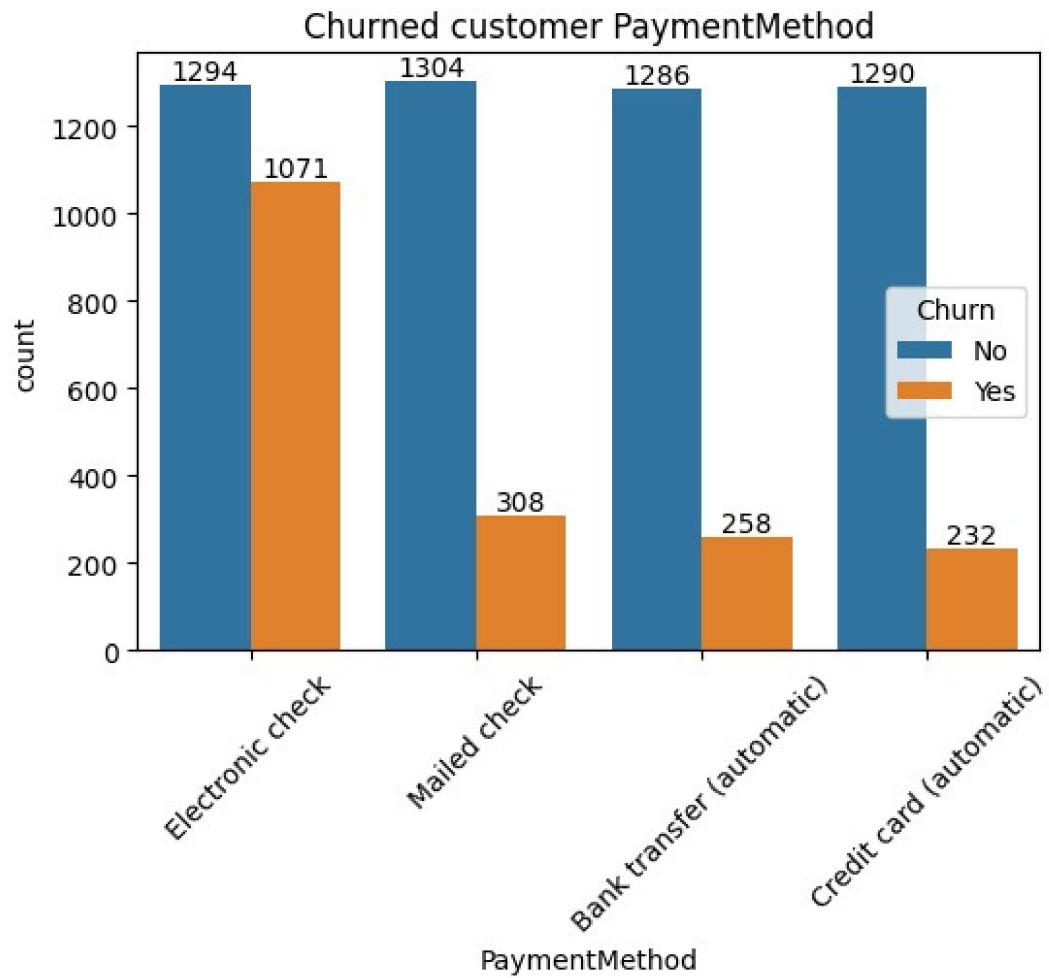
```
# Adjust layout for better spacing
```

```
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



#The charts indicate that customers with certain services, such as fiber optic internet and no security services, have higher churn rates.

```
plt.figure(figsize = (6,4))
ax = sns.countplot(x = "PaymentMethod", data = df, hue = 'Churn')
ax.bar_label(ax.containers[0])
ax.bar_label(ax.containers[1])
plt.title("Churned customer PaymentMethod")
plt.xticks(rotation = 45)
plt.show()
```



#customer is likely to churn when he is using electronic check as a payment

