

```
#importing all required Python libraries and calling datasets in Jupyter notebook
```

```
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
```

	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-CFOCW	Male	0	No	No	45	
4	9237-HQITU	Female	0	No	No	2	
...	
7038	6840-RESVB	Male	0	Yes	Yes	24	
7039	2234-XADUH	Female	0	Yes	Yes	72	
7040	4801-JJAZL	Female	0	Yes	Yes	11	
7041	8361-LTMKD	Male	1	Yes	No	4	
7042	3186-AJIEK	Male	0	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
1889.5			
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
1990.5			
7039	Yes	Credit card (automatic)	103.20
7362.9			
7040	Yes	Electronic check	29.60
346.45			
7041	Yes	Mailed check	74.40
306.6			
7042	Yes	Bank transfer (automatic)	105.65
6844.5			

	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]

#this share the information about the dataset here total chargers are not in float datatype so change the datatype and then check info of data again

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 with 0 as tenure is 0 and no total charges are recorded as change the datatype of "TotalCharges" from object to float

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

Again checking the information of the dataset and also checking the changes are made or not.

```
df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
```

```
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```

```
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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
```

#".isnull" to check either the data has null values or not so it give result as "True" and "False" by this it is not understandable the dataset has null value or not so for this we use ".sum()" func. it showing "0" for each column. If we check overall value we can use ".sum" func, again for overall value of data

```
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)
```

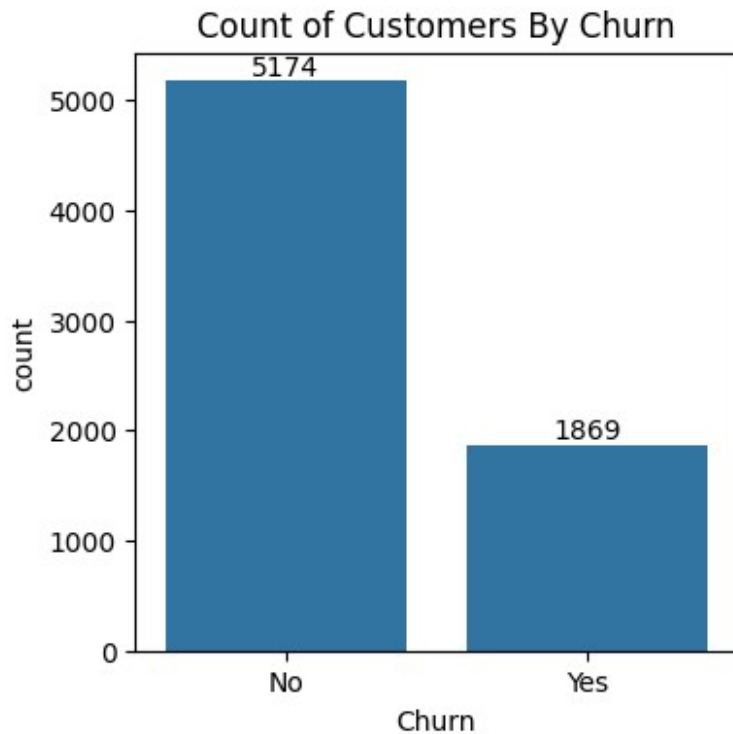
```
def conv(value):
    if value == 1:
        return "yes"
    else:
        return "no"
```

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

#converted 0 and 1 values of "SeniorCitizen" to yes/no to make it easier to understand

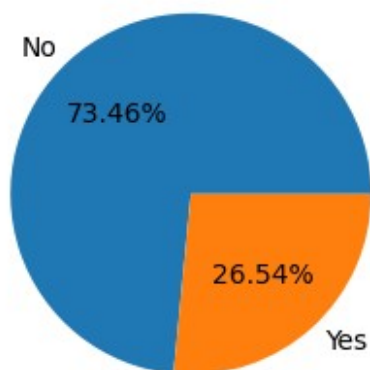
```
plt.figure(figsize = (4,4))
ax = sns.countplot(x = 'Churn', data = df)
plt.title("Count of Customers By Churn")

ax.bar_label(ax.containers[0])
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")
plt.show()
```

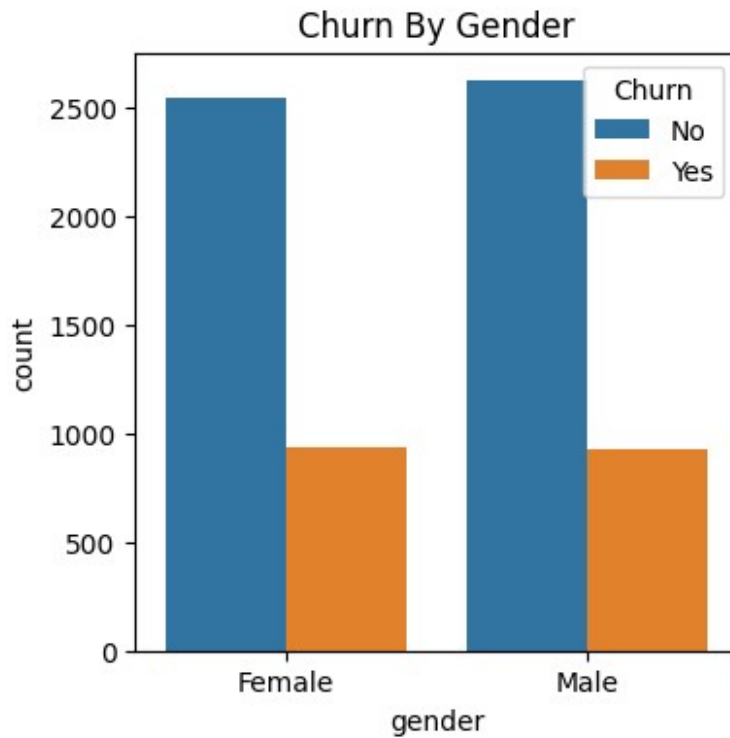
Percentage of Churn Customers



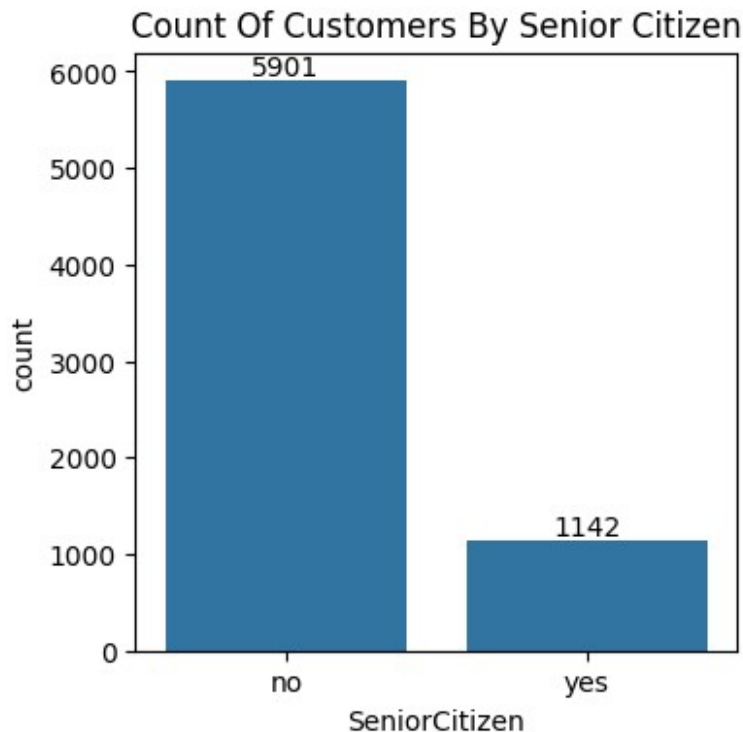
#from the given pie chart we can conclude that 26.54% of our customers have churned out.

#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()
```



```
plt.figure(figsize = (4,4))
ax = sns.countplot(x = "SeniorCitizen", data = df)
ax.bar_label(ax.containers[0])
plt.title("Count Of Customers By Senior Citizen")
plt.show()
```



```
total_counts = df.groupby('SeniorCitizen')
['Churn'].value_counts(normalize=True).unstack()*100

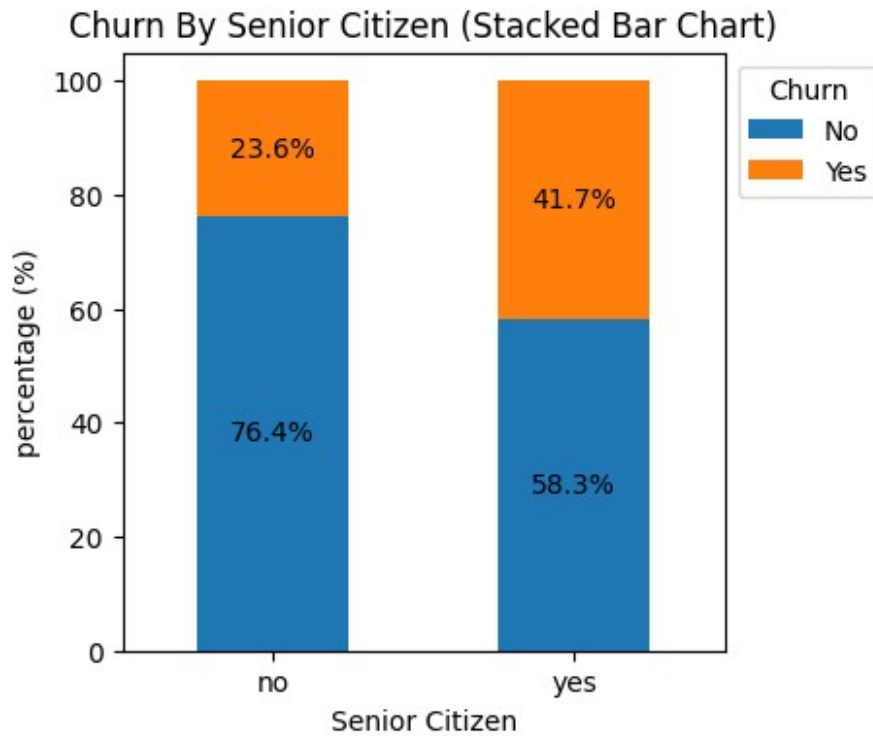
#plot
fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(4,4)) #adjust the figsize for better
visualization

#plot the bars
total_counts.plot(kind='bar', stacked=True, ax=ax, color=['#1f77b4',
'#ff7f0e']) #customize colors if desired

#add percentage lables on the bars
for p in ax.patches:
    width, height = p.get_width(), p.get_height()
    x,y = p.get_xy()
    ax.text(x + width / 2, y + height / 2, f'{height:.1f}%', ha =
'center', va = 'center')

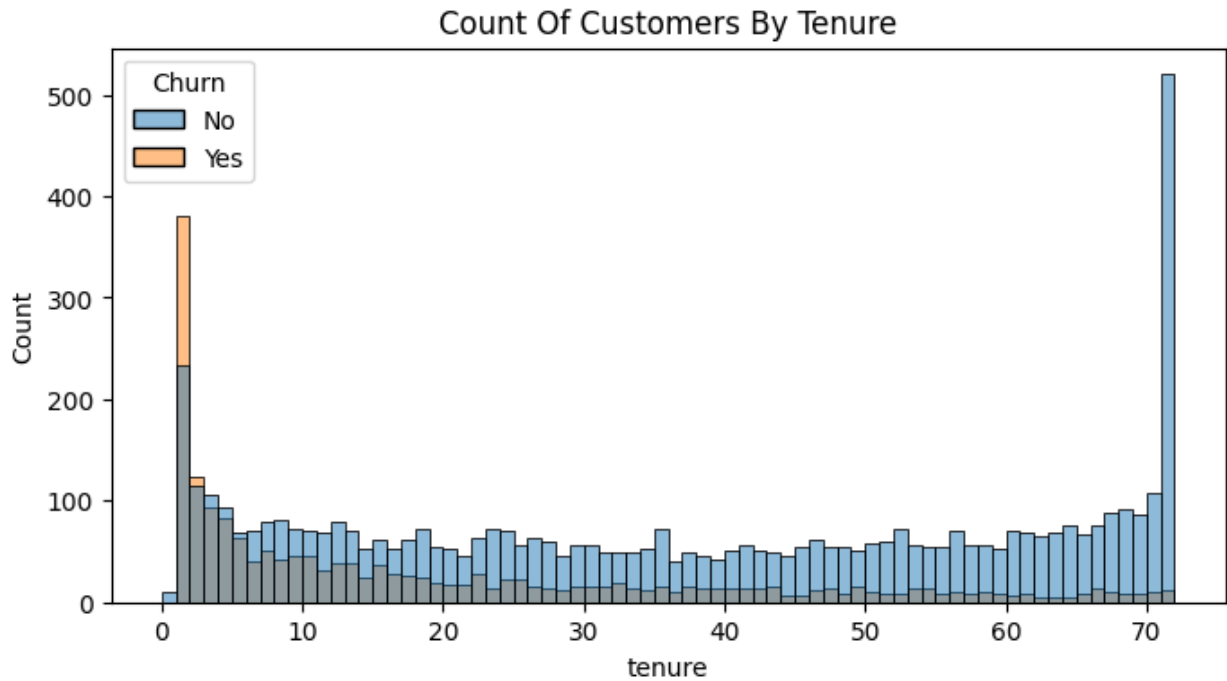
plt.title('Churn By Senior Citizen (Stacked Bar Chart)')
plt.xlabel('Senior Citizen')
plt.ylabel('percentage (%)')
plt.xticks(rotation=0)
plt.legend(title = 'Churn', bbox_to_anchor = (1,1)) #customize legend
Location

plt.show()
```

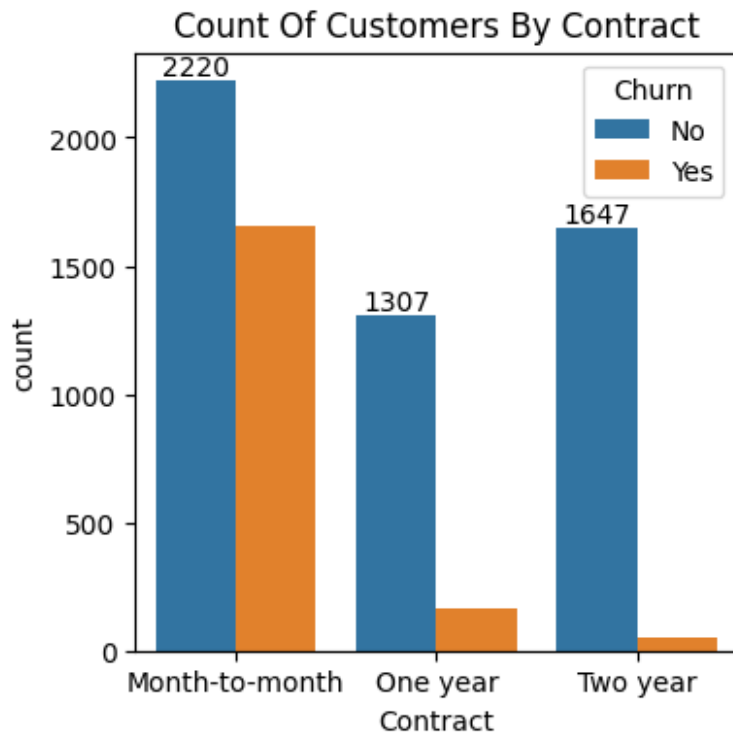
#comparative a greater percentage of people in senior citizen category have churned.

```
plt.figure(figsize = (8,4))
sns.histplot(x = "tenure", data = df, bins = 72, hue = "Churn")
plt.title("Count Of Customers By Tenure")
plt.show()
```



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

```
plt.figure(figsize = (4,4))
ax = sns.countplot(x = "Contract", data = df, hue = "Churn")
ax.bar_label(ax.containers[0])
plt.title("Count Of Customers By Contract")
plt.show()
```



#people who have month to month are likely to churn from those who have 1 or 2 years or 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)
```

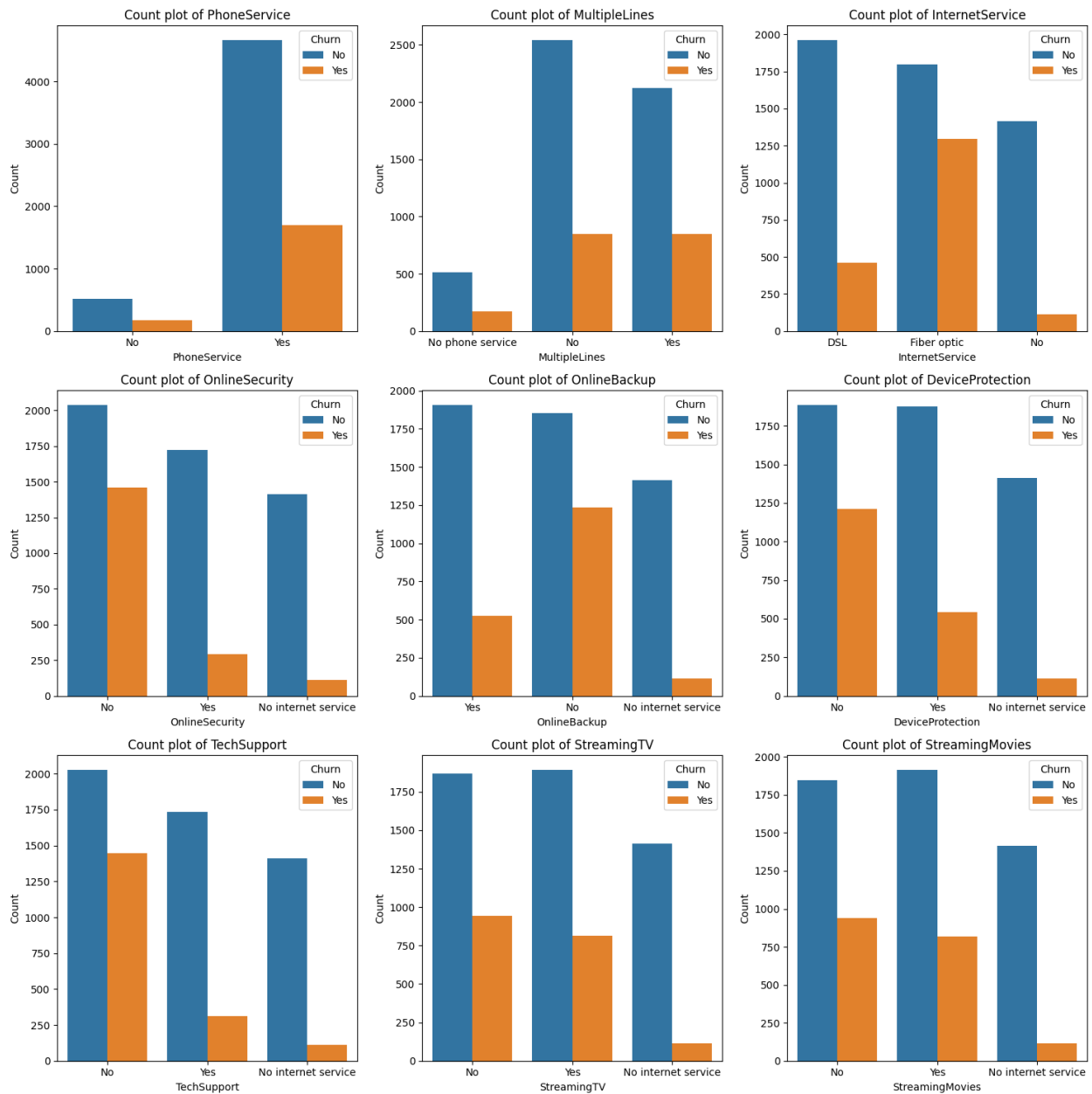
```
# Assuming 'df' is your DataFrame containing the relevant columns
columns = ['PhoneService', 'MultipleLines', 'InternetService',
           'OnlineSecurity',
           'OnlineBackup', 'DeviceProtection', 'TechSupport',
           'StreamingTV', 'StreamingMovies']
```

```
# Set up the matplotlib figure with subplots
fig, axes = plt.subplots(3, 3, figsize=(15, 15)) # Adjust the figsize
as needed
axes = axes.flatten() # Flatten the 2D axes array into 1D for easy
iteration
```

```
# Loop through each of the columns and create a count plot
for i, column in enumerate(columns):
```

```
sns.countplot(x=column, data=df, ax=axes[i], hue = df["Churn"])
axes[i].set_title(f'Count plot of {column}')
axes[i].set_xlabel(column)
axes[i].set_ylabel('Count')
```

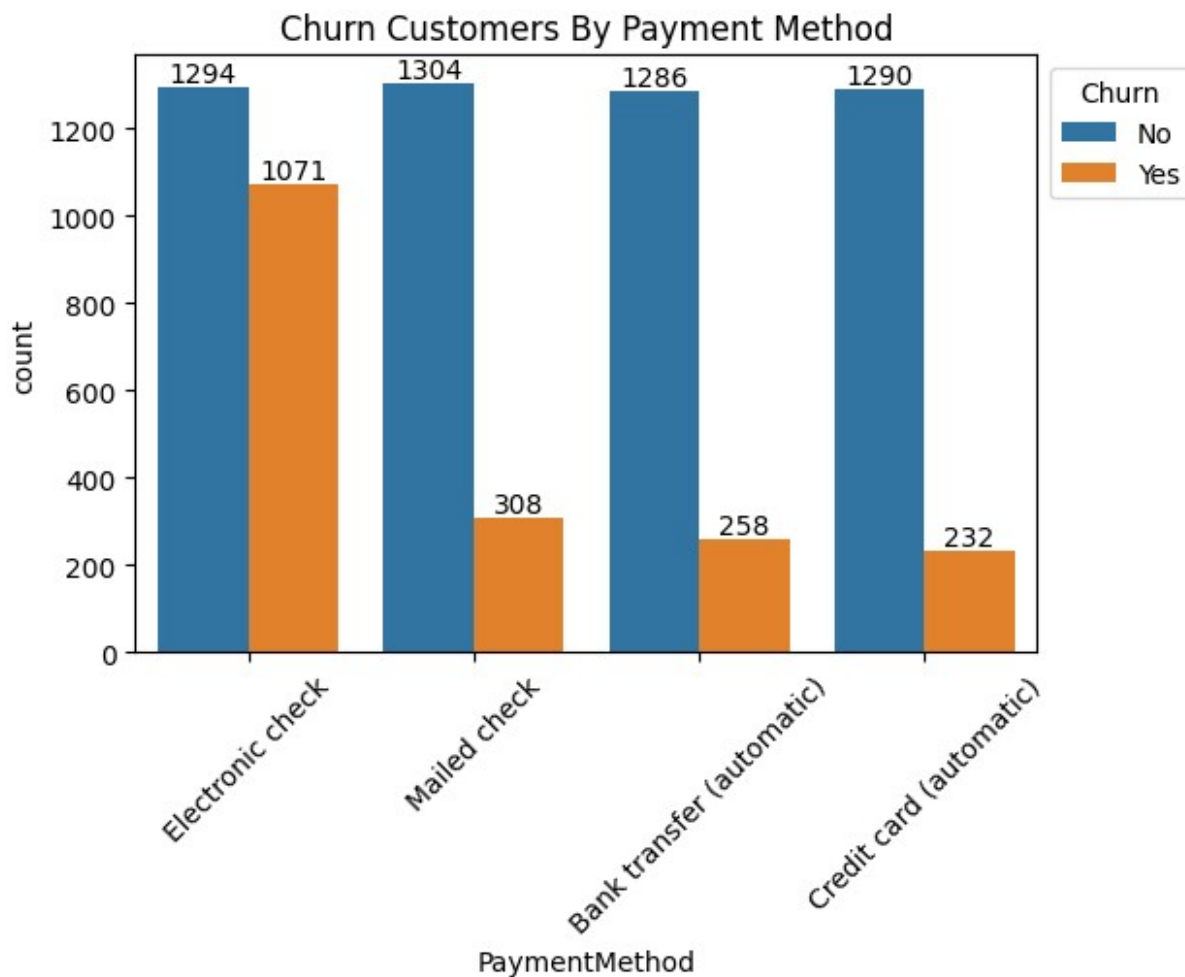
```
# Adjust layout to avoid overlap
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



#The majority of customers who do not churn tend to have services like PhoneService, InternetService (Particularly DSL), and OnlineSecurity enabled, OnlineBackup, TechSupport and

Streaming TV, churn rates are noticeably higher when these services are not used or are unavailable.

```
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.legend(title = 'Churn', bbox_to_anchor = (1,1))
plt.title("Churn Customers By Payment Method")
plt.xticks(rotation = 45)
plt.show()
```



#Customer is likely to churn when he/she is using electronic check as a payment method