Splitting the data

HR ANALYTICS: PREDICTING EMPLOYEE CHURN IN PYTHON



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Target and features

- target = churn
- features = everything else



Train/test split

- train the component used to develop the model
- test the component used to validate the model

Overfitting

an error that occurs when model works well enough for the dataset it was developed on (train) but is not useful outside of it (test)





Introduction to Decision Tree classification

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Classification in Python

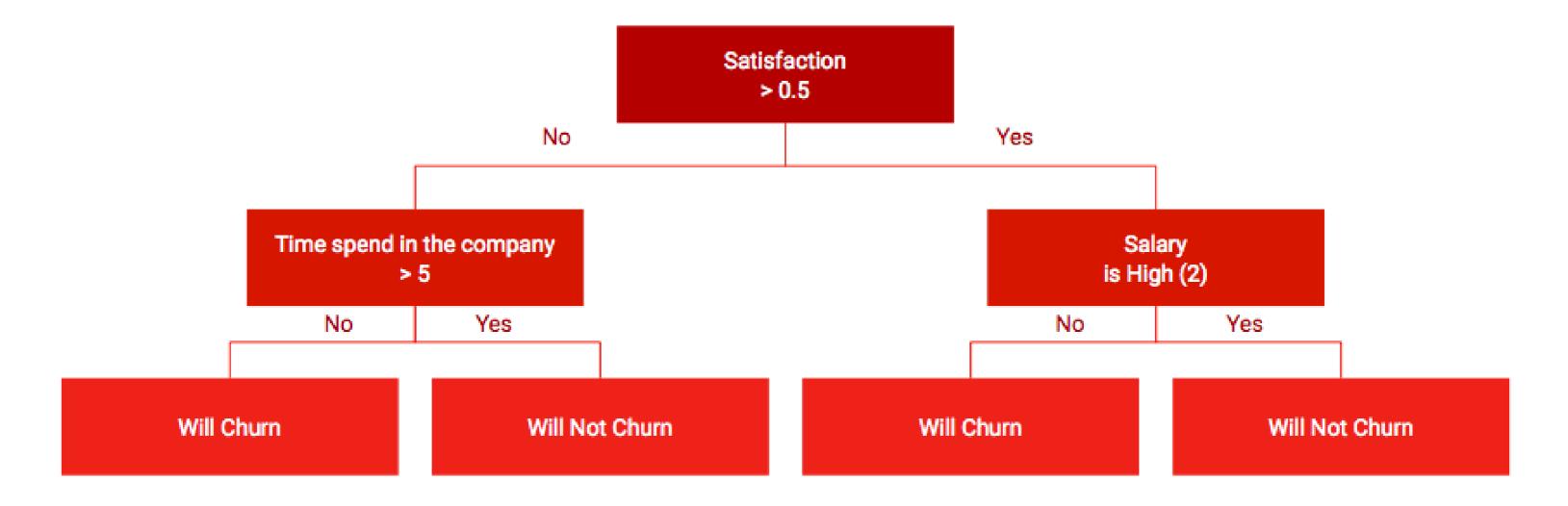
Classification algorithms

- Logistic regression
- Support Vector Machines
- Neural Networks
- Other algorithms

Algorithm we will use

Decision Tree

Decision Tree Classification





Splitting rule

Splitting rules:

• Gini: 2*p*(1-p)

Entropy: -p*log(p) - (1-p)*log(1-p)

Decision Tree splitting: hypothetical example

Total set: 100 observations, 40 left, 60 stayed

• Gini: 2*0.4*0.6 = 0.48

Splitting rule: satisfaction > 0.8

- Left branch (YES) 50 people: all stayed
- Gini: 2*1*0 = 0
- Right branch (NO) 50 people: 40 left, 10 stayed
- Gini: 2*0.4*0.1 = 0.08



Predicting employee churn using decision trees

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Decision Tree in Python

```
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
model = DecisionTreeClassifier(random_state=42)
model.fit(features_train, target_train)
model.score(features_test, target_test)*100
```





Interpretation of the decision tree

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Visualization

- 1. Export
- 2. Copy content
- 3. Paste it in www.webgraphviz.com



Interpretation

