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# For Google Colab: Upload file
from google.colab import files
# Import the pandas library
import pandas as pd
# Read the uploaded CSV file (update filename as needed)
df = pd.read csv("churn dataset2 (2).csv") # adjust filename if different
# Step 1: Data Preprocessing
# Convert 'TotalCharges' to numeric, coerce errors to NaN
df['TotalCharges'] = pd.to_numeric(df['TotalCharges'], errors='coerce')
# Check for missing values
missing_values = df.isnull().sum()
# Drop rows with missing values for simplicity
df cleaned = df.dropna()
# Drop 'customerID' as it is not useful for prediction
df cleaned = df cleaned.drop('customerID', axis=1)
# Convert categorical variables to dummy/indicator variables
df_encoded = pd.get_dummies(df_cleaned, drop_first=True)
# Separate features and target variable
X = df_encoded.drop('Churn_Yes', axis=1)
y = df_encoded['Churn_Yes']
# Output the shape and check if preprocessing looks good
X.shape, y.shape, missing_values
from sklearn.model selection import train test split
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report, confusion_matrix, accuracy_score
# Split the dataset into training and testing sets
X train, X test, y train, y test = train test split(X, y, test size=0.2, random state=42)
# Initialize the Random Forest Classifier
rf model = RandomForestClassifier(n estimators=100, random state=42)
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# Train the model
rf_model.fit(X_train, y_train)
# Make predictions
y_pred = rf_model.predict(X_test)
# Evaluate the model
accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
report = classification_report(y_test, y_pred)
conf matrix = confusion matrix(y test, y pred)
accuracy, conf_matrix, report
from imblearn.over_sampling import SMOTE
# Apply SMOTE to balance the classes in the training set
smote = SMOTE(random state=42)
X train balanced, y train balanced = smote.fit resample(X train, y train)
# Check the new class distribution
y train balanced.value counts()
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns # Import the seaborn library and alias it as 'sns'
# Get feature importances from the trained Random Forest model
# Create a DataFrame for better visualization
    'Feature': feature names,
    'Importance': importances
}).sort values(by='Importance', ascending=False)
# Plot top 10 important features
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sns.barplot(x='Importance', y='Feature', data=feature_importance_df.head(10),
palette='viridis')
plt.title('Top 10 Important Features for Predicting Churn')
plt.xlabel('Importance Score')
plt.ylabel('Feature')
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
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