Customer Churn Prediction

Customer churn is defined as users who have left within the last month.

Dataset Used - Kaggle Telco Customer Churn

[https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/blastchar/telco-customer-churn]

```
# Importing dependencies
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder # To handle categorical
values
from imblearn.over sampling import SMOTE # To handle class imbalance
from sklearn.model selection import train test split, cross val score
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
from sklearn.svm import SVC
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy score, confusion matrix,
classification report
import pickle
# loading the dataset
customer data = pd.read csv("telco.csv")
customer data.shape
(7043, 21)
pd.set option('display.max columns', None) # To ensure all the
features are displayed.
customer data.head()
{"type": "dataframe", "variable name": "customer data"}
```

- We dont need the customerID column, can be removed.
- Tenure is in months.

```
customer_data.info()
# There are 19 independent features used to predict the target - Churn
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 7043 entries, 0 to 7042
```

```
Data columns (total 21 columns):
     Column
                       Non-Null Count
                                       Dtype
- - -
     -----
                                        ----
 0
                       7043 non-null
                                       object
     customerID
1
    gender
                       7043 non-null
                                       object
 2
     SeniorCitizen
                       7043 non-null
                                       int64
 3
                       7043 non-null
                                       object
     Partner
 4
                       7043 non-null
                                       object
     Dependents
 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
                                       object
 10
    OnlineBackup
                       7043 non-null
 11
    DeviceProtection 7043 non-null
                                       object
                       7043 non-null
 12
    TechSupport
                                       object
 13
    StreamingTV
                       7043 non-null
                                       object
                       7043 non-null
 14
    StreamingMovies
                                       object
 15
                       7043 non-null
    Contract
                                       object
16 PaperlessBilling 7043 non-null
                                       obiect
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
```

We observe that the TotalCharges is an Object, which should be converted to a float value.

```
# Dropping the customer ID column since it is not required.
df = customer_data.drop(columns = ['customerID'], axis = 1)
# Printing the unique values in all the catergorical columns
numerical_cols = ['tenure', 'MonthlyCharges', 'TotalCharges']
for col in df.columns:
    if col not in numerical_cols:
        print(col,":", df[col].unique())
        print('----'*50)

gender : ['Female' 'Male']

SeniorCitizen : [0 1]

Partner : ['Yes' 'No']
```

Dependents : ['No' 'Yes']
PhoneService : ['No' 'Yes']
MultipleLines : ['No phone service' 'No' 'Yes']
<pre>InternetService : ['DSL' 'Fiber optic' 'No']</pre>
OnlineSecurity : ['No' 'Yes' 'No internet service']
OnlineBackup : ['Yes' 'No' 'No internet service']
DeviceProtection : ['No' 'Yes' 'No internet service']
TechSupport : ['No' 'Yes' 'No internet service']
StreamingTV : ['No' 'Yes' 'No internet service']
StreamingMovies : ['No' 'Yes' 'No internet service']
Contract : ['Month-to-month' 'One year' 'Two year']
PaperlessBilling : ['Yes' 'No']

```
PaymentMethod : ['Electronic check' 'Mailed check' 'Bank transfer
(automatic)'
 'Credit card (automatic)']
Churn : ['No' 'Yes']
# Checking for null values in the dataset
print(customer data.isnull().sum())
customerID
                    0
gender
                    0
SeniorCitizen
                    0
Partner
Dependents
tenure
PhoneService
MultipleLines
InternetService
                    0
OnlineSecurity
                    0
OnlineBackup
DeviceProtection
TechSupport
StreamingTV
StreamingMovies
Contract
PaperlessBilling
                    0
PaymentMethod
MonthlyCharges
                    0
TotalCharges
                    0
Churn
dtype: int64
df["TotalCharges"] = df["TotalCharges"].astype(float)
                                          Traceback (most recent call
ValueError
last)
<ipython-input-9-f2be9b02420a> in <cell line: 0>()
----> 1 df["TotalCharges"] = df["TotalCharges"].astype(float)
/usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages/pandas/core/generic.py in
astype(self, dtype, copy, errors)
```

```
6641
                else:
                    # else, only a single dtype is given
   6642
-> 6643
                    new data = self. mgr.astype(dtype=dtype,
copy=copy, errors=errors)
                    res = self. constructor from mgr(new data,
axes=new data.axes)
                    return res. finalize (self, method="astype")
   6645
/usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages/pandas/core/internals/managers
.py in astype(self, dtype, copy, errors)
                    copy = False
    428
    429
--> 430
                return self.apply(
    431
                    "astype",
    432
                    dtype=dtype,
/usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages/pandas/core/internals/managers
.py in apply(self, f, align keys, **kwargs)
                        applied = b.apply(f, **kwargs)
    361
    362
                    else:
                        applied = getattr(b, f)(**kwargs)
--> 363
                    result blocks = extend blocks(applied,
    364
result blocks)
    365
/usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages/pandas/core/internals/blocks.p
y in astype(self, dtype, copy, errors, using_cow, squeeze)
    756
                    values = values[0, :] # type: ignore[call-
overload1
    757
--> 758
                new values = astype array safe(values, dtype,
copy=copy, errors=errors)
    759
    760
                new values = maybe coerce values(new values)
/usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages/pandas/core/dtypes/astype.py
in astype array safe(values, dtype, copy, errors)
    235
    236
            try:
--> 237
                new values = astype array(values, dtype, copy=copy)
            except (ValueError, TypeError):
    238
    239
                # e.g. astype nansafe can fail on object-dtype of
strings
/usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages/pandas/core/dtypes/astype.py
in astype array(values, dtype, copy)
    180
    181
            else:
--> 182
                values = astype nansafe(values, dtype, copy=copy)
    183
```

```
184
            # in pandas we don't store numpy str dtypes, so convert to
object
/usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages/pandas/core/dtypes/astype.py
in astype nansafe(arr, dtype, copy, skipna)
    131
            if copy or arr.dtype == object or dtype == object:
    132
                # Explicit copy, or required since NumPy can't view
from / to object.
--> 133
                return arr.astype(dtype, copy=True)
    134
    135
            return arr.astype(dtype, copy=copy)
ValueError: could not convert string to float: ' '
# Replacing the missing values by 0
df["TotalCharges"] = df["TotalCharges"].replace(" ", "0.0") # They
have not used the service for more than one month, hence charge is 0.0
df["TotalCharges"] = df["TotalCharges"].astype(float)
customer data.duplicated().sum()
0
df.info()
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 7043 entries, 0 to 7042
Data columns (total 20 columns):
 #
     Column
                       Non-Null Count
                                        Dtype
- - -
     -----
 0
                       7043 non-null
                                        object
     gender
 1
     SeniorCitizen
                       7043 non-null
                                        int64
 2
     Partner
                       7043 non-null
                                        object
 3
                       7043 non-null
                                        object
     Dependents
 4
                       7043 non-null
                                        int64
     tenure
 5
     PhoneService
                       7043 non-null
                                        object
 6
     MultipleLines
                       7043 non-null
                                        object
 7
                       7043 non-null
     InternetService
                                        object
                                        object
 8
     OnlineSecurity
                       7043 non-null
 9
     OnlineBackup
                       7043 non-null
                                        object
 10
    DeviceProtection
                       7043 non-null
                                        object
 11
    TechSupport
                       7043 non-null
                                        object
 12 StreamingTV
                       7043 non-null
                                        object
 13
    StreamingMovies
                       7043 non-null
                                        object
 14 Contract
                       7043 non-null
                                        object
 15
    PaperlessBilling
                       7043 non-null
                                        object
                       7043 non-null
 16 PaymentMethod
                                        object
 17
                       7043 non-null
     MonthlyCharges
                                        float64
 18
                       7043 non-null
    TotalCharges
                                        float64
 19
     Churn
                       7043 non-null
                                        object
```

```
dtypes: float64(2), int64(2), object(16)
memory usage: 1.1+ MB

print(df['Churn'].value_counts())

Churn
No 5174
Yes 1869
Name: count, dtype: int64
```

• We can see that there is a imbalance in the samples. We find that there are more samples for the class 'no' than the 'yes' class. Only around 27% of the customers in the dataset have churned. We are dealing with an imbalanced classification problem through upsampling/ downsampling.

Exploratory Data Analysis

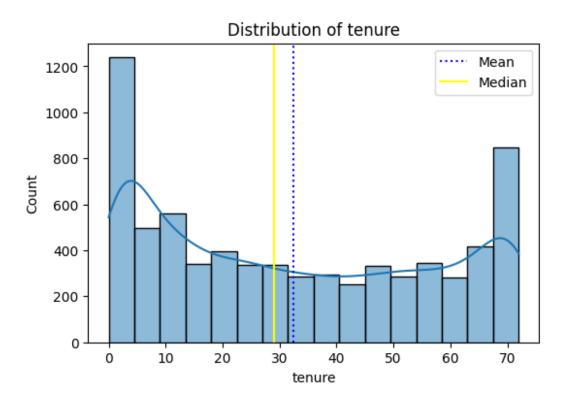
```
df.describe()
{"summary":"{\n \"name\": \"df\",\n \"rows\": 8,\n \"fields\": [\n
{\n \"column\": \"SeniorCitizen\",\n \"properties\": {\n
\"dtype\": \"number\",\n \"std\": 2489.9992387084,\n
\"min\": 0.0,\n \"max\": 7043.0,\n
\"description\": \"\"\n
       }\n
      \"dtype\": \"number\",\n \"std\":
{\n
2478.9752758409018,\n \"min\": 0.0,\n
                                                     \"max\": 7043.0,\n
\"num_unique_values\": 8,\n \"samples\": [\n 32.37114865824223,\n 29.0,\n 7043.\"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \
                                                7043.0\n
                                                                ],\n
                                  \"description\": \"\"\n
                                                                }\
n },\n {\n \"column\": \"MonthlyCharges\",\n \"properties\": {\n \"dtype\": \"number\",\n \"s\"2468.7047672837775,\n \"min\": 18.25,\n \"max\": 7043.0,\n \"num_unique_values\": 8,\n \"samples\"64.76160246050018 \n \"70.35 \n \"70.43.0\n
                                                            \"std\":
                                                     \"samples\": [\n
],\n
                                                \"max\": 8684.8,\n
\"num_unique_values\": 8,\n \"sample: 2270 7343035638223,\n 1394.55,\n
                                   \"samples\": [\n
                                                    7043.0\n
                                       \"description\": \"\"\n
        \"semantic type\": \"\",\n
}\n
       }\n ]\n}","type":"dataframe"}
```

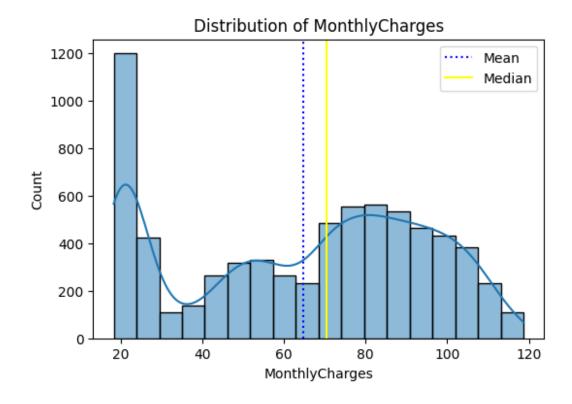
Observation:

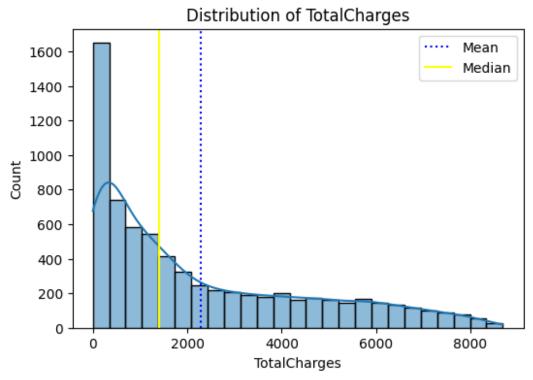
• SeniorCitizen - We can observe that the mean is 0.16, which means we dont have many samples where the customer is a senior citizen.

Analysis of the continuous numerical features

```
def plt hist(dataset, column name):
    plt.figure(figsize = (6, 4))
    sns.histplot( dataset[column_name], kde = True)
    plt.title(f"Distribution of {column name}")
    # Calculating the mean and median of each feature
    feature mean = dataset[column name].mean()
    feature median = dataset[column name].median()
    # Plotting a line for the mean and median
    plt.axvline(feature mean, color = 'blue', linestyle = 'dotted',
label = "Mean")
    plt.axvline(feature median, color = 'yellow', linestyle = '-',
label = "Median")
    plt.legend()
    plt.show()
num features = ['tenure', 'MonthlyCharges', 'TotalCharges']
for col in num features:
    plt hist(\overline{df}, col)
```







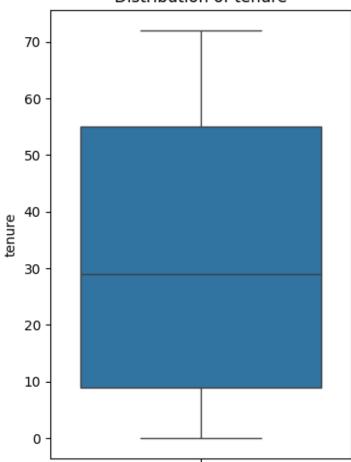
The feature 'TotalCharges' is skewed. Hence we have to scale the samples

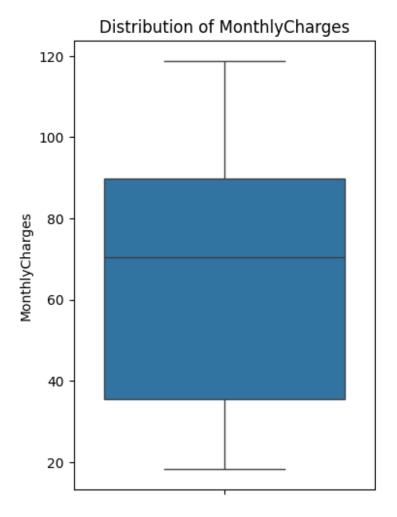
```
def plt_box(dataset, column_name):
   plt.figure(figsize = (4, 6))
```

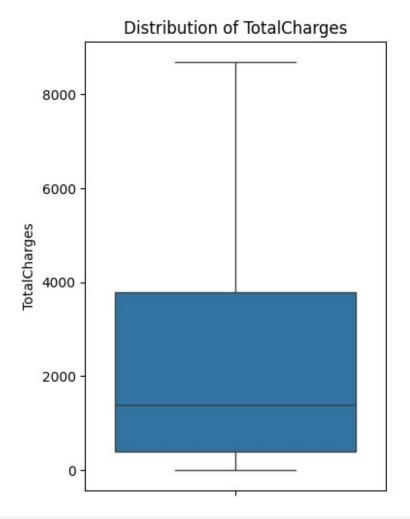
```
sns.boxplot(y = dataset[column_name])
plt.title(f"Distribution of {column_name}")
plt.ylabel(column_name)
plt.show()

for col in num_features:
   plt_box(df, col)
```

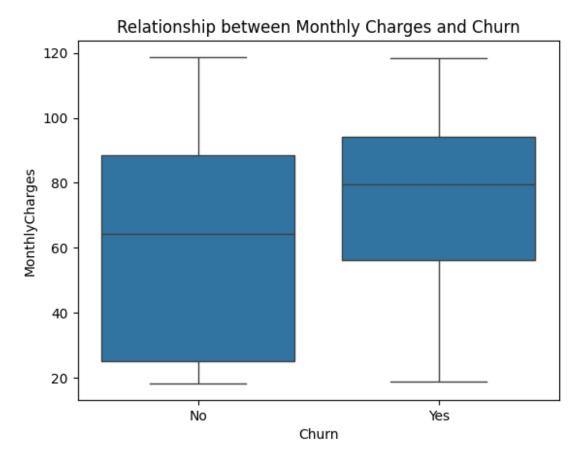
Distribution of tenure







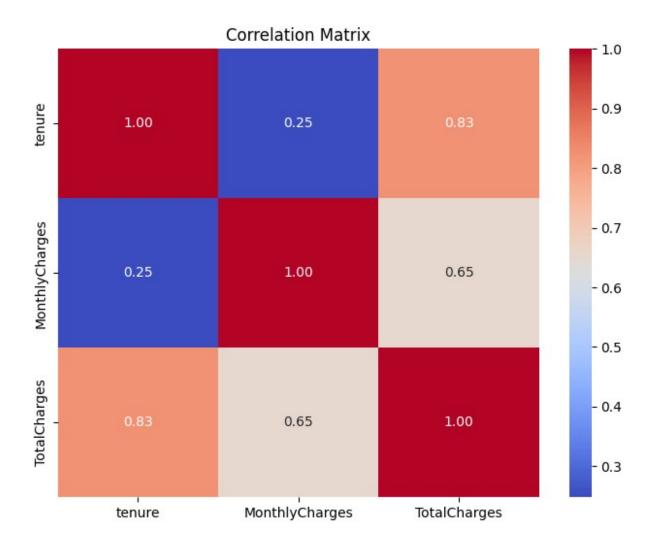
Visualising the relationship between the monthly charges and churn
sns.boxplot(x = 'Churn', y = 'MonthlyCharges', data = customer_data)
plt.title('Relationship between Monthly Charges and Churn')
plt.show()



Insight: Customers with higher monthly charges are more likely to leave, indicating that the cost is a potential driver of churn.

```
# Correlation matrix for numerical features

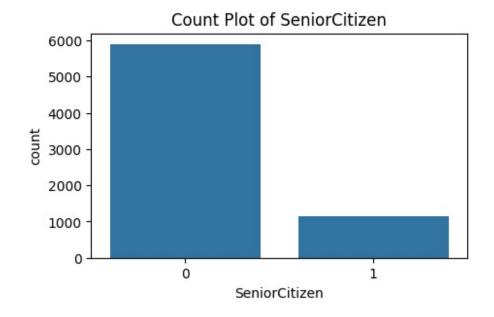
plt.figure(figsize = (8, 6))
sns.heatmap(df[['tenure', 'MonthlyCharges', 'TotalCharges']].corr(),
annot = True, cmap = "coolwarm", fmt = ".2f")
plt.title("Correlation Matrix")
plt.show()
```

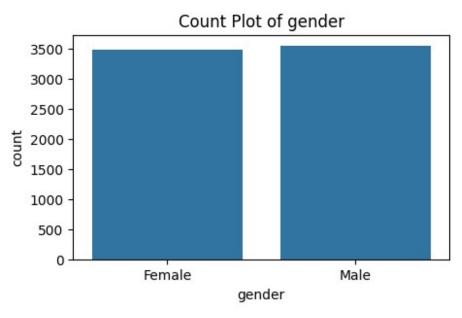


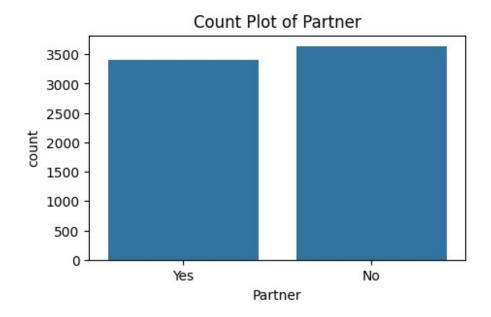
We can observe that the correlation between Tenure and Total Charges are high(0.83). We could consider drop one of the columns.

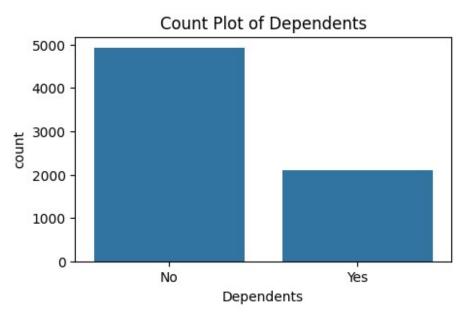
Analysing the categorical features

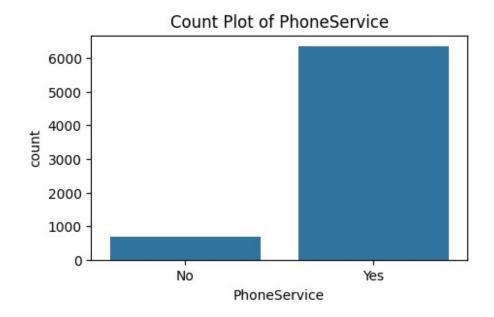
```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 7043 entries, 0 to 7042
Data columns (total 20 columns):
     Column
                       Non-Null Count
                                       Dtype
- - -
     -----
0
                       7043 non-null
                                       object
     gender
     SeniorCitizen
                                       int64
 1
                       7043 non-null
 2
                       7043 non-null
     Partner
                                       object
 3
     Dependents
                       7043 non-null
                                       object
 4
     tenure
                       7043 non-null
                                       int64
 5
     PhoneService
                       7043 non-null
                                       object
 6
    MultipleLines
                       7043 non-null
                                       object
 7
     InternetService
                       7043 non-null
                                       object
 8
                       7043 non-null
     OnlineSecurity
                                       object
 9
     OnlineBackup
                       7043 non-null
                                       object
 10 DeviceProtection
                       7043 non-null
                                       object
 11 TechSupport
                       7043 non-null
                                       object
 12 StreamingTV
                       7043 non-null
                                       object
 13 StreamingMovies
                       7043 non-null
                                       object
14 Contract
                       7043 non-null
                                       obiect
 15 PaperlessBilling 7043 non-null
                                       object
 16 PaymentMethod
                       7043 non-null
                                       object
                       7043 non-null
 17
    MonthlyCharges
                                       float64
 18
    TotalCharges
                       7043 non-null
                                       float64
19
                       7043 non-null
    Churn
                                       object
dtypes: float64(2), int64(2), object(16)
memory usage: 1.1+ MB
# Creating a list of categorical features
categorical cols = df.select dtypes(include =
"object").columns.to list()
# Handling the 'SeniorCitizen' column
categorical cols = ['SeniorCitizen'] + categorical cols
# Plotting countplot for each feature
for col in categorical cols:
    plt.figure(figsize = (5, 3))
    sns.countplot(x = col, data = df) # creating a count plot
    plt.title(f"Count Plot of {col}") # # Adding title to the plot
    plt.show()
```

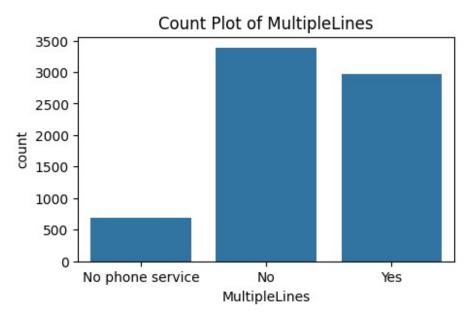


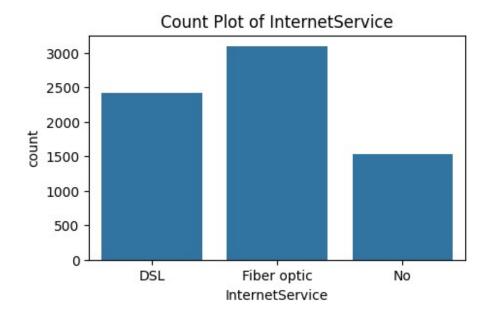


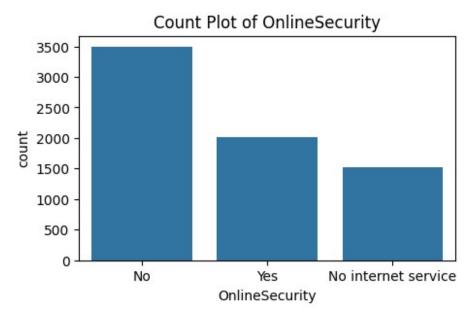


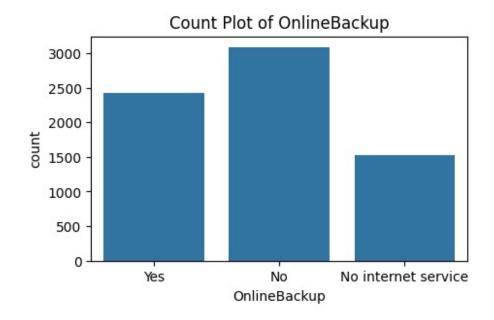


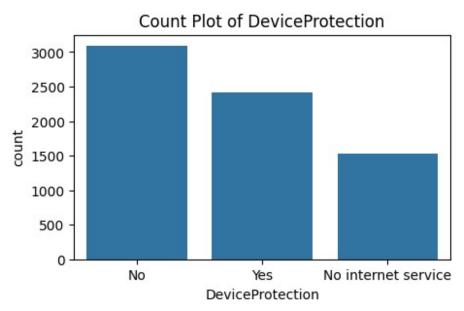


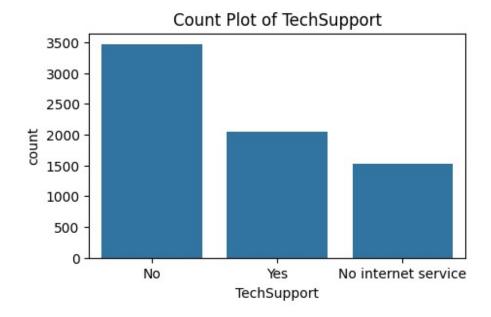


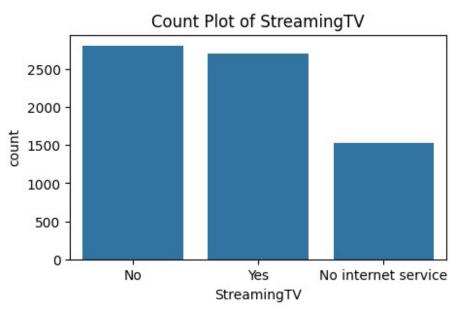


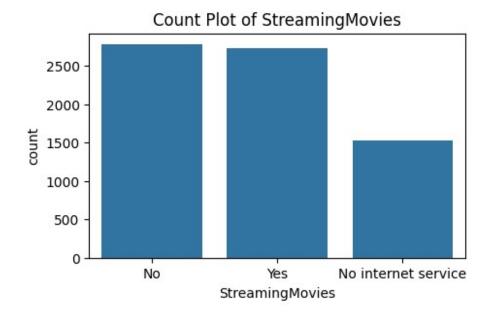


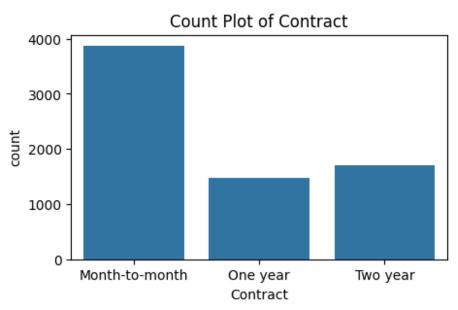


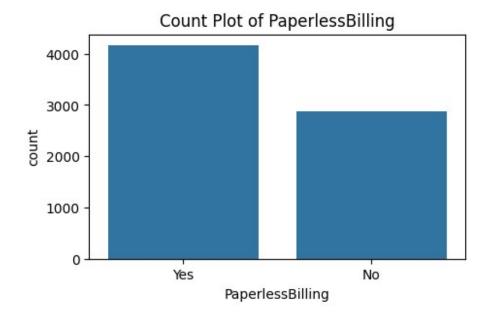


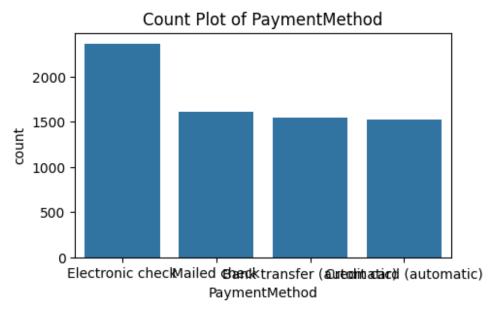


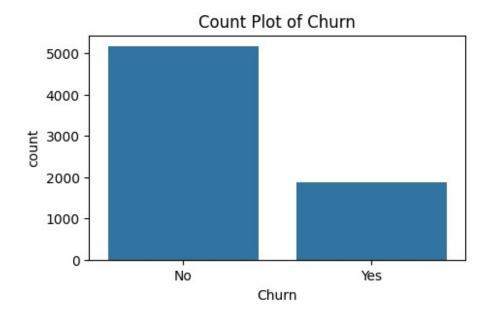












Data Preprocessing

```
# Label encoding of target

df['Churn'] = df['Churn'].replace({'Yes': 1, 'No': 0})
print(df['Churn'].value_counts())

Churn
0    5174
1    1869
Name: count, dtype: int64

<ipython-input-22-8bc686636493>:3: FutureWarning: Downcasting behavior in `replace` is deprecated and will be removed in a future version. To retain the old behavior, explicitly call
`result.infer_objects(copy=False)`. To opt-in to the future behavior, set `pd.set_option('future.no_silent_downcasting', True)`
    df['Churn'] = df['Churn'].replace({'Yes': 1, 'No': 0})
```

Label encoding of other categorical features

```
# Initialize a dictionary to save all the encoders as pickle file
encoder = {}
# Applying label encoding for each of the categorical feature
for col in obi cols:
    label encoder = LabelEncoder()
    df[col] = label encoder.fit transform(df[col])
    encoder[col] = label encoder
    print(f"{col} has been label encoded")
# Saving the encoders to a pickle file
with open("encoder.pkl", "wb") as f:
    pickle.dump(encoder, f)
gender has been label encoded
Partner has been label encoded
Dependents has been label encoded
PhoneService has been label encoded
MultipleLines has been label encoded
InternetService has been label encoded
OnlineSecurity has been label encoded
OnlineBackup has been label encoded
DeviceProtection has been label encoded
TechSupport has been label encoded
StreamingTV has been label encoded
StreamingMovies has been label encoded
Contract has been label encoded
PaperlessBilling has been label encoded
PaymentMethod has been label encoded
encoder
{'gender': LabelEncoder(),
 'Partner': LabelEncoder(),
 'Dependents': LabelEncoder().
 'PhoneService': LabelEncoder(),
 'MultipleLines': LabelEncoder(),
 'InternetService': LabelEncoder(),
 'OnlineSecurity': LabelEncoder(),
 'OnlineBackup': LabelEncoder(),
 'DeviceProtection': LabelEncoder(),
 'TechSupport': LabelEncoder(),
 'StreamingTV': LabelEncoder(),
 'StreamingMovies': LabelEncoder(),
 'Contract': LabelEncoder(),
 'PaperlessBilling': LabelEncoder(),
 'PaymentMethod': LabelEncoder()}
df.head()
```

```
{"summary":"{\n \"name\": \"df\",\n \"rows\": 7043,\n \"fields\":
[\n {\n \"column\": \"gender\",\n \"properties\": {\n
\"dtype\": \"number\",\n \"std\": 0,\n
                                                 \"min\": 0,\n
\"max\": 1,\n \"num_unique_values\": 2,\n
                                                      \"samples\":
                   0\n ],\n
                                                \"semantic type\":
[\n
            1,\n
            \"description\": \"\"\n }\n
                                                },\n {\n
\"column\": \"SeniorCitizen\",\n \"properties\": {\n
\"dtype\": \"number\",\n \"std\": 0,\n \"min\": 0,\n
\"max\": 1,\n \"num unique values\": 2,\n \"samples\'
\"max\": 1,\n
                \"num unique values\": 2,\n
                                                     \"samples\":
                                                \"semantic_type\":
[\n
            1,\n
                         0\n ],\n
            \"description\": \"\"\n }\n
                                                },\n {\n
\"column\": \"Partner\",\n \"properties\": {\n
                                                         \"dtype\":
\"number\",\n \"std\": 0,\n \"min\": 0,\n
                   \"num_unique_values\": 2,\n
\"max\": 1,\n
                                                 \"samples\":
            0,\n 1\n ],\n
[\n
                                                \"semantic_type\":
            \"description\": \"\"\n }\n
                                                },\n {\n
\"column\": \"Dependents\",\n \"properties\": {\n \"dtype\": \"number\",\n \"std\": 0,\n \"min\": 0,\n
\"max\": 1,\n
               \"num unique values\": 2,\n
                                                  \"samples\":
[\n
            1.\n
                         0\n ],\n
                                                \"semantic_type\":
           \"description\": \"\"\n }\n
                                                },\n
                                                       {\n
\"column\": \"tenure\",\n \"properties\": {\n \"number\",\n \"std\": 24,\n \"min\": 0,\n
                                                        \"dtype\":
           \n\ \"num_unique_values\": 73,\n\ 8,\n\ 40\n\ 1.\n
\"max\": 72,\n
                                                       \"samples\":
[\n
                                                 \"semantic type\":
\"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n }\n },\n
\"column\": \"PhoneService\",\n \"properties\": {\n
                                                 },\n
                                                        {\n
\"dtype\": \"number\",\n \"std\": 0,\n \"min\": 0,\n
\"max\": 1,\n
               \"num unique values\": 2,\n
                                                  \"samples\":
                         0\n ],\n
                                                \"semantic_type\":
[\n
            1,\n
              \"description\": \"\"\n }\n
                                                },\n {\n
\"column\": \"MultipleLines\",\n \"properties\": {\n \"dtype\": \"number\",\n \"std\": 0,\n \"min\": 0,\n
               \"num_unique_values\": 3,\n
\"max\": 2,\n
                                                  \"samples\":
[\n
                         0\n ],\n
                                                \"semantic type\":
            1, n
              \"description\": \"\"\n }\n
                                                },\n
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\"dtype\": \"number\",\n \"std\": 0,\n \"min\": 0,\n
\"max\": 2,\n \"num_unique_values\": 3,\n
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                          1\n ],\n
                                                \"semantic type\":
            0,\n
\"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n }\n },\n
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                                                },\n {\n
\"dtype\": \"number\",\n \"std\": 0,\n
                                              \"min\": 0,\n
\"max\": 2,\n \"num_unique_values\": 3,\n
                                                 \"samples\":
                                                \"semantic type\":
            0,\n
                          2\n ],\n
[\n
\"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n }\n },\n
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                                                },\n {\n
\"dtype\": \"number\",\n \"std\": 0,\n \"min\": 0,\n \"max\": 2,\n \"num_unique_values\": 3,\n \"samples\":
            2,\n 0\n ],\n \"semantic type\":
[\n
```

```
\"\",\n \"description\": \"\"n }\n },\n {\
"column\": \"DeviceProtection\",\n \"properties\": {\n
                                                           },\n {\n
\"dtype\": \"number\",\n \"std\": 0,\n
                                                           \"min\": 0,\n
                        \"num_unique_values\": 3,\n
\"max\": 2,\n
                                                                \"samples\":
                       2\n ],\n
                                                           \"semantic_type\":
[\n
               0,\n
             \"description\": \"\"\n }\n
                                                           },\n {\n
\"column\": \"TechSupport\",\n \"properties\": {\n
\"dtype\": \"number\",\n \"std\": 0,\n
                                                            \"min\": 0,\n
\"samples\":
                   \"num_unique_values\": 3,\n
\"max\": 2,\n
[\n
               0,\n
                       2\n ],\n
                                                           \"semantic type\":
              \"description\": \"\"\n }\n
                                                           },\n {\n
\"column\": \"StreamingTV\",\n \"properties\": {\n
\"dtype\": \"number\",\n \"std\": 0,\n \"m
                                                              \"min\": 0,\n
                  \"num_unique_values\": 3,\n
\"max\": 2,\n
                                                             \"samples\":
[\n
                       2\n ],\n
                                                           \"semantic_type\":
              },\n {\n
\"\",\n\\"streamingMovies\",\n\\"properties\": {\n\\"dtype\": \"number\",\n\\"std\": 0,\n\\"min\": 0,\n\\"max\": 2.\n\\"num unique_values\": 3,\n\\"samples\":
[\n
                               2\n ],\n
                                                          \"semantic_type\":
             \"description\": \"\"\n }\n
                                                          },\n {\n
\"column\": \"Contract\",\n \"properties\": {\n
                                                                     \"dtype\":
\"number\",\n \"std\": 0,\n \"min\": 0,\n \"max\": 2,\n \"num_unique_values\": 3,\n [\n 0,\n 1\n ],\n \"sema
                                                            \"samples\":
                               1\n ],\n
                                                           \"semantic type\":
             \"description\": \"\"\n }\n
                                                          },\n {\n
\"column\": \"PaperlessBilling\",\n \"properties\": {\n
\"dtype\": \"number\",\n \"std\": 0,\n \"min\": 0,\n \"max\": 1,\n \"num_unique_values\": 2,\n \"samples\":
\"max\": 1,\n \"num_unique_values\": 2,\n
[\n 0,\n 1\n ],\"
\"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n }\n },\n {\n \"column\": \"PaymentMethod\",\n \"properties\": {\n \"dtype\": \"number\",\n \"std\": 1,\n \"min\": 0,\n \"samples\": \"num unique values\": 4,\n \"samples\":
             3,\n
[\n
                               1\n ],\n
                                                          \"semantic type\":
\"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n }\n },\n
\"column\": \"MonthlyCharges\",\n \"properties\": {\n
\"dtype\": \"number\",\n \"std\": 30.09004709767854,\n
\"min\": 18.25,\n \"max\": 118.75,\n
\"num_unique_values\": 1585,\n \"samples\": [\n 48.85,\n 20.05\n ],\n \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n }\n }\n {\n \"column\": \"TotalCharges\",\n \"properties\": {\n \"column\": \"\"
\"dtype\": \"number\",\n \"std\": 2266.7944696890195,\n
\"min\": 0.0,\n \"max\": 8684.8,\n
\"num_unique_values\": 6531,\n \"samples\": [\n 4600.7,\n 20.35\n ],\n \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n }\n },\n {\n \"\"
\"column\": \"Churn\",\n \"properties\": {\n
                                                                   \"dtype\":
\"number\",\n \"std\": 0,\n \"min\": 0,\n
```

Splitting the dataset into Training and Testing sets

```
# Splitting the features and target
X = df.drop(columns = ['Churn'], axis = 1)
v = df['Churn']
from sklearn.model selection import train test split
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size =
0.2, random state = 42)
print("Shape of X_train:", X_train.shape)
print("Shape of X_test:", X_test.shape)
print("Shape of y train:", y train.shape)
print("Shape of y_test:", y_test.shape)
Shape of X train: (5634, 19)
Shape of X test: (1409, 19)
Shape of y train: (5634,)
Shape of y_test: (1409,)
print("Imbalance in the Training data:", y train.value counts())
print("\nImbalance in the Testing data:", y_test.value_counts())
Imbalance in the Training data: Churn
0
     4138
     1496
1
Name: count, dtype: int64
Imbalance in the Testing data: Churn
     1036
      373
Name: count, dtype: int64
```

Performing SMOTE (Synthetic Minority Oversampling TEchnique)

```
# Using SMOTE to handle the imbalance in the dataset
smote = SMOTE(random_state = 42)
# Performing SMOTE on the training data
X_train_resampled, y_train_resampled = smote.fit_resample(X_train, y_train)
print(y_train_resampled.value_counts()) # We have handled the imbalance in the data
```

```
Churn
0 4138
1 4138
Name: count, dtype: int64
```

Model Training

```
!pip install scikeras
Collecting scikeras
  Downloading scikeras-0.13.0-py3-none-any.whl.metadata (3.1 kB)
Requirement already satisfied: keras>=3.2.0 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from scikeras) (3.5.0)
Requirement already satisfied: scikit-learn>=1.4.2 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from scikeras) (1.6.0)
Requirement already satisfied: absl-py in
/usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from keras>=3.2.0->scikeras)
(1.4.0)
Requirement already satisfied: numpy in
/usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from keras>=3.2.0->scikeras)
(1.26.4)
Requirement already satisfied: rich in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-
packages (from keras>=3.2.0->scikeras) (13.9.4)
Requirement already satisfied: namex in
/usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from keras>=3.2.0->scikeras)
(0.0.8)
Requirement already satisfied: h5py in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-
packages (from keras>=3.2.0->scikeras) (3.12.1)
Requirement already satisfied: optree in
/usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from keras>=3.2.0->scikeras)
(0.13.1)
Requirement already satisfied: ml-dtypes in
/usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from keras>=3.2.0->scikeras)
(0.4.1)
Requirement already satisfied: packaging in
/usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from keras>=3.2.0->scikeras)
Requirement already satisfied: scipy>=1.6.0 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from scikit-learn>=1.4.2-
>scikeras) (1.13.1)
Requirement already satisfied: joblib>=1.2.0 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from scikit-learn>=1.4.2-
>scikeras) (1.4.2)
Requirement already satisfied: threadpoolctl>=3.1.0 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from scikit-learn>=1.4.2-
>scikeras) (3.5.0)
Requirement already satisfied: typing-extensions>=4.5.0 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from optree->keras>=3.2.0-
>scikeras) (4.12.2)
Requirement already satisfied: markdown-it-py>=2.2.0 in
```

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from rich->keras>=3.2.0-
>scikeras) (3.0.0)
Requirement already satisfied: pygments<3.0.0,>=2.13.0 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from rich->keras>=3.2.0-
>scikeras) (2.18.0)
Requirement already satisfied: mdurl~=0.1 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from markdown-it-py>=2.2.0-
>rich->keras>=3.2.0->scikeras) (0.1.2)
Downloading scikeras-0.13.0-py3-none-any.whl (26 kB)
Installing collected packages: scikeras
Successfully installed scikeras-0.13.0
# Training with default hyperparameters
from sklearn.linear model import LogisticRegression
# Dictionary of models
models = {
    "Decision Tree" : DecisionTreeClassifier(random state = 42),
    "Random Forest" : RandomForestClassifier(random state = 42),
    "KNN" : KNeighborsClassifier(),
    "Support Vector Machine" : SVC(random state = 42),
    "Logistic Regression" : LogisticRegression(max_iter=10000,
random state = 42),
for model name, model in models.items():
    print(model name)
    print(model)
    print("-"*50)
Decision Tree
DecisionTreeClassifier(random state=42)
Random Forest
RandomForestClassifier(random state=42)
KNN
KNeighborsClassifier()
Support Vector Machine
SVC(random state=42)
Logistic Regression
LogisticRegression(max iter=10000, random state=42)
# Dictionary to store all the cross validation results
cv results = {}
```

```
# Performing 5 - fold cross validation for each model
for model name, model in models.items():
   print(f"Training {model_name} with default hyperparameters")
   scores = cross val score(model, X train resampled,
y_train_resampled, cv = 5, scoring = "accuracy")
   cv results[model name] = scores
   print(f"{model name} cross validation result:
{np.mean(scores):.2f}")
   print("***"*20)
Training Decision Tree with default hyperparameters
Decision Tree cross validation result: 0.78
**********************
Training Random Forest with default hyperparameters
Random Forest cross validation result: 0.84
********************
Training KNN with default hyperparameters
KNN cross validation result: 0.77
Training Support Vector Machine with default hyperparameters
Support Vector Machine cross validation result: 0.64
**********************
Training Logistic Regression with default hyperparameters
Logistic Regression cross validation result: 0.79
*************************
cv results
{'Decision Tree': array([0.68297101, 0.71299094, 0.82175227,
0.83564955, 0.835649551),
 'Random Forest': array([0.72524155, 0.77824773, 0.90513595,
0.89425982, 0.900906341),
'KNN': array([0.75060386, 0.75951662, 0.78247734, 0.78731118,
0.774622361),
 'Support Vector Machine': array([0.65519324, 0.65740181, 0.61510574,
0.61993958, 0.65015106]),
 'Logistic Regression': array([0.73007246, 0.74803625, 0.82779456,
0.81993958, 0.83625378])}
```

We observe that Random forest performs better than the other models on the dataset.

```
rfc = RandomForestClassifier(random_state = 42)
rfc.fit(X_train_resampled, y_train_resampled)
RandomForestClassifier(random_state=42)
print(y_test.value_counts()) # We observe a imbalance in the target classes.
```

Out of 1036 samples from class 0, the model that predicted class 0 878 times while class 1 has been predicted correctly 219 times out of 373 times.

```
print(classification report(y test, y pred))
# We see a clear difference between the performance scores of class 1
and 0 because of the class imbalance.
              precision
                            recall f1-score
                                               support
           0
                   0.85
                             0.85
                                        0.85
                                                  1036
           1
                   0.58
                              0.59
                                        0.58
                                                   373
                                        0.78
                                                  1409
    accuracy
                   0.72
                             0.72
   macro avg
                                        0.72
                                                  1409
weighted avg
                   0.78
                             0.78
                                        0.78
                                                  1409
# Saving the model and feature names as a pickle file
model data = {"model": rfc, "feature names": X.columns.tolist()}
with open("customer churn.pkl", "wb") as f:
    pickle.dump(model data, f)
```

Building a predictive System

```
with open("customer_churn.pkl", "rb") as f:
    model_data = pickle.load(f)

loaded_model = model_data["model"]
feature_names = model_data["feature_names"]
```

```
print(loaded model)
RandomForestClassifier(random state=42)
print(feature names)
['gender', 'SeniorCitizen', 'Partner', 'Dependents', 'tenure',
'PhoneService', 'MultipleLines', 'InternetService', 'OnlineSecurity', 'OnlineBackup', 'DeviceProtection', 'TechSupport', 'StreamingTV', 'StreamingMovies', 'Contract', 'PaperlessBilling', 'PaymentMethod',
'MonthlyCharges', 'TotalCharges']
input data = {
    "gender": "Female",
    "SeniorCitizen": 0,
    "Partner": "Yes",
    "Dependents": "No",
    "tenure": 1,
    "PhoneService": "No",
    "MultipleLines": "No phone service",
    "InternetService": "DSL",
    "OnlineSecurity": "No",
    "OnlineBackup": "Yes",
    "DeviceProtection": "No",
    "TechSupport": "No",
    "StreamingTV": "No"
    "StreamingMovies": "No",
    "Contract": "Month-to-month",
    "PaperlessBilling": "Yes",
    "PaymentMethod": "Electronic check",
    "MonthlyCharges": 29.85,
    "TotalCharges": 29.85
}
input df = pd.DataFrame([input data])
with open("encoder.pkl", "rb") as f:
    encoders = pickle.load(f)
print(input df)
   gender SeniorCitizen Partner Dependents tenure PhoneService \
0 Female
                         0 Yes
                                             No 1
      MultipleLines InternetService OnlineSecurity OnlineBackup \
0 No phone service DSL
                                                     No
  DeviceProtection TechSupport StreamingTV StreamingMovies
Contract \
                 No
                                            No
                               No
                                                              No Month-to-
month
```

```
PaymentMethod MonthlyCharges TotalCharges
  PaperlessBilling
0
               Yes
                   Electronic check
                                               29.85
                                                             29.85
# Encoding the input data
for col, encoder in encoders.items():
    input_df[col] = encoder.transform(input df[col])
                                          Traceback (most recent call
KeyError
last)
/usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages/sklearn/utils/ encode.py in
encode(values, uniques, check unknown)
   234
                try:
--> 235
                    return _map_to_integer(values, uniques)
   236
                except KeyError as e:
/usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages/sklearn/utils/ encode.py in
map to integer(values, uniques)
           table = _nandict({val: i for i, val in
    173
enumerate(uniques)})
            return xp.asarray([table[v] for v in values],
--> 174
device=device(values))
   175
/usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages/sklearn/utils/_encode.py in
table = _nandict({val: i for i, val in
    173
enumerate(uniques)})
            return xp.asarray([table[v] for v in values],
--> 174
device=device(values))
   175
/usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages/sklearn/utils/ encode.py in
__missing__(self, key)
   166
                    return self.nan value
--> 167
                raise KeyError(key)
   168
KeyError: 0
During handling of the above exception, another exception occurred:
ValueError
                                          Traceback (most recent call
last)
<ipython-input-103-77678f2917a6> in <cell line: 0>()
      1 # Encoding the input data
      2 for col, encoder in encoders.items():
            input_df[col] = encoder.transform(input_df[col])
```

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages/sklearn/preprocessing/ label.p
y in transform(self, y)
    132
                      return xp.asarray([])
    133
--> 134
                 return encode(y, uniques=self.classes )
    135
    136
             def inverse transform(self, y):
/usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages/sklearn/utils/ encode.py in
encode(values, uniques, check unknown)
    235
                      return map to integer(values, uniques)
    236
                 except KeyError as e:
                      raise ValueError(f"y contains previously unseen
--> 237
labels: {str(e)}")
    238
           else:
    239
           if check unknown:
ValueError: y contains previously unseen labels: 0
input df.head()
{"summary":"{\n \"name\": \"input_df\",\n \"rows\": 1,\n}
\"fields\": [\n {\n \"column\": \"gender\",\n
\"properties\": {\n \"dtype\": \"number\",\n
                                                                \"std\":
null,\n \"min\": 0,\n \"max\": 0,\n
\"num_unique_values\": 1,\n \"samples\": [\n
                                                                  0\n
],\n \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n
}\n },\n {\n \"column\": \"SeniorCitizen\",\n
\"properties\": {\n \"dtype\": \"number\",\n \"std\":
null,\n \"min\": 0,\n \"max\": 0,\n
\"num_unique_values\": 1,\n \"samples\": [\n
                                                                  0\n
],\n \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n
\"std\":
null,\n \"min\": 1,\n \"max\": 1,\n
\"num_unique_values\": 1,\n \"samples\": [\n
],\n \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n
}\n },\n {\n \"column\": \"Dependents\",\n
\"properties\": {\n \"dtype\": \"number\",\n
                                                               \"std\":
null,\n \"min\": 0,\n \"max\": 0,\n
\"num_unique_values\": 1,\n \"samples\": [\n 0\n
],\n \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n
},\n {\n \"column\": \"tenure\",\n \"properties\":
\"dtype\": \"number\",\n \"std\": null,\n
```

```
\"max\": 0,\n \"num_unique_values\": 1,\n \"samples\": [\n 0\n ],\n \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n
\"description\": \"\"\n }\n },\n {\n \"column\": \"MultipleLines\",\n \"properties\": {\n \"dtype\":
```

```
\"number\",\n
                   \"std\": null,\n \"min\": 1,\n
\"max\": 1,\n
                    \"num unique values\": 1,\n \"samples\":
                      ],\n \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n
[\n
            1\n
                                n \in \mathbb{N}
\"description\": \"\"\n
                          }\n
                        \"properties\": {\n
\"PaymentMethod\",\n
                                                 \"dtype\":
                    \"std\": null,\n \"min\": 2,\n
\"number\",\n
                    \"num unique values\": 1,\n \"samples\":
\"max\": 2,\n
                    ],\n \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \n \},\n {\n \"column\":
[\n
            2\n
\"description\": \"\"\n
\"MonthlyCharges\",\n
                        \"properties\": {\n
                                                 \"dtype\":
\"number\",\n \"std\": null,\n \"min\": 29.85,\n
\"mun\\: 29.85,\n\\"num_unique_values\": 1,\n\\"samples\": [\n\\\29.85\n\\\"somentin
\"semantic_type\": \"\",\n
                                \"description\": \"\"\n
                                                           }\
\"std\":
       \"min\": 29.85,\n
null,\n
                               \mbox{"max}": 29.85,\n
\"num_unique_values\": 1,\n
                                 \"samples\": [\n
                                                         29.85\n
],\n \"semantic type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n
      }\n ]\n}","type":"dataframe","variable_name":"input_df"}
}\n
encoders
{'gender': LabelEncoder(),
 'Partner': LabelEncoder(),
 'Dependents': LabelEncoder(),
 'PhoneService': LabelEncoder(),
 'MultipleLines': LabelEncoder(),
 'InternetService': LabelEncoder(),
 'OnlineSecurity': LabelEncoder(),
 'OnlineBackup': LabelEncoder(),
 'DeviceProtection': LabelEncoder(),
 'TechSupport': LabelEncoder(),
 'StreamingTV': LabelEncoder(),
 'StreamingMovies': LabelEncoder(),
 'Contract': LabelEncoder(),
 'PaperlessBilling': LabelEncoder(),
 'PaymentMethod': LabelEncoder()}
# Making a prediction using the new input data
predicted result = loaded model.predict(input df)
print("Predicted output:", predicted result)
predicted prob = loaded model.predict proba(input df)
print("Prediction Probablility:", predicted prob)
if predicted result[0] == 1:
   print("Customer will churn")
   print("Customer will not churn")
```

Predicted output: [0]
Prediction Probablility: [[0.78 0.22]]
Customer will not churn