**Create Churn Prediction Model – Random Forest**

Now we will work with an application called Jupyter Notebook and we will coding our ML model in Python.

**Installing Libraries**

Open the Jupyter Notebook and run below code:pip install pandas numpy matplotlib seaborn scikit-learn joblib

Open Jupyter Notebook, create a new notebook and write below code:

**Importing Libraries & Data Load**

import pandas as pd  
import numpy as np  
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
import seaborn as sns  
from sklearn.model\_selection import train\_test\_split  
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier  
from sklearn.metrics import classification\_report, confusion\_matrix  
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder  
import joblib

# Define the path to the Excel file

file\_path = r"C:\yourpath\Prediction\_Data.xlsx"

# Define the sheet name to read data from  
sheet\_name = 'vw\_ChurnData'

# Read the data from the specified sheet into a pandas DataFrame  
data = pd.read\_excel(file\_path, sheet\_name=sheet\_name)

# Display the first few rows of the fetched data  
print(data.head())

**Data Preprocessing**

# Drop columns that won't be used for prediction

data = data.drop(['Customer\_ID', 'Churn\_Category', 'Churn\_Reason'], axis=1)

# List of columns to be label encoded

columns\_to\_encode = [

'Gender', 'Married', 'State', 'Value\_Deal', 'Phone\_Service', 'Multiple\_Lines',

'Internet\_Service', 'Internet\_Type', 'Online\_Security', 'Online\_Backup',

'Device\_Protection\_Plan', 'Premium\_Support', 'Streaming\_TV', 'Streaming\_Movies',

'Streaming\_Music', 'Unlimited\_Data', 'Contract', 'Paperless\_Billing',

'Payment\_Method'

]

# Encode categorical variables except the target variable

label\_encoders = {}

for column in columns\_to\_encode:

label\_encoders[column] = LabelEncoder()

data[column] = label\_encoders[column].fit\_transform(data[column])

# Manually encode the target variable 'Customer\_Status'

data['Customer\_Status'] = data['Customer\_Status'].map({'Stayed': 0, 'Churned': 1})

# Split data into features and target

X = data.drop('Customer\_Status', axis=1)

y = data['Customer\_Status']

# Split data 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)

**Train Random Forest Model**

# Initialize the Random Forest Classifier

rf\_model = RandomForestClassifier(n\_estimators=100, random\_state=42)

# Train the model

rf\_model.fit(X\_train, y\_train)

**Evaluate Model**

# Make predictions

y\_pred = rf\_model.predict(X\_test)

# Evaluate the model

print("Confusion Matrix:")

print(confusion\_matrix(y\_test, y\_pred))

print("\nClassification Report:")

print(classification\_report(y\_test, y\_pred))

# Feature Selection using Feature Importance

importances = rf\_model.feature\_importances\_

indices = np.argsort(importances)[::-1]

# Plot the feature importances

plt.figure(figsize=(15, 6))

sns.barplot(x=importances[indices], y=X.columns[indices])

plt.title('Feature Importances')

plt.xlabel('Relative Importance')

plt.ylabel('Feature Names')

plt.show()

**Use Model for Prediction on New Data**

# Define the path to the Joiner Data Excel file

file\_path = r"C:\yourpath\Prediction\_Data.xlsx"

# Define the sheet name to read data from

sheet\_name = 'vw\_JoinData'

# Read the data from the specified sheet into a pandas DataFrame

new\_data = pd.read\_excel(file\_path, sheet\_name=sheet\_name)

# Display the first few rows of the fetched data

print(new\_data.head())

# Retain the original DataFrame to preserve unencoded columns

original\_data = new\_data.copy()

# Retain the Customer\_ID column

customer\_ids = new\_data['Customer\_ID']

# Drop columns that won't be used for prediction in the encoded DataFrame

new\_data = new\_data.drop(['Customer\_ID', 'Customer\_Status', 'Churn\_Category', 'Churn\_Reason'], axis=1)

# Encode categorical variables using the saved label encoders

for column in new\_data.select\_dtypes(include=['object']).columns:

new\_data[column] = label\_encoders[column].transform(new\_data[column])

# Make predictions

new\_predictions = rf\_model.predict(new\_data)

# Add predictions to the original DataFrame

original\_data['Customer\_Status\_Predicted'] = new\_predictions

# Filter the DataFrame to include only records predicted as "Churned"

original\_data = original\_data[original\_data['Customer\_Status\_Predicted'] == 1]

# Save the results

original\_data.to\_csv(r"C:\yourpath\Predictions.csv", index=False)