

# AI-Python\_Final\_Assignment

October 17, 2022

## 1 Assessment Topic

You are a data science consultant. Your client company has a dataset and a bunch of business questions. Therefore, you are required to build an exploratory data analysis pipeline in a Jupyter Notebook to answer these business questions. Your designed and implemented pipeline will be submitted to your client company.

For this practice, a Dataset that has been chosen is from Kaggle which initially from the IBM (Telco customer churn (11.1.3+), 2022) is related to a telco industry with 7k records and 20 features “WA\_Fn-UseC\_-Telco-Customer-Churn.CSV”

Download link for Dataset:

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1tVeHMCC-L7UBGAf5vRRHrLr8qhdKtRs>

## 2 Business Problem Understanding

In this dataset, one of TelCo industry customers’ datasets including demographic data, different service purchases, Monthly and total payments for each customer, and their churn status are available. As a result, I tried to answer and illustrate some questions which are always interesting from the business POV.

## 3 Variable Description

1. customerID: Unique Values
2. gender: Whether the customer is a male or a female
3. SeniorCitizen: Indicates if the customer is 65 or older (1, 0)/: Yes, No
4. Partner: Whether the customer has a partner or not (Yes, No)
5. Dependents: Whether the customer has dependents or not (Yes, No)
6. Tenure: Number of months the customer has stayed with the company
7. PhoneService: Whether the customer has a phone service or not (Yes, No)
8. MultipleLines: Whether the customer has multiple lines or not (Yes, No, No phone service)
9. InternetService: Customer’s internet service provider (DSL, Fiber optic, No)
10. OnlineSecurity: Whether the customer has online security or not (Yes, No, No internet service)
11. OnlineBackup: Whether the customer has online backup or not (Yes, No, No internet service)
12. DeviceProtection: Whether the customer has device protection or not (Yes, No, No internet service)
13. TechSupport: Whether the customer has tech support or not (Yes, No, No internet service)

14. StreamingTV: Whether the customer has streaming TV or not (Yes, No, No internet service)
15. StreamingMovies: Whether the customer has streaming movies or not (Yes, No, No internet service)
16. Contract: The contract term of the customer (Month-to-month, One year, Two year)
17. PaperlessBilling: Whether the customer has paperless billing or not (Yes, No)
18. PaymentMethod: The customer's payment method (Electronic check, Mailed check, Bank transfer (automatic), Credit card (automatic))
19. MonthlyCharges: The amount charged to the customer monthly
20. TotalCharges: The total amount charged to the customer
21. Churn: Customers who left within the last month, the column is called Churn (Yes or No)

## 4 Importing Libraries

Importing libraries such as: 1. pandas for data analysis. 2. numpy for working with arrays. 3. matplotlib and seaborn for representing graphs and plots 4. beautifultable and termcolr for table creation

```
[1]: import os
import datetime

import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from beautifultable import BeautifulTable
```

## 5 Importing Data

Importing our dataset and indexing customerID as it is a unique ID, it is not a feature that we need to use for our model.

Represent first five rows as default

```
[2]: df = pd.read_csv("WA_Fn-UseC_-Telco-Customer-Churn.csv")
df.head()
```

```
[2]:  customerID  gender  SeniorCitizen  Partner  Dependents  tenure  PhoneService  \
0  7590-VHVEG  Female                0      Yes           No         1           No
1  5575-GNVDE   Male                0      No            No        34           Yes
2  3668-QPYBK   Male                0      No            No         2           Yes
3  7795-CFOCW   Male                0      No            No        45           No
4  9237-HQITU   Female              0      No            No         2           Yes
```

```
MultipleLines  InternetService  OnlineSecurity  ...  DeviceProtection  \
0  No phone service            DSL                No  ...                No
1                        No            DSL                Yes  ...                Yes
2                        No            DSL                Yes  ...                No
```

3	No phone service	DSL	Yes ...	Yes
4	No	Fiber optic	No ...	No

	TechSupport	StreamingTV	StreamingMovies	Contract	PaperlessBilling	\
0	No	No	No	Month-to-month	Yes	
1	No	No	No	One year	No	
2	No	No	No	Month-to-month	Yes	
3	Yes	No	No	One year	No	
4	No	No	No	Month-to-month	Yes	

	PaymentMethod	MonthlyCharges	TotalCharges	Churn
0	Electronic check	29.85	29.85	No
1	Mailed check	56.95	1889.5	No
2	Mailed check	53.85	108.15	Yes
3	Bank transfer (automatic)	42.30	1840.75	No
4	Electronic check	70.70	151.65	Yes

[5 rows x 21 columns]

Creating this directory at the beginning to export reports and graphs in case of any request.

```
[3]: if not os.path.exists(".\Reports"):
      os.mkdir("Reports")
```

Observing the Data types of variables in the dataset.

```
[4]: 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

```

**6 Q1.** How many of the customers' records were not inserted correctly or had no values? Find and suggest how to deal with them.

## 7 Duplicate Checking

```
[5]: df.duplicated().sum()
```

```
[5]: 0
```

As data explored "TotalCharges" field which contains a numeric value should be a float datatype by nature, but in our data set it is defined as an object after investigation we found some spaces in our values which it has been set to a null value.

For this purpose, we used the regex formula and numpy library to detect "spaces".

```
[6]: df["TotalCharges"] = df["TotalCharges"].replace(r"\s+", np.nan, regex=True)
df["TotalCharges"] = pd.to_numeric(df["TotalCharges"])
```

As expected the "TotalCharges" field is converted to float64.

```
[7]: 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     7032 non-null  float64
20 Churn            7043 non-null  object
dtypes: float64(2), int64(2), object(17)
memory usage: 1.1+ MB

```

The following lines indicated null values on related fields.

```
[8]: df.isnull().sum()
```

```

[8]: customerID      0
gender              0
SeniorCitizen      0
Partner            0
Dependents         0
tenure             0
PhoneService       0
MultipleLines      0
InternetService    0
OnlineSecurity     0
OnlineBackup       0
DeviceProtection   0
TechSupport        0
StreamingTV        0
StreamingMovies    0
Contract           0
PaperlessBilling   0
PaymentMethod      0
MonthlyCharges     0
TotalCharges       11
Churn              0
dtype: int64

```

The below lines indicate the rows which have null values.

null\_idx is defined to extract the IndexID of null values.

```

[9]: df[df.isna().any(axis=1)]
null_idx = df[df["TotalCharges"].isna()]
df[df["TotalCharges"].isna()]

```

```

[9]:   customerID  gender  SeniorCitizen  Partner  Dependents  tenure  \
488   4472-LVYGI  Female              0     Yes           Yes      0

```

753	3115-CZMZD	Male	0	No	Yes	0
936	5709-LVOEQ	Female	0	Yes	Yes	0
1082	4367-NUYAO	Male	0	Yes	Yes	0
1340	1371-DWPAZ	Female	0	Yes	Yes	0
3331	7644-OMVMY	Male	0	Yes	Yes	0
3826	3213-VVOLG	Male	0	Yes	Yes	0
4380	2520-SGTTA	Female	0	Yes	Yes	0
5218	2923-ARZLG	Male	0	Yes	Yes	0
6670	4075-WKNIU	Female	0	Yes	Yes	0
6754	2775-SEFEE	Male	0	No	Yes	0

	PhoneService	MultipleLines	InternetService	OnlineSecurity	...	\
488	No	No phone service	DSL	Yes	...	
753	Yes	No	No	No internet service	...	
936	Yes	No	DSL	Yes	...	
1082	Yes	Yes	No	No internet service	...	
1340	No	No phone service	DSL	Yes	...	
3331	Yes	No	No	No internet service	...	
3826	Yes	Yes	No	No internet service	...	
4380	Yes	No	No	No internet service	...	
5218	Yes	No	No	No internet service	...	
6670	Yes	Yes	DSL	No	...	
6754	Yes	Yes	DSL	Yes	...	

	DeviceProtection	TechSupport	StreamingTV	\
488	Yes	Yes	Yes	
753	No internet service	No internet service	No internet service	
936	Yes	No	Yes	
1082	No internet service	No internet service	No internet service	
1340	Yes	Yes	Yes	
3331	No internet service	No internet service	No internet service	
3826	No internet service	No internet service	No internet service	
4380	No internet service	No internet service	No internet service	
5218	No internet service	No internet service	No internet service	
6670	Yes	Yes	Yes	
6754	No	Yes	No	

	StreamingMovies	Contract	PaperlessBilling	\
488	No	Two year	Yes	
753	No internet service	Two year	No	
936	Yes	Two year	No	
1082	No internet service	Two year	No	
1340	No	Two year	No	
3331	No internet service	Two year	No	
3826	No internet service	Two year	No	
4380	No internet service	Two year	No	
5218	No internet service	One year	Yes	

6670	No	Two year	No
6754	No	Two year	Yes

	PaymentMethod	MonthlyCharges	TotalCharges	Churn
488	Bank transfer (automatic)	52.55	NaN	No
753	Mailed check	20.25	NaN	No
936	Mailed check	80.85	NaN	No
1082	Mailed check	25.75	NaN	No
1340	Credit card (automatic)	56.05	NaN	No
3331	Mailed check	19.85	NaN	No
3826	Mailed check	25.35	NaN	No
4380	Mailed check	20.00	NaN	No
5218	Mailed check	19.70	NaN	No
6670	Mailed check	73.35	NaN	No
6754	Bank transfer (automatic)	61.90	NaN	No

[11 rows x 21 columns]

```
[10]: null_idx.index
```

```
[10]: Int64Index([488, 753, 936, 1082, 1340, 3331, 3826, 4380, 5218, 6670, 6754],
dtype='int64')
```

Replacing those null values with corresponding Monthly Charges is make sense as more or less at least it should be included in our Total charges.

```
[11]: df["TotalCharges"].fillna(df["MonthlyCharges"], inplace=True)
df
```

```
[11]:
```

	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-JZAZL	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	1889.50	
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	1990.50	
7039	Yes	Credit card (automatic)	103.20	7362.90	
7040	Yes	Electronic check	29.60	346.45	
7041	Yes	Mailed check	74.40	306.60	
7042	Yes	Bank transfer (automatic)	105.65	6844.50	

	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]



```
[12]: df.loc[null_idx.index]
```

```
[12]:
```

	customerID	gender	SeniorCitizen	Partner	Dependents	tenure	\
488	4472-LVYGI	Female	0	Yes	Yes	0	
753	3115-CZMZD	Male	0	No	Yes	0	
936	5709-LVOEQ	Female	0	Yes	Yes	0	
1082	4367-NUYAO	Male	0	Yes	Yes	0	
1340	1371-DWPAZ	Female	0	Yes	Yes	0	
3331	7644-OMVMY	Male	0	Yes	Yes	0	
3826	3213-VVOLG	Male	0	Yes	Yes	0	
4380	2520-SGTTA	Female	0	Yes	Yes	0	
5218	2923-ARZLG	Male	0	Yes	Yes	0	
6670	4075-WKNIU	Female	0	Yes	Yes	0	
6754	2775-SEFEE	Male	0	No	Yes	0	

	PhoneService	MultipleLines	InternetService	OnlineSecurity	...	\
488	No	No phone service	DSL	Yes	...	
753	Yes	No	No	No internet service	...	
936	Yes	No	DSL	Yes	...	
1082	Yes	Yes	No	No internet service	...	
1340	No	No phone service	DSL	Yes	...	
3331	Yes	No	No	No internet service	...	
3826	Yes	Yes	No	No internet service	...	
4380	Yes	No	No	No internet service	...	
5218	Yes	No	No	No internet service	...	
6670	Yes	Yes	DSL	No	...	
6754	Yes	Yes	DSL	Yes	...	

	DeviceProtection	TechSupport	StreamingTV	\
488	Yes	Yes	Yes	
753	No internet service	No internet service	No internet service	
936	Yes	No	Yes	
1082	No internet service	No internet service	No internet service	
1340	Yes	Yes	Yes	
3331	No internet service	No internet service	No internet service	
3826	No internet service	No internet service	No internet service	
4380	No internet service	No internet service	No internet service	
5218	No internet service	No internet service	No internet service	
6670	Yes	Yes	Yes	
6754	No	Yes	No	

	StreamingMovies	Contract	PaperlessBilling	\
488	No	Two year	Yes	
753	No internet service	Two year	No	
936	Yes	Two year	No	
1082	No internet service	Two year	No	
1340	No	Two year	No	

3331	No internet service	Two year	No
3826	No internet service	Two year	No
4380	No internet service	Two year	No
5218	No internet service	One year	Yes
6670		No Two year	No
6754		No Two year	Yes

	PaymentMethod	MonthlyCharges	TotalCharges	Churn
488	Bank transfer (automatic)	52.55	52.55	No
753	Mailed check	20.25	20.25	No
936	Mailed check	80.85	80.85	No
1082	Mailed check	25.75	25.75	No
1340	Credit card (automatic)	56.05	56.05	No
3331	Mailed check	19.85	19.85	No
3826	Mailed check	25.35	25.35	No
4380	Mailed check	20.00	20.00	No
5218	Mailed check	19.70	19.70	No
6670	Mailed check	73.35	73.35	No
6754	Bank transfer (automatic)	61.90	61.90	No

[11 rows x 21 columns]

As expected all null values are replaced with new values”related Monthly Charges”.

The codes below indicate the unique count and values for each object feature.

```
[24]: result = BeautifulTable()
result.header = ["Column", "Values", "Count"]
for i in df.select_dtypes(include="object"):
    result.append_row([i, df[i].unique(), df[i].nunique()])
print(result)
```

customerID	['7590-VHVEG' '5575-GNVDE' '3668-QPYBK' ... '4801- JZAZL' '8361-LTMKD' '3186-AJIEK']	7043
gender	['Female' 'Male']	2
Partner	['Yes' 'No']	2
Dependents	['No' 'Yes']	2
PhoneService	['No' 'Yes']	2
MultipleLines	['No phone service' 'No' 'Yes']	3
InternetService	['DSL' 'Fiber optic' 'No']	3

OnlineSecurity	['No' 'Yes' 'No internet service']	3
OnlineBackup	['Yes' 'No' 'No internet service']	3
DeviceProtection	['No' 'Yes' 'No internet service']	3
TechSupport	['No' 'Yes' 'No internet service']	3
StreamingTV	['No' 'Yes' 'No internet service']	3
StreamingMovies	['No' 'Yes' 'No internet service']	3
Contract	['Month-to-month' 'One year' 'Two year']	3
PaperlessBilling	['Yes' 'No']	2
PaymentMethod	['Electronic check' 'Mailed check' 'Bank transfer (automatic)' 'Credit card (automatic)']	4
Churn	['No' 'Yes']	2

A for loop has been used to generate all object columns with corresponding values in a table. No issue is observed in categorical values.

## 8 Missing Values

Presentation of Null Values, As it is sorted as Descending there are no missing values; the first 10 rows are selected.

```
[14]: msd = df.isnull().sum().sort_values(ascending=False).head(5)
msd_per = round(msd / len(df) * 100, 2)
pd.DataFrame({"Null Values (Count)": msd, "Percentage (%)": msd_per.values})
```

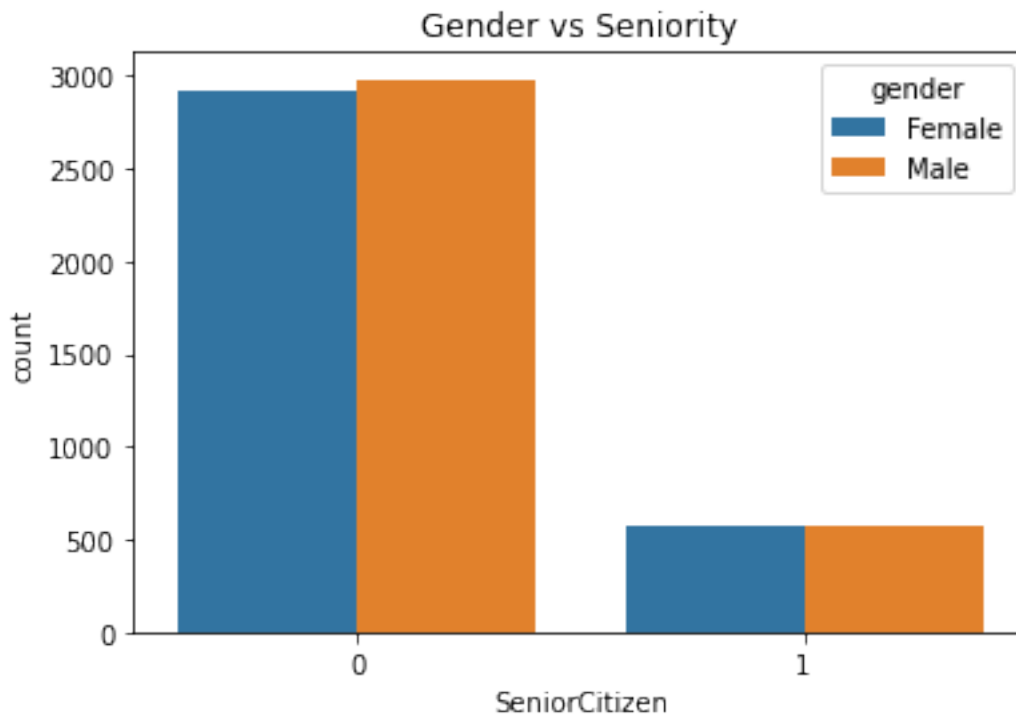
```
[14]:
```

	Null Values (Count)	Percentage (%)
customerID	0	0.0
DeviceProtection	0	0.0
TotalCharges	0	0.0
MonthlyCharges	0	0.0
PaymentMethod	0	0.0

In conclusion, there was no duplicate or missing values. and also there was no wrong entry in other fields. there were some wrong values (counted 11), which was “Space” in the “TotalCharges” field and it is replaced with the “MonthlyCharges” field accordingly. Our assumption is that the “Total Charges” of each customer should be bigger than or equal to “Monthly Charges”.

## 9 Q2. How many costumers of this Company are Female and Male with their seniority status?

```
[15]: sns.countplot(x="SeniorCitizen", hue="gender", data=df)
plt1 = plt.xticks(rotation=0)
plt1 = plt.title("Gender vs Seniority")
plt.show()
df.iloc[:, [0, 1, 2]].groupby(["gender", "SeniorCitizen"]).count()
```



```
[15]:
```

		customerID
gender	SeniorCitizen	
Female	0	2920
	1	568
Male	0	2981
	1	574

To answer this question, we used a plot to visualize the request and also used the “iloc” and “groupby” features of the pandas library to aggregate and represent the corresponding values.

## 10 Q3. What is the Max Total Charge and is related to which customer and what is the average Total Charge for all customers?

```
[16]: totalAvg = [round(df["TotalCharges"].mean(), 2)]
df_new = df.iloc[:, [0, 1, 19]].nlargest(1, ["TotalCharges"])
df_new["Total Average"] = totalAvg
df_new
```

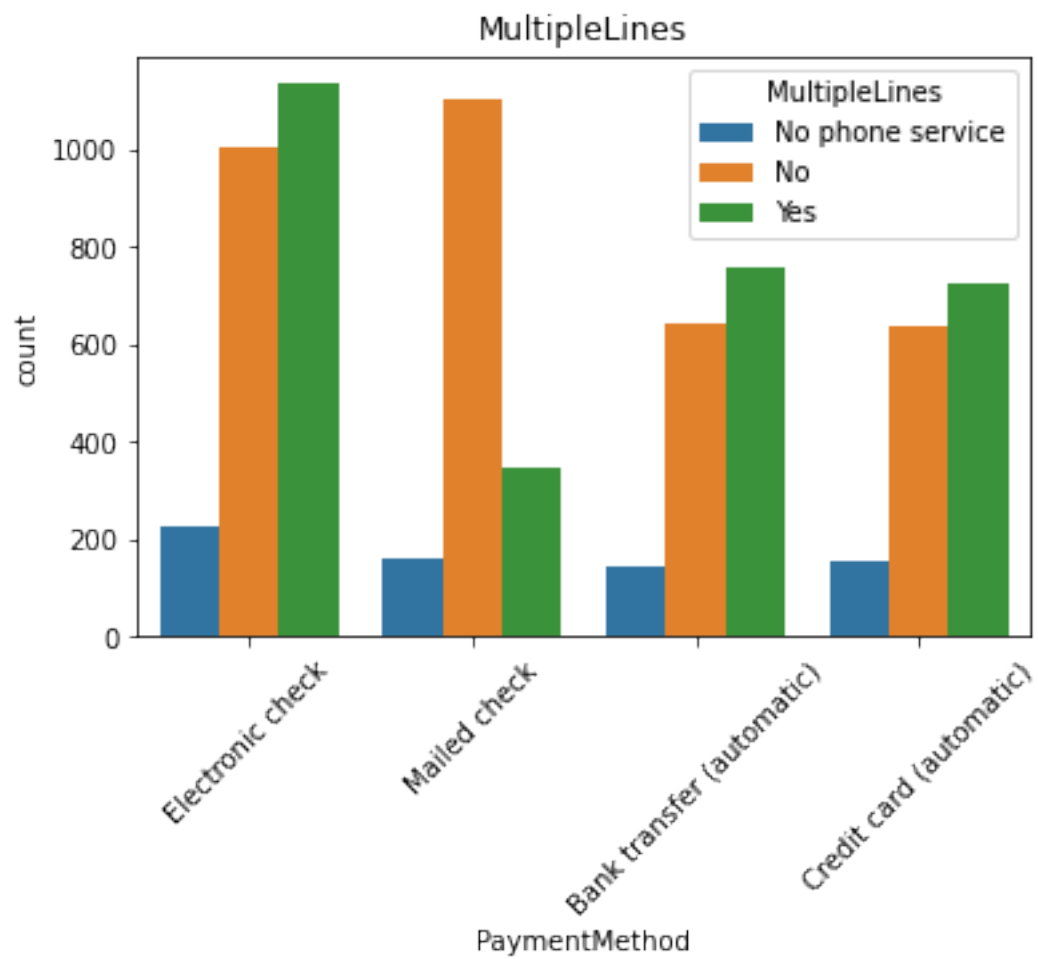
```
[16]:      customerID gender  TotalCharges  Total Average
4610   2889-FPWRM   Male         8684.8         2279.8
```

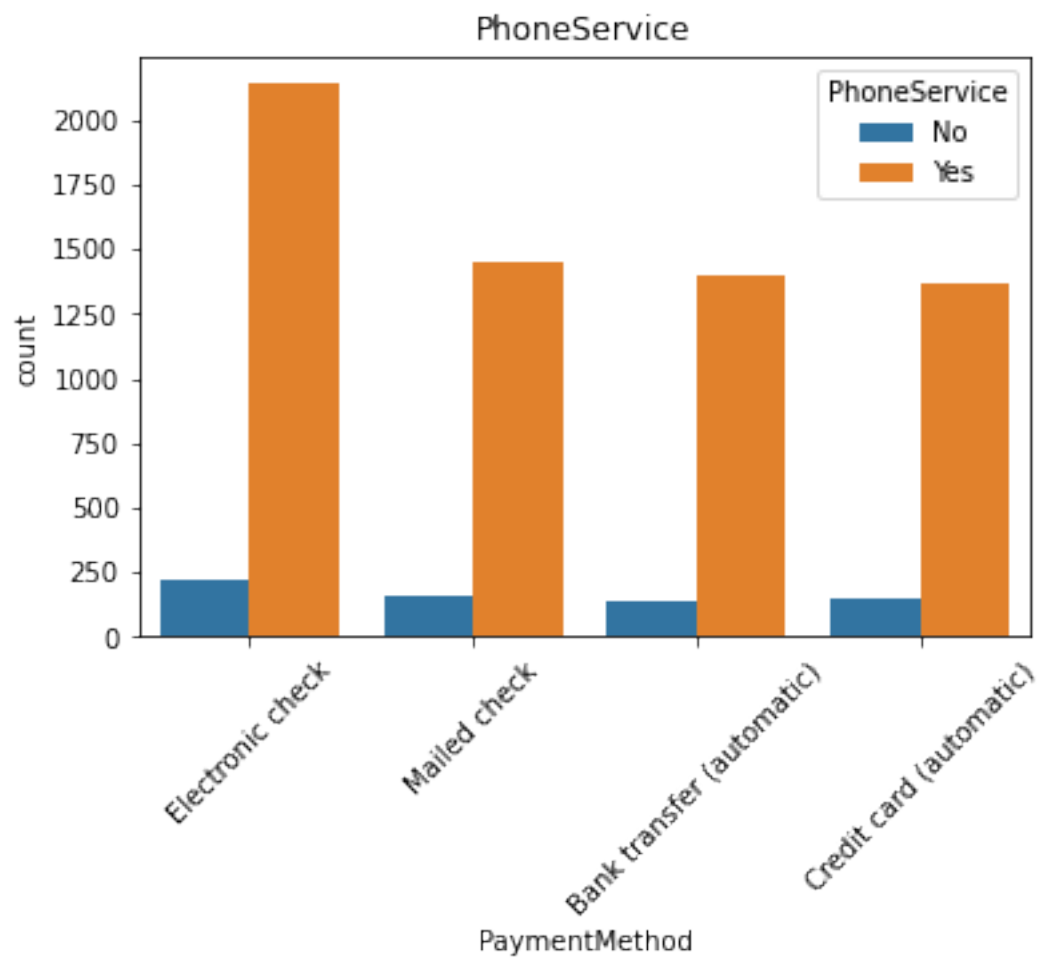
To answer this question first we select specific columns and find related values with “nlargest” method. also we defined a new column to represent the average value of “TotalCharges” field.

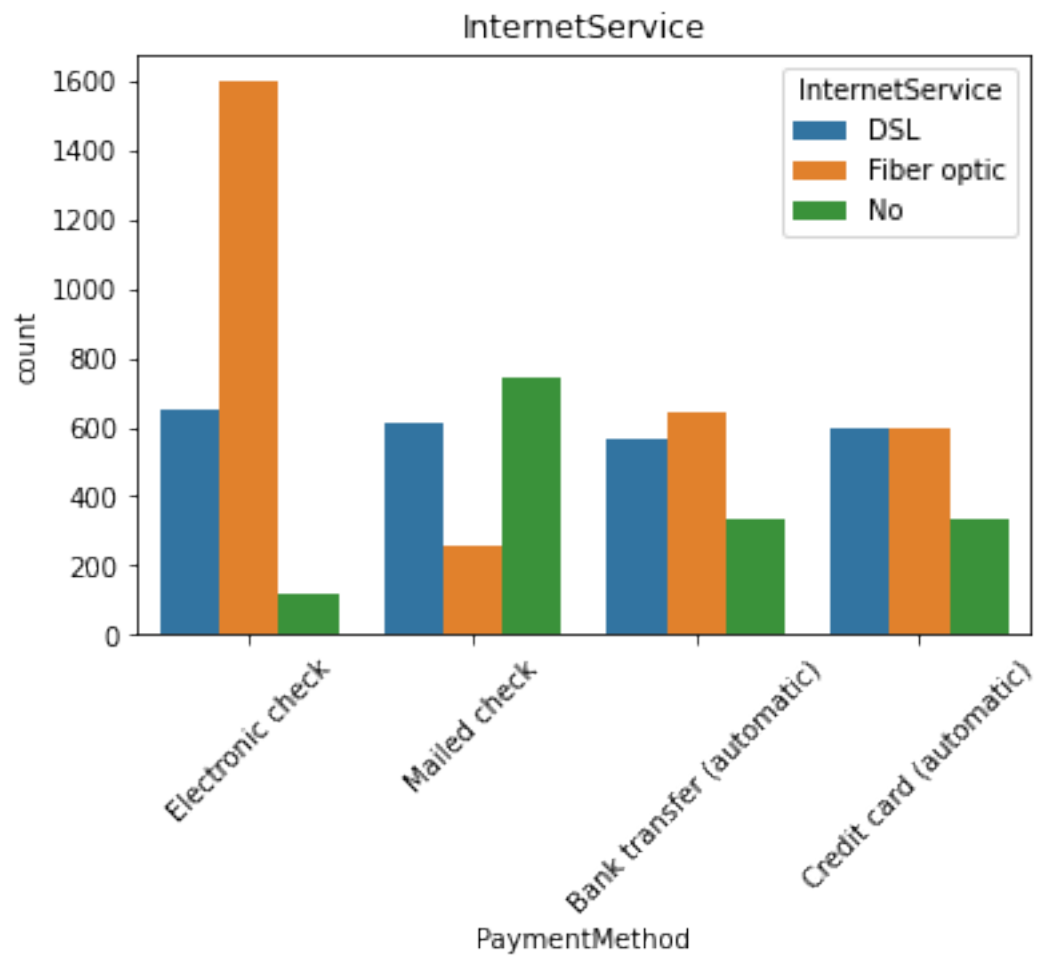
## 11 Q4. What is the churn status of customers in comparison with their subscribed products or services?

```
[17]: def chart():
    plt_drw = df_column.split()
    for word in plt_drw:
        sns.countplot(x="PaymentMethod", hue=word, data=df)
        plt1 = plt.xticks(rotation=45)
        plt1 = plt.title(word)
        plt.show()
        print("\n")
```

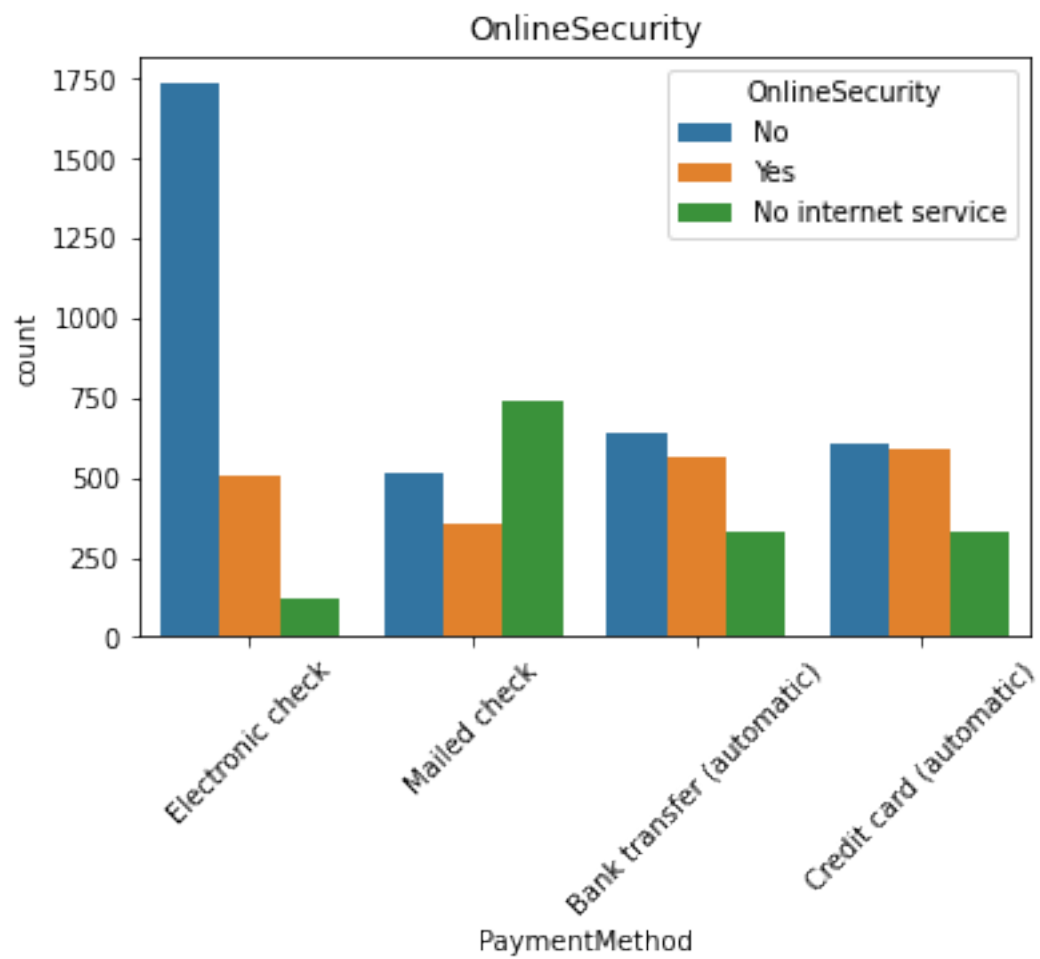
```
[18]: df_column = """
    MultipleLines PhoneService InternetService
    OnlineSecurity OnlineBackup DeviceProtection
    TechSupport StreamingTV StreamingMovies
    """
chart()
```

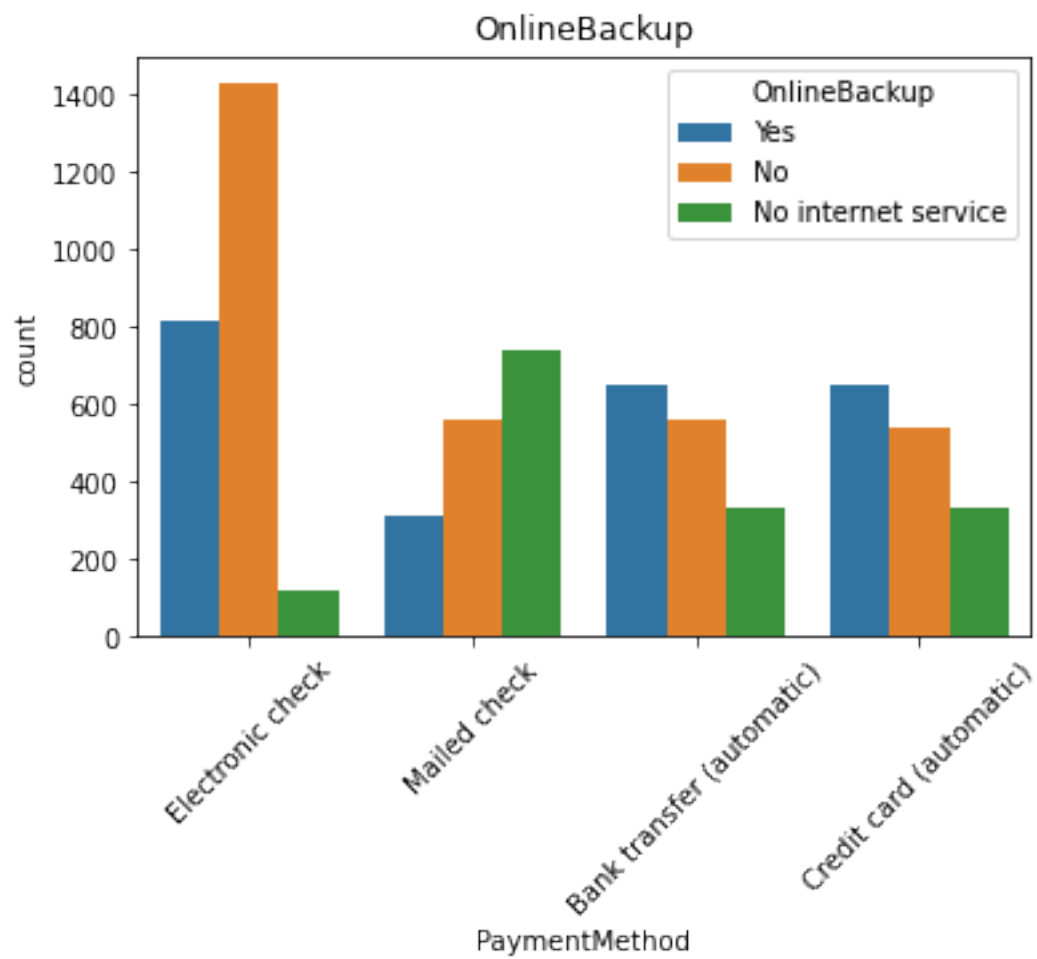


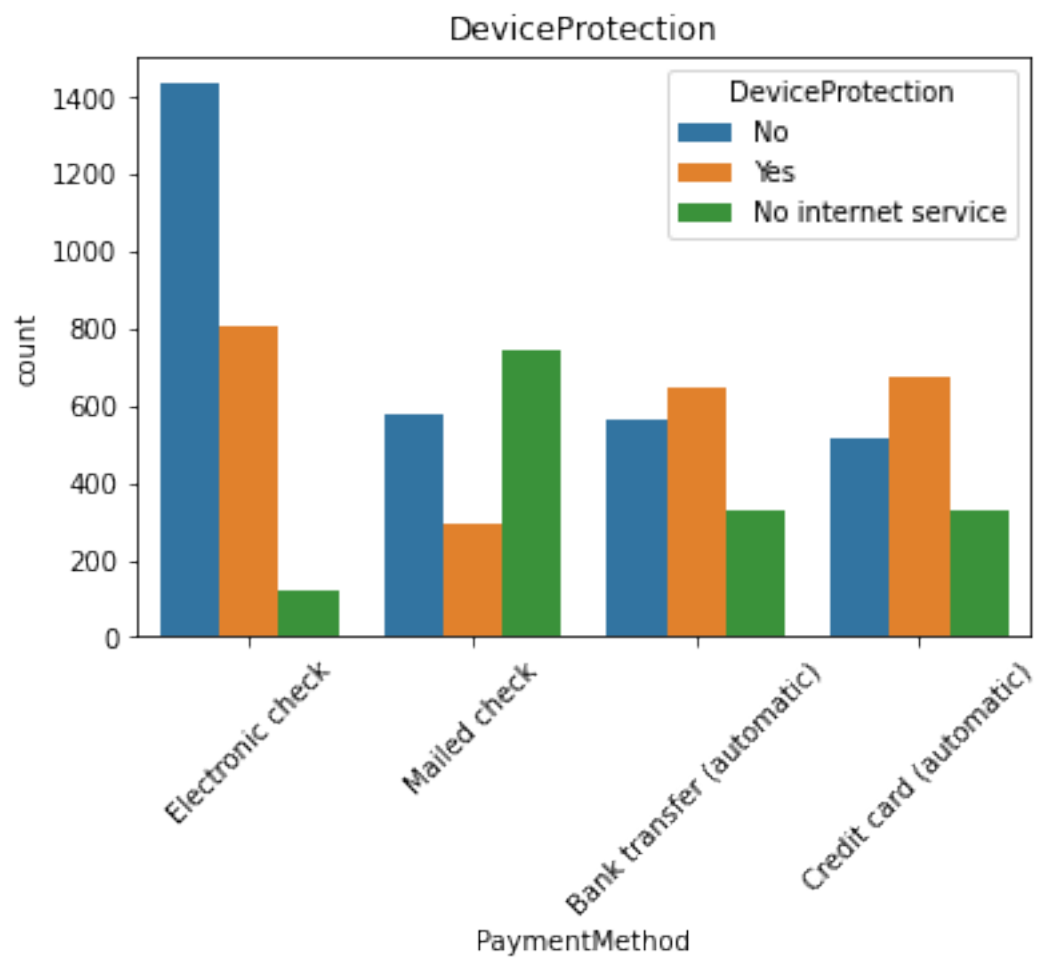


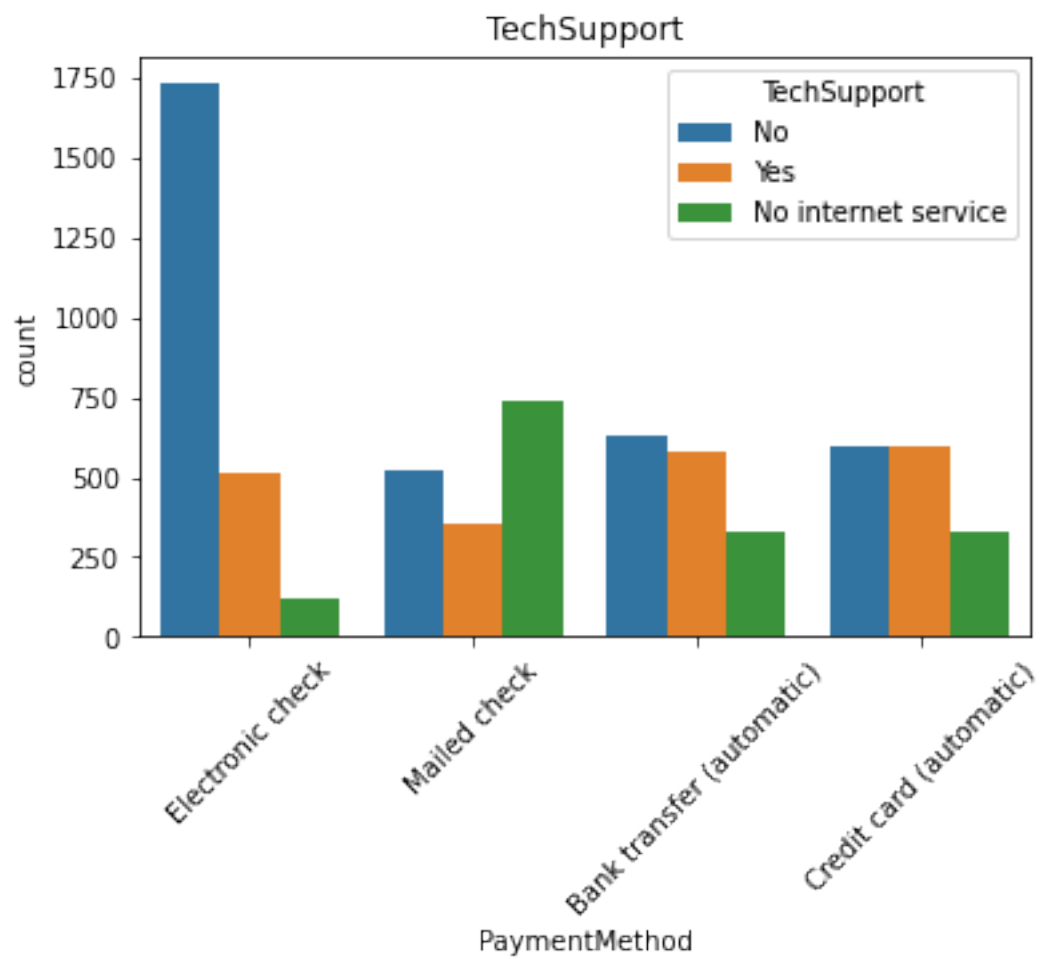


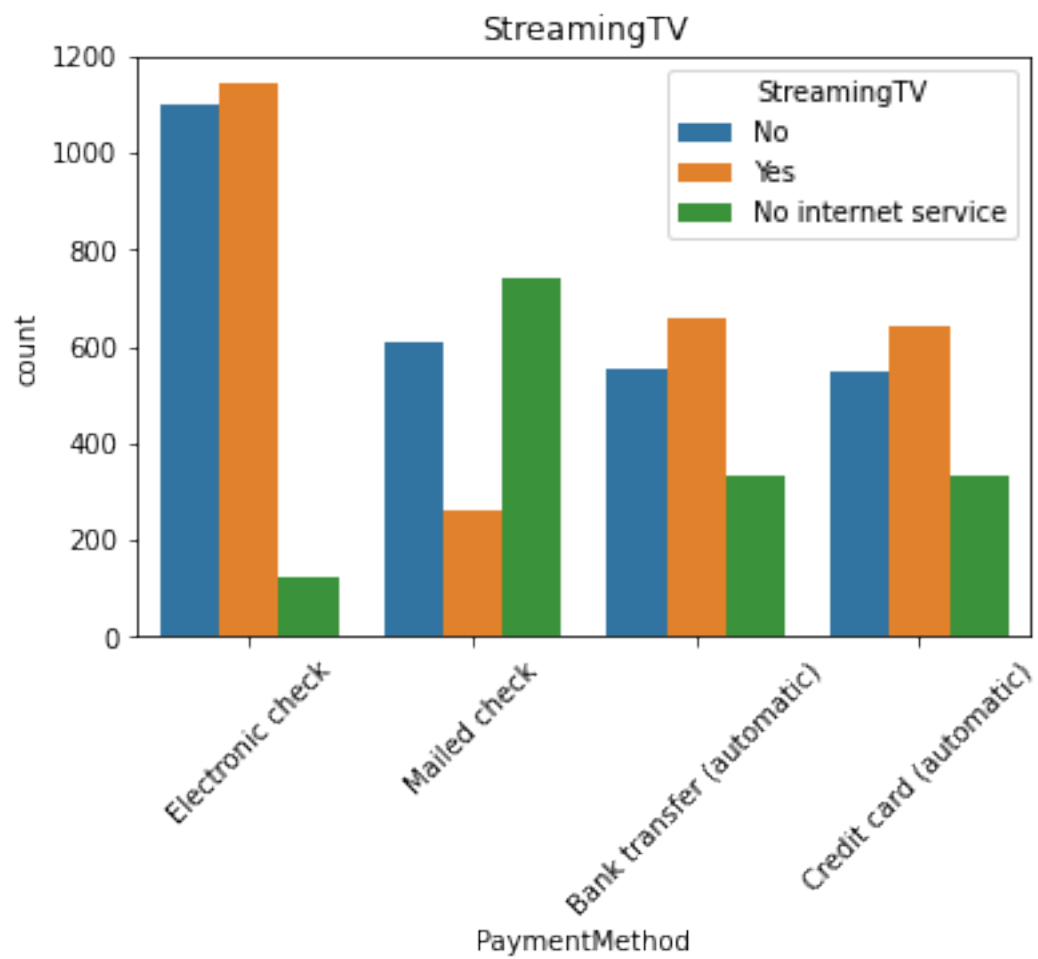


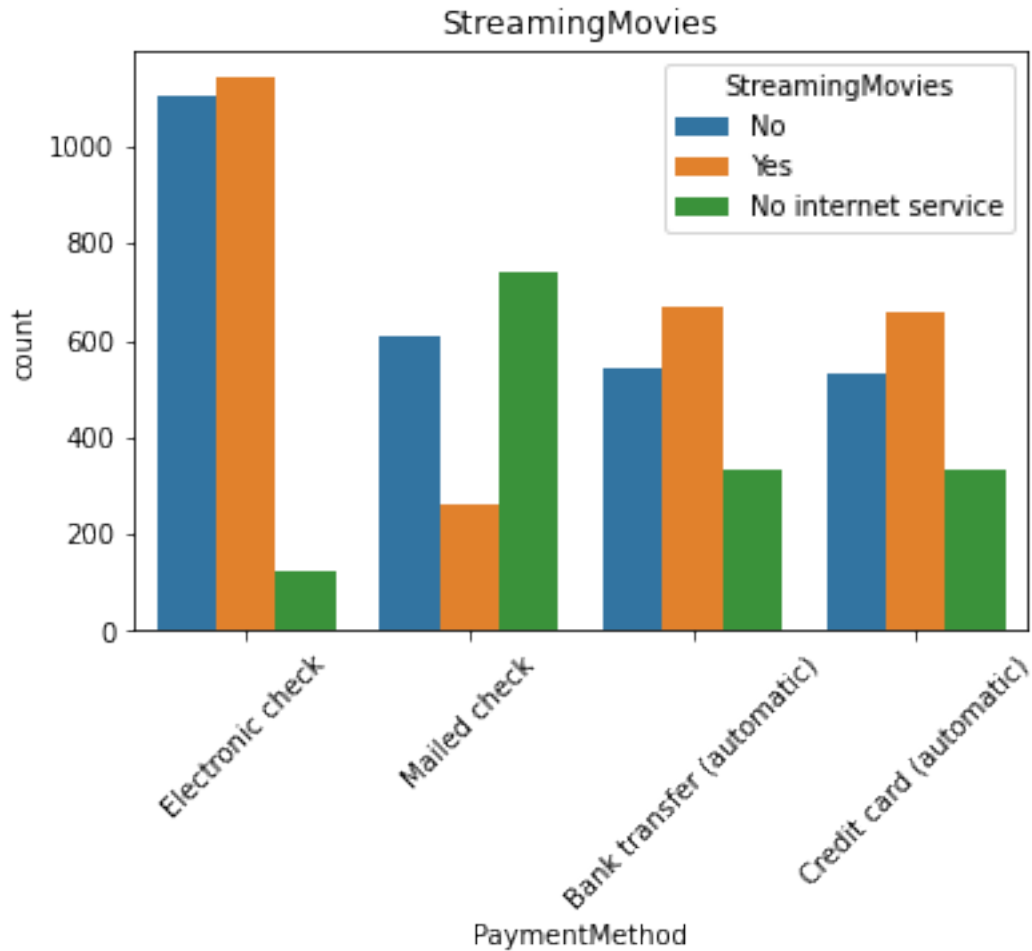












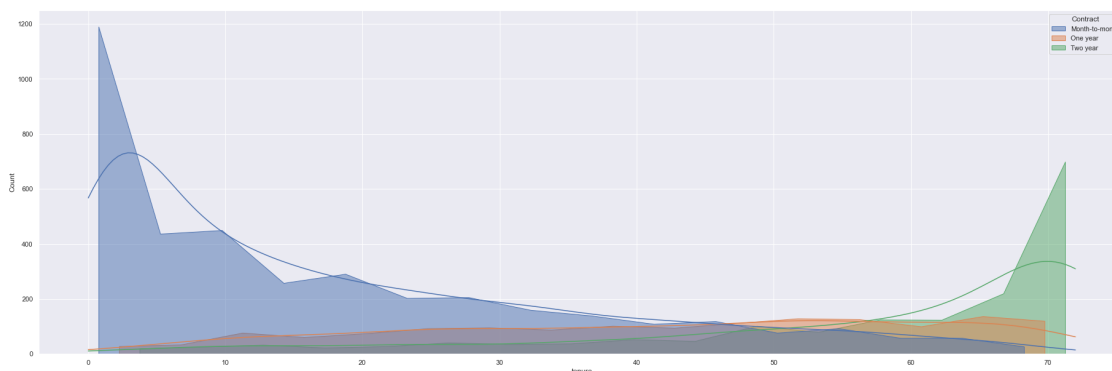
To answer this question first of all we defined a “function” and used a for loop to avoid repeating a code. then we selected the columns which refer to different services and products then we called a function to represent related charts.

As illustrated for example “Multiple Lines” have less “Mailed check” in comparison to the other types, or those segments who are using “Fiber Optics” more are paying via “Electronic Check”. for all charts we could have similar analysis and make a decision how to promote a campaign or announce them.

## 12 Q5. Please let us know the distribution of tenancy of customers in comparison with their contracts.

```
[19]: sns.set(rc={"figure.figsize": (31.7, 10.27)})
plt_cntrc = sns.histplot(
    data=df, x="tenure", hue="Contract", multiple="dodge", kde=True,
    element="poly"
)
plt_cntrc
```

```
[19]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='tenure', ylabel='Count'>
```

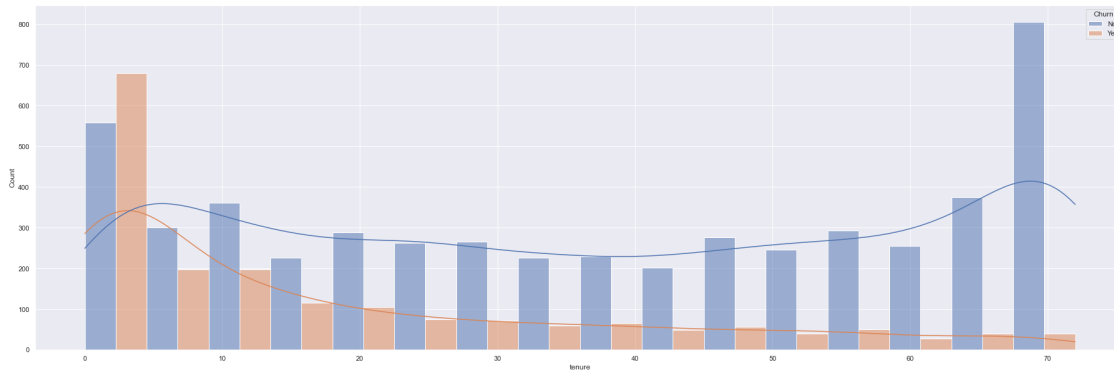


From the above histogram chart, we realized that most new customers have short-term contracts “Month-to-month” and as long as they are using services for years, it is illustrated that they are switching to long-term as “Two-year” contracts which means they are more loyal to this company.

## 13 Q6. Please investigate and find if there is any correlation between customers’ tenure and their churn status.

```
[20]: sns.set(rc={"figure.figsize": (31.7, 10.27)})
plt_tnr = sns.histplot(data=df, x="tenure", hue="Churn", multiple="dodge",
    kde=True)
plt_tnr
```

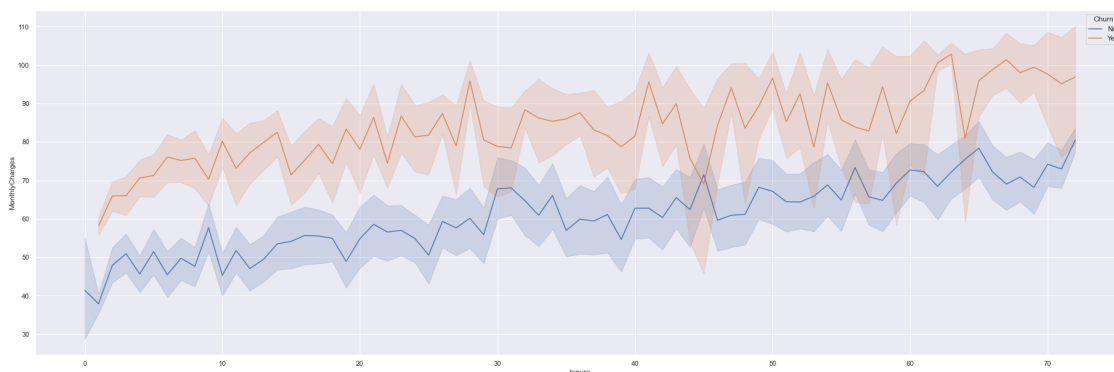
```
[20]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='tenure', ylabel='Count'>
```



According to the above plot, we realized that most churned subscribers are those who have less than three-month tenure, and how long it passed the churn rate is reduced and stands at a fixed rate. so in the initial month, we need to run some campaigns and find the issues which might be could engage customers to use services.

**14 Q7. Please illustrate the trend of Churn rate charges vs Tenure and “Monthly Charges”, also need to save the related graph in a specific path and make sure won’t be overwritten on previous files.**

```
[21]: sns.set(rc={"figure.figsize": (31.7, 10.27)})
sns_plt = sns.lineplot(data=df, x="tenure", y="MonthlyCharges", hue="Churn")
```



```
[22]: fig = sns_plt.get_figure()
fig.savefig(
    ".\Reports\Tenure-vs-MonthlyCharges-"
    + datetime.datetime.now().strftime(format="%Y-%m-%d-%H-%M")
    + ".png"
)
```



To answer this question we used a line plot and as we realized the best way to illustrate a meaningful trend is what we have done above, which shows mostly the trends of “Monthly Charges” vs “Churn in the area of tenancy.

as it is observable both parameters follow the same trend, but in some cases, we have a drop in churn which could be caused by any campaigns or other factors that impacted to have a reduction in some periods.

to save this report we created a path: “Reports” and put some parameters to pick up the date and time (Hour and Minute) of saving to make sure there will be no overwritten will happen whenever the command was run on existing files.

## 15 Summary

As we explained at the beginning we tried to consult an imaginary company in the data science field to illustrate and visualize their data to value them.

The chosen dataset was related to the Telco industry and at first, we tried to have some cleaning up and pre-processing of the data and answer some questions regarding available records, for this purpose we tried to use some methods from Pandas and NumPy library also use some condition and defining a function to avoid repeating codes and make it reusable.

on the other hand, we use some plot libraries such as seaborn and plots to visualize our datasets. and use the OS library to make a directory and save requested files.

## 16 Reference:

- Kaggle.com. 2022. Telco Customer Churn. [online] Available at: [https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/blastchar/telco-customer-churn?select=WA\\_Fn-UseC\\_-Telco-Customer-Churn.csv](https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/blastchar/telco-customer-churn?select=WA_Fn-UseC_-Telco-Customer-Churn.csv) [Accessed 19 August 2022].
- Community.ibm.com. 2022. Telco customer churn (11.1.3+). [online] Available at: <https://community.ibm.com/community/user/businessanalytics/blogs/steven-macko/2019/07/11/telco-customer-churn-1113> [Accessed 19 August 2022].