Problem statement- A telecommunications company aims to reduce customer churn by identifying those most likely to leave. Using historical customer behavior data, they want to develop a predictive model that can accurately forecast which customers are at risk of churning.

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.svm import SVC
from \ sklearn.metrics \ import \ accuracy\_score, classification\_report
data={'age':[30,25,35,20,20,55,32,28],'Monthlycharge':[50,60,70,45,100,105,120,125],'churn':[0,1,1,0,1,0,1,1]}
df=pd.DataFrame(data)
df
 <del>_</del>_
                                       \blacksquare
         age Monthlycharge churn
      0 30
                          50
                                  0
                                       ıl.
      1
          25
                          60
                                  1
                          70
      2
          35
                                  1
      3
          20
                          45
                                  0
      4
          20
                         100
                                  1
      5
          55
                         105
                                  0
                         120
          32
                                  1
          28
                         125
                                  1
 Next steps:
              Generate code with df
                                       View recommended plots
                                                                       New interactive sheet
X=df[['age','Monthlycharge']]
y=df['churn']
X_train,X_test,y_train,y_test=train_test_split(X,y,test_size=0.2,random_state=42)
svc_model = SVC(kernel='linear', C=1.0) # default regularization
svc_model.fit(X_train,y_train)
 ₹
               SVC
      SVC(kernel='linear')
                                                                                                                                           Close
 */ Generate
                print hello world using rot13
y_pred=svc_model.predict(X_test)
accuracy = accuracy_score (y_test,y_pred)
print(accuracy)
 → 0.0
report = classification_report (y_test, y_pred)
print(report)
 precision
                                 recall f1-score
                                                      support
                 0
                         0.00
                                    0.00
                                              0.00
                                                         1.0
                         0.00
                                    0.00
                                              0.00
                                                         1.0
                                              0.00
                                                          2.0
         accuracy
        macro avg
                         0.00
                                    0.00
                                              0.00
                                                          2.0
```

weighted avg 0.00 0.00 0.00 2.0

```
user_age = float(input("Enter customer age: "))
user_monthly_charge=float(input("Enter customer monthly charges: "))
user_input = np.array([[user_age, user_monthly_charge]])
prediction = svc_model.predict(user_input)
if prediction[0] == 0:
    print("The customer is likely to stay. ")
else:
    print("The customer is at risk of churning")

>>> Enter customer age: 32
    Enter customer monthly charges: 120
    The customer is at risk of churning
    /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/sklearn/base.py:465: UserWarning: X does not have valid feature names, but SVC was fitted with f warnings.warn(
```