

Churn Prediction Model

```
In [2]: 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
```

```
In [3]: # Read the data from the specified sheet into a pandas DataFrame
data = pd.read_excel(r"C:\Users\hp\Downloads\Churn Prediction Project\Prediction_Data.xlsx", sheet_name='vw_Chu
```

```
In [4]: data.head(2)
```

```
Out[4]:
```

	Customer_ID	Gender	Age	Married	State	Number_of_Referrals	Tenure_in_Months	Value_Deal	Phone_Service	Multiple_Lin
0	11098-MAD	Female	30	Yes	Madhya Pradesh	0	31	Deal 1	Yes	I
1	11114-PUN	Male	51	No	Punjab	5	9	Deal 5	Yes	I

2 rows × 32 columns

```
In [5]: # Drop columns that won't be used for prediction
data = data.drop(['Customer_ID', 'Churn_Category', 'Churn_Reason'], axis=1)
```

```
In [6]: # 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'
]
```

```
In [7]: # 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])
```

```
In [8]: # Manually encode the target variable 'Customer_Status'
data['Customer_Status'] = data['Customer_Status'].replace({'Stayed': 0, 'Churned': 1})
```

```
In [9]: data['Customer_Status']
```

```
Out[9]:
```

0	0
1	1
2	0
3	0
4	0
...	
6002	0
6003	0
6004	1
6005	0
6006	0

Name: Customer_Status, Length: 6007, dtype: int64

```
In [10]: X = data.drop('Customer_Status', axis=1)
y = data['Customer_Status']
```

```
In [11]: # 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)
```

```
In [28]: X_test.shape
```

```
Out[28]: (1202, 28)
```

```
In [29]: X_train.shape
```

```
Out[29]: (4805, 28)
```

```
In [30]: y_train.shape
```

```
Out[30]: (4805,)
```

```
In [31]: y_test.shape
```

```
Out[31]: (1202,)
```

```
In [12]: # 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)
```

```
Out[12]: RandomForestClassifier
RandomForestClassifier(random_state=42)
```

```
In [13]: # Make predictions
y_pred = rf_model.predict(X_test)
y_pred
```

```
Out[13]: array([0, 0, 0, ..., 0, 0, 1], dtype=int64)
```

```
In [16]: # Checking Model Score
print(f"rf_model Score is: {rf_model.score(X_test,y_test)}")

rf_model Score is: 0.8419301164725458
```

```
In [38]: # Evaluate the model
print("Confusion Matrix:")
print(confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred))
print("\nClassification Report:")
print(classification_report(y_test, y_pred))
```

Confusion Matrix:

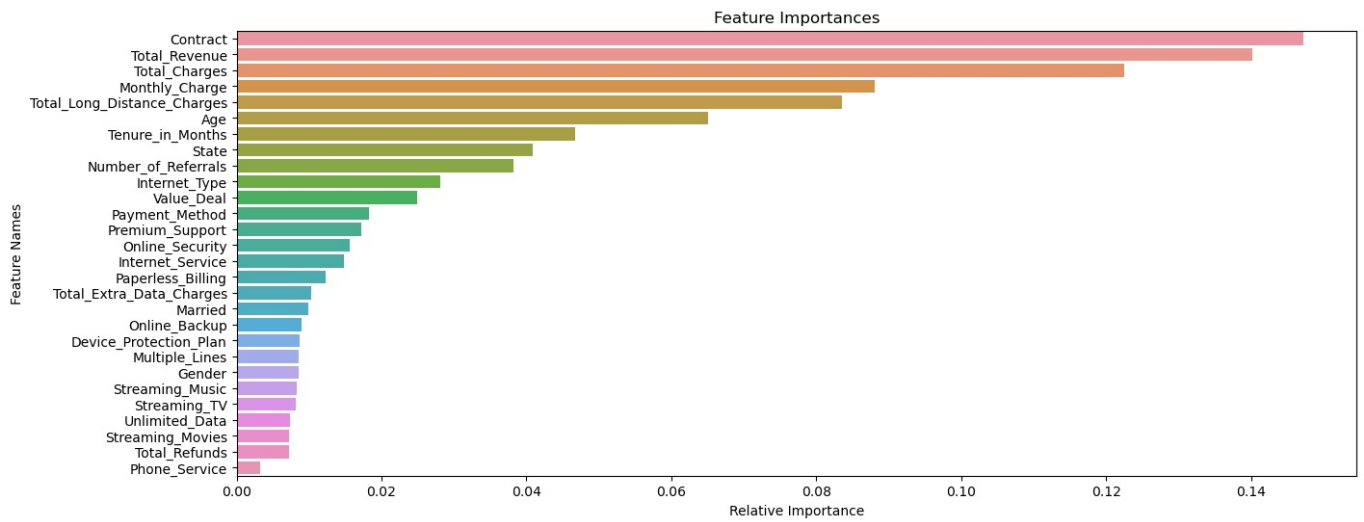
```
[[783  64]
 [126 229]]
```

Classification Report:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.86	0.92	0.89	847
1	0.78	0.65	0.71	355
accuracy			0.84	1202
macro avg	0.82	0.78	0.80	1202
weighted avg	0.84	0.84	0.84	1202

```
In [39]: # Feature Selection using Feature Importance
importances = rf_model.feature_importances_
indices = np.argsort(importances)[::-1]
```

```
In [40]: # 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()
```



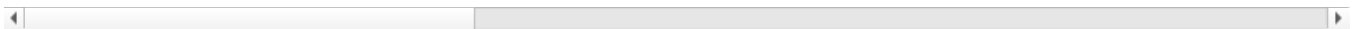
```
In [41]: # Read the data from the specified sheet into a pandas DataFrame
new_data = pd.read_excel(r"C:\Users\hp\Downloads\Churn Prediction Project\Prediction_Join_Data.xlsx", sheet_name="Sheet1")
```

```
In [42]: # Display the first few rows of the fetched data
new_data.head()
```

```
Out[42]:
```

	Customer_ID	Gender	Age	Married	State	Number_of_Referrals	Tenure_in_Months	Value_Deal	Phone_Service	Multiple_Li
0	11751-TAM	Female	18	No	Tamil Nadu	5	7	Deal 5	No	
1	12056-WES	Male	27	No	West Bengal	2	20	NaN	Yes	
2	12136-RAJ	Female	25	Yes	Rajasthan	2	35	NaN	Yes	
3	12257-ASS	Female	39	No	Assam	9	1	NaN	Yes	
4	12340-DEL	Female	51	Yes	Delhi	0	10	NaN	Yes	

5 rows × 32 columns



```
In [43]: # Retain the original DataFrame to preserve unencoded columns
original_data = new_data.copy()
```

```
In [44]: # Retain the Customer_ID column
customer_ids = new_data['Customer_ID']
```

```
In [46]: # 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)
```

```
In [48]: new_data.head(1)
```

```
Out[48]:
```

	Gender	Age	Married	State	Number_of_Referrals	Tenure_in_Months	Value_Deal	Phone_Service	Multiple_Lines	Internet_Serv
0	Female	18	No	Tamil Nadu	5	7	Deal 5	No	No	

1 rows × 28 columns



```
In [49]: # 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])
```

```
In [50]: # Make predictions
new_predictions = rf_model.predict(new_data)
```

```
In [51]: new_predictions
```

