





Phase-2 Submission

Student Name: Srimathi.B

Register Number: 71252320235057

Institution: PPG Institute of Technology

Department: B.Tech Information Technology

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GitHub Repository Link: Repolink

1. Problem Statement

- Customer churn is a critical problem that affects long-term revenue and growth in industries like telecommute, banking, and subscription-based services. This project aims to solve a **binary classification** problem: predicting whether a customer will churn (i.e., leave the service) based on demographic and service usage features.
- Understanding churn behavior helps businesses reduce customer acquisition costs and improve retention strategies by proactively identifying high-risk customers.

2. Project Objectives

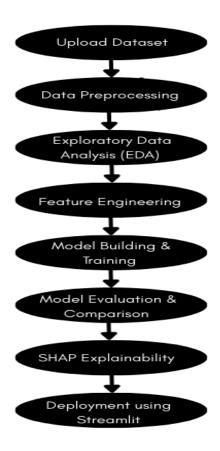
- Predict customer churn using machine learning classification models and important features that contribute to churn.
- Build interpret-able models that can be used for decision-making.
- Evaluate and compare different ML algorithms based on precision, recall, and F1 score.
- Deliver a functional model ready for integration with business dashboards.







3. Flowchart of the Project Workflow



4. Data Description

- Data set Name and origin: Telco Customer Churn and kaggle
- Dataset Link: <u>https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/blastchar/telcocustomerchurn</u>
- Type: Structured data
- Records: $7043 (raw) \rightarrow 7032 (preprocessed)$
- **Features:** 21 original features \rightarrow 31 engineered features
- Target Variable: Churn (Yes/No)
- Data set Type: Static







5. Data Preprocessing

- Removed customer ID column as it does not influence churn.
- Handled missing/invalid entries in Total Charges by converting to numeric and removing invalid rows.
- Converted categorical variables using **one-hot encoding**.
- Normalized numeric fields (Total Charges, Monthly Charges) for better model learning.
- Ensured all features were numeric for compatibility with ML models.

6. Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)

Uni-variate Analysis:

- tenure and Monthly-charges showed diverse distribution.
- Most customers have a month-to-month contract and electronic check payment.

Bivariate/Multivariate Analysis:

- High churn observed among customers with fiber optic internet and monthto-month contracts.
- Tenure is inversely related to churn likelihood.

Insights Summary:

• Contract type, payment method, internet service, and tenure are strong churn indicators.







7. Feature Engineering

- One-hot encoding of categorical variables.
- Removed multicellular columns and low-variance features.
- No PCA applied as models handled feature count well.
- No date features involved; no need for time-based extraction.

8. Model Building

Models Used:Logistic Regression

- Random Forest Classifier
- XGBoost Classifier

Model Selection Justification:

- All selected models are interpret able and suitable for binary classification.
- Random Forest and XG Boost help in identifying feature importance.

Evaluation Metrics:

• Accuracy, Precision, Recall, F1-Score, ROC - AUC

Train-Test Split: 80/20 stratified split to maintain class balance.







9. Visualization of Results & Model Insights

- Confusion Matrix: Evaluated true positives and false negatives.
- ROC-AUC Curve: Compared model discriminative power.
- Feature Importance: Identified top predictors like Contract, tenure, and Internet Service.
- SHAP Values (optional): To interpret individual predictions.

10. Tools and Technologies Used

- Programming Language: Python
- IDE/Notebook: Google Colab, Jupyter Notebook
- Libraries: pandas, numpy, matplotlib, seaborn, plotly, scikit-learn, xgboost
- Visualization Tools: Sea born, Plot, SHAP
- Optional Deployment: Streamlit (not yet deployed)







11. Team Members and Contributions

NAME	ROLE
Thilshan S	Data cleaning
Dinesh D	EDA
Srimathi B	Feature engineering
Deeksha P	Model development
Tamilarasan B	Documentation reporting