

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

```
df = pd.read_csv("Customer Chur.csv")
df.head()
```

	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-CF0CW	Male	0	No	No	45
4	9237-HQITU	Female	0	No	No	2

	MultipleLines	InternetService	OnlineSecurity	...
0	No phone service	DSL	No	...
1	No	DSL	Yes	...
2	No	DSL	Yes	...
3	No phone service	DSL	Yes	...
4	No	Fiber optic	No	...

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

	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]

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

replacing blanks with 0 as tenure is 0 and no total charges are recorded

```
df["TotalCharges"] = df["TotalCharges"].replace(" ", "0")
df["TotalCharges"] = df["TotalCharges"].astype("float")
```

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

## Checking Null Value

```
df.isnull()
```

	customerID	gender	SeniorCitizen	Partner	Dependents	tenure
0	False	False	False	False	False	False
1	False	False	False	False	False	False
2	False	False	False	False	False	False
3	False	False	False	False	False	False
4	False	False	False	False	False	False
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7038	False	False	False	False	False	False
7039	False	False	False	False	False	False

7040	False	False	False	False	False	False
7041	False	False	False	False	False	False
7042	False	False	False	False	False	False

	PhoneService	MultipleLines	InternetService
OnlineSecurity ... \			
0	False	False	False
False ...			
1	False	False	False
False ...			
2	False	False	False
False ...			
3	False	False	False
False ...			
4	False	False	False
False ...			
...	...	...	...
.			
7038	False	False	False
False ...			
7039	False	False	False
False ...			
7040	False	False	False
False ...			
7041	False	False	False
False ...			
7042	False	False	False
False ...			

	DeviceProtection	TechSupport	StreamingTV	StreamingMovies
Contract \				
0	False	False	False	False
False				
1	False	False	False	False
False				
2	False	False	False	False
False				
3	False	False	False	False
False				
4	False	False	False	False
False				
...	...	...	...	...
...				
7038	False	False	False	False
False				
7039	False	False	False	False

False				
7040	False	False	False	False
False				
7041	False	False	False	False
False				
7042	False	False	False	False
False				
	PaperlessBilling	PaymentMethod	MonthlyCharges	TotalCharges
Churn				
0	False	False	False	False
False				
1	False	False	False	False
False				
2	False	False	False	False
False				
3	False	False	False	False
False				
4	False	False	False	False
False				
...	...	...	...	...
...				
7038	False	False	False	False
False				
7039	False	False	False	False
False				
7040	False	False	False	False
False				
7041	False	False	False	False
False				
7042	False	False	False	False
False				

[7043 rows x 21 columns]

df.isnull().sum().sum()

np.int64(0)

df.describe()

	SeniorCitizen	tenure	MonthlyCharges	TotalCharges
count	7043.000000	7043.000000	7043.000000	7043.000000
mean	0.162147	32.371149	64.761692	2279.734304
std	0.368612	24.559481	30.090047	2266.794470
min	0.000000	0.000000	18.250000	0.000000
25%	0.000000	9.000000	35.500000	398.550000
50%	0.000000	29.000000	70.350000	1394.550000
75%	0.000000	55.000000	89.850000	3786.600000
max	1.000000	72.000000	118.750000	8684.800000

# Checking Duplicated Value

```
df.duplicated().sum()
np.int64(0)

df["customerID"].duplicated().sum()
np.int64(0)

def conv(value):
    if value == 1:
        return "yes"
    else:
        return "no"

df["SeniorCitizen"] = df["SeniorCitizen"].apply(conv)

#converted 0 and 1 values of senior citizen to yes/no to make it
easier to uderstand

df.head()
```

	customerID	gender	SeniorCitizen	Partner	Dependents	tenure
0	7590-VHVEG	Female	no	Yes	No	1
1	5575-GNVDE	Male	no	No	No	34
2	3668-QPYBK	Male	no	No	No	2
3	7795-CF0CW	Male	no	No	No	45
4	9237-HQITU	Female	no	No	No	2

	MultipleLines	InternetService	OnlineSecurity	...
0	No phone service	DSL	No	...
1	No	DSL	Yes	...
2	No	DSL	Yes	...
3	No phone service	DSL	Yes	...
4	No	Fiber optic	No	...

	TechSupport	StreamingTV	StreamingMovies	Contract
0	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				

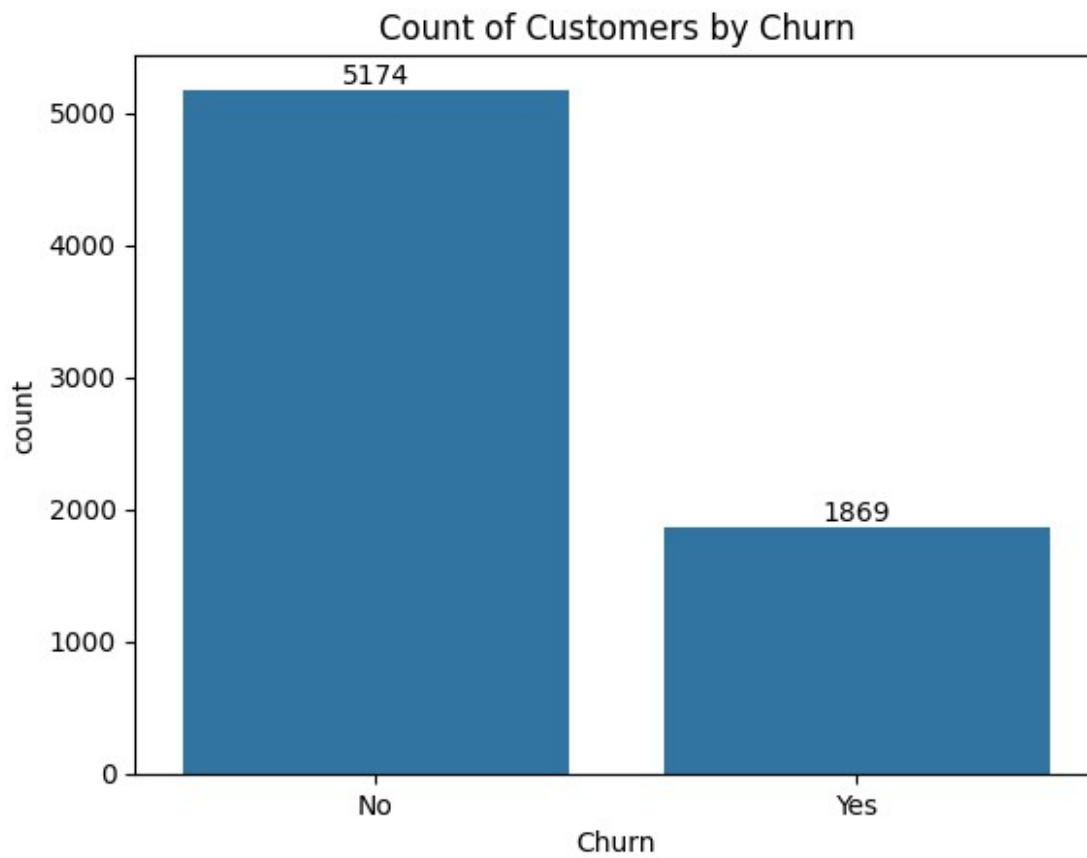
  

	PaymentMethod	MonthlyCharges	TotalCharges	Churn
0	Electronic check	29.85	29.85	No
1	Mailed check	56.95	1889.50	No
2	Mailed check	53.85	108.15	Yes
3	Bank transfer (automatic)	42.30	1840.75	No
4	Electronic check	70.70	151.65	Yes

[5 rows x 21 columns]

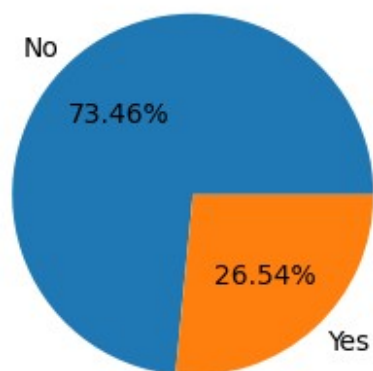
showing data yes/no how may customer have or churn

```
ax = sns.countplot(x = "Churn", data=df)
ax.bar_label(ax.containers[0])
plt.title("Count of Customers by Churn")
plt.show()
```



```
plt.figure(figsize = (3,4)) #height and width of pie chart
gb = df.groupby("Churn").agg({"Churn" : "count"})
plt.pie(gb["Churn"], labels = gb.index, autopct = "%1.2f%%")
plt.title("Percentage of Customers by Churn", fontsize = 10)
plt.show()
```

Percentage of Customers by Churn

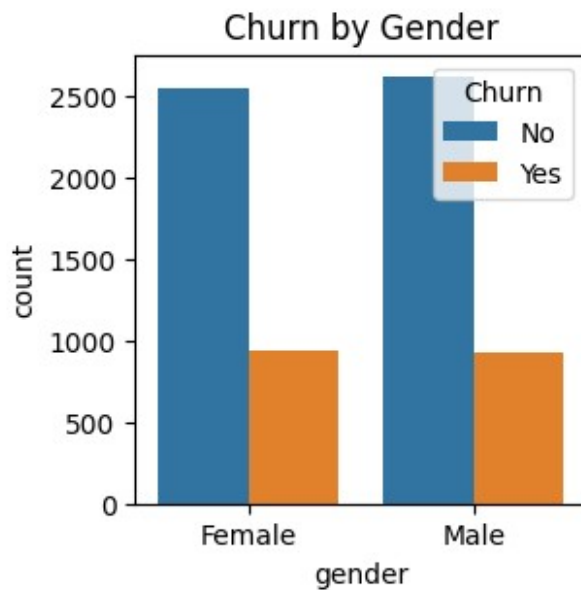




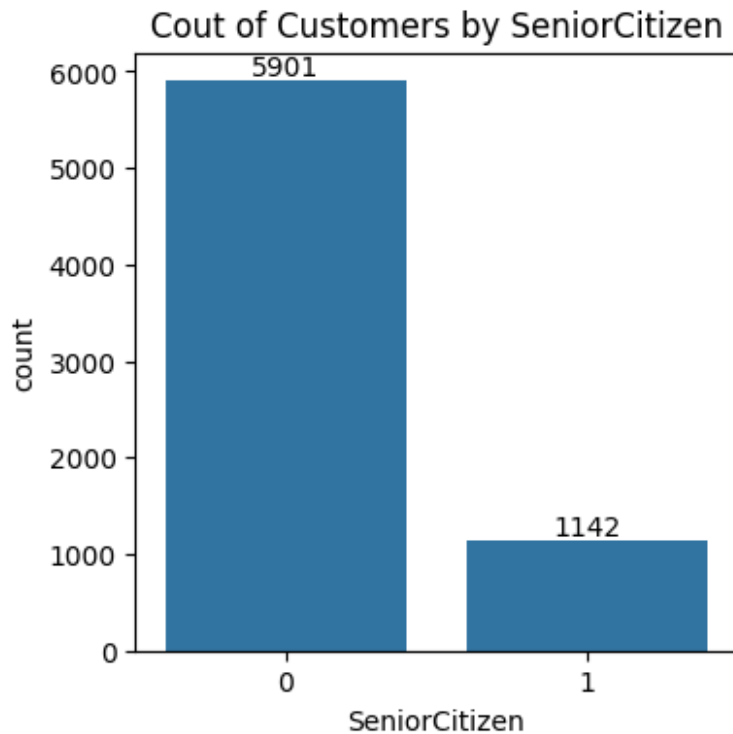
```
# from the given pie chart we can conclude that 26.54% of our  
customers have churned out.  
# now let's explore the reason behind it
```

## count of male and Female customers

```
plt.figure(figsize = (3,3))  
sns.countplot(x = "gender", data = df, hue = "Churn")  
plt.title("Churn by Gender")  
plt.show()
```



```
plt.figure(figsize=(4, 4))  
ax = sns.countplot(x="SeniorCitizen", data=df)  
ax.bar_label(ax.containers[0])  
plt.title("Count of Customers by SeniorCitizen")  
plt.show()
```



```
# Sample: load your dataset
df = pd.read_csv("Customer Chur.csv")

# Step 1: Group and calculate percentages
grouped = df.groupby(['SeniorCitizen',
'Churn']).size().unstack().fillna(0)

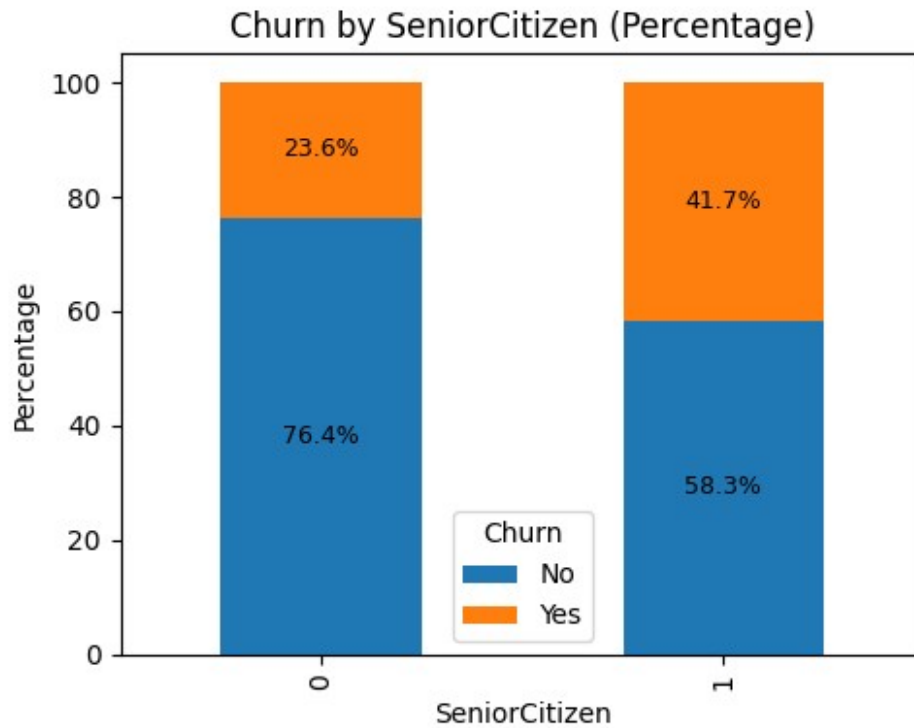
# Step 2: Calculate row-wise percentages
percentages = grouped.div(grouped.sum(axis=1), axis=0) * 100

# Step 3: Plot stacked bar chart
ax = percentages.plot(kind='bar', stacked=True, figsize=(5, 4))

# Step 4: Add percentage labels
for idx, row in percentages.iterrows():
    cum_sum = 0
    for col in percentages.columns:
        height = row[col]
        if height > 0:
            ax.text(idx, cum_sum + height / 2, f'{height:.1f}%',
ha='center', va='center', fontsize=9)
            cum_sum += height

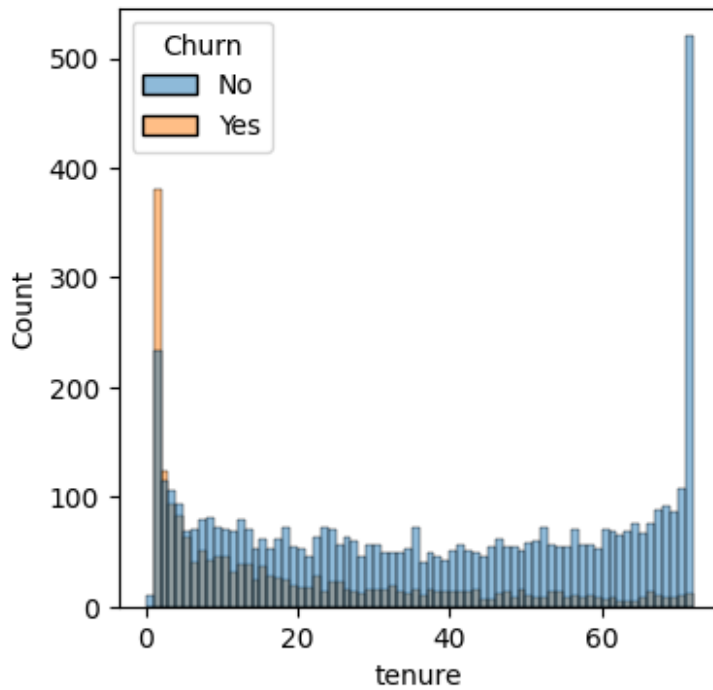
# Labels and title
plt.title("Churn by SeniorCitizen (Percentage)")
plt.xlabel("SeniorCitizen")
```

```
plt.ylabel("Percentage")
plt.legend(title="Churn")
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



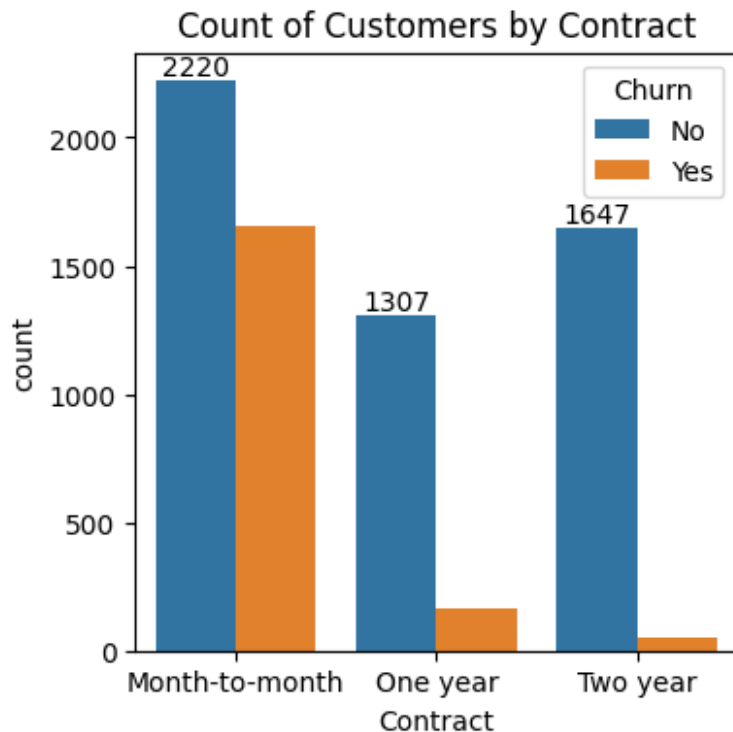
#comparative a gender percentage of people in senior citize category have churned

```
plt.figure(figsize=(4, 4))
sns.histplot(x = "tenure" , data = df, bins = 72, hue = "Churn")
plt.show()
```



#people who have used our service for a long time have stayed and people who have used our service #1 or 2 month have churned

```
plt.figure(figsize=(4, 4))
ax = sns.countplot(x="Contract", data=df, hue = "Churn")
ax.bar_label(ax.containers[0])
plt.title("Count of Customers by Contract")
plt.show()
```



#People who have month to month contract are likely to churn the from those who have 1 and 2 years or contract.

```
df.columns.values

array(['customerID', 'gender', 'SeniorCitizen', 'Partner',
      'Dependents',
      'tenure', 'PhoneService', 'MultipleLines', 'InternetService',
      'OnlineSecurity', 'OnlineBackup', 'DeviceProtection',
      'TechSupport', 'StreamingTV', 'StreamingMovies', 'Contract',
      'PaperlessBilling', 'PaymentMethod', 'MonthlyCharges',
      'TotalCharges', 'Churn'], dtype=object)

# List of categorical service columns
cols = [
    'PhoneService', 'MultipleLines', 'InternetService',
    'OnlineSecurity', 'OnlineBackup', 'DeviceProtection',
    'TechSupport', 'StreamingTV', 'StreamingMovies'
]

# Number of plots
n_cols = 3
n_rows = (len(cols) + n_cols - 1) // n_cols # Automatically compute
number of rows

# Create subplots
fig, axes = plt.subplots(n_rows, n_cols, figsize=(15, 12))
```

```

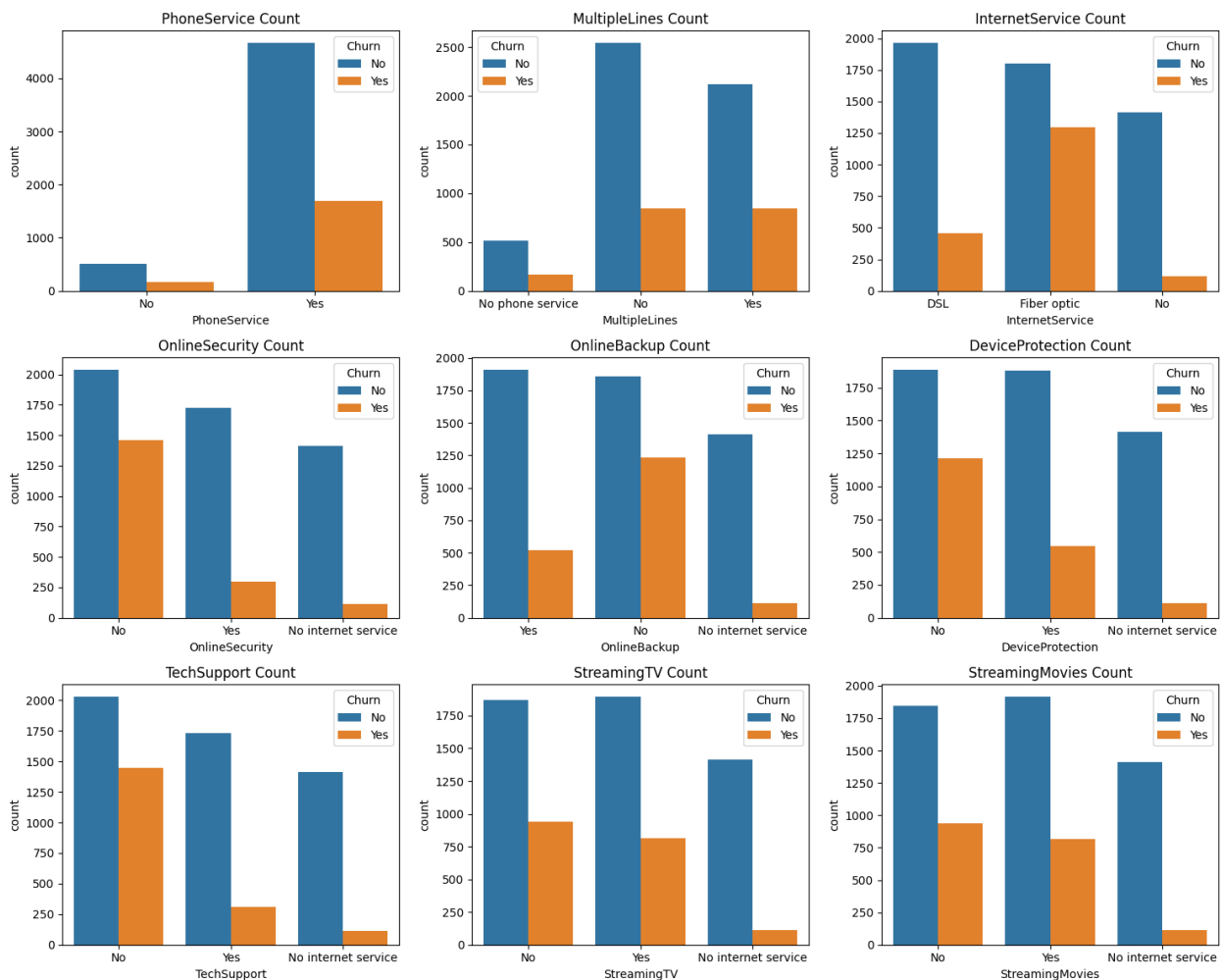
axes = axes.flatten() # Flatten in case of 2D axes array

# Loop over each column and create a countplot
for i, col in enumerate(cols):
    sns.countplot(x=col, data=df, ax=axes[i], hue = df["Churn"])
    axes[i].set_title(f'{col} Count')
    axes[i].tick_params(axis='x', rotation=0)

# Remove any empty subplots
for j in range(i+1, len(axes)):
    fig.delaxes(axes[j])

# Adjust layout
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

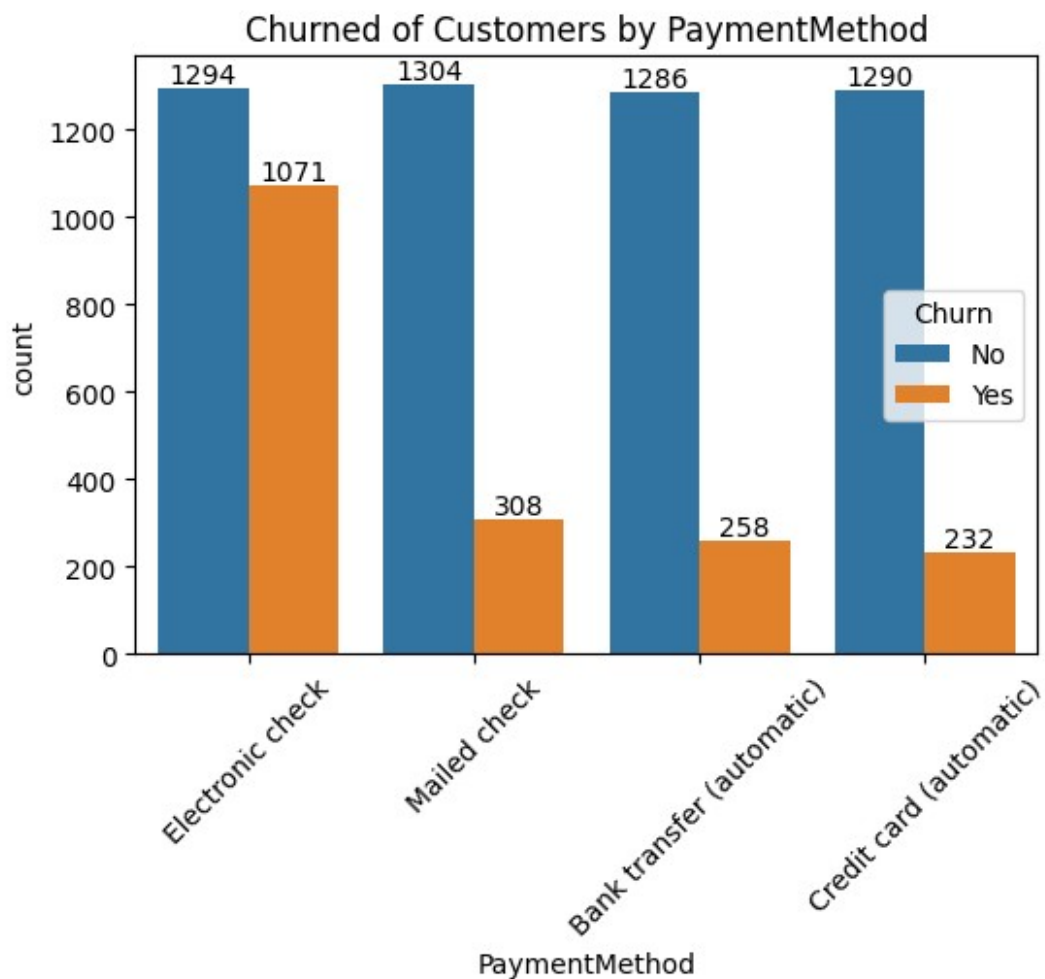
```



#Customers with basic services like PhoneService and TechSupport show lower churn, while churn is higher among users with fiber optic internet. Optional services such as StreamingTV, OnlineSecurity, and DeviceProtection tend to correlate with higher churn when not used. "No

internet service" customers consistently show minimal churn, indicating a more stable user base.

```
plt.figure(figsize=(6, 4))
ax = sns.countplot(x="PaymentMethod", data=df, hue = "Churn")
ax.bar_label(ax.containers[0])
ax.bar_label(ax.containers[1])
plt.title("Churned of Customers by PaymentMethod")
plt.xticks(rotation = 45)
plt.show()
```



#customers is likely to churn when is using electronic check as a payment method.