

# Task\_1\_Data\_Preparation

November 21, 2025

## 1 1. Loading the Dataset

1. Data From GitHub
2. Display First 5 Rows
3. Shape of the Dataset

```
[142]: import pandas as pd

# GitHub raw URL
url = 'https://raw.githubusercontent.com/abuthahir17/Dataset/main/
↳Telco_Customer_Churn_Dataset.csv'

# Read CSV file
data = pd.read_csv(url)

print("Dataset Loaded Successfully!")
```

Dataset Loaded Successfully!

```
[143]: # Display First 5 rows
print("First Five Rows in the Dataset: \n")
data.head()
```

First Five Rows in the Dataset:

```
[143]:  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]

```
[144]: print("Shape of dataset:", data.shape)
```

Shape of dataset: (7043, 21)

## 2. Initial Data Exploration

1. Dataset Information
2. Statistical Summary of the Dataset
3. Data type of the Dataset
4. Number of Missing Values (Count)

```
[126]: print("\nDataset Info:\n")
print(data.info())
```

Dataset 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

None

```
[127]: print("\nStatistical Summary:\n")
       print(data.describe(include='all'))
```

Statistical Summary:

	customerID	gender	SeniorCitizen	Partner	Dependents	tenure	\
count	7043	7043	7043.000000	7043	7043	7043.000000	
unique	7043	2	NaN	2	2	NaN	
top	3186-AJIEK	Male	NaN	No	No	NaN	
freq	1	3555	NaN	3641	4933	NaN	
mean	NaN	NaN	0.162147	NaN	NaN	32.371149	
std	NaN	NaN	0.368612	NaN	NaN	24.559481	
min	NaN	NaN	0.000000	NaN	NaN	0.000000	
25%	NaN	NaN	0.000000	NaN	NaN	9.000000	
50%	NaN	NaN	0.000000	NaN	NaN	29.000000	
75%	NaN	NaN	0.000000	NaN	NaN	55.000000	
max	NaN	NaN	1.000000	NaN	NaN	72.000000	

	PhoneService	MultipleLines	InternetService	OnlineSecurity	...	\
count	7043	7043	7043	7043	...	
unique	2	3	3	3	...	
top	Yes	No	Fiber optic	No	...	
freq	6361	3390	3096	3498	...	
mean	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	...	
std	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	...	
min	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	...	
25%	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	...	
50%	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	...	
75%	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	...	
max	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	...	

	DeviceProtection	TechSupport	StreamingTV	StreamingMovies	\
count	7043	7043	7043	7043	
unique	3	3	3	3	
top	No	No	No	No	
freq	3095	3473	2810	2785	
mean	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	
std	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	
min	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	
25%	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	
50%	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	
75%	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	
max	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	

	Contract	PaperlessBilling	PaymentMethod	MonthlyCharges	\
count	7043	7043	7043	7043.000000	
unique	3	2	4	NaN	
top	Month-to-month	Yes	Electronic check	NaN	
freq	3875	4171	2365	NaN	
mean	NaN	NaN	NaN	64.761692	
std	NaN	NaN	NaN	30.090047	
min	NaN	NaN	NaN	18.250000	
25%	NaN	NaN	NaN	35.500000	
50%	NaN	NaN	NaN	70.350000	
75%	NaN	NaN	NaN	89.850000	
max	NaN	NaN	NaN	118.750000	

	TotalCharges	Churn
count	7043	7043
unique	6531	2
top		No
freq	11	5174
mean	NaN	NaN
std	NaN	NaN
min	NaN	NaN
25%	NaN	NaN
50%	NaN	NaN
75%	NaN	NaN
max	NaN	NaN

[11 rows x 21 columns]

```
[128]: # Print Column data types
print("Column Data Types:\n", data.dtypes, "\n")
```

Column Data Types:

customerID	object
gender	object
SeniorCitizen	int64

Partner	object
Dependents	object
tenure	int64
PhoneService	object
MultipleLines	object
InternetService	object
OnlineSecurity	object
OnlineBackup	object
DeviceProtection	object
TechSupport	object
StreamingTV	object
StreamingMovies	object
Contract	object
PaperlessBilling	object
PaymentMethod	object
MonthlyCharges	float64
TotalCharges	object
Churn	object

dtype: object

```
[129]: print("\nNumber of the missing values in each column:\n")
print(data.isnull().sum())
```

Number of the missing values in each column:

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	0
Churn	0

dtype: int64

### 3. Handling Missing Values

1. Check also " " value (Null)
2. TotalCharges -> Numeric (Convert)
3. Fill with Median
4. Recheck Null values

```
[130]: # Also Check the " " value

data.replace(" ", None, inplace=True)
print("Missing Value: \n", data.isnull().sum())
```

```
Missing Value:
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
```

```
[131]: # Convert TotalCharges to Numeric

data["TotalCharges"] = pd.to_numeric(data["TotalCharges"], errors="coerce")
```

```
[132]: # Fill the missing value with median

data["TotalCharges"] = data["TotalCharges"].fillna(data["TotalCharges"].
↳median())
```

```
[133]: # Also Check the " " value

data.replace(" ", None, inplace=True)
print("Missing Value after Cleaning: \n", data.isnull().sum())
```

Missing Value after Cleaning:

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	0
Churn	0

dtype: int64

## 4 4. Encoding Categorical Variables

1. Identify Numerical and Categorical Columns
2. Before Encoding
3. During Encoding
4. After Encoding

```
[134]: # Identify numerical columns
numerical_cols = data.select_dtypes(include=['int64', 'float64']).columns
print("Total number of Numerical Columns:", len(numerical_cols))
print("All Numerical Columns:" ,list(numerical_cols), "\n")

# Identify categorical columns
categorical_cols = data.select_dtypes(include=['object']).columns
print("Total number of Categorical Columns:", len(categorical_cols))
print("All Categorical Columns:" , list(categorical_cols))
```

Total number of Numerical Columns: 4

All Numerical Columns: ['SeniorCitizen', 'tenure', 'MonthlyCharges',  
'TotalCharges']

Total number of Categorical Columns: 17

All Categorical Columns: ['customerID', 'gender', 'Partner', 'Dependents',  
'PhoneService', 'MultipleLines', 'InternetService', 'OnlineSecurity',

```
'OnlineBackup', 'DeviceProtection', 'TechSupport', 'StreamingTV',
'StreamingMovies', 'Contract', 'PaperlessBilling', 'PaymentMethod', 'Churn'] /n
```

```
[135]: print("Before encoding:\n", data.head())

print("Shape before encoding:", data.shape)
```

Before encoding:

	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	1889.50	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]

Shape before encoding: (7043, 21)

```
[136]: from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder

# Binary columns (2 unique values)
binary_cols = [col for col in categorical_cols if data[col].nunique() == 2]
print("Binary Columns (LabelEncode):", binary_cols, "\n")

# Multi-category columns (>2 unique values)
multi_cat_cols = [col for col in categorical_cols if data[col].nunique() > 2
                  and col not in binary_cols]
```



```

print("Multi-category Columns (One-hot Encode):", multi_cat_cols, "\n")

label_encoder = LabelEncoder()

# Binary
for col in binary_cols:
    data[col] = label_encoder.fit_transform(data[col])

# Multi-Category (One-Hot Encoding)
data = pd.get_dummies(data, columns=multi_cat_cols, drop_first=True)

print("Categorical Encoding Completed.")

```

Binary Columns (LabelEncode): ['gender', 'Partner', 'Dependents', 'PhoneService', 'PaperlessBilling', 'Churn']

Multi-category Columns (One-hot Encode): ['customerID', 'MultipleLines', 'InternetService', 'OnlineSecurity', 'OnlineBackup', 'DeviceProtection', 'TechSupport', 'StreamingTV', 'StreamingMovies', 'Contract', 'PaymentMethod']

Categorical Encoding Completed.

```

[137]: print("After encoding:\n", data.head())
       print("New Shape After Encoding:", data.shape)

```

After encoding:

	gender	SeniorCitizen	Partner	Dependents	tenure	PhoneService	\
0	0	0	1	0	1	0	
1	1	0	0	0	34	1	
2	1	0	0	0	2	1	
3	1	0	0	0	45	0	
4	0	0	0	0	2	1	

	PaperlessBilling	MonthlyCharges	TotalCharges	Churn	...	\
0	1	29.85	29.85	0	...	
1	0	56.95	1889.50	0	...	
2	1	53.85	108.15	1	...	
3	0	42.30	1840.75	0	...	
4	1	70.70	151.65	1	...	

	TechSupport_Yes	StreamingTV_No internet service	StreamingTV_Yes	\
0	False	False	False	
1	False	False	False	
2	False	False	False	
3	True	False	False	
4	False	False	False	

	StreamingMovies_No internet service	StreamingMovies_Yes	\
--	-------------------------------------	---------------------	---

0	False	False
1	False	False
2	False	False
3	False	False
4	False	False

	Contract_One year	Contract_Two year \
0	False	False
1	True	False
2	False	False
3	True	False
4	False	False

	PaymentMethod_Credit card (automatic)	PaymentMethod_Electronic check \
0	False	True
1	False	False
2	False	False
3	False	False
4	False	True

	PaymentMethod_Mailed check
0	False
1	True
2	True
3	False
4	False

[5 rows x 7073 columns]  
 New Shape After Encoding: (7043, 7073)

## 5 5. Dataset Splitting (Train/Test)

1. Fix the target variable
2. Split the Dataset

```
[140]: from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

# Target variable
y = data["Churn"]
X = data.drop("Churn", axis=1)
```

```
[141]: # Split the dataset into 2 set (80% train, 20% test)
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(
    X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42, stratify=y
)

print("Training set shape:", X_train.shape)
```

```
print("Testing set shape:", X_test.shape)
```

Training set shape: (5634, 7072)

Testing set shape: (1409, 7072)