




The image features a title card with a light gray background and a thin green border, centered on a textured brown background. Two thick black horizontal bars are positioned on either side of the card, with a thin green line extending from the left bar across the card to the right bar. The text is arranged in three lines: 'TELECOM' in dark gray, 'CHURN' in red, and 'PREDICTION' in dark gray. All text is in a bold, sans-serif font.

TELECOM **CHURN** **PREDICTION**

- ▶ **Churn** is the measure of how many customers stop using a product. This can be measured based on actual usage or failure to renew (when the product is sold using a subscription model). Often evaluated for a specific period of time, there can be a monthly, quarterly, or annual churn rate.\
- ▶ For Telco companies it is key to attract new customers and at the same time avoid contract terminations (=churn) to grow their revenue generating base. Looking at churn, different reasons trigger customers to terminate their contracts, for example better price offers, more interesting packages, bad service experiences or change of customers' personal situations..

- Step 1: Problem Definition
 - Step 2: Data Collection
 - Step 3: Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)
 - Step 4: Feature Engineering
 - Step 5: Train/Test Split
 - Step 6: Model Evaluation Metrics Definition
 - Step 7: Model Selection, Training, Prediction and Assessment
 - Step 8: Hyperparameter Tuning/Model Improvement
- 
- Three parallel white lines of varying lengths are positioned in the bottom right corner of the slide, slanted diagonally upwards from left to right.

PROBLEM DEFINITION

- ▶ The business objective is to predict the churn in the last (i.e. the ninth) month using the data (features) from the first three months. To do this task well, understanding the typical customer behaviour during churn will be helpful.

DATA COLLECTION

```
1]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import matplotlib.style as style
import seaborn as sns

import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
```

Data preparation

```
2]: a=pd.read_csv("telecom_churn_data.csv")
a.head()
```

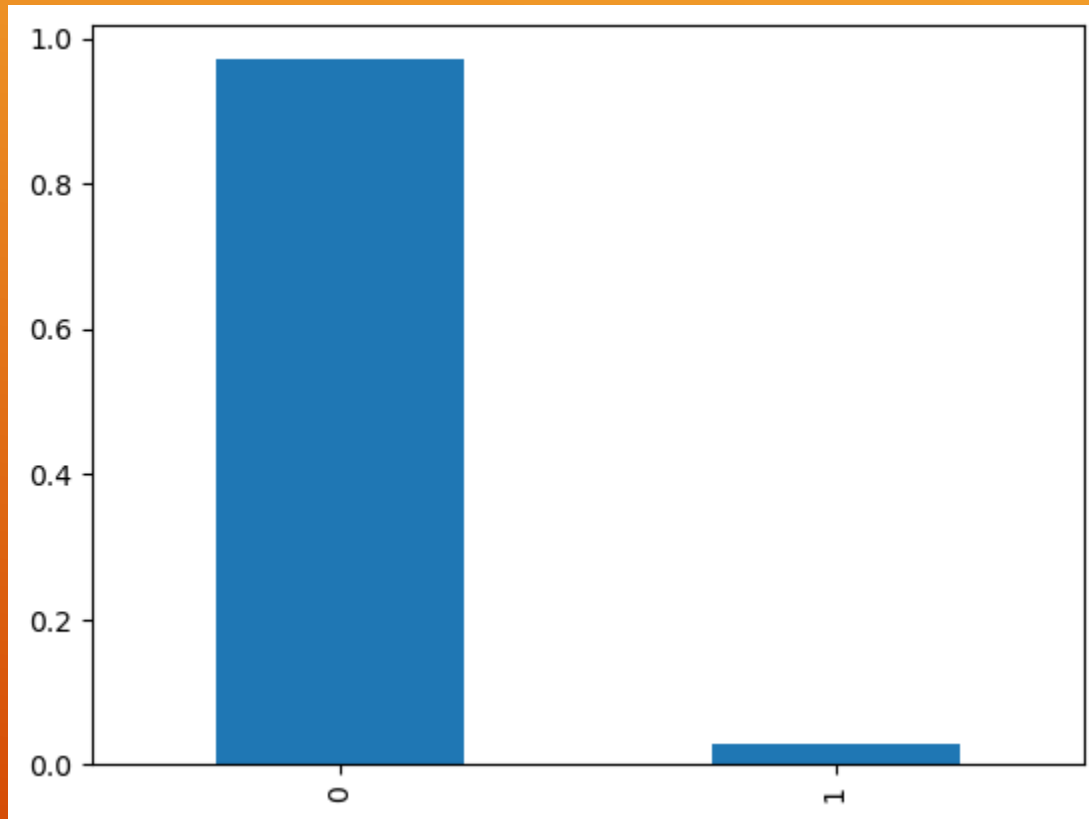
```
3]:
```

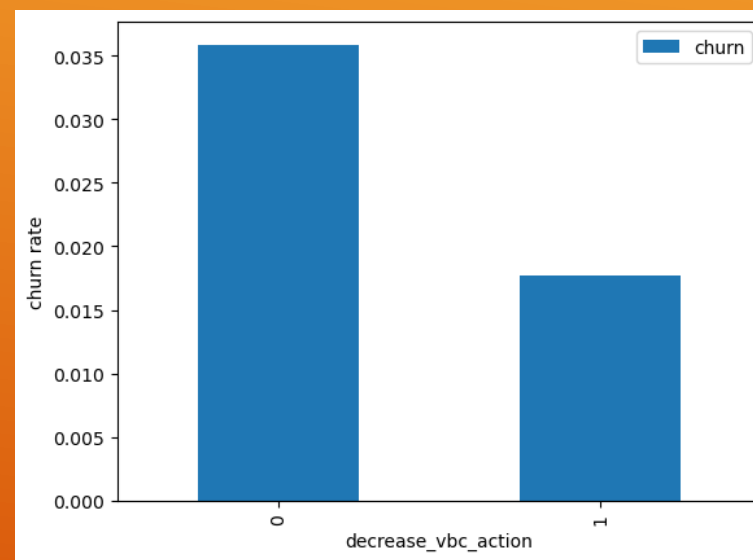
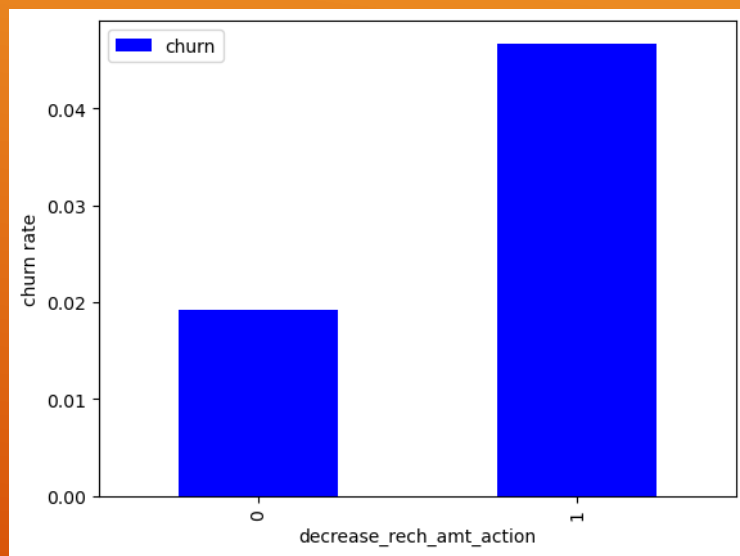
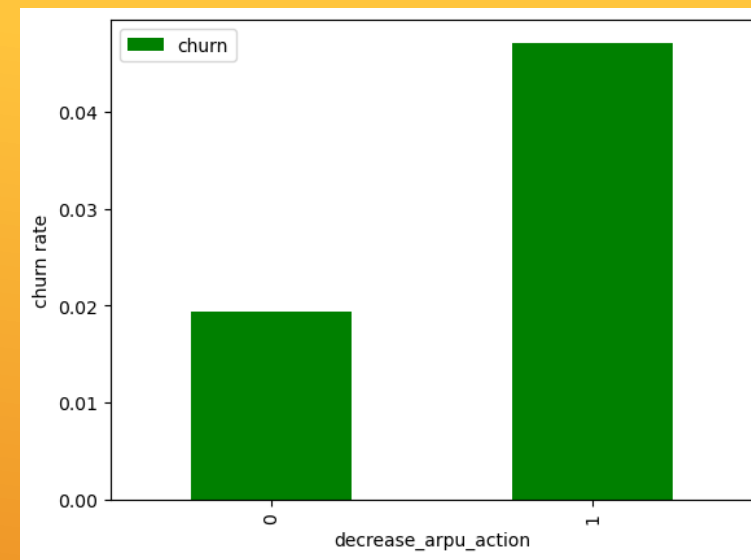
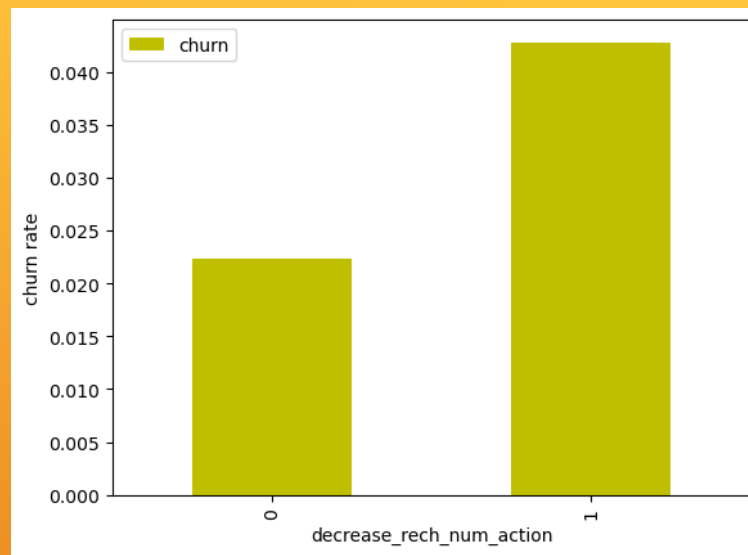
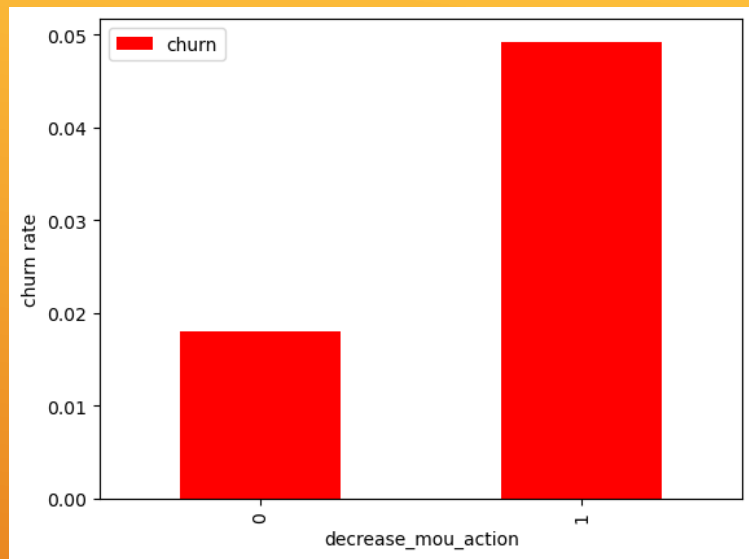
	mobile_number	circle_id	loc_og_t2o_mou	std_og_t2o_mou	loc_ic_t2o_mou	last_date_of_month_6	last_date_of_month_7	last_date_of_month_8	last_date_of
0	7000842753	109	0.0	0.0	0.0	6/30/2014	7/31/2014	8/31/2014	
1	7001865778	109	0.0	0.0	0.0	6/30/2014	7/31/2014	8/31/2014	
2	7001625959	109	0.0	0.0	0.0	6/30/2014	7/31/2014	8/31/2014	
3	7001204172	109	0.0	0.0	0.0	6/30/2014	7/31/2014	8/31/2014	
4	7000142493	109	0.0	0.0	0.0	6/30/2014	7/31/2014	8/31/2014	

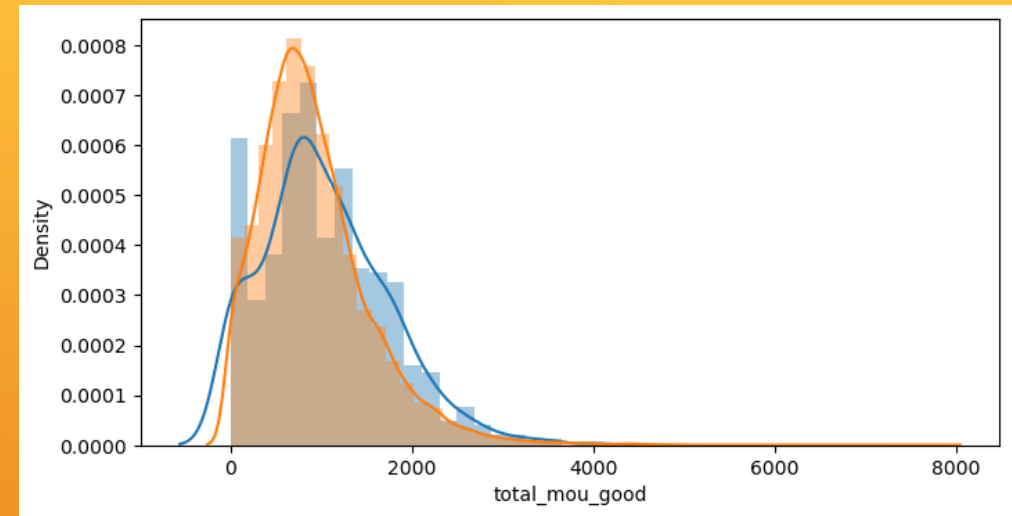
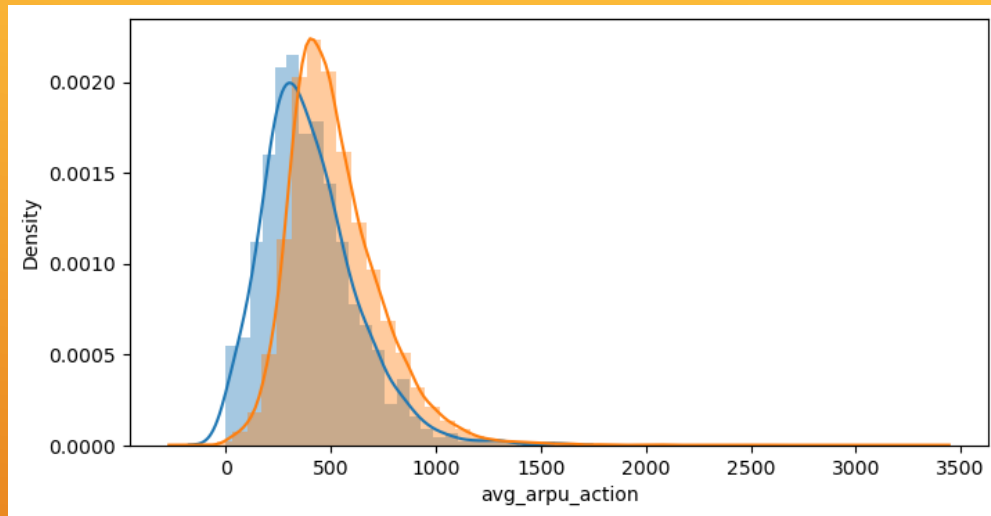
5 rows × 226 columns

EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS (EDA)

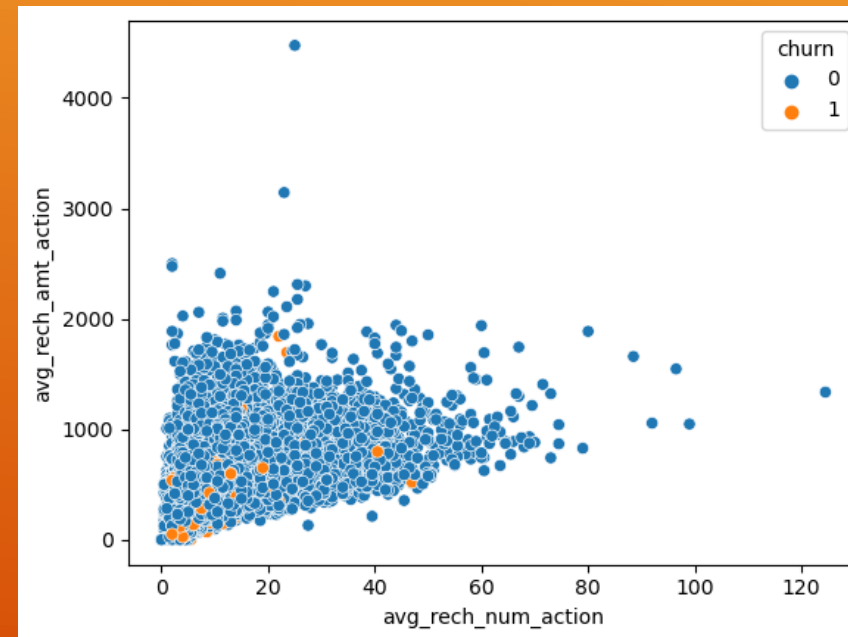
Churn count as 1 and Not Churn as 0



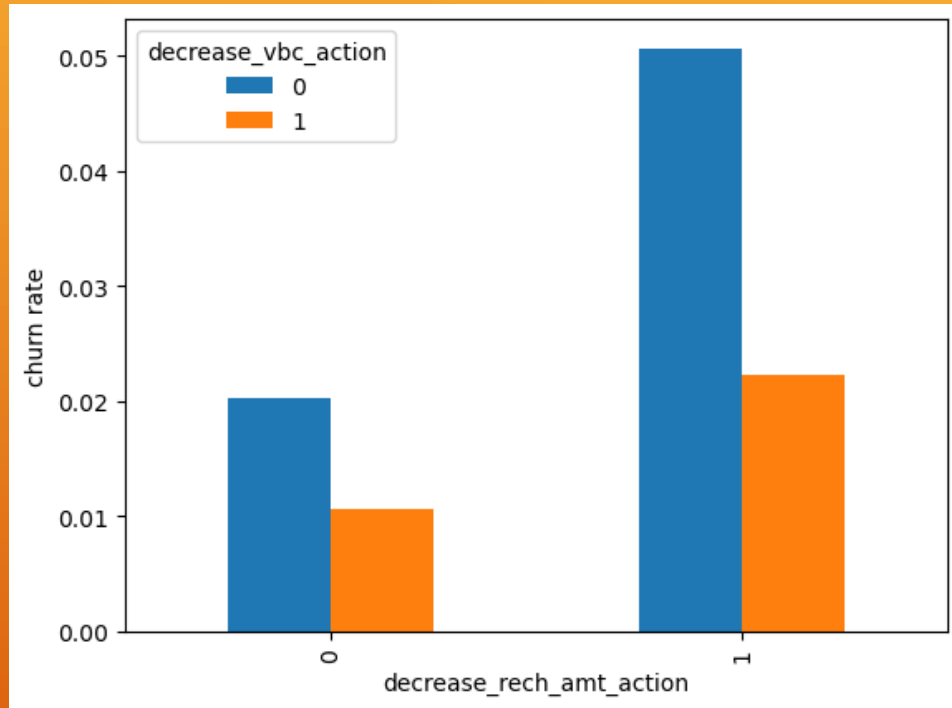




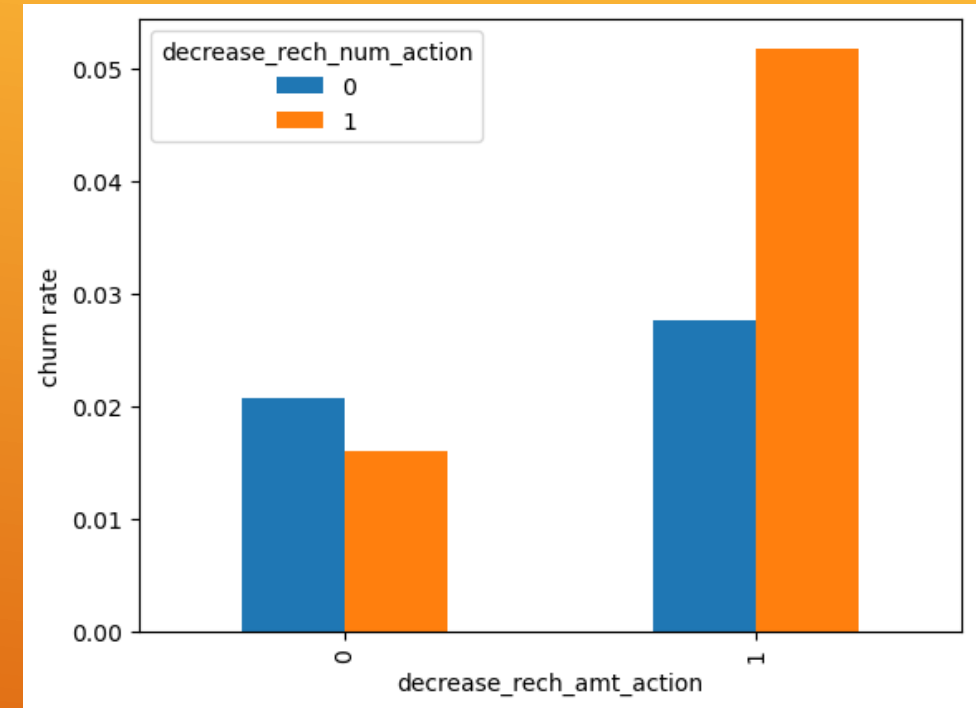
#Recharge amount and number of recharge in action month



#churn rate by the decreasing recharge amount and volume based cost in the action phase



#churn rate by the decreasing recharge amount and number of recharge



TRAIN TEST SPLIT

```
1]: from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
```

```
2]: y=a.pop("churn")  
   x=a
```

```
3]: X_train,x_test,y_train,y_test = train_test_split(x, y, train_size=0.7, random_state=100)
```

```
4]: print(X_train.shape, x_test.shape)  
  
   (15635, 138) (6702, 138)
```

TRAIN/TEST SPLIT

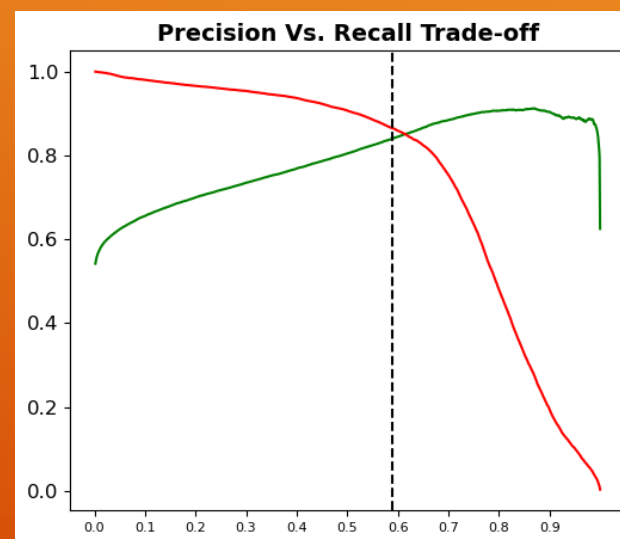
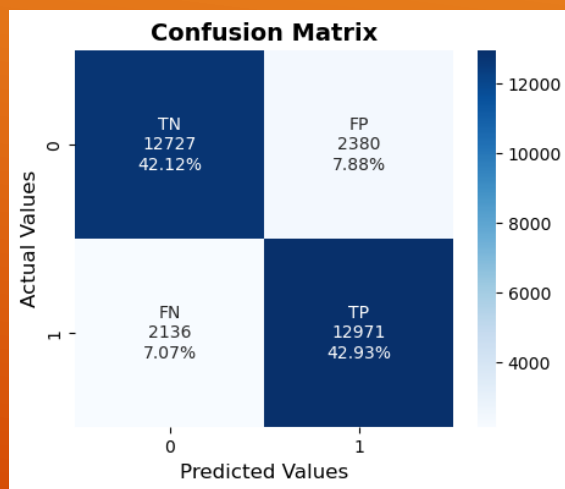
MODEL PREPARATION

Logistic Regression:

```
In [93]: # importing the required libraries
import statsmodels.api as sm
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression

logreg = LogisticRegression()

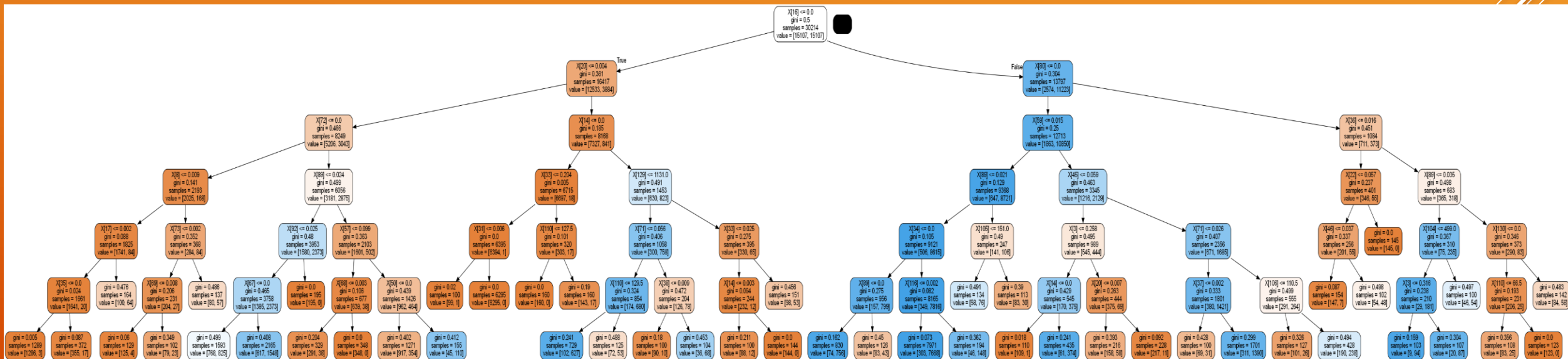
from sklearn.feature_selection import RFE
rfe = RFE(logreg, n_features_to_select = 15)
rfe = rfe.fit(x_train_sm, y_train_sm)
```



Decision Trees:

```
In [152]: from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier, plot_tree
```

```
In [153]: decision_model = DecisionTreeClassifier(class_weight='balanced',
max_features='auto',
min_samples_split=100,
min_samples_leaf=100,
max_depth=6,
random_state=100).fit(x_train_sm, y_train_sm)
```



- ▶ ALL 3 MODEL HAVE SHOWED A GREAT ACCURACY VALUE.
- ▶ Important features on which models were build:

```
: Index(['offnet_mou_8', 'roam_og_mou_7', 'roam_og_mou_8', 'loc_og_t2m_mou_8',  
        'loc_og_t2f_mou_6', 'loc_og_t2f_mou_8', 'loc_og_mou_8', 'std_og_mou_8',  
        'loc_ic_t2t_mou_8', 'loc_ic_t2f_mou_8', 'total_ic_mou_8', 'aug_vbc_mou_8'])
```