

```
1 # %%
2 !pip install pandas
3
4
5 # %%
6 !pip install matplotlib
7 !pip install seaborn
8 !pip install numpy
9
10 # %%
11 import pandas as pd
12 import numpy as np
13 import seaborn as sns
14 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
15 df = pd.read_csv("customer_churn.csv")
16 df.head()
17
18 # %%
19 df.info()
20
21 # %%
22 df['TotalCharges'] = df['TotalCharges'].replace(" ", "0")
23 df['TotalCharges'] = df['TotalCharges'].astype("float")
24
25 # %%
26 df.info()
27
28 # %%
29 df.isnull().sum().sum()
30
31 # %%
32 df.describe()
33
34 # %%
35 df.duplicated().sum()
36
37 # %%
38 df["customerID"].duplicated().sum()
39
40 # %%
41 def conv(value):
42     if value == 1:
43         return "yes"
44     else:
45         return "no"
46 df["SeniorCitizen"] = df["SeniorCitizen"].apply(conv)
47
48 # %%
```

```
49 df.tail()
50
51 # %%
52
53
54 ax =sns.countplot(x="Churn", data=df)
55 ax.bar_label(ax.containers[0])
56 plt.show()
57
58 # %%
59 gb=df.groupby("Churn").agg({"Churn":"count"})
60 plt.figure(figsize=(3,3))
61 plt.pie(gb["Churn"], labels=gb.index, autopct ="%1.2f%%")
62 plt.title("Percentage of Churn Customers", fontsize=10)
63
64 plt.show()
65
66
67 # %%
68 plt.figure(figsize=(4,4))
69 sns.countplot(x="gender", data=df , hue="Churn")
70 plt.title("churn By Gender")
71 plt.show()
72
73 # %%
74 plt.figure(figsize=(4,4))
75 sns.countplot(x="SeniorCitizen", data=df , hue="Churn")
76 plt.title("churn By SeniorCitizen")
77 plt.show()
78
79 # %% [markdown]
80 # on the basis of senior citizen there is more churned out
81 #
82
83 # %%
84 sns.histplot(x="tenure", data=df, hue="Churn", bins=72)
85 plt.show()
86
87 # %% [markdown]
88 # #people who have used our services fro long time stayed while people who have used our
89 # services for one-two months have churned out
90
91 # %%
92 plt.figure(figsize=(4,4))
93 ax=sns.countplot(x="Contract",data=df,hue="Churn")
94 ax.bar_label(ax.containers[0])
95 plt.title("Count of customers by Contract")
96 plt.show()
97 # %% [markdown]
```

```
98 # #people who have month to month contract are likely to churn then who have one or two month
  of contract
99
100 # %%
101 df.columns.values
102
103 # %%
104 # import pandas as pd
105 # import seaborn as sns
106 # import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
107
108 cols = ['PhoneService', 'MultipleLines', 'InternetService',
109     'OnlineSecurity', 'OnlineBackup', 'DeviceProtection',
110     'TechSupport', 'StreamingTV', 'StreamingMovies'
111     ]
112
113 n_cols = 3
114 n_rows = int(len(cols) / n_cols) + (len(cols) % n_cols > 0)
115
116 fig, axs = plt.subplots(n_rows, n_cols, figsize=(5 * n_cols, 4 * n_rows))
117 axs = axs.flatten()
118
119 for i, col in enumerate(cols):
120     sns.countplot(data=df, x=col, ax=axs[i], hue="Churn")
121     axs[i].set_title(col)
122     axs[i].set_xlabel('')
123     axs[i].set_ylabel('Count')
124     axs[i].tick_params(axis='x')
125
126 # Hide any unused subplots
127 for j in range(i + 1, len(axs)):
128     axs[j].axis('off')
129
130 plt.tight_layout()
131 plt.show()
132
133
134 # %% [markdown]
135 # #People using fiber-optic internet were more likely to leave than those using DSL or no
  internet.
136 #
137 # People who had extra services – like online security, backup, device protection, or tech
  support – stayed more often.
138 #
139 # Having fewer or no of those extra services was linked with higher chance of leaving.
140 #
141 # Simple takeaway: More services (especially protection/support extras) → less churn. Fiber-
  optic internet alone (maybe because it's more expensive) → more churn.
142
143 # %%
144 plt.figure(figsize=(6,6))
```

```
145 ax=sns.countplot(x="PaymentMethod",data=df,hue="Churn")
146 ax.bar_label(ax.containers[0])
147 plt.xticks(rotation=45)
148 plt.title("Churn By Payment Method")
149 plt.show()
150
151 # %% [markdown]
152 # #customer is likely to churn when they are using Electronic check as a Payment method
153
154 # %% [markdown]
155 #
156
157
158
```