

```
# install libraries
!python -m pip install --upgrade pip -q
!pip install pandas numpy matplotlib seaborn scikit-learn openpyxl -q
!pip install notebook -q
!pip install nbconvert -q
!pip install tabulate -q
```

Lloyd Bank EDA

Bottom Line Up Front

- Discovered through clustering that our **Most** valuable customers in Group 3 churn with a Churn Rate at 29% at a higher rate than any other group.
- They are our most valuable because they come in 2nd in Total Spent, Transaction Frequency, and Loyalty.
- The group with the lowest churn is our **Least** Valuable customers. They spend the least.
- The data is all over the place, and no single feature seems to correlate to the why they churn at such a high clip. Further analysis is required.

Cluster	Count	Age	TotalUnresolved	TotalSpent	TransactionFrequency	LoyaltyLength	LoginFrequency	ChurnRate
0	233	0. 08	-1.23	0.34	0.42	0.46	-0.06	0.19
1	75	- 0. 19	-0.33	-1.08	-1.45	-1.66	0.14	0.2
2	106	0. 03	1.8	0.49	0.4	0.28	-0.04	0.19
3	103	0. 1	-0.67	0.39	0.41	0.39	-0.02	0.29
4	116	0. 02	-0.41	-1.38	-1.28	-1.3	-0.01	0.13
5	94	- 0. 14	1.48	0.27	0.24	0.28	-0.06	0.26
6	61	0. 19	-1.23	0.27	0.28	0.37	0.18	0.2
7	111	0.	2.29	0.32	0.38	0.35	0.08	0.22

Cluster	Count	Age	TotalUnresolved	TotalSpent	TransactionFrequency	LoyaltyLength	LoginFrequency	ChurnRate
8	101	-0.8	-0.8	-0.08	-0.08	0.12	-0.04	0.19
		0.26						

Project Overview

Objective: First Critical Steps to build a predictive model for customer churn. Gather all relevant data, and then conduct an EDA and prepare the data set for model development. Key Results:

Business Problem: We need to predict which of our customers are likely to churn.

Goal: Conduct exploratory data analysis and translate findings into a predictive model that can predict which customers are going to churn. Methodology and Justification.

Tools Used: Python for data cleaning, manipulation, analysis, and visualization Reason: Python has libraries that are suited for the assignment. Pandas is used to manipulate the data, numpy for calculation, matplotlib and seaborn for data visualization, sklearn for machine learning model, and datetime to calculate date ranges in days.

```
#import libraries

import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
import sklearn
from datetime import datetime
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
```

Identify and Gathering Steps:

- Downloaded the data from the excel files, and the uploaded a copy using pd.read_excel as it is an excel file.
- Kept the names the same as the sheets for consistency across the board.
- Printed the head of each Sheet and compared to original dataset for accuracy and to ensure consistency and nothing is lost

```
# Set Display Options
pd.set_option('display.max_columns', None) # Set option to display all columns
pd.set_option('display.float_format', '{:.2f}'.format) # Set float format to 2 decimal places

Churn_Status = pd.read_excel('Customer_Churn_Data_Large.xlsx',
sheet_name='Churn_Status')
```

```

Customer_Demographics =
pd.read_excel('Customer_Churn_Data_Large.xlsx',
sheet_name='Customer_Demographics')
Transaction_History = pd.read_excel('Customer_Churn_Data_Large.xlsx',
sheet_name='Transaction_History')
Customer_Service = pd.read_excel('Customer_Churn_Data_Large.xlsx',
sheet_name='Customer_Service')
Online_Activity = pd.read_excel('Customer_Churn_Data_Large.xlsx',
sheet_name='Online_Activity')

# Display first few rows of each dataset
print("Churn Status:")
print(Churn_Status.head())
print("\nCustomer Demographics:")
print(Customer_Demographics.head())
print("\nTransaction History:")
print(Transaction_History.head())
print("\nCustomer Service:")
print(Customer_Service.head())
print("\nOnline Activity:")
print(Online_Activity.head())

# Display info of each dataset to understand structure and data types
print(Customer_Demographics.info())
print(Transaction_History.info())
print(Churn_Status.info())
print(Customer_Service.info())
print(Online_Activity.info())

Churn Status:
   CustomerID  ChurnStatus
0            1            0
1            2            1
2            3            0
3            4            0
4            5            0

Customer Demographics:
   CustomerID  Age Gender MaritalStatus IncomeLevel
0            1   62      M       Single        Low
1            2   65      M     Married        Low
2            3   18      M       Single        Low
3            4   21      M    Widowed        Low
4            5   21      M    Divorced    Medium

Transaction History:
   CustomerID  TransactionID TransactionDate  AmountSpent
ProductCategory
0              1           7194  2022-03-27       416.50

```

```
Electronics
1          2        7250    2022-08-08      54.96
Clothing
2          2        9660    2022-07-25     197.50
Electronics
3          2        2998    2022-01-25     101.31
Furniture
4          2        1228    2022-07-24     397.37
Clothing
```

Customer Service:

```
CustomerID InteractionID InteractionDate InteractionType
ResolutionStatus
0            1        6363    2022-03-31      Inquiry
Resolved
1            2        3329    2022-03-17      Inquiry
Resolved
2            3        9976    2022-08-24      Inquiry
Resolved
3            4        7354    2022-11-18      Inquiry
Resolved
4            4        5393    2022-07-03      Inquiry
Unresolved
```

Online Activity:

```
CustomerID LastLoginDate  LoginFrequency ServiceUsage
0            1    2023-10-21             34  Mobile App
1            2    2023-12-05              5  Website
2            3    2023-11-15              3  Website
3            4    2023-08-25              2  Website
4            5    2023-10-27             41  Website
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
```

```
RangeIndex: 1000 entries, 0 to 999
```

```
Data columns (total 5 columns):
```

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	CustomerID	1000 non-null	int64
1	Age	1000 non-null	int64
2	Gender	1000 non-null	object
3	MaritalStatus	1000 non-null	object
4	IncomeLevel	1000 non-null	object

```
dtypes: int64(2), object(3)
```

```
memory usage: 39.2+ KB
```

```
None
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
```

```
RangeIndex: 5054 entries, 0 to 5053
```

```
Data columns (total 5 columns):
```

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
---	--------	----------------	-------

```

0   CustomerID      5054 non-null    int64
1   TransactionID   5054 non-null    int64
2   TransactionDate 5054 non-null    datetime64[ns]
3   AmountSpent     5054 non-null    float64
4   ProductCategory 5054 non-null    object
dtypes: datetime64[ns](1), float64(1), int64(2), object(1)
memory usage: 197.6+ KB
None
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 1000 entries, 0 to 999
Data columns (total 2 columns):
 #   Column       Non-Null Count  Dtype  
--- 
 0   CustomerID   1000 non-null    int64  
 1   ChurnStatus   1000 non-null    int64  
dtypes: int64(2)
memory usage: 15.8 KB
None
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 1002 entries, 0 to 1001
Data columns (total 5 columns):
 #   Column       Non-Null Count  Dtype  
--- 
 0   CustomerID   1002 non-null    int64  
 1   InteractionID 1002 non-null    int64  
 2   InteractionDate 1002 non-null    datetime64[ns]
 3   InteractionType 1002 non-null    object  
 4   ResolutionStatus 1002 non-null    object  
dtypes: datetime64[ns](1), int64(2), object(2)
memory usage: 39.3+ KB
None
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 1000 entries, 0 to 999
Data columns (total 4 columns):
 #   Column       Non-Null Count  Dtype  
--- 
 0   CustomerID   1000 non-null    int64  
 1   LastLoginDate 1000 non-null    datetime64[ns]
 2   LoginFrequency 1000 non-null    int64  
 3   ServiceUsage   1000 non-null    object  
dtypes: datetime64[ns](1), int64(2), object(1)
memory usage: 31.4+ KB
None

```

Data Cleaning Process

- Created a backup of the original raw data
- Created a Transaction_Summary based on Transaction_History grouped by CustomerID to create a single column per customer rather than multiple columns.

- Grouped by minimum and Maximum transaction, the amount of transactions, and the total spent per customers, also calculated the LoyaltyLength by subtracting the most recent transaction date by the first transaction date.

All these are new columns that are added to a table and dropped all null values from Transaction_Summary I don't need to analyze customers who haven't spend any money.

Documentation: All cleaning steps are documented with inline comments.

- For the Customer_Service, and InteractionType, I created unique columns again to make sure there is one column per CustomerID as it has a one to many relationship with InteractionType. 1 customer can put in multiple Interaction or have none, The summary dataframe groups it by feedback, inquiry or complaint and if it was resolved or not each has its own columns assigned to that customer.
- For customers with no values the Nan are filled with 0 rather than dropping the column
- For customer with no demographics or churn status or online activity, they Nan Values were dropped.
- The result was we started with 1000 rows and ended up with 1000 rows.
- Customer_Data is a new table that groups all these tables and columns together using a merge and inner join for the Churn_Status and the Demographics on the CustomerID because they are the key place holders. Then a left join with Transaction_Summary, Customer_Service_Summary, and the Online_Activity.
- Consolidated all the data into Customer_Data and encoded the non_numeric columns to prepare for learning model.

Data Quality Assessment (ROCCC):

- Reliable: Direct from mock company data
- Original: First-party company data
- Comprehensive: Contains all necessary variables for analysis
- Current: Static dataset (not real-time)
- Cited: Well-documented source

Limitations:

- Data does not indicate if feedback is positive or negative which is a valid metric in measuring which customers churn.
- Data is not dynamic/real-time
- Limited to a point-in-time snapshot

```
# Create New Columns based on Transaction History of each "CustomerID"
Transaction_Summary = Transaction_History.groupby('CustomerID').agg(
    TotalSpent = ("AmountSpent", "sum"), # Create column for total
    transaction amount
    MinTransaction = ("AmountSpent", "min"), # Create column for
    minimum transaction amount
    MaxTransaction = ("AmountSpent", "max"), # Create column for
    maximum transaction amount
    TransactionFrequency = ("AmountSpent", "count"), # Create column
    for frequency of transactions
```

```

    MostRecentTransaction = ("TransactionDate", "max"), # Create
    column for most recent transaction date
    FirstTransaction = ("TransactionDate", "min") # Create column for
    first transaction date
).reset_index()

# Create column for length of relationship based on first transaction
# and most recent transaction
Transaction_Summary['LoyaltyLength'] =
(Transaction_Summary['MostRecentTransaction'] -
 Transaction_Summary['FirstTransaction']).dt.days
Transaction_Summary = Transaction_Summary.fillna(0) # Fill any NaN
values with 0

# Check to make sure all is right with the cosmos thus far
display(Transaction_Summary.head())

```

	CustomerID	TotalSpent	MinTransaction	MaxTransaction	\
0	1	416.50	416.50	416.50	
1	2	1547.42	54.96	397.37	
2	3	1702.98	51.07	419.95	
3	4	917.29	44.22	382.39	
4	5	2001.49	69.86	475.69	

	TransactionFrequency	MostRecentTransaction	FirstTransaction	LoyaltyLength
0	1	2022-03-27	2022-03-27	0
1	7	2022-11-19	2022-01-09	314
2	6	2022-10-08	2022-02-11	239
3	5	2022-12-27	2022-05-22	219
4	8	2022-12-21	2022-02-21	303

```

Interaction_Types = Customer_Service['InteractionType'].unique() # Make a List of the different interaction types

summaries = [] # Create an empty list to hold the summaries of each interaction type

for interaction_type in Interaction_Types: # for loop that loops through each interaction type and creates a summary dataframe
    type_summary =
Customer_Service[Customer_Service['InteractionType'] ==
interaction_type].groupby('CustomerID').agg(**{ # group by CustomerID and aggregate the data
    f'{interaction_type}Count': ('InteractionType', 'count'), # f
    'CustomerIDCount': ('CustomerID', 'count')})

```

```

string to create dynamic column names
    f"{{interaction_type}}Resolved": ("ResolutionStatus", lambda x:
(x == 'Resolved').sum())
}).reset_index()

    type_summary[f"{{interaction_type}}Unresolved"] =
type_summary[f"{{interaction_type}}Count"] -
type_summary[f"{{interaction_type}}Resolved"] # since we cant add or
subtract in the agg function, we create a new column for unresolved
interactions by subtracting resolved from total count

    summaries.append(type_summary) # append the summary dataframe to
the list

# Merge all interaction summaries into a single dataframe
Customer_Service_Summary = summaries[0] # start with the first summary
for i in range(1, len(summaries)): # loop through the rest of the
summaries
    Customer_Service_Summary = pd.merge(Customer_Service_Summary,
summaries[i], on='CustomerID', how='outer') # merge on CustomerID with
an outer join to keep all customers

#fill NaN values with 0s for customers who did not have certain
interaction types
Customer_Service_Summary = Customer_Service_Summary.fillna(0)
# Check to make sure all is right with the cosmos thus far
display(Customer_Service_Summary.head())

```

	CustomerID	InquiryCount	InquiryResolved	InquiryUnresolved	\
0	1	1.00	1.00	0.00	
1	2	1.00	1.00	0.00	
2	3	1.00	1.00	0.00	
3	4	2.00	1.00	1.00	
4	6	0.00	0.00	0.00	

	FeedbackCount	FeedbackResolved	FeedbackUnresolved	ComplaintCount	\
0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
4	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	

	ComplaintResolved	ComplaintUnresolved
0	0.00	0.00

```

1          0.00          0.00
2          0.00          0.00
3          0.00          0.00
4          0.00          0.00

# Address Nan values in individual datasets before merging
Customer_Demographics = Customer_Demographics.dropna()
Churn_Status = Churn_Status.dropna()
Online_Activity = Online_Activity.dropna()

# Merge Customer Demographics, Transaction Summary, Customer Service
# Summary, Online Activity, and Churn Status into a single dataframe
Customer_Data = pd.merge(Customer_Demographics, Churn_Status,
on='CustomerID', how = 'inner')
Customer_Data = pd.merge(Customer_Data, Transaction_Summary,
on='CustomerID', how = 'left').fillna(0) # Fill NaN values with 0 for
# customers with no transactions
Customer_Data = pd.merge(Customer_Data, Customer_Service_Summary,
on='CustomerID', how = 'left').fillna(0) # Fill NaN values with 0 for
# customers with no customer service interactions
Customer_Data = pd.merge(Customer_Data, Online_Activity,
on='CustomerID', how = 'left')

```

Analysis Steps:

1. **Descriptive Statistics**
 - Used the describe().T function to calculate mean, median, standard deviation, minimum, 25% quartile, median 75% quartile, maximum, and then the skew and kurtosis as well for all numeric variables.
 - Calculated skew and kurtosis to determine distribution shapes, and see where the outliers mostly are, and to determine where to use StandardScale or RobustScale when calculating z scores.
 - Calculated the churn_rate to check for balance.
1. **Relationship Analysis**
 - Correlation analysis between variables and churn_rate. -Visualization with bar graph and box plots to confirm correlation calculations, check for outliers and confirm statistical information.

```

#Create a table to summarize numerical features
description =
Customer_Data.select_dtypes(include='number').describe().T
description['skew'] =
Customer_Data.select_dtypes(include='number').skew()
description['kurtosis'] =
Customer_Data.select_dtypes(include='number').kurtosis()
description.round(2)

# Final check to make sure all is right with the cosmos thus far

```

```

print(Customer_Data.info())
display(Customer_Data.head())
display(description)

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 1000 entries, 0 to 999
Data columns (total 25 columns):
 #   Column           Non-Null Count  Dtype  
--- 
 0   CustomerID      1000 non-null    int64  
 1   Age              1000 non-null    int64  
 2   Gender           1000 non-null    object  
 3   MaritalStatus    1000 non-null    object  
 4   IncomeLevel      1000 non-null    object  
 5   ChurnStatus      1000 non-null    int64  
 6   TotalSpent       1000 non-null    float64 
 7   MinTransaction   1000 non-null    float64 
 8   MaxTransaction   1000 non-null    float64 
 9   TransactionFrequency 1000 non-null  int64  
 10  MostRecentTransaction 1000 non-null  datetime64[ns]
 11  FirstTransaction  1000 non-null    datetime64[ns]
 12  LoyaltyLength    1000 non-null    int64  
 13  InquiryCount     1000 non-null    float64 
 14  InquiryResolved  1000 non-null    float64 
 15  InquiryUnresolved 1000 non-null    float64 
 16  FeedbackCount    1000 non-null    float64 
 17  FeedbackResolved 1000 non-null    float64 
 18  FeedbackUnresolved 1000 non-null    float64 
 19  ComplaintCount   1000 non-null    float64 
 20  ComplaintResolved 1000 non-null    float64 
 21  ComplaintUnresolved 1000 non-null    float64 
 22  LastLoginDate    1000 non-null    datetime64[ns]
 23  LoginFrequency   1000 non-null    int64  
 24  ServiceUsage     1000 non-null    object  
dtypes: datetime64[ns](3), float64(12), int64(6), object(4)
memory usage: 195.4+ KB
None

```

	CustomerID	Age	Gender	MaritalStatus	IncomeLevel	ChurnStatus	TotalSpent
0	1	62	M	Single	Low	0	416.50
1	2	65	M	Married	Low	1	1547.42
2	3	18	M	Single	Low	0	1702.98
3	4	21	M	Widowed	Low	0	917.29
4	5	21	M	Divorced	Medium	0	2001.49

	MinTransaction	MaxTransaction	TransactionFrequency	
MostRecentTransaction \				
0	416.50	416.50	1	
2022-03-27				
1	54.96	397.37	7	
2022-11-19				
2	51.07	419.95	6	
2022-10-08				
3	44.22	382.39	5	
2022-12-27				
4	69.86	475.69	8	
2022-12-21				
	FirstTransaction	LoyaltyLength	InquiryCount	InquiryResolved \
0	2022-03-27	0	1.00	1.00
1	2022-01-09	314	1.00	1.00
2	2022-02-11	239	1.00	1.00
3	2022-05-22	219	2.00	1.00
4	2022-02-21	303	0.00	0.00
	InquiryUnresolved	FeedbackCount	FeedbackResolved	
FeedbackUnresolved \				
0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00				
1	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00				
2	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00				
3	1.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00				
4	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00				
	ComplaintCount	ComplaintResolved	ComplaintUnresolved	
LastLoginDate \				
0	0.00	0.00	0.00	2023-10-
21				
1	0.00	0.00	0.00	2023-12-
05				
2	0.00	0.00	0.00	2023-11-
15				
3	0.00	0.00	0.00	2023-08-
25				
4	0.00	0.00	0.00	2023-10-
27				
	LoginFrequency	ServiceUsage		
0	34	Mobile App		
1	5	Website		

2	3	Website				
3	2	Website				
4	41	Website				
75% \						
CustomerID	1000.00	500.50	288.82	1.00	250.75	500.50
750.25						
Age	1000.00	43.27	15.24	18.00	30.00	43.00
56.00						
ChurnStatus	1000.00	0.20	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00						
TotalSpent	1000.00	1267.07	738.59	9.80	626.68	1232.88
1791.90						
MinTransaction	1000.00	107.07	101.08	5.18	32.80	74.62
146.40						
MaxTransaction	1000.00	390.18	107.38	9.80	342.86	429.93
468.50						
TransactionFrequency	1000.00	5.05	2.60	1.00	3.00	5.00
7.00						
LoyaltyLength	1000.00	208.11	109.96	0.00	137.75	240.00
294.25						
InquiryCount	1000.00	0.31	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.00
1.00						
InquiryResolved	1000.00	0.17	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00						
InquiryUnresolved	1000.00	0.14	0.36	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00						
FeedbackCount	1000.00	0.36	0.58	0.00	0.00	0.00
1.00						
FeedbackResolved	1000.00	0.20	0.43	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00						
FeedbackUnresolved	1000.00	0.16	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00						
ComplaintCount	1000.00	0.34	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.00
1.00						
ComplaintResolved	1000.00	0.16	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00						
ComplaintUnresolved	1000.00	0.18	0.41	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00						
LoginFrequency	1000.00	25.91	14.06	1.00	13.75	27.00
38.00						
			max	skew	kurtosis	
CustomerID	1000.00	0.00		-1.20		
Age	69.00	0.01		-1.21		
ChurnStatus	1.00	1.47		0.17		
TotalSpent	3386.04	0.27		-0.79		
MinTransaction	496.99	1.60		2.39		
MaxTransaction	499.86	-1.51		1.90		

TransactionFrequency	9.00	-0.06	-1.24
LoyaltyLength	361.00	-0.73	-0.70
InquiryCount	2.00	1.43	1.09
InquiryResolved	2.00	2.20	4.01
InquiryUnresolved	2.00	2.35	4.41
FeedbackCount	2.00	1.38	0.88
FeedbackResolved	2.00	1.93	2.79
FeedbackUnresolved	2.00	2.33	4.71
ComplaintCount	2.00	1.38	0.95
ComplaintResolved	2.00	2.31	4.55
ComplaintUnresolved	2.00	2.14	3.79
LoginFrequency	49.00	-0.13	-1.18

```

# Count how many customers churned vs. did not churn
churn_counts = Customer_Data['ChurnStatus'].value_counts()
print(churn_counts)
# Calculate churn rate
churn_rate = (churn_counts[1] / churn_counts.sum()) * 100 # Percentage of customers who churned
print(f"Churn Rate: {churn_rate:.2f}%")

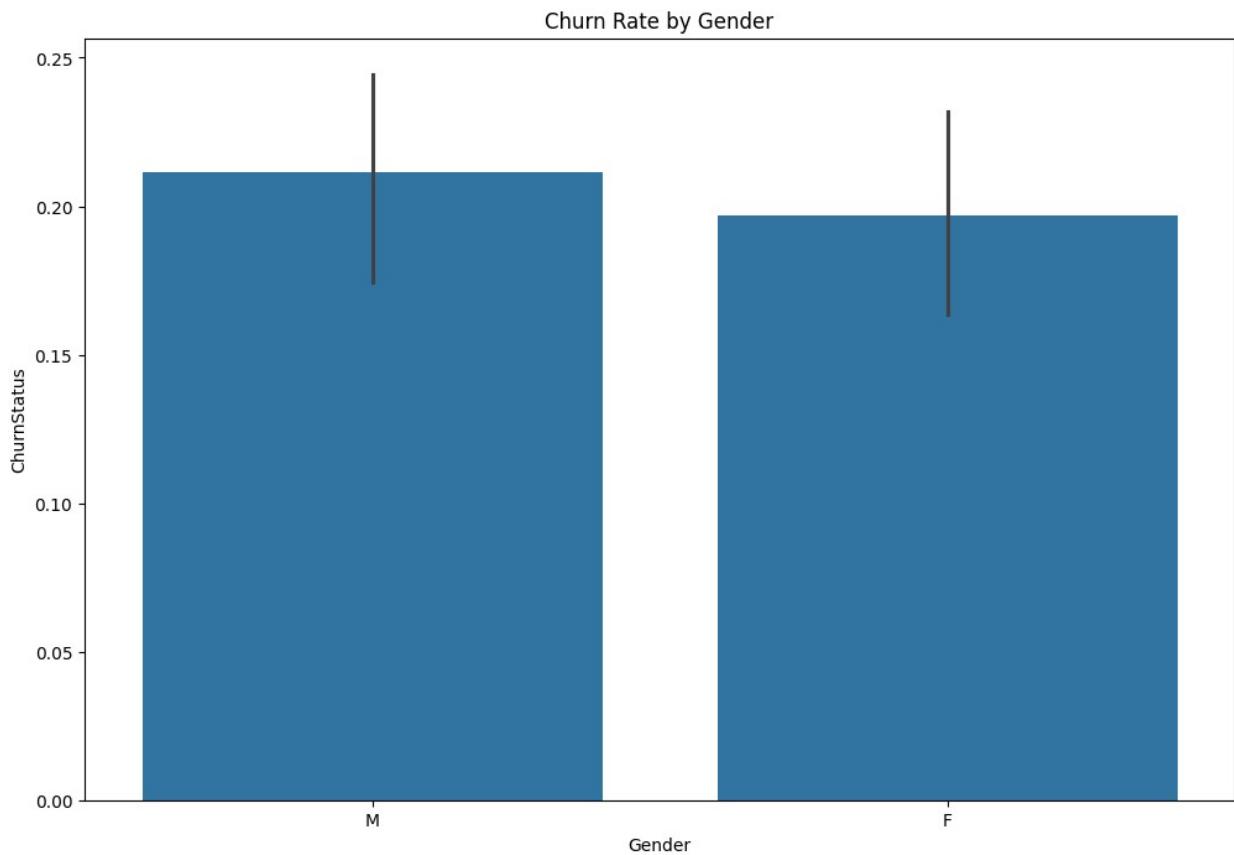
ChurnStatus
0    796
1    204
Name: count, dtype: int64
Churn Rate: 20.40%

# For Loop to calculate churn rates for categorical variables
categorical_columns =
Customer_Data.select_dtypes(include='object').columns

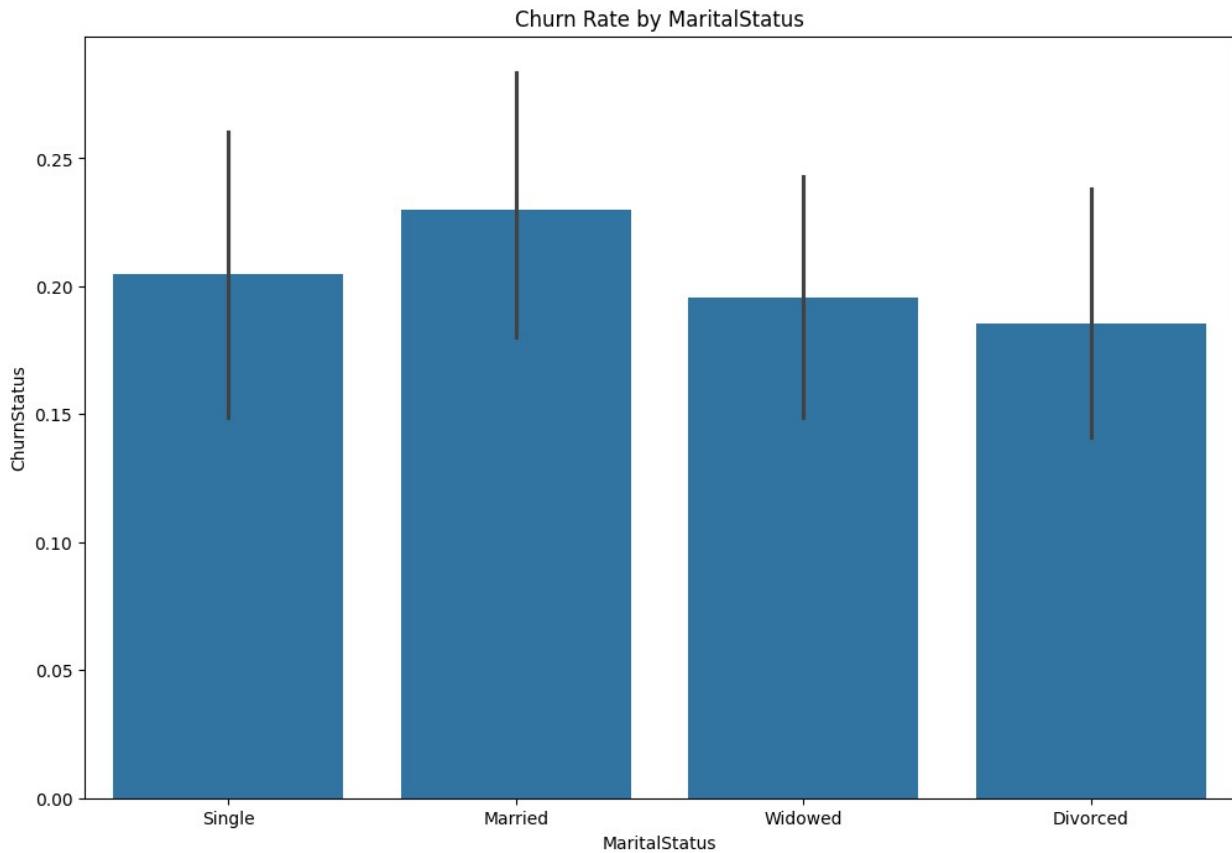
for col in categorical_columns:
    churn_rates = Customer_Data.groupby(col)['ChurnStatus'].mean()
    print(churn_rates)
    plt.figure(figsize=(12, 8))
    sns.barplot(x=col, y='ChurnStatus', data=Customer_Data)
    plt.title(f'Churn Rate by {col}')
    plt.show()

Gender
F    0.20
M    0.21
Name: ChurnStatus, dtype: float64

```

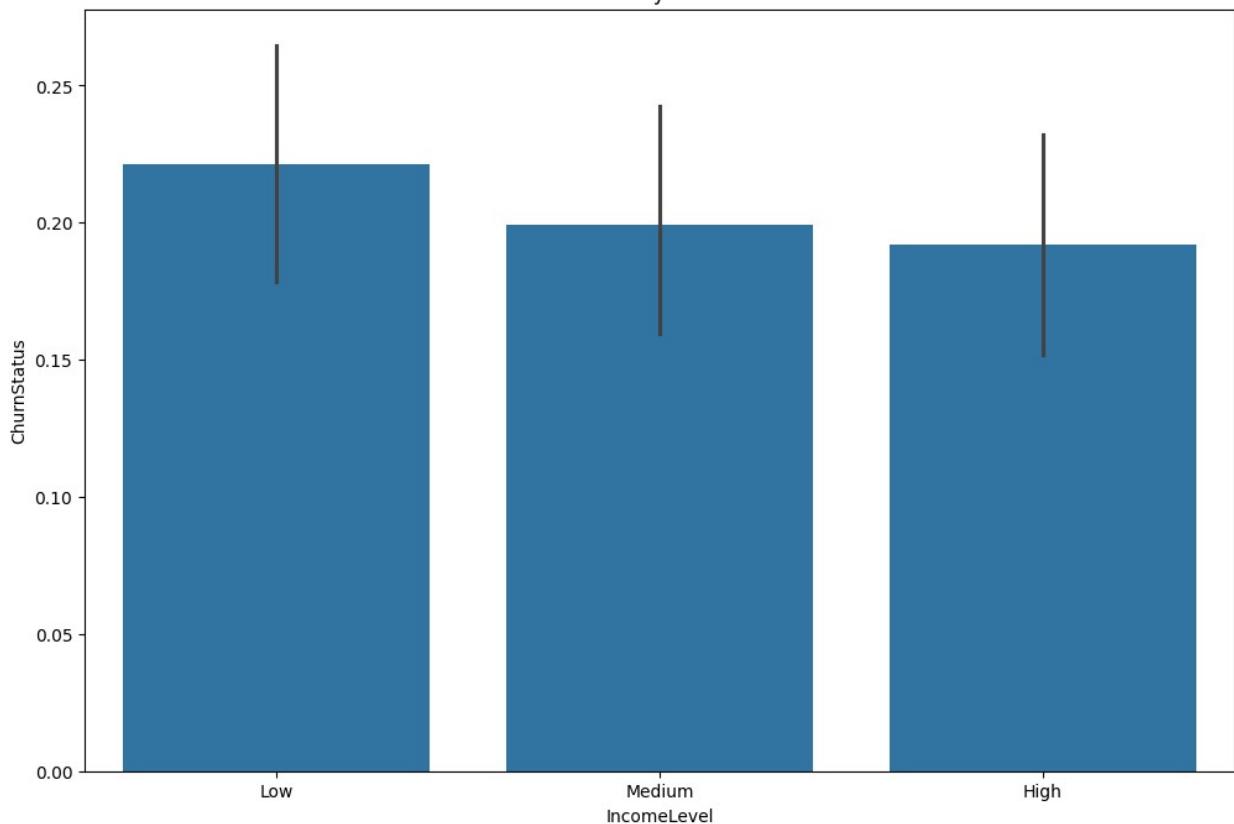


```
MaritalStatus
Divorced    0.19
Married     0.23
Single      0.20
Widowed     0.20
Name: ChurnStatus, dtype: float64
```

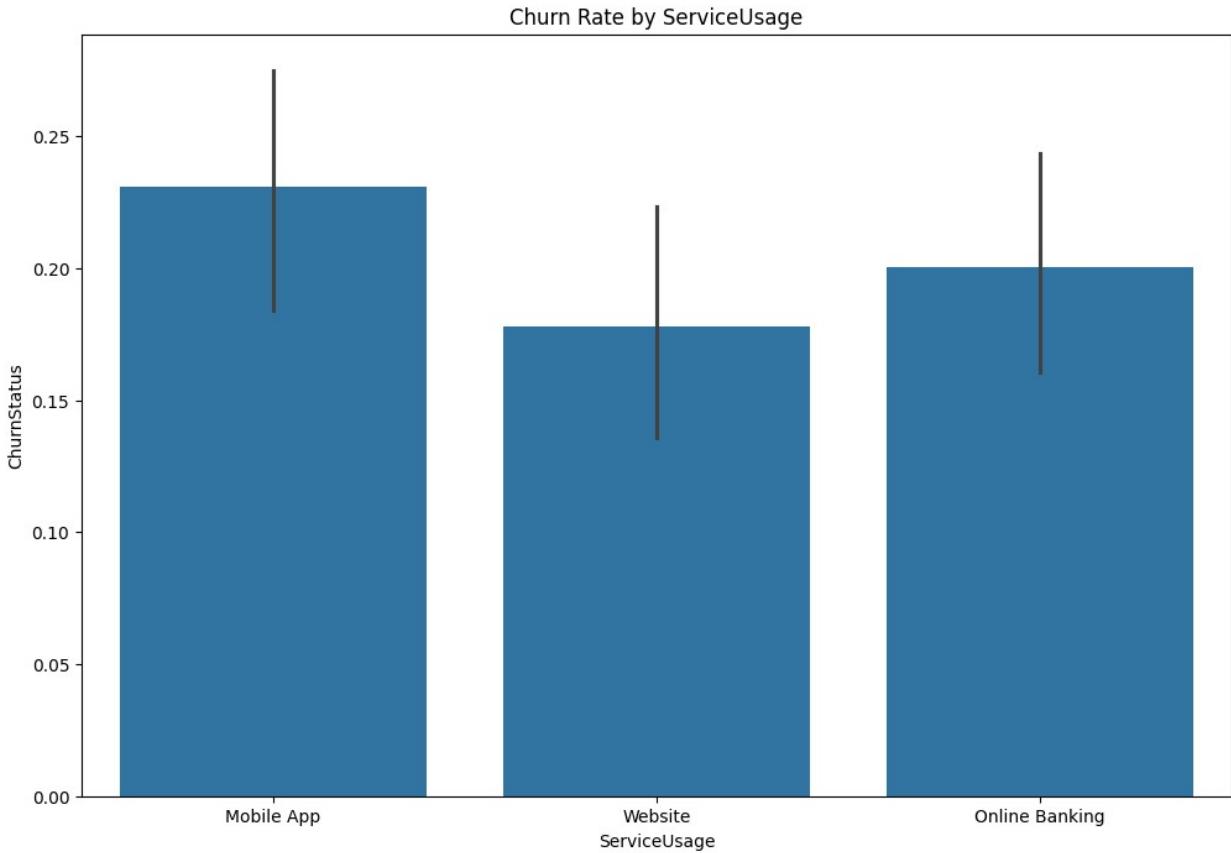


```
IncomeLevel
High      0.19
Low       0.22
Medium    0.20
Name: ChurnStatus, dtype: float64
```

Churn Rate by IncomeLevel

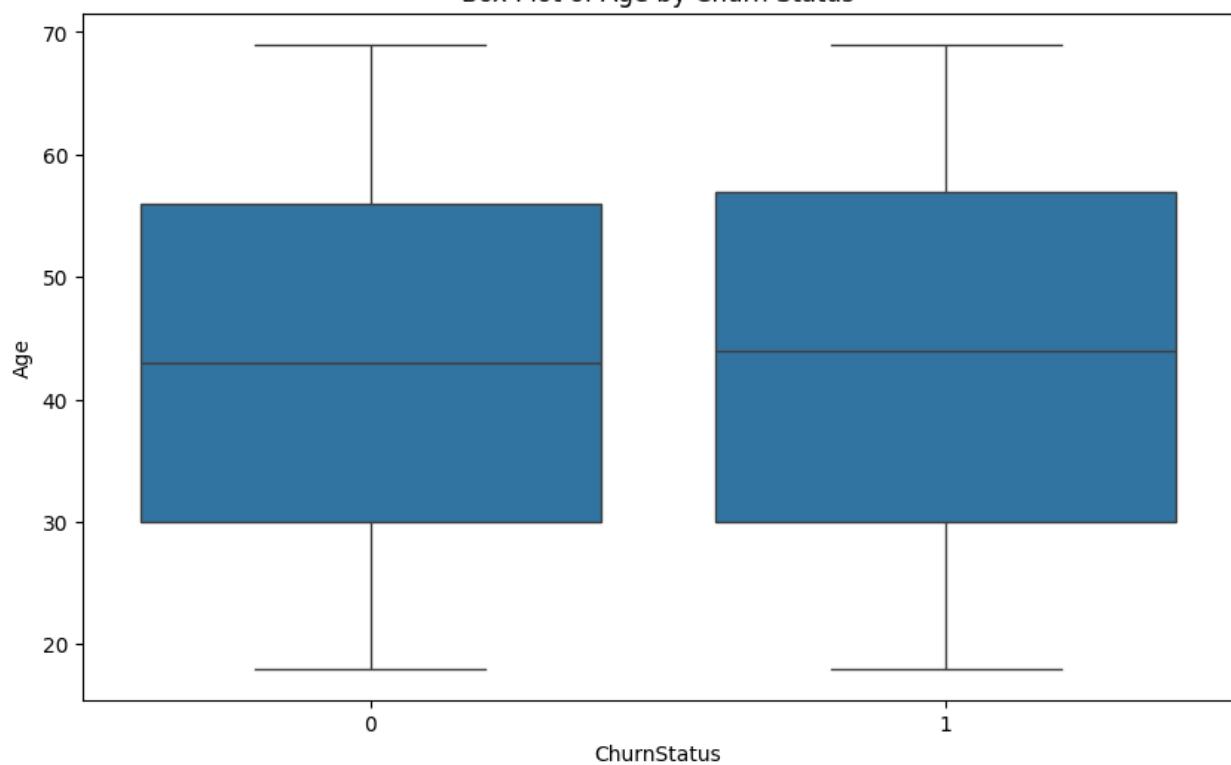


```
ServiceUsage
Mobile App      0.23
Online Banking   0.20
Website          0.18
Name: ChurnStatus, dtype: float64
```

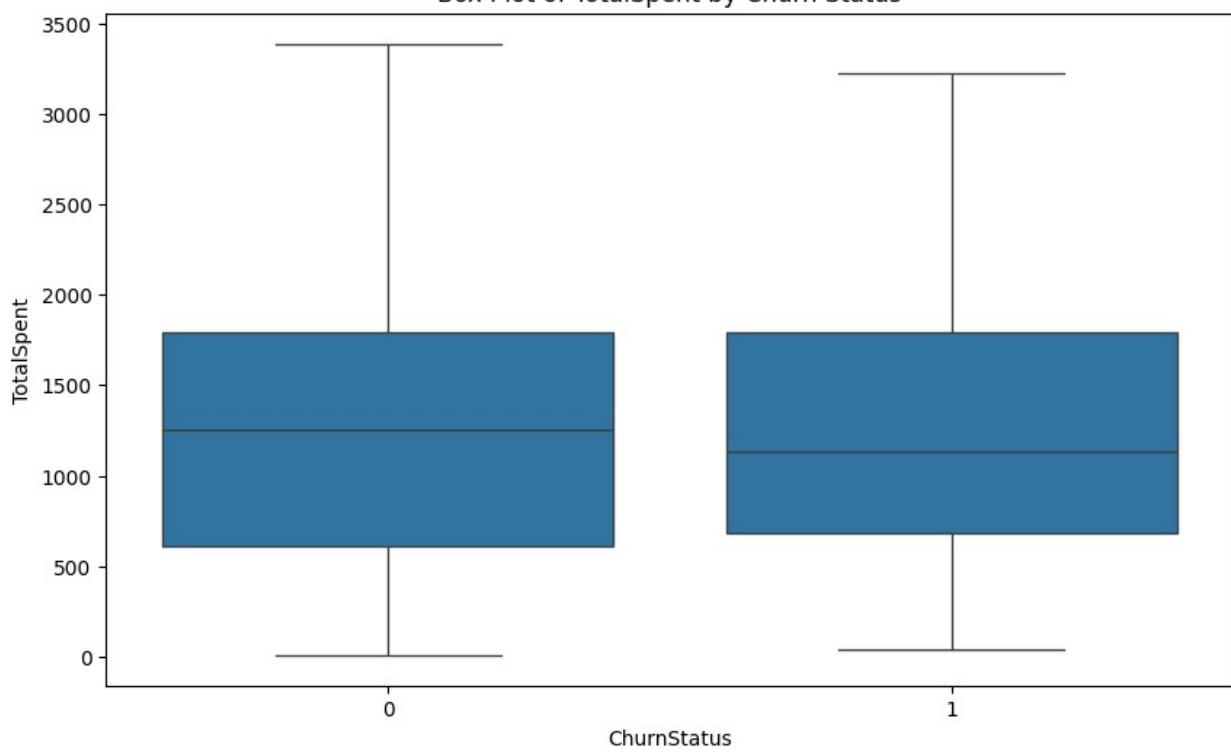


```
# For Loop to plot box plots for the numerical variables against churn status
numerical_columns =
Customer_Data.select_dtypes(include='number').columns.drop(['ChurnStatus','CustomerID'])
for col in numerical_columns:
    plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
    sns.boxplot(x='ChurnStatus', y=col, data=Customer_Data)
    plt.title(f'Box Plot of {col} by Churn Status')
    plt.show()
```

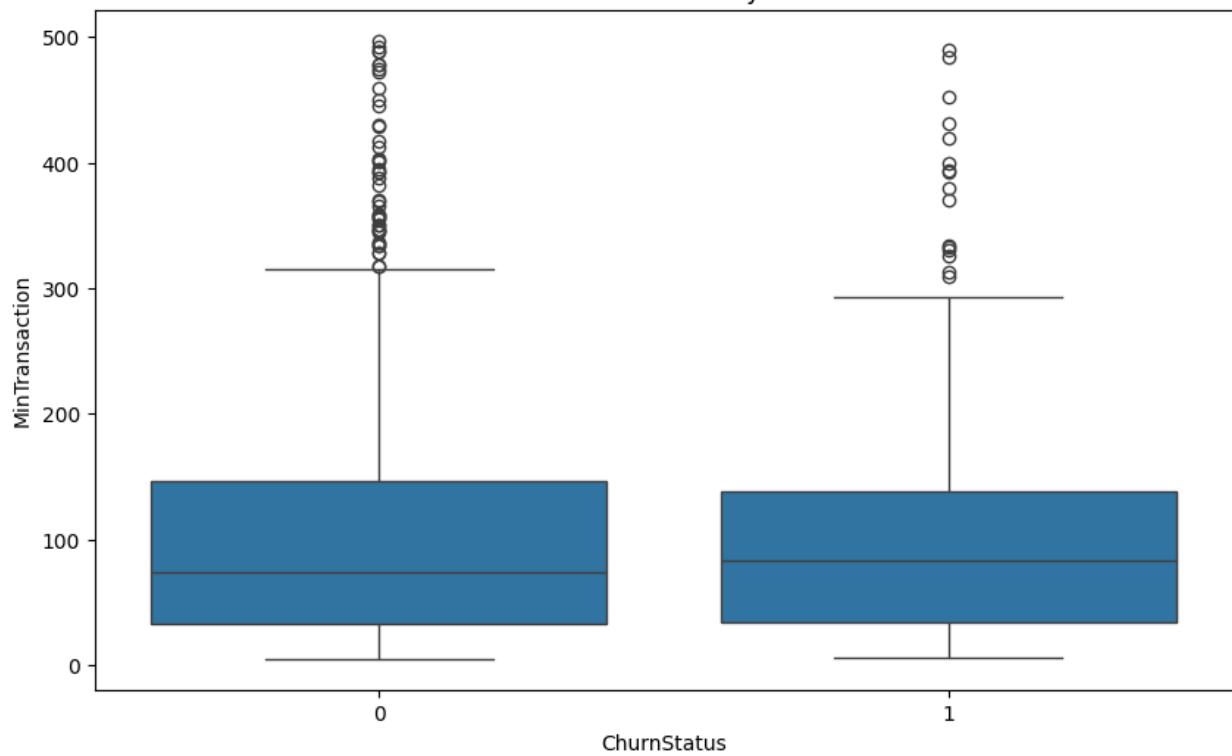
Box Plot of Age by Churn Status



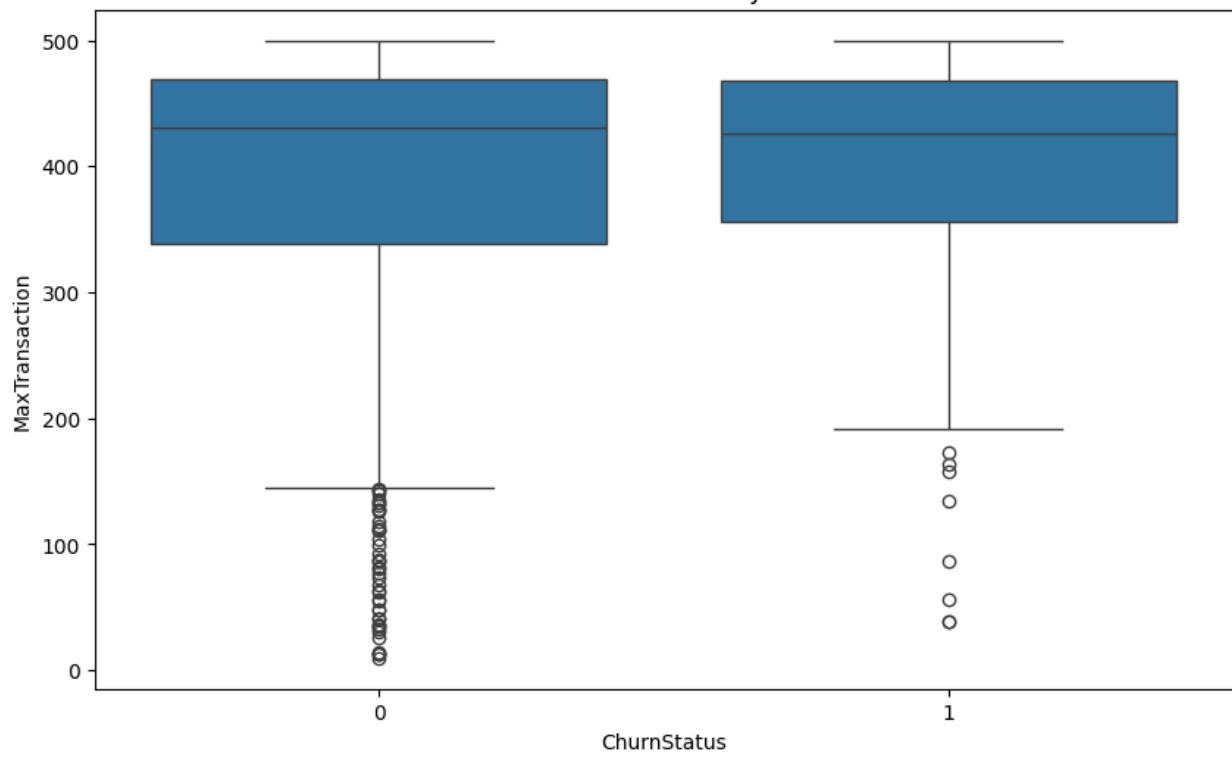
Box Plot of TotalSpent by Churn Status



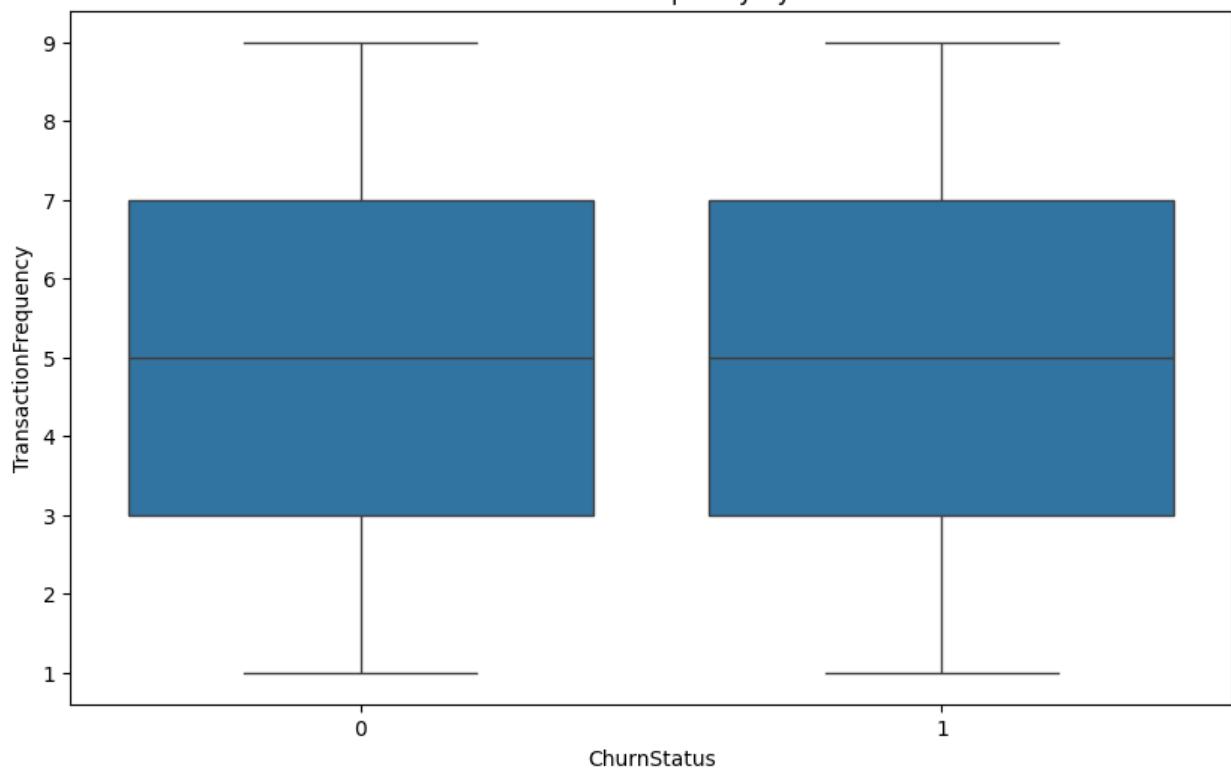
Box Plot of MinTransaction by Churn Status



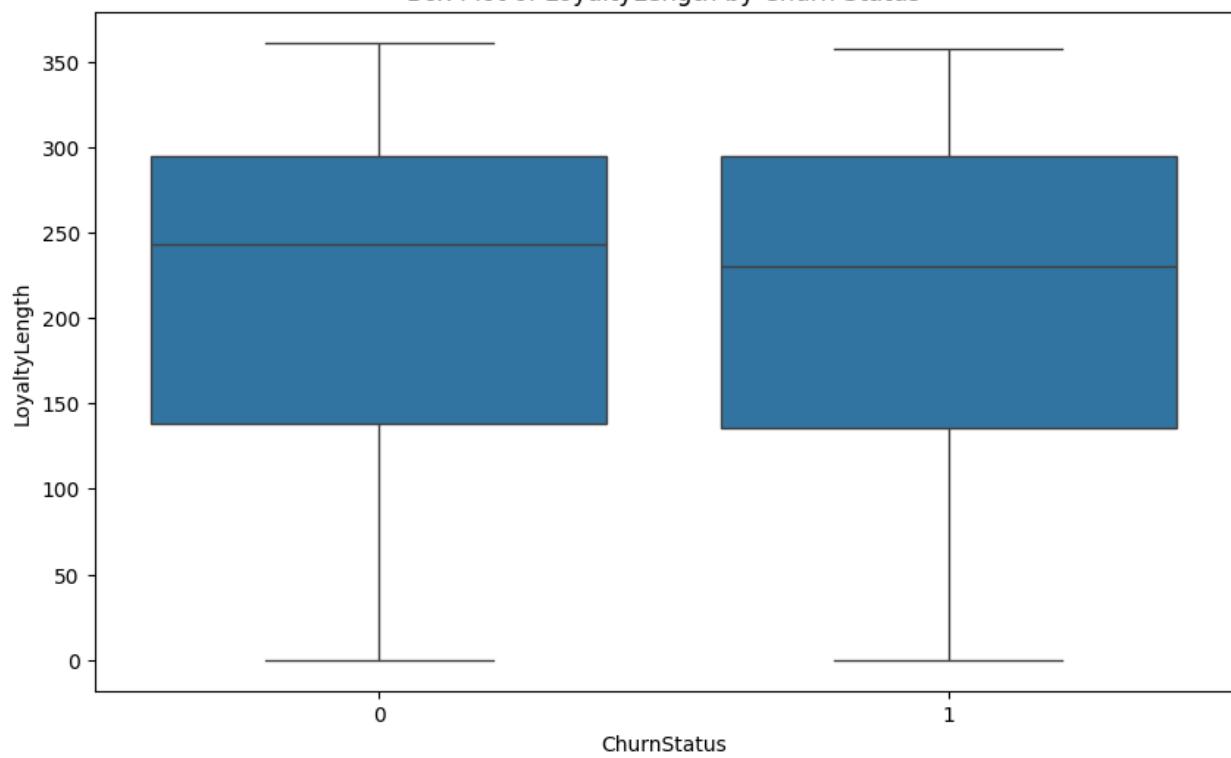
Box Plot of MaxTransaction by Churn Status



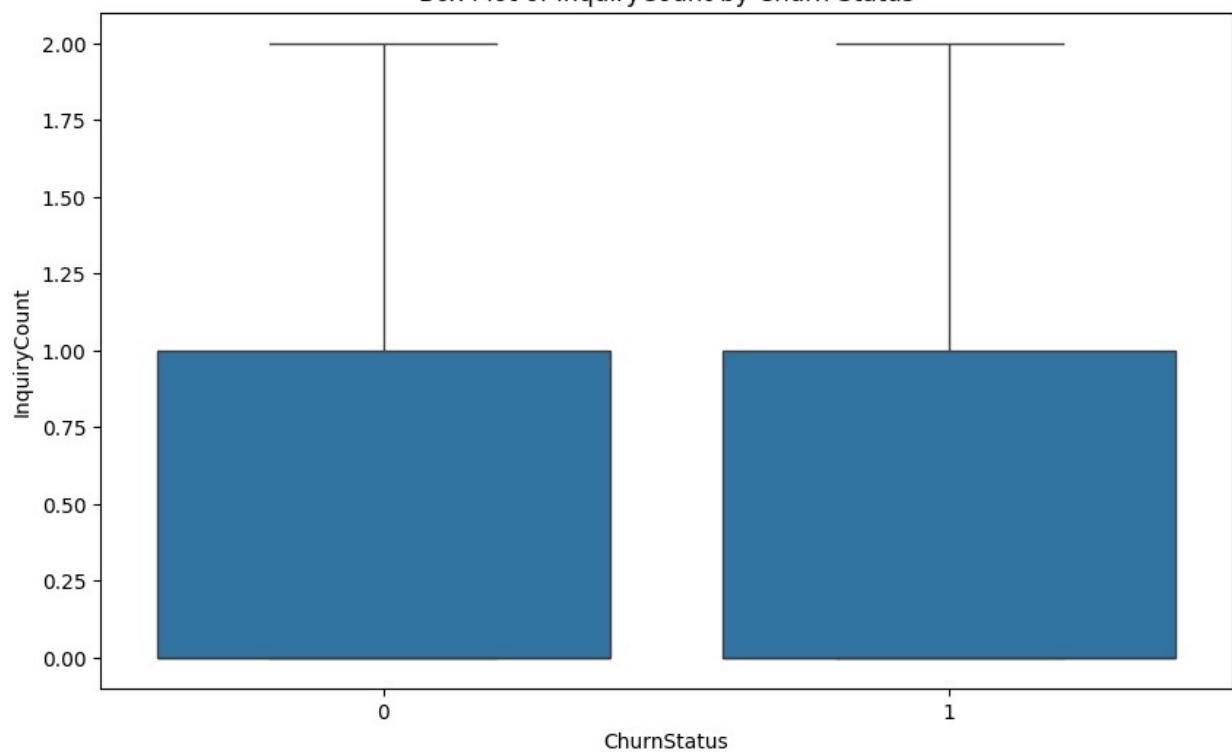
Box Plot of TransactionFrequency by Churn Status



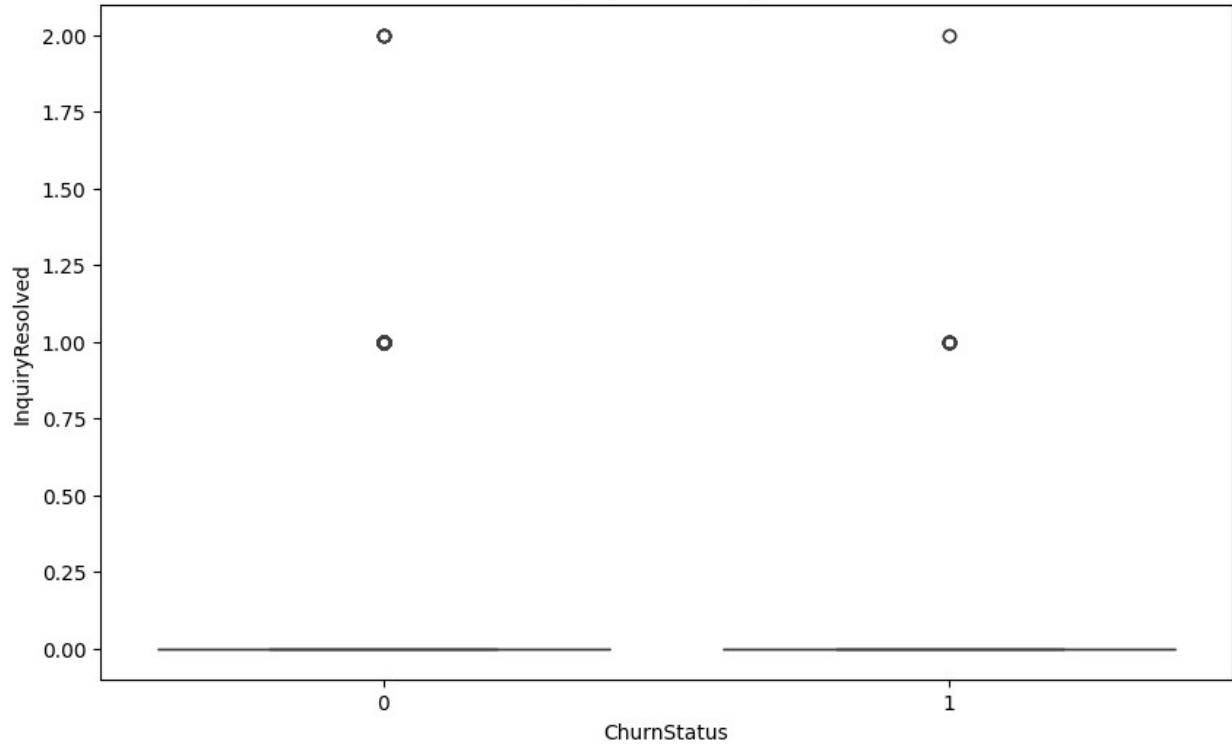
Box Plot of LoyaltyLength by Churn Status



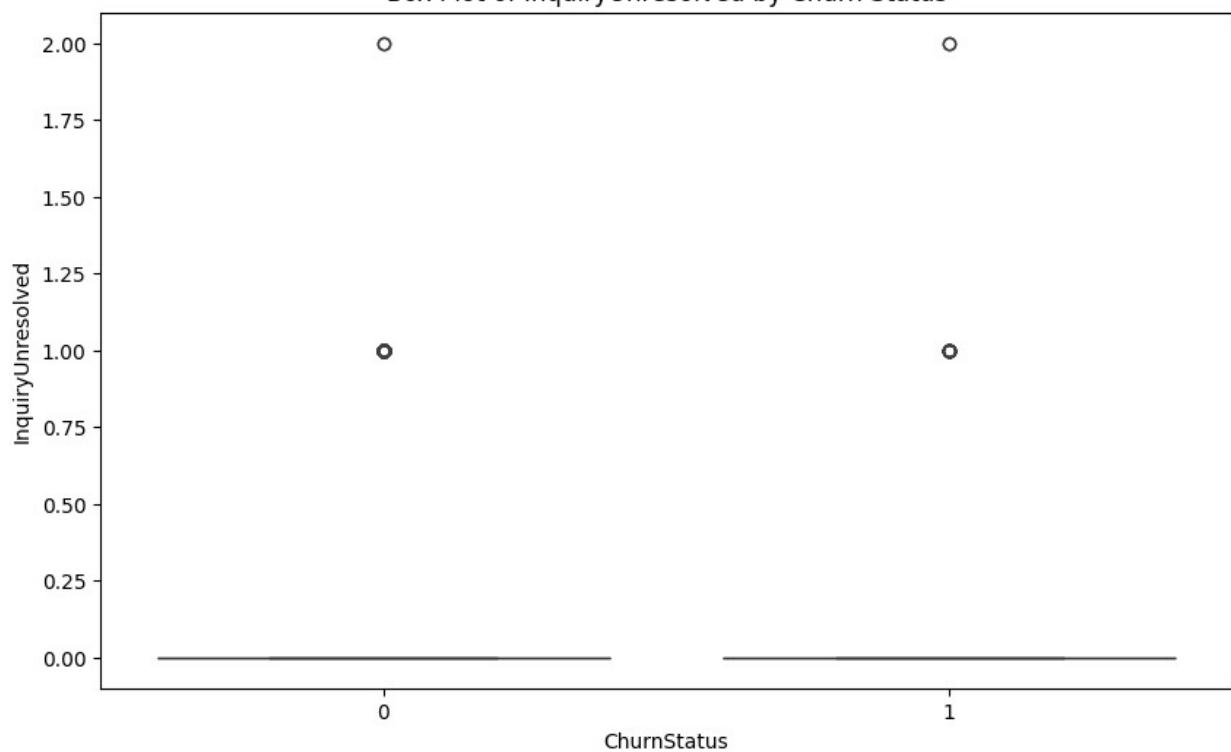
Box Plot of InquiryCount by Churn Status



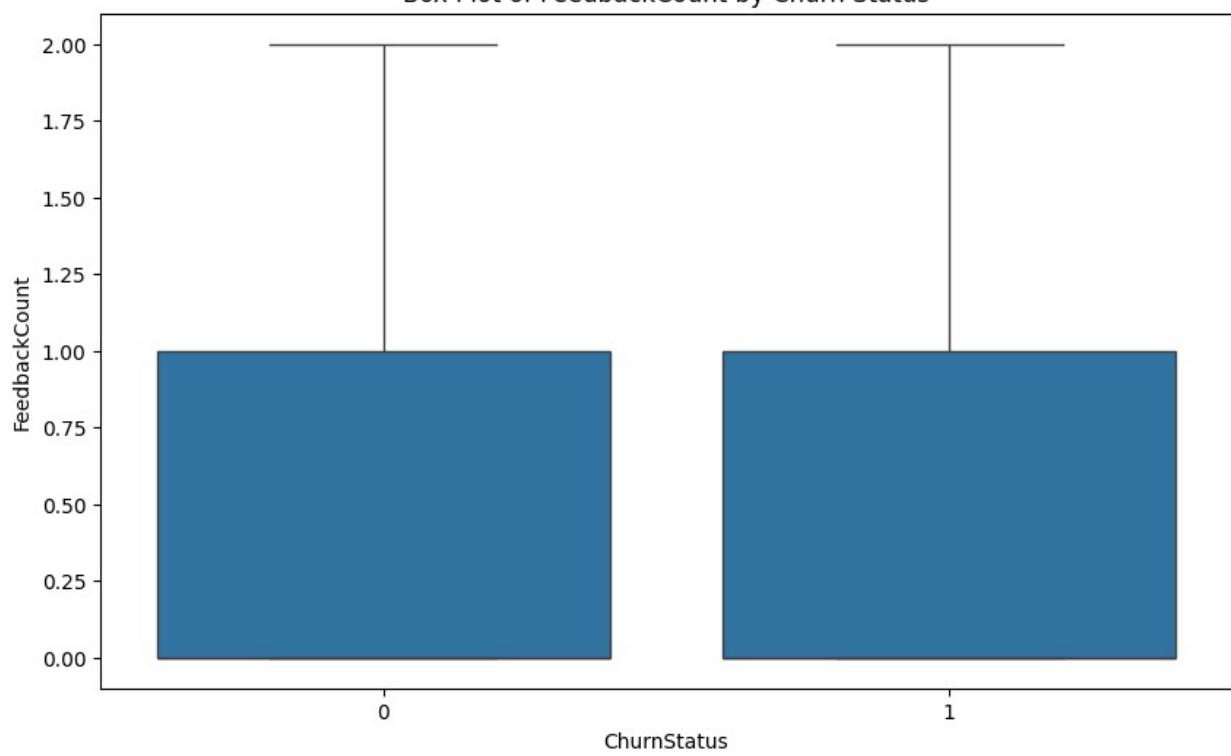
Box Plot of InquiryResolved by Churn Status



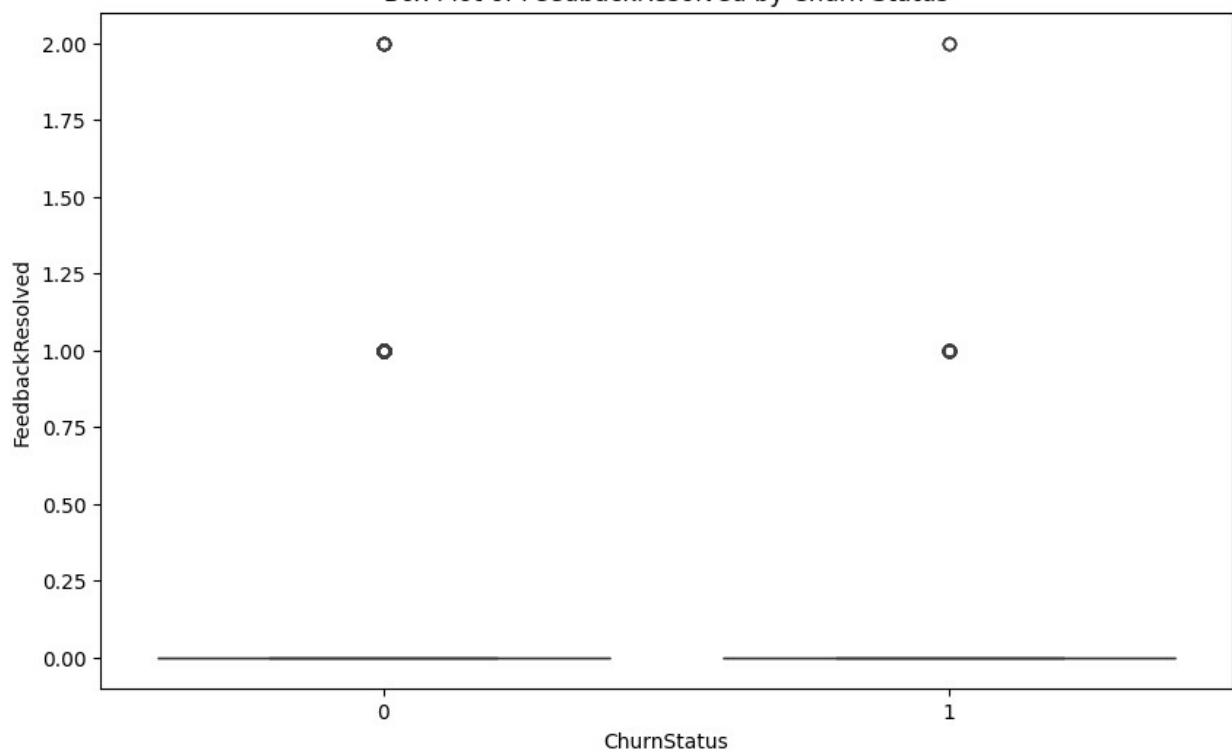
Box Plot of InquiryUnresolved by Churn Status



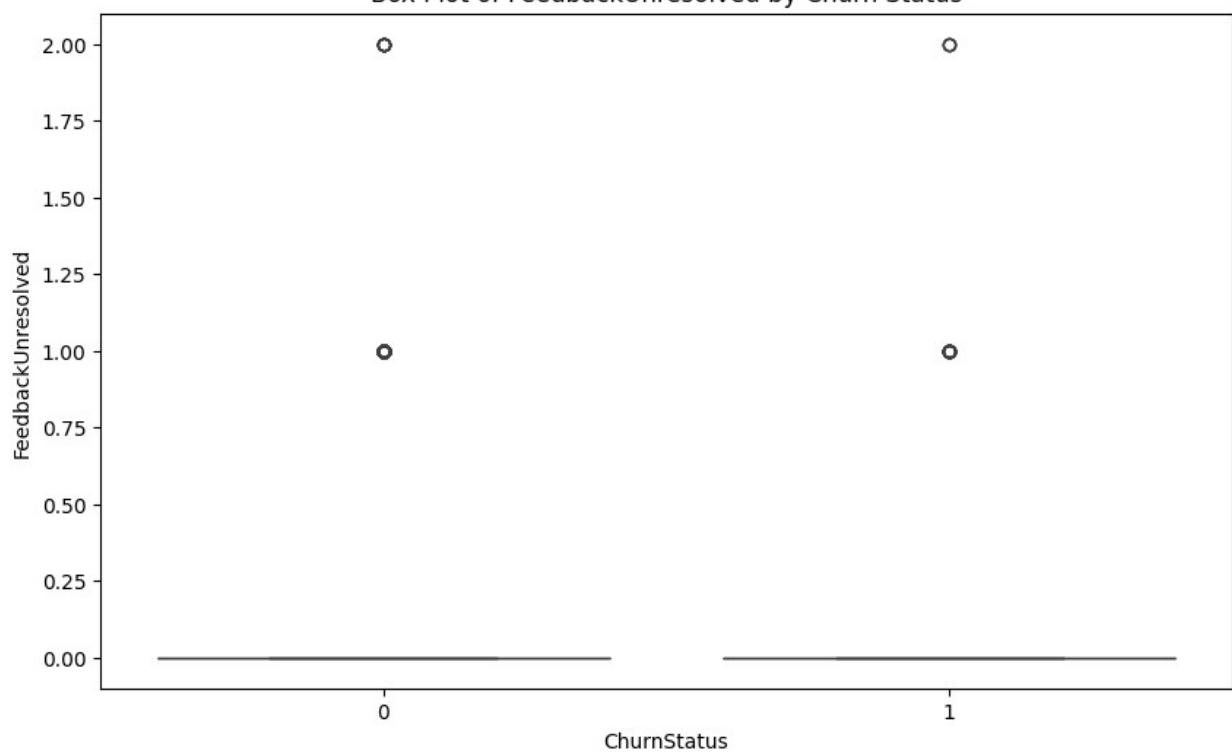
Box Plot of FeedbackCount by Churn Status



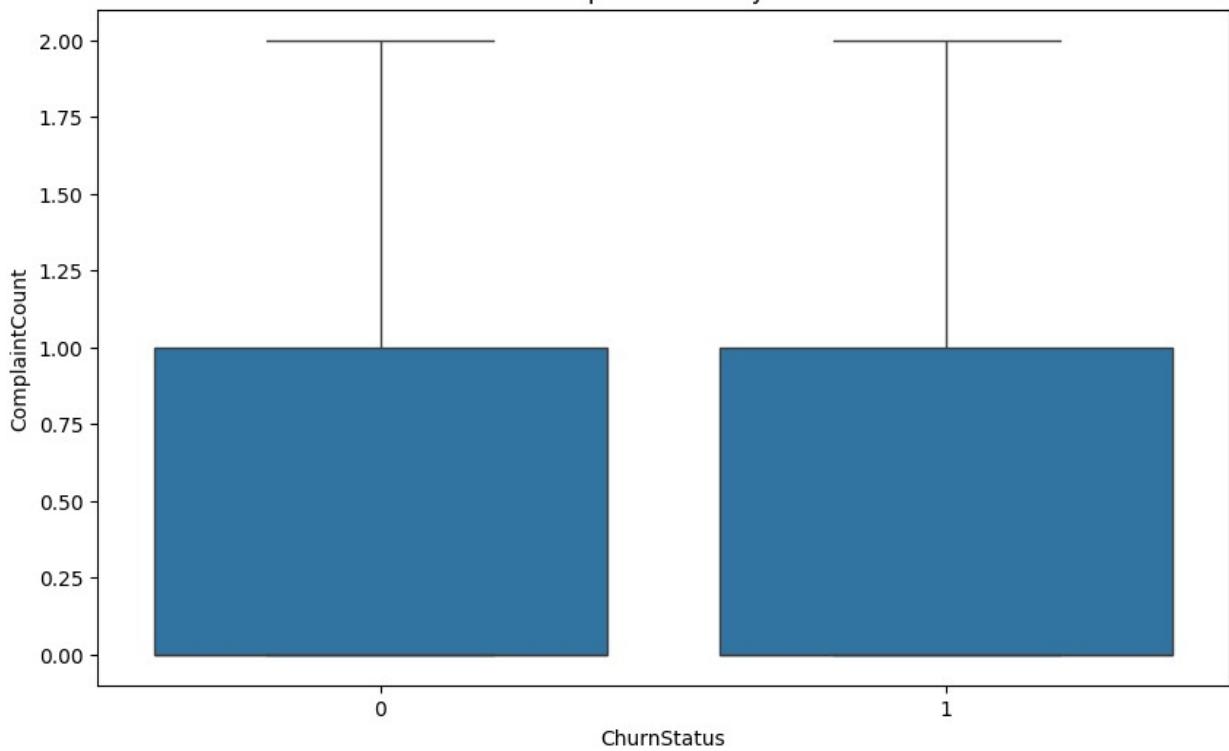
Box Plot of FeedbackResolved by Churn Status



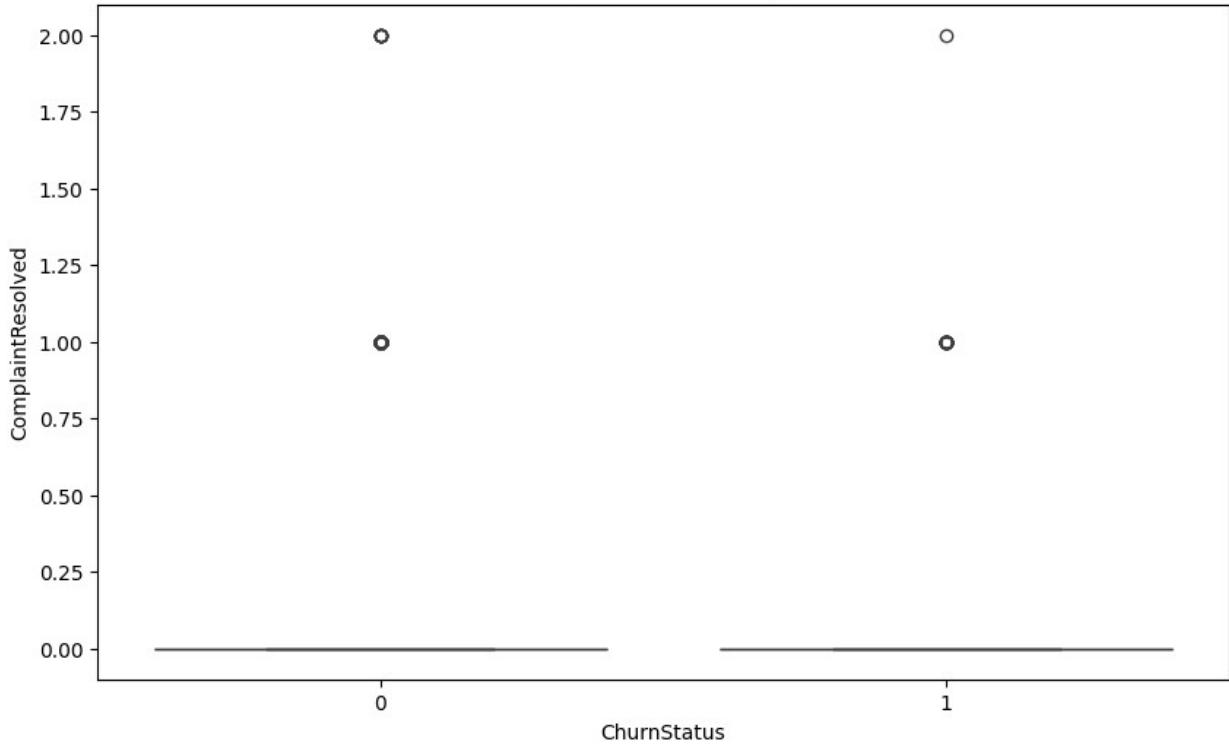
Box Plot of FeedbackUnresolved by Churn Status



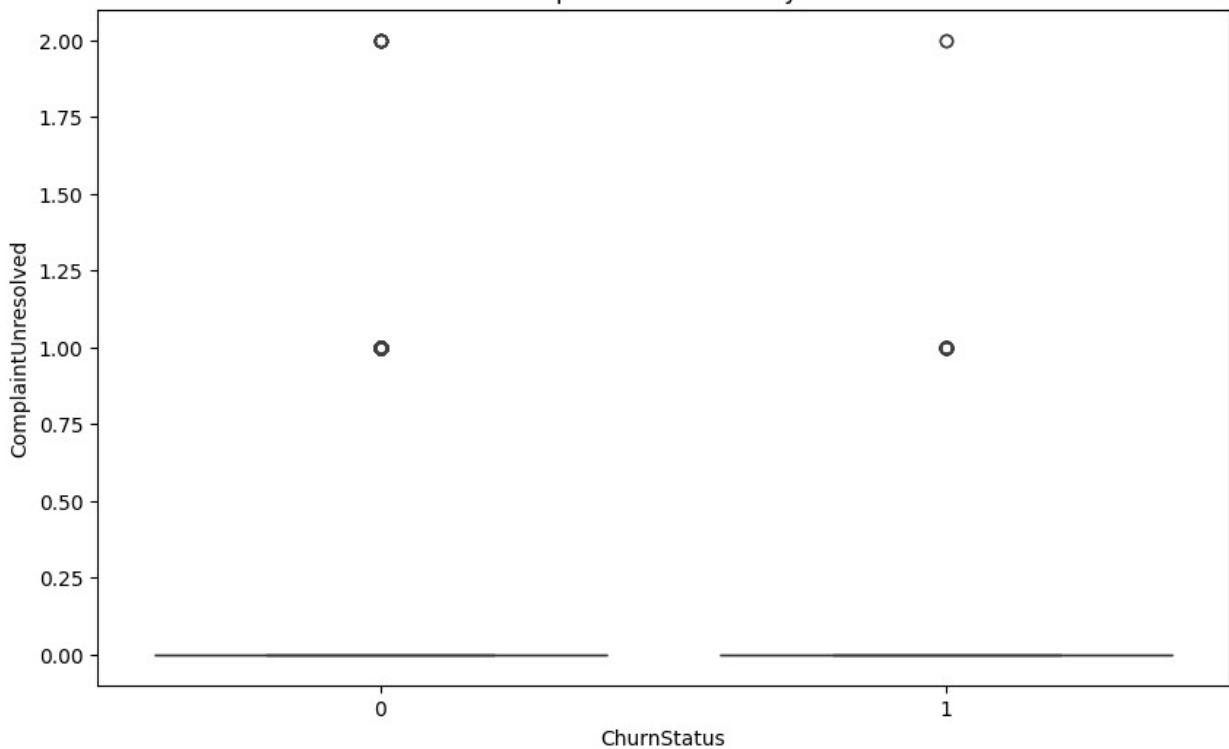
Box Plot of ComplaintCount by Churn Status



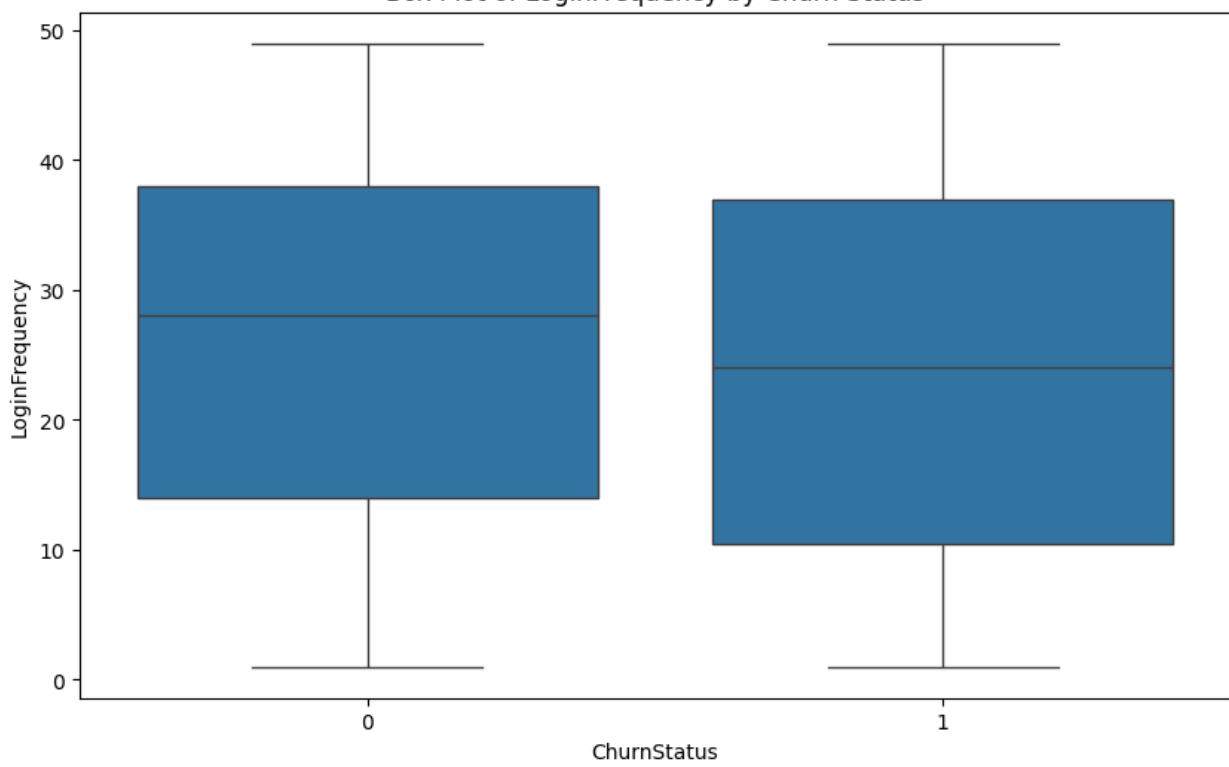
Box Plot of ComplaintResolved by Churn Status



Box Plot of ComplaintUnresolved by Churn Status



Box Plot of LoginFrequency by Churn Status



```

# Used StandardScaler() to calculate z scores so all numeric values
# hold the same weight.
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler

# Identify columns to scale drop non-numeric and target variable as
# well as CustomerID
columns_to_scale =
Customer_Data.select_dtypes(include='number').columns.drop(['CustomerI
D', 'ChurnStatus'])

# Scale them
scaler = StandardScaler()
scaled_values = scaler.fit_transform(Customer_Data[columns_to_scale])
Customer_Data[columns_to_scale] =
scaler.fit_transform(Customer_Data[columns_to_scale])

display(Customer_Data.head())

```

	CustomerID	Age	Gender	MaritalStatus	IncomeLevel	ChurnStatus
TotalSpent	1	1.23	M	Single	Low	0
-1.15	2	1.43	M	Married	Low	1
0.38	3	-1.66	M	Single	Low	0
0.59	4	-1.46	M	Widowed	Low	0
-0.47	5	-1.46	M	Divorced	Medium	0
0.99						

	MinTransaction	MaxTransaction	TransactionFrequency
MostRecentTransaction	3.06	0.25	-1.56
2022-03-27	-0.52	0.07	0.75
2022-11-19	-0.55	0.28	0.36
2022-10-08	-0.62	-0.07	-0.02
2022-12-27	-0.37	0.80	1.13
2022-12-21			

	FirstTransaction	LoyaltyLength	InquiryCount	InquiryResolved
0	2022-03-27	-1.89	1.34	2.09
1	2022-01-09	0.96	1.34	2.09
2	2022-02-11	0.28	1.34	2.09
3	2022-05-22	0.10	3.27	2.09
4	2022-02-21	0.86	-0.59	-0.42

	InquiryUnresolved	FeedbackCount	FeedbackResolved	
	FeedbackUnresolved \			
0	-0.39	-0.62	-0.47	-
1	-0.39	-0.62	-0.47	-
2	-0.39	-0.62	-0.47	-
3	2.41	-0.62	-0.47	-
4	-0.39	-0.62	-0.47	-
5				
	ComplaintCount	ComplaintResolved	ComplaintUnresolved	
	LastLoginDate \			
0	-0.61	-0.41	-0.44	2023-10-
1	-0.61	-0.41	-0.44	2023-12-
2	-0.61	-0.41	-0.44	2023-11-
3	-0.61	-0.41	-0.44	2023-08-
4	-0.61	-0.41	-0.44	2023-10-
5				
	LoginFrequency	ServiceUsage		
0	0.58	Mobile App		
1	-1.49	Website		
2	-1.63	Website		
3	-1.70	Website		
4	1.07	Website		
5				

Encode categorical data to numbers to prep for algorithm

```
# Encode categorical variables using mapping for the IncomeLevel as order matters.
```

```
Customer_Data['IncomeLevel'] = Customer_Data['IncomeLevel'].map({
    'Low': 1,
    'Medium': 2,
    'High': 3
})
```

```
display(Customer_Data.head())
```

	CustomerID	Age	Gender	MaritalStatus	IncomeLevel	ChurnStatus	\
0	1	1.23	M	Single	1	0	
1	2	1.43	M	Married	1	1	

2	3	-1.66	M	Single	1	0
3	4	-1.46	M	Widowed	1	0
4	5	-1.46	M	Divorced	2	0
	TotalSpent	MinTransaction	MaxTransaction	TransactionFrequency		\
0	-1.15	3.06	0.25		-1.56	
1	0.38	-0.52	0.07		0.75	
2	0.59	-0.55	0.28		0.36	
3	-0.47	-0.62	-0.07		-0.02	
4	0.99	-0.37	0.80		1.13	
	MostRecentTransaction	FirstTransaction	LoyaltyLength	InquiryCount		\
0	2022-03-27	2022-03-27	-1.89	1.34		
1	2022-11-19	2022-01-09	0.96	1.34		
2	2022-10-08	2022-02-11	0.28	1.34		
3	2022-12-27	2022-05-22	0.10	3.27		
4	2022-12-21	2022-02-21	0.86	-0.59		
	InquiryResolved	InquiryUnresolved	FeedbackCount	FeedbackResolved		\
0	2.09	-0.39	-0.62	-0.47		
1	2.09	-0.39	-0.62	-0.47		
2	2.09	-0.39	-0.62	-0.47		
3	2.09	2.41	-0.62	-0.47		
4	-0.42	-0.39	-0.62	-0.47		
	FeedbackUnresolved	ComplaintCount	ComplaintResolved			\
0	-0.41	-0.61	-0.41			
-0.44						
1	-0.41	-0.61	-0.41			
-0.44						
2	-0.41	-0.61	-0.41			
-0.44						
3	-0.41	-0.61	-0.41			
-0.44						
4	-0.41	-0.61	-0.41			
-0.44						
	LastLoginDate	LoginFrequency	ServiceUsage			

```

0    2023-10-21        0.58  Mobile App
1    2023-12-05       -1.49   Website
2    2023-11-15       -1.63   Website
3    2023-08-25       -1.70   Website
4    2023-10-27        1.07   Website

# Encode Gender using one-hot encoding since order does not matter

isMale = pd.get_dummies(Customer_Data['Gender'], drop_first=True)
Customer_Data['Gender'] = isMale
Customer_Data['Gender'] = Customer_Data['Gender'].astype(int) # Change from true to an integer 1

# Rename Columns for clarity
Customer_Data = Customer_Data.rename(columns={'Gender': 'isMale'})

# Drop the date columns as they have served their purpose
Customer_Data = Customer_Data.drop(columns=['MostRecentTransaction',
'FirstTransaction', 'LastLoginDate'])

display(Customer_Data.head())

```

	CustomerID	Age	isMale	MaritalStatus	IncomeLevel	ChurnStatus	\
0	1	1.23	1	Single	1	0	
1	2	1.43	1	Married	1	1	
2	3	-1.66	1	Single	1	0	
3	4	-1.46	1	Widowed	1	0	
4	5	-1.46	1	Divorced	2	0	

	TotalSpent	MinTransaction	MaxTransaction	TransactionFrequency	\
0	-1.15	3.06	0.25	-1.56	
1	0.38	-0.52	0.07	0.75	
2	0.59	-0.55	0.28	0.36	
3	-0.47	-0.62	-0.07	-0.02	
4	0.99	-0.37	0.80	1.13	

	LoyaltyLength	InquiryCount	InquiryResolved	InquiryUnresolved	\
0	-1.89	1.34	2.09	-0.39	
1	0.96	1.34	2.09	-0.39	
2	0.28	1.34	2.09	-0.39	
3	0.10	3.27	2.09	2.41	
4	0.86	-0.59	-0.42	-0.39	

	FeedbackCount	FeedbackResolved	FeedbackUnresolved	ComplaintCount	\
0	-0.62	-0.47	-0.41	-0.61	
1	-0.62	-0.47	-0.41	-0.61	
2	-0.62	-0.47	-0.41	-0.61	

3	-0.62	-0.47	-0.41	-0.61			
4	-0.62	-0.47	-0.41	-0.61			
	ComplaintResolved	ComplaintUnresolved	LoginFrequency	ServiceUsage			
0	-0.41	-0.44	0.58	Mobile App			
1	-0.41	-0.44	-1.49	Website			
2	-0.41	-0.44	-1.63	Website			
3	-0.41	-0.44	-1.70	Website			
4	-0.41	-0.44	1.07	Website			
<i># Encode all the other categorical variables using one-hot encoding</i>							
Customer_Data = pd.get_dummies(Customer_Data, columns=['MaritalStatus', 'ServiceUsage'], dtype=int)							
display(Customer_Data.head())							
Customer_Data.info()							
0	CustomerID	Age	isMale	IncomeLevel	ChurnStatus	TotalSpent	\
1	1	1.23	1		1	0	-1.15
2	2	1.43	1		1	1	0.38
3	3	-1.66	1		1	0	0.59
4	4	-1.46	1		1	0	-0.47
5	5	-1.46	1		2	0	0.99
	MinTransaction	MaxTransaction	TransactionFrequency	LoyaltyLength			
0	3.06	0.25		-1.56		-1.89	
1	-0.52	0.07		0.75		0.96	
2	-0.55	0.28		0.36		0.28	
3	-0.62	-0.07		-0.02		0.10	
4	-0.37	0.80		1.13		0.86	
	InquiryCount	InquiryResolved	InquiryUnresolved	FeedbackCount	\		
0	1.34	2.09	-0.39	-0.62			
1	1.34	2.09	-0.39	-0.62			
2	1.34	2.09	-0.39	-0.62			
3	3.27	2.09	2.41	-0.62			
4	-0.59	-0.42	-0.39	-0.62			

	FeedbackResolved	FeedbackUnresolved	ComplaintCount	
ComplaintResolved \				
0	-0.47	-0.41	-0.61	-
0.41				
1	-0.47	-0.41	-0.61	-
0.41				
2	-0.47	-0.41	-0.61	-
0.41				
3	-0.47	-0.41	-0.61	-
0.41				
4	-0.47	-0.41	-0.61	-
0.41				
ComplaintUnresolved	LoginFrequency	MaritalStatus_Divorced \		
0	-0.44	0.58	0	
1	-0.44	-1.49	0	
2	-0.44	-1.63	0	
3	-0.44	-1.70	0	
4	-0.44	1.07	1	
MaritalStatus_Married	MaritalStatus_Single	MaritalStatus_Widowed		
\				
0	0	1	0	
1	1	0	0	
2	0	1	0	
3	0	0	1	
4	0	0	0	
ServiceUsage_Mobile	App	ServiceUsage_Online	Banking	
ServiceUsage_Website				
0	1		0	
0				
1	0		0	
1				
2	0		0	
1				
3	0		0	
1				
4	0		0	
1				
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>				
RangeIndex: 1000 entries, 0 to 999				
Data columns (total 27 columns):				
#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype	

```

-----|-----|-----|
0    CustomerID           1000 non-null   int64
1    Age                  1000 non-null   float64
2    isMale               1000 non-null   int64
3    IncomeLevel          1000 non-null   int64
4    ChurnStatus          1000 non-null   int64
5    TotalSpent           1000 non-null   float64
6    MinTransaction       1000 non-null   float64
7    MaxTransaction       1000 non-null   float64
8    TransactionFrequency 1000 non-null   float64
9    LoyaltyLength        1000 non-null   float64
10   InquiryCount         1000 non-null   float64
11   InquiryResolved      1000 non-null   float64
12   InquiryUnresolved    1000 non-null   float64
13   FeedbackCount        1000 non-null   float64
14   FeedbackResolved     1000 non-null   float64
15   FeedbackUnresolved   1000 non-null   float64
16   ComplaintCount       1000 non-null   float64
17   ComplaintResolved    1000 non-null   float64
18   ComplaintUnresolved  1000 non-null   float64
19   LoginFrequency        1000 non-null   float64
20   MaritalStatus_Divorced 1000 non-null   int64
21   MaritalStatus_Married 1000 non-null   int64
22   MaritalStatus_Single  1000 non-null   int64
23   MaritalStatus_Widowed 1000 non-null   int64
24   ServiceUsage_Mobile App 1000 non-null   int64
25   ServiceUsage_Online Banking 1000 non-null   int64
26   ServiceUsage_Website   1000 non-null   int64
dtypes: float64(16), int64(11)
memory usage: 211.1 KB

```

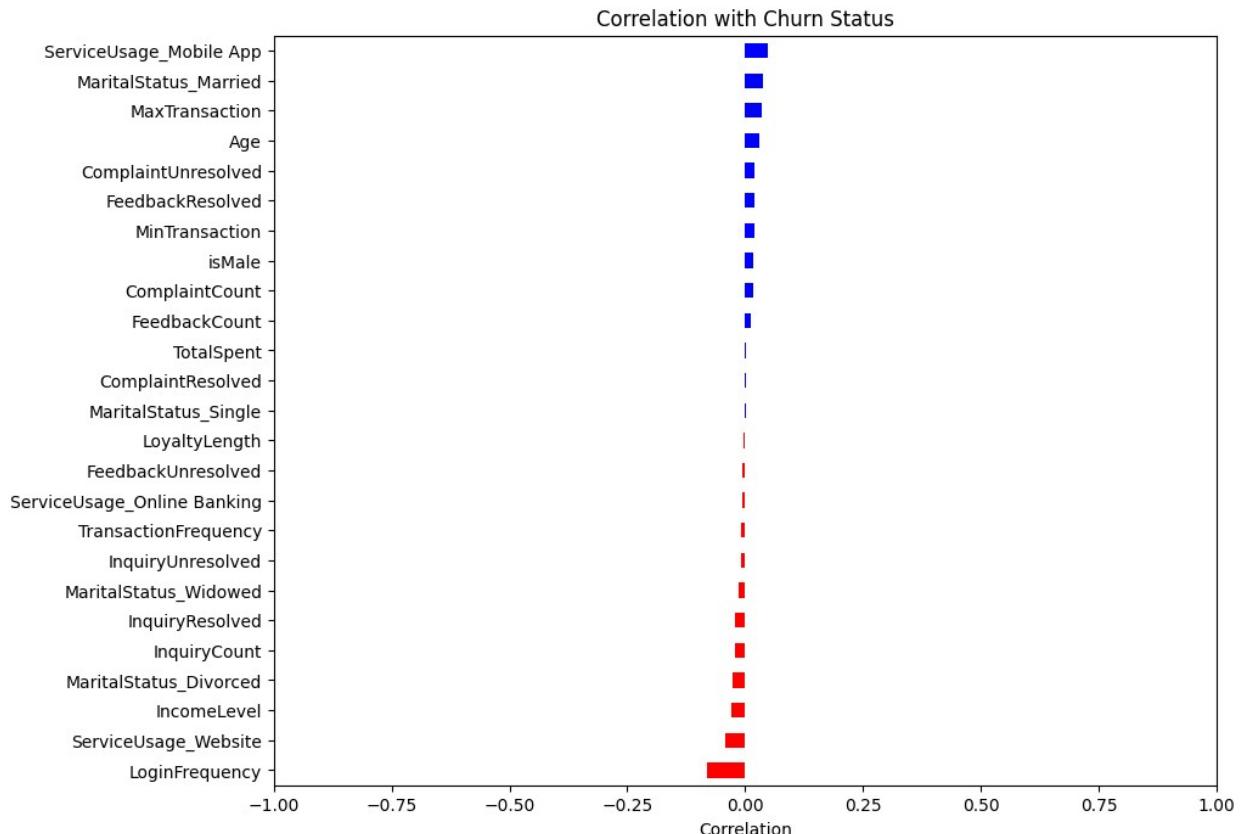
Check Correlation of numerical features with Churn Status

```

churn_corr = Customer_Data.select_dtypes(include='number').corr()
['ChurnStatus'].drop(['ChurnStatus', 'CustomerID']).sort_values() # include all numerical values -ChurnStatus and CustomerID

plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8))
churn_corr.plot(kind='barh', color=['red' if x < 0 else 'blue' for x in churn_corr]) # a horizontal bar plot with red for negative correlation and blue for positive correlation
plt.title('Correlation with Churn Status')
plt.xlabel('Correlation')
plt.xlim(-1, 1)
plt.show()

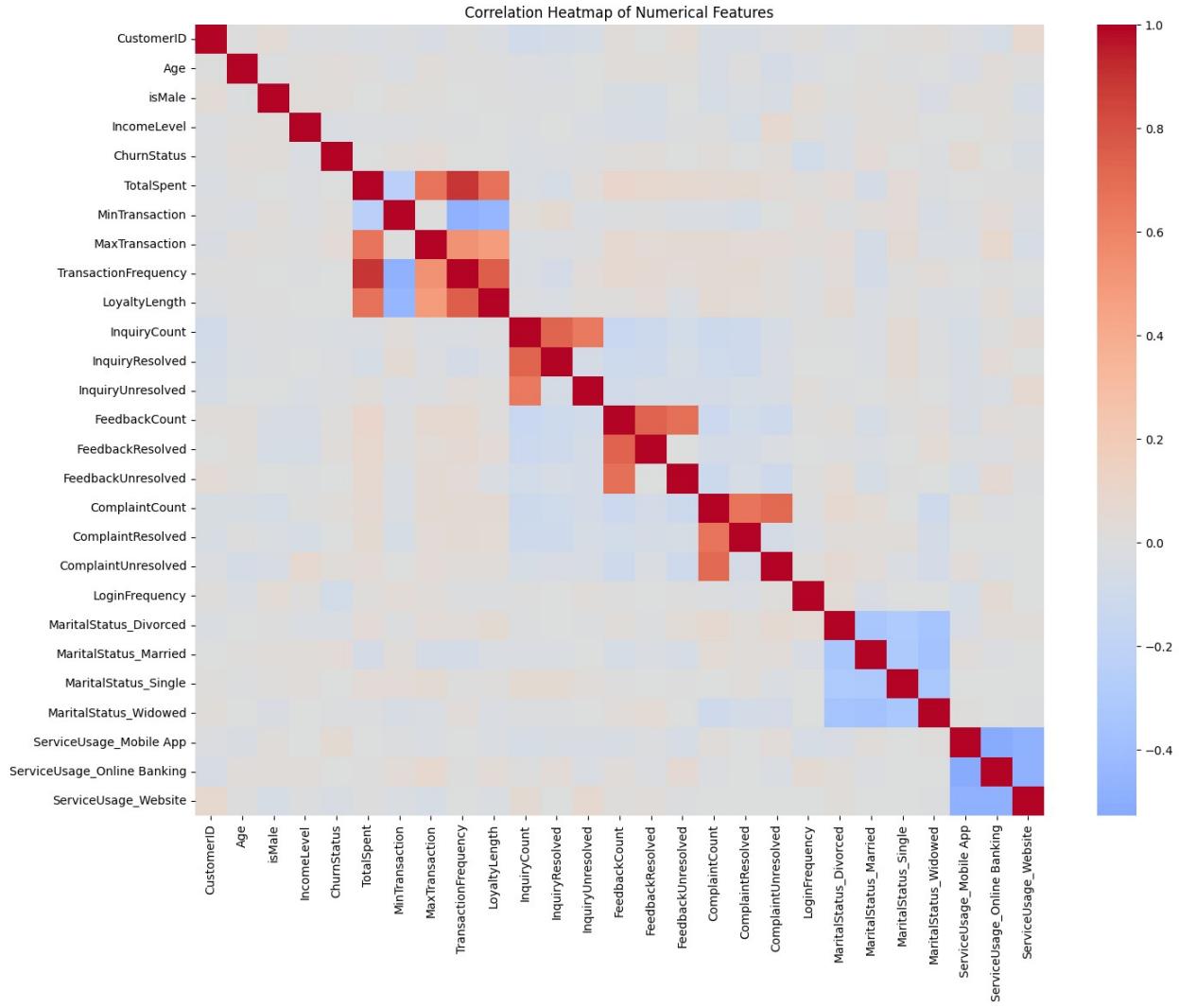
```



Observation:

There is little to no correlation with any of the features to ChurnStatus the strongest correlation is LoginFrequency at approximately 0.08. It might as well be nothing.

```
# do a correlation heatmap to see how features correlate with each other
plt.figure(figsize=(16, 12))
correlation_matrix =
Customer_Data.select_dtypes(include='number').corr() # select only numerical columns
sns.heatmap(correlation_matrix, annot=False, cmap='coolwarm',
center=0)
plt.title('Correlation Heatmap of Numerical Features')
plt.show()
```



Observation

There is little to no correlation with any of the features with each other.

Why It Matters: This indicates a systemic issue with data collection that must be addressed. The data we collect is next to useless for driving any meaningful business decision.

```
# Cluster Analysis to identify customer segments to see if we can
# identify any patterns among churners vs non-churners
```

```
from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
from sklearn.decomposition import PCA
# Select features for clustering (excluding CustomerID and
# ChurnStatus)
features =
Customer_Data.select_dtypes(include='number').drop(columns=['CustomerID', 'ChurnStatus'])
# Determine optimal number of clusters using Elbow Method
```

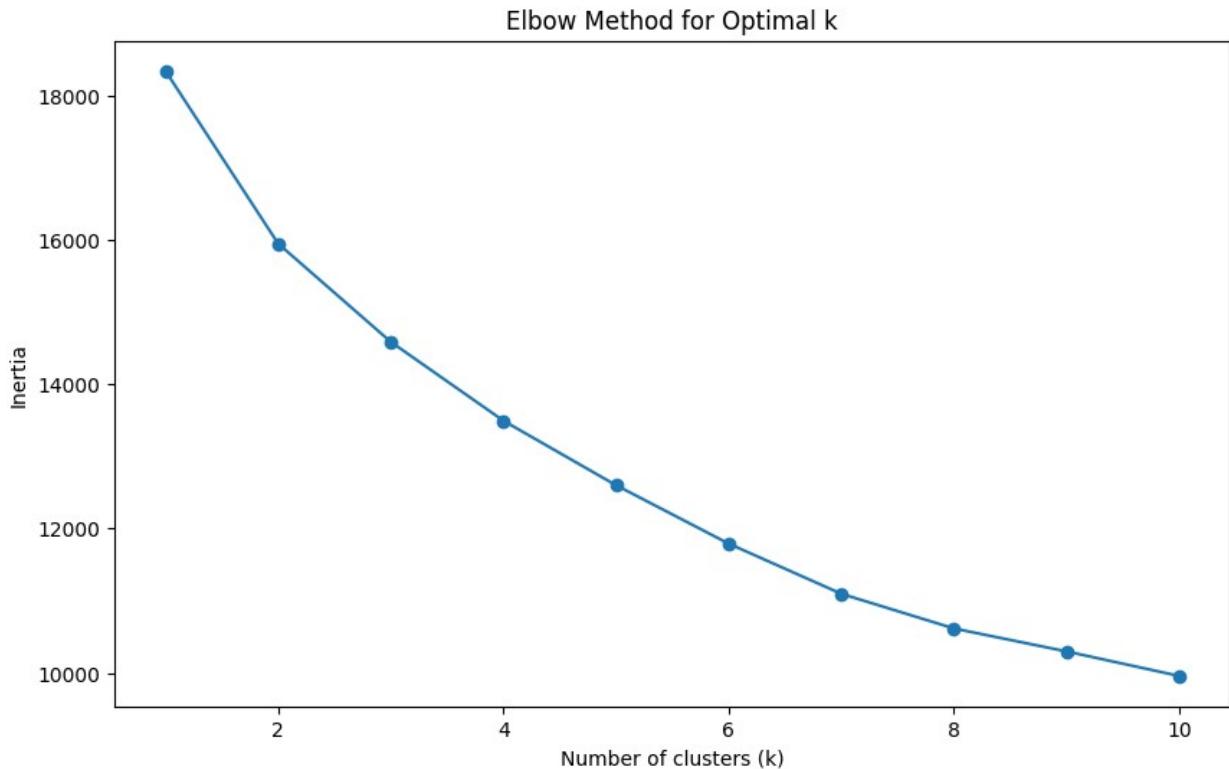
```
inertia = []
for k in range(1, 11):
    kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters=k, random_state=42, n_init=10)
    kmeans.fit(features)
    inertia.append(kmeans.inertia_)
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
plt.plot(range(1, 11), inertia, marker='o')
plt.title('Elbow Method for Optimal k')
plt.xlabel('Number of clusters (k)')
plt.ylabel('Inertia')
plt.show()

File "C:\Users\16618\AppData\Roaming\Python\Python312\site-packages\joblib\externals\loky\backend\context.py", line 247, in
_count_physical_cores
    cpu_count_physical = _count_physical_cores_win32()
                           ^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^

File "C:\Users\16618\AppData\Roaming\Python\Python312\site-packages\joblib\externals\loky\backend\context.py", line 299, in
_count_physical_cores_win32
    cpu_info = subprocess.run(
                           ^^^^^^^^^^

File "c:\Program Files\Python312\Lib\subprocess.py", line 548, in
run
    with Popen(*popenargs, **kwargs) as process:
                           ^^^^^^^^^^

File "c:\Program Files\Python312\Lib\subprocess.py", line 1026, in
__init__
    self._execute_child(args, executable, preexec_fn, close_fds,
File "c:\Program Files\Python312\Lib\subprocess.py", line 1538, in
_execute_child
    hp, ht, pid, tid = _winapi.CreateProcess(executable, args,
                           ^^^^^^^^^^
```



```

# Create combined unresolved interactions column
Customer_Data['TotalUnresolved'] =
(Customer_Data['FeedbackUnresolved'] +
Customer_Data['ComplaintUnresolved'] +
Customer_Data['InquiryUnresolved'])

# Now run clustering and aggregate
kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters=9, random_state=42, n_init=10)
Customer_Data['Cluster'] = kmeans.fit_predict(features)

cluster_summary = Customer_Data.groupby('Cluster').agg(
    Count = ('CustomerID', 'count'),
    Age = ('Age', 'mean'),
    TotalUnresolved = ('TotalUnresolved', 'mean'),
    TotalSpent = ('TotalSpent', 'mean'),
    TransactionFrequency = ('TransactionFrequency', 'mean'),
    LoyaltyLength = ('LoyaltyLength', 'mean'),
    LoginFrequency = ('LoginFrequency', 'mean'),
    ChurnRate = ('ChurnStatus', 'mean')
).reset_index()

display(cluster_summary)

```

	Cluster	Count	Age	TotalUnresolved	TotalSpent	
TransactionFrequency \						
0	0	233	0.08	-1.23	0.34	
0.42						
1	1	75	-0.19	-0.33	-1.08	-
1.45						
2	2	106	0.03	1.80	0.49	
0.40						
3	3	103	0.10	-0.67	0.39	
0.41						
4	4	116	0.02	-0.41	-1.38	-
1.28						
5	5	94	-0.14	1.48	0.27	
0.24						
6	6	61	0.19	-1.23	0.27	
0.28						
7	7	111	0.08	2.29	0.32	
0.38						
8	8	101	-0.26	-0.80	-0.08	-
0.08						
LoyaltyLength		LoginFrequency		ChurnRate		
0	0.46		-0.06	0.19		
1	-1.66		0.14	0.20		
2	0.28		-0.04	0.19		
3	0.39		-0.02	0.29		
4	-1.30		-0.01	0.13		
5	0.28		-0.06	0.26		
6	0.37		0.18	0.20		
7	0.35		0.08	0.22		
8	0.12		-0.04	0.19		

Observations: Group 3 Churns at a higher clip than the other groups at 29%

Why It Matters: They are our most valuable because they come in 2nd in Total Spent, Transaction Frequency, and Loyalty. No other group is that consistent with those metrics which matter.

```
# Compare the high-churn vs low-churn clusters
high_churn = Customer_Data[Customer_Data['Cluster'] == 3].mean()
low_churn = Customer_Data[Customer_Data['Cluster'] == 4].mean()

comparison = pd.DataFrame({
    'High Churn (Cluster 3)': high_churn.drop('CustomerID'),
    'Low Churn (Cluster 4)': low_churn.drop('CustomerID'),
    'Difference': high_churn - low_churn
}).round(2)

print(comparison.drop('CustomerID'))
```

	High Churn (Cluster 3)	Low Churn
(Cluster 4) \		
Age	0.10	
0.02		
ChurnStatus	0.29	
0.13		
Cluster	3.00	
4.00		
ComplaintCount	0.15	-
0.19		
ComplaintResolved	0.07	-
0.09		
ComplaintUnresolved	0.13	-
0.16		
FeedbackCount	1.27	-
0.20		
FeedbackResolved	2.11	-
0.16		
FeedbackUnresolved	-0.41	-
0.12		
IncomeLevel	1.96	
2.05		
InquiryCount	-0.59	-
0.28		
InquiryResolved	-0.42	-
0.25		
InquiryUnresolved	-0.39	-
0.12		
LoginFrequency	-0.02	-
0.01		
LoyaltyLength	0.39	-
1.30		
MaritalStatus_Divorced	0.20	
0.16		
MaritalStatus_Married	0.21	
0.33		
MaritalStatus_Single	0.23	
0.17		
MaritalStatus_Widowed	0.35	
0.34		
MaxTransaction	0.36	-
1.99		
MinTransaction	-0.16	-
0.12		
ServiceUsage_Mobile App	0.30	
0.35		
ServiceUsage_Online Banking	0.37	
0.29		
ServiceUsage_Website	0.33	
0.35		

TotalSpent	0.39	-
1.38		
TotalUnresolved	-0.67	-
0.41		
TransactionFrequency	0.41	-
1.28		
isMale	0.43	-
0.46		
	Difference	
Age	0.09	
ChurnStatus	0.16	
Cluster	-1.00	
ComplaintCount	0.34	
ComplaintResolved	0.17	
ComplaintUnresolved	0.29	
FeedbackCount	1.48	
FeedbackResolved	2.27	
FeedbackUnresolved	-0.28	
IncomeLevel	-0.09	
InquiryCount	-0.32	
InquiryResolved	-0.17	
InquiryUnresolved	-0.27	
LoginFrequency	-0.01	
LoyaltyLength	1.69	
MaritalStatus_Divorced	0.04	
MaritalStatus_Married	-0.11	
MaritalStatus_Single	0.06	
MaritalStatus_Widowed	0.01	
MaxTransaction	2.35	
MinTransaction	-0.05	
ServiceUsage_Mobile App	-0.05	
ServiceUsage_Online Banking	0.08	
ServiceUsage_Website	-0.02	
TotalSpent	1.77	
TotalUnresolved	-0.26	
TransactionFrequency	1.69	
isMale	-0.03	

```
# Export to excel for submission
```

```
Customer_Data.to_excel('Customer_Data_Cleaned.xlsx', index=False)
```