

```
# 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	<b>-0.67</b>	<b>0.39</b>	<b>0.41</b>	<b>0.39</b>	<b>-0.02</b>	<b>0.29</b>
4	116	0.02	-0.41	<b>-1.38</b>	-1.28	-1.3	-0.01	<b>0.13</b>
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
		08						
8	101	-0.26	-0.8	-0.08	-0.08	0.12	-0.04	0.19

## 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
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

```

```

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
21			
1	0.00	0.00	0.00
05			
2	0.00	0.00	0.00
15			
3	0.00	0.00	0.00
25			
4	0.00	0.00	0.00
27			

	LoginFrequency	ServiceUsage
\		

0	34	Mobile App
1	5	Website

2	3	Website
3	2	Website
4	41	Website

	count	mean	std	min	25%	50%	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

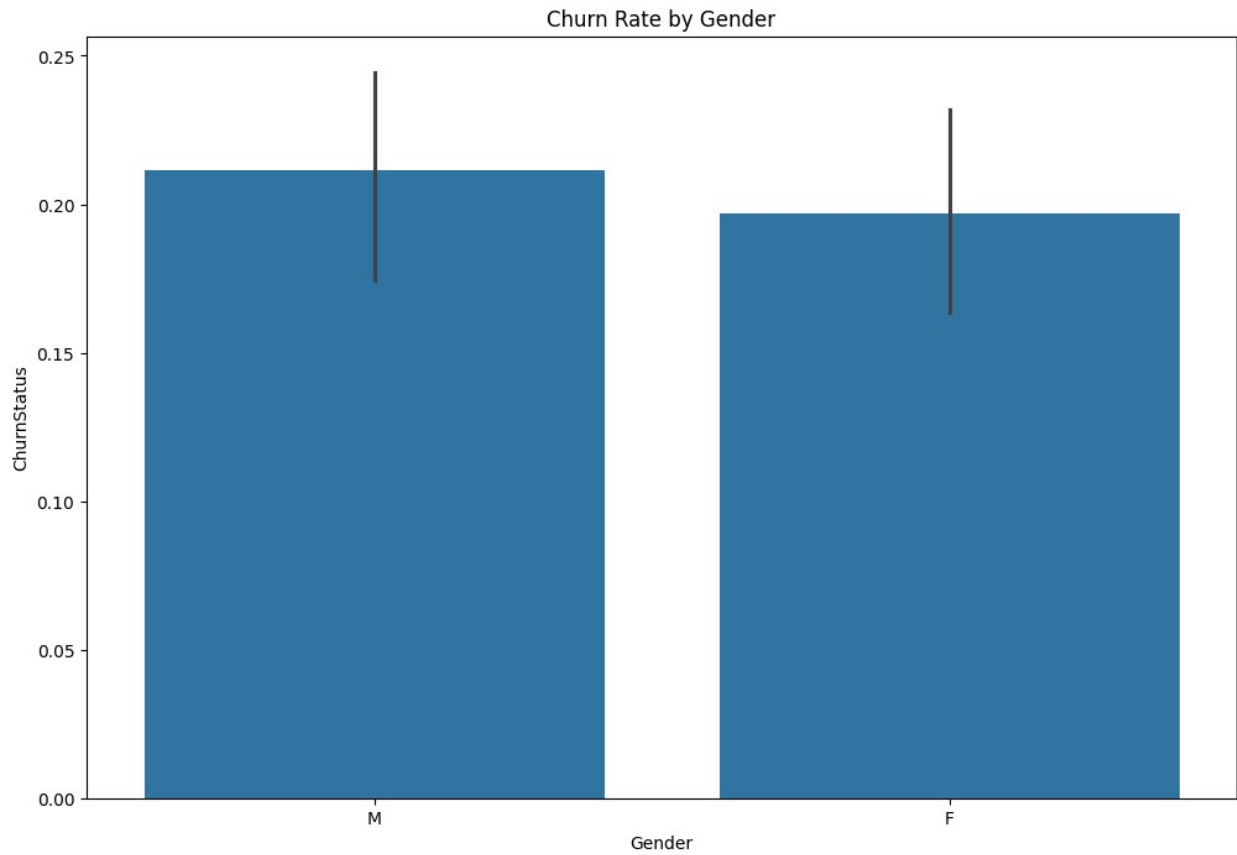
```
# Count how many customers churned vs. did not churn
churn_counts = Customer_Data['ChurnStatus'].value_counts()
print(churn_counts)
# Calculate churn rate
churn_rate = (churn_counts[1] / churn_counts.sum()) * 100 #
Percentage of customers who churned
print(f"Churn Rate: {churn_rate:.2f}%")
```

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

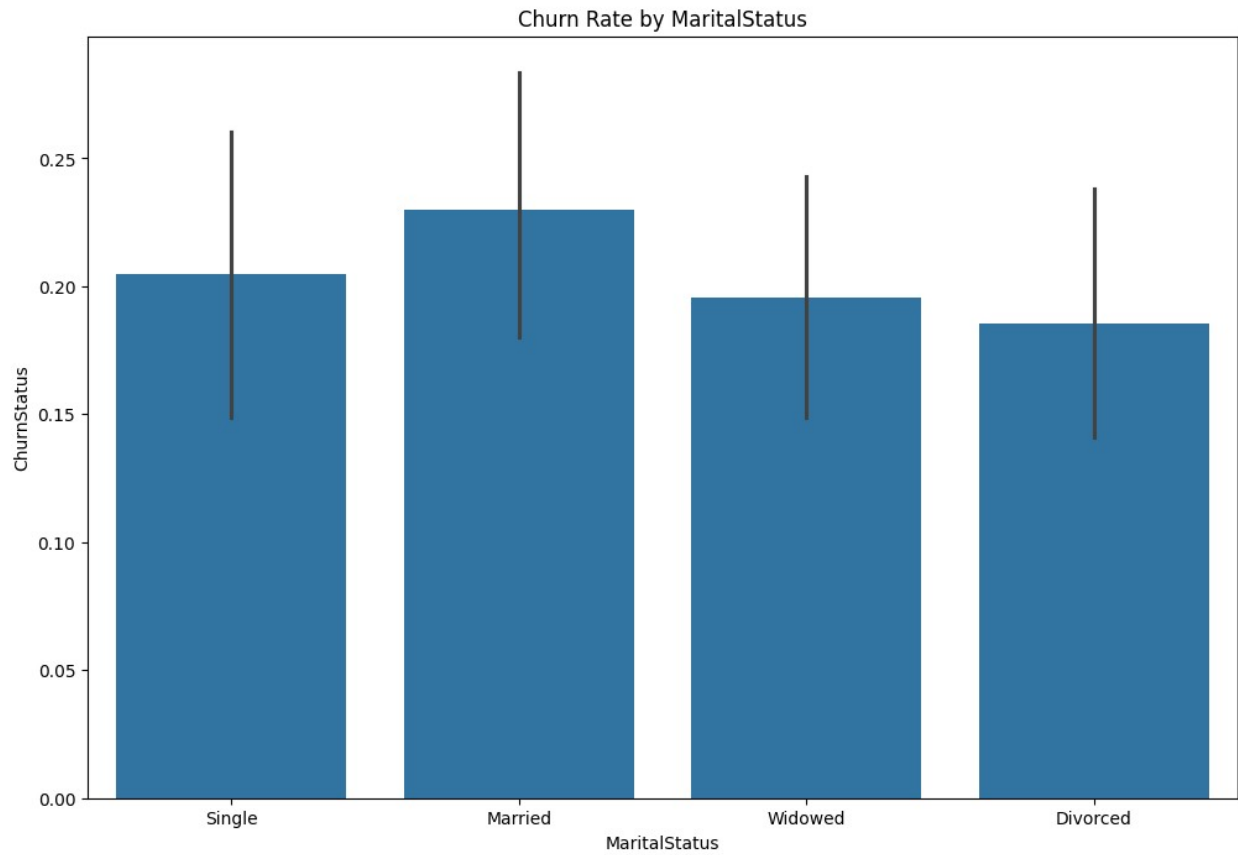
```
# For Loop to calculate churn rates for categorical variables
categorical_columns =
Customer_Data.select_dtypes(include='object').columns

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()
```

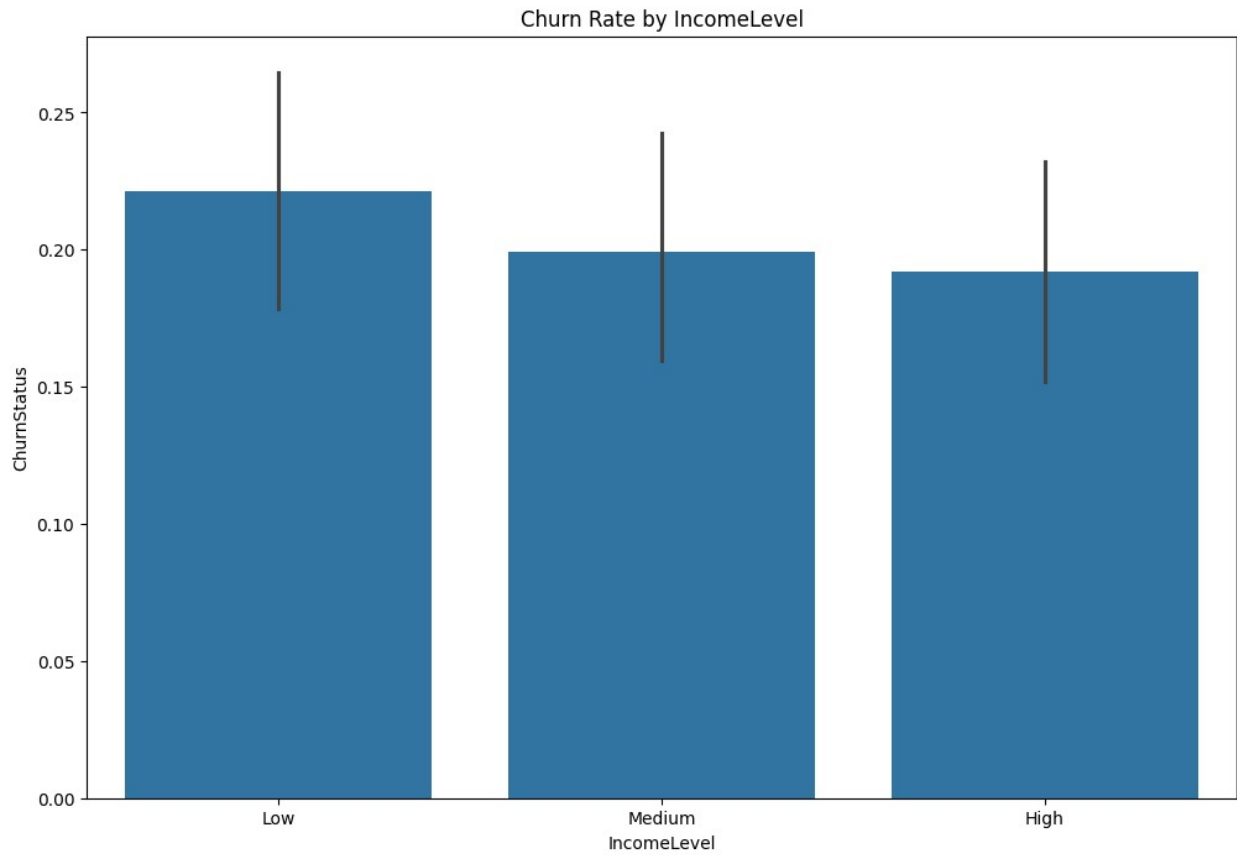
```
Gender
F    0.20
M    0.21
Name: ChurnStatus, dtype: float64
```



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

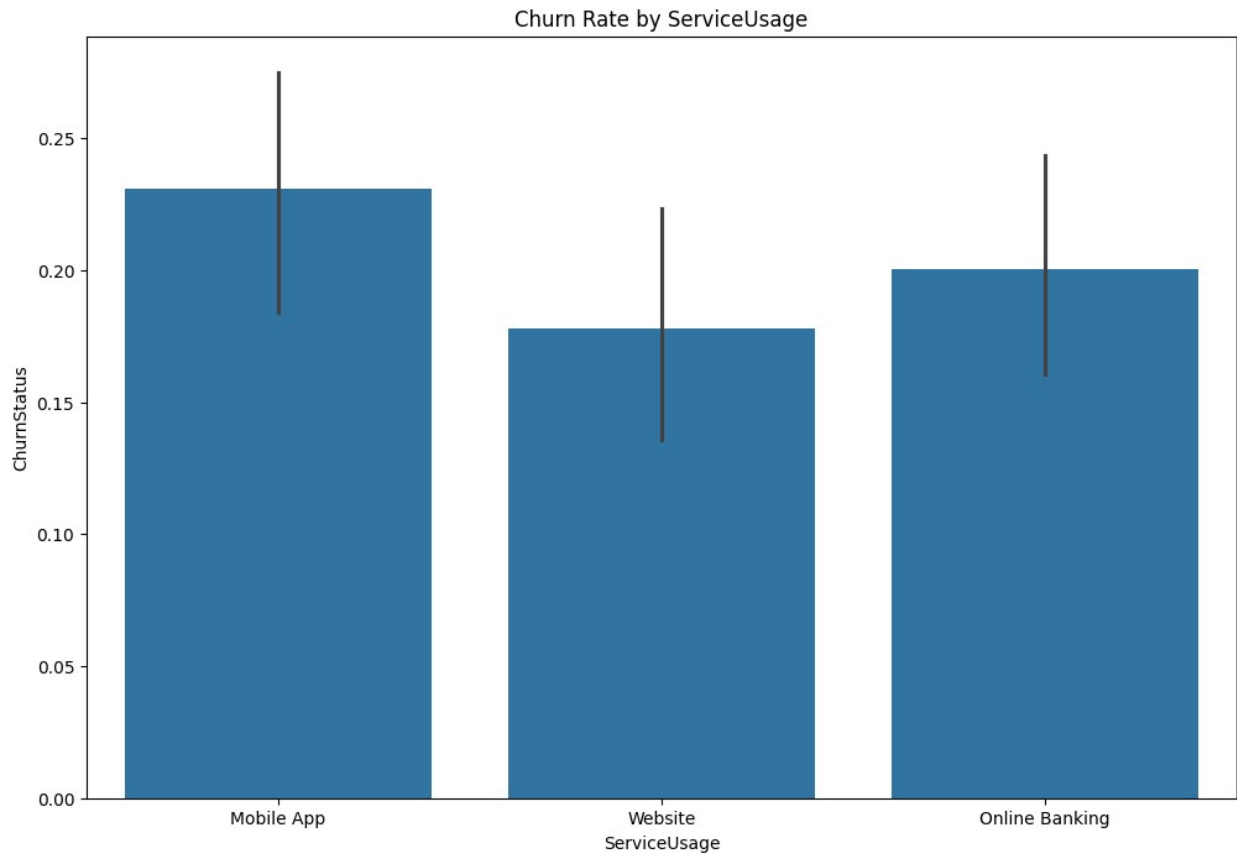


```
IncomeLevel
High      0.19
Low       0.22
Medium    0.20
Name: ChurnStatus, dtype: float64
```

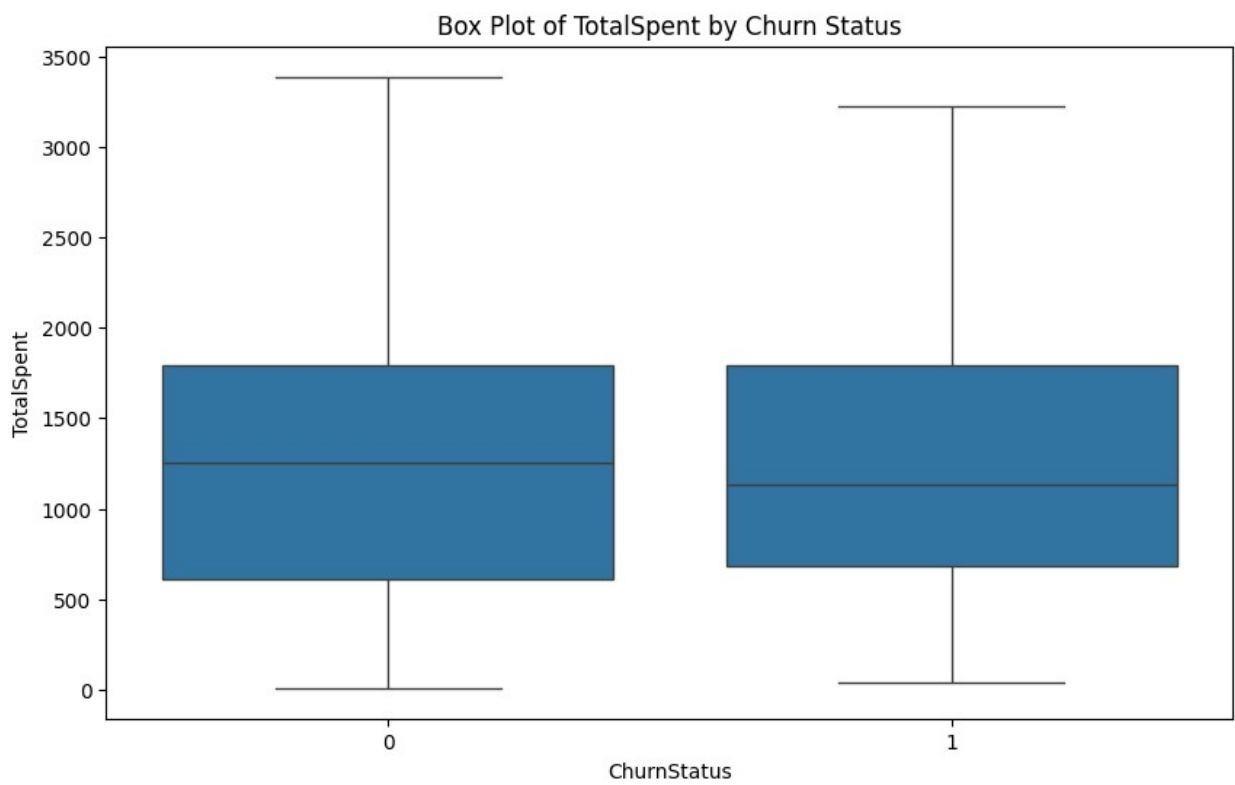
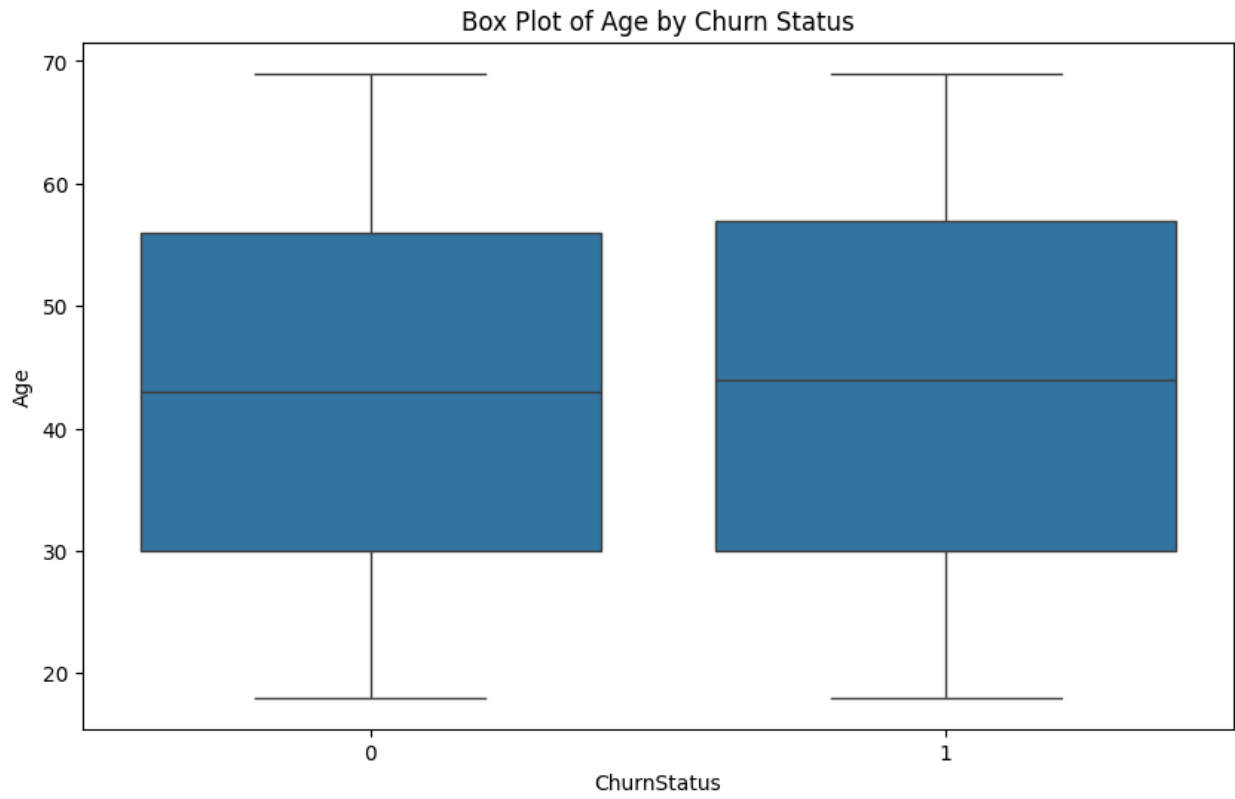


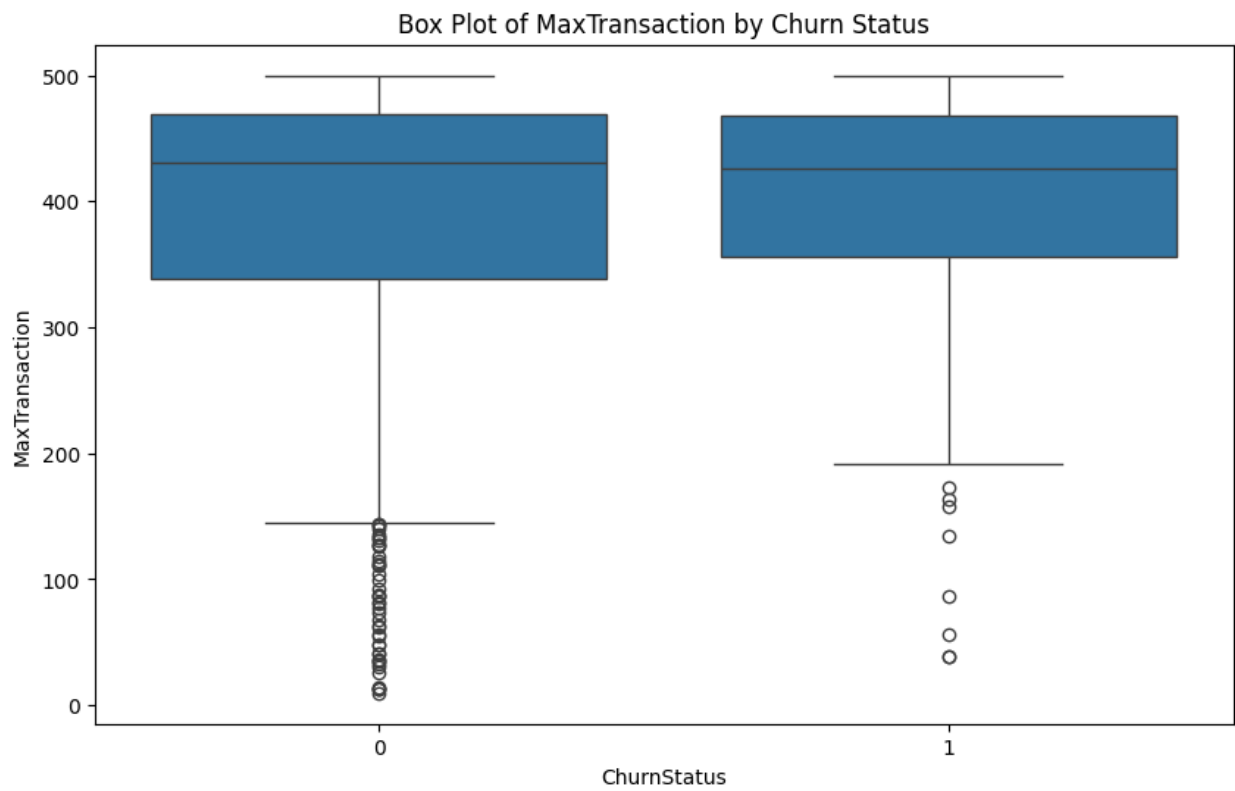
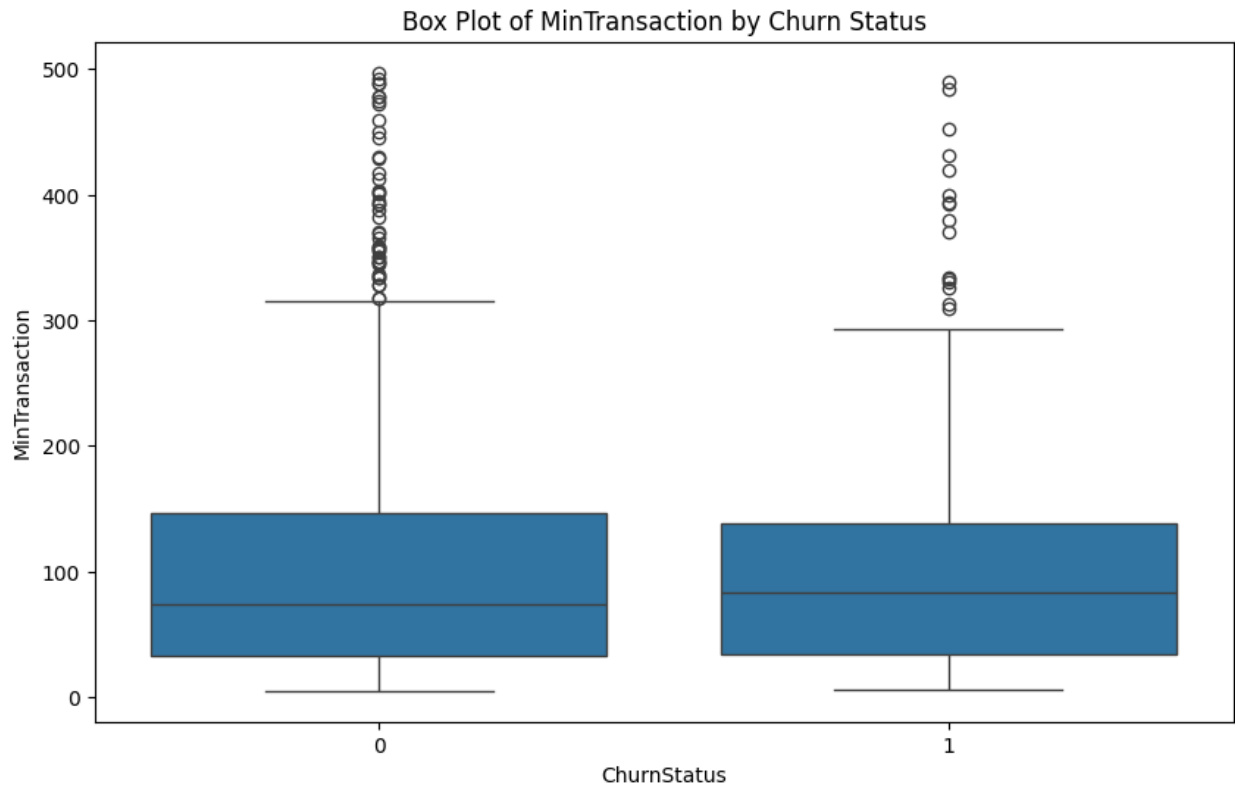
```
ServiceUsage
Mobile App      0.23
Online Banking  0.20
Website         0.18
Name: ChurnStatus, dtype: float64
```

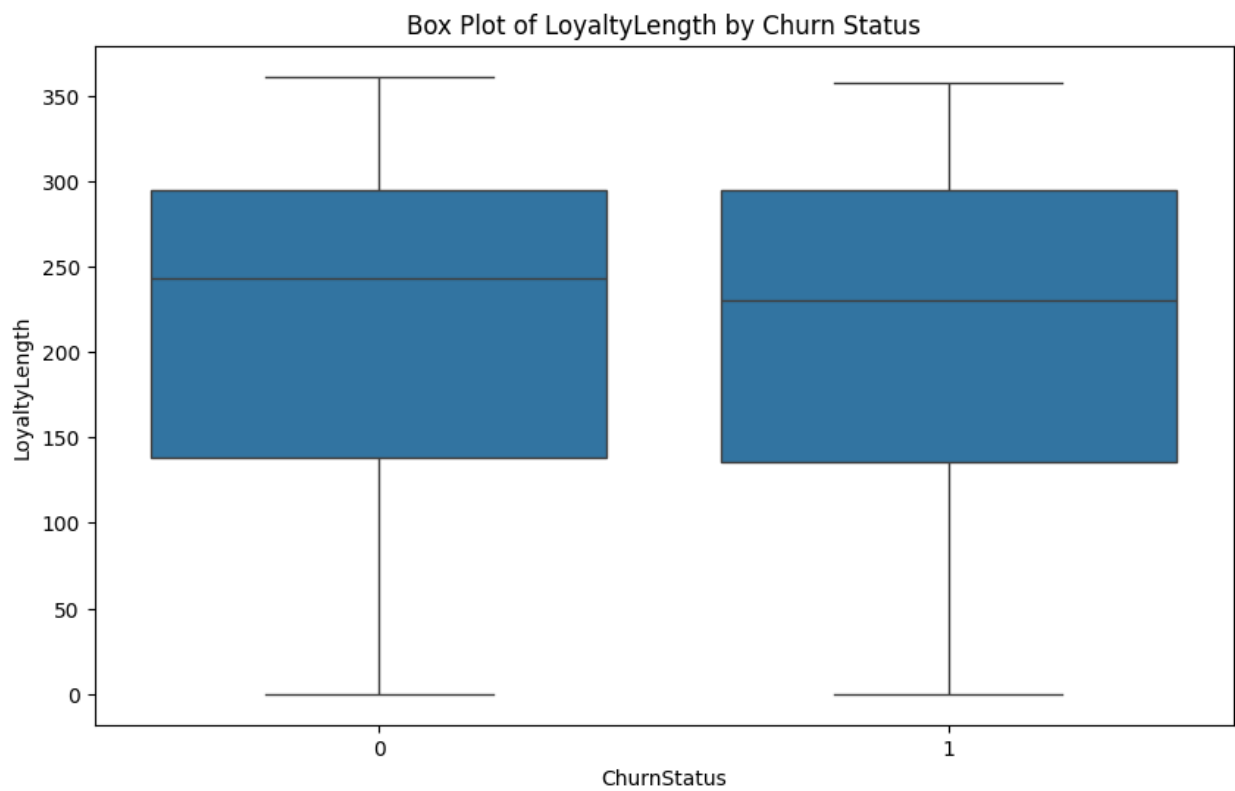
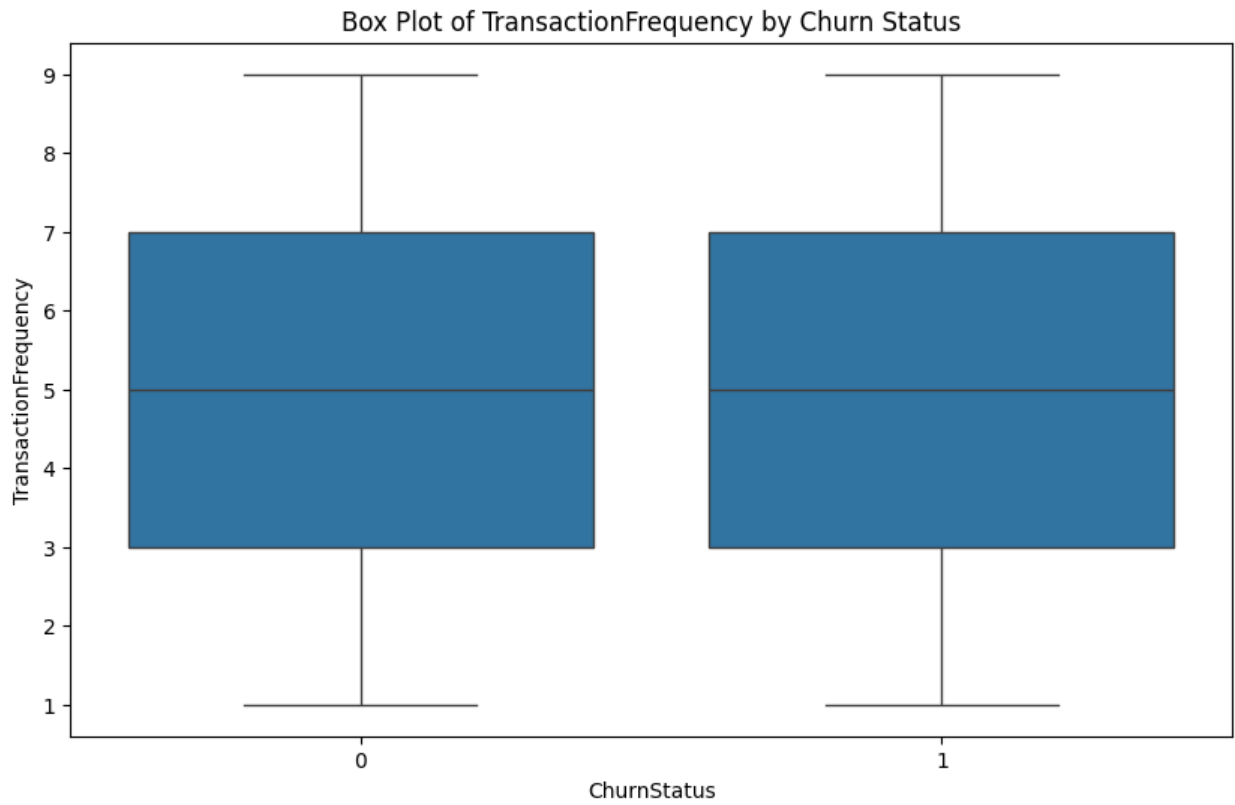


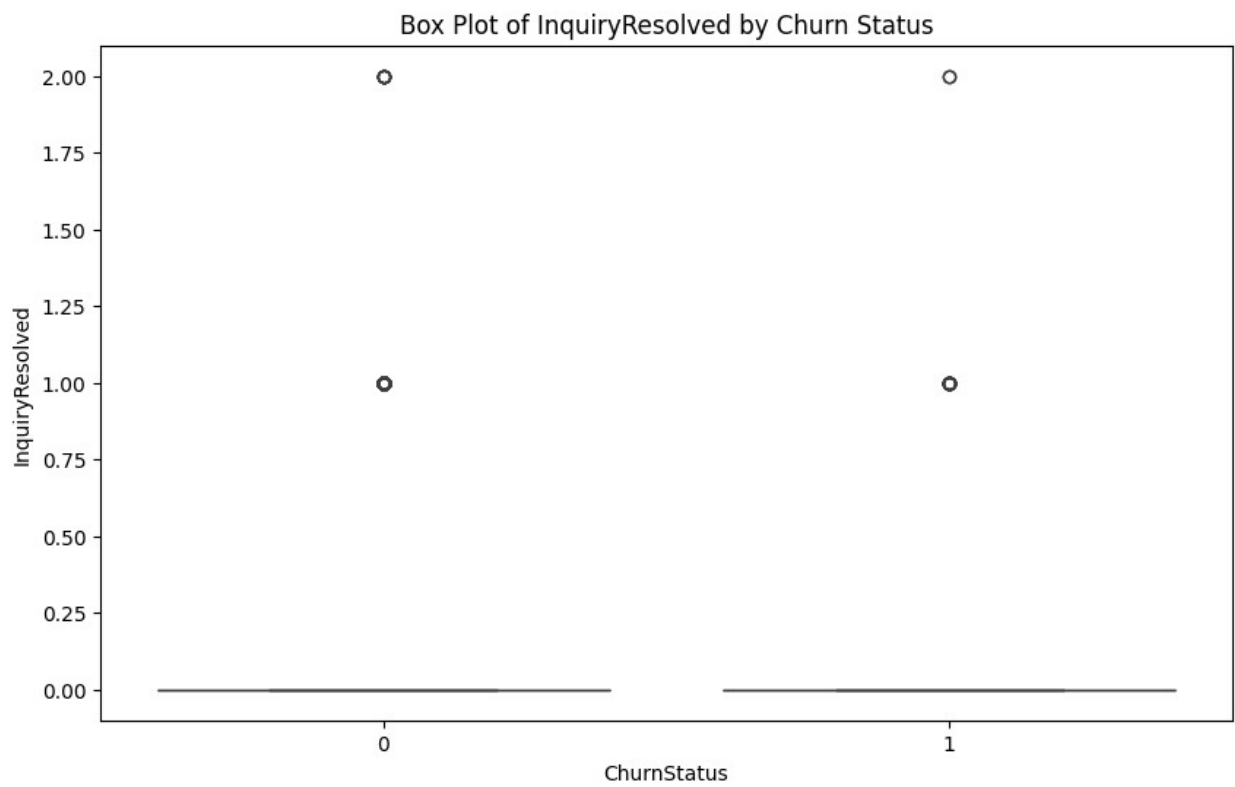
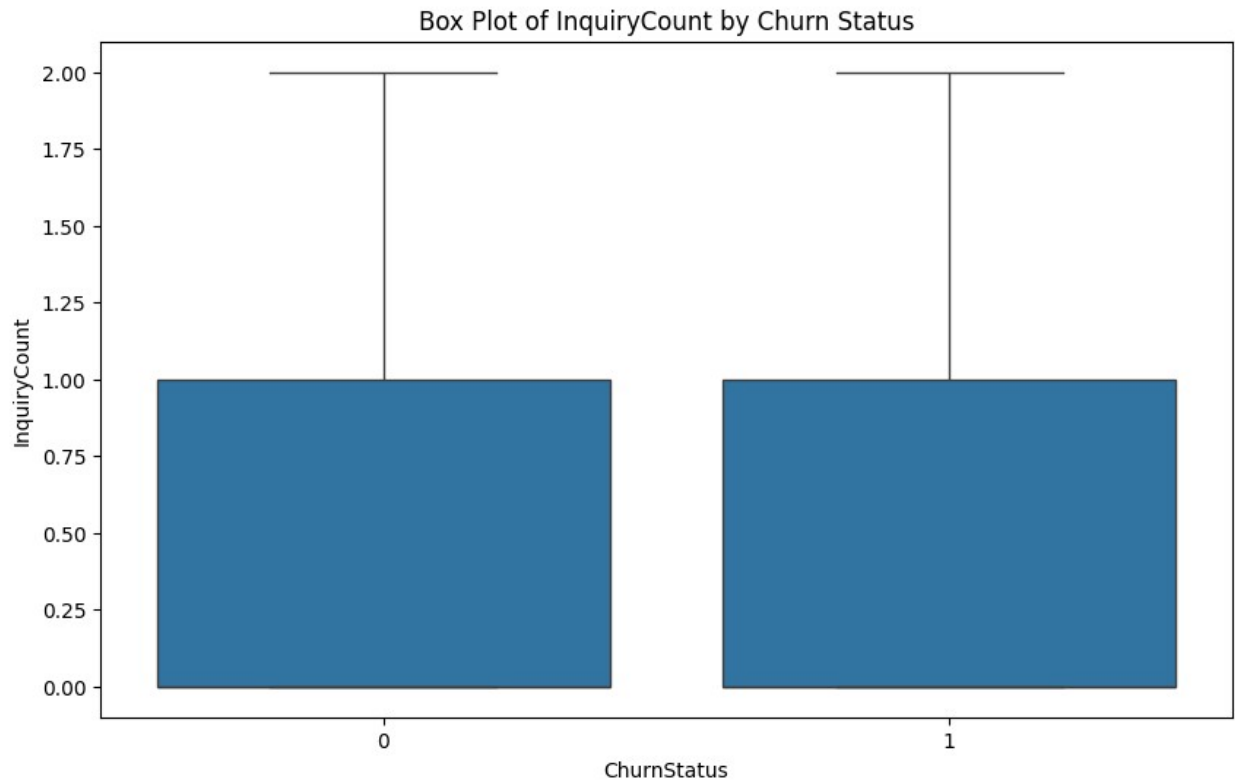


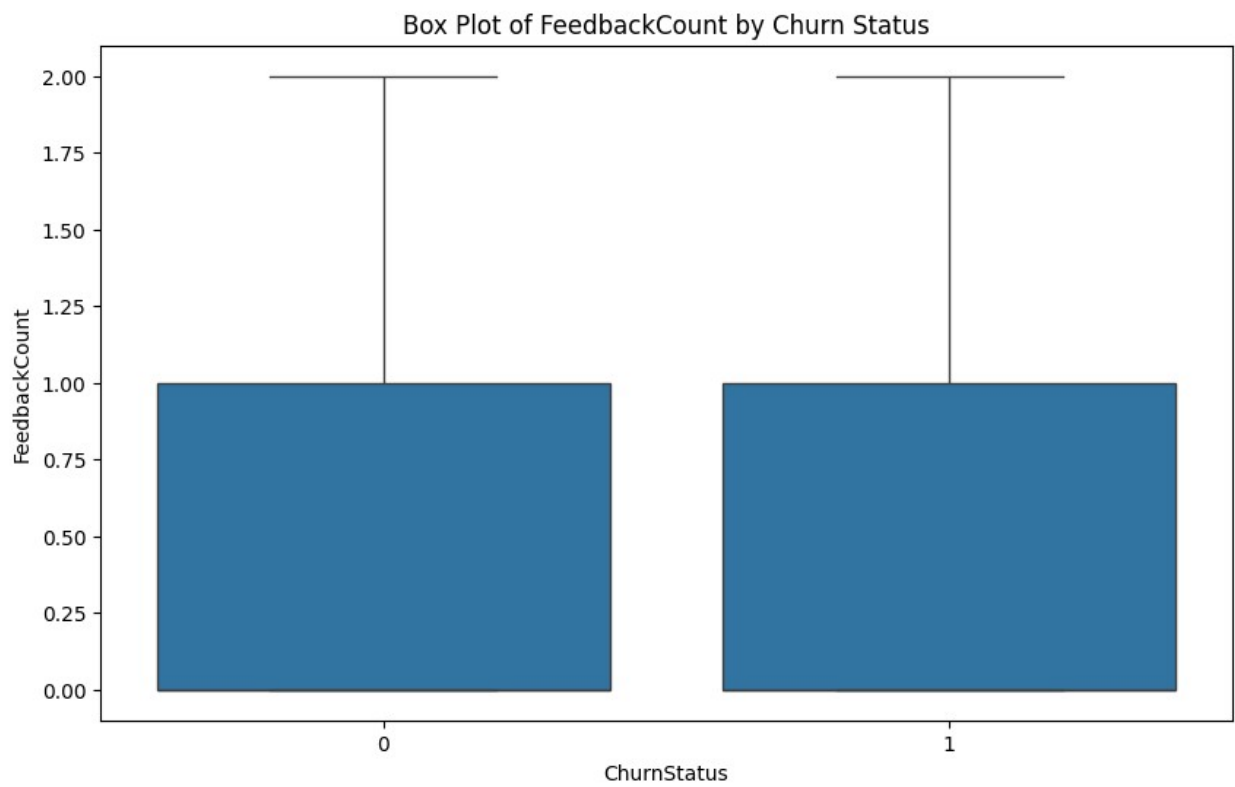
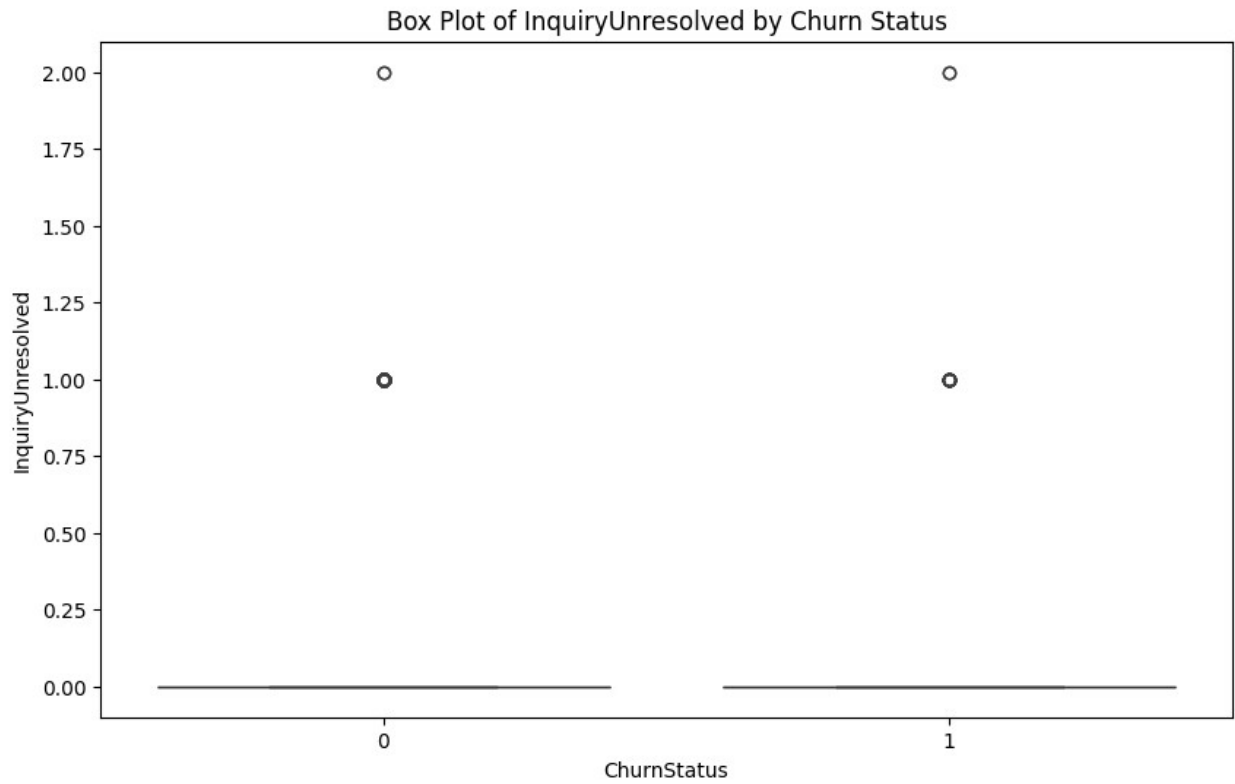
```
# For Loop to plot box plots for the numerical variables against churn
status
numerical_columns =
Customer_Data.select_dtypes(include='number').columns.drop(['ChurnStat
us', 'CustomerID'])
for col in numerical_columns:
    plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
    sns.boxplot(x='ChurnStatus', y=col, data=Customer_Data)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

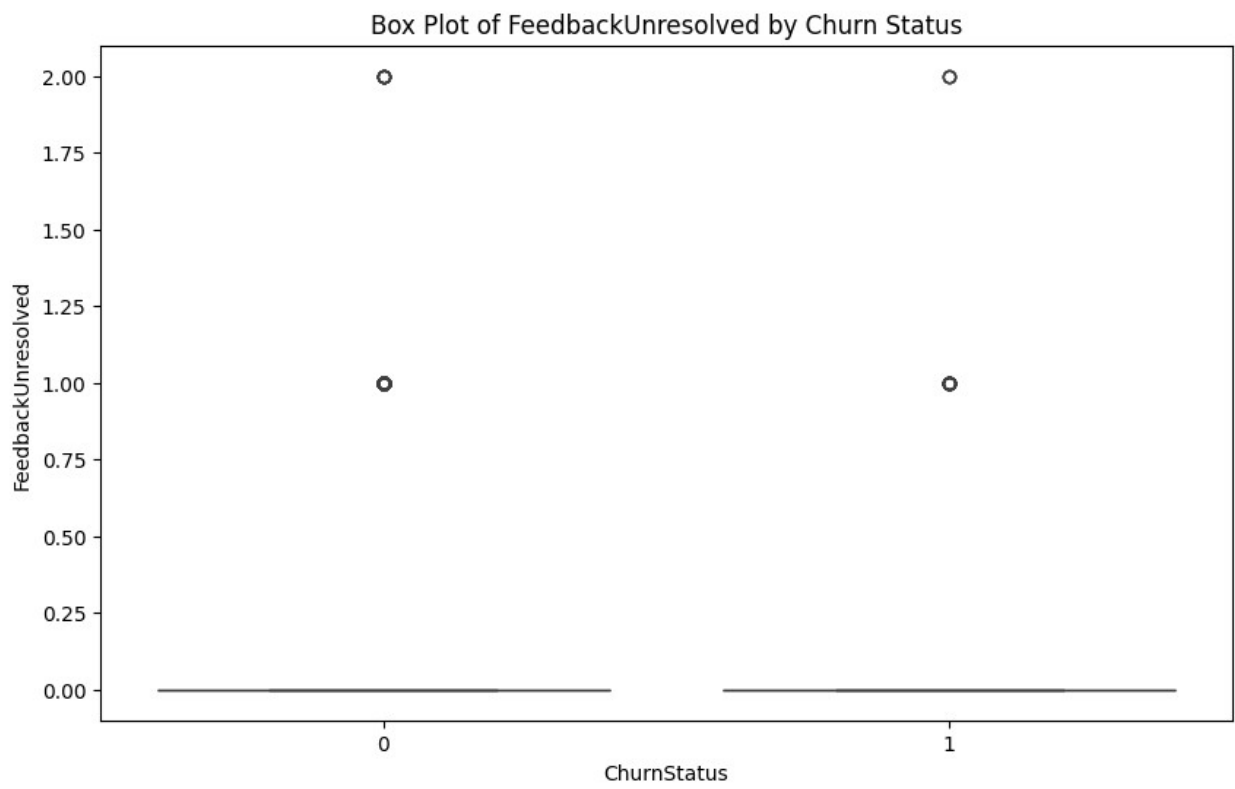
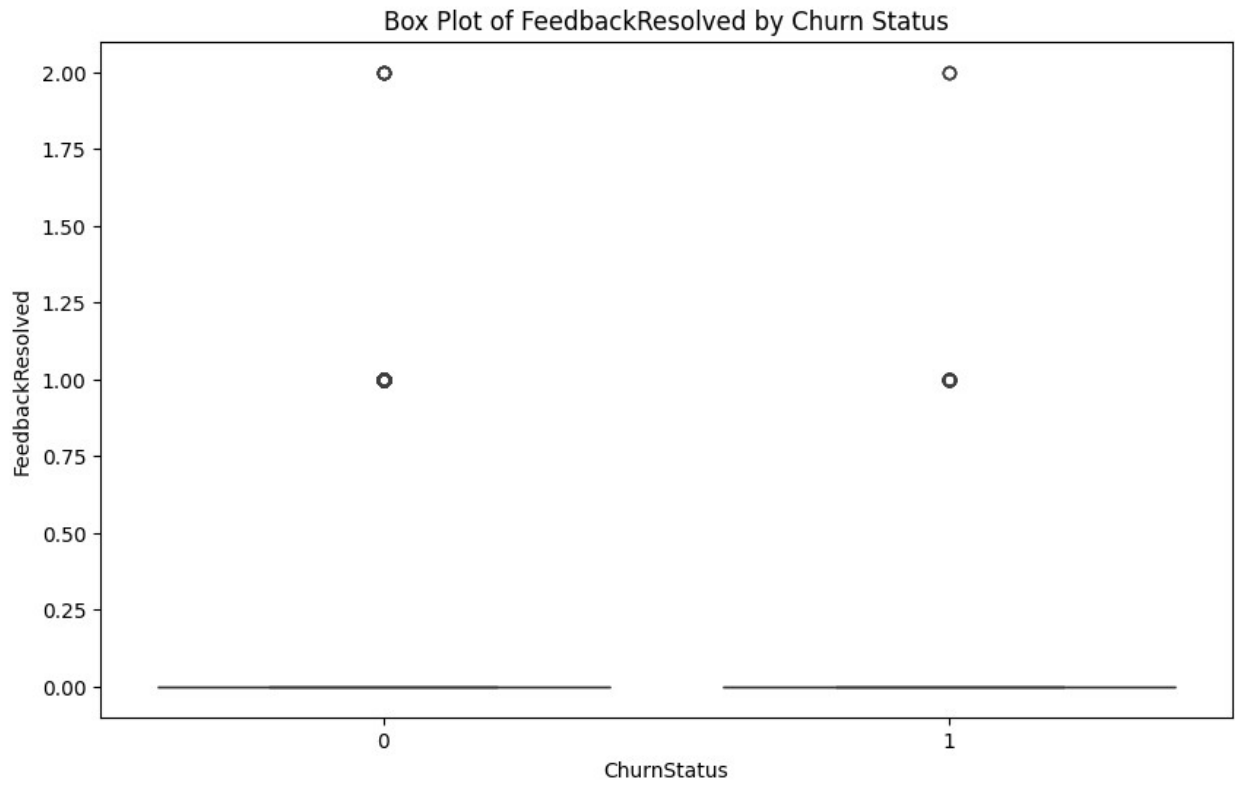












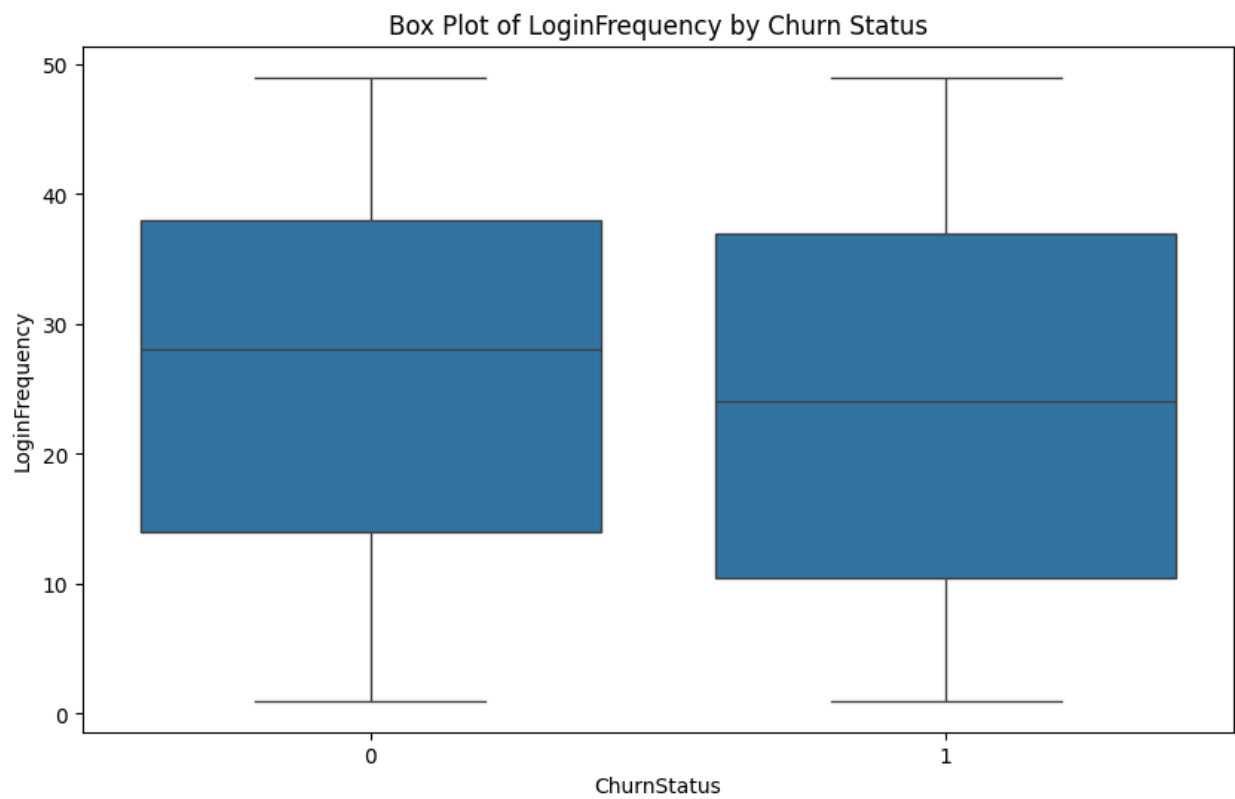
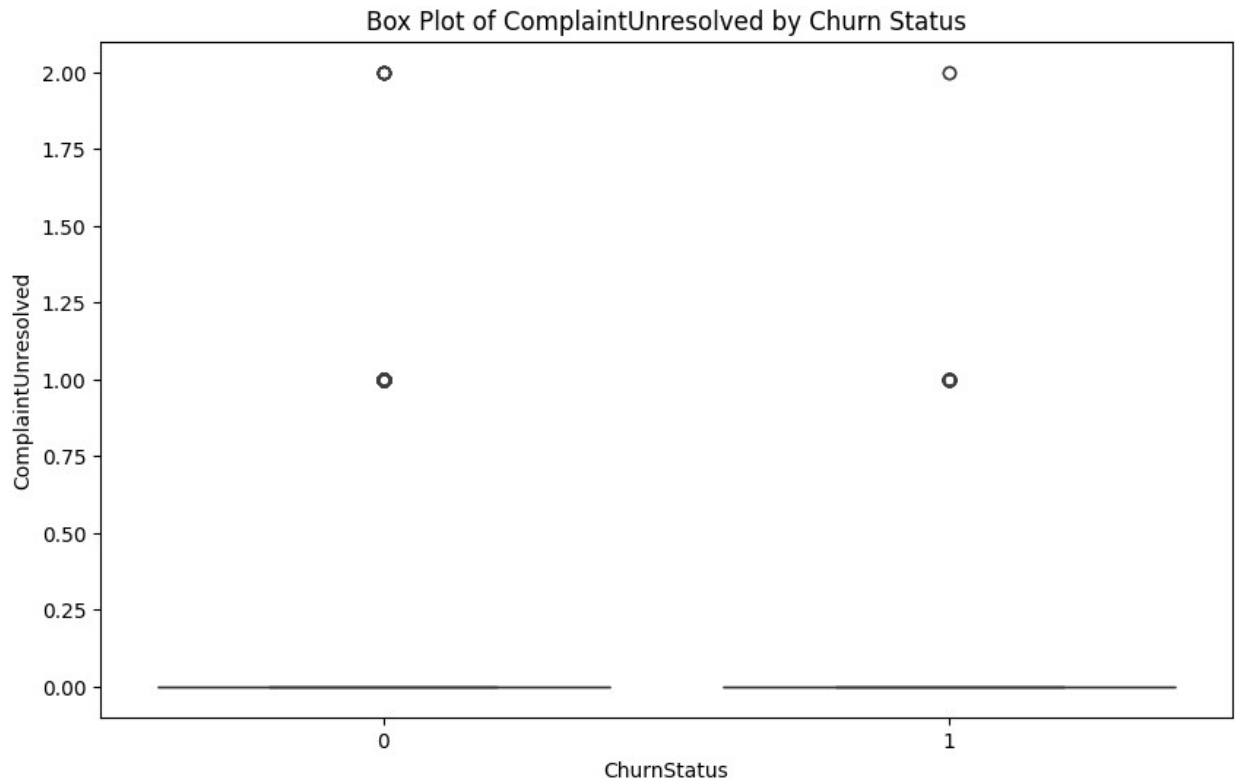
A bar chart with 'ChurnStatus' on the x-axis and 'ComplaintCount' on the y-axis. The x-axis has two categories: 0 and 1. The y-axis ranges from 0.00 to 2.00 with increments of 0.25. For ChurnStatus 0, the bar height is 1.00. For ChurnStatus 1, the bar height is also 1.00. Both bars have error bars extending from the top (1.00) to 2.00.

ChurnStatus	ComplaintCount
0	1.00
1	1.00

The scatter plot displays the relationship between ChurnStatus and ComplaintResolved. The Y-axis, labeled 'ComplaintResolved', ranges from 0.00 to 2.00. The X-axis, labeled 'ChurnStatus', has two categories: 0 and 1. For ChurnStatus 0, there are two data points at ComplaintResolved values of 1.00 and 2.00. For ChurnStatus 1, there are also two data points at ComplaintResolved values of 1.00 and 2.00. Horizontal lines are drawn at ComplaintResolved = 0.00 for each ChurnStatus group.

ChurnStatus	ComplaintResolved
0	1.00
0	2.00
1	1.00
1	2.00





```
# 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 \						
0	1	1.23	M	Single	Low	0
-1.15						
1	2	1.43	M	Married	Low	1
0.38						
2	3	-1.66	M	Single	Low	0
0.59						
3	4	-1.46	M	Widowed	Low	0
-0.47						
4	5	-1.46	M	Divorced	Medium	0
0.99						

	MinTransaction	MaxTransaction	TransactionFrequency
MostRecentTransaction \			
0	3.06	0.25	-1.56
2022-03-27			
1	-0.52	0.07	0.75
2022-11-19			
2	-0.55	0.28	0.36
2022-10-08			
3	-0.62	-0.07	-0.02
2022-12-27			
4	-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	-
0.41				
1	-0.39	-0.62	-0.47	-
0.41				
2	-0.39	-0.62	-0.47	-
0.41				
3	2.41	-0.62	-0.47	-
0.41				
4	-0.39	-0.62	-0.47	-
0.41				
	ComplaintCount	ComplaintResolved	ComplaintUnresolved	
LastLoginDate \				
0	-0.61	-0.41	-0.44	2023-10-
21				
1	-0.61	-0.41	-0.44	2023-12-
05				
2	-0.61	-0.41	-0.44	2023-11-
15				
3	-0.61	-0.41	-0.44	2023-08-
25				
4	-0.61	-0.41	-0.44	2023-10-
27				
	LoginFrequency	ServiceUsage		
0	0.58	Mobile App		
1	-1.49	Website		
2	-1.63	Website		
3	-1.70	Website		
4	1.07	Website		

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

```
# Encode all the other categorical variables using one-hot encoding
Customer_Data = pd.get_dummies(Customer_Data,
columns=['MaritalStatus', 'ServiceUsage'], dtype=int)
display(Customer_Data.head())
Customer_Data.info()
```

	CustomerID	Age	isMale	IncomeLevel	ChurnStatus	TotalSpent	\
0	1	1.23	1	1	0	-1.15	
1	2	1.43	1	1	1	0.38	
2	3	-1.66	1	1	0	0.59	
3	4	-1.46	1	1	0	-0.47	
4	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*

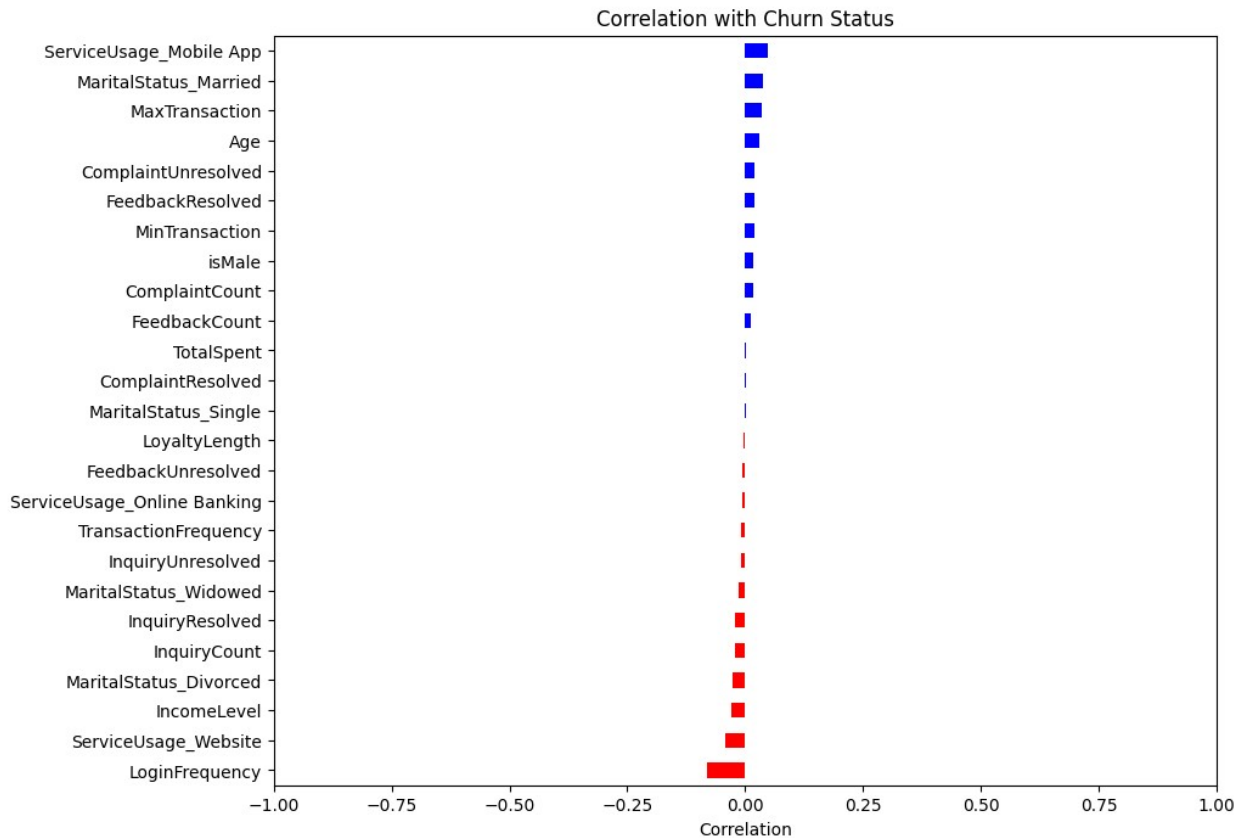
```

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

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()

```

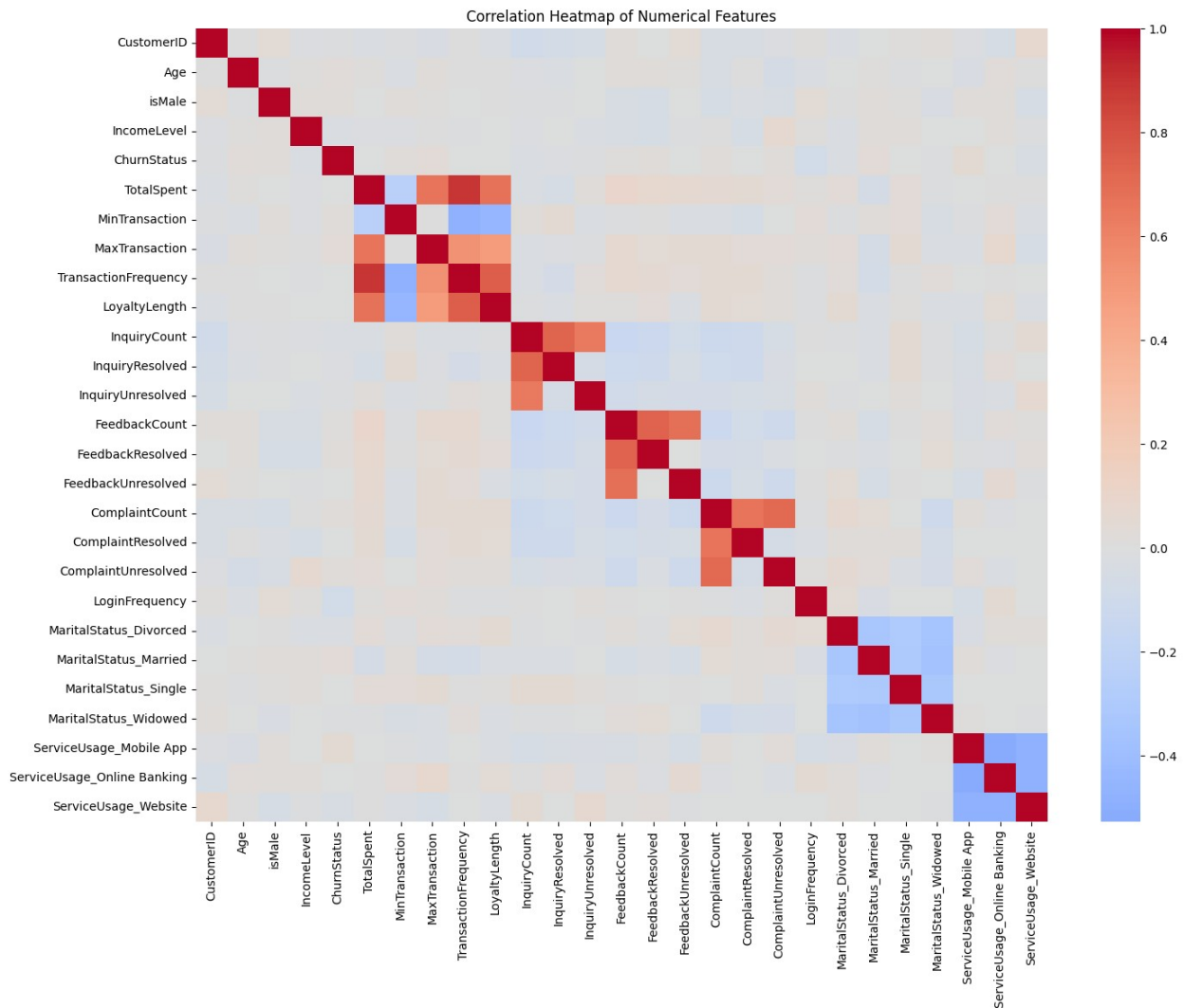




### Observation:

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=['CustomerI
D', '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,

```

```

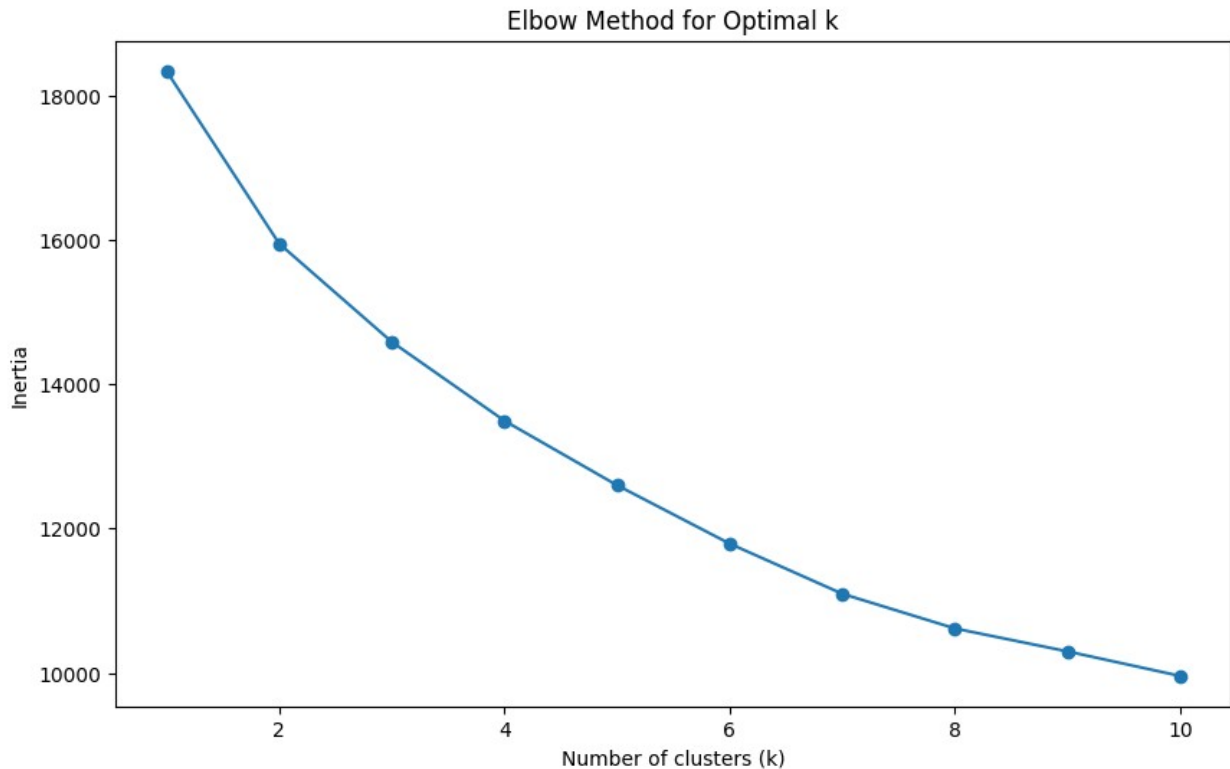
File "c:\Program Files\Python312\Lib\subprocess.py", line 1538, in
_execute_child

```

```

    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 that 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)
```