📊 CHART 1: Histogram of Balance

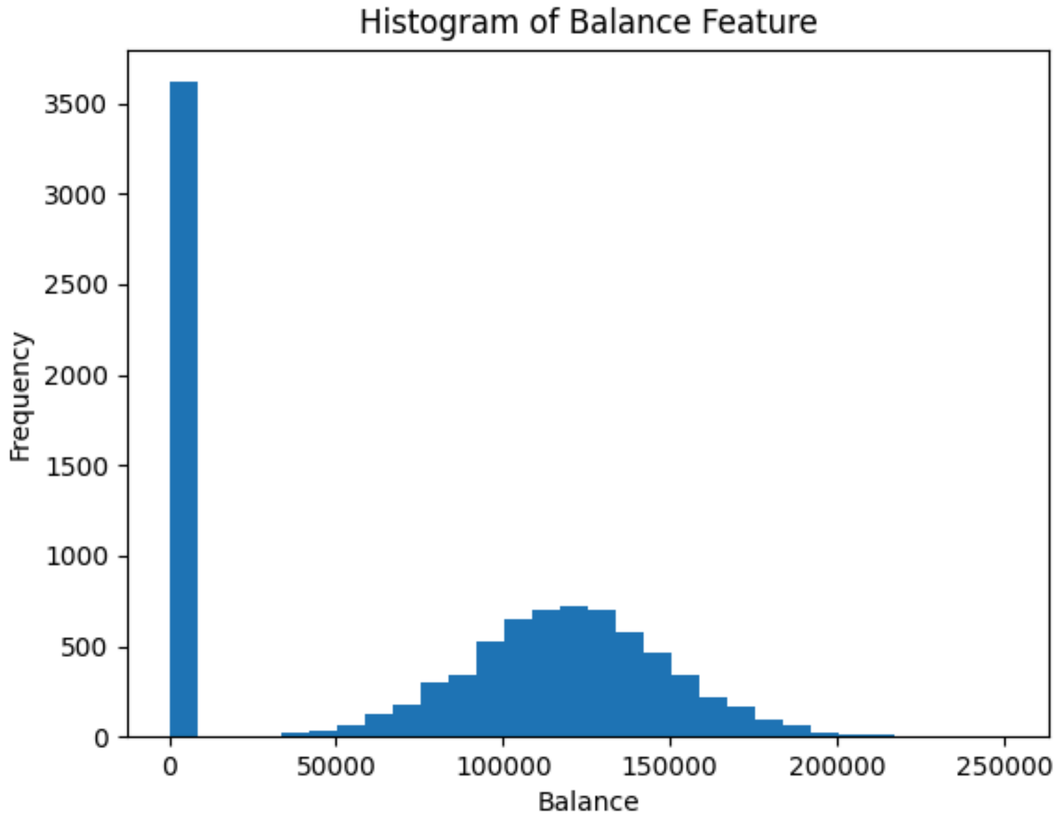
“How much money do bank customers usually have?”

Simple explanation:

- Each bar shows how many customers have similar balances
- Most customers fall into certain balance ranges
- Very high balances are less common

Business meaning:

👉 Customers with unusual balances may behave differently (churn risk).



📊 CHART 2: Histogram of Age

“What age group do most customers belong to?”
Simple explanation:

- Shows whether customers are mostly young, middle-aged, or old
- Helps see if age data is skewed

Business meaning:
👉 Certain age groups may leave the bank more often

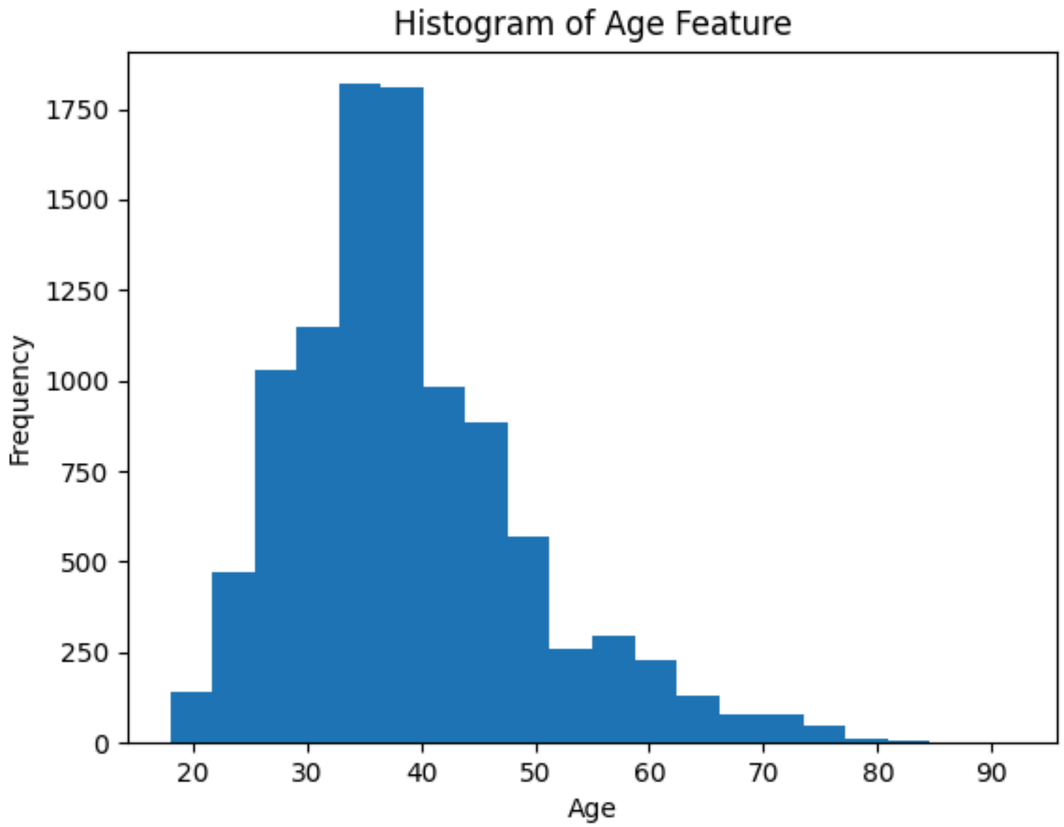


CHART 3: Histogram of Age_log (Transformed Age)

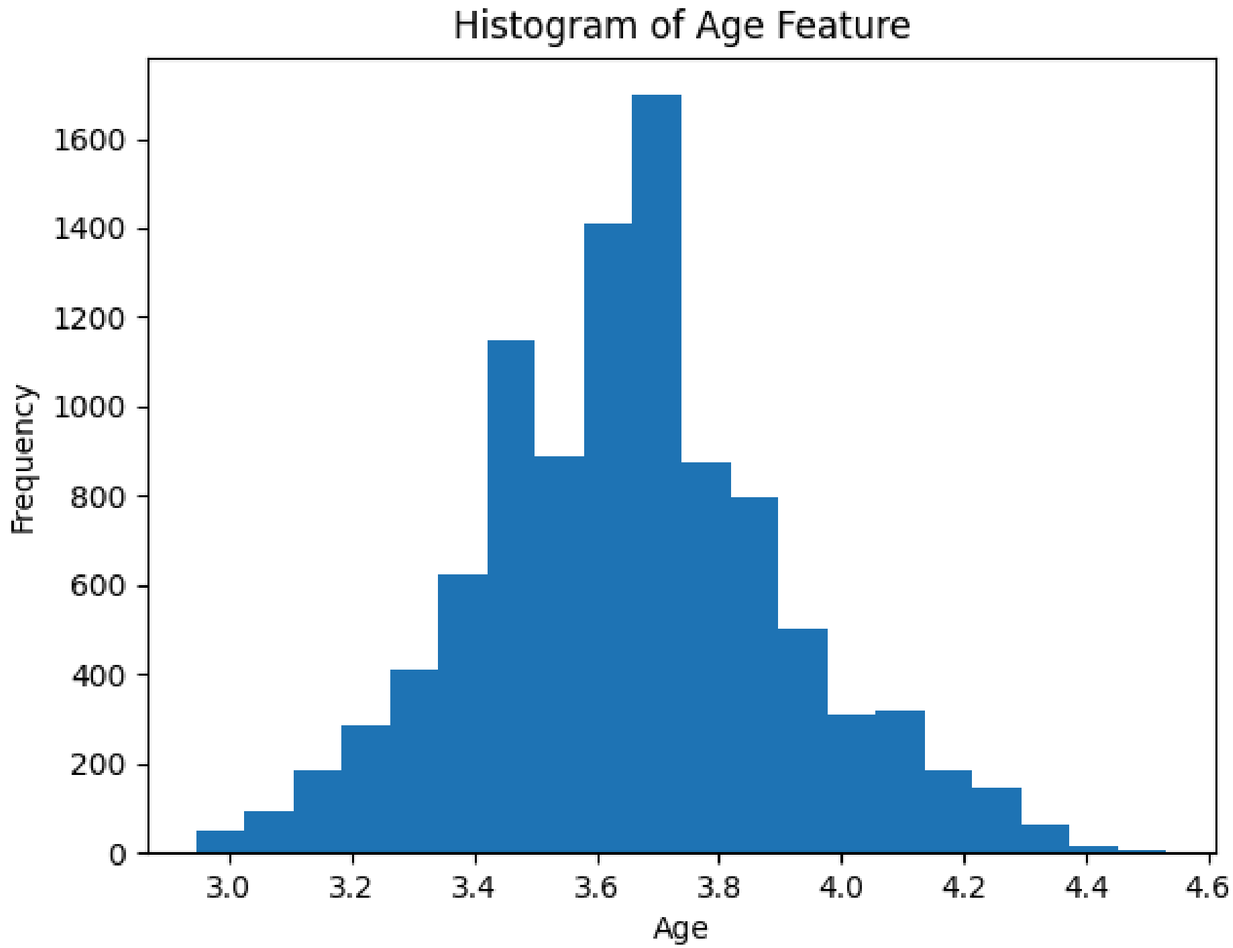
“Did we fix the age data to make it more balanced?”

Simple explanation:

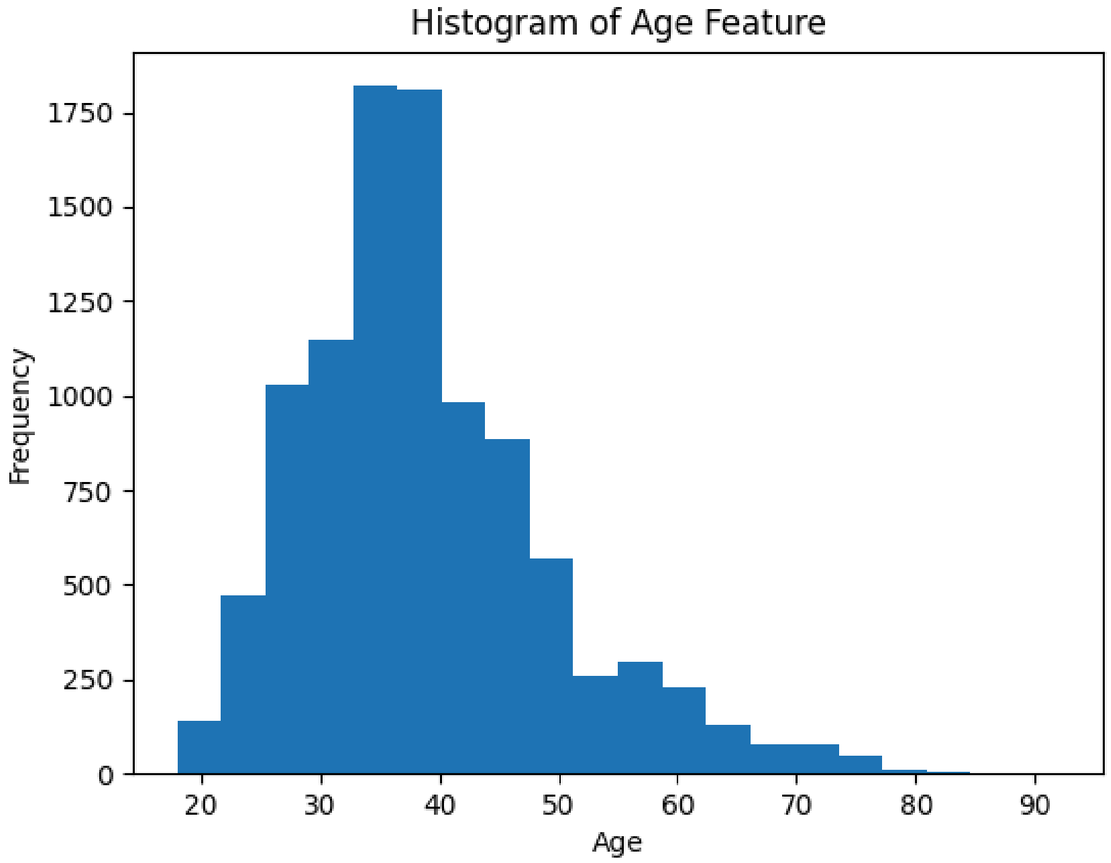
- The picture becomes more even
- Extreme ages affect the data less

Why this matters:

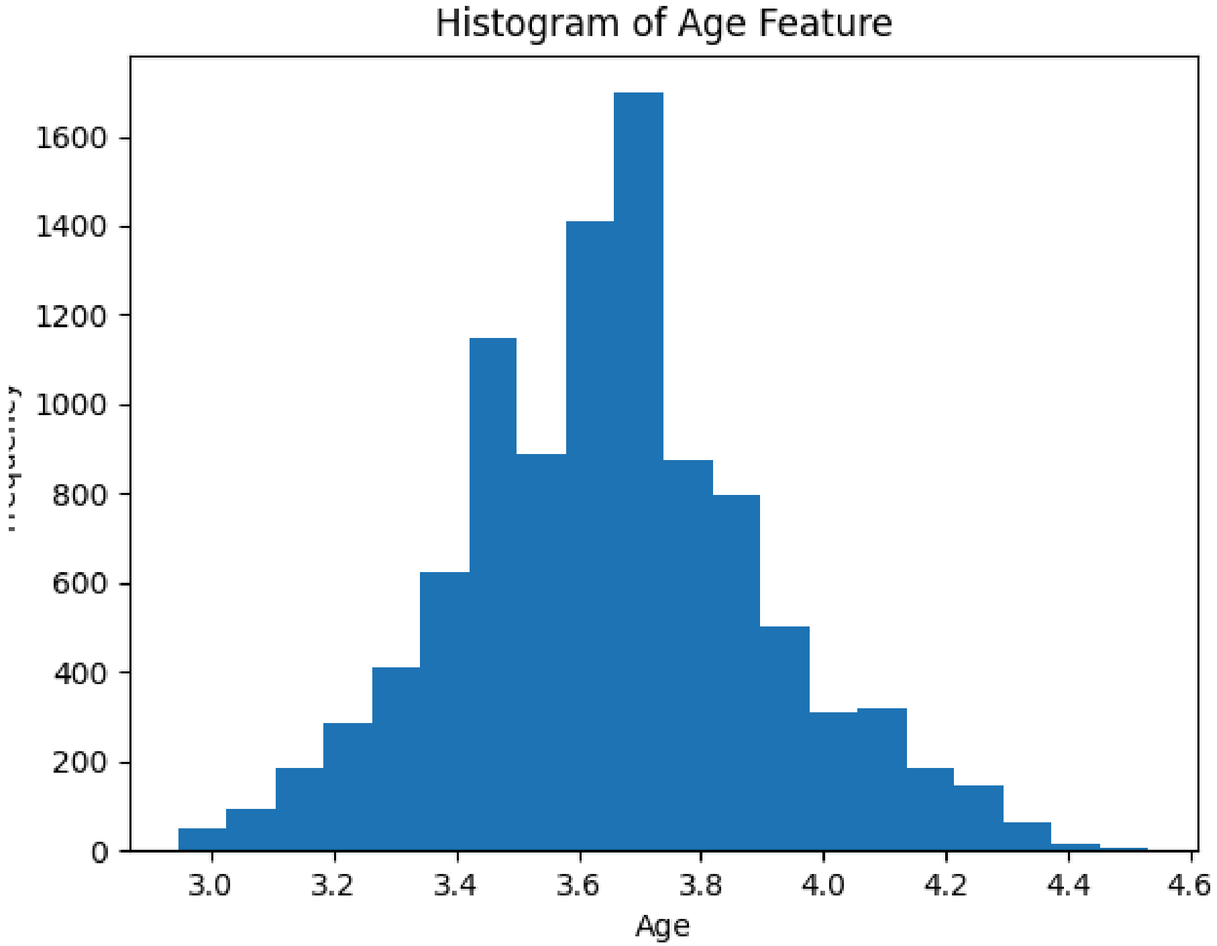
👉 Balanced data helps the model learn better.



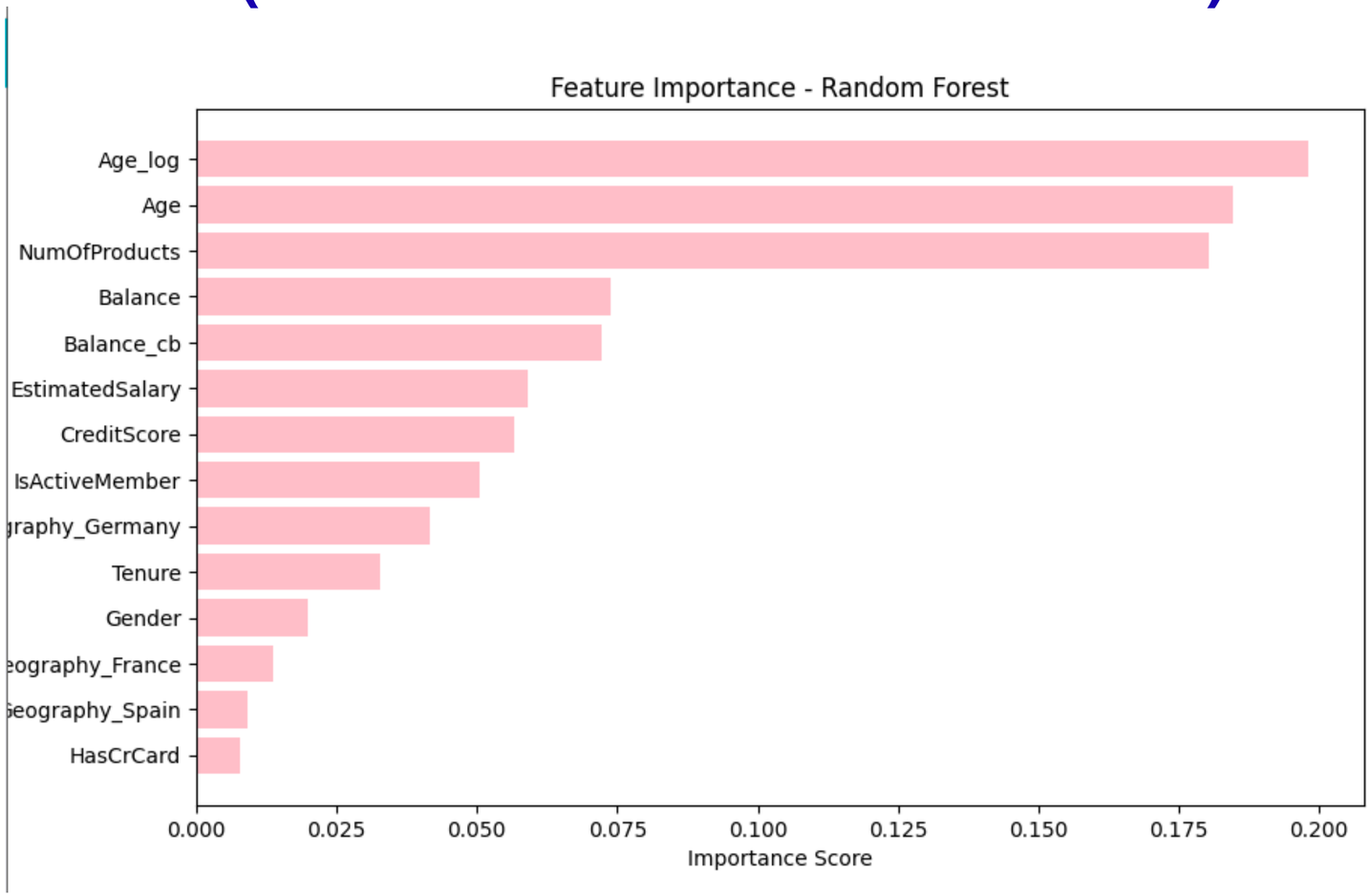
Before Transformtion



After Transformtion



📊 CHART 5: Feature Importance Bar Chart (MOST IMPORTANT)



"Which customer details matter most for predicting churn?"

Simple explanation:

- Bigger bars = more important features
- Smaller bars = less important features

Decision-making story:

👉 The bank should focus on top features to stop customers from leaving.